

Water mediated trapping of active methylene intermediates generated by IBX-induced oxidation of Baylis-Hillman adducts with nucleophiles

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Electronic Supporting Information

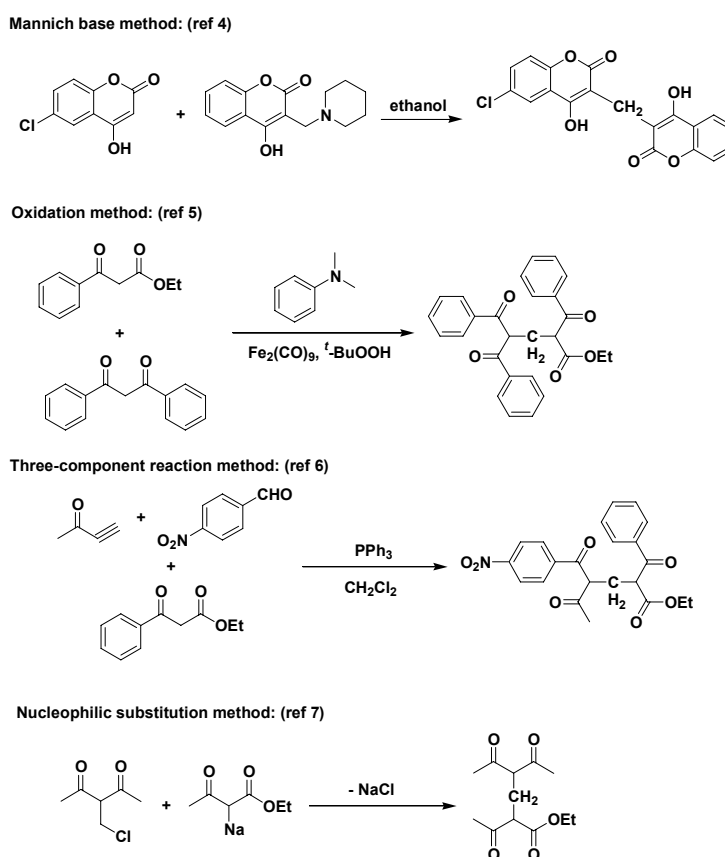
General Remarks:

Tolualdehyde, 4-methoxybenzaldehyde, 4-chlorobenzaldehyde, 2-nitrobenzaldehyde, 4-trifluorobenzaldehyde, 3-phenylpropionaldehyde, thiophene-2-carboxaldehyde, 4-methylstyrene, 4-methoxystyrene, N-methyl-2-phenylindole, N-ethyl-2-phenylindole, 4-ethoxystyrene, 4-chlorostyrene, 4-fluoro- α -methylstyrene, 4-*tert*-butylstyrene, 4-chloro- α -methylstyrene, *n*-butyl vinyl ether, ethyl indole-2-carboxylate, ethyl benzoylacetate, ethyl 4-methoxybenzoylacetate, *tert*-butyl acrylate, cyclohexyl acrylate, and chloroform-*d* were purchased from Alfa Aesar Chemical Company. 2-ethylhexyl acrylate was obtained from TCI Chemical Company. Benzaldehyde, α -methylstyrene, nitromethane, furfural, IBX, benzamide, acetonitrile, toluene, 1,2-dichloroethane, ethyl acetate, *n*-heptane and petroether were purchased from Shanghai Chemical Compony. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AV-400. Chemical shifts are expressed in ppm relative to Me₄Si in CDCl₃. IR spectra were recorded on a FT-IR Bruker (VERTEX 70) using KBr technology. Elemental analysis was measured on a Vario Micro Cube (Elementar) Instrument. Baylis-Hillman adducts were prepared according to reported methods.^{1,2} Ionic liquid, [BMIm]BF₄, was synthesized according to our previous method.³

A typical procedure for IBX-induced oxidative *oxo* Diels-Alder reaction of Baylis-Hillman adducts with olefins: all reactions were conducted in a 10 mL of V-type flask equipped with triangle magnetic stirring. In a typical reaction, water (1.0 g) was mixed with **2a** (52 mg, 0.39 mmol), **1a** (62 mg, 0.30 mmol) and IBX (109 mg, 0.39 mmol) under air. The mixture was stirred for 3 hours at 90 °C. After reaction, the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 mL \times 3). The obtained ester phases were then combined together and concentrated under reduced pressure. The product was obtained by preparation TLC using a mixed solution of ethyl acetate and petro ether as eluting solvent (normally, the ratio of ethyl acetate/petroether is 1/10). The generated 2-iodobenzoic acid could be recovered by filtration and regenerated by a known method.

A typical procedure for IBX-induced oxidative Michael reaction of Baylis-Hillman adducts with 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds: all reactions were conducted in a 10 mL of V-type flask

equipped with triangle magnetic stirring. In a typical reaction, water (1.0 g) was mixed with **4a** (75.0 mg, 0.36 mmol), **1a** (62.0 mg, 0.30 mmol) and IBX (101.0 mg, 0.36 mmol) under air. The mixture was stirred for 3 hours at 90 °C. After reaction, the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 mL × 3). The obtained ester phases were then combined together and concentrated under reduced pressure. The product was obtained by preparation TLC using a mixed solution of ethyl acetate and petro ether as eluting solvent (normally, the ratio of ethyl acetate/petroether is 1/6).



Scheme S1. Previous method to access skeleton of **5a**-type axial-asymmetric polycarbonyl compounds.

A typical procedure for IBX-induced oxidative Michael reaction of Baylis-Hillman adducts with less-reactive indole: all reactions were conducted in a 10 mL of V-type flask equipped with triangle magnetic stirring. In a typical reaction, water (1.0 g) was mixed with **1a** (61.8 mg, 0.30 mmol), **6a** (62.4 mg, 0.33 mmol) and IBX (101.0 mg, 0.36 mmol) under air. The mixture was stirred for 10 hours at 90 °C. After reaction, the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 mL × 3). The obtained ester phases were then combined together and concentrated under reduced pressure. The product was obtained by preparation TLC using a mixed solution of ethyl acetate and petro ether as eluting solvent (normally, the ratio of ethyl acetate/petroether is 1/6).

A typical procedure for IBX-induced oxidative aza-Michael reaction of Baylis-Hillman adduct **1a with benzamide:** the reactions was conducted in a 10 mL of V-type flask equipped with triangle magnetic stirring. In the beginning of the reaction, water (1.0 g) was mixed with **1a** (61.8 mg, 0.30 mmol), **8a** (39.9 mg, 0.33 mmol) and IBX (101.0 mg, 0.36 mmol) under air. The

mixture was stirred for 4 hours at 90 °C. After reaction, the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 mL × 3). The obtained ester phases were then combined together and concentrated under reduced pressure. The product was obtained by preparation TLC using a mixed solution of ethyl acetate and petro ether as eluting solvent (the ratio of ethyl acetate/petroether is 1/4).

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