Electronic Supporting Information

Lactic acid as an invaluable bio-based solvent for organic

reactions

Jie Yang,^a Jia-Neng Tan^a and Yanlong Gu*^{a,b}

^{*a*} Institute of Physical Chemistry and Industrial Catalysis, Hubei Key Laboratory of Material Chemistry and Service Failure, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, 1037 Luoyu road, Hongshan District, Wuhan 430074, China. Fax: (0)86-(0)27-87 54 45 32; E-mail: <u>klgyl@hust.edu.cn</u>

^b State Key Laboratory for Oxo Synthesis and Selective Oxidation, Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics, Lanzhou, 730000, China.

General remarks:

 α -Methylstyrene, 4-methoxystyrene, 4-chloro-α-methylstyrene, 4-fluoro- α -methylstyrene, 4-methylstyrene, 4-chlorostyrene, 4-bromostyrene, 4-tert-butylstyrene, styrene, 4-hydroxy-6-methyl-2-pyrone, 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone, 4-hydroxy coumarin, 6-bromo-2-naphthol, 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone, N,N-diethylacetoacetamide, 4-(trifluoromethyl)benzaldehyde, 4-acetoxybenzaldehyde, 4-chlorobenzaldehyde, p-tolualdehyde, 2-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde, salicyaldehyde, 3-ethoxysalicylaldehyde, 5-bromosalicyladehyde, 4-(diethylamino)salicylaldehyde, p-anisidine, 2-methoxyethyl trifluoroacetylacetone, 5-methyl-1,3-cyclohexanedione, acetoacetate. 5,5-dimethyl-1,3-cyclohexanedione, tetronic acid, 1,3-indanedion, 2-aminoacetophenone and chloroform-d were purchased from Alfa Aesar Chemical Company. Sesamol, formaldehyde aqueous solution, 2-naphthol, methyl acetoacetate, acetoacetone, ethyl acetoacetate, 1,3-cyclohexanedione, aniline, 4-nitroaniline, 4-methylaniline, diethyl acetylenedicarboxylate, lactic acid, glacial acetic acid, citric acid, trifluoroacetic acid, glycerol, 1,2-dichloroethane, acetonitrile, nitromethane, ethanol, ethyl acetate, and petroleum ether were purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. The purity of lactic acid is about 85% with less than 5 wt% of water. 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.

A typical procedure for the synthesis of 1-piperidin-1-yl-butane-1,3-dione: All reactions were conducted in a 100 mL of two-necked round bottomed flask equipped with triangle magnetic stirring. In a typical reaction, toluene (40.0 ml) was mixed with methyl acetoacetate (4.64 g, 40.0 mmol) and piperidine (5.10 g, 60.0 mmol) for 12 hours at 100 °C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was cooled to room temperature, dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography using the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol (60/1, v/v) as the eluting solvent to give acetoacetopiperidine 4.70 g, yield = 70 %. The synthesis of 1-(4-methyl-piperidin-1-yl)-butane-1,3-dione and N,N-dibutyl-3-oxo-butyramide were preformed with an analogous procedure.

A typical procedure for the reaction of formaldehyde, sesamol and 4-methylstyrene: All reactions were conducted in a 10 mL of V-type flask equipped with triangle magnetic stirring. In a typical reaction, lactic acid (1.0 ml) was mixed with formaldehyde (105 mg, 1.3 mmol), sesamol (135 mg, 0.98 mmol) and 4-methylstyrene (76 mg, 0.65 mmol) for 3 h at 100 °C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was cooled to room temperature and extracted with the mixture of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate (PE/EA = 2/1, 5×2 ml). The obtained organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative TLC using the mixture of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate (8/1, v/v) as the eluting solvent to give the desired product, **3a**, 127 mg, yield = 73 %. Tests for substrate scope were all performed with an analogous procedure. The recovered lactic acid was treated at 60 °C under vacuum condition (15 mmHg) for 20 minutes. Then, it was subjected to the next run.

A typical procedure for one-pot three-component reaction of N,N-diethylacetoacetamide, formaldehyde and α -methylstyrene: All reactions were conducted in a 10 mL of V-type flask equipped with triangle magnetic stirring. In a typical reaction, lactic acid (1.0 ml) was mixed with N,N-diethylacetoacetamide (204.4 mg, 1.3 mmol), formaldehyde (131.7 mg, 1.63 mmol) and α -methylstyrene (76 mg, 0.65 mmol) for 24 hours at 80 °C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was cooled to room temperature and extracted with a mixture of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate (PE/EA = 1/1) until **6a** in lactic acid phase could be hardly detected by TLC. The obtained organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative TLC using a mixture of ethyl acetate and petroleum ether as eluting solvent (the ratio of EA/PE is 1/4) to give the desired product, **6a**, 103 mg, yield = 55 %. Tests for substrate scope were all performed with an analogous procedure.

A typical procedure for one-pot three-component reaction of diethyl acetylenedicarboxylate, aniline and 4-chlorobenzaldehyde: All reactions were conducted in a 10 mL of V-type flask equipped with triangle magnetic stirring. In a typical reaction, lactic acid (1.0 ml) was mixed with diethyl acetylenedicarboxylate (170 mg, 1.0 mmol), aniline (93 mg, 1.0 mmol) and 4-chlorobezaldehyde (141 mg, 1.0 mmol) for 2 hours at 30 °C. After completion of the reaction, cold ethanol (2.0 ml) was added and the mixture was stirred for 1 minute. Then, the mixture was filtered and the solid was washed with cold ethanol (5.0 ml * 3). The solid was dried under vacuum oven at 50 °C for 12 hours. The desired product, **8d**, was obtained, 272 mg, yield = 76 %. Tests for substrate scope were all performed with an analogous procedure.

A typical procedure for the aniline-catalyzed reaction of diethyl acetylenedicarboxylate and 3-methoxylsalicylaldehyde: All reactions were conducted in a 10 mL of V-type flask equipped with triangle magnetic stirring. In a typical reaction, lactic acid (1.0 ml) was mixed with diethyl acetylenedicarboxylate (172 mg, 1.0 mmol), 3-methoxysalicylaldehyde (152 mg, 1.0 mmol) and aniline (18.6 mg 0.2 mmol) for 24 hours at 30 °C. After completion of the reaction, brine (3.0 ml) was added and the mixture was stirred for 1 minute. Then, the mixture was filtered and the solid was washed with brine (5.0 ml * 3) and petroleum ether (5.0 ml * 3). The solid was dried under vacuum oven at 50 °C for 24 h. The desired product, **9a**, was obtained, 296 mg, yield = 92 %. Test for 3-ethoxysalicylaldehyde was performed with an analogous procedure. As for salicylaldehyde, 5-bromosalicyladehyde and 4-(diethylamino)salicylaldehyde, after completion of the reaction, the mixture was extracted with the mixture of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate (PE/EA = 1/1) until product in lactic acid phase could be hardly detected by TLC. The obtained organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The product was obtained by preparative TLC using a mixture of ethyl acetate and petroleum ether as eluting solvent (normally, the ratio of EA/PE is 1/6).

The procedure for one-pot three-component reaction of 4-nitroaniline, diethyl acetylenedicarboxylate and salicylaldehyde: The reaction was conducted in a 10 mL of V-type flask equipped with triangle magnetic stirring. In a typical reaction, lactic acid (1.0 ml) was mixed with diethyl acetylenedicarboxylate (172 mg, 1.0 mmol), salicylaldehyde (122 mg, 1.0 mmol) and 4-nitroaniline (138 mg, 1.0 mmol) for 24 hours at 30 °C. After completion of the reaction, brine (3.0 ml) was added and the mixture was stirred for 1 minute. Then, the mixture was filtered and the solid was washed with brine (5.0 ml * 3) and petroleum ether (5.0 ml * 3). The solid was dried under vacuum oven at 50 °C for 24 h. The desired product, **10a**, was obtained, 384 mg, yield = 89 %.

The procedure for one-pot step-wise preparation of 9b: The reaction was conducted in a 10 mL of V-type flask equipped with triangle magnetic stirring. In a typical reaction, lactic acid (1.0 ml) was mixed with diethyl acetylenedicarboxylate (172 mg, 1.0 mmol), salicylaldehyde (122 mg, 1.0 mmol) and 4-nitroaniline (138 mg, 1.0 mmol) for 24 hours at 30 °C. Then, the mixture was stirred at 100 °C for another 6 hours. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was cooled to room temperature and extracted with the mixture of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate (PE/EA = 1/1). The obtained organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The product **9b** was obtained by preparative TLC using a mixture of ethyl acetate and petroleum ether as eluting solvent (the ratio of EA/PE is 1/5), 220 mg, yield = 75 %.

A typical procedure for the reaction of acetylacetone and 2'-aminoacetophenone: All reactions were conducted in a 10 mL of V-type flask equipped with triangle magnetic stirring. In a typical reaction, lactic acid (1.0 ml) was mixed with 2'-aminoacetophenone (135 mg, 1.0 mmol) and acetylacetone (120 mg, 1.2 mmol) for 2.5 hours at 80 °C. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was cooled to room temperature, poured into ethyl acetate (3.0 ml) and neutralized with an aqueous solution of NaOH (1N). The upper organic layer was separated, and the bottom aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3.0 ml * 2). The obtained organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative TLC using a mixture of ethyl acetate and petroleum ether as eluting solvent (the ratio

of EA/PE is 1/8) to give the desired product, **13a**, 189 mg, yield = 95 %. Tests for substrate scope were all performed with an analogous procedure. As for tetronic acid and 1,3-indanedione, the solvent was mixture of lactic acid and water (9/1, v/v). After completion of the reaction, the mixture was cooled to room temperature and the precipitate was formed. Then, brine (3.0 ml) was added and the mixture was stirred for 1 minute. Then, the mixture was filtered and the solid was washed with brine (5.0 ml * 3) and petroleum ether (5.0 ml * 3). The solid was dried under vacuum oven at 50 °C for 24 h. The desired product was obtained.

Spectroscopic data of known compounds

3-(p-tolyl)-2,3-dihydro-1H-benzo[f]chromene (**4c**)¹: yellow solid, mp: 105-107 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 2.11-2.23 (m, 1H), 2.27-2.33 (m, 1H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 3.06-3.13 (m, 2H), 5.03 (dd, $J_a = 2.4$ Hz, $J_b = 10.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.30-7.36 (m, 3H), 7.46 (td, $J_a = 1.2$ Hz, $J_b = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (dd, $J_a = 8.4$ Hz, $J_b = 12.4$ Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 21.3, 21.9, 29.7, 77.5, 113.7, 119.4, 122.1, 123.3, 126.2, 126.4, 127.8, 128.5, 129.1, 129.3, 133.1, 137.7, 138.7, 152.9; HRMS *m*/*z* (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₁₈NaO [M + Na]⁺ 297.1255 found 297.1250.

8-Bromo-3-methyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-benzo[f]chromene $(4d)^{1}$: pale yellow liquid; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.67 (s, 3H), 2.12-2.23 (m, 1H), 2.48-2.64 (m, 2H), 2.89-3.00 (m, 1H), 7.18 (tt, J_a = 1.2 Hz, J_b = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (dd, J_a = 2.0 Hz, J_b = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 7.27 (dd, J_a = 2.0 Hz, J_b = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.35-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.43 (dd, J_a = 2.0 Hz, J_b = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (t, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 7.85 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 19.4, 30.1, 32.6, 78.5, 113.8, 116.8, 120.6, 123.9, 124.9, 127.0, 127.1, 128.5, 129.4, 130.1, 130.3, 131.6, 145.2, 151.8; HRMS *m/z* (ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₁₇BrNaO [M + Na]⁺ 375.0360 found 375.0355

2-(p-tolyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[g]chromene-5,10-dione (**4f**)¹: yellow solid, mp: 134-136 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 2.01-2.12 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.33 (m, 1H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.58-2.78 (m, 2H), 5.17 (dd, J_a = 2.8 Hz, J_b = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.63-7.72 (m, 2H), 8.00-8.11 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 18.6, 21.2, 27.8, 79.0, 121.6, 125.9, 126.0, 126.3, 129.3, 131.0, 132.0, 133.1, 133.9, 136.4, 138.1, 155.5, 179.4, 184.2; HRMS *m/z* (ESI) calcd for $C_{20}H_{16}NaO_3 [M + Na]^+$ 327.0997 found 327.0991.

N,N-Dibutyl-3-oxo-butyramide $(5b)^2$: pale yellow liquid; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 0.88 (t, J = 7.2 Hz,

3H), 0.91 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.21-1.34 (m, 4H), 1.43-1.55 (m, 4H), 1.90 (s, 0.80H), 2.24 (s, 2.17H), 3.15 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.28 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.45 (s, 1.46 H), 5.01 (s, 0.20H), 14.94 (s, 0.19H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 13.7, 13.8, 20.0, 20.1, 20.1, 22.0, 29.6, 30.1, 31.0, 45.6, 45.7, 47.6, 48.2, 49.9, 87.1, 166.1, 171.5, 174.4, 202.8; HRMS m/z (ESI) calcd for C₁₂H₂₃NNaO₂ [M + Na]⁺ 236.1626 found 236.1622.

1-Piperidin-1-yl-butane-1,3-dione $(5d)^3$: yellow liquid; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.47-1.55 (m, 4H), 1.55-1.64 (m, 2H), 1.90 (s, 0.37H), 2.22 (s, 2.52H), 3.30 (t, J = 4.2 Hz, 2H), 3.36-3.58 (m, 4H), 5.11 (s, 0.12H), 14.7 (s, 0.10H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 22.0, 24.3, 24.5, 25.4, 26.3, 30.0, 42.8, 47.4, 50.2, 86.4, 164.7, 170.3, 174.8, 202.5; HRMS *m*/*z* (ESI) calcd for C₉H₁₅NNaO₂ [M + Na]⁺ 192.1000 found 192.0998.

6-Bromo-2-hydroxy-2H-chromene-2,3-dicarboxylic acid diethyl ester $(9d)^4$: white solid, mp: 96-98 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.27 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.29 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 4.21-4.39 (m, 4H), 5.38 (s, 1H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (dd, J_a = 2.4 Hz, J_b = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 13.8, 14.1, 61.3, 63.5, 93.2, 114.3, 118.6, 119.9, 122.8, 131.1, 133.7, 134.9, 150.3, 163.6, 168.8; HRMS *m*/*z* (ESI) calcd for C₁₅H₁₅BrNaO₆ [M + Na]⁺ 370.0052 found 370.0050.

1-(2,4-Dimethyl-quinolin-3-yl)-ethanone (**13a**)⁵: pale yellow liquid; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.50 (s, 3H), 2.55 (s, 3H), 7.44 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 15.2, 23.5, 32.6, 123.6, 125.9, 126.3, 129.2, 129.7, 135.6, 138.5, 146.9, 152.5, 206.5; HRMS m/z (ESI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₃NNaO [M + Na]⁺ 222.0895 found 222.0894.

2,4-Dimethyl-quinoline-3-carboxylic acid methyl ester $(13b)^6$: pale yellow liquid; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 2.53 (s, 3H), 2.63 (s, 3H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 7.41 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (td, J_a = 0.8 Hz, J_b = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 15.7, 23.8, 52.4, 123.9, 125.6, 126.3, 127.6, 129.2, 130.0, 141.6, 147.0, 154.2, 169.6; HRMS *m*/*z* (ESI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₃NNaO₂ [M + Na]⁺ 238.0844 found 238.0840.

2,4-Dimethyl-quinoline-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester $(13c)^6$: pale yellow liquid; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.36 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 2.55 (s, 3H), 2.65 (s, 3H), 4.41 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.42 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (td, Ja = 0.8 Hz, Jb = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 14.2, 15.6, 23.7, 61.6, 123.9, 125.7, 126.2, 127.9, 129.2, 129.9, 141.3, 147.0, 154.2, 169.1; HRMS *m*/*z* (ESI) calcd for C₁₄H₁₅NNaO₂ [M + Na]⁺ 252.1000 found 252.0993.

1-(2,4-Dimethyl-quinolin-3-yl)-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethanone $(13d)^7$: pale yellow liquid; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 2.59 (s, 3H), 2.62 (s, 3H), 7.57 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (t, J= 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 16.2, 23.7, 111.3, 114.2, 117.1, 120.0, 123.8, 125.2, 126.9, 127.8, 129.4, 131.0, 142.9, 147.6, 153.0, 189.1, 189.5, 189.9, 190.3; HRMS *m*/*z* (ESI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₀F₃NNaO [M + Na]⁺ 276.0612 found 276.0610.

2,4-Dimethyl-quinoline-3-carboxylic acid 2-methoxy-ethyl ester (**13e**)⁸: pale yellow liquid; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃):2.54 (s, 3H), 2.63 (s, 3H), 3.29 (s, 3H), 3.61 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 4.47 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 15.6, 23.7, 58.7, 64.2, 70.2, 123.9, 125.6, 126.2, 127.6, 129.1, 130.0, 141.6, 147.0, 154.3, 169.0; HRMS *m*/*z* (ESI) calcd for C₁₅H₁₇NNaO₃ [M + Na]⁺ 282.1106 found 282.1101.

9-Methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-acridin-1-one $(13f)^{6}$: white solid, mp: 61-63 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 2.05 (quint, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.65 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.83 (s, 3H), 3.11 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 15.9, 21.2, 34.6, 40.9, 125.1, 125.3, 126.1, 127.4, 129.0, 131.3, 147.7, 149.6, 161.9, 200.3; HRMS *m*/*z* (ESI) calcd for C₁₄H₁₃NNaO [M + Na]⁺ 234.0895 found 234.0894.

3,3,9-Trimethyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-acridin-1-one $(13h)^6$: white solid, mp: 100-102 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.06 (s, 6H), 2.57 (s, 2H), 2.96 (s, 3H), 3.09 (s, 2H), 7.46 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 15.9, 28.2, 32.0, 48.5, 54.7, 124.0, 125.4, 126.3, 127.5, 129.1, 131.3, 148.2, 149.5, 161.0, 200.4; HRMS *m*/*z* (ESI) calcd for C₁₆H₁₇NNaO [M + Na]⁺ 262.1208 found 262.1205.

9-Methyl-3H-furo[3,4-b]quinolin-1-one $(13i)^9$: brown solid; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 3.14 (s, 3H), 5.39 (s, 2H), 7.71 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (td, J_a = 1.2 Hz, J_b = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 12.7, 69.7, 114.6, 125.3, 127.2, 127.8, 129.8, 132.5, 150.0, 150.4, 163.3, 169.6; HRMS *m*/*z* (ESI) calcd for C₁₂H₉NNaO₂ [M + Na]⁺ 222.0531 found 222.0530.

10-Methyl-indeno[1,2-b]quinolin-11-one (**13j**)¹⁰: green solid, mp: 166-168 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 2.82 (s, 3H), 7.36 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.50-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.61 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 12.3, 121.5, 123.4, 123.5, 125.5, 126.7, 128.3, 130.1, 131.2, 131.3, 135.0, 137.4, 142.9, 146.3, 149.2, 161.5, 192.2; HRMS m/z (ESI) calcd for C₁₇H₁₁NNaO [M + Na]⁺ 268.0738 found 268.0735.

















_____ppm (f1)











































CI ²





















































869 ŝ





References

- ¹ Y. Gu, J. Barrault and F. Jérôme, Adv. Synth. Catal., 2009, 351, 3269-3278
- ² J. S. Witzeman and W. D. Nottingham, J. Org. Chem., **1991**, 56, 1713-1718.
- ³ G. O. Torosyan, Zhurmal Organicheskoi Khimii, **1982**, 18, 1413-1416
- ⁴ N. Noshiranzadeh and A. Ramazani, Synth. Commun., 2007, 37, 3181-3189
- ⁵ J. K. Augustine, A. bombrun, and S. Venkatachaliah, *Tetrahedron lett.*, **2011**, *52*, 6814-6818
- ⁶ X. Zhang, Q. Wang, and S. Sheng, Synth. Commun., 2009, 39, 3293-3304
- ⁷ M. Hosseni-Sarvai, J. Iran. Chem. Soc., 2011, 8, 119-128
- ⁸ F. Ma, G. Cheng, Z. He and Z. Zhang, Aust. J. Chem., 2012, 65, 409-416
- ⁹ E. A. Fehnel, J. A. Deyrup, and M. B. Davidson, J. Org. Chem., **1958**, 23, 1996-2001
- ¹⁰ T. H. Tong and H. N. C. Wong, Synth. Commun., **1992**, 22, 1773-1782