# **Supporting Information**

# Cp\*Co(III)-Catalyzed Synthesis of Isoquinolones via Controlled Annulation

### of Primary Arylamides with Internal Alkynes

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#### 0 Cp\*Co(CO)l<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%) Ph 'nΗ Oxidant Silver Salt, Additive, Solvent Ρh 1a 2a 3aa 3a Silver Salt S.No. Additive Solvent Oxidant Temperature Yield (%) (20 mol%) (20 mol%) °C 3a (3aa) (2.0 equiv) 1 NaOAc TFE AgBF<sub>4</sub> CuO 120 53 (17) 2 TFE AgBF<sub>4</sub> CuO 120 nr Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 3 Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> TFE $AgBF_4$ CuO 120 nr 4 120 AgOAc TFE $AgBF_4$ CuO 71 (6) 5 CsOAc TFE AgBF<sub>4</sub> CuO 120 Trace 6 KOAc TFE AgBF<sub>4</sub> CuO 120 56 (13) 7 LiOAc TFE AgBF<sub>4</sub> CuO 120 43 (13) 8 TFE CuO 120 28 (3)<sup>b</sup> AgOAc AgBF<sub>4</sub> 9 TFE 120 AgBF<sub>4</sub> CuO nr 10 120 AgOAc 1,4 Dioxane AgBF<sub>4</sub> CuO 17 THF 11 AgOAc AgBF<sub>4</sub> CuO 120 Trace 12 AgOAc DCE $AgBF_4$ CuO 120 Trace 13 AgOAc ACN $AgBF_4$ CuO 120 nr 14 AgOAc HFIP AgBF<sub>4</sub> CuO 120 44(8) 15 AgOAc TFE AgBF<sub>4</sub> CuO 120 56(18)<sup>c</sup> TFE 120 25 (Trace) 16 AgOAc AgSbF<sub>6</sub> CuO 17 AgOAc TFE AgOTf CuO 120 45 (8) 18 TFE AgNTf<sub>2</sub> CuO 120 31 (Trace) AgOAc AgBF<sub>4</sub> 19 AgOAc TFE CuO 120 53 (5) (50 mol%) 120 20 AgOAc TFE CuO nr 21 AgOAc TFE Cu(OAc)<sub>2</sub> 120 AgBF<sub>4</sub> nr 22 AgOAc TFE AgBF<sub>4</sub> Ag<sub>2</sub>O 120 Trace 23 AgOAc TFE $AgBF_4$ -120 Trace 24 AgOAc TFE AgBF<sub>4</sub> CuO 120 31 (Trace)<sup>d</sup>

#### 1. Table S1: Optimization table for the Cp\*Co(III) catalyzed synthesis of isoquinolone.<sup>a</sup>

AgBF<sub>4</sub>

CuO

120

50 (15)<sup>e</sup>

TFE

25

AgOAc

26	AgOAc	TFE	AgBF <sub>4</sub>	CuO	120	64 (7) <sup>f</sup>
27	AgOAc	TFE	AgBF <sub>4</sub>	CuO	140	65 (12)
28	AgOAc	TFE	AgBF <sub>4</sub>	CuO	100	76 (5)
29	AgOAc	TFE	AgBF <sub>4</sub>	CuO	80	54 (7)
30	AgOAc	TFE	AgBF <sub>4</sub>	CuO	100	74(10) <sup>g</sup>
31	AgOAc	TFE	AgBF <sub>4</sub>	CuO	100	50(4) <sup>h</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), **2a** (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv),  $Cp*Co(CO)I_2$  (10 mol%), additive (20 mol%), oxidant (2.0 equiv), silver salt (20 mol%), solvent (2 ml) for 24 h. <sup>b</sup>1.0 equiv of additive was used. <sup>c</sup>1 ml of solvent was used. <sup>d</sup>5 mol% of catalyst was used. <sup>e</sup>3.0 equiv of **2a** was used. <sup>f</sup>1.5 equiv of **2a** was used. <sup>g</sup>Reaction time = 36 h. <sup>h</sup>Reaction time = 12 h

#### 2. Procedure for scale-up synthesis.



To a clean oven-dried sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was sequentially added benzamide **1a** (4.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), diphenylacetylene **2b** (8.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv), Cp\*Co(CO)I<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%), AgOAc (20 mol%), CuO (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in TFE (40 ml). Subsequently, AgBF<sub>4</sub> (20 mol%) was added under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the reaction tube was flushed with nitrogen. The tube was tightly closed, placed in a preheated oil bath at 100  $^{\circ}$ C, and stirred for 24 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100-200 mesh) using ethyl acetate/hexanes as eluent to give the desired product in 70 % yield (830 mg).

#### 3. Procedure for Intermolecular Competition Experiment between 1b and 1h.



To a clean oven-dried 15ml sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was sequentially added 4-Me-benzamide **1b** (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 4-CF<sub>3</sub>-benzamide **1h** (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), diphenylacetylene **2a** (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv), Cp\*Co(CO)I<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%), AgOAc (20 mol%), CuO (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in TFE (2 ml). Subsequently, AgBF<sub>4</sub> (20 mol%) was added under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the reaction tube was flushed with nitrogen. The tube was tightly closed, placed in a preheated oil bath at 100 °C, and stirred for 24 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100-200 mesh) using ethyl acetate/hexanes as eluent to give the desired product **3b** & **3h** in 41% and 16% yield respectively and the ratio was 2.56:1.

Procedure for Intermolecular Competition Experiment between 2b and 2g.



To a clean oven-dried 15ml sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was sequentially added benzamide **1a** (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), acetylene **2b** (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv), acetylene **2g** (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv), Cp\*Co(CO)I<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%), AgOAc (20 mol%), CuO (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in TFE (2 ml). Subsequently, AgBF<sub>4</sub> (20 mol%) was added under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the reaction tube was flushed with nitrogen. The tube was tightly closed,

placed in a preheated oil bath at 100 °C, and stirred for 24 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100-200 mesh) using ethyl acetate/hexanes as eluent to give the desired product **4b** & **4g** in 44% and 5% yield respectively and the ratio was 8.8:1.

#### Procedure for Intermolecular Competition Experiment between 2a and 2m.



To a clean oven-dried 15ml sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was sequentially added benzamide **1a** (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), acetylene **2a** (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv), acetylene **2m** (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv), Cp\*Co(CO)I<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%), AgOAc (20 mol%), CuO (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in TFE (2 ml). Subsequently, AgBF<sub>4</sub> (20 mol%) was added under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the reaction tube was flushed with nitrogen. The tube was tightly closed, placed in a preheated oil bath at 100 °C, and stirred for 24 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100-200 mesh) using ethyl acetate/hexanes as eluent to give the product in **3a** 54%.

#### 4. Procedure for KIE Experiment between 1a and 1a-d5.

#### i) Competition Reaction

To a clean oven-dried 15ml sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was sequentially added benzamide **1a** (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), deuterated benzamide **1a-D**<sup>5</sup> (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), diphenylacetylene **2a** (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv), Cp\*Co(CO)I<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%), AgOAc (20 mol%),

CuO (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in TFE (2 ml). Subsequently, AgBF<sub>4</sub> (20 mol%) was added under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the reaction tube was flushed with nitrogen. The tube was tightly closed, placed in a preheated oil bath at 100 °C, and stirred for 3 h. After that, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100-200 mesh) using ethyl acetate/hexanes as eluent to give 28% of the product in combined yield. The ratio of **3a** and **3a-D4** was determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis and found to be  $k_H/k_D \approx 6.1$ :1 (3 h).



#### ii) Parallel Reaction

**Reaction A.** To a clean oven-dried 15ml sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was sequentially added benzamide **1a** (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), diphenylacetylene **2a** (0.4 mmol, 2.0

equiv), Cp\*Co(CO)I<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%), AgOAc (20 mol%), CuO (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in TFE (2 ml). Subsequently, AgBF<sub>4</sub> (20 mol%) was added under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the reaction tube was flushed with nitrogen. The tube was tightly closed, placed in a preheated oil bath at 100 °C, and stirred for 3 h.

**Reaction B.** To a clean oven-dried 15ml sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was sequentially added deuterated benzamide **1a-D**<sub>5</sub> (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), diphenylacetylene **2a** (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv), Cp\*Co(CO)I<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%), AgOAc (20 mol%), CuO (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in TFE (2 ml). Subsequently, AgBF<sub>4</sub> (20 mol%) was added under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the reaction tube was flushed with nitrogen. The tube was tightly closed, placed in a preheated oil bath at 100 °C, and stirred for 3 h.

After completion, reaction A and reaction B were cooled to room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100-200 mesh) using ethyl acetate/hexanes as eluent to give **3a** and **3a-D4** in 24% and 5% yield respectively. The kinetic isotopic effect (KIE) was found to be  $k_H/k_D \sim 4.8$  through the independent parallel experiments.

#### 5. Procedure for H/D exchange experiment without diphenylacetylene in CD<sub>3</sub>OD.

To a clean oven-dried 15ml sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was sequentially added benzamide **1a** (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), Cp\*Co(CO)I<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%), AgOAc (20 mol%), CuO (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in TFE (2 ml). Subsequently, AgBF<sub>4</sub> (20 mol%) was added under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the reaction tube was flushed with nitrogen. The tube was tightly closed, placed in a preheated oil bath at 100 °C, and stirred for 24 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100-200 mesh) using ethyl acetate/hexanes as eluent. It was found *via* <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis that no

deuteration was incorporated into the product which suggests that the C-H activation step is non-reversible.



Procedure for H/D exchange experiment with diphenylacetylene in CD<sub>3</sub>OD.

To a clean oven-dried 15ml sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was sequentially added benzamide **1a** (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), diphenylacetylene **2a** (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv),  $Cp*Co(CO)I_2$  (10 mol%), AgOAc (20 mol%), CuO (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in TFE (2 ml). Subsequently, AgBF<sub>4</sub> (20 mol%) was added under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the reaction tube was flushed with nitrogen. The tube was tightly closed, placed in a preheated oil bath at 100 °C, and stirred for 24 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100-200 mesh) using ethyl acetate/hexanes as eluent. Again, it

was found *via* <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis that no deuteration was incorporated into the product which suggests that the C-H activation step is non-reversible.



#### 6. Procedure for radical inhibition experiment.



To a clean oven-dried 15ml sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was sequentially added benzamide **1a** (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), diphenylacetylene **2a** (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv),  $Cp*Co(CO)I_2$  (10 mol%), AgOAc (20 mol%), CuO (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv), and TEMPO (1.5 equiv) in TFE (2 ml). Subsequently, AgBF<sub>4</sub> (20 mol%) was added under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the reaction tube was flushed with nitrogen. The tube was tightly closed,

placed in a preheated oil bath at 100 °C, and stirred for 24 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (100-200 mesh) using ethyl acetate/hexanes as eluent to give 62% of the desired product. The outcome rules out the involvement of the free radical mechanism in the catalytic cycle.



#### 7. NMR Spectra. <sup>1</sup>H (400 MHz) and <sup>13</sup>C{1H} (100 MHz) spectra of 3a in CDCl<sub>3</sub>







#### $^1H$ (400 MHz) and $^{13}C\{1H\}$ (100 MHz) spectra of 3b in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



#### $^{1}$ H (400 MHz) and $^{13}$ C{1H} (100 MHz) spectra of 3c in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



#### $^1H$ (500 MHz) and $^{13}C\{1H\}$ (125 MHz) spectra of 3d in CDCl<sub>3</sub>

 $^{1}\mathrm{H}$  (500 MHz) and  $^{13}\mathrm{C}\{1\mathrm{H}\}$  (125 MHz) spectra of 3e in DMSO



 $^{1}H$  (400 MHz) and  $^{13}C\{1H\}$  (100 MHz) spectra of 3f in CDCl3



 $^1H$  (400 MHz) and  $^{13}C\{1H\}$  (125 MHz) spectra of 3g in CDCl3



 $^{19}\mathrm{F}\{^{1}\mathrm{H}\}$  (471 MHz) NMR spectra of 3g in CDCl3





#### $^{1}\text{H}$ (500 MHz) and $^{13}\text{C}\{1\text{H}\}$ (125 MHz) spectra of 3h in CDCl<sub>3</sub>

# <sup>19</sup>F{<sup>1</sup>H} (471 MHz) NMR spectra of 3h in CDCl<sub>3</sub>





#### $^{1}$ H (500 MHz) and $^{13}$ C{1H} (125 MHz) spectra of 3i in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



#### $^{1}$ H (500 MHz) and $^{13}$ C{1H} (125 MHz) spectra of 3j in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



#### $^1H$ (500 MHz) and $^{13}C\{1H\}$ (125 MHz) spectra of 3k in CDCl3



#### $^{1}\text{H}$ (500 MHz) and $^{13}\text{C}\{1\text{H}\}$ (125 MHz) spectra of 3l in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



#### $^{1}\text{H}$ (400 MHz) and $^{13}\text{C}\{1\text{H}\}$ (100 MHz) spectra of 3m in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



# $^1H$ (400 MHz) and $^{13}C\{1H\}$ (100 MHz) spectra of 3n in CDCl3



#### $^{1}\text{H}$ (400 MHz) and $^{13}\text{C}\{1\text{H}\}$ (100 MHz) spectra of 30 in CDCl<sub>3</sub>

#### $^1H$ (400 MHz) and $^{13}C\{1H\}$ (100 MHz) spectra of 4b in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



#### $^{1}\text{H}$ (400 MHz) and $^{13}\text{C}\{1\text{H}\}$ (125 MHz) spectra of 4c in CDCl<sub>3</sub>





#### $^{1}\text{H}$ (400 MHz) and $^{13}\text{C}\{1\text{H}\}$ (100 MHz) spectra of 4d in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



#### $^{1}$ H (400 MHz) and $^{13}$ C{1H} (125 MHz) spectra of 4e in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



#### $^{1}$ H (400 MHz) and $^{13}$ C{1H} (125 MHz) spectra of 4f in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



#### $^{1}$ H (500 MHz) and $^{13}$ C{1H} (125 MHz) spectra of 4g in CDCl<sub>3</sub>

# <sup>19</sup>F{<sup>1</sup>H} (471 MHz) NMR spectra of 4g in CDCl<sub>3</sub>





#### <sup>1</sup>H (500 MHz) and <sup>13</sup>C{1H} (125 MHz) spectra of 4h in CDCl<sub>3</sub>

# <sup>19</sup>F{<sup>1</sup>H} (471 MHz) NMR spectra of 4h in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



84 -86 -88 -90 -92 -94 -96 -98 -100 -102 -104 -106 -108 -110 -112 -114 -116 -118 -120 -122 -124 -126 -128 -130 -132 -134 -136 -138 -140 -142 f1 (ppm)



#### $^1H$ (500 MHz) and $^{13}C\{1H\}$ (125 MHz) spectra of 4i in DMSO



#### $^{1}$ H (400 MHz) and $^{13}$ C{1H} (100 MHz) spectra of 4j in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



#### $^1H$ (500 MHz) and $^{13}C\{1H\}$ (125 MHz) spectra of 4k in CDCl3

#### $^{1}\text{H}$ (400 MHz) and $^{13}\text{C}\{1\text{H}\}$ (125 MHz) spectra of 4l in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



#### $^1H$ (400 MHz) and $^{13}C\{1H\}$ (125 MHz) spectra of 4l' in CDCl<sub>3</sub>





#### $^{1}\text{H}$ (400 MHz) and $^{13}\text{C}\{1\text{H}\}$ (100 MHz) spectra of 4m in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



#### $^1H$ (400 MHz) and $^{13}C\{1H\}$ (100 MHz) spectra of 4n in CDCl<sub>3</sub>

# <sup>1</sup>H (400 MHz) and <sup>13</sup>C{1H} (100 MHz) spectra of 40 in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



#### $^{1}H$ (400 MHz) and $^{13}C{1H}$ (125 MHz) spectra of 4p in CDCl<sub>3</sub>





#### $^1H$ (400 MHz) and $^{13}C\{1H\}$ (125 MHz) spectra of 4q in CDCl3



#### <sup>1</sup>H (500 MHz) and <sup>13</sup>C{1H} (125 MHz) spectra of 4r in CDCl<sub>3</sub>

# <sup>19</sup>F{<sup>1</sup>H} (471 MHz) NMR spectra of 4r in CDCl<sub>3</sub>





#### $^1H$ (500 MHz) and $^{13}C\{1H\}$ (125 MHz) spectra of 4s in CDCl3

# $^{19}\mathrm{F}\{^{1}\mathrm{H}\}$ (471 MHz) NMR spectra of 4s in CDCl3



-56.5 -57.0 -57.5 -58.0 -58.5 -59.0 -59.5 -60.0 -60.5 -61.0 -61.5 -62.0 -62.5 -63.0 -63.5 -64.0 -64.5 -65.0 -65.5 -66.0 -66.5 -67.0 -67.5 -68.0 -68.5 -69.0 f1 (ppm)



#### $^1H$ (400 MHz) and $^{13}C\{1H\}$ (100 MHz) spectra of 5a in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



#### <sup>1</sup>H (500 MHz) and <sup>13</sup>C{1H} (125 MHz) spectra of 5b in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



#### $^1H$ (400 MHz) and $^{13}C\{1H\}$ (100 MHz) spectra of 5c in CDCl3



#### $^1H$ (500 MHz) and $^{13}C\{1H\}$ (125 MHz) spectra of 5d in CDCl3



#### $^1H$ (400 MHz) and $^{13}C\{1H\}$ (100 MHz) spectra of 6a in CDCl<sub>3</sub>