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# Supporting Information

## Copper-Catalyzed *N*-Arylation of Azoles and Diazoles using Highly Functionalized Trivalent Organobismuth Reagents

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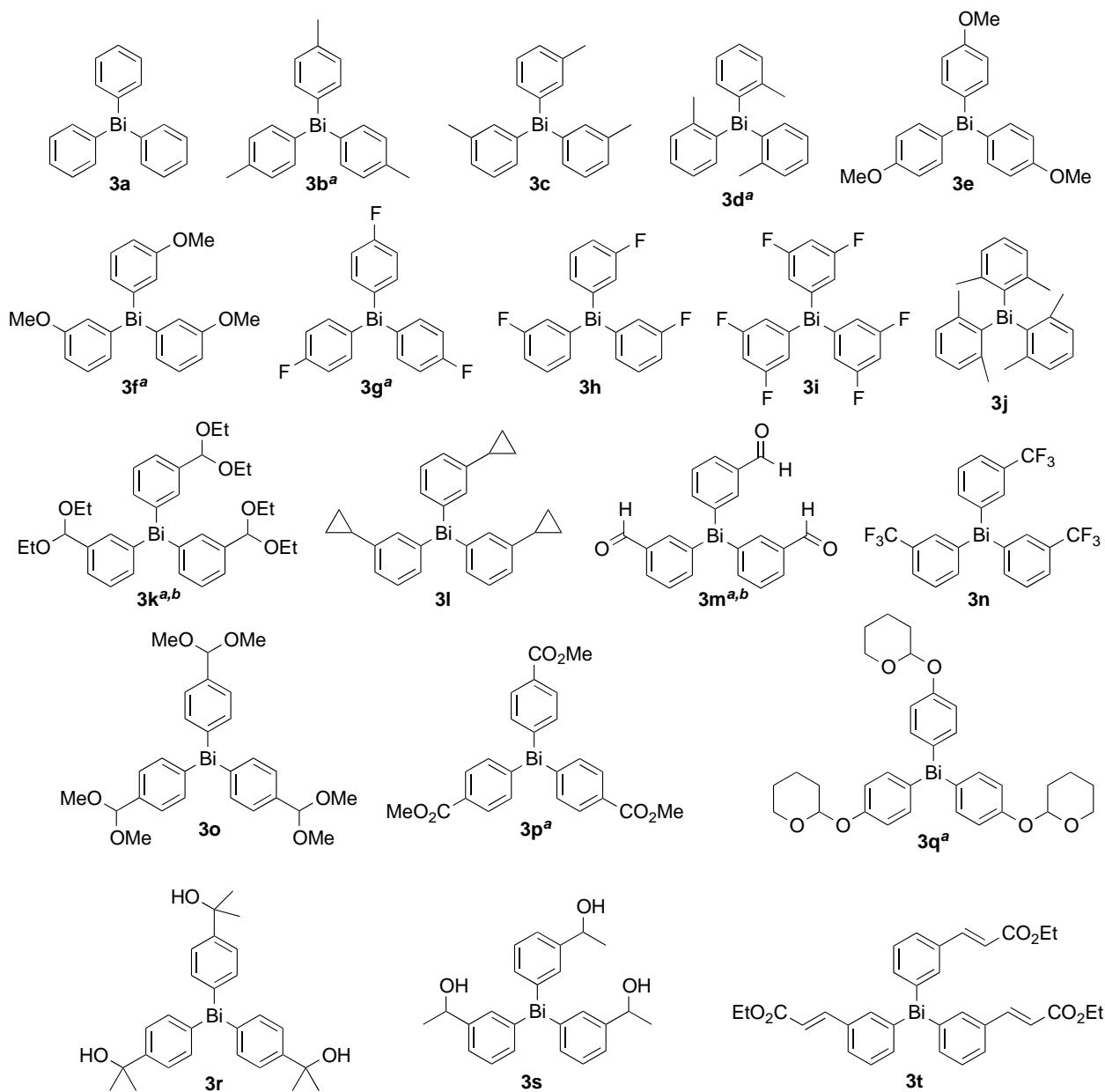
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## 1. General information

Unless otherwise indicated, all reactions were run under argon in non-flame dried glassware. For reactions performed under oxygen, 99.6% extra dry oxygen was used. Unless otherwise stated, commercial reagents were used without further purification. Grignard reagents were prepared by conventional methods using metallic magnesium or via Knochel's procedure.<sup>1</sup> Triphenylbismuth was prepared according to Barton *et al.*<sup>2</sup> Triarylbismuthanes were prepared according to procedures that we previously reported.<sup>3,4</sup> Anhydrous solvents were obtained using a MBRAUN (model MB-SPS 800) encapsulated solvent purification system. The evolution of reactions was monitored by analytical thin-layer chromatography using silica gel 60 F254 precoated plates. Flash chromatography was performed employing 230-400 mesh silica (Silicycle) using the indicated solvent system according to standard techniques.<sup>5</sup> Melting points were taken on an Electrothermal Mel-TEMP and are uncorrected. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra (<sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C) were recorded on a Bruker Avance-III 300MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts for <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra are recorded in parts per million from tetramethylsilane with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (chloroform,  $\delta$  7.27 ppm). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, qt = quintuplet, dd = doublet of doublet, m = multiplet), coupling constant *J* in Hz and integration. Chemical shifts for <sup>13</sup>C spectra are recorded in parts per million from tetramethylsilane using the central peak of deuteriochloroform ( $\delta$  77.16 ppm) as the internal standard. IR spectra were recorded on a Thermo Scientific Nicolet 6700 PT-IR from thin films and are reported in reciprocal centimeters (cm<sup>-1</sup>). HRMS were performed at Université du Québec à Montréal (nanoQAM center) on Agilent Technologies, LC 1200 Series / 6210 TOF LCMS analyzer using the electrospray (ESI) mode.

## 2. Triaryl bismuthanes used in the *N*-arylation reaction of azoles and diazoles

The organobismuthanes used in this publication are illustrated in **Figure S1**.

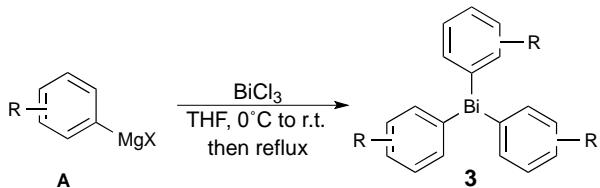


**Figure S1.** Functionalized organobismuthanes used in this publication. <sup>a</sup> The synthesis of these organobismuthanes has been reported in P. Petiot and A. Gagnon, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2013, 5282; <sup>b</sup> The synthesis of these organobismuthanes has been reported in C. Crifar, P. Petiot, T. Ahmad and A. Gagnon, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2014**, 2755.

### 3. Synthesis of triarylbismuthanes

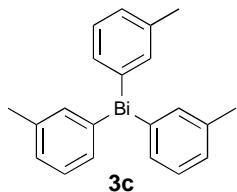
Triphenylbismuth was synthesized according to Barton *et al.* (D. H. R. Barton, N. Y. Bhatnagar, J.-P. Finet and W. B. Motherwell, *Tetrahedron*, 1986, **42**, 3111). Triarylbismuthanes **3b**, **3d**, **3f**, **3g**, **3k**, **3m**, **3p** and **3q** were synthesized according to P. Petiot and A. Gagnon (*Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, **2013**, 5282) and C. Crifar, P. Petiot, T. Ahmad and A. Gagnon (*Chem. Eur. J.*, **2014**, 2755). The procedure for the preparation of organobismuthanes **3c**, **3e**, **3h**, **3i**, **3j**, **3l**, **3n**, **3o**, **3r**, **3s**, and **3t** is described below.

#### a) General procedure for the synthesis of substituted triarylbismuthanes



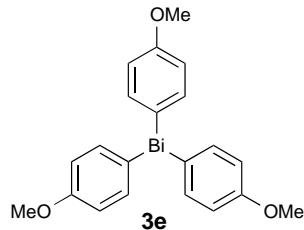
In a flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar and a condenser, bismuth chloride (500 mg, 1.6 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (23 mL) under argon and was cooled to -10°C (ice/acetone bath). The organomagnesium reagent **A** (5.23 mmol) was slowly added dropwise under argon. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for one hour and heated at 65°C for 30 minutes. After cooling to r.t., the solution was diluted with sat. aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (100 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with sat. aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (2 x 100 mL), sat. aq. NaCl (2 x 100 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography using the indicated solvent system to afford the desired triarylbismuthane **3**.

**Tris(3-methylphenyl)bismuthine (3c)**



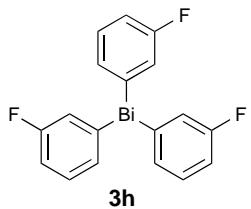
The general procedure was followed on a 2.4 mmol scale starting from bismuth chloride and 3-tolylmagnesium bromide. The crude material was purified on silica gel (5% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford tris(3-methylphenyl)bismuthine (**3c**) as a white solid (1.0 g, 87%); m.p. 64-66°C. Spectral data was identical to literature compound<sup>6</sup>: <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.61 (s, 1H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.31-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (s, 3H).

**Tris(4-methoxyphenyl)bismuthine (3e)**



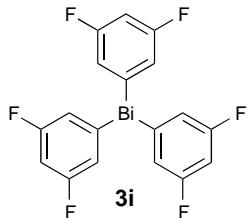
The general procedure was followed on a 4.4 mmol scale starting from bismuth chloride and 4-methoxyphenylmagnesium bromide. The crude material was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford tris(4-methoxyphenyl)bismuthine (**3e**) as a white solid (1.8 g, 78%); m.p. 70-74°C. Spectral data was identical to literature compound<sup>6</sup>: <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 3.79 (s, 3H).

**Tris(3-fluorophenyl)bismuthine (3h)**



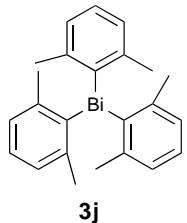
The general procedure was followed on a 2.5 mmol scale starting from bismuth chloride and 3-fluorophenylmagnesium bromide. The crude material was purified on silica gel (5% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford tris(3-fluorophenyl)bismuthine (**3h**) as a white solid (1.0 g, 81%); m.p. 69-73°C. Spectral data was identical to literature compound<sup>7</sup>: <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.50-7.39 (m, 3H), 7.06-6.99 (m, 1H).

**Tris(3,5-difluorophenyl)bismuthine (3i)**



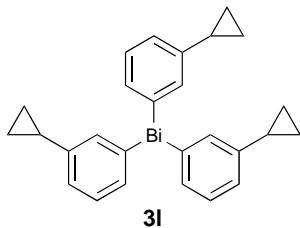
The general procedure was followed on a 2.7 mmol scale starting from bismuth chloride and 3,5-difluorophenylmagnesium bromide. The crude material was purified on silica gel (5% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford tris(3,5-difluorophenyl)bismuthine (**3i**) as a yellow solid (1.1 g, 74%); m.p. 100-104°C; R<sub>f</sub> 0.68 (20% EtOAc/hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.57-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.10-7.03 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 167.5 (d, J = 9.8 Hz), 164.2 (d, J = 9.8 Hz), 119.7 (dd, J = 15.9, 6.4 Hz), 104.6 (t, J = 24.8 Hz); IR (neat) 3088, 1582, 1410, 1263, 1116; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>9</sub>BiF<sub>6</sub>: 548.0412, found 593.0395 (M+HCO<sub>2</sub>).

**Tris(2,6-dimethylphenyl)bismuthine (3j)**



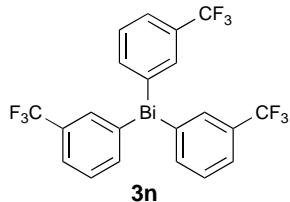
The general procedure was followed on a 2.5 mmol scale starting from bismuth chloride and 2,6-dimethylphenylmagnesium bromide. The crude material was purified on silica gel (5% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford tris(2,6-dimethylphenyl)bismuthine (**3j**) as a white solid (1.1 g, 84%): m.p. 128-130°C;  $R_f$  0.80 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.14-7.10 (m, 3H), 2.34 (s, 6H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  159.4, 146.0, 128.3, 127.9, 28.1; IR (neat) 3045, 2960, 2918, 1442, 763.

**Tris(3-cyclopropylphenyl)bismuthine (3l)**



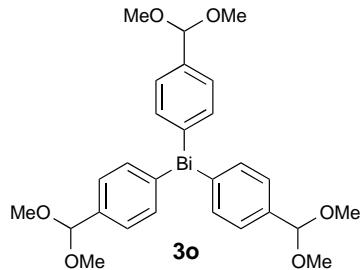
The general procedure was followed on a 0.31 mmol scale starting from bismuth chloride and 3-cyclopropylphenylmagnesium bromide. The crude material was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford tris(3-cyclopropylphenyl)bismuthine (**3l**) as a colorless oil (151 mg, 87%):  $R_f$  0.71 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.53-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.01 (d,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, 1H), 1.87-1.81 (m, 1H), 0.95-0.88 (m, 2H), 0.65-0.61 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  155.1, 145.8, 135.0, 134.8, 130.4, 125.1, 15.6, 9.5; IR (neat) 3078, 3039, 3001, 1589, 1560.

**Tris(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)bismuthine (**3n**)**



The general procedure was followed on a 4.4 mmol scale starting from bismuth chloride and 3-trifluoromethylphenylmagnesium bromide. The crude material was purified on silica gel (15% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford tris(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)bismuthine (**3n**) as a yellow oil (2.7 g, 95%):  $R_f$  0.56 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.02 (s, 1H), 7.90 (d,  $J$  = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d,  $J$  = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.58-7.53 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  156.2, 140.8 (d,  $J$  = 1.2 Hz), 133.9 (q,  $J$  = 3.8 Hz), 132.8 (q,  $J$  = 31.8 Hz), 131.2, 125.3 (q,  $J$  = 3.8 Hz), 122.5; IR (neat) 3051, 2959, 1592, 1319, 1308, 1114, 1070; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{12}\text{BiF}_9$ : 644.0599, found 689.0592 ( $\text{M}+\text{HCO}_2$ ).

**Tris(4-(dimethoxymethyl)phenyl)bismuthine (**3o**)**

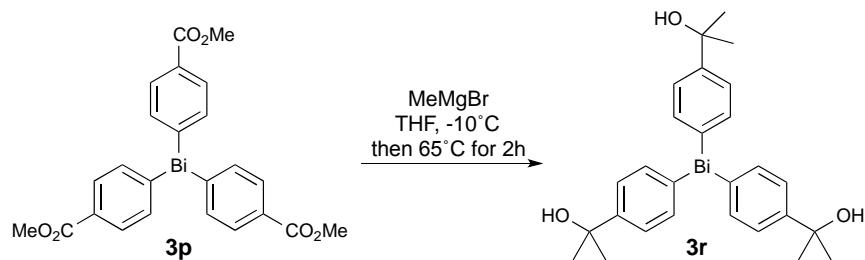


The general procedure was followed on a 3.2 mmol scale starting from bismuth chloride and 4-(dimethoxymethyl)phenylmagnesium bromide. The crude material was purified on silica gel (20% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford tris(4-(dimethoxymethyl)phenyl)-bismuthine (**3o**) as a yellow oil (2.1 g, quant.):  $R_f$  0.32 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.73 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (d,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 5.35 (s, 1H), 3.34 (s, 6H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  155.4,

137.7, 137.5, 128.8, 103.4, 52.9; IR (neat) 2988, 2934, 2903, 2827, 1348, 1207, 1180, 1096, 1048.

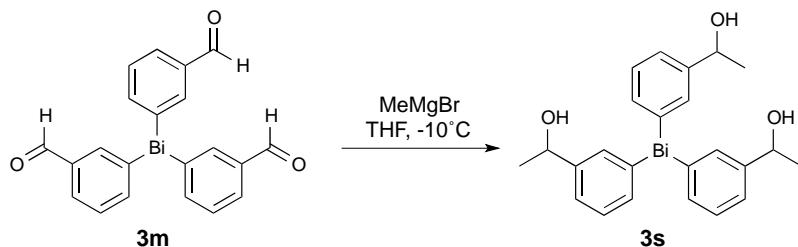
**b) Procedures for the synthesis of functionalized organobismuthanes by functional group manipulation**

**4,4',4''-Bismuthylidyne tris[ $\alpha,\alpha$ -dimethylbenzenemethanol] (**3r**)**



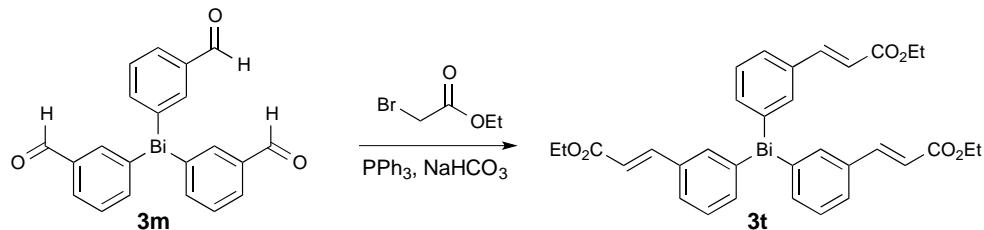
A solution of tris(4-carbomethoxyphenyl)bismuthine **3p** (100 mg, 0.2 mmol) in anhydrous THF (5 mL), was cooled to  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  (acetone/ice bath) and methylmagnesium bromide (0.6 mL, 1.2 mmol, 2M in THF) was added slowly. The reaction mixture was heated at  $65^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2h, then cooled to r.t., transferred over aq. sat.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (10 mL). The organic layer was washed with sat. aq.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  (10 mL) and sat. aq. NaCl (3 x 10 mL), dried over sodium sulphate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was purified on silica gel (20% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford 4,4',4''-bismuthylidyne tris[ $\alpha,\alpha$ -dimethylbenzenemethanol] (**3r**) as a colorless oil (103 mg, 84%):  $R_f$  0.53 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.72 (d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 2H), 7.49 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 2H), 2.15 (s(br), 1H), 1.56 (s, 6H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  152.8, 148.7, 137.5, 126.6, 72.6, 31.7; IR (neat) 3375, 3063, 2973, 2925, 2851, 1384, 1169.

**3,3',3''-Bismuthylidyne tris[ $\alpha$ -methylbenzenemethanol] (3s)**



A solution of tris(3-formylphenyl)bismuthine **3m** (400 mg, 0.8 mmol) in anhydrous THF (10 mL), was cooled to -10°C (acetone/ice bath) and methylmagnesium bromide (0.83 mL, 2.5 mmol, 3M in THF) was added slowly. After 10 minutes, the reaction mixture was diluted with aq. sat. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (20 mL). The organic layer was washed with sat. aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (15 mL) and sat. aq. NaCl (3 x 15 mL), dried over sodium sulphate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was purified on silica gel (40% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford 3,3',3''-bismuthylidyne tris[ $\alpha$ -methylbenzenemethanol] (**3s**) as a white solid (384 mg, 84%): m.p. 78-83°C; R<sub>f</sub> 0.32 (80% EtOAc/hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.40-7.30 (m, 2H), 4.88-4.81 (m, 1H), 1.47-1.43 (m, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 155.6, 147.6, 136.6, 134.6, 130.4, 125.1, 70.3, 25.1; IR (neat) 3348, 3045, 2972, 2869, 1412, 1264; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>27</sub>BiO<sub>3</sub>: 572.1764, found 617.1745 (M+HCO<sub>2</sub>).

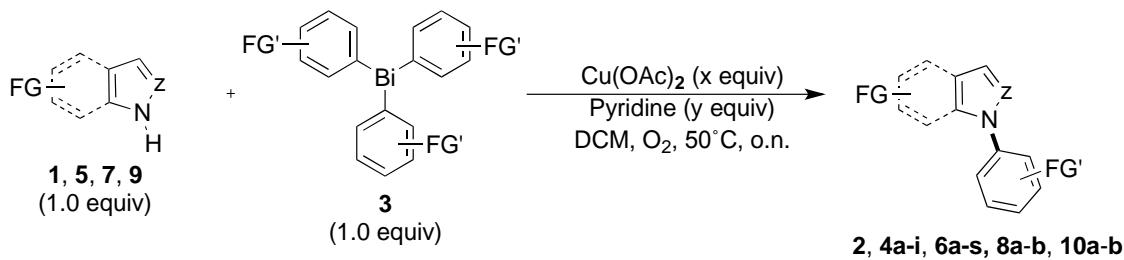
**Tris(3-((E)-2-propenoic acid ethyl ester)phenyl)bismuthine (3t)**



A solution of  $\text{PPh}_3$  (1.1 g, 4.3 mmol) in sat. aq.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (25 mL) was stirred at r.t., then tris(3-formylphenyl)bismuthine **3m** (500 mg, 0.9 mmol) and ethyl bromoacetate (0.58 mL, 5.2 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2h, acidified with aq.  $\text{HCl}$  1M (5 mL) and then diluted with  $\text{EtOAc}$  (10 mL). The organic layer was washed with sat. aq.  $\text{NaCl}$  ( $3 \times 10$  mL), dried over sodium sulphate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was purified on silica gel (15%  $\text{EtOAc}/\text{hexanes}$ ) to afford tris((*E*)-2-propenoic acid ethyl ester)phenylbismuthine (**3t**) as a yellow oil (519 mg, 79%):  $R_f$  0.21 (20%  $\text{EtOAc}/\text{hexanes}$ );  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.89 (s, 1H), 7.73 (d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d,  $J = 16.1$  Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.44 (t,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 1H), 6.36 (d,  $J = 16.0$  Hz, 1H), 4.25 (q,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 2H), 1.32 (t,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  166.8, 156.1, 144.5, 139.3, 137.3, 136.6, 131.2, 127.6, 118.7, 60.5, 14.4; IR (neat) 3042, 2980, 2902, 1703, 1633, 1304, 1164; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{33}\text{BiO}_6$ : 734.2081, found 779.2076 ( $\text{M}+\text{HCO}_2$ ).

#### 4. General procedures for the *N*-arylation of azoles and diazoles

Compound **2**, **4a-i**, **6a-s**, **8a,b** and **10a,b** were prepared according to the following procedures:



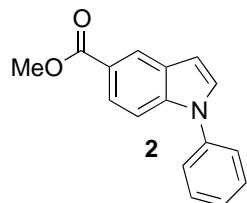
Method	Azole (n equiv)	$\text{Ar}_3\text{Bi}$ ( <b>5</b> ) (m equiv)	$\text{Cu(OAc)}_2$ (x equiv)	Pyridine (y equiv)
<b>A</b>	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.0
<b>B</b>	1.0	1.0	0.1	3.0
<b>C</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0

**Method A:** In a sealed tube, triarylbismuthine (1.0 equiv) was added, followed by copper (II) acetate (0.1 equiv) and the azole or diazole (1.0 equiv). The reagents were dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (4 mL) and pyridine (1.0 equiv) was added to the mixture. The reaction tube was purged by bubbling dry oxygen in the solution for 30 seconds. The tube was sealed and heated at 50°C overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to r.t. and transferred in a round bottom flask. Silica gel was added and the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel using EtOAc/hexanes as the eluent to give the corresponding product.

**Method B:** Idem as method A except for pyridine (3.0 equiv instead of 1.0 equiv).

**Method C:** Idem as method A except for copper (II) acetate (1.0 equiv instead of 0.1 equiv) and pyridine (3.0 equiv instead of 1.0 equiv).

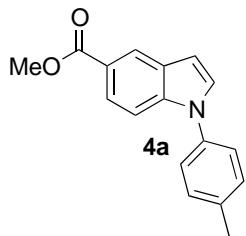
### 1-Phenyl-1*H*-indole-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester (**2**)



Method A was followed on a 0.29 mmol scale starting from methyl 1*H*-indole-5-carboxylate and

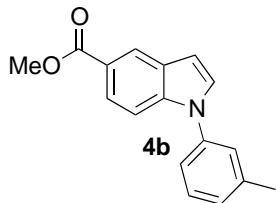
**3a.** The crude product was purified on silica gel (15% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **2** as a yellow oil (70 mg, 96%). Spectral data was identical to literature<sup>8</sup>: <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.35 (s, 1H), 7.82 (dd, *J* = 10.2, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.44-7.36 (m, 5H), 7.31-7.27 (m, 2H), 6.67 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H).

**1-(4-Methylphenyl)-1*H*-indole-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester (**4a**)**



Method A was followed on a 0.29 mmol scale starting from methyl 1*H*-indole-5-carboxylate and **3b**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **4a** as a yellow solid (67 mg, 87%): m.p. 90-92°C; R<sub>f</sub> 0.66 (20% EtOAc/hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.44 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.40-7.32 (m, 5H), 6.75 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 168.1, 138.5, 137.1, 136.8, 130.4, 129.7, 128.8, 124.5, 124.2, 123.7, 122.3, 110.3, 104.6, 52.0, 21.2; IR (neat) 3105, 2938, 2835, 1721, 1709, 1698, 1606, 1523, 1519, 1514, 1446, 1434, 1335, 1311, 1270, 1228, 1197; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>: 265.1103, found 266.1170 (M+H).

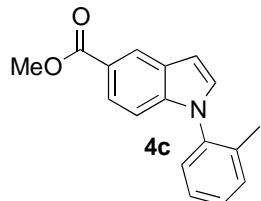
**1-(3-Methylphenyl)-1*H*-indole-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester (**4b**)**



Method A was followed on a 0.29 mmol scale starting from methyl 1*H*-indole-5-carboxylate and **3c**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **4b** as a yellow oil (67 mg, 87%): R<sub>f</sub> 0.52 (20% EtOAc/hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.35 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.33-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.19-7.17 (m, 2H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR

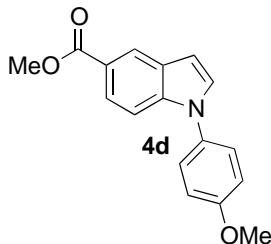
(75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 168.1, 139.9, 139.2, 138.4, 129.6, 128.9, 127.9, 125.2, 124.2, 123.7, 122.4, 121.7, 110.3, 104.7, 52.0, 21.5; IR (neat) 3105, 2946, 2835, 1709, 1693, 1605, 1445, 1432, 1334, 1270, 1230, 1191; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>: 265.1103, found 266.1177 (M+H).

**1-(2-Methylphenyl)-1*H*-indole-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester (**4c**)**



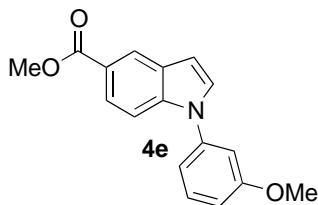
Method A was followed on a 0.29 mmol scale starting from methyl 1*H*-indole-5-carboxylate and **3d**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **4c** as a yellow oil (19 mg, 24%): R<sub>f</sub> 0.52 (20% EtOAc/hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.38 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.30-7.21 (m, 4H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 1.94 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 168.2, 139.5, 137.8, 135.9, 131.4, 130.2, 128.8, 128.1, 127.9, 127.1, 124.1, 123.6, 122.1, 110.3, 104.0, 52.0, 17.6; IR (neat) 3109, 3027, 2950, 2852, 1720, 1712, 1612, 1513, 1501, 1461, 1445, 1434, 1335, 1300, 1269, 1231, 1196; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>: 265.1103, found 266.1170 (M+H). Compound **3c** was also obtained (59 mg, 78%) following method C on a 0.285 mmole scale starting from methyl 1*H*-indole-5-carboxylate.

**1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-indole-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester (**4d**)**



Method A was followed on a 0.28 mmol scale starting from methyl 1*H*-indole-5-carboxylate and **3e**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (15% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **4d** as a colorless oil (45 mg, 57%):  $R_f$  0.39 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.45 (d,  $J = 1.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.91 (dd,  $J = 8.7, 1.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.45-7.26 (m, 4H), 7.06-7.03 (m, 2H), 6.74 (dd,  $J = 3.3, 0.7$  Hz, 1H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 3.88 (s, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  168.1, 158.7, 138.8, 132.2, 129.8, 128.5, 126.1, 124.1, 123.6, 122.2, 114.9, 110.1, 104.3, 55.6, 51.9; IR (neat) 3106, 2998, 2949, 2837, 1707, 1611, 1513, 1434, 1298.

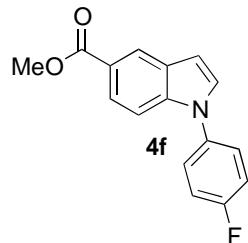
**1-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-indole-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester (**4e**)**



Method A was followed on a 0.29 mmol scale starting from methyl 1*H*-indole-5-carboxylate and **3f**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (15% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **4e** as a yellow oil (40 mg, 49%):  $R_f$  0.47 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.44 (d,  $J = 1.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.92 (dd,  $J = 8.9, 1.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d,  $J = 8.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.45 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.41-7.39 (m, 1H), 7.08 (dd,  $J = 8.7, 2.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.04 (t,  $J = 2.3$  Hz, 1H), 6.94 (dd,  $J = 9.1, 1.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.77 (dd,  $J = 3.3, 0.8$  Hz, 1H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 3.87 (s, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$

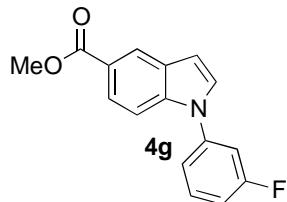
168.0, 160.7, 140.4, 138.3, 130.5, 129.5, 128.9, 124.1, 123.8, 122.5, 116.7, 112.5, 110.5, 110.3, 104.9, 55.6, 51.9; IR (neat) 2998, 2948, 2836, 1708, 1602, 1592, 1493, 1432, 1275; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>: 281.1052, found 282.1128 (M+H).

**1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1*H*-indole-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester (4f)**



Method A was followed on a 0.29 mmol scale starting from methyl 1*H*-indole-5-carboxylate and **3g**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **4f** as a yellow solid (53 mg, 68%). Spectral data was identical to literature<sup>8</sup>: <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.35 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.36-7.31 (m, 3H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 7.15-7.09 (m, 2H), 6.66 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H).

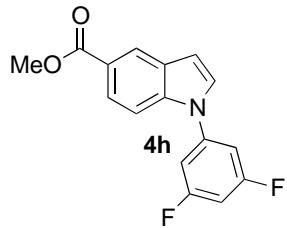
**1-(3-Fluorophenyl)-1*H*-indole-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester (4g)**



Method A was followed on a 0.29 mmol scale starting from methyl 1*H*-indole-5-carboxylate and **3h**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **4g** as a yellow solid (54 mg, 69%): m.p. 95-100°C; R<sub>f</sub> 0.41 (20% EtOAc/hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.26 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.35-7.27 (m,

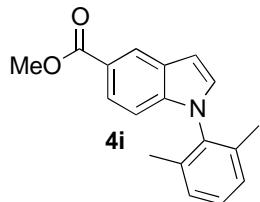
1H), 7.18 (d,  $J = 3.3$  Hz, 1H), 7.12 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 2H), 7.09 (td,  $J = 11.6, 1.5$  Hz, 1H), 6.90 (dt,  $J = 8.5, 2.6$  Hz, 1H), 6.59 (d,  $J = 3.3$  Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  167.9, 164.9, 161.6, 140.8, 140.6, 138.1, 131.1, 131.0, 129.1, 129.0, 124.2, 124.0, 122.8, 120.0, 119.9, 114.1, 113.8, 111.9, 111.6, 110.1, 105.5, 52.0; IR (neat) 3072, 2955, 1714, 1607, 1301, 1283, 1192; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{FNO}_2$ : 269.0852, found 270.0933 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ).

**1-(3,5-Difluorophenyl)-1*H*-indole-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester (**4h**)**



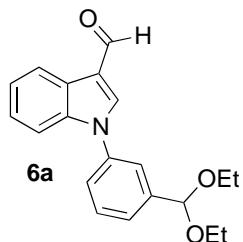
Method A was followed on a 0.29 mmol scale starting from methyl 1*H*-indole-5-carboxylate and **3i**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **4h** as a yellow solid (43 mg, 52%): m.p. 170-174°C;  $R_f$  0.52 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.44 (d,  $J = 1.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.97 (dd,  $J = 8.8, 1.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d,  $J = 8.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d,  $J = 3.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.09-7.06 (m, 2H), 6.88-6.79 (m, 2H), 3.96 (s, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  167.7, 165.3, 165.1, 162.0, 161.8, 141.4, 141.2, 137.8, 129.2, 128.7, 124.4, 124.3, 123.2, 110.0, 107.7, 107.6, 107.5, 107.3, 106.1, 102.8, 102.4, 102.1, 52.1; IR (neat) 3099, 2959, 2922, 1708, 1626, 1598, 1283, 1193, 1116; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{11}\text{F}_2\text{NO}_2$ : 287.0758, found 288.0834 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ).

**1-(2,6-Dimethylphenyl)-1*H*-indole-5-carboxylic acid methyl ester (**4i**)**



Method A was followed on a 0.29 mmol scale starting from methyl 1*H*-indole-5-carboxylate and **3j**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (5% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **4i** as a yellow oil (15 mg, 19%):  $R_f$  0.53 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.47 (d,  $J = 1.6$  Hz, 1H), 7.85 (dd,  $J = 8.5, 1.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.29-7.04 (m, 4H), 6.88 (d,  $J = 8.6$  Hz, 1H), 6.78 (d,  $J = 3.3$  Hz, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 1.90 (s, 6H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  168.2, 138.8, 137.1, 136.5, 129.5, 128.8, 128.6, 128.5, 127.7, 124.0, 123.5, 122.0, 109.8, 104.0, 51.9, 17.4; IR (neat) 2948, 2922, 1708, 1611, 1446, 1434, 1295, 1269; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_2$ : 279.1259, found 280.1347 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ).

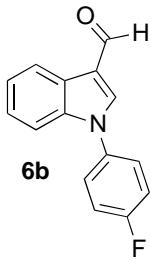
**1-((3-Diethoxymethyl)phenyl)-1*H*-indole-3-carbaldehyde (**6a**)**



Method A was followed on a 0.34 mmol scale starting from 1*H*-indole-3-carbaldehyde and **3k**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (20% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **6a** as a yellow oil (101 mg, 92%):  $R_f$  0.18 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  10.10 (s, 1H), 8.38 (d,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.67 (s, 1H), 7.59-7.54 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.38-7.30 (m, 2H), 5.60 (s, 1H), 3.74-3.55 (m, 4H), 1.28 (t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 6H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,

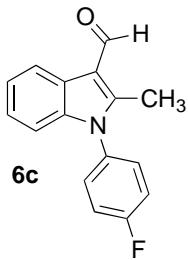
CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 185.0, 141.8, 138.2, 137.5, 129.8, 126.6, 125.6, 124.7, 124.6, 123.5, 123.1, 122.3, 119.8, 111.1, 100.7, 61.4, 15.3; IR (neat) 3117, 3052, 2966, 2868, 2807, 2762, 2725, 1665, 1660, 1605, 1530, 1493, 1480, 1461, 1309; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>: 323.1521, found 324.1584 (M+H).

**1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1*H*-indole-3-carboxaldehyde (**6b**)**



Method A was followed on a 0.34 mmol scale starting from 1*H*-indole-3-carbaldehyde and **3g**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (20% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **6b** as a white solid (43 mg, 52%): m.p. 141-143°C. Spectral data was identical to literature<sup>9</sup>: <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 10.00 (s, 1H), 8.29 (dd, *J* = 5.6, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.43-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.33-7.16 (m, 5H); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>FNO: 239.0746, found 240.0813 (M+H).

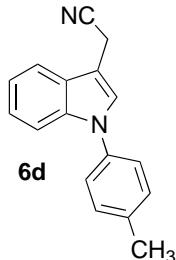
**1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-methyl-1*H*-indole-3-carboxaldehyde (**6c**)**



Method A was followed on a 0.31 mmol scale starting from 2-methyl-1*H*-indole-3-carbaldehyde and **3g**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (20% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **6c** as a

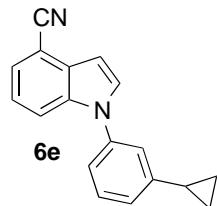
white solid (60 mg, 76%): m.p. 174-176°C;  $R_f$  0.21 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  10.15 (s, 1H), 8.21 (d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.27-7.17 (m, 5H), 7.12 (t,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  184.8, 164.5, 161.2, 147.8, 138.3, 132.0, 130.0, 129.9, 125.7, 123.7, 123.4, 121.0, 117.3, 117.0, 115.3, 110.4, 11.4; IR (neat) 3068, 2929, 2827, 1642, 1511, 1503, 1480, 1461, 1426, 1225, 1218; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{FNO}$ : 253.0903, found 254.0981 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ).

**1-(4-Methylphenyl)-1*H*-indole3-acetonitrile (6d)**



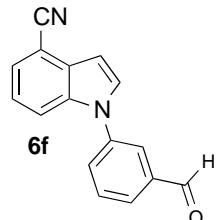
Method C was followed on a 0.32 mmol scale starting from 1*H*-indole-3-ylacetonitrile and **3b**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (15% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **6d** as a red oil (69 mg, 88%):  $R_f$  0.37 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.51 (d,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 1H), 7.39 (d,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 1H), 7.24-7.08 (m, 7H), 3.74 (s, 2H), 2.31 (s, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  136.9, 136.7, 136.5, 130.3, 127.2, 126.7, 124.4, 123.2, 120.7, 118.5, 118.1, 111.1, 105.4, 21.1, 14.4; IR (neat) 3040, 2917, 2856, 2251, 1646, 1611, 1518, 1514, 1461, 1454; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2$ : 246.1157, found 247.1223 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ).

**1-(3-Cyclopropylphenyl)-1*H*-indole-4-carbonitrile (**6e**)**



Method C was followed on a 0.27 mmol scale starting from 4-cyanoindole and **3l**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (15% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **6e** as a yellow oil (61 mg, 88%);  $R_f$  0.53 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.60 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.43-7.29 (m, 3H), 7.16-7.11 (m, 2H), 7.05-7.01 (m, 2H), 6.78 (d,  $J = 3.1$  Hz, 1H), 1.93-1.84 (m, 1H), 0.99-0.93 (m, 2H), 0.70-0.64 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  146.6, 138.8, 135.9, 130.8, 130.5, 129.8, 125.7, 124.9, 122.2, 122.0, 121.8, 118.7, 115.5, 103.6, 102.2, 15.6, 9.8; IR (neat) 3077, 3007, 2917, 2831, 2227, 1587, 1511, 1503, 1494, 1462, 1444, 1428, 1330; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2$ : 258.1157, found 259.1225 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ).

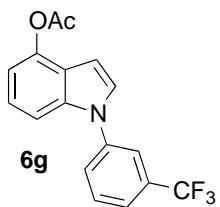
**1-(3-Formylphenyl)-1*H*-indole-4-carbonitrile (**6f**)**



Method A was followed on a 0.35 mmol scale starting from 4-cyanoindole and **3m**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **6f** as a white solid (53 mg, 62%); m.p. 124-127°C;  $R_f$  0.18 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  10.02 (s, 1H), 7.90 (d,  $J = 1.2$  Hz, 1H), 7.85 (dt,  $J = 4.6, 1.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.68-7.62 (m, 3H), 7.46-7.44 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.17 (m, 1H), 6.84 (dd,  $J = 3.3, 0.5$  Hz, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  191.1,

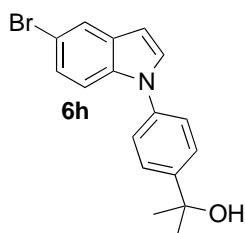
139.8, 138.1, 135.6, 130.9, 130.8, 130.4, 130.2, 129.1, 126.2, 124.6, 122.6, 118.4, 115.1, 104.0, 103.3; IR (neat) 3129, 3105, 2921, 2831, 2733, 2218, 1702, 1692, 1586, 1514, 1492, 1484, 1461, 1432, 1328, 1301, 1184, 1144; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O: 246.0793, found 247.0860 (M+H).

**1-(3-Trifluoromethylphenyl)-1*H*-indol-4-ol-4-acetate (6g)**



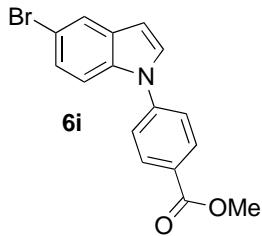
Method C was followed on a 0.29 mmol scale starting from 1*H*-indol-4-yl acetate and **3n**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (20% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **6g** as a black solid (40 mg, 43%): m.p. 74-76°C; R<sub>f</sub> 0.33 (20% EtOAc/hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.67 (s, 1H), 7.62-7.54 (m, 3H), 7.31 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 7.17-7.12 (m, 1H), 6.86 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.34 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 169.4, 144.0, 140.2, 137.6, 132.7, 132.3, 130.5, 128.0, 127.7, 123.6, 123.3, 122.9, 121.4, 113.2, 108.4, 101.4, 21.2; IR (neat) 2913, 1765, 1618, 1593, 1493, 1462, 1335, 1323, 1197, 1125; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>12</sub>F<sub>3</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>: 319.0820, found 320.0891 (M+H).

**4-(5-Bromo-1*H*-indol-1-yl)-α,α-dimethylbenzenemethanol (6h)**



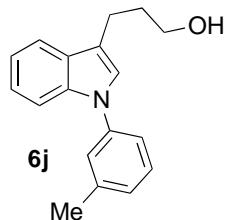
Method C was followed on a 0.063 mmol scale starting from 5-bromoindole and **3r**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (25% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **6h** as a pink wax (11 mg, 53%):  $R_f$  0.27 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.73 (d,  $J = 1.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 2H), 7.36 (d,  $J = 8.3$  Hz, 2H), 7.25-7.18 (m, 3H), 6.53 (d,  $J = 3.1$  Hz, 1H), 1.73 (s (br), 1H), 1.58 (s, 6H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  148.0, 138.0, 134.8, 131.1, 129.2, 126.0, 125.3, 124.2, 123.7, 113.6, 112.1, 103.1, 72.5, 32.0; IR (neat) 3379, 2974, 2921, 2844, 1610, 1519, 1514, 1461, 1453; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{BrNO}$ : 329.0415, found 312.0373 ( $\text{M}+\text{H})-\text{[H}_2\text{O] }(^{79}\text{Br})$ , 314.0352 ( $\text{M}+\text{H})-\text{[H}_2\text{O] }(^{81}\text{Br})$ .

**4-(5-Bromo-1*H*-indol-1-yl)benzoic acid methyl ester (**6i**)**



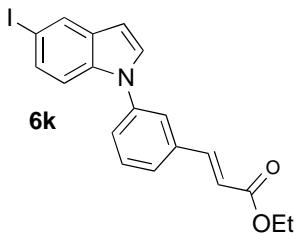
Method C was followed on a 0.24 mmol scale starting from 5-bromoindole and **3p**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (15% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **6i** as a pink solid (53 mg, 67%): m.p. 94-98°C;  $R_f$  0.52 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.20 (d,  $J = 8.6$  Hz, 2H), 7.82 (d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d,  $J = 8.6$  Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d,  $J = 3.3$  Hz, 1H), 7.33 (dd,  $J = 8.8, 1.7$  Hz, 1H), 6.66 (d,  $J = 3.2$  Hz, 1H), 3.97 (s, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  166.3, 143.3, 134.3, 131.5, 131.4, 128.7, 128.2, 125.8, 124.0, 123.4, 114.2, 112.1, 104.4, 52.4; IR (neat) 2946, 2840, 1720, 1712, 1666, 1605, 1514, 1450, 1434, 1276; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{BrNO}_2$ : 329.0051, found 330.0117 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}) \left(^{79}\text{Br}\right)$ , 332.0100 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}) \left(^{81}\text{Br}\right)$ .

**1-(3-Methylphenyl)-1*H*-Indole-3-propanol (**6j**)**



Method C was followed on a 0.29 mmol scale starting from 3-(3-hydroxypropyl)-1*H*-indole and **3c**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (20% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **6j** as a yellow oil (40 mg, 52%):  $R_f$  0.21 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.69 (d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.43-7.38 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.15 (m, 5H), 3.79 (t,  $J = 6.4$  Hz, 2H), 2.94 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.06 (qt,  $J = 6.4$  Hz, 2H), 1.49 (s(br), 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  139.9, 139.7, 136.1, 129.4, 128.9, 126.9, 125.3, 124.8, 122.4, 121.2, 119.8, 119.3, 116.9, 110.7, 62.7, 32.9, 21.5, 21.3; IR (neat) 3339 (br), 3047, 2922, 2863, 1605, 1588, 1493, 1477, 1458; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}$ : 265.1467, found 266.1544 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ), 248.1408 [ $(\text{M}+\text{H})-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ].

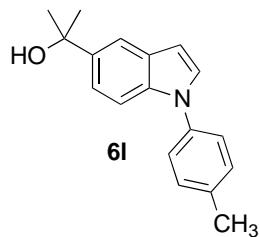
**(E)-3-(5-Iodo-1*H*-indol-1-yl)phenyl-2-propenoic acid ethyl ester (**6k**)**



Method C was followed on a 0.14 mmol scale starting from 5-iodoindole and **3t**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **6k** as a pink oil (38 mg, 65%):  $R_f$  0.52 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.08 (d,  $J = 1.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d,  $J = 16.1$  Hz, 1H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 7.61-7.52 (m, 4H), 7.37-7.32 (m, 2H), 6.68 (d,  $J = 3.4$  Hz, 1H), 6.56

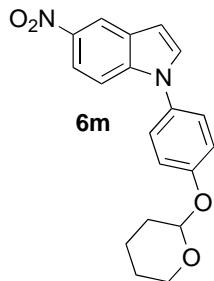
(d,  $J = 16.1$  Hz, 1H), 4.34 (q,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 2H), 1.41 (t,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  166.6, 143.3, 139.9, 136.3, 134.9, 131.9, 130.9, 130.4, 130.1, 128.5, 126.4, 125.8, 123.5, 119.9, 112.3, 103.3, 84.1, 60.8, 14.4; IR (neat) 3056, 2978, 1705, 1638, 1582, 1512, 1487, 1456, 1176; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{16}\text{INO}_2$ : 417.0226, found 418.0296 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ).

**$\alpha,\alpha$ -Dimethyl-1-(4-methylphenyl)-1*H*-indole-5-methanol (6l)**



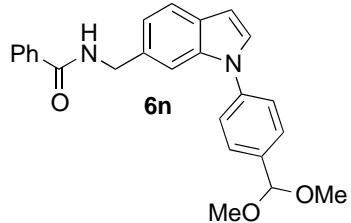
Method A was followed on a 0.28 mmol scale starting from  $\alpha,\alpha$ -dimethyl-1*H*-indole-5-methanol and **3b**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (20% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **6l** as a yellow oil (44 mg, 59%):  $R_f$  0.38 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.84 (d,  $J = 1.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.43-7.32 (m, 6H), 6.68 (d,  $J = 3.3$  Hz, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 1.70 (s, 6H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  141.3, 137.4, 136.3, 134.9, 130.2, 129.0, 128.5, 124.2, 119.6, 116.5, 110.3, 103.5, 72.9, 32.2, 21.1; IR (neat) 3405, 2971, 2923, 1517, 1474, 1334; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}$ : 265.1467, found 248.1431 [ $(\text{M}+\text{H})-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ].

**1-[4-(Tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-2-yl)oxy]phenyl-5-nitro-1*H*-indole (6m)**



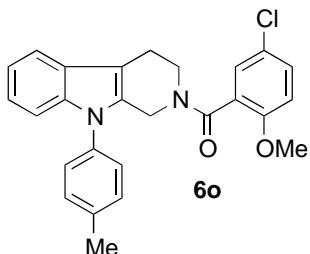
Method A was followed on a 0.31 mmol scale starting from 5-nitroindole and **3q**. The crude material was purified on silica gel (15% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **6m** as a yellow solid (77 mg, 74%): m.p. 99-104°C;  $R_f$  0.36 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ );  $\delta$  8.62 (d,  $J$  = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (dd,  $J$  = 9.1, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.36 (m, 4H), 7.26-7.21 (m, 2H), 6.81 (d,  $J$  = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 5.50 (t,  $J$  = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (dt,  $J$  = 9.1, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.70-3.64 (m, 1H), 2.12-1.96 (m, 1H), 1.94-1.90 (m, 2H), 1.79-1.62 (m, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  156.6, 142.0, 139.1, 132.2, 131.6, 128.2, 126.1, 118.3, 117.8, 117.6, 110.5, 105.2, 96.6, 62.2, 30.3, 25.2, 18.7; IR (neat) IR 2917, 2852, 1610, 1514, 1468, 1453, 1344, 1329, 1202, 1123, 1069, 966, 920; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ : 338.1267, found 339.1333 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ).

**N-[4-(dimethoxymethyl)-1*H*-indol-6-yl]methyl benzamide (6n)**



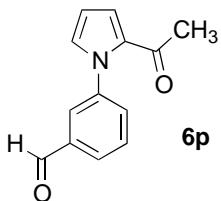
Method C was followed on a 0.20 mmol scale starting from 1*H*-indol-6-yl]methyl benzamide and **3o**. The crude material was purified on silica gel (20% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **6n** as a pink oil (65 mg, 81%):  $R_f$  0.10 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.77-7.74 (m, 2H), 7.68-7.60 (m, 3H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.51-7.48 (m, 3H), 7.42-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.35 (d,  $J$  = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (dd,  $J$  = 8.2, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (d,  $J$  = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (s(br), 1H), 5.46 (s, 1H), 4.72 (d,  $J$  = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 3.39 (s, 6H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  167.2, 139.6, 136.7, 135.9, 134.6, 132.4, 131.5, 128.9, 128.6, 128.5, 128.2, 127.0, 124.1, 121.6, 120.9, 110.3, 103.7, 102.7, 52.9, 45.0, IR (neat) 3317, 2933, 2829, 1639, 1518, 1450, 1340, 1098; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ : 400.1787, found 423.1695 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ ).

**1-(5-Chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-(2-(4-methylphenyl)-1,3,4,9-tetrahydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,4-*b*]indol-2-yl)methanone (**6o**)**



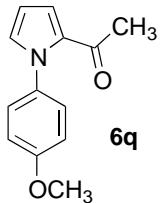
Method C was followed on a 0.15 mmol scale starting from (5-chloro-2-methoxyphenyl)-(1,3,4,9-tetrahydro-2*H*-pyrido[3,4-*b*]indol-2-yl)methanone and **3b**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **6o** as a yellow oil (28 mg, 43%):  $R_f$  0.16 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.53-7.50 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.29 (m, 5H), 7.27-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.14 (m, 2H), 6.89 (d,  $J$  = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.82 (s, 2H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.65-3.60 (m, 2H), 2.88-2.82 (m, 2H), 2.46 (s, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  167.2, 154.2, 137.8, 134.5, 130.4, 130.3, 130.2, 127.8, 127.5, 126.8, 126.6, 126.4, 126.1, 122.0, 120.0, 117.9, 112.4, 110.3, 108.6, 56.0, 45.2, 40.4, 22.1, 21.2; IR (neat) 2925, 2840, 1709, 1659, 1650, 1641, 1632, 1605, 1514, 1493, 1484, 1461, 1440, 1432, 1221; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{23}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2$ : 430.1448, found 431.1515 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ).

**2-Acetyl-N-(3-benzaldehyde)-pyrrole (6p)**



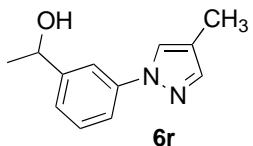
Method B was followed on a 0.46 mmol scale starting from 2-acetyl-1*H*-pyrrole and **3m**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **6p** as a beige solid (93 mg, 95%): m.p. 85–87°C;  $R_f$  0.16 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  9.93 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.52–7.43 (m, 2H), 7.05 (d,  $J$  = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (s, 1H), 6.25 (t,  $J$  = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.36 (s, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  191.4, 187.4, 141.8, 137.0, 132.3, 131.6, 131.2, 129.4, 129.1, 126.8, 121.1, 109.9, 27.2; IR (neat) 3117, 3060, 2921, 2827, 2729, 1702, 1692, 1665, 1659, 1650, 1643, 1590, 1461, 1453, 1408; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_2$ : 213.0790, found 214.0859 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ).

**2-Acetyl-N-(4-methoxyphenyl)pyrrole (6q)**



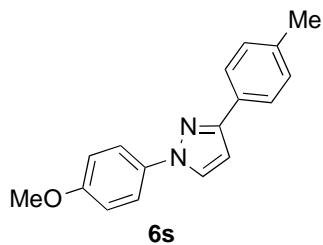
Method A was followed on a 0.46 mmol scale starting from 2-acetyl-1*H*-pyrrole and **3e**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **6q** as a colorless oil (78 mg, 79%): m.p. 79–82°C. Spectral data was identical to literature<sup>10</sup>:  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.08 (d,  $J$  = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.97 (d,  $J$  = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 6.83–6.80 (m, 3H), 6.17 (t,  $J$  = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3H); HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_2$ : 215.0946, found 216.1017 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ).

**1-[3-(1-Hydroxyethyl)phenyl]-4-methyl-1*H*-pyrazole (6r)**



Method C was followed on a 0.50 mmol scale starting from 4-methyl-1*H*-pyrazole and **3s**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (20% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **6r** as a colorless oil (70 mg, 69%):  $R_f$  0.12 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.67 (s, 1H), 7.63-7.62 (m, 1H), 7.49-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.34 (t,  $J$  = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.22-7.19 (m, 1H), 4.88 (q,  $J$  = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (s(br), 1H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 1.48 (d,  $J$  = 6.4 Hz, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  147.7, 141.8, 140.2, 129.4, 125.6, 123.1, 118.2, 117.6, 115.9, 69.9, 25.3, 8.9; IR (neat) 3354, 2971, 2927, 1610, 1593, 1492, 1455, 1390; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ : 202.1106, found [(M+H)- $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ] 185.1059, 203.1175 (M+H).

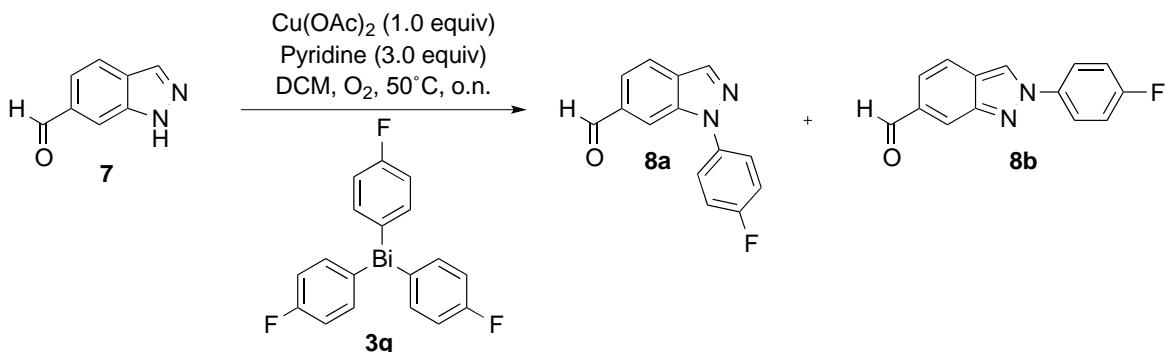
**1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3-(4-methylphenyl)-1*H*-pyrazole (6s)**



Method C was followed on a 0.32 mmol scale starting from 3-(4-methylphenyl)-1*H*-pyrazole and **3e**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **6s** as a white solid (59 mg, 70%): m.p. 140-143°C;  $R_f$  0.50 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.72-7.69 (m, 3H), 7.55 (d,  $J$  = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.13 (d,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d,  $J$  = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 2.29 (s, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  158.2, 152.7, 137.7, 134.2, 130.6, 129.4, 128.0, 125.8, 120.8, 114.6, 104.5, 55.7, 21.4; IR (neat) 3138, 2999,

2909, 2835, 1605, 1524, 1519, 1514, 1503, 1462, 1453, 1434, 1257; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O: 264.1263, found 265.1328 (M+H). The position of the transferred aryl group was determined by nOesy NMR studies.

**1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1*H*-indazole-6-carboxaldehyde (**8a**) and 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-2*H*-indazole-6-carboxaldehyde (**8b**)**

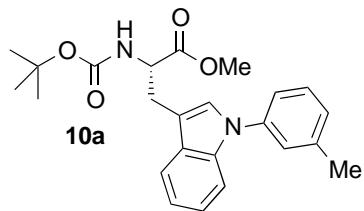


Method C was followed on a 0.34 mmol scale starting from 1*H*-indazole-6-carboxaldehyde **7** and **3g**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (15% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **8a** as a yellow solid (41 mg, 50%) and **8b** as an orange solid (6.8 mg, 8%).

**Compound 8a:** m.p. 143-145°C; R<sub>f</sub> 0.50 (20% EtOAc/hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 10.07 (s, 1H), 8.22 (s, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.87 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.66-7.62 (m, 2H), 7.23 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 192.8, 164.0, 160.7, 139.4, 136.4, 136.2, 136.1, 129.4, 125.7, 125.6, 122.9, 122.1, 117.6, 117.3, 114.2; IR (neat) 2969, 2815, 2725, 1703, 1698, 1692, 1681, 1605, 1519, 1514, 1503, 1493, 1461, 1450, 1434, 1279; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>9</sub>FN<sub>2</sub>O: 240.0699, found 241.0766 (M+H).

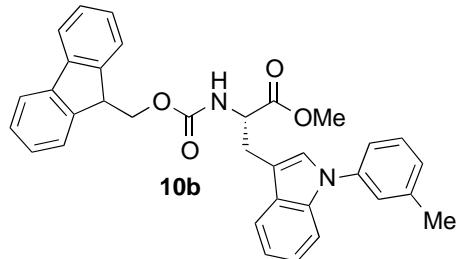
**Compound 8b:** m.p. 179-183°C;  $R_f$  0.42 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  10.10 (s, 1H), 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.30 (s, 1H), 7.93-7.89 (m, 2H), 7.81 (d,  $J$  = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d,  $J$  = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.29-7.24 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  192.4, 149.1, 135.9, 126.3, 125.7, 123.2, 123.1, 121.6, 121.3, 119.5, 117.0, 116.7, 29.8; IR (neat) 3121, 2917, 2844, 1687, 1678, 1673, 1666, 1605, 1519, 1514, 1503, 1494, 1468, 1462, 1450, 1432; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{9}\text{FN}_2\text{O}$ : 240.0699, found 241.0767 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ). The structure of compound **9** was confirmed by X-ray crystallography; see section 5: Crystallographic data for compound **9**.

**1-(3-Methylphenyl)- *N*-*tert*-butoxycarbonyl-L-tryptophan methyl ester (10a)**



Method C was followed on a 0.16 mmol scale starting from *N*-*tert*-butoxycarbonyl-L-tryptophan methyl ester and **3c**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (20% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **10a** as a yellow oil (57 mg, 87%):  $R_f$  0.33 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.51 (d,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d,  $J$  = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.32-7.27 (m, 1H), 7.19-7.16 (m, 2H), 7.13-7.05 (m, 4H), 5.05 (d,  $J$  = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 4.62-4.60 (m, 1H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 3.32-3.18 (m, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  172.8, 155.3, 139.7, 139.5, 136.1, 129.4, 129.1, 127.2, 126.6, 124.9, 122.6, 121.3, 120.2, 119.1, 111.2, 110.7, 79.9, 54.1, 52.4, 28.4, 27.9, 21.5; IR (neat) 3433, 3377, 3050, 2976, 2928, 1743, 1709, 1606, 1590, 1494, 1493, 1459, 1365, 1159; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ : 408.2049, found 353.1502 ( $\text{M}-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ ), 431.1941 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ ).

**1-(3-Methylphenyl)-Fmoc-D-tryptophan-methyl ester (10b)**

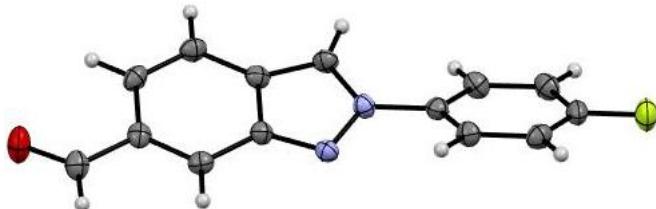


Method C was followed on a 0.11 mmol scale starting from *N*-[(9*H*-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tryptophan methyl ester and **3c**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (20% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **10b** as a yellow oil (47 mg, 80%):  $R_f$  0.29 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.86 (d,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 2H), 7.76-7.66 (m, 5H), 7.55-7.48 (m, 3H), 7.41-7.36 (m, 4H), 7.34-7.26 (m, 3H), 5.56 (d,  $J = 8.3$  Hz, 1H), 4.96-4.90 (m, 1H), 4.58-4.49 (m, 2H), 4.36-4.33 (m, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.51 (d,  $J = 5.4$  Hz, 2H), 2.56 (s, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  172.4, 155.8, 143.9, 143.8, 141.3, 139.7, 139.5, 136.1, 129.5, 127.7, 127.3, 127.1, 126.7, 125.2, 125.0, 122.7, 121.4, 120.3, 120.0, 119.0, 110.8, 67.1, 54.6, 52.5, 47.2, 28.0, 21.5; IR (neat) 3418, 3356, 3049, 2950, 1717, 1606, 1589, 1494, 1459, 1207.

## 5. Crystallographic data for compound 8b

CCDC-986210 (for **8b**) contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via [www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data\\_request/cif](http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif).

### Crystal Structure Report for compound 8b



A light orange needle-like specimen of  $C_{14}H_9FN_2O$ , approximate dimensions  $0.047\text{ mm} \times 0.058\text{ mm} \times 0.268\text{ mm}$ , was used for the X-ray crystallographic analysis. The X-ray intensity data were measured. A total of 5856 frames were collected. The total exposure time was 16.27 hours. The frames were integrated with the Bruker SAINT software package using a narrow-frame algorithm. The integration of the data using a monoclinic unit cell yielded a total of 15339 reflections to a maximum  $\theta$  angle of  $68.37^\circ$  ( $0.83\text{ \AA}$  resolution), of which 1971 were independent (average redundancy 7.782, completeness = 99.8%,  $R_{\text{int}} = 5.15\%$ ) and 1661 (84.27%) were greater than  $2\sigma(F^2)$ . The final cell constants of  $a = 3.76530(10)\text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 17.7911(4)\text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 16.0214(3)\text{ \AA}$ ,  $\beta = 92.874(2)^\circ$ , volume =  $1071.90(4)\text{ \AA}^3$ , are based upon the refinement of the XYZ-centroids of 9053 reflections above  $20\sigma(I)$  with  $7.430^\circ < 2\theta < 136.7^\circ$ . Data were corrected for absorption effects using the multi-scan method (SADABS). The ratio of minimum to maximum apparent transmission was 0.930. The calculated minimum and maximum transmission coefficients (based on crystal size) are 0.7940 and 0.9590.

The structure was solved and refined using the Bruker SHELXTL Software Package, using the space group  $P\bar{1}2_1/c$ , with  $Z = 4$  for the formula unit  $C_{14}H_9FN_2O$ . The final anisotropic full-matrix least-squares refinement on  $F^2$  with 164 variables converged at  $R_1 = 5.83\%$ , for the observed data and  $wR_2 = 16.57\%$  for all data. The goodness-of-fit was 1.193. The largest peak in the final difference electron density synthesis was  $0.358\text{ e}/\text{\AA}^3$  and the largest hole was  $-0.276\text{ e}/\text{\AA}^3$  with an RMS deviation of  $0.074\text{ e}/\text{\AA}^3$ . On the basis of the final model, the calculated density was  $1.489\text{ g/cm}^3$  and  $F(000) 496\text{ e}^-$ .

**Table 1.** Sample and crystal data for Pauline1b.

CCDC deposition number	986210
Chemical formula	$C_{14}H_9FN_2O$
Formula weight	240.23
Temperature	150(2) K
Wavelength	1.54178 Å
Crystal size	$0.047 \times 0.058 \times 0.268\text{ mm}$
Crystal habit	light orange needle
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	$P\bar{1}2_1/c\bar{1}$
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 3.76530(10)\text{ \AA}$ $\alpha = 90^\circ$ $b = 17.7911(4)\text{ \AA}$ $\beta = 92.874(2)^\circ$

	$c = 16.0214(3) \text{ \AA}$	$\gamma = 90^\circ$
Volume	$1071.90(4) \text{ \AA}^3$	
Z	4	
Density (calculated)	$1.489 \text{ g/cm}^3$	
Absorption coefficient	$0.900 \text{ mm}^{-1}$	
F(000)	496	

**Table 2.** Data collection and structure refinement for Pauline1b.

Theta range for data collection	3.71 to $68.37^\circ$
Index ranges	$-4 \leq h \leq 4, -21 \leq k \leq 21, -19 \leq l \leq 19$
Reflections collected	15339
Independent reflections	1971 [ $R(\text{int}) = 0.0515$ ]
Coverage of independent reflections	99.8%
Absorption correction	multi-scan
Max. and min. transmission	0.9590 and 0.7940
Structure solution technique	direct methods
Structure solution program	SHELXS-97 (Sheldrick, 2008)
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on $F^2$
Refinement program	SHELXL-2013 (Sheldrick, 2013)
Function minimized	$\Sigma w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2$
Data / restraints / parameters	1971 / 0 / 164
Goodness-of-fit on $F^2$	1.193
Final R indices	1661 data; $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_1 = 0.0583, wR_2 = 0.1595$ all data $R_1 = 0.0682, wR_2 = 0.1657$
Weighting scheme	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0789P)^2 + 0.9563P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
Extinction coefficient	0.0028(8)
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.358 and -0.276 e $\text{\AA}^{-3}$
R.M.S. deviation from mean	0.074 e $\text{\AA}^{-3}$

Atomic coordinates, bond lengths, bond angles, torsion angles, anisotropic atomic displacement parameters are provided in the attached CIF file, which can also be retrieved from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre using deposition number 986210 at the following URL:  
<http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/Community/Requestastructure/Pages/Requestastructure.aspx>

## checkCIF/PLATON (full publication check)

You have not supplied any structure factors. As a result the full set of tests cannot be run.

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### Datablock: I

No errors found in this datablock

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Cell:	a=3.7653(1) alpha=90	b=17.7911(4) beta=92.874(2)	c=16.0214(3) gamma=90
Temperature:	150 K		
	Calculated	Reported	
Volume	1071.91(4)	1071.90(4)	
Space group	P 21/c	P 21/c	
Hall group	-P 2ybc	-P 2ybc	
Moietiy formula	C14 H9 F N2 O	C14 H9 F N2 O	
Sum formula	C14 H9 F N2 O	C14 H9 F N2 O	
Mr	240.23	240.23	
Dx, g cm <sup>-3</sup>	1.489	1.489	
Z	4	4	
Mu (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	0.900	0.900	
F000	496.0	496.0	
F000'	497.66		
h,k,lmax	4,21,19	4,21,19	
Nref	1975	1971	
Tmin,Tmax	0.939,0.959		
Tmin'	0.786		
Correction method=	Not given		
Data completeness=	0.998	Theta(max)= 68.371	
R(reflections)=	0.0583( 1661)	wR2(reflections)= 0.1657( 1971)	
S =	1.193	Npar= 164	

## checkCIF publication errors

### ● Alert level G

PUBL017\_ALERT\_1\_G The \_publ\_section\_references section is missing or empty.

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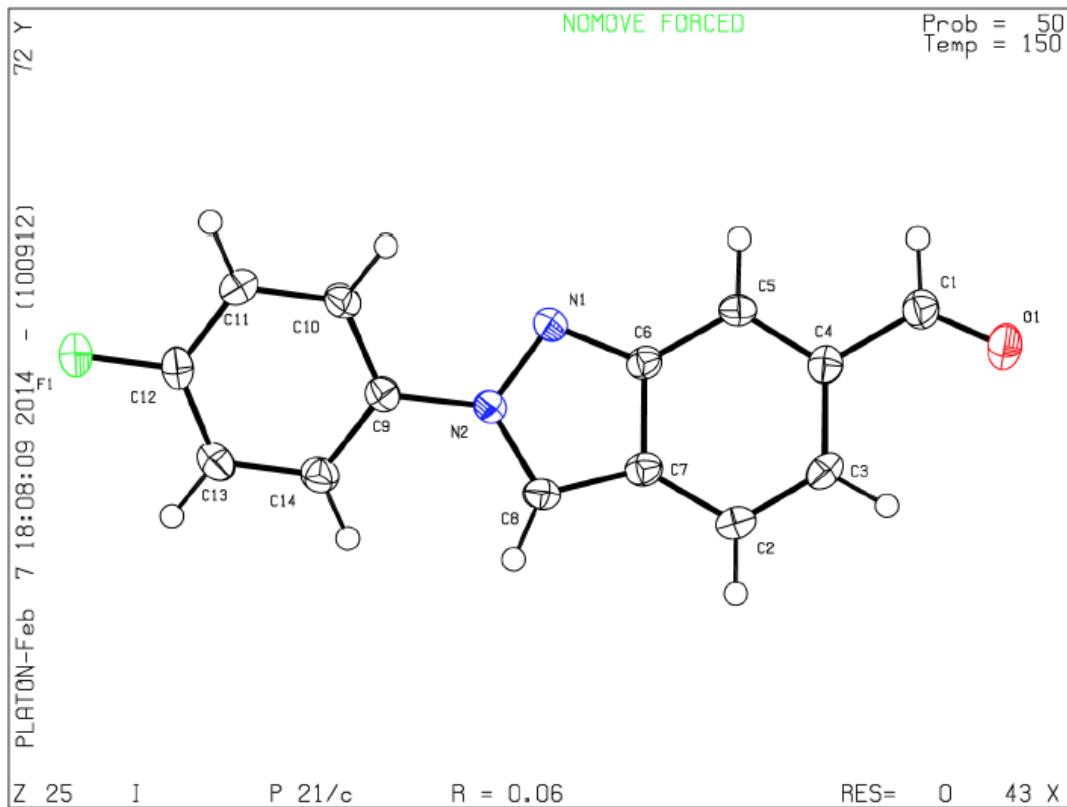
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**Datablock I - ellipsoid plot**



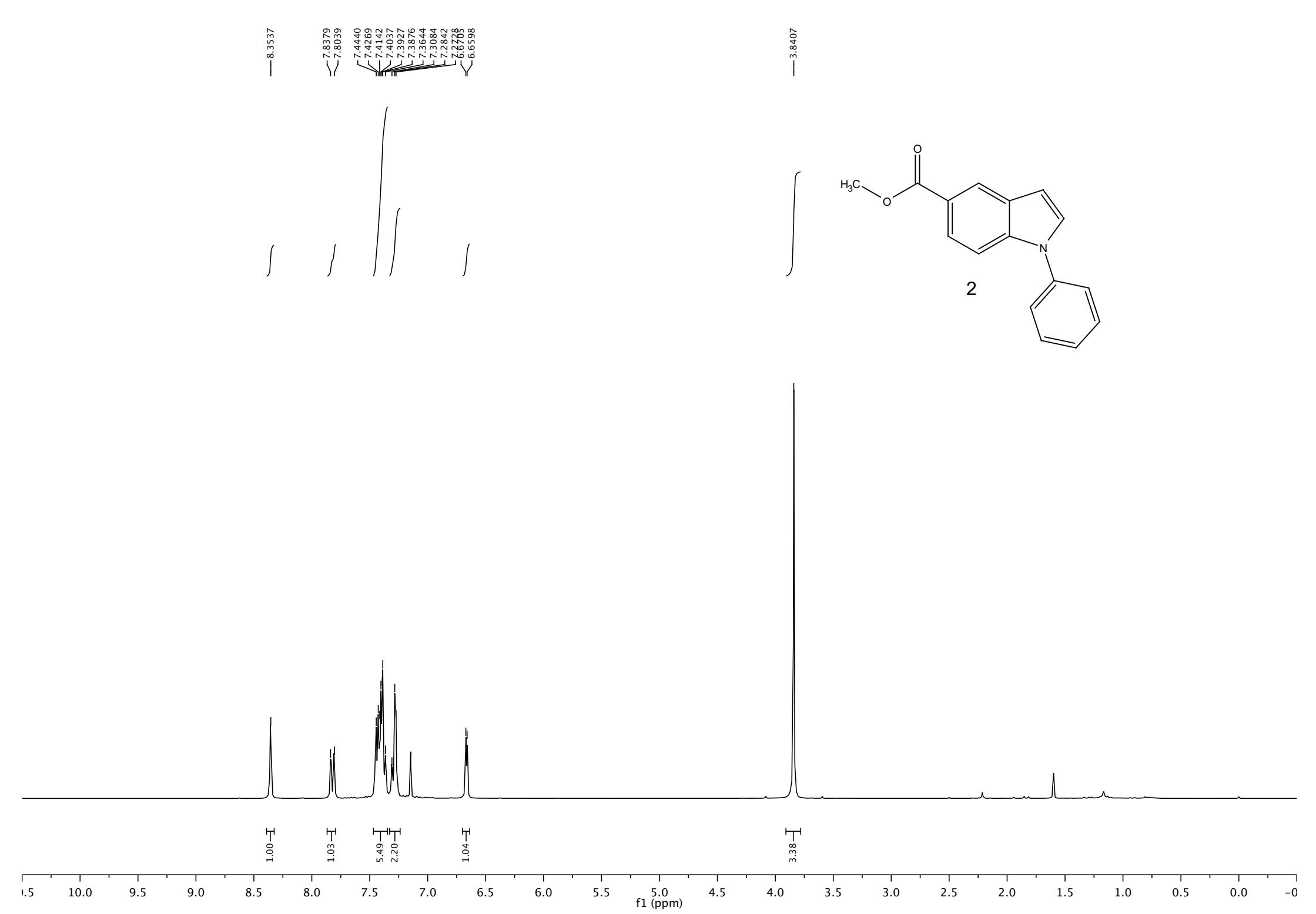
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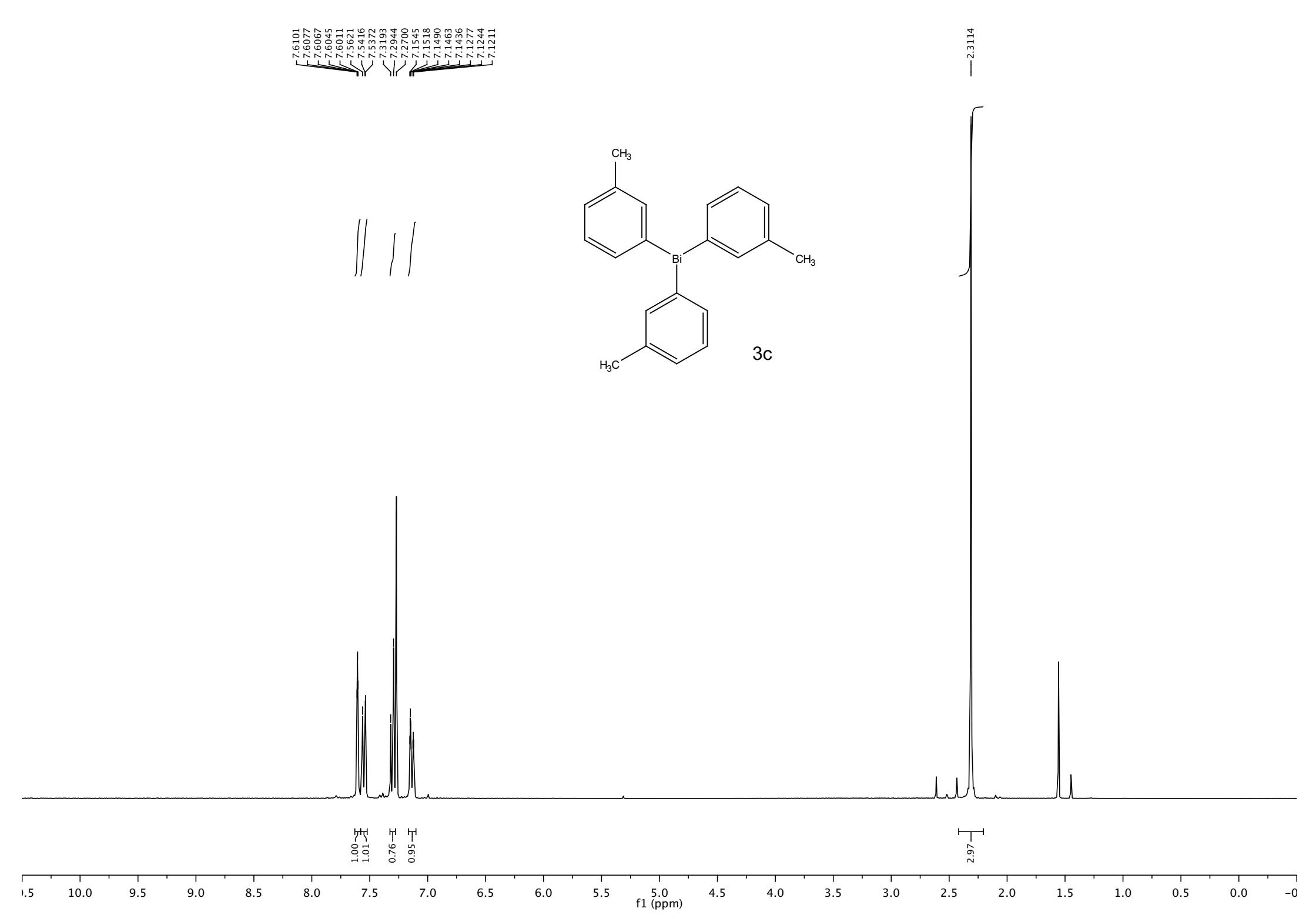
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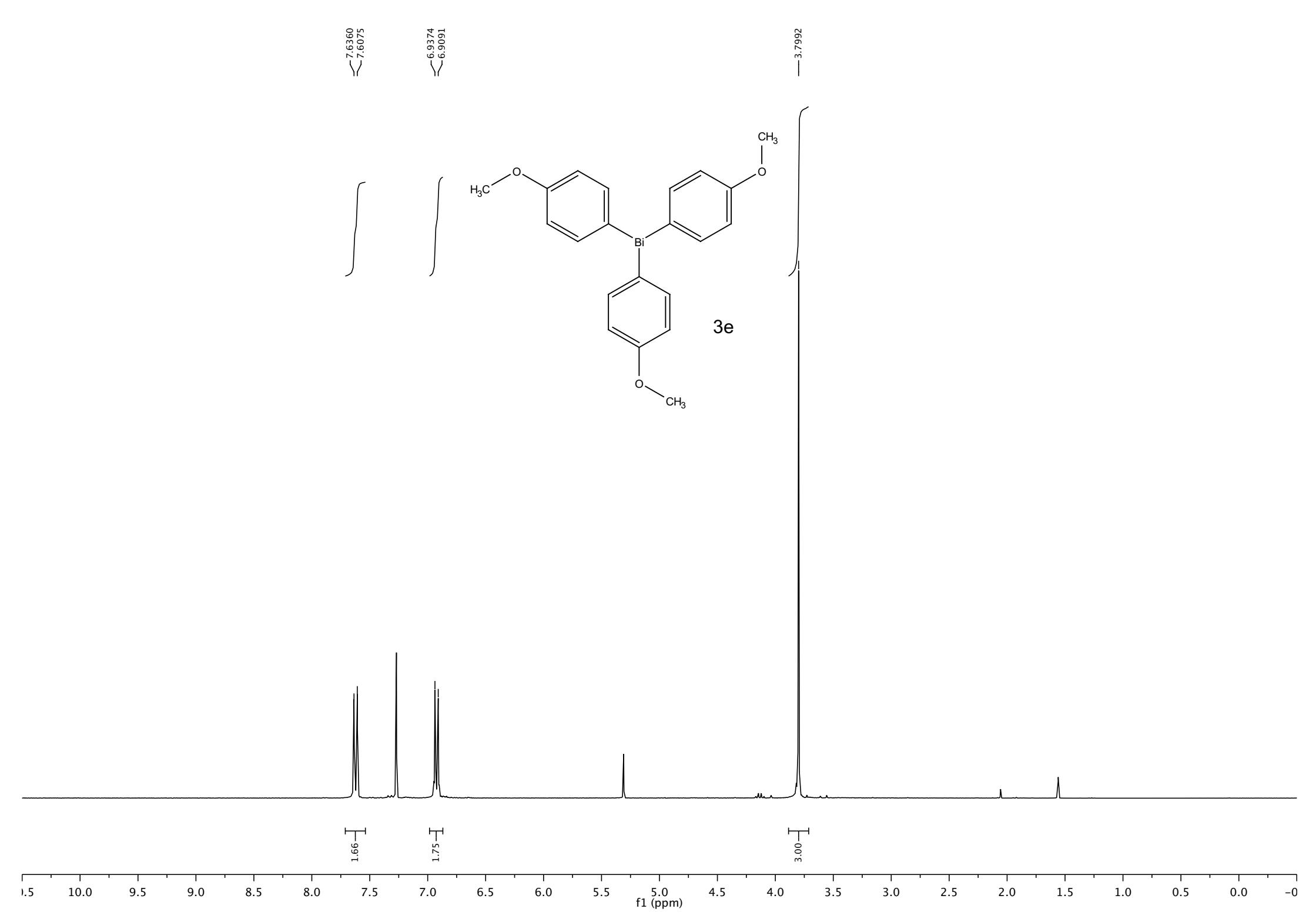
## 6. References

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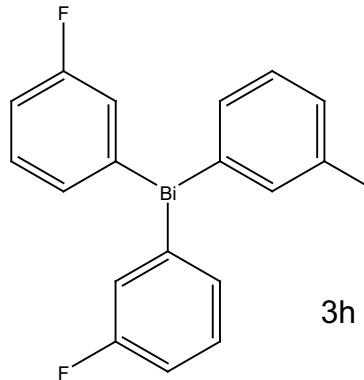
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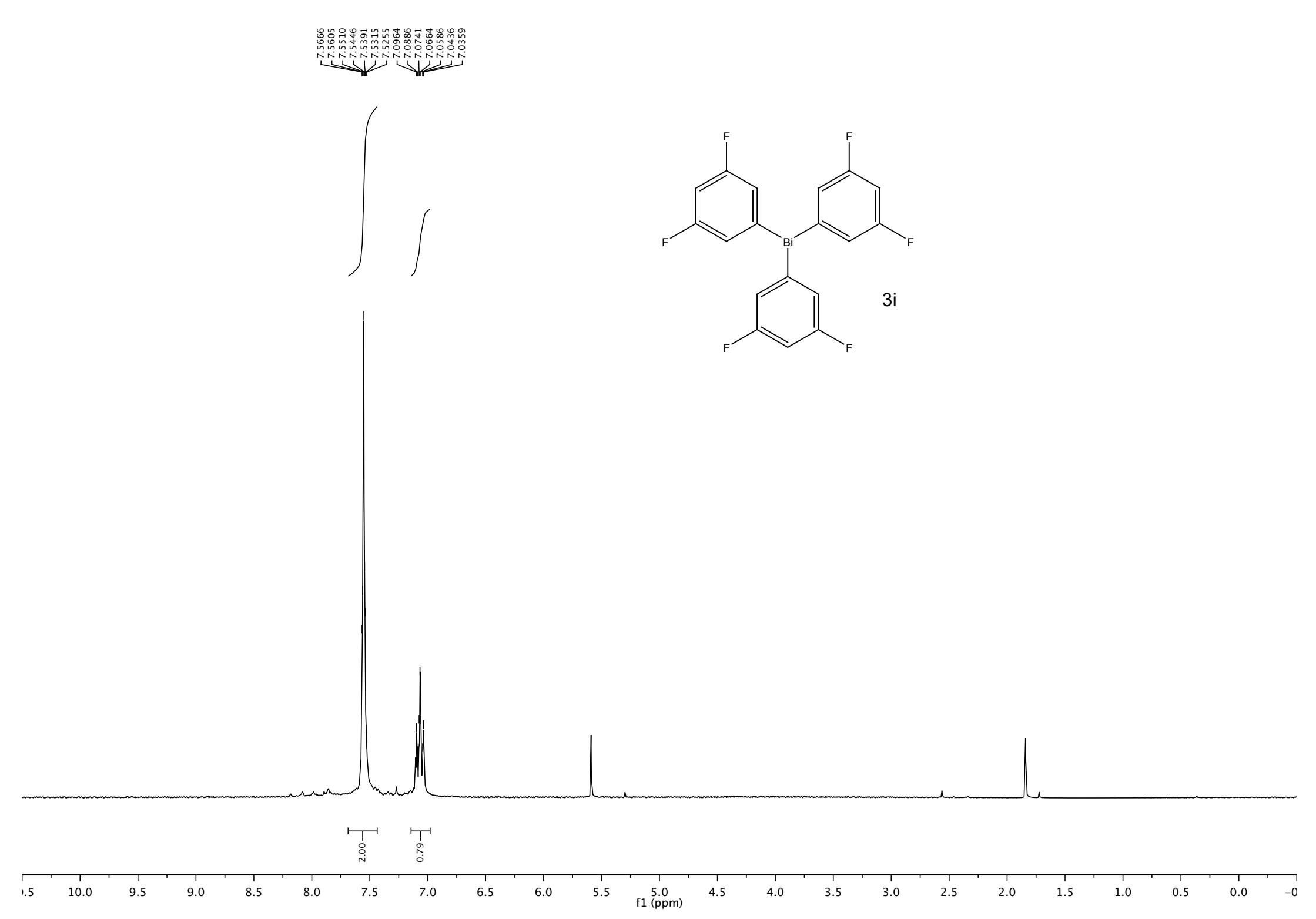


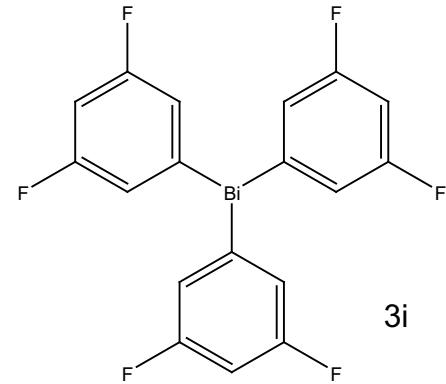
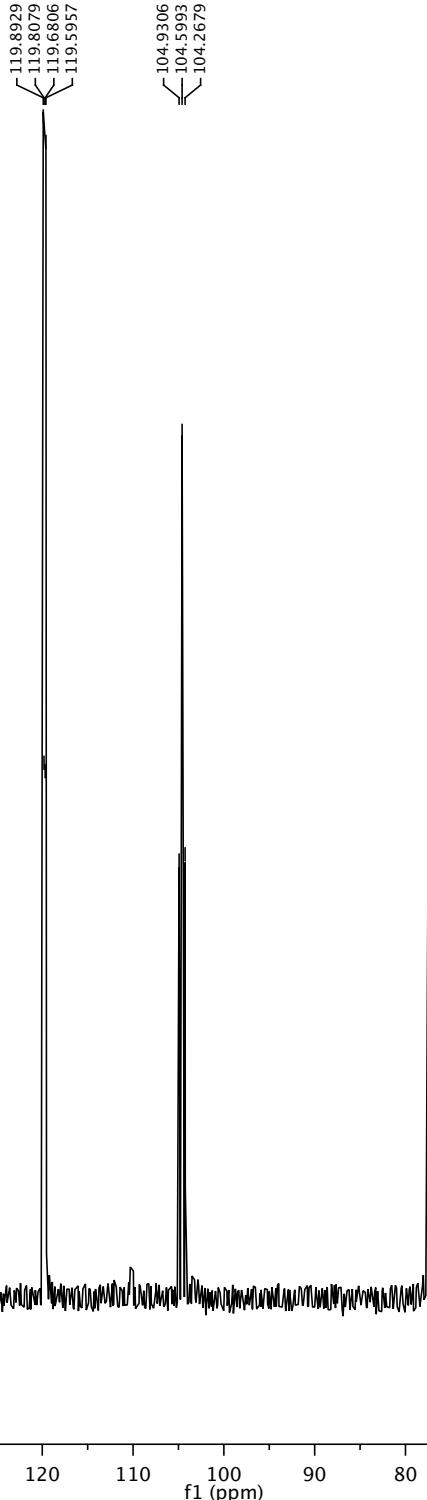
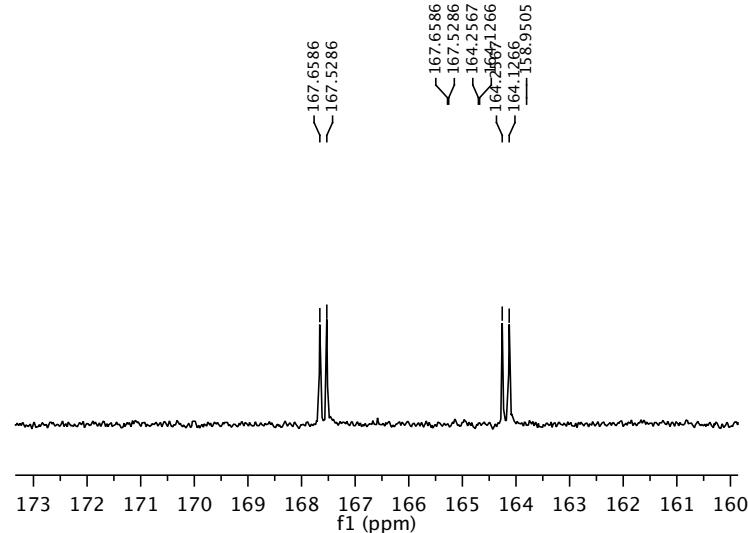
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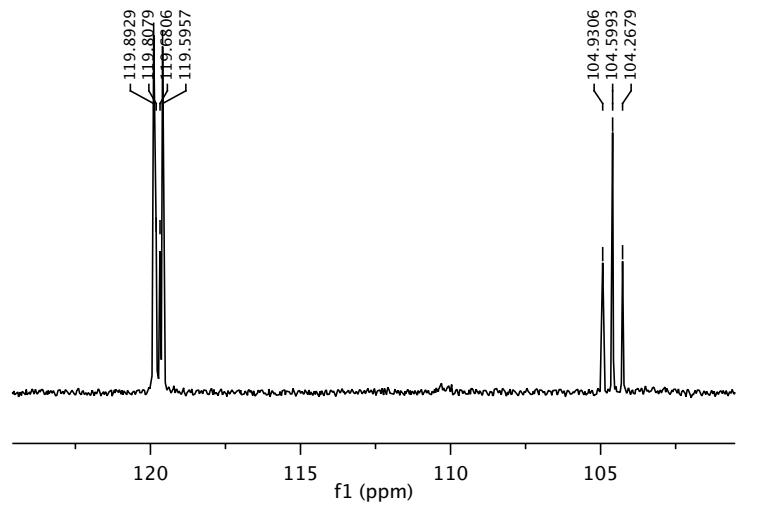
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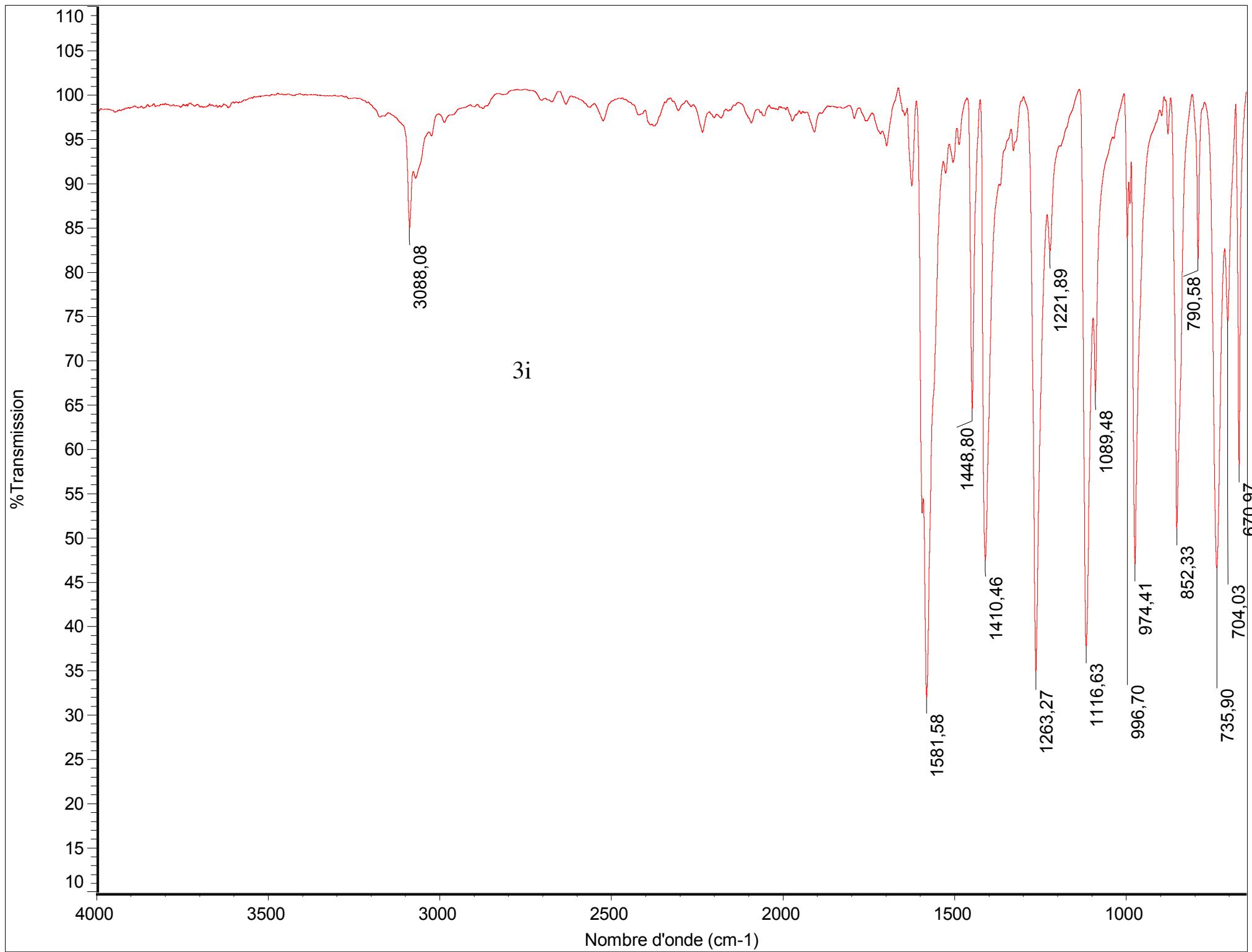
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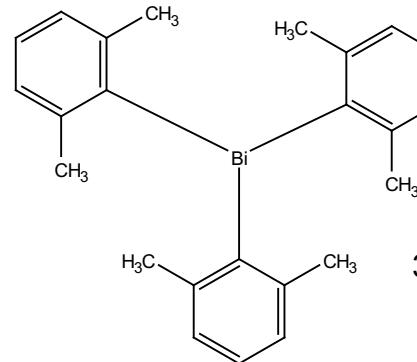
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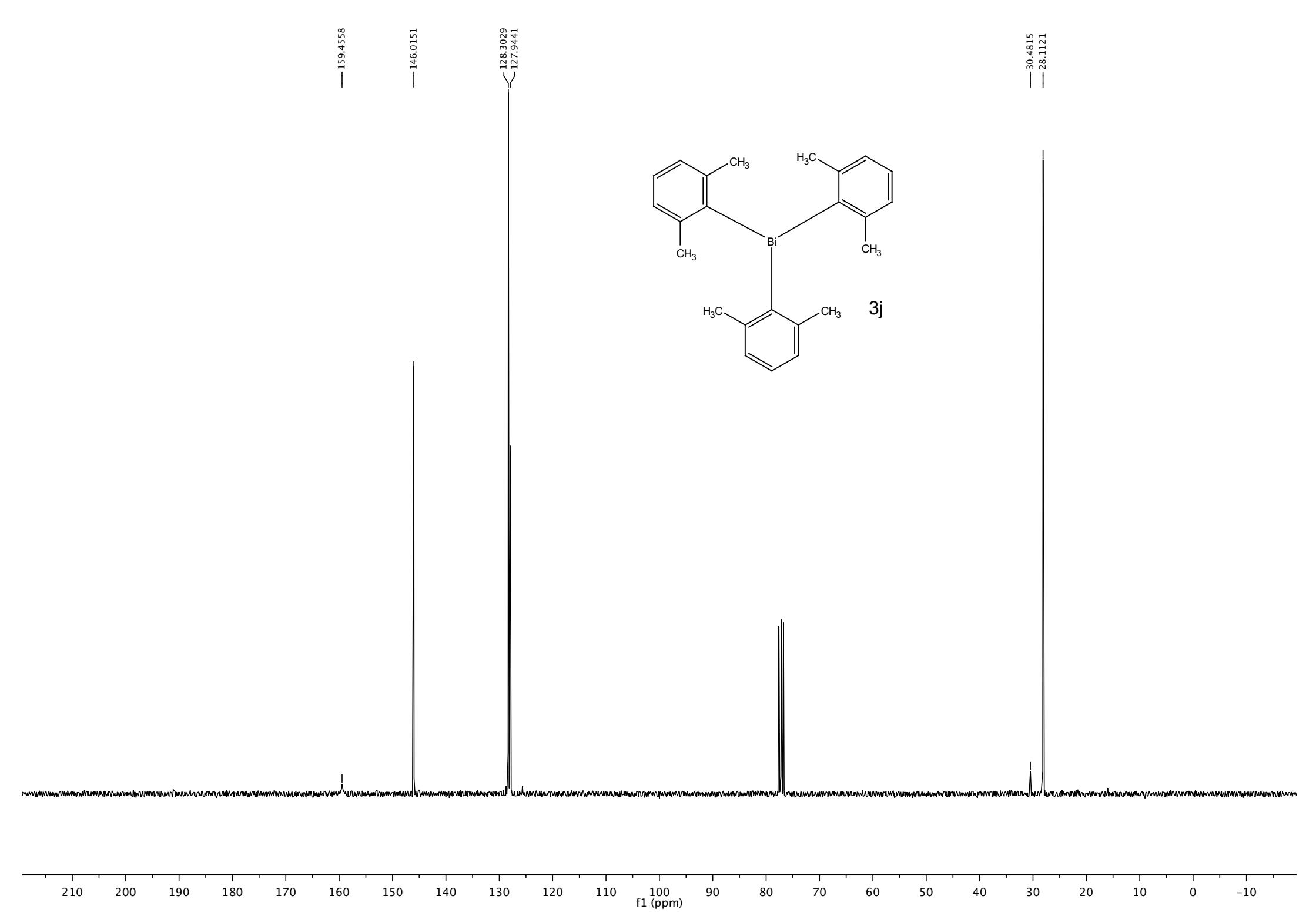


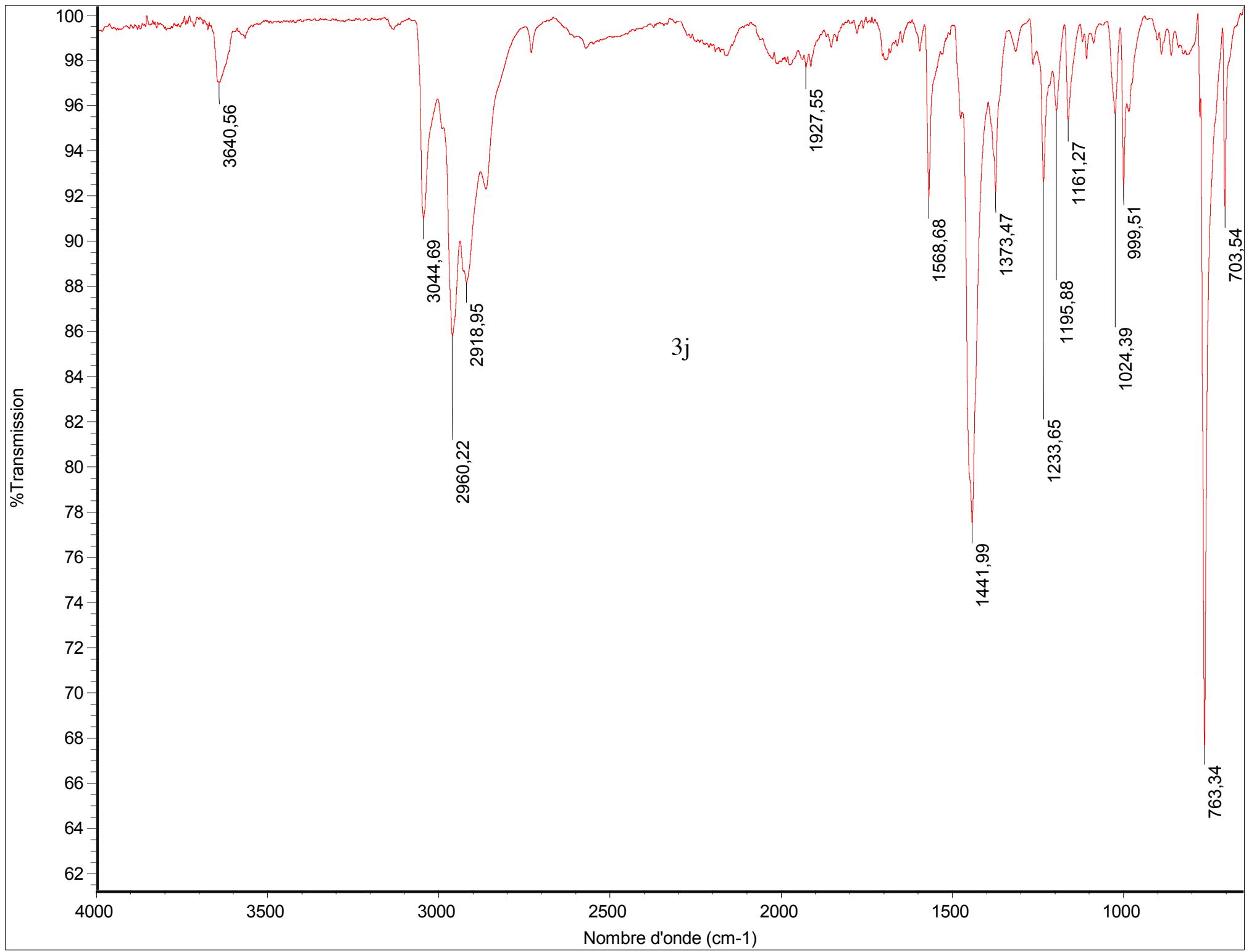
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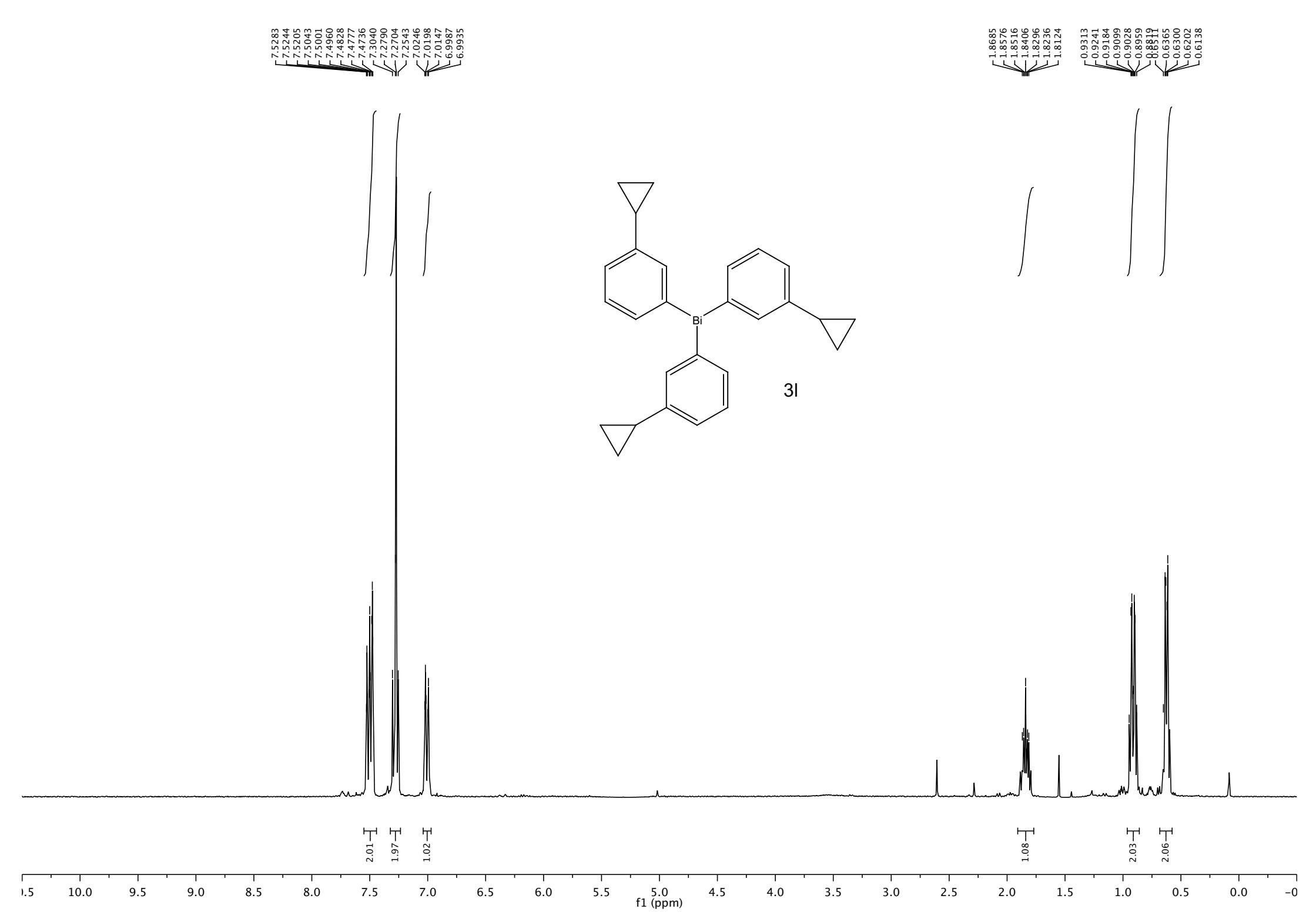
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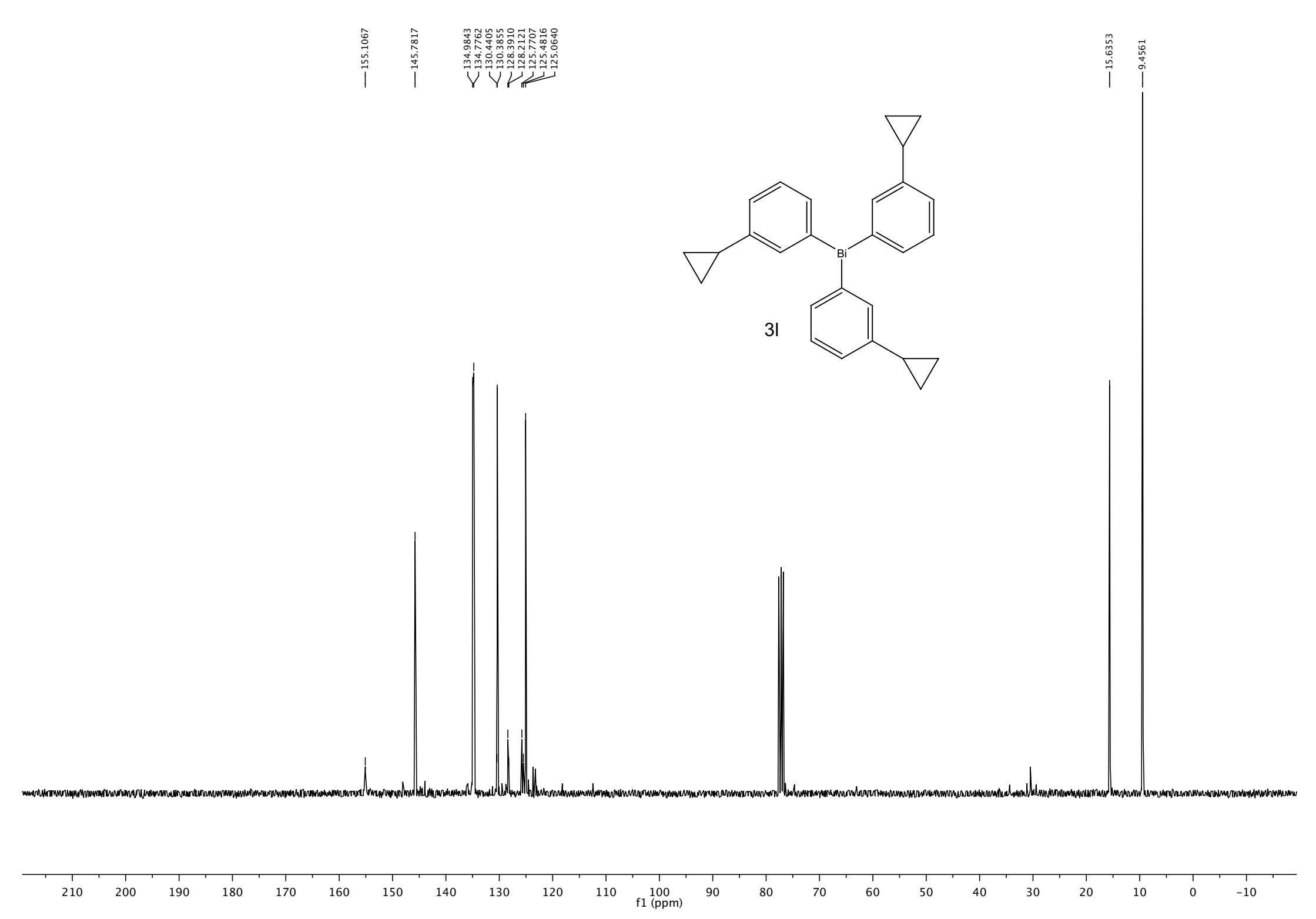
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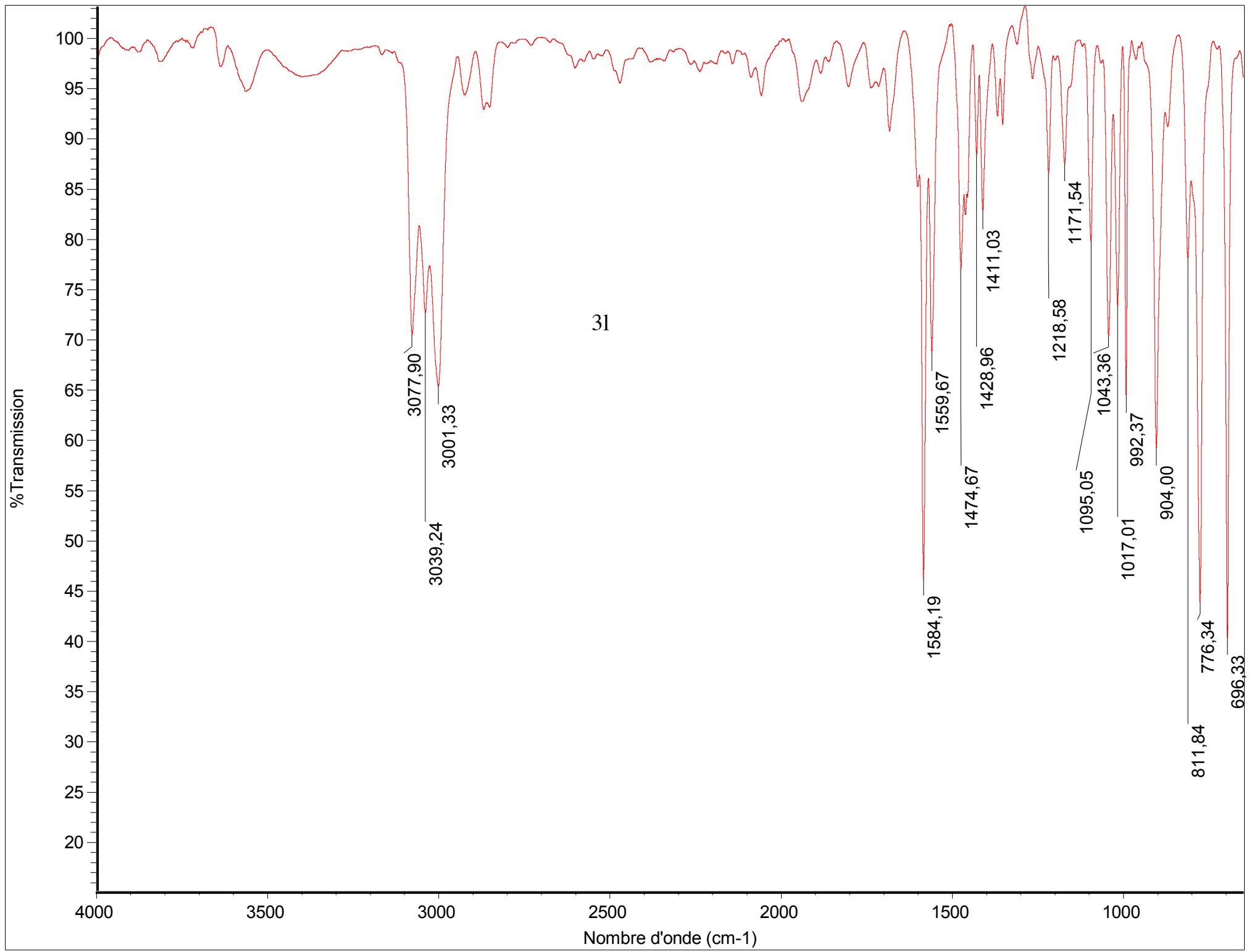
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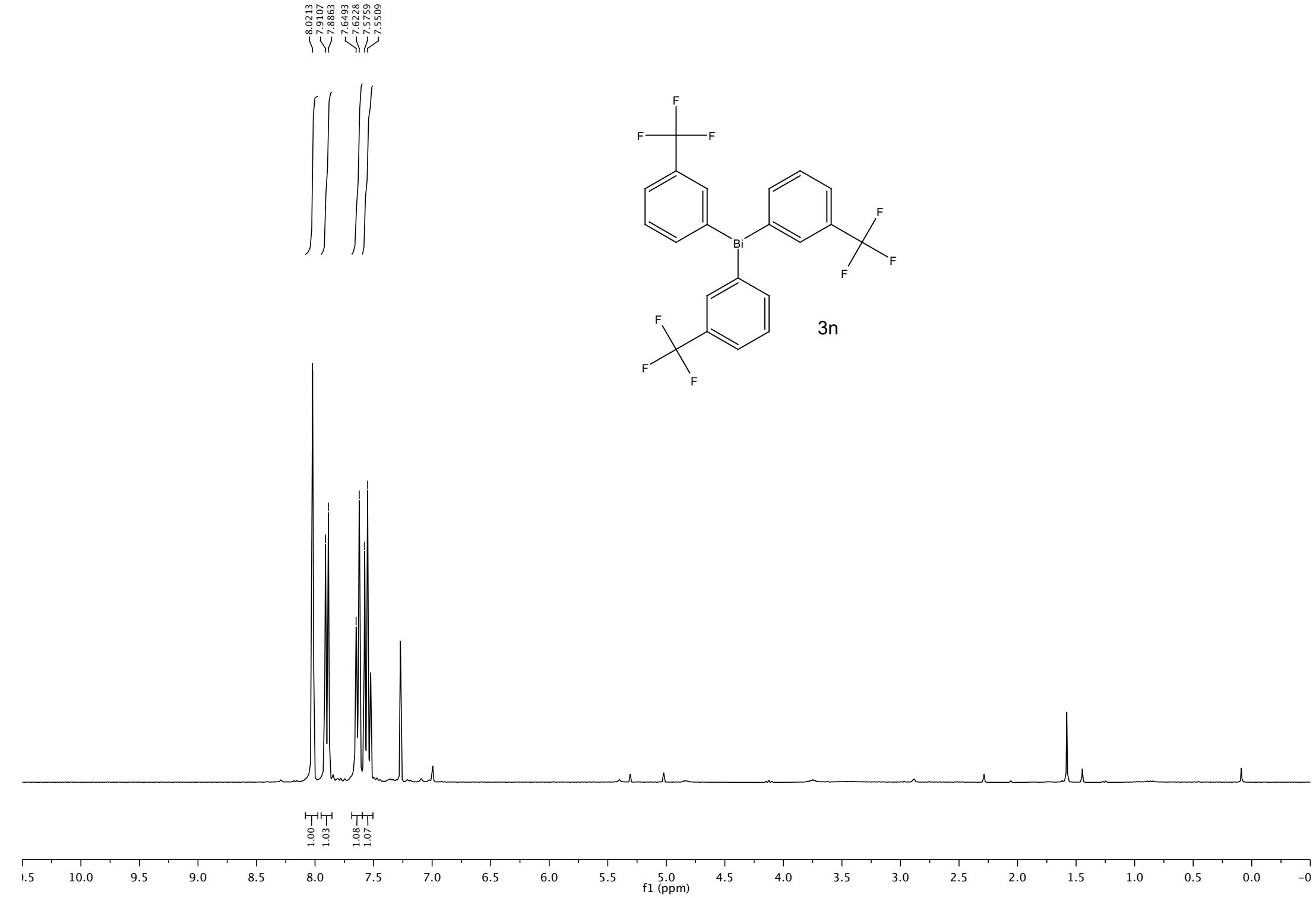


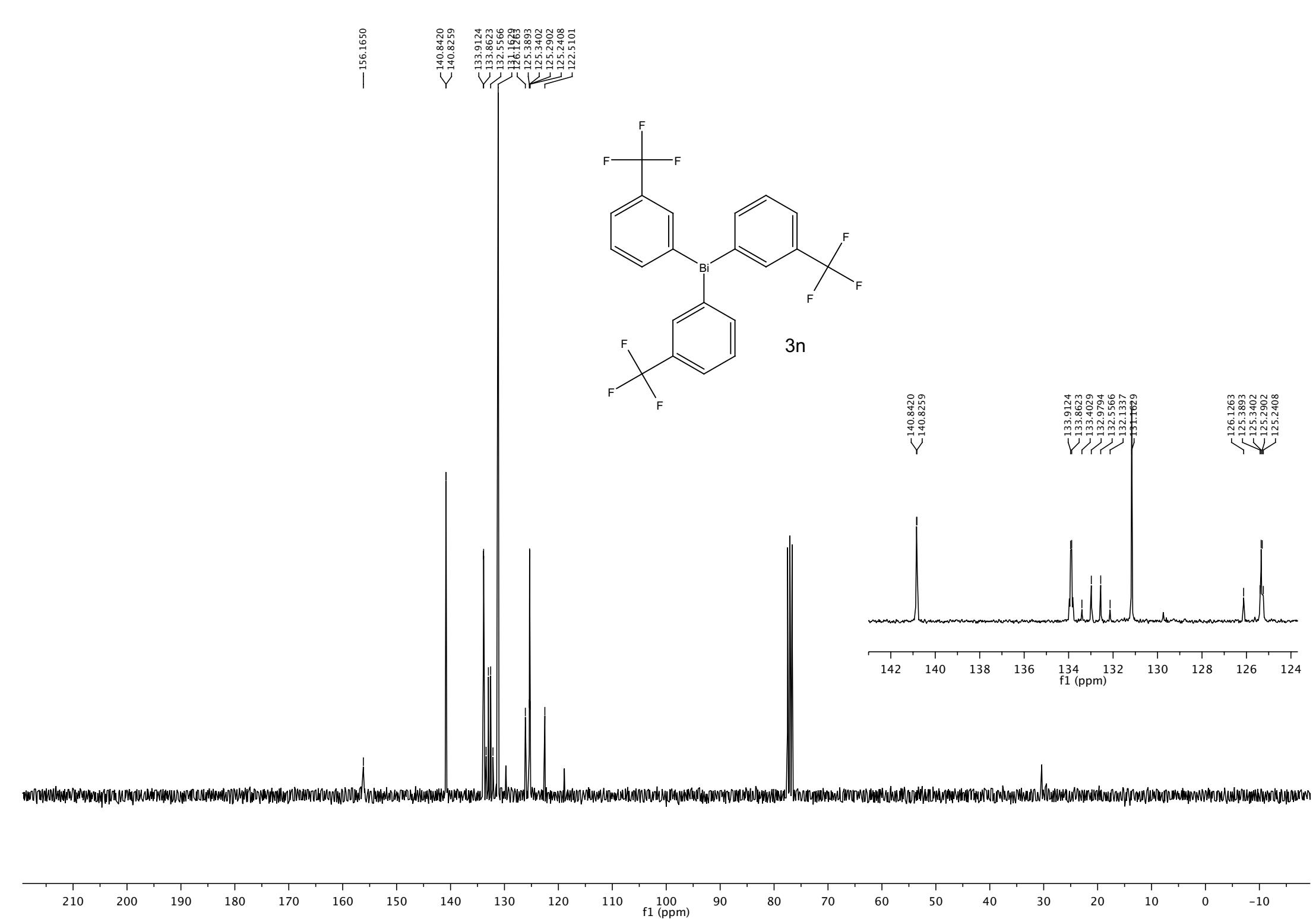


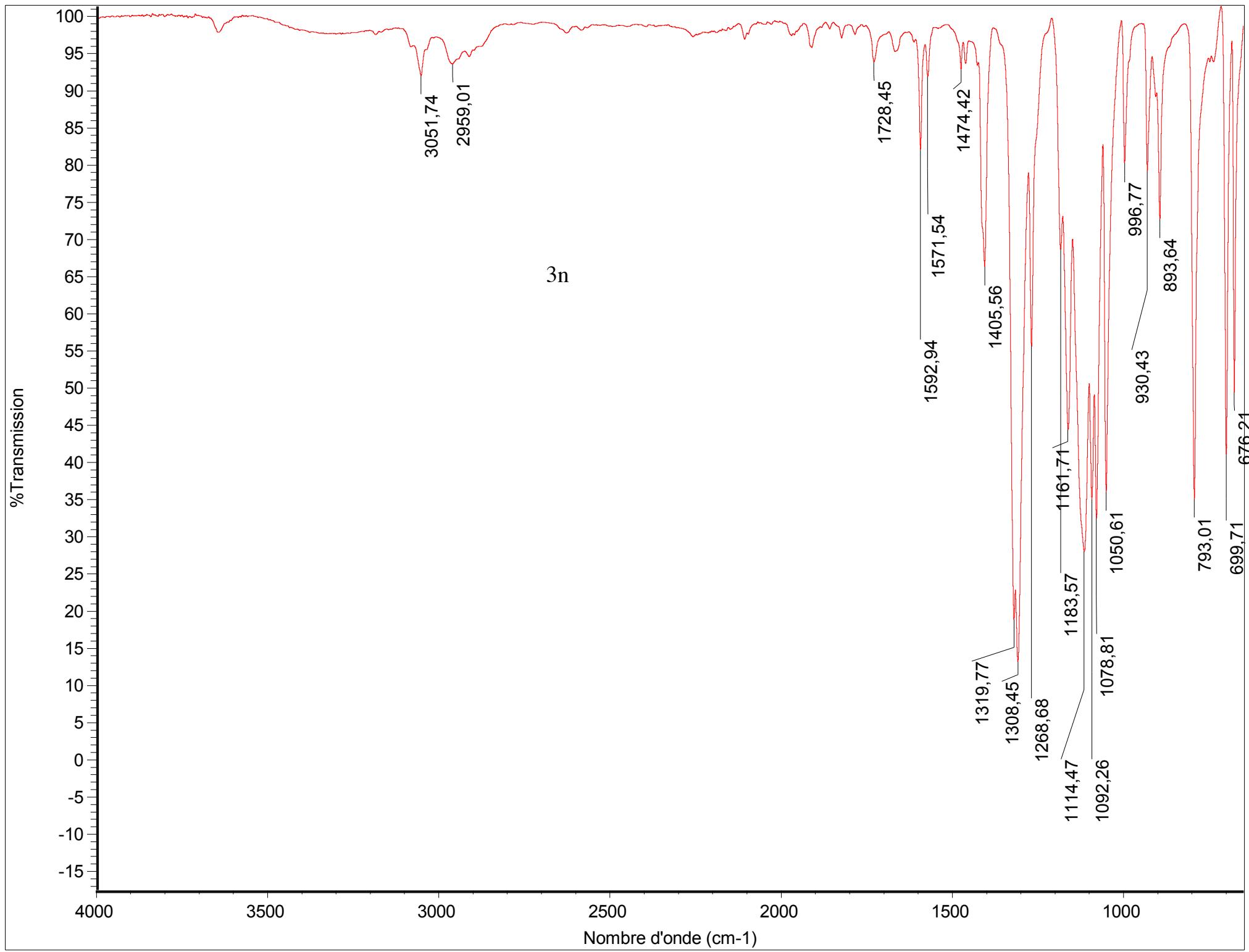


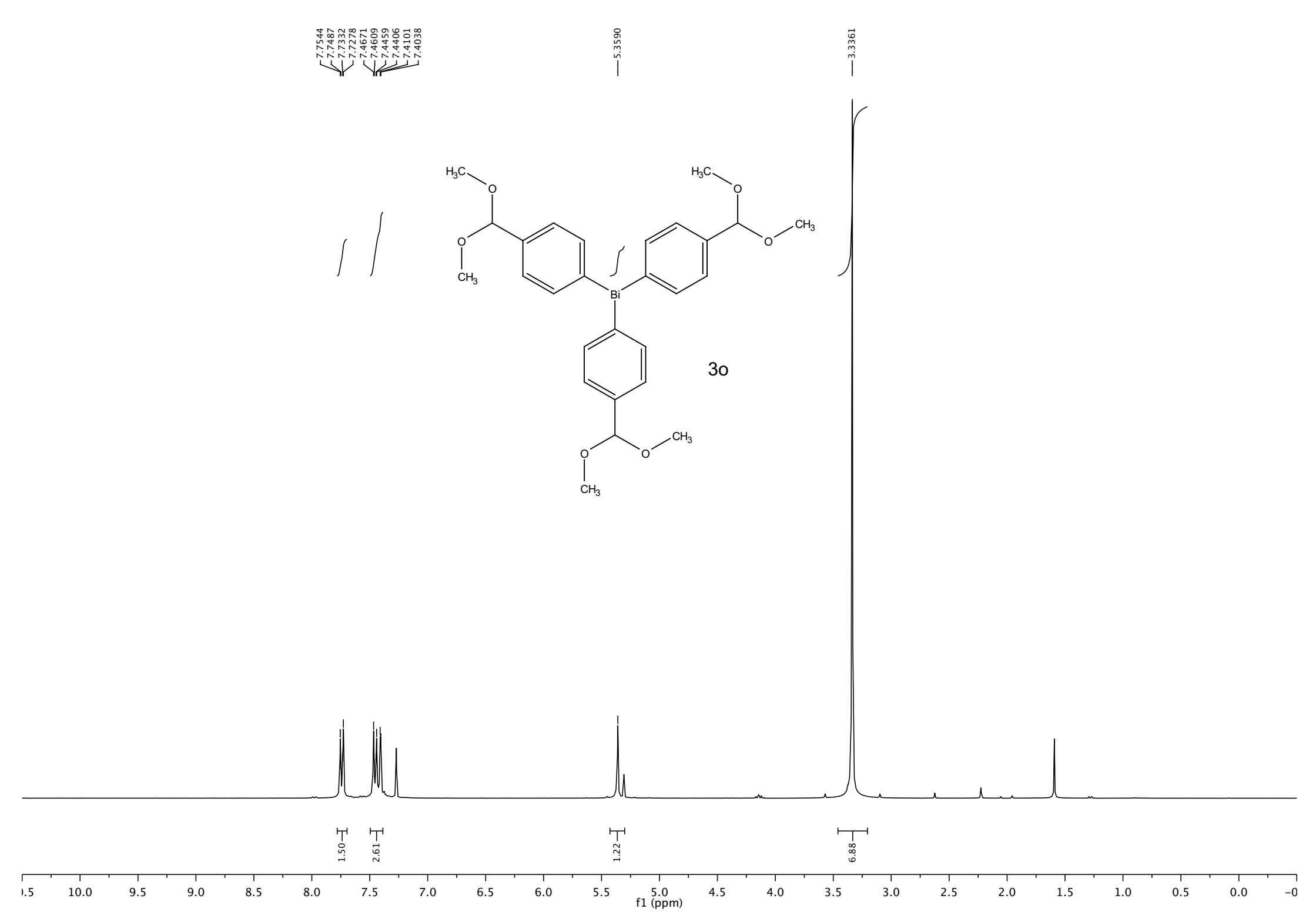


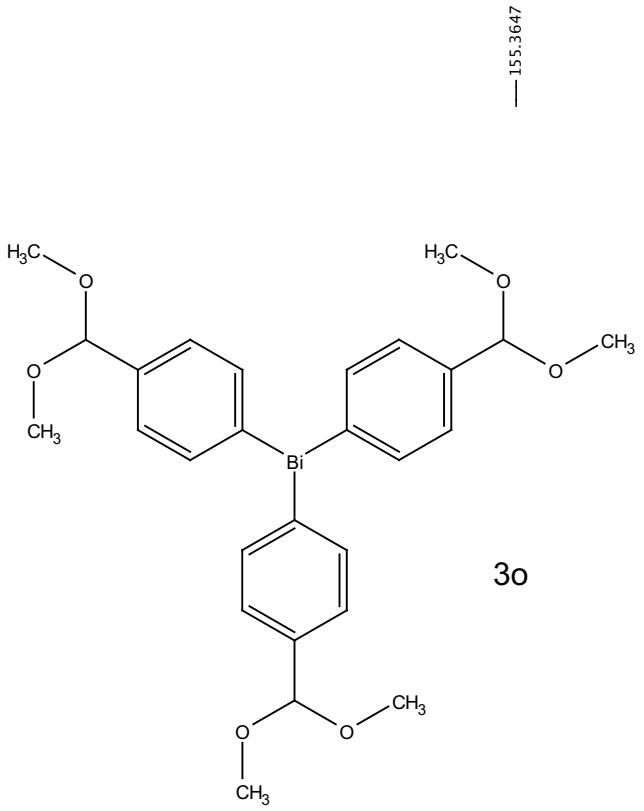












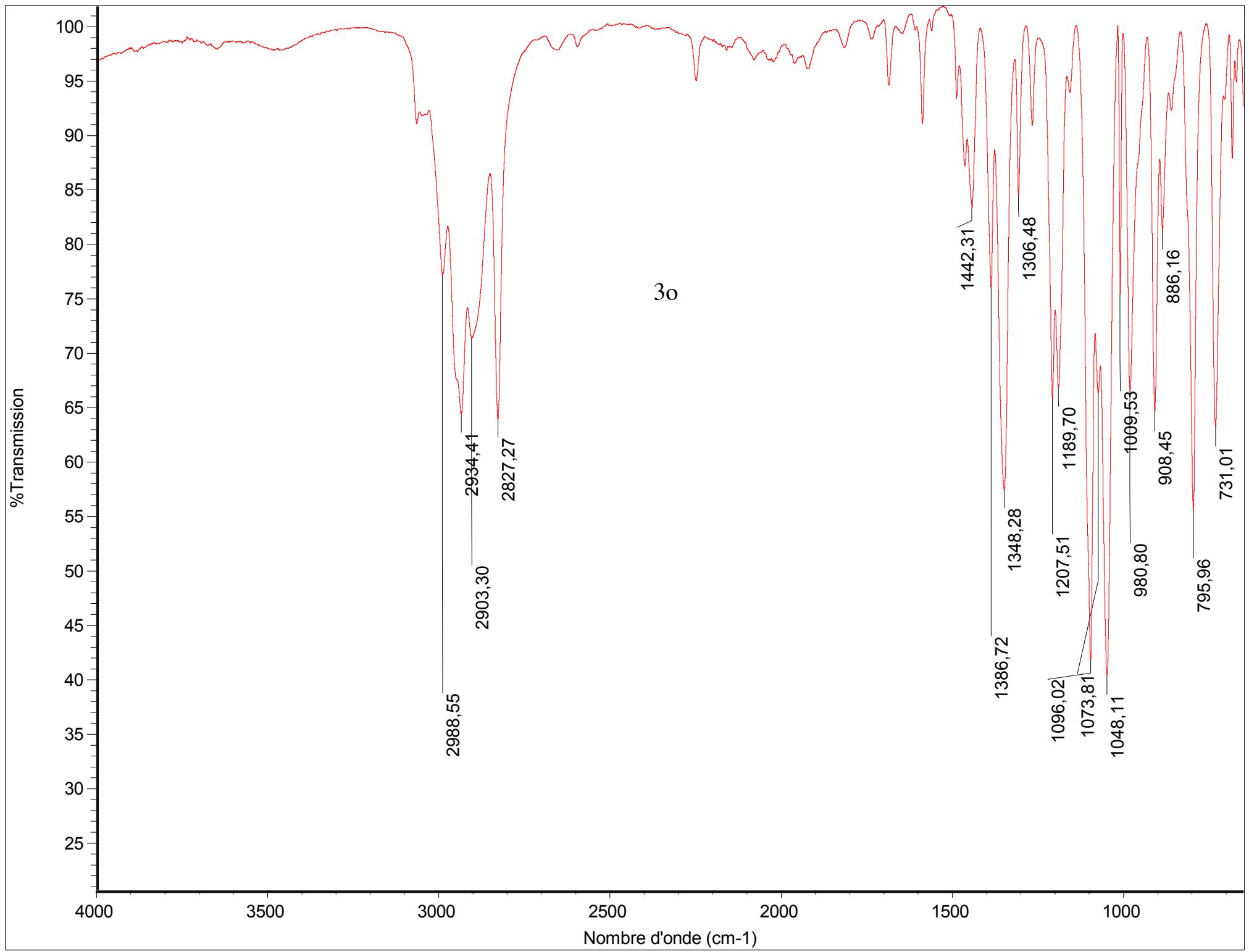
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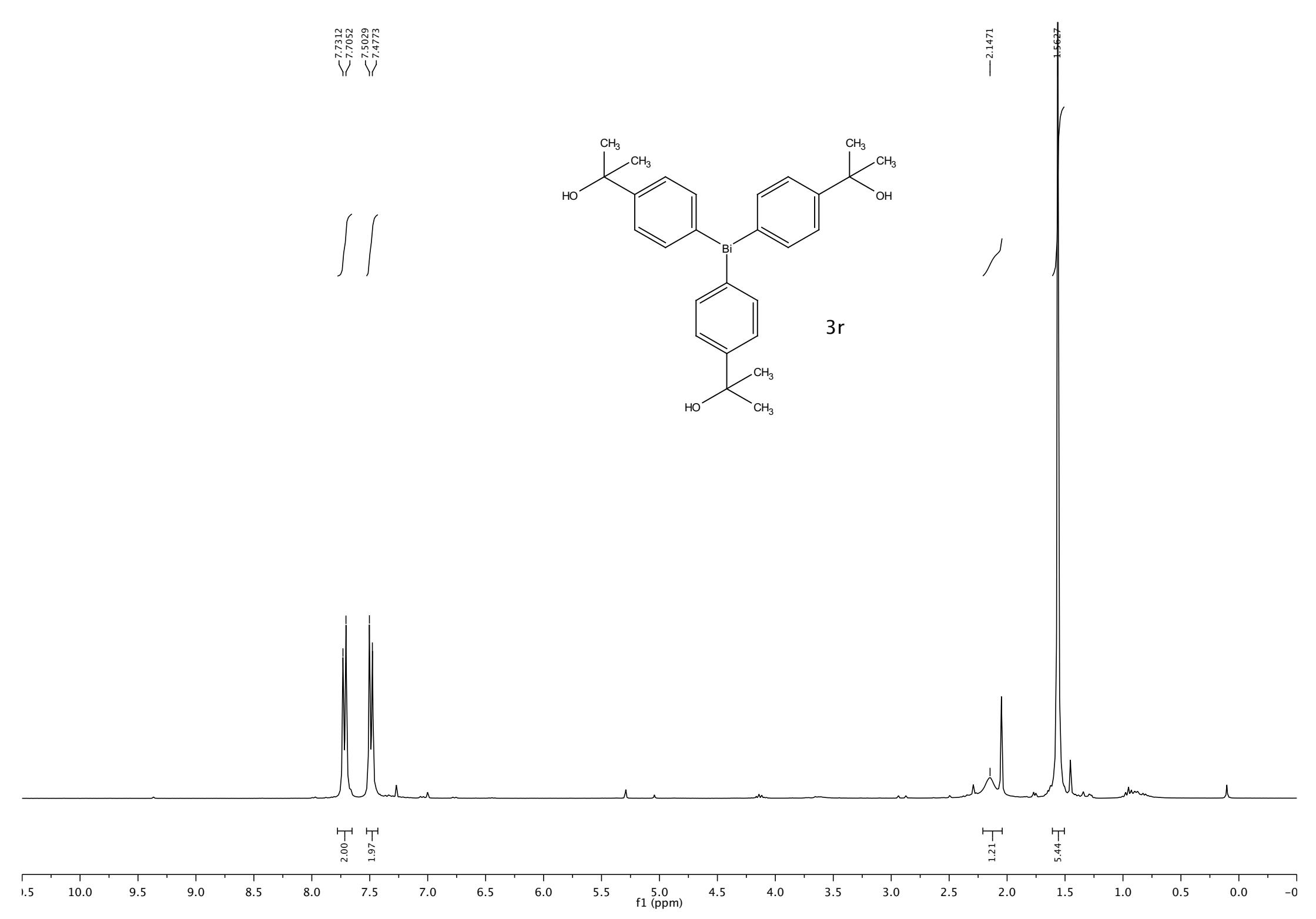
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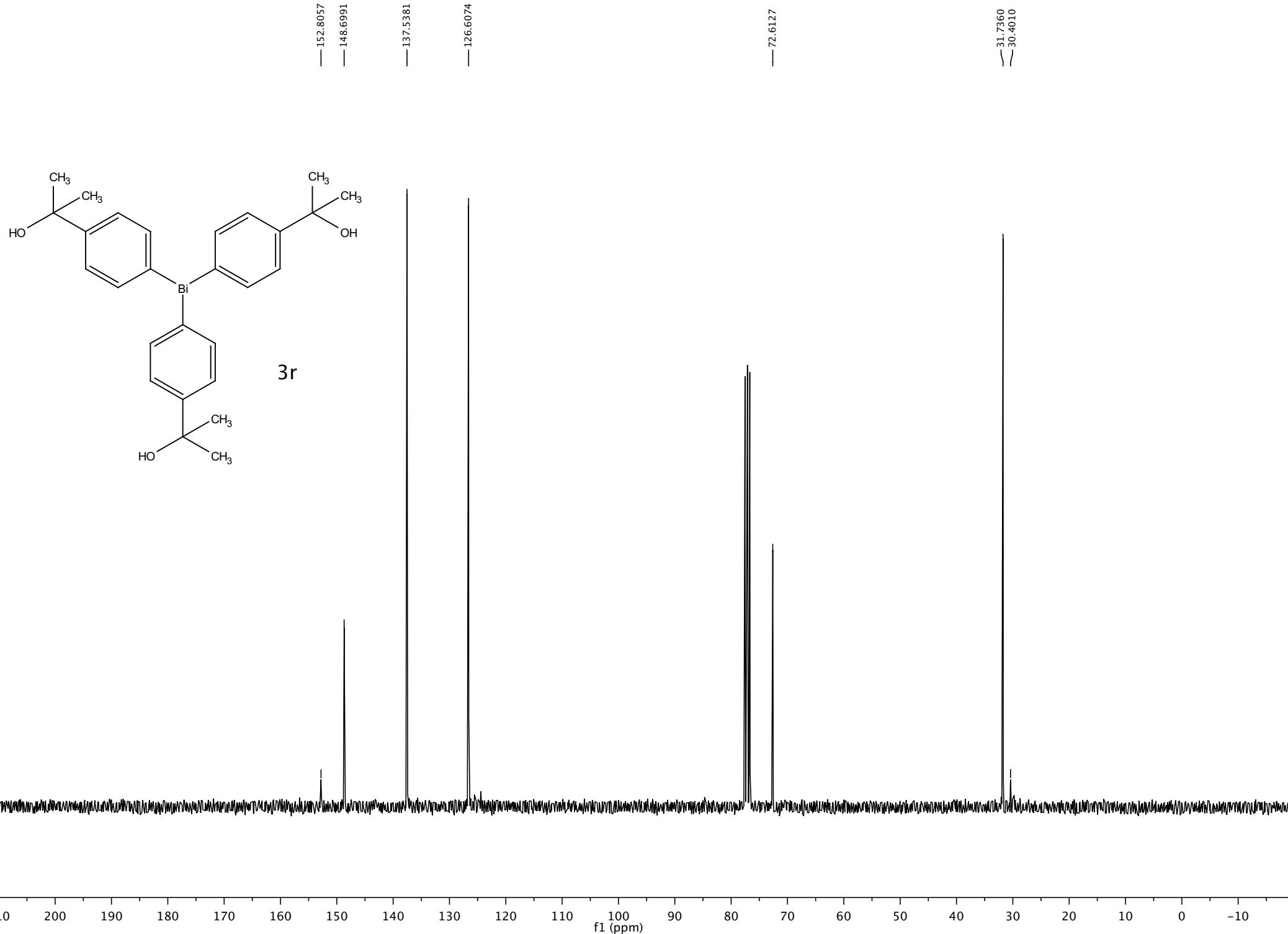
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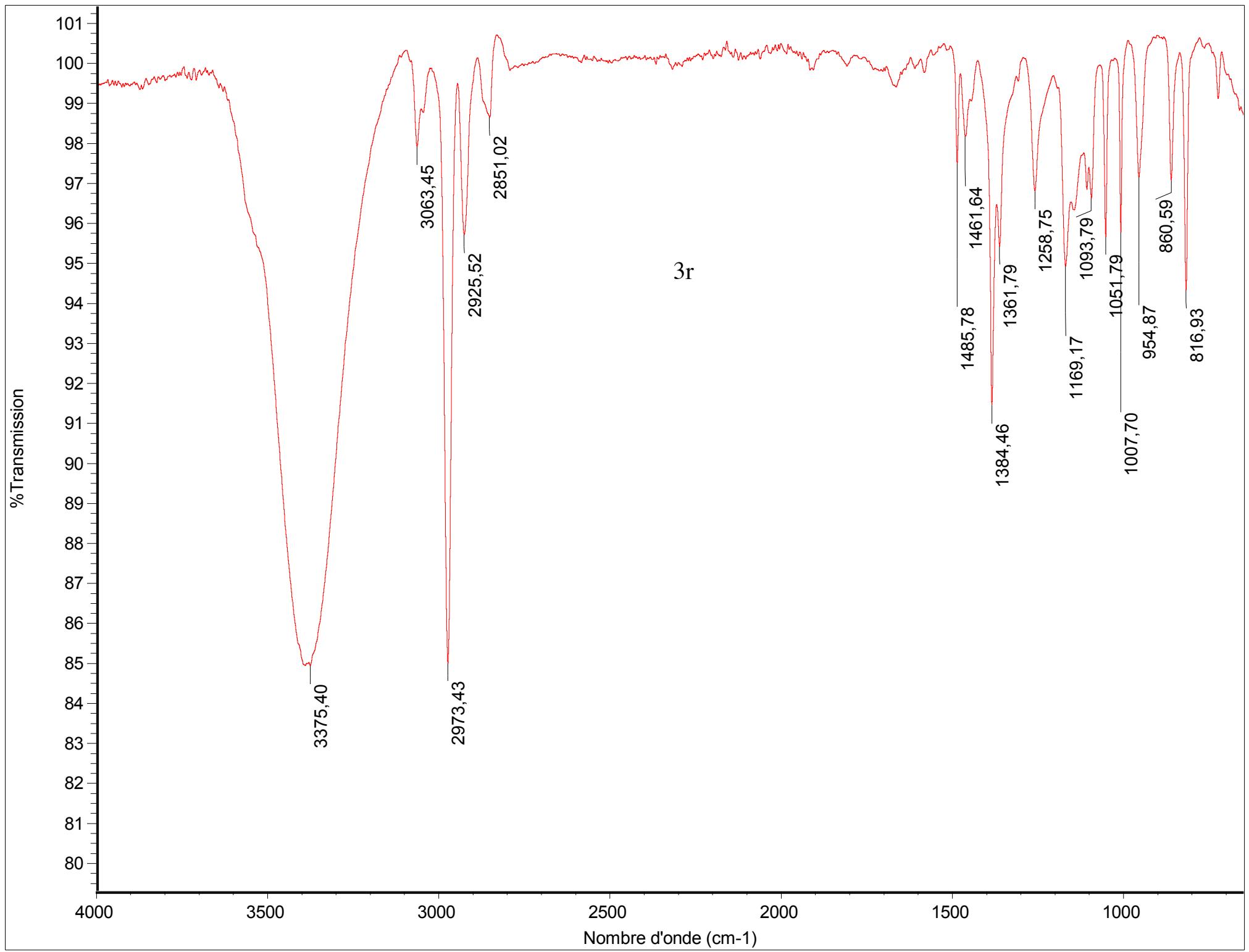
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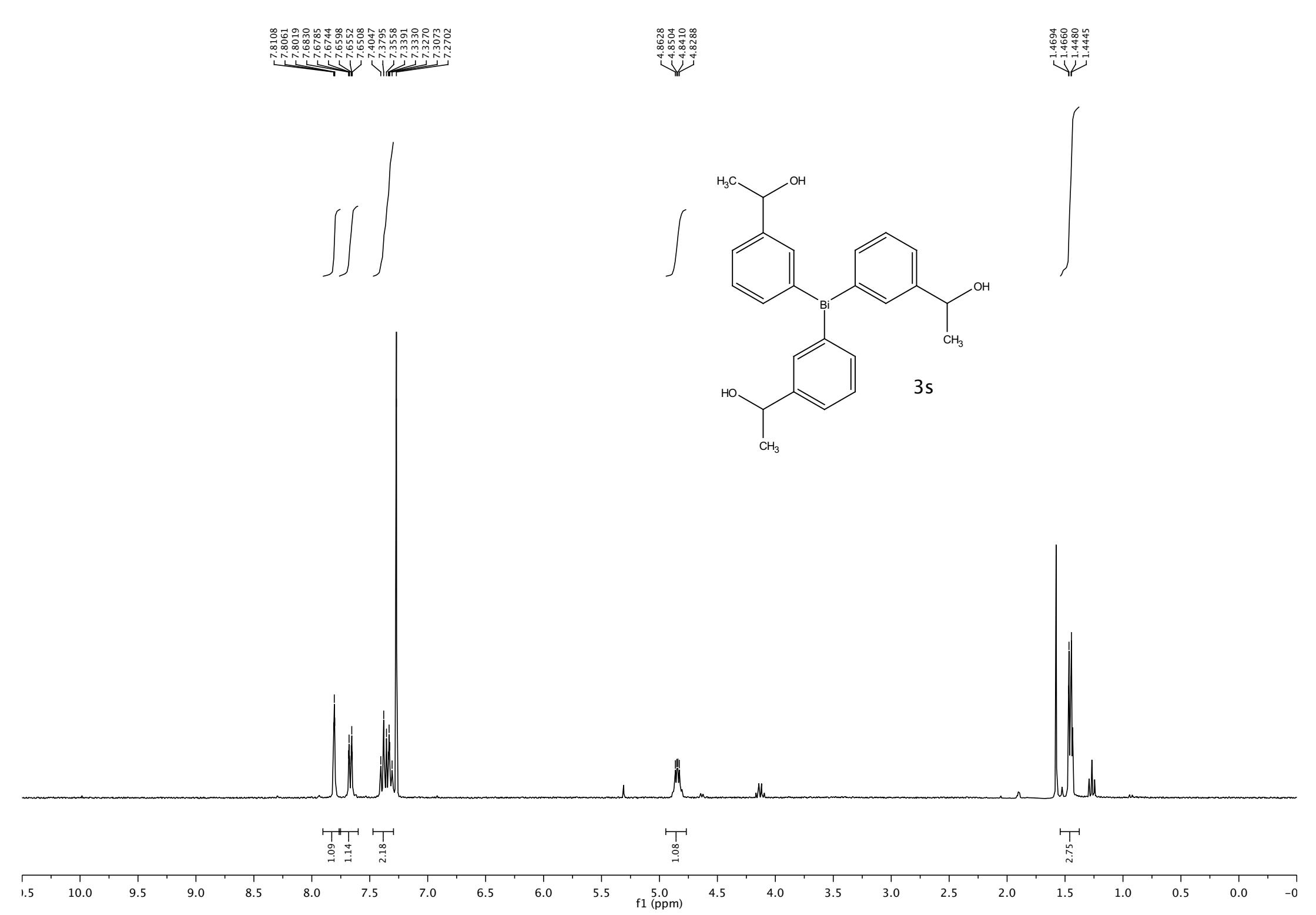
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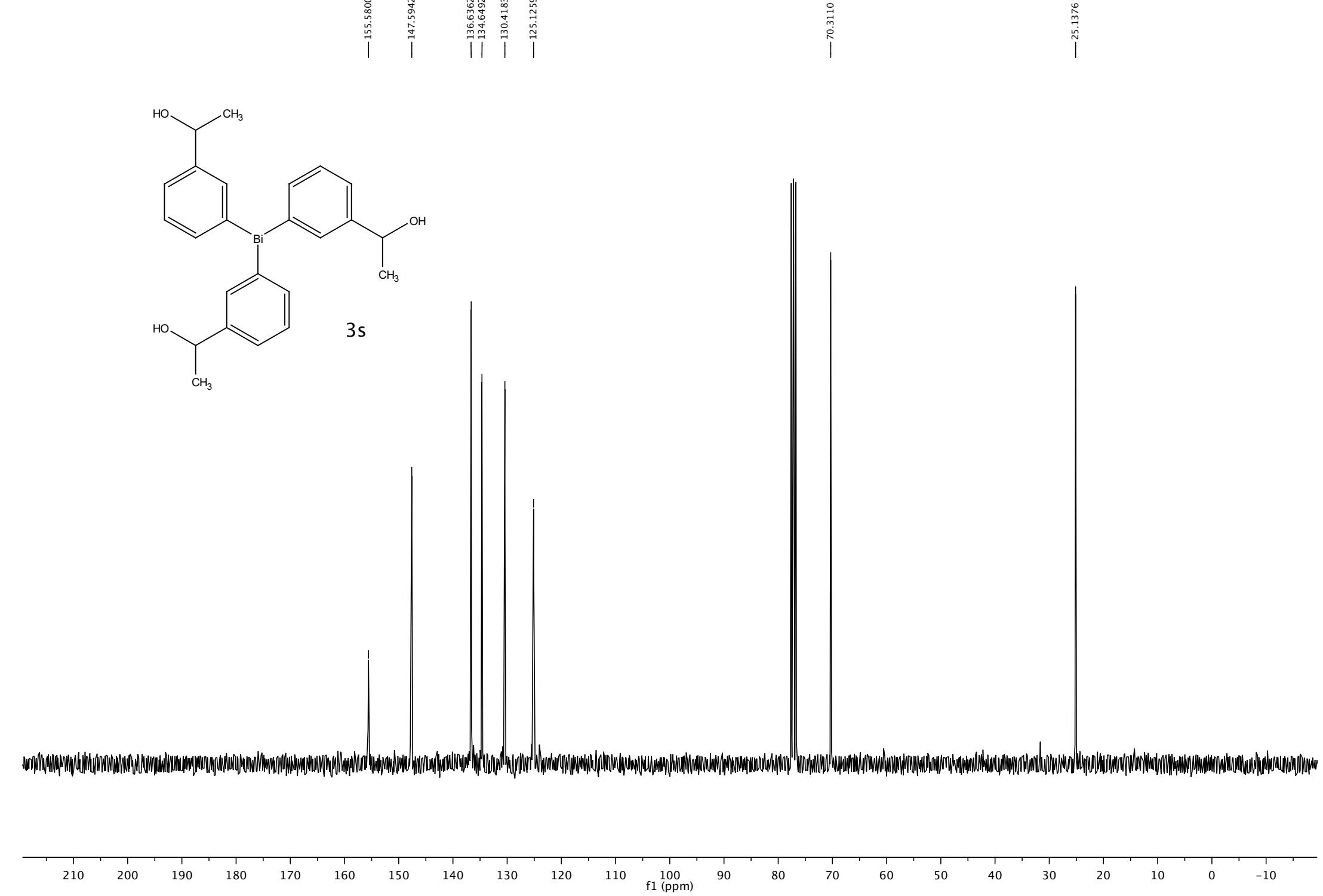
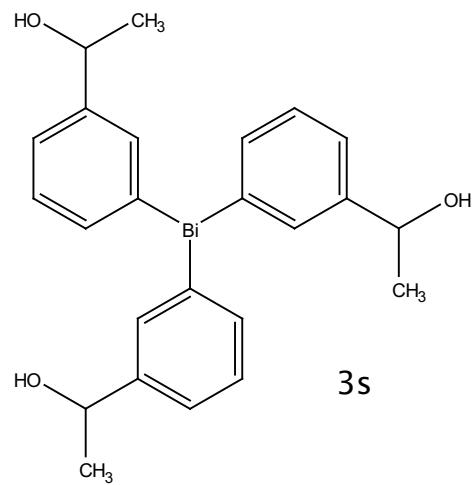


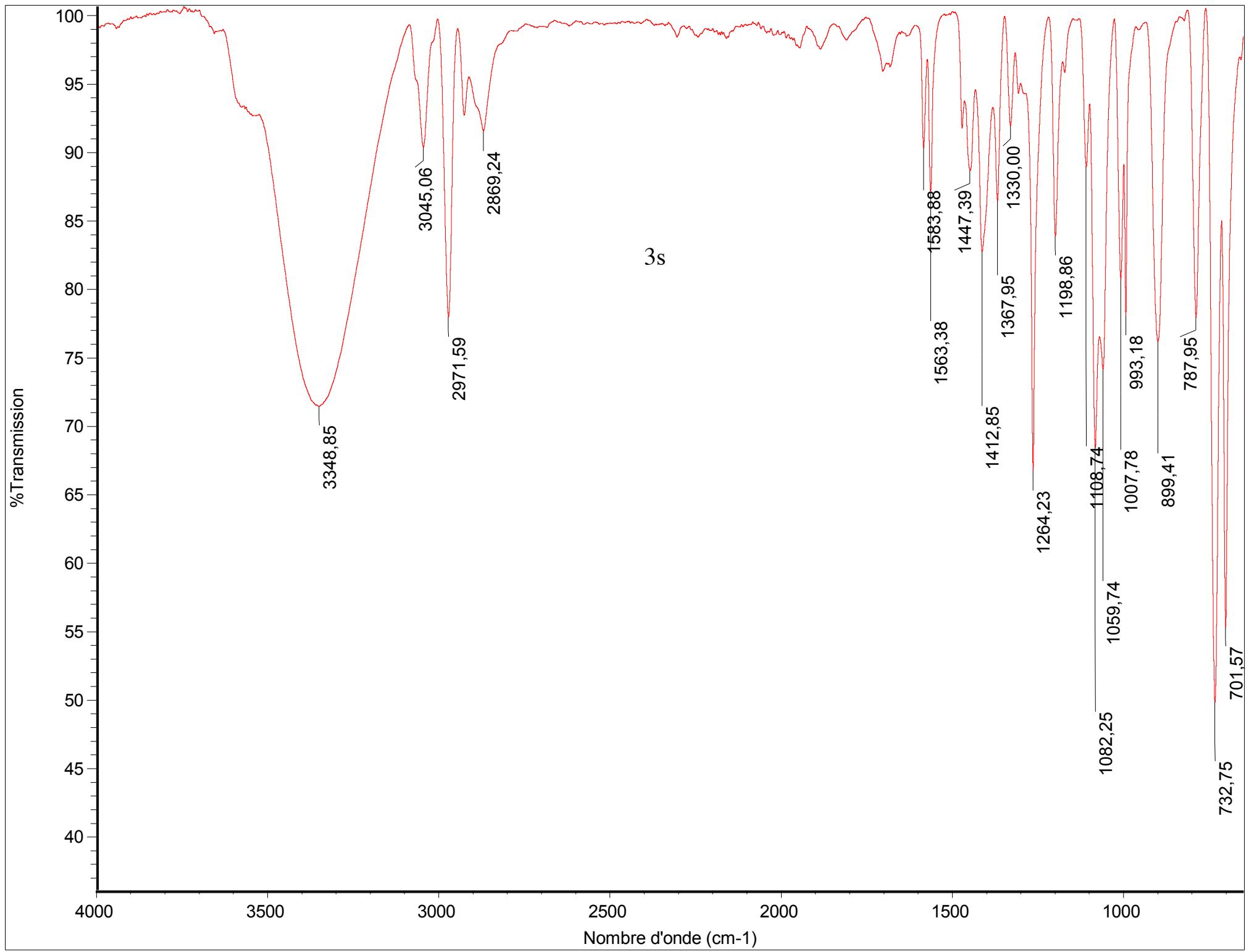


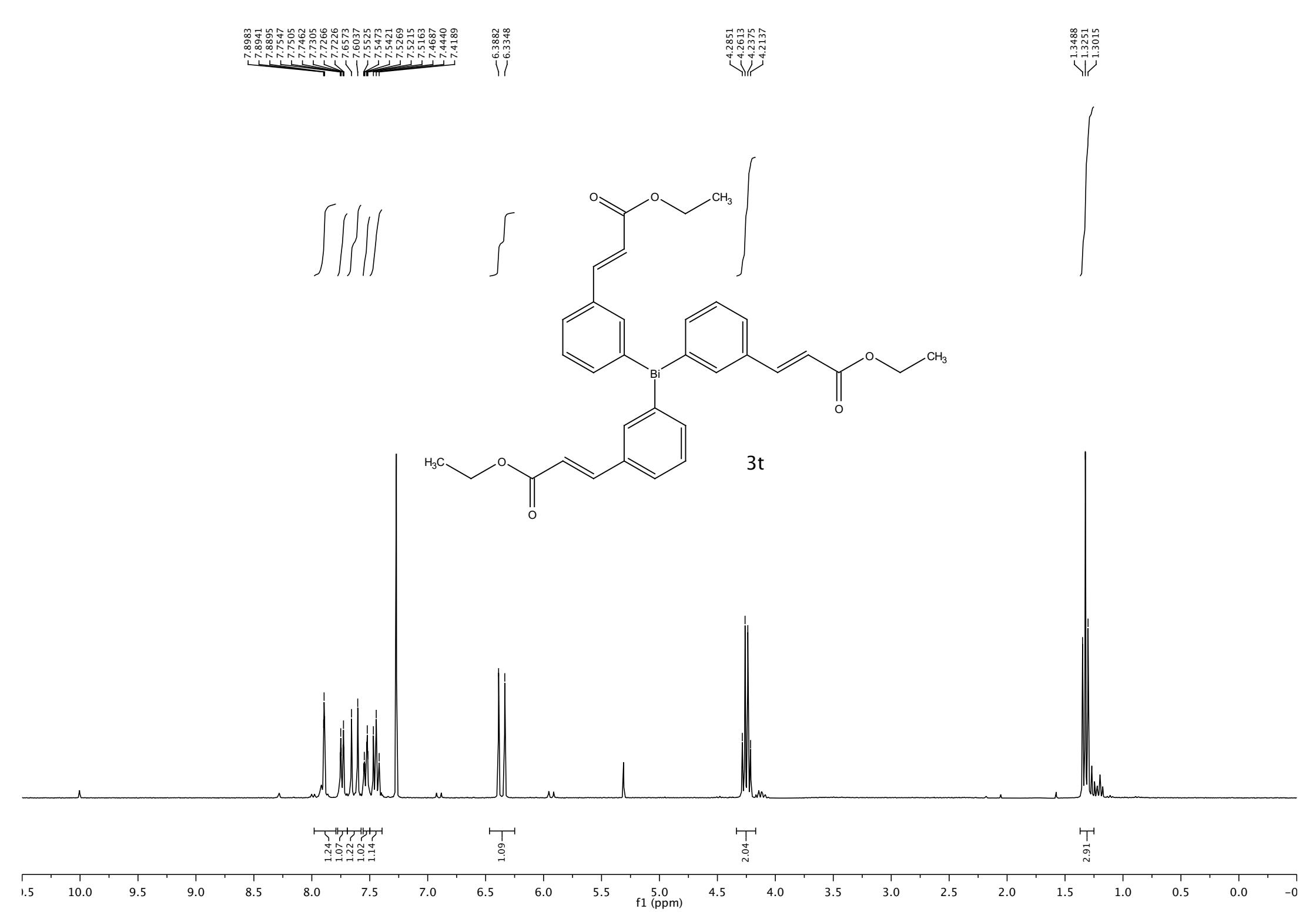


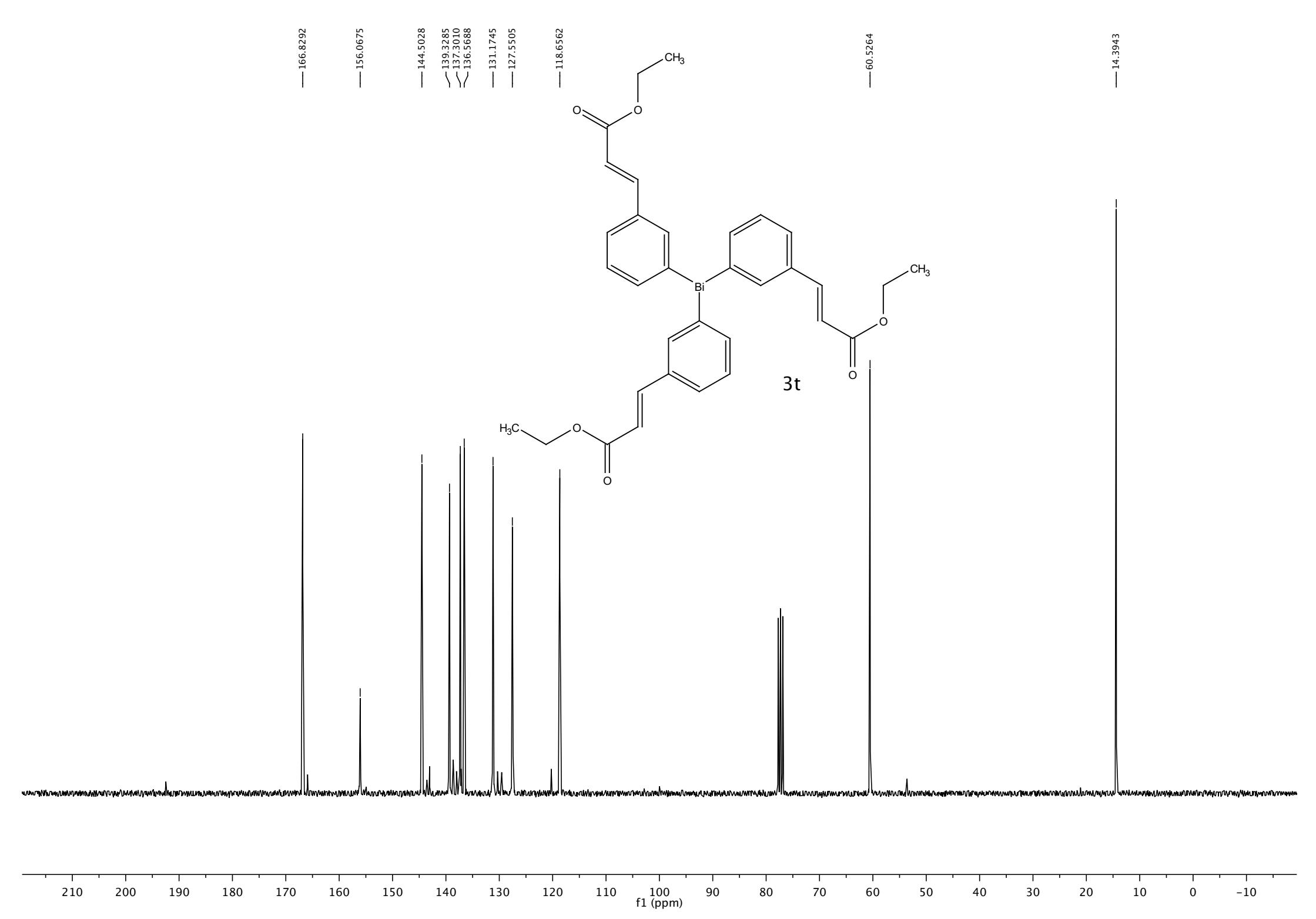


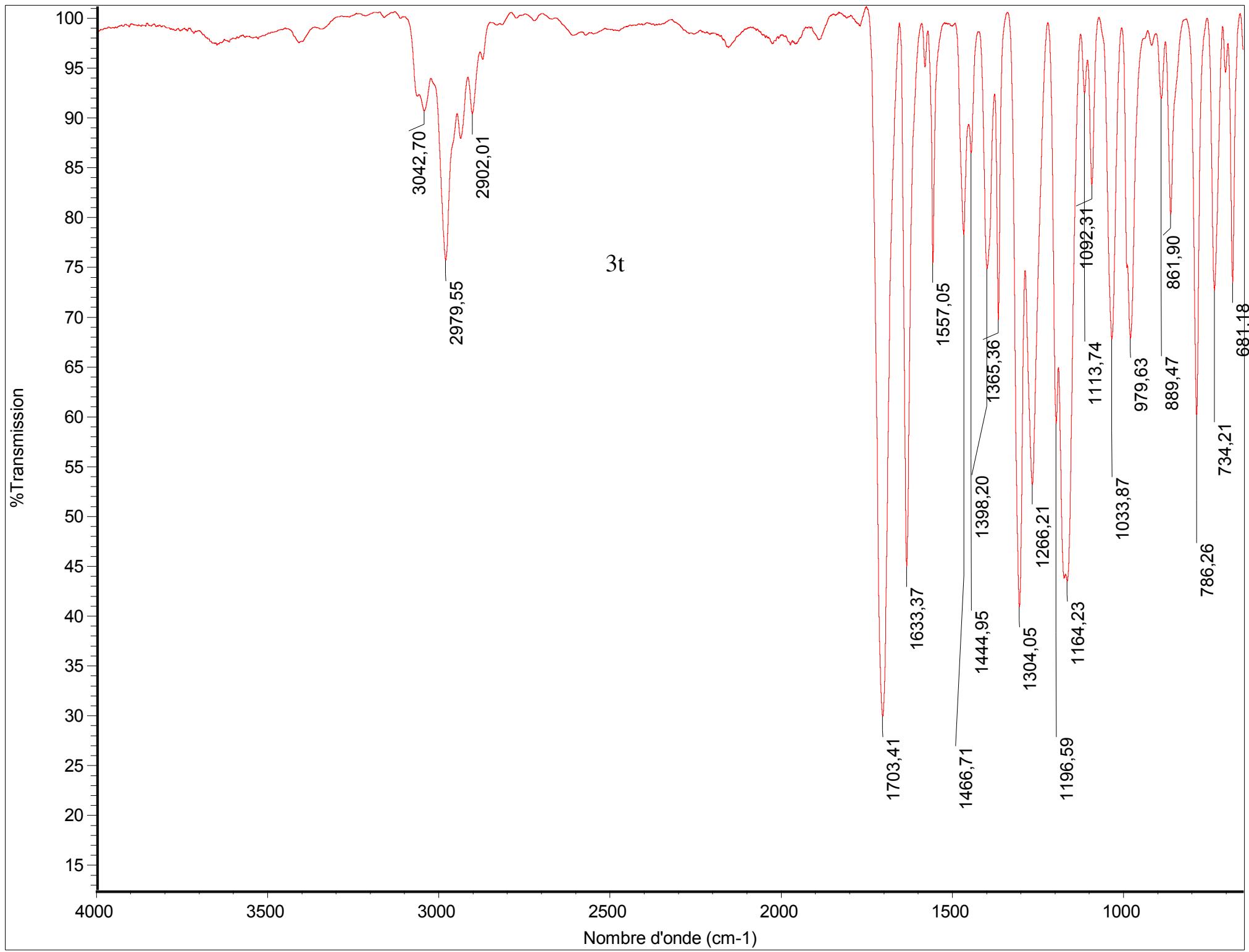


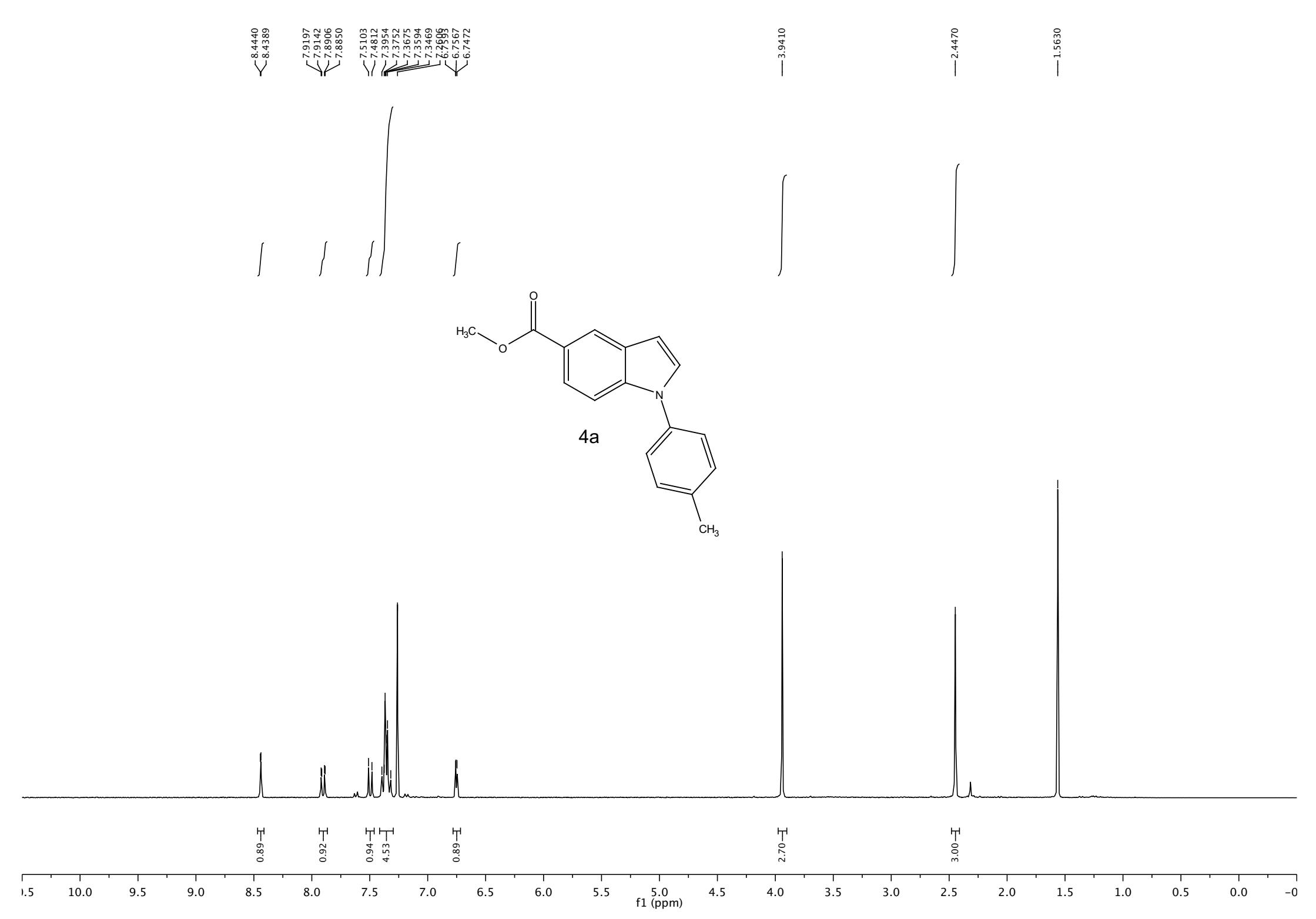


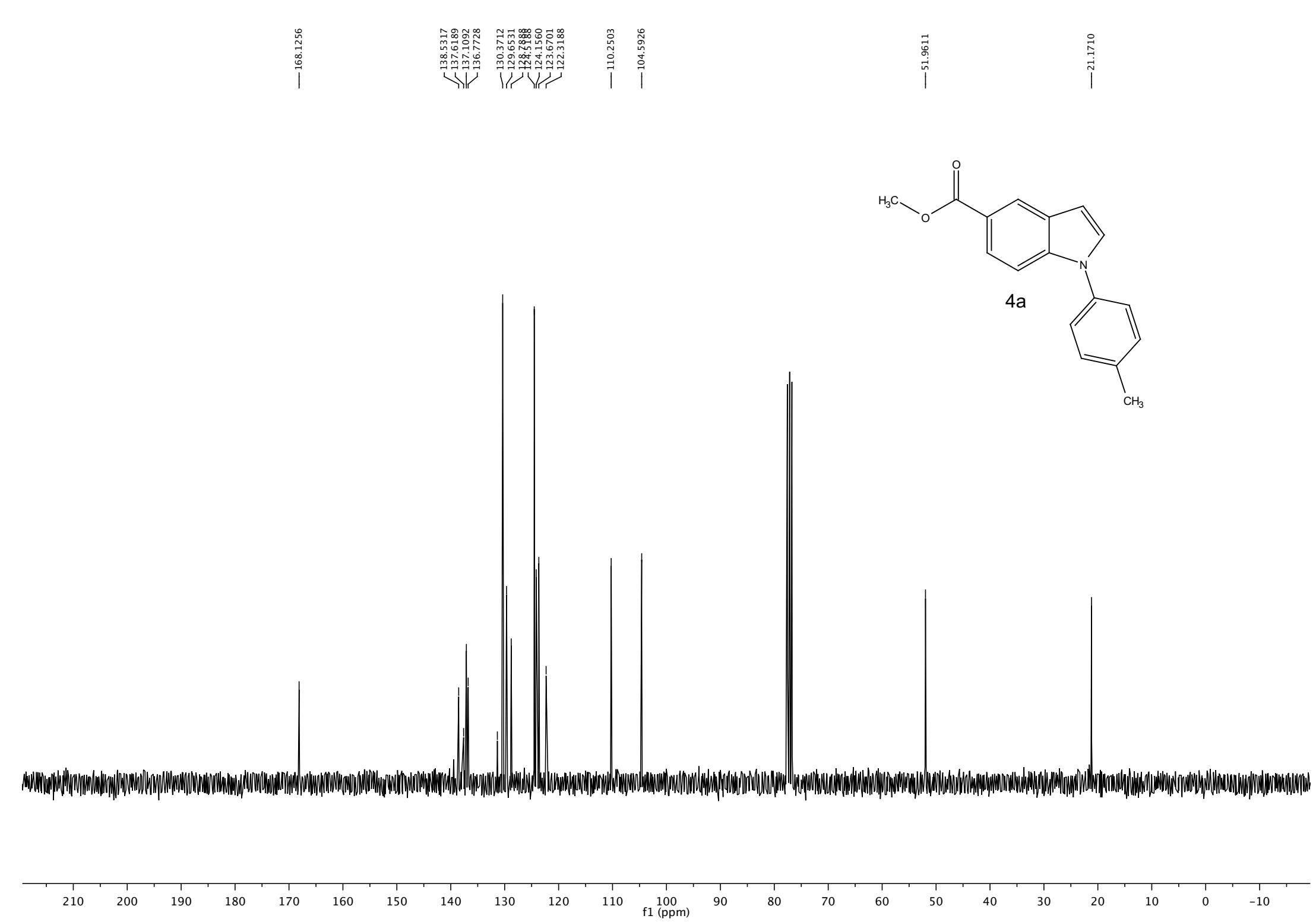


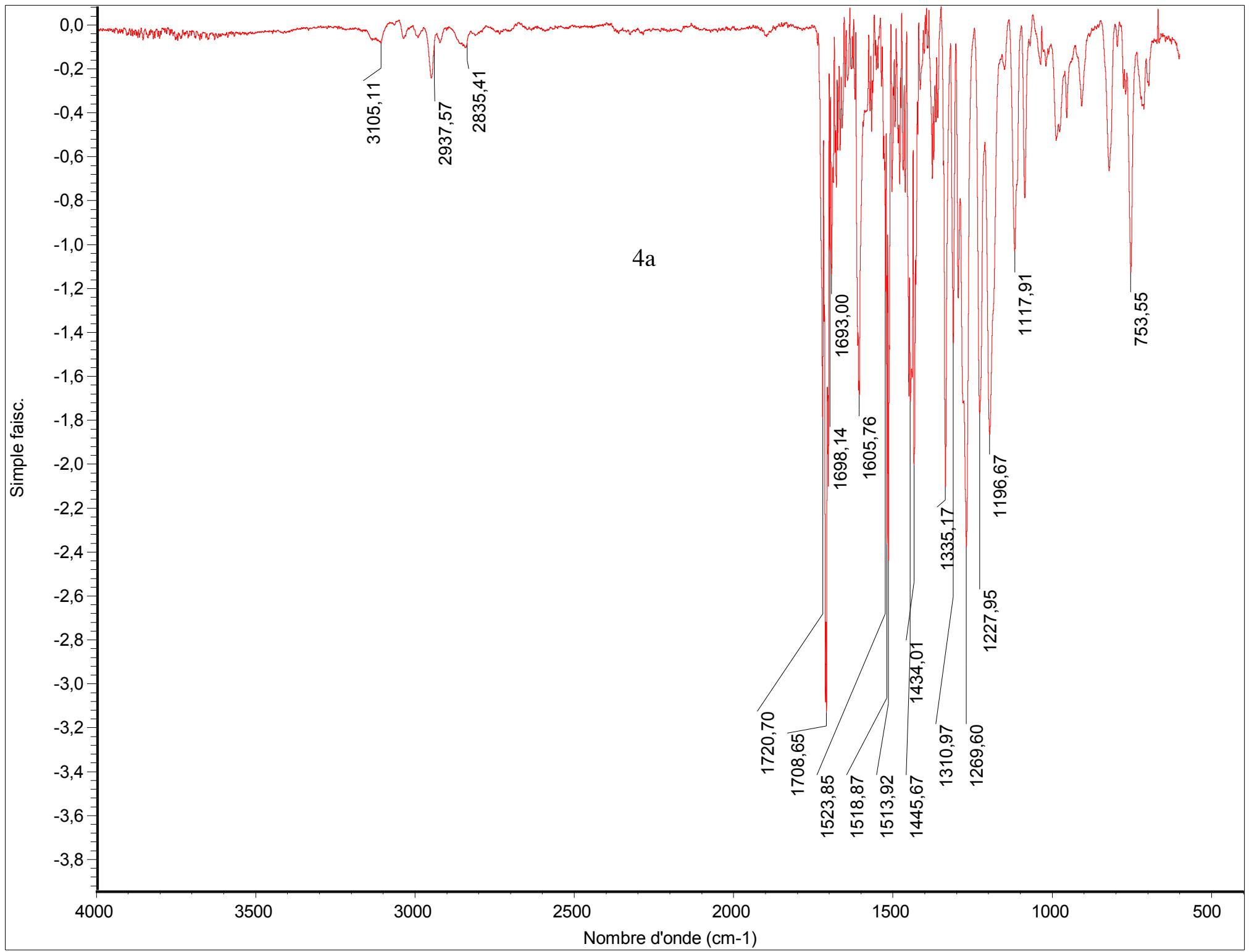


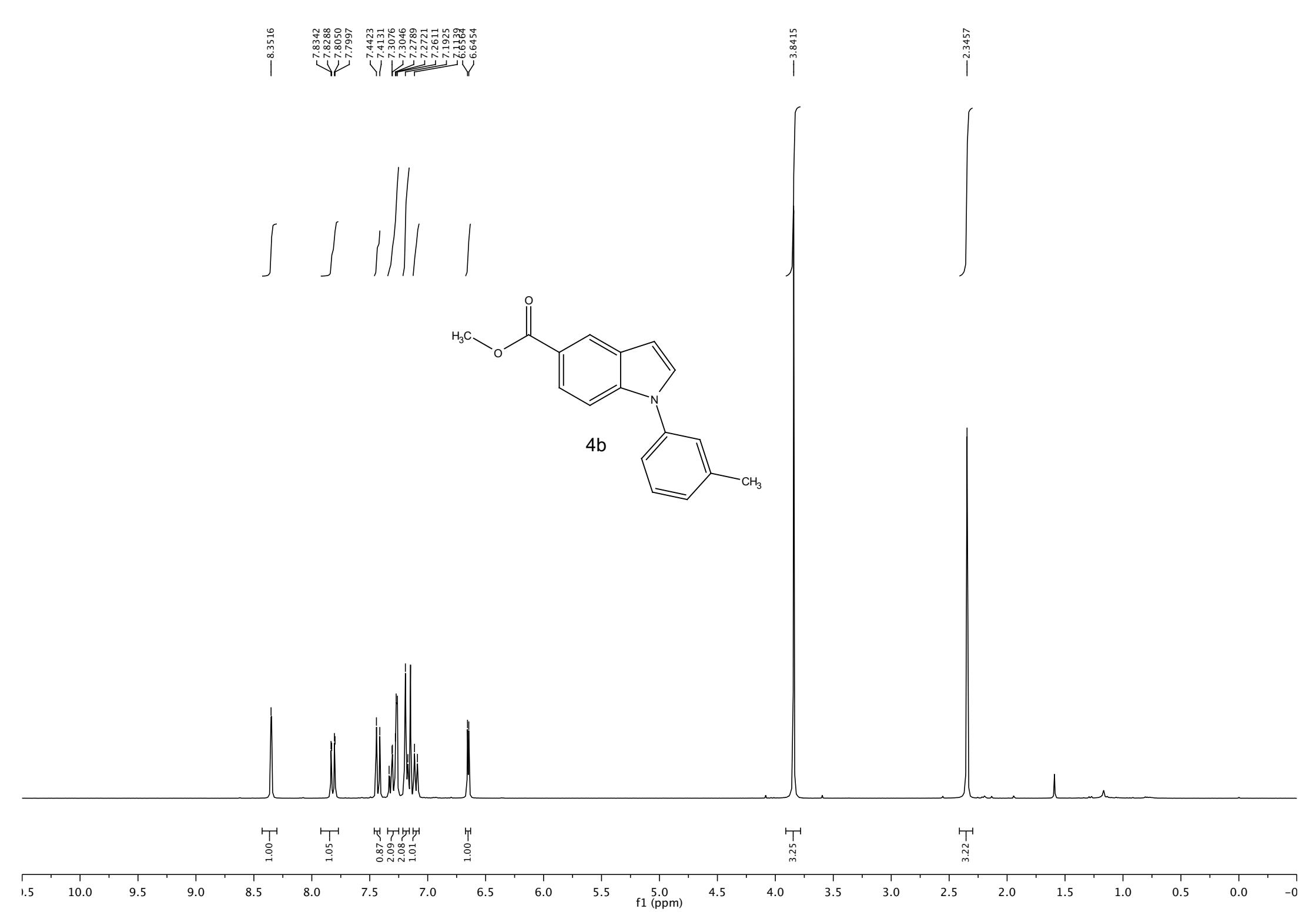


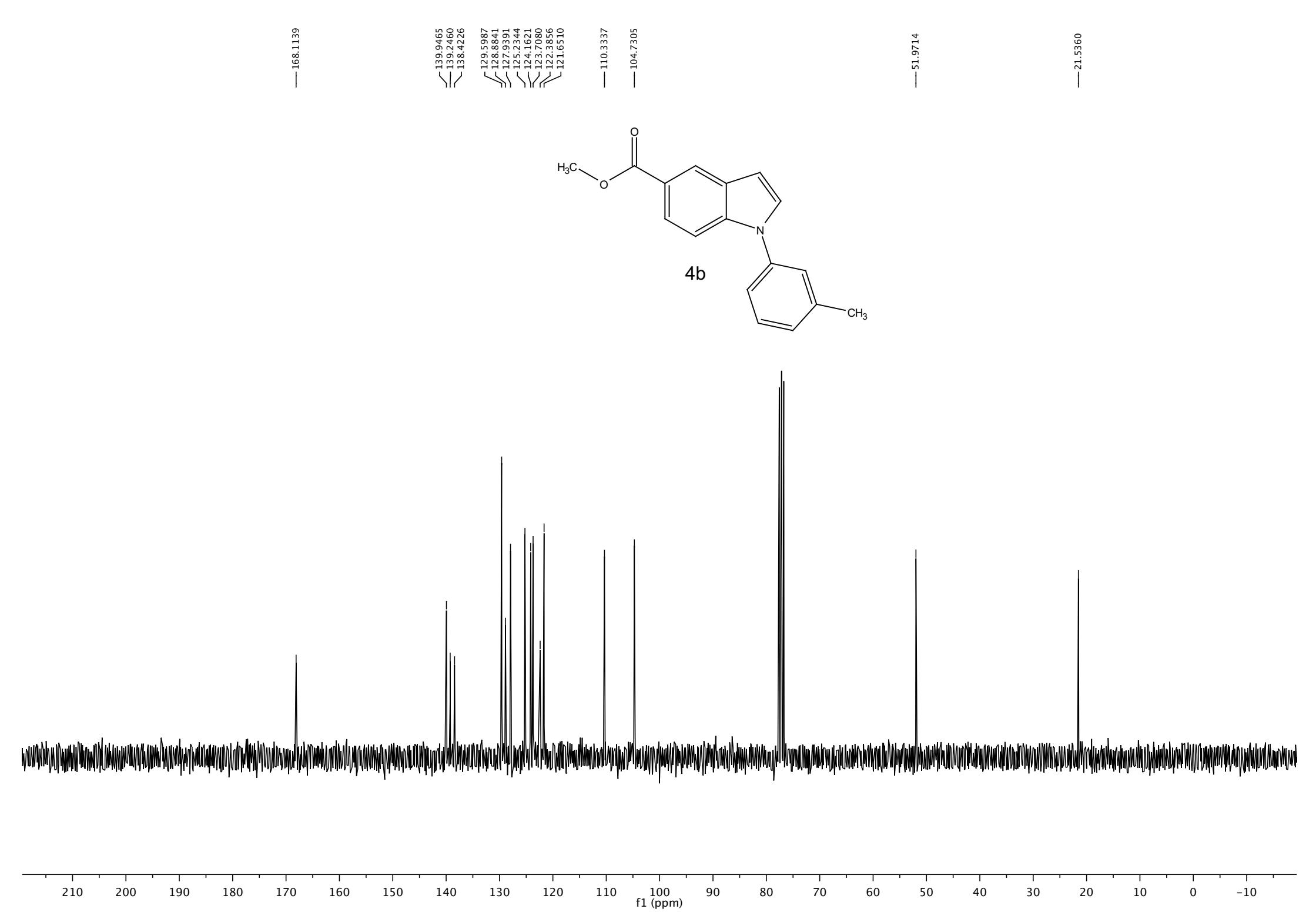


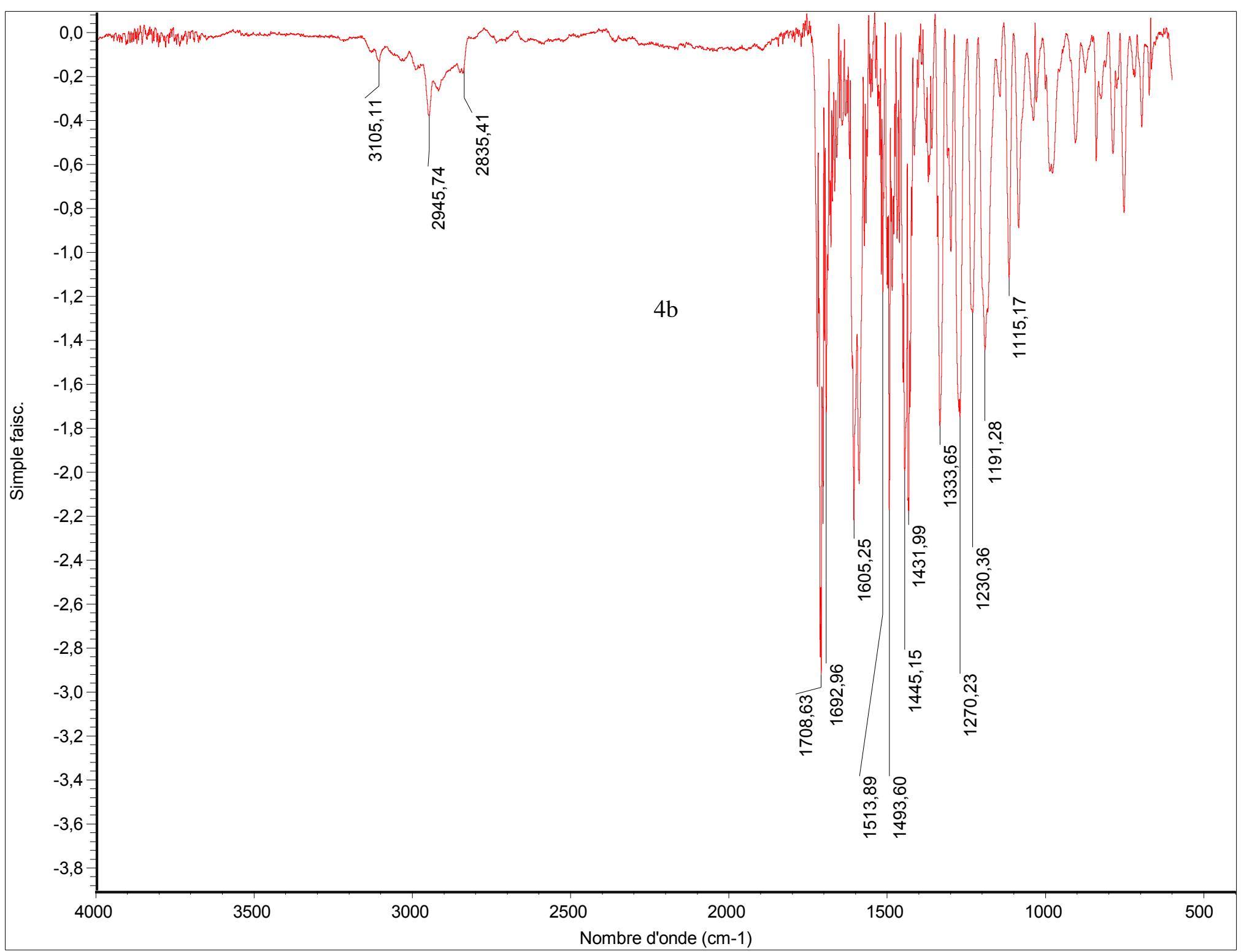


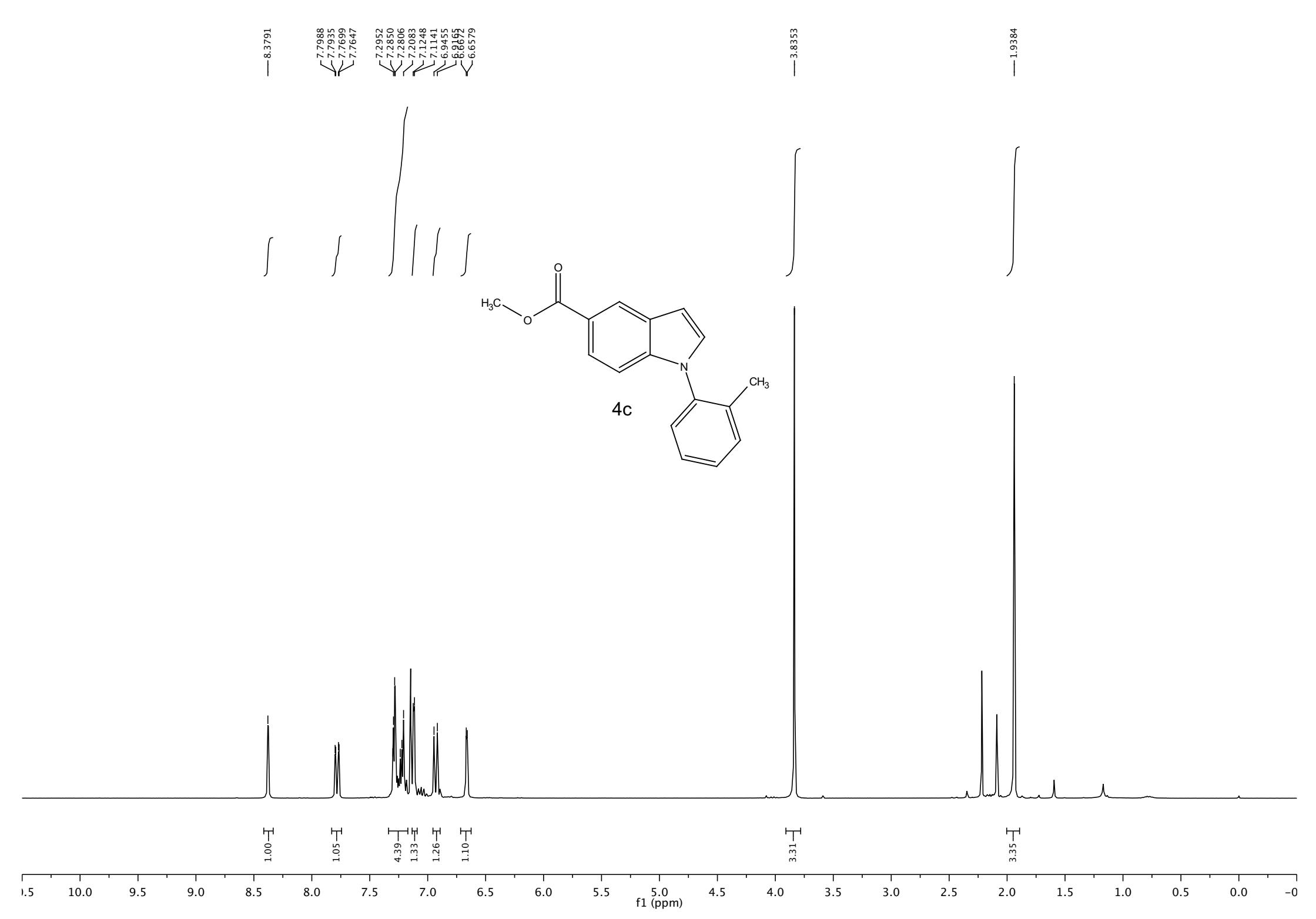


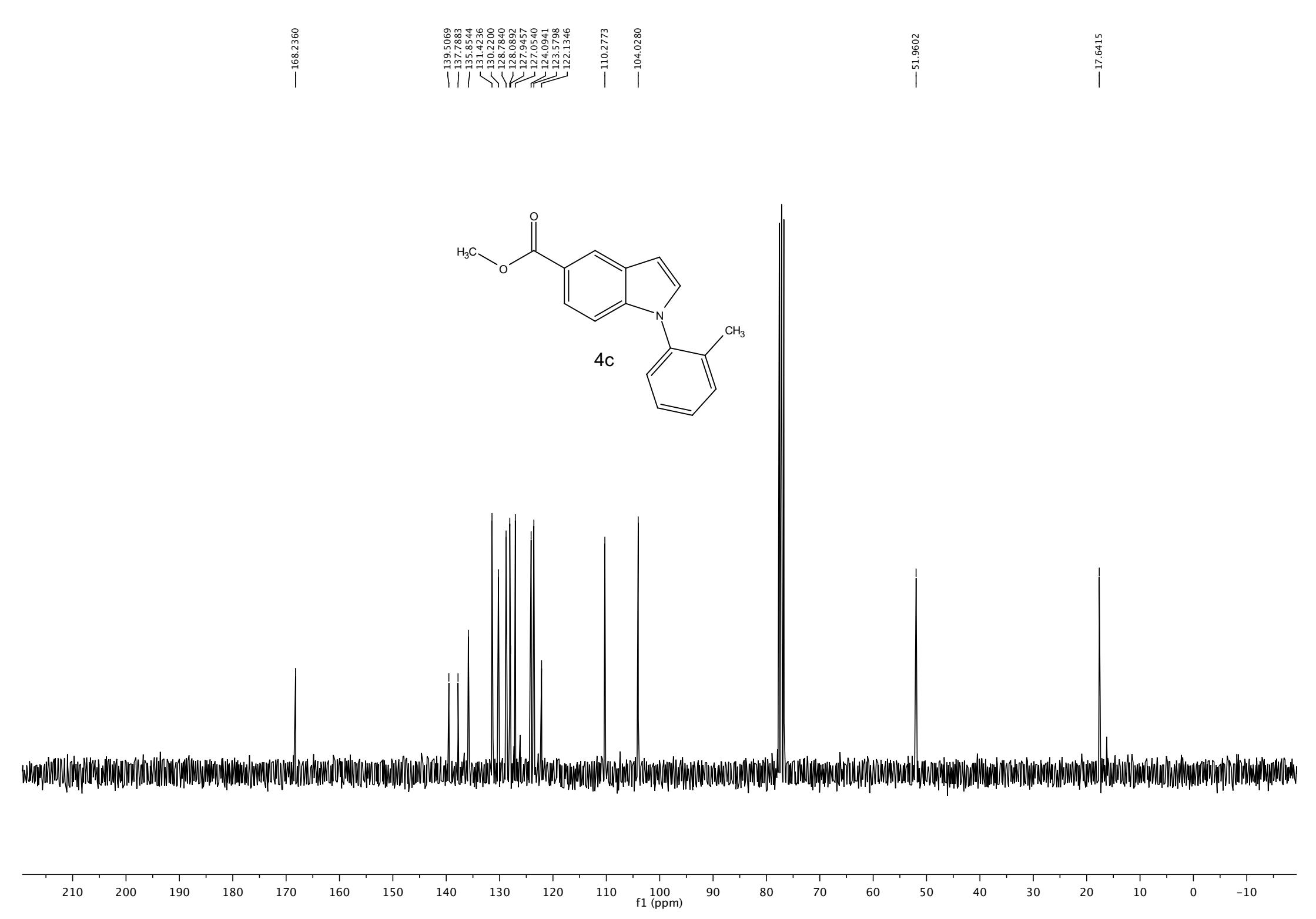


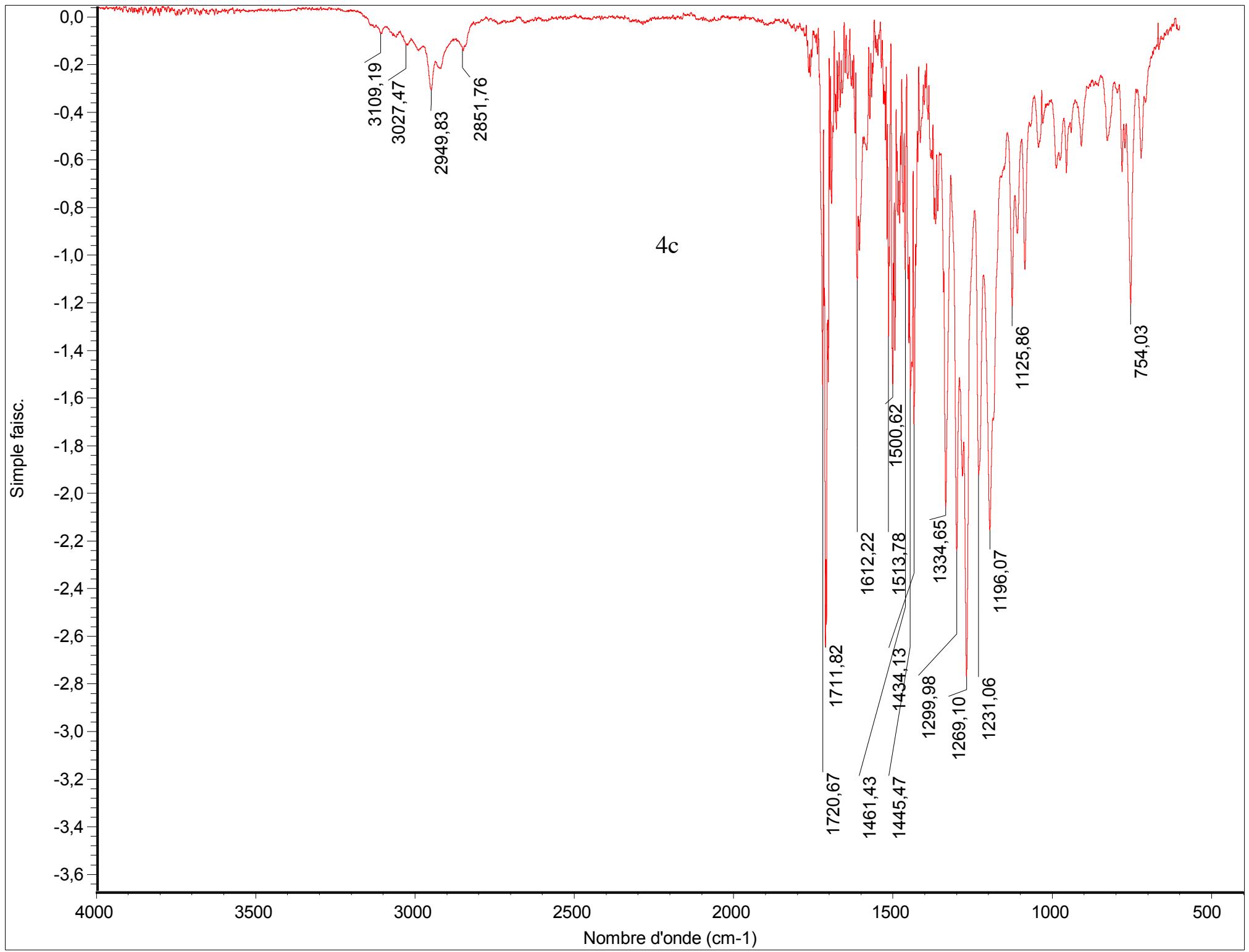


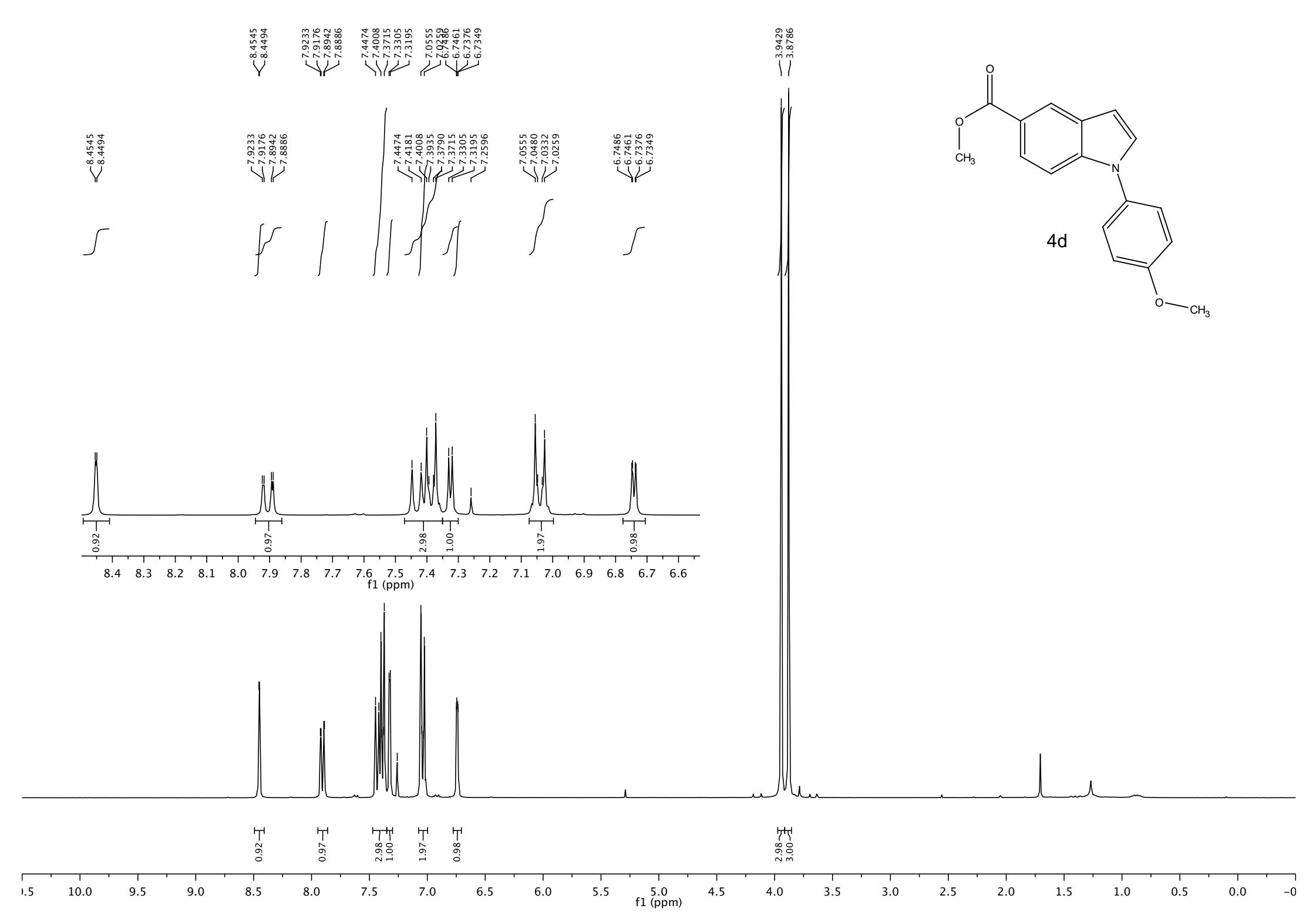


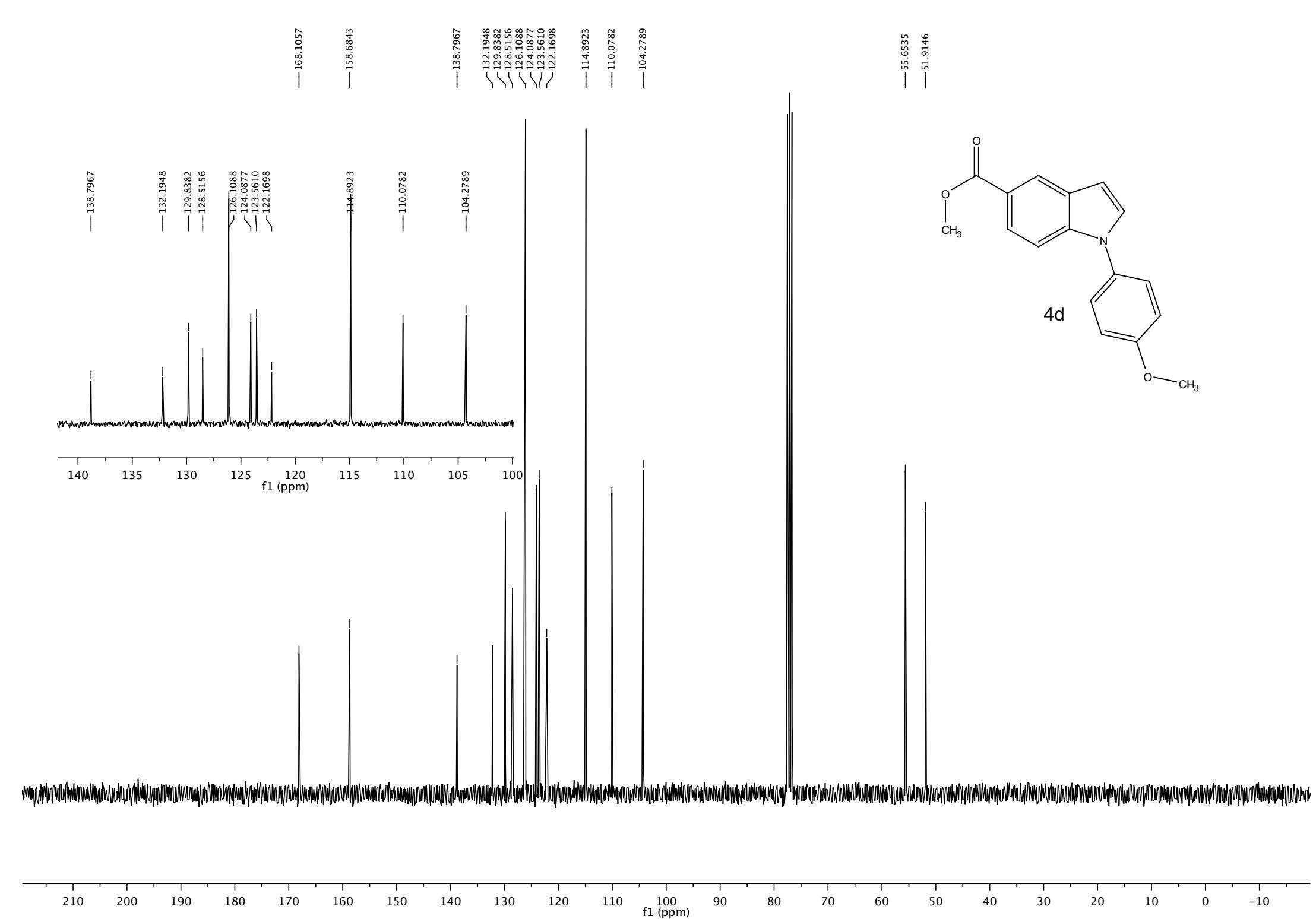


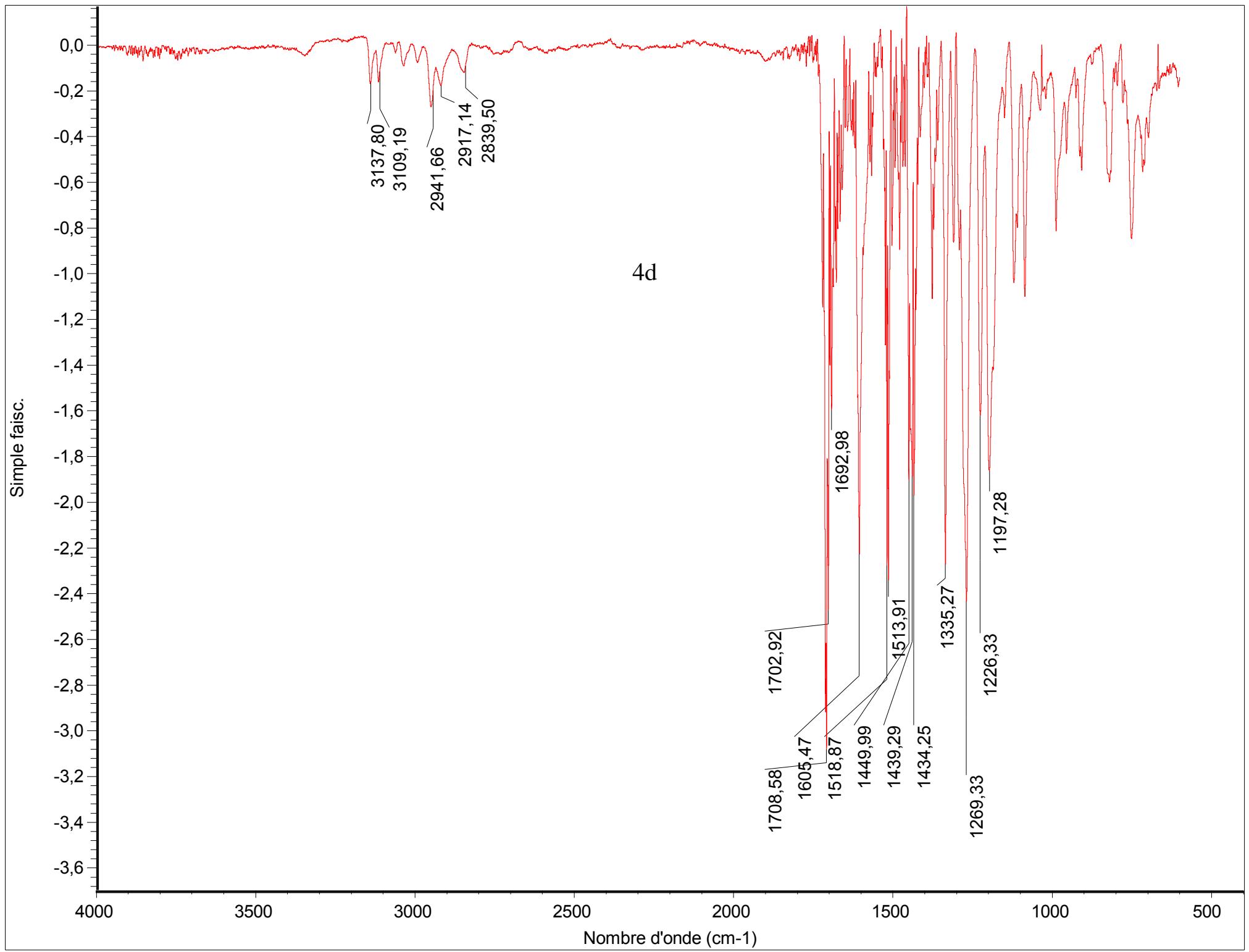


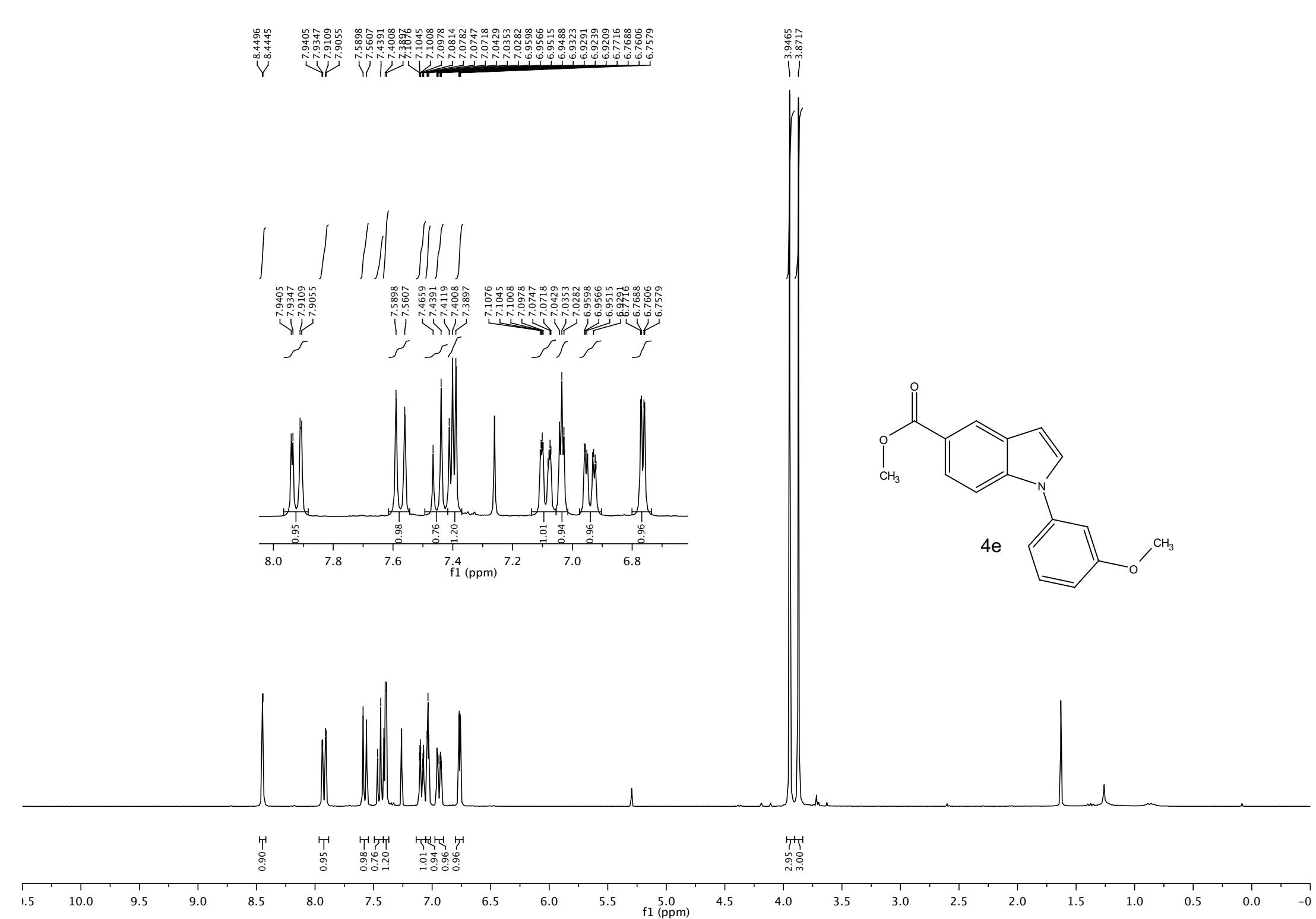


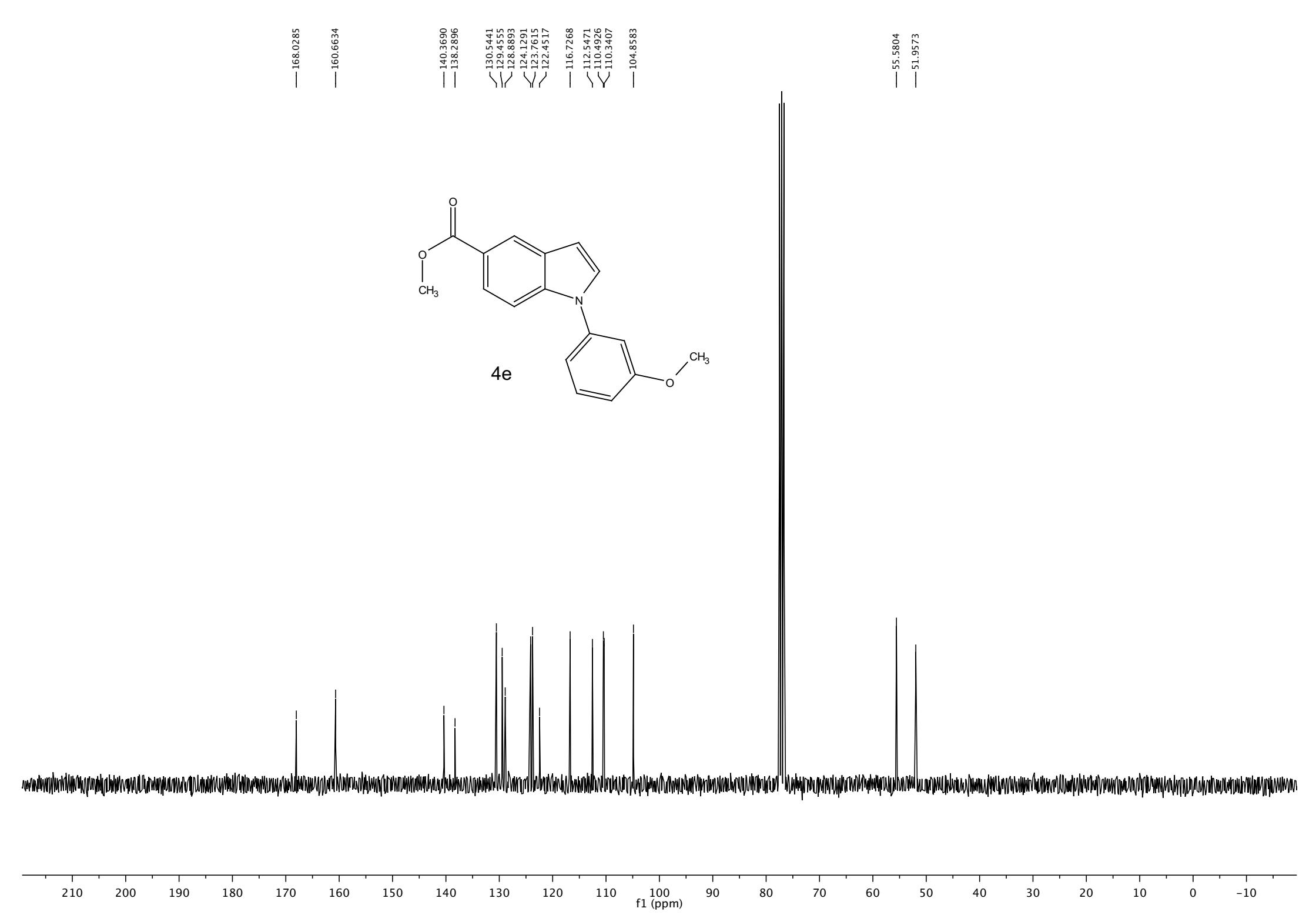


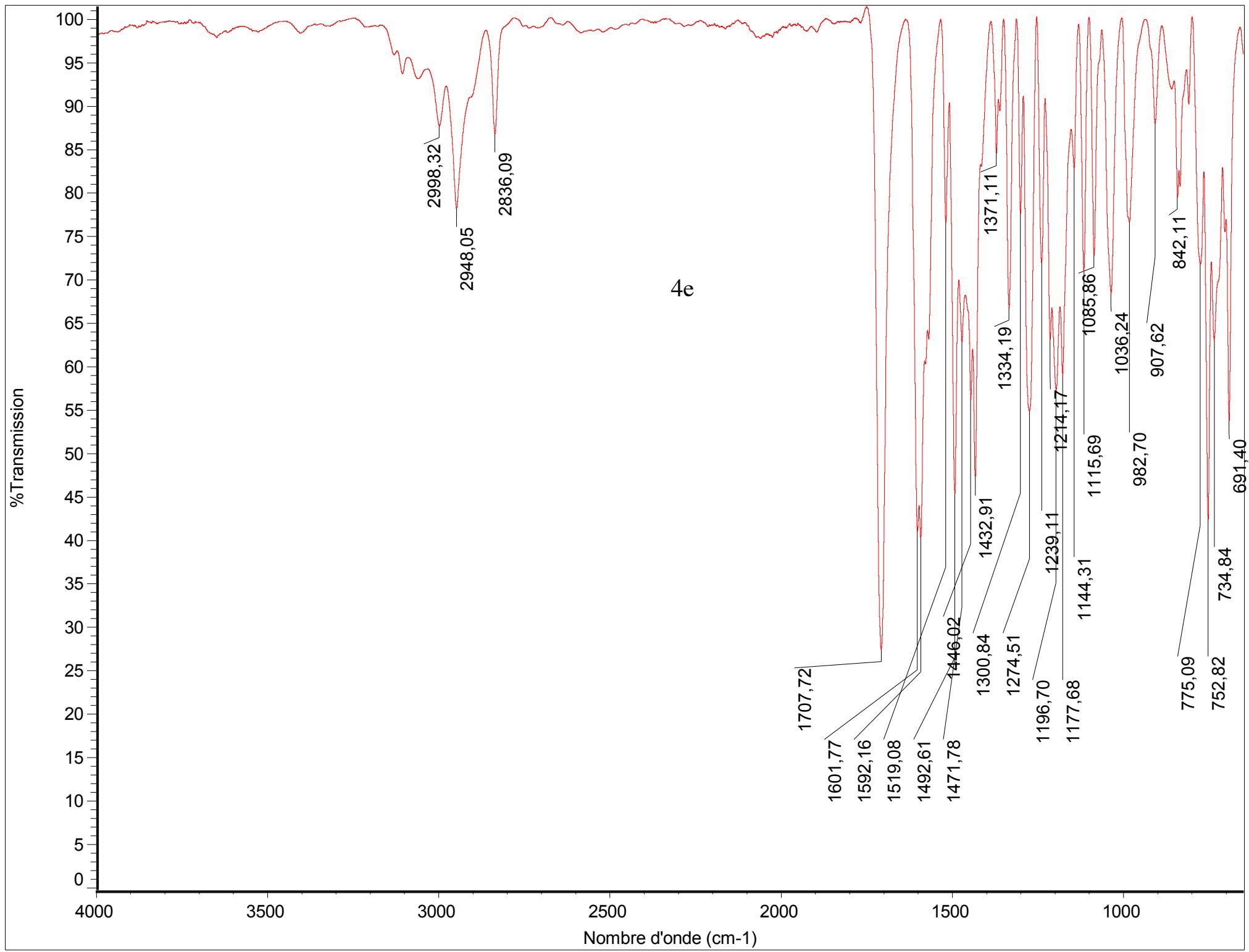


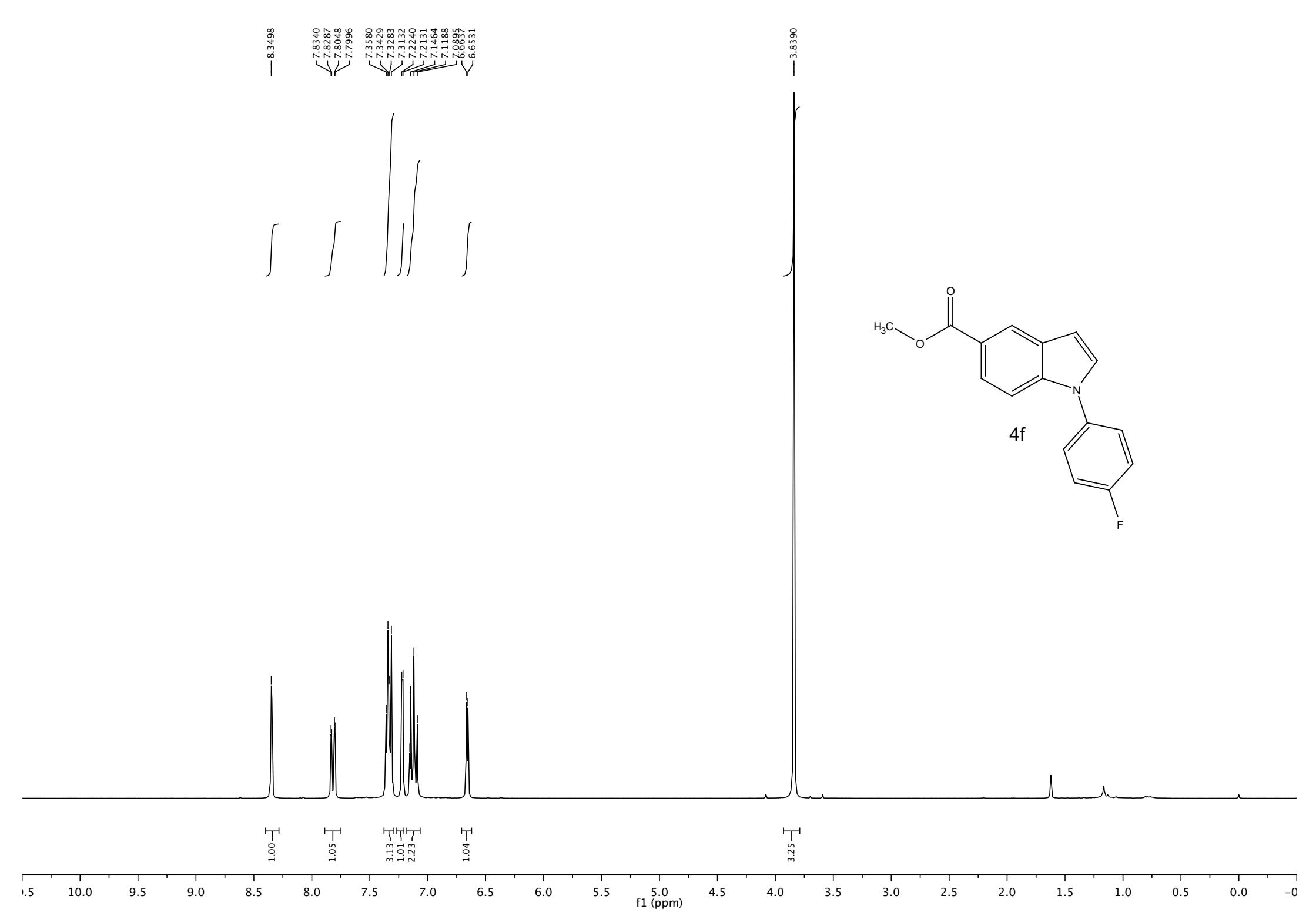


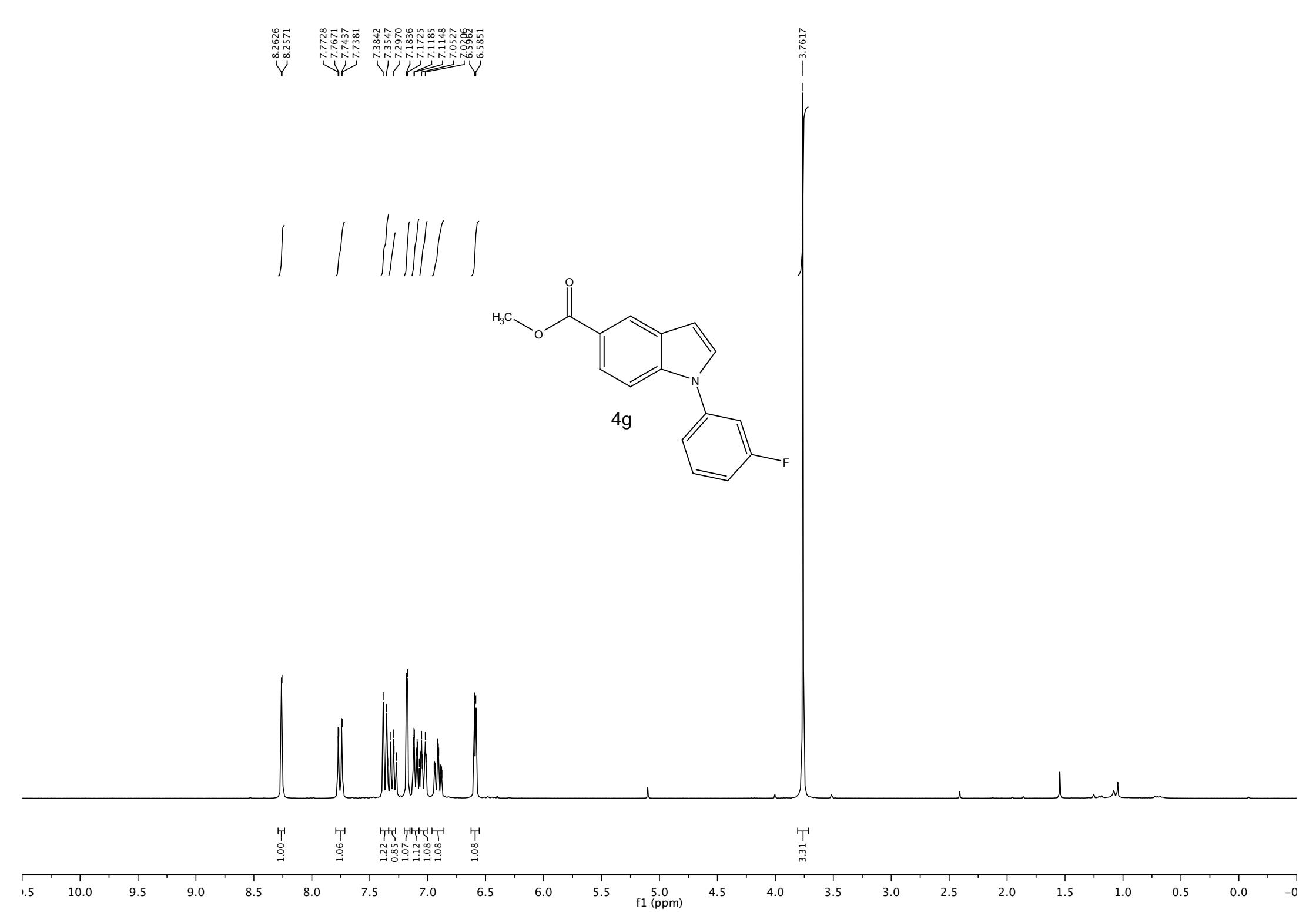








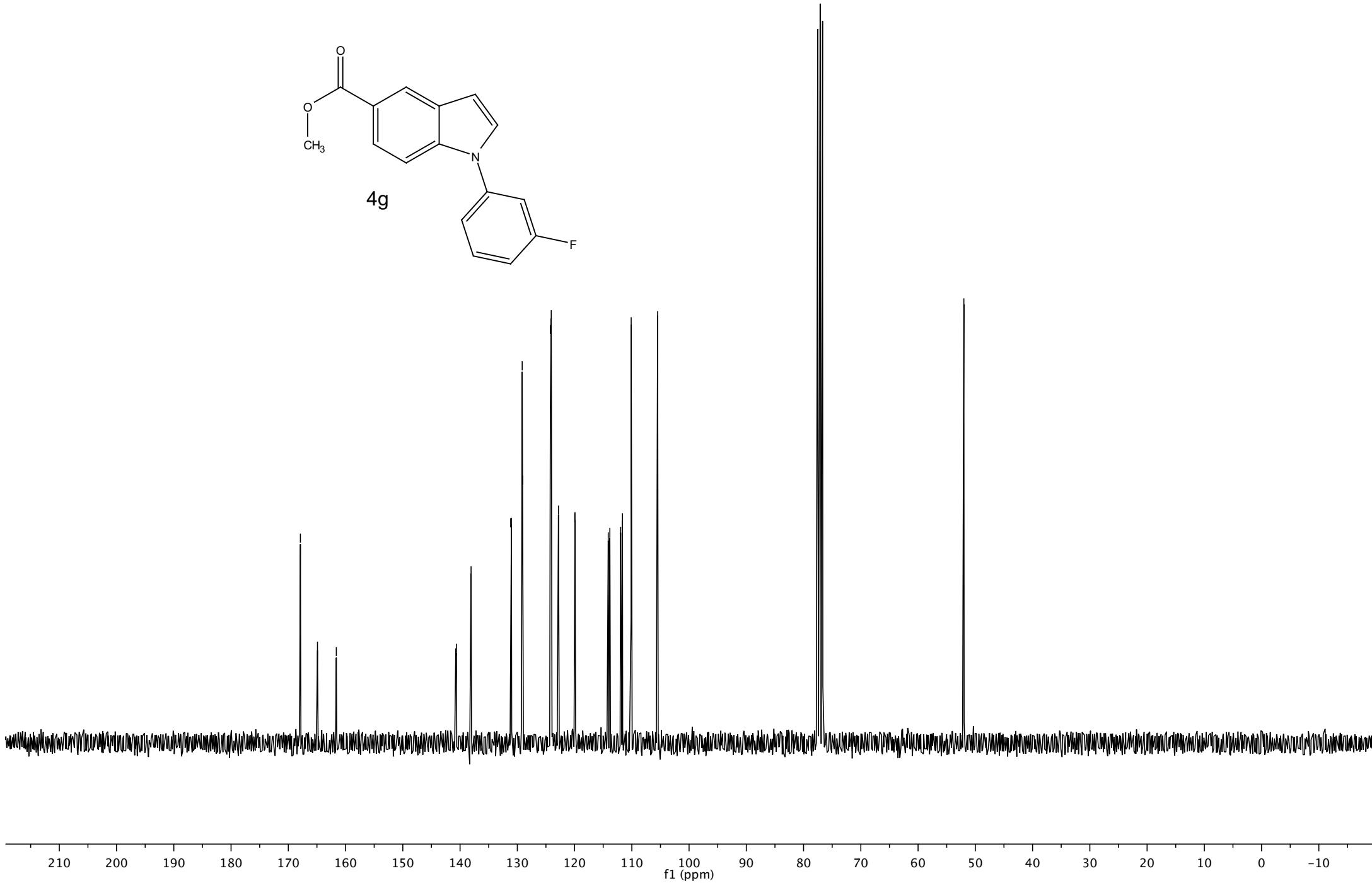
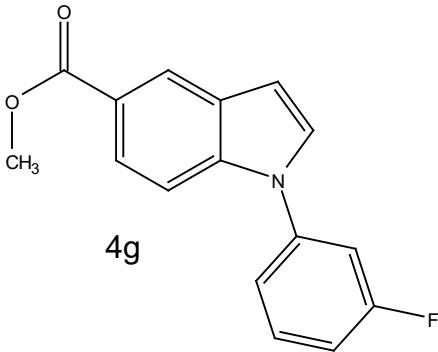


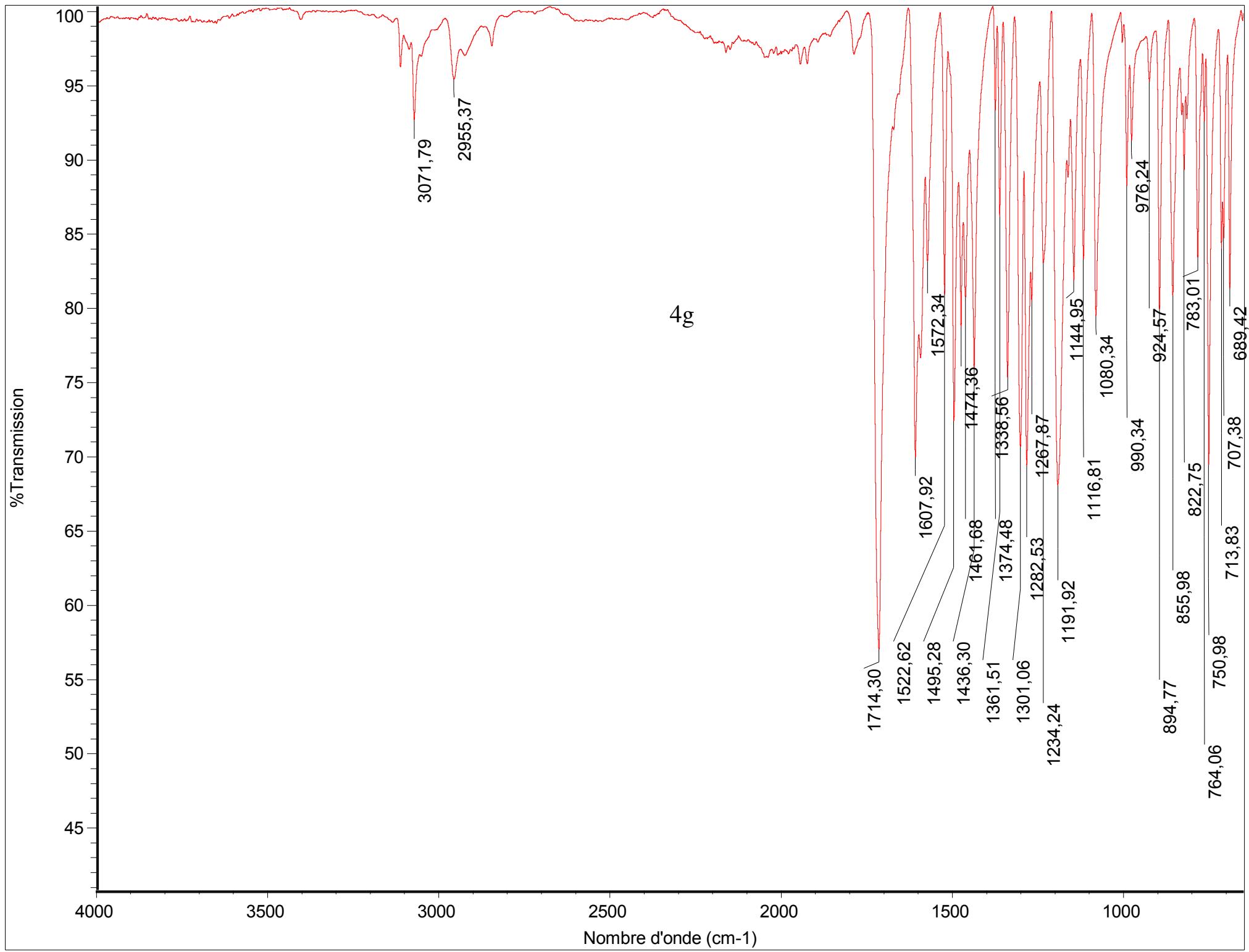


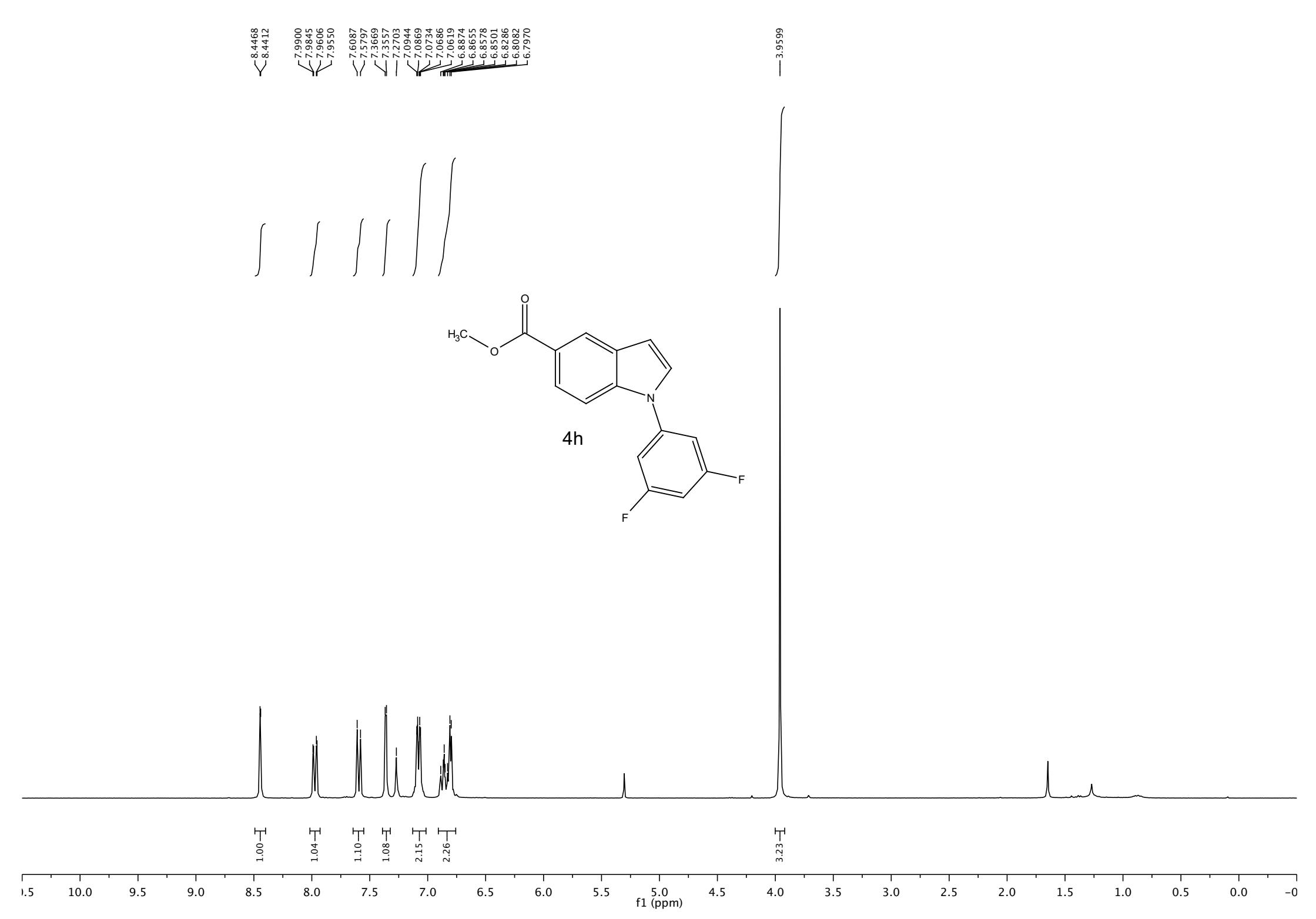
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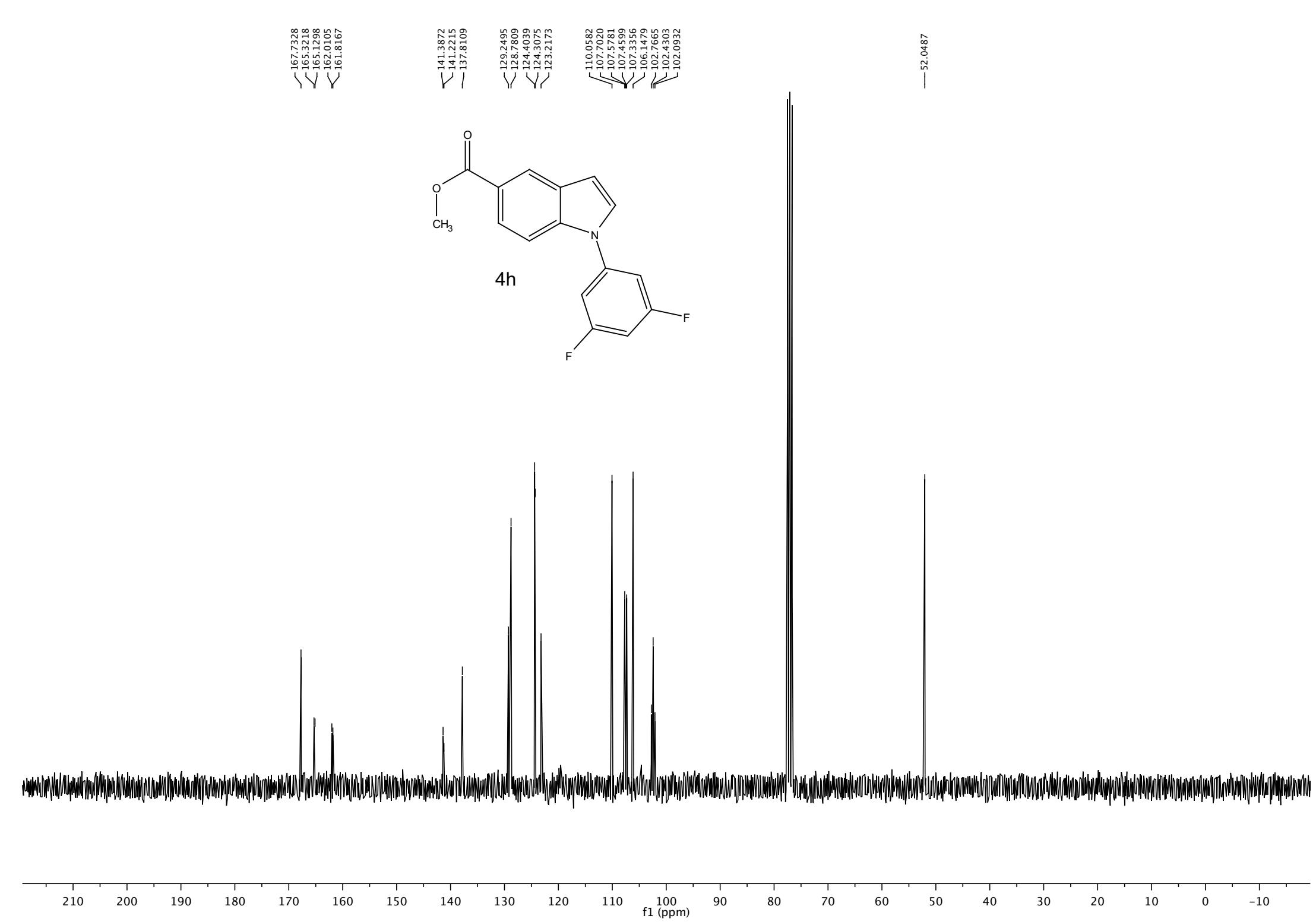
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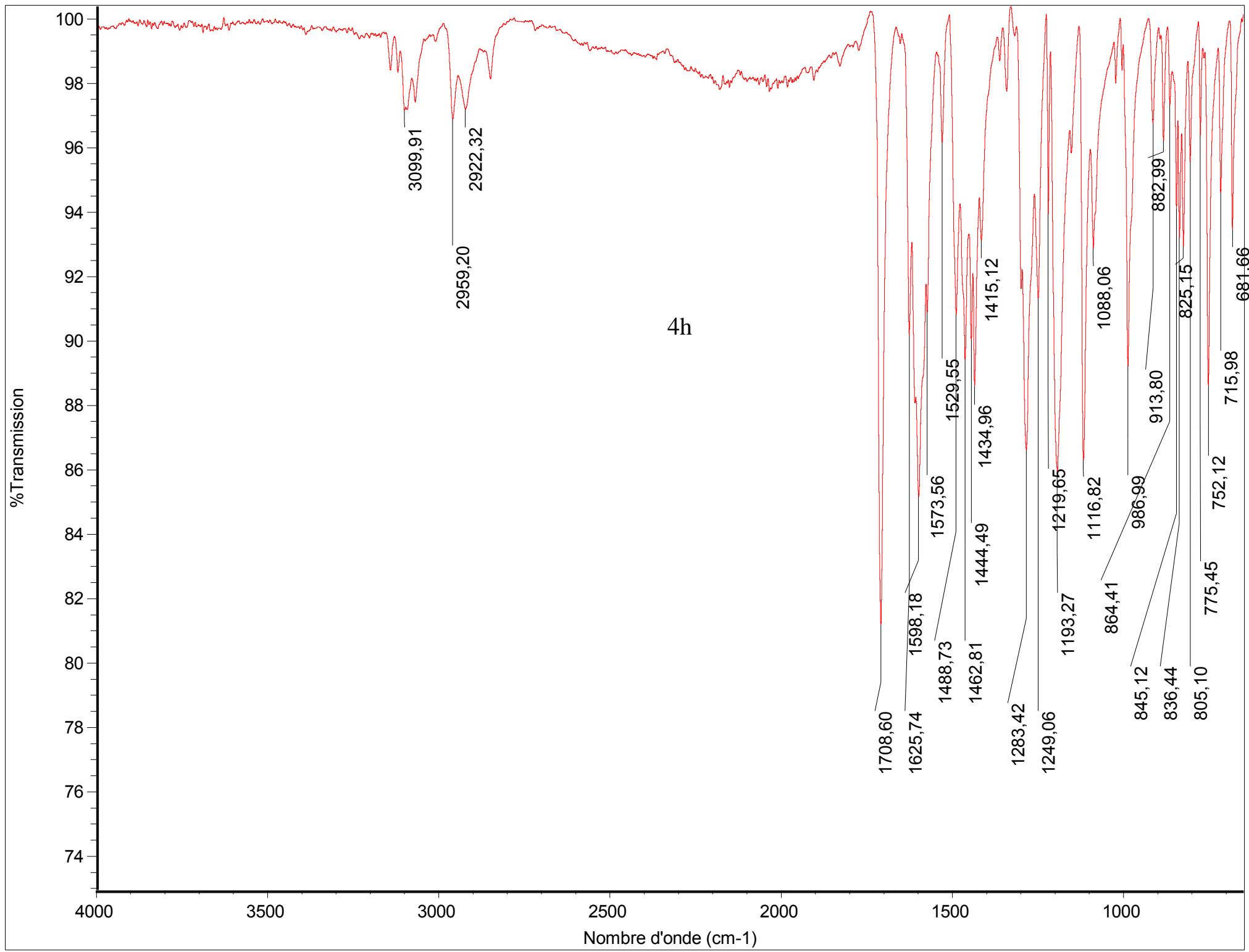
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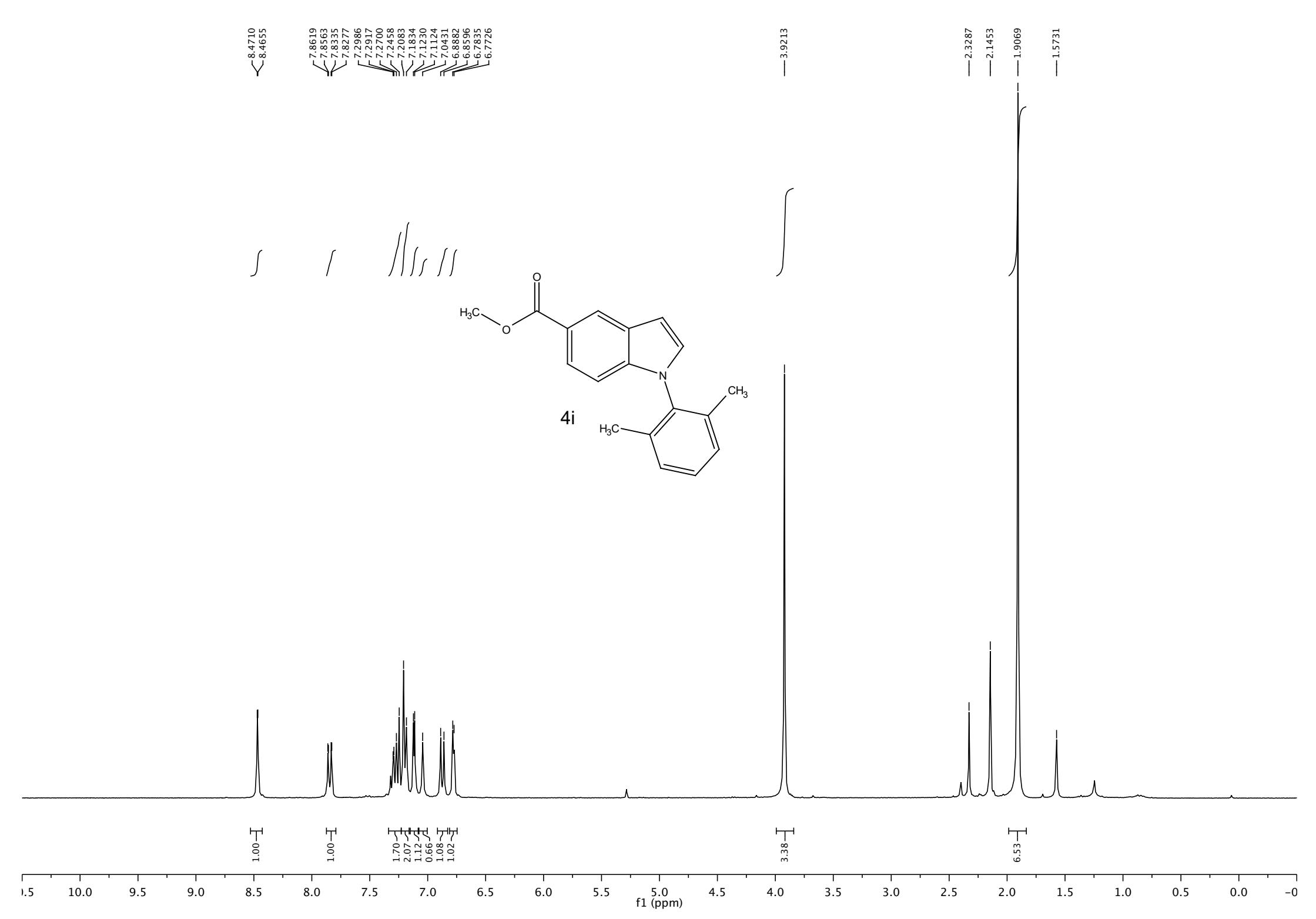


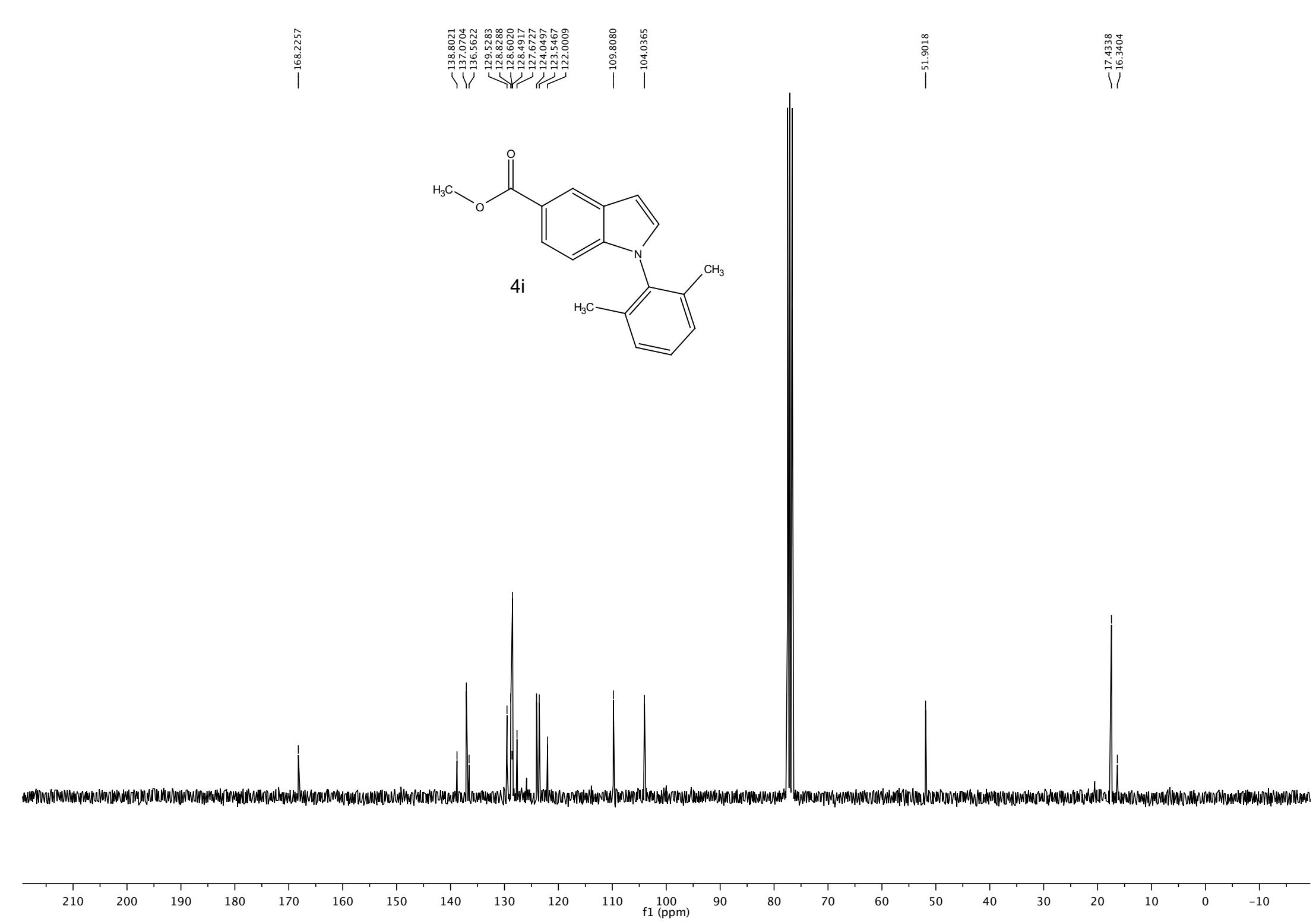


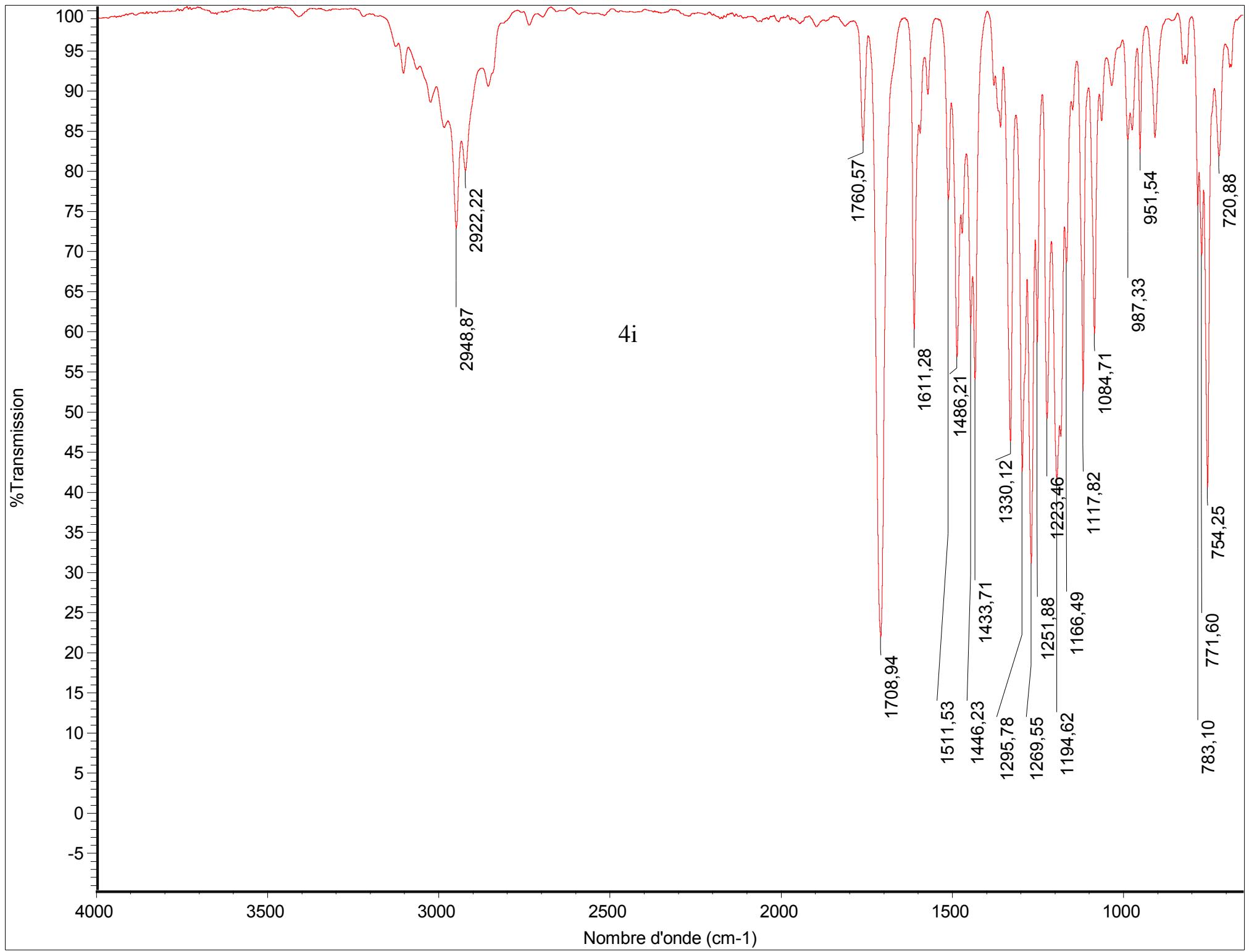


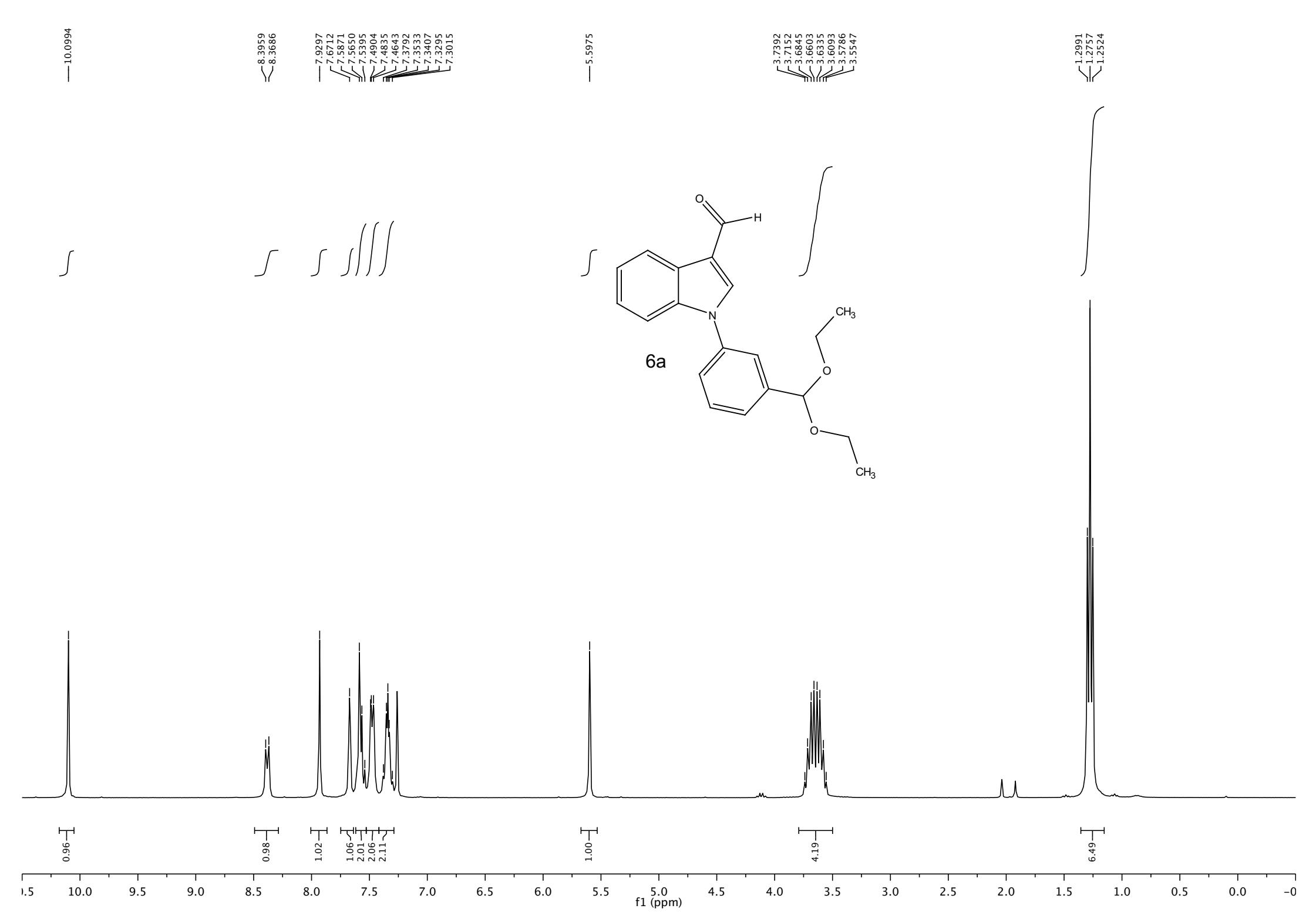


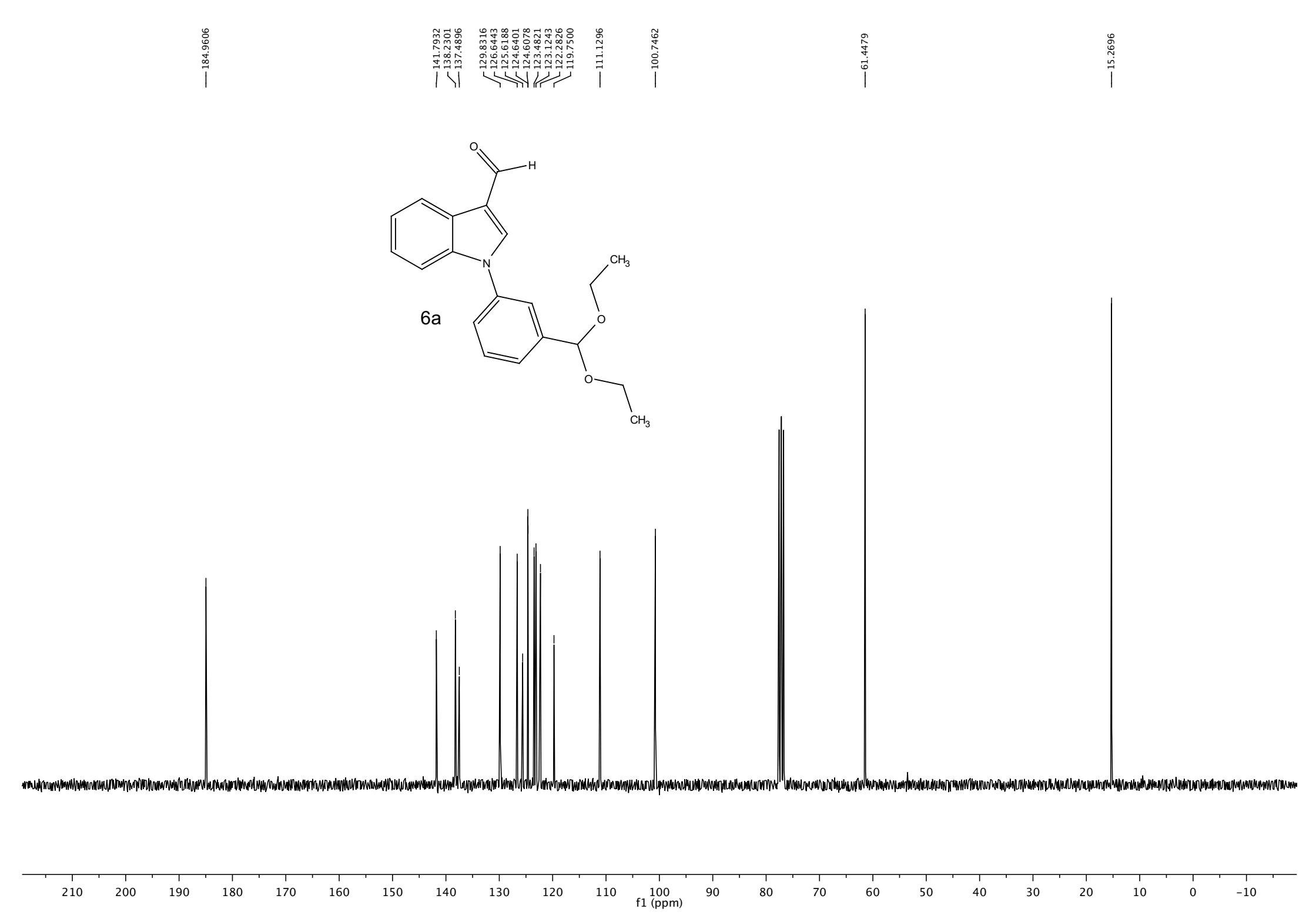


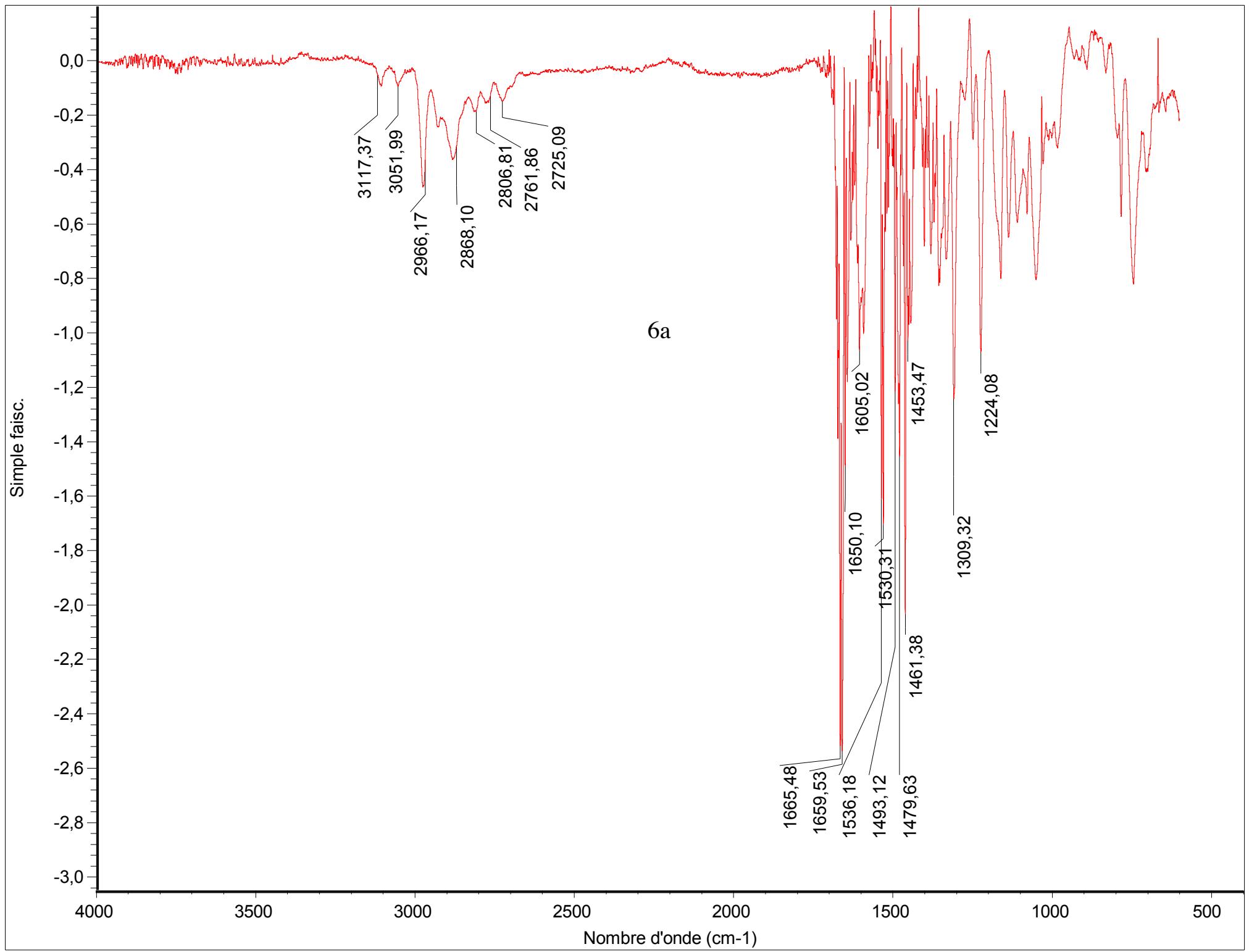




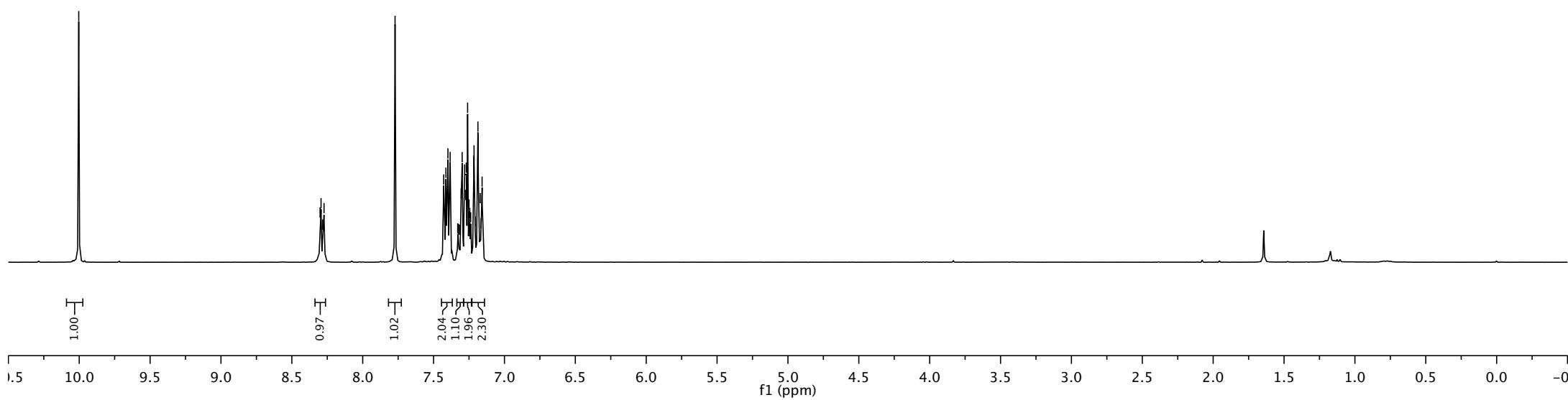
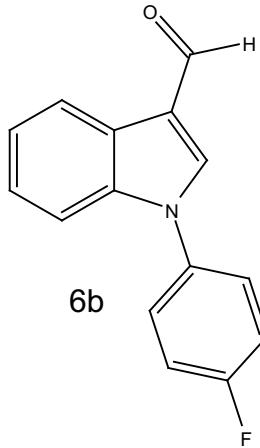
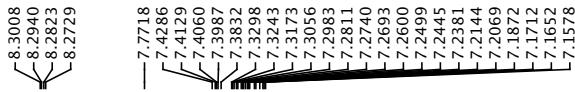


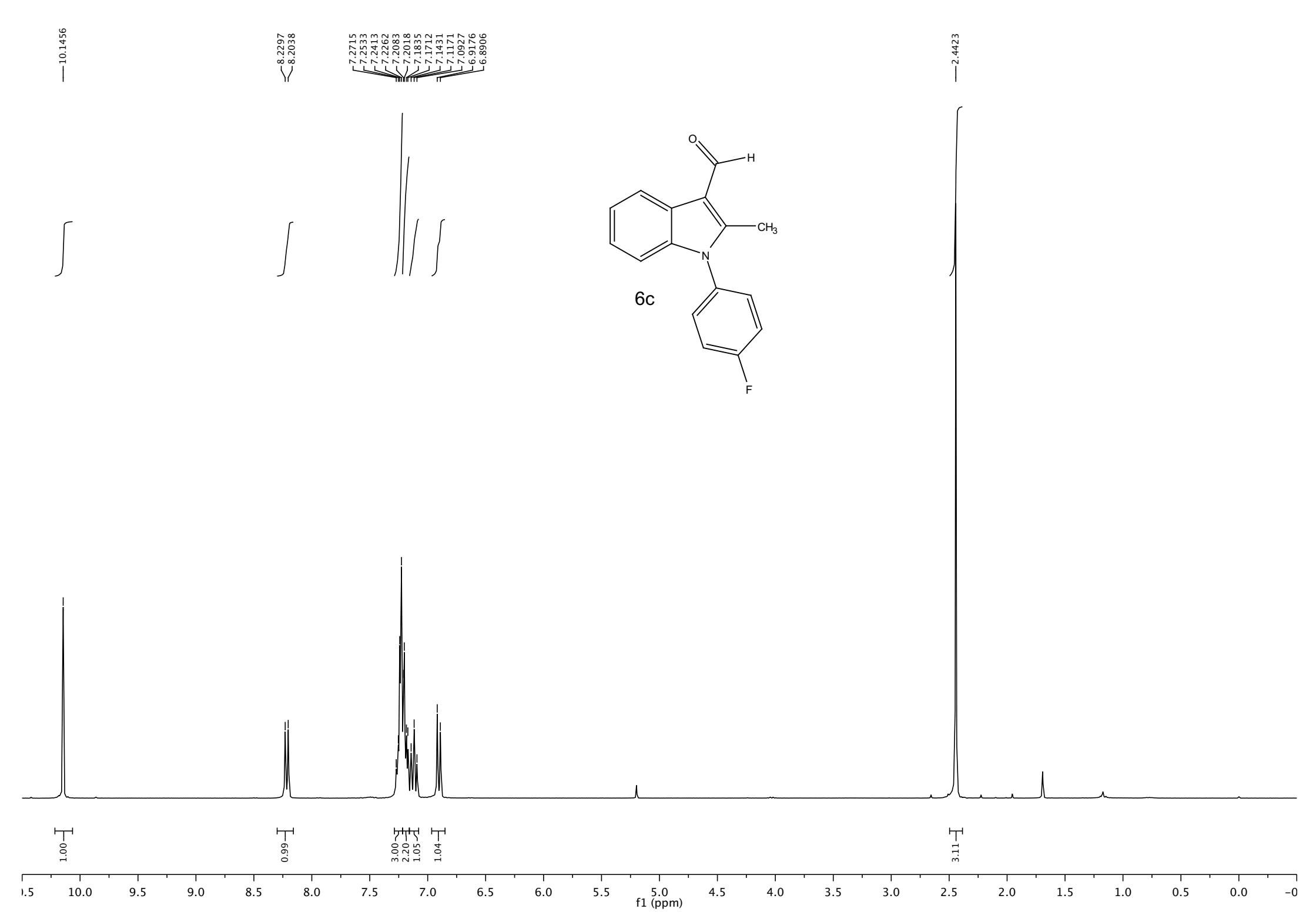


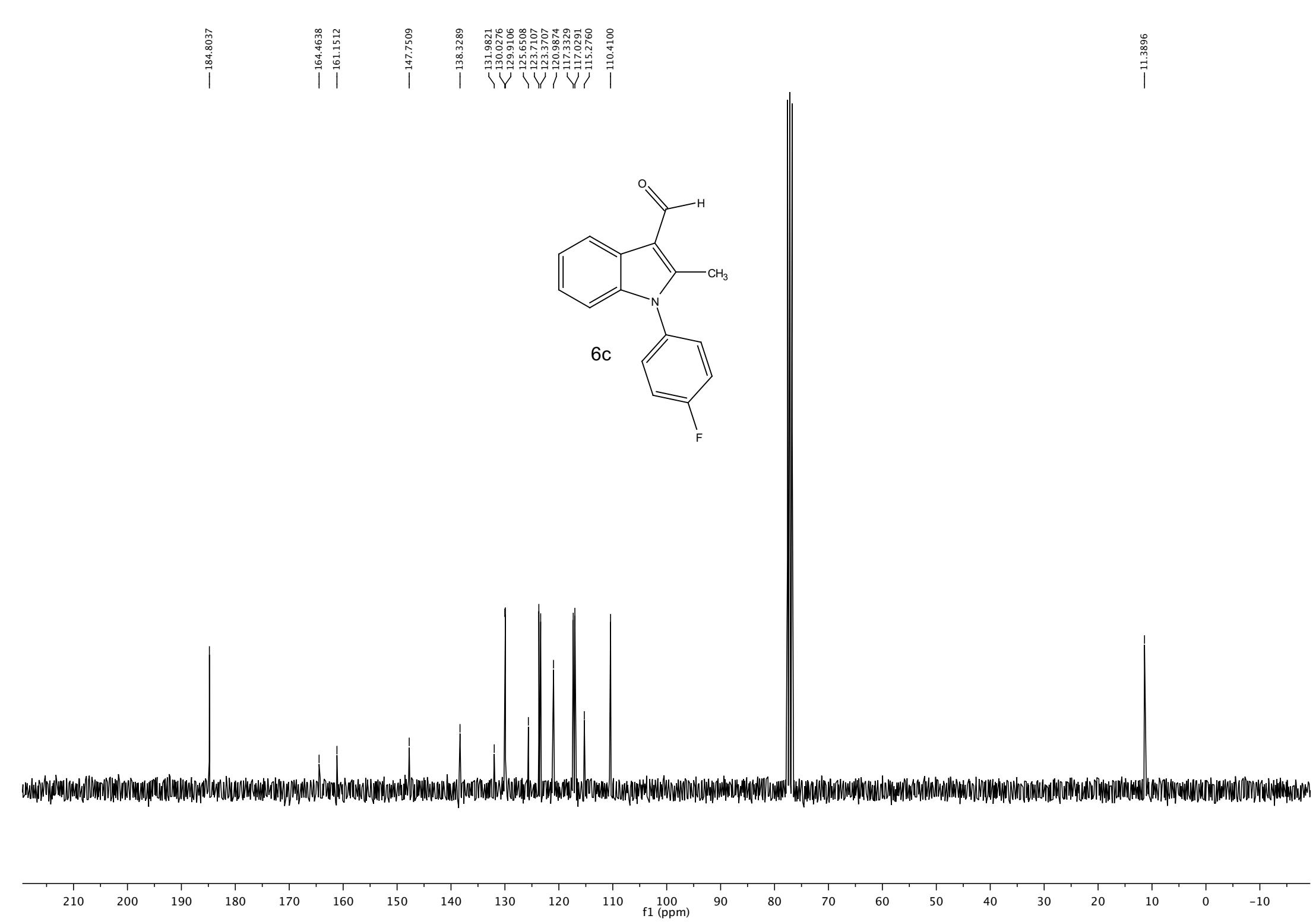


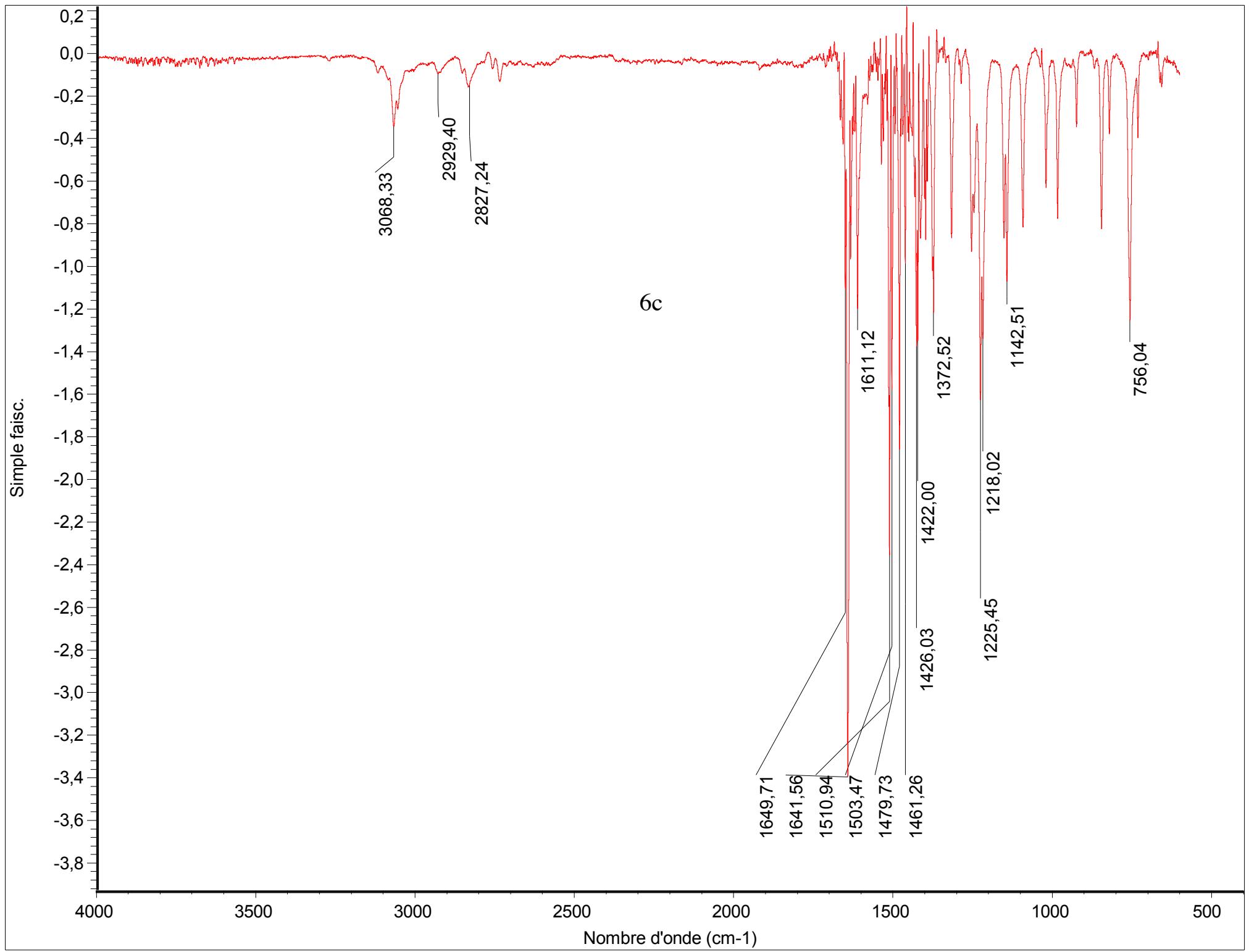


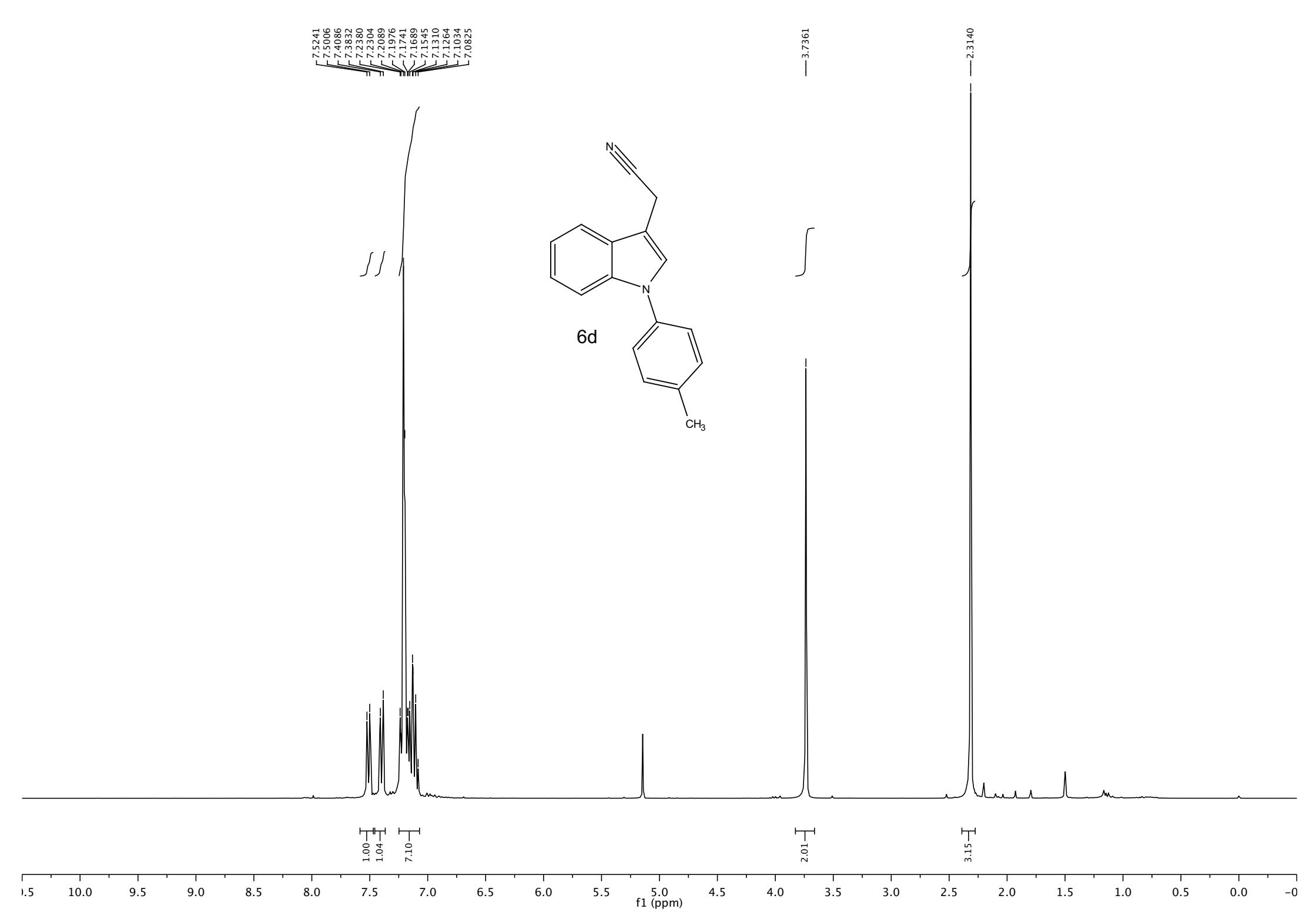
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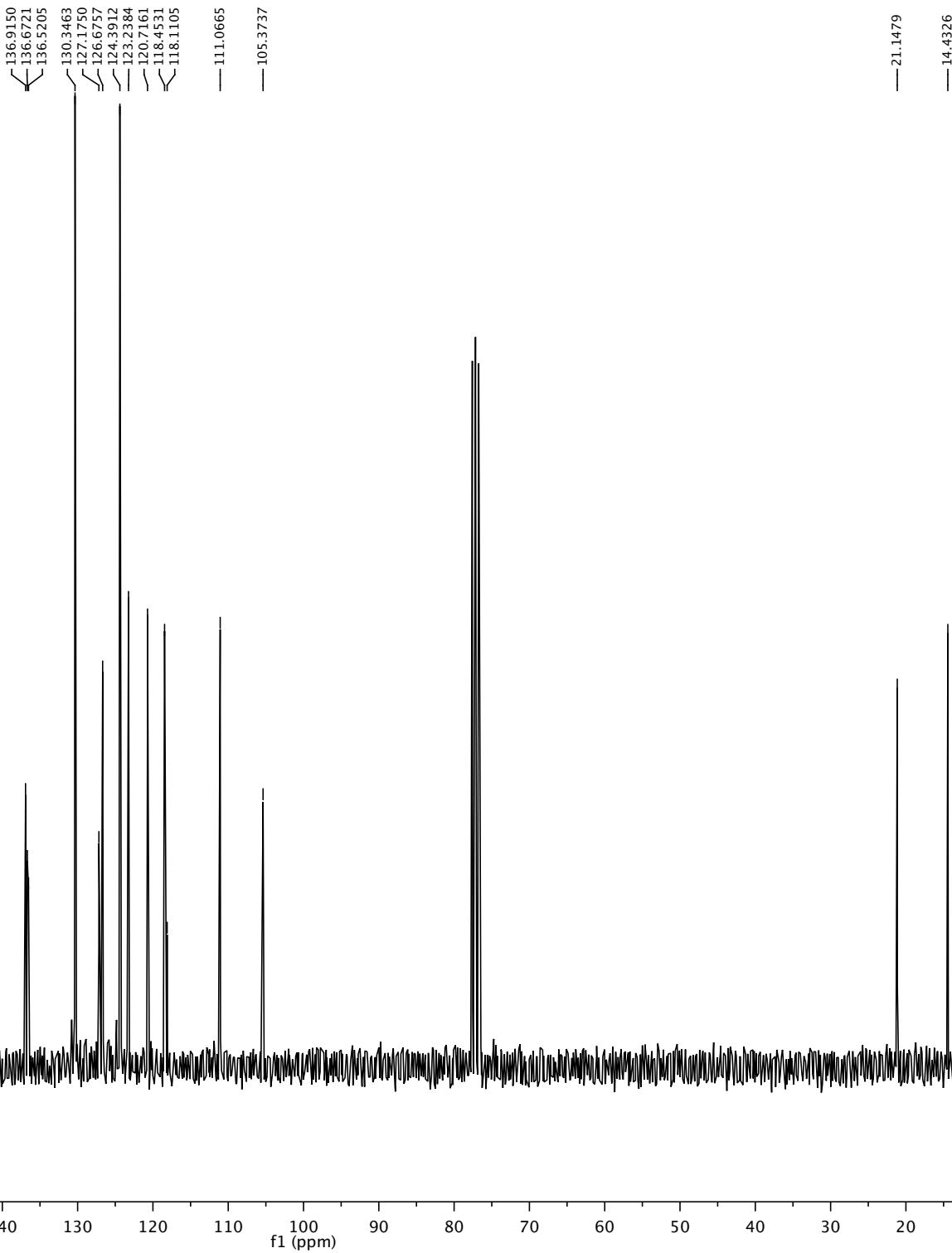
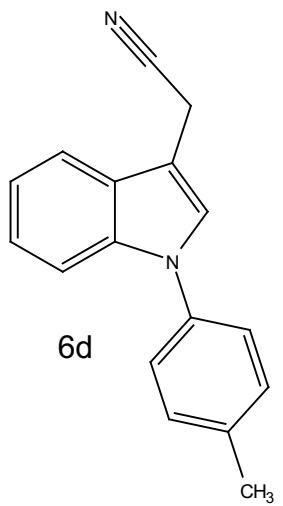


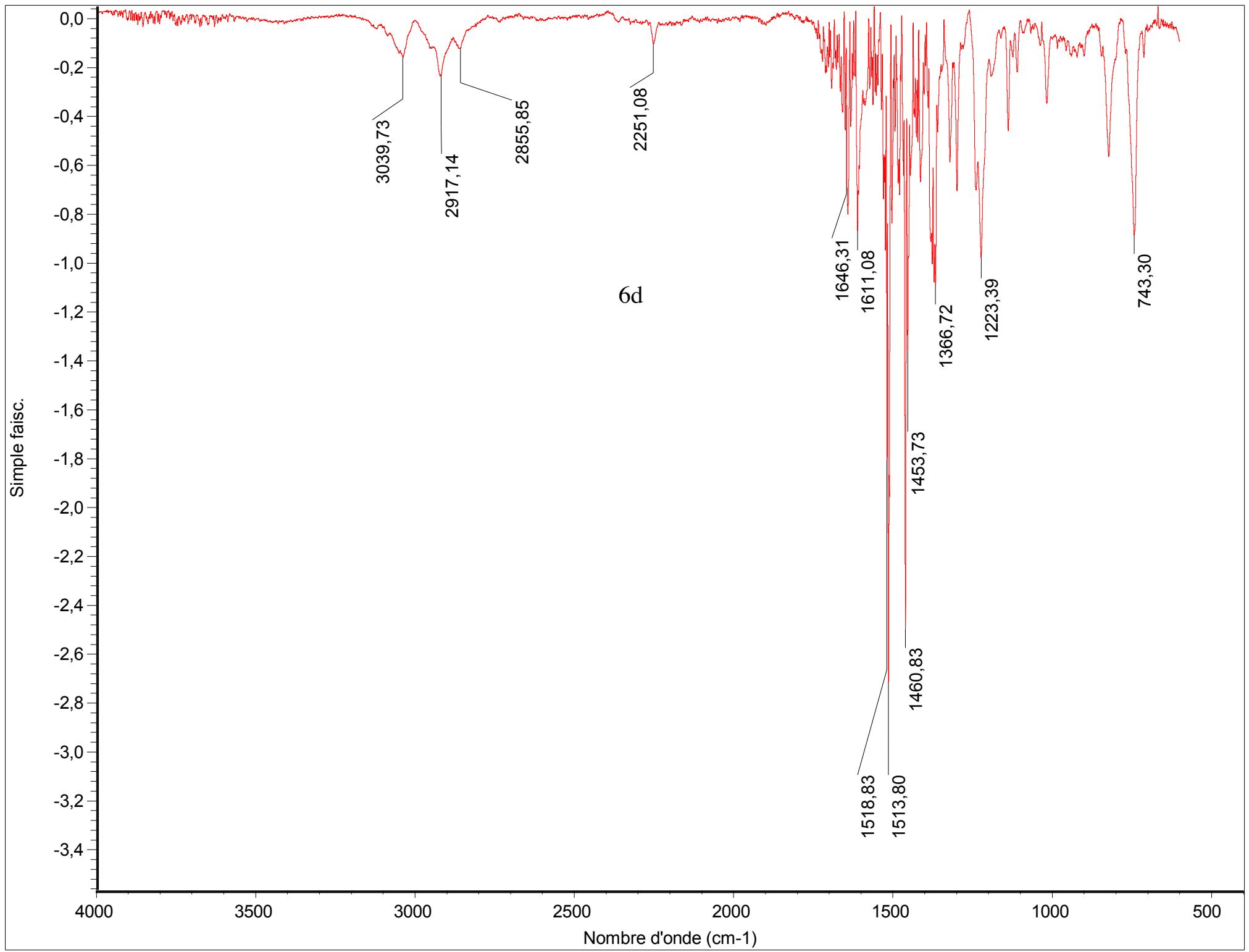


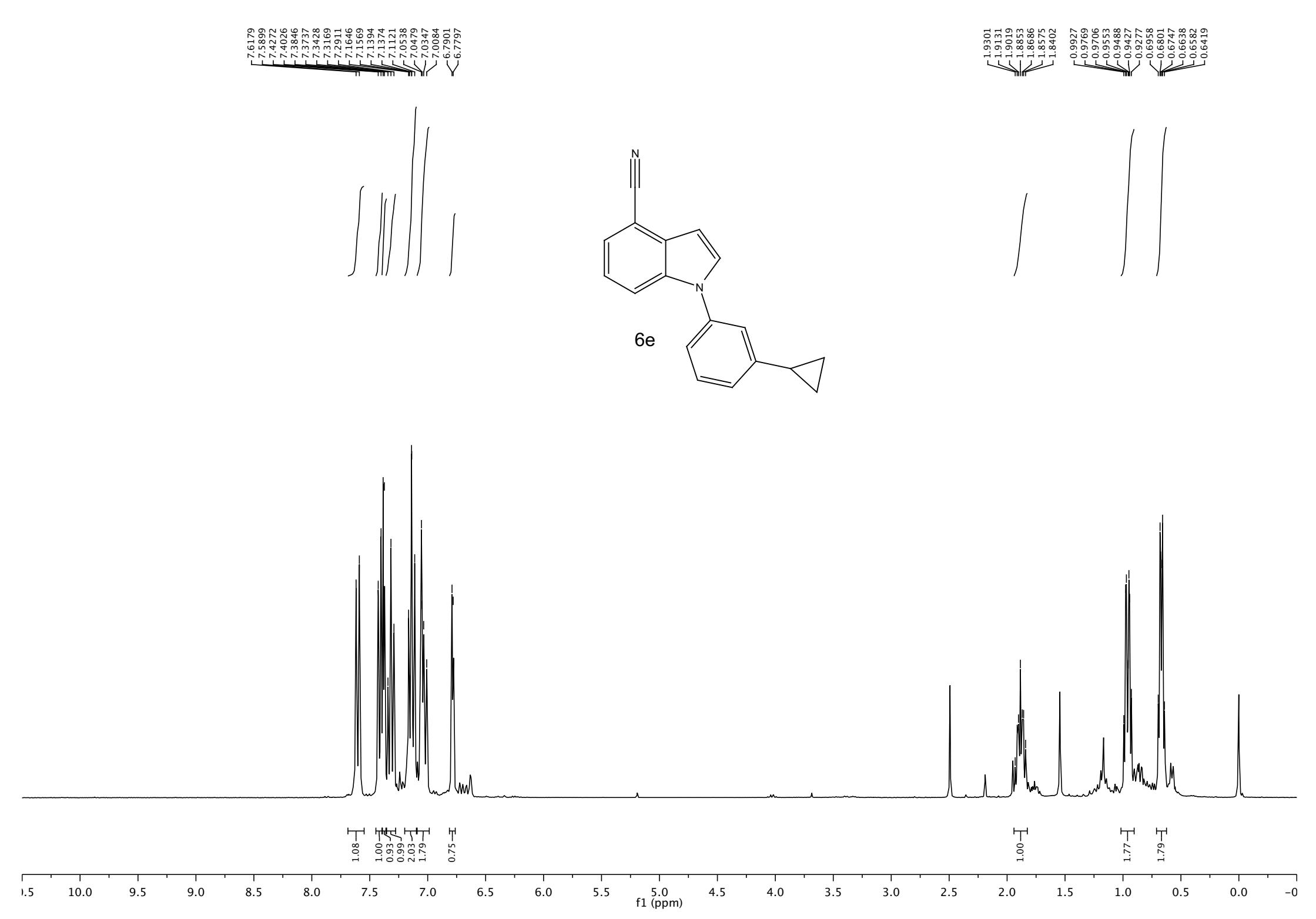


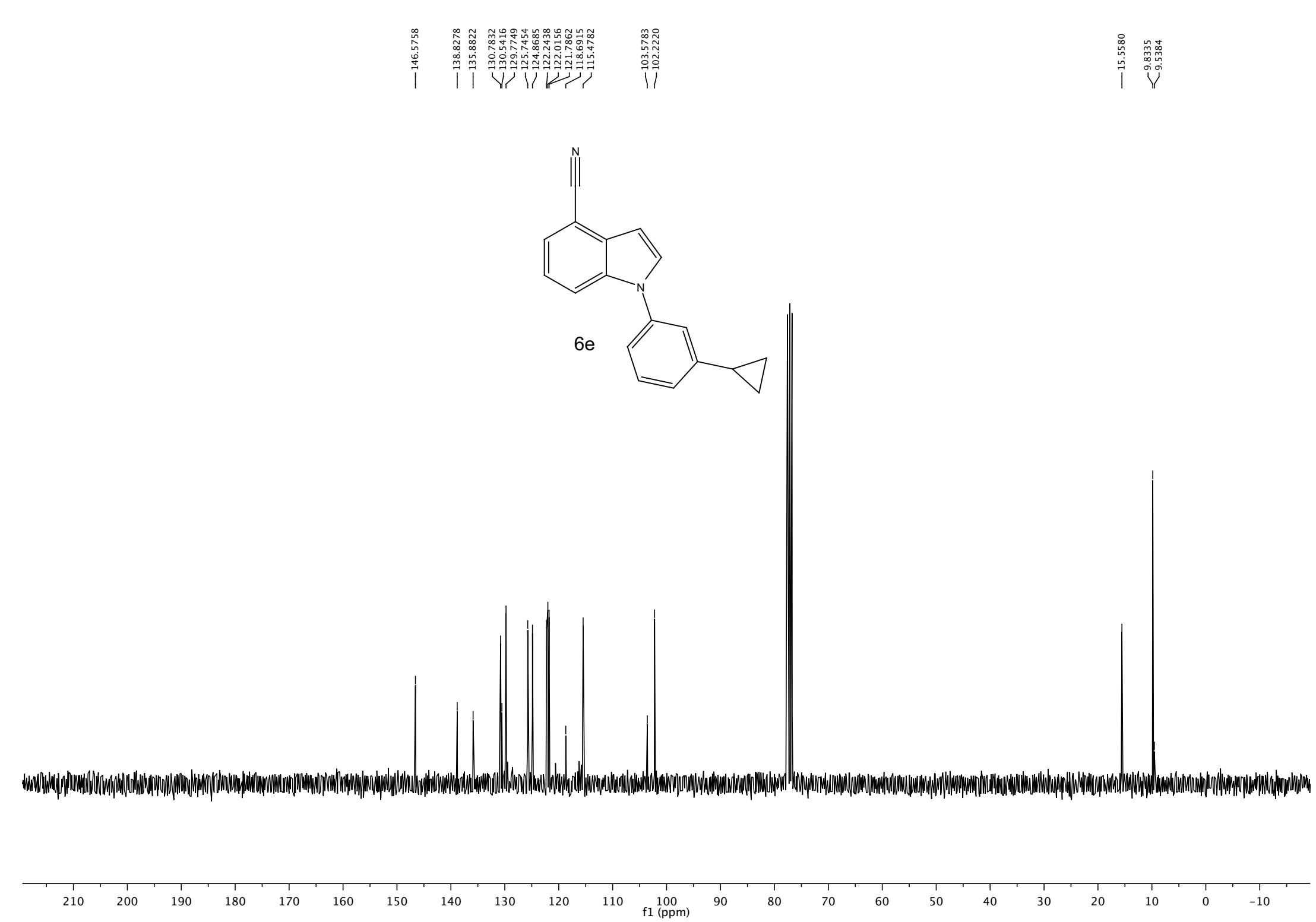


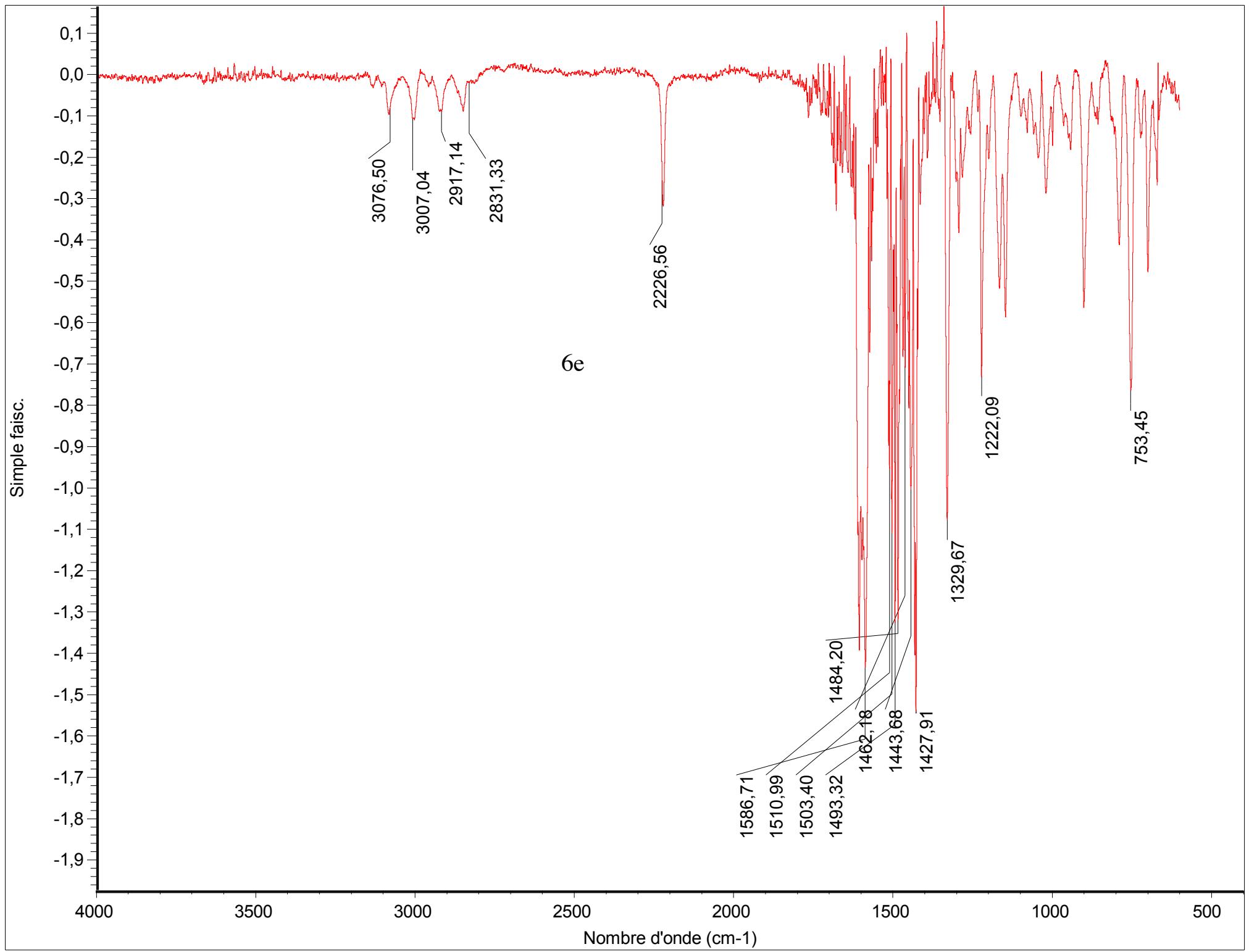




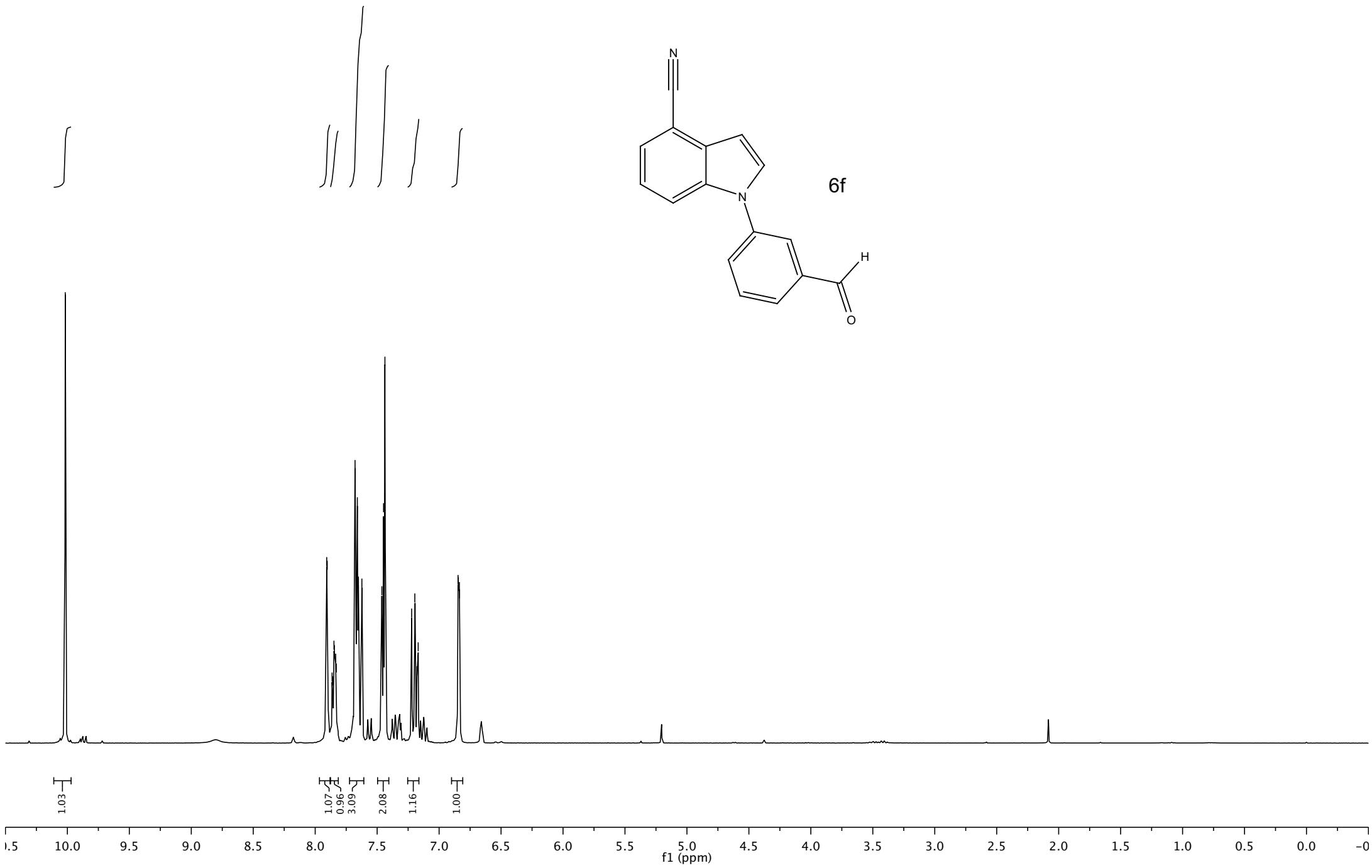
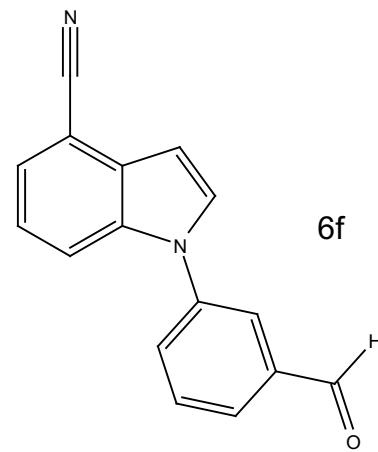






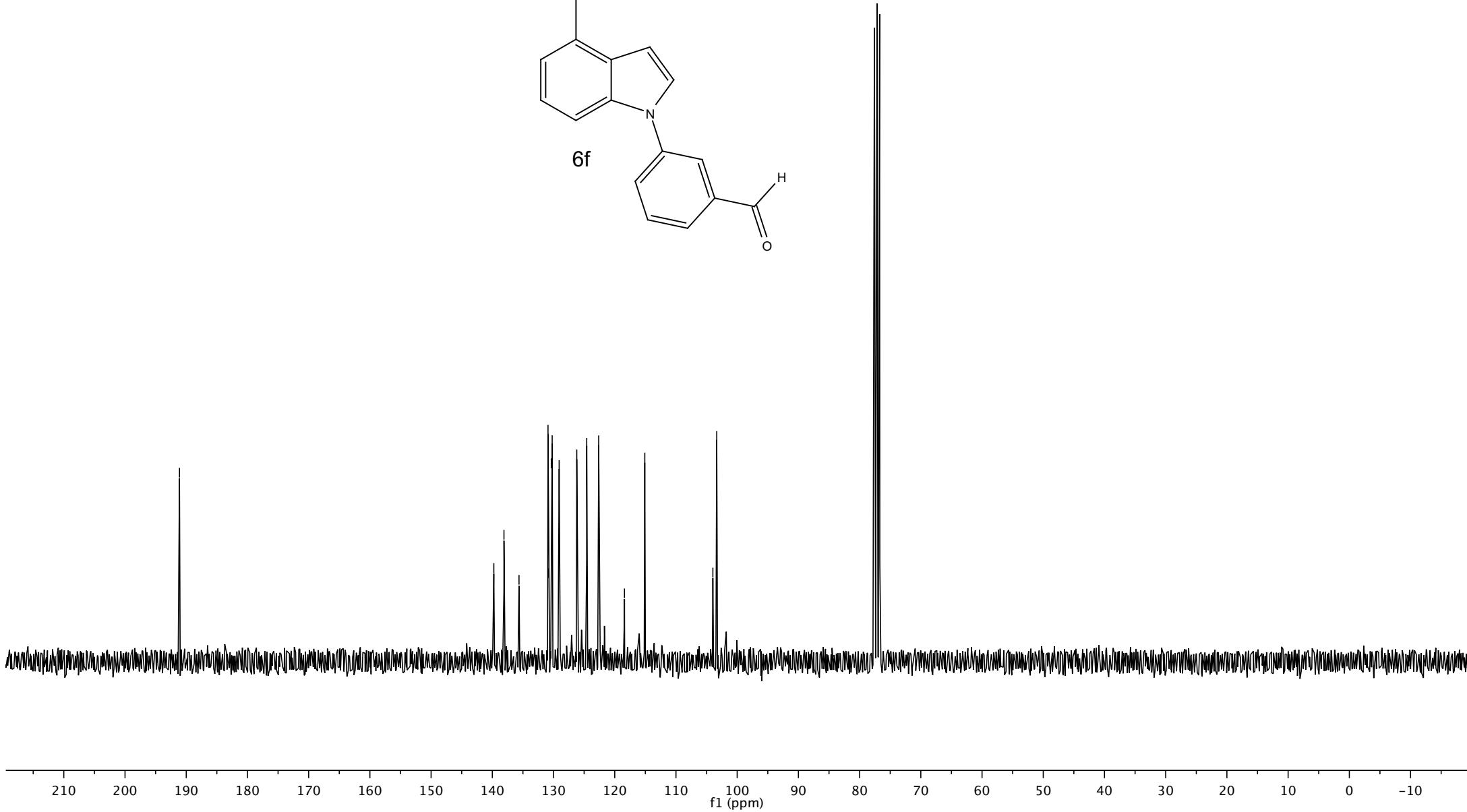
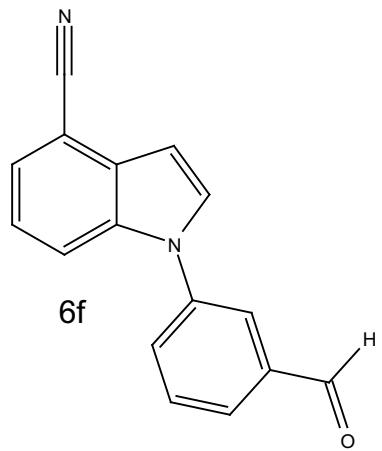


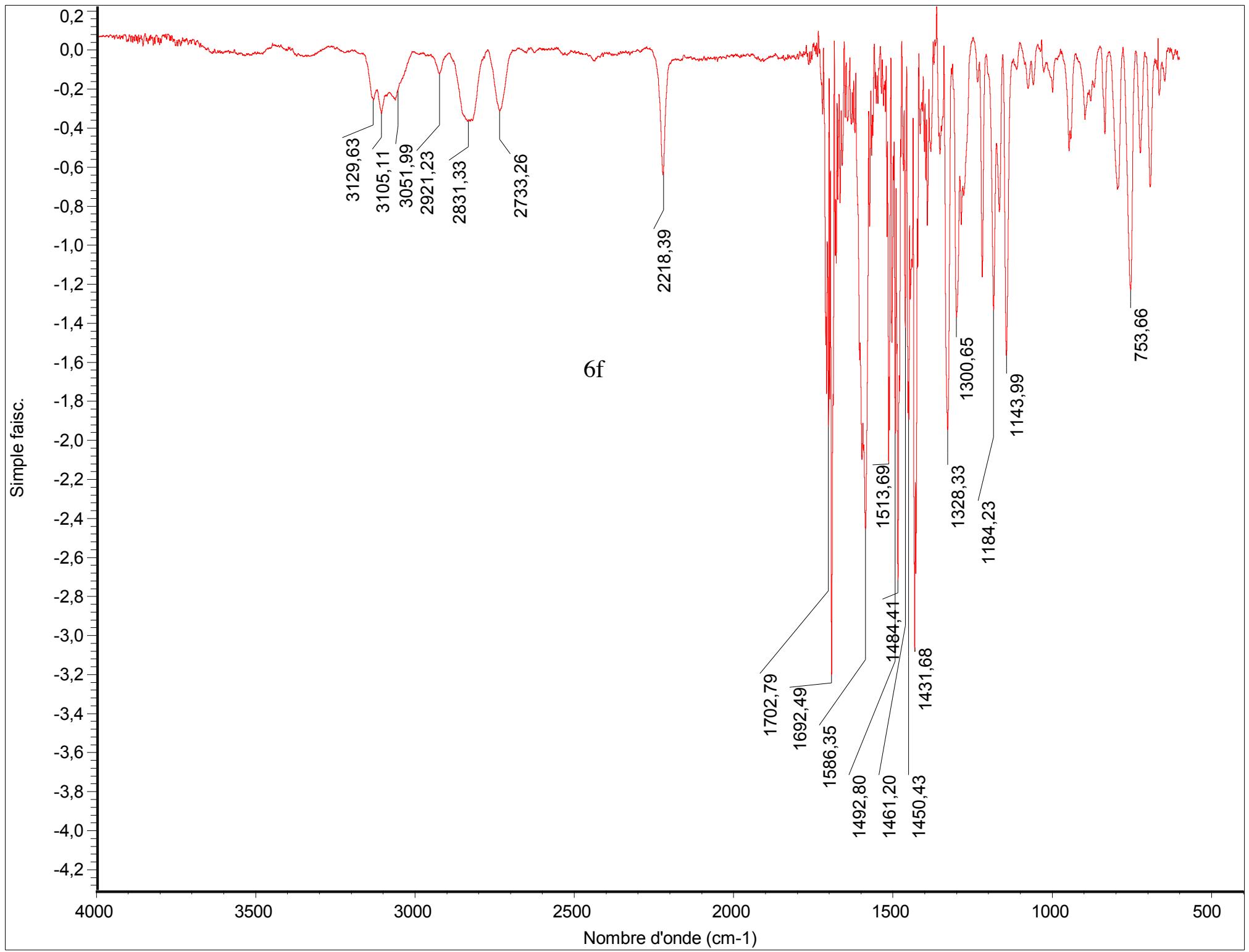
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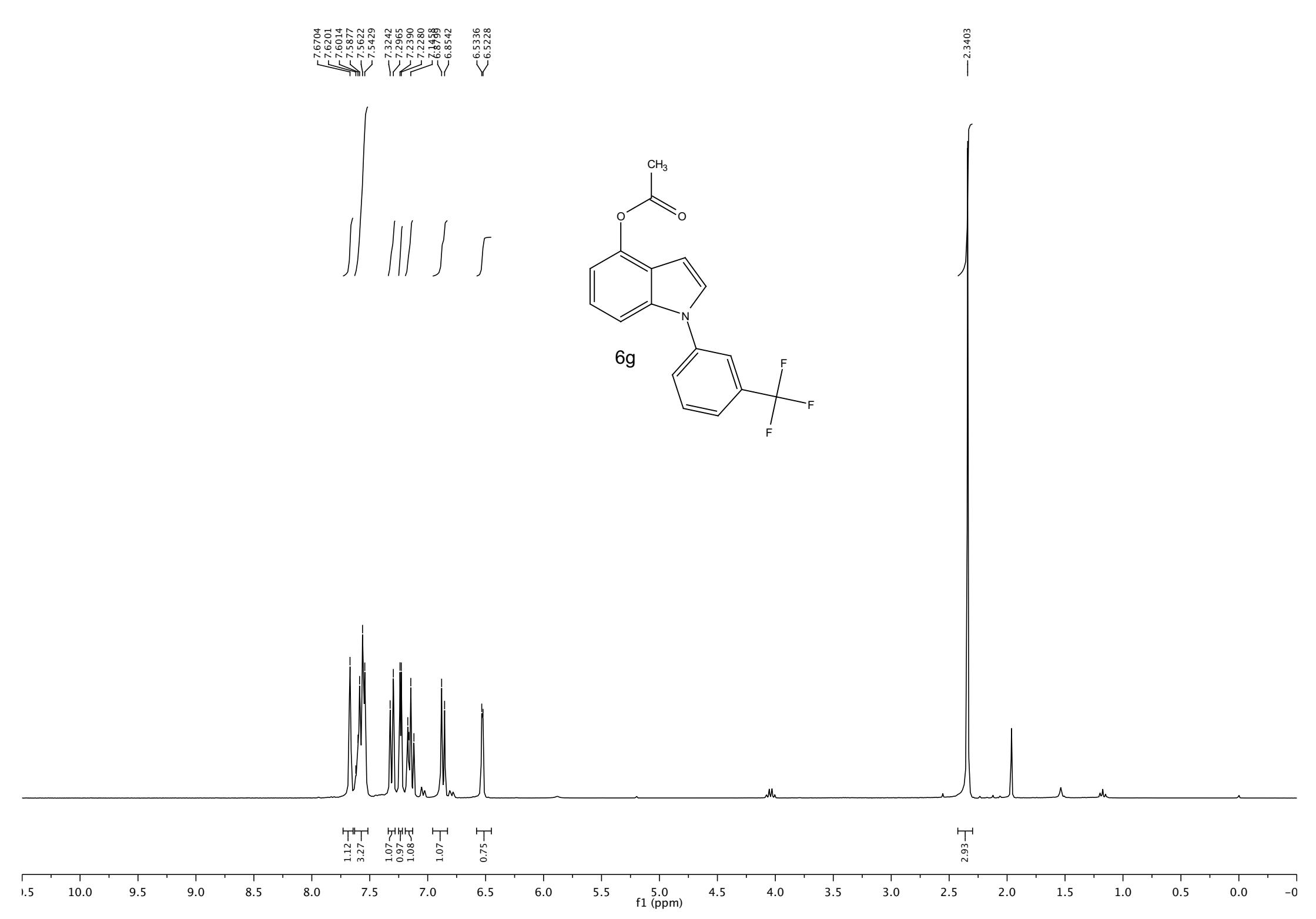


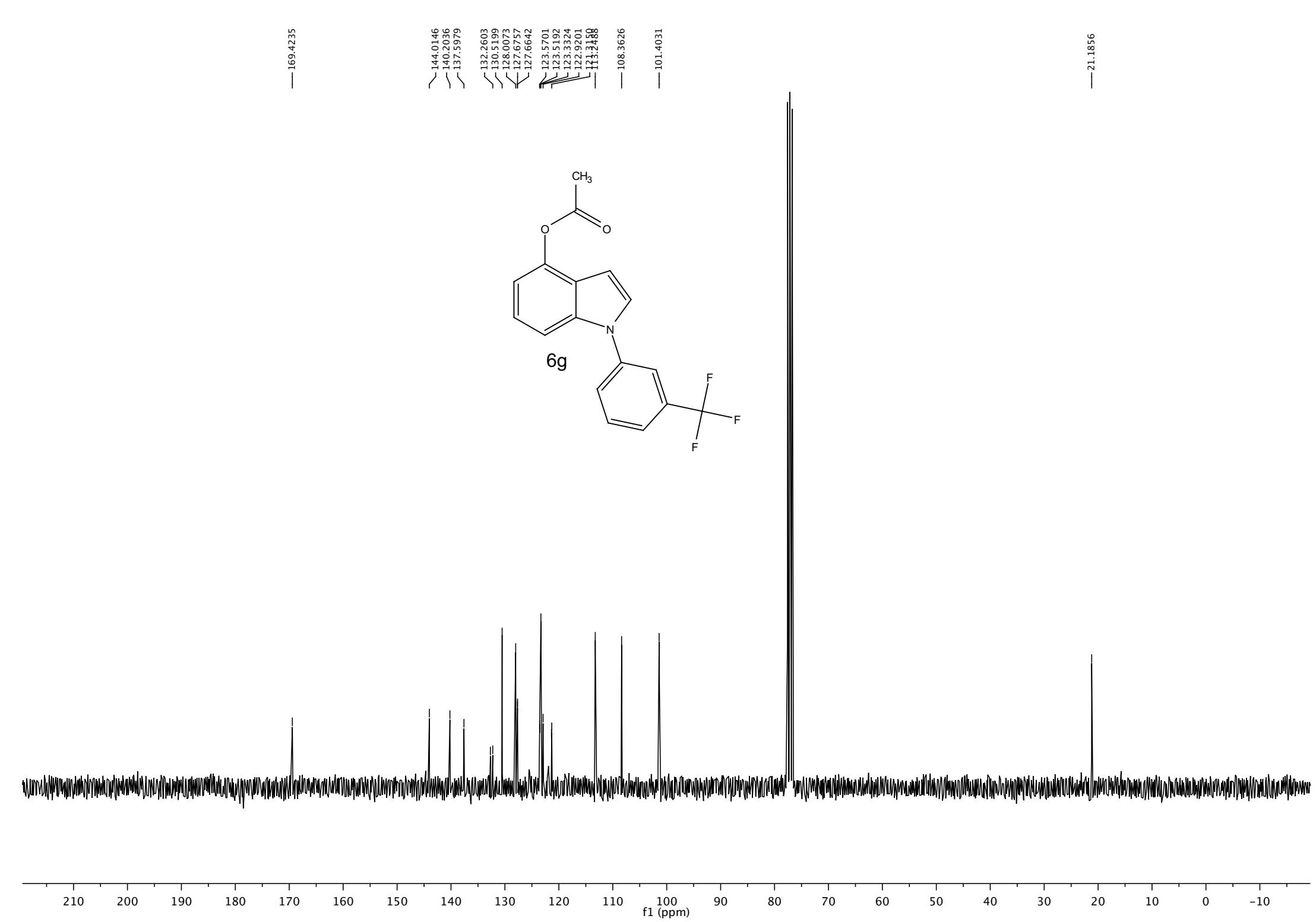
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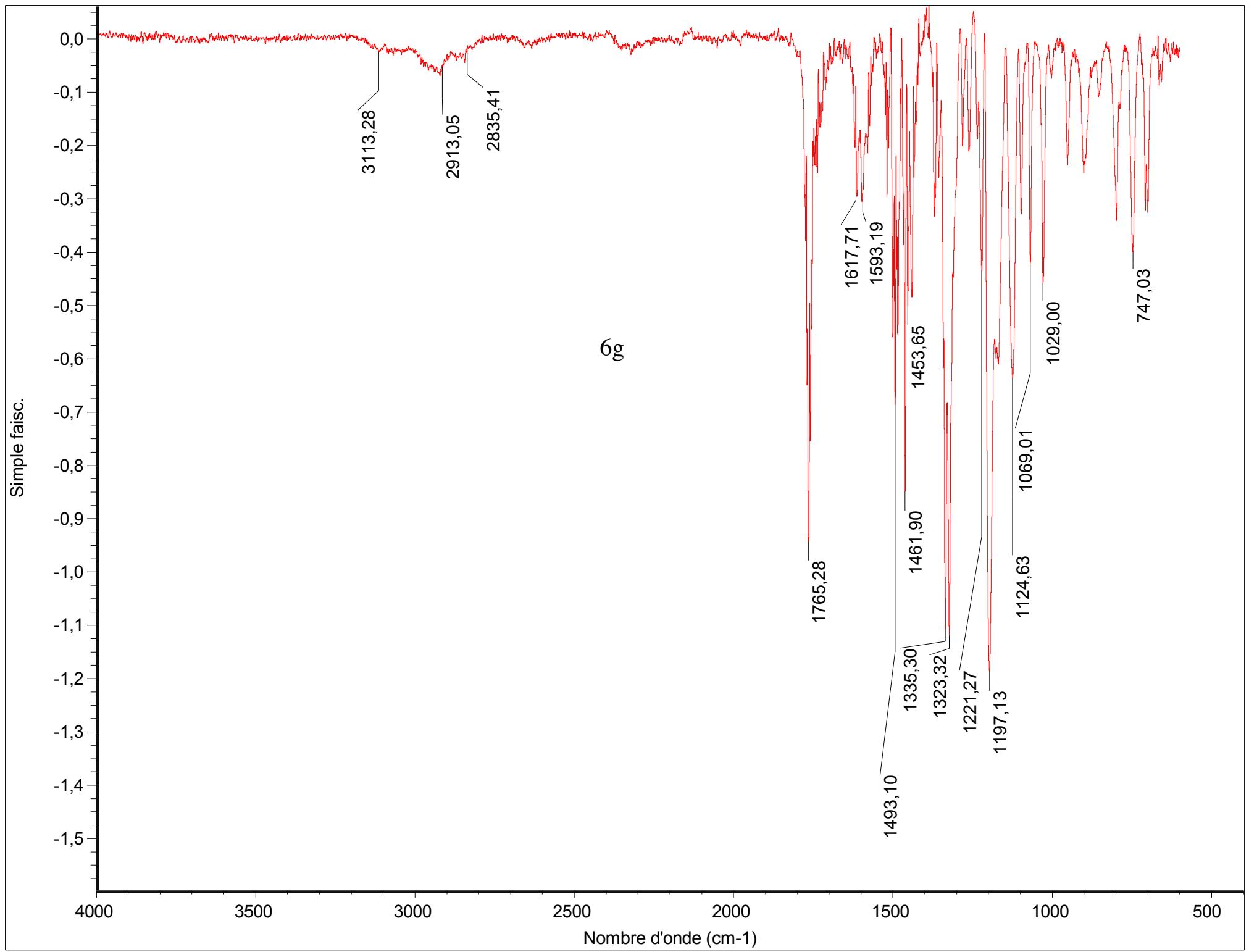
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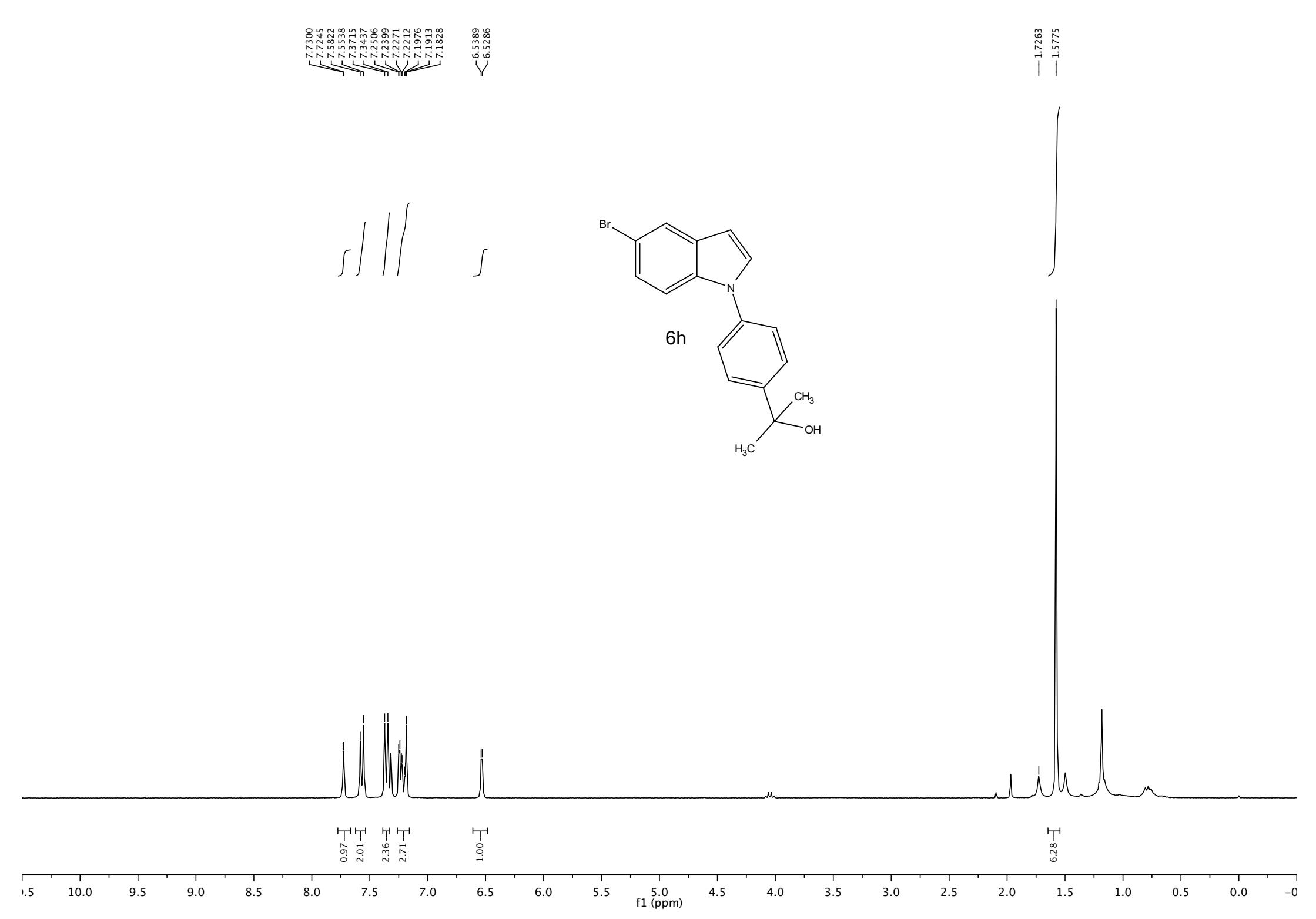


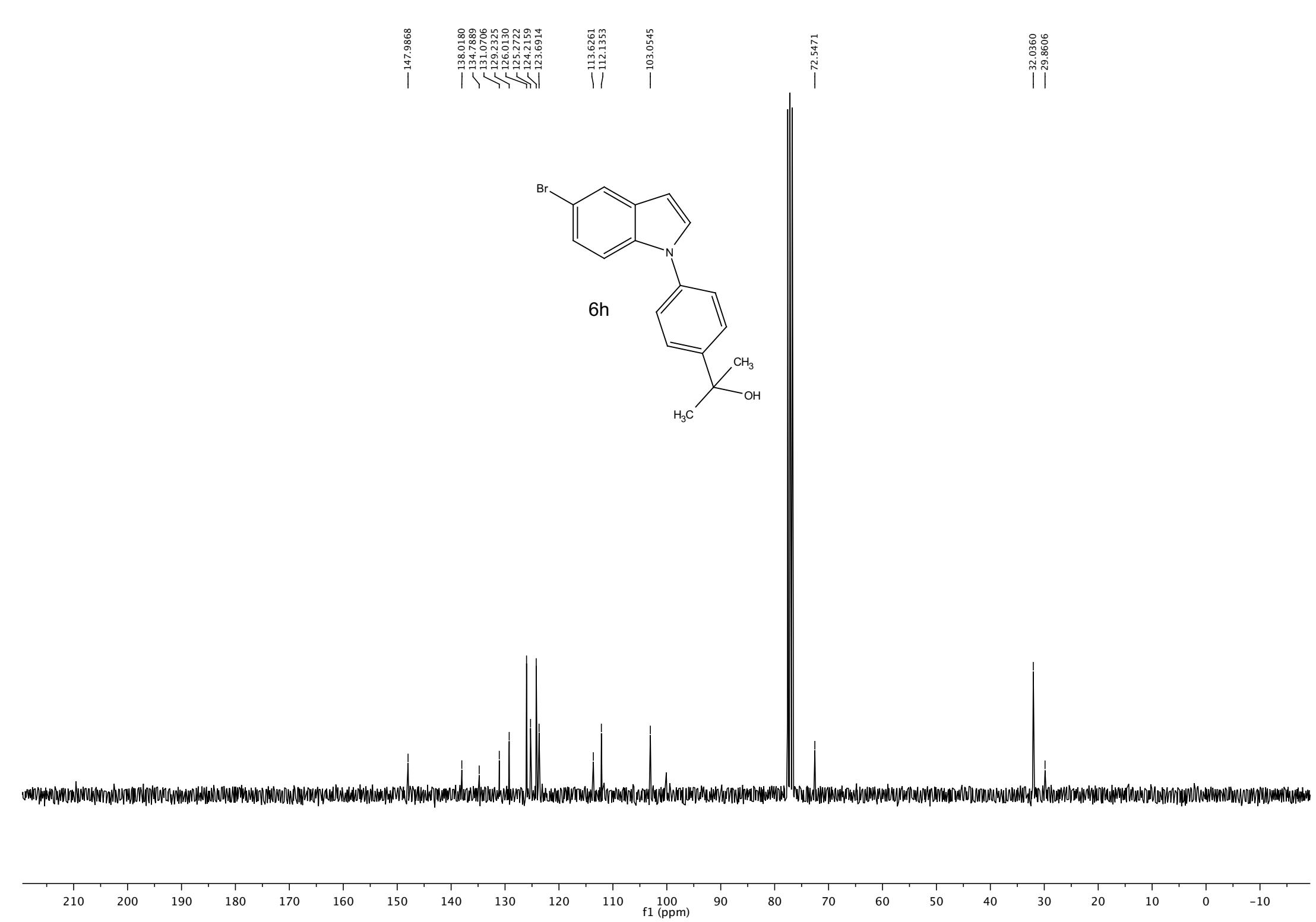


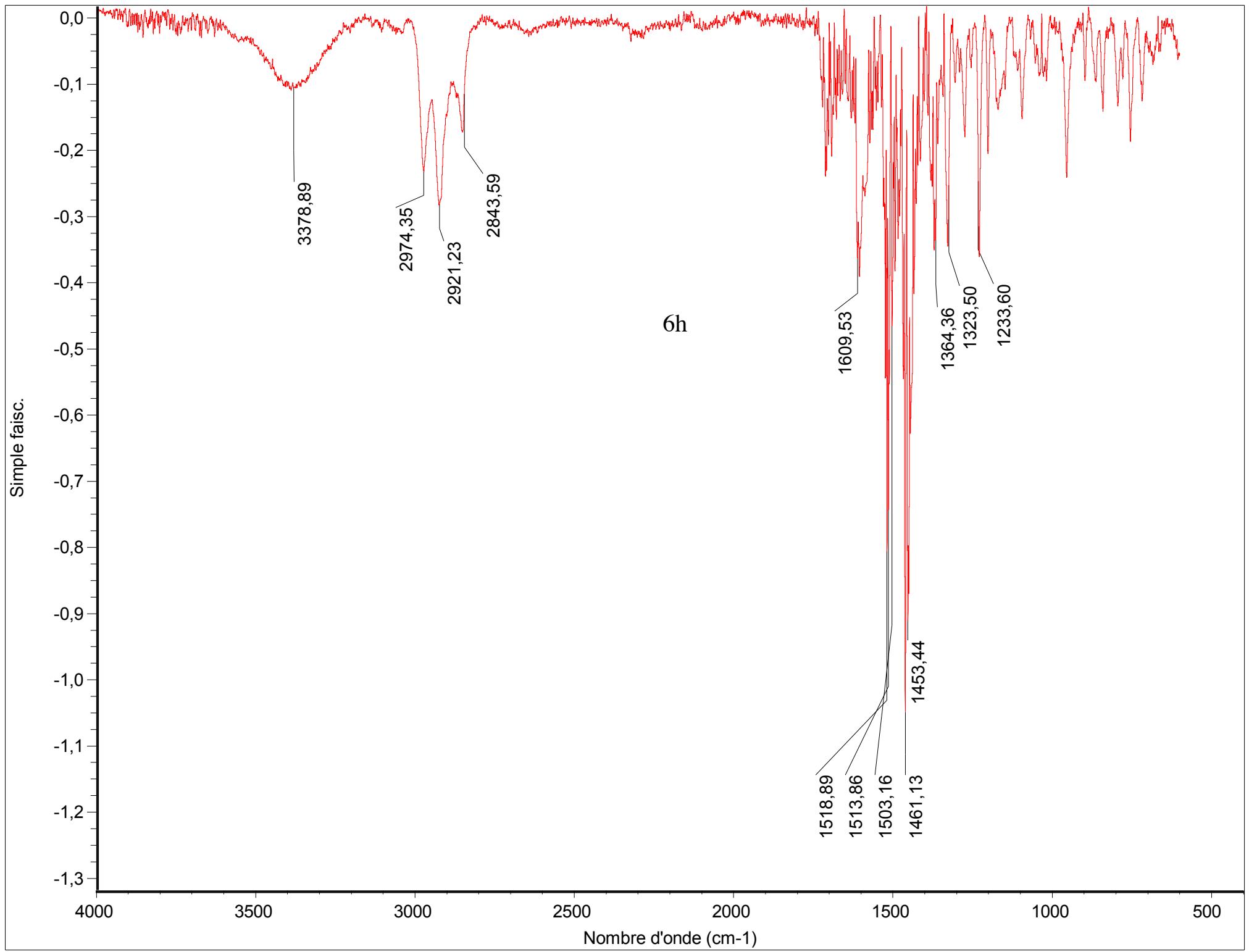


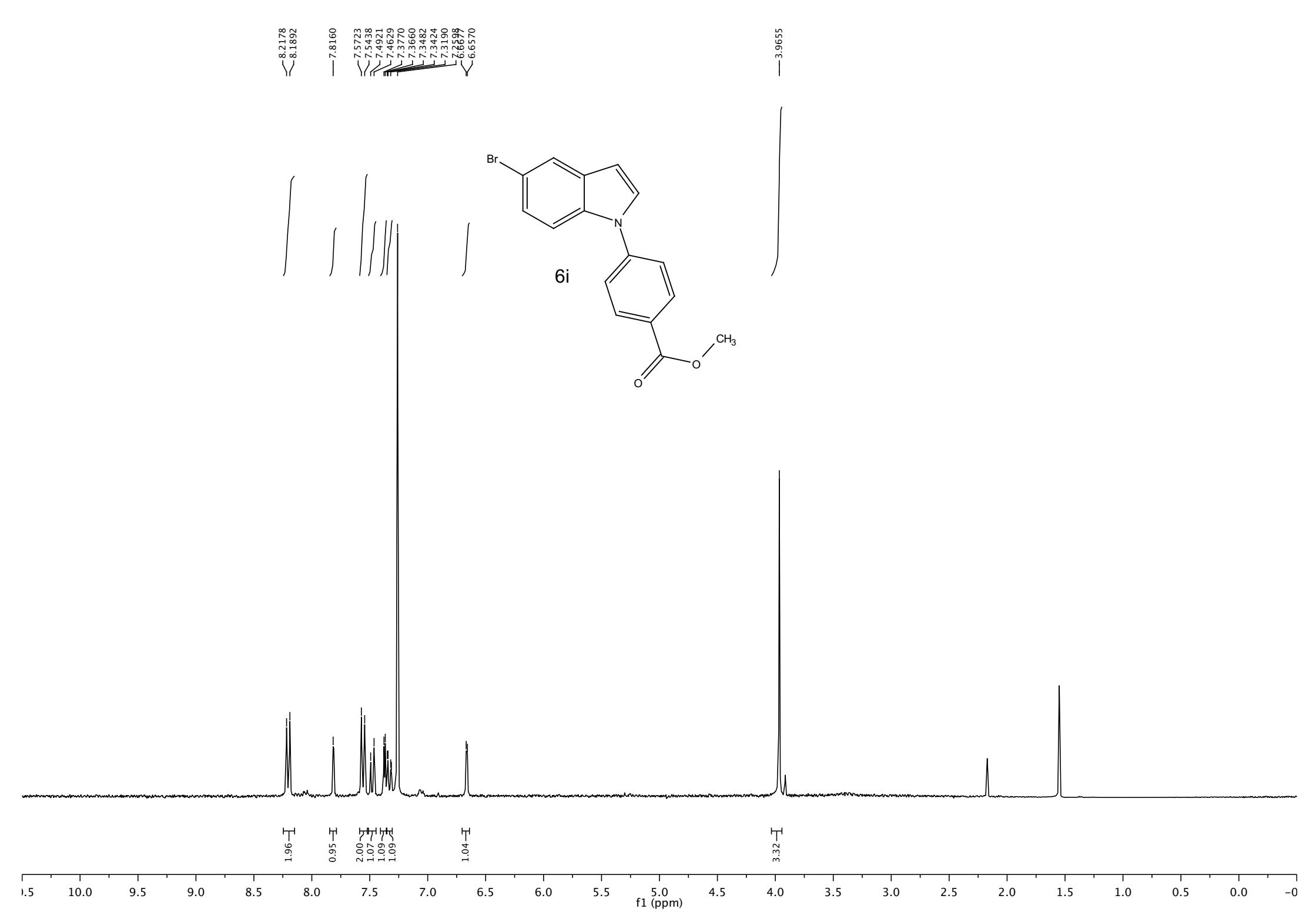


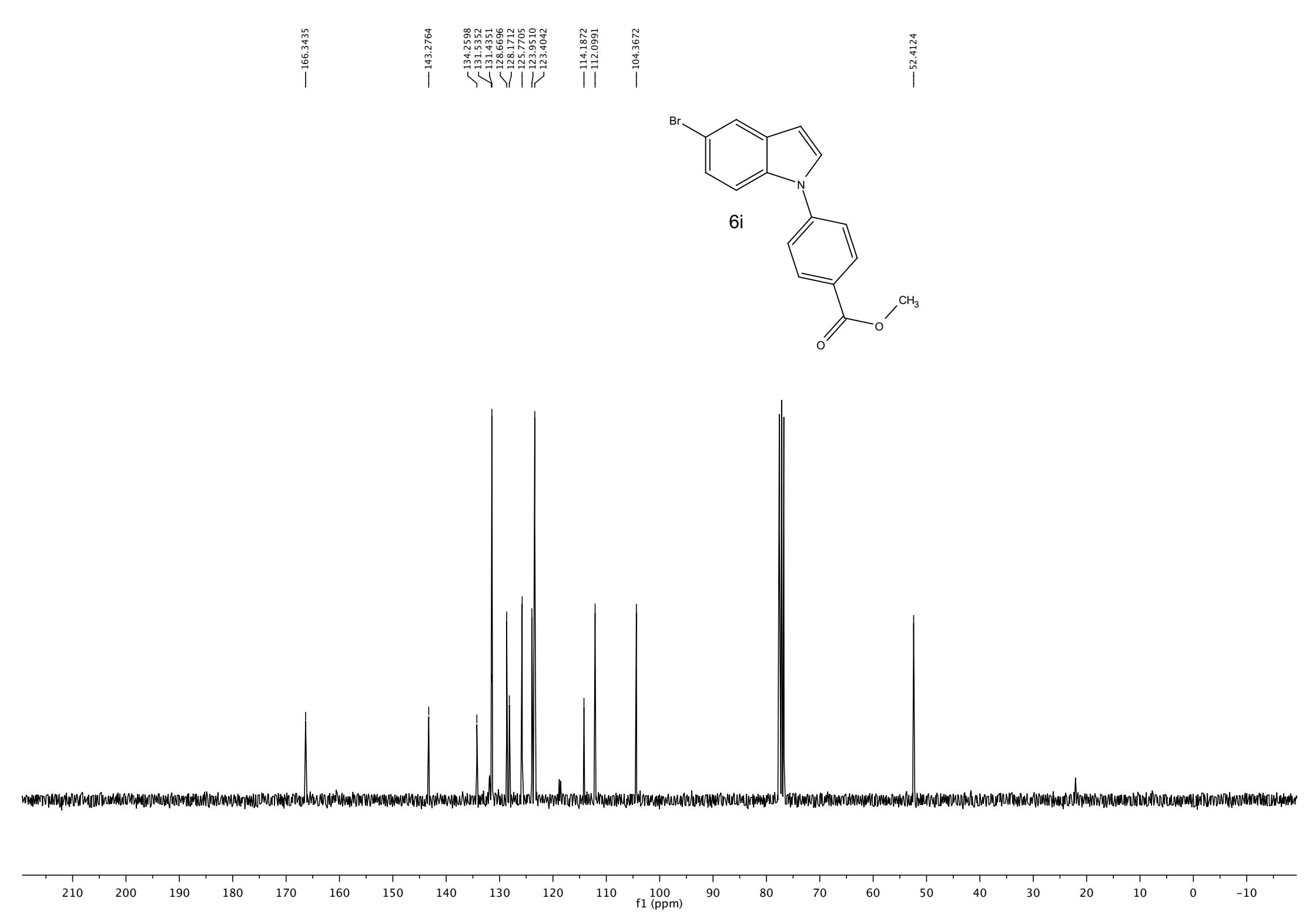


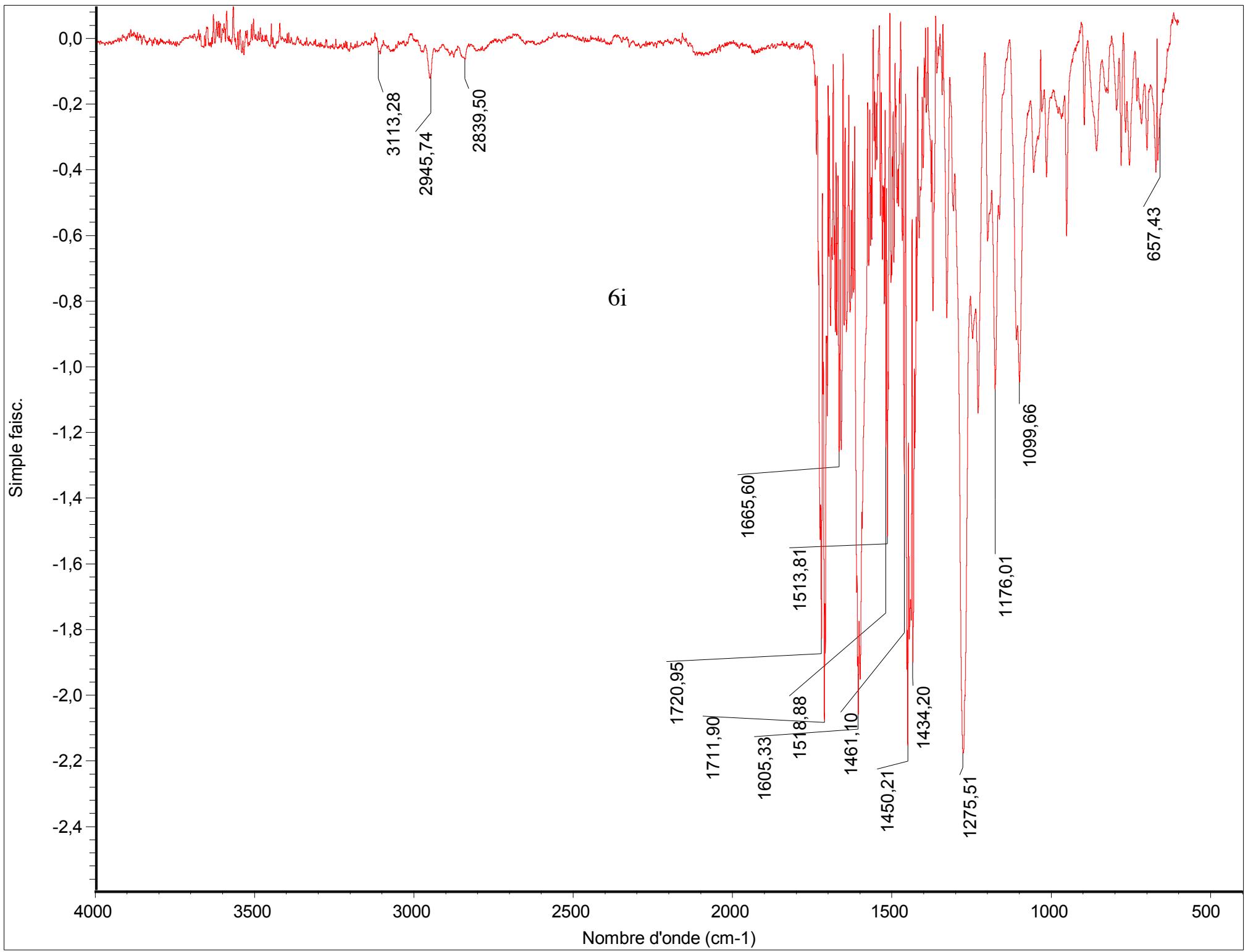


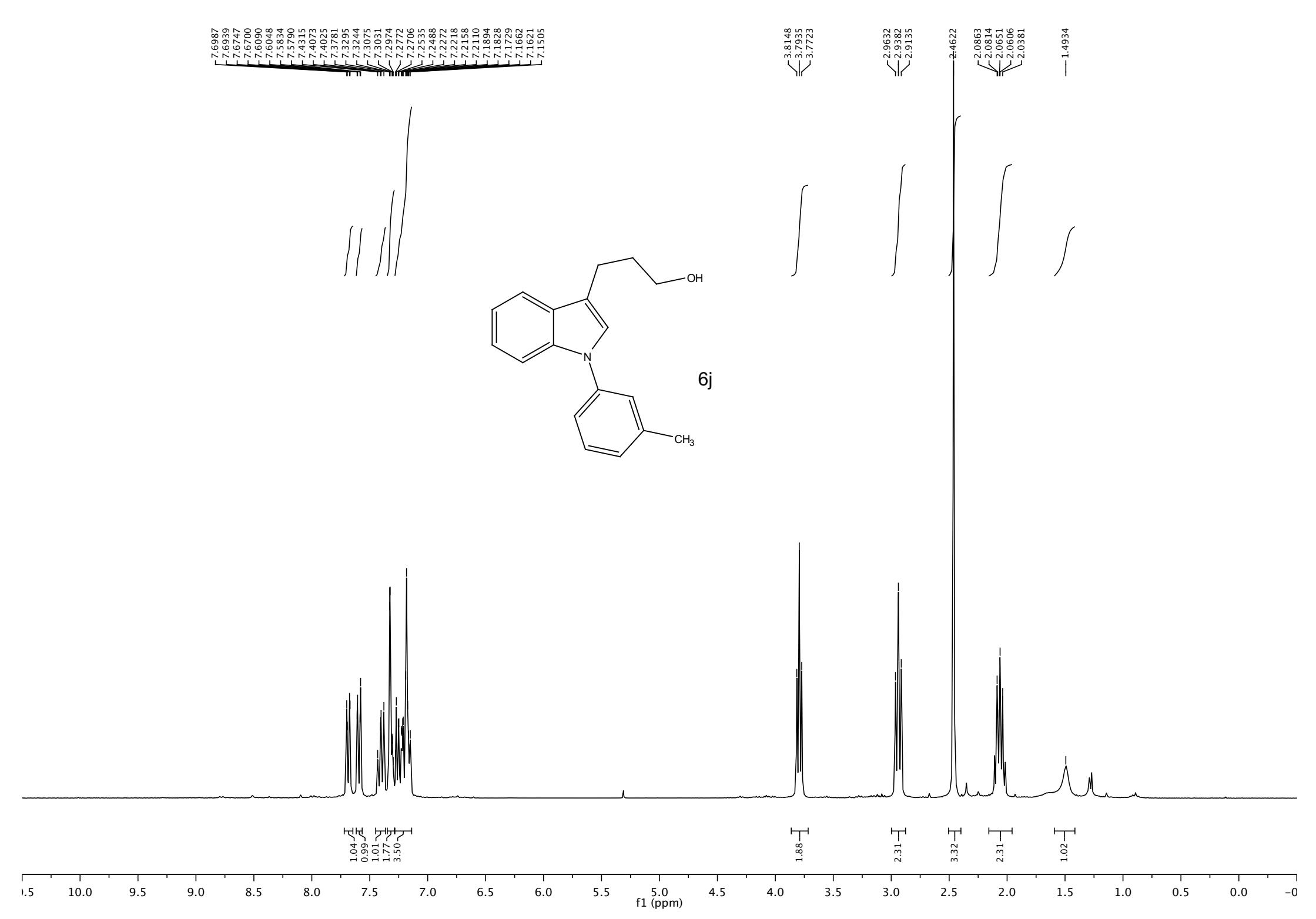


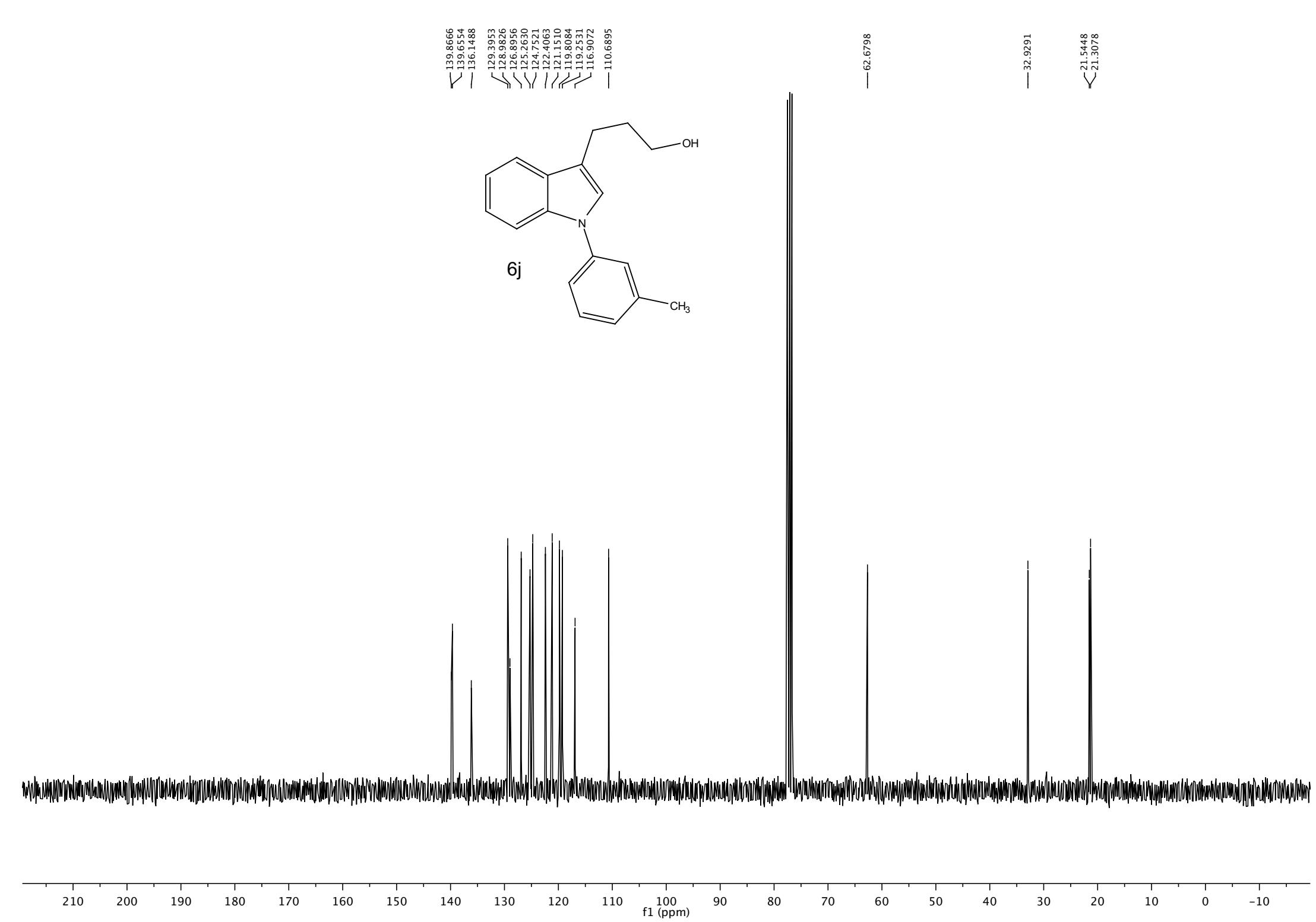


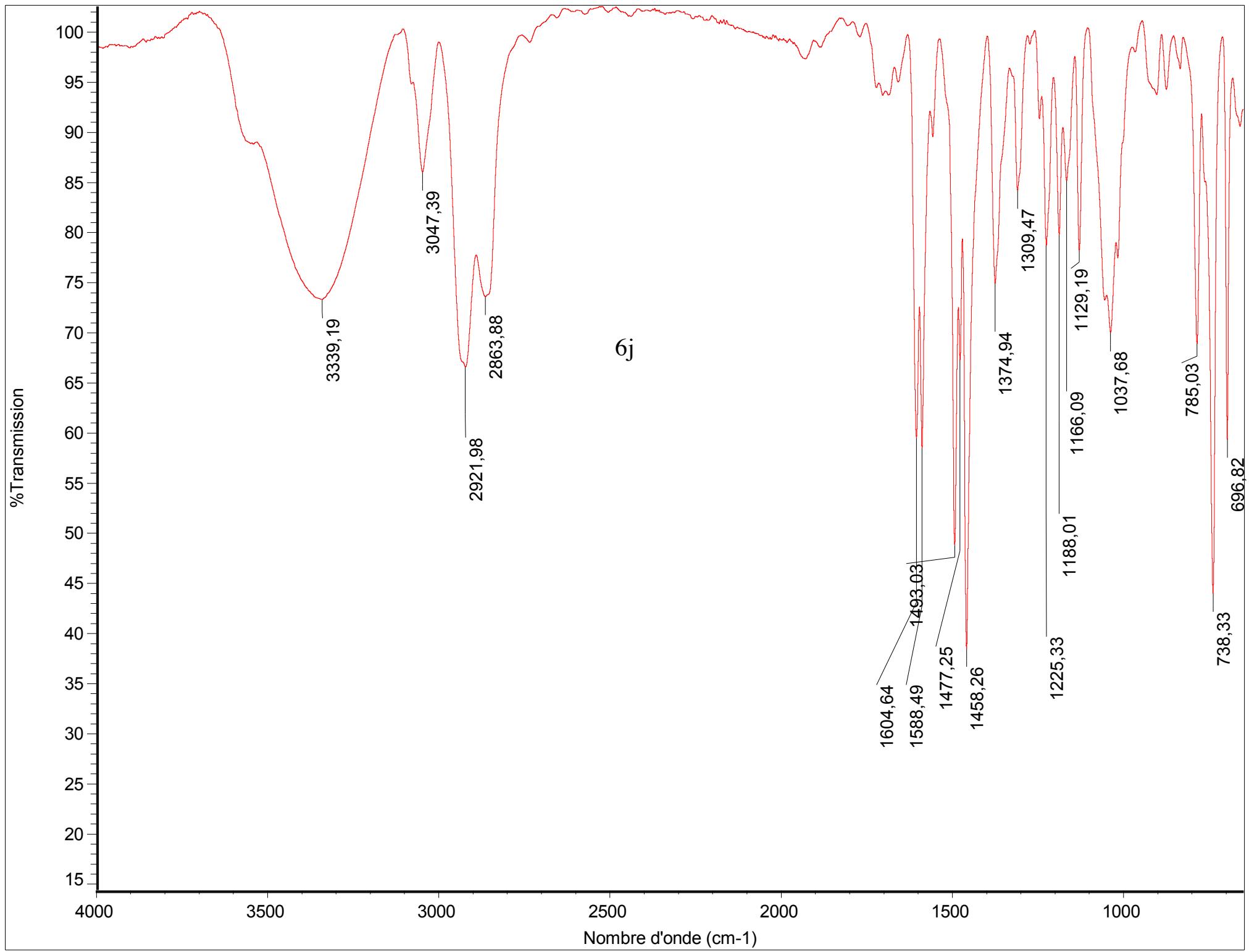


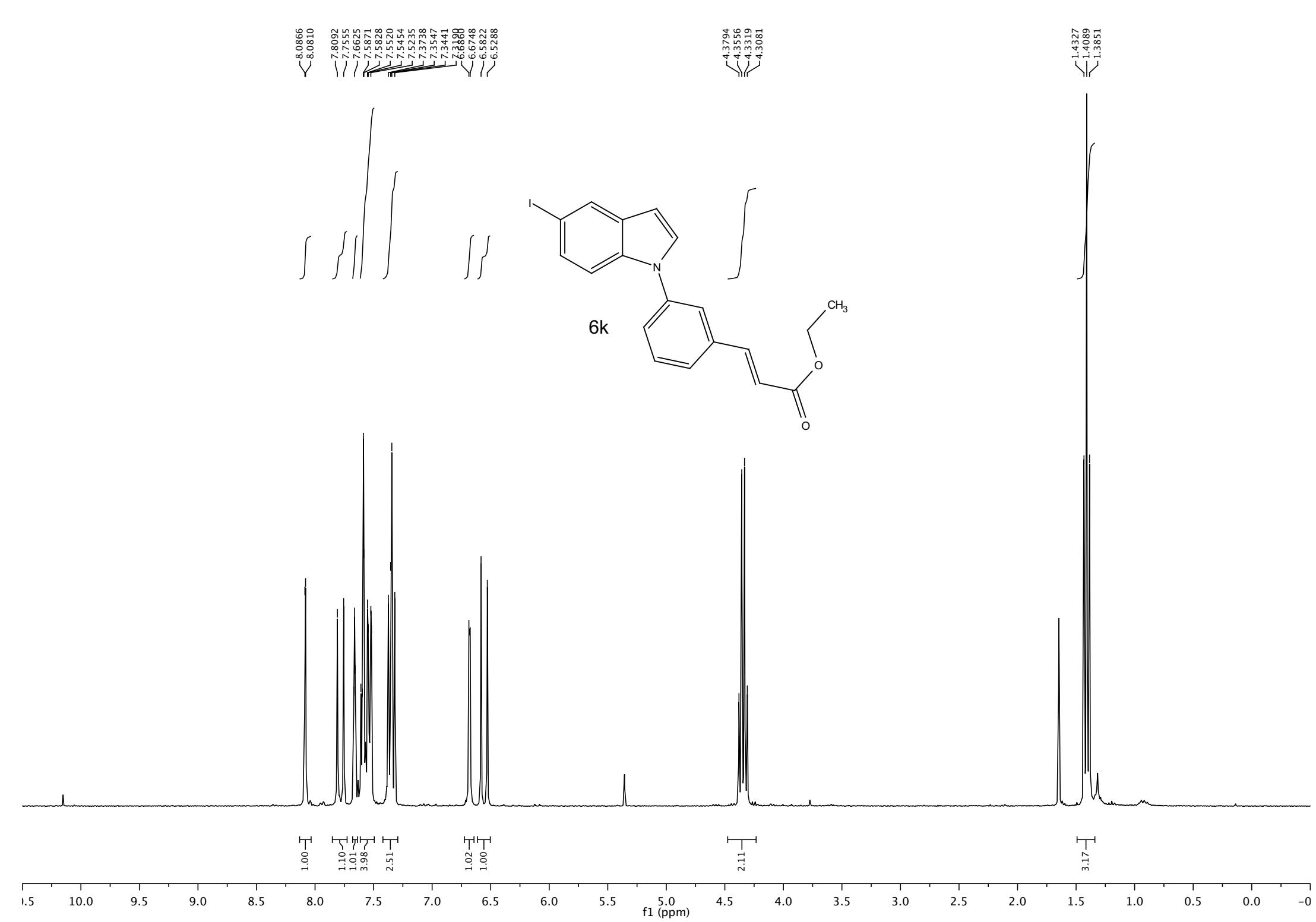


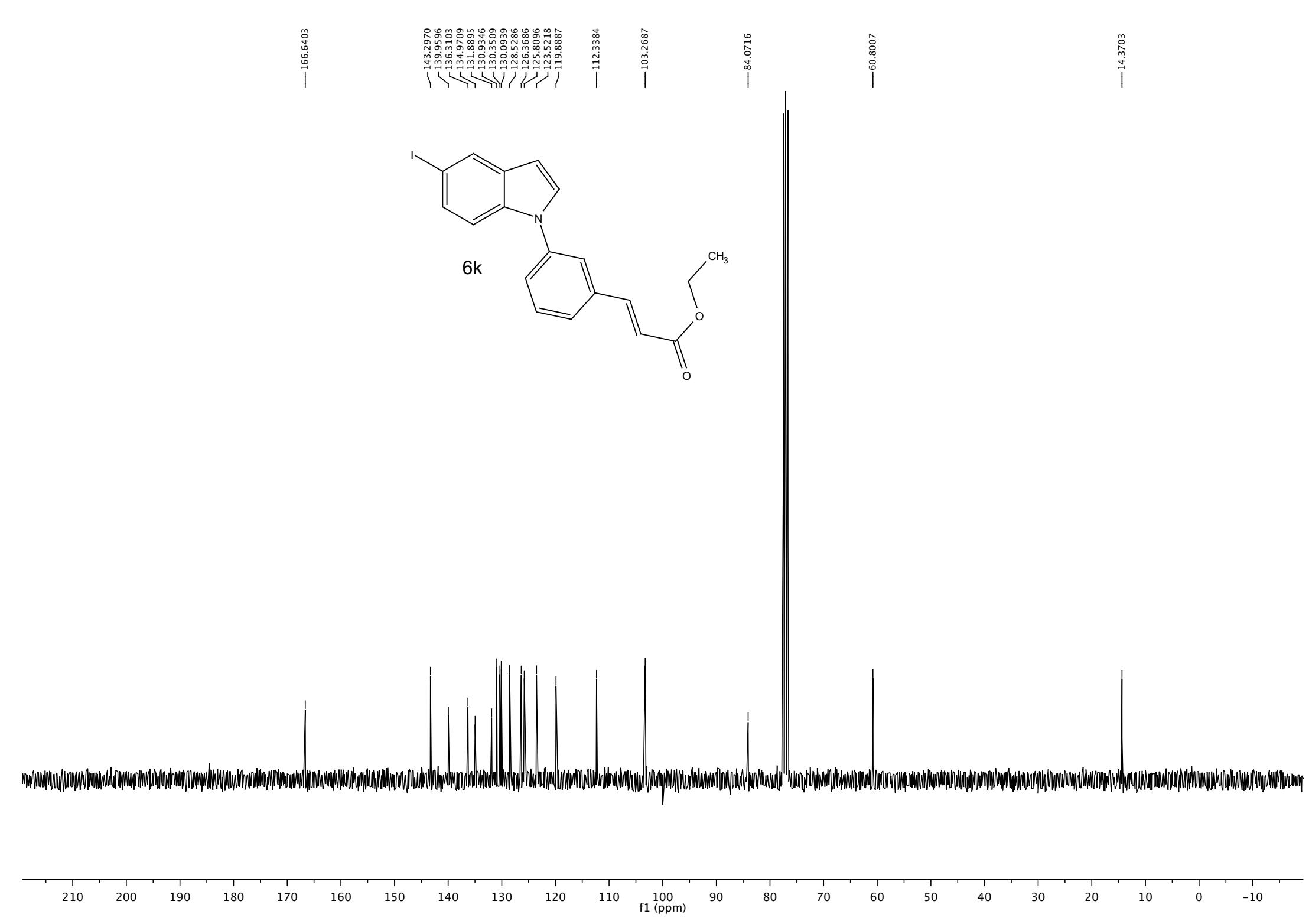


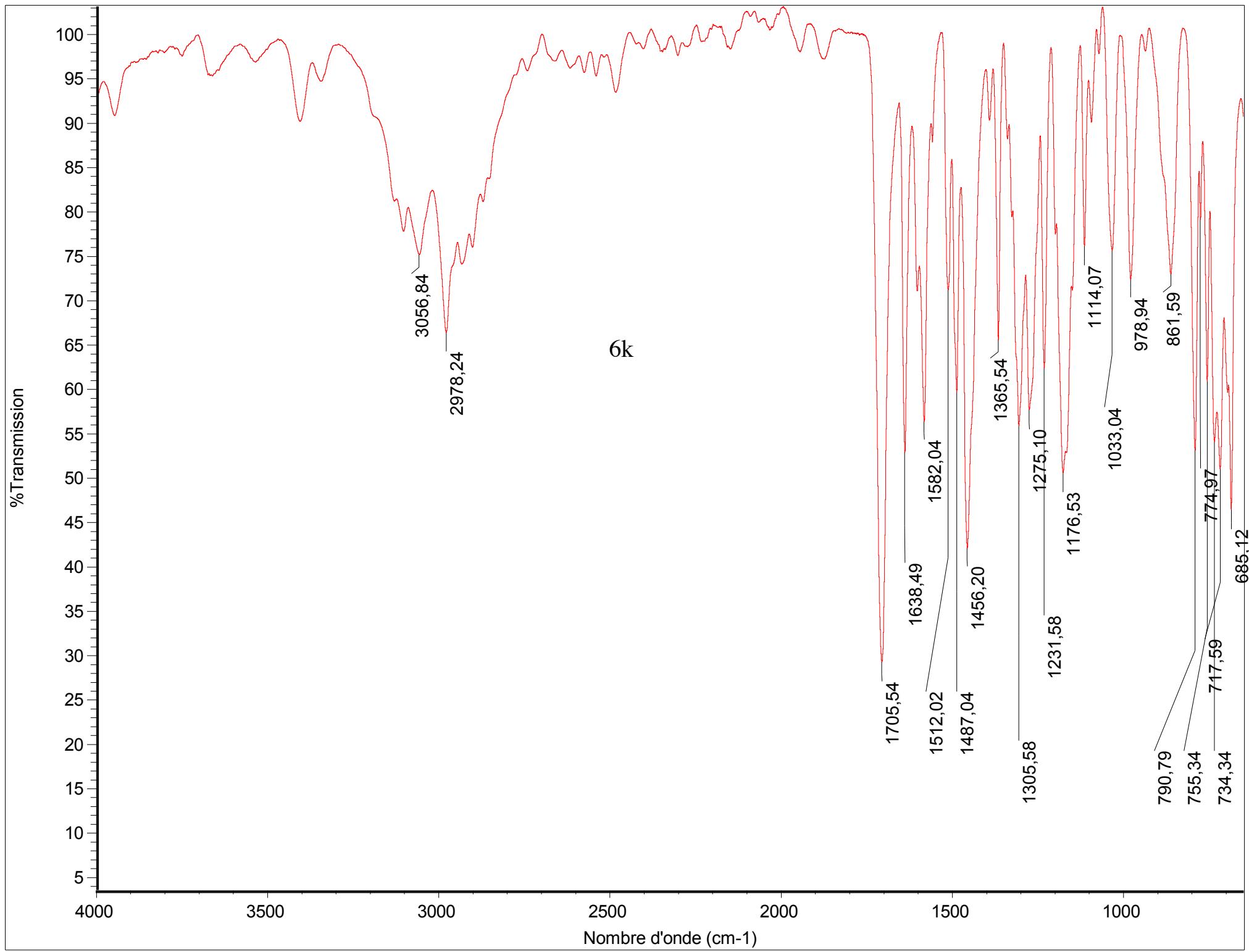


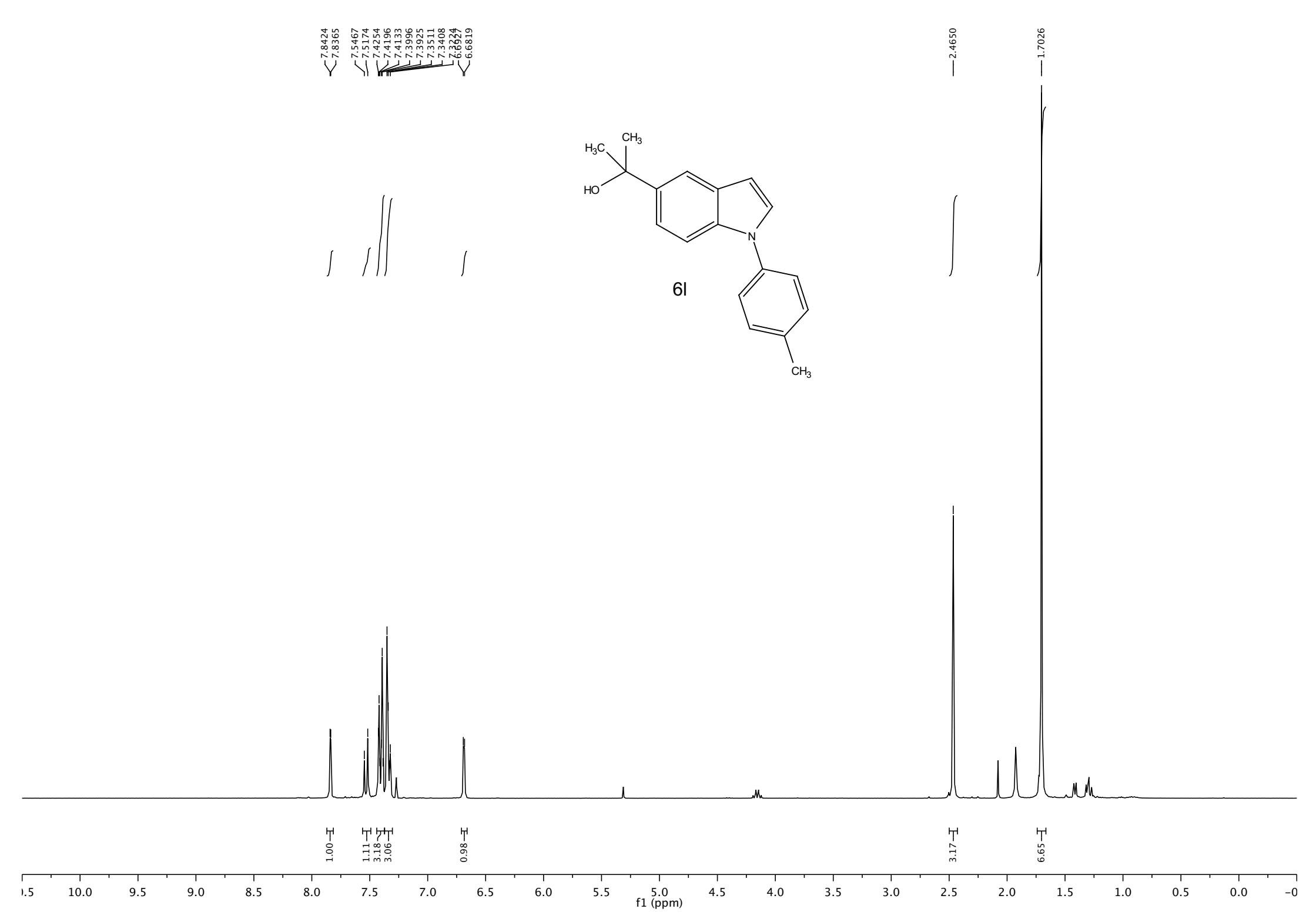


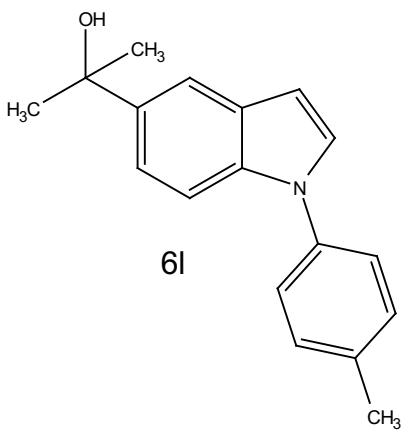




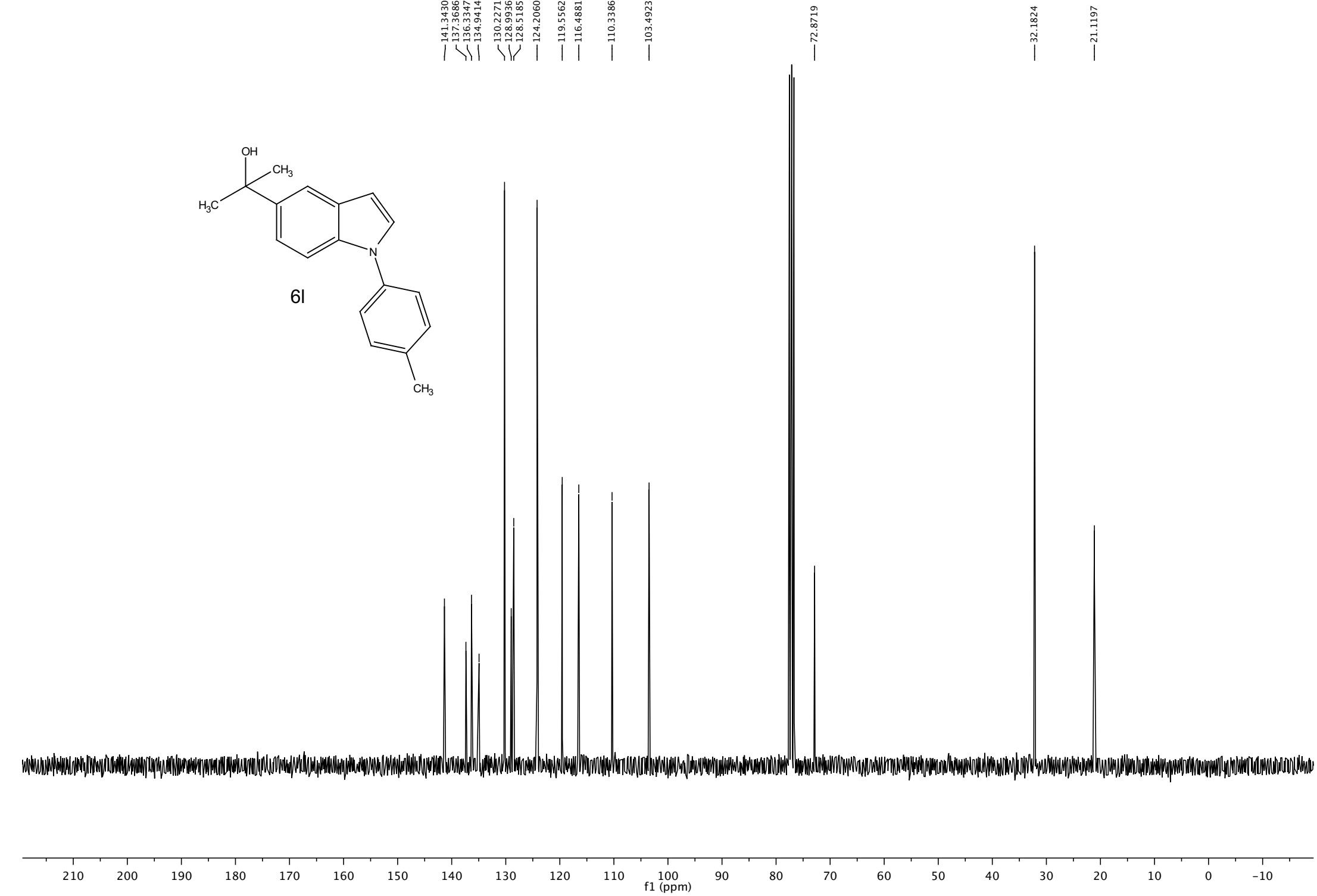


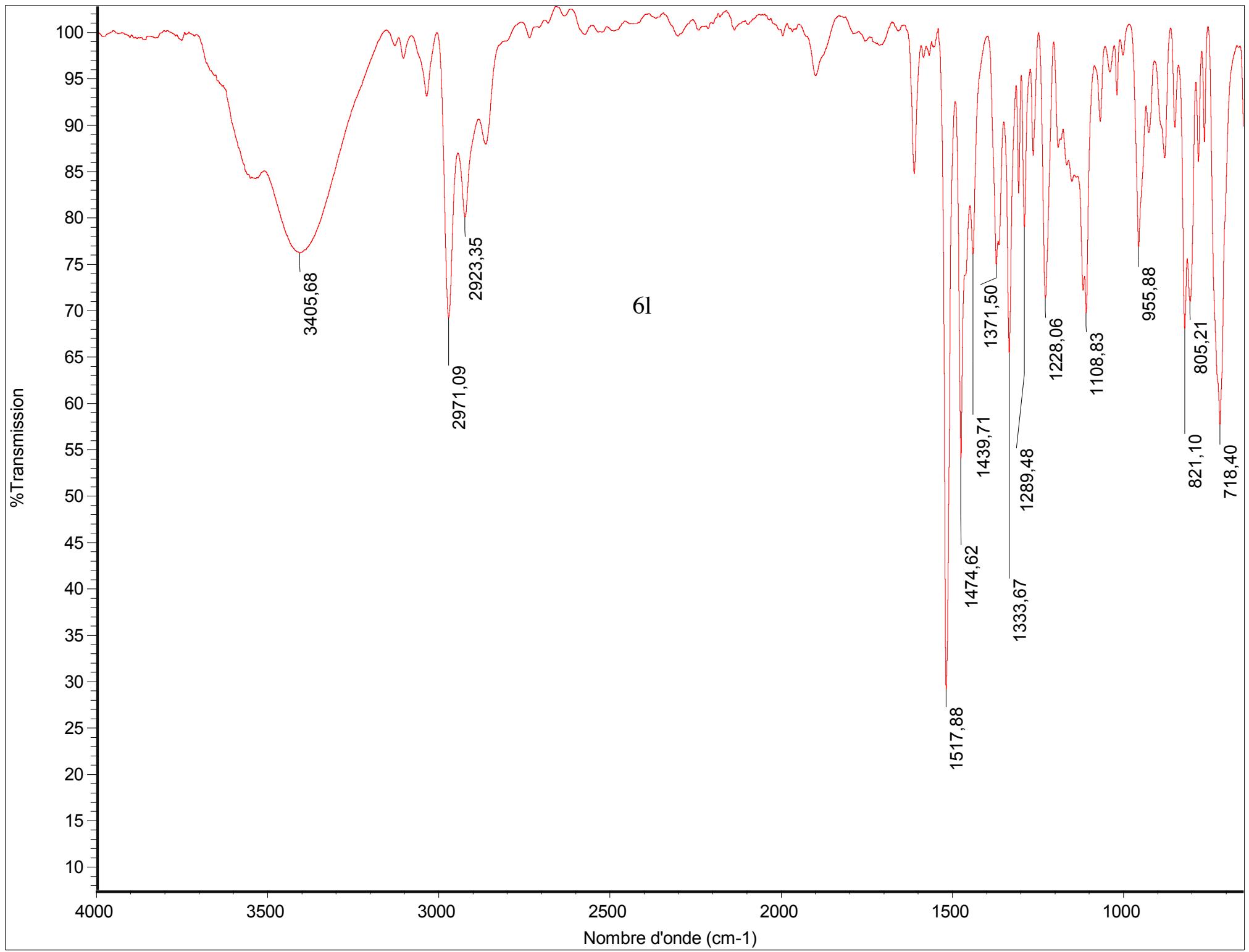


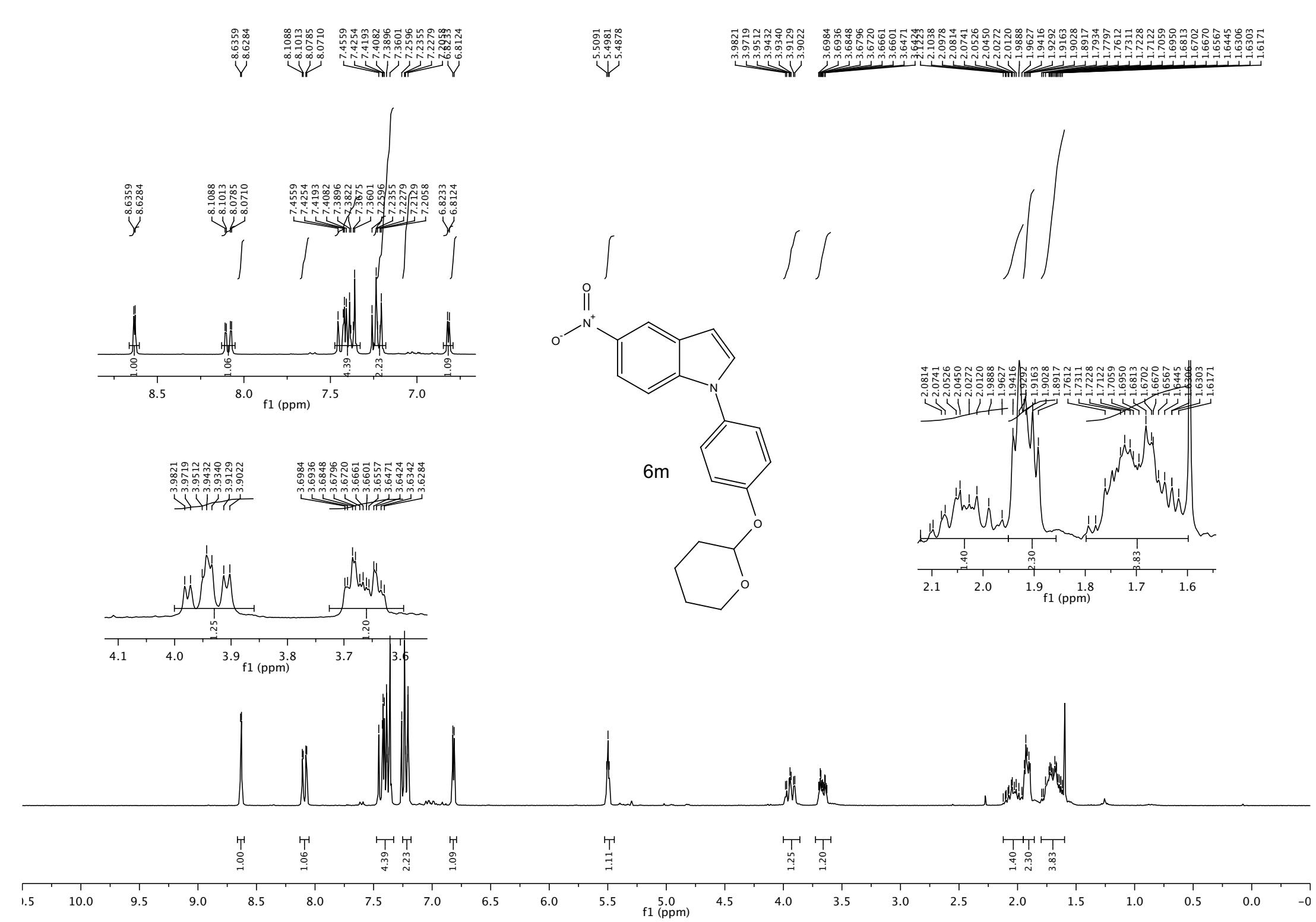


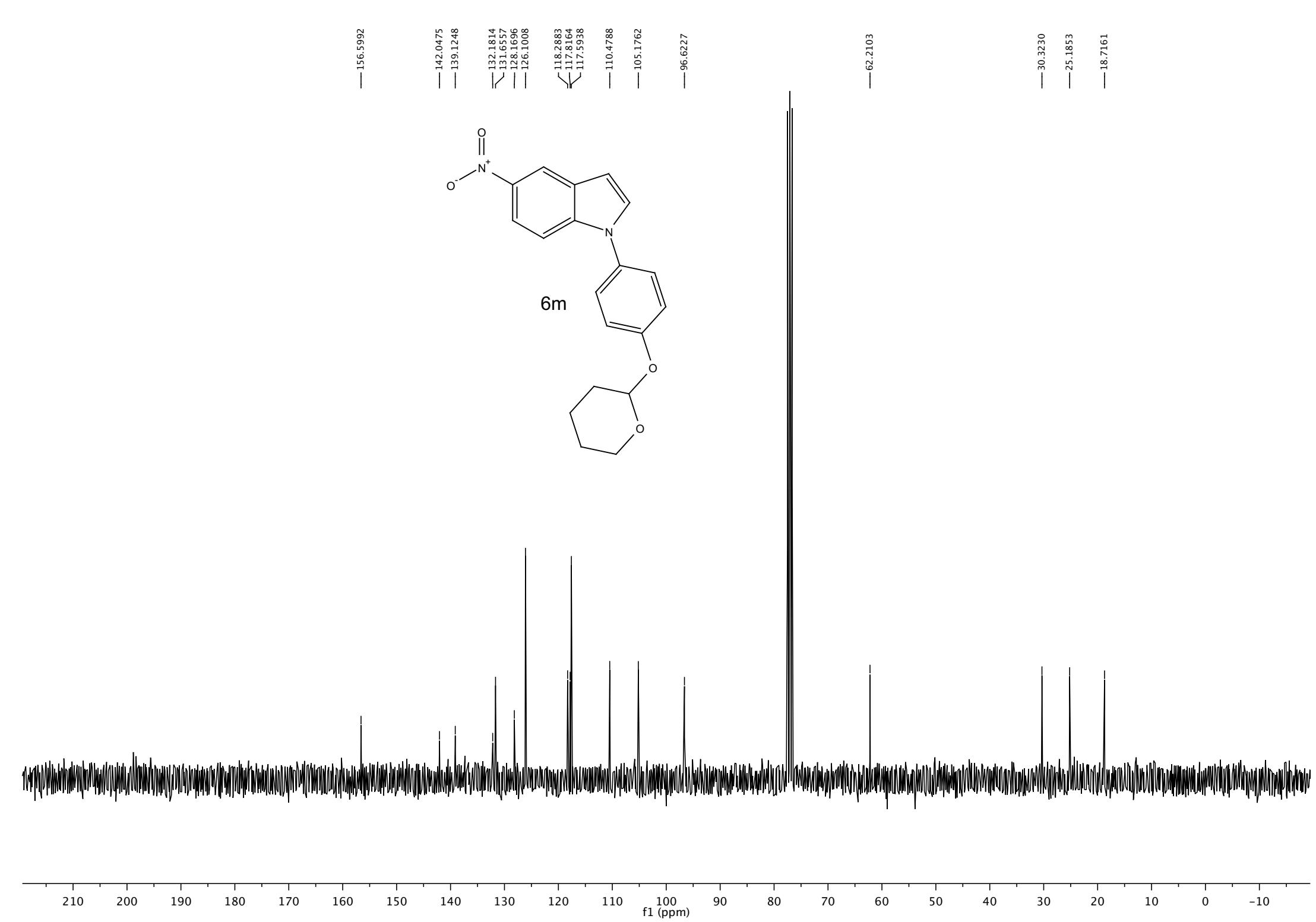


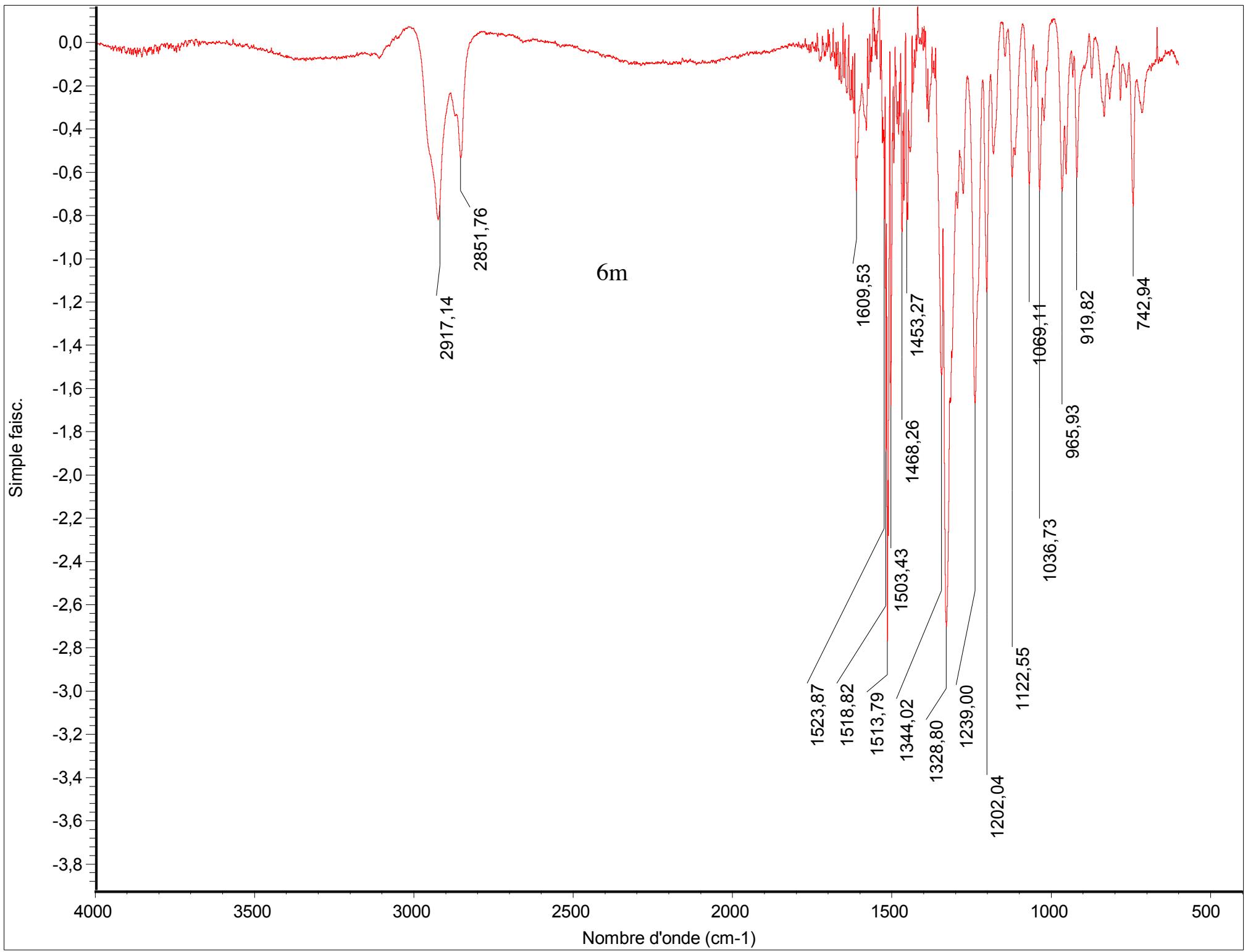
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— 21.1197

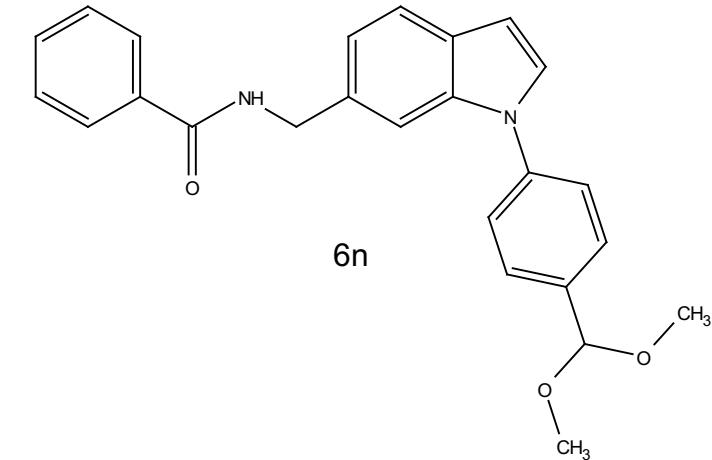
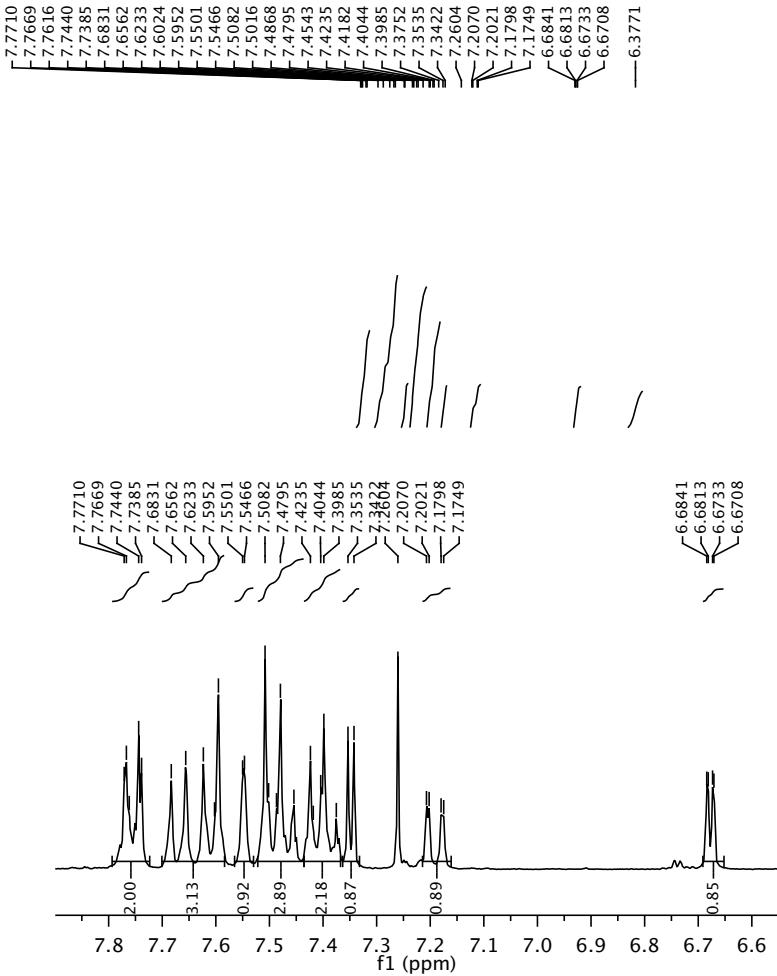


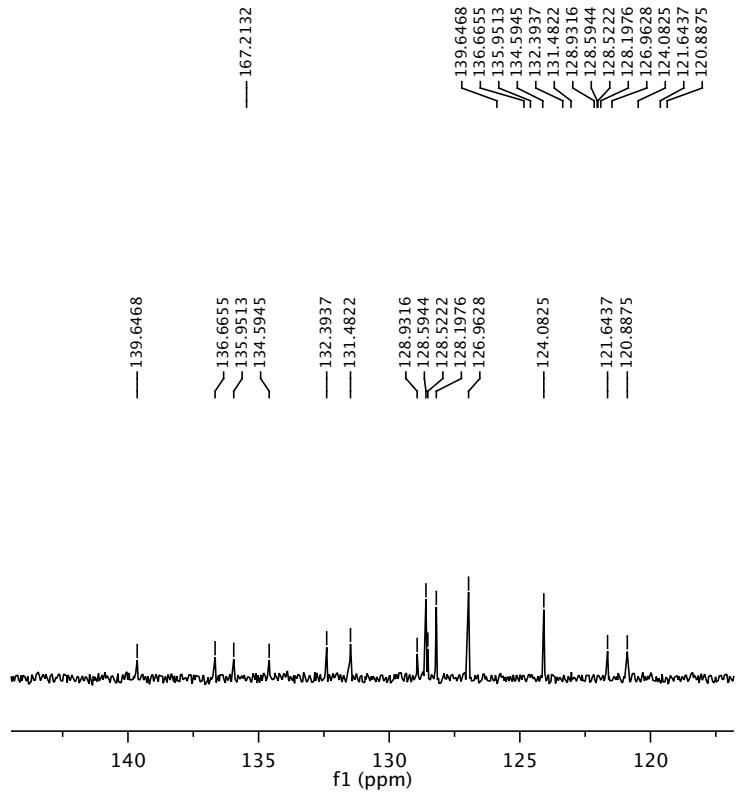


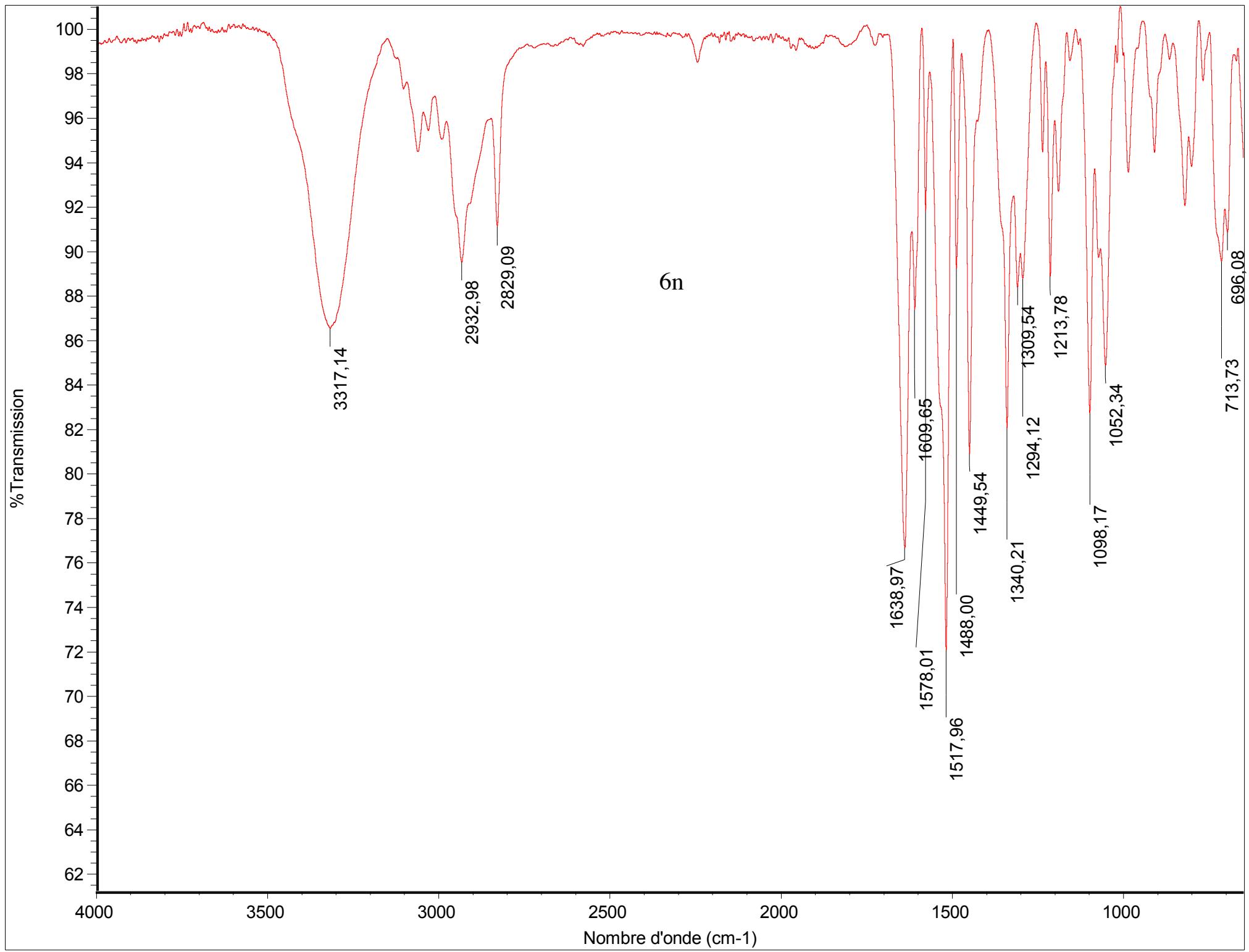


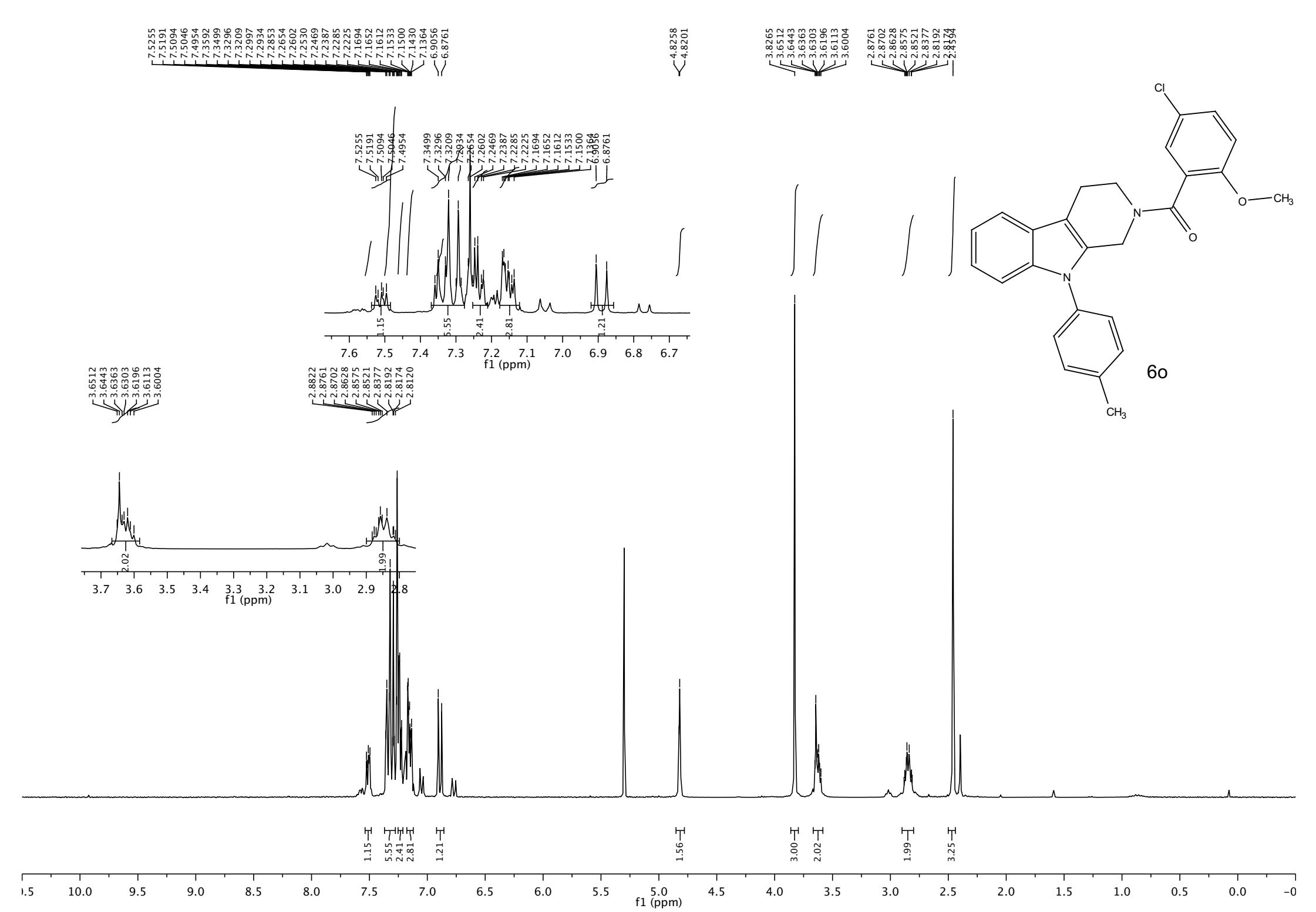


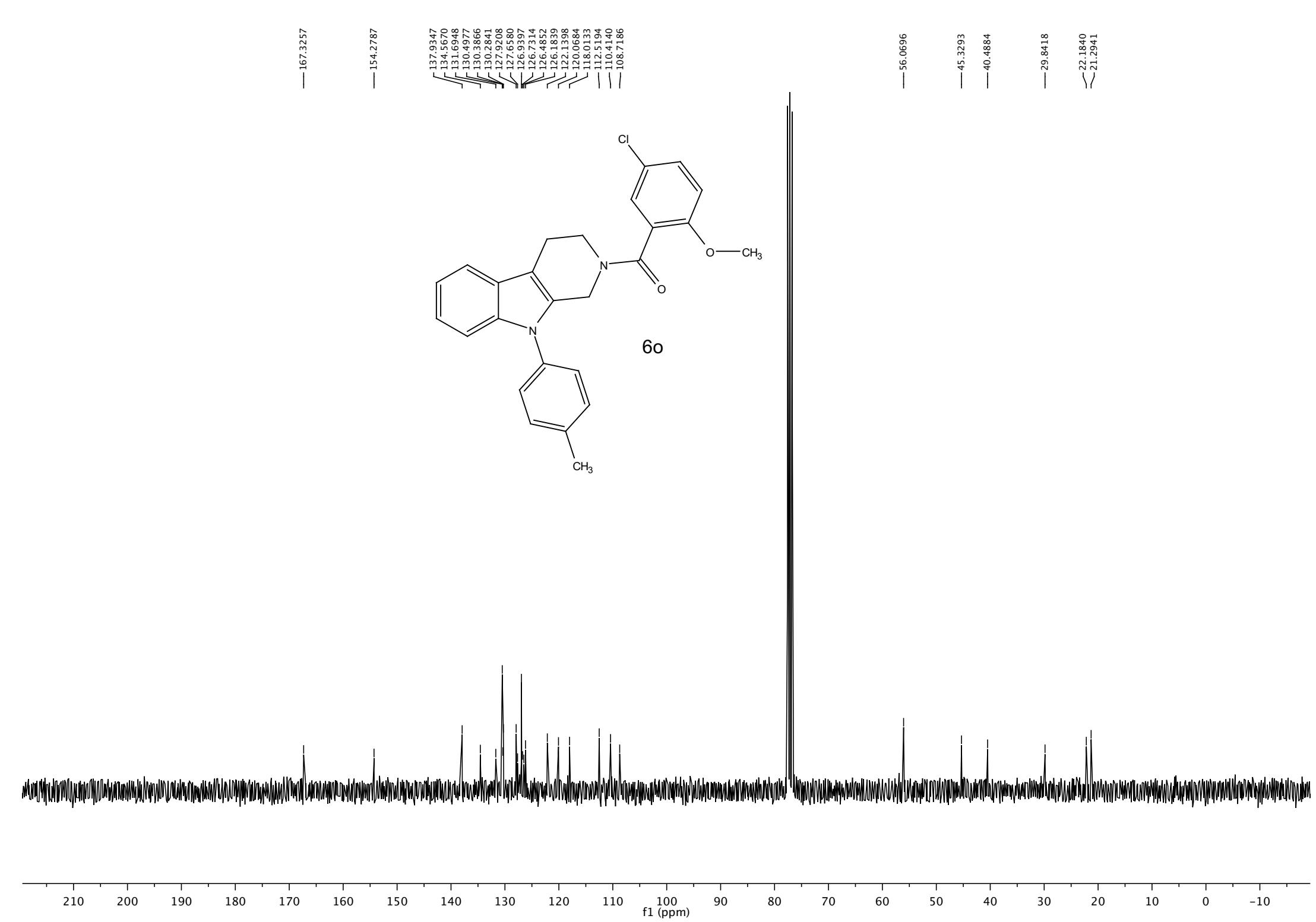




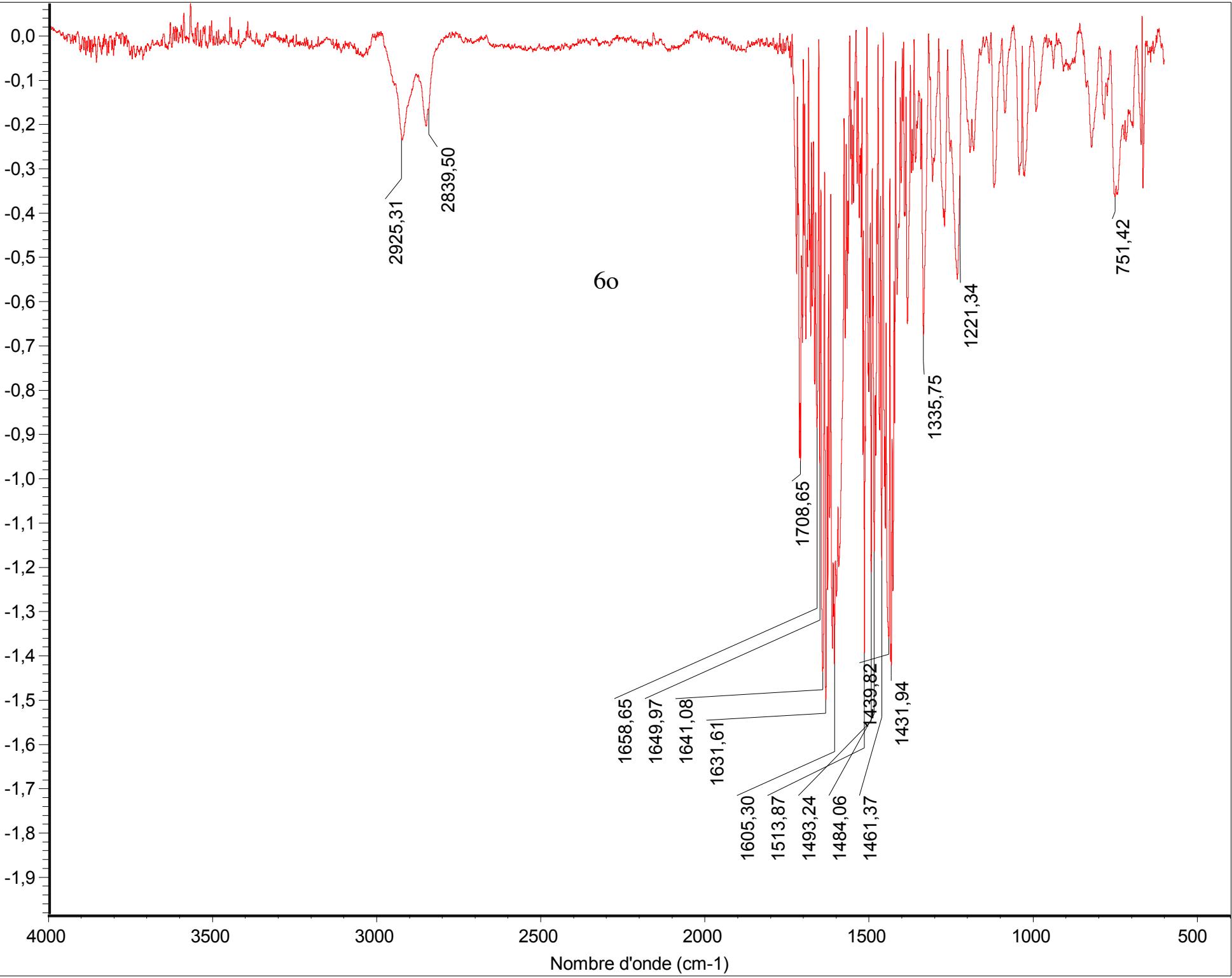








Simple faisceau.

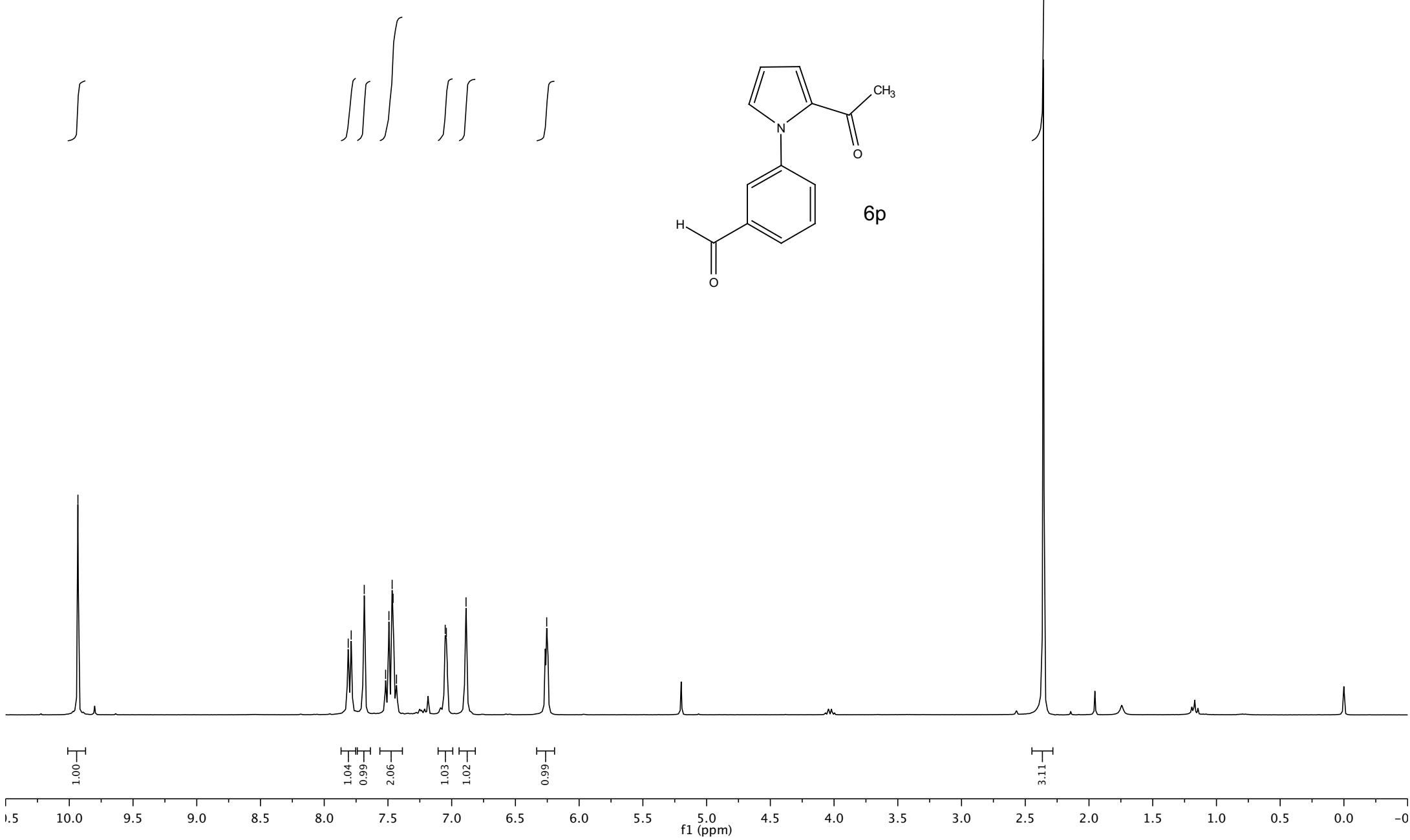


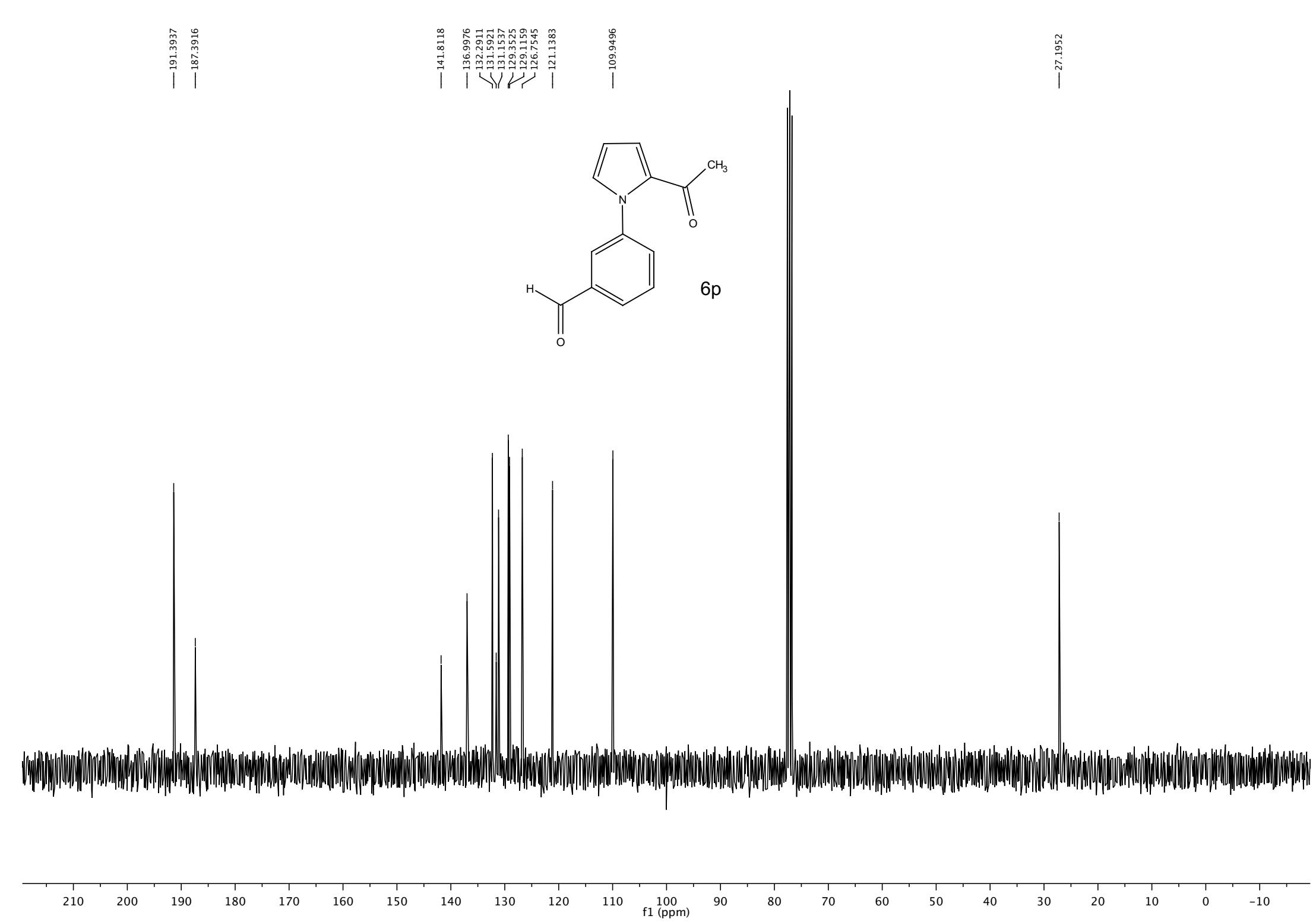
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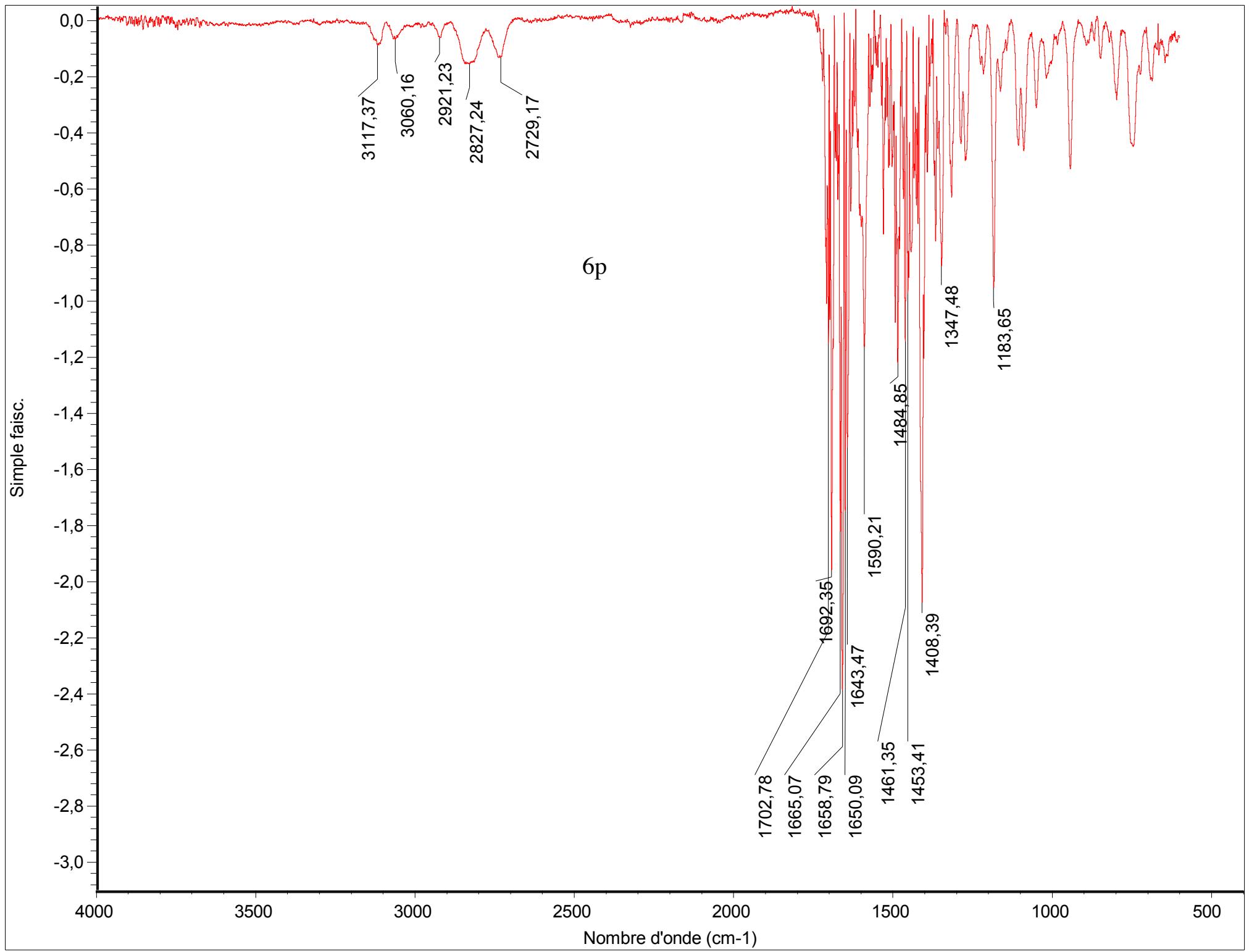
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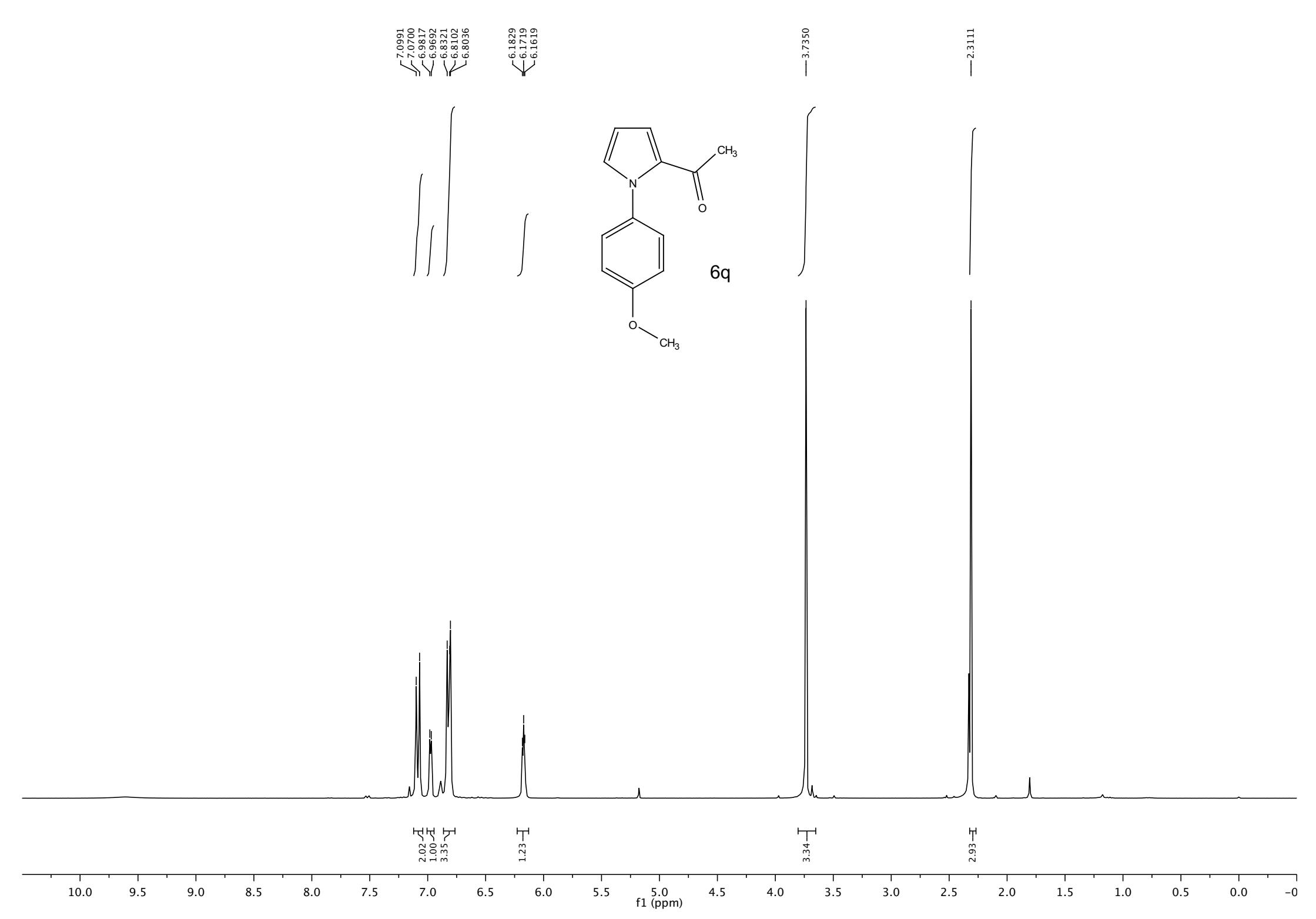
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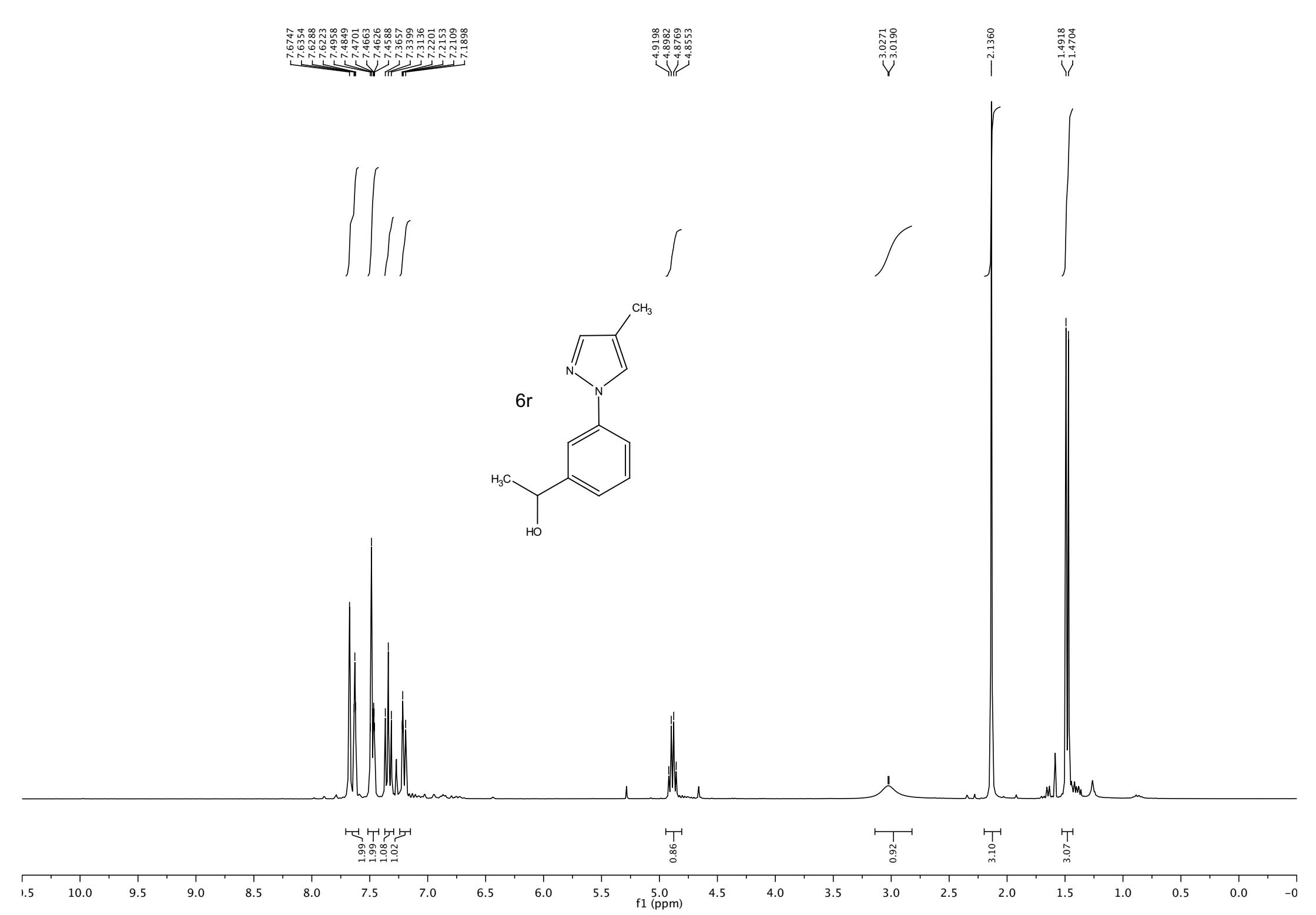
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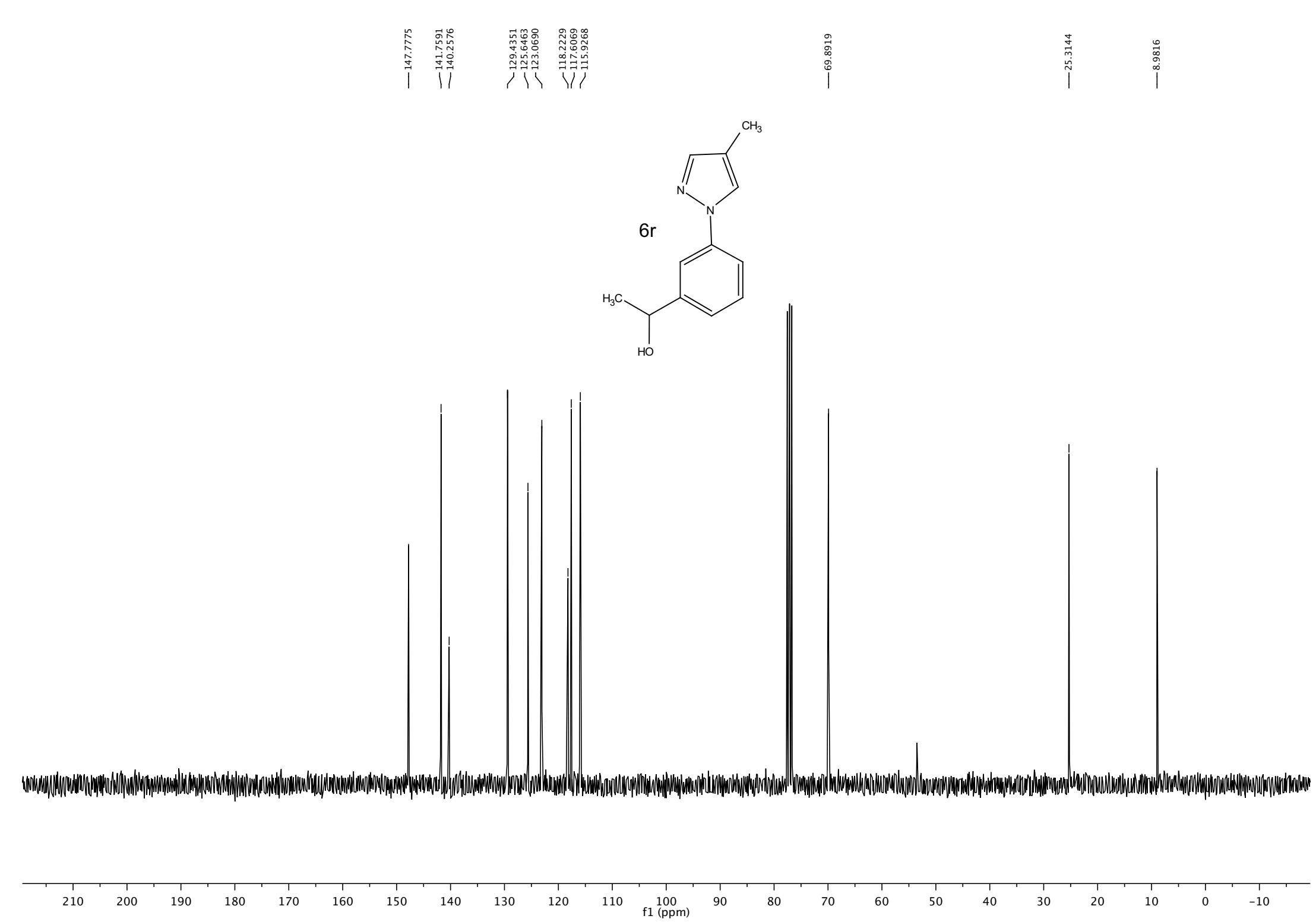


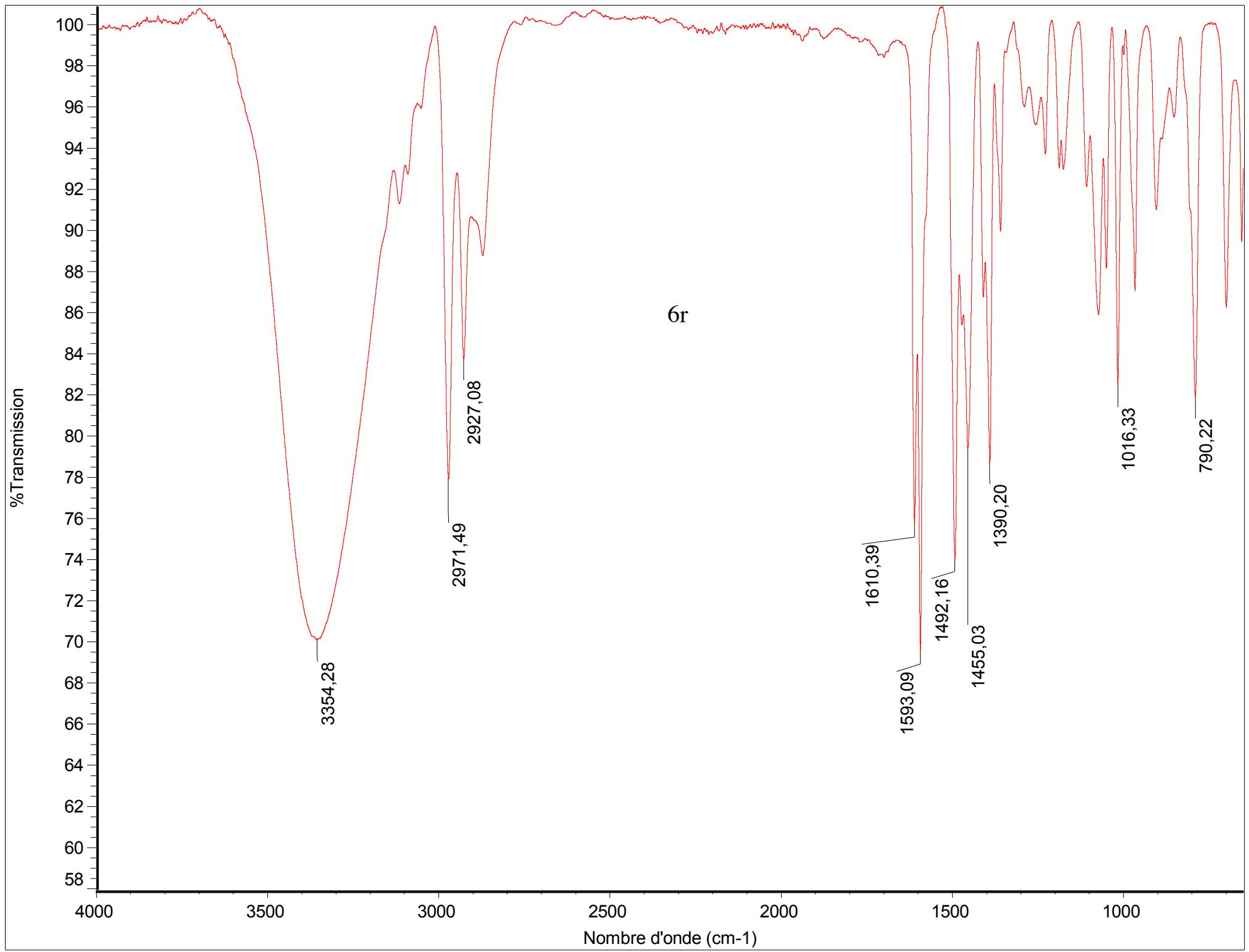


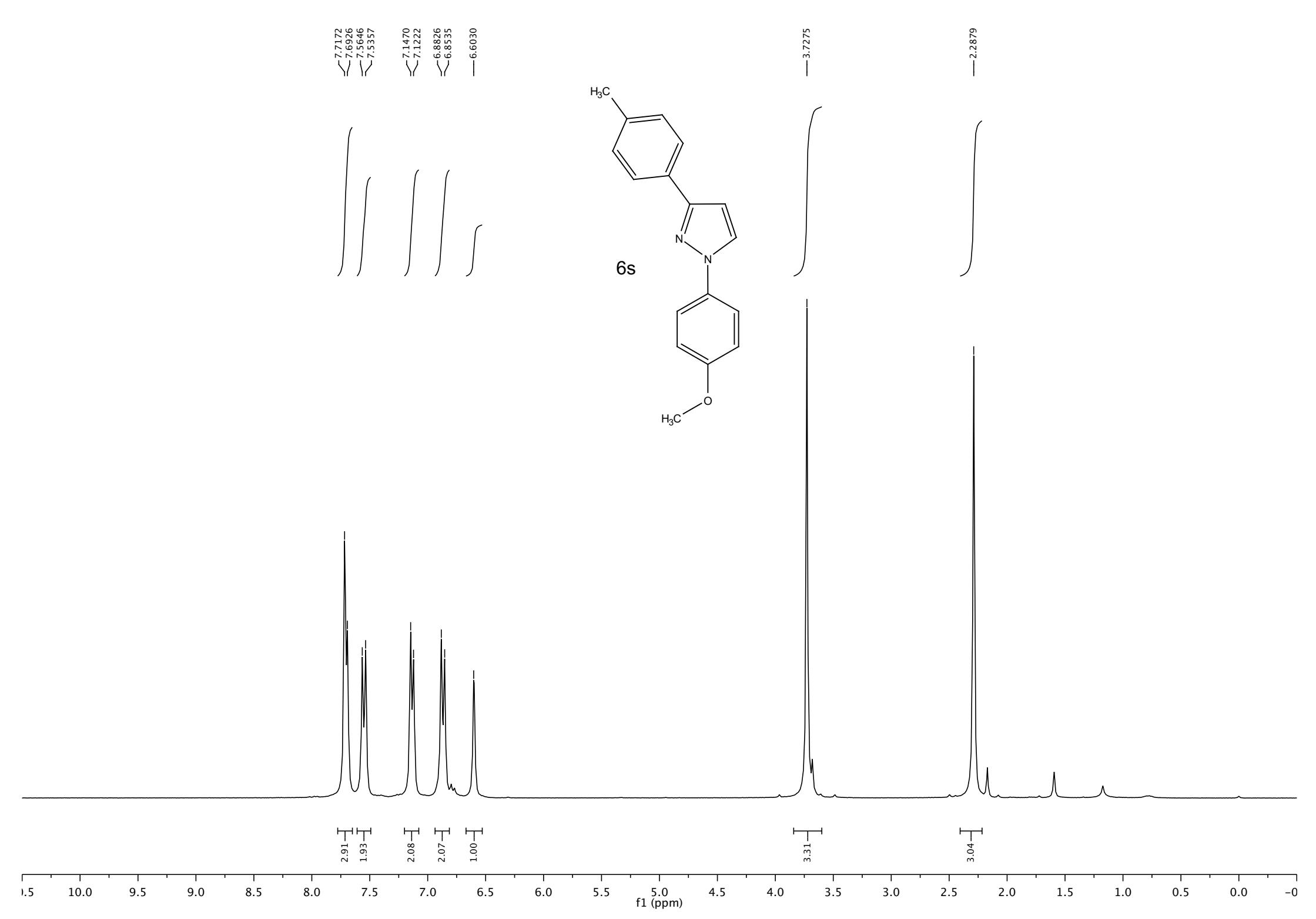


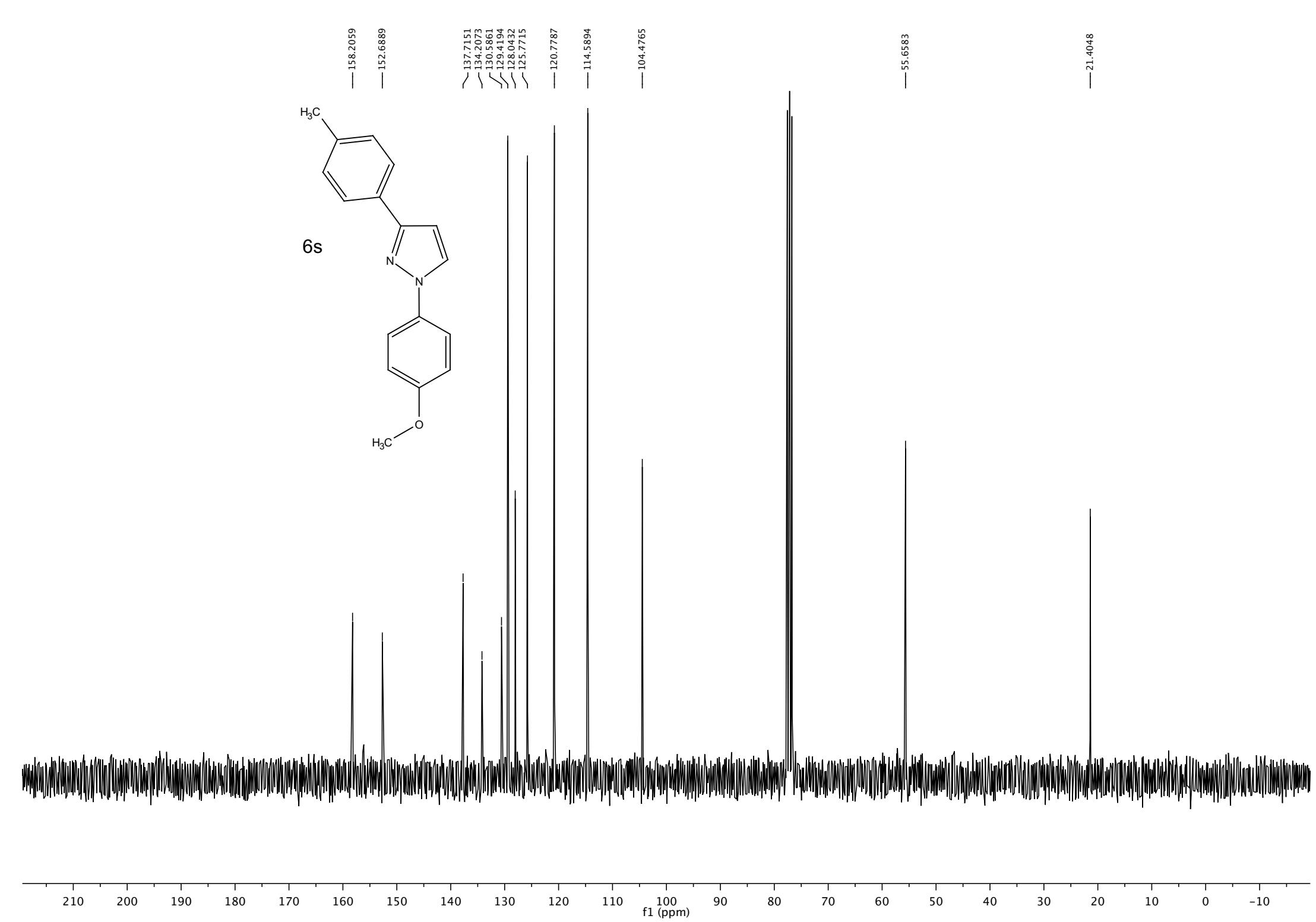


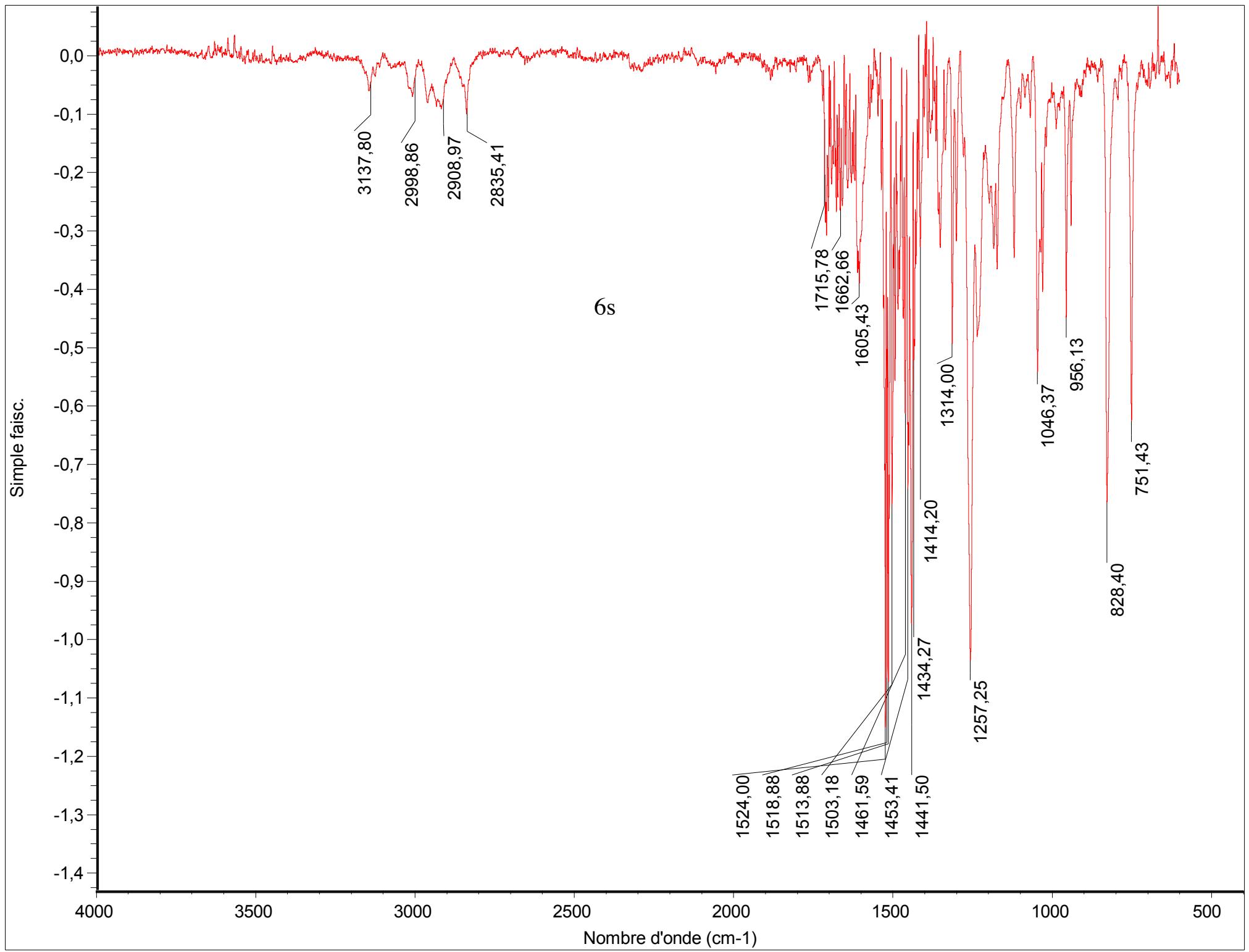


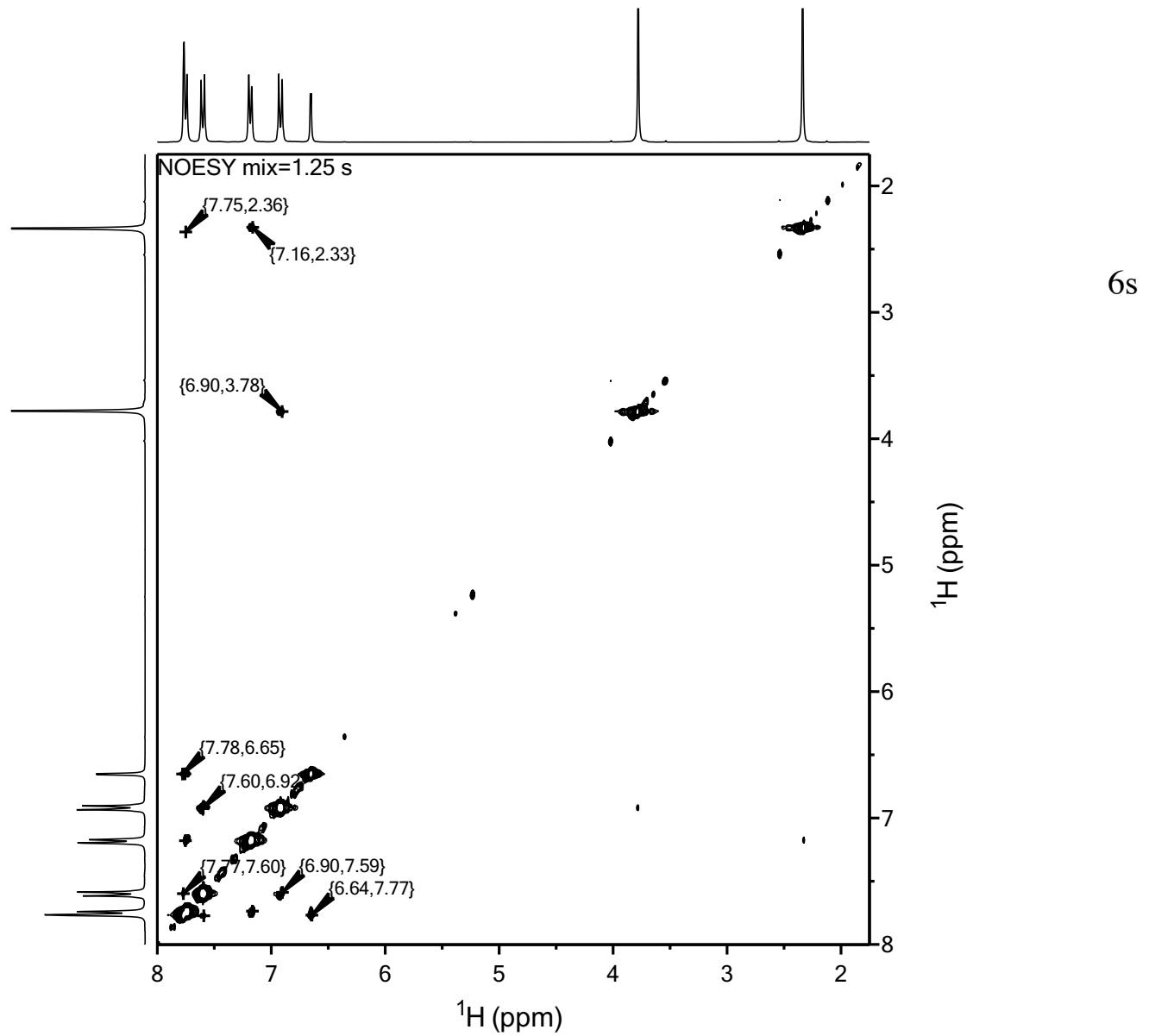


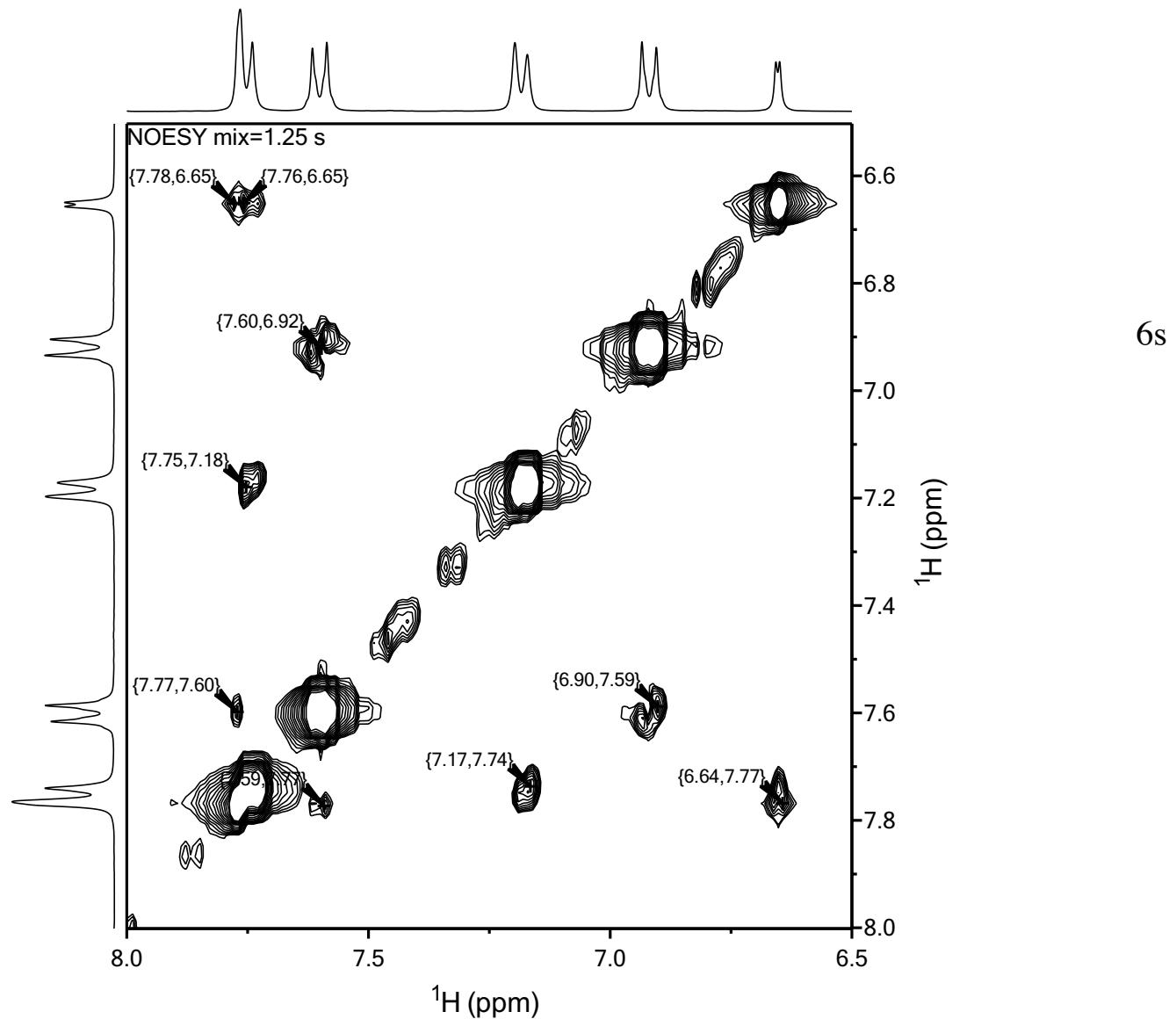






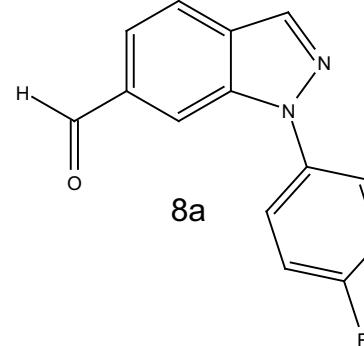




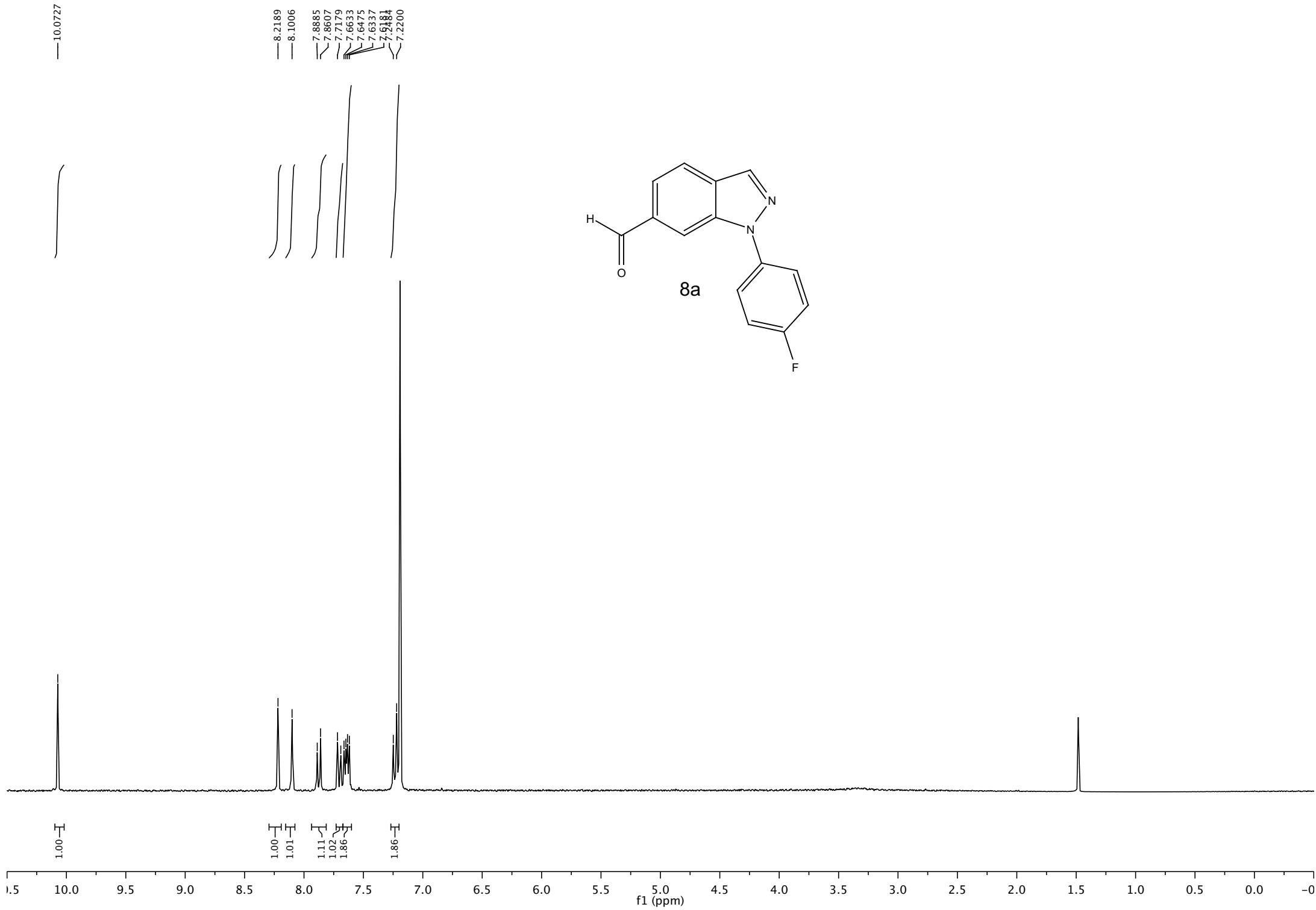


-10.0727

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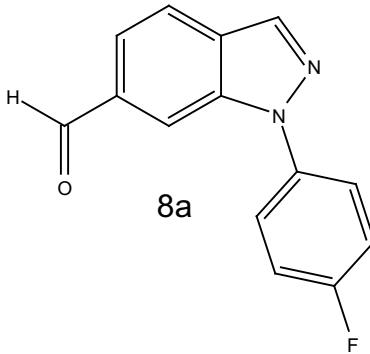


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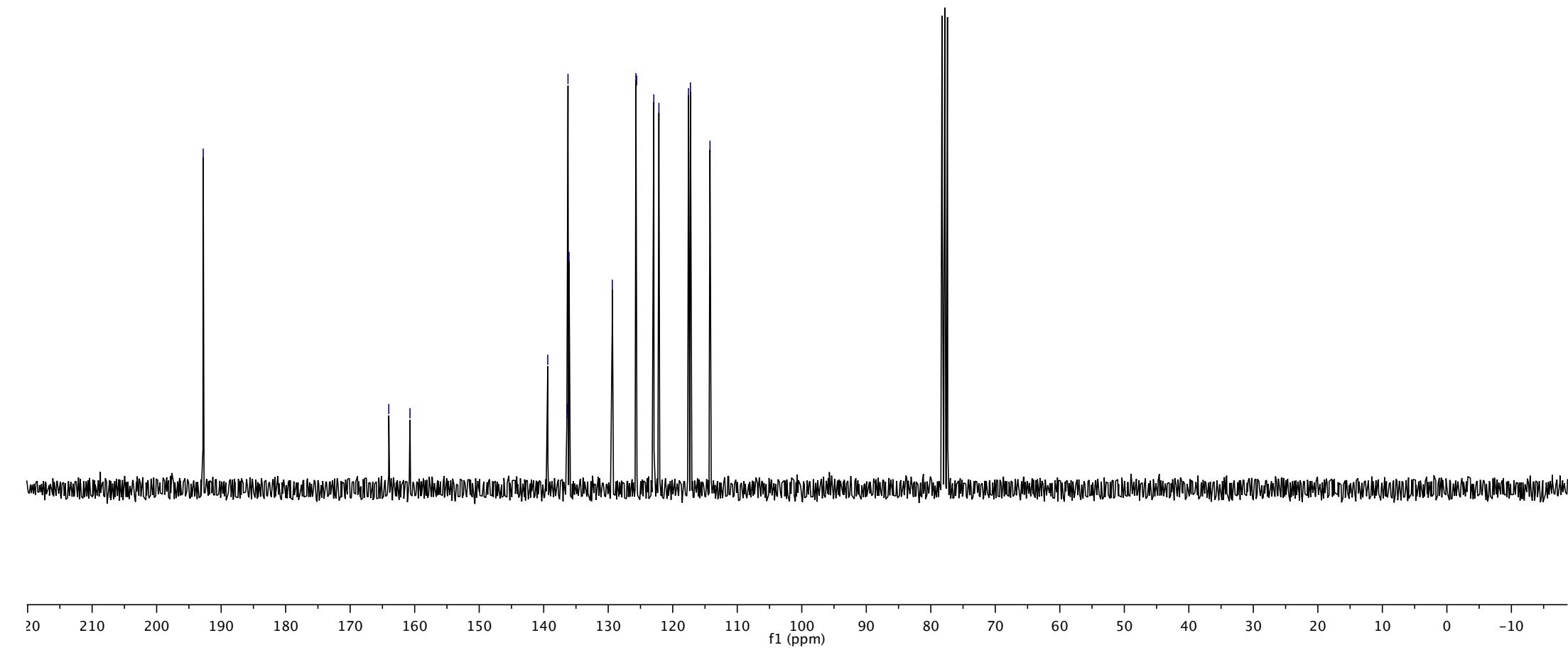
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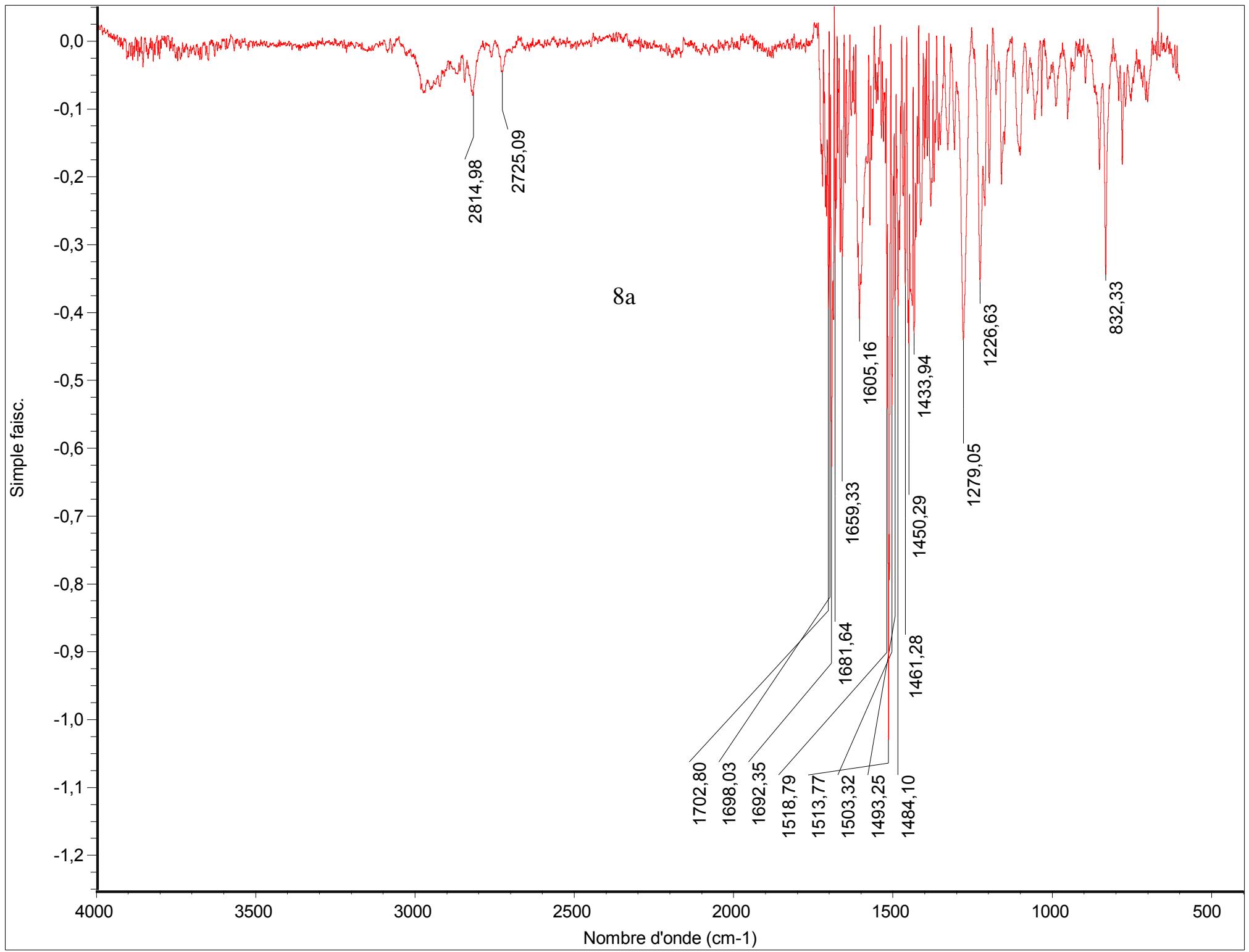
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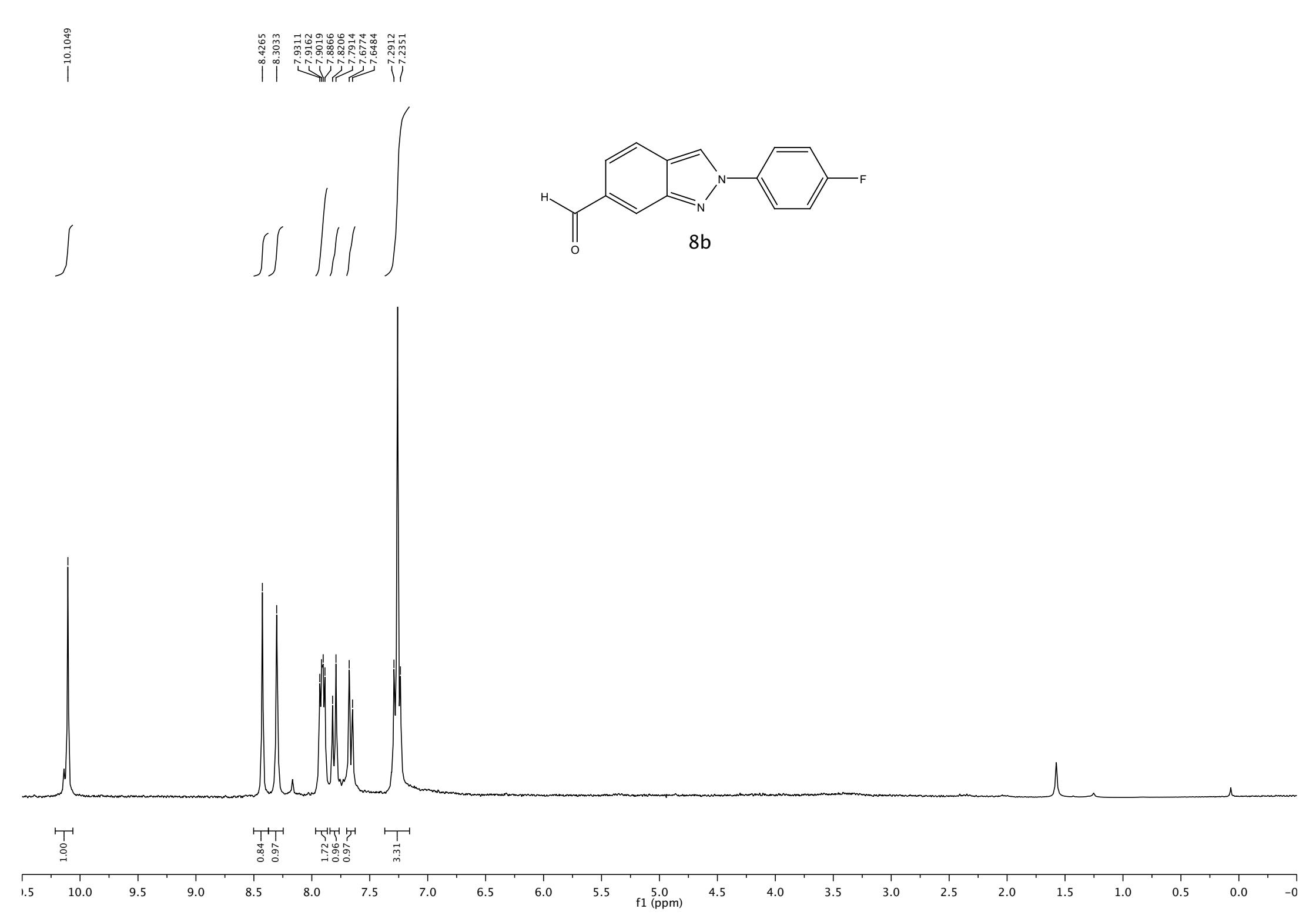
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125.5964  
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122.1442  
117.5584  
117.2334  
114.2255



8a







— 192.3694

— 149.0866

— 135.9472

126.2692  
125.7391  
123.1684  
123.0546  
121.5595  
121.3274  
119.4954  
116.9982  
116.6913

— 29.8393

