# Supporting Information

# Concise Copper-Catalyzed Synthesis of Tricyclic Biaryl Ether-Linked Aza-Heterocyclic Ring Systems

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# General experimental details

Reactions were performed using oven-dried glassware under an atmosphere of nitrogen with anhydrous, freshly distilled solvents unless otherwise stated. Dichloromethane, ethyl acetate, methanol, n-hexane, acetonitrile and toluene were distilled from calcium hydride. Diethyl ether was distilled over a mixture of lithium aluminium hydride and calcium hydride. Petroleum ether was distilled before use and refers to the fraction between 40-60 °C. All other reagents were used as obtained from commercial sources. Tetrahydrofuran was dried over Na wire and distilled from a mixture of lithium aluminium hydride and calcium hydride. Unless otherwise stated reactions were carried out at room temperature (ambient temperature) and temperatures of addition were at room temperature. Temperatures of 0°C were maintained using an ice-water bath and temperatures below 0°C were maintained using an acetone-cardice bath. Reactions involving microwave irradiation were performed in 10 cm<sup>3</sup> or 30 cm<sup>3</sup> microwave tubes with clip lids using CEM Discover® microwave apparatus. Yields refer to chromatographically and spectroscopically pure compounds unless otherwise stated. All flash chromatography was carried out using slurry-packed Merck 9325 Keiselgel 60 silica gel. Were possible, reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) performed on commercially prepared glass plates pre-coated with Merck silica gel 60 F254 or aluminium oxide 60 F254. Visualisation was by the quenching of UV fluorescence ( $v_{max} = 254$  nm) or by staining with ceric ammonium molybdate, potassium permanganate or Dragendorff's reagent (0.08% w/v bismuth subnitrate and 2% w/v KI in 3M aq. AcOH). Infrared spectra were recorded neat or as a solution in the designated solvent on a Perkin-Elmer Spectrum One spectrometer with internal referencing. Selected absorption maxima  $(v_{max})$  are reported in wavenumbers (cm<sup>-1</sup>) and the following abbreviations are used: w, weak; m, medium; st, strong; br, broad. Melting points were obtained using a Büchi<sup>®</sup> melting point apparatus (model B-545) and are uncorrected. Proton magnetic resonance spectra (<sup>1</sup>H NMR) were recorded using an internal deuterium lock at ambient probe temperatures (unless otherwise stated) on the following instruments: Bruker DPX-400 (400 MHz), Bruker Avance 400 QNP (400 MHz) Bruker Avance 500 BB ATM (500 MHz) and Bruker Avance 500 Cryo Ultrashield (500 MHz). Chemical shifts ( $\delta_H$ ) are quoted in ppm, to the nearest 0.01 ppm, and are referenced to the residual non-deuterated solvent peak. Coupling constants (J) are

reported in Hertz to the nearest 0.1 Hz. Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, integration, multiplicity [br, broad; s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; quint, quintet; sextet; sept, septet; m, multiplet; or as a combination of these (e.g. dd, dt, etc.)], coupling constant(s) and assignment. Proton assignments were determined either on the basis of unambiguous chemical shift or coupling pattern, by patterns observed in 2D experiments (<sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H COSY, HMBC and HMQC) or by analogy to fully interpreted spectra for related compounds. Carbon magnetic resonance spectra (<sup>13</sup>C NMR) were recorded by broadband proton spin decoupling at ambient probe temperatures (unless otherwise stated) using an internal deuterium lock on the following instruments: Bruker DPX-400 (100 MHz), Bruker Avance 400 QNP (100 MHz) and Bruker Avance 500 BB ATM (125 MHz) and Bruker Avance 500 Cryo Ultrashield (125 MHz). Chemical shifts ( $\delta_C$ ) are quoted in ppm, to the nearest 0.1 ppm, and are referenced to the residual non-deuterated solvent peak. appropriate, coupling constants are reported in Hertz to the nearest 0.1 Hz and data are reported as for proton magnetic resonance spectra without integration. Assignments were supported by DEPT editing and determined either on the basis of unambiguous chemical shift or coupling pattern, by patterns observed in 2D experiments (HMBC and HMQC) or by analogy to fully interpreted spectra for related compounds. Phosphorous magnetic resonance spectra (31P NMR) were recorded on Bruker DPX-400 (162 MHz) and Bruker Avance 500 BB-ATM (202 MHz) instruments. Chemical shifts ( $\delta_P$ ) are quoted in ppm to the nearest 0.01 ppm and are referenced to H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (external). Where appropriate, coupling constants are reported in Hertz to the nearest 0.5 Hz and data are reported as for proton magnetic resonance spectra without integration. Liquid chromatography mass spectrometry (LCMS) spectra were recorded on an HP/Agilent LCMS APCI 120-1000 full gradient machine. The ionisation technique used was electron ionisation (EI). High resolution mass spectroscopy measurements were recorded in-house using a Waters LCT Premier Mass Spectrometer or a Micromass Quadrapole-Time of Flight (Q-ToF) spectrometer. Mass values are reported within the error limits of  $\pm 5$  ppm mass units. The ionisation technique used was electrospray ionization (ESI).

# Experimental procedures and characterization data

# **General procedure 1: Synthesis of N-methyl-dibenzylamines**

General synthetic route outlined in **Scheme 1**.

**Scheme 1:** Synthetic route towards *N*-methyl-dibenzylamines

Based on from the method of Wei et al.<sup>1</sup> A solution of the appropriate salicylaldehyde derivative A (1 equivalent) and the appropriate 2-bromobenzylamine derivative **B** (1 equivalent) in MeOH (0.409 M) was stirred overnight at 50 °C. The reaction mixture was then cooled to 0 °C and NaBH<sub>4</sub> (2 equivalents) was added slowly. The reaction mixture was then allowed to reach room temperature and stirred for 6 hours. 2 M aqueous NaOH solution (0.571 M) was added, the aqueous and organic layers separated and the aqueous later extracted with EtOAc (3 times). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried (K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) and the solvent removed under reduced pressure to yield intermediates of the form C. Intermediate C was consistently greater than 90% pure (by <sup>1</sup>H NMR) after work-up and was used directly in the next synthetic step without further purification (attempted purification of the intermediate amines C by column chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> was not possible due to extensive streaking). To a sample of the crude intermediate C (1 equivalent) in THF (0.571 M) was added 35% aqueous formaldehyde (1.2 equivalents) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature until TLC analysis indicated complete consumption of C (typically overnight) to yield **D**. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was re-dissolved in THF (0.571 M), cooled to 0 °C and NaBH<sub>4</sub> (2 equivalents) was added. The solution was vigorously stirred, and a solution of AcOH (1 mmol) in THF (0.666 mmol) was slowly added to the flask. After the

addition, the mixture was warmed up to room temperature and allowed to stir at room temperature until TLC analysis indicated complete consumption of cyclic intermediate **D** (typically 0.5 hours). Saturated Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> was added. When the emission of CO<sub>2</sub> ceased, the organic layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography to afford the desired *N*-methyl-dibenzylamine derivative **E**. The overall yields given for the formation of products **E** are calculated over two- or three-steps (as stated) assuming pure **C**.

# Salicylaldehyde derivatives and 2-bromobenzylamine derivatives

All the substituted salicylaldehyde derivatives used were obtained directly from commercial sources.

(2-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanamine and 2-hydroxy-benzylamine were prepared as detailed below. All other 2-bromobenzylamine derivatives used were obtained directly from commercial sources.

# (2-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanamine)

Synthesis of 2-(2-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione by the method of Paunescu *et al.*<sup>2</sup> To a suspension of 2-(hydroxymethyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (1 equivalent, 0.394 g, 2.22 mmol) in HOTf (3.92 mL) at 0 °C was added 1-bromo-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (2 equivalents, 1.00g, 4.44 mmol). After stirring the mixture at room temperature overnight, the reaction medium was added drop-wise to cold water (29.5 mL). A white solid precipitated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 times). The organic layers were combined, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column

chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to afford 2-(2-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione as a white solid (600 mg, 75%).

Analytical data for 2-(2-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione:

**Mp**: 154.0-155.4 °C. **IR**:  $v_{max}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 2928 w (aromatic C-H), 1704 st (C=O), 1593 m (aromatic C=C), 1466 m (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR**:  $\delta_{H}$  (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 7.91-7.87 (2H, m, aryl CH), 7.78-7.74 (2H, m, aryl CH), 7.70-7.69 (1H, m, aryl CH), 7.39-7.37 (2H, m, aryl CH), 4.98 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>**C NMR**:  $\delta_{C}$  (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 167.8 (C), 136.2 (C), 134.4 (CH), 133.6 (CH), 131.8 (C), 130.5 (C), 130.3 (C), 130.0 (C), 129.7 (C), 126.8 (C), 126.8 (C), 125.9 (CH), 125.87 (CH), 125.85 (CH), 125.8 (CH), 125.4 (CH), 125.32 (CH), 125.29 (CH), 125.3 (CH), 124.6 (C), 123.7 (CH), 122.5 (C), 41.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>) ppm. <sup>19</sup>**F NMR**:  $\delta_{F}$  (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = -63.13 ppm.

To a suspension of 2-(2-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (1 equivalent, 500mg, 1.375 mmol) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (45 mL) was added NH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O (5 equivalents, 6.865 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at reflux for 22 hours. A white solid precipitated. The reaction medium was cooled to 0 °C, filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield (2-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanamine as a yellow oil (200 mg, 60%) which was used without characterization or further purification.

# Synthesis of 2-hydroxy-benzylamine

Synthesis of protected intermediate based by the method of Dubé *et al.*<sup>3</sup> A solution of salicylhaldehyde (9, 1 equivalent, 8.188 mmol), benzylcarbamate (3 equivalents, 24.564 mmol), triethylsilane (3 equivalents, 24.564 mmol), and TFA (2 equivalents, 16.376 mmol) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (40 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. The mixture was diluted with Et<sub>2</sub>O, washed with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution and brine. The organic layer was dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and the solvent removed under reduced

pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether : Et<sub>2</sub>O, 70:30) to afford the protected intermediate as a colourless oil (90%).

Analytical data for protected intermediate:

**IR:**  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3325 m (aromatic C-H), 1666 st (C=O), 1538 m (aromatic C=C), 1489 m (aromatic C=C), 1446 m (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR:**  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 8.50 (1H, br, OH or NH), 7.36-7.29 (5H, m, aryl CH), 7.22 (1H, t, J = 7.3 Hz, aryl CH), 7.08 (1H, dd, J = 7.5, 1.5 Hz, aryl CH), 6.93 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, aryl CH), 6.85-6.82 (1H, td, J = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 5.57 (1H, br s, OH or NH), 5.10 (2H, s, OCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.28 (2H, d, J = 6.5 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>N) ppm. <sup>13</sup>**C NMR:**  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 158.6 (C), 155.3 (C), 135.8 (C), 130.6 (CH), 129.9 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 124.6 (C), 120.2 (CH), 117.6 (CH), 67.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 41.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>) ppm.

This data is consistent with that previously reported.<sup>4</sup>

To a solution of the protected intermediate (1.83 g) in EtOAc (10 mL) was added 10% Pd/C 10% (40 mg). This suspension was stirred under an atmosphere of hydrogen gas (balloon) for 18 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite<sup>®</sup> and the solvent removed under reduced pressure to yield the title compound as a white solid (Yield: 95 %) which was used without characterization or purification

# Synthesis of acyclic precursors to cyclic compounds 12-21

# 2-(((2-bromobenzyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)phenol (7)

Prepared by general procedure 1 using 2-hydroxybenzaldehyde (9, 4.09 mmol) and (2-bromophenyl)methanamine (8). The intermediate free amine derivative (C, Scheme 1) was obtained as a yellow oil (1.1 g, 92% crude yield). 0.200 g of this crude intermediate free amine derivative (C, Scheme 1) was used in subsequent steps. The

crude title compound material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 95:5) to yield the title compound 7 as a white solid (0.200 g, 95% over two step sequence from intermediate free amine derivative).

**Mp:** 90.9-91.4 °C, **IR:**  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 2976 w (aromatic C-H), 2943 w (aromatic C-H), 2900 br m (O-H), 2846 m (C-H), 1587 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR:**  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 10.69 (1H, br s, OH), 7.60 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 1.2 Hz, aryl CH), 7.38 (1H, dd, J = 7.6 Hz, 1.6 Hz, aryl CH), 7.31 (1H, td, J = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, aryl CH), 7.17 (2H, td, J = 7.8, 1.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.01 (1H, d, J = 7.2 Hz, aryl CH), 6.83 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, aryl CH), 6.79 (1H, td, J = 7.4 Hz, 0.9 Hz, aryl CH), 3.78 (4H, apparent d, J = 13.6 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.28 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C **NMR:** δ<sub>C</sub> (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 157.5 (C), 136.1 (C), 133.3 (CH), 131.7 (CH), 129.5 (CH), 128.9 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 125.3 (C), 121.7 (C), 119.2 (CH), 116.2 (CH), 61.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 60.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 41.2 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 306.0499 ( $\Delta$ = 1.6 ppm), C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sup>79</sup>Br<sup>+</sup> requires 306.0494.

#### 2-(((2-bromo-4-methylbenzyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)phenol

Prepared by general procedure 1 using 2-bromo-4-methylbenzaldehyde (2.512 mmol) and 2-hydroxy-benzylamine. The intermediate free amine derivative (C, Scheme 1) was obtained as a yellow oil (0.760 g, 99% crude yield). 0.760 g of the crude intermediate free amine derivative (C, Scheme 1) was used in subsequent steps. The crude title compound material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 90:10) to yield the title compound as a colouless oil (500 mg, 62% over two step sequence from intermediate free amine derivative).

**IR:**  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 2978 w (aromatic C-H), 2947 w (aromatic C-H), 2900 br m (O-H), 2878 w (C-H), 2834 w (C-H), 1586 m (aromatic C=C), 1489 st (aromatic C=C), 1453 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR:**  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 10.77 (1H, br s, OH), 7.41 (1H, s, aryl CH), 7.22 (1H, d, J = 6.9 Hz, aryl CH), 7.15 (1H, td, J = 7.6, 1.3 Hz, aryl CH), 7.09 (1H, dd, J = 7.7, 0.9 Hz, aryl CH), 6.95 (1H, dd, J = 7.4, 1.4 Hz, aryl CH), 6.81 (1H, dd, J = 8.2, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 6.77 (1H, td, J = 7.4, 1.1 Hz, aryl CH),

3.71 (4H, apparent d, J = 23.2 Hz,  $CH_2(NCH_3)CH_2$ ), 2.30 (3H, s,  $CH_3$ ), 2.24 (3H, s,  $CH_3$ ) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C **NMR:**  $\delta_C$  (100 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ) = 157.6 (C), 139.6 (C), 133.7 (CH), 133.1 (C), 131.4 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 125.0 (C), 121.9 (C), 119.1 (CH), 116.0 (CH), 61.2 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 60.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 41.1 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 20.7 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found  $[M+H]^+$  320.0664,  $C_{16}H_{19}NO^{79}Br^+$  required 320.0650 ( $\Delta$ = 4.4 ppm).

# 2-(((2-bromo-4,5-dimethoxybenzyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)phenol

Prepared by general procedure 1 using 2-bromo-4,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde (3.086 mmol) and 2-hydroxy-benzylamine. The intermediate free amine derivative (C, Scheme 1) was obtained as a green oil (980 mg, 90% crude yield). 980 mg of the crude intermediate free amine derivative (C, Scheme 1) was used in subsequent steps. The crude title compound material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 80:20) to yield the title compound as a white solid (500 mg, 50% over two step sequence from intermediate free amine derivative).

**Mp**: 91.0-92.3 °C. **IR**:  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3000 w (aromatic C-H), 2948 w (aromatic C-H), 2900 br m (O-H), 2842 w (C-H), 1586 m (aromatic C=C), 1505 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR**:  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 10.65 (1H, br s, OH), 7.15 (1H, td, J = 7.8, 1.3 Hz, aryl CH), 7.02-6.99 (2H, m, aryl CH), 6.86 (1H, s, aryl CH), 6.20 (1H, dd, J = 8.2, 1.0 Hz), 6.77 (1H, td, J = 7.4, 0.9 Hz), 3.88 (3H, s, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.85 (3H, s, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.76 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.66 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.27 (3H, s, NCH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>**C NMR**:  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 157.6 (C), 149.1 (C), 148.5 (C), 128.9 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 128.3 (C), 121.9 (C), 119.2 (CH), 116.1 (CH), 115.5 (C), 115.2 (CH), 113.9 (CH), 60.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>),

60.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 56.2 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 56.1 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 41.3 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found  $[M+H]^+$  366.0710,  $C_{17}H_{21}NO_3^{79}Br^+$  required 366.0705 ( $\Delta$ = 1.4 ppm).

# 2-(((2-bromobenzyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenol

Prepared by general procedure 1 using 2-hydroxybenzaldehyde (0.630mmol) and (2-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanamine. The intermediate free amine derivative (**C**, Scheme 1) was obtained as a yellow solid (220 mg, 96% crude yield). 210 mg of the crude intermediate free amine derivative (**C**, Scheme 1) was used in subsequent steps. The crude title compound material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 80:20) to yield the title compound as a colourless oil (210 mg, 92% over two step sequence from intermediate free amine derivative).

IR:  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 2959 w (aromatic C-H), 2900 br m (O-H), 2874 w (C-H), 1588 m (aromatic C=C), 1488 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>H NMR:  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 10.24 (1H, br s, OH), 7.72 (1H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.60 (1H, s, aryl CH), 7.41 (1H, dd, J = 8.5, 2.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.18 (1H, td, J = 7.8, 1.3 Hz, aryl CH), 7.02 (1H, dd, J = 7.3, 1.3 Hz, aryl CH), 6.82 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, aryl CH), 6.80 (1H, td, J = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 3.78 (4H, apparent d, J = 2.5 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>(NCH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.29 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR:  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 157.7 (C), 137.4 (C), 134.4 (CH), 130.9 (C), 130.7 (C), 130.4 (C), 130.1 (C), 129.6 (CH), 129.59 (C), 129.58 (C), 129.3 (CH), 128.82 (CH), 128.79 (CH), 127.2 (C), 126.7 (CH), 126.6 (CH), 125.1 (C), 122.9 (C), 121.5 (C), 120.7 (C), 119.8 (CH), 116.7 (CH), 61.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 60.9 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 41.6 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>19</sup>FNMR:  $\delta_{\text{F}}$  (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = - 63.13 ppm. HRMS (ESI+): m/z found  $[M+H]^+$  374.0373,  $C_{16}H_{16}NO^{19}F_3^{79}Br^+$  required 374.0367 (Δ= 1.6 ppm).

# 4-bromo-2-(((2-bromobenyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)phenol

Prepared by general procedure 1 using 5-bromo-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde (4.98 mmol) and (2-bromophenyl)methanamine. The intermediate free amine derivative (C,

Scheme 1) was obtained as a yellow solid (1.74 g, 94% crude yield). 1.74 g of the crude intermediate free amine derivative (**C**, Scheme 1) was used in subsequent steps. The crude title compound material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 80:20) to yield the title compound as a white solid (1.20 g, 66% over two step sequence from intermediate free amine derivative).

**Mp**: 147.0-147.8 °C. **IR**:  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3130 w (aromatic C-H), 2900 br m (O-H), 2848 m (C-H), 1576 m (aromatic C=C), 1469 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR**:  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz,  $d_6$ -DMSO) = 10.23 (1H, br s, OH), 7.61 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.48 (1H, dd, J = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, aryl CH), 7.40 (1H, td, J = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.24-7.21 (2H, m, aryl CH), 7.09 (1H, dd, J = 8.6, 2.7 Hz, aryl CH), 6.73 (1H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, aryl CH), 3.63 (4H, apparent d, J = 12.2 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.13 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR:  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz,  $d_6$ -DMSO) = 155.3 (C), 137.2 (C), 132.8 (CH), 131.5 (CH), 129.5 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 125.7 (C), 124.2 (C), 122.4 (C), 116.8 (CH), 60.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 56.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 41.4 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found  $[M+H]^+$  383.9585, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>16</sub>NO<sup>79</sup>Br<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> requires 383.9593 (Δ= -2.04 ppm).

#### 2-(((2-bromobenzyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)-4-chlorophenol

Prepared by general procedure 1 using 5-chloro-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde (6.387 mmol) and (2-bromophenyl)methanamine. The intermediate free amine derivative (**C**, Scheme 1) was obtained as a yellow solid (2 g, 95% crude yield). 2.00 g of the crude intermediate free amine derivative (**C**, Scheme 1) was used in subsequent steps. The crude title compound material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 80:20) to yield the title compound as a white solid (1.50 g, 72% over two step sequence from intermediate free amine derivative).

**Mp**: 134.8-135.8 °C. **IR**:  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 2979 w (aromatic C-H), 2939 w (aromatic C-H) 2900 br m (O-H), 2847 m (C-H), 1581 m (aromatic C=C), 1479 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR**:  $δ_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz,  $d_{\text{6}}$ -DMSO) = 10.26 (1H, br, OH), 7.61 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 1.1 Hz, aryl CH), 7.48 (1H, dd, J = 7.6, 1.7 Hz, aryl CH), 7.8 (1H, td, J = 7.4, 1.3 Hz, aryl CH), 7.34 (1H, d, J = 2.6 Hz, aryl CH), 7.24-7.20 (2H, m, aryl CH), 6.69 (1H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, aryl CH), 3.63 (4H, apparent d, J = 9.4 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.13

(3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C **NMR:**  $\delta_{\rm C}$  (125 MHz,  $d_6$ -DMSO) = 155.7 (C), 137.2 (C), 132.8 (CH), 131.7 (CH), 131.5 (CH), 130.6 (CH), 129.5 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 126.2 (C), 124.3 (C), 117.4 (CH), 110.0 (C), 60.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 56.3 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 41.3 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found  $[M+H]^+$  340.0089,  $C_{15}H_{16}NO^{79}Br^{35}Cl^+$  required 340.0098 ( $\Delta$ = -2.68 ppm).

# 2-(((2-bromobenzyl)methyl)amino)methyl)-4-fluorophenol

Prepared by general procedure 1 using 5-fluoro-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde (3.568 mmol) and (2-bromophenyl)methanamine. The intermediate free amine derivative (**C**, Scheme 1) was obtained in a 98% crude yield. 1.242 g of the crude intermediate free amine derivative (**C**, Scheme 1) was taken used in subsequent steps. The crude title compound material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 90:10) to yield the title compound as a white solid (1.16 g, 90% over two step sequence from intermediate free amine derivative).

Mp: 132.0-133.1 °C. IR:  $v_{max}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 2959 w (aromatic C-H), 2900 br m (O-H), 2883 m (C-H), 2816 m (C-H), 1511 m (aromatic C=C), 1567 m (aromatic C=C), 1490 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>H NMR:  $δ_H$  (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 10.46 (1H, br, OH), 7.59 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.36 (1H, dd, J = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, aryl CH), 7.31 (1H, td, J = 7.4, 1.2 Hz, aryl CH), 7.18 (1H, td, J = 7.4, 1.7 Hz, aryl CH), 6.85 (1H, td, J = 8.6, 2.8 Hz, aryl CH), 3.74 (4H, apparent d, J = 3.9 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.26 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR:  $δ_C$  (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 157.2 (C), 154.9 (C), 153.5 (C), 153.5 (C), 135.9 (C), 133.4 (CH), 131.7 (CH), 129.6 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 125.3 (C), 122.6 (C), 122.6 (C), 116.9 (CH), 116.8 (CH), 115.2 (CH), 115.2 (CH), 115.0 (CH), 114.95 (CH), 61.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 60.2 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 41.2 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR:  $δ_F$  (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) -125.94 ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found  $[M+H]^+$  324.0411,  $C_{15}H_{16}NO^{19}F^{79}Br^+$  required 324.0399 (Δ= 3.7 ppm).

#### 2-(((2-bromobenzyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)-4-nitrophenol

Prepared by general procedure 1 using 2-hydroxy-5-nitro-benzaldehyde (5.984 mmol) and (2-bromophenyl)methanamine. The intermediate free amine derivative (C, Scheme 1) was obtained as an orange oil (1.60 g, 98% crude yield). 1.60 g of the crude intermediate free amine derivative (C, Scheme 1) was used in subsequent steps. The crude title compound material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 80:20) to yield the title compound as a yellow solid (1.25 g, 75% over two step sequence from intermediate free amine derivative).

**Mp**: 113.4-114.5 °C. **IR**:  $v_{max}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 2900 br m (O-H), 2840 w (C-H), 1614 st (aromatic C=C), 1585 st (aromatic C=C), 1468 st (aromatic NO<sub>2</sub>), 1341 st (aromatic NO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR**:  $\delta_{\rm H}$  (400 MHz,  $d_6$ -DMSO) = 8.18 (1H, d, J = 2.9 Hz, aryl CH), 8.03 (1H, dd, J = 11.9, 2.9 Hz, aryl CH), 7.63 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.52 (1H, dd, J = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, aryl CH), 7.40 (1H, td, J = 7.4, 1.1 Hz, aryl CH), 7.24 (1H, td, J = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, aryl CH), 6.92 (1H, d, J = 9.0 Hz, aryl CH), 3.72 (4H, apparent d, J = 8.9 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>(NCH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.19 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C **NMR**:  $\delta_{\rm C}$  (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 163.0 (C), 139.5 (C), 137.1 (C), 132.9 (CH), 131.5 (CH), 129.5 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 125.4 (CH), 124.9 (C), 124.7 (CH), 124.3 (C), 115.6 (CH), 60.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 55.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 41.5 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 351.0360, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>79</sup>Br<sup>+</sup> required 351.0344 ( $\Delta$ = 4.6 ppm).

### 2-(((2-bromobenzyl)methyl)amino)methyl)-4,6-dichlorophenol

Prepared by general procedure 1 using 3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde (5.234 mmol) and (2-bromophenyl)methanamine. The intermediate free amine derivative (**C**, Scheme 1) was obtained as a yellow solid (1.80 g, 95% crude yield). 1.88 g of the crude intermediate free amine derivative (**C**, Scheme 1) was used in subsequent steps. The crude title compound material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>,

Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 80:20) to yield the title compound as a white solid (1.75 g, 89% over two step sequence from intermediate free amine derivative).

**Mp**: 106.1-108.0 °C. **IR**:  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 2993 w (aromatic C-H), 2944 w (aromatic C-H), 2900 br m (O-H), 2848 w (C-H), 1593 m (aromatic C=C), 1568 m (aromatic C=C), 1455 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR**:  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (400 MHz,  $d_{\text{6}}$ -DMSO) = 7.67 (1H, d, J = 7.9 Hz, aryl CH), 7.49 (1H, dd, J = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, aryl CH), 7.42 (1H, t, J = 7.6 Hz, aryl CH), 7.38 (1H, d, J = 2.4 Hz, aryl CH), 7.28 (1H, td, J = 7.6 Hz, 1.6 Hz, aryl CH), 7.20 (1H, d, J = 2.4 Hz, aryl CH), 3.77 (4H, apparent d, J = 21.7, CH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.17 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C **NMR**:  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (100 MHz,  $d_{\text{6}}$ -DMSO) = 152.1 (C), 136.1 (C), 133.0 (CH), 132.1 (CH), 130.0 (CH), 128.0 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 125.8 (C), 124.6 (C), 122.4 (C), 120.4 (C), 60.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 58.2 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 40.9 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 373.9724, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sup>35</sup>Cl<sub>2</sub><sup>79</sup>Br<sup>+</sup> required 373.9714 (Δ= 2.7 ppm).

#### 2-(((2-bromobenzyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)-4,6-di-tert-butylphenol

Prepared by general procedure 1 using 3,5-di-*tert*-butyl-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde (4.267 mmol) and (2-bromophenyl)methanamine. The intermediate free amine derivative (**C**, Scheme 1) was obtained as a yellow solid (1.56 g, 90% crude yield). 1.56 g of the crude intermediate free amine derivative (**C**, Scheme 1) was used in subsequent steps. The crude title compound material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 90:10) to yield the title compound as a colourless oil (1.10 g, 68% over two step sequence from intermediate free amine derivative).

**IR:**  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 2950 w (aromatic C-H), 2902 w (aromatic C-H), 2900 br m (O-H), 1568 m (aromatic C=C), 1464 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR:**  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 10.65 (1H, br, OH), 7.56 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.38 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.29 (1H, t, J = 7.3 Hz, aryl CH), 7.21 (1H, s, aryl CH), 7.13 (1H, td, J = 7.7, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 6.87 (1H, d, aryl CH), 3.75 (4H, apparent d, J = 30.5 Hz,

CH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.27 (3H, s, NCH<sub>3</sub>), 1.43 (9H, s, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), 1.30 (9H, s, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR:  $\delta_{\rm C}$  (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 154.0 (C) 140.6 (C), 136.7 (C), 135.5 (C), 133.0 (CH), 131.5 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 125.1 (C), 123.5 (CH), 123.0 (CH), 121.2 (C), 62.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 60.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 41.2 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 34.9 (C), 34.1 (C), 31.7 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 29.6 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found  $[M+H]^+$  418.1747, C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>33</sub>NO<sup>79</sup>Br<sup>+</sup> required 418.17464 (Δ= 0.2 ppm).

# Cyclization reactions: optimization studies

Reaction investigated:

Ligands examined:

Standard procedure for screening: Acyclic substrate (1 equivalent) mixed with base, solvent, ligand and additive (equivalents as listed) and internal standard (metaterphenyl) in either an oven-dried round-bottomed flask (thermal heating) or an oven-dried microwave vial. Yields were based on HPLC analysis using meta-terphenyl as an internal standard. Selected key screening data are shown in **Table 1**.

Entry	Catalyst (mol %)	Ligand	Solvent	Base	Additive (mol %)	Temp (°C)	Time (h)	Yield (%)
1	Cul (5%)	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	5	74
2	Cul (5%)	L2	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	5	63
3	Cul (5%)	L3	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	5	38
4	Cul (5%)	L4	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	5	20
5	Cul (5%)	L5	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	5	0
6	CuBr 5%	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	5	73
7	CuCl 5%	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	5	70
8	CuOAc 5%	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	5	38
9	Cu(OAc)2	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	5	71
10	Cu₂O 5%	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	5	30
11	CuCl₂ 5%	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	5	75
12	CuBr₂ 5%	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	5	62
13	CuO 5%	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	5	32
14	Cu(CF <sub>3</sub> SO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> 5%	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	5	60
15	Cu(AcAc)₂ 5%	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	5	71
16	Cul (5%)	L1	MeCN	K₃PO₄	-	80	5	67
17	Cul (5%)	L1	MeCN	K₃PO₄	-	80	22	81
18	Cul (5%)	L1	MeCN	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	5	28
19	Cul (5%)	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	100	5	76
20	Cul (10%)	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	100	5	75
21	Cul (5%)	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	5	74
22	Cul (5%)	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	24	80
23	Cul (5%)	L1	BuCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	100	5	69
24	Cul (5%)	L1	MeCN	K₃PO₄	Sodium Ascorbate (10%)	80	24	82
25	Cul (5%)	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Iron(III)Chloride (10%)	80	5	58
26	Cul (5%)	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Sodium Ascorbate (10%)	80	5	83
27	Cul (5%)	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Sodium Ascorbate (100%)	80	5	85
28	Cul (5%)	L1	MeCN	K₃PO₄	Sodium Ascorbate (10%)	80	24	82
29	Cul (5%)	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	120 (μW)	5	80
30	Cul (5%)	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	120 (μW)	1	34
31	Cul (5%)	L1	DMF	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	150 (μW)	5	49
32	Cul (5%)	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Sodium Ascorbate (10%) 4A molecular sieves	120 (μW)	5	76
33	Cul (5%)	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Sodium Ascorbate (10%) MgSO <sub>4</sub> (200%)	120 (μW)	5	62
34	Cul (5%)	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Sodium Ascorbate (10%) Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (200%)	120 (μW)	5	85
35	PdCl2 (5%)	P(Ph)3	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	5	0
36	-	L1	MeCN	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-	80	5	0

**Table 1:** Selected key screening data for the ring-closure of acyclic precursor 7 to form **12**. Yields were based on HPLC analysis using meta-terphenyl as an internal standard. Substrate concentration of 0.2 M in all cases.

Entries 1-5 examined the use of different ligands. L1 was found to be optimal (entry 1). Entries 6-15 examined the effect of varying copper sources. Copper (I) iodide was found to be optimal (that is, there was no improvement in the product yield compared to that obtained using the reaction conditions listed in entry 1). Entries 16-18 examined the effect of using alternative bases to cesium carbonate; all were found to be inferior. Entries 19-23 explored variations in temperature, reaction time and catalyst loading in an attempted to improve the yield of the product. Entries 24-28 explored the effect of additives on the reaction, with sodium ascorbate found to have a beneficial impact upon product yield. It was observed that microwave heating for 5 h (in the absence of additives, entry 29) also gave an increase in yield (relative to entry 1). Entries 32-34 explored the combination of sodium ascorbate and microwave irradiation, in addition to the use of different drying agents. The conditions listed in entry 34 were found to reliably provide the highest yield of the desired product and thus constituted the optimized conditions. Entries 35-36 were control reactions.

# **General procedure 2: Intramolecular C-O bond formation**

CuI (0.05 equivalents), sodium ascorbate (0.1 equivalents), Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (2 equivalents), the acyclic substrate (1 equivalent), 2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-3,5-heptanedione (0.1 equivalent), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2 equivalent) and CH<sub>3</sub>CN (0.190 mmol) were added sequentially to an oven-dried microwave tube. The mixture was then heated to 120 °C in the microwave (using the 'Standard method') for 5 hours. The mixture was filtered trough a plug of Celite<sup>®</sup> (eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>). The organic layer was washed with water and 1M NaOH solution, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography to afford the cyclic product.

Settings corresponding to the use of the 'Standard method' on the Discover microwave apparatus (with a temperature of 120 °C and a time of 5 hours):

Temperature type: Infrared

Release limits: 60 °C, 2.8 bar

Hold time: 30 min

Ramp time: 10 min

Temperature: 200 °C

Microwave power: 150 Watt

Stirring: On

Premix time: Off

Pressure: 17.2 bar

Cooling time: 20 min

PowerMax: Off

# Note on the characterization of the cyclic compounds:

The majority of the cyclic products reported here appeared dynamic on the NMR timescale at room temperature; frequently, broad peaks were observed when spectra were obtained at room temperature, which then resolved when the spectra were

obtained under high temperature conditions. Due to issues with instrument selectivity when obtaining <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra at high temperatures, some carbon resonances are absent in the <sup>13</sup>C NMR data for several compounds.

# Synthesis of cyclic compound 12-21

# 6-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[b,g][1,5]oxazocine (12)

Prepared by general procedure 2 using 2-(((2-bromobenzyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)phenol (7, 0.200 g). The crude product material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O 80:20) to give the title compound **12** as a white solid (84%).

**Mp**: 85.0-85.3 °C. **IR**:  $\upsilon_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3058 m (aromatic C-H), 2895 st (C-H), 1601 st (aromatic C=C), 1577 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR**:  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_{6}$ -DMSO) = 7.33 (2H, dd, J = 7.75, 1.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.29 (2H, td, J = 7.5, 1.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.17 (2H, dd, J = 7.3, 1.8 Hz, aryl CH), 7.08 (2H, td, J = 7.3, 1.3 Hz, aryl CH), 3.90 (4H, s, 2 x CH<sub>2</sub>), 2,09 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C **NMR**:  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz, 120 °C  $d_{6}$ -DMSO) = 158.6 (C), 132.6 (CH), 129.6 (CH), 129.4 (C), 124.5 (CH), 121.6 (CH), 57.0 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 39.6 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 226.1235, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>16</sub>NO<sup>+</sup> required 226.1232 (Δ= 1.3 ppm).

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#### 2,6-dimethyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[b,g][1,5]oxazocine (13)

13

Prepared by general procedure 2 using 2 2-(((2-bromo-4-methylbenzyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)phenol (0.200 g). The crude product material was purified by column chromatography ( $SiO_2$ , Petroleum Ether:  $Et_2O$ , 80:20) to give the title compound 13 as a white solid (93%).

**Mp**: 106-106.5 °C. **IR**:  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 2955 w (aromatic C-H), 2924 w (aromatic C-H), 2893 st (C-H), 1613 m (aromatic C=C), 1572 m (aromatic C=C), 1499 m (aromatic C=C), 1485 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR**:  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_{\text{G}}$ -DMSO) = 7.32-7.27 (2H, m, aryl CH), 7.16-1.14 (2H, m, aryl CH), 7.09-7.07 (1H, m, aryl CH), 7.03 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, aryl CH), 6.89 (1H, d, J = 2.5 Hz, aryl CH), 3.85 (4H, apparent d, J = 20.5 Hz, 2 x CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.32 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.08 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>**C NMR**:  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_{\text{G}}$ -DMSO) = 158.5 (C), 158.4 (C), 139.4 (CH), 132.6 (C), 132.4 (CH), 129.5 (CH), 129.4 (C), 126.1 (C), 125.0 (CH), 124.3 (CH), 122.0 (CH), 121.6 (CH), 56.9 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 56.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 39.7 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 20.8 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 240.1374,  $C_{\text{16}}$ H<sub>18</sub>NO<sup>+</sup> required 240.1383 ( $\Delta$ = -3.75 ppm).

#### 3,4-dimethoxy-6-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[b,g][1,5]oxazocine (14)

Prepared by general procedure 2 using 2-(((2-bromo-4,5-dimethoxybenzyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)phenol (0.200 g). The crude product

material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>: MeOH, 99:1) to give the title compound **14** as a colourless oil (90%).

IR:  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3065 w (aromatic C-H), 3000 w (aromatic C-H), 2933 m (aromatic C-H), 2834 m (C-H),1607 m (aromatic C=C), 1581 w (aromatic C=C), 1509 st (aromatic C=C), 1484 st (aromatic C=C), 1439 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>H NMR:  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_6$ -DMSO) = 7.33 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.28 (1H ,td, J = 7.3, 1.7 Hz, aryl CH), 7.14 (1H, dd, J = 7.5, 2.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.06 (1H, td, J = 7.3, 1.3 Hz, aryl CH), 6.97 (1H, s, aryl CH), 6.75 (1H, s, aryl CH), 3.90 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.82 (5H, apparent br s, CH<sub>2</sub> and OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.75 (3H, br s, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 2.09 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR:  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_6$ -DMSO) = 158.9 (C), 152.4 (C), 150.3 (C), 146.4 (C), 132.7 (CH), 129.5 (CH), 129.3 (C), 124.2 (CH), 121.6 (CH), 117.6 (CH), 107.8 (CH), 57.4 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 57.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 57.0 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 56.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 39.6 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. Missing one signal corresponding to 1 x (C). HRMS (ESI+): m/z found [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 286.1454,  $C_{17}H_{20}NO_3^+$  required 286.1443 (Δ= 3.8 ppm).

# 6-methyl-4-(trifluoromethyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[b,g][1,5]oxazocine (15)

Prepared by general procedure 2 using 2-(((2-bromobenzyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenol (0.185 g). The crude product material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 80:20) to give the title compound **15** as a white solid (82%).

**Mp**: 88.5-88.9 °C. **IR**:  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3061 w (aromatic C-H), 2944 m (aromatic C-H), 1608 m (aromatic C=C), 1595 m (aromatic C=C), 1582 m (aromatic C=C), 1485 st (aromatic C=C), 1447 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR**:  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_{\text{G}}$ -DMSO) = 7.63 (1H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.53-7.51 (2H, m, aryl CH), 7.37-7.32 (2H, m, aryl CH), 7.22-7.13 (2H, m, aryl CH), 3.90 (4H, apparent d, J = 7 Hz, 2 x CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.11 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>**C NMR**:  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_{\text{G}}$ -DMSO) = 161.3

(C), 157.6 (C), 132.7 (CH), 129.9 (CH), 129.6 (C), 128.9 (C), 127.8 (C), 126.8 (CH), 126.8 (CH), 125.7 (C), 125.4 (C), 125.1 (CH), 123.5 (C), 122.4 (CH), 121.4 (CH), 56.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 56.0 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 39.8 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found  $[M+H]^+$  294.1094,  $C_{16}H_{15}NO^{19}F_3^+$  required 294.1106 ( $\Delta$ = -4.1 ppm).

# 3-bromo-6-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[b,g][1,5]oxazocine (16)

Prepared by general procedure 2 using 4-bromo-2-(((2-bromobenyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)phenol (0.200 g). The crude product material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether:  $Et_2O$ , 90:10) to give the title compound **16** as a white solid (64%).

**Mp**: 110-111 °C. **IR**:  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3055 w (aromatic C-H), 2950 m (aromatic C-H), 2924 m (C-H), 1601 m (aromatic C=C), 1584 m (aromatic C=C), 1475 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**HNMR**:  $δ_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz, 120°C,  $d_{\text{6}}$ -DMSO) = 7.44 (1H, dd, J = 8.5, 2.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.36-7.29 (4H, m, aryl CH), 7.18 (1H, dd, J = 7.5, 1.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.11 (1H, td, J = 7.3, 1.3 Hz, aryl CH), 3.90 (4H, apparent d, J = 17 Hz, 2 x CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.09 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>**C NMR**:  $δ_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_{\text{6}}$ -DMSO) = 158.3 (C), 158.0 (C), 134.8 (CH), 132.6 (CH), 132.3 (CH), 129.7 (CH), 124.9 (CH), 124.0 (<u>C</u>H), 121.6 (CH), 116.4 (C), 57.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 56.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 39.4 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. Missing three signals corresponding to 3 x (C). **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 304.0349,  $C_{15}H_{15}NO^{79}Br$  required 304.0337 (Δ= 3.9 ppm).

# Synthesis of 3-chloro-6-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[b,g][1,5]oxazocine (17)

Prepared by general procedure 2 using 2-(((2-bromobenzyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)-4-chlorophenol (0.200 g). The crude product material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, gradient 95:5 to 80:20) to give the title compound 17 as a white solid (62%).

**Mp**: 107.8-108.8 °C. **IR**:  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3052 w (aromatic C-H), 2952 m (aromatic C-H), 2917 m (C-H), 2891 m (C-H), 1601 m (aromatic C=C), 1584 m (aromatic C=C), 1476 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR**:  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_{6}$ -DMSO) = 7.38-7.29 (4H, m, aryl CH), 7.23 (1H, d, J = 2.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.18 (1H, dd, J = 7.3, 1.8 Hz. Aryl CH), 7.12 (1H, td, J = 7.3, 1.5 Hz, aryl CH), 3.91 (4H, apparent d, J = 14.5 Hz, 2 x CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.09 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>**C NMR**:  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_{6}$ -DMSO) = 158.3 (C), 157.5 (C), 132.6 (CH), 131.9 (CH), 129.7 (CH), 129.3 (CH), 128.6 (C), 124.9 (CH), 123.5 (CH), 121.7 (CH), 57.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 56.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 39.4 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. Missing two signals corresponding to 2 x (C) **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 260.0829,  $C_{15}H_{15}NO^{35}C1^{+}$  required 260.0837 ( $\Delta$ = -3.15 ppm).

# 3-fluoro-6-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[b,g][1,5]oxazocine (18)

Prepared by general procedure 2 using 2-(((2-bromobenzyl)methyl)amino)methyl)-4-fluorophenol (0.200 g). The crude product material was purified by column

chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 80:20) to give the title compound **18** as a colourless oil (80%).

IR:  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3052 w (aromatic C-H), 2954 m (aromatic C-H), 2895 m (C-H), 1592 m (aromatic C=C), 1483 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>H NMR:  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_6$ -DMSO) = 7.40-7.45 (2H, m, aryl CH), 7.31-7.28 (1H, m, aryl CH), 7.17 (1H, d, J = 7.2 Hz, aryl CH), 7.11-7.04 (2H, m, aryl CH), 6.99 (1H, dd, J = 9.0, 3.0 Hz, aryl CH), 3.95-3.94 (4H, m, 2 x CH<sub>2</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR:  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_6$ -DMSO) =159.0 (d, J = 237.5 Hz, C), 158.8 (C), 154.9 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, C), 132.7 (C), 132.5 (CH), 130.2 (C), 129.6 (CH), 124.7 (CH), 123.4 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, CH), 121.8 (CH), 118.4 (d, J = 22.5 Hz, CH), 115.7 (d, J = 23.9 Hz, CH), 57.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 57.2 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 39.1 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. HRMS (ESI+): m/z found [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 244.1124,  $C_{15}H_{15}NO^{19}F^+$  required 244.1132 ( $\Delta$ = -3.23 ppm).

# Synthesis of 6-methyl-3-nitro-6,7-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[b,g][1,5]oxazocine (19)

$$O_2N$$
 $O_2N$ 
 $O_2N$ 

Prepared by general procedure 2 using 2-(((2-bromobenzyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)-4-nitrophenol (0.200 g). The crude product material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, gradient 80:20 to 70:30) to give the title compound **19** as a yellow oil (65%).

**IR:**  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3079 w (aromatic C-H), 2952 m (aromatic C-H), 2851 w (C-H), 2813 m (C-H), 1615 m (aromatic C=C), 1586 m (aromatic C=C), 1574 m (aromatic C=C), 1513 st (aromatic NO<sub>2</sub>), 1335 st (aromatic NO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR:** δ<sub>H</sub> (500 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_6$ -DMSO) = 8.15 (1H, dd, J = 8.8, 2.8 Hz, aryl CH), 8.07 (1H, d, J = 2.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.52 (1H, d, J = 9.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.35 (2H, d, J = 3.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.24 (1H, d,

J = 7.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.19-7.16 (1H, m, aryl CH), 3.86 (4H, apparent d, J = 5.5 Hz, 2 x CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.15 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR: δ<sub>C</sub> (125 MHz, 120 °C, d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO) = 163.2 ( $\underline{\text{C}}$ ), 156.9 ( $\underline{\text{C}}$ ), 144.0 ( $\underline{\text{C}}$ ), 132.7 ( $\underline{\text{C}}$ H), 130.0 ( $\underline{\text{C}}$ H), 128.2 ( $\underline{\text{C}}$ H), 125.5 ( $\underline{\text{C}}$ H), 125.2 ( $\underline{\text{C}}$ H), 122.4 ( $\underline{\text{C}}$ H), 121.2 ( $\underline{\text{C}}$ H), 55.9 ( $\underline{\text{C}}$ H<sub>2</sub>), 55.4 ( $\underline{\text{C}}$ H<sub>2</sub>), 40.2 ( $\underline{\text{C}}$ H<sub>3</sub>, obscured by solvent peak) ppm. Missing two signals corresponding to 2 x ( $\underline{\text{C}}$ ).

# 1,3-dichloro-6-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[b,g][1,5]oxazocine (20)

20

Prepared by general procedure 2 using 2-(((2-bromobenzyl)methyl)amino)methyl)-4,6-dichlorophenol (0.400 g). The crude product material was purified by column chromatography ( $SiO_2$ , Petroleum Ether:  $Et_2O$ , 90:10) to give the title compound **20** as a colourless oil (38%).

IR:  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 2966 w (aromatic C-H), 2940 w (aromatic C-H), 2833 w (C-H), 1603 m (aromatic C=C), 1567 m (aromatic C=C), 1484 st (aromatic C=C), 1440 m (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>H NMR:  $δ_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_{6}$ -DMSO) = 7.55 (1H, d, J = 3.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.39 (1H, d, J = 7.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.34 (1H, td, J = 7.6, 1.7 Hz, aryl CH), 7.26 (1H, d, J = 2.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.22 (1H, dd, J = 7.5, 2.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.15 (1H, td, J = 7.3, 1.2 Hz, aryl CH), 3.73 (4H, apparent d, J = 12.0 Hz, 2 x CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.24 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR:  $δ_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_{6}$ -DMSO) = 156.8 (C), 151.8 (C), 133.1 (CH), 131.1 (CH), 130.0 (CH), 129.9 (CH), 129.7 (C), 128.5 (C), 126.6 (C), 124.9 (CH), 121.1 (CH), 55.2 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 55.0 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 41.1 (CH<sub>3</sub> obscured by solvent). ppm Missing two signals corresponding to 2 x (C). HRMS (ESI+): m/z found  $[M+H]^{+}$  294.0463,  $C_{15}H_{14}NO^{35}Cl_{2}^{+}$  required 294.0452 (Δ= 3.7 ppm).

# 1,3-di-tert-butyl-6-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[b,g][1,5]oxazocine (21)

Prepared by general procedure 2 using 2-(((2-bromobenzyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)-4,6-di-tert-butylphenol (0.200 g). The crude product material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 80:20) to give the title compound **21** as a colourless oil (37%).

IR:  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 2952 st (aromatic C-H), 1606 m (aromatic C=C), 1575 m (aromatic C=C), 1475 st (aromatic C=C), 1439 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>H NMR:  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_6$ -DMSO) = 7.37 (1H, d, J = 3 Hz, aryl CH), 7.33-7.30 (1H, m, aryl CH), 7.12-7.07 (3H, m, aryl CH), 7.01-6.97 (1H, m, aryl CH), 3.57 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.40 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.19 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.40 (9H, s, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), 1.34 (9H, s, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR:  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_6$ -DMSO) = 158.0 (C), 151.9 (C), 146.1 (C), 142.7 (C), 139.7 (C), 134.3 (CH), 129.6 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 123.7 (CH), 122.1 (CH), 119.1 (CH), 53.9 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 53.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 42.2 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 35.2 (C), 34.5 (C), 31.7 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 30.9 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. Missing one signal corresponding to 1 x (C) HRMS (ESI+): m/z found [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 338.2499,  $C_{23}H_{32}NO^+$  required 338.2484 ( $\Delta$ = 4.4 ppm).

#### **Route towards compound 22**

#### 2-(((2-bromophenyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)phenol (23)

Prepared by general procedure 1 using salycilhaldehyde (9, 5.813 mmol) and 2-bromoaniline. The intermediate free amine derivative (C, Scheme 1) was obtained as a yellow oil (1.60 g, 99% crude yield). 1.60 g of the crude intermediate free amine

derivative (**C**, Scheme 1) was taken forward. The crude title compound material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 95:5) to yield the title compound **23** as a colourless oil (1.30 g, 76% over two step sequence from intermediate free amine derivative).

IR:  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 2989 m (aromatic C-H), 2900 br m (O-H), 1587 st (aromatic C=C), 1491 st (aromatic C=C), 1478 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup> HNMR:  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 9.83 (1H, br s, OH), 7.63 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 1.4 Hz, aryl CH), 7.37 -7.30 (2H, m, aryl CH), 7.21 (1H, td, J = 7.8, 1.7 Hz, aryl CH), 7.10-7.04 (2H, m, aryl CH), 6.90 (1H, dd, J = 8.1, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 6.84 (1H, td, J = 7.4, 1.2 Hz, aryl CH), 4.24 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.66 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR:  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 157.2 (C), 149.8 (C), 133.9 (CH), 129.2 (CH), 129.1 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 126.7 (CH), 122.3 (CH), 120.99 (C), 120.97 (C), 119.4 (CH), 116.4 (CH), 59.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 42.7 (CH<sub>3</sub>). ppm. HRMS (ESI+): m/z found [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 292.0345, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sup>79</sup>Br<sup>+</sup> required 292.0337 (Δ= 2.7 ppm).

# 10-methyl-10,11-dihydrodibenzo[b,f][1,4]oxazepine (22)

22

Prepared by general procedure 2 using 2-(((2-bromophenyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)phenol (23, 0.200 g). The crude product material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 95:5) to give the title compound 22 as a colourless oil (84%).

**IR:**  $v_{max}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3064 m (aromatic C-H), 2872 m (C-H), 2808 m (C-H), 1601 m (aromatic C=C), 1486 st (aromatic C=C), 1451 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR:**  $δ_{H}$  (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 7.27-7.24 (1H, m, aryl CH), 7.20 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.16-7.14 (2H, m, aryl CH), 7.06 (1H, td, J = 7.3, 1.3 Hz, aryl CH), 7.04-7.00 (1H, m, aryl CH), 6.91 (1H, dd, J = 8.3, 1.3 Hz, aryl CH), 6.84 (1H, td, J = 7.6, 1.5 Hz, aryl

CH), 4.38 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.96 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C **NMR:**  $\delta_{\rm C}$  (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 157.3 (C), 148.9 (C), 142.4 (C), 129.4 (C), 128.7 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 124.5 (CH), 123.6 (CH), 121.7 (CH), 121.1 (CH), 120.3 (CH), 120.0 (CH), 56.5 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 43.0 (CH<sub>2</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found  $[M+H]^+$  210.1081,  $C_{14}H_{14}NO^+$  required 212.1075 ( $\Delta$ = 2.8 ppm).

# **Route towards compound 24**

# 2-(2-bromophenyl)ethanamine

Synthesis of 1-bromo-2-(2-nitrovinyl)benzene based on the method of Chang <sup>5</sup>. 2-bromo-benzahaldehyde (1 equivalent, 5.404 mmol) was added to a mixture of NH<sub>4</sub>OAc (15 mL) and AcOH (1 mL) at room temperature. Then CH<sub>3</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> (1 mL) was added (slowly) with stirring for 5 minutes. The resulting mixture was heated to reflux at 120 °C for 4 hours, then quenched by addition of ice water and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The organic layers were combined and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>: Petroleum Ether : Et<sub>2</sub>O, 20:80) to yield 1-bromo-2-(2-nitrovinyl)benzene as a yellow solid. (Yield: 95%).

**IR:**  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3120 m (aromatic C-H), 1633 st (aliphatic NO<sub>2</sub>), 1584 w (aromatic C=C), 1498 st (aromatic C=C), 1337 st (aliphatic NO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR:** δ<sub>H</sub> (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 8.37 (1H, d, J = 14.0 Hz, CH=CHNO<sub>2</sub>), 7.67 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 1.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.58 (1H, dd, J = 7.8, 1.8 Hz, aryl CH), 7.53 (1H, d, J = 14 Hz, CH=CHNO<sub>2</sub>), 7.39 (1H, td, J = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.34 (1H, td, J = 7.4, 1.6 Hz, aryl CH) ppm. <sup>13</sup>**C NMR:** δ<sub>C</sub> (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 138.8 (CH), 137.6 (CH), 134.0 (CH), 132.9 (CH), 130.4 (C), 128.5 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 126.3 (C) ppm.

This data is consistent with that previously reported.<sup>5</sup>

Based on the method of Bradsher *et al.*<sup>6</sup> 1-bromo-2-(2-nitrovinyl)benzene (1 equivalent, 4.385 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous Et<sub>2</sub>O (28 mL) and added drop-

wise to LiAlH<sub>4</sub> (4 equivalents, 17.54 mmol) in anhydrous Et<sub>2</sub>O (47.5 mL), and the mixture was stirred at 0-5 °C for 5 hours. After this time water (3 mL), 20% aqueous NaOH solution (3 mL) and water (6.5 mL) again were added in sequence. The precipitate was filtered off and washed with diethyl ether. The combined filtrates were dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and the solvent removed under reduced pressure to yield 2-(2-bromophenyl)ethanamine as yellow oil (Yield: 80%).

**IR:**  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 2928 m (aromatic C-H), 1470 st (aromatic C=C), 1439 st (aromatic C=C), 1023 st (N-H), 747 (C-N). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR:**  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 7.53 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.16-7.13 (2H, m, aryl CH), 7.05-7.00 (1H, m, aryl CH), 2.94-2.84 (4H, m, 2 x CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.14 (2H, br s, NH<sub>2</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>**C NMR:**  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 138.8 (C), 132.8 (CH), 130.8 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 127.3 (CH), 124.5 (C), 41.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 39.9 (CH<sub>2</sub>) ppm.

This data is consistent with that previously reported.<sup>5</sup>

# 2-(((2-bromophenethyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)phenol (26)

Prepared by general procedure 1 using salycilhaldehyde (9, 3.5 mmol) and 2-(2-bromophenyl)ethanamine. The intermediate free amine derivative (**C**, Scheme 1) was obtained as a yellow oil (1.06 g, 99% crude yield). 1.06 g of the crude intermediate free amine derivative (**C**, Scheme 1) was used in subsequent steps. The crude title compound material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 80:20) to yield the title compound **26** as a yellow oil (500 mg, 45% over two step sequence from intermediate free amine derivative).

**IR:**  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3054 w (aromatic C-H), 2960 w (aromatic C-H) 2900 br m (O-H), 2850 w (C-H), 1588 st (aromatic C=C), 1470 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR:** δ<sub>H</sub> (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 10.73 (1H, br, OH), 7.55 (1H, dd, J = 10.0, 1.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.27 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.25-7.18 (2H, m, aryl CH), 7.11 (1H, td, J = 7.8, 1.7 Hz, aryl CH), 7.00 (1H, d, J = 2.0 Hz, aryl CH), 6.85 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, aryl CH),

6.80 (1H, td, J = 7.4, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 3.82 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.07-3.03 (2H, m, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.82-2.78 (2H, m, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.44 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C **NMR**:  $\delta_{\rm C}$  (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 157.9 (C), 138.5 (C), 133.0 (CH), 130.7 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 128.2 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 124.4 (C), 121.6 (C), 119.1 (CH), 116.2 (CH), 61.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 56.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 41.2 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 33.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found  $[M+H]^+$  320.0646,  $C_{16}H_{19}NO^{79}Br^+$  required 320.0650 ( $\Delta = -1.2$  ppm).

#### 6-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydrodibenzo[b,h][1,5]oxazonine (24)

24

Prepared by general procedure 2 using 2-(((2-bromophenethyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)phenol (26, 0.270 g). The crude product material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 80:20) to give the title compound 24 as a colourless oil (50%).

**IR:**  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 2972 st (aromatic C-H), 2901 st (C-H), 1579 m (aromatic C=C), 1478 st (aromatic C=C), 1449 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR:**  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 7.31-7.02 (8H, m, aryl CH), 3.63 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.94 (2H, t, J = 5.5 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.85 (2H, t, J = 5.5 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.28 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>**C NMR:**  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 157.6 (C), 157.2 (C), 134.2 (C), 132.6 (C), 130.9 (CH), 130.5 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 124.1 (CH), 124.0 (CH), 122.2 (CH), 120.2 (CH), 57.3 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 55.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 43.9 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 29.9 (CH<sub>2</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 240.1390, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NO<sup>+</sup> required 240.1388 (Δ= 0.8 ppm).

#### **Route towards compound 25**

#### tert-Butyl 4-bromo-3-formyl-1H-indole-1-carboxylate

Synthesis of 4-bromo-1H-indole-3-carbaldehyde based on the method of Muratore et al.7 POCl<sub>3 (</sub>2.5 equivalents, 12.75 mmol) was added drop-wise to anhydrous DMF (6 mL) at 0 °C (ice-bath cooling). The mixture was stirred for 5 minutes at this temperature, then a solution of 4-bromoindole (1 equivalents, 5.1 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (12 mL) was added dropwise. The mixture was then allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 3 hours (note that the reaction became an heavy suspension that required vigorous stirring). 3.8 M aqueous potassium hydroxide (1.34 mL) was added via a dropping funnel and the mixture was heated to reflux and stirred at reflux overnight. After this time the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature. Saturated aqueous NaHCO3 and EtOAc were added until the mixture became clear and the organic layer separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and the solvent removed under reduced pressure to furnish 4-bromo-1H-indole-3-carbaldehyde as a red solid (Yield: 96%) that required no further purification and was used in the next reaction without characterization. To a stirred solution of 4-bromo-1H-indole-3-carbaldehyde (1 equivalent, 4.9 mmol), and Boc-anhydride (1.12 equivalents, 5.488 mmol), in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (8.5 mL) was added DMAP (0.087 equivalents, 0.426 mmol). The resulting solution was stirred overnight and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The solid residue was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and washed with a saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and the combined organic extracts were washed with saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution, water and brine and dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>). The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>: Petroleum Ether : Et<sub>2</sub>O, 90:10) to afford the title compound as a white solid. (Yield: **80**%).

**IR:**  $v_{max}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 2979 w (aromatic C-H), 1747 st (C=O), 1668 st (C=O), 1528 st (aromatic C=C), 1427 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR:**  $\delta_{\rm H}$  (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 10.98 (1H, s, C(=O)H), 8.39 (1H, s, CHN), 8.28 (1H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.56 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.26-7.23 (1H, m, aryl CH), 1.68 (9H, s, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>**C NMR:**  $\delta_{\rm C}$  (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 187.0 (CH), 148.3 (C), 137.3 (C), 132.0 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 126.9 (C), 126.0 (CH), 121.1 (C), 114.8 (CH), 113.5 (C), 86.2 (C), 28.0 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm.

This data is consistent with that previously reported.<sup>8</sup>

# tert-butyl 4-bromo-3-(((2-hydroxybenzyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (27)

Prepared by general procedure 1 using 2-hydroxy-benzylamine (0.309 mmol) and tert-butyl 4-bromo-3-formyl-1H-indole-1-carboxylate. The intermediate free amine derivative ( $\mathbb{C}$ , Scheme 1) was obtained as a colourless oil (0.117 g, 87% crude yield). 0.117 g of the crude intermediate free amine derivative ( $\mathbb{C}$ , Scheme 1) was taken forward. The crude title compound material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 90:10) to yield the title compound **27** as a white solid (400 mg, 54% over two step sequence from intermediate free amine derivative).

**Mp**: 58.8-60.0°C. **IR**:  $v_{max}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 2981 w (aromatic C-H), 2900 br m (O-H), 1733 st (C=O), 1588 m (aromatic C=C), 1419 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR**:  $\delta_{H}$  (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 10.74 (1H, br s, CH), 8.16 (1H, d, J = 5 Hz, CH), 7.60 (1H, s, CH), 7.45 (1H, d, J = 10 Hz, CH), 7.17-7.10 (2H, m, CH), 6.99 (1H, d, J = 5 Hz, CH), 6.77-6.73 (2H, m, CH), 3.95 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.78 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.37 (3H, s, NCH<sub>3</sub>), 1.67 (9H, s, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>**C NMR**:  $\delta_{C}$  (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 157.5 (C), 149.0 (C), 137.2 (C), 128.54 (CH), 128.48 (CH), 128.0 (C), 127.62 (CH), 127.55 (CH), 125.5 (CH), 121.9 (C), 118.9 (CH), 116.4 (C), 116.0 (CH), 114.6 (CH), 113.9 (C), 84.6 (C),

59.3 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 53.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 41.7 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 28.1 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found  $[M+H]^+$  445.1139,  $C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_3^{79}Br^+$  required 445.1127 ( $\Delta$ = 2.7 ppm).

# tert-Butyl 7-methyl-7,8-dihydrobenzo[2,3][1,5]oxazonino[7,8,9-cd]indole-4(6H)-carboxylate (25)

Prepared by general procedure 2 using *tert*-butyl 4-bromo-3-(((2-hydroxybenzyl)(methyl)amino)methyl)-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (27, 0.270 g). The crude product material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 50:50) to give the title compound 25 as a colourless oil (23%).

 $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 2980 m (aromatic C-H), 2934 m (aromatic C-H), 1732 st (C=O), 1609 m (aromatic C=C), 1567 st (aromatic C=C), 1479 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR:**  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 7.99 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.50 (1H, s. aryl CH), 7.38 (1H, d, J = 7.6 Hz, aryl CH), 7.31-7.27 (3H, m, aryl CH), 7.17 (1H, dd, J = 7.2, 2.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.09 (1H, t, J = 7.2 Hz, aryl CH), 4.06-3.90 (4H, br m, 2 x CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.42 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.69 (9H, s, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C **NMR:**  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 157.8, 151.4, 149.5, 137.2, 133.4, 130.7, 129.1, 125.1, 124.2, 122.1, 117.3, 115.9, 112.3, 83.8, 55.1, 50.5, 42.1, 28.2 ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 365.1879,  $C_{22}H_{25}N_2O_3^+$  required 365.1865 ( $\Delta$ = 3.8 ppm).

# **Route towards compound 28**

# Synthesis of 2-((allyl(2-bromobenzyl)amino)methyl)phenol (29)

Salicylaldehyde (9, 1 equivalent, 0.179 mL, 1.712 mmol) and 2-bromobenzylamine (8, 1 equivalent, 0.215 mL, 1.712 mmol) were added to a stirring solution of methanol (3 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to 50 °C and stirred at this temperature overnight. The reaction was then cooled to 0 °C and sodium borohydride (2 equivalents, 0.129 g, 3.424 mmol) was added slowly. The reaction mixture was then allowed to reach room temperature and stirred at this temperature for 6 hours. 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (5 mL) was added and the product extracted using EtOAc (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried (K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>), and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The resulting crude intermediate, allyl bromide (1.5 equivalents 0.310 g, 2.568 mmol), and sodium hydrogen carbonate (2 equivalents, 0.288 g, 3.425 mmol) were added to acetone (10 mL) at room temperature, heated to 56 °C (reflux) and left to stir at this temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, washed with water (2 x 5 mL), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O 98:2) to give the title compound **29** as a colourless oil (0.380 g, 1.144 mmol, 67% over 2 steps).

**IR:**  $v_{max}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3013 w (aromatic C-H), 2900 br m (O-H), 2819 w (C-H), 1588 st (aromatic C=C), 1488 st (aromatic C=C), 1472 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR:**  $\delta_{H}$  (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 10.53 (1H, br s, OH), 7.58 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.39 (1H, dd, J = 7.5, 1.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.31 (1H, td, J = 7.4, 1.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.30-7.13

(2H, m, aryl CH), 6.98 (1H, dd, J = 7.5, 1.5 Hz, aryl CH), 6.81 (1H, dd, J = 8.5, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 6.77 (1H, td, J = 7.4, 1.3 Hz, aryl CH), 6.03-5.95 (1H, m, alkene), 5.29-5.20 (2H, m, alkene), 3.79 (4H, apparent d, J = 4 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CH<sub>2</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.20 (2H, d, J = 7 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CH<sub>2</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C **NMR:**  $\delta_{\rm C}$  (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 157.5 (C), 136.4 (C), 133.3 (CH), 132.8 (CH), 131.8 (CH), 129.4 (CH), 128.9 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 125.2 (C), 121.6 (C), 120.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 119.3 (CH), 116.1 (CH), 57.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 56.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 56.0 (CH<sub>2</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 332.0650, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sup>79</sup>Br<sup>+</sup> required 332.0650 ( $\Delta$ = 0.0 ppm).

# 6-allyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[b,g][1,5]oxazocine (30)

**30** 

Prepared by general procedure 2 using 2-((allyl(2-bromobenzyl)amino)methyl)phenol (29, 0.290 g). The crude product material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 80:20) to give the title compound 30 as a white solid (64%).

**Mp**: 71.8-72.8 °C. **IR**:  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3056 w (aromatic C-H), 2978 m (aromatic C-H), 2900 st (aromatic C-H), 1642 m (aromatic C=C), 1600 m (aromatic C=C), 1578 m (aromatic C=C), 1481 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR**:  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_{\text{G}}$ -DMSO) = 7.35 (2H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.30 (2H, t, J = 7.8 Hz, aryl CH), 7.14 (2H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.08 (2H, t, J = 7.3, aryl CH), 5.91-5.83 (1H, m, alkene CH), 5.14-5.09 (2H, m, 2 x alkene CH), 3.96 (4H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CH<sub>2</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.88 (2H, d, J = 5.5 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CH<sub>2</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C **NMR**:  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_{\text{G}}$ -DMSO) = 158.7 (C), 136.7 (CH), 132.5 (CH), 129.8 (C), 129.6 (CH), 124.5 (CH), 121.7 (CH), 116.9 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 55.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 54.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 252.1399, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NO<sup>+</sup> required 252.1388 ( $\Delta$ = 4.4 ppm).

### 6,7-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[b,g][1,5]oxazocine (28)

Wilkinson's catalyst (0.05 eq, 0.010 g) was added to a solution of 6-allyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-dibenzo [b,g][1,5]oxazocine (**30**, 1 equivalent, 0.055 g) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN-H<sub>2</sub>O (2.35 ml-0.45 ml). The reaction mixture was purged with nitrogen for 10 min and then stirred at 100 °C for 4 hours. Water (5 ml) was added and the aqueous layer was extracted 3 times with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 5 ml). The combined organic layers were dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and the solvent removed under reduce pressure. The residue was purified by chromatographic column (SiO<sub>2</sub>: CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>: MeOH, 98:2) to yield the title compound as a white solid (87%).

**Mp:** 121.0-122°C. **IR:**  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3202 st (N-H), 2992 w (aromatic C-H), 2934 w (aromatic C-H), 2893 w (C-H), 1578 st (aromatic C=C), 1481 st (aromatic C=C), 1448 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR:**  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz, 90 °C,  $d_{\text{6}}$ -DMSO) = 7.39 (2H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.27 (2H, td, J = 7.6, 1.7 Hz, aryl CH), 7.16 (2H, dd, J = 7.5, 1.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.08 (2H, td, J = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 3.98 (4H, s, 2 x CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.91 (1H, s, NH, overlaps with residual water in solvent) ppm. <sup>13</sup>**C NMR:**  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz, 90 °C,  $d_{\text{6}}$ -DMSO) = 158.9 (C), 134.2 (C), 131.2 (CH), 129.2 (CH), 125.0 (CH), 122.2 (CH), 51.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>) ppm.

The synthesis of this compound has previously been reported.9

### **Route to compound 33**

### tert-Butyl 2-bromobenzyl(2-hydroxybenzyl)carbamate (31)

Salicylaldehyde (9, 1 equivalent, 0.179 mL, 1.712 mmol) and 2-bromobenzylamine) (1 eq, 0.215 mL, 1.712 mmol) were added to a stirring solution of methanol (3 mL) at room temperature, heated to 50 °C and left stirring at this temperature overnight. The reaction was then cooled to 0 °C and sodium borohydride (2 equivalents, 0.129 g, 3.424 mmol,) was added slowly. The reaction mixture was then allowed to reach room temperature and stirred at this temperature for 6 hours. 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (5 mL) was added and the product extracted using EtOAc (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried (K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The crude residue was dissolved in in MeOH (14 mL) sodium hydrogen carbonate (2 equivalents 0.144 g, 1.712 mmol) was added. After stirring for 5 minutes, Boc-anhydride (1 equivalent, 0.373 g, 1.712 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 hours. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O, 90:10) to give the title compound 31 as a colourless oil (70 % over two steps). Protection step based on the method of Woods et al.<sup>10</sup>

IR:  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3134 m (aromatic C-H), 2980 w (aromatic C-H), 2900 br m (O-H), 1655 st (C=O), 1466 m (aromatic C=C), 1456 m (aromatic C=C), 1438 m (aromatic C=C), 1417 m (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>H NMR:  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 9.32 (1H, br s, OH), 7.57 (1H, dd, J = 7.9, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.30 (1H, td, J = 7.5, 1.1 Hz, aryl CH), 7.23 (1H, td, J = 7.8, 1.5 Hz, aryl CH), 7.18-7.13 (2H, m, aryl CH), 7.00 (1H, dd, J = 7.4, 1.6 Hz, aryl CH), 6.96 (1H, dd, J = 8.2, 0.9 Hz, aryl CH), 6.77 (1H, td, J = 7.4, 1.1 Hz, aryl CH), 4.51 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>), 4.32 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.43 (9H, s, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR:  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 158.1 (C), 156.3 (C), 136.2 (C), 133.0 (CH), 131.5 (CH), 130.2 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 123.0 (C), 122.3 (C), 119.4 (CH), 117.6 (CH), 82.3 (C), 50.2 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 47.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 28.3 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. HRMS (ESI+): m/z found [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 392.0866, C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>3</sub><sup>79</sup>Br<sup>+</sup> required 392.0861, ( $\Delta$ = 1.3 ppm).

### Synthesis of 2-bromoethyl 2-bromobenzyl(2-hydroxybenzyl)carbamate

Salicylaldehyde (1 equivalent, 0.213 mL, 2.031 mmol) and 2-bromobenzylamine (1 equivalent, 0.255 mL, 2.031 mmol) were added to a stirring solution of methanol (4 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to 50 °C and stirred at this temperature overnight. The reaction was then cooled to 0 °C and sodium borohydride (2 equivalents, 0.154 g, 4.062 mmol) was added slowly. The reaction mixture was then allowed to reach room temperature and stirred at this temperature for 6 hours. 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (5 mL) was added and the product extracted using EtOAc (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried (K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. To a solution of the crude intermediate in THF (15 mL) at room temperature was added 2-bromoethyl carbonochloridate (1 equivalent, 0.212 mL) and NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (1 eq. 0.171g). The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 hours at room temperature. CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 mL) was added and the organic layer was removed and washed with water. The organic layer was dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Pet Ether : Ethyl Ether, 9:1) to give the title compound as a colourless oil (Yield: 92%).

**IR:**  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3134 br m (O-H), 2962 w (aromatic C-H), 2852 w (C-H), 1656 st (C=O), 1582 m (aromatic C=C), 1484 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR:**  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 8.89 (1H, s, OH), 7.60 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.32 (1H, td, J = 8.5, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.24-7.17 (3H, m, aryl CH), 7.05 (1H, d, J = 12.0 Hz, aryl CH), 6.96 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, aryl CH), 6.81 (1H, t, J = 7 Hz, aryl CH), 4.62 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.48 (2H, t, J = 6.0 Hz, OCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.37 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>), 3.49 (2H, t, J = 6.0 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>Br) ppm. <sup>13</sup>**C NMR:**  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 158.1 (C), 156.0 (C), 135.3

(C), 133.1 (CH), 131.6 (CH), 130.4 (CH), 129.2 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 123.1 (C), 121.7 (C), 119.8 (CH), 117.7 (CH), 66.0 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 50.0 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 47.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 28.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found  $[M+H]^+$  441.9667,  $C_{17}H_{18}NO_3^{79}Br_2^+$  required 441.9653 ( $\Delta$ = 3.2 ppm).

### 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl 2-bromobenzyl(2-hydroxybenzyl)carbamate (32)

2-bromoethyl 2-bromobenzyl(2-hydroxybenzyl)carbamate (1 equivalent, 1.309 mmol) and NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (1 equivalent, 1.309 mmol) were added to diethyl amine (14 mL, 2M solution in THF) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to 60°C and stirred at this temperature for 6 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and EtOAc (10 mL) was added. The organic layer was was washed with water and brine. The organic layer was dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and the solvent removed under pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>: MeOH, 98:2) to give the title compound **32** as a colourless oil (Yield 75%).

**IR:**  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3134 br m (O-H), 2951 w (aromatic C-H), 2822 m (C-H), 1698 st (C=O), 1597 m (aromatic C=C), 1456 st (aromatic C=C), 1232 st (C-N). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR:**  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 9.12 (1H, br, OH), 7.57 (1H, d, J = 7.9 Hz, aryl CH), 7.29 (1H, td, J = 8.0, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.20-7.13 (3H, m, aryl CH), 6.98 (2H, dd, J = 8.0, 3.2 Hz, aryl CH), 6.79 (1H, t, J = 6.8 Hz, aryl CH), 4.57 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>), 4.36 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>), 4.27 (2H, t, J = 5.8 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.53 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.20 (6H, s, 2 x CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C **NMR:**  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 158.7 (C), 156.1 (C), 135.7 (C), 133.0 (CH), 131.6 (CH), 130.3 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 127.9 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 123.0 (C), 122.0 (C), 119.2 (CH), 117.7 (CH), 64.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 57.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 50.0 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 47.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 45.6 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 407.0988, C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>79</sup>Br<sup>+</sup> required 407.0970 (Δ= 4.4 ppm).

### 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl 5H-dibenzo[b,g][1,5]oxazocine-6(7H)-carboxylate (33)

Prepared by general procedure 2 using 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl 2-bromobenzyl(2-hydroxybenzyl)carbamate (**32**, 0.236 g). The crude product material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>: MeOH, 95:5) to give the title compound as a colourless oil (43%).

IR:  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3061 w (aromatic C-H), 2943 m (aromatic C-H), 2818 m (C-H), 1698 st (C=O), 1603 (aromatic C=C), 1579 m (aromatic C=C), 1483 st (aromatic C=C), 1451 st (aromatic C=C), 1227 st (C-N). <sup>1</sup>H NMR:  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  (500 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_{\text{6}}$ -DMSO) = 7.49 (2H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, aryl CH), 7.33-7.29 (4H, m, aryl CH), 7.13 (2H, td, J = 7.3, 1.0 Hz, aryl CH), 4.62 (4H, s, 2 x CH<sub>2</sub>), 4.00 (2H, t, J = 1.0 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.48 (2H, t, J = 1.0 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.19 (6H, s, N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR:  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  (125 MHz, 120 °C,  $d_{\text{6}}$ -DMSO) = 158.8 (C), 155.4 (C), 132.5 (C), 131.6 (CH), 129.7 (CH), 125.1 (CH), 122.9 (CH), 63.3 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 58.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 50.9 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 45.4 (CH<sub>3</sub>) ppm. HRMS (ESI+): m/z found [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 327.1709, C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>23</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> required 327.1709 (Δ= 0.0 ppm).

# Route towards an acyclic precursor with all-carbon chain (no 'templating' nitrogen)

### (2-bromobenzyl)triphenylphosphonium bromide

Based on the procedure of Wyatt *et al.*<sup>11</sup> 2-Bromo-benzylbromide (1 equivalents, 8.0 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (4.5 mL). PPh<sub>3</sub> (1.1 equivalents, 8.8 mmol) was added to the solution and the reaction vigorously stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture was poured in toluene (10 mL) and the suspension filtered. The solid product was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (7.5 mL) and re-precipitated by addition of Et<sub>2</sub>O (10 mL). The precipitate was isolated by vacuum filtration to yield the phosphonium salt **17** as a fine white powder (Yield: 92%).

**IR:**  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3049 m (aromatic C-H), 2840 m (C-H), 2770 m (C-H), 1586 m (aromatic C=C), 1436 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR:** δ<sub>H</sub> (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 7.80-7.78 (3H, m, aryl CH), 7.70-7.60 (12H, m, aryl CH), 7.56-7.53 (1H, m, aryl CH), 7.35 (1H, d, J = 8 Hz, aryl CH), 7.20-7.17 (1H, m, aryl CH), 7.12 (1H, tt, J = 7.8, 2.0 Hz, aryl CH), 5.64 (2H, d, J = 14.0 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>) ppm. <sup>13</sup>**C NMR:** δ<sub>C</sub> (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 135.14 (CH), 135.12 (CH), 134.4 (CH), 134.3 (CH), 133.32 (CH), 133.28 (CH), 132.93 (CH), 132.90 (CH), 130.3 (CH), 130.24 (CH), 130.21 (CH), 130.2 (CH), 128.54 (CH), 128.51 (CH), 127.73 (C), 127.7 (C), 127.22 (C), 127.2 (C), 117.8 (C), 117.1 (C), 31.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 30.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>) ppm. <sup>31</sup>**P NMR:** δ<sub>P</sub> (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 23.31 ppm.

This data is consistent with that previously reported. 12

### 2-(2-bromophenethyl)phenol

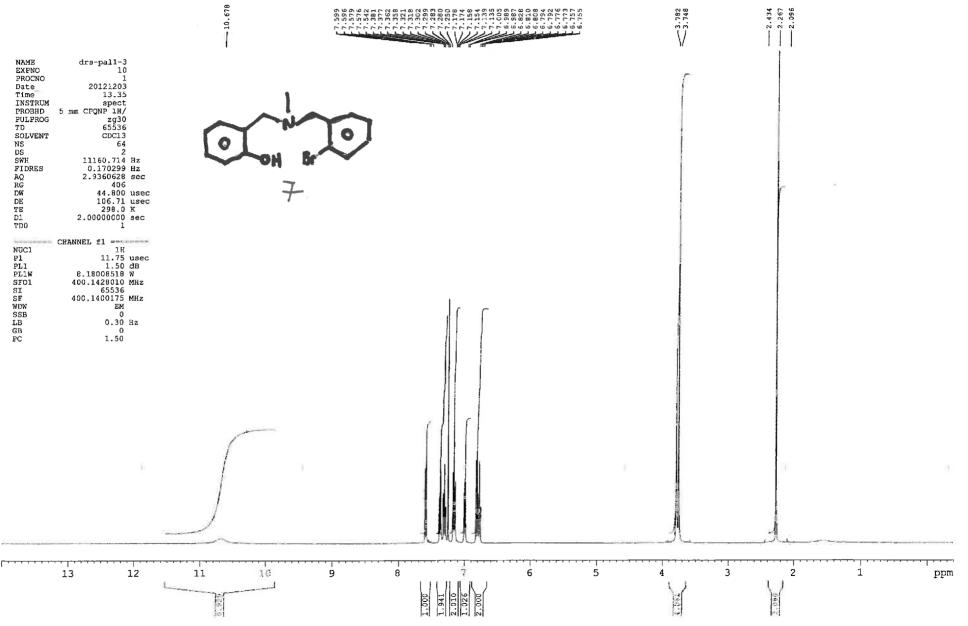
Based on the method of Colabufo et al. 13 A solution of DBU (1.03 equivalents, 7.7 mmol), 2-hydroxybenzaldehyde equivalent, 7.45 (1 mmol) and (2bromobenzyl)triphenylphosphonium bromide (1 eg, 7.45 mmol) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (12mL) was stirred for 12 hours at reflux. The solvent was removed under reduce pressure and the residue was diluted with CHCl<sub>3</sub> and washed with water, 1N HCl and brine. The organic layer was dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and the solvent removed under reduced pressure to afford a mixture *cis/trans*-stilbene derivatives as a yellow oil. This crude mixture was dissolved in EtOH (60 mL) and 10% Pd/C (0.225 g) was added. This suspension was stirred under an atmosphere of hydrogen gas (approximately 1 atmosphere) for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residual material was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>: Petroleum Ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O 50:50) to afford the title compound as light vellow solid. (Yield over 2 steps: 43%). **Mp**: 79.0-80.6 °C. **IR:**  $v_{\text{max}}$  (neat)/cm<sup>-1</sup> 3031 m (aromatic C-H), 2922 m (aromatic C-H), 2900 br m (O-H), 2857 m (C-H), 1591 st (aromatic C=C), 1500 st (aromatic C=C), 1453 st (aromatic C=C). <sup>1</sup>H NMR: δ<sub>H</sub> (400 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ) = 7.34-7.31 (2H, m, aryl CH), 7.25-7.21 (2H, m, aryl CH), 7.14-7.10 (2H, m, aryl CH), 6.89 (1H, td, J = 6.0, 0.8 Hz, aryl CH), 6.76 (1H, dd, J = 7.0, 1.0Hz, aryl CH), 4.55 (1H, s, OH), 2.95 (4H, s, 2 x CH<sub>2</sub>) ppm.  $^{13}$ C NMR:  $\delta_{\rm C}$  (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) = 153.6 (C), 142.0 (C), 130.3 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 127.8 (C), 127.3 (CH), 126.0 (CH), 120.9 (CH), 115.4 (CH), 36.2 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 32.3 (CH<sub>2</sub>) ppm. **HRMS** (ESI+): m/z found [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> 299.1471,  $C_{14}H_{13}^{79}BrONa^{+}$  required 299.1471; found: ( $\Delta = -2.0$ ppm).

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## **NMR** spectra



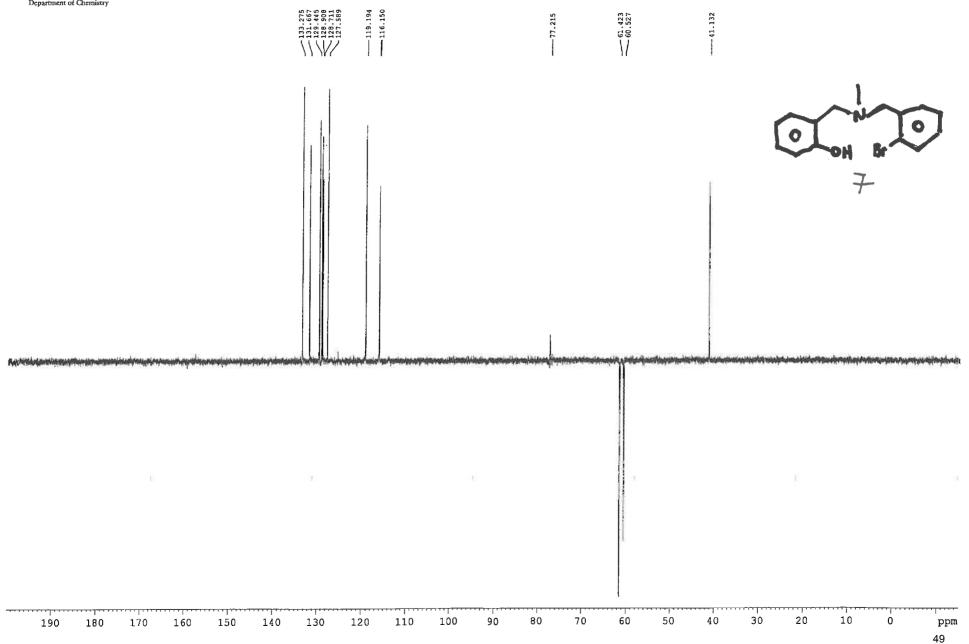


carbon256.std DMSO {D:\disk2} service 83 UNIVERSITY OF CAMPUDOR Data has been converted to analogue. Backwards predicted 16 points to remove cryoprobe baseline roll. CAMBRIDGE Department of Chemistry 48. drs-pal1-3 NAME EXPNO 6011 PROCNO Date 20121203 Time 14.14 INSTRUM spect 5 mm CPONP 1H/ PROBHD PULPROG zgpg30 65384 TD SOLVENT CDC13 NS 640 DS 8 SWH 27173,912 Hz FIDRES 0.415605 Hz AQ 1.2031156 sec RG 64 18.400 usec DW DE 65.72 usec TE 298.0 K D1 4.00000000 sec 0.03000000 sec D11 TDO CHANNEL fl ====== 13C NUCI P1 10.00 usec PL1 -0.30 dB 39.29640961 W PLIW 100.6263497 MHz SFO1 CHANNEL f2 ====== waltz16 CPDPRG2 NUC2 1H 80.00 usec PCPD2 1.50 dB PL2 18.16 dB PL12 19.16 dB PL13 PL2W 8.18008518 W PL12W 0.17650534 W PL13W 0.14020318 W SFO2 400.1416006 MHz SI 65536 SF 100.6152840 MHz WDW EΜ SSB LB 1.00 Hz GB 0 PC 2.00 The property of the first of the second of t 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 ppm

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dept135.xwp CDC13 {D:\disk2} service 51 PAL 1-3

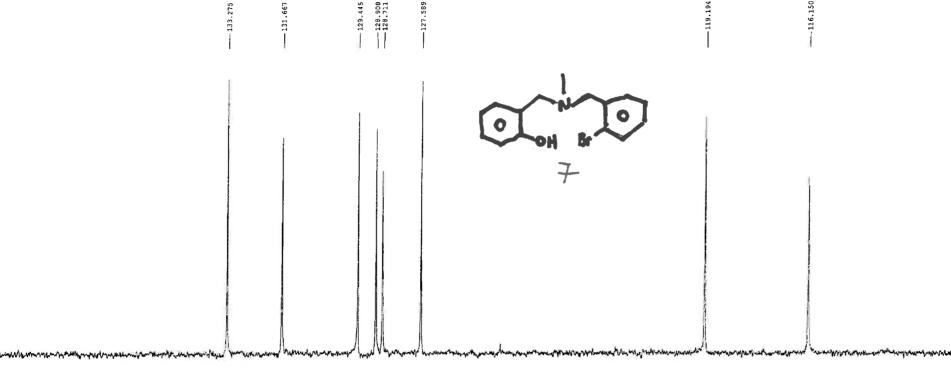




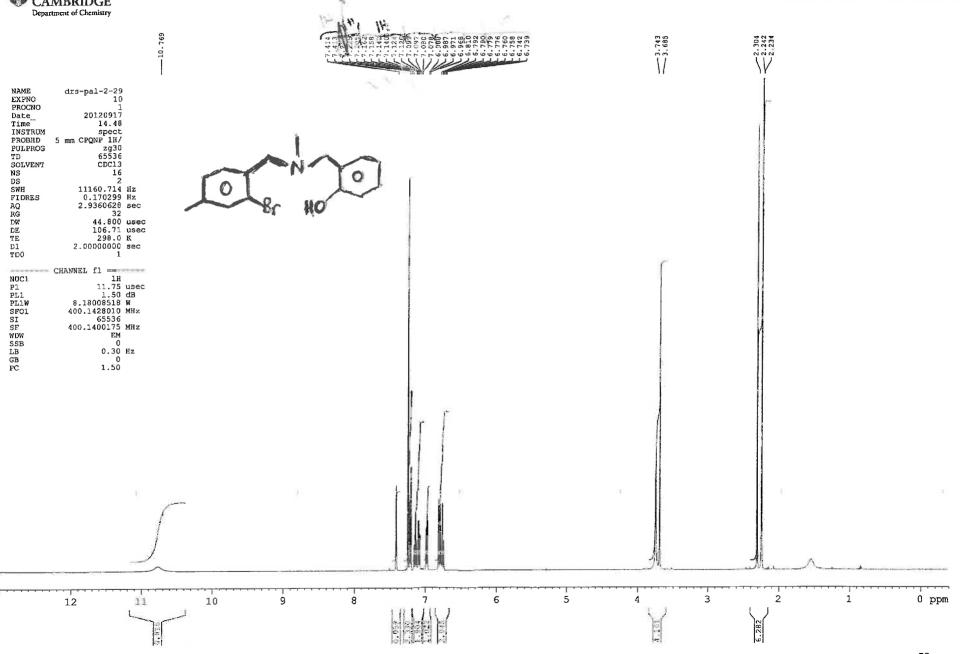
carbon256.std DMSO {D:\disk2} service 83 UNIVERSITY OF CAMPRIDGE Data has been converted to analogue. Backwards predicted 16 points to remove cryoprobe baseline roll. -129.464 -128.929 -128.733 Department of Chemistry drs-pal1-3 NAME EXPNO 6011 PROCNO 20121203 Date 14.14 Time INSTRUM spect PROBHD 5 mm CPQNP 1H/ PULPROG zgpg30 TD65384 SOLVENT CDC13 640 NS DS В 27173.912 Hz SWH FIDRES 0.415605 Hz 1.2031156 sec AO RG 64 DW 18.400 usec DE 65.72 usec 298.0 K TE 4.00000000 sec D1 D11 0.03000000 sec TD0 1 ======= CHANNEL f1 ====== NUC1 13C P1 10.00 usec -0.30 dB PL1 39.29640961 W PL1W 100.6263497 MHz SFO1 CHANNEL f2 ====== CPDPRG2 waltz16 NUC2 1H PCPD2 80.00 usec 1,50 dB PL2 18.16 dB PL12PL13 19.16 dB PL2W 8.18008518 W PL12W 0.17650534 W 0.14020318 W PL13W SFO2 400.1416006 MHz SI 65536 SF 100.6152840 MHz WDW EM SSB 0 LB 1.00 Hz GB 0 2.00 PC maybefragetyleter the magazine and the state of the state The foreign of the property of 139 138 137 136 135 134 133 132 131 130 129 128 127 126 125 124 123 122 121 120 119 118 117 116 115 114 113 ppm

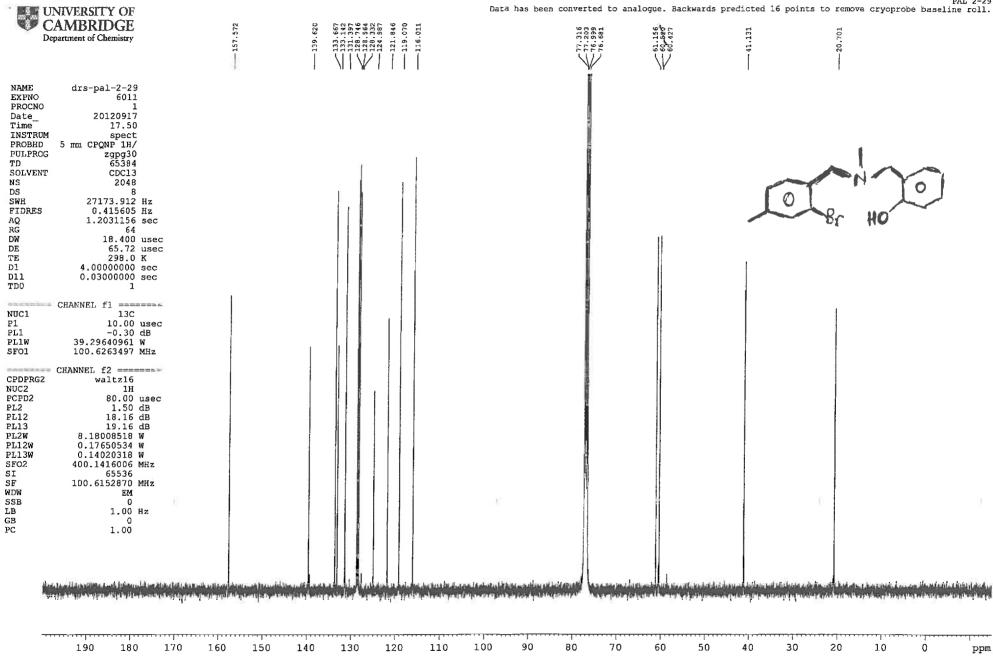
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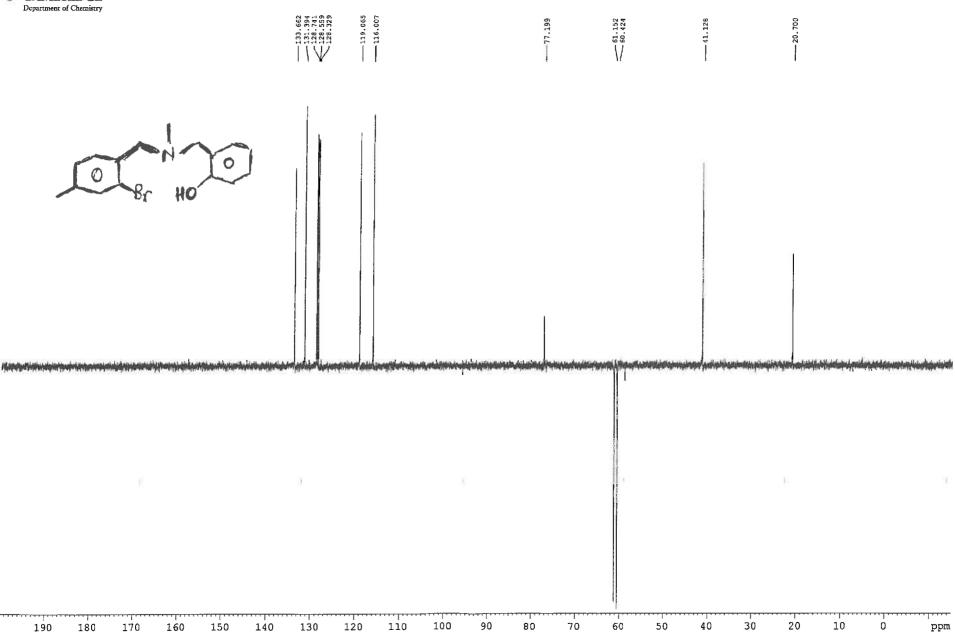


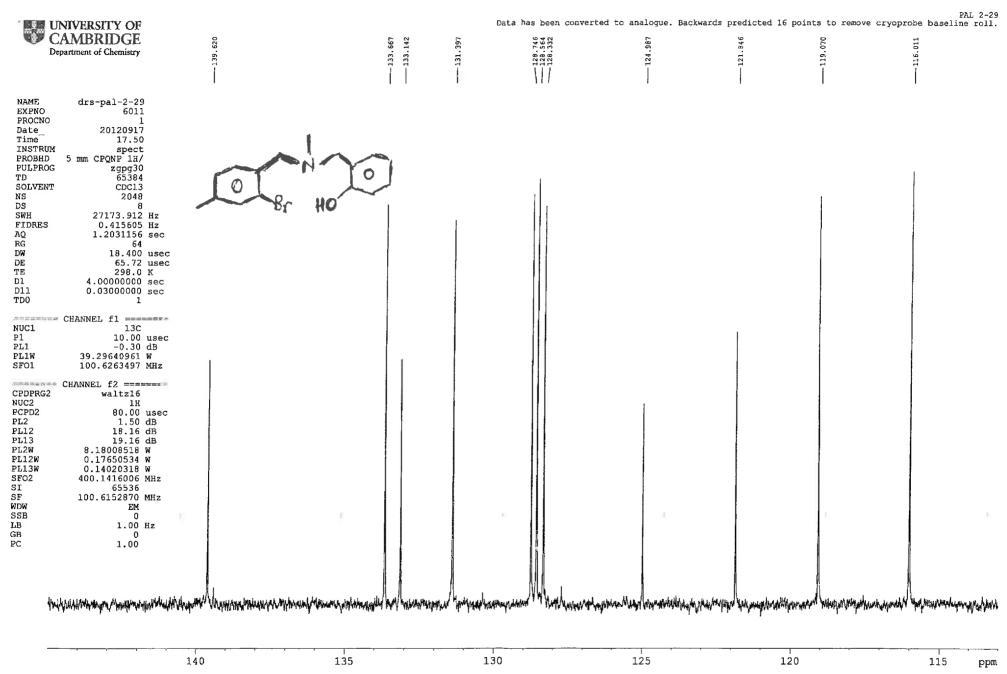






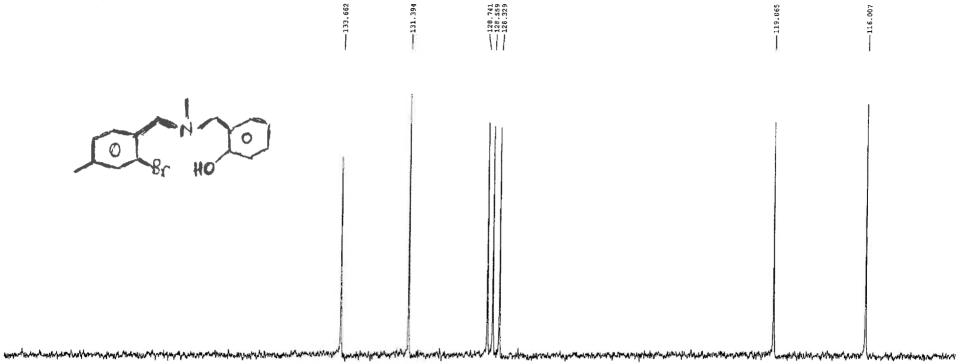


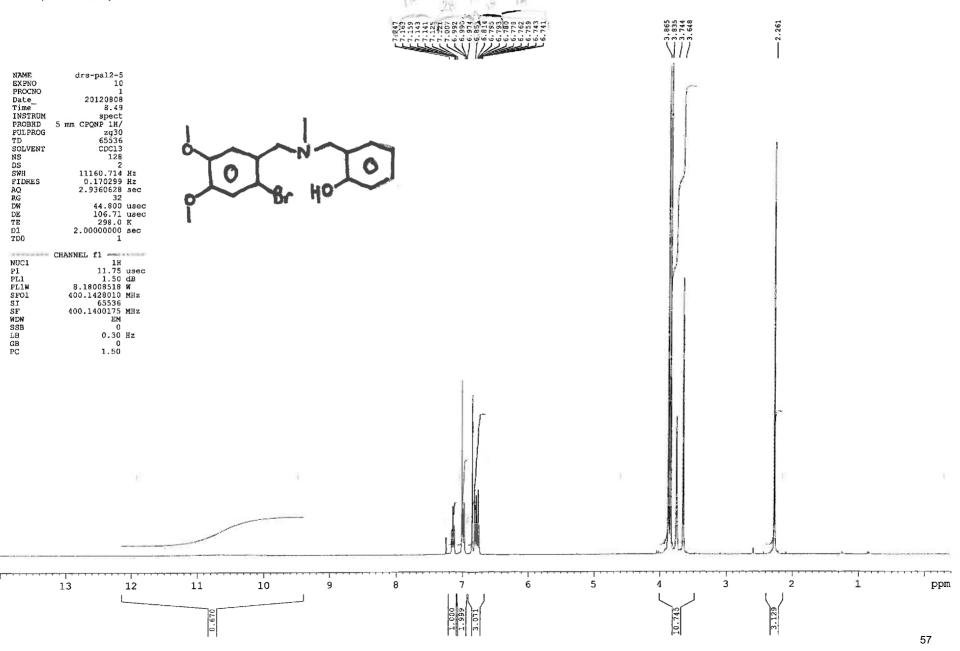




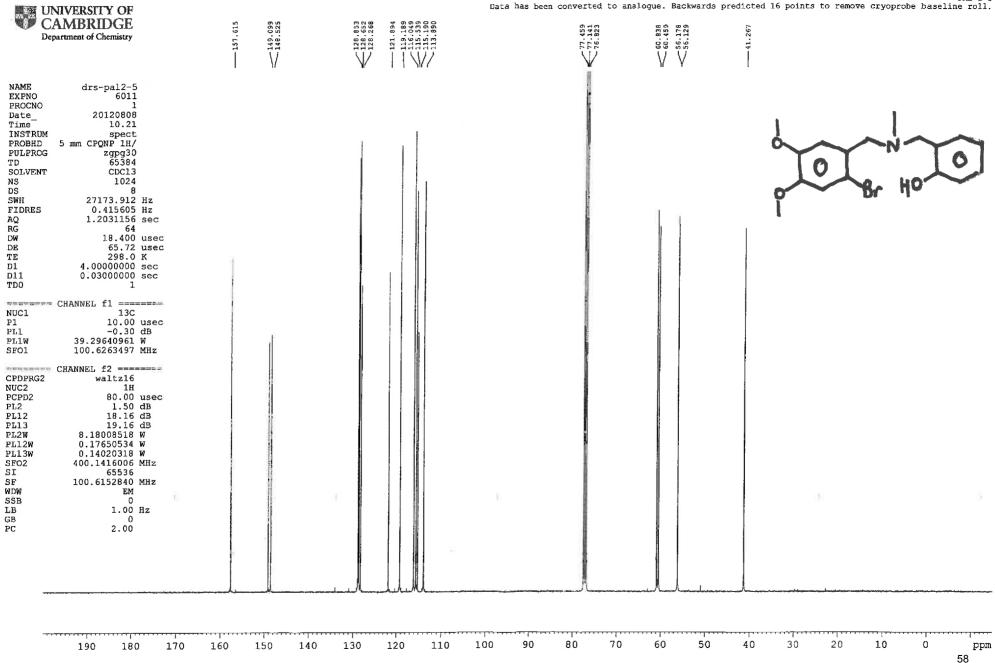


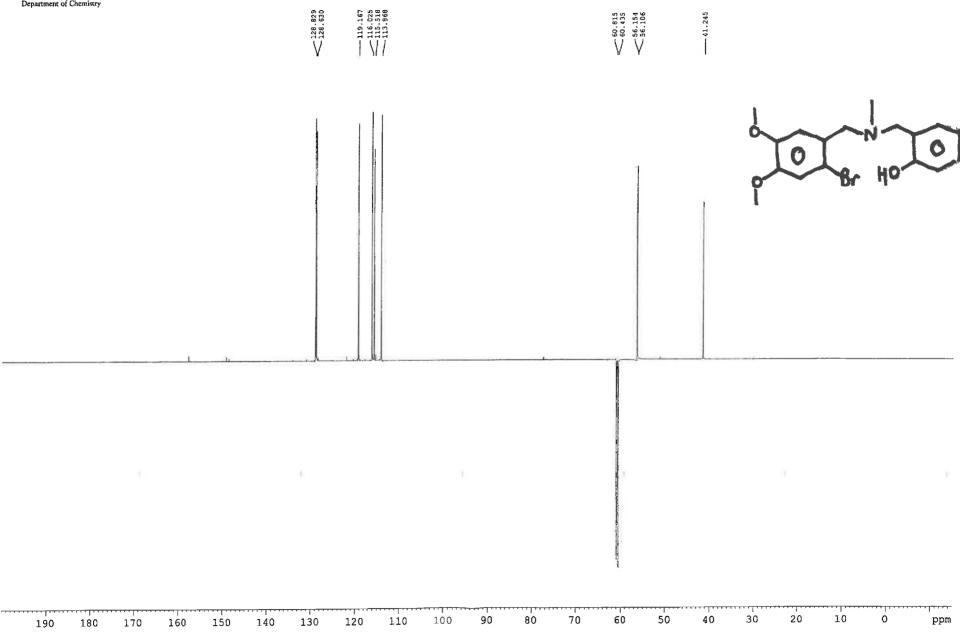




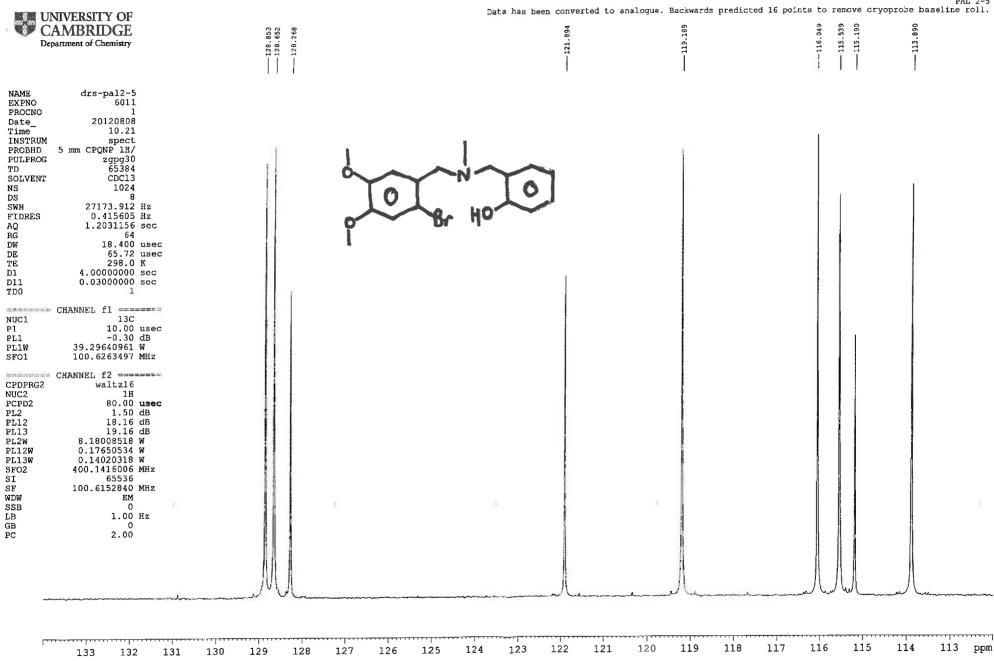


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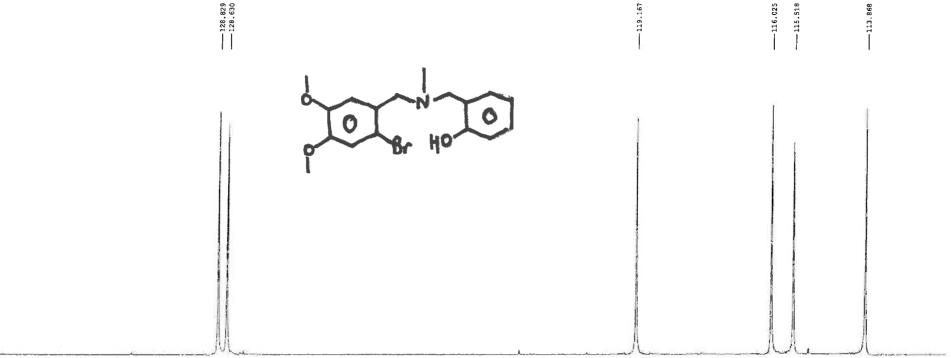


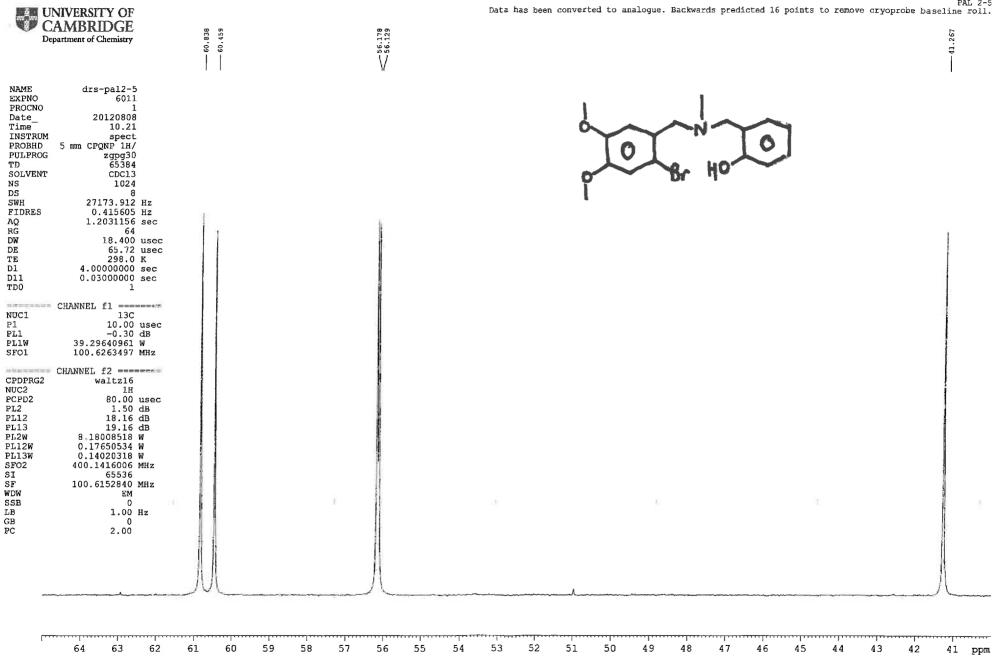


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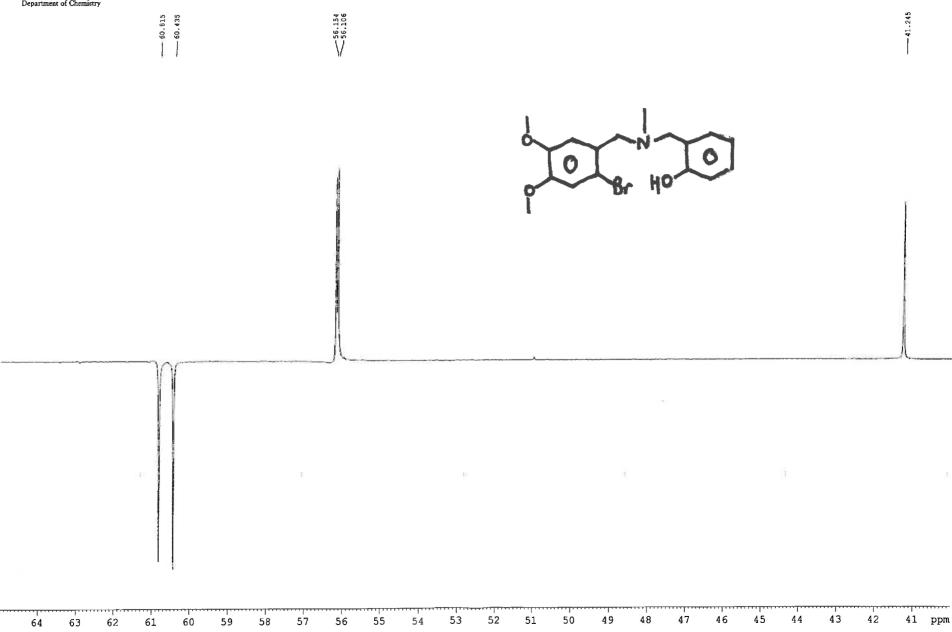


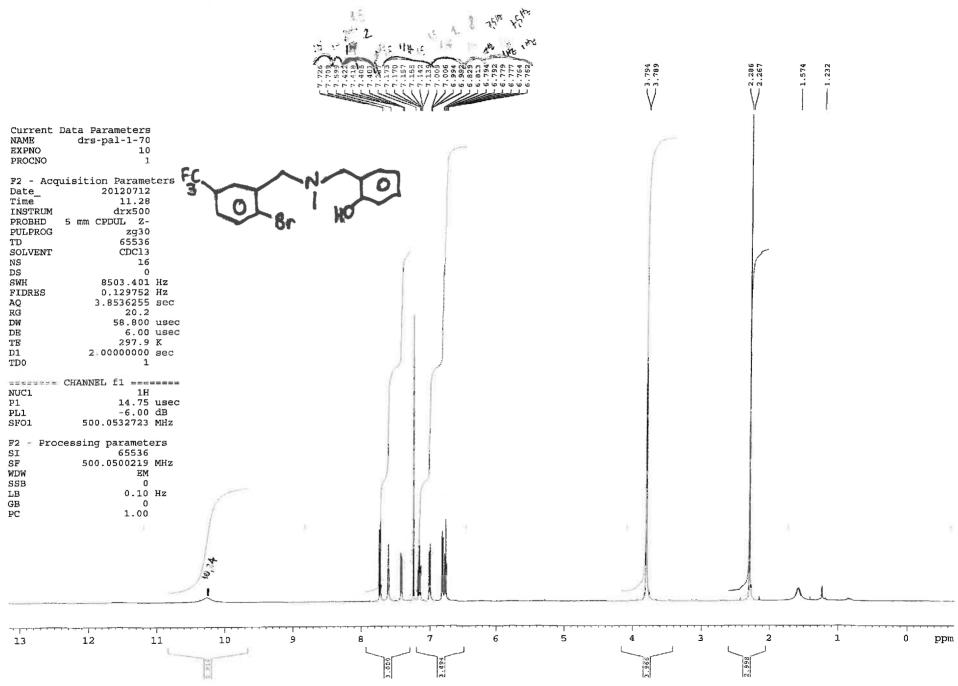
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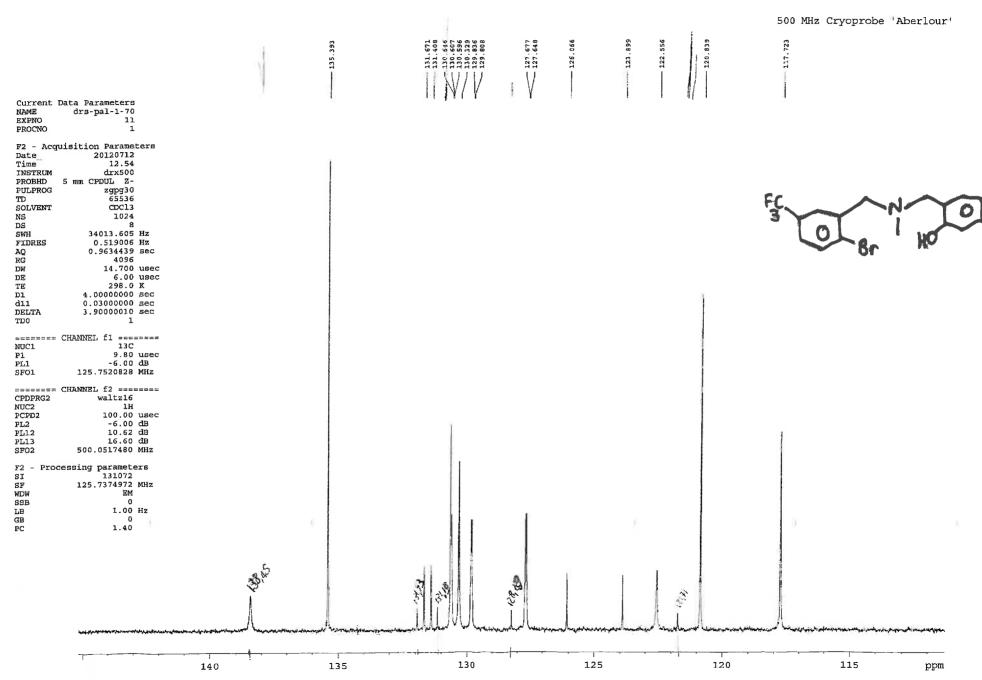


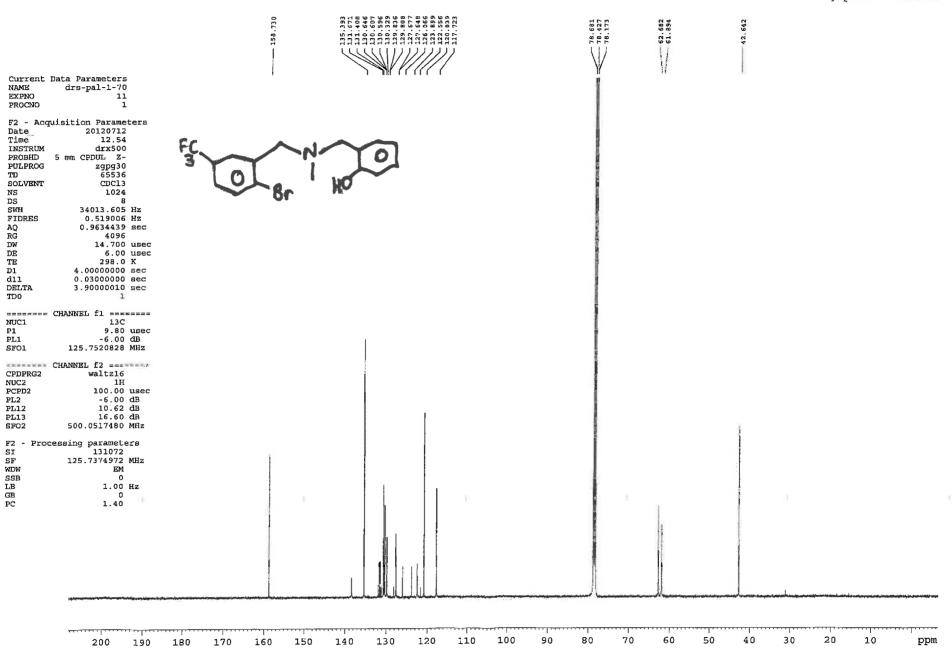


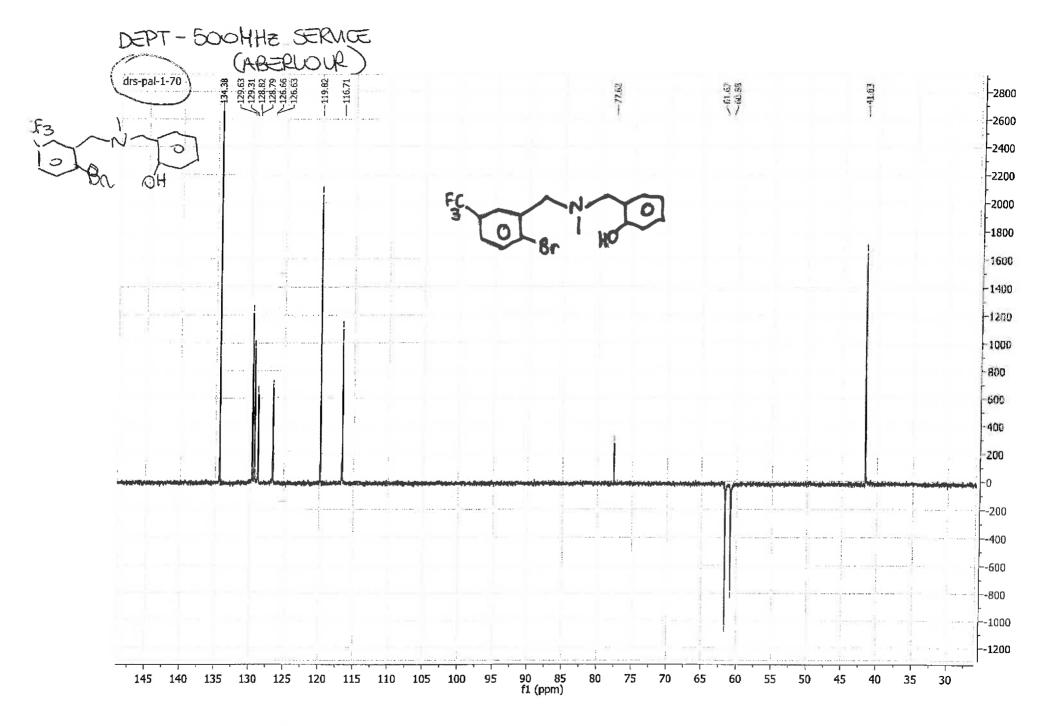
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
Department of Chemistry











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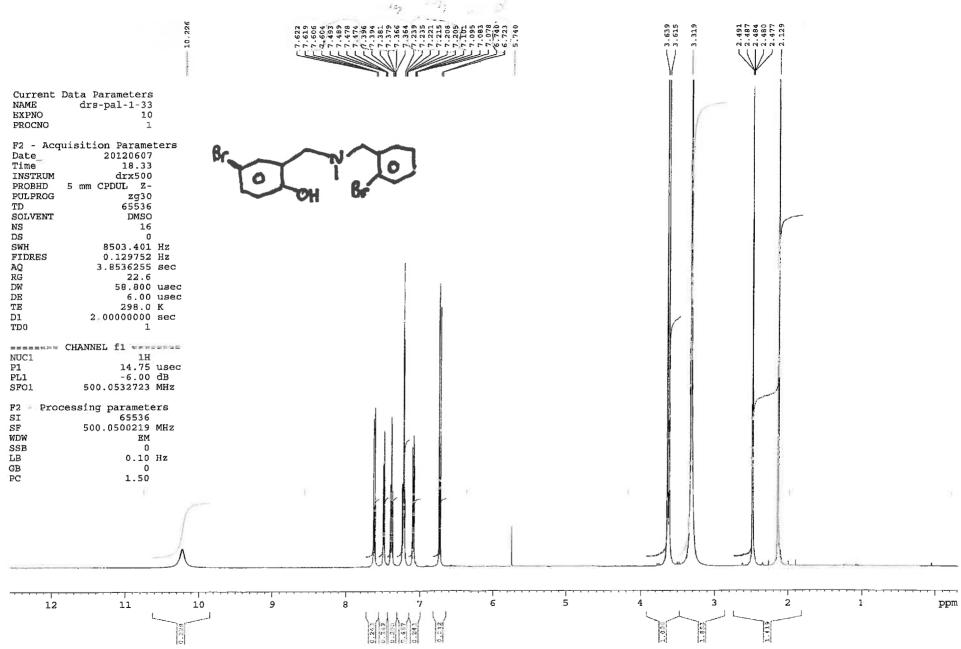
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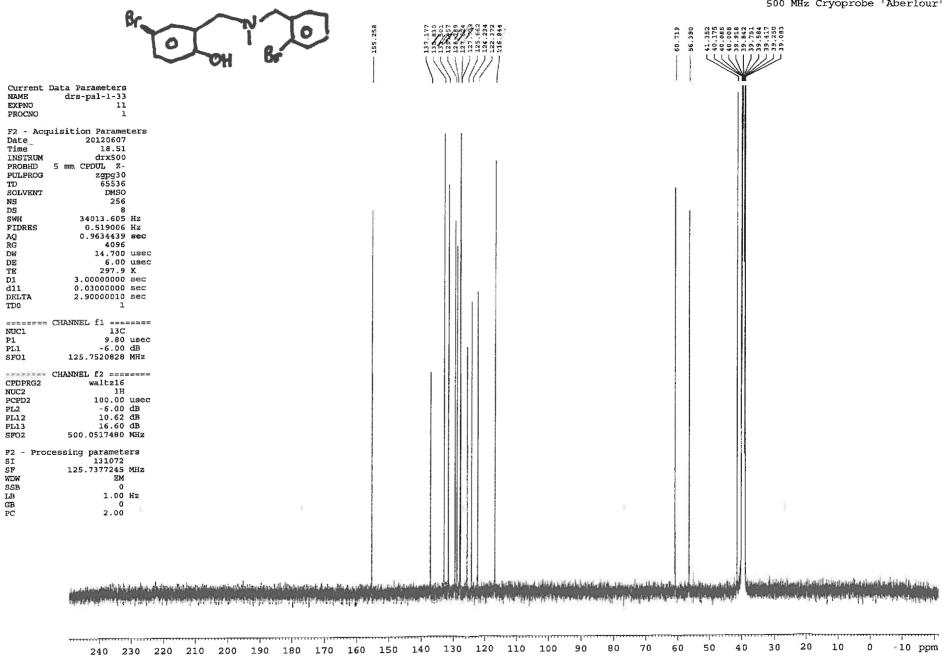
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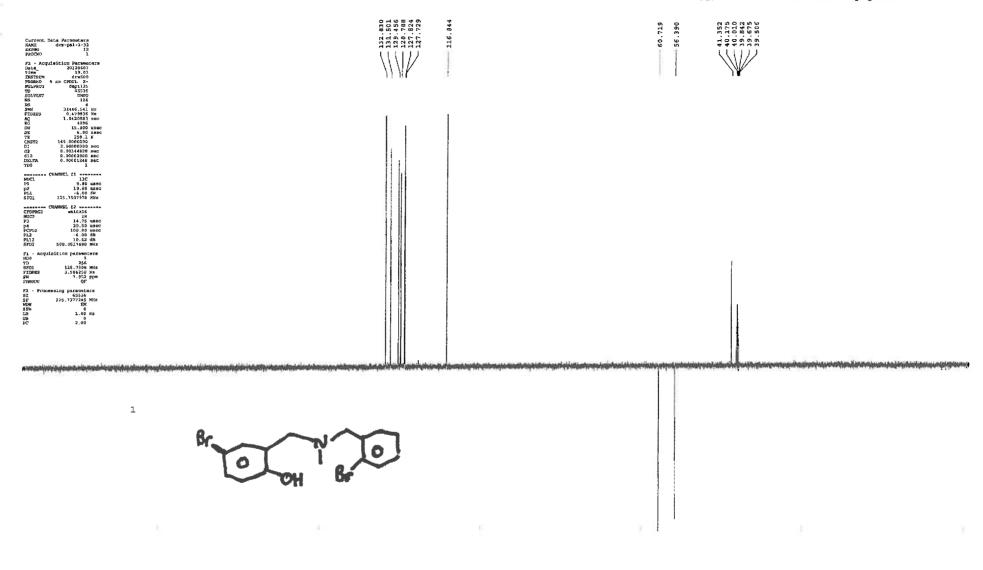
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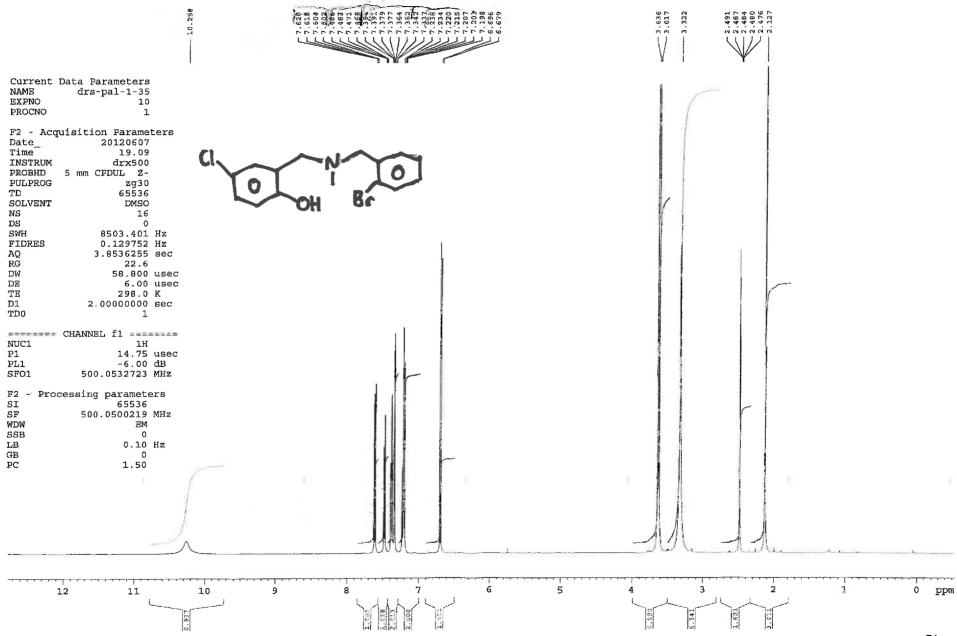
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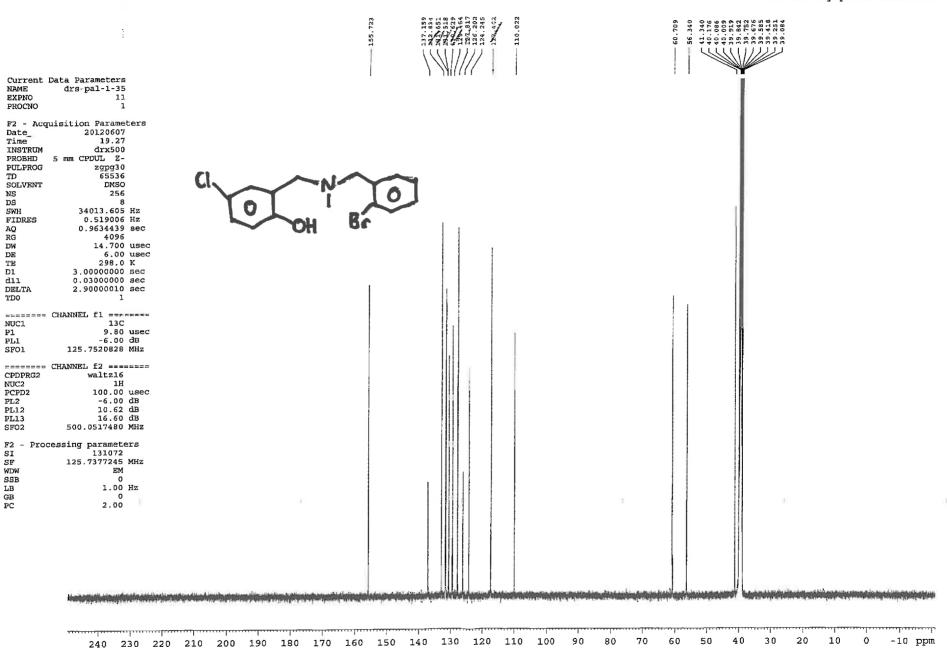
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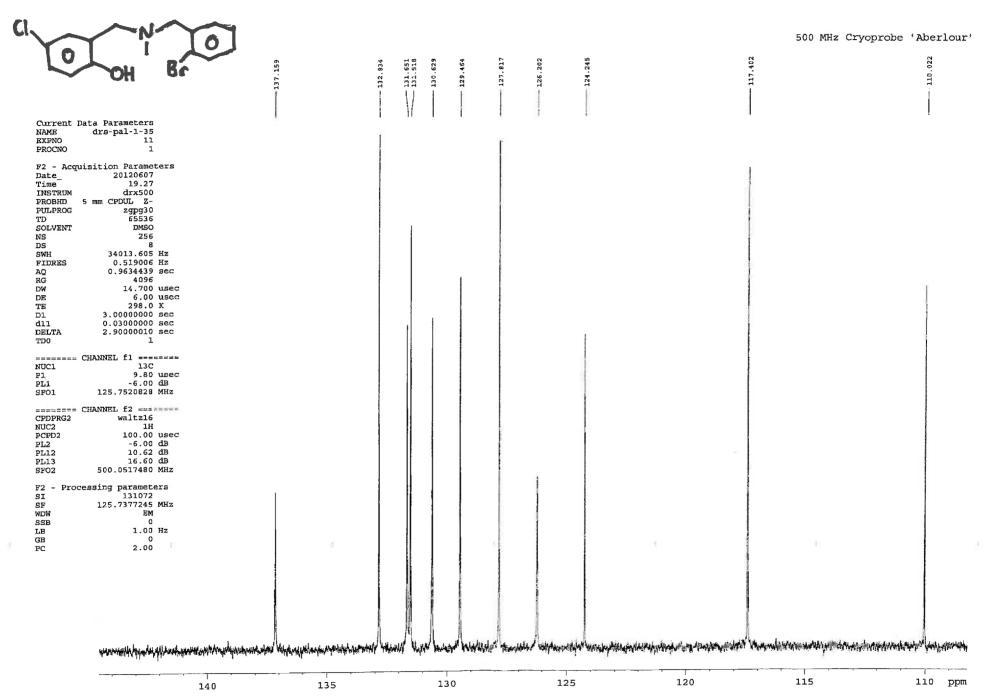


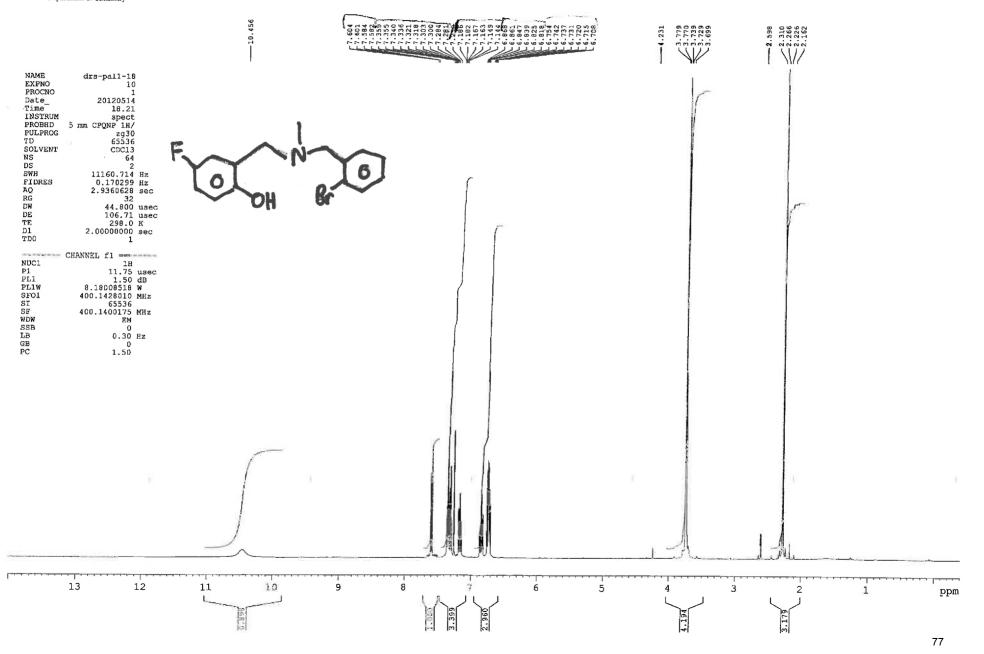












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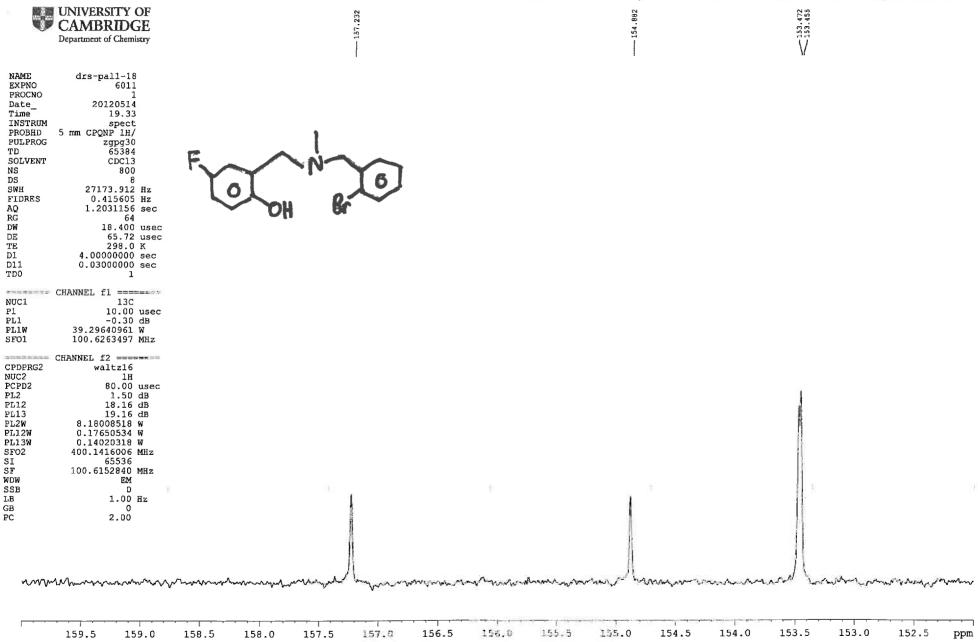
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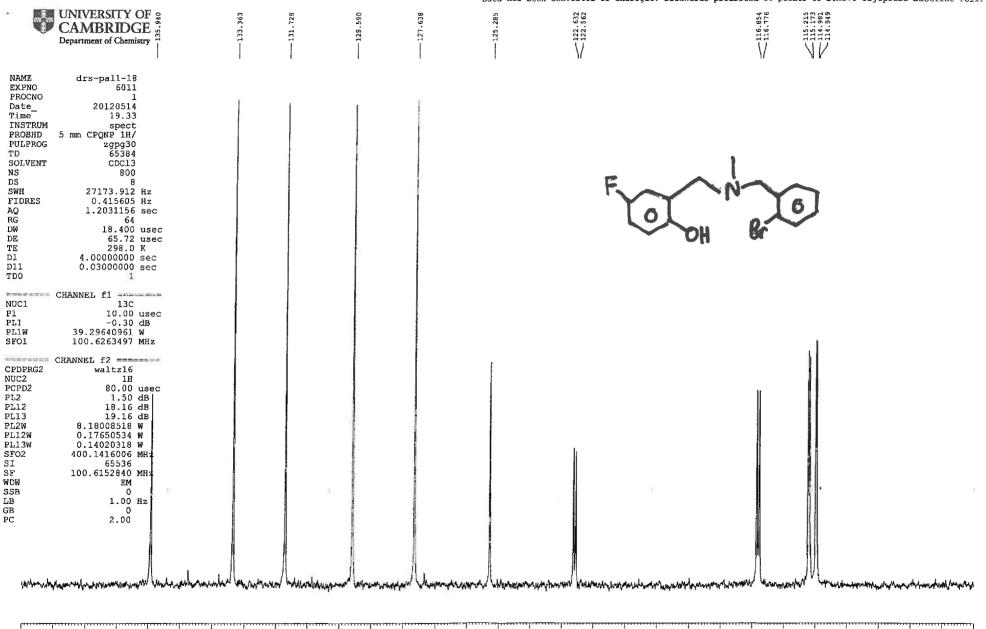
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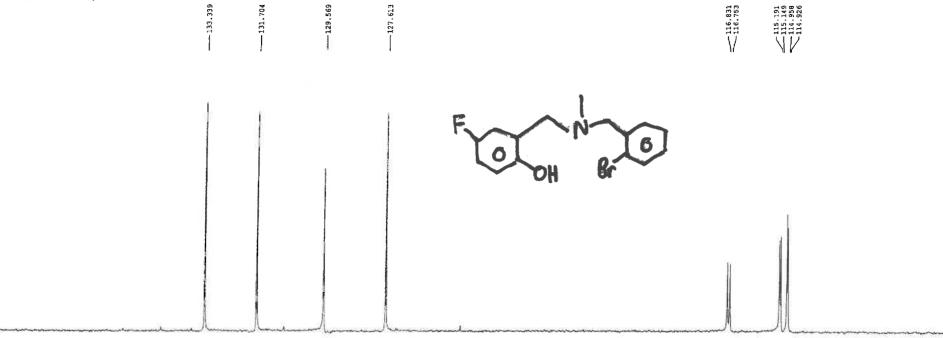


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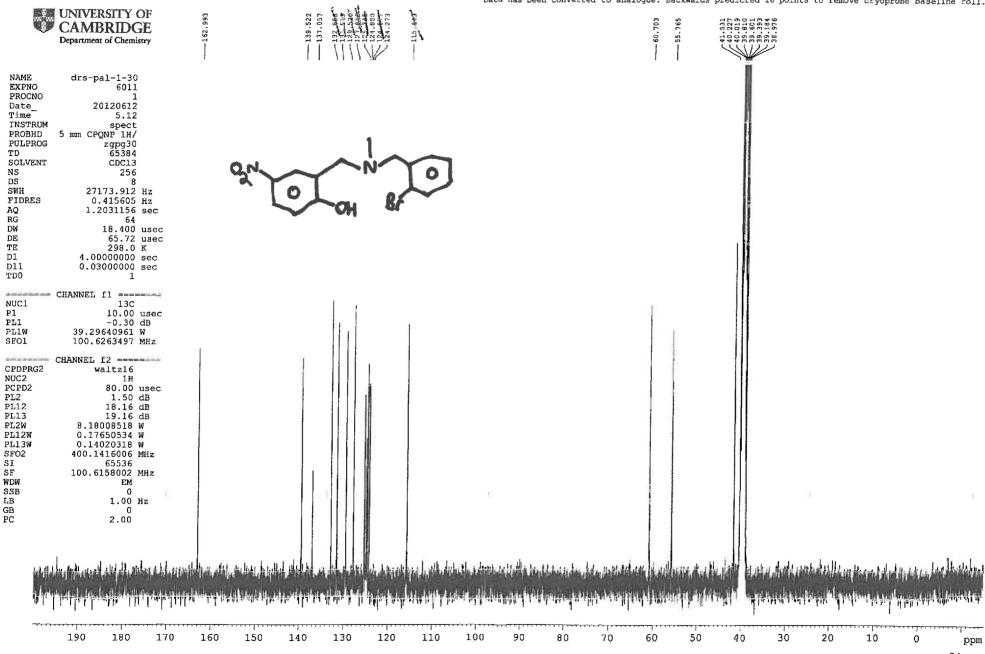


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CPDPRG2 NUC2 PCPD2 PL12 PL12 PL2W PL112W SFO2 SI SF WDW SSB LB GB PC	CHANNEL f2 Waltz16  1H  80.00 usec 1.50 dB 18.16 dB 8.18008518 W 0.17650534 W 400.1416006 MHz 262144 376.5078623 MHz EM 0 0.30 Hz 0 1.00	

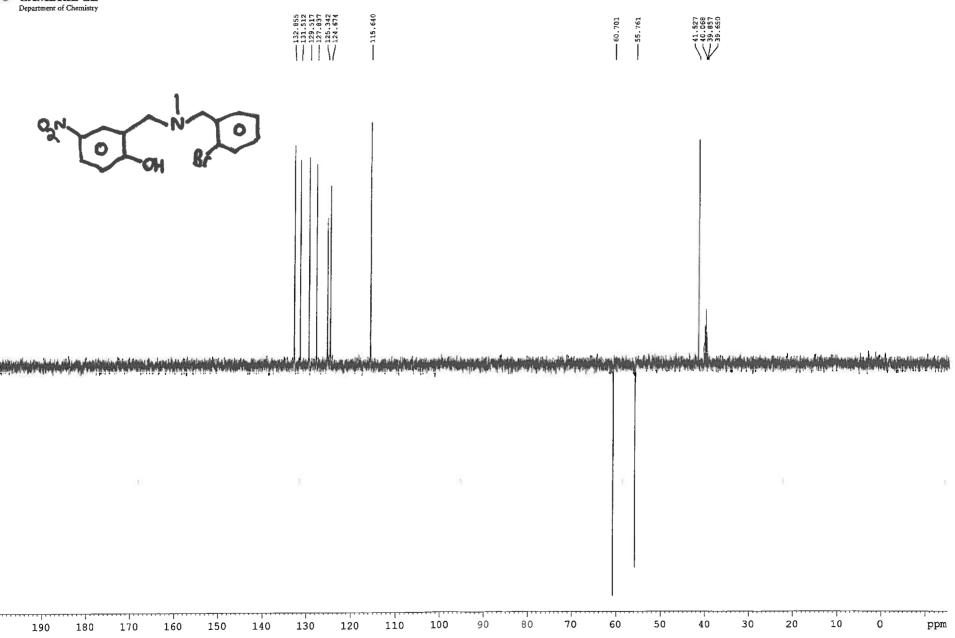


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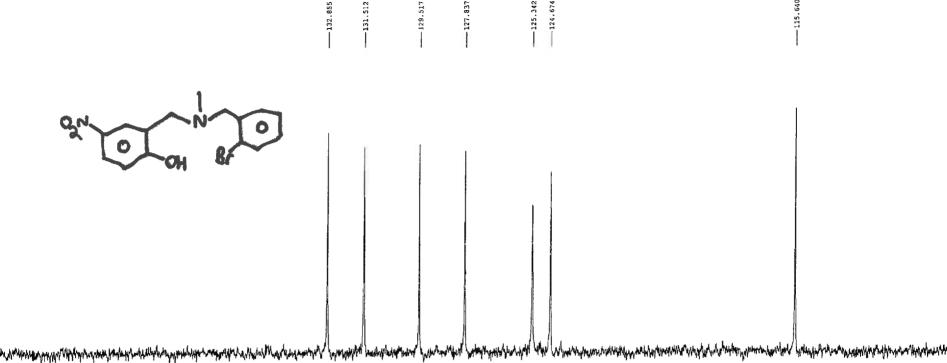
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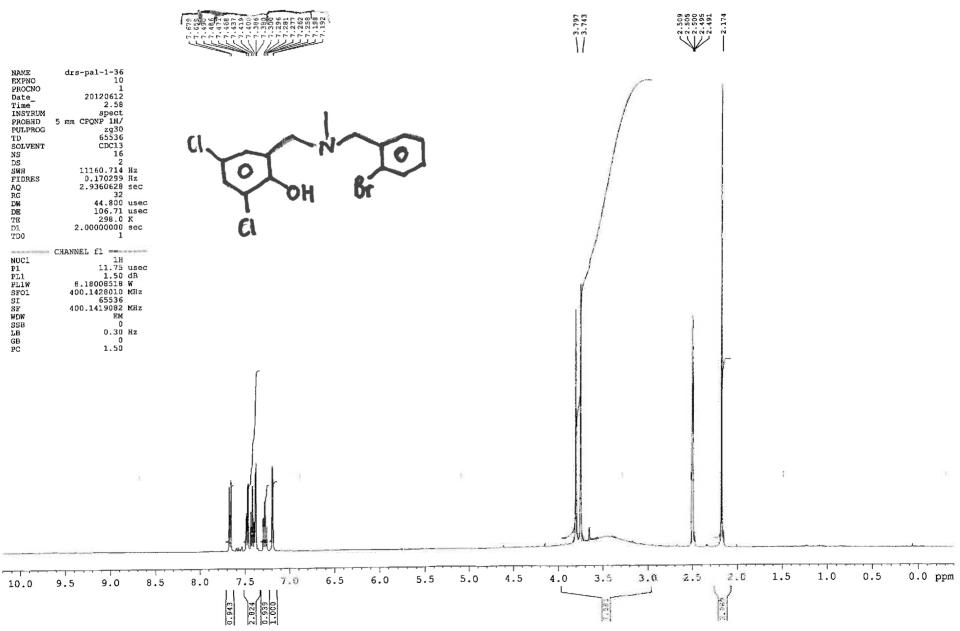




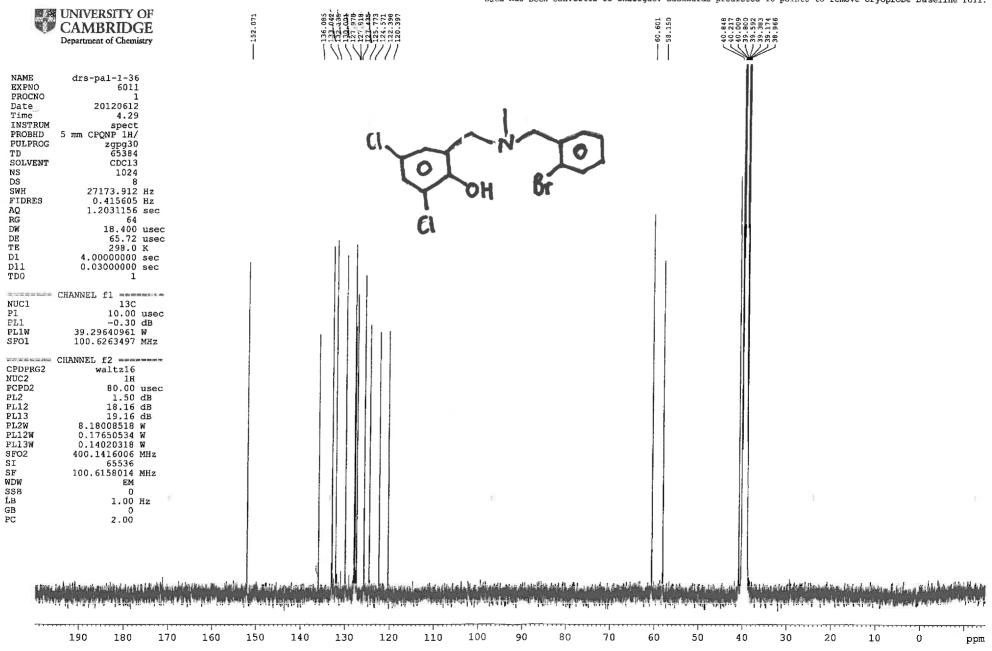
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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE Department of Chemistry	139,522	132.858 131.515 129.520	125.345 		115.643
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NUC1 13C P1 10.00 usec PL1 -0.30 dB PL1W 39.29640961 W SF01 100.6263497 MHz					
CHANNEL f2					
140	) 135	130	125	120	115 ppm

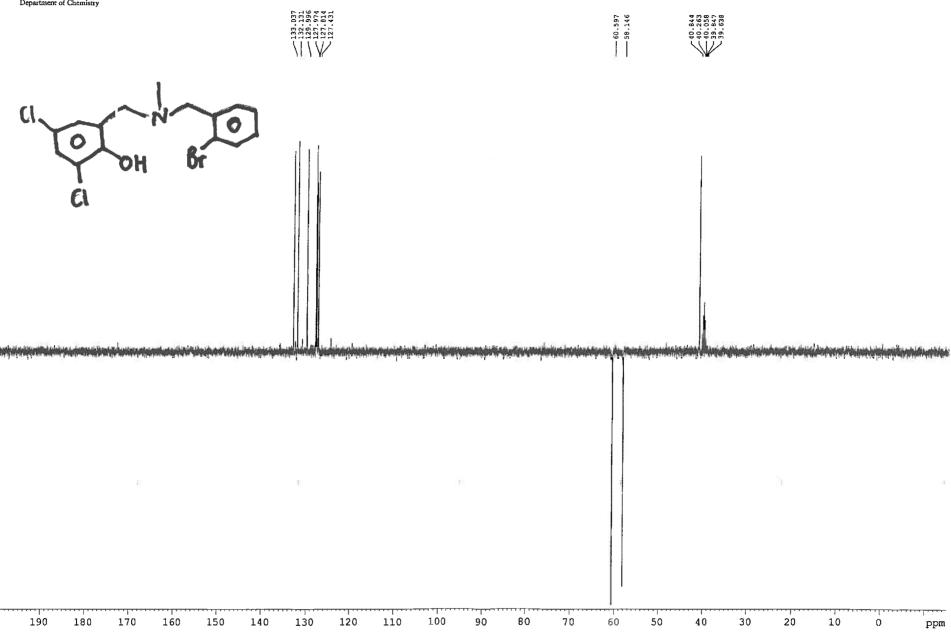






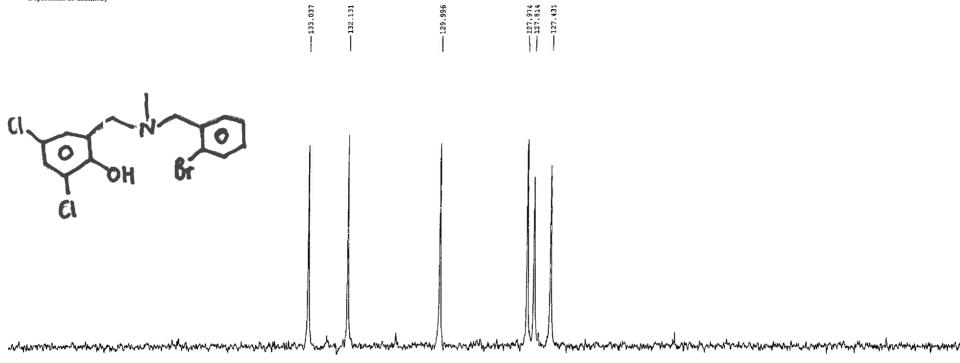
Data has been converted to analogue. Backwards predicted 16 points to remove cryoprobe baseline roll.

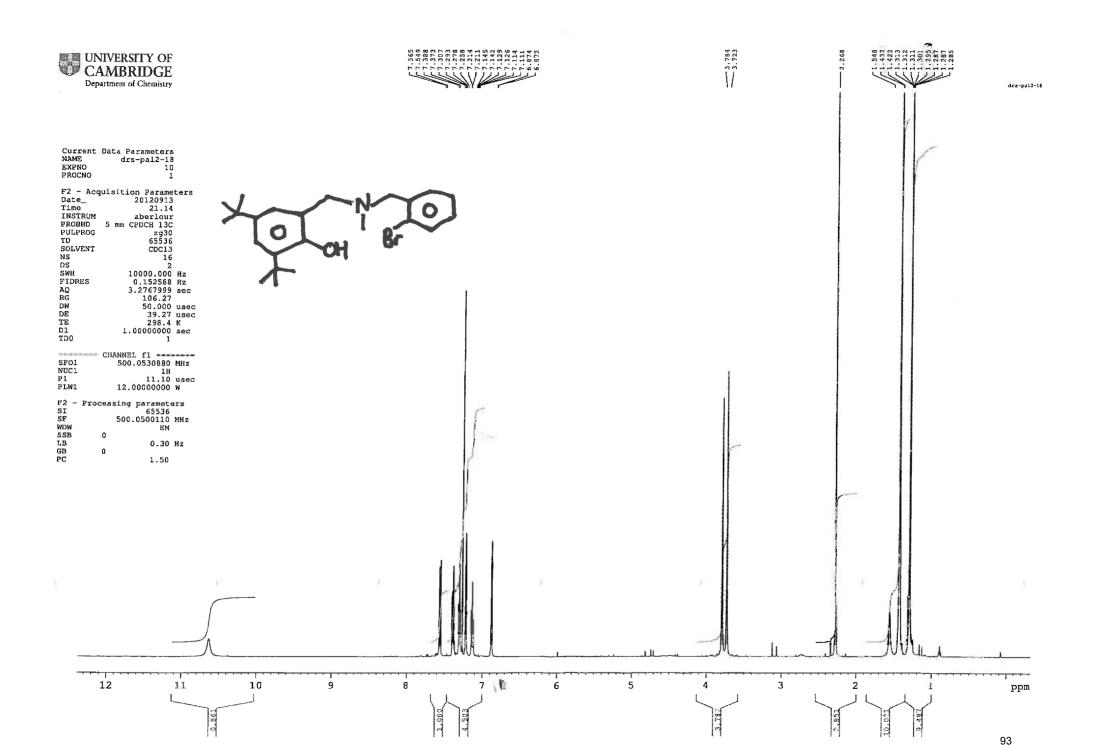




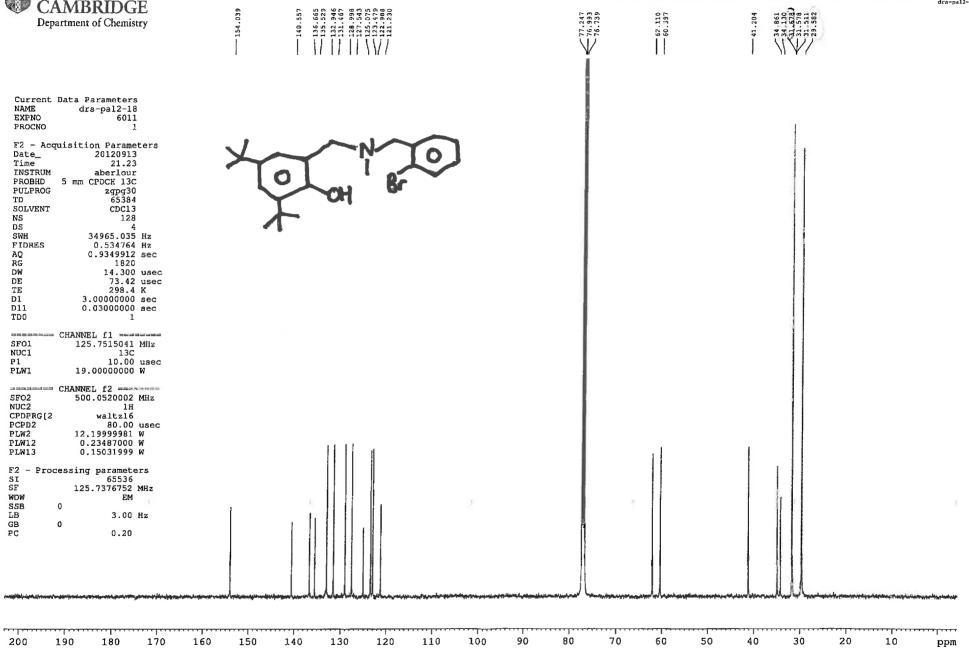
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE Department of Chemistry	136.085	133.042	Data	a has been converted to 1816.721.	analogue. Backwards	predicted 16 points to remove 86 cc. 271	PAL-1-36 re cryoprobe baseline roll.
NAME   drs-pal-1-36   EXPNO   6011   PROCNO   1   Date   20120612   Time   4.29   INSTRUM   spect   PROBHD   5 mm CPQNP 1H / PULPROG   65384   SOLVENT   CDC13   NS   1024   DS   8   SWH   27173.912   Hz   FIDRES   0.415605   Hz   AQ   1.2031156   sec   RG   64   DW   18.400   usec   DE   65.72   usec   TE   298.0   K   D1   4.00000000   sec				[		CI	OH Br
D11 0.03000000 sec TD0 1							
PL12 18.16 dB PL13 19.16 dB PL12W 8.18008518 W PL12W 0.17650534 W PL13W 0.14020318 W SF02 400.1416006 MHz SI 65536 SF 100.6158014 MHz WDW EM SSB 0 LB 1.00 Hz GB 0 PC 2.00		50				£	
139 138 137	136 135 13	······································	- Assaulter	129 128 127	126 125		1120 119 ppm

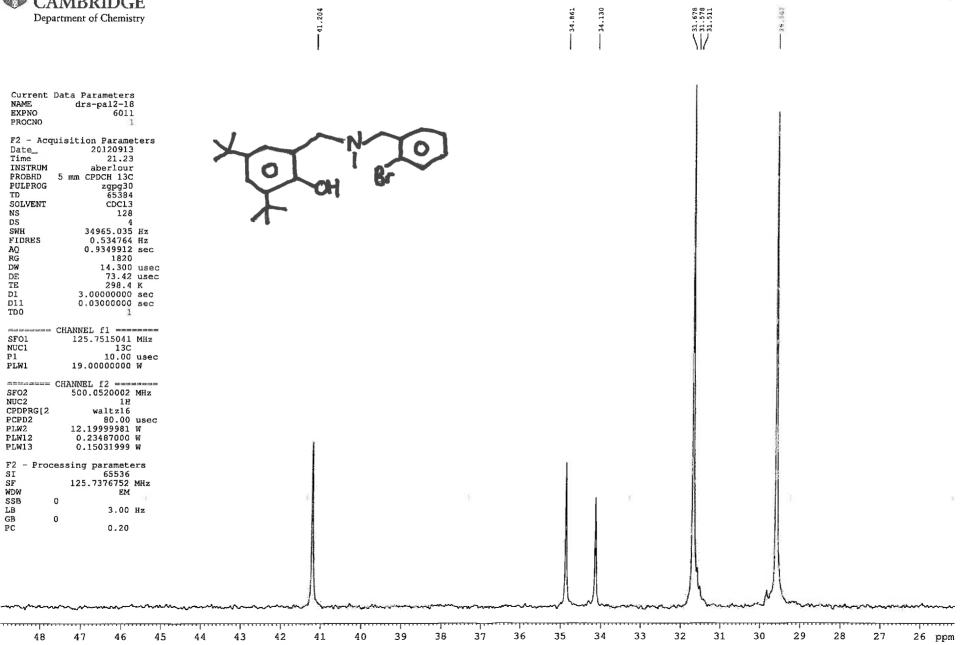


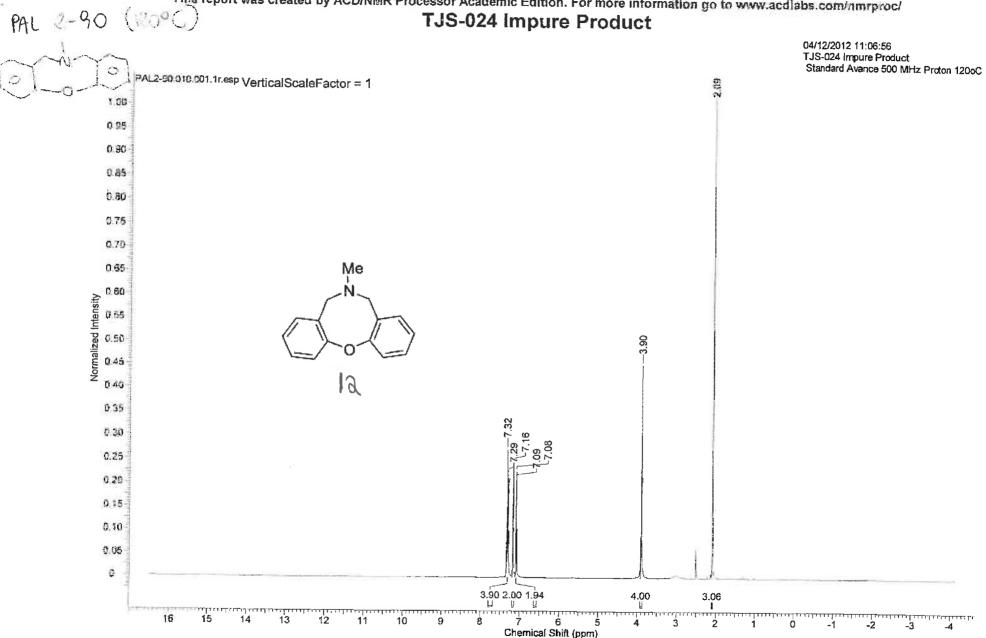




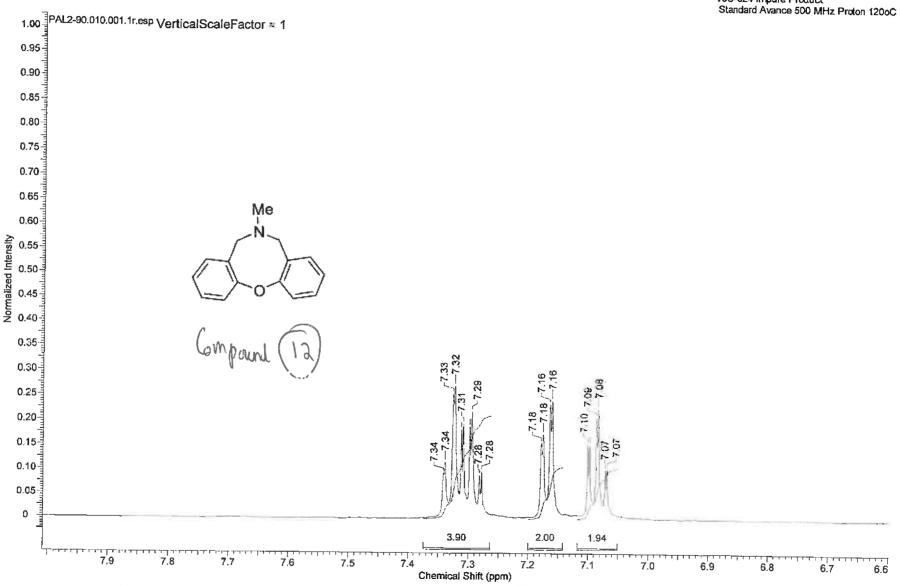


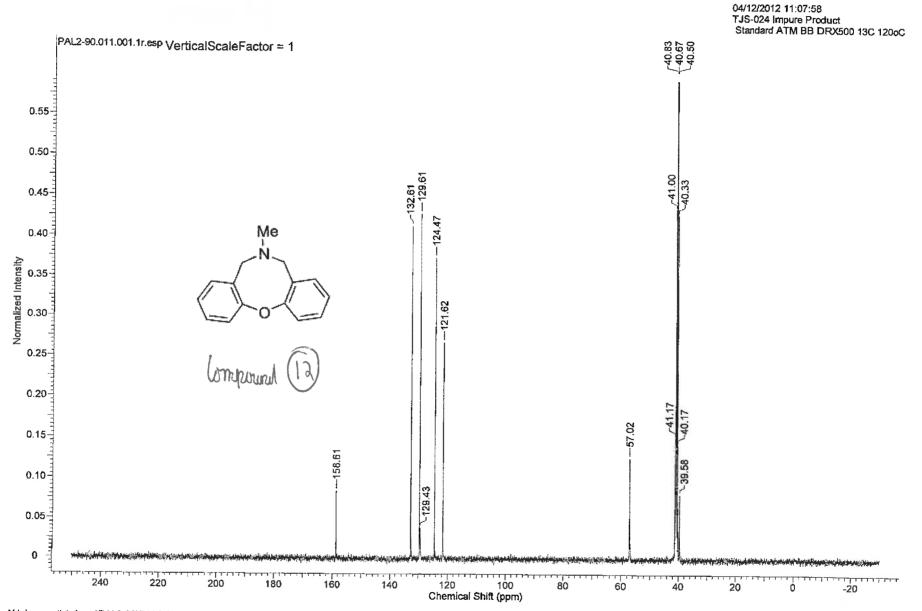


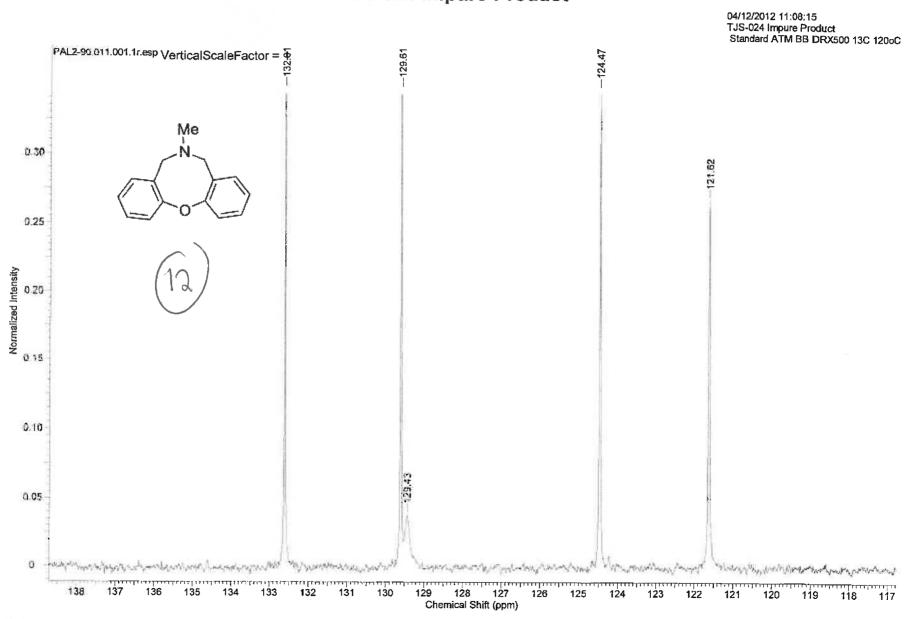




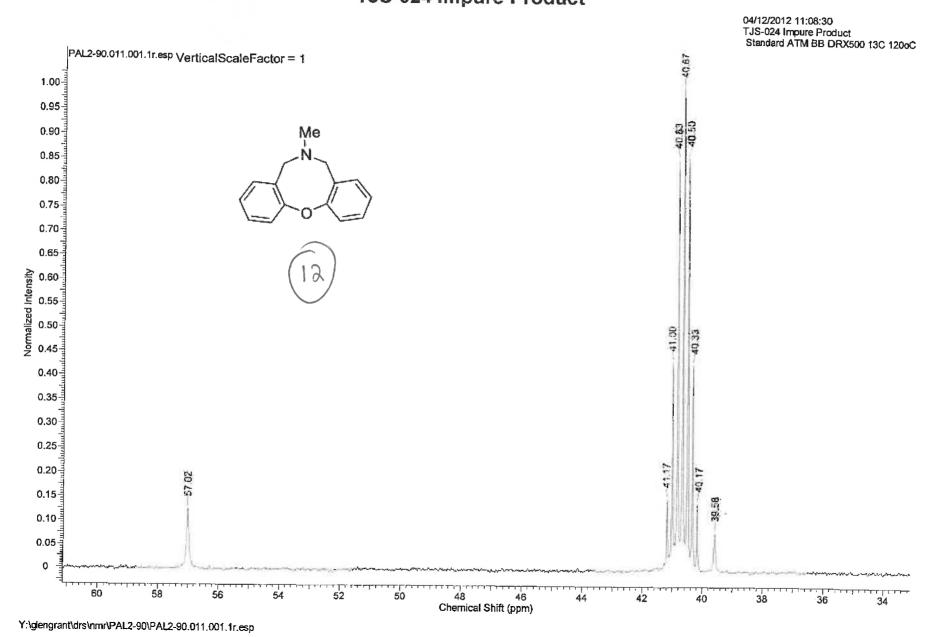
04/12/2012 11:06:17 TJS-024 Impure Product Standard Avance 500 MHz Proton 1200



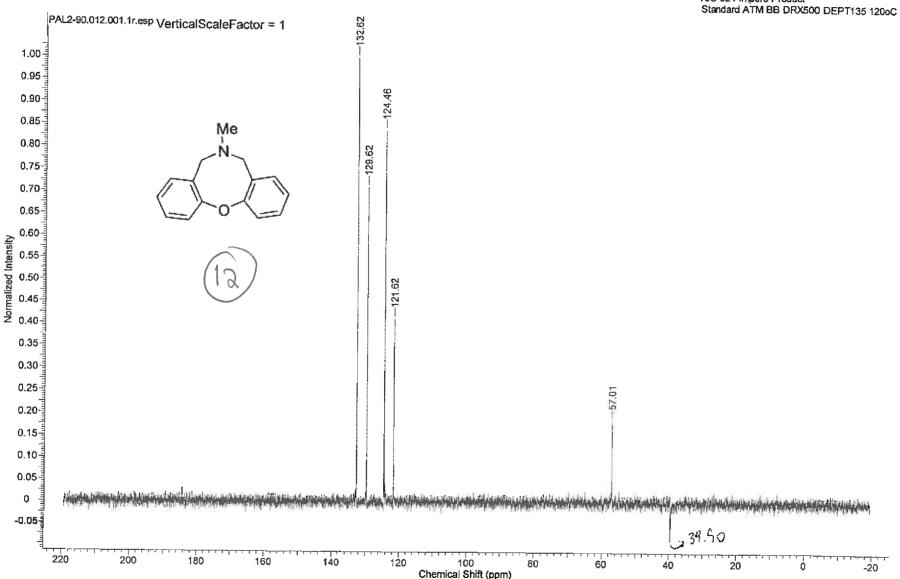




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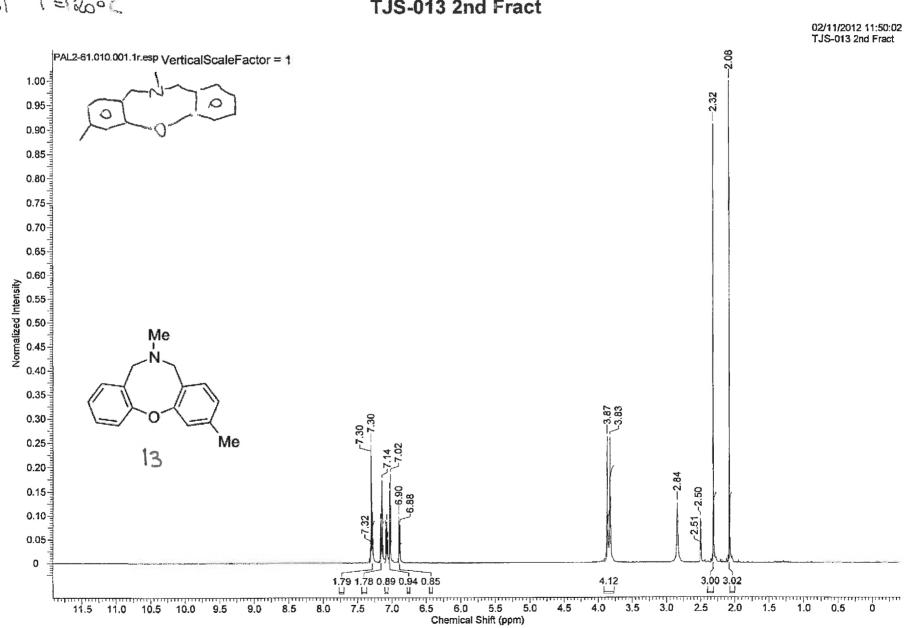


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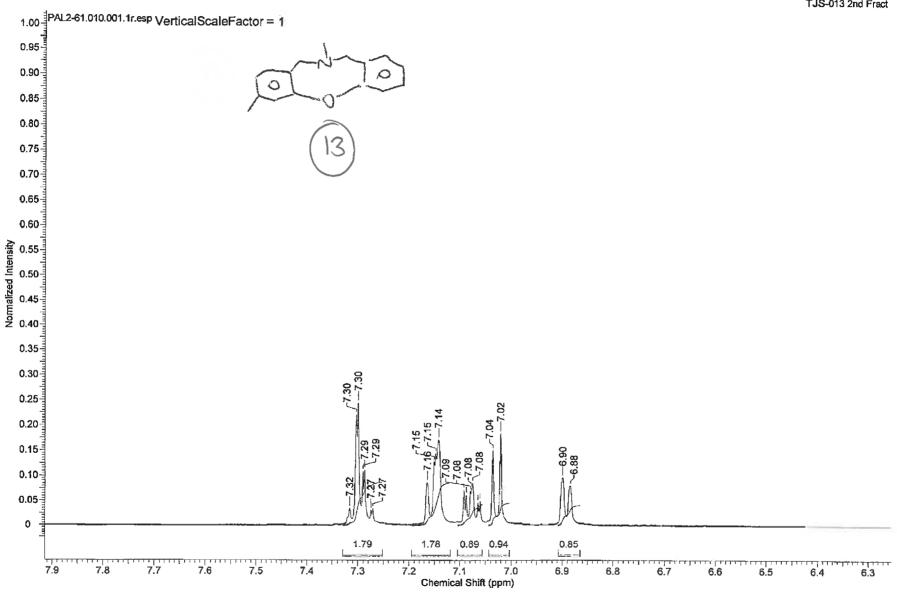


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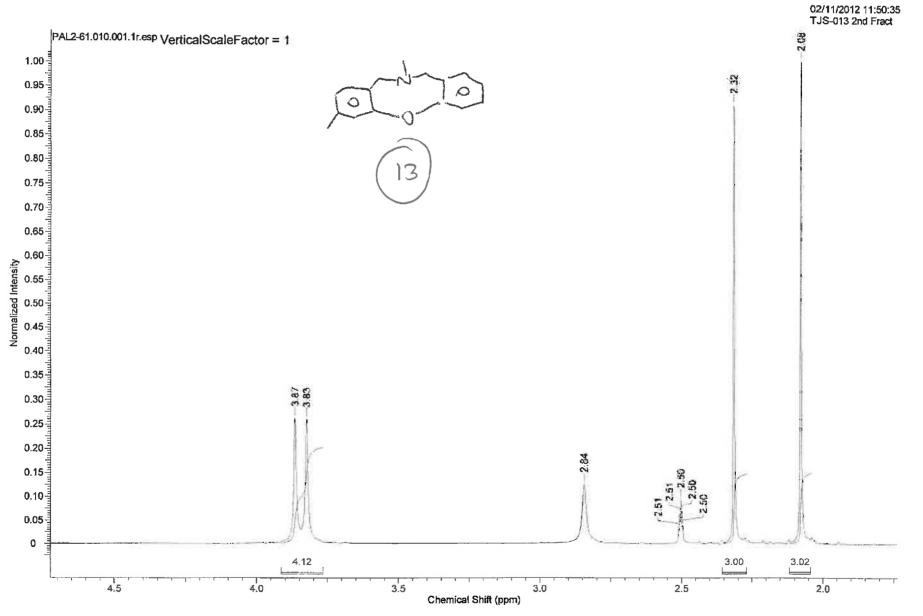
02/11/2012 11:49:30 TJS-013 2nd Fract



-T°C=120°C

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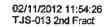


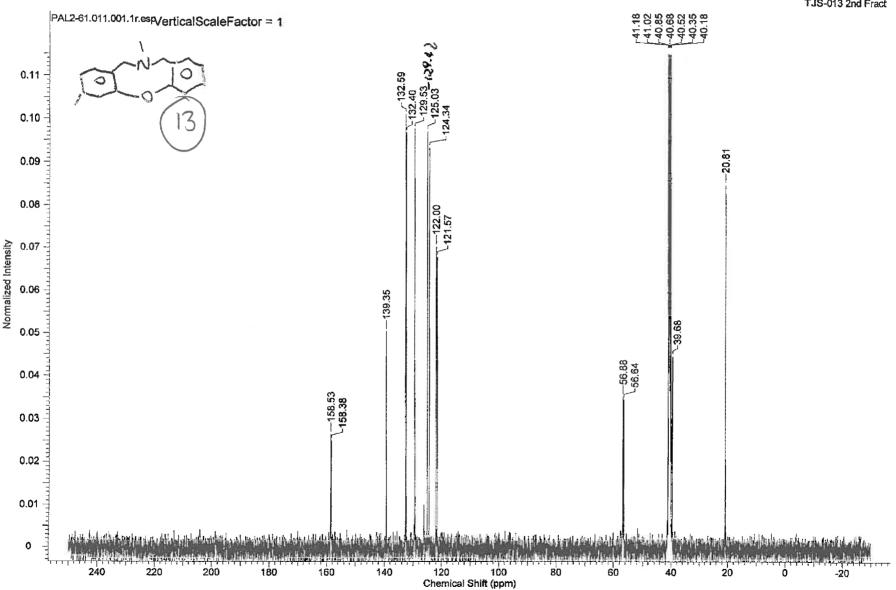


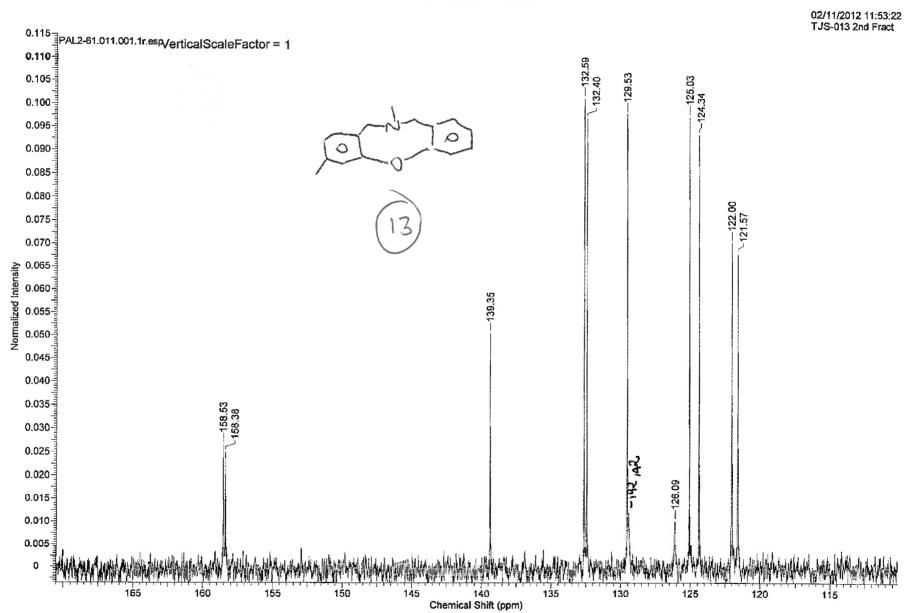
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This report was created by ACD/NMR Processor Academic Edition. For more information go to www.acdlabs.com/nmrproc/

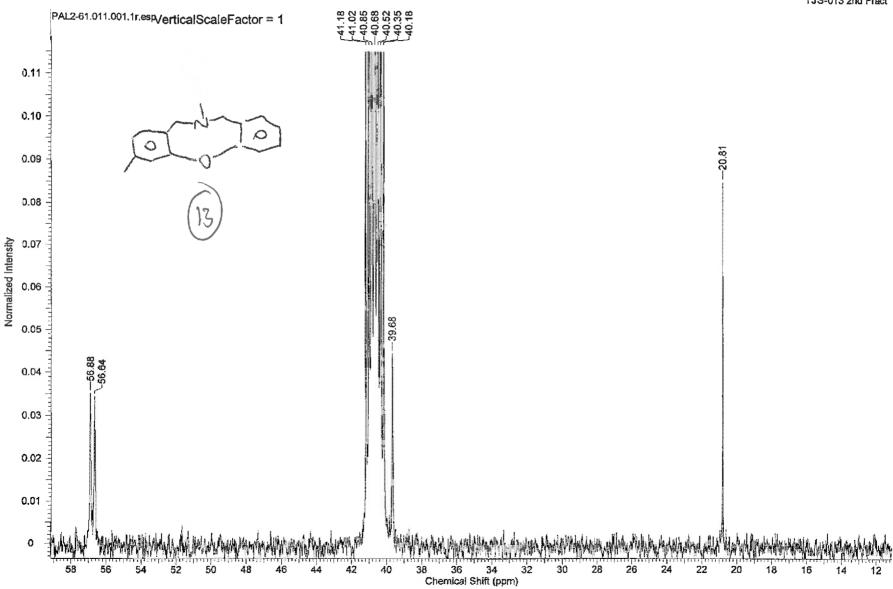
### TJS-013 2nd Fract





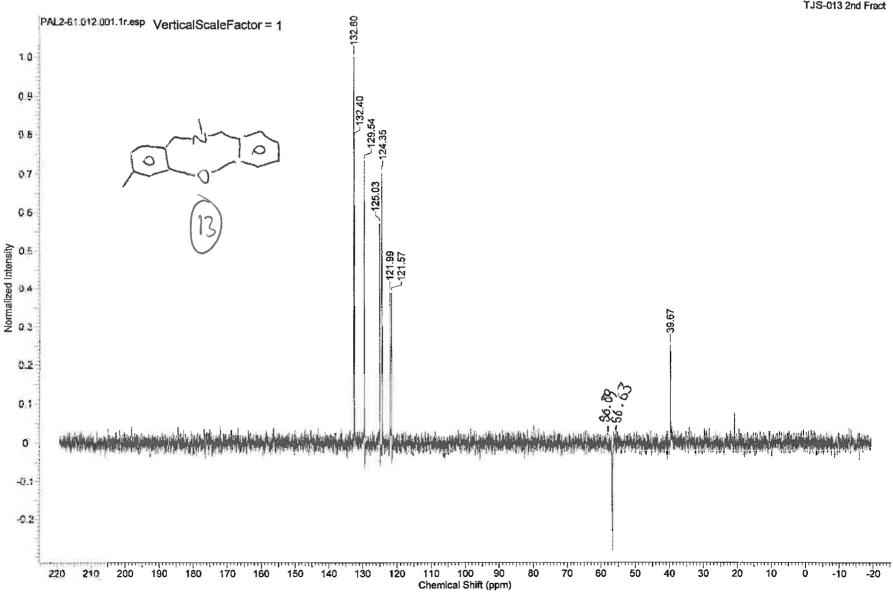


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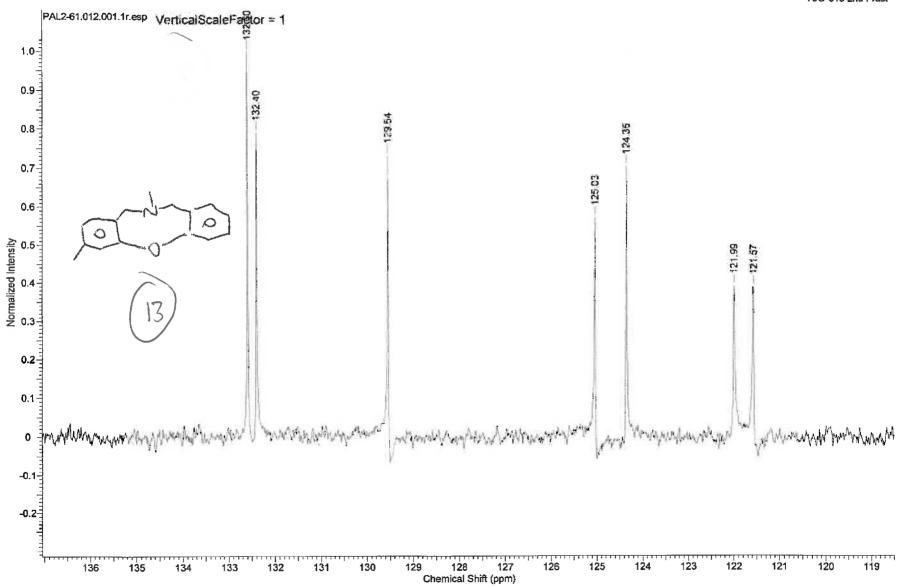
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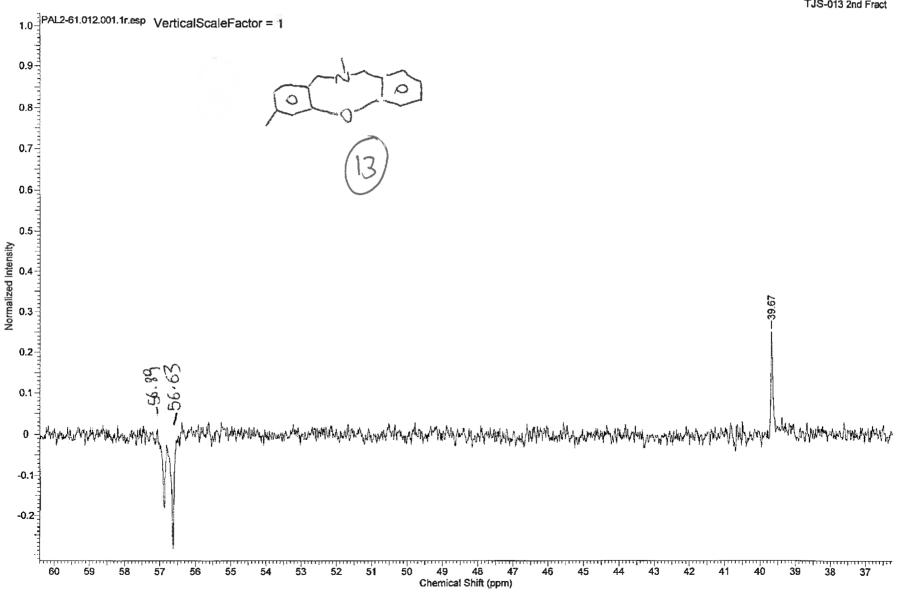


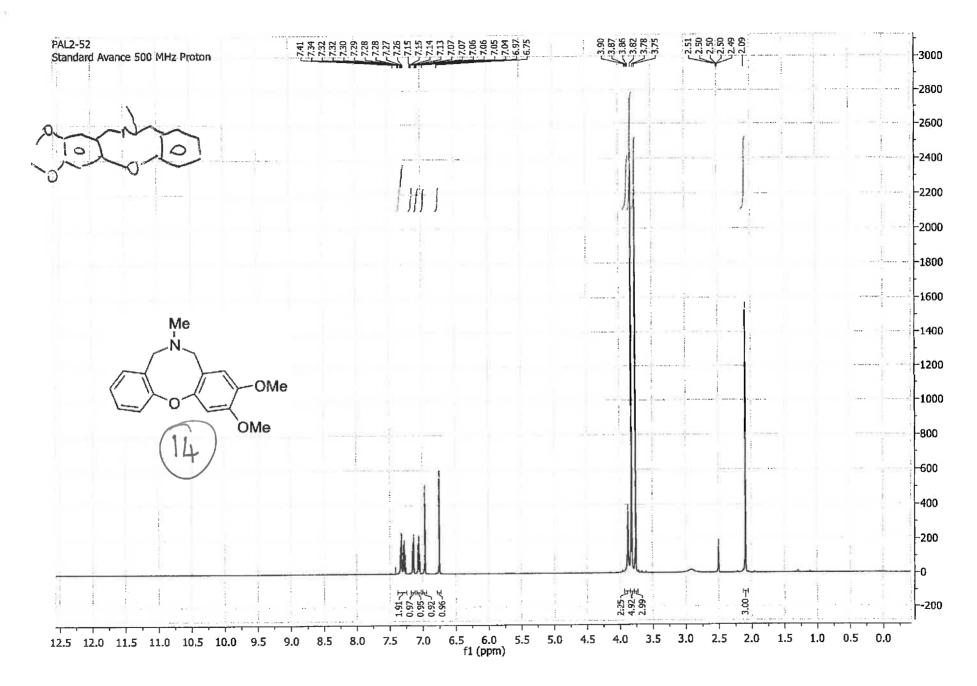
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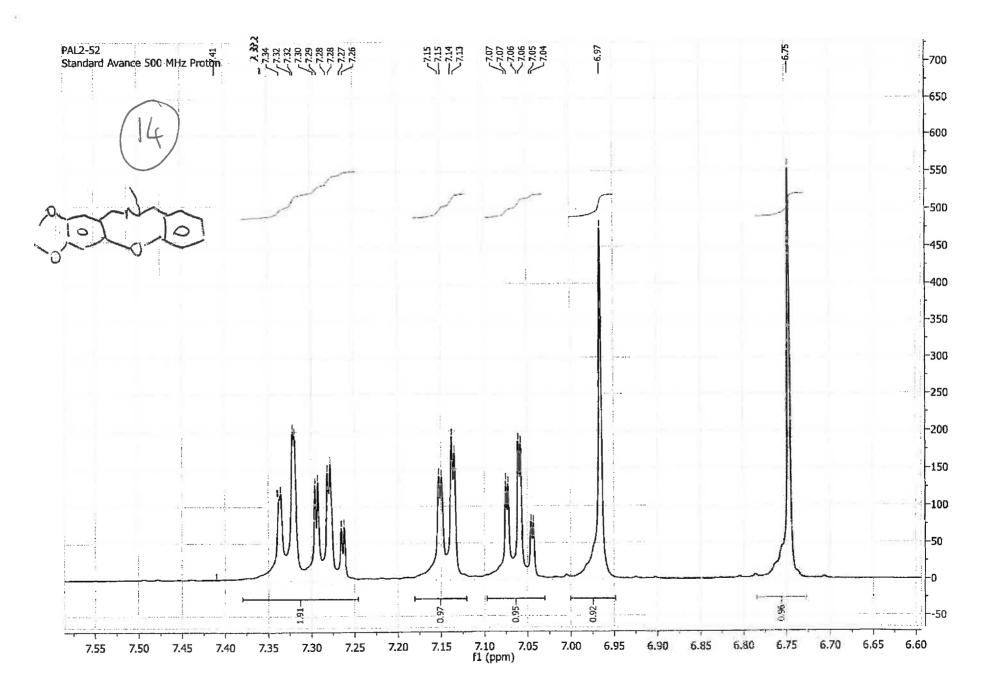
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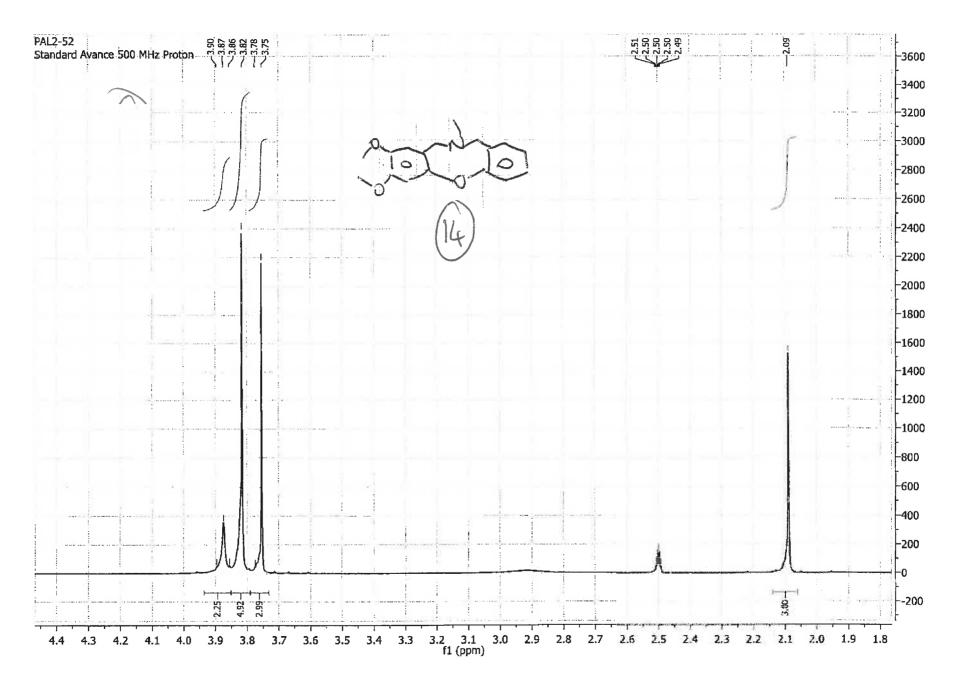


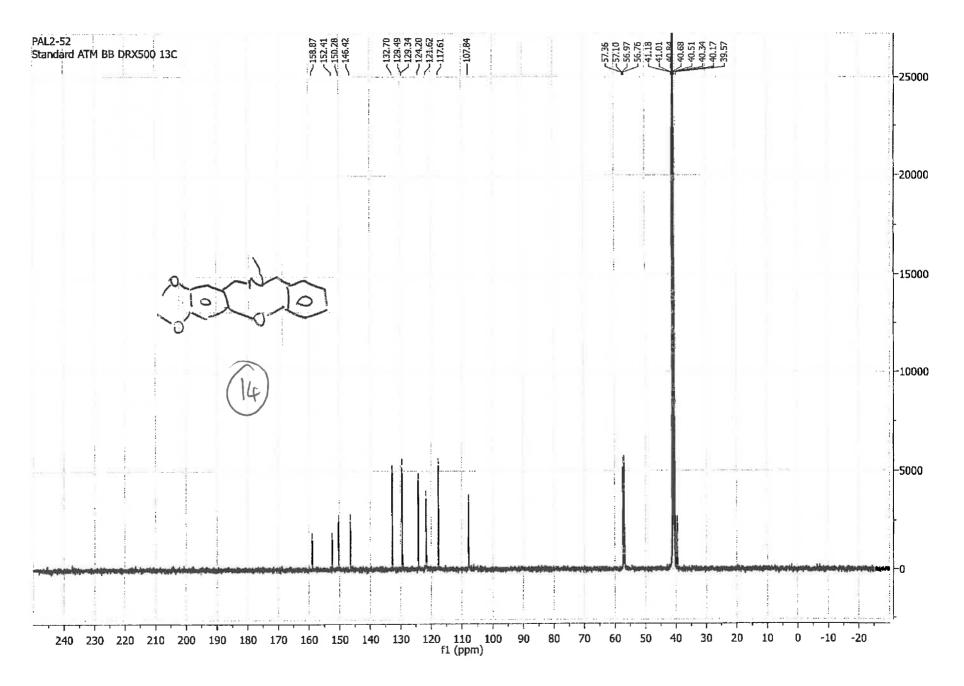
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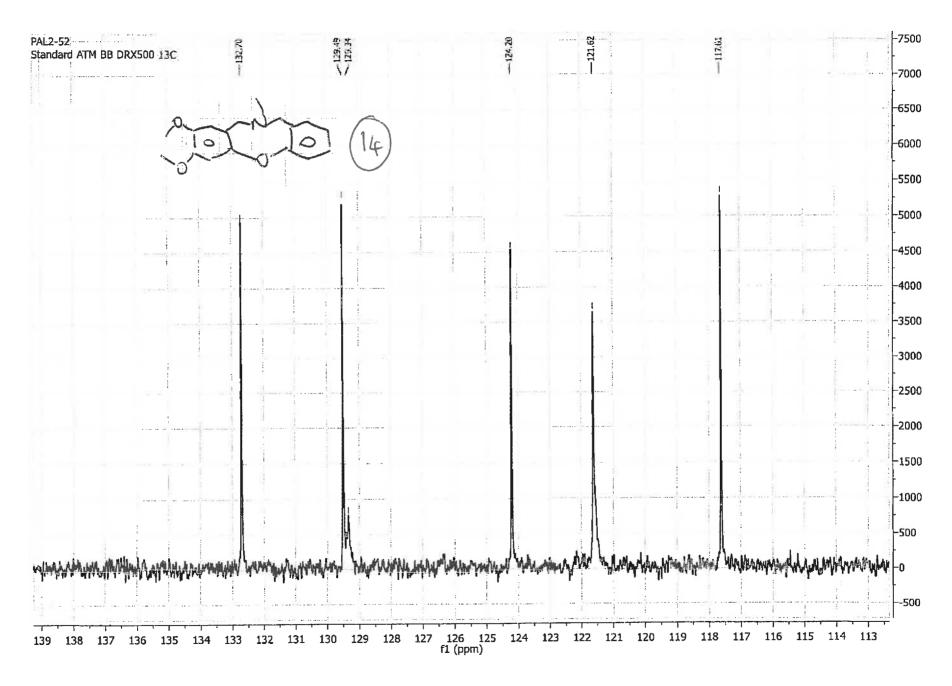


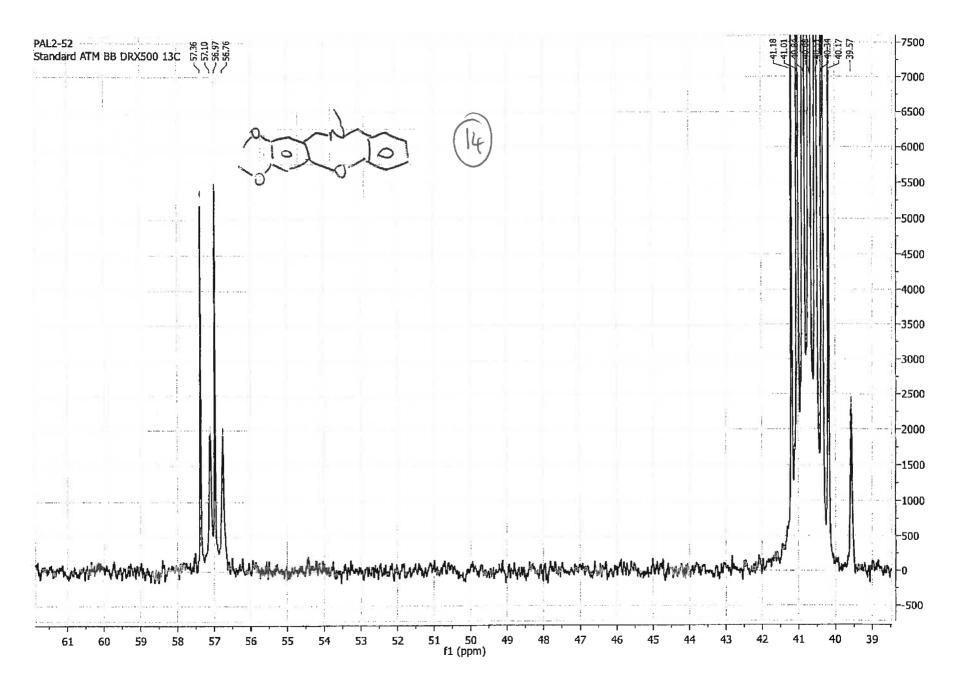


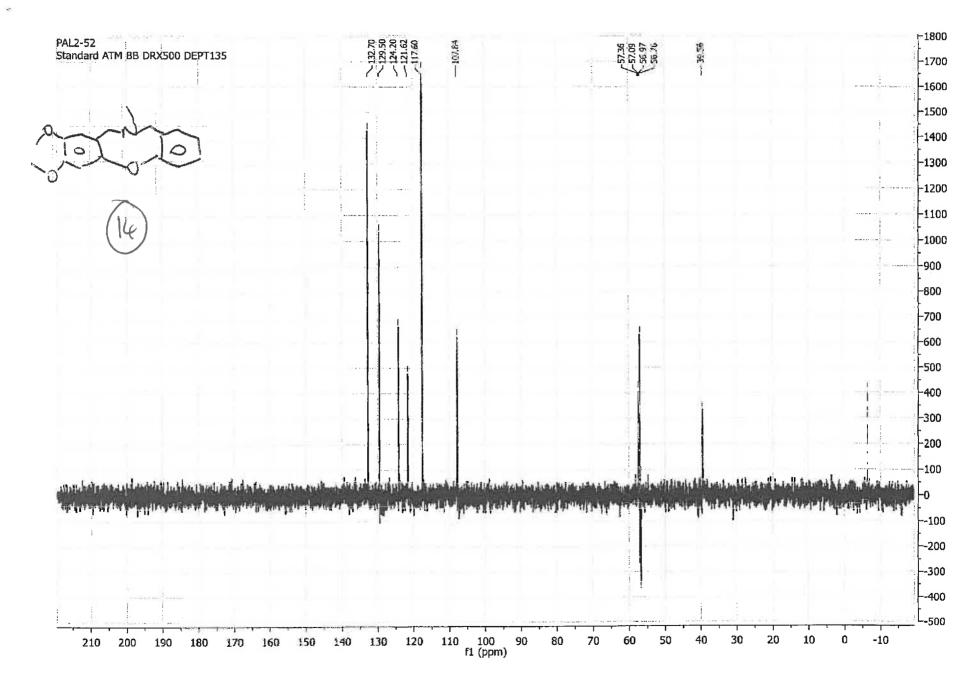


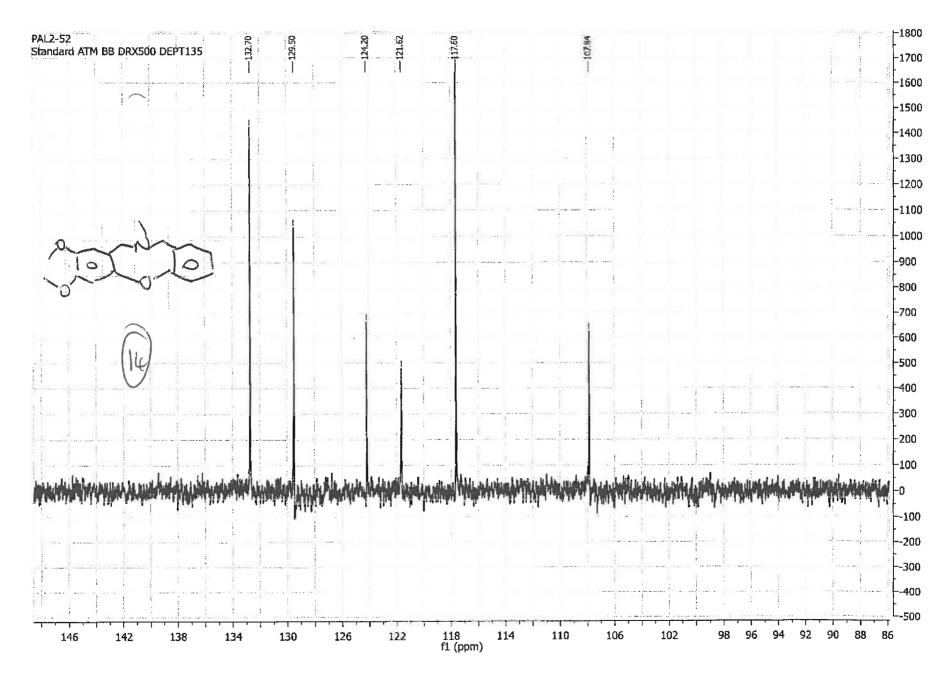


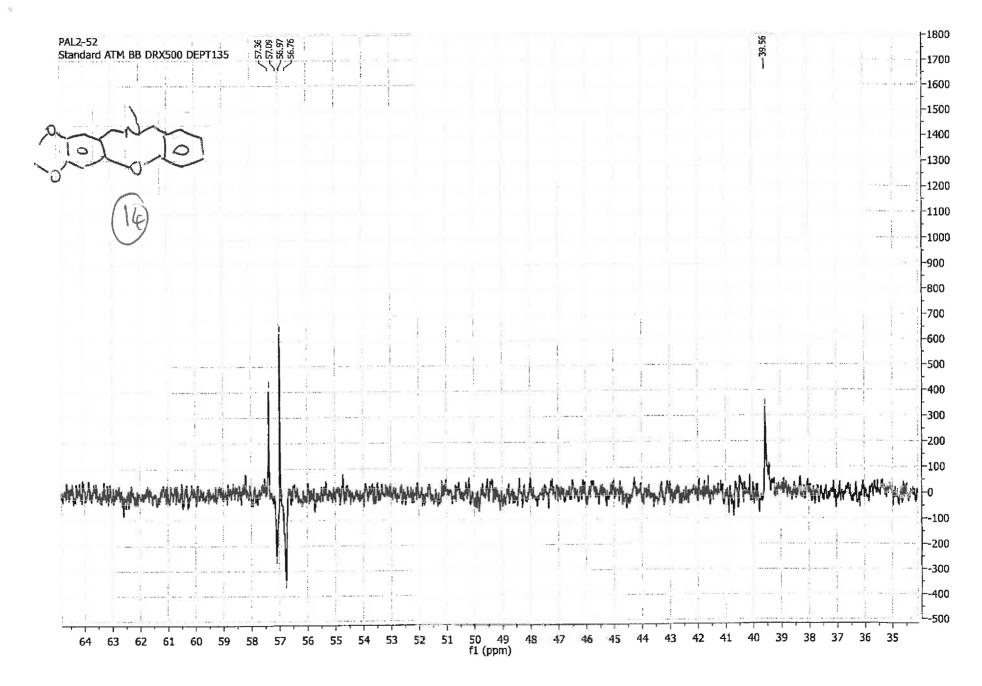


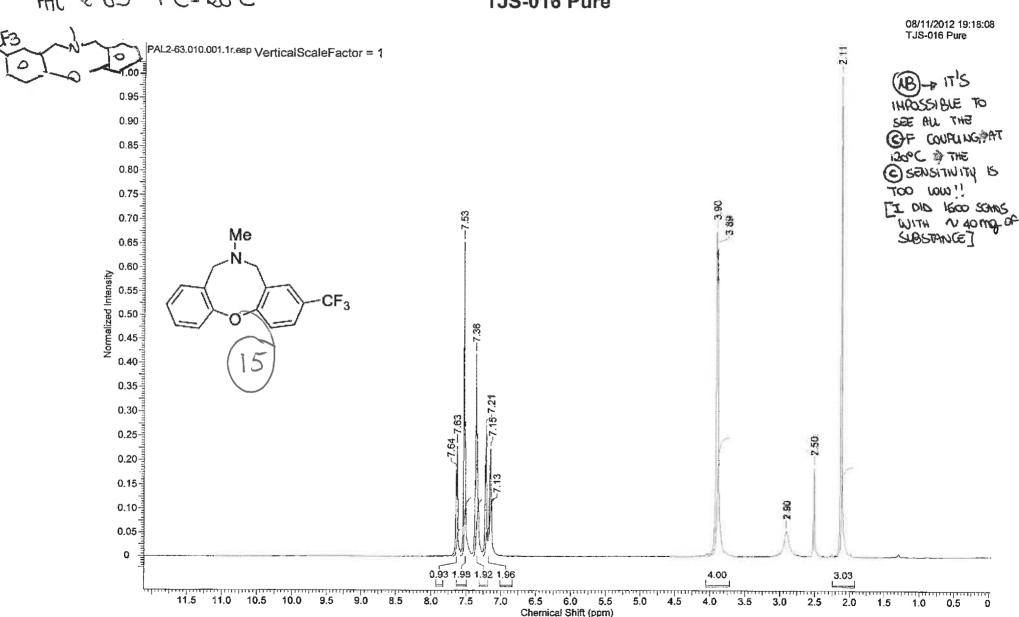




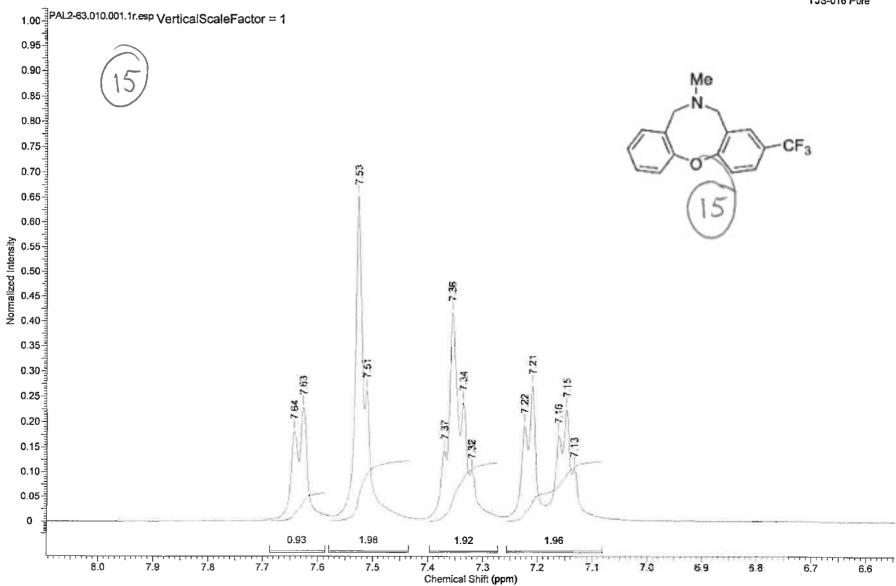


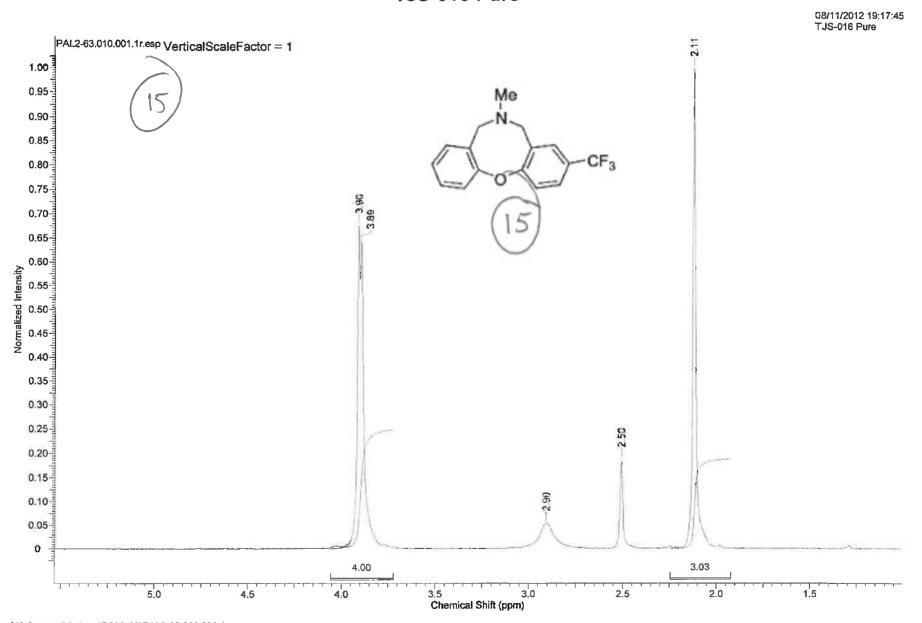


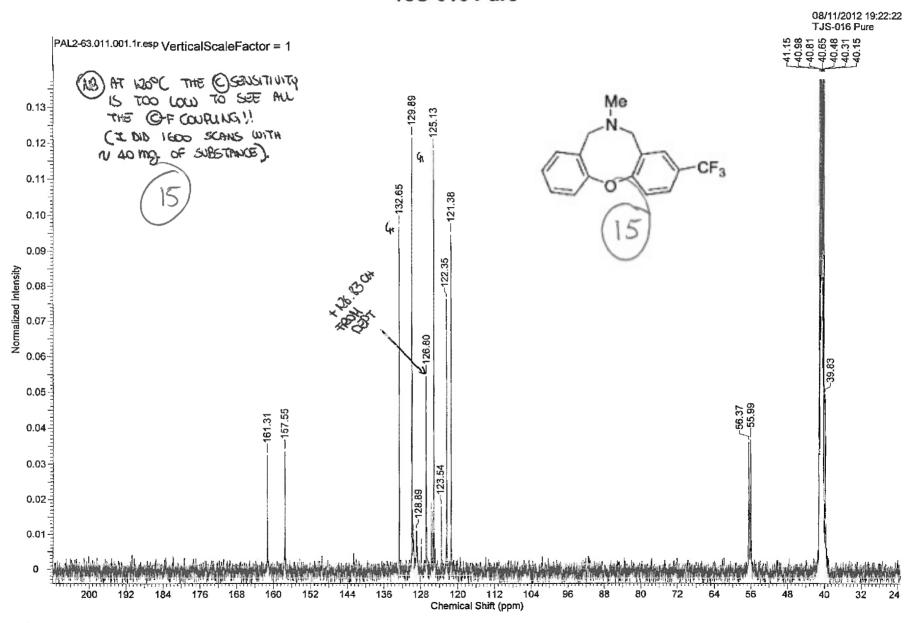




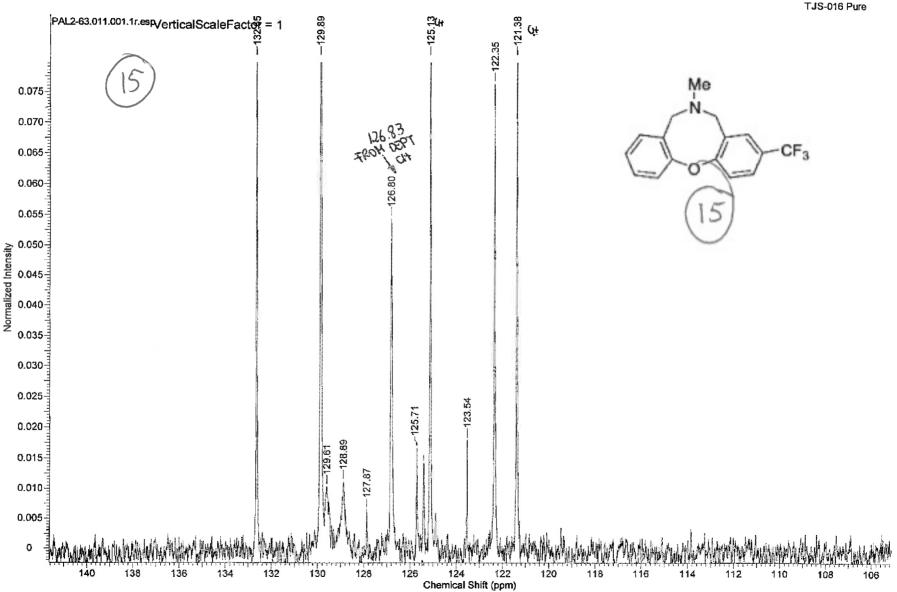
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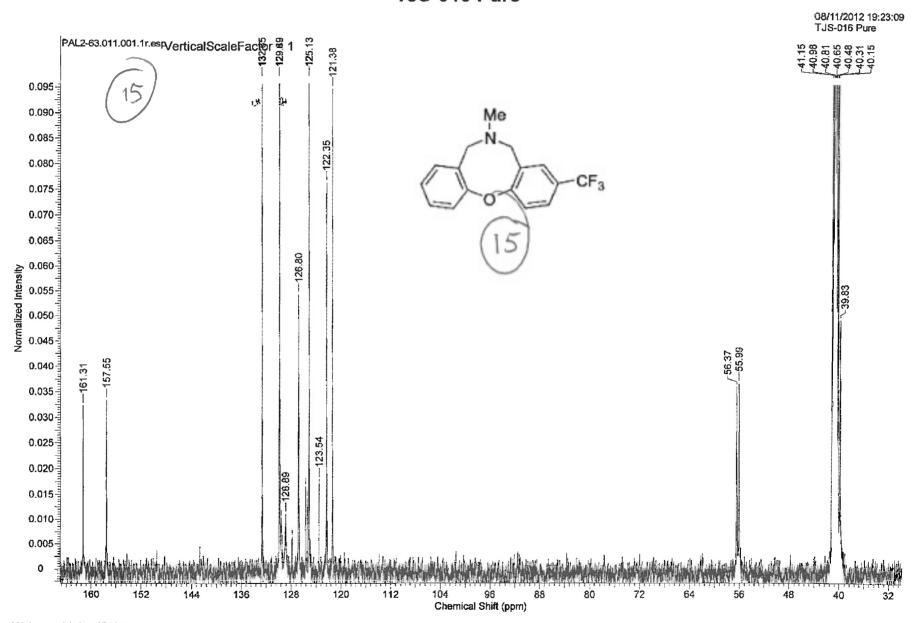


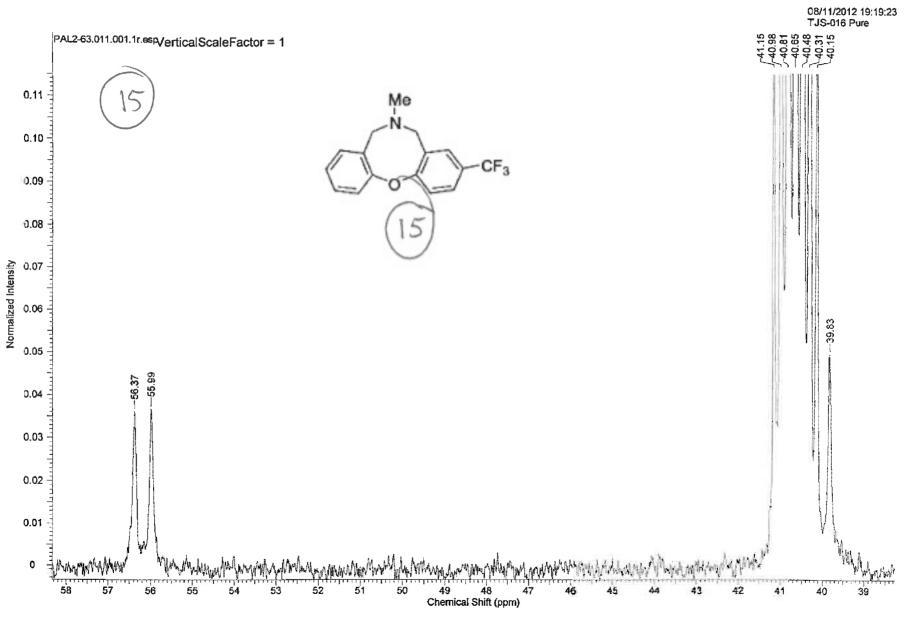




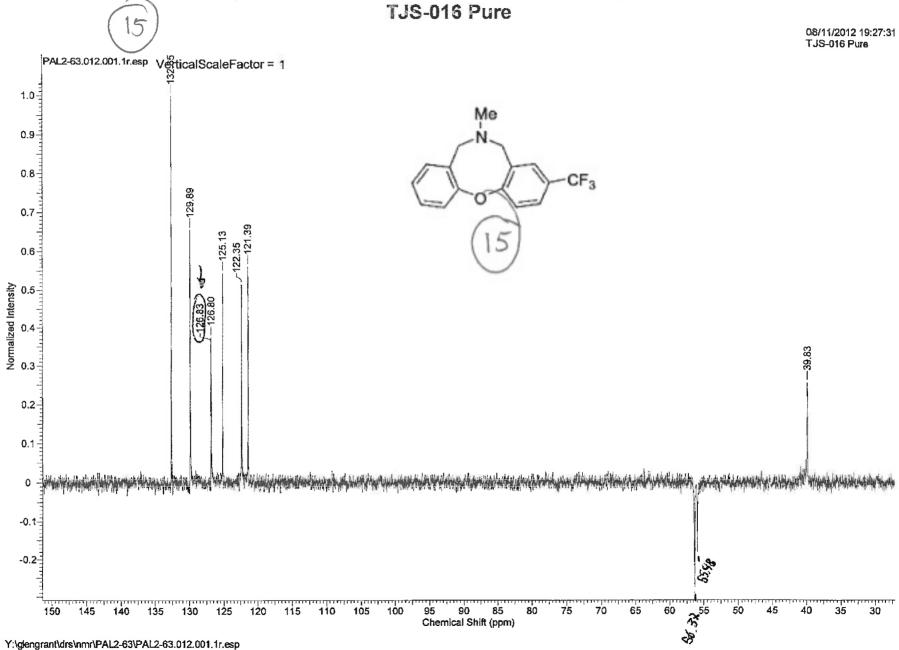
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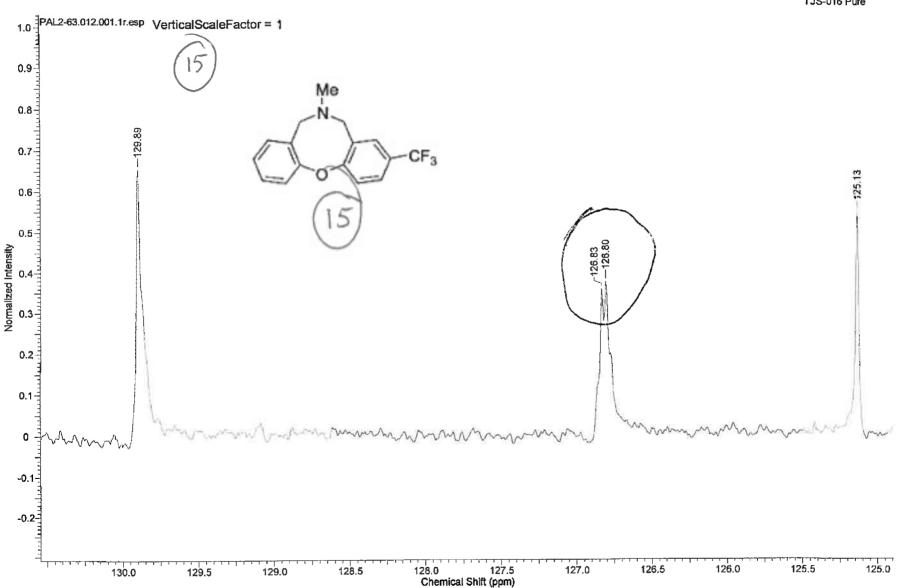


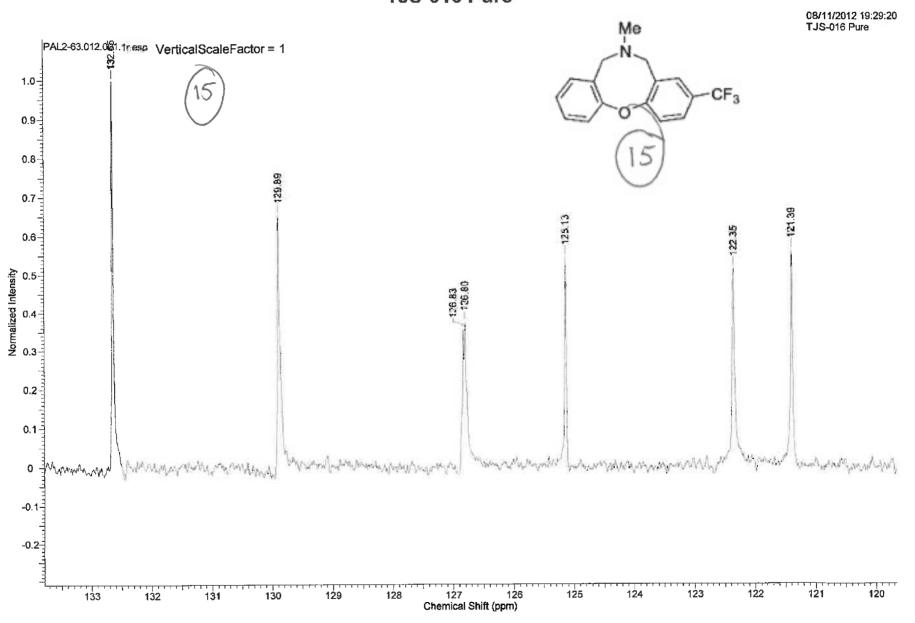


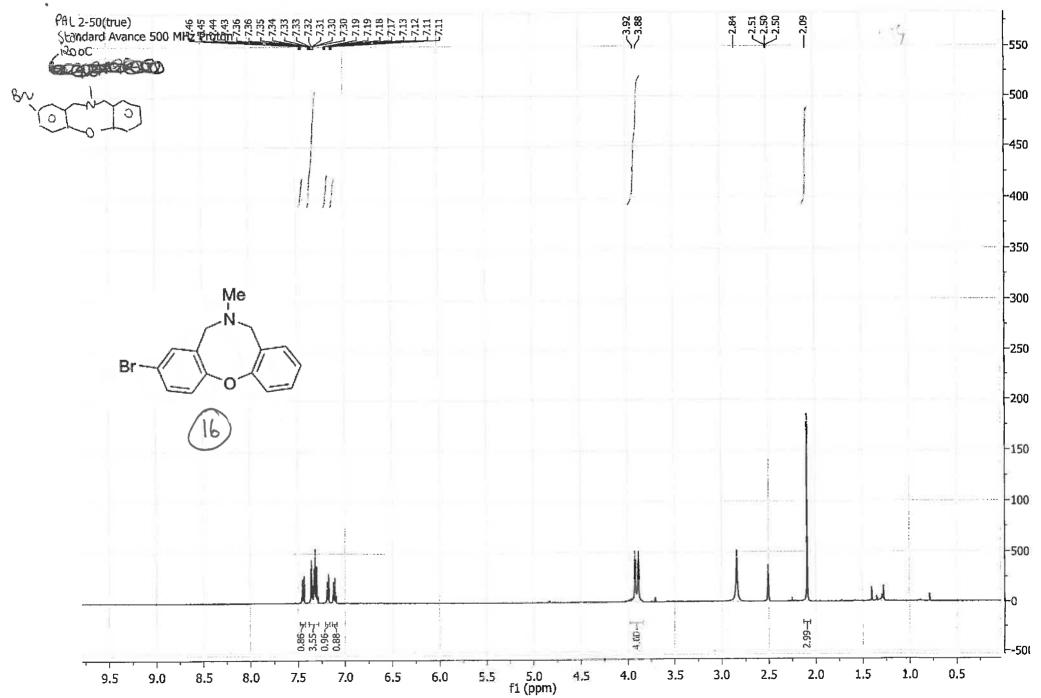


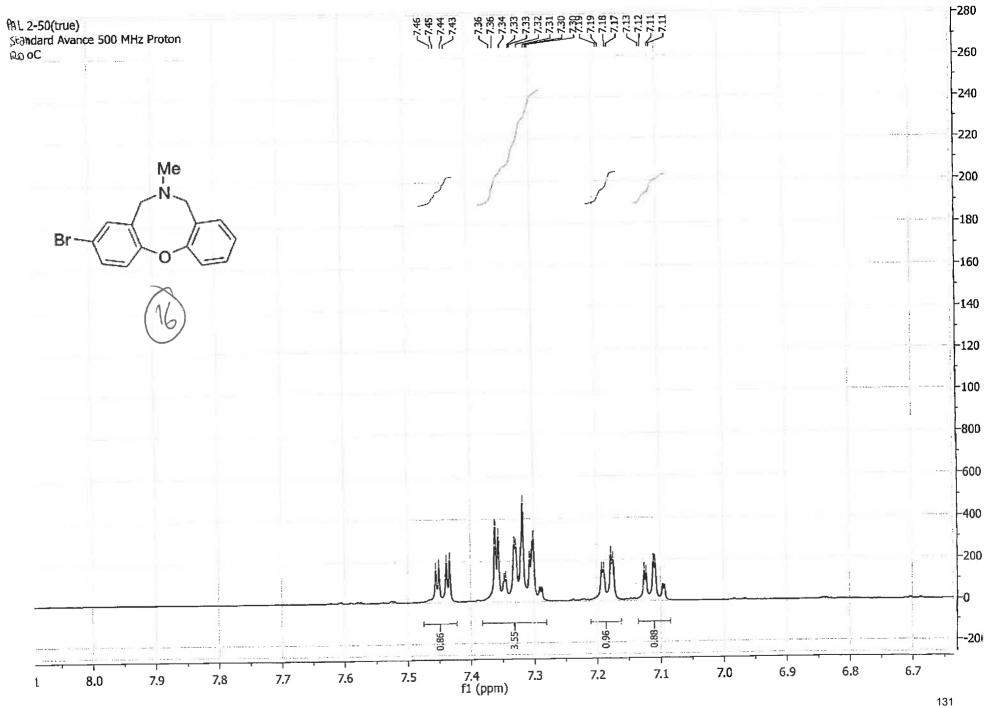


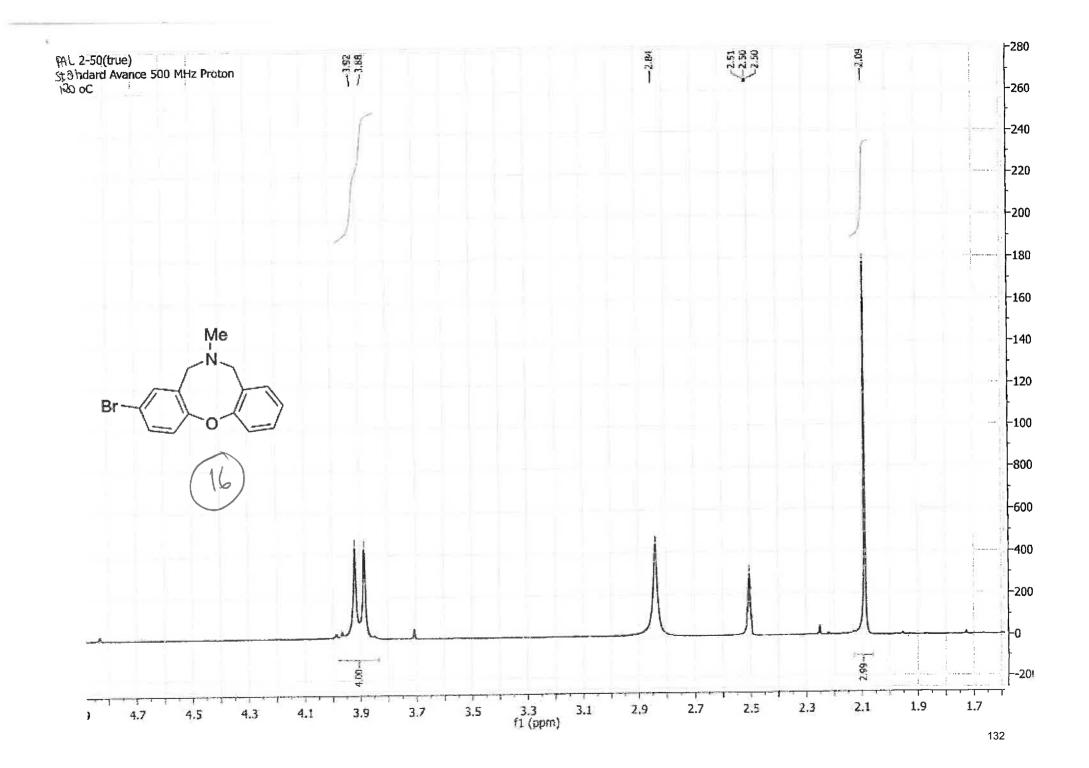
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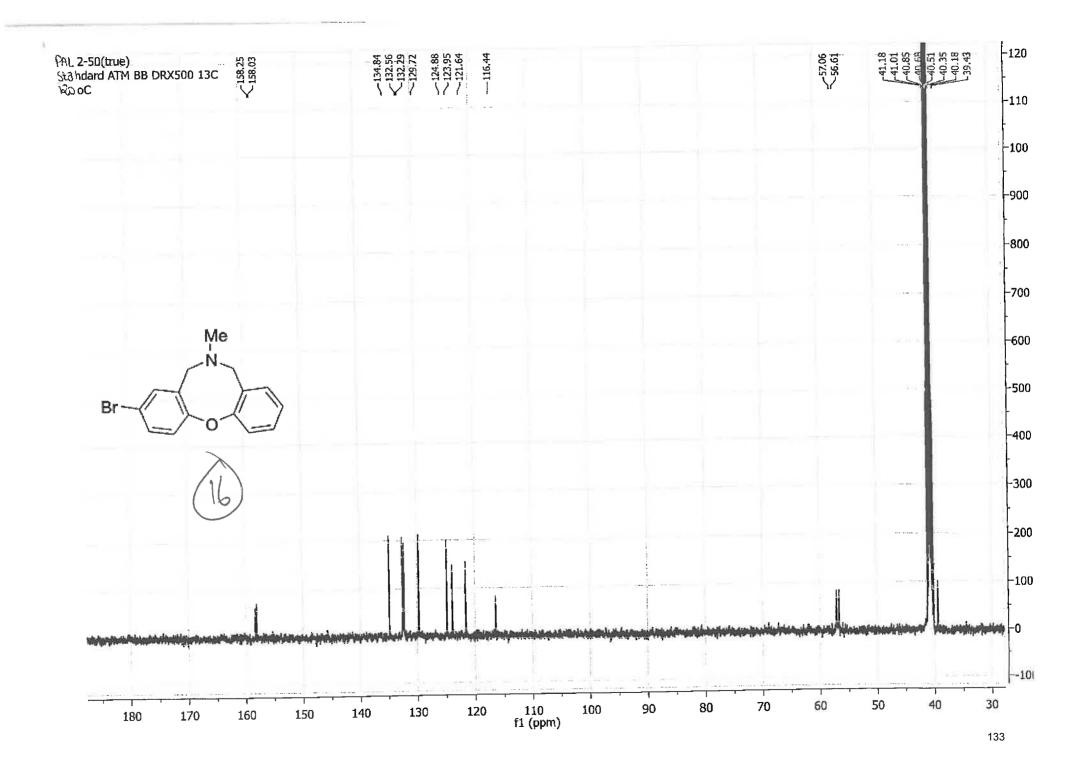


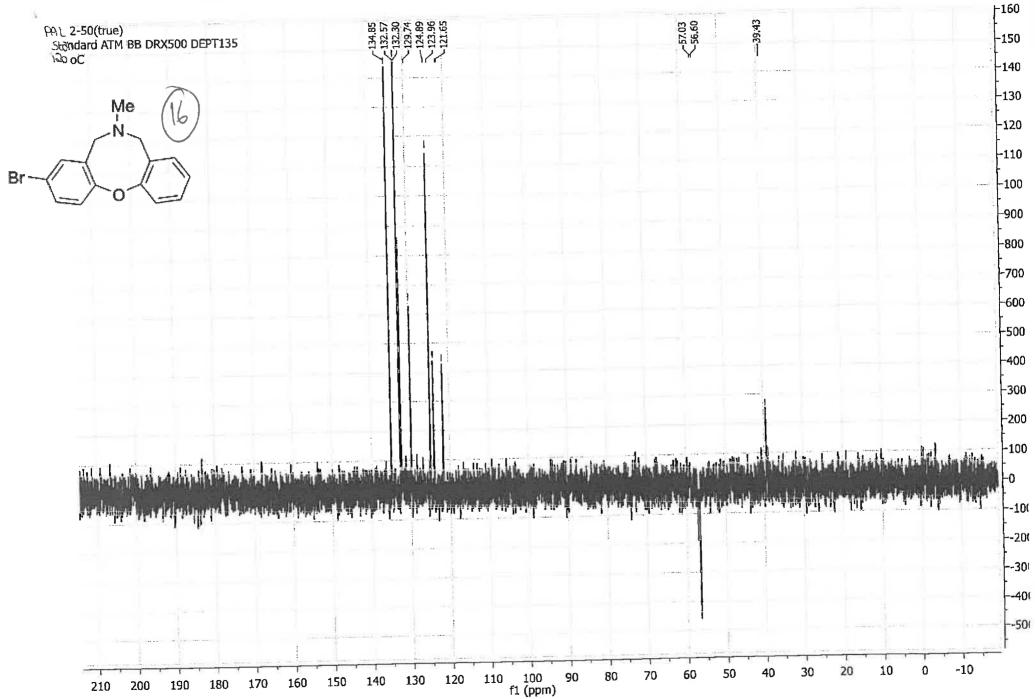


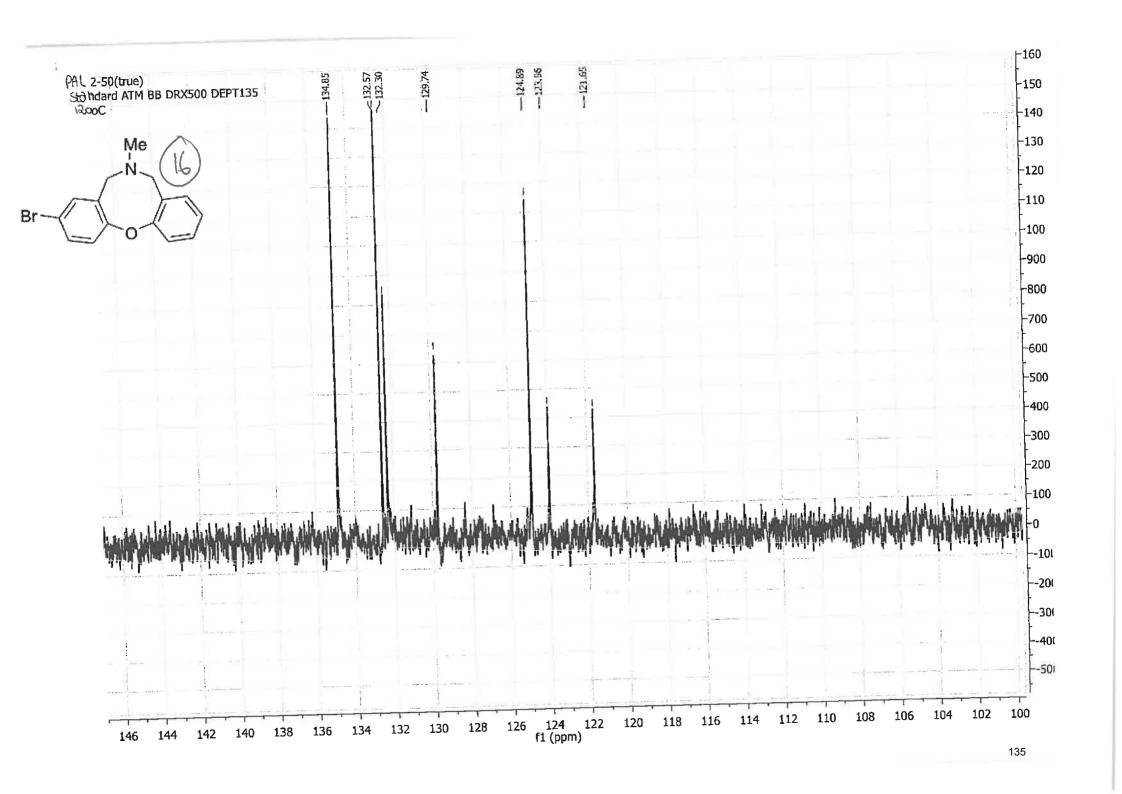


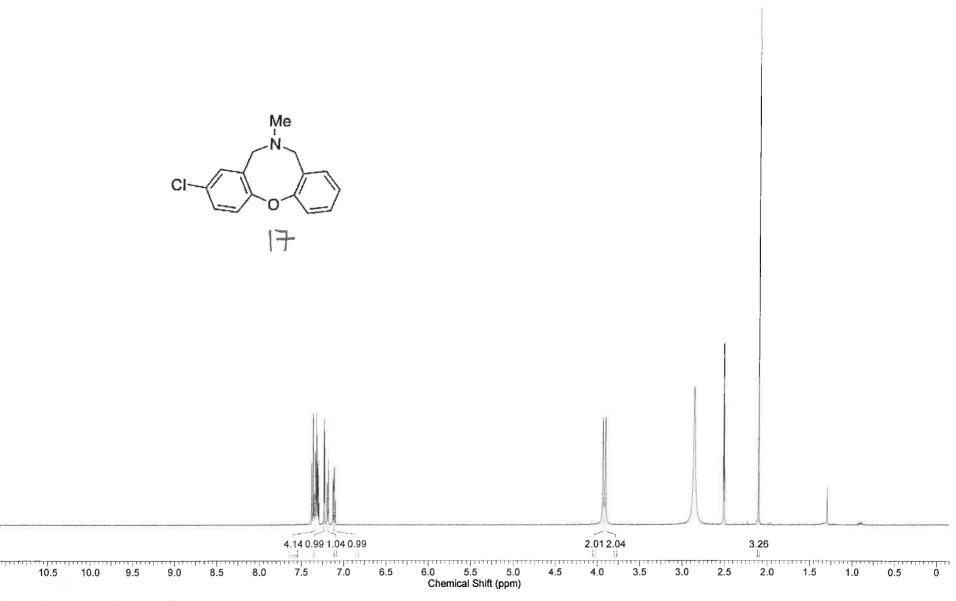


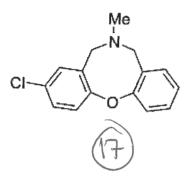


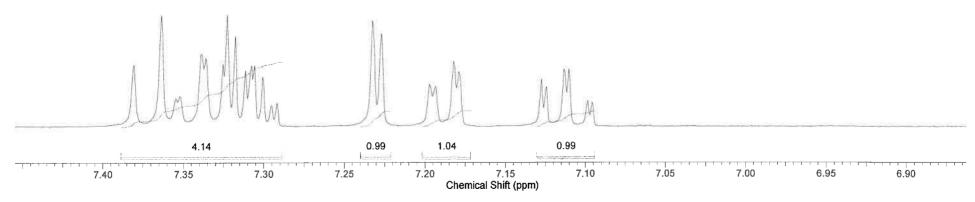


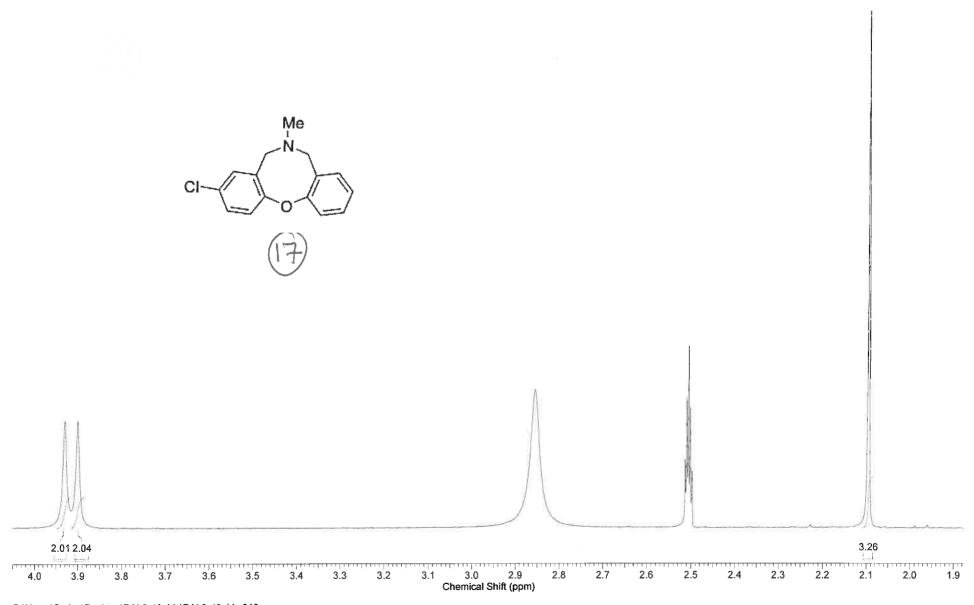




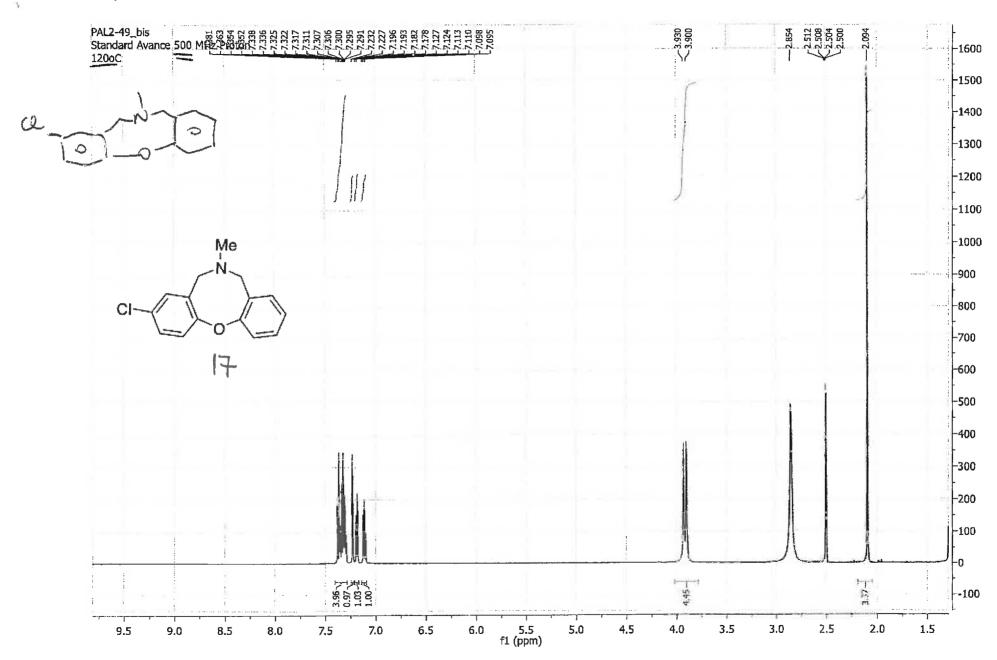


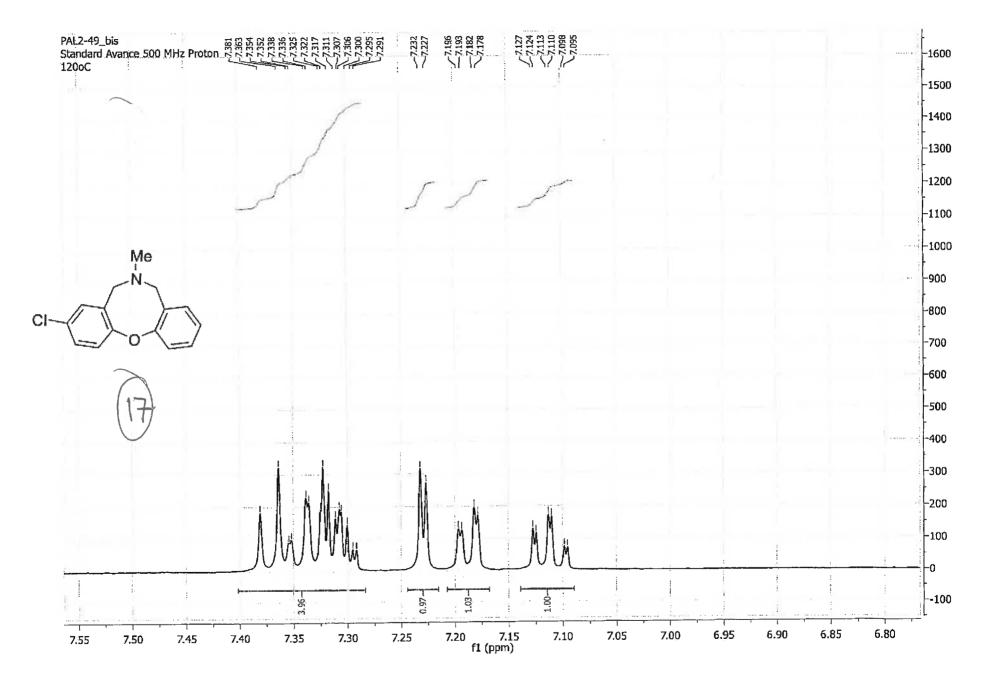


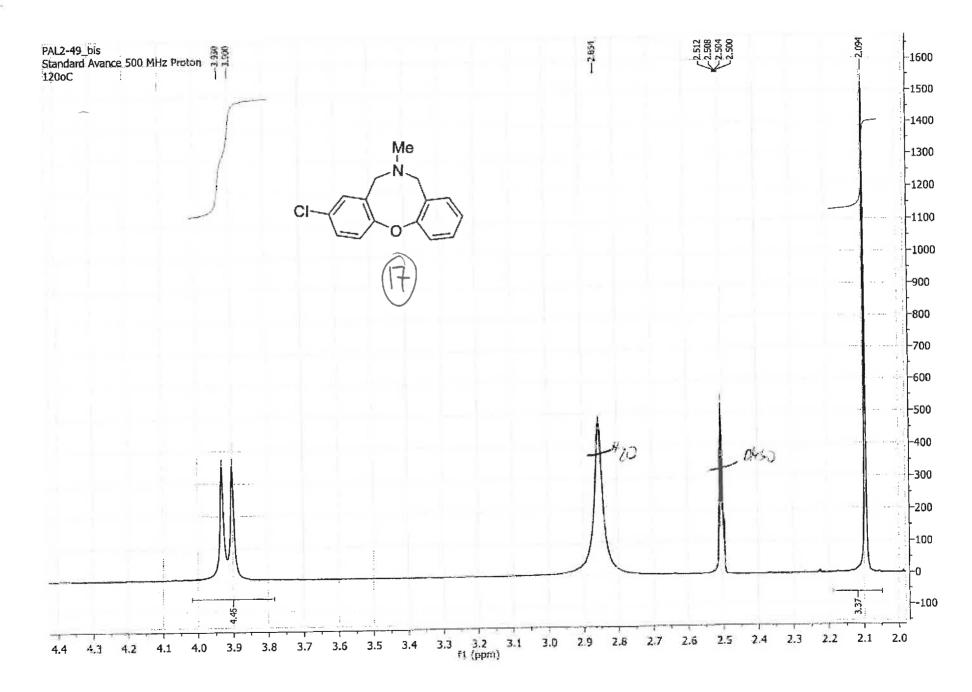


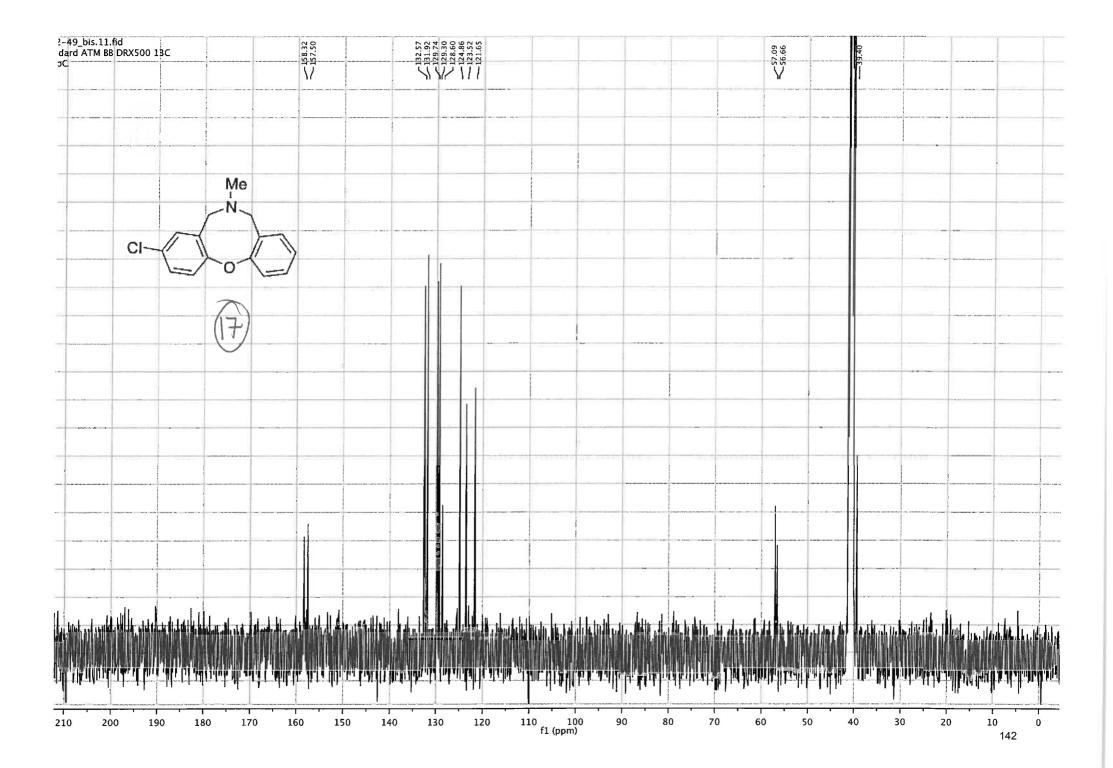


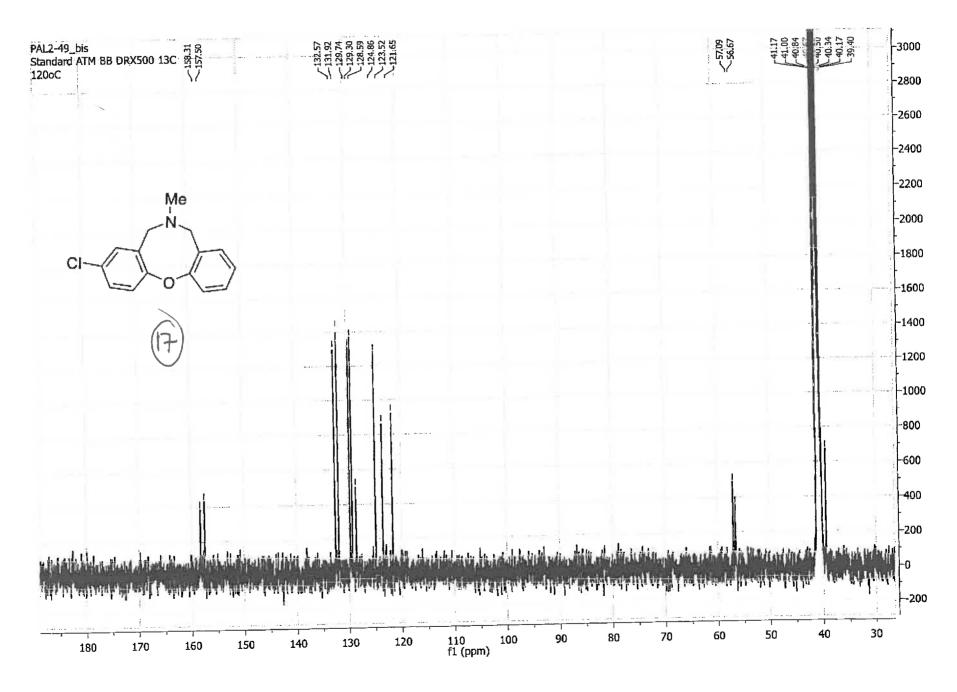
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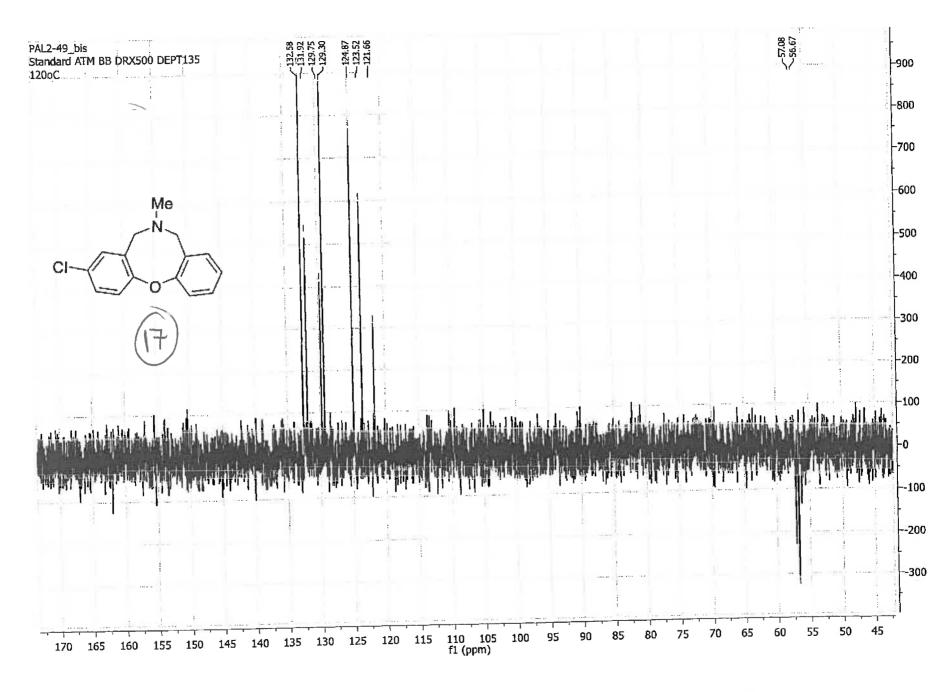


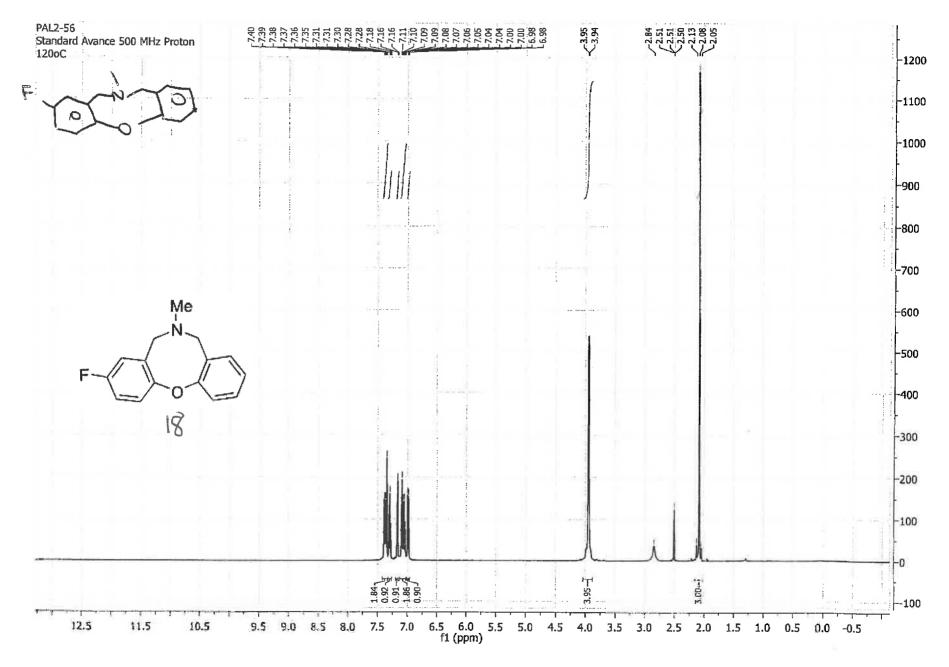


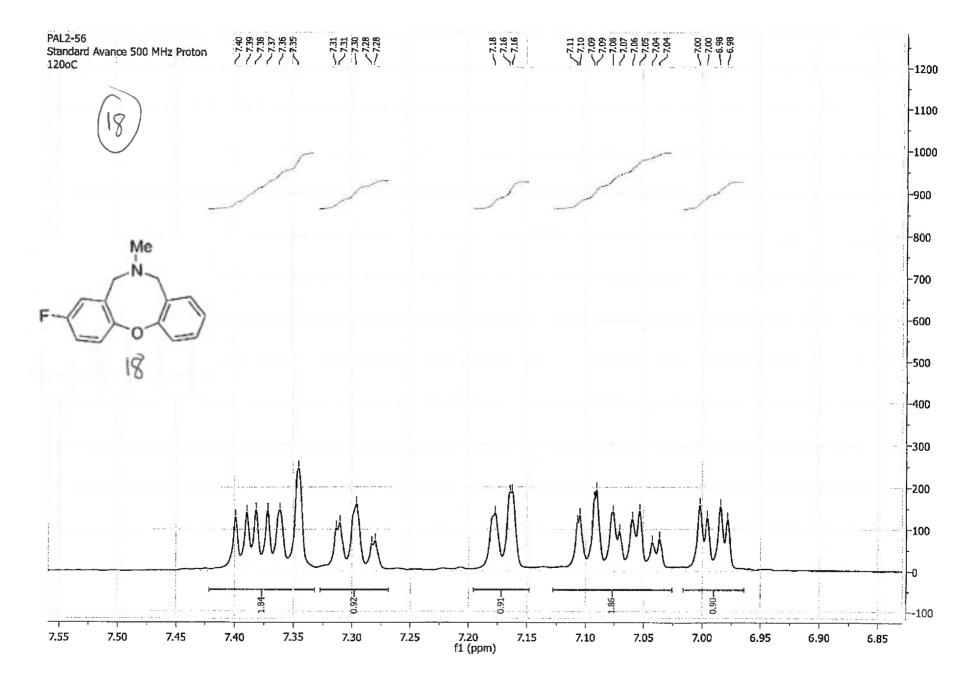


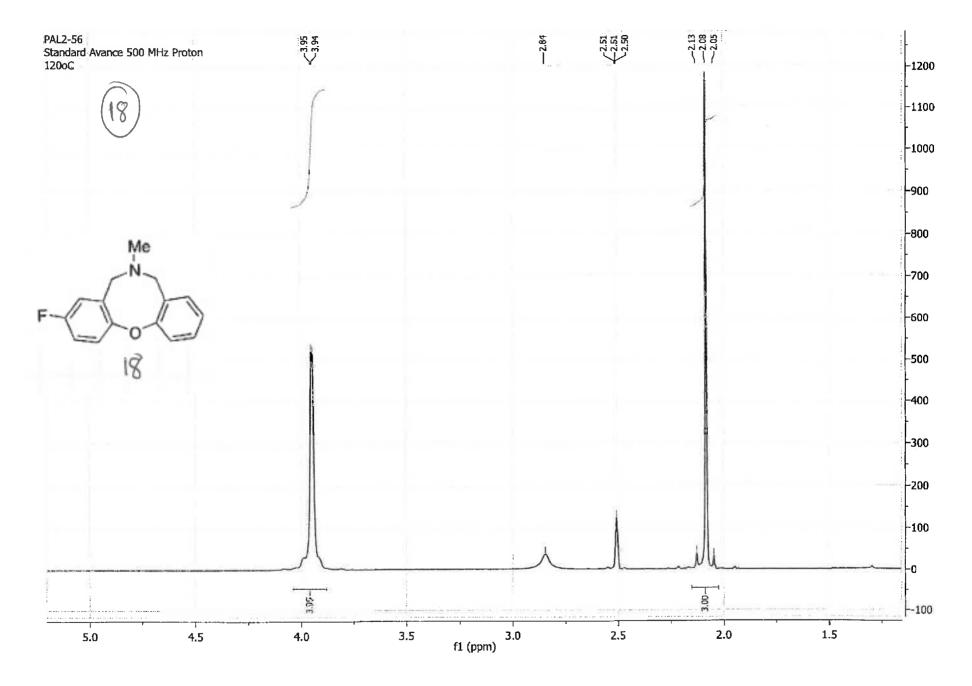


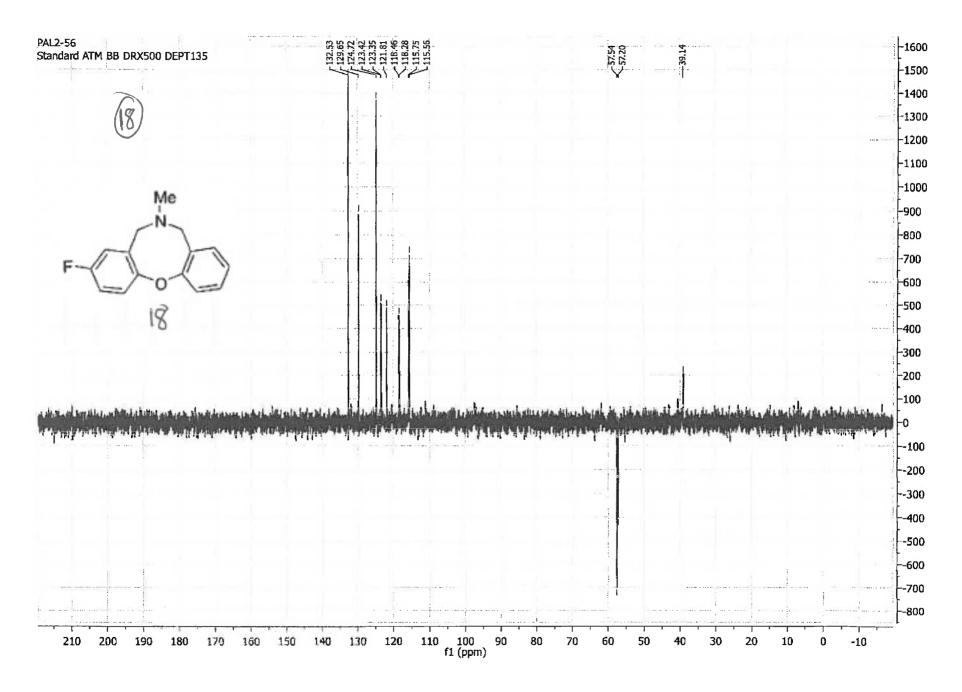


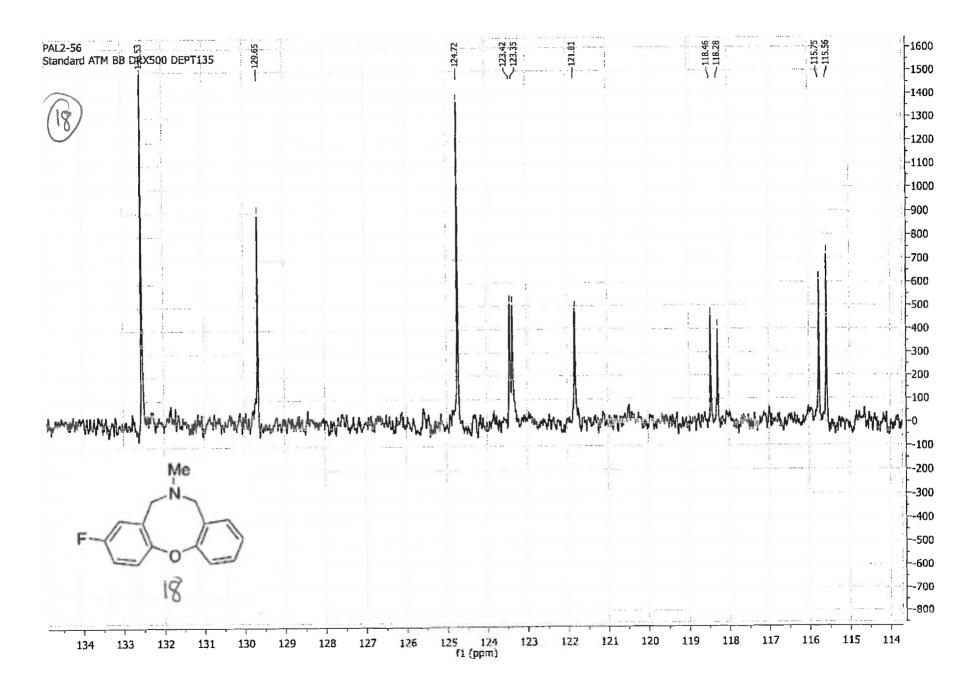


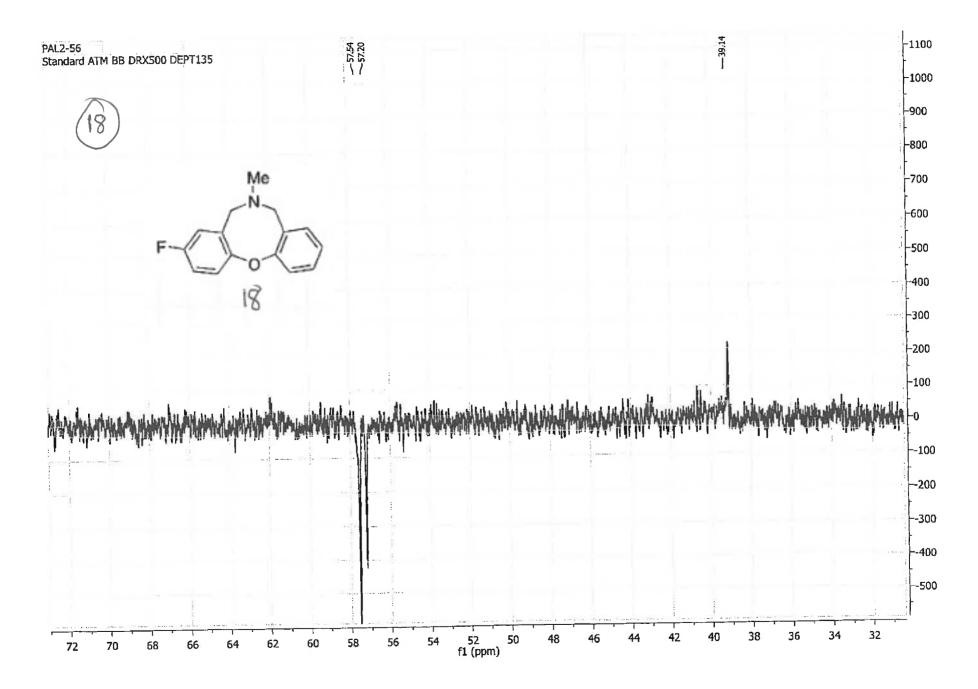


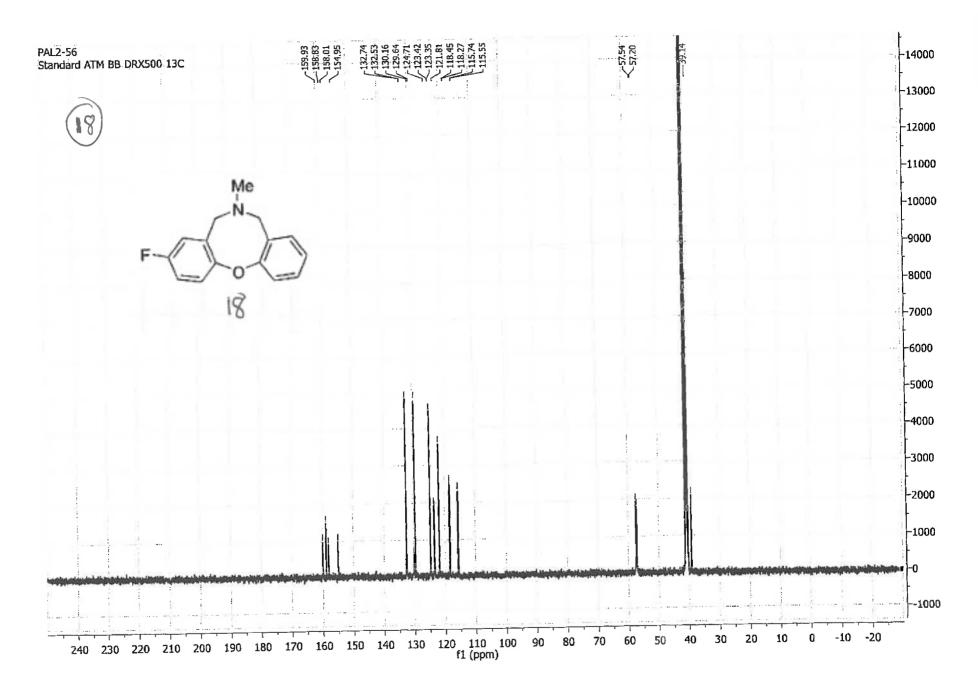


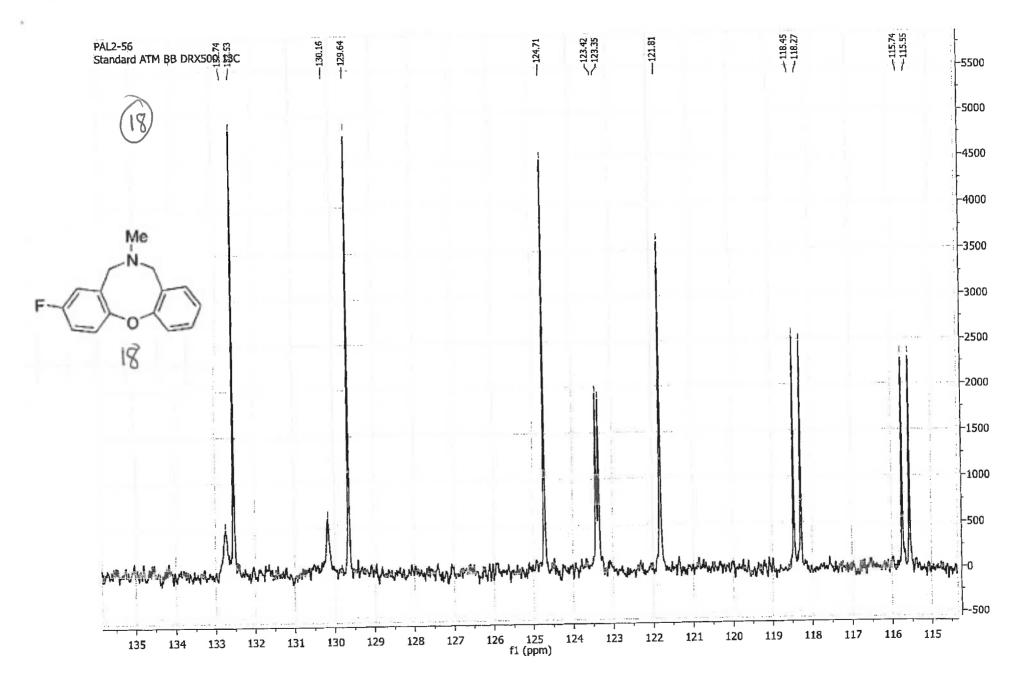


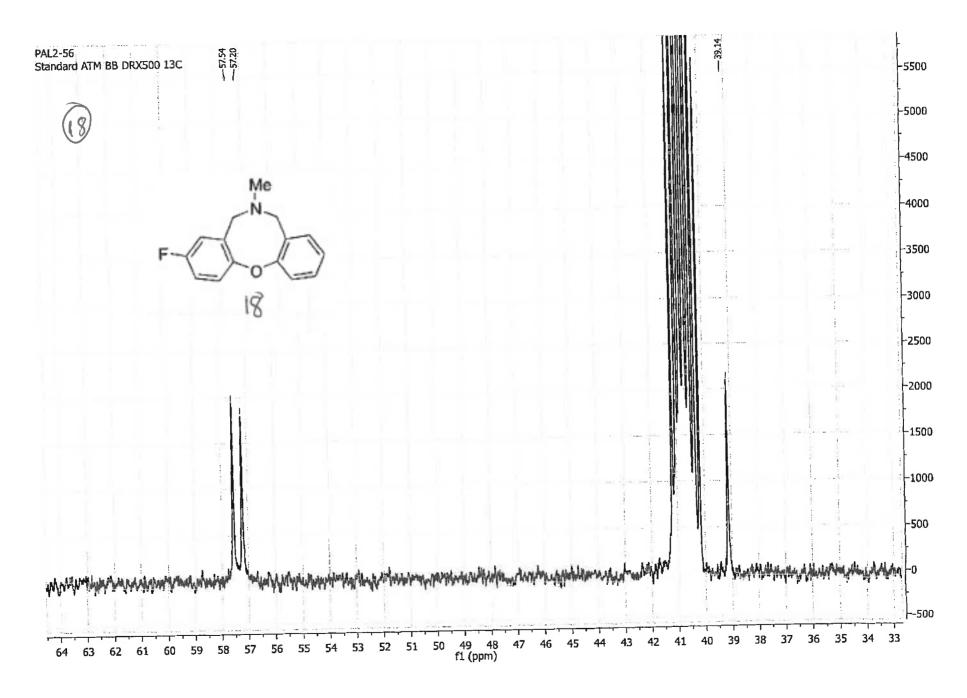


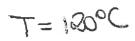


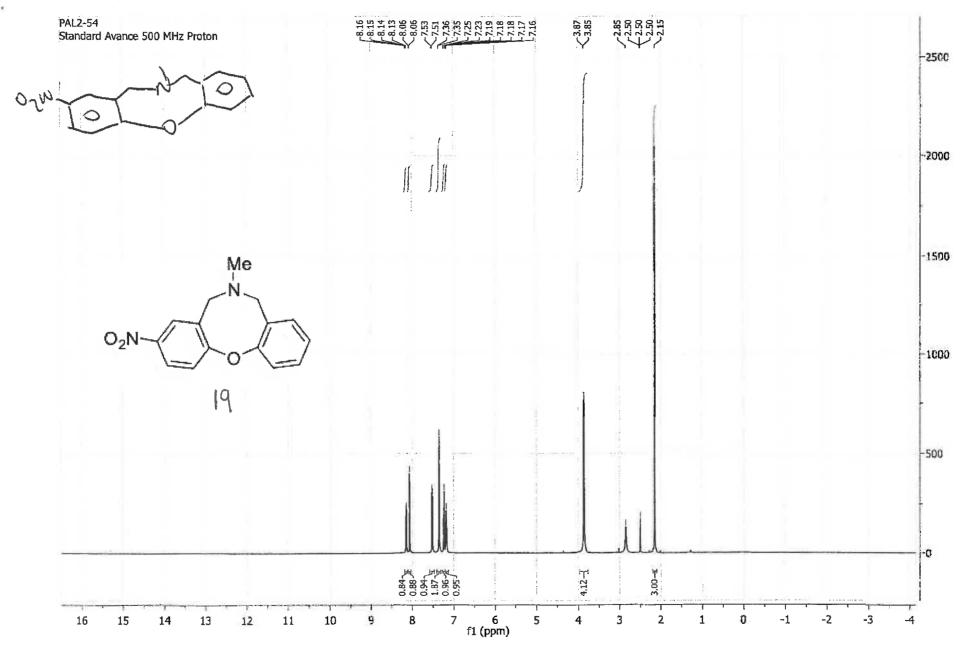


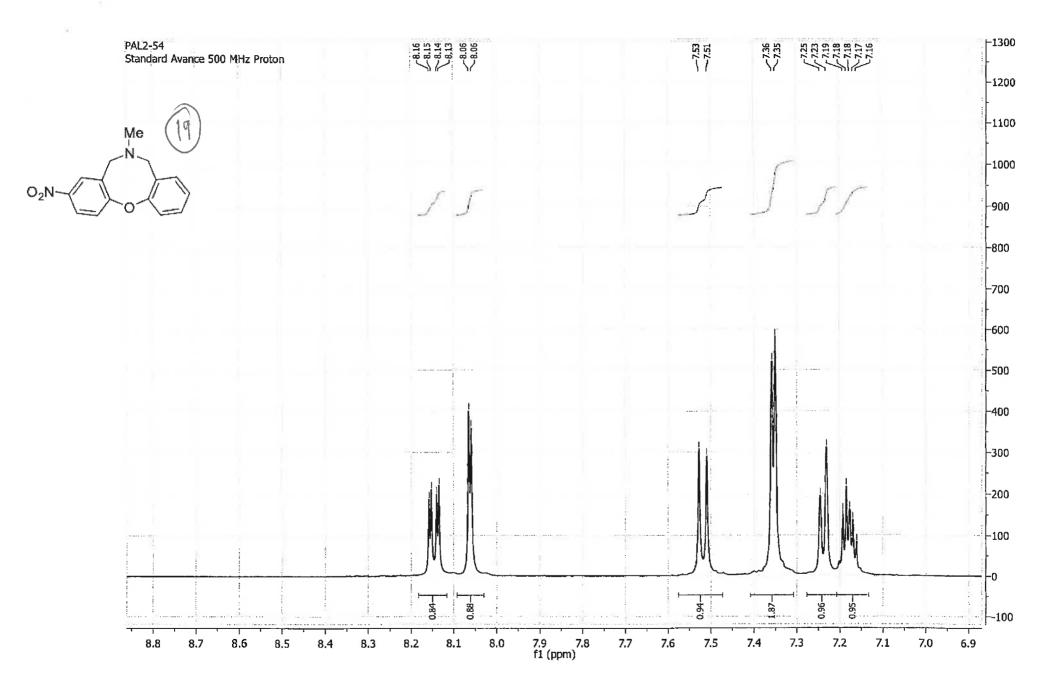


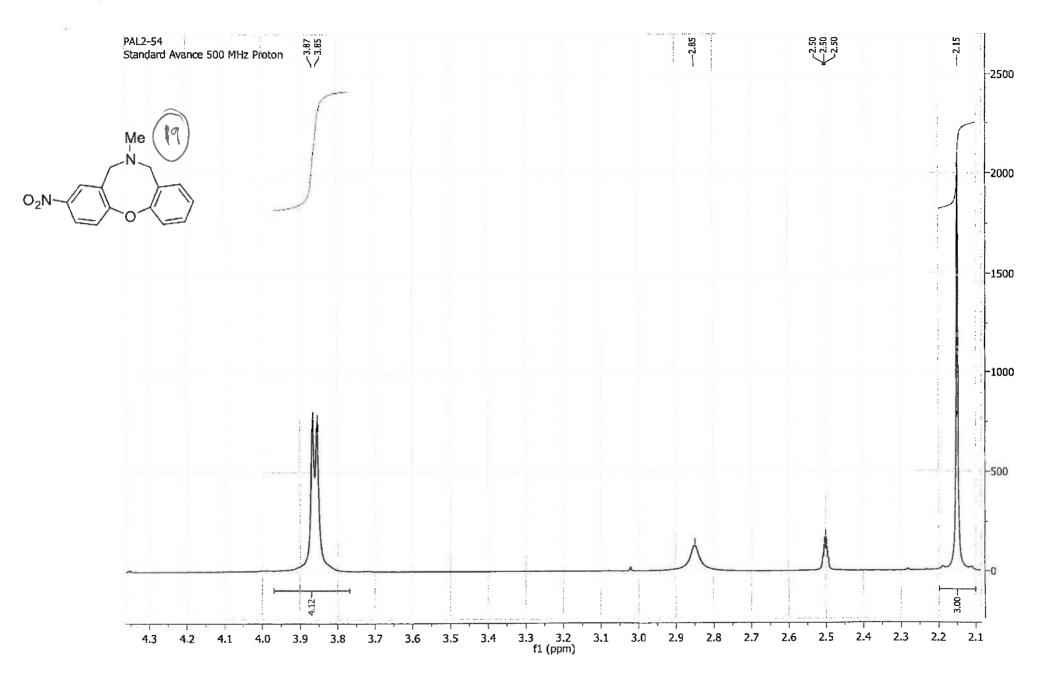


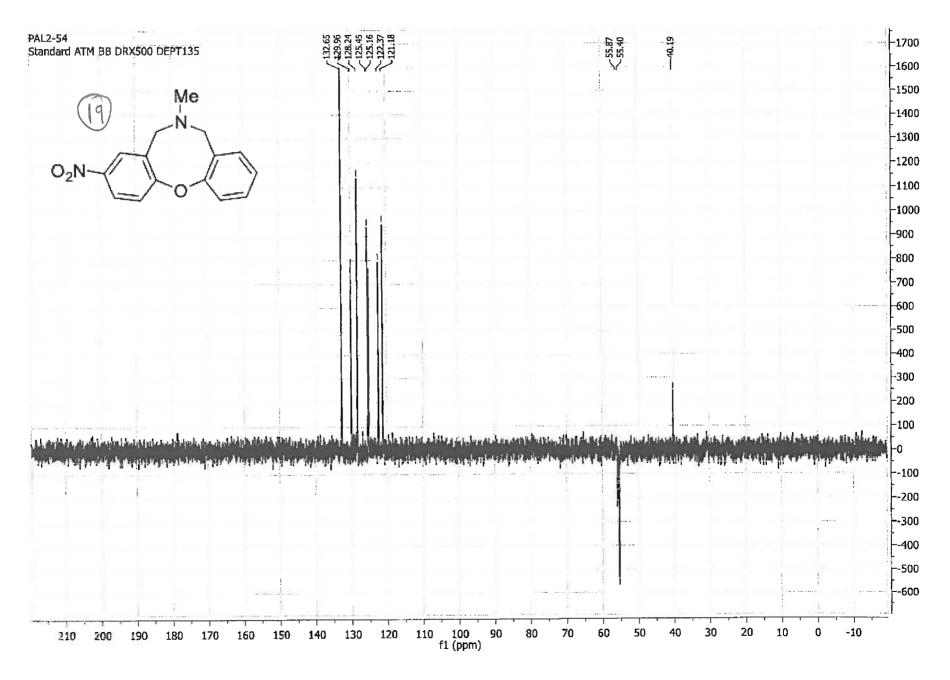


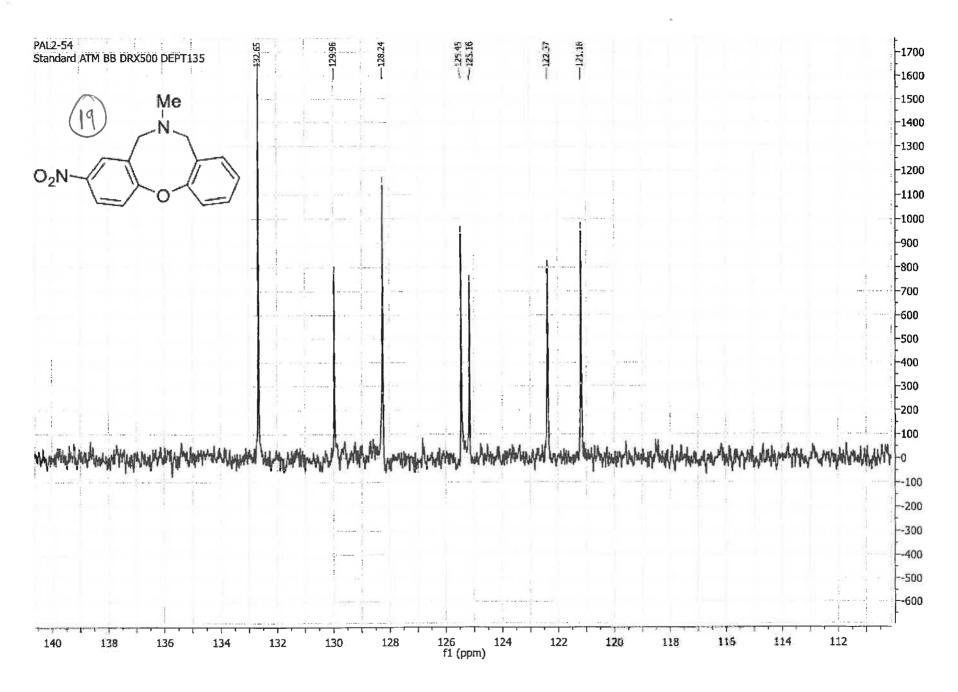


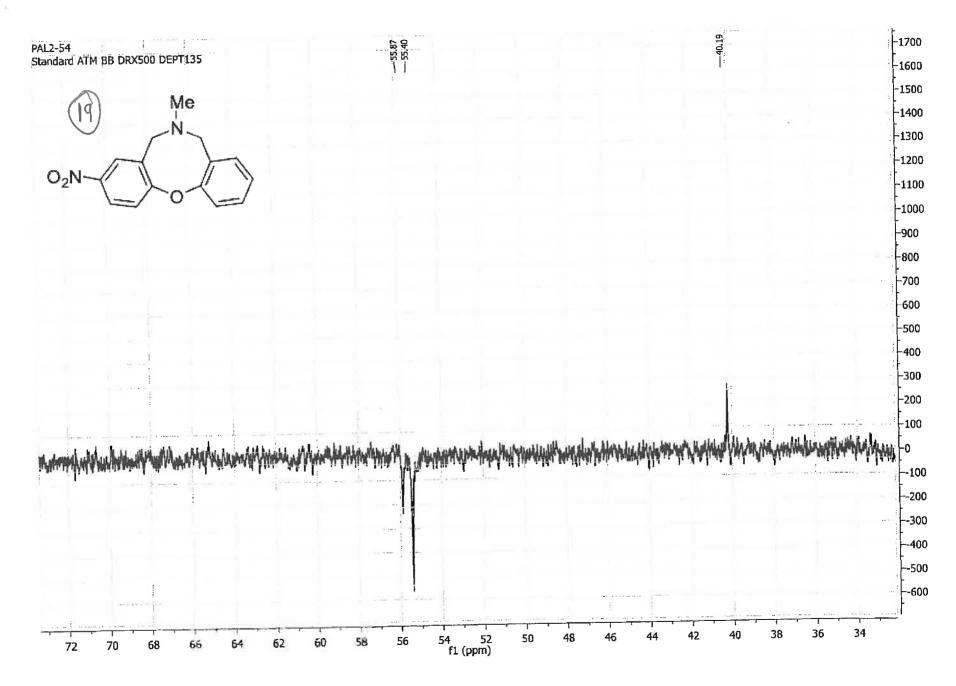


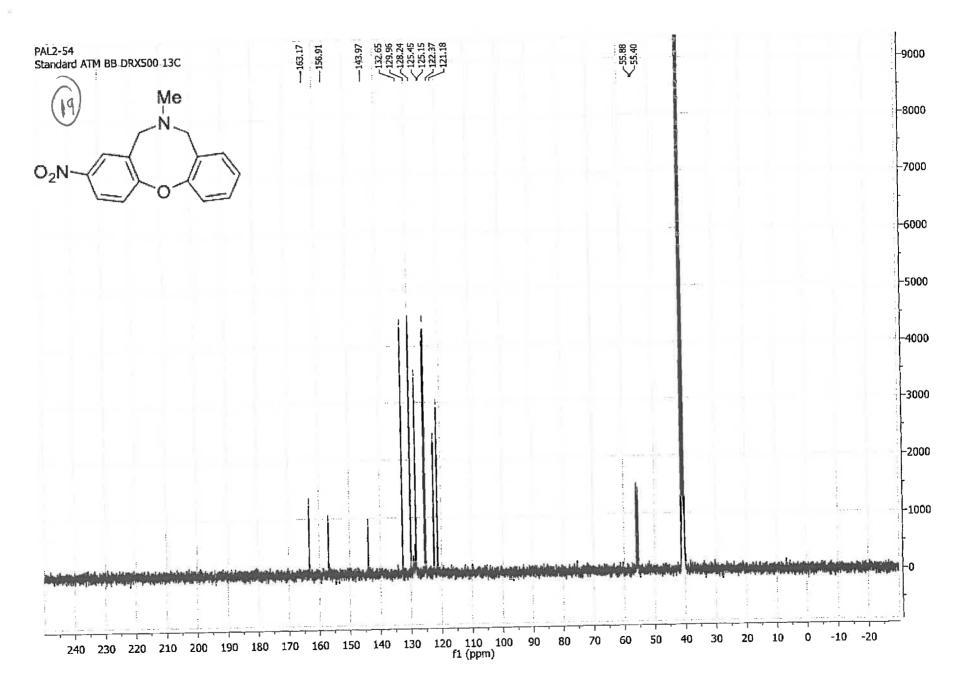


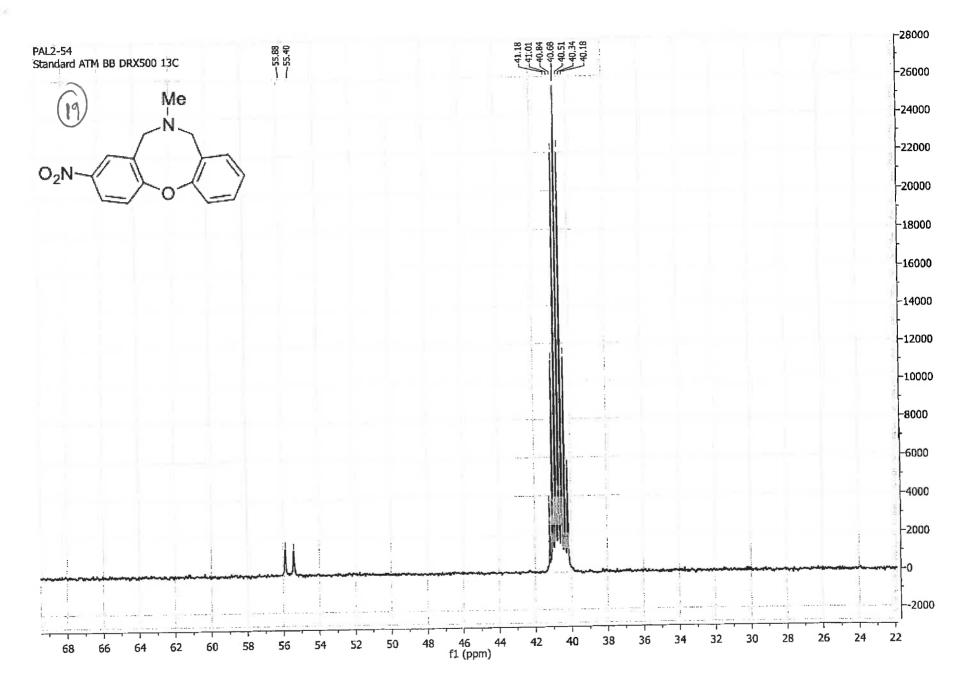


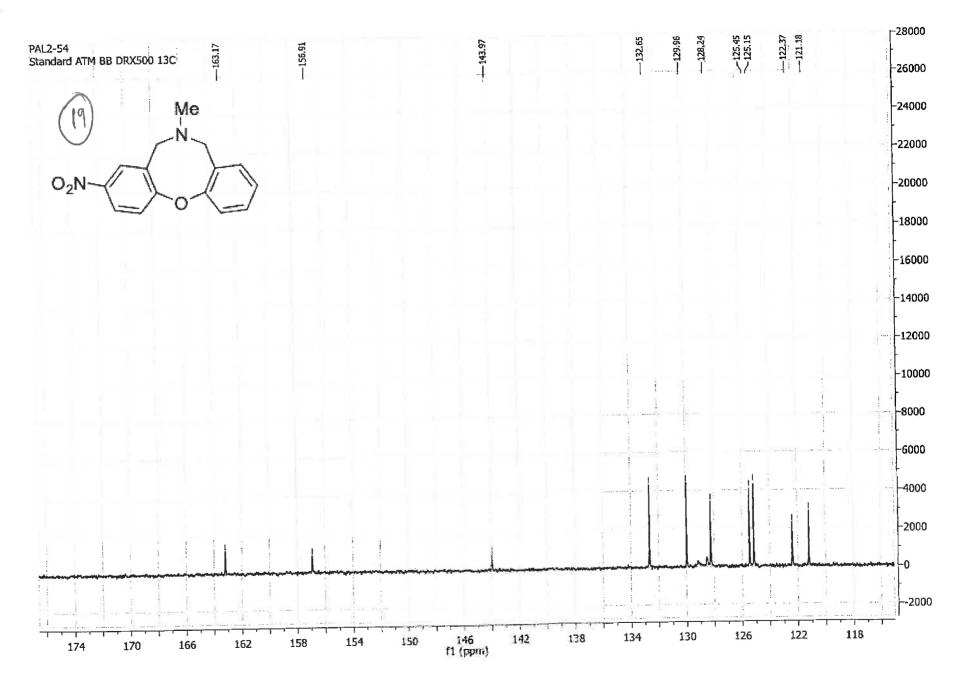


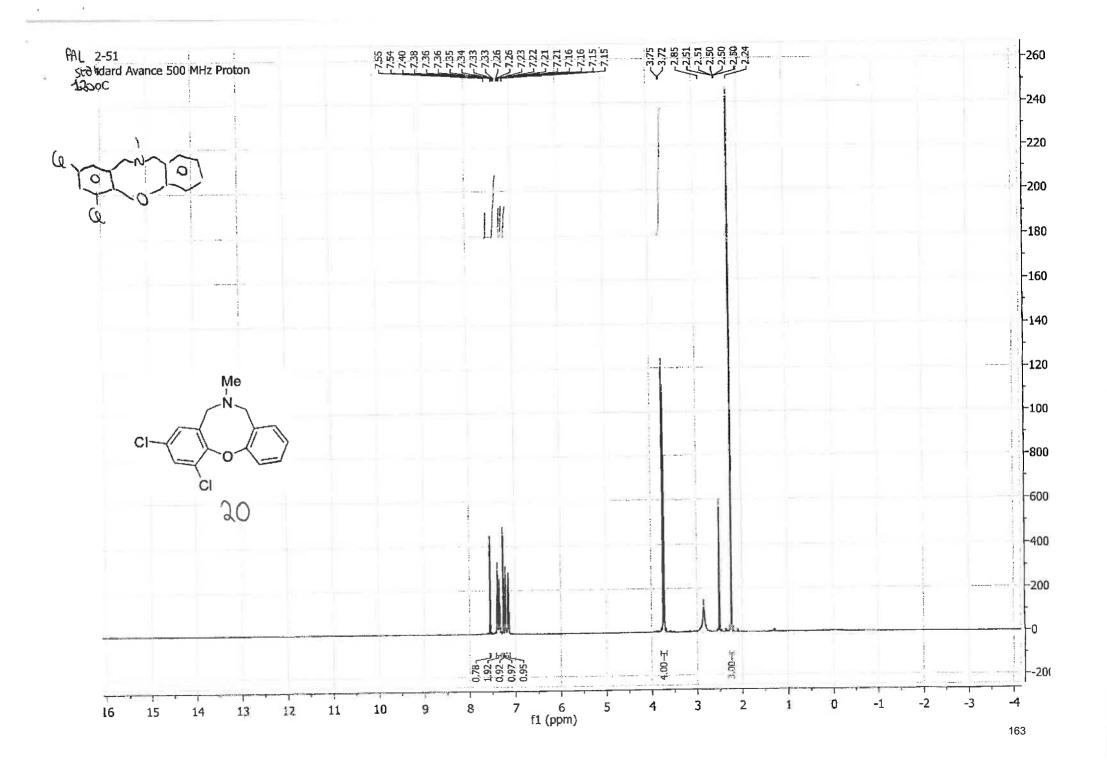


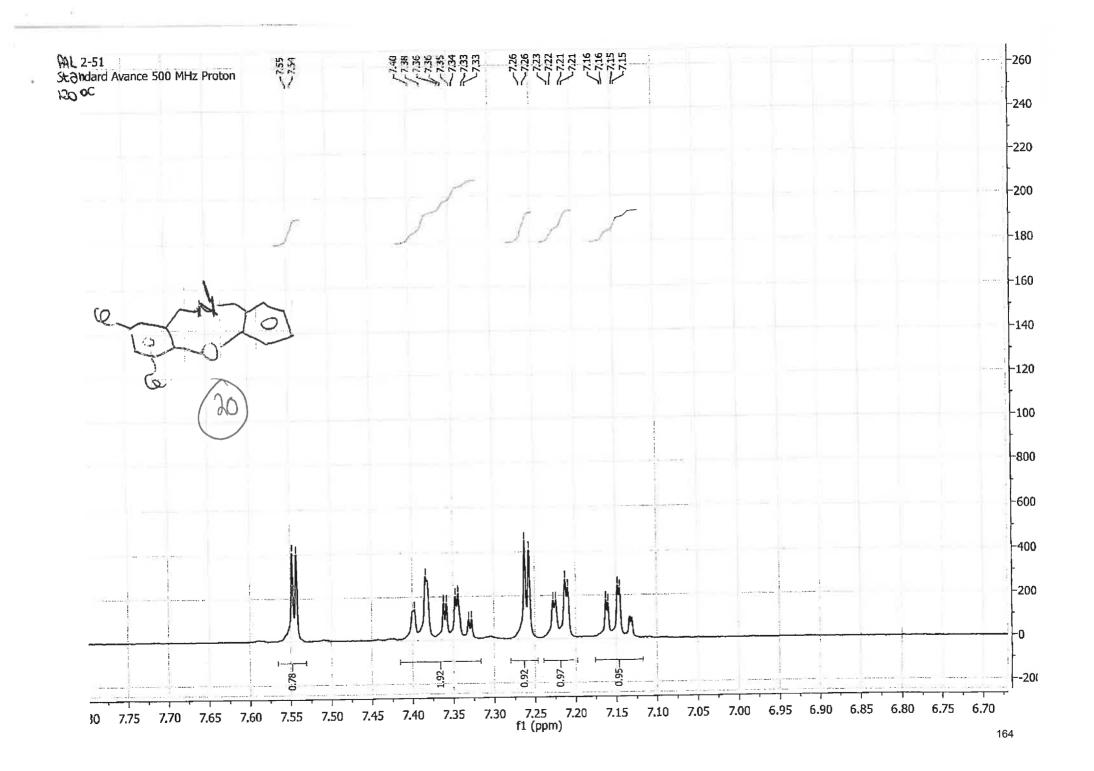


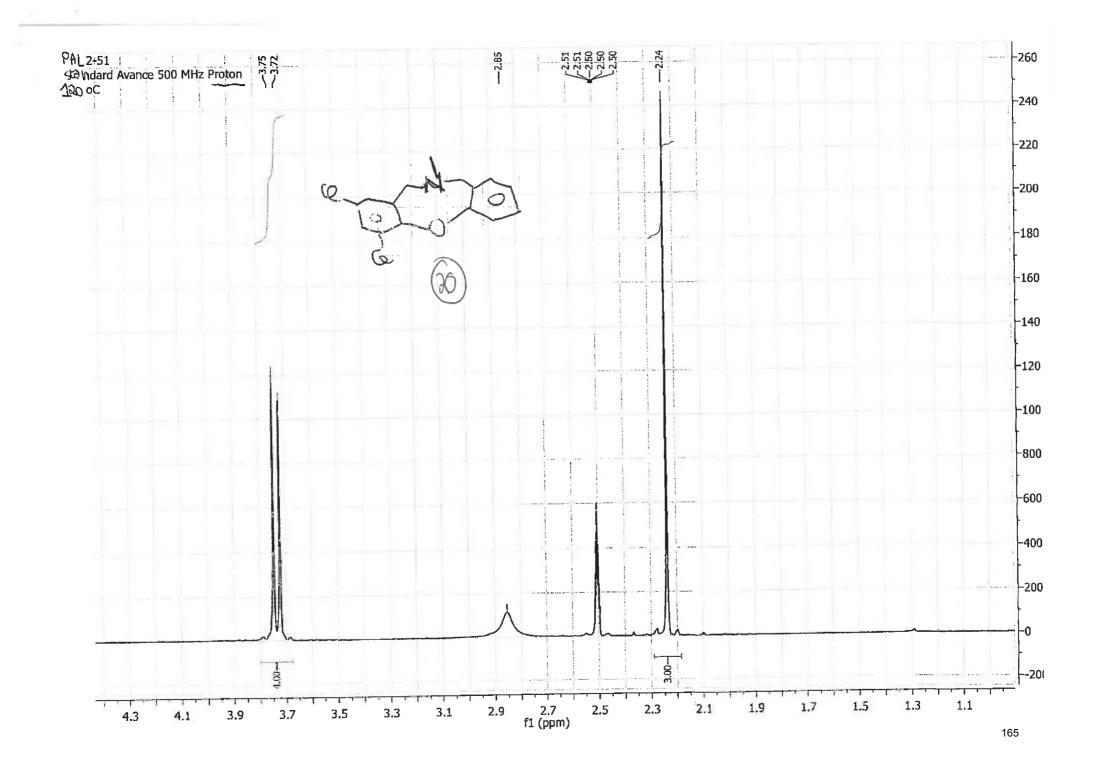


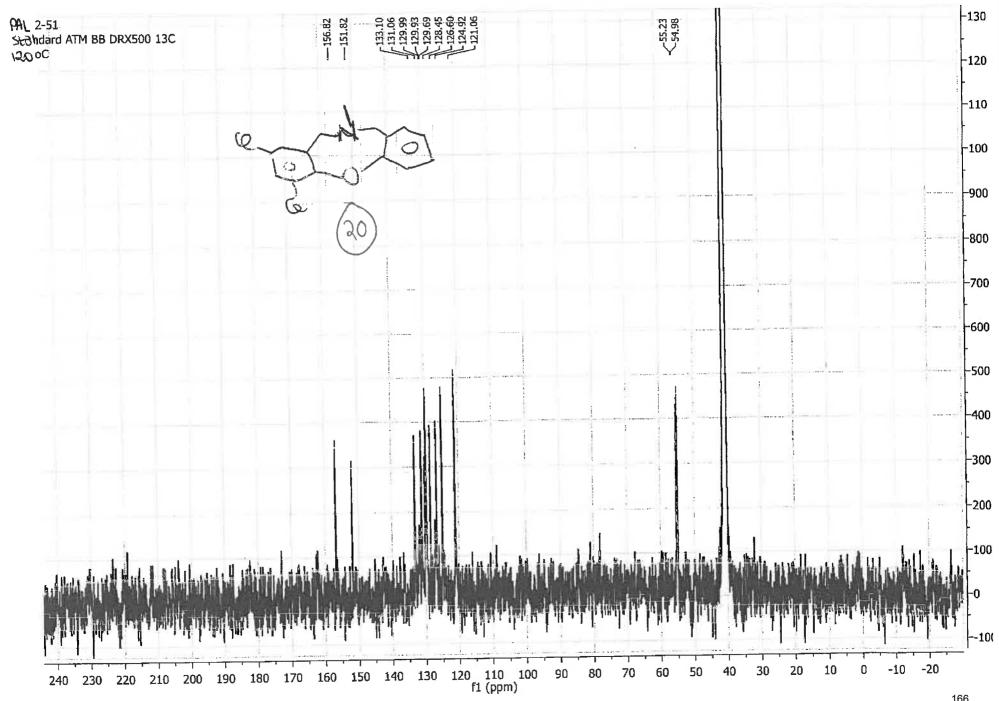


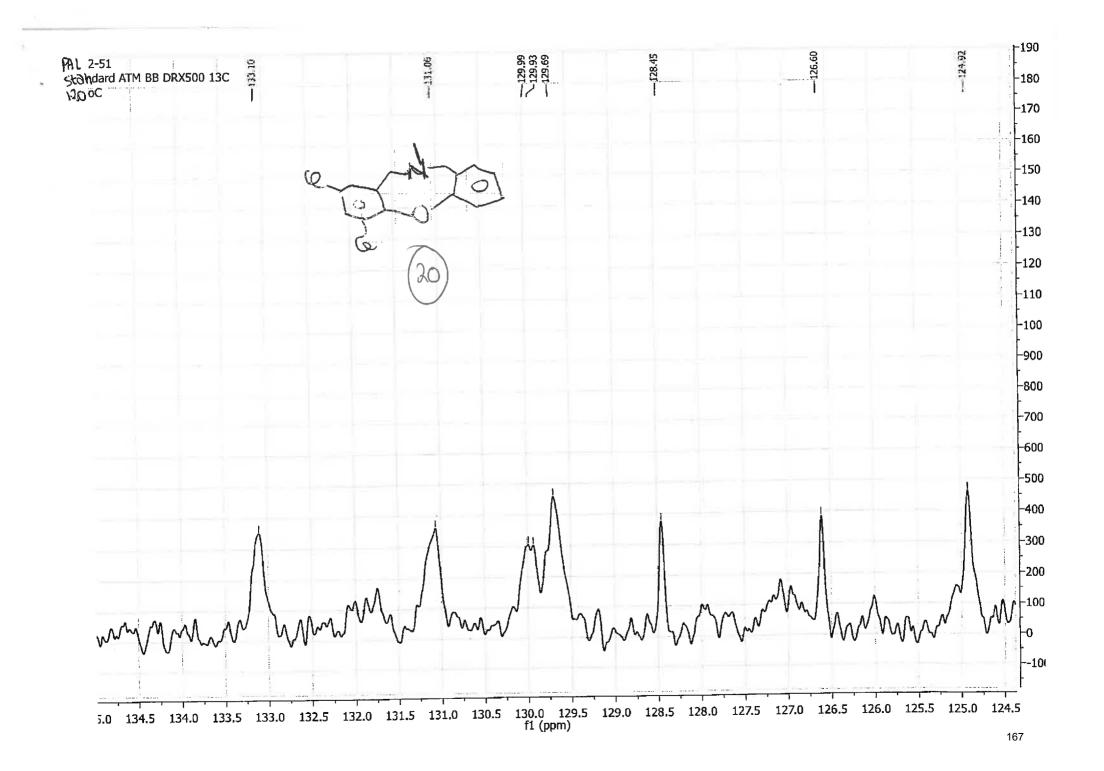


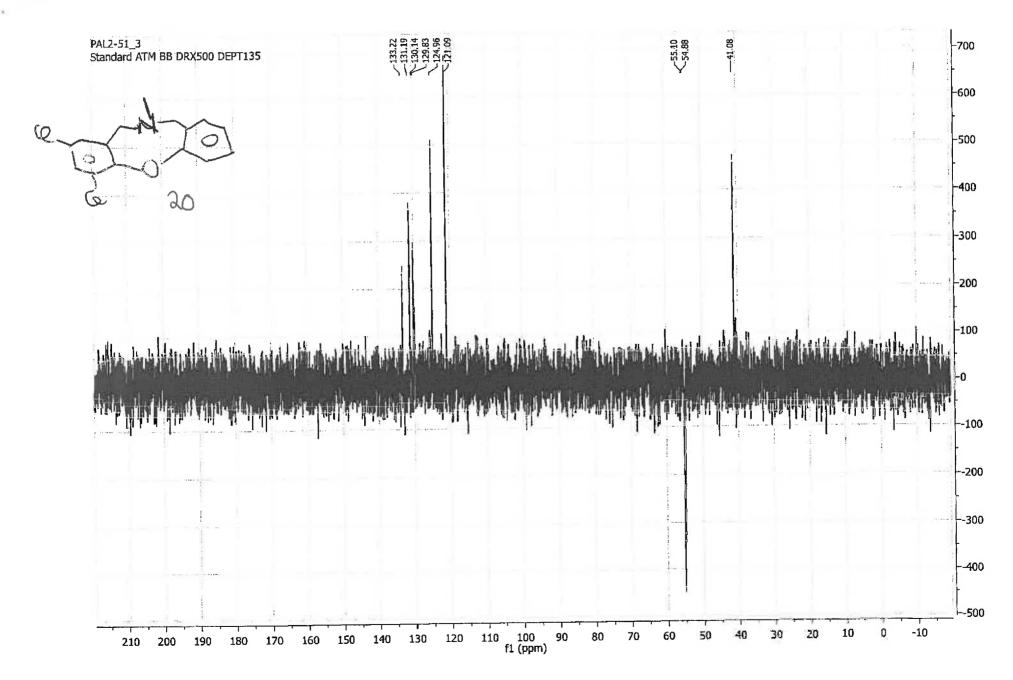


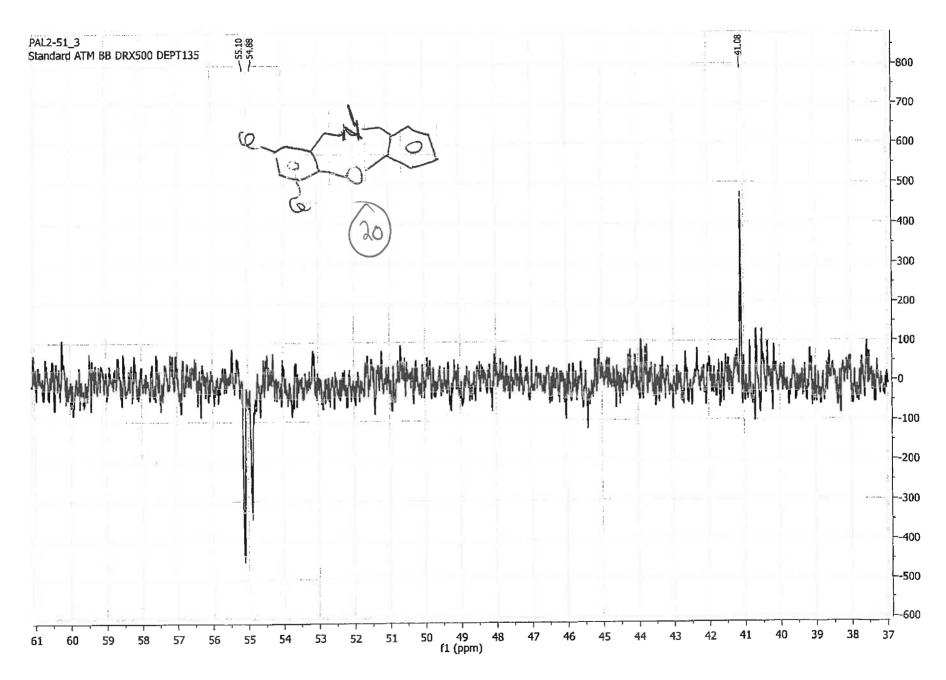


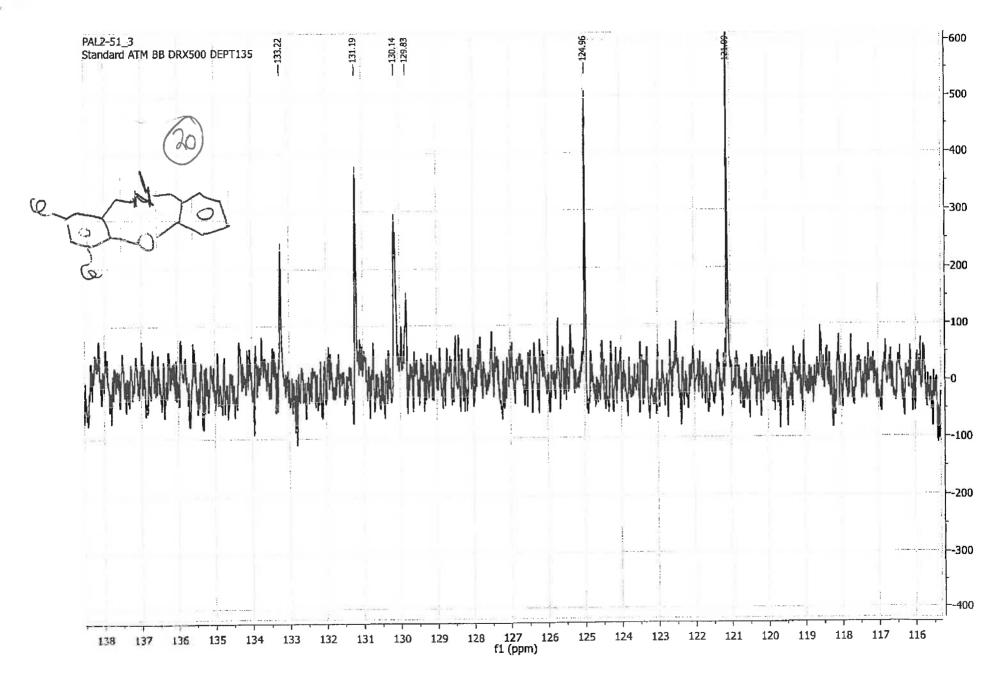


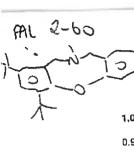






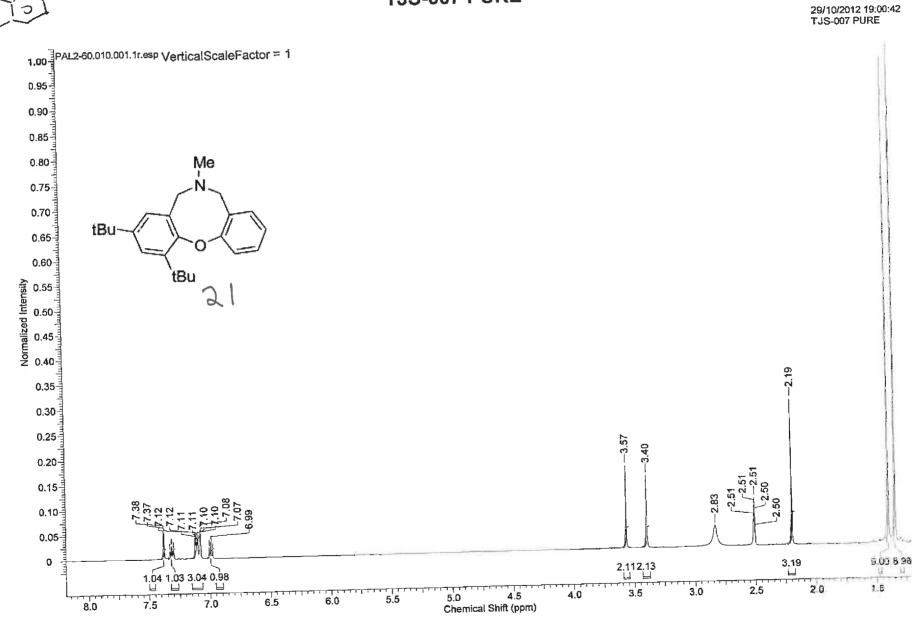




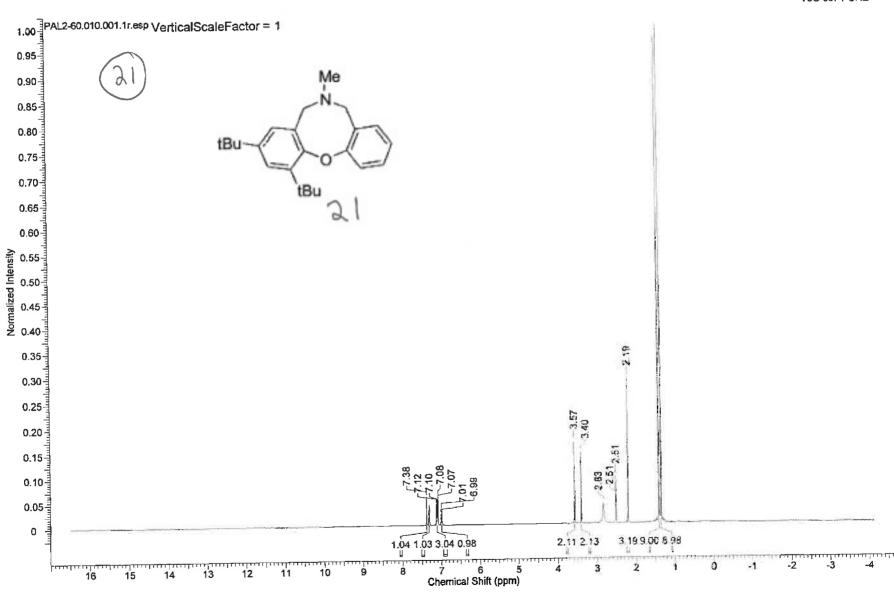


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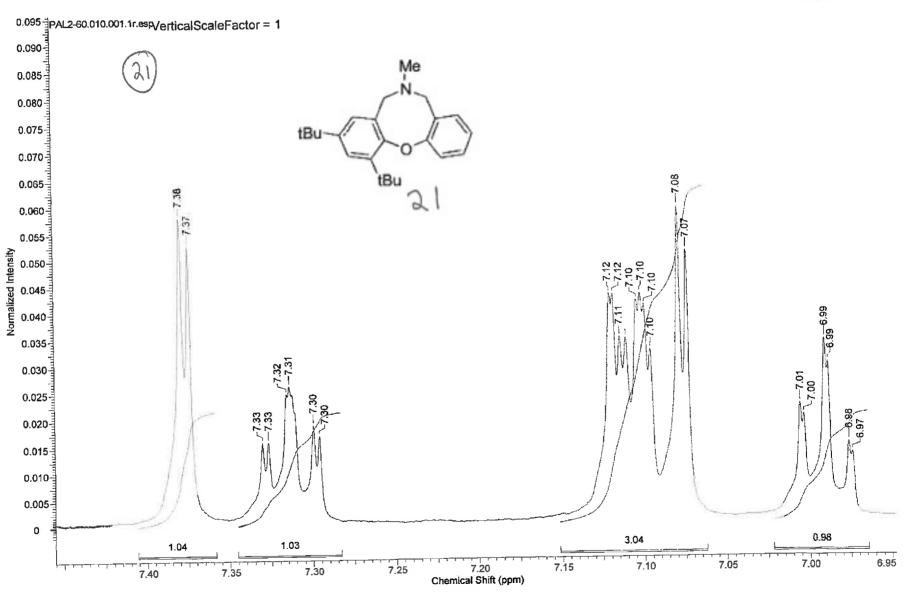


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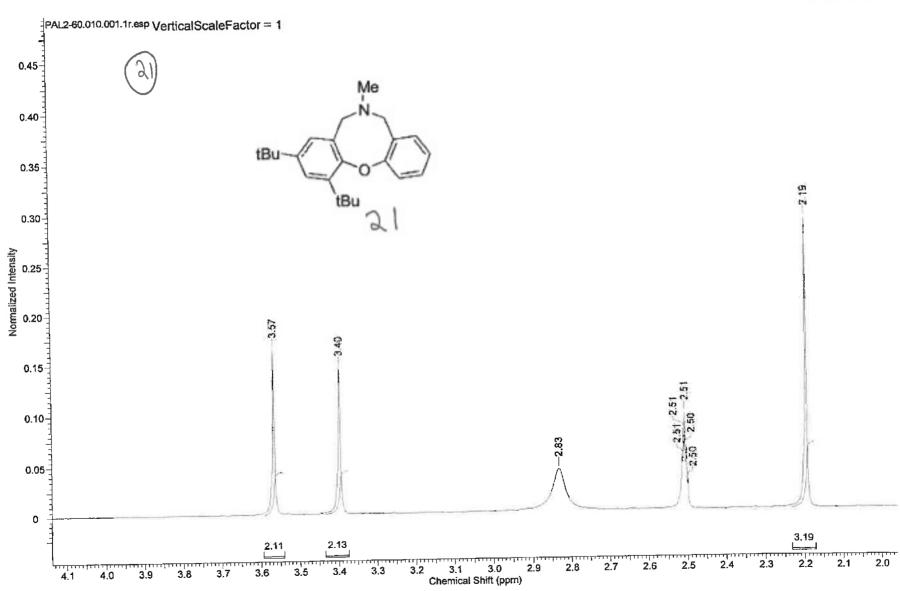


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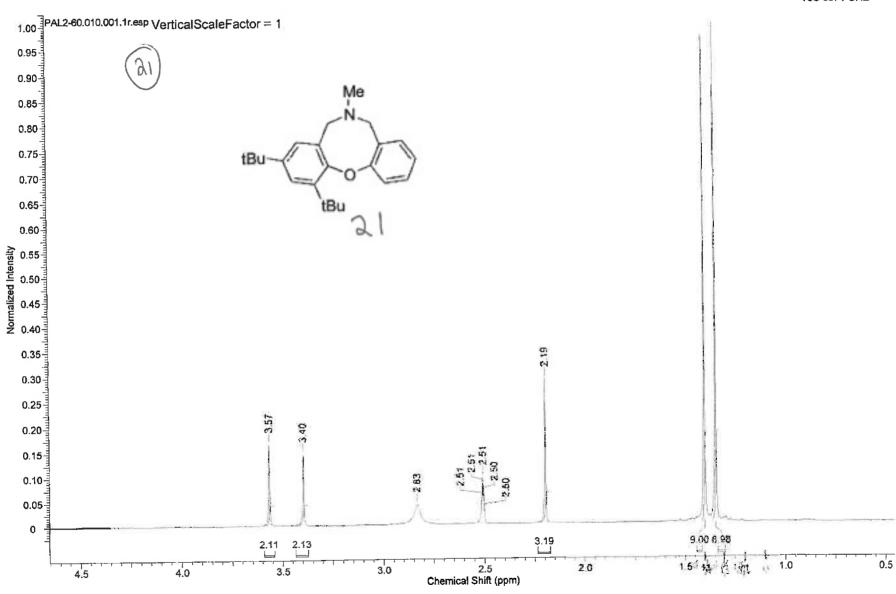


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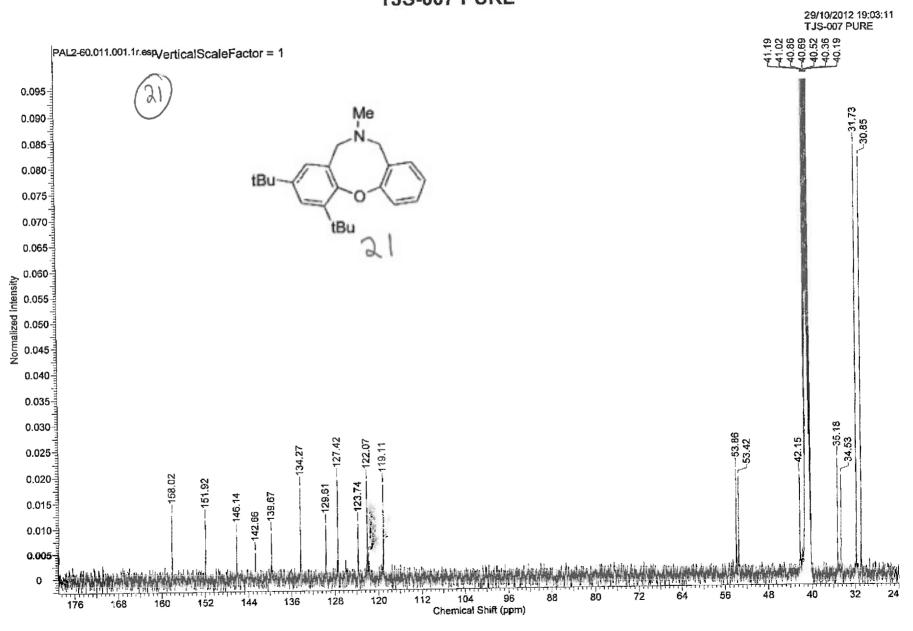
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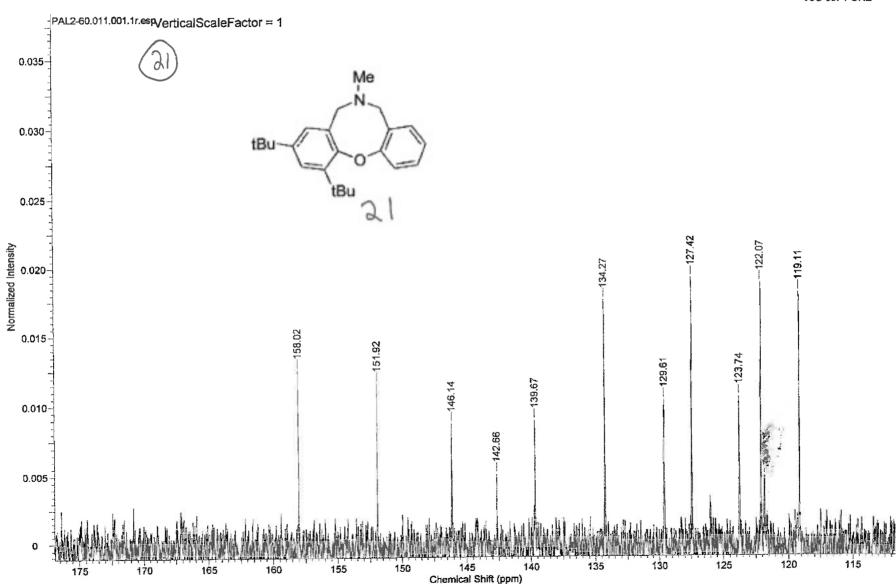


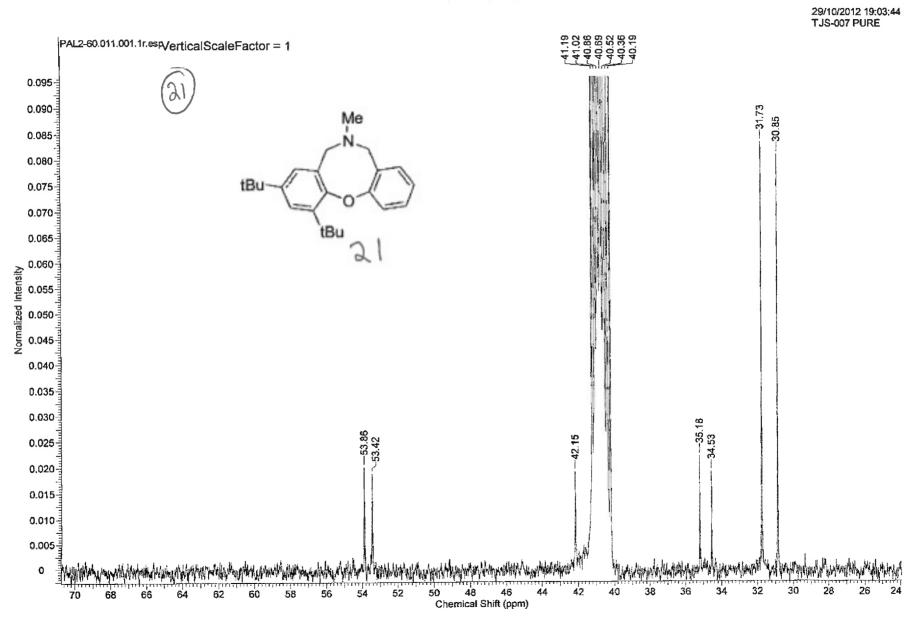
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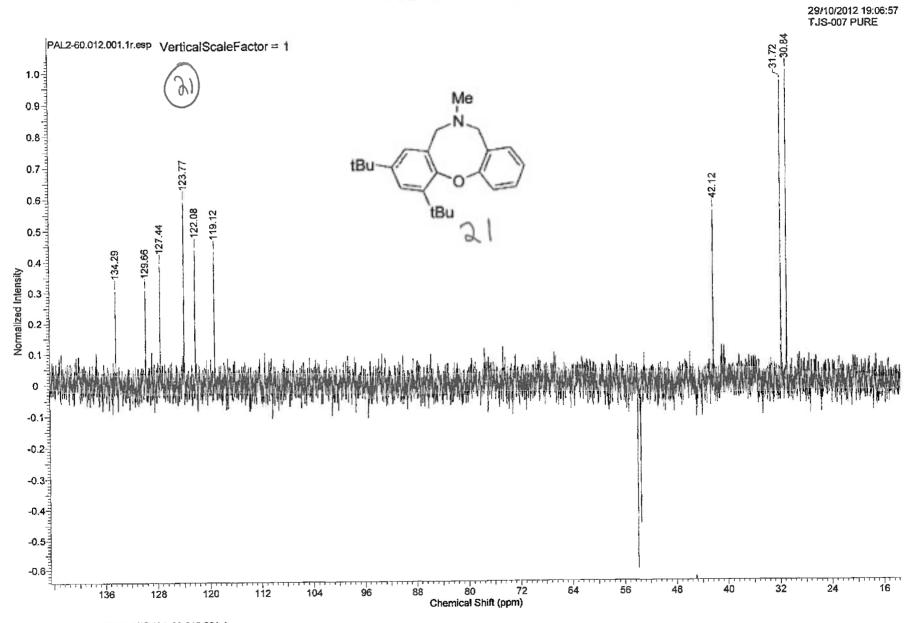


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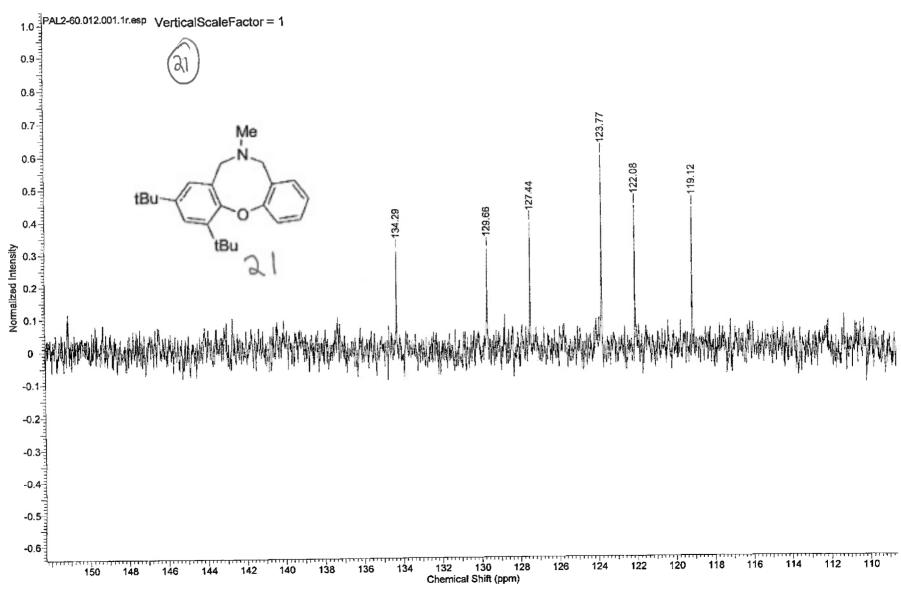




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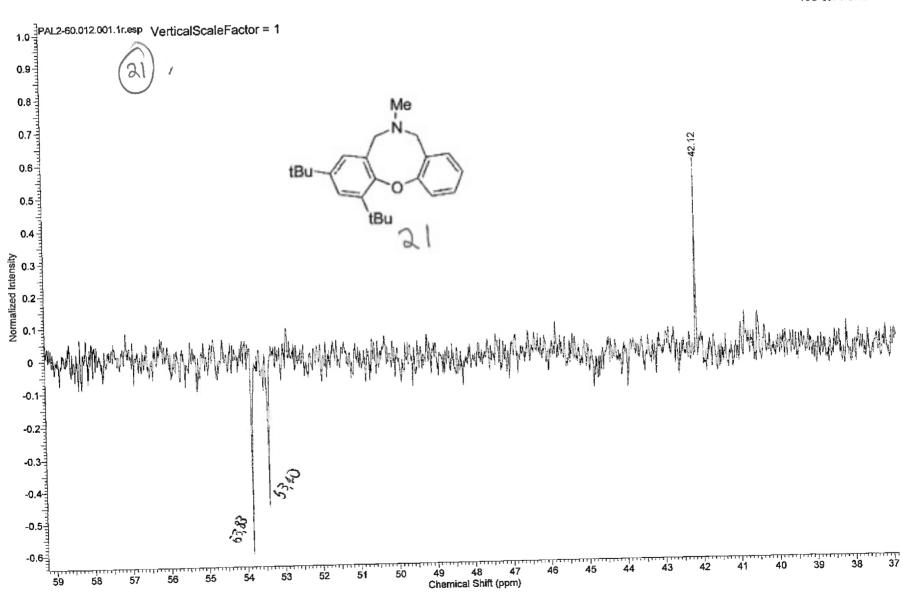


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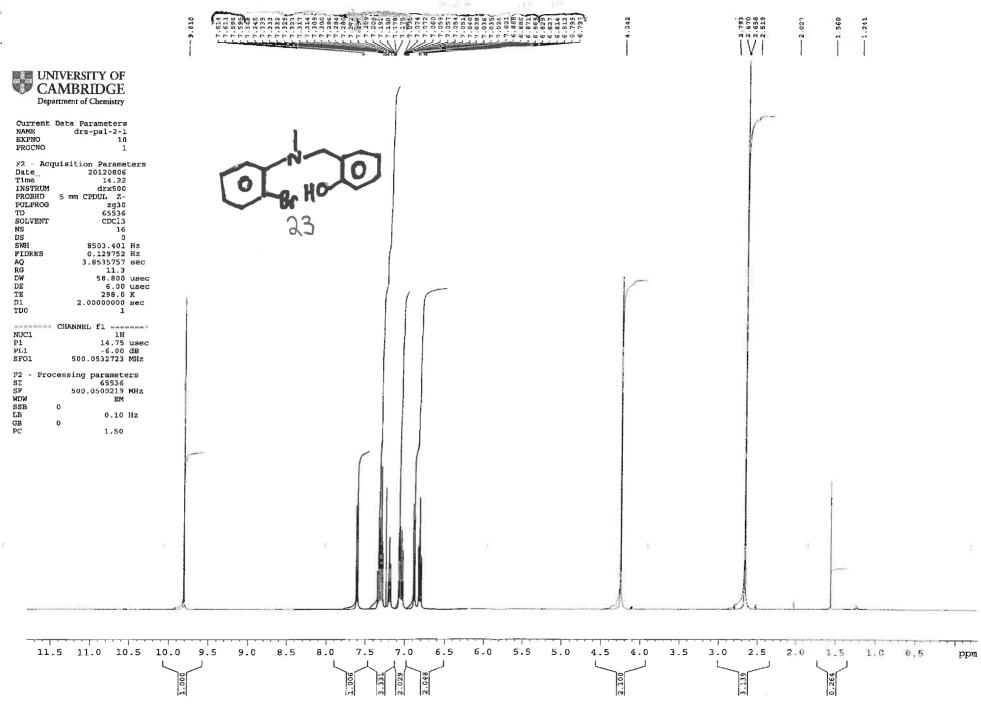


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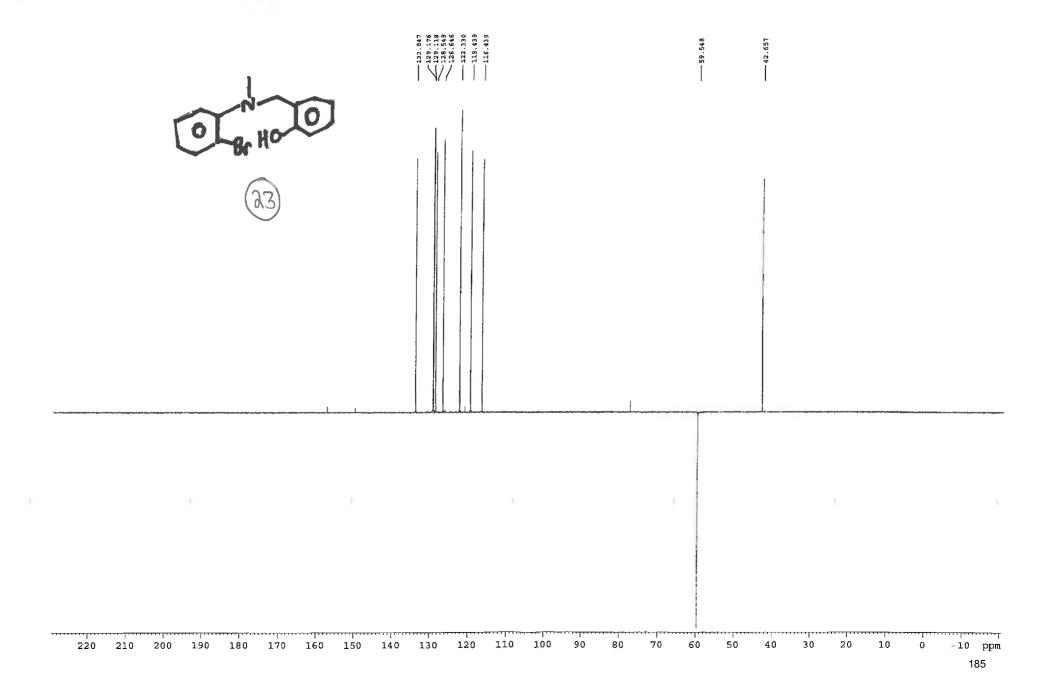


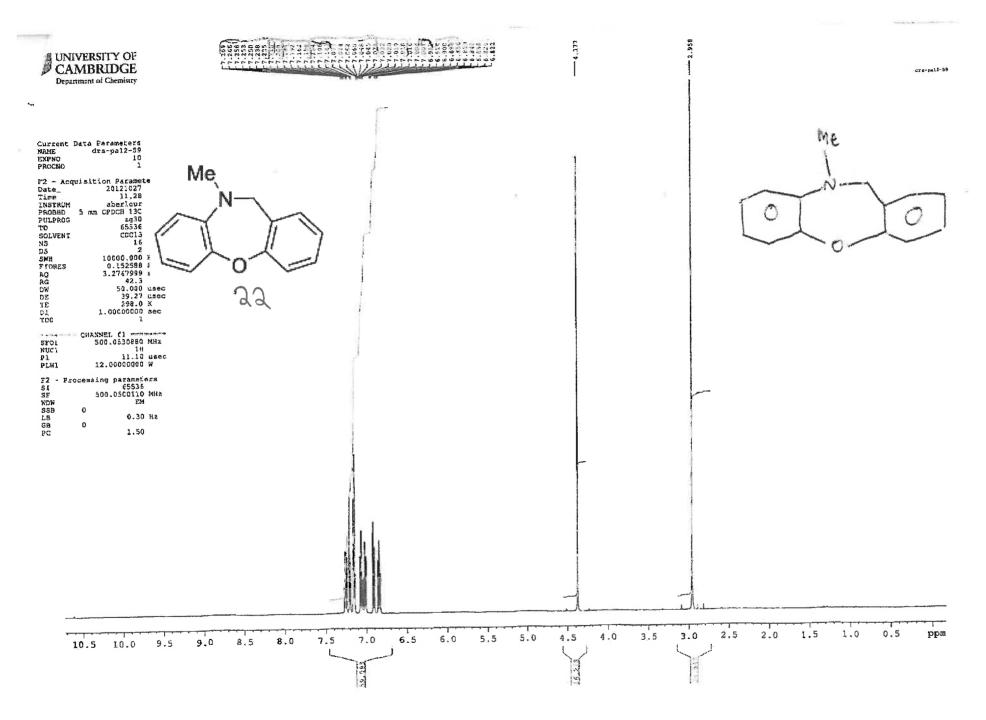
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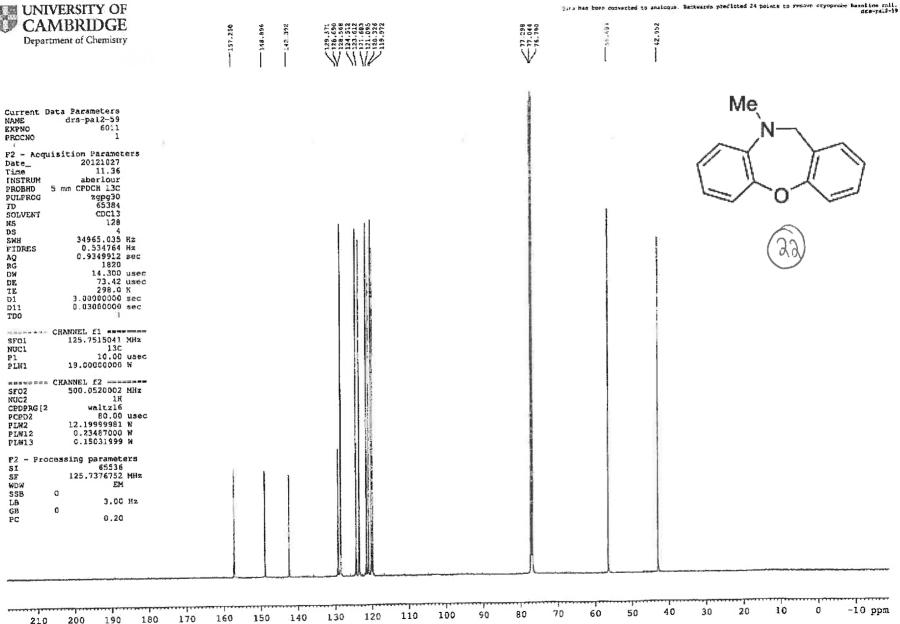
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Current Data Parameters NAME drs-pal-2-1 EXPNO 11 PROCNO 1  F2 - Acquisition Parameters Date 20120806 Time 14.40 INSTRUM drx500 PROBHD 5 mm CPDUL Z- PULPROG 29930 TD 65536 SOLVENT CDC13 NS 256 DS 8 SWH 34013.605 Hz FIDRES 0.519006 Hz AQ 0.9633939 sec RG 4096 DW 14.700 usec DE 6.00 usec TE 298.1 K D1 3.00000000 sec DELTA 2.90000010 sec TD0 1 5F01 125.7520828 MHz NUC1 13C P1 9.80 usec PLW1 -1.00000000 W SF02 500.0517480 MHz NUC2 1H CPDPRG[2 waltz16 PCPD2 100.00 usec PLW2 -1.00000000 W PLW12 -1.00000000 W PLW13 -1.00000000 W PLW15 125.7376766 MHz WDW EM SSB 0 LB 1.00 Hz GB 0 PC 2.00	OLBA HOLO  33					
240 230 220 210 200	190 180 170 160 150		100 90 80 70	60 50	40 30 20 10	0 -10 ppm

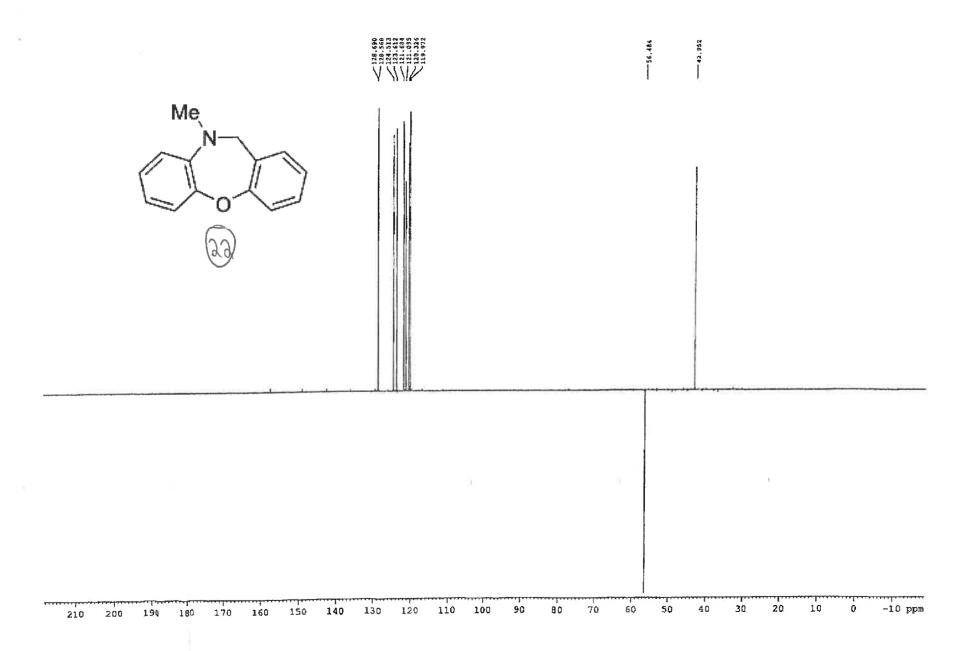
DELTA 2.90000010 sec TD0 1 SFO1 125.7520828 MHz NUC1 13C F1 9.80 usec PLW1 -1.00000000 W SFO2 500.0517480 MHz NUC2 1H CPDPRG[2 waltz16 PCPD2 100.00 usec PLW2 -1.00000000 W PLW12 -1.00000000 W				
CPDPRG[2         waltz16           PCPD2         100.00 usec           PLW2         -1.00000000 W			1.	

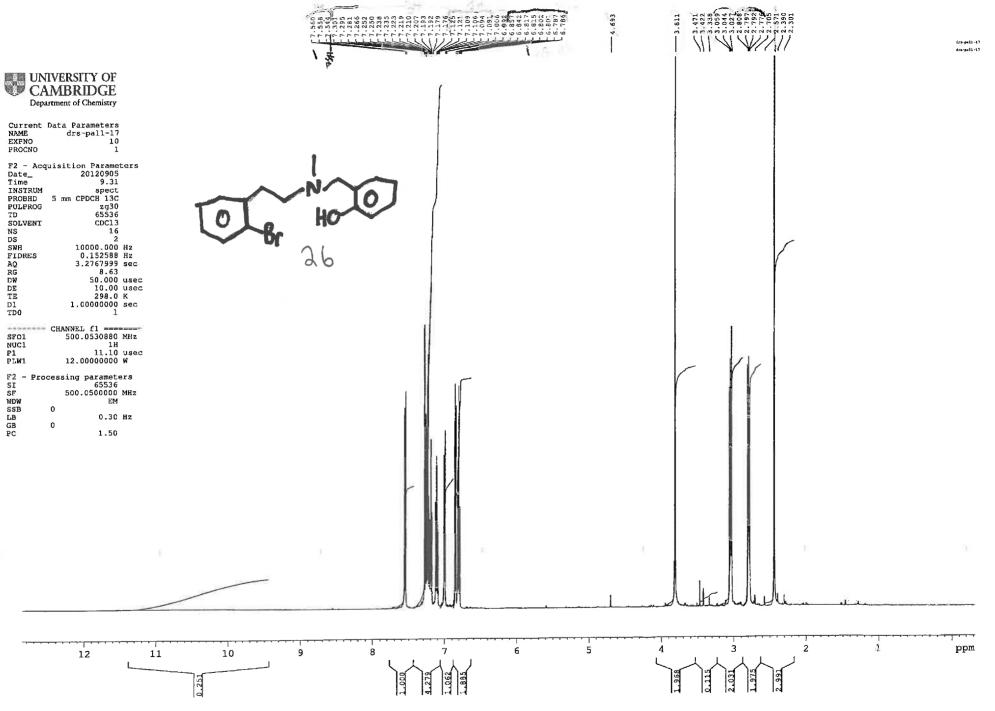


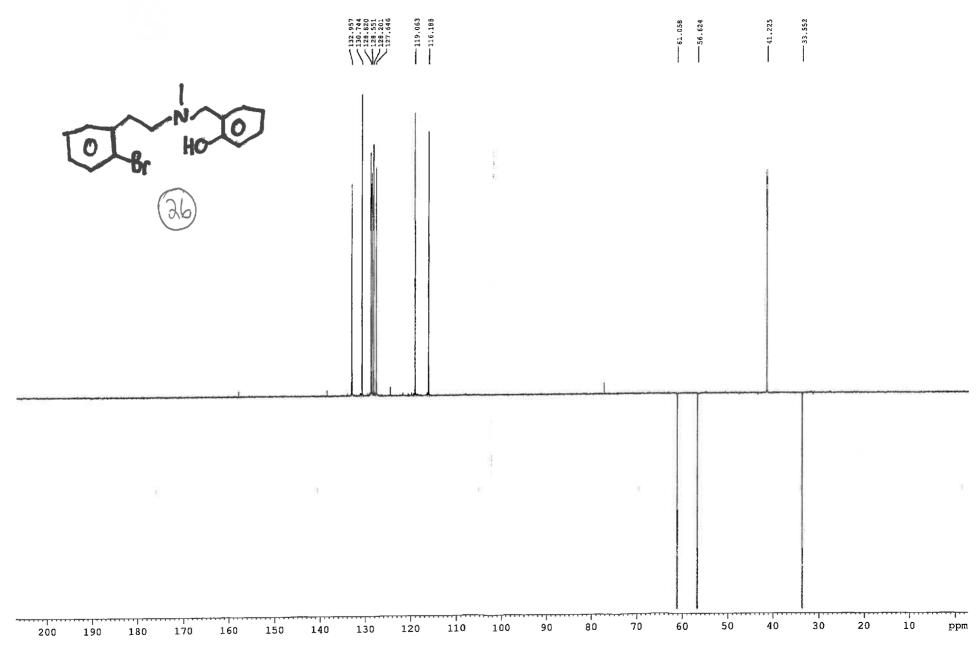


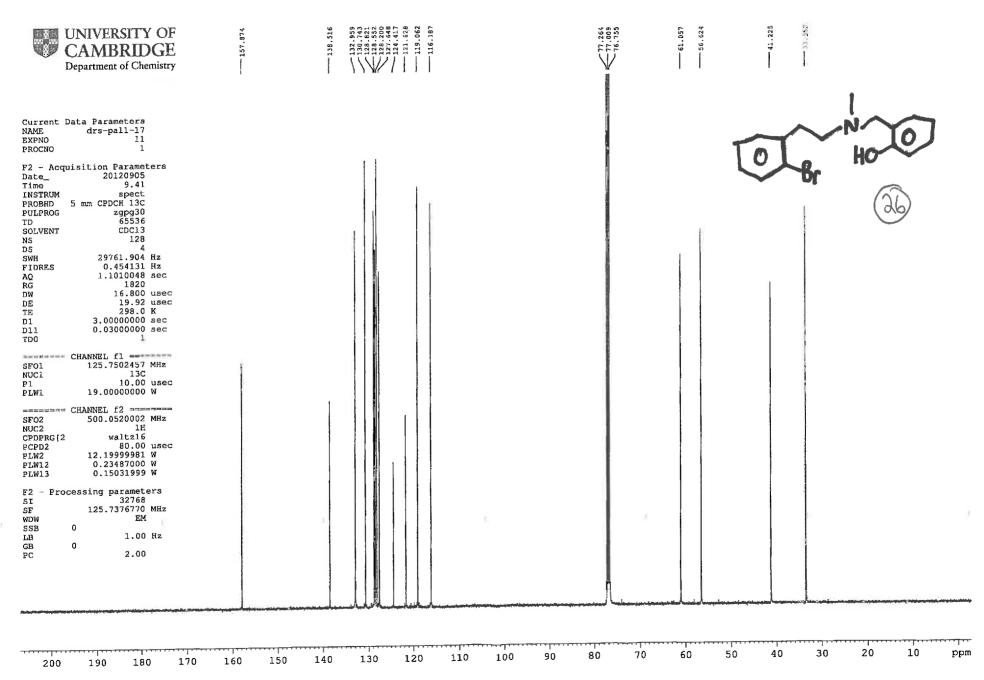


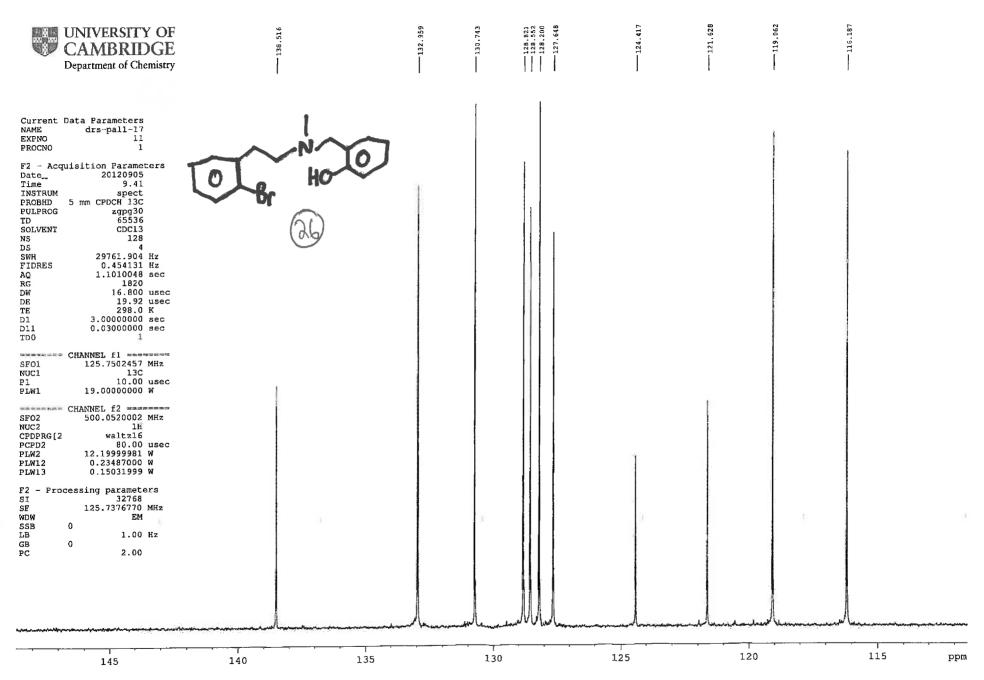


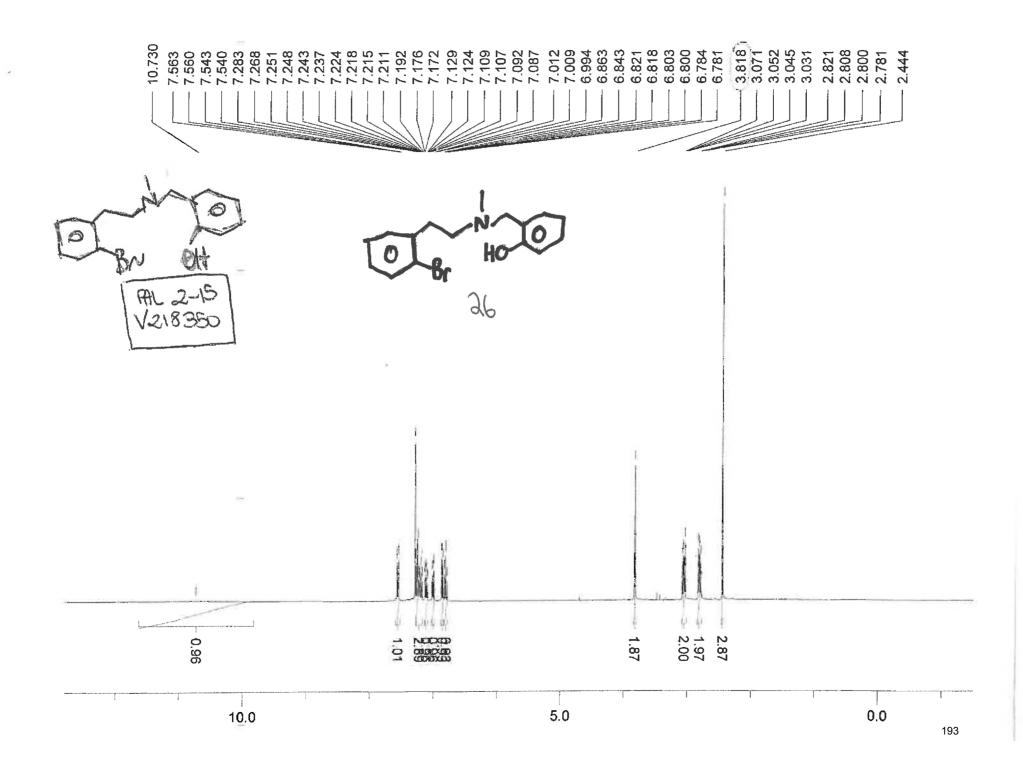


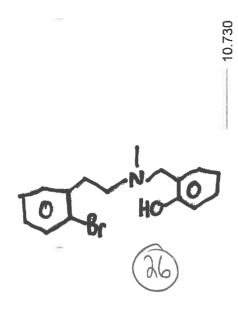


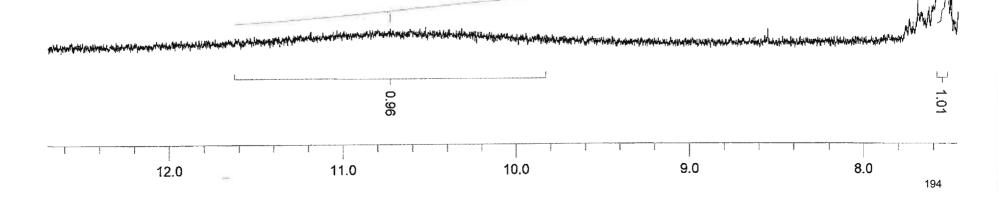


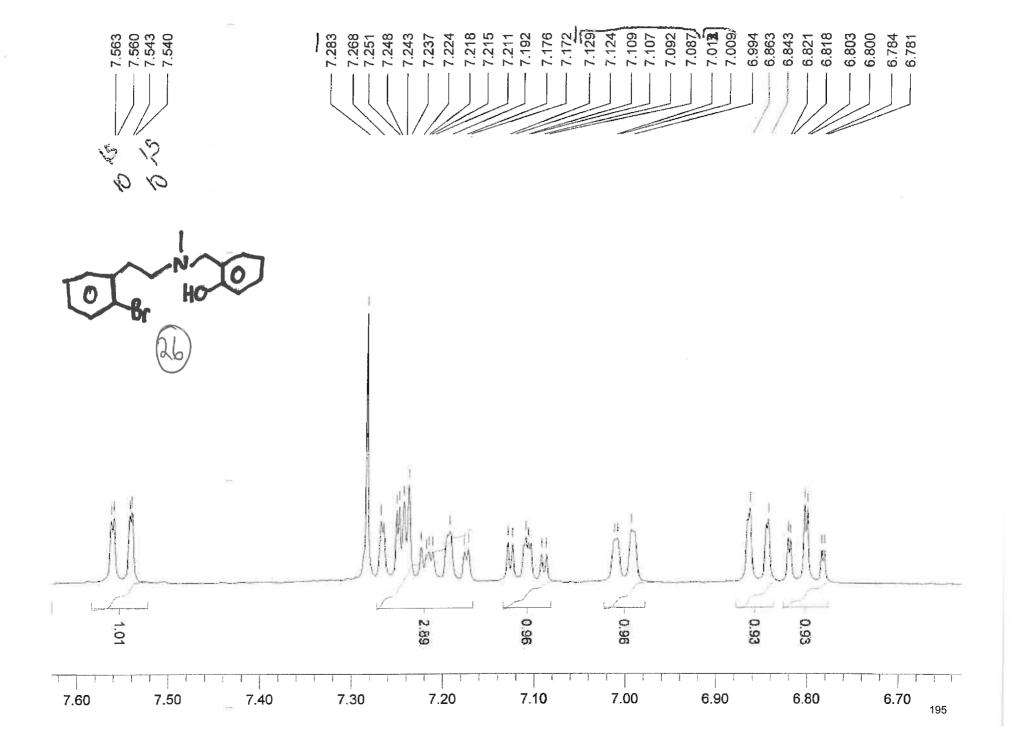


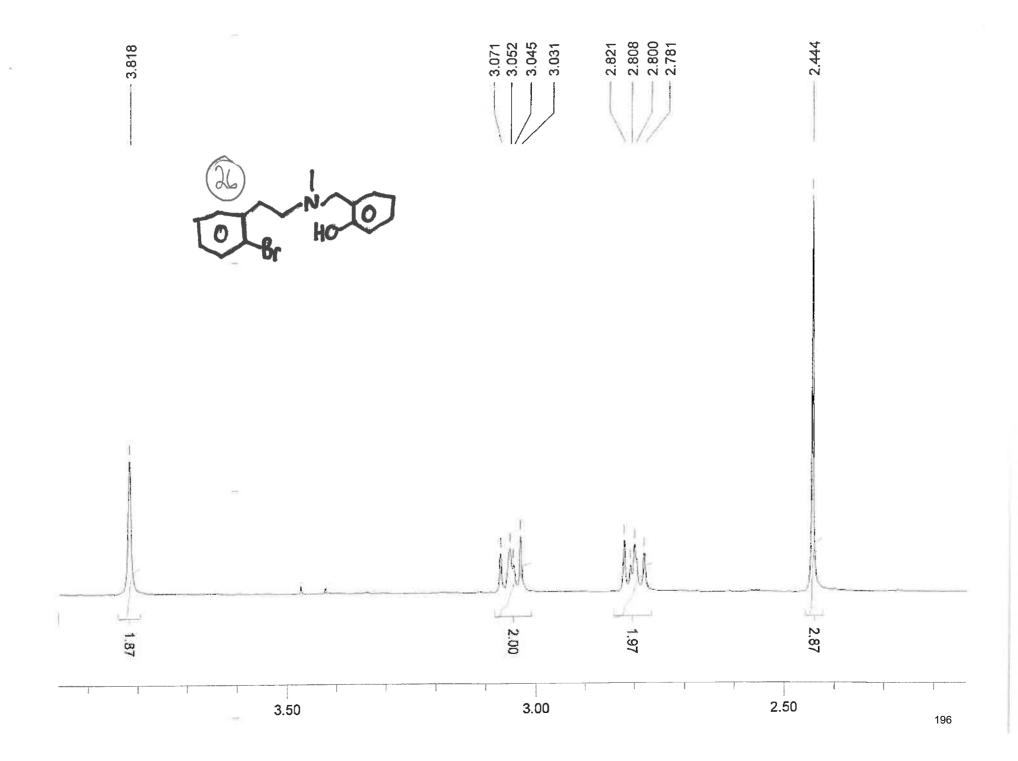


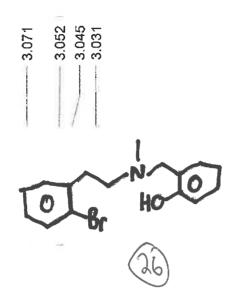




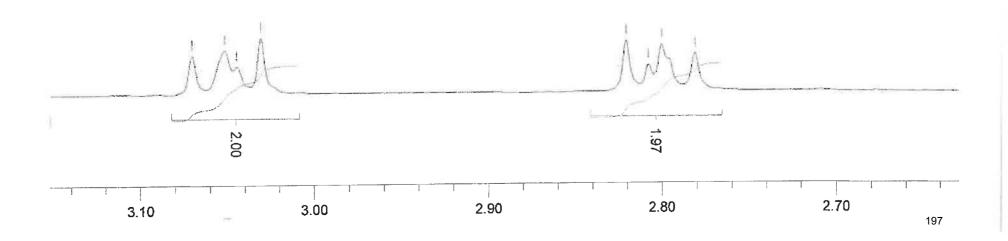


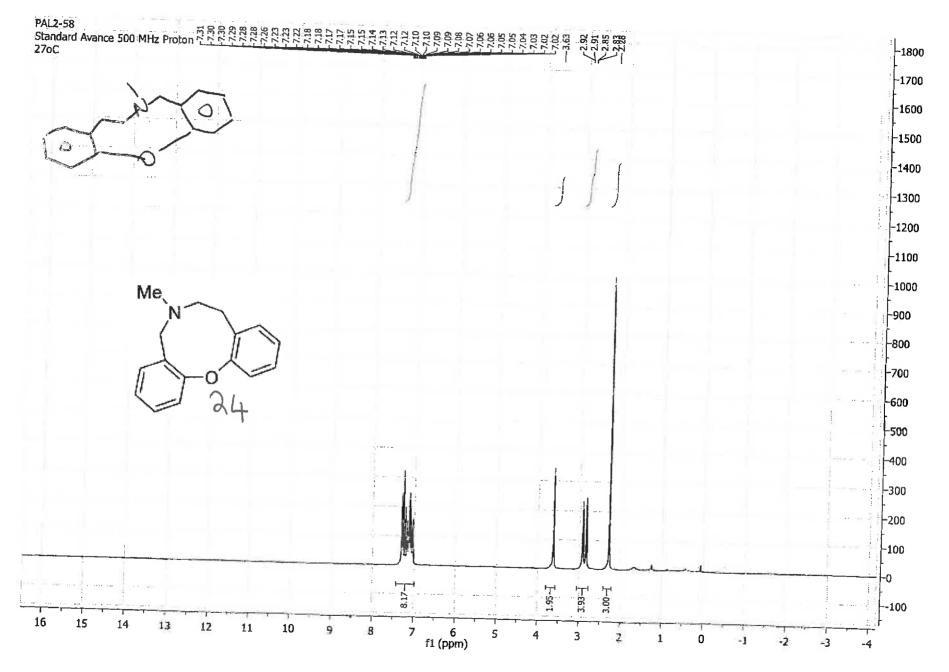


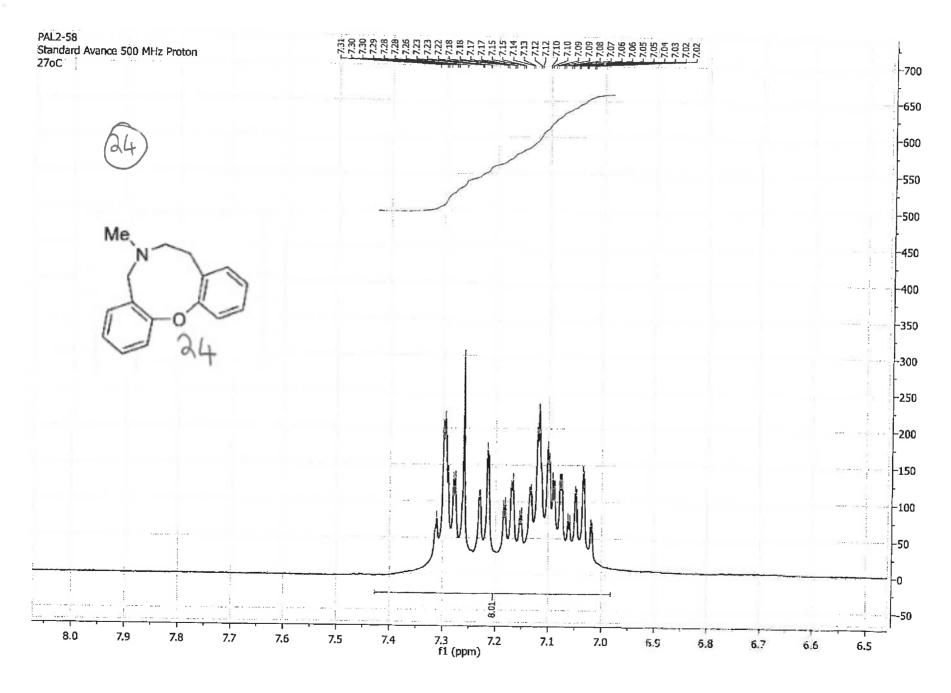


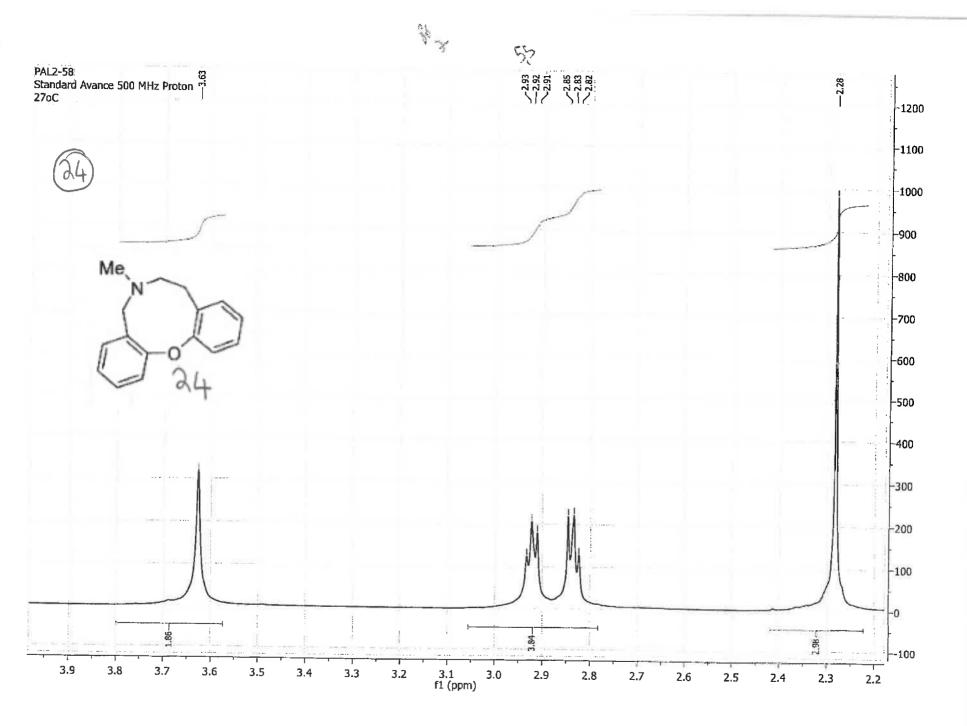


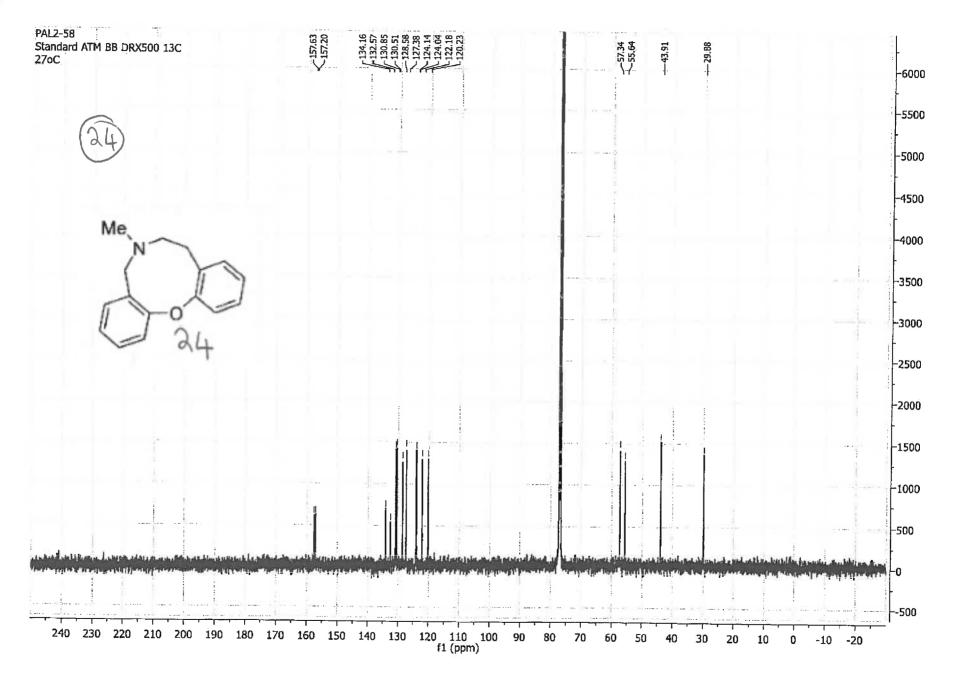


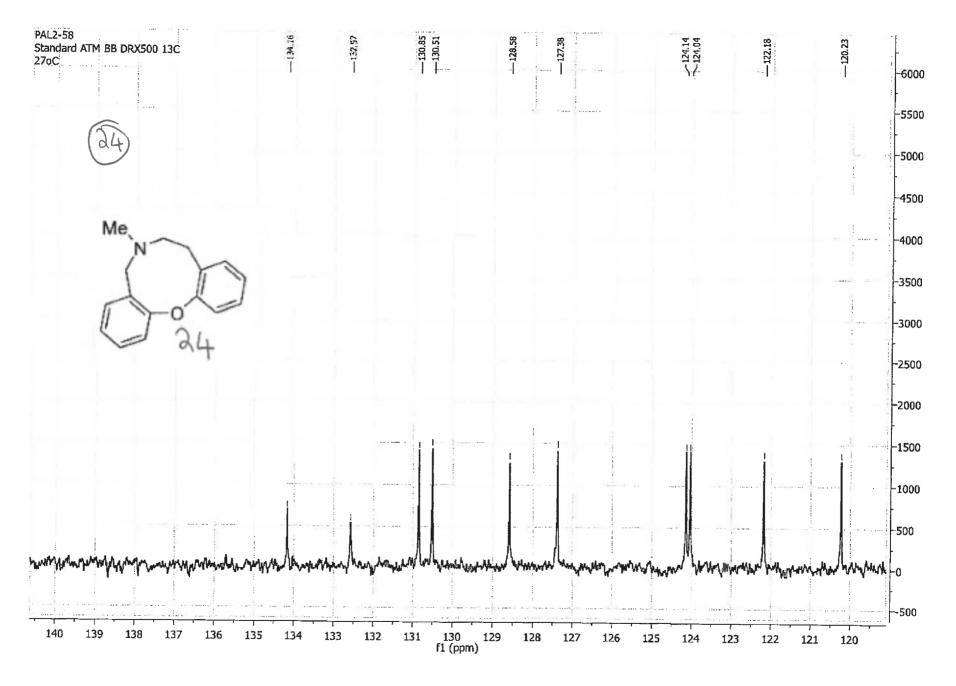


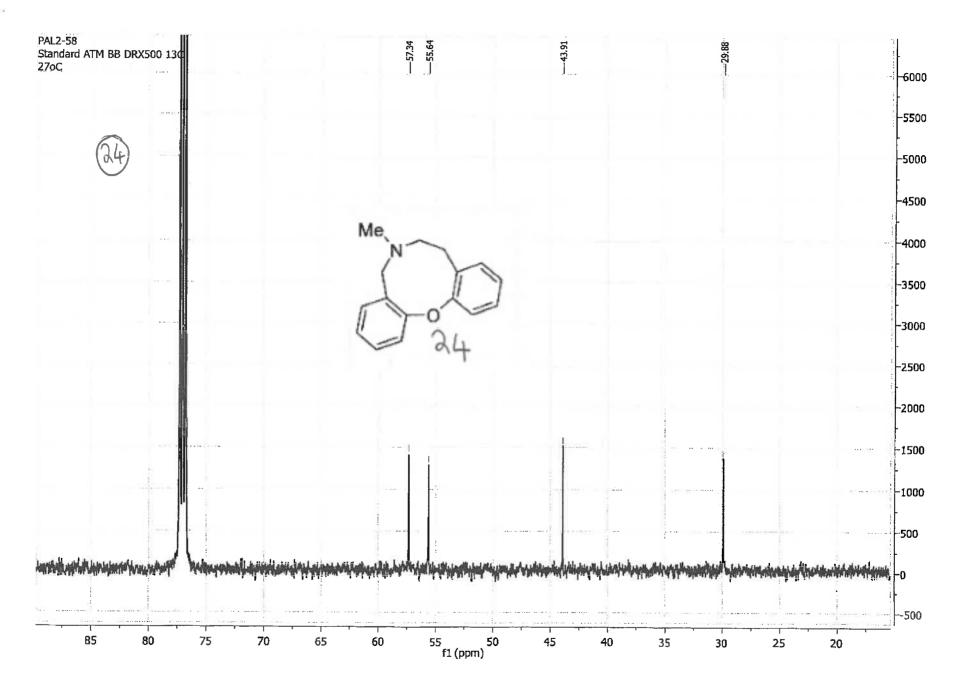


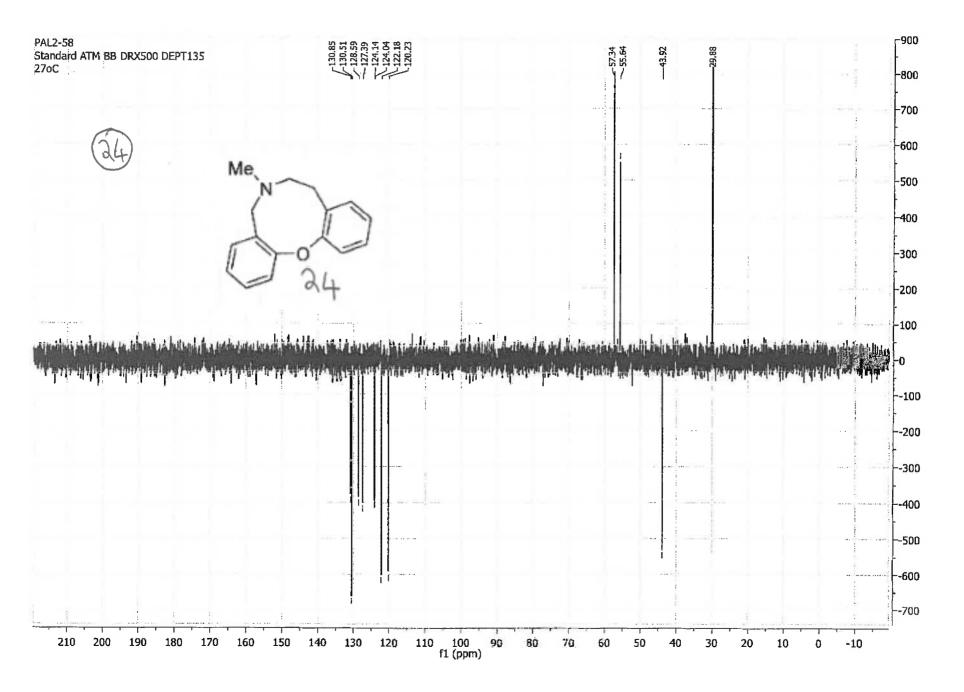


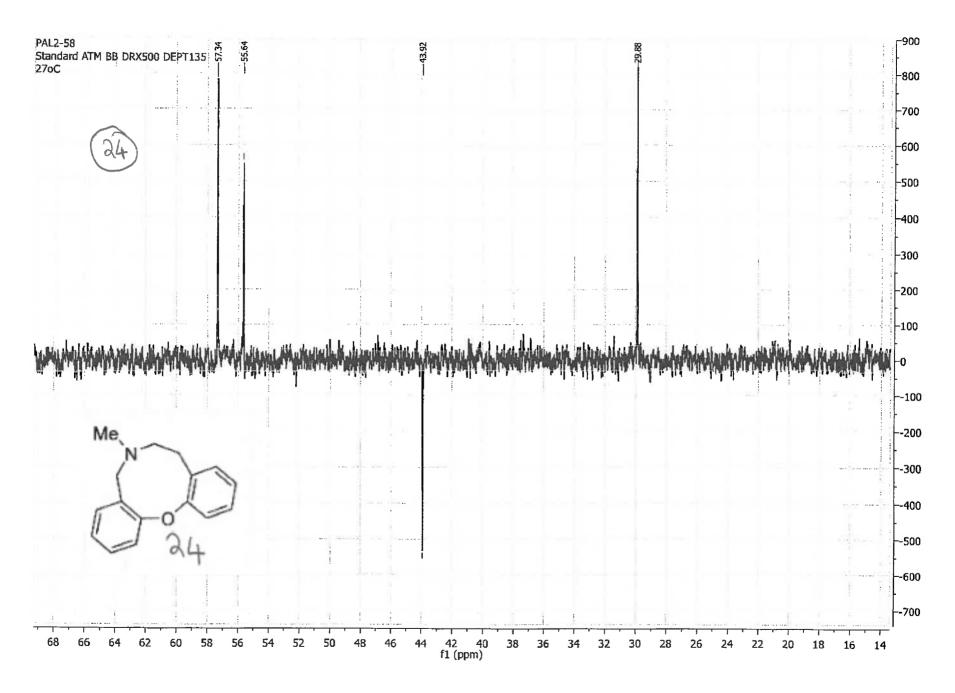


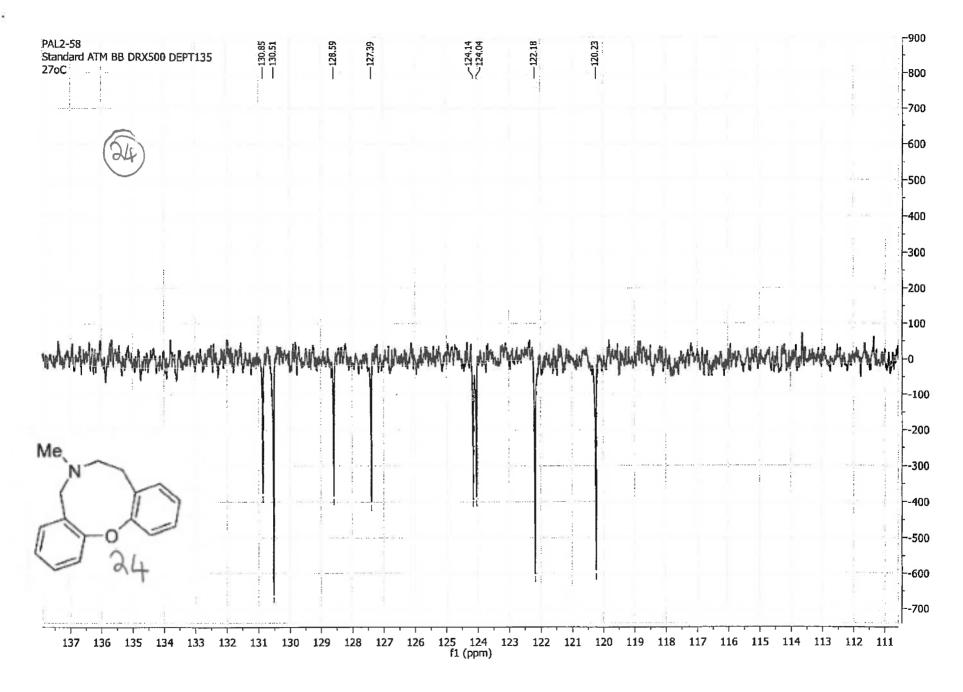


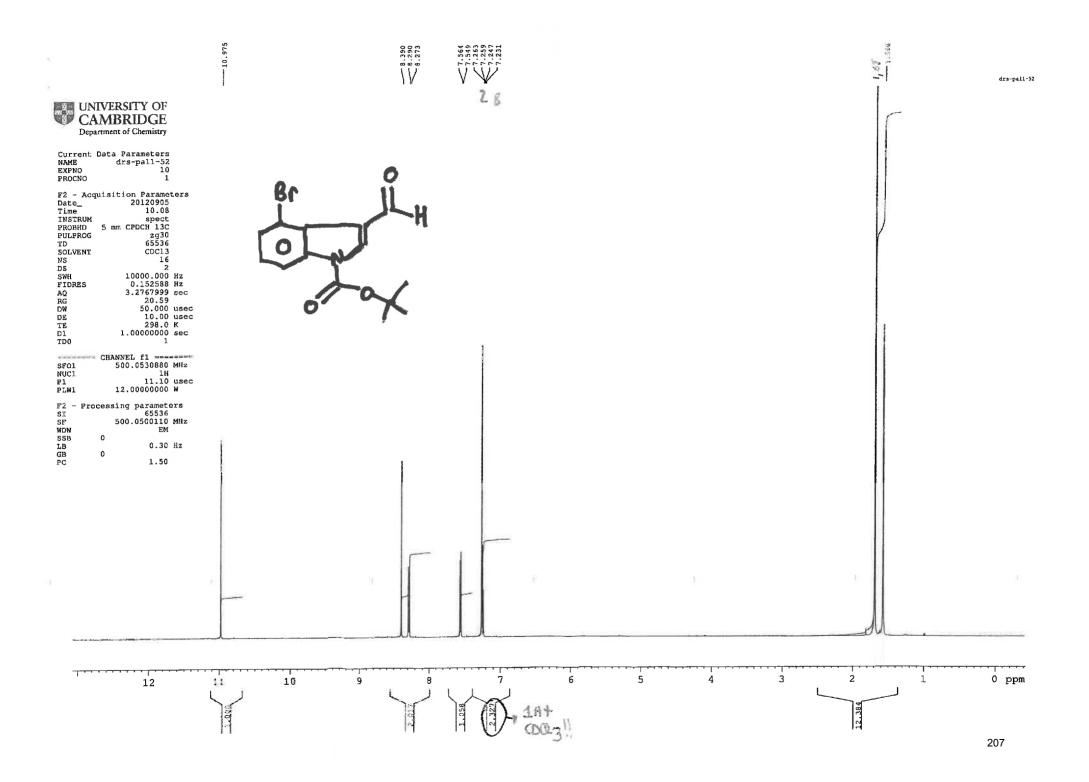


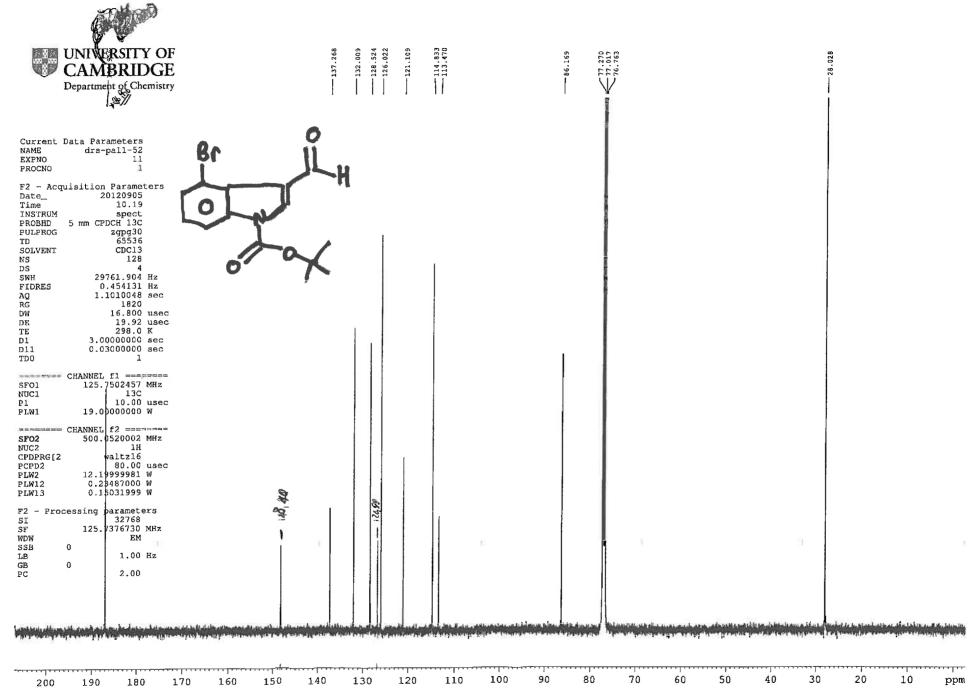


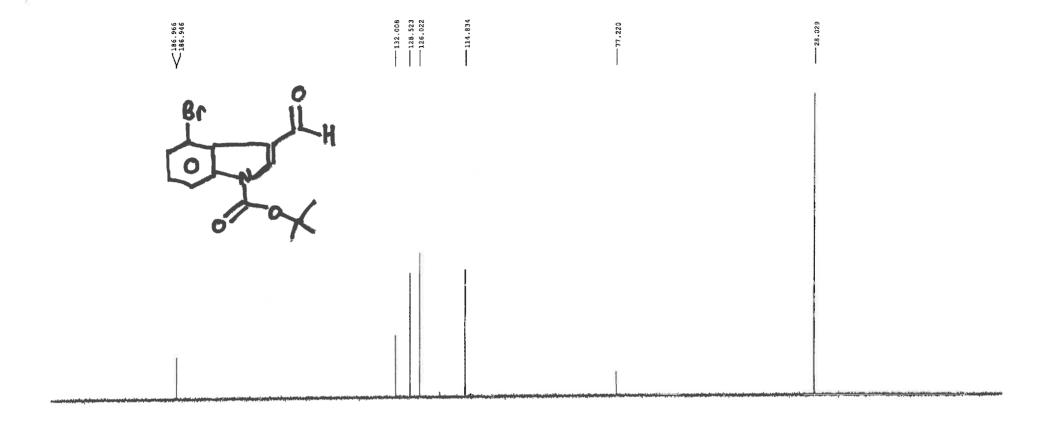


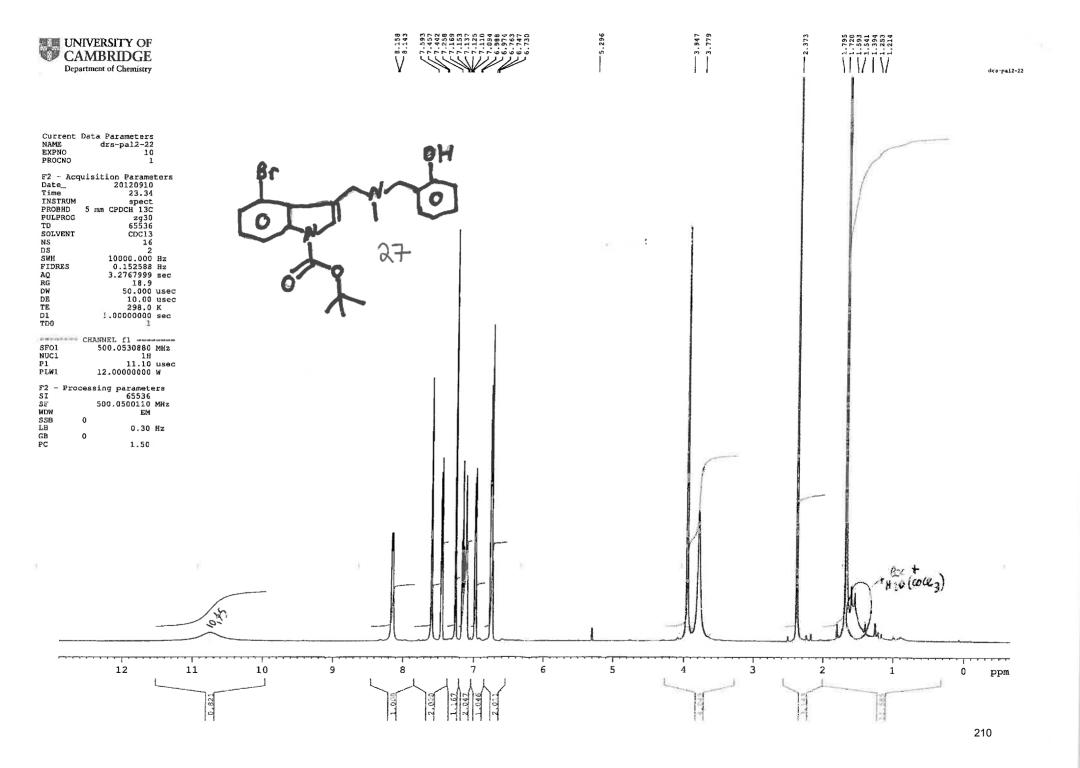


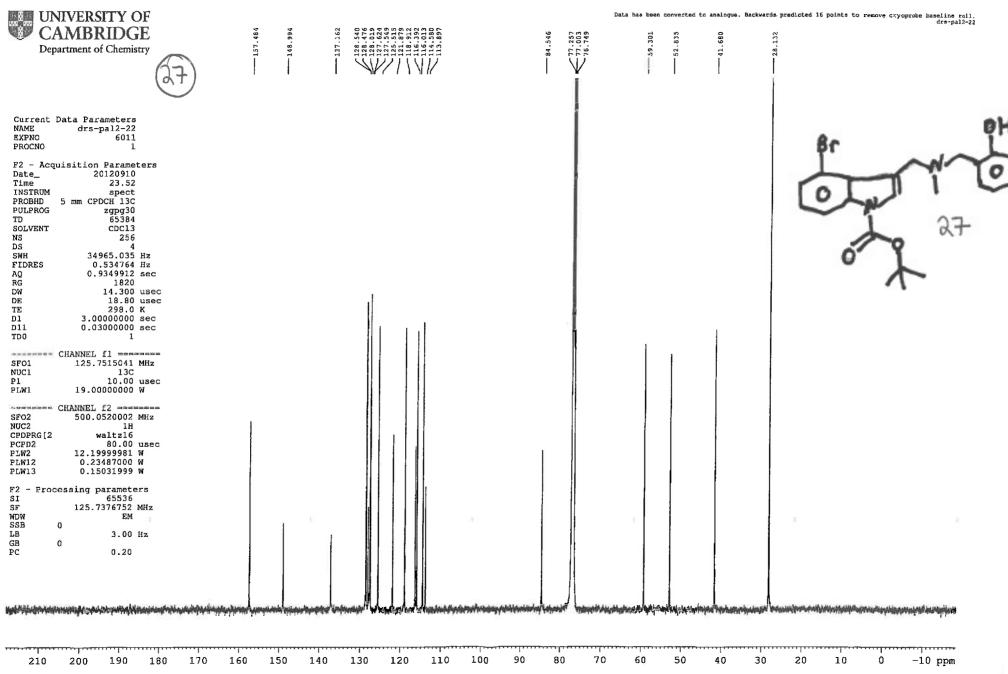


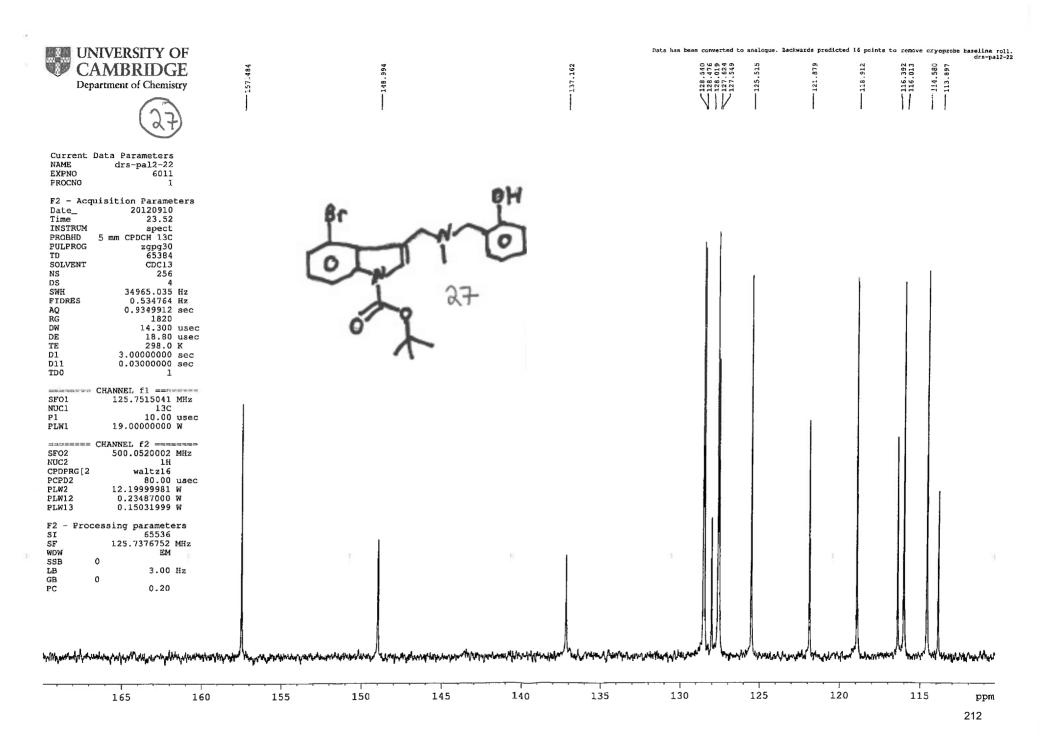


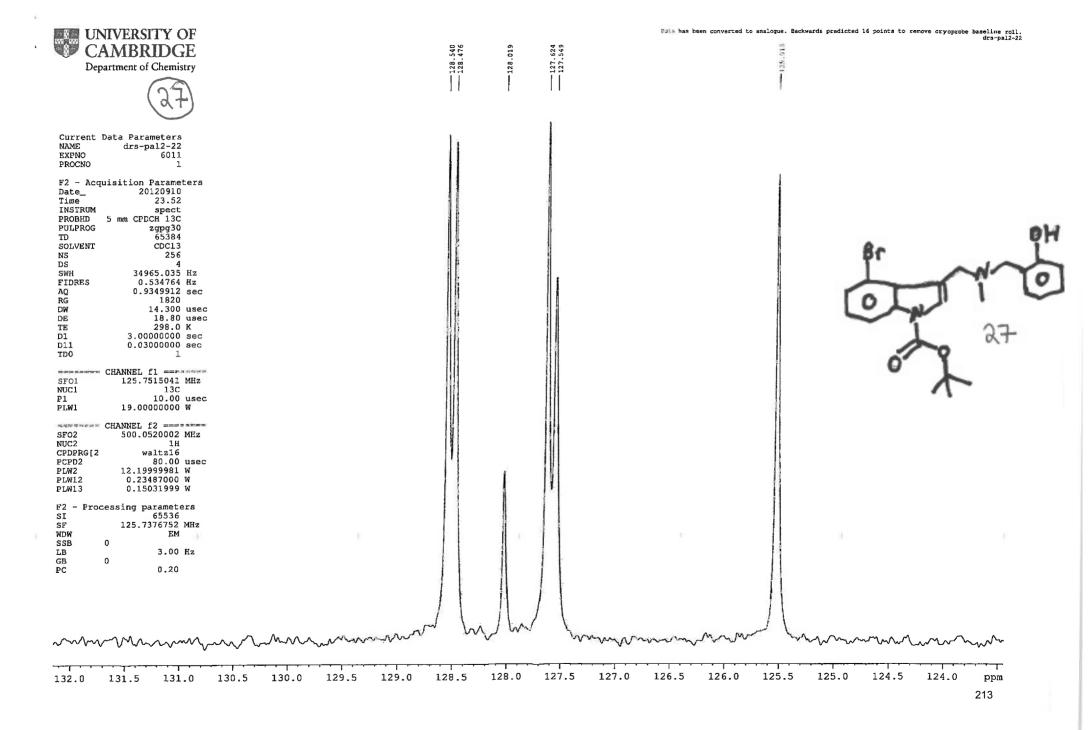


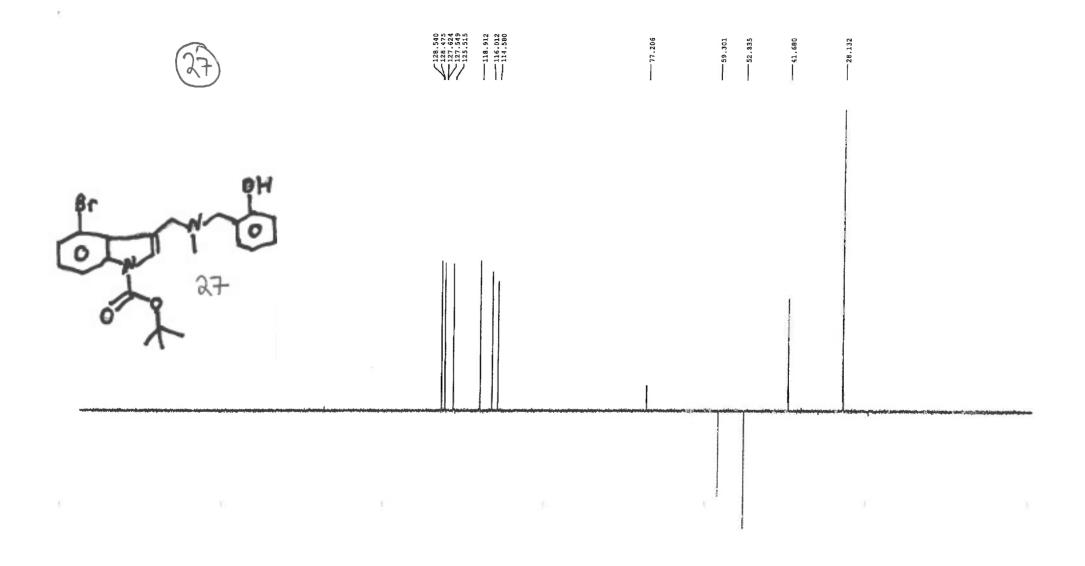


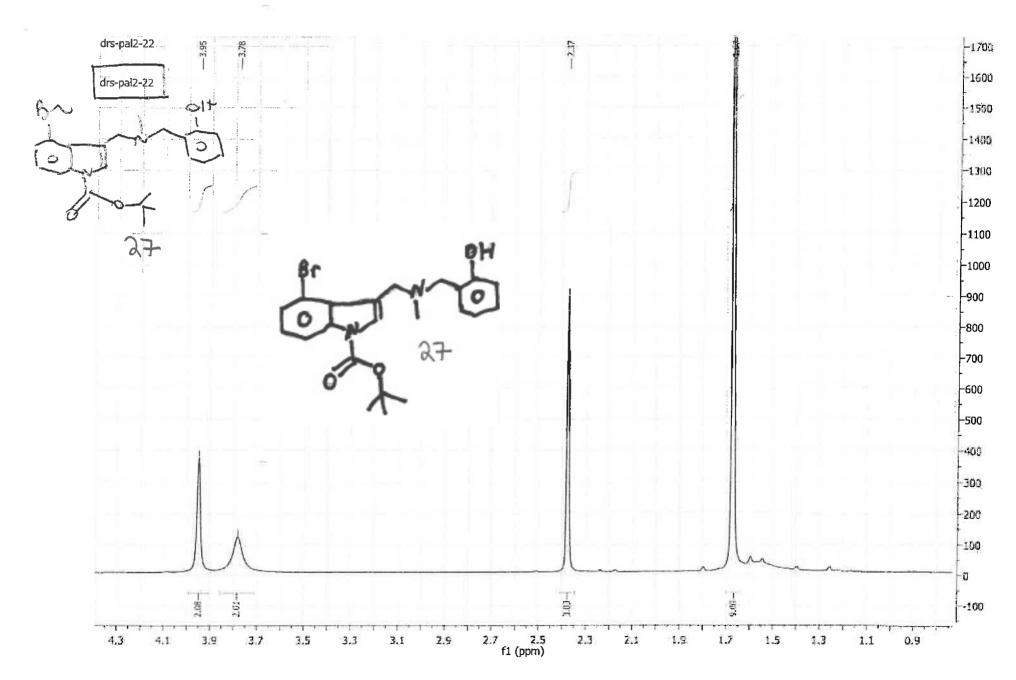


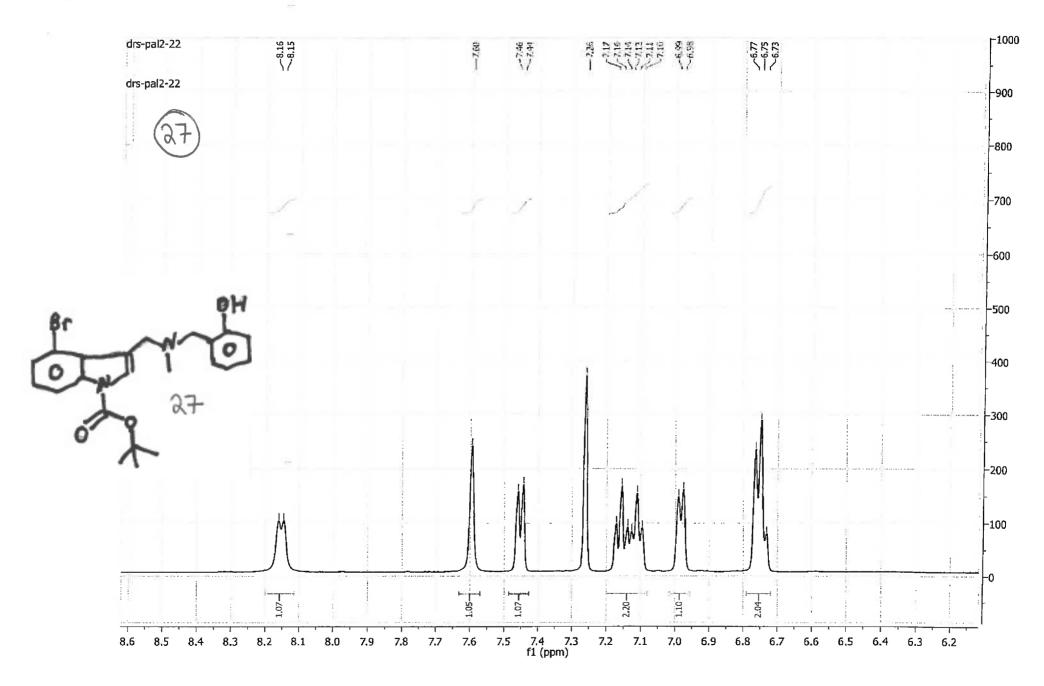


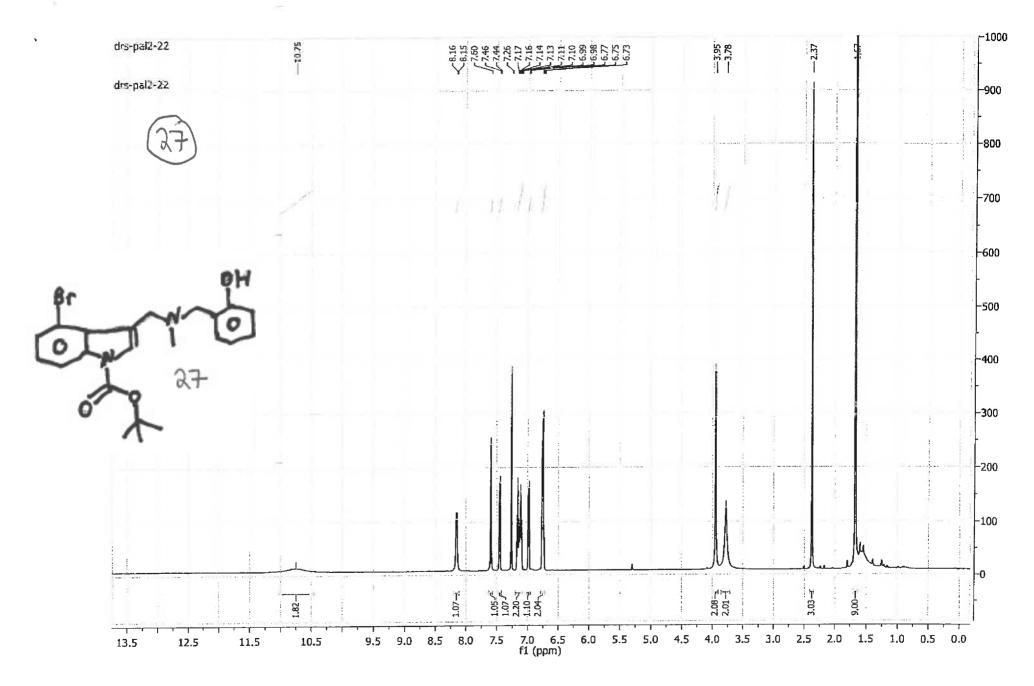




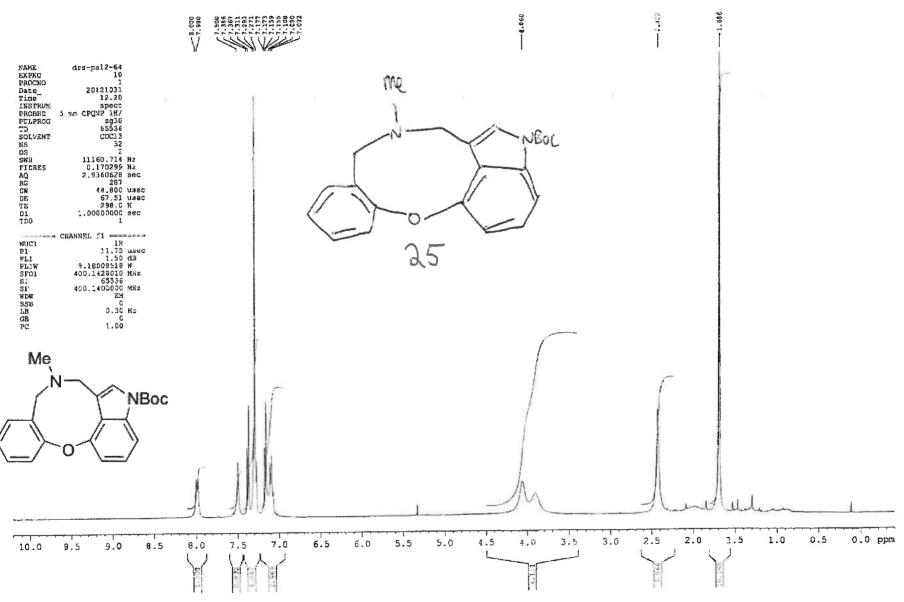


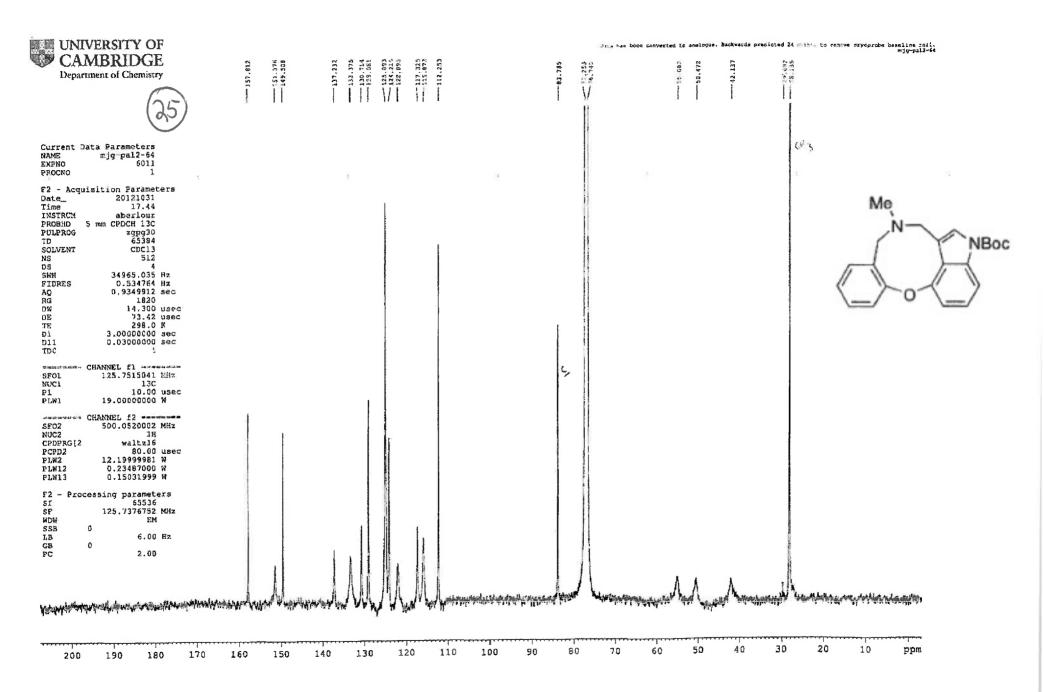






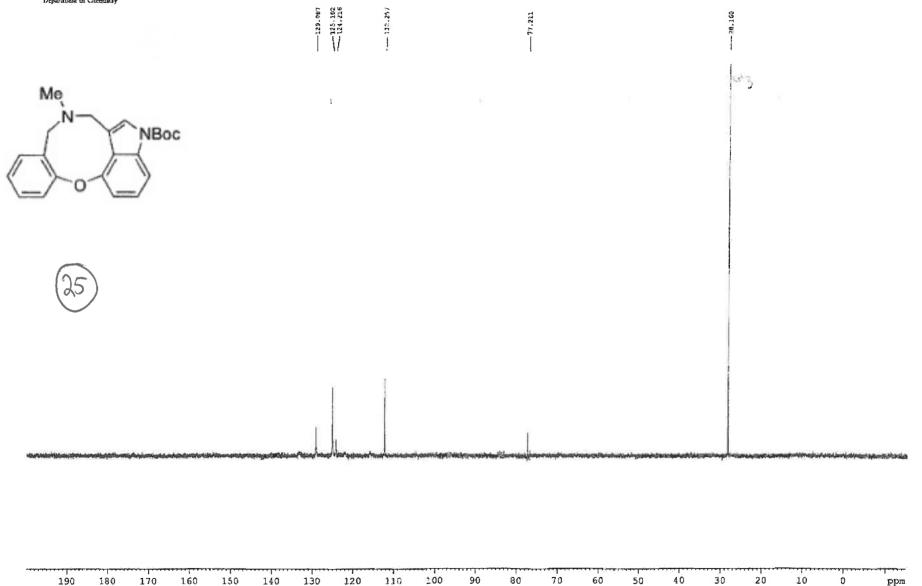


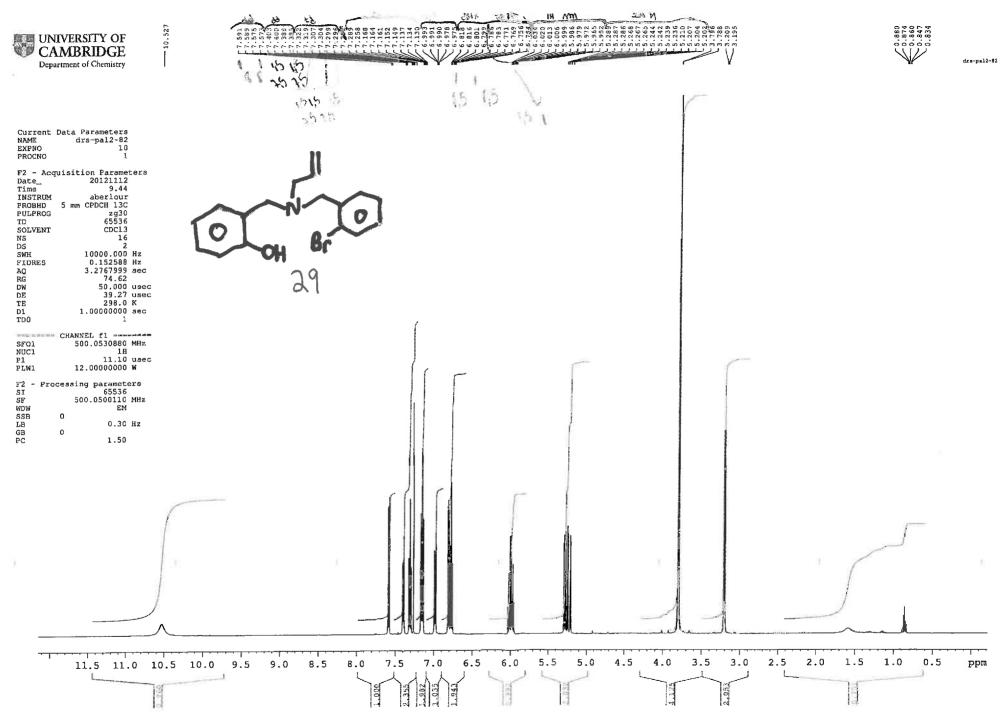




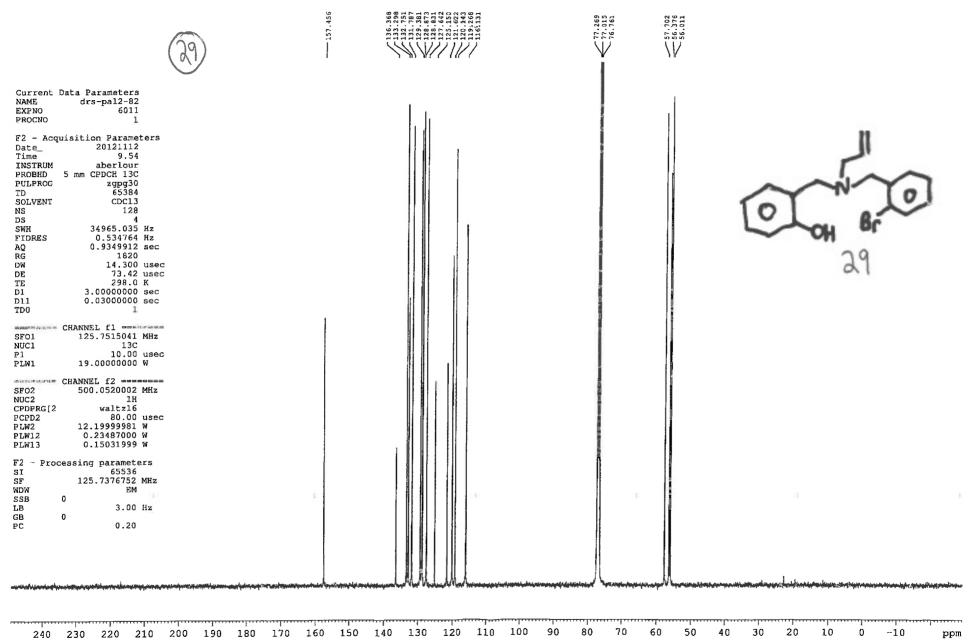


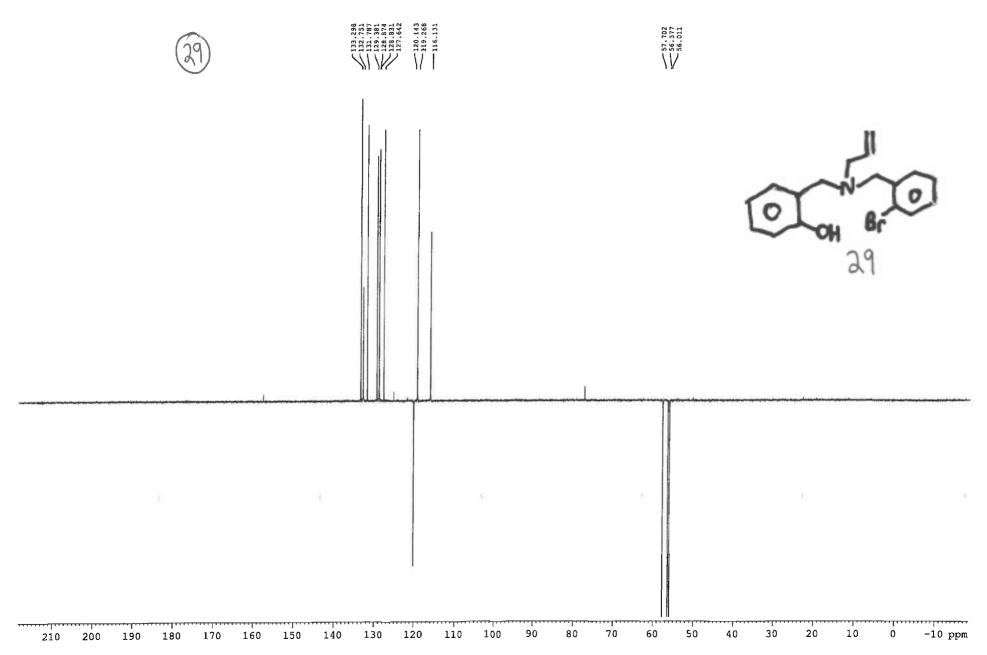
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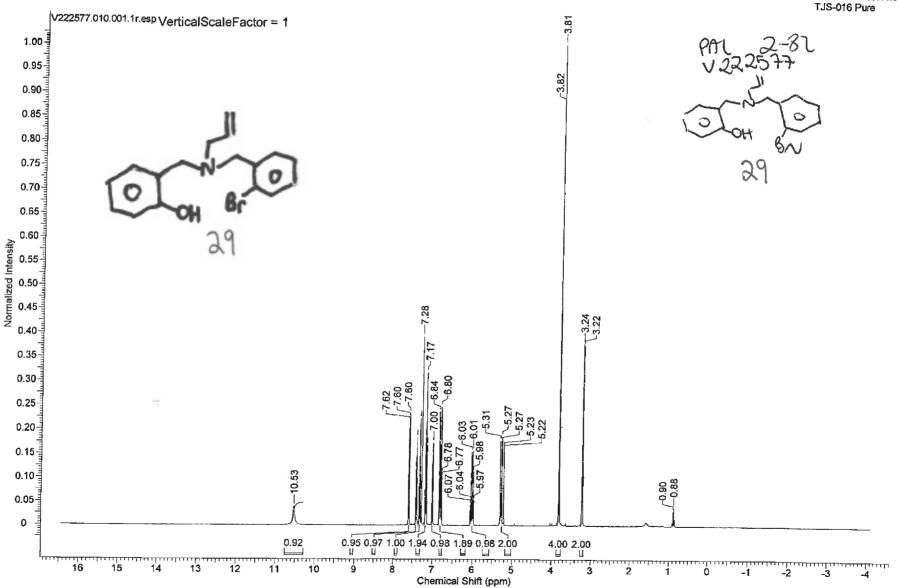




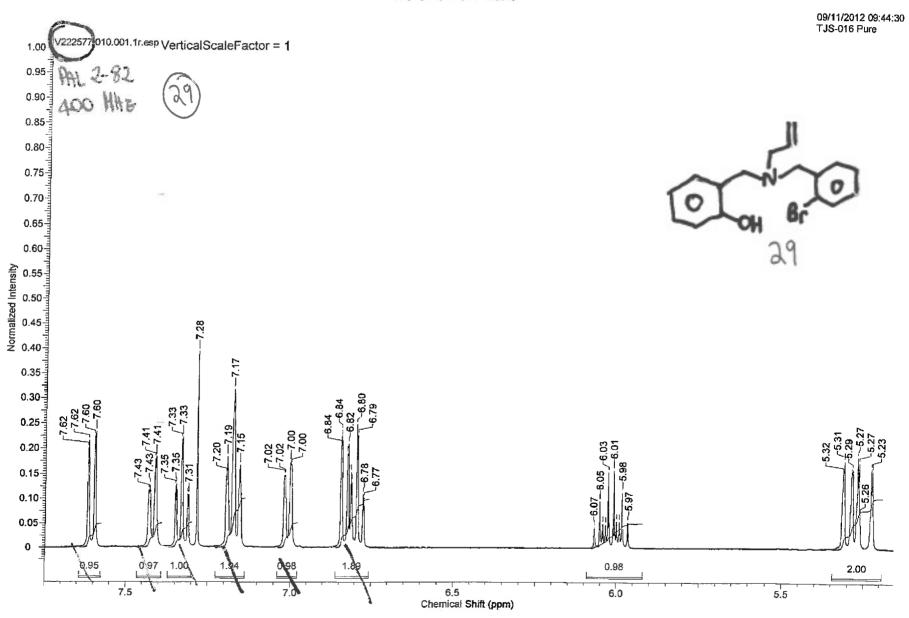




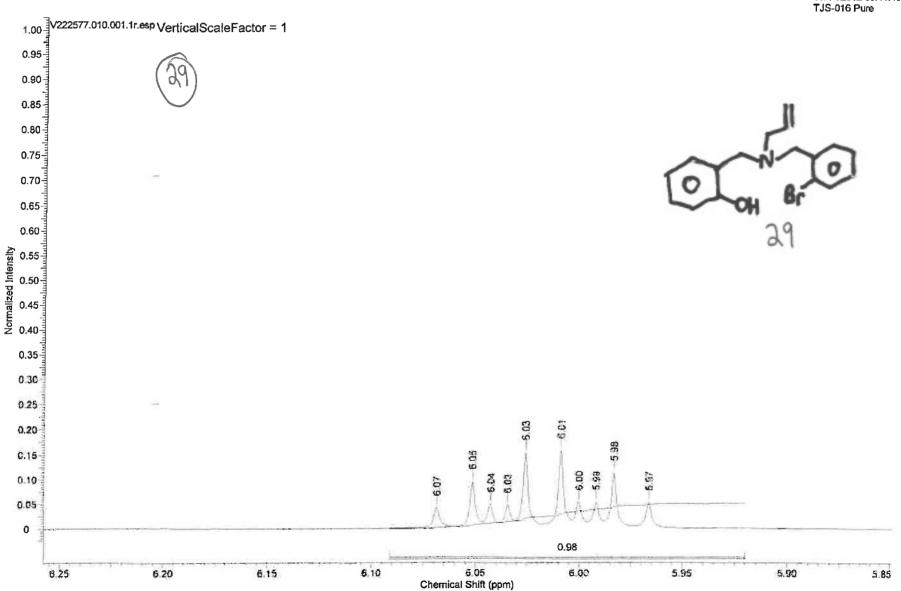
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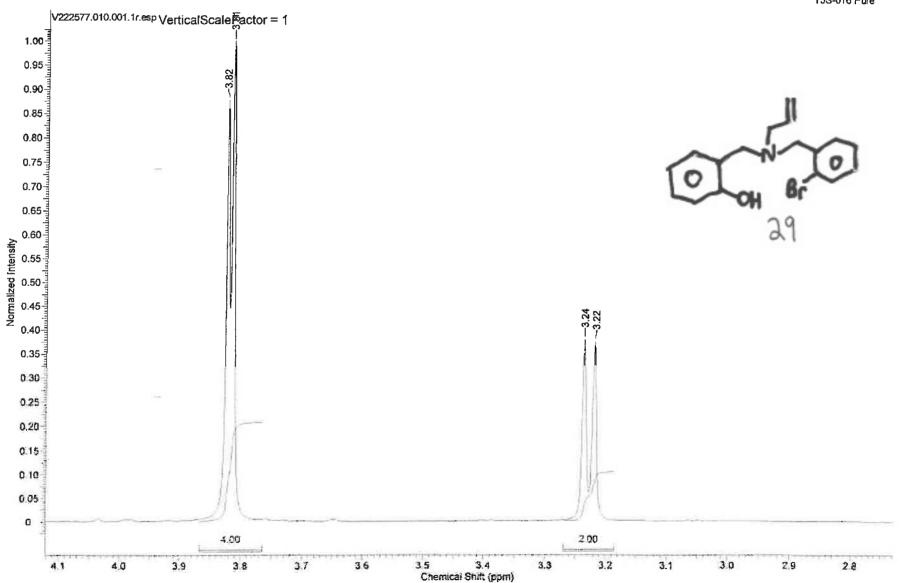
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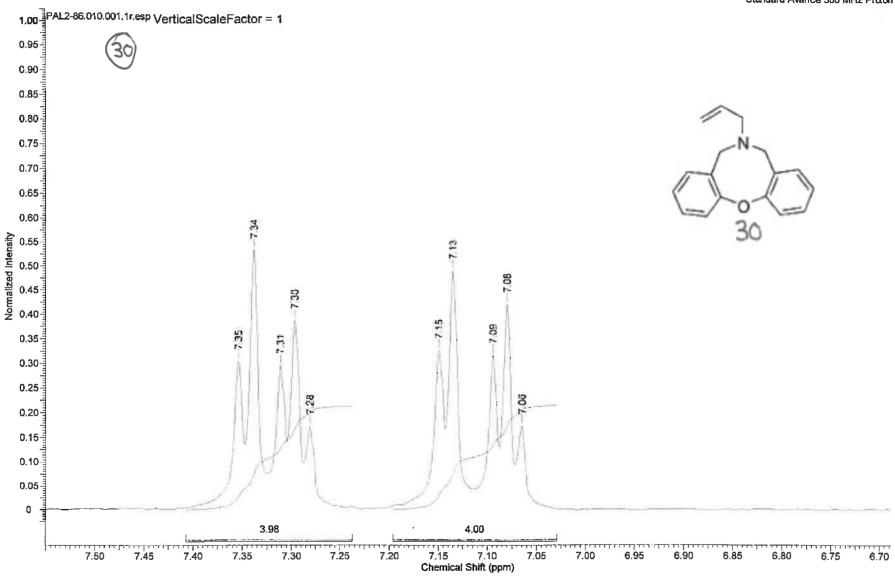
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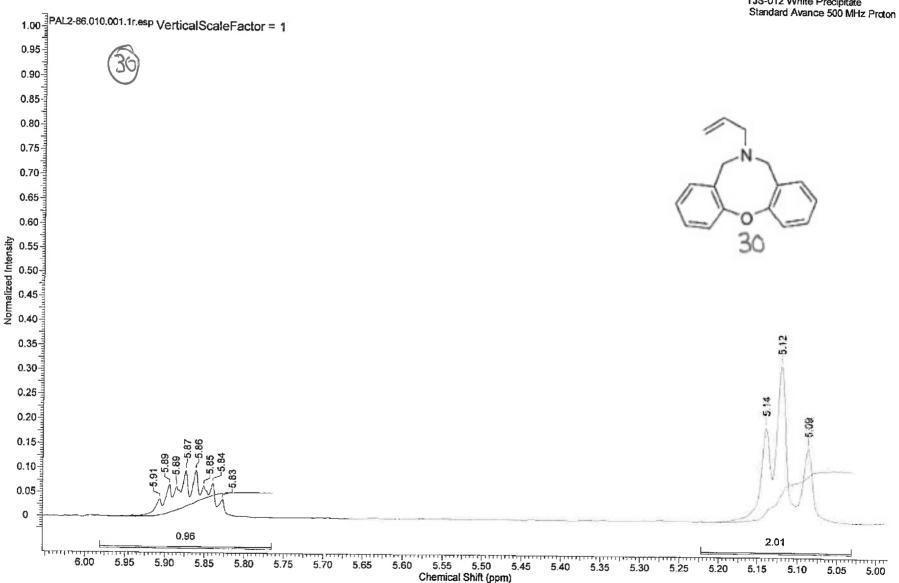
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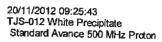
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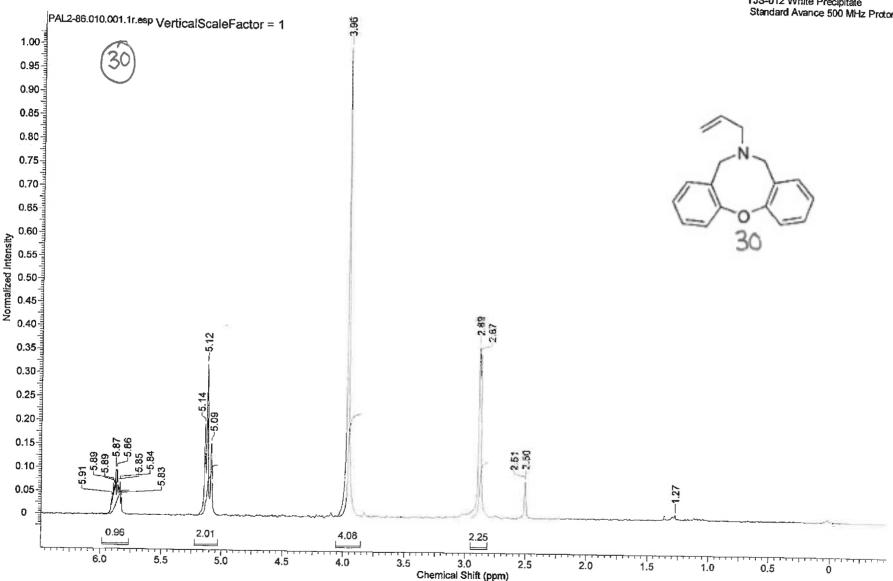


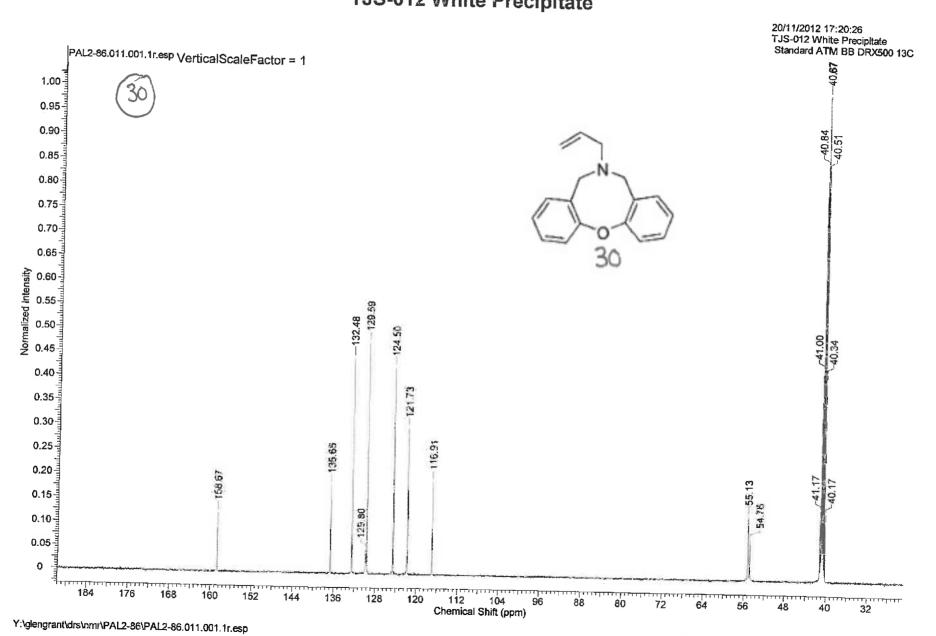
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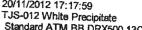


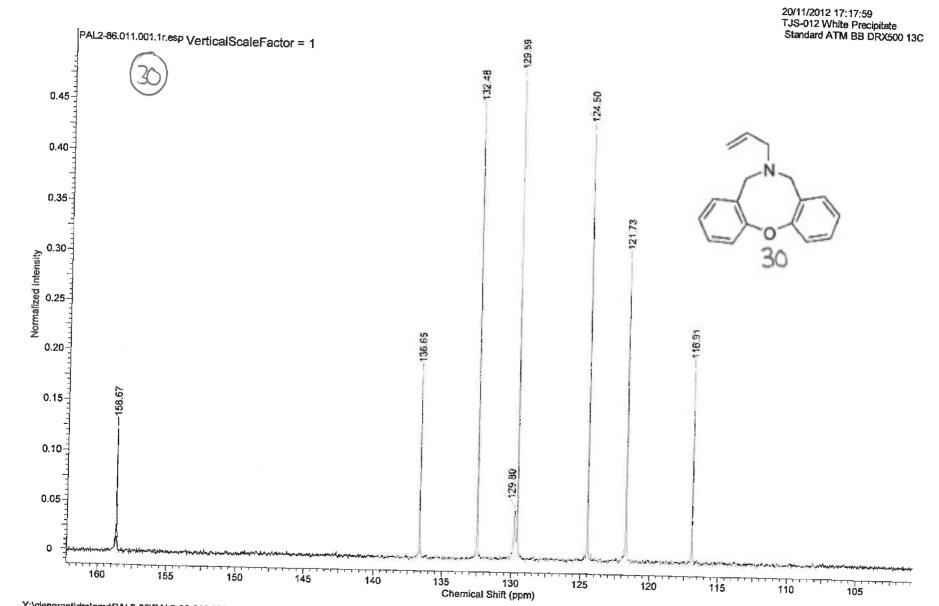




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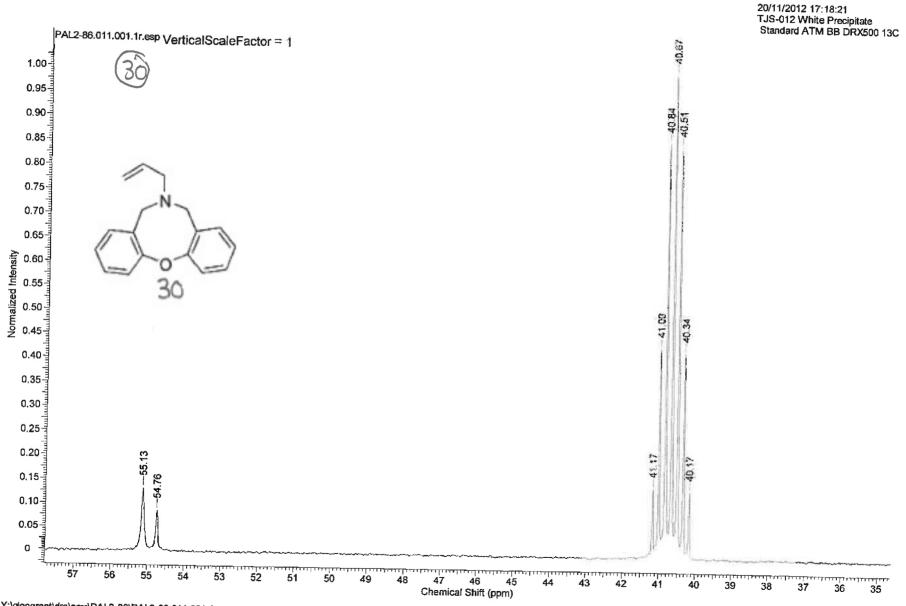
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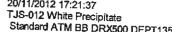


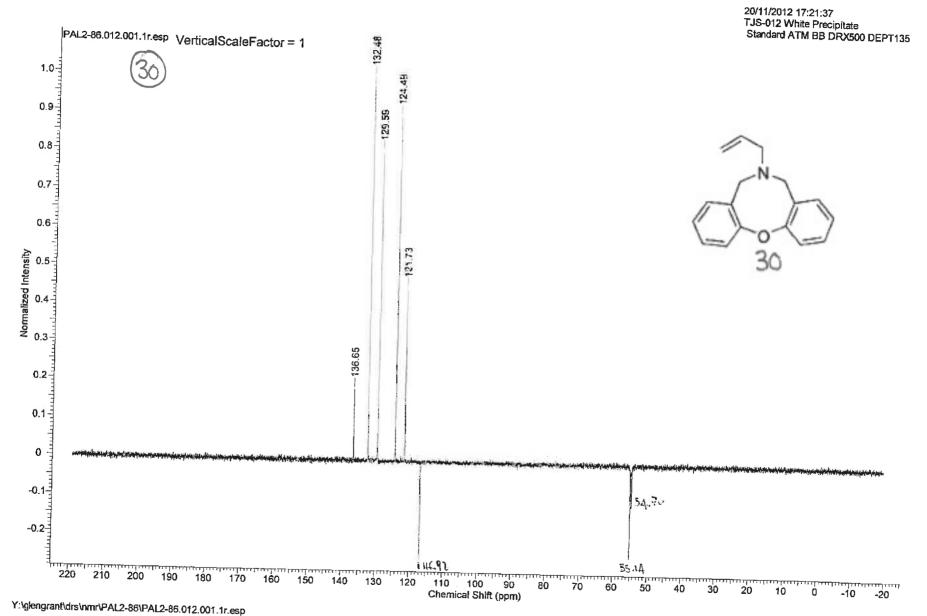


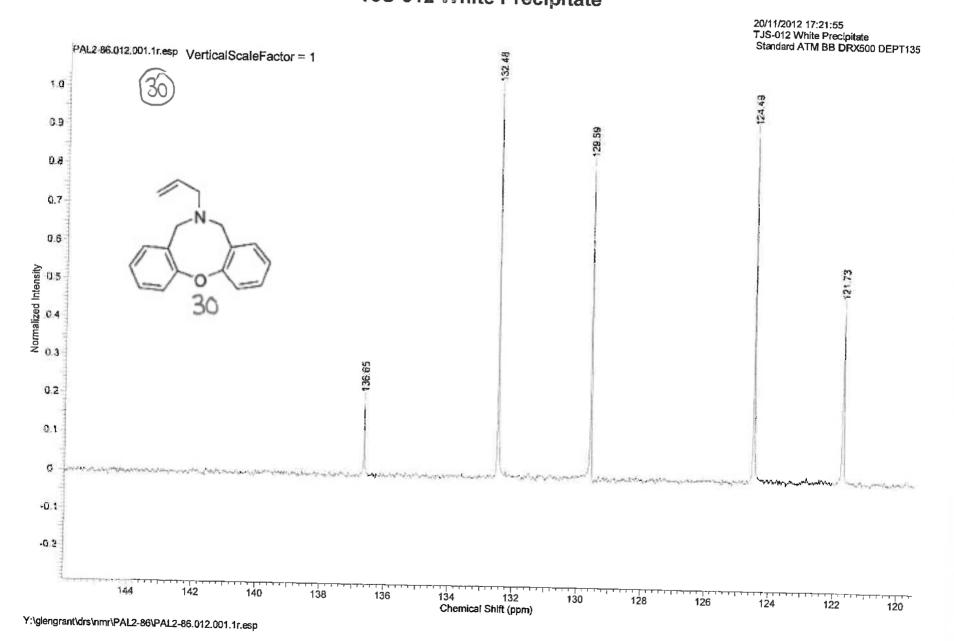
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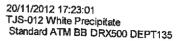
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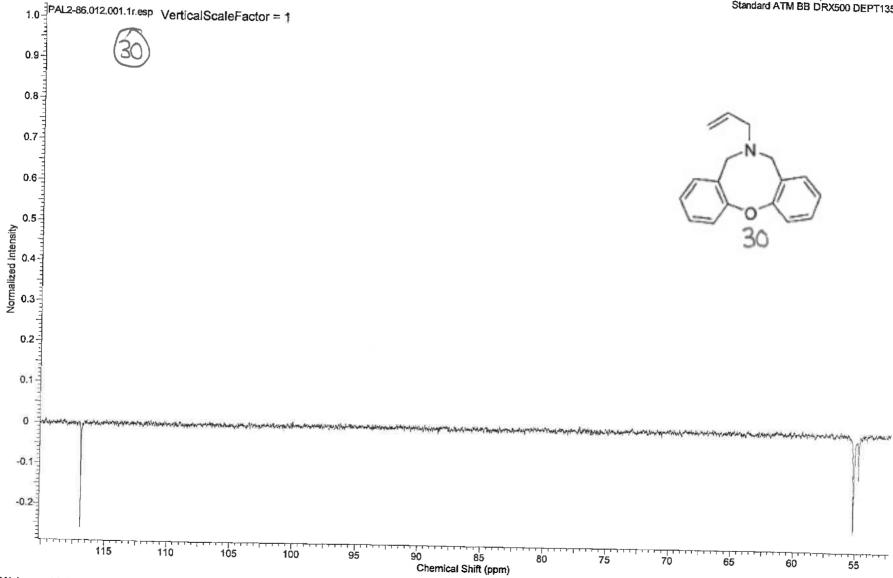


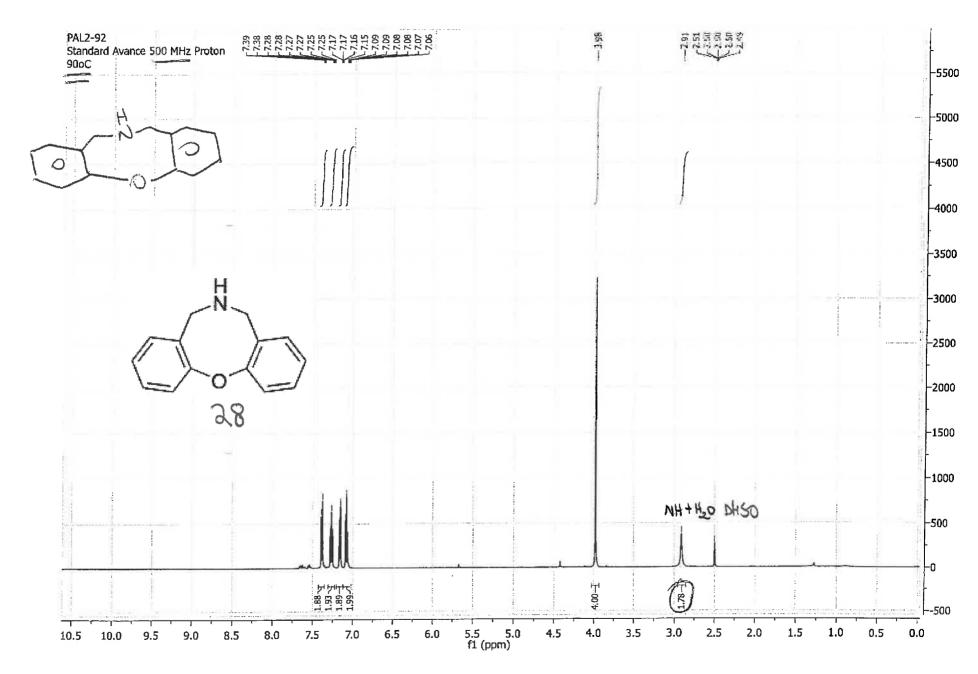


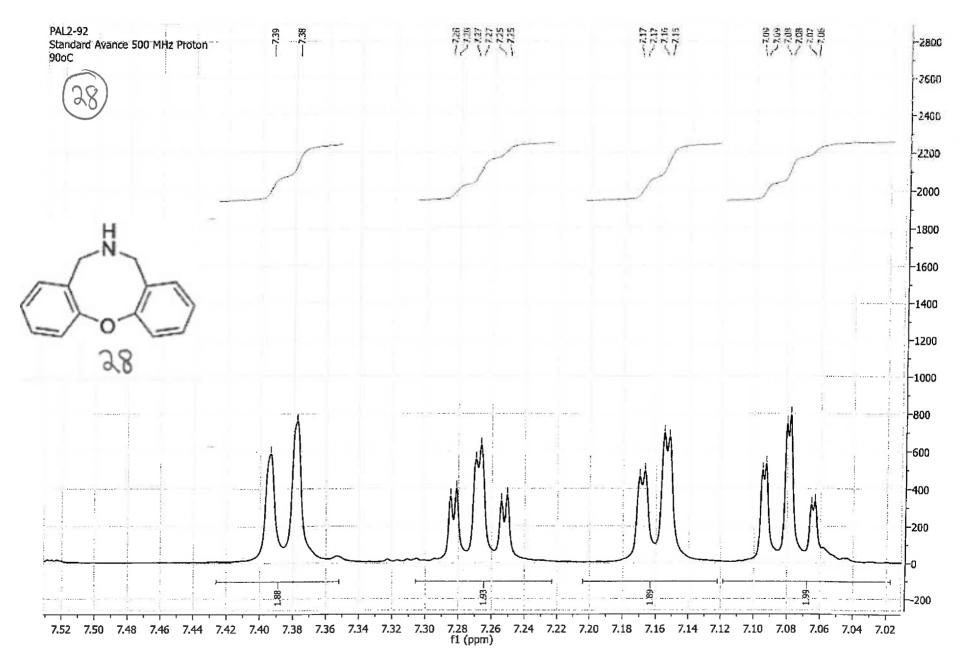


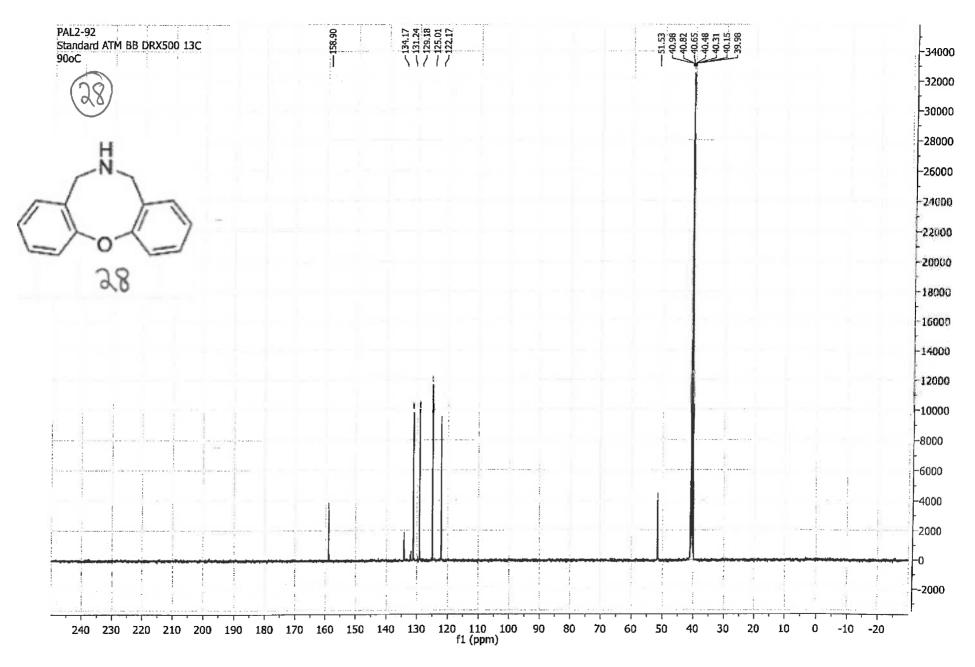


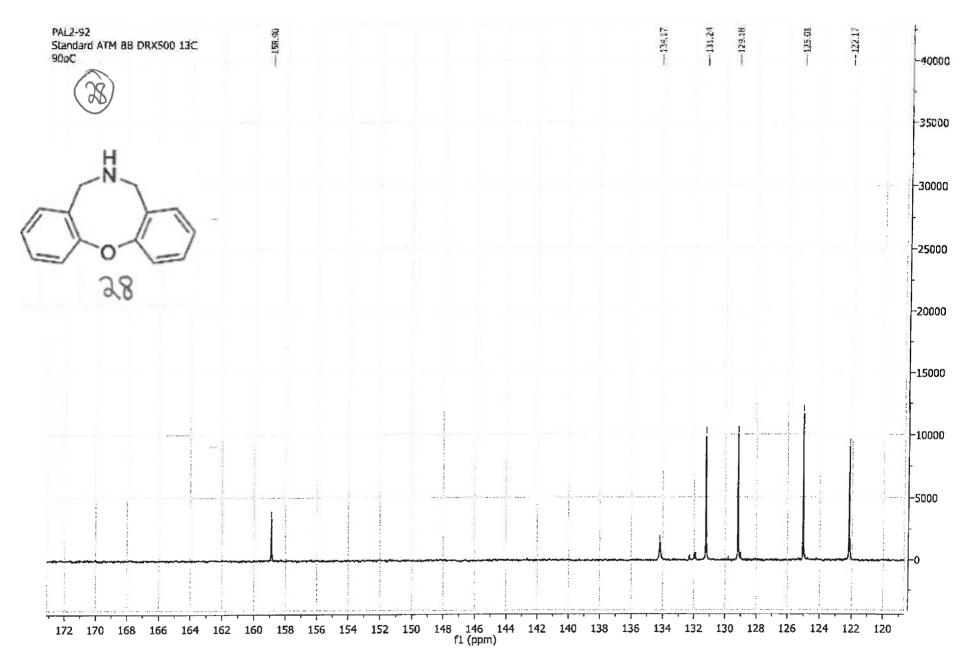


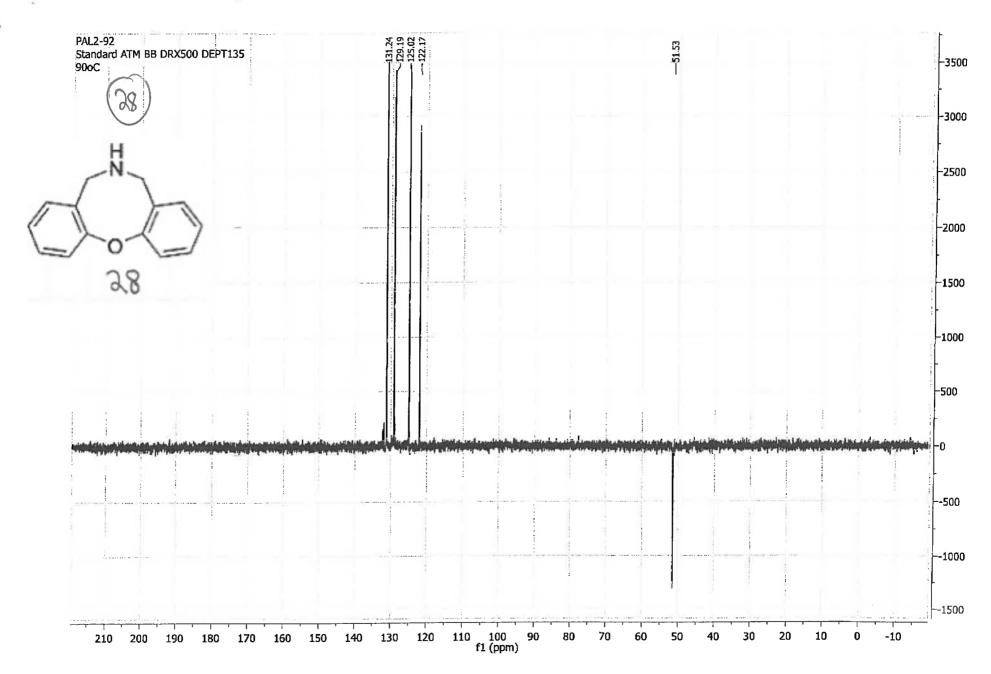


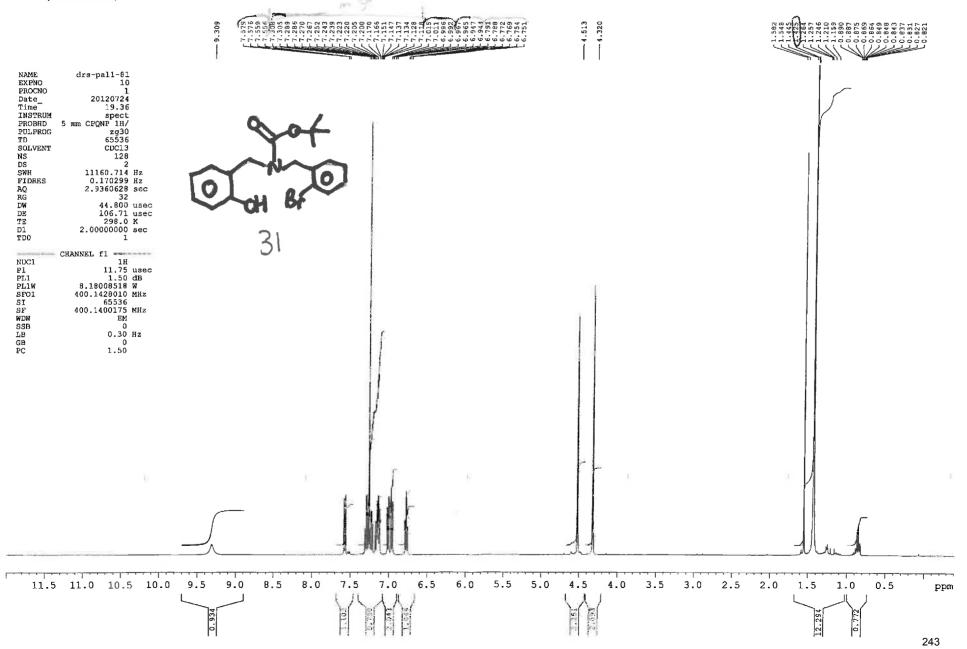


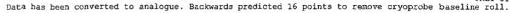


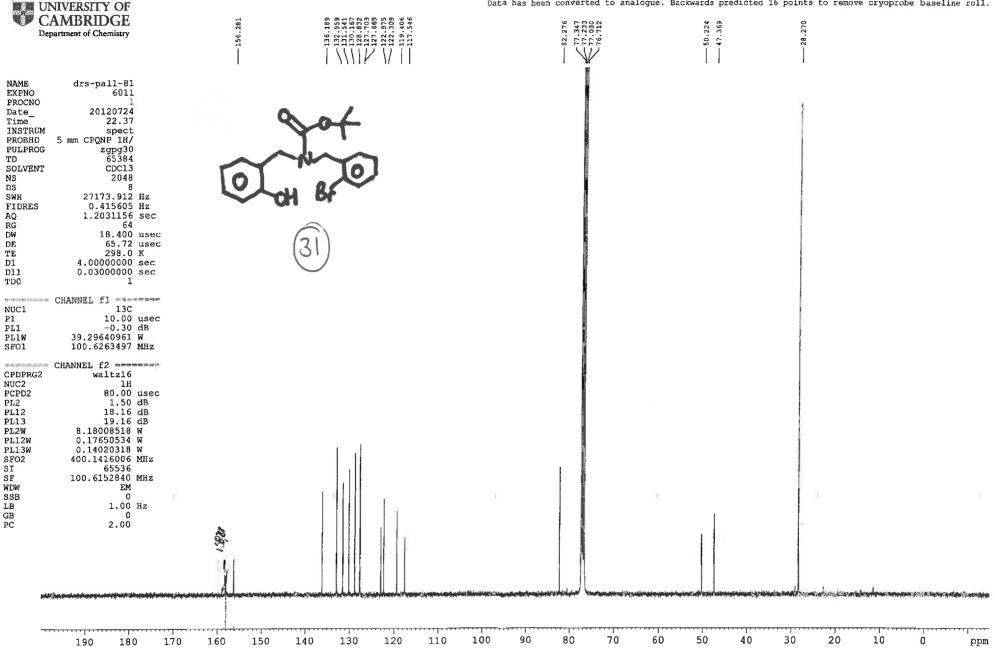


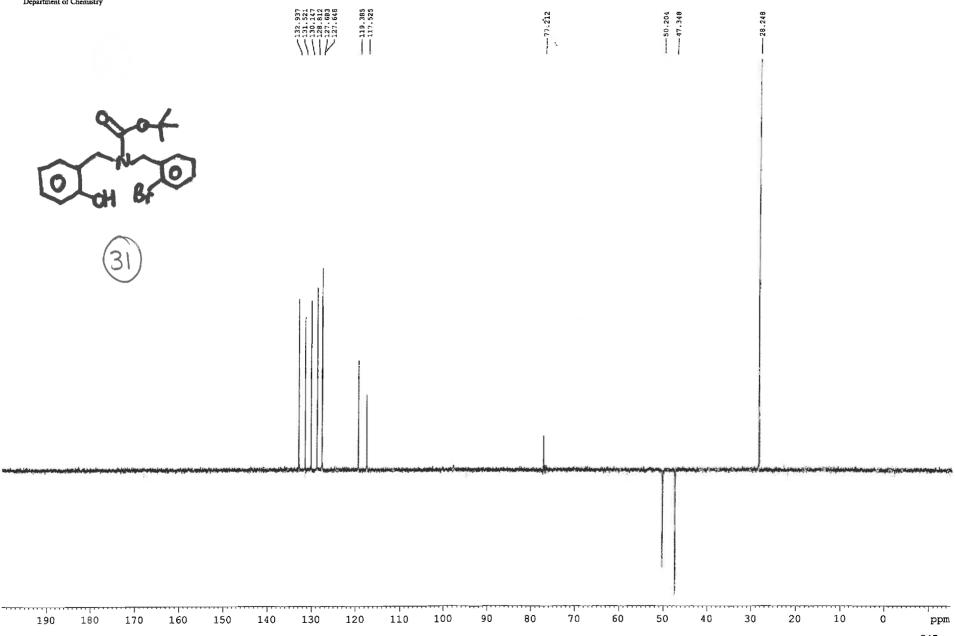






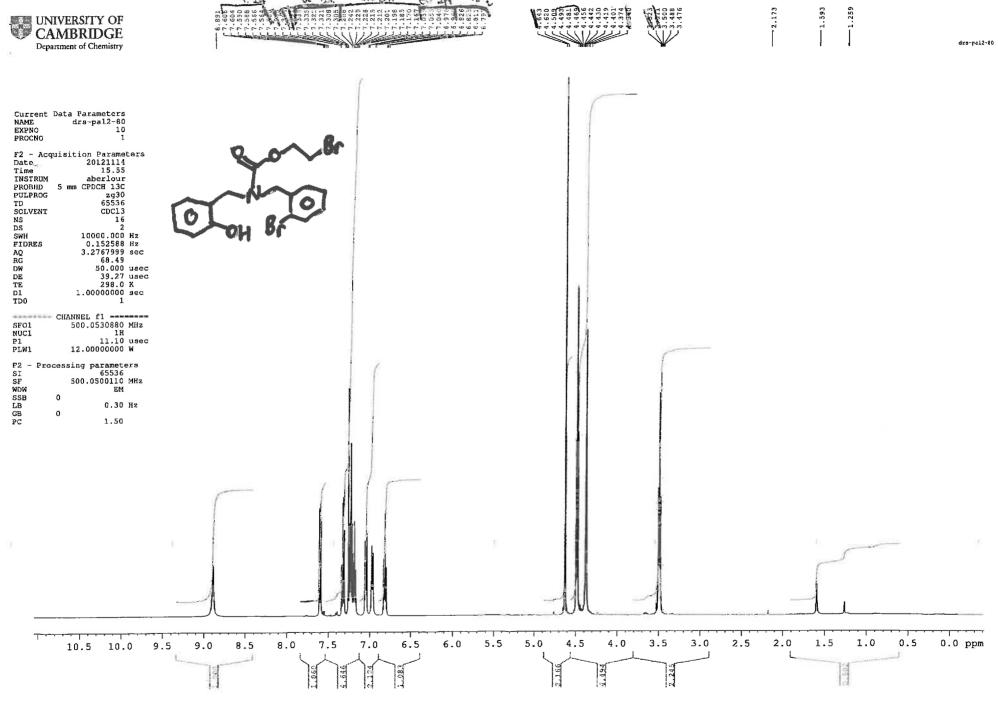




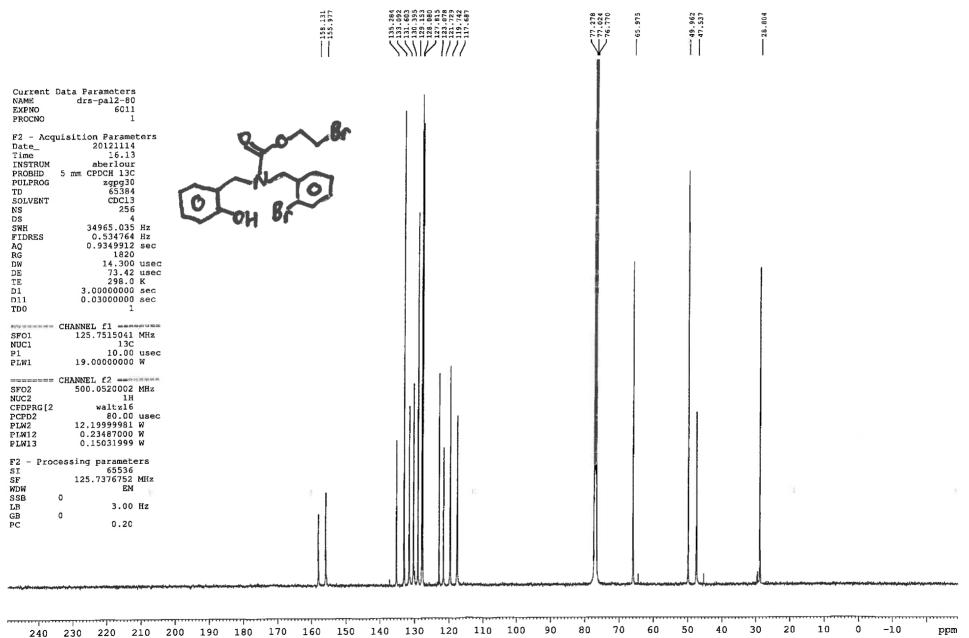


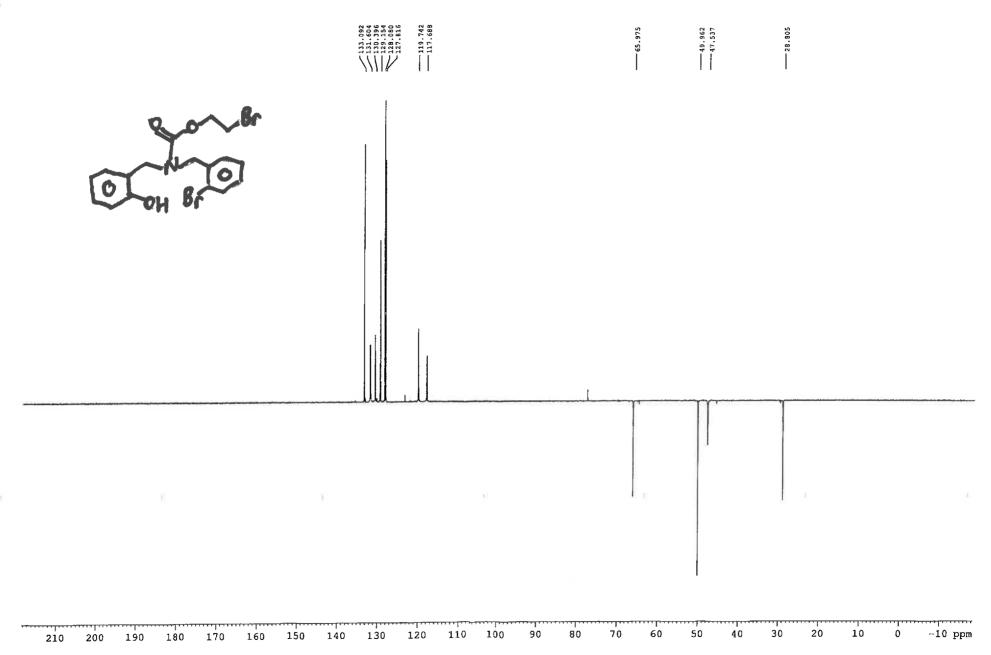
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CHANNE CPDPRG2 NUC2 PCPD2 PL12 PL13 PL12W 8. PL12W 0. PL13W 0. SFO2 400 SI SF 100 WDW SSB LB GB PC	L f2 ===================================		ang da ng dagga na ng kangga kangga na	Mayon ming by and	Mary Many Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary Mar	harange and a second	- Angus	and language many water water	and have been a second and the secon	The state of the s		w. say way way was a say a		manus de la companya	

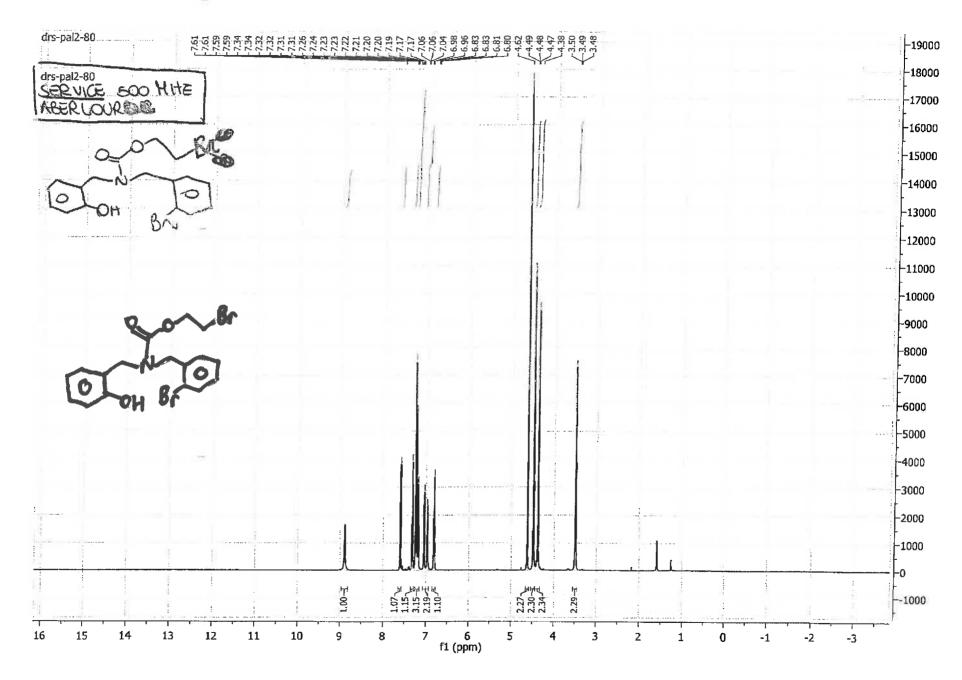
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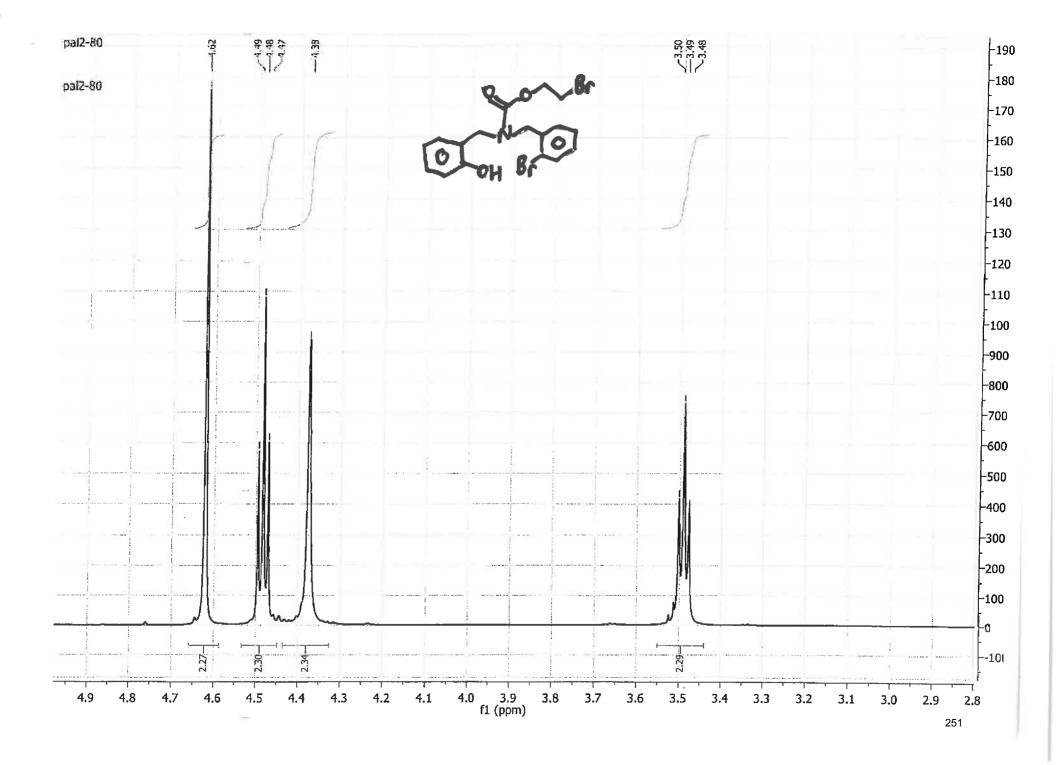


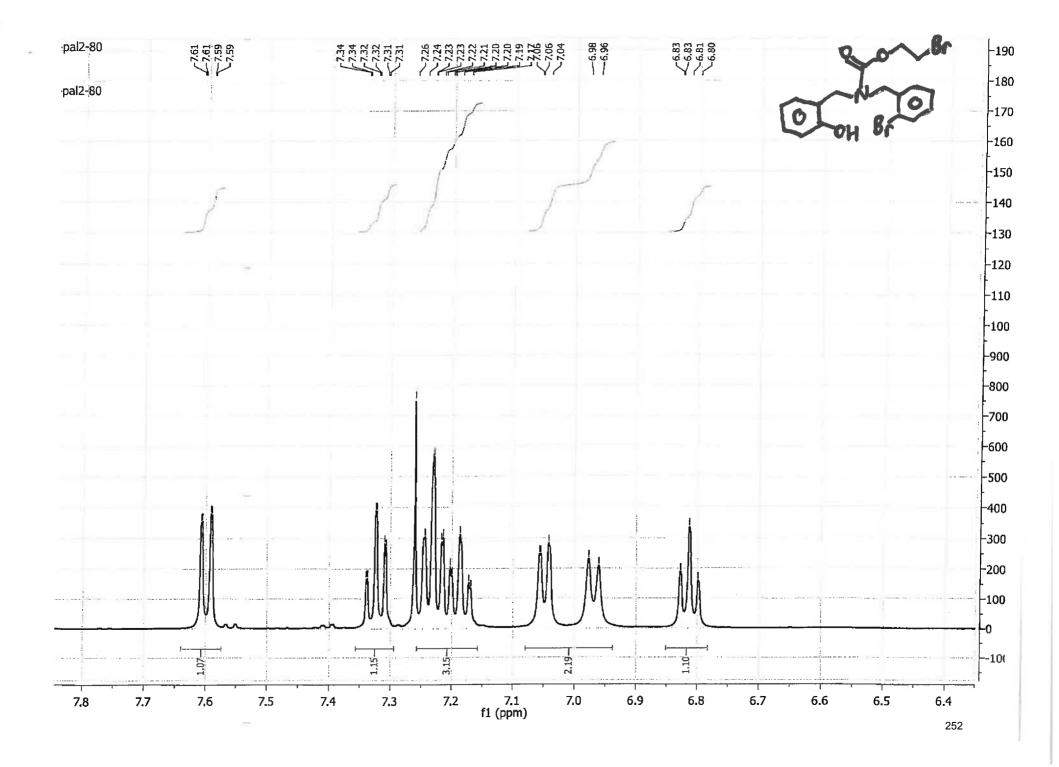


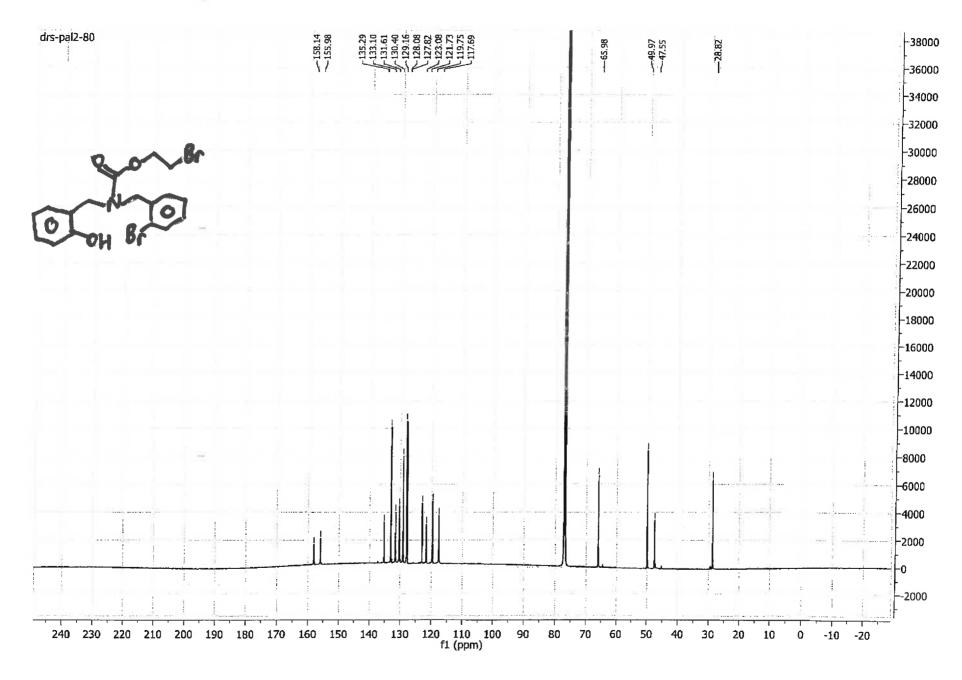


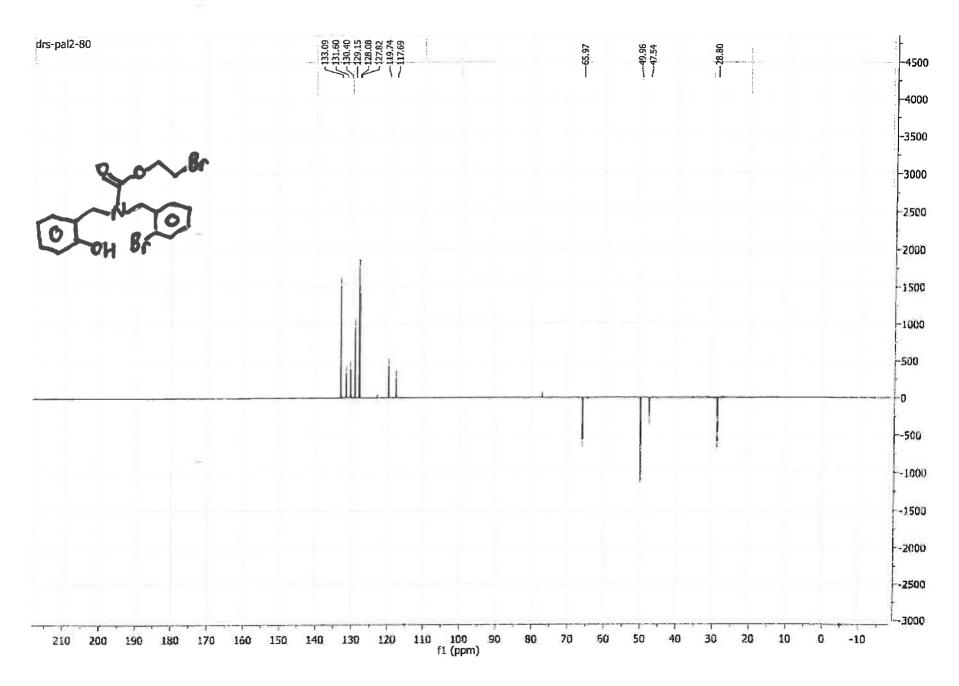




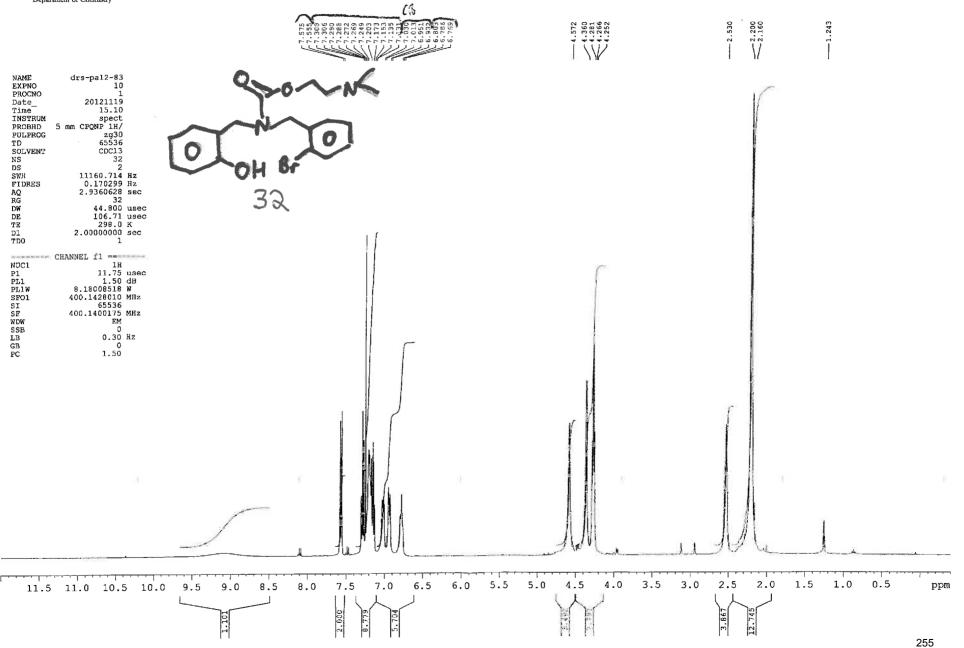


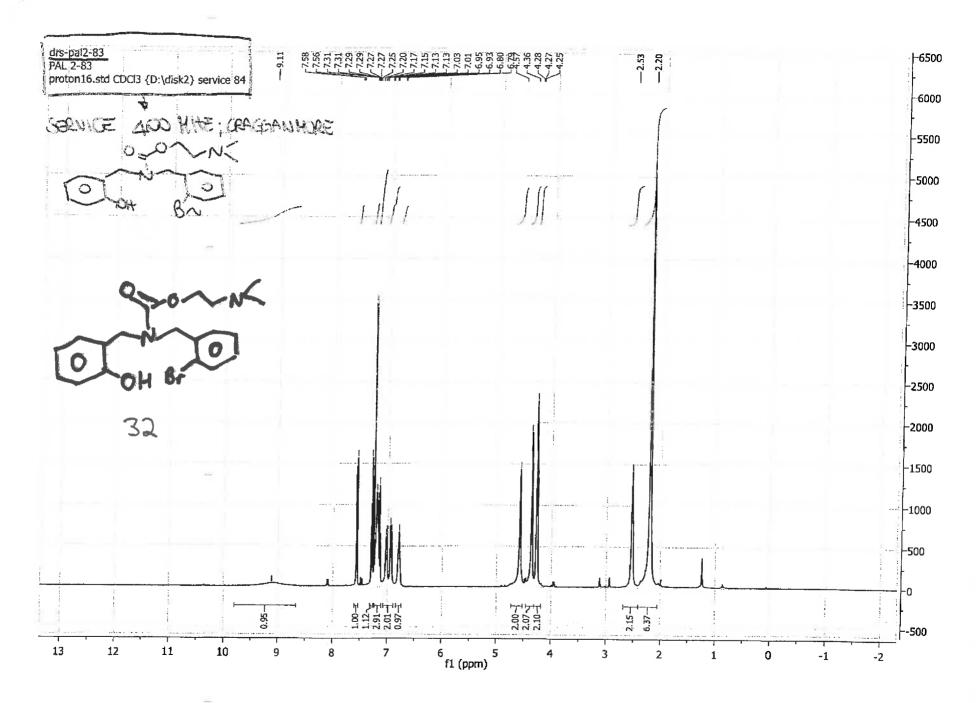


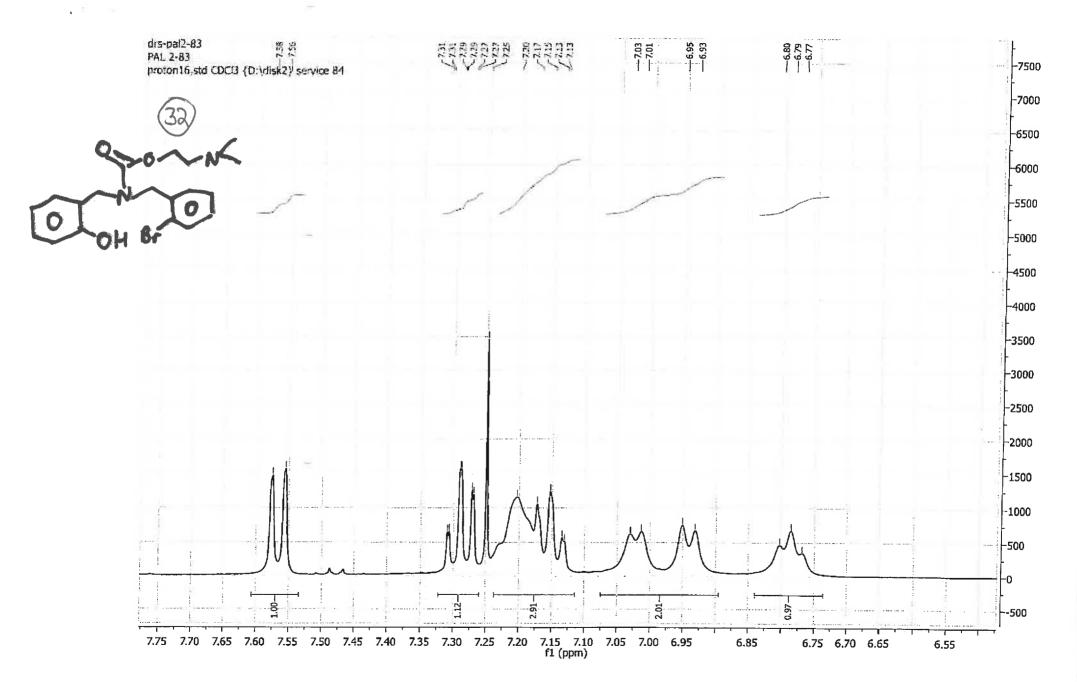


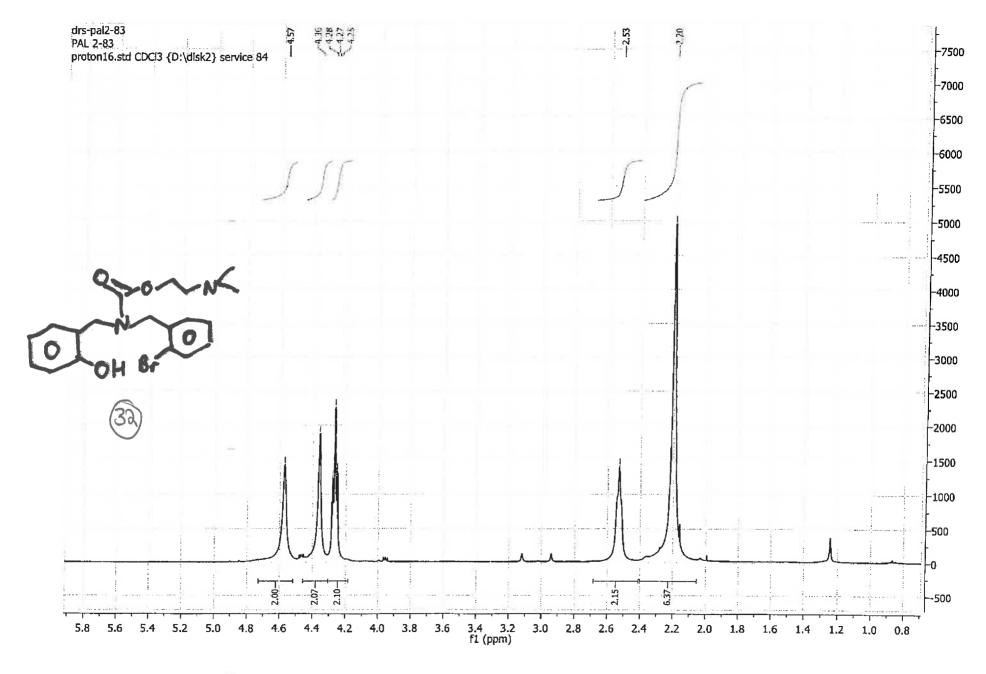


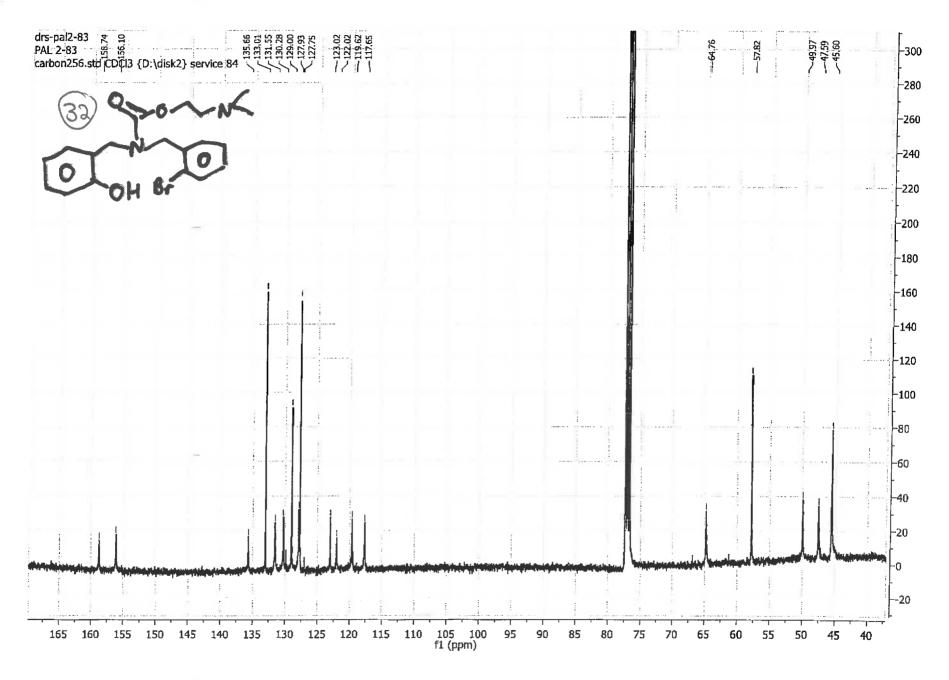


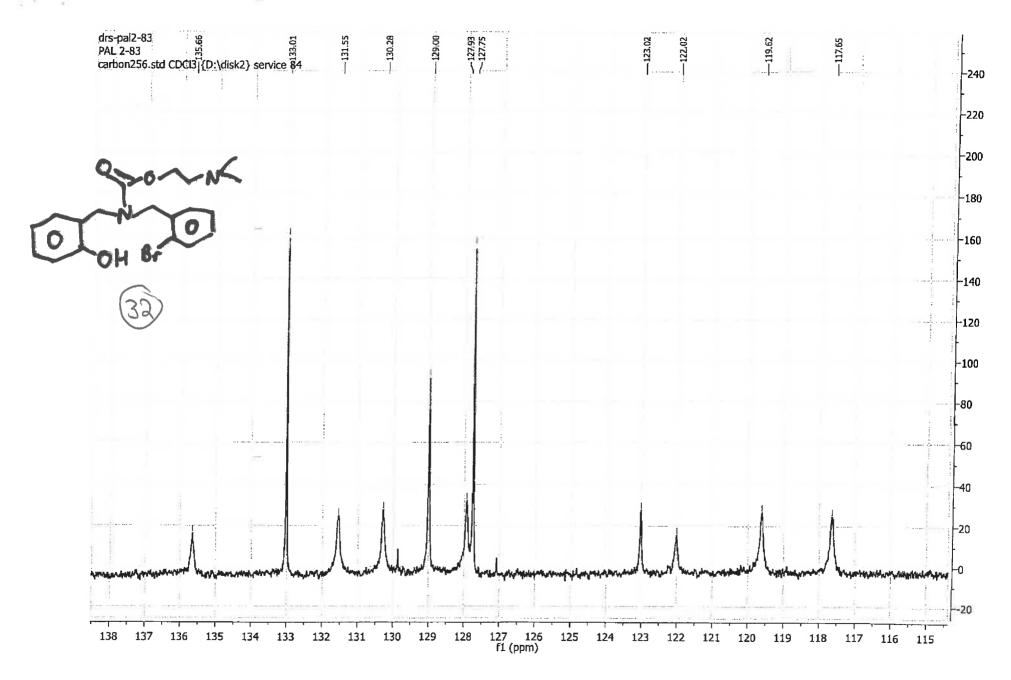


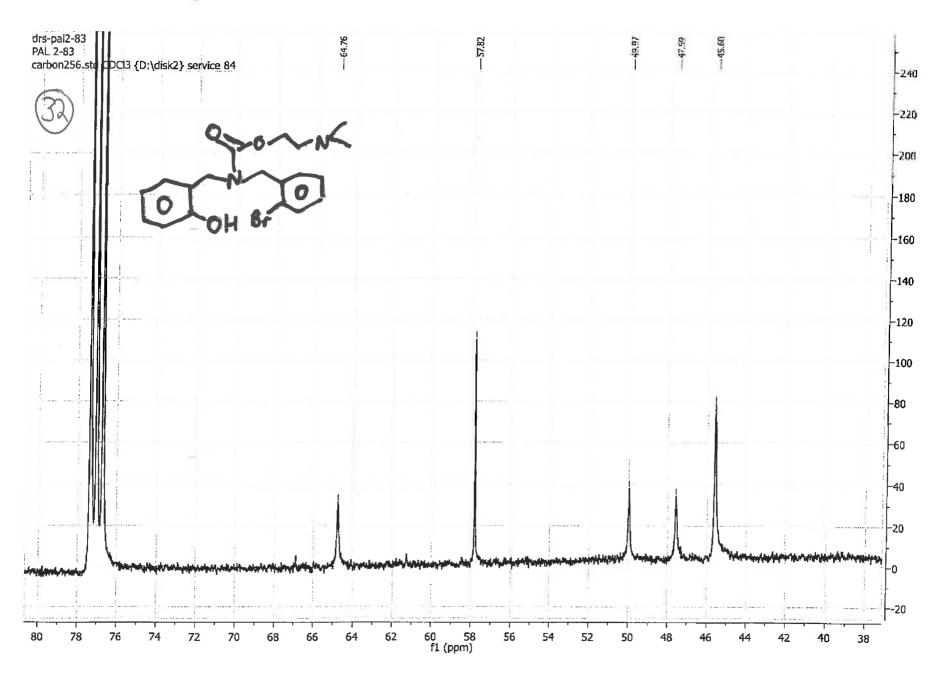


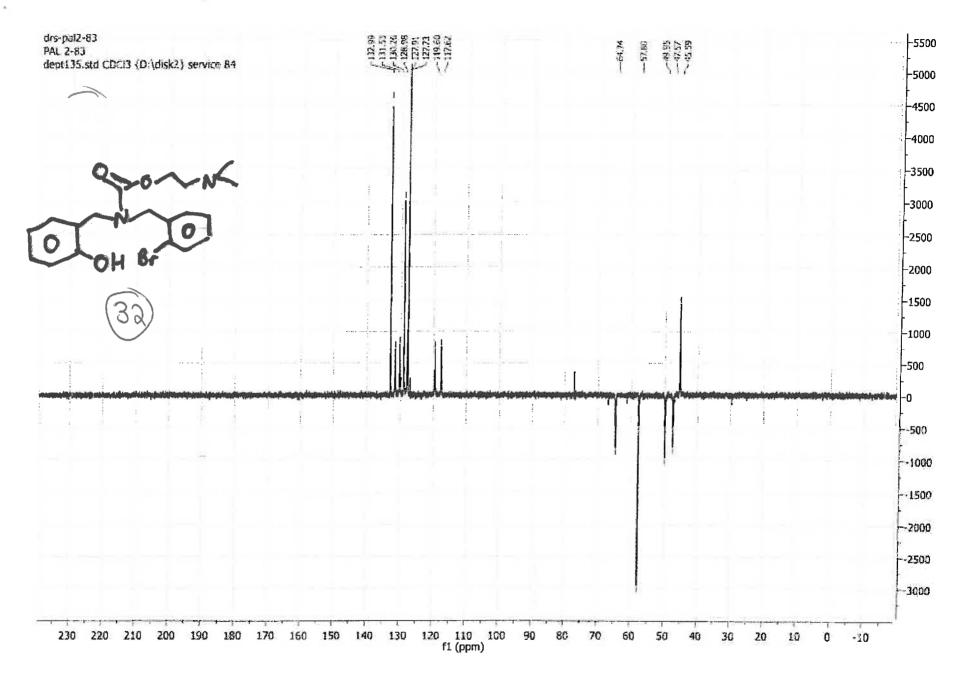


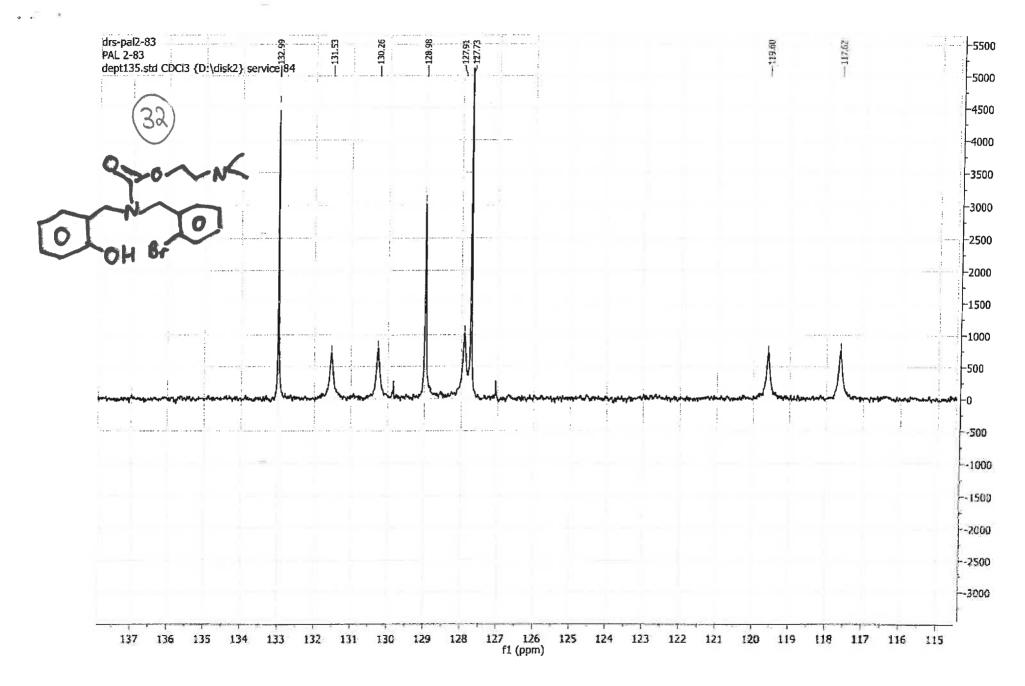




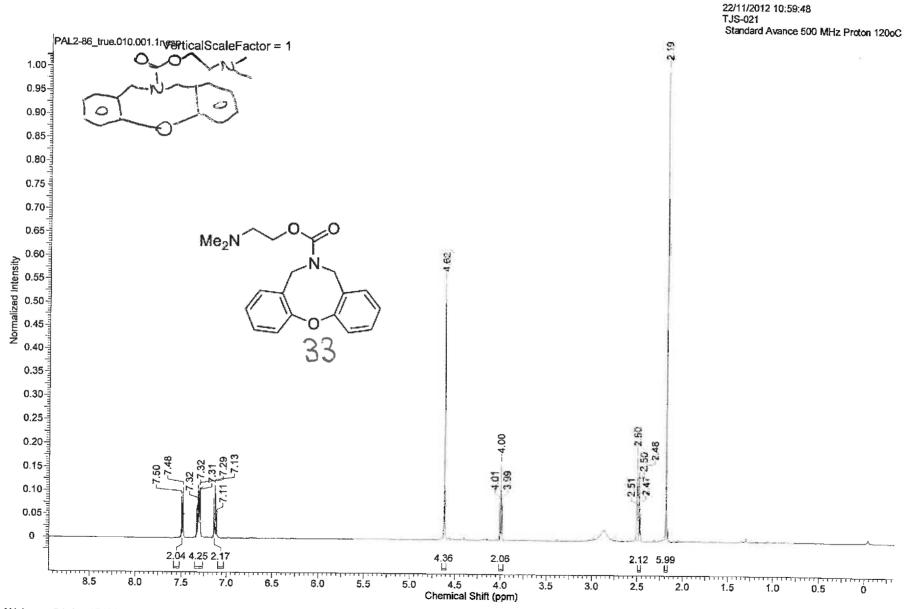






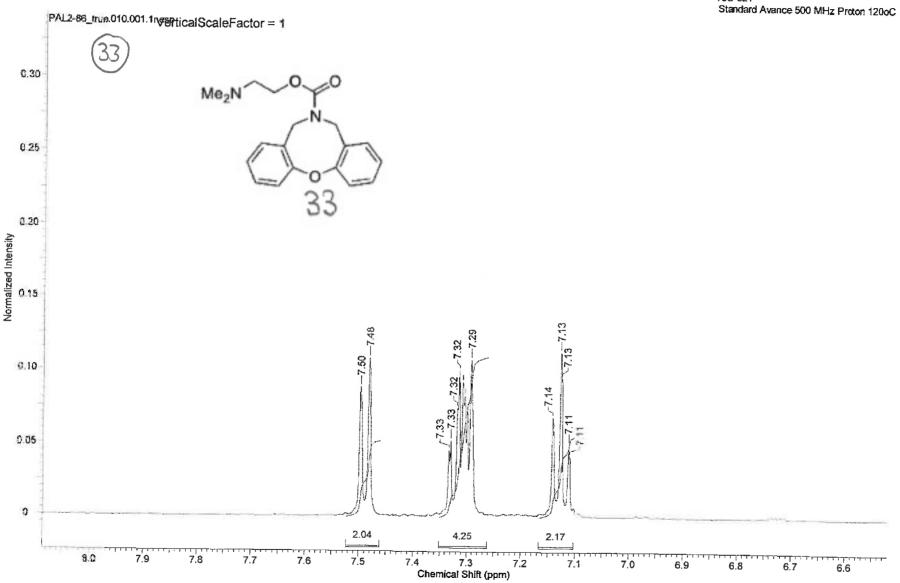


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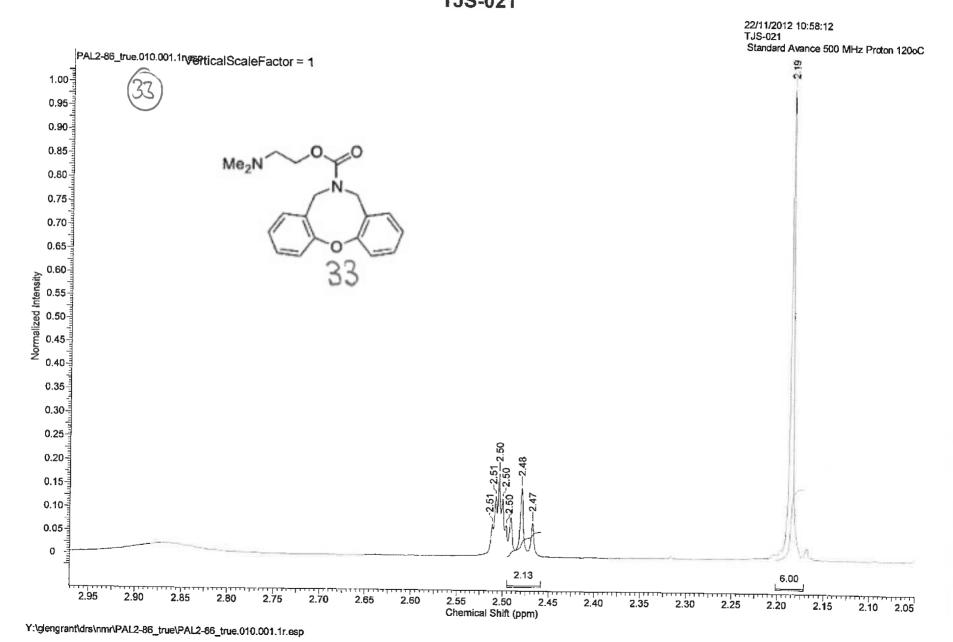


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22/11/2012 10:59:25 TJS-021 Standard Avance 500 MHz Proton 120oC



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