Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Organic & Biomolecular Chemistry. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2014

# Directed Arene/alkyne Annulation Reactions via Aerobic Copper Catalysis

Yi Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Qian Wang,<sup>a</sup> Huidong Yu,<sup>b,\*</sup> Yong Huang<sup>a,\*</sup>

## **Supporting Information**

#### **Table of Contents:**

General Methods and Materials	2
Mechanistic Studies	3-4
NMR Spectra Images of Products	5-23

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Key Laboratory of Chemical Genomics, School of Chemical Biology and Biotechnology, Peking University, Shenzhen Graduate School, Shenzhen, 518055 China. Email: huangyong@pkusz.edu.cn

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Crystal Pharmatech Inc., 707 Alexander Road Building 2 Suite 208 Princeton NJ, 08540, USA; E-mail: huidongyu@yahoo.com

#### **General Methods and Materials:**

All reactions were carried out using anhydrous solvents. All other reagents were purchased and used without further purification unless specified otherwise. Flash chromatography was performed using 200-300 mesh silica gel (Qingdao Haiyang Chemical HG/T2354-92) with the indicated solvent system according to standard techniques. Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using Huanghai silica gel plates with HSGF 254. <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR data were recorded on Bruker 400M or 300M nuclear resonance spectrometers unless otherwise specified. Chemical shifts (δ) in ppm are reported as quoted relative to the residual signals of chloroform (<sup>1</sup>H 7.26 ppm or <sup>13</sup>C 77.16 ppm). Multiplicities are described as: s (singlet), bs (broad singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), m (multiplet); and coupling constants (*J*) are reported in Hertz (Hz). <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded with total proton decoupling. HRMS (ESI) analysis was performed by The Analytical Instrumentation Center at Peking University; Shenzhen Graduate School and the data were reported with ion mass/charge (m/z) ratios as values in atomic mass units.

#### **Mechanistic Studies**

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
& CuSO_4 \\
\hline
& H_2N-OH
\end{array}$$

General procedure for the synthesis of copper phenacetylides: To an ice-cooled mixture of copper sulfate pentahydrate (1.25g, 5 mmol), 28% aqueous ammonia (5 mL), water (50 mL) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.7 g, 10 mmol) was added a solution of the phenylacetylene (5 mmol) in ethanol (30 mL), and the reaction was stirred for 5 min. The precipitate was filtered, washed with water (10 mL), ethanol (10 mL) and diethyl ether (2 x 20 mL), and dried in vacuo for 12 h.

A 1 dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with 4-methyl-N-(quinolin-8-yl)benzamide (0.2 mmol, 1 equiv), cupric bromide (0.02 mmol, 0.1 equiv) (for eqn 4), 2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline (0.04 mmol, 0.2 equiv), CsOAc (0.24 mmol, 1.2 equiv). To this mixture was added anhydrous DMF (1.0 mL), alkyne (0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and then transferred to preheated oil bath for indicated time under an oxygen balloon. The yields were determined by GC using biphenyl as the internal standard.

#### **KIE Experiment for Isotope Effect**

$$\begin{array}{c} D & O \\ D & O \\ D & D \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} NH_2 \\ N & D \\ \hline D & D \\ D & D \\ \hline D & D \\ D & D \\ \hline D & D \\ D & D \\ \hline D & D \\ D & D \\ \hline D & D \\ D & D \\ \hline D & D \\ D & D \\ \hline D & D \\ D & D \\ \hline D & D \\ D & D \\$$

Benzoic Acid-d<sub>5</sub> ( 509 mg, 4 mmol, 1 equiv) and 8-Aminoquinoline (865 mg, 6 mmol, 1.5 equiv) were dissolved in DCM (25 mL). HOAT (0.59 g, 4.4 mmol, 1.1 equiv) and EDCI (0.84 g, 11 mmol, 1.1 equiv) were added sequentially, followed by DIPEA (1.55 g, 12 mmol, 3 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred at R. T. for 24 h, washed using sat. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, and extracted with DCM three times. The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel flash column chromatograph (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:10) to give compound **1b-d<sub>5</sub>**. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  10.76 (s, 1H), 8.95 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 8.86 (dd, J = 4.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (dd, J = 8.3, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.67 – 7.52 (m, 2H), 7.48 (dd, J = 8.3, 4.2 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  165.49, 148.31, 138.82, 136.41, 135.03, 134.63, 128.55, 128.30, 128.03, 127.49, 127.15, 126.67, 121.70, 116.57.

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
D & O & N \\
D & N & N \\
D & D & N
\end{array}$$
+ CuBr<sub>2</sub>, Neocuproine
$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
CsOAc, DMF, 70 °C, O_2 & D & D
\end{array}$$
(6)

A sample experimental set-up is as follows: A 1 dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with 1b (49.6 mg, 0.2 mmol, or 1b-d<sub>5</sub>: 50.6 mg, 0.2 mmol), cupric bromide (0.02 mmol, 0.1 equiv), 2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline (0.04 mmol, 0.2 equiv), CsOAc (0.24 mmol, 1.2 equiv), diphenyl (0.2 mmol, as internal standard). To this mixture was added anhydrous DMF (1.0 mL, for 1b-d<sub>5</sub>, DMF-D<sub>7</sub> was used), alkyne (0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and then transferred to preheated oil bath (70 °C) under an oxygen balloon. Aliquots (~10 uL) were taken at 90 min intervals. Each aliquot was filtered through a plug of silica gel and analyzed by GC. A sample plot of the conversion vs time for both reactions using 1b and 1b-d<sub>5</sub> are shown below.

0.7 y = 0.3811x - 0.18780.6  $R^2 = 0.9961$ 0.5 0.4 **[q]** 0.3 ◆ 1b ■ 1b-d5 0.2 y = 0.012x + 0.0229 $R^2 = 0.9999$ 0.1 0 0 0.5 1 2 2.5 1.5 Time (h)

Chart S1. Plot of initial rates for DKIE measurements.

### **NMR Spectra Images of products**











































































