Supplementary Information for

Photochemical Intramolecular Cyclization of *o*-Alkynylaryl Isocyanides with Organic Dichalcogenides Leading to 2,4-Bischalcogenated Quinoline Derivatives

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General Remarks.

¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a spectrometer (300 MHz or 400 MHz) using CDCl₃ as the solvent with tetramethylsilane (TMS) as the internal standard. ¹³C NMR spectra were obtained on a spectrometer (75 MHz or 100 MHz) using CDCl₃ as the solvent. Chemical shifts in ¹³C NMR were measured relative to $CDCl_3$ by using δ 77.0 ppm. Infrared spectra were determined on a Melting points were determined on a micro melting point apparatus. FT-IR spectrometer. Conventional mass spectra were recorded with a gas chromatograph mass spectrometer. High resolution mass spectra were obtained on a mass spectrometer. Terminal acetylenes 4-methoxyphenylacetylene.^{S1} (4-methylphenylacetylene,^{S1} 4-chlorophenvlacetvlene.^{S1} 4-nitrophenylacetylene,^{S2} and 4-cyanophenylacetylene^{S2}), organic dichalcogenides (diphenyl diselenide (4a),^{S3} bis(4-methylphenyl) diselenide (4b),^{S3} bis(4-methoxyphenyl) diselenide (4c),^{S3} bis(4-fluorophenyl) diselenide (4e),^{S3} diphenyl ditelluride (6a),^{S4} bis(4-methoxyphenyl) ditelluride (**6b**),^{S5} bis(4-fluorophenyl) ditelluride (**6c**),^{S6} and dibutyl ditelluride (**6d**)^{S7}), and *o*-alkynylaryl isocyanides^{S8} were prepared according to the literature. The formation of *o*-alkynylaryl isocyanides was determined by ¹H NMR with 1,3,5-trioxane as the internal standard because of their instability. Other reagents could be purchased commercially and used without further purification.

R ² 1 (R ² =	R ¹ + NC H)	°HexSH CDCl ₃ , 4	$\frac{h}{h}$ R^2	
entry	1	R ¹	8	yield (%) ^b
1	1a	C ₆ H ₅ -	8a	82
2	1b	4-Me-C ₆ H ₄ -	8b	66
3	1d	4-CI-C ₆ H ₄ -	8d	67
4	1e	$4\text{-}\text{F-C}_6\text{H}_{4^-}$	8e	75
5	1f	<i>n-</i> Bu−	8f	72
6	1g	1-cyclohexenyl-	8g	64

Table S1. Photochemical Reaction of Several Isocyanides 1 with Cyclohexanethiol^a

^{*a*} Reaction conditions: isocyanide (**1**, 0.10 mmol), thiol (0.20 mmol), CDCl₃ (0.50 mL), room temperature, hv (> 300 nm: irradiation with a high pressure Hg lamp through Pyrex). ^{*b*} Isolated yield.

Table S2. Optimization of the Synthesis of 2-Sulfanylquinoline $9a^{a}$

Ph NC 1a	+ PhSH 1.5 equiv		H Ph N SPh 9a
entry	solvent	additive	yield of 9a (%) ^b
1	CHCl ₃	—	29
2	CHCl ₃	Et ₃ N	70
3	THF	Et ₃ N	85 (78)
4	CHCl ₃	K ₂ CO ₃	11

^{*a*} Reaction conditions: isocyanide (**1a**, 0.05 mmol), benzenethiol, solvent (0.5 mL), room temperature, 4 h. ^{*b*} Determined by ¹H NMR. A value in parenthesis is isolated yield.





^{*a*} Reaction conditions: isocyanide (**1**, 0.05 mmol), benzenethiol (0.075 mmol), THF (0.5 mL), Et₃N (0.5 mL), room temperature, 4 h. ^{*b*} Isolated yield.

UV-Vis Spectra of o-Alkynylaryl Isocyanides 1a and 1f



Figure S1. UV-Vis Spectrum of o-Alkynylaryl Isocyanide 1a (1.2 x 10⁻⁵ M in CHCl₃).



Figure S2. UV-Vis Spectrum of o-Alkynylaryl Isocyanide 1f (4.7 x 10^{-6} M in CHCl₃).

Characterization Data.

3-(4-Methylphenyl)quinoline (**8b**):^{S9} Quinoline **8b** (14.5 mg, 0.066 mmol, 66%) was obtained from **1b** (0.10 mmol) according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by PTLC on silica gel (Hex:AcOEt = 9:1) and recycle GPC (CHCl₃). Slightly yellow oil; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 2.44 (s, 3H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.57–7.64 (m, 3H), 7.71 (ddd, *J* = 1.5, 6.9, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.28 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 9.18 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 21.2, 126.9, 127.2, 127.9, 128.1, 129.2, 129.7, 129.9, 132.8, 133.8, 135.0, 138.0, 147.2, 149.9; IR (NaCl, cm⁻¹) 3026, 2957, 2922, 2866, 1516, 1493, 1462, 1362, 1340, 1188, 1124, 1040, 1020, 953, 908, 816, 785, 750, 718; MS (FAB) *m/z* 220 ([M+H]⁺, 100).

3-(4-Chlorophenyl)quinoline (8d):^{S10} Quinoline 8d (16.1 mg, 0.067 mmol, 67%) was obtained from 1d (0.10 mmol) according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by PTLC on silica gel (Hex:AcOEt = 9:1) and recycle GPC (CHCl₃). White solid; mp 130–132 °C (crystallized from acetone); ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 7.50 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (ddd, *J* = 1.4, 6.9, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (ddd, *J* = 1.4, 6.9, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 8.30 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 9.14 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 127.2, 128.0, 128.6, 129.1, 129.4, 129.7, 132.6, 133.3, 134.4, 136.2, 139.9, 147.1, 149.2; MS (EI) *m/z* 239 (M⁺, 100).

3-(4-Fluorophenyl)quinoline (**8e**):^{S11} Quinoline **8e** (16.7 mg, 0.075 mmol, 75%) was obtained from **1e** (0.10 mmol) according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by PTLC on silica gel (Hex:AcOEt = 9:1) and recycle GPC (CHCl₃). White solid; mp 100–102 °C (crystallized form acetone); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 7.22 (t, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (dt, *J* = 1.0, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.65–7.78 (m, 3H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.27 (s, 1H), 9.14 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 116.2 (d, *J*_{CF} = 21.0 Hz), 127.2, 127.9, 127.9, 129.0, 129.0 (d, *J*_{CF} = 7.6 Hz), 129.6, 132.9, 133.3, 133.8 (d, *J*_{CF} = 3.8 Hz), 146.9, 149.3, 162.9 (d, *J*_{CF} = 245.8 Hz); IR (NaCl, cm⁻¹) 3076, 3052, 1508, 1497, 1231, 953, 905, 831, 785, 746; MS (EI) *m*/z 223 (M⁺, 100).

3-*n***-Butylquinoline (8f):**^{S12} Quinoline **8f** (13.4 mg, 0.072 mmol, 72%) was obtained from **1f** (0.10 mmol) according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by PTLC on silica gel (Hex:AcOEt = 9:1) and recycle GPC (CHCl₃). Colorless oil; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.33–1.50 (m, 2H), 1.61–1.82 (m, 2H), 2.81 (hep, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 8.07 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.79 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 13.9, 22.3, 32.9, 33.3, 126.5, 127.3, 128.2, 128.4, 129.1, 134.1, 135.3, 146.7, 152.1; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₁₃H₁₆N [M+H]⁺ 186.1283, found 186.1279.

3-(1-Cyclohexenyl)quinoline (8g):^{S13} Quinoline **8g** (13.3 mg, 0.064 mmol, 64%) was obtained from **1g** (0.10 mmol) according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by PTLC on silica gel (Hex:AcOEt = 9:1) and recycle GPC (CHCl₃). Pale yellow oil; ¹H NMR

(300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 1.63–1.78 (m, 2H), 1.80–1.93 (m, 2H), 2.24–2.35 (m, 2H), 2.46–2.58 (m, 2H), 6.32–6.42 (m, 1H), 7.51 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (s, 1H), 8.07 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 9.04 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 22.0, 22.9, 26.0, 27.1, 126.6, 127.2, 127.9, 128.7, 129.2, 129.9, 130.4, 133.6, 136.6, 146.5, 152.1; IR (NaCl, cm⁻¹) 3058, 2934, 2858, 1497, 1331, 1188, 1128, 957, 903, 787, 752; MS (EI) *m/z* 209 (M⁺, 73).

General Procedures for the Synthesis of 2-Sulfanylquinolines.

To a solution of 2-(phenylethynyl)phenyl isocyanide (**1a**, 0.05 mmol), benzenethiol (0.075 mmol), and THF (0.5 mL) was added triethylamine (0.5 mL), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. After the reaction was complete, the resulting mixture was concentrated in vacuo, and purified by PTLC on silica gel (Hex; AcOEt = 9:1) and recycle GPC (CHCl₃) to give 3-phenyl-2-phenylsulfanylquinoline (**9a**, 12.2 mg, 0.039 mmol, 78%) as a colorless oil. Further purification was carried out by recycle GPC (CHCl₃) for all 2-sulfanylquinolines **9**.

3-Phenyl-2-phenylsulfanylquinoline (9a): Colorless oil; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 7.33–7.62 (m, 12H), 7.69–7.78 (m, 2H), 7.86 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 125.8, 126.3, 127.4, 128.3, 128.4, 128.4, 128.7, 128.9, 129.4, 129.6, 130.2, 131.1, 134.9, 135.7, 138.0, 147.3, 158.3; IR (NaCl, cm⁻¹) 3057, 3030, 1614, 1592, 1516, 1475, 1439, 1385, 1362, 1337, 1132, 1084, 1024, 966, 910, 781, 748, 700, 689; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₂₁H₁₆NS [M+H]⁺ 314.1003, found 314.0995.

3-(4-Methylphenyl)-2-phenylsulfanylquinoline (9b): Quinoline **9b** (9.3 mg, 0.029 mmol, 57%) was obtained from **1b** (0.10 mmol) according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by PTLC on silica gel (Hex:AcOEt = 9:1) and recycle GPC (CHCl₃). Slightly yellow oil; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 2.45 (s, 3H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.36–7.44 (m, 4H), 7.47 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.52–7.60 (m, 3H), 7.70–7.76 (m, 2H), 7.84 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 21.4, 125.7, 126.3, 127.3, 128.3, 128.3, 128.7, 129.1, 129.2, 129.4, 131.1, 132.4, 134.6, 135.0, 135.6, 138.2, 147.2, 158.4; IR (NaCl, cm⁻¹) 3062, 3024, 2920, 2873, 1616, 1591, 1577, 1508, 1475, 1439, 1387, 1362, 1339, 1132, 1082, 1024, 968, 818, 748, 689; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₂₂H₁₈NS [M+H]⁺ 328.1160, found 328.1168.

3-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-phenylsulfanylquinoline (9d): Quinoline **9d** (12.7 mg, 0.037 mmol, 73%) was obtained from **1d** (0.10 mmol) according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by PTLC on silica gel (Hex:AcOEt = 9:1) and recycle GPC (CHCl₃). Colorless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 7.37–7.4 (m, 3H), 7.42–7.49 (m, 4H), 7.50–7.55 (m, 2H), 7.59 (ddd, J = 1.4, 6.8, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.71–7.78 (m, 2H), 7.84 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 126.0, 126.2, 127.4, 128.3, 128.4, 128.6, 128.8, 129.7, 130.8, 130.9, 133.5, 134.4, 134.8, 136.0, 136.3, 147.2, 158.0; IR (NaCl, cm⁻¹) 3057, 1616, 1583, 1558, 1491, 1475, 1387, 1360, 1339, 1134, 1096, 1082, 1016, 968, 829, 748, 689; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₂₁H₁₄CINS [M]⁺ 347.0535, found 347.0542.

3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-phenylsulfanylquinoline (9e): Quinoline **9e** (13.1 mg, 0.040 mmol, 80%) was obtained from **1e** (0.10 mmol) according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was

purified by PTLC on silica gel (Hex:AcOEt = 9:1) and recycle GPC (CHCl₃). White solid; mp 103–104 °C (crystallized from acetone); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 7.17 (t, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.36–7.40 (m, 3H), 7.44 (ddd, *J* = 1.4, 6.9, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.49–7.55 (m, 4H), 7.58 (ddd, *J* = 1.4, 6.9, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.71–7.77 (m, 2H), 7.84 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 115.4 (d, *J*_{CF} = 21.0 Hz), 125.9, 126.2, 127.3, 128.3, 128.7, 129.5, 130.8, 131.3 (d, *J*_{CF} = 7.6 Hz), 131.9, 133.6, 133.8, 134.8, 135.8, 147.2, 158.1, 162.7 (d, *J*_{CF} = 247.7 Hz); IR (NaCl, cm⁻¹) 3057, 1593, 1558, 1508, 1475, 1387, 1362, 1339, 1223, 1159, 1134, 1082, 1067, 1016, 968, 835, 748, 689; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₂₁H₁₅FNS [M+H]⁺ 332.0909, found 332.0905.

3-*n***-Butyl-2-phenylsulfanylquinoline (9f):** Quinoline **9f** (9.3 mg, 0.032 mmol, 64%) was obtained from **1f** (0.10 mmol) according to the general procedure. The crude mixture was purified by PTLC on silica gel (Hex:AcOEt = 9:1) and recycle GPC (CHCl₃). Colorless oil; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 1.00 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.48 (sex, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.77 (hep, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.86 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.33–7.45 (m, 4H), 7.51 (ddd, *J* = 1.4, 6.8, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.57–7.63 (m, 2H), 7.64–7.74 (m, 2H), 7.78 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm) δ 13.9, 22.6, 31.5, 32.1, 125.5, 126.8, 126.8, 128.2, 128.3, 128.5, 128.8, 131.1, 134.1, 134.2, 134.5, 146.7, 158.8; IR (NaCl, cm⁻¹) 3059, 2957, 2930, 2858, 1614, 1595, 1556, 1487, 1477, 1439, 1396, 1331, 1175, 1134, 1042, 1024, 953, 897, 858, 779, 748, 706, 687; HRMS (FAB) calcd for C₁₉H₁₉NS [M]⁺ 293.1238, found 293.1230.

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