

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

**Asymmetric Isochalcogenourea-Catalysed (4+2)-
Cycloadditions of *ortho*-Quinone Methides and Allenates**

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1. Determination of Electrophilicity Parameters *E* for *ortho*-Quinone Methides

Synthesis and characterisation of **oQM1**–**oQM4**

As shown in Fig. S1, the procedure for the synthesis of the heteroaryl-substituted **oQM1**, **oQM2**, and **oQM3** comprised a Friedel-Craft type acylation (**GP1**) to obtain the diarylketones **DAK**. Carbonate formation and subsequent reduction by sodium borohydride led to diaryl-substituted methanes **DAM** (**GP2**). Finally, oxidation of **DAM** with silver(I) oxide yielded stable, crystalline **oQMs** (**GP3**) (Fig. S1). We followed the reported procedure by Trauner et al. to prepare **oQM4** (Section 2).^[1]

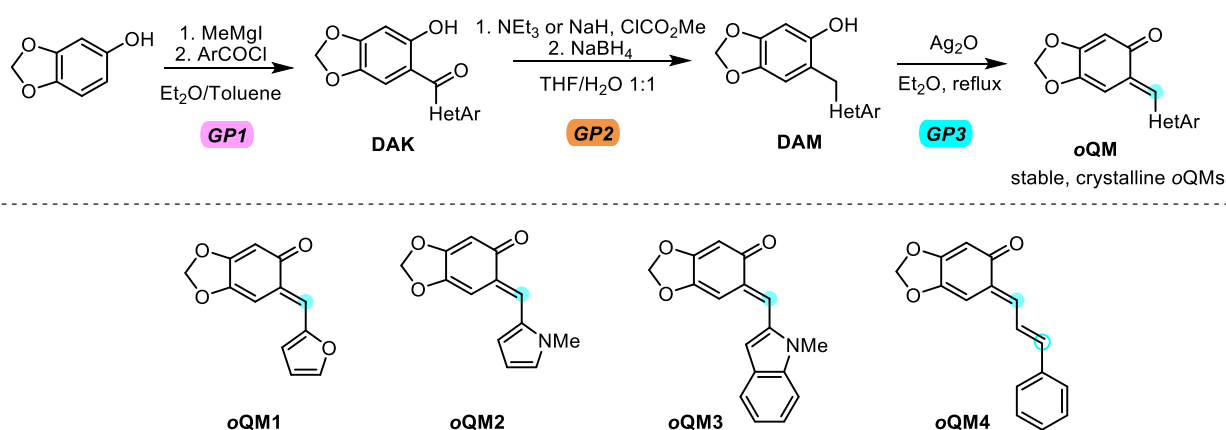


Fig. S1 Preparation of heteroaryl(HetAr)-substituted **oQMs**. Blue dots indicate the electrophilic positions of the **oQMs**.

Details of synthetic procedures for the preparation of **oQMs** are given in Section 3. Besides their spectroscopic characterization (Section 9 and Section 14.1), we also investigated the electrochemical reduction potentials of the **oQMs** (Section 10).

Electrophilicities of oQMs

In order to evaluate the Mayr electrophilicities E of **oQM1**–**oQM4**, we measured the rate constants of the addition reactions of carbanionic reference nucleophiles **N1**–**N7** to the oQMs (Fig. S2).

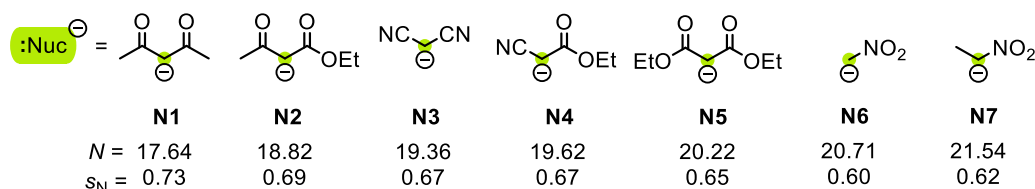


Fig. S2 Reference nucleophiles **N1**–**N7** (counterion: K^+) used to characterise the electrophilicity of oQMs (reactivity parameters N and s_N refer to DMSO solution).

The malononitrile-derived carbanion **N3** was selected to characterise typical reaction products of the kinetically investigated carbon-carbon bond-forming reactions (Section 12). We assume analogous reactions for all carbanion combinations with **oQM1**, **oQM2**, and **oQM3**, which feature the nucleophilic attack of the carbanions at the exocyclic CC π -bond of the oQMs as a common step (Fig. S3A). The unselective attack of **N3** at both electrophilic sites of **oQM4** (see Fig. S1) gave rise to two products (Section 12), analogous to previous investigations on the reactivities of vinyl *para*-quinone methides.^[2]

The kinetics of oQM + carbanion reactions (Fig. S3A) were monitored photometrically at the absorbance maxima of the coloured oQMs by using stopped-flow or conventional UV-VIS spectroscopy. The carbanions were used in at least ten-fold excess over the oQMs, which allows for pseudo-first order reactions conditions. First-order rate constants k_{obs} (s^{-1}) were derived by least squares-fitting of the mono-exponential decay function $A = A_0 \exp(-k_{\text{obs}}t) + C$ to the time-dependent experimental absorbances A_t (Fig. S3B, raw data of the individual kinetic measurements that support the findings of this study are openly available in Open Data LMU at DOI: 10.5282/ubm/data.545.). The second order rate constants k_2^{exp} ($\text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$) were then calculated as the slopes of the linear correlations of k_{obs} (s^{-1}) with four to five different carbanion concentrations (Fig. S3C). The second-order rate constants of all kinetically investigated oQM/carbanion combinations are listed in Table S1. Details of the individual kinetic measurements are given in Section 11.

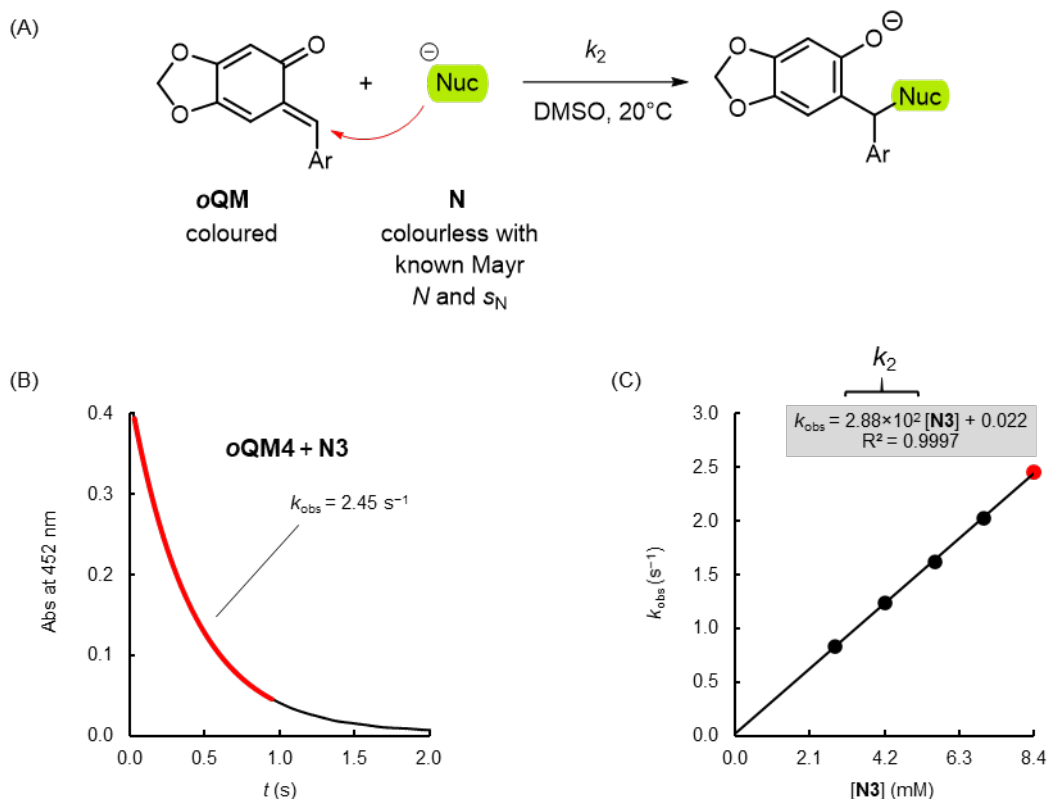


Fig. S3 (A) Carbon-carbon bond-forming reaction of an oQM with an anionic nucleophile. (B) Time-dependent decay of the oQM absorbance of **oQM4** ($[\text{oQM4}]_0 = 2.50 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$) at 452 nm for the reaction with the carbanionic nucleophile **N3** ($[\text{N3}]_0 = 2.40 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$) in DMSO at 20°C and determination of the observed rate constant. (C) Linear correlation of experimentally determined first-order rate constants $k_{\text{obs}} (\text{s}^{-1})$ with the concentration of **N3** as required by the relationship $k_{\text{obs}} = k_2[\text{N}]$. The slope of the linear correlation corresponds to the second-order rate constant $k_2 (\text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1})$.

Rearranging the Mayr-Patz equation (S1)

$$\lg k_2(20^\circ\text{C}) = s_N(N + E) \quad (\text{S1})$$

to equation (S2)

$$(\lg k_2)/s_N = N + E \quad (\text{S2})$$

enables to depict the kinetic data of Table S1 as linear correlations (Figs. S4–S7) which illustrate the results of the least-square minimisations $\Delta^2 = (\lg k_2^{\text{exp}} - s_N(N + E))^2$ to calculate the electrophilicity E of the oQMs. The least-squares minimisations used the experimental second-order rate constants k_2^{exp} in DMSO at 20°C from Table S1 and the reported nucleophile-specific reactivity parameters N and s_N of the reference nucleophiles **N1–N7** from ref.^[3] as input in an MS Excel spreadsheet. The E parameter was defined as an adjustable variable and optimised for the individual oQMs by using the MS Excel Solver (GRG algorithm).

Table S1: Summary of experimentally determined second-order rate constants k_2^{exp} for the reactions of **oQM1–oQM4** with carbanions **N1–N7** (reference nucleophiles) in DMSO at 20°C.

Nucleophiles	$N (s_N)$	$k_2^{\text{exp}} (\text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1})$			
		oQM1	oQM2	oQM3	oQM4^a
N1	17.64 (0.73)	3.84×10^1	7.92	6.00×10^1	n.d.
N2	18.82 (0.69)	1.08×10^2	1.28×10^1	1.57×10^2	6.27×10^1
N3	19.36 (0.67)	4.37×10^2	n.d.	6.50×10^2	2.40×10^2
N4	19.62 (0.67)	4.30×10^2	8.94×10^1	n.d.	2.88×10^2
N5	20.22 (0.65)	3.06×10^2	n.d.	4.89×10^2	3.32×10^2
N6	20.71 (0.60)	n.d.	8.04×10^1	n.d.	n.d.
N7	21.54 (0.62)	4.93×10^3	3.02×10^2	3.82×10^3	4.38×10^3
Electrophilicity <i>E</i> of oQM		−15.73	−17.03	−15.55	−16.00^a

^a Kinetic data for **oQM4** reflect the overall reactivity of the ambident electrophile.

The slopes in Figs. S4–S7 were set to unity as required by Equation (S1).

Fig. S8 shows that the electrophilicity parameters E of the heteroaryl-substituted **oQM1–oQM3** correlate linearly with the electrochemical reduction potentials E_p^{red} (in MeCN).

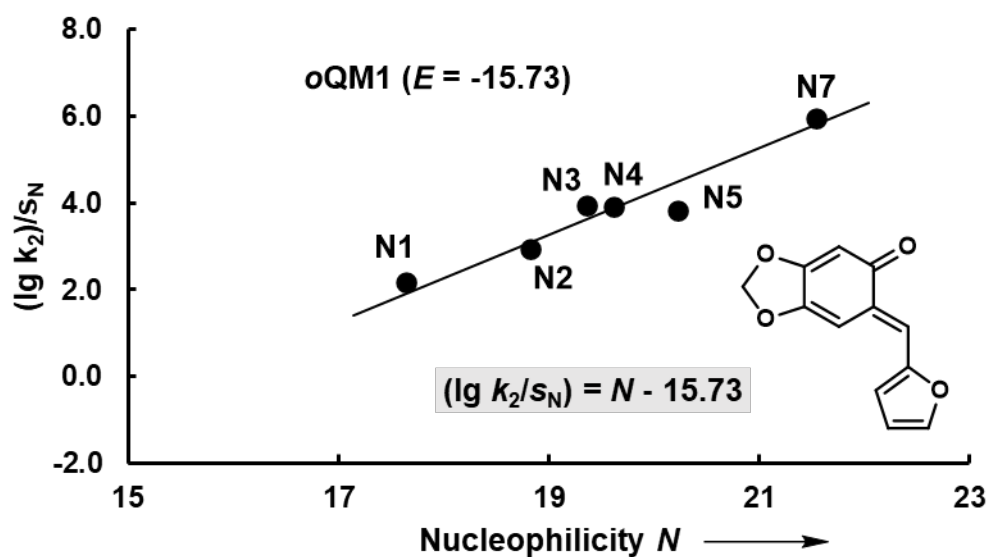


Fig. S4 Correlation of $(\lg k_2^{\text{exp}})/s_N$ vs. N for oQM1.

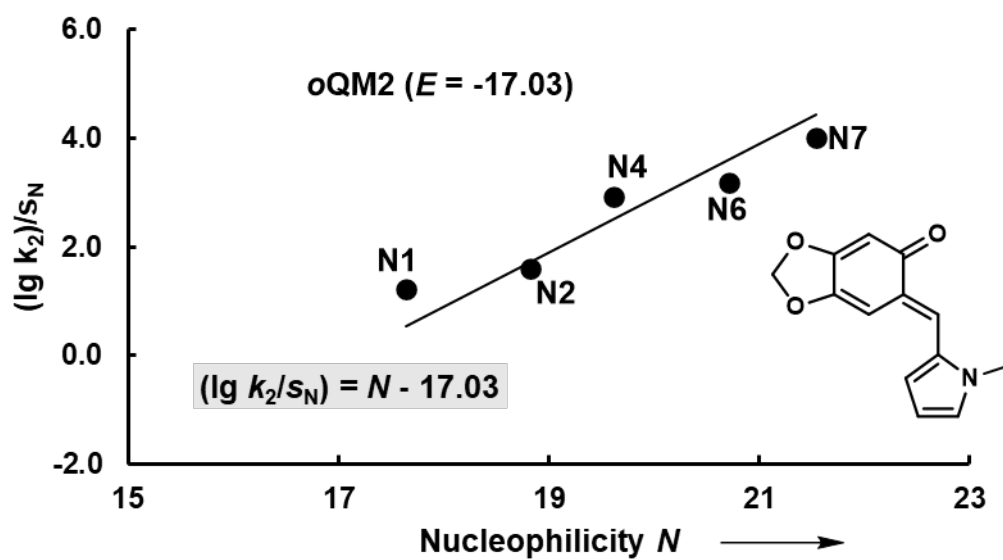


Fig. S5 Correlation of $(\lg k_2^{\text{exp}})/s_N$ vs. N for oQM2.

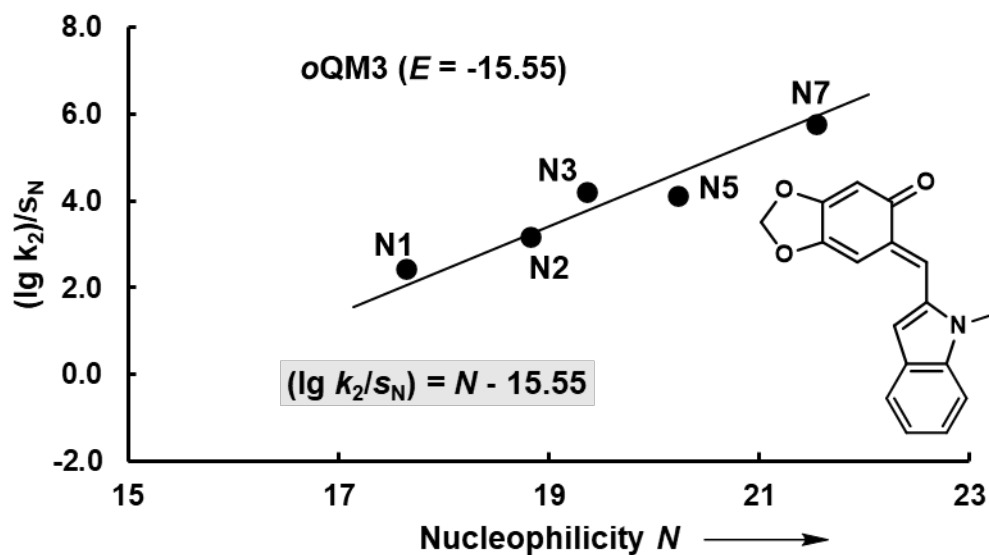


Fig. S6 Correlation of $(\lg k_2^{\text{exp}})/s_N$ vs. N for oQM3.

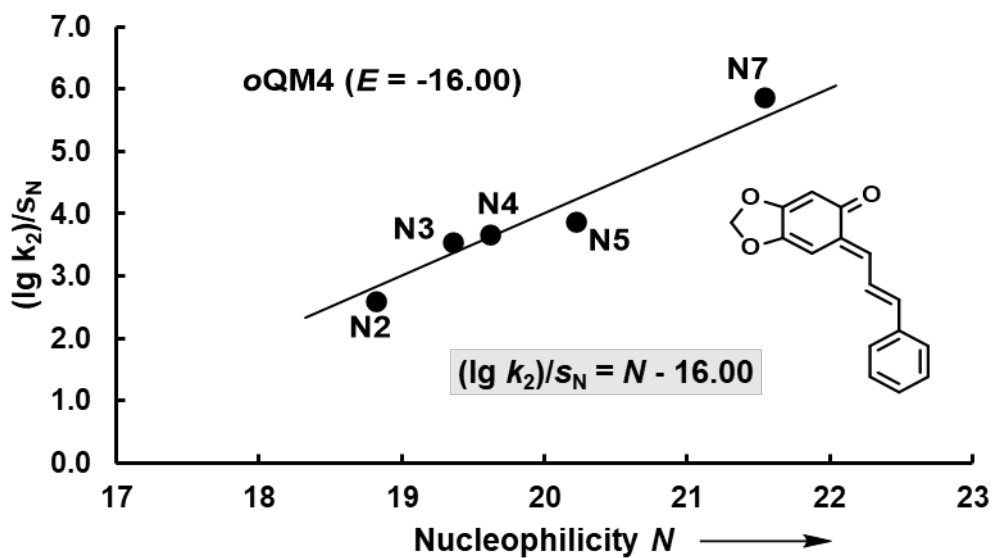


Fig. S7 Correlation of $(\lg k_2^{\text{exp}})/s_N$ vs. N for oQM4.

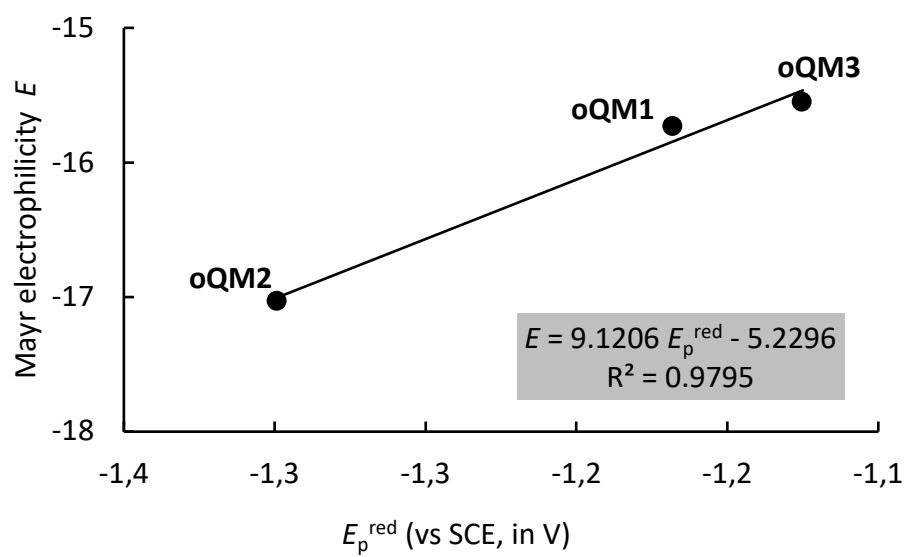


Fig. S8 Correlation of Mayr electrophilicity E vs. peak reduction potentials E_p^{red} of **oQM1**, **oQM2**, and **oQM3** (V vs. SCE in acetonitrile), values taken from Table S1 and Section 10.

2. General Information

At LMU München, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded on 400, 600, and 800 MHz spectrometers. NMR signals were assigned based on information from additional 2D NMR experiments (COSY, gHSQC, gHMBC). Residual solvent signals were used as internal reference (δ_{H} 7.26 ppm, δ_{C} 77.16 ppm for CDCl_3 , δ_{H} 2.50 ppm, δ_{C} 39.52 ppm for d_6 -DMSO, δ_{H} 2.05 ppm, δ_{C} 29.84 ppm for d_6 -acetone).

At JKU Linz, all NMR spectra were recorded using a Bruker Avance III 300 MHz spectrometer equipped with a broad band observe probe and a 16-slot sample changer, or a Bruker Avance DRX 500 MHz spectrometer. Both are property of the Austro Czech NMR Research Center "RERI uasb". The NMR spectra were referenced on the residual solvent peak of CDCl_3 . (^1H NMR: δ = 7.26 ppm, ^{13}C NMR: δ = 77.16 ppm). NMR data are given as follows: the chemical shift (δ / ppm), integrals, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet) and coupling constants (J / Hz).

Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer Spectrum BX-59343 instrument with a Smiths Detection DuraSamplIR II Diamond ATR sensor or a Bruker Tensor 27 FT-IR instrument with a "Platinum" Diamond ATR sensor for detection in the range 4500–600 cm^{-1} as a film for liquids or neat for solids.

At LMU München, high resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on a Finnigan MAT 90, a Finnigan MAT 95, a JEOL MStation JMS 700, a Thermo Finnigan LTQ FT Ultra Fourier Transform ion cyclotron resonance, a Q Exactive GC Orbitrap GC/MS or a Thermo Fisher Scientific LTQ Orbitrap XL. For ionisation of the samples, either electron-impact ionization (EI) or electrospray ionization (ESI) was applied. At JKU Linz, HRMS were acquired in positive ionization mode using an Agilent 6520 Q-TOF mass spectrometer combined with an electrospray ionization (ESI) source.

Melting points were acquired using Büchi Melting Point B-560 devices and are not corrected.

Optical rotations were determined using a Schmidt+Haensch Unipol L 100 polarimeter, with $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}$ values reported in $\text{deg}\cdot\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{dm}^{-1}$ and concentrations (c) in g/100 mL.

Enantiomeric ratios (e.r.) were evaluated *via* HPLC analysis with a Dionex Summit, a Dionex Ultimate 3000 or a Shimadzu Prominence HPLC system, employing chiral stationary phases such as a CHIRAL ART Amylose-SA (4.6 mm \times 250 mm, 5 μm), a CHIRAL ART Cellulose-SB (4.6 mm \times 250 mm, 5 μm), CHIRAL ART Cellulose-SZ (4.6 mm \times 250 mm, 5 μm), a CHIRALPAK® AD-H (4.6 mm \times 250 mm, 5 μm), or a CHIRALCEL® OD-H (4.6 mm \times 250 mm, 5 μm).

Semi-preparative HPLC was conducted on a Dionex Ultimate 3000 system, utilized with a Grace Alltima Silica 10 μm 250 \times 10 mm column and variable wavelength detection.

Preparative column chromatography was performed using Davisil LC 60A 70– 200 MICRON silica gel, while Macherey-Nagel pre-coated TLC plates (silica gel 60, F254, 0.50 mm, SIL G-50) were used for preparative thin layer chromatography (TLC). The TLC plates were visualized under an UV lamp at 254 nm.

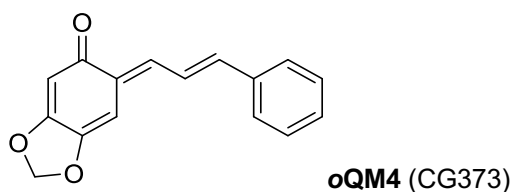
VCD spectra were recorded on a JASCO FVS-6000 spectrometer.

At LMU München, commercial reagents and dry solvents (stored over molecular sieves) were used without further purification as purchased from Sigma-Aldrich or Acros Organics. Diethyl ether and THF were dried over sodium and distilled. For thin-layer chromatography, silica gel plates with F-254 fluorescence indicator (Merck) were used. Purification by flash column chromatography was performed using Merck silica gel 60 (0.040–0.063 mm) with freshly distilled solvents. At JKU Linz, dry solvents were sourced from a mBRAUN SPS solvent purifier. All chemicals were obtained from commercial sources and used as received, unless specified otherwise. Solvents for extraction or chromatography were purchased as technical grade and distilled before use. Unless otherwise noted, the reactions were carried out under an inert atmosphere, using argon or nitrogen. **ITU1** ([885051-07-0]), **ITU2** ([1316861-19-4]), and **ITU3** ([1203507-02-1]) are commercially available from standard suppliers and were used in the purchased quality without any further purification or treatment. The selenium-based catalyst **ISeU** (Se-HyperBTM) was synthesized as reported previously.^[4] The allenates **1**^[5] and **4** were synthesized in accordance to literature.^[6,7]

1-Methyl-1H-pyrrole-2-carbonyl chloride (CG482). 1-Methylindole-2-carboxylic acid (1.48 g, 11.8 mmol) and DMF (5 drops) were dissolved in dry dichloromethane (30 mL) under argon atmosphere. Oxalyl chloride (1.96 g, 15.4 mmol) was added dropwise over 1 h at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for another 16 h at room temperature. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was dried under vacuum to yield a brown liquid (1.70 g, quantitative yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.27 (dd, *J* = 4.3, 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.98–6.97 (m, 1 H), 6.20 (dd, *J* = 4.3, 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.88 ppm (s, 3 H). The NMR spectroscopic data agree with those reported previously.^[8]

1-Methyl-1H-indole-2-carbonyl chloride (CG490). 1-Methylindole-2-carboxylic acid (2.00 g, 11.4 mmol) and DMF (5 drops) were dissolved in dry dichloromethane (30 mL) under argon atmosphere. Oxalyl chloride (1.88 g, 14.8 mmol) was added dropwise over 1 h at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for another 16 h at room temperature. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was dried under vacuum to yield an off-white powder (2.21 g, quantitative yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.74–7.71 (m, 1 H), 7.68 (s, 1 H), 7.48–7.44 (m, 1 H), 7.38–7.36 (m, 1 H), 7.22–7.18 (m, 1 H), 4.00 ppm (s, 3 H).

(Z)-6-((E)-3-Phenylallylidene)benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5(6H)-one (oQM4) was synthesized according to a literature procedure.^[1] NMR spectroscopic data agree with those described recently.^[1]



¹H NMR (400 MHz, *d*₆-acetone): δ 7.73 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2 H), 7.67 (dd, *J* = 15.2, 12.3 Hz, 1 H), 7.46–7.35 (m, 4 H), 7.25 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.94 (s, 1 H), 6.05 (s, 2 H), 5.79 ppm (s, 1 H).

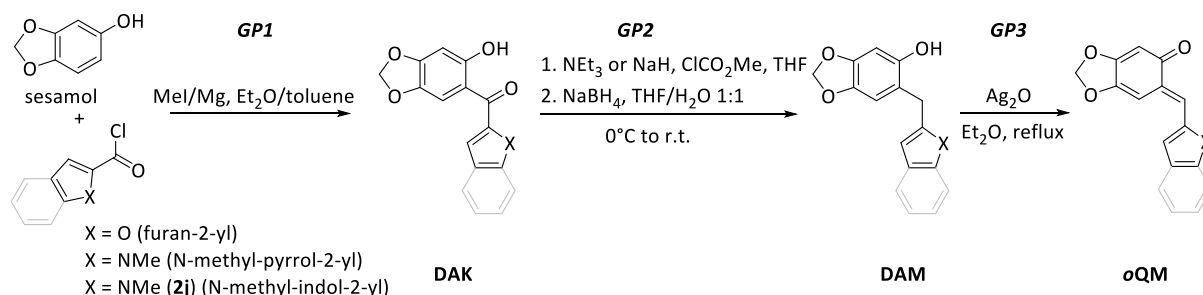
¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, *d*₆-acetone): δ 184.5, 162.4, 146.6, 144.0, 140.1, 137.7, 131.5, 130.2, 129.7, 128.6, 124.6, 103.4, 101.5, 98.7 ppm.

IR (neat, ATR): $\tilde{\nu}$ 3054, 2917, 1618, 1591, 1524, 1427, 1365, 1227, 1208, 1093, 974, 957, 862, 811, 749, 690 cm^{-1} .

HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_3^{*+}$ [M^{*+}]: 252.0781; found: 252.0779.

3. Syntheses of Novel Starting Materials

3.1 Synthesis of *ortho*-quinone methides (*o*QM) (GP1–GP3)



General Procedure (GP1). In this work, diarylketones (**DAK**) were prepared by following *General Procedure 1 (GP1)*, which is based on a literature procedure.^[9] Magnesium turnings were flame-dried in a three-necked flask under vacuum and flushed with dry nitrogen. Methyl iodide was added to a suspension of magnesium and diethyl ether (10 mL) under reflux and the mixture was stirred until complete reaction of the magnesium. Sesamol, dissolved in diethyl ether (5 mL), was added dropwise, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h. The solvent was removed under vacuum and the residue was suspended in dry toluene (30 mL). Aryl chloride was dissolved in toluene (5 mL) and added dropwise at 0°C over a period of 20 min. The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 h at room temperature (approx. 23 °C). The mixture was quenched with aq. saturated NH₄Cl solution (20 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (4 × 30 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (2 × 30 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude residue was purified by silica gel chromatography and crystallised from *n*-hexane/dichloromethane mixtures to afford the **DAK**.

General Procedure (GP2). Diarylmethanes (**DAM**) were prepared from **DAK** according to *General Procedure 2 (GP2)*, which is based on a literature procedure.^[9] In a flame-dried round-bottom flask under nitrogen ketones **DAK** were dissolved in dry THF. Triethylamine and methyl chloroformate were added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at 0°C. The mixture was filtered to remove precipitated triethylammonium chloride. Then the filtrate was reduced to half the volume by solvent evaporation at the rotary evaporator. The carbonate solution in THF was added to a mixture of NaBH₄ in water at 0°C, resulting in an approximately 1:1 mixture of THF/H₂O. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h at room temperature. The mixture was quenched with water (20 mL) and extracted with diethyl ether (4 × 30 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (30 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure at the rotary evaporator. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel to afford **DAM**.

General Procedure (GP3). *Ortho*-quinone methides (**o**QMs) were prepared by following *General Procedure 3 (GP3)* in analogy to a procedure that was reported in Ref. [9]. **DAM** was dissolved in dry diethyl ether under argon atmosphere and treated with silver(I) oxide. The reaction mixture was stirred at 42°C for 5 h. Then the mixture was filtered. The volume of the filtrate was reduced to one third of the original volume by solvent evaporation at the rotary evaporator. Crystals formed upon cooling the remaining solution in a freezer (−18 °C). The crystalline **o**QMs were isolated by filtration.

3.2 General procedure for the synthesis of oQM precursors **7** (GP4)

For the synthesis of the oQM precursors **7** a two step literature procedure was applied.^[10] Thereby, a flame-dried reaction flask was used under inert conditions and a suspension of magnesium turnings (2.5 equiv.) in dry THF (1.0 M) was added. A solution of aryl bromide (ArBr, 2.5 equiv.) in dry THF (0.6 M) was then added dropwise. Upon completion, the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 30 min, followed by refluxing for 1 h. The reaction mixture was subsequently cooled and a solution of the aldehyde (1 equiv.) in THF (0.8 M) was added dropwise. After stirring overnight, the reaction is quenched with saturated NH₄Cl solution and extracted 3 times with DCM. The organic layers are combined, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and consequently evaporated to dryness in order to yield the crude product. The resulting product was then purified *via* column chromatography (heptane:EtOAc = 10:1 to 5:1).

For the second part of the reaction, TolSO₂Na (1.15 equiv.) and TsOH (1.75 equiv.) are dissolved in DCM (0.2 M). The previously formed product was then added to the suspension while stirring gently. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature and subsequently extracted with DCM (3 ×). The combined phases were washed with brine and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure and the product purified by column chromatography (heptane:EtOAc = 10:1 to 2:1) yielding the oQM precursors **7**.

4. (4+2)-Cycloadditions

4.1 General remarks

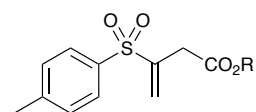
In all cases, the (4+2)-cycloaddition reactions predominantly yielded the (*Z*)-diastereomer and only traces of the (*E*)-diastereomers were formed. Besides this also in some cases noteworthy amounts of products **6** were found, originated from the α -attack of the allenolate on the benzylic position of the o-QM. Both side products could be easily removed by column chromatography. Diastereomeric ratios, conversions and screening yields were evaluated from the crude ^1H -NMR spectra using the internal standard mesitylene.

4.2 General procedure for the (4+2)-cycloaddition starting from preformed oQMs **2** (GP5)

The reaction was conducted under an inert nitrogen atmosphere in a flame dried Schlenk flask. First, the flask was charged with the catalyst **ITU3** (20 mol%), the respective o-QM (0.1 mmol, 1 equiv.) and dissolved in toluene (5 mL, 0.02 mol L⁻¹), directly followed by the addition of the allenolate **1** or **4** (0.15 mmol, 1.5 equiv.). Moreover, using Okamoto's achiral catalyst (DHPB 20 mol%), the corresponding racemic products were formed. The reaction mixture was then allowed to stir at 80 °C for 24 h. After cooling, the mixture was filtered through a Na₂SO₄ plug. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure to yield the crude products **3a-q** and **6r**. Consequent purification *via* preparative TLC (heptane:EtOAc = 2:1) gave the products in high purities and moderate to good yields.

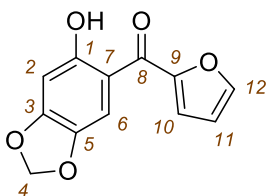
4.3 General procedure for the (4+2)-cycloaddition starting from precursors **7** (GP6)

The reaction was carried out in a flame-dried Schlenk flask under an inert nitrogen atmosphere. The flask was charged with the catalyst **ISeU** (20 mol%), Cs₂CO₃ (0.1 mmol, 1 equiv.), the respective o-QM precursor **7** (0.1 mmol, 1 equiv.) and subsequently suspended in toluene (5 mL, 0.02 mol L⁻¹). The allenolate (0.3 mmol, 3 equiv.) was added, the mixture was heated to 40 °C and stirred for 24 h. When using Okamoto's achiral catalyst (DHPB, 20 mol%) for **3aa-ah**, **3aj**, **6aq** or racemic **ITU3** (obtained by mixing both enantiomers of enantiopure **ITU3**) for **3ai**, **3am**, **3ao** and **3ap**, the corresponding racemic products were synthesized (NOTE: *because of this manual mixing of the two enantiomers of ITU3 when preparing the "racemic" HPLC samples, these do not always show a perfect 50:50 ratio of the two enantiomers*). Upon cooling, the mixture was filtered through a Na₂SO₄ plug and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give the crude product **3**. The product was then purified *via* preparative TLC using (heptane:EtOAc = 2:1), resulting high purity and good yields. (NOTE: *One side product hereby was the addition product of the leaving group to the allenolate. This side product was often difficult to remove via simple column chromatography or prep. TLC and thus was removed by means of semi-preparative HPLC if necessary*).



5. Characterization of Novel Starting Materials

Furan-2-yl(6-hydroxybenzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)methanone (DAK1) was prepared (*GP1*) from magnesium (0.40 g, 16 mmol), methyl iodide (3.85 g, 27.1 mmol), sesamol (1.50 g, 10.9 mmol), and 2-furoyl chloride (1.42 g, 10.9 mmol). Purification of the crude material by flash chromatography (silica gel, *n*-pentane:EtOAc = 19:1) gave **DAK1** as two yellow fractions. One pure fraction as yellow crystals (0.035 g) that was used for spectroscopic analysis and a crude product (2.40 g), which was directly used in the next step without further purification; m.p. 103 °C.



DAK1 (CG454_1)

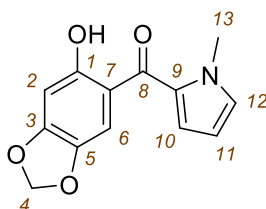
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.27 (s, 1 H, 1-OH), 7.79 (s, 1 H, 6-H), 7.70 (dd, *J* = 1.7, 0.8 Hz, 1 H, 12-H), 7.37 (dd, *J* = 3.6, 0.8 Hz, 1 H, 10-H), 6.61 (dd, *J* = 3.6, 1.8 Hz, 1 H, 11-H), 6.51 (s, 1 H, 2-H), 6.01 ppm (s, 2 H, 4-H).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 183.0 (C_q, C-8), 164.3 (C_q, C-1), 154.6 (C_q, C-3), 152.6 (C_q, C-9), 146.7 (CH, C-12), 140.9 (C_q, C-5), 120.1 (CH, C-10), 112.5 (CH, C-11), 110.9 (C_q, C-7), 108.3 (CH, C-6), 102.1 (CH₂, C-4), 99.0 ppm (CH, C-2).

IR (neat, ATR): $\tilde{\nu}$ 3132, 2921, 1734, 1621, 1583, 1481, 1463, 1419, 1326, 1252, 1213, 1167, 1031, 1021, 927, 864, 827, 771, 752, 706 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (EI): *m/z* calcd for C₁₂H₈O₅⁺ [*M*⁺]: 232.0366; found: 232.0365.

(6-Hydroxybenzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrrol-2-yl)methanone (DAK2) was prepared (*GP1*) from magnesium (0.34 g, 14 mmol), methyl iodide (3.34 g, 23.5 mmol), sesamol (1.30 g, 9.41 mmol), and pyrrole 2-carbonyl chloride (1.49 g, 10.4 mmol). Purification of the crude material by flash chromatography (silica gel, *n*-pentane:EtOAc = 19:1 → 9:1) and crystallisation (from *n*-hexane/CH₂Cl₂) gave **DAK2** (0.360 g, 16%) as yellow crystals; m.p. 104 °C.



DAK2 (CG484)

R_f (silica, *n*-pentane/EtOAc = 19:1, UV) = 0.30

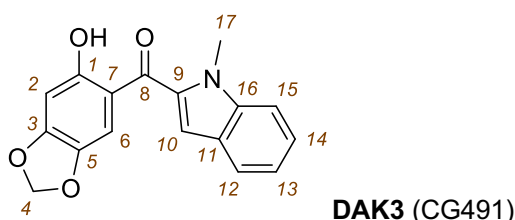
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 12.77 (s, 1 H, 1-H), 7.34 (s, 1 H, 6-H), 6.90–6.89 (m, 1 H, 12-H), 6.78–6.76 (m, 1 H, 10-H), 6.51 (s, 1 H, 2-H), 6.20–6.18 (m, 1 H, 11-H), 5.98 (s, 2 H, 4-H), 3.93 ppm (s, 3 H, 13-H).

^{13}C { ^1H } NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 187.8 (C_q , C-8), 162.1 (C_q , C-1), 153.5 (C_q , C-3), 140.2 (C_q , C-5), 130.9 (CH, C-12), 129.7 (C_q , C-9), 121.1 (CH, C-10), 112.8 (C_q , C-7), 109.8 (CH, C-6), 108.4 (CH, C-11), 101.8 (CH_2 , C-4), 98.9 (CH, C-2), 36.9 ppm (CH_3 , C-13).

IR (neat, ATR): $\tilde{\nu}$ 2918, 1624, 1580, 1483, 1405, 1295, 1244, 1194, 1140, 1078, 1031, 931, 874, 863, 832, 732, 689 cm^{-1} .

HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_4^{+}$ [M^{+}]: 245.0683; found: 245.0683.

(6-Hydroxybenzo[*d*][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)(1-methyl-1*H*-indol-2-yl)methanone (DAK3) was prepared (GP1) from magnesium (0.37 g, 15 mmol), methyl iodide (3.60 g, 25.4 mmol), sesamol (1.40 g, 10.1 mmol), and indole 2-carbonyl chloride (2.16 g, 11.1 mmol, added portion by portion to the reaction mixture). Purification of the crude material by flash chromatography (silica gel, *n*-pentane:EtOAc = 19:1 \rightarrow 9:1) and crystallisation (from *n*-hexane/ CH_2Cl_2) gave **DAK3** (1.29 g, 43%) as yellow crystals; m.p. 179 $^\circ\text{C}$.



R_f (silica, *n*-pentane/EtOAc = 19:1, UV) = 0.40.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 12.91 (s, 1 H, 1-H), 7.72–7.69 (m, 1 H, 12-H), 7.44–7.38 (m, 3 H, 6-H, 14-H, and 15-H), 7.21–7.17 (m, 1 H, 13-H), 7.00 (s, 1 H, 10-H), 6.56 (s, 1 H, 2-H), 6.01 (s, 2 H, 4-H), 3.98 ppm (s, 3 H, 17-H).

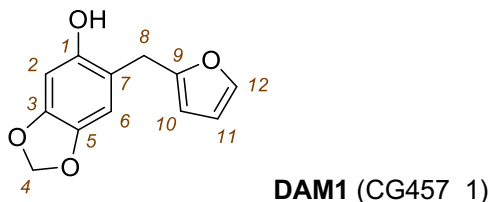
^{13}C { ^1H } NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 190.0 (C_q , C-8), 163.2 (C_q , C-1), 154.5 (C_q , C-3), 140.5 (C_q , C-5), 139.9 (C_q , C-16), 134.6 (C_q , C-9), 126.2 (C_q , C-11), 125.6 (CH, C-14), 122.7 (CH, C-12), 121.0 (CH, C-13), 113.1 (C_q , C-7), 112.1 (CH, C-10), 110.4 (CH, C-15), 110.0 (CH, C-6), 102.1 (CH_2 , C-4), 98.9 (CH, C-2), 31.9 ppm (CH_3 , C-17).

IR (neat, ATR): $\tilde{\nu}$ 2904, 1619, 1585, 1509, 1474, 1430, 1385, 1309, 1246, 1229, 1187, 1166, 1038, 939, 845, 734 cm^{-1} .

HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_4^{+}$ [M^{+}]: 295.0839; found: 295.0839.

6-(Furan-2-ylmethyl)benzo[*d*][1,3]dioxol-5-ol (DAM1) was prepared (GP2) from crude **DAK1** (2.40 g, approx. 10 mmol), triethylamine (1.57 g, 15.5 mmol), methyl chloroformate (1.12 g, 11.9 mmol) in THF (40 mL). After filtration, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure at the rotary evaporator and purification of the crude material by flash chromatography (silica gel, eluent: *n*-pentane:EtOAc = 8:2) yielded the carbonate [1.13 g, 3.89 mmol, R_f (silica, *n*-pentane/EtOAc 8:2, UV) = 0.2].

The carbonate (1.13 g, 3.89 mmol) was dissolved in THF (20 mL) and sodium borohydride (0.589 g, 15.6 mmol, in 20 mL water) was added. Purification of the crude material by flash chromatography (silica gel, eluent: *n*-pentane:EtOAc = 8:2) furnished **DAM1** (0.790 g, 93%, calculated from the carbonate) as a colourless oil.



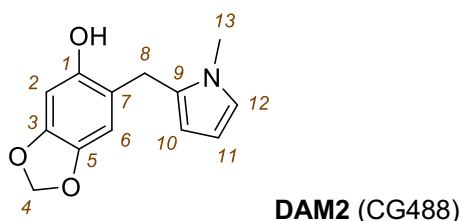
R_f (silica, pentane/EtOAc 8:2, UV) = 0.60.

^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.34–7.33 (m, 1 H, 12-H), 6.62 (s, 1 H, 6-H), 6.44 (s, 1 H, 2-H), 6.30–6.29 (m, 1 H, 11-H), 6.06–6.05 (m, 1 H, 10-H), 5.89 (s, 2 H, 4-H), 5.00 (s, 1 H, 1-OH), 3.87 ppm (s, 2 H, 8-H).

$^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 153.7 (C_q , C-9), 148.4 (C_q , C-1), 147.1 (C_q , C-3), 141.8 (CH, C-12), 141.7 (C_q , C-5), 116.3 (C_q , C-7), 110.6 (CH, C-11), 109.7 (CH, C-6), 106.2 (CH, C-10), 101.2 (CH_2 , C-4), 99.1 (CH, C-2), 29.3 ppm (CH_2 , C-8).

HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4^{+}$ [M^{+}]: 218.0574; found: 218.0572.

6-((1-Methyl-1*H*-pyrrol-2-yl)methyl)benzo[*d*][1,3]dioxol-5-ol (DAM2**)** was prepared (*GP2*) from **DAK2** (0.360 g, 1.47 mmol), sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 0.088 g, 2.21 mmol), methyl chloroformate (0.160 g, 1.69 mmol) in THF (30 mL). After filtration, the solution was reduced to half of the volume by solvent evaporation at the rotary evaporator. Then, sodium borohydride (0.222 g, 5.87 mmol in 15 mL water) was added. Purification of the crude material by flash chromatography (silica gel, eluent: *n*-pentane:EtOAc = 8:2) furnished **DAM2** (0.312 g, 92%) as a colourless oil.



R_f (silica, *n*-pentane/EtOAc 8:2, UV) = 0.40.

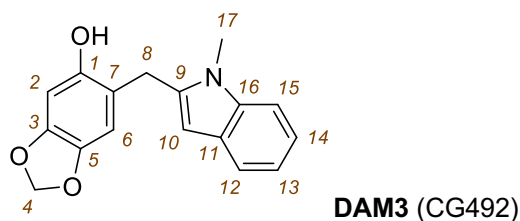
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 6.61–6.60 (m, 1 H, 12-H), 6.56 (s, 1 H, 6-H), 6.40 (s, 1 H, 2-H), 6.07 (t, J = 3.1 Hz, 1 H, 11-H), 6.00–5.98 (m, 1 H, 10-H), 5.88 (s, 2 H, 4-H), 5.11 (s, 1 H, 1-OH), 3.86 (s, 2 H, 8-H), 3.45 ppm (s, 3 H, 13-H).

$^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 149.3 (C_q , C-1), 147.0 (C_q , C-3), 141.6 (C_q , C-5), 129.7 (C_q , C-9), 123.3 (CH, C-12), 116.4 (C_q , C-7), 109.5 (CH, C-6), 107.7 (CH, C-10), 107.2 (CH, C-11), 101.1 (CH_2 , C-4), 99.2 (CH, C-2), 34.1 (CH_3 , C-13), 29.0 ppm (CH_2 , C-8).

IR (neat, ATR): $\tilde{\nu}$ 3438, 2894, 1633, 1503, 1483, 1444, 1297, 1168, 1037, 934, 854, 761, 713 cm^{-1} .

HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for $C_{13}H_{13}NO_3^{+}$ [M^{+}]: 231.0890; found: 231.0889.

6-((1-Methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)methyl)benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-ol (DAM3) was prepared (GP2) from **DAK3** (1.29 g, 4.37 mmol), triethylamine (0.796 g, 7.87 mmol), methyl chloroformate (0.620 g, 6.56 mmol) in THF (40 mL). After filtration, the solution was reduced to half of the volume by solvent evaporation at the rotary evaporator before sodium borohydride (1.32 g, 34.9 mmol in 20 mL water) was added. Purification of the crude material by flash chromatography (silica gel, eluent: *n*-pentane:EtOAc = 9:1→8:2) furnished **DAM3** (1.14 g, 93%) as an off-white solid; m.p. 134 °C.



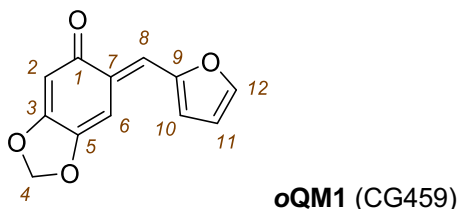
1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.56–7.54 (m, 1 H, 12-H), 7.29–7.27 (m, 1 H, 15-H), 7.22–7.18 (m, 1 H, 14-H), 7.13–7.08 (m, 1 H, 13-H), 6.58 (s, 1 H, 6-H), 6.42 (s, 1 H, 2-H), 6.32 (q, J = 0.9 Hz, 1 H, 10-H), 5.90 (s, 2 H, 4-H), 4.89 (s, 1 H, 1-OH), 4.04 (s, 2 H, 8-H), 3.62 ppm (s, 3 H, 17-H).

$^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 148.7 (C_q , C-1), 147.1 (C_q , C-3), 141.9 (C_q , C-5), 138.2 (C_q , C-9), 138.2 (C_q , C-16), 127.8 (C_q , C-11), 121.4 (CH, C-14), 120.3 (CH, C-12), 119.7 (CH, C-13), 116.1 (C_q , C-7), 109.7 (CH, C-6), 109.1 (CH, C-15), 101.3 (CH_2 , C-4), 100.7 (CH, C-10), 99.1 (CH, C-2), 29.9 (CH_3 , C-17), 28.7 ppm (CH_2 , C-8).

IR (neat, ATR): $\tilde{\nu}$ 3566, 2921, 1502, 1477, 1275, 1175, 1112, 1036, 929, 874, 860, 744 cm^{-1} .

HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for $C_{17}H_{15}NO_3^{+}$ [M^{+}]: 281.1046; found: 281.1047.

(E)-6-(Furan-2-ylmethylene)benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5(6H)-one (oQM1) was prepared (GP3) from **DAM1** (0.750 g, 3.44 mmol) and silver(I) oxide (2.39 g, 10.3 mmol) in diethyl ether (80 mL) to yield **oQM1** (0.230 g, 31%) as red crystals; m.p. >127 °C (dec.).



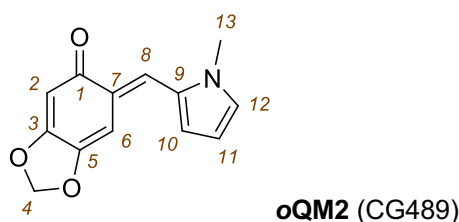
1H NMR (400 MHz, d_6 -DMSO): δ 8.03 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1 H, 12-H), 7.34 (s, 1 H, 8-H), 7.23 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1 H, 10-H), 7.15 (s, 1 H, 6-H), 6.74 (dd, J = 3.5, 1.9 Hz, 1 H, 11-H), 6.08 (s, 2 H, 4-H), 5.92 ppm (s, 1 H, 2-H).

$^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (101 MHz, d_6 -DMSO): δ 183.8 (C_q , C-1), 161.3 (C_q , C-3), 152.1 (C_q , C-9), 147.7 (CH, C-12), 146.1 (C_q , C-5), 126.0 (C_q , C-7), 123.8 (CH, C-8), 121.3 (CH, C-10), 113.5 (CH, C-11), 102.8 (CH_2 , C-4), 100.3 (CH, C-2), 98.9 ppm (CH, C-6).

IR (neat, ATR): $\tilde{\nu}$ 3124, 1628, 1561, 1518, 1466, 1420, 1348, 1220, 1026, 1009, 945, 931, 849, 827, 746, 706 cm^{-1} .

HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{O}_4^{+}$ [M^{+}]: 216.0417; found: 216.0416.

(E)-6-((1-Methyl-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)methylene)benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5(6H)-one (oQM2) was prepared (GP3) from **DAM2** (0.310 g, 1.34 mmol) and silver(I) oxide (0.932 g, 4.02 mmol) in diethyl ether (40 mL). The reaction mixture was filtered, and the filtration residue was washed with acetone (100 mL). The combined organic phases were evaporated to dryness. The red residue was dissolved in acetone (30 mL). The volume of the acetone solution was reduced to ca. 10 mL by solvent evaporation at the rotary evaporator, which led to precipitation of **oQM2** (0.121 g, 39%) as dark red crystals; m.p. >120 °C (dec.).



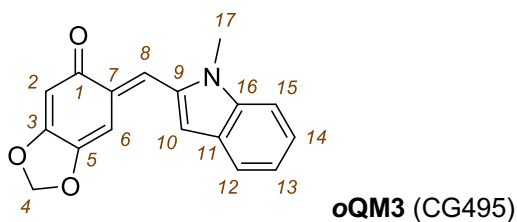
^1H NMR (400 MHz, d_6 -DMSO): δ 7.61 (s, 1 H, 8-H), 7.23 (br s, 1 H, 12-H), 6.96 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1 H, 10-H), 6.88 (s, 1 H, 6-H), 6.29–6.28 (m, 1 H, 11-H), 6.04 (s, 2 H, 4-H), 5.90 (s, 1 H, 2-H), 3.74 ppm (s, 3 H, 13-H).

$^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (101 MHz, d_6 -DMSO): δ 183.3 (C_q , C-1), 160.8 (C_q , C-3), 145.1 (C_q , C-5), 129.9 (CH, C-12), 129.1 (C_q , C-9), 127.1 (CH, C-8), 124.3 (C_q , C-7), 116.1 (CH, C-10), 110.8 (CH, C-11), 102.3 (CH_2 , C-4), 100.7 (CH, C-2), 99.1 (CH, C-6), 34.0 ppm (CH_3 , C-13).

IR (neat, ATR): $\tilde{\nu}$ 3100, 1617, 1532, 1518, 1484, 1432, 1421, 1374, 1344, 1280, 1212, 1077, 1028, 944, 870, 841, 719, 704 cm^{-1} .

HRMS (pos. ESI): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_3^{+}$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}^{+}$]: 230.0812; found: 230.0818.

(E)-6-((1-Methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)methylene)benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5(6H)-one (oQM3) was prepared (GP3) from **DAM3** (1.14 g, 4.05 mmol) and silver(I) oxide (2.82 g, 12.2 mmol) in diethyl ether (80 mL). The reaction mixture was filtered, and the filtration residue was washed with acetone (500 mL). The combined organic phases were evaporated to dryness. The red residue was dissolved in acetone (150 mL). The volume of the acetone solution was reduced to ca. 50 mL by solvent evaporation at the rotary evaporator, which led to precipitation of **oQM3** (0.730 g, 65%) as claret-red crystals; m.p. >135 °C (dec.).



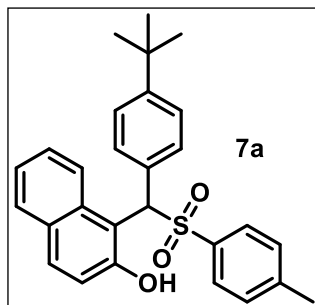
¹H NMR (800 MHz, *d*₆-DMSO): δ 7.74 (s, 1 H, 8-H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1 H, 12-H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1 H, 15-H), 7.27–7.25 (m, 1 H, 14-H), 7.21 (s, 1 H, 10-H), 7.09–7.07 (m, 1 H, 13-H), 6.99 (s, 1 H, 6-H), 6.10 (s, 2 H, 4-H), 5.99 (s, 1 H, 2-H), 3.83 ppm (s, 3 H, 17-H).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (201 MHz, *d*₆-DMSO): δ 183.6 (C_q, C-1), 161.5 (C_q, C-3), 147.1 (C_q, C-5), 138.7 (C_q, C-16), 134.3 (C_q, C-9), 129.3 (C_q, C-7), 127.7 (C_q, C-11), 126.5 (CH, C-8), 124.1 (CH, C-14), 121.5 (CH, C-12), 120.3 (CH, C-13), 110.3 (CH, C-15), 107.2 (CH, C-10), 102.9 (CH₂, C-4), 100.5 (CH, C-2), 98.6 (CH, C-6), 29.9 ppm (CH₃, C-17).

IR (neat, ATR): $\tilde{\nu}$ 2899, 1619, 1530, 1423, 1368, 1351, 1324, 1212, 1180, 1152, 1040, 947, 725, 702, 688 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (EI): *m/z* calcd for C₁₇H₁₃NO₃⁺ [*M*⁺]: 279.0890; found: 279.0897.

1-((4-(*tert*-Butyl)phenyl)(tosyl)methyl)naphthalen-2-ol (**7a**)



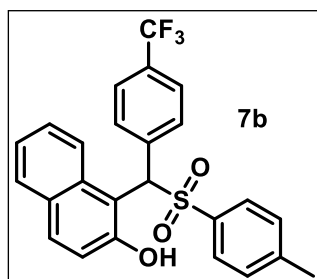
The o-QM precursor **7a** was synthesized following the general procedure *GP4*. After purification by means of column chromatography the product was obtained as a brown solid in an overall yield of 74%.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 8.92 (s, 1H, O-H), 7.72 – 7.61 (m, 7H, Ar-H), 7.39 – 7.35 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.33 – 7.29 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.25 – 7.19 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.02 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 6.49 (s, 1H, -CH), 2.22 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 1.29 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm = 154.7 (1 C), 151.9 (1 C), 145.2 (1 C), 134.5 (1 C), 133.0 (1 C), 131.8 (1 C), 129.7 (2 C), 129.4 (2 C), 129.4 (1 C), 129.0 (1 C), 128.6 (4 C), 127.3 (1 C), 125.9 (2 C), 123.3 (1 C), 121.1 (1 C), 110.9 (1 C), 70.0 (1 C), 34.7 (1 C), 31.3 (3 C), 21.6 (1 C).

HRMS (ESI-TOF): *m/z* calculated for C₂₈H₂₈O₃S: 467.1651 [*M*+Na]⁺, found: 467.1654.

1-(Tosyl(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methyl)naphthalen-2-ol (**7b**)



The o-QM precursor **7b** was synthesized following the general procedure *GP4*. After purification by means of column chromatography the product was obtained as brown solid in an overall yield of 32%.

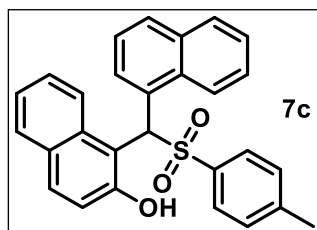
¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 8.75 (s, 1H, O-H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.74 – 7.67 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.64 – 7.50 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.36 – 7.23 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.22 – 7.11 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.03 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 6.54 (s, 1H, -CH), 2.23 (s, 3H, -CH₃).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 154.7, 145.6, 134.6 (d, J = 96.3 Hz), 132.9, 132.3, 130.2, 129.6, 129.5, 129.2, 128.7, 127.5, 125.8 (q, J = 3.8 Hz), 123.7, 124.0 (q, J = 278 Hz), 120.8 (q, J = 29.2 Hz), 110.7 (J = 5.8 Hz), 69.3, 21.6.

¹⁹F-NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm = -62.9 (3 F, CF₃).

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₅H₁₉F₃O₃S: 457.1080 [M+H]⁺, found: 457.1082.

1-(Naphthalen-1-yl(tosyl)methyl)naphthalen-2-ol (**7c**)



The o-QM precursor **7c** was synthesized following the general procedure *GP4*. After purification by means of column chromatography the product was obtained as light pink solid in an overall yield of 88%.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 8.60 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H, O-H), 7.91 – 7.75 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.73 – 7.66 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 7.62 – 7.54 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.39 – 7.34 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.31 – 7.20 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.14 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.09 (s, 1H, -CH), 7.04 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 2.26 (s, 3H, -CH₃).

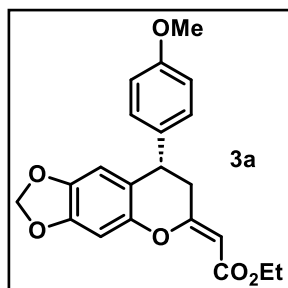
¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 155.1, 145.4, 134.7, 134.1, 133.3, 132.0, 131.9, 129.8, 129.5, 129.4, 129.3, 129.1, 128.4, 127.3, 126.8, 125.6, 125.3, 123.3, 122.8, 121.1, 112.1, 66.3, 21.6.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₈H₂₂O₃S: 461.1182 [M+Na]⁺, found: 461.1182.

6. Characterization of Products 3

6.1 7,8-Dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromanes obtained from oQMs 2

Ethyl (S,Z)-2-(8-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromen-6-ylidene)acetate (3a)



Product **3a** was synthesized on a 0.1 mmol scale following the general procedure *GP5*. After purification, the product was received as a yellow oil in an isolated yield of 59% and an e.r. of >99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.06 – 7.01 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.87 – 6.82 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.72 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.30 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 5.90 (s, 2H, -CH₂), 4.91 (s, 1H, -C=CH), 4.17 (qd, J = 7.1, 1.3 Hz, 2H, -CH₂), 3.99 (dd, J = 7.6, 5.2 Hz, 1H, -CH), 3.79 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 2.85 (dd, J = 14.7, 5.2 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.70 (dd, J = 14.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.28 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H, -CH₃).

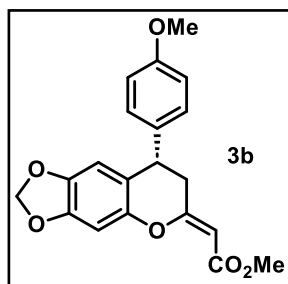
¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.9, 161.9, 158.9, 147.4, 146.3, 143.5, 133.8, 129.0, 118.2, 114.3, 107.6, 101.5, 99.2, 96.9, 59.7, 55.4, 39.4, 36.7, 14.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₁H₂₀O₆: 369.1333 [M+H]⁺, found: 369.1331.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): +25.4.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 4:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, T_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 250 nm) t_r : 16.5 min (minor), 22.8 min (major).

Methyl (S,Z)-2-(8-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromen-6-ylidene)acetate (3b)



Product **3b** was synthesized on a 0.1 mmol scale following the general procedure *GP5*. After purification, the product was received as a yellow viscous residue in an isolated yield of 49% and an e.r. of >99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.05 – 7.00 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.87 – 6.82 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.74 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.31 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 5.91 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 5.90 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 4.92 (s, 1H, -C=CH), 3.99 (dd, J = 7.4, 5.3 Hz, 1H, -CH), 3.79 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 3.70 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 2.85 (ddd, J = 14.7, 5.3, 1.0 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.70 (ddd, J = 14.6, 7.4, 0.9 Hz, 1H, -CH₂).

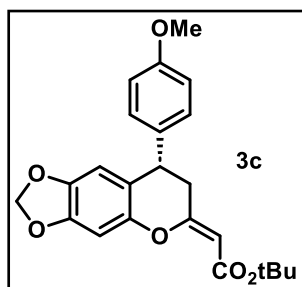
¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 165.3, 162.1, 158.9, 147.4, 146.2, 143.5, 133.8, 129.0, 118.2, 114.3, 107.6, 101.5, 99.2, 96.5, 55.4, 51.0, 39.4, 36.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₀H₁₈O₆: 355.1176 [M+H]⁺, found: 355.1182.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): +12.6.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 4:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, *T*_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 272 nm) *t*_r: 21.2 min (minor), 29.2 min (major).

***tert*-Butyl (S,Z)-2-(8-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromen-6-ylidene)acetate (3c)**



Product **3c** was synthesized on a 0.1 mmol scale following the general procedure *GP5*. After purification, the product was received as a reddish orange oil in an isolated yield of 70% and an e.r. of >99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.06 – 7.01 (m, 2H), Ar-H, 6.87 – 6.83 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.73 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.28 (d, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 5.89 (s, 2H, -CH₂), 4.84 (s, 1H, -C=CH), 3.97 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 5.2 Hz, 1H, -CH), 3.79 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 2.80 (ddd, *J* = 14.6, 5.2, 1.0 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.67 (ddd, *J* = 14.6, 8.0, 1.0 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.50 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

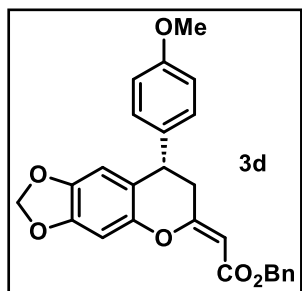
¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.5, 161.0, 158.8, 147.3, 146.4, 143.4, 133.9, 129.1, 118.3, 114.3, 107.6, 101.5, 99.2, 98.6, 79.7, 55.4, 39.5, 36.7, 28.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): *m/z* calculated for C₂₃H₂₄O₆: 419.1465 [M+Na]⁺, found: 419.1465.

[α]_D²⁰ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): +41.3.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 4:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, *T*_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 250 nm) *t*_r: 14.2 min (minor), 17.0 min (major).

Benzyl (S,Z)-2-(8-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromen-6-ylidene)acetate (3d)



Product **3d** was synthesized on a 0.1 mmol scale following the general procedure *GP5*. After purification, the product was received as an orange viscous residue in an isolated yield of 44% and an e.r. of 99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.42 – 7.31 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.06 – 7.01 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.87 – 6.82 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.71 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.31 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 5.91 – 5.90 (m, 2H, -CH₂), 5.18 (dd, *J* = 15.3, 12.7 Hz, 2H, -CH₂), 4.98 (s, 1H, -C=CH), 3.99 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 5.2 Hz, 1H, -CH), 3.79 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 2.85 (ddd, *J* = 14.7, 5.3, 1.0 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.71 (dd, *J* = 14.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H, -CH₂).

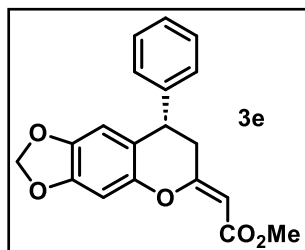
¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.7, 162.5, 158.9, 147.4, 146.2, 143.5, 136.7, 133.7, 129.0, 128.6, 128.2, 128.1, 118.2, 114.4, 107.6, 101.5, 99.1, 96.5, 65.5, 55.4, 39.4, 36.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): *m/z* calculated for C₂₆H₂₂O₆: 453.1309 [M+Na]⁺, found: 453.1305.

[α]_D²⁰ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): +10.5.

HPLC (YMC-SA, *n*-hexane:IPA = 4:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, *T*_{Column} = 10 °C, *l* = 205 nm) *t*_r: 18.6 min (minor), 22.5 min (major).

Methyl (S,Z)-2-(8-phenyl-7,8-dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromen-6-ylidene)acetate (3e)



Product **3e** was synthesized on a 0.1 mmol scale following the general procedure *GP5*. After purification, the product was received as a yellow viscous residue in an isolated yield of 41% and an e.r. of >99:1

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.33 – 7.24 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 6.74 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.30 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 5.89 (s, 2H, -CH₂), 4.91 (s, 1H, -C=CH), 4.03 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 5.4 Hz, 1H, -CH), 3.69 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 2.87 (dd, *J* = 14.7, 5.2 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.72 (dd, *J* = 14.7, 7.3 Hz, 1H, -CH₂).

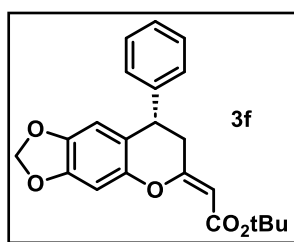
¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 165.3, 161.9, 147.5, 146.3, 143.6, 141.8, 129.0, 128.0, 127.4, 117.7, 107.7, 101.6, 99.2, 96.5, 51.0, 40.2, 36.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): *m/z* calculated for C₁₉H₁₆O₅: 325.1071 [M+H]⁺, found: 325.1072.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (*c* = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): -2.0.

HPLC (YMC-SA, *n*-hexane:IPA = 4:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, *T*_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 250 nm) *t*_r: 10.3 min (minor), 11.9 min (major).

***tert*-Butyl (S,Z)-2-(8-phenyl-7,8-dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromen-6-ylidene)acetate (3f)**



Product **3f** was synthesized on a 0.1 mmol scale following the general procedure *GP5*. After purification, the product was received as a yellow viscous residue in an isolated yield of 60% and an e.r. of >99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.35 – 7.23 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.14 – 7.10 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.74 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.28 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 5.90 (s, 2H, -CH₂), 4.84 (s, 1H, -C=CH), 4.02 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 5.3 Hz, 1H, -CH), 2.84 (dd, *J* = 14.7, 5.3 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.71 (dd, *J* = 14.6, 7.9 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.50 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

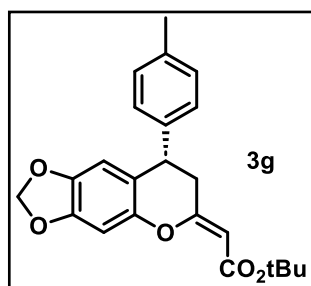
¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.4, 160.8, 147.4, 146.5, 143.4, 141.9, 129.0, 128.1, 127.4, 117.9, 107.7, 101.5, 99.2, 98.7, 79.7, 40.3, 36.5, 28.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): *m/z* calculated for C₂₂H₂₂O₅: 389.1359 [M+Na]⁺, found: 389.1358.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (*c* = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): +25.5.

HPLC (YMC-SA, *n*-hexane:IPA = 10:1, flow = 0.5 mL min⁻¹, *T*_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 250 nm) *t*_r: 14.7 min (major), 16.7 min (minor).

***tert*-Butyl (S,Z)-2-(8-(*p*-tolyl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-*g*]chromen-6-ylidene)acetate (3g)**



Product **3g** was synthesized on a 0.1 mmol scale following the general procedure *GP5*. After purification, the product was received as an orange oil in an isolated yield of 62% and an e.r. of >99:1

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.13 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 6.73 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.27 (d, *J* = 0.5 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 5.89 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 5.89 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 4.85 (s, 1H, -C=CH), 3.98 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 5.2 Hz, 1H, -CH), 2.81 (ddd, *J* = 14.6, 5.3, 1.0 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.69 (ddd, *J* = 14.6, 8.0, 1.0 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.33 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 1.50 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

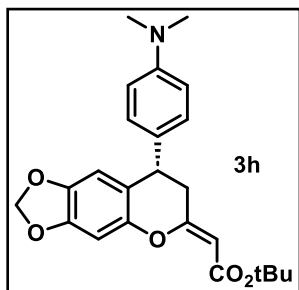
¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.5, 161.0, 147.3, 146.4, 143.3, 138.9, 137.0, 129.6, 127.9, 118.2, 107.6, 101.5, 99.1, 98.5, 79.7, 39.9, 36.6, 28.5, 21.2.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): *m/z* calculated for C₂₃H₂₄O₅: 381.1697 [M+H]⁺, found: 381.1696.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): +41.7.

HPLC (CHIRALCEL® OD-H, *n*-hexane:IPA = 10:1, flow = 0.5 mL min⁻¹, *T*_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 220 nm) *t*_r: 49.5 min (minor), 57.4 min (major).

***tert*-Butyl (S,Z)-2-(8-(4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-*g*]chromen-6-ylidene)acetate (3h)**



Product **3h** was synthesized on a 0.1 mmol scale following the general procedure *GP5*. After purification, the product was received as an orange viscous residue in an isolated yield of 74% and an e.r. of >99:1

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.02 – 6.97 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.72 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.71 – 6.67 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.30 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 5.88 (s, 2H, -CH₂), 4.85 (s, 1H, -C=CH), 3.92 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 5.2 Hz, 1H, -CH), 2.94 (s, 6H, -CH₃), 2.78 (ddd, *J* = 14.5, 5.3, 0.9 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.68 (ddd, *J* = 14.6, 8.4, 1.0 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.50 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

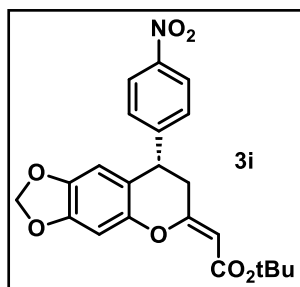
¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.6, 161.6, 149.8, 147.2, 146.3, 143.3, 129.5, 128.7, 119.0, 113.0, 107.7, 101.4, 99.1, 98.3, 79.6, 40.8, 39.4, 36.7, 28.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): *m/z* calculated for C₂₄H₂₇NO₅: 410.1962 [M+H]⁺, found: 410.1963.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): +38.9.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 4:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, *T*_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 220 nm) *t*_r: 12.7 min (minor), 18.0 min (major).

***tert*-Butyl (S,Z)-2-(8-(4-nitrophenyl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromen-6-ylidene)acetate (3i)**



Product **3i** was synthesized on a 0.1 mmol scale following the general procedure *GP5*. After purification, the product was received as an orange oil in an isolated yield of 73% and an e.r. of 99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 8.19 – 8.14 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.30 – 7.25 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.77 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.29 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 5.93 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 5.93 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 4.81 (s, 1H, -C=CH), 4.17 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 1H, -CH), 2.94 (ddd, J = 14.7, 5.6, 1.3 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.65 (dd, J = 14.8, 6.0 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.48 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

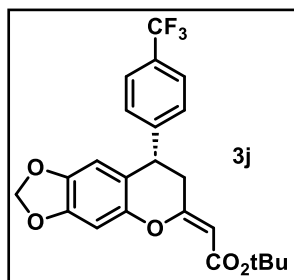
¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.0, 159.1, 149.7, 148.1, 147.3, 146.5, 143.7, 128.9, 124.2, 115.5, 107.4, 101.7, 99.6, 99.5, 80.0, 40.2, 36.1, 28.4.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₂H₂₁NO₇: 434.1210 [M+Na]⁺, found: 434.1205.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): +0.4.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 6:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, T_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 272 nm) t_r : 38.8 min (minor), 44.0 min (major).

***tert*-Butyl (S,Z)-2-(8-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromen-6-ylidene)acetate (3j)**



Product **3j** was synthesized on a 0.1 mmol scale following the general procedure *GP5*. After purification, the product was received as a yellow viscous residue in an isolated yield of 55% and an e.r. of >99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.57 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.24 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 6.76 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.27 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 5.92 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 5.91 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 4.83 (s, 1H, -C=CH), 4.10 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H, -CH), 2.89 (ddd, J = 14.6, 5.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.67 (dd, J = 14.9, 7.0 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.49 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.2, 159.8, 147.8, 146.5, 146.2 (d, J = 1.4 Hz), 143.6, 129.7 (q, J = 32.5 Hz), 128.4, 125.9 (q, J = 3.7 Hz), 124.1 (q, J = 272 Hz), 116.5, 107.5, 101.6, 99.4, 99.3, 79.9, 40.2, 36.3, 28.5.

¹⁹F-NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm = -62.5 (3 F, CF₃).

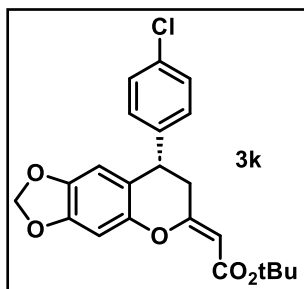
HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₃H₂₁F₃O₅: 457.1233 [M+Na]⁺, found: 457.1233.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): +18.9.

HPLC (YMC-SZ, *n*-hexane:IPA = 15:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, T_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 272 nm) t_r : 10.6 min (major), 14.4 min (minor).

**tert-Butyl
ylidene)acetate (3k)**

(S,Z)-2-(8-(4-chlorophenyl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromen-6-



Product **3k** was synthesized on a 0.1 mmol scale following the general procedure *GP5*. After purification, the product was received as a yellow viscous residue in an isolated yield of 59% and an e.r. of >99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.31 – 7.27 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.07 – 7.02 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.74 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.27 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 5.91 (s, 2H, -CH₂), 4.83 (s, 1H, -C=CH), 4.01 (dd, J = 7.2, 5.3 Hz, 1H, -CH), 2.84 (ddd, J = 14.6, 5.3, 1.1 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.64 (ddd, J = 14.6, 7.2, 0.9 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.49 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

¹³C-NMR (175 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.3, 160.2, 147.7, 146.5, 143.5, 140.6, 133.2, 129.4, 129.1, 117.1, 107.5, 101.6, 99.3, 99.0, 79.8, 39.8, 36.4, 28.5.

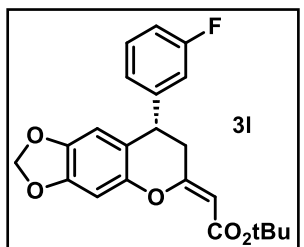
HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₂H₂₁ClO₅: 423.0970 [M+Na]⁺, found: 423.0969.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): +21.3.

HPLC (YMC-SZ, *n*-hexane:IPA = 4:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, T_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 250 nm) t_r : 8.8 min (major), 11.4 min (minor).

**tert-Butyl
ylidene)acetate (3l)**

(S,Z)-2-(8-(3-fluorophenyl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromen-6-



Product **3l** was synthesized on a 0.1 mmol scale following the general procedure *GP5*. After purification, the product was received as a reddish orange oil in an isolated yield of 59% and an e.r. of >99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.28 (td, J = 8.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.99 – 6.90 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.81 (dt, J = 9.8, 2.2 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.74 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.29 (d, J = 0.5 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 5.92 (s, 2H, -CH₂), 4.84 (s, 1H, -C=CH), 4.03 (dd, J = 7.3, 5.3 Hz, 1H, -CH), 2.85 (ddd, J = 14.7, 5.4, 1.1 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.67 (ddd, J = 14.6, 7.3, 0.9 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.49 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.3, 163.2 (d, J = 246.7 Hz), 160.2, 147.7, 146.5, 144.6 (d, J = 6.9 Hz), 143.5, 130.5 (d, J = 8.3 Hz), 123.7 (d, J = 2.9 Hz), 116.9, 115.0 (d, J = 21.7 Hz), 114.4 (d, J = 21.1 Hz), 107.6, 101.6, 99.3, 99.0, 79.8, 40.1 (d, J = 1.8 Hz), 36.3, 28.5.

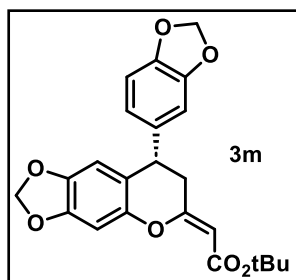
¹⁹F-NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: -112.4 (1 F, Ar-F).

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₂H₂₁FO₅: 407.1265 [M+Na]⁺, found: 407.1269.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): +19.3.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 4:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, T_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 272 nm) t_r : 10.5 min (major), 12.4 min (minor).

tert-Butyl (S,Z)-2-(8-(benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromen-6-ylidene)acetate (3m)



Product **3m** was synthesized on a 0.1 mmol scale following the general procedure *GP5*. After purification, the product was received as a white viscous residue in an isolated yield of 67% and an e.r. of >99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 6.76 – 6.72 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.60 – 6.57 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.30 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 5.94 (s, 2H, -CH₂), 5.90 (s, 2H, -CH₂), 4.85 (s, 1H, -C=CH), 3.95 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 5.2 Hz, 1H, -CH), 2.80 (dd, *J* = 14.7, 5.2 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.64 (dd, *J* = 14.6, 7.8 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.50 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

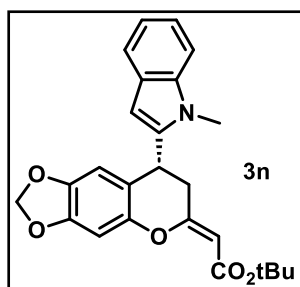
¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.4, 160.8, 148.2, 147.5, 146.9, 146.4, 143.4, 135.8, 121.4, 117.9, 108.5, 108.2, 107.6, 101.5, 101.2, 99.2, 98.7, 79.8, 40.0, 36.7, 28.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): *m/z* calculated for C₂₃H₂₂O₇: 433.1258 [M+Na]⁺, found: 433.1262.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): +28.4.

HPLC (CHIRALPAK® AD-H, *n*-hexane:IPA = 4:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, *T*_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 272 nm) *t*_r: 15.3 min (major), 16.8 min (minor).

tert-Butyl (R,Z)-2-(8-(1-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromen-6-ylidene)acetate (3n)



Product **3n** was synthesized on a 0.1 mmol scale following the general procedure *GP5*. After purification, the product was received as a white amorphous residue in an isolated yield of 79% and an e.r. of 99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.54 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.26 – 7.20 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.11 (ddd, *J* = 8.0, 7.0, 1.1 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.77 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.27 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.19 (s, 1H, -C=CH), 5.91 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 5.90 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 4.91 (s, 1H, -C=CH), 4.28 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H, -CH), 3.73 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 2.88 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H, -CH₂), 1.51 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

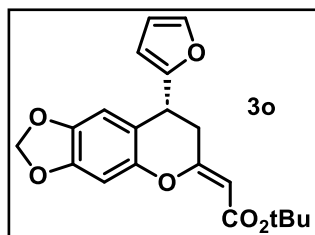
¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.3, 160.5, 147.7, 146.2, 143.6, 139.3, 137.8, 127.7, 121.7, 120.6, 119.9, 116.9, 109.2, 106.8, 101.6, 100.8, 99.4, 98.9, 79.8, 34.6, 32.6, 30.1, 28.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): *m/z* calculated for C₂₅H₂₅NO₅: 442.1629 [M+Na]⁺, found: 442.1625.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): +71.6.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 4:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, *T*_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 272 nm) *t*_r: 16.3 min (minor), 29.7 min (major).

tert-Butyl (R,Z)-2-(8-(furan-2-yl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromen-6-ylidene)acetate (3o)



Product **3o** was synthesized on a 0.1 mmol scale following the general procedure *GP5*. After purification, the product was received as an orange oil in an isolated yield of 89% and an e.r. of >99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.35 (dd, J = 1.9, 0.8 Hz, 1H, -C=CH), 6.70 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.45 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.29 (dd, J = 3.2, 1.9 Hz, 1H, -C=CH), 6.02 (dt, J = 3.2, 0.8 Hz, 1H, -C=CH), 5.92 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 5.92 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 4.92 (s, 1H, -C=CH), 4.11 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H, -CH), 2.90 (ddd, J = 14.8, 6.7, 0.8 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.79 (ddd, J = 14.8, 5.3, 1.2 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.49 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

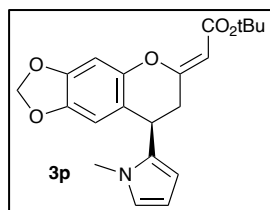
¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.4, 160.4, 154.1, 147.7, 146.2, 143.4, 142.3, 115.3, 110.4, 107.4, 107.3, 101.6, 99.4, 98.8, 79.8, 33.9, 33.1, 28.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₀H₂₀O₆: 379.1152 [M+Na]⁺, found: 379.1153.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): +3.4.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 4:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, T_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 250 nm) t_r : 7.3 min (minor), 11.8 min (major).

tert-Butyl (R,Z)-(8-(1-methyl-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromen-6-ylidene)acetate (3p)



Product **3p** was synthesized on a 0.05 mmol scale following the general procedure *GP5*. After purification, the product was received as an orange oil in an isolated yield of 86% and an e.r. of 99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 6.71 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.62 (dd, J_1 = 2.7 Hz, J_2 = 1.8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.18 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.10 (dd, J_1 = 3.4 Hz, J_2 = 2.7 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 5.90 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H, O-CH₂-O-), 5.89 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H, O-CH₂-O-), 5.86 (dd, J_1 = 3.4 Hz, J_2 = 1.8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 4.92 (s, 1H, -C=C-H), 4.07 (dd, J_1 = 8.8 Hz, J_2 = 6.2 Hz, 1H, -CH-CH₂-), 3.58 (s, 3H, N-CH₃), 2.79-2.76 (m, 1H, -CH-CH₂-), 1.51 (s, 9H, -(CH₃)₃).

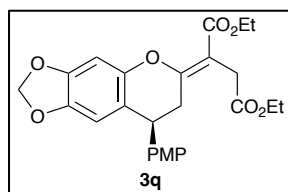
¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.5, 161.5, 147.4, 146.1, 143.5, 131.7, 122.6, 118.5, 107.6, 107.1, 106.6, 101.5, 99.3, 98.3, 79.8, 34.9, 34.1, 32.0, 28.5 (3 C).

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₁H₂₃NNaO₅⁺: 392.1468, found 392.1467.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): +51.5.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 4:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, T_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 250 nm) t_r : 18.28 min (minor), 23.84 min (major).

Diethyl (S,Z)-2-(8-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromen-6-ylidene)succinate (3q)



Product **3q** was synthesized on a 0.1 mmol scale following the general procedure *GP5*. After purification, the product was received as a yellow oil in an isolated yield of 49% (74% with **ISeU**) and an e.r. of >99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.09 – 7.04 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.88 – 6.83 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.62 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.26 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 5.89 (s, 2H, -CH₂), 4.25 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H, -CH₂), 4.07 (dd, J = 7.1, 2.3 Hz, 2H, -CH₂), 4.11 – 3.98 (m, 1H, -CH), 3.79 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 3.22 (q, J = 17.2 Hz, 2H, -CH₂), 2.91 (dd, J = 14.9, 5.2 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.79 (dd, J = 14.9, 8.5 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.33 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H, -CH₃), 1.20 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H, -CH₃).

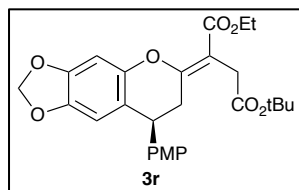
¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 171.4 (2x), 166.6, 158.8, 147.3, 146.6, 143.1, 133.9, 129.1, 118.1, 114.3, 107.5, 102.8, 101.4, 98.8, 61.0, 60.5, 55.4, 39.4, 34.0, 33.1, 14.5, 14.3.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₅H₂₆O₈: 477.1520 [M+Na]⁺, found: 477.1519.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): +84.2.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 4:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, T_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 250 nm) t_r : 14.3 min (minor), 18.4 min (major).

4-(*tert*-Butyl) 1-ethyl (S,Z)-2-(8-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromen-6-ylidene)succinate (3r)



Product **3r** was synthesized on a 0.1 mmol scale following the general procedure *GP5*. After purification, the product was received as a yellow oil in an isolated yield of 49% (64% with **ISeU**) and an e.r. of 99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.09 – 7.04 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.88 – 6.83 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.61 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.25 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 5.88 (s, 2H, -CH₂), 4.24 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H, -CH₂), 4.00 (dd, J = 8.7, 5.2 Hz, 1H, -CH), 3.79 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 3.13 (dd, J = 37.0, 17.6 Hz, 2H, -CH₂), 2.90 (dd, J = 14.9, 5.1 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.78 (dd, J = 14.8, 8.7 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.39 (s, 9H, -CH₃), 1.33 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H, -CH₃).

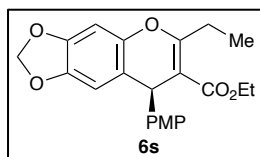
¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 170.6, 166.7, 158.9, 158.2, 147.3, 146.7, 143.1, 134.1, 129.1, 118.2, 114.3, 107.5, 103.5, 101.4, 98.8, 80.9, 60.4, 55.4, 39.5, 35.1, 33.0, 28.1, 14.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₇H₃₀O₈: 505.1833 [M+Na]⁺, found: 505.1830.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): +68.2.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 6:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, T_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 250 nm) t_r : 10.4 min (minor), 13.3 min (major).

Ethyl (S)-6-ethyl-8-(4-methoxyphenyl)-8H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromene-7-carboxylate (6s)



Product **6s** was synthesized on a 0.1 mmol scale following the general procedure *GP5*. After purification, the product was received as a white viscous residue in an isolated yield of 17% and an e.r. of 59:41.

¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.13 – 7.10 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.79 – 6.76 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.54 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.43 (d, J = 0.6 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 5.89 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 5.84 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 4.84 (s, 1H, -CH), 4.13 – 4.03 (m, 2H, -CH₂), 3.75 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 2.92 – 2.78 (m, 2H, -CH₂), 1.25 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H, -CH₃), 1.19 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H, -CH₃).

¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm 167.2, 164.5, 158.3, 146.8, 144.4, 144.2, 139.4, 128.8, 117.4, 113.9, 107.6, 105.1, 101.4, 98.0, 60.2, 55.3, 41.1, 26.1, 14.3, 12.1.

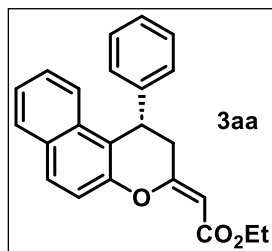
HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₂H₂₂O₆: 383.1489 [M+H]⁺, found: 383.1489.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 59:41): +7.7.

HPLC (YMC-SZ, *n*-hexane:IPA = 100:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, T_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 272 nm) t_r : 10.7 min (major), 11.9 min (minor).

6.2 1,2-Dihydro-3H-benzo[f]chromanes from QM-precursors 7

Ethyl (S,Z)-2-(1-phenyl-1,2-dihydro-3H-benzo[f]chromen-3-ylidene)acetate (3aa)



Product **3aa** was synthesized analogously to the general procedure *GP6* on a scale of 0.1 mmol. In order to remove the side product (arising from the addition of the sulfinate leaving group to the allenolate) the resulting mixture was additionally purified *via* semi-preparative column chromatography, to obtain the final product as a white amorphous residue in an isolated yield of 77% and an e.r. of 99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.84 – 7.80 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.74 – 7.71 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.45 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.43 – 7.33 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.28 – 7.15 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.13 – 7.09 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 4.90 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H, -C=CH), 4.80 (dd, J = 6.5, 1.9 Hz, 1H, -CH), 4.17 (qd, J = 7.1, 1.7 Hz, 2H, -CH₂), 3.17 (ddd, J = 14.6, 6.4, 1.8 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.77 (dd, J = 14.6, 1.9 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.28 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H, -CH₃).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.8, 160.4, 149.6, 142.1, 131.7, 130.6, 129.6, 128.9, 128.8, 127.7, 127.2, 124.6, 122.8, 118.3, 116.7, 98.5, 59.7, 36.8, 36.5, 14.5.

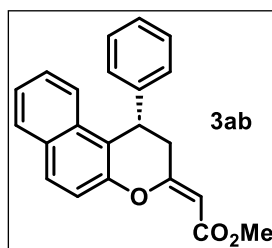
HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₃H₂₀O₃: 345.1485 [M+H]⁺, found: 345.1485.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): -226.2.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 4:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, T_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 250 nm) t_r : 8.8 min (major), 25.4 min (minor).

Semi-preparative HPLC (Dionex Ultimate 3000, *n*-hexane with 7.5 % EtOAc, flow = 5.0 mL min⁻¹, λ = 230 nm) t_r : 17.5 min.

Methyl (S,Z)-2-(1-phenyl-1,2-dihydro-3H-benzo[f]chromen-3-ylidene)acetate (3ab)



Product **3ab** was synthesized analogously to the general procedure *GP6* on a scale of 0.1 mmol. In order to remove the side product (arising from the addition of the sulfinate leaving group to the allenolate) the resulting mixture was additionally purified *via* semi-preparative column chromatography, to obtain the final product as a white amorphous residue in an isolated yield of 72% and an e.r. of 99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.84 – 7.80 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.74 – 7.71 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.46 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.44 – 7.34 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.28 – 7.15 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.12 – 7.08 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 4.91 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H, -C=CH), 4.80 (dd, J = 6.3, 1.9 Hz, 1H, -CH), 3.71 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 3.17 (ddd, J = 14.6, 6.4, 1.8 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.78 (dd, J = 14.6, 1.9 Hz, 1H, -CH₂).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 165.2, 160.6, 149.6, 142.0, 131.7, 130.6, 129.6, 128.9, 128.8, 127.7, 127.2, 124.6, 122.8, 118.3, 116.7, 98.1, 51.0, 36.8, 36.5.

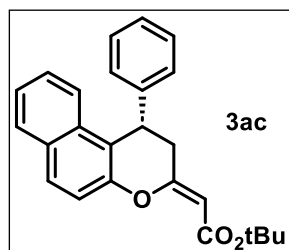
HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for $C_{22}H_{18}O_3$: 331.1329 $[M+H]^+$, found: 331.1327.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ ($c = 1$, $CHCl_3$, *e.r.* 99:1): -285.9.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 10:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, $T_{Column} = 10\text{ }^{\circ}C$, $\lambda = 272\text{ nm}$) t_r : 16.1 min (major), 56.4 min (minor).

Semi-preparative HPLC (Dionex Ultimate 3000, *n*-hexane with 7.5 % EtOAc, flow = 5.0 mL min⁻¹, $\lambda = 230\text{ nm}$) t_r : 20.1 min.

***tert*-Butyl (S,Z)-2-(1-phenyl-1,2-dihydro-3H-benzo[f]chromen-3-ylidene)acetate (3ac)**



Product **3ac** was synthesized analogously to the general procedure *GP6* on a scale of 0.1 mmol. In order to remove the side product (arising from the addition of the sulfinate leaving group to the allenolate) the resulting mixture was additionally purified *via* semi-preparative column chromatography, to obtain the final product as a white amorphous residue in an isolated yield of 79% and an *e.r.* of 99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.82 – 7.79 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.73 – 7.70 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.46 (d, $J = 9.0\text{ Hz}$, 1H, Ar-H), 7.42 – 7.33 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.28 – 7.16 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.13 – 7.09 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 4.82 (d, $J = 1.8\text{ Hz}$, 1H, -C=CH), 4.78 (dd, $J = 6.6, 1.9\text{ Hz}$, 1H, -CH), 3.15 (ddd, $J = 14.6, 6.4, 1.9\text{ Hz}$, 1H, -CH₂), 2.73 (dd, $J = 14.7, 1.9\text{ Hz}$, 1H, -CH₂), 1.49 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.3, 159.4, 149.7, 142.3, 131.8, 130.5, 129.5, 128.9, 128.7, 127.7, 127.1, 124.5, 122.8, 118.5, 116.7, 100.3, 79.8, 36.8, 36.4, 28.5.

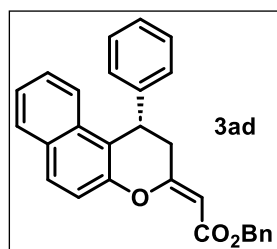
HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for $C_{25}H_{24}O_3$: 395.1618 $[M+Na]^+$, found: 395.1619.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ ($c = 1$, $CHCl_3$, *e.r.* 99:1): -167.0.

HPLC (YMC-SZ, *n*-hexane:IPA = 25:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, $T_{Column} = 10\text{ }^{\circ}C$, $\lambda = 272\text{ nm}$) t_r : 7.9 min (minor), 8.8 min (major).

Semi-preparative HPLC (Dionex Ultimate 3000, *n*-hexane with 7.5 % EtOAc, flow = 5.0 mL min⁻¹, $\lambda = 230\text{ nm}$) t_r : 10.3 min.

Benzyl (S,Z)-2-(1-phenyl-1,2-dihydro-3H-benzo[f]chromen-3-ylidene)acetate (3ad)



Product **3ad** was synthesized analogously to the general procedure *GP6* on a scale of 0.1 mmol. In order to remove the side product (arising from the addition of the sulfinate leaving group to the allenolate) the resulting mixture was additionally purified *via* semi-preparative column chromatography, to obtain the final product as a white amorphous residue in an isolated yield of 79% and an *e.r.* of >99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.84 – 7.80 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.74 – 7.71 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.44 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.44 – 7.31 (m, 7H, Ar-H), 7.28 – 7.16 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.12 – 7.08 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 5.16 (dd, J = 16.4, 12.7 Hz, 2H, -CH₂), 4.96 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H, -C=CH), 4.81 (dd, J = 6.5, 1.9 Hz, 1H, -CH), 3.18 (ddd, J = 14.6, 6.4, 1.8 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.79 (dd, J = 14.6, 1.9 Hz, 1H, -CH₂).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.5, 160.9, 149.6, 142.0, 136.7, 131.7, 130.6, 129.7, 129.0, 128.8, 128.6, 128.2, 128.1, 127.7, 127.2, 124.7, 122.8, 118.3, 116.8, 98.2, 65.6, 36.8, 36.5.

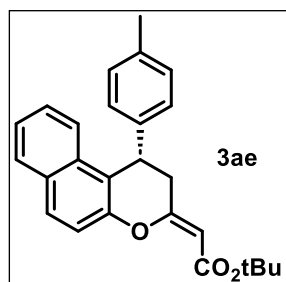
HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₈H₂₂O₃: 407.1642 [M+H]⁺, found: 407.1643.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): -257.4.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 4:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, T_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 272 nm) t_r : 10.5 min (major), 35.3 min (minor).

Semi-preparative HPLC (Dionex Ultimate 3000, *n*-hexane with 7.5 % EtOAc, flow = 5.0 mL min⁻¹, λ = 230 nm) t_r : 15.9 min.

***tert*-Butyl (S,Z)-2-(1-(*p*-tolyl)-1,2-dihydro-3H-benzo[f]chromen-3-ylidene)acetate (**3ae**)**



Product **3ae** was synthesized analogously to the general procedure *GP6* on a scale of 0.1 mmol. In order to remove the side product (arising from the addition of the sulfinate leaving group to the allenolate) the resulting mixture was additionally purified *via* semi-preparative column chromatography, to obtain the final product as a white amorphous residue in an isolated yield of 81% and an e.r. of >99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.81 – 7.78 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.73 – 7.70 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.45 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.42 – 7.32 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.06 – 6.98 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 4.82 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H, -C=CH), 4.74 (dd, 1H, -CH), 3.13 (ddd, J = 14.6, 6.4, 1.9 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.71 (dd, J = 14.6, 1.9 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.27 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 1.49 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.3, 159.6, 149.6, 139.3, 136.7, 131.8, 130.5, 129.6, 129.4, 128.7, 127.6, 127.1, 124.5, 122.8, 118.5, 116.9, 100.2, 79.7, 36.5, 36.5, 28.5, 21.2.

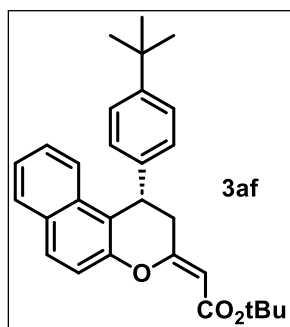
HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₆H₂₆O₃: 409.1774 [M+Na]⁺, found: 409.1773.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): -237.5.

HPLC (YMC-SZ, *n*-hexane:IPA = 100:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, T_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 272 nm) t_r : 10.4 min (minor), 11.9 min (major).

Semi-preparative HPLC (Dionex Ultimate 3000, *n*-hexane with 5 % EtOAc, flow = 5.0 mL min⁻¹, λ = 230 nm) t_r : 14.7 min.

tert-Butyl (S,Z)-2-(1-(4-(tert-butyl)phenyl)-1,2-dihydro-3H-benzo[f]chromen-3-ylidene)acetate (3af)



Product **3af** was synthesized analogously to the general procedure *GP6* on a scale of 0.1 mmol. After purification, the final product was obtained as a yellow oil in an isolated yield of 83% and an e.r. of 99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.69 – 7.62 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.34 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.32 – 7.21 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.15 – 7.11 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.94 – 6.90 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 4.74 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H, -C=CH), 4.62 (dd, J = 6.4, 1.9 Hz, 1H, -CH), 3.01 (ddd, J = 14.7, 6.4, 1.9 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.63 (dd, J = 14.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.40 (s, 9H, -CH₃), 1.14 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

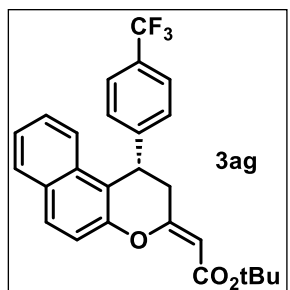
¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.4, 159.8, 149.7, 149.5, 139.1, 131.8, 130.5, 129.4, 128.7, 127.3, 127.0, 125.8, 124.5, 122.9, 118.5, 117.1, 100.1, 79.7, 36.2, 34.5, 31.4, 28.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₉H₃₂O₃: 451.2244 [M+Na]⁺, found: 451.2245.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): -175.5.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 50:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, T_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 272 nm) t_r : 10.0 min (major), 34.8 min (minor).

tert-Butyl (S,Z)-2-(1-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-1,2-dihydro-3H-benzo[f]chromen-3-ylidene)acetate (3ag)



Product **3ag** was synthesized analogously to the general procedure *GP6* on a scale of 0.1 mmol. In order to remove the side product (arising from the addition of the sulfinate leaving group to the allenolate) the resulting mixture was additionally purified *via* semi-preparative column chromatography, to obtain the final product as a yellow oil in an isolated yield of 63% and an e.r. of 99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.85 – 7.81 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.65 – 7.62 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.51 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.47 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.44 – 7.35 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.24 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 4.88 – 4.80 (m, 2H, -CH), 3.19 (ddd, J = 14.7, 6.4, 1.9 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.72 (dd, J = 14.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.50 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.1, 158.6, 149.8, 146.3, 131.5, 130.6, 130.0, 129.5 (q, J = 32.7 Hz), 128.9, 128.1, 127.4, 125.9 (q, J = 3.7 Hz), 124.7, 124.1 (q, J = 271 Hz), 122.4, 118.5, 115.7, 100.7, 80.0, 36.7, 36.1, 28.5.

¹⁹F-NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm = -62.5 (3 F, -CF₃).

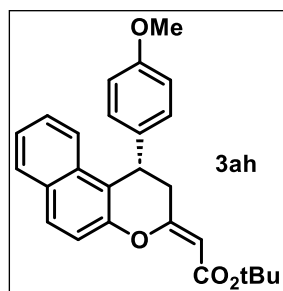
HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₆H₂₃F₃O₃: 441.1672 [M+H]⁺, found: 441.1674.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): -37.4.

HPLC (CHIRALPAK® AD-H = 10:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, T_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 250 nm) t_r : 5.4 min (minor), 6.1 min (major).

Semi-preparative HPLC (Dionex Ultimate 3000, *n*-hexane with 15 % EtOAc, flow = 5.0 mL min⁻¹, λ = 230 nm) t_r : 7.6 min.

***tert*-Butyl (S,Z)-2-(1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,2-dihydro-3H-benzo[f]chromen-3-ylidene)acetate (3ah)**



Product **3ah** was synthesized analogously to the general procedure *GP6* on a scale of 0.1 mmol. In order to remove the side product (arising from the addition of the sulfinate leaving group to the allenolate) the resulting mixture was additionally purified *via* semi-preparative column chromatography, to obtain the final product as a yellow oil in an isolated yield of 89% and an e.r. of 99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.81 – 7.78 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.71 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.45 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.45 – 7.29 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.05 – 7.00 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.80 – 6.75 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 4.83 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H, -C=CH), 4.73 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H, -CH), 3.74 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 3.12 (ddd, J = 14.5, 6.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.70 (dd, J = 14.6, 1.9 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.50 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.3, 159.6, 158.6, 149.6, 134.3, 131.7, 130.5, 129.4, 128.8, 128.7, 127.1, 124.5, 122.8, 118.5, 117.0, 114.2, 100.2, 79.7, 55.3, 36.6, 36.0, 28.5.

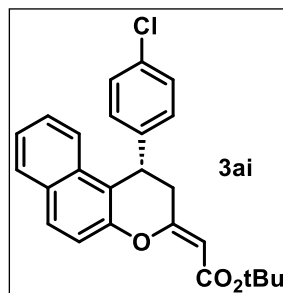
HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₆H₂₆O₄: 425.1723 [M+Na]⁺, found: 425.1720.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): -178.8.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 20:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, T_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 272 nm) t_r : 11.9 min (minor), 34.6 min (major).

Semi-preparative HPLC (Dionex Ultimate 3000, *n*-hexane with 15 % EtOAc, flow = 5.0 mL min⁻¹, λ = 230 nm) t_r : 7.9 min.

***tert*-Butyl (S,Z)-2-(1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,2-dihydro-3H-benzo[f]chromen-3-ylidene)acetate (3ai)**



Product **3ai** was synthesized analogously to the general procedure *GP6* on a scale of 0.1 mmol. In order to remove the side product (arising from the addition of the sulfinate leaving group to the allenolate) the resulting mixture was additionally purified *via* semi-preparative column chromatography, to obtain the final product as a yellowish oil in an isolated yield of 81% and an e.r. of 99:1

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.83 – 7.80 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.67 – 7.64 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.45 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.43 – 7.34 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.24 – 7.20 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.07 – 7.02 (m, 2H,

Ar-H), 4.83 (d, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 1H, -C=CH), 4.76 (dd, $J = 6.1, 1.1$ Hz, 1H, -CH), 3.15 (ddd, $J = 14.6, 6.3, 1.9$ Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.69 (dd, $J = 14.6, 1.9$ Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.50 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.1, 158.9, 149.7, 140.7, 133.0, 131.6, 130.6, 129.8, 129.1 (2x), 128.8, 127.3, 124.7, 122.5, 118.5, 116.1, 100.6, 79.9, 36.3, 36.3, 28.5.

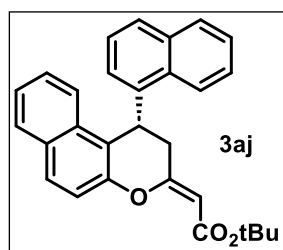
HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₅H₂₃ClO₃: 407.1408 [M+H]⁺, found: 407.1408.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): -204.6.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 20:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, $T_{\text{Column}} = 10$ °C, $\lambda = 272$ nm) t_r : 10.4 min (major), 50.3 min (minor).

Semi-preparative HPLC (Dionex Ultimate 3000, *n*-hexane with 15 % EtOAc, flow = 5.0 mL min⁻¹, $\lambda = 230$ nm) t_r : 6.7 min.

***tert*-Butyl (S,Z)-2-(1-(naphthalen-1-yl)-1,2-dihydro-3H-benzo[f]chromen-3-ylidene)acetate (3aj)**



Product **3aj** was synthesized analogously to the general procedure *GP6* on a scale of 0.1 mmol. In order to remove the side product (arising from the addition of the sulfinate leaving group to the allenolate) the resulting mixture was additionally purified *via* semi-preparative column chromatography, to obtain the final product as a yellow oil in an isolated yield of 61% and an e.r. of 99:1

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 8.35 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.96 (dd, $J = 8.0, 0.8$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.88 – 7.81 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.73 – 7.67 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.60 (ddd, $J = 8.0, 6.8, 1.2$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.52 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.51 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.36 – 7.24 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.19 (dd, $J = 8.1, 7.4$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.79 (dd, $J = 7.3, 1.2$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 5.60 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1H, -CH), 4.65 (d, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 1H, -C=CH), 3.27 (ddd, $J = 14.5, 6.6, 1.8$ Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.90 (dd, $J = 14.5, 1.7$ Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.46 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.2, 159.5, 150.4, 136.9, 134.4, 131.7, 130.6, 130.4, 129.7, 129.7, 128.7, 127.9, 127.2, 126.8, 126.4, 125.9, 125.8, 124.6, 122.8, 122.3, 118.4, 116.7, 100.5, 79.7, 35.0, 32.6, 28.5.

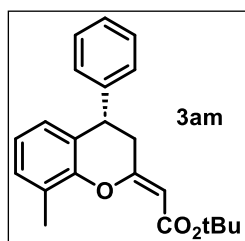
HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₉H₂₆O₃: 445.1774 [M+Na]⁺, found: 445.1776.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): -39.0.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 25:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, $T_{\text{Column}} = 10$ °C, $\lambda = 250$ nm) t_r : 12.8 min (minor), 15.4 min (major).

Semi-preparative HPLC (Dionex Ultimate 3000, *n*-hexane with 7.5 % EtOAc, flow = 5.0 mL min⁻¹, $\lambda = 230$ nm) t_r : 10.9 min.

***tert*-Butyl (S,Z)-2-(8-methyl-4-phenylchroman-2-ylidene)acetate (3am)**



Product **3am** was synthesized analogously to the general procedure *GP6* on a scale of 0.1 mmol. After purification, the final product was obtained as a yellow oil in an isolated yield of 23% and an e.r. of 99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.35 – 7.23 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.15 – 7.08 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 6.84 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.67 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 4.88 (s, 1H, -C=CH), 4.13 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 5.3 Hz, 1H, -CH), 2.86 (ddd, *J* = 14.6, 5.4, 1.0 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.76 (ddd, *J* = 14.6, 8.0, 1.0 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.46 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 1.51 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

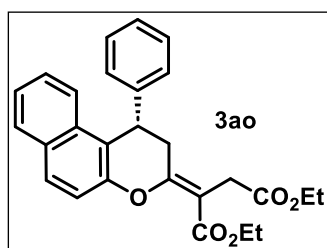
¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 164.5, 160.4, 150.1, 142.0, 130.0, 128.9, 128.2, 127.3, 126.6, 126.2, 125.6, 122.5, 99.0, 79.7, 40.6, 36.3, 28.6, 16.2.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): *m/z* calculated for C₂₂H₂₄O₃: 373.1798 [M+H]⁺, found: 373.1801.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): +72.1.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 10:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, *T*_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 230 nm) *t*_r: 6.8 min (minor), 7.4 min (major).

Diethyl (S,Z)-2-(1-phenyl-1,2-dihydro-3H-benzo[f]chromen-3-ylidene)succinate (3ao)



Product **3ao** was synthesized analogously to the general procedure *GP6* on a scale of 0.1 mmol. After purification, the final product was obtained as a colorless oil in an isolated yield of 67% and an e.r. of 99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.82 – 7.79 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.71 – 7.68 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.42 – 7.32 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.26 – 7.10 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 4.82 (dd, *J* = 6.1, 2.1 Hz, 1H, -CH), 4.27 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H, -CH₂), 4.00 (qq, *J* = 7.1, 7.1, 7.1, 7.1 Hz, 2H, -CH₂), 3.24 – 3.14 (m, 2H, -CH₂), 3.01 – 2.90 (m, 2H, -CH₂), 1.35 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H, -CH₃), 1.17 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H, -CH₃).

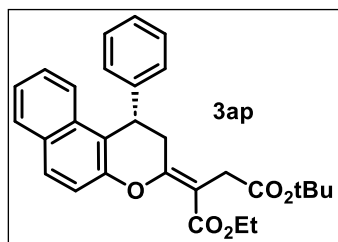
¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 171.2, 166.4, 156.8, 150.0, 142.2, 131.7, 130.3, 129.6, 128.8, 128.7, 127.5, 127.1, 124.4, 122.7, 118.2, 116.1, 105.2, 60.9, 60.6, 37.1, 33.9, 32.8, 14.4, 14.2.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): *m/z* calculated for C₂₇H₂₆O₅: 431.1853 [M+H]⁺, found: 431.1854.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): -82.8.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 10:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, *T*_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 272 nm) *t*_r: 15.8 min (major), 26.4 min (minor).

4-(*tert*-Butyl) 1-ethyl (S,Z)-2-(1-phenyl-1,2-dihydro-3H-benzo[f]chromen-3-ylidene)succinate (3ap)



Product **3ap** was synthesized analogously to the general procedure *GP6* on a scale of 0.1 mmol. After purification, the final product was obtained as a white viscous residue in an isolated yield of 58% and an e.r. of 99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.81 – 7.78 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.71 – 7.68 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.41 – 7.31 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.25 – 7.10 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 4.82 (dd, J = 6.2, 2.1 Hz, 1H, -CH), 4.26 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H, -CH₂), 3.20 – 3.09 (m, 2H, -CH₂), 2.97 (dd, J = 14.8, 6.1 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.82 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.37 (s, 9H, -CH₃), 1.35 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H, -CH₃).

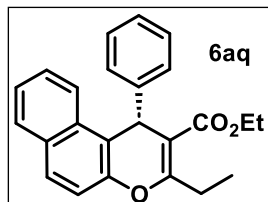
¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 170.4, 166.4, 156.1, 150.0, 142.3, 131.8, 130.3, 129.5, 128.9, 128.7, 127.5, 127.1 (2x), 124.3, 122.7, 118.3, 116.1, 105.7, 80.9, 60.4, 37.2, 35.0, 32.6, 28.1, 14.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₉H₃₀O₅: 481.1985 [M+Na]⁺, found: 481.1988.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 99:1): -40.3.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 10:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, T_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 272 nm) t_r : 7.3 min (major), 10.9 min (minor).

Ethyl (S)-3-ethyl-1-phenyl-1H-benzo[f]chromene-2-carboxylate (6aq)



Product **6aq** was synthesized analogously to the general procedure *GP6* on a scale of 0.1 mmol. After purification, the final product was obtained as a colorless oil in an isolated yield of 39% and an e.r. of 67:33.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.99 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.78 – 7.72 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.46 – 7.30 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.21 – 7.16 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.11 – 7.05 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 5.66 (s, 1H, -CH), 2.99 (dq, J = 13.3, 7.4 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.86 (dq, J = 13.6, 7.5 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 1.34 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H, -CH₃), 1.27 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H, -CH₃).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 167.2, 164.4, 148.0, 145.7, 131.4, 131.1, 128.8, 128.6, 128.5, 128.4, 126.9, 126.5, 124.7, 123.3, 117.4, 117.2, 106.8, 60.5, 38.6, 26.2, 14.4, 11.9.

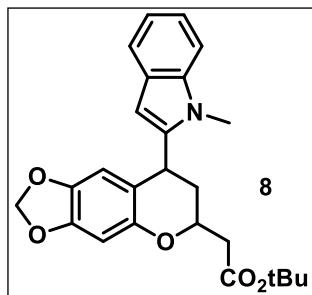
HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₄H₂₂O₃: 359.1642 [M+H]⁺, found: 359.1643.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, e.r. 67:33): +23.9.

HPLC (YMC-SA, *n*-hexane:IPA = 10:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, T_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 272 nm) t_r : 4.4 min (major), 6.4 min (minor).

7. Follow-Up Transformations

***tert*-Butyl 2-(8-(1-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-7,8-dihydro-6H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromen-6-yl)acetate (8)**



Following the procedure reported in the literature,^[11] a sealed vial was charged with **3n** (42.5 mg, 0.101 mmol) and Wilkinson's catalyst (9.7 mg, 10 mol%). Next, the mixture was dissolved in EtOAc (0.05 M). After piercing the seal with a needle, the vial was placed in an autoclave and subsequently filled with H₂ to a total pressure of 50 bar. After stirring over night at 60 °C, the autoclave was cooled and flushed with air. The residue was concentrated to dryness and consequently purified *via* preparative TLC

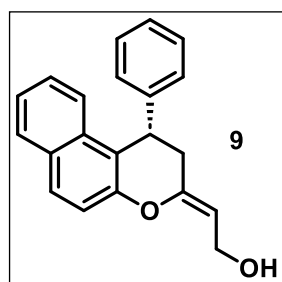
(heptane:EtOAc = 1:1), to obtain the pure product **8** as a light brownish amorphous solid in a yield of 65%.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.56 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.29 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.23 – 7.17 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.13 – 7.08 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 6.40 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.36 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.29 (d, J = 0.5 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 5.83 (dd, J = 4.7, 1.3 Hz, 2H, -CH₂), 4.57 – 4.45 (m, 2H, -CH), 3.53 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 2.74 (dd, J = 15.3, 7.1 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.56 (dd, J = 15.3, 6.2 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.32 (ddd, J = 13.4, 6.2, 1.9 Hz, 1H, -CH₂), 2.13 – 2.01 (m, 1H, -CH₂), 1.49 (s, 9H, -CH₃).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 169.9, 149.5, 147.1, 142.1, 141.7, 138.1, 127.7, 121.4, 120.3, 119.7, 115.3, 109.1, 107.6, 101.4, 101.1, 98.8, 81.2, 73.3, 42.1, 35.5, 35.3, 30.5, 28.3.

HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₅H₂₇NO₅: 422.1962 [M+H]⁺, found: 422.1961.

(S,Z)-2-(1-phenyl-1,2-dihydro-3H-benzo[f]chromen-3-ylidene)ethan-1-ol (9)



According to literature procedure,^[12] a flame-dried reaction flask was charged with **3ac** (37.2 mg, 0.0999 mmol, e.r. 99: 1) and anhydrous THF (5 mL). The solution was cooled to 0 °C with an ice bath, followed by the addition of LiAlH₄ (56.9 mg, 1.50 mmol, 15 equiv.) in 5 portions to the reaction mixture. Afterwards, the suspension was stirred at rt. for 2.5 h under an argon atmosphere. After that, the reaction was carefully quenched by the addition of 5 mL 1 M NaOH and the phases were separated. Then the aqueous phase

was extracted three times with EtOAc, the collected organic phases were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated to dryness. The crude product was purified by preparative TLC (heptane:EtOAc = 1:1) to give the desired alcohol as colourless viscous residue in a yield of 70% and an e.r. of 99:1.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 7.80-7.76 (m, 2 H, Ar-H), 7.71-7.68 (m, 1 H, Ar-H), 7.40-7.27 (m, 3 H, Ar-H), 7.25-7.17 (m, 3 H, Ar-H), 7.11-7.08 (m, 2 H, Ar-H), 4.78 (dd, J = 5.6, 1.6 Hz 1 H, -C=C-H), 4.64 (td, J = 7.0, 1.9 Hz, 1 H, -CH), 4.42 (ddd, J = 12.3, 7.0, 1.6 Hz, 1 H, -CH₂), 4.31 (ddd, J = 12.3, 7.0, 1.1 Hz, 1 H, -CH₂), 3.10-3.03 (m, 1 H, -CH-CH₂), 2.67 (dd, J = 14.0, 1.9 Hz, 1 H, -CH-CH₂-).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ / ppm: 150.4, 147.8, 143.5, 132.2, 130.0, 129.4, 128.6, 128.5, 127.9, 127.0, 126.8, 124.0, 122.8, 118.1, 116.1, 107.5, 56.5, 37.8, 35.2.

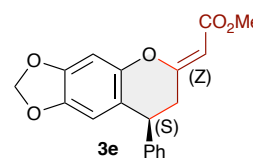
HRMS (ESI-TOF): m/z calculated for C₂₁H₁₉O₂: 303.1380 [M+H]⁺, found 303.1382.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ (c = 1, CHCl₃, *e.r.* 99:1): -64.5.

HPLC (YMC-SB, *n*-hexane:IPA = 1:1, flow = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, T_{Column} = 10 °C, λ = 272 nm) t_r : 4.59 min (major), 6.98 min (minor).

8. VCD Investigations

To assign the absolute configuration of products **3** we recorded VCD (vibrational circular dichroism) spectra of both enantiomers of compound **3e** (synthesized by using both enantiomers of **ITU3**) and compared the experimental spectra with those calculated from DFT optimized structures.



VCD Measurements: The VCD spectra of (-)-**3e** and (+)-**3e** at a resolution of 4 cm⁻¹ were recorded in CDCl₃ solution using a Jasco FVS-6000 (MCT-V detector). A BaF₂ cell of 200 μm pathlength and sample concentrations of 27 mg/mL (for each enantiomer) were used. The spectra were averaged for ~7 h (corresponding to 32768 scans). Baseline correction for IR was achieved by subtracting the spectrum of the solvent obtained under the same conditions, baseline correction for the VCD was achieved by subtracting the average of the spectra of the two enantiomers.^[13]

Geometry optimizations and the computation of vibrational frequencies and VCD rotatory strengths were carried out with the Gaussian 16 software package^[14] at DFT level using the ωB97X-D functional combined with the def2-TZVPPD basis set using an implicit solvation model (CPCM) for CHCl₃. The calculated vibrational frequencies were scaled by a factor of 0.9903.^[15]

VCD curves were simulated from the calculated wavenumber and rotatory strength data using Lorentzian band shape and a half-width at half-height value of 4 cm⁻¹. The theoretical VCD curves of the (**S**)-**3e** were obtained as population-weighted sums of the calculated spectra of individual conformers, considering a Boltzmann distribution.

Results

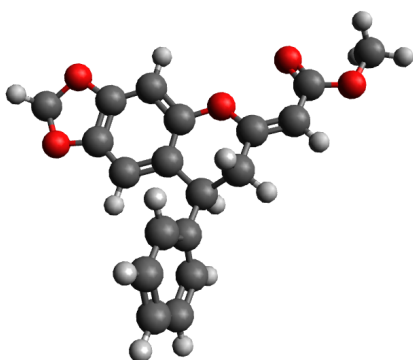


Figure S9: Conformer 1 of (**S**)-**3e** (12.3 %).

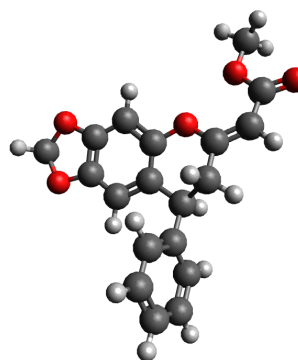


Figure S10: Conformer 2 of (**S**)-**3e** (67.1 %).

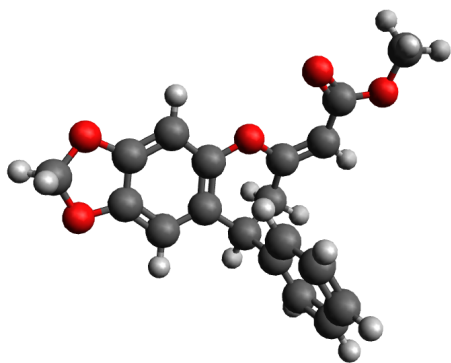


Figure S11: Conformer 3 of **(S)-3e** (3.2 %).

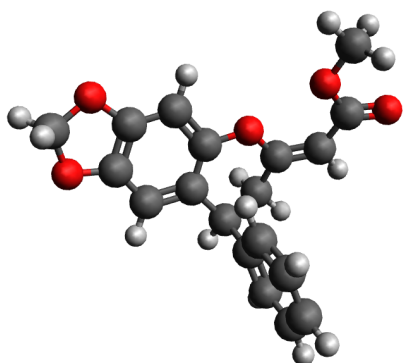


Figure S12: Conformer 4 of **(S)-3e** (17.5 %).

Table S2: Relative energy (in kJ/mol) and population (Boltzmann distribution) four lowest energy conformations of **(S)-3e**.

conformer	ΔE	ΔG	population
Conformer 1	3.53	4.21	12.3 %
Conformer 2	6.54	7.57	3.2 %
Conformer 3	0.00	0.00	67.1 %
Conformer 4	3.34	3.34	17.5 %

Table S3: Selected torsion angles of the four lowest energy conformations of **(S)-3e**.

Torsion angle	Conformer 1	Conformer 2	Conformer 3	Conformer 4
C19-C20-O21-C23	179.9°	-179.8°	-179.7°	179.6°
C8-C19-C20-O21	179.1°	-1.0°	178.9°	1.0°
C4-C5-C10-C9	30.4°	30.0°	-29.0°	-29.0°
C5-C10-C9-C8	-52.8°	-52.8°	52.8°	53.2°
C10-C9-C8-O7	45.9°	46.5°	-48.3°	-49.1°
C5-C10-C14-C30	-58.3°	-58.1°	-30.4°	-28.7°

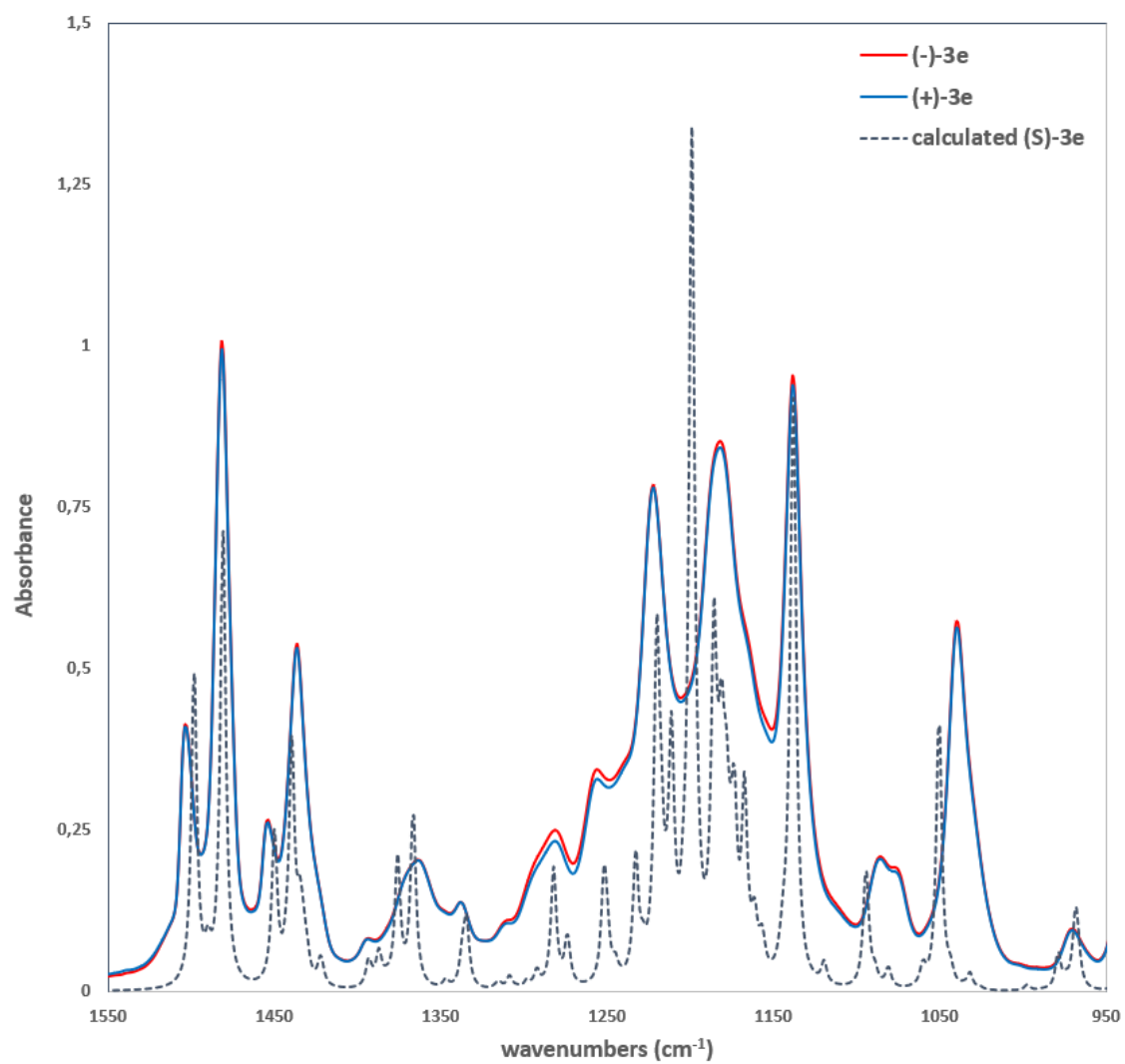


Figure S13: Measured (red & blue, solvent-subtracted) and calculated (dotted line) IR-spectra of **3e**.

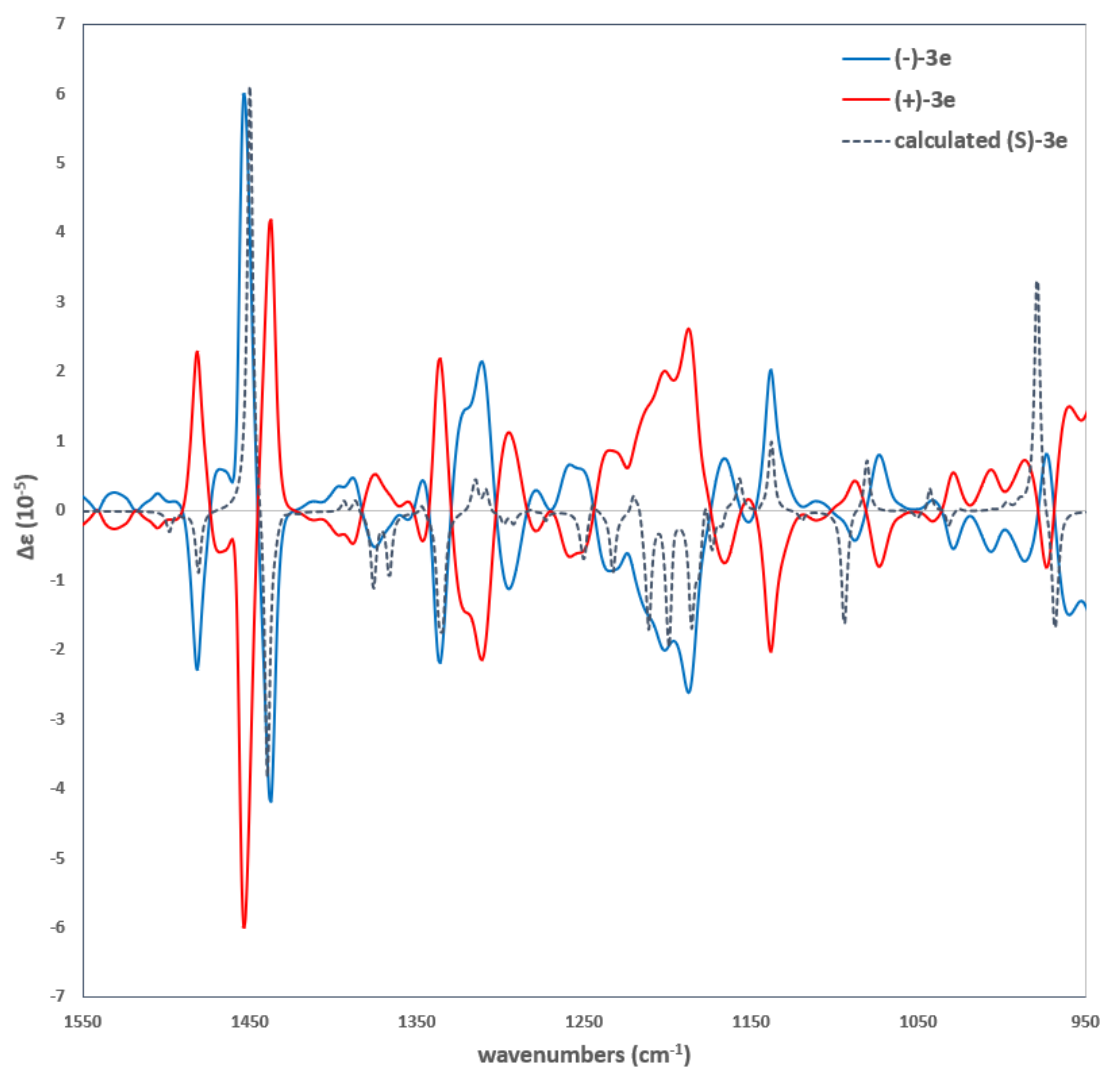


Figure S14: Measured (red & blue, baseline corrected) and calculated (dotted line) VCD-spectra of **3e**.

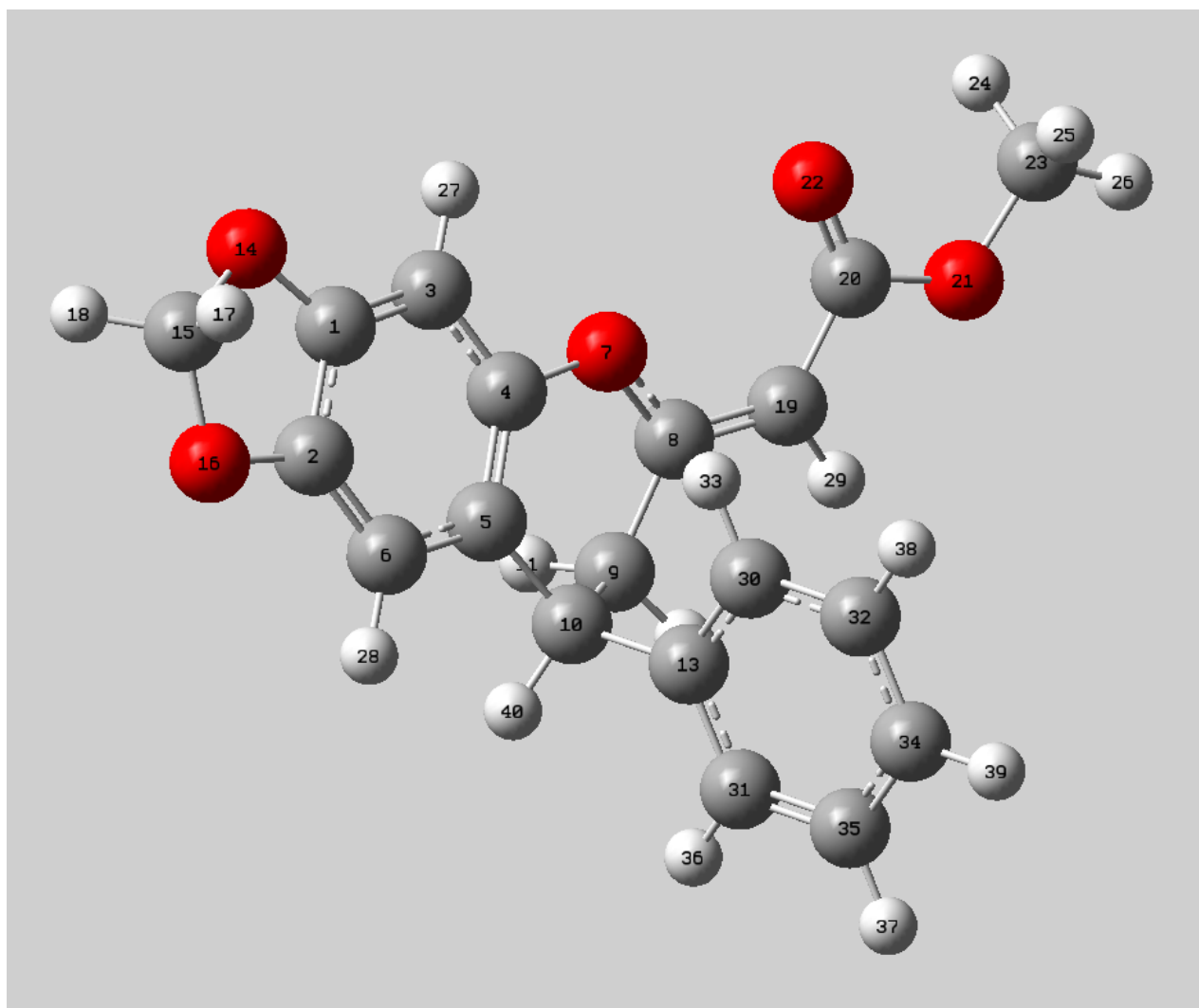


Figure S15: Labelling of atoms in **3e**.

Calculated thermodynamic and optimized geometry data of (S)-3e:

Conformer 1

Energy

E: -1109,8225506 Hartree, -2913838,71 kJ/mol
 G: -1109,5567775 Hartree, -2913140,92 kJ/mol

Coordinates

C	-1.11461	3.00297	0.12445
C	-2.18330	2.19284	-0.22281
C	0.14603	2.50109	0.29906
C	0.29213	1.12534	0.10367
C	-0.76188	0.29099	-0.23411
C	-2.03940	0.84488	-0.40242
O	1.58963	0.67042	0.20995

C	1.85687	-0.64269	0.27754
C	0.69302	-1.55450	0.49518
C	-0.47605	-1.18285	-0.42532
H	1.00102	-2.58536	0.34125
H	0.37131	-1.45433	1.53604
C	-1.66584	-2.08347	-0.18424
O	-1.54600	4.28273	0.28552
C	-2.87657	4.29733	-0.22556
O	-3.32010	2.94772	-0.28440
H	-3.51658	4.86289	0.44674
H	-2.87099	4.72501	-1.23288
C	3.12000	-1.08825	0.18406
C	4.31325	-0.26610	-0.00326
O	5.40910	-1.04919	-0.03331
O	4.37356	0.93575	-0.12238
C	6.65344	-0.38061	-0.21333
H	6.83571	0.32064	0.59990
H	6.66846	0.15829	-1.15968
H	7.41076	-1.15862	-0.21344
H	0.99312	3.11525	0.56525
H	-2.88273	0.21879	-0.65614
H	3.27576	-2.15292	0.26021
C	-2.32715	-2.08650	1.04214
C	-2.11021	-2.94102	-1.18257
C	-3.40313	-2.92967	1.26364
H	-2.00621	-1.41402	1.82836
C	-3.83795	-3.78526	0.25933
C	-3.18924	-3.78810	-0.96486
H	-1.60863	-2.94730	-2.14260
H	-3.52164	-4.44847	-1.75491
H	-3.90645	-2.91804	2.22142
H	-4.67934	-4.44302	0.43187
H	-0.14951	-1.33668	-1.45804

Conformer 2

Energy

E: -1109,821403 Hartree, -2913835,69 kJ/mol
G: -1109,5554955 Hartree, -2913137,55 kJ/mol

Coordinates

C	-0.42347	3.04279	0.14649
C	-1.63431	2.47535	-0.21515
C	0.70310	2.28782	0.32653
C	0.56153	0.91280	0.12143
C	-0.64031	0.31876	-0.23035
C	-1.77263	1.12814	-0.40393
O	1.73513	0.19792	0.23461
C	1.72477	-1.14448	0.28295
C	0.39432	-1.79346	0.49267
C	-0.66813	-1.18127	-0.42851
H	0.47933	-2.86514	0.33374
H	0.09672	-1.63320	1.53317
C	-2.02084	-1.81366	-0.19329
O	-0.57995	4.38322	0.31459
C	-1.87496	4.67811	-0.20403
O	-2.58832	3.45072	-0.27915
H	-2.38865	5.35843	0.47036
H	-1.77275	5.10430	-1.20676
C	2.86089	-1.85276	0.18091
C	4.23831	-1.39431	0.00079
O	4.38940	-0.07110	-0.09455
O	5.17436	-2.16434	-0.06043
C	5.72368	0.39762	-0.27491
H	6.15082	-0.00019	-1.19415
H	6.35075	0.10749	0.56668
H	5.64937	1.47919	-0.33255
H	1.65666	2.71069	0.60498
H	-2.72570	0.69294	-0.66825
H	2.77198	-2.92623	0.24564
C	-2.67214	-1.67989	1.03112

51

C	3.20460	-1.87338	-0.01917
O	4.54938	-1.82338	0.03525
O	2.61400	-2.65383	-0.72916
C	5.24541	-2.74458	-0.79841
H	4.99421	-3.77062	-0.53314
H	5.00106	-2.57658	-1.84642
H	6.30150	-2.56096	-0.62598
H	-1.47520	-2.85006	-0.45393
H	-2.96527	1.70595	0.94500
H	3.33070	-0.27354	1.44215
C	0.48293	1.88290	-1.03293
C	0.82857	3.45639	0.73653
C	1.09576	2.75267	-1.92402
H	0.10479	0.93447	-1.39253
C	1.57525	3.97791	-1.48690
C	1.43823	4.32893	-0.15115
H	0.72428	3.73693	1.77811
H	1.80342	5.28523	0.19964
H	1.19519	2.47069	-2.96391
H	2.04896	4.65741	-2.18278
H	-0.73248	1.87845	2.10397

Conformer 4

Energy

E: -1109,82271 Hartree, -2913839,12 kJ/mol
 G: -1109,55711 Hartree, -2913141,79 kJ/mol

Coordinates

C	3.09176	-1.20586	0.17753
C	3.40806	0.10883	-0.13176
C	1.82705	-1.70391	0.02532
C	0.86819	-0.80670	-0.45542
C	1.15966	0.50784	-0.77511
C	2.47022	0.97984	-0.61142
O	-0.41109	-1.31536	-0.52832
C	-1.38730	-0.62910	-1.14987

C	-0.94417	0.49139	-2.03494
C	0.06086	1.39293	-1.30044
H	-0.44993	0.06213	-2.91075
H	-1.80838	1.05495	-2.37588
C	-0.62493	2.23533	-0.23898
O	4.21217	-1.85859	0.58672
C	5.19665	-0.84315	0.76623
O	4.74287	0.31094	0.07086
H	5.28904	-0.61542	1.83249
H	6.14121	-1.17600	0.34372
C	-2.67798	-0.95998	-0.99272
C	-3.28230	-2.01317	-0.17626
O	-2.42172	-2.74549	0.53506
O	-4.48066	-2.20098	-0.14547
C	-2.99062	-3.77155	1.34485
H	-3.67316	-3.34804	2.08001
H	-3.52774	-4.49313	0.73123
H	-2.15319	-4.25114	1.84219
H	1.56426	-2.72387	0.26234
H	2.72054	2.00119	-0.86345
H	-3.40006	-0.37549	-1.54160
C	-0.71976	1.82756	1.08691
C	-1.22786	3.43355	-0.61260
C	-1.40507	2.59703	2.01682
H	-0.25056	0.90507	1.40412
C	-2.00259	3.78793	1.63406
C	-1.91047	4.20589	0.31368
H	-1.15970	3.76603	-1.64181
H	-2.36832	5.13654	0.00521
H	-1.46891	2.26359	3.04421
H	-2.53365	4.38917	2.35990
H	0.48961	2.07207	-2.03802

9. UV/Vis Spectra and Molar Absorption Coefficients of oQMs

UV/Vis photometric measurements were carried out using a J&M TIDAS diode array spectrophotometer, which was controlled by TIDASDAQ3 (v3) software and connected to a Hellma 661.502-QX quartz Suprasil immersion probe (light path $d = 5$ mm) via fiber optic cables and standard SMA connectors.

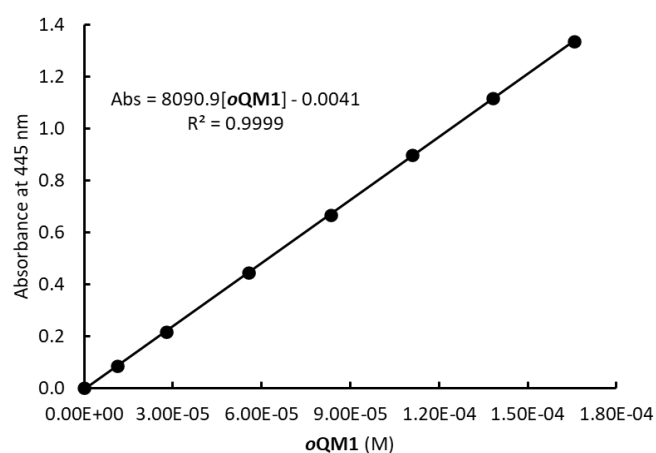
Quinone methide solutions [9–14 mM] in dry DMSO were added stepwise to known volumes of the same solvent. The absorbances A of the oQM solutions were detected by using a J&M TIDAS diode array spectrophotometer (connected to a Hellma quartz probe with a path length $d = 0.5$ cm).

Molar absorption coefficients ε ($\text{M}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$) were determined from the slopes of linear correlations of absorbance with oQM concentrations by assuming the validity of the Beer-Lambert law [Equation (S1)].

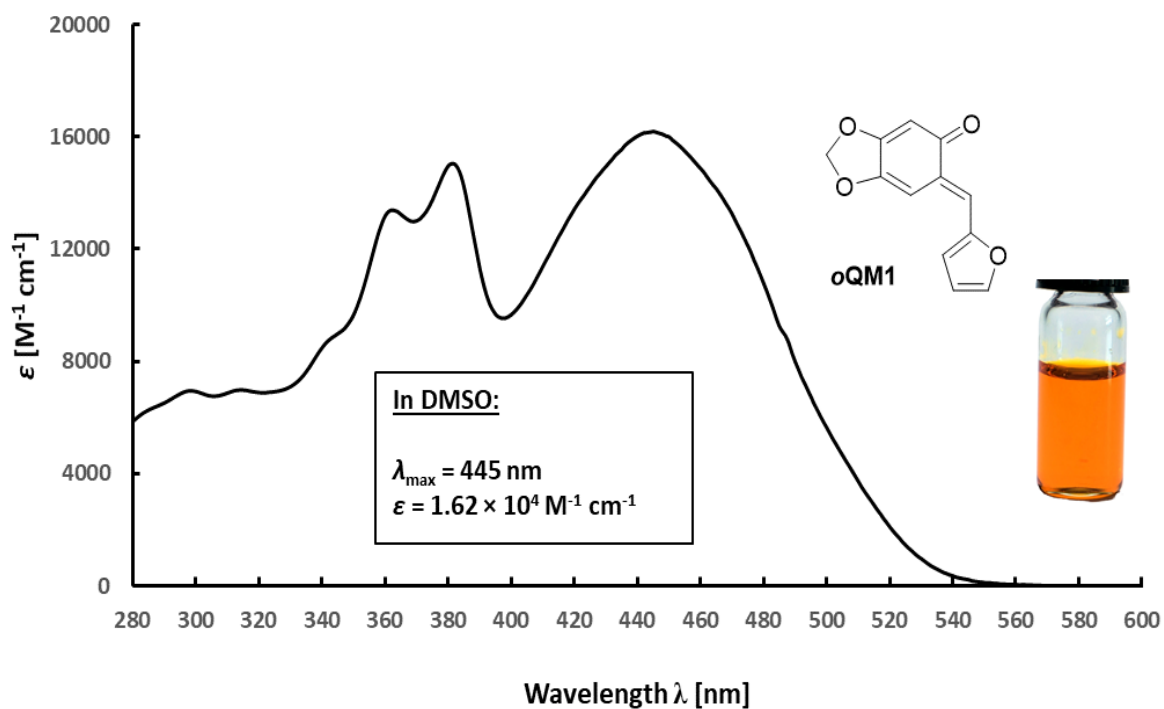
$$\lg(I_0/I) = A = \varepsilon d c \quad (\text{S1})$$

Solutions of **oQM1** in DMSO: Concentration-dependent absorbance A at λ_{\max} .

V (L)	[oQM1] (M)	A (445 nm)
0.02400	0	0.000
0.02402	1.12×10^{-5}	0.086
0.02405	2.79×10^{-5}	0.217
0.02410	5.57×10^{-5}	0.446
0.02415	8.33×10^{-5}	0.666
0.02420	1.11×10^{-4}	0.898
0.02425	1.38×10^{-4}	1.116
0.02430	1.66×10^{-4}	1.334

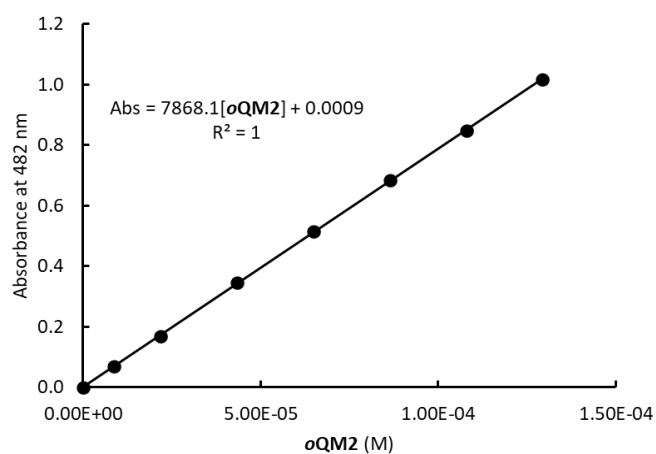


Concentration-dependent absorbance of **oQM1** used to determine ϵ (at $\lambda_{\max} = 445$ nm, $d = 0.5$ cm).

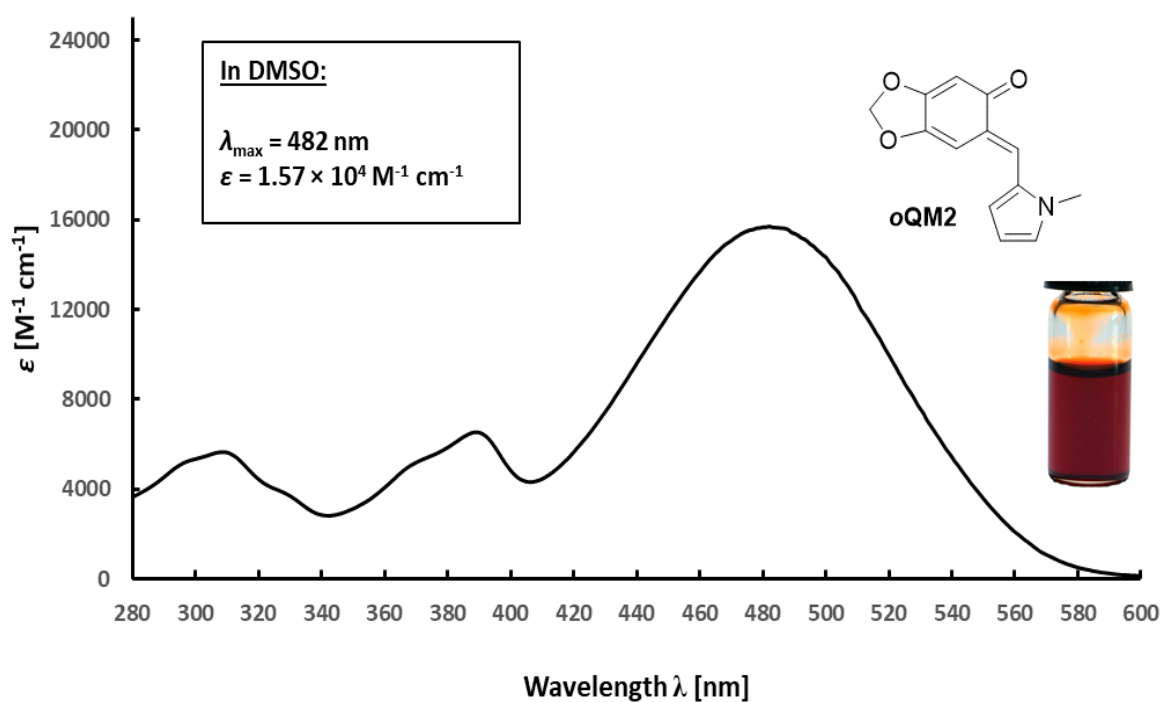


Solutions of **oQM2** in DMSO: Concentration-dependent absorbance A at λ_{\max} .

V (L)	[oQM2] (M)	A (482 nm)
0.02400	0	0.000
0.02402	8.72×10^{-6}	0.070
0.02405	2.18×10^{-5}	0.169
0.02410	4.34×10^{-5}	0.346
0.02415	6.50×10^{-5}	0.514
0.02420	8.65×10^{-5}	0.683
0.02425	1.08×10^{-4}	0.847
0.02430	1.29×10^{-4}	1.018

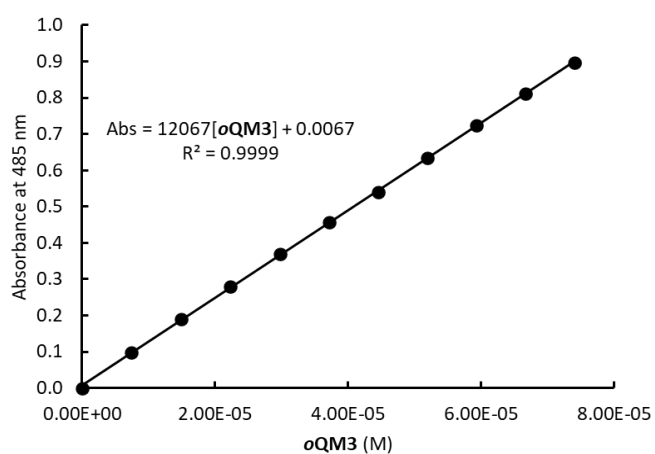


Concentration-dependent absorbance of **oQM2** used to determine ϵ (at $\lambda_{\max} = 482$ nm, $d = 0.5$ cm).

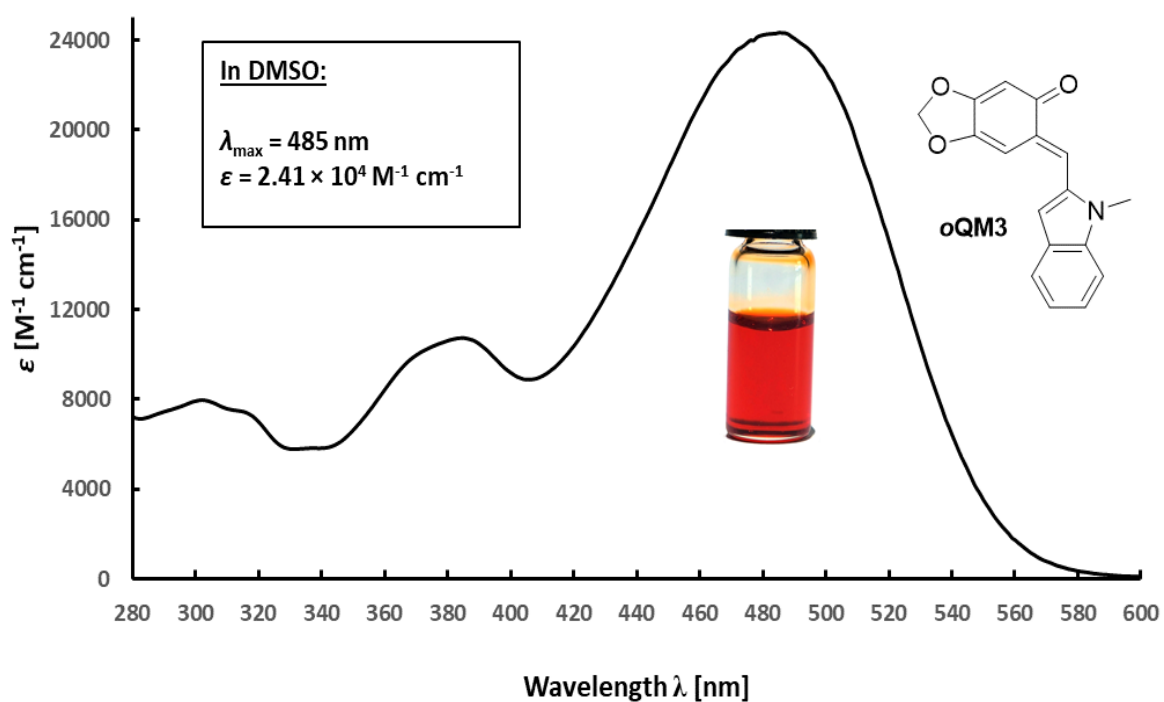


Solutions of **oQM3** in DMSO: Concentration-dependent absorbance A at λ_{\max} .

V (L)	[oQM3] (M)	A (485 nm)
0.02400	0	0.000
0.02402	7.45×10^{-6}	0.097
0.02404	1.49×10^{-5}	0.189
0.02406	2.23×10^{-5}	0.280
0.02408	2.97×10^{-5}	0.370
0.02410	3.71×10^{-5}	0.456
0.02412	4.45×10^{-5}	0.540
0.02414	5.19×10^{-5}	0.633
0.02416	5.93×10^{-5}	0.723
0.02418	6.66×10^{-5}	0.811
0.02420	7.40×10^{-5}	0.897

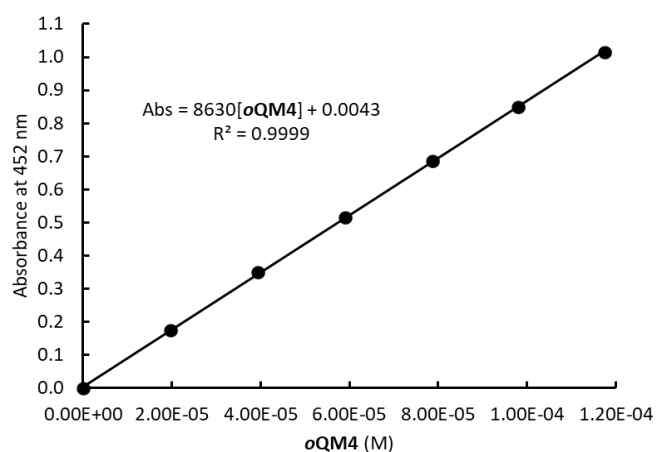


Concentration-dependent absorbance of **oQM3** used to determine ϵ (at $\lambda_{\max} = 485$ nm, $d = 0.5$ cm).

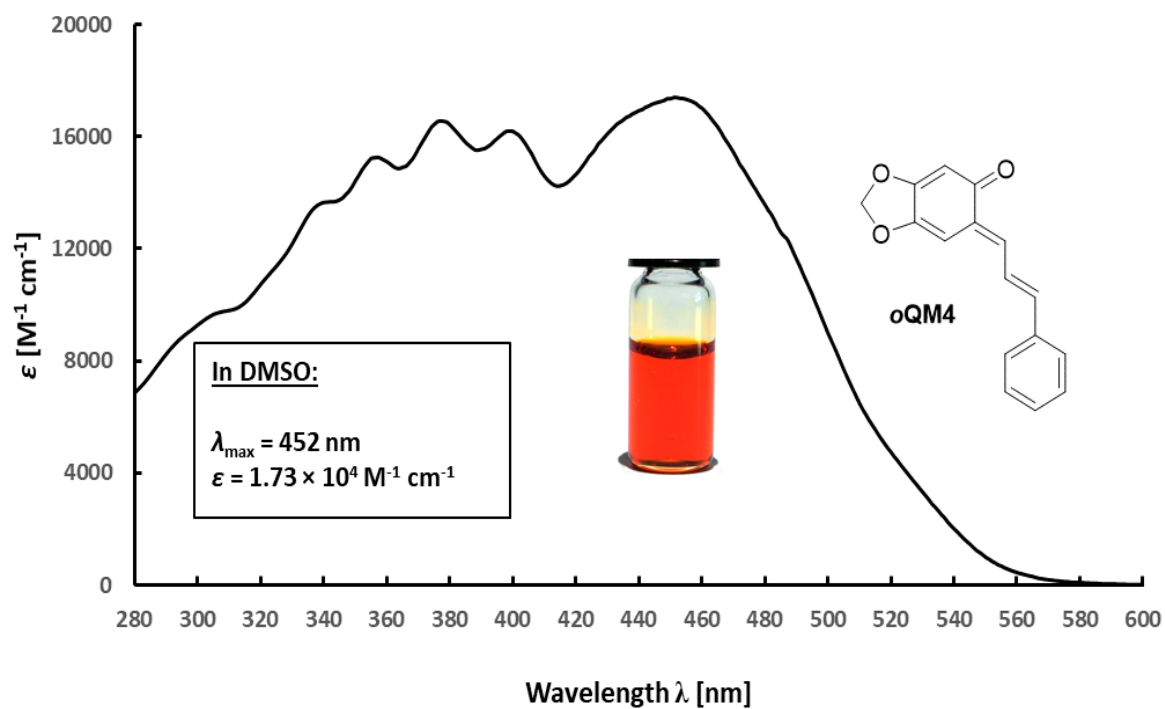


Solutions of **oQM4** in DMSO: Concentration-dependent absorbance A at λ_{\max} .

V (L)	[oQM4] (M)	A (452 nm)
0.02400	0	0.000
0.02405	1.98×10^{-5}	0.175
0.02410	3.95×10^{-5}	0.350
0.02415	5.91×10^{-5}	0.515
0.02420	7.86×10^{-5}	0.685
0.02425	9.81×10^{-5}	0.850
0.02430	1.17×10^{-4}	1.015



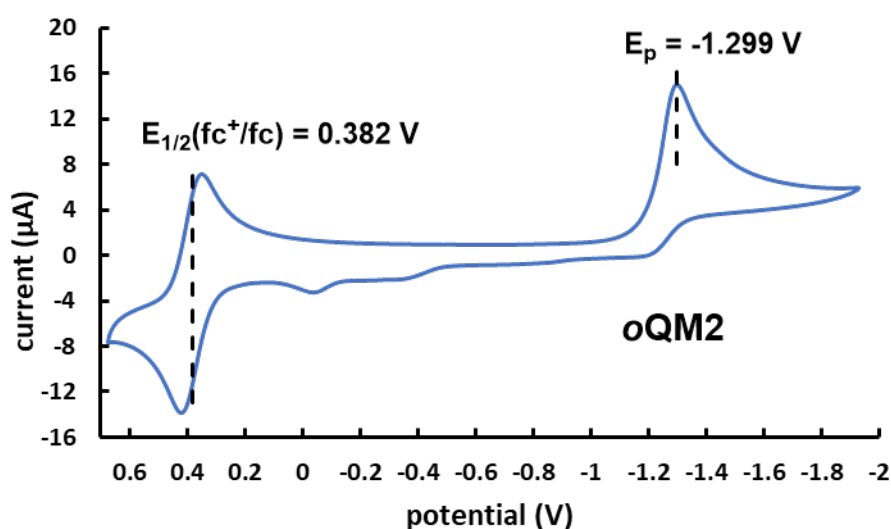
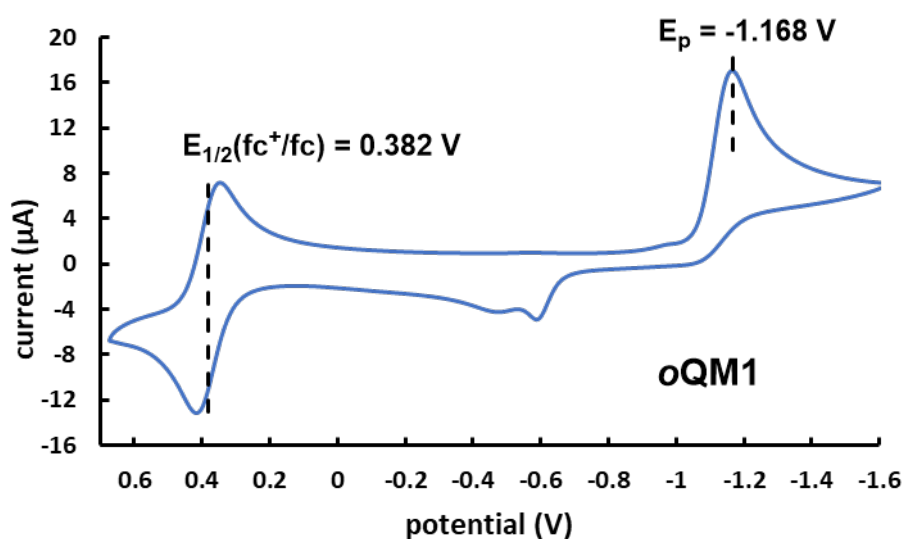
Concentration-dependent absorbance of **oQM4** used to determine ϵ (at $\lambda_{\max} = 452$ nm, $d = 0.5$ cm).

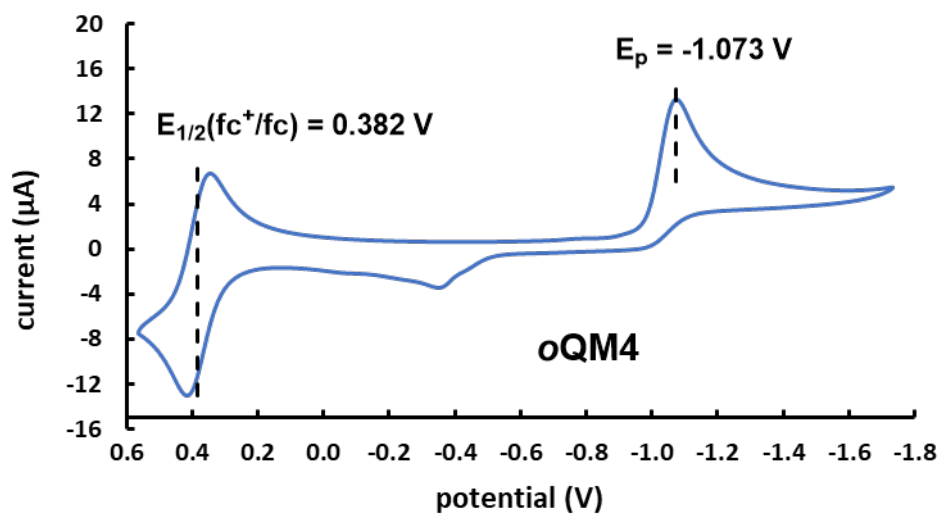
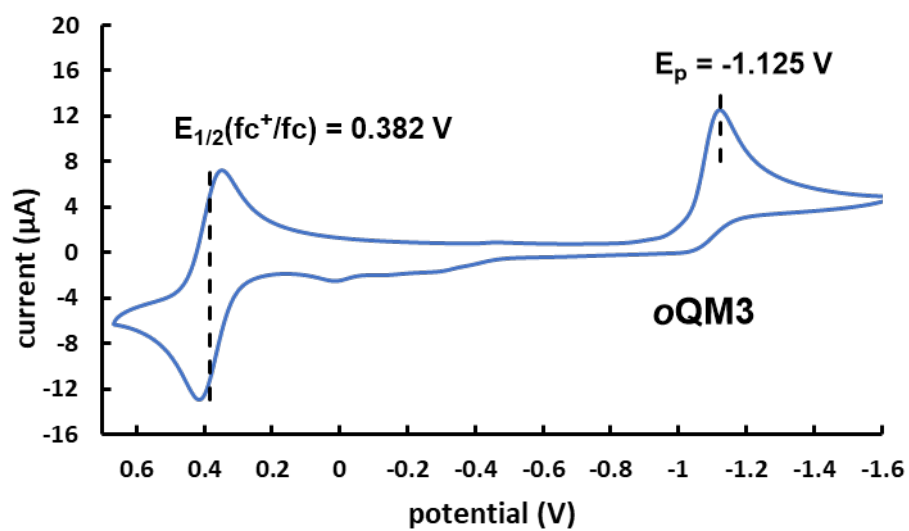


10. Cyclic Voltammetry: Reduction Potentials of oQMs

The reduction potentials of oQMs (E_p^{red}) were determined in acetonitrile on a CH Instruments 630E electrochemical analyser using a 2 mm diameter platinum working electrode, a platinum wire counter electrode and an Ag wire pseudo-reference electrode applying a scan rate of 0.1 V/s. Cyclic voltammetry measurements were performed in deaerated acetonitrile solutions containing 0.1 M tetra-*n*-butylammonium perchlorate, the oQMs ($c \approx 1 \times 10^{-3}$ M), and ferrocene ($c = 7.5 \times 10^{-4}$ M) as an internal standard. The $E_{1/2}(\text{fc}^+/\text{fc}) = +0.382$ V^[16] was used to calibrate E_p^{red} (oQM in MeCN) vs SCE.

Only peak potentials E_p^{red} could be determined due to the non-reversibility of the oQM reduction.





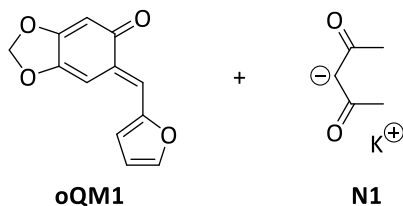
11. Kinetics of the Reactions of oQMs with Carbanions (Reference Nucleophiles)

For kinetic measurements the reactions of oQMs with carbanionic nucleophiles were monitored by UV/Vis photometry on AppliedPhotophysics SX.20 stopped-flow (SF) instruments as well as on a conventional J&M TIDAS diode array spectrophotometer, which was controlled by TIDASDAQ3 (v3) software and connected to a Hellma 661.502-QX quartz Suprasil immersion probe (light path $d = 5$ mm) via fiber optic cables and standard SMA connectors. The temperature (20.0 ± 0.2 °C) was maintained constant by using circulating bath cryostats.

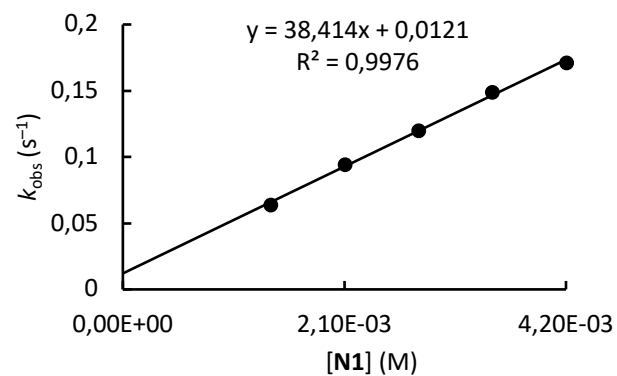
All solutions were prepared by using dry DMSO (ThermoScientific, DMSO 99.7+%, extra dry, over molecular sieve, AcroSeal) and kept under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen. When carbanions were used as the nucleophiles, the kinetic measurements for each oQM/nucleophile combination were performed with or without added 18-crown-6 ether (18-c-6) and in some cases with additional CH-acid.

The raw data of kinetic measurements that support the findings of this study are openly available in Open Data LMU at DOI: 10.5282/ubm/data.545.

oQM1 + N1 in DMSO (20 °C, SF method, detection at 445 nm) CG472

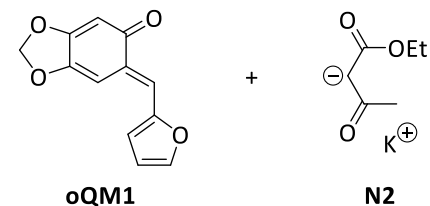


[oQM1] ₀ (M)	[N1] ₀ (M)	[18-c-6] ₀ (M)	<i>k</i> _{obs} (s ⁻¹)
3.70 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.40 × 10 ⁻³		6.40 × 10 ⁻²
3.70 × 10 ⁻⁵	2.10 × 10 ⁻³	2.31 × 10 ⁻³	9.41 × 10 ⁻²
3.70 × 10 ⁻⁵	2.80 × 10 ⁻³		1.20 × 10 ⁻¹
3.70 × 10 ⁻⁵	3.50 × 10 ⁻³	3.85 × 10 ⁻³	1.49 × 10 ⁻¹
3.70 × 10 ⁻⁵	4.20 × 10 ⁻³		1.71 × 10 ⁻¹

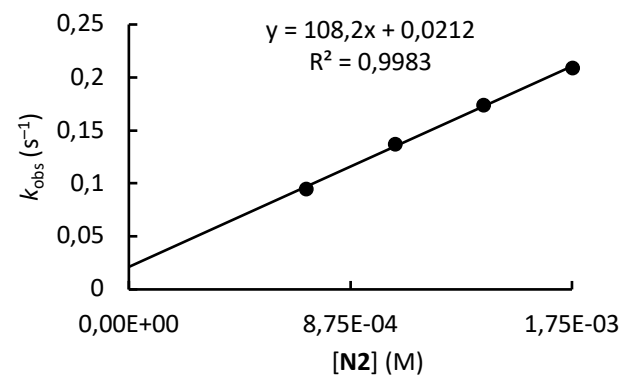


$$k_2 = (3.84 \pm 0.11) \times 10^1 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM1 + N2 in DMSO (20 °C, SF method, detection at 445 nm) CG471

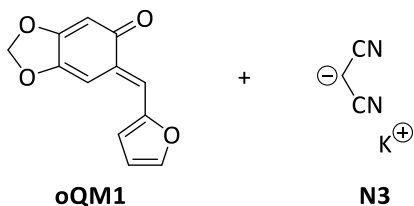


[oQM1] ₀ (M)	[N2] ₀ (M)	[18-c-6] ₀ (M)	<i>k</i> _{obs} (s ⁻¹)
3.83 × 10 ⁻⁵	7.00 × 10 ⁻⁴		9.51 × 10 ⁻²
3.83 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.05 × 10 ⁻³	1.16 × 10 ⁻³	1.37 × 10 ⁻¹
3.83 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.40 × 10 ⁻³		1.74 × 10 ⁻¹
3.83 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.75 × 10 ⁻³	1.93 × 10 ⁻³	2.09 × 10 ⁻¹

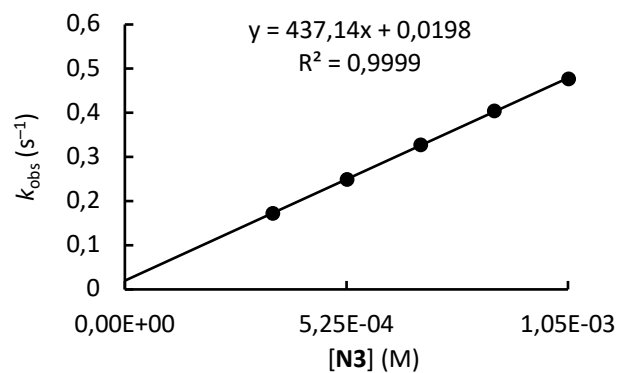


$$k_2 = (1.08 \pm 0.03) \times 10^2 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM1 + N3 in DMSO (20 °C, SF method, detection at 445 nm) CG468

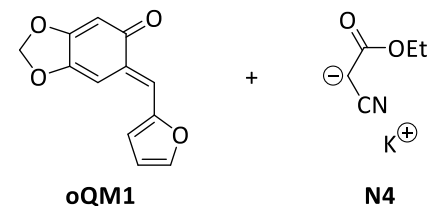


[oQM1] ₀ (M)	[N3] ₀ (M)	[18-c-6] ₀ (M)	<i>k</i> _{obs} (s ⁻¹)
2.96 × 10 ⁻⁵	3.50 × 10 ⁻⁴		1.72 × 10 ⁻¹
2.96 × 10 ⁻⁵	5.25 × 10 ⁻⁴	5.78 × 10 ⁻⁴	2.49 × 10 ⁻¹
2.96 × 10 ⁻⁵	7.00 × 10 ⁻⁴		3.27 × 10 ⁻¹
2.96 × 10 ⁻⁵	8.75 × 10 ⁻⁴	9.63 × 10 ⁻⁴	4.04 × 10 ⁻¹
2.96 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.05 × 10 ⁻³		4.77 × 10 ⁻¹

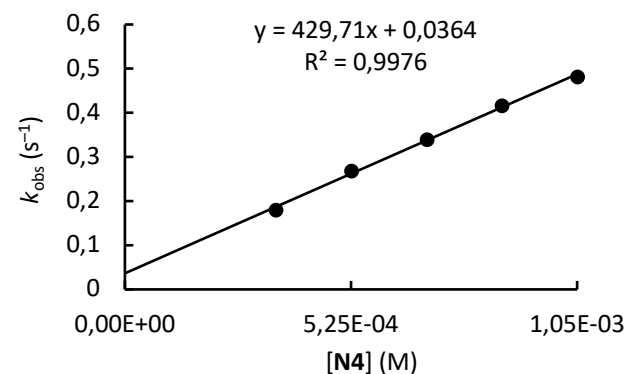


$$k_2 = (4.37 \pm 0.03) \times 10^2 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM1 + N4 in DMSO (20 °C, SF method, detection at 445 nm) CG469

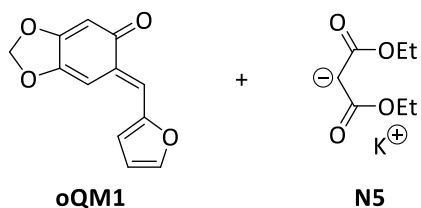


[oQM1] ₀ (M)	[N4] ₀ (M)	[18-c-6] ₀ (M)	<i>k</i> _{obs} (s ⁻¹)
2.96 × 10 ⁻⁵	3.50 × 10 ⁻⁴		1.80 × 10 ⁻¹
2.96 × 10 ⁻⁵	5.25 × 10 ⁻⁴	5.78 × 10 ⁻⁴	2.68 × 10 ⁻¹
2.96 × 10 ⁻⁵	7.00 × 10 ⁻⁴		3.40 × 10 ⁻¹
2.96 × 10 ⁻⁵	8.75 × 10 ⁻⁴	9.63 × 10 ⁻⁴	4.16 × 10 ⁻¹
2.96 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.05 × 10 ⁻³		4.82 × 10 ⁻¹

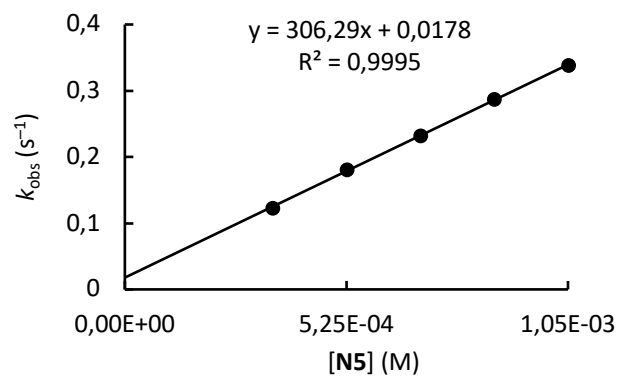


$$k_2 = (4.30 \pm 0.12) \times 10^2 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM1 + N5 in DMSO (20 °C, SF method, detection at 445 nm) CG470

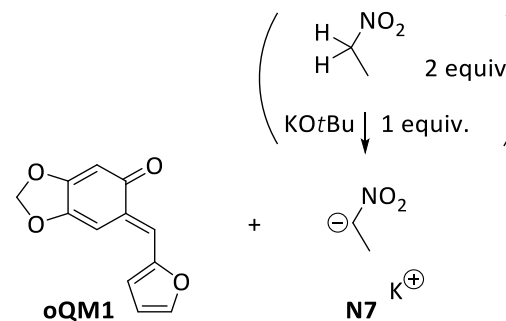


$[\text{oQM1}]_0$ (M)	$[\text{N5}]_0$ (M)	$[\text{18-c-6}]_0$ (M)	k_{obs} (s^{-1})
2.96×10^{-5}	3.50×10^{-4}		1.23×10^{-1}
2.96×10^{-5}	5.25×10^{-4}	5.78×10^{-4}	1.81×10^{-1}
2.96×10^{-5}	7.00×10^{-4}		2.32×10^{-1}
2.96×10^{-5}	8.75×10^{-4}	9.63×10^{-4}	2.87×10^{-1}
2.96×10^{-5}	1.05×10^{-3}		3.38×10^{-1}

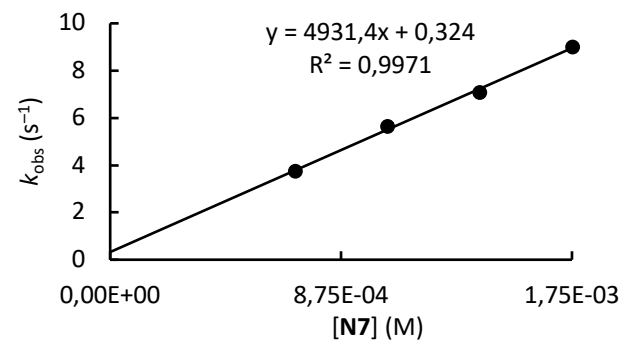


$$k_2 = (3.06 \pm 0.04) \times 10^2 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM1 + N7 in DMSO (20 °C, SF method, detection at 445 nm) CG473

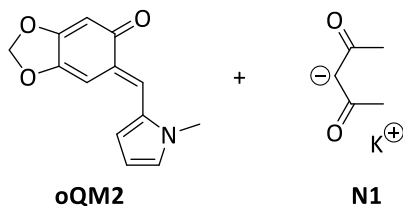


$[\text{oQM1}]_0$ (M)	$[\text{N7}]_0$ (M)	$[\text{18-c-6}]_0$ (M)	k_{obs} (s^{-1})
3.46×10^{-5}	7.00×10^{-4}		3.74
3.46×10^{-5}	1.05×10^{-3}	1.16×10^{-3}	5.63
3.46×10^{-5}	1.40×10^{-3}		7.08
3.46×10^{-5}	1.75×10^{-3}	1.93×10^{-3}	9.01

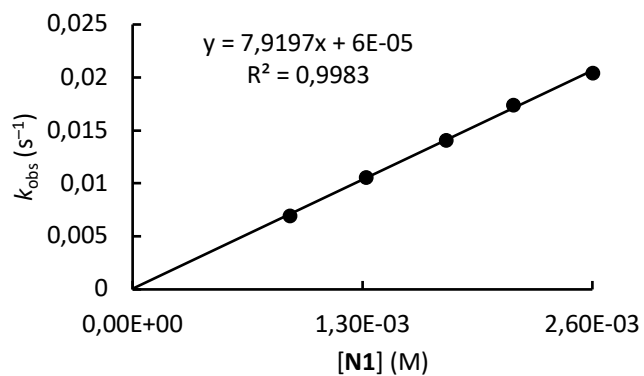


$$k_2 = (4.93 \pm 0.19) \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM2 + N1 in DMSO (20 °C, diode array detection at 482 nm) CG518

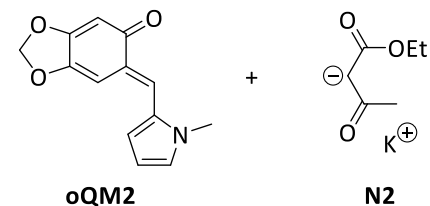


[oQM2] ₀ (M)	[N1] ₀ (M)	[18-c-6] ₀ (M)	<i>k</i> _{obs} (s ⁻¹)
4.90 × 10 ⁻⁵	8.87 × 10 ⁻⁴		6.94 × 10 ⁻³
4.90 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.32 × 10 ⁻³	1.45 × 10 ⁻³	1.06 × 10 ⁻²
5.10 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.77 × 10 ⁻³		1.41 × 10 ⁻²
5.10 × 10 ⁻⁵	2.15 × 10 ⁻³	2.37 × 10 ⁻³	1.74 × 10 ⁻²
4.97 × 10 ⁻⁵	2.60 × 10 ⁻³		2.04 × 10 ⁻²



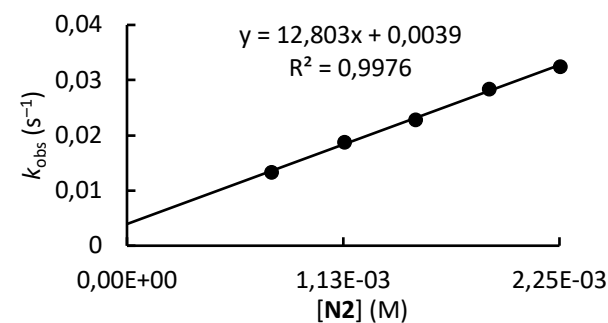
$$k_2 = (7.92 \pm 0.19) \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM2 + N2 in DMSO (20 °C, SF method, detection at 482 nm) CG519



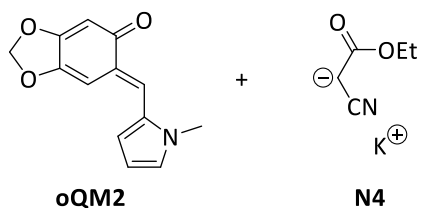
[oQM2] ₀ (M)	[N2] ₀ (M)	[18-c-6] ₀ (M)	<i>k</i> _{obs} ^[a] (s ⁻¹)
4.78 × 10 ⁻⁵	7.50 × 10 ⁻⁴		1.33 × 10 ⁻²
4.78 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.13 × 10 ⁻³	1.24 × 10 ⁻³	1.88 × 10 ⁻²
4.78 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.50 × 10 ⁻³		2.28 × 10 ⁻²
4.78 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.88 × 10 ⁻³	2.06 × 10 ⁻³	2.84 × 10 ⁻²
4.78 × 10 ⁻⁵	2.25 × 10 ⁻³		3.25 × 10 ⁻²

[a] Only the first half-life time was used to determine *k*_{obs}.



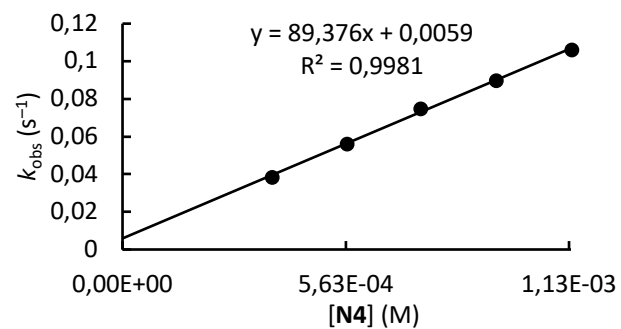
$$k_2 = (1.28 \pm 0.04) \times 10^1 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM2 + N4 in DMSO (20 °C, SF method, detection at 482 nm) CG521



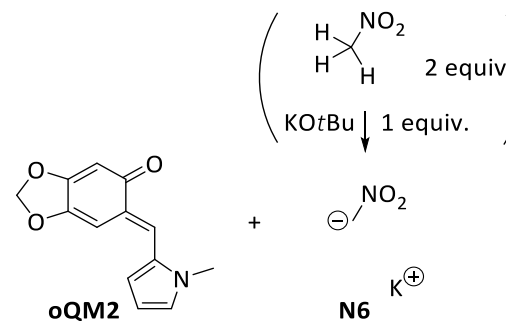
[oQM2] ₀ (M)	[N4] ₀ (M)	[18-c-6] ₀ (M)	<i>k</i> _{obs} ^[a] (s ⁻¹)
4.33 × 10 ⁻⁵	3.75 × 10 ⁻⁴		3.85 × 10 ⁻²
4.33 × 10 ⁻⁵	5.65 × 10 ⁻⁴	6.19 × 10 ⁻⁴	5.63 × 10 ⁻²
4.33 × 10 ⁻⁵	7.50 × 10 ⁻⁴		7.49 × 10 ⁻²
4.33 × 10 ⁻⁵	9.40 × 10 ⁻⁴	1.03 × 10 ⁻³	8.98 × 10 ⁻²
4.33 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.13 × 10 ⁻³		1.06 × 10 ⁻¹

[a] Only the first half-life time was used to determine *k*_{obs}.

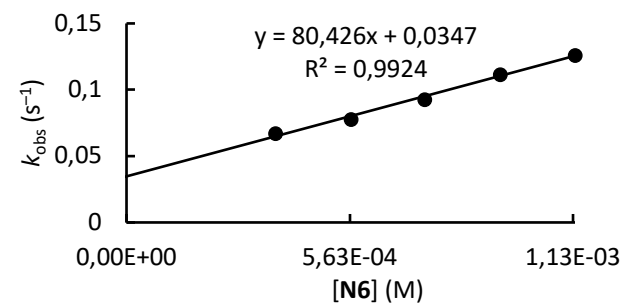


$$k_2 = (8.94 \pm 0.23) \times 10^1 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM2 + N6 in DMSO (20 °C, SF method, detection at 482 nm) CG520

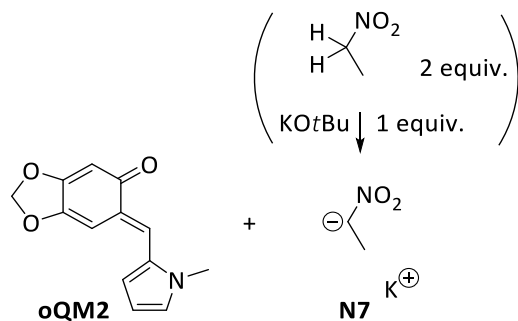


[oQM2] ₀ (M)	[N6] ₀ (M)	[18-c-6] ₀ (M)	<i>k</i> _{obs} (s ⁻¹)
4.90 × 10 ⁻⁵	3.75 × 10 ⁻⁴		6.72 × 10 ⁻²
4.90 × 10 ⁻⁵	5.65 × 10 ⁻⁴	6.19 × 10 ⁻⁴	7.80 × 10 ⁻²
4.90 × 10 ⁻⁵	7.50 × 10 ⁻⁴		9.29 × 10 ⁻²
4.90 × 10 ⁻⁵	9.40 × 10 ⁻⁴	1.03 × 10 ⁻³	1.12 × 10 ⁻¹
4.90 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.13 × 10 ⁻³		1.26 × 10 ⁻¹

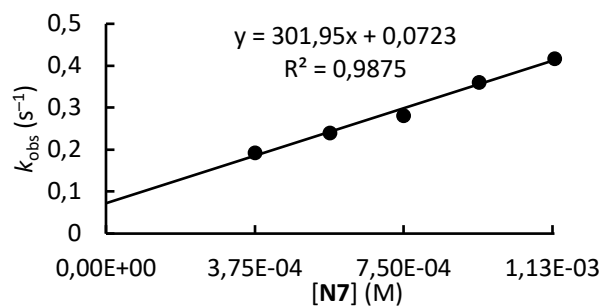


$$k_2 = (8.04 \pm 0.41) \times 10^1 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM2 + N7 in DMSO (20 °C, SF method, detection at 482 nm) CG517

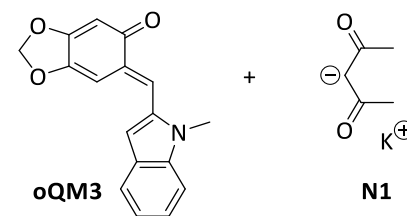


$[\text{oQM2}]_0$ (M)	$[\text{N7}]_0$ (M)	$[\text{18-c-6}]_0$ (M)	k_{obs} (s^{-1})
3.72×10^{-5}	3.75×10^{-4}		1.94×10^{-1}
3.72×10^{-5}	5.65×10^{-4}	6.19×10^{-4}	2.41×10^{-2}
3.72×10^{-5}	7.50×10^{-4}		2.82×10^{-2}
3.72×10^{-5}	9.40×10^{-4}	1.03×10^{-3}	3.62×10^{-1}
3.72×10^{-5}	1.13×10^{-3}		4.18×10^{-1}

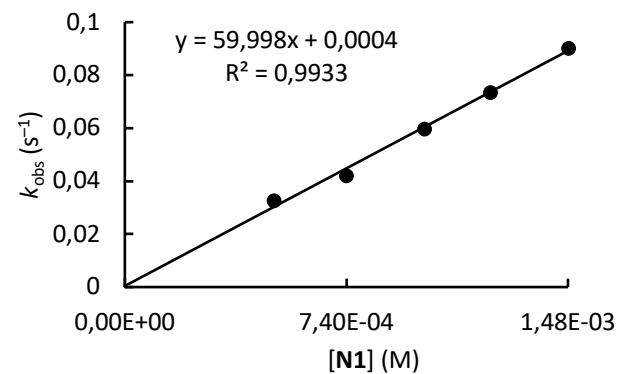


$$k_2 = (3.02 \pm 0.20) \times 10^2 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM3 + N1 in DMSO (20 °C, diode array detection at 485 nm) CG514

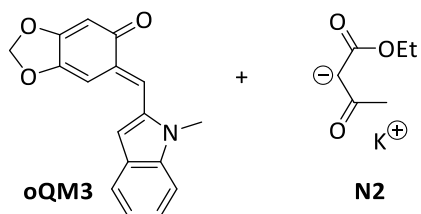


$[\text{oQM3}]_0$ (M)	$[\text{N1}]_0$ (M)	$[\text{18-c-6}]_0$ (M)	k_{obs} (s^{-1})
2.46×10^{-5}	4.97×10^{-4}		3.26×10^{-2}
2.34×10^{-5}	7.39×10^{-4}	8.12×10^{-4}	4.20×10^{-2}
2.50×10^{-5}	1.00×10^{-3}		5.98×10^{-2}
2.30×10^{-5}	1.22×10^{-3}	1.34×10^{-3}	7.36×10^{-2}
2.42×10^{-5}	1.48×10^{-3}		9.02×10^{-2}

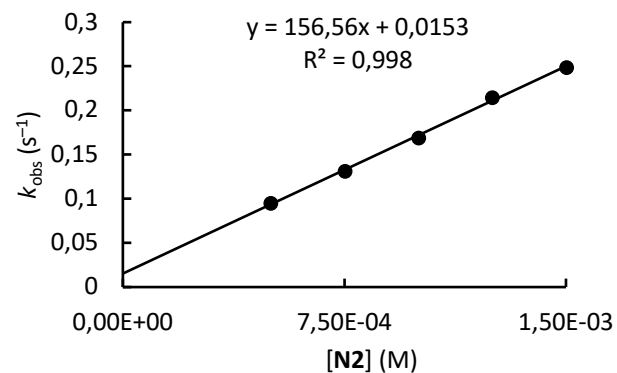


$$k_2 = (6.00 \pm 0.28) \times 10^1 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM3 + N2 in DMSO (20 °C, SF method, detection at 485 nm) CG513

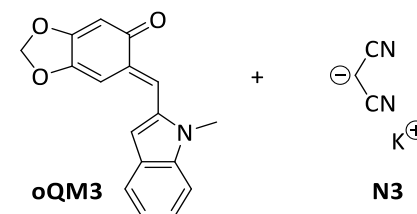


$[\text{oQM3}]_0$ (M)	$[\text{N2}]_0$ (M)	$[\text{18-c-6}]_0$ (M)	k_{obs} (s^{-1})
2.50×10^{-5}	5.00×10^{-4}		9.53×10^{-2}
2.17×10^{-5}	7.50×10^{-4}	8.25×10^{-4}	1.31×10^{-1}
2.01×10^{-5}	1.00×10^{-3}		1.69×10^{-1}
1.84×10^{-5}	1.25×10^{-3}	1.38×10^{-3}	2.15×10^{-1}
1.76×10^{-5}	1.50×10^{-3}		2.49×10^{-1}

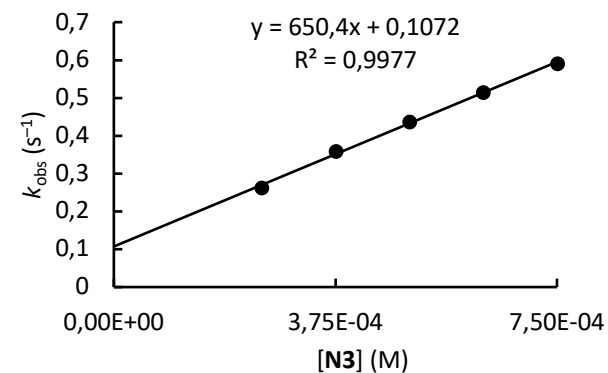


$$k_2 = (1.57 \pm 0.04) \times 10^2 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM3 + N3 in DMSO (20 °C, SF method, detection at 485 nm) CG508

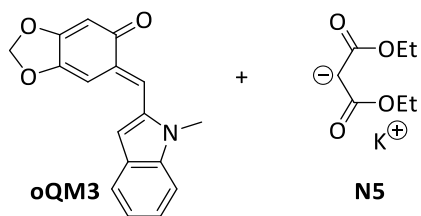


$[\text{oQM3}]_0$ (M)	$[\text{N3}]_0$ (M)	$[\text{18-c-6}]_0$ (M)	k_{obs} (s^{-1})
2.09×10^{-5}	2.50×10^{-4}		2.62×10^{-1}
1.97×10^{-5}	3.75×10^{-4}	4.13×10^{-4}	3.59×10^{-1}
1.84×10^{-5}	5.00×10^{-4}		4.36×10^{-1}
1.76×10^{-5}	6.25×10^{-4}	6.88×10^{-4}	5.14×10^{-1}
1.62×10^{-5}	7.50×10^{-4}		5.91×10^{-1}

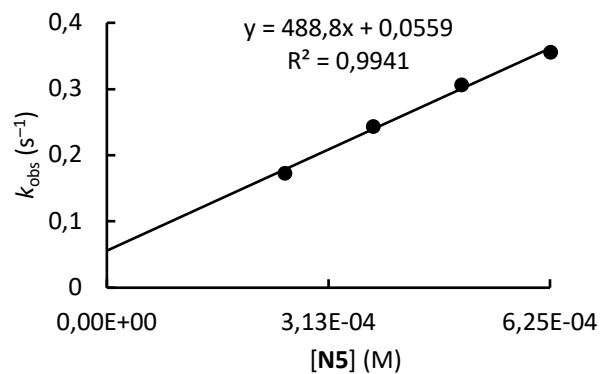


$$k_2 = (6.50 \pm 0.18) \times 10^2 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM3 + N5 in DMSO (20 °C, SF method, detection at 485 nm) CG507

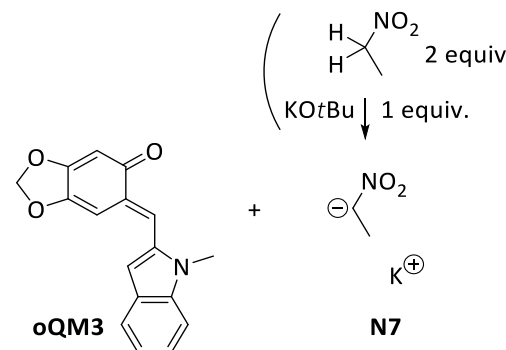


$[\text{oQM3}]_0$ (M)	$[\text{N5}]_0$ (M)	$[\text{18-c-6}]_0$ (M)	k_{obs} (s^{-1})
2.58×10^{-5}	2.50×10^{-4}		1.73×10^{-1}
2.46×10^{-5}	3.75×10^{-4}	4.13×10^{-4}	2.44×10^{-1}
2.34×10^{-5}	5.00×10^{-4}		3.06×10^{-1}
2.17×10^{-5}	6.25×10^{-4}	6.88×10^{-4}	3.56×10^{-1}

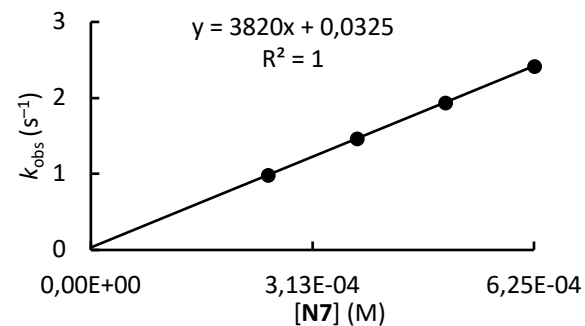


$$k_2 = (4.89 \pm 0.27) \times 10^2 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM3 + N7 in DMSO (20 °C, SF method, detection at 485 nm) CG512

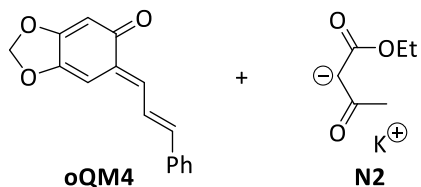


$[\text{oQM3}]_0$ (M)	$[\text{N7}]_0$ (M)	$[\text{18-c-6}]_0$ (M)	k_{obs} (s^{-1})
2.42×10^{-5}	2.50×10^{-4}		9.85×10^{-1}
2.13×10^{-5}	3.75×10^{-4}	4.13×10^{-4}	1.47
1.93×10^{-5}	5.00×10^{-4}		1.94
1.68×10^{-5}	6.25×10^{-4}	6.88×10^{-4}	2.42



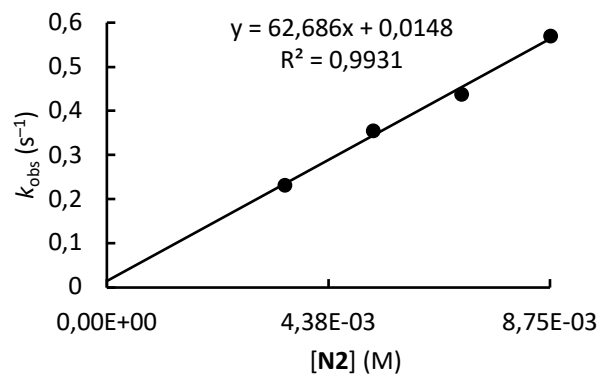
$$k_2 = (3.82 \pm 0.02) \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM4 + N2 in DMSO (20 °C, SF method, detection at 452 nm) CG378



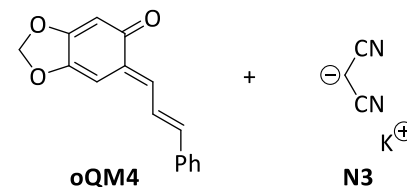
[oQM4] ₀ (M)	[N2] ₀ ^[a] (M)	[18-c-6] ₀ (M)	k _{obs} (s ⁻¹)
6.55 × 10 ⁻⁵	3.50 × 10 ⁻³		2.32 × 10 ⁻¹
5.86 × 10 ⁻⁵	5.25 × 10 ⁻³	5.78 × 10 ⁻³	3.55 × 10 ⁻¹
5.06 × 10 ⁻⁵	7.00 × 10 ⁻³		4.38 × 10 ⁻¹
4.60 × 10 ⁻⁵	8.75 × 10 ⁻³	9.63 × 10 ⁻³	5.70 × 10 ⁻¹

[a] Additionally, the reaction mixtures contained an equimolar amount of the corresponding CH-acid.



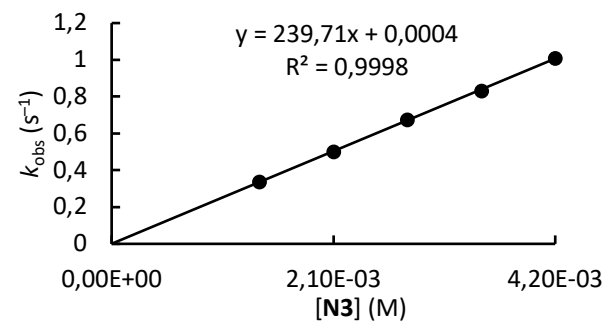
$$k_2 = (6.27 \pm 0.37) \times 10^1 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM4 + N3 in DMSO (20 °C, SF method, detection at 452 nm) CG377



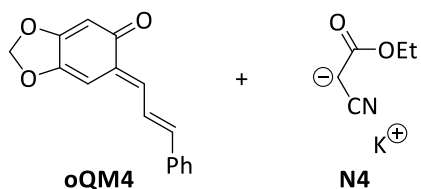
[oQM4] ₀ (M)	[N3] ₀ ^[a] (M)	[18-c-6] ₀ (M)	k _{obs} (s ⁻¹)
5.98 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.40 × 10 ⁻³		3.37 × 10 ⁻¹
5.23 × 10 ⁻⁵	2.10 × 10 ⁻³	2.31 × 10 ⁻³	5.02 × 10 ⁻¹
4.43 × 10 ⁻⁵	2.80 × 10 ⁻³		6.75 × 10 ⁻¹
3.85 × 10 ⁻⁵	3.50 × 10 ⁻³	3.85 × 10 ⁻³	8.34 × 10 ⁻¹
3.33 × 10 ⁻⁵	4.20 × 10 ⁻³		1.01

[a] Additionally, the reaction mixtures contained an equimolar amount of the corresponding CH-acid.



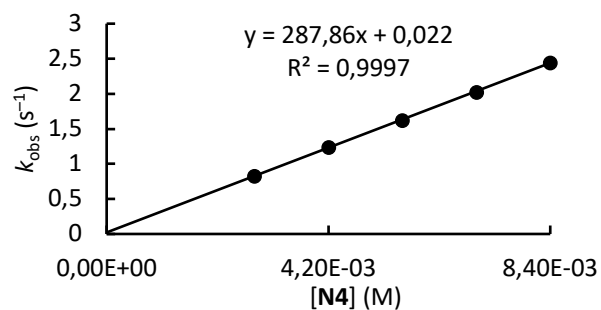
$$k_2 = (2.40 \pm 0.02) \times 10^2 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM4 + N4 in DMSO (20 °C, SF method, detection at 452 nm) CG376



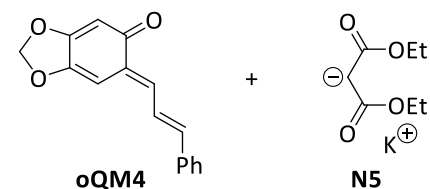
[oQM4] ₀ (M)	[N4] ₀ ^[a] (M)	[18-c-6] ₀ (M)	<i>k</i> _{obs} (s ⁻¹)
3.62 × 10 ⁻⁵	2.80 × 10 ⁻³		8.30 × 10 ⁻¹
3.40 × 10 ⁻⁵	4.20 × 10 ⁻³	4.62 × 10 ⁻³	1.24
3.05 × 10 ⁻⁵	5.60 × 10 ⁻³		1.62
2.70 × 10 ⁻⁵	7.00 × 10 ⁻³	7.70 × 10 ⁻³	2.03
2.41 × 10 ⁻⁵	8.40 × 10 ⁻³		2.45

[a] Additionally, the reaction mixtures contained an equimolar amount of the corresponding CH-acid.



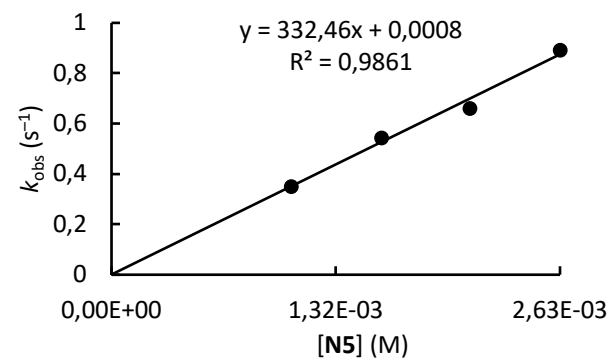
$$k_2 = (2.88 \pm 0.03) \times 10^2 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM4 + N5 in DMSO (20 °C, SF method, detection at 452 nm) CG379



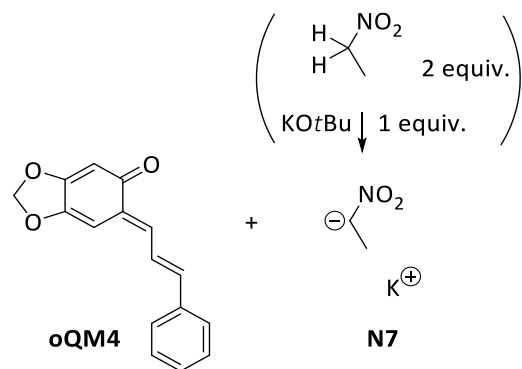
[oQM4] ₀ (M)	[N5] ₀ ^[a] (M)	[18-c-6] ₀ (M)	<i>k</i> _{obs} (s ⁻¹)
3.10 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.05 × 10 ⁻³		3.50 × 10 ⁻¹
2.36 × 10 ⁻⁵	1.58 × 10 ⁻³	1.73 × 10 ⁻³	5.45 × 10 ⁻¹
1.72 × 10 ⁻⁵	2.10 × 10 ⁻³		6.61 × 10 ⁻¹
1.26 × 10 ⁻⁵	2.63 × 10 ⁻³	2.89 × 10 ⁻³	8.94 × 10 ⁻¹

[a] Additionally, the reaction mixtures contained an equimolar amount of the corresponding CH-acid.

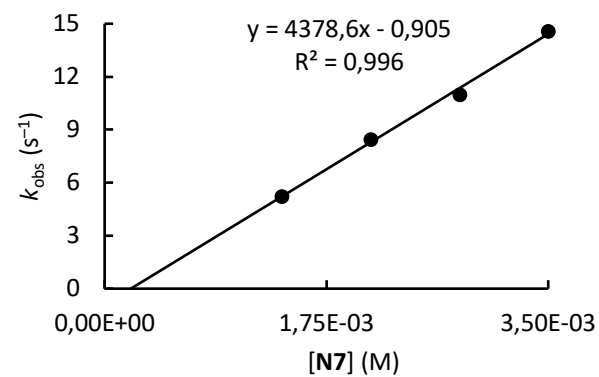


$$k_2 = (3.32 \pm 0.28) \times 10^2 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

oQM4 + N7 in DMSO (20 °C, SF method, detection at 452 nm) CG375



$[\text{oQM4}]_0$ (M)	$[\text{N7}]_0$ (M)	$[\text{18-c-6}]_0$ (M)	k_{obs} (s^{-1})
3.68×10^{-5}	1.40×10^{-3}		5.23
3.40×10^{-5}	2.10×10^{-3}	2.31×10^{-3}	8.46
3.16×10^{-5}	2.80×10^{-3}		11.0
2.87×10^{-5}	3.50×10^{-3}	3.85×10^{-3}	14.6



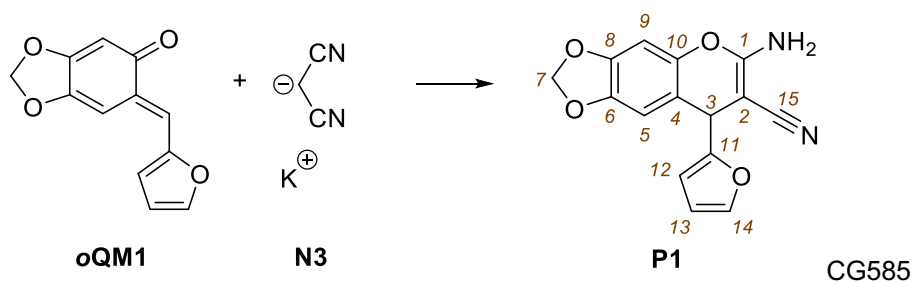
$$k_2 = (4.38 \pm 0.20) \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

12. Products of Reactions of oQMs with C-Centered Nucleophiles (GP7)

General Procedure (GP7):

A solution of the nucleophile (1.0 to 1.1 equiv.) in d_6 -DMSO (1.0 mL) was mixed with oQM in a standard GC vial by sonication. Then, the reaction mixture was left for the specified reaction time at room temperature (23 °C). Subsequently, the mixture was quenched with sat. aq. ammonium chloride solution (1 mL), diluted with water (5 mL) and extracted with diethyl ether (4×10 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with water (4×10 mL) and dried over $MgSO_4$. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure at the rotary evaporator. The residue was further purified either by preparative thin-layer chromatography (prepTLC) or crystallisation and characterised by spectroscopic methods.

6-Amino-8-(furan-2-yl)-8H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromene-7-carbonitrile (P1) was prepared according to GP7 (reaction time: 3 h) from **oQM1** (20.0 mg, 0.093 mmol) and **N3** (10.6 mg, 0.102 mmol). The crude product was purified by crystallisation from *n*-pentane/ CH_2Cl_2 to give **P1** (22.0 mg, 84%) as a brown solid; m.p. 201 °C.



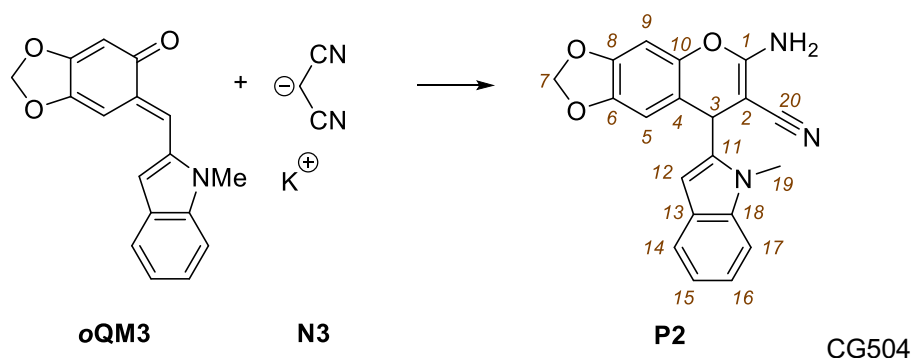
¹H NMR (400 MHz, d_6 -DMSO): δ 7.52 (dd, J = 1.9, 1.0 Hz, 1 H, 14-H), 6.93 (s, 2 H, 1-NH₂), 6.67 (s, 1 H, 9-H), 6.66 (s, 1 H, 5-H), 6.35 (dd, J = 3.2, 1.8 Hz, 1 H, 13-H), 6.17–6.16 (m, 1 H, 12-H), 6.02 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1 H, 7-H^a), 5.98 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1 H, 7-H^b), 4.77 ppm (s, 1 H, 3-H).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, d_6 -DMSO): δ 161.1 (C_q, C-1), 156.5 (C_q, C-11), 147.1 (C_q, C-8), 144.0 (C_q, C-6), 143.1 (C_q, C-10), 142.5 (CH, C-14), 120.3 (C_q, C-15), 112.9 (C_q, C-4), 110.3 (CH, C-13), 107.1 (CH, C-5), 105.7 (CH, C-12), 101.7 (CH₂, C-7), 97.8 (CH, C-9), 52.6 (C_q, C-2), 34.4 ppm (CH, C-3).

IR (neat, ATR): $\tilde{\nu}$ 3446, 3339, 2191, 1655, 1629, 1598, 1503, 1488, 1394, 1251, 1146, 1094, 1032, 1011, 926, 841, 756 cm^{-1} .

HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for $C_{15}H_{10}N_2O_4^{+}$ [M^{+}]: 282.0635; found: 282.0641.

6-Amino-8-(1-methyl-1H-indol-2-yl)-8H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromene-7-carbonitrile (P2) was prepared according to GP7 (reaction time: 2 h) from **oQM3** (24.0 mg, 0.086 mmol) and **N3** (9.4 mg, 0.090 mmol). The crude product was purified by prepTLC (silica gel, eluent: *n*-pentane:EtOAc = 1:1) to give **P2** (20.0 mg, 67%) as a light brown solid; m.p. 185 °C.



R_f (silica, *n*-pentane/EtOAc 1:1, UV) = 0.50

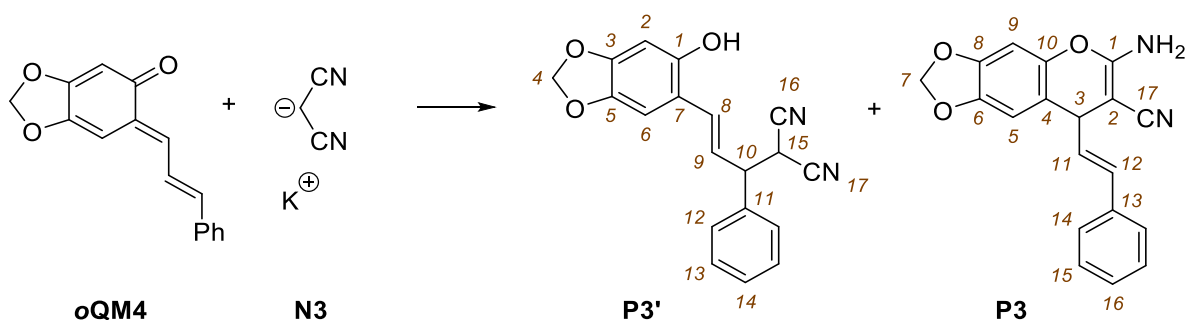
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.58–7.56 (m, 1 H, 14-H), 7.29–7.27 (m, 1 H, 17-H), 7.23–7.18 (m, 1 H, 16-H), 7.12–7.10 (m, 1 H, 15-H), 6.54 (s, 1 H, 9-H), 6.40 (s, 2 H, 5-H and 12-H), 5.93 (m, J = 1.3 Hz, 1 H, 7- H^a), 5.90 (m, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H, 7- H^b), 5.06 (s, 1 H, 3-H), 4.70 (s, 2 H, 1- NH_2), 3.59 ppm (s, 3 H, 19-H).

$^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 159.6 (C_q , C-1), 147.7 (C_q , C-8), 145.1 (C_q , C-6), 143.1 (C_q , C-10), 140.1 (C_q , C-11), 138.5 (C_q , C-18), 127.4 (C_q , C-13), 121.7 (CH, C-16), 120.6 (CH, C-14), 119.7 (CH, C-15), 119.6 (C_q , C-20), 112.9 (C_q , C-4), 109.1 (CH, C-17), 107.6 (CH, C-5), 102.8 (CH, C-12), 101.9 (CH₂, C-7), 98.1 (CH, C-9), 58.2 (C_q , C-2), 34.5 (CH, C-3), 30.2 ppm (CH₃, C-19).

IR (neat, ATR): $\tilde{\nu}$ 3450, 3338, 2196, 1666, 1603, 1502, 1484, 1407, 1244, 1187, 1147, 1091, 1032, 930, 849, 838, 785, 727 cm^{-1} .

HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3^{++}$ [M^{++}]: 345.1108; found: 345.1014.

(*E*)-2-(3-(6-Hydroxybenzo[*d*][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)-1-phenylallyl)malononitrile (P3') and **(*E*)-6-amino-8-styryl-8*H*-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-*g*]chromene-7-carbonitrile (P3)** were obtained according to *GP7* (reaction time: 1 h) from **oQM4** (15.0 mg, 0.059 mmol) and **N3** (6.3 mg, 0.061 mmol). The crude product was purified by prepTLC (silica gel, eluent: *n*-pentane:EtOAc = 7:3) to yield the isomers **P3'** (5.3 mg, 28%) and **P3** (8.2 mg, 44%, known compound^[17]).



(E)-2-(3-(6-Hydroxybenzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)-1-phenylallyl)malononitrile (P3') (CG380F1)

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.44–7.42 (m, 2 H, 13-H), 7.39–7.38 (m, 3 H, 12-H and 14-H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 15.7 Hz, 1 H, 8-H), 6.87 (s, 1 H, 6-H), 6.35 (s, 1 H, 2-H), 6.30 (dd, *J* = 15.7, 8.2 Hz, 1 H, 9-H), 5.92 (s, 2 H, 4-H), 4.94 (s, 1 H, 1-OH), 4.11–4.05 ppm (m, 2 H, 10-H and 15-H).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.62 (C_q, C-3), 148.61, (C_q, C-1), 142.3 (C_q, C-5), 136.9 (C_q, C-11), 130.2 (CH, C-8), 129.6 (CH, C-13), 129.0 (CH, C-14), 127.8 (CH, C-12), 122.5 (CH, C-9), 115.4 (C_q, C-7), 111.9 (C_q, C-16 or C-17), 111.9 (C_q, C-16 or C-17), 105.8 (CH, C-6), 101.6 (CH₂, C-4), 98.5 (CH, C-2), 50.5 (CH, C-10), 30.7 ppm (CH, C-15).

IR (neat, ATR): $\tilde{\nu}$ 3436, 2903, 2257, 1627, 1503, 1486, 1445, 1258, 1172, 1037, 934, 909, 762, 731, 700 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (EI): *m/z* calcd for C₁₉H₁₄N₂O₃⁺ [*M*⁺]: 318.0999; found: 318.0998.

(E)-6-Amino-8-styryl-8H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-g]chromene-7-carbonitrile (P3) (CG380F2)

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.38 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2 H, 14-H), 7.30 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2 H, 15-H), 7.23 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1 H, 16-H), 6.59 (s, 1 H, 5-H), 6.53 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1 H, 12-H), 6.49 (s, 1 H, 9-H), 6.09 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 8.7 Hz, 1 H, 11-H), 5.95 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1 H, 7-H^a), 5.94 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1 H, 7-H^b), 4.56 (s, 2 H, 1-NH₂), 4.20 ppm (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1 H, 3-H).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.5 (C_q, C-1), 147.5 (C_q, C-8), 144.9 (C_q, C-6), 143.0 (C_q, C-10), 136.5 (C_q, C-13), 131.5 (CH, C-11), 130.8 (CH, C-12), 128.7 (CH, C-15), 127.9 (CH, C-16), 126.8 (CH, C-14), 120.0 (C_q, C-17), 113.7 (C_q, C-4), 107.8 (CH, C-5), 101.9 (CH₂, C-7), 98.3 (CH, C-9), 58.5 (C_q, C-2), 39.1 ppm (CH, C-3).

IR (neat, ATR): $\tilde{\nu}$ 3453, 3348, 2189, 1674, 1602, 1502, 1482, 1406, 1245, 1186, 1149, 1036, 966, 936, 744, 698 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (EI): *m/z* calcd for C₁₉H₁₄N₂O₃⁺ [*M*⁺]: 318.0999; found: 318.0998.

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14. Appendix: NMR Spectra and HPLC chromatograms

14.1 NMR spectra of the novel starting materials

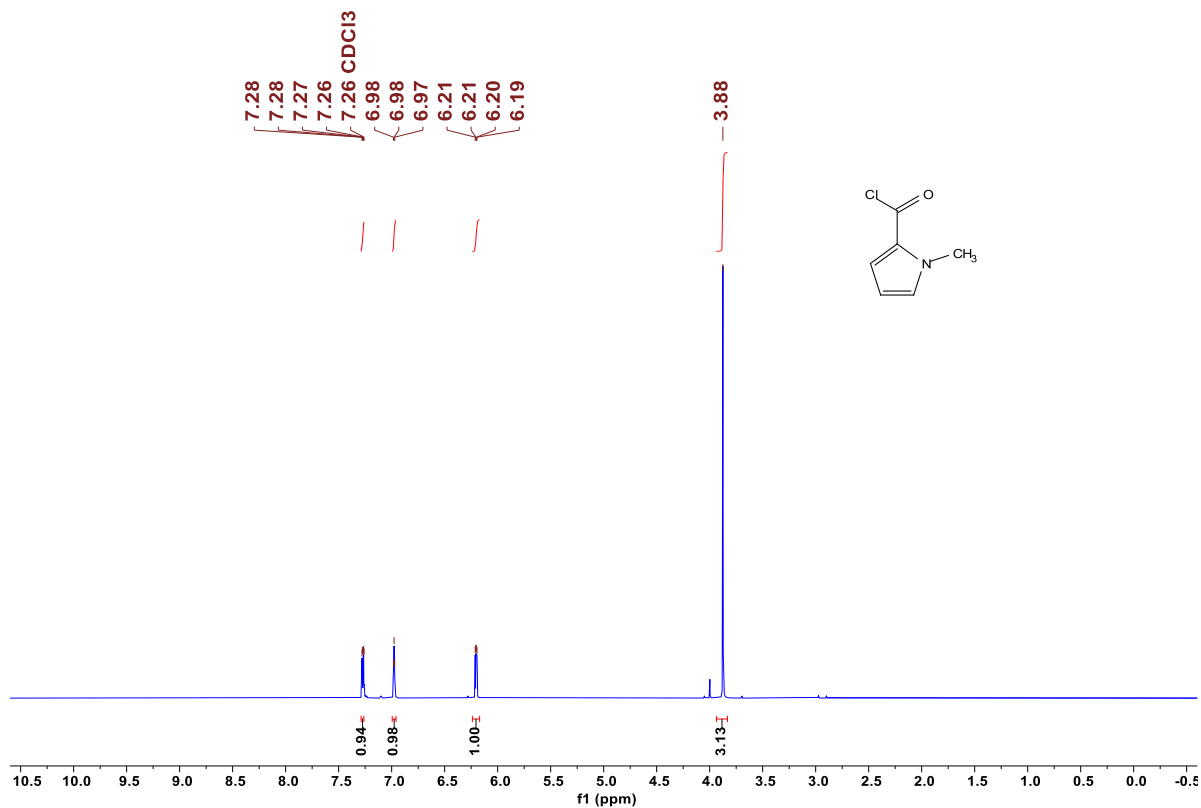


Fig. S16 ¹H NMR spectrum of 1-methyl-1H-pyrrole-2-carbonyl chloride in CDCl₃ (400 MHz) CG482

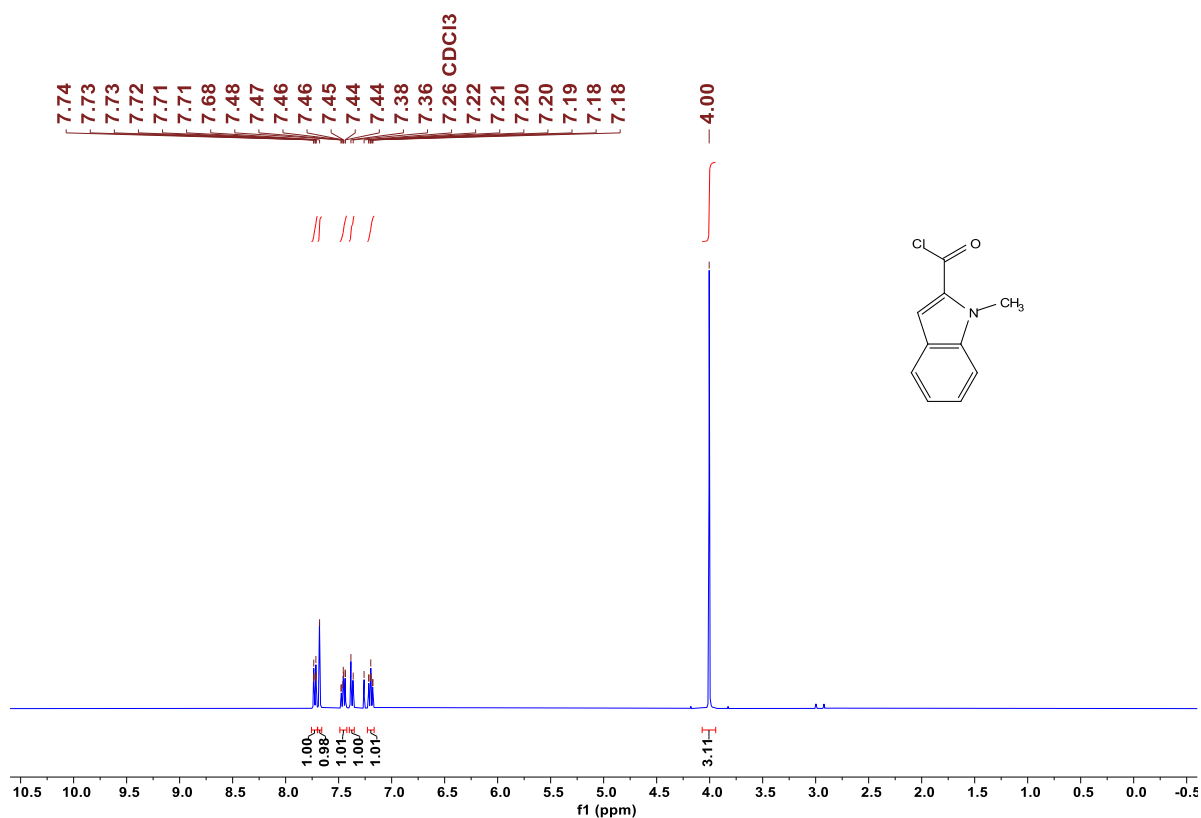


Fig. S17 ¹H NMR spectrum of 1-methyl-1H-indole-2-carbonyl chloride in CDCl₃ (400 MHz) CG490

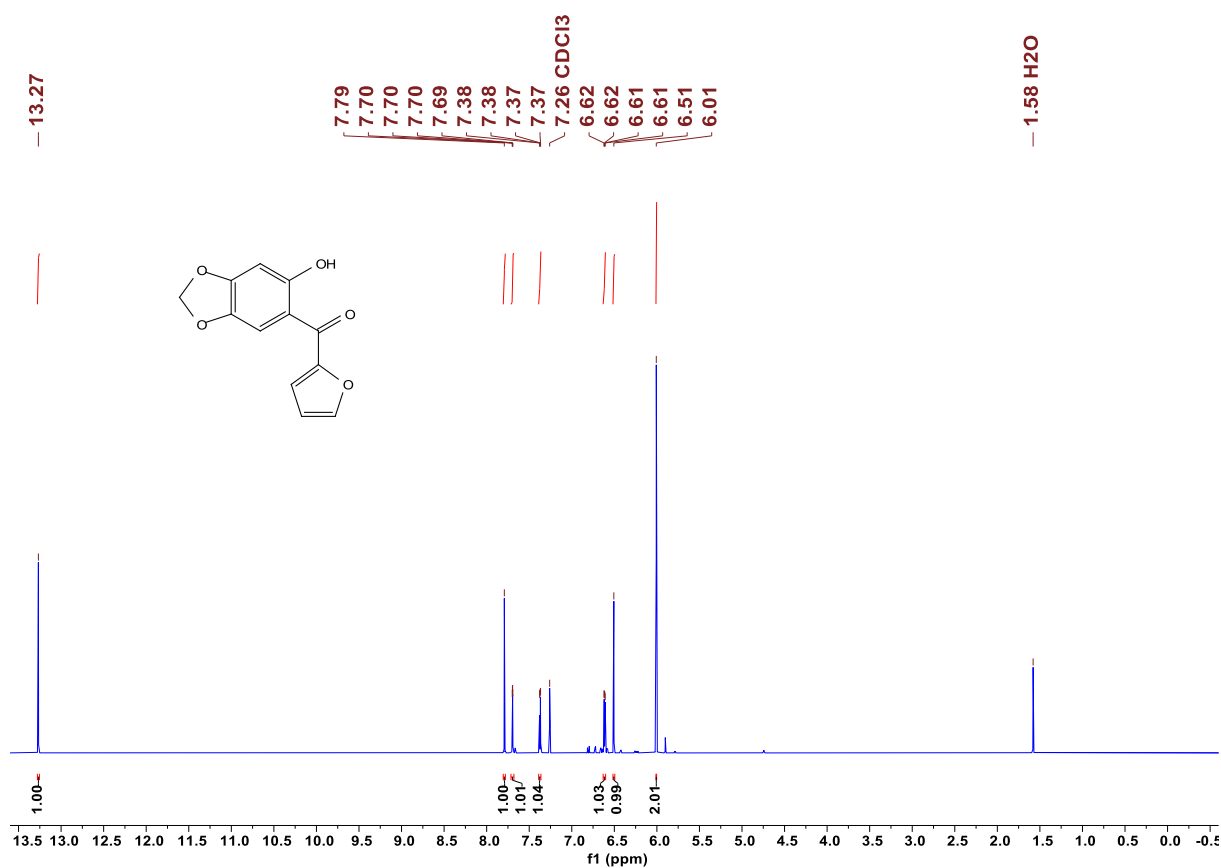


Fig. S18 ¹H NMR spectrum of **DAK1** in CDCl₃ (400 MHz) CG454_1

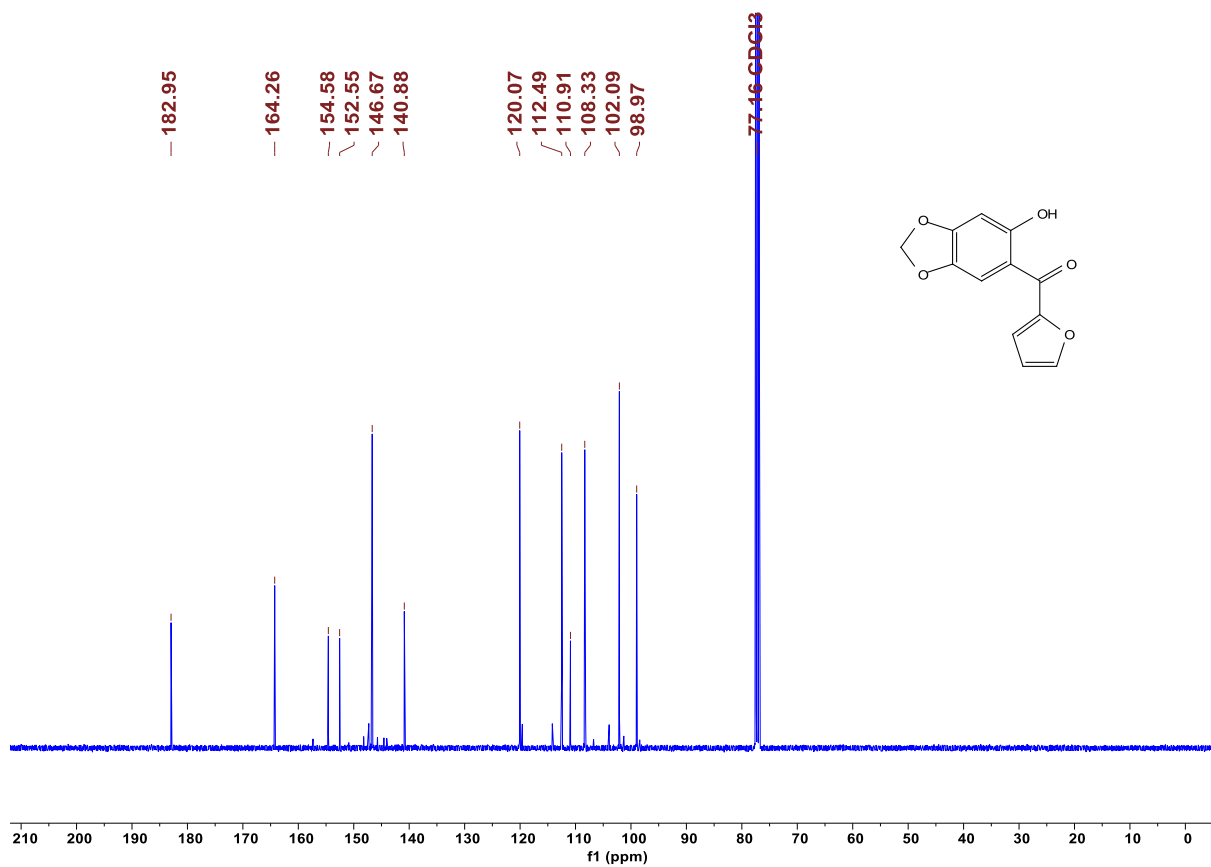


Fig. S19 ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum of **DAK1** in CDCl₃ (101 MHz) CG454_1

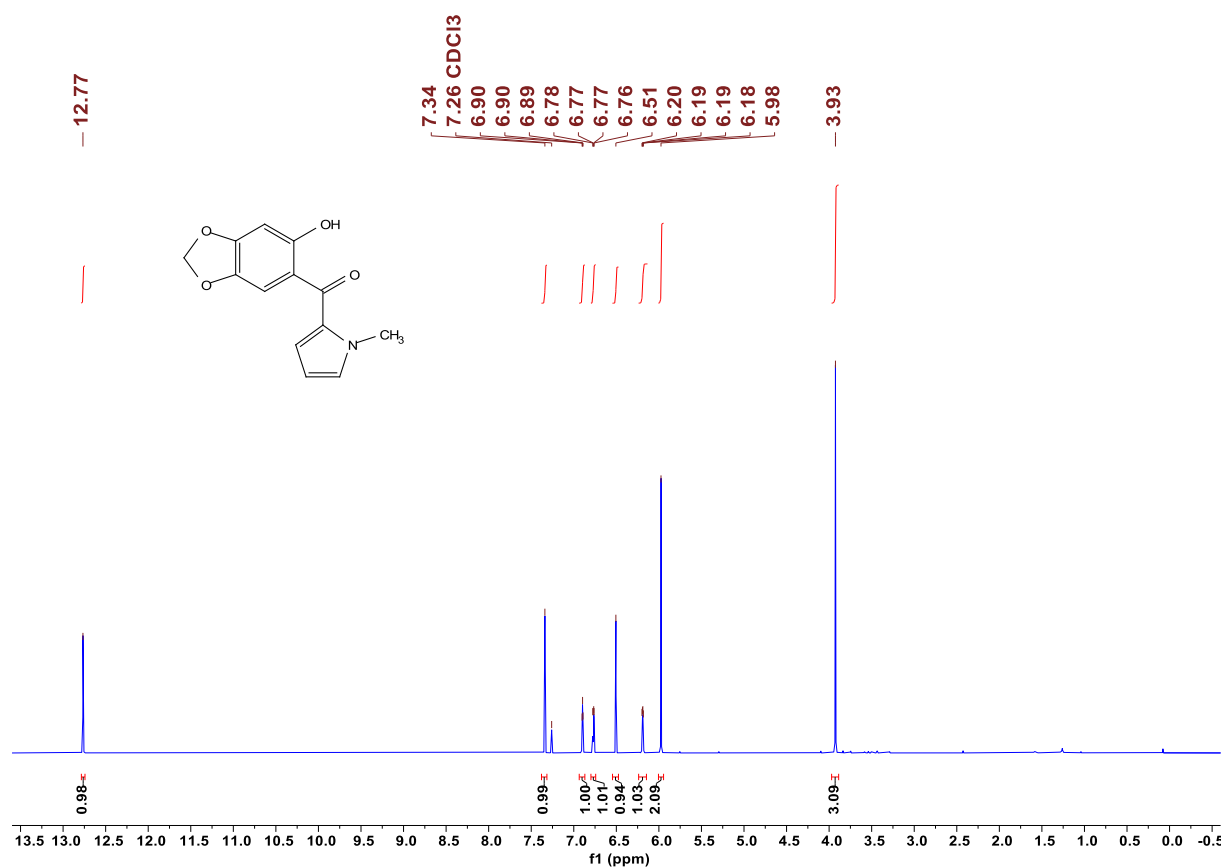


Fig. S9 ¹H NMR spectrum of **DAK2** in CDCl₃ (400 MHz) CG484

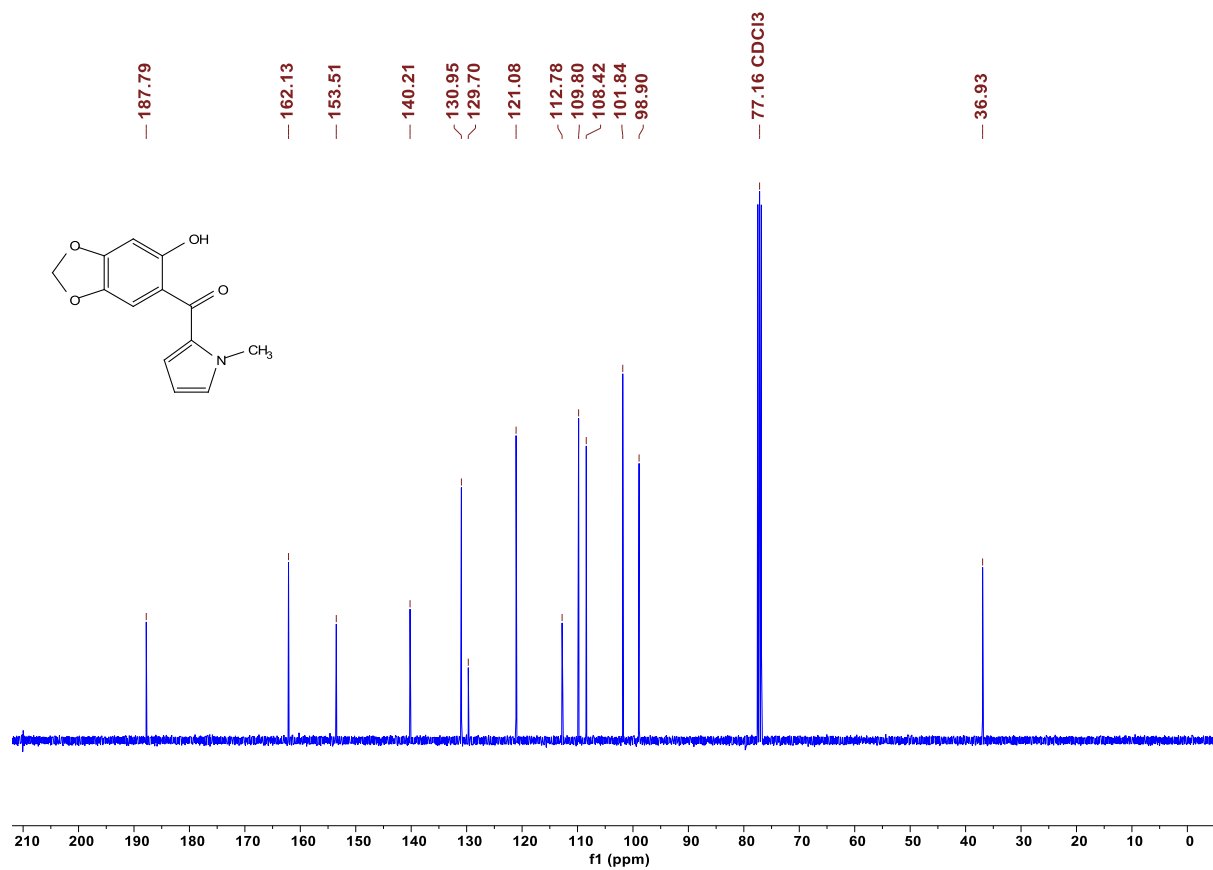


Fig. S20 ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum of **DAK2** in CDCl₃ (101 MHz) CG484

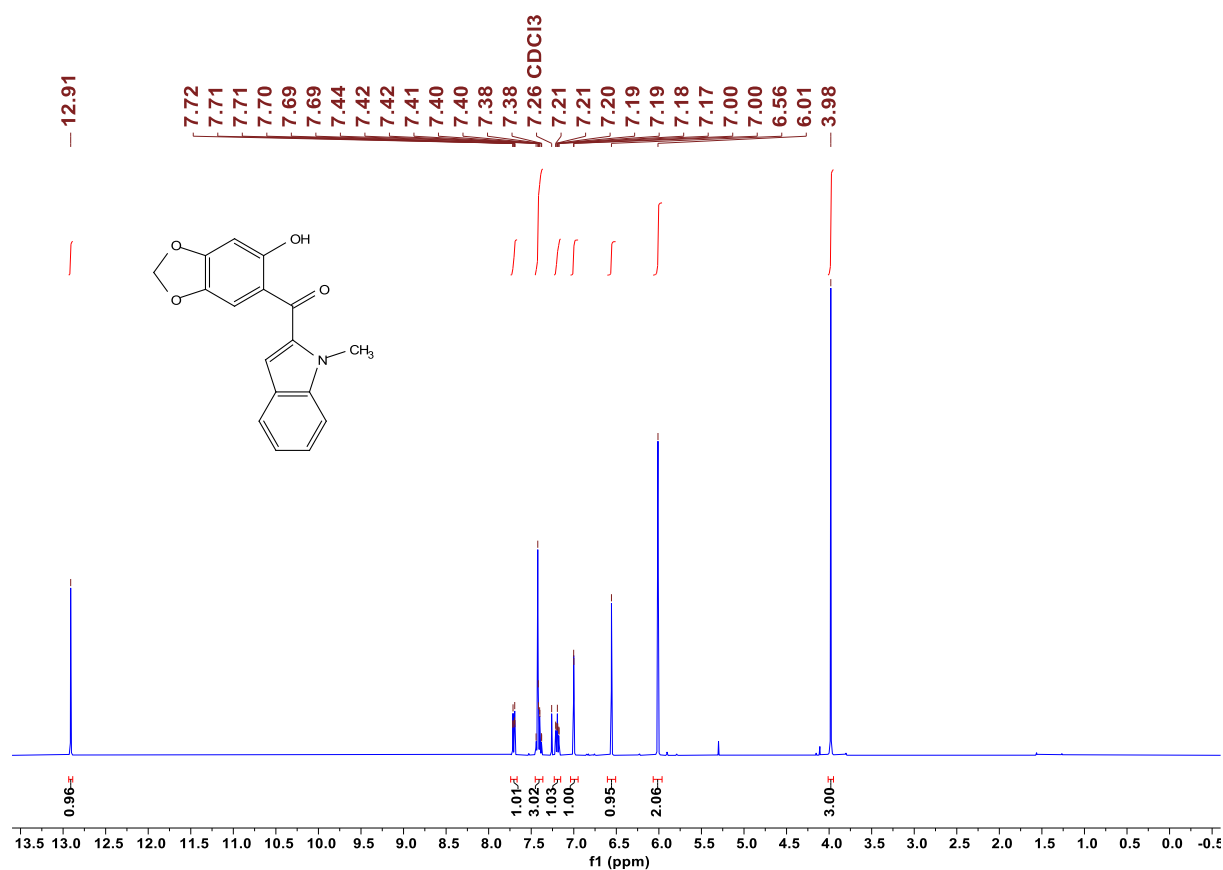


Fig. S21 ¹H NMR spectrum of **DAK3** in CDCl₃ (400 MHz) CG491

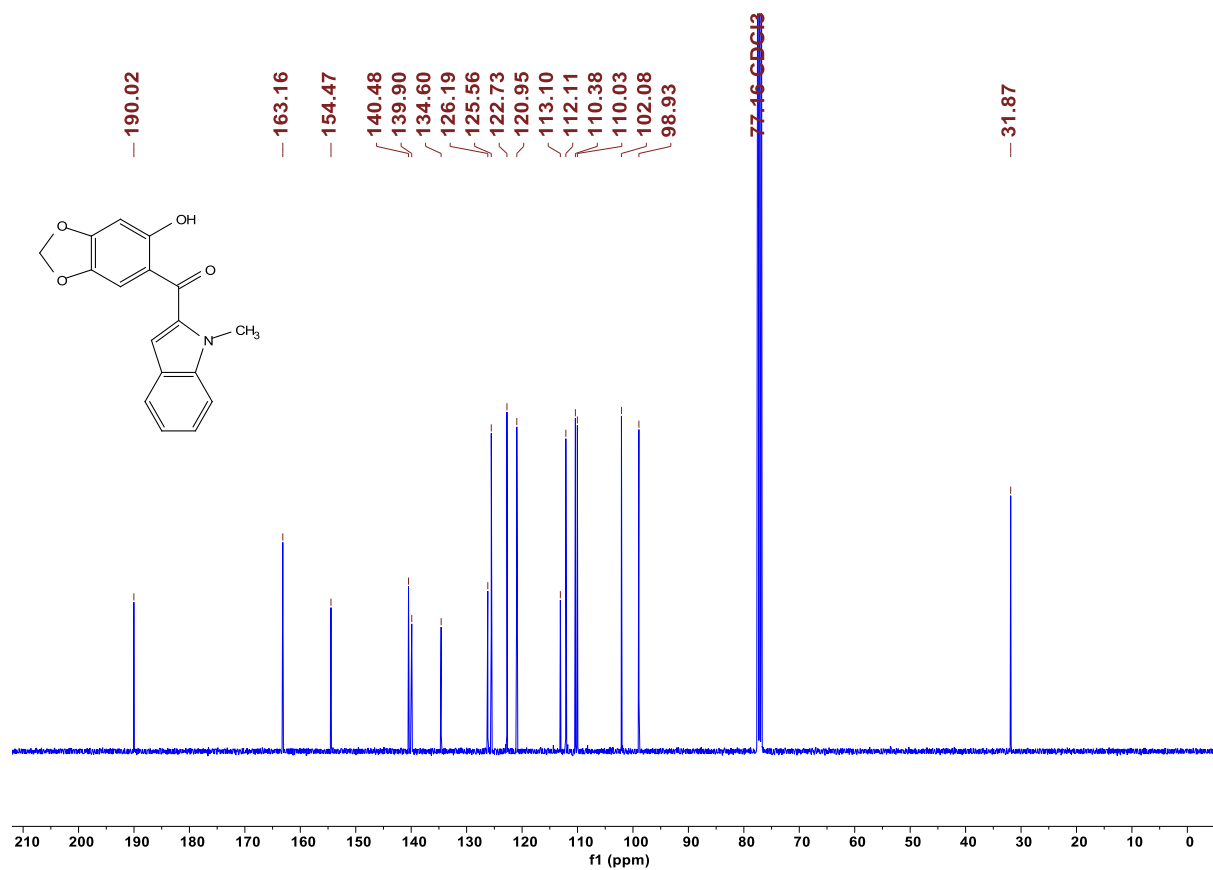


Fig. S22 ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum of **DAK3** in CDCl₃ (101 MHz) CG491

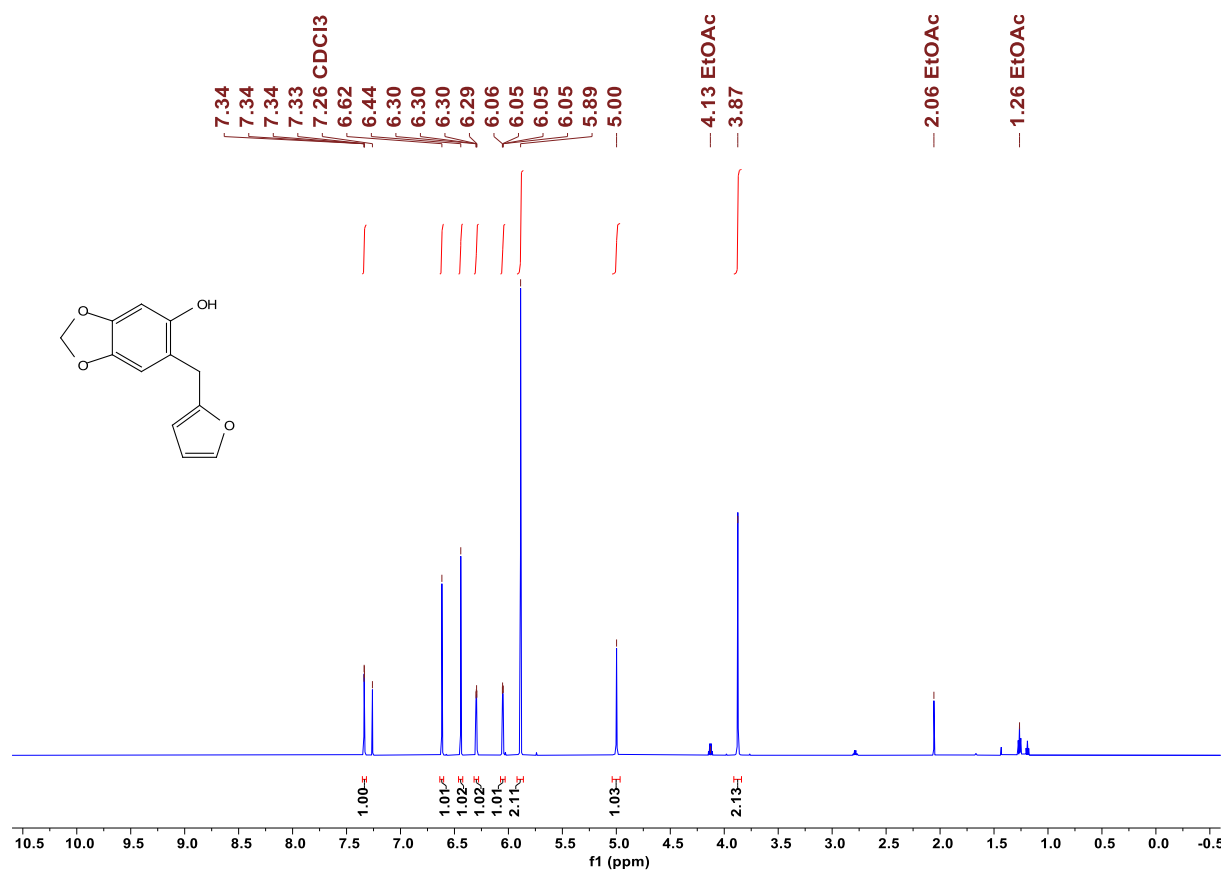


Fig. S23 ¹H NMR spectrum of **DAM1** in CDCl₃ (600 MHz) CG457

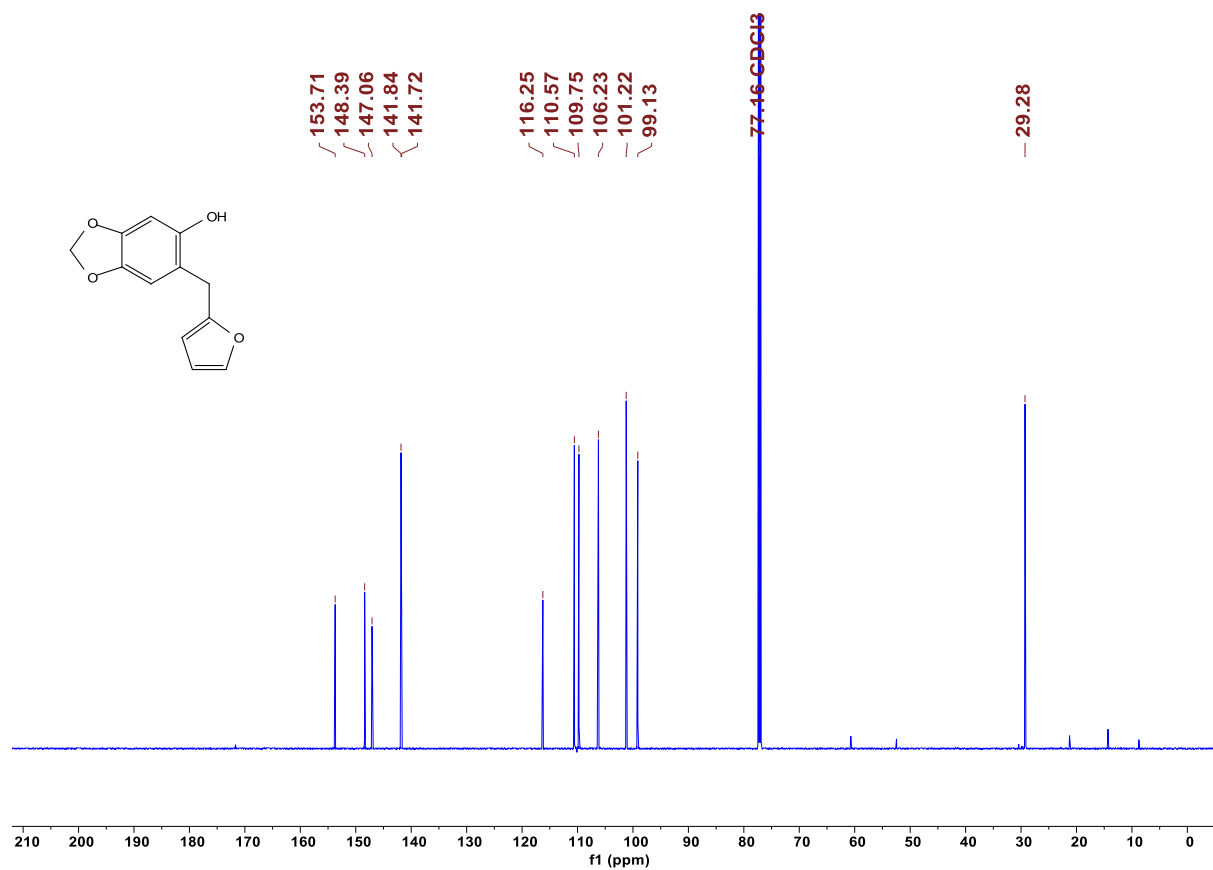


Fig. S24 ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum of **DAM1** in CDCl₃ (151 MHz) CG457

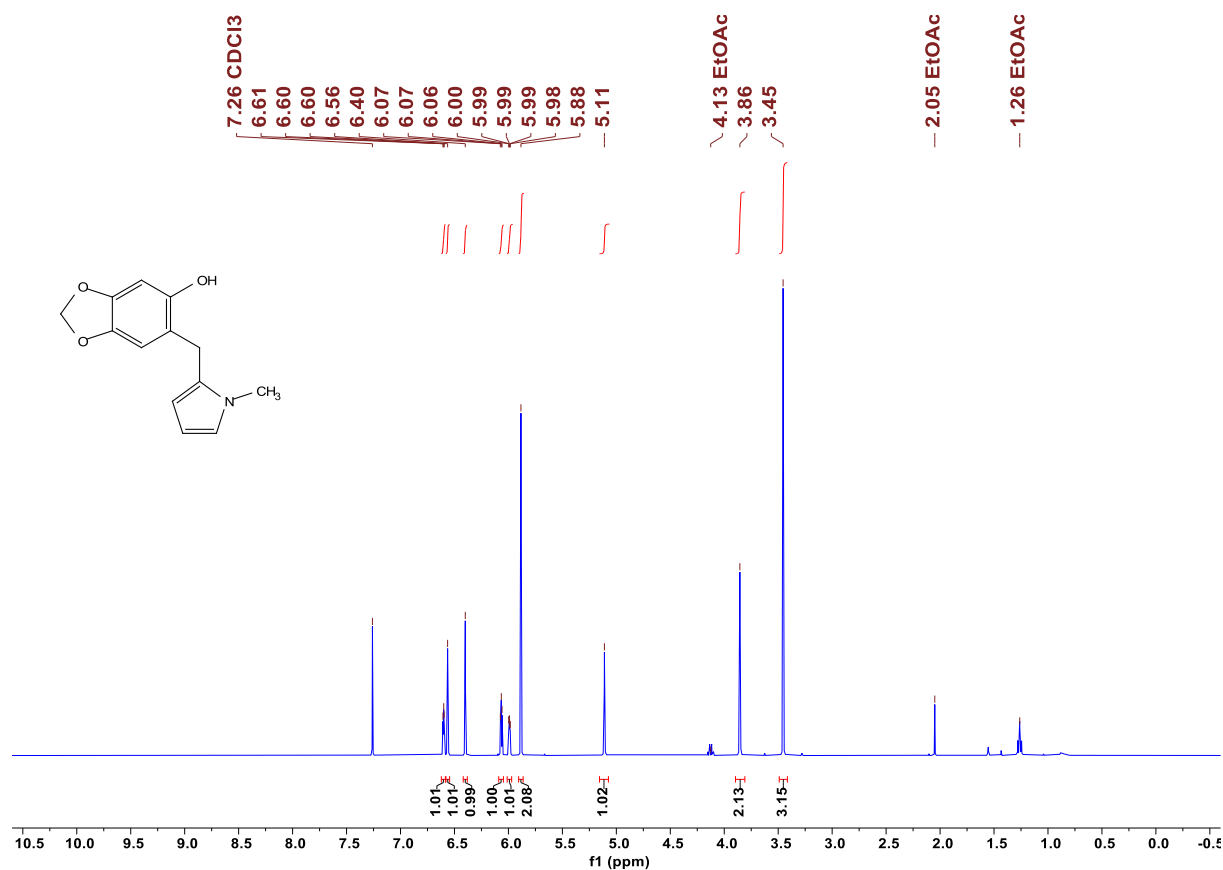


Fig. S25 ¹H NMR spectrum of **DAM2** in CDCl₃ (400 MHz) CG488_1

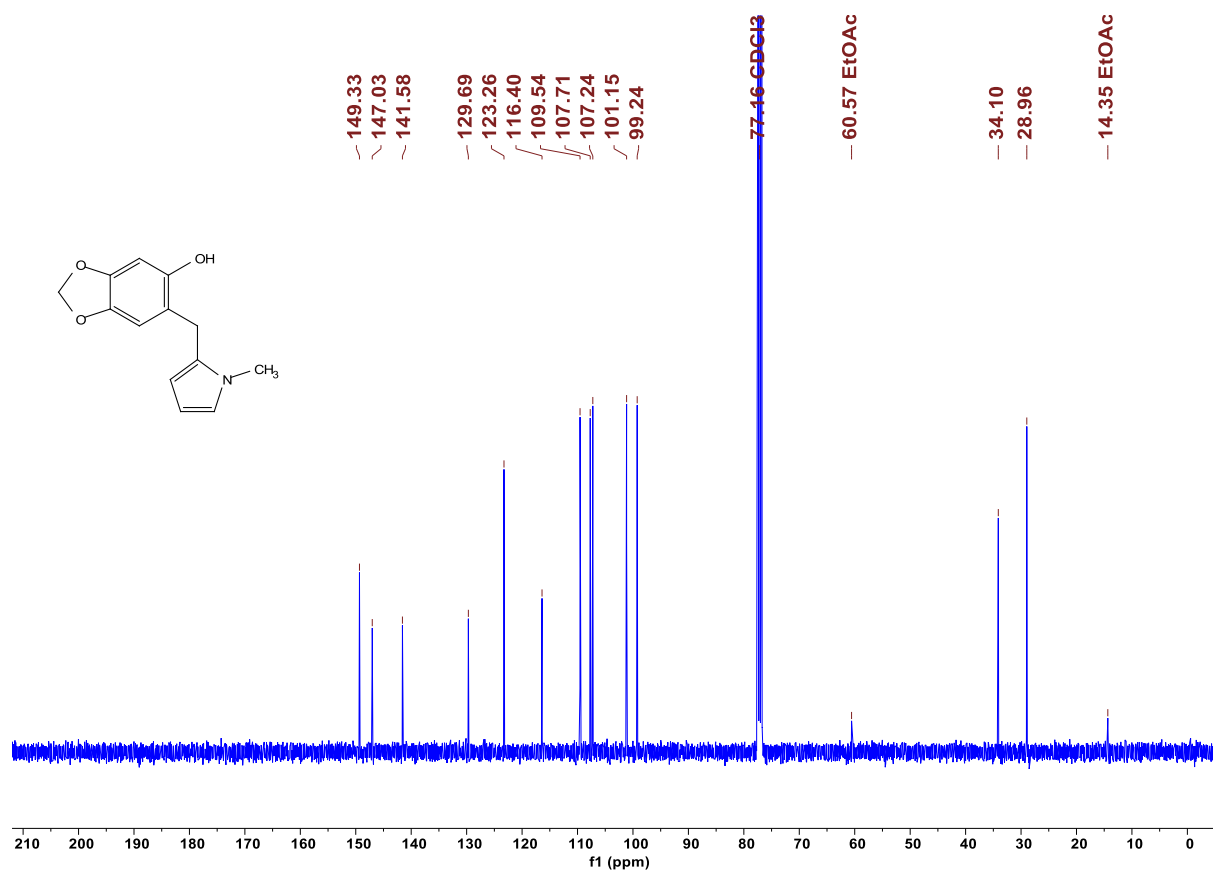


Fig. S26 ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum of **DAM2** in CDCl₃ (101 MHz) CG488_1

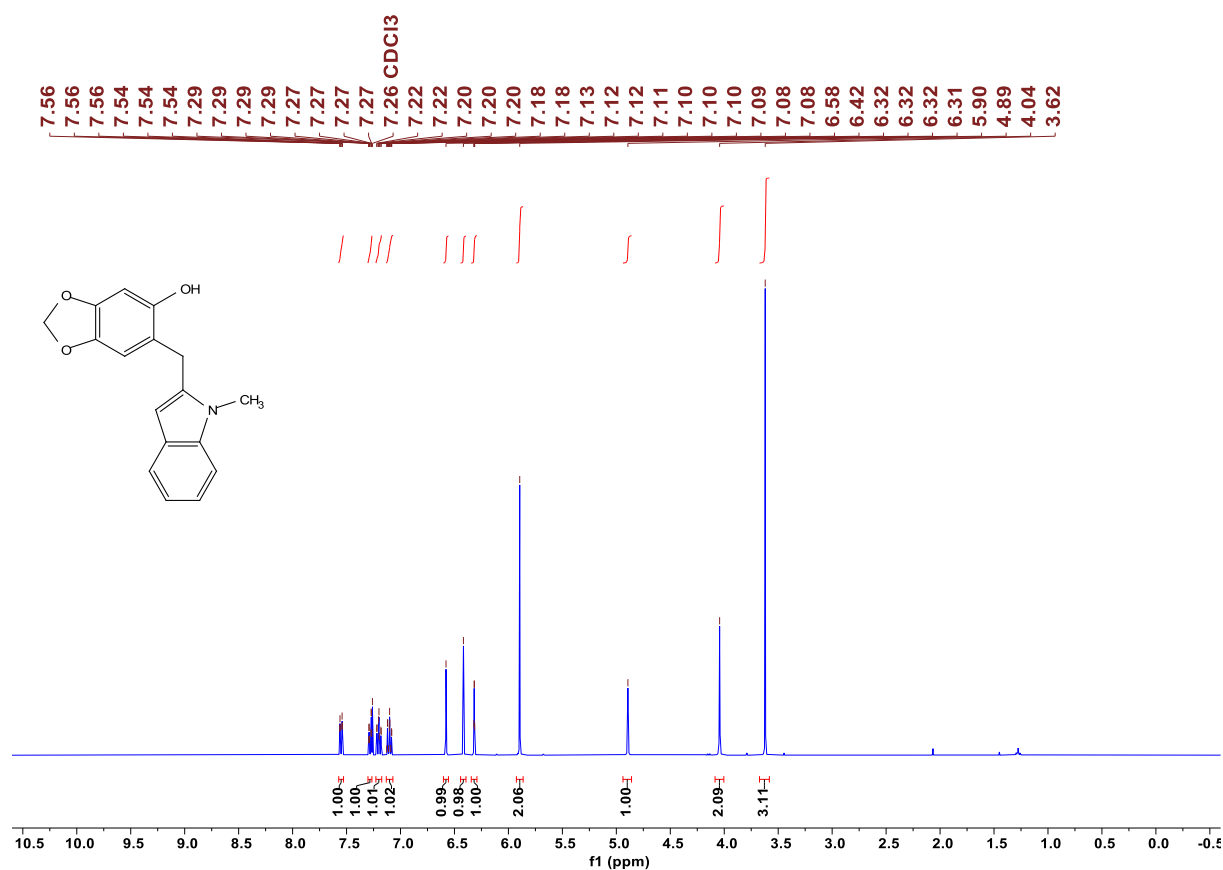


Fig. S27 ¹H NMR spectrum of **DAM3** in CDCl₃ (400 MHz) CG492

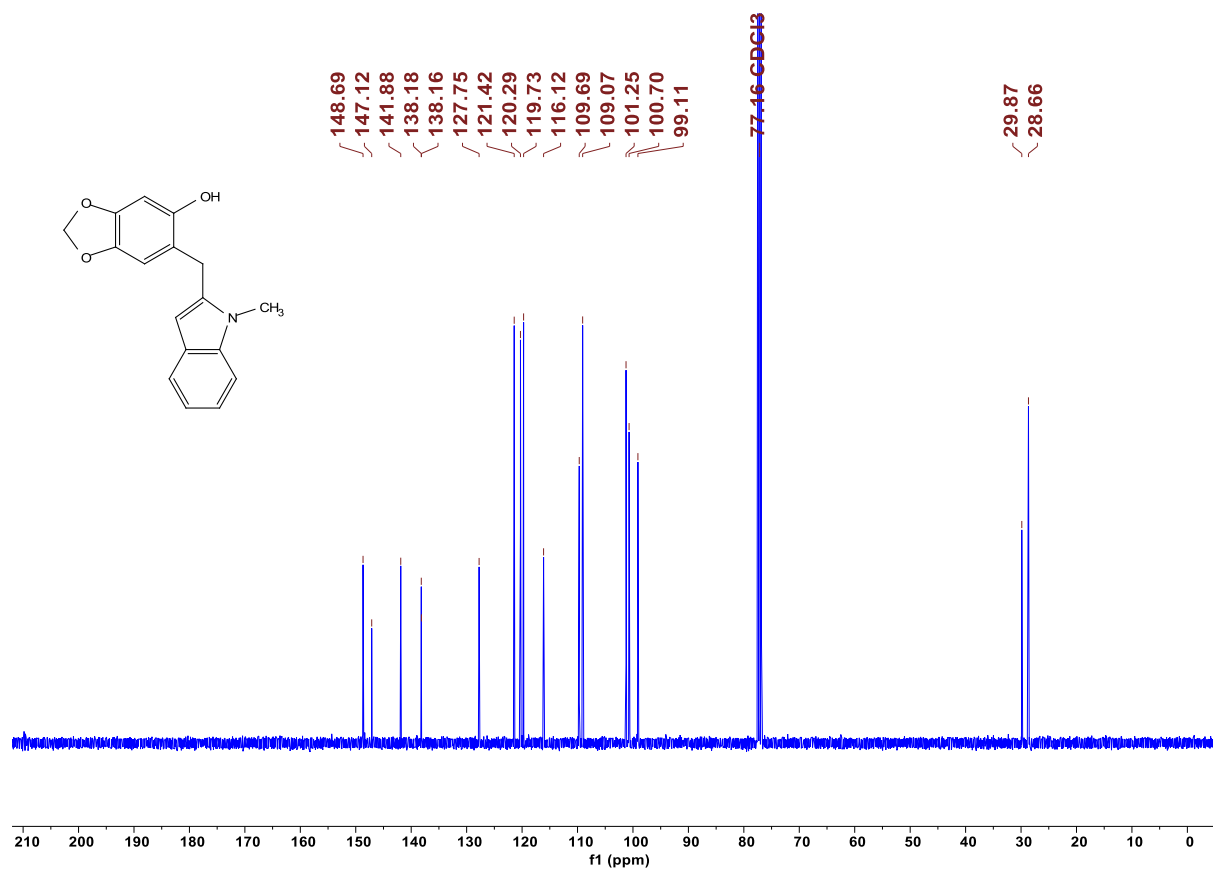


Fig. S28 ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum of **DAM3** in CDCl₃ (101 MHz) CG492

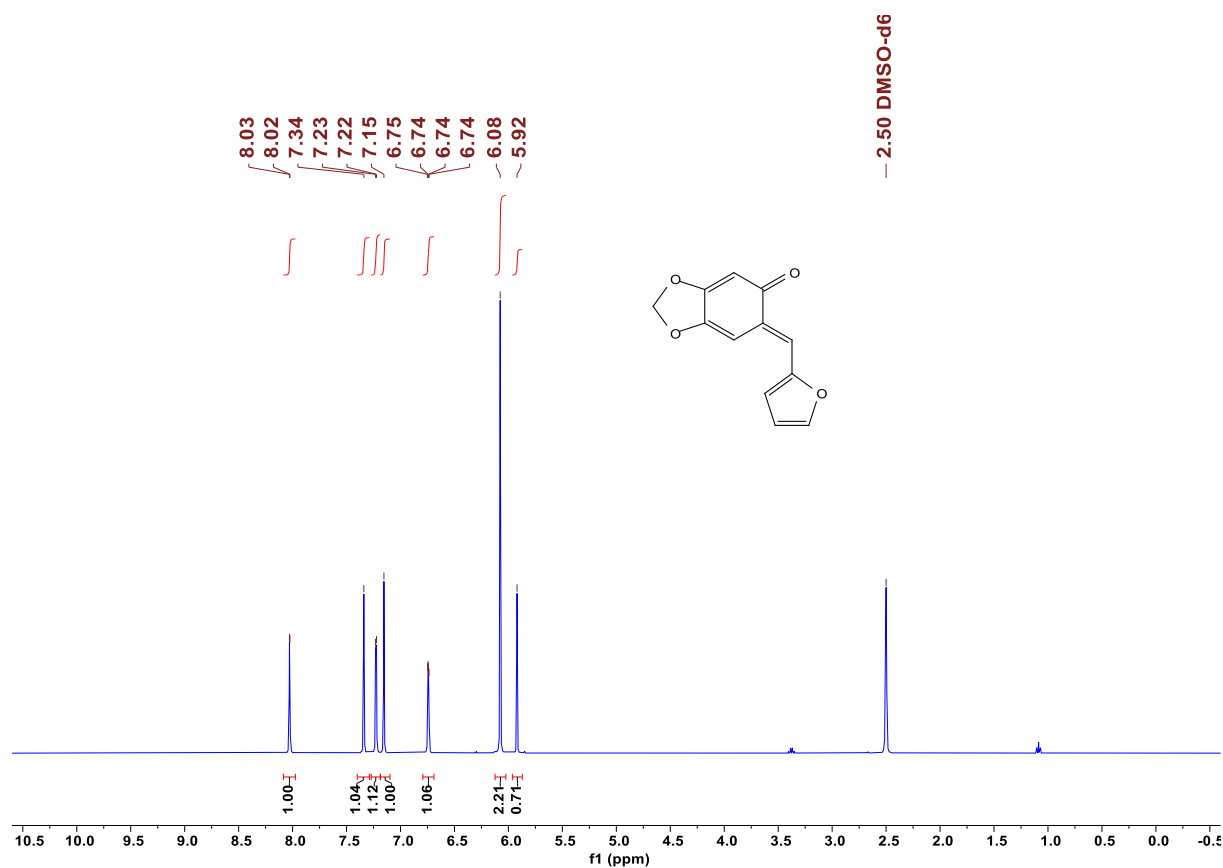


Fig. S29 ^1H NMR spectrum of **oQM1** in d_6 -DMSO (400 MHz) CG459

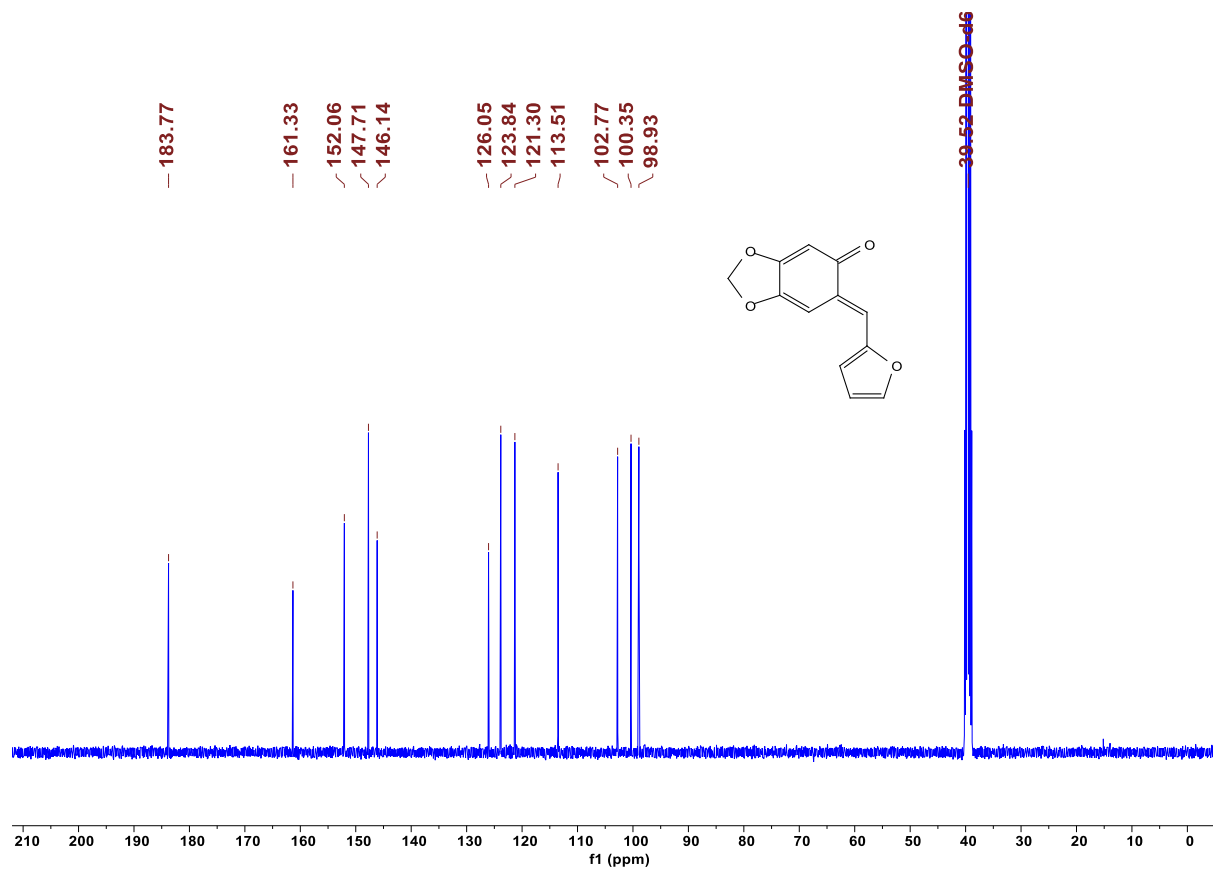


Fig. S30 $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of **oQM1** in d_6 -DMSO (101 MHz) CG459

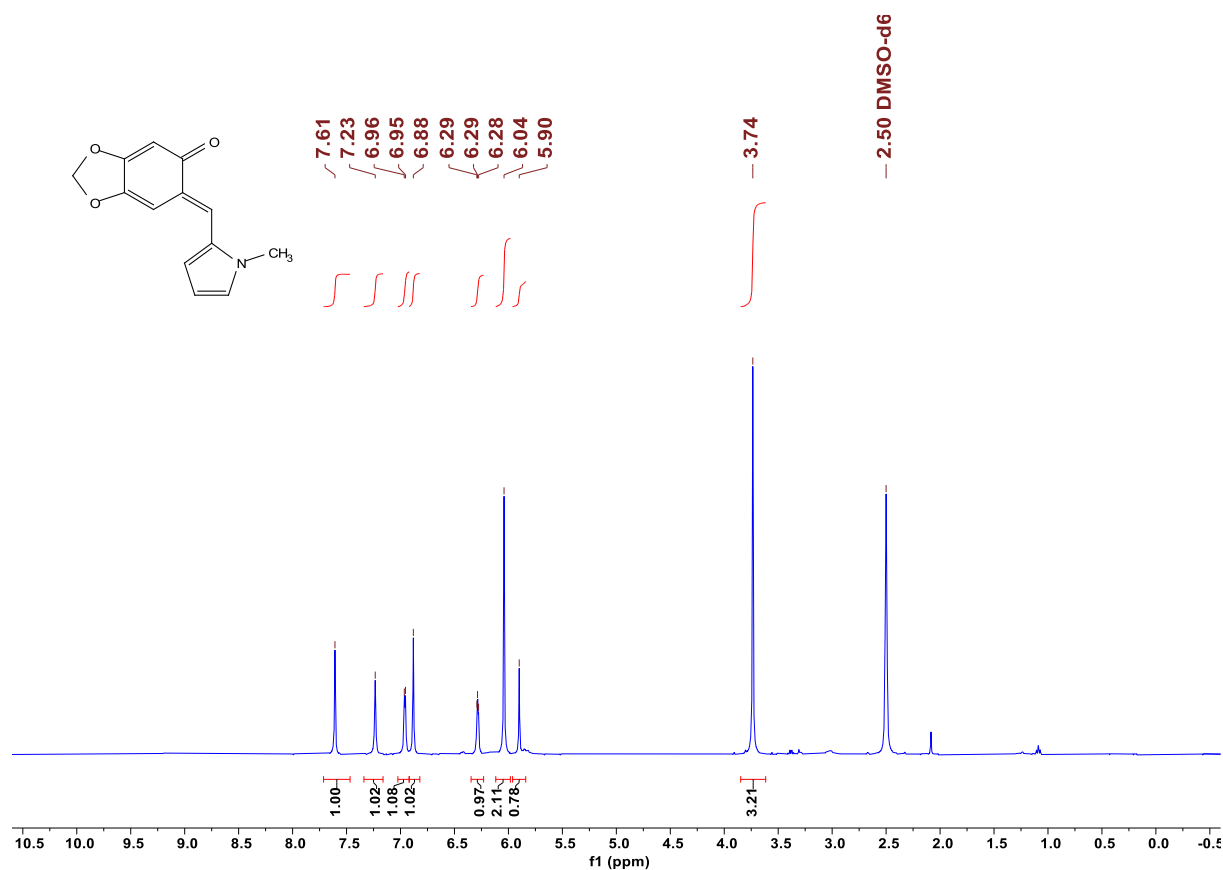


Fig. S31 ¹H NMR spectrum of **oQM2** in *d*₆-DMSO (400 MHz) CG489

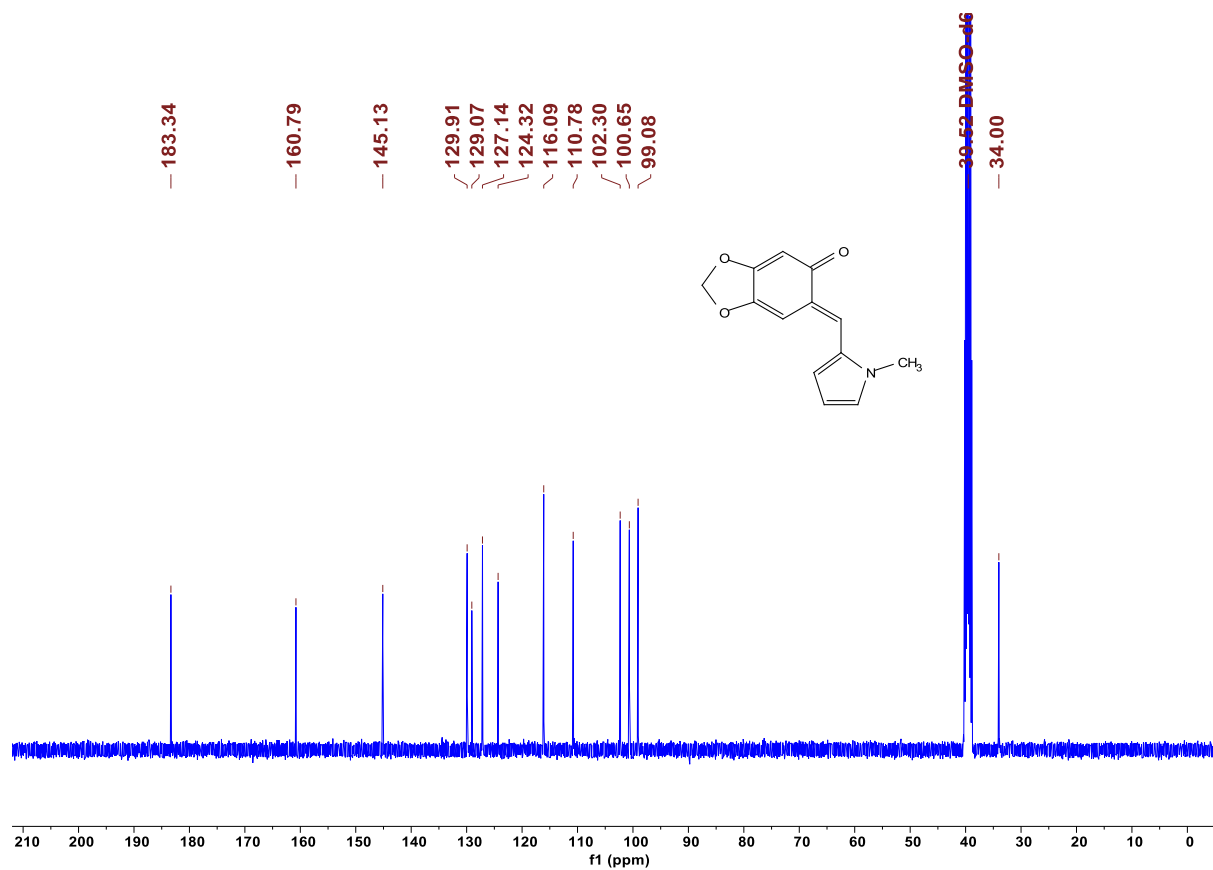


Fig. S32 ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum of **oQM2** in *d*₆-DMSO (101 MHz) CG489

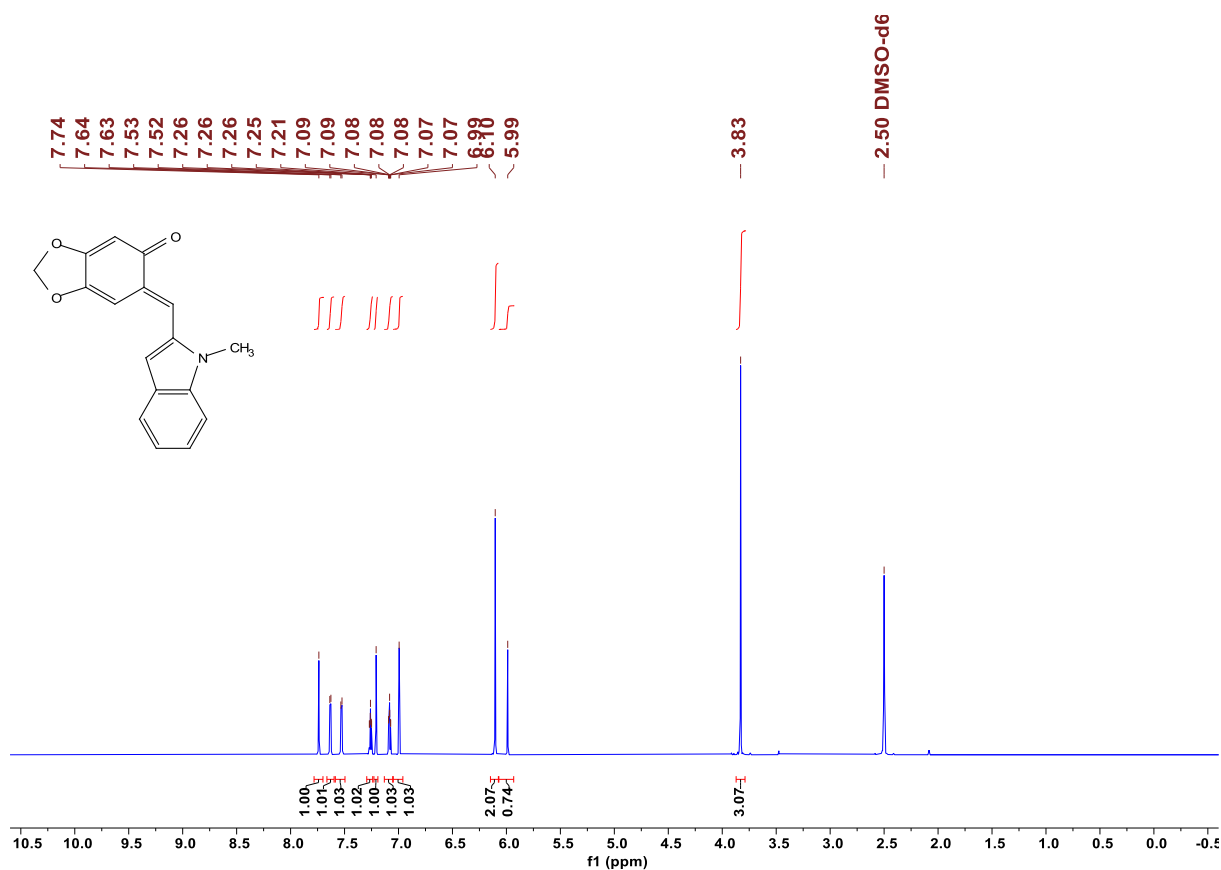


Fig. S33 ¹H NMR spectrum of **oQM3** in d₆-DMSO (800 MHz) CG495

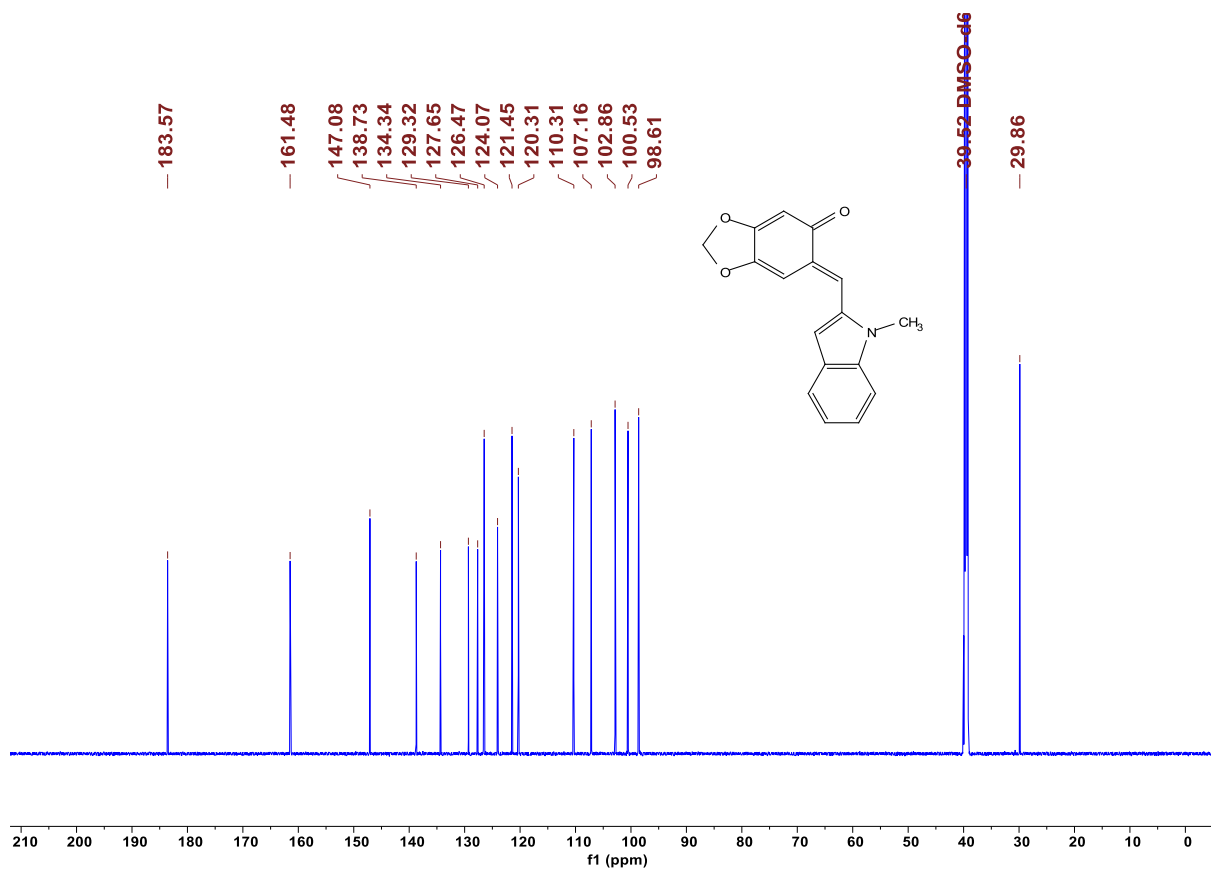


Fig. S34 ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum of **oQM3** in d₆-DMSO (201 MHz) CG495

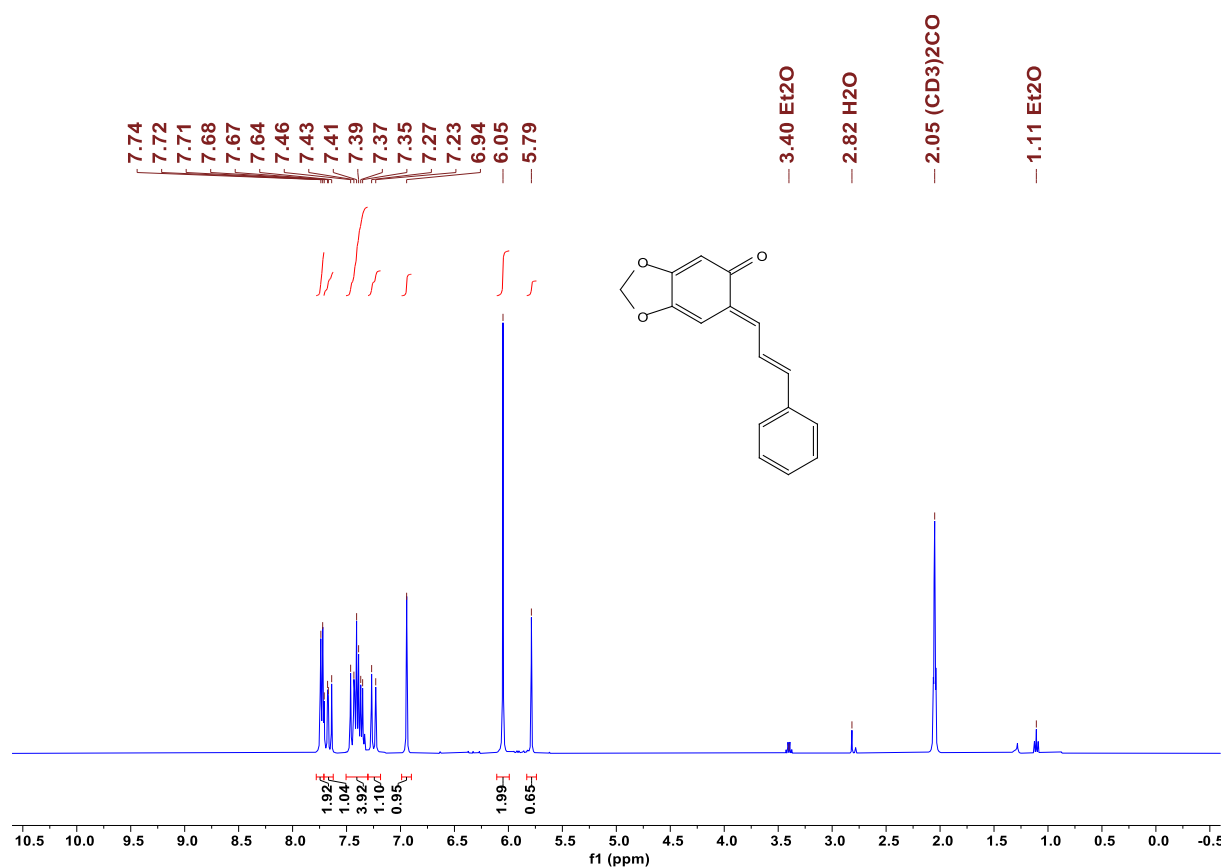


Fig. S35 ¹H NMR spectrum of **oQM4** in d₆-acetone (400 MHz) CG373

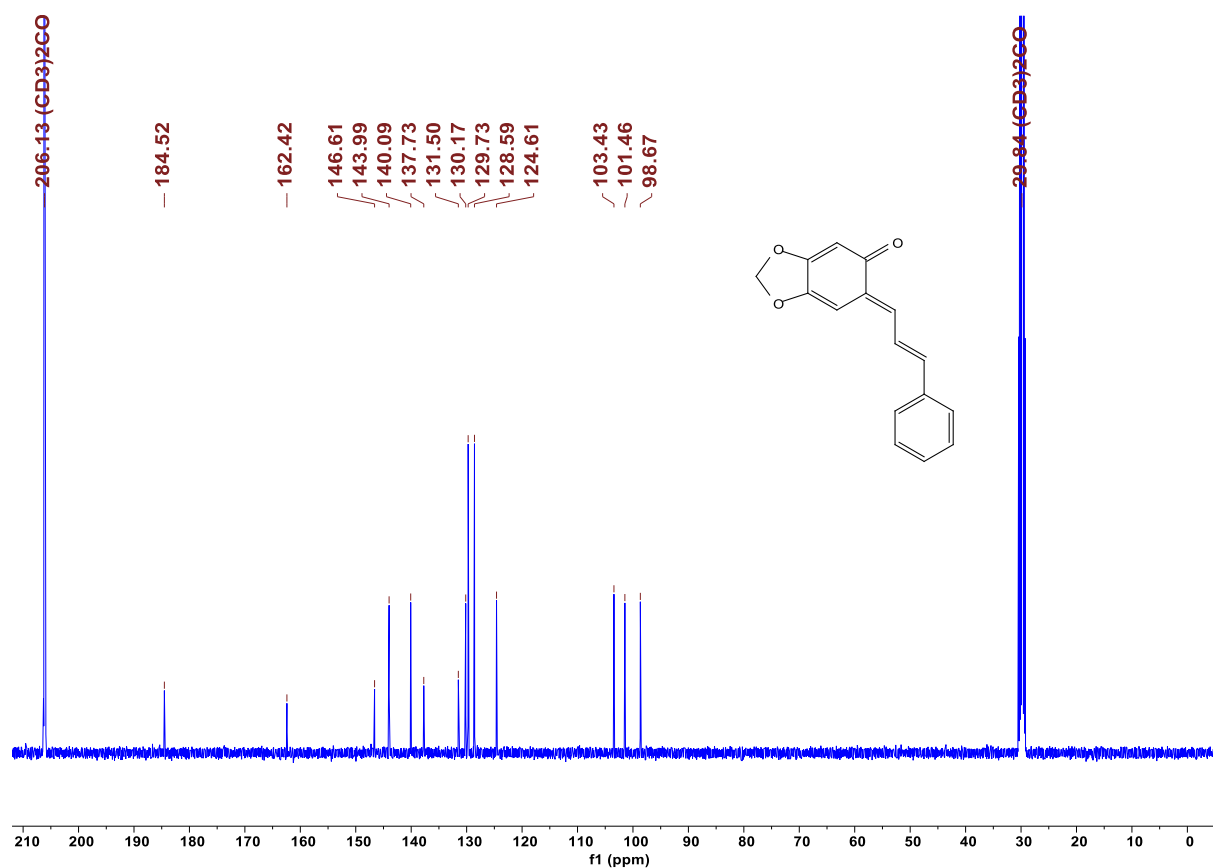
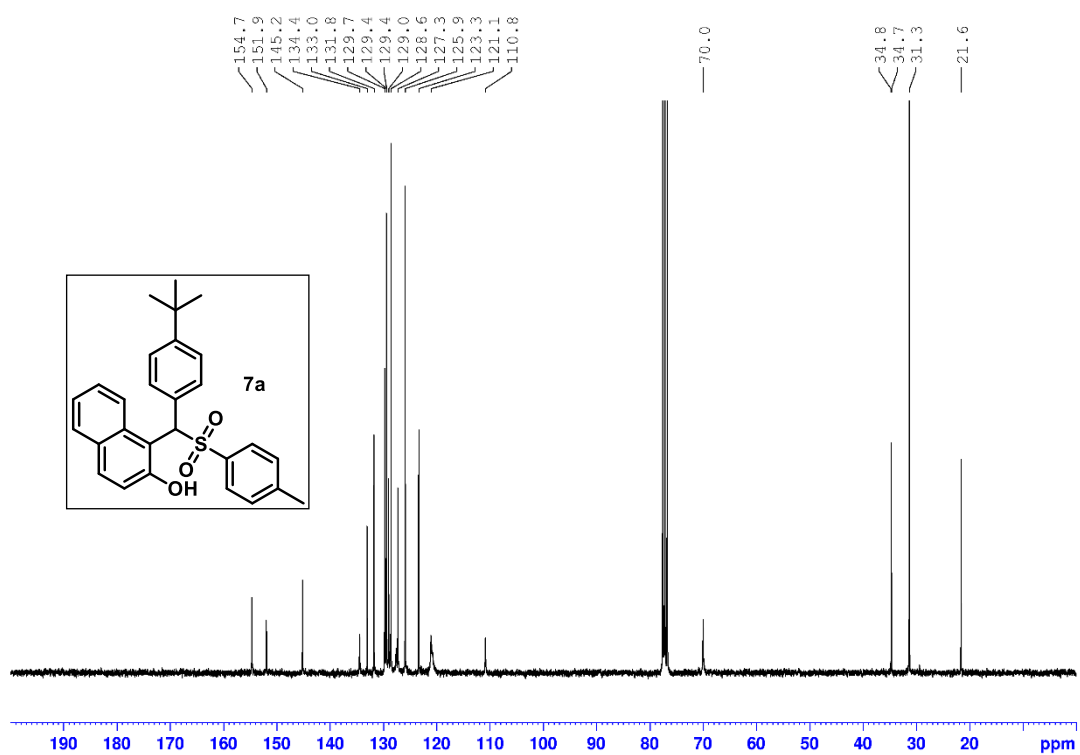
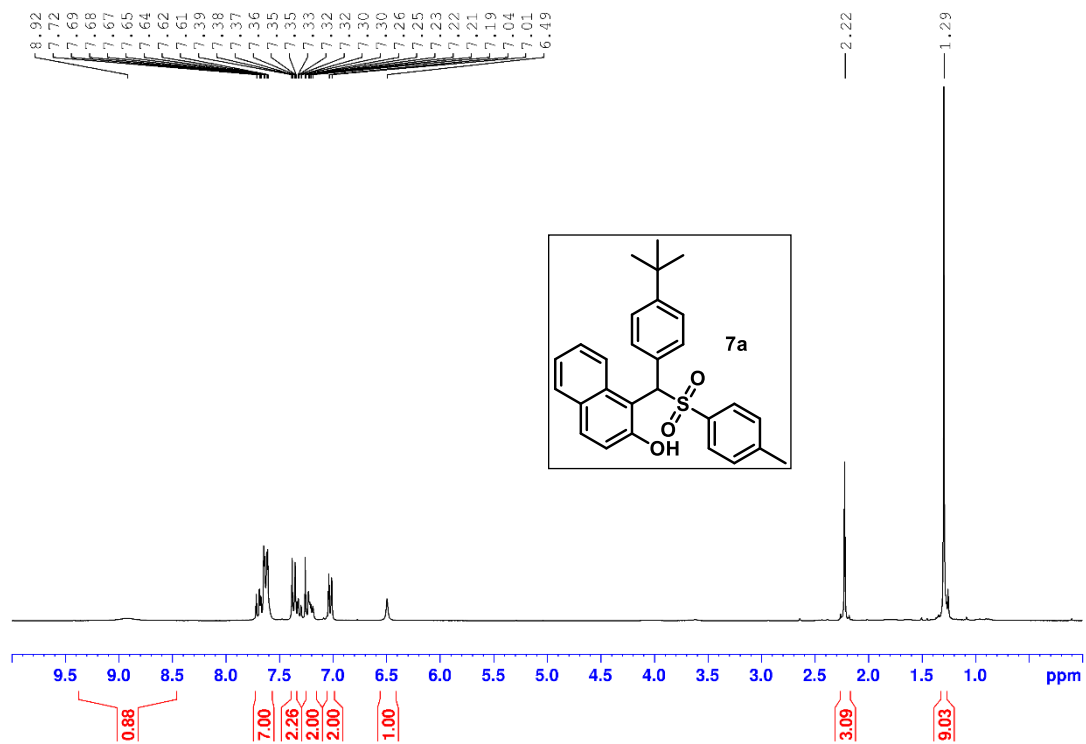
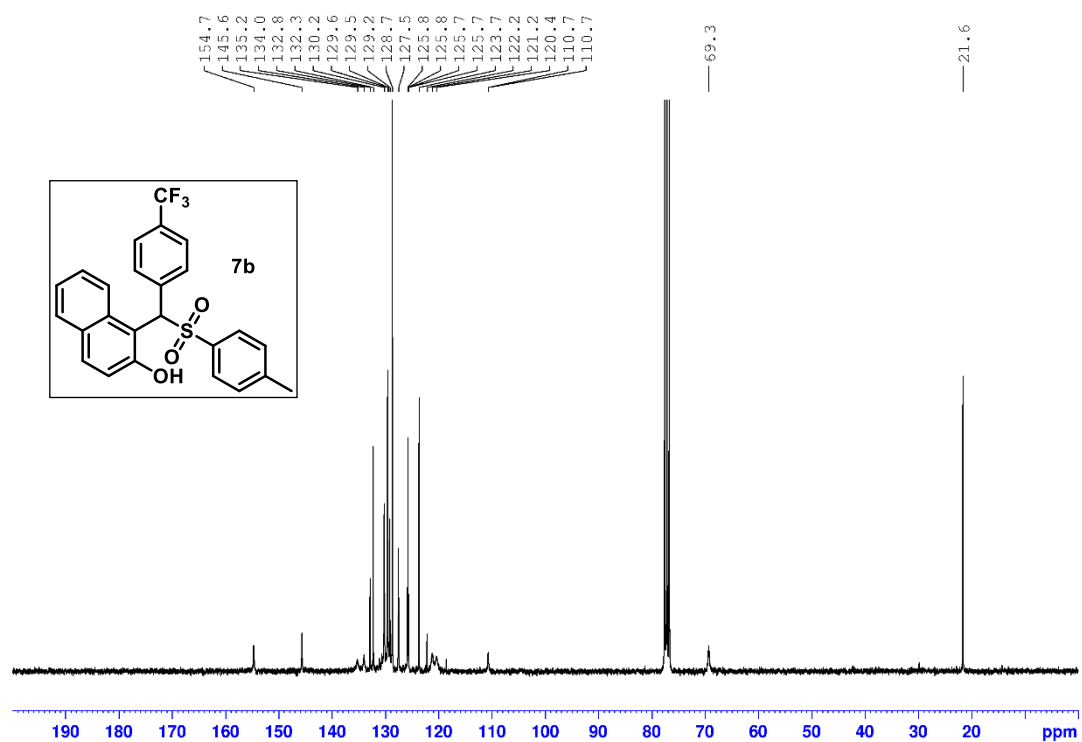
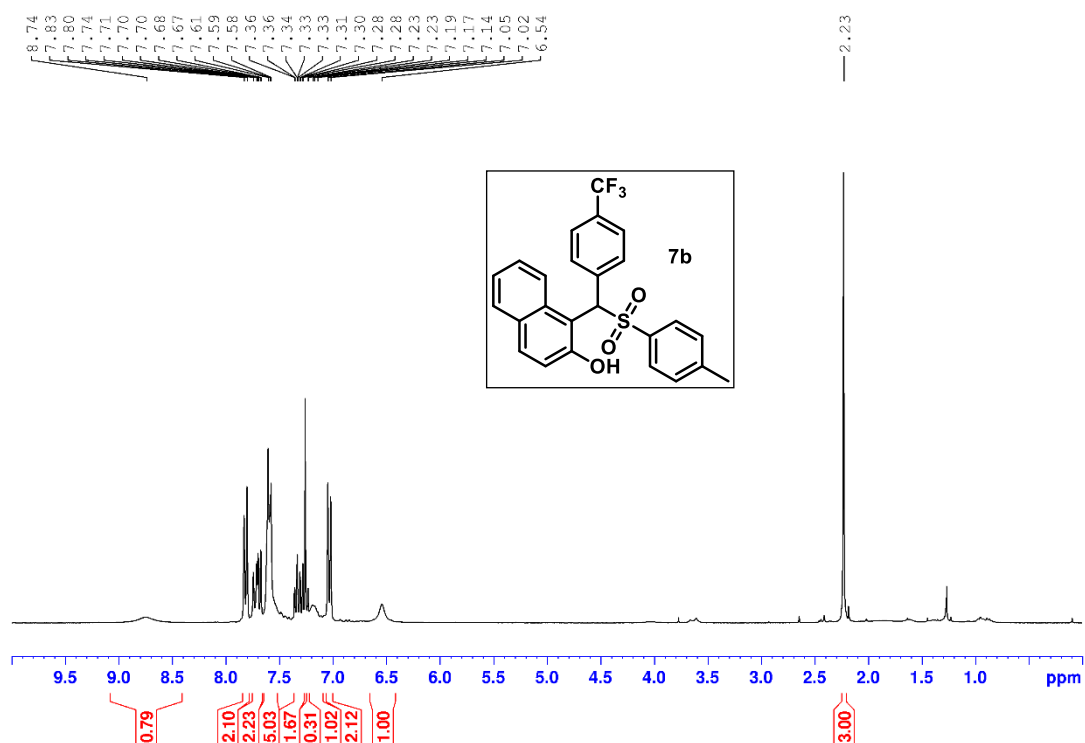
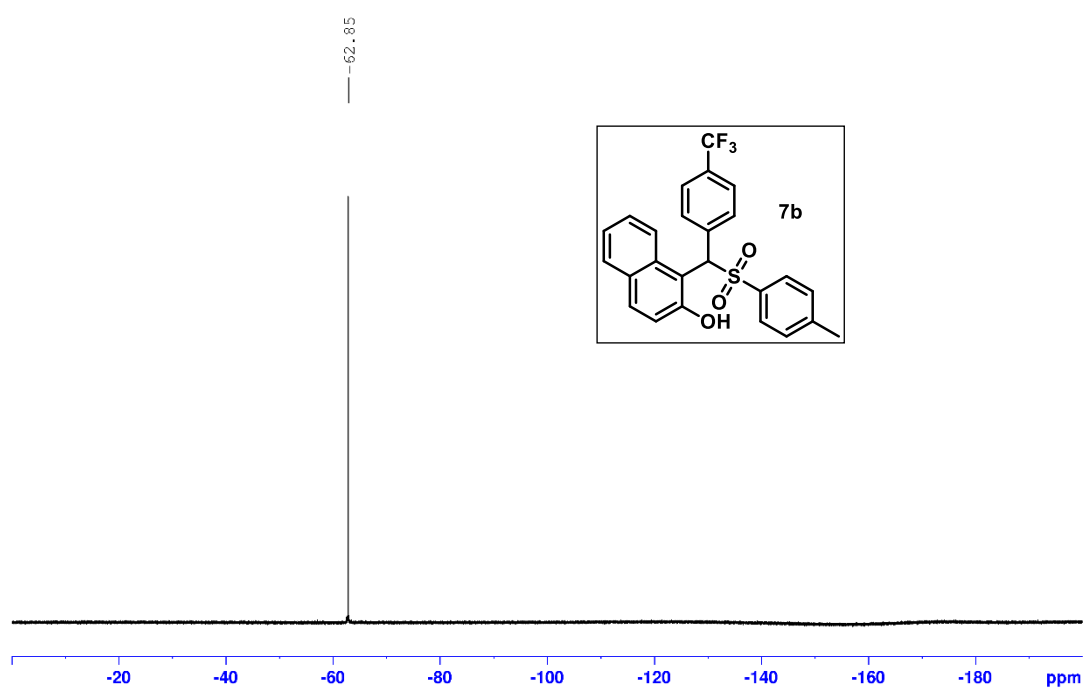
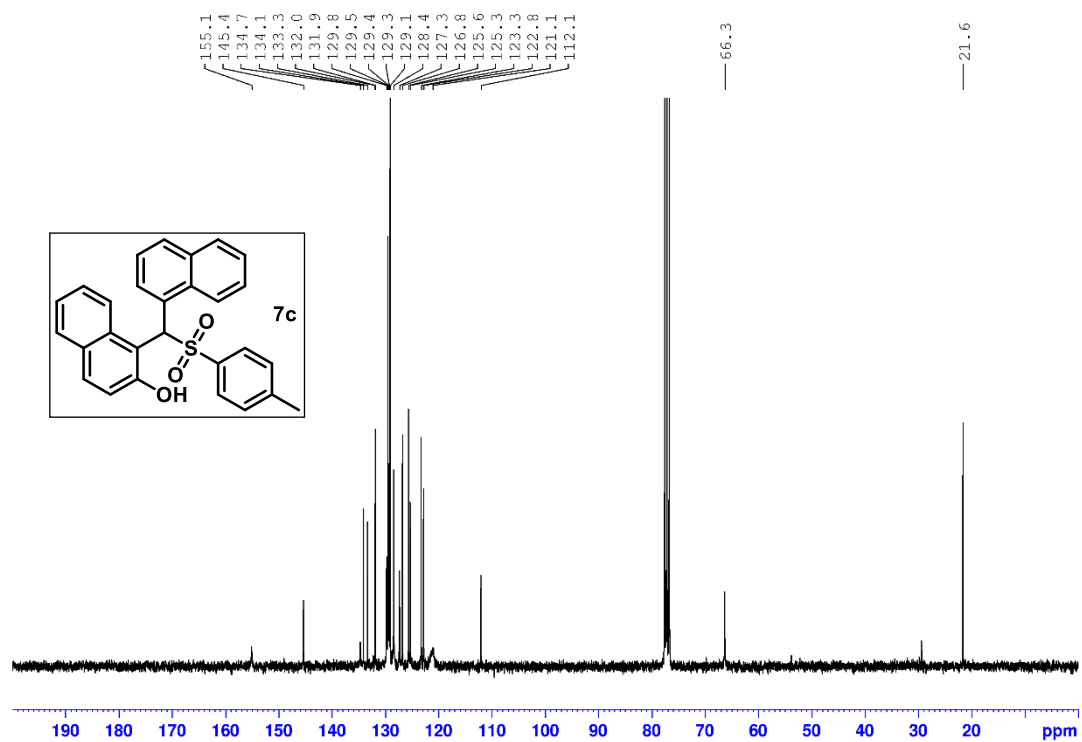
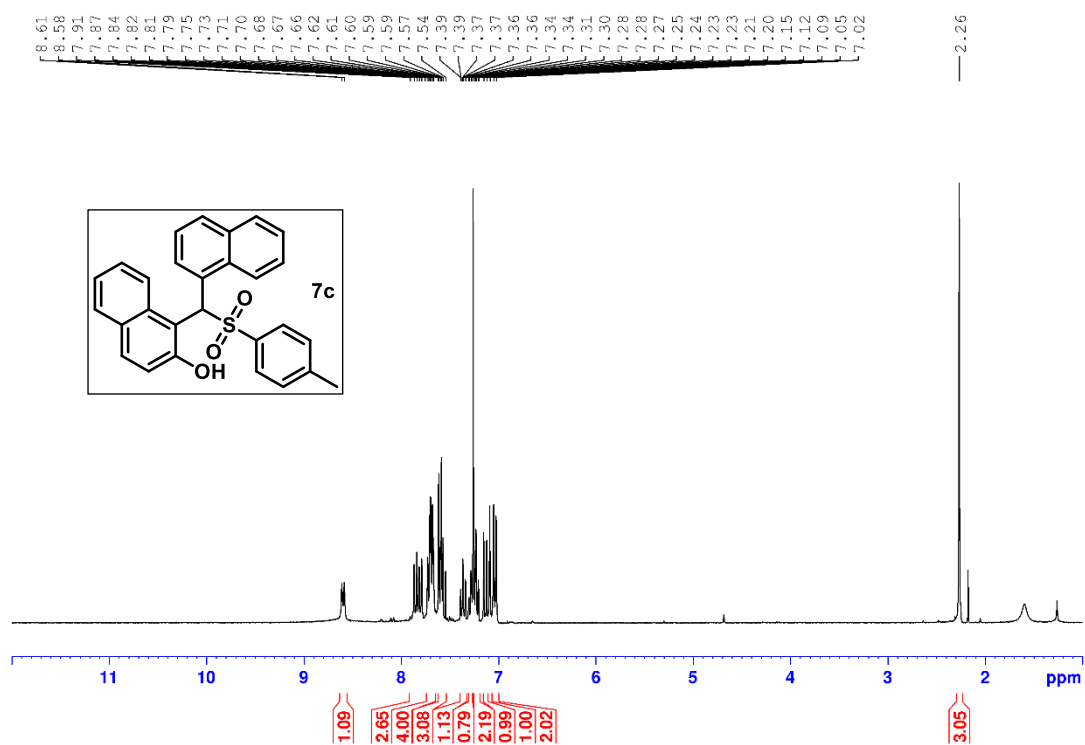


Fig. S36 ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum of **oQM4** in d₆-acetone (101 MHz) CG373

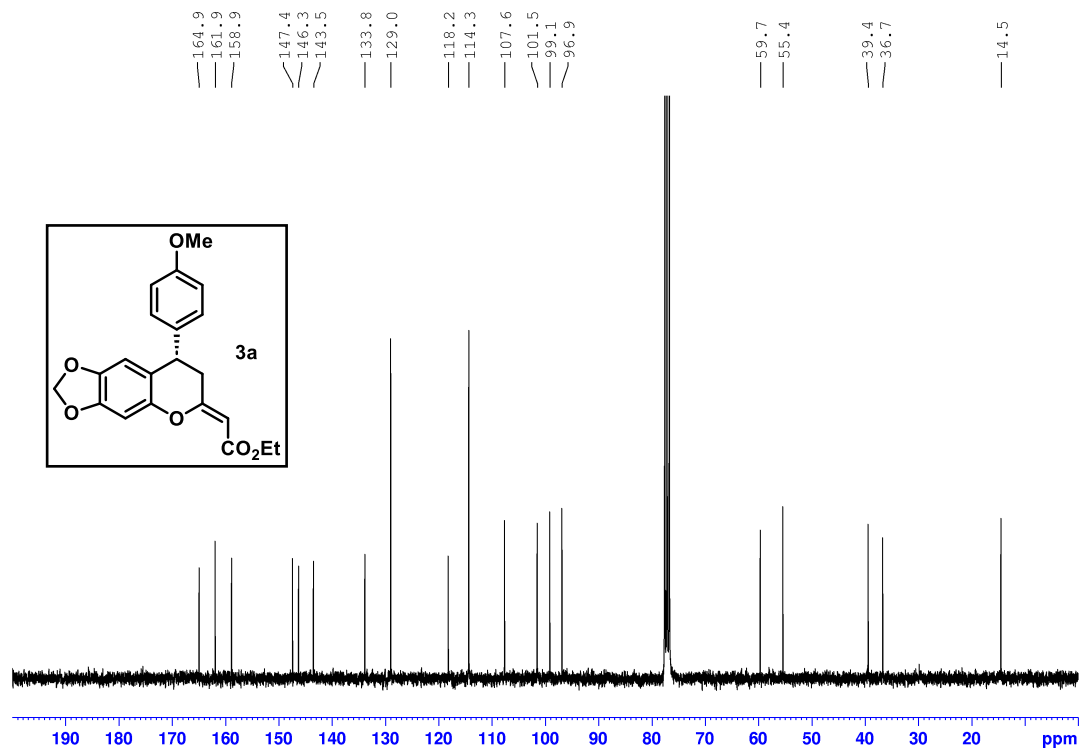
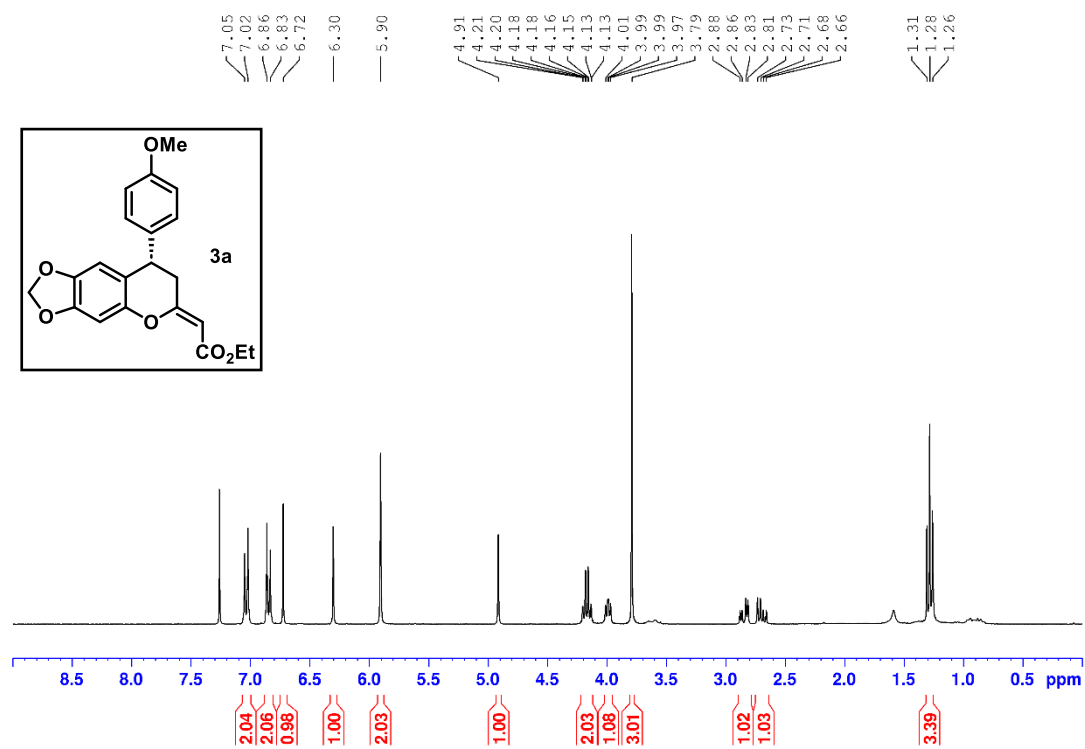


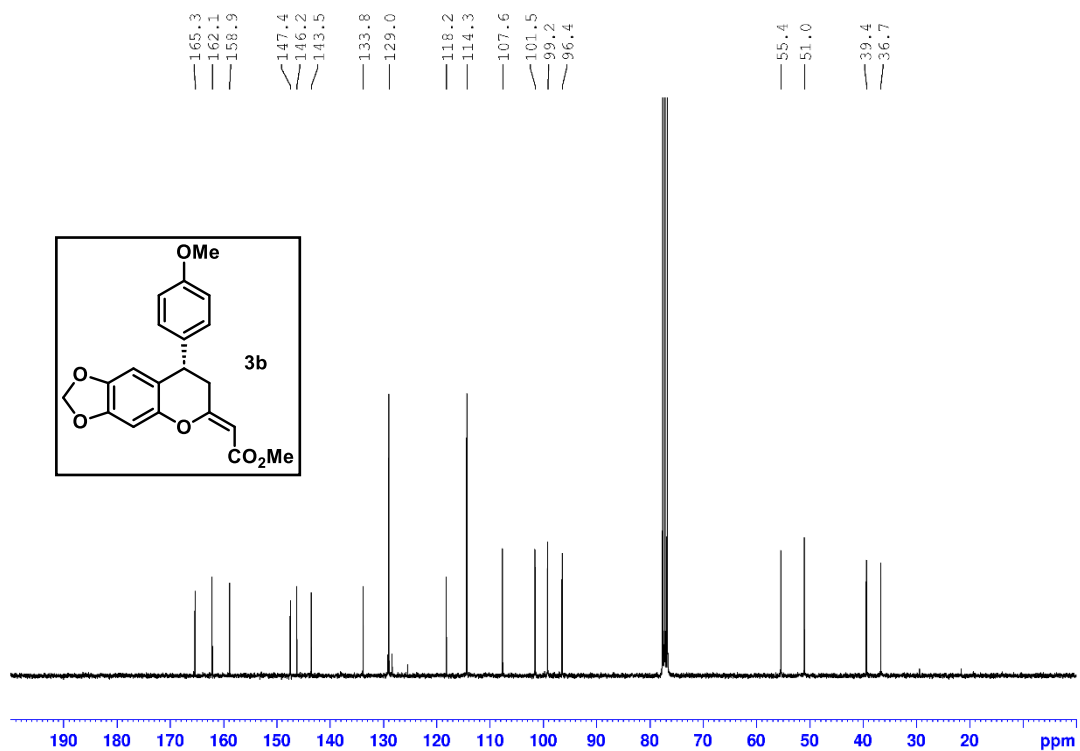
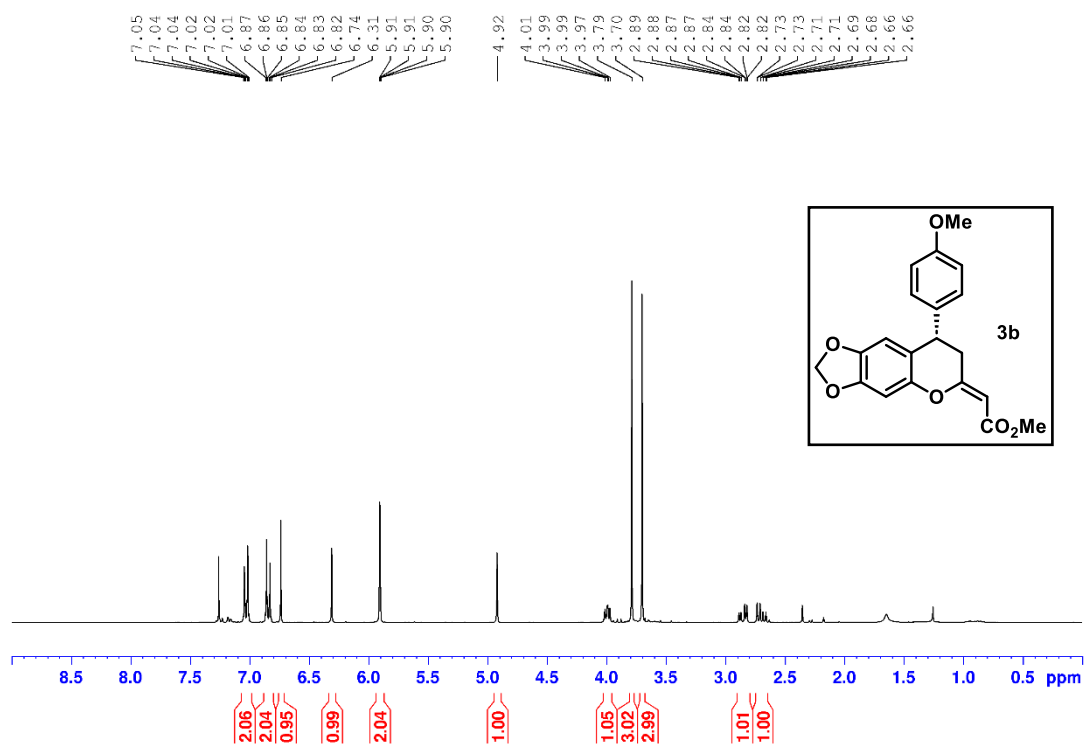


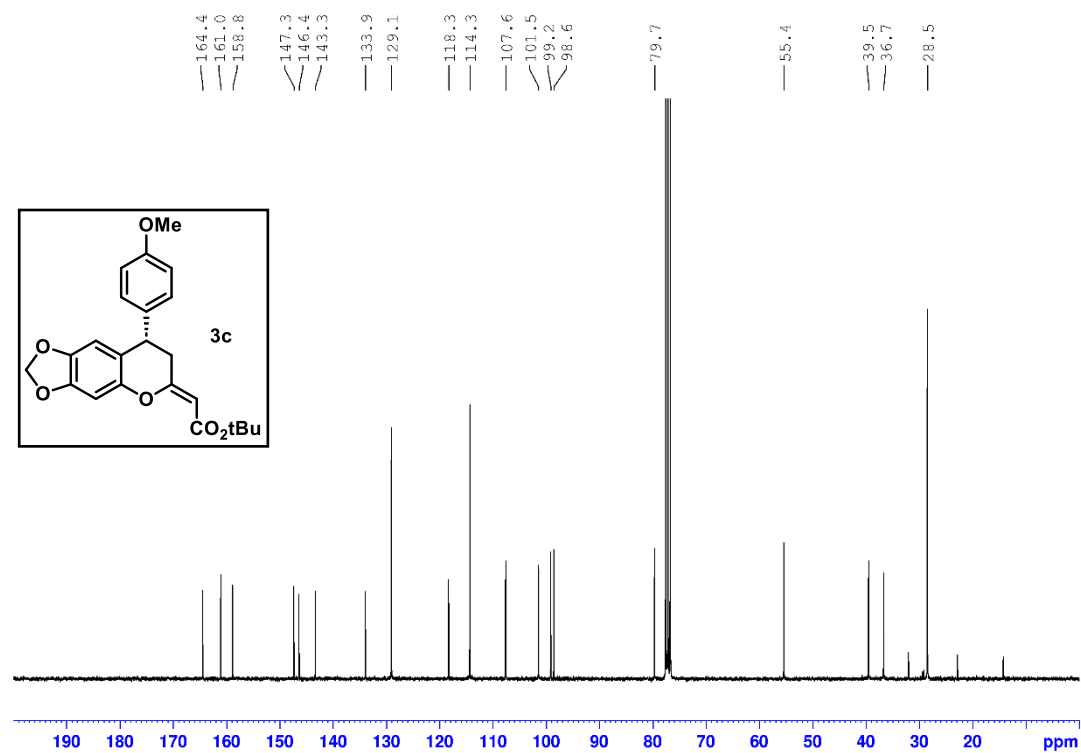
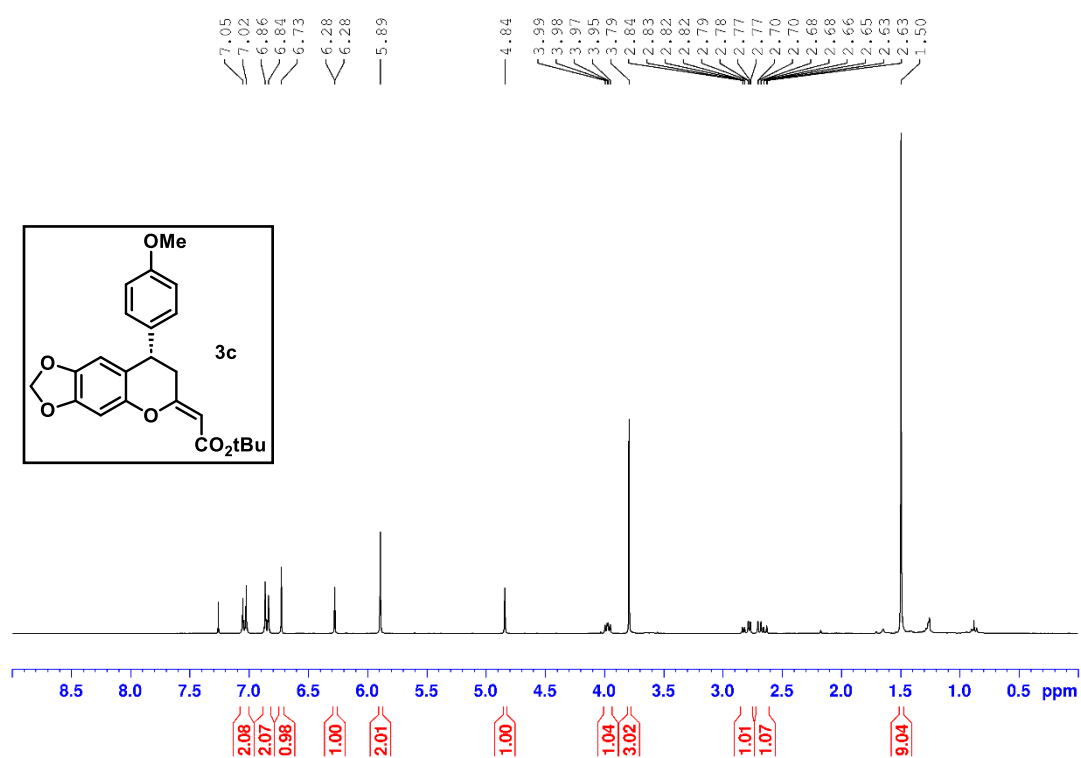


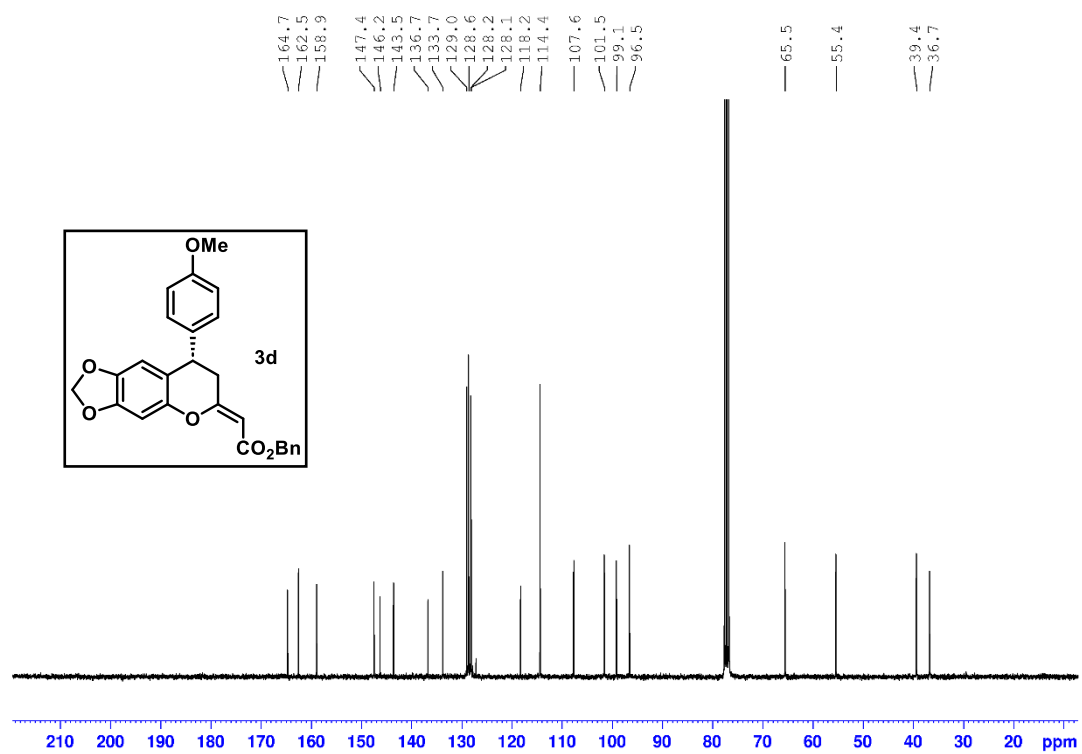
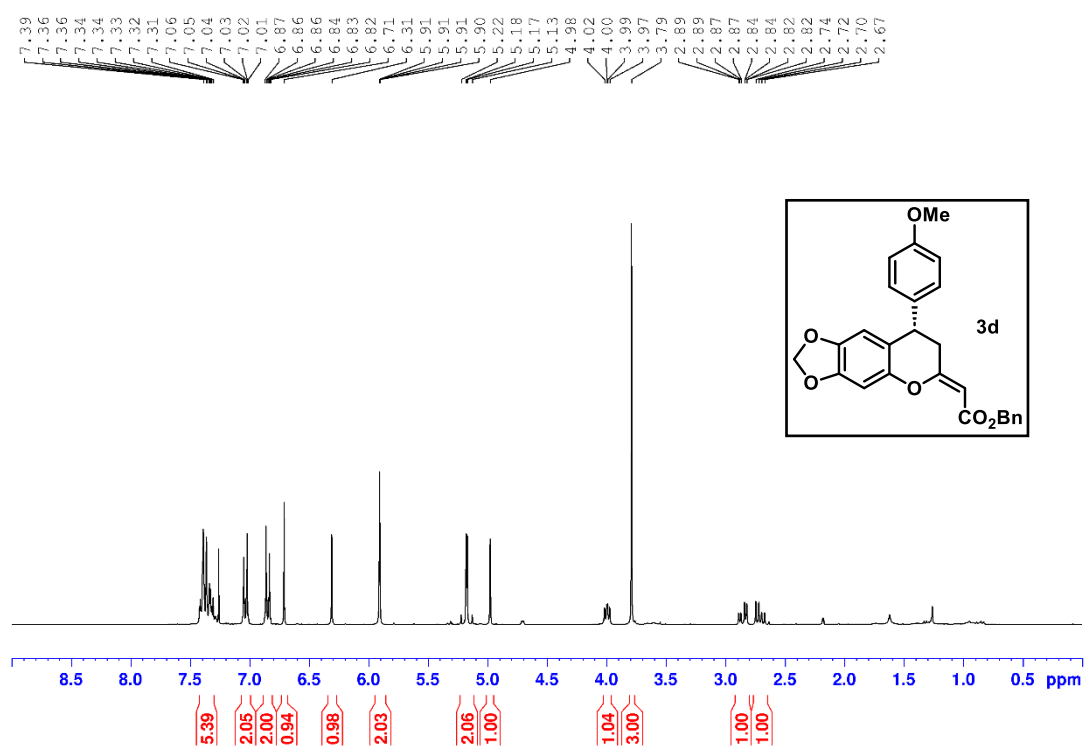


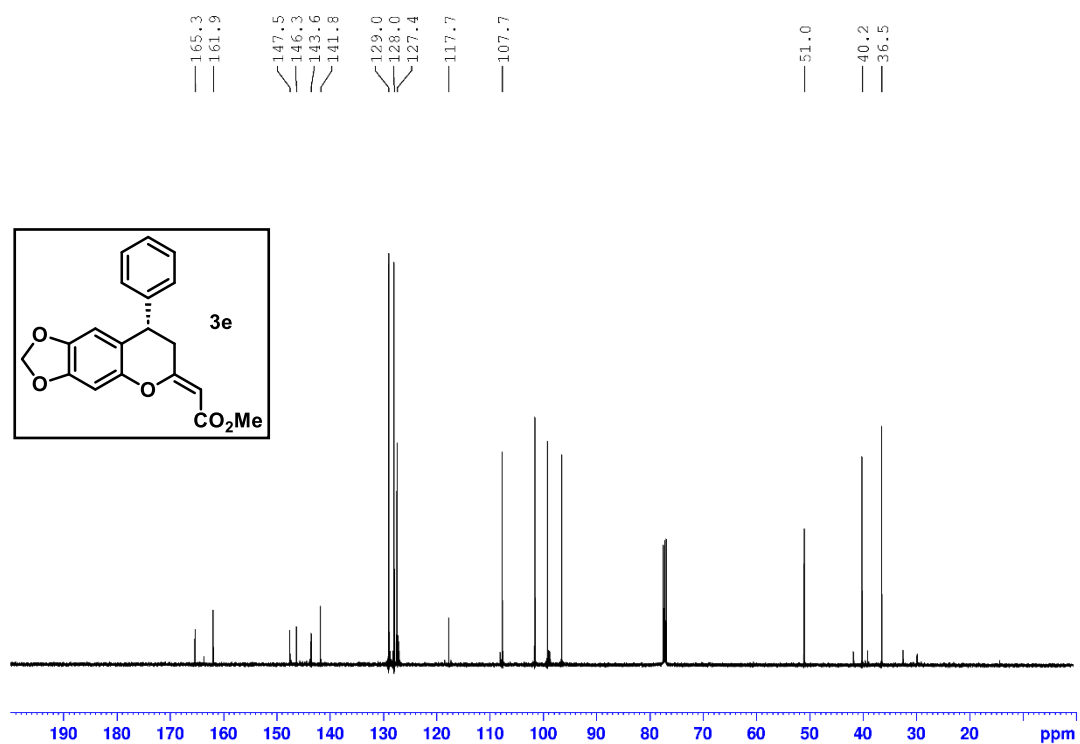
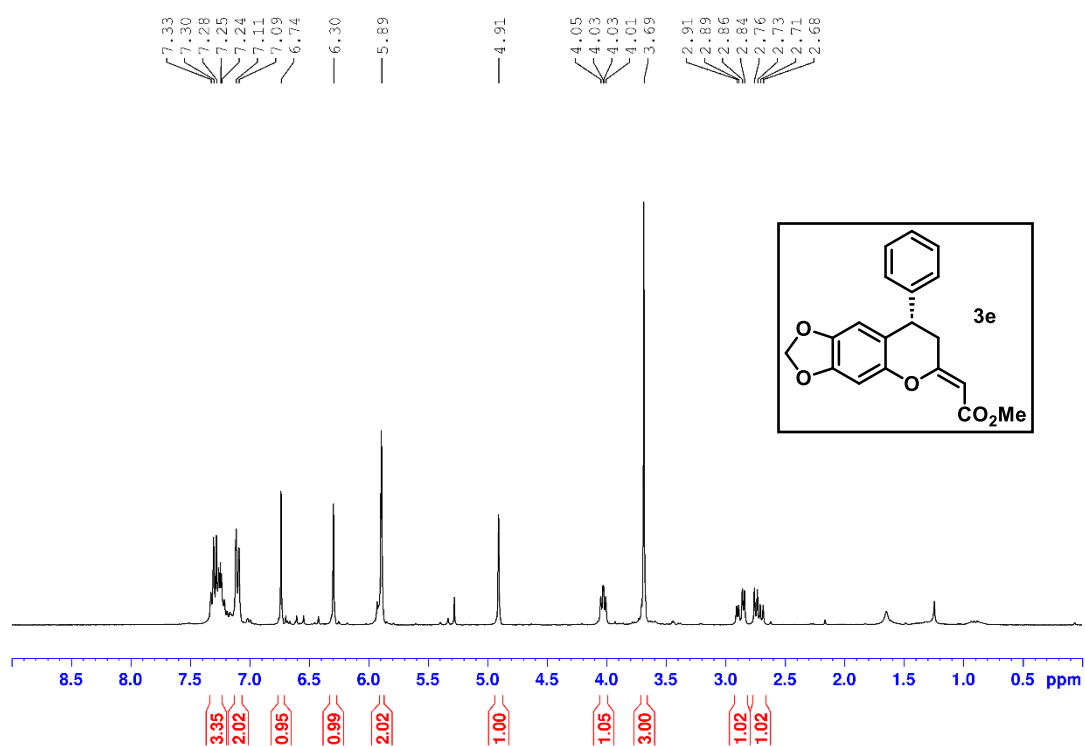
14.2 NMR spectra of the (4+2)-cycloaddition products

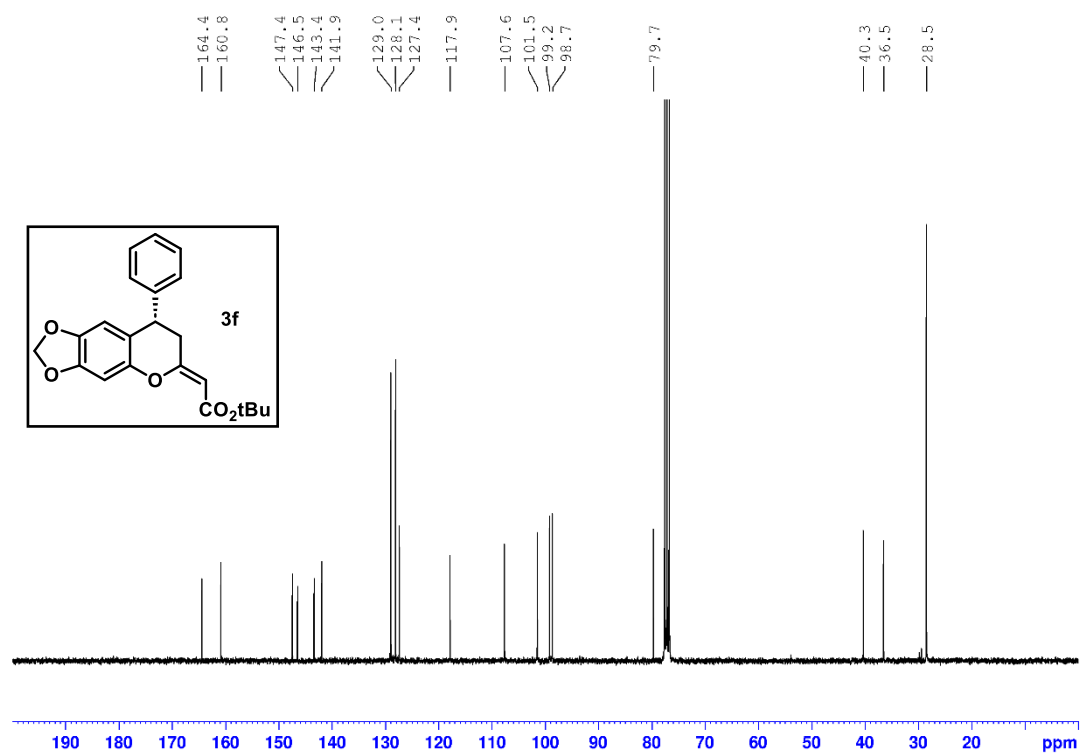
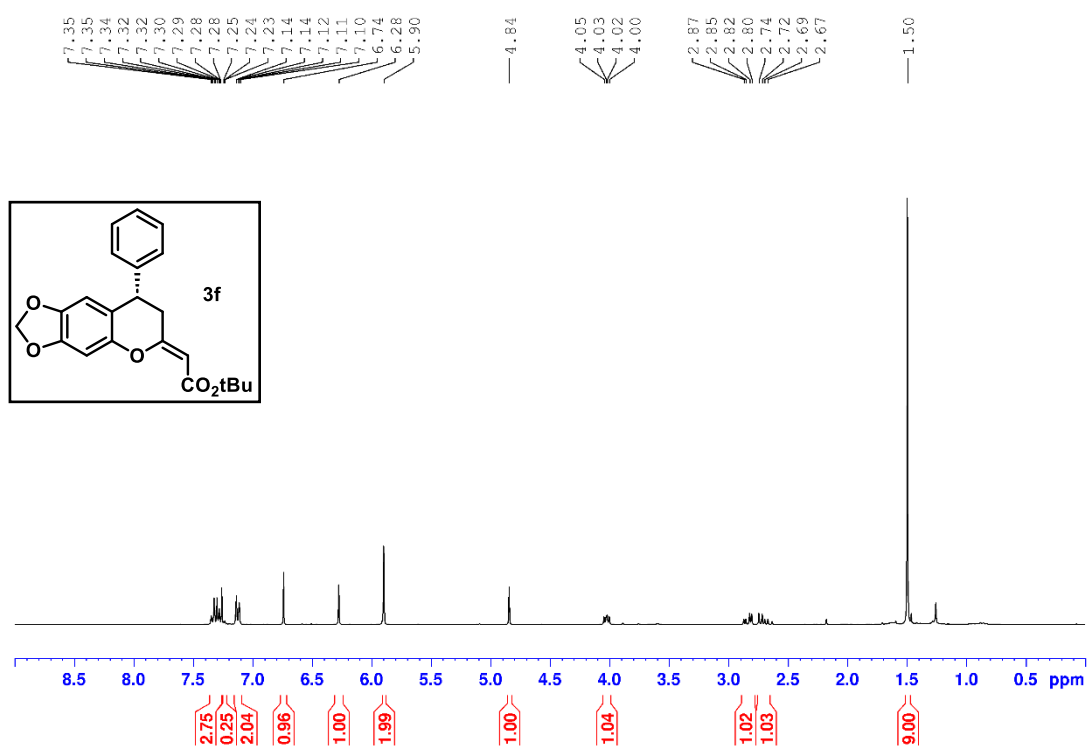


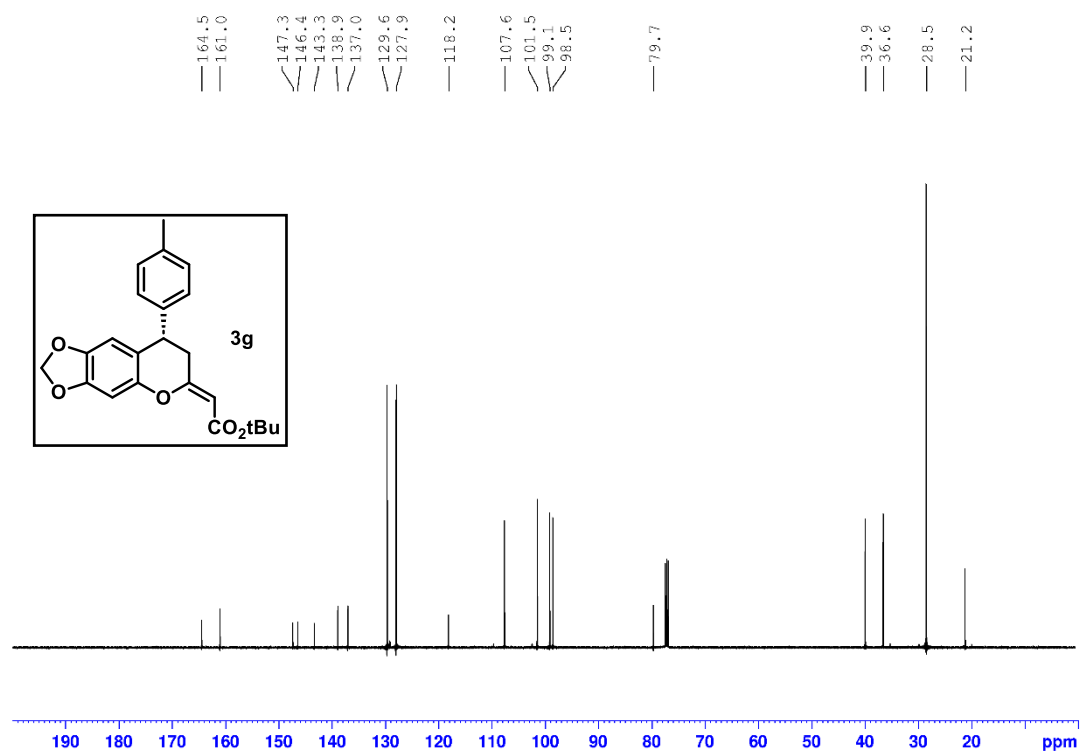
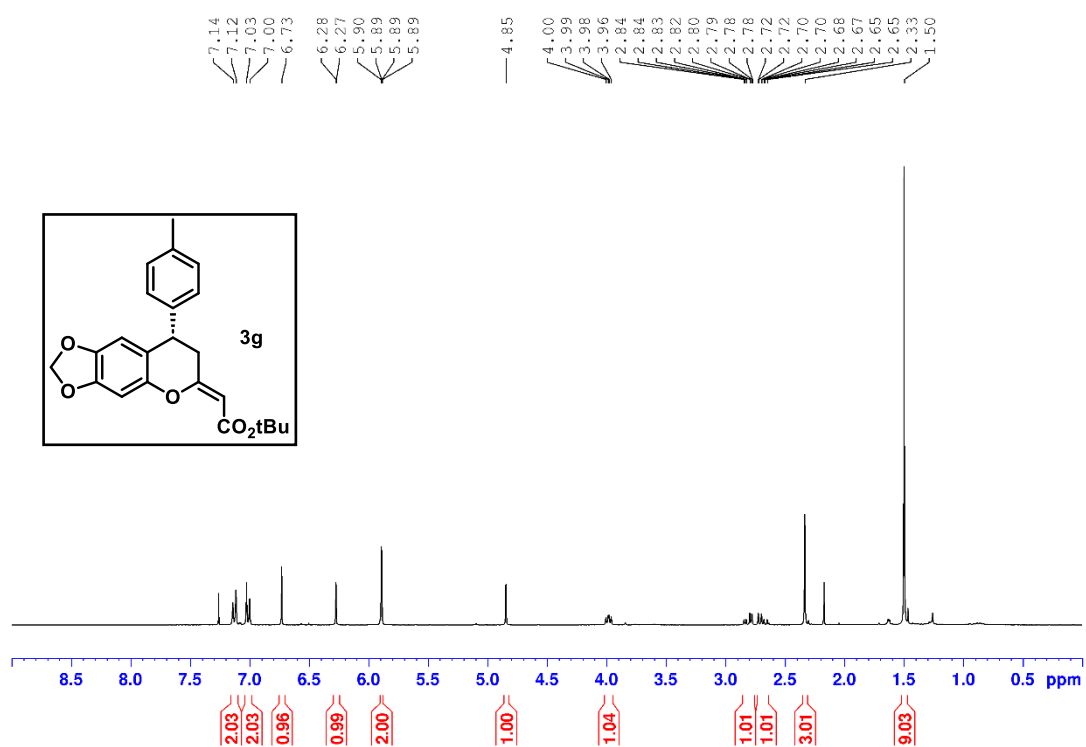


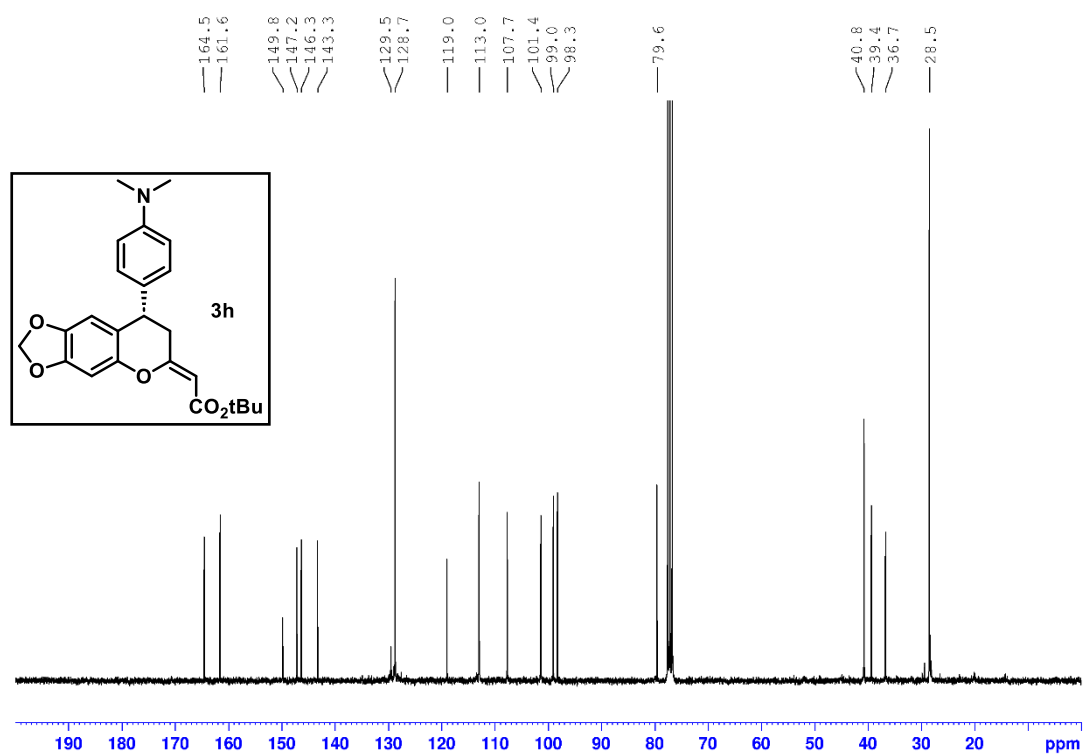
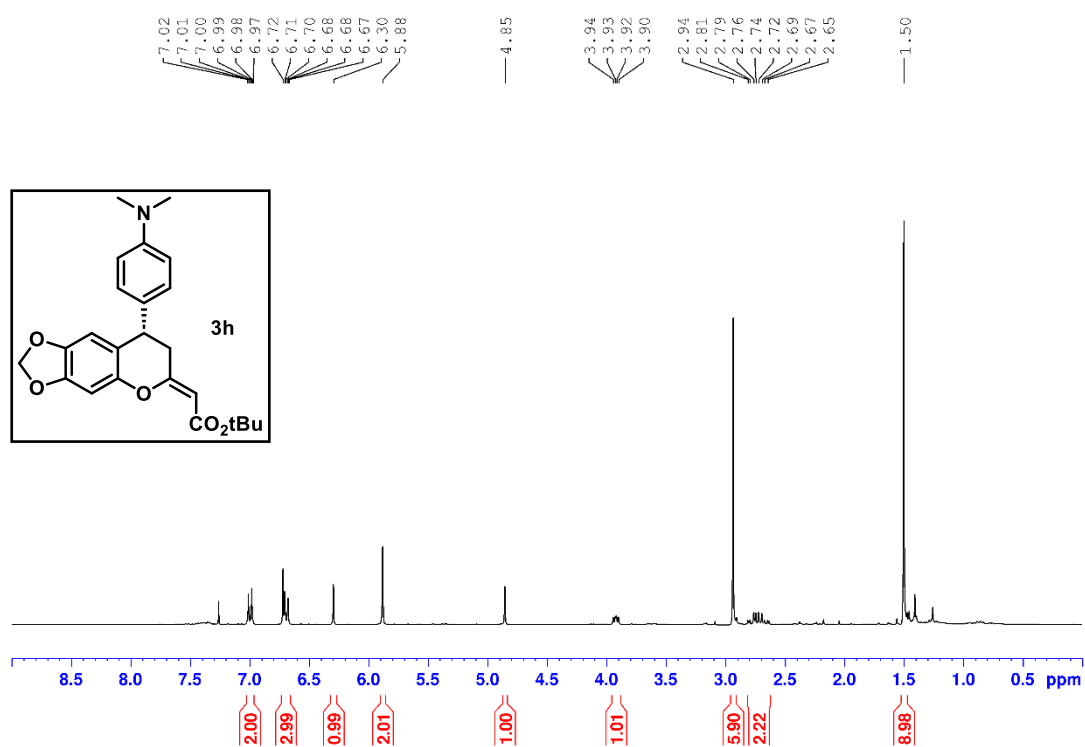


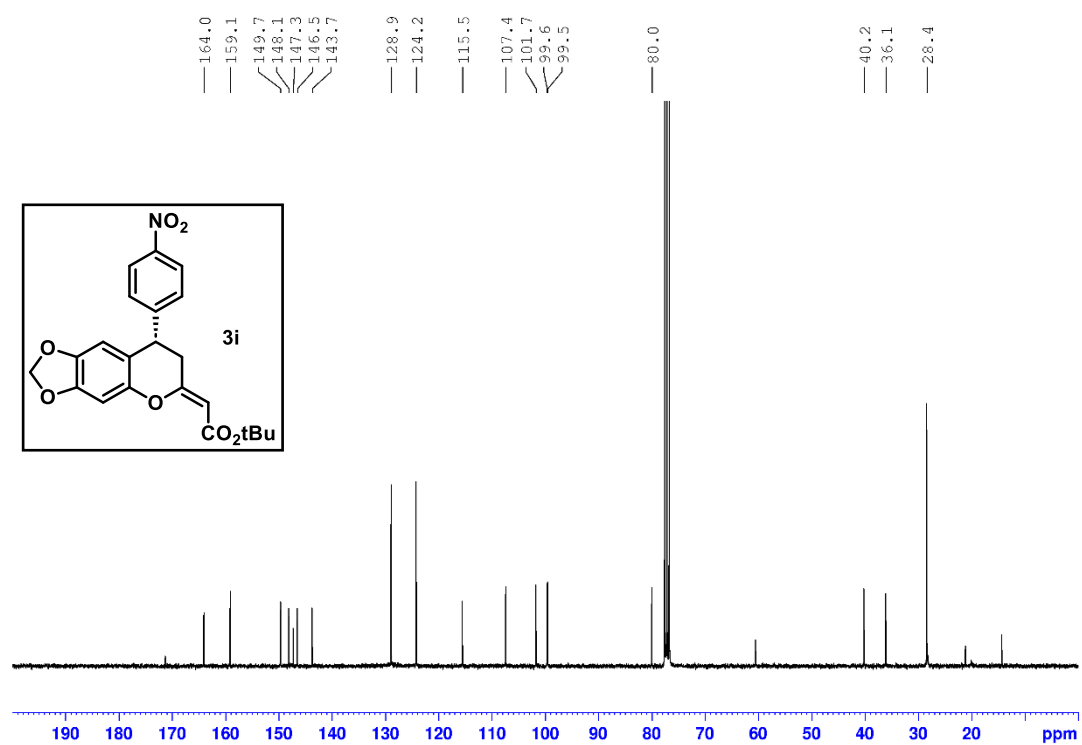
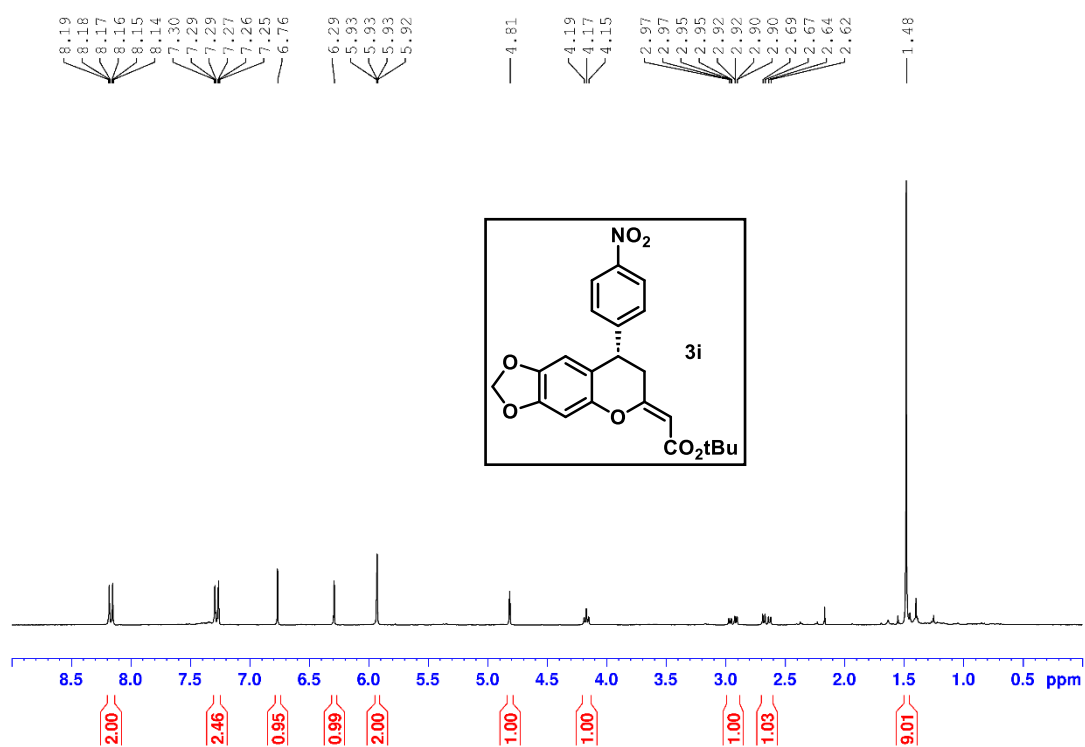


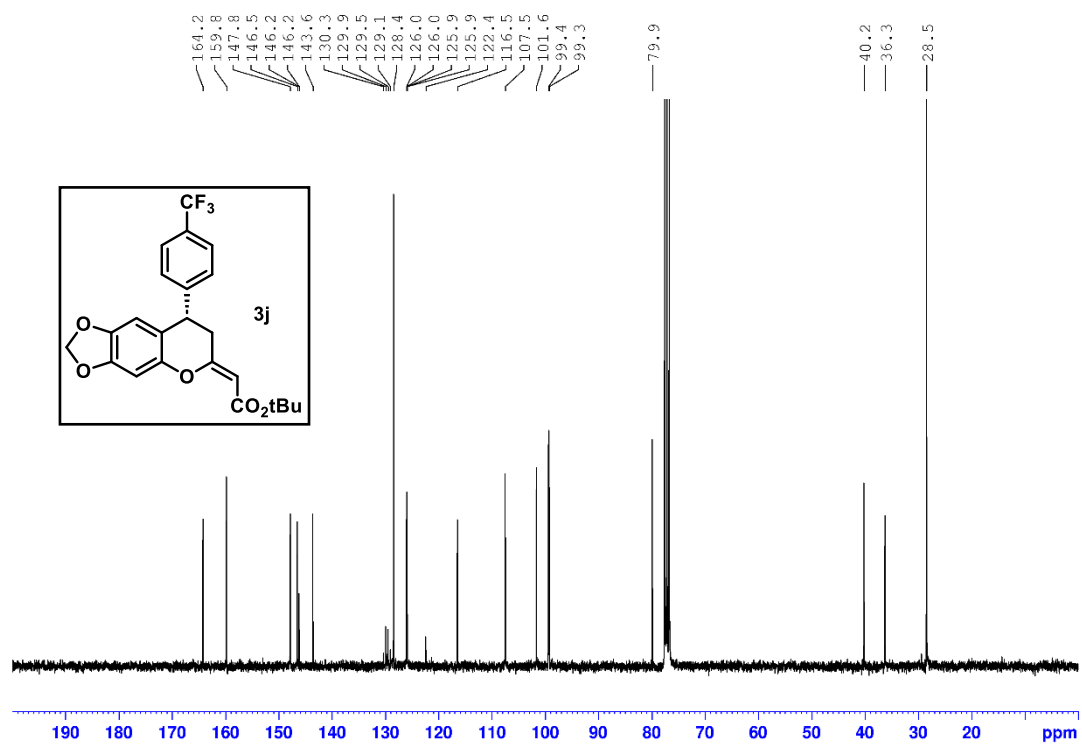
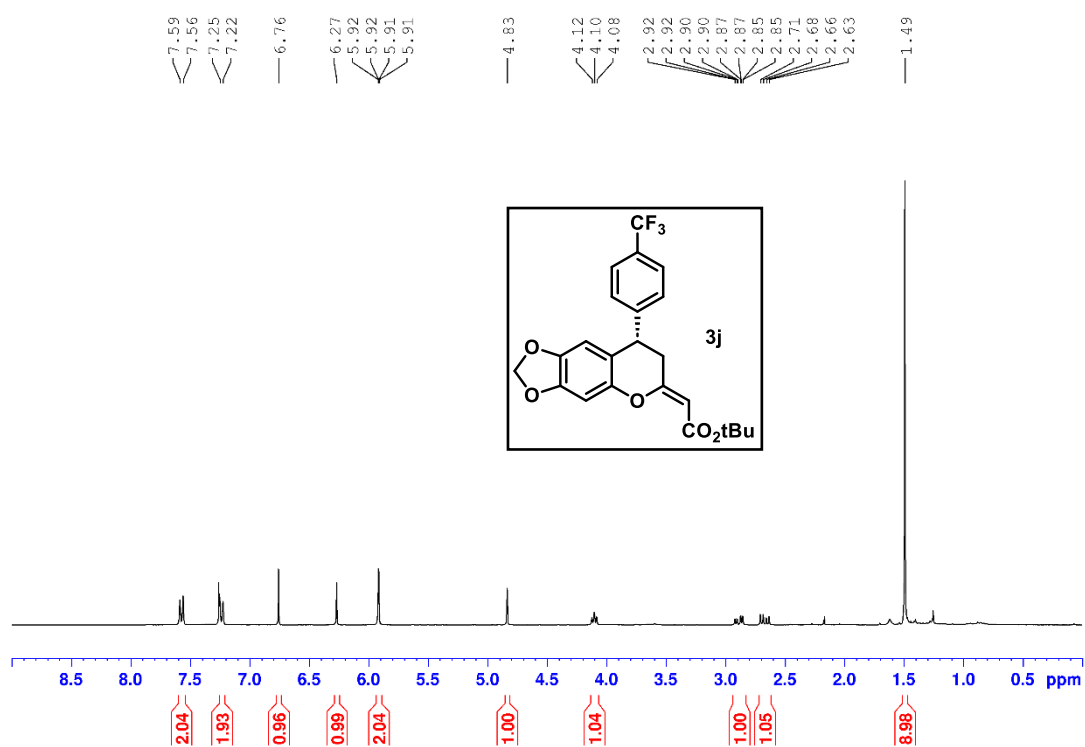


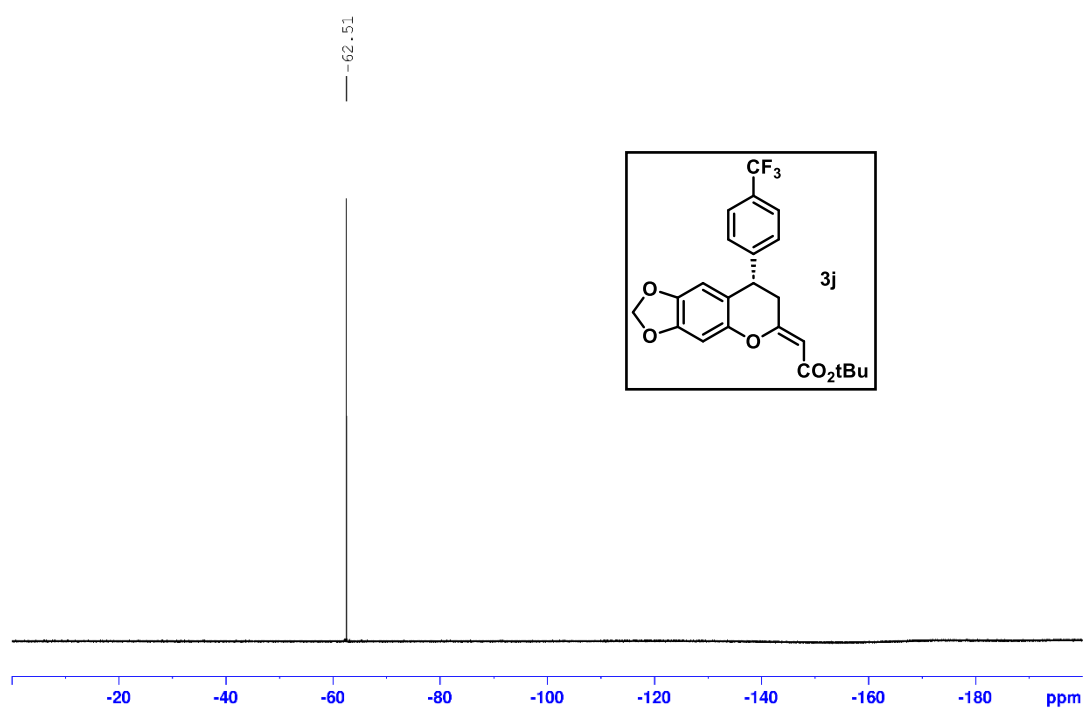


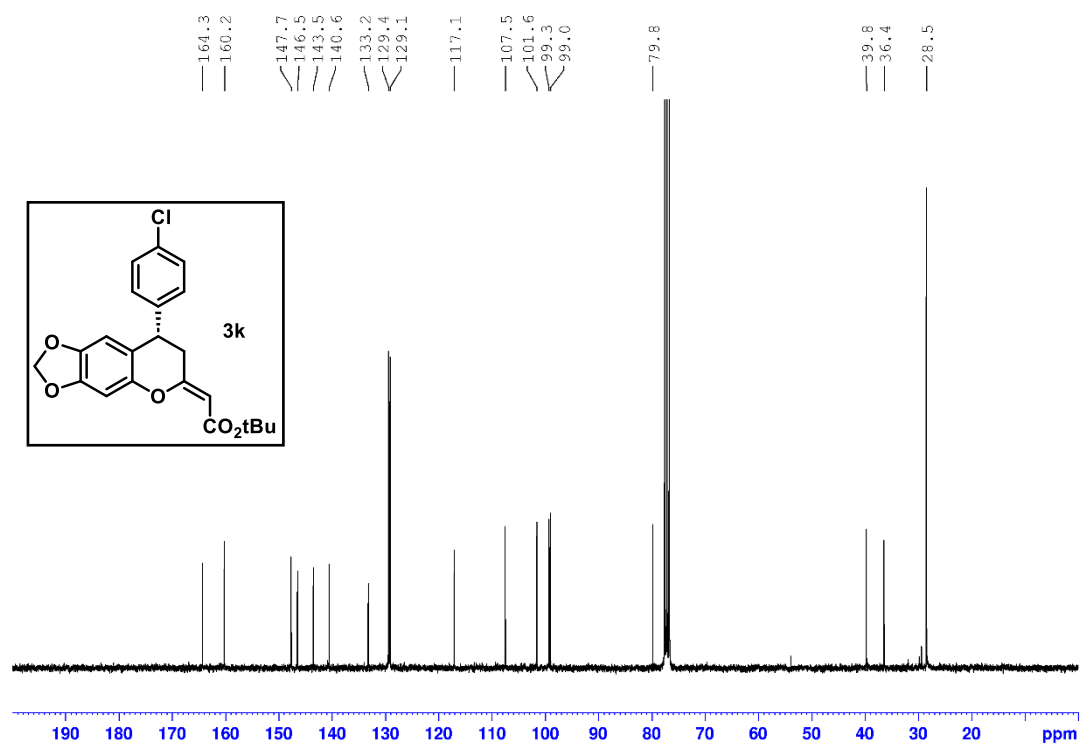
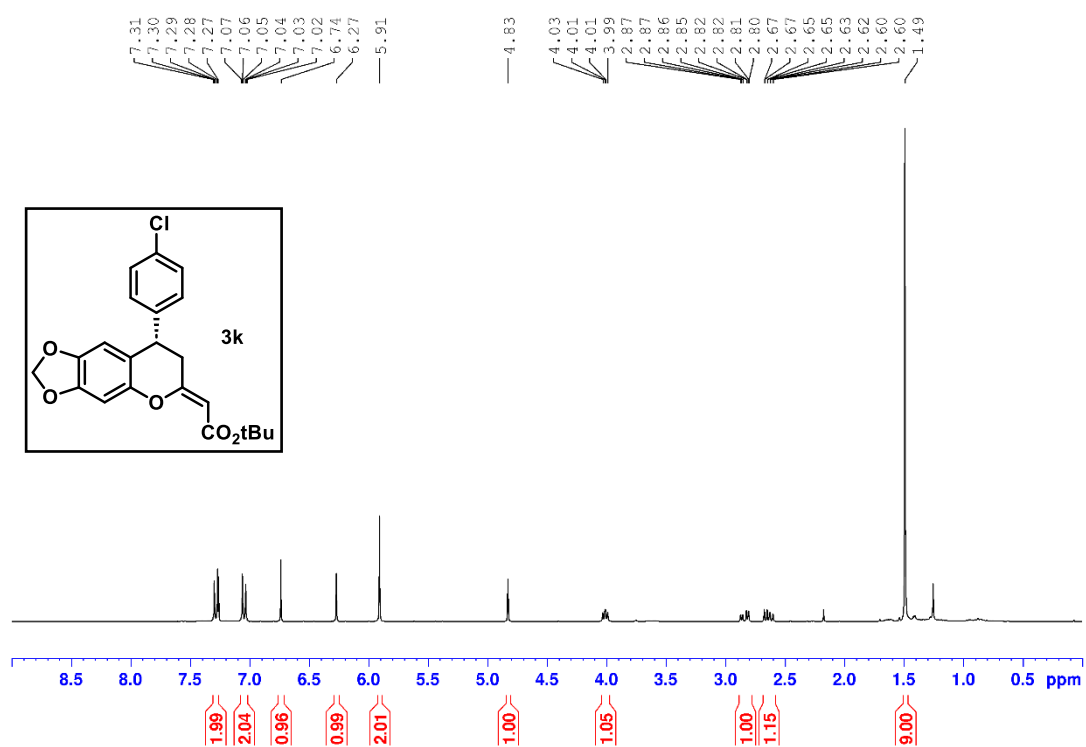


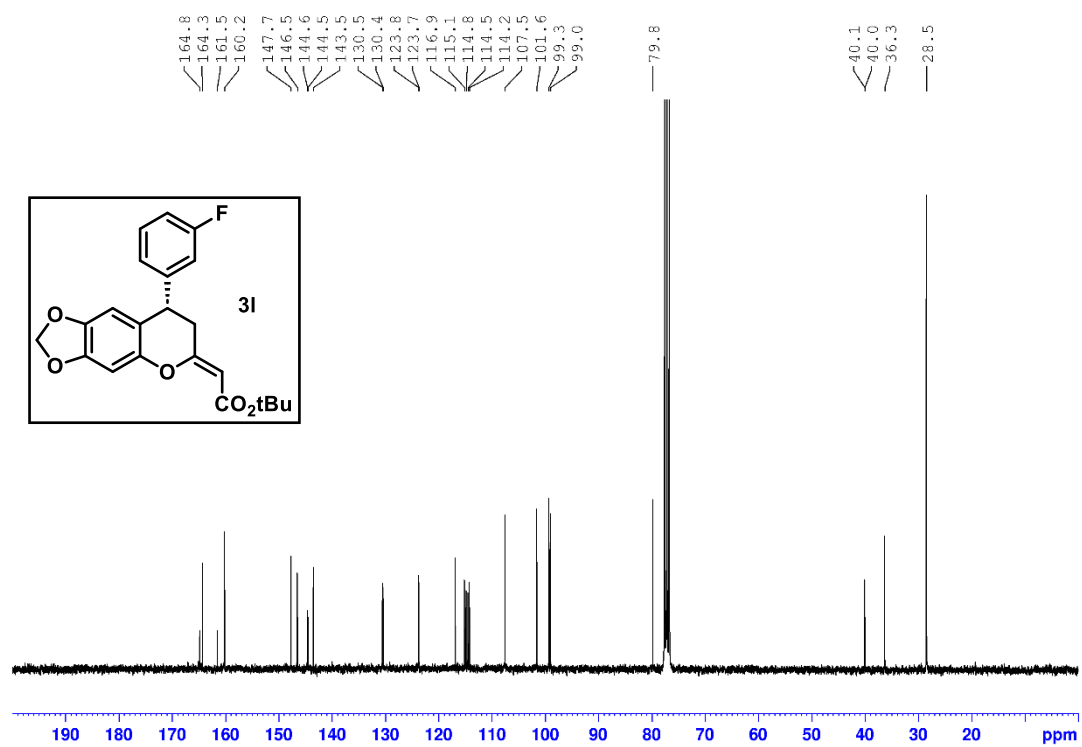
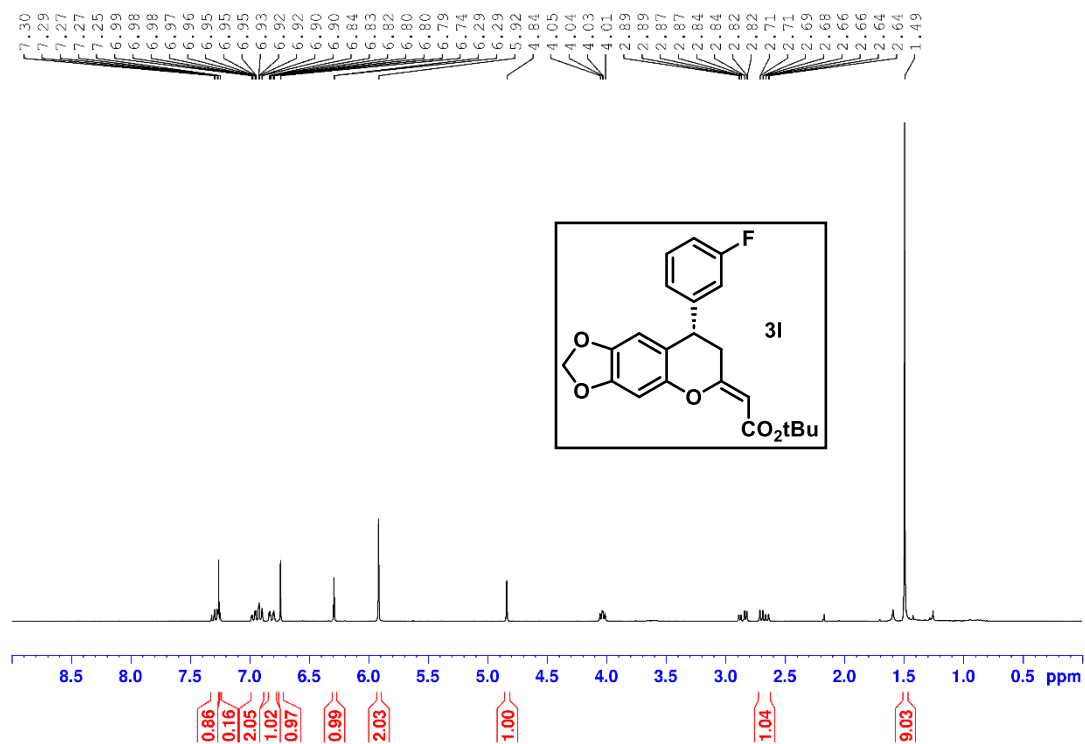


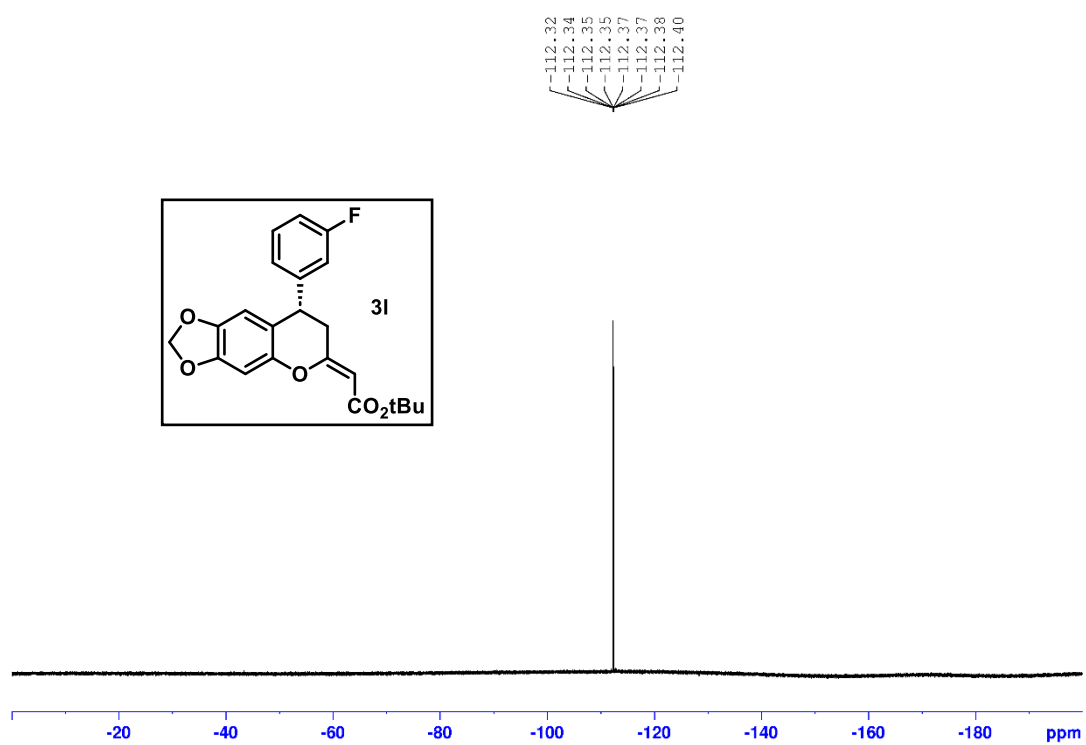


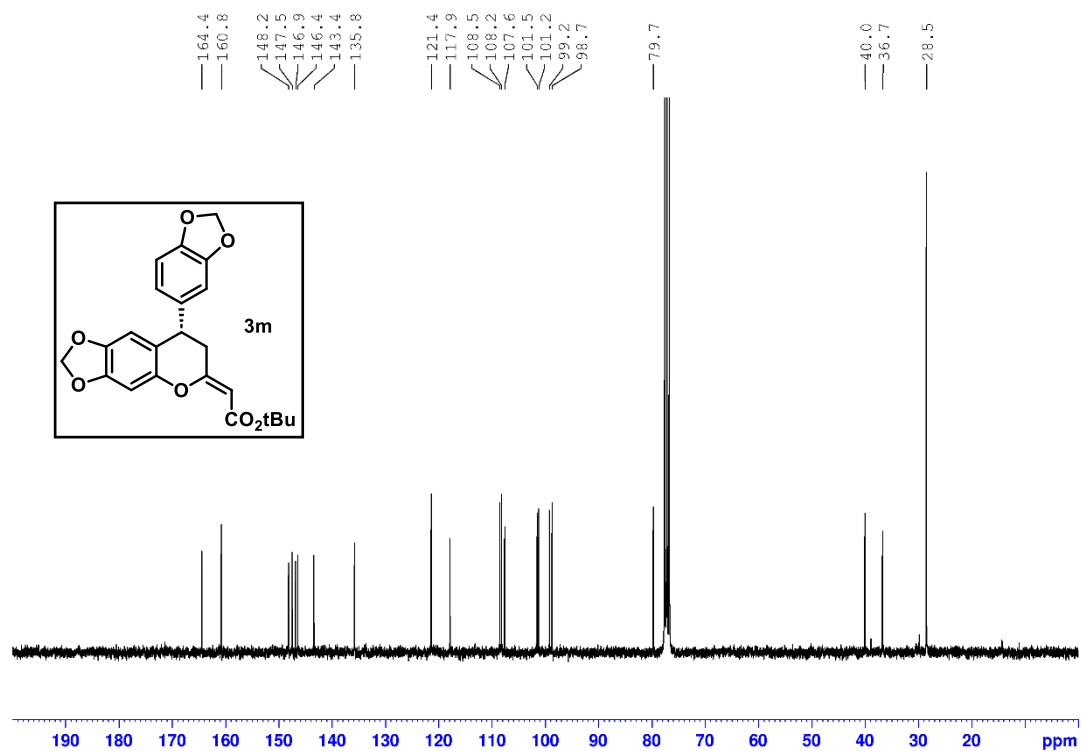
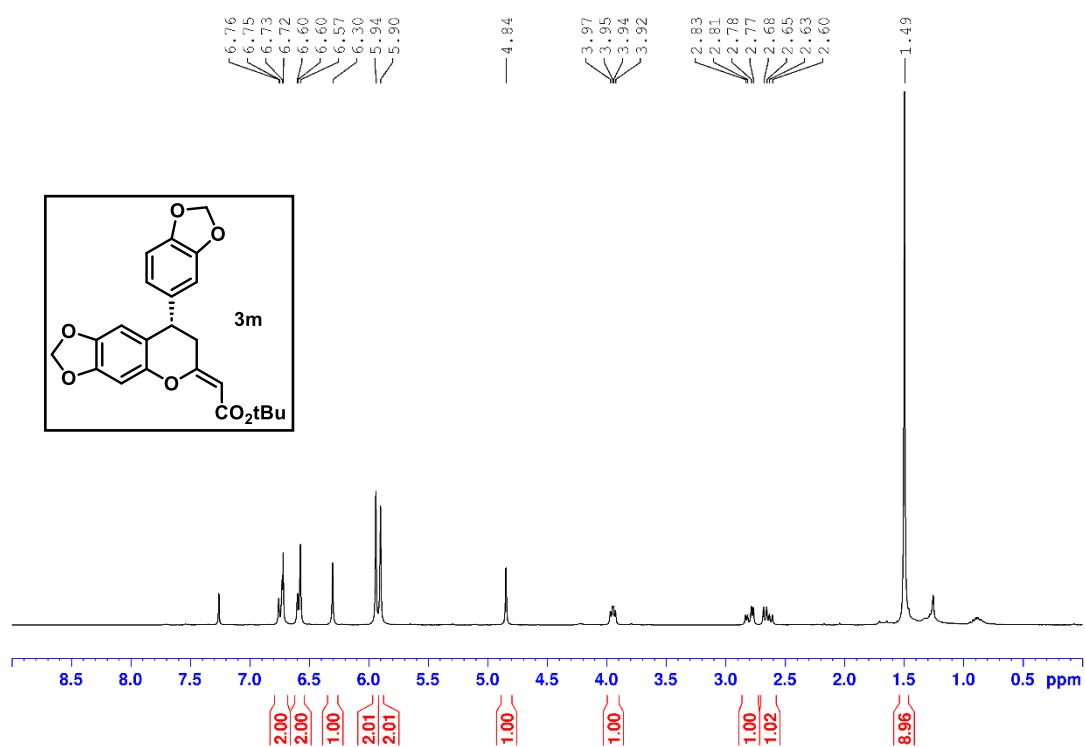


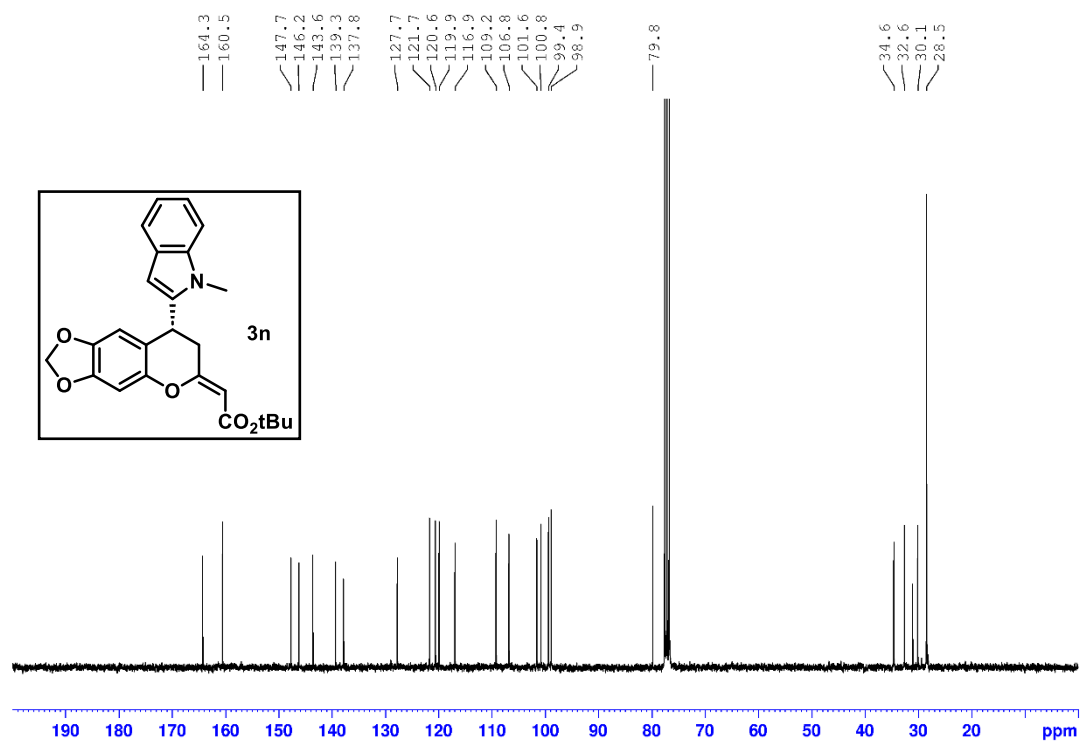
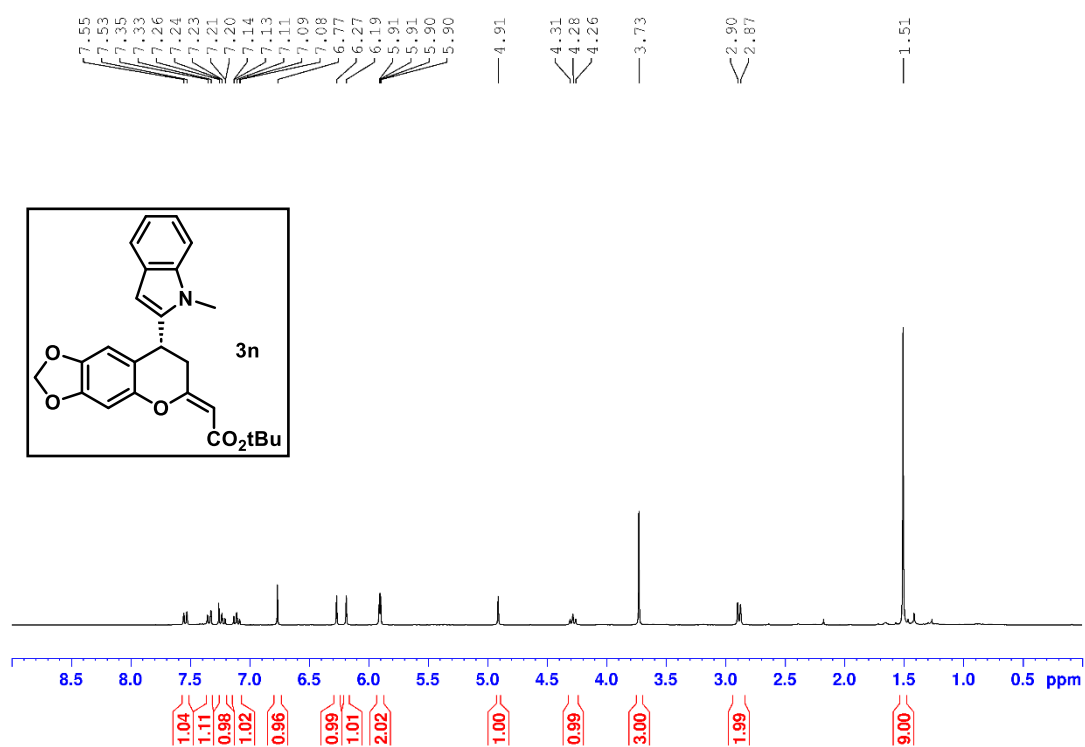


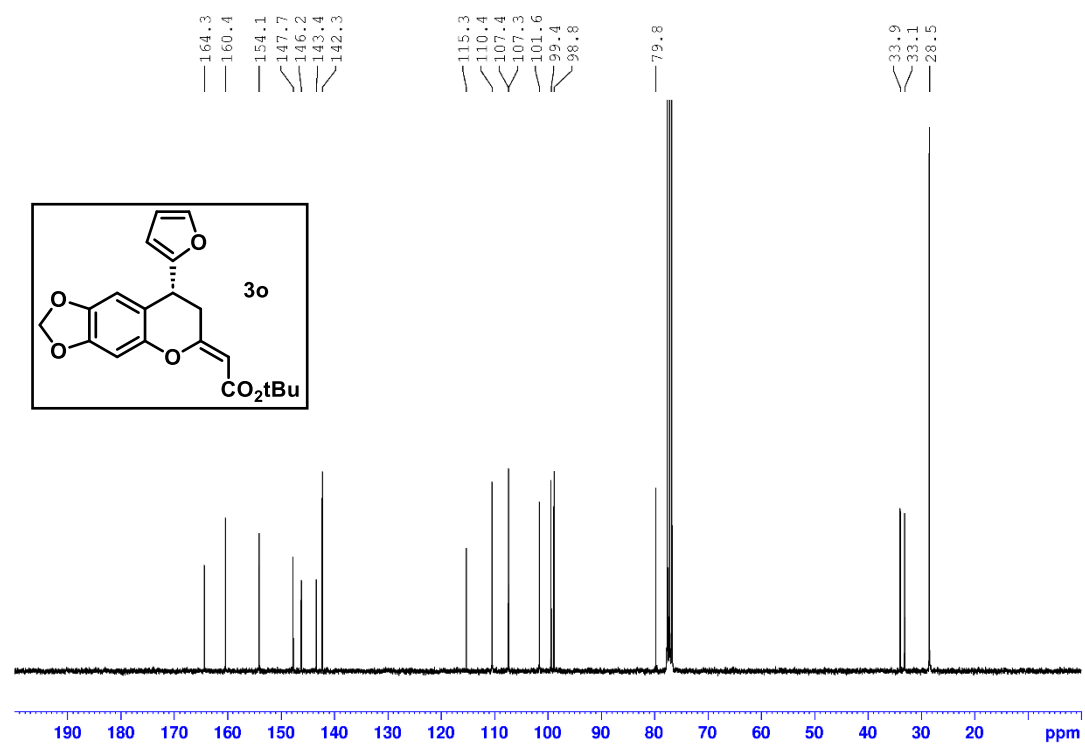
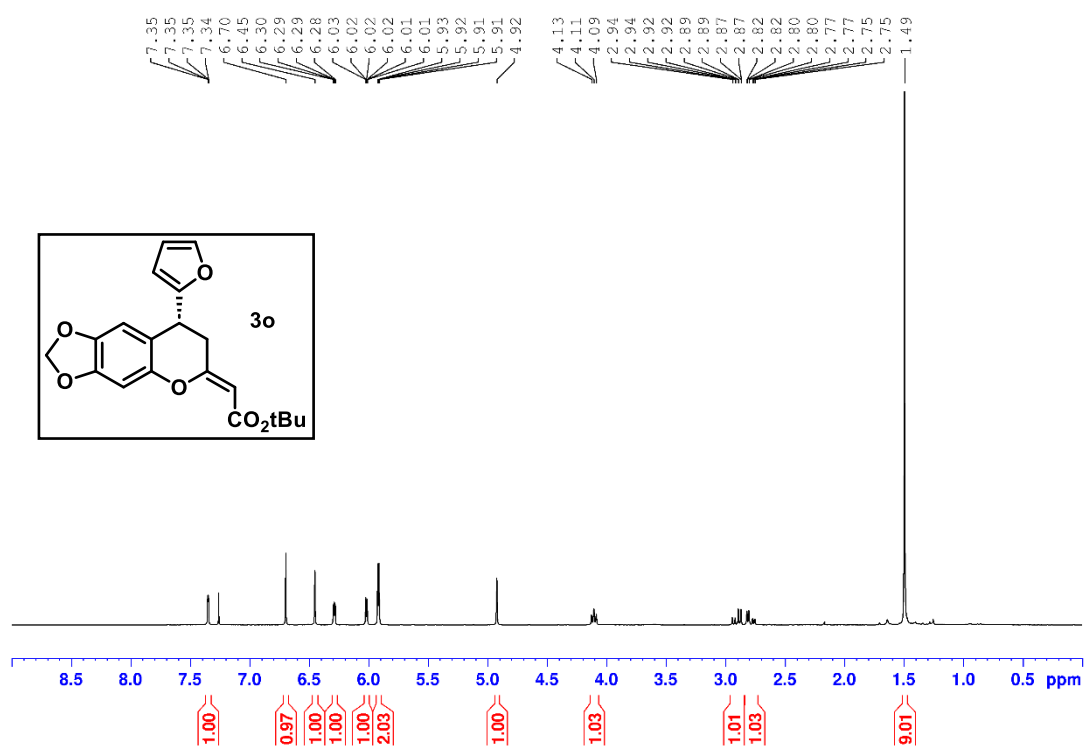


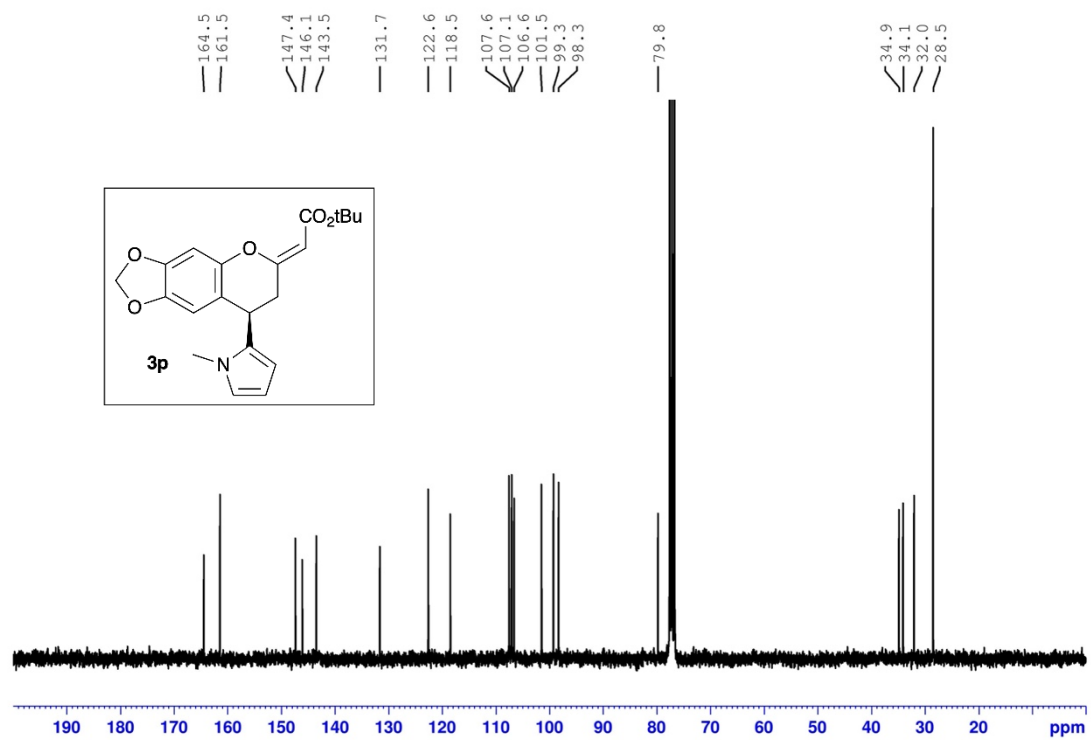
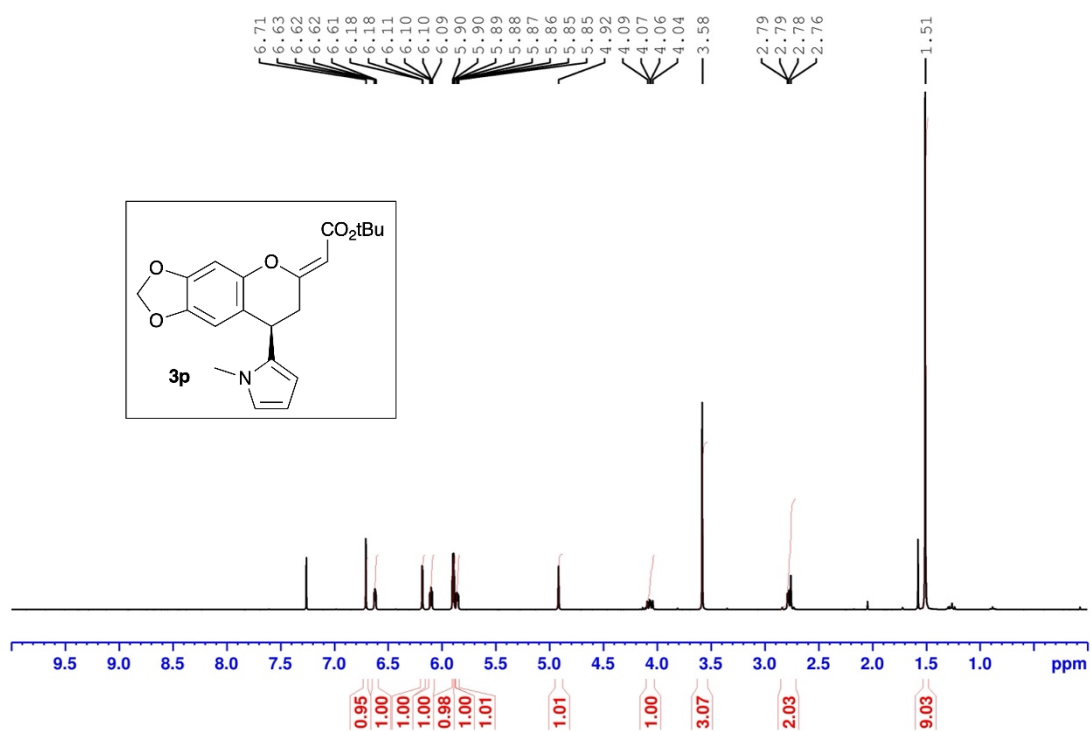


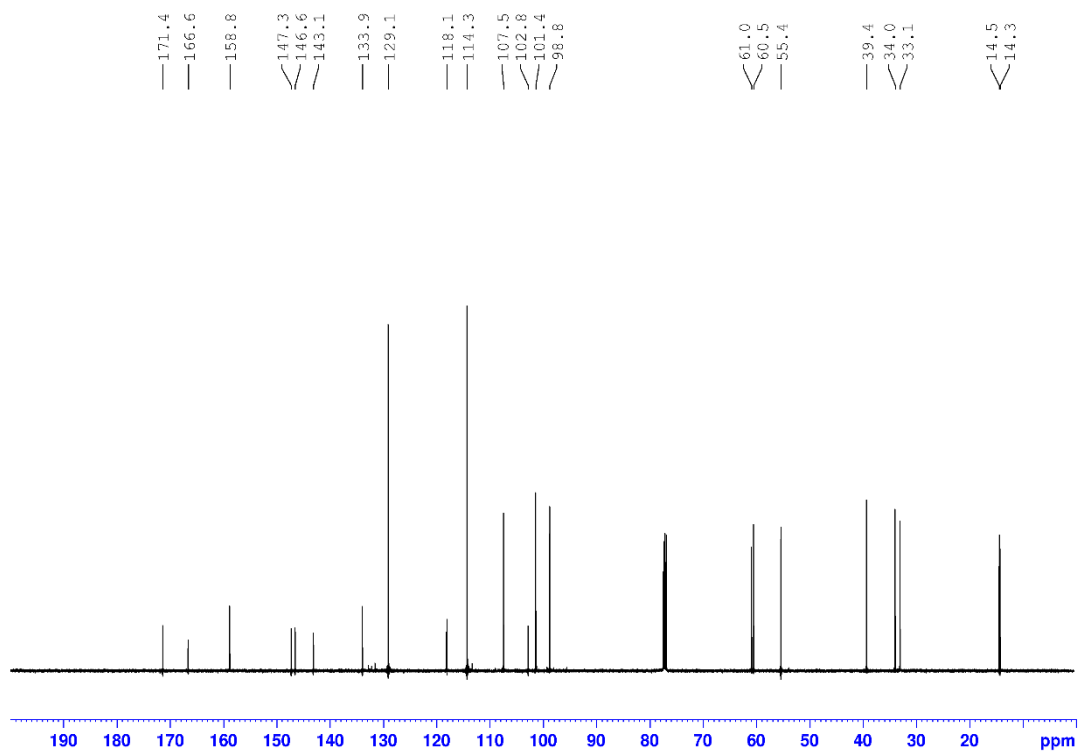
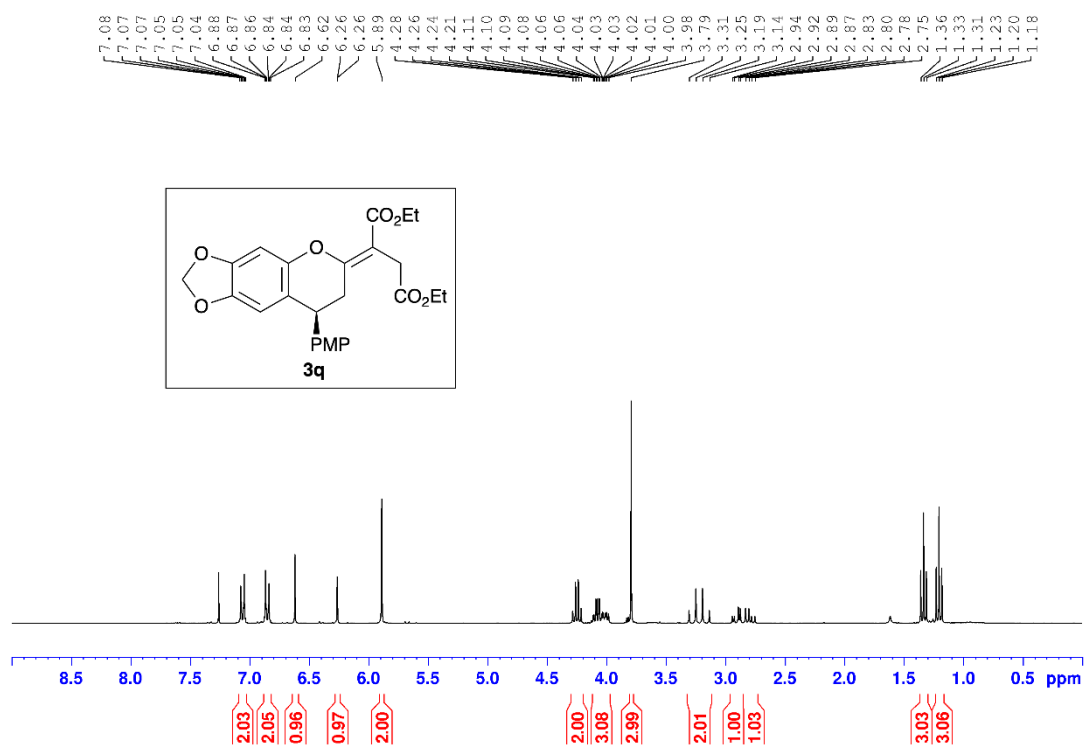


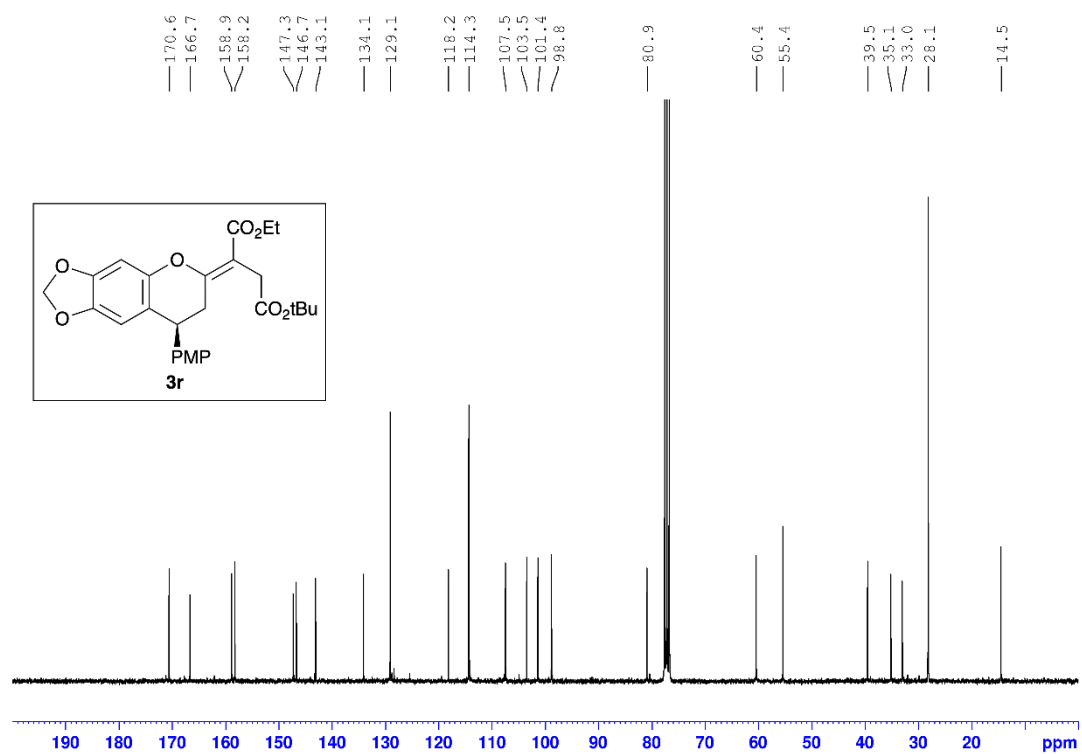
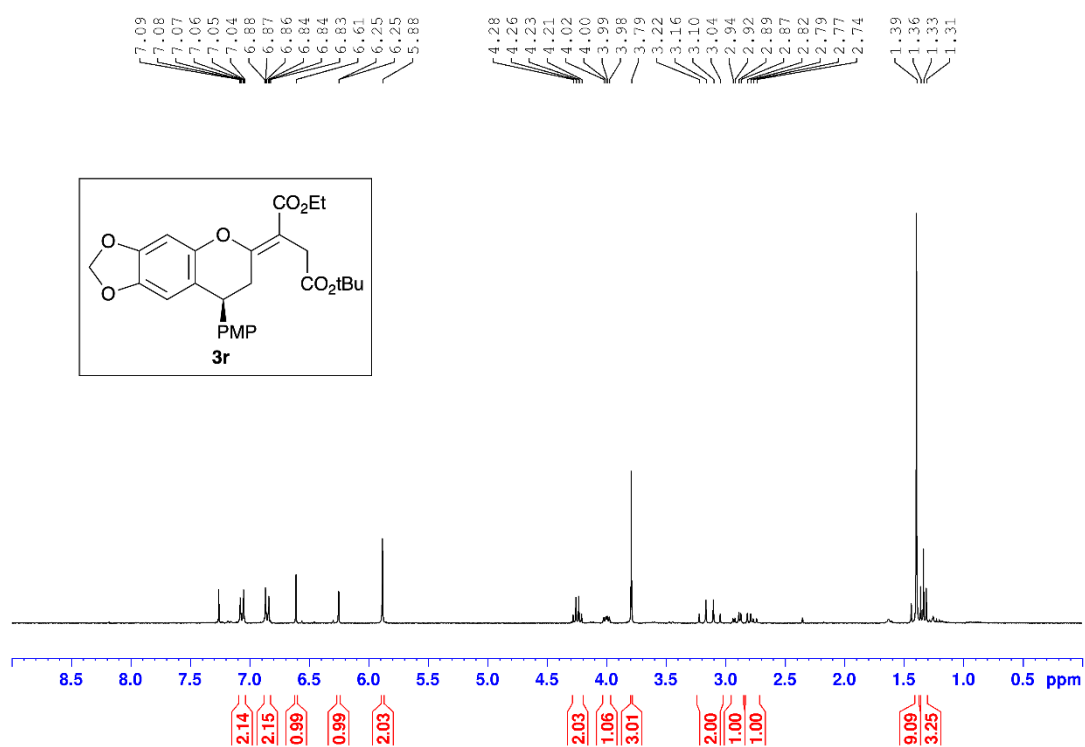


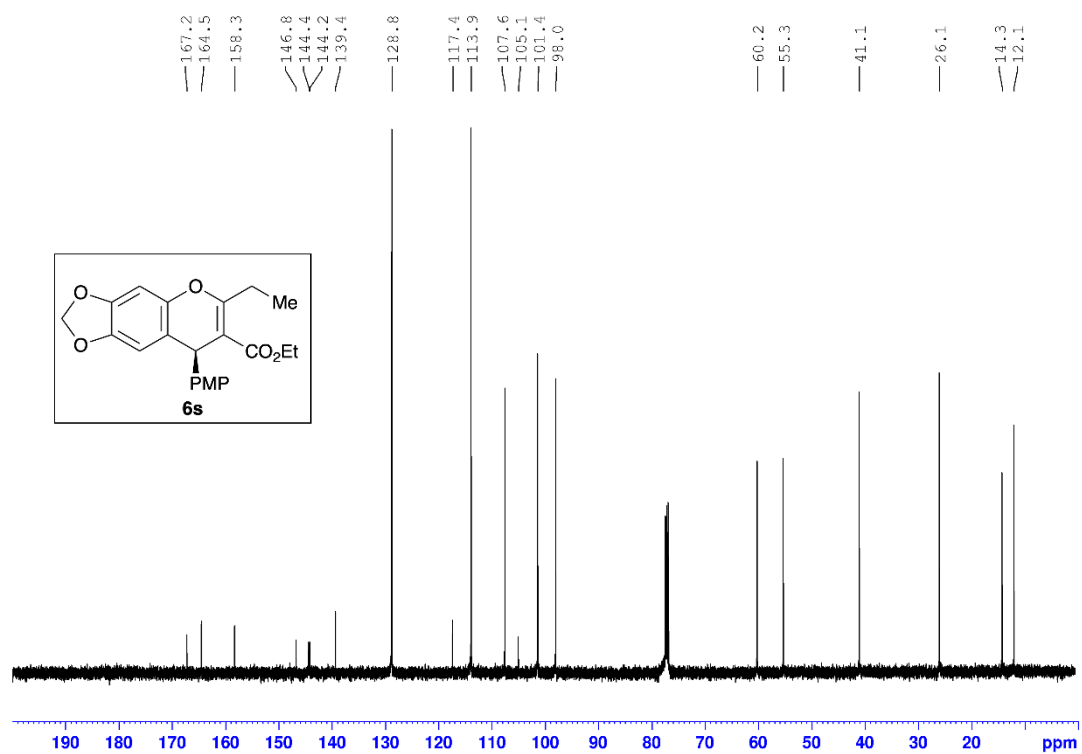
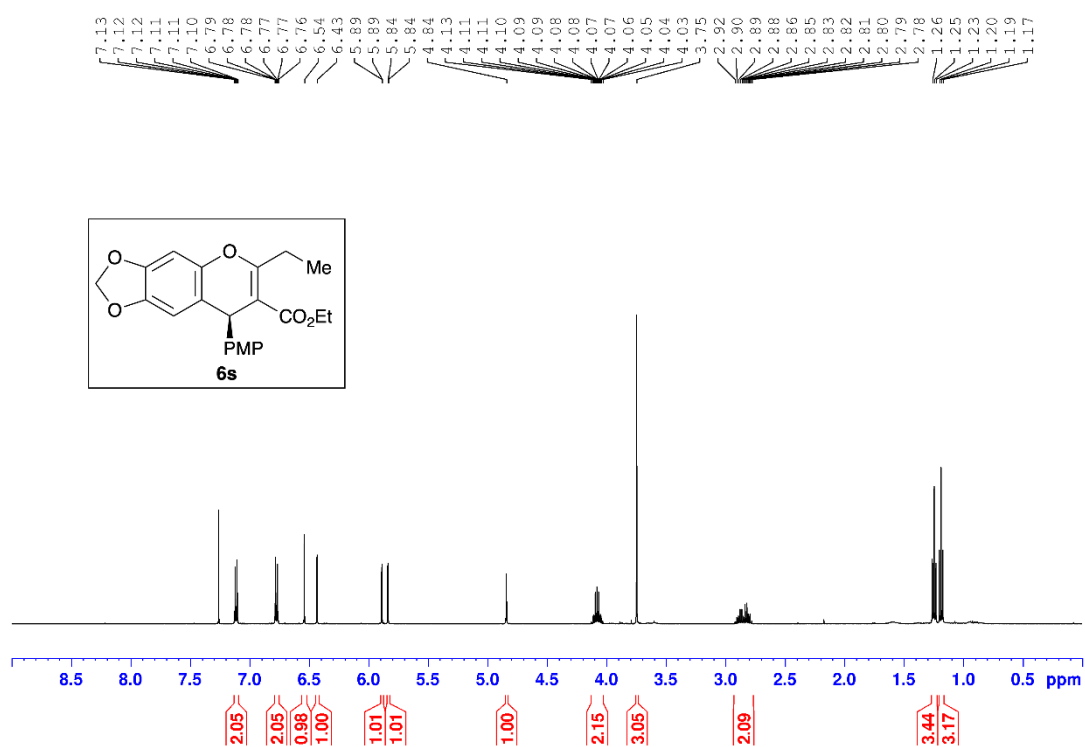


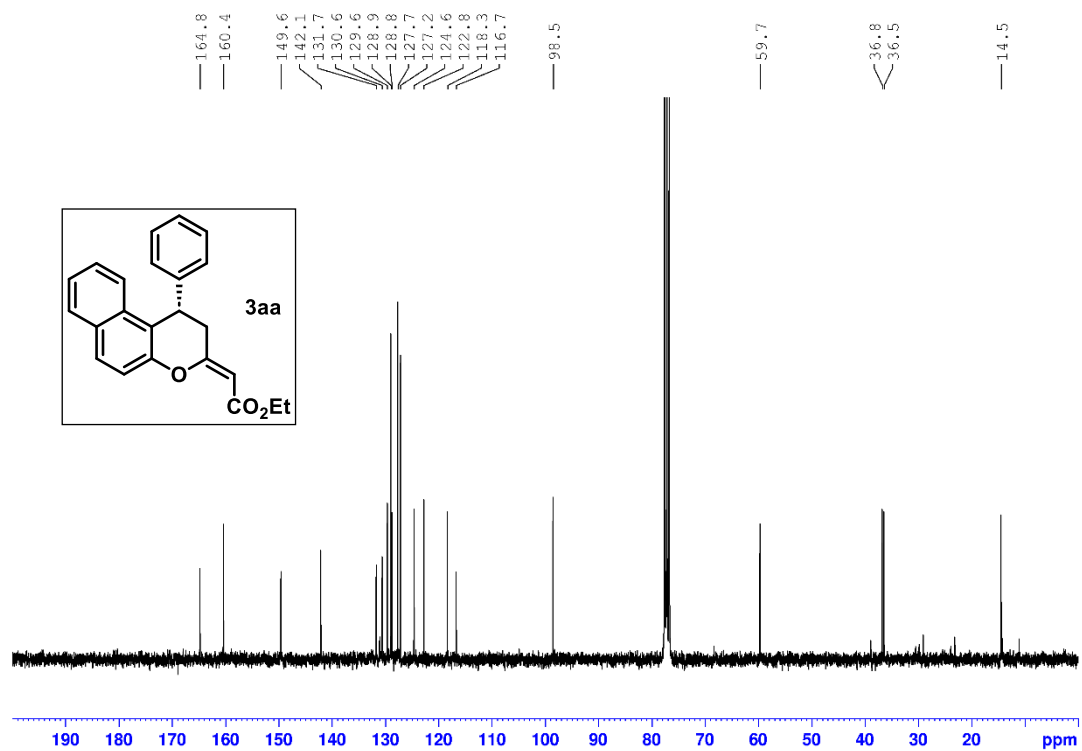
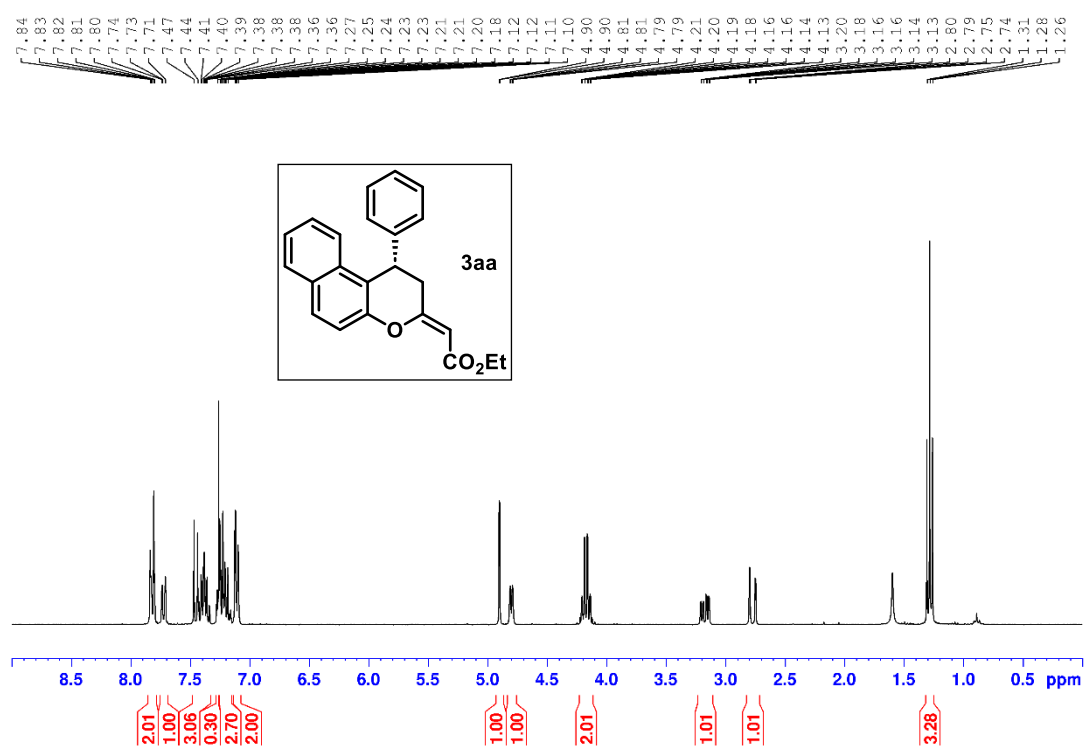


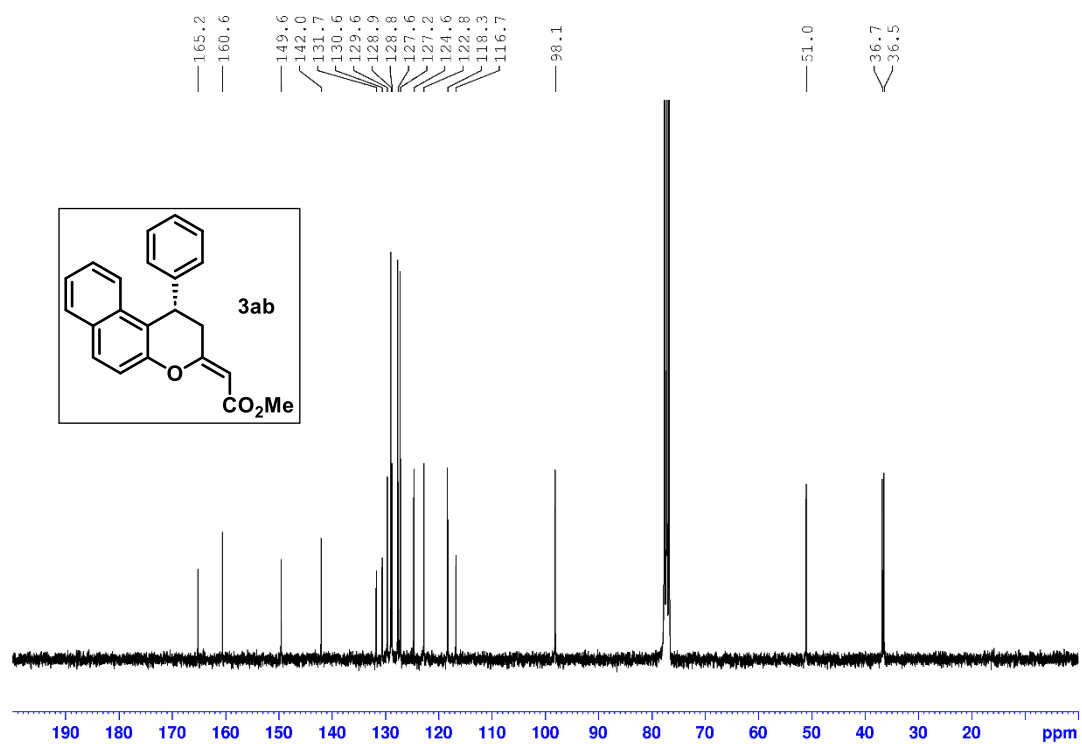
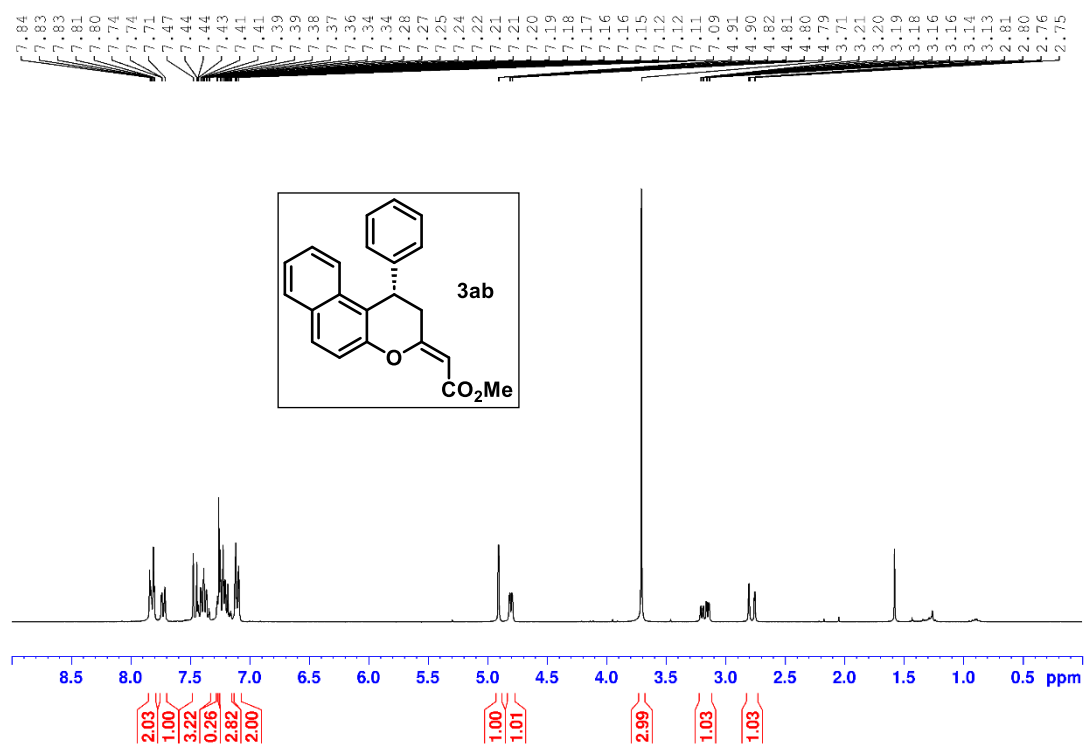


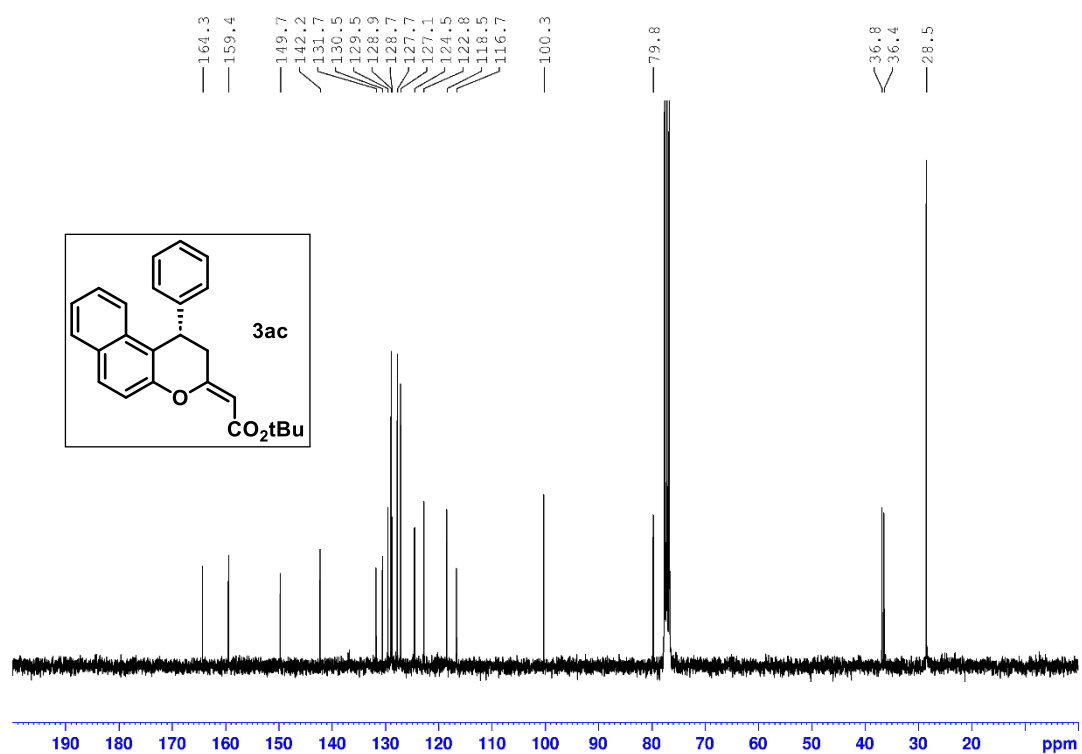
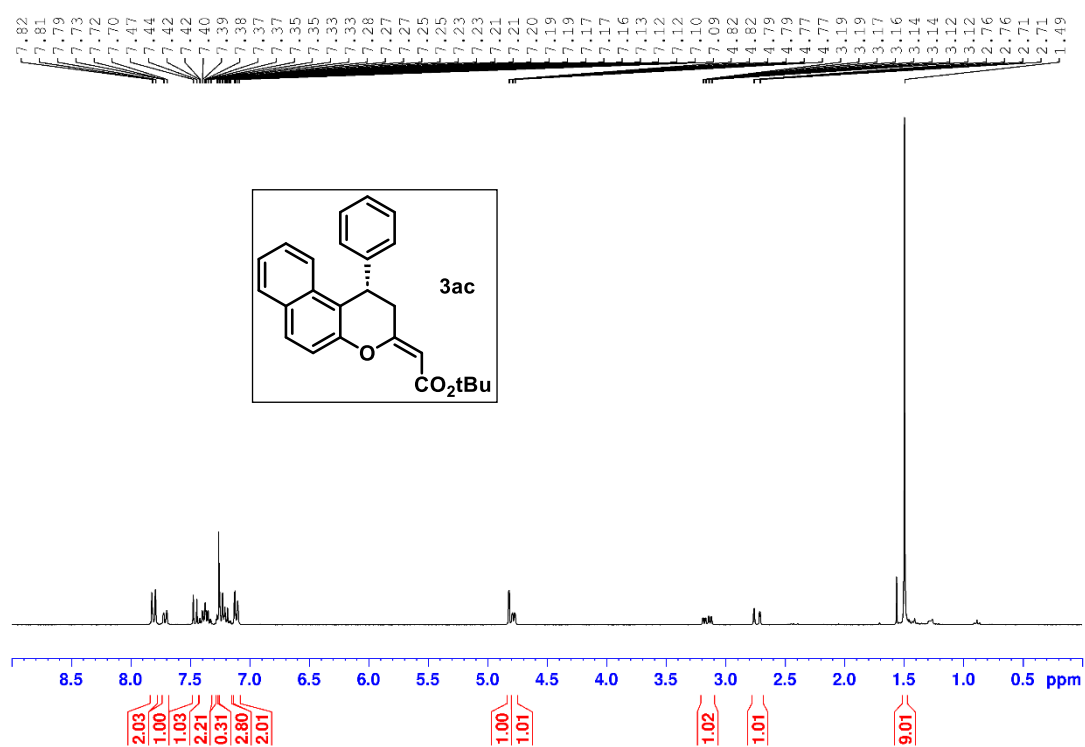


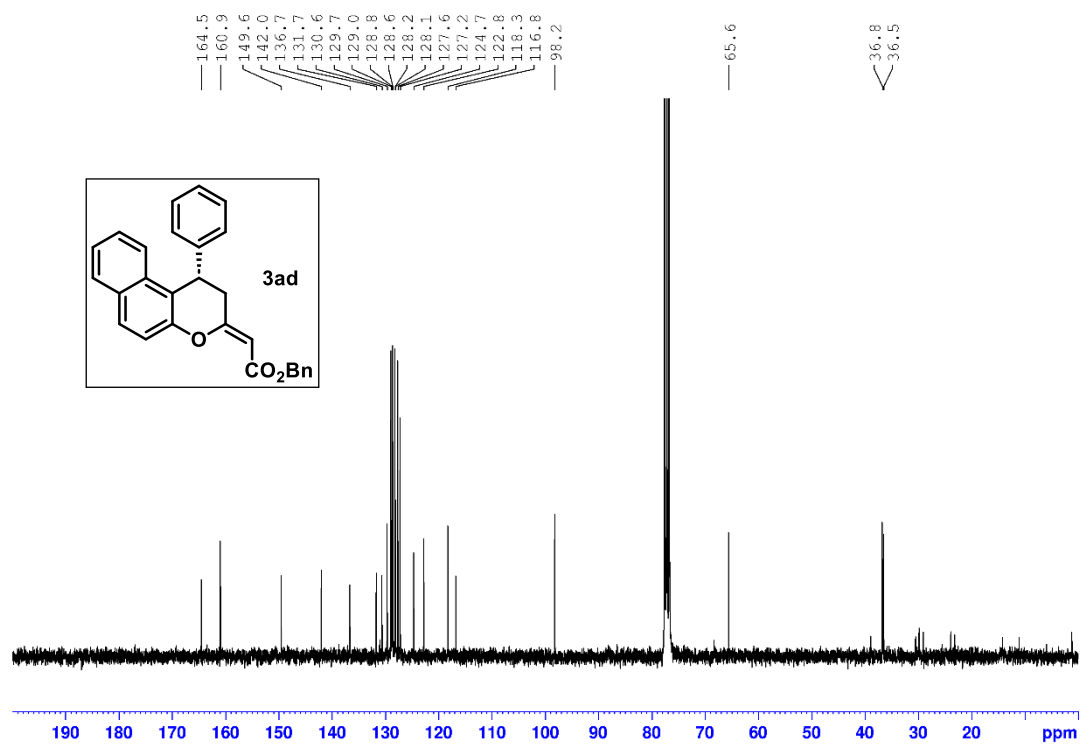
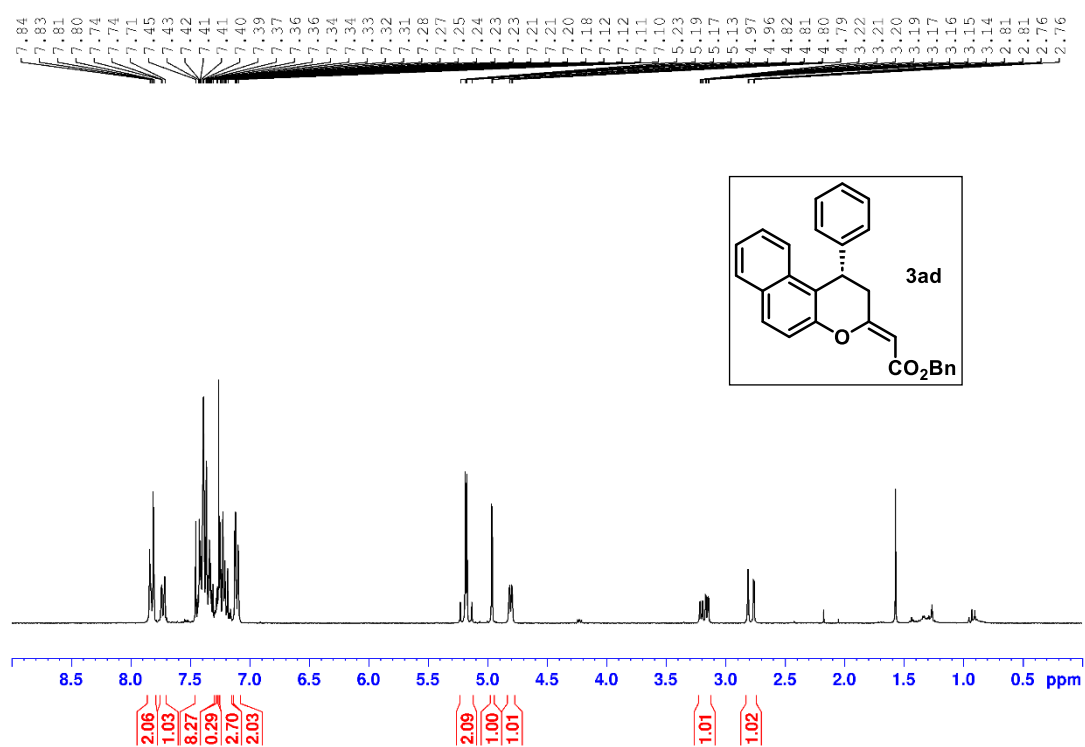


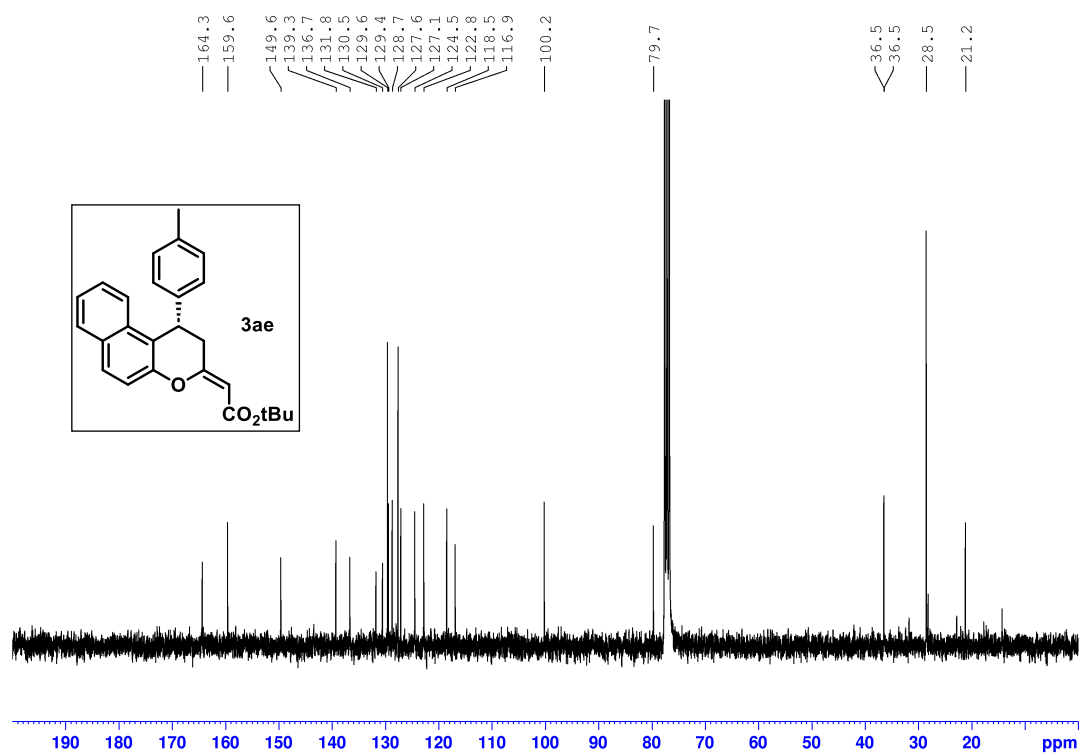
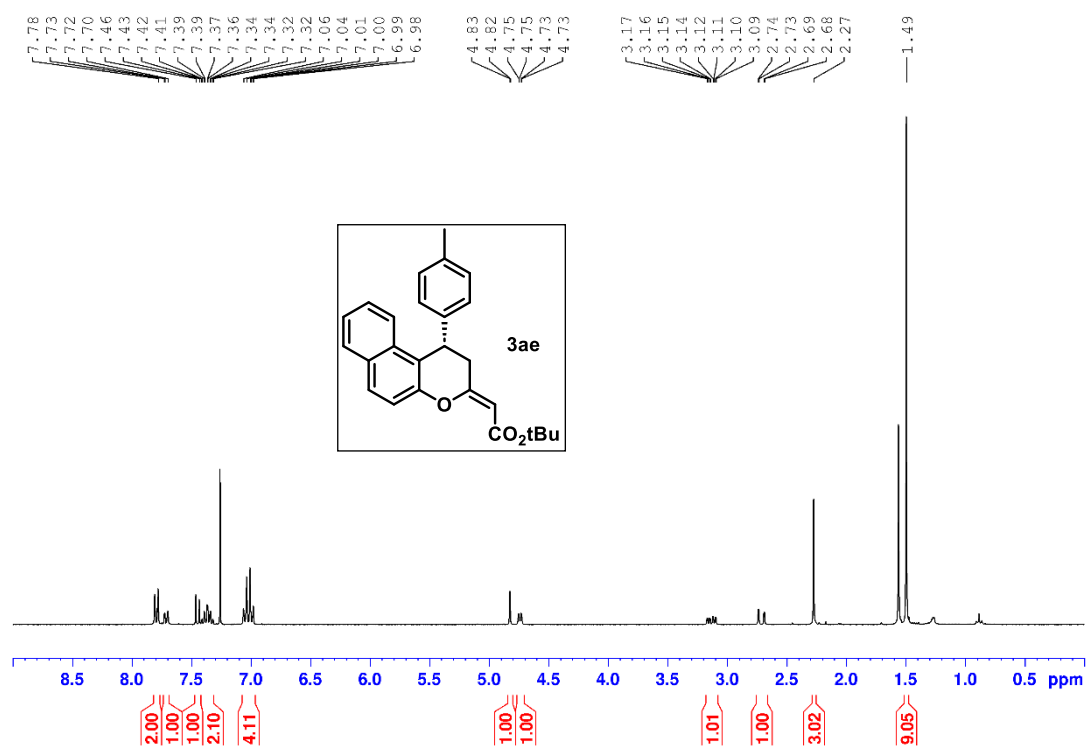


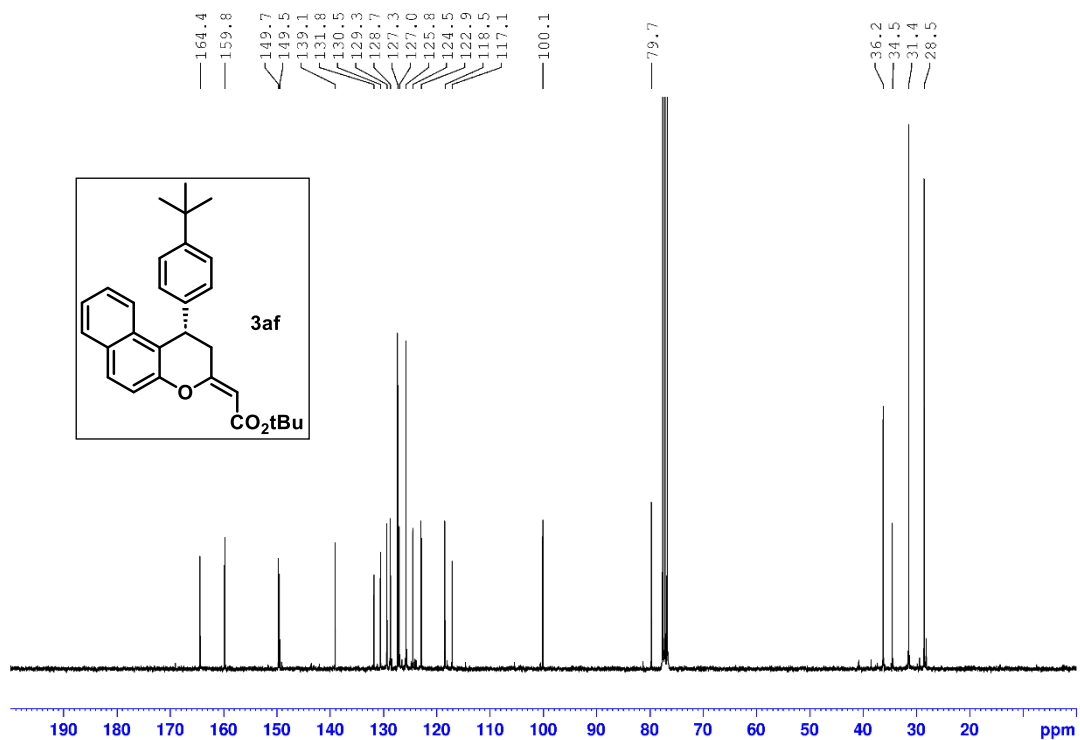
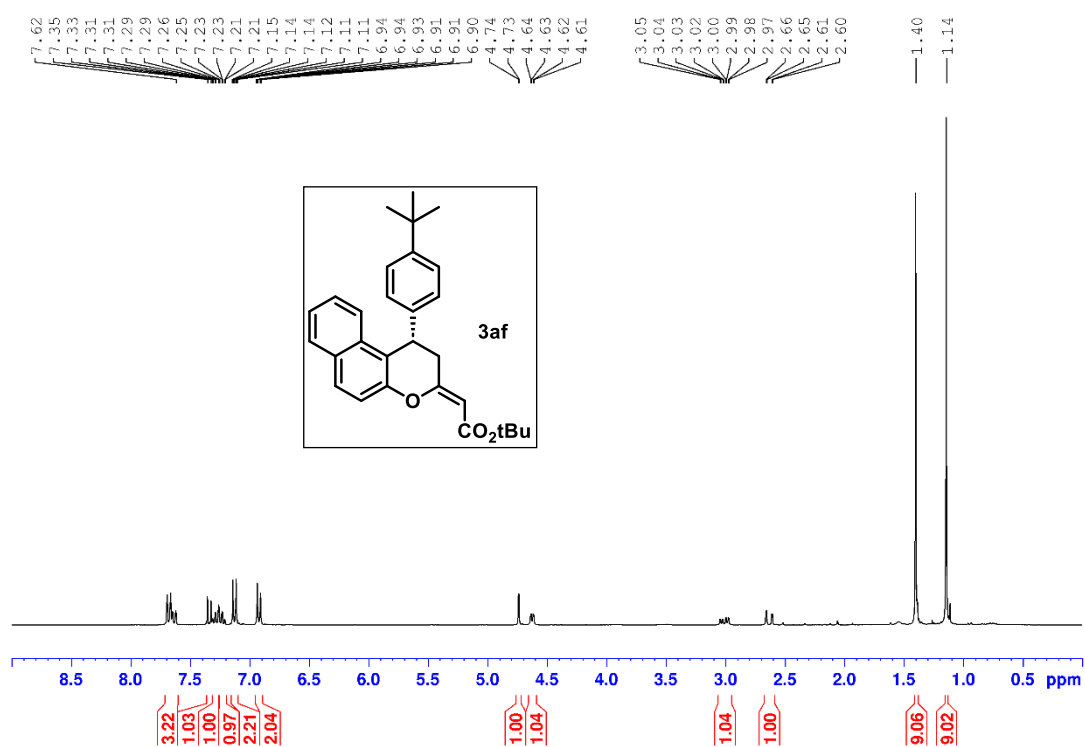


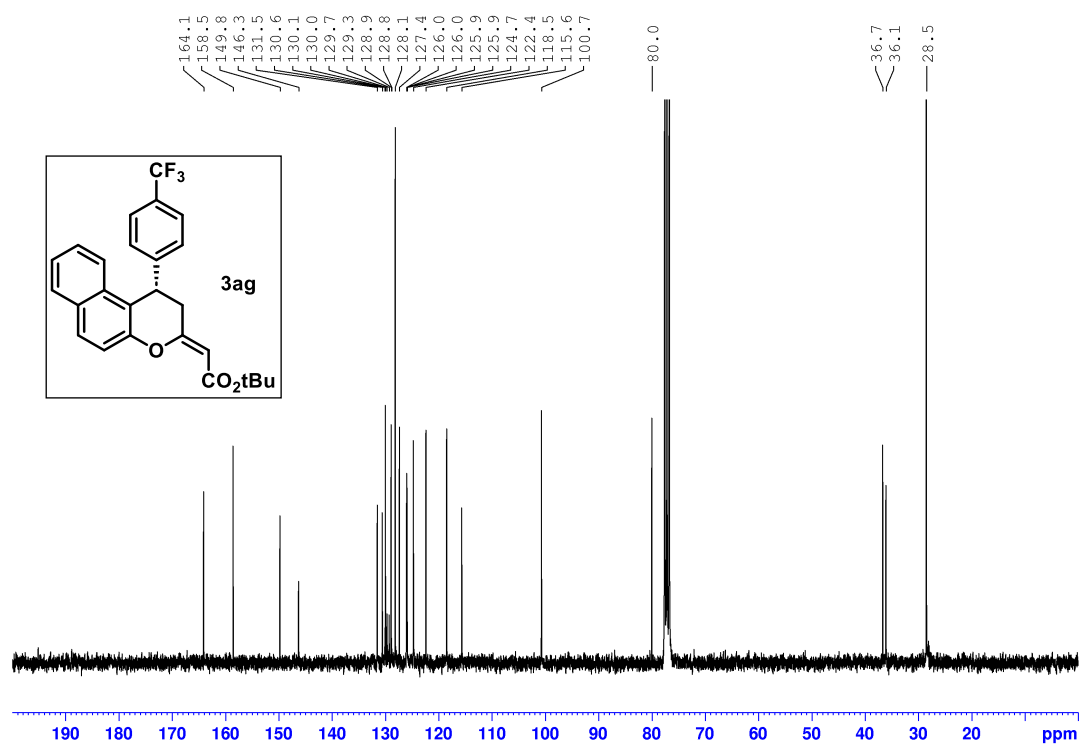
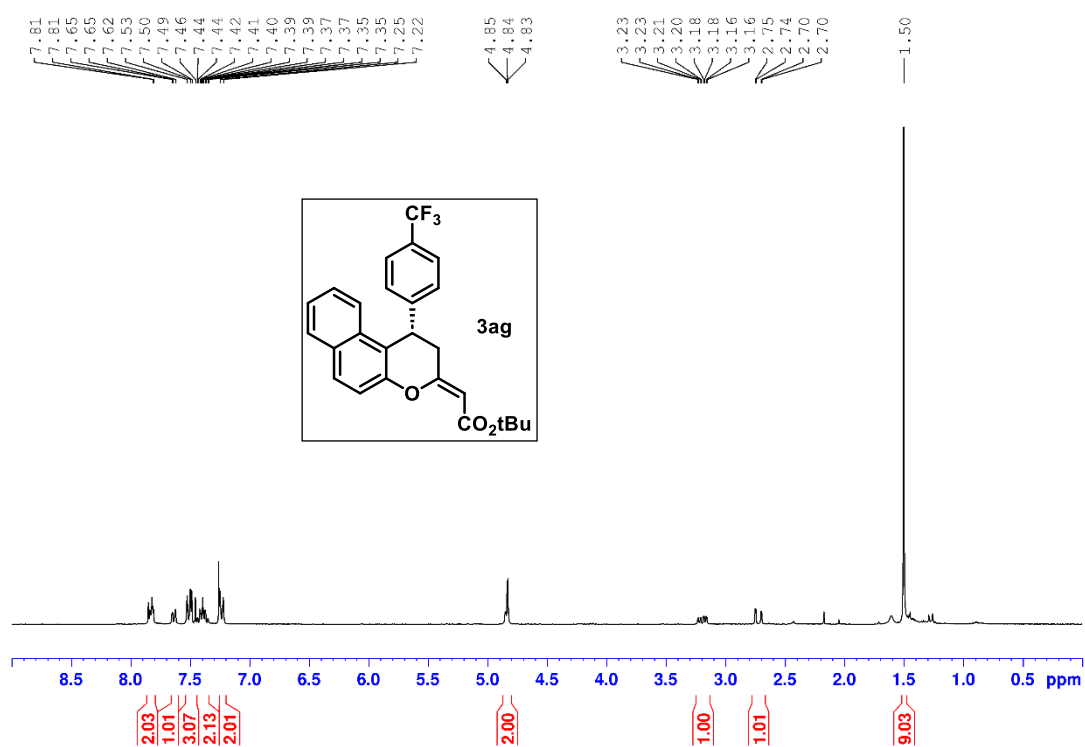


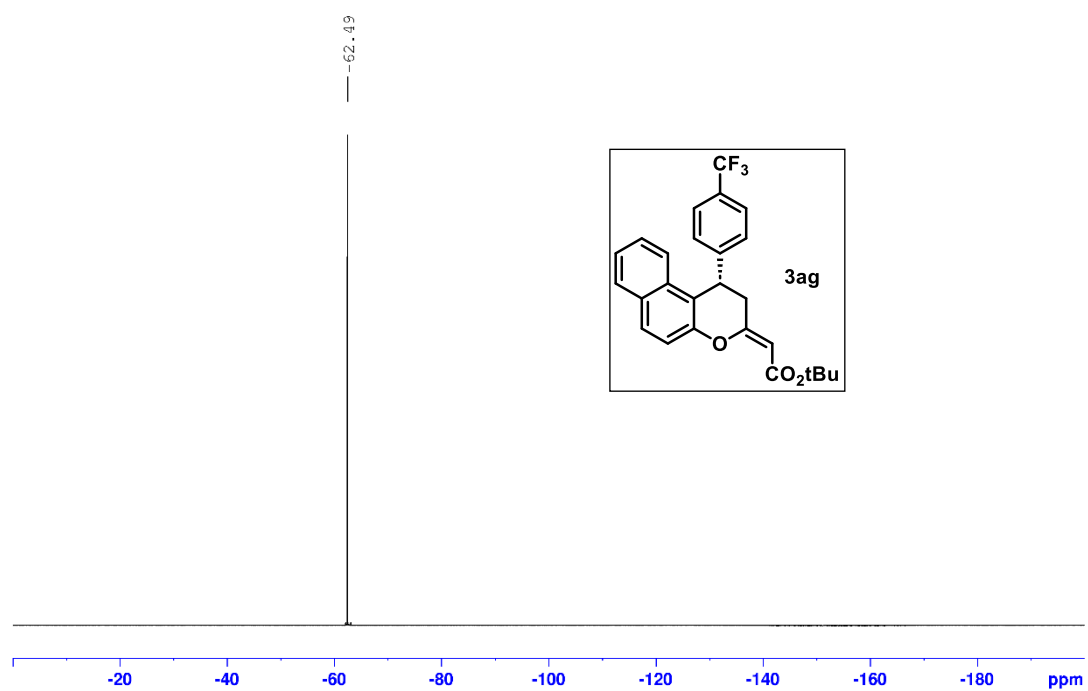


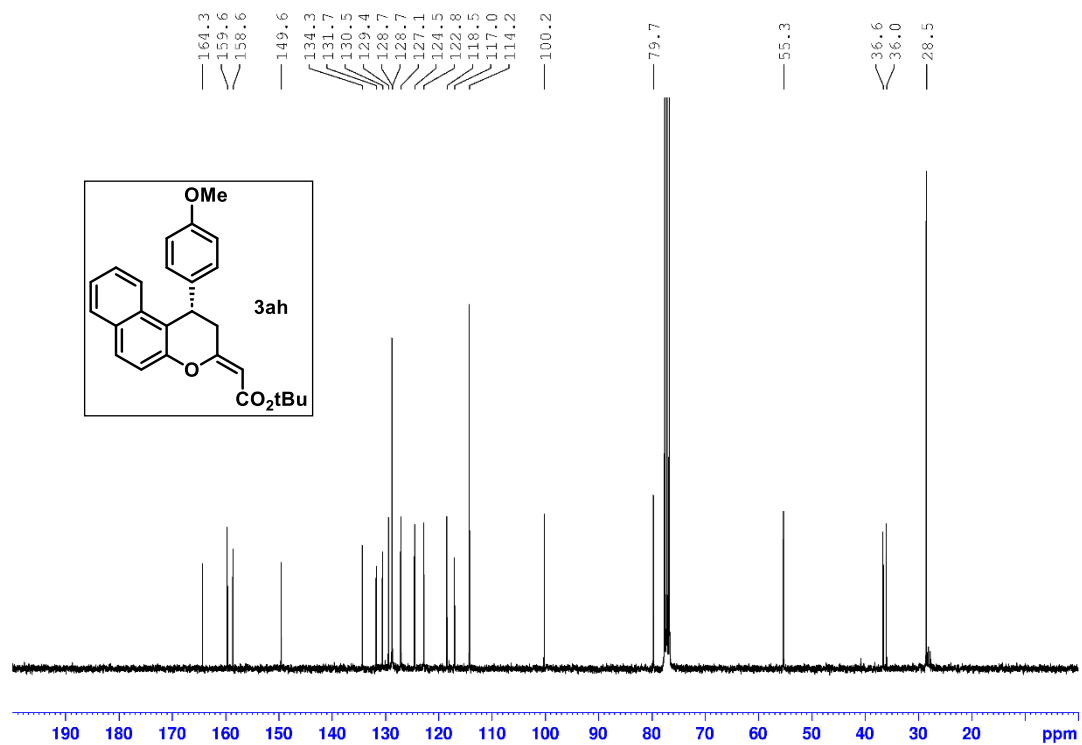
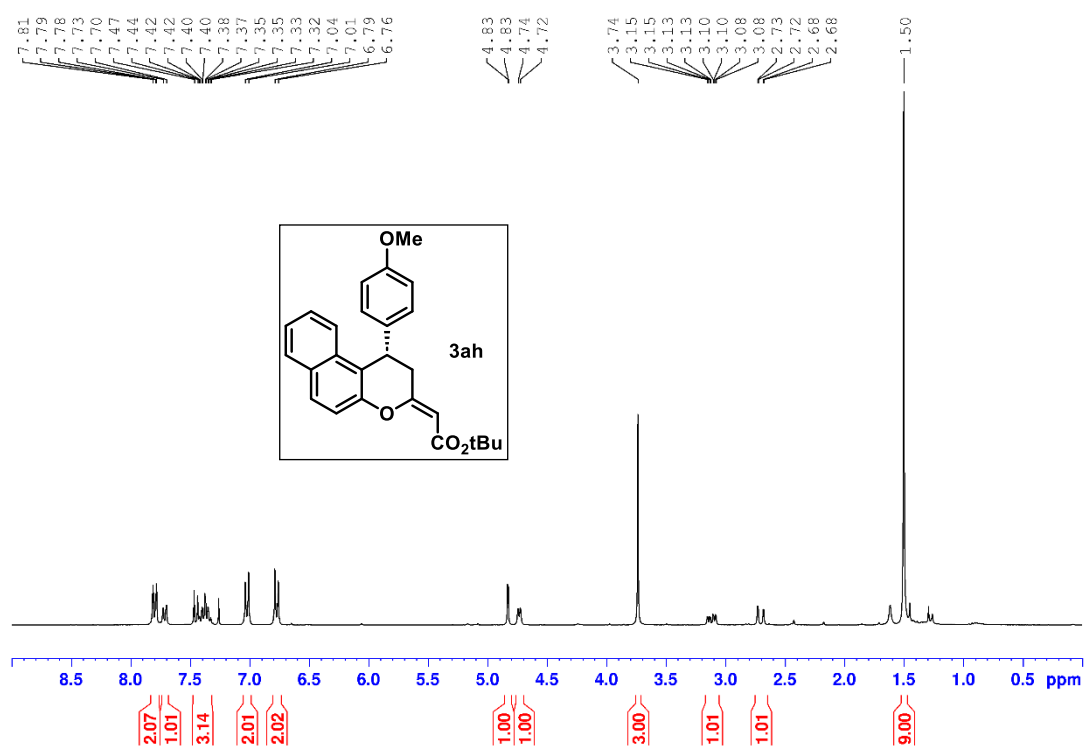


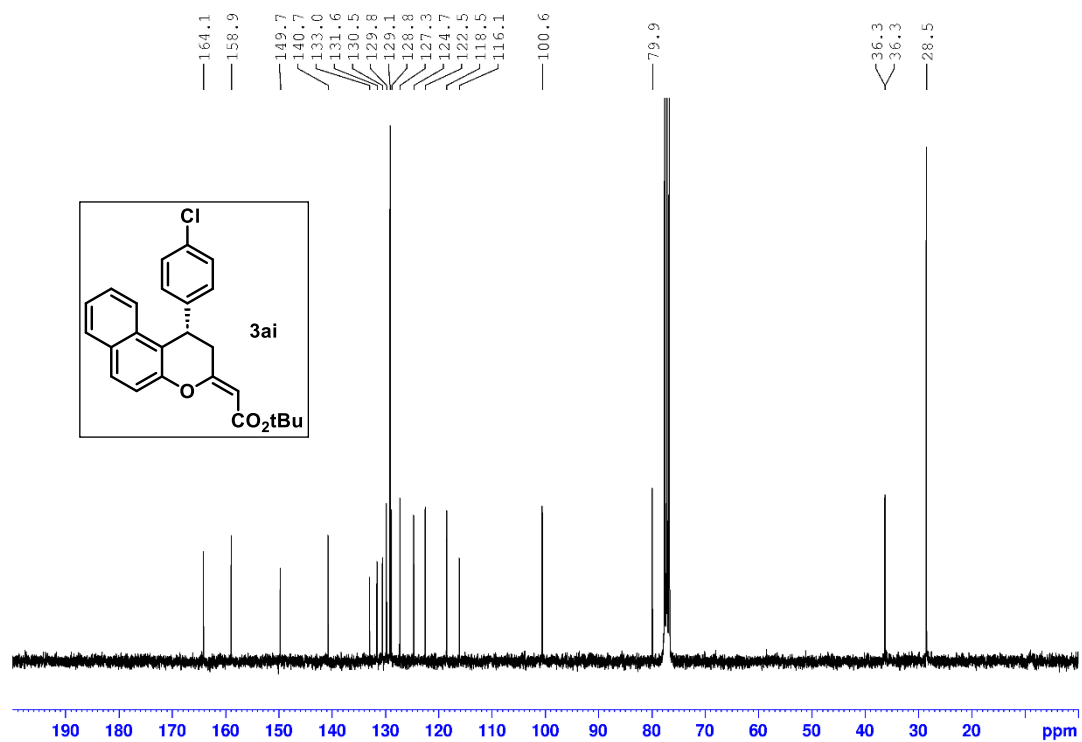
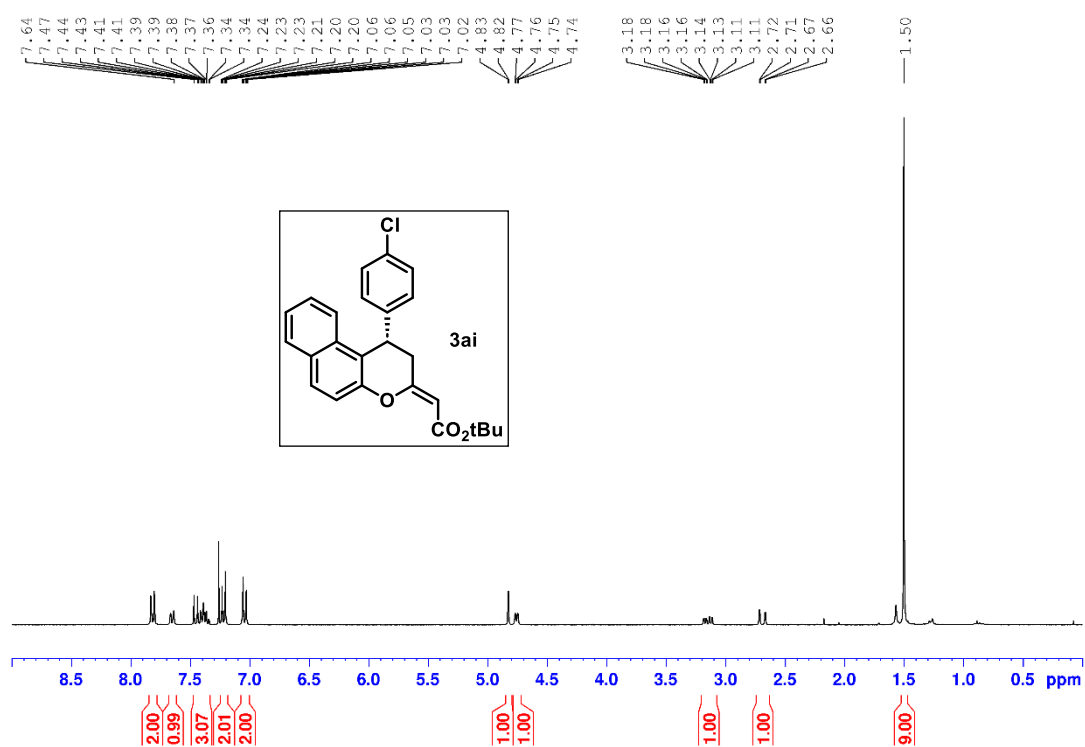


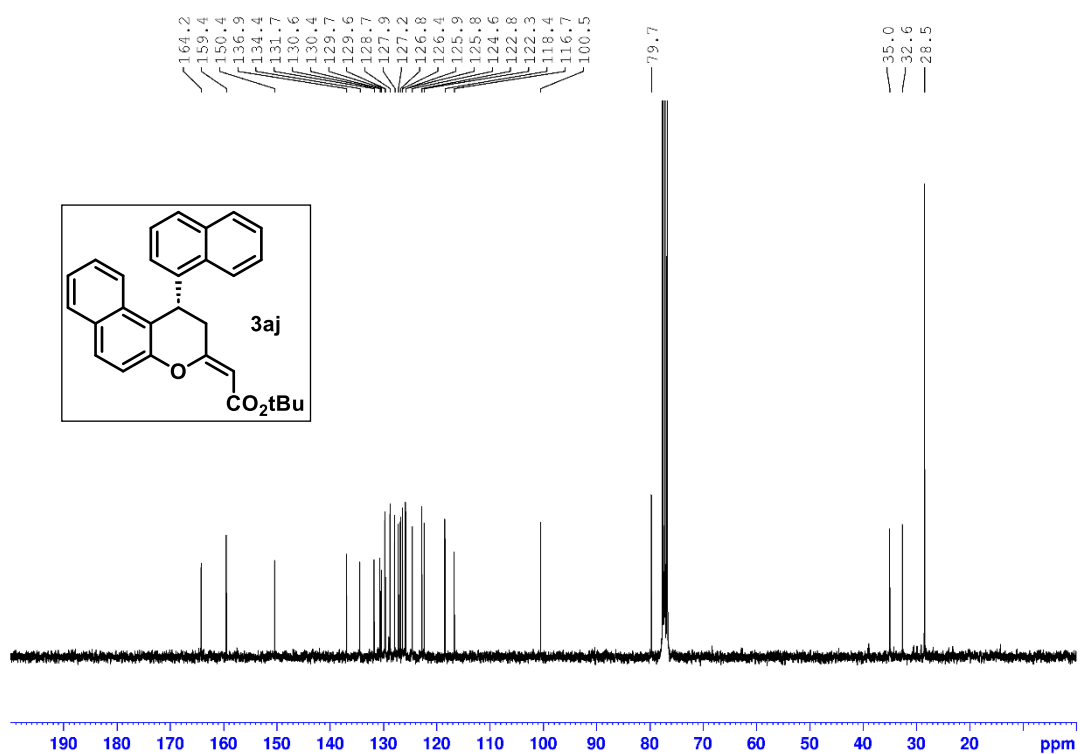
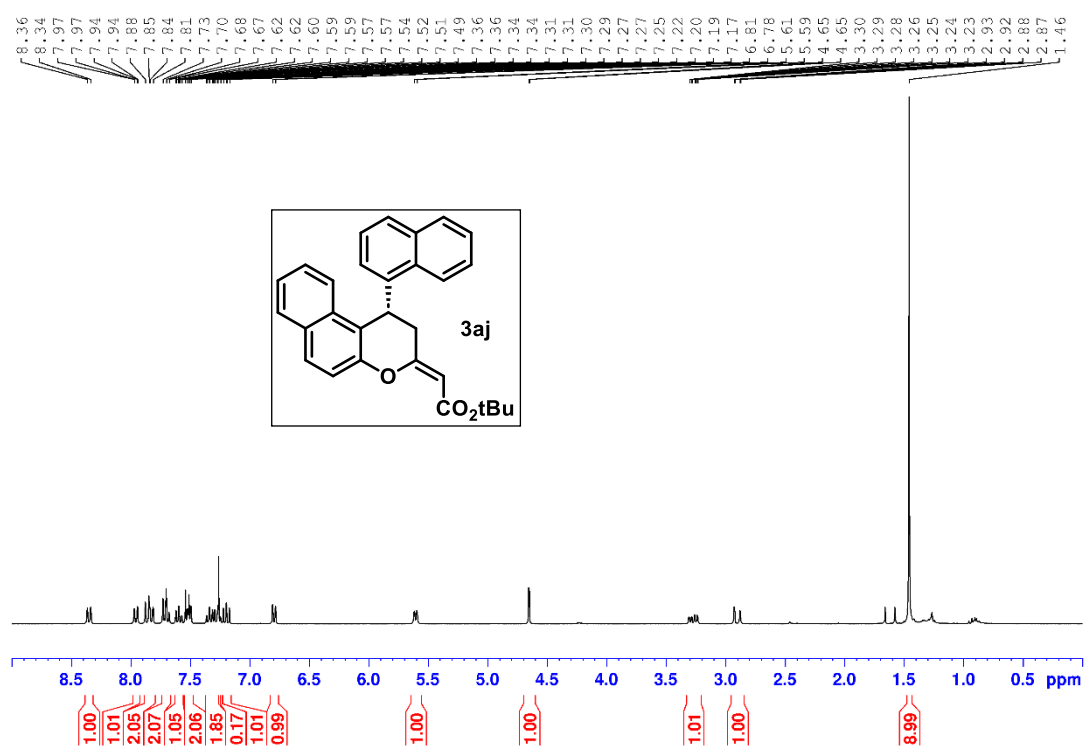


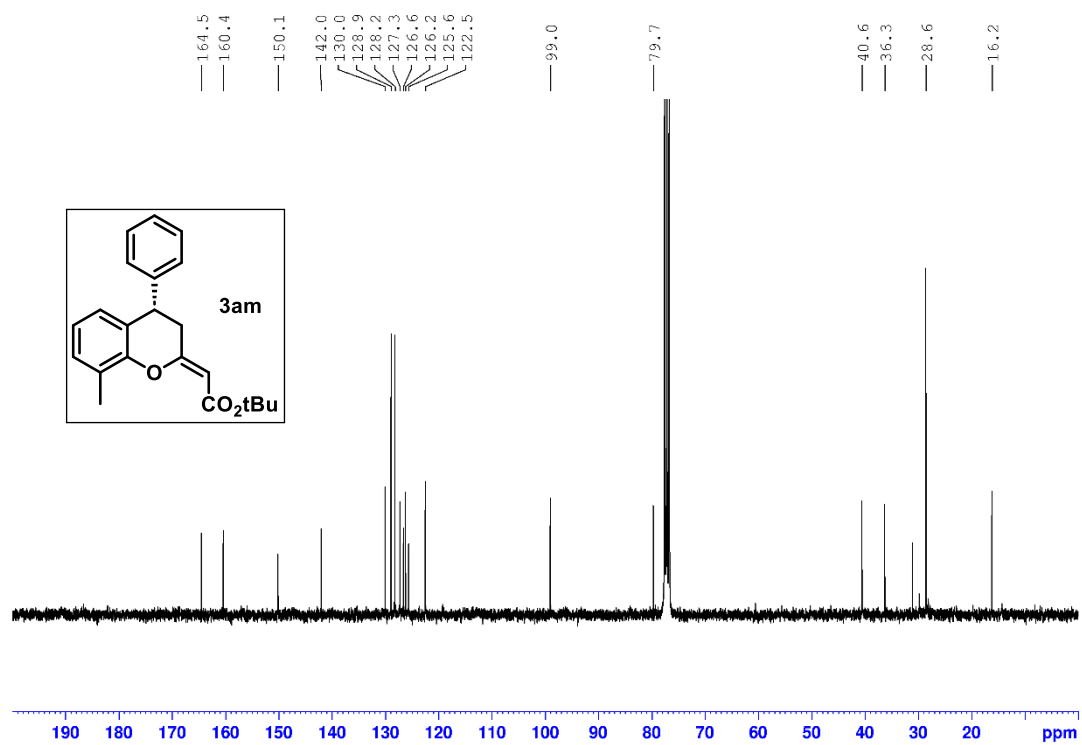
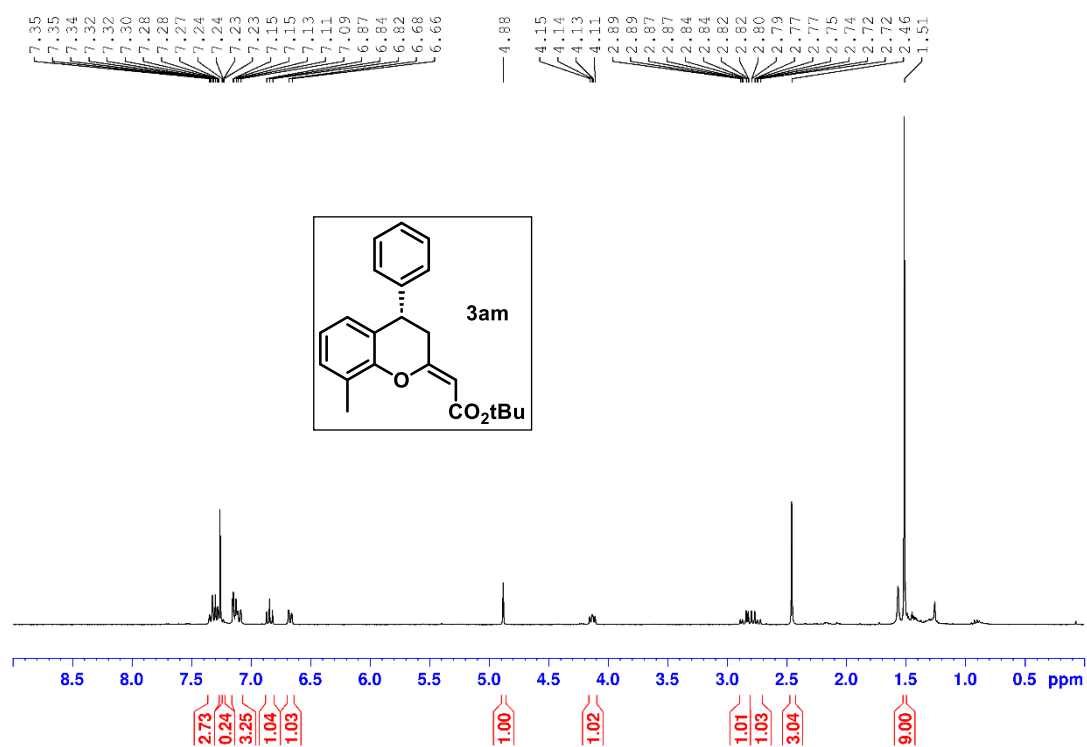


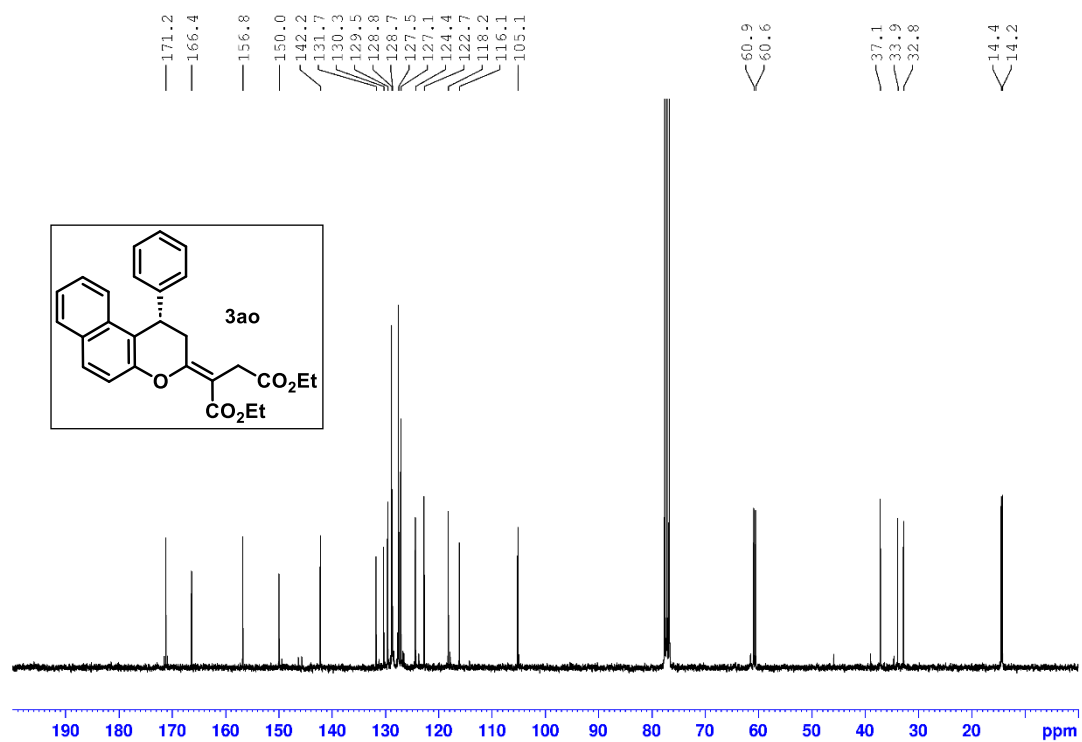
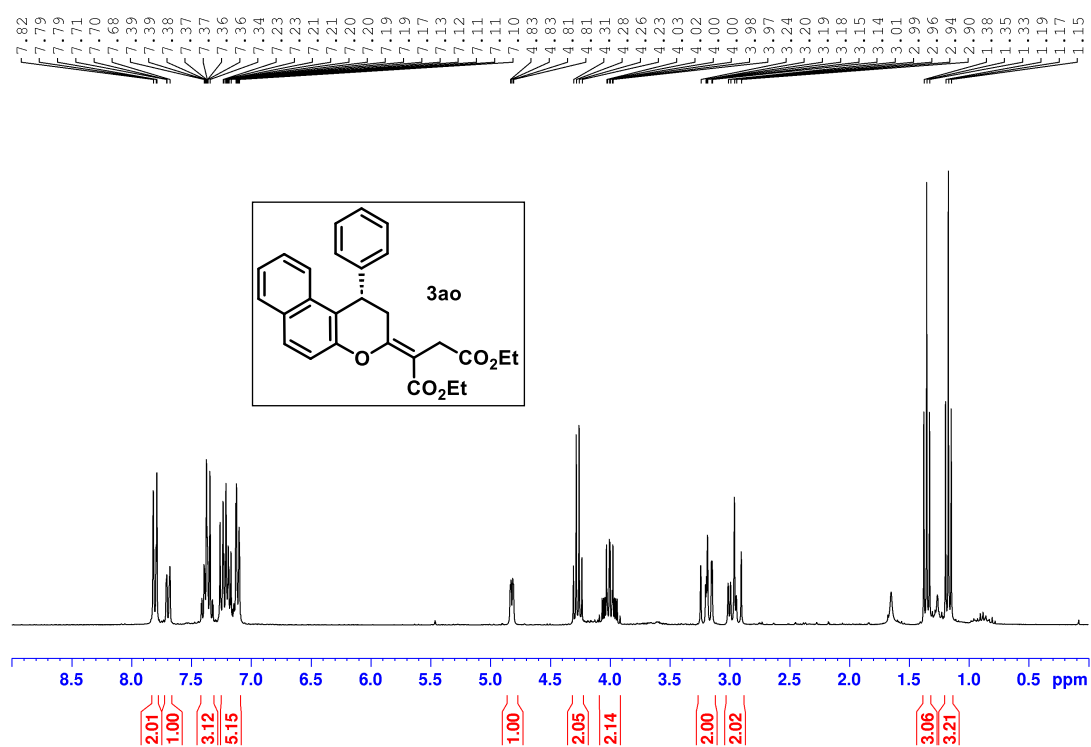


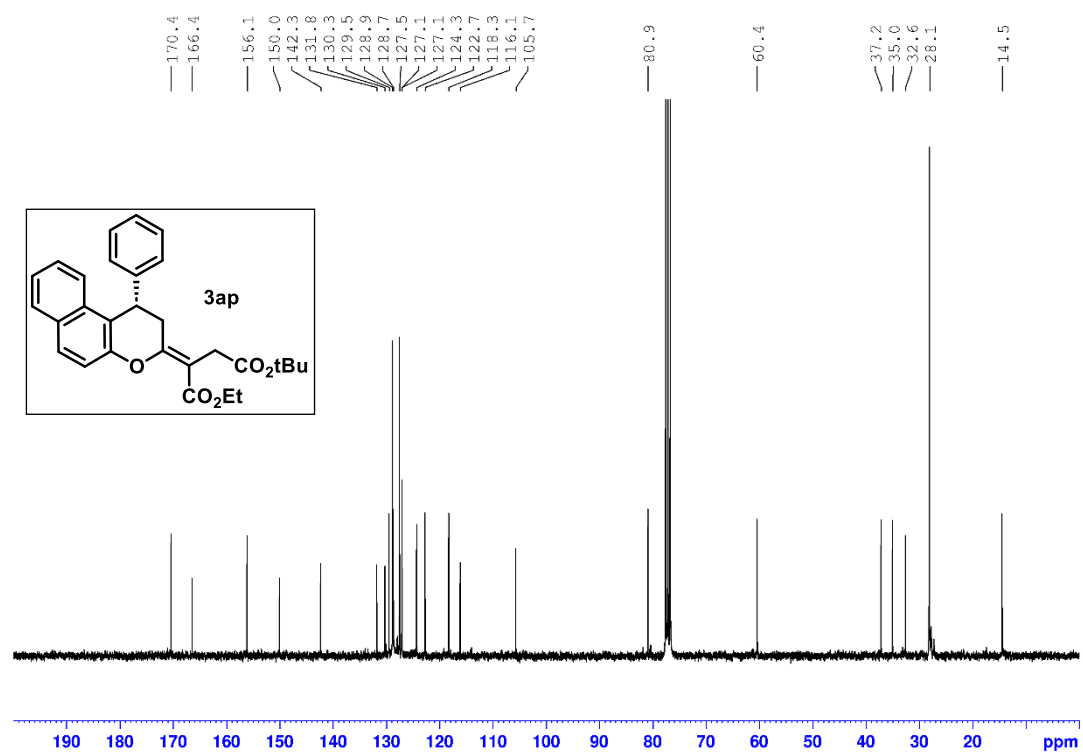
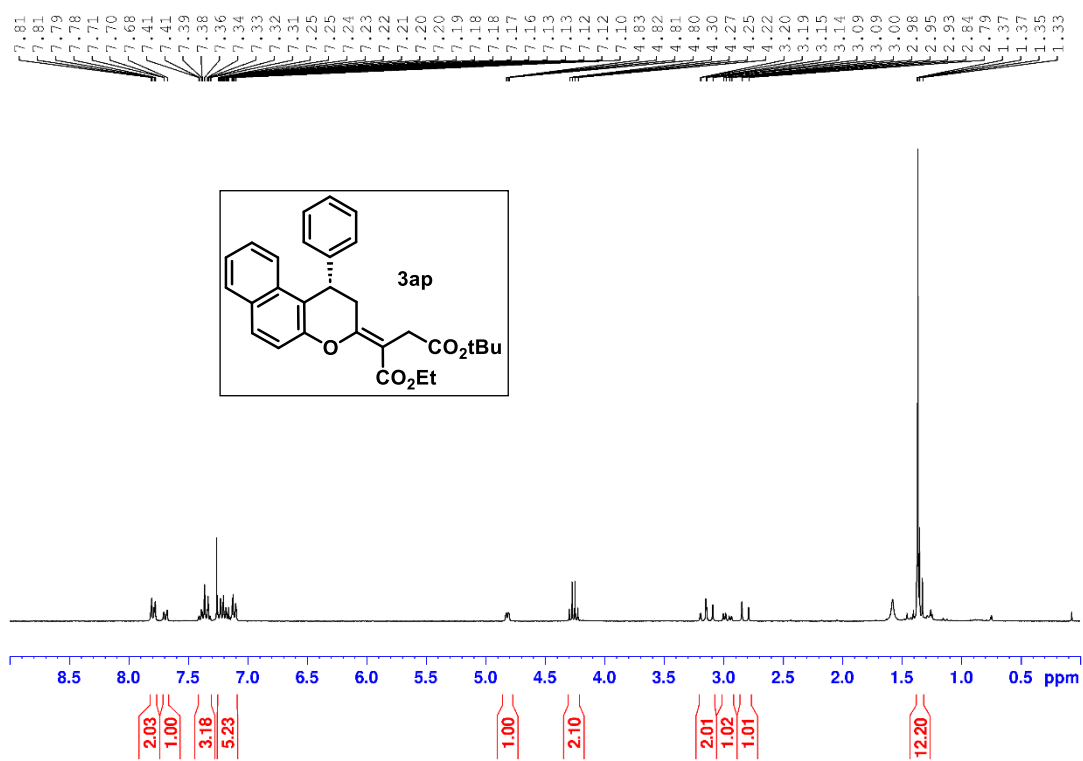


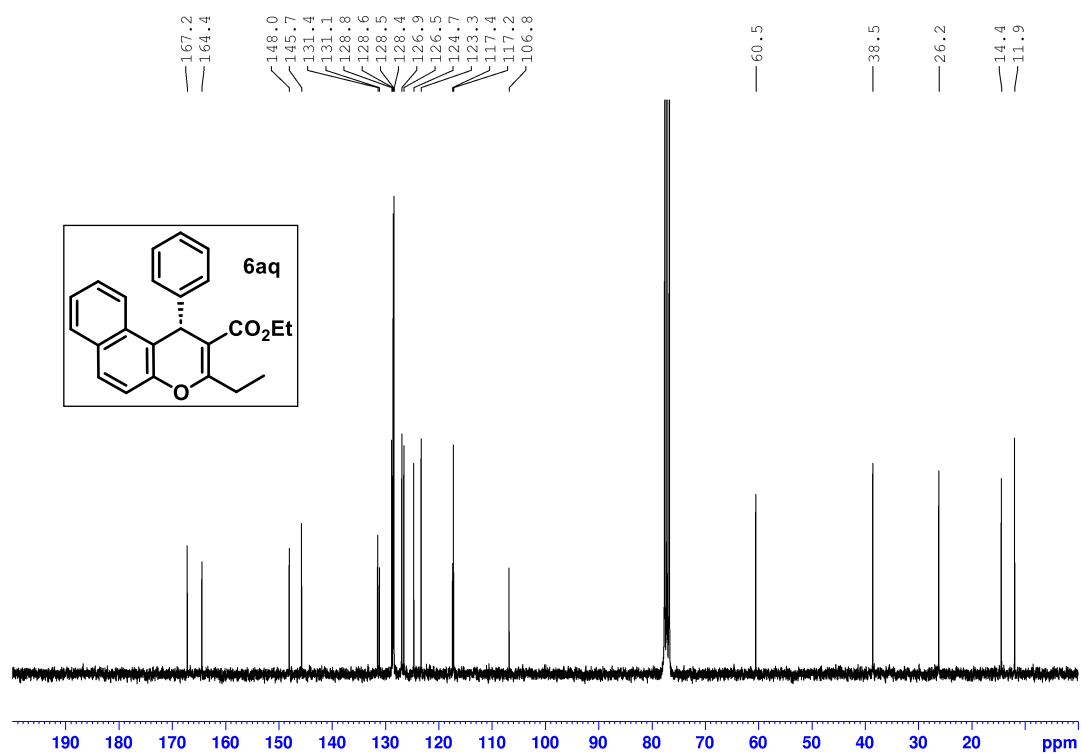
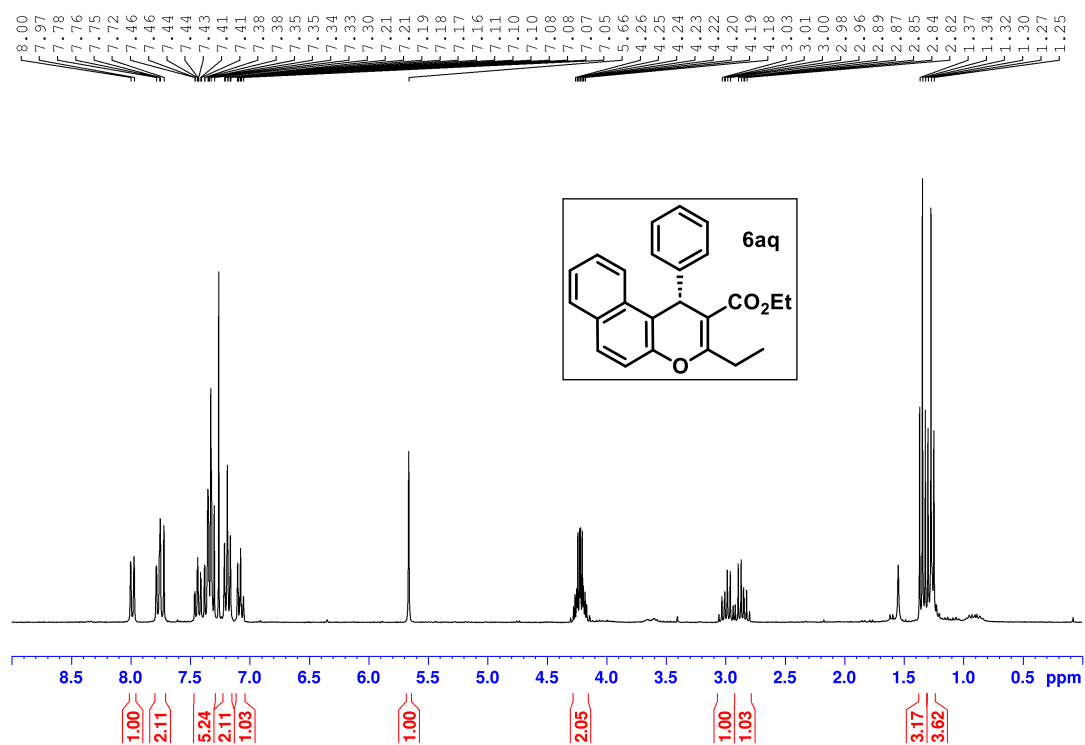




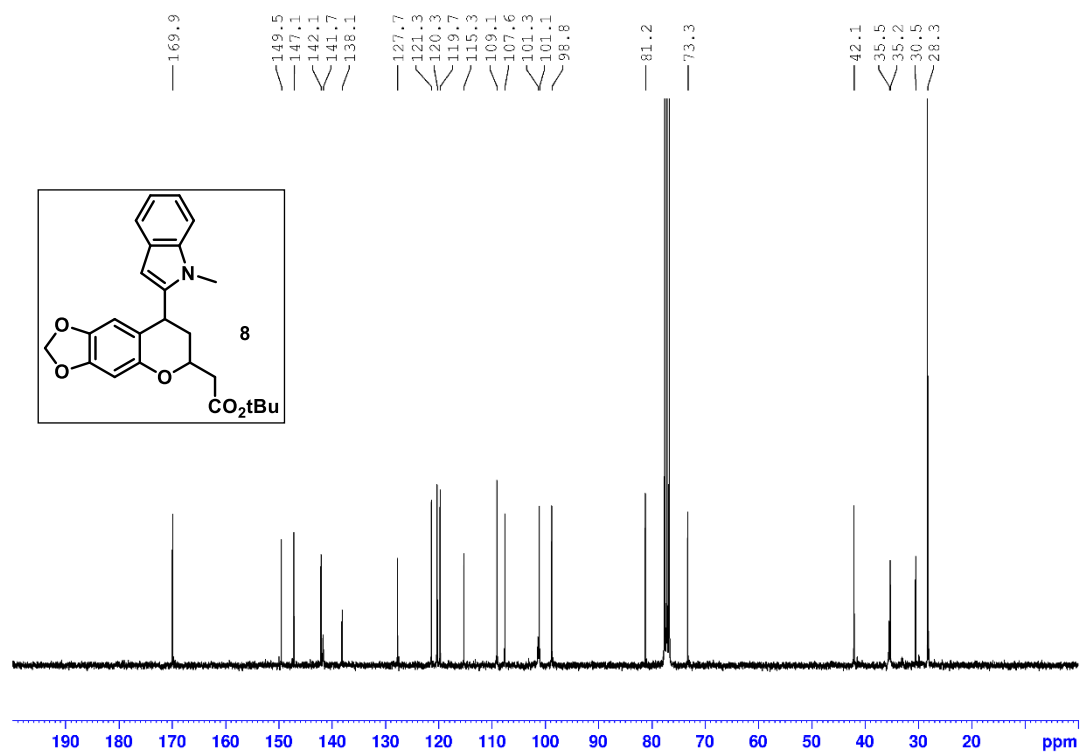
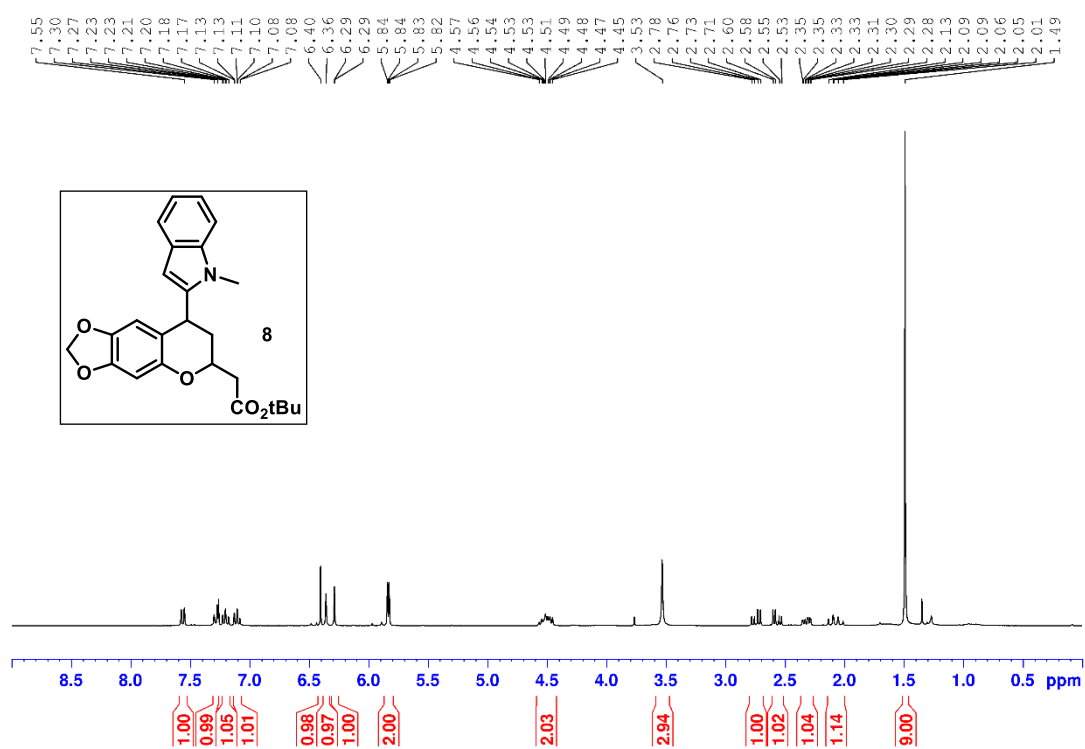


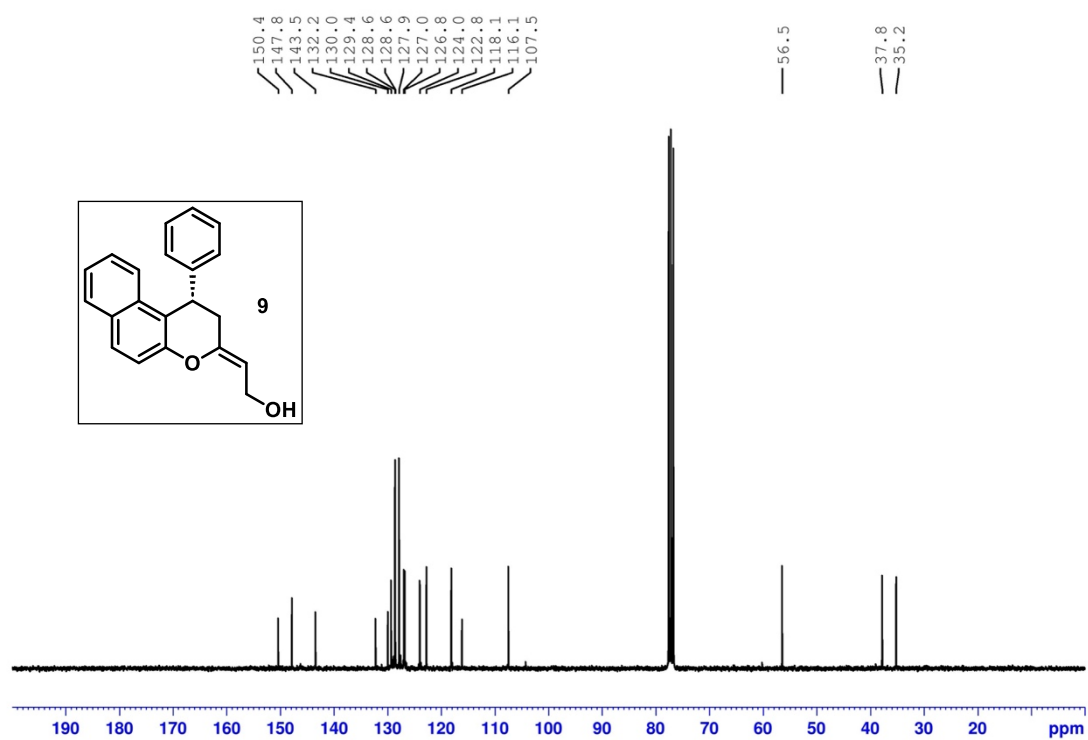
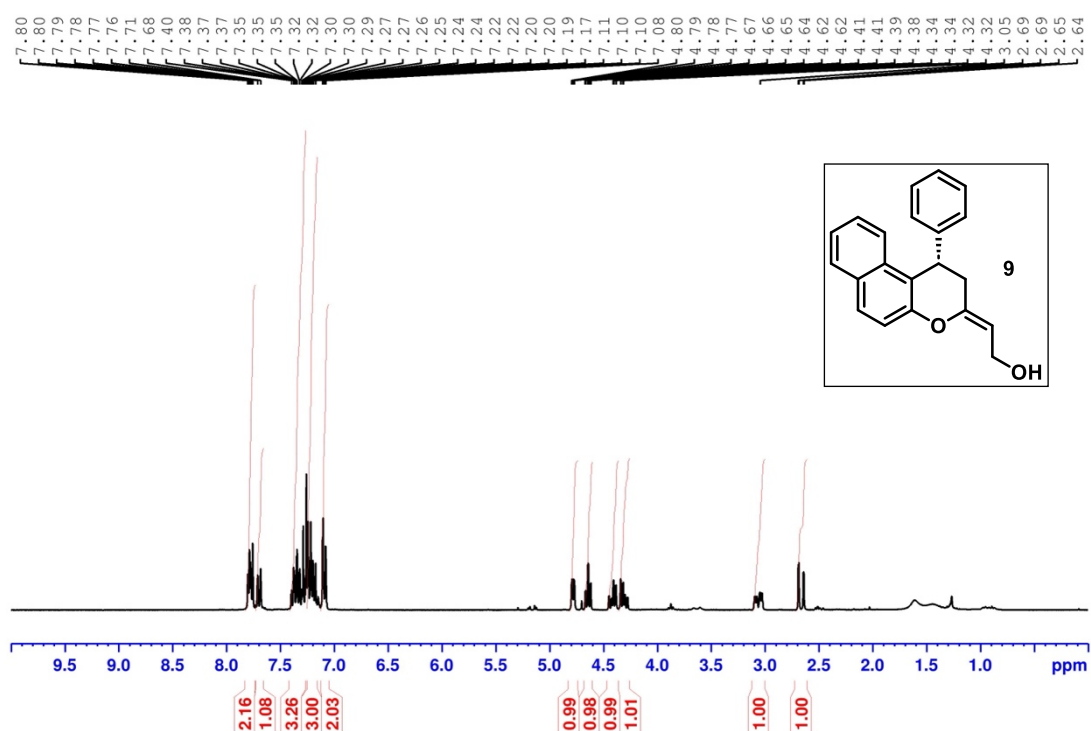






14.3 NMR spectra of products of follow-up transformations





14.4 NMR spectra of products from reactions of oQMs with reference nucleophiles

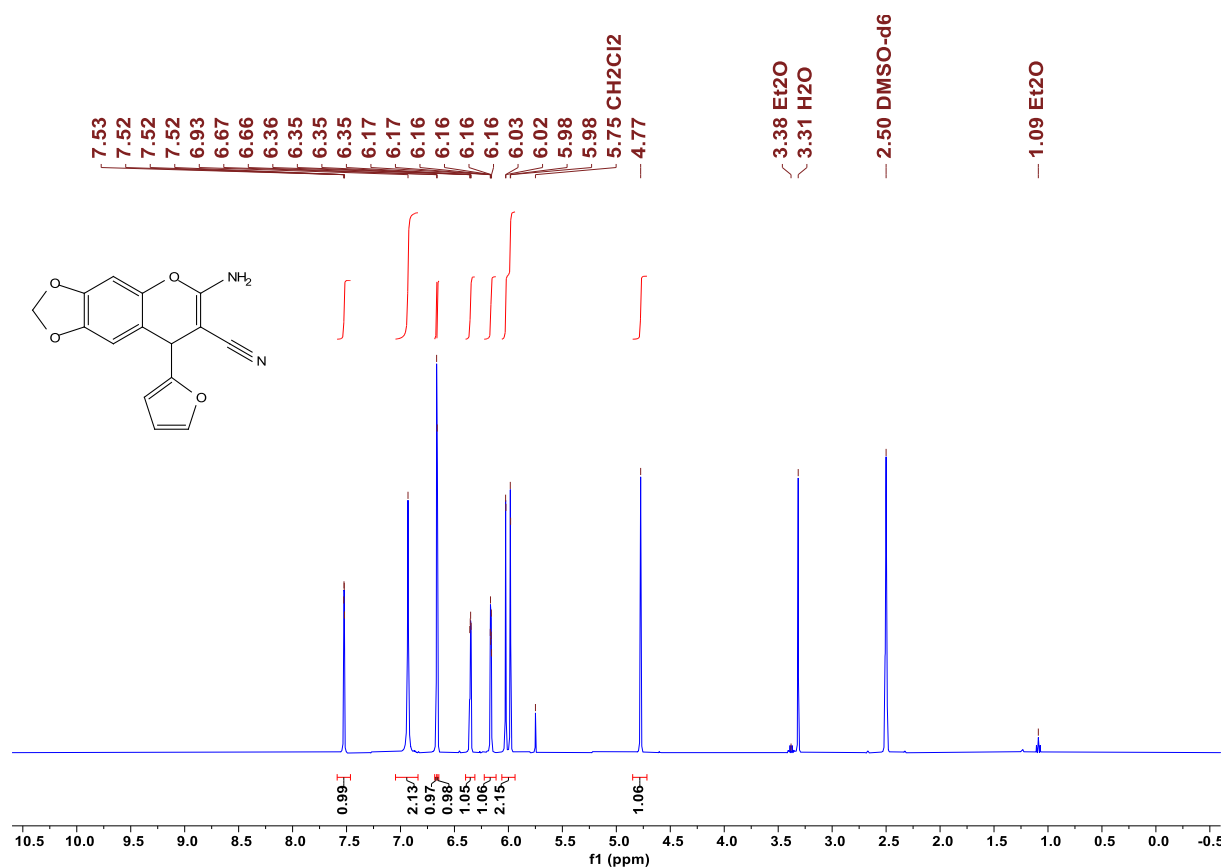


Fig. S10 ¹H NMR spectrum of **P1** in d₆-DMSO (400 MHz) CG585

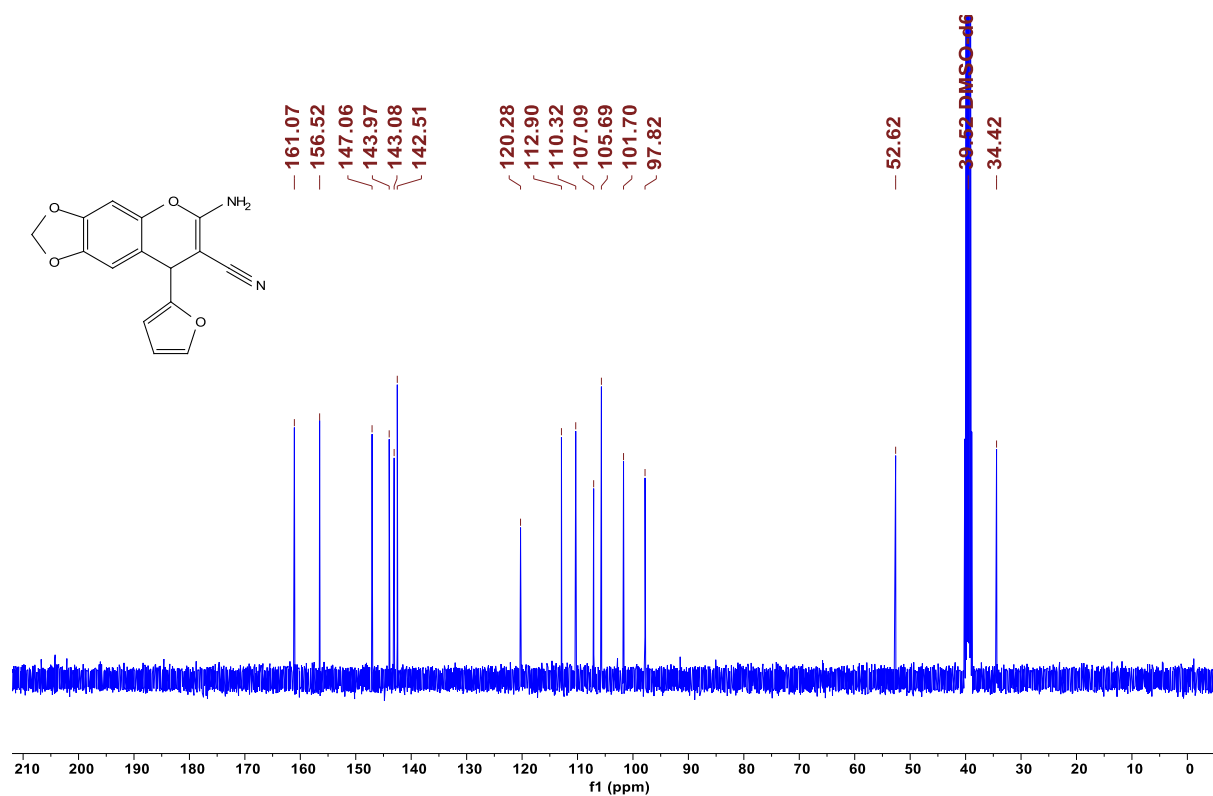


Fig. S38 ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum of **P1** in d₆-DMSO (101 MHz) CG585

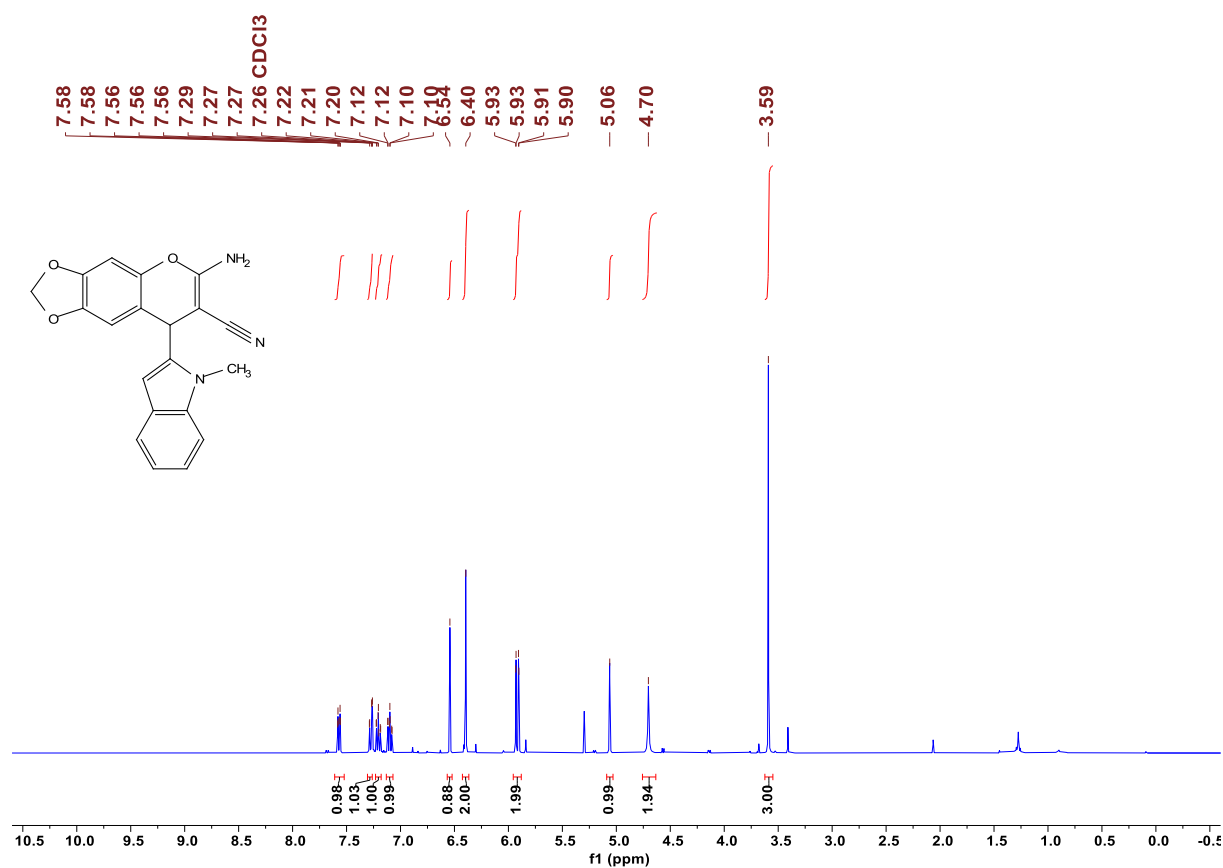


Fig. S39 ¹H NMR spectrum of **P2** in CDCl₃ (400 MHz) CG504

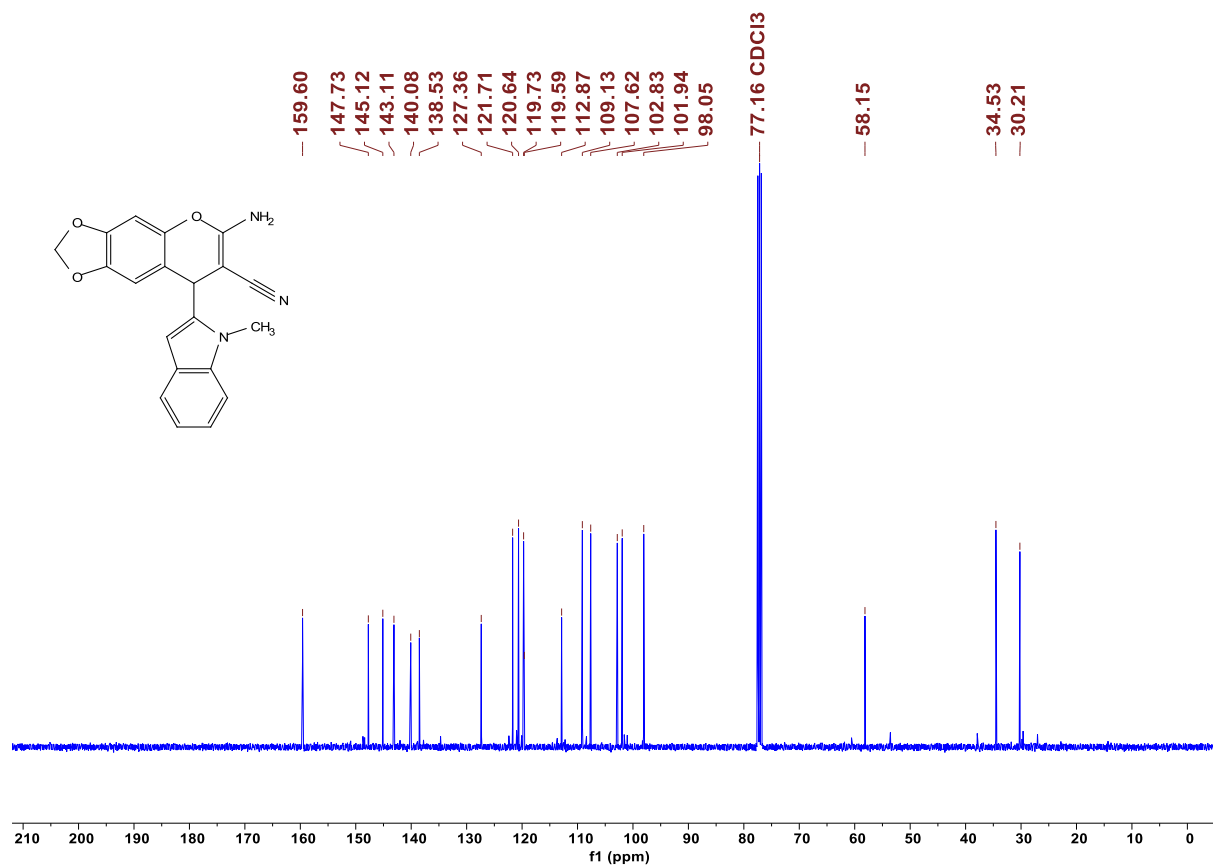


Fig. S40 ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum of **P2** in CDCl₃ (101 MHz) CG504

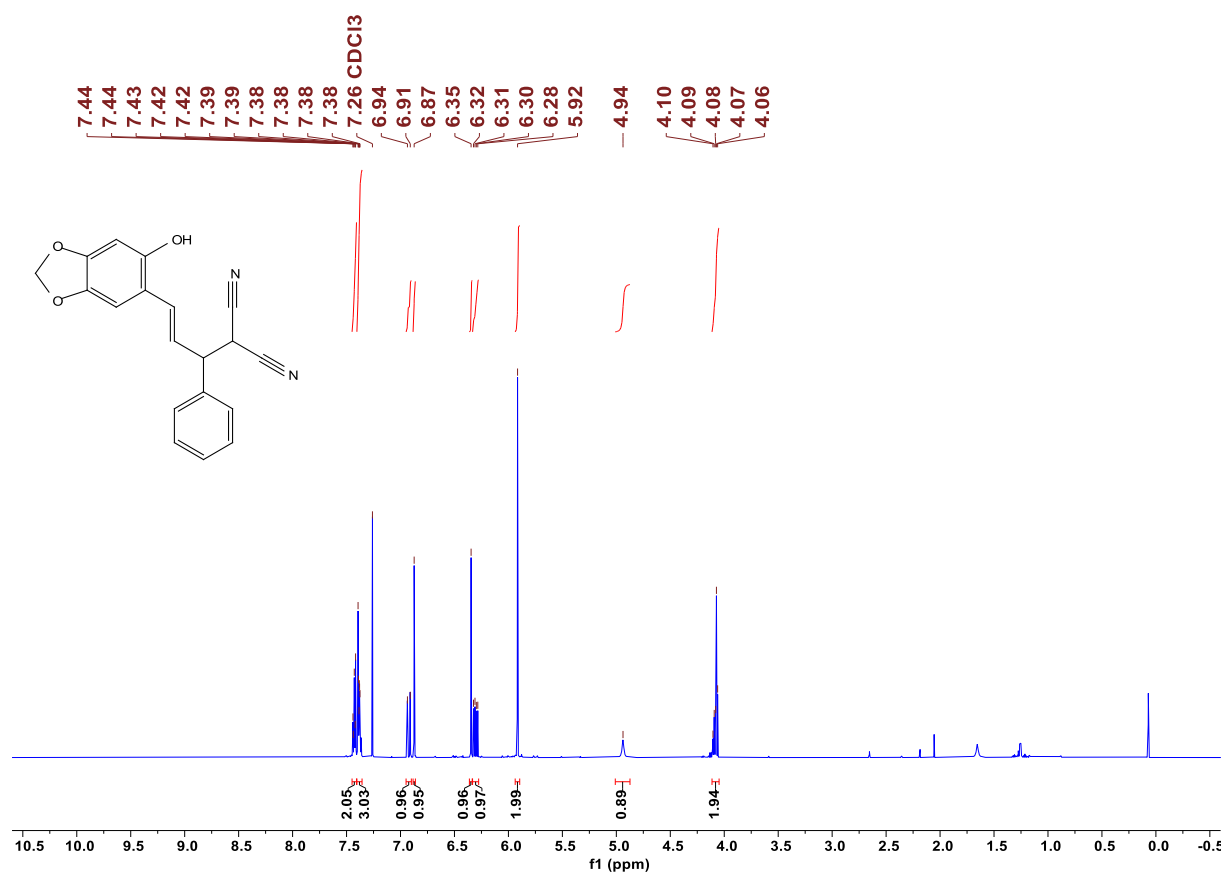


Fig. S41 ¹H NMR spectrum of **P3'** in CDCl₃ (600 MHz) CG380F1

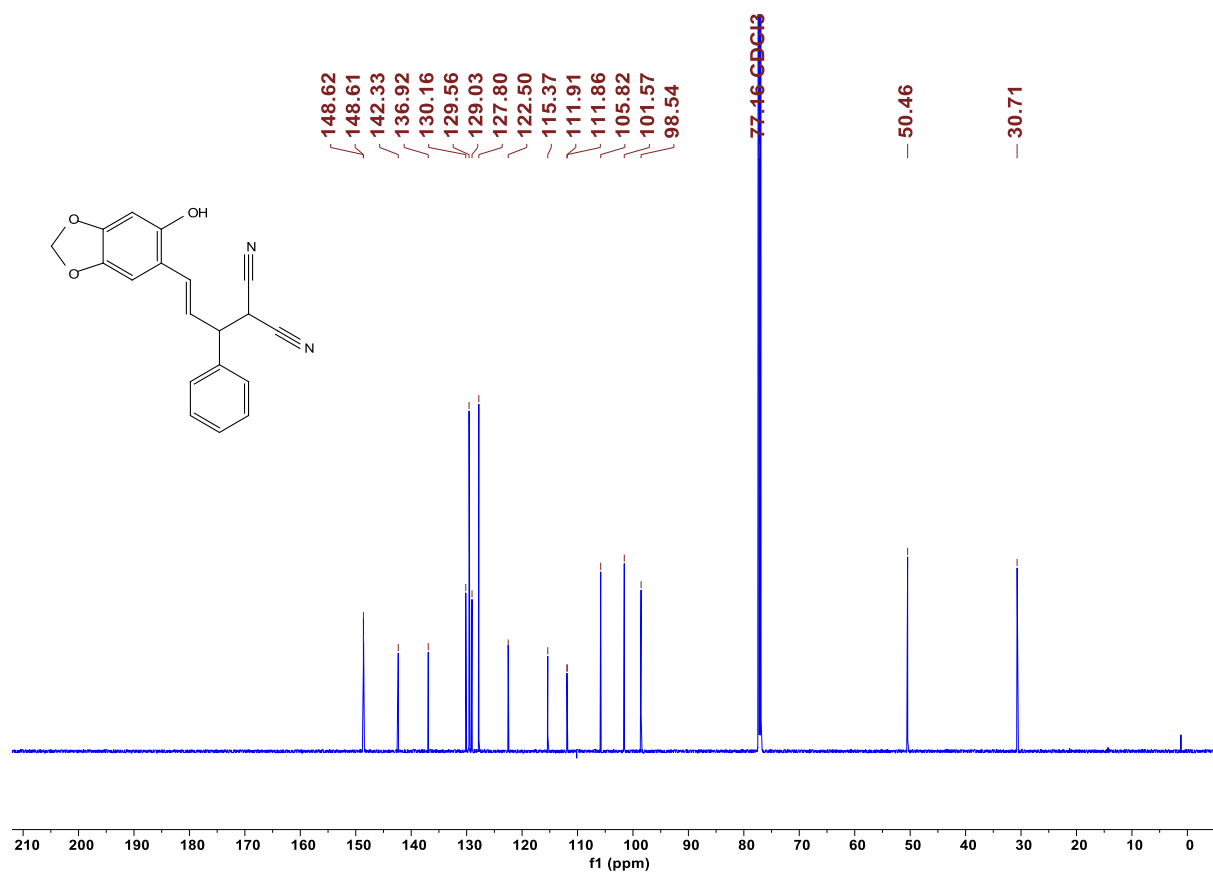


Fig. S42 ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum of **P3'** in CDCl₃ (151 MHz) CG380F1

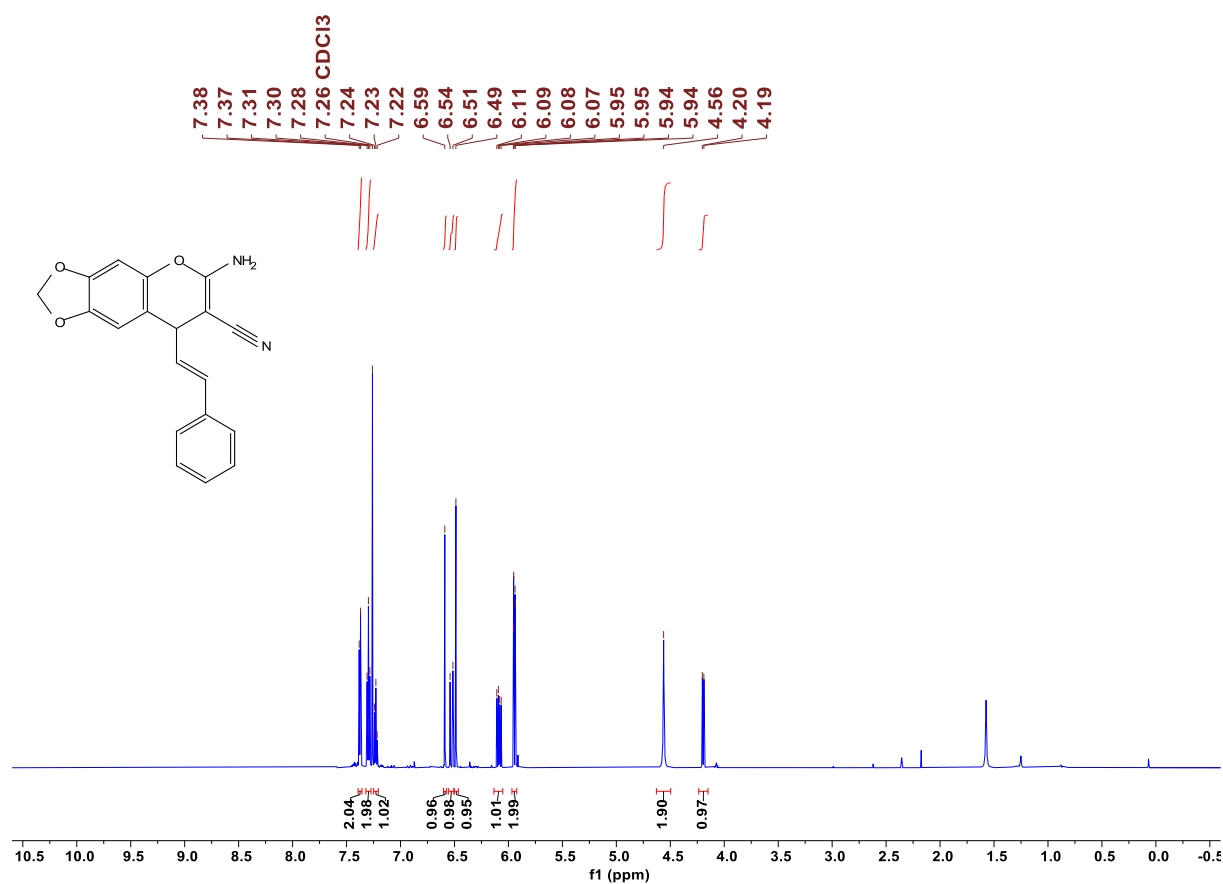


Fig. S43 ¹H NMR spectrum of **P3** in CDCl₃ (600 MHz) CG380F2

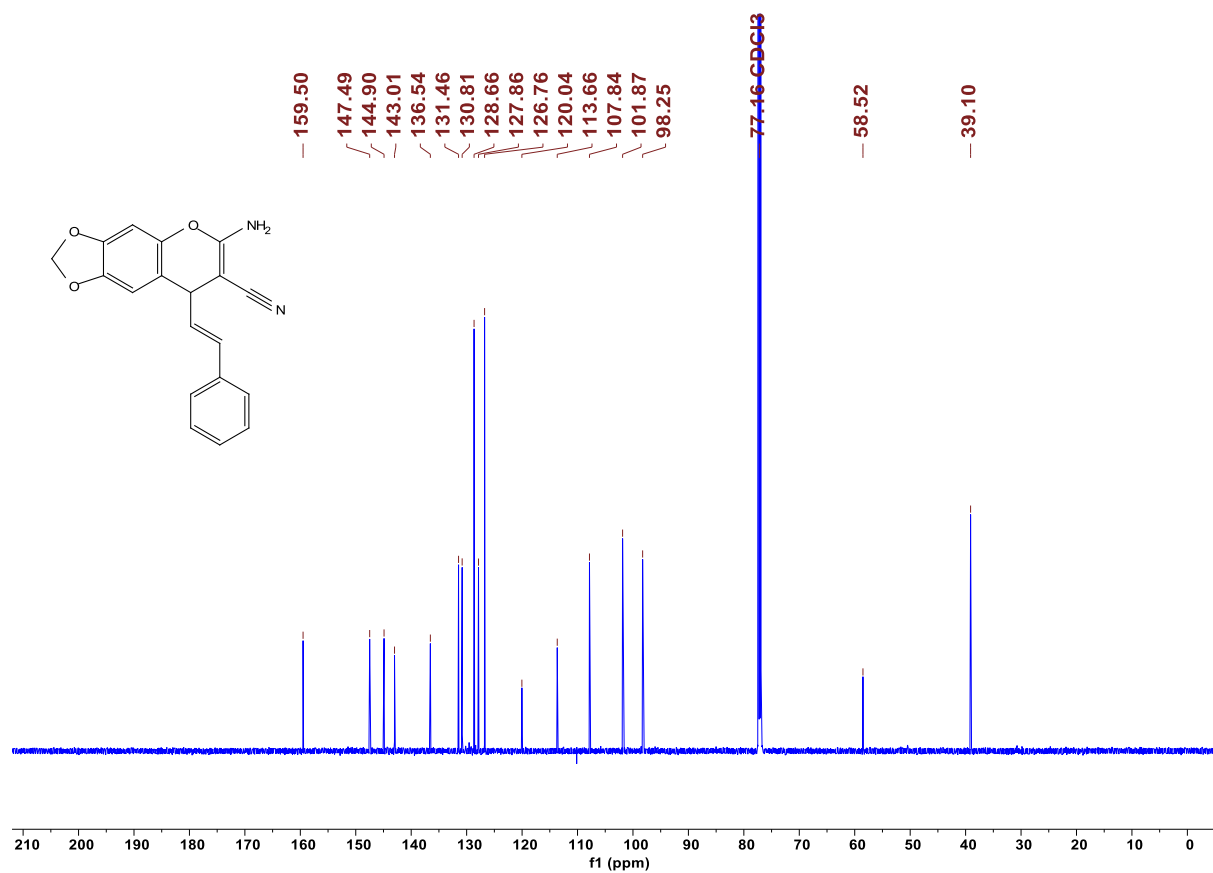
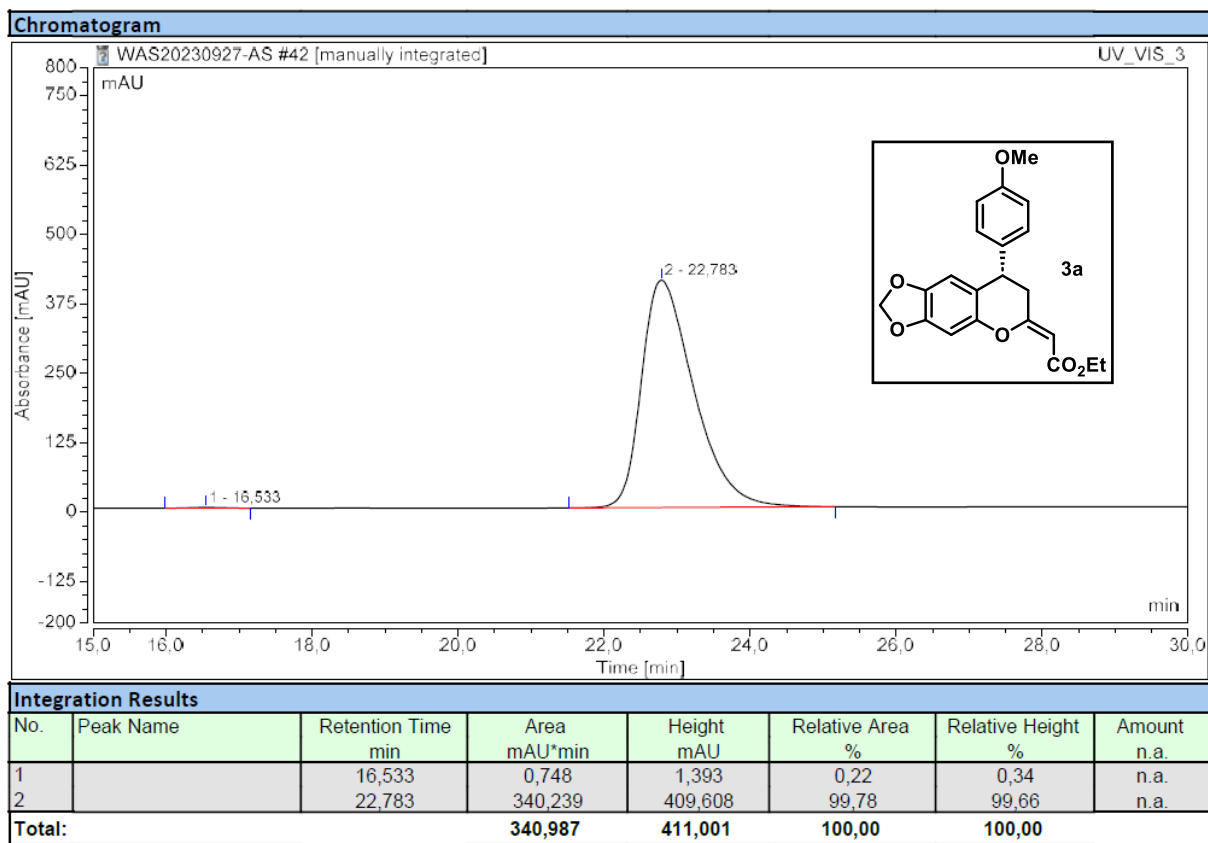
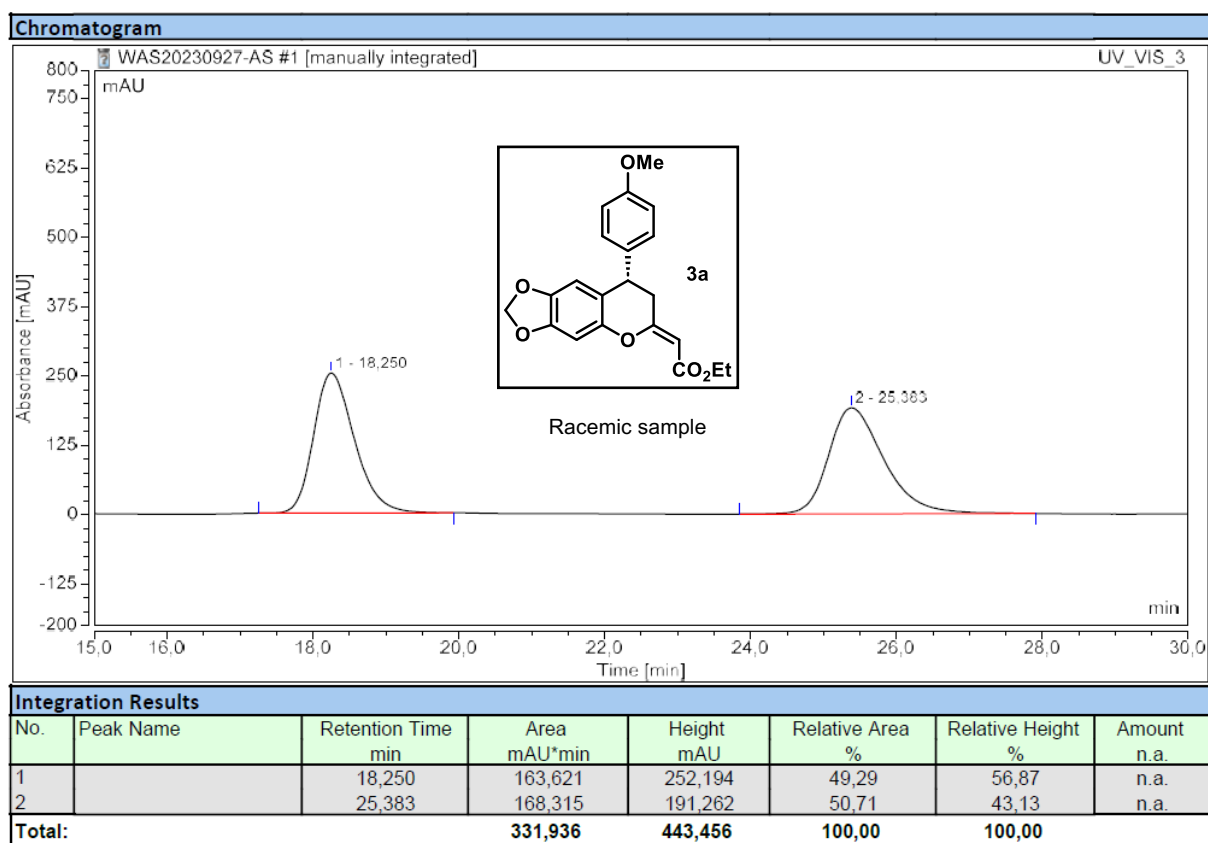
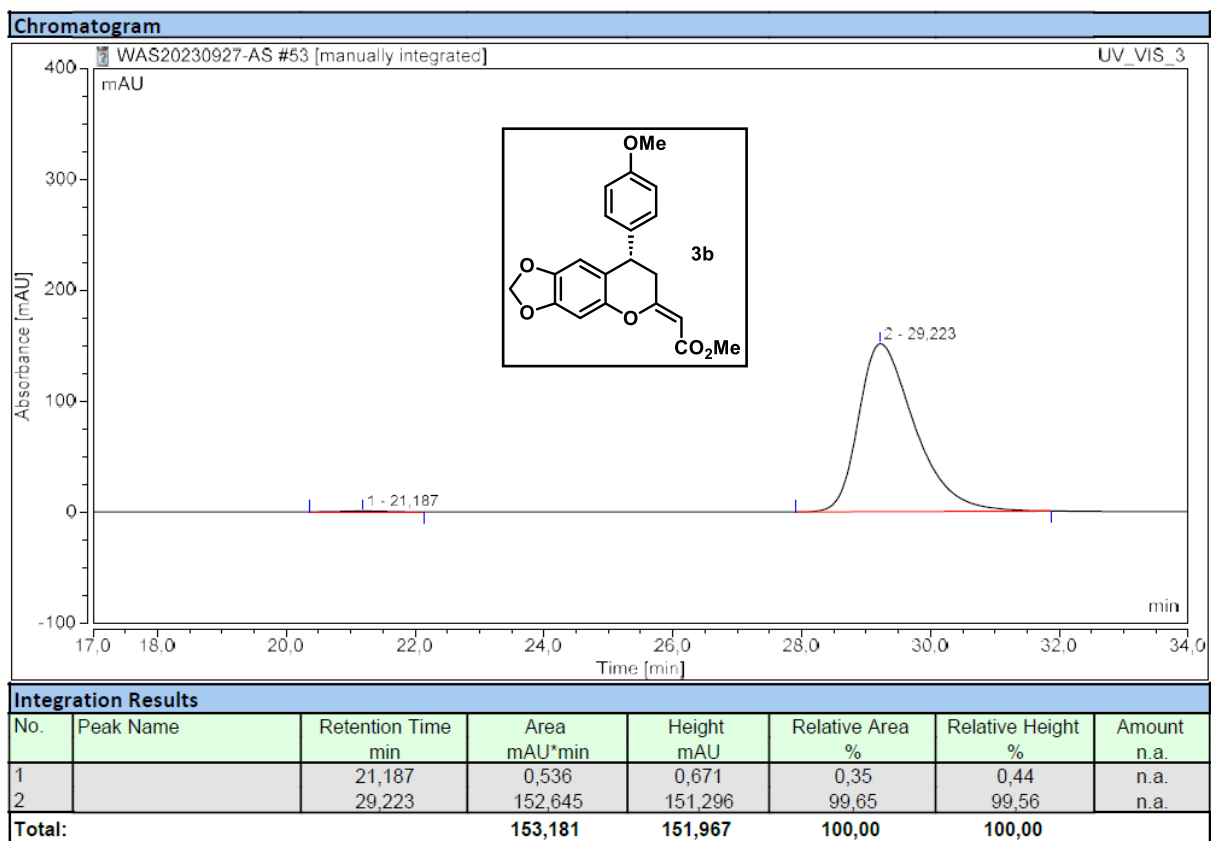
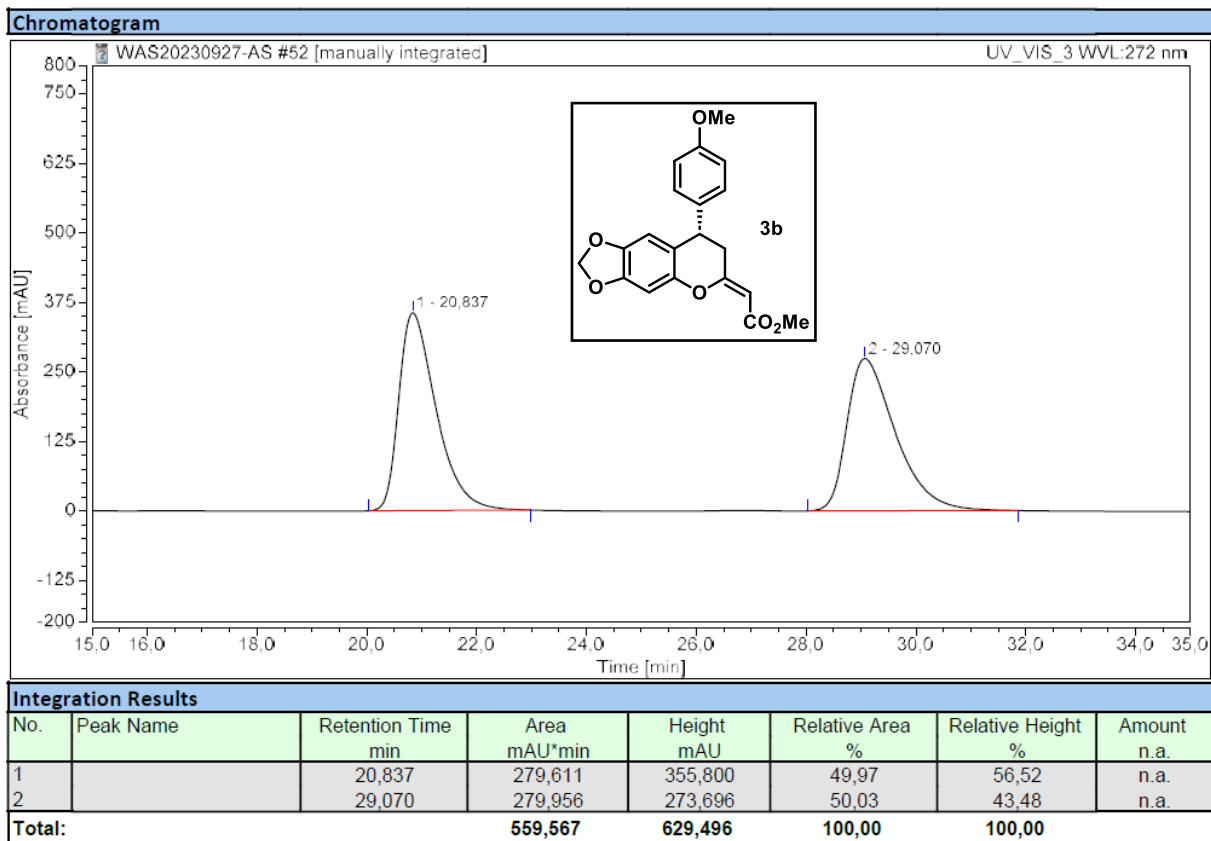


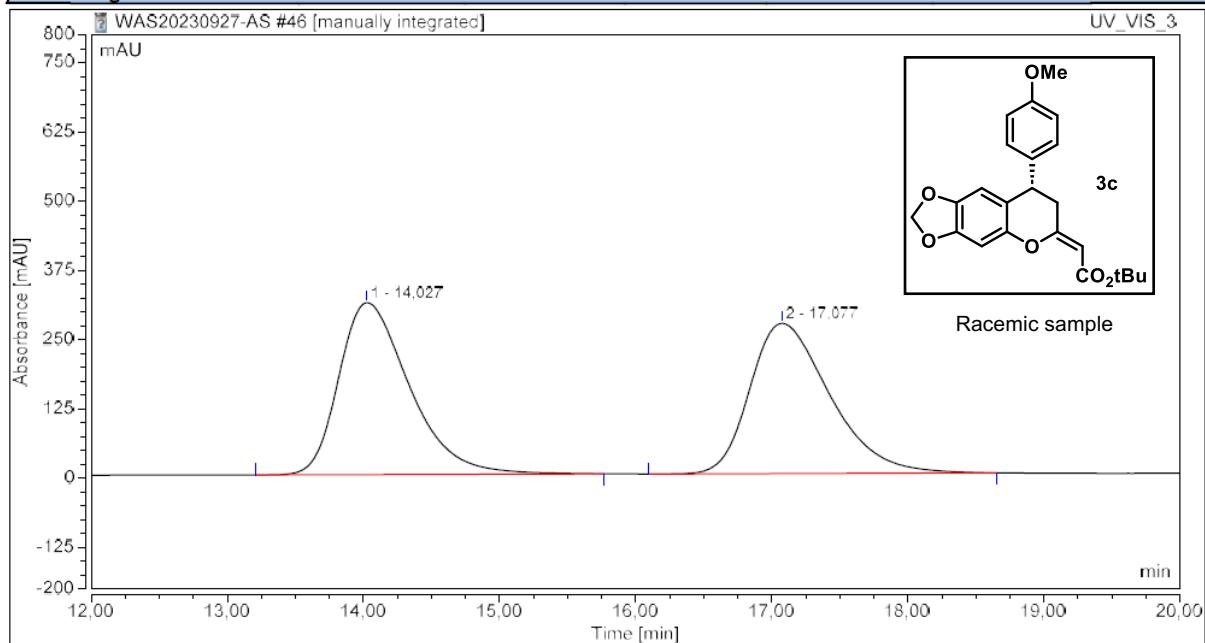
Fig. S44 ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectrum of **P3** in CDCl₃ (151 MHz) CG380F2

14.5 HPLC chromatograms of the (4+2)-cycloaddition products





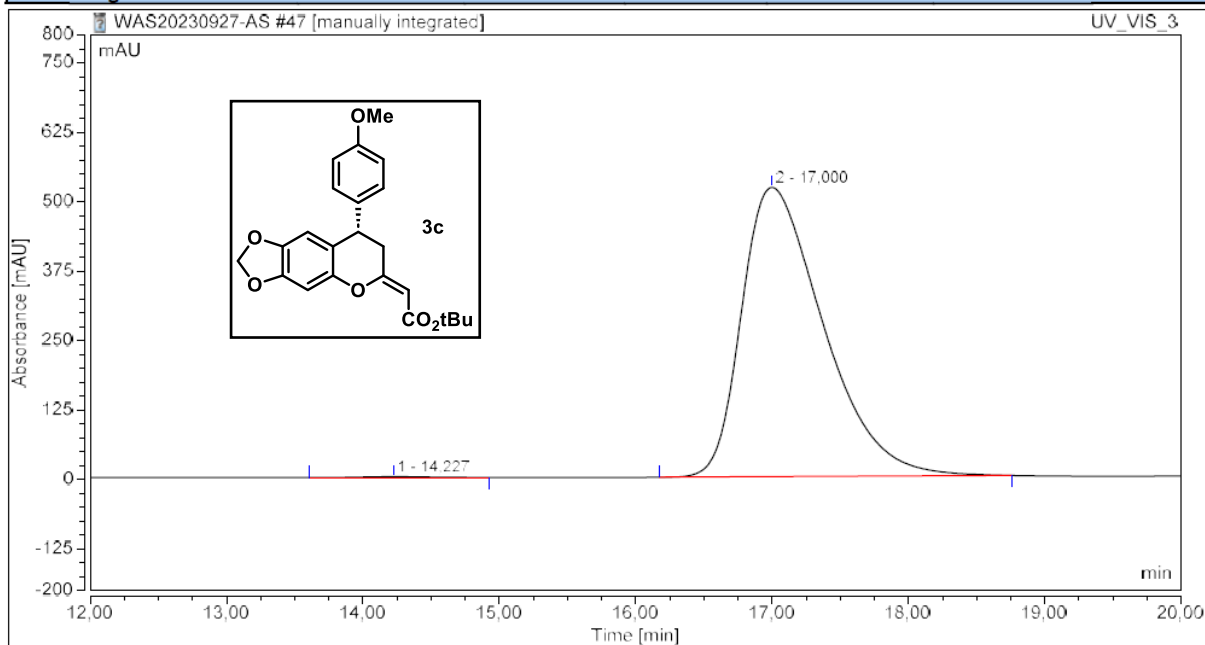
Chromatogram



Integration Results

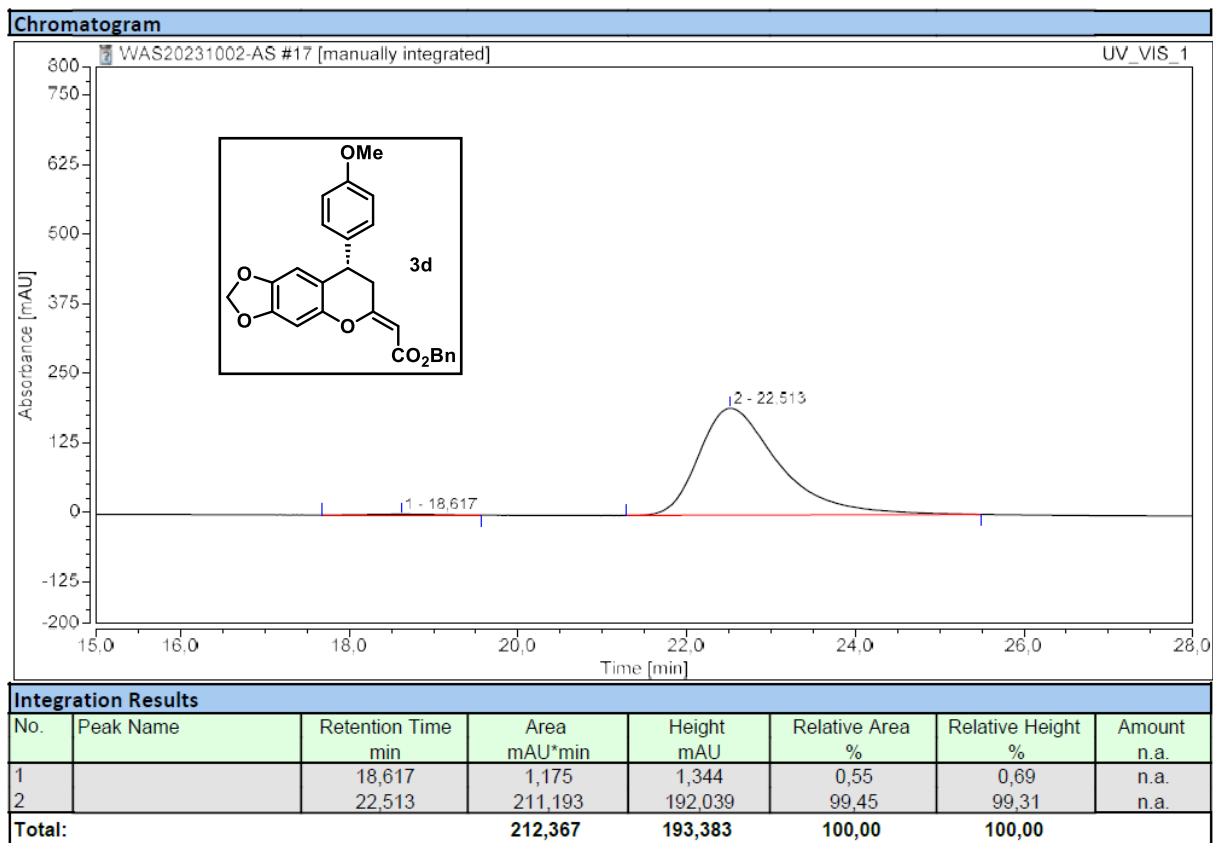
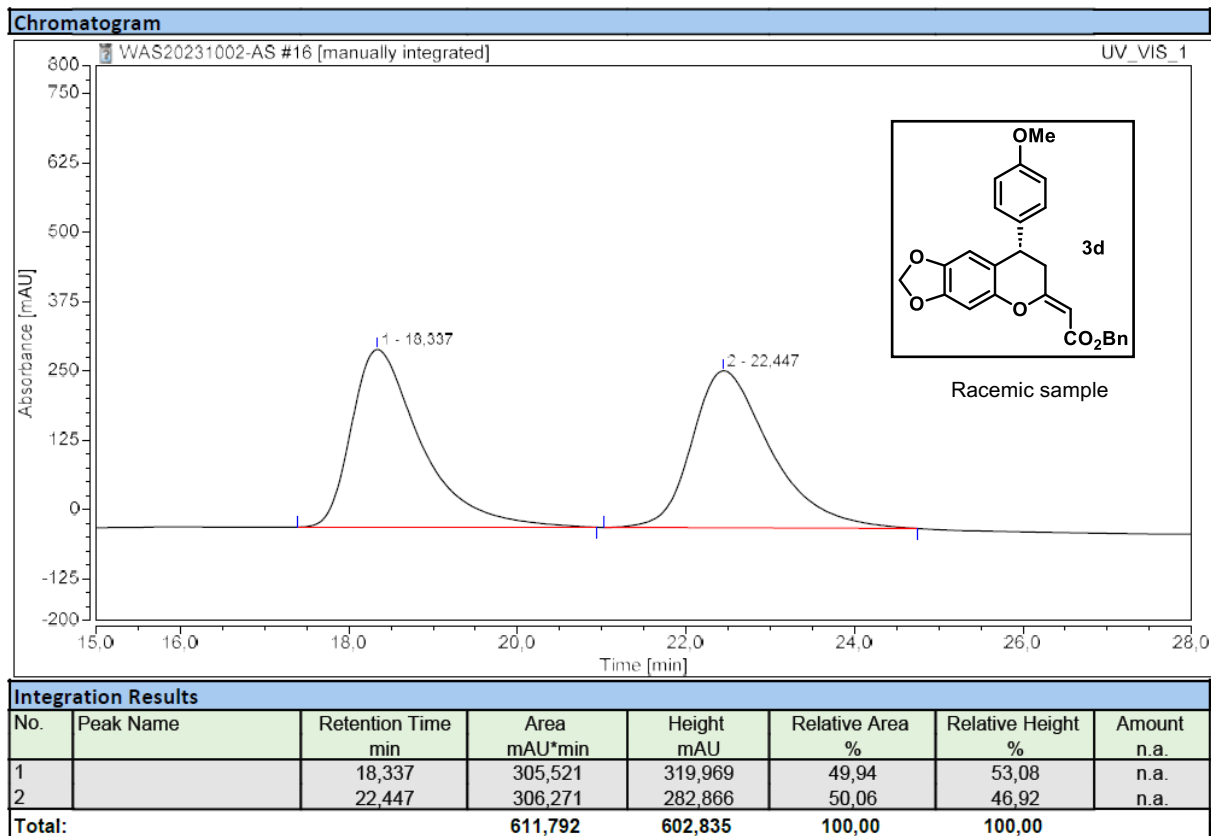
No.	Peak Name	Retention Time min	Area mAU*min	Height mAU	Relative Area %	Relative Height %	Amount n.a.
1		14,027	186,381	310,030	50,26	53,34	n.a.
2		17,077	184,479	271,161	49,74	46,66	n.a.
Total:			370,860	581,192	100,00	100,00	

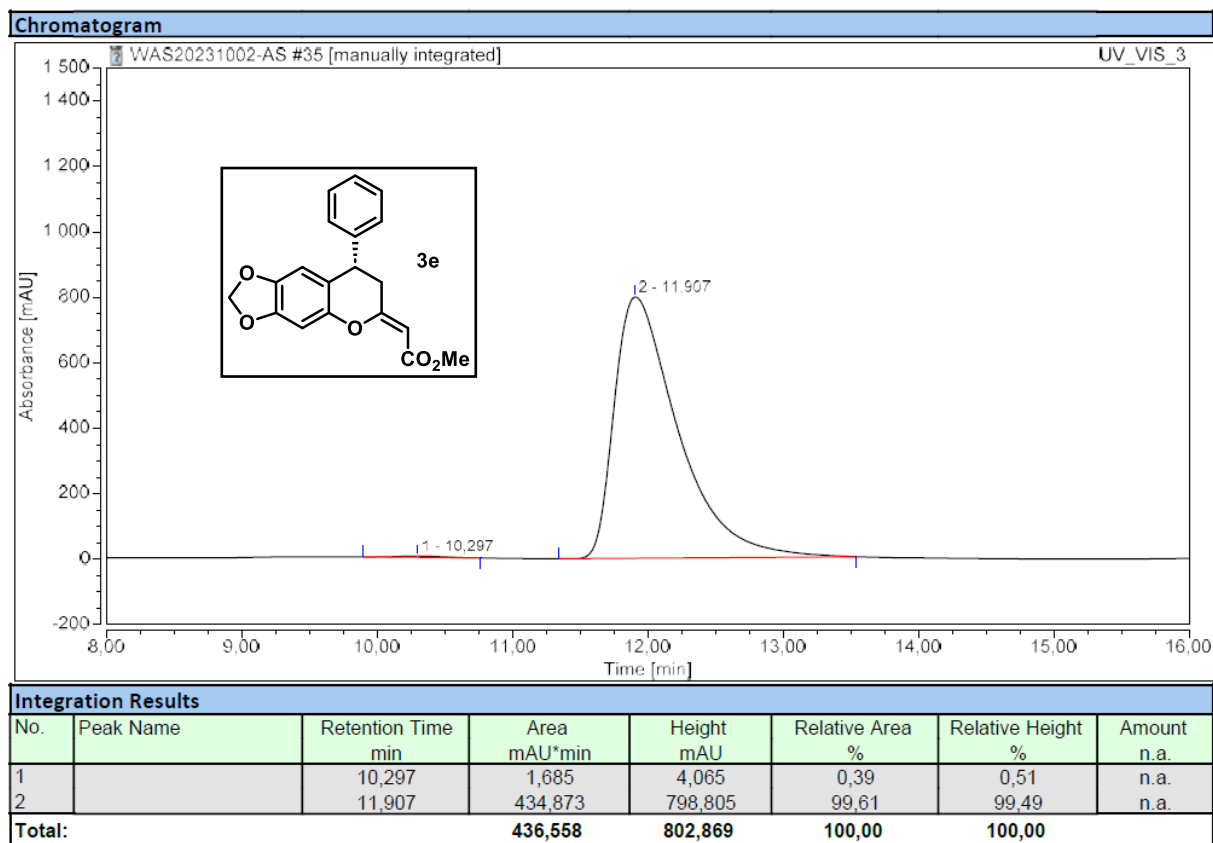
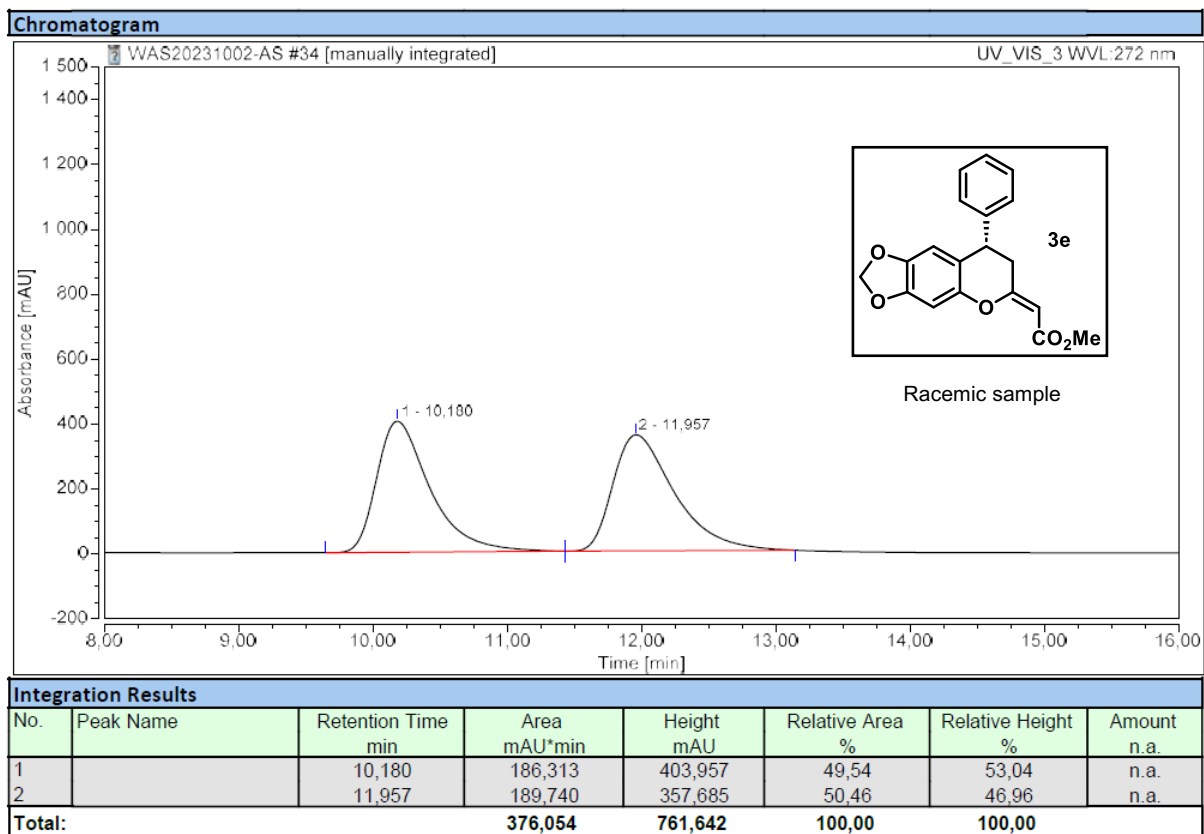
Chromatogram

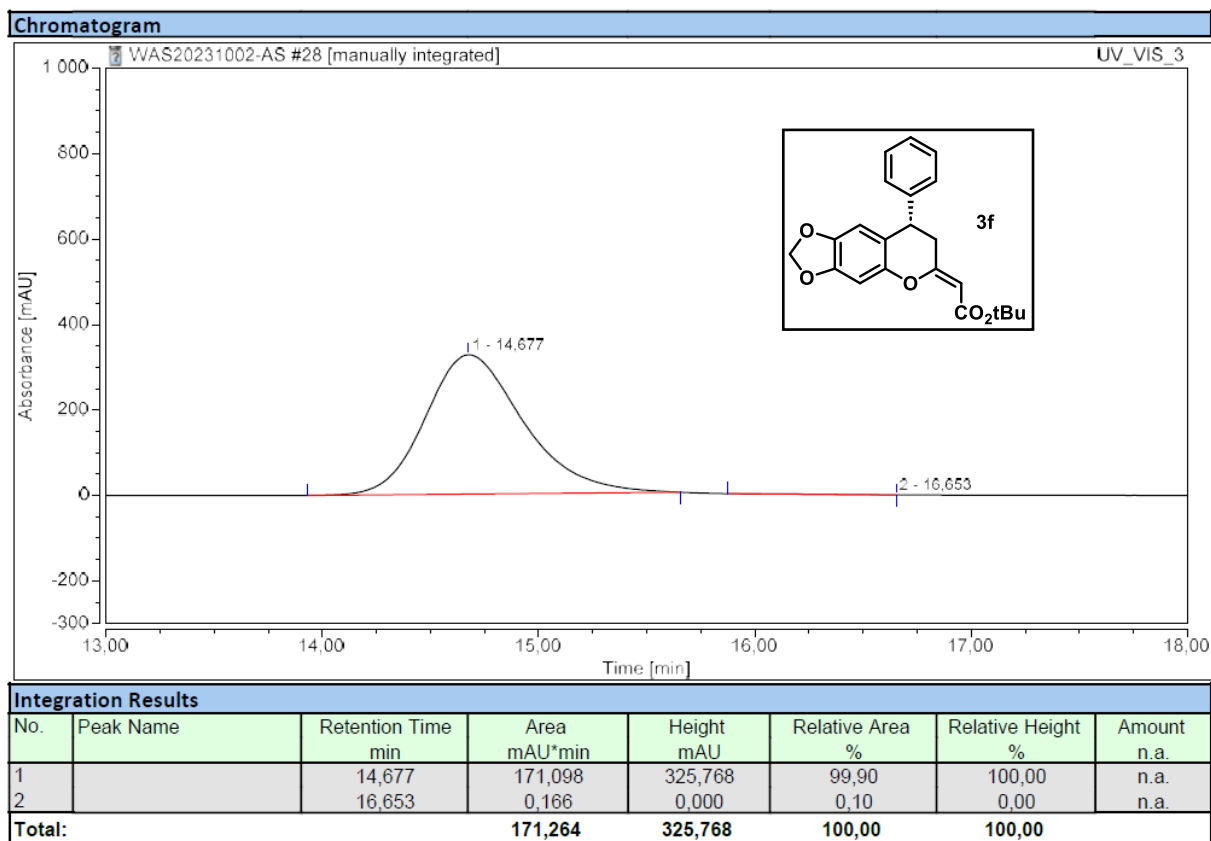
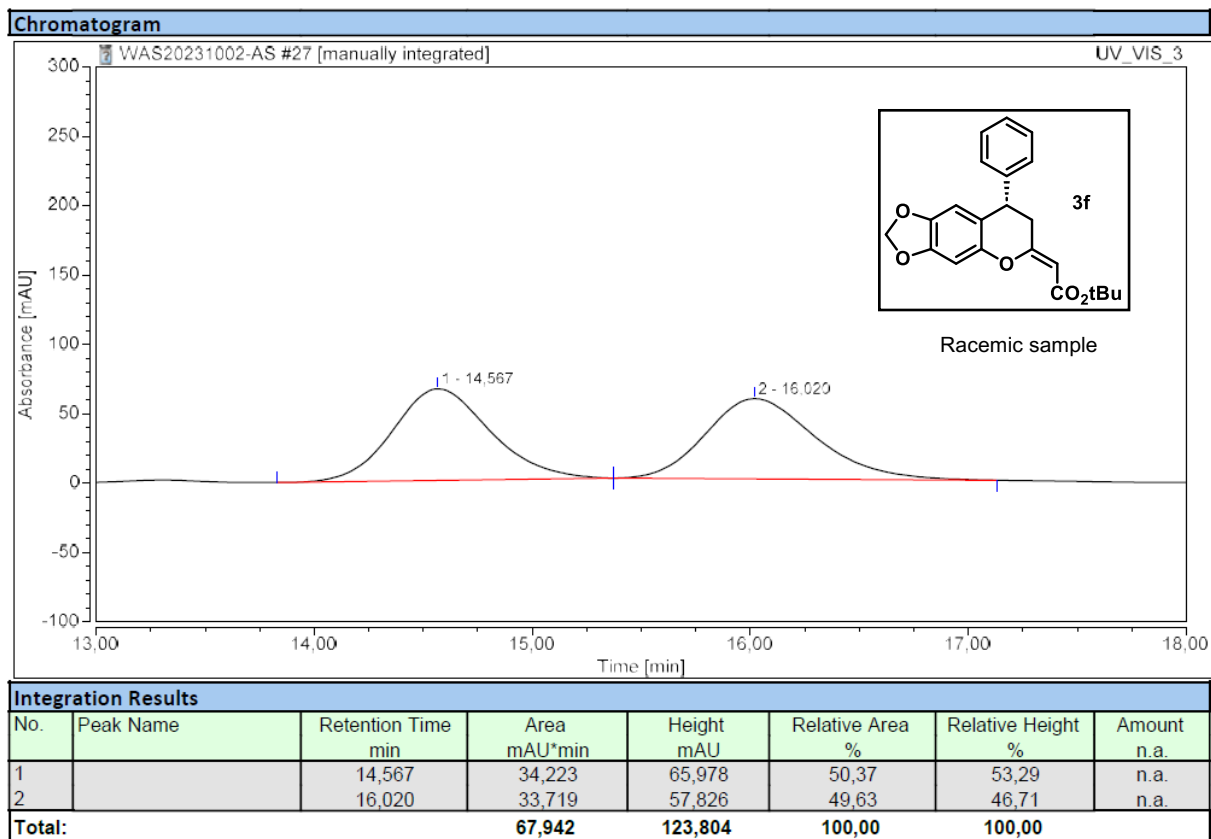


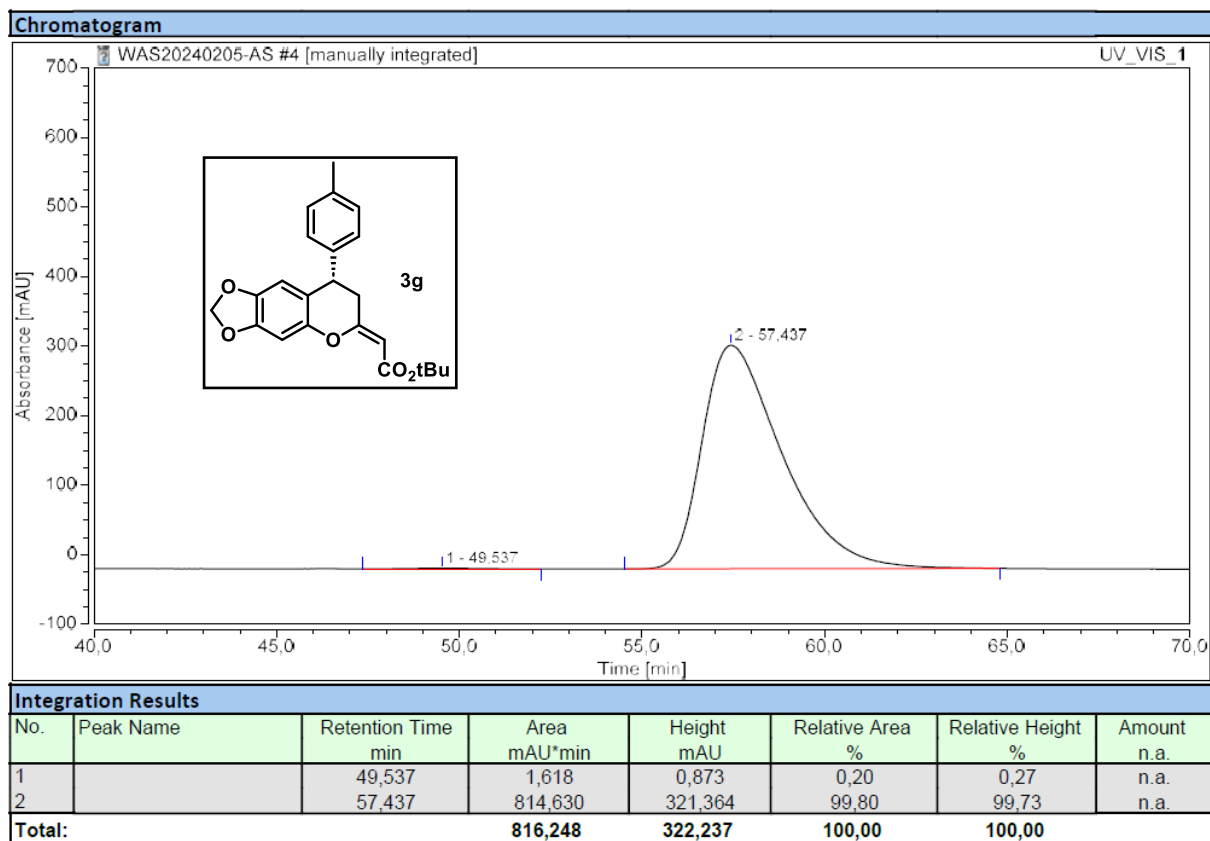
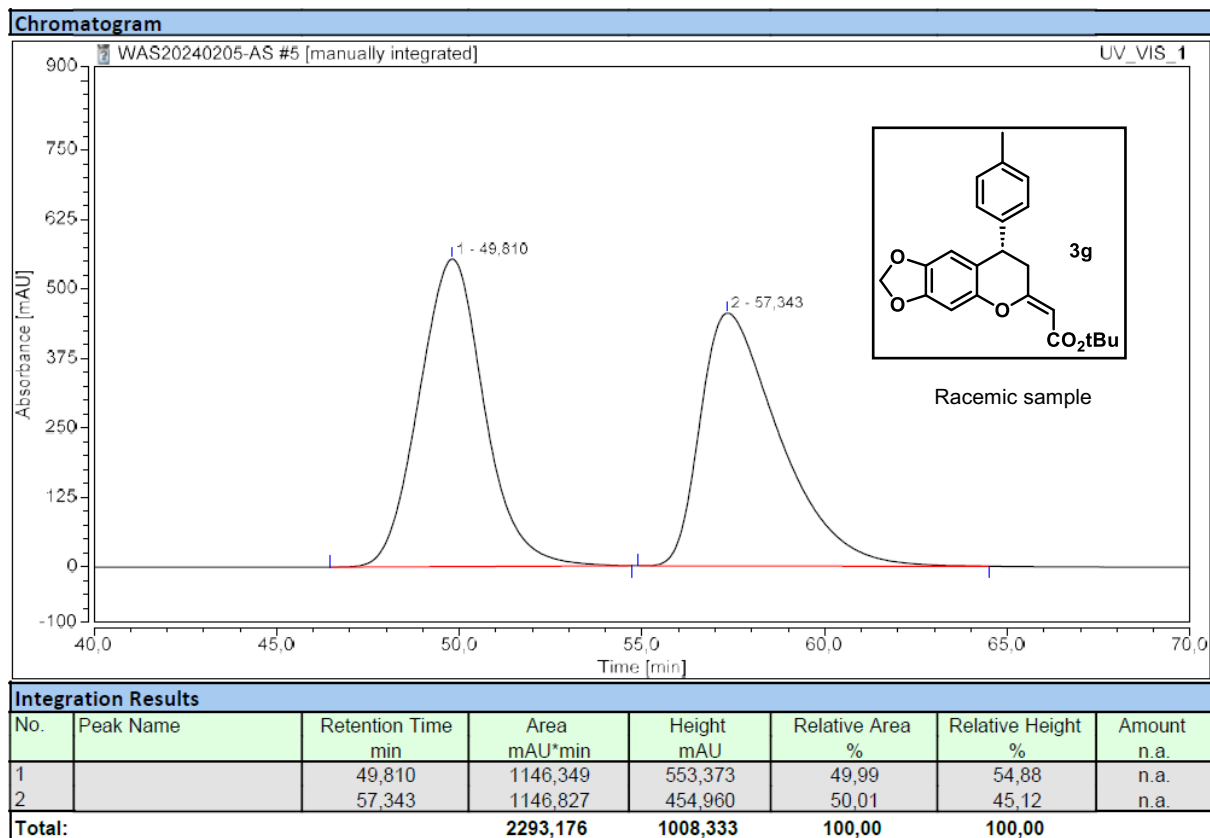
Integration Results

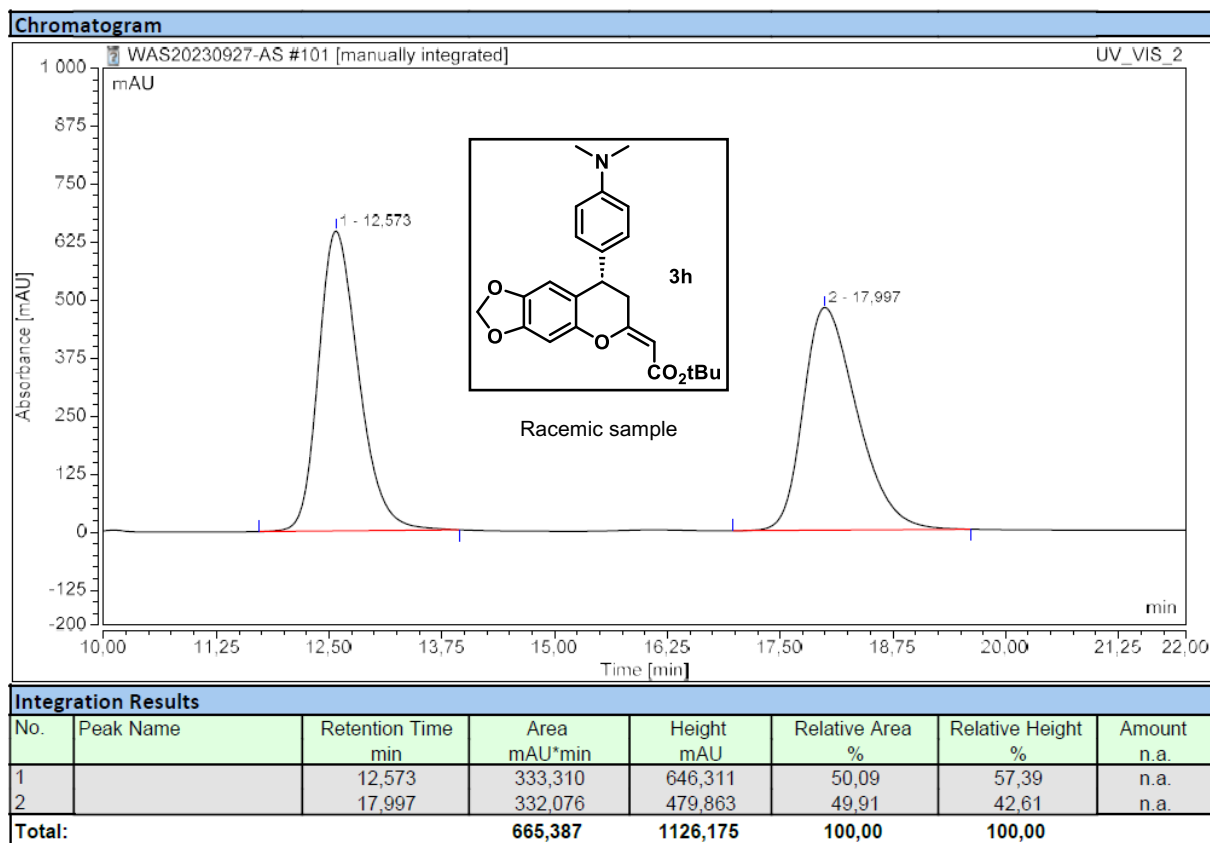
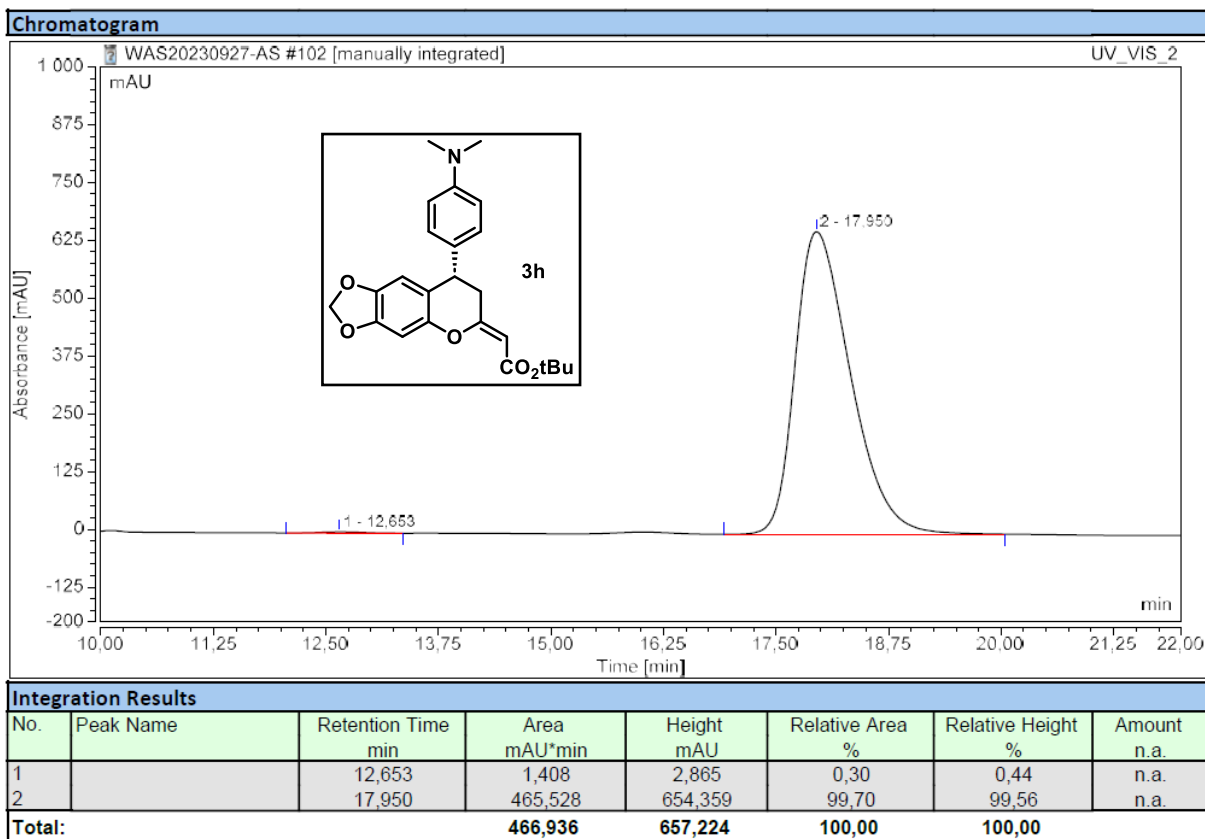
No.	Peak Name	Retention Time min	Area mAU*min	Height mAU	Relative Area %	Relative Height %	Amount n.a.
1		14,227	0,732	1,347	0,20	0,26	n.a.
2		17,000	361,126	520,692	99,80	99,74	n.a.
Total:			361,858	522,038	100,00	100,00	

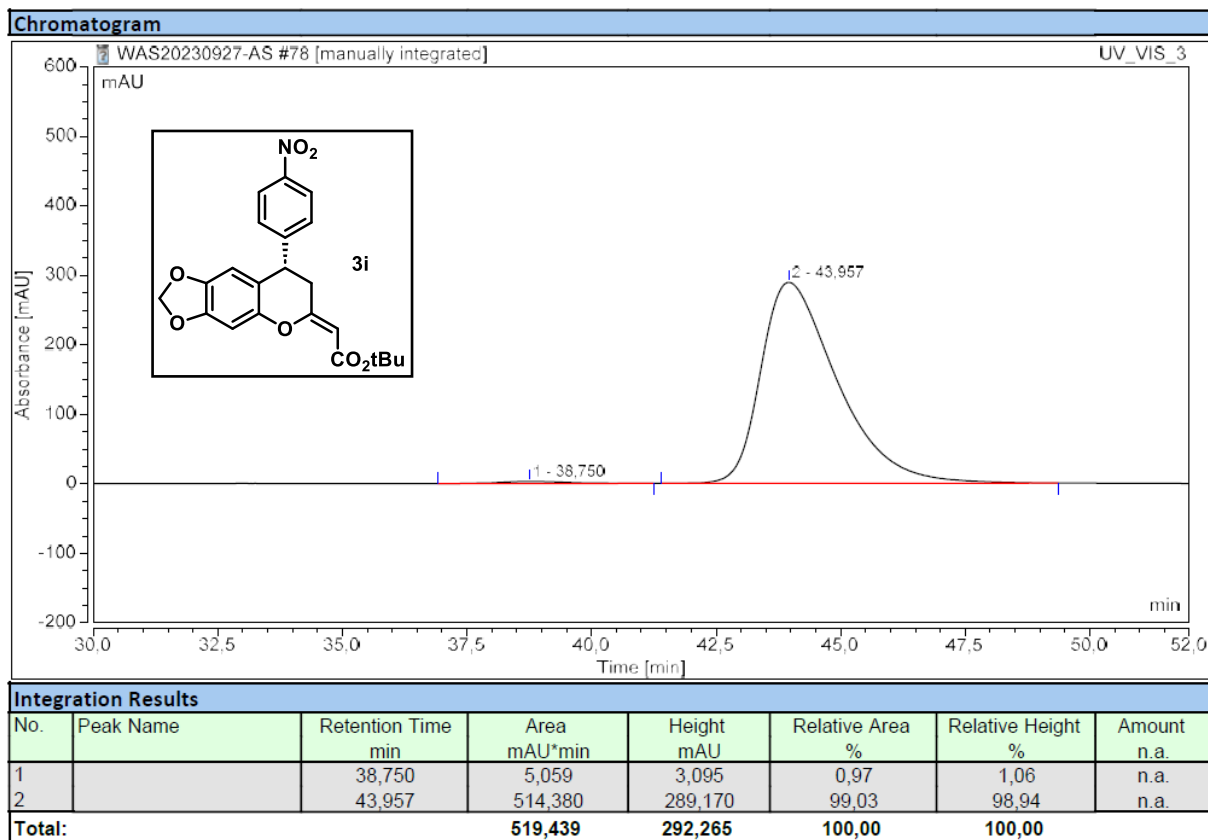
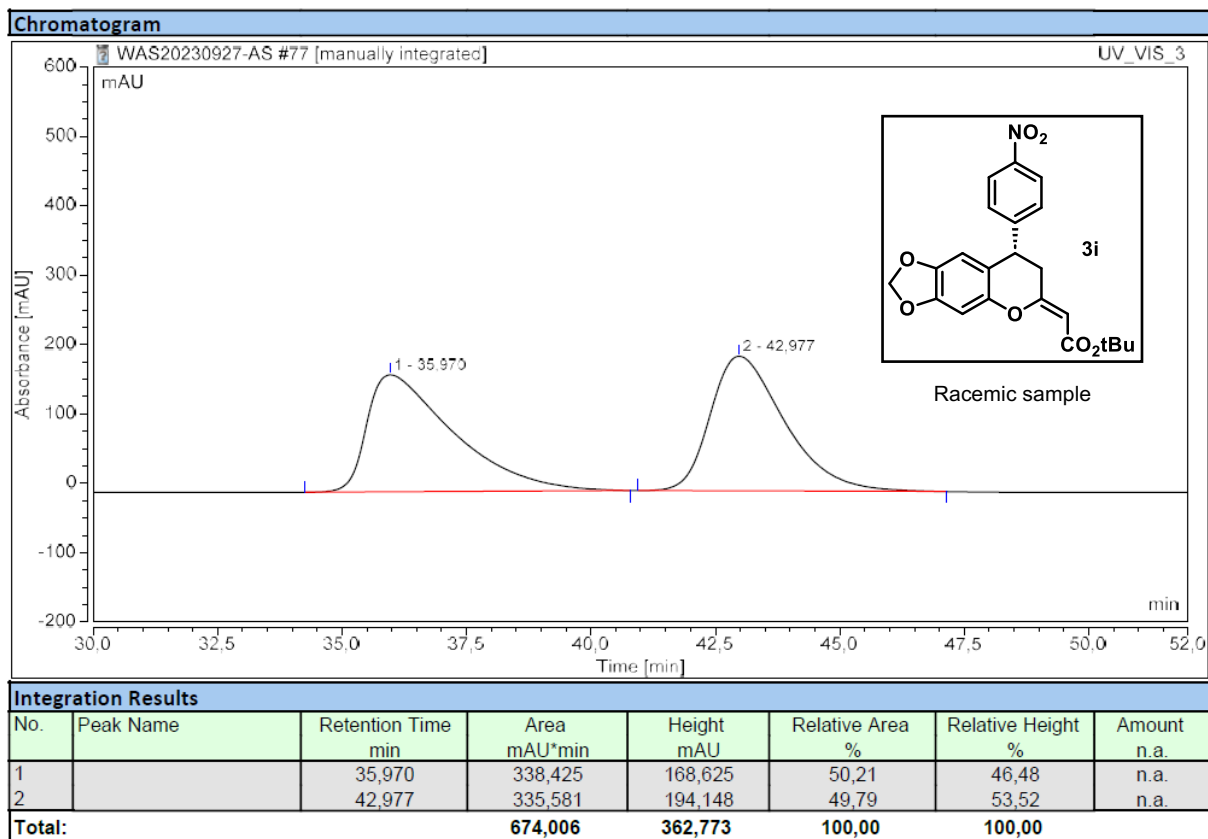


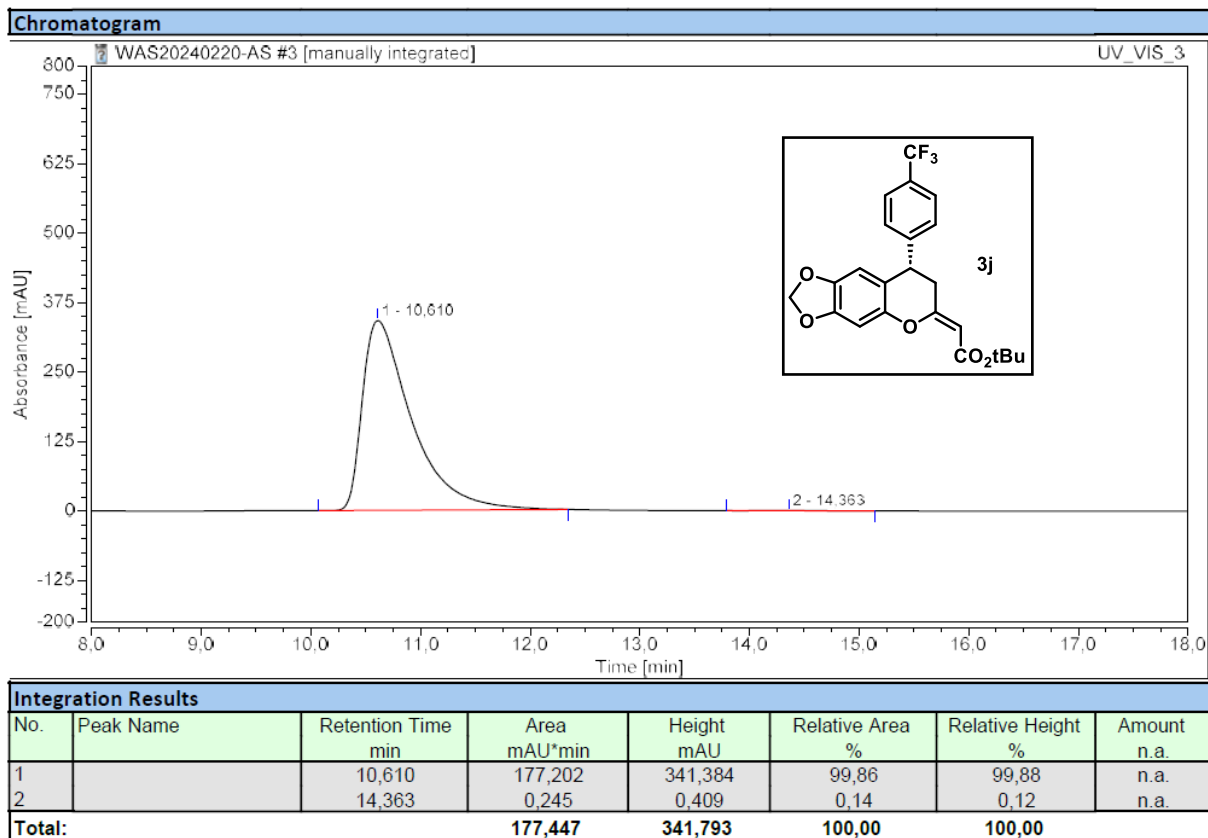
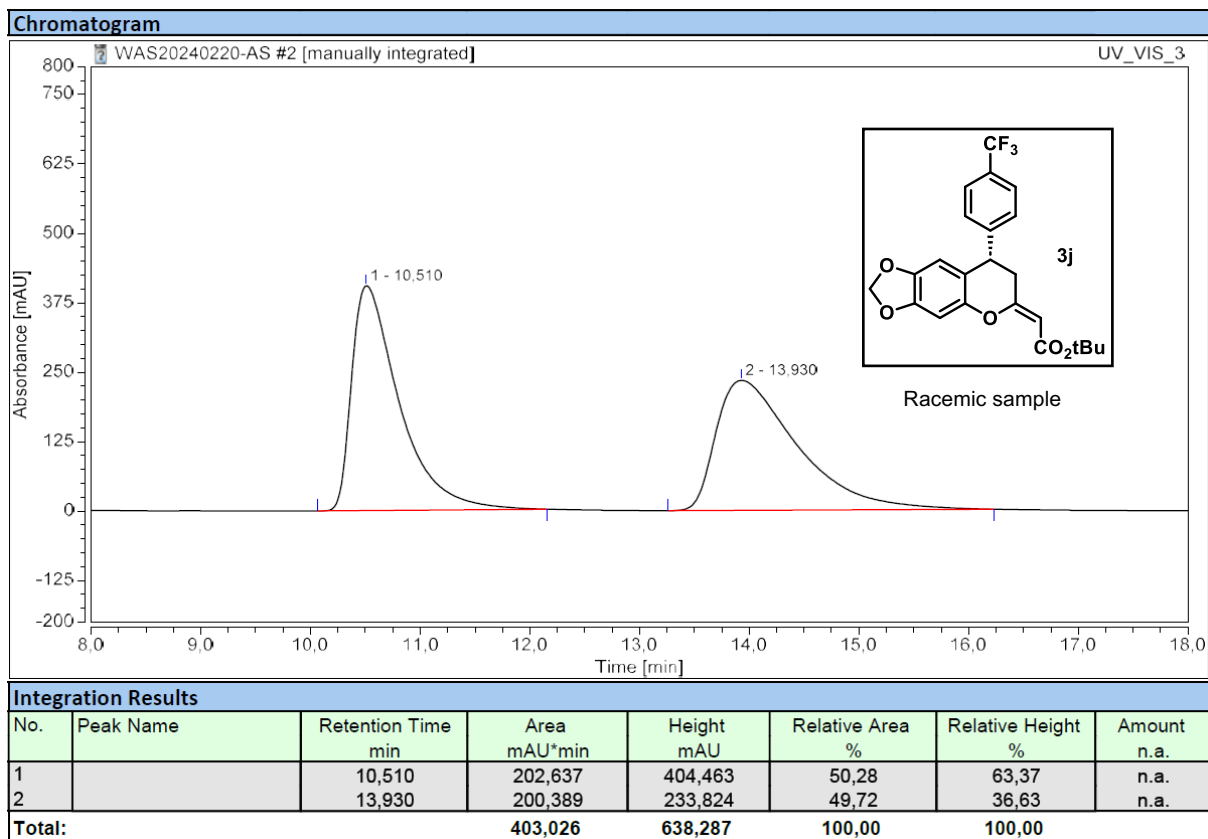




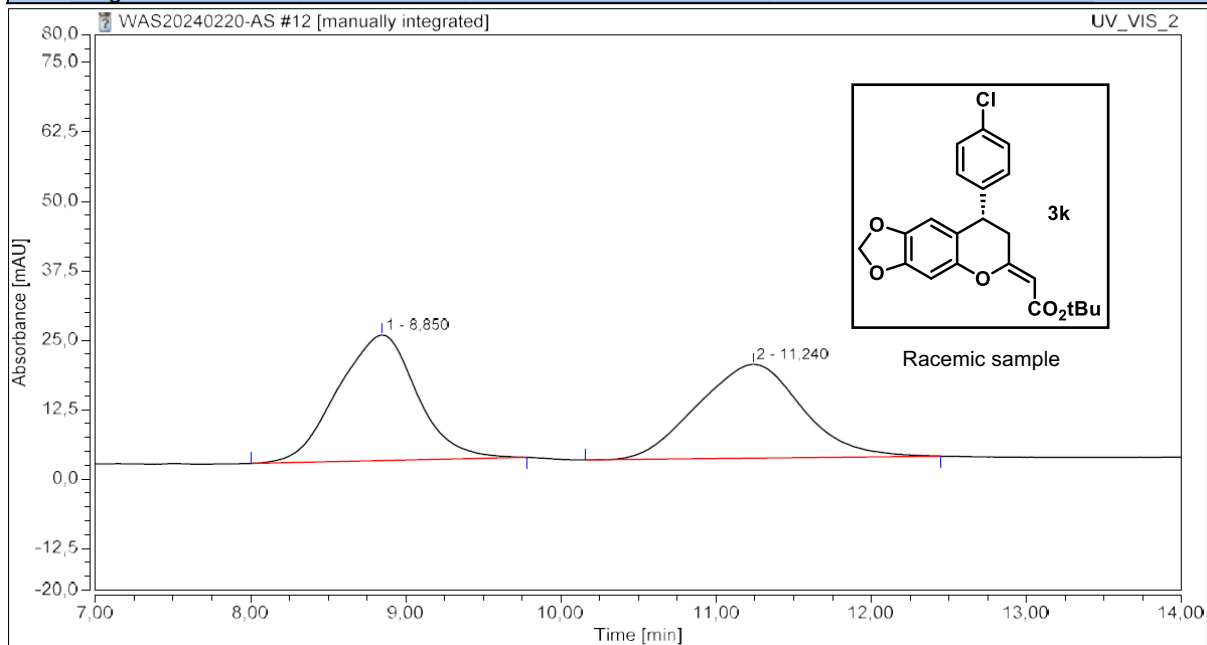








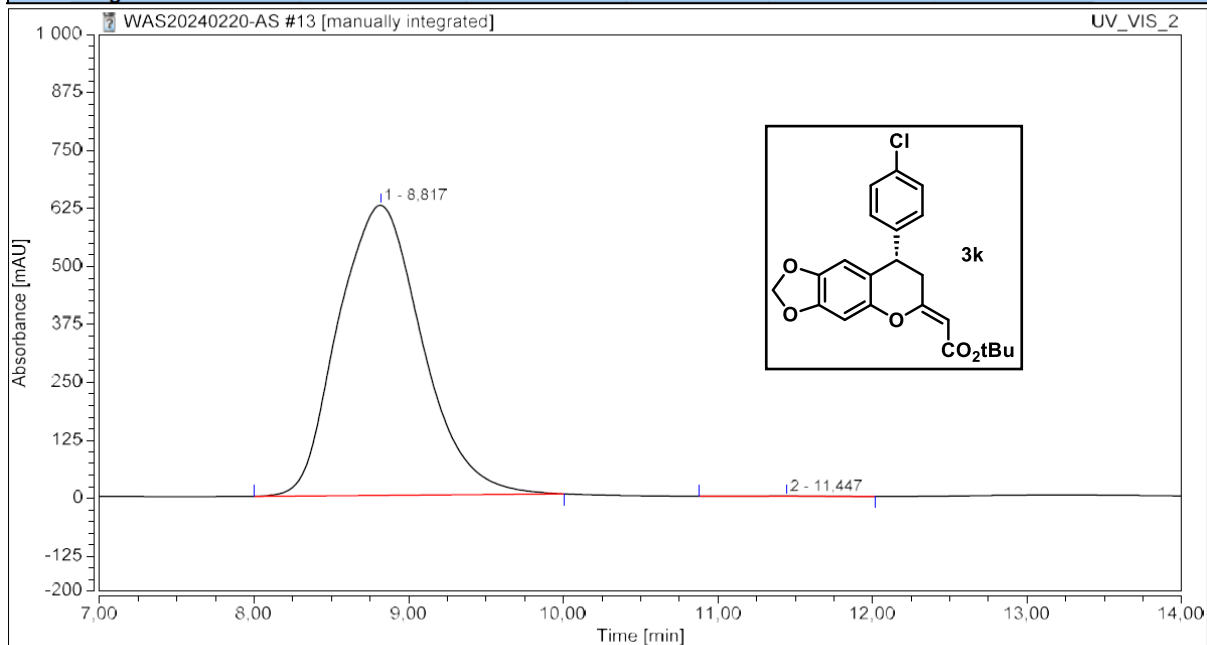
Chromatogram



Integration Results

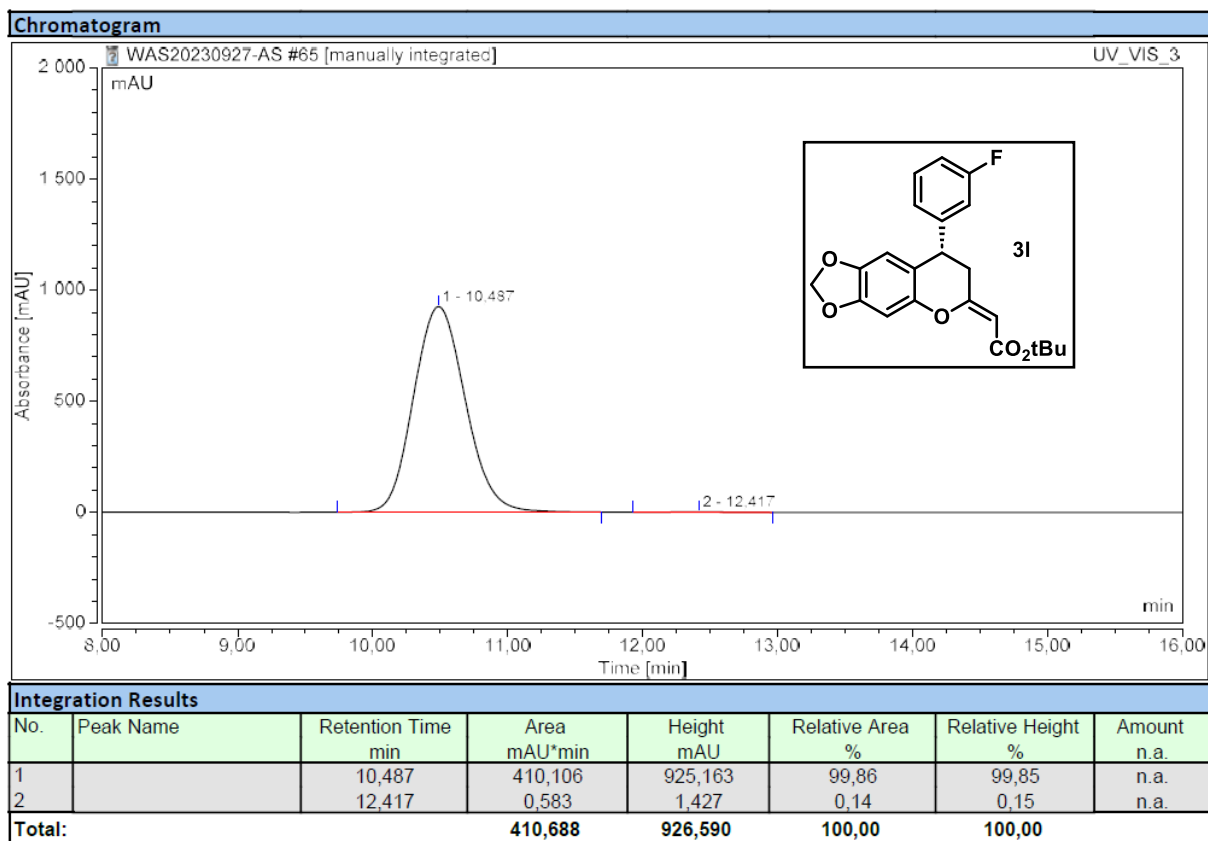
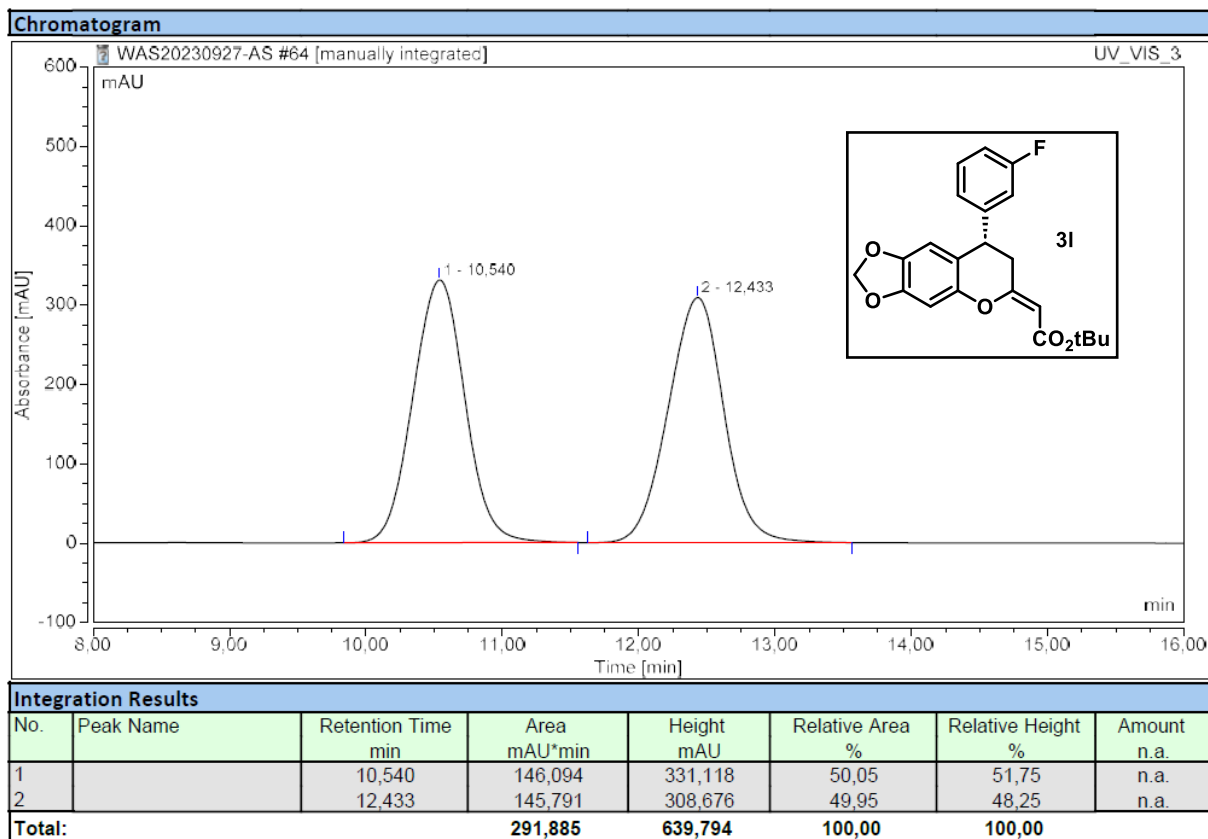
No.	Peak Name	Retention Time min	Area mAU*min	Height mAU	Relative Area %	Relative Height %	Amount n.a.
1		8.850	13,363	22,591	50,36	57,23	n.a.
2		11,240	13,172	16,881	49,64	42,77	n.a.
Total:			26,535	39,472	100,00	100,00	

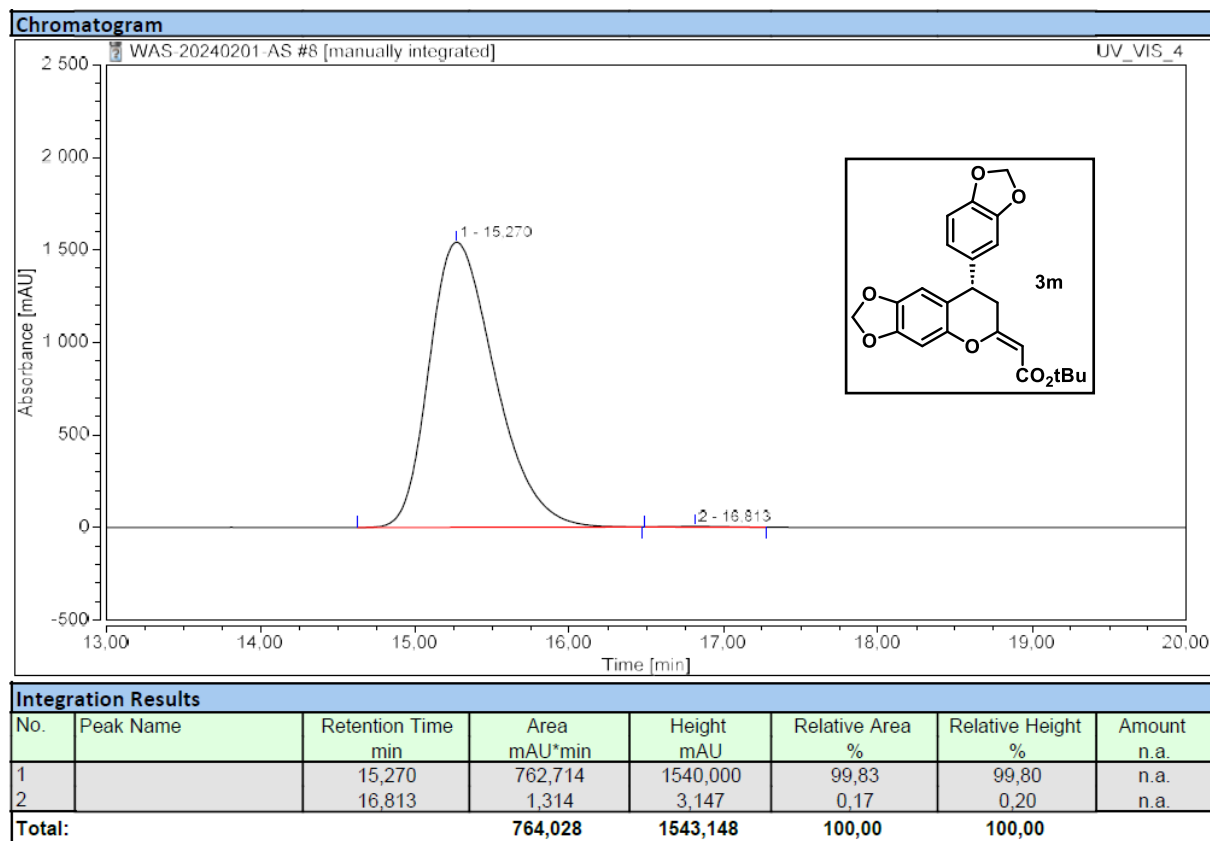
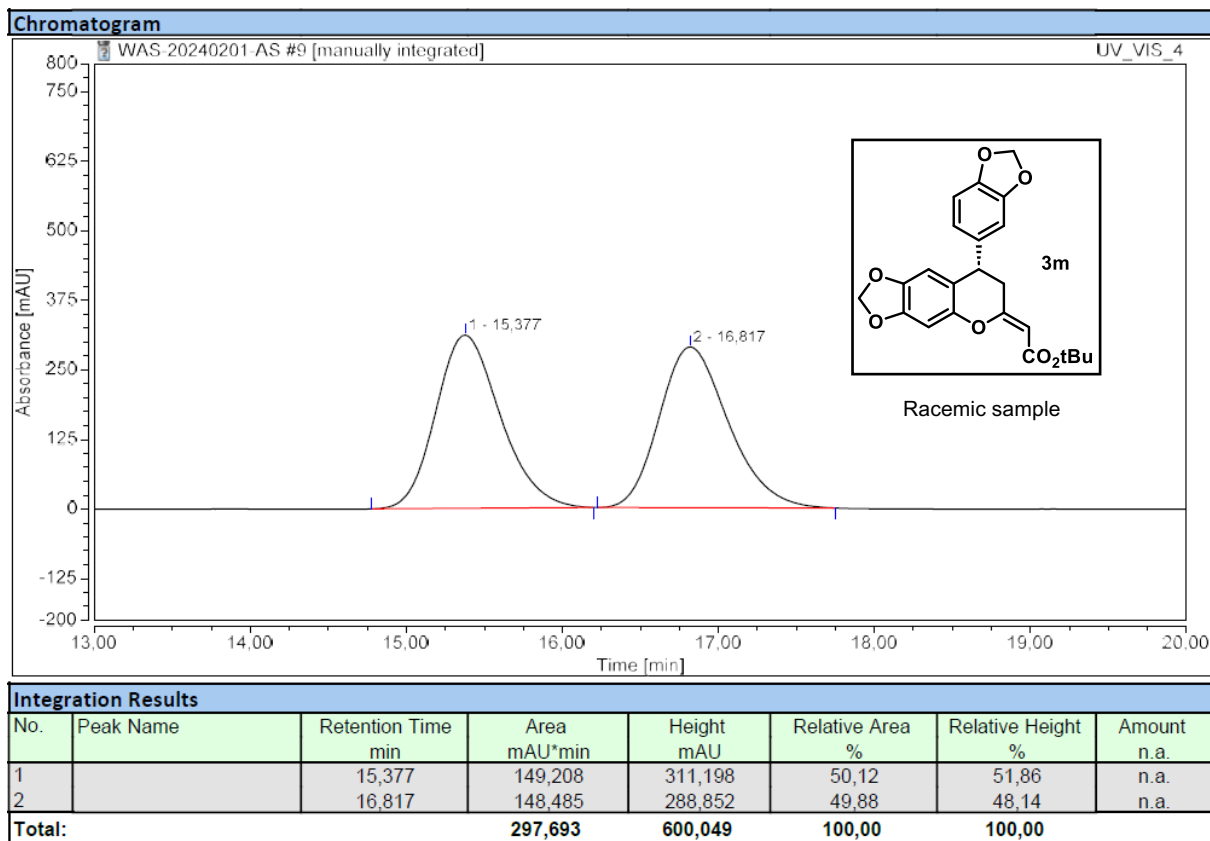
Chromatogram

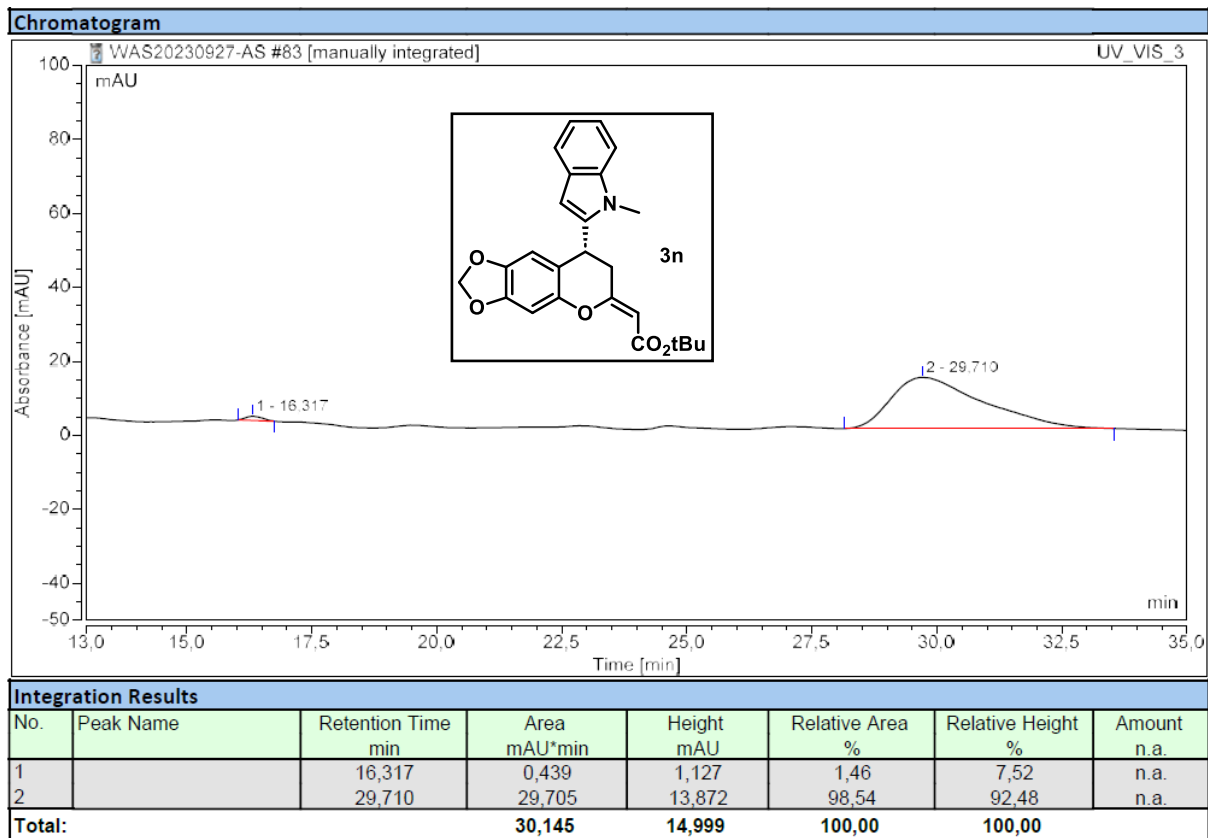
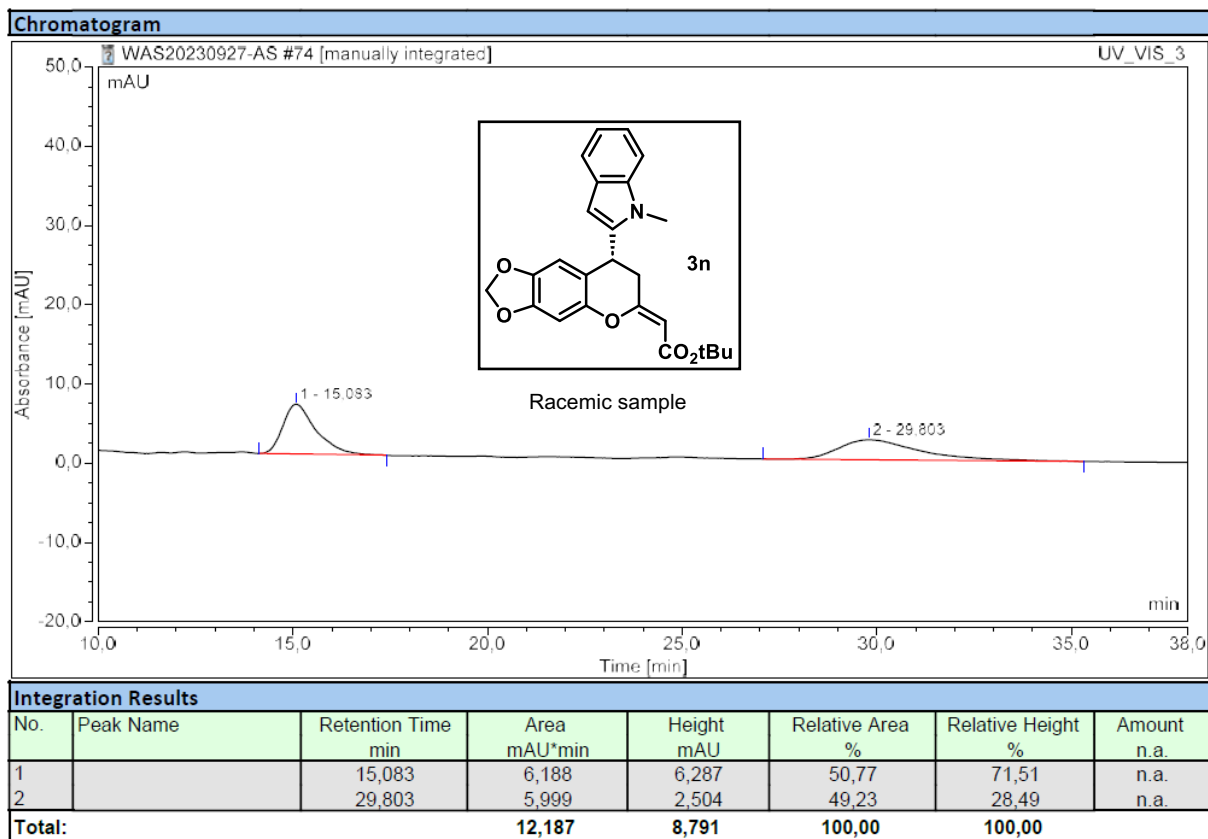


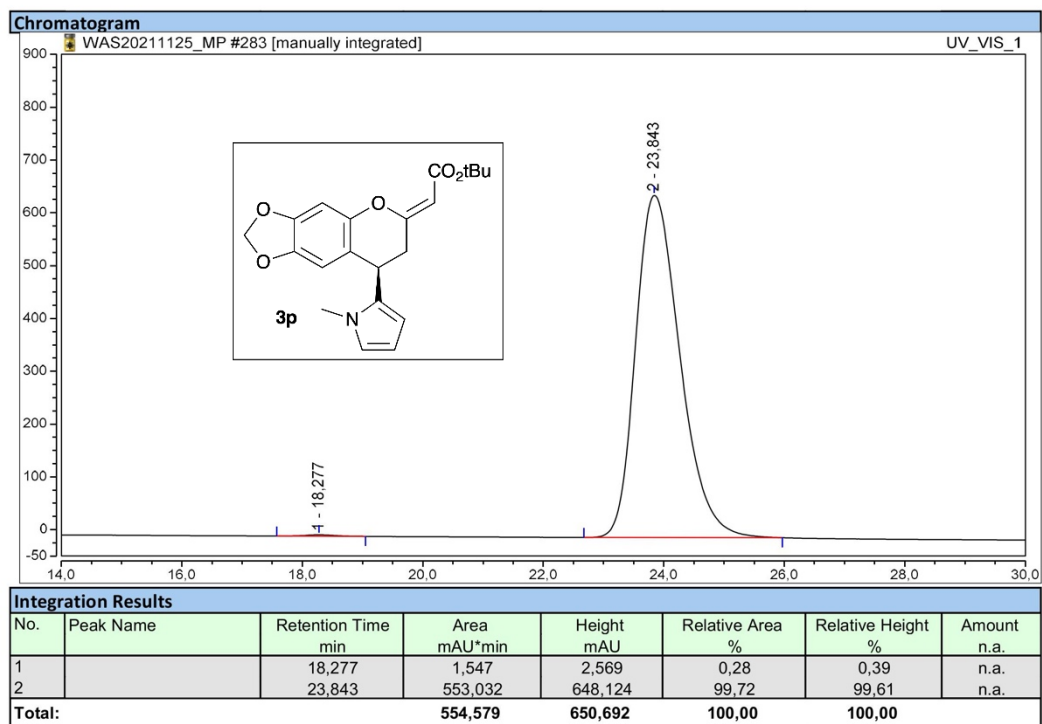
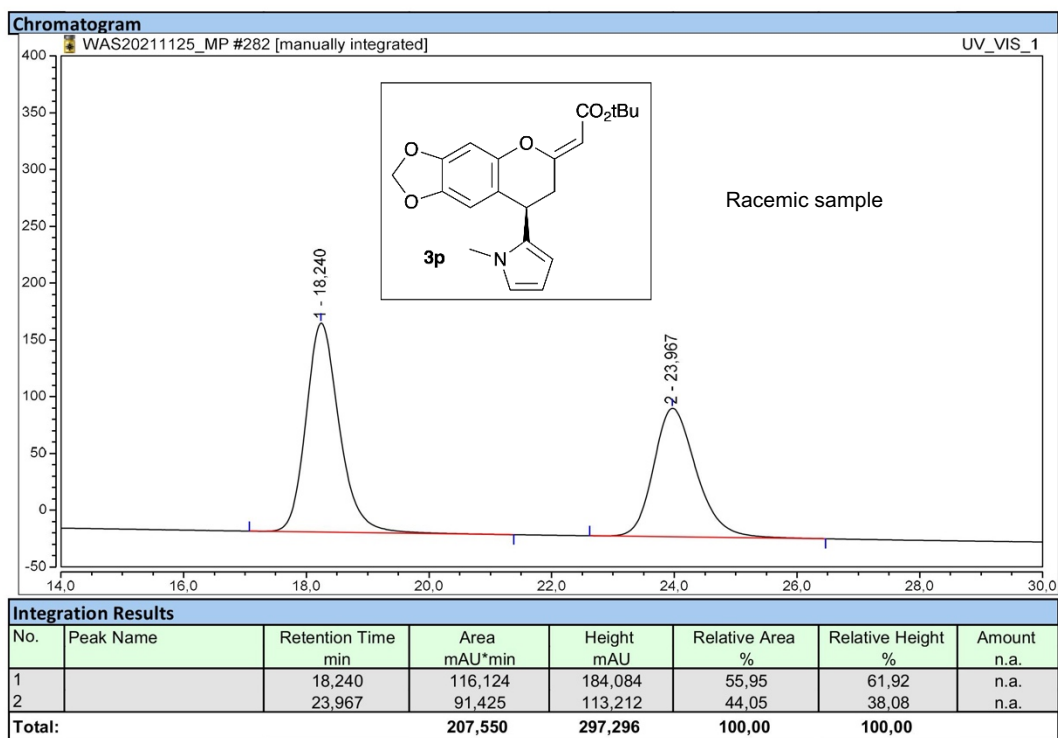
Integration Results

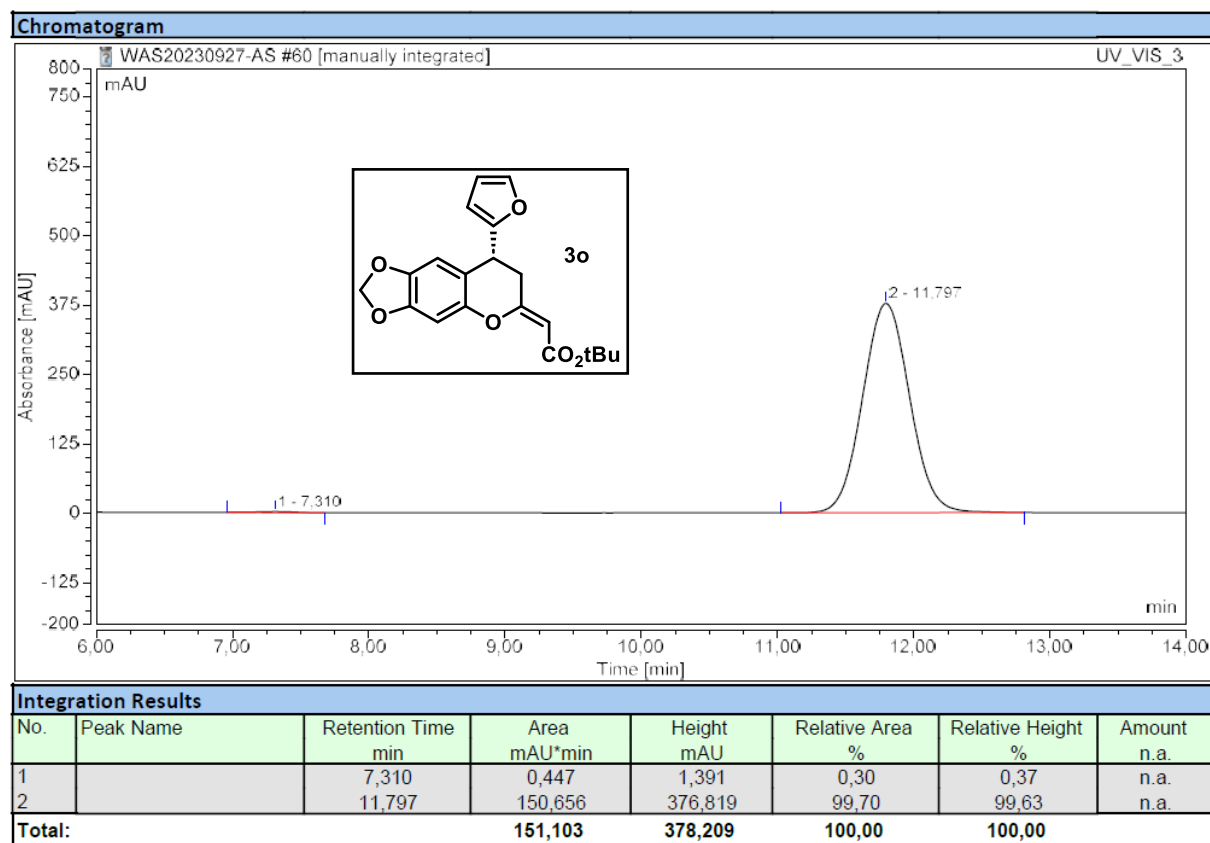
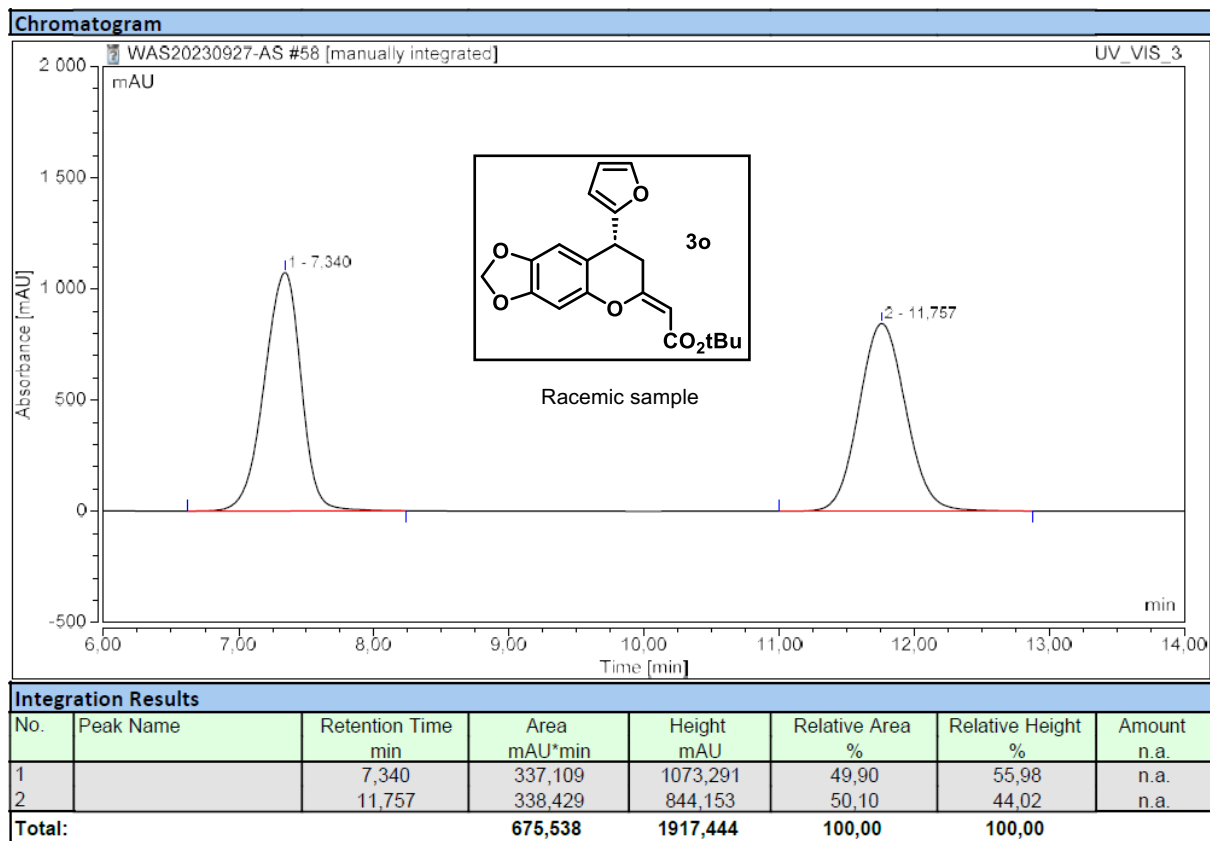
No.	Peak Name	Retention Time min	Area mAU*min	Height mAU	Relative Area %	Relative Height %	Amount n.a.
1		8.817	393,329	625,620	99,92	99,91	n.a.
2		11,447	0,320	0,559	0,08	0,09	n.a.
Total:			393,648	626,179	100,00	100,00	

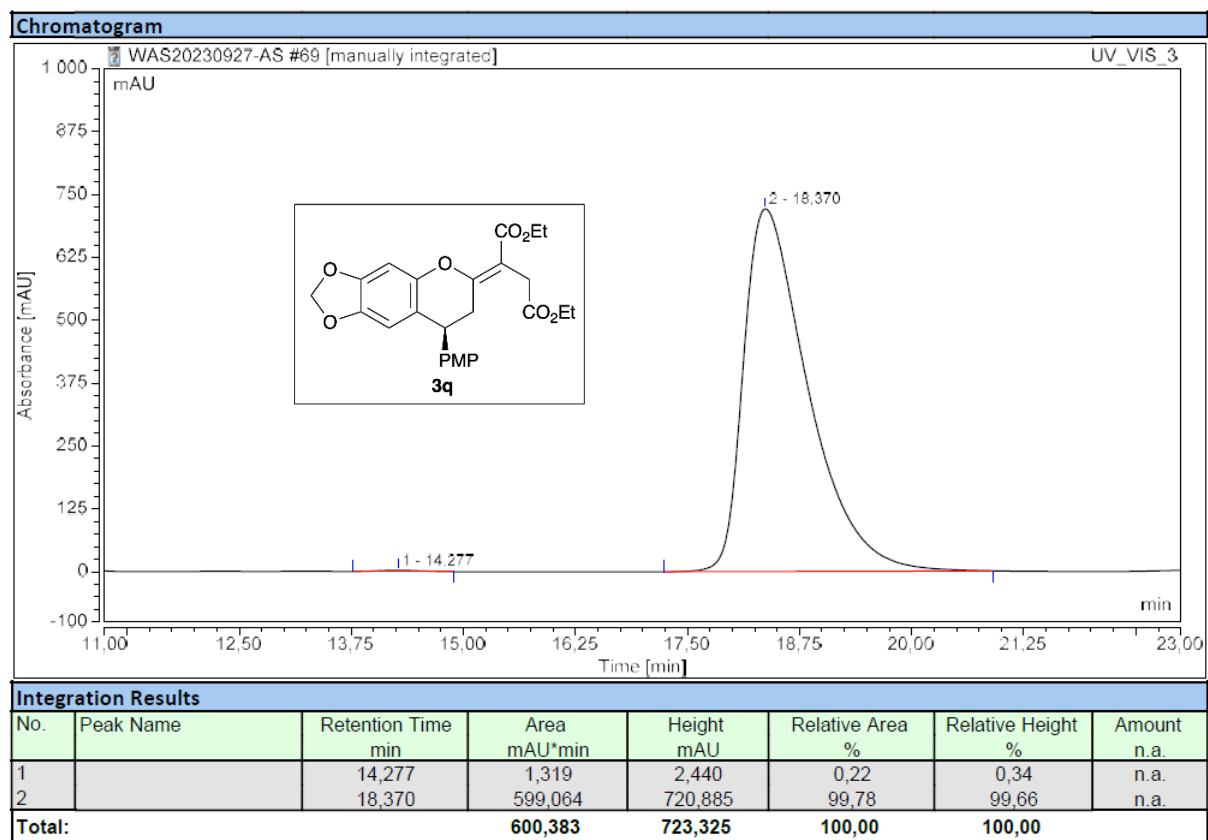
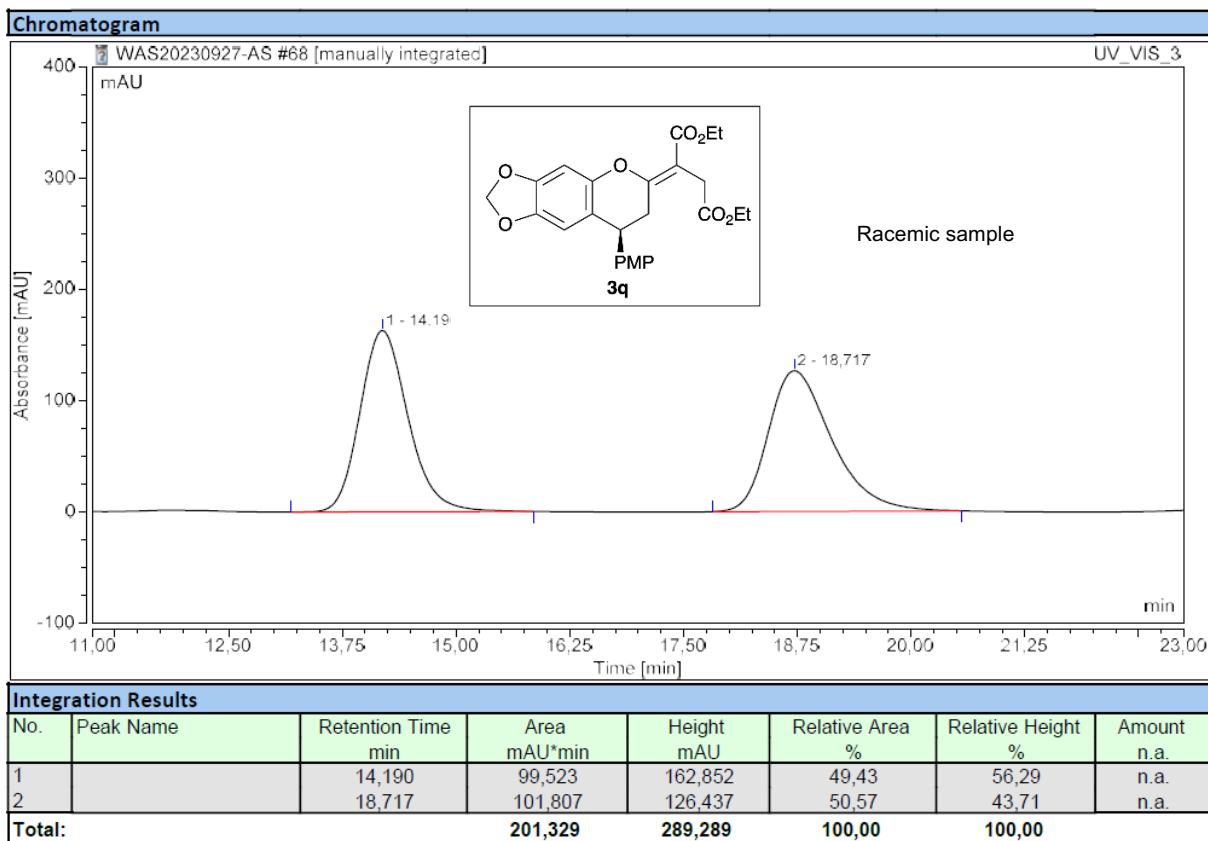


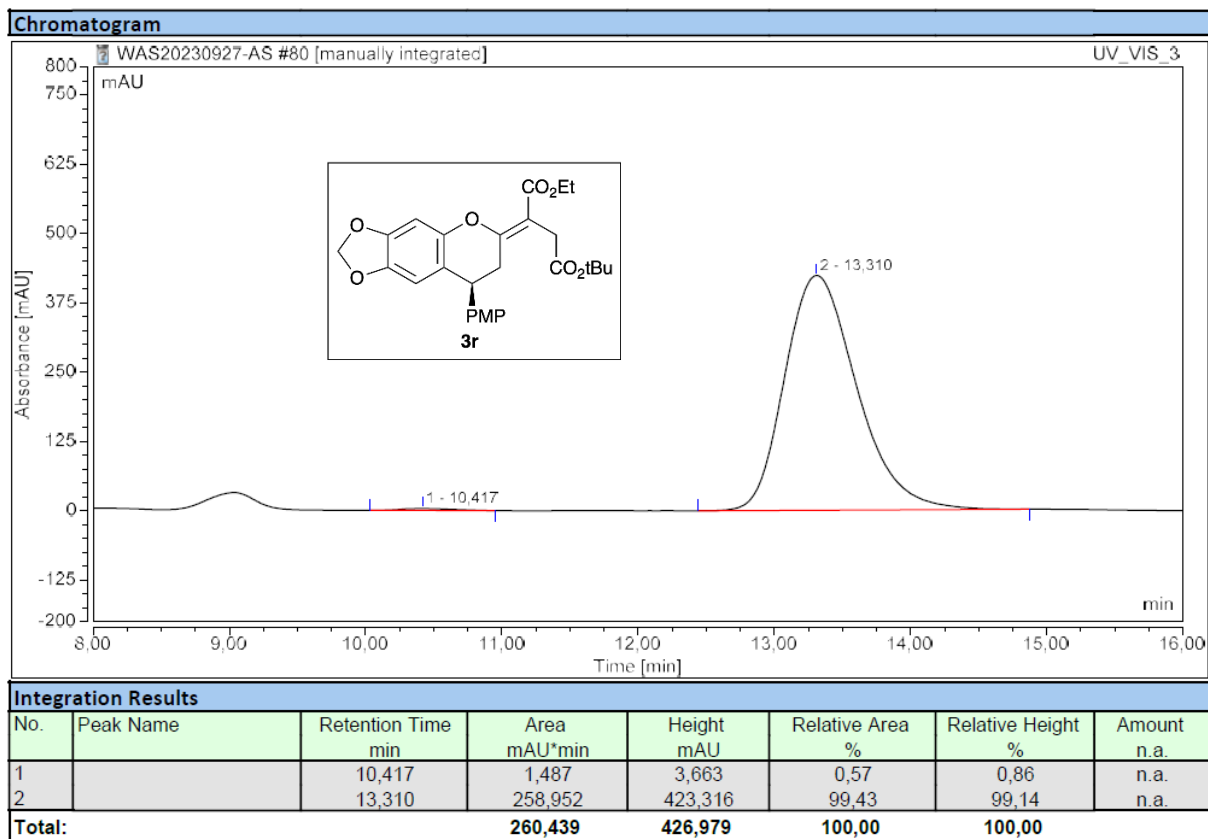
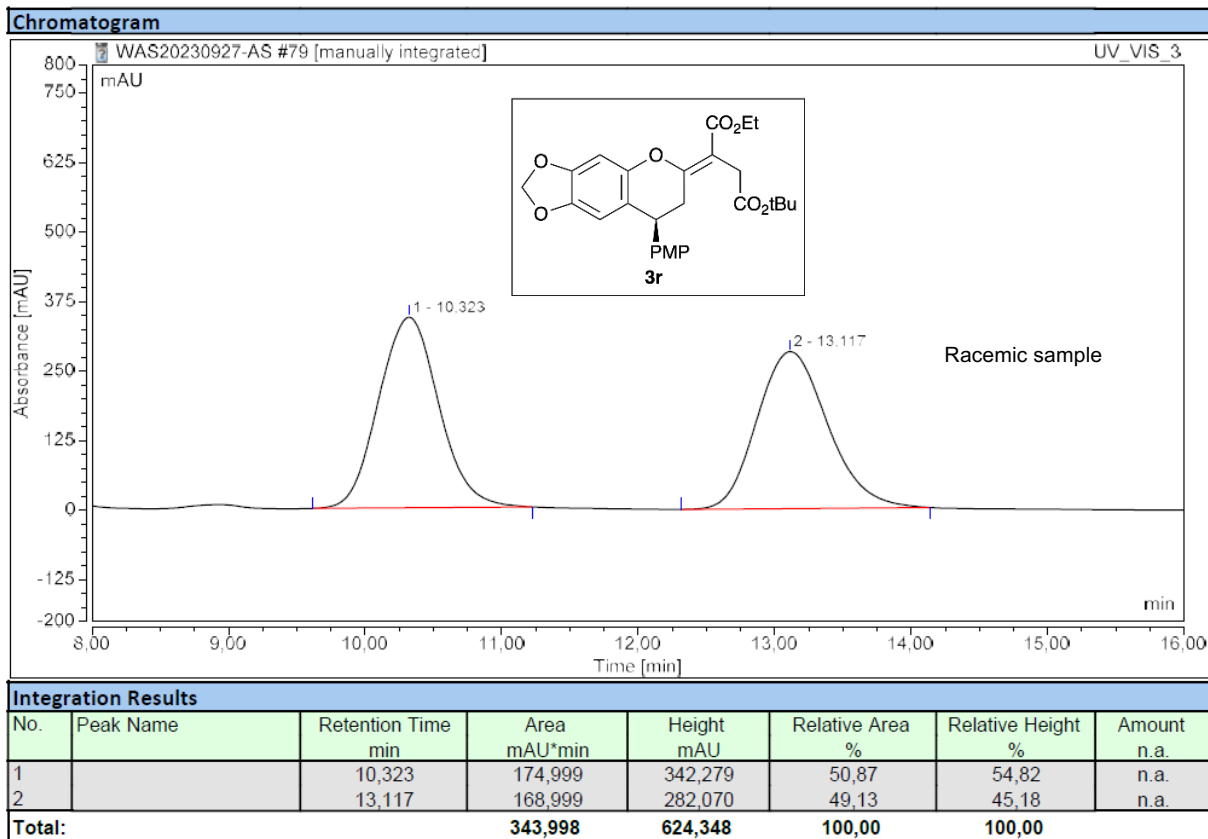


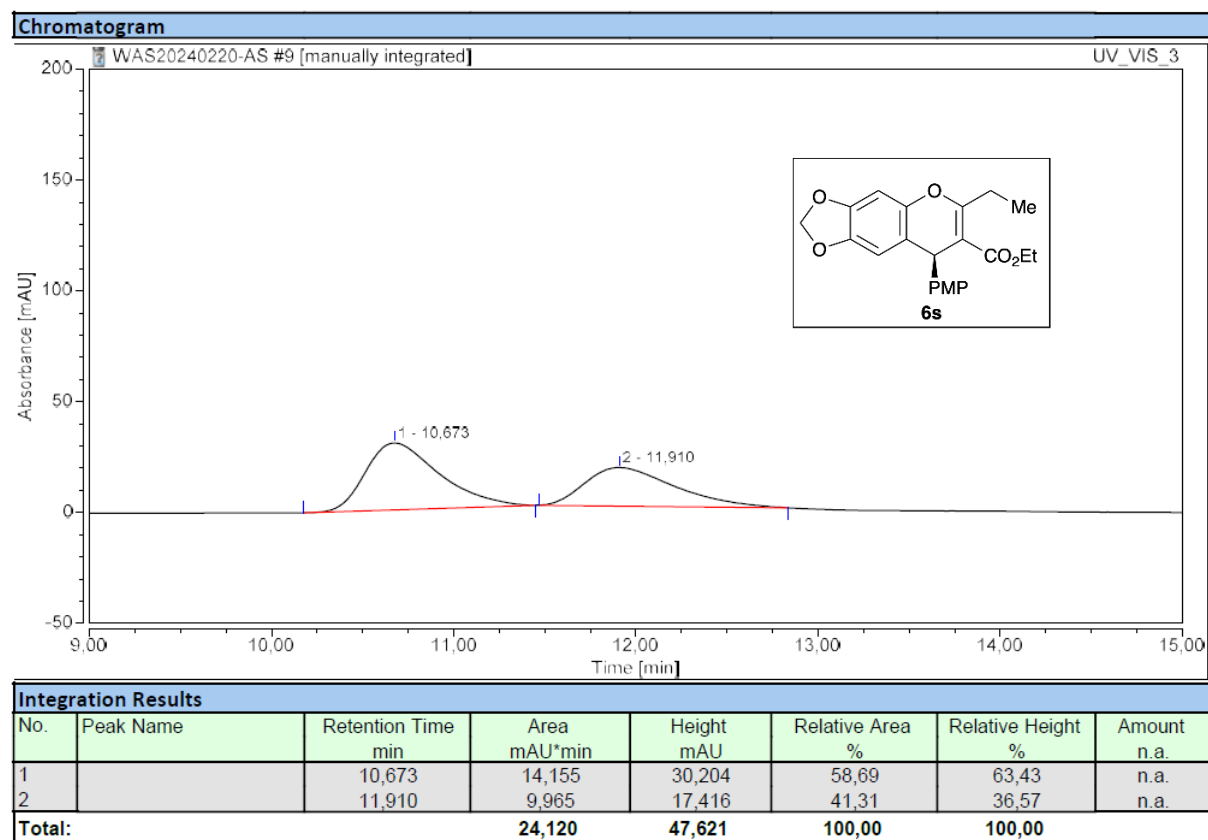
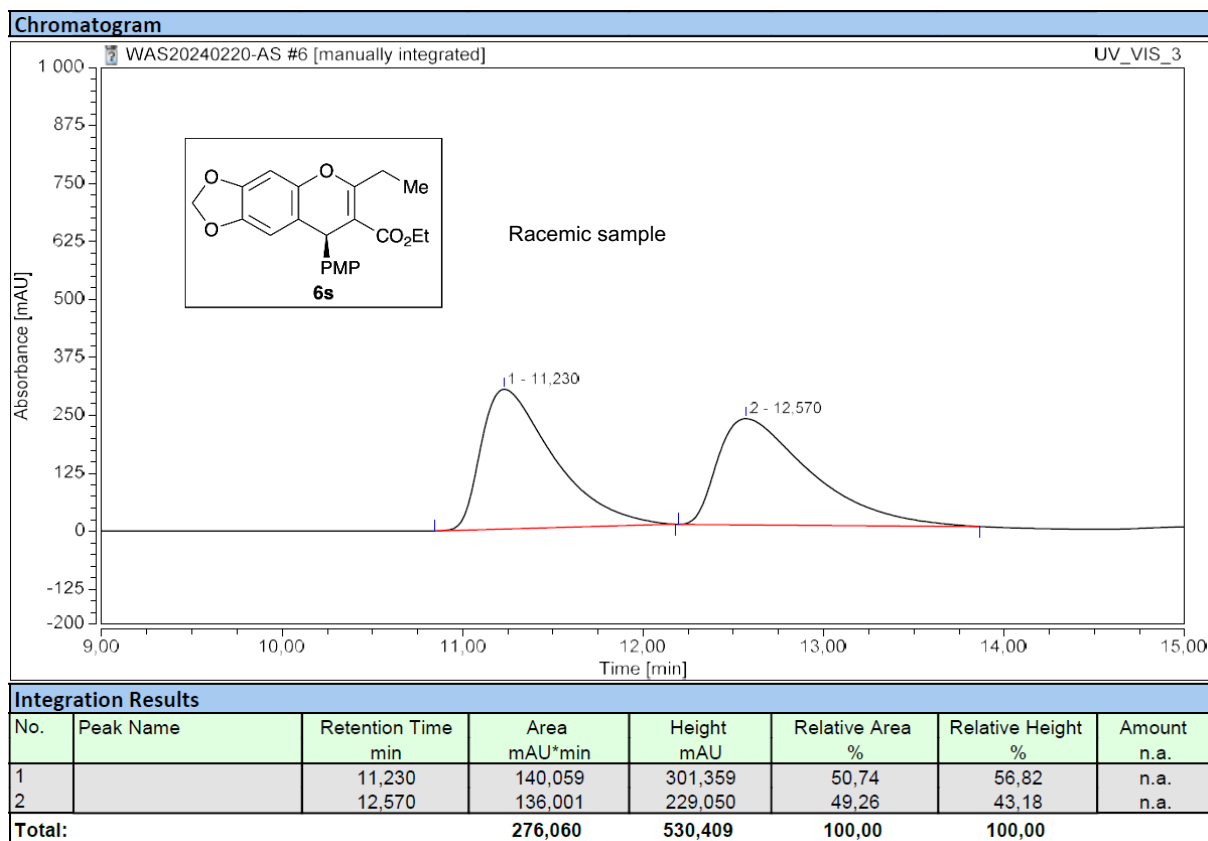


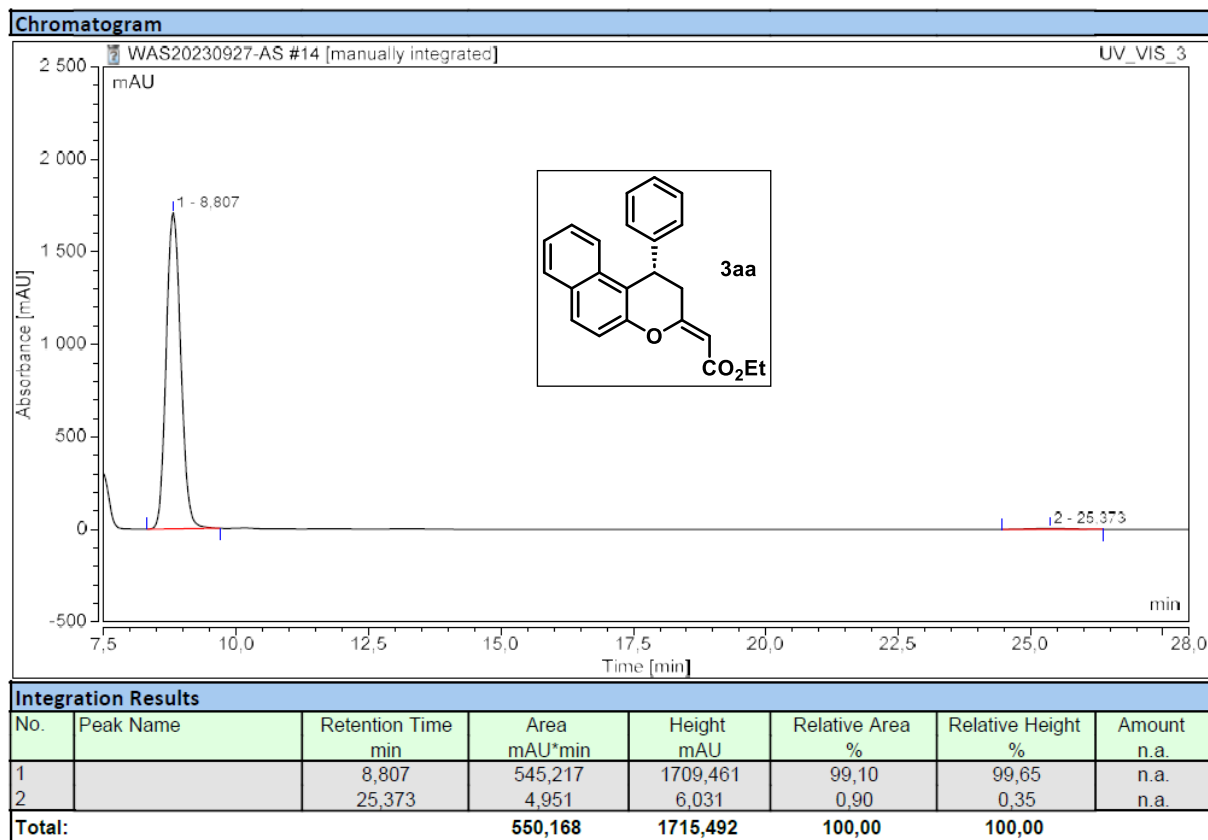
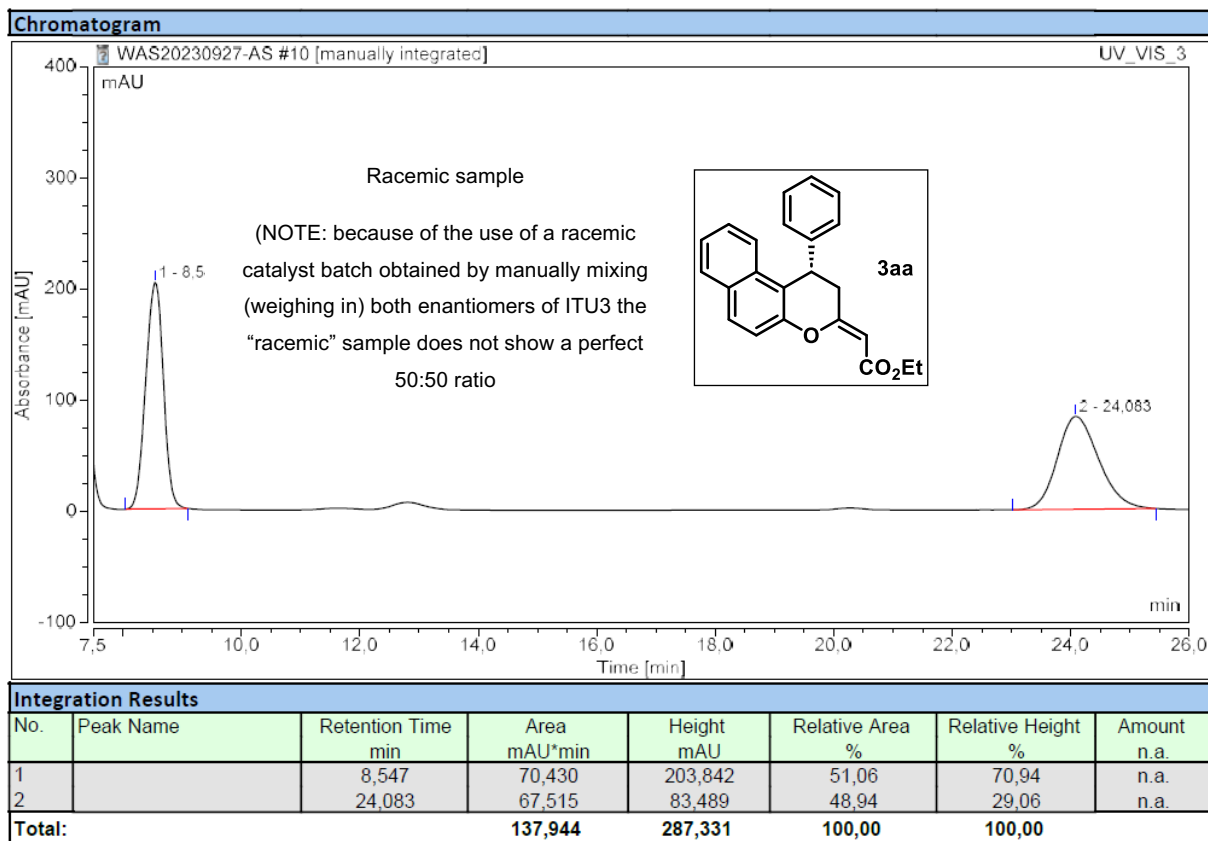


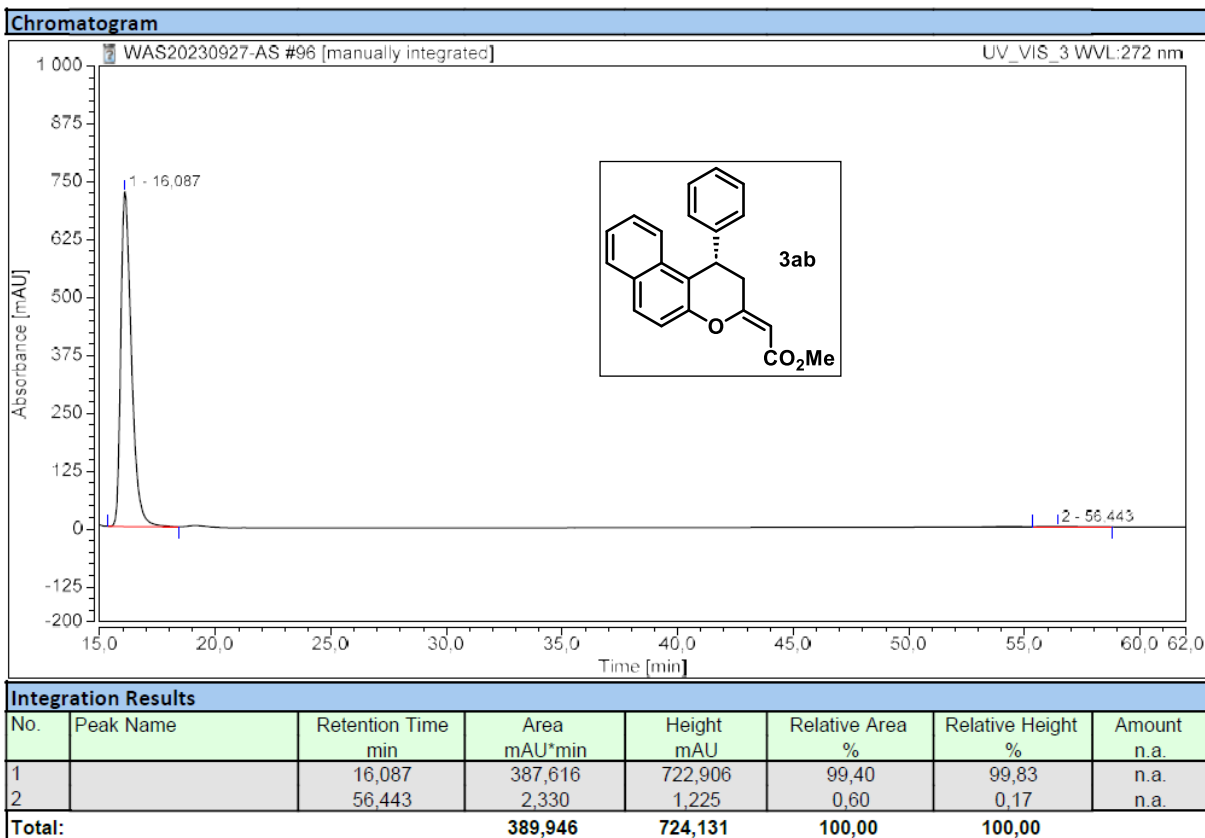
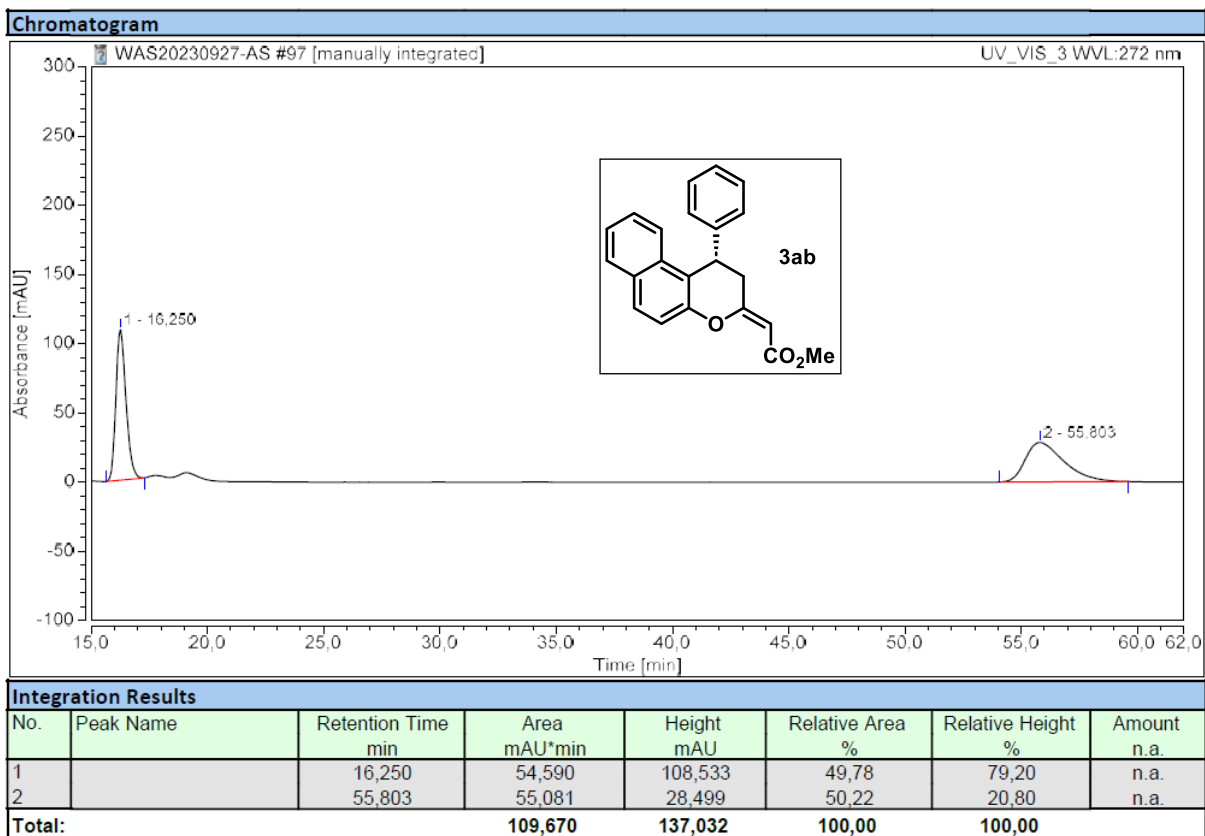


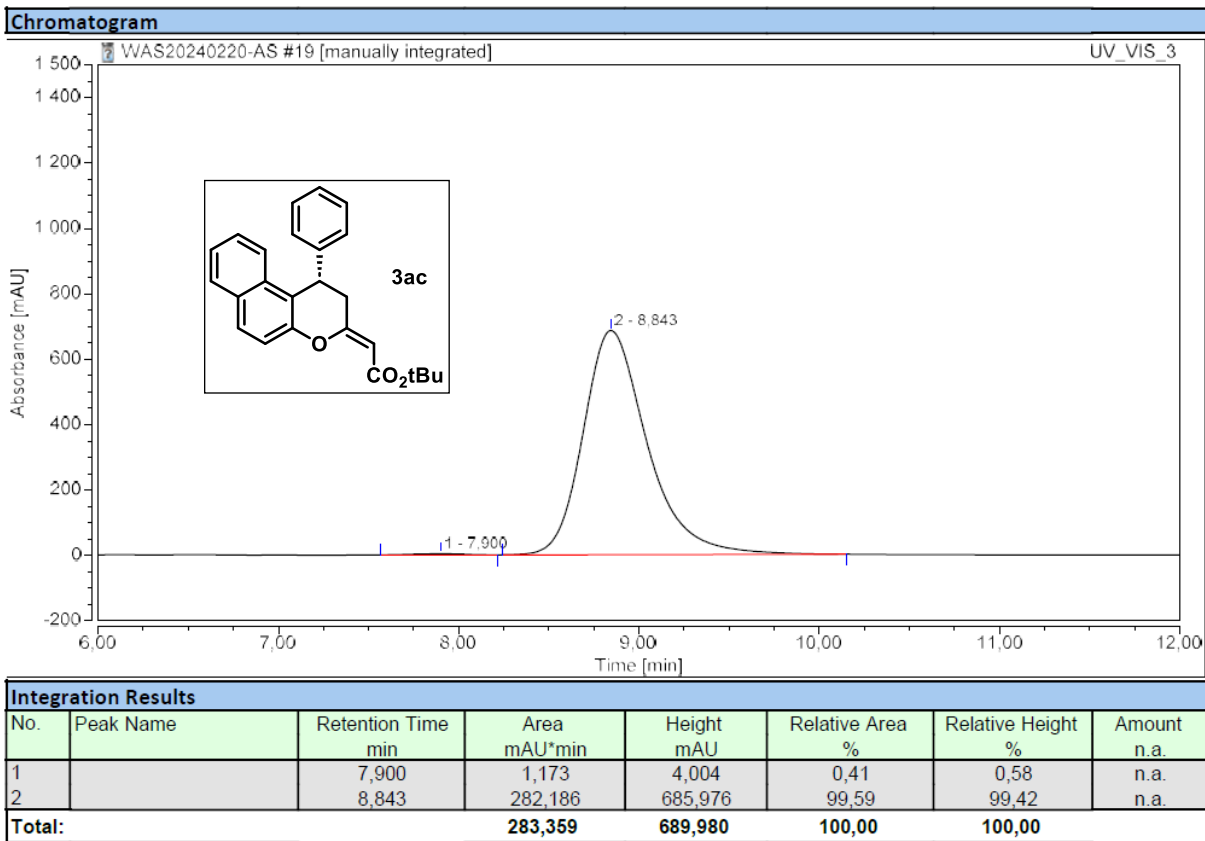
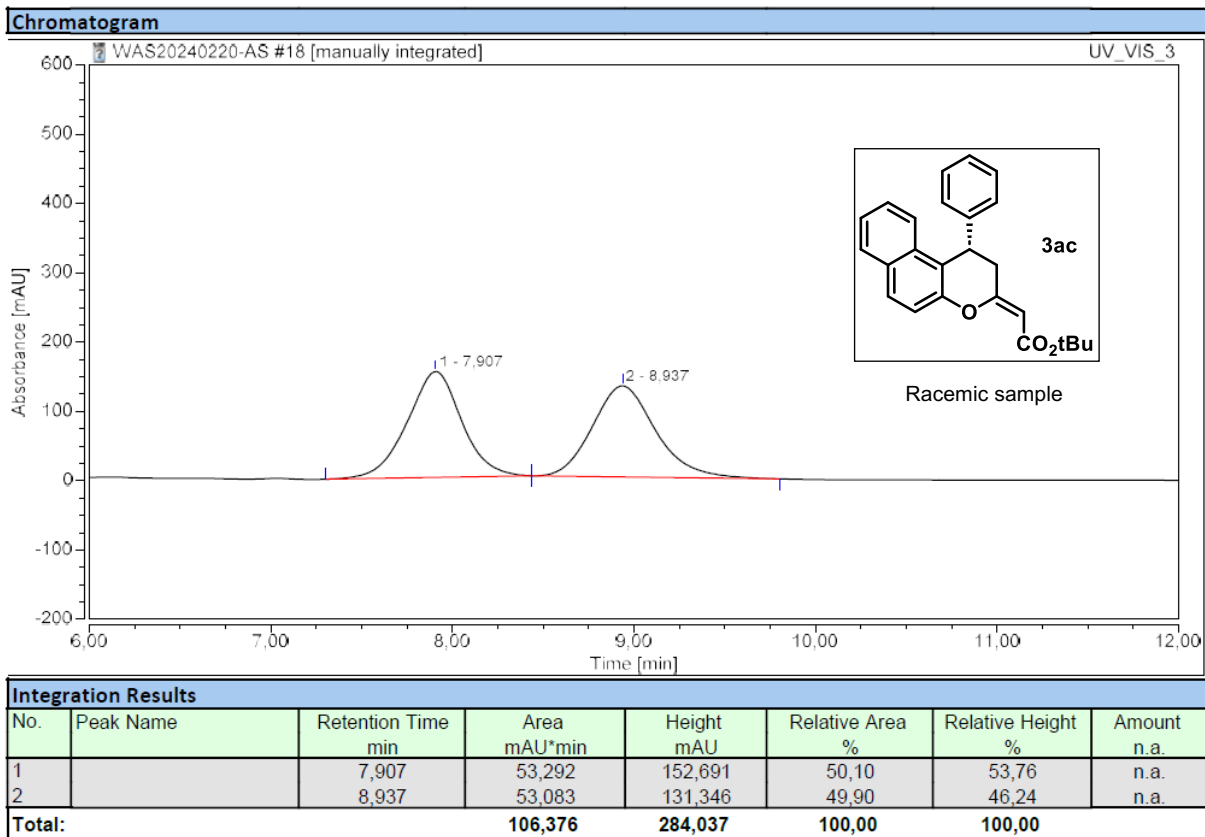


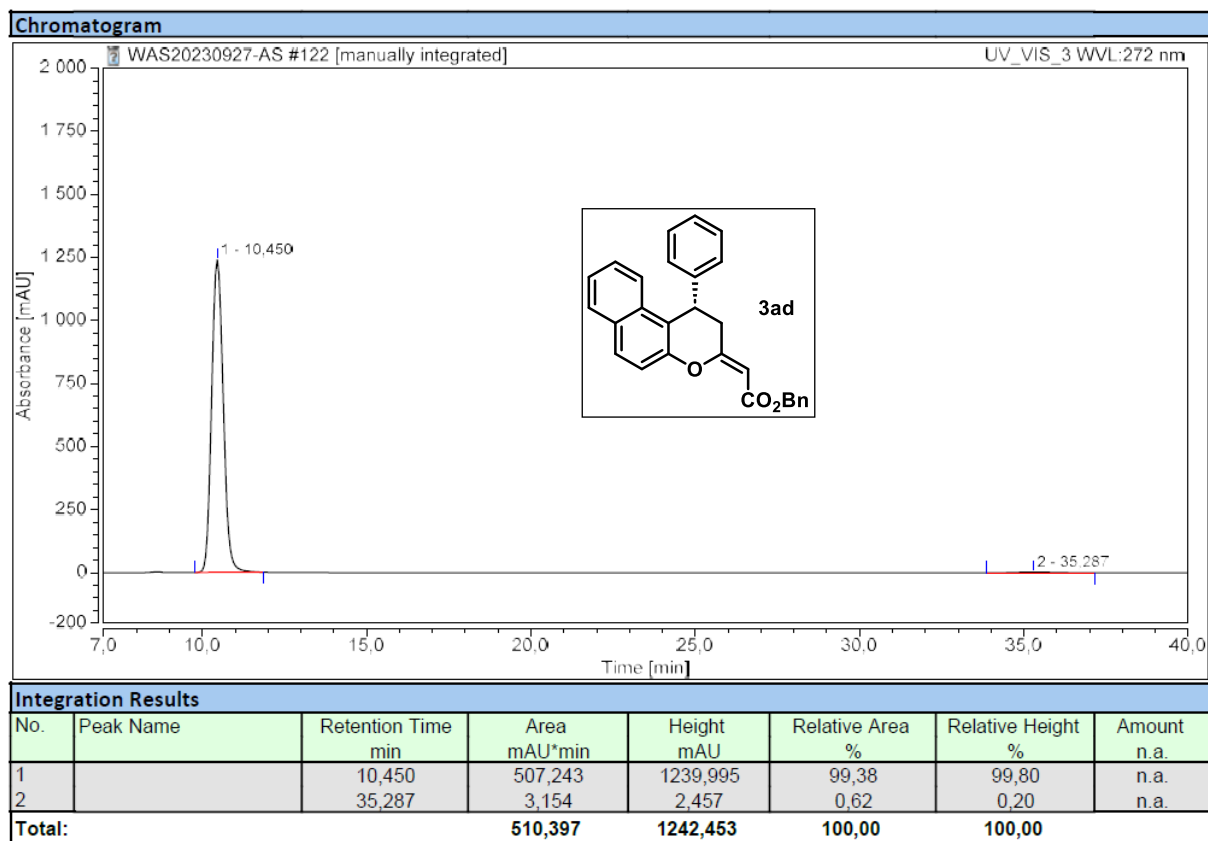
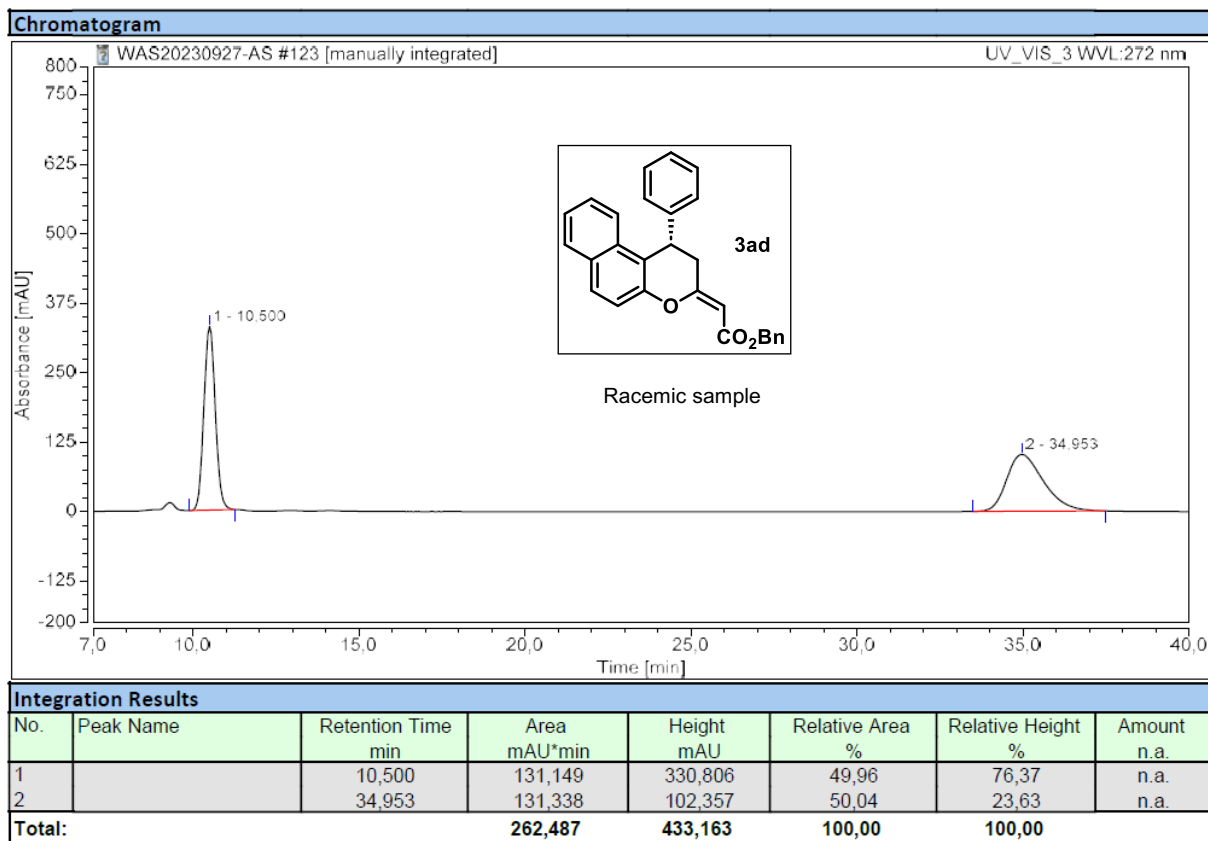


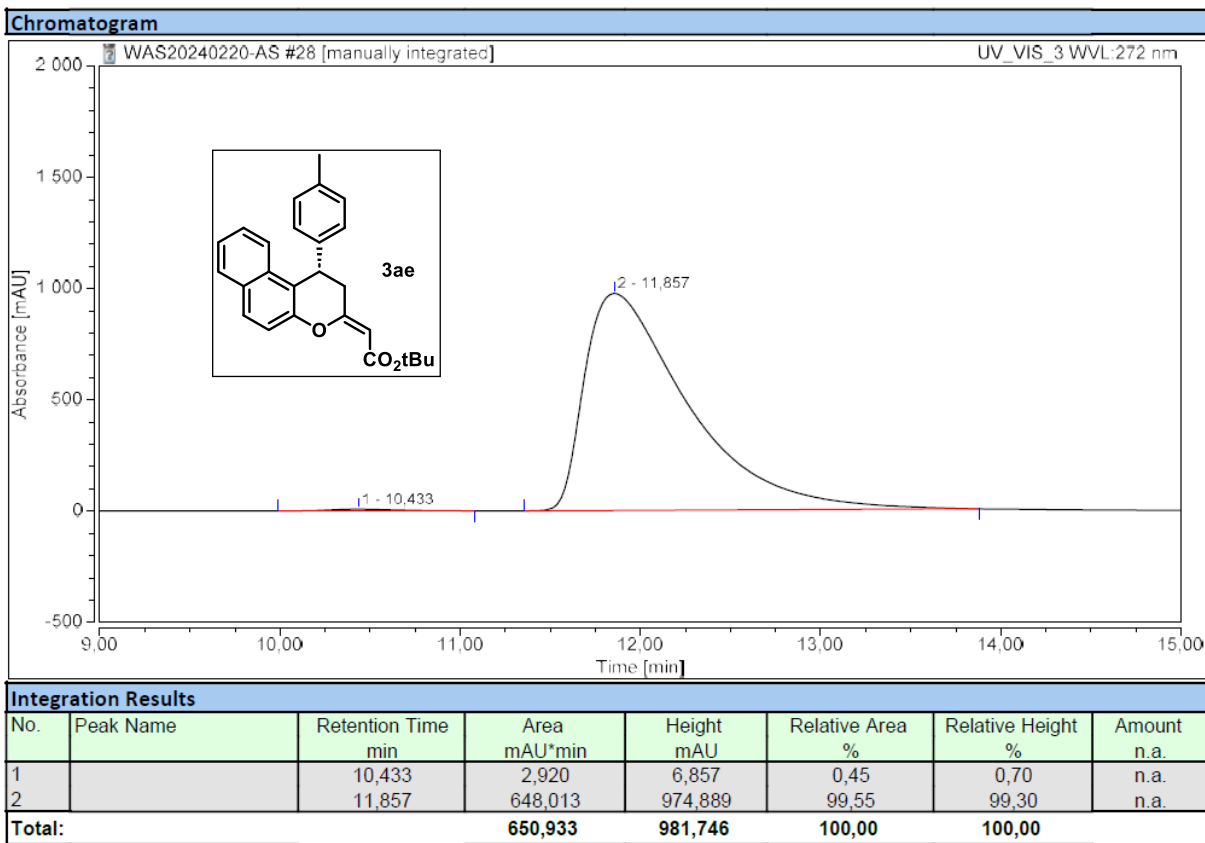
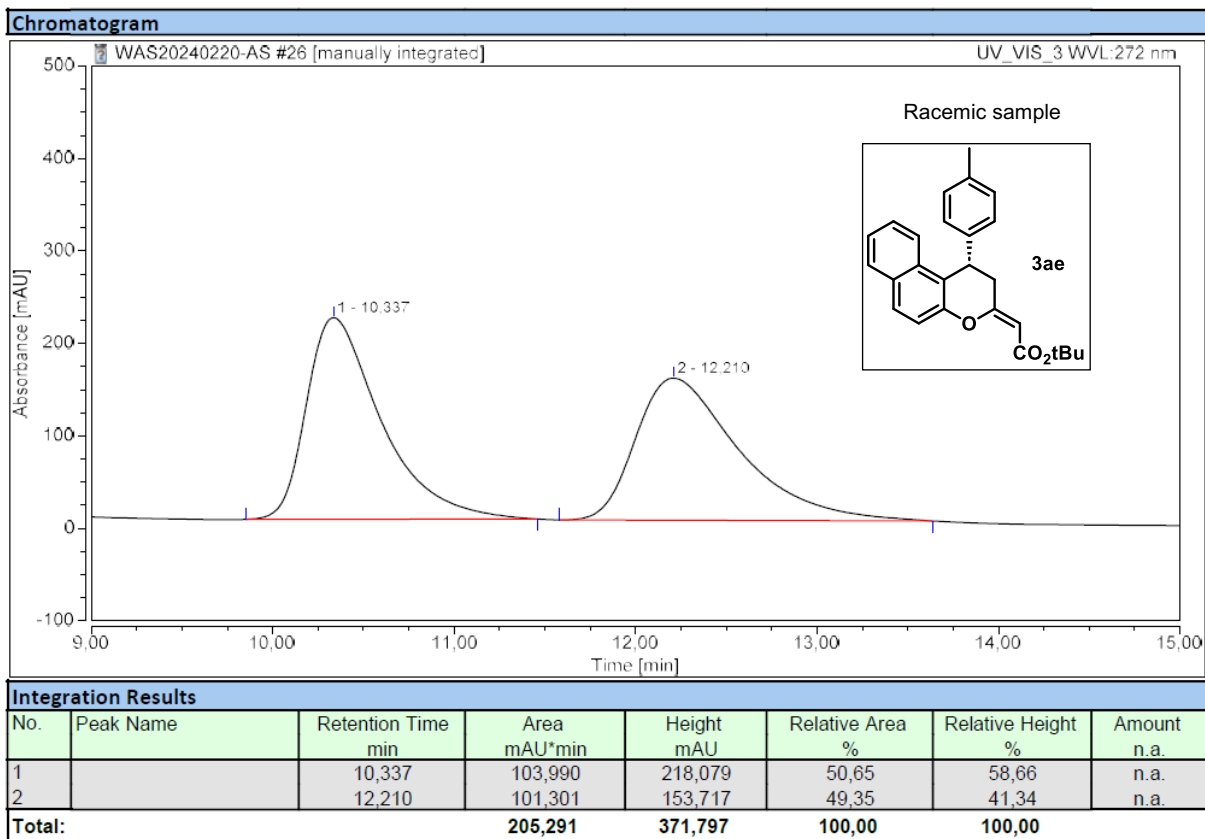


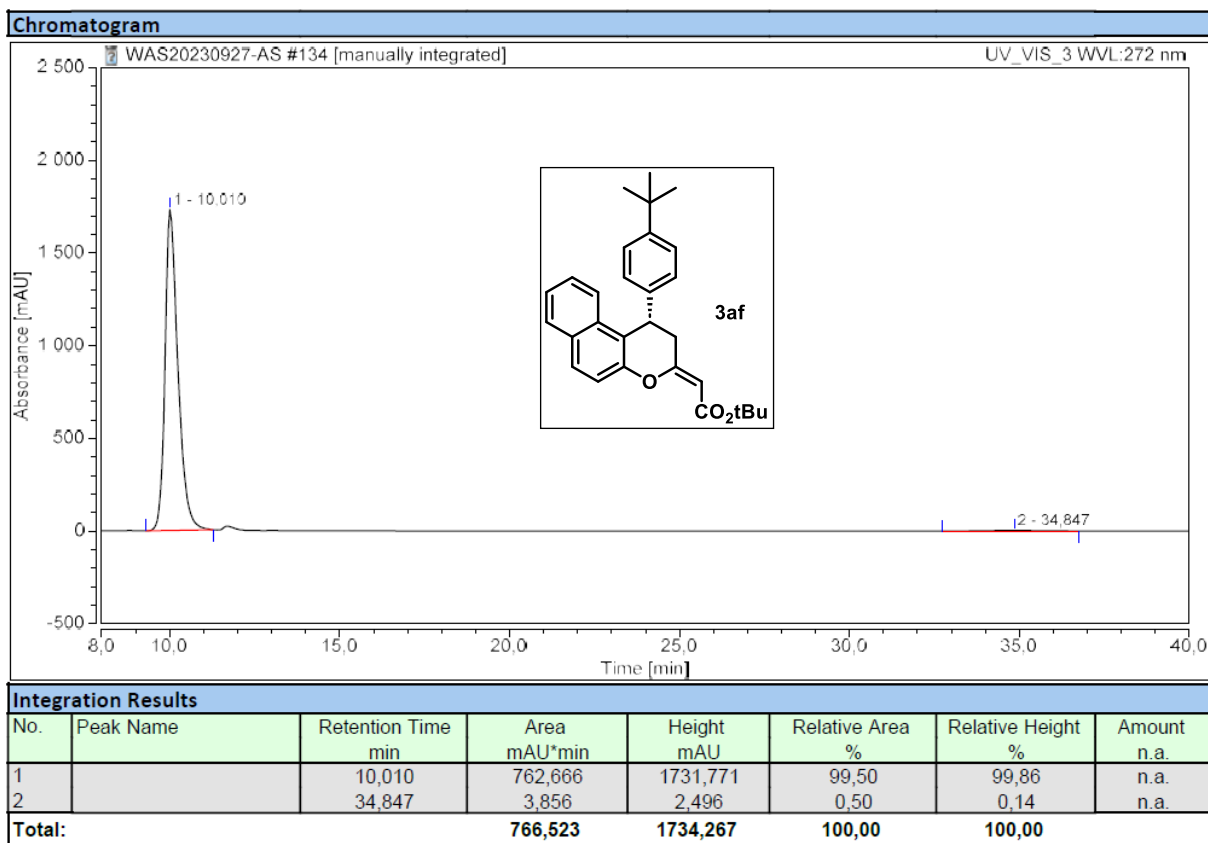
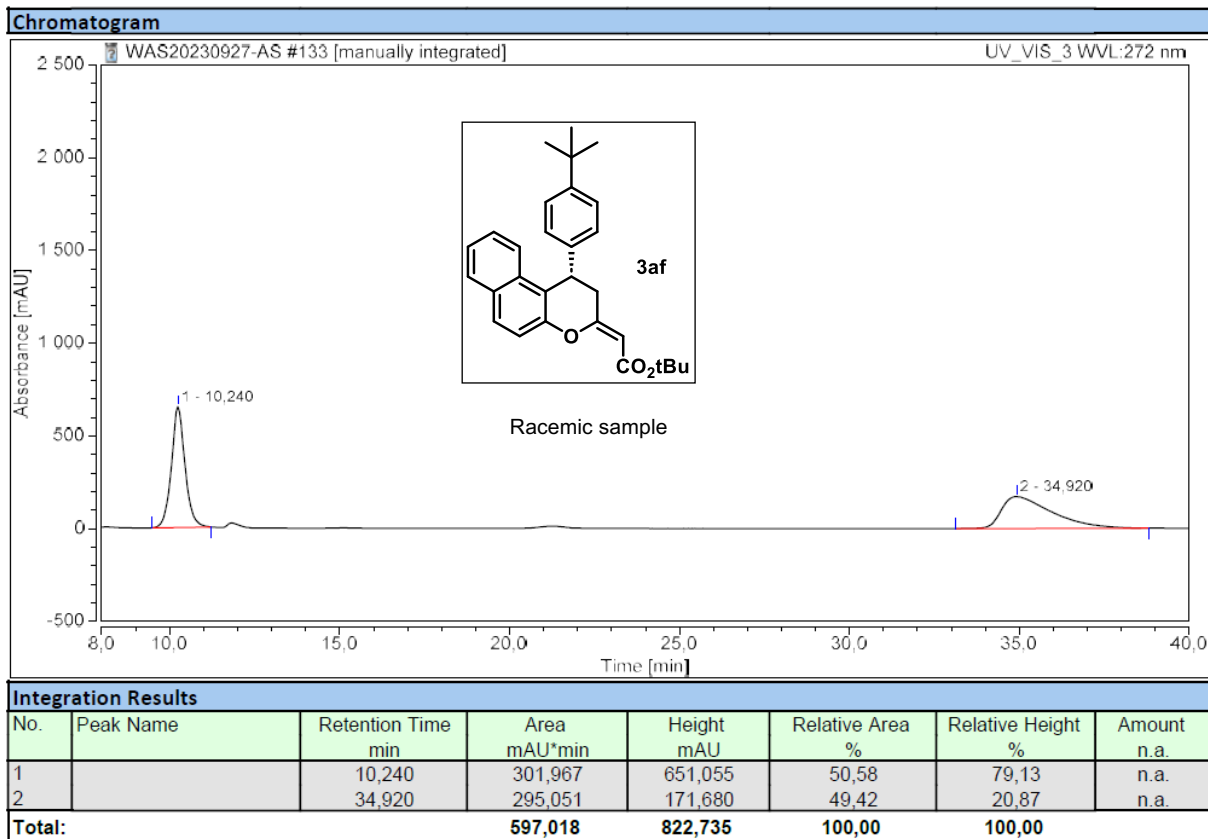


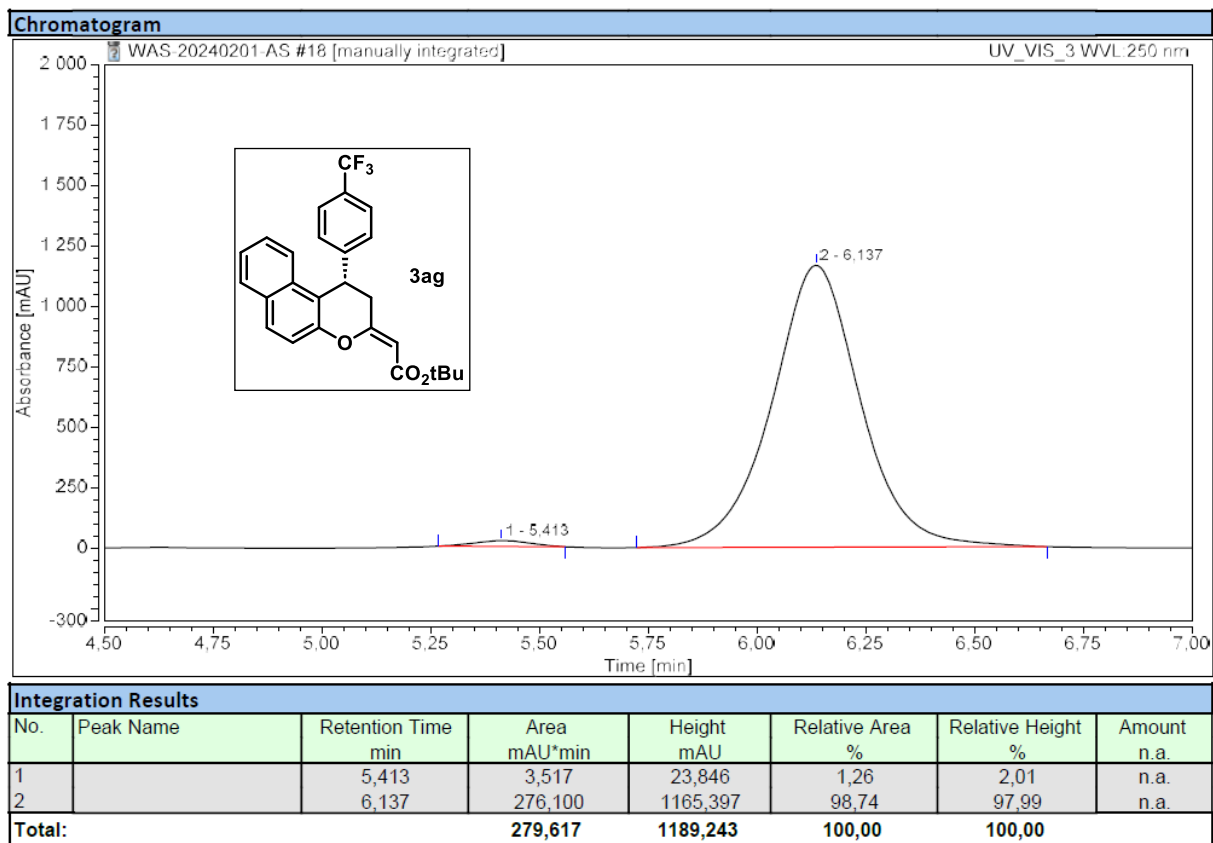
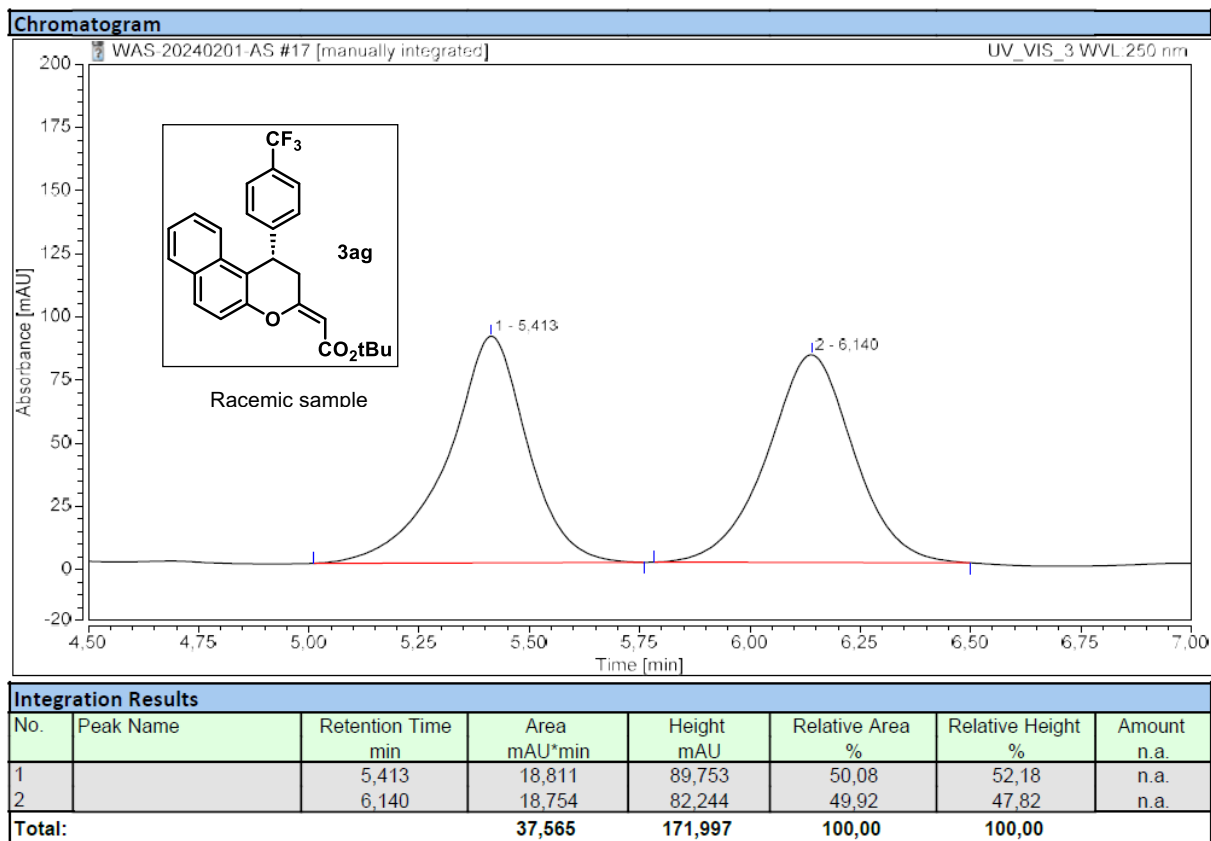


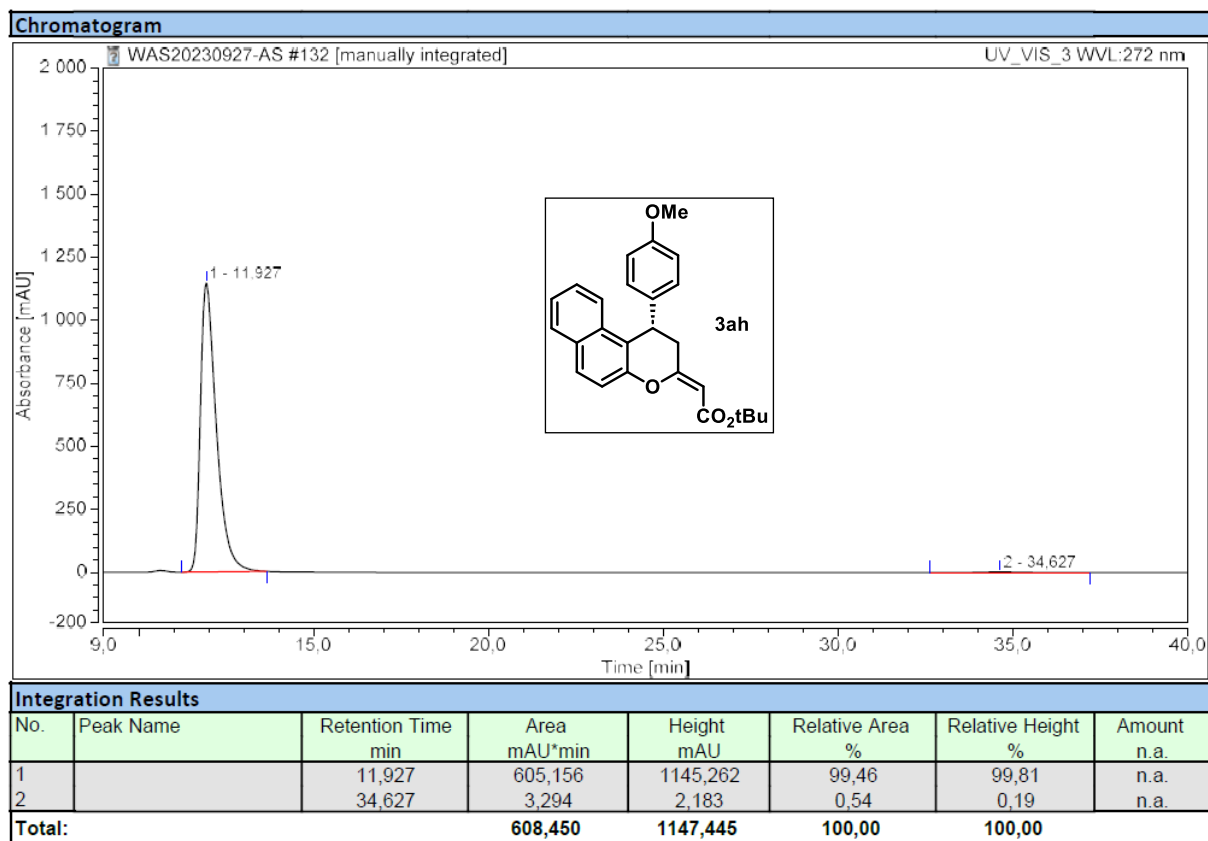
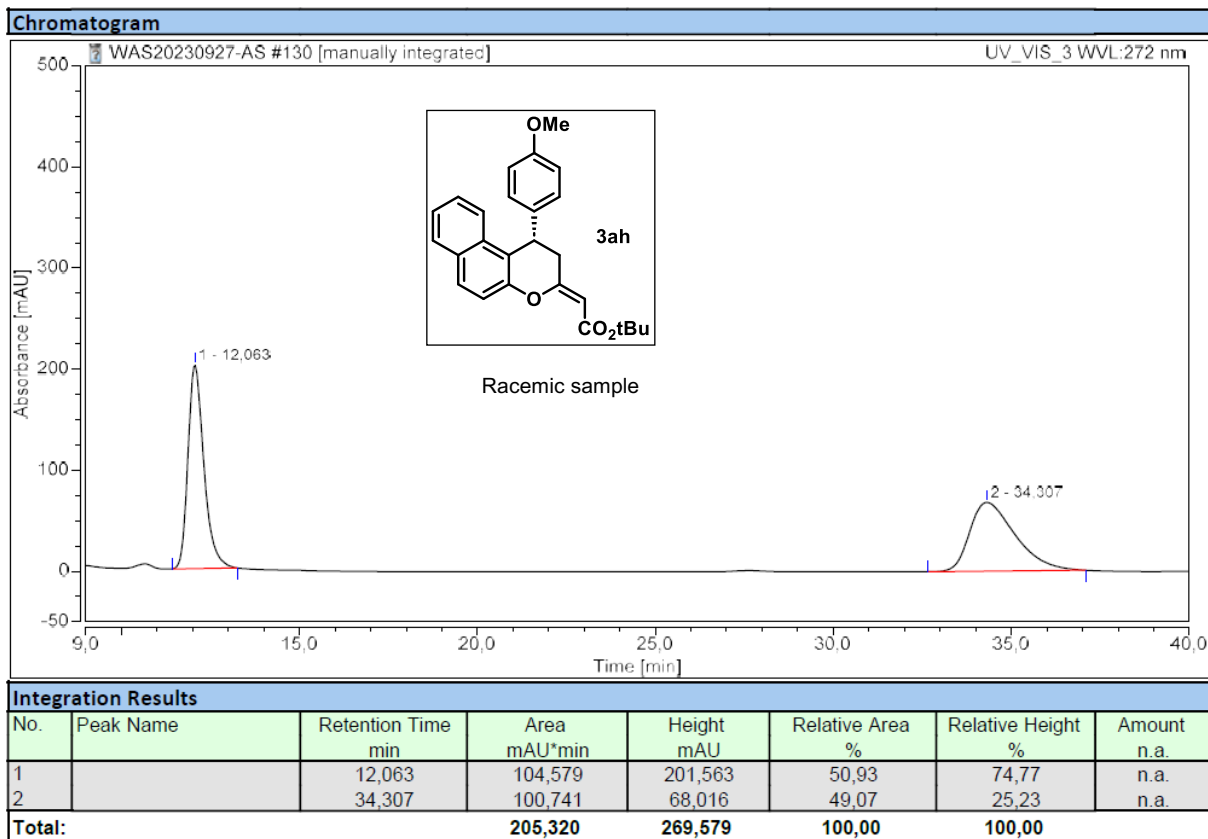


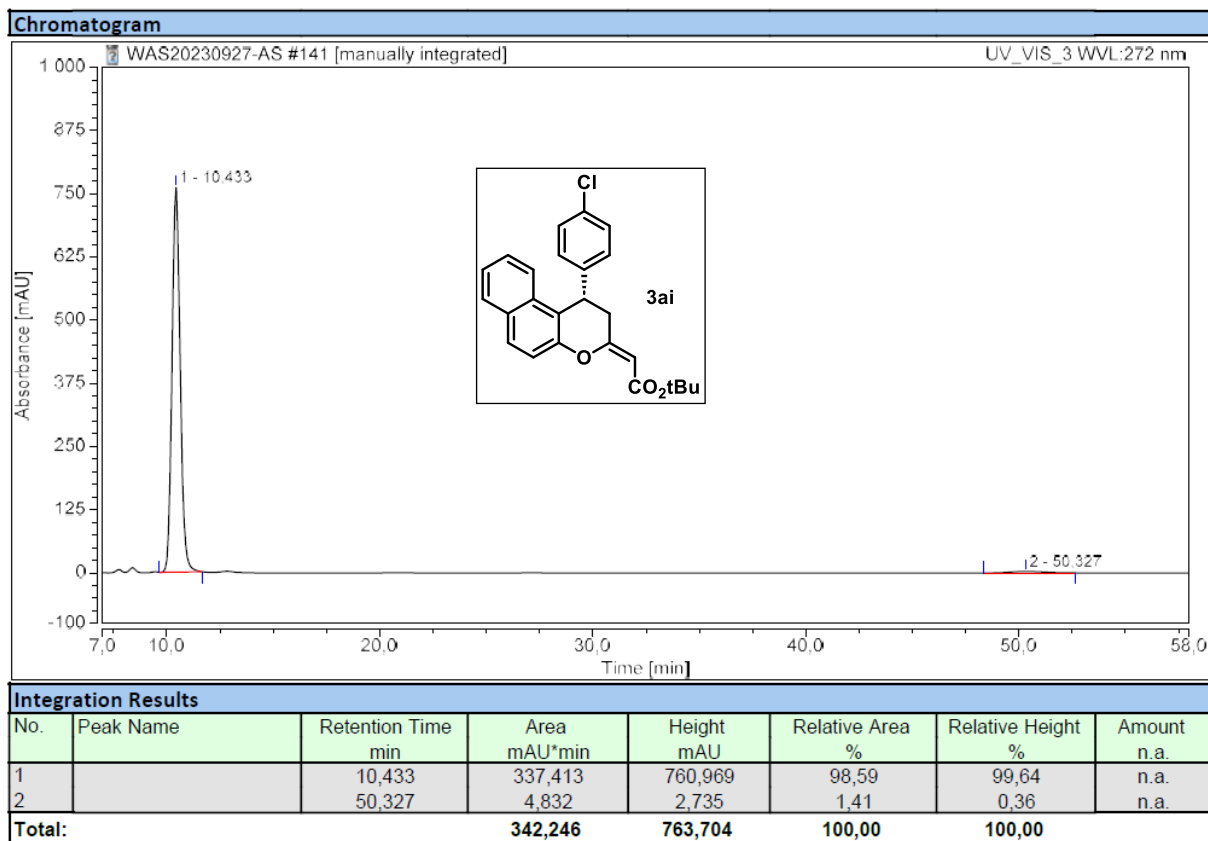
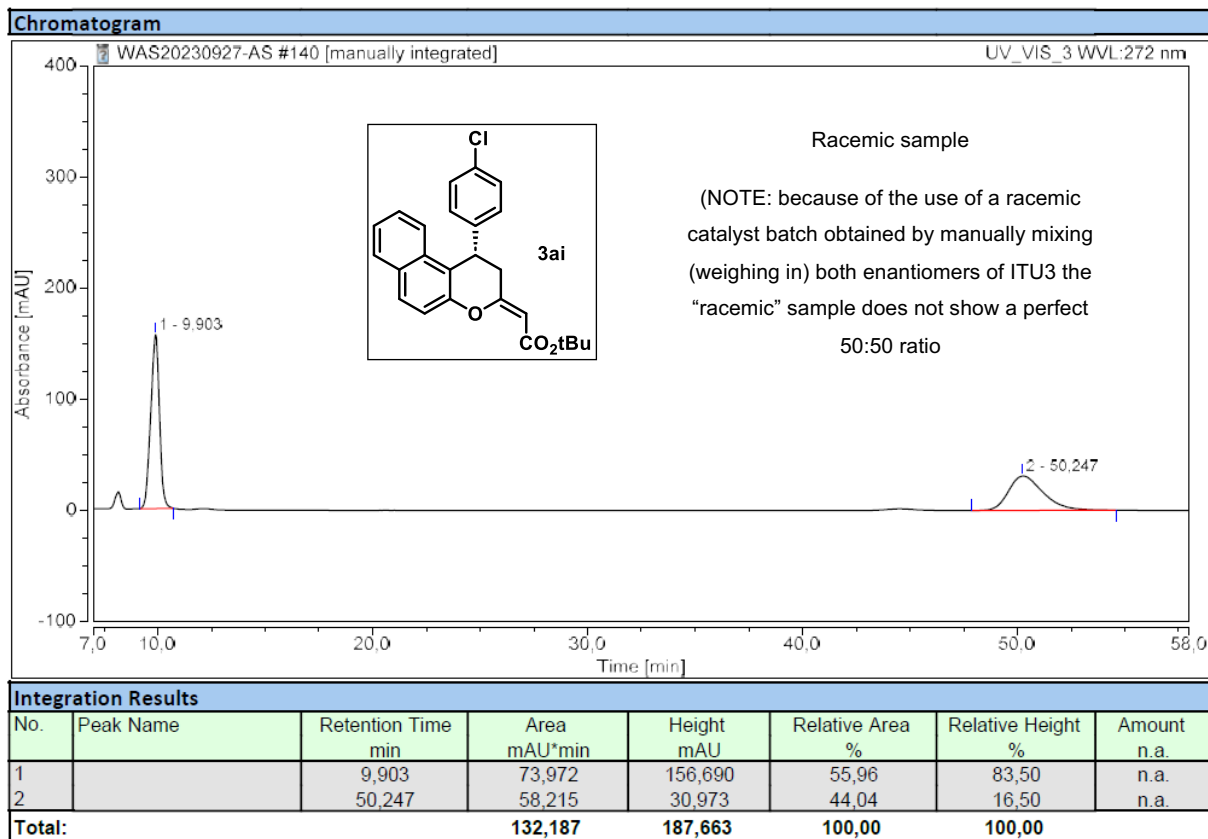


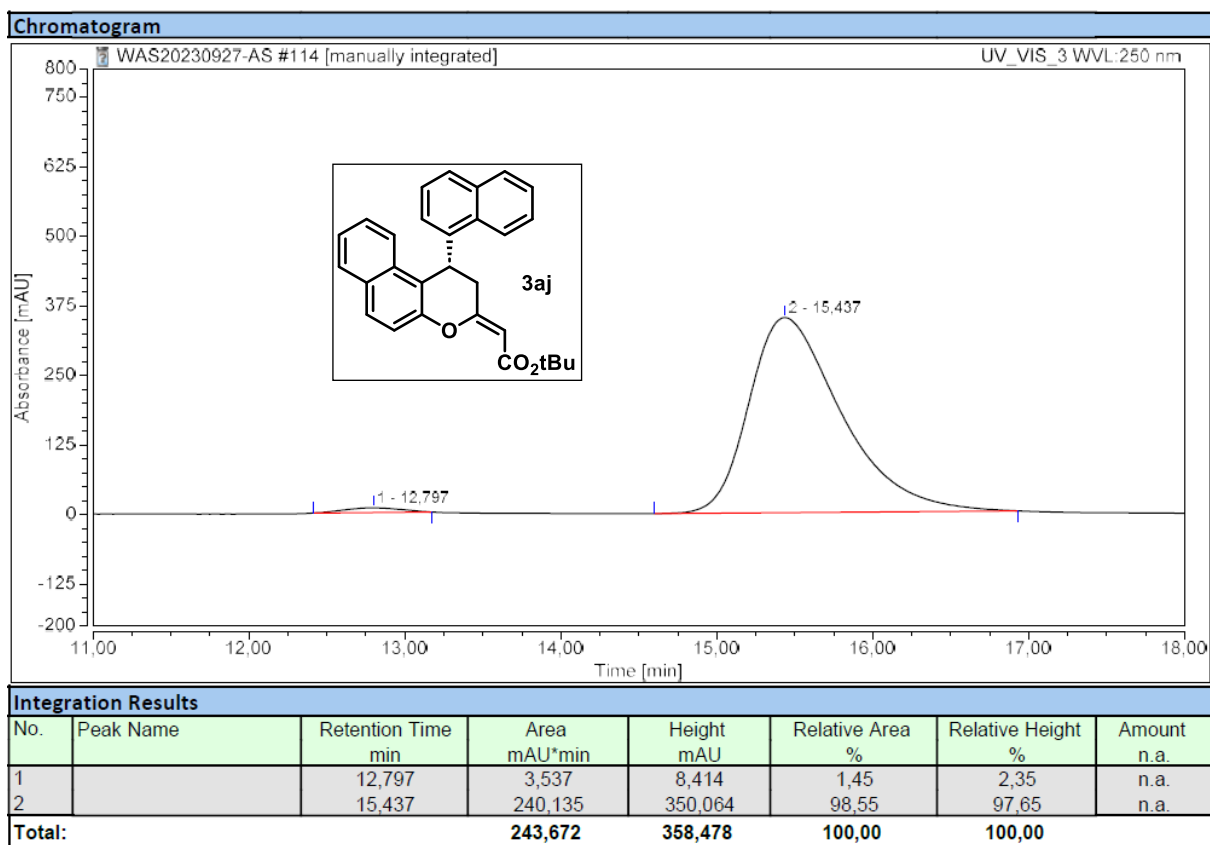
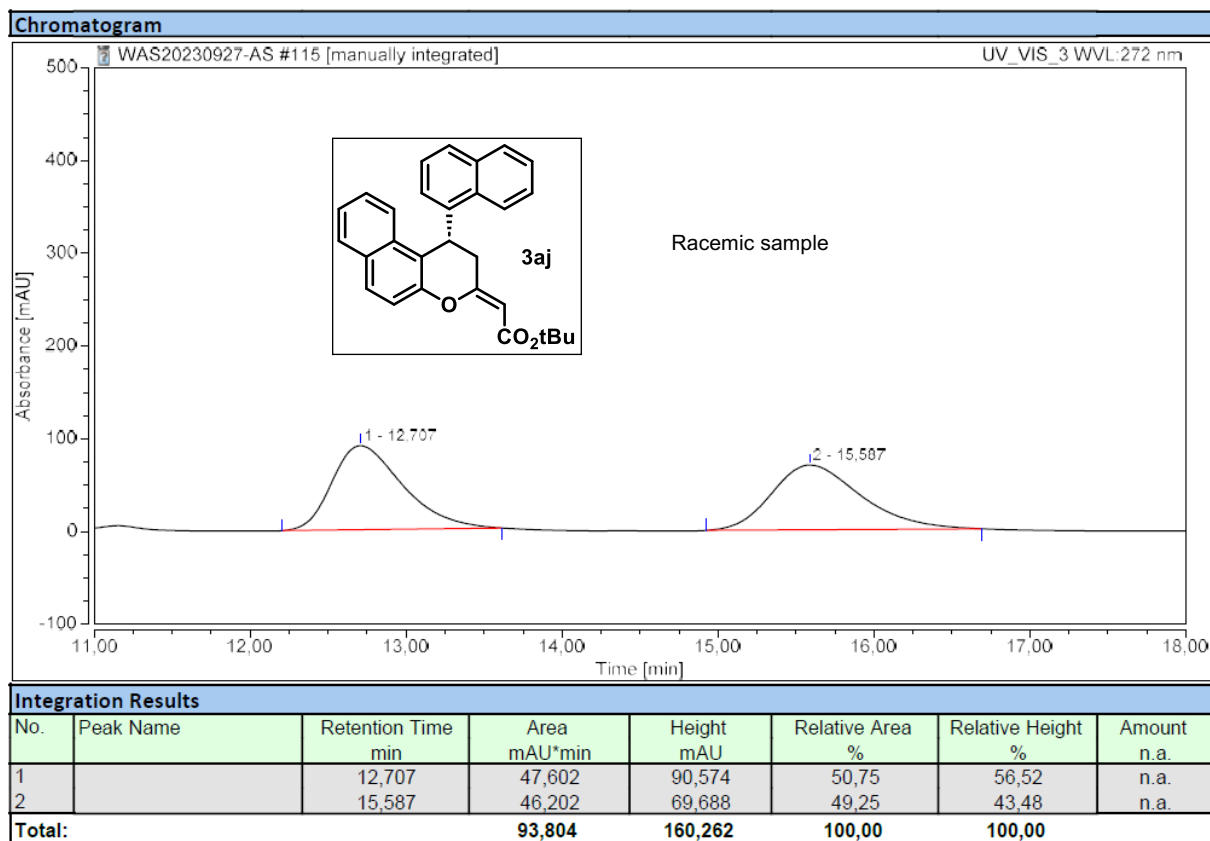


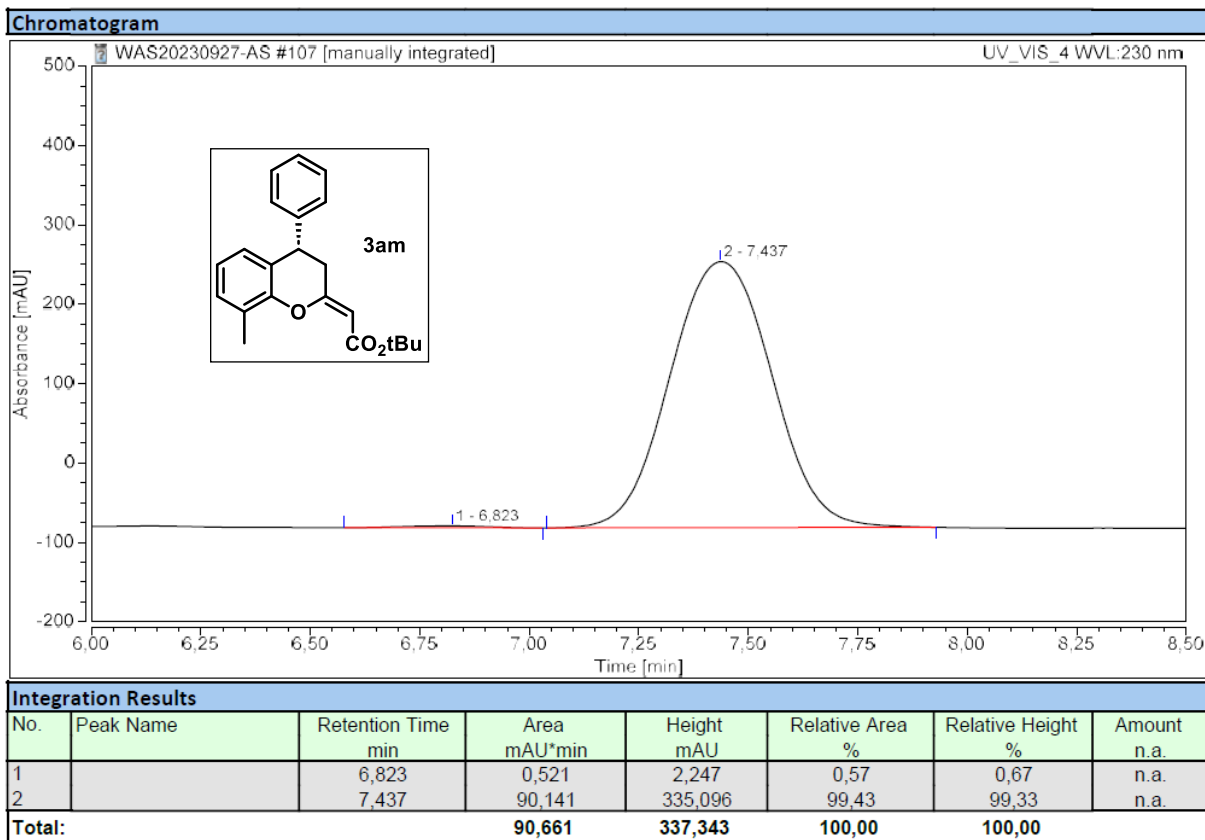
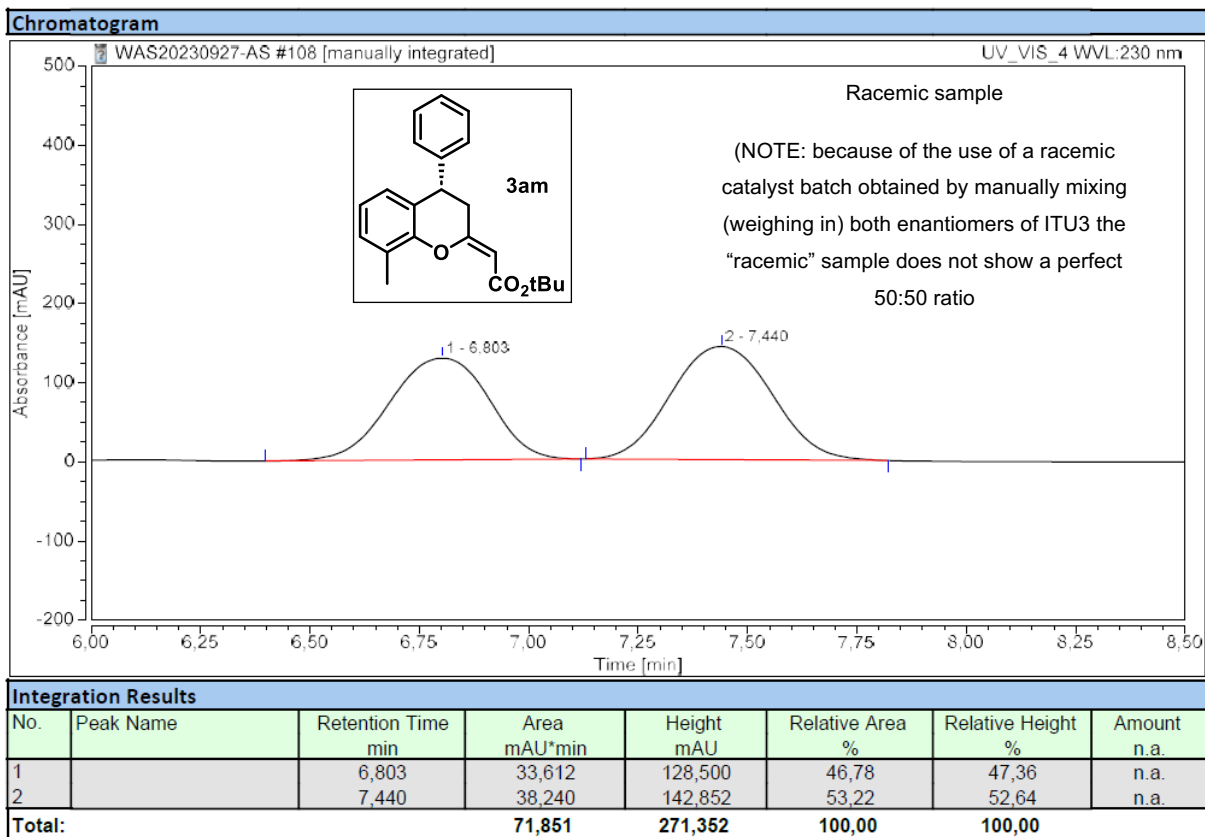


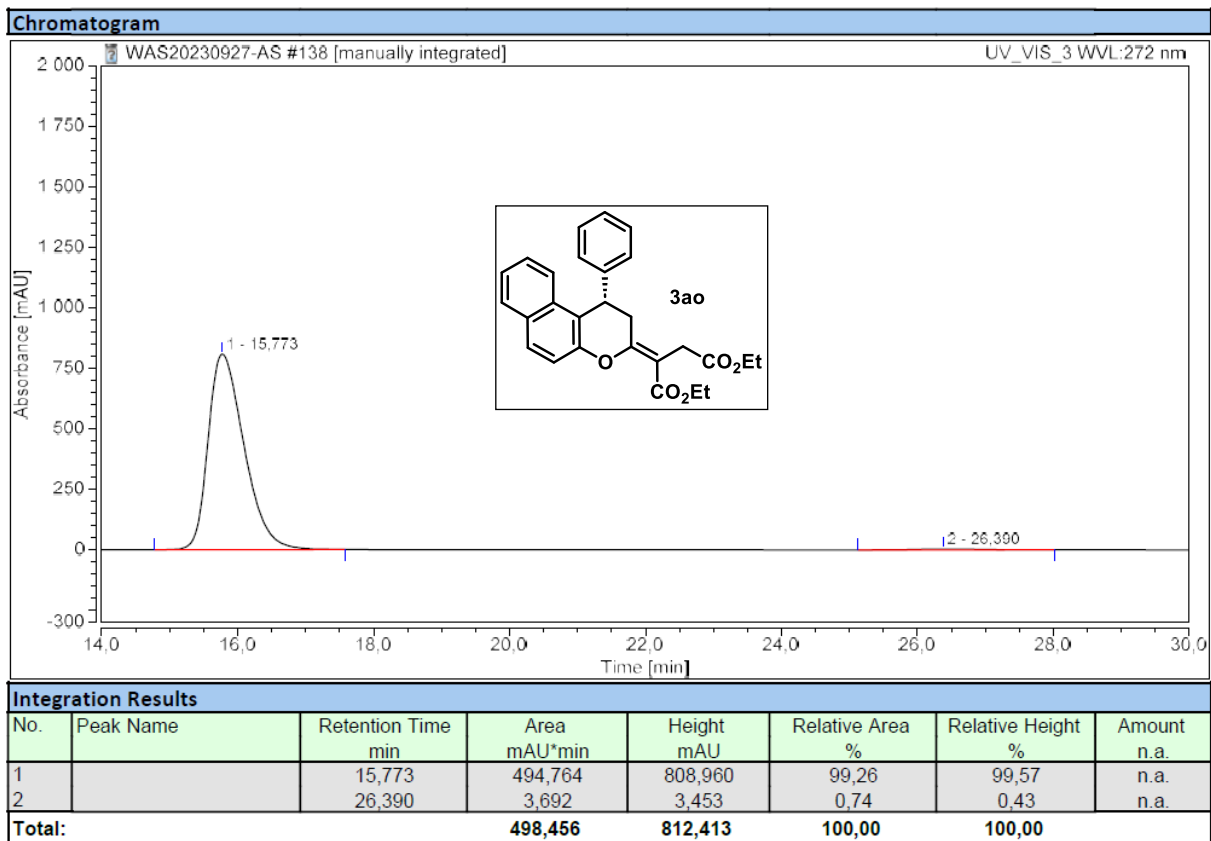
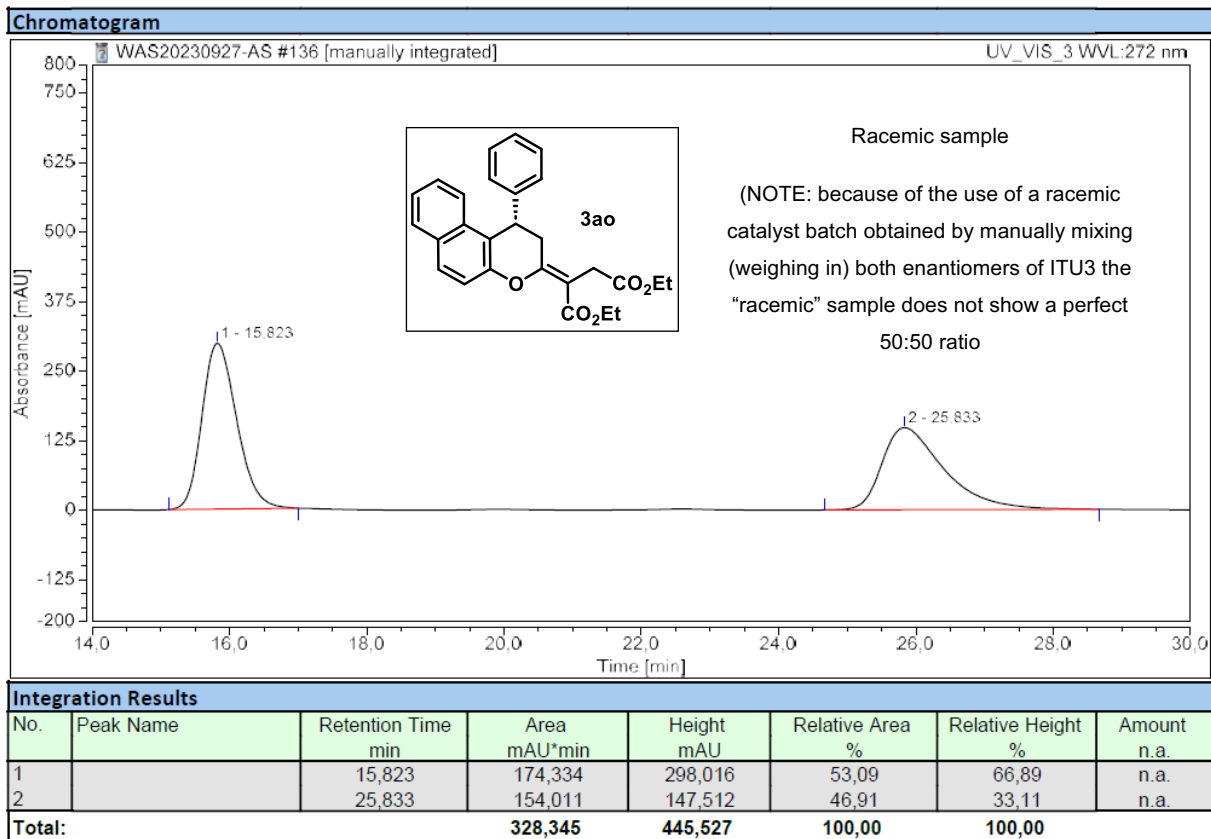


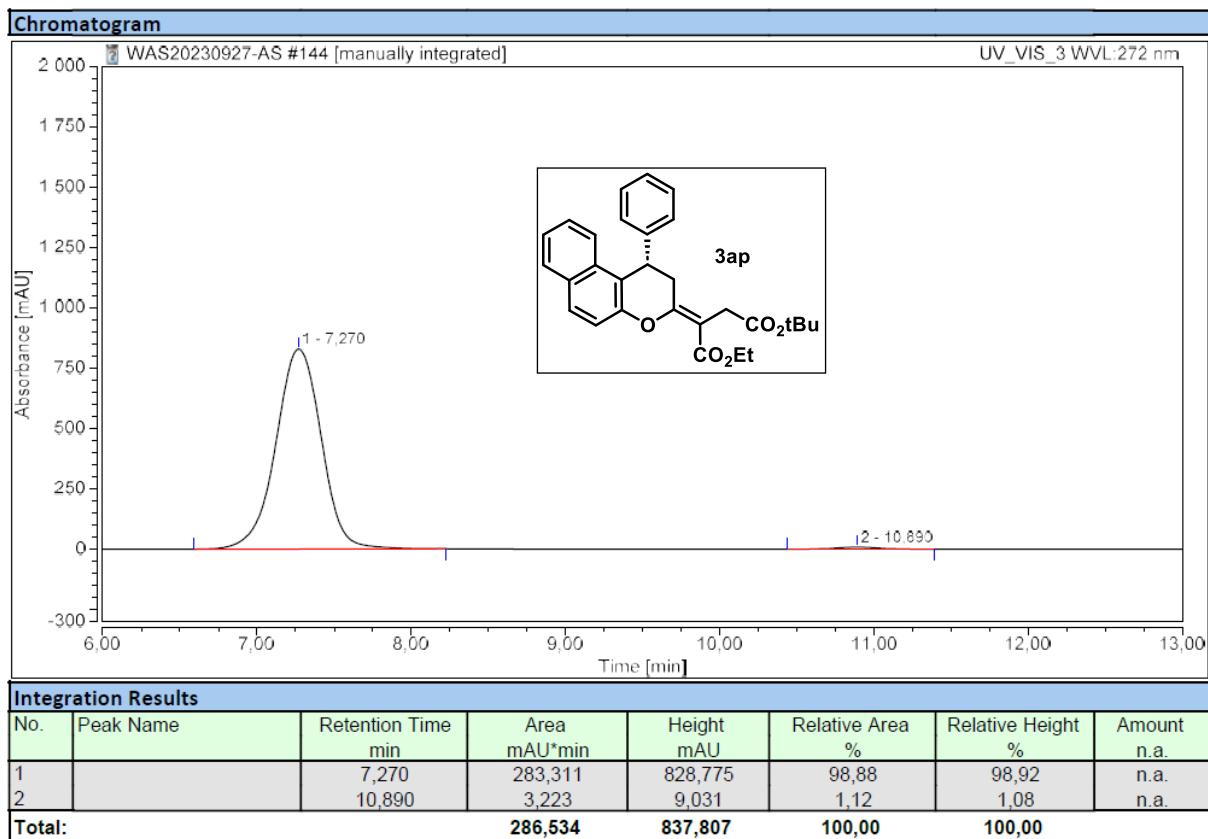
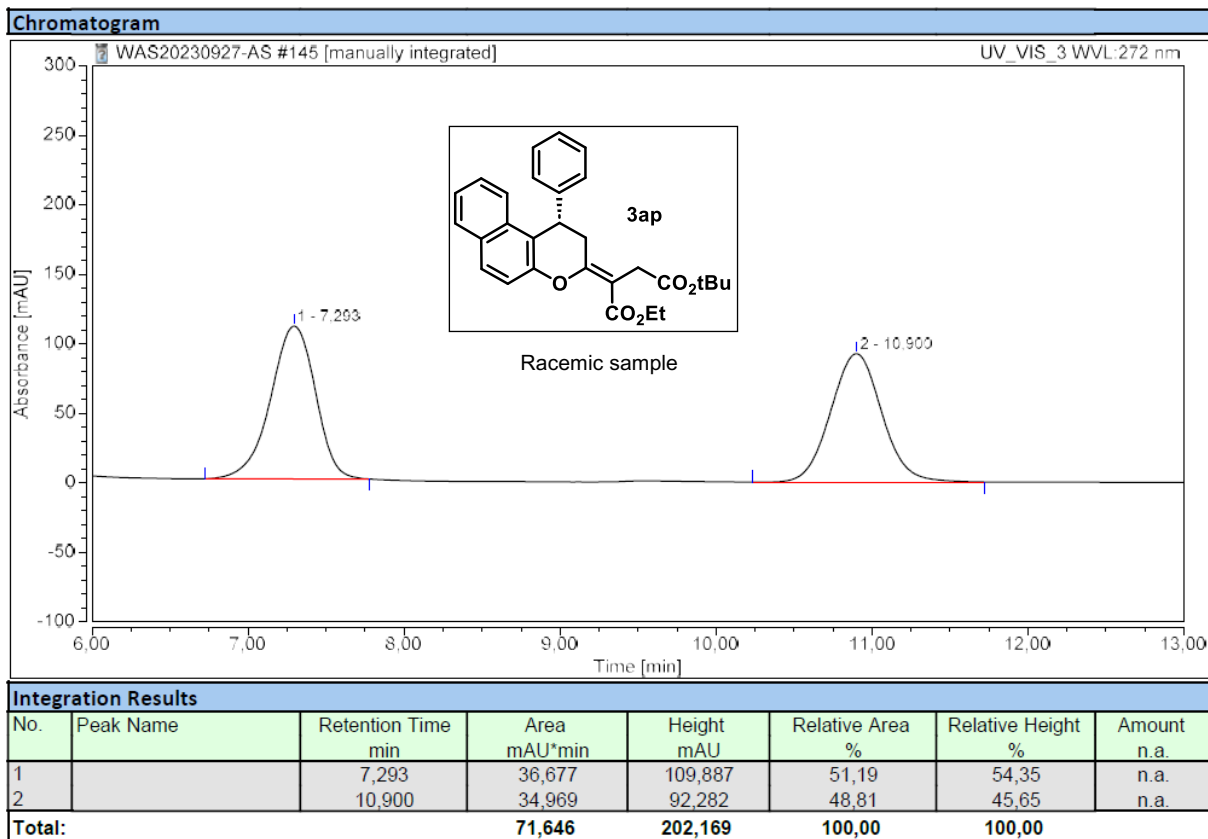


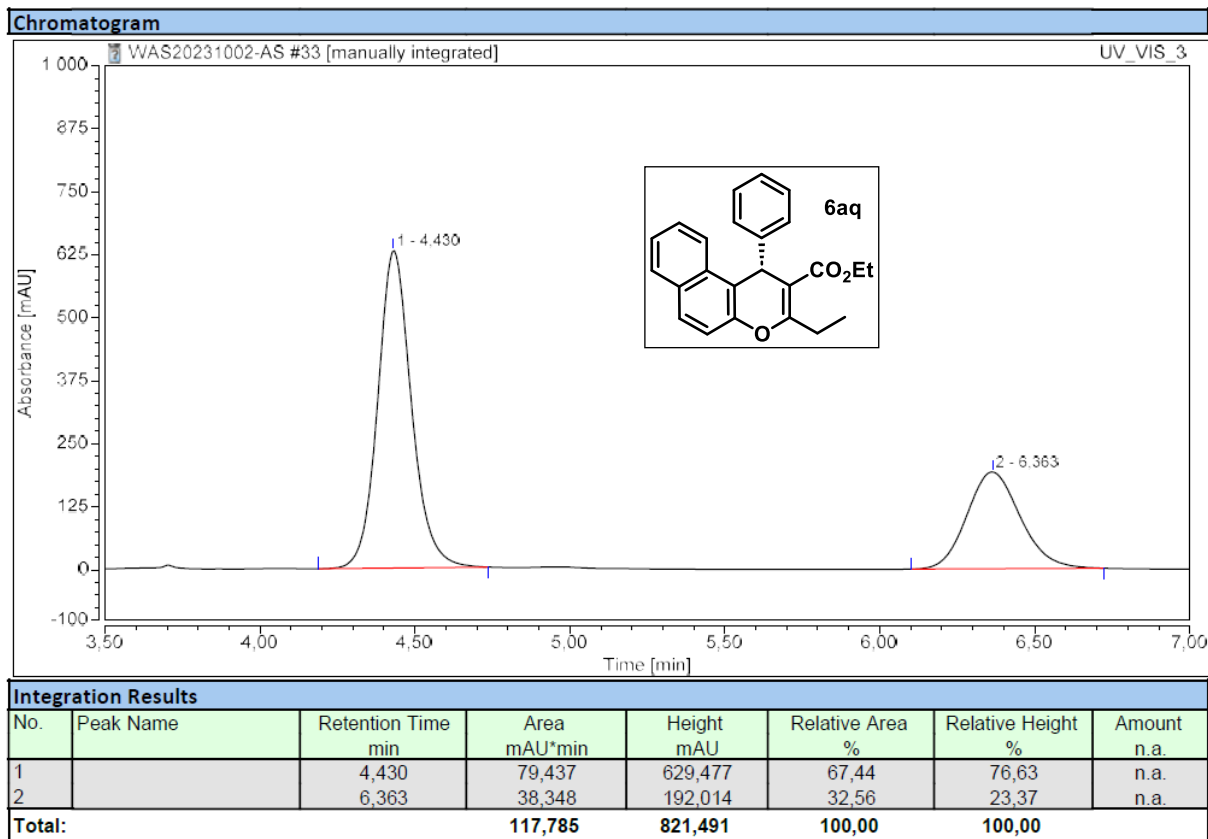
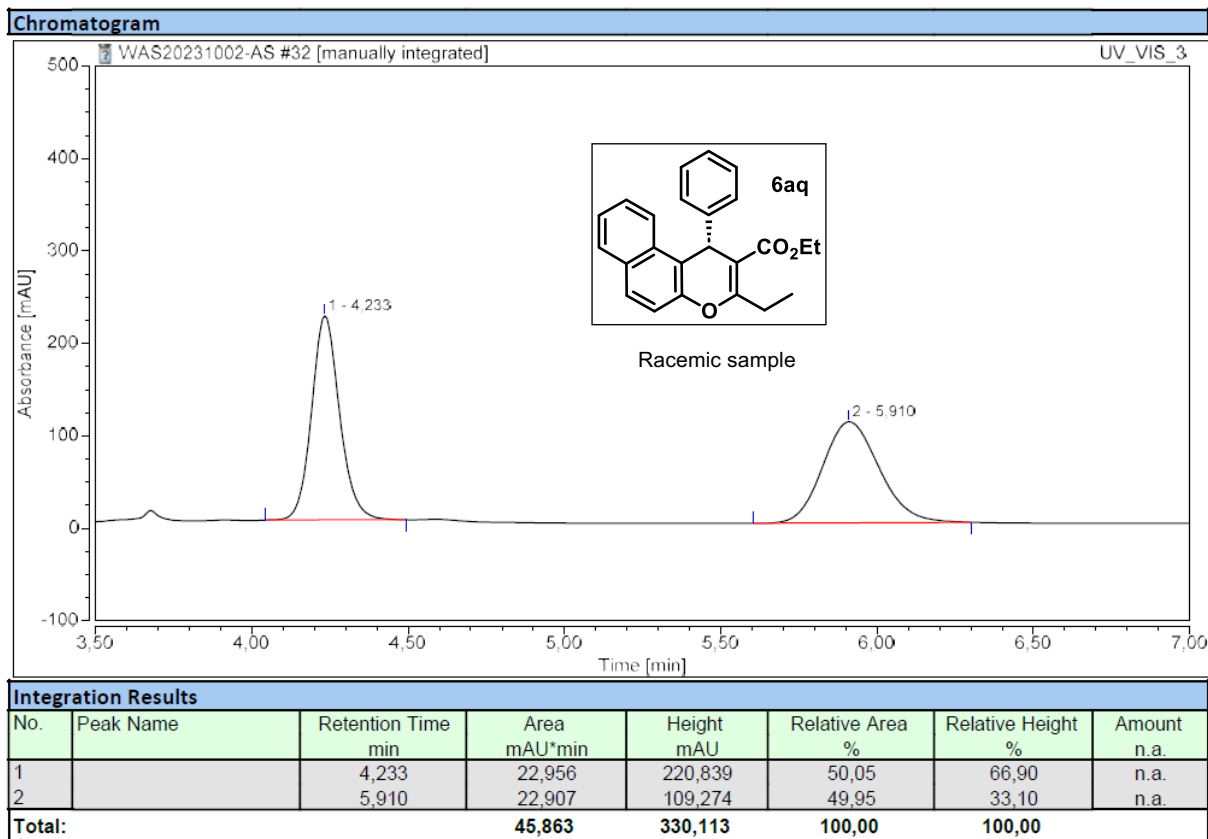












14.6 HPLC chromatogram of the follow up transformation

