Catalytic selective oxidative coupling of secondary N-alkyl anilines: an approach to azoxyarene

Lei Kea, Guirong Zhub, Hui Qianb, Guangya Xianga, Qin Chenba, Zhilong Chena

a School of Pharmacy, Huazhong University of Science and Technology (HUST), 13 Hangkong Road,
Wuhan, Hubei 430030, P. R. China

b Research Center for Molecular Recognition and Synthesis, Department of Chemistry, Fudan

University, 220 Handan Road, Shanghai 200433, P. R. China

Corresponding author: Zhilong Chen czldreamer@hotmail.com

Qin Chen chenq@fudan.edu.cn

Supporting information

Supporting information

Table of Contents

I. General Information	3
II. Starting materials Preparation	4
III. Reaction Condition Optimization	6
IV. Preparation of azoxyarene from oxidative coupling of secondary N-alkyl aniline	8
V. Mechanism study	9
VI. Cytotoxicity Study	18
VII. Spectra of starting material and products	19

I. General Information

Glassware and stir bars were dried in an oven at 70 °C for at least 12h and then cooled in a desiccator cabinet over Drierite prior to use. Optimization and substrate screen were performed in 20 mL vials. All other reactions were performed in round-bottom flasks sealed with rubber septa. Plastic syringes or pipets were used to transfer liquid reagents. Reactions were stirred magnetically using Teflon-coated, magnetic stir bars. Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using glass plates pre-coated with 0.25 mm of 230–400 mesh silica gel impregnated with a fluorescent indicator (254 nm and 320 nm). TLC plates were visualized by exposure to ultraviolet light and/or exposure to KMnO4 stain as well as phosphomolydic acid (PMA) and cerium molybdate stain. Organic solutions were concentrated under reduced pressure using a rotary evaporator. Flash-column chromatography was performed on silica gel (60 Å, standard grade).

Materials and Instrumentation. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were recorded at ambient temperature (unless otherwise stated) on Bruke 400 MHz spectrometers. All values for proton chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (δ) and are referenced to the residual protium in CDCl₃ (δ 7.26), CD₃OD (δ 3.31) and DMSO-D₆ (δ 2.50). All values for carbon chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (δ) and are referenced to the carbon resonances in CDCl₃ (δ 77.0), CD₃OD (49.00) and DMSO-D₆ (39.52). NMR data are represented as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quin = quintet, m = multiplet, br = broad), coupling constant (Hz), and integration. Infrared spectroscopic data is reported in wavenumbers (cm⁻¹). High-resolution mass spectra was obtained using a liquid chromatography-electrospray ionization and Time-of-flight mass spectrometer.

II. Starting Materials Preparation

II-1. General procedure for the preparation of starting materials

General procedure A To the mixture of aniline 1 (5 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in DCM/MeOH (30/5mL) was added aldehyde (6.0 mmol, 1.2 equivalent) and HOAc (2 drops, catalytic amount). After stirring for around 2 min, NaB(OAc)₃H (6.0 mmol, 1.2 equivalent)) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature until that aniline 1 was 100% consumed.¹ After completion, the reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (120 mL), washed by H₂O (30 mL×2), NaHCO₃ (aq., 30 mL) and brine (30 mL), followed by being dried by Na₂SO₄. The desired product 3 was obtained though flash-chromatography (Scheme S1).

Scheme **S1**. General procedure A for *N*-alkyl aniline synthesis

General procedure B To the mixture of compound 1 (10.0 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) in DCM (20mL) was added di-tert-butyl dicarbonate ((Boc)₂O) (11mmol, 1.1 equivalent) compound 1 in THF. Next, the reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for overnight. Removing all the solvents, the crude product 20 was directly used in the following step without purification.

Compound **20** in THF was added into the mixture of NaH (14 mmol, 1.4 equivalent) in dried THF (25 mL). After stirring for around 2h at 0°C, alkylbromide **21** (11 mmol, 1.1 equivalent) was added dropwise, and the reaction solution then stirred from 0°C to room temperature for overnight. The reaction was quenched by adding around 2.0 mL H₂O, diluted with 150 mL EtOAc, washed with H₂O (30 mL × 2), brine (30 mL) and dried by Na₂SO₄. Compound **22** was obtained as crude mixture after filtration and concentration in *vacuum*, and directly used in the next step.

The compound 22 was slowly added into solvent of TFA (10 mL)/DCM (15 mL). After completion of

¹ Abdel-Magid, A. F.; Carson, K. G.; Harris, B. D.; Maryanoff, C. A.; Shah, R. D. Reductive amination of aldehydes and ketones with sodium triacetoxyborohydride: studies on direct and indirect reductive amination procedures. *J. Org. Chem.* **1996**, *61*, 3849.

the reaction, Na₂CO₃ added and reaction mixture continued stirring for around 2h. Next, EtOAc was added to dilute the reaction mixture, followed by washed with H₂O, brine and dried by Na₂SO₄. The desired product **3** was obtained though flash-chromatography after filtration and concertation in *vacuum* (PE/EA = 150: 1) (**Scheme S2**).

Scheme S2. General procedure B for *N*-alkyl aniline synthesis

General procedure C NaH (2.5 equivalent) was added into anhydrous THF (15 mL) under N₂ balloon in one portion at 0°C. The mixture stirred in ice-water bath for about 15 min until no gas was generated, followed by adding compound 23 (1.0 equivalent) in anhydrous THF (6 mL) dropwise. The reaction mixture continued stirring for another 15 min, followed by adding compound 24 (1.0 equivalent) in THF (5 mL) was added at 0°C. The reaction then stirred form 0°C to room temperature for overnight. After compound 24 was all consumed, the reaction mixture was quenched by adding around 0.5 mL H₂O and diluted with 150 mL, washed with H₂O (30mL × 2), brine (30 mL) and dried by Na₂SO₄. Compound 25 was isolated through flash-chromatography, and directly used in nest step.

To the 250 mL flask was added compound 25, EtOH (20 mL) and Pd/C (5% wt) in H₂ gas balloon, and. the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for overnight. The crude product 1 was obtained after filtrating and concentration. Finally, compound 3 was obtained in the same procedure as described in general procedure A (Scheme S3).

Scheme S3. General procedure C for *N*-alkyl aniline synthesis

III. Reaction Condition Optimization

 $\textbf{Table ST1.} \ Reaction \ Condition \ Optimization \ 1$

Entry	y Catalyst (mol %)	Oxidant (equiv)	Solvent (M)	T/°C	Conversion ^b	Yield (%)ª		
Catal _.	Catalyst loading							
1	Na ₂ WO ₄ -2H ₂ O (5.0)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 3.0)	EtOH	r.t.	>90	56		
2	Na ₂ WO ₄ -2H ₂ O (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 3.0)	Et0H	r.t.	>90	56		
3	Na ₂ WO ₄ -2H ₂ O (1.0)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 3.0)	EtOH	r.t.	>90	56		
(1)	Na ₂ WO ₄ -2H ₂ O (0.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 3.0)	EtOH	r.t.	>90	55		
Oxidan	t loading							
5	$Na_2WO_4-2H_2O(2.5)$	no oxidant	EtOH	r.t.	N.R	N.R ^c		
6	Na ₂ WO ₄ -2H ₂ O (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 1.0)	EtOH	r.t.	<50	26		
7	Na ₂ WO ₄ -2H ₂ O (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 2.0)	EtOH	r.t.	>80	51		
8	Na ₂ WO ₄ -2H ₂ O (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%,3.0)	EtOH	r.t.	>90	61		
9	Na ₂ WO ₄ -2H ₂ O (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 4.0)	EtOH	r.t.	>90	69		
10	Na ₂ WO ₄ -2H ₂ O (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	EtOH	r.t.	>90	72		
11	Na ₂ WO ₄ -2H ₂ O (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 6.0)	EtOH	r.t.	>90	71		
 Catalys	:t							
11	Na ₂ WO ₄ -H ₂ O (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	EtOH	r.t.	>90	75		
12	(NH ₄) ₁₀ [H ₂ W ₁₂ O ₄₂]xH ₂ O (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	EtOH	r.t.	>90	78		
13	CaWO ₄ (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	EtOH	r.t.	>90	66		
14	K ₂ WO ₄ (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	EtOH	r.t.	>90	77		
15	$H_3PW_{12}O_{40}(2.5)$	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	EtOH	r.t.	<50	N.D		
16	TBAT (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	EtOH	r.t.	<50	N.D		
17	CuCl (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	EtOH	r.t.	N.R			
18	FeCl ₃ (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	EtOH	r.t.	N.R			
Oxidar 19	ot APT (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	ЕtОН	r.t.	>90	73		
20	APT (2.5)	2Na ₂ CO ₃ -3H ₂ O ₂	EtOH	r.t.	N.R			
21	APT (2.5)	2Na ₂ CO ₃ -3H ₂ O ₂	EtOH/H ₂ O	r.t.	<50	N.D		
22	APT (2.5)	^t BuOOH (5.0)	EtOH	r.t.	<10	N.D		
23	APT (2.5)	CO(NH ₂) ₂ -H ₂ O ₂ (5.0)	EtOH	r.t.	>90	73		

a. all the reactions were set up the reaction in the open air with 2.0 mmol 1a, rt for 24, isolated yield; b. based on TLC analysis; c. N.R = No Reaction; N.D = Not determined; APT = $(NH_4)_{10}[H_2W_{12}O_{42}]xH_2O$

Table ST2. Reaction Condition Optimization 2

Entry	Catalyst (mol %)	Oxidant (equiv)	Solvent (M)	T/°C	Conversion()% ^b Yield (%	
Solvent						
24	Na ₂ WO ₄ -H ₂ O (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	MeOH	rt.	>90	71
25	Na ₂ WO ₄ -H ₂ O (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	EtOH	rt.	>90	77
26	Na ₂ WO ₄ -H ₂ O (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	EtOAc	rt.	>90	45
27	Na ₂ WO ₄ -H ₂ O (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	DCM	rt.	<80	22
28	Na ₂ WO ₄ -H ₂ O (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	MeCN	rt.	>90	65
29	Na ₂ WO ₄ -H ₂ O (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	THF	rt.	>90	68
30	Na ₂ WO ₄ -H ₂ O (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	Toluene	rt.	<50	N.D
31	Na ₂ WO ₄ -H ₂ O (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	DMF	rt.	<50	N.D
additive (r.t in EtOH.)			additive (1.0 equiv)			
32	APT (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	N	aOH	<10	N.D
33	APT (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	Na	Na ₂ CO ₃		66
34	APT (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	NaHCO ₃		>90	74
35	APT (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	NH ₄ HCO ₃		>90	75
36	APT (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	PhCOOH		>90	69
37	APT (2.5)	H ₂ O ₂ (30%, 5.0)	Pyridine		>90	76

a. all the reactons were set up the reaction in the open air with 2.0 mmol 1a, rt. 24h, isolated yield; b. based on TLC analysis; c. N.R = No Reaction; N.D = not determined; APT = $(NH_4)_{10}H_2W_{12}O_{42}J_3H_2O_4$

Table ST3. Condition optimization for cross coupling

	' 3j (equiv)		3d (equiv)	yield (%) ^a			
entry				6jd (rr)	6jj	6dd	
1		1.0		1.0	28(1.4:1)	11	24
2 R ²	e کی Me Me (3j)	2.0	R ³ = ³ / ₂ Me (3d)	1.0	51(1.4:1)	32	7
3	IVIC	1.0	1410	2.0	27(1.4:1)	N.D	N.D
4		2.0	$R^3 = H$ (3d-2)	1.0	5(1.4:1)	N.D	N.D
5 R	2= (3j-2)	2.0	$R^3 = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{Me}{Me}$ (3dd)) 1.0	34(1.4:1)	N.D	N.D

a. All the reactions were conducted in 1.0 mmol scale of limiting starting material, isolated yield; N.D = Not determined; $rr = regioselectivity\ ratio$

${\bf IV. \ General \ procedure \ for \ preparation \ of \ azoxyarene \ from \ oxidative \ coupling \ of \ secondary \ N-alkyl}$ ${\bf aniline}$

IV-1. General procedure D: Oxidative Homocoupling of N-alkyl aniline To the mixture of compound 3 (2.0 mmol) in 5.0 mL EtOH was added catalyst APT ((NH₄)₁₀[H₂W₁₂O₄₂]xH₂O,153 mg, 2.5 mol %) and H₂O₂ (30%, aq., 5.0 equivalent, 1.0 mL) at room temperature. Next, the mixture stirred at room temperature for 8-24h. After completion, the reaction mixture was then diluted with around 100 mL EtOAc and washed with H₂O and brine, dried by Na₂SO₄. Compound 6 was isolated by flash chromatography (PE/EA = 100:1) after filtration and concentration (Scheme S4).

$$R \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \begin{array}{c} \stackrel{\text{H}}{\longrightarrow} \\ \stackrel{\text{R}^2}{\longrightarrow} \\ \stackrel{\text{APT (2.5 mo 1\%), H}_2O_2(5.0 \text{ eq.})}{\longrightarrow} \\ R \stackrel{\text{N}}{=} \begin{array}{c} \stackrel{\text{N}}{\longrightarrow} \\ \stackrel{\text{N}}{$$

Scheme S4. General procedure for homo-coupling of secondary N-alkyl aniline

IV-2. General procedure E: Oxidative Cross-coupling of *N***-alkyl aniline** The oxidative cross coupling of **3** and **3**′ followed the same procedure as homocoupling. The ratio (**3**: **3**′) and reaction temperature adjusted subtly for certain substrates (**Scheme S5**).

$$R^{1} \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} A^{2} \end{bmatrix}^{H}}_{R^{2}} + R^{4} \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} A^{2} \end{bmatrix}^{H}}_{R^{5}} \underbrace{$$

Scheme S5. General procedure for homocoupling

The structures of known azoxyarenes were determined by comparison of H-NMR with reported literatures. The structure of product **6ij** was determined by X-ray analysis, and the structures of other unknown azoxyarenes were assigned by comparison with product **6ij**.

V. Mechanism study

V-I. Reaction pathway and intermediates confirmation experiments

The intermediates identification reactions were conducted as following. The reaction of substrate 3a-5 (538 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) was conducted according to **general procedure D**. After the reaction was finished, except the isolation of the desired product 6aa (138 mg, 70% yield), aldehyde 2e (180 mg, 47% yield) was also isolated (Scheme S6).

Scheme S6. Aldehyde identification experiment

Reactions of anilines **1a**, **10a**, **11a-1** or **9a** (1.0 mmol) were carried out according to **general procedure**D. The desired product **6aa** was obtained by flash chromatography after filtration and concentration (99 mg, 50% yield for **1a**; 95 mg, 96% yield for **10a**; 66 mg, 66% yield for **11a-1**; 76 mg, 77% yield for **9a**) (Scheme S7).

Scheme S7. Reaction intermediate trapping experiments 2

In order to explore the possibility that compound **11a-1** could transfer into nitrone **9a** or aniline **1a**, a control experiment was carried out as following. Compound **11a-1** (1.0 mmol, freshly prepared from **7a** and isobutyraldehyde) was dissolved in EtOH (5.0 mL), followed by adding H₂O₂ without tungstate catalyst (or adding tungstate without H₂O₂ or both were not added). To our surprise, the dehydration

procedure seemed not happen and no aniline **1a** was observed by TLC analysis after 24h. Instead, a new spot on TLC plate with the same R_f(Retardation factor) value as **9a** was observed, but we failed to isolate it (**Scheme S8**).

Scheme S8. Possible reaction pathway

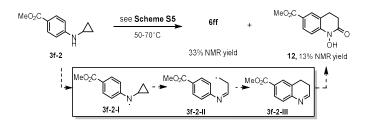
Compound 11a-1 and 9a were synthesized according to following procedure. Compound 10a and 2a were added into anhydrous DCM, followed by adding MgSO4. Next, the reaction mixture stirred at room temperature until no 10a was left. Crude product 9a was obtained after filtration and concentration, and then was dissolved in anhydrous DCM/MeOH followed by adding NaB(OAc)3H. After completion, the reaction was quenched by adding H2O and extracted with EtOAc, followed by being washed with H2O, NaHCO3 (aq.), brine and dried by Na2SO4. Compound 11a-1 was obtained as solid after filtration, concentration and purification by flash-chromatography. Of note, compound 9a and 11a-1 were not stable in our hands and could not be purified by flash chromatography; therefore, it was used as crude products (Scheme S9).

Scheme S9. Procedure for synthesis of compound 9a and 11a-1

V-II. Kinetic Study of Reaction

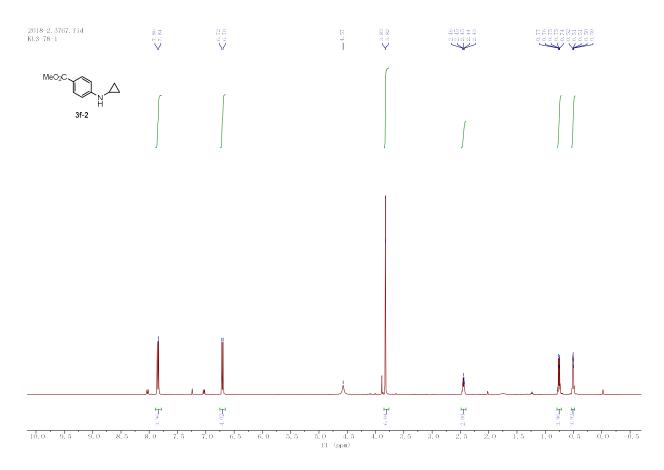
V-II-1. **Radical clock experiment** In order to figure out whether there existed any *N*-radical intermediate, like **3f-1-I** as shown as following, a radical clock experiment was conducted. To the solution

of compound **3f-2** (53 mg, 0.28 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) in EtOH (4 mL) was added APT (21.4 mg, 0.007 mmol, 2.5 mol%) and H₂O₂ (30% aq., 0.14 mL, 5.0 equiv.) The mixture stirred at 50°C for 24h. Since the reaction proceeded slowly, the reaction was then heated to 70°C at around 50% conversion. Remove all the solvents, and residue was dissolved in EtOAc (30 mL). The mixtures was washed with H₂O (5.0 mL), NaHCO₃ (5.0 mL), brine (5.0 mL) and dried by Na₂SO₄. The crude product was obtained as solid after filtration and concertation, which was directly used for NMR and LC-MS analysis without purification (**Scheme S10**).

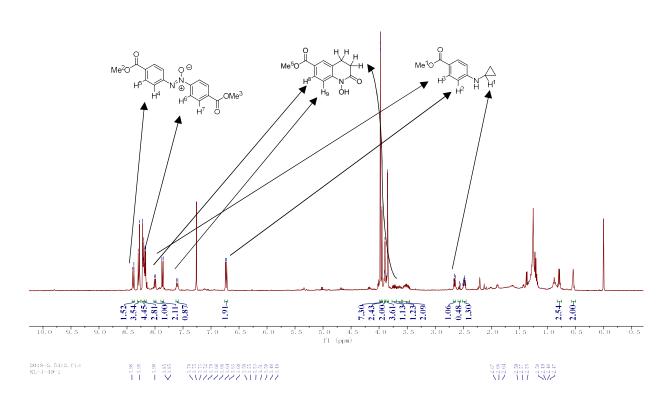


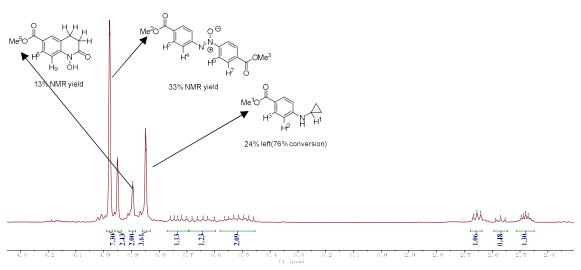
Scheme S10. Radical clock experiment

Radical clock experiment

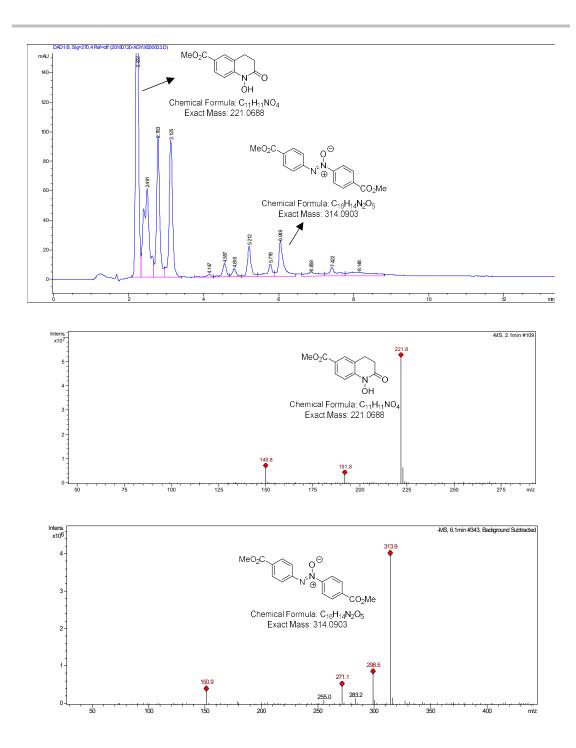








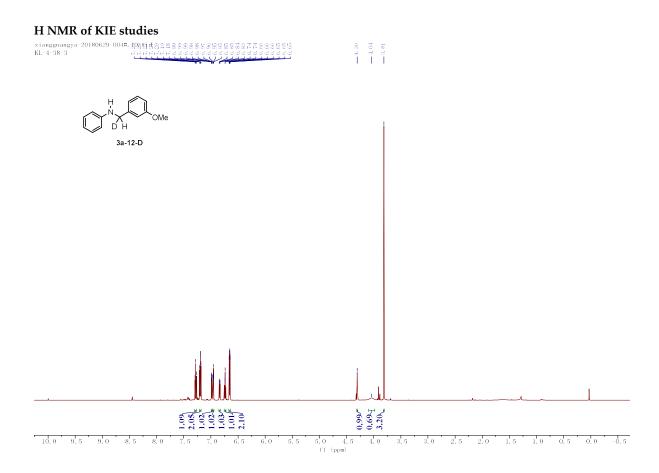
LC-MS of reaction mixture

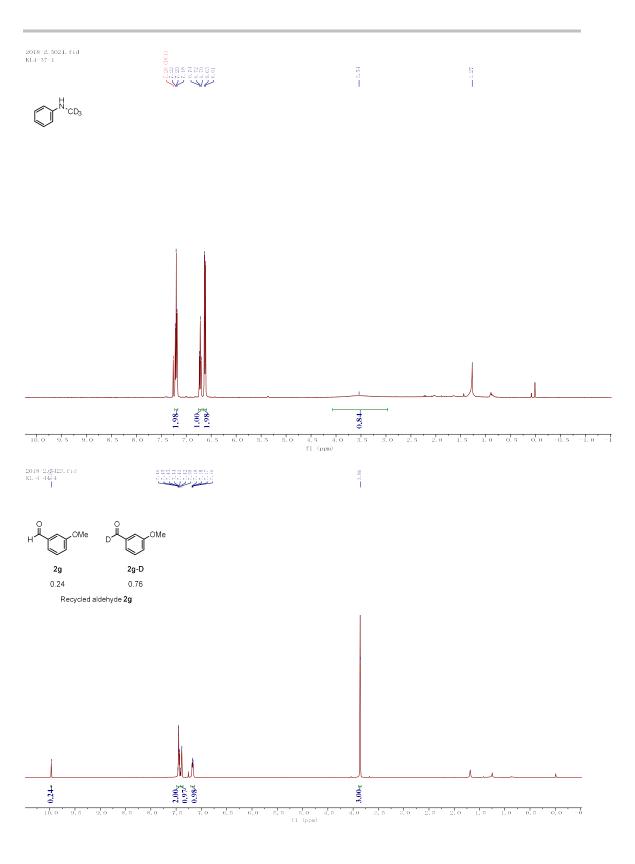


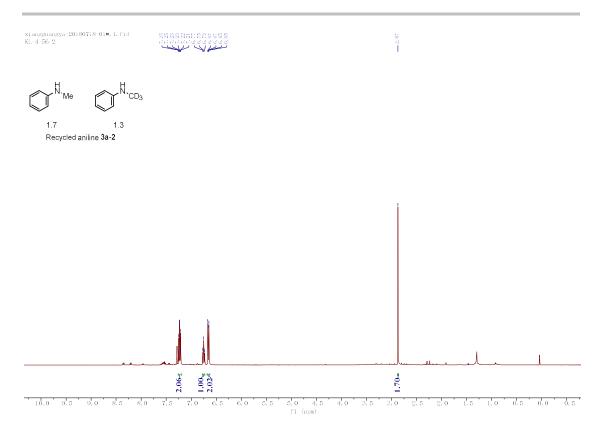
V-II-2. KIE (kinetic isotopic effect) Experiments The intramolecular KIE experiment was conducted with substrate 3a-12-D according to general procedure D. Aldehyde 2g was isolated as colorless liquid (0.8 mmol scale, 110 mg, 80% yield). The intermolecular KIE experiment was conducted with substrate 3b-2-D and 3a-2 (1:1 ration, 55 mg and 54 mg respectively, 0.5 mmol scale) with 5.0 equiv. of H₂O₂ as general procedure D, and stopped when conversion < 100%. 3b-2-D and 3a-2 were recycled in 22% yield (Scheme S11). By H-NMR analysis of isolated aldehyde 2g and substrates (3b-2-D and 3b-2), the

intramolecular thermodynamic KIE value was 3:1 while the intermolecular KIE value was 1.08. On the basis of these two KIE values, it could be concluded that C_{α} -H of N-alkyl aniline in this transformation was not the RDS (rate-determining-step).

Scheme S11. KIE experiments







V-III. Reaction with mixture of starting materials

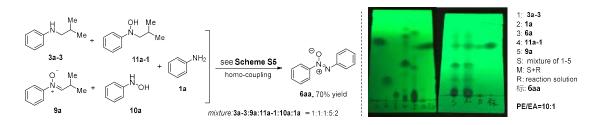
To the mixture of compound 3a-1 (121 mg, 1.0 mmol), 3a-3 (75 mg, 0.5 mmol) and 3a-7 (81 mg, 0.5 mmol) in 10 mL EtOH was added APT (0.05 mmol, 2.5 mol% for 3a-1+3a-3+3a-7) and H_2O_2 (30% aq., 10 mmol, 5.0 equiv. for (3a-1+3a-3+3a-7)). The reaction was conducted according to **general procedure D** for 24h at room temperature, and the desired product 6aa was isolated in 135 mg (68% yield, Scheme S12).

Scheme S12. Homo-coupling with mixture of starting materials bearing different *N*-alkyl substitutes

Compound **3g-1** (68mg, 0.5mmol) and **3g-2** (103 mg, 0.5 mmol) was mixed with compound **3j** (60 mg, 0.25 mmol) and **3j-2** (63 mg, 0.25 mmol), and the reaction was conducted according to **general procedure D** at room temperature for 24h, and the desired cross-coupling product **6gj** was isolated in 47% yield (71 mg, **Scheme S13**).

Scheme S13. Cross-coupling with mixture of starting materials bearing different N-alkyl substitutes

Compound 3a-3 (30 mg, 0.2 mmol), 11a-1 (33 mg, 0.2 mmol), 9a (33 mg, 0.2 mmol), 10a (109 mg, 1.0 mmol) and 1a (37 mg, 0.4 mmol) were mixed. The reaction was carried out according to general procedure D and the desired product 6aa was isolated in 70% yield (138 mg). As shown the on TLC plate, all the starting materials with different R_f value all transferred into the desired product 6aa (Scheme S14).



Scheme S14. Homo-coupling with mixture of starting materials in different oxidation states

VI. Cytotoxicity Study

Human lung cancer A549 cells and leukemia HL-60 cells were purchased from ATCC (Manassas, VA) and cultured in RPMI 1640 containing 10% FBS, 100 U/mL penicillin, and 100 μ g/mL streptomycin at 37 °C with 5% CO₂.

A549 proliferation rate was measured by using sulforhodamine B (SRB) assay. The cells were seeded in 96-well plates at a density of 2000 cells/well. After cultured overnight, the cells were treated with tested compounds at 100 μ M (positive control – 25 nM Taxol; vehicle control – 1% DMSO) for 72 hr and SRB assay was used to measure the cell proliferation. Briefly, the cells were fixed with 10% trichloroacetic acid for 1 hr at 4°C. Then the cells were stained with 0.1% SRB for 30 minutes and washed thoroughly with 1% acetic acid to remove unbound dye. After the plates were air-dired, 100 μ l 10 mM TRIS base was added to solubilize the protein-bound SRB. The absorbance at 540 nm was measured with a microplate reader (SpectraMax M2, Molecular Devices). The inhibitory rate of growth was determined by the following formula: inhibitory rate (%) = (A540 of vehicle control – A540 of treated cells) / (A540 of vehicle control – A540 of blank control) ×100.

HL-60 proliferation rate was measured by using MTT colorimetric assay. Cells were seeded in 96-well plates at a density of 10000 cells/well and cultured overnight. The cells were treated with tested compounds at 100 μ M (positive control – 25 nM Taxol; vehicle control - 1% DMSO) for 72 hr. Then 10 μ l MTT reagent was added to each well and incubated for 3h at 37 °C. 100 μ l dissolving solution containing 5% isobutanol, 10% SDS and 0.01M HCl was added. After incubated overnight at 37 °C, the absorbance at 570 nm was measured. The inhibitory rate of growth was determined by the following formula: inhibitory rate (%) = (A570 of vehicle control – A570 of treated cells) / (A570 of vehicle control – A570 of blank control) ×100.

VII. Spectra of starting material and products

N-isobutylaniline (3a-3) was synthesized according to general procedure **A** and obtained as a brown liquid (6.0 mmol scale, 582 mg, 65% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.² ¹**H NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.17 (dd, $J_1 = 8.0$ Hz, $J_2 = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 6.68 (dd, $J_1 = 8.0$ Hz, $J_2 = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.60 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.69 (br, 1H), 2.93 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 1.89 (q, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 1.0 6(d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H).

N-neopentylaniline (3a-4) was synthesized according to general procedure A and obtained as a brown liquid (2.6 mmol scale, 172 mg, 42% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.³ ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.17 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.68 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.63 (s, 1H), 2.91 (s, 1H), 1.01 (s, 9H).

N-neopentylaniline (**3a-5**) was synthesized according to **general procedure A** and obtained as a colorless liquid (6.0 mmol scale, 694 mg, 71% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.³ ¹**H NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.18 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.69 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.55 (br, 1H), 3.13(t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.75-1.68 (m, 1H), 1.51 (q, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 0.96 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H).

3 Byun, E.; Hong, B.; Castro, K. A. D.; Lim, M.; Rhee, H. One-pot reductive mono-N-alkylation of aniline and nitroarene derivatives using aldehydes. *J. Org. Chem.*, **2007**, *72*, 9815.

² Ogata, T.; Hartwig, J.F. Palladium-catalyzed amination of aryl and heteroaryl tosylates at room temperature. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2008**, *130*, 13848.

N-cyclopentylaniline (**3a-6**) was synthesized according to **general procedure A** and obtained as colorless liquid (6.0 mmol scale, 561 mg, 58% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.⁴ ¹**H NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.24 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.75 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (d, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.86 (dt, J_1 = 12.0 Hz, J_2 = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (br, 1H), 2.13-2.05 (m, 2H), 1.86 -1.76 (m, 2H), 1.74-1.67 (m, 2H), 1.58-1.50 (m, 2H).

N-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl) aniline (3a-7) was synthesized according to general procedure B and obtained as a colorless liquid (6.0 mmol scale, 561 mg, 58% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.⁵

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.24 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.77 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (d, J = 8.0Hz, 2H), 5.40 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 3.53 (br, 1H), 1.82 (s, 3H), 1.78 (s, 3H).

*N*₁,*N*₄-diphenylbutane-1,4-diamine (3a-8) was synthesized according to **general procedure B** and obtained as a yellow oil (6.0 mmol scale, 607 mg, 42% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.⁶

¹**H NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.24 (dd, J = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 6.77 (dd, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂ = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.65 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 3.62 (br, 2H), 3.21-3.18 (m, 4H), 1.77-1.74 (m, 4H)

4 Julien C, V.; Haralampos N, M.; Albert, I-L.; Stephen, S.; Allan J.B., W. Spectroscopic studies of the Chan–Lam Amination: a mechanism-inspired solution to boronic ester reactivity. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 4769.

6 Pamela G., A.; Mark, S. Addressing challenges in palladium-catalyzed Ccoss-couplings of aryl mesylates: monoarylation of ketones and primary alkyl amines. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2013**, *52*, 7242.

⁵ Sun, Z.; Wang, Q.; Xu, Y.; Wang, Z. A computationally designed titanium-mediated amination of allylic alcohols for the synthesis of secondary allylamines. *RSC Adv.*, **2015**, *5*, 84284.

N-phenethylaniline (3a-9) was synthesized according to **general procedure B** and obtained as a yellow liquid (15.6 mmol scale, 186 mg, 6% yield for two steps). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.⁷

¹**H NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.42-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.24 (m, 5H), 6.80 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.48 (t, J = 8.0, 2H), 3.50-3.20 (br, 1H), 2.9 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H).

N-(2-ethylhexyl)aniline (**3a-10**) was synthesized according to **general procedure A** and obtained as a yellow liquid (6.0 mmol scale, 980 mg, 80% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.⁸

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.19 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.70 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.62 (br, 1H), 3.04(d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.61-1.55 (m, 1H), 1.45-1.29 (m, 8H), 0.95-0.91(m, 6H).

N-(3-chlorobenzyl)aniline (3a-11) was synthesized according to general procedure **A** and obtained as a colorless liquid (10 mmol scale, 1200 mg, 55% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36 (s, 1H), 7.25 (m, 3H), 7.17 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.73 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.31 (s, 2H), 4.08(s, 1H)

7 Yin, Z.; Zeng, H.; Wu, J.; Zheng, S.; Zhang, G. Cobalt-catalyzed synthesis of aromatic, aliphatic, and cyclic secondary amines via a "hydrogen-borrowing" strategy. *ACS Catal.* **2016**, *6*, 6546.

8 Chen, Z.; Zeng, H.; Girard, S. A.; Wang, F.; Chen, N.; Li, C-J. Formal direct cross-coupling of phenols with amines. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2015**, *54*, 14487.

9 Xu, Z.; Yu, X.; Sang, X.; Wang, D. BINAP-copper supported by hydrotalcite as an efficient catalyst for the borrowing hydrogen reaction and dehydrogenation cyclization under water or solvent-free conditions. *Green Chem.*, **2018**, *20*, 2571.

N-(3-methoxybenzyl)aniline (3a-12) was synthesized according to general procedure A and obtained as colorless liquid (6.4 mmol scale, 561 mg, 58% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.¹⁰

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.25 (t, *J* = 4.0Hz, 1H), 7.19-7.14 (m, 2H), 6.97-6.91 (m, 2H), 6.81 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 6.73-6.69 (m, 1H), 6.62 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 4.0 Hz, 2H), 4.29 (s, 2H), 4.00 (br, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H)

Ethyl phenylglycinate (3a-13) was synthesized according to following procedure: To the mixture of 1a (20 mmol, 1.86 g, 2.0 equiv.) in MeCN (20 mL) was added ethyl bromoacetate (10.0 mmol, 1.67 g, 1.0 equiv.). The mixture was stirred at room temperature until all aniline was consumed, and then EtOAc (150mL) was added to dilute the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was washed by H₂O (20 mL), brine (20 mL) and dried by Na₂SO₄. The desired product 3a-13 was obtained though flash chromatography (PE/EA = 100:1) as a pale-yellow solid (1100 mg, 62% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.¹¹

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.20 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.76 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (d, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.29-4.23 (m, 3H), 3.90 (s, 2H), 1.30 (t, J_2 = 12.0 Hz, 3H).

1-(benzyloxy)-3-(phenylamino) propan-2-ol (**3a-14**) was synthesized according to following procedure. To the solution of compound **1a** (5.1 mmol, 474 mg, 1.02 equiv.) and **26** (5.0 mmol, 820 mg, 1.0 equiv.) in EtOH was added LiOAc (132 mg, 2.0 mmol, 0.4 equiv.). The reaction was then heated to 50°C. After

10 Choi, I.; Chun, S.; Chung, Y. K. Bimetallic cobalt-rhodium nanoparticle-catalyzed reductive amination of aAldehydes with nitroarenes under atmospheric hydrogen. *J. Org. Chem.* **2017**, *82*, 12771.

11 Sullivan, S. O.; Doni, E.; Tuttle, T.; Murphy, J. A. Metal-free reductive cleavage of C-N and S-N bonds by photoactivated electron transfer from a neutral organic donor. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2014**, *53*, 474.

compound **1a** was consumed, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and diluted with EtOAc (150 mL), followed by being washed with H₂O (20 mL), brine (30 mL) and dried by Na₂SO₄. Compound **3a-14** was obtained as yellow oil (834 mg, 65% yield) after filtration, concentration and flash-chromatography (PE:EtOAc = 20:1).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.48 -7.37 (m, 5H), 7.26 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.81 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (d, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.62 (s, 2H), 4.13-4.05 (m, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J_1 = 12.0 Hz, J_2 = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (dd, J_1 = 12.0 Hz, J_2 = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.35 (dd, J_1 = 12.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H)

(S)-N-(3,7-dimethyloct-6-en-1-yl)aniline (3a-15) was synthesized according to general procedure A and obtained as a yellow liquid (6.0 mmol scale, 980 mg, 80% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.¹²

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.21 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.73 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 5.14 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (br, 1H), 3.21-3.10 (m, 2H), 2.10-1.97 (m, 2H), 1.73 (s, 3H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.73-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.52-1.37 (m, 2H), 1.29-1.20 (m, 1H), 0.98 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H)

N-(3-(benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)-2-methylpropyl)aniline (3a-16) was synthesized according to general procedure A and obtained as a pale yellow oil (6.0 mmol scale, 1202 mg, 75% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.¹³

¹**H NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.17 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.73 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (s, 1H), 6.63 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 5.93 (s, 2H), 3.69 (br, 1H), 3.09 (dd, J_1 = 12.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (dd, J_1 = 12.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.69 (dd, J_1 = 12.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0

13 Hoshimoto, Y.; Kinoshita, T.; Hazra, S.; Ohashi, M.; Ogoshi, S. Main-Group-catalyzed reductive alkylation of multiply substituted amines with aldehydes using H₂. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 7292.

¹² Li, Q-Q.; Xiao, Z-F.; Yao, C-Z.; Zheng, H-X.; Kang, Y-B. Direct alkylation of amines with alcohols catalyzed by base. *Org. Lett.*, **2015**, *17*, 5328.

Hz, 1H), 2.43 (dd, $J_1 = 12.0$ Hz, $J_2 = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.06-1.98 (m, 1H), 0.97 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H)

2-(3-(phenylamino)propyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (**3a-17**) was synthesized according to **general procedure B** and obtained as a pale yellow solid (6.0 mmol scale, 382 mg, 23% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature. ¹⁴

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.85 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.17 (dd, *J*₁ = 8.0 Hz, *J*₂= 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.70-6.62 (m, 3H), 4.05 (br, 1H), 3.81 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.19 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.01-1.95 (m, 2H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.6, 147.9, 134.0, 132.0, 129.3, 123.3, 117.3, 112.9, 40.7, 35.4, 27.9

N-((2*S*, 5*R*)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl)aniline (3a-18) was synthesized according to **general procedure A** and obtained as a light brown oil (10.0 mmol scale, 429 mg, 19% yield), the product was isolated as a mixture of two diastereomers).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.18-7.13 (m, 2H), 6.66-6.54 (m, 3H), 3.81-3.80 (m, 0.5 H, syn-isomer, **3a-18-1**), 3.63-3.61 (m, 0.5H, anti-isomer, **3a-18-2**), 2.03 (dd, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₁ = 4.0 Hz, 0.5H), 1.87-1.85 (m, 0.5H), 1.78-7.72 (m, 2H), 1.61-1.49 (m, 3H), 1.28-1.26 (m, 1H), 1.15-1.11 (m, 1H), 0.99-0.92 (m, 7H), 0.90-0.83 (m, 3H)

N-((1*S*, 2*S*, 5*R*)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl)aniline (3a-18-1) was prepared according to general procedure **D** as a brown oil (1.0 mmol scale, 100 mg, 87% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as

14 Kolarič, A.; Švajger, U.; Tomašič, T.; Brox, R.; Frank, T.; Minovski, N.; Tschammer, N.; Anderluh, M., *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* Insight into structural requirements for selective and/or dual CXCR3 and CXCR4 allosteric modulators. **2018**, *154*, 68.

documented in literature.15

¹**H NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.20-7.16 (m, 2H), 6.68-6.60 (m, 3H), 3.83 (t, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.69 (br, 1H), 2.06 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 1.90-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.80-1.75 (m, 1H), 1.64-1.52 (m, 2H), 1.20-1.09 (m, 2H), 1.01-0.94 (m, 5H), 0.90-0.85 (m, 6H).

N-isobutyl-4-methoxyaniline (3b) was synthesized according to general procedure A and obtained as a brown liquid (6.0 mmol scale, 511 mg, 48% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.¹⁶

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.80 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.60 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.21 (br, 1H), 2.91 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.94-1.83 (m, 1H), 1.00 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 6H)

N-isobutyl-4-methylaniline (3c) was synthesized according to general procedure A and obtained as a yellow liquid (6.0 mmol scale, 695 mg, 71% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.¹⁷

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.04 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.58 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.44 (br, 1H), 2.96 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 1.99-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.03 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 6H).

4-chloro-*N***-isobutylaniline** (**3d**) was synthesized according to **general procedure A** and obtained as a yellow liquid (6.0 mmol scale, 879 mg, 80% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in

¹⁵ Heidena, Z. M.; Stephan, D. W. Metal-free diastereoselective catalytic hydrogenations of imines using $B(C_6F_5)_3$. *Chem. Commun.* **2011**, *47*, 5729.

¹⁶ Chusov, D.; List, B. Reductive amination without an external hydrogen Source. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2014**, *53*, 5199.

¹⁷ Shen, Q.; Ogata, T.; Hartwig, J. F. Highly reactive, general and long-lived catalysts for palladium-catalyzed amination of heteroaryl and aryl Chlorides, bromides, and iodides: scope and structure—activity relationships. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2008**, *130*, 6586.

literature.18

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.53 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.72 (br, 1H), 2.91 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 1.94-1.84 (m, 1H), 1.01 (d, *J* = 8.0Hz, 6H).

4-bromo-*N***-isobutylaniline** (**3e**) was synthesized according to **general procedure A** and obtained as a yellow liquid (6.0 mmol scale, 802 mg, 59% yield). This compound is commercially available.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.25 (d, J = 8.0Hz, 2H), 6.48 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.74 (br, 1H), 2.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.94-1.83 (m, 1H), 1.00 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H).

Methyl 4-(isobutylamino)benzoate (**3f**) was synthesized according to **general procedure A** and obtained as a gray solid (6.0 mmol scale, 727 mg, 59% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.¹⁷

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.54 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.17 (br, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 2.99 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.92-1.88 (m, 1H), 0.99 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 6H)

N-isobutyl-2-methylaniline (3g) was synthesized according to general procedure A and obtained as a pale yellow liquid (6.0 mmol scale, 699 mg, 72% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.¹⁹

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.22 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.57 (br, 1H), 3.08 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.06-2.00 (m,

18 Larrosa, M.; Guerrero, C.; Rodríguez, R.; Cruces, J. Selective copper-promoted cross-coupling of aromatic amines with alkyl boronic acids. *Synlett.* **2010**, *14*, 2101.

¹⁹ Shen, Q.; Hartwig, J. F. [(CyPF-tBu)PdCl2]: an air-stable, one-component, highly efficient catalyst for amination of heteroaryl and aryl halides. *Org. Lett.* **2008**, *10*, 4109.

1H), 1.11 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H).

N-(2-ethylpentyl)-2-methylaniline (3g-2) was synthesized according to general procedure **A** and obtained as a yellow liquid (9.7mmol scale, 2133 mg, 65% yield).

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.16 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.69-6.64 (m, 2H), 3.51 (br, 1H), 3.10 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 1.67-1.63 (m, 1H), 1.50-1.36 (m, 8H), 0.97-0.93 (m, 6H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.6, 129.9, 127.1, 121.5, 116.4, 109.4, 46.9, 40.0, 31.4, 29.0, 24.7, 23.1, 17.4, 14.1, 10.9

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for $C_{15}H_{26}N^+$ ([M + H]+) 220.2060, found 220.2059

FTIR (film, cm⁻¹): 3442, 2959, 2926, 2858, 1607, 1514, 1446, 744

2-ethyl-*N***-isobutylaniline** (**3h**) was synthesized according to **general procedure A** and obtained as a pale yellow transparent liquid (20.0 mmol scale, 1626 mg, 46% yield).

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.22 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (br, 1H), 3.07 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.60 (q, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.06-2.01 (m, 1H), 1.36 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 1.10 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.8, 127.9, 127.3, 127.0, 116.7, 109.9, 51.8, 28.0, 23.9, 20.6, 12.9

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C₁₂H₂₀N⁺ ([M + H]⁺) 178.1590, found 178.1602

FTIR (film, cm⁻¹): 3444, 2960, 1807, 1511, 1054, 745

Isobutyl-2-isopropylaniline (3i) was synthesized according to general procedure A and obtained as a

pale yellow liquid (10.0 mmol scale, 1895 mg, 99% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature. 17

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.26-7.10 (m, 2H), 6.83 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (br, 1H), 3.08 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.99-2.95 (m, 1H), 2.09-2.02 (m, 1H), 1.38 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H), 1.12 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H).

N-isobutyl-3,4,5-trimethoxyaniline (3j) was synthesized according to general procedure **A** and obtained as a brown oil (6.0 mmol scale, 827 mg, 58% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.²⁰

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.8 (s, 2H), 3.78 (s, 6H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 2.86 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.90-1.78 (m, 1H), 0.96 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H).

3j-2

N-cyclopentyl-3,4,5-trimethoxyaniline (3j-2) was synthesized according to general procedure **A** and obtained as a brown oil (3.6 mmol scale, 913 mg, 60% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.81 (s, 2H), 3.78 (s, 6H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.59 (br, 1H), 2.00-1.95 (m, 2H), 1.71-1.67 (m, 2H), 1.60-1.57 (m, 2H), 1.47-1.41 (m, 2H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 153.9, 144.8, 129.7, 90.6, 61.1, 55.9, 55.0, 33.6, 24.0

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C14H21NO3 [M + H]+ 252.1594, found 252.1594

FTIR (film, cm⁻¹): 3386, 2955, 2868, 1611, 1509, 1236, 1129, 1013, 775

3-chloro-N-isobutylaniline (3k) was synthesized according to general procedure A and obtained as a

²⁰ azzuk, A.; Biehl, E. A. The reaction of various methoxy-substituted haloarenes with amines and nitriles under aryne-forming conditions. *J. Org. Chem.* **1987**, *52*, 2619.

yellow liquid (6.0 mmol scale, 276 mg, 25% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.06 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 6.46 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (br, 1H), 2.91 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1..88 (qd, J_1 = 4.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 0.99(d, J = 4.0 Hz, 6H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) 149.7, 134.5, 130.1, 116.7, 112.1, 110.1, 51.6, 28.0, 20.4

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C10H14NCl ([M+H]+) 184.0888, found 184.0893.8

FTIR (film, cm⁻¹): 3425, 2968, 2870, 1600, 1504, 1471, 762

3,5-dichloro-*N***-isobutylaniline** (**31**) was synthesized according to **general procedure A** and obtained as a yellow oil (20 mmol scale, 3159 mg, 72% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.63 (d, J = 4.0Hz, 1H), 6.43 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 3.86 (br, 1H), 2.88 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.85 (q, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 0.96 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H).

3-chloro-4-fluoro-*N***-isobutylaniline** (**3m**) was synthesized according to **general procedure A** and obtained as a yellow oil (6.0 mmol scale, 985 mg, 82% yield).

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.93 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 6.43-6.39 (m, 1H), 3.63 (br, 1H), 2.87 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 1.88-1.85 (m, 1H), 0.98 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.6(d, *J*_{1(C-F)} = 235 Hz, 1C), 149.5(d, *J*_{3(C-F)} = 2 Hz, 1C), 121.9(d, *J*_{2(C-F)} = 19 Hz, 1C), 116.8(d, *J*_{1(C-F)} = 21 Hz, 1C), 113.4, 111.9(d, *J*_{3(C-F)} = 7 Hz, 1C), 52.2, 28.0, 20.4

¹⁹**F NMR**: δ 132.0

HRMS-ESI calcd for C₁₀H₁₄NFCl ([M + H]⁺) 202.0793, found 202.0788

FTIR (film, cm⁻¹): 3428, 2969, 1693, 1112, 1083, 797

Methyl 4-(isobutylamino)-2-methoxybenzoate (**3n**) was synthesized according to **general procedure A** and obtained as a white powder-like solid (10 mmol scale,1008 mg, 43% yield).

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.06 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.01 (s, 1H), 4.51 (br, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 2.88 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.82-1.77 (m, 1H), 0.90 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 6H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.2, 161.9, 153.5, 134.1, 107.3, 104.1, 95.2, 55.7, 51.3, 51.2, 28.2, 20.4

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for $C_{13}H_{20}NO_3$ ([M + H]⁺) 238.1438, found 238.1438

FTIR (film, cm⁻¹): 3367, 2964, 1662, 1617, 1441, 1224, 803,767

M.p.:49.0-50.6℃

N-isobutylpyridin-3-amine (3o) was synthesized according to general procedure **A** and obtained as a dark brown liquid (6.0 mmol scale, 563 mg, 63% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.¹⁷

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.87 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (dd, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂ = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.05-1.79 (m, 1H), 0.94 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H).

N-isobutylnaphthalen-1-amine (3p) was synthesized according to **general procedure A** and obtained as a pink liquid (6.0 mmol scale, 743 mg, 62% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.24 -7.18 (m, 2H), 7.14 (dd, *J*₁ = 8.0 Hz, *J*₂ = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (br, 1H), 2.86 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.85-1.76 (m, 1H), 0.85 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 6H).

N-isobutyl-5,5,8,8-tetramethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-amine (3q) was synthesized according to general procedure **A** and obtained as a yellow oil (10 mmol scale, 1436 mg, 55% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.22 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (dd, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂= 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (br, 1H), 3.00 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.98-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.78-1.73 (s, 4H), 1.37 (s, 6H), 1.34 (s, 6H), 1.09 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.1, 145.5, 133.7, 127.2, 111.08, 110.3, 52.1, 35.4, 35.3, 34.2, 33.4, 32.0 (two carbons), 31.8 (two carbons), 28.1, 20.6

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for $C_{18}H_{29}N^+$ ([M + H]+) 260.2373, found 260.2407.

FTIR (film, cm⁻¹): 3417, 2957, 2867, 1614, 1507, 1458, 1250, 808

N-isobutyl-4-(((2*S*,5*R*)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl)oxy)aniline (3**r**) was synthesized according to **general procedure B** and obtained as a yellow oil (6.0 mmol scale, 691 mg, 38% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.80 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.56 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.83 (ddd, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂ = 8.0 Hz, J₃ = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.29 (br, 1H), 2.89 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.36-2.28 (m, 1H), 2.15-2.10 (m, 1H), 1.93-1.84 (m, 1H), 1.73-1.68 (m, 2H), 1.50-1.34 (m, 2H), 1.09-1.02 (m, 2H), 0.96 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 6H), 0.93 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 0.92-0.86 (m, 1H), 0.88 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 3H), 0.80 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.3, 143.1, 118.2, 113.8, 79.3, 52.8, 48.2, 40.7, 34.6, 31.5, 28.1, 25.9, 23.6, 22.2, 20.9, 20.5, 16.5

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C₂₀H₃₄NO⁺ ([M + H]⁺): 304.2625; found 304.2635

FTIR (film, cm⁻¹): 3412, 2966, 1511, 1228. 993, 819

9-ethyl-*N***-isobutyl-9H-carbazol-3-amine** (**3s**) was synthesized according to **general procedure A** and obtained as a brown solid (10.0 mmol scale, 474 mg, 18% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.09 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (dd, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂ = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (dd, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂ = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (dd, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂ = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.31 (q, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.00 (br, 1H), 3.13 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 2.07-2.04 (m, 1H), 1.43 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 1.12 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.3, 139.5, 134.8, 125.4, 123.5, 122.6, 120.4, 118.1, 115.6, 109.1, 108.3, 105.4, 55.0, 37.4, 27.7, 20.7, 13.8

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C₁₈H₂₃N₂+ ([M + H]+): 267.1855; found 267.1856

FTIR(film, cm⁻¹): 3402, 2952, 1472, 1320, 746

M.p.:49.9-50.6℃.

tert-butyl 4-(4-(isobutylamino)phenoxy)piperidine-1-carboxylate (3t) was synthesized according to general procedure B and obtained as a white solid (14.8 mmol scale, 878 mg, 17% yield for three steps).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.79 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 6.54 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.27-4.21 (m, 1H), 3.74-3.68 (m, 2H), 3.48 (br, 1H), 3.28-3.22 (m, 2H), 2.88 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.88-1.83 (m, 2H), 1.73-1.66 (m, 2H), 1.61-1.57 (m, 1H), 1.48 (s, 9H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 6H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.9, 148.9, 143.6, 118.5, 113.7, 79.5, 73.9, 52.7, 30.8, 28.44, 28.41, 28.1, 20.5 HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C₂₀H₃₃N₂O₃ ([M + H]⁺) 349.2486, found 349.2499

FTIR (film, cm⁻¹): 3380, 2969, 1689, 1517, 1429, 1227, 815

M.p.: 58.7-60.4℃.

N-isobutyl-4-(2-methyl-1*H*-indol-1-yl) aniline (3u) was synthesized according to general procedure B and obtained as a khaki liquid (6.0 mmol scale, 373 mg, 22% yield for three steps).

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.65 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.16 (m, 4H), 7.05 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (dd, dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 3.71 (br, 1H), 2.94 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 1.93-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.01 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 147.2, 136.7, 129.7, 129.1, 126.2, 125.9, 121.8, 119.1, 118.9, 113.0, 111.4, 110.4, 52.1, 28.1, 20.3, 9.6

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C₁₉H₂₃N₂ ([M + H]⁺) 279.1856, found 279.1858

FTIR (film, cm⁻¹): 2967, 1615, 1522, 1459, 1230, 825, 740

N-isobutyl-2,4-dimethylaniline (3v) was synthesized according to general procedure **A** and obtained as a brown liquid (20 mmol scale, 3435 mg, 87% yield).

H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.97(d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (dd, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂ = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 6.58 (s, 1H), 3.64 (br, 1H), 2.98 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 2.12 (s, 3H),1.98-1.93 (m, 1H), 1.05 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 6H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) 147.4, 132.7, 130.7, 119.9, 116.0, 109.5, 51.6, 27.9, 20.5, 16.9

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C₁₁H₁₆NCl⁺ ([M + H]⁺) 198.1044, found 198.1056.

FTIR (film, cm-1): 3446, 2968, 2896, 1603, 1511, 1468, 1416, 1278, 831, 788

N-isobutyl-2,4-dimethylaniline (3w) was synthesized according to general procedure A and obtained as a pale-yellow liquid (20 mmol scale, 1961 mg, 55% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.²¹

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.01 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 3.57 (br, 1H), 3.05 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.07-1.97 (m, 1H), 1.10 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 6H).

N-isobutyl-4-methoxy-2-methylaniline (3x) was synthesized according to general procedure **A** and obtained as a colorless liquid (20 mmol scale, 1408 mg, 37% yield).

 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.75 (m, 2H), 6.58 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.26 (br, 1H), 2.97 (d, J =

21 Ouvry, G.; Atrux-Tallau, N.; Bihl, F.; Bondu, A.; Bouix-Peter, C.; Carlavan, I.; Christin, O.; Cuadrado, M.; Defoin-Platel, C.; Deret, S.; Duvert, D.; Feret, C.; Forissier, M.; Fournier, J.; Froude, D.; Hacini-Rachinel, F.; Harris, C.; Steven H., C.; Huguet, H.; Lafitte, G.; Luzy, A.; Musicki, B.; Orfila, D.; Ozello, B.; Pascau, C.; Pascau, J.; Parnet, V.; Peluchon, G.; Pierre, R.; Piwnica, D.; Raffin, C.; Rossio, P.; Spiesse, D.; Taquet, N.; Thoreau, E.; Vatinel, R.; Vial, E.; Hennequin, L. Discovery and characterization of CD12681, a potent RORγ inverse agonist, preclinical candidate for the topical treatment of psoriasis. *Chem. Med. Chem.* **2018**, *13*, 321.

8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 1.99-1.92 (m, 1H), 1.05 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 6H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.4, 140.8, 123.4, 117.0, 111.6, 110.7, 55.8, 52.6, 28.0, 20.6, 17.6

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C₁₂H₁₉NO⁺ ([M + H]⁺) 194.1539, found 198.194.1556

FTIR (film, cm⁻¹): 2965, 2839, 1512, 1287, 1225, 1049, 847, 796

N-isobutyl-3-methylaniline (3y) was synthesized according to general procedure **A** and obtained a pale-yellow liquid (20 mmol scale, 1641 mg, 50% yield).²¹

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.11-7.07 (m, 1H), 6.54 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.46-6.43 (m, 2H), 3.62 (s, 1H), 2.95 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 1.96-1.86 (m, 1H), 1.01 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.6, 138.7, 129.0, 117.9, 113.4, 109.8, 51.2, 28.0, 21.6, 20.4

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C₁₁H₁₇N⁺ ([M + H]⁺) 164.1434, found 164.1445

FTIR (film, cm⁻¹): 3416, 2957, 2889, 1606, 1491, 769, 692

Methyl 4-(isobutylamino)-3-methylbenzoate (**3z**) was synthesized according to **general procedure A** and obtained as a pale yellow oil (20 mmol scale, 3363 mg, 76% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.80 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 6.48 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (br, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 2.96 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 1.89-1.84 (m, 1H), 0.95 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.5, 150.2, 131.5, 129.7, 120.4, 117.3, 108.2, 51.4, 51.2, 27.9, 20.4, 17.2

HRMS-ESI m/z: calcd for C13H20NO2 ([M + H]+) 222.1489, found 222.1487

FTIR (film, cm⁻¹): 3419, 2965, 1703, 1609, 1285, 769

Scheme S15. Preparation of starting material 3f-2

Methyl 4-(cyclopropylamino) benzoate (3f-2) was prepared was prepared according to following procedure. To the solution of compound 23b (1.54 g, 10.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in anhydrous DMSO (20 mL) was added K₂CO₃ (1.37 g, 10.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and cyclopropanamine 22d (576 mg, 10.1 mmol, 1.01 equiv.), and then heated to 115°C until all 23b was consumed. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (150 mL), washed by H₂O (30mL × 3) and brine (30 mL), and dried by Na₂SO₄. The desired product 3f-2 was isolated by flash chromatography (PE:EtOAc = 20:1, 226 mg, 14% yield). The HNMR spectrum was in accord with reported literature (Scheme S15).²²

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 (d, *J* = 8.0Hz, 2H), 6.71(d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 4.75 (br, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 2.46-2.43 (m, 1H), 0.77-0.75 (m, 2H), 0.52-0.50 (m, 2H)

2-(2-aminophenethyl)-*N***-isobutylaniline** (7a) was synthesized according to **general procedure A** and obtained as yellow oil (10 mmol scale, 1240 mg, 46% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.12 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (dd, dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.51 (br, 3H), 2.88 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 2.81-2.70 (m, 4H), 1.87-1.78 (m, 1H), 0.96 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 6H)

¹³C **NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.1, 144.3, 129.5, 129.0, 127.4, 127.2, 126.4, 125.4, 119.1, 116.9, 115.9, 110.3, 51.9, 30.9, 30.8, 28.0, 20.6

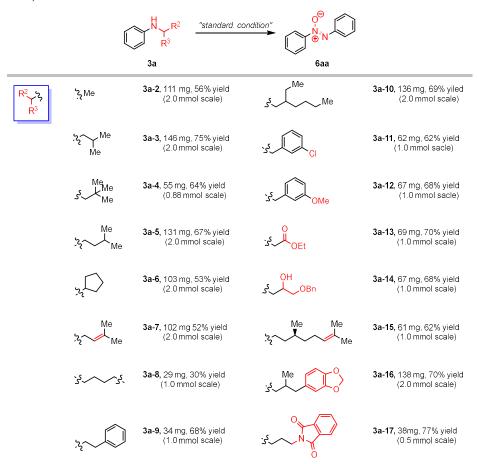
HRMS m/z (ESI) calcd for $C_{18}H_{25}N_2\ [M\ +H]^+\ 269.2012,$ found 269.2039

FTIR (film, cm⁻¹): 3439, 2965, 1804, 1499, 748

(Z)-1, 2-diphenyldiazene 1-oxide (6aa) was synthesized according to general procedure D. The H NMR

²² Gildner, P. G.; DeAngelis, A.; Colacot, T. J. Palladium-catalyzed N-arylation of cyclopropylamines. *Org. Lett.* **2016**, *18*, 1442.

spectrum was same as documented in literature.²³ All the reactions with substrates secondary *N*-alkyl aniline (**3a-x**) in **Table 1** were conducted in 2.0 mmol scale, and the yield of **6aa** was recorded as following (**Scheme S16**).



Scheme S16. Yield of compound **6aa** with various *N*-alkyl substitutes

The gram scale reaction was conducted in 50 mmol scale with substrate **3a-1**, **6aa** was obtained as colorless solid (3.8 g, 78% yield)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.34-8.32 (m, 2H), 8.21 -8.18 (m, 2H), 7.57-7.49 (m, 5H), 7.43-7.41 (m, 1H)

$$\underset{\text{MeO}}{\overset{\Theta}{\bigcirc}}\underset{\overset{\bullet}{\bigcirc}}{\overset{\circ}{\bigcirc}}\underset{\overset{\bullet}{\bigcirc}}{\overset{\circ}{\bigcirc}}$$

(Z)-1,2-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6bb) was synthesized according to general procedure D

²³ Voutyritsa, E.; Theodorou, A.; Kokotou, M. G.; Kokotos, C. G. Organocatalytic oxidation of substituted anilines to azoxybenzenes and nitro compounds: mechanistic studies excluding the involvement of a dioxirane intermediate. *Green Chem.* **2017**, *19*, 1291.

and obtained as a khaki solid (2.0 mmol scale, 192 mg, 74% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.²⁴

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.30-8.14 (m, 4H), 6.99-6.88 (m, 4H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H).

(Z)-1,2-di-p-tolyldiazene 1-oxide (6cc) was synthesized according to general procedure D and obtained a yellow solid (2.0 mmol scale, 179 mg, 74% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.²³

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.18 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.10 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H).

(Z)-1,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6dd) was synthesized according to general procedure D and obtained as a yellow solid (2.0 mmol scale, 219 mg, 82% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.²³

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.25 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.16 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H)

$$\bigoplus_{\mathsf{Br}} \bigcap_{\mathsf{Gee}} \bigcap_{\mathsf{Br}} \bigcap_{\mathsf{Br}} \bigcap_{\mathsf{Br}} \bigcap_{\mathsf{Br}} \bigcap_{\mathsf{Br}} \bigcap_{\mathsf{Fr}} \bigcap_{$$

(Z)-1,2-bis(4-bromophenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6ee) was synthesized according to general procedure D and obtained as a yellow solid (2.0 mmol scale, 316 mg, 89% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.²³

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.17 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.07 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.63 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H)

²⁴ Kashihara, M.; Yadav, M. R.; Nakao, Y. Reductive denitration of nitroarenes. Org. Lett. 2018, 20, 1655.

(Z)-1,2-bis(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6ff) was synthesized according to general procedure D and obtained as pale yellow solid (1.0 mmol scale, 88 mg, 56% yield). The H-NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.²⁵

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.38 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 8.22-8.11 (m, 6H), 3.9 (s, 3H), 3.9 (s, 3H).

(Z)-1,2-di-o-tolyldiazene 1-oxide (6gg) was synthesized according to general procedure D and obtained as a brown solid (1.0 mmol scale, 72 mg, 64% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.²⁵

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.98 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.61(d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (dd, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂ = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.27-7.17 (m, 5H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.31(s, 3H).

(Z)-1,2-bis(2-ethylphenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6hh) was synthesized according to general procedure D and obtained as a brown solid (1.0 mmol scale, 76 mg, 60% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.²⁶

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.09 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.43 (m, 1H), 7.39-7.31 (m, 5H), 2.88 (q, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂ = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.78 (q, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂ = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.31 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 1.23 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H).

25 Sakai, N.; Fujii, K.; Nabeshima, S.; Ikeda, R.; Konakahara, T. Highly selective conversion of nitrobenzenes using a simple reducing system combined with a trivalent indium salt and a hydrosilane. *Chem. Commun.*, **2010**, *46*, 3173.

26 Ghosh, S.; Acharyya, S. S.; Sasakib, T.; Bal, B. Room temperature selective oxidation of aniline to azoxybenzene over a silver supported tungsten oxide nanostructured catalyst. *Green. Chem.* **2015**, *17*, 1867.

(Z)-1,2-bis(2-isopropylphenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6ii) was synthesized according to general procedure D and obtained as brown oil (1.0 mmol scale, 86 mg, 61% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.²⁷

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.03 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.45-3.35 (m, 2H), 1.34 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 6H), 1.33 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 6H), 1.27 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 6H), 1.25 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 6H)

$$CI \underset{\bigoplus}{\bigvee} \underset{\text{G}jj}{\overset{\bigcirc}{\bigvee}} N \underset{CI}{\bigvee} CI$$

(Z)-1,2-bis(3-chlorophenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6jj) was synthesized according to general procedure D and obtained colorless liquid (1.0 mmol scale, 96 mg, 72% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.²⁶

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.31 (s, 1H), 8.26 (s, 1H), 8.20 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.48-7.37 (m, 3H).

(*Z*)-1,2-bis(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6kk) was synthesized according to general procedure **D** and obtained as a light brown solid (1.0 mmol scale, 119 mg, 63% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.63 (s, 2H), 7.58 (s, 2H), 3.97 (s, 6H), 3.93(s, 9H), 3.92 (s, 3H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.8, 152.6, 143.9, 141.0, 139.7, 139.4, 103.6, 99.9, 61.01, 60.97, 56.4, 56.2

HRMS-ESI: calcd for C₁₈H₂₂N₂O₇+ ([M + H]+) 379.1500, found 379.1514

FTIR (film, cm⁻¹): 2947, 1612, 1587, 1478, 1214, 1132, 995, 838.

M.p.:145.4-147.1°C

_

²⁷ Goon, D. J. W.; Murray, N. G.; Schoch, J-P.; Bunce, N-J. Evidence against a hydrogen abstraction mechanism in the photorearrangement of azoxybenzene to 2-Hydroxyazobenzen. *Can. J. Chem.* **1973**, *51*, 3827.

(*Z*)-1,2-bis(3,5-dichlorophenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6ll) was synthesized according to general procedure D and obtained as a pale yellow solid (1.0 mmol scale, 124 mg, 74% yield)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.21 (s, 2H), 8.10 (s, 2H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.42 (s, 1H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.0, 144.6, 135.6, 135.1, 132.2, 13.0.0, 124.1, 121.3

HRMS-APCI (m/z): calcd for C12H6C14N2O [M+e]: 333.9240; found 333.9239

(*Z*)-1,2-bis(3-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6mm) was synthesized according to general procedure **D** and obtained as a pale yellow solid (1.0 mmol scale, 86 mg, 57% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.50 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 8.45 (dd, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 8.27-8.23 (m, 1H), 8.13-8.09 (m, 1H), 7.34-7.28 (m, 2H).

¹³C **NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 161.5, 159.3, 158.9, 156.8, 128.0, 126.5 (d, $J_{C-F} = 7$ Hz, 1C), 125.2, 122.5 (d, $J_{C-F} = 8$ Hz, 1C), 121.8 (d, $J_{C-F} = 19$ Hz, 1C), 121.2 (d, $J_{C-F} = 18$ Hz, 1C), 116.7 (d, $J_{C-F} = 5$ Hz, 1C), 116.5 (d, $J_{C-F} = 4$ Hz, 1C)

¹⁹**F NMR**: δ -109.3, 110.2

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C₁₂H₇Cl₂F₂N₂O⁺ ([M + H]⁺): 302.9898; found 302.9899

FTIR (film, cm⁻¹): 3435, 3111, 1491, 1262, 1106, 824

M.p.:119.2-120.1℃

(Z)-1,2-bis(4-methoxy-3-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6nn) was synthesized according to general procedure D and obtained as a khaki solid (1.0 mmol scale, 107 mg, 57% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.93-7.90 (m, 4H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.71 (dd, *J*₁ = 8.0 Hz, *J*₂ = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (s, 3H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.91 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.9, 165.6, 159.4, 159.3, 151.3, 147.5, 132.0, 131.9, 123.4, 120.9, 117.7, 114.0, 108.8, 106.3, 56.5, 56.2, 52.4, 52.2

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C18H19N2O7 ([M+H]+) 375.1187, found 375.1189

FTIR (film, cm⁻¹): 3430, 2961, 1738, 1433, 1243, 1085, 880, 772

(Z)-1,2-di(pyridin-3-yl)diazene 1-oxide (600) was synthesized according to general procedure D and obtained as a gray solid (1.0 mmol scale, 34 mg, 17% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.57(d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 9.24(d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 8.83(d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 8.76(d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.62-8.58(m, 2H), 7.51(dd, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂ = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.45(dd, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂ = 4.0 Hz, 1H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.6, 150.4, 148.3, 144.1, 144.0, 139.9, 131.4, 129.9, 123.5, 123.4

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for $C_{10}H_9N_4O^+$ ([M + H]+): 201.0771; found 201.0770

FTIR (film, cm⁻¹): 3390, 2966, 1581, 1480, 1416, 1298, 816, 591

M.p.:97.5-99.0°C

(Z)-1,2-di(naphthalen-2-yl)diazene 1-oxide (6pp) was synthesized according to general procedure D and obtained as a red solid (2.0 mmol scale, 98 mg, 33% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.²³

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.16 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.54 (dd, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂ = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (dd, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂ = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (dd, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂ = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.97 (dd, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂ = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.66-7.59 (m, 4H), 7.58-7.53 (m, 2H).

 synthesized according to **general procedure D** and obtained as a yellow solid (1.0 mmol scale, 182 mg, 87% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.22 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 8.11(d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (dd, *J*₁ = 8.0 Hz, *J*₂ = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (dd, *J*₁ = 8.0 Hz, *J*₂ = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 1.73 (s, 8H), 1.36 (s, 6H), 1.35 (s, 6H), 1.32 (s, 12H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.8, 146.9, 146.3, 145.9, 145.4, 142.0, 127.1, 126.8, 124.2, 122.6, 120.4, 119.4, 35.1, 35.0, 34.9, 34.8, 34.7, 34.59, 34.57, 34.5, 31.84 (two carbons), 31.78 (two carbons), 31.74 (two carbons),

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C₂₈H₃₉N₂O ([M + H]⁺) 419.3057, found 419.3050

FTIR (flim, cm⁻¹): 3440, 2968, 1487, 1458, 1381, 825

M.p.:142.1-143.8℃.

31.71 (two carbons)

(Z)-1,2-bis(4-(((2S,5R)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl)oxy)phenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6rr) was synthesized according to general procedure D and obtained as a green oil (1.0 mmol scale, 180 mg, 71% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.25 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.20 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.96 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.16-4.09 (m, 2H), 2.20-2.15 (m, 4H), 1.75-1.72 (m, 4H), 1.54-1.51 (m, 4H), 1.14-1.07 (m, 4H), 0.94-0.92 (m, 14H), 0.76 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 6H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) 8. 150.8, 159.2, 141.3, 137.7, 127.8, 123.8, 115.2, 115.0, 48.00, 47.99, 40.3, 40.1, 34.46, 34.41, 34.4 (two carbons), 31.4, 26.19, 26.18, 23.8 (two carbons), 22.10, 22.08, 20.68, 20.65, 16.6(two carbons)

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for $C_{32}H_{47}N_2O_{3^+}$ ([M + H]+) 507.3581, found 507.3517

FTIR (flim, cm⁻¹): 2966, 2926, 1595, 496, 1249, 991, 837

(*Z*)-2-(9-ethyl-9H-carbazol-2-yl)-1-(9-ethyl-9H-carbazol-3-yl)diazene 1-oxide (6ss) was synthesized according to general procedure **D** and obtained as a dark brown solid (1.0 mmol scale, 168 mg, 78% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.51(s, 1H), 9.15(s, 1H), 8.56 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.36 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (dd, *J*₁ = 8.0 Hz, *J*₂ = 8 Hz, 2H), 7.57-7.44(m, 6H), 7.32 (dd, *J*₁ = 8.0 Hz, *J*₂ = 8 Hz, 2H), 4.45-4.36 (m, 4H), 1.49 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 6H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 141.2, 140.9, 140.6, 140.2, 137.2, 126.5, 126.1, 126.0, 123.7, 123.2, 122.7, 122.6, 121.0, 120.9, 120.2, 119.8, 119.6, 117.9, 115.0, 109.0, 108.9, 108.2, 107.8, 38.0, 37.8, 13.90, 13.85 (one carbon was buried in other peaks)

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C₂₈H₂₅N₄O ([M + H]⁺) 433.2023, found 433.2000

FTIR (flim, cm⁻¹): 3435, 2968, 1594, 1481, 1233, 747

M.p.: 83.3-84.9℃.

(*Z*)-1,2-bis(4-((1-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)piperidin-4-yl)oxy)phenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6tt) was synthesized according to general procedure **D** and obtained as a colorless liquid (0.5 mmol scale, 87 mg, 78% yield). The NMR spectrum was same as documented in literature.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.28 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.25 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.99 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.61-4.57 (m, 2H), 3.76-3.69 (m, 4H), 3.43-3.36 (m, 4H), 2.01-1.94 (m, 4H), 1.84-1.77 (m, 4H), 1.4 9(s, 18H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.6, 157.8, 154.81, 154.78, 141.7, 138.0, 127.9, 123.9, 115.5, 115.3, 79.72, 79.66, 72.6, 72.3, 40.5 (2 carbons), 30.5, 30.4, 28.5 (2 carbons)

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C₃₂H₄₅N₄O₇ ([M+H]⁺) 597.3283, found 597.3350

FTIR (flim, cm⁻¹): 3380, 2950, 1690, 1241, 1131, 838

M.p.:180.4-181.6℃.

(Z)-1,2-bis(4-(3-methyl-1H-indol-1-yl)phenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6uu) was synthesized according to general procedure D and obtained as a khaki solid (0.5 mmol scale, 83 mg, 73% yield).

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.51 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.47 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.47-7.66 (m, 8H), 7.36-7.24 (m, 6H), 2.45 (s, 6H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.1, 142.8, 141.4, 140.7, 135.7, 135.7, 130.5, 130.3, 127.4, 125.0, 124.9, 123.9, 123.1, 123.1, 123.0, 122.9, 120.6, 120.4, 119.6, 119.4, 114.5, 114.0, 110.7, 110.5, 9.64, 9.63.

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C₃₀H₂₅N₄O⁺ ([M+H]⁺): 457.1993; found 457.2023

FTIR (flim, cm⁻¹): 2968, 1596, 1504, 1454, 1356, 1223, 731

M.p.:168.4-169.9℃

(*Z*)-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6dj) and (*Z*)-1-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6dj') were synthesized according to general procedure D. To the mixture of compound 3j (92 mg, 0.5 mmol, 2.0 equivalent) and 3d (32 mg, 0.25 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) in 5.0 mL EtOH was added APT (60 mg, 0.018, mmol, 2.5 mol % based on 3j + 3d), H_2O_2 (30% aq., 3.75 mmol, 5.0 equivalent based on 3j + 3d, 375 μ L) at room temperature. Next, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24h until that 3j was almost consumed. And then around 100 mL EtOAc was added to dilute the reaction solution, which was washed by H_2O and brine. The organic layer was collected and dried by Na_2SO_4 . After filtration and concentration, the crude product was purified by flash chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 100:1) to afford the desired products 6dj and 6dj' in an inseparable mixture as a brown solid (41 mg, 51% yield, 6dj:6dj' = 1:1.45).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ **6dj (minor)** 8.25 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (s, 2H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.92 (s, 6H); **6dj' (major)** 8.13 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (s, 2H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.93 (s, 6H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ **6dj (minor)** 152.6, 146.7, 143.6, 141.3, 139.7, 128.9, 123.5, 103.8, 60.1, 56.2; **6dj' (major)** 152.8, 142.4, 139.5, 137.7, 134.8, 128.9, 126.9, 100.1, 61.0, 56.4

HRMS-ESI (m/z) (as a mixture): calcd for C15H16N2O4Cl+ ([M+H]+) 323.0793, found 323.0742

FTIR (flim, cm⁻¹, as a mixture): 2967, 1499, 1476, 1326, 1131, 996, 830

M.p. (as a mixture):101.6-103.1℃

(Z)-2-(p-tolyl)-1-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6cj) and (Z)-1-(p-tolyl)-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6cj') were synthesized according to general procedure D. To the mixture of compound 3j (92 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) and 3c (121 mg, 1.0 mmol, 2.0 equivalent) in 5.0 mL EtOH was added APT (115 mg, 0.0375 mmol, 2.5 mol % based on 3j + 3c), H₂O₂ (30% aq., 7.5 mmol, 5.0 equivalent based on 3j + 3c, 0.75 mL) at room temperature. Next, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24h until that 3j was almost consumed. And then around 100 mL EtOAc was added to dilute the reaction solution, which was washed by H₂O and brine. The organic layer was collected and dried by Na₂SO₄. After filtration and concentration, the crude product was purified by flash chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 100:1) to afford the desired products 6cj and 6cj' in an inseparable mixture as a colorless liquid (77 mg, 51% yield, 6cj:6cj' = 1:1).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ **6cj**: 8.17 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (s, 2H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.93 (s, 6H), 2.45 (s, 3H); **6cj**': 8.11 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (s, 2H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.92 (s, 6H), 2.42 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ **6cj**: 152.6, 143.9, 141.8, 140.2, 139.9, 129.33, 122.0, 103.6, 55.1, 21.3; **6cj'**: 152.8, 146.2, 142.0, 140.8, 139.2, 129.29, 125.6, 100.0, 61.1, 56.3, 21.5

HRMS-ESI (m/z) (as a mixture): calcd for C₁₆H₁₉N₂O₄+ ([M + H]+) 303.1339, found 303.1371

FTIR (flim, cm⁻¹, as a mixture): 2985, 1566, 1481, 1216, 1130, 1002, 825

M.p. (as a mixture): 58.0-59.9 [°]C

MeO
$$\stackrel{\text{H}}{\longrightarrow}_{\text{iBu}}$$
 $\stackrel{\text{H}}{\longrightarrow}_{\text{iBu}}$ $\stackrel{\text{H}}{\longrightarrow}_{\text{iBu}}$ $\stackrel{\text{Me}}{\longrightarrow}_{\text{Me}}$ $\stackrel{\text{General procedure D}}{\longrightarrow}_{\text{MeO}}$ $\stackrel{\text{S 7.61}}{\longrightarrow}_{\text{MeO}}$ $\stackrel{\text{MeO}}{\longrightarrow}_{\text{MeO}}$ $\stackrel{\text{N}}{\longrightarrow}_{\text{MeO}}$ $\stackrel{\text{N}}{\longrightarrow}_{\text$

(*Z*)-2-(2,5-dimethylphenyl)-1-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6jw) was synthesized according to general procedure **D**. To the mixture of compound 3j (92 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) and 3w (121 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) in 5.0 mL EtOH was added APT (115 mg, 0.0375 mmol, 2.5 mol % based on 3j + 3w), H₂O₂ (30% aq., 7.5 mmol, 5.0 equivalent based on 3j + 3w, 0.75 mL) at room temperature. Next, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24h until that 3j was almost consumed. And then around 100 mL EtOAc was added to dilute the reaction solution, which was washed by H₂O and brine. The organic layer was collected and dried by Na₂SO₄. After filtration and concentration, the crude product was purified by flash chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 100:1) to afford the desired product 6jw with its isomer 6jw' in an inseparable mixture as a yellow solid (67 mg, 43% yield, 6jw:6jw' = 8.5:1).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ **6jw** (major) 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.63 (s, 2H), 7.19 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (s, 6H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 2.34 (s, 3H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ **6jw** (major) 152.8, 143.7, 142.6, 141.1, 135.7, 131.3, 130.5, 129.5, 122.2, 100.1, 61.1, 56.4, 21.2, 17.9

HRMS-ESI (m/z) (as a mixture): calcd for C₁₇H₂₁N₂O₄ ([M+H]⁺) 317.1496, found 317.1509

FTIR (flim, cm⁻¹, as a mixture): 2967, 1499, 1475, 1129, 100, 845

M.p. (as a mixture):110.0-113.0 $^{\circ}$ C.

(*Z*)-2-(5-chloro-2-methylphenyl)-1-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6jv) was synthesized according to general procedure **D**. To the mixture of compound 3j (92 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) and 3v (141 mg, 1.0 mmol, 2.0 equivalent) in 5.0 mL EtOH was added APT (115 mg, 0.0375 mmol, 2.5 mol % based on 3j + 3v), H₂O₂ (30% aq., 7.5 mmol, 5.0 equivalent based on 3j + 3v, 0.75 mL) at room temperature.

Next, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24h until that 3j was almost consumed. And then around 100 mL EtOAc was added to dilute the reaction solution, which was washed by H2O and brine. The organic layer was collected and dried by Na2SO4. After filtration and concentration, the crude product was purified by flash chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 100:1) to afford the desired product 6jv as a yellow solid (37 mg, 22% yield, rr>20:1).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.14 (s, 1H), 7.62 (s, 2H), 7.24 (s, 2H), 3.97 (s, 6H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 2.36 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.8, 143.4, 143.3, 141.4, 133.0, 131.5, 131.4, 128.3, 122.0, 100.1, 61.1, 56.4, 17.9

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C₁₆H₁₈N₂O₄Cl ([M+H])⁺ 337.0950, found 337.0975

FTIR (flim, cm⁻¹): 2969, 1617, 1499, 1323, 1132, 839

M.p.: 99.9-101.1℃.

(Z)-2-(4-methoxy-2-methylphenyl)-1-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6jx) was synthesized according to general procedure D. To the mixture of compound 3j (92 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) and 3x (138 mg, 1.0 mmol, 2.0 equivalent) in 5.0 mL EtOH was added APT (115 mg, 0.0375 mmol, 2.5 mol % based on 3j + 3x), H₂O₂ (30% aq., 7.5 mmol, 5.0 equivalent based on 3j + 3x, 0.75 mL) at room temperature. Next, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24h until that 3j was almost consumed. And then around 100 mL EtOAc was added to dilute the reaction solution, which was washed by H₂O and brine. The organic layer was collected and dried by Na₂SO₄. After filtration and concentration, the crude product was purified by flash chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 100:1) to afford the desired product 6jx as a brown solid (27 mg, 17% yield, rr> 15:1).

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.75 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (s, 2H), 6.86 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (dd, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂ = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.95 (s, 6H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.8 5 (s, 3H), 2.51 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.0, 152.8, 144.2, 140.7, 139.1, 136.1, 124.1, 116.3, 110.6, 99.9, 61.0, 56.3, 55.4, 19.0

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C₁₇H₂₁N₂O₅+ ([M+H]+) 333.1445, found 333.1465

FTIR (flim, cm⁻¹): 2967, 1594, 1498, 1124, 1009, 833

M.p.: 89.0-89.0 °C.

(Z)-2-(o-tolyl)-1-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6gj) was synthesized according to general procedure D. To the mixture of compound 3j (92 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) and 3g (161 mg, 1.5 mmol, 3.0 equivalent) in 5.0 mL EtOH was added APT (153 mg, 0.05 mmol, 2.5 mol % based on 3j + 3g), H₂O₂ (30% aq., 10.0 mmol, 5.0 equivalent based on 3j + 3g, 1.0 mL) at room temperature. Next, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24h until that 3j was almost consumed. And then around 100 mL EtOAc was added to dilute the reaction solution, which was washed by H₂O and brine. The organic layer was collected and dried by Na₂SO₄. After filtration and concentration, the crude product was purified by flash chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 100:1) to afford the desired product 6gj as a yellow solid (1.0 mmol scale, 83 mg, 55% yield, rr>15:1).

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.07 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (s, 2H), 7.32-7.25 (m, 3H), 3.97 (s, 6H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 2.40 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.8, 143.7, 142.7, 141.1, 134.5, 130.7, 128.6, 126.1, 121.8, 100.1, 61.1, 56.4, 18.4

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C₁₆H₁₉N₂O₄ ([M+H]⁺) 303.1339, found 303.1361

FTIR (flim, cm⁻¹): 2970, 1817, 1474, 1126, 1006, 749

M.p.: 56.5-58.0 °C.

(*Z*)-2-(2-ethylphenyl)-1-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6hj) was synthesized according to general procedure **D**. To the mixture of compound 3j (92 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) and 3h (182 mg, 1.5 mmol, 3.0 equivalent) in 5.0 mL EtOH was added APT (153 mg, 0.05 mmol, 2.5 mol % based on 3j + 3h), H₂O₂ (30% aq., 10.0 mmol, 5.0 equivalent based on 3j + 3h, 1.0 mL) at room temperature. Next, the

mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24h until that 3j was almost consumed. And then around 100 mL EtOAc was added to dilute the reaction solution, which was washed by H₂O and brine. The organic layer was collected and dried by Na₂SO₄. After filtration and concentration, the crude product was purified by flash chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 100:1) to afford the desired product 6hj and obtained as a yellow solid (71 mg, 45% yield, rr>15:1).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.20-8.17 (m, 1H), 7.64 (s, 2H), 7.35-7.29 (m, 3H), 3.96 (s, 6H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 2.83 (q, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.26 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.8, 143.8, 141.9, 141.0, 140.8, 129.2, 128.9, 126.1, 121.8, 100.0, 61.0, 56.3, 25.6, 15.4

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C₁₇H₂₁N₂O₄+ ([M+H]+) 317.1496, found 317.1523

FTIR (flim, cm⁻¹): 2966, 1613, 1484, 1310, 1126, 744

M.p.: 48.2-49.1 °C

(Z)-2-(2-isopropylphenyl)-1-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6ij) was synthesized according to general procedure D. To the mixture of compound 3j (92 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) and 3i (203 mg, 1.5 mmol, 3.0 equivalent) in 5.0 mL EtOH was added APT (153mg, 0.05 mmol, 2.5 mol % based on 3j + 3i), H₂O₂ (30% aq., 10 mmol, 5.0 equivalent based on 3j + 3i, 1.0 mL) at room temperature. Next, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24h until that 3j was almost consumed. And then around 100 mL EtOAc was added to dilute the reaction solution, which was washed by H₂O and brine. The organic layer was collected and dried by Na₂SO₄. After filtration and concentration, the crude product was purified by flash chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 100:1) to afford the desired product 6ij as a yellow solid (67 mg, 45% yield, rr>20: 1).

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.03-8.01 (m, 1H), 7.64 (s, 2H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.34-7.29 (m, 2H), 3.96 (s, 6H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.45-3.35 (m, 1H), 1.28 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 6H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.8, 144.5, 143.8, 141.5, 1414.2, 128.8, 126.0, 125.9, 121.6, 100.1, 61.0, 56.3, 29.1, 23.3

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C18H23N2O4 ([M+H]+) 331.1652, found 331.1651

FTIR (flim, cm⁻¹): 2969, 1615, 1498, 1323, 1127, 844, 781

M.p.: 68.2-70.2℃

MeO
$$\underset{\text{MeO}}{\overset{\text{H}}{\longrightarrow}}_{\text{(Bu)}}$$
 $\underset{\text{HeO}}{\overset{\text{H}}{\longrightarrow}}_{\text{(Bu)}}$ $\underset{\text{HeO}}{\overset{\text{HeO}}{\longrightarrow}}_{\text{(Bu)}}$ $\underset{\text{HeO}}{\overset{\text{MeO}}{\longrightarrow}}_{\text{(Bu)}}$ $\underset{\text{MeO}}{\overset{\text{MeO}}{\longrightarrow}}_{\text{(Bu)}}$ $\underset{\text{MeO}}{\overset{\text{MeO}}{\longrightarrow}}_{\text{(Bu)}}$ $\underset{\text{MeO}}{\overset{\text{MeO}}{\longrightarrow}}_{\text{(MeO)}}$ $\underset{\text{MeO}}{\overset{\text{MeO}}}_{\text{(MeO)}}$ $\underset{\text{MeO}}{\overset{\text{MeO}$

(*Z*)-2-(m-tolyl)-1-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6jy) and (*Z*)-1-(m-tolyl)-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6jy') were synthesized according to general procedure D. To the mixture of compound 3j (92 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) and 3y (108 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) in 5.0 mL was added APT (115 mg, 0.0375 mmol, 2.5 mol % based on 3j + 3y) and H₂O₂ (30%, aq., 7.5 mmol, 0.75 mL) at room temperature in the open air. Next, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 36h until that 3j was almost consumed. And then around 100 mL EtOAc was added to dilute the reaction solution, which was washed by H₂O and brine. The organic layer was collected and dried by Na₂SO₄. After filtration and concentration, the crude product was purified by flash chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 100:1) to afford the desired products 6jy and 6jy' in an inseparable mixture as a yellow solid (73 mg, 48% yield, as a mixture with two isomers, 6jy:6jy' = 1.25:1).

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ **6jy** (**major**) 8.09 (s, 1H), 8.07 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (s, 2H), 7.38-7.35 (m, 2H), 3.94 (s, 6H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H); **6jy**' (**minor**) 7.96 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.61 (s, 2H), 7.41-7.38 (m, 1H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (s, 6H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ **6jy** (major) 152.3, 143.9, 139.8, 139.0, 138.4, 132.2, 128.6, 122.6, 119.3, 103.7, 60.9, 21.3; **6jy**' (minor) 152.8, 148.4, 143.8, 141.0, 139.4, 130.3, 128.5, 125.9, 122.4, 110.1, 61.0, 56.3, 21.4

HRMS-ESI (m/z, as a mixture): calcd for $C_{16}H_{19}N_2O_{4^+}([M+H]^+)$ 303.1339, found 303.1330

FTIR (flim, cm⁻¹): 2938, 1590, 1498, 1412, 1325, 1218, 1004, 887

M.p. (as a mixture): 51.3-52.1 °C.

oxide (6jq) and (Z)-1-(5,5,8,8-tetramethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)-1-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6jq') were synthesized according to general procedure D. To the mixture of compound 3j (183 mg, 1.0 mmol, 2.0 equivalent) and 3q (102 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) in 5.0 mL was added APT (115 mg, 0.0375 mmol, 2.5 mol % based on 3j + 3q) and H₂O₂ (30%, aq., 7.5 mmol, 0.75 mL) at room temperature in the open air. Next, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 36h until that 3j was almost consumed. And then around 100 mL EtOAc was added to dilute the reaction solution, which was washed by H₂O and brine. The organic layer was collected and dried by Na₂SO₄. After filtration and concentration, the crude product was purified by flash chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 100:1) to afford the desired products 6jq and 6jq' in an inseparable mixture as a yellow oil (102 mg, 48% yield, 6jq:6jq' = 1:1).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ **6jq** 8.09 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (dd, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂ = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (s, 2H), 7.41 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (s, 6H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 1.72 (s. 4H), 1.35 (s, 6H), 1.32 (s, 6H); **6jq'** 8.20 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (dd, J₁ = 8.0 Hz, J₂ = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (s, 2H), 7.42 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (s, 6H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 1.73 (s. 4H), 1.36 (s, 6H), 1.32 (s, 6H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.7. 152.5, 148.9, 147.2, 146.1, 145.9, 145.4, 143.9, 141.7, 140.6, 140.8, 139.9, 139.1, 127.1, 126.7, 122.5, 120.2, 119.2, 103.6, 100.0, 60.92. 60.88, 56.3, 56.1, 34.9, 34.82, 34.75, 34.7, 34.6, 34.52, 34.49, 34.39, 31.74, 31.68, 31.62, 31.59 (hard to distinguish **6jq** and **6jq**′)

HRMS-ESI (m/z, as a mixture): calcd for $C_{23}H_{31}N_2O_{4^+}$ ([M + H]⁺) 399.2278, found 399.2282 **FTIR** (flim, cm⁻¹): 2968, 1589, 1497, 1127, 831

(*Z*)-2-(2-isopropylphenyl)-1-(3-methoxy-4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)diazene 1-oxide (6in) was synthesized according to general procedure D. To the mixture of compound 3i (135 mg, 1.0 mmol, 2.0

equivalent) and **3n** (91 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) in 5.0 mL EtOH was added catalyst APT (115 mg, 0.0375 mmol, 2.5 mol % based on **3i** + **3n**), H₂O₂ (30%, aq., 10 mmol, 5.0 equivalent based on **3i** + **3n**) at room temperature in the open air. Next, the reaction mixture continued stirring at room temperature for 24h. It was found that all compound **3i** was consumed while considerable part of **3n** left, thus compound **3i** (68 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) and H₂O₂ (30% aq., 2.5 mmol) were added into the reaction solution for another 12h. After the reaction was finished, around 100 mL EtOAc was added to dilute the reaction solution, which was then washed by H₂O and brine. The organic layer was collected and dried by Na₂SO₄. After filtration and concentration, the crude product was purified by flash chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 100:1) to afford the desired product **6in** as a yellow solid (72 mg, 44% yield, rr>20:1).

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.23 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.93 (s, 2H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (dd, *J*₁ = 8.0 Hz, *J*₂ = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (dd, *J*₁ = 8.0 Hz, *J*₂ = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (s, 3H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 3.54-3.47 (m, 1H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.29 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 6H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.7, 159.4, 145.4, 141.1, 132.0, 129.5, 126.1, 125.9, 121.8, 115.0, 113.9, 107.0, 106.4, 56.4, 52.4, 29.0, 23.4

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C₁₈H₂₁N₂O₄+ ([M + H]+) 329.1496; found 329.1496

FTIR (flim, cm⁻¹): 2966, 1735,1588,1463,1254, 867, 769

M.p.:47-48°C

(Z) - 2 - (4 - (methoxycarbonyl) - 2 - methylphenyl) - 1 - (5,5,8,8 - tetramethyl - 5,6,7,8 - tetrahydronaphthalen - 2 - tetrah

yl)diazene 1-oxide (6qz) was synthesized according to general procedure D. To the mixture of compound 3q (130 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) and 3z (332 mg, 1.5 mmol, 3.0 equivalent) in 5.0 mL EtOH was added catalyst APT (153 mg, 0.05 mmol, 2.5 mol% based on 3q + 3z), H₂O₂ (30%, aq., 10.0 mmol, 5.0 equivalent based on 3q + 3z, 1.0 mL) at room temperature. Next, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24h. After the reaction was finished, around 100 mL EtOAc was added to dilute the reaction solution, and the reaction mixture was then washed by H₂O and brine. The organic layer was collected and dried by Na₂SO₄. After filtration and concentration, the crude product was purified by flash

chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 100:1) to afford the desired product **6qz** as a yellow solid (1.0 mmol scale, 86 mg, 45% yield, only one isomer, rr>20:1).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.25 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (dd, *J*₁ = 8.0 Hz, *J*₂ = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 8.02-7.93 (m, 3H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 1.74 (s, 4H), 1.36 (s, 6H), 1.32 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 101 MHz) δ 149.8, 146.2, 134.1, 131.8, 129.1, 128.0, 127.6, 127.3, 124.6, 121.7, 120.6, 119.5, 52.1, 34.8 (two carbons), 34.7, 31.8, 31.7, 18.2 (four carbons)

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for C23H29N2O3+ ([M+H]+) 381.2173, found 381.2166

FTIR (flim, cm⁻¹): 3419, 2961, 1727, 1432, 1287, 770

M.p.: 69.4-71.3°C

(E)-11,12-dihydrodibenzo[c,g][1,2]diazocine 5-oxide (8a) was synthesized according to general procedure D. To the solution of compound 7a (268 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equivalent) in 50 mL EtOH was added ATT (77 mg, 0.025 mmol, 2.5 mol %) and H₂O₂ (30% aq. 5.0 mmol, 5.0 equivalent, 5.0 mL) at room temperature in the open air. The reaction solution continued stirring until that all compound 7a was consumed. Remove the solvent in rotate evaporation, the residue was diluted with EtOAc followed by being washed by brine and dried by Na₂SO₄. The desired product 8a was obtained as brown solid (2.0 mmol scale, 11 mg, 5% yield) after filtration, concentration and flash chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 100:1). The H NMR spectrum was in accord with reported literature.²⁸

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.21-7.08 (m, 4H), 7.06-6.98 (m, 3H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.44-3.31 (m, 1H), 3.29-3.17 (m, 1H), 3.03-2.91 (m, 1H), 2.93-2.80 (m, 1H).

28 Joshi, D. K.; Mitchell, M. J.; Bruce, D.; Lough, A. J.; Yan, H. Synthesis of cyclic azobenzene analogues. *Tetrahedron.* **2012**, *68*, 8670.

53

(*Z*)-2-(4-carboxy-2-methylphenyl)-1-(5,5,8,8-tetramethyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)diazene 1-oxid (19) was prepared according to following procedure. To the solution of compound 6qz (21 mg, 0.055 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in DCM/MeOH (1:1 v/v, 1.0 mL) was added NaOH (1N, 0.1 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture continued stirring at room temperature until that no 6qz was detected by TLC analysis, followed by adding HCl (1N aq., 0.12 mL). The resulting reaction mixture was extracted by EtOAc. The organic layer was then washed by brine and dried by Na₂SO₄. The desired product 19 was obtained as a pale yellow solid (18.5 mg, 92% yield) after filtration, concentration and dried in *vacuum*.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.26 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 8.03 (t, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 1.74 (s, 4H), 1.36 (s, 6H),1.33 (s, 6H)

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.4, 150.0, 147.6, 146.2, 145.6, 134.2, 132.5, 128.3, 128.0, 127.3, 121.8, 120.7, 119.6, 34.8 (two carbons), 34.7, 31.8 (two carbons), 31.7 (two carbons), 20.0, 18.2

HRMS-ESI (m/z): calcd for $C_{22}H_{27}N_2O_{3^+}$ ([M + H]⁺) 367.2016, found 367.2006

FTIR (flim, cm⁻¹): 2969, 1890, 1444, 1310, 1283, 906, 759

M.p.: 205.5-207.2 °C.

N-((3-methoxyphenyl) methyl-d)aniline (3a-12-D) was prepared according to general procedure A by utilizing NaBD4 as reductant. Compound 1a (485 mg, 5.2 mmol, 1.04 equiv.) and 2g (680 mg, 5 mmol. 1.0 equiv.) were dissolved in anhydrous DCM (10 mL), followed by adding MgSO4 (1.43 g, 10 mmol, 2.0 equiv.). The reaction mixture stirred for overnight. After filtration and concentration in vacuum, the imine intermediate was dissolved in anhydrous DCM/MeOH (20 mL/1 mL) at room temperature, and was cooled to 0°C in ice-water bath followed by adding NaBD4 (63 mg, 1.5 mmol, 0.3 equiv.) and one drop of acetic acid. The reaction continued stirring from 0°C to room temperature until no 1a was detected by TLC analysis and then quenched by adding H2O(1.0 mL). The reaction mixture was extracted by EtOA (around 150 mL), and then washed by H2O (20 mL), brine (20 mL) and dried by Na2SO4. The desired

product **3a-12-D** was obtained as colorless liquid after filtration, concentration and flash chromatography (304 mg, 28% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.28 (dd, J_1 =8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 6.85 (dd, J_1 =8.0 Hz, J_2 = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (dd, J_1 =8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 4.30 (s, 1H), 4.04 (br, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H)

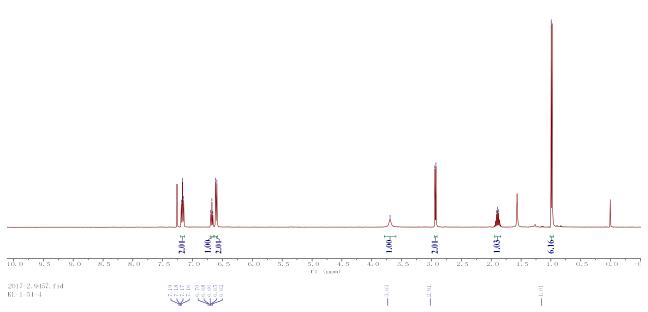
N-(methyl-*d*₃)aniline (3b-D) was prepared according following procedure. To the mixture of compound 1a (558 mg, 6.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and K₂CO₃ (828 mg, 6.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in 10 mL DMF was added CD₃I (870 mg, 6.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), and then the mixture was heated to 100°C for 2h. When no compound 1a was left, the reaction was cooled to room temperature and diluted with around 150 mL EtOAc. The resulting reaction mixture was washed by H₂O (30 mL × 3), brine (30 mL) and dried by Na₂SO₄.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.20 (dd, J_1 =8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 5.72 (dd, dd, J_1 =8.0 Hz, J_2 = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (d, J_1 = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.48 (br, 1H).

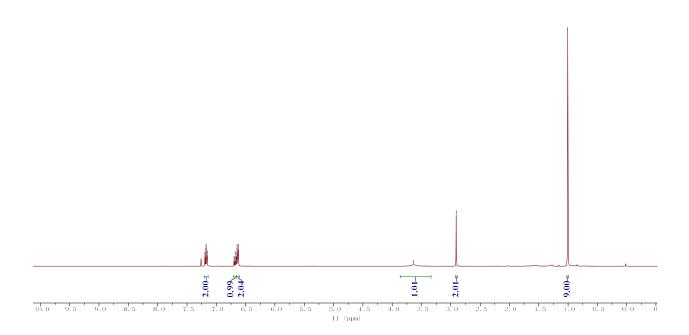






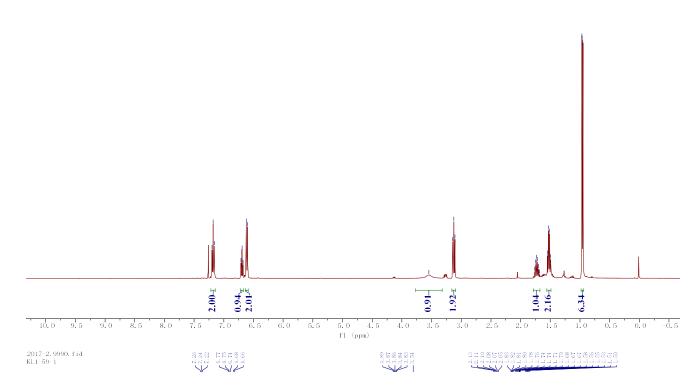




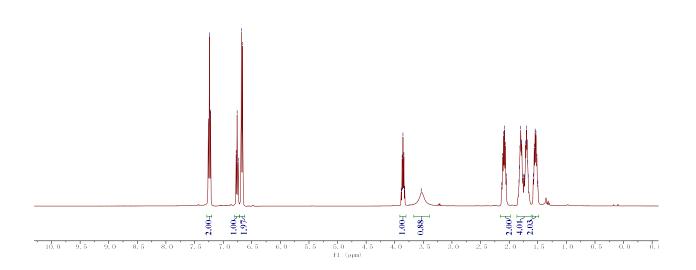




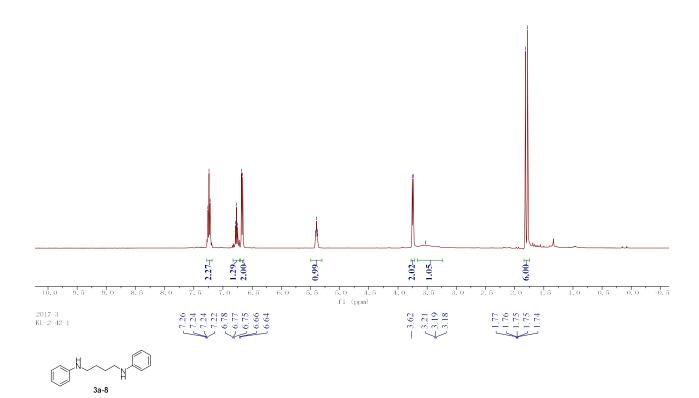


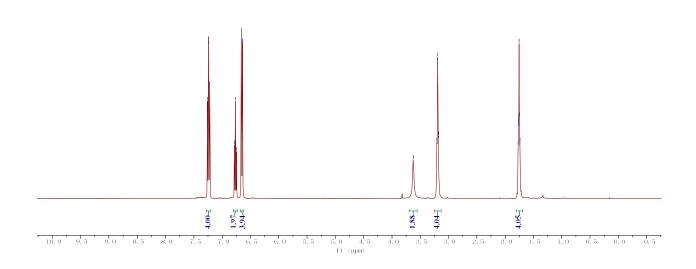


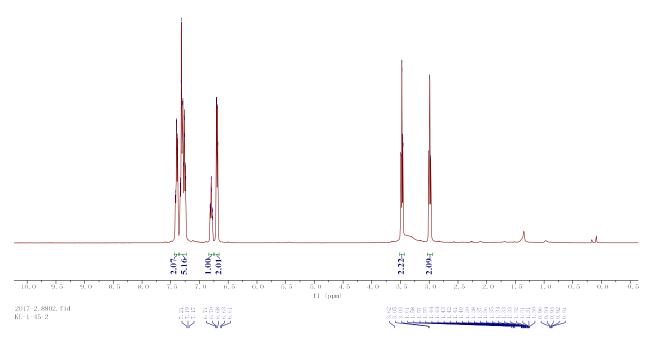




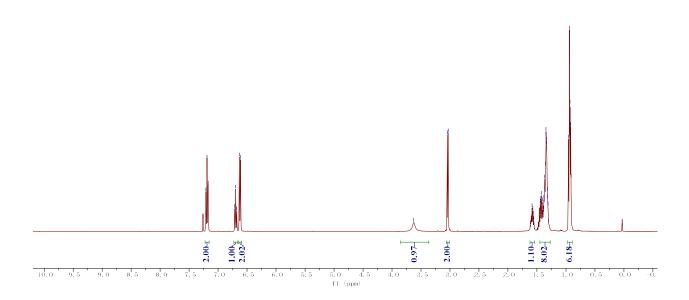




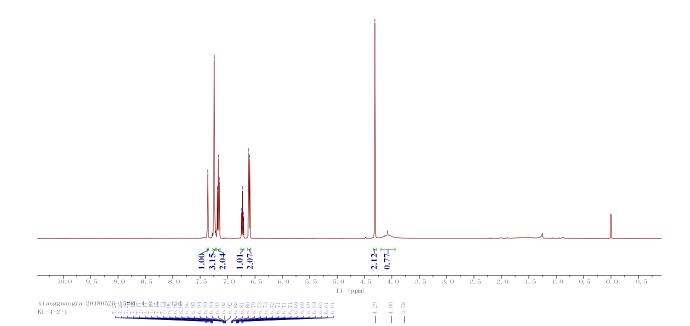


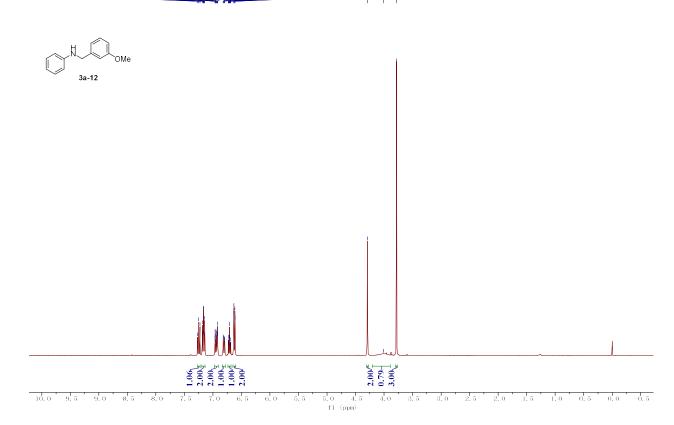




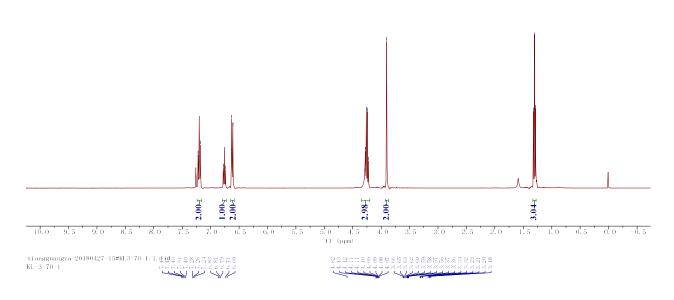




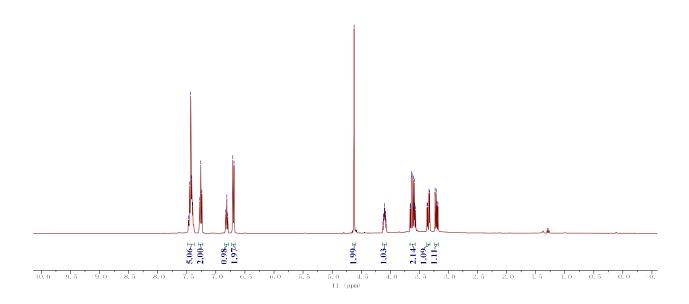


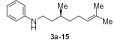


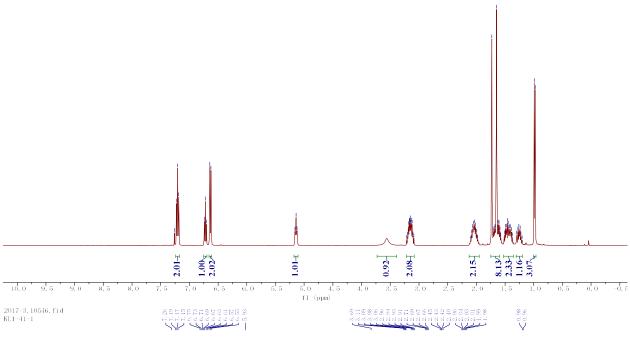


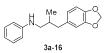


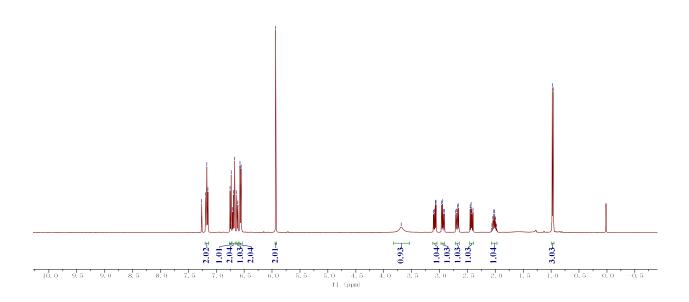




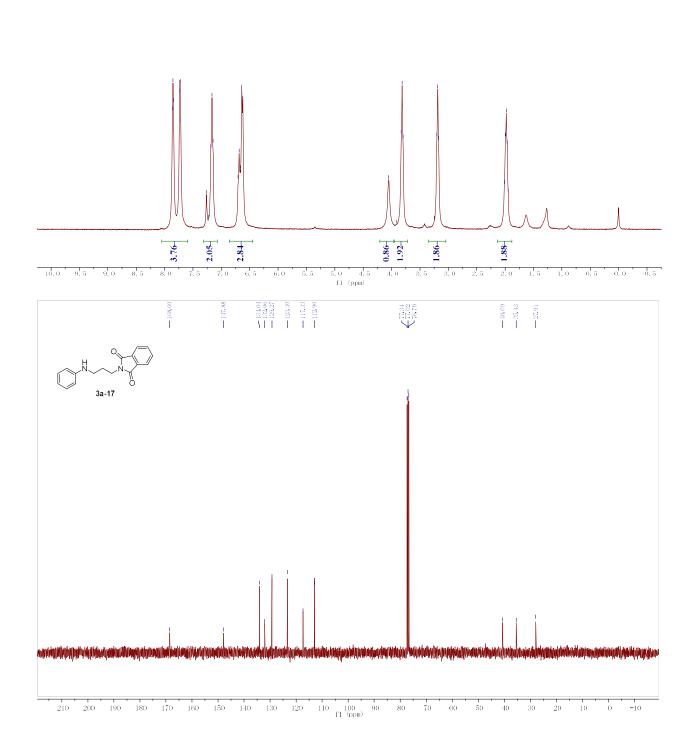


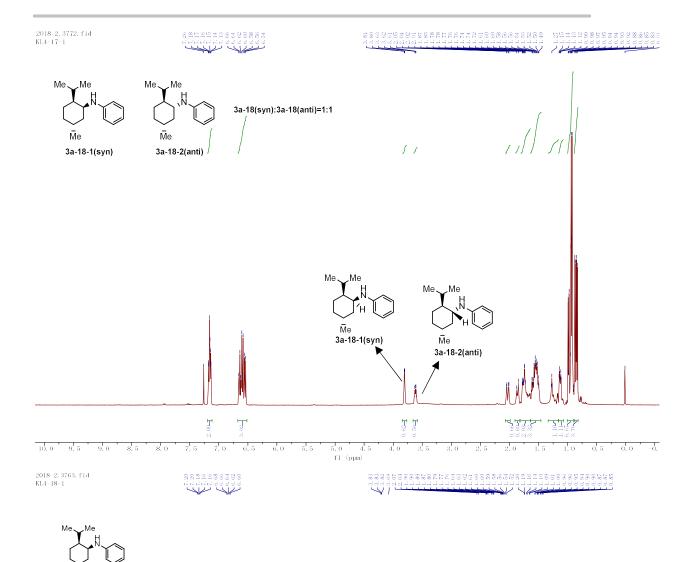


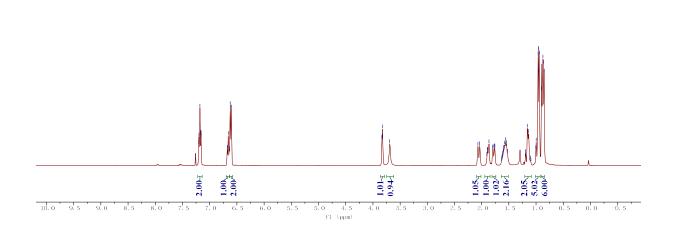




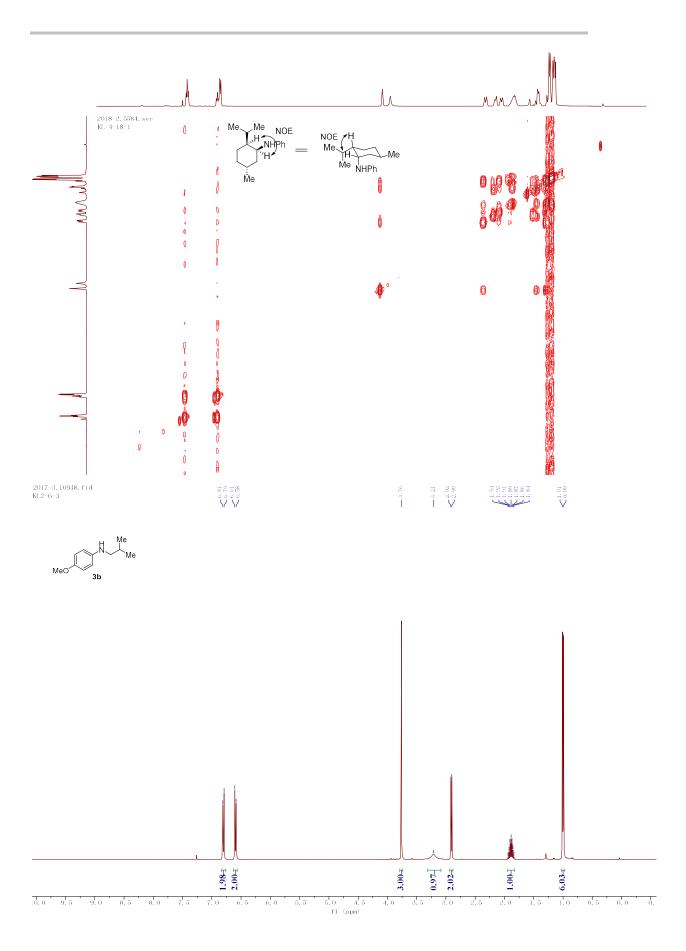


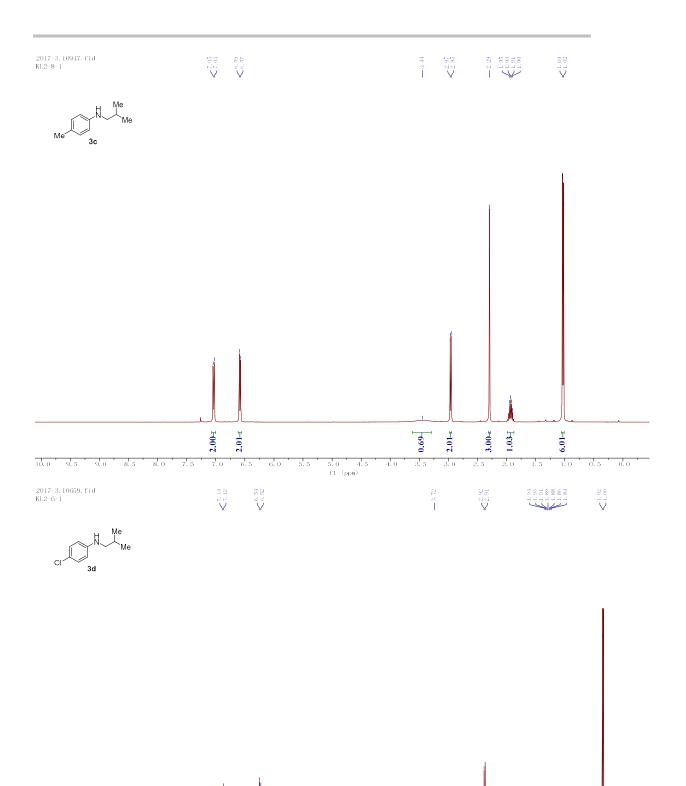






. Ме 3а-18-1





2.00-₹

7. 5

10.0 9.5

9. 0

8. 5

8. 0

2.02-₹

6. 5

€009

1. 0

1.04

2.05≖

3. 0

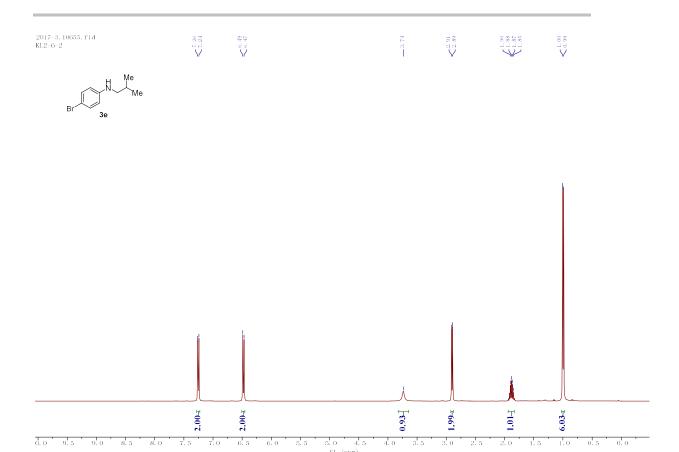
2. 5

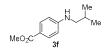
0.97

4. 0

4. 5

3. 5





9. 5

2017-3.12016.fid KL-2-17-1

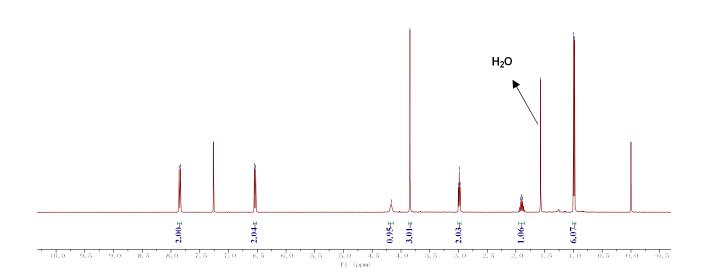
8. 5

8. 0

7. 5

7. 0

6.5



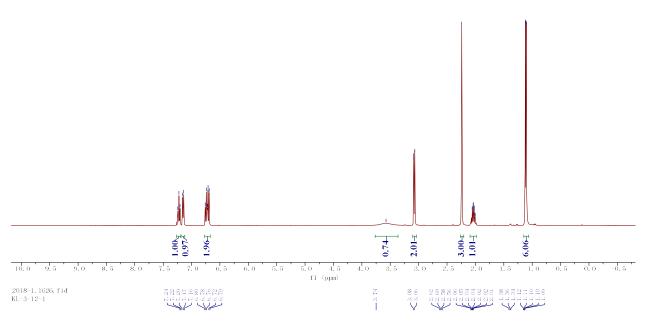
1. 0

LL 57

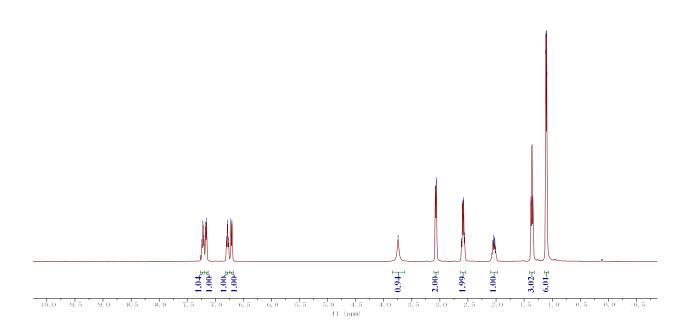
0. 0

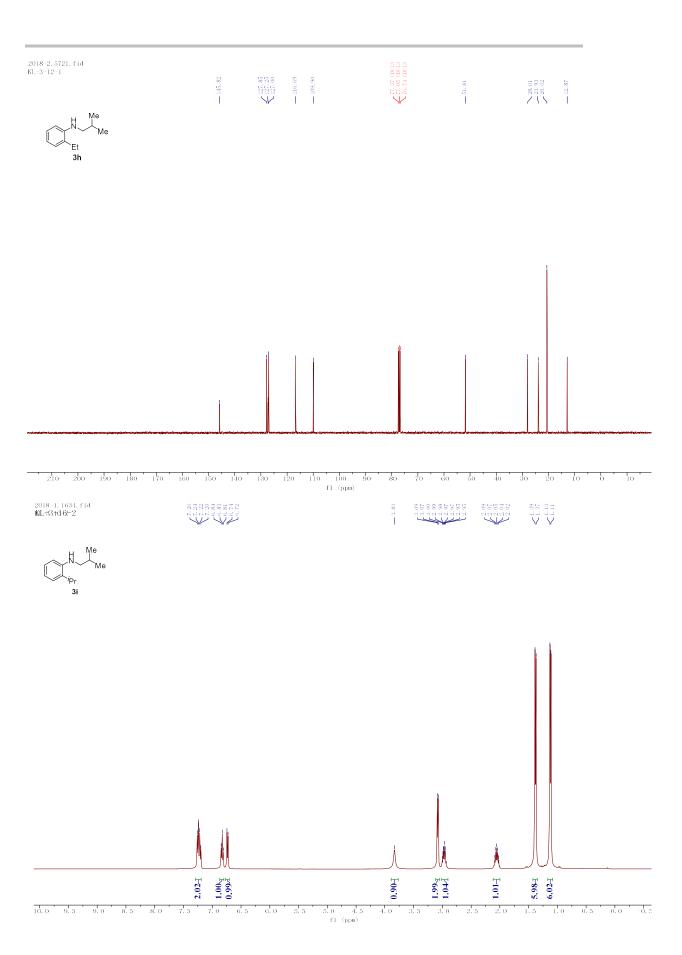


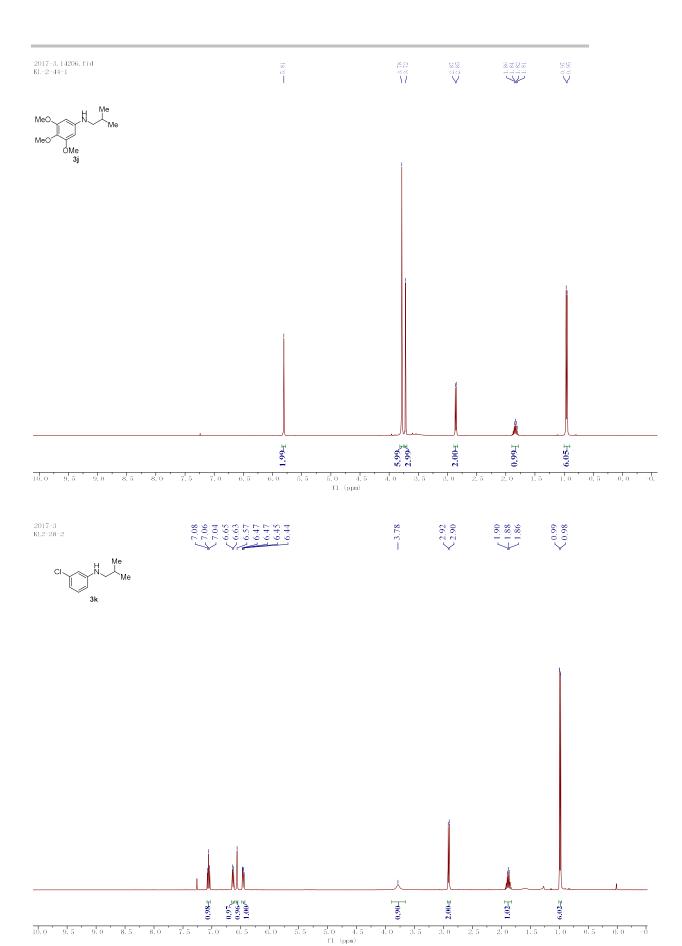


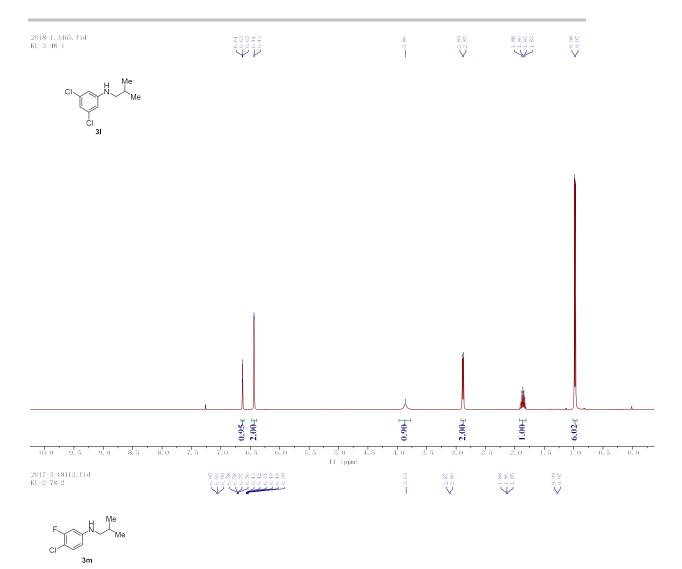


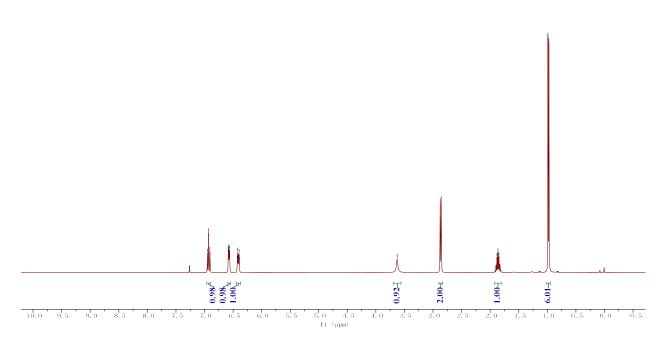


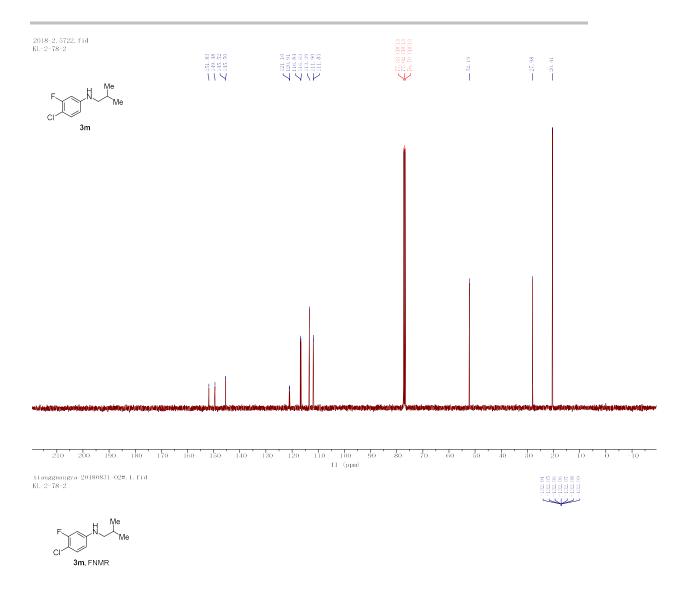


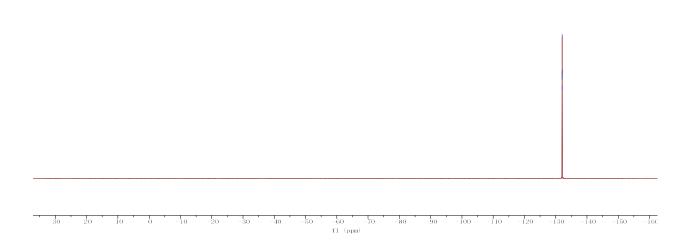


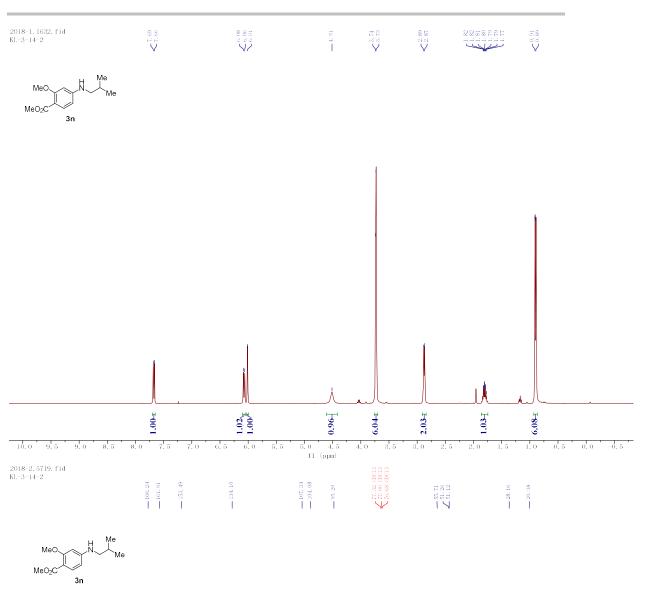


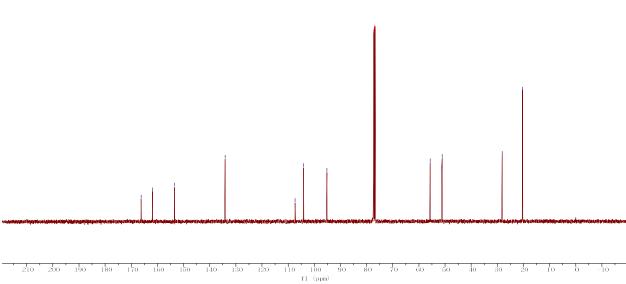


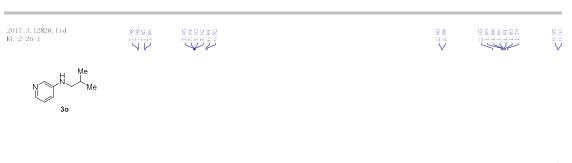


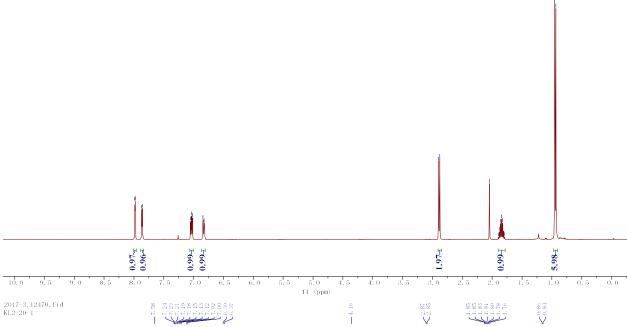




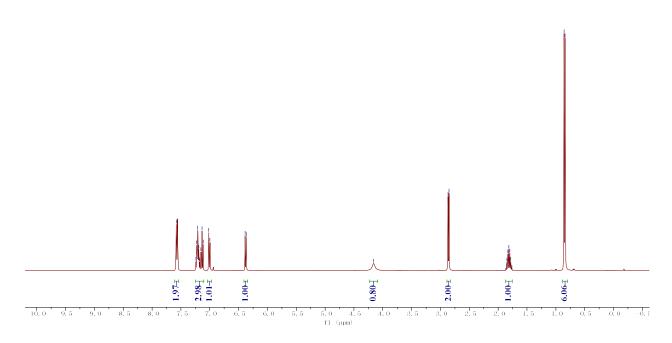


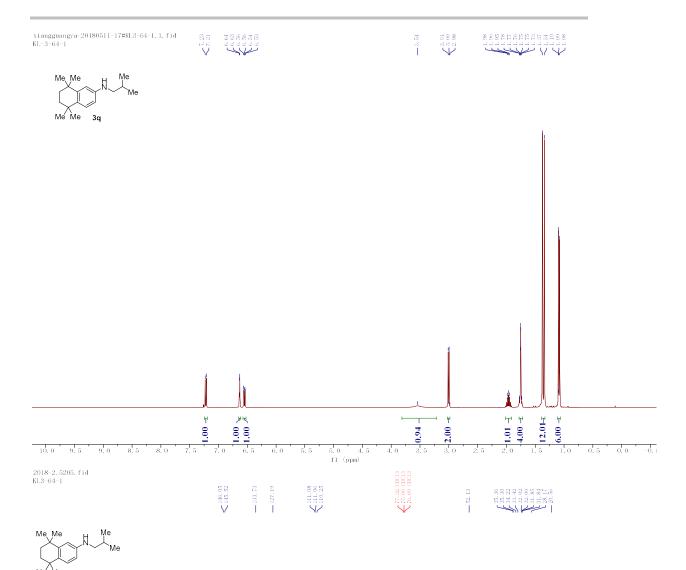


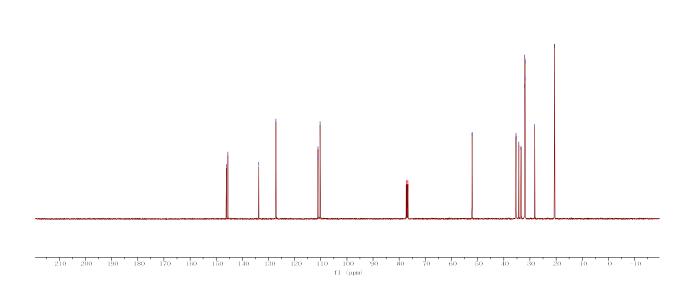




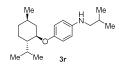


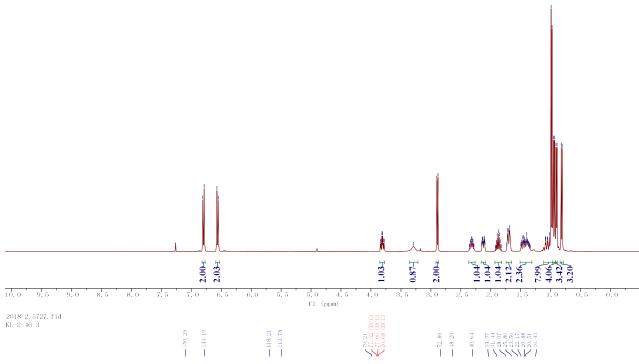


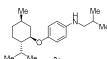


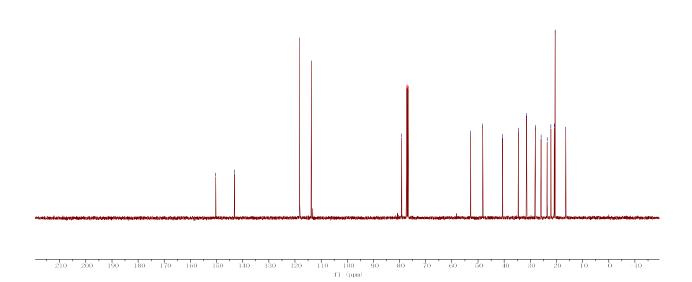


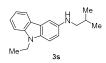


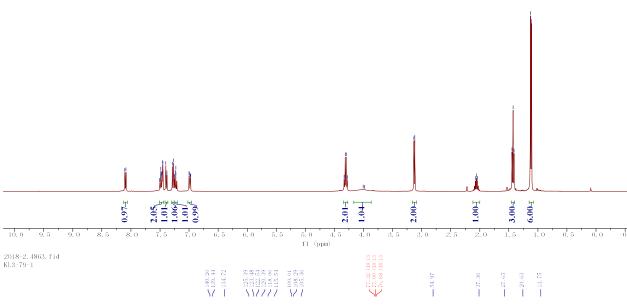




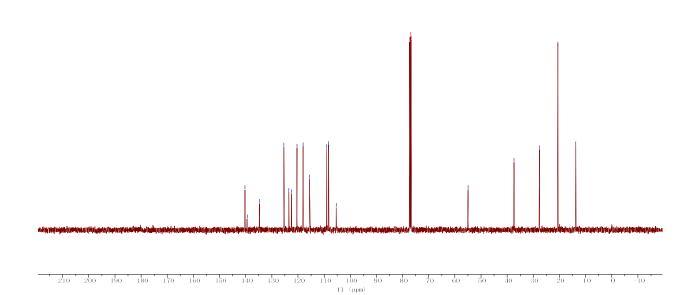


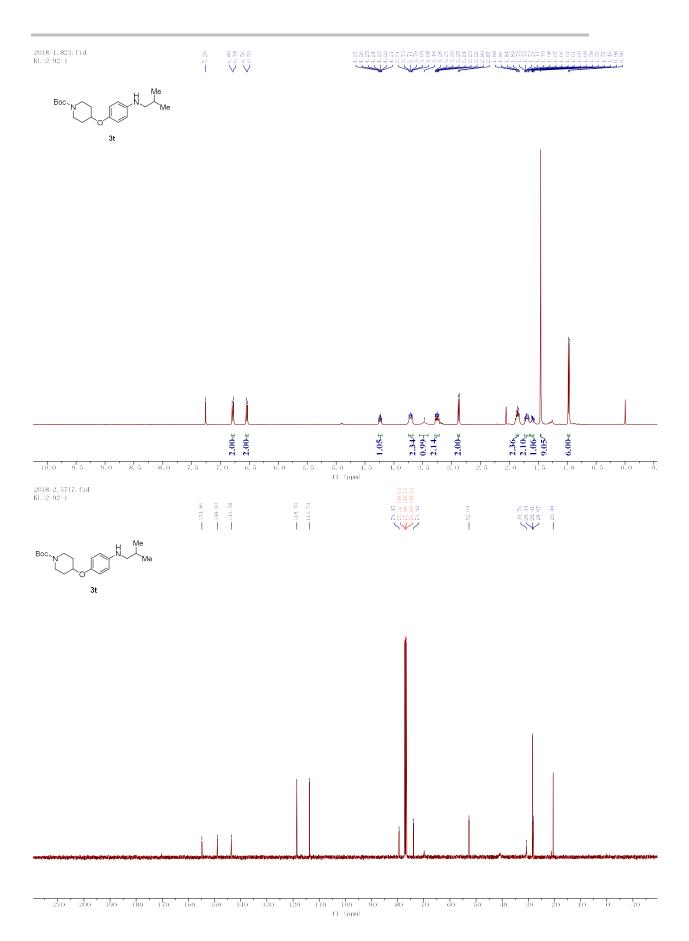


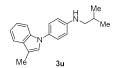


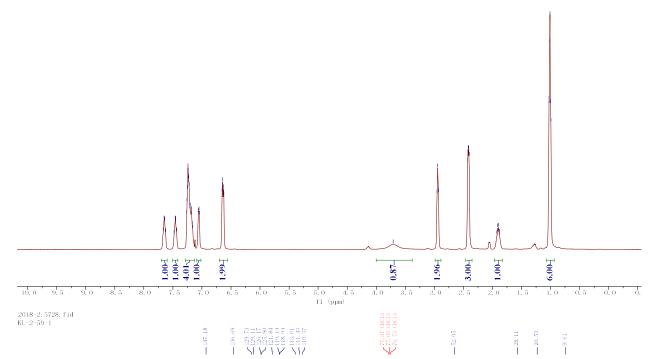


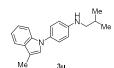


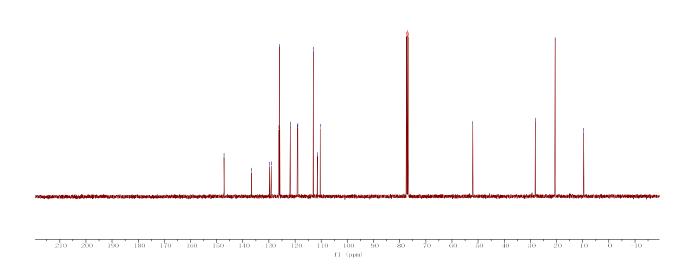


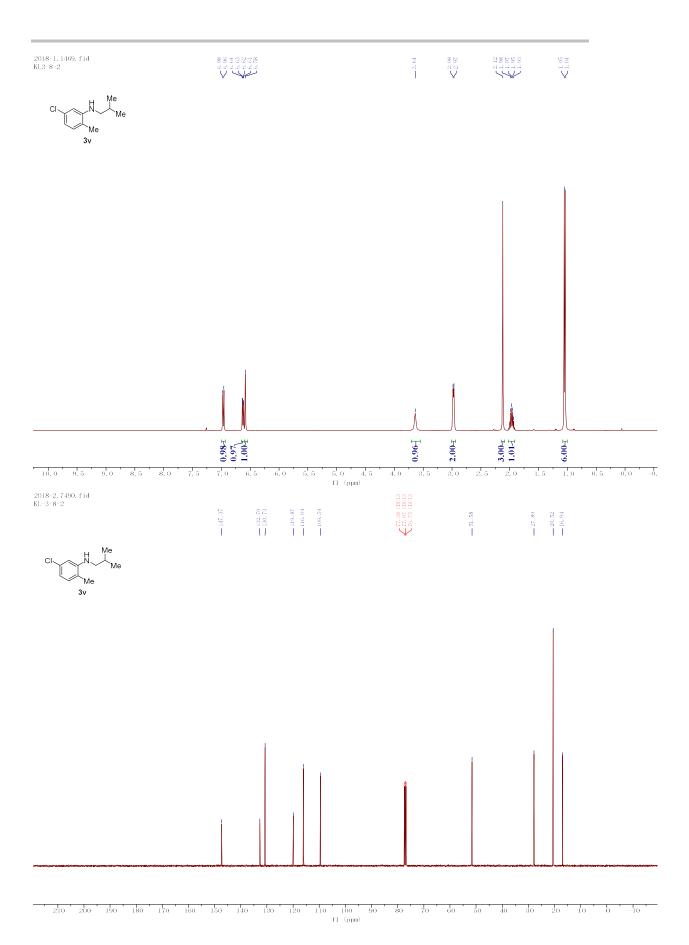




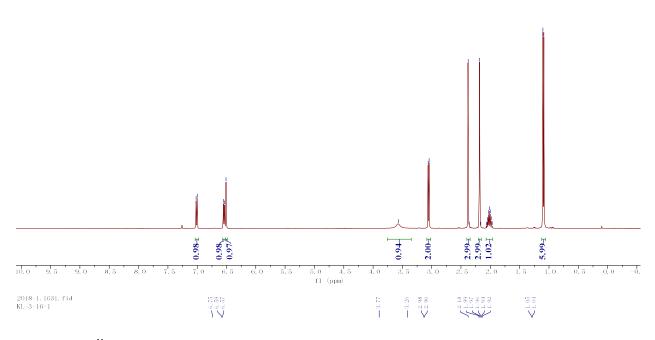




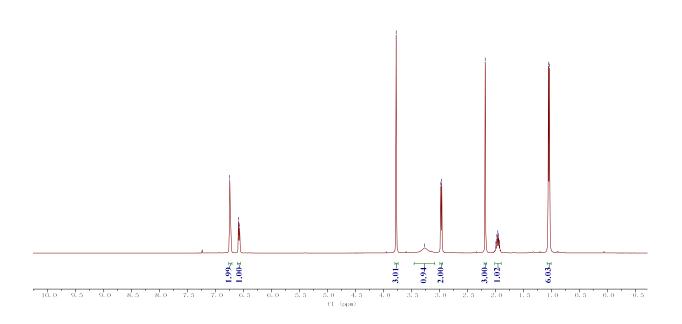


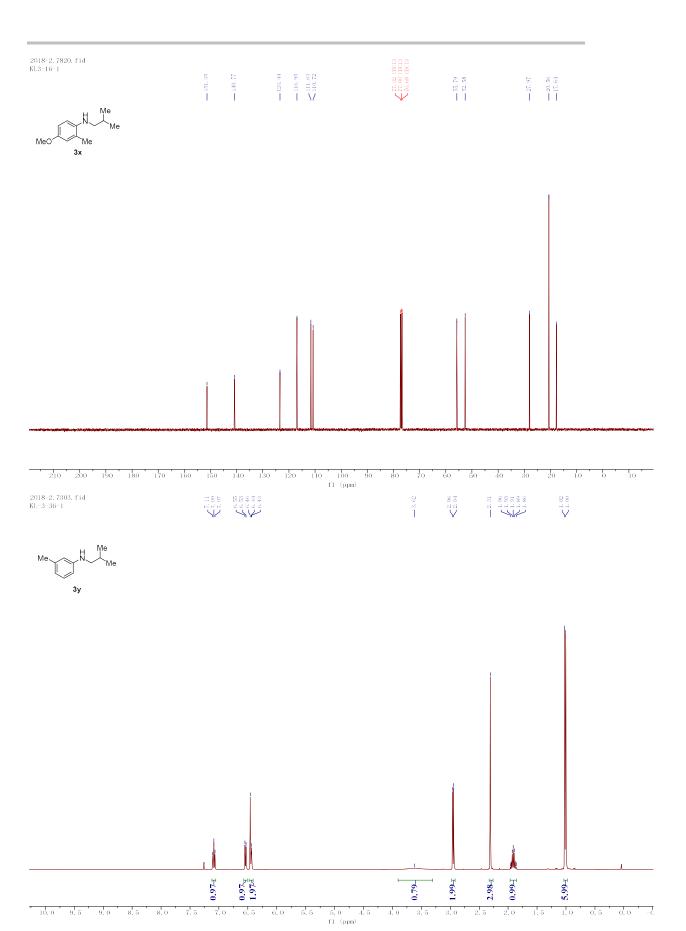


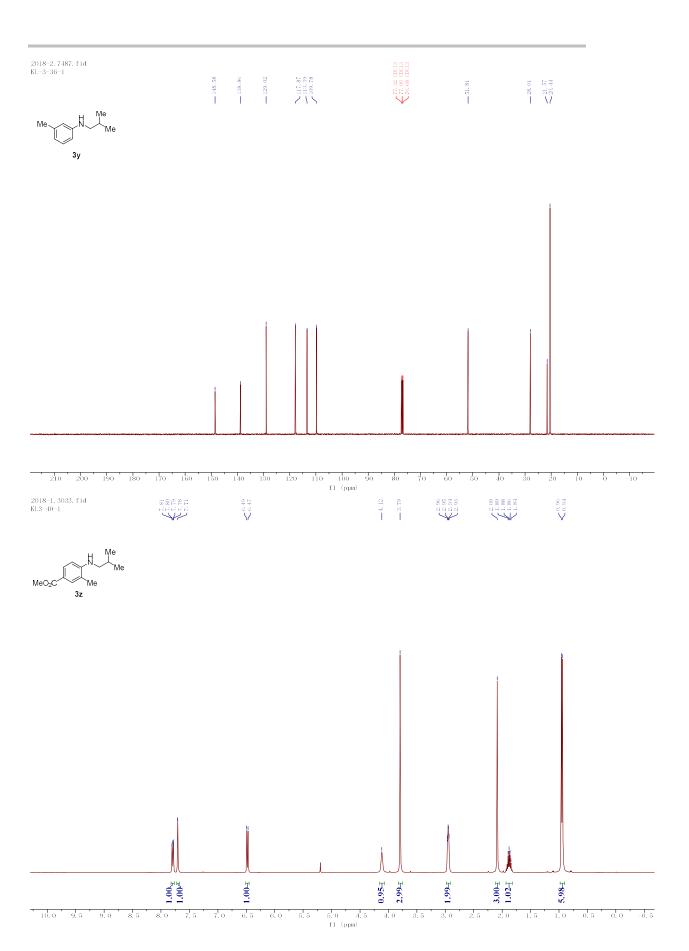


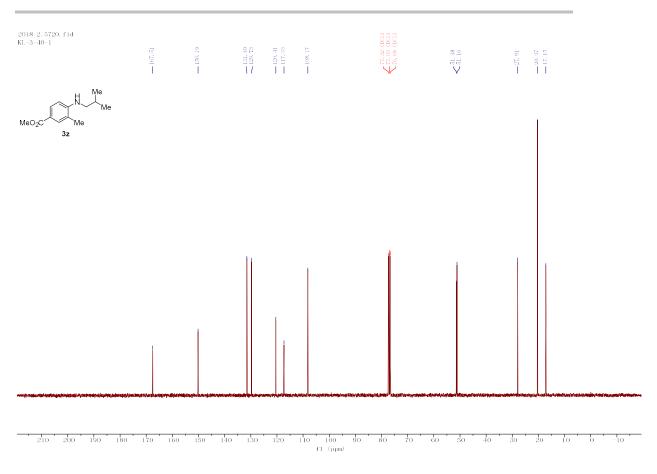


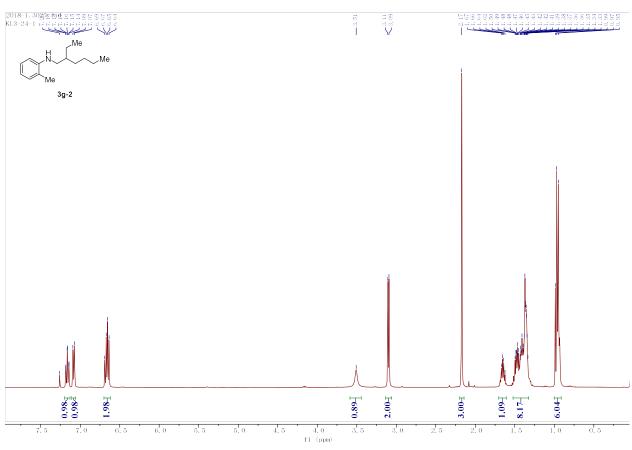




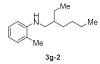


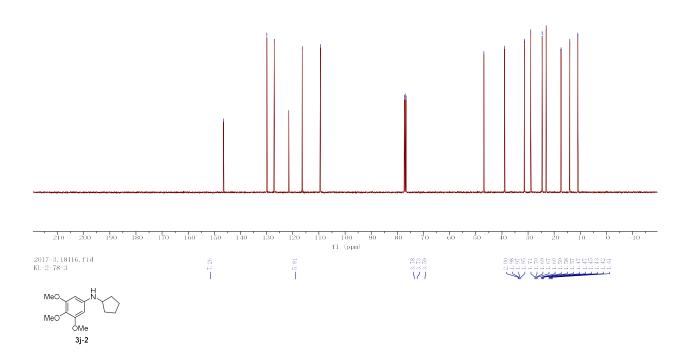


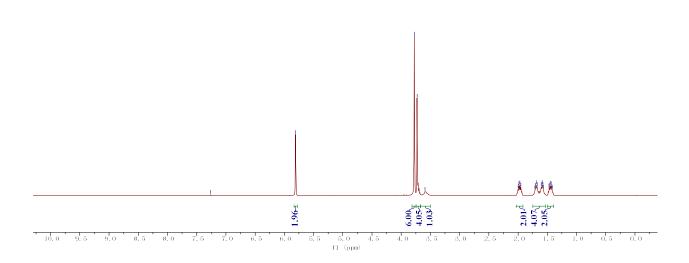


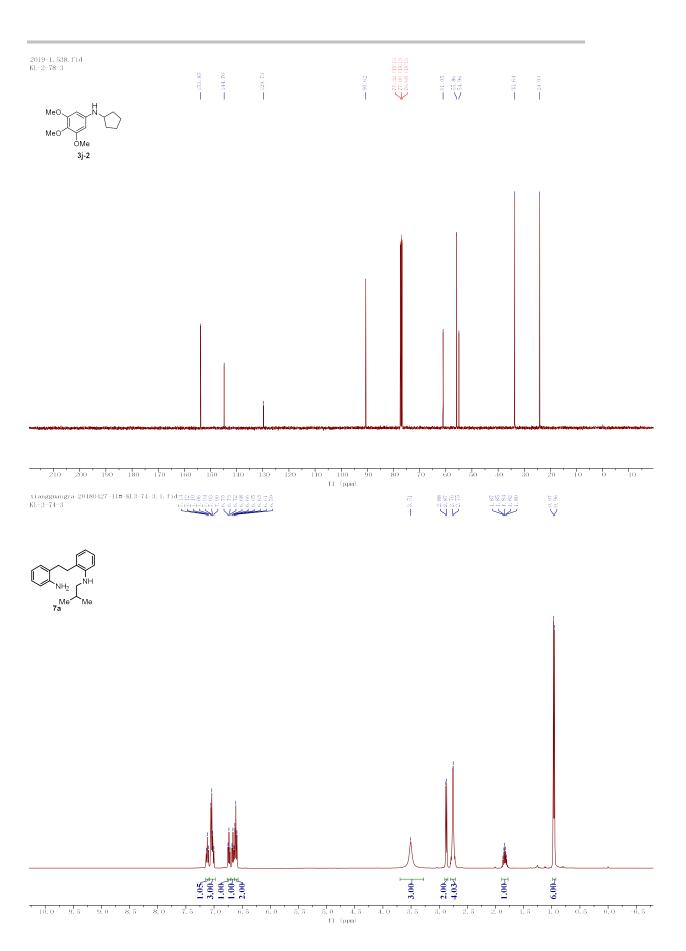




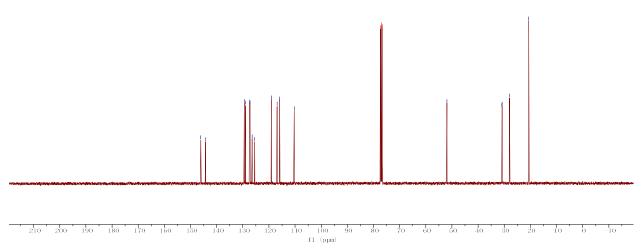


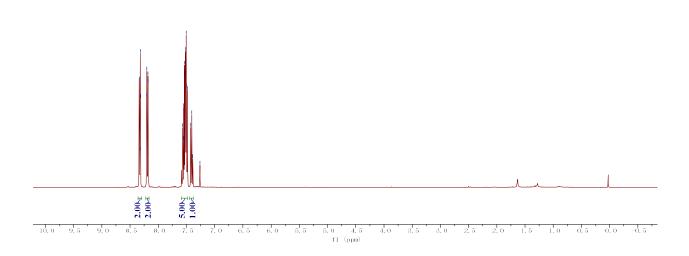




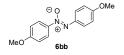


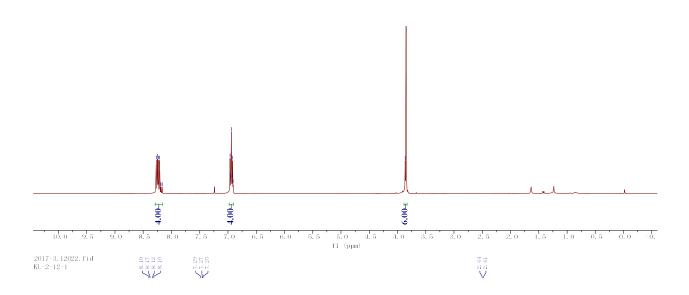


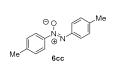


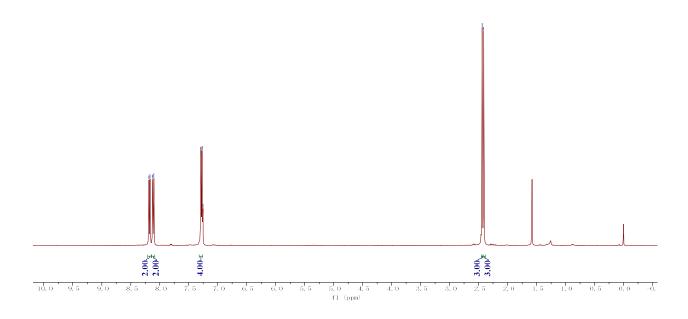








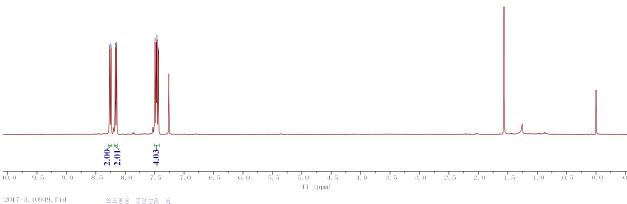


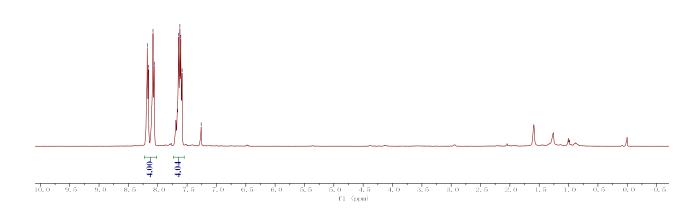




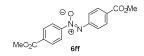


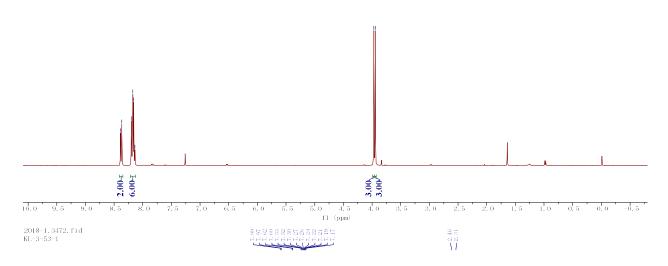




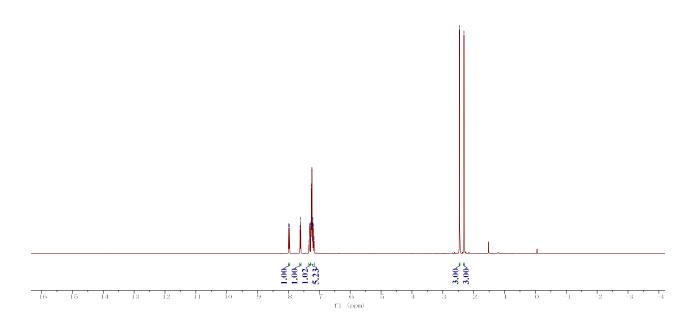








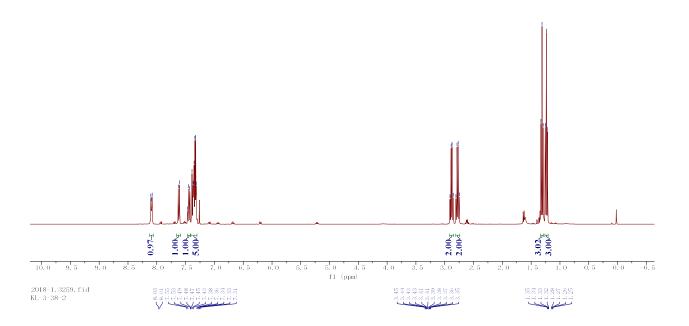


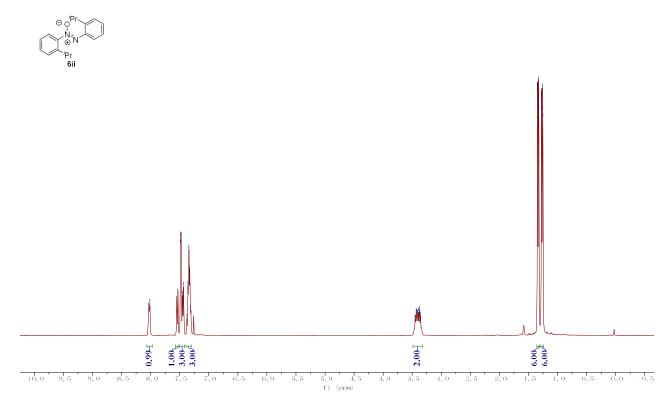






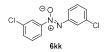


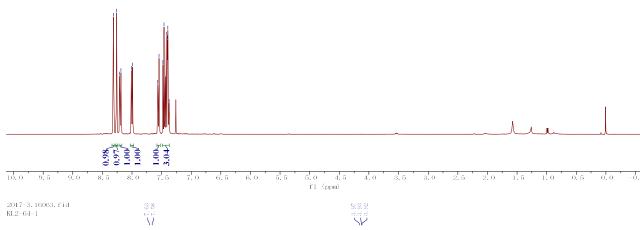




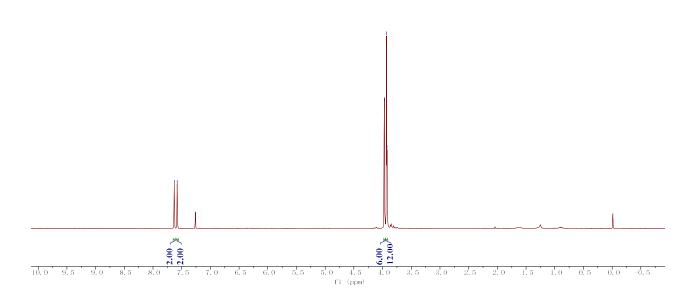


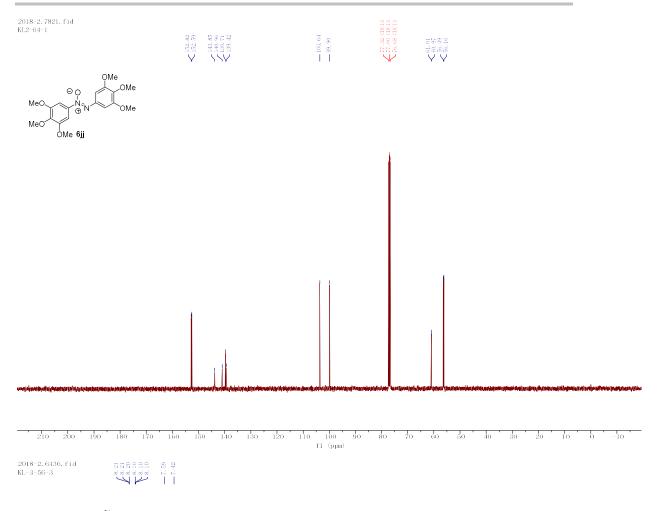




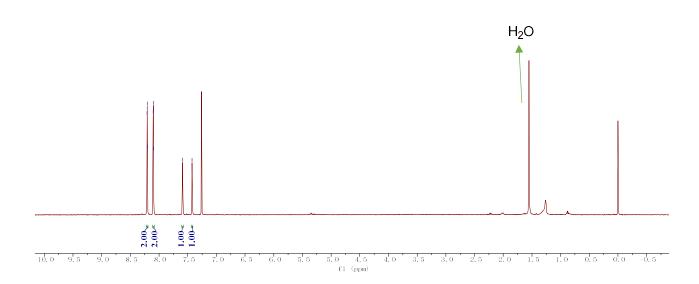


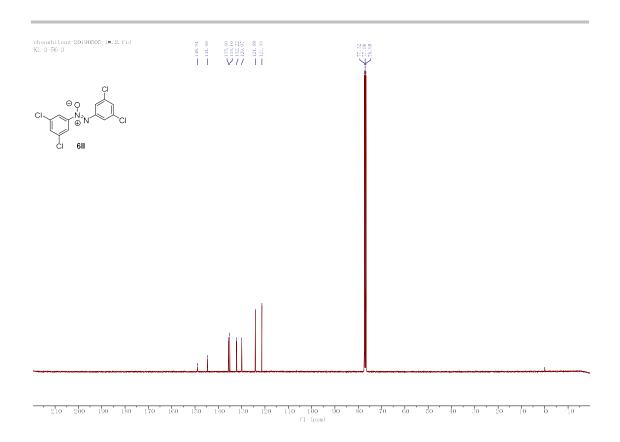
OMe 6jj

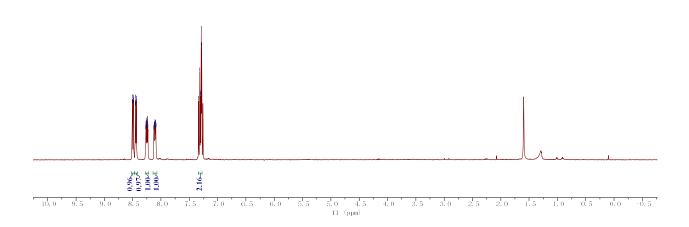


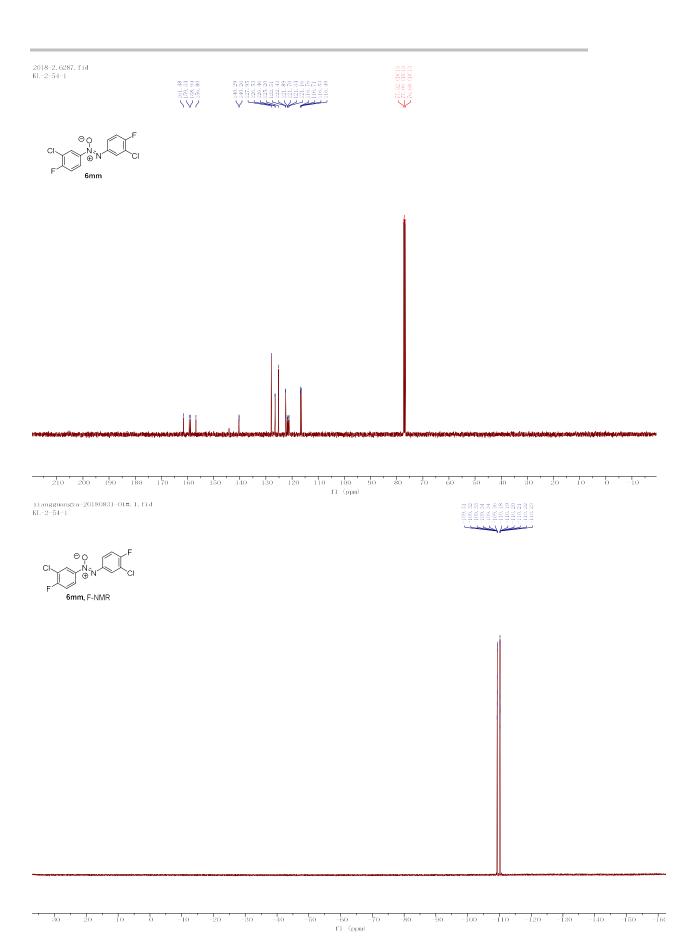






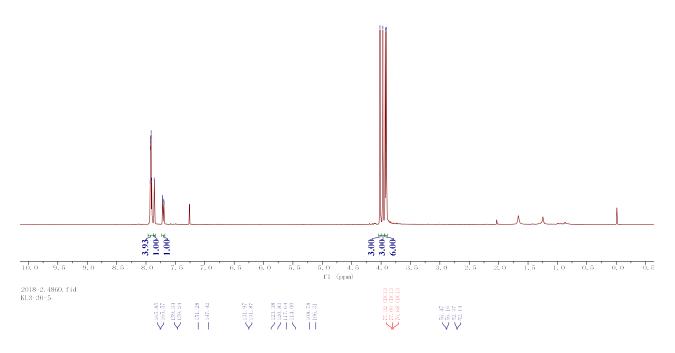


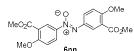


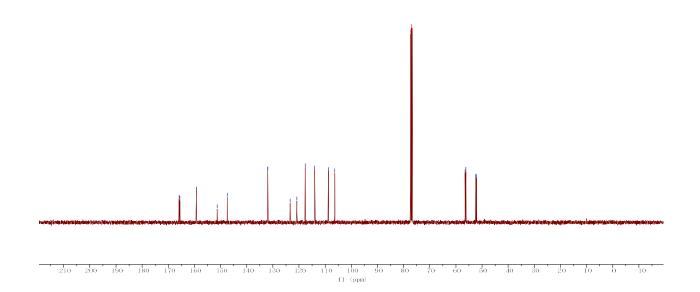


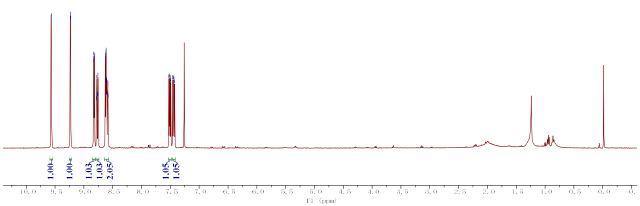


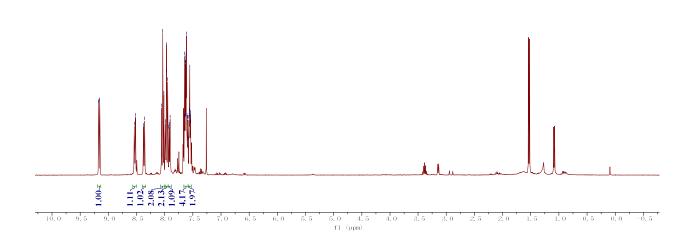


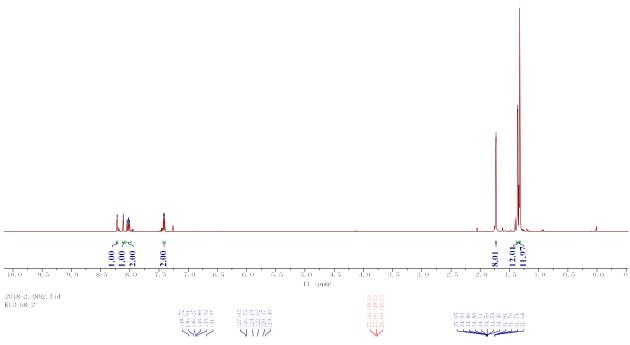


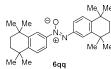


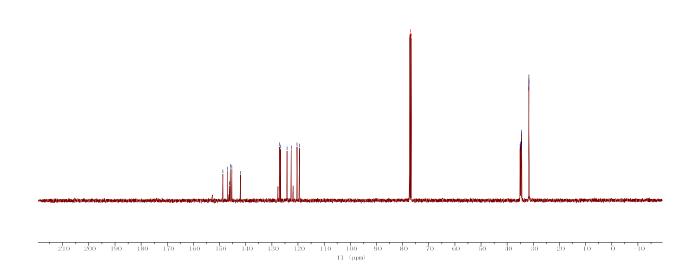


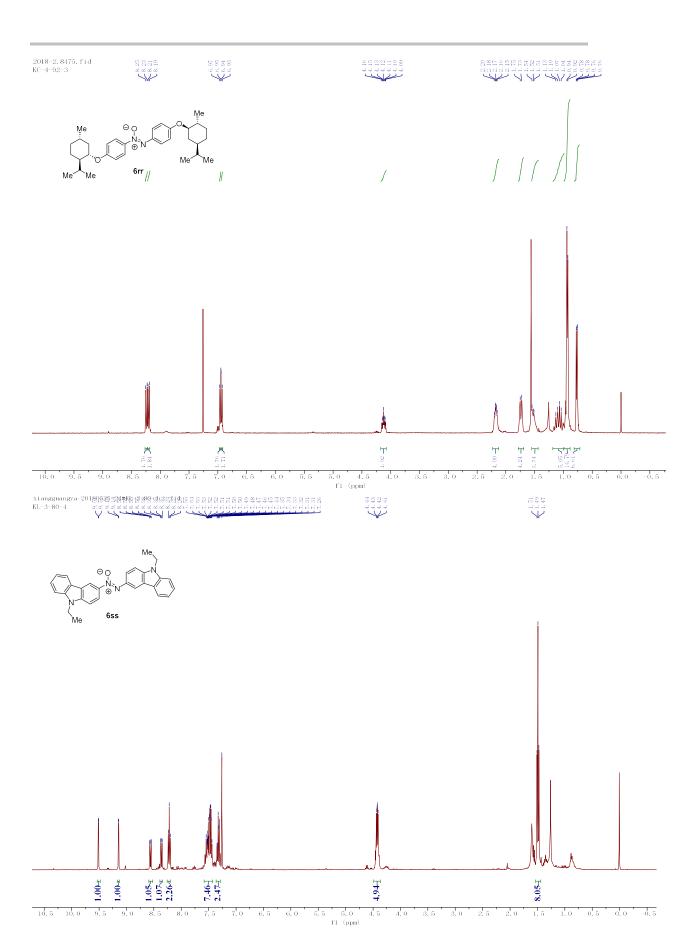


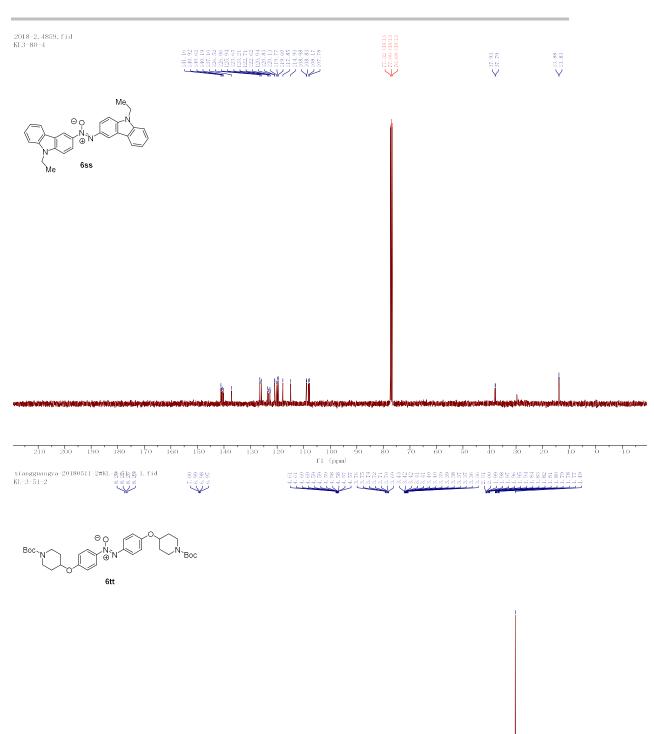


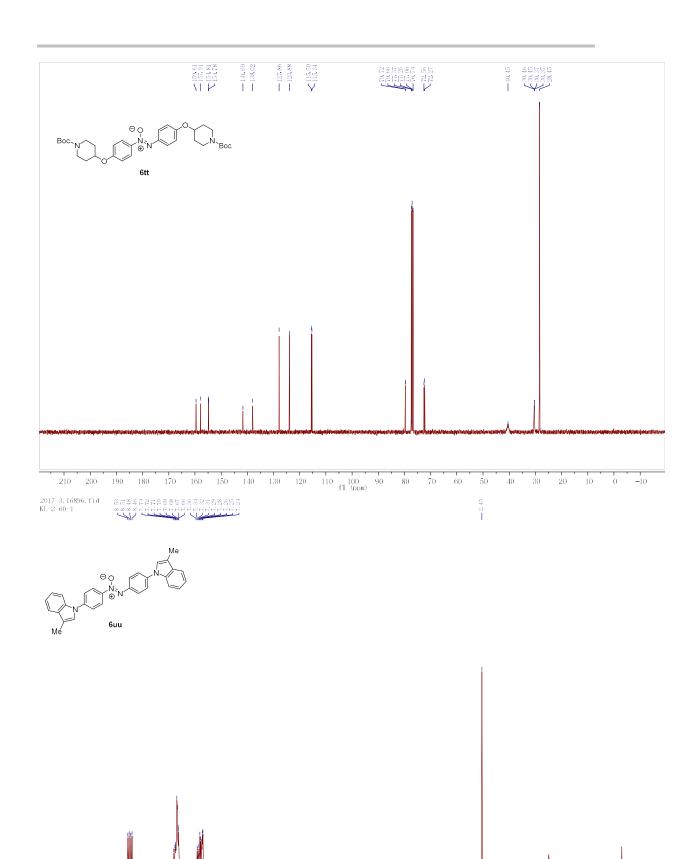






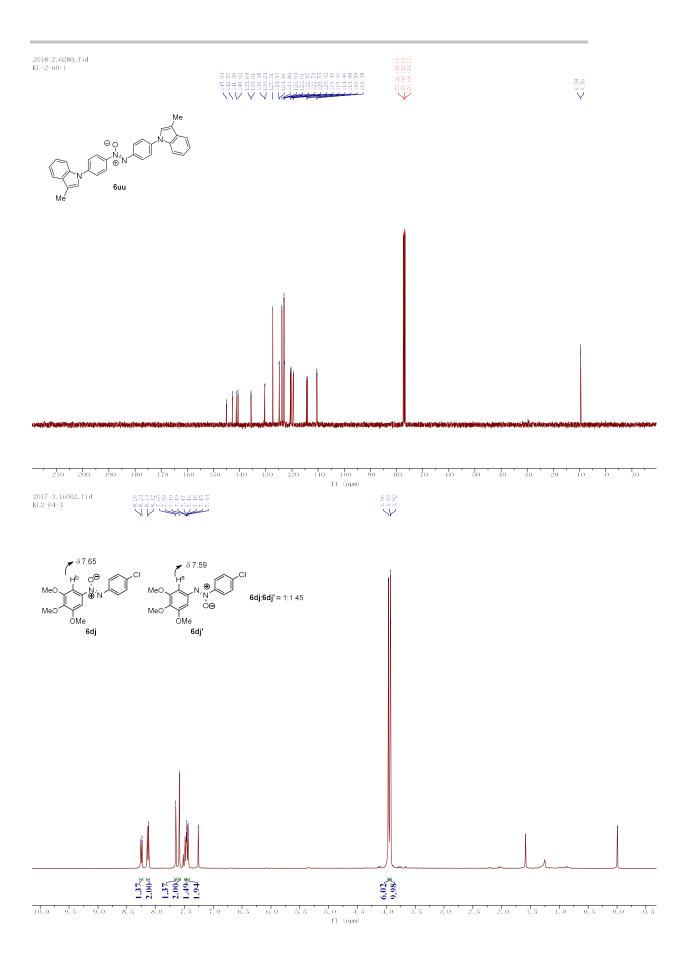


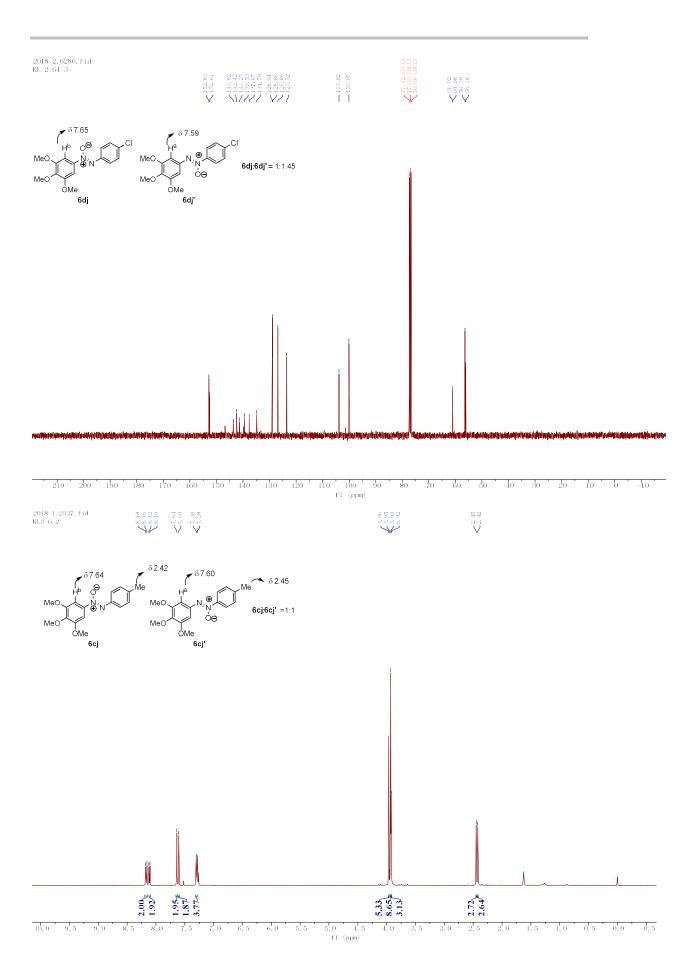


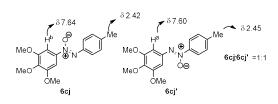


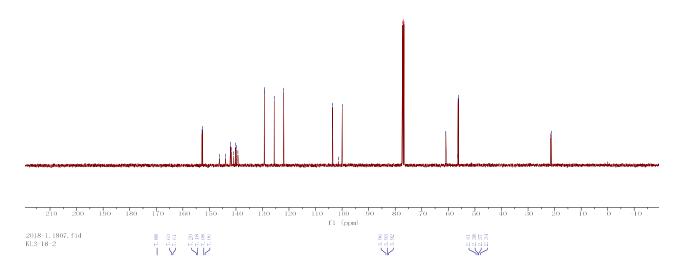
0.0 9.5 9.0 8.5 8.0 7.5 7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5

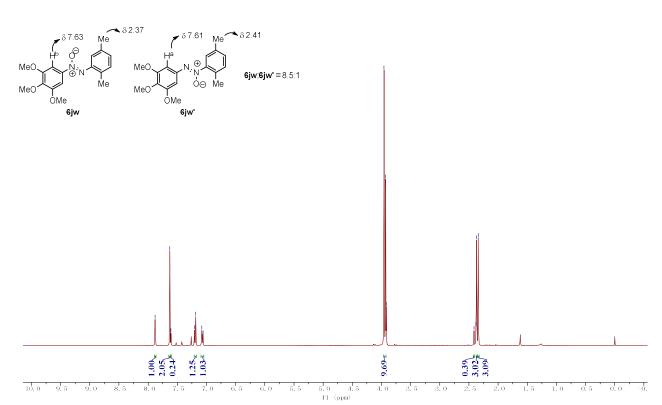
4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 -0.5

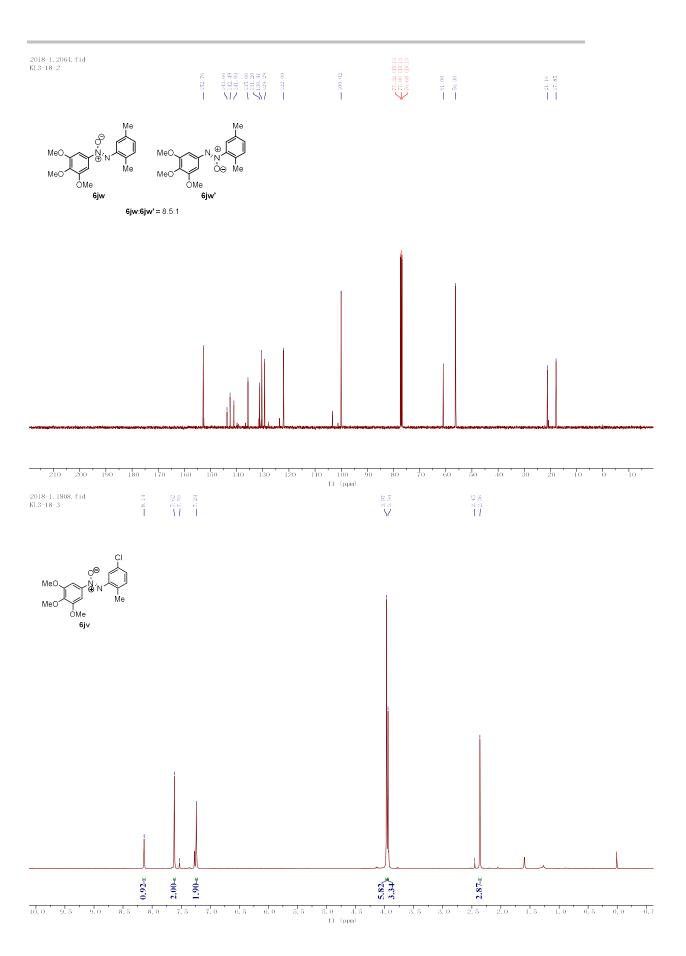


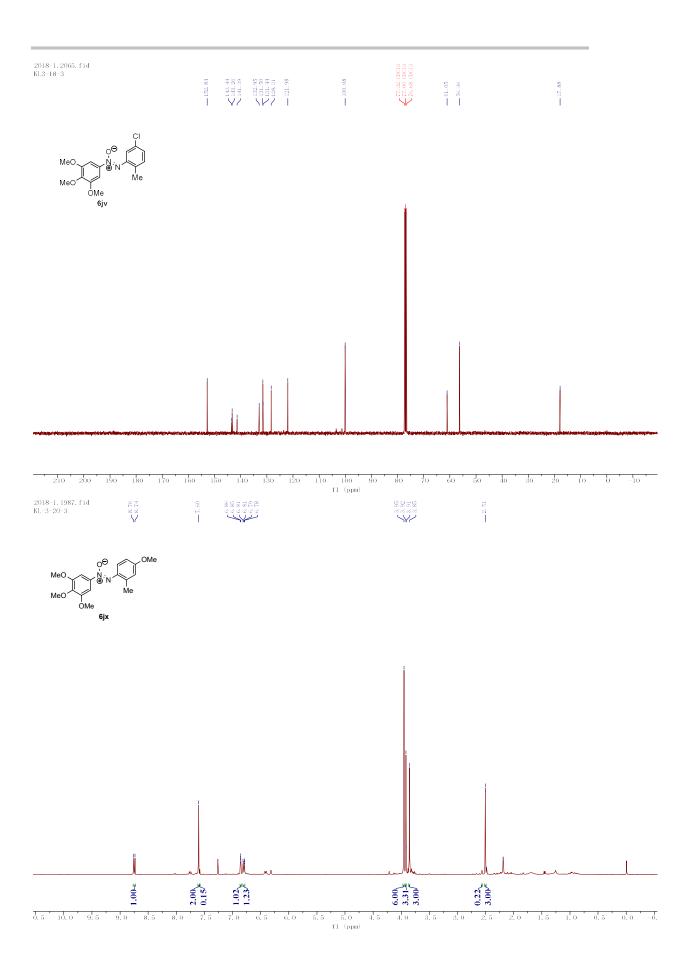


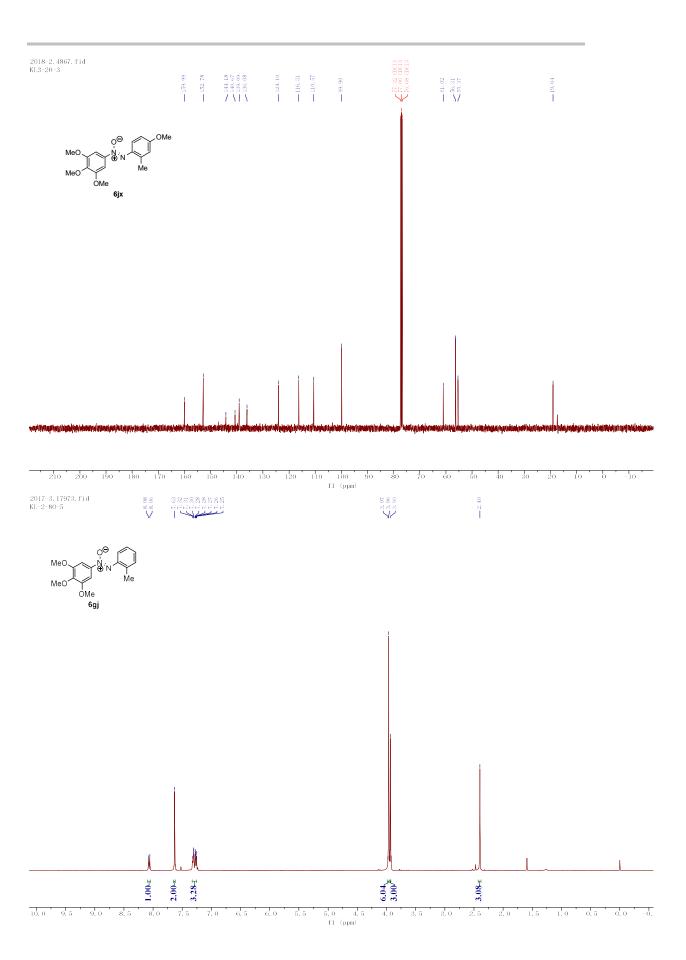


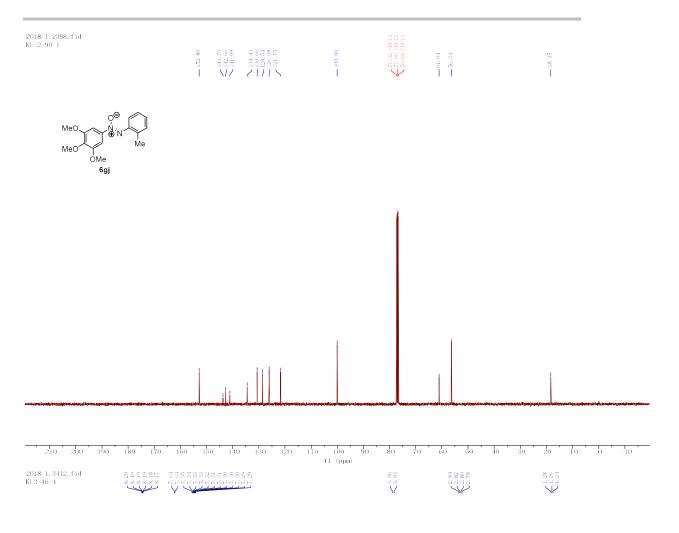


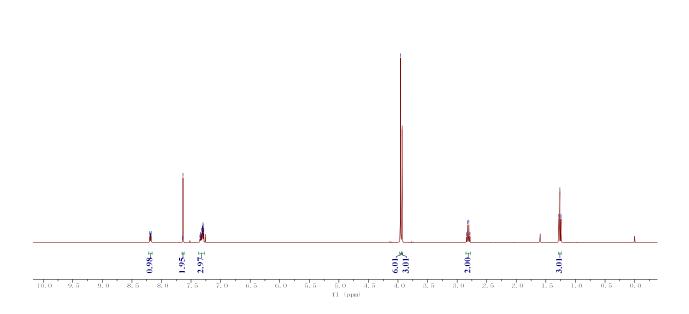


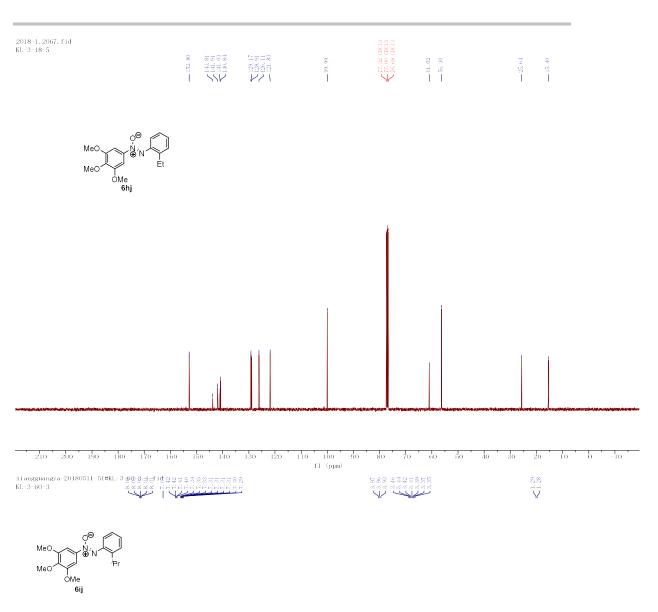


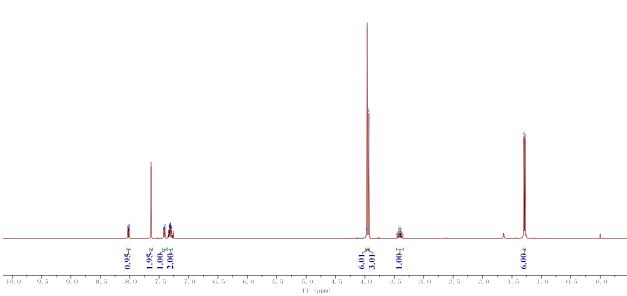


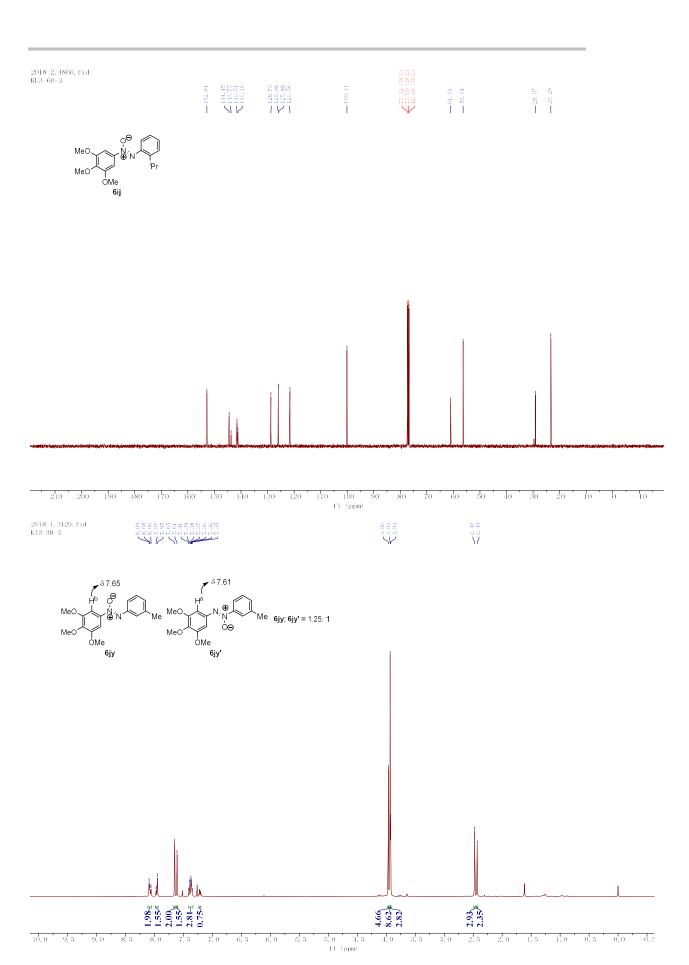




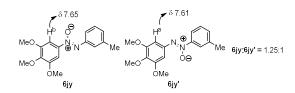


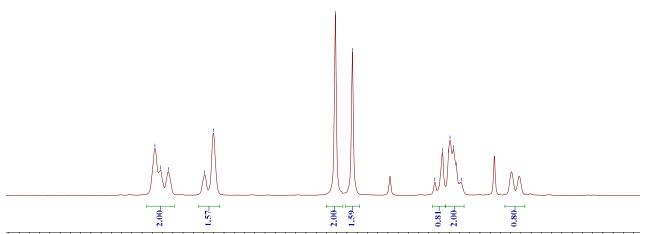












. 45 8. 40 8. 35 8. 30 8. 25 8. 20 8. 15 8. 10 8. 05 8. 00 7. 95 7. 90 7. 85 7. 80 7. 75 7. 70 7. 65 7. 60 7. 55 7. 50 7. 45 7. 40 7. 35 7. 30 7. 25 7. 20 7. 15 7. 10 7. 05 7. 00 6. 95 ft (ppm)

2018-2.6274.fid KL-3-38-3

— 103. 67 — 100. 05



A A 60.98 56.14 34 48 56.14 34 48



MeO
$$\stackrel{\circ}{\underset{OMe}{\bigcap}}$$
 $\stackrel{\circ}{\underset{OMe}{\bigcap}}$ $\stackrel{\circ}{\underset{OMe}{\bigcap}}$

