

Article

Synthesis of 3-Azabicyclo[m.2.0] Ring Systems via Copper-Catalyzed Cascade Reaction of Diazo Compounds with 1,n-Allenynes

Min He, Nuan Chen, Lala Liu, Yuqi Zhu, Qing Li, Hongguang Li, Ming Lang, Jian Wang, and Shiyong Peng

J. Org. Chem., Just Accepted Manuscript • DOI: 10.1021/acs.joc.0c00149 • Publication Date (Web): 24 Feb 2020

Downloaded from pubs.acs.org on February 24, 2020

Just Accepted

"Just Accepted" manuscripts have been peer-reviewed and accepted for publication. They are posted online prior to technical editing, formatting for publication and author proofing. The American Chemical Society provides "Just Accepted" as a service to the research community to expedite the dissemination of scientific material as soon as possible after acceptance. "Just Accepted" manuscripts appear in full in PDF format accompanied by an HTML abstract. "Just Accepted" manuscripts have been fully peer reviewed, but should not be considered the official version of record. They are citable by the Digital Object Identifier (DOI®). "Just Accepted" is an optional service offered to authors. Therefore, the "Just Accepted" Web site may not include all articles that will be published in the journal. After a manuscript is technically edited and formatted, it will be removed from the "Just Accepted" Web site and published as an ASAP article. Note that technical editing may introduce minor changes to the manuscript text and/or graphics which could affect content, and all legal disclaimers and ethical guidelines that apply to the journal pertain. ACS cannot be held responsible for errors or consequences arising from the use of information contained in these "Just Accepted" manuscripts.

is published by the American Chemical Society. 1155 Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington, DC 20036

Published by American Chemical Society. Copyright © American Chemical Society. However, no copyright claim is made to original U.S. Government works, or works produced by employees of any Commonwealth realm Crown government in the course of their duties.

Synthesis of 3-Azabicyclo[m.2.0] Ring Systems via Copper-Catalyzed Cascade Reaction of Diazo Compounds with 1,n-Allenynes

Min He,^{†,§} Nuan Chen,^{†,§} Lala Liu,[†] Yuqi Zhu,[†] Qing Li,[†] Hongguang Li,[†] Ming Lang,[†] Jian Wang,^{†,‡} and Shiyong Peng^{*,†}

[†]School of Biotechnology and Health Sciences, Wuyi University, Jiangmen 529020, P. R. China [‡]School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Key Laboratory of Bioorganic Phosphorous Chemistry & Chemical Biology (Ministry of Education), Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, P. R. China E-mail: <u>psy880124@mail.nankai.edu.cn</u>

ABSTRACT GRAPHIC



ABSTRACT

A copper-catalyzed cascade reaction of diazo compounds with 1,n-allenynes (n = 6,7) was reported, which provides an efficient access to various functionalized 3-azabicyclo[m.2.0] frameworks (m = 5,6) in moderate to excellent yields under mild reaction conditions. The reaction proceeds through intermolecular cross-coupling to form bisallene intermediates followed by subsequent intramolecular [2+2] cycloaddition.

INTRODUCTION

Four-membered carbocycles are widely found in natural products and other biologically active compounds.¹ In particular, cyclobutane-fused frameworks are found in several natural products (Figure 1). For example, Cytosporolide A–C, caryophyllene-derived meroterpenoids with a cyclobutane motif, were isolated from cultures of the fungus *Cytospora* sp. and showed significant antimicrobial activity against the Gram-positive bacteria *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.² Tripartilactam, a structurally unprecedented cyclobutane-bearing tricyclic lactam metabolite from a *Streptomyces* sp. in a dung beetle's brood ball, was evaluated as a Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase inhibitor.³ Paesslerins A–B, novel cyclobutane-containing tricyclic sesquiterpenoids isolated from the soft coral *Alcyonium paessleri*, showed moderate cytotoxicity against human tumor cell lines.⁴ Psiguadial B, a novel sesquiterpenoid-diphenylmethane meroterpenoid isolated from the leaves of *Psidium guajava*, exhibited potent antiproliferative activity against human hepatoma cells.⁵ Flueggedine, isolated from the twigs and leaves of *Flueggeavirosa*, was an interesting axisymmetric [2+2] cycloaddition indolizidine alkaloid dimer.⁶ As such, the development of methodologies for the synthesis of these cyclobutane-fused structures is of significant interest.



Figure 1. Selected Natural Products.

ACS Paragon Plus Environment

Page 3 of 34

Recently, Vaquero and co-workers reported regiodivergent electrophilic cyclizations of alkynylcyclobutanes bearing an appended hydroxyl group for the synthesis of cyclobutane-fused Oheterocycles (Scheme 1a).⁷⁻⁸ Compared with the efficient yet limited methods through functionalization of preexisting cyclobutanes, the intramolecular [2+2] cycloaddition of bisallenes has been found to be a more efficient alternative for the construction of cyclobutane-fused bicyclic systems.⁹ For example, in 2006, Ma and co-workers realized two different [2+2] cycloaddition pathways of 1,5-bisallenes, providing two types of cyclobutane-fused bicyclic products (Scheme 1b).^{9b} However, such strategies are limited presumably due to the high instability of bisallenes and difficulty of their synthesis. The complementary method has been well established by in situ bisallene formation from diyne precursors via intramolecular rearrangement.¹⁰ For example, in 2013, Liu and co-workers discovered a novel goldcatalyzed cascade cyclization of diynes for the synthesis of naphtho[b]cyclobutenes, in which the generation of bisallenes via double 3,3-rearrangement of divne precursors was considered to be the key step (Scheme 1c).^{10a} Recently, our group reported a novel copper-catalyzed cascade reaction of diazo compounds with 1,6-allenynes bearing an aromatic linker for the synthesis of 3-azabicyclo[5.2.0] ring systems, which proceeds through intermolecular cross-coupling to form bisallene intermediates followed by subsequent intramolecular [2+2] cycloaddition (Scheme 1d).¹¹ Despite these advances, general and efficient strategies for the rapid assembly of cyclobutane-fused bicyclic scaffolds still remain scarce. Based on the former reports and our continuous interests in diazo chemistry,¹² we describe herein a novel and general copper-catalyzed cascade reaction of diazo compounds with benzofree 1,n-allenynes under mild reaction conditions for the rapid assembly of cyclobutane-fused bicyclo[m.2.0] ring systems, which would be potentially useful in the total synthesis of natural products and attractive for drug development in medicinal chemistry (Scheme 1e).

Scheme 1. Synthesis of Cyclobutane-Fused Bicyclic Structures.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

We first utilized benzo-free 1,6-allenyne **1a** and phenyl diazoacetate **2a** as model substrates to optimize the reaction conditions (Table 1). Both the catalyst and the reaction medium were crucial for the reaction. When the reaction was performed in methylene dichloride (CH_2Cl_2) at room temperature without catalyst, the reaction did not happen (entry 1). Different copper catalysts were then tested. Gratifyingly, CuCl gave desired product **3aa** in 45% yield, while CuBr afforded product in 27% yield and CuI did not catalyze the reaction at all (entries 2–4). The low efficiency was due to the diazo homocoupling reaction and the incomsumption of allenyne substrate. When $Cu(PPh_3)_3Br$ was employed, the yield was increased to 83% (entry 5). It is worth noting that the catalytic activity of CuBr is quite different with our previous report.¹¹ Other copper catalysts and metal catalysts¹³ showed no catalytic activity for the reaction (entries 6–9). These results indicate that both the solubility and ligand type of

The Journal of Organic Chemistry

copper catalysts have significant impact on the reaction. Next, various solvents were screened. CH₂Cl₂ was better than the alternative 1,2-dichloroethane (DCE), whereas other solvents¹⁴ such as acetonitrile (MeCN) and tetrahydrofuran (THF) were not suitable for the reaction (entries 10–12). The reaction did not happen at 0 °C, and led to a lower yield at 60 °C due to product decomposition (entries 13–14). Notebly, the adding method of phenyl diazoacetate **2a** was detrimental to the reaction. When the reaction was conducted in a one-pot manner without a syringe pump, almost no product was obtained (entry 15). Bases did not improve the reaction outcome (entries 16–17).

Table 1. Optimization of Reaction Conditions^a



entry	catalyst	solvent	yield (%)
1	-	CH ₂ Cl ₂	-
2	CuCl	CH_2Cl_2	45
3	CuBr	CH_2Cl_2	27
4	CuI	CH_2Cl_2	-
5	Cu(PPh ₃) ₃ Br	CH_2Cl_2	83
6	Cu(1,10-Phen)(PPh ₃)Br	CH_2Cl_2	-
7	CuOTf	CH_2Cl_2	-
8	Cu(tfacac) ₂	CH_2Cl_2	-
9	IPrCuOTf	CH_2Cl_2	-
10	Cu(PPh ₃) ₃ Br	DCE	32
11	Cu(PPh ₃) ₃ Br	MeCN	-
12	Cu(PPh ₃) ₃ Br	THF	<10
13 ^b	Cu(PPh ₃) ₃ Br	CH_2Cl_2	-
14 ^c	Cu(PPh ₃) ₃ Br	CH_2Cl_2	46
15 ^d	Cu(PPh ₃) ₃ Br	CH_2Cl_2	<10
16 ^e	Cu(PPh ₃) ₃ Br	CH_2Cl_2	37
17 ^f	Cu(PPh ₃) ₃ Br	CH_2Cl_2	-

ACS Paragon Plus Environment

^{*a*}Reaction conditions: **2a** (0.4 mmol) in solvent (1.0 mL) was injected into a solution of **1a** (0.2 mmol) and catalyst (10 mol %) in solvent (1.0 mL) via a syringe pump within 2 h, and the reaction was continued at rt for another 12 h. ^{*b*}At 0 °C. ^{*c*}At 60 °C. ^{*d*}Without a syringe pump. ^{*e*}Et₃N (0.2 mmol) was added. ^{*f*}Cs₂CO₃ (0.2 mmol) was added. (IPr = 1,3-bis(diisopropylphenyl)imidazol-2-ylidene. Tf = trifluoromethanesulfonyl. tfacac = trifluoroacetoacetyl.

With the established optimal reaction conditions, we investigated the scope of diazo compounds for the synthesis of 3-azabicyclo[5.2.0] products (Scheme 2). Diazo compounds with various ester groups, such as methyl, ethyl, benzyl or even active allyl group, were all tolerated for the reaction and gave the corresponding products in good yields (**3aa–ad**). Aryl diazoacetates bearing electron-donating or electron-withdrawing substituents at the aryl moiety were all found to be suitable for the reaction, providing the desired products in moderate to excellent yields (**3ae–ao**). Both the position and electronic properties of substituents have significant influence on the reaction. Additionally, disubstituted aryl diazoacetates, 2-naphthyl substituted diazoacetate, and benzofuran-derived diazoacetate were also amenable to the reaction (**3ap–as**). Thiophene-derived diazoacetate was not suitable for the reaction, product **3aa** in 72% yield under standard reaction conditions. Unfortunately, diazo compounds of acceptor-H type and acceptor-acceptor type were not suitable for this reaction. The structure of **3al** was confirmed by X-ray diffraction analysis.¹⁵

Scheme 2. Scope of Diazo Substrates^a

Page 7 of 34

The Journal of Organic Chemistry



^{*a*}Reaction conditions: **2** (0.4 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 mL) was injected into a solution of **1a** (0.2 mmol) and Cu(PPh₃)₃Br (10 mol %) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 mL) via a syringe pump within 2 h, and the reaction was continued at rt for another 12 h. ^{*b*}Yield of 5.0 mmol scale in parentheses.

For the scope of 1,6-allenynes (Scheme 3), the reaction tolerated different sulfonyl substituents at the R position, furnishing the corresponding products in good yields (**3ba–ea**). Unfortunately, no desired product obtained when R is acetyl group. Then, the reaction of phenyl diazoacetate **2a** with 1,6-allenynes bearing methyl (R¹) or phenyl (R²) substituent on the aliphatic linker afforded the desired products as mixtures of two inseparable regioisomers (**3fa–ga**). Furthermore, cyclohexane-derived 1,6-allenyne **1h** was also tested and product **3ha** was isolated in 35% yield. Gratifyingly, 1,6-allenyne **1i** (R³ = Me) was well suitable for the reaction, leading to the desired product **3ia** in 74% yield. The relative stereochemistry of **3ha** and **3ia** as well as the structure of **3ga** were determined by X-ray diffraction analysis.¹⁵

Scheme 3. Scope of 1,6-Allenyne Substrates^a



^{*a*}Reaction conditions: **2a** (0.4 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 mL) was injected into a solution of **1** (0.2 mmol) and Cu(PPh₃)₃Br (10 mol %) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 mL) via a syringe pump within 2 h, and the reaction was continued at rt for another 12 h. ^{*b*}Dr values were determined by ¹H NMR analysis. ^{*c*}Yield of flash chromotography followed by recrystallization. ^{*d*}One diastereomer was obtained.

In addition to 1,6-allenynes, 1,7-allenyne **4** was also evaluated for the reaction and the expected 3azabicyclo[6.2.0] product **5a** was obtained in 61% yield under the optimized reaction conditions (Scheme 4). The reactions of 1,7-allenyne **4** with various substituted aryl diazoacetates all proceeded well and afforded the desired 3-azabicyclo[6.2.0] products in moderate to good yields (**5b–h**). Notably, bulky 2-naphthyl substituted diazoacetate was also suitable for the reaction and gave product **5i** in 47% yield.

Scheme 4. Scope of Diazo Substrates with 1,7-Allenyne^a

The Journal of Organic Chemistry



^{*a*}Reaction conditions: **2** (0.4 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (1.0 mL) was injected into a solution of **4** (0.2 mmol) and $Cu(PPh_3)_3Br$ (10 mol %) in CH_2Cl_2 (1.0 mL) via a syringe pump within 2 h, and the reaction was continued at rt for another 12 h.

Control experiments were conducted to understand the cycloaddition process (Scheme 5). The reaction went smoothly to give the desired product **3aa** in good yield when a radical inhibitor BHT or TEMPO was present, which showed that the reaction did not proceed via a radical mechanism (Scheme 5a). When 1,8-allenyne **6** with longer aliphatic chain was subjected to the reaction, only the cross-coupling bisallene **7** was isolated in 56% yield, which indicated that the reaction may involve a bisallene intermediate. Unfortunately, efforts for transformations of product **3aa**, such as reduction of double bond or thermal rearrangement, all failed.

Scheme 5. Control Experiments.



ACS Paragon Plus Environment

Based on our previous report and related investigations, 9c,12,16 a plausible mechanism has been proposed in Scheme 6. The whole sequence is initiated by the formation of copper-carbene intermediate **A** from the reaction of 1,6-allenyne **1a** with phenyl diazoacetate **2a** in the presence of copper catalyst, which is followed by migratory insertion of the carbenic carbon to the alkynyl group to generate intermediate **B**. Protonation of intermediate **B** afforded bisallene intermediate **C**. The regioselective coordination of bisallene intermediate **C** to copper species followed by C-C bond formation would produce the cupracyclopentane intermediate **D**, which would undergo quick reductive elimination to give product **3aa**.





CONCLUSION

In summary, we have developed a general and efficient strategy for the synthesis of various functionalized 3-azabicyclo[5.2.0] and 3-azabicyclo[6.2.0] frameworks via copper-catalyzed tandem cross-coupling/[2+2] cycloaddition reaction of diazo compounds with benzo-free 1,n-allenynes. This

protocol features mild reaction condition, moderate to excellent yields, and broad substrate scope. Further applications of this method are currently underway in our laboratory.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

General Information. All reactions were carried out in oven-dried glassware. All solvents for reactions were analytical grade and purified/dried according to standard procedures. Solvents for flash chromatography were technical grade and distilled before use. All commercially available compounds were used without further purification. 10-Channels syringe pump (model: LSP10-1B) of Longer Precision Pump Co., Ltd. was used for slow injection. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was carried out using precoated silica gel plates (0.25 mm, F254) and visualization was accomplished under UV light (254 nm). Flash chromatography was performed using silica gel (200–300 mesh). Melting points were obtained uncorrected from an SGW X-4B melting point apparatus. ¹H NMR and ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl₃ on a Bruker Ascend[™] 500 spectrometer (500 MHz), chemical shifts are reported in ppm with the solvent signals as reference, and coupling constants (J) are given in Hertz. The peak information is described as: s (singlet), d (doublet), dd (doublet of doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), and m (multiplet). All high-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained on a Thermo Scientific[™] Q Exactive[™] UHMR (Ultra-High Mass Range) Hybrid Quadrupole-Orbitrap[™] mass spectrometer.

Safety Note. Handling of diazo compounds should only be done in a well-ventilated fume cupboard using an additional blast shield.

Synthesis of Cu(PPh₃)₃Br Catalyst. Copper catalyst Cu(PPh₃)₃Br used in this reaction was synthesized according to reported method.¹⁷

Synthesis of Diazo Substrates. The aryldiazoacetates 2a-t were prepared according to welldocumented literature procedures.¹⁸

General Procedure for the Synthesis of 1.n-Allenvne Substrates 1, 4 and 6 (GP-A). The corresponding aminoalkynes (1.0 equiv) and K₂CO₃ (5.0 equiv) were added into acetone (0.5 M). Then, propargyl bromide (2.5 equiv) was added in one portion. The reaction mixture was stirred at 60 °C in an ACS Paragon Plus Environment

oil bath under an N_2 balloon. After the reaction was completed (monitored by TLC), the resulting mixture was cooled down to rt, filtered via a short pad of celite and washed once with acetone. The combined organic phase was concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain the propargylated crude product, which was dissolved in THF (0.33 M). The mixture was cooled down to 0 °C in an ice-bath and 'BuOK (30 mol %) was added in portions. Then, the reaction was warmed to rt and stirred until completed (monitored by TLC). The resulting mixture was filtered via a short pad of celite and washed with CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organic phase was concentrated and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc) to afford the pure 1,n-allenyne substrates.

N-(but-3-yn-1-yl)-4-methyl-N-(propa-1,2-dien-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (1a): The title compound was synthesized from the corresponding 3-bromopropyne and aminoalkyne¹⁹ following GP-A, and obtained as white solid in 60% yield (1568.0 mg, 10 mmol scale); **mp:** 59–60 °C; ¹**H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3):** δ 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 5.36 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.42–3.15 (m, 2H), 2.47–2.42 (m, 5H), 1.98 (t, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H); ¹³C{¹H} **NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3):** δ 200.8, 144.1, 135.3, 130.0, 127.2, 100.0, 88.4, 80.5, 70.2, 45.1, 21.7, 18.4; **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₅NO₂SNa 284.0716; Found 284.0716.

N-(but-3-yn-1-yl)-N-(propa-1,2-dien-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (1b): The title compound was synthesized from the corresponding 3-bromopropyne and aminoalkyne¹⁹ following GP-A, and obtained as colorless oil in 71% yield (878.0 mg, 5 mmol scale); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.84–7.80 (m, 2H), 7.64–7.59 (m, 1H), 7.57–7.52 (m, 2H), 6.84 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 5.36 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.35–3.30 (m, 2H), 2.48–2.43 (m, 2H), 1.99 (t, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 200.8, 138.2, 133.2, 129.3, 127.1, 99.8, 88.5, 80.4, 70.2, 45.1, 18.4; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. For C₁₃H₁₃NO₂SNa 270.0559; Found 270.0556.

4-Bromo-N-(but-3-yn-1-yl)-N-(propa-1,2-dien-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (1c): The title compound was synthesized from the corresponding 3-bromopropyne and aminoalkyne¹⁹ following GP-A, and obtained as white solid in 74% yield (1207.0 mg, 5 mmol scale); **mp:** 66–68 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz,

CDCl₃): δ 7.68 (s, 4H), 6.80 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 5.38 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.33–3.28 (m, 2H), 2.49–2.44 (m, 2H), 2.00 (t, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H); ¹³C{¹H} **NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 200.9, 137.2, 132.7, 128.7, 128.3, 99.6, 88.7, 80.3, 70.4, 45.2, 18.5; **HRMS** (ESI) m/z: [M + H]⁺ Calcd. for C₁₃H₁₃BrNO₂S 325.9845; Found 325.9841.

N-(but-3-yn-1-yl)-4-nitro-N-(propa-1,2-dien-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (1d): The title compound was synthesized from the corresponding 3-bromopropyne and aminoalkyne¹⁹ following GP-A, and obtained as white solid in 38% yield (555.0 mg, 5 mmol scale); **mp:** 79–81 °C; ¹**H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 8.42–8.37 (m, 2H), 8.04–7.99 (m, 2H), 6.81 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 5.41 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.37–3.33 (m, 2H), 2.52–2.47 (m, 2H), 2.01 (t, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H); ¹³**C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 201.0, 150.4, 143.8, 128.5, 124.7, 99.3, 89.1, 79.9, 70.6, 45.4, 18.6; **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₁₃H₁₂N₂O₄SNa 315.0410; Found 315.0408.

N-(but-3-yn-1-yl)-N-(propa-1,2-dien-1-yl)methanesulfonamide (1e): The title compound was synthesized from the corresponding 3-bromopropyne and aminoalkyne¹⁹ following GP-A, and obtained as white solid in 66% yield (611.2 mg, 5 mmol scale); **mp:** 73–75 °C; ¹**H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 6.69 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.51 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.95 (s, 3H), 2.51 (td, *J* = 7.6, 2.7 Hz, 2H), 2.03 (t, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H); ¹³C{¹H} **NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 200.5, 99.5, 88.6, 80.5, 70.5, 45.3, 38.5, 18.6; **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₈H₁₁NO₂SNa 208.0403; Found 208.0402.

4-Methyl-N-(2-methylbut-3-yn-1-yl)-N-(propa-1,2-dien-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (1f): The title compound was synthesized from the corresponding 3-bromopropyne and aminoalkyne²⁰ following GP-A, and obtained as colorless oil in 69% yield (950.0 mg, 5 mmol scale); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ
7.74 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.54 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.24 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H),
4.37–4.28 (m, 1H), 2.55–2.47 (m, 1H), 2.45–2.37 (m, 4H), 1.94 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 1.21 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 203.9, 143.8, 137.2, 129.8, 127.3, 94.7, 85.6, 80.9, 70.6,
53.9, 24.2, 21.7, 17.1; HRMS (ESI) m/z: [M + H]⁺ Calcd. for C₁₅H₁₈NO₂S 276.1053; Found 276.1048.
4-Methyl-N-(1-phenylbut-3-yn-1-yl)-N-(propa-1,2-dien-1-yl) benzenesulfonamide (1g): The title

compound was synthesized from the corresponding 3-bromopropyne and aminoalkyne²⁰ following GP-

A, and obtained as colorless oil in 57% yield (961.6 mg, 5 mmol scale); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.65–7.61 (m, 2H), 7.32–7.21 (m, 7H), 6.35 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 5.44 (dd, J = 8.6, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (dd, J = 10.5, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 5.02 (dd, J = 10.5, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.05 (ddd, J = 17.0, 8.7, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (ddd, J= 17.0, 6.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 1.92 (t, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 204.6, 143.7, 137.2, 136.9, 129.6, 128.3, 128.1, 127.9, 127.4, 95.6, 85.7, 80.7, 71.3, 60.1, 22.2, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) m/z: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₀H₁₉NO₂SNa 360.1029; Found: 360.1024.

N-(2-ethynylcyclohexyl)-4-methyl-N-(propa-1,2-dien-1-yl) benzenesulfonamide (1h): The title compound was synthesized from the corresponding 3-bromopropyne and aminoalkyne²⁰ following GP-A, and obtained as white solid in 86% yield (1356.0 mg; 5 mmol scale; mixture of two inseparable diasteroisomers; dr ~ 4:1); **mp:** 63–66 °C; ¹**H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 7.85–7.75 (m, 2H), 7.31–7.25 (m, 2H), 6.45 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 5.24–5.17 (m, 2H), 3.98–3.72 (m, 1H), 2.83–2.44 (m, 1H), 2.43–2.40 (m, 3H), 1.85–1.78 (m, 1H), 1.75–1.60 (m, 4H), 1.54–1.01 (m, 4H); ¹³C{¹H} **NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 205.1, 144.0, 143.4, 137.8, 136.4, 129.5, 129.4, 127.9, 127.6, 85.0, 84.93, 84.88, 69.9, 69.8, 62.6, 62.5, 33.6, 33.3, 33.0, 32.7, 31.0, 30.2, 25.5, 25.0, 24.9, 24.6, 21.7, 21.6; **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₁₈H₂₁NO₂SNa 338.1185; Found 338.1178.

N-(but-3-yn-1-yl)-N-(buta-1,2-dien-1-yl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide (1i): The title compound was synthesized from the corresponding 1-bromo-2-butyne and aminoalkyne¹⁹ following GP-A, and obtained as colorless oil in 47% yield (647.2 mg, 5 mmol scale); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.73–7.66 (m, 2H), 7.35–7.29 (m, 2H), 6.71 (dq, *J* = 5.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 5.71 (qd, *J* = 7.0, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.34–3.22 (m, 2H), 2.45–2.40 (m, 5H), 1.97 (t, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 1.71 (dd, *J* = 7.0, 2.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 195.6, 143.9, 135.4, 129.8, 127.2, 99.5, 99.0, 80.7, 70.1, 45.1, 21.6, 18.1, 16.0; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ Calcd. for C₁₅H₁₈NO₂S 276.1053; Found 276.1054.

4-Methyl-N-(pent-4-yn-1-yl)-N-(propa-1,2-dien-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (4): The title compound was synthesized from the corresponding 3-bromopropyne and aminoalkyne²¹ following GP-A, and obtained as white solid in 44% yield (1212.0 mg, 10 mmol scale); **mp:** 97–99 °C; ¹**H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 7.69 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.82 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 5.31 (d, J = 6.2

Hz, 2H), 3.20 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.23 (td, J = 7.2, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 1.94 (t, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 1.82–1.74 (m, 2H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 201.4, 143.9, 135.4, 129.9, 127.3, 100.3, 88.0, 83.5, 68.9, 45.7, 27.0, 21.7, 15.9; HRMS (ESI) m/z: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₁₅H₁₇NO₂SNa 298.0872; Found: 298.0868.

N-(hex-5-yn-1-yl)-4-methyl-N-(propa-1,2-dien-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide (6): The title compound was synthesized from the corresponding 3-bromopropyne and aminoalkyne²¹ following GP-A, and obtained as colorless oil in 23% yield (665.6 mg, 10 mmol scale); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.70–7.66 (m, 2H), 7.33–7.29 (m, 2H), 6.82 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 5.30 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.12 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.20 (td, *J* = 7.0, 2.7 Hz, 2H), 1.94 (t, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 1.70–1.63 (m, 2H), 1.58–1.52 (m, 2H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 201.5, 143.8, 135.4, 129.8, 127.2, 100.1, 87.7, 84.1, 68.7, 46.0, 26.8, 25.3, 21.6, 18.1; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + H]⁺ Calcd. for C₁₆H₂₀NO₂S 290.1209; Found 290.1203.

General Procedure for the Synthesis of Compounds 3, 5 and 7 (GP-B).

A solution of aryl diazoacetate (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in CH_2Cl_2 (1.0 mL) was injected into a solution of 1,n-allenyne (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and $Cu(PPh_3)_3Br$ (18.6 mg, 0.02 mmol, 10 mol %) in CH_2Cl_2 (1.0 mL) via a syringe pump over 2 h at rt. Then the resulting solution was continued at rt for 12 h. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc) on silica gel to afford the corresponding 3-azabicyclo[m.2.0] products **3** and **5** or the bisallene product **7**.

Methyl 8-phenyl-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6 diene-8-carboxylate (3aa): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 83% yield (68.0 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.66 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.34–7.23 (m, 7H), 6.58 (s, 1H), 5.96 (t, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.86–3.34 (m, 6H), 2.87 (dd, J = 14.8, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 2.51–2.29 (m, 5H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.5, 144.0, 141.3, 140.9, 136.2, 130.0, 128.6, 127.3, 127.1, 126.3, 125.7, 122.7, 121.0, 57.2, 52.8, 46.9, 38.5, 32.7, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) m/z: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₃NO₄SNa 432.1240; Found 432.1238.

Ethyl 8-phenyl-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3ab): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 81% yield (68.6 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.66 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.33–7.22 (m, 7H), 6.58 (s, 1H), 5.96 (t, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 4.18–4.04 (m, 2H), 3.81–3.30 (m, 3H), 2.87 (dd, J = 14.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 2.52–2.27 (m, 5H), 1.15 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.9, 143.9, 141.4, 141.0, 136.2, 130.0, 128.5, 127.2, 127.1, 126.3, 125.6, 122.5, 121.2, 61.4, 57.2, 46.9, 38.4, 32.6, 21.7, 14.1; HRMS (ESI) m/z: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₄H₂₅NO₄SNa 446.1397; Found 446.1388.

Benzyl 8-phenyl-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]*nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3ac):* The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 70% yield (68.0 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.68–7.63 (m, 2H), 7.32–7.21 (m, 10H), 7.17–7.10 (m, 2H), 6.58 (s, 1H), 5.93 (t, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 5.14–5.05 (m, 2H), 4.00–3.20 (m, 3H), 2.90 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 2.47–2.25 (m, 5H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.6, 143.9, 141.1, 140.7, 136.2, 135.9, 130.0, 128.52, 128.47, 128.1, 127.7, 127.3, 127.1, 126.4, 125.8, 122.6, 121.0, 66.9, 57.3, 46.9, 38.4, 32.6, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) *m*/*z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₉H₂₇NO₄SNa 508.1553; Found 508.1549.

Allyl 8-phenyl-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3ad): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 65% yield (56.6 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.68–7.64 (m, 2H), 7.35–7.22 (m, 7H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 5.99 (t, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 5.84–5.75 (m, 1H), 5.15–5.09 (m, 2H), 4.60–4.51 (m, 2H), 4.10–3.15 (m, 3H), 2.90 (dd, *J* = 14.9, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 2.49–2.30 (m, 5H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.6, 143.9, 141.2, 140.9, 136.2, 132.0, 130.0, 128.5, 127.3, 127.1, 126.3, 125.8, 122.6, 121.0, 117.8, 65.7, 57.2, 46.9, 38.5, 32.7, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₅H₂₅NO₄SNa 458.1397; Found 458.1388.

Methyl 8-(*p*-tolyl)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3ae): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc =

7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 87% yield (73.7 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ
7.65 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.19 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.11 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H),
6.57 (s, 1H), 5.94 (t, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.82–3.22 (m, 6H), 2.85 (dd, J = 14.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 2.50–2.26 (m,
8H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.6, 143.9, 141.1, 138.3, 137.0, 136.2, 130.0, 129.3,
127.1, 126.2, 125.6, 122.6, 121.0, 56.9, 52.7, 46.9, 38.5, 32.6, 21.7, 21.2; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺
Calcd. for C₂₄H₂₅NO₄SNa 446.1397; Found 446.1388.

Methyl 8-(4-(tert-butyl)phenyl)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3af): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 85% yield (79.2 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.68–7.63 (m, 2H), 7.34–7.27 (m, 4H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 5.95 (t, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.95–3.35 (s, 6H), 2.88 (dd, *J* = 14.9, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.48–2.31 (m, 5H), 1.30 (s, 9H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.7, 150.1, 143.9, 141.2, 138.2, 136.3, 130.0, 127.1, 126.0, 125.54, 125.51, 122.5, 121.1, 56.9, 52.7, 47.0, 38.5, 34.6, 32.7, 31.4, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₇H₃₂NO₄S 488.1866; Found 488.1861.

Methyl 8-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3ag): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 78% yield (75.8 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.59–7.51 (m, 4H), 7.46–7.28 (m, 7H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 6.00 (t, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.98–3.39 (m, 6H), 2.92 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 2.52–2.34 (m, 5H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.5, 144.0, 141.0, 140.7, 140.30, 140.28, 136.3, 130.0, 128.9, 127.5, 127.4, 127.19, 127.15, 126.8, 125.7, 122.8, 120.9, 57.0, 52.8, 47.0, 38.6, 32.7, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₉H₂₇NO₄SNa 508.1553; Found 508.1550.

Methyl 8-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3ah): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 91% yield (80.0 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.66 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (d, J =

8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 5.95 (t, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.84–3.62 (m, 9H), 2.85 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.48–2.30 (m, 5H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.7, 158.8, 143.9, 141.2, 136.2, 133.4, 130.0, 127.5, 127.1, 125.5, 122.6, 121.0, 113.9, 56.5, 55.4, 52.7, 46.9, 38.5, 32.7, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₄H₂₅NO₅SNa 462.1346; Found 462.1339.

Methyl 8-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3ai): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 71% yield (60.7 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.32–7.24 (m, 4H), 7.02–6.96 (m, 2H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 5.95 (t, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.77–3.28 (m, 6H), 2.84 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 2.52–2.27 (m, 5H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.3, 162.0 (d, *J* = 246.3 Hz), 144.0, 140.9, 137.0 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz), 136.2, 130.0, 128.1 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 127.1, 125.7, 122.9, 120.6, 115.4 (d, *J* = 21.3 Hz), 56.6, 52.8, 46.9, 38.6, 32.7, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₂FNO₄SNa 450.1146; Found 450.1136.

Methyl 8-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3aj): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as white solid in 68% yield (60.4 mg); mp: 144 –147 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.69–7.63 (m, 2H), 7.32–7.21 (m, 6H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 5.94 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.87–3.34 (m, 6H), 2.83 (dd, *J* = 14.9, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.53–2.28 (m, 5H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.1, 144.0, 140.7, 139.8, 136.2, 133.2, 130.1, 128.7, 127.9, 127.1, 125.8, 123.0, 120.5, 56.7, 52.9, 46.9, 38.5, 32.7, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₂ClNO₄SNa 466.0850; Found 466.0848.

Methyl 8-(4-bromophenyl)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3ak): The title compound was prepared via following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as white solid in 66% yield (64.5 mg); **mp:** 153–155 $^{\circ}$ C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.69–7.62 (m, 2H), 7.46–7.39 (m, 2H), 7.33–7.27 (m, 2H), 7.21–7.14 (m, 2H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 5.93 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.85–3.30 (m, 6H), 2.83 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 2.54–2.28 (m, 5H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.0, 144.0, 140.6, 140.3, 136.2, 131.7,

130.1, 128.2, 127.1, 125.8, 123.0, 121.3, 120.4, 56.8, 52.9, 46.9, 38.5, 32.7, 21.8; **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₂BrNO₄SNa 510.0345; Found 510.0337.

Methyl 8-(4-iodophenyl)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3al): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as white solid in 61% yield (65.3 mg); mp: 145–148 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.68–7.60 (m, 4H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.05 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 5.93 (t, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.85–3.34 (m, 6H), 2.82 (dd, J = 14.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 2.51–2.29 (m, 5H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.0, 144.0, 141.0, 140.6, 137.7, 136.2, 130.0, 128.5, 127.1, 125.8, 123.0, 120.4, 92.9, 56.8, 52.9, 46.9, 38.4, 32.7, 21.8; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₂INO₄SNa 558.0206; Found 558.0195.

Methyl 8-(3-chlorophenyl)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3am): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 69% yield (61.3 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.68–7.64 (m, 2H), 7.33–7.22 (m, 5H), 7.21–7.13 (m, 1H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 5.95 (t, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.90–3.35 (m, 6H), 2.84 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 2.48–2.32 (m, 5H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.9, 144.1, 143.2, 140.3, 136.2, 134.5, 130.1, 129.9, 127.5, 127.1, 126.6, 126.0, 124.7, 123.1, 120.5, 56.9, 52.9, 46.9, 38.5, 32.6, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) *m*/*z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₂CINO₄SNa 466.0850; Found 466.0842.

Methyl 3-tosyl-8-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3an): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 53% yield (50.6 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.68–7.64 (m, 2H), 7.56–7.47 (m, 3H), 7.47–7.41 (m, 1H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 5.97 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.85–3.25 (m, 6H), 2.87 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.47–2.33 (m, 5H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.8, 144.1, 142.2, 140.3, 136.1, 130.9 (q, *J* = 32.3 Hz), 130.1, 130.0, 129.2, 127.1, 126.0, 124.3 (q, *J* = 3.6 Hz), 124.1 (q, *J* = 272.5 Hz), 123.2, 123.1 (q, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 120.2, 57.0, 53.0, 46.9, 38.5, 32.7, 21.7; **HRMS** (ESI) *m*/*z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₄H₂₂F₃NO₄SNa 500.1114; Found 500.1108.

Methyl 8-(o-tolyl)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3ao): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 10:1 to 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 23% yield (19.4 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.69–7.64 (m, 2H), 7.39 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.22–7.11 (m, 3H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 5.86 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.00–3.45 (m, 6H), 2.63 (dd, J = 14.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.54–2.32 (m, 5H), 2.12 (s, 3H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.4, 144.0, 140.4, 138.8, 136.3, 136.1, 131.3, 130.0, 127.5, 127.2, 126.5, 126.0, 125.7, 123.3, 120.8, 57.4, 52.9, 46.9, 37.3, 32.6, 21.7, 19.6; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₄H₂₅NO₄SNa 446.1397; Found 446.1388.

Methyl 8-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3ap): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 60% yield (57.4 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.66 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.40–7.35 (m, 2H), 7.31 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.13 (dd, J = 8.4, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 5.93 (t, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.84–3.53 (m, 6H), 2.82 (dd, J = 15.0, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 2.49–2.33 (m, 5H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.6, 144.1, 141.4, 140.2, 136.1, 132.7, 131.5, 130.6, 130.1, 128.5, 127.1, 126.0, 123.3, 120.0, 56.5, 53.0, 46.9, 38.5, 32.7, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) m/z: [M + H]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₂Cl₂NO₄S 478.0641; Found 478.0641.

Methyl 8-(3-bromo-4-fluorophenyl)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3aq): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 63% yield (63.8 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.50–7.44 (m, 1H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.24–7.18 (m, 1H), 7.08–7.03 (m, 1H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 5.94 (t, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.80–3.32 (m, 6H), 2.82 (dd, *J* = 14.9, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.51–2.31 (m, 5H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.8, 158.3 (d, *J* = 247.3 Hz), 144.1, 140.4, 138.6 (d, *J* = 3.7 Hz), 136.1, 131.5, 130.1, 127.2 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz), 127.1, 126.0, 123.3,

 120.1, 116.5 (d, J = 22.7 Hz), 109.2 (d, J = 21.2 Hz), 56.3, 53.0, 46.9, 38.6, 32.7, 21.8; **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₁FBrNO₄SNa 528.0251; Found 528.0247.

Methyl 8-(naphthalen-2-yl)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3ar): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 58% yield (53.3 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.82–7.76 (m, 3H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.69–7.64 (m, 2H), 7.49–7.43 (m, 2H), 7.41–7.37 (m, 1H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 6.05 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.00–3.30 (m, 6H), 2.95 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.56–2.35 (m, 5H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.4, 143.9, 140.8, 138.5, 136.3, 133.2, 132.6, 130.0, 128.6, 128.1, 127.7, 127.1, 126.4, 126.2, 125.9, 124.8, 124.6, 122.9, 120.9, 57.4, 52.8, 47.0, 38.5, 32.7, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₇H₂₅NO₄SNa 482.1397; Found 482.1391.

Methyl 8-(benzofuran-3-yl)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3as): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 69% yield (62.0 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.69–7.66 (m, 2H), 7.49–7.40 (m, 3H), 7.33–7.28 (m, 3H), 7.22–7.18 (m, 1H), 6.65 (s, 1H), 5.92 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.84–3.28 (m, 6H), 2.93 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 2.46–2.31 (m, 5H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.7, 155.9, 144.1, 142.2, 140.7, 136.2, 130.1, 127.2, 126.1, 124.7, 124.5, 123.4, 122.9, 121.3, 121.1, 120.3, 111.9, 52.9, 50.1, 46.9, 36.9, 32.5, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₅H₂₃NO₅SNa 472.1189; Found 472.1184.

Methyl 8-phenyl-3-(phenylsulfonyl)-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3ba): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 80% yield (63.2 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.80–7.76 (m, 2H), 7.61–7.57 (m, 1H), 7.53–7.48 (m, 2H), 7.33–7.23 (m, 5H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 5.96 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.92–3.45 (m, 6H), 2.88 (dd, *J* = 14.9, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 2.53–2.28 (m, 2H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.4, 141.2, 140.8, 139.2, 133.1, 129.4, 128.6, 127.3, 127.1,

126.3, 125.8, 122.5, 121.3, 57.2, 52.8, 47.0, 38.5, 32.6; **HRMS** (ESI) m/z: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₂H₂₁NO₄SNa 418.1084; Found 418.1078.

Methyl 3-((4-bromophenyl)sulfonyl)-8-phenyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3ca): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 76% yield (72.0 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.64 (s, 4H), 7.35–7.24 (m, 5H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 5.98 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.90–3.35 (m, 6H), 2.88 (dd, *J* = 14.9, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.52–2.29 (m, 2H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.3, 141.0, 140.8, 138.3, 132.7, 128.64, 128.57, 128.1, 127.4, 126.3, 126.1, 122.3, 122.2, 57.2, 52.8, 47.0, 38.5, 32.5; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₂H₂₀BrNO₄SNa 496.0189; Found 496.0186.

Methyl 3-((4-nitrophenyl)sulfonyl)-8-phenyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3da): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 71% yield (62.5 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.36–8.32 (m, 2H), 7.98–7.95 (m, 2H), 7.33–7.24 (m, 5H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 6.00 (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 3.84–3.49 (m, 6H), 2.91 (dd, J = 15.1, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 2.51–2.31 (m, 2H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.2, 150.2, 144.9, 140.79, 140.76, 128.7, 128.3, 127.5, 126.5, 126.2, 124.7, 123.6, 121.6, 57.2, 52.8, 47.2, 38.5, 32.5; HRMS (ESI) *m*/*z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₂H₂₀N₂O₆SNa 463.0934; Found 463.0928.

Methyl 3-(*methylsulfonyl*)-8-phenyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3ea): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 73% yield (48.7 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40–7.32 (m, 4H), 7.30–7.25 (m, 1H), 6.41 (s, 1H), 6.12 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.94–3.56 (m, 6H), 2.96–2.88 (m, 4H), 2.79–2.60 (m, 2H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.5, 141.2, 141.1, 128.7, 127.4, 126.4, 125.9, 122.2, 121.6, 57.3, 52.9, 46.7, 39.9, 38.4, 33.6; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₁₇H₁₉NO₄SNa 356.0927; Found 356.0923.

Methyl 5-methyl-8-phenyl-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3fa): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc =

7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 82% yield (69.4 mg; mixture of two inseparable regioisomers; dr ~ 1.5:1); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.68–7.62 (m, 2H), 7.40–7.23 (m, 7H), 6.57–6.46 (m, 1H), 5.88–5.78 (m, 1H), 4.61–4.51 (m, 1H), 3.81–3.73 (m, 1H), 3.68–3.63 (m, 3H), 2.96–2.88 (m, 1H), 2.45–2.34 (m, 4H), 2.11–1.94 (m, 1H), 0.96–0.86 (m, 3H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.6, 173.5, 143.90, 143.85, 141.84, 141.77, 141.2, 141.1, 136.1, 135.9, 130.0, 129.9, 128.7, 128.5, 127.30, 127.25, 126.41, 126.38, 122.2, 121.9, 121.7, 120.1, 119.0, 118.9, 57.1, 57.0, 52.8, 52.7, 50.2, 49.5, 38.9, 38.6, 36.8, 36.6, 21.7, 17.1, 17.0; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₄H₂₅NO₄SNa 446.1397; Found 446.1389.

Methyl 4,8-diphenyl-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3ga): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as white solid in 73% yield (70.9 mg; mixture of two inseparable regioisomers; dr ~ 2:1); mp: 172–175 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.74–7.66 (m, 2H), 7.36–7.15 (m, 8H), 7.10–6.96 (m, 2H), 6.82–6.58 (m, 1H), 6.51–6.47 (m, 1H), 5.97–5.67 (m, 2H), 3.68–3.39 (m, 4H), 3.30–3.07 (m, 1H), 2.86–2.39 (m, 5H), 2.21–1.95 (m, 1H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.5, 172.9, 144.2, 144.0, 142.63, 142.58, 141.5, 141.0, 139.0, 138.6, 136.1, 135.6, 130.2, 130.0, 128.50, 128.45, 128.4, 127.9, 127.6, 127.4, 127.3, 127.0, 126.9, 126.8, 126.7, 126.4, 126.3, 125.8, 123.7, 123.0, 122.9, 121.5, 119.8, 119.7, 58.2, 57.2, 57.0, 56.9, 52.53, 52.49, 39.4, 38.6, 34.2, 33.7, 21.8; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₉H₂₇NO₄SNa 508.1553; Found 508.1552.

Methyl 1-phenyl-4-tosyl-2,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1H-benzo[b]cyclobuta[e]azepine-1-carboxylate (3ha): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel to obtain a mixture of four inseparable regioisomers, which was further recrystallized in hexanes/EtOAc to obtain one major regioisomer as white solid in 35% yield (32.4 mg); mp: 177–179 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.65–7.59 (m, 2H), 7.32–7.24 (m, 3H), 7.17–7.07 (m, 4H), 6.40–6.36 (m, 1H), 5.60–5.58 (m, 1H), 3.75 (dd, *J* = 15.1, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.04–2.97 (m, 1H), 2.87 (dd, *J* = 15.1, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.63–2.55 (m, 1H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 2.33–2.22 (m, 1H), 2.06–1.92 (m, 2H), 1.84–1.76 (m, 1H), 1.65–1.58 (m, 1H), 1.28–1.16 (m, ACS Paragon Plus Environment

1H), 1.08–0.95 (m, 2H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.5, 143.1, 140.3, 139.4, 137.6, 132.3,

129.7, 129.5, 128.5, 127.24, 127.15, 126.5, 125.8, 67.4, 57.8, 52.7, 45.4, 38.2, 34.9, 32.7, 26.7, 24.8,

21.8; **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₇H₂₉NO₄SNa 486.1710; Found 486.1705.

Methyl 9-methyl-8-phenyl-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[5.2.0]nona-1,6-diene-8-carboxylate (3ia): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as white solid in 74% yield (62.7 mg; one regioisomer); **mp**: 166–168 °C; ¹**H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3):** δ 7.69–7.66 (m, 2H), 7.34–7.26 (m, 5H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 6.59 (s, 1H), 5.86 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.98–3.92 (m, 1H), 3.84–3.44 (m, 5H), 2.51–2.28 (m, 5H), 0.70 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C{¹H} **NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3):** δ 174.1, 143.9, 138.9, 137.5, 136.4, 130.0, 128.6, 128.4, 127.5, 127.3, 127.2, 126.4, 122.1, 62.0, 52.7, 47.1, 41.9, 32.5, 21.8, 16.2; **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₄H₂₅NO₄SNa 446.1397; Found 446.1391.

Methyl (*1Z*,*7E*)-9-phenyl-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[6.2.0]deca-1,7-diene-9-carboxylate (5a): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 15:1 to 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 61% yield (51.7 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.69–7.65 (m, 2H), 7.37–7.23 (m, 7H), 6.28 (s, 1H), 5.73 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.90–3.82 (m, 1H), 3.76–3.68 (m, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 3.61 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 2.71 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.33–2.24 (m, 1H), 2.19–2.09 (m, 1H), 1.83–1.72 (m, 1H), 1.62–1.52 (m, 1H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.4, 143.9, 141.07, 141.06, 136.2, 130.0, 128.7, 127.3, 127.1, 126.7, 122.3, 121.4, 118.2, 57.7, 52.6, 48.0, 38.8, 25.3, 22.6, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₄H₂₅NO₄SNa 446.1397; Found 446.1389.

Methyl (*1Z*, *7E*)-9-(*p*-tolyl)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[6.2.0]deca-1,7-diene-9-carboxylate (5b): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 15:1 to 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 65% yield (57.0 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.27 (s, 1H), 5.72 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.89–3.81 (m, 1H), 3.75–3.68 (m, 1H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.59 (dd, *J* = 13.9, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.68 (dd, *J* = 13.9, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.34–2.24 (m, 4H), 2.17–2.09

(m, 1H), 1.82–1.72 (m, 1H), 1.60–1.52 (m, 1H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.6, 143.9, 141.3, 138.1, 137.1, 136.2, 130.0, 129.4, 127.1, 126.6, 122.1, 121.4, 118.4, 57.4, 52.6, 48.0, 38.8, 25.2, 22.6, 21.7, 21.2; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₅H₂₇NO₄SNa 460.1553; Found 460.1547.

Methyl (*1Z*,*7E*)-9-((1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[6.2.0]deca-1,7-diene-9-carboxylate (*5c*): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 15:1 to 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 68% yield (68.0 mg); ¹H **NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 7.70–7.66 (m, 2H), 7.58–7.52 (m, 4H), 7.45–7.40 (m, 4H), 7.36–7.32 (m, 1H), 7.31–7.28 (m, 2H), 6.31 (s, 1H), 5.77 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.91–3.84 (m, 1H), 3.78–3.70 (m, 1H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 3.64 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.75 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.35–2.26 (m, 1H), 2.20–2.12 (m, 1H), 1.84–1.74 (m, 1H), 1.64–1.55 (m, 1H); ¹³C{¹H} **NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 173.4, 143.9, 141.1, 140.7, 140.3, 140.1, 136.2, 130.0, 128.9, 127.5, 127.4, 127.2, 127.1, 122.3, 121.5, 118.2, 57.5, 52.7, 48.0, 38.8, 25.4, 22.6, 21.7; **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₃₀H₂₉NO₄SNa 522.1710; Found 522.1702.

Methyl (*1Z*,*7E*)-9-(*4-fluorophenyl*)-*3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo*[6.2.0]*deca-1*,*7-diene-9-carboxylate* (*5d*): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 15:1 to 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 60% yield (53.0 mg); ¹H **NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 7.70–7.65 (m, 2H), 7.35–7.27 (m, 4H), 7.03–6.96 (m, 2H), 6.30 (s, 1H), 5.72 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.89–3.83 (m, 1H), 3.74–3.64 (m, 4H), 3.60 (dd, *J* = 13.9, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.67 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.33–2.24 (m, 1H), 2.19–2.10 (m, 1H), 1.82–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.62–1.53 (m, 1H); ¹³C{¹H} **NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 173.2, 162.0 (d, *J* = 246.2 Hz), 143.9, 141.0, 136.8 (d, *J* = 3.4 Hz), 136.1, 130.0, 128.5 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 127.1, 122.3, 121.6, 117.8, 115.5 (d, *J* = 21.2 Hz), 57.0, 52.7, 47.9, 38.8, 25.4, 22.5, 21.7; **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]+ Calcd. for C₂₄H₂₄FNO₄SNa 464.1302; Found 464.1298.

Methyl (1Z,7E)-9-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[6.2.0]deca-1,7-diene-9-carboxylate (5e): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 15:1 to 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 58% yield (53.0 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.69–7.65 (m, 2H), 7.32–7.25 (m, 6H), 6.30 (s, 1H), 5.71 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.89–3.82 (m, 1H), 3.71–3.63 (m, 4H), 3.60 (dd, J = 14.0, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.66 (dd, J = 13.9, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.33–2.25 (m, 1H), 2.19–2.10 (m, 1H), 1.82–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.62–1.53 (m, 1H);
¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.0, 144.0, 140.7, 139.6, 136.1, 133.2, 130.0, 128.8, 128.2, 127.1, 122.4, 121.6, 117.6, 57.2, 52.8, 47.9, 38.8, 25.4, 22.6, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₄H₂₄ClNO₄SNa 480.1007; Found 480.0999.

Methyl (*1Z*, *7E*)-9-(*4-bromophenyl*)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[6.2.0]deca-1,7-diene-9-carboxylate (5f): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 15:1 to 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 55% yield (55.3 mg); ¹H **NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 7.69–7.65 (m, 2H), 7.45–7.42 (m, 2H), 7.31–7.28 (m, 2H), 7.24–7.20 (m, 2H), 6.30 (s, 1H), 5.70 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.88–3.82 (m, 1H), 3.70–3.63 (s, 4H), 3.60 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.66 (dd, *J* = 13.9, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.33–2.25 (m, 1H), 2.19–2.10 (m, 1H), 1.82–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.63–1.53 (m, 1H); ¹³C{¹H} **NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 172.9, 144.0, 140.7, 140.2, 136.1, 131.8, 130.0, 128.6, 127.1, 122.5, 121.7, 121.3, 117.6, 57.2, 52.8, 47.9, 38.7, 25.4, 22.6, 21.7; **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₄H₂₄BrNO₄SNa 524.0502; Found 524.0490.

Methyl (1Z,7E)-9-(4-iodophenyl)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[6.2.0]deca-1,7-diene-9-carboxylate (5g): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 15:1 to 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 52% yield (57.0 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.70–7.61 (m, 4H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.12–7.07 (m, 2H), 6.29 (s, 1H), 5.69 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.88–3.81 (m, 1H), 3.72–3.62 (m, 4H), 3.60 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.65 (dd, *J* = 13.9, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.33–2.25 (m, 1H), 2.19–2.09 (m, 1H), 1.82–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.62–1.53 (m, 1H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.9, 144.0, 140.9, 140.6, 137.7, 136.1, 130.0, 128.9, 127.1, 122.4, 121.7, 117.6, 92.9, 57.3, 52.8, 47.9, 38.7, 25.4, 22.6, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₄H₂₄INO₄SNa 572.0363; Found 572.0358.

Methyl (1Z,7E)-9-(3-chlorophenyl)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[6.2.0]deca-1,7-diene-9-carboxylate (5h): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography

 (hexanes/EtOAc = 15:1 to 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 38% yield (34.8 mg); ¹H **NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 7.69–7.66 (m, 2H), 7.33–7.28 (m, 3H), 7.26–7.20 (m, 3H), 6.30 (s, 1H), 5.72 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.89–3.83 (m, 1H), 3.71–3.64 (m, 4H), 3.61 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.68 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.34–2.25 (m, 1H), 2.20–2.11 (m, 1H), 1.82–1.72 (m, 1H), 1.64–1.56 (m, 1H); ¹³C{¹H} **NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 172.9, 144.0, 143.2, 140.4, 136.1, 134.5, 130.0, 129.9, 127.6, 127.1, 127.0, 125.0, 122.7, 121.7, 117.5, 57.4, 52.8, 47.9, 38.8, 25.5, 22.6, 21.7; **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₄H₂₄ClNO₄SNa 480.1007; Found 480.1003.

Methyl (*1Z*,*7E*)-9-(*naphthalen-2-yl*)-3-tosyl-3-azabicyclo[6.2.0]deca-1,7-diene-9-carboxylate (5i): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 15:1 to 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as colorless oil in 47% yield (44.5 mg); ¹H **NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 7.83–7.77 (m, 4H), 7.69–7.64 (m, 2H), 7.50–7.40 (m, 3H), 7.29–7.25 (m, 2H), 6.30 (s, 1H), 5.82 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.91–3.84 (m, 1H), 3.78–3.64 (m, 5H), 2.79 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.42–2.30 (m, 4H), 2.24–2.16 (m, 1H), 1.87–1.78 (m, 1H), 1.68–1.59 (m, 1H); ¹³C{¹H} **NMR** (**125 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 173.4, 143.9, 141.0, 138.4, 136.1, 133.2, 132.6, 130.0, 128.6, 128.1, 127.7, 127.1, 126.4, 126.2, 125.3, 125.0, 122.4, 121.6, 118.1, 57.9, 52.7, 48.0, 38.7, 25.5, 22.8, 21.7; **HRMS** (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₈H₂₇NO₄SNa 496.1553; Found 496.1550.

Methyl 8-((4-methyl-N-(propa-1,2-dien-1-yl)phenyl)sulfonamido)-2-phenylocta-2,3-dienoate (7): The title compound was prepared following GP-B, purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc = 15:1 to 7:1) on silica gel and obtained as light-yellow oil in 56% yield (49.0 mg); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.69–7.66 (m, 2H), 7.50–7.46 (m, 2H), 7.37–7.28 (m, 5H), 6.81 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 5.79 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.26 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.09 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.26–2.20 (m, 2H), 1.67–1.59 (m, 2H), 1.58–1.50 (m, 2H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 211.7, 201.5, 167.0, 143.8, 135.4, 133.0, 129.9, 128.5, 128.4, 127.7, 127.3, 103.3, 100.3, 96.0, 87.7, 52.4, 46.3, 27.8, 27.5, 25.8, 21.7; HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd. for C₂₅H₂₇NO₄SNa 460.1553; Found 460.1546. **Gram-Scale Synthesis.** A solution of phenyl diazoacetate **2a** (1761.8 mg, 10.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in CH_2Cl_2 (25.0 mL) was added dropwise into a solution of allenyne **1a** (1306.5 mg, 5.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and $Cu(PPh_3)_3Br$ (465.2 mg, 0.5 mmol, 10 mol %) in CH_2Cl_2 (25.0 mL) via a constant pressure dropping funnel over 2 h at rt under N₂. Then the resulting mixture was continued at rt for 12 h (monitored by TLC). The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel to afford the corresponding product **3aa** in 72% yield (1474.2 mg).

Radical Inhibition Experiments. A solution of phenyl diazoacetate **2a** (70.5 mg, 0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 mL) was injected into a solution of allenyne **1a** (52.3 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), Cu(PPh₃)₃Br (18.6 mg, 0.02 mmol, 10 mol %) and additive (BHT 44.1 mg or TEMPO 31.2 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 mL) via a syringe pump over 2 h at rt. Then the resulting mixture was continued at rt for 12 h (monitored by TLC). The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) on silica gel to afford the corresponding product **3aa** in 80% yield (BHT, 65.5 mg) or 84% yield (TEMPO, 68.8 mg).

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at http://pubs.acs.org.

Figures of copies of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra and single crystal X-ray structures (PDF)

Crystal data for 3al, 3ga, 3ha, 3ia (CIF)

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Author

*E-mail: psy880124@mail.nankai.edu.cn

Author Contributions

[§]M.H. and N.C. contributed equally to this work.

ORCID

Hongguang Li: 0000-0002-6579-7300

Ming Lang: 0000-0002-0758-5465

Jian Wang: 0000-0002-3298-6367

Shiyong Peng: 0000-0002-2387-5868

Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We thank the Natural Science Foundation of Guangdong Province (No. 2018A030310680), the Research Foundation of Department of Education of Guangdong Province (No. 2017KQNCX204, 2018KTSCX236), the Science Foundation for Young Teachers of Wuyi University (No. 2019td09), and the College Students Innovation and Entrepreneurship Training Program of Wuyi University (No. 201911349309) for their financial support.

REFERENCES

- (a) Dembitsky, V. M. Bioactive Cyclobutane-Containing Alkaloids. *J. Nat. Med.* 2008, *62*, 1–33.
 (b) Dembitsky, V. M. Naturally Occurring Bioactive Cyclobutane-Containing (CBC) Alkaloids in Fungi, Fungal Endophytes, and Plants. *Phytomedicine* 2014, *21*, 1559–1581. (c) Fan, Y.-Y.; Gao, X.-H.; Yue, J.-M. Attractive Natural Products with Strained Cyclopropane and/or Cyclobutane Ring Systems. *Sci. China: Chem.* 2016, *59*, 1126–1141.
- (a) Li, Y.; Niu, S.; Sun, B.; Liu, S.; Liu, X.; Che, Y. Cytosporolides A-C, Antimicrobial Meroterpenoids with a Unique Peroxylactone Skeleton from *Cytospora* sp. *Org. Lett.* 2010, *12*, 3144–3147. (b) Spence, J. T. J.; George, J. H. Structural Reassignment of Cytosporolides A-C via Biomimetic Synthetic Studies and Reinterpretation of NMR Data. *Org. Lett.* 2011, *13*, 5318–5321. ACS Paragon Plus Environment

- Park, S.-H.; Moon, K.; Bang, H.-S.; Kim, S.-H.; Kim, D.-G.; Oh, K.-B.; Shin, J.; Oh, D.-C. Tripartilactam, a Cyclobutane-Bearing Tricyclic Lactam from a Streptomyces sp. in a Dung Beetle's Brood Ball. Org. Lett. 2012, 14, 1258–1261.
- 4. Brasco, M. F. R.; Seldes, A. M.; Palermo, J. A. Paesslerins A and B: Novel Tricyclic Sesquiterpenoids from the Soft Coral *Alcyonium paessleri*. *Org. Lett.* **2001**, *3*, 1415–1417.
- Shao, M.; Wang, Y.; Liu, Z.; Zhang, D.-M.; Cao, H.-H.; Jiang, R.-W.; Fan, C.-L.; Zhang, X.-Q.; Chen, H.-R.; Yao, X.-S.; Ye, W.-C. Psiguadials A and B, Two Novel Meroterpenoids with Unusual Skeletons from the Leaves of *Psidium guajava*. Org. Lett. 2010, 12, 5040–5043.
- Zhao, B.-X.; Wang, Y.; Li, C.; Wang, G.-C.; Huang, X.-J.; Fan, C.-L.; Li, Q.-M.; Zhu, H.-J.; Chen, W.-M.; Ye, W.-C. Flueggedine, a Novel Axisymmetric Indolizidine Alkaloid Dimer from *Flueggea virosa. Tetrahedron Lett.* 2013, *54*, 4708–4711.
- Garre, M. S.; Sucunza, D.; Aguilar, E.; García-García, P.; Vaquero, J. J. Regiodivergent Electrophilic Cyclizations of Alkynylcyclobutanes for the Synthesis of Cyclobutane-Fused O-Heterocycles. J. Org. Chem. 2019, 84, 5712–5725.
- For recent examples of azabicyclo[m.2.0]alkane ring synthesis, see: (a) Denisenko, A. V.; Druzhenko, T.; Skalenko, Y.; Samoilenko, M.; Grygorenko, O. O.; Zozulya, S.; Mykhailiuk, P. K. Photochemical Synthesis of 3-Azabicyclo[3.2.0]heptanes: Advanced Building Blocks for Drug Discovery. J. Org. Chem. 2017, 82, 9627–9636. (b) Wang, M.; Lu, P. Catalytic Approaches to Assemble Cyclobutane Motifs in Natural Product Synthesis. Org. Chem. Front. 2018, 5, 254–259. (c) Homon, A. A.; Hryshchuk, O. V.; Trofymchuk, S.; Michurin, O.; Kuchkovska, Y.; Radchenko, D. S.; Grygorenko, O. O. Synthesis of 3-Azabicyclo[3.2.0]heptane-Derived Building Blocks via [3+2] Cycloaddition. Eur. J. Org. Chem. 2018, 2018, 5596–5604. (d) Skalenko, Y. A.; Druzhenko, T. V.; Denisenko, A. V.; Samoilenko, M. V.; Dacenko, O. P.; Trofymchuk, S. A.; Grygorenko, O. O.; Tolmachev, A. A.; Mykhailiuk, P. K. [2+2]-Photocycloaddition of N-Benzylmaleimide to Alkenes As an Approach to Functional 3-Azabicyclo[3.2.0]heptanes. J. Org. Chem. 2018, 83, 6275–6289. (e) Williams, J. D.; Nakano, M.; Gérardy, R.; Rincón, J. A.; de Frutos, Ó.; Mateos, C.; ACS Paragon Plus Environment

Monbaliu, J.-C. M.; Kappe, C. O. Finding the Perfect Match: A Combined Computational and Experimental Study toward Efficient and Scalable Photosensitized [2+2] Cycloadditions in Flow. *Org. Process Res. Dev.* 2019, 23, 78–87. (f) Kerres, S.; Plut, E.; Malcherek, S.; Rehbein, J.; Reiser, O. Visible Light-Mediated Synthesis of Enantiopure γ-Cyclobutane Amino and 3-(Aminomethyl)-5-phenylpentanoic Acids. *Adv. Synth. Catal.* 2019, 361, 1400–1407. (g) Oderinde, M. S.; Kempson, J.; Smith, D.; Meanwell, N. A.; Mao, E.; Pawluczyk, J.; Vetrichelvan, M.; Pitchai, M.; Karmakar, A.; Rampulla, R.; Li, J.; Dhar, T. G. M.; Mathur, A. Intramolecular [2+2] Cycloaddition of *N*-Allylcinnamamines and *N*-Allylcinnamamides by Visible-Light Photocatalysis. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* 2020, 2020, 41–46.

9. (a) Alcaide, B.; Almendros, P.; Aragoncillo, C. Cyclization Reactions of Bis(allenes) for the Synthesis of Polycarbo(hetero)cycles. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* 2014, 43, 3106–3135. (b) Jiang, X.; Cheng, X.; Ma, S. Controllable [2+2] Cycloadditions of 1,5-Bisallenyl-Substituted Compounds. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2006, 45, 8009–8013. (c) Kitagaki, S.; Kajita, M.; Narita, S.; Mukai, C. Cu-Promoted [2+2] Cycloaddition of 1,4-Bisallenes. *Org. Lett.* 2012, 14, 1366–1369.

 (a) Chen, M.; Liu, J.; Wang, L.; Zhou, X.; Liu, Y. Gold-Catalyzed Cascade Cycloisomerization of 1,7-Diyn-3,6-bis(propargyl carbonate)s: Stereoselective Synthesis of Naphtho[b]cyclobutenes. *Chem. Commun.* 2013, 49, 8650–8652. (b) Toda, F.; Tanaka, K.; Sano, I.; Isozaki, T. A New Synthetic Route to 1,2–Dihydrocyclobutaarenes. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 1994, 33, 1757–1758. (c) Inanaga, J.; Sugimoto, Y.; Hanamoto, T. A Novel Method for the Generation of 2,3-Naphthoquinodimethanes Utilizing Samarium(II) Iodide-Promoted Allene Synthesis. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 1992, 33, 7035–7038. (d) Kitagaki, S.; Okumara, Y.; Mukai, C. Synthesis of Naphtho[b]cyclobutenes from 1,2-Bis(3-propynol)benzenes. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2006, 47, 1849– 1852. (e) Kitagaki, S.; Okumara, Y.; Mukai, C. Reaction of Ene-bis(phosphinylallenes): [2+2] versus [4+2] Cycloaddition. *Tetrahedron* 2006, 62, 10311–10320. (f) Delas, C.; Urabe, H.; Sato, F. Titanium-Mediated Intramolecular Cyclization of Tethered Propargyl Alcohol Derivatives. Access to Exocyclic Bis-allenes and Cyclobutene Derivatives. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2001, 42, 4147–4150.

ACS Paragon Plus Environment

- He, M.; Chen, N; Zhou, T.; Li, Q.; Li, H.; Lang, M.; Wang, J.; Peng, S. Copper-Catalyzed Tandem Cross-Coupling/[2+2] Cycloaddition of 1,6-Allenynes with Diazo Compounds to 3 -Azabicyclo[5.2.0] Ring Systems. Org. Lett. 2019, 21, 9559–9563.
- He, M.; Chen, N; Wang, J.; Peng, S. Rhodium-Catalyzed Regiodivergent [3+2] and [5+2]
 Cycloadditions of Quinolinium Ylides with Alkynes. *Org. Lett.* 2019, *21*, 5167–5171.
- Other metal catalysts including Rh₂(TFA)₄, Rh₂(Cap)₄, Rh₂(esp)₄, Rh₂(OPiv)₄, Rh₂(pfb)₄, Rh₂(OAc)₄, (2,4-*di-'*BuPhO)₃PAuCl/NaBAr_F, 'BuXphosAuCl/NaBAr_F, IPrAuCl/NaBAr_F, PtCl₂, FeBr₂, FeBr₃, Fe(TPP)Cl, NiBr₂, CoBr₂, ZnBr₂ and AgOTf were tested.
- 14. Other solvents including *n*-hexane, toluene, xylenes, 1,4-dioxane, diethyl ether, ethyl acetate, acetone, *N*,*N*-dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, and methanol were tested.
- 15. CCDC 1956563 (**3al**), CCDC 1956564 (**3ga**), CCDC 1974058 (**3ha**), and CCDC 1974057 (**3ia**) contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper, which can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via <u>www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif</u>.
- For the mechanistic proposal involving the migratory insertion of copper-carbene intermediate A to intermediate B for the bisallene intermediate C formation, see: (a) Zhou, L.; Shi, Y.; Xiao, Q.; Liu, Y.; Ye, F.; Zhang, Y.; Wang, J. CuBr-Catalyzed Coupling of *N*-Tosylhydrazones and Terminal Alkynes: Synthesis of Benzofurans and Indoles. *Org. Lett.* 2011, *13*, 968–971. (b) Liu, K.; Zhu, C.; Min, J.; Peng, S.; Xu, G.; Sun, J. Stereodivergent Synthesis of N-Heterocycles by Catalyst-Controlled, Activity-Directed Tandem Annulation of Diazo Compounds with Amino Alkynes. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2015, *54*, 12962–12967. (c) Chu, W.-D.; Zhang, L.; Zhang, Z.; Zhou, Q.; Mo, F.; Zhang, Y.; Wang, J. Enantioselective Synthesis of Trisubstituted Allenes via Cu(I)-Catalyzed Coupling of Diazoalkanes with Terminal Alkynes. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2016, *138*, 14558–14561. (d) Hossain, M. L.; Wang, J. Cu(I)-Catalyzed Cross-Coupling of Diazo Compounds with Terminal Alkynes: An Efficient Access to Allenes. *Chem. Rec.* 2018, *18*, 1548–1559. For the mechanistic proposal involving a cupracycle intermediate for the intramolecular [2+2]

cycloaddition, see reference 9c and: (e) Alcaide, B.; Almendros, P.; Aragoncillo, C. Generating Complexity from Simplicity: Pd-Catalyzed or Cu-Promoted Domino Alkyne Homocoupling/Double [2+2] Allenyne Cycloaddition. Chem. Eur. J. 2009, 15, 9987-9989. For related metallacycle intermediates for [2+2] cycloaddition, see: (f) Saito, S.; Hirayama, K.; Kabuto, C.; Yamamoto, Y. Nickel(0)-Catalyzed [2+2] Annulation of Electron-Deficient Allenes. Highly Regioselective Synthesis of Cyclobutanes. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2000, 122, 10776-10780. (g) Bouwkamp, M. W.; Bowman, A. C.; Lobkovsky, E.; Chirik, P. J. Iron-Catalyzed $[2\pi+2\pi]$ Cycloaddition of α,ω-Dienes: The Importance of Redox-Active Supporting Ligands. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2006, 128, 13340-13341.

- Ignatenko, V. A.; Deligonul, N.; Viswanathan, R. Branch-Selective Synthesis of Oxindole and Indene Scaffolds: Transition Metal-Controlled Intramolecular Aryl Amidation Leading to C3 Reverse-Prenylated Oxindoles. *Org. Lett.* 2010, *12*, 3594–3597.
- Keipour, H.; Ollevier, T. Iron-Catalyzed Carbene Insertion Reactions of α-Diazoesters into Si–H Bonds. Org. Lett. 2017, 19, 5736–5739.
- 19. (a) Karmakar, R.; Le, A.; Xie, P.; Xia, Y.; Lee, D. Reactivity of Arynes for Arene Dearomatization. *Org. Lett.* 2018, 20, 4168–4172. (b) Shen, Y.; Wang, C.; Chen, W.; Cui, S. Cascade Reaction Involving Diels–Alder Cascade: Modular Synthesis of Amino α-Pyrones, Indolines and Anilines. *Org. Chem. Front.* 2018, 5, 3574–3578. (c) Kalbarczyk, K. P.; Diver, S. T. Enyne Metathesis/Brønsted Acid-Promoted Heterocyclization. *J. Org. Chem.* 2009, 74, 2193–2196. (d) Carballo, R. M.; Valdomir, G.; Purino, M.; Martín, V. S.; Padrón, J. I. Broadening the Synthetic Scope of the Iron(III)-Catalyzed Aza-Prins Cyclization. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* 2010, 2304–2313.
- Gharpure, S. J.; Vishwakarma, D. S.; Patel, R. K. TMSOTf Mediated '5/6-endo-dig' Reductive Hydroamination for the Stereoselective Synthesis of Pyrrolidine and Piperidine Derivatives. *Chem. Commun.* 2019, 55, 6858–6861.
- 21. (a) Zhou, M.-B.; Song, R.-J.; Wang, C.-Y.; Li, J.-H. Synthesis of Azepine Derivatives by Silver-Catalyzed [5+2] Cycloaddition of γ-Amino Ketones with Alkynes. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2013**, *52*, ACS Paragon Plus Environment

10805–10808. (b) Wang, X.; Yao, Z.; Dong, S.; Wei, F.; Wang, H.; Xu, Z. Synthesis of Fused Bicyclic Aminals through Sequential Gold/Lewis Acid Catalysis. *Org. Lett.* **2013**, *15*, 2234–2237.

 Ito, H.; Harada, T.; Ohmiya, H.; Sawamura, M. Intramolecular Hydroamination of Alkynic Sulfonamides Catalyzed by a Gold–Triethynylphosphine Complex: Construction of Azepine Frameworks by 7-exo-dig Cyclization. *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.* 2011, 7, 951–959.