

Electric Supplementary Information for the article entitled

Synthesis and fluorescence properties of *N*-methyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate derivatives: Light-emitting compounds in organic solvent, in neat form, and in water

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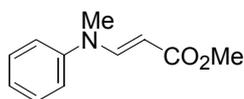
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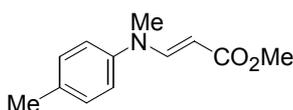
1	Experimental procedure and characterization data for 3a-f , 2a-f , 4a , 4d , and 4f .	S2
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General Information: Melting points were determined with Yanaco MP-J3 and values were uncorrected. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR measurements were performed on a Varian GEMINI 2000 (300 MHz) spectrometer. Chemical shifts (δ) of ^1H NMR were expressed in parts per million downfield from tetramethylsilane ($\delta = 0$) or DMSO- d_5 ($\delta = 2.49$) as an internal standard. Multiplicities are indicated as s (singlet), bs (broadened singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), m (multiplet), and coupling constants (J) are reported in Hz unit. Chemical shifts (δ) of ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz) were expressed in parts per million downfield or upfield from CDCl_3 ($\delta = 77.0$) or DMSO- d_6 ($\delta = 39.6$) (as an internal standard). IR spectra were recorded on a JASCO FT/IR-460 plus spectrometer in KBr disk or on NaCl plate. Absorption spectra were measured with quartz cell (1 cm \times 1 cm) on a JASCO V570 spectrophotometer. Fluorescence spectra in solution were measured with quartz cell (1 cm \times 1 cm) on a JASCO FP-6600 spectrofluorometer. Fluorescence spectra in neat form were measured with glass plates sandwiched the compound. Absolute fluorescence quantum yield was measured with the integrating sphere unit. Elemental analyses (EA) were carried out on a Perkin-Elmer 2400CHN or an Exeter Analytical, Inc. CE-440 in Analytical Chemical Center of Chiba University. Mass spectra were carried out on a JEOL JMS-AX500, a JMS-HX110, or THERMO Scientific Exactive in Analytical Chemical Center of Chiba University. Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on glass plates pre-coated with silica gel (layer thickness 0.25 mm). Column chromatography was performed on 70-230 mesh silica gel. The commercially available materials were purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co., Tokyo Kasei Chemical Industry Co., Wako Pure Chemical Co., Kanto Chemical Co., and Nacalai Tesque Inc. Anhydrous CH_3CN was distilled from sodium hydride and was stored with $\text{MS } 3\text{\AA}$. The reactions were performed under nitrogen atmosphere otherwise noted.

Typical Procedure for the Preparation of Methyl 3-(Aryl(methyl)amino)acrylates.

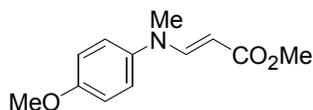


(E)-Methyl 3-(Methyl(phenyl)amino)acrylate (3a):¹ To a solution of *N*-methylaniline (0.537 g, 5.01 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) was added methyl 2-propynoate (0.428 g, 5.09 mmol) at room temperature under air atmosphere. The mixture was stirred for 4 d and was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (*E*)-methyl 3-(methyl(phenyl)amino)acrylates (**3a**) (0.967 g, 5.05 mmol) as brown oil quantitatively. The compound was used to next reaction without further purification. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 3.25 (s, 3H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 4.94 (d, 1H, $J = 13.2$ Hz), 7.12 (t, 1H, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 7.13 (d, 2H, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 7.35 (t, 2H, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 7.94 (d, 1H, $J = 13.2$ Hz);² ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 36.5, 50.7, 89.9, 119.8 (2C), 124.2, 129.4 (2C), 146.5, 148.5, 169.5.

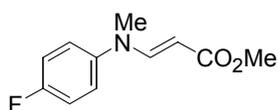


(E)-Methyl 3-(Methyl(4-tolyl)amino)acrylate (3b): The titled compound was prepared for 5 d quantitatively according to a procedure similar to that mentioned in **3a**: Brown oil; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.33 (s, 3H), 3.22 (s, 3H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 4.89 (d, 1H, $J = 13.1$ Hz), 7.02 (d, 2H, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 7.21 (d, 2H, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 7.90 (d, 1H,

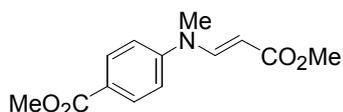
$J = 13.2$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 20.6, 36.7, 50.7, 89.2, 119.9 (2C), 129.9 (2C), 133.9, 144.2, 148.8, 169.6; IR (neat): 2949, 1694, 1622, 1597, 1510, 1438, 1336, 1264, 1224, 1161, 1126, 1039, 985, 833, 800, 690 cm^{-1} . EA Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_2$: C, 70.22; H, 7.37; N, 6.82%. Found: C, 70.23; H, 7.33; N, 6.83%.



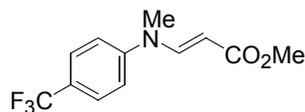
(E)-Methyl 3-(Methyl(4-methoxyphenyl)amino)acrylate (3c): The titled compound ($E/Z = 91 : 9$) was prepared for 2 d quantitatively according to a procedure similar to that mentioned in **3a**: Brown oil; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 3.21 (s, 3H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 4.84 (d, 1H, $J = 13.2$ Hz), 6.88 (d, 2H, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 7.06 (d, 2H, $J = 9.0$ Hz), 7.82 (d, 1H, $J = 13.1$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 37.5, 50.6, 55.5, 88.5, 114.5 (2C), 122.0 (2C), 140.1, 149.5, 156.7, 169.7; IR (neat): 2948, 2909, 2837, 1695, 1622, 1603, 1513, 1438, 1340, 1246, 1160, 1127, 1037, 985, 831, 796, 688 cm^{-1} . EA Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_3$: C, 65.14; H, 6.83; N, 6.33%. Found: C, 64.98; H, 6.86; N, 6.26%.



(E)-Methyl 3-((4-Fluorophenyl)methylamino)acrylate (3d): The titled compound was prepared for 3 d quantitatively according to a procedure similar to that mentioned in **3a**: Brown oil; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 3.22 (s, 3H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 4.91 (s, 1H, $J = 13.2$ Hz), 7.01-7.12 (m, 4H), 7.83 (d, 1H, $J = 13.2$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 37.1, 50.7, 89.7, 116.0 (d, 2C, $J_{\text{C-C2-F}} = 22.7$ Hz), 121.8 (d, 2C, $J_{\text{C-C-F}} = 8.2$ Hz), 142.8 (d, $J_{\text{C-C3-F}} = 2.9$ Hz), 148.8, 159.5 (d, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 244.3$ Hz), 169.5; IR (neat): 2950, 1696, 1618, 1597, 1510, 1438, 1336, 1264, 1224, 1162, 1126, 1039, 986, 828, 801, 690 cm^{-1} . EA Calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{FNO}_2$: C, 63.15; H, 5.78; N, 6.69%. Found: C, 63.02; H, 5.35; N, 6.67%.

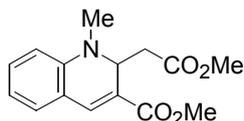


(E)-Methyl 3-((4-Methoxycarbonylphenyl)methylamino)acrylate (3e): The titled compound was prepared for 6 d in 87% yield purified by column chromatography after according to a procedure similar to that mentioned in **3a**: Colorless needle crystals; m.p. 117.6–118.7 °C (hexane-chloroform); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 3.28 (s, 3H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 5.09 (d, 1H, $J = 13.2$ Hz), 7.16 (d, 2H, $J = 8.9$ Hz), 8.02 (d, 1H, $J = 13.2$ Hz), 8.03 (d, 2H, $J = 8.9$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 35.7, 51.0, 52.0, 92.7, 118.0 (2C), 125.0, 131.2 (2C), 146.8, 149.7, 166.4, 169.1; IR (KBr): 2993, 2954, 1717, 1628, 1591, 1516, 1427, 1314, 1258, 1169, 1139, 1113, 1028, 977, 841, 804, 765, 695 cm^{-1} . EA Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_4 \cdot 0.1\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 62.19; H, 6.10; N, 5.58%. Found: C, 62.11; H, 5.96; N, 5.54%.

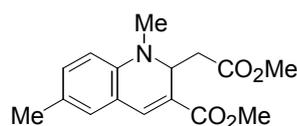


(E)-Methyl 3-(Methyl(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)amino)acrylate (3f): The titled compound was prepared for 4 d at 40 °C in 66% yield purified by column chromatography after according to a procedure similar to that mentioned in **3a**: colorless needle crystals; m.p. 78.7–79.5 °C (hexane-chloroform); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.27 (s, 3H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 5.07 (d, 1H, *J* = 13.3 Hz), 7.21 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 7.60 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 7.98 (d, 1H, *J* = 13.2 Hz); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 35.9, 51.0, 92.6, 118.7 (2C), 124.0 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 271.5 Hz), 125.8 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 32.8 Hz), 126.7 (q, 2C, *J*_{C-C₂-F} = 3.6 Hz), 147.0, 148.9, 169.1; IR (KBr): 3001, 2955, 1699, 1594, 1522, 1437, 1385, 1323, 1266, 1165, 1106, 1073, 1036, 980, 963, 933, 830, 808, 760 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI): Calcd for C₁₂H₁₂F₃NNaO₂ ([M+Na]⁺): 282.0718. Found: 282.0712.

Typical Procedure for the Formation of Methyl 1-Methyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate Derivatives (2).

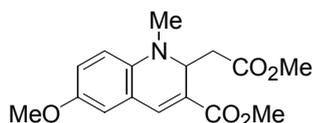


Methyl 2-(Methoxycarbonylmethyl)-1-methyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate (2a): To a solution of methyl 3-(methyl(phenyl)amino)acrylate (**3a**) (0.208 g, 1.09 mmol) in anhydrous CH₃CN (10 mL) was added I₂ (84.1 mg, 0.331 mmol) at room temperature under nitrogen atmosphere. To the mixture was added EtSH (39.0 mg, 0.628 mmol). The resultant mixture was stirred for 1 d at that temperature. EtOAc (10 mL) was added to the reaction mixture, and it was washed with saturated aqueous Na₂SO₃ (10 mL × 4). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (5 mL × 2). The combined organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄. After filtration and evaporation, the residue was subject to column chromatography on SiO₂ (chloroform : ethyl acetate = 15 : 1) to give methyl 2-(methoxycarbonylmethyl)-1-methyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate (**2a**) (0.121 g, 0.440 mmol) in 81% yield as yellow oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.40 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.3 and 13.6 Hz), 2.52 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.3 and 13.6 Hz), 3.02 (s, 3H), 3.53 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 4.94 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.4 and 6.2 Hz), 6.56 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 6.70 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.7 and 7.4 Hz), 7.12 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.4 and 7.5 Hz), 7.24 (dt, 1H, *J* = 1.5 and 6.9 Hz), 7.49 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 37.3 (2C), 51.7, 51.8, 56.8, 111.9, 117.4, 120.2, 122.2, 129.7, 132.1, 135.3, 145.1, 165.7, 171.6; IR (neat): 2950, 1738, 1733, 1704, 1699, 1634, 1600, 1494, 1353, 1324, 1305, 1248, 1203, 1161, 1079, 1032, 1013, 986, 768, 750 cm⁻¹. EA Calcd for C₁₅H₁₇NO₄: C, 65.44; H, 6.22; N, 5.09%. Found: C, 65.39; H, 6.19; N, 5.03%.

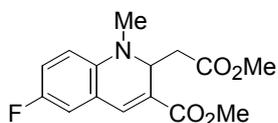


Methyl 2-(Methoxycarbonylmethyl)-1,6-dimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate (2b): The titled compound was prepared for 1 d in 66% yield according to a procedure similar to that mentioned in **2a**: Yellow needle crystals; m.p. 49.8–52.3 °C (hexane-chloroform); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.37 (dd, 1H,

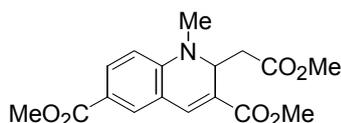
$J = 5.2$ and 13.6 Hz), 2.51 (dd, $1H$, $J = 6.5$ and 13.5 Hz), 2.99 (s, $3H$), 3.54 (s, $3H$), 3.80 (s, $3H$), 4.90 (t, $1H$, $J = 5.9$ Hz), 6.48 (d, $1H$, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 6.94 (s, $1H$), 7.06 (d, $1H$, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.46 (s, $1H$); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 20.1, 36.9, 37.3, 51.7, 51.8, 56.8, 112.0, 120.3, 122.4, 126.5, 130.0, 132.9, 135.3, 143.0, 165.8, 171.7; IR (KBr): 2950, 1734, 1685, 1624, 1559, 1525, 1490, 1437, 1319, 1241, 1194, 1075, 871, 747 cm^{-1} . HRMS (ESI): Calcd for $C_{16}H_{19}NNaO_4$ ($[M+Na]^+$): 312.1206. Found: 312.1197.



Methyl 6-(Methoxy)-2-(methoxycarbonylmethyl)-1-methyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate (2c): The titled compound was prepared for 1 d in 49% yield according to a procedure similar to that mentioned in **2a**: Orange needle crystals; m.p. 67.2 – 69.3 °C (hexane-chloroform-ethyl acetate); 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 2.36 (dd, $1H$, $J = 5.5$ and 13.7 Hz), 2.51 (dd, $1H$, $J = 6.6$ and 13.5 Hz), 2.98 (s, $3H$), 3.54 (s, $3H$), 3.76 (s, $3H$), 3.81 (s, $3H$), 4.88 (t, $1H$, $J = 5.9$ Hz), 6.53 (d, $1H$, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 6.72 (d, $1H$, $J = 2.8$ Hz), 6.87 (dd, $1H$, $J = 2.9$ and 8.8 Hz), 7.46 (s, $1H$); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 36.6, 37.4, 51.7, 51.8, 55.9, 56.7, 113.2, 114.0, 118.7, 121.1, 123.5, 135.0, 139.7, 151.8, 165.7, 171.7; IR (KBr): 2994, 2950, 1733, 1700, 1637, 1567, 1497, 1435, 1239, 1208, 1188, 1167, 1084, 1037, 808, 768, 730, 690 cm^{-1} . HRMS (ESI): Calcd for $C_{16}H_{19}NNaO_5$ ($[M+Na]^+$): 328.1155. Found: 328.1149.

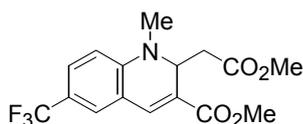


Methyl 6-Fluoro-2-(methoxycarbonylmethyl)-1-methyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate (2d): The titled compound was prepared for 4 d in 70% yield according to a procedure similar to that mentioned in **2a**: Orange needle crystals; m.p. 67.8 – 68.3 °C (hexane-chloroform-ethyl acetate); 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 2.38 (dd, $1H$, $J = 5.2$ and 13.7 Hz), 2.50 (dd, $1H$, $J = 6.5$ and 13.7 Hz), 3.00 (s, $3H$), 3.54 (s, $3H$), 3.82 (s, $3H$), 4.91 (dd, $1H$, $J = 5.5$ and 6.2 Hz), 6.49 (dd, $1H$, $J = 8.9$ Hz and $J_{H-C3-F} = 4.5$ Hz), 6.85 (dd, $1H$, $J = 2.9$ Hz and $J_{H-C2-F} = 8.5$ Hz), 6.96 (ddd, $1H$, $J = 3.0$, 8.8 Hz, and $J_{H-C2-F} = 8.8$ Hz), 7.42 (s, $1H$); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 36.9, 37.6, 51.7, 51.9, 56.7, 112.9 (d, $J_{C-C2-F} = 7.1$ Hz), 115.1 (d, $J_{C-C-F} = 19.1$ Hz), 118.5 (d, $J_{C-C-F} = 22.9$ Hz), 121.0 (d, $J_{C-C2-F} = 8.0$ Hz), 124.1, 134.2 (d, $J_{C-C3-F} = 2.6$ Hz), 141.5, 155.4 (d, $J_{C-F} = 235.9$ Hz), 165.4, 171.4 ; IR (KBr): 2952, 2925, 2852, 1733, 1704, 1640, 1572, 1496, 1435, 1348, 1288, 1270, 1234, 1208, 1152, 1083, 1032, 1016, 986, 963, 925, 866, 808, 768, 735, 696 cm^{-1} . HRMS (ESI): Calcd for $C_{15}H_{16}FNNaO_4$ ($[M+Na]^+$): 316.0956. Found: 316.0956.



Dimethyl 2-(Methoxycarbonylmethyl)-1-methyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3,6-dicarboxylate (2e): The titled compound was prepared for 4 d in 73% yield according to a procedure similar to that mentioned in **2a**: Yellow

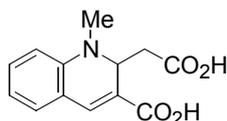
needle crystals; m.p. 67.2–69.3 °C (hexane-chloroform-ethyl acetate); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.47 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.0 and 13.9 Hz), 2.54 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.1 and 14.0 Hz), 3.08 (s, 3H), 3.50 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 4.99 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.2 and 5.9 Hz), 6.54 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.7 Hz), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.78 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.0 Hz), 7.89 (dd, 1H, *J* = 2.1 and 8.7 Hz); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 37.6, 38.3, 51.7, 51.8, 52.0, 57.2, 111.1, 118.7, 119.1, 122.4, 131.5, 133.7, 135.0, 148.6, 165.3, 166.7, 171.1; IR (KBr): 2995, 2952, 2847, 1733, 1704, 1699, 1640, 1606, 1559, 1506, 1436, 1332, 1310, 1274, 1249, 1198, 1114, 1082, 1016, 986, 934, 825, 767 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI): Calcd for C₁₇H₁₉NNaO₆ ([M+Na]⁺): 356.1105. Found: 356.1097.



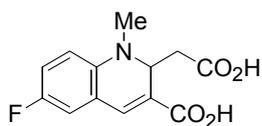
Methyl 2-(Methoxycarbonylmethyl)-1-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate (2f):

The titled compound was prepared for 4 d at 40 °C in 66% yield according to a procedure similar to that mentioned in **2a**: Yellow needle crystals; m.p. 51.0–53.1 °C (hexane-chloroform-ethyl acetate); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.45 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.3 and 13.8 Hz), 2.53 (dd, 1H, *J* = 6.2 and 13.8 Hz), 3.07 (s, 3H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 4.98 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.3 and 6.2 Hz), 6.59 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 7.33 (d, 1H, *J* = 1.2 Hz), 7.44 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.8 and 8.8 Hz), 7.48 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 37.6, 38.0, 51.7, 52.0, 57.0, 111.6, 119.1 (q, *J*_{C-C2-F} = 33 Hz), 119.5, 123.3, 124.5 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 270.5 Hz), 126.6 (q, *J*_{C-C2-F} = 3.8 Hz), 128.7 (q, *J*_{C-C2-F} = 3.6 Hz), 134.4, 147.3, 165.2, 171.1; IR (KBr): 2956, 1734, 1714, 1639, 1568, 1511, 1440, 1330, 1278, 1244, 1195, 1138, 1106, 1035, 1009, 961, 911, 863, 810, 765, 743 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI): Calcd for C₁₆H₁₆F₃NNaO₄ ([M+Na]⁺): 366.0924. Found: 366.0914.

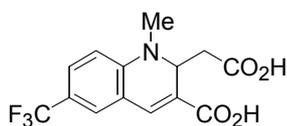
Typical Procedure for Hydrolysis of 2.



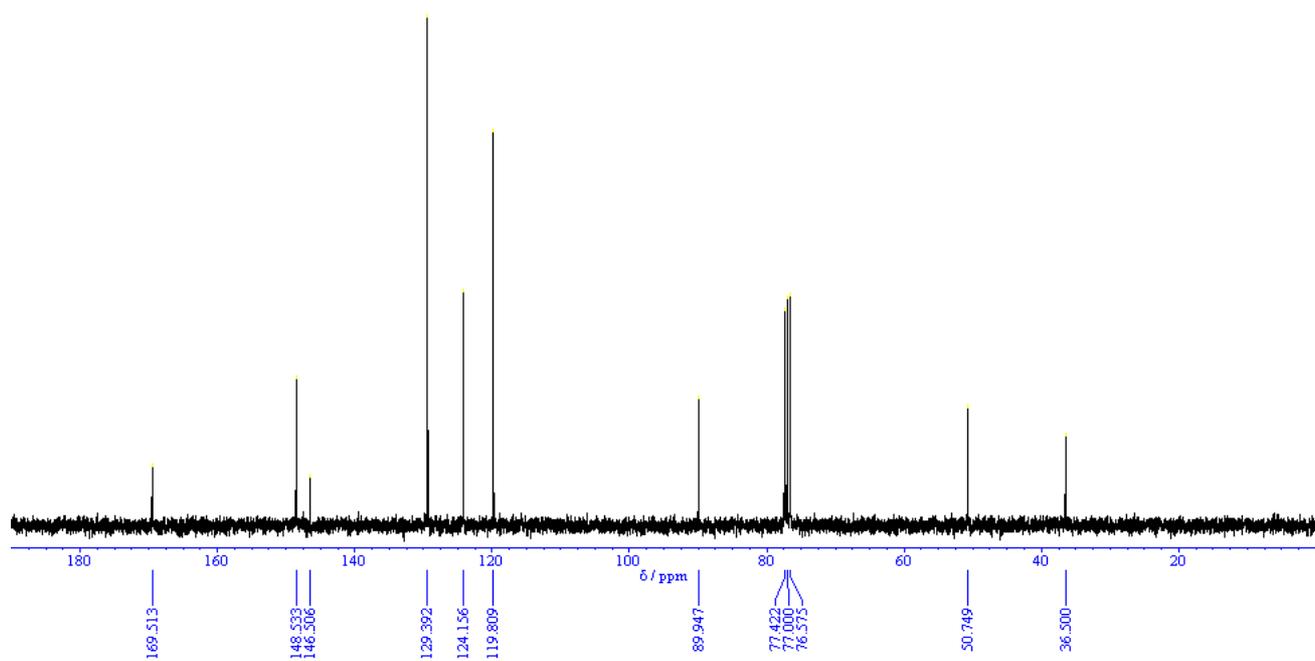
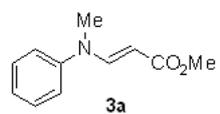
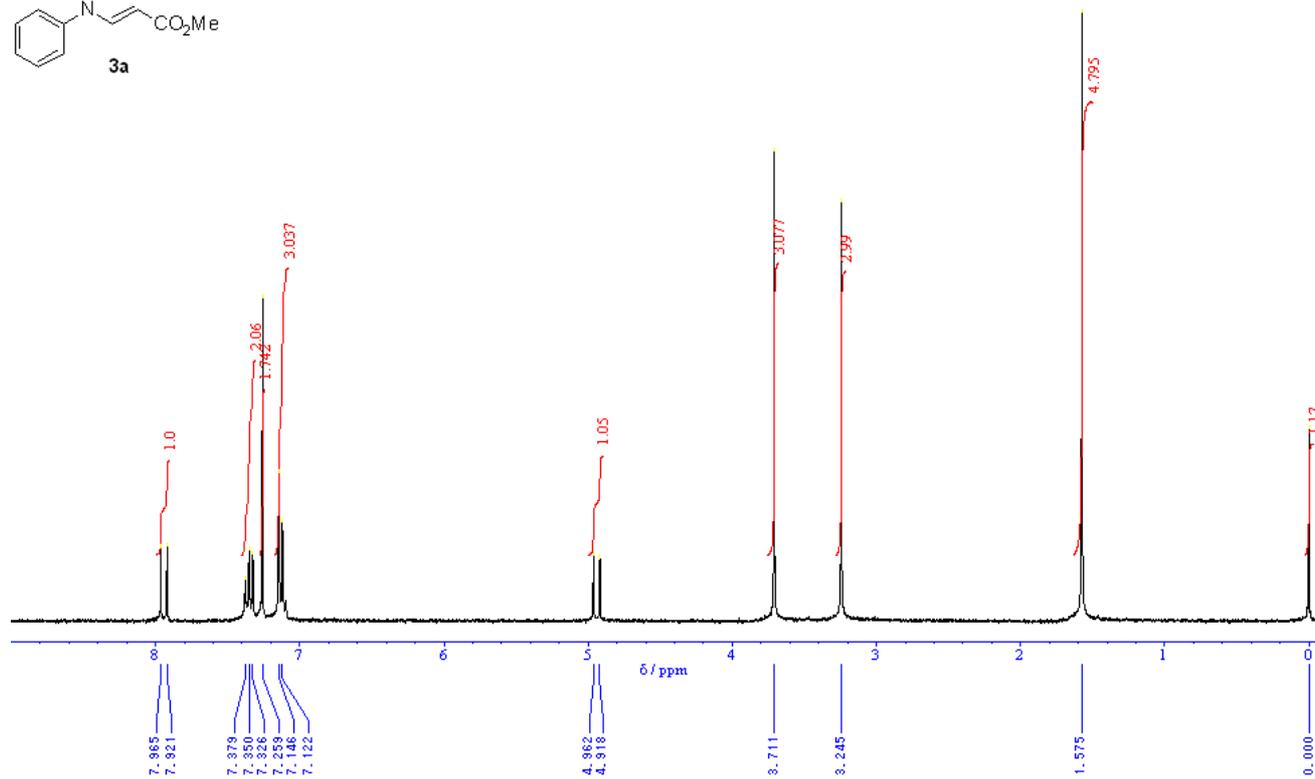
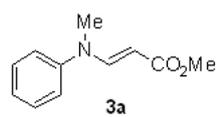
2-(Carboxymethyl)-1-methyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic Acid (4a): To a solution of methyl 2-(methoxycarbonylmethyl)-1-methyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylate (**2a**) (55.0 mg, 0.200 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was added 1 M aqueous solution of KOH (1 mL). The mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature under air atmosphere. The reaction mixture was added water 5 mL and was washed with CHCl₃ (5 mL × 4). The aqueous layer was added 1 M aqueous HCl (2 mL) to acidify to pH 1–2. After extraction with CHCl₃ (5 mL × 9), the extracted organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄ and was concentrated under reduced pressure to give 2-(carboxymethyl)-1-methyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (**4a**) (49.1 mg, 1.99 mmol) in 99% yield as yellow solid. m.p. 120.8–121.1 °C (hexane-chloroform); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 2.16 (dd, 1H, *J* = 4.3 and 14.0 Hz), 2.32 (dd, 1H, *J* = 7.4 and 14.0 Hz), 2.94 (s, 3H), 4.80 (dd, 1H, *J* = 4.3 and 7.3 Hz), 6.59 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 6.64 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.3 Hz), 7.19 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 7.19 (t, 1H, *J* = 6.7 Hz), 7.38 (s, 1H), 12.33 (bs, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 37.1, 37.5, 56.2, 111.9, 116.9, 120.1, 123.7, 129.5, 131.9, 134.0, 144.9, 166.2, 172.3; IR (KBr): 2950(br), 2400(br), 1695, 1684, 1653, 1559, 1540, 1507, 1490, 1457, 1436, 1266, 1204, 1161, 750 cm⁻¹. HRMS (ESI): Calcd for C₁₃H₁₃NNaO₄ ([M+Na]⁺): 270.0737. Found: 270.0725.

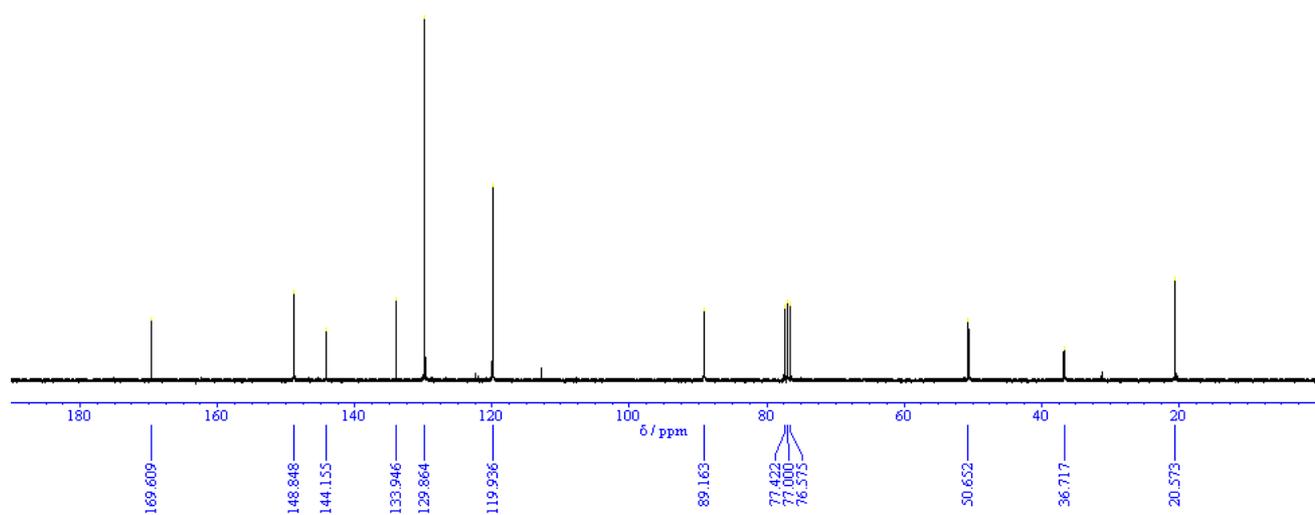
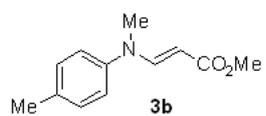
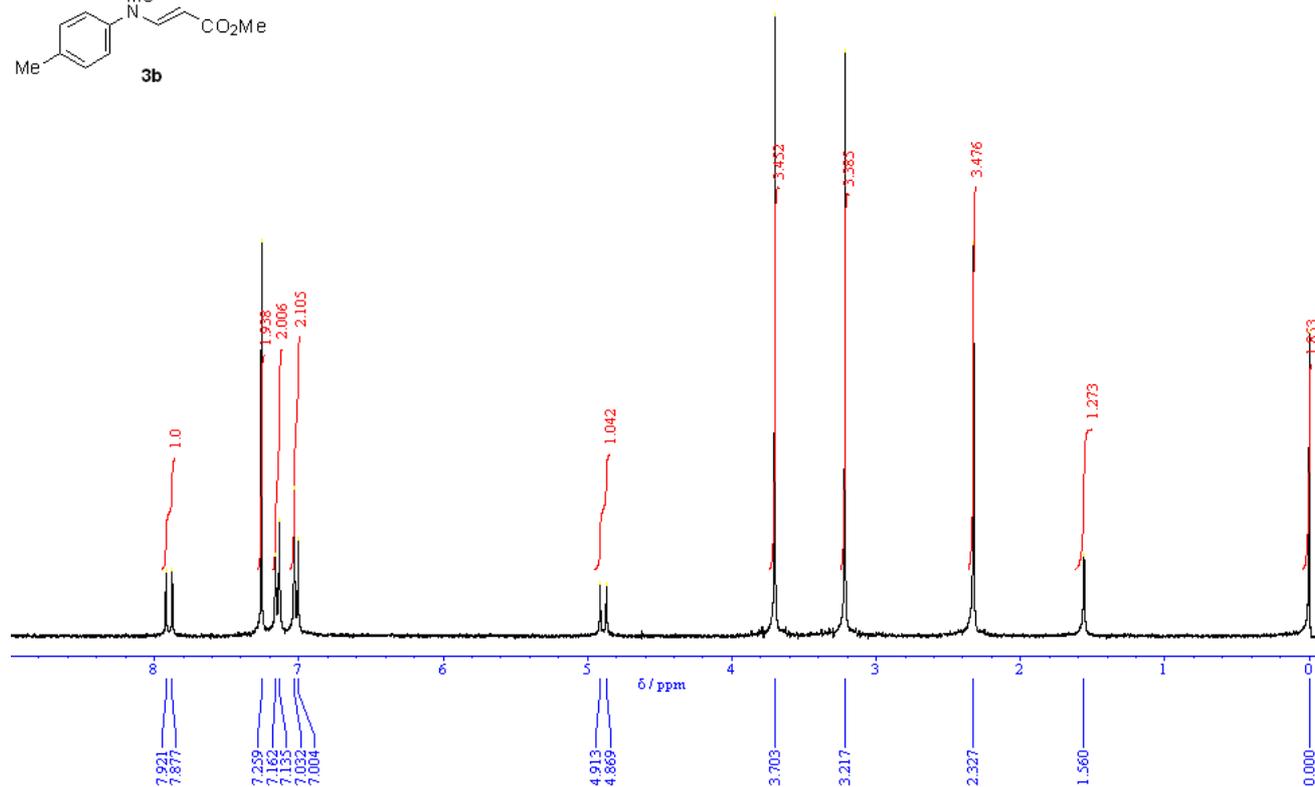
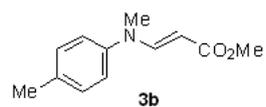


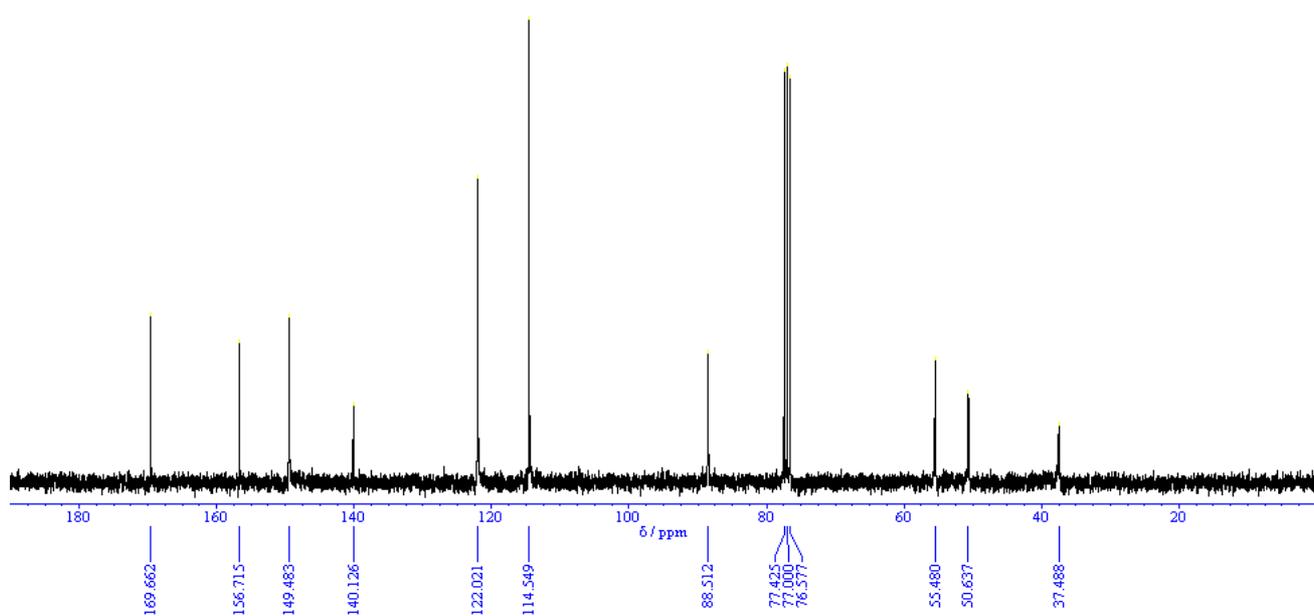
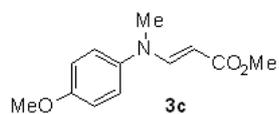
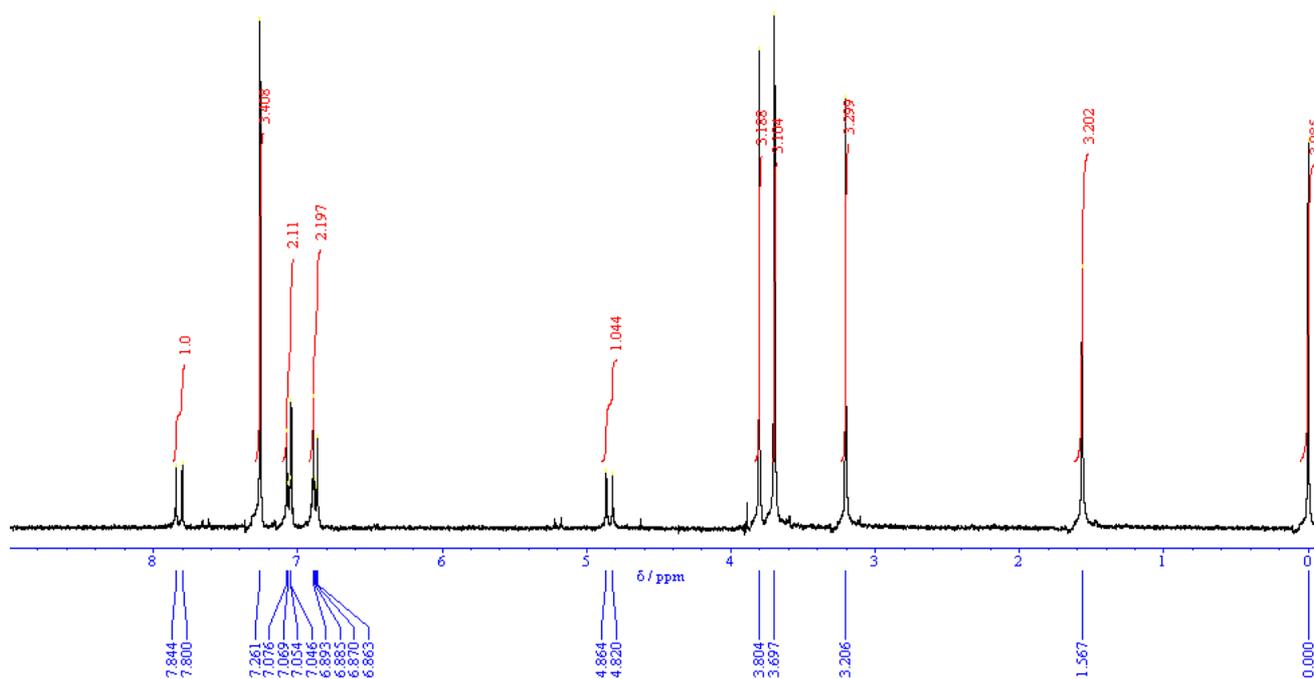
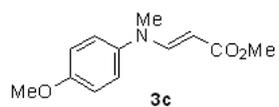
2-(Carboxymethyl)-6-fluoro-1-methyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic Acid (4d): The titled compound was prepared in 85% yield according to a procedure similar to that mentioned in **4a**: Yellow solid; m.p. 128.1–129.5 °C (hexane-chloroform); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 2.15 (dd, 1H, $J = 4.4$ and 14.0 Hz), 2.31 (dd, 1H, $J = 7.3$ and 14.0 Hz), 2.92 (s, 3H), 4.78 (dd, 1H, $J = 4.4$ and 7.2 Hz), 6.57 (dd, 1H, $J = 9.0$ Hz and $J_{\text{H-C3-F}} = 4.5$ Hz), 7.04 (ddd, 1H, $J = 3.0$, 8.8 Hz, and $J_{\text{H-C2-F}} = 8.8$ Hz), 7.13 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.0$ Hz and $J_{\text{H-C2-F}} = 9.0$ Hz), 7.38 (s, 1H), 12.38 (bs, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 37.1, 37.3, 56.2, 113.0 (d, $J_{\text{C-C2-F}} = 8.1$ Hz), 115.0 (d, $J_{\text{C-C-F}} = 22.5$ Hz), 118.0 (d, $J_{\text{C-C-F}} = 22.8$ Hz), 121.1 (d, $J_{\text{C-C2-F}} = 8.3$ Hz), 125.7, 133.0 (d, $J_{\text{C-C3-F}} = 2.3$ Hz), 141.6, 154.7 (d, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 232.6$ Hz), 166.1, 172.3; IR (KBr) 2890(br), 2400(br), 1695, 1653, 1646, 1568, 1496, 1418, 1312, 1235, 1207, 1161, 973, 805 cm^{-1} . HRMS (ESI): Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{12}\text{FNNaO}_4$ ($[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$): 288.0643. Found: 288.0630.

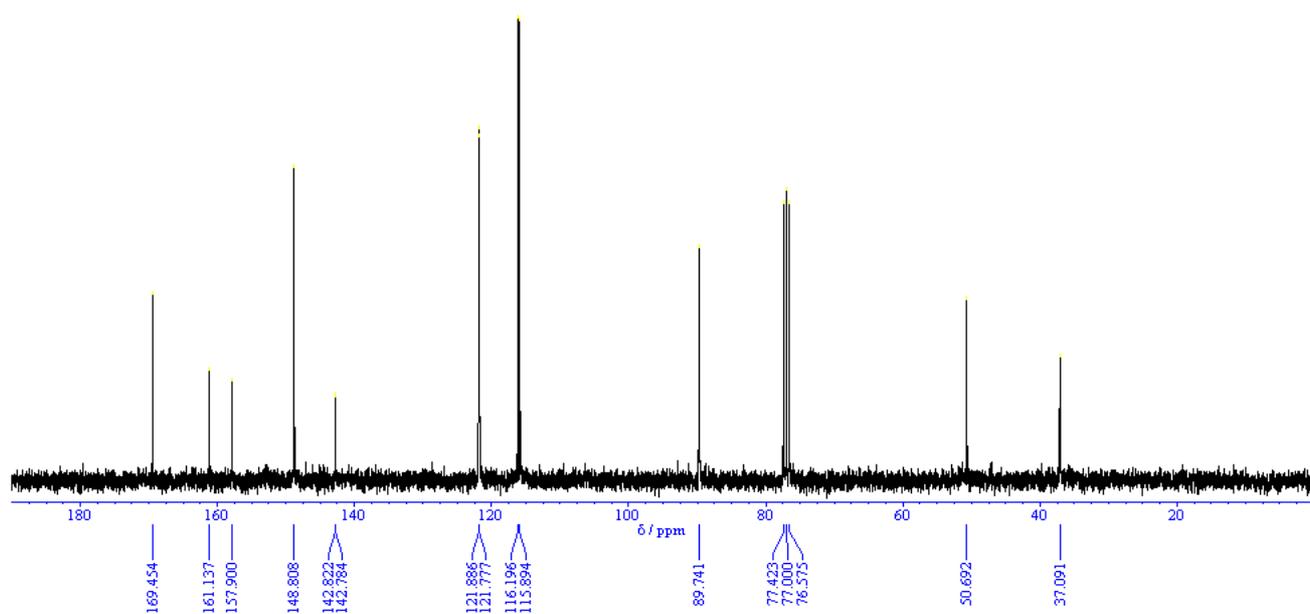
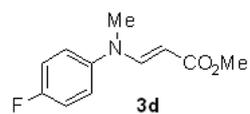
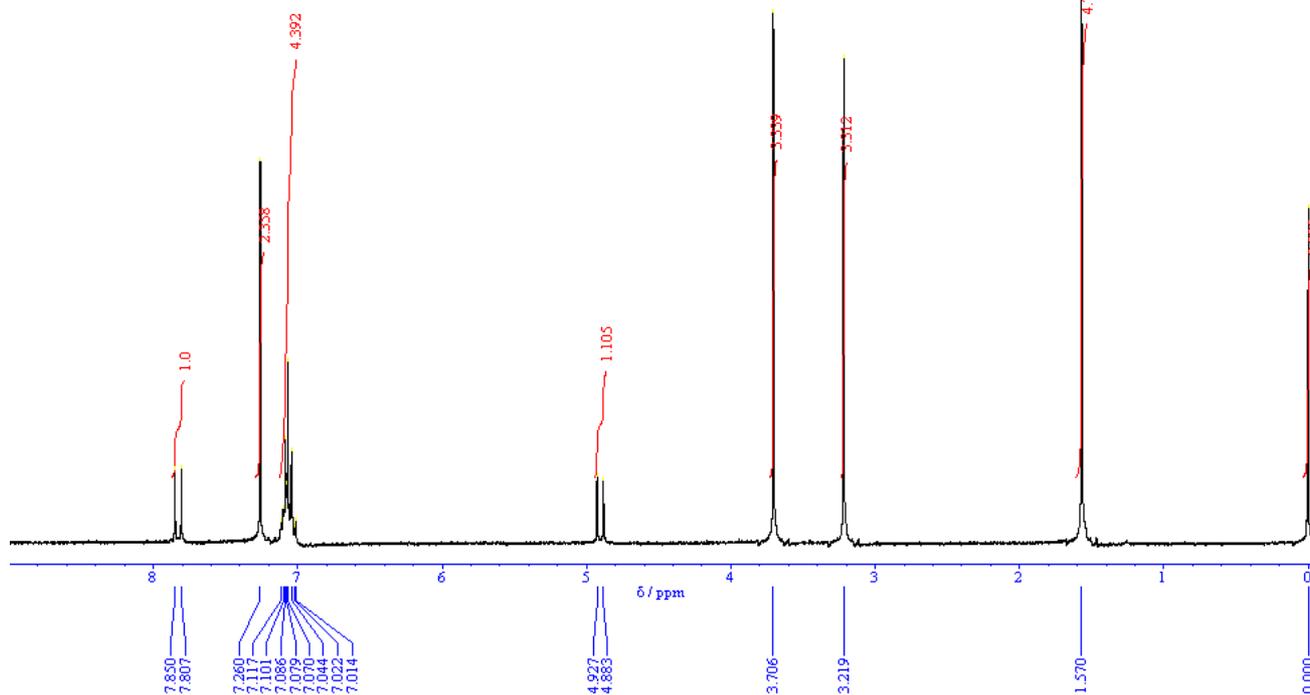
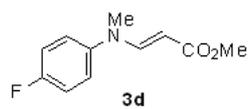


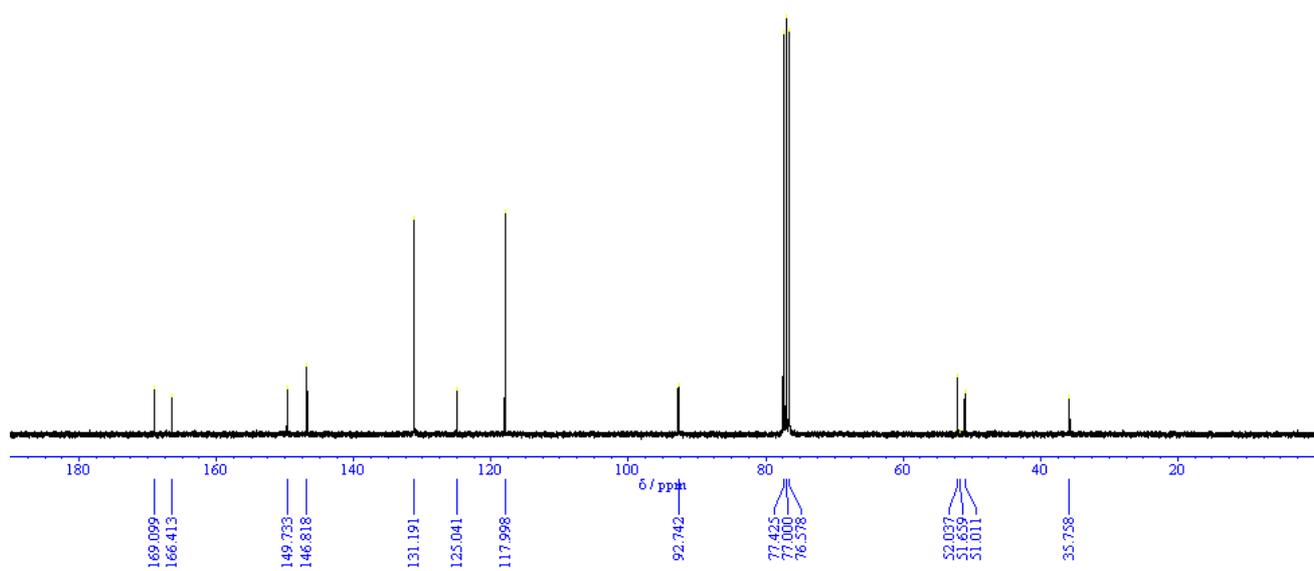
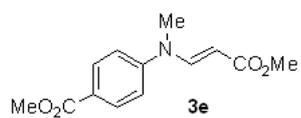
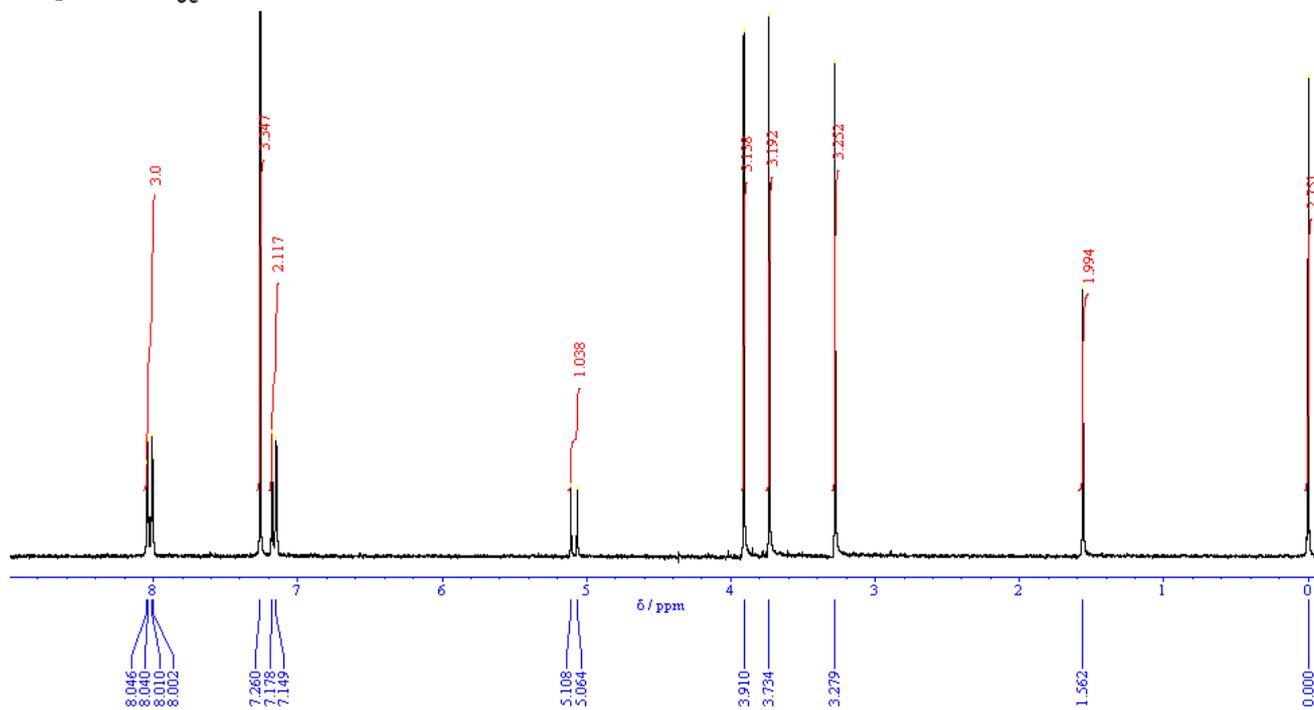
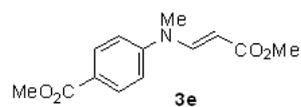
2-(Carboxymethyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-1-methyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline-3-carboxylic Acid (4f): The titled compound was prepared in 98% yield according to a procedure similar to that mentioned in **4a**: Green solid; m.p. 141.2–143.1 °C (hexane-chloroform); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 2.29 (dd, 1H, $J = 4.7$ and 14.0 Hz), 2.35 (dd, 1H, $J = 6.0$ and 14.2 Hz), 3.00 (s, 3H), 4.88 (dd, 1H, $J = 5.1$ and 5.9 Hz), 6.69 (d, 1H, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.45 (dd, 1H, $J = 2.0$ and 8.7 Hz), 7.48 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d, 1H, $J = 1.8$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 37.3, 38.4, 56.6, 117.7, 116.8 (q, $J_{\text{C-C-F}} = 32.4$ Hz), 119.7, 125.00, 125.02 (q, $J_{\text{C-C-F}} = 270.4$ Hz), 126.3 (q, $J_{\text{C-C2-F}} = 3.7$ Hz), 128.3 (q, $J_{\text{C-C2-F}} = 3.3$ Hz), 133.2, 147.6, 166.0, 172.2; IR (KBr): 2970(br), 2400(br), 1699, 1653, 1647, 1617, 1559, 1540, 1521, 1507, 1457, 1447, 1419, 1329, 1196, 1164, 1142, 1109, 1070, 817 cm^{-1} . HRMS (ESI): Calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{F}_3\text{NNaO}_4$ ($[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$): 338.0611. Found: 338.0602.

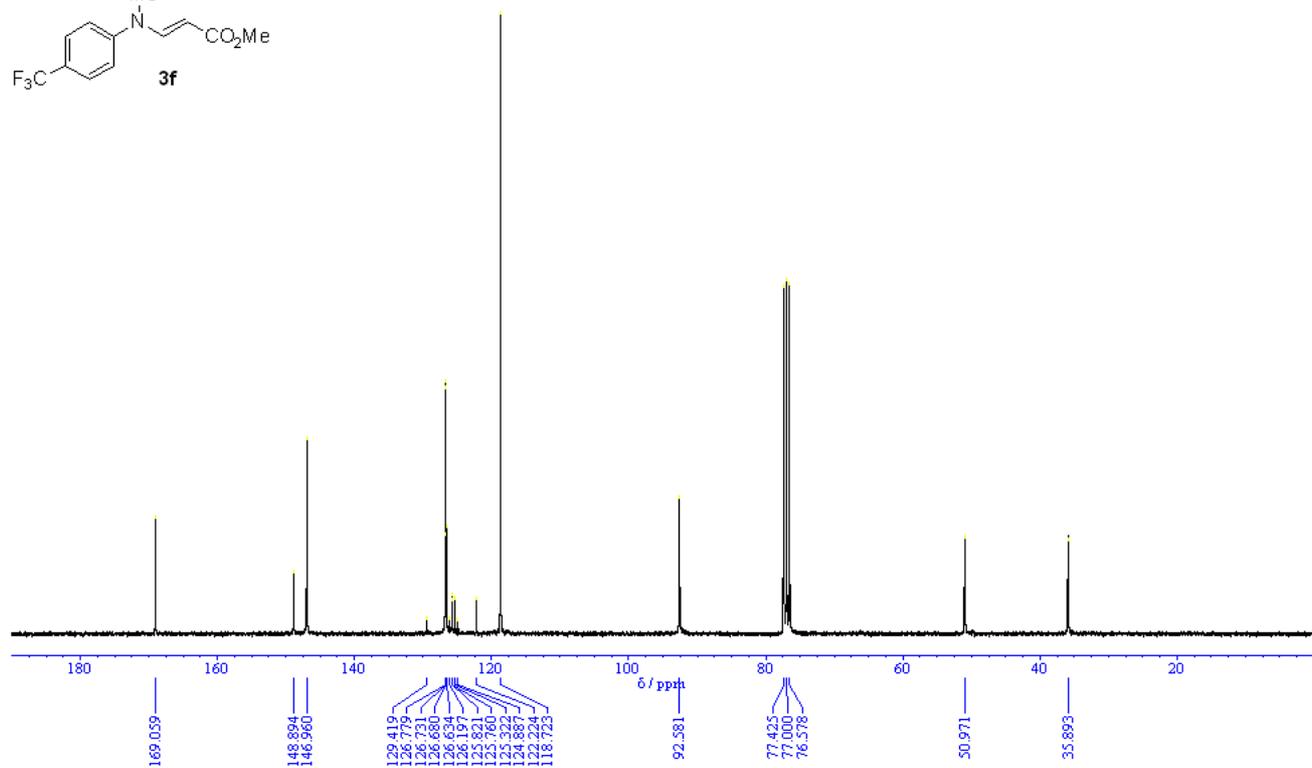
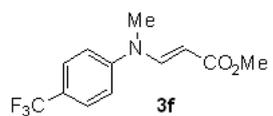
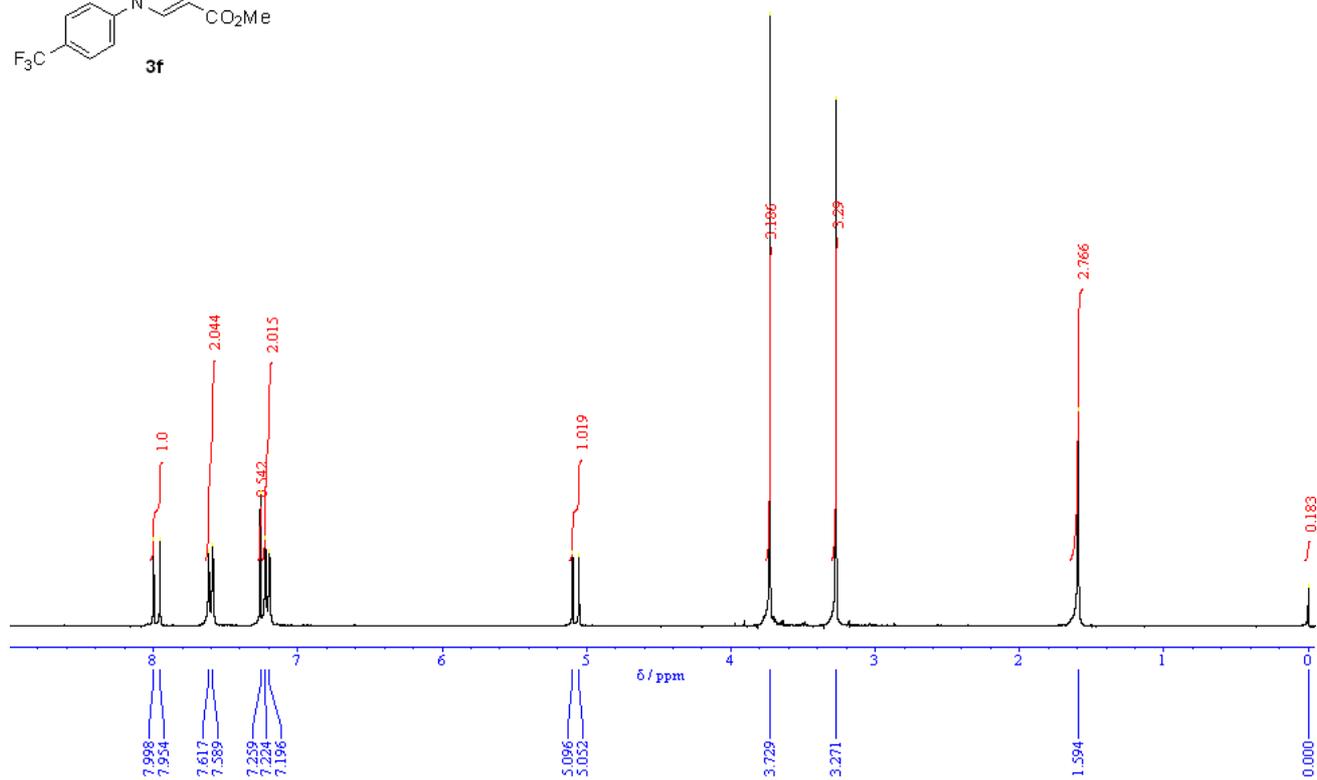
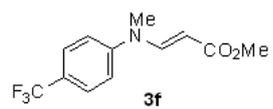


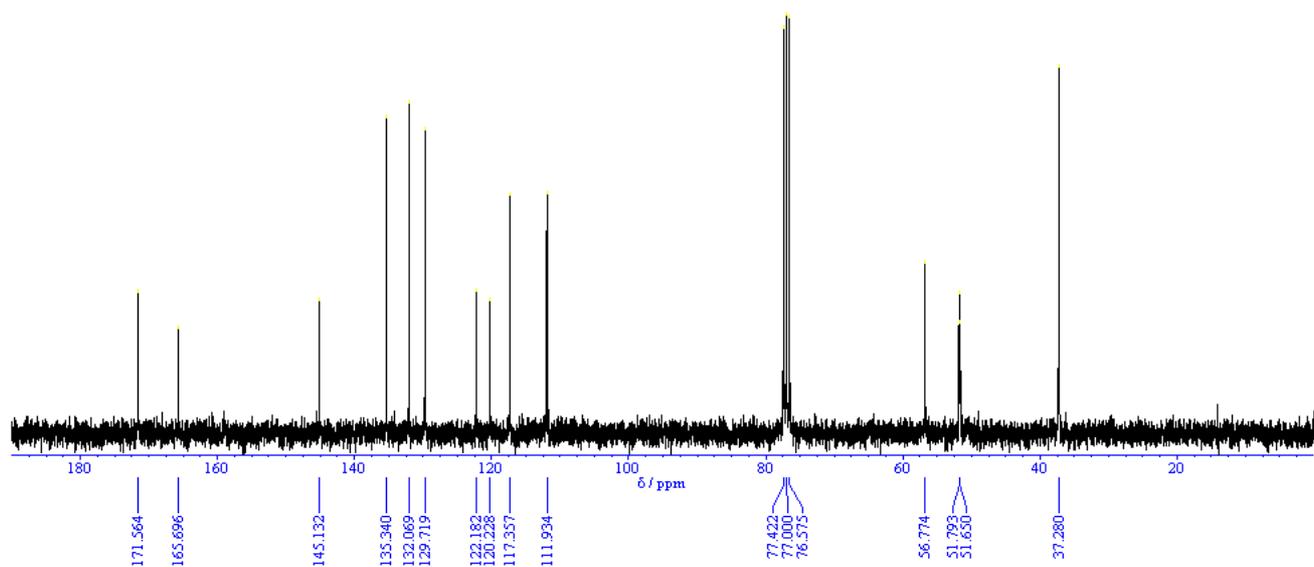
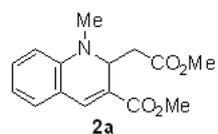
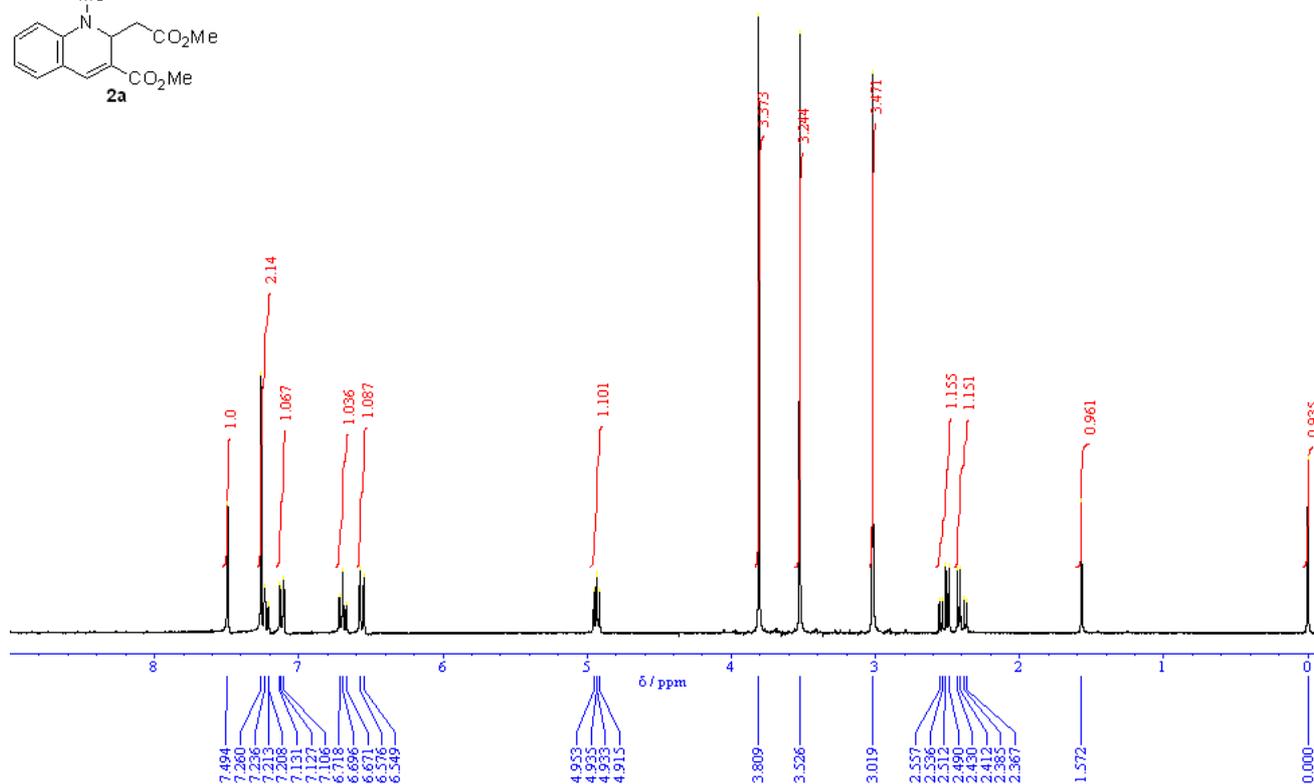
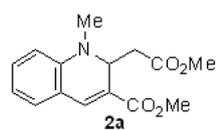


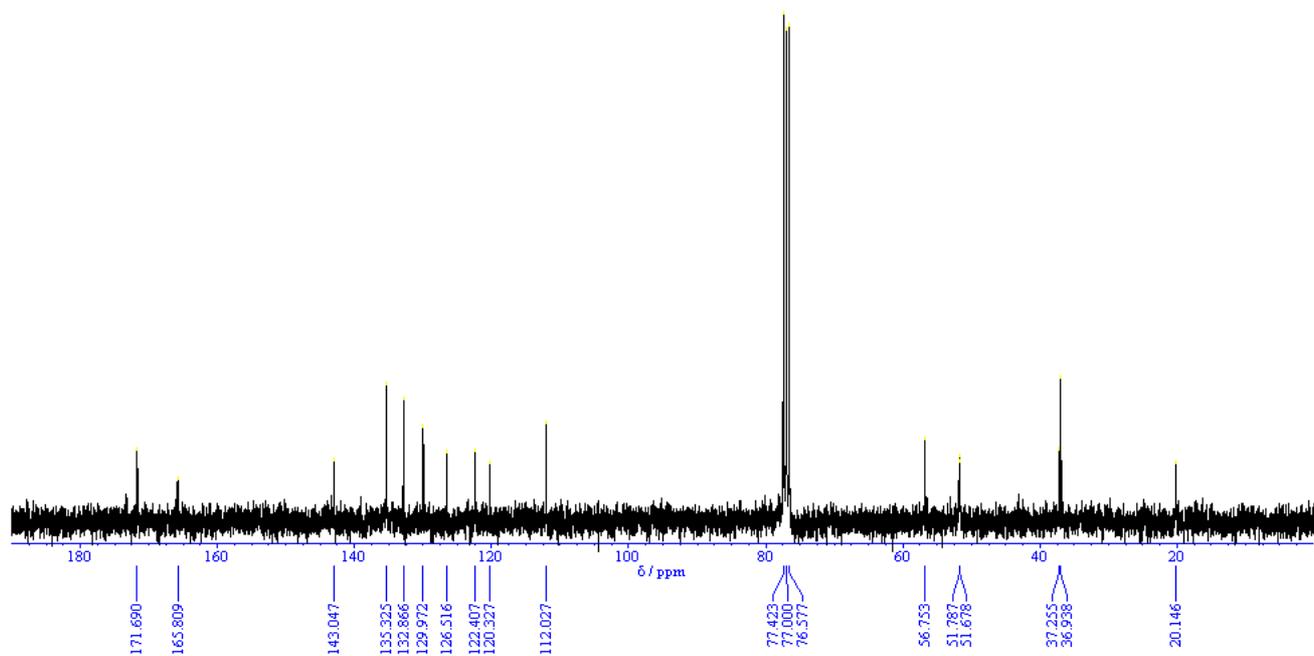
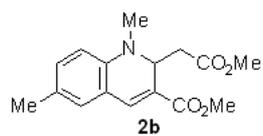
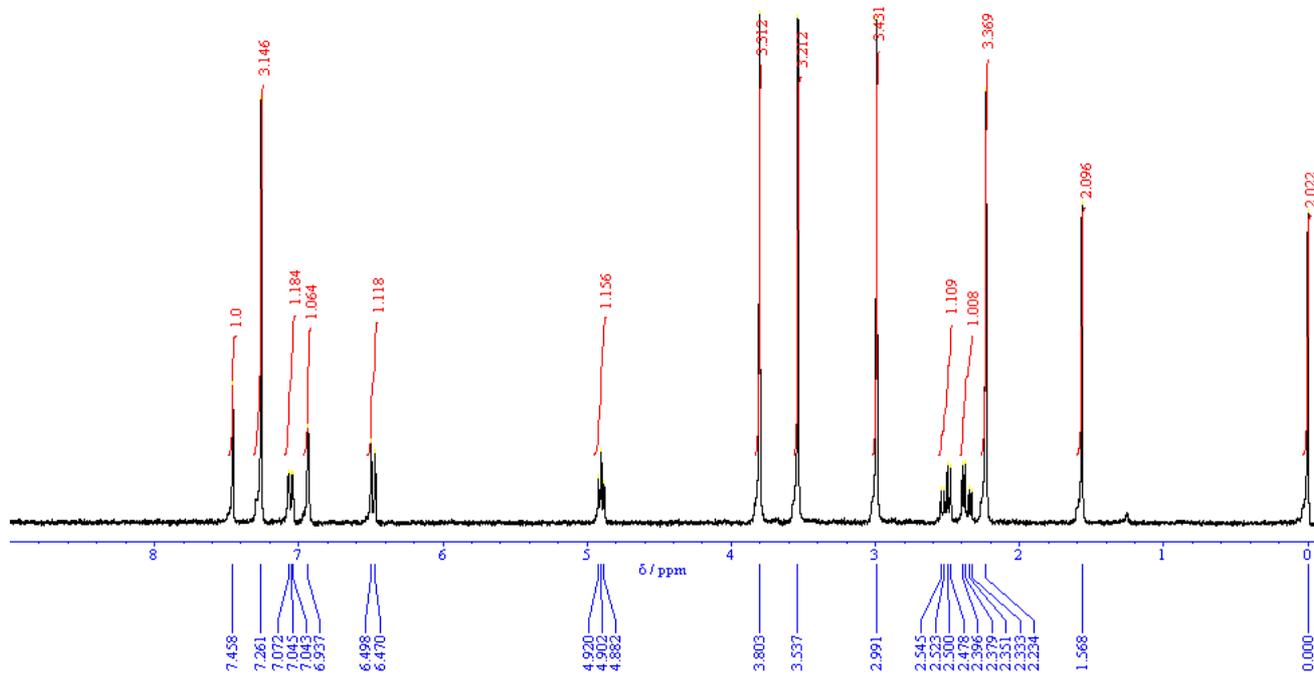
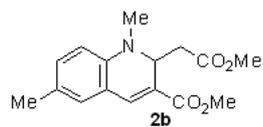


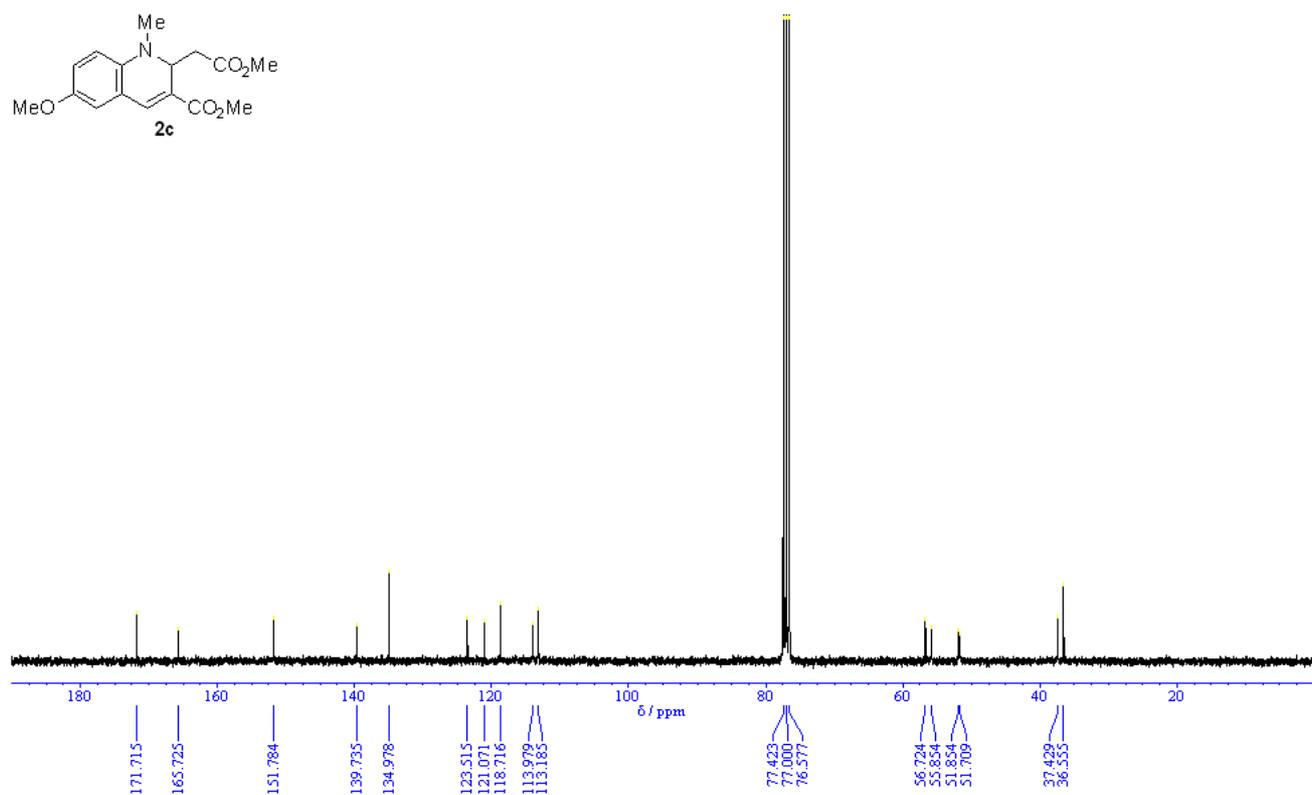
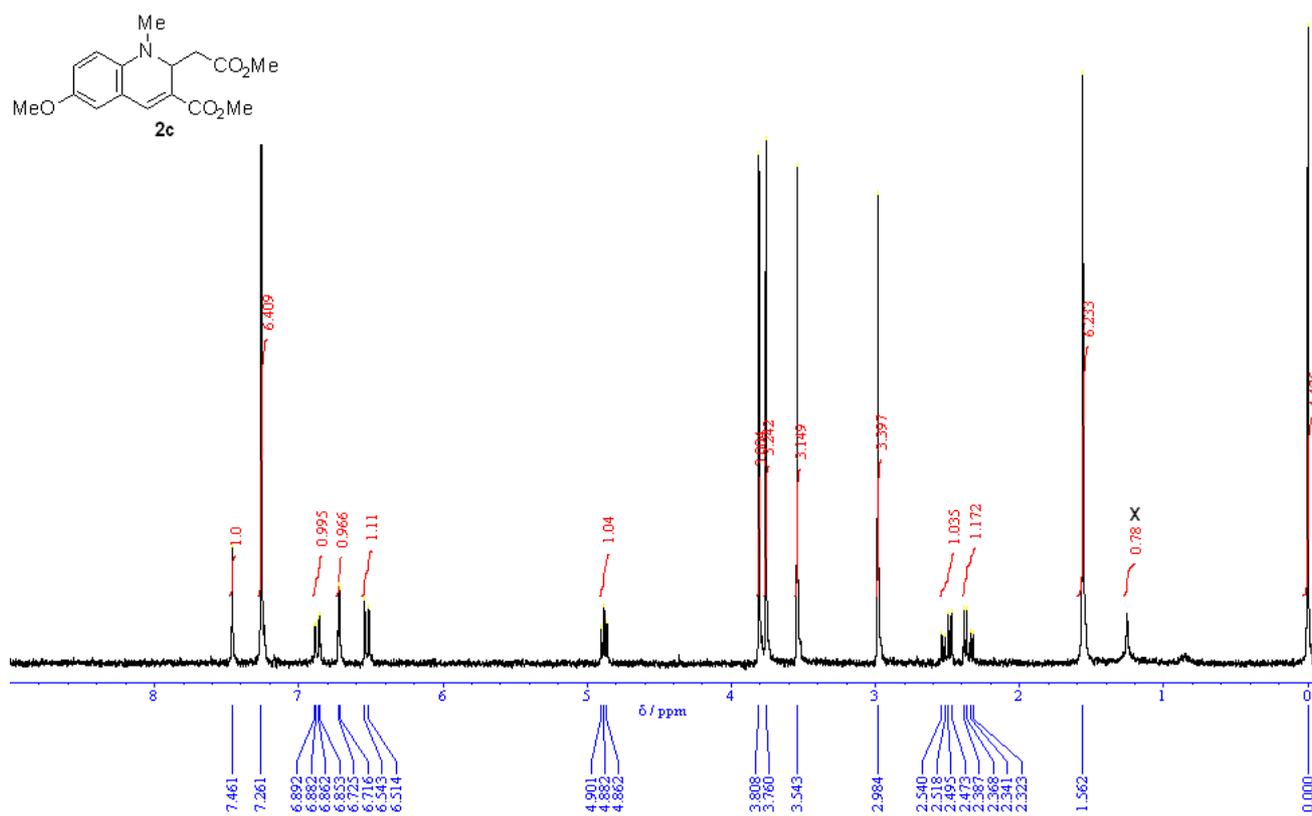


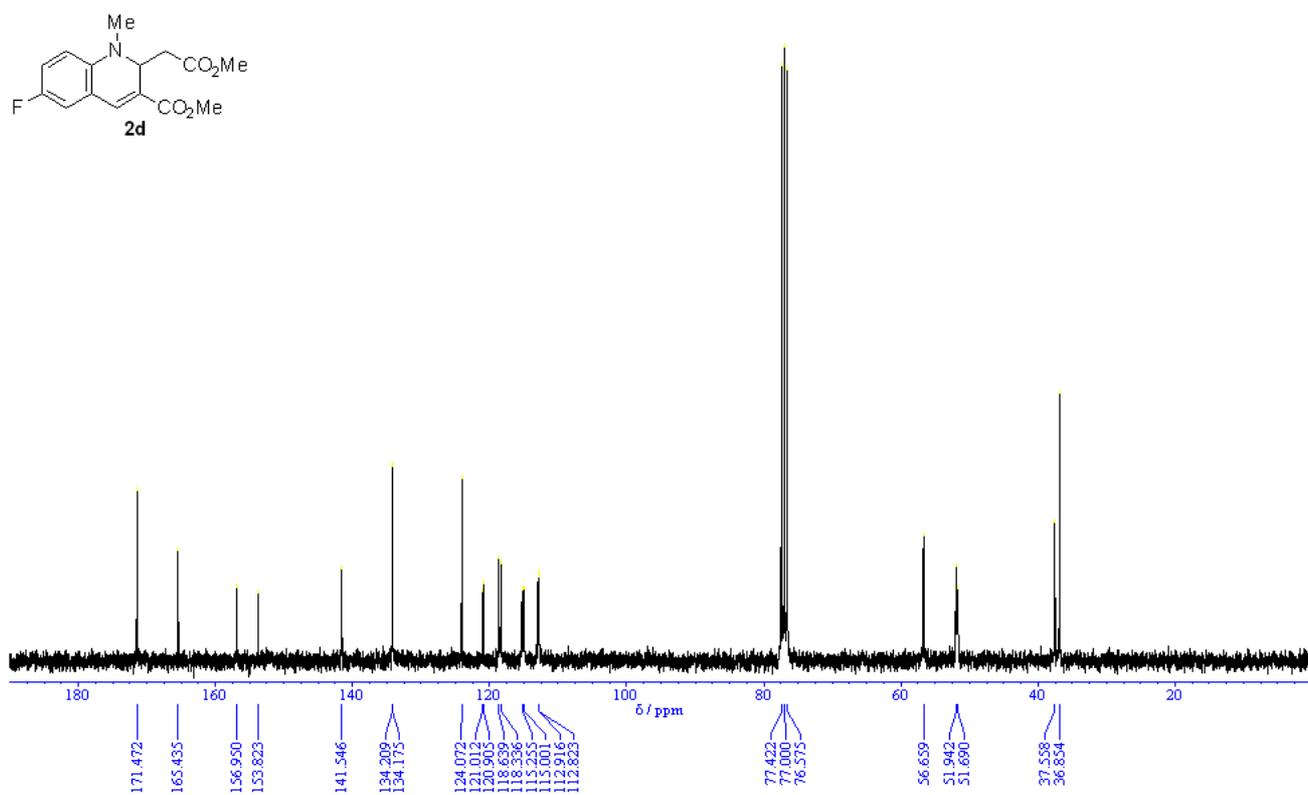
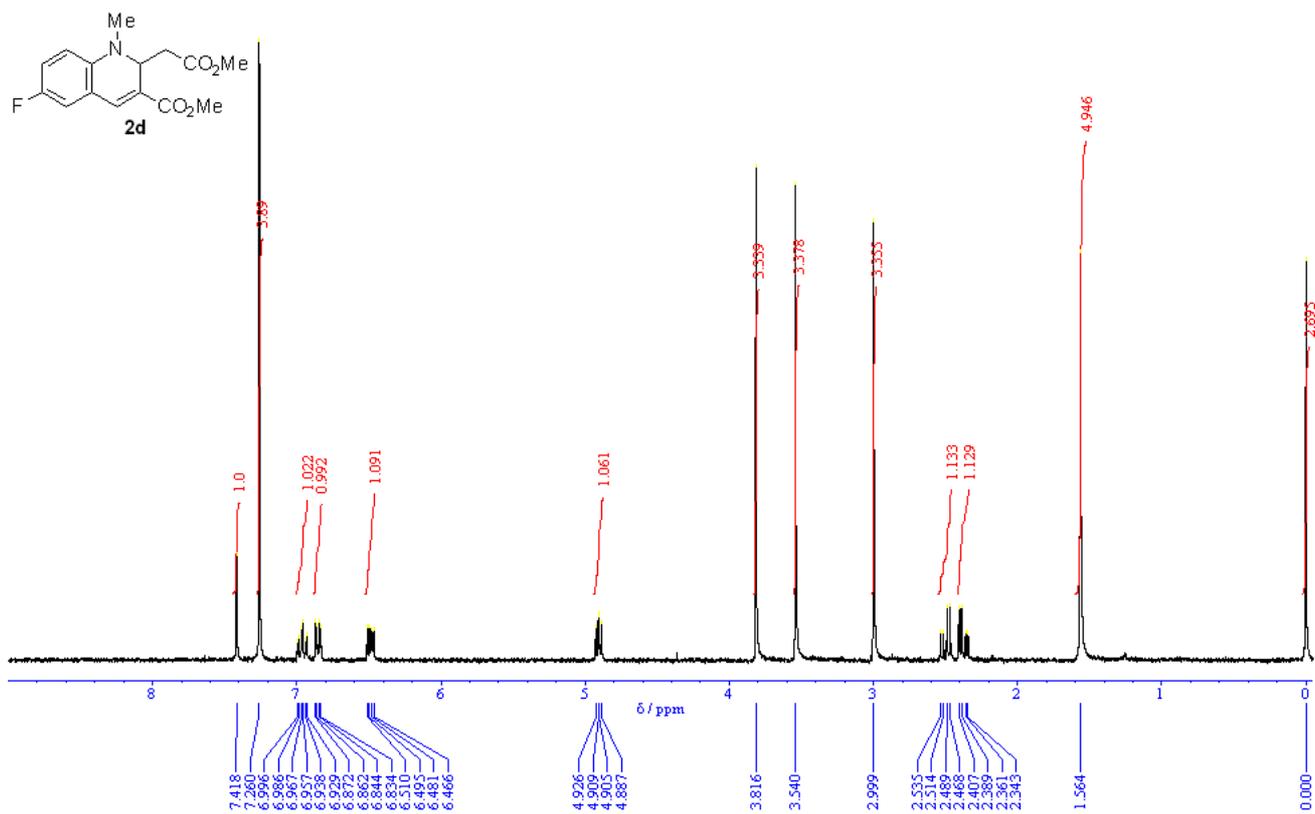


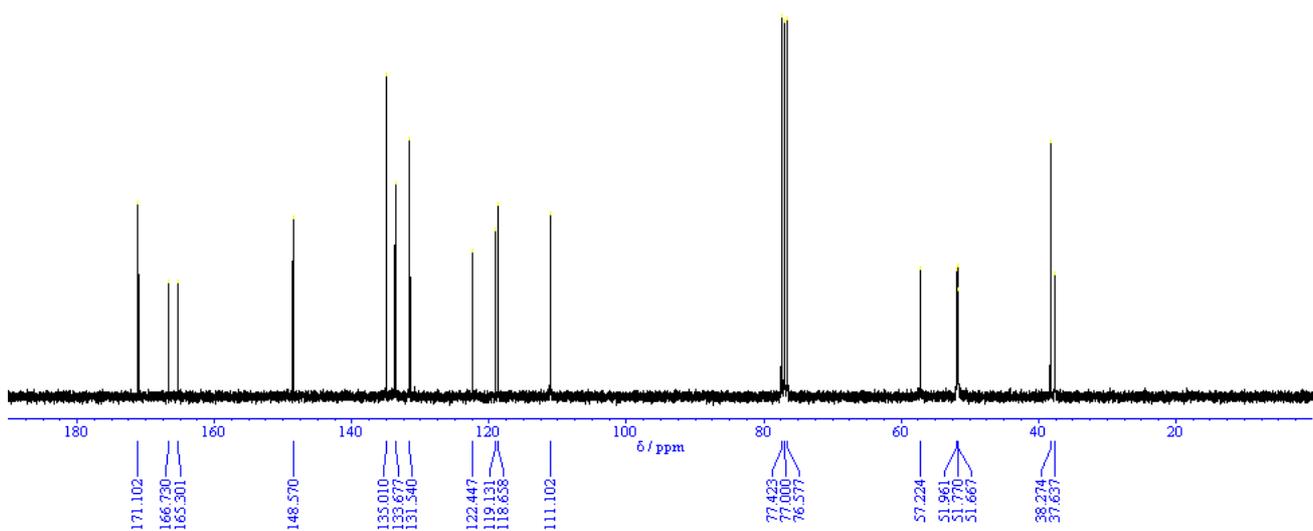
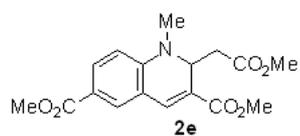
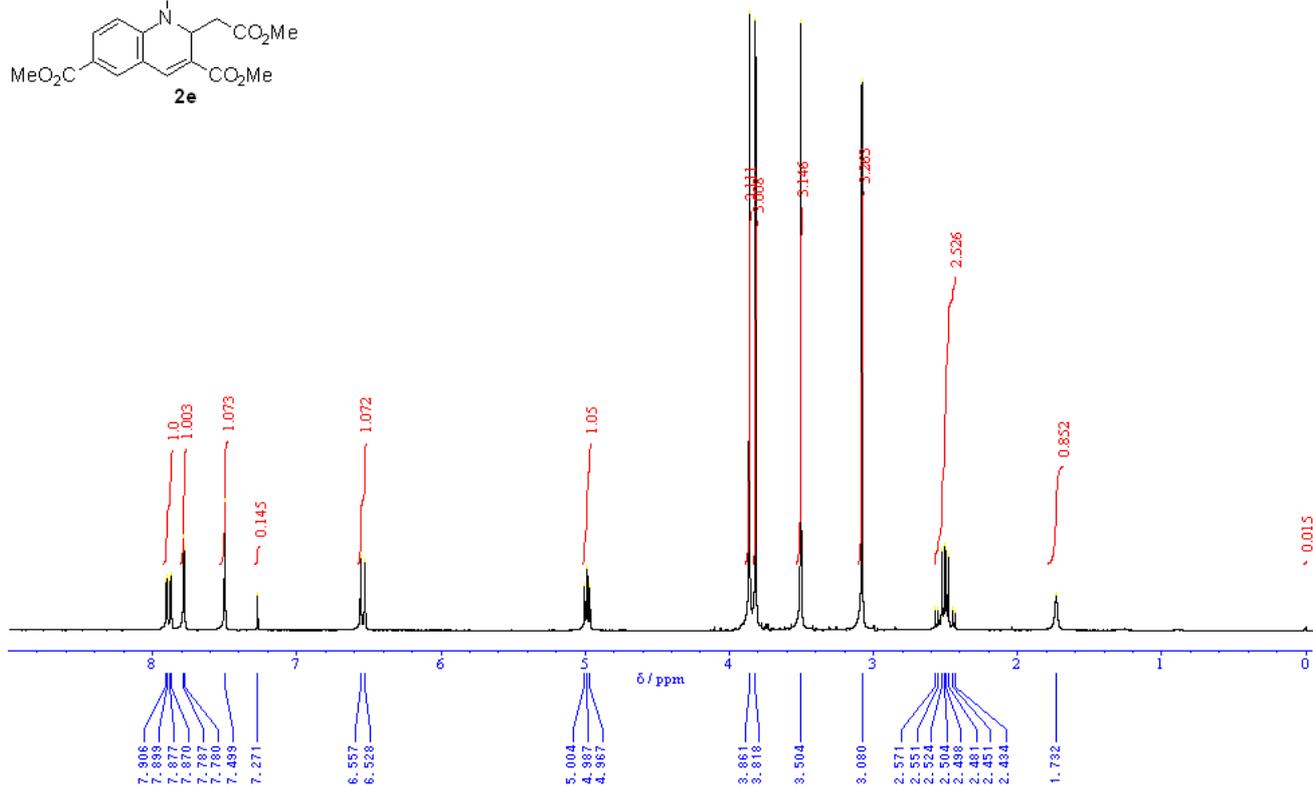
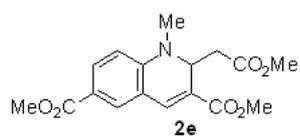


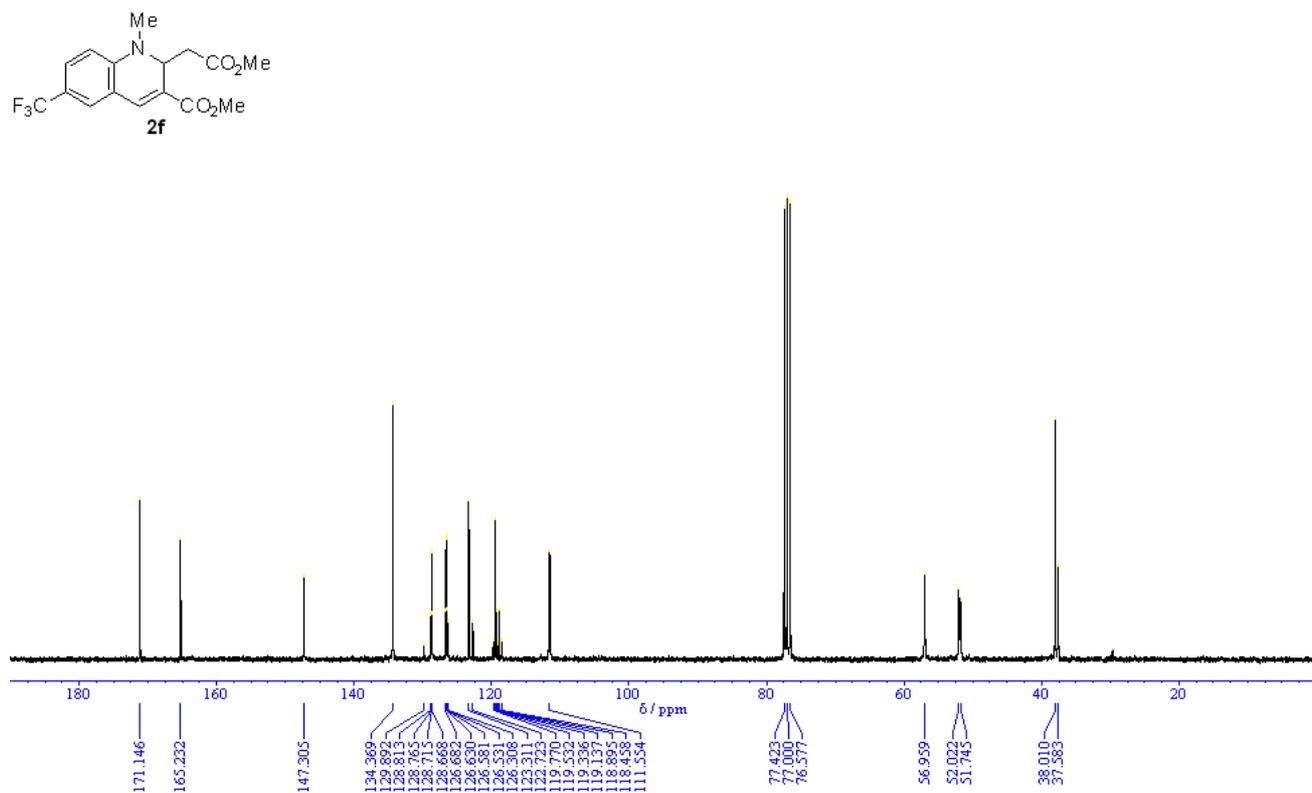
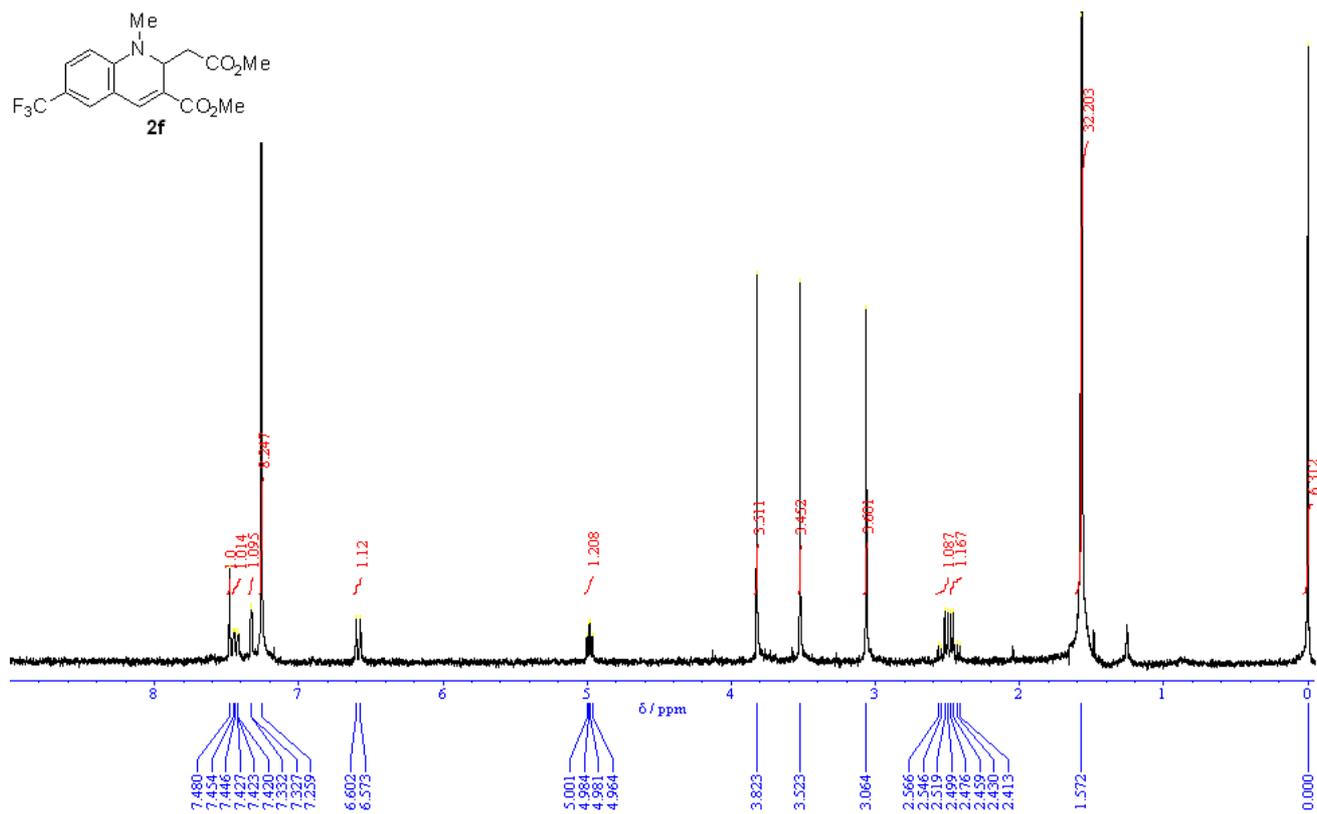


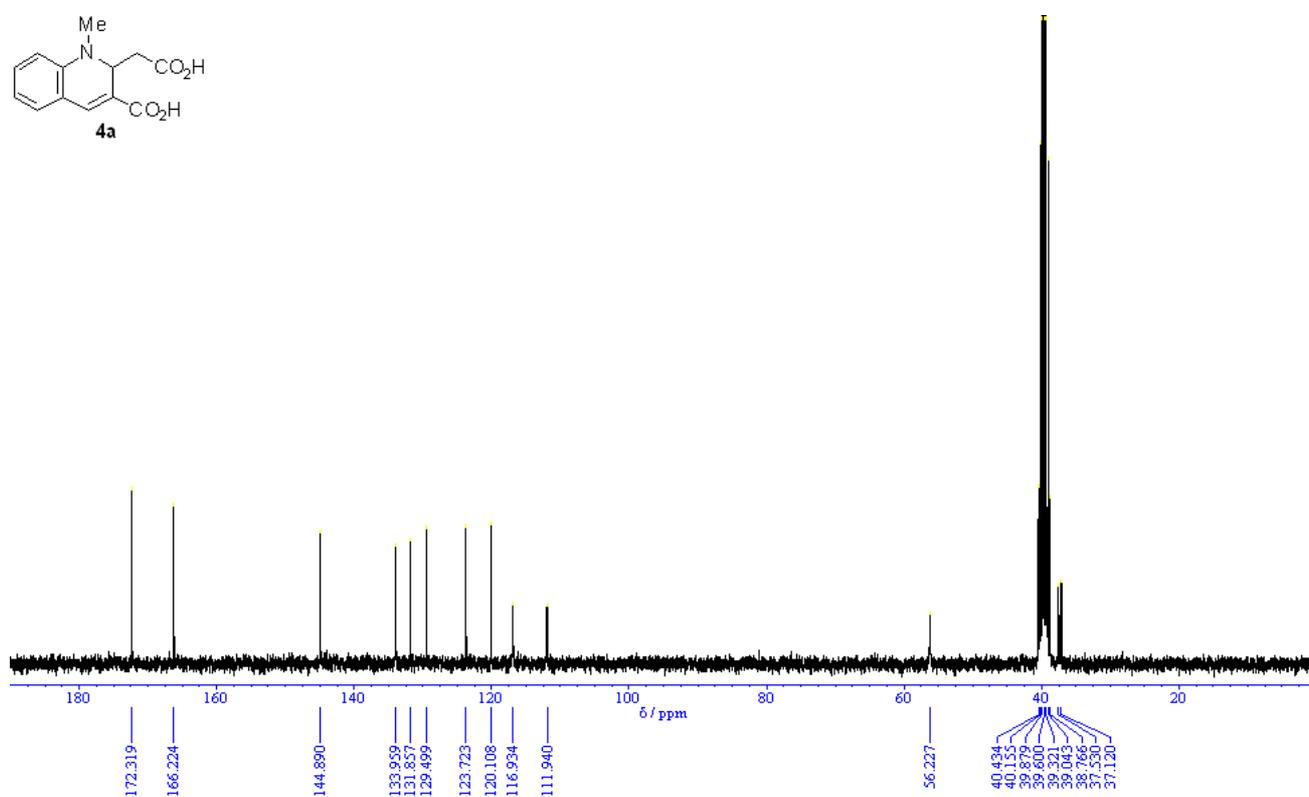
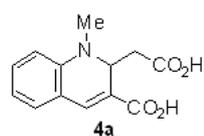
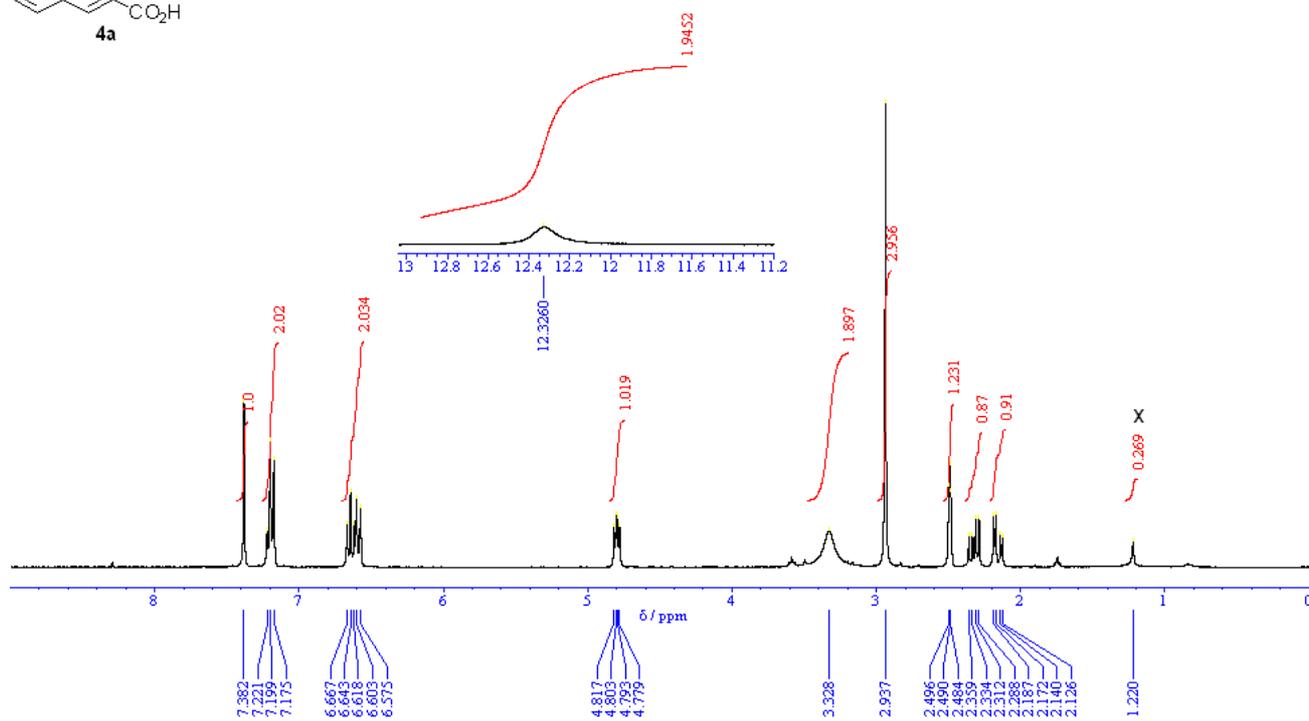
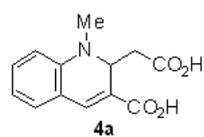


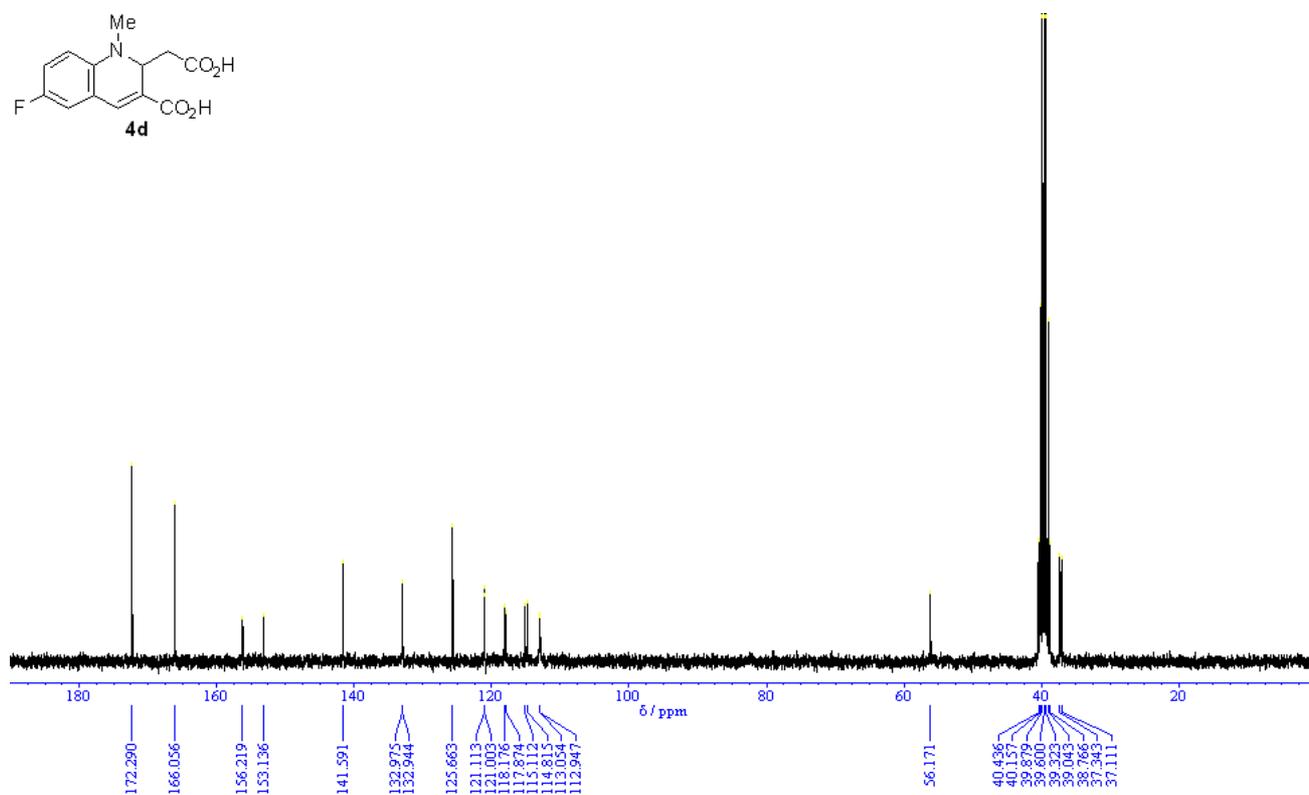
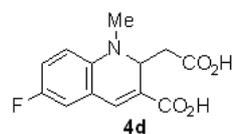
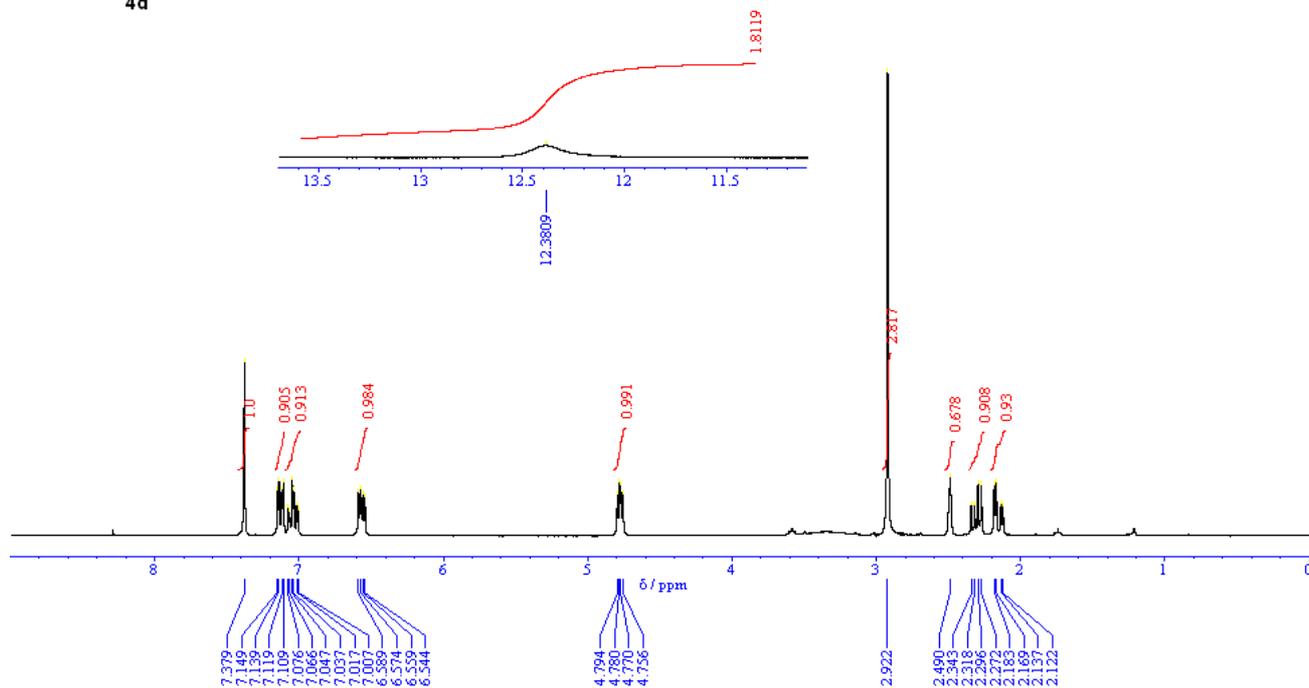
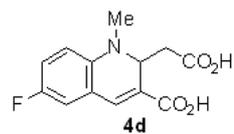












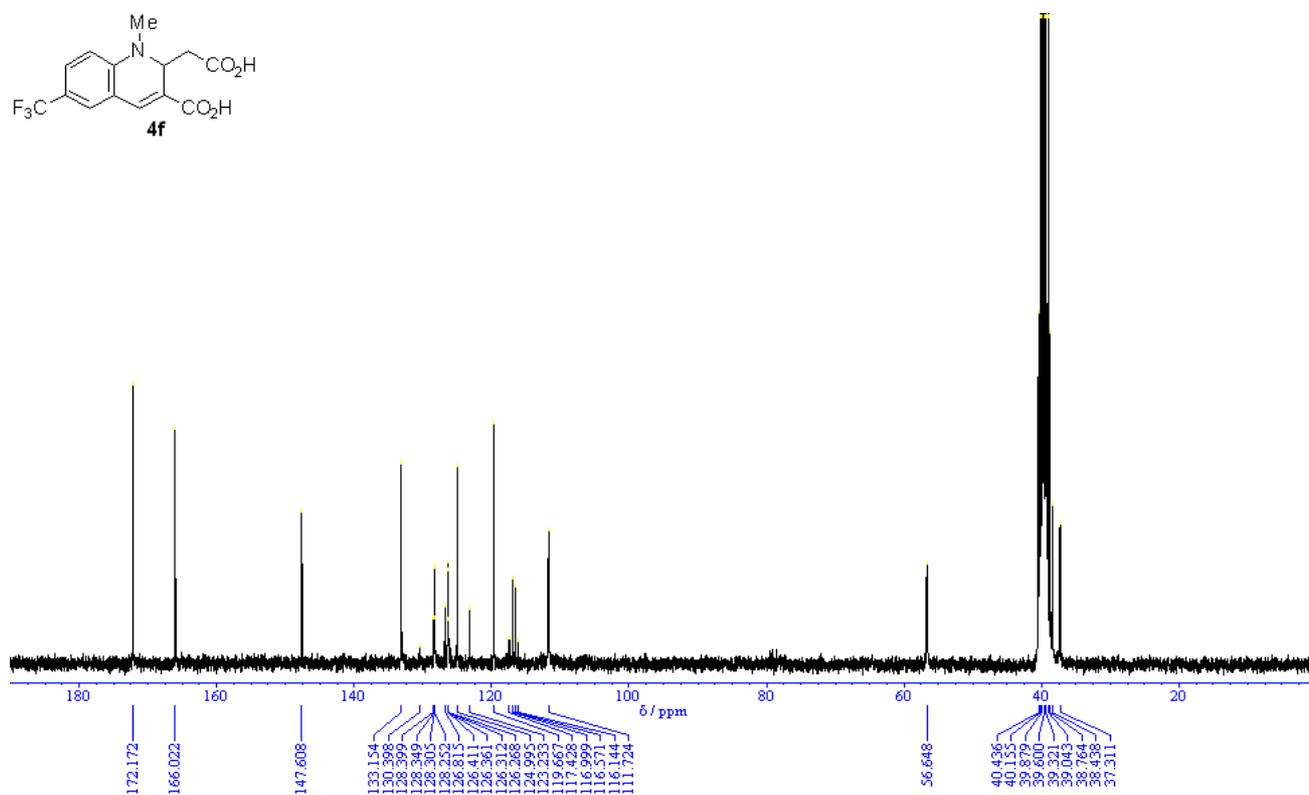
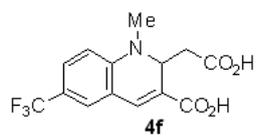
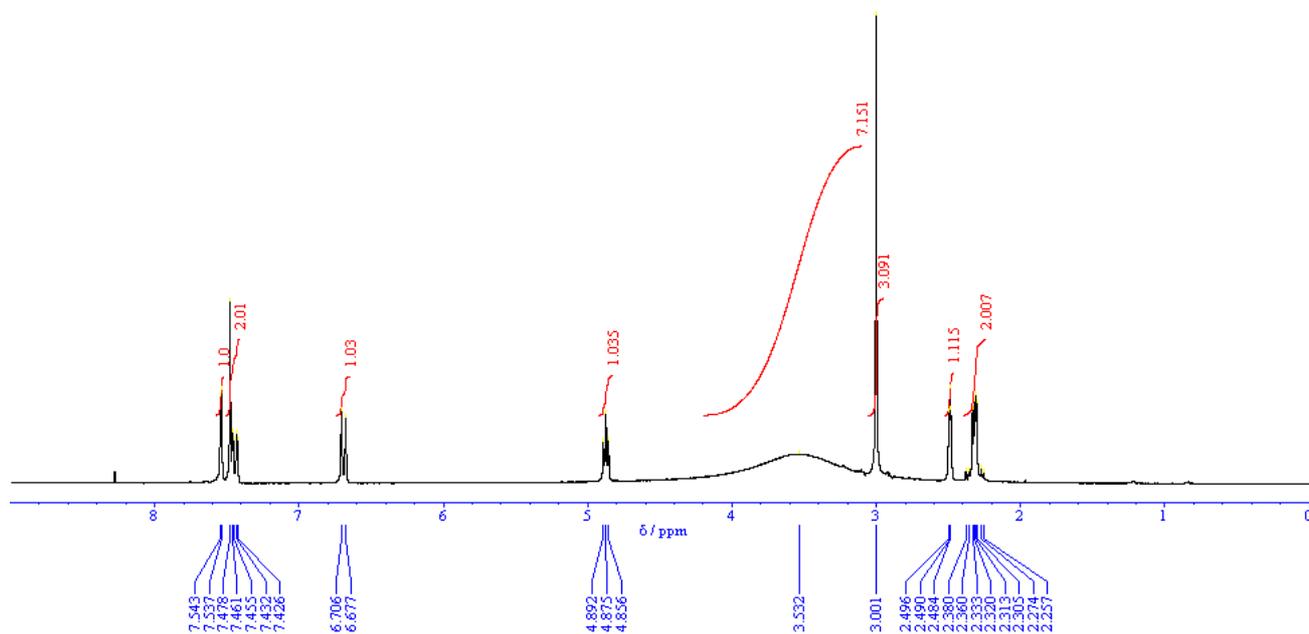
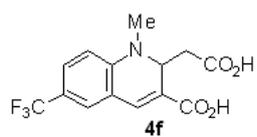
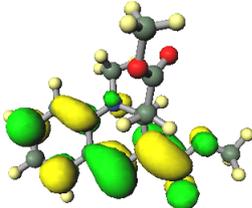
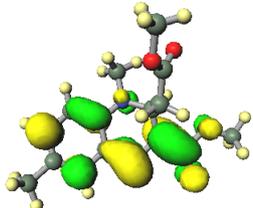
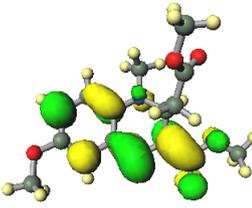
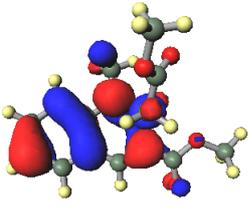
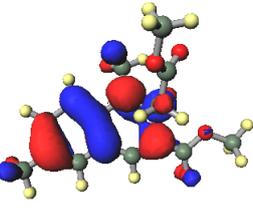
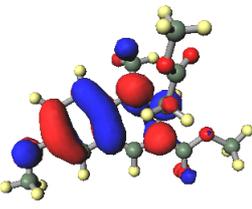
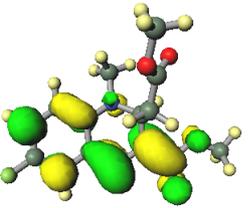
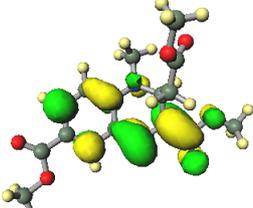
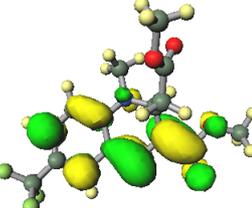
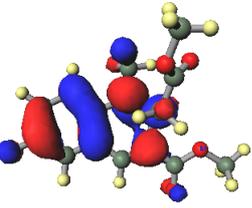
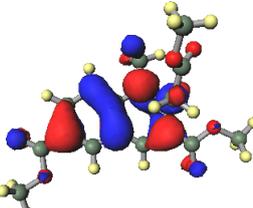
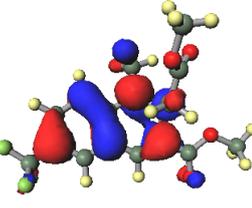


Table S1 Summary of TD-DFT calculation with B3LYP/6-31+G*.

Compound	2a	2b	2c
Substituent (G)	H	Me	OMe
Orbital of LUMO			
Energy level of LUMO [eV]	-1.8961	-1.8602	-1.9013
Orbital of HOMO			
Energy level of HOMO [eV]	-5.5201	-5.3862	-5.2012
λ_{\max} (calcd) [nm]	410.65	421.09	448.33
λ_{\max} (exp.) [nm]	411.5	422	439.5
Compound	2d	2e	2f
Substituent (G)	F	CO ₂ Me	CF ₃
Orbital of LUMO			
Energy level of LUMO [eV]	-2.1083	-2.0602	-2.2240
Orbital of HOMO			
Energy level of HOMO [eV]	-5.6020	-5.7900	-5.9568
λ_{\max} (calcd) [nm]	426.25	397.72	399.31
λ_{\max} (exp.) in THF [nm]	424	405.5	403

References

- 1 A. Padwa and L. Zhi, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1990, **112**, 2037–2038.
- 2 J. J. Bozel and L. S. Hegedus, *J Org. Chem.*, 1981, **46**, 2561–2563.