Medium-Sized Heterocycle Synthesis by the Use of Synergistic Effects of Ni-NHC and γ -Coordination in Cycloisomerization

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Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: This paper describes a new approach in transitionmetal-catalyzed unsymmetric cycloisomerization for medium-sized heterocycles. The steric and electronic effects of an NHC–NiH catalyst and γ -heteroatom chelation were used together as a basis for 1,*n*-diene termini differentiation and for n^{γ} -exo-trig (head-to-tail) product selectivity. Heterocycles bearing an exocyclic methylene such as oxepines, thiepines, siloxepines, and oxocanes were synthesized



from the corresponding 1,*n*-dienes by a fine-tuning of the NHC properties. The implication of the underlying hypothesis was further demonstrated in a competition experiment in which strained oxepines were formed preferentially over other competing oxa-/carbocycles. Under more forcing physical conditions and the use of a suitable NHC ligand, the exocyclic methylene products were isomerized further into endocyclic olefin products regioselectively in one pot.

INTRODUCTION

Catalytic cycloisomerization is important in organic chemistry as an expedient way of constructing relevant frameworks for further applications. A commonly used C–C forming approach involves the use of 1,*n*-dienes as cycloisomerization substrates.¹ The products obtained through these methods may complement ring-closing metathesis, which also uses 1,*n*-dienes as substrates for chemical library synthesis and for efficient structure–activity relationship (SAR) studies (Figure 1).² However, the full potential of this complementarity has yet to be realized.

Current cycloisomerization technology is effective for only a subset of the possible range of 1,n-dienes. Oligomerization or isomerization often complicates the reaction, and rings with lower strains are the preferred outcomes. As such, the most efficient cases are those either with a 1,6-relationship, with templates for conformational freedom reduction or with Thorpe-Ingold acceleration.³ Few protocols for mediumsized rings (1, n > 6 dienes) with a freely rotating linear tether have been discovered.⁴ Other than in cases governed by ring closure constraints (e.g., n = 5), systems giving *n*- over (n - 1)exo-trig cycloisomerization products from 1,n-dienes, which require a head-to-tail over typical tail-to-tail cycloisomerization, are rare (Figure 1, eqs 1 and 2).^{5,6} This is because, in an approach based on oxidative cyclometalation in early transition metals, n-exo-trig product formation often first requires a geometrically relatively more constrained diene-M coordination. In contrast, in cases based on olefin insertion to M-H, such formation generally faces strong hydrometalation regioselective competition and also a catalyst deactivation pathway related to γ -heteroatom chelation, which significantly hampers the synthesis of heterocycles (Figure 1, eq 3).^{5c} Another persistent challenge in the M-H approach is tether



Figure 1. New approach for 1,7-oxadienes selective cycloisomerization.

differentiation. Unlike approaches that employ two tethers with differences in their degree of unsaturation,^{7,8} the progress for an effective differentiation of structurally and electronically similar termini in 1,*n*-dienes is mostly limited to (n - 1)-*exo-trig* cases on a steric basis.^{9,10}

Special Issue: Mechanisms in Metal-Based Organic Chemistry

Received: April 15, 2014



In this context and as part of our continuing programs that aim to discover new applications for N-heterocyclic carbene (NHC) in transition-metal catalysis, we became interested in the potential of NHC-Ni interactions with heteroatoms for selective C-C forming reactions. In this paper, we are interested in expanding the scope of current cycloisomerization, particularly in the synthesis of medium-sized heterocycles (Figure 1, eq 4). We surmise that γ -heteroatom chelation could be used as a strong directing effect for C-C forming activity if we could mitigate its strength to an optimal level by using a strongly electron-donating NHC ligand. Accordingly, we believe that the formation of $n - 1 - x_0 - t_{n-1}$ types of products would be less favorable than products formed via a $n^{\gamma} - /(n-1)^{\gamma}$ -exo-trig (γ denoted as the cases with the help of γ heteroatom chelation). Furthermore, by using the strong steric effect of NHC substituents as an ancillary factor to favor a 1,2hydrometalation and to disfavor a secondary carbocenter on Ni for tether insertion, this approach should as a whole be able to provide n^{γ} - over a $(n-1)^{\gamma}$ -exo-trig product highly selectively.¹¹

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

First, we studied the basic activities of NHC–NiH in cycloisomerization by subjecting several 1,6-dienes to an in situ generated [IPr-NiH(OTf)] used for cross-hydroalkenylation at rt in toluene.^{12,13} This showed that, in relation to simple 1,6-dienes without an allyl heteroatom, the sterically demanding catalyst generally favored *n*- over (n - 1)-*exo-trig* but that this ratio was only moderate unless a Thorpe-Ingold effect was in force (Table 1, entries 1–4). This finding suggests that the use of steric interaction between an open-chained substrate and NHC substituents to favor a high ratio may not be generally applicable. In relation to diallylamines, the ratio observed was found to be tunable according to the electron-donating ability of the N-substituents (entries 5 and 6). This plausibly

Table 1. IPr-NiH Effect on 1,6-Diene Cycloisomerization^a

R // 10 mol% (0.05 mmol) R										
Ni(cod) ₂ , 1-Octene,										
1,n-dienes TESOTf/NEt ₃ n- & (n-1)-exo-trig										
n = 6 Toluene, N ₂ , r.t., 24 hrs n -:(n-1)										
Entr	'Y ^a	Pr	oduct	Conver.%	Yield	exo-trig				
	R = H	X =								
1		C(COOEt) ₂	6a	73	73	4.2:1				
2 ^{b,c}		C(CH ₂ OBn) ₂	6b	89	89	7.9:1				
3^d		2,2-(α-tetralone	e) 6c	100	95	19.0:1				
4		CH(OBn)	6d	82	81	0.5:1ັ				
5		N-Ts	6e	70	57	3.1:1				
6 ^b		N-(Mesityl)	6f	88	86	16.2:1				
	R =	X =				h				
7 ^b	Pentyl	N-(2,6-Xylene)	6g	58	50	19.0:1				
8 ^g	Ph	0	6h	38	32	19.0:1				
9^g	Pentyl	0	6i	100	60	19.0:1				

^{*a*}See the Experimental Section for details of the procedure for cycloisomerization. The yields of the desired products from *n-exo-trig* were determined by ¹H NMR and isolation. Unless otherwise indicated, no other cyclic products (<5%) were detected by ¹H NMR and isolation. Other conversions of 1,*n*-dienes were found due to nonselective isomerization and oligomerization. ^{*b*}35 °C. ^{*c*}36 h. ^{*d*}5 mol % of catalyst. ^{*e*}dr of (*n* - 1)-*exo-trig* products, syn/anti = 2.1. ^{*f*}NMR yield. ^{*g*}20 mol % of catalyst. ^{*h*}The alternative *n*- or (*n* - 1)-*exo-trig* isomers via a 1,2- or 2,1-hydrometalation at a terminus without an *α*-branch R was not detected by ¹H NMR.

supported the possibility of a positive role for a γ -heteroatom chelation with Ni-NHC at this stage. There are several protocols for termini-selective (n - 1)-exo-trig cycloisomerization.^{5,6,9,10} Unusually, our system enabled a termini-selective *n*exo-trig cycloisomerization and favored a less sterically demanding tether insertion (entry 7). We suggest that this selectivity was due either to the creation by IPr of large steric differences in *n-exo-trig* ring-closure barriers between the two 1,2-hydrometalated species or the relatively faster isomerization on the less sterically demanding tether. In relation to diallyl ethers, the most commonly observed activities reported in previous attempts were (1) the deactivation of highly oxophilic catalysts, (2) the decomposition of substrates by the use of NHC-Pd(allyl) catalysts,¹⁴ or (3) the successful cyclo-isomerization at a high (n - 1)-:*n*-exo-trig selectivity by the use of P-NiH.^{5c} In this experiment, we were pleased to find that our system not only allowed C-C formation in the absence of nucleophilic or Lewis acidic additives but also changed its preference in terms of selectivity to favor a high *n*-: (n-1)-exo-trig selectivity (entries 8 and 9). Nevertheless, the pyran synthesis efficiency was low due to nonselective iso-/ oligomerization competition, and we cannot conclude at this stage whether the consistent termini-selectivity noted in entries 7-9 was related to the heteroatoms or was entirely based on steric reason (see below).

To study the effect of tether length and to obtain much less readily accessible but strained medium-sized oxacycle targets with an exocyclic gem-olefin by an n^{γ} -exo-trig selective cycloisomerization, several 1,7-oxadienes (i.e., 1,7-dienes with a simple allyl ether terminus) were then tested (Table 2, entries 1-12). In the absence of conformational constraints, such as Thorpe-Ingold acceleration and high-dilution conditions (run at 0.5 M, cf. a general $0.1-6 \times 10^{-3}$ M required in 1,n < 7dienes cycloisomerization) to combat a relatively higher entropy stress, the same NHC catalyst as above can provide n^{γ} -exo-trig-type cycloisomerization products effectively. This concurrently achieved prominent chemoselectivity (cycloisomerization vs homohydroalkenylation), regioselectivity (1,2- vs 2,1-hydrometalation), and termini selectivity (allyl vs homoallyl ether) to give a single oxepine with an isolated yield of 84–89% (R = nonyl, Bn, ⁱBu, ^cHex) from a vast number of other competitive outcomes. In addition, this reaction can be achieved in a shorter reaction time (14-18 h) at 5 mol % catalyst loading. Other than 5-10% nonselective starting material isomerization and <5% product isomerization, no other cyclic products that could be formed via such a pathway were detected by ¹H NMR from the crude mixture (\sim 19:1), except in entries 6 and 7. Even the purification of the isomeric mixture is difficult in some 1,n-diene cycloisomerization systems, the high selectivity of our system and the higher polarity of the n^{γ} -exo-trig product compared with the other types of products made purification easy. Strategically, the exocyclic methylene products obtained here offers an easy channel to access related structures and complements the endocyclic olefin products obtained from 1,7-oxadiene RCM. For instance, a 4-oxepanone was obtained by ozonolysis at a 78% yield from 7a.

Ligand screening indicated that the efficient oxepine formation was not simply a direct result of optimal tether length and γ -oxy chelation with Ni. This finding was supported by a control that used a P–NiH equivalent generated from PPh₃/[(allyl)NiCl]₂/AgOTf, in which a 78% 7a precursor was isomerized to a mixture of noncyclic products. In addition, the

Table 2. Termini and Regioselective Heterosubstituted 1,7- and 1,8-Diene Cycloisomerization^a

			11-4-	Unsym	metric	Cat.	n ^γ -exo-t	rig Selective Form	ation o	f	
			Hete	erosubs - 1 n	stituted $n = 7,8$ _		n-mei	mber ring Heterocy	/cles		
				1,11		loiuerie				n ^γ -exo-trig	(n-1)-exo-trig
Entry	NHC	Hours	°C (Cat mo	% Substrates	Pro	oducts	Conv	ersion	% Yield %	Yield %
1	lPr	14	r.t.	5	\mathbb{N}	//	5	7a R = Nonyl	100	85	
	IMes	14	r.t.	5	2 🚿	/	3		90	25	
	SIPr	14	r.t.	5	\ J	/	J		100	75 (20)	b
2	lPr	18	r.t.	5	R0_	R	`0´	7b R = Bn	100	89	
3	lPr	18	r.t.	5				7c R = Cy	100	87	
4	lPr	14	r.t.	5				7d R = <i>iso</i> -Bu	100	84	
5	lPr	14	r.t.	5				7e R = CH ₂ OPh	100	78	
6	IPr	14	r.t.	5				7f R= Ph	100	60	20 ^c
7	lPr	14	r.t.	5				7g R = <i>p</i> -Anisyl	100	55	10 ^c
					Ŵ,	Ŋ	<u>}</u>				
8	lPr	20	r.t.	10	Me🖌 📎	Me	` `	7h	55	46	
	IPr	20	35	10					100	68	
					Nonyl O	Nonyl	0		100	00	
9	lPr	14	r.t.	5			<u>∖</u> ≩	7i R = H	100	92	
10	lPr	20	50	20	<u>/'''.</u>	-R /'''.(' ` ~R	7i R = Me	62	54	
							\sim	ijit illo	02	01	
						1					
11	IPr	20	r.t.	10			کر کر	7k	70	66	
					/ /	/\					
							`o´				
							3				
12	SIPr	24	rt	10	$\langle \rangle$	$\langle \rangle$	5	71	100	55	8 ^c
12		24	1.0	10				••	100	00	0
					✓ .0.	×"	·O·				
13	SIPr	18	r.t.	5	× ~	ÿ	کر کے ک	7m D - U	05	end	
	SIPr	24	rt	20	$\langle \rangle$	{	·)	7 III R = R	90 70	eod	
	0111			20	Me-Si	. Me∽Śi	$\sim 10^{10}$	/II K – II-Penty	12	00	
					Mé	к Ме́	о к				
14	SIPr	24	35	20	» "	ÿ	<u>ک</u> ے ر	7o R = OBn	86	84	
	lPr	24	35	20	$\langle \rangle$	<	` `		44	42	
	SIPr	24	35	20	R	R		7p R = Octvl	80	70 (9) ^b	
					~ 3		3 				
						(I					
15	IPr	24	r.t.	10	Pentyl	Pentyl →	\rangle	8a	75	32	
					o	Č					
							$\sim $				
16	SIPr	40	35	20			~~~~	8b	78	71	
					ò	′ ```					
					•~		\sim				

"See the Experimental Section for the detailed cycloisomerization procedure. All of the 1,*n*-dienes are in racemic form, and the products shown are in relative configurations. The yields of the desired products from n^{y} -*exo-trig* were determined by ¹H NMR and isolation. Other than 5–10% nonselective 1,7-oxadiene isomerization and <5% product isomerization, no other cyclic products that could be formed from these substrates were detected by ¹H NMR and isolation unless otherwise indicated. ^bYield of endocyclic 4-oxepine 7a' and 7p', respectively (see later section). ^cMixture of (n - 1)-*exo-trig* products. ^dBy NMR, the product was not stable on the column. Attempts to recover the decomposed products failed.

reactivity was found to be sensitive to both the NHC electronic properties and to its substituents, where using IMes resulted in mainly nonselective isomerization and oligomerization (entry 1, footnote b). Moreover, screening a 1,7-diene with the Thorpe–Ingold effect but without γ -oxy chelation, diethyl (homoallyl)-allylmalonate, did not form n-*exo-trig* product under our experimental conditions and provided only nonselective oligomerization. This indicated that the oxepine formation was not merely the direct result of optimal tether length and NHC steric effect directed 1,2-hydrometalation, but that the γ -oxy chelation was assumed to have a substantial role. Together with the high n^{γ} -: $(n - 1)^{\gamma}$ -exo-trig selectivity observed, we believe that the tether length, γ -oxy chelation, and NHC steric

effects were intercorrelated factors that are important to the success described above.

We then directed our efforts to delineating the generality and scope of this approach with respect to the *steric effect* next to the olefin, such as the incorporation of α -substituents or a cyclic template (entries 8–12). We found that our approach was remarkably powerful in its effects on an n^{γ} -exo-trig cycloisomerization. Our system did not follow the predictions entirely based on conventional steric rationales or the relative olefin isomerization rate (vs the trend observed in Table 1, entries 7–9). Although the tethers involved were sterically more challenging than the former and the desired n^{γ} -exo-trig selectivity may be affected according to the relative fused ring strains (entries 10-12),^{4,11} the system consistently gave n^{γ} -exotrig product as the dominant mode and allowed the diastereoselective formation of oxepine. In other words, an increase in steric effect around the olefin substituents as shown cannot supersede the selectivity on γ -oxy chelation and an NHC steric basis and cannot reprioritize the preference for favoring *n*-exo-trig or $(n-1)^{\gamma}$ -exo-trig. To a limited extent, this finding also suggests that the high n-:(n - 1)-exo-trig cycloisomerization observed in Table 1, entries 7–9, may be strongly related to the γ -heteroatom chelation rather than to the effect of R alone. As such, the R may be the key factor to differentiate the two competing n^{γ} -exo-trig pathways on steric and rate of isomerization basis, since both of which have a primary (1°) carbocenter on Ni.

Having studied the system with respect to allyl heteroatoms below, we found that the strength of the heteroatom-Ni chelation was tunable through the use of the electronic properties of NHC. The use of a more electron-rich NHC ligand SIPr led to a significant improvement in reactivity and functional group compatibility and solved issues related to catalyst deactivation by a stronger γ -heteroatom chelation or simply by σ -coordination. This expanded the scope of our findings to other heterocycles such as siloxepine and thiephine,¹⁵ further highlighting the potential of this approach (entries 13 and 14). However, using commercially available ligands at this stage, the cycloisomerization system only resulted in limited success when using 1,8-oxadiene substrates without a cyclic backbone (entries 15 vs 16). Nevertheless, the selective oxocane over oxepine formation showed again that the success was related to γ -oxy chelation and the NHC effect and was not a direct result of relative ring strain or tether length.

In Scheme 1, by subjecting precursors with an extra terminus for competition, the results further showed that our approach



^{*a*}See the Experimental Section for the detailed cycloisomerization procedure. The yields of the desired products from 7^{γ} -*exo-trig* were determined by ¹H NMR and isolation. No other oxacycle regioisomers and carbocycles (<5%) were detected by ¹H NMR and isolation. ^{*b*}The exocyclic homoallyl ether terminus was isomerized to give allyl ether (*E*:*Z* = 19:1 by ¹H NMR).

was exceptionally suited to directing a n^{γ} -exo-trig compared with other cycloisomerization modes.

The formation of strained oxepines was preferable to all of the other possible oxacycles (e.g., pyrans), and also outperformed all of the other highly competitive, less strained, smaller ordinary carbocycle formation pathways (e.g., cyclopentanes/hexanes). As such, a *high oxa- to carbocycle ratio was achieved*. This set of observations is notable given that both 1,5and 1,6-carbodienes are often regarded as more efficient substrates than their heterosubstituted counterparts in traditional Lewis acidic cationic catalyst systems^{1,5a} and the fact that our system also catalyzes the carbodiene cycloisomerization as shown in Table 1.

Although a precise cycloisomerization mechanism awaits further study, we believe that our initial proposal was reasonable in that the optimal γ -heteroatom chelation with Ni–NHC has a fundamental role in accounting for the observations. The use of an electron-rich NHC ligand may result in a weaker σ -heteroatom—Ni chelation than a P ligand, and a syn 1,2-hydrometalation on an allyl ether terminus could be favored (Figure 2). The hydrometalated species is then



Figure 2. Effect of ligand and σ -oxy-Ni chelation on regioselective hydrometalation of allyl ether.

stabilized by a γ -heteroatom—Ni chelation in the form of heteronickelacyclopentane.^{16,17} Next, this stabilized intermediate allows ring closure in an n^{γ} -exo-trig manner. The rest of the mechanism is expected to resemble that described in a typical P—NiH-catalyzed 1,*n*-diene case, in which the Ni—H is regenerated after a typical syn β -H elimination. The n^{γ} - over $(n-1)^{\gamma}$ -exo-trig selectivity observed could be a result of a more difficult 2,1-hydrometalation on an homoallylether terminus or the higher ring closure barriers in a secondary (2°) over a 1° carbocenter on Ni—NHC.¹⁸ Overall, the cycloisomerization selectivity could be a balance between the challenges of hydrometalation under the σ -heteroatom—Ni chelation effect, the stability of the resulted heteronickelacycles (Figure 3), and the NHC steric effect on ring closure.



Figure 3. n^{γ} -*Exo-trig* directed by NHC steric effect and γ -oxy stabilization.

It should be noted that, in the presence of a σ -heteroatom-Ni chelation, the allyl ether terminus could be quite difficult to adopt a desired conformation for a syn 1,2-hydrometalation under mild conditions. Indeed, the crystallographic data of several bulky P-ligated oxanickelacyclopentanes reported in the literature also suggested this conjecture.^{16a,b} This inspired us to hypothesize an alternative mechanism that involves a contrasting progression. Unlike many chelation-controlled reactions sequences, we hypothesize that the reaction may first undergo a NHC steric effect directed 1,2-hydrometalation followed by γ -heteroatom *stabilization*. The reversible nature of hydrometalation (Scheme 2) and the NHC steric effect may allow the system to sort out the optimal stabilization and tether for the desired ring closure selectivity. As such, eventually, a stabilized oxa-/thio-/siloxanickelacyclopentane intermediate (Figure 3) as described in the above reaction mechanism can be obtained on the allyl ether terminus after a 1,2-hydrometalation favored by the NHC steric effect. However, we do not have direct evidence for this new reaction sequence.

Scheme 2. Labeling Experiments^a



^aThe cycloisomerization procedure employed was the same as the 7a preparation in Table 2. Products ratios were determined by NMR ^bA mixture of D-labeled isomers was obtained in ca. 1:1.

As noted in Table 2 entry 1, there is a regioselective formation of a minor endocyclic methylene product 7a' when SIPr is used; we therefore studied the system further hoping to understand and to develop a more efficient one-pot process after optimization (Scheme 3).¹⁹ First, we confirmed the

Scheme 3. One-Pot Selective Cycloisomerization to Endocyclic Products a



^{*a*}See the Experimental Section for the detailed procedures. The yields of the products were determined by ¹H NMR and isolation. No other cycloisomerization products and other olefin regioisomers (<5%) were detected by ¹H NMR and isolation. ^{*b*}Yield of less hindered 7a' isomer, assigned by comparison with related literatures.²⁰

observation is not a direct result of an acid-catalyzed isomerization. By subjecting an isolated oxepine 7a to a TfOH-catalyzed olefin isomerization condition, we found that a new trisubstituted olefin 7a'' was formed as a major product rather than a highly selective formation of 7a' observed (Scheme 3, A). Second, we found that the isomerization efficiency was related to the NHC electronic properties, in which the use of sterically similar but more electron rich NHC ligand SIPr was significantly more efficient than IPr in the isomerization of exo- to endocyclic olefin product (Table 2, entry 1). Third, we found that the reaction was also sensitive to

the steric effect around the exocyclic methylene. A greater steric hindrance closed to exocyclic methylene of the oxepine resulted a more difficult exo- to endo-isomerization of the olefin (Table 2, $7h_{ij}$, m-n). Finally, it should be noted that the isomerization was sensitive toward the electronic property of the product substituents. It was more difficult in cases having better electron-donating heteroatoms for σ -coordination (Table 2, 7o-p), but it was easier in the isomerization of oxepines and carbocycle such as 6c to 6c'. Overall, the above experiments and analysis suggested that the selective formation of 7a' was a result of a NHC-NiH catalyzed isomerization of 7a, where the isomerization efficiency and regioselectivity were related to both the electronic and the steric properties of the catalyst and the heterocycle. Since the 2,1-hydrometalation step required for the isomerization is expected to be difficult with a bulky NHC ligated NiH, the optimized catalytic one-pot synthesis of the endocyclic product required an elevated temperature or in a longer period of reaction time than the normal cycloisomerization procedure (Scheme 3, B).

CONCLUSION

In summary, the γ -oxy deactivation^{5a} was transformed into a valuable asset for a highly site- and regioselective C-C forming reaction by using NHC as an optimal ligand to balance the high oxophilicity of hydrometalation catalyst. The new reactivity profile realized from this pairing provides not only the first 1,7heterodiene unsymmetric n^{γ} -exo-trig cycloisomerization but also a novel means of circumventing the typical 1,n-diene cycloisomerization preferences that normally favor a lower ring strain product. With this method, larger heterocycles with a higher strain can be formed preferentially over the ordinary less strained hetero-/carbocycles observed in conventional systems. This new approach and its implications will encourage subsequent optimization and allow the paradigm to achieve its full potential. The n^{γ} -exo-trig cycloisomerization outcomes offered in this work should complement the products obtained from (n - 1)-exo-trig cycloisomerization and olefin RCM, and this may further facilitate SAR study in drug synthesis.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

General Methods. Unless otherwise indicated, all reactions were performed under a nitrogen atmosphere from which oxygen and moisture were rigidly excluded from the reagents and glassware. IPr [1,3-Bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)imidazol-2-ylidene], Ni(cod)₂ [bis-(cyclooctadienyl)nickel(0)], IMes [1,3-bis(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)imidazol-2-ylidene], and SIPr [1,3-bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)imidazolidin-2-ylidene] were used as received from commercial sources and stored in a glovebox. Triethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (TESOTf), p-anisaldehyde, and triethylamine (NEt₃) were distilled before use. Toluene was distilled over sodium before use. 1,n-Dienes were dried with CaH2 or CaCl2 before use. Unless otherwise indicated, they were synthesized according to the procedures in the literature. Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed with the use of silica gel 60 F254 plates. The developed chromatogram was analyzed by UV lamp (254 nm), ethanolic phosphomolybdic acid (PMA), or potassium permanganate (KMnO₄). Flash liquid chromatography was performed on a coarse fritted glass column packed with silica gel (230-400 mesh, 0.040-0.063 mm). The cycloisomerization products were found to be unstable to acidic aqueous conditions.²¹ We therefore did not use HCl-washed sand to pack the silica gel column, and we recommend the use of fritted glass column. The cycloisomerization products, except those with α -branch to the exocyclic olefin, were found to be unstable upon storage in general and will decompose or isomerize upon heating. The preferred water bath temperature for rotavap is

below 40 °C. NMR spectra were recorded with a 400 NMR spectrometer for ¹H NMR and 100 MHz for ¹³C NMR. Chemical shifts in ¹H NMR spectra are reported in ppm on the δ scale from an internal standard of residual chloroform (7.27 ppm). Chemical shifts of ¹³C NMR spectra are reported in ppm from the central peak of CDCl₃ (77.16 ppm) on the δ scale. Cycloisomerization precursors conversion and products ratio was determined by integration of areas of selected peaks in crude ¹H NMR with relaxation time $d_1 = 10$ s and nitromethane as standard. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) data were obtained by electron-impact (EI) ionization or electrospray ionization (ESI) with the mass analyzer of magnetic sector used.

NHC–NiH Catalyst Generation. In a glovebox, Ni(cod)₂ and IPr or SIPr or IMes (0.05 mmol, 5 mol % each) were added to an ovendried test tube equipped with a stir bar. After being sealed with a septum and brought out of the glovebox, the tube was connected to a N₂ line. The mixture was dissolved in 2 mL of dried degassed toluene and stirred at rt for 1 h. 1-Octene (25 mol %), NEt₃ (0.3 mmol), *p*-anisaldehyde (5 mol %), and TESOTF (10 mol %) were then added sequentially and stirred for 45 min at rt.¹² The catalyst can be generated by using conventional methods analogous to the P systems carefully.^{9b,13a} However, technically we strongly recommend the above procedure for high consistency. The presence of small amounts of catalytically active impurities, such as other NiH or its equivalent, may consume the cycloisomerization precursors more readily than our desired pathway with the NHC catalyst.

General Cycloisomerization Procedure in Tables 1 and 2 and Schemes 1 and 2. The 1,n-diene (1.0 mmol or indicated amount) was added to the above catalyst at rt. After the mixture was stirred at the temperature and time indicated, a spatula of Na₂CO₃(s) was added, and the mixture was diluted with 4 mL of hexane and stirred in open air for 30 min. The mixture was then filtered through a short plug of silica gel and rinsed with 75 mL of 80% ether/hexane. The solvent was removed under a vacuum. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (hexane/DCM 5:1, 4:1, 3:1, 2:1, 1:1) yielded the cycloisomerization product as a colorless oil, and the 7^{γ} -exo-trig cycloisomerization products were found to be more polar than the 1,7oxadienes and the isomerization product mixtures on TLC by using DCM/Hex as eluent in silica gel in general. In cases where there were minor 6-exo-trig cycloisomerization products observed, e.g., in Table 2, R = aryl, they were found to be less polar than the starting material, and thus, the purification is not difficult. For reactions carried out at a higher temperature, we preheated the oil bath to the required temperature before immersing the reaction tube.

Table 1, **6a**,**d**,**e**, are literature compounds, and they were obtained in 59% (70.8 mg), 27% (27.3 mg), and 43% (54.2 mg) yield, respectively.²²

 Table 1, Entry 2, 6b. 132 mg, 79% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.34–7.24 (m, 10H), 4.66 (s, 1H), 4.59 (s, 1H), 4.49 (s, 4H), 3.41–3.33 (m, 4H), 2.12–2.09 (m, 4H), 1.58–1.53 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 146.7, 139.2, 139.0, 128.4, 128.1, 127.5, 127.4, 124.8, 109.2, 73.6, 73.3, 41.0, 39.8, 35.0, 29.5, 22.7. HRMS–ESI (m/z): $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for C₂₃H₂₈O₂ 359.1982, found 359.1980.

Table 1, Entry 3, 6c. 204 mg, 90% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 8.04–8.02 (m, 1H), 7.46–7.42 (m, 1H), 7.31–7.29 (m, 1H), 7.27–7.20 (m, 1H), 4.79 (s, 1H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 2.98–2.87 (m, 2H), 2.55–2.51 (m, 1H), 2.31–2.28 (m, 1H), 2.18–2.15 (m, 1H), 2.10–1.96 (m, 2H), 1.87–1.74 (m, 2H), 1.70–1.04 (m, 1H), 1.62–1.51 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 202.1, 145.9, 143.3, 133.2, 131.9, 128.8, 128.2, 126.7, 109.9, 46.5, 40.7, 34.6, 30.8, 29.6, 24.9, 22.8. HRMS–EI (*m*/*z*): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₁₈O 226.1358, found 226.1356.

Table 1, Entry 6, 6f. 81% NMR yield, 50 mg, 47% isolated yield, it was found to be unstable on colunn. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.81 (s, 2H), 4.69 (s, 1H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 3.51 (s, 2H), 3.09 (t, 2H, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 2.28–2.25 (m, 2H), 2.26 (s, 6H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.75–1.71 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 146.4, 146.0, 137.1, 134.5, 129.6, 107.0, 57.4, 50.8, 33.3, 28.5, 20.8, 19.6. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₂₂N 216.1747, found 216.1752.

Table 1, Entry 7, **6***g*. 64 mg, 48% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.04–6.89 (m, 3H), 4.68 (s, 1H), 4.66 (s, 1H), 3.69 (d, 1H,

J = 12.4 Hz), 3.27 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.4 Hz), 3.23–3.19 (m, 1H), 2.49–2.45 (m, 1H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.97–1.94 (m, 1H), 1.35–1.11 (8H), 0.80 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.9 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 146.2, 137.9, 129.0, 128.3, 125.2, 106.5, 58.1, 57.5, 33.5, 33.4, 33.1, 32.1, 25.7, 22.7, 20.0, 19.8, 19.6, 14.0. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₉H₃₀N 272.2373, found 272.2378.

Table 1, Entry 8, 6h. 14 mg, 30% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.38–7.32 (m, 4H), 7.29–7.25 (m, 1H), 4.88 (d, 1H, *J* = 1.5 Hz), 4.84 (s, 1H), 4.48 (dd, 1H, *J* = 11.2, 2.1 Hz), 4.36 (dd, 1H, *J* = 12.4, 1.5 Hz), 4.17 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.4 Hz), 2.56–2.42 (m, 2H), 2.18–1.97 (m, 1H), 1.81–1.71 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 143.5, 142.5, 128.5, 127.6, 126.1, 109.7, 79.8, 73.0, 35.6, 32.2. HRMS–EI (*m*/*z*): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₄O 174.1045, found 174.1055.

Table 1, Entry 9, 6i. 24 mg, 57% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 4.78 (s, 1H), 4.76 (s, 1H), 4.18 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.3 Hz), 3.96 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.3 Hz), 3.38–3.35 (m, 1H), 2.42–2.39 (m, 1H), 2.29–2.23 (m, 1H), 1.78–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.51–1.48 (m, 8H), 0.89 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.7 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 144.3, 109.1, 77.6, 72.6, 36.2, 33.5, 32.1, 31.8, 25.5, 22.8, 14.2. HRMS–EI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₂₁O 169.1587, found 169.1589.

Table 2, Entry 1, 7a. 202 mg, 85% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 4.78 (s, 1H), 4.71 (s, 1H), 4.05–3.95 (m, 1H), 3.50–3.40 (m, 1H), 3.40–3.33 (m, 1H), 2.49–2.41 (m, 1H), 2.41–2.35 (m, 1H), 2.35–2.28 (m, 1H), 2.28–2.21 (m, 1H), 1.85–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.73–1.69 (m, 1H), 1.46–1.38 (m, 2H), 1.35–1.20 (m, 14H), 0.87 (t, 3H, J = 6.6 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 148.6, 112.1, 80.3, 70.6, 44.8, 36.9, 34.8, 32.1, 30.6, 29.8, 29.8, 29.7, 29.4, 26.2, 22.8, 14.3. HRMS–EI (*m*/*z*): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₃₀O 238.2297, found 238.2296.

Table 2, Entry 2, 7b. 180 mg, 89% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.31–7.19 (m, 5H), 4.79 (s, 1H), 4.70 (s, 1H), 3.97 (dt, 1H, *J* = 12.4, 4.6 Hz), 3.70–3.63 (m, 1H), 3.44–3.37 (m, 1H), 2.87 (dd, 1H, *J* = 13.8, 7.4 Hz), 2.69 (dd, 1H, 13.8, 5.7 Hz), 2.50–2.45 (m, 1H), 2.42–2.26 (m, 3H), 1.91–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.71–1.64 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 159.0, 147.3, 129.6, 121.0, 114.8, 113.1, 78.0, 71.0, 70.8, 40.8, 35.0, 30.5. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₉O 203.1430, found 203.1430.

Table 2, Entry 3, 7c. 169 mg, 87% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 4.78 (s, 1H), 4.72 (s, 1H), 4.00 (dt, 1H, *J* = 12.2, 4.7 Hz), 3.45–3.39 (m, 1H), 3.15–3.10 (m, 1H), 2.47–2.26 (m, 4H), 1.91 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.2 Hz), 1.82–1.64 (m, 6H), 1.39–0.93 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 149.2, 112.1, 84.6, 71.2, 43.8, 41.8, 34.7, 30.9, 29.5, 28.9, 26.7, 26.5, 26.4. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₂₃O 195.1743, found 195.1746.

Table 2, Entry 4, 7d. 141 mg, 84% yield, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 4.78 (s, 1H), 4.72 (s, 1H), 3.99 (dt, 1H, *J* = 12.3, 4.6 Hz), 3.50–3.40 (m, 2H), 2.44–2.18 (m, 4H), 1.84–1.70 (m, 3H), 1.52–1.44 (m, 1H), 1.20–1.13 (m, 1H), 0.91 (d, 3H, *J* = 3.2 Hz), 0.89 (d, 3H, *J* = 3.2 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 148.7, 112.2, 78.3, 70.6, 46.0, 45.2, 34.8, 30.6, 24.8, 23.5, 22.4. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₂₁O: 169.1587, found 169.1588.

Table 2, Entry 5, 7e. 170 mg, 78% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.30–7.27 (m, 2H), 6.96–6.91 (m, 3H), 4.86 (s, 1H), 4.79 (s, 1H), 4.09 (dt, 1H, *J* = 12.3, 4.5 Hz), 4.04–3.92 (m, 1H), 3.90–3.84 (m, 2H), 3.62–3.54 (m, 1H), 2.62 (dd, 1H, *J* = 14.4, 2.4 Hz), 2.53–2.41 (m, 2H), 2.37–2.31 (m 1H), 1.87–1.72 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 159.0, 147.3, 129.6, 121.0, 114.8, 113.1, 78.0, 71.0, 70.8, 40.8, 35.0, 30.5. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₈O₂Na 241.1199, found 241.1200.

Table 2, Entry 6, 7f. 113 mg, 60% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.35–7.23 (m, SH), 4.87 (s, 1H), 4.78 (s, 1H), 4.49 (dd, 1H, *J* = 10.28 Hz, 3.08 Hz), 4.16–4.10 (m, 1H), 3.68–3.62 (m, 1H), 2.73–2.69 (m, 1H), 2.64–2.57 (m, 1H), 2.49–2.44 (m, 2H), 1.95–1.79 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 148.0, 143.8, 128.5, 127.3, 125.8, 113.0, 82.5, 70.9, 46.9, 34.8, 30.3. HRMS–EI (*m*/*z*): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₁₆NaO 211.1093, found 211.1095

Table 2, Entry 7, 7g. 120 mg, 55% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.28 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 6.87 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 4.86 (s, 1H), 4.78 (s, 1H), 4.44 (dd, 1H, *J* = 9.8, 2.8 Hz), 4.11 (dt, 1H, *J* = 12.4, 4.4 Hz), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.66–3.60 (m, 1H), 2.82–2.57 (m, 2H), 2.52–2.36 (m, 2H), 2.08–1.87 (m, 1H), 1.82–1.69 (m, 1H). ¹³C

NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 158.9, 148.1, 136.1, 127.1, 113.8, 113.0, 82.1, 70.7, 55.4, 46.8, 34.7, 30.2. HRMS–ESI (m/z): $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $C_{14}H_{19}O_2$ 219.1380, found 219.1382.

Table 2, Entry 8, 7h. Rac-, relative configuration only, 85 mg, 68% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 4.77 (s, 1H), 4.73 (s, 1H), 4.12 (d, 1H, *J* = 11.8 Hz), 3.37–3.30 (m, 1H), 2.97 (t, 1H, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 2.44–2.15 (m, 3H), 1.73–1.66 (m, 2H), 1.54–1.50 (m, 2H), 1.40–1.22 (m, 14H), 1.00 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 0.88 (t, 3H, *J* = 5.9 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 154.9, 111.6, 87.0, 73.7, 48.2, 34.9, 33.7, 32.2, 32.1, 29.9, 29.8, 29.8, 29.5, 26.3, 22.8, 19.6, 14.3. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₇H₃₃O 253.2526, found 253.2525.

Table 2, Entry 9, 7i. Rac-, relative configuration only, 153 mg, 92% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 4.86 (s, 1H), 4.76 (s, 1H), 4.06–4.01 (m, 1H), 3.50–3.43 (m, 1H), 3.04–2.98 (m, 1H), 2.39–2.26 (m, 2H), 2.12–2.07 (m, 1H), 1.97–1.95 (m, 1H), 1.80–1.69 (m, SH), 1.43–1.18 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 154.0 111.2 84.7 71.3 52.3 34.3 34.2 32.9 31.8 26.0 25.5. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₉O 167.1430, found 167.1432.

Table 2, Entry 10, 7j. Rac-, relative configuration determined by NOESY, 24 mg, 54% yield. Major diastereomer. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 4.85 (s, 1H), 4.78 (s, 1H), 3.94 (dd, 1H, J = 12.2, 5.1 Hz), 3.08-3.00 (m, 2H), 2.29 (dd, 1H, J = 12.9, 4.0 Hz), 2.16-2.10 (m, 2H), 1.96-1.90 (m, 2H), 1.78-1.67 (m, 3H), 1.33-1.22 (m, 4H), 0.83 (d, 3H, J = 6.8 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 152.5, 112.2, 85.2, 78.4, 52.8, 42.3, 37.0, 34.1, 33.3, 26.0, 25.5, 17.5. HRMS-ESI (m/z): $[M + H]^+$ calcd for C₁₂H₂₁O 181.1587, found 181.1589. Minor diastereomer, ~3% yield as determined by NMR. Isolation was not successful, and the following data was deduced from a product mixture roughly purified on a short plug of silica gel. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 4.82 (s, 1H), 4.78 (s, 1H), 3.72 (dd, 1H, *J* = 12.1, 2.4 Hz), 3.58 (dd, 1H, J = 12.2, 4.2 Hz), 3.46 (d, 1H, J = 11.0 Hz), 3.19 (d, 1H, J = 11.0 Hz), 2.94 (dd, 1H, J = 12.8, 9.1 Hz), 2.52 (dd, 1H, J = 12.8, 5.0 Hz), 1.96-1.67 (m, 5H), 1.33-1.22 (m, 4H), 0.97 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz). ¹³⁵DEPT NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 111.0, 85.8, 76.5, 52.1, 42.5, 37.0, 32.1, 31.9, 29.9, 28.5, 14.3.

Table 2, Entry 11, 7k. Rac-, relative configuration only, 50 mg, 66% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 4.80 (s, 1H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 4.01 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 12.0, 5.1, 3.3 Hz), 3.63 (dd, 1H, *J* = 14.9, 8.5 Hz), 3.53–3.47 (m, 1H), 2.60–2.48 (m, 3H), 2.10–2.01 (m, 1H), 1.98–1.91 (m, 1H), 1.90–1.80 (m, 1H), 1.77–1.72 (m, 2H), 1.68–1.50 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 151.1, 108.6, 85.1, 71.6, 52.6, 36.4, 32.5, 29.6, 29.2, 21.6. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₇O 153.1274, found 153.1273.

Table 2, Entry 12, 7I. Rac-, relative configuration only, 55 mg, 55% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.21–7.19 (m, 4H), 4.99 (s, 1H), 4.98 (s, 1H), 4.09 (dd, 1H, *J* = 11.7, 5.5 Hz), 3.95 (dd, 1H, *J* = 17.7, 8.5 Hz), 3.83 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 3.56 (m, 1H), 3.20 (dd, 1H, *J* = 15.0, 7.5 Hz), 2.89 (dd, 1H, *J* = 15.0, 9.8 Hz), 2.73–2.69 (m, 1H), 2.61–2.53 (m, 1H), 2.09–1.98 (m, 1H), 1.96–1.88 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 148.6, 141.2, 141.0, 127.0, 126.6, 125.8, 124.8, 110.5, 90.4, 70.4, 56.2, 38.1, 35.5, 28.3. HRMS–EI (*m*/*z*): [M]+ calcd for C₁₄H₁₆O 200.1196, found 200.1195.

Table 2, Entry 13, 7m. Low boiling, purified in DCM/pentane. 60% NMR yield, 54 mg, 35% isolated yield, it was found not stable on column. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 4.67–4.66 (m, 1H), 4.57–4.56 (m, 1H), 3.85–3.83 (m, 2H), 2.26–2.23 (m, 2H), 1.79–1.74 (m, 2H), 1.72 (s, 2H), 0.14 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 147.0, 109.0, 64.7, 38.7, 32.8, 28.9, –1.3. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [2M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₃₂NaO₂Si₂ 335.1833, found 335.1835.

Table 2, Entry 13, 7n. 60% NMR yield, 17 mg, 30% isolated yield, it was found not stable on column. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 4.63 (s, 1H), 4.56 (s, 1H), 3.73–3.69 (m, 1H), 2.42–2.36 (m, 1H), 2.11–2.01 (m, 1H), 1.76–1.66 (m, 3H), 1.58–1.18 (m, 11H), 0.88 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.6 Hz), 0.14 (s, 3H), 0.12 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 147.3, 108.6, 74.1, 38.8, 37.9, 37.7, 31.9, 29.4, 25.8, 22.8, 14.2, –1.0, –1.2. HRMS–EI (*m*/*z*): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₂₆OSi 226.1747, found 226.1745.

Table 2, Entry 14, 70. 52 mg, 84% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.36–7.28 (m, 5H), 4.88 (s, 1H), 4.84 (s, 1H), 4.60–4.53 (m, 2H), 3.59–3.48 (m, 2H), 3.08–3.01 (m, 1H), 2.84–2.78 (m, 2H),

2.63–2.56 (m, 1H), 2.43–2.32 (m, 2H), 2.21–2.15 (m, 1H), 2.09–1.97 (m, 1H), 1.87–1.75 (m, 1H). 13 C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 147.8, 138.3, 128.5, 127.8, 127.8, 114.4, 73.4, 73.3, 46.2, 42.6, 35.2, 32.6, 32.0. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₂₀OSNa 271.1127, found 271.1126.

Table 2, Entry 14, 7p. 44 mg, 70% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 4.85 (s, 1H), 4.81 (s, 1H), 2.79 (dt, 1H, *J* = 14.6, 4.3 Hz), 2.75–2.67 (m, 2H), 2.60–2.52 (m, 1H), 2.45–2.39 (m, 1H), 2.26–2.13 (m, 2H), 2.05–1.99 (m, 1H), 1.82–1.71 (m, 1H), 1.53–1.48 (m, 2H), 1.48–1.40 (m, 1H), 1.30–1.26 (m, 12H), 0.88 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.3 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 148.8, 113.9, 47.6, 47.0, 36.3, 34.8, 32.5, 32.3, 32.0, 29.7, 29.5, 27.7, 22.8, 14.3. HRMS–EI (*m*/*z*): [M]+ calcd for C₁₆H₃₀S 254.2063, found 254.2063.

Table 2, Entry 15, 8a. (31 mg, 32% yield) ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 4.78 (s, 1H), 4.74 (s, 1H), 3.83–3.77 (m, 1H), 3.57–3.51 (m, 1H), 3.40–3.35 (m, 1H), 2.41–2.31 (m, 1H), 2.30–2.26 (m, 2H), 2.11–2.04 (m, 1H), 1.98–1.91 (m, 1H), 1.82–1.75 (m, 1H), 1.66–1.62 (m, 1H), 1.61–1.51 (m, 1H), 1.47–1.38 (m, 2H), 1.36–1.24 (m, 6H), 0.88 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.9 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 152.0, 109.9, 78.9, 69.5, 36.6, 36.0, 34.3, 32.4, 32.1, 29.4, 25.9, 22.8, 14.2. HRMS–EI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₂₅O: 197.1905, found 197.1904.

Table 2, Entry 16, 8b. 61 mg, 70% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.21–7.14 (m, 2H), 7.07–7.01 (m, 2H), 4.82 (s, 1H), 4.68 (s, 1H), 4.15–4.12 (m, 2H), 3.50–3.41 (m, 2H), 2.32- 2.30 (m, 2H), 1.62–1.58 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 156.6, 150.6, 135.8, 130.2, 128.5, 125.1, 122.4, 111.9, 77.8, 39.7, 36.1, 28.7. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₅O 175.1117, found 175.1113.

Scheme 1, 7q. 107 mg, 78% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.97–5.87 (m, 1H), 5.29–5.14 (m, 2H), 4.88 (m, 2H), 4.00–3.96 (m, 3H), 2.55–2.35 (m, 3H), 2.28–2.17 (m, 1H), 1.88–1.72 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 149.9, 135.4, 116.7, 106.6, 80.0, 70.0, 39.6, 32.2, 30.2. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₉H₁₅O 139.1123, found 139.1120.

Scheme 1, **7r**. 167 mg, 78% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.42–7.20 (m, 5H), 6.59 (d, 1H, *J* = 16.0 Hz), 6.27–6.22 (m, 1H), 4.86 (s, 1H), 4.80 (s, 1H), 4.17–4.10 (m, 1H), 4.09–4.05 (m, 1H), 3.64–3.58 (m, 1H), 2.61 (dd, 1H, *J* = 14.7, 2.9 Hz), 2.48–2.34 (m, 3H), 1.89–1.81 (m, 1H), 1.80–1.70 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 147.6, 137.1, 130.9, 129.6, 128.6, 127.6, 126.6, 113.0, 80.3, 70.1, 44.7, 34.9, 30.3. HRMS–EI (*m*/*z*): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₁₈O 214.1358, found 214.1346.

Scheme 1, 7s. E configuration, 111 mg, 73% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.70–5.50 (m, 2H), 4.81 (s, 1H), 4.76 (s, 1H), 4.03–3.98 (m, 1H), 3.92–3.86 (m, 1H), 3.56–3.50 (m, 1H), 2.51–2.47 (m, 1H), 2.42–2.30 (m, 3H), 1.84–1.76 (m, 1H), 1.74–1.69 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 147.9, 132.6, 126.3, 112.7, 80.6, 70.0, 44.8, 34.9, 30.3, 17.9. HRMS–EI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₇O 153.1279, found 153.1275.

In Scheme 2, each of those D-labeled oxepines is not separable by column and were isolated with the 7a obtained together. The peaks corresponding only to 7a were identified and indicated in parentheses as shown below.

Scheme 2, D-Labeled **7a** in eq 1. Mixed with 7a, 200 mg, 84% yield. ¹H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 4.78 (s, 1H), 4.71 (s, 1H), 4.03–3.97 (m, 1H), 3.50–3.43 (m, 1H), 3.43–3.35 (m, 1H), 2.46–2.42 (m, 1H), 2.38–2.35 (m, 0.5H) [7a: 2.41–2.35 (m, 1H)], 2.31–2.27 (m, 0.5H) [7a: 2.34–2.27 (m, 1H)], 2.27–2.22 (m, 1H), 1.81–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.72–1.67 (m, 1H), 1.52–1.47 (m, 1H), 1.42–1.38 (m, 1H), 1.35–1.20 (m, 14H), 0.88 (t, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 148.6, 112.1, 80.3, 70.7, 70.6, 44.8, 36.9, 34.5 (t, J = 19.3 Hz), 34.4 (t, J = 19.3 Hz) [7a: 34.8], 32.1, 30.5, 30.5 [7a: 30.6], 29.8, 29.8, 29.7, 29.4, 26.2, 22.8, 14.3. HRMS–EI (m/z): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₉DO 239.2354, found 239.2352.

Scheme 2, D-Labeled **7a** in eq 2. Mixed with 7a, 199 mg, 84% yield. ¹H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 4.77 (s, 0.43H) [7a: 4.78 (s, 0.14H)], 4.70 (s, 0.43H) [7a: 4.71 (s, 0.14H)], 3.50–3.43 (m, 1H), 3.43–3.35 (m, 1H), 2.46–2.42 (m, 1H), 2.41–2.35 (m, 1H), 2.34–2.27 (m, 1H), 2.27–2.22 (m, 1H), 1.81–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.72–1.67 (m, 1H), 1.52–1.47 (m, 1H), 1.42–1.38 (m, 1H), 1.35–1.20 (m, 14H),

0.88 (t, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 148.6, 111.9 (t, J = 23.7 Hz) [7a: 112.1], 80.3, 70.6, 44.7, 36.9, 34.8, 32.1, 30.6, 29.8, 29.8, 29.7, 29.5, 26.2, 22.8, 14.3. HRMS–ESI (m/z): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₃₀DO 240.2432, found 240.2430.

Scheme 2, D-Labeled **7a** in eqs 3 and 4. Mixed with 7a, 199 mg, 84% yield. ¹H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 4.78 (s, 1H), 4.71 (s, 1H), 3.50–3.43 (m, 1H), 3.43–3.35 (m, 1H), 2.46–2.42 (m, 1H), 2.41–2.35 (m, 1H), 2.34–2.27 (m, 1H), 2.27–2.22 (m, 1H), 1.81–1.73 (m, 0.4H) [7a: 1.81–1.73 (m, 0.2H)], 1.72–1.67 (m, 0.4H) [7a: 1.72–1.67 (m, 0.2H)], 1.52–1.47 (m, 1H), 1.42–1.38 (m, 1H), 1.35–1.20 (m, 14H), 0.88 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 148.7 [7a: 148.6], 112.1, 112.1, 80.3, 80.3, 70.6, 70.6 [7a: 70.6], 44.7, 36.9, 34.7 [7a: 34.8], 32.1, 30.2 (t, *J* = 19.6 Hz) [7a: 30.6], 29.8, 29.8, 29.7, 29.5, 26.2, 22.8, 14.3. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₃₀DO 240.2432, found 240.2429.

Triflic Acid Catalyzed Isomerization of 7a to Endocyclic Olefins 7a' and 7a" in Scheme 3, Part A. Triflic acid (10 mol %) was added to a toluene solution of isolated 7a and stirred at rt for the indicated reaction time. The mixture was then added a spatula of Na₂CO₃(s). After the solution was filtered through a short plug of silica gel and rinsed with 75 mL of 80% ether/hexane, the solvent was removed under vacuum. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (hexane/DCM, 3:1, 2:1, 1:1) yielded the endocyclic olefin products. The products obtained from the NHC catalyst and from the acid catalyzed isomerization are respectively less polar and more polar than the original exocyclic methylene, i.e., typical polarity trend: 7a" > 7a > 7a'.

General Cycloisomerization Procedure for the One-pot Preparation of the Endocyclic Olefin Product in Scheme 3, Part B. The NHC–NiH-catalyzed reactions were performed by following the general cycloisomerization procedure except with the use of the indicated ligands, time, temperature, and catalyst loading. Product structures were assigned by NMR and by comparison with literature²⁰

Scheme 3, Part A, 3-Endocyclic Methylene Product **7a**". 79 mg, 67% yield. Obtained by acid-catalyzed isomerization, it is more polar than the below 4-endocyclic methylene product **7a**'. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.57 (dt, 1H, *J* = 15.5, 7.0 Hz), 5.45 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.5 Hz), 3.90–3.86 (m, 2H), 2.03–1.81 (m, 5H), 1.70–1.63 (m, 1H), 1.35–1.26 (m, 17H), 0.88 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.5 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 135.4, 128.1, 82.2, 67.4, 37.7, 32.4, 32.1, 29.7, 29.6, 29.5, 29.5, 29.3, 26.7, 25.9, 22.8, 14.3. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₃₀ONa 261.2189, found 261.2189.

We found that the cycloisomerization cascade could provide two column separable 4-endocyclic methylene product 7a' isomers by using SIPr.

Scheme 3, Part B, **7a**[']. Major isomer, less polar, 98 mg, 82% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.56 (s, 1H), 4.0–3.95 (m, 1H), 3.47–3.37 (m, 2H), 2.44–2.34 (m, 2H), 2.12–2.05 (m, 1H), 1.98 (d, 1H, *J* = 16.1 Hz), 1.74 (s, 3H), 1.53–1.26 (m, 16H), 0.88 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.3 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 138.4, 124.7, 78.9, 70.0, 42.9, 37.2, 32.1, 31.4, 29.8, 29.8, 29.7, 29.5, 26.8, 26.2, 22.8, 14.3. HRMS *m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₃₁O 239.2369, found 239.2363. Minor isomer, more polar, 12 mg, 10% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.33 (s, 1H), 4.09–4.03 (m, 1H), 3.95–3.90 (m, 1H), 3.74–3.68 (m, 1H), 2.26–2.24 (m, 2H), 1.81–1.70 (m, 2H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 1.49–1.11 (m, 16H), 0.88 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.4 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 141.4, 129.4, 77.0, 72.3, 36.8, 32.7, 32.1, 29.8, 29.8, 29.7, 29.5, 28.2, 26.3, 25.8, 22.8, 14.3. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₃₁O 239.2367.

Scheme 3, Part B, 6c'. 107 mg, 95% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 8.05–8.03 (m, 1H), 7.47–7.43 (m, 1H), 7.32–7.28 (m, 1H), 7.26–7.21 (m, 1H), 5.41–5.39 (m, 1H), 3.08–3.00 (m, 1H), 2.93–2.86 (m, 1H), 2.64–2.60 (m, 1H), 2.10–1.93 (m, 4H), 1.77–1.71(m, 2H), 1.70 (s, 3H), 1.69–1.61 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 202.7, 143.3, 133.1, 132.1, 131.9, 128.8, 128.2, 126.7, 119.2, 44.0, 36.6, 30.7, 27.3, 25.4, 24.0, 22.6. HRMS–EI (m/z): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₁₈O 226.1358, found 226.1356.

Synthesis of 4-Oxepanone.²³ The ozonolysis followed a typical procedure. A solution of 7a (36 mg, 0.15 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (6 mL) at

-78 °C was sparged with ozone (O₃) until a blue color was obtained (~20 min). After being stirred for 1 h at -78 °C, it was sparged with nitrogen until no trace of blue color remained (about 5 min). Triphenylphosphine (0.75 mmol) was then added, and the reaction was allowed to reach rt gradually by stirring overnight. Removal of solvent in vacuum followed by flash chromatography on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded the desired product as colorless oil (78% yield, 28 mg). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 4.21-4.16 (m, 1H), 3.66-3.61 (m, 1H), 3.59-3.52 (m, 1H), 2.73-2.55 (m, 4H), 1.95-1.80 (m, 2H), 1.57-1.27 (m, 16H), 0.88 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.8 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 211.8, 76.9, 72.5, 52.2, 43.0, 36.8, 32.0, 29.7, 29.6, 29.4, 27.0, 25.8, 22.8, 14.3. HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁.H₂.O₂Na 263.1982, found 263.1981.

General Procedure for the 1,*n*-Diene (P) Syntheses. Allylation was the last step in most of the 1,*n*-dienes syntheses. All the carbodienes were prepared according to the literature procedures. Most of the other 1,*n*-dienes (P), including P6(a-i) in Table 1 and P7(a-s), P8(a,b) in Table 2 and Schemes 1–3 were prepared according to the literature procedures or in analogy except the following:^{24,25}

Allylation General Procedure. The 1,*n*-dienes (P) were synthesized by adding NaH (1.5 equiv., 60% in mineral oil) to a solution of corresponding allylic/homoallylic alcohol, thiol, or amine (10 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) at 0 °C and stirred for 5 min. Two equivalents of allyl bromide (or the corresponding halides, e.g., 3-chloro-2-methyl-1-propene, 5-bromo-1-pentene, or the corresponding 2-D-labeled allyl bromide) was then added to the above mixture. After being stirred overnight at rt, the reaction mixture was quenched with 30 mL of ice—water, extracted with diethyl ether (3×50 mL), washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (hexane/DCM 5:1, 3:1, 2:1) afforded the corresponding 1,*n*-oxadiene as a colorless oil for cycloisomerization.

Table 2, Entry 1, P7a. Allylation of the 1- tridecen-4-ol with allyl bromide by following the allylation general procedure gave P7a (2.1 g, 89% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.97–5.78 (m, 2H), 5.29–5.03 (m, 4H), 4.03 (dd, 1H, *J* = 12.4, 5.6 Hz), 3.97 (dd, 1H, *J* = 12.6, 5.7 Hz), 3.36–3.33 (m, 1H), 2.26 (m, 2H), 1.47–1.26 (m, 16H), 0.88 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.6 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 135.62, 135.29, 116.86, 116.62, 78.73, 70,13, 38.51, 33.97, 32.05, 29.90, 29.77, 29.73, 29.47, 25.51, 22.83, 14.27. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₃₀ONa 261.2189, found 261.2184.

Table 2, Entry 2, P7b. Allylation of the 5-phenylpent-1-en-4-ol with allyl bromide by following the allylation general procedure gave P7b (1.8 g, 88% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.29–7.17 (m, 5H), 5.92–5.76 (m, 2H), 5.22–5.06 (m, 4H), 3.99–3.88 (m, 2H), 3.58 (m, 1H), 2.80 (dd, 1H, *J* = 30.6, 13.7 Hz), 2.78 (dd, 1H, *J* = 29.9, 13.7 Hz), 2.27–2.24 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 139.1, 135.2, 134.9, 129.6, 128.3, 126.2, 117.3, 116.7, 79.9, 70.5, 40.5, 38.3. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₉O 203.1430, found 203.1430.

Table 2, Entry 4, P7d. Allylation of the 6-methyl-1-hepten-4-ol with allyl bromide by following the allylation general procedure gave P7d (1.5 g, 89% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.07–5.70 (m, 2H), 5.29–5.03 (m, 4H), 4.07 (dd, 1H, *J* = 12.6, 5.8 Hz), 3.94 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.8, 12.6 Hz), 3.46–3.40 (m, 1H), 2.28–2.25 (m, 2H), 1.82–1.72 (m, 1H), 1.50–1.43 (m, 1H), 1.26–1.20 (m, 1H), 0.90 (d, 3H, *J* = 4.6 Hz), 0.89 (d, 3H, *J* = 4.6 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 135.5, 135.1, 117.0, 116.6, 76.8, 70.0, 43.6, 38.8, 24.6, 23.4, 22.5. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₂₀ONa 191.1406, found 191.1403.

Table 2, Entry 5, P7e. Allylation of the 1-phenoxypent-4-en-2-ol with allyl bromide by following the allylation general procedure gave P7e (1.9 g, 86% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.35–7.31 (m, 2H), 7.02–6.96 (m, 3H), 6.18–5.84 (m, 2H), 5.55–5.02 (m, 4H), 4.44–4.32 (m, 2H), 4.26–4.11 (m, 2H), 4.07–3.80 (m, 1H), 2.55–2.34 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 158.9, 135.2, 134.3, 129.5, 120.9, 117.7, 117.1, 114.7, 76.9, 71.2, 69.7, 36.4. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₈O₂Na 241.1199, found 241.1199.

Table 2, Entry 8, P7h. Allylation of the alcohol (1.1 g, 5 mmol) with allyl bromide by following the allylation general procedure gave P7h (1.1 g, 88% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.01–5.73 (m, 2H), 5.28–4.99 (m, 4H), 4.04–3.96 (m, 2H), 3.19–3.13 (m, 1H), 2.44–2.38 (m, 1H), 1.43–1.35 (m, 2H), 1.34–1.16 (m, 14H), 1.02–0.99 (m, 3H), 0.88 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.8 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 141.2, 135.7, 116.5, 114.5, 83.1, 71.2, 40.7, 32.1, 31.0, 30.0, 29.8, 29.8, 29.5, 26.1, 22.8, 15.1, 14.3. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₇H₃₂ONa 275.2345, found 275.2345.

Table 2, Entry 10, P7j. Allylation of the *trans*-2-vinylcyclohexanol with 3-chloro-2-methyl-1-propene by following the allylation general procedure gave P7j (1.5 g, 85% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.94–5.85 (m, 1H), 5.08–4.99 (m, 2H), 4.96 (s, 1H), 4.84 (s, 1H), 3.97 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.3 Hz), 3.82 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.3 Hz), 3.01–2.97 (m, 1H), 2.09–2.08 (m, 2H), 1.73 (s, 3H), 1.73–1.68 (m, 3H), 1.22–1.17 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 143.1, 141.9, 114.1, 112.0, 81.2, 72.9, 47.9, 31.3, 31.2, 25.2, 24.7, 19.8. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₂₀ONa: 203.1406, found 203.1405.

Table 2, Entry 11, P7k. Allylation of the *trans*-2-vinylcyclopentanol with allyl bromide by following the allylation general procedure gave P7k (1.3 g, 85% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.04–5.74 (m, 2H), 5.29–4.96 (m, 4H), 3.99 (d, 2H, *J* = 5.5 Hz), 3.66 (dd, 1H, *J* = 11.1, 5.5 Hz), 2.57–2.49 (m, 1H), 1.94–1.83 (m, 2H), 1.78–1.60 (m, 3H), 1.45–1.36 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 141.4, 135.5, 116.7, 114.1, 85.6, 70.5, 50.1, 31.7, 30.4, 22.5. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₇O 153.1274, found 153.1273.

Table 2, Entry 12, P7I. Allylation of the *trans*-1-vinyl-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-inden-2-ol with allyl bromide by following the allylation general procedure gave P7I (1.7 g, 85% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.18–7.09 (m, 4H), 5.99–5.83 (m, 2H), 5.33–5.17 (m, 4H), 4.17–4.11 (m, 3H), 3.81–3.77 (m, 1H), 3.23 (dd, 1H, *J* = 15.6, 7.0 Hz), 2.91 (dd, 1H, *J* = 15.6, 7.0 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 142.8, 140.1, 139.0, 135.1, 127.3, 126.9, 124.8, 124.7, 117.2, 117.1, 85.8, 70.9, 56.0, 38.1. HRMS–EI (*m*/*z*): [M]+ calcd for C ₁₄H₁₆O 200.1196, found 200.1199.

Table 2, Entry 15, P8a. Alkylation of 1-octen-3-ol with 5-bromo-1pentene by following the allylation general procedure gave **P8a** (1.5 g, 80% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.87–5.62 (m, 2H), 5.17–5.10 (m, 2H), 5.04–4.94 (m, 2H), 3.60–3.47 (m, 2H), 3.29– 3.23 (m, 1H), 2.15–2.09 (m, 2H), 1.69–1.62 (m, 2H), 1.59–1.56 (m, 1H), 1.47–1.37 (m, 2H), 1.35–1.28 (m, 5H), 0.88 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.7 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 139.8, 138.6, 116.3, 114.7, 81.5, 67.9, 35.6, 31.9, 30.6, 29.3, 25.2, 22.8, 14.2. HRMS–EI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₂₅O 197.1905, found 197.1898.

Scheme 1, P7s. Allylation of 1,6-heptadien-4-ol with allyl bromide by following the allylation general procedure gave **P7s** (1.3 g, 88% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.96–5.78 (m, 3H), 5.30–5.25 (m, 1H), 5.16–5.05 (m, 5H), 4.02 (d, 2H, *J* = 5.6 Hz), 3.43 (quin, 1H, *J* = 5.9 Hz), 2.30–2.27 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 135.4, 134.9, 117.1, 116.7, 78.1, 70.2, 38.2. HRMS–EI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₇O 153.1279, found 153.1275.

Procedure for the Preparation of 1,7-Siloxadiene.²⁶ Table 2, Entry 13, P7n. Allylchlorodimethylsilane (10.5 mmol) was added to a solution of 1-octen-3-ol (10 mmol), triethylamine (12 mmol), and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (0.6 mmol) in 50 mL of dry CH₂Cl₂ at rt. The reaction was stirred overnight and then quenched with 50 mL of water, the organic layer was removed, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ether $(3 \times 50 \text{ mL})$. The organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na2SO4, and concentrated. Purification via a NEt₃ buffered silica gel column chromatography (10% Et₂O/npentane) afforded the title 1,7-siloxadiene P7n (1.8 g, 80% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.85–5.74 (m, 2H), 5.16–4.84 (m, 4H), 4.07 (dd, 1H, J = 12.5, 6.1 Hz), 1.63 (d, 2H, J = 18.1 Hz), 1.48–1.40 (m, 2H), 1.38-1.27 (m, 6H), 0.88 (t, 3H, J = 6.5 Hz), 0.12 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 141.7, 134.4, 113.9, 113.7, 74.3, 38.0, 31.9, 25.2, 25.2, 22.8, 14.2, -1.7, -1.8. HRMS-EI (m/z): [M]⁺ calcd for C13H26OSi 226.1747, found 226.1743.

Procedure for the Preparation of 1,7-Thiodienes.²⁷ *Table 2, Entry 14, P70.* The allylation was performed by adding NaH (2.4 equiv) followed by allyl bromide (2.5 equiv) to a solution of ethyl thioglycolate (20 mmol) in THF (60 mL) at 0 °C, and the reaction was then stirred at rt overnight. After being quenched with water, the mixture was extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure and then purified over silica gel column chromatography with 10% EtOAc/n-hexane as the eluent. After a typical ester reduction with LiAlH₄ (1.2 equiv) in THF (50 mL) at 0 °C and stirring at rt for 5 h, the purified alcohol was protected with benzyl bromide (1.5 equiv) and NaH (2 equiv) in THF (50 mL) at 0 °C and stirred at rt for overnight. After a normal aqueous workup, the mixture was purified over silica gel column chromatography by using 10% EtOAc/n-hexane as the eluent and afforded the title 1,7-thiodiene P7o (2.6 g, 53% isolated yield over three steps). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.37–7.25 (m, 5H), 5.88–5.75 (m, 2H), 5.11–5.05 (m, 4H), 4.53 (s, 2H), 3.60-3.57 (m, 1H), 3.52-3.48 (m, 1H), 3.24-3.14 (m, 2H), 2.91–2.85 (m, 1H), 2.55–2.48 (m, 1H), 2.36–2.29 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 138.2, 135.2, 134.7, 128.4, 127.6, 117.2, 117.0, 73.0, 72.7, 43.3, 36.2, 34.4. HRMS-ESI (m/z): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₂₀OSNa 271.1127, found 271.1127.

Table 2, Entry 14, P7p. Diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (20 mmol, 2 equiv) was added to a solution of triphenylphosphine (20 mmol, 2 equiv) in THF (50 mL) at 0 °C. After 0.5 h, a solution of 1-tridecen-4ol (10 mmol, 1 equiv) and thioacetic acid (20 mmol, 2 equiv) in THF (10 mL) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at rt overnight. After the volatiles were removed under vacuum, trituration of the residue in hexane, filtration, concentration of the filtrate, and chromatography of the residue afforded the thioester (6 mmol, 60% isolated yield) by using DCM/n-hexane (1:2) as the eluent. After a typical ester reduction with LiAlH₄ (12 mmol, 2 equiv) in THF (30 mL) from 0 °C to rt, the roughly purified 1-tridecen-4-thiol was treated with allyl bromide (9 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and NaH (12 mmol, 2 equiv) in DMF (15 mL) from 0 °C to rt for overnight. After aqueous workup as described in Allylation General Procedure, the mixture was purified over silica gel column chromatography with DCM/n-hexane (1:4) as the eluent and afforded the title 1,7-thiodiene P7p (0.9 g, 35%) yield over three steps). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.89–5.76 (m, 2H), 5.12-5.05 (m, 4H), 3.15 (dd, 2H, J = 7.1, 0.9 Hz), 2.68-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.38-2.30 (m, 2H), 1.61-1.26 (m, 16H), 0.88 (t, 3H, J = 6.7 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 135.9, 135.1, 116.8, 116.7, 43.9, 39.1, 34.1, 33.9, 32.0, 29.7, 29.7, 29.4, 26.7, 22.8, 14.2. HRMS-EI (m/ z): [M]+ calcd for C₁₆H₃₀S: 254.2063, found 254.2062.

Procedure for the Preparation of 1,n-Azadienes.²⁸ Table 1, Entry 7, P6g. By following the standard Buchwald amination procedure, 3-aminooct-1-ene (5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2,6-dimethylbromobenzene (5 mmol, 1 equiv), (\pm) -2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'binaphthyl (0.25 mmol, 0.05 equiv), and sodium tert-butoxide (15 mmol, 3 equiv) were mixed in a sealed tube with 10 mL of toluene, and the mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 24 h. The crude reaction mixture was filtered through Celite, washed with CH₂Cl₂, concentrated, and purified by column chromatography (30% DCM/nhexane) the product obtained was then followed by typical allylation conditions as described in the Allylation General Procedure and afforded the branched 1,6-azadiene P6g (0.9 g, 70% isolated yield over two steps). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.99–6.92 (m, 3H), 5.80-5.70 (m, 1H), 5.68-5.59 (m, 1H), 5.09-5.04 (m, 2H), 4.94-4.81 (m, 2H), 3.71 (dd, 1H, J = 14.3, 6.1 Hz), 3.59 (dd, 1H, J = 14.3, 7.4 Hz), 3.55-3.50 (m, 1H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.39-1.11 (m, 8H), 0.82 (t, 3H, J = 6.9 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 146.1, 141.6, 139.7, 139.0, 137.7, 128.7, 128.3, 125.5, 115.9, 115.1, 66.5, 55.0, 33.1, 32.0, 26.2, 22.8, 20.1, 14.2. HRMS-ESI (m/z): $[M + H]^+$ calcd for C₁₉H₃₀N: 272.2373, found 272.2378.

Scheme 2, Procedures for the Preparation of D-Labeled 1,7-Oxadiene. 1,7-Oxadienes Labeled with a D at the Alkene Terminal Position in eqs 1 and 2 (Scheme 2). were prepared from the corresponding enynes (4-(prop-2-yn – 1-yloxy)tridec-1-ene for eq 1, Scheme 2, 4-(allyloxy)tridec-1-yne for eq 2, Scheme 2) by a typical deprotonation with *n*-BuLi, followed by quenching with D₂O, and finally a partial hydrogenation (Lindlar catalyst).²⁹ *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in hexane, 1.2 equiv) was added dropwise to a solution of the corresponding 1,7-oxaenyne (6 mmol) in dry THF (30 mL) at -78

°C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm slowly and to reach 0 °C, followed by D₂O quenching (1 mL). After being stirred overnight at rt, the reaction mixture was diluted with 20 mL of Et₂O, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered through a short pad of silica gel, and washed thoroughly with Et₂O. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the corresponding deuterated 1,7-oxaenyne and used directly in the next step without further purification. The deuterated 1,7-oxaenyne above was treated with quinoline (6 mmol) and Lindlar catalyst (palladium 5 wt % on calcium carbonate poisoned with lead, 2 mol % Pd, 255 mg) in 30 mL of ethyl acetate. The reaction flask was then degassed and backfilled with H₂. A H₂ balloon was then attached, and the reaction mixture was allowed to stirred at rt for 15 min. The reaction progress was closely monitored by NMR to avoid over-reduction. The reaction was stopped by remove the H₂ balloon and vacuum for 5 min. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel, washed with Et₂O, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (20% DCM/hexane) afforded the corresponding deuterated 1,7-oxadiene in 58% (0.83 g) and 50% (0.72 g) isolated yield over two steps in eqs 1 and 2 (Scheme 2), respectively.

1,7-Oxadienes Labeled with a D at the Alkene Terminal Position in eq 1 (Scheme 2). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.95–5.78 (m, 2H), 5.14–5.03 (m, 3H), 4.06–3.94 (m, 2H), 3.38–3.32 (m, 1H), 2.32–2.21 (m, 2H), 1.49–1.46 (m, 2H), 1.43–1.26 (m, 14H), 0.88 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.8 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 135.4, 135.0, 116.6, 115.8 (t, *J* = 23.8 Hz), 78.5, 69.9, 38.4, 33.9, 32.0, 29.8, 29.7, 29.6, 29.4, 25.4, 22.8, 14.1. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₉DONa 262.2252, found 262.2256.

1,7-Oxadienes Labeled with a D at the Alkene Terminal Position in eq 2 (Scheme 2). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.97–5.81 (m, 2H), 5.29–5.01 (m, 3H), 4.05–3.94 (m, 2H), 3.38–3.32 (m, 1H), 2.30–2.23 (m, 2H), 1.49–1.26 (m, 16H), 0.88 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.7 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 135.5, 134.9, 116.3 (t, *J* = 23.5 Hz), 116.1, 78.6, 70.0, 38.4, 33.9, 32.0, 29.8, 29.7, 29.6, 29.4, 25.4, 22.7, 14.1. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₉DONa 262.2252, found 262.2254.

Procedure for the Enyne 4-(Prop-2-yn - 1-yloxy)tridec-1ene. NaH (1.5 equiv, 60% in mineral oil) was added to a solution of 1tridecen-4-ol (15 mmol) in DMF (30 mL) at 0 °C and stirred for 15 min. Propargyl chloride (2 equiv) was then added to the above mixture. After being stirred overnight at rt, the mixture was quenched with 30 mL of ice-water, extracted with diethyl ether $(3 \times 50 \text{ mL})$, washed with brine, dried over Na2SO4, filtered, and concentrated. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (20% DCM/ Hexane) afforded the 1,7-oxaenyne (1.8 g, 50% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 5.89-5.78 (m, 1H), 5.11-5.05 (m, 2H), 4.22 (s, 2H), 3.56-3.51 (m, 1H), 2.39 (t, 1H, J = 2.3 Hz), 2.29 (t, 2H, J = 6.3 Hz), 1.50-1.46 (m, 2H), 1.44-1.26 (m, 14H), 0.88 (t, 3H, J = 6.7Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 134.9, 117.2, 80.6, 78.4, 73.8, 56.3, 38.1, 33.7, 32.1, 29.9, 29.7, 29.7, 29.5, 25.3, 22.8, 14.3. HRMS-ESI (m/z): $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for C₁₆H₂₈ONa 259.2032, found 259.2035.

Procedure for the Enyne 4-(Allyloxy)tridec-1-yne. Allylation of 1-tridecyn-4-ol (9 mmol) with allyl bromide by following the Allylation General Procedure afforded the title 1,7-oxaenyne (1.7 g, 80% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 5.97–5.87 (m, 1H), 5.31–5.15 (m, 2H), 4.13–4.08 (m, 1H), 4.02–3.96 (m, 1H), 3.45–3.43 (m, 1H), 2.46–2.33 (m, 2H), 1.99 (t, 1H, *J* = 2.7 Hz), 1.63–1.59 (m, 2H), 1.42–1.27 (m, 14H), 0.88 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.7 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 135.3, 117.0, 81.5, 77.3, 70.6, 69.9, 34.1, 32.0, 29.8, 29.7, 29.7, 29.5, 25.4, 24.0, 22.8, 14.3. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₈ONa 259.2032, found 259.2037.

1,7-Oxadienes Labeled with a D at the Alkene Internal Position in eq 3 (Scheme 2). was prepared by allylation of 1-tridecen-4-ol with 2-D-labeled allyl bromide³⁰ following the Allylation General Procedure (0.8 g, 35% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.89–5.77 (m, 1H), 5.25–5.02 (m, 4H), 4.04–3.94 (m, 2H), 3.37–3.32 (m, 1H), 2.32–2.21 (m, 2H), 1.49–1.39 (m, 2H), 1.39–1.23 (m, 14H), 0.88 (t, 3H, J = 6.6 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 135.3 (t, J = 23.6 Hz), 135.2, 116.8, 116.4, 78.7, 70.0, 38.5, 34.0, 32.0, 29.9, 29.8, 29.7, 29.5, 25.5, 22.8, 14.2. HRMS–ESI (m/z): $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for $C_{16}H_{29}DONa$ 262.2252, found 262.2254.

1,7-Oxadienes Labeled with a D at the Alkene Internal Position in eq 4 (Scheme 2). was prepared by allylation of 1-tridecen-2deuterio-4-ol (3.2 mmol) with allyl bromide following the Allylation General Procedure (0.65 g, 85% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.97–5.87 (m, 1H), 5.28–5.04 (m, 4H), 4.05–3.94 (m, 2H), 3.38– 3.32 (m, 1H), 2.31–2.22 (m, 2H), 1.49–1.39 (m, 2H), 1.39–1.26 (m, 14 H), 0.88 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.6 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 135.6, 134.8 (t, *J* = 23.3 Hz), 116.6, 116.1, 78.6, 70.0, 38.4, 33.9, 32.0, 29.8, 29.7, 29.6, 29.4, 25.4, 22.7, 14.1. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₉DONa 262.2252, found 262.2256.

Procedure for the D-Labeled Alcohol, 1-Tridecen-2-deuter-^{25c} Decyl aldehyde (8 mmol), the 2-D-labeled allyl bromide io-4-ol. above (~0.3 M in Et_2O , 35 mL), tin powder (10 mmol) in HCl (60 mL, 0.6 mol L⁻¹), and 15 mL of THF were stirred at 35 °C for overnight and then extracted with Et_2O (3 × 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over Na2SO4, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification via silica gel column chromatography (10% EA/Hexane) afforded the 2-D-labeled 1tridecen-4-ol (0.64 g, 40% isolated yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.12 (s, 2H), 3.61–3.69 (m, 1H), 2.32–2.28 (m, 1H), 2.16-2.11 (m, 1H), 1.49-1.45 (m, 2H), 1.43-1.26 (m, 14H), 0.88 (t, 3H, I = 6.6 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 134.7 (t, I = 23.2Hz), 117.7, 70.8, 41.9, 36.9, 32.0, 29.8, 29.7, 29.7, 29.4, 25.8, 22.7, 14.2. HRMS-ESI (m/z): $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for C₁₃H₂₅DONa 222.1939, found 222 1943

Additional Experiments with 1,*n*-Azadienes (Employed in ref 15). Most of the cycloisomerization products and precursors are literature compounds except the following:^{31,32}

6-Exo-Trig Product from *N*,*N*-**Diallyl-2,6-diisopropylaniline.** 131 mg, 51% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.18–7.14 (m, 1H), 7.10–7.08 (m, 2H), 4.70 (s, 1H), 4.66 (s, 1H), 3.54 (s, 2H), 3.43 (hept, 2H, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 3.14 (t, 2H, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 2.29 (t, 2H, *J* = 6.2 Hz), 1,77–1.71 (m, 2H), 1.19 (d, 6H, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 1.19 (d, 6H, *J* = 6.9 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 149.4, 146.5, 145.7, 126.5, 124.0, 107.0, 58.6, 51.8, 33.2, 28.4, 28.2, 24.5, 24.4. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₈H₂₈N 258.2216, found 258.2212.

6-Exo-Trig Product from *N*-Allyl-*N*-homoallyltosylamine. 42 mg, 16% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.62 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.31 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 4.71 (s, 1H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 3.51–3.49 (m, 2H), 2.60–2.53 (m, 1H), 2.45–2.40 (m, 1H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.39–2.31 (m, 2H), 2.24–2.18 (m, 1H), 1.06 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.6 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 148.1, 143.6, 133.4, 129.7, 127.7, 107.9, 53.8, 48.0, 36.4, 34.0, 21.6, 15.6. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₉NO₂SNa 288.1029, found 288.1025.

7^{*γ*}*-Exo-Trig* and **6**^{*γ*}*-Exo-Trig* Products from *N*-Allyl-*N*-homoallyltosylamine. Inseparable mixture, yield was determined by NMR ratio. **6**^{*γ*}*-exo-trig* ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.66 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 7.33 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 4.96 (s, 1H), 4.81 (s, 1H), 4.07 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.1 Hz), 3.70–3.67 (m, 1H), 2.96 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.1 Hz), 2.56–2.49 (m, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 1.99–1.97 (m, 1H), 1.84–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.43– 1.30 (m, 1H), 1.04 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.6 Hz). 7^{*γ*}*-exo-trig* ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.66 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 7.33 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 4.78 (s, 1H), 4.73 (s, 1H), 3.28–3.24 (m, 4H), 2.44–2.40 (m, 2H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.30–2.27 (m, 2H), 1.82–1.74 (m, 2H). HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₉NO₂SNa 288.1029, found 288.1024.

N,*N*-Diallyl-2,6-diisopropylaniline. The compound was prepared in one step from 2,6-diisopropylaniline (NH₂-DIPP, 10 mmol), NaH (23 mmol, 2.3 equiv), and allyl bromide (23 mmol, 2.3 equiv) by following the Allylation General Procedure (0.8 g, 30% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.17–7.14 (m, 1H), 7.08–7.06 (m, 2H), 5.92–5.82 (m, 2H), 5.09–5.00 (m, 4H), 3.64 (d, 4H, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 3.44 (sept, 2H, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 1.19 (d, 12H, *J* = 6.9 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 149.2, 145.7, 137.3, 126.6, 124.1, 116.2, 58.1, 28.2, 24.6. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₈H₂₈N 258.2216, found 258.2218.

N-Allyl-N-homoallyl-2,4,6-trimethylaniline. The compound was prepared in two steps by allylation of 2,4,6-trimethylaniline (10

mmol) with allyl bromide (12 mmol) following the Allylation General Procedure and followed by homoallylation of the obtained *N*-allyl-2,4,6-trimethylaniline with 4-bromopentene (15 mmol) refluxing in MeCN in the presence of K₂CO₃ (20 mmol) in 50% yield over two steps (1.1 g). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.80 (s, 2H), 5.92–5.82 (m, 1H), 5.79–5.68 (m, 1H), 5.15–5.10 (m, 1H), 5.02–4.92 (m, 3H), 3.60 (d, 2H, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 3.06 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 2.25 (s, 6H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.17–2.11 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 145.6, 137.6, 137.5, 137.1, 134.5, 129.6, 115.8, 115.6, 57.7, 52.7, 34.2, 20.9, 19.7. HRMS–ESI (*m*/*z*): [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₄N 230.1903, found 230.1908.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

S Supporting Information

Additional experiments as described in ref 15 and NMR spectra of all new compounds. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

C.Y.H. thanks the Thousand Young Talents Program (National). L.H. thanks the HK Ph.D. Fellowship. Support for this work was provided by NSFC Project Nos. 21102122, SUSTC, CUHK SZRI, and GJHS20120702105523302 and a special equipment grant (Project No. SEG/CUHK09) from the University Grants Committee of Hong Kong.

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