### SUPPORTING INFORMATION

# Synthesis of 1,2,4-Triazines and the Triazinoisoquinolinedione DEF Ring System of Noelaquinone

Liming Cao, John P. Maciejewski, Stephan Elzner, David Amantini and Peter Wipf\*

Department of Chemistry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260, U.S.A. Fax: 412-624-0787; Tel: 412-624-8606; E-mail: <u>pwipf@pitt.edu</u>

### **General Information.**

All reactions were performed under an N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere and all glassware was dried in an oven at 140 °C for 2 h prior to use. Reactions carried out at -78 ° $\square$  employed a CO<sub>2</sub>/acetone bath. THF and Et<sub>2</sub>O were distilled over sodium/benzophenone ketyl, Et<sub>3</sub>N was distilled from CaH<sub>2</sub>, and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and toluene were purified using an alumina column filtration system. All other reagents and solvents were used as received unless otherwise noted. Reactions were monitored by TLC analysis (pre-coated silica gel 60 F<sub>254</sub> plates, 250 µm layer thickness) and visualization was accomplished with a 254 nm UV light and by staining with a PMA solution (5 g of phosphomolybdic acid in 100 mL of 95% EtOH), *p*-anisaldehyde solution (2.5 mL of *p*-anisaldehyde, 2 mL of AcOH, and 3.5 mL of conc. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> in 100 mL of 95% EtOH), Vaughn's reagent (4.8 g of (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>6</sub>Mo<sub>7</sub>O<sub>24</sub>•4H<sub>2</sub>O and 0.2 g of Ce(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> in 100 mL of a 3.5 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution) or a KMnO<sub>4</sub> solution (1.5 g of KMnO<sub>4</sub> and 1.5 g of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> in 100 mL of a 0.1% NaOH solution). Flash chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> was used to purify the crude reaction mixtures.

NMR spectra were recorded using XWIN-NMR software. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were obtained at 400 MHz in CDCl<sub>3</sub> unless otherwise noted. Chemical shifts were reported in parts per million with the residual solvent peak used as an internal standard. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were obtained and are tabulated as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet), number of protons, and coupling constant(s). <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were run at 100 MHz using a proton-decoupled pulse sequence with a d<sub>1</sub> of 3 sec, and are tabulated by observed peak unless otherwise noted. Melting points were determined on a Mel-Temp II and are uncorrected. High-resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) data (ESI/APCI technique) were recorded using a

Waters Q-Tof Ultima API-US instrument. HRMS data (EI technique) were recorded using a Micromass Autospec instrument. Mass spectrometry data were also recorded using an Applied Biosystems MDS SCIEX API 2000 LC/MS/MS system.

All organic azides and azide waste products should be considered toxic as well as potentially explosive and must be handled and stored with care. Avoid using halogenated solvents when performing reactions involving sodium azide, in addition to using halogenated solvents in reaction workup. Avoid quenching/manipulating/treating sodium azide reactions with acid, as generation of trace amounts of hydrazoic acid (HN<sub>3</sub>) may result in an explosion. In general, a safety shield must be used when conducting reactions involving either sodium azide or organic azide derivatives.

### **Experimental Part.**

2-(2-Azidoethylamino)isoindoline-1,3-dione (5). A solution of 3 (2.43 g, 15.0 mmol) in dichloromethane (150 mL) was treated with 4 Å MS (15.0 g), and freshly prepared  $\alpha$ bromoacetaldehyde 4 (15 mL of a 2 M solution in MeOH, 30 mmol) was added dropwise under vigorous stirring at room temperature. After 10 min, the mixture turned clear, and filtration and solvent removal under reduced pressure gave the crude  $\alpha$ -bromohydrazone as a slightly yellow solid that was added into a 500 mL round bottom flask and dissolved in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (150 mL) and AcOH (25 mL). NaCNBH<sub>3</sub> (9.45 g, 150.0 mmol) was added portionwise in 2 min, and the solution was stirred for 2 h. Solvent removal under reduced pressure at room temperature gave a viscous yellow oil that was transferred into a separatory funnel containing a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (300 mL) and extracted with EtOAc ( $4 \times 100 \text{ mL}$ ), and dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). The combined organic layers were evaporated to give the crude bromoethyl derivative as a yellow oil that was rapidly purified by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (EtOAc:Hexanes, 2:3) to afford an oil (ca. 3 g) containing mostly the bromoethyl derivative. This oil was transferred into a 100 mL round bottom flask containing DMF (45 mL) and NaN<sub>3</sub> (2.93 g, 45.0 mmol) and the resulting solution was stirred at 60 °C for 15 h, poured into a separatory funnel containing H<sub>2</sub>O (300 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (5 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (4×30 mL), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated to give a viscous yellow oil. Chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (EtOAc:Hexanes, 1:9 to 2:8 to 3:7 to 1:1)

afforded **5** (1.62 g, 7.01 mmol, 47% from **3**) as a yellowish solid: Mp 56-57 °C (EtOAc/Hexanes); Rf 0.21 (EtOAc:Hexanes, 3:7); IR (neat) 3303, 2930, 2103, 1784, 1731, 1614, 1390, 1298, 1194, 884 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.90-7.85 (m, 2 H), 7.79-7.73 (m, 2 H), 4.83 (t, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.54 (t, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.23 (q, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  166.3 (2C), 133.9 (2C), 129.8 (2C), 123.0 (2C), 49.8, 49.4; MS (EI) *m/z* (rel intensity) 231 (M<sup>++</sup>, 22), 176 (74), 175 (48), 148 (63), 131 (55), 76 (100); HRMS (EI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 231.0756, found 231.0756.

**3,4-Dihydro-[1,2,4]triazino[3,2-***a***]isoindol-6(2***H***)-one (6). A solution of <b>5** (0.462 g, 2.00 mmol) in toluene (20 mL) on a 50 mL round bottom flask equipped with a reflux condenser was treated with PBu<sub>3</sub> (0.809 g, 4.00 mmol) and stirred at 100 °C for 3.5 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting yellow oil was purified by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (MeOH:CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 2:98) to afford **6** (326 mg, 1.74 mmol, 87%) as colorless solid: Mp 183-184 °C (EtOAc); Rf 0.26 (MeOH:CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 5:95); IR (neat) 3183, 1723, 1668, 1384, 1193, 957, 695 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.84-7.78 (m, 2 H), 7.70-7.59 (m, 2 H), 4.42 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.82 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.37-3.35 (m, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  163.6, 148.5, 132.8, 132.4, 131.6, 129.2, 122.8, 120.5, 46.0, 42.9; MS (EI) *m/z* (rel intensity) 187 (M<sup>++</sup>, 62), 160 (10), 130 (100), 102 (52); HRMS (EI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O 187.0746, found 187.0736.

**2-((2-Azidoethyl)(benzyl)amino)isoindoline-1,3-dione.** A solution of **5** (1.50 g, 6.49 mmol) in DMF (15 mL) was treated with K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (3.58 g, 25.9 mmol), TBAHS (44.0 mg, 1.30 mmol) and BnBr (7.75 mL, 64.8 mmol). The heterogeneous mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 20 h, transferred into a separatory funnel containing H<sub>2</sub>O (200 mL) and extracted with EtOAc ( $4 \times 50$  mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a yellow oil. Chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (EtOAc:Hexanes, 1:9) afforded 2-((2-azidoethyl)(benzyl)amino)isoindoline-1,3-dione (2.05 g, 6.34 mmol, 98%) as a colorless solid: Mp 59-61 °C (CHCl<sub>3</sub>); Rf 0.54 (EtOAc:Hexanes, 2:3); IR (neat) 3063, 2924, 2866, 2102, 1785, 1717, 1610, 1467, 1372 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.86-7.83 (m, 2 H), 7.79-7.75 (m, 2 H), 7.53-7.50 (m, 2 H), 7.35-7.29 (m, 3 H), 4.55 (s, 2 H), 3.60-3.56 (m, 2 H), 3.52-3.48 (m, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  166.8 (2C), 135.6, 133.9 (2C), 129.6, 129.4, 128.8 (2C), 128.0

(2C), 127.5, 122.9 (2C), 59.6, 53.3, 49.2; MS (EI) *m/z* (rel intensity) 321 (M<sup>++</sup>, 2), 277 (17), 265 (28), 118 (43), 91 (100); HRMS (EI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O 321.1226, found 321.1219.

**4-Benzyl-3,4-dihydro-[1,2,4]triazino[3,2-***a***]isoindol-6(2***H***)-one (7). A solution of 2-((2-azidoethyl)(benzyl)amino)isoindoline-1,3-dione (642 mg, 2.00 mmol) and PBu<sub>3</sub> (809 mg, 4.00 mmol) in toluene (20 mL) in a 50 mL round bottom flask equipped with a reflux condenser was stirred at 100 °C for 8 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting yellow oil was purified by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (EtOAc:Hexanes, 3:7) to afford 7 (538 mg, 1.94 mmol, 97%) as a yellowish solid: Mp 121-122 °C (EtOAc); Rf 0.08 (EtOAc:Hexanes, 3:7); IR (neat) 2935, 2853, 1733, 1667, 1385, 1182, 928 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) \delta 7.87-7.84 (m, 2 H), 7.70-7.60 (m, 2 H), 7.51-7.48 (m, 2 H), 7.42-7.32 (m, 3 H), 4.13 (s, 2 H), 3.80 (t,** *J* **= 5.1 Hz, 2 H), 3.14 (t,** *J* **= 5.2 Hz, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) \delta 163.0, 149.2, 135.3, 133.1, 132.8, 131.9, 129.7 (C), 129.3, 128.6 (2C), 128.2, 123.2, 120.7, 59.7, 44.6, 39.5; MS (EI)** *m/z* **(rel intensity) 277 (M<sup>++</sup>, 19), 186 (26), 130 (52), 91 (100); HRMS (EI)** *m/z* **calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O 277.1215, found 277.1214.** 

(*E*)-Ethyl 2-(2-(2-hydroxyethyl)hydrazono)propanoate (11). To a solution of 10 (3.6 mL, 32 mmol) in THF (75 mL) was added a mixture of EtOH (1 mL) and 2hydroxyethylhydrazine (3.0 mL, 45 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 5 h, concentrated *in vacuo* to a thick oil, and diluted with water (10 mL) and EtOAc (10 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc ( $3 \times 10 \text{ mL}$ ), washed with brine, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (EtOAc) to afford 11 (3.32 g, 19.1 mmol, 59%) as a pale oil: IR (ATR) 3308, 2938, 1697, 1561, 1442, 1369, 1313, 1144, 1054 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  6.08 (s, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.27 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.85 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2 H), 3.59-3.56 (m, 2 H), 2.98 (bs, 1 H), 1.95 (s, 3 H), 1.32 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR(150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  165.2, 132.8, 62.5, 61.3, 52.4, 14.5, 10.3; MS (EI) *m/z* 174 (M<sup>++</sup>, 9), 128 (30), 117 (69), 73 (88), 61(100); HRMS (EI) *m/z* calcd for C7H14N2O3 174.1004, found 174.1009.

(*E*)-Ethyl 2-(2-(2-azidoethyl)hydrazono)propanoate (12). To a solution of 11 (1.96 g, 11.3 mmol) and  $Et_3N$  (2.4 mL, 17 mmol) in THF (50 mL) was added MsCl (1.1 mL, 15

mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 15 min, quenched with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (20 mL), diluted with water (20 mL) and extracted with  $E_{t_2}O$  (3×10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated in vacuo to afford a yellow oil that was used without further purification. To the crude oil was added DMF (70 mL) followed by NaN<sub>3</sub> (2.19 g, 33.8 mmol). This mixture was heated to 50 °C behind a blast shield for 16 h when TLC analysis (Hexanes:EtOAc, 1:1) showed that the mesylate intermediate was completely consumed. The reaction mixture was cooled to 25  $^{\circ}$ C, diluted with water (50 mL) and brine (30 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (4×50 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with water (50 mL), brine (50 mL), dried  $(Na_2SO_4)$ , concentrated in vacuo and purified by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (100%) Hexanes to Hexanes: EtOAc, 2:1 with 1% Et<sub>3</sub>N) to afford 12 (1.57 g, 7.88 mmol, 70% for 2 steps) as a yellow oil: IR (ATR) 3310, 2982, 2099, 1699, 1569, 1445, 1369, 1307, 1149  $cm^{-1}$ ; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.84 (s, 1 H), 4.29 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.63-3.60 (m, 2 H), 3.55-3.53 (m, 2 H), 1.96 (s, 3 H), 1.33 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H);  ${}^{13}$ C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  165.1, 134.0, 61.4, 51.5, 49.9, 14.6, 10.5; MS (EI) m/z 184 ([M-CH<sub>3</sub>]<sup>+•</sup>, 46), 174 (42), 130 (53), 117 (100), 56 (75); HRMS (EI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 184.0833 (M-CH<sub>3</sub>), found 184.0835.

(E)-Ethyl 2-(2-(2-azidoethyl)-2-benzylhydrazono)propanoate (13). To a solution of 12 (491 mg, 2.46 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was added K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (681 mg, 4.92 mmol), NaI (369 mg, 2.46 mmol), and benzyl bromide (1.8 mL, 15 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 70 °C behind a blast shield for 17 h, cooled to 25 °C, quenched with water (10 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3×15 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (20 mL), brine (20 mL), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated *in vacuo* and purified by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (100% Hexanes to Hexanes:EtOAc, 1:1 with 1% Et<sub>3</sub>N) to afford 13 (510 mg, 1.76 mmol, 72%) as a golden oil: IR (ATR) 2982, 2100, 1710, 1585, 1496, 1453, 1364, 1301, 1150, 1129, 1027 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.38-7.35 (m, 4 H), 7.32-7.29 (m, 1 H), 4.33 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.07 (s, 2 H), 3.34 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 2 H), 2.22 (s, 3 H), 1.36 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  165.1, 153.2, 136.8, 128.9, 128.4, 127.9, 62.0, 61.1, 56.2, 49.9, 16.2, 14.5; MS (EI) *m*/*z* 289 (M<sup>++</sup>, 27), 234 (62), 188 (54), 91 (71), 65 (100); HRMS (EI) *m*/*z* calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (M<sup>++</sup>) 289.1542, found 289.1539.

**1-(2-Azidoethyl)-1-benzylhydrazine (14).** To a solution of **13** (87 mg, 0.30 mmol) in THF (2.5 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (500 μL) at 25 °C was added hydrazine dihydrochloride (96 mg, 0.90 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 3 h, quenched with solid Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting oil was immediately purified by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (Hexanes:EtOAc, 1:1 with 1% NEt<sub>3</sub>) to afford **14** (36 mg, 0.19 mmol, 63%) as an unstable, colorless oil: IR (ATR) 3345, 2937, 2815, 2099, 1717, 1600, 1495, 1453, 1352, 1279 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.36-7.33 (m, 4 H), 7.31-7.27 (m, 1 H), 3.74 (s, 2 H), 3.48 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 2 H), 2.75 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.74 (br s, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 137.3, 129.2, 128.7, 127.7, 67.7, 58.8, 48.8; MS (ESI) *m/z* 192 ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>5</sub> ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>) 192.1249, found 192.1215.

**N'-(2-Azidoethyl)-N'-benzyl-2-iodobenzohydrazide (16).** To a solution of **15** (4.33 g, 16.3 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 mL) cooled to 0 °C was added a solution of **14** (3.27 g, 17.1 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 mL) via syringe, followed by Et<sub>3</sub>N (3.0 mL, 22 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 25 °C overnight. After 12 h, the reaction was quenched with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (15 mL), and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 ×10 mL). The combined organic phases were dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated *in vacuo*, and recrystallized using Hexanes/EtOAc to afford **16** (4.74 g, 11.3 mol, 69%) as cream colored needles: Mp 100-101 °C; IR (ATR) 3232, 2871, 2104, 1658, 1580, 1513, 1461, 1278 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.82 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 0.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.45 (app d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.37 (app t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.33-7.27 (m, 2 H), 7.07 (td, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.93 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.74 (s, 1 H), 4.35 (s, 2 H), 3.56 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.43 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  169.2, 140.5 140.1, 136.9, 131.6, 129.6, 128.8, 128.3, 128.0, 92.8, 60.5, 54.8, 49.2; MS (ESI) *m/z* 422 ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>17</sub>IN<sub>5</sub>O ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>) 422.0478, found 422.0465.

**2-((2-Azidoethyl)(benzyl)amino)isoquinoline-1,3(2***H***,4***H***)-dione (18). To a flame-dried 100 mL flask was added <b>16** (3.20 g, 7.60 mmol), CuI (72 mg, 0.37 mmol), 2-picolinic acid (94 mg, 0.76 mmol) and  $Cs_2CO_3$  (7.42 g, 22.8 mmol). The reaction mixture was purged 3x with N<sub>2</sub> and diluted with anhydrous dioxane (36 mL). After addition of **17** (2.3 mL, 15 mmol), the flask was placed in a pre-heated oil bath at 70 °C under a N<sub>2</sub>

atmosphere. TLC analysis (Hexanes: EtOAc, 6:1) after 3 h showed that the starting material was consumed. The mixture was cooled to 25 °C, quenched with satd. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (10 mL), extracted with EtOAc ( $3 \times 10$  mL), washed with brine (20 mL), and concentrated in vacuo. A solution of the resulting residue in toluene (13 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (3 mL) was treated with p-TSA (28.0 mg, 0.147 mmol) and the pink colored mixture was heated at reflux for 20 h, cooled to 25 °C, and quenched with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (20 mL). The biphasic mixture was partitioned and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL). The crude mixture showed one spot by TLC (Hexanes:EtOAc, 5:1). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (10 mL), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (Hexanes:EtOAc, 10:1 to 5:1) to afford 18 (1.87 g, 5.57 mmol, 73%, 2 steps) as a light yellow-green oil: IR (ATR) 3063, 2924, 2098, 1730, 1683, 1605, 1462, 1345, 1228 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.17 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.55 (dd, J = 7.2, 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.47 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.42 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.28-7.26 (m, 2 H), 7.22-7.19 (m, 2 H), 4.45, 4.39 (AB, J = 12.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.00, 3.83  $(AB, J = 22.2 \text{ Hz}, 2 \text{ H}), 3.50-3.38 \text{ (m, 4 H)}; {}^{13}\text{C NMR} (150 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta 169.9, 165.2,$ 137.0, 133.9, 133.8, 129.5, 129.4, 128.5, 127.9, 127.9, 127.2, 125.9, 60.2, 53.0, 50.4, 37.9, 23.6; MS(ESI) m/z 336 ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>); HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  $([M+H]^+)$  336.1461, found 336.1449.

### 2'-((2-Azidoethyl)(benzyl)amino)-1'H-spiro[[1,3]dithiane-2,4'-isoquinoline]-

**1',3'(2'***H***)-dione (20).** To a solution of **18** (889 mg, 2.65 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (30 mL) at 25 °C was added Et<sub>3</sub>N (760  $\mu$ L, 5.45 mmol) followed by **19** (1.27 g, 3.05 mmol). The greenyellow solution was stirred at 25 °C under N<sub>2</sub> for 21 h, quenched with satd. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (10 mL), extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2×10 mL), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated, and purified by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (Hexanes:EtOAc, 4:1) to afford **20** (989 mg, 2.25 mmol, 85%) as a light green oil: IR (ATR) 2921, 2099, 1724, 1684, 1598, 1455, 1337, 1224 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.18 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 8.10 (app d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.65 (app dt, *J* = 7.5 Hz, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.53-7.49 (m, 1 H), 7.29 (app t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.44 (app q, *J* = 13.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.82 (td, *J* = 13.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.76 (td, *J* = 13.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.50-3.32 (m, 4 H), 2.76 (dt, *J* = 13.9, 3.7 Hz, 1 H), 2.68 (dt, *J* = 13.9, 3.7 Hz, 1 37.0, 134.4, 129.9, 129.7, (m, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  170.0, 163.3, 137.2, 137.0, 134.4, 129.9, 129.7, 129.6, 129.3, 128.5, 127.9,125.1, 60.5, 52.5, 50.0, 49.6, 29.2, 29.1; MS (ESI) m/z 440 ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>); HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>) 440.1215, found 440.1212.

### 2-((2-Azidoethyl)(benzyl)amino)-4,4-dimethoxyisoquinoline-1,3(2H,4H)-dione (21).

To a solution of **20** (343 mg, 0.780 mmol) in dry MeOH (8.0 mL) was added TFA (180  $\mu$ L, 2.35 mmol) and PIFA (674 mg, 2.35 mmol) at 23 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min when TLC analysis (Hexanes:EtOAc, 4:1) of an aliquot quenched with Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> showed that the starting material was converted to a slightly more polar spot. After 20 min, the mixture was quenched with solid Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> to pH>7, causing the yellow solution to change to a colorless one as the pH increased. The solution was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (4×10 mL), dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated, and purified by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (Hexanes:EtOAc, 5:1 to 3:1 with 1% Et<sub>3</sub>N) to afford **21** (226 mg, 0.571 mmol, 73%) as a pale yellow oil: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.16 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.68-7.65 (m, 2 H), 7.59-7.56 (m, 1 H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.25 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.19 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.46, 4.37 (AB, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.54-3.49 (m, 1 H), 3.42-3.37 (m, 3 H), 3.32 (s, 3 H), 3.08 (s, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  168.5, 164.0, 136.6, 135.7, 133.9, 130.4, 129.8, 129.3, 128.5, 128.0, 126.6, 126.6, 96.0, 60.3, 52.9, 52.4, 52.2, 49.8; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>4</sub> ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>) 396.1672, found 396.1663.

**4-Benzyl-11,11-dimethoxy-3,4-dihydro-2***H*-**[1,2,4]triazino[2,3-***b***]isoquinolin-6(11***H***)one (22). To a flame-dried microwave vial was added a solution of <b>21** (385 mg, 0.974 mmol) in distilled PhCl (2.5 mL), followed by a solution of PBu<sub>3</sub> (337 mg, 1.67 mmol) in distilled PhCl (580 µL). The green-brown reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min, and then heated at 180 °C for 20 min. TLC analysis (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:EtOH, 50:1) showed that the starting material was converted to a single, streaky, more polar spot. The dark purple solution was concentrated under a stream of N<sub>2</sub> and purified by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (100% CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:EtOH, 100:1 to 25:1) to produce an oily wax that was triturated with hexanes and then recrystallized from Et<sub>2</sub>O:Hexanes to afford **22** (210 mg, 0.597 mmol, 61%) as cream colored needles: Mp 127-128 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.18 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 0.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.66 (dt, *J* = 7.2, 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.56-7.53 (m, 3 H), 7.36 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.31 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.07 (brs, 2 H), 3.80 (brs, 2 H), 3.39 (brs, 6 H), 3.18 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  159.8, 148.1, 135.8, 135.6, 133.0, 130.1, 130.0, 129.3, 128.7, 128.2, 127.3, 126.3, 96.4, 58.4, 45.7, 39.0; MS (ESI) *m/z* 352 ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>) 352.1661, found 352.1643.

2-Benzyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-[1,2,4]triazino[4,3-b]isoquinoline-6,11-dione (23a); 4benzyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-[1,2,4]triazino[2,3-b]isoquinoline-6,11-dione (23b). After concentrated  $H_2SO_4$  (3.0 mL) was added dropwise into  $H_2O$  (3.0 mL), the mixture was stirred for 5 min, cooled to room temperature and treated with a solution of 22 (29.8 mg, 0.0848 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (6.0 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 12 h under argon, cooled to 25 °C, and solid Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> was added until pH>7. The mixture was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3×30 mL), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated, and purified by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (Hexanes: EtOAc, 1:1 with 1% Et<sub>3</sub>N) to afford 23a (3.5 mg, 0.011 mmol, 13%) as golden needles and 23b (8.4 mg, 0.028 mmol, 32%) as yellow crystals. 23a: Mp 171.1-174.5 °C; IR (neat) 2923, 2852, 1659, 1597, 1527, 1453, 1361, 1342, 1314, 1281, 1246, 1079, 1064, 1008 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.33 (td, J = 7.0, 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.32 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.80 (dtd, J = 18, 7.5, 1.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.35-7.33 (m, 5 H), 4.73 (s, 2 H), 4.15 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.25 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>; some rearrangement and decomposition occurred during the spectral data collection) & 173.8, 157.7, 135.6, 134.4, 133.3, 130.3, 129.0, 128.8, 128.4, 127.2, 63.1, 43.8, 38.1; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub> ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>) 306.1243, found 306.1250. 23b: Mp 121.1-124.3 °C; IR (neat) 3068, 2917, 2974, 2924, 2865, 1698, 1597, 1489, 1376, 1355, 1226, 1084, 1070, 984, 690 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.37 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.28 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.87 (td, J = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1 H),7.79 (td, J = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.54 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.4-7.3 (m, 3 H), 4.10 (s, 2 H), 3.97 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2 H), 3.12 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>; some rearrangement and decomposition occurred during the spectral data collection)  $\delta$  176.0, 157.5, 144.4, 135.6, 135.2, 133.8, 131.4, 130.1, 129.7, 129.5, 128.7, 128.3, 127.7, 58.7, 43.3, 40.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub> ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>) 306.1237, found 306.1243.

N'-(2-Azidoethyl)-2-iodo-N'-(4-methoxybenzyl)benzohydrazide. To a solution of 15 (259 mg, 0.972 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 mL) cooled to 0 °C was added a solution of 24 (226

mg, 1.02 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 mL) via syringe, followed by Et<sub>3</sub>N (0.20 mL, 1.5 mmol). After addition, the vessel was removed from the ice bath and the solution was allowed to warm to 25 °C overnight. After 12 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (15 mL) and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 ×10 mL). The combined organic phases were dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated *in vacuo*, and purified by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (Hexanes:EtOAc, 4:1 with 1% Et<sub>3</sub>N) to afford N'-(2-azidoethyl)-2-iodo-N'-(4-methoxybenzyl)benzohydrazide (304 mg, 0.675 mmol, 69%) as colorless flake-like crystals: IR (neat) 3215.2, 3047.4, 2907.6, 2093.1, 1653.2, 1610.4, 1509.7, 1459.4, 1297.2, 1245.1, 1172.4, 1030.7, 820.1 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.69 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.40 (s, 1 H), 7.28 (dt, *J* = 8.5, 2.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.18 (td, *J* = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.86 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 6.82 (dt, *J* = 9.0, 2.0 Hz, 2 H), 4.10 (s, 2 H), 3.73 (s, 3 H), 3.44 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.18 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 168.5, 158.9, 140.3, 139.4, 131.0, 130.4, 128.6, 127.8, 113.6, 92.6, 59.8, 55.1, 54.4, 48.6; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>IN<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub> ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>) 452.0584, found 452.0564.

2-((2-Azidoethyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)amino)isoquinoline-1,3(2H,4H)-dione (25). To a flame-dried flask was added N'-(2-azidoethyl)-2-iodo-N'-(4methoxybenzyl)benzohydrazide (215 mg, 0.476 mmol), CuI (9.1 mg, 0.048 mmol), 2picolinic acid (11.7 mg, 0.0951 mmol) and Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (465 mg, 1.43 mmol). The reaction mixture was purged 3x with N<sub>2</sub>, and diluted with anhydrous dioxane (19 mL). After addition of 17 (94 mg, 0.59 mmol), the reaction flask was placed in a pre-heated oil bath at 70 °C under a N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere. TLC analysis (Hexanes:EtOAc, 6:1) after 3 h showed that the starting material was consumed. The mixture was cooled to 25 °C, quenched with satd.  $NH_4Cl$  (10 mL), extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL), washed with brine (20 mL), and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in toluene (13 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (3 mL), and p-TSA (45.2 mg, 0.238 mmol) was added. The pink colored mixture was heated at reflux for 20 h, cooled to 25 °C, and quenched with satd. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (20 mL). The biphasic mixture was partitioned and then the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3x10 mL). The crude mixture showed one spot by TLC (Hexanes: EtOAc, 5:1). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (10 mL), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated in vacuo, and purified by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (Hexanes: EtOAc, 10:1 to 5:1) to afford 25 (109)

mg, 0.297 mmol, 63%) as a bright yellow oil: IR (neat) 3068, 2947, 2097, 1726, 1681, 1609, 1510, 1459, 1342, 1245, 1171, 1033, 757 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.13 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.52 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.39 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.34 (dt, *J* = 8.5, 2.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 6.76 (dt, *J* = 8.5, 2.0 Hz, 2 H), 4.35, 4.30 (AB, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.96, 3.80 (AB, *J* = 22.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.71 (s, 3 H), 3.43-3.31 (m, 4 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  169.7, 165.0, 159.1, 133.7, 130.6, 129.2, 128.8, 127.7, 127.0, 125.7, 113.6, 59.2, 55.2, 52.7, 50.1, 37.6; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>) 366.1566, found 366.1589.

### 2'-((2-Azidoethyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)amino)-1'H-spiro[[1,3]dithiane-2,4'-

isoquinoline]-1',3'(2'H)-dione. To a solution of 25 (109 mg, 0.297 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (30 mL) at 25 °C was added Et<sub>3</sub>N (91.9 μL, 0.654 mmol) followed by **19** (156 mg, 0.357 mmol). The green-yellow solution was stirred at 25 °C under  $N_2$  for 21 h, quenched with satd.  $NH_4Cl$  (10 mL), extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (2×10 mL), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated, and purified by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (Hexanes:EtOAc, 4:1) to afford 2'-((2azidoethyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)amino)-1'H-spiro[[1,3]dithiane-2,4'-isoquinoline]-1',3'(2'H)-dione (92.1 mg, 0.196 mmol, 66%) as a colorless oil: IR (neat) 3009, 2927, 2871, 2097, 1723, 1681, 1611, 1512, 1335, 1243, 1171,751, 699 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.16 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.10 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.63 (td, J= 8.0, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.48 (td, J = 8.0, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.42 (dt, J = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.81 (dt, J = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, 2 H), 4.38, 4.34 (AB, J = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.80 (td, J = 13.5, 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.75 (td, J = 13.5, 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.74 (s, 3 H), 3.45-3.30 (m, 4 H), 2.73 (dt, J = 13.5, 3.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.66 (dt, J = 13.5, 3.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.32-2.29 (m, 1 H), 2.05-1.97 (m, 1 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 169.8, 163.1, 159.2, 136.9, 134.2, 130.7, 129.7, 129.5, 129.0, 125.0, 113.7, 59.6, 55.3, 52.2, 49.8, 49.4, 29.0, 28.9, 23.5; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for  $C_{22}H_{23}N_5O_3S_2Na$  ([M+Na]<sup>+</sup>) 492.1140, found 492.1170.

**2-((2-Azidoethyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)amino)-4,4-dimethoxyisoquinoline-1,3(2H,4H)dione.** To a solution of 2'-((2-azidoethyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)amino)-1'Hspiro[[1,3]dithiane-2,4'-isoquinoline]-1',3'(2'H)-dione (92.1 mg, 0.196 mmol) in dry MeOH (8.0 mL) was added TFA (43.7 μL, 0.588 mmol) and PIFA (288 mg, 0.670 mmol) at 23 °C. The mixture was stirred for 15 min when TLC analysis (Hexanes:EtOAc, 4:1) of an aliquot neutralized with Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> showed that the starting material was converted to a slightly more polar spot. After 20 min, the reaction was quenched with solid Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> until pH>7, causing the yellow solution to change to colorless as the pH increased. The mixture was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (4×10 mL), dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated, and purified by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (Hexanes:EtOAc, 5:1 to 3:1 with 1% Et<sub>3</sub>N) to afford 2-((2-azidoethyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)amino)-4,4-dimethoxyisoquinoline-1,3(2*H*,4*H*)-dione (56.6 mg, 0.133 mmol, 68%) as a pale yellow oil: IR (neat) 2992, 2936, 2863, 2097, 1739, 1691, 1739, 1512, 1458, 1333, 1282, 1243, 1172, 1083, 764 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.13 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.65 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.56-7.53 (m, 1 H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 6.75 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.38, 4.29 (AB, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 2 H), 3,71 (s, 3 H), 3.50-3.45 (m, 1 H), 3.37-3.33 (m, 3 H), 3.30 (s, 3 H), 3.11 (s, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  168.5, 163.8, 159.3, 135.7, 133.6, 130.9, 130.3, 129.2, 128.6, 126.6, 126.5, 113.7, 95.9, 59.5, 55.3, 52.7, 52.2, 52.1, 49.7; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>23</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Na ([M+Na]<sup>+</sup>) 448.1597, found 448.1629.

### 11,11-Dimethoxy-4-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-[1,2,4]triazino[2,3-

**b**]isoquinolin-6(11*H*)-one (26). To a flame-dried microwave vial was added a solution of 2-((2-azidoethyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)amino)-4,4-dimethoxyisoquinoline-1,3(2*H*,4*H*)-dione (56.6 mg, 0.133 mmol) in distilled PhCl (2.5 mL), followed by a solution of PBu<sub>3</sub> (46.0 mg, 0.228 mmol) in distilled PhCl (580  $\mu$ L). The green-brown mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min then heated at 180 °C in the microwave reactor for 20 min. TLC analysis (EtOAc:Hexanes, 4:1) showed that the starting material was converted to a much more polar spot. The dark purple solution was concentrated under a stream of N<sub>2</sub> and the residue was purified by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (EtOAc:Hexanes, 4:1 with 1% Et<sub>3</sub>N) to produce **26** (44.5 mg, 0.117 mmol, 88%) as a dark brown oil: IR (neat) 3096, 3046, 2990, 2936, 2872, 1735, 1692, 1646, 1586, 1512, 1443, 1363, 1351, 1297, 1277, 1234, 1172, 1073, 1033, 938 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.14 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.69 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.61 (td, *J* = 7.5, 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.50 (td, *J* = 7.5, 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.42 (dt, *J* = 9.5, 2.5 Hz, 2 H), 6.85 (dt, *J* = 9.5, 2.5 Hz, 2 H), 3.97 (brs, 2 H), 3.76 (s, 3 H), 3.77-3.72 (m, 2 H), 3.35 (brs, 6 H), 3.14 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  159.6, 159.4, 148.1, 135.6, 132.7, 131.0. 129.8, 129.0, 127.8, 127.3,

126.1, 113.9, 96.2, 57.6, 55.2, 52.4, 45.4, 38.9; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>23</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (M<sup>+</sup>) 381.1689, found 381.1718.

**11,11-Dimethoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-[1,2,4]triazino[2,3-***b***]isoquinolin-6(11H)-one (27).** Concentrated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (3 mL) was added dropwise into H<sub>2</sub>O (3 mL), and the acid mixture was stirred for 5 min and cooled to 4 °C. A solution of **26** (15.5 mg, 0.0406 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL) was added into the acid solution at 4 °C. The reaction mixture was immediately cooled to -20 °C, stirred at -20 °C for 12 h, and quenched with solid Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> at -20 - 4 °C until pH>7. The mixture was diluted with H<sub>2</sub>O (20 mL), extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3×30 mL), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated, and purified by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (EtOAc:Hexanes, 4:1 with 1% Et<sub>3</sub>N) to afford **27** (7.6 mg, 0.0291 mmol, 72%) as a light yellow solid: IR (neat) 3276.7, 3271.1, 3066.0, 2926.3, 2849.8, 2875.9, 2831.2, 1675.6, 1638.3, 1584.3, 1552.6, 1364.3, 1284.2, 1237.6, 1036.3 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.16 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.73 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.66 (td, *J* = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.55 (td, *J* = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.52 (br s, 1 H), 3.89 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.34 (s, 6 H), 3.28 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 157.7, 145.5, 136.1, 133.2, 130.0, 128.4, 126.4, 126.1, 96.0, 52.3, 46.5, 43.9; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>([M+H]<sup>+</sup>) 262.1192, found 262.1200;

**3,4-Dihydro-2H-[1,2,4]triazino[2,3-b]isoquinoline-6,11-dione (28).** Concentrated  $H_2SO_4$  (3 mL) was added dropwise into  $H_2O$  (3 mL), and the acid mixture was stirred for 5 min and cooled to room temperature. A solution of **27** (18.0 mg, 0.0689 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL) was added into the acid solution. The reaction mixture was stirred for 6 h 15 min at room temperature, and quenched with solid Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> to pH>7. The mixture was diluted with  $H_2O$  (20 mL), extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3×20 mL), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude <sup>1</sup>HNMR showed that the reaction was complete. The product was purified by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (EtOAc:Hexanes, 4:1 with 1% Et<sub>3</sub>N) to afford **28** (9.2 mg, 0.0427 mmol, 62%) as yellow powder: IR 3282, 2924, 2867, 2850, 1694, 1661, 1609, 1596, 1581, 1458, 1437, 1379, 1297, 1241, 1215, 1102, 1010 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.28 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.25 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.85 (td, *J* = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.76 (td, *J* = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.64 ( br s, 1 H), 4.05 (td, *J* = 5.0, 1.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.35-3.33 (m, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  175.4,

156.0, 141.8, 135.7, 133.8, 131.1, 129.2, 128.8, 128.0, 48.1, 42.6; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for  $C_{11}H_{10}N_3O_2([M+H]^+)$  216.0773, found 216.0759.



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