Supporting Information

Selective Endo- and Exo-iodocyclisation in the Synthesis of Nitrogen Heterocycles.

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2-Dimethylamino benzaldehyde (9)

Prepared by the literature procedure of P. Damhaut *Tetrahedron.* **1997**, *53*, 5785.

1-(2-Dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)prop-2-yn-1-ol (10a)

To a stirred solution of β , β -dibromo-4-methoxybenzene (848 mg, 2.92 mmol) in THF (20 mL) at -78 °C (dry-ice / acetone bath) was added dropwise a solution of n-butyllithium (2.97 mL in hexanes, 5.94 mmol), and the solution left to stir for 0.25 h. After this time, the solution was warmed to room temperature, and then recooled to -78 °C. A solution of **9** (429 mg, 2.88 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added, and then warmed to room temperature. After stirring for a further 0.15 h, the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to remove the greater part of solvent. The residue was quenched with NH₄Cl_(aq) (50 mL, sat.), and extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to give the product as a pale yellow oil (810 mg, 100 %).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.45 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.31 – 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.15 – 7.21 (m, 1H), 6.83 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.84 (s, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.80 (s, 6H). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 159.5 (C), 151.4 (C), 135.8 (C), 132.9 (C-H), 128.7 (C-H), 128.1 (C-H), 125.5 (C-H), 121.7 (C-H), 114.9 (C), 113.7 (C-H), 88.5 (C), 86.1 (C), 64.9 (C-OH), 55.2 (CH₃), 45.6 (CH₃). LRMS m/z: 281.0 (94). HRMS m/z: M⁺ calculated for C₁₈H₁₉NO₂: 281.1416. Found: 281.1414.

1-(2-Dimethylaminophenyl)hex-2-yn-ol (10b)

To a stirred solution of pentyne (520 mg, 7.65 mmol) in THF (15 mL) at 0 °C (ice bath) was added dropwise a solution of n-butyllithium (4.00 mL in hexanes, 6.96 mmol), and the solution left to stir for 0.25 h. After this time, a solution of $\bf 9$ (1.00 g, 6.71 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added, and the ice bath removed. After stirring for a further 0.15 h, the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to remove the greater part of solvent. The residue was quenched with NH₄Cl_(aq) (50 mL, sat.), and extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to give the product as a pale yellow oil (1.45 g, 100 %).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.23 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.09 – 7.14 (m, 1H), 6.92 (bs, 1H), 5.65 (t, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.73 (s, 6H), 2.20 (dt, J = 1.2, 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.52 (sextet, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 0.95 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 151.3 (C), 136.3 (C), 128.5 (C-H), 128.0 (C-H), 125.1 (C-H), 121.1 (C-H), 86.7 (C), 81.2 (C), 63.6 (C-OH), 45.4 (CH₃), 21.9 (CH₂), 20.8 (CH₂), 13.4 (CH₃). LRESMS m/z: C₁₄H₂₀NO⁺ = 218.2 (100).

1-(2-Dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)prop-2-yn-1-one (11a)

To a stirred solution of 10a (709 mg, 2.52 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (80 mL), was added commercially available MnO_2 (6.96 g, 75 % activated) portionwise over 0.15 h. After stirring for a further 0.25 h, the solution was filtered through celite (4 cm) with CH_2Cl_2 (250 mL), and the yellow filtrate solution concentrated under reduced

pressure (without heating above 25 °C) onto silica gel (6 g). The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (silica gel, eluent: ethyl acetate, DCM, hexanes 1:2:7, then 2:2:6) to give the product as an orange resin (632 mg, 90 %).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.12 (dd, J = 1.2, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.42 (dt, J = 1.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.87 – 6.96 (m, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 2.96 (s, 6H). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 177.8 (C), 161.3 (C), 152.5 (C), 134.8 (C-H), 133.6 (C-H), 133.4 (C-H), 126.6 (C), 117.8 (C-H), 116.4 (C-H), 114.3 (C-H), 112.5 (C), 91.4 (C), 88.5 (C), 55.3 (CH₃), 43.9 (CH₃). LRESMS m/z: C₁₈H₁₈NO₂⁺ = 280.2 (100). HRESMS m/z: M⁺ calculated for C₁₈H₁₈NO₂⁺: 280.1332. Found = 280.1329.

1-(2-Dimethylaminophenyl)hex-2-yn-one (11b)

To a stirred solution of **10b** (1.45 g, 6.68 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (100 mL), was added commercially available MnO_2 (14.5 g, 75 % activated) portionwise over 0.1 h. After stirring for a further 0.25 h, the solution was filtered through celite (4 cm) with CH_2Cl_2 (400 mL), and the yellow filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure onto silica gel (10 g). The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (silica gel, eluent: ethyl acetate, hexanes 1:19, then 1:9) to give the desired product as a yellow oil (1.38 g, 96 %).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.08 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (m, 1H), 6.90 (t, J = 7.2 Hz), 2.93 (s, 6H), 2.44 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.68 (sextet, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.07 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 177.8 (C), 152.4 (C), 133.8 (C-H), 133.4 (C-H), 126.3 (C), 117.7 (C-H), 116.3 (C-H), 93.7 (C), 81.4 (C), 43.8 (CH₃), 21.3 (CH₂), 21.0 (CH₂), 13.5 (CH₃). LRESMS m/z: C₁₄H₁₈NO⁺ = 216.1 (100). HRESMS m/z: M⁺ calculated for C₁₄H₁₈NO⁺: 216.1383. Found: 216.1379.

3-Iodo-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-methylquinolin-4-one (13a)

To a stirred solution of **11a** (100 mg, 0.358 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (6 mL) was added a solution of iodine (91 mg, 0.358 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (4 mL) and stirred for 0.5 h. After this time, the solution was quenched with $Na_2S_2O_{5(aq)}$ (15 ml, 10 % sol.), extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 20 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated under reduced pressure onto silica gel. The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (silica gel, eluent: ethyl acetate, DCM, hexanes 2:1:7, then 4:1:5) to give the product as a yellow solid (131 mg, 94 %), mp = 179-181 °C.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.55 (dd, J = 1.5, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dt, J = 1.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.08 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.61 (s, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 174.0 (C), 160.3 (C), 155.3 (C), 140.7 (C), 132.5 (C-H), 131.7 (C), 129.7 (C-H), 127.6 (C-H), 124.3 (C-H), 122.8 (C), 115.7 (C-H), 114.4 (C-H), 89.8 (C-I), 55.4 (CH₃), 39.2 (CH₃). LRESMS m/z: C₁₇H₁₅NO₂I⁺ = 392.1 (100). HRESMS m/z: M⁺ calculated for C₁₇H₁₅NO₂I⁺ = 392.0142. Found: 392.0137.

3-Iodo-1-methyl-2-propylquinolin-4-one (13b)

Iodine (175 mg, 0.689 mmol) was added to a solution of $\mathbf{11b}$ (145 mg, 0.674 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL), protected from light and left to stir for 1 h. After this time, the

solution was quenched with a solution of $Na_2S_2O_{5(aq)}$ (20 mL, sat %), and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated under reduced pressure onto silica gel (2 g). The residue was quickly subjected to flash chromatography (silica gel, eluent diethyl ether : hexanes, 1 : 9, then 1 : 4) to give the desired product as an orange solid (190 mg, 86 %).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃CN) δ 7.50 – 7.55 (m, 2H), 6.98 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (dt, J = 0.6, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 3.06 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 1.69 (septet, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 0.97 (t, J = 9.0 Hz, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (CD₃CN) δ 184.2 (C), 153.5 (C), 137.5 (C), 136.4 (C-H), 124.0 (C-H), 120.6 (C), 119.8 (C-H), 109.7 (C-H), 91.7 (C-I), 45.2 (CH₂), 35.8 (CH₃), 23.9 (CH₂), 12.6 (CH₃). LRESMS m/z: C₁₃H₁₅NOI⁺ = 328.1 (100). HRESMS m/z: M⁺ calculated for C₁₃H₁₅NOI⁺: 328.0193. Found: 328.0191.

3-Iodo-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-methylquinolinium iodide (15a)

A solution of iodine (86 mg, 0.339 mmol) in CH_3CN (3 mL) was added to a stirred solution of **10a** (95 mg, 0.338 mmol) in CH_3CN (2 mL), and stirred for 0.5 h. After this time, the solution was heated to 65 °C and stirred for 2 h. After this time, the solution was cooled to room temperature, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a brown residue. The residue was recrystallised from DMF to give the product as red needles (151 mg, 89 %), mp = 136-138 °C.

¹H-NMR (D⁶-DMSO) δ 9.89 (s, 1H), 8.51 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 8.40 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 8.30 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.26 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 4.29 (s, 3H), 3.91 (s, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (D⁶-DMSO) δ 161.4 (C), 161.3 (C), 155.2 (C-H), 139.2 (C), 136.3 (C-H), 130.5 (C-H), 130.4 (C-H), 129.8 (C), 129.6 (C-H), 129.1 (C), 120.3 (C-H), 115.1 (C-H), 97.0 (C-I), 56.0 (CH₃), 45.2

(CH₃). LRESMS m/z: $C_{17}H_{15}INO^+ = 376.0 (12, M^+)$, 362 (100, M⁺ - CH₂). HRESMS m/z: M⁺ calculated for $C_{17}H_{15}INO^+$: 376.0193. Found: 376.0191.

3-Iodo-1-methyl-2-propylquinolinium iodide (15b)

Iodine (286 mg, 1.126 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of **10b** (122 mg, 0.562 mmol) in CH₃CN (3 mL) at room temperature and left to stir. After 0.5 h, the solution was heated to reflux and stirred for a further 10 h. After this time, the solution was cooled to room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallised from ethanol to give the desired product as a yellow solid (175 mg, 71%), mp = 115-116 °C.

¹H-NMR (CD₃CN) δ 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.38 – 7.41 (m, 2H), 7.15 (dt, J = 0.9, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (s, 3H), 2.95 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.74 (sextet, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.00 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (CD₃CN) δ 151.6 (C-H), 139.2 (C), 130.5 (C-H), 130.4 (C-H), 129.8 (C), 129.6 (C-H), 129.1 (C), 120.3 (C-H), 102.3 (C-I), 47.5 (CH₃), 41.8 (CH₂), 19.8 (CH₂), 11.2 (CH₃). LRESMS m/z: C₁₃H₁₅IN⁺ = 312.0 (100). HRESMS m/z: M⁺ calculated for C₁₃H₁₅ IN⁺: 312.0244. Found: 312.0241.

1,4-Dimethyl-3-iodo-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)quinolinium iodide (15c)

To a stirred solution of **11a** (55 mg, 0.197 mmol) in THF (4 mL) at -78 °C (dry-ice / acetone bath) was added methyl magnesium chloride (1.5 eq, sol. in THF) dropwise. After stirring for 0.15 h, the solution was warmed to room temperature, quenched with NH₄Cl_(aq) (5 mL, 10% in H₂O), extracted with diethyl ether (2 x 10 mL), washed with water (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resultant oil was diluted with CH₃CN (2 mL) and a solution of iodine (50 mg, 0.197 mmol) in CH₃CN (3 mL) was added. The solution was heated to 65 °C and stirred for 18 h. After this time, the solution was cooled to room temperature, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a brown residue. The residue was recrystallised from DMF to give the product as red needles (81 mg, 80 %), mp = 152-154 °C.

¹H-NMR (D⁶-DMSO) δ 8.40 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.31 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 4.45 (s, 3H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 2.92 (s, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (D⁶-DMSO) δ 161.2 (C), 161.1 (C), 146.8 (C), 137.6 (C), 135.9 (C-H), 131.0 (C-H), 130.5 (C-H), 129.8 (C), 129.6 (C-H), 129.3 (C), 122.8 (C-H), 114.9 (C-H), 94.5 (C-I), 55.8 (CH₃), 45.0 (CH₃), 14.3 (CH₃). LRESMS m/z: C₁₇H₁₅INO⁺ = 390 (100). HRESMS m/z: M⁺ calculated for C₁₇H₁₅INO⁺: 390.0349. Found: 390.0352.

1,4-Dimethyl-3-iodo-2-propylquinolinium iodide (15d)

To a stirred solution of **11b** (70 mg, 0.326 mmol) in THF (4 mL) at -78 °C (dry-ice / acetone bath) was added methyl magnesium chloride (0.325 mL, 0.488 mmol) dropwise. After stirring for 0.15 h, the solution was warmed to room temperature, quenched with $NH_4Cl_{(aq)}$ (5 mL, 10% in H_2O), extracted with diethyl ether (2 x 10 mL), washed with water (10 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated under reduced

pressure. The resultant oil was diluted with CH₃CN (3 mL) and a solution of iodine (165 mg, 0.652 mmol) in CH₃CN (3 mL) was added at room temperature and left to stir. After 0.5 h, the solution was heated to reflux and stirred for a further 16 h. After this time, the solution was cooled to room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallised from ethanol to give the desired product as a dark red solid (109 mg, 74%), mp = 120-122 °C.

¹H-NMR (CD₃CN) δ 7.67 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.41 – 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.03 (dt, J = 1.0, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (s, 3H), 3.01 (s, 3H), 2.82 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.72 (sextet, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.01 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (CD₃CN) δ 148.7 (C), 138.9 (C), 130.6 (C-H), 130.4 (C-H), 129.3 (C), 129.2 (C-H), 128.9 (C), 120.3 (C-H), 104.5 (C-I), 48.2 (CH₃), 41.7 (CH₂), 19.4 (CH₂), 19.5 (CH₃), 11.2 (CH₃). LRESMS m/z: C₁₄H₁₇IN⁺ = 326.0 (100). HRESMS m/z: M⁺ calculated for C₁₄H₁₇ IN⁺: 326.0406. Found: 326.0402.

2-(4-Methoxybenzoyl)-1-methylindole (17a)

A solution of iodine (109, 0.429 mmol) in ethanol (3 mL) was added to a stirred solution of **10a** (120 mg, 0.427 mmol) in ethanol (3 mL), and stirred for 0.5 h. After this time, the solution was heated to 65 °C and stirred for 6 h. After this time, the solution was cooled to room temperature, diluted with $Na_2S_2O_{5(aq)}$ (10 mL, sat.), extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure onto silica gel (2 g). The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (silica gel, eluent: ethyl acetate, hexanes 1:99, 1:19) to give the product as a white solid (88 mg, 78 %), mp = 82-84 °C.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.98 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (dt, J = 1.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (dt, J = 1.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 4.09 (s, 3H), 3.91 (s, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 187.2 (C), 163.1 (C), 140.0 (C), 135.2 (C), 132.1 (C-H), 131.9 (C), 125.8 (C), 125.5 (C-H), 122.7 (C-H), 120.6 (C-H), 113.5 (C-H), 113.4 (C-H), 110.2 (C-H), 55.5 (CH₃), 31.8 (CH₃). LRESMS m/z: 265.1 (100). HRESMS m/z: M⁺ calculated for C₁₇H₁₆NO₂⁺: 266.1176. Found: 266.1176.

2-(1-Butanoyl)-1-methylindole (17b)

lodine (176 mg, 0.693 mmol) in ethanol (5 mL) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of **10b** (150 mg, 0.691 mmol) in ethanol (5 mL, 95%) and the solution was then refluxed for 6 h, cooled and concentrated to remove the ethanol. The resultant crude was diluted with ethyl acetate (10 mL), quenched with $Na_2S_2O_{5(aq)}$ (15 ml, 10 % sol.), dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated under reduced pressure onto silica gel (2 g). The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (silica gel, eluent: diethyl ether, hexanes 1:19, then 1:9) to give the desired product as a cream solid (94 mg, 68 %), mp = 78-80 °C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.38 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 7.14 – 7.19 (m, 2H), 4.09 (s, 3H), 2.96 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.82 (sextet, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.04 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 194.5 (C), 140.0 (C), 134.9 (C), 125.8 (C), 125.7 (C-H), 122.8 (C-H), 120.6 (C-H), 111.0 (C-H), 110.3 (C-H), 41.8 (CH₂), 32.1 (CH₃), 18.6 (CH₂), 13.9 (CH₃). LRESMS m/z: C₁₃H₁₆NO⁺ = 202.0 (40). HRESMS m/z: M⁺ calculated for C₁₃H₁₆NO⁺: 202.1226. Found: 202.1226.

1,3-Dimethyl-2-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole (17c)

To a stirred solution of **11a** (50 mg, 0.179 mmol) in THF (4 mL) at -78 °C (dry-ice / acetone bath) was added methyl magnesium chloride (1.5 eq, sol. in THF) dropwise. After stirring for 0.15 h, the solution was warmed to room temperature, quenched with NH₄Cl_(aq) (5 mL, 10% in H₂O), extracted with diethyl ether (2 x 10 mL), washed with water (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resultant oil was diluted with ethanol (5 mL, 95%) and a solution of iodine (45 mg, 0.179 mmol) in ethanol (3 mL) was added. The solution was then refluxed for 18 h, cooled and concentrated to remove the ethanol. The resultant crude was diluted with ethyl acetate (10 mL), quenched with Na₂S₂O_{5(aq)} (10 ml, 10 % sol.), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure onto silica gel (1 g). The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (silica gel, eluent: ethyl acetate, hexanes 1:49, 1:19, then 1:9) to give the desired product as a yellow solid (36 mg, 72 %), mp = 88 - 90 °C.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.87 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.35 – 7.41 (m, 2H), 7.17 (t, J = 7.8, 1H), 6.98 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 2.18 (s, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 188.9 (C), 163.5 (C), 138.7 (C), 134.0 (C), 132.4 (C), 132.2 (C-H), 127.5 (C), 124.8 (C-H), 120.5 (C-H), 119.7 (C-H), 117.1 (C), 113.8 (C-H), 109.8 (C-H), 55.4 (CH₃), 31.4 (CH₃), 10.8 (CH₃). LRESMS m/z: C₁₈H₁₈NO₂⁺ = 280.1 (100). HRESMS m/z: M⁺ calculated for C₁₈H₁₈NO₂⁺: 280.1332. Found: 280.1332.

2-(1-Butanoyl)-1,3-dimethylindole (17d)

To a stirred solution of **11b** (125 mg, 0.582 mmol) in THF (5 mL) at -78 °C (dry-ice / acetone) bath was added a solution of methyl magnesium bromide (0.30 mL in THF, 0.900 mmol). After 0.25 h, the solution was warmed to room temperature and quenched with NH₄Cl_(aq) (10 mL, 10 % in H₂O), extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 10 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was taken up in ethanol (5 mL), and a solution of iodine (148 mg, 0.582 mmol) in ethanol (3 mL) was added dropwise. The solution was heated to reflux and left to stir for 6 h. After this time, the solution was cooled to room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure to remove the greater part of solvent. The residue was quenched with Na₂S₂O_{5(aq)} (10 mL, sat.) and extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 10 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure onto silica gel (2 g). The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (silica gel, eluent) to give the desired product as a white solid (115 mg, 92 %), mp = 86-88 °C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.33 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.16 (t, J = 1.5, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 2.94 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.65 (s, 3H), 1.84 (sextet, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.06 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 195.6 (C), 138.8 (C), 133.8 (C), 127.2 (C), 125.6 (C-H), 120.7 (C-H), 119.7 (C-H), 118.1 (C), 110.0 (C-H), 45.0 (CH₂), 32.5 (CH₃), 17.9 (CH₂), 13.9 (CH₃), 11.7 (CH₃). LRESMS m/z: C₁₄H₁₈NO⁺ = 216.1 (100). HRESMS m/z: M⁺ calculated for C₁₄H₁₈NO⁺: 216.1383. Found: 216.1381.

2-[(Z)-1-Iodobut-1-enyl]-1-methylindole (24a)

n-Butyllithium (1.30 mL, 2.00 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of pentyne (160 mg, 2.35 mmol) in THF (5 mL) at 0 °C (ice-bath) and stirred for 0.15 h. After this time a solution of 9 (260 mg, 1.75 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added and the solution warmed to room temperature. After stirring for 0.15 h, acetic anhydride (250 mg, 2.45 mmol) was added and the solution left to stir for a further 0.5 h. After this time the solution was quenched with NH₄Cl_(aq) (6 mL, 10 %) and extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 10 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a yellow resin. This residue was diluted with ethanol (15 mL), and a solution of iodine (443 mg, 1.75 mmol) in ethanol (6 mL) was added dropwise. After stirring for 0.1 h, the ethanol was removed under reduced pressure, taking care not to heat above 25 °C. The resultant brown residue was dried on a freeze-dryer pump for 48 h to remove any water, and then diluted with anhydrous dichloroethane (4 mL). The solution was heated to 65 °C and stirred for 2 h, then cooled to room temperature, quenched with Na₂S₂O_{5(aq)} (10 mL, 10 %), extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 10 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure onto silica gel (3 g). The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (silica gel, eluent: diethyl ether, hexanes 1:99, then 1:19) to give the desired product as an off-white solid (326 mg, 60 %), mp = 101-102 °C (this product underwent some *cis/trans*-isomerisation in CDCl₃).

¹H-NMR (CD₃CN) δ 7.54 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (dt, J = 1.1, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (dt, J = 1.1, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.44 (s, 1H), 5.99 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (m, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.13 (t, J = 7.5, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (CD₃CN) δ 145.7 (C-H), 141.9 (C), 137.6 (C), 126.9 (C), 122.3 (C-H), 120.6 (C-H), 119.8 (C-H), 109.7 (C-H), 101.9 (C-H), 89.7 (C-I), 30.4 (CH₃), 30.3 (CH₂), 11.8 (CH₃). LRESMS m/z: C₁₃H₁₅NI⁺ = 312.1 (100). HRESMS m/z: M⁺ calculated for C₁₃H₁₅NI⁺: 312.0244. Found: 312.0241.

1,3-Dimethyl-2-[(Z)-1-Iodobut-1-enyl]indole (24b)

To a stirred solution of 11b (54 mg, 0.251 mmol) in THF (5 mL) at -78 °C (dry-ice / acetone) bath was added a solution of methyl magnesium bromide (0.14 mL in THF, 0.420 mmol). After stirring for 0.15 h, acetic anhydride (85 mg, 0.83 mmol) was added and the solution left to stir for a further 0.5 h. After this time the solution was quenched with $NH_4Cl_{(aq)}$ (5 mL, 10 %) and extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 10 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a pale yellow resin. This residue was diluted with ethanol (3 mL), and a solution of iodine (64 mg, 0.252 mmol) in ethanol (2 mL) was added dropwise. After stirring for 0.1 h, the ethanol was removed under reduced pressure, taking care not to heat above 25 °C. The resultant brown residue was dried on a freeze-dryer pump for 36 h to remove any water, and then diluted with anhydrous dichloroethane (4 mL). The solution was heated to 65 °C and stirred for 1 h, then cooled to room temperature, quenched with Na₂S₂O_{5(aq)} (5 mL, 10 %), extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 10 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure onto silica gel (1 g). The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (silica gel, eluent: diethyl ether, hexanes 1:99, then 1:19) to give the desired product as a white solid (51 mg, 63 %), mp = 108-110 °C.

¹H-NMR (CD₃CN) δ 7.65 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (dt, J = 1.1, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (dt, J = 1.1, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (s, 3H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.33 (m, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.12 (t, J = 7.5, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (CD₃CN) δ 141.2 (C), 138.6 (C), 136.9 (C), 126.8 (C), 122.3 (C-H), 119.1 (C-H), 116.5 (C-H), 110.0 (C-H), 101.9 (C-H), 89.8 (C-I), 31.2 (CH₃), 30.2 (CH₂), 12.9 (CH₃), 11.6 (CH₃). LRESMS m/z: C₁₄H₁₇NI⁺ = 326.0 (100). HRESMS m/z: M⁺ calculated for C₁₃H₁₅NI⁺: 326.0400. Found: 326.0397.

3-Iodo-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)quinoline

Triphenylphosphine (86 mg, 0.328 mmol) and **15a** (93 mg, 0.185 mmol) were diluted in sulfolane (1.26 mL), and heated to 150 °C for 0.5 h, and then recooled to room temperature. After this time, the solution was quenched with water (5 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 5 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure onto silica gel. The residue was subjected to a small silica gel plug, washed with eluent (5 % diethyl ether in hexanes, then 20 % diethyl ether in hexanes) to substantially remove the triphenylphosphine and sulfolane, and the collected solution was concentrated under reduced pressure onto silica gel. The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (silica gel, eluent ethyl acetate: hexanes, 1:4) to give the desired product as a yellow solid (51 mg, 77 %), mp = 108-110 °C.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.90 (s, 1H), 8.39 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.78 – 7.83 (m, 2H), 7.70 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.61 (dt, J = 1.5, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 160.2 (C), 160.0 (C), 147.1 (C-H), 146.9 (C), 134.6 (C), 130.8 (C-H), 130.1 (C-H), 129.3 (C-H), 128.3 (C), 127.0 (C-H), 126.2 (C-H), 113.3 (C-H), 91.4 (C-I), 55.3 (CH₃). LRESMS m/z: C₁₆H₁₃NIO⁺ = 362.1 (100). HRESMS m/z: M⁺ calculated for C₁₆H₁₃INO⁺ = 362.0036. Found = 362.0032.

2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)quinoline (25)

A solution of Na₂CO₃ (205 mg, 1.93 mmol) in H₂O (1 mL) was added to a solution of 3-Iodo-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)quinoline (80 mg, 0.222 mmol), 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzene boronic acid (142 mg, 0.670 mmol), Pd(dba)₂ (3.3 mg, 5.7 μ mol), and triphenylphosphine (7.0 mg, 26.7 μ mol) in DMF (4 mL). The solution was degassed by exposure to vacuum and backfilling with N_{2(g)} (3 cycles) to remove dissolved oxygen. The solution was then heated to 120 °C, and left to stir for 10 h. After cooling to room temperature the reaction mixture was diluted with HCl (0.05 M in H₂O, 20 mL), and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 30 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated onto silica gel (4 g). The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (silica gel, eluent: ethyl acetate, hexanes 1:9, 1:4, then 1:1) to give the product as a yellow solid (72 mg, 81 %), mp = 138-142 °C.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.16 – 8.19 (m, 2H), 7.85 (dd, J = 1.2, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (dt, J = 1.2, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (dt, J = 1.2, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.47 (s, 2H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.70 (s, 6H). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 159.6 (C), 157.9 (C), 152.9 (C), 147.3 (C), 136.8 (C-H), 135.4 (C), 134.2 (C), 133.0 (C), 131.1 (C-H), 129.4 (C-H), 129.3 (C-H), 127.3 (C-H), 126.9 (C), 126.5 (C-H), 113.4 (C-H), 107.2 (C-H), 60.9 (CH₃), 56.2, (CH₃), 56.0 (CH₃). LRESMS m/z: $C_{25}H_{24}NO_4^+$ = 402.3 (100). HRESMS m/z: M^+ calculated for $C_{25}H_{24}NO_4^+$: 402.1700. Found: 402.1695.

2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-methyl-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)quinolin-4-one (26)

A solution of Na₂CO₃ (213 mg, 2.01 mmol) in H₂O (1 mL) was added to a solution of **KH-3-69** (168 mg, 0.448 mmol), 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzene boronic acid (142 mg, 0.670 mmol), DBA (7.7 mg, 13.4 μ mol), and triphenylphosphine (14.1 mg, 53.8

μmol) in DMF (4 mL). The solution was degassed by exposure to vacuum and backfilling with $N_{2(g)}$ (3 cycles) to remove dissolved oxygen. The solution was then heated to 110 °C, and left to stir for 8 h. After cooling to room temperature the reaction mixture was diluted with HCl (0.05 M in H_2O , 20 mL), and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 30 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated onto silica gel (3 g). The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (silica gel, eluent: ethyl acetate, DCM, hexanes 3:1:4, 3:1:2, then 3:1:0) to give the product as a yellow solid (160 mg, 83 %), mp = 192-194 °C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.57 (dd, J = 1.5, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (dt, J = 1.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.81 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.27 (s, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.65 (s, 6H), 3.58 (s, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 175.9 (C), 159.7 (C), 152.2 (C), 141.3 (C), 136.2 (C), 132.2 (C-H), 131.3 (C), 130.8 (C-H), 127.2 (C), 127.1 (C-H), 126.4 (C), 124.1 (C), 123.5 (C-H), 115.8 (C-H), 113.7 (C-H), 109.0 (C-H), 60.6 (CH₃), 55.8 (CH₃), 55.2 (CH₃), 37.7 (CH₃). LRESMS m/z: C₂₆H₂₆NO₅⁺ = 432.3 (100). HRESMS m/z: M⁺ calculated for C₂₆H₂₆NO₅⁺: 432.1806. Found: 432.1803.

2-(4-Methoxybenzoyl)-1-methyl-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)indole (27)

t-Butyllithium (0.65 mL, 0.824 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of 3,4,5-trimethoxy iodobenzene (117 mg, 0.400 mmol) in THF (3 mL) at -78 °C (dry-ice / acetone bath) and stirred for 0.25 h. After this time, the solution was warmed to room temperature, and then recooled to -78 °C. A solution of **11a** (85 mg, 0.305 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added dropwise, and the solution left to stir for a further 0.1 h, and

then warmed to room temperature. The solution was then quenched with $NH_4Cl_{(aq)}$ (5 mL, sat.), extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 10 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated under reduced pressure to give an orange residue. The residue was diluted with ethanol (8 mL, 95 %), and a solution of iodine (78 mg, 0.307 mmol) in ethanol (2 mL) was added dropwise. After stirring at room temperature for 1 h, water (1 mL) was added and the solution was heated to 65 °C and left to stir. After 10 h, the solution was cooled to room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure to remove the greater part of solvent. The residue was quenched with $Na_2S_2O_{5(aq)}$ (10 mL, sat.), extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 10 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated under reduced pressure onto silica gel (2 g). The residue was subjected to flash chromatography (silica gel, eluent ethyl acetate, dichloromethane, hexanes 1:2:17, 1:1:8, then 2:1:7) to give the product as a yellow solid (84 mg, 63 %), mp = 146-148 °C.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.84 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.40 – 7.49 (m, 2H), 7.24 (dt, J = 1.5, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.53 (s, 2H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.77 (s, 6H), 3.73 (s, 6H). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ 187.5 (C), 165.2 (C), 159.4 (C), 156.8 (C), 146.8 (C), 136.2 (C), 134.4 (C), 132.1 (C), 131.6 (C-H), 131.3 (C-H), 127.0 (C), 125.1 (C-H), 120.4 (C-H), 119.7 (C-H), 117.0 (C), 112.2 (C-H), 109.7 (C-H), 60.5 (CH₃), 56.1 (CH₃), 55.4 (CH₃), 31.4 (CH₃). LRESMS m/z: C₂₆H₂₆NO₅⁺ = 432.2 (100). HRESMS m/z: M⁺ calculated for C₂₆H₂₆NO₅⁺: 432.1805. Found: 432.1807.



































































