

**SYNTHESIS OF FUSED POLYCYCLES BY 1,4-PALLADIUM MIGRATION
CHEMISTRY**

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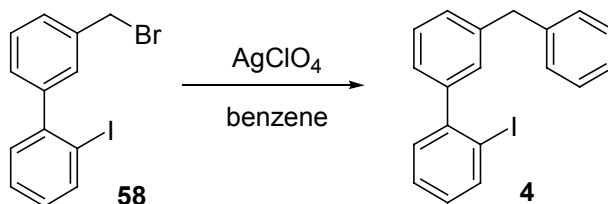
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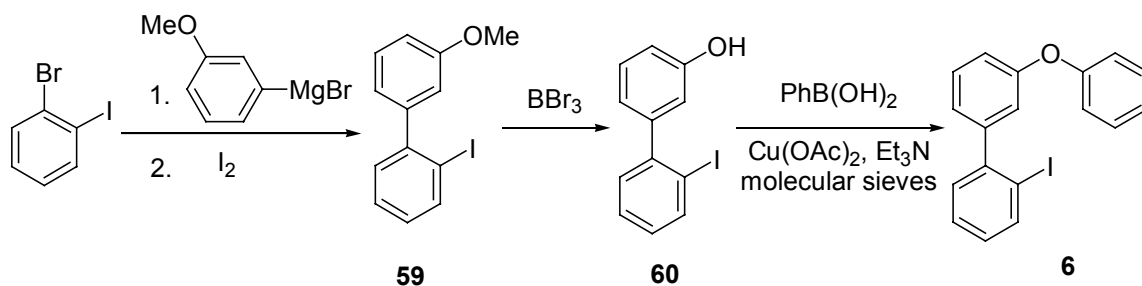
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General procedures. All ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded at 300 and 75.5 MHz or 400 and 100 MHz respectively. Thin-layer chromatography was performed using commercially prepared 60-mesh silica gel plates (Whatman K6F), and visualization was effected with short wavelength UV light (254 nm) and/or a basic KMnO_4 solution [3 g of KMnO_4 + 20 g of K_2CO_3 + 5 mL of NaOH (5 %) + 300 mL of H_2O]. All melting points are uncorrected. High resolution mass spectra were recorded on a Kratos MS50TC double focusing magnetic sector mass spectrometer using EI at 70 eV. Compounds **19**,¹ **20**,¹ **36**,¹ and **49**¹ were prepared according to literature procedures.



3'-Benzyl-2-iodobiphenyl (4). This biphenyl was prepared from 3'-bromomethyl-2-iodobiphenyl (**58**)¹ by following a procedure from the literature.² To a suspension of AgClO_4 (0.28 g, 1.4 mmol) in benzene (4.0 mL) was added compound **58** (0.261 g, 0.7 mmol) in benzene (4.0 mL) and the resulting mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature in the dark. The reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (50 mL), filtered and washed with brine (25 mL). The organic layer was dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using 50:1 hexane/EtOAc to afford 0.187 g (72 %) of the indicated compound **4** as a colorless oil: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 4.03 (s, 3H), 6.97-7.01 (m, 1H), 7.15-7.34 (m, 11H), 7.92 (dd, $J = 1.0$, 8.0 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 42.0, 98.8, 126.2, 127.1, 128.2, 128.2, 128.3, 128.6, 128.8,

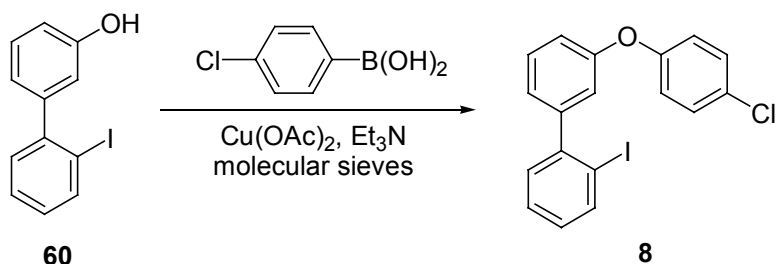
129.1, 130.1, 130.2, 139.6, 140.8, 141.0, 144.3, 146.6; IR (CH₂Cl₂) 3056, 3025, 2917, 1601, 1583, 1494, 1461 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* 370.0224 (calcd for C₁₉H₁₅I, 370.0218).



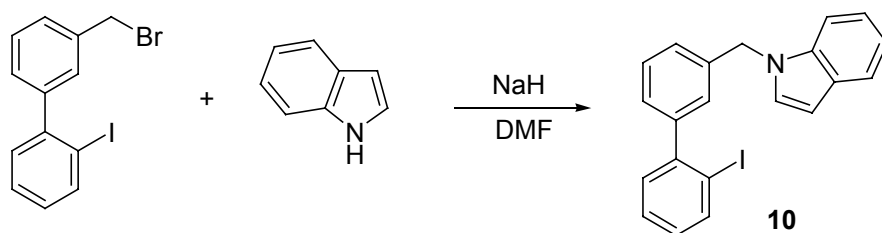
2-Iodo-3'-methoxybiphenyl (59). Compound **59** was prepared by a procedure reported by Hart *et al.*³ A solution of 2-bromoiodobenzene (1.415 g, 5.0 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added slowly (90 min) to a solution of 3-methoxyphenylmagnesium bromide [prepared from 3-bromoanisole (1.87 g, 10 mmol) and Mg (0.246 g, 10 mmol) in THF (30 mL)], and the mixture was stirred under Ar for an additional 14 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by adding I₂ (3.8 g, 15 mmol), and the mixture was stirred for an additional 30 min at room temperature. The excess I₂ was destroyed by adding 10 % aq NaHSO₃ (35 mL) and the organic layer was separated and washed with brine (20 mL). Finally, the organic layer was dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residue was chromatographed using 30:1 hexane/EtOAc to afford 0.620 g (40 %) of the desired compound **59** as a clear oil: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 3.84 (s, 3H), 6.88-6.95 (m, 3H), 7.01-7.05 (m, 1H), 7.29-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.95 (dd, *J* = 1.2, 8.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 55.4, 98.5, 113.4, 115.0, 121.8, 128.1, 128.9, 129.1, 130.1, 139.6, 145.5, 146.5, 159.1; HRMS *m/z* 309.9859 (calcd for C₁₃H₁₁IO, 309.9855).

2-Iodo-3'-phenoxybiphenyl (6). This biphenyl was prepared in two steps from 2-iodo-3-methoxybiphenyl (**59**). To a solution of compound **59** (0.97 g, 3.14 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (20

mL) at -78 °C was added 1.0 M BBr₃ in CH₂Cl₂ (4.1 mL, 4.1 mmol). The resulting solution was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 2 h. The mixture was worked up with ice (15 g) and extracted with diethyl ether (75 mL). The organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using 3:1 hexane/EtOAc to afford 0.91 g (98 %) of 3-(2-iodophenyl)phenol (**60**) as a clear oil: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.04 (br s, 1H), 6.80-6.81 (m, 1H), 6.85-6.90 (m, 2H), 7.00-7.05 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.31 (m, 2H), 7.37 (dt, *J* = 0.8, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (dd, *J* = 0.8, 8.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 98.4, 114.7, 116.4, 122.0, 128.1, 128.9, 129.3, 130.0, 139.5, 145.8, 146.2, 155.0. 3-(2-Iodophenyl)phenol (**60**) was phenylated by a literature procedure.⁴ A suspension of 3-(2-iodophenyl)phenol (0.222 g, 0.75 mmol), phenylboronic acid (0.183 g, 1.5 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂ (0.163 g, 0.90 mmol), Et₃N (0.38 g, 3.75 mmol), and 5 Angstrom molecular sieves (0.2 g) in CH₂Cl₂ (6.0 mL) was stirred under O₂ (1 atm) for 2 d at room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (50 mL), filtered, and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using 15:1 hexane/EtOAc to afford 0.129 g (46 %) of the indicated compound **6** as a clear oil: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.00-7.12 (m, 7H), 7.25-7.40 (m, 5H), 7.92 (dd, *J* = 1.2, 8.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 98.4, 118.2, 119.1, 119.8, 123.4, 124.2, 128.2, 129.0, 129.4, 129.8, 130.0, 139.6, 145.9, 146.0, 156.8, 157.1; IR (CH₂Cl₂) 3058, 1578, 1488, 1460, 1222, cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* 372.0020 (calcd for C₁₈H₁₃IO, 372.0011).

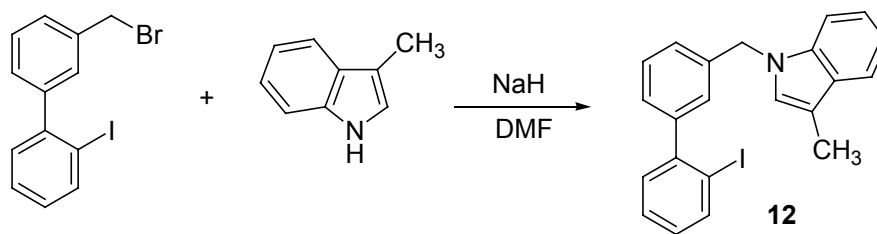


2-Iodo-3'-(*p*-chlorophenoxy)biphenyl (8). This biphenyl was prepared by a procedure similar to that used for compound **6**. A suspension of 3-(2-iodophenyl)phenol (**60**) (0.222 g, 0.75 mmol), *p*-chlorophenylboronic acid (0.235 g, 1.5 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂ (0.163 g, 0.90 mmol), Et₃N (0.38 g, 3.75 mmol), and 5 Angstrom molecular sieves (0.2 g) in CH₂Cl₂ (6.0 mL) was stirred under O₂ (1 atm) for 2 d at room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (50 mL), filtered, and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on a silica gel column using 30:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate to afford 79.5 mg (26 %) of the indicated compound **8** as a clear oil: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 6.96-7.09 (m, 6H), 7.27-7.41 (m, 5H), 7.93 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 98.4, 118.2, 119.9, 120.3, 124.6, 128.2, 128.4, 129.1, 129.6, 129.8, 130.0, 139.6, 145.8, 146.0, 155.8, 156.4; IR (CH₂Cl₂) 3057, 1576, 1484, 1460, 1228 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* 405.9632 (calcd for C₁₈H₁₂IClO, 405.9621).



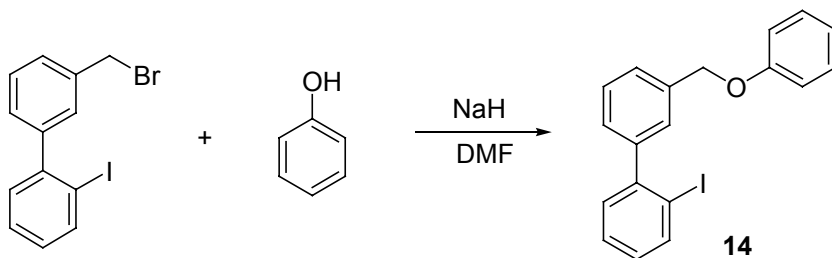
1-[3-(2-Iodophenyl)benzyl]indole (10). To a suspension of NaH (0.031 g, 1.30 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) at 0 °C was added 1*H*-indole (0.117 g, 1.0 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) and the

mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. At this point 3'-bromomethyl-2-iodobiphenyl (**58**)¹ (0.347 g, 0.93 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 3 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (50 mL) and washed with brine (60 mL). The aqueous layer was reextracted with diethyl ether (15 mL) and the organic layers were combined, dried (MgSO₄), and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography using 12:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate to afford 0.335 g (88 %) of the desired compound **10** as a clear oil: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.34 (s, 2H), 6.54 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (td, *J* = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.09-7.23 (m, 7H), 7.30-7.34 (m, 3H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 0.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 50.1, 98.6, 101.9, 109.9, 119.6, 121.1, 121.8, 126.2, 128.0, 128.2, 128.4, 128.6, 128.6, 128.9, 129.0, 130.1, 136.4, 137.4, 139.6, 144.6, 146.1; IR (CH₂Cl₂) 3052, 2972, 2922, 2863, 1462, 1437, 1316 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* 409.0334 (calcd for C₂₁H₁₆IN, 409.0328).



1-[3-(2-Iodophenyl)benzyl]-3-methylindole (12**).** To a suspension of NaH (0.031 g, 1.30 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) at 0 °C was added 3-methyl-1H-indole (0.131 g, 1.0 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. At this point 3'-bromomethyl-2-iodobiphenyl (**58**)¹ (0.347 g, 0.93 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 3 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (50 mL) and washed with brine (60 mL). The aqueous layer was reextracted with

diethyl ether (15 mL) and the organic layers were combined, dried (MgSO₄), and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography using 12:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate to afford 0.362 g (92 %) of the desired compound **12** as a clear oil: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.33 (d, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 3H), 5.29 (s, 2H), 6.92-6.92 (m, 1H), 6.97-6.99 (m, 1H), 7.10-7.24 (m, 6H), 7.27-7.34 (m, 3H), 7.56-7.58 (m, 1H), 7.90-7.92 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 10.1, 50.1, 98.8, 109.9, 111.2, 119.1, 119.3, 121.9, 126.2, 126.4, 128.2, 128.4, 128.7, 128.7, 129.2, 129.3, 130.3, 136.9, 137.9, 139.8, 144.7, 146.4; IR (CH₂Cl₂) 3052, 2914, 1611, 1465, 1330, 1012 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* 423.0491 (calcd for C₂₂H₁₈IN, 423.0484).



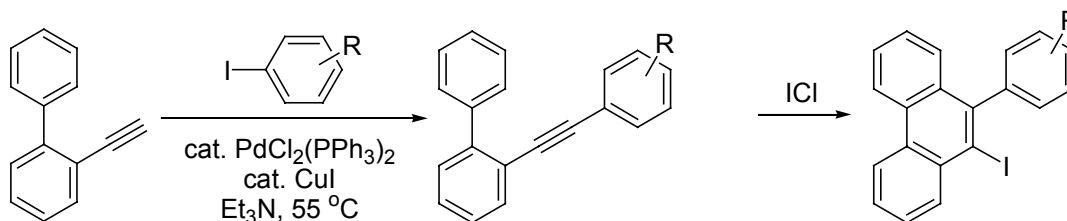
3-(2-Iodophenyl)benzyl phenyl ether (14). To a suspension of NaH (0.031 g, 1.30 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) at 0 °C was added phenol (0.094 g, 1.0 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. At this point, 3'-bromomethyl-2-iodobiphenyl (**58**)¹ (0.347 g, 0.93 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (50 mL) and washed with brine (60 mL). The aqueous layer was reextracted with diethyl ether (15 mL) and the organic layers were combined, dried (MgSO₄), and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography using 12:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate to afford 0.359 g (100 %) of the desired compound **14** as a

clear oil: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 5.13 (s, 2H), 6.96-7.04 (m, 4H), 7.26-7.33 (m, 4H), 7.39-7.46 (m, 4H), 7.94-7.96 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 69.9, 98.6, 115.0, 121.1, 126.8, 128.3, 128.4, 128.5, 129.0, 129.0, 129.6, 130.2, 137.0, 139.6, 144.5, 146.4, 158.8; IR (CH_2Cl_2) 3056, 2919, 1598, 1494, 1238 cm^{-1} ; HRMS m/z 386.0172 (calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{15}\text{IO}$, 386.0168).

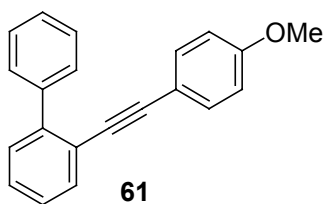


2-Iodo-1-phenylnaphthalene (17). To a solution of 3,4-dihydro-1-phenylnaphthalene (1.30 g, 6.3 mmol) and I_2 (2.24 g, 8.8 mmol) in anhydrous CH_3CN (15 mL) was added dropwise AgOTf (1.75 g, 6.8 mmol) in anhydrous CH_3CN (20 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature in the dark for 1 h. The reaction was diluted with diethyl ether (70 mL) and washed with satd aq $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (25 mL). The organic layer was dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in benzene (25 mL). To this solution was added DDQ (2.86 g, 12.6 mmol) and the reaction was heated at 65 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 2 d. The resulting mixture was filtered and washed with 10 % aq Na_2CO_3 (25 mL). The organic layer was filtered, dried (Na_2SO_4) and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using 50:1 hexane/EtOAc to afford 1.47 g (70 %) of the indicated compound **17** as a clear oil: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.22-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.34 (m, 1H), 7.38-7.56 (m, 6H), 7.80-7.83 (m, 1H), 7.95 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 98.7, 126.5, 127.0, 127.4, 128.1, 128.1, 128.7, 129.3, 130.2, 133.1, 133.6, 135.8, 143.5, 144.7; IR

(CH₂Cl₂) 3053, 1577, 1502, 1442, 1382, 1306 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* 329.9910 (calcd for C₁₆H₁₁I, 329.9906).



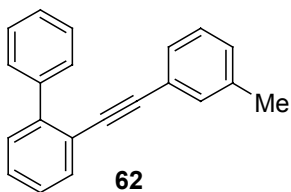
General procedure for preparation of the 2-(arylethynyl)biphenyls. To a solution of the corresponding aryl iodide (1.0 mmol) and the terminal alkyne (1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in Et₃N (4.0 mL) were added PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (1.4 mg, 2 mol %) and CuI (2.0 mg, 1 mol %). The resulting mixture was then heated under an N₂ atmosphere at 55 °C for 3 h. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, and the ammonium salt was removed by filtration. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to afford the corresponding product.



2-[(4-Methoxyphenyl)ethynyl]biphenyl (61). 2-

Ethynylbiphenyl⁵ and 4-iodoanisole were employed. Purification by flash chromatography (30:1 hexane/EtOAc) afforded 0.21 g (74 %) of the product as a clear liquid: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 3.80

(s, 3H), 6.84 (dd, *J* = 2.4, 6.9 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (dd, *J* = 2.1, 6.9 Hz, 2H), 7.34-7.50 (m, 6H), 7.64-7.73 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 55.5, 88.4, 92.5, 114.2, 115.9, 122.2, 127.3, 127.6, 128.1, 128.4, 129.6, 129.7, 132.9, 133.1, 140.9, 143.9, 159.8.



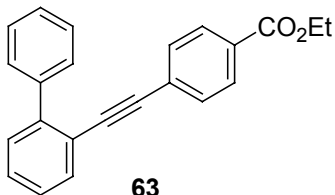
2-[(3-Methylphenyl)ethynyl]biphenyl (62). 2-Ethynylbiphenyl⁵

and 3-iodotoluene were employed. Purification by flash

chromatography (40:1 hexane/EtOAc) afforded 0.26 g (95 %) of the product as a clear liquid:

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 2.34 (s, 3H), 7.12-7.22 (m, 4H), 7.33-7.53 (m, 6H), 7.67-7.74 (m, 3H);

^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 21.5, 89.3, 92.7, 122.0, 123.5, 127.3, 127.7, 128.2, 128.4, 128.7, 128.7, 129.3, 129.7, 129.7, 132.2, 133.1, 138.2, 140.9, 144.1.



Ethyl 4-(biphen-2-ylethynyl)benzoate (63).

2-Ethynylbiphenyl⁵ and ethyl 4-iodobenzoate were employed.

Purification by flash chromatography (15:1 hexane/EtOAc)

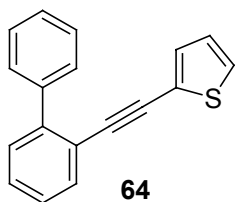
afforded 0.27 g (84 %) of the product as a white solid: mp 58-60

°C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 1.38 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 4.36 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.32-7.48 (m, 8H),

7.64-7.66 (m, 3H), 7.96 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 14.6, 61.3, 91.7, 92.6,

121.3, 127.4, 127.9, 128.2, 128.3, 129.3, 129.63, 129.64, 129.8, 129.9, 131.4, 133.2, 140.6,

144.5, 166.3.



2-(Biphen-2-ylethynyl)thiophene (64).

2-Ethynylbiphenyl⁵ and 2-iodothiophene were employed. Purification by flash chromatography

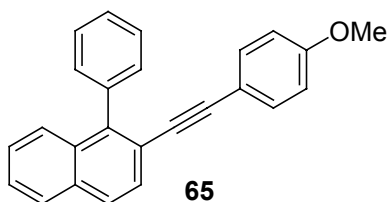
(15:1 hexane/EtOAc) afforded 0.22 g (85 %) of the product as a light

yellow liquid: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 6.98-7.00 (m, 1H), 7.15-7.17 (m,

1H), 7.25-7.27 (m, 1H), 7.37-7.55 (m, 6H), 7.66-7.75 (m, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 85.9,

93.5, 121.6, 123.8, 127.3, 127.4, 127.5, 127.8, 128.3, 129.0, 129.6, 129.8, 131.8, 132.8,

140.7, 144.0.

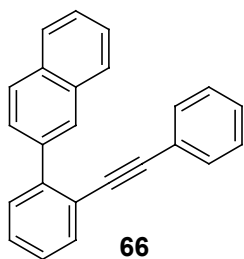


2-[(4-Methoxyphenyl)ethynyl]-1-phenylnaphthalene

(65). 2-Iodo-1-phenylnaphthalene and 4-ethynylanisole⁶

were employed. Purification by flash chromatography (20:1

hexane/EtOAc) afforded 0.27 g (82 %) of the product as a clear oil: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 3.81 (s, 3H), 6.82 (dd, $J = 6.9, 2.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.17 (dd, $J = 6.9, 2.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.43-7.60 (m, 7H), 7.68-7.72 (m, 2H), 7.83-7.94 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 55.4, 88.9, 93.5, 114, 115.7, 120.7, 126.4, 126.6, 126.8, 127.6, 127.6, 128.1, 128.2, 128.4, 130.9, 132.4, 133.0, 133.1, 139.3, 142.8, 159.7.



2-[2-(Phenylethynyl)phenyl]naphthalene (66). 2-(2-

Iodophenyl)naphthalene¹⁵ and phenylacetylene were employed.

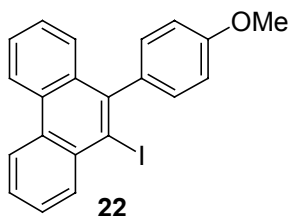
Purification by flash chromatography (40:1 hexane/EtOAc) afforded

0.29 g (96 %) of the product as a light yellow liquid: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3)

δ 7.24-7.58 (m, 10H), 7.70-7.72 (m, 1H), 7.86-7.97 (m, 4H), 8.17 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 89.7, 92.7, 122.0, 123.6, 126.2, 126.3, 127.4, 127.5, 127.9, 128.0, 128.3, 128.4, 128.5, 128.9, 130.0, 131.6, 132.9, 133.3, 133.5, 138.3, 144.0 (one sp^2 carbon missing due to overlap).

General procedure for synthesis of the phenanthrenes⁷

The following procedure was used to prepare phenanthrenes **22**, **24**, **26**, **28**, **30** and chrysene **32**. To a solution of 2-(arylethynyl)biphenyl (0.30 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL) under N_2 was added ICl (1.2 equiv) in CH_2Cl_2 (0.5 mL) at -78°C . The reaction mixture was stirred at -78°C for 1 h unless otherwise indicated. The reaction mixture was then diluted with diethyl ether (50 mL), washed with 25 mL of satd aq $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$, dried (MgSO_4), and filtered. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the product was purified by chromatography on a silica gel column.



9-Iodo-10-(4-methoxyphenyl)phenanthrene (22).

Purification by flash chromatography (30:1 hexane/EtOAc)

afforded 0.122 g (99 %) of the product as a white solid: mp 170-

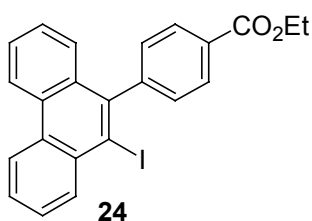
171 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 3.94 (s, 3H), 7.09 (dd, *J* = 2.1, 6.6 Hz,

2H), 7.21 (dd, *J* = 2.1, 6.6 Hz, 2H), 7.40-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.64-7.72 (m, 3H), 8.45-8.49 (m, 1H),

8.67-8.78 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 55.6, 107.7, 114.0, 122.8, 122.9, 127.2, 127.3, 127.7,

128.3, 129.0, 130.5, 130.8, 131.3, 132.7, 132.9, 135.0, 138.2, 145.3, 159.4; IR (neat) 3066,

3024, 2834, 1610 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* 410.0172 (calcd for C₂₁H₁₅IO, 410.0168).



Ethyl 4-(10-iodophenanthren-9-yl)benzoate (24). The

reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h.

Purification by flash chromatography (15:1 hexane/EtOAc)

afforded 0.136 g (100 %) of the product as a white solid: mp 152-

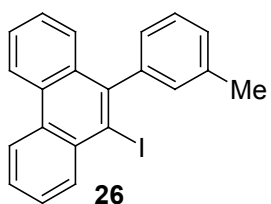
153 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.46 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 4.47 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.30-7.45 (m,

4H), 7.66-7.75 (m, 3H), 8.26 (dd, *J* = 1.8, 6.6 Hz, 2H), 8.45-8.49 (m, 1H), 8.68-8.78 (m, 2H);

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 14.6, 61.4, 106.0, 122.9, 123.0, 127.4, 127.5, 128.0, 128.4, 128.5, 130.1,

130.3, 130.4, 130.5, 130.8, 132.1, 132.5, 134.9, 144.6, 150.0, 166.7; IR (CH₂Cl₂) 3069, 2979,

1714 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* 452.0278 (calcd for C₂₃H₁₇IO₂, 452.0273).



9-Iodo-10-(3-methylphenyl)phenanthrene (26). Purification by

flash chromatography (30:1 hexane/EtOAc) afforded 0.117 g (99 %)

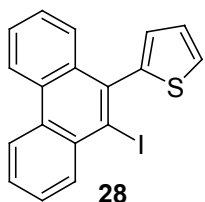
of the product as a white solid: mp 134-135 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ

2.44 (s, 3H), 7.07-7.09 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.32 (m, 1H), 7.41-7.45 (m, 3H), 7.63-7.70 (m, 3H),

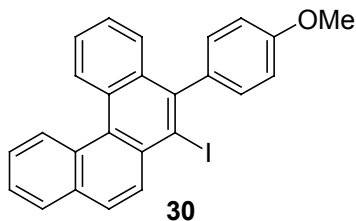
8.45-8.48 (m, 1H), 8.67-8.73 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 21.7, 106.5, 122.6, 122.7, 127.1,

127.1, 127.5, 128.1, 128.4, 128.5, 128.8, 130.3, 130.6, 130.6, 132.5, 132.5, 134.7, 138.1,

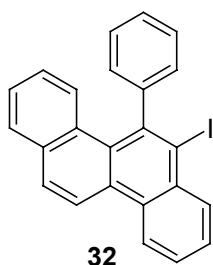
145.4, 145.5 (one sp^2 carbon missing due to overlap); IR (CH_2Cl_2) 3067, 2971, 2921, 1602, 1563 cm^{-1} ; HRMS m/z 394.0226 (calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{15}\text{I}$, 394.0219).



9-Iodo-10-(thiophen-2-yl)phenanthrene (28). Purification by flash chromatography (30:1 hexane/EtOAc) afforded 0.111 g (96 %) of the product as a white solid: mp 140-142 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.06-7.08 (m, 1H), 7.23-7.26 (m, 1H), 7.45-7.76 (m, 6H), 8.44-8.49 (m, 1H), 8.66-8.75 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 110.5, 122.7, 122.9, 126.5, 127.2, 127.5, 128.2, 128.4, 128.7, 128.8, 130.3, 131.1, 132.6, 133.2, 135.3, 138.4, 146.5; IR (neat) 2925, 1464, 1216 cm^{-1} ; HRMS m/z 385.9631 (calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{11}\text{IS}$, 385.9626).

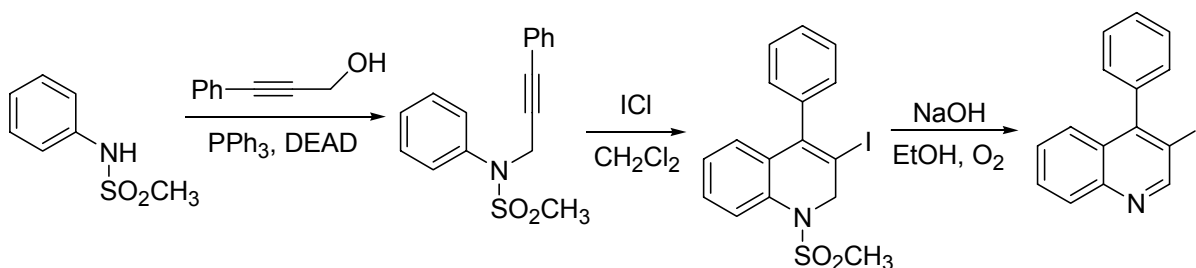


6-Iodo-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)benzo[c]phenanthrene (30). Purification by flash chromatography (30:1 hexane/EtOAc) afforded 0.138 g (97 %) of the product as a white solid: mp 186-187 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 3.94 (s, 3H), 7.08-7.12 (m, 2H), 7.23-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.47 (m, 1H), 7.57-7.69 (m, 4H), 7.94 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 8.04-8.06 (m, 1H), 8.42 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 9.01-9.04 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 55.6, 107.3, 114.1, 126.4, 126.6, 126.7, 126.8, 128.4, 128.4, 128.6, 128.6, 128.8, 129.0, 129.7, 130.2, 131.3, 131.5, 132.4, 133.8, 133.8, 138.0, 145.0, 159.4; IR (neat) 2950, 1606, 1506 cm^{-1} ; HRMS m/z 460.0330 (calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{17}\text{IO}$, 460.0324).



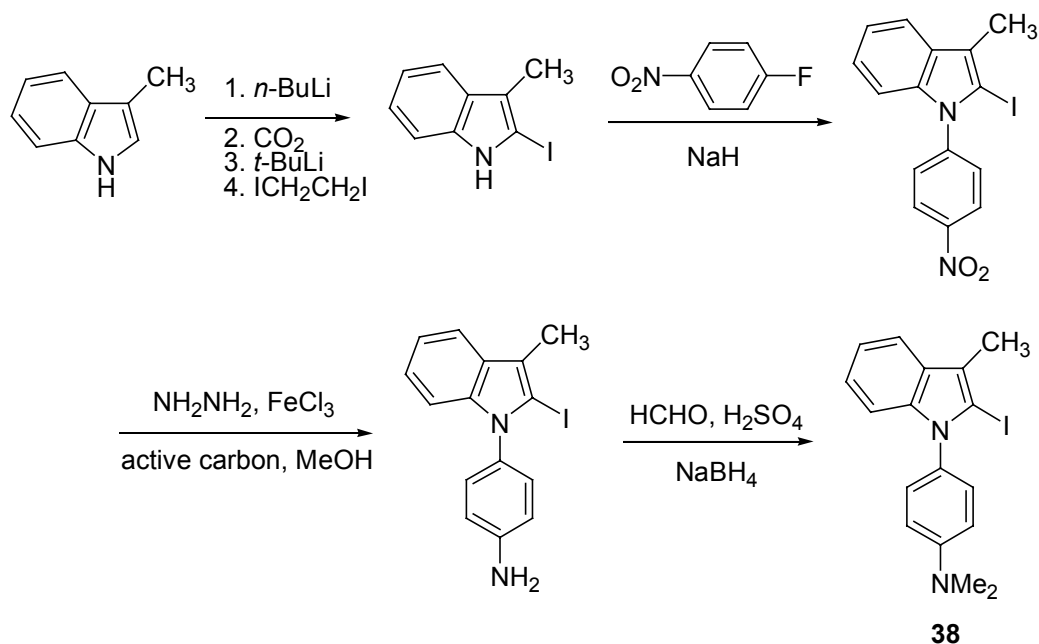
6-Iodo-5-phenylchrysene (32). Purification by flash chromatography (40:1 hexane/EtOAc) afforded 98 mg (76%) of the product as a yellow solid: mp 168-169 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.07 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.33-7.57 (m, 7H), 7.71-7.76 (m, 2H), 8.89 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.56-8.60 (m, 1H), 8.78 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 111.5, 121.3,

123.7, 125.4, 126.1, 127.7, 128.2, 128.4, 128.6, 128.9, 129.0, 129.2, 129.3, 130.4, 130.7, 130.8, 131.1, 133.5, 133.8, 135.3, 144.3, 150.0; IR (neat) 2922 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* 430.0025 (calcd for C₂₄H₁₅I, 430.0219).



3-Iodo-4-phenylquinoline (34). To a solution of *N*-phenylmethanesulfonamide⁸ (0.513 g, 3.0 mmol), PPh₃ (1.18 g, 4.5 mmol) and 3-phenylpropargyl alcohol (0.594 g, 4.5 mmol) in anhydrous THF (30 mL) at 0 °C was added DEAD (0.784 g, 4.5 mmol). The resulting solution was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h and an additional 3 h at room temperature. The mixture was washed with brine (30 mL) and the organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on a silica gel column using 3:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate to obtain 0.534 g (63 %) of *N*-phenyl-*N*-(3-phenyl-2-propyn-1-yl)methanesulfonamide as a white solid: mp 76-77 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 3.08 (s, 3H), 4.67 (s, 2H), 7.34-7.46 (m, 8H), 7.62-7.66 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 39.2, 42.3, 84.4, 86.3, 122.3, 127.7, 128.4, 128.7, 129.1, 129.7, 131.9, 140.5. To a solution of *N*-phenyl-*N*-(3-phenyl-2-propyn-1-yl)methanesulfonamide (71.2 mg, 0.25 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL) at -78 °C was added ICl (48.7 mg, 0.3 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) and the resulting solution was stirred at this temperature for 1 h. The reaction mixture was washed with satd aq Na₂S₂O₃ (20 mL) and the organic layer dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on a silica gel column

using 5:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate to obtain 82.2 mg (80 %) of 3-iodo-1-methanesulfonyl-4-phenyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline as a white solid: mp 173-175 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.89 (s, 3H), 4.82 (s, 2H), 6.80 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.11-7.16 (m, 3H), 7.30-7.33 (m, 1H), 7.44-7.48 (m, 3H), 7.62 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 0.9 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 38.6, 56.7, 92.0, 126.9, 127.2, 127.2, 128.6, 128.8, 129.0, 129.2, 130.7, 134.5, 140.3, 143.9. A solution of 3-iodo-1-methanesulfonyl-4-phenyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline (0.103 g, 0.25 mmol) and NaOH (0.10 g, 2.5 mmol) in EtOH (10 mL) was stirred at 50 °C under O₂ (1 atm) for 12 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (50 mL) and washed with brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on a silica gel column using 5:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate to afford 76.1 mg (92 %) of the desired compound **34** as a white solid: mp 131-132 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.25-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.48 (m, 2H), 7.52-7.55 (m, 3H), 7.69-7.74 (m, 1H), 8.12 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 9.24 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 96.4, 126.8, 127.4, 128.7, 129.0, 129.1, 129.5, 129.8, 140.4, 147.2, 152.4, 156.6 (one sp² carbon missing due to overlap); IR (CH₂Cl₂) 3061, 2918, 1566, 1501, 1485 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* 330.9864 (calcd for C₁₅H₁₀IN, 330.9858).



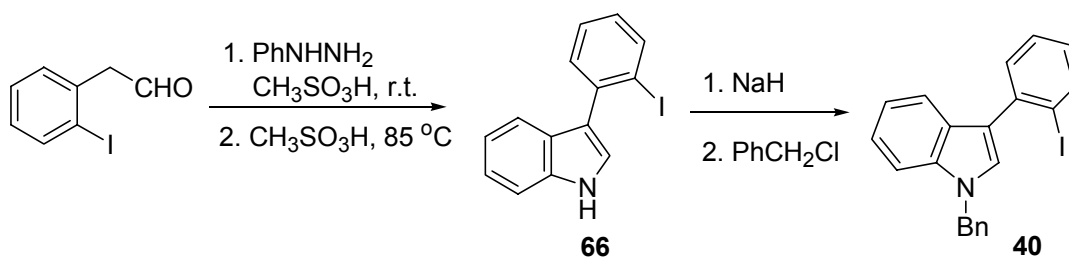
2-Iodo-3-methylindole. To a solution of 3-methylindole (2.64 g, 20.0 mmol) in 55 mL of dry THF was added dropwise 8.4 mL of $n\text{-BuLi}$ (2.5 M in hexane) at -78°C under an Ar atmosphere. The resulting suspension was stirred at -78°C for 20 min. Carbon dioxide was bubbled through the reaction mixture for 30 min to form a clear yellow solution. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 25°C and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. To the residue was added 50 mL of dry THF and the suspension was cooled to -78°C . 12.5 mL of $t\text{-BuLi}$ (1.7 M pentane) was added to the suspension and the resulting orange reaction mixture was stirred at -78°C for 1 h. A solution of $\text{ICH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{I}$ (5.64 g, 20.0 mmol) in 15 mL of dry THF was added dropwise and the resulting yellow solution was stirred at -78°C for 1 h. Then the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 25°C and washed with 50 mL of satd aqueous NH_4Cl . The organic layer was collected, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column (5:1 hexane/EtOAc) to afford 4.98 g of 2-iodo-3-methylindole as a yellow oil in 97 % yield with spectral properties identical to those previously reported.⁹

2-Iodo-3-methyl-1-(4-nitrophenyl)indole. To a suspension of NaH (5.5 mmol) in 20 mL of DMF was added 1.28 g of 2-iodo-3-methylindole (5.0 mmol) at 0 °C under an Ar atmosphere and lots of bubbles were generated. The resulting yellow suspension was stirred at 0 °C for 40 min and a solution of 1-fluoro-4-nitrobenzene (0.846 g, 6.0 mmol) in 10 mL of DMF was added dropwise. After 12 h, the reaction was diluted with 30 mL of Et₂O and washed with 30 mL of brine. The organic layer was collected, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (15:1 hexane/EtOAc) to afford 1.07 g of the indicated compound in a 57 % yield as a yellow solid: mp 123-126 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 2.39 (s, 3H), 7.13-7.20 (m, 3H), 7.54-7.60 (m, 3H), 8.37-8.42 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 12.8, 85.2, 110.3, 118.9, 121.1, 121.5, 123.4, 124.9, 129.2, 129.5, 139.3, 144.7, 147.0.

1-(4-Aminophenyl)-2-iodo-3-methylindole. To a 6 dram vial was added 0.80 g of 2-iodo-3-methyl-1-(4-nitrophenyl)indole (2.1 mmol), 17 mL of CH₃OH, 8.5 mg of FeCl₃•6H₂O (0.32 mmol), 4.3 mg of active carbon (3.6 mmol), and 0.21 mL of NH₂NH₂•H₂O (4.2 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 5 min and was heated to 70 °C (a sealed tube reaction). After 7 h, the reaction was allowed to cool to 25 °C and filtered. The colorless filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by column chromatography (2:1 hexane/EtOAc) to afford 0.60 g of the indicated compound in an 82 % yield as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 2.38 (s, 3H), 3.94 (br s, 2H), 6.78-6.80 (m, 2H), 7.06-7.10 (m, 5H), 7.54-7.56 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 12.7, 88.8, 110.9, 115.4, 118.0, 118.2, 119.7, 122.2, 128.5, 130.2, 140.1, 146.7 (one sp² carbon missing due to overlap).

1-(4-Dimethylaminophenyl)-2-iodo-3-methylindole (38). To a mixture of formaldehyde (37% of aqueous solution, 0.40 mL, 4.98 mmol) and H₂SO₄ (3 M, 0.69 mL,

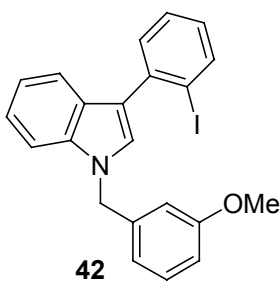
2.1 mmol) was added a slurry of NaBH₄ (0.22 g, 5.8 mmol) and 1-(4-aminophenyl)-2-iodo-3-methylindole (0.29 g, 0.83 mmol) in 7 mL of THF at 0 °C. Lots of bubbles were generated in this process and the resulting yellow suspension was stirred at 0 °C for 10 min. The reaction mixture was diluted with 30 mL of Et₂O, and washed with satd aq NaHCO₃ (30 mL) and brine (20 mL). The organic layer was collected, dried over NaSO₄, and filtered. Removal of solvent under reduced pressure afforded 0.26 g of the indicated compound in an 83 % yield as a yellow solid: mp 149-150 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 2.38 (s, 3H), 3.04 (s, 6H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.05-7.10 (m, 3H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.54-7.56 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 12.7, 40.7, 89.3, 111.0, 112.3, 117.8, 118.2, 119.6, 122.1, 128.1, 128.4, 129.9, 140.2, 150.3; IR (CH₂Cl₂) 3053, 2986, 1524 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* 376.0441 (calcd for C₁₇H₁₇IN₂, 376.0437).



3-(2-Iodophenyl)indole (66). To a solution of (2-iodophenyl)acetaldehyde¹⁰ (0.738 g, 3.0 mmol) in 15 mL of absolute ethanol was added 0.356 g of PhNHNH₂ (3.3 mmol) and 57.6 mg of CH₃SO₃H (0.6 mmol). The resulting yellow solution was then stirred at room temperature for 1 h. Another 0.519 g of CH₃SO₃H (5.4 mmol) was then added to the reaction mixture and the reaction was stirred at 85 °C. After 2 d, the reaction was complete and was allowed to cool to room temperature. The ethanol was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was diluted with Et₂O (30 mL), washed with brine (30 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄,

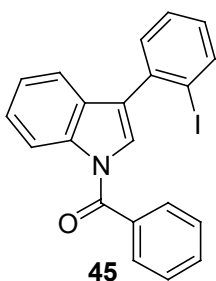
filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (5:1 hexane/EtOAc) to afford 0.41 g of compound **66** (43 % yield) as a yellow oil: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.01-7.05 (m, 1H), 7.14-7.18 (m, 1H), 7.23-7.27 (m, 1H), 7.38-7.49 (m, 4H), 7.54 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.01 (dd, $J = 1.2, 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.27 (br s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 101.0, 111.5, 120.3, 120.4, 122.6, 123.8, 126.8, 128.2, 128.5, 131.6, 135.8, 140.0, 140.1 (one sp^2 carbon missing due to overlap).

1-Benzyl-3-(2-iodophenyl)indole (40). To a suspension of 30 mg of NaH (0.75 mmol, 60 % in mineral oil) in DMF (2 mL) was added dropwise a solution of compound **66** (0.16 g, 0.5 mmol) in DMF (4 mL) at 0 °C. A lot of bubbles were generated. The resulting brown solution was stirred at 0 °C for 45 min and a solution of PhCH_2Cl (0.127 g, 1.0 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) was added dropwise at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with Et_2O (30 mL), washed with brine (30 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (20:1 hexane/EtOAc) to afford 0.155 g of the indicated compound **40** (76 % yield) as a colorless oil: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 5.38 (s, 2H), 6.98-7.02 (m, 1H), 7.12-7.16 (m, 1H), 7.18-7.33 (m, 8H), 7.37-7.41 (m, 1H), 7.49 (dd, $J = 1.6, 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.54-7.56 (m, 1H), 7.99 (dd, $J = 1.2, 8.0$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 50.4, 101.1, 110.1, 119.2, 120.1, 120.4, 122.3, 127.1, 127.5, 127.9, 128.1, 128.2, 128.4, 129.0, 131.6, 136.3, 137.5, 140.0, 140.1; IR (neat) 3055, 3029, 2921, 1613, 1585 cm^{-1} ; HRMS m/z 409.0335 (calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{16}\text{IN}$, 409.0328).

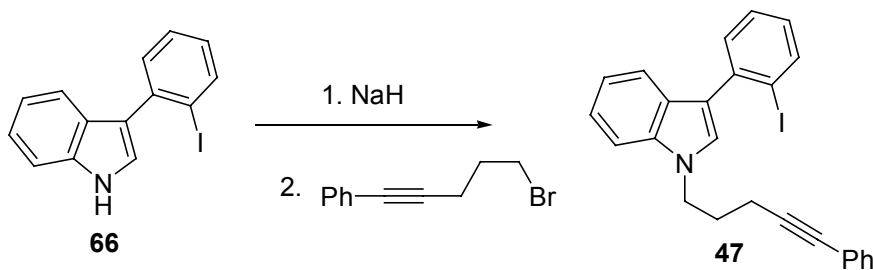


1-(3-Methoxybenzyl)-3-(2-iodophenyl)indole (42). Using the procedure to prepare compound **40**, but employing 0.16 g of 3-

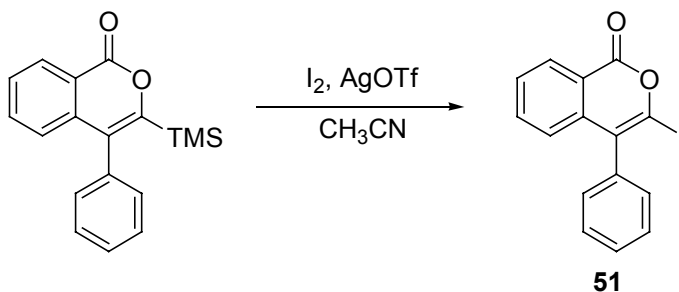
methoxybenzyl chloride (1.0 mmol) afforded 0.193 g of the indicated compound **42** in an 88 % yield as a yellow oil: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 3.72 (s, 3H), 5.34 (s, 2H), 6.71 (s, 1H), 6.77-6.81 (m, 2H), 6.98-7.02 (m, 1H), 7.12-7.15 (m, 1H), 7.18-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.31-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.37-7.40 (m, 1H), 7.48-7.50 (m, 1H), 7.54 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 50.3, 55.4, 101.1, 110.1, 112.7, 113.2, 119.2, 119.3, 120.1, 120.4, 122.3, 127.5, 128.1, 128.2, 128.4, 130.0, 131.6, 136.2, 139.1, 140.0, 140.0, 160.2; IR (neat) 3051, 2934, 1586, 1490 cm^{-1} ; HRMS m/z 439.0439 (calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{18}\text{ION}$, 439.0433).



1-Benzoyl-3-(2-iodophenyl)indole (45). Using the procedure to prepare compound **40**, but employing of 0.14 g of benzoyl chloride (1.0 mmol) afforded 0.190 g of the indicated compound **45** in a 90 % yield as a pale yellow solid: mp 102-103 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.04-7.08 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.36 (m, 1H), 7.40-7.46 (m, 5H), 7.51-7.55 (m, 2H), 7.58-7.63 (m, 1H), 7.81-7.84 (m, 2H), 7.98 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.49-8.51 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 100.2, 116.7, 120.5, 124.3, 125.3, 125.5, 126.5, 128.3, 128.8, 129.6, 129.6, 130.1, 131.3, 132.3, 134.6, 136.1, 138.1, 140.1, 168.9; IR (neat) 3051, 1686, 1450, 1364 cm^{-1} ; HRMS m/z 423.0129 (calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{14}\text{ION}$, 423.0120).

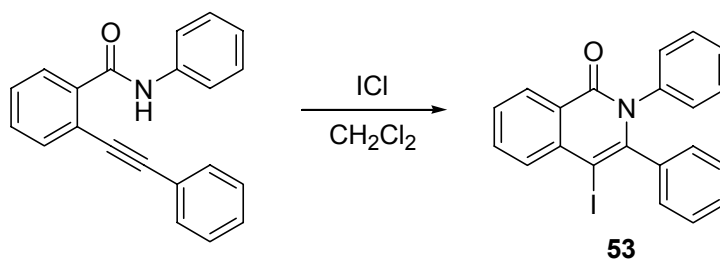


3-(2-Iodophenyl)-1-(5-phenyl-4-pentynyl)indole (47). To a suspension of NaH (45.7 mg, 1.14 mmol, 60 % in mineral oil) in DMF (3 mL) was added dropwise a solution of compound **66** (0.243 g, 0.76 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) at 0 °C. A lot of bubbles were generated. The resulting brown solution was stirred at 0 °C for 45 min and a solution of 5-bromo-1-phenyl-1-pentyne (0.34 g, 1.52 mmol) in DMF (2 mL) was added dropwise at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 12 h, diluted with Et₂O (30 mL), washed with brine (30 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (20:1 hexane/EtOAc) to afford 0.30 g of the indicated compound **47** (85 % yield) as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.13-2.22 (m, 2H), 2.45 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.41 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.98-7.03 (m, 1H), 7.12-7.23 (m, 1H), 7.23-7.33 (m, 4H), 7.37-7.50 (m, 6H), 7.54-7.56 (m, 1H), 8.00 (dd, *J* = 1.6, 10.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 17.0, 29.1, 45.1, 82.3, 88.6, 101.1, 109.8, 118.7, 120.0, 120.4, 122.1, 123.8, 127.5, 128.0, 128.1, 128.2, 128.3, 128.5, 131.5, 131.8, 135.9, 140.1 (one sp² carbon missing due to overlap); IR (CH₂Cl₂) 3053, 2985, 1613, 1596, 1548 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* 461.0647 (calcd for C₂₅H₂₀IN, 461.0641).



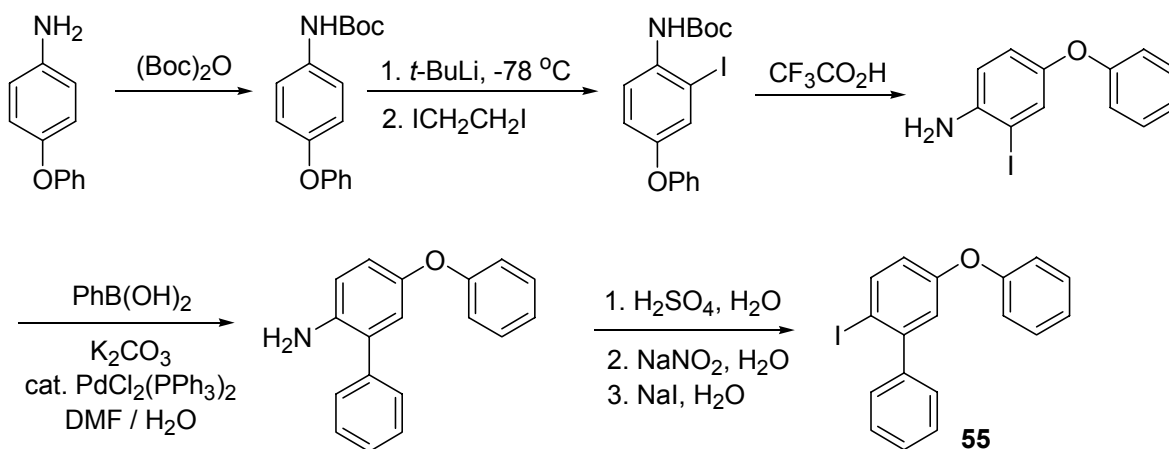
3-Iodo-4-phenylisocoumarin (51). A solution of 4-phenyl-3-(trimethylsilyl)isocoumarin¹¹ (0.435 g, 1.48 mmol), I₂ (1.13 g, 4.45 mmol), and AgOTf (0.76

g, 2.96 mmol) in CH₃CN (20 mL) was heated at 55 °C for 5 d. The reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (100 mL), and washed with satd aq Na₂S₂O₃ (30 mL). The organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and the solvent removed under reduced pressure to obtain 0.498 g (97 %) of the indicated compound **51** as a yellow solid. Recrystallization from hexanes/ethyl acetate afforded the indicated compound **51** as a yellow solid: mp 170-171 °C, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 6.97 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.56 (m, 4H), 7.59-7.63 (m, 1H), 8.31 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 0.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 107.9, 119.6, 125.6, 127.4, 128.7, 128.9, 129.1, 129.9, 130.5, 135.2, 137.0, 137.3, 161.2; IR (CH₂Cl₂) 1736 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* 347.9652 (calcd for C₁₅H₉IO₂, 347.9647).



4-Iodo-2,3-diphenyl-2H-isoquinolin-1-one (53). To a solution of *N*-phenyl-2-(phenylethynyl)benzamide¹² (74.2 mg, 0.25 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL) at room temperature was added ICl (48.7 mg, 0.3 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) and the resulting solution was stirred at this temperature for 1 h. The reaction mixture was washed with satd aq Na₂S₂O₃ (20 mL) and the organic layer dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on a silica gel column using 5:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate to obtain 42.3 mg (40 %) of the indicated compound **53** as a yellow solid: mp 129-130 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.08-7.11 (m, 1H), 7.20-7.30 (m, 3H), 7.33-7.38 (m, 4H), 7.57-7.64 (m, 3H), 7.67-7.72 (m, 1H), 8.03-8.06 (m, 1H), 8.84-8.87 (m, 1H); ¹³C

NMR (CDCl₃) δ 75.2, 124.1, 125.1, 125.1, 125.4, 128.1, 128.7, 128.7, 130.5, 130.9, 132.0, 132.7, 135.7, 140.6, 145.0, 147.8, 152.1; IR (CH₂Cl₂) 2916, 2849, 1642, 1586, 1488, 1445 cm⁻¹; HRMS m/z 423.0131 (calcd for C₁₅H₉IO₂, 423.0120).



***N*-(4-Phenoxyphenyl)-2,2-dimethylpropanamide.** To a solution of 4-phenoxyaniline (3.33 g, 18.0 mmol) in 70 mL of dried THF was added (Boc)₂O (4.71 g, 21.6 mmol) and the resulting yellow solution was refluxed at 80 °C for 6 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the reddish residue was recrystallized using hexane and EtOAc to afford 4.84 g of the indicated compound (85 % yield) as white needles: mp 109-111 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.52 (s, 9H), 6.43 (br s, 1H), 6.95-6.98 (m, 4H), 7.06 (t, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.29-7.34 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 28.6, 80.7, 118.3, 120.2, 120.5, 123.0, 129.9, 134.2, 152.6, 153.2, 158.1.

***N*-(2-Iodo-4-phenoxyphenyl)-2,2-dimethylpropanamide.** To a solution of *N*-(4-phenoxyphenyl)-2,2-dimethylpropanamide (2.57 g, 9.02 mmol) in 20 mL of dry diethyl ether was added dropwise 10.6 mL of *t*-BuLi (1.7 M in pentane, 18.04 mmol) at -78 °C under Ar. The pale orange solution turned a pale yellow color when half of the *t*-BuLi solution had

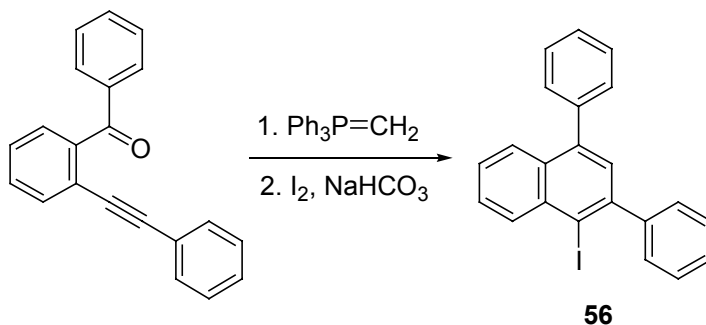
been added and eventually to yellow when all of the *t*-BuLi solution was added. The resulting yellow solution was then stirred at -78 °C for 30 min. A solution of ICH₂CH₂I (2.81 g, 9.92 mmol, recrystallized from diethyl ether) in 20 mL of dry ether was added dropwise to the reaction mixture and the resulting orange solution was stirred at -78 °C for another 30 min. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to room temperature and quenched by 50 mL of water. The organic layer was separated and dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (15:1 hexane/EtOAc) to afford 2.3 g of the desired compound (62 % yield) as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.53 (s, 9H), 6.68 (br s, 1H), 6.96-6.98 (m, 2H), 7.02 (dd, *J* = 2.4, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.08-7.12 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 28.5, 81.3, 89.5, 118.6, 120.2, 121.6, 123.6, 129.3, 130.0, 134.9, 153.0, 153.0, 157.4.

2-Iodo-4-phenoxyaniline. To a solution of *N*-(2-iodo-4-phenoxyphenyl)-2,2-dimethylpropanamide (0.82 g, 2.0 mmol) in 10 mL of CH₂Cl₂ was added dropwise 2.0 mL of TFA at 0 °C and the reaction was allowed to warm up to room temperature. The resulting colorless mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h, diluted with 20 mL of CH₂Cl₂, washed with brine (30 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (5:1 hexane/EtOAc) to afford 0.56 g of the indicated compound (91 % yield) as a pale orange solid: mp 54-56 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 4.00 (s, 2H), 6.74 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.88-6.91 (m, 2H), 6.93-6.95 (m, 1H), 7.01-7.07 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 83.8, 115.2, 117.6, 121.6, 122.8, 129.9, 130.3, 143.5, 148.8, 158.6.

4-Phenoxy-2-phenylaniline. To a 50 mL round-bottom flask was added $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (0.103 g, 0.147 mmol), $\text{PhB}(\text{OH})_2$ (0.358 g, 2.94 mmol), K_2CO_3 (0.406 g, 2.94 mmol), 2-iodo-4-phenoxyaniline (0.457 g, 1.47 mmol), 15 mL of DMF and 3 mL of H_2O . The whole mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 5 min, flushed with Ar and heated to 70 °C for 3 h. The reaction was allowed to cool to room temperature, diluted with diethyl ether (30 mL), washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (5:1 hexane/EtOAc) to afford 0.342 g of the indicated compound (88 % yield) as a yellow oil: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 3.71 (br s, 2H), 6.75-6.77 (m, 1H), 6.87-6.90 (m, 2H), 6.97-7.03 (m, 3H), 7.25-7.35 (m, 3H), 7.41-7.60 (m, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 116.9, 117.5, 120.4, 122.2, 122.3, 127.6, 129.0, 129.1, 129.2, 129.7, 139.1, 139.9, 148.9, 159.0.

2-Iodo-5-phenoxybiphenyl (55). To a solution of 4-phenoxy-2-phenylaniline (0.383 g, 1.47 mmol) in DME (4 mL) was added dropwise 3 mL of water containing 0.6 mL of conc H_2SO_4 (95 %). The resulting yellow mixture was cooled to 0 °C and a solution of NaNO_2 (0.152 g, 2.21 mmol) in water (1 mL) was added over 10 min. The yellow reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 20 min and a solution of NaI (1.10 g, 7.35 mmol) in water (3 mL) was added dropwise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture turned black when the NaI solution was added. After 10 min, the reaction was diluted with Et_2O (30 mL), and washed by satd $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (30 mL), water (30 mL), and brine (30 mL). The organic layer was collected, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (30:1 hexane/EtOAc) to afford 0.44 g of the indicated compound **55** (81 % yield) as a yellow solid: mp 68-70 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 6.73 (dd, J = 3.0, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.04-7.06 (m, 2H), 7.11-7.15 (m, 1H), 7.31-7.43 (m, 7H), 7.85 (d, J

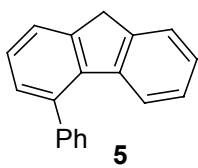
= 8.8 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 90.4, 119.4, 119.5, 120.5, 124.1, 128.0, 128.2, 129.4, 130.1, 140.6, 143.9, 148.2, 156.6, 158.0; IR (CH_2Cl_2) 3056, 2981, 1583, 1561, 1490 cm^{-1} ; HRMS m/z 372.0019 (calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{13}\text{IO}$, 372.0011).



1-Iodo-2,4-diphenylnaphthalene (56). To a yellow suspension of $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}=\text{CH}_2$ (1.5 mmol) in THF (8 mL) [prepared by the reaction of 0.57 g of methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (1.6 mmol) in 8 mL of THF and 0.6 mL of *n*-BuLi (2.5 M in hexane, 1.5 mmol) at 0 °C for 30 min] was added a solution of 2-(phenylethynyl)acetophenone (1.0 mmol) in THF (3 mL). After 1 h, TLC analysis showed that the reaction was not complete and another 1.0 mmol of $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}=\text{CH}_2$ in THF (5 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction reached completion in 10 min. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and 30 mL of hexane was added to the residue. After being stirred at 25 °C for 20 min, the mixture was filtered to remove the phosphonium salt. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded a colorless residue. The colorless residue was added to a stirred mixture of NaHCO_3 (0.25 g, 3.0 mmol), I_2 (1.54 g, 6.0 mmol) and CH_3CN (15 mL). The reaction was complete after 20 min at 25 °C. The reaction mixture was diluted with Et_2O (30 mL) and washed by satd aqueous $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (30 mL). The organic layer was collected, dried over NaSO_4 , filtered, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatograph (50:1 hexane/EtOAc) to afford 0.39 g of the indicated compound

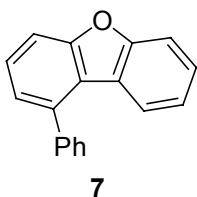
56 in a 97 % yield as a yellow oil: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.38-7.50 (m, 12H), 7.58-7.63 (m, 1H), 7.88 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 8.43 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 103.6, 126.8, 126.9, 127.8, 128.2, 128.2, 128.6, 128.9, 129.8, 130.2, 131.5, 134.1, 135.3, 139.9, 140.9, 146.0, 146.2 (one sp^2 carbon missing due to overlap); IR (neat) 3058, 3028, 2927, 1599 cm^{-1} ; HRMS m/z 406.0225 (calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{15}\text{I}$, 406.0218).

Representative procedure for the palladium-catalyzed migration reactions. The appropriate aryl iodide (0.25 mmol), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), 1,1-*bis*(diphenylphosphino)methane (dppm) (4.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol) and $\text{CsO}_2\text{CCMe}_3$ (CsPiv) (0.117 g, 0.5 mmol) in DMF (4 mL) were stirred under Ar at 100 $^\circ\text{C}$ for the specified period of time. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, diluted with diethyl ether (35 mL) and washed with brine (30 mL). The aqueous layer was reextracted with diethyl ether (15 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried (MgSO_4), filtered, and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel.

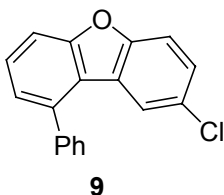


1-Phenyl-9H-fluorene (5). Compound **4** (92.5 mg, 0.25 mmol) was allowed to react under our standard reaction conditions at 110 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 3 d.

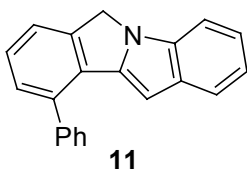
The reaction mixture was chromatographed using 30:1 hexane/EtOAc to afford 24.2 mg (40 %) of the indicated compound **2** as a colorless oil: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 3.95 (s, 2H), 6.94 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.05 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.19-7.22 (m, 2H), 7.33 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.45-7.55 (m, 7H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 37.0, 122.9, 124.0, 124.8, 126.3, 126.4, 127.5, 128.5, 128.8, 129.2, 137.9, 138.7, 141.3, 141.6, 143.7, 143.9 (one sp^2 carbon missing due to overlap); IR (CH_2Cl_2) 3056, 3025, 1454, 1417, 1478 cm^{-1} ; HRMS m/z 242.1101 (calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{14}$, 242.1096).



1-Phenyldibenzofuran (7). Compound **6** (93.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) or compound **55** (93.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) was allowed to react under our standard reaction conditions for 1 d. The reaction mixtures were chromatographed using 30:1 hexane/EtOAc to afford 54.4 mg (89 %) (entry 2, Table 2) or 54.0 mg (88 %) (entry 8, Table 2) of the indicated compound **7**, respectively, as a white solid: mp 62-63 °C (lit¹³ mp 63-64 °C); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.10-7.14 (m, 1H), 7.24-7.26 (m, 1H), 7.37-7.42 (m, 1H), 7.46-7.64 (m, 9H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 110.5, 111.6, 121.8, 122.3, 122.5, 123.9, 124.0, 127.1, 127.1, 127.9, 128.6, 129.0, 138.0, 140.0, 156.4, 156.5. The other spectral properties were identical to those previously reported.¹³

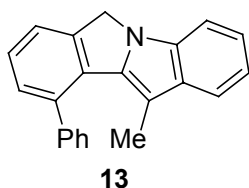


7-Chloro-1-phenyldibenzofuran (9). Compound **8** (0.101 g, 0.25 mmol) was allowed to react under our standard reaction conditions for 1 d. The reaction mixture was chromatographed using 50:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate to afford 57.1 mg (82 %) of the indicated compound **9** as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.25 (dd, *J* = 6.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.45-7.60 (m, 9H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 110.7, 112.5, 121.0, 122.1, 124.3, 125.3, 127.1, 127.7, 127.8, 128.3, 128.8, 128.9, 138.2, 139.4, 154.7, 157.1; IR (CH₂Cl₂) 3061, 3032, 1444, 1400, 1199, 1243 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* 278.0501 (calcd for C₁₈H₁₁ClO, 278.0498).



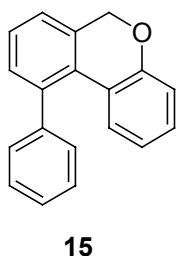
10-Phenyl-6H-isoindolo[2,1-a]indole (11). Compound **10** (0.102 g, 0.25 mmol) was allowed to react under our standard reaction conditions for 1 d. The reaction mixture was chromatographed using 12:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate to afford 49.2 mg (70 %) of the indicated compound **11** as a white solid: mp 139-140 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.08 (s, 2H), 6.16 (s, 1H), 7.03-7.07 (m, 1H), 7.14-7.18 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.54 (m, 8H), 7.64-7.66 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 48.2, 94.3,

109.1, 119.7, 121.7, 122.4, 127.3, 128.0, 128.5, 128.8, 129.3, 131.0, 132.4, 133.7, 137.0, 139.9, 142.5, 143.2 (one sp^2 carbon missing due to overlap); IR (CH_2Cl_2) 3053, 2916, 2850, 1471, 1551, 1446 cm^{-1} ; HRMS m/z 281.1210 (calcd for $C_{21}H_{15}N$, 281.1204).

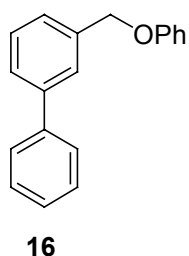


2-Methyl-10-phenyl-6H-isoindolo[2,1-a]indole (13). Compound **12** (0.106 g, 0.25 mmol) was allowed to react under our standard reaction conditions for 1 d. The reaction mixture was chromatographed

using 12:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate to afford 52.4 mg (71 %) of the indicated compound **13** as a white solid: mp 143-145 °C (decomposes); 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 1.41 (s, 3H), 5.06 (s, 2H), 7.03-7.07 (m, 1H), 7.16-7.20 (m, 1H), 7.23-7.31 (m, 3H), 7.40-7.50 (m, 7H); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 9.5, 48.1, 104.2, 109.0, 119.1, 120.0, 122.0, 122.4, 126.5, 127.9, 128.7, 129.9, 130.2, 132.6, 133.8, 134.0, 137.0, 140.0, 142.6, 142.8; IR (CH_2Cl_2) 3048, 2976, 2853, 1469, 2976, 2853, 1469, 1411 cm^{-1} ; HRMS m/z 295.1369 (calcd for $C_{22}H_{17}N$, 295.1361).



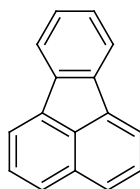
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10-Phenyl-6H-benzo[c]chromene (15) and phenyl 3-phenylbenzyl ether (16). Compound **14** (96.5 mg, 0.25 mmol) was allowed to react under our standard reaction conditions at 120 °C for 2 d. The

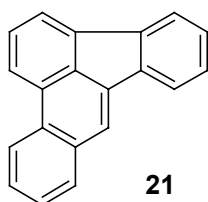
reaction mixture was chromatographed using 50:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate to afford 47.8 mg (75 %) of a 60:40 inseparable mixture of compounds **15** and **16** respectively. Major isomer **15**: 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 5.02 (s, 2H) as a characteristic peak; HRMS m/z 258.1050 (calcd for $C_{19}H_{14}O$, 258.1045). Minor isomer **16**: 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 5.11 (s, 2H) as a characteristic peak; HRMS m/z 260.1206 (calcd for $C_{19}H_{16}O$, 260.1201). Mixture: ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 69.9, 70.2, 115.1, 117.6, 121.3, 121.3, 123.6, 124.1, 126.6, 126.7, 127.1, 127.4, 127.4, 127.5, 127.5, 127.7, 128.4, 128.9, 128.9, 128.9, 129.1, 129.1, 129.3, 129.4, 129.4, 129.8, 132.0,

135.5, 137.8, 139.3, 141.2, 141.9, 142.5, 156.6, 159.0; IR (neat) 3058, 3029, 1599, 1495, 1453, 1243 cm^{-1} .



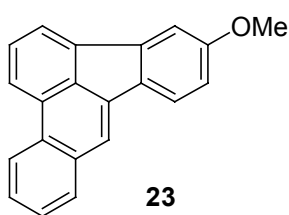
18

Fluoranthene (18). Compound **17** (82.5 mg, 0.25 mmol) was allowed to react under our standard reaction conditions at 110 °C for 1 d. The reaction mixture was chromatographed using 50:1 hexane/EtOAc to afford 41.0 mg (81 %) of the indicated compound **6** as a white solid: mp 107-108 °C (lit¹⁴ mp 106-108 °C). The other spectral properties were identical to those previously reported.¹⁵



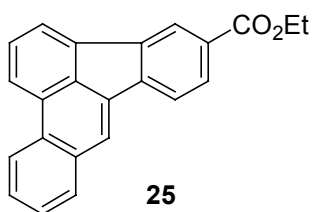
21

Benzo[e]acephenanthrylene (21). Compound **20**¹ (95.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) was allowed to react under our standard reaction conditions at 110 °C for 2 d. The reaction mixture was chromatographed using 50:1 hexane/EtOAc to afford 49.2 mg (78 %) of the indicated compound **8** as a white solid: mp 166-167 °C (lit¹⁶ mp 165-166 °C). The other spectral properties were identical to those previously reported.¹⁷



23

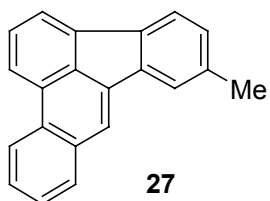
5-Methoxybenzo[e]acephenanthrylene (23). Compound **22** (0.103 g, 0.25 mmol) was allowed to react under our standard reaction conditions at 110 °C for 2 d. The reaction mixture was chromatographed using 30:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate to afford 50.1 mg (71 %) of the indicated compound **23** as a white solid: mp 188-189 °C (lit¹⁷ mp 189-190 °C). The other spectral properties were identical to those previously reported.¹⁷



25

Ethyl benzo[e]acephenanthrylene-5-carboxylate (25). Compound **24** (0.113 g, 0.25 mmol) was allowed to react under our standard reaction conditions at 110 °C for 2 d. The reaction

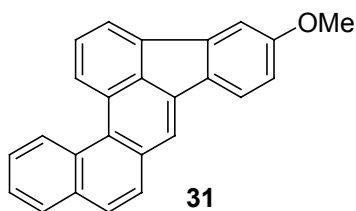
mixture was chromatographed using 9:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate to afford 40.5 mg (50 %) of the indicated compound **25** as a white solid: mp 153-154 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.46 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 4.45 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.63-7.65 (m, 1H), 7.68-7.70 (m, 1H), 7.74-7.78 (m, 1H), 7.98-8.04 (m, 3H), 8.09 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 8.45 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.54 (d, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 1H), 8.64 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 14.5, 61.2, 120.1, 121.5, 122.1, 122.5, 123.2, 123.3, 127.0, 127.6, 127.7, 128.5, 129.0, 129.9, 130.6, 131.1, 132.4, 133.8, 134.0, 136.2, 140.7, 142.6, 166.9; IR (CH₂Cl₂) 2979, 1710, 1240, 1290 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* 324.1157 (calcd for C₂₃H₁₆O₂, 324.1150).



6-Methylbenzo[e]acephenanthrylene (27). Compound **26** (98.5

mg, 0.25 mmol) was allowed to react under our standard reaction conditions at 110 °C for 2 d. The reaction mixture was

chromatographed using 50:1 hexane/EtOAc to afford 37.2 mg (56 %) of the indicated compound **27** as a white solid: mp 149-151 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.50 (s, 3H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.59-7.80 (m, 5H), 7.91 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 8.01-8.02 (m, 1H), 8.17 (s, 1H), 8.40 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.63 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 21.9, 119.2, 121.2, 121.3, 121.3, 122.8, 123.2, 126.8, 127.0, 127.6, 128.3, 129.0, 130.2, 130.8, 132.4, 134.1, 135.3, 137.2, 137.5, 138.2, 138.9; IR (CH₂Cl₂) 2921, 2852, 1460, 1600, 1374 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* 266.1099 (calcd for C₂₁H₁₄, 266.1096).

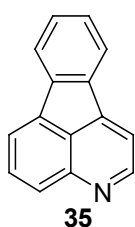


10-Methoxydibenz[e,l]acephenanthrylene (31).

Compound **30** (0.115 g, 0.25 mmol) was allowed to react under our standard reaction conditions at 110 °C for 2 d. The reaction

mixture was chromatographed using 50:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate to afford 54.0 mg (65 %) of the indicated compound **31** as a white solid: mp 178-179 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 3.95 (s,

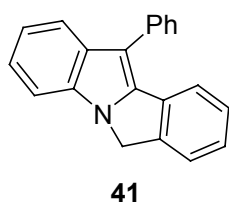
3H), 6.93 (dd, $J = 8.1, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.60-7.66 (m, 1H), 7.70-8.03 (m, 7H), 8.11 (s, 1H), 8.98 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 9.19 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 55.9, 107.4, 113.4, 119.6, 121.0, 122.8, 122.8, 126.0, 126.8, 127.3, 127.5, 127.8, 128.3, 128.4, 128.6, 128.7, 129.0, 131.5, 131.5, 133.8, 133.8, 136.1, 137.4, 142.6, 160.6; IR (CH_2Cl_2) 2921, 2849, 1608, 1461, 1285, 1213 cm^{-1} ; HRMS m/z 332.1209 (calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$, 332.1201).



Indeno[1,2,3-*de*]quinoline (35). Compound **34** (82.8 mg, 0.25 mmol) was allowed to react under our standard reaction conditions at 110 °C for 2.5 d. The reaction mixture was chromatographed using 3:2 hexanes/ethyl acetate to afford 27.4 mg (54 %) of the indicated compound **35** as a white solid: mp 100-101 °C

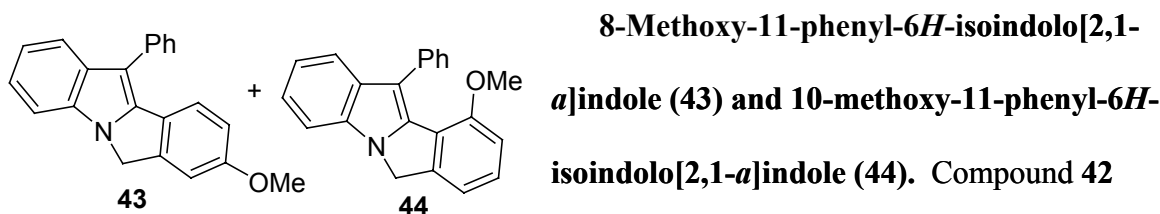
(lit¹⁸ mp 102-103 °C); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.35-7.51 (m, 2H), 7.72-7.77 (m, 2H), 7.84-7.91 (m, 3H), 7.99 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 9.07 (d, $J = 4.2$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ 114.4, 121.0, 122.2, 123.7, 128.2, 128.4, 130.4, 131.7, 135.4, 138.2, 138.2, 140.5, 145.1, 145.7, 152.9.

The other spectral properties were identical to those previously reported.¹⁹



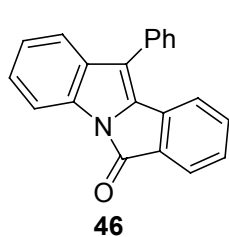
11-Phenyl-6H-isoindolo[2,1-*a*]indole (41). Compound **40** (103 mg, 0.25 mmol) was allowed to react under our standard reaction conditions for 1 d affording a 92 % yield of the indicated compound **41**, which is

unstable on silica gel, as determined by ^1H NMR spectroscopy. To obtain pure compound **41**, the crude product was recrystallized (hexane/EtOAc) to afford a pale purple solid: mp 148-151 °C; ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 5.27 (s, 2H), 7.09-7.13 (m, 1H), 7.21-7.25 (m, 1H), 7.36-7.39 (m, 3H), 7.51-7.58 (m, 3H), 7.63-7.65 (m, 1H), 7.68-7.70 (m, 3H), 7.74-7.76 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 48.2, 108.0, 110.2, 119.5, 120.0, 120.2, 122.0, 124.2, 126.2, 127.6, 128.0, 128.7, 128.9, 130.4, 131.9, 133.5, 134.4, 139.3, 142.7; IR (CH_2Cl_2) 3053, 2985, 1616, 1603, 1497 cm^{-1} ; HRMS m/z 281.1209 (calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}$, 281.1205).



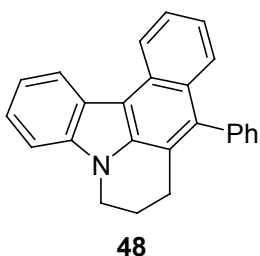
(0.110 g, 0.25 mmol) was allowed to react under our standard reaction conditions for 12 h.

The reaction mixture was chromatographed using 9:1 hexane/EtOAc to afford 61 mg (78 %) of the compound **43** as a yellow solid and 9 mg (12 %) of the compound **44**. Compound **43**: mp 196-198 °C; ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 3.83 (s, 3H), 5.23 (s, 2H), 6.97 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.07-7.10 (m, 1H), 7.17-7.21 (m, 1H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 7.34-7.37 (m, 1H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.53-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.66-7.68 (m, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ 48.4, 55.8, 108.1, 109.3, 109.8, 113.7, 120.0, 120.3, 121.9, 122.1, 126.0, 126.2, 128.9, 129.3, 131.6, 134.1, 135.4, 140.3, 144.2, 159.7; IR (CH₂Cl₂) 3051, 1686, 1450 cm⁻¹; HRMS m/z 311.1316 (calcd for C₂₂H₁₇ON, 311.1310).



(0.106 g, 0.25 mmol) was allowed to react under our standard reaction conditions for 1 d. The reaction mixture was chromatographed using 10:1 hexane/EtOAc to afford 24 mg (33 %) of the indicated compound

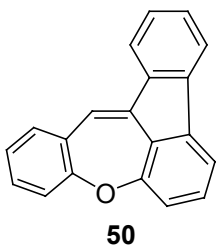
46 as a yellow solid: mp 222-223 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.17-7.21 (m, 1H), 7.31-7.36 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.44 (m, 1H), 7.45-7.49 (m, 1H), 7.54-7.60 (m, 4H), 7.70-7.72 (m, 2H), 7.79 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 113.8, 120.8, 121.4, 121.5, 124.3, 125.6, 127.0, 128.6, 129.0, 129.2, 129.3, 132.4, 133.9, 134.0, 134.1, 134.2, 134.4, 134.9, 162.8; IR (CH₂Cl₂) 3053, 2987, 1731, 1264 cm⁻¹; HRMS m/z 295.1003 (calcd for C₂₁H₁₃ON, 295.0997).



9-Phenyl-7,8-dihydro-6H-benzo[c]pyrido[1,2,3-*lm*]carbazole

(48). Compound **47** (116 mg, 0.25 mmol) was allowed to react under our standard reaction conditions for 12 h. The reaction mixture was chromatographed using 20:1 hexane/EtOAc to afford 54 mg (65 %) of

the indicated compound **48** as a yellow solid: mp 239-241 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.21-2.29 (m, 2H), 2.87 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 4.31 (t, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 7.28-7.34 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.55 (m, 8H), 7.61-7.65 (m, 2H), 8.58 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.74-8.77 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 22.8, 24.8, 41.3, 109.1, 112.5, 119.9, 121.1, 122.3, 122.6, 123.2, 123.7, 123.9, 125.9, 127.4, 127.9, 128.5, 129.1, 129.2, 130.8, 135.3, 135.7, 139.1, 139.2; IR (CH₂Cl₂) 3053, 2986, 1421, 1265 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* 333.1523 (calcd for C₂₅H₁₉N, 333.1518). Anal. Calcd for C₂₅H₁₉N: C, 90.06; H, 5.74; N, 4.20. Found: C, 90.27; H, 5.44; N, 4.17.



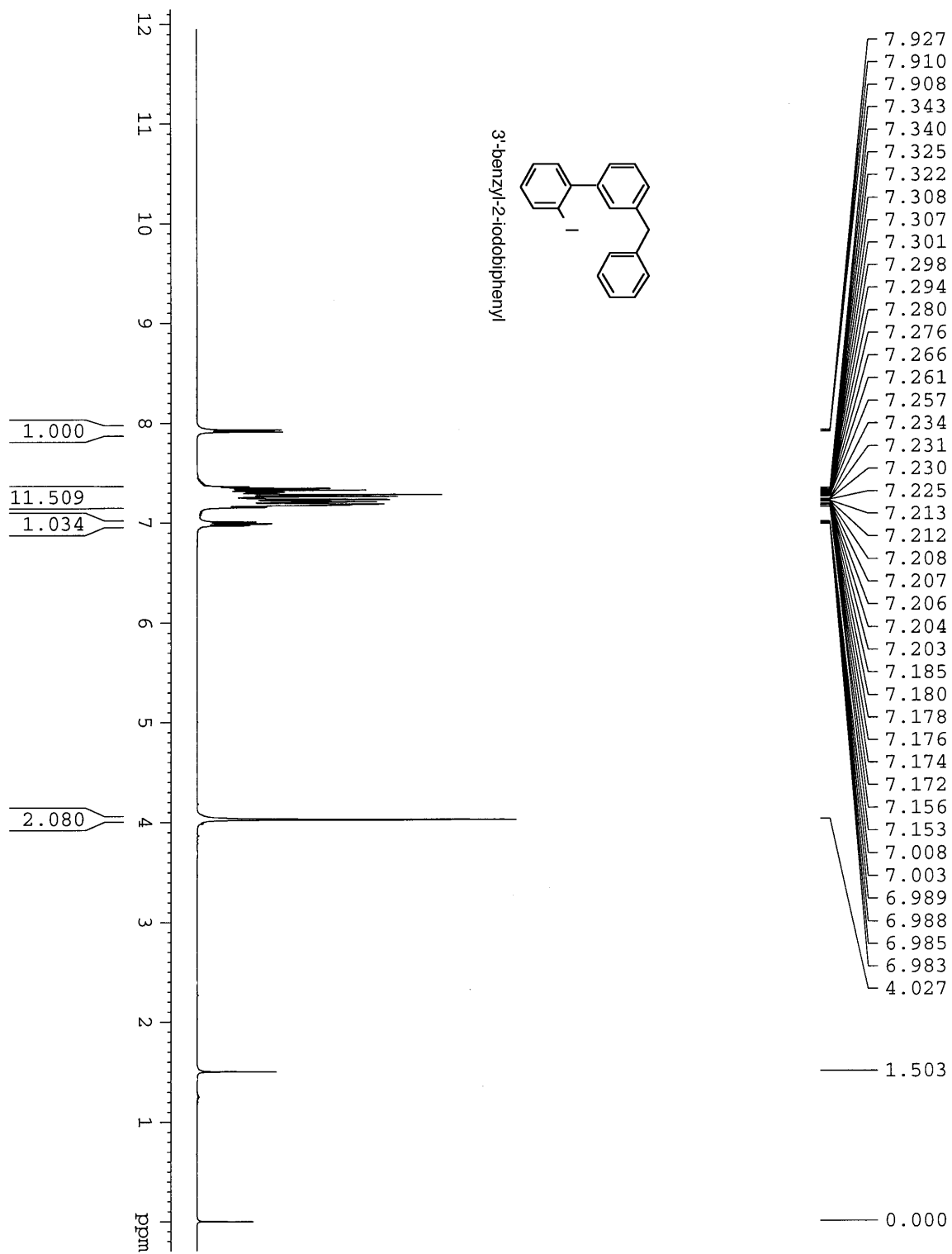
Benzo[f]fluoreno[1,9-*bc*]oxepine (50). Compound **49** (99.1 mg, 0.25

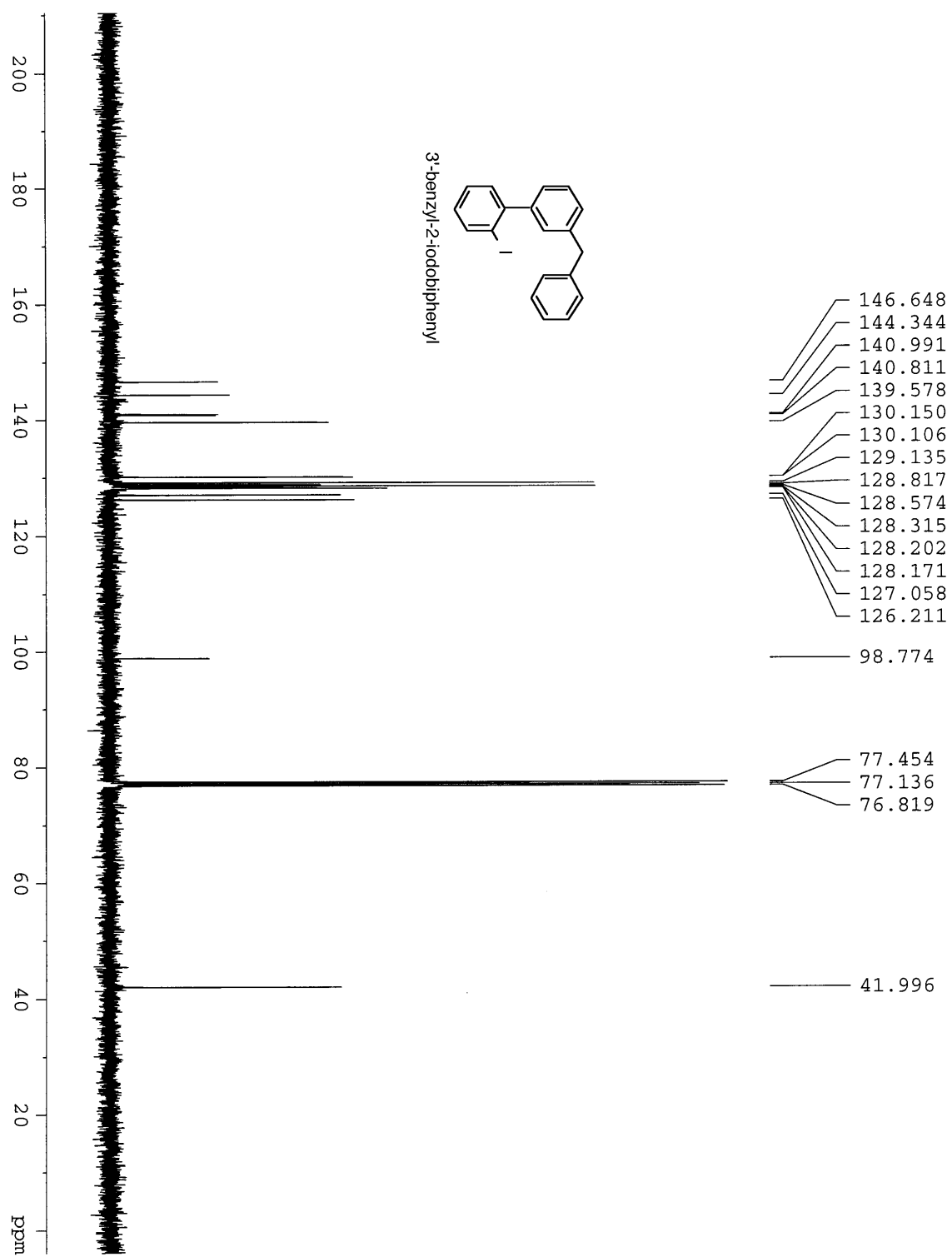
mmol) was allowed to react under our standard reaction conditions at 110 °C for 2 d. The reaction mixture was chromatographed using 18:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate to afford 53.6 mg (80 %) of the indicated compound

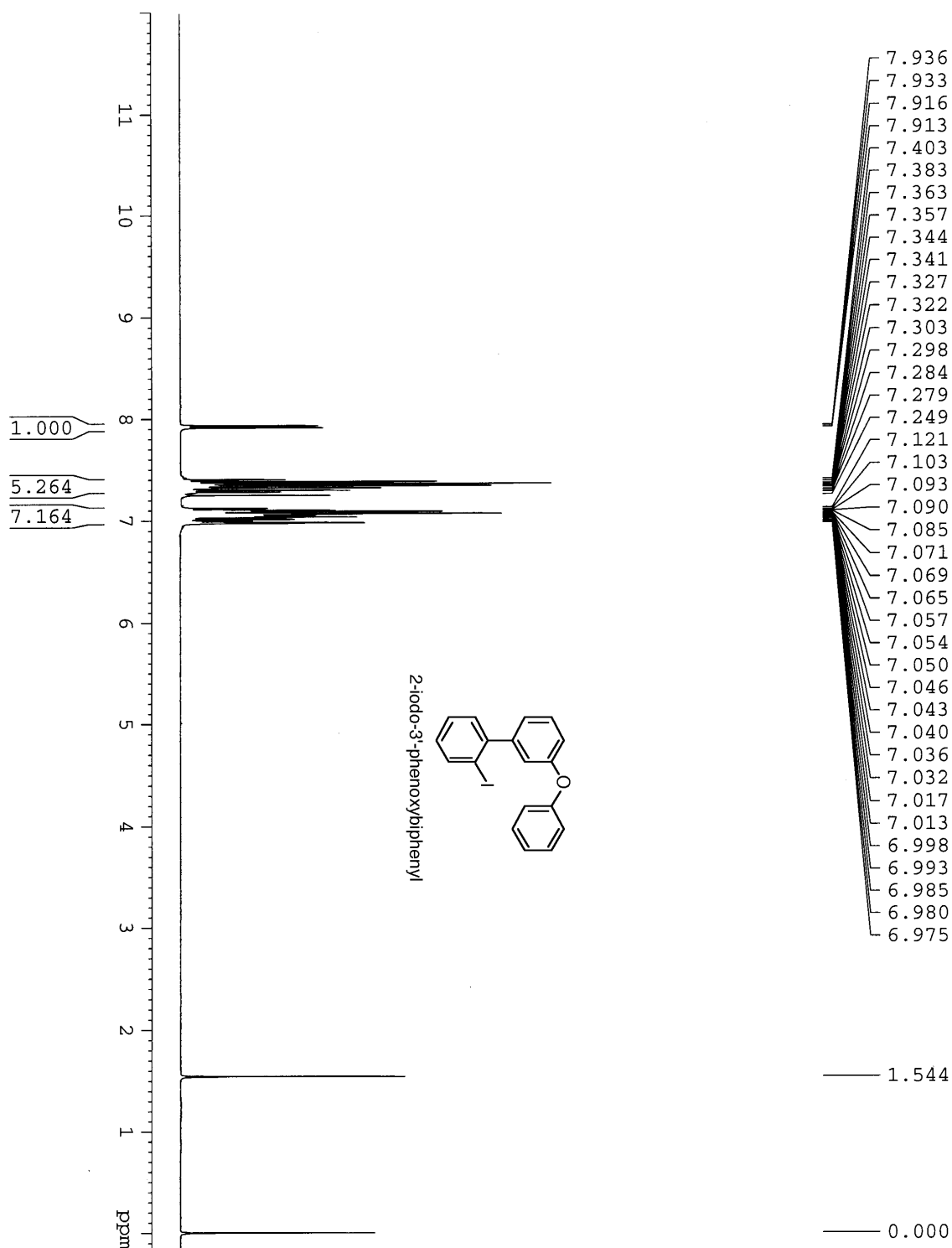
50 as a white solid: mp 106-107 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 6.69 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (s, 1H), 6.93-6.95 (m, 1H), 6.97-6.99 (m, 1H), 7.05-7.07 (m, 1H), 7.16-7.30 (m, 5H), 7.58-7.59 (m, 1H), 7.62-7.64 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 115.4, 117.2, 120.4, 120.6, 122.3, 124.8, 126.0, 127.2, 128.3, 128.7, 129.1, 131.3, 131.4, 132.4, 137.1, 137.6, 139.9, 141.0, 154.8, 155.6; IR (CH₂Cl₂) 3050, 1580, 1238, 1450, 1426 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* 268.0892 (calcd for C₂₀H₁₂O, 268.0888).

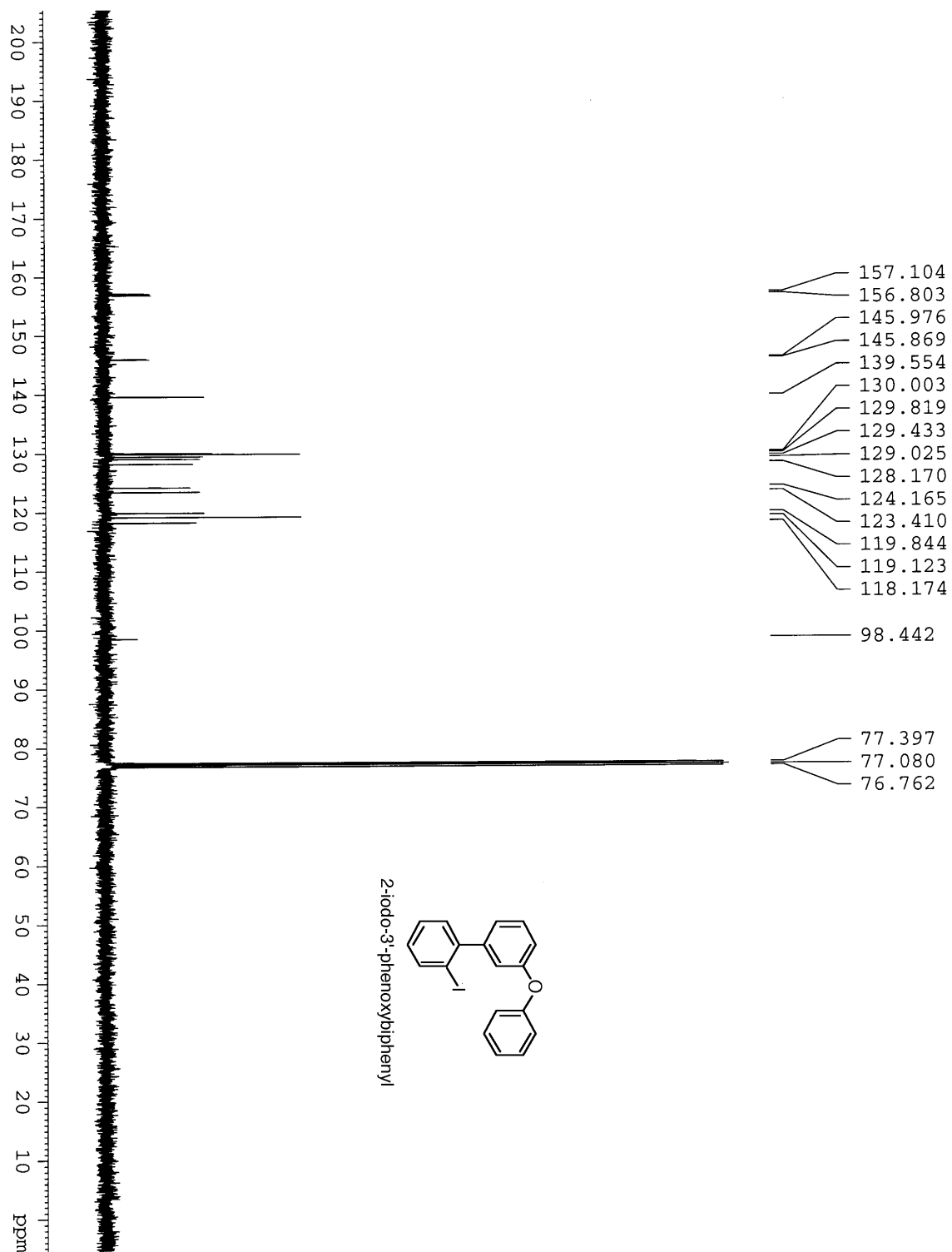
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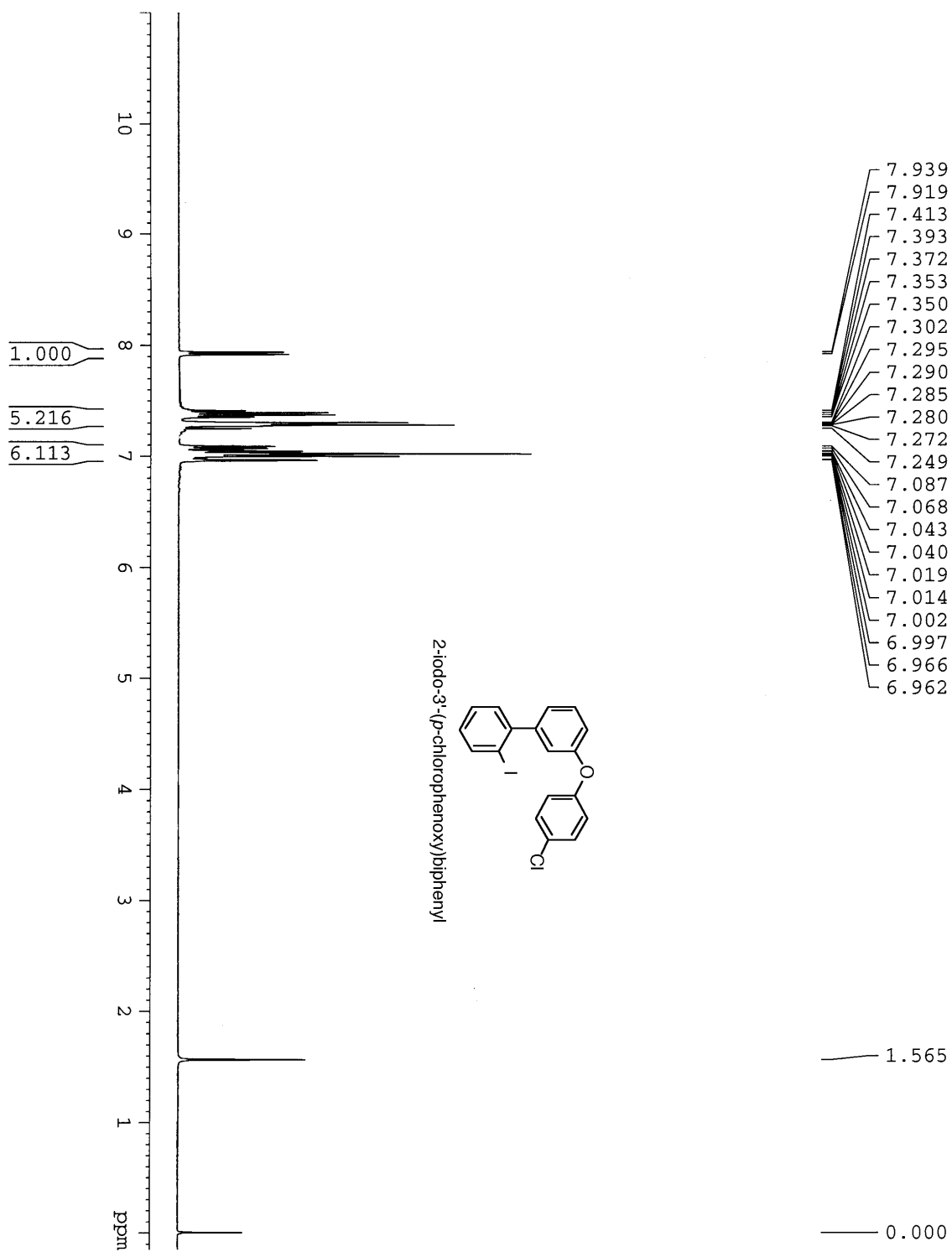
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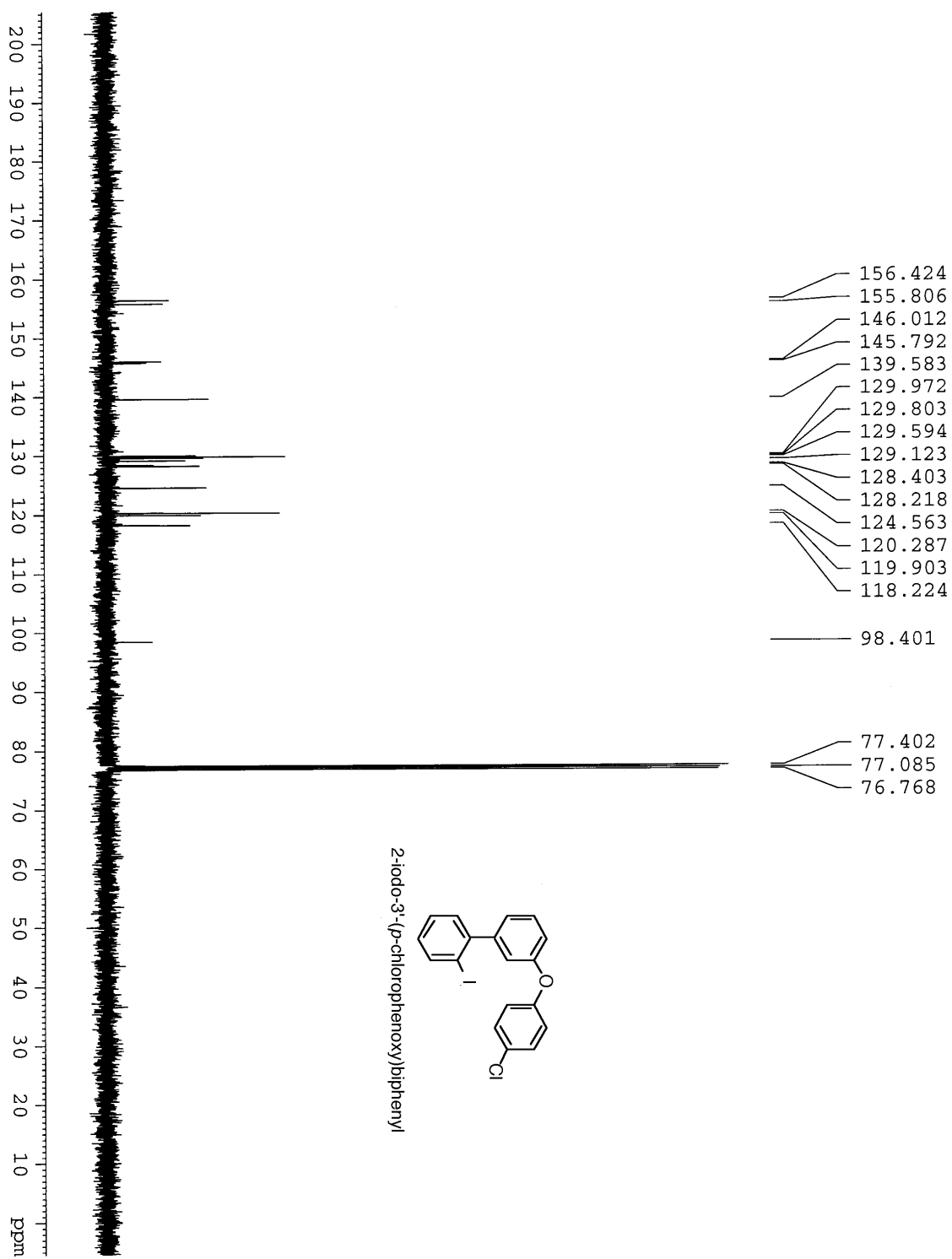


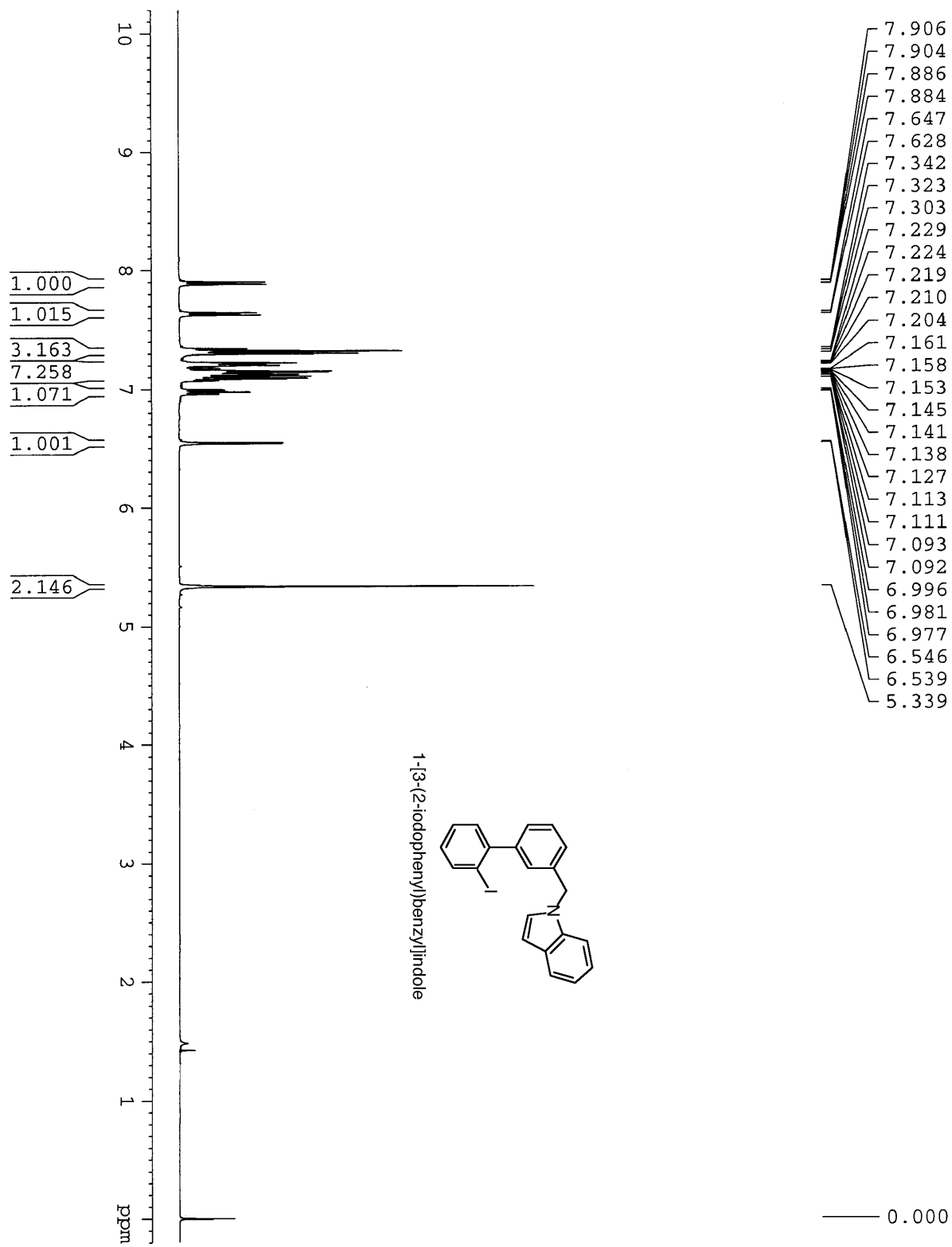


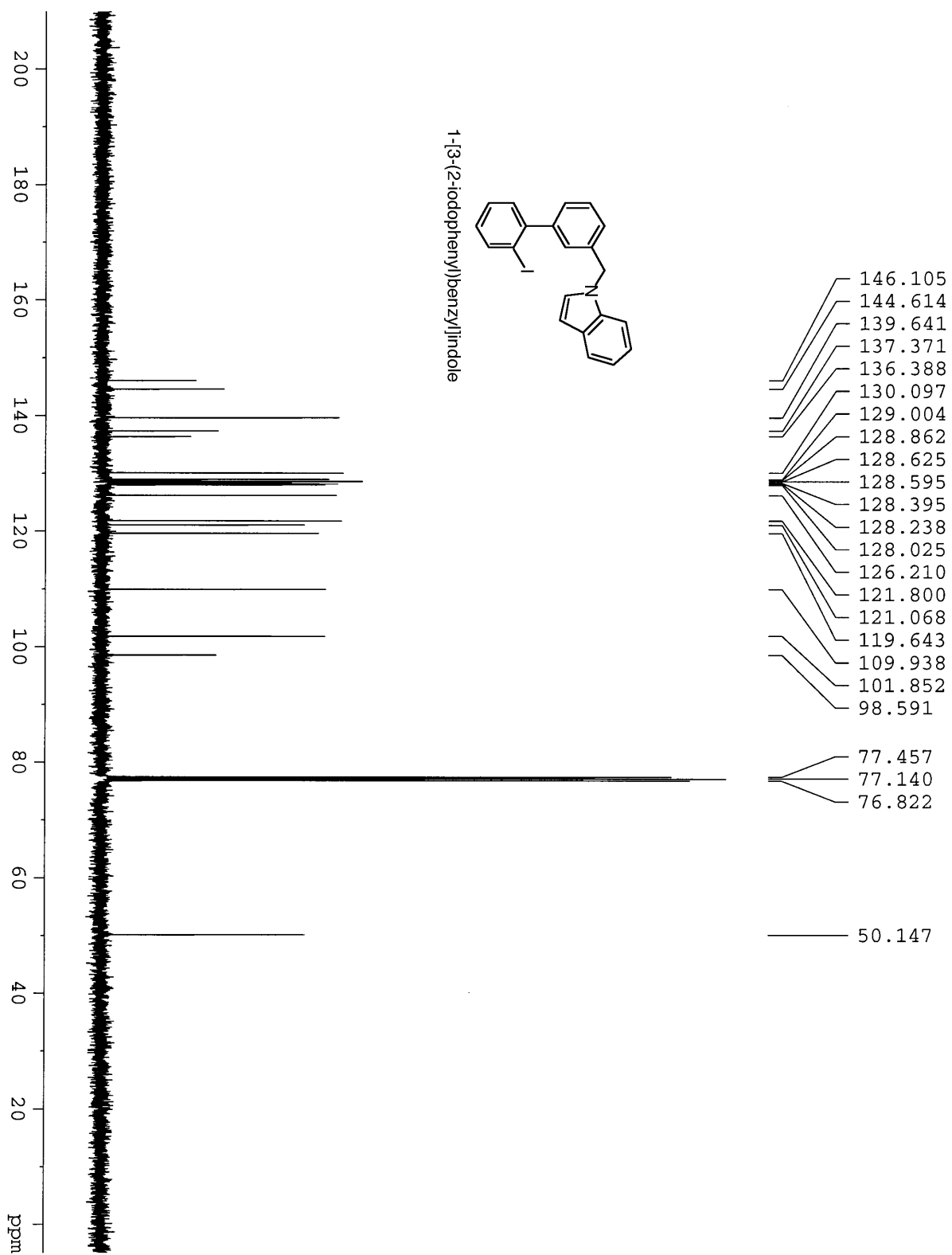


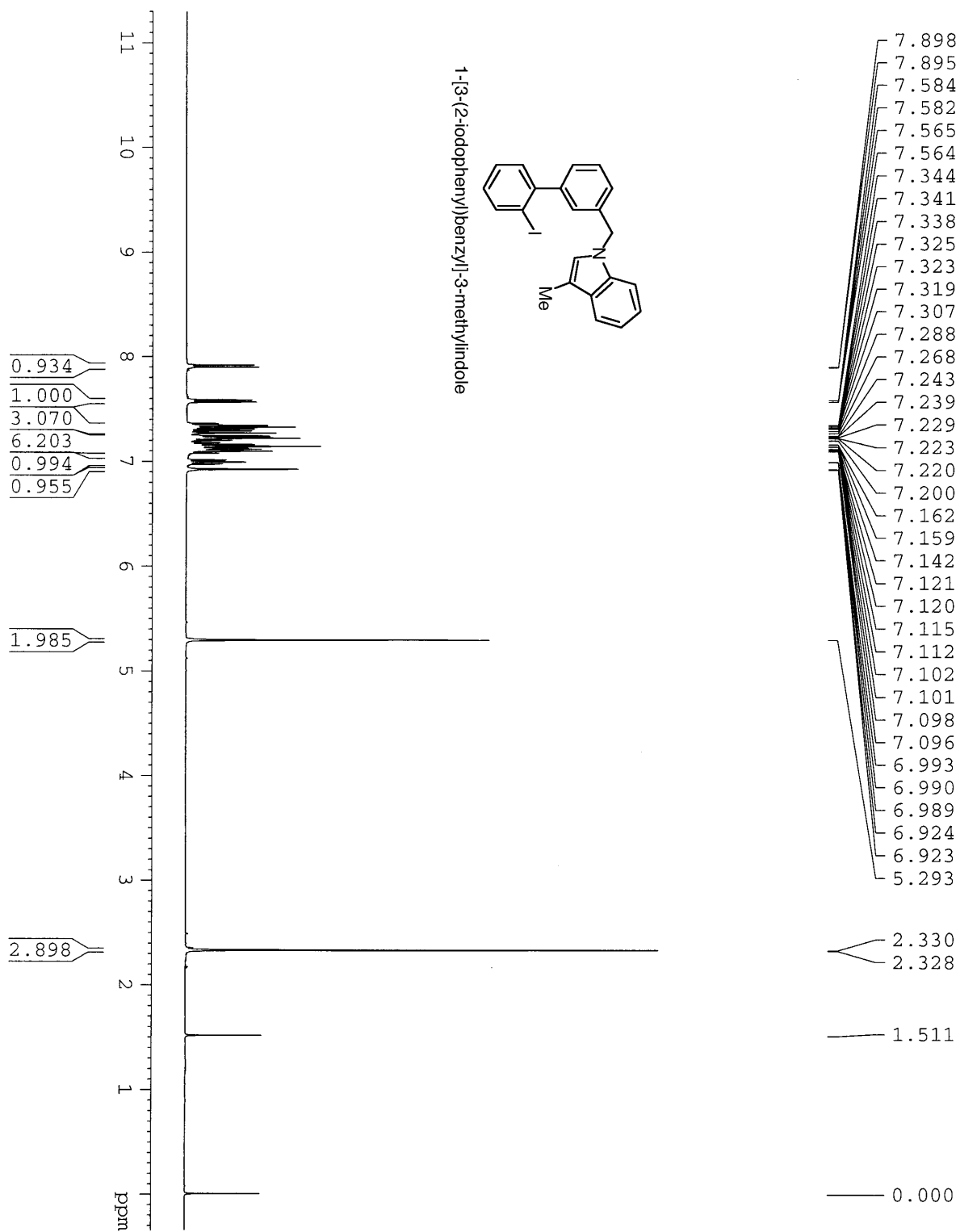


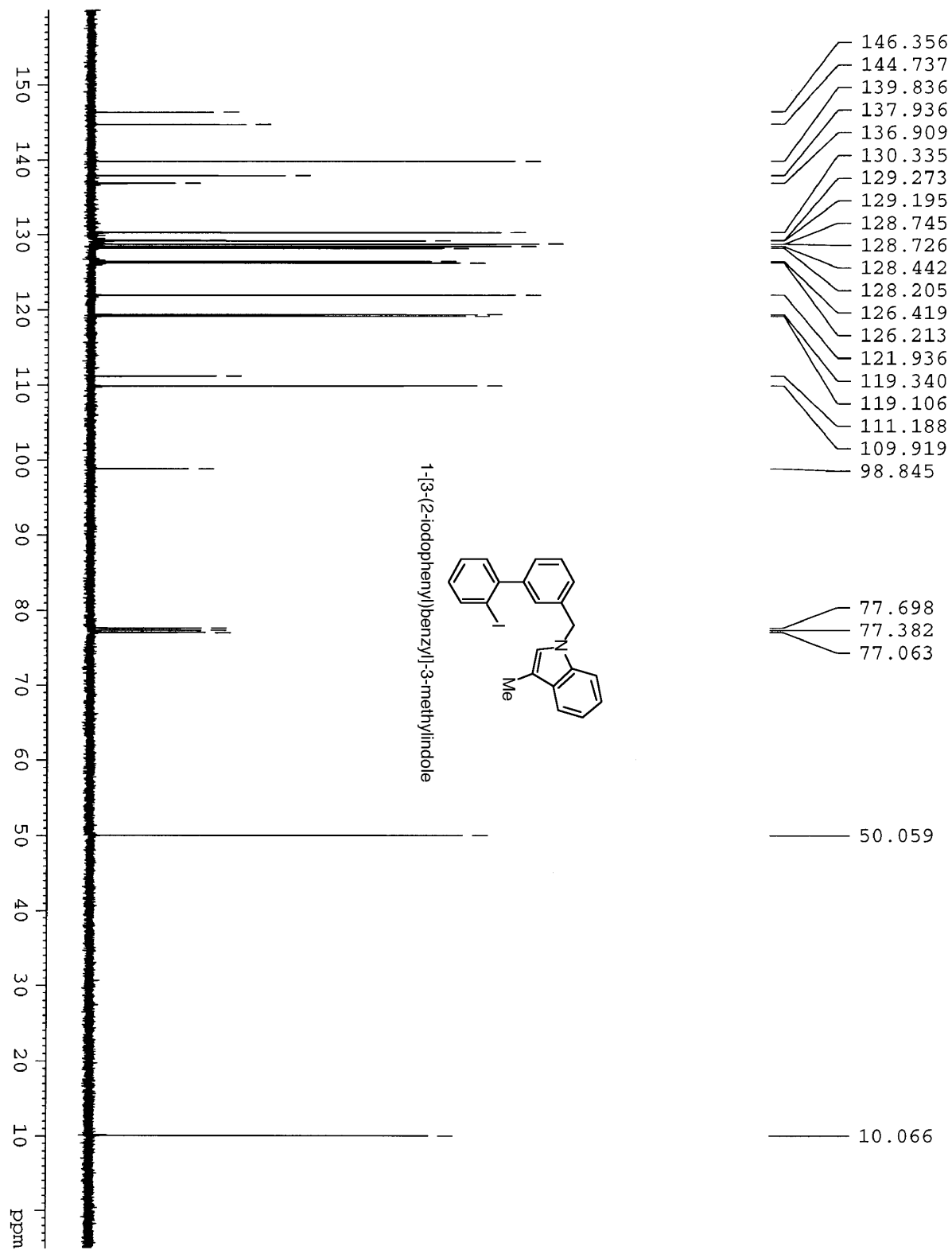


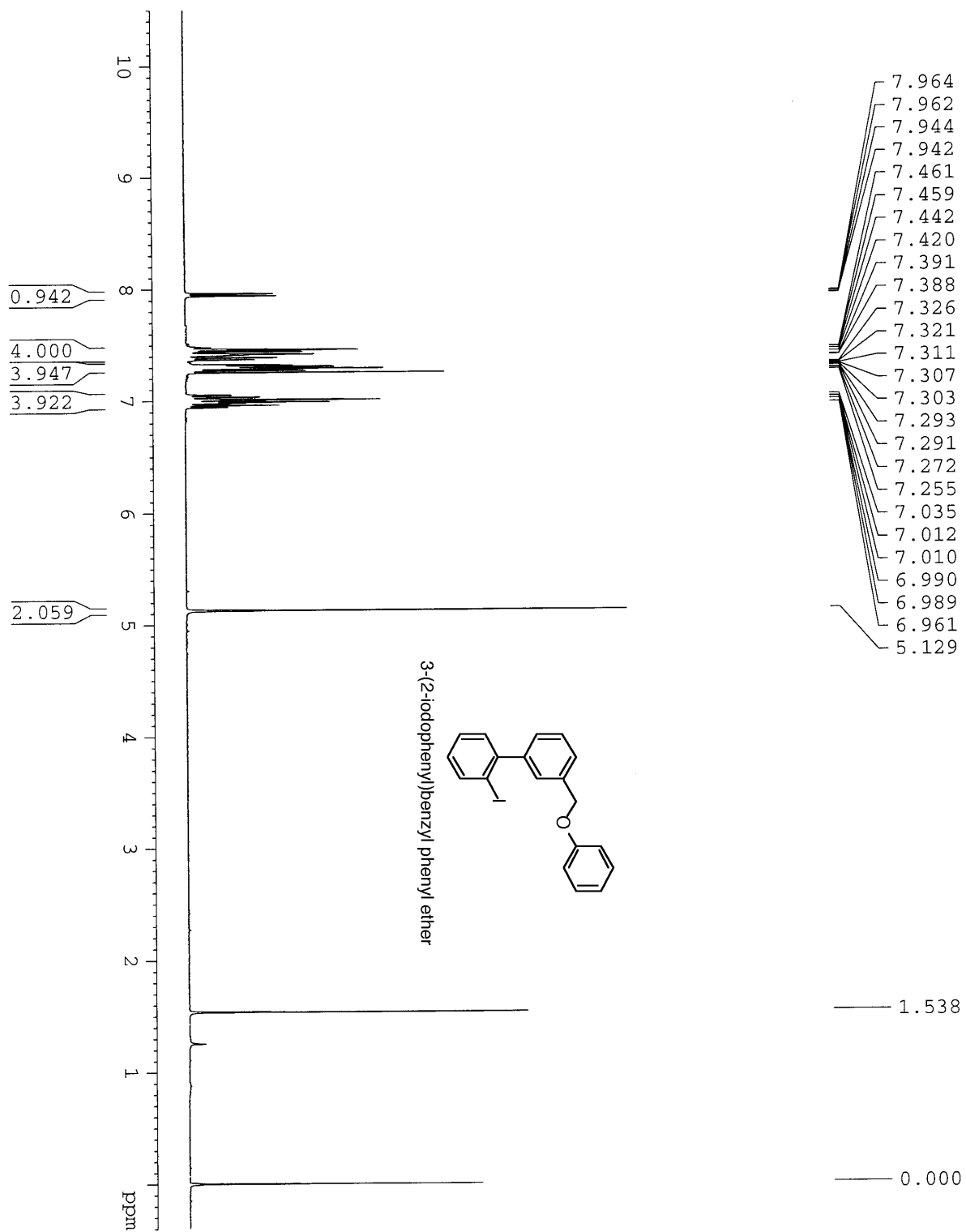


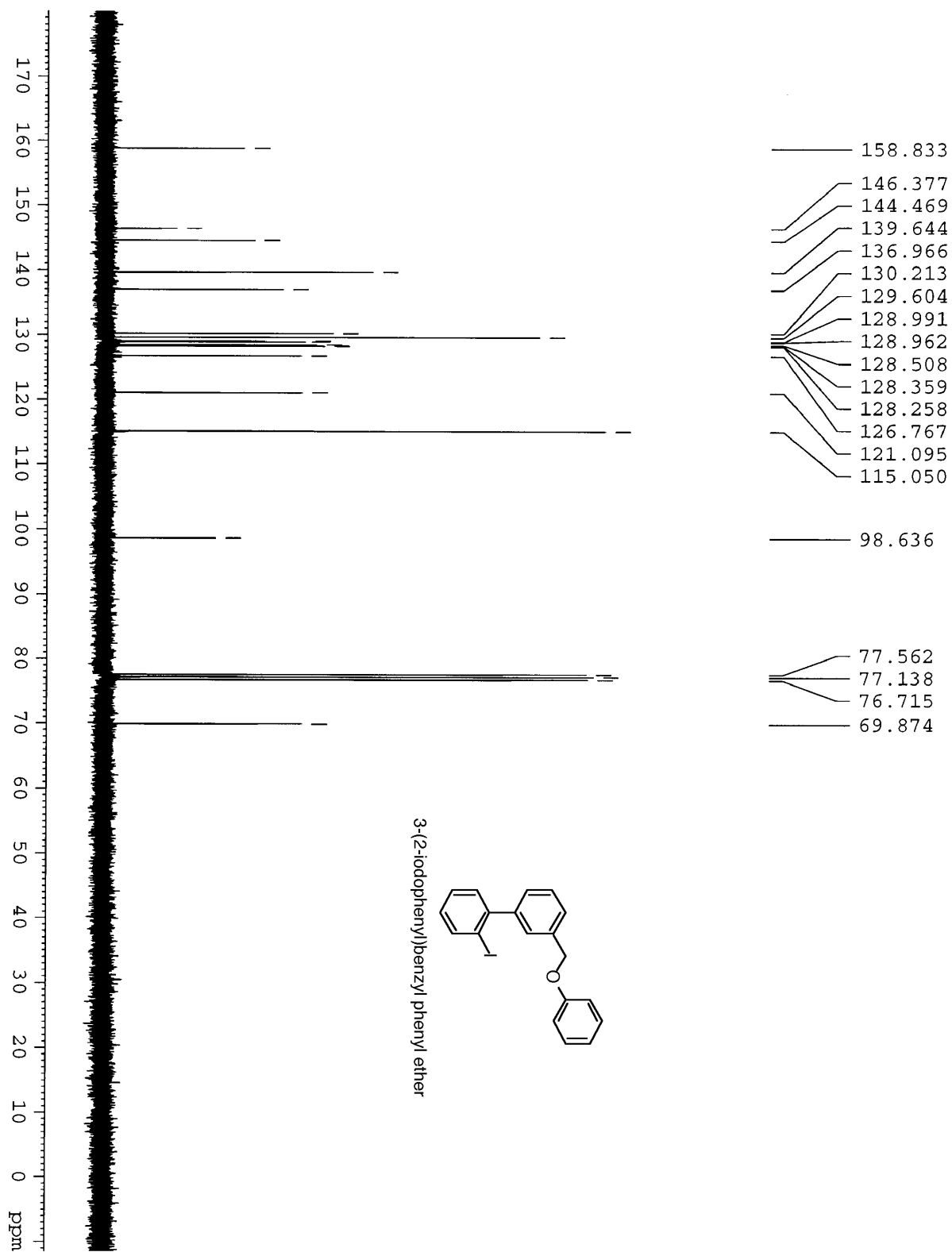


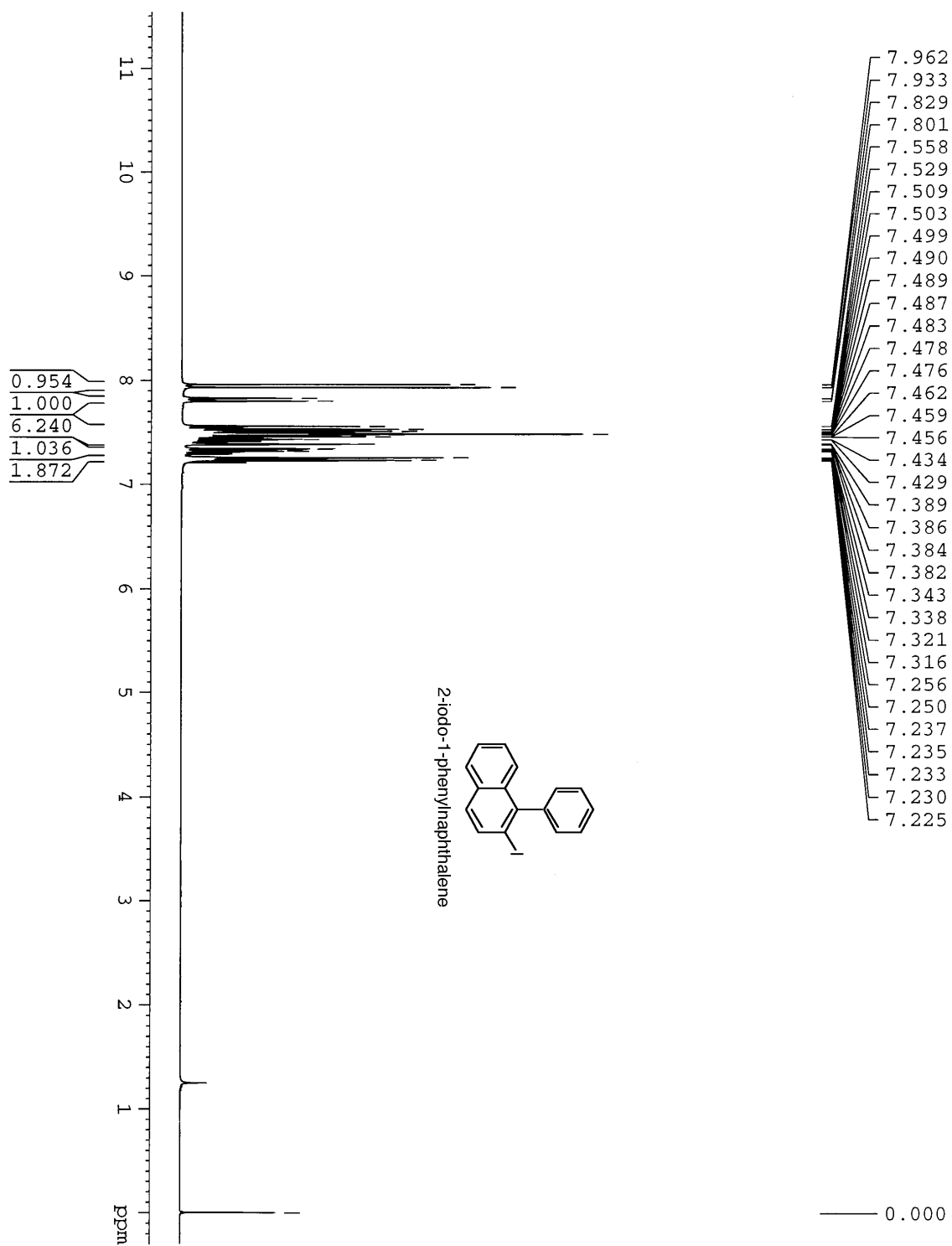


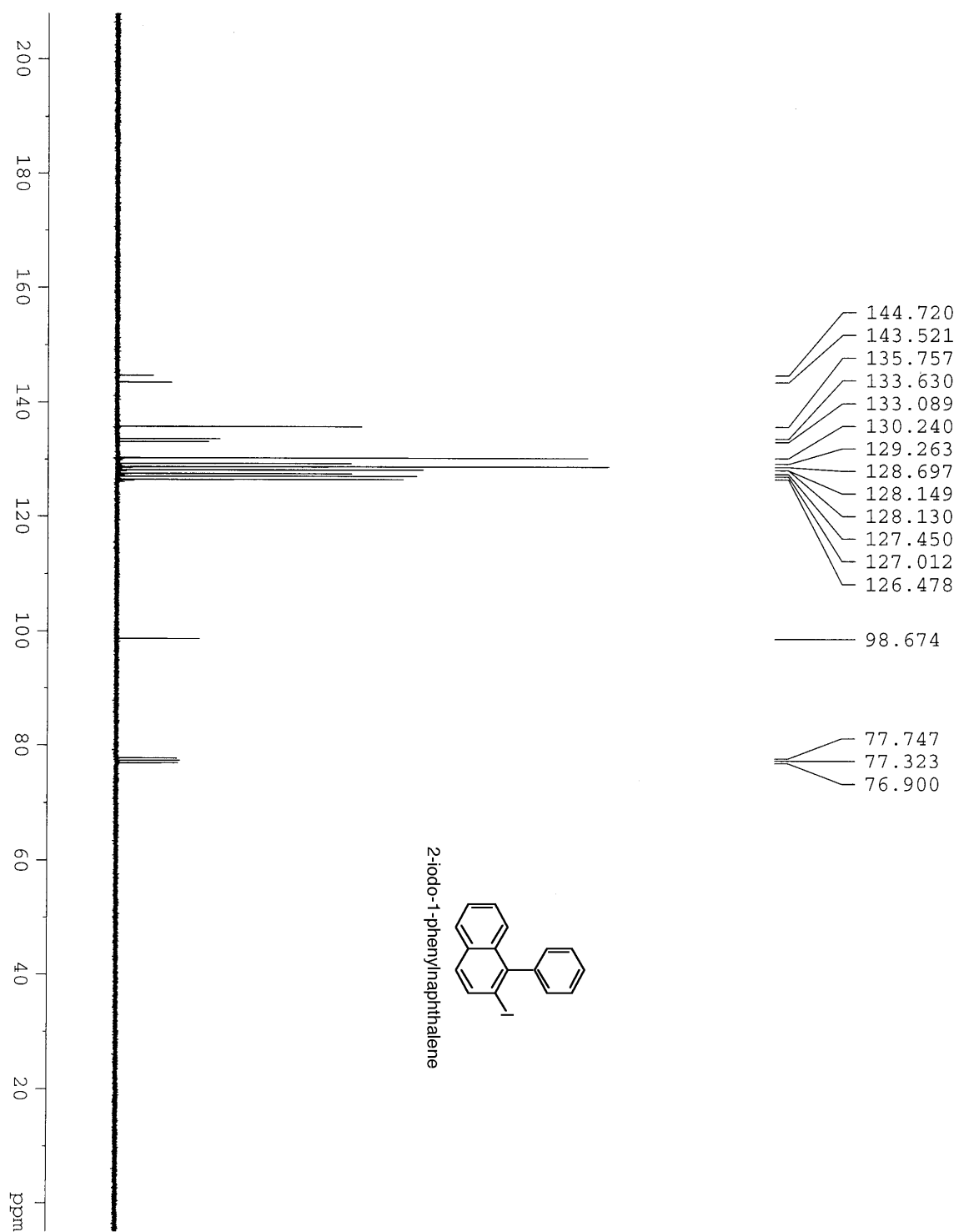


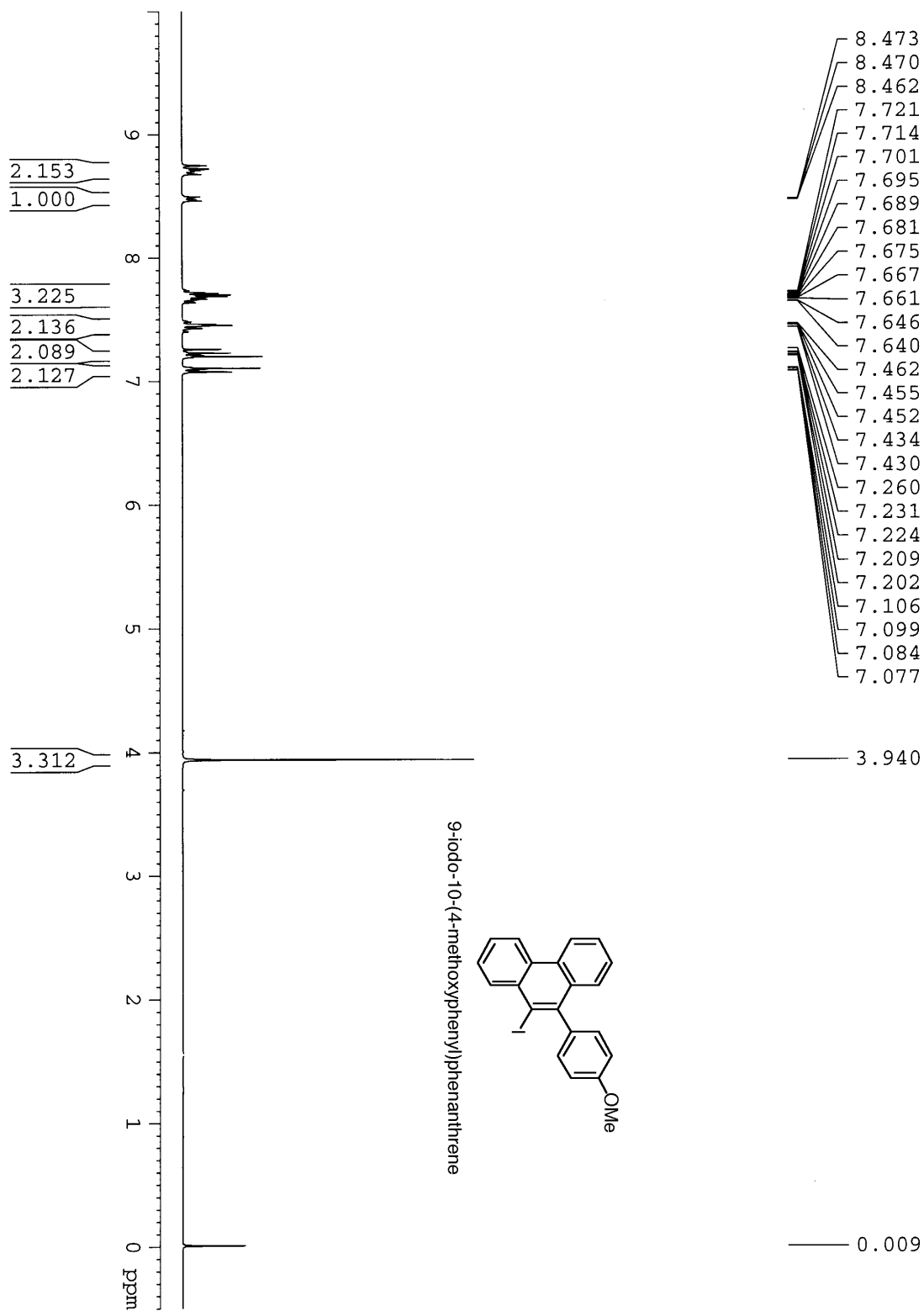


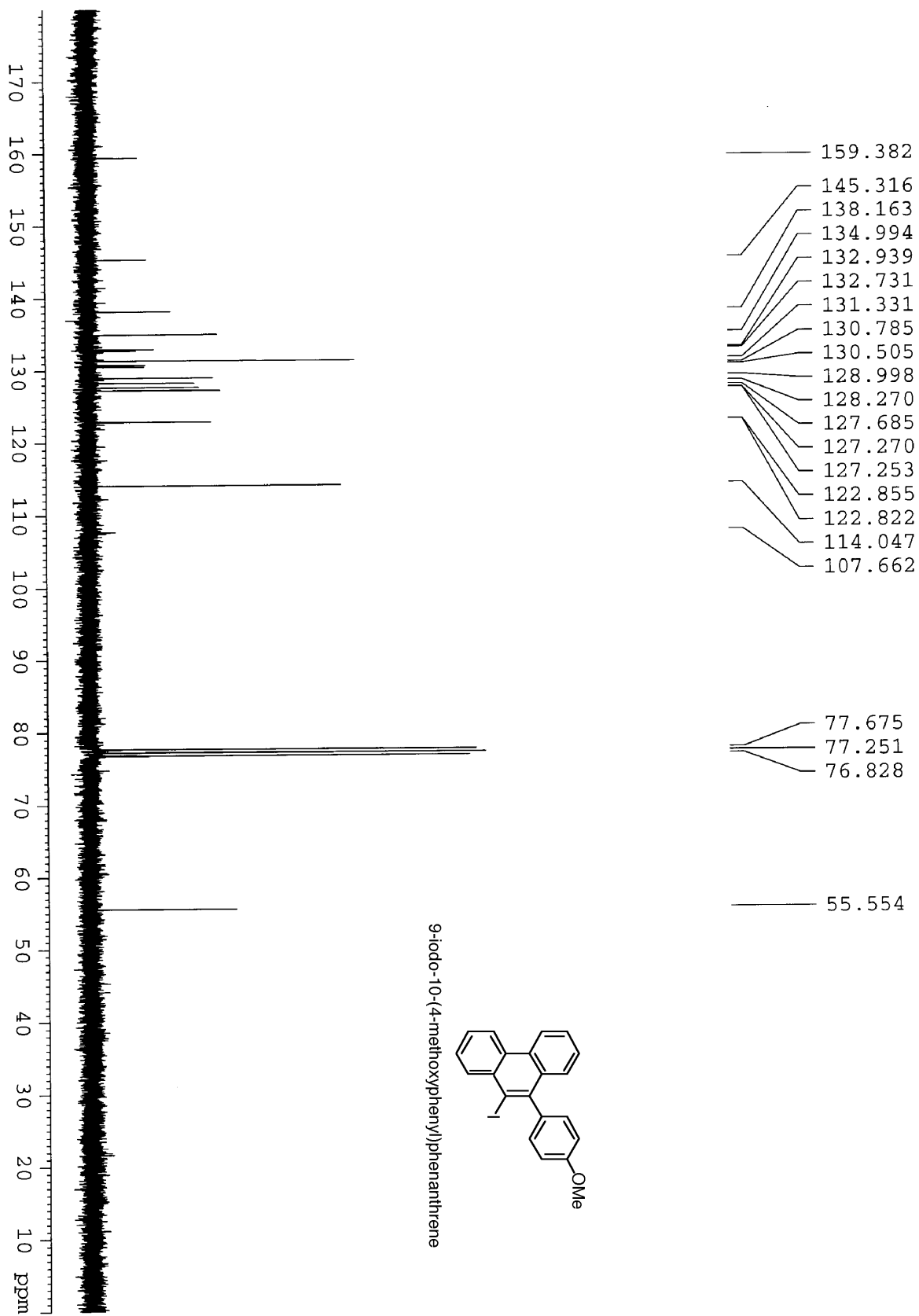


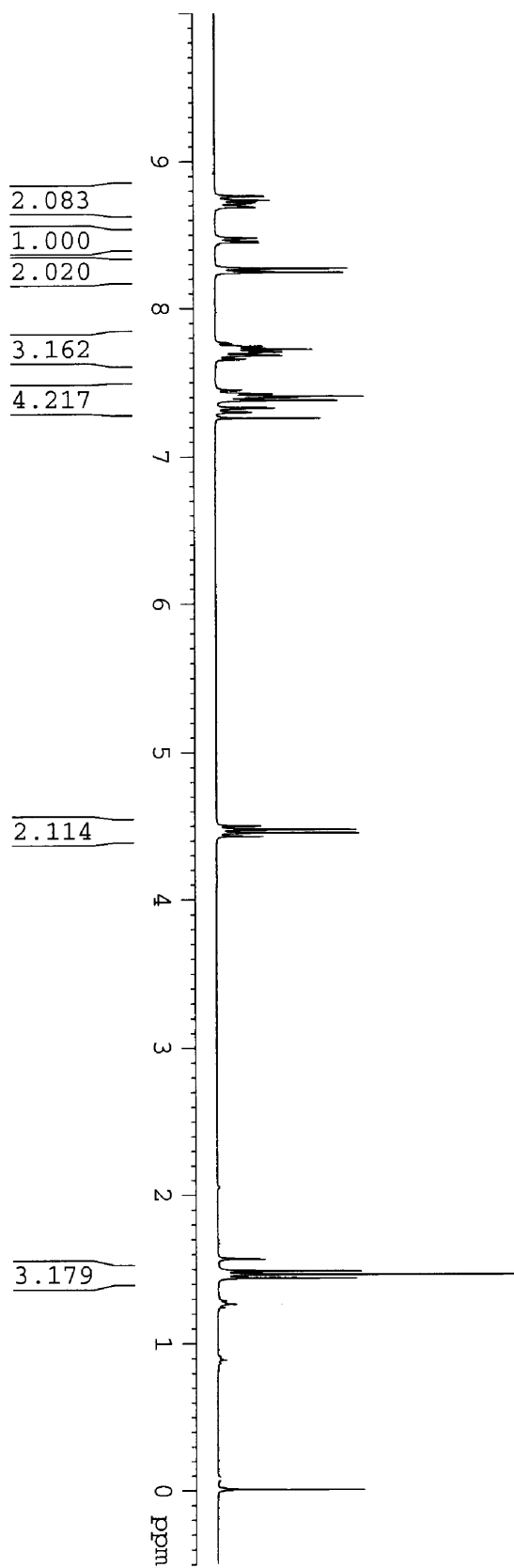




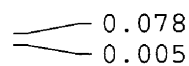
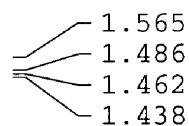
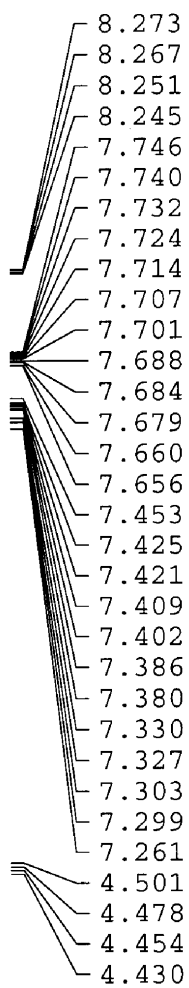
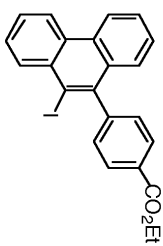


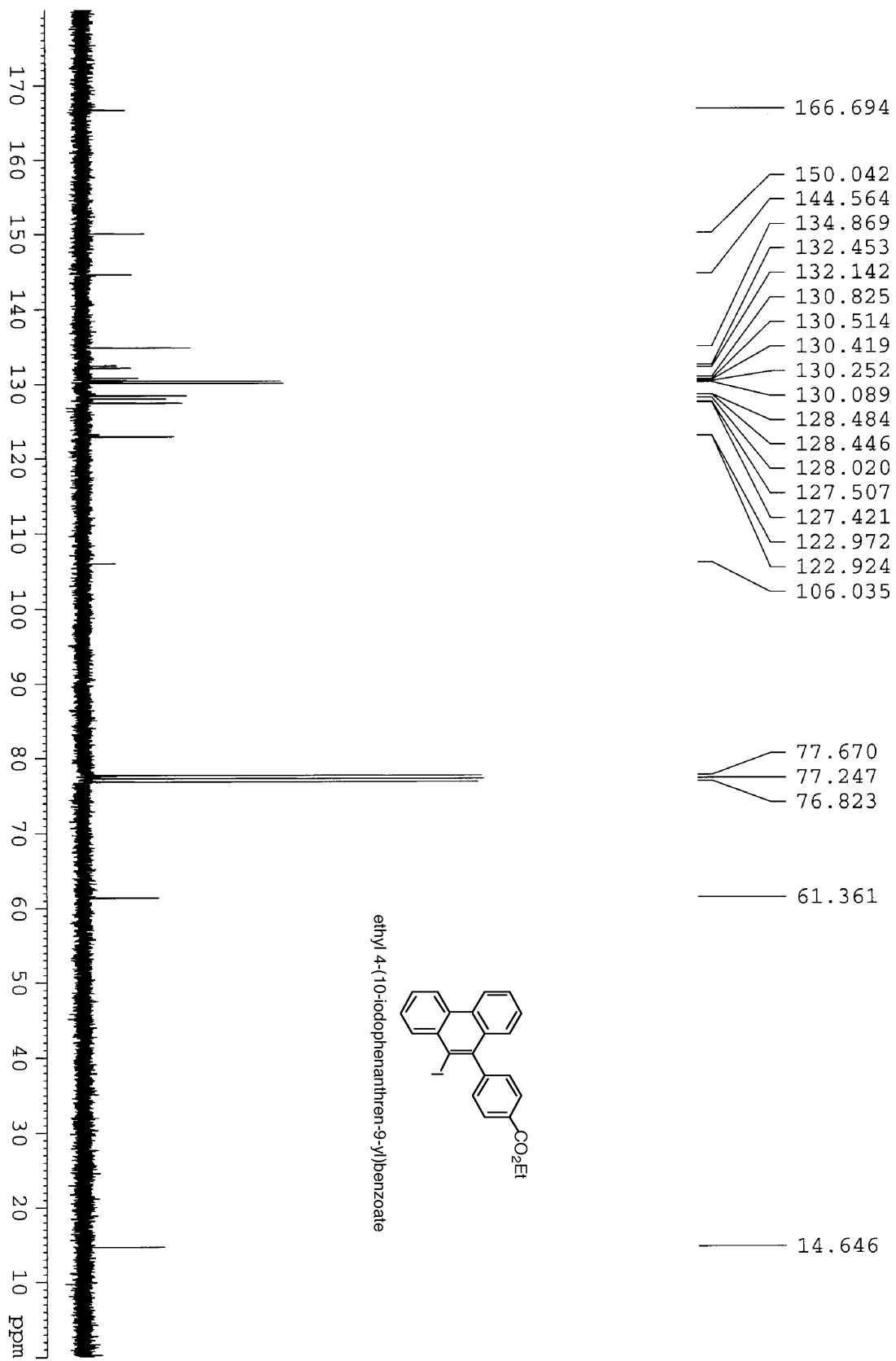


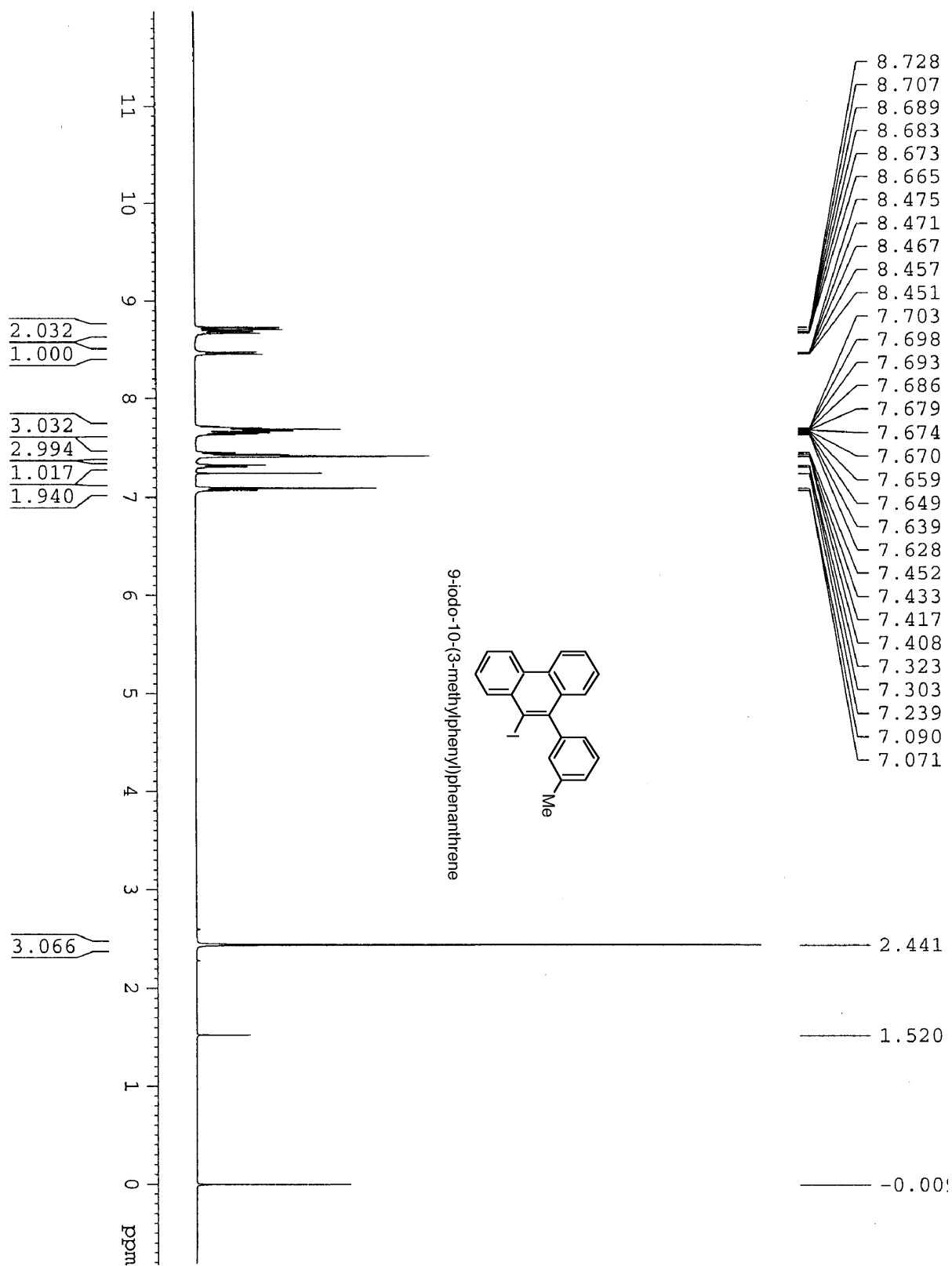


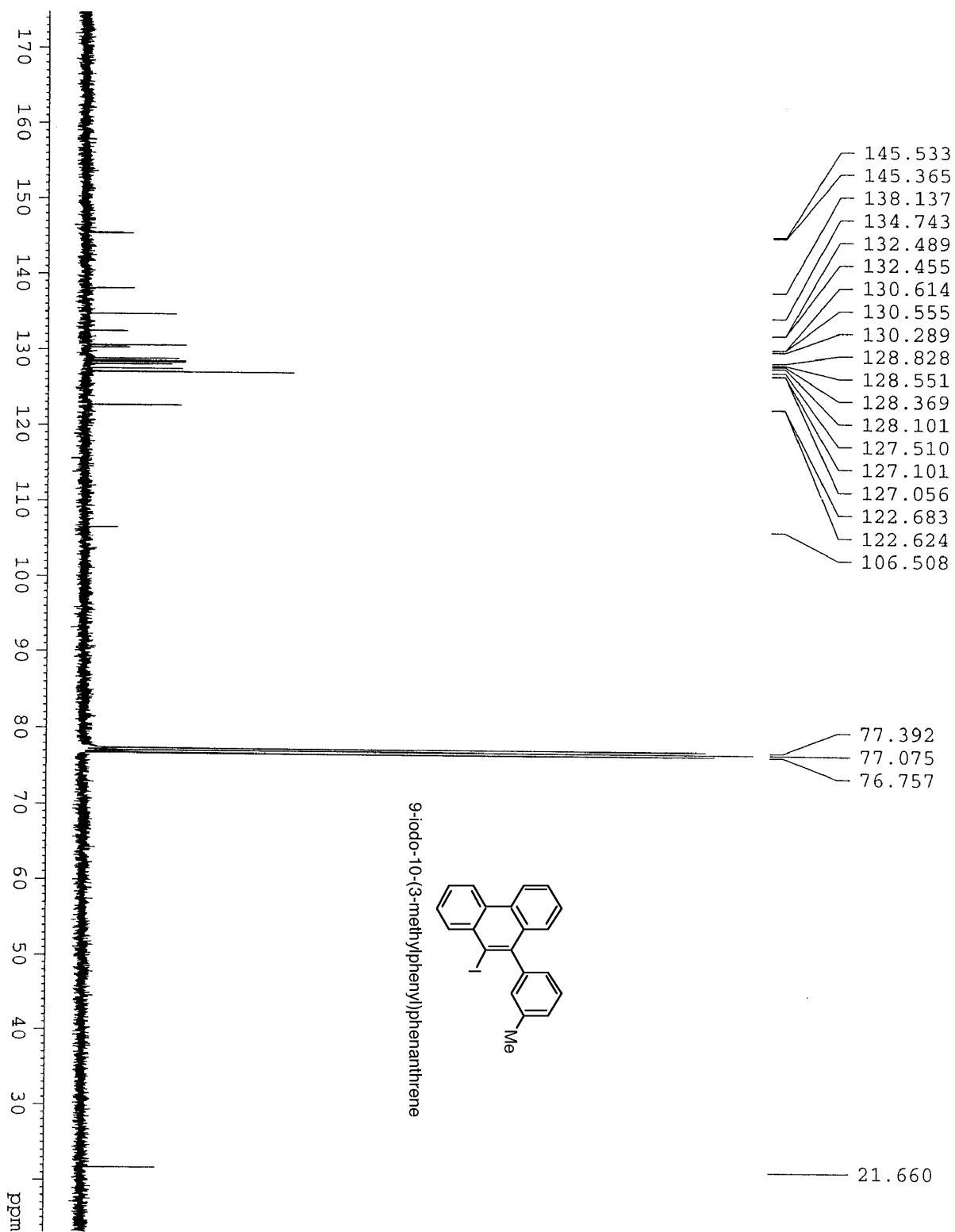


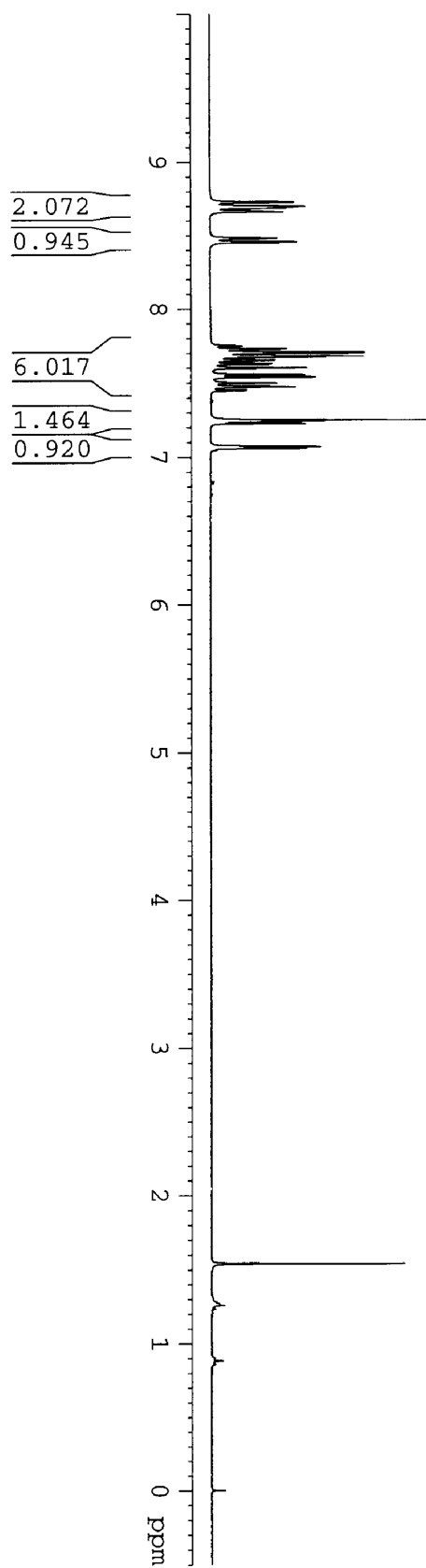
ethyl 4-(10-iodophenanthren-9-yl)benzoate



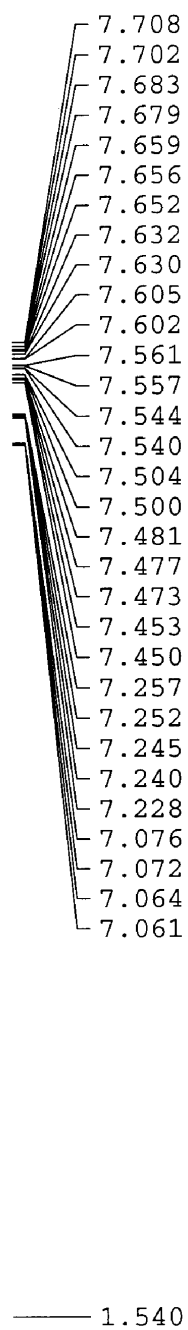
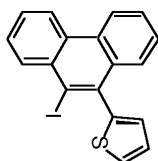


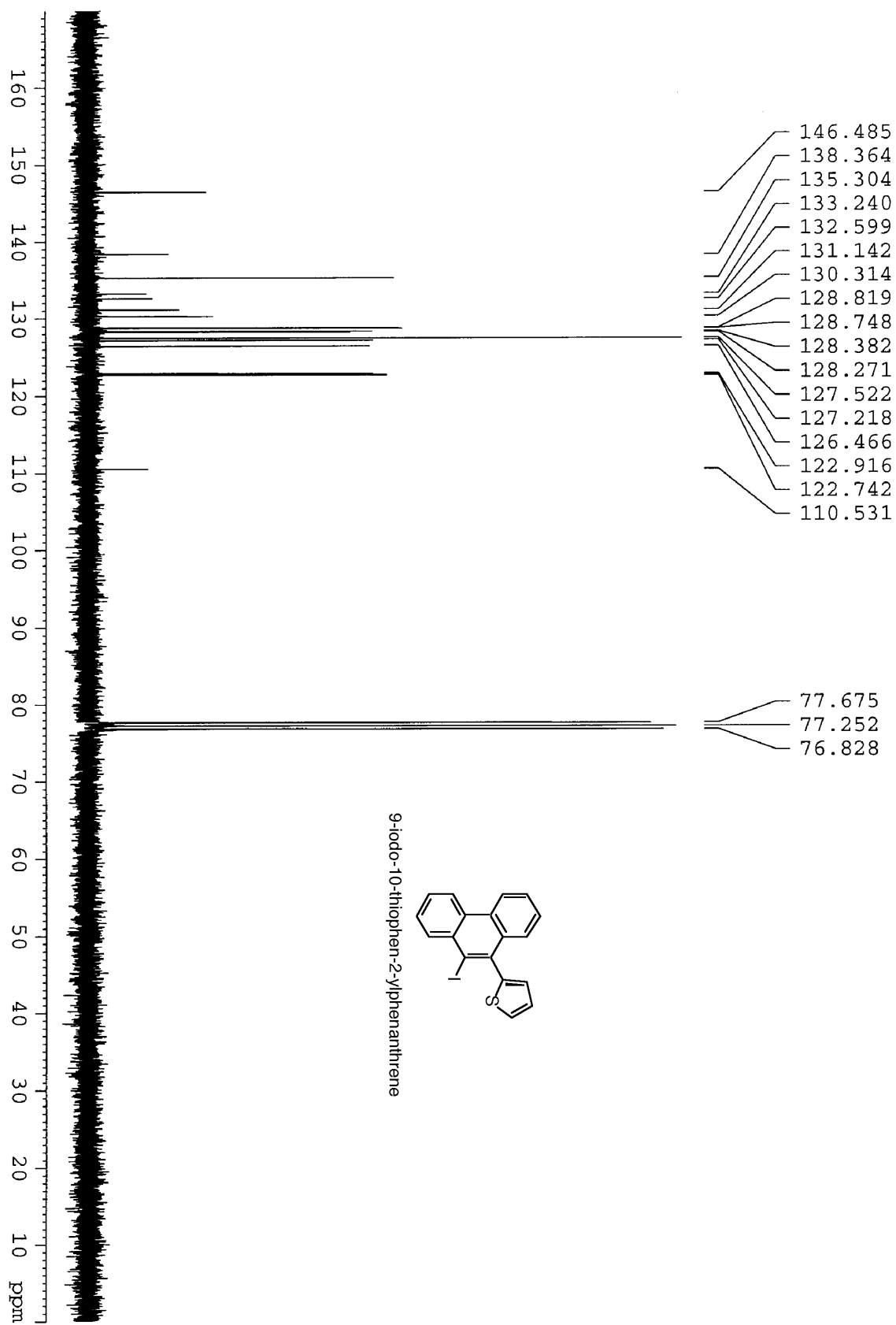


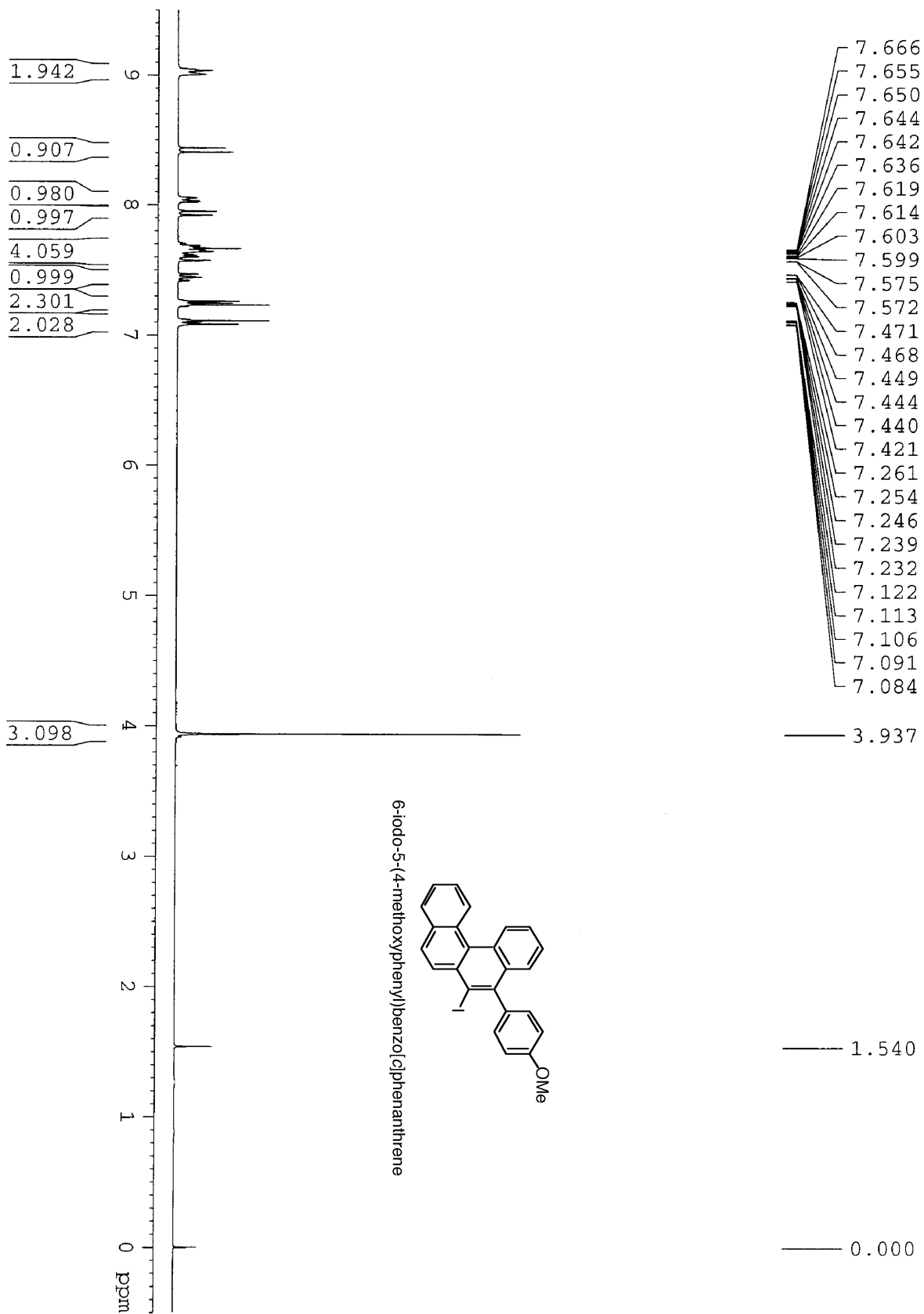


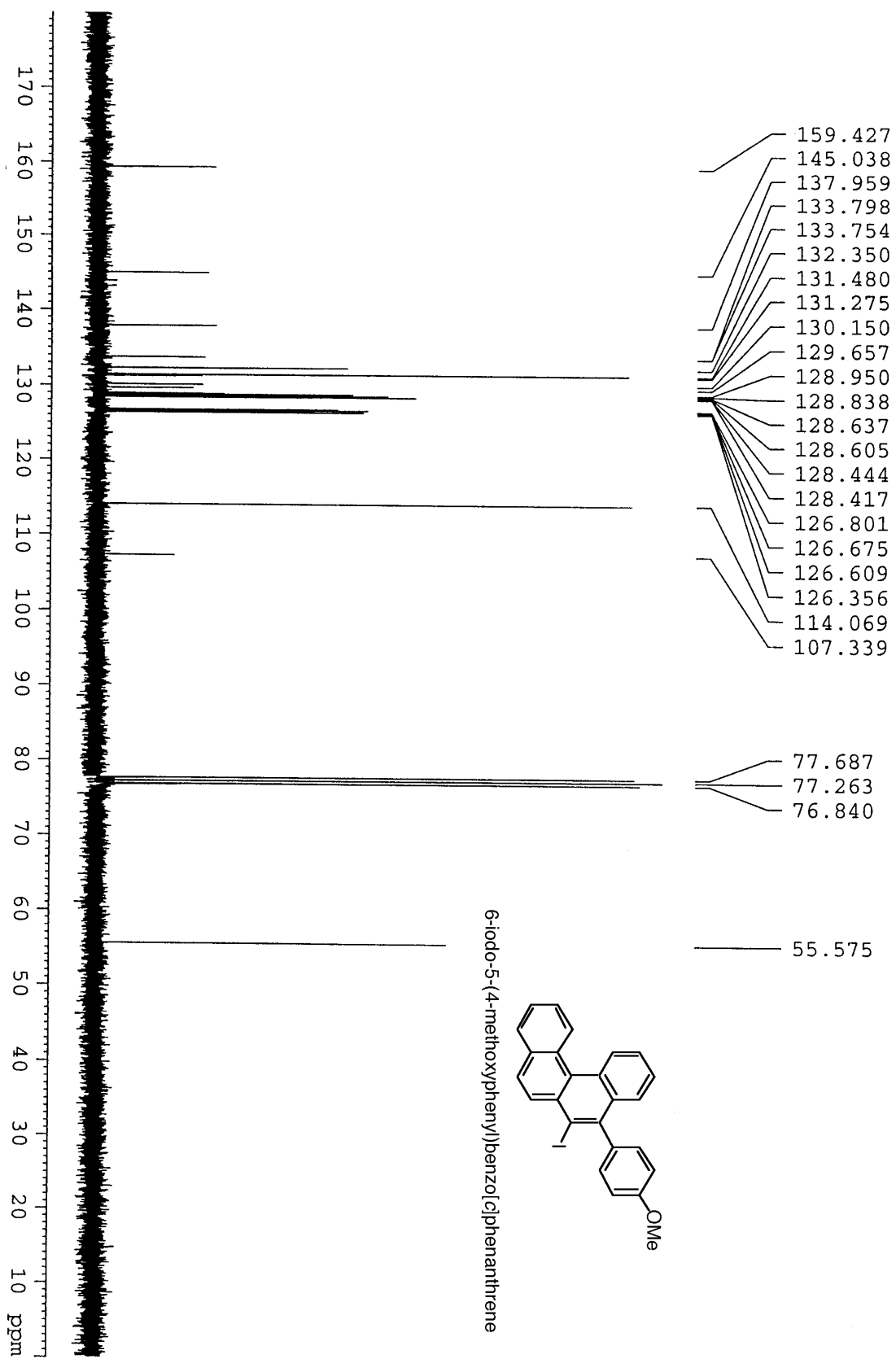


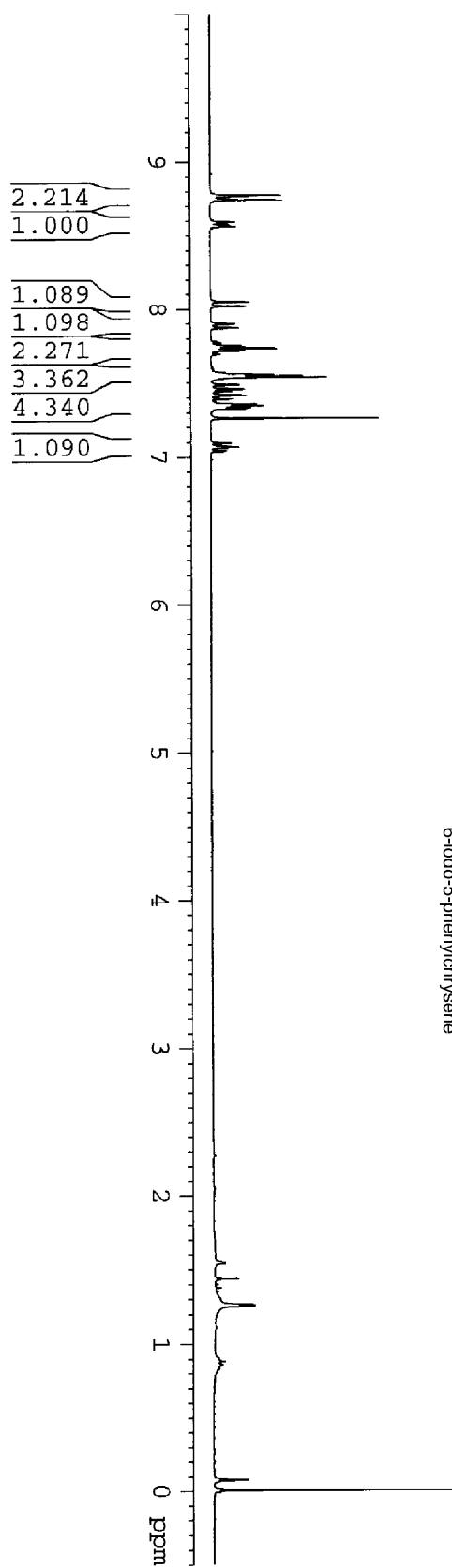
9-iodo-10-thiophen-2-ylphenanthrene

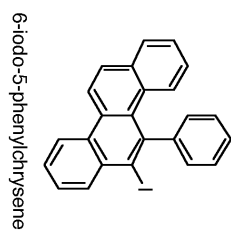
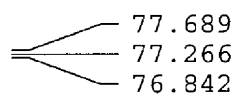
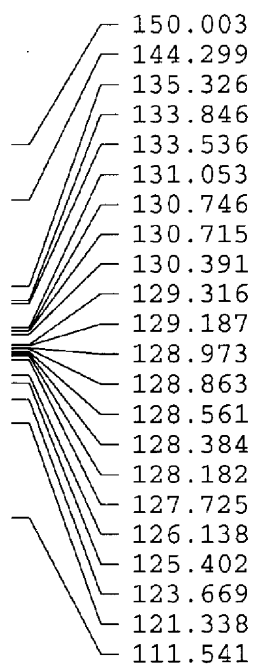
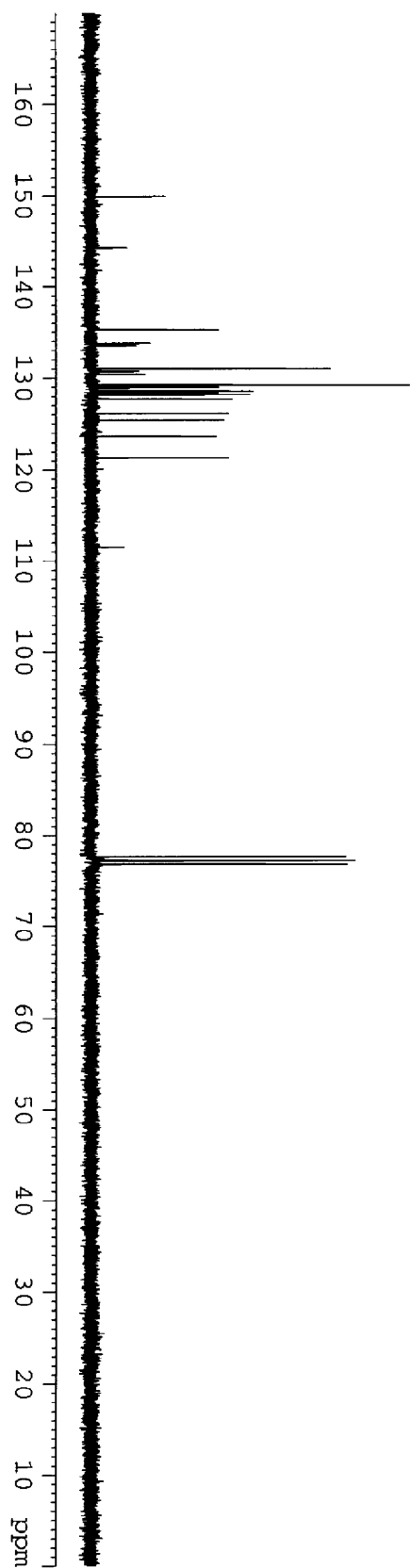


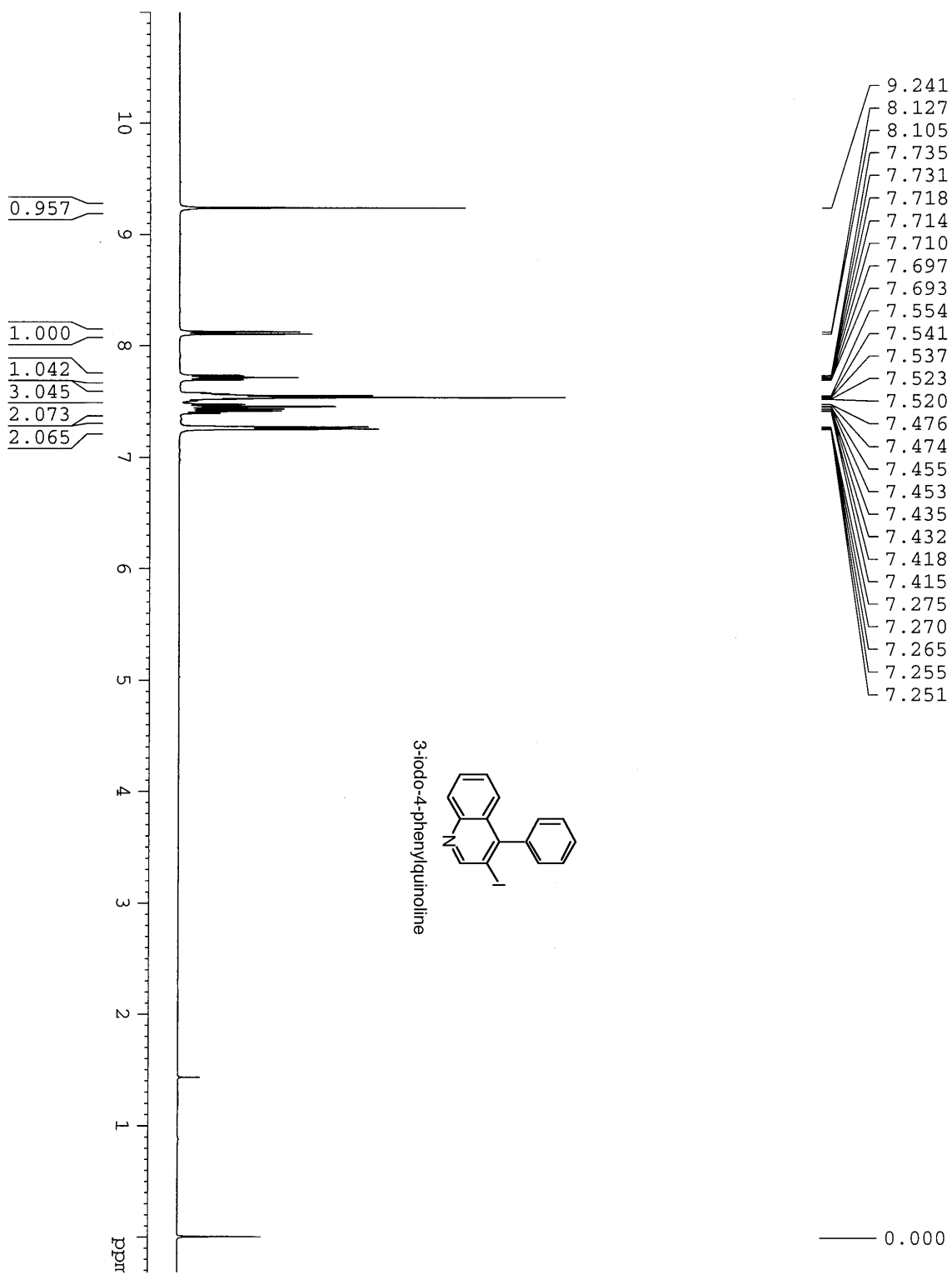


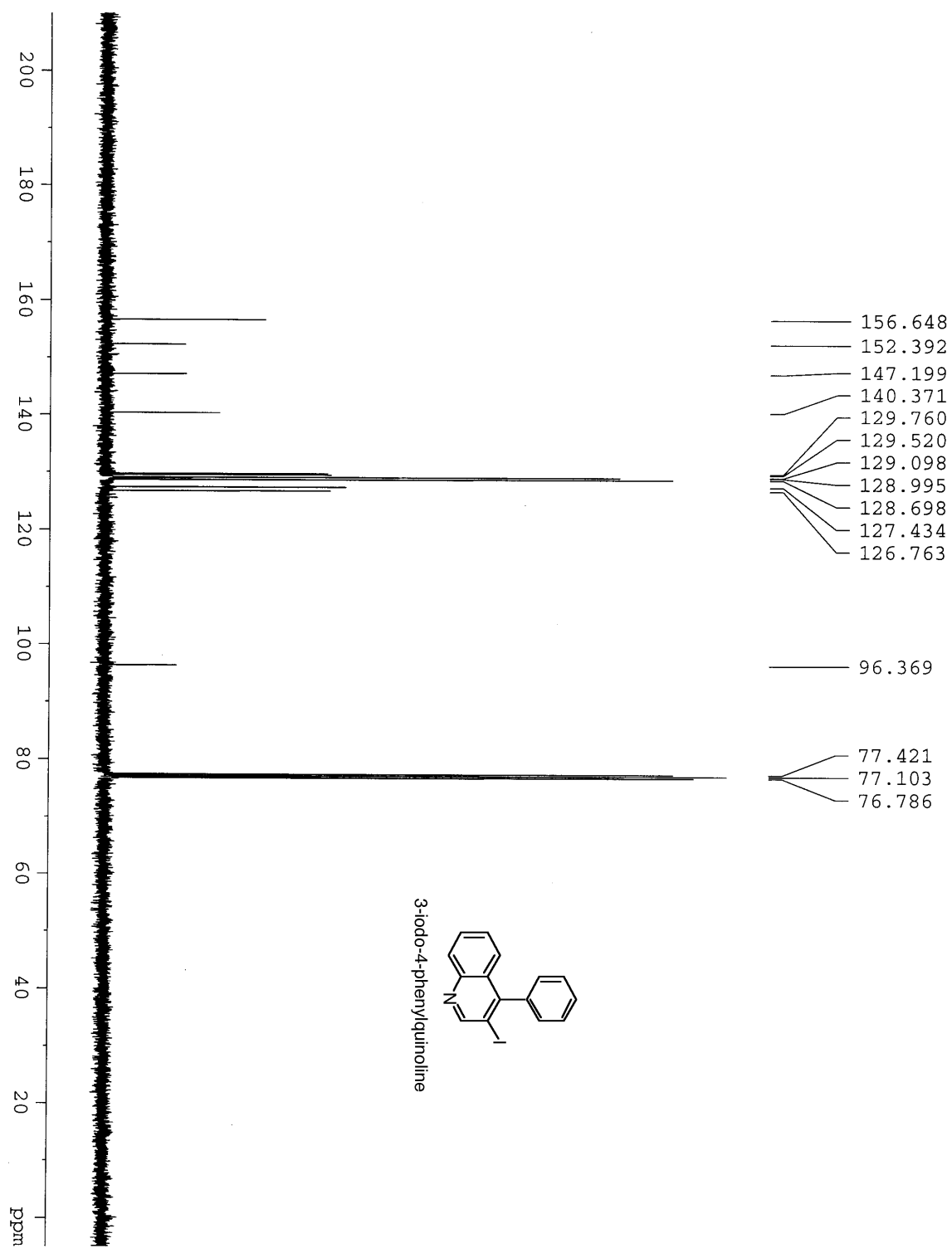


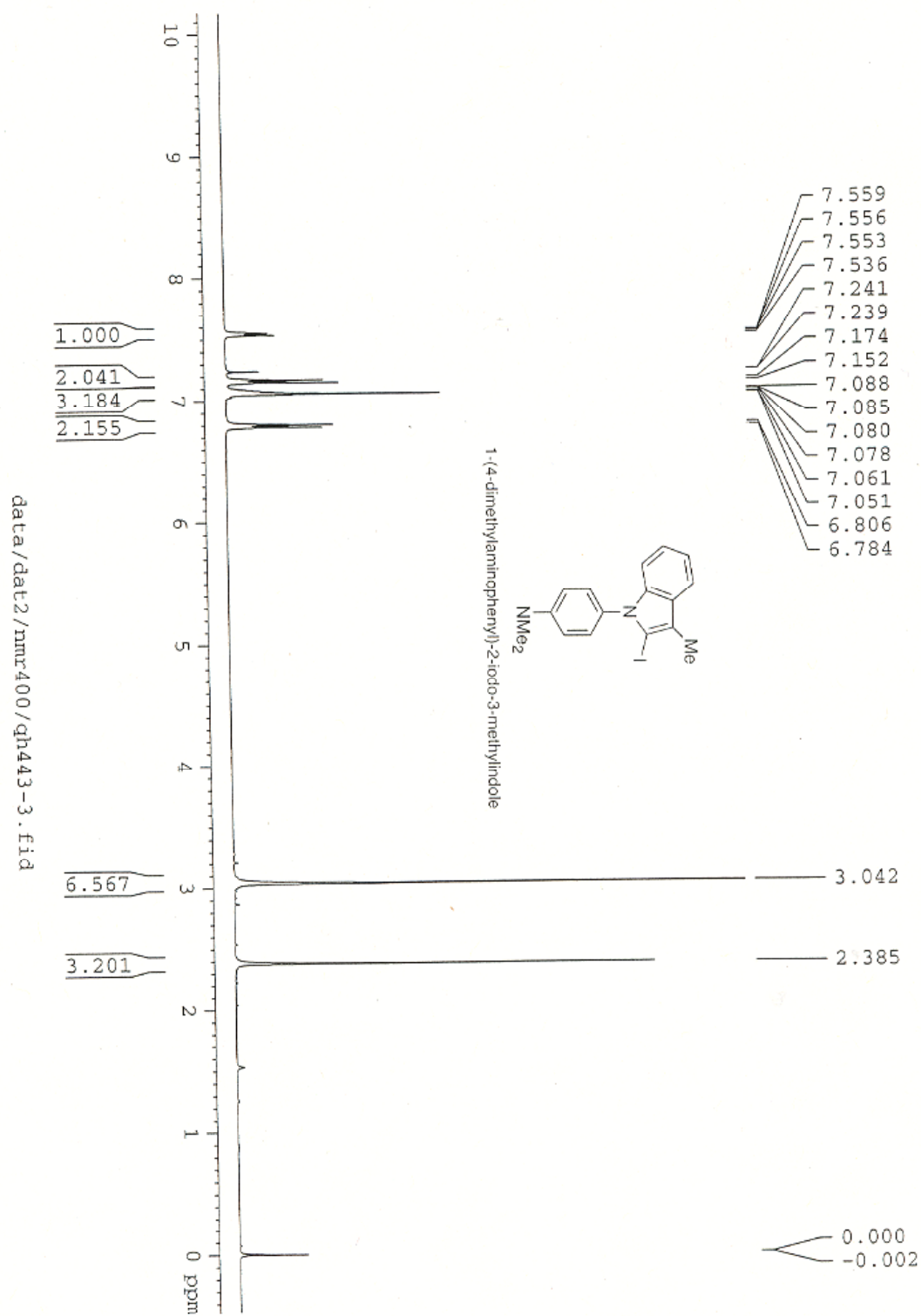


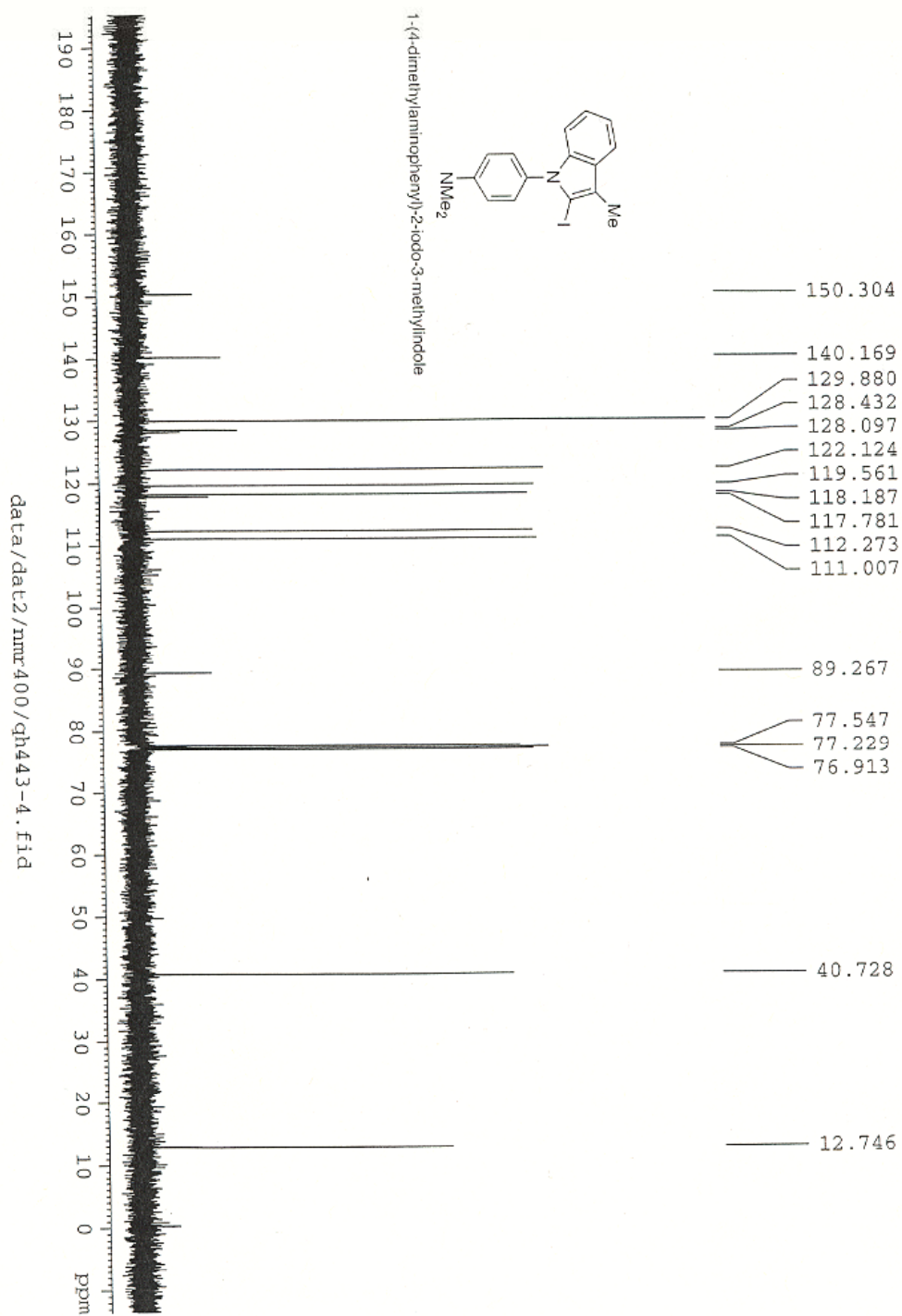


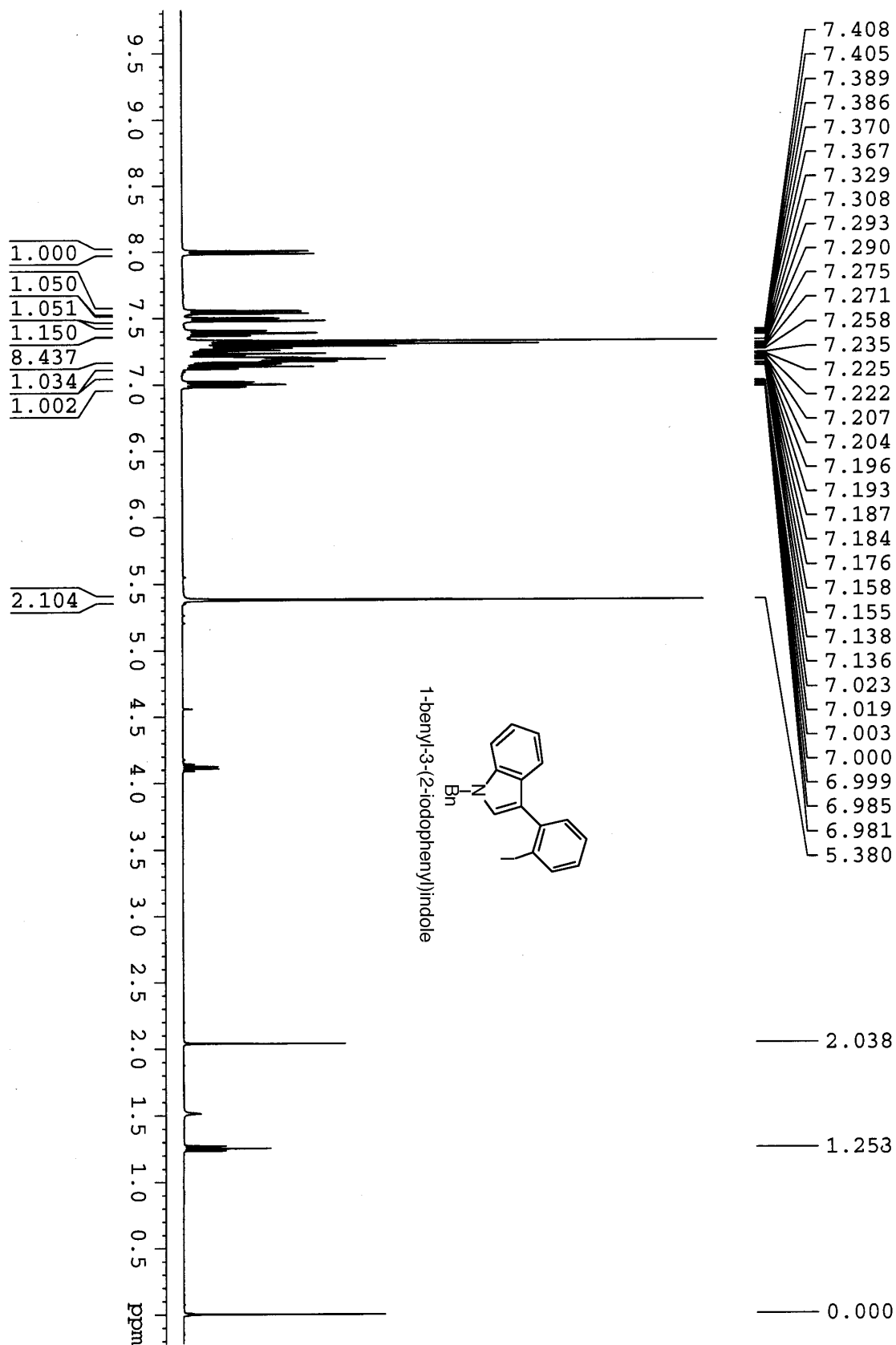


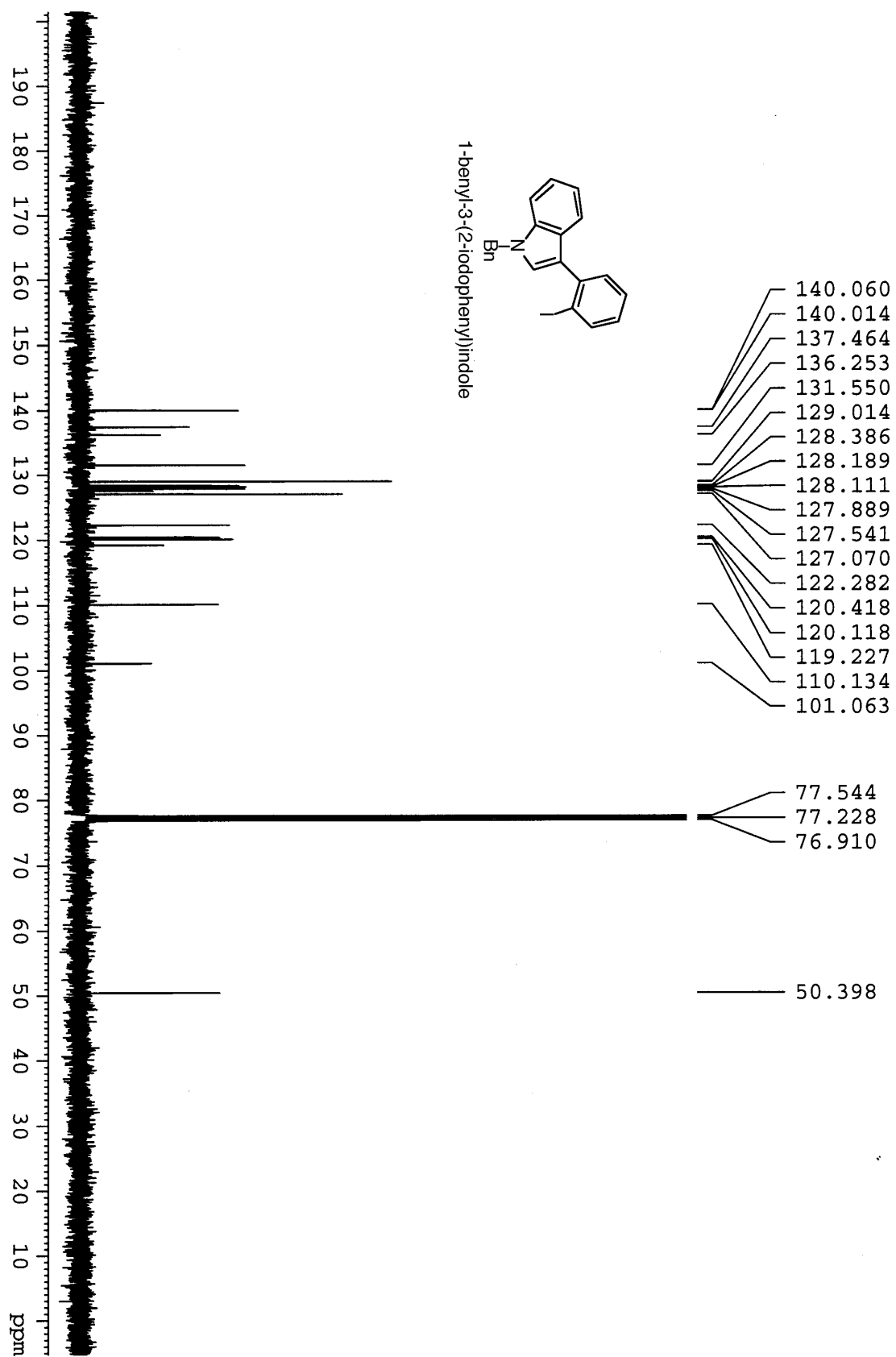


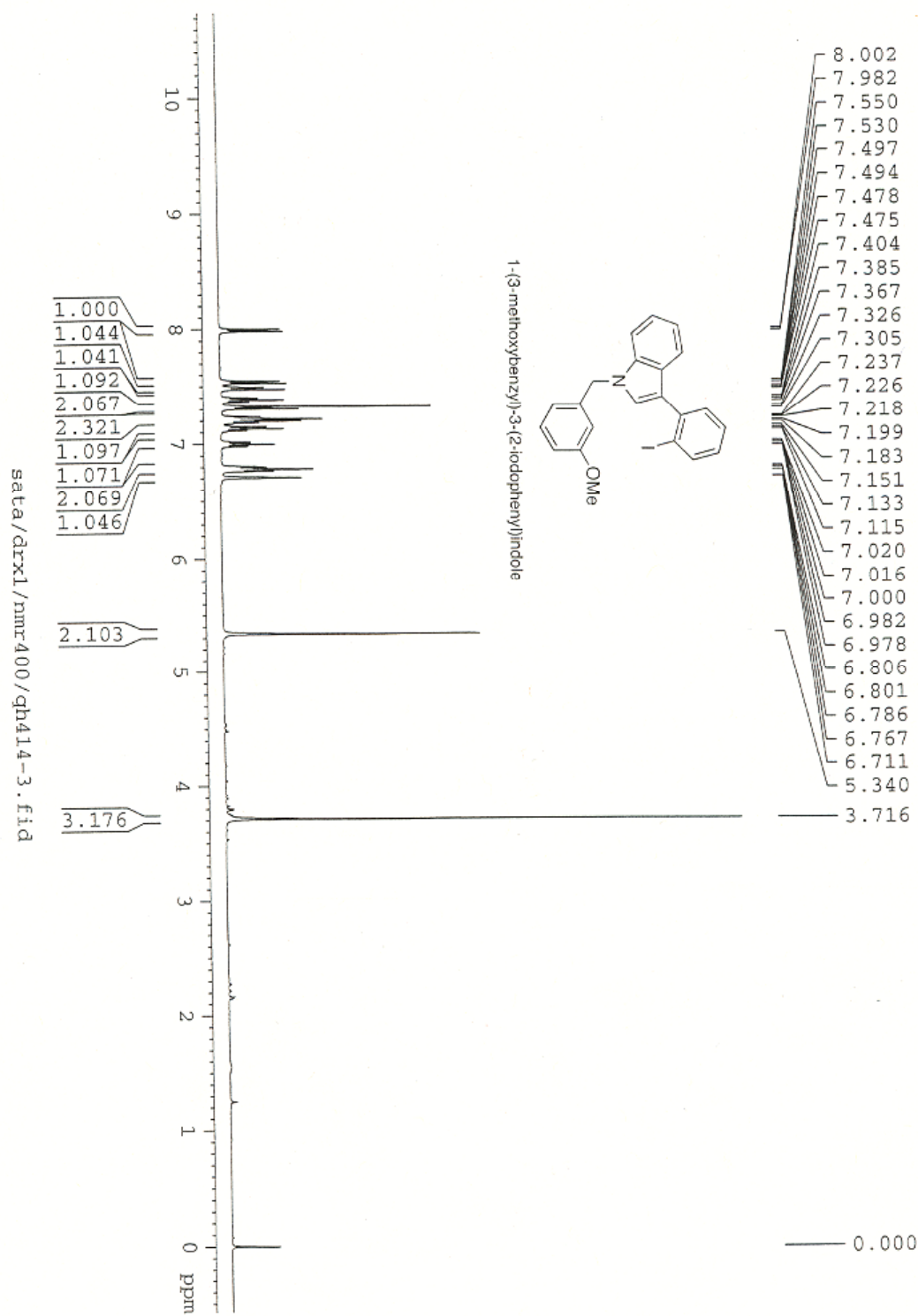


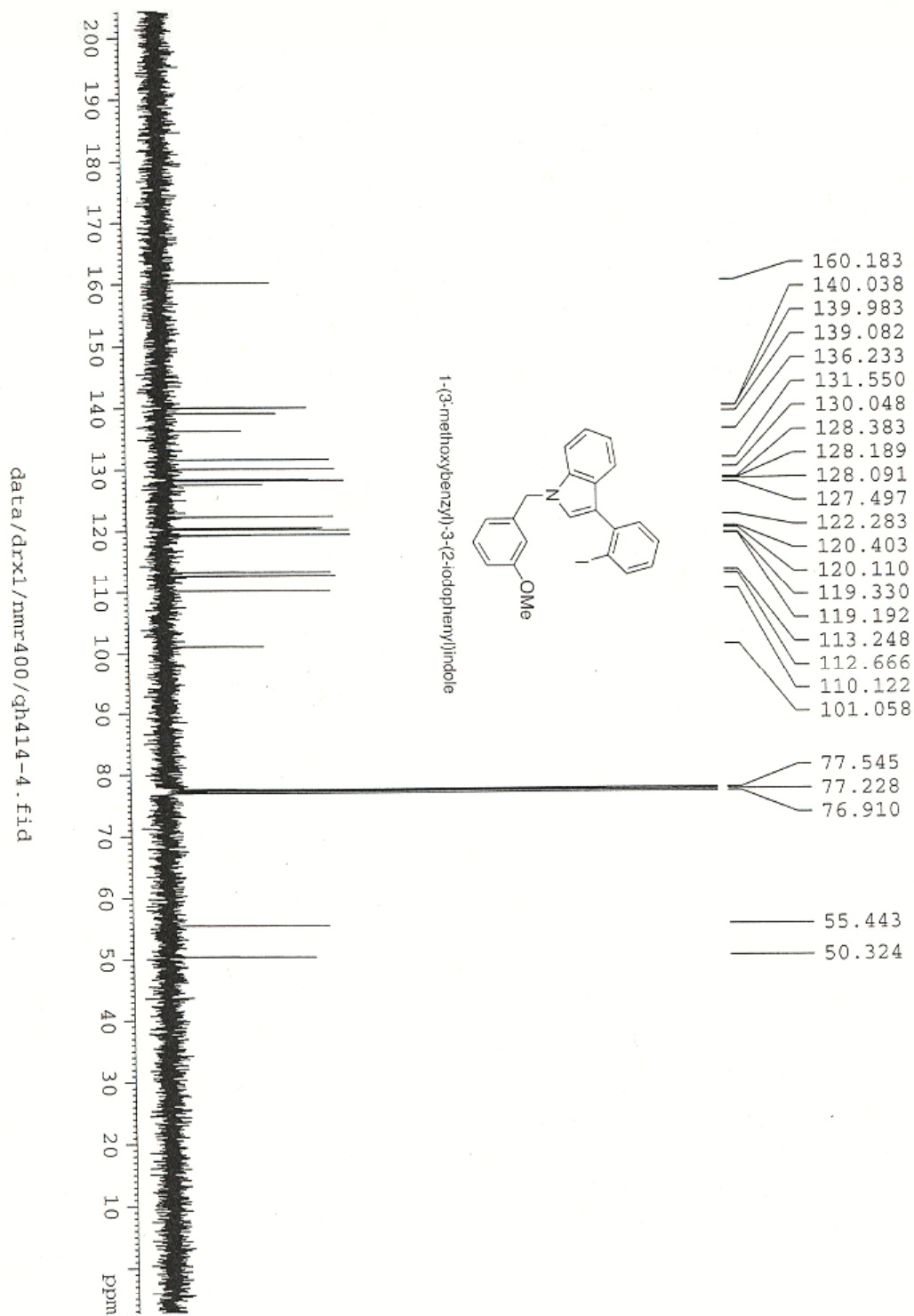


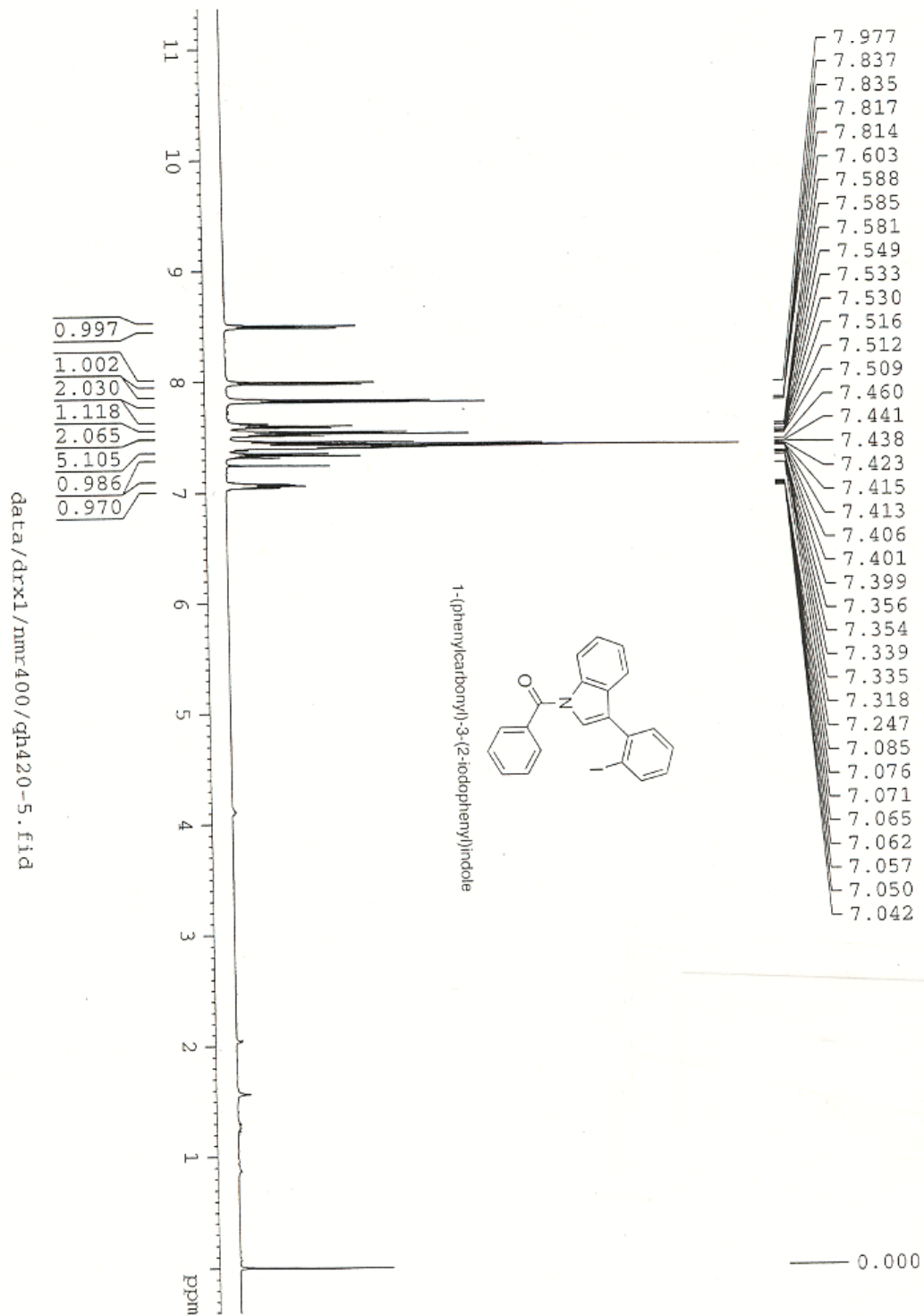


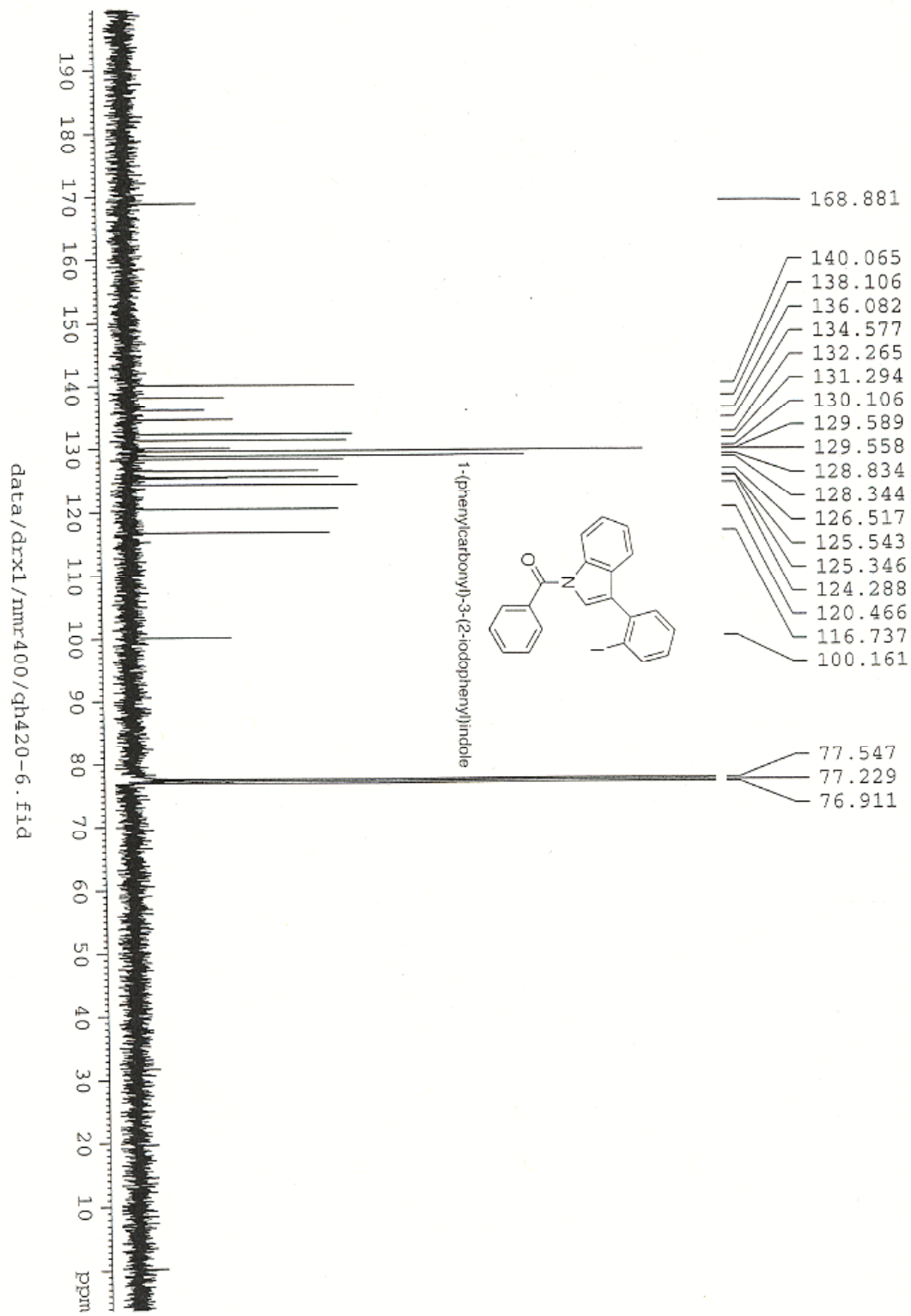


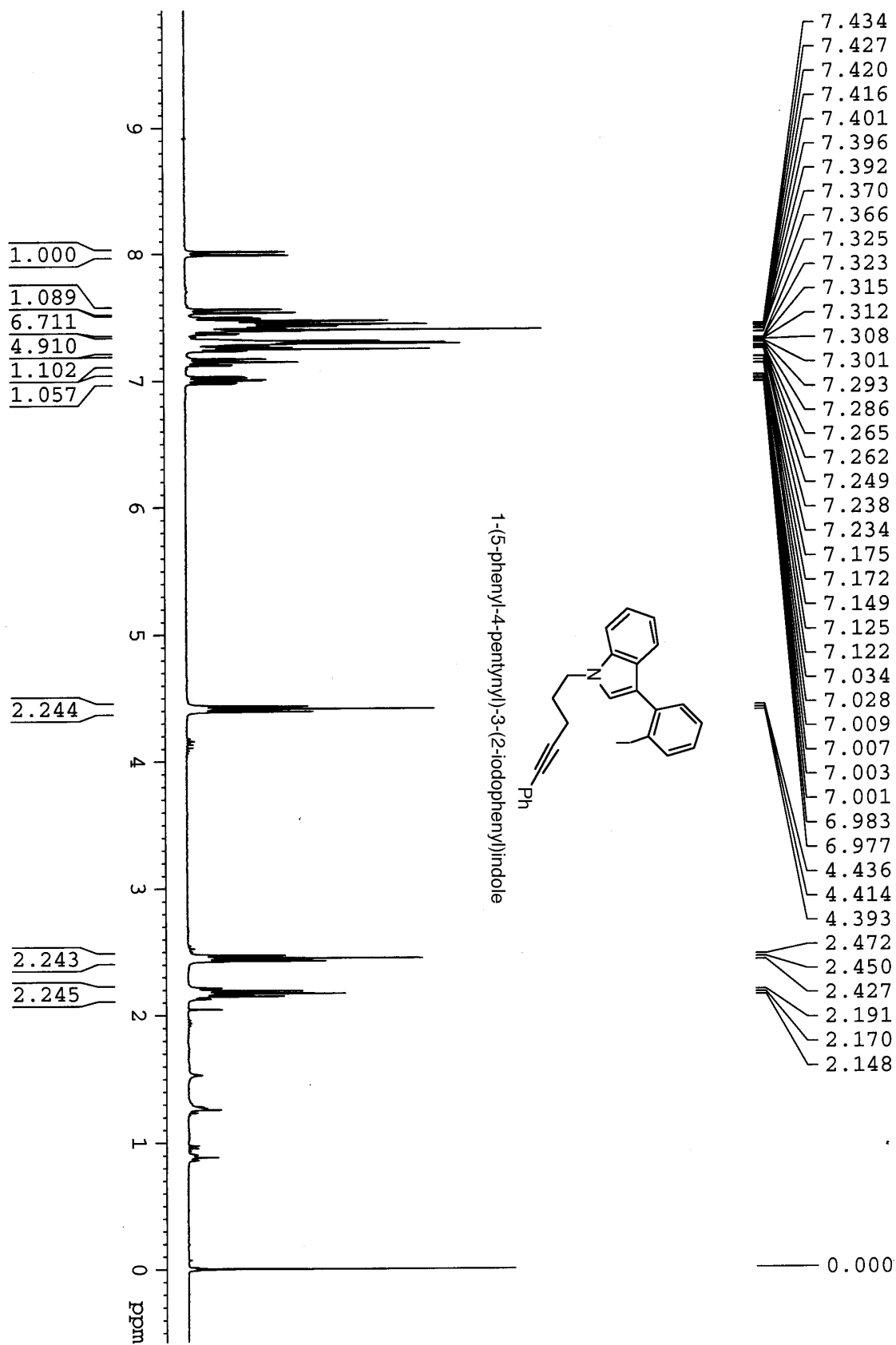


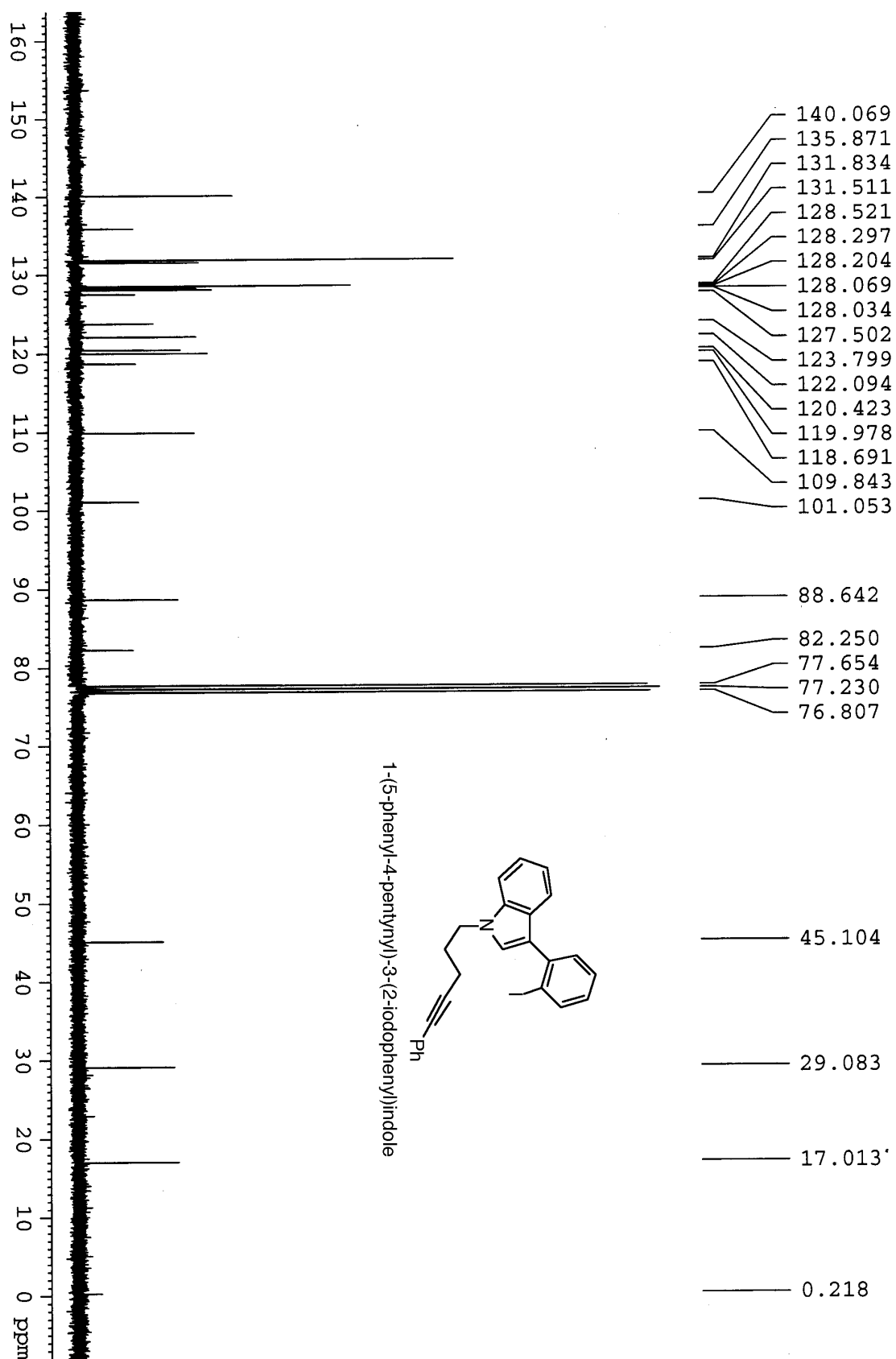


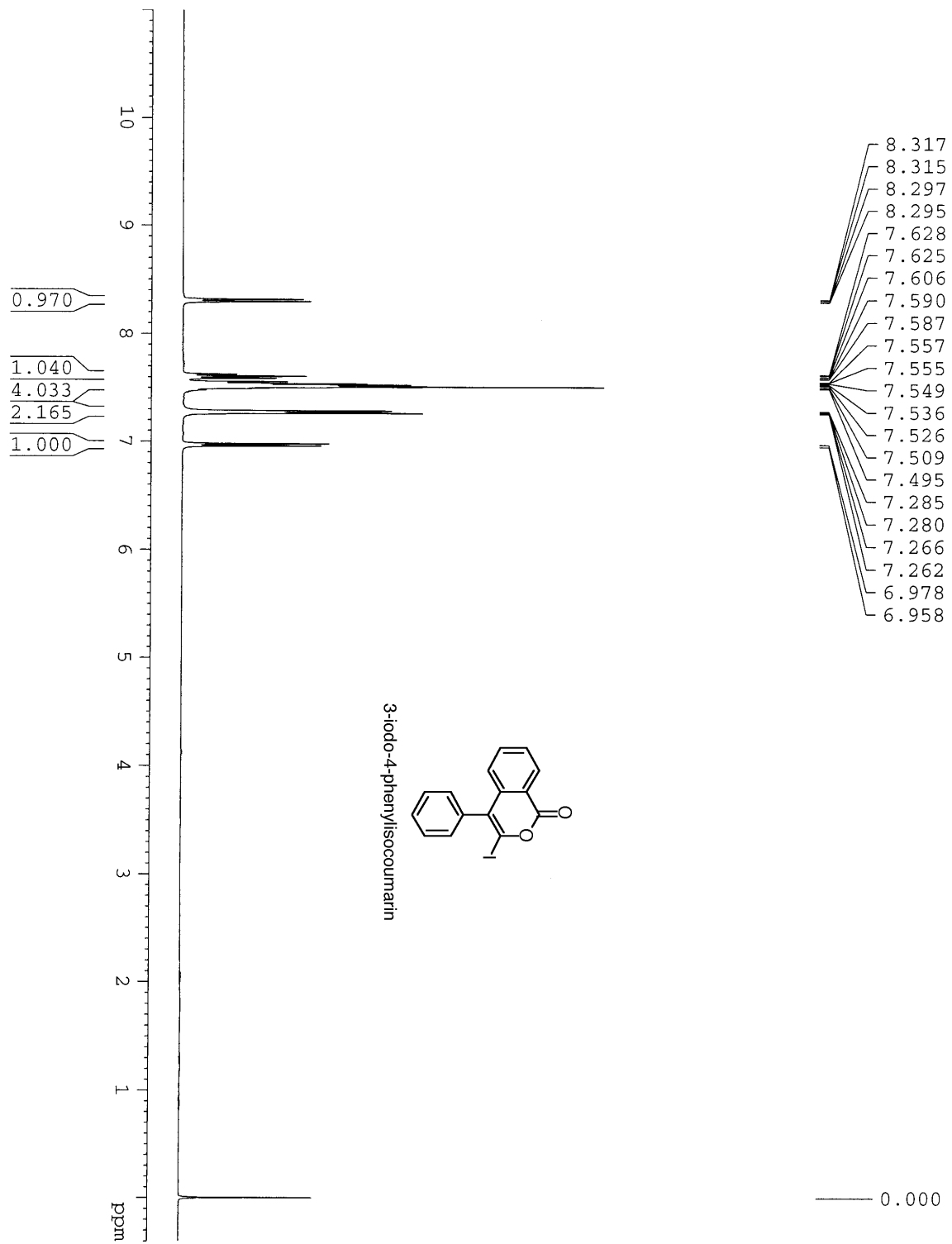


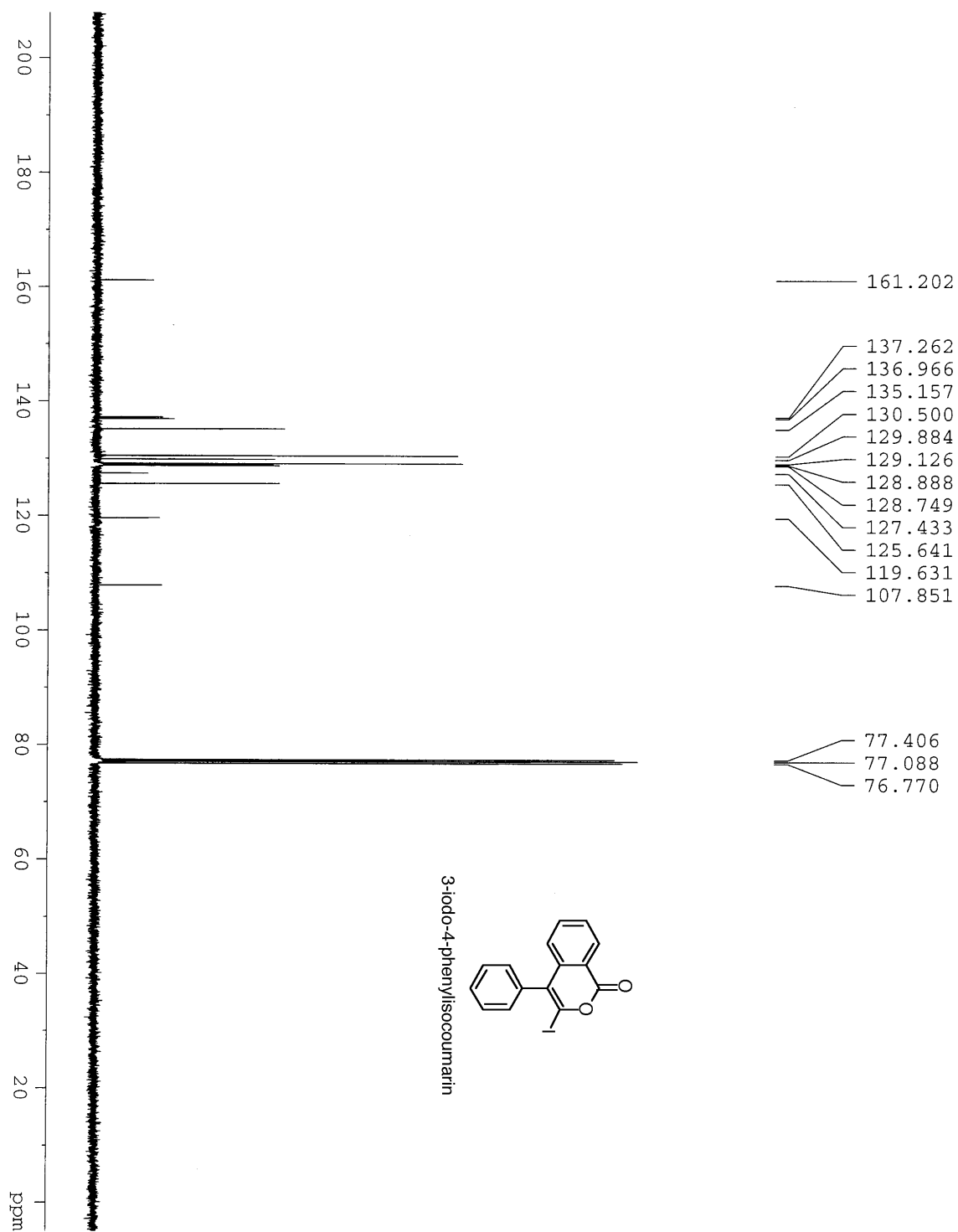


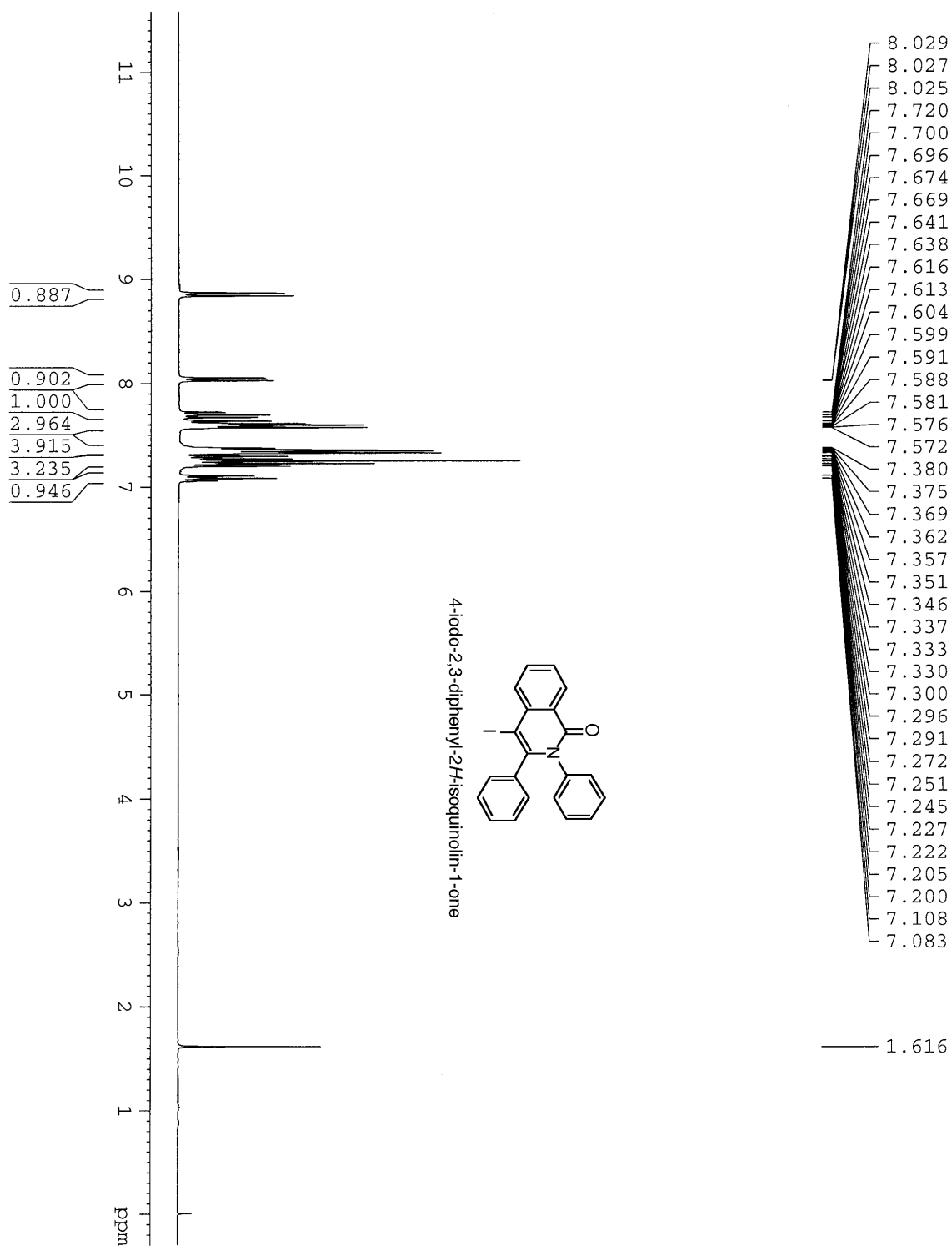


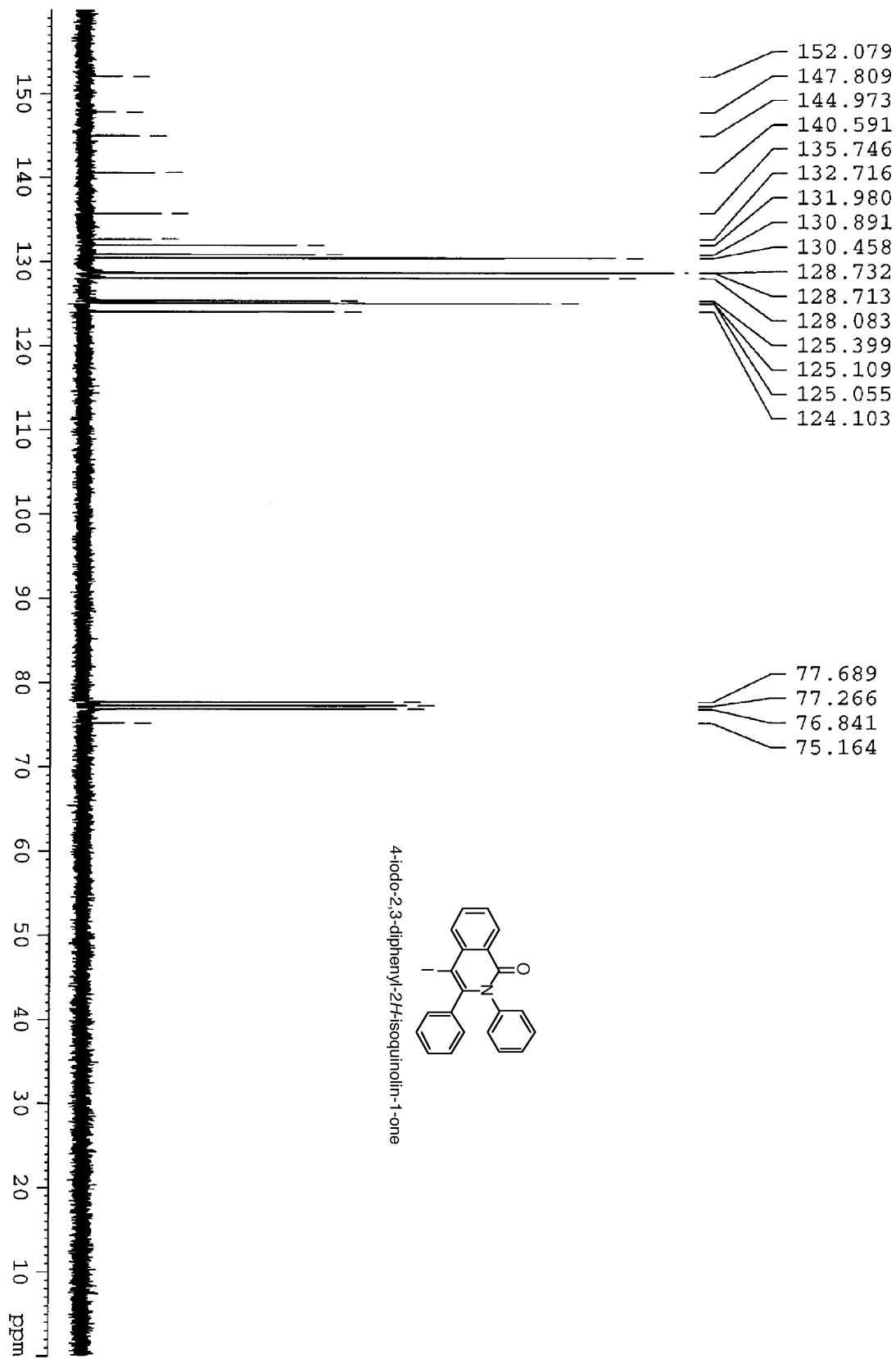


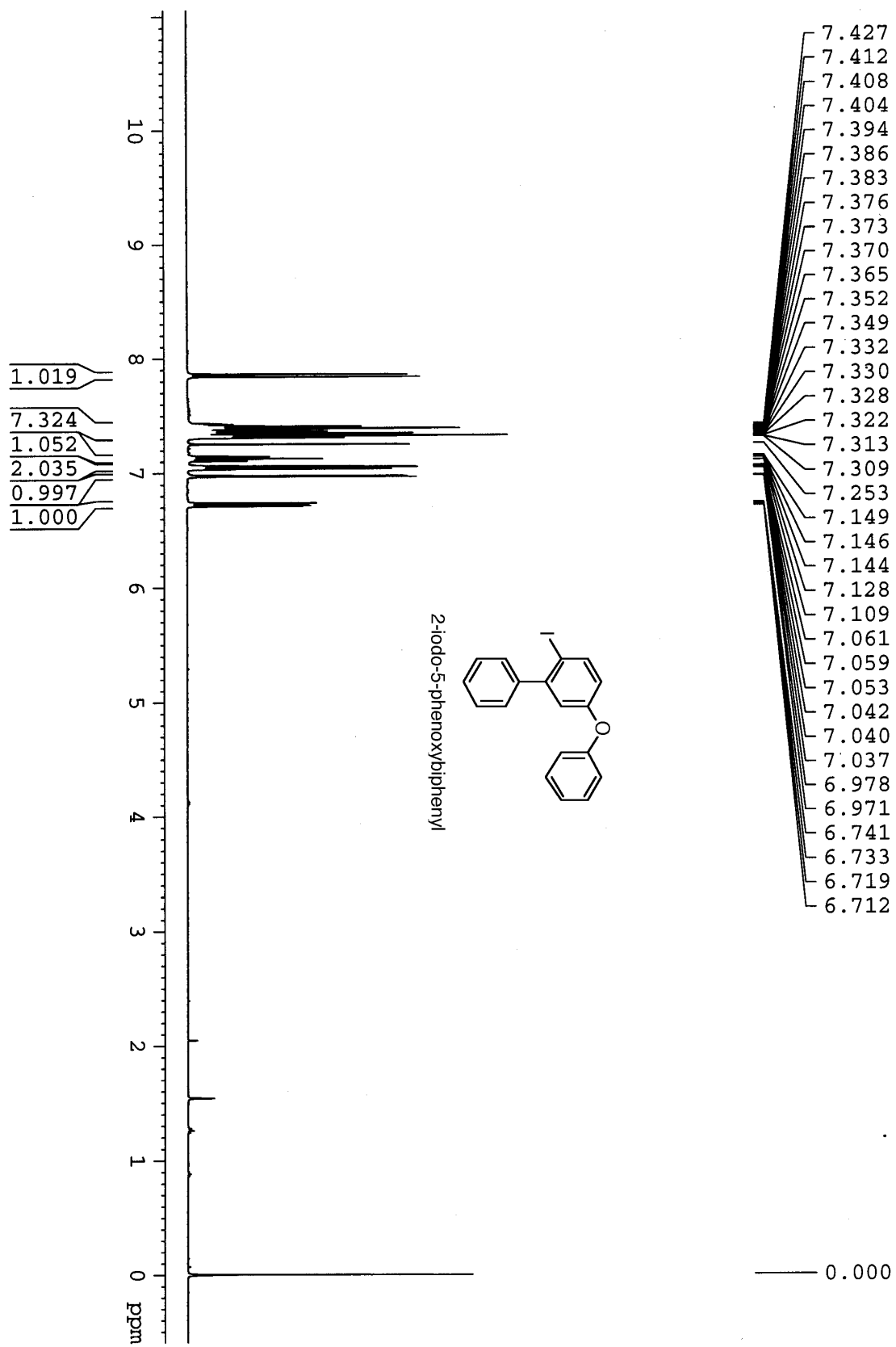


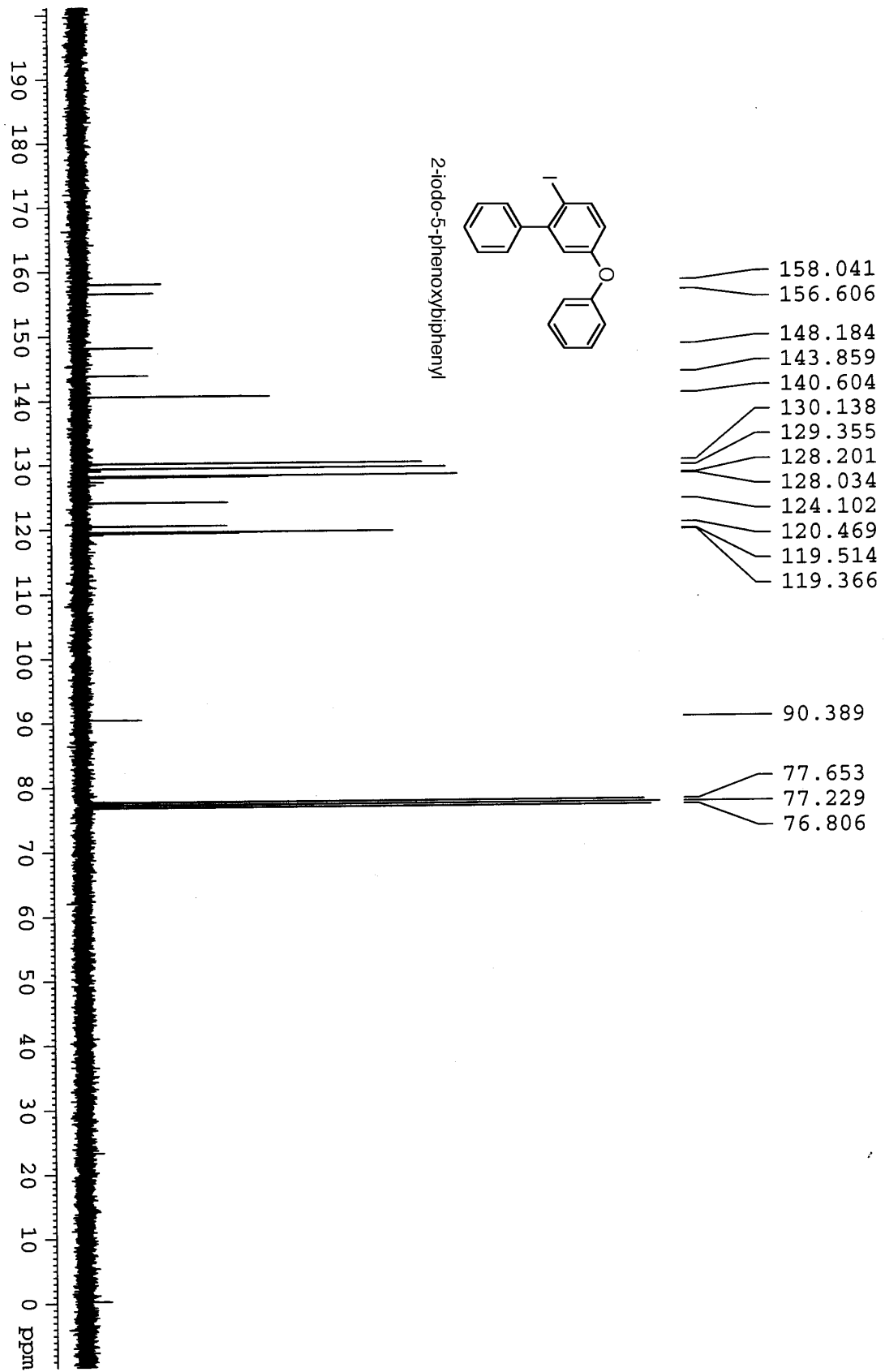




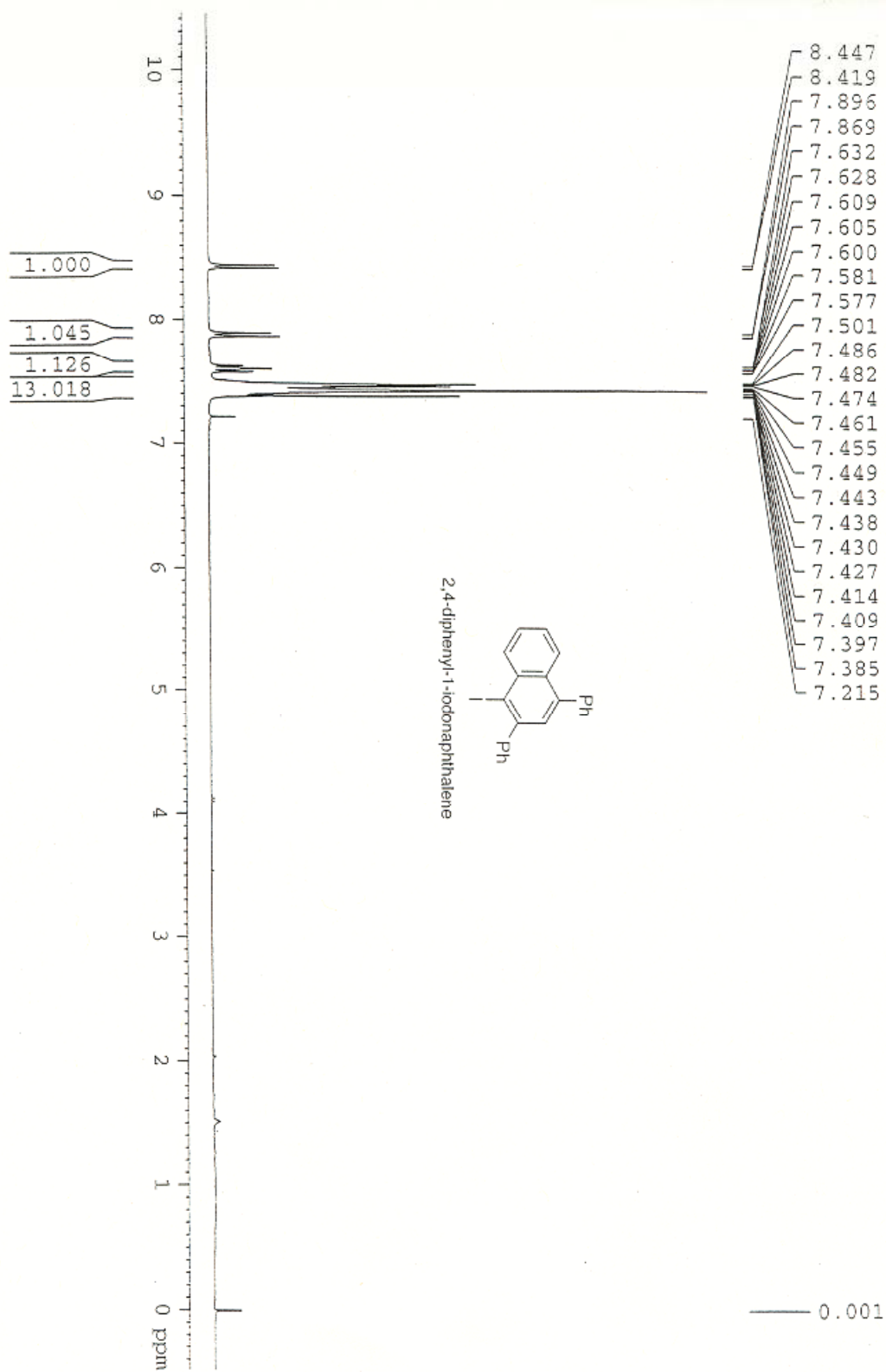


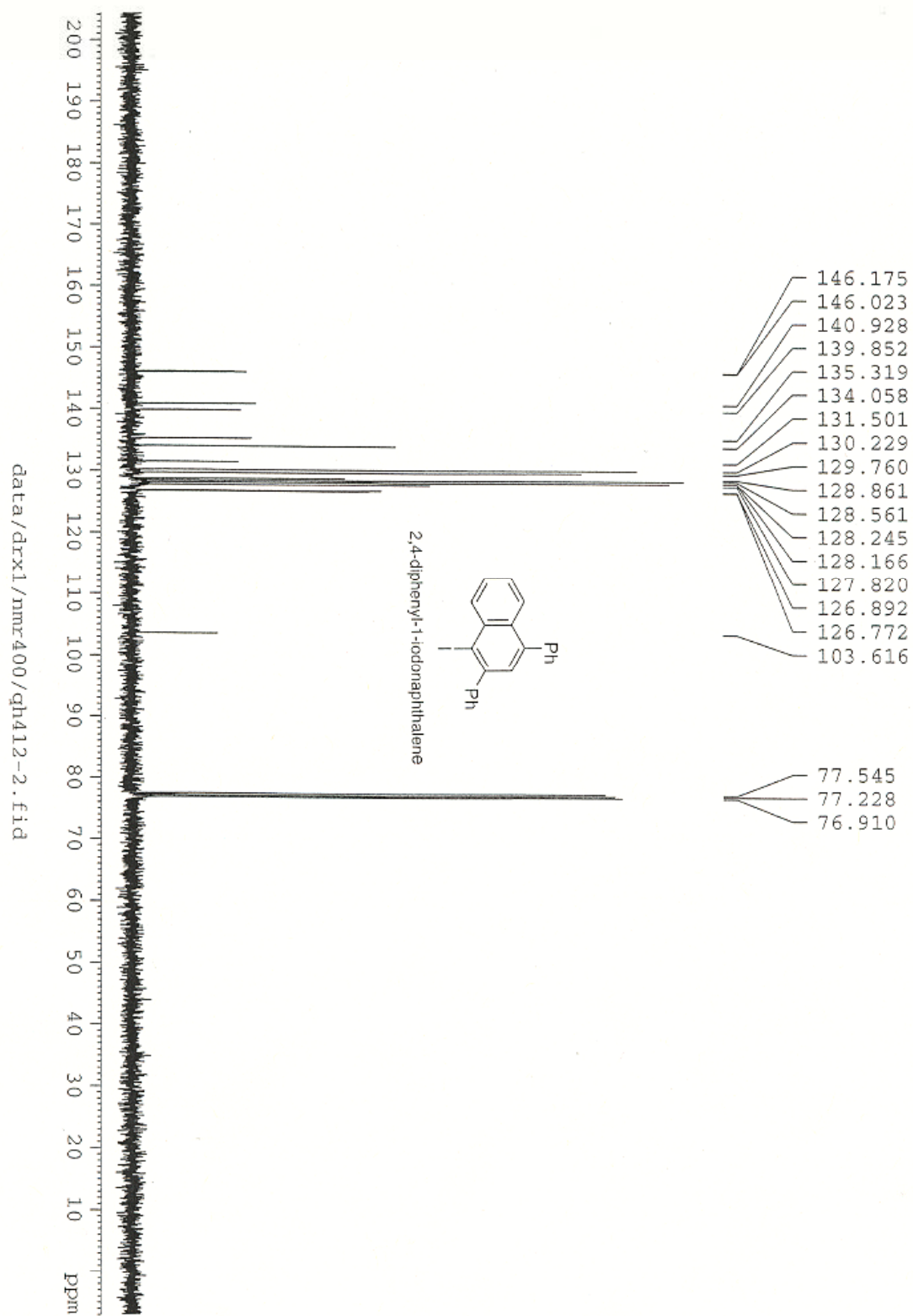


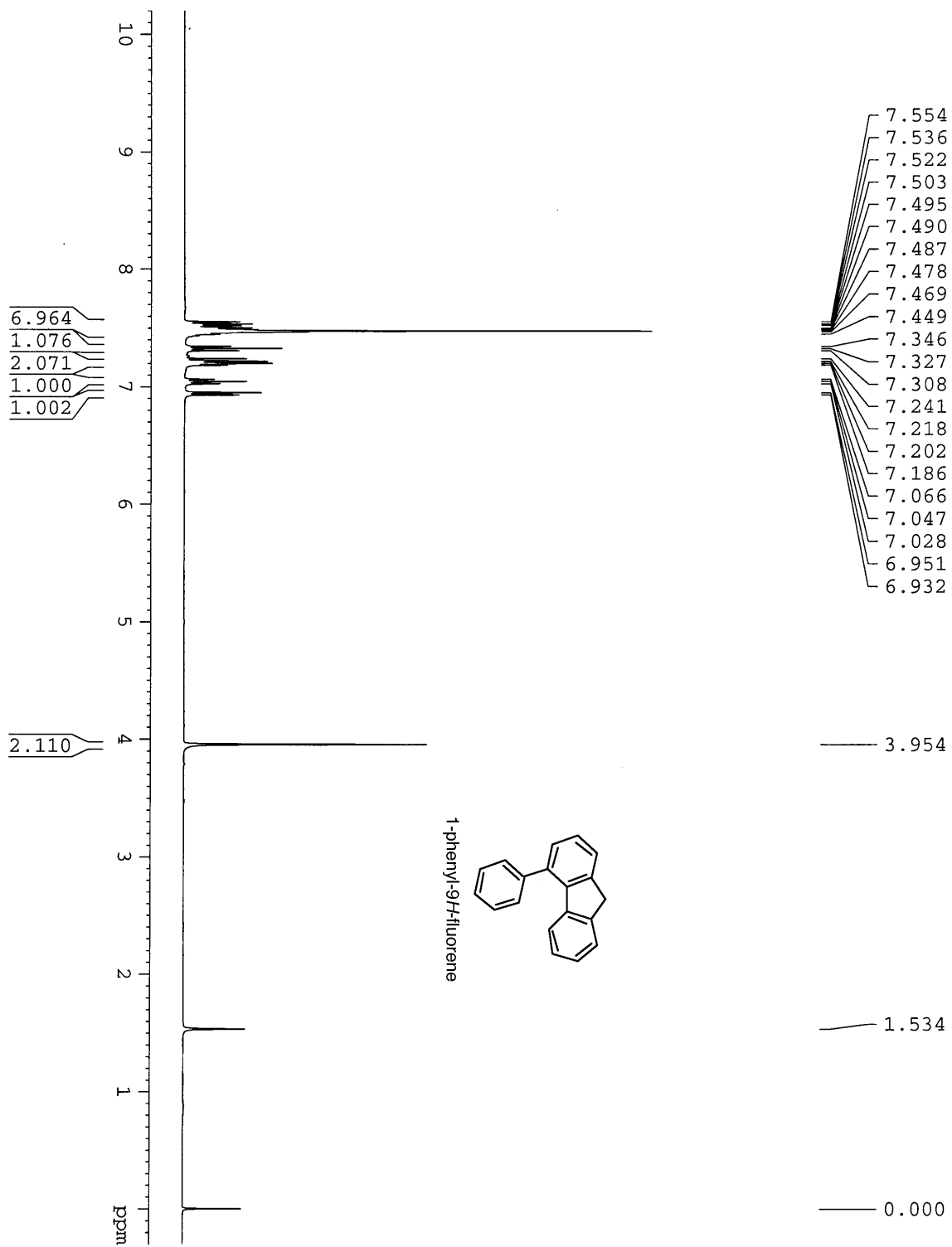


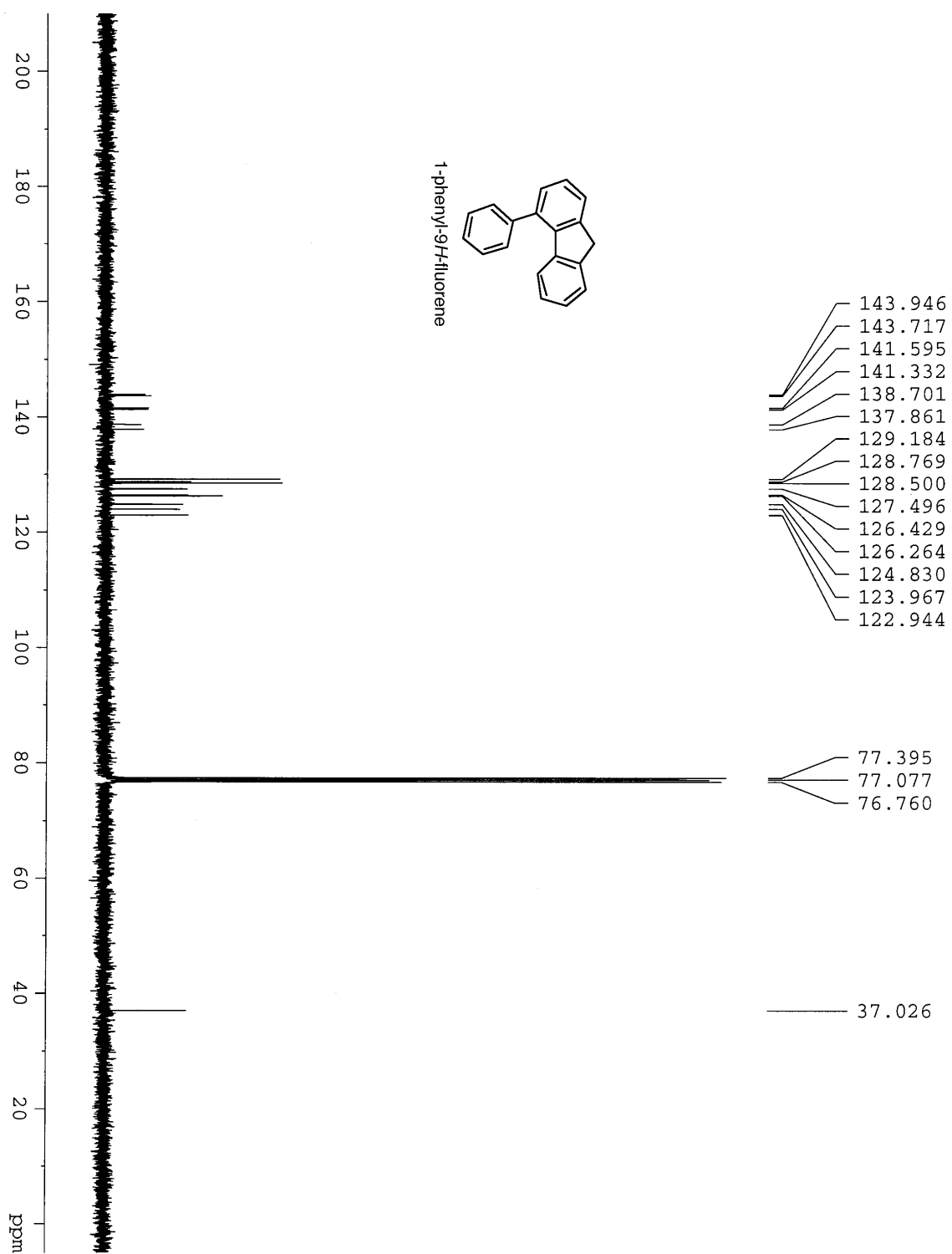


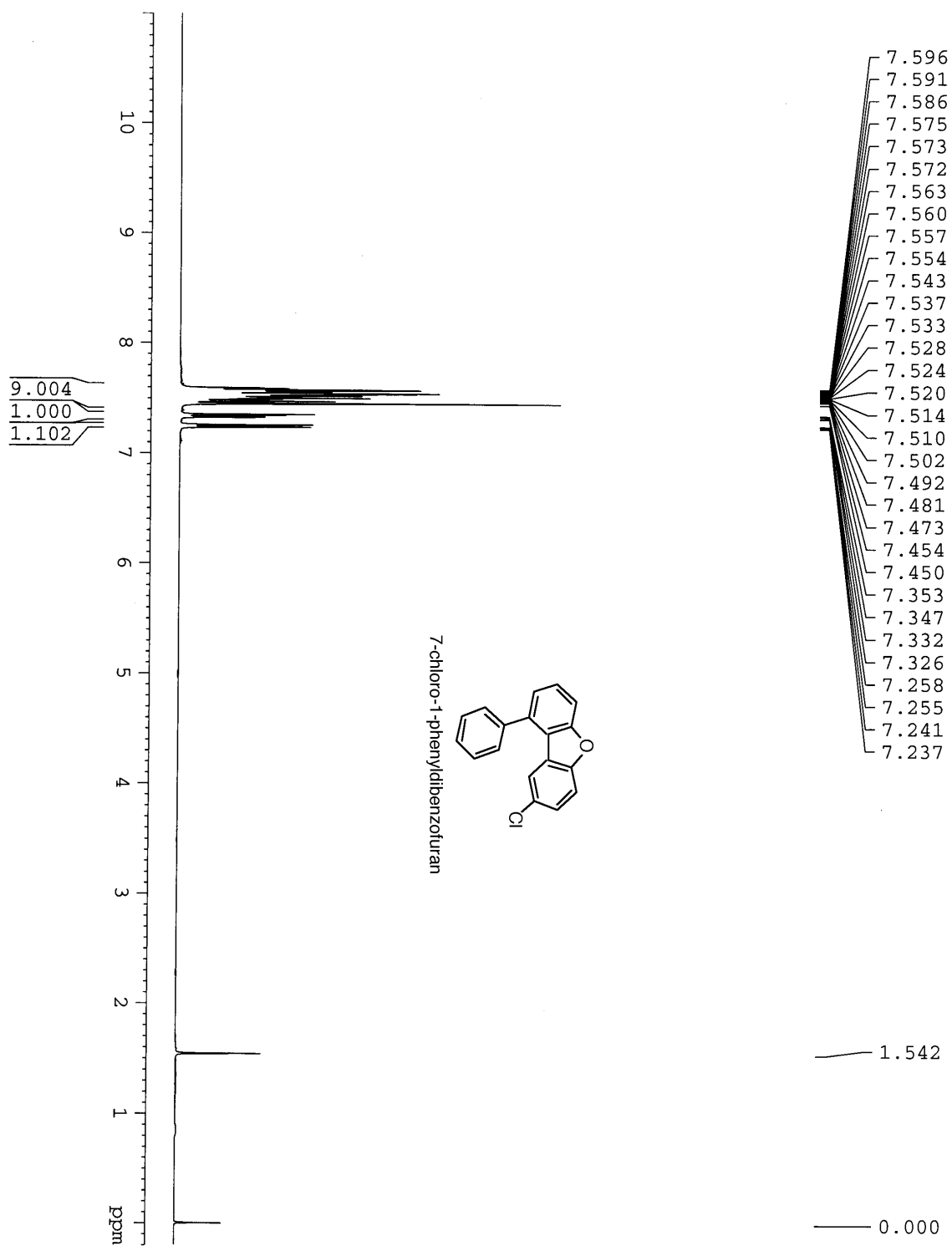
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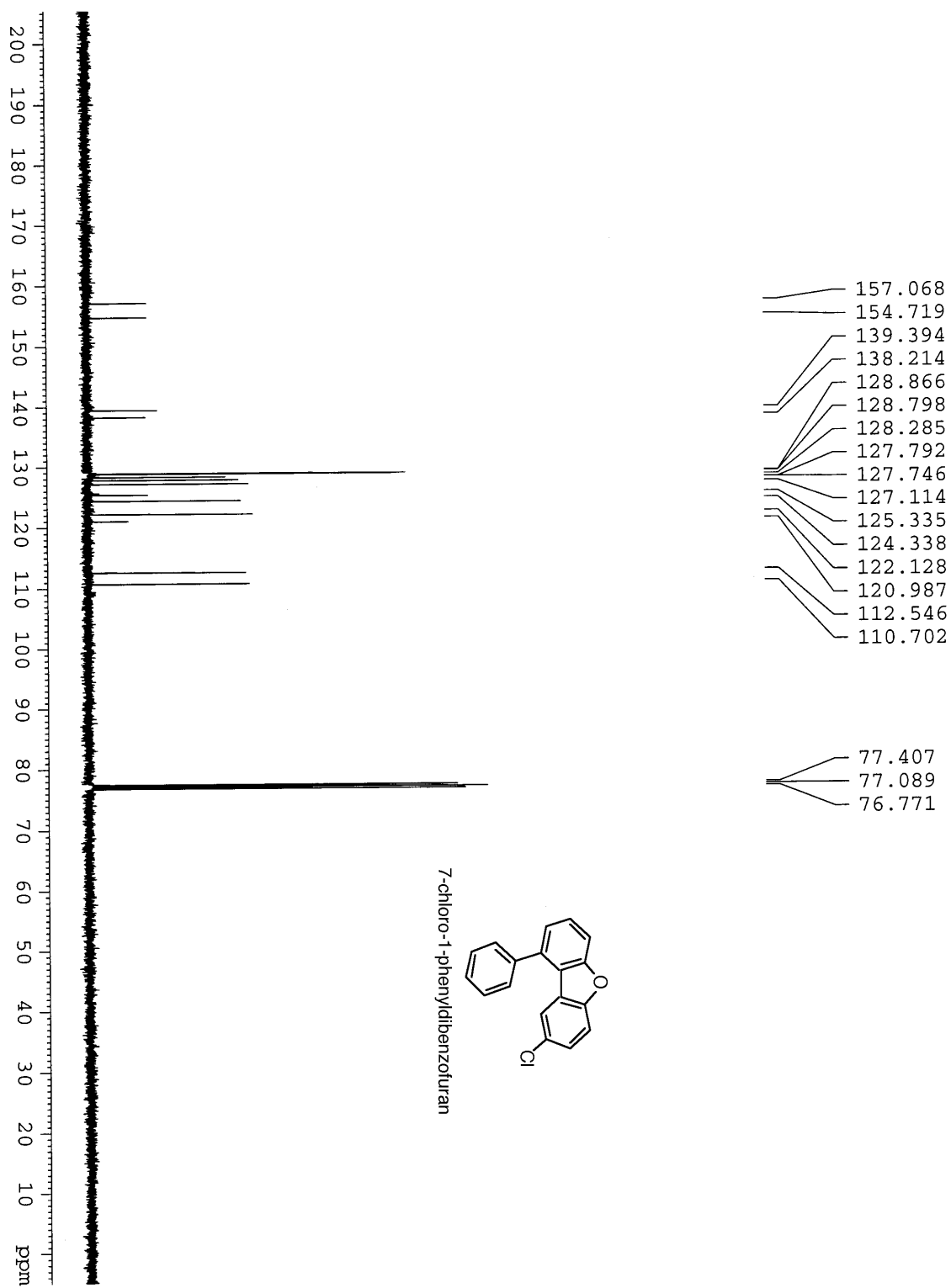


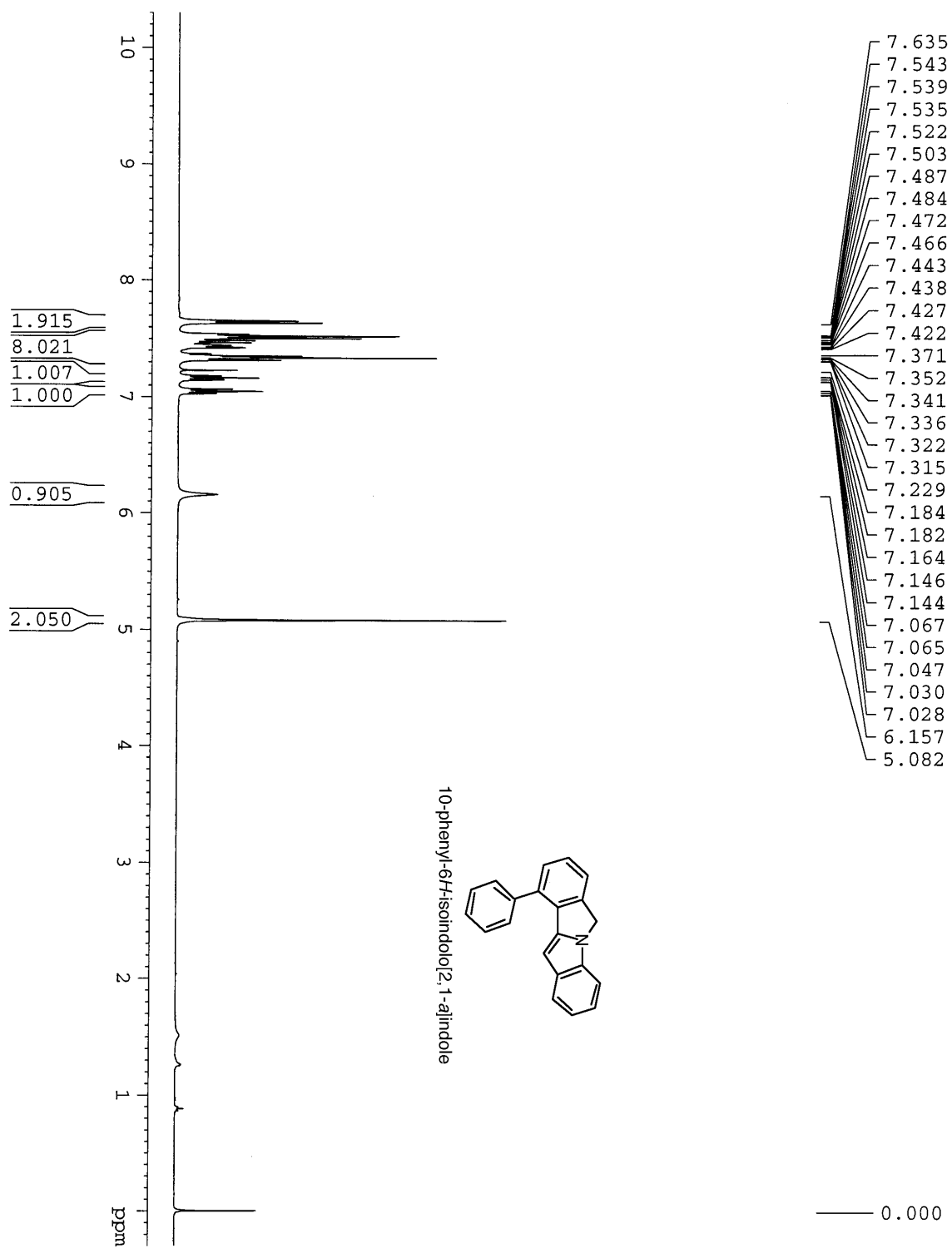


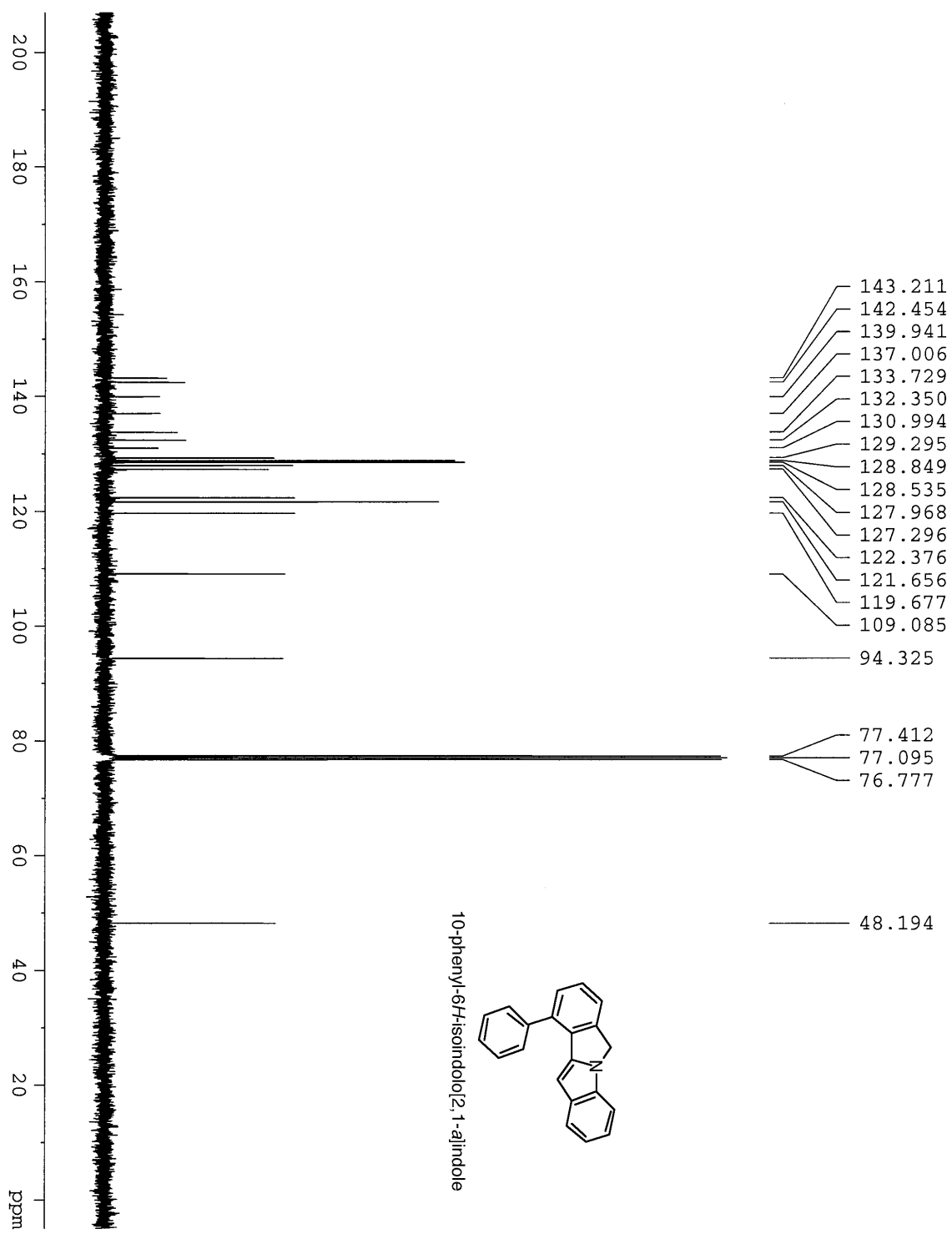


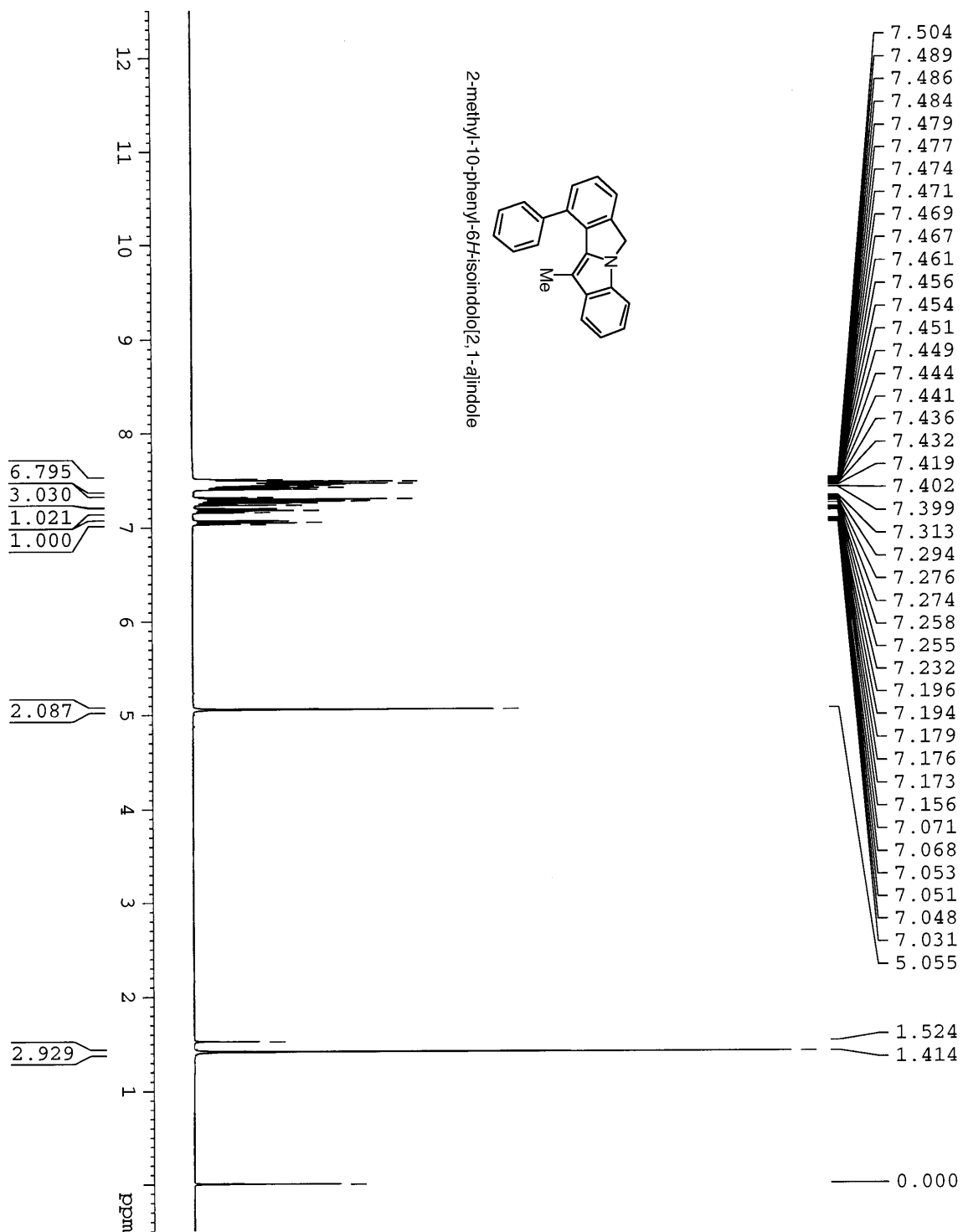


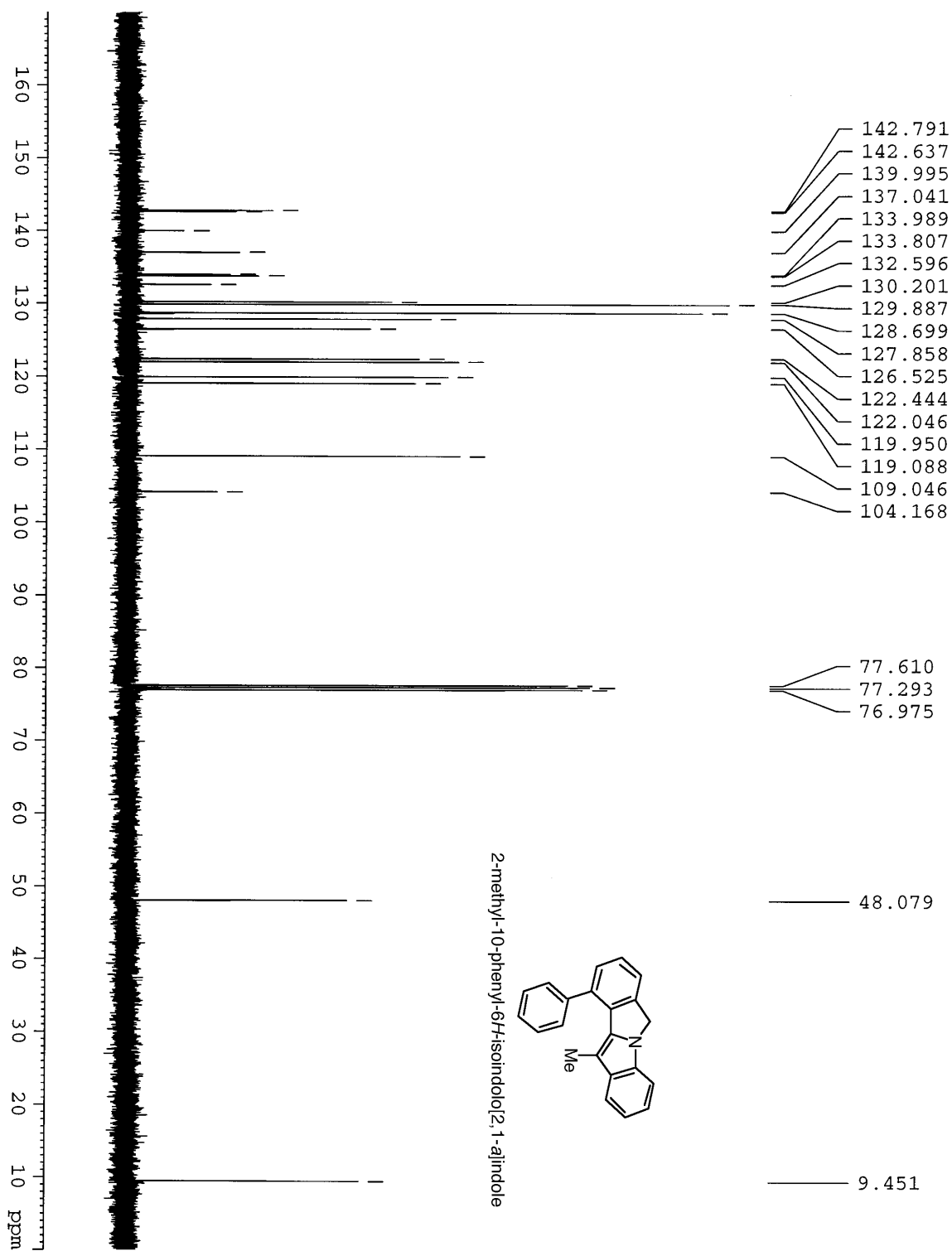


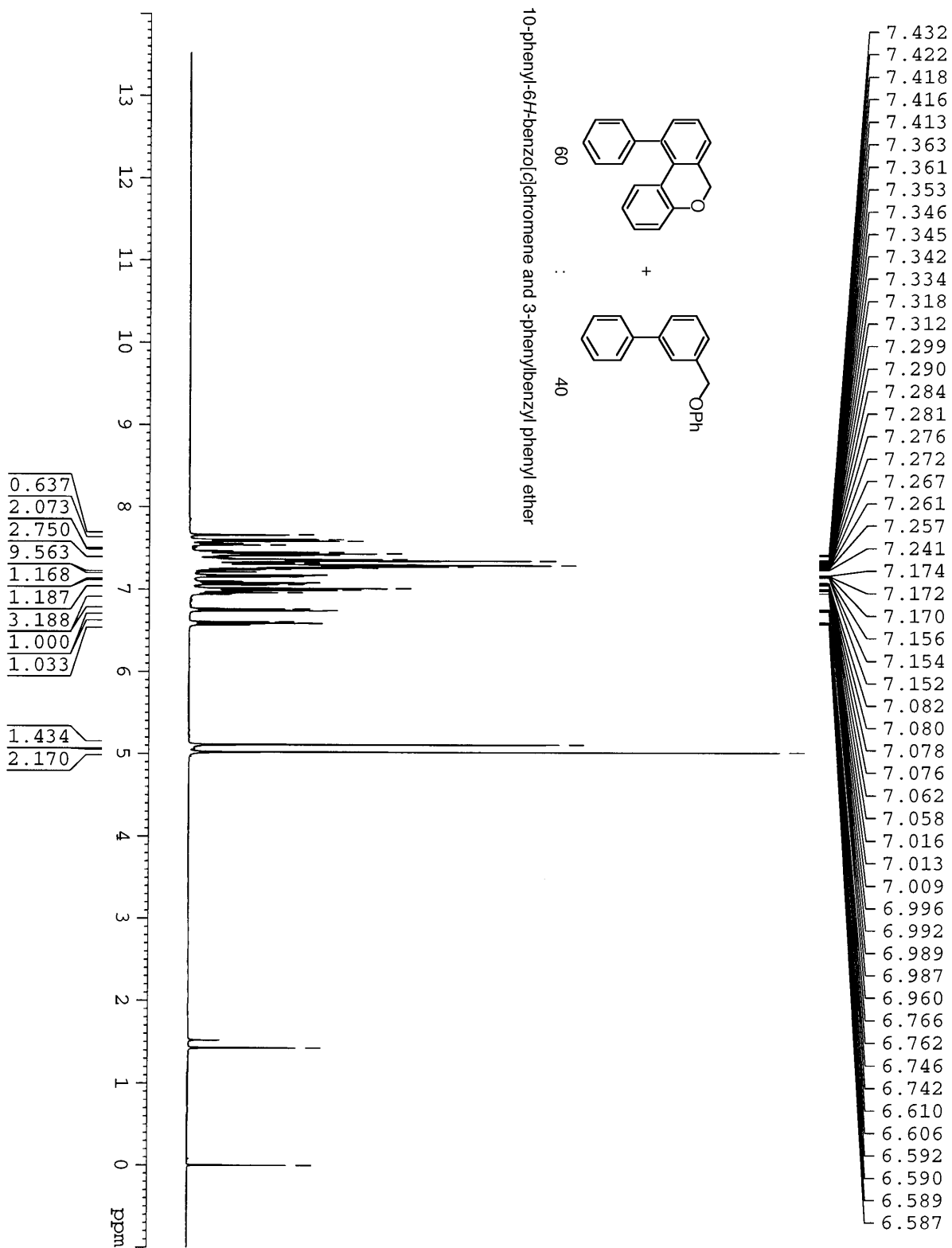


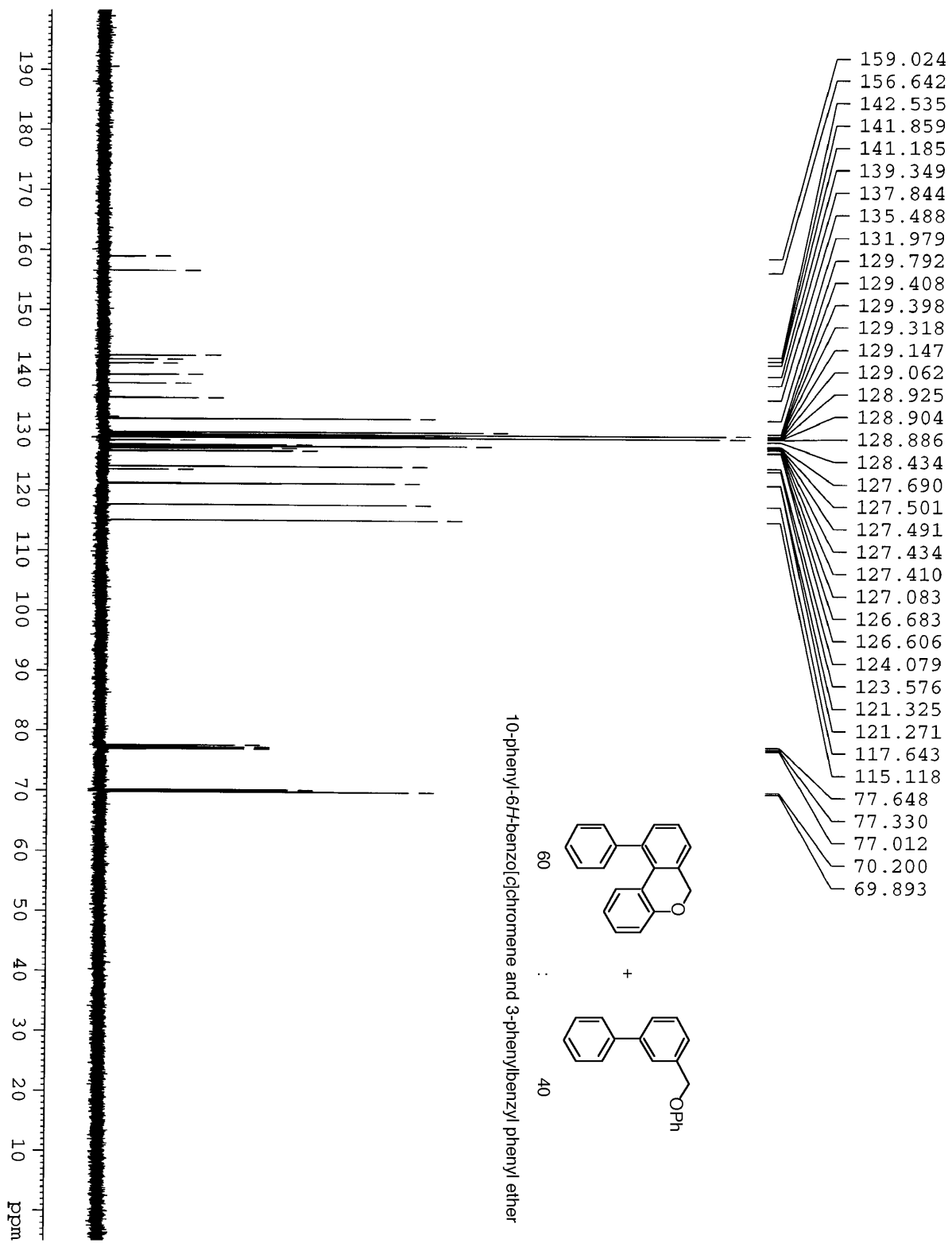


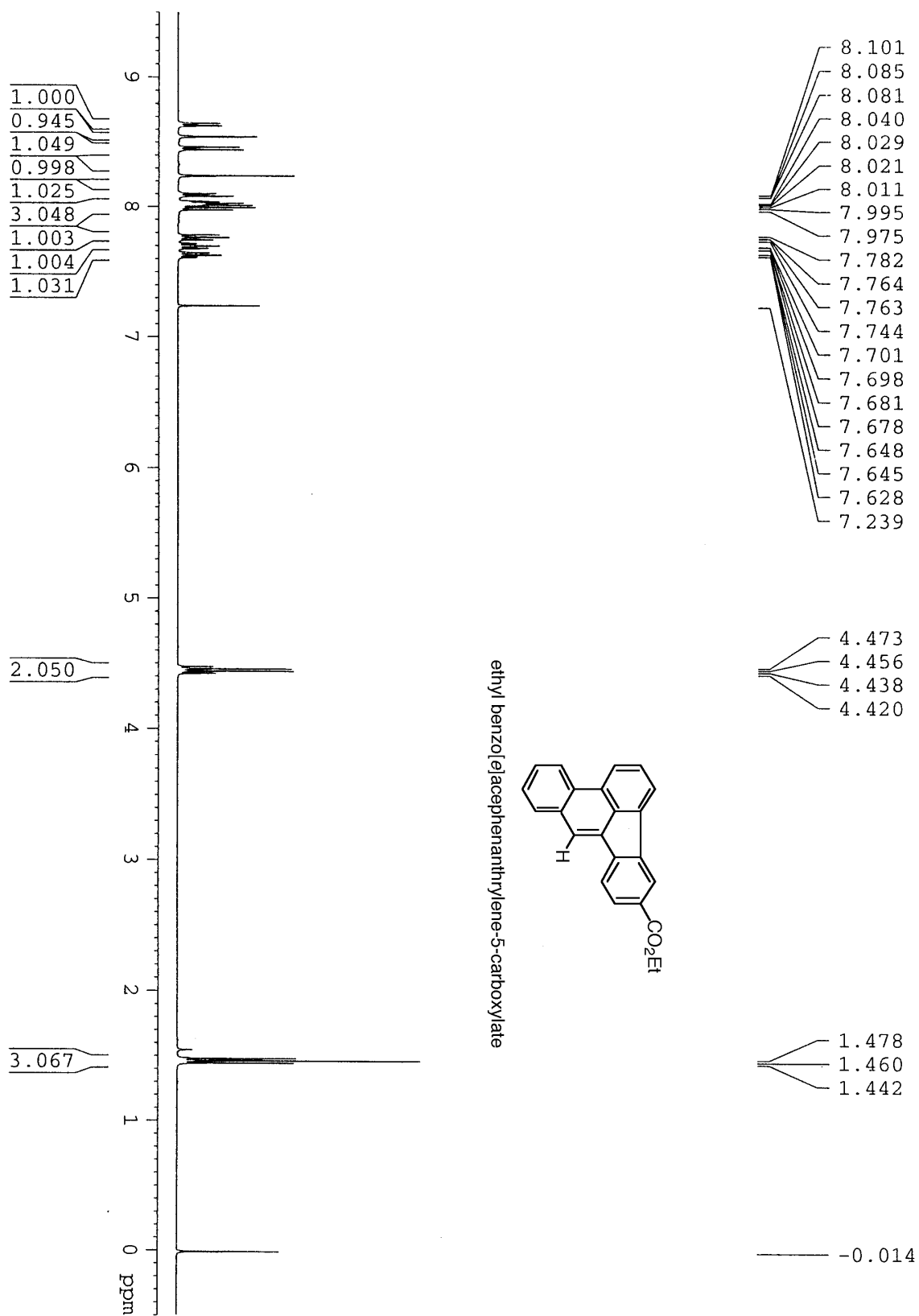


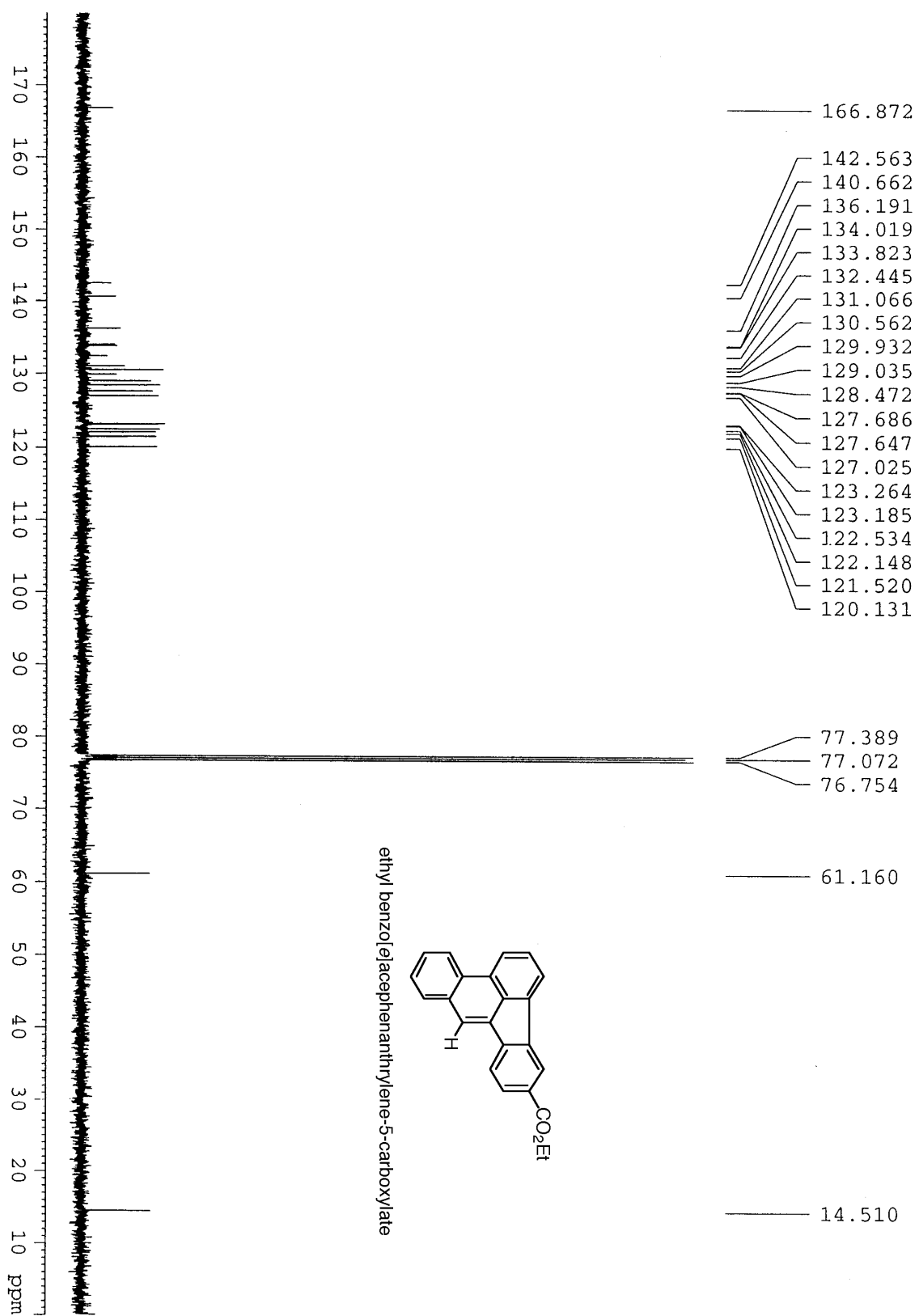


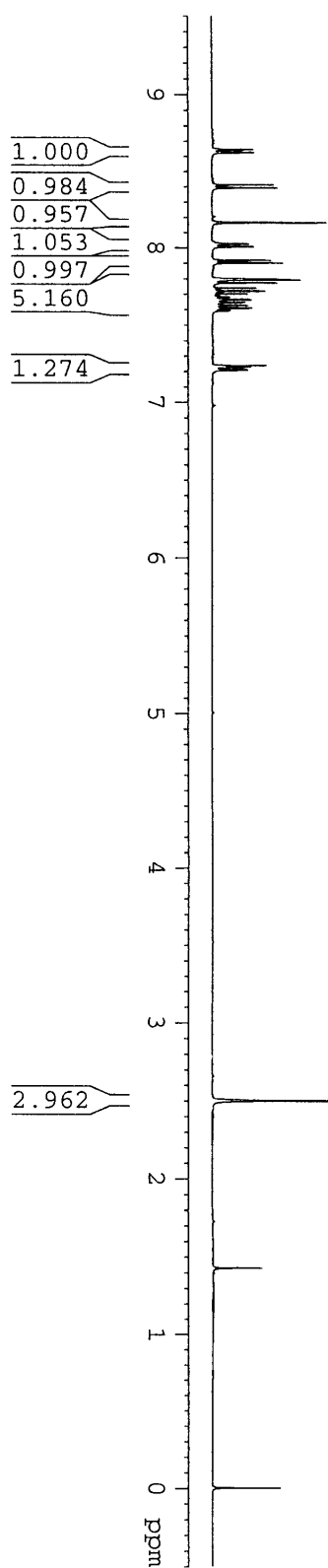




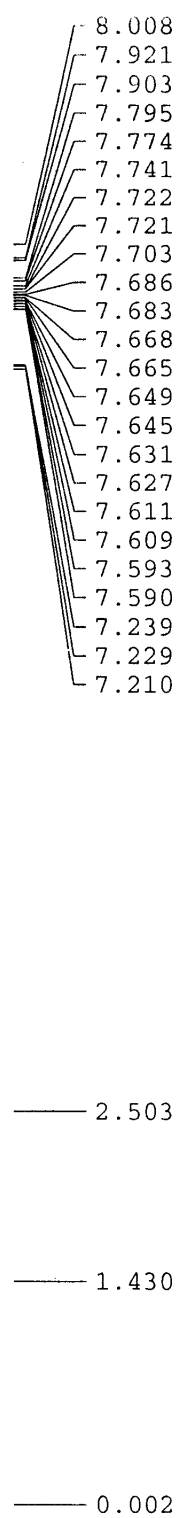
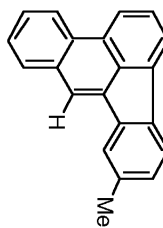


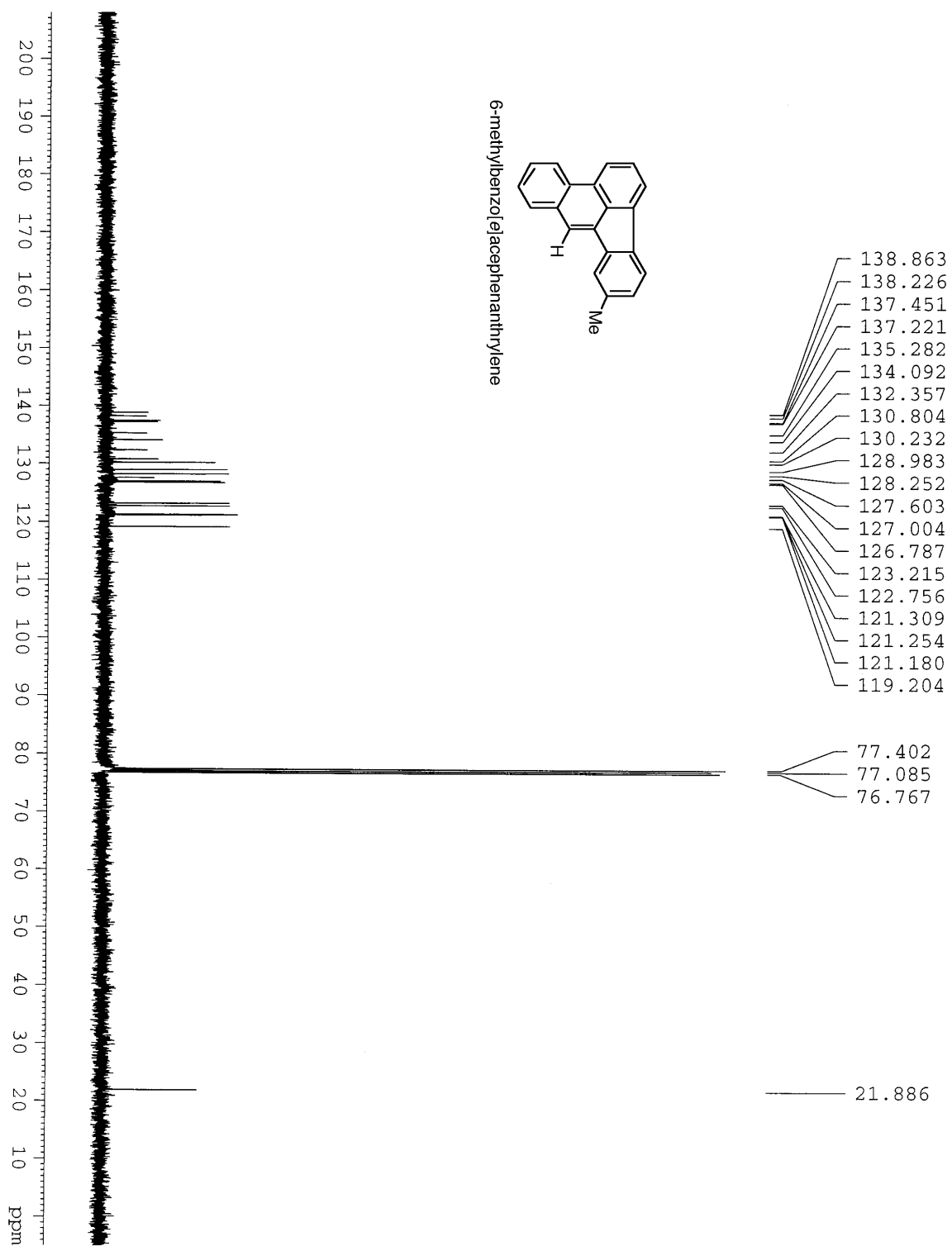


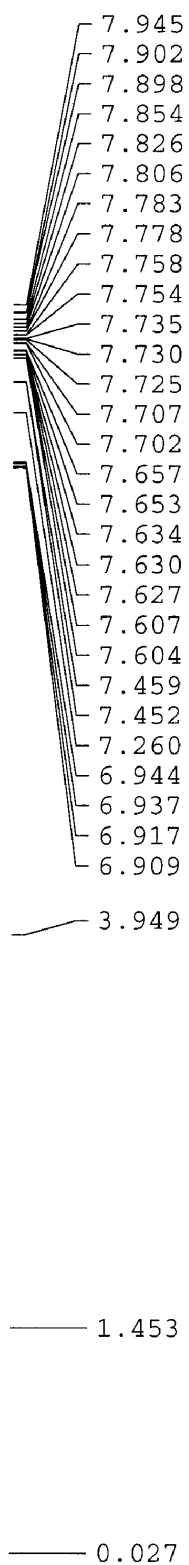
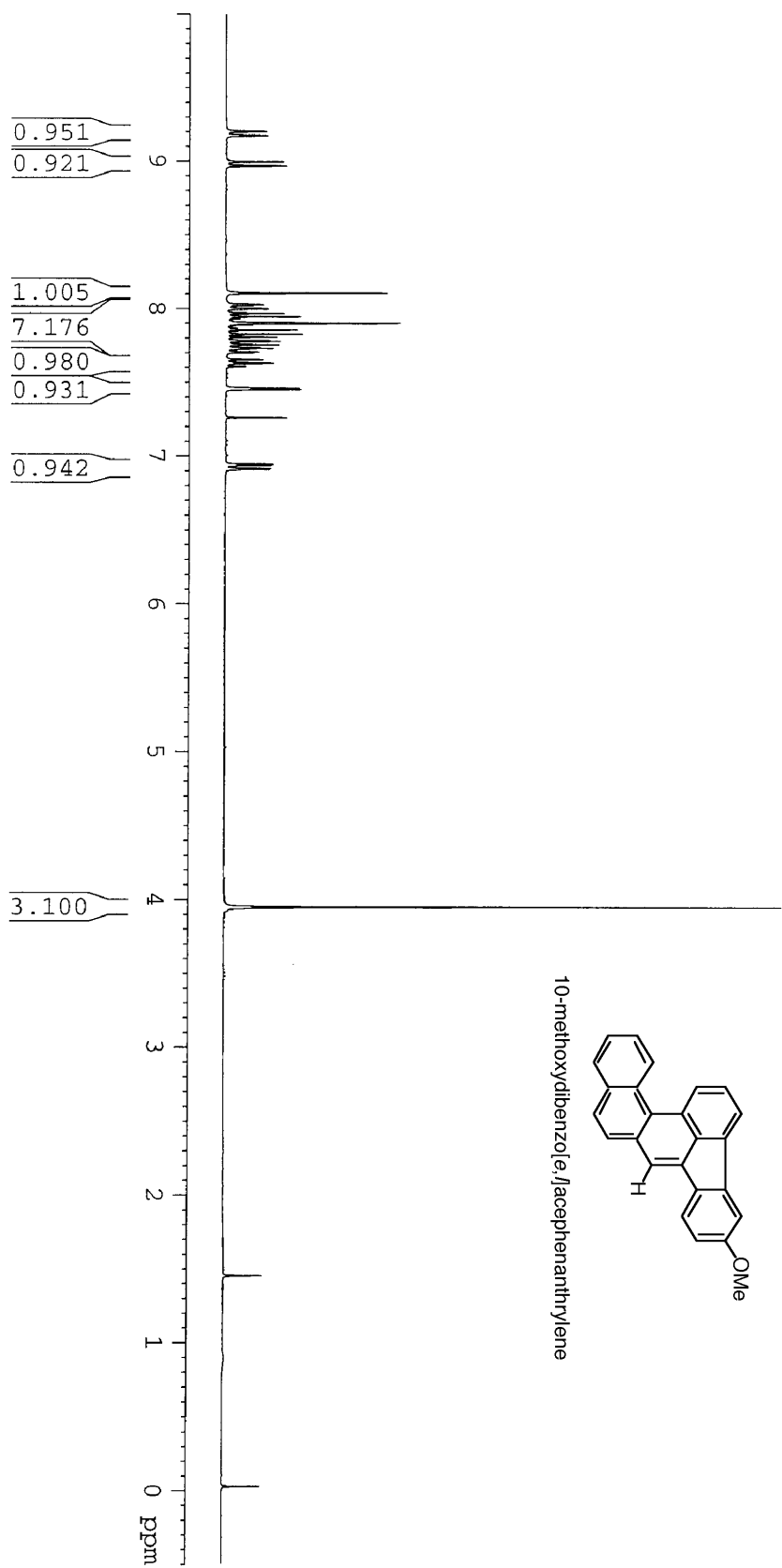


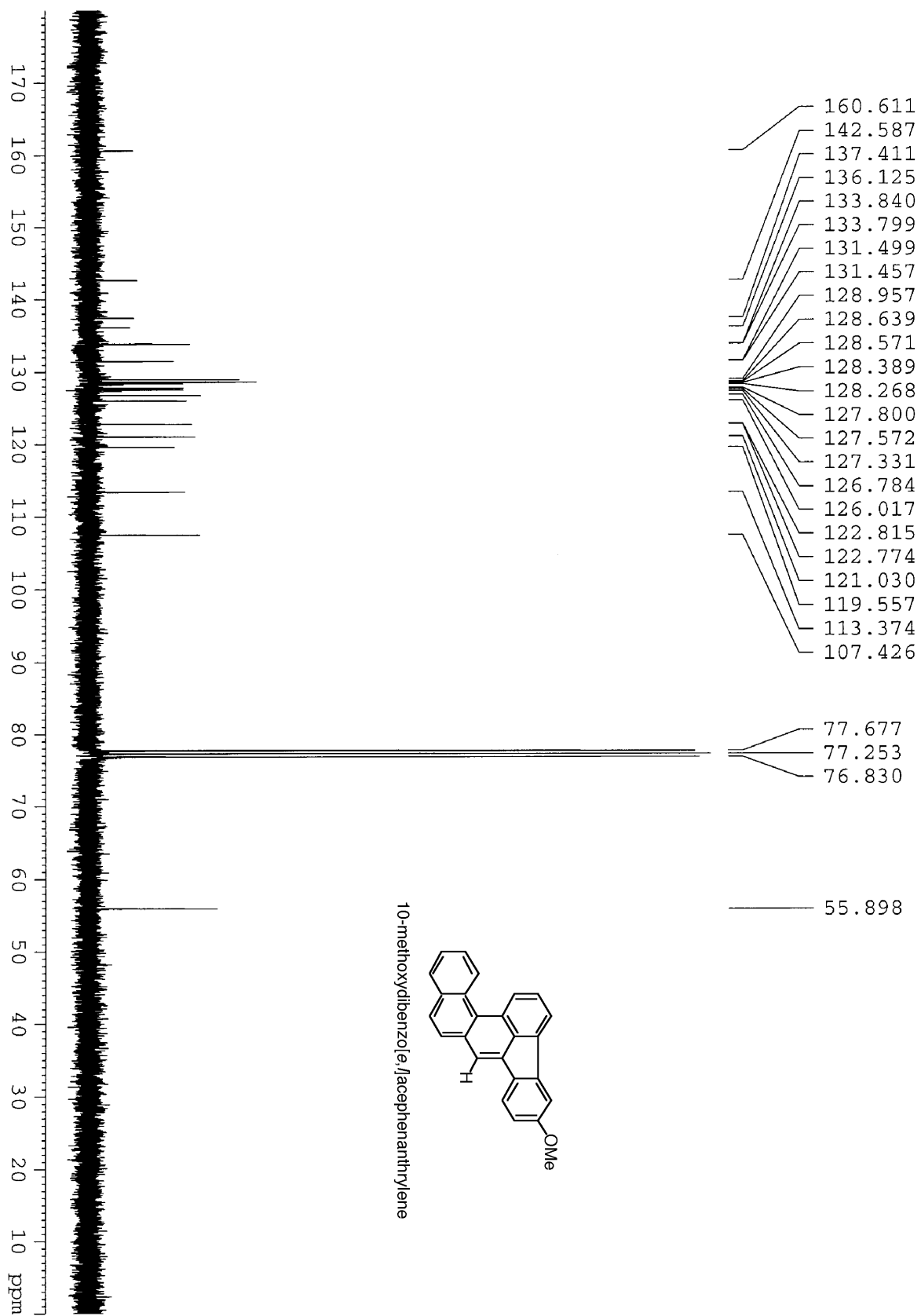


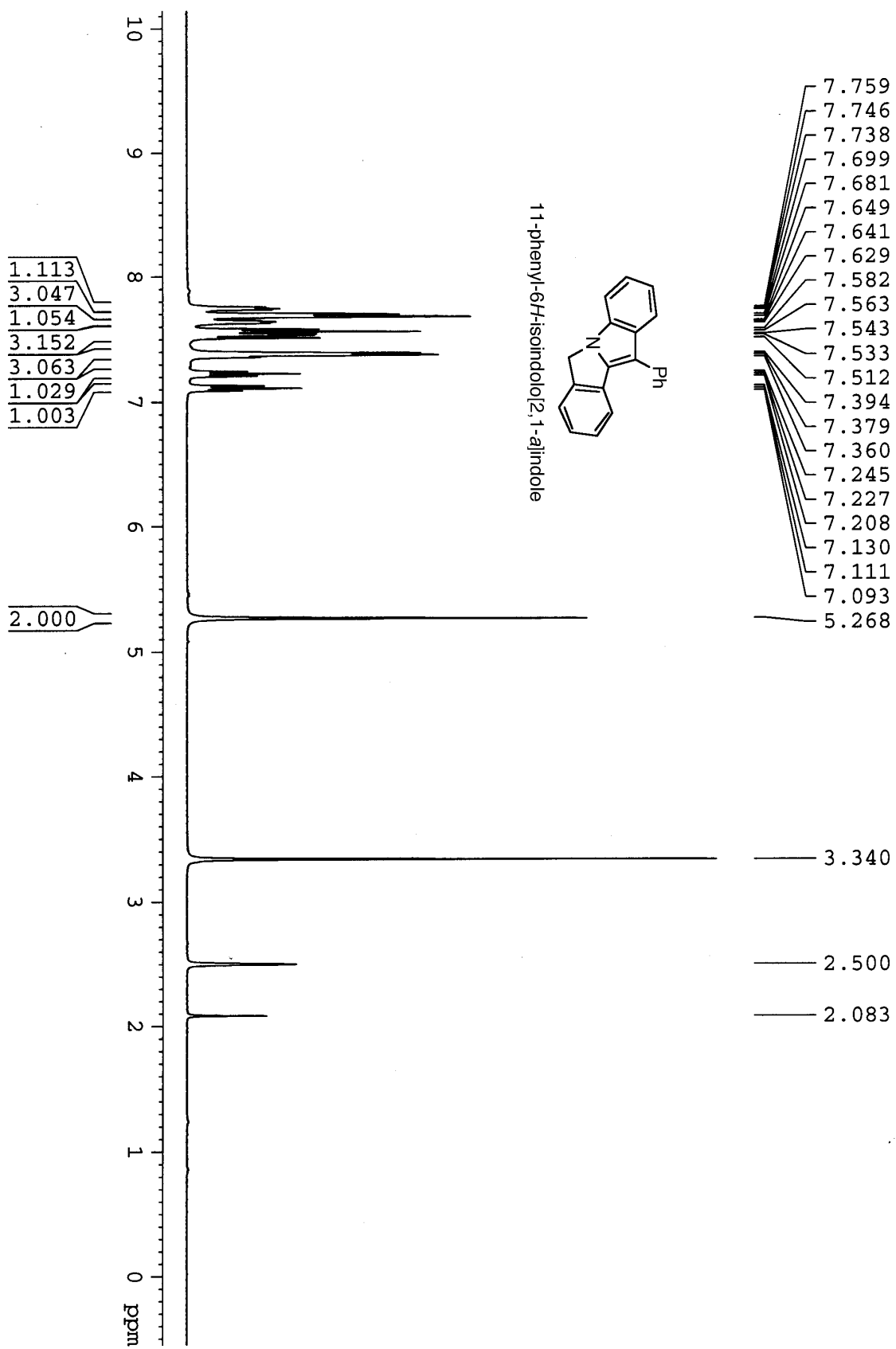
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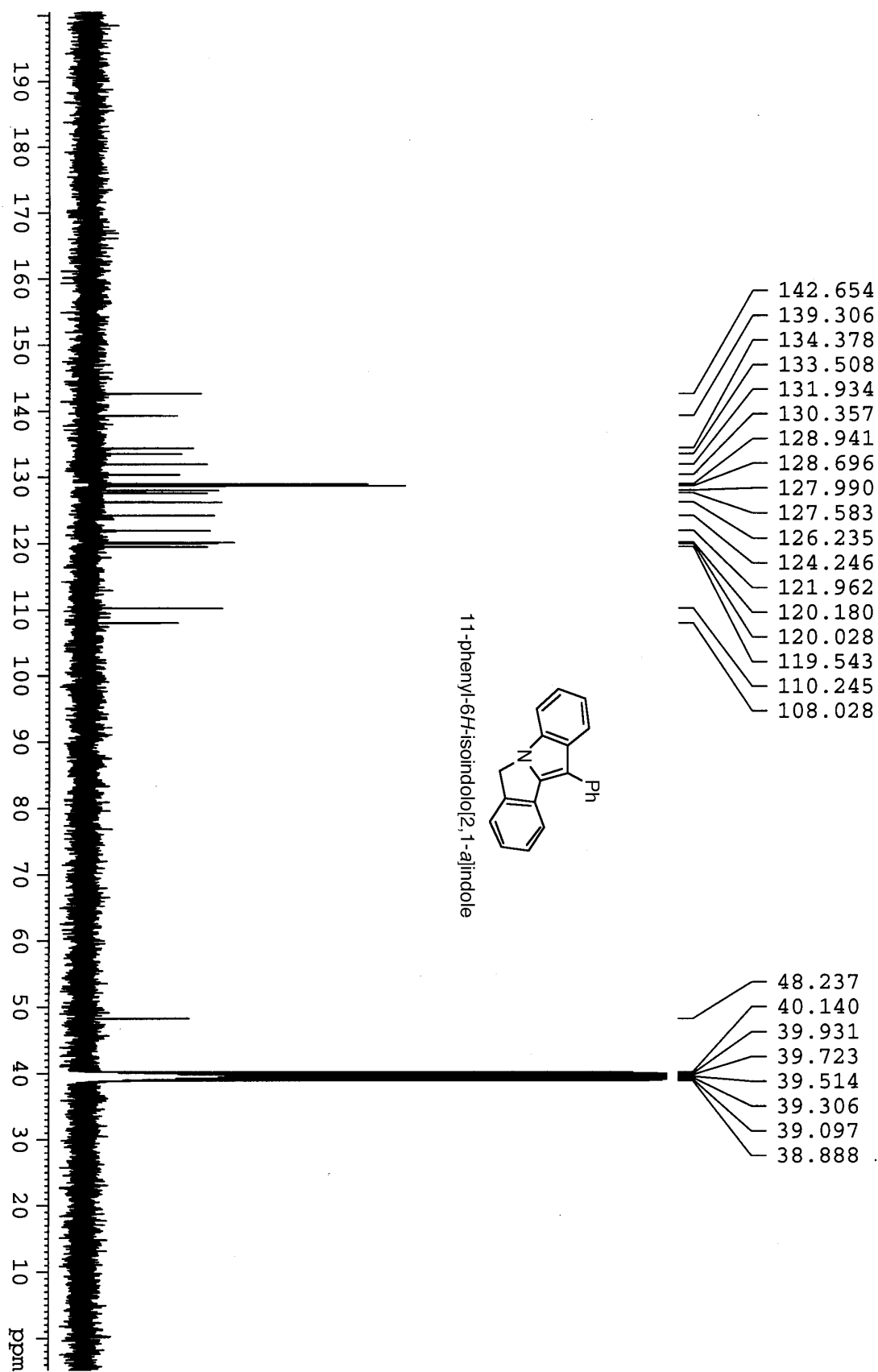


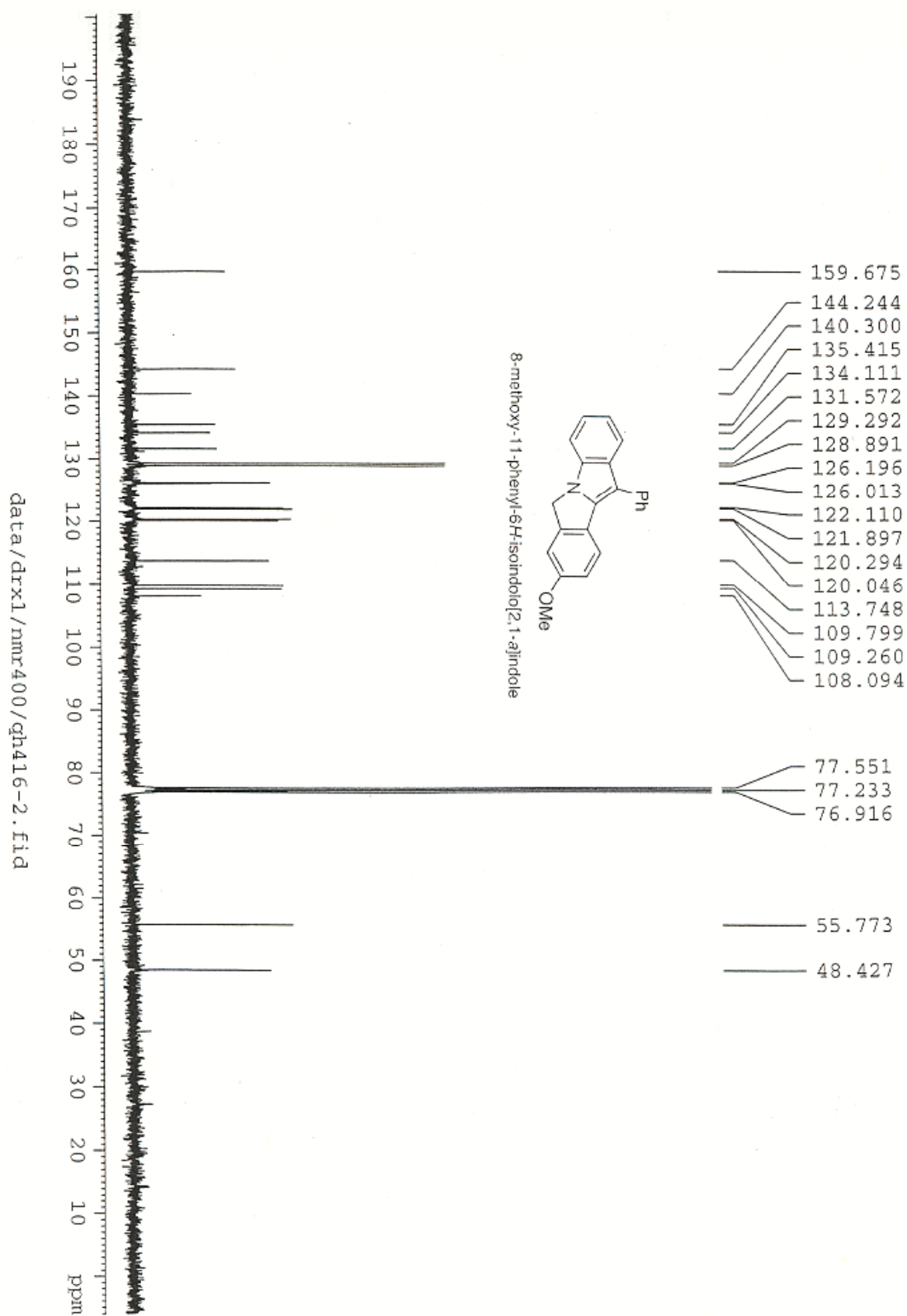


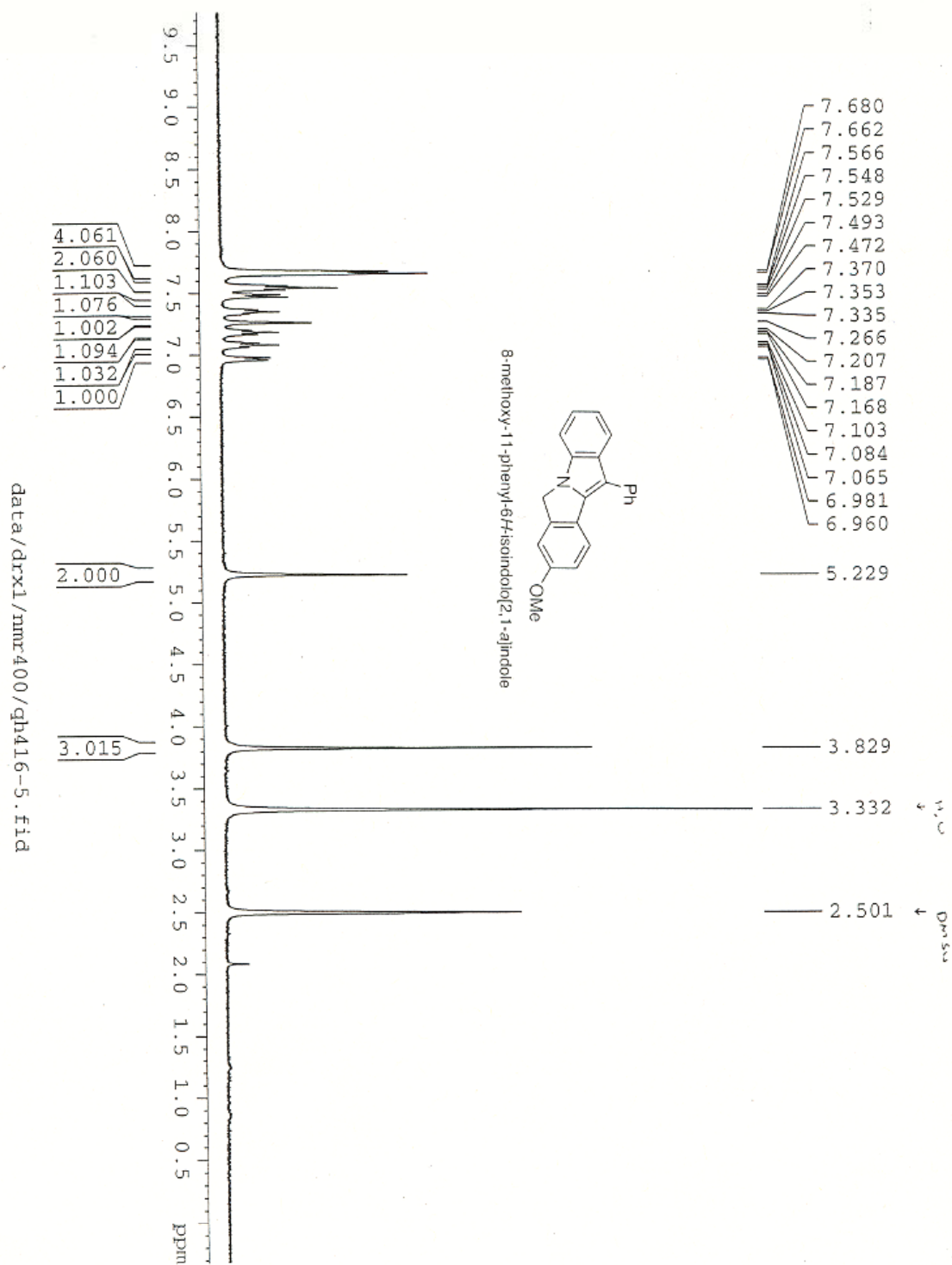












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