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Graphical Abstract

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ABSTRACT

The reactions of 1,1-disubstituted alkenes with 4-hydroxyquinolin-2(1H)-ones under both Mn(III)-catalyzed aerobic oxidation conditions at room temperature and Mn(III)-mediated oxidation conditions at reflux temperature are described. The Mn(III)-catalyzed aerobic oxidation afforded bis(hydroperoxyethyl)quinolinones and azatrioxa[4.4.3]propellanes, while the oxidation with Mn(OAc)₃•2H₂O produced furo[3,2-*c*]quinolin-4-one analogues. The existence of a substituent at the 3-position of the 4-hydroxyquinolinones and/or (hydroperoxyethyl)quinolinones were obtained under the Mn(III)-catalyzed aerobic conditions, while furo[3,2-*c*]quinolinone hemiacetals and vinylquinolinones were selectively produced under the Mn(III)-mediated oxidation conditions depending on the reaction temperature and times. Cyclic assembly of quinolinone-related 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds such as dihydropyridinones, pyranones, and dimedone derivatives was also examined under elevated temperature conditions.

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1. Introduction

Quinoline alkaloids are some of the most important natural products and the synthesis of heterocycles containing the quinoline core is interesting from the standpoint of searching for new biologically active compounds.^{1,2} Mn(III)-assisted oxidation is one of the useful tools for formation of the carbon-carbon bond to a heterocyclic ring such as addition and substitution.^{3,4} For example, the aerobic oxidation⁵ of pyrazolidine-3,5-diones,⁶ tetronic acids⁷ and tetramic acids⁸ using Mn(OAc)₃•2H₂O as a catalyst in the presence of alkenes gave hydroperoxides and endoperoxides such as bis(hydroperoxyethyl)pyrazolidinediones, 1-hydroxy-2,3,8-trioxabicyclo[4.3.0]nonan-7-ones, and 8-aza-1hydroxy-2,3-dioxabicyclo[4.3.0]nonan-7-ones, while the direct hydroperoxidation to a heterocyclic ring occurred by a similar reaction using substituted cyclic diamides in the absence of alkenes.9 On the other hand, the oxidation of alkenes with the Mn(III)-enolate complex as an oxidant caused oxidative cyclization, producing dihydrofurans¹⁰ and lactones.¹¹ In order to construct a complex quinoline core, 4-hydroxyquinolin-2(1H)ones are a suitable reagent for the Mn(III)-based peroxidation and dihydrofuranation.¹² We initially demonstrated the Mn(III)catalyzed aerobic oxidation of 1,1-diarylethenes in the presence of the 4-hydroxyquinolinones at room temperature to produce (hydroperoxyethyl)quinolinediones and [4.4.3]propellane-type endoperoxides.¹³ A similar reaction using a stoichiometric amount of Mn(III) at elevated temperature formed furo[3,2c]quinolin-4(2H)-ones and 3-vinylquinoline-2,4-diones.¹⁴ In this paper, we describe the results of the oxidation of a mixture of 1,1-disubstituted alkenes and 4-hydroxyquinolinones, and the synthetic application of the dihydrofuranation using the quinolinones and related 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds together with the full experimental results of these reactions.

2. Results and discussion

Table 1

2.1. Aerobic oxidation of a mixture of alkenes 1 and 4hydroxyquinolin-2(1H)-ones 2 (X = H)¹³

Based on our study of the Mn(III)-catalyzed peroxidation,^{5a} it was predicted that the reaction of 1,1-diphenylethene 1 ($Ar^1 =$ $Ar^2 = Ph$) with 1-methyl-4-hydroxyquinolin-2(1*H*)-one 2 (X = H, R = Me must form an endoperoxide such as 4,4a,6,10btetrahydro-10b-hydroxy-6-methyl-3,3-diphenyl-1,2-dioxino[4,3c]quinolin-5(3H)-one (Scheme 1). The reaction did not occur in the absence of $Mn(OAc)_3$ (Table 1, entry 1), and the use of 1 mmol of Mn(OAc)₃ gave an intractable mixture (entry 2). Surprisingly, a bis(hydroperoxide) 3a was isolated from the reaction mixture when a catalytic amount of Mn(OAc)₃ was used in air (Scheme 1 and Table 1, entry 3). In order to prevent the double substitution, the reaction was carried out using two equivalents of quinolinone 2 toward the alkene 1 (entries 4-6). However, the reaction resulted in the bis(hydroperoxide) 3a as an isolable product, and the monohydroperoxide and the desired endoperoxide as well as 1 unchanged were not obtained. In addition, use of excess amount of 1 toward quinolinone 2 caused the reaction complicated. Another combination of alkenes 1 (Ar¹ = Ar^2 = 4-ClC₆H₄, 4-Me-C₆H₄) and quinolinones 2 (X = H, R = Et, Bn, H, Me) also underwent the aerobic oxidation to afford similar bis(hydroperoxide)s 3b-h (entries 7-13). When a combination of the alkene 1 ($Ar^1 = Ar^2 = Ph$) and the quinolinone 2 (X = H, R = Et) was used, the best yield of bis(hydroperoxide)



Scheme 1. Mn(III)-based aerobic oxidation of a mixture of 1,1-disubstituted ethenes 1 and quinolinones 2 (X = H).

Mn(III)-based aerobic oxidation of a mixture of 1,1 disubstituted ethenes 1 and quinolinones $2 (X = H)^a$

| Entry | Alke | ene 1 | Quinolinone 2 | Molar ratio | Time | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | Ar^1 | Ar ² | R | $1:2:Mn(OAc)_3•2H_2O$ | h | - Produ | ct (yield/%) ^o | |
| 1 | Ph | Ph | Me | 1:1:0 | 4 | no reaction | | |
| 2 | Ph | Ph | Me | 1:2:1 | 4 | intractable mixture | | |
| 3 | Ph | Ph | Me | 2:1:0.5 | 12 | 3a (32) | | |
| 4 | Ph | Ph | Me | 1:2:0.1 | 4 | 3a (29) | | |
| 5 | Ph | Ph | Me | 1:2:0.5 | 12 | 3a (43) | | |
| 6 | Ph | Ph | Me | 1:2:0.5 | 4 | 3a (71) | 4a (13) | |
| 7 | $4-Cl-C_6H_4$ | 4-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ | Me | 1:2:0.5 | 12 | 3b (76) | 4b (10) | |
| 8 | 4-Me-C ₆ H ₄ | 4-Me-C ₆ H ₄ | Me | 1:2:0.5 | 4 | 3c (59) | 4c (10) | |
| 9 | Ph | Ph | Et | 1:2:0.5 | 15 | 3d (91) | 4d (5) | |
| 10 | Ph | Ph | Bn | 1:2:0.5 | 12 | 3e (52) | 4e (trace) | |
| 11 | $4-Cl-C_6H_4$ | $4-Cl-C_6H_4$ | Bn | 1:2:0.5 | 24 | 3f (48) | 4f (trace) | |
| 12 | 4-Me-C ₆ H ₄ | 4-Me-C ₆ H ₄ | Bn | 1:2:0.5 | 4 | 3g (44) | 4g (trace) | |
| 13 | Ph | Ph | Н | 1:2:0.5 | 4 | 3h (trace) | 4h (34) | |
| 14 | Ph | 2-thienyl | Me | 2:1:0.5 | 18 | 3i (trace) | 4i (7) | 5i (28) |
| 15 | Ph | 2-thienyl | Me | 2:1:3 | 12 | | 4i (39) | 5i (27) |
| 16 | Ph | 2-thienyl | Me | 2:1:3 | 12 | | 4i (22) | 5i (39) |
| 17 | 4-F-C ₆ H ₄ | 2-thienyl | Me | 2:1:3 | 12 | | 4j (22) | 5j (32) |
| 18 | 4-Me-C ₆ H ₄ | 2-thienyl | Me | 2:1:3 | 18 | | 4k (22) | 5k (47) |

^a The reaction of alkene 1 (1 mmol) with quinoline 2 (2 mmol) was carried out in glacial acetic acid (25 mL) at room temperature in air.

 $^{\rm b}$ The yield was based on the amount of the alkene 1 used.

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we scrutinized the reaction and found another product, [4.4.3]propellanes **4b-h** (entries 6-13). The structure of bis(hydroperoxide)s 3 and [4.4.3]propellanes 4 was determined by spectroscopic methods as well as X-ray crystallography for a single crystal of bis(hydroperoxide) 3b and [4.4.3]propellane 4a (see Supplementary material).¹³ Although it is known that the aerobic oxidation of cyclic diamides in the presence of alkenes does not give the corresponding endoperoxides, but bis(hydroperoxide)s,⁹ it is remarkable that the dual hydroperoxidation was favored even using cyclic keto-amides such as 2 (enol form of quinoline-2,4-diones). In addition, it is surprising that the propellane 4, which was cyclized at the amide carbonyl group, was also isolated as a by-product.^{12d} The reaction using 2 (R = X = H) with no *N*-protection actually gave the bis(hydroperoxide) 3h with a trace amount (entry 13). However, most of the bis(hydroperoxide) 3h seemed to be further oxidized under the conditions and we could not separate the fragments. When the reaction using 2-(1-phenylvinyl)thiophene 1 ($Ar^{1} = Ph$, $Ar^{2} = 2$ -thienyl)^{10f,i,o} was carried out under similar conditions, the reaction was rather sluggish and gave the corresponding propellane 4i together with another propellane 5i as an inseparable stereoisomeric mixture (entry 14). The propellane 5i was distinguishable from the other propellane 4i based on the absence of the ketocarbonyl carbon in the ¹³C NMR spectrum. The yield was improved by increasing the amount of thiophene 1 and oxidant (entries 15 and 16). The reaction of other 2-(1arylvinyl)thiophenes 1 (Ar¹ = 4-F-C₆H₄ and 4-Me-C₆H₄, Ar² = 2thienyl) also led to a similar result (entries 17 and 18).

In order to investigate the interconversion between the bis(hydroperoxide) 3 and the propellane 4 during the reaction, the bis(hydroperoxide) 3a (R = Me, $Ar^1 = Ar^2 = Ph$) and the propellane 4a (R = Me, $Ar^1 = Ar^2 = Ph$), respectively, were then treated both in the absence and presence of Mn(OAc)₃ (see Experimental section). As a result, it was confirmed that the bis(hydroperoxide) 3a and the propellane 4a were not converted into each other during the reaction. Therefore, we proposed the aerobic oxidation pathway as shown in Scheme 2.^{6,7} The Mn(III)enolate complex A produced in situ by the reaction of $Mn(OAc)_3$ with quinolinone 2 (X = H) undergoes single-electron transfer (SET) oxidation with the alkene 1 to form the corresponding tertiary radical **B** which captures the dissolved molecular oxygen abstraction, followed by hydrogen affording the monohydroperoxyethyl radical **D**.^{6,7} The radical intermediate **D** undergoes a similar aerobic oxidation via an alkyl radical intermediate \mathbf{E} to furnish the bis(hydroperoxide)s **3**. The radical intermediate E would also be oxidized by the oxidant to produce the corresponding cation F which undergoes double cyclization to afford the propellanes 4 and/or 5. The use of an excess amount of the catalyst accelerated the oxidation of the tertiary radical E which resulted in the exclusive production of the propellanes 4i-k



Scheme 2. Mn(III)-based aerobic oxidation pathway for the formation of 3, 4 and/or 5.

2.2. Aerobic oxidation of a mixture of alkenes 1 and 3-substituted quinolinones 6^{13}

In order to investigate the possibility of the synthesis of endoperoxides, we designed the reaction using 3-substituted quinolinones 6 (Scheme 3). When a substituent is present at the 3-position of the 2-hydroxyquinolinones 2, the SET reduction of the peroxy radical intermediate C' would preferentially proceed because the intramolecular hydrogen abstraction, such as the peroxy radical C in Scheme 2, could not occur and the formation of endoperoxides 7 or monohydroperoxides 8 would be expected (Scheme 3). The reaction of 3-methylquinolinone 6 (R = Me) was then carried out under similar aerobic oxidation conditions. The alkene 1 was completely consumed and the desired endoperoxide 7a was obtained (Table 2, entry 1). However, 7a seemed to interconvert into the corresponding hydroperoxide 8a (R = Me, Ar = Ph) even in the NMR time scale because the methyl and methylene carbons were unclear in the ¹³C NMR spectrum (see supplementary material). In fact, for the quinolinones 6 bearing a bulky substituent, such as the propyl, butyl, and phenyl group, hydroperoxides **8b-d** were predominantly produced along with the endoperoxides **7b-d** (entries 2-4).¹⁵ Since it was difficult to separate endoperoxides 7 and hydroperoxides 8 by chromatographic separation, the product yield was calculated based on the crude ¹H NMR

| Table 2 |
|---|
| Mn(III)-based aerobic oxidation of a mixture of 1,1-disubstituted ethenes 1 and 3-substituted quinolinones 6 ^a |

| | | | 1 | | | |
|--------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Enters | Alkene 1 | Qunolinone 6 | Molar ratio | Time | Decidinat | (viald/0/)b |
| Entry | Ar | R | $1:6:Mn(OAc)_3 \cdot 2H_2O$ | h | Ploduct | yield/%) |
| 1 | Ph | Me | 1:2:0.5 | 15 | 7a (89) | |
| 2 | Ph | Pr | 1:2:0.5 | 18 | 7b (22) | 8b (60) ^c |
| 3 | Ph | Bu | 1:2:0.5 | 15 | 7c (24) | 8c (52) ^c |
| 4 | Ph | Ph | 1:2:0.5 | 15 | 7d (32) | 8d (43) ^c |
| 5 | $4-Cl-C_6H_4$ | Me | 1:2:0.5 | 18 | 7e (88) | |
| 6 | $4-Me-C_6H_4$ | Me | 1:2:0.5 | 15 | 7f (38) | 8f (58) ^c |

^a The reaction was carried out at room temperature in air.

^b The yield was based on the amount of the alkene **1** used.

^c The yield was calculated by crude NMR analysis.

spectrum as shown in Table 2. The cyclization might be difficult because the steric repulsion would exist between the diphenyl group and the bulky R group or quinolinone skeleton in the transition state of the conversion of **G** into **H** as well as the intermediate **H** itself. In addition, the use of alkene 1 (Ar = 4-MeC₆H₄) also led to the formation of the hydroperoxide **8f** as the major product (entry 6). Although the tendency was also observed for the reaction of tetronic acid with 1 (Ar = 4-MeC₆H₄), the reason was not clear.⁷ In either event, the peroxy anion **G** did not cyclize at the amide carbonyl group probably due to the weak electrophilicity of the amide carbonyl carbon.



Scheme 3. Mn(III)-based aerobic oxidation of a mixture of substituted ethenes 1 and quinolinones 6.

2.3. Mn(III)-mediated oxidation of alkenes in the presence of 4-hydroxyquinolin-2(1H)-ones and other related compounds¹⁴

4-Hydroxyquinolin-2(1*H*)-ones **2** as a reagent are very good candidates not only as a radical source in the Mn(III)-mediated oxidation,³ but also as a starting material for the synthesis of quinolinone alkaloids such as atanine, araliopsine, and isoplatydesmine.^{10c} The 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds, such as 2,4-pentanedione, malonic acid, malonate esters, acetic anhydride, malonamides, and 3-oxobutanoates, undergo oxidative cyclization with alkene using Mn(OAc)₃•2H₂O at elevated

temperature to produce dihydrofurans,¹⁰ spirolactones,^{11a,b} $\not\sim$ lactones,^{11c,e-g} lactams,^{4c,11b-j} and dihydroquinolinones.^{4d} We then applied the reaction to a combination of alkenes 1 and 4hydroxyquinolinones 2, and obtained the desired thermodynamically stable angular products, 3,5-dihydrofuro[3,2c]quinolin-4-ones 9, along with a small amount of linear byproducts, i.e., 3,9-dihydrofuro[2,3-b]quinolin-4-ones 10 (upper part in Scheme 4 and Table 3).^{10c,14} Since the use of stoichiometric amount of Mn(OAc)3•2H2O (2 equiv.) led to the moderate yield of the product 9a (R = Me, X = H, Ar = Ph) (Table 3, entry 1), an excess amount of the oxidant was necessary to improve the product yield (entry 2). Although other combinations of 1 and 2 also gave a similar result (entries 3-13), the product yield from the quinolinones 2 bearing a substituent at the 6-position was not improved (entries 9 and 11). The reaction of conjugated butadienes 1' with quinolinones 2 is quite interesting (lower part in Scheme 4). The 1,4-addition did not occur but 1,2-addition, giving vinyl-substituted dihydrofuroquinolinones 9m-p (entries 14-17) similar to coppermediated reaction of 2,2-dibromodimedone with conjugated dienes.10



Scheme 4. Mn(III)-mediated oxidation of substituted ethenes 1 and 1' in the presence of quinolinones 2.

The mechanism for the formation of 9 and 10 has been reported by Parsons et al.^{10c} 1,1-Diarylethene 2 should be

Table 3

Mn(III)-mediated oxidation of substituted ethenes 1 and 1' in the presence of quinolinones 2^a

| Entire | Alkene 1 | lkene 1 Quinolinone 2 | | $1.2.M_{\rm T}(OA_{\rm T})$ -211 O | Time | Due des | $\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{r}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^{b}$ | | |
|---------|--|-----------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|-------------------|--|--|--|
| Entry — | Ar | R | X | $1:2:Min(OAC)_3 \bullet 2H_2O$ | min | Product (yield/%) | | | |
| 1 | 1 : Ph | Me | Н | 1:1.5:2 | 2 | 9a (60) | 10a (4) | | |
| 2 | 1 : Ph | Me | Н | 1:2:3 | 3 | 9a (87) | 10a (7) | | |
| 3 | 1 : Ph | Et | Н | 1:2:3 | 1.5 | 9b (73) | 10b (trace) | | |
| 4 | 1 : Ph | Pr | Н | 1:2:3 | 1.5 | 9c (76) | | | |
| 5 | 1 : Ph | Bn | Н | 1:2:3 | 3 | 9d (85) | 10d (trace) | | |
| 6 | 1: Ph | Н | Н | 1:2:3 | 2 | 9e (73) | | | |
| 7 | 1: 4-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ | Me | Н | 1:2:3 | 3 | 9f (87) | 10f (12) | | |
| 8 | 1: 4-Me-C ₆ H ₄ | Me | Н | 1:2:3 | 5 | 9 g (93) | 10g (trace) | | |
| 9 | 1 : Ph | Н | 6-Me | 1:2:3 | 30 | 9h (44) | | | |
| 10 | 1 : Ph | Н | 8-Me | 1:2:3 | 3 | 9i (67) | | | |
| 11 | 1 : Ph | Н | 6-Cl | 1:2:3 | 4 | 9j (58) | | | |
| 12 | 1 : Ph | Н | 8-C1 | 1:2:3 | 3 | 9k (98) | | | |
| 13 | 1 : Ph | Н | 6-F | 1:2:3 | 30 | 91 (74) | | | |
| 14 | 1' : Ph | Me | Н | 1:1:3 | 2 | 9m (71) | | | |
| 15 | 1': 4-F-C ₆ H ₄ | Me | Н | 1:1:3 | 3 | 9n (58) | | | |
| 16 | 1': 4-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ | Me | Н | 1:1:3 | 4 | 90 (69) | | | |
| 17 | 1': 4-Me-C ₆ H ₄ | Me | Н | 1:1:3 | 2 | 9p (71) | | | |

^a The reaction was carried out in glacial acetic acid at reflux temperature in air.

^b The yield was based on the amount of the alkene **1** or **1'** used.

oxidized by the Mn(III)-enolate complex A to give the expected tertiary carbon radical B which underwent the SET oxidation under the conditions to produce the tertiary cation I (Scheme 5). Although Parsons reported the product yield of 9a and 10a as 39% and 41%, respectively,^{10c} the reaction conditions (heat at 60 °C in an ultrasonic bath in the presence of KMnO₄ as the cooxidant) are different from those of ours (heat under reflux) (compared to Table 3, entry 2), therefore, it is obvious that the cyclization is prone to occur at the enolic ketocarbonyl group in the cation I and a thermodynamically more stable angular product 9 would be exclusively produced in our case.

Gratifyingly, the 4-hydroxyquinolinone analogue,¹⁴ such as 4hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolin-2(1H)-one (11), 1-benzyl-4hydroxy-5,6-dihydropyridin-2(1H)-one (13),^{4a} 4-hydroxy-2*H*-chromen-2-one (15),^{10h} and 4-hydroxy-6-methyl-2*H*-pyran-2-one (17) also underwent the oxidative cyclization with alkenes 1 to afford the corresponding 2,3-dihydrofuro[3,2-c]pyridin-4-ones 12, 14 and furo[3,2-c]pyran-4-ones 16a-c, 18 in moderate to high yields (Table 4, entries 1-6). The cyclization only took place at the enolic ketocarbonyl group, and no products cyclized at the amide and ester carbonyl groups were isolated. Dimedones 19



Scheme 5. Reaction pathway for the formation of 9 and/or 10.

and 21 were also subjected to the reaction with butadienes 2' and the corresponding benzofuran-4(5*H*)-ones **20a-c**¹⁷ and propellane 22^{12} were obtained (Table 4, entries 7-10). In this case, the reaction with butadienes 1' led to 1,2-addition similar to the reaction of 1' with quinolinone 2 in Scheme 4.

2.4. Mn(III)-mediated oxidation of a mixture of alkenes 2 and **3-substituted quinolinones 6**¹⁴

| Mar(III) and distant and distant and a state of the second and the second and the second state of the seco | |
|--|---|
| Min(iii)-mediated oxidation of substituted etnenes I and I' in the presence of quinoinfone-related compounds | 1 |

| Mn(III)-mediated | l oxidation of substituted ether | nes 1 and 1' in the presence of qu | uinolinone-related comp | oounds ^a | |
|------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Entry | Alkene 1 or 1'/Ar | Reagent | Time/min | Product | (yield/%) ^b |
| 1 | 1 : Ph | | | PhPh ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ | 12 (53) |
| 2 | 1: Ph | Bn ^{-N} OH 0 13 | 1 | Bn ⁻ N O Ph | 14 (52) |
| 3 | 1: Ph | | 5 | Phph C C C C | 16a (89) |
| 4 | 1: 4-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ | 15 | 2 | ci ci ci ci ci ci ci ci ci | 16b (87) |
| 5 | 1: 4-Me-C ₆ H ₄ | 15 | 4 | Me of S-Me | 16c (82) |
| 6 | 1: Ph | | 1 | Me O H O Ph | 18 (56) |
| 7 | 1': Ph | Me 19 | 1 | Me Ph Me | 20a (78) |
| 8 | 1': 4-F-C ₆ H ₄ | 19 | 1 | | 20b (55) |
| 9 | 1' : 4-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ | 19 | 1 | | 20c (63) |
| 10 ^c | 1': Ph | Me Ph 21 | 1 | Ph Ph Ph Me Me | 22 (58) ^d |

The reaction was heated under reflux in air at the molar ratio of alkene 1 or 1':reagent: $Mn(OAc)_3 \cdot 2H_2O = 1:2:3$.

 $^{\rm b}$ The yield was based on the amount of the alkene 1 or 1' used.

^c The molar ratio of the alkene **1**':reagent **21**:Mn(OAc)₃•2H₂O = 1:1:2.

^d A 7:1 diastereomixture based on the ¹H NMR spectrum.

Tetrahedron

| Table 5 ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------|-----------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| Mn(III)-mediated oxidation of 1,1-disubstituted ethenes 1 in the presence of 3-substituted quinolinones 6^{a} | | | | | | | | | |
| Enterr | Alkene 1 | Quinolinone 6 | Molar ratio | Temperature | Time | Product (| yield/%) ^b | | |
| Entry | Ph | Ar | $1:6:Mn(OAc)_3•2H_2O$ | °C | min | | | | |
| 1 | Ph | Me | 1:2:3 | reflux | 1.5 | 23a (56) | 24a (25) ^c | | |
| 2 | Ph | Me | 1:2:3 | reflux | 2.5 | 23a (48) | 24a (37) ^c | | |
| 3 | Ph | Me | 1:2:3 | reflux | 30 | | 24a (79) | | |
| 4 | Ph | Me | 1:2:3 | 80 | 24 h | | 24a (97) | | |
| 5 | Ph | Me | 1:2:2:2 ^d | 23 | 3.5 h | 23a (72) | 24a (trace) ^c | | |
| 6 | Ph | Pr | 1:2:3 | reflux | 2 | 23b (51) | 24b (32) ^c | | |
| 7 | Ph | Bu | 1:2:3 | reflux | 6 | 23c (36) | 24c (27) ^c | | |
| 8 | $4-Cl-C_6H_4$ | Bu | 1:2:3 | reflux | 30 | 23c (trace) | 24c (78) ^c | | |
| 9 | 4-Me-C ₆ H ₄ | Me | 1:2:3 | reflux | 2 | 23d (35) | 24d $(37)^{c}$ | | |
| 10 | Ph | Me | 1:2:3 | reflux | 0.5 | Y | 24e (55) | | |

^a The reaction was carried out under heated conditions in air except for entry 5.

^b The yield was based on the amount of the alkene **1** used.

^c The yield was calculated by crude NMR analysis.

^d Cu(OAc)₂ was added as a co-oxidant and the reaction was conducted under an argon atmosphere.

We were next interested in the Mn(III)-mediated oxidation of quinolinones having a substituent at the 3-position since the deprotonation could not occur at the intermediate cation I stage in Scheme 5. The oxidation of a mixture of alkene 1 (Ar = Ph) and 3-substituted quinolinone 6 (R = Me) with Mn(OAc)₃•2H₂O was then carried out at the reflux temperature. After 1.5 minutes, the dark-brown color of the reaction mixture turned transparent and we recognized the complete consumption of the oxidant, and the absence of the oxidant was finally confirmed by a KI-starch test paper. After the usual work-up, furo[3,2-c]quinolinone hemiacetal 23a was obtained along with the vinyl-substituted quinolinone 24a (Scheme 6 and Table 5, entry 1). Since the hemiacetal 23a might be unstable under the high temperature conditions, an additional heating for 1 minute was conducted after the oxidation. As a result, we found that the yield of 23a



Scheme 6. Mn(III)-mediated oxidation of a mixture of 1,1-disubstituted ethenes 1 and 3-substituted quinolinones 6.

decreased and that of **24a** increased (entry 2). Further additional heating led to only the production of **24a** (entry 3), and the oxidation at 80 °C for 24 hours quantitatively gave **24a** (entry 4). These results suggested that the pathway of the hemiacetal **23a** and the vinyl-substituted quinolinone **24a** were in equilibrium under the stated oxidation conditions and the additional heating after the oxidation resulted in the thermodynamically stable **24a** (Scheme 7). Interestingly, the use of Cu(OAc)₂ as a co-oxidant^{3c} at 23 °C led to the exclusive production of the hemiacetal **23a** (entry 5).

3. Conclusions

We obtained various type of quinolinone derivatives from the simple Mn(III)-based reaction depending on the reaction conditions. The Mn(III)-catalyzed aerobic oxidation of alkenes **1** in the presence of 4-hydroxyquinolin-2(1*H*)-ones **2** formed the bis(hydroperoxyethyl)quinolinones **3**, and the use of an excess



Scheme 7. Oxidation pathway for the formation of 23 and 24.

amount of the Mn(III) catalyst in the case of 2-(1arylvinyl)thiophene led to the azatrioxa[4.4.3]propellanes 4 and 5. A similar reaction using 3-substituted quinolinones 6 afforded the endoperoxides 7 and/or hydroperoxides 8 depending on the bulkiness of the substituent at the 3-position of 6. The oxidation of alkenes 1 with Mn(III)-quinolinone enolate complexes A at elevated temperature furnished the 3,5-dihydrofuro[3,2c]quinolin-4-ones 9a-1 in high yields, and the reaction with conjugated butadienes 1' proceeded in a 1,2-fashion to afford vinyl-substituted dihydrofuroquinolinones 9m-p. The quinolinone analogues 11, 13, 15, 17, and 21 also produced the corresponding 2,3-dihydrofuro[3,2-c]pyridin-4-ones 12, 14, furo[3,2-c]pyran-4-ones 16, 18, benzofuran-4(5H)-ones 20, and propellane 22 in moderate to high yields. The hemiacetals 23 and vinylquinolinones 24 could be synthesized depending on the reaction conditions. The new quinolinone derivatives and the related compounds obtained in the reactions will be screened for their biological activities such as antimalarial, insecticidal, bactericidal, cytotoxic, and antifeeding activities.

4. Experimental section

4.1. Measurements

Melting points were taken using a micromelting point apparatus and are uncorrected. The NMR spectra were recorded at 300 or 500 MHz for ¹H and 75 or 125 MHz for ¹³C, with tetramethylsilane as the internal standard. The chemical shifts are reported in δ values (ppm) and the coupling constants in Hz. The IR spectra were measured in CHCl₃ or KBr and expressed in cm⁻¹. The EI MS spectra were obtained by a gas chromatographmass spectrometer at an ionizing voltage of 70 eV. The highresolution mass spectra and the elemental analyses were performed at the Instrumental Analysis Center, Kumamoto University, Kumamoto, Japan.

4.2. Materials

Manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate, Mn(OAc)₂•4H₂O, was purchased from Wako Pure Chemical Ind., Ltd. Manganese(III) acetate dihydrate, Mn(OAc)₃•2H₂O, was prepared according to the modified method described in the literature.^{18,19} 4-Hydroxy-2quinolinones 2, 6, 4-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolin-2(1H)one $(11)^{20}$ and 1-benzyl-4-hydroxy-5,6-dihydropyridin-2(1*H*)-one $(13)^{4a}$ were also prepared according to the methods reported in the literature. The 1,1-disubstituted alkenes 1 were prepared by the Grignard reaction of the corresponding acetophenones with arylmagnesium bromides followed by dehydration. 4-Hydroxy-2H-chromen-2-one (15), 4-hydroxy-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2-one (17), and dimedone (19) were purchased from Tokyo Kasei Co., Ltd., and Wako Pure Chemical Ind., Ltd., respectively, and used as received. The 2-(2-oxoethenyl)cyclohexane-1,3-dione 21 was prepared by the reaction of dimedone (19) with α bromoacetophenone.

4.3. Mn(III)-catalyzed aerobic oxidation of a mixture of alkenes 2 and 4-hydroxyquinolin-2(1*H*)-ones

To a mixture of 1,1-diphenylethene 1 ($Ar^1 = Ar^2 = Ph$) (179.0 mg; 1 mmol) and quinolinone 2 (R = Me) (362.7 mg; 2.1 mmol)in glacial acetic acid (25 mL), Mn(OAc)₃•2H₂O (131.9 mg; 0.53 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at 23 °C in air for 4 h, and then the reaction was quenched by adding water (40 mL) to the reaction mixture. The aqueous solution was extracted five times with CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL x 5) and the combined extracts were washed twice with water, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated to dryness. The residue was separated by silica gel flash column chromatography eluting with CH₂Cl₂-hexane (7:3 v/v), giving bis(hydroperoxide) 3a (210.1 mg; 71% yield based on the alkene 1 used) (Table 1, entry 6). Molar ratio and reaction times of other aerobic oxidation are shown in Table 1 and 2. The products 3-5, 7, and 8 were further purified by recrystallization from an appropriate solvent for the analytical sample, and their physical data are given below.

4.3.1. 3,3-Bis(2-hydroperoxy-2,2-diphenylethyl)-1methylquinoline-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (**3a**: R = Me, $Ar^{1} = Ar^{2} = Ph$). Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 134-135 °C. IR (KBr): v 3400-3050 (OOH), 1668, 1624 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.14 (2H, s, OOH), 7.52-7.46 (1H, m, arom H), 7.24-7.10 (11H, m, arom H), 6.97-6.80 (12H, m, arom H), 3.66 (4H, s, $CH_{2} \ge 2$), 3.00 (3H, s, NMe) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 197.3, 174.5 (C=O), 142.8 (2C, arom C), 142.5 (arom C), 141.8 (2C, arom C), 136.1 (C-7), 127.7 (8C, arom CH), 127.5 (C-5), 127.3 (8C, arom CH), 126.5 (2C, arom CH), 126.3 (2C, arom CH), 122.8 (C-6), 121.2 (arom C), 114.2 (C-8), 86.6 (2C, COOH ≥ 2), 53.8 (C-3), 49.1 (2C, $CH_{2} \ge 2$), 29.9 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₃₈H₃₂NO₄ 566.2331 (M-OOH); found 566.2332.

4.3.2. 3,3-Bis[2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroperoxyethyl]-1methylquinoline-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (**3b**: R = Me, $Ar^{l} = Ar^{2} = 4$ - $Cl-C_{6}H_{4}$). Colorless microcrystals (from CH₂Cl₂/hexane), m.p. 215-216 °C. IR (KBr): v 3440-3100 (OOH), 1670,1629 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.20 (2H, s, OOH), 7.63-7.58 (1H, m, arom H), 7.29-7.01 (10H, m, arom H), 6.91-6.76 (9H, m, arom H), 3.60 (2H, d, J = 14.1 Hz, HCH), 3.54 (2H, d, J = 14.1 Hz, HCH), 3.16 (3H, s, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 196.5, 174.6 (C=O), 142.0 (2C, arom C), 141.0 (3C, arom C), 139.3 (2C, arom C), 136.8 (C-7), 133.6 (4C, arom C), 128.1 (8C, arom CH), 127.9 (C-5), 127.8 (4C, arom CH), 127.6 (4C, arom CH), 123.0 (C-6), 120.9 (arom C), 114.2 (C-8), 85.9 (2C, COOH x 2), 53.7 (C-3), 48.6 (CH_2 x 2), 29.9 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for $C_{38}H_{30}Cl_4NO_6$ 736.0827 (M+H); found 736.0839. CCDC reference number, CCDC 217001.

3,3-Bis[2-hydroperoxy-2,2-bis(4-methylphenyl)ethyl]-1-4.3.3. methylquinoline-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (3c: R = Me, $Ar^{1} = Ar^{2} = 4$ - $Me-C_6H_4$). Pale yellow microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 134-136 °C. IR (KBr): v 3300-3000 (OOH), 1668, 1600 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.15 (2H, s, OOH), 7.51-7.46 (1H, m, arom H), 7.13-6.96 (10H, m, arom H), 6.88-6.77 (5H, m, arom H), 6.61-6.58 (4H, m, arom H), 3.61 (4H, s, CH₂ x 2), 3.08 (3H, s, NCH₃), 2.28 (6H, s, Me x 2), 2.04 (6H, s, Me x 2) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ196.7, 174.8 (C=O), 142.4 (2C, arom C), 140.3 (1C, arom C), 138.6 (2C, arom C), 136.7 (2C, arom C), 136.5 (2C, arom C), 135.8 (C-7), 128.4 (8C, arom C), 127.8 (6C, arom C), 127.0 (C-5), 126.4 (C-4), 126.1, 121.7 (2C, arom C), 121.0 (arom C), 114.0 (C-8), 86.4 (2C, COOH x 2), 53.7 (C-3), 49.2 (CH₂ x 2), 29.7 (Me), 20.9 (Me x 2), 20.6 (Me x 2) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₄₂H₄₀NO₄ 622.2957 (M-OOH); found 622.2924.

4.3.4. 1-Ethyl-3,3-bis(2-hydroperoxy-2,2diphenylethyl)quinoline-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (**3d**: R = Et, $Ar^{1} = Ar^{2}$ = Ph). Yellow microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 138-140 °C. IR (KBr): v 3300-3057(OOH), 1666, 1608 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ9.39 (2H, s, OOH), 7.47-7.41 (1H, m, arom H), 7.34-7.09 (13H, m, arom H), 6.94-6.71 (10H, m, arom H), 3.79 (2H, q, J = 6.7 Hz, CH₂), 3.66 (4H, s, CH₂ x 2), 0.88 (3H, t, J = 6.7 Hz, CH₃) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 195.6, 175.4 (C=O), 143.7 (2C, arom C), 141.1 (2C, arom C), 140.9 (arom C), 135.7 (C-7), 128.2 (2C, arom C), 128.1 (2C, arom C), 127.9 (4C, arom C), 127.7 (C-5), 127.6, 127.3, 127.1 (3C, arom C), 127.0 (4C, arom C), 126.5 (arom C), 126.3 (4C, aromC), 122.6 (C-6), 121.4 (arom C), 113.9 (C-8), 86.7 (2C, COOH x 2), 53.7 (C-3), 49.4 (2C, CH₂ x 2), 38.3 (CH₂), 11.4 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₃₉H₃₄NO₄ 580.2488 (M-OOH); found 580.2499.

4.3.5. 1-Benzyl-3,3-bis(2-hydroperoxy-2,2diphenylethyl)quinoline-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (**3e**: R = Bn, $Ar^{1} = Ar^{2}$ = Ph). Yellow microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 105-110 °C. IR (KBr): v 3400-3026 (OOH), 1650, 1638 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ9.40 (2H, s, OOH), 7.98-6.57 (29H, m, arom H), 5.04 (2H, s, CH₂), 3.74 (4H, s, CH₂ x 2) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ194.5, 177.3 (C=O), 143.9 (3C, arom C), 141.4, 140.7(2C, arom C), 135.9 (arom C), 135.3 (C-7), 129.1 (C-5), 128.1 (6C, arom CH), 128.1 (arom CH), 127.7 (2C, arom CH), 127.3 (arom CH), 127.1 (2C, arom CH), 127.0 (6C, arom CH), 126.8 (2C, arom CH), 126.5 (2C, arom CH), 126.2 (3C, arom CH), 122.7 (C-6), 121.2 (arom C), 115.2 (C-8), 86.7 (2C, COOH x 2), 54.0 (CH₂), 49.6 (C-3), 49.1 (CH₂ x 2) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₄₄H₃₈NO₆ 676.2699 (M+H); found 676.2701.

4.3.6. 1-Benzyl-3,3-bis[2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-2hydroperoxyethyl]quinoline-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (**3***f*: R = Bn, $Ar^1 = Ar^2 = 4$ -Cl-C₆H₄). Yellow microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 115-118 °C. IR (KBr): ν 3400-3060 (OOH), 1662, 1597 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.43 (2H, s, OOH), 7.88-6.59 (25H, m, arom H), 5.11 (2H, s, CH₂), 3.68 (2H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, HCH), 3.59 (2H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, HCH) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 194.3, 177.1 (C=O), 141.8 (4C, arom C), 141.2, 138.3 (2C, arom C), 136.1 (C-7), 135.5 (arom C), 133.7 (2C, arom C), 133.5 (2C, arom C), 131.3 (2C, arom CH), 129.2 (C-5), 128.7 (2C, arom CH), 128.4 (4C, arom CH), 128.2 (arom CH), 128.0 M (2C, arom CH), 127.7 (4C, arom CH), 127.2 (4C, arom CH), 127.0 (2C, arom CH), 122.9 (C-6), 115.2 (C-8), 86.1 (2C, COOH x 2), 53.9 (CH₂), 49.2 (C-3), 49.0 (CH₂ x 2) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for $C_{44}H_{34}Cl_4NO_6$ 812.1140 (M+H); found 812.1149.

4.3.7. 1-Benzyl-3,3-bis[2-hydroperoxy-2,2-bis(4methylphenyl)ethyl]quinoline-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (**3g**: R = Bn, Ar^{1} $= Ar^2 = 4 - Me - C_6 H_4$). Pale yellow microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 58-60 °C. IR (KBr): v 3400-3000 (OOH), 1665, 1654 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ9.39 (2H, s, OOH), 7.71-6.39 (25H, m, arom H), 5.10 (2H, s, CH₂Ph), 3.70 (4H, s, $CH_2 \ge 2$, 2.28 (6H, s, Me ≥ 2), 1.95 (6H, s, Me ≥ 2) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ194.3, 177.6 (C=O), 141.6 (arom C), 141.2 (2C, arom C), 137.6 (2C, arom C), 136.8 (2C, arom C), 136.4 (2C, arom C), 136.0 (arom C), 135.1 (C-7), 130.2 (arom CH), 129.1 (2C, arom CH), 128.8 (2C, arom CH), 128.7 (4C, arom CH), 127.7 (C-6), 127.5 (4C, arom CH), 126.9 (2C, arom CH), 126.1 (arom C), 126.6 (2C, arom CH), 126.2 (4C, arom C), 121.4 (C-5), 115.2 (C-8), 86.6 (2C, COOH x 2), 54.0 (C-3), 49.6 (2C, CH₂ x 2), 49.3 (CH₂), 20.9 (2C, Me x 2), 20.5 (2C, Me x 2) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C48H44NO4 698.3270 (M-OOH); found 698.3268.

4.3.8. 3,4-Dihydro-10-methyl-3,3,12,12-tetraphenyl-10a,4a-(epoxyethano)-1,2-dioxino[3,4-b]quinolin-5(10H)-one (4a: R =Me, $Ar^{1} = Ar^{2} = Ph$). Colorless microcrystals (from CH₂Cl₂/hexane), m.p. 134-135 °C. IR (KBr): v 1658 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ7.82-7.79 (2H, m, arom *H*), 7.58-6.92 (21H, m, arom H), 6.77-6.72 (1H, m, arom H), 3.33 (3H, s, Me), 3.25 (1H, d, J = 12.9 Hz, HCH), 3.10 (1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, *H*CH), 2.80 (1H, d, *J* = 12.9 Hz, HC*H*), 2.54 (1H, d, *J* = 14.4 Hz, HCH) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ193.7 (C=O), 148.2, 145.2, 143.9, 142.5, 142.4 (arom C), 136.3, 132.4, 130.1, 128.4 (2C), 128.3 (2C), 128.2 (2C), 127.8 (2C), 127.6 (2C), 127.3, 127.1, 126.9, 126.6 (2C), 126.4 (2C), 126.0 (2C), 118.4, 113.4 (arom CH), 117.1, 114.6 (C-5a and C-10a), 87.1 (C-3), 84.3 (C-12), 53.4 (C-4a), 43.2 (CH₂), 38.3 (CH₂), 30.3 (Me) ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₃₈H₃₁NO₄ · 1/4H₂O: C, 80.05; H,5.57; N, 2.46. Found: C, 80.13; H, 5.63; N, 2.52. CCDC reference number, CCDC 218561.

4.3.9. 3,3,12,12-Tetrakis(4-chlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydro-10-methyl-10a,4a-(epoxyethano)-1,2-dioxino[3,4-b]quinolin-5(10H)-one

(4b: R = Me, $Ar^{1} = Ar^{2} = 4$ -Cl- $C_{6}H_{4}$). Yellow microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 115-116 °C. IR (KBr): ν 1651 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.58-6.75 (20H, m, arom *H*), 3.33 (3H, s, Me), 3.27 (1H, d, J = 12.2 Hz, *H*CH), 3.10 (1H, d, J = 14.0 Hz, *H*CH), 2.80 (1H, d, J = 12.2 Hz, *H*CH), 2.54 (1H, d, J = 14.0 Hz, *H*CH) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 193.6 (*C*=O), 148.2 (2C), 145.2 (2C), 143.9 (2C), 142.4 (2C, arom *C*), 136.3, 128.4 (2C), 126.4 (2C), 127.0 (4C), 118.4, 113.4 (arom *C*H), 117.1, 114.6 (C-5a and C-10a), 87.1 (C-3), 84.3 (C-12), 53.5 (C-4a), 43.2, 38.4 (*C*H₂), 30.3 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₃₈H₂₈Cl₄NO₄ 702.0772 (M+H); found 702.0768.

4.3.10. 3,4-Dihydro-3,3,12,12-tetrakis(4-methylphenyl)-10methyl-10a,4a-(epoxyethano)-1,2-dioxino[3,4-b]quinolin-

5(10H)-one (4c: R = Me, $Ar^{1} = Ar^{2} = 4$ -Me-C₆H₄). Pale yellow microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 174-175 °C. IR (KBr): v 1672 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.75-6.64 (20H, m, arom H), 3.29(3H, s, Me), 3.17 (1H, d, J = 13.0 Hz, HCH), 3.04 (1H, d, J = 11.0 Hz, HCH), 2.83 (1H, d, J = 13.0 Hz, HCH), 2.48 (1H, d, J = 11.0 Hz, HCH), 2.37 (3H, s, Me), 2.26 (3H, s, Me), 2.20 (3H, s, Me), 2.17 (3H, s, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (125 MHz,

CDCl₃): \delta [93.9] (*C***=O)**, 148.3, 136.8 (2C), 136.6 (2C), 136.2 (2C), 136.1 (2C, arom *C*), 136.6, 130.2, 129.3 (2C), 128.9 (2C), 128.7 (2C), 128.4 (2C), 128.4 (2C), 128.2 (2C), 126.6 (2C), 125.4 (2C), 118.2, 113.3 (arom *C*H), 117.0, 114.5 (C-5a and C-10a), 92.0 (C-3), 87.0 (C-12), 51.0 (C-4a), 39.1, 38.4 (*C*H₂), 30.3 (Me), 21.0 (Me), 20.9 (Me x 3) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₄₂H₄₀NO₄ 622.2957 (M+H); found 622.2958.

4.3.11. 10-Ethyl-3,4-dihydro-3,3,12,12-tetraphenyl-10a,4a-(epoxyethano)-1,2-dioxino[3,4-b]quinolin-5(10H)-one (4d: R =*Et*. $Ar^{1} = Ar^{2} = Ph$). Yellow microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 159-161 °C. IR (KBr): v 1674 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.82-7.79 (1H, m, arom H), 7.61-7.57 (4H, m, arom H), 7.51-7.45 (4H, m, arom H), 7.37-7.28 (4H, m, arom H), 7.19-7.00 (8H, m, arom H), 6.89-6.85 (2H, m, arom H), 6.75-6.70 (1H, m, arom H), 4.09-3.83 (2H, m, CH₂), 3.24 (1H, d, J = 12.5 Hz, *H*CH), 3.10 (1H, d, *J* = 14.5 Hz, *H*CH), 2.78 (1H, d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, HCH), 2.46 (1H, d, J = 14.5 Hz, HCH), 1.49 (3H, t, J = 7.0 Hz, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 193.6 (C=O), 147.3, 145.5, 144.2, 142.8, 142.2 (arom C), 136.2, 132.4, 130.1, 128.7, 128.4 (2C), 128.3 (2C), 127.9, 127.7 (2C), 127.6 (2C), 126.9, 126.6 (2C), 126.2 (2C), 125.9 (2C), 125.8 (2C), 118.0, 113.5 (arom CH), 117.0, 114.9 (C-5a and C-10a), 87.0 (C-3), 84.2 (C-12), 53.6 (C-4a), 42.6, 38.6, 38.2 (CH₂), 13.3 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for $C_{39}H_{34}NO_4$ 580.2488 (M+H); found 580.2487.

4.3.12. 3,4-Dihydro-3,3,12,12-tetraphenyl-10a,4a-(epoxyethano)-1,2-dioxino[3,4-b]quinolin-5(10H)-one (4h: R =*H*, $Ar^{1} = Ar^{2} = Ph$). Yellow microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 190-192 °C. IR (KBr): v 3200-2940 (NH), 1660 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.82-7.79 (2H, m, arom H), 7.57-7.44 (5H, m, arom H), 7.35-6.91 (15H, m, arom H), 6.75-6.70 (2H, m, arom H), 5.76 (1H, s, NH), 3.25 (1H, d, J = 13.2 Hz, *H*CH), 3.15 (1H, d, *J* = 14.4 Hz, *H*CH), 2.84 (1H, d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, HCH), 2.57 (1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, HCH) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): *δ*193.9 (*C*=O), 146.3, 145.1, 142.4, 142.1, 137.6 (arom C), 135.9, 132.4, 130.1 (2C), 128.4, 128.3 (2C), 128.2 (2C), 128.0, 127.8 (2C), 127.6, 126.9, 126.6 (2C), 126.3 (2C), 126.0 (2C), 125.9 (2C), 119.5, 115.9 (arom CH), 116.3, 112.7 (C-5a and C-10a), 87.5 (C-3), 84.4 (C-12), 53.2 (C-4a) , 43.0, 37.9 (CH₂) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₃₇H₃₀NO₄ 552.2175 (M+H); found 552.2092.

4.3.13. 3,4-Dihydro-10-methyl-3,12-diphenyl-3,12-bis(2-thienyl)-10a,4a-(epoxyethano)-1,2-dioxino[3,4-b]quinolin-5(10H)-one (4i: R = Me, $Ar^{1} = Ph$, $Ar^{2} = 2$ -thienyl). The diastereomixture could not be purified and the physical data of one of the diasteromers are shown as follows. Colourless needles (from EtOAc/hexane), m.p. 185-187 °C (decompd). IR (CHCl₃): v1672 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.78-6.76 (20H, m, arom H), 3.40 (1H, d, J = 13.0 Hz, HCH), 3.33 (3H, s, Me), 3.05 (1H, d, J = 15.0 Hz, HCH), 2.90 (1H, d, J = 13.0 Hz, HCH), 2.52 (1H, d, J = 15.0 Hz, HCH) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 192.9 (C=O), 150.2, 147.3, 145.4, 143.4, 141.8 (arom C), 136.4, 128.2 (2C), 128.0 (2C), 127.7, 127.4 (2C), 126.7, 126.6, 126.3, 126.2 (2C), 126.1, 125.9, 125.8 (2C), 125.7, 118.6, 113.4 (arom CH), 117.0, 114.7 (C-5a and C-10a), 84.7 (C-3), 83.0 (C-12), 53.3 (C-4a) , 45.3, 39.6 (CH₂), 30.3 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA/NaI): calcd for C₃₄H₂₇NO₄S₂Na 600.1279 (M+Na); found 600.1284.

4.3.14. 3,12-Bis(4-fluorophenyl)-3,4-dihydro-10-methyl-3,12bis(2-thienyl)-10a,4a-(epoxyethano)-1,2-dioxino[3,4-b]quinolin-5(10H)-one(**4***j*: R = Me, $Ar^1 = 4$ -F-C₆H₄, $Ar^2 = 2$ -thienyl). The diastereomixture could not be purified and the physical data of one of the diasteromers are shown as follows. Amorphous. IR (CHCl₃): ν 1670 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): M δ 7.72-6.74 (18H, m, arom *H*), 3.33 (3H, s, Me), 3.08 (1H, d, *J* = 15.0 Hz, *H*CH), 2.98 (1H, d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, *H*CH), 2.80 (1H, d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, HCH), 2.58 (1H, d, *J* = 15.0 Hz, HCH) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 192.9 (*C*=O), 160.8, 160.3, 149.6, 148.1, 146.8, 141.4, 138.9 (arom *C*), 136.7, 136.5, 128.7, 128.6, 128.4 (2C), 127.7 (2C), 127.1, 126.7, 126.4 (2C), 126.3 (4C), 118.8, 113.6 (arom *C*H), 116.9, 114.7 (C-5a and C-10a), 84.4 (C-3), 82.9 (C-12), 53.6 (C-4a) , 44.5, 39.4 (*C*H₂), 30.3 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₃₄H₂₆F₂NO₄S₂ 614.1271 (M+H); found 614.1269.

3,4-Dihydro-3,12-bis(4-methylphenyl)-10-methyl-3,12-4.3.15. bis(2-thienyl)-10a,4a-(epoxyethano)-1,2-dioxino[3,4-b]quinolin-5(10H)-one (**4k**: R = Me, $Ar^{1} = 4$ -Me- $C_{6}H_{4}$, $Ar^{2} = 2$ -thienvl). The diastereomixture could not be purified and the physical data of one of the diasteromers are shown as follows. Amorphous. IR (CHCl₃): v1670 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.76-6.71 (18H, m, arom *H*), 3.30 (3H, s, Me), 3.26 (1H, d, *J* = 12.9 Hz, HCH), 3.06 (1H, d, J = 15.0 Hz, HCH), 2.90 (1H, d, J = 12.9 Hz, HCH), 2.56 (1H, d, J = 15.0 Hz, HCH), 2.29 (3H, s, Me), 2.19 (3H, s, Me) ppm. 13 C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 193.1 (C=O), 147.5, 138.1, 137.4, 136.9, 136.5, 136.4, 136.4 (arom C), 136.3, 129.2, 128.9, 128.4, 128.2, 128.1, 126.7 (2C), 126.0 (2C), 125.9 (2C), 125.7 (2C), 125.5 (2C), 118.4, 113.5 (arom CH), 117.0, 114.7 (C-5a and C-10a), 84.6 (C-3), 82.9 (C-12), 53.7 (C-4a), 45.0, 39.6 (CH₂), 30.3 (N-CH₃), 21.0, 20.9 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for $C_{36}H_{32}NO_4S_2606.1773$ (M+H); found 606.1782.

4.3.16. 3,4-Dihydro-6-methyl-3,12-diphenyl-3,12-bis(2-thienyl)-10b,4a-(epoxyethano)-1,2-dioxino[4,3-c]quinolin-5(6H)-one (5i: R = Me, $Ar^{1} = Ph$, $Ar^{2} = 2$ -thienyl). The diastereomixture could not be purified and the physical data of one of the diasteromers are shown as follows. Colourless needles (from EtOAc/hexane), m.p. 244-246 °C (decompd). IR (CHCl₃): v 1662 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H CDCl₃): NMR (300 MHz, δ (19H, m, arom H), 3.07 (3H, s, Me), 3.23 (1H, d, J = 14.7 Hz, *H*CH), 3.18 (1H, d, *J* = 15.0 Hz, *H*CH), 2.90 (1H, d, *J* = 15.0 Hz, HC*H*), 2.33 (1H, d, *J* = 14.7 Hz, HC*H*) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): *δ*169.2 (*C*=O), 149.7, 148.7, 147.2, 146.9, 144.8, 143.3, 130.7, 130.6, 128.6, 128.3, 128.2, 128.0, 127.9, 127.7, 127.5, 127.3, 126.7, 126.5, 126.4, 126.3, 126.2, 126.0, 125.9, 125.8, 125.5, 125.4, 125.3, 125.1, 124.9, 123.6, 123.5, 120.7, 120.5, 114.4, 106.8 (C-10b), 86.9 (C-3), 83.5 (C-12), 51.5 (C-4a), 46.2 (C-4), 40.2 (C-13), 29.8 (N-CH₃) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA/NaI): calcd for C₃₄H₂₇NO₄S₂Na 600.1279 (M+Na); found 600.1357.

4.3.17. 3,12-Bis(4-fluorophenyl)-3,4-dihydro-6-methyl-3,12bis(2-thienyl)-10b,4a-(epoxyethano)-1,2-dioxino[4,3-c]quinolin-5(6H)-one (5j: R = Me, $Ar^{1} = 4$ -F-C₆H₄, $Ar^{2} = 2$ -thienyl). The diastereomixture could not be purified and the physical data of one of the diasteromers are shown as follows. Colourless needles (from EtOAc/hexane), m.p. 172-173 °C. IR (CHCl₃): v1668 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ8.00-6.44 (18H, m, arom H), 3.45 (2H, s, CH₂), 3.18 (1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, HCH), 2.95 (3H, s, Me), 2.30 (1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, HCH) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.0 (C=O), 163.7, 160.3, 149.4, 146.8, 139.2 (arom C), 130.8, 130.7, 128.7, 128.6, 127.9, 127.8, 127.7, 127.6, 127.5, 127.4, 126.8, 126.5, 126.4, 126.3, 126.2, 126.0, 123.8 (arom CH), 120.5 (arom C), 115.6, 115.3, 115.2, 114.9, 114.5, 114.4, 114.1 (arom CH), 106.5 (C-10b), 86.5 (C-3), 83.2 (C-12), 51.7 (C-4a), 46.2 (C-4), 40.2 (C-13), 29.8 (N-CH₃) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₃₄H₂₆F₂NO₄S₂ 614.1271 (M+H); found 614.1288.

4.3.18. S 3,4-Dihydro-3,12-bis(4-methylphenyl)-6-methyl-3,12bis(2-thienyl)-10b,4a-(epoxyethano)-1,2-dioxino[4,3-c]quinolin-5(6H)-one (5k: R = Me, $Ar^{1} = 4$ -Me-C₆H₄, $Ar^{2} = 2$ -thienyl). The diastereomixture could not be purified and the physical data of one of the diasteromers are shown as follows. Amorphous. IR (CHCl₃): v1652 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.01-7.98 (1H, m, arom H), 7.67-6.94 (15H, m, arom H), 6.76-6.72 (1H, m, arom H), 6.53-6.47 (1H, m, arom H), 3.45 (2H, s, CH_2), 3.20 (1H, d, J = 15.0 Hz, HCH), 2.91 (3H, s, Me), 2.32 (1H, d, J = 15.0 Hz, HCH), 2.27 (3H, s, Me), 2.20 (3H, s, Me)ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.3 (C=O), 149.9, 140.5, 137.7, 137.0 (arom C), 130.6, 129.2, 128.9, 128.1, 127.9, 126.6, 126.4, 126.3, 126.2, 126.1, 125.9, 125.8, 125.7, 125.2, 123.6, 120.8, 114.4 (arom CH), 106.5 (C-10b), 86.9 (C-3), 83.4 (C-12), 51.5 (C-4a), 46.1 (C-4), 40.2 (C-13), 29.8 (N-CH₃), 21.1 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₃₆H₃₁NO₄S₂ 606.1773 (M+H); found 606.1765.

4,4a,6,10b-Tetrahydro-10b-hydroxy-3,3-diphenyl-4a-4.3.19. methyl-1,2-dioxino[4,3-c]quinolin-5(3H)-one (7a: R = Me, Ar =Ph). Colorless microcrystals (from CH₂Cl₂/hexane), m.p. 195 °C (decomp). IR (KBr): v 3382-2929 (OH and NH), 1678 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 10.1 (1H, s, NH), 7.73-7.70 (1H, m, arom H), 7.57 (1H, br. S, arom H), 7.46-7.43 (3H, m, arom H), 7.34-7.01 (8H, m, arom H), 6.77-6.75 (1H, m, arom H), 3.47 (1H, br s, OH), 3.34 (1H, br, HCH), 2.75 (1H, d, J = 13.5Hz, HCH), 1.10 (3H, s, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ171.2 (C=O), 144.8, 142.0 (2C, arom C), 136.7 (2C, arom C), 130.4 (arom C), 128.0 (4C, arom CH), 127.2 (2C, arom CH), 127.1 (arom C), 127.0 (2C, arom CH), 126.3 (arom CH), 125.4 (2C, arom CH), 122.0 (arom CH), 99.0 (C-10b), 84.4 (C-3), 44.0 (C-4a), 30.3 (CH₂), 22.3 (Me) ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₂₁NO₄: C, 74.40; H, 5.46; N, 3.62. Found: C, 74.20; H, 5.41; N, 3.59.

4.3.20. 4,4a,6,10b-Tetrahydro-10b-hydroxy-3,3-diphenyl-4apropyl-1,2-dioxino[4,3-c]quinolin-5(3H)-one (7b: R = Pr, Ar =Ph). Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 145-147 °C. IR (KBr): v 3392-2873 (OH and NH), 1662 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ10.02 (1H, s, NH), 7.70-7.66 (1H, m, arom H), 7.49-7.40 (2H, m, arom H), 7.32-6.98 (10H, m arom H), 6.70-6.68 (1H, m, arom H), 3.79 (1H, d, J = 13.1 Hz, HCH), 2.59 (1H, d, J = 13.1 Hz, HCH), 2.50 (1H, s, OH), 1.52 (2H, t, J = 5.8 Hz, CH_2), 1.09-0.91 (2H, m, CH_2), 0.68 (3H, t, J = 7.0 Hz, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 169.8 (C=O), 145.4, 142.0, 136.9 (arom C), 130.6, 128.1, 127.3, 127.0, 126.7, 125.4, 122.0 (arom CH), 121.1 (arom C), 114.3 (arom CH), 98.7 (C-10b), 84.4 (C-3), 47.4 (C-4a), 39.4, 34.6, 16.5 (CH₂), 14.4 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd forC₂₆H₂₆NO₄ 416.1862 (M+H); found 416.1862.

4.3.21. 4a-Butyl-4,4a,6,10b-Tetrahydro-10b-hydroxy-3,3diphenyl-1,2-dioxino[4,3-c]quinolin-5(3H)-one (7c: R = Bu, Ar = Ph). The product **7c** could not be separated from **8c** by silica gel chromatography. Yellow microcrystals (from CH₂Cl₂/hexane), m.p.148-152 °C. IR (KBr): v 3600-2900 (OH and NH), 1658 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 10.05 (1H, s, NH), 7.81-6.61 (14H, m, arom H), 5.43 (1H, s, OH), 3.81 (1H, d, J = 14.1 Hz, HCH), 2.73 (1H, d, J = 14.1 Hz, HCH), 2.13 (2H, m, CH_2), 1.34-1.16 (4H, m, $CH_2 \ge 2$), 0.74 (3H, t, J = 6.9 Hz, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ171.6 (C=O), 143.5, 141.9, 140.3 (arom C), 135.9, 128.5, 127.8, 127.6, 127.4, 126.6, 123.3, 115.0 (arom CH), 99.5 (C-10b), 86.0 (C-3), 48.3 (C-4a), 36.7, 35.2, 25.3, 23.1 (CH₂), 13.8 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C27H28NO4 430.2018 (M+H); found 430.2021.

4.3.22. 4,4a,6,10b-Tetrahydro-10b-hydroxy-4a,3,3-triphenyl-1,2dioxino[4,3-c]quinolin-5(3H)-one (7d: R = Ar = Ph). The product **7d** could not be separated from **8d** by silica gel M chromatography. Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 151 °C. IR (KBr): ν 3400-2940 (OH and NH), 1697, 1659 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 10.32 (1H, s, NH), 7.52-7.01 (17H, m, arom H), 6.83-6.80 (1H, m, arom H), 6.44-6.41 (1H, m, arom H), 5.27 (OH), 4.16 (1H, d, J = 14.1 Hz, HCH), 3.25 (1H, d, J = 14.1 Hz, HCH) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.4 (C=O), 143.4, 142.2, 140.3, 139.8 (arom C), 131.2, 129.1, 128.5, 128.3, 128.2, 128.0, 127.8, 127.6, 127.4, 127.0, 126.9, 126.7, 126.6, 126.4, 126.1, 123.7, 123.5, 116.5 (arom CH), 118.7 (arom C), 99.0 (C-10b), 86.0 (C-3), 52.4 (C-4a), 36.4 (CH₂) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₉H₂₄NO₄ 450.1705 (M+H); found 450.1650.

4.3.23. 3,3-Bis(4-chlorophenyl)-4,4a,6,10b-tetrahydro-10bhydroxy-4a-methyl-1,2-dioxino[4,3-c]quinolin-5(3H)-one (7e: R = Me, Ar = 4-Cl-C₆H₄). Pale yellow microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 155-157 °C. IR (KBr): v 3400-3060 (OH), 3300-2900 (NH), 1678 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 10.0 (1H, s, NH), 7.85-7.76 (1H, m, arom H), 7.49-6.89 (10H, m, arom H), 6.79-6.77 (1H, m, arom H), 5.45 (1H, s, OH), 3.54 (1H, d, J = 13.1 Hz, HCH), 2.78 (1H, d, J = 13.1 Hz, HCH), 1.15 (3H, s, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.2 (C=O), 141.6 (arom C), 139.0 (2C, arom C), 135.6 (arom C), 130.5 (2C, arom C), 129.3 (2C, arom CH), 128.0 (C-5), 126.9 (2C, arom CH), 126.2 (2C, arom CH), 126.1 (acom CH), 125.8 (2C, arom CH), 122.3 (arom CH), 114.8 (arom CH), 98.0 (C-10b), 83.1 (C-3), 52.6 (C-4a), 43.0 (CH₂), 21.4 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₄H₂₀Cl₂NO₄ 456.0769 (M+H); found 456.0779.

4.3.24. 4,4a,6,10b-Tetrahydro-10b-hydroxy-3,3-bis(4*methylphenyl*)-4*a*-*methyl*-1,2-*dioxino*[4,3-*c*]*quinolin*-5(3*H*)-*one* (7f: R = Me, Ar = 4-Me-C₆H₄). The product 7f could not be separated from 8f by silica gel chromatography. Orange microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 192-193 °C; IR (KBr): v 3400-2877 (OH and NH), 1683 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): *S*10.2 (1H, s, NH), 7.54-6.64 (12H, m, arom H), 5.22 (1H, s, OH), 3.84 (1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, HCH), 2.75 (1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, HCH), 2.15, 2.11 (6H, s, Me x 2), 1.53 (3H, s, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): *δ*173.2 (*C*=O), 141.2, 140.9, 138.2, 137.8, 136.1, 136.0 (arom C), 129.9, 129.0 128.9, 128.1, 128.0, 127.4, 127.3, 126.9, 126.2, 126.6, 124.8, 122.9 (arom CH), 99.5 (C-10b), 86.0 (C-3), 52.4 (C-4a), 45.4 (CH₂), 20.8 (Me), 20.7 (Me), 8.4 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₆H₂₄NO₂ 382.1807 (M-OOH); found 382.1847.

4.3.25. 3-(2-Hydroperoxy-2,2-diphenylethyl)-3-propylquinoline-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (**8b**: R = Pr, Ar = Ph). The product **8b** could not be separated from **7b** by silica gel chromatography. Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 145-147 °C. IR (KBr): v 3392-2873 (OOH and NH), 1680, 1662 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CHCl₃): δ 9.68 (1H, s, NH), 9.33 (1H, s, OOH), 7.81-6.62 (14H, m, arom H), 3.58 (1H, d, J = 14.7 Hz, HCH), 3.51 (1H, d, J = 14.7 Hz, HCH), 2.12-2.08 (2H, t, J = 5.2 Hz, CH₂), 1.23-0.96 (2H, m, CH₂), 0.792 (3H, t, J = 7.0 Hz, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CHCl₃): δ 197.2, 176.9 (C=O), 143.5, 140.4, 136.2 (arom C), 127.5, 127.4, 127.0, 126.5, 126.3, 125.5, 120.1, 119.8 (arom CH), 86.0 (COOH), 57.2 (C-3), 39.3, 36.0, 16.7 (CH₂), 14.5 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd forC₂₆H₂₆NO₄ 416.1862 (M+H); found 416.1862.

4.3.26. 3-Butyl-3-(2-hydroperoxy-2,2-diphenylethyl)quinoline-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (8c: R = Bu, Ar = Ph). The product 8c could not be separated from 7c by silica gel chromatography. Yellow microcrystals (from CH₂Cl₂/hexane), m.p. 148-152 °C. IR (KBr): v 3500-2770 (OOH and NH), 1680, 1658 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.65 (1H, s, NH), 9.17 (1H, s, OOH), 7.816.61 (14H, m, arom *H*), 3.59 (1H, d, J = 14.7 Hz, *H*CH), 3.53 (1H, d, J = 14.7 Hz, HC*H*), 1.78-1.16 (6H, m, CH₂ x 3), 0.74, (3H, t, J = 7.0 Hz, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 197.4, 176.9 (*C*=O), 143.5, 141.9, 140.9, 140.3 (arom *C*), 135.9, 128.5, 127.8, 127.6, 127.4, 127.3, 127.2, 126.6, 126.3, 125.7, 123.3, 116.3 (arom *C*H), 86.9 (COOH), 57.0 (C-3), 45.5, 44.8, 25.3, 22.8 (CH₂ x 4), 13.5 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₇H₂₈NO₄ 430.2018 (M+H); found 430.2021.

4.3.27. 3-(2-Hydroperoxy-2,2-diphenylethyl)-3-phenylquinoline-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (8d: R = Ar = Ph). The product 8d could not be separated from 7d by silica gel chromatography. Colorless microcrystals (from CH₂Cl₂/hexane), m.p. 151 °C. IR (KBr): ν 3400-2940 (OOH and NH), 1697, 1659 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.87 (1H, s, NH), 9.02 (1H, s, OOH), 7.77-7.74 (1H, m, arom H), 7.65-7.63 (1H, m, arom H), 7.52-7.01 (17H, m, arom H), 4.10 (1H, d, J = 14.1 Hz, HCH), 3.91 (1H, d, J = 14.1 Hz, HCH) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 194.3, 175.3 (C=O), 143.8, 141.0, 138.1, 135.7 (arom C), 129.1, 128.5, 128.3, 128.2, 128.0, 127.8, 127.6, 127.4, 127.0, 126.9, 126.7, 126.6, 126.4, 126.1, 123.7, 123.5, 115.5 (arom CH), 120.5 (arom C), 87.2 (COOH), 60.8 (C-3), 42.6 (CH₂). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₉H₂₄NO₄ 450.1705 (M+H); found 450.1650.

4.3.28. 3-[2-Hydroperoxy-2,2-bis(4-methylphenylethyl)]-3-methylquinoline-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (8f: <math>R = Me, $Ar = 4-Me-C_6H_4$). The product 8f could not be separated from 7f by silica gel chromatography. IR (KBr): ν 3400-2877 (OOH and NH), 1683 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.80 (1H, s, NH), 9.43 (1H, s, OOH), 7.83-6.67 (12H, m, arom H), 3.75 (1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, HCH), 3.70 (1H, d, J = 14.47 Hz, HCH), 2.04 (3H, s, Me), 1.93 (3H, s, Me), 1.28 (3H, s, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 195.8, 175.5 (C=O), 141.1, 141.0, 140.5, 137.0, 136.6, 136.5 (arom C), 135.9, 130.2, 129.1, 128.9, 128.7, 128.5, 128.3, 127.4, 123.5, 122.5 (arom CH), 84.0 (COOH), 53.4 (C-3), 44.6 (CH₂), 22.1 (Me), 21.0 (Me), 16.2 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₆H₂₄NO₂ 382.1807 (M-OOH); found 382.1847.

4.4. Approach to the interconversion between 3a and 4a

The bis(hydroperoxide) **3a** ($\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{Me}$, $\mathbf{Ar}^1 = \mathbf{Ar}^2 = \mathbf{Ph}$) and the propellane **4a** ($\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{Me}$, $\mathbf{Ar}^1 = \mathbf{Ar}^2 = \mathbf{Ph}$) (0.1 mmol), respectively, were stirred in glacial acetic acid (10 mL) at room temperature in the absence and the presence of Mn(OAc)₃ (0.1 mmol) for 4 hours. After the usual work-up, the bis(hydroperoxide) **3a** and the propellane **4a** were recovered in 99% and 91%, respectively, in the absence of the oxidant, while **3a** in 48% and **4a** in 83% recoveries in the presence of Mn(OAc)₃. No isolable products were obtained from both reactions.

4.5. Mn(III)-mediated oxidation of alkenes in the presence of 4-hydroxyquinolin-2(1H)-ones and the related substrates at reflux temperature

A mixture of 1,1-diphenylethene **1** (Ar = Ph) (181.3 mg; 1 mmol), 4-hydroxy-2-quinolinone **2** (R = Me, X = H) (351.4 mg; 2 mmol), and Mn(OAc)₃•2H₂O (814.4 mg; 3 mmol) in glacial acetic acid (25 mL) was heated under reflux until the brown color of Mn(III) disappeared (normally for 3 minutes). The solvent was removed in vacuo and water (25 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. The aqueous solution was then extracted three times with dichloromethane (20 mL). The combined extracts were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then concentrated to dryness. The residue was separated on silica gel TLC developed with 5% methanol/dichloromethane, giving

entry 2). Molar ratio and reaction times of other oxidation are shown in Tables 3, 4, and 5. The products were further purified by recrystallization from an appropriate solvent for the analytical sample, and their physical data are given below.

4.5.1. 3,5-Dihydro-5-methyl-2,2-diphenylfuro[3,2-c]quinolin-4(2H)-one (**9a**: R = Me, X = H, Ar = Ph).^{10c} Yield 87% (Table 3, entry 2).

4.5.2. 3,9-Dihydro-9-methyl-2,2-diphenylfuro[2,3-b]quinolin-4(2H)-one (10a: R = Me, Ar = Ph).^{10c} Yield 7% (Table 3, entry 2).

4.5.3. 5-*Ethyl*-3,5-*dihydro*-2,2-*diphenylfuro*[3,2-*c*]*quinolin*-4(2*H*)-*one* (**9***b*: R = Et, X = H, Ar = Ph). Yield 73% (Table 3, entry 3). Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 181-182 °C. IR (KBr): ν 1666 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.01-7.99 (1H, m, arom *H*), 7.59-7.25 (13H, m, arom *H*), 4.35 (2H, q, J = 7.0 Hz, *CH*₂), 3.97 (2H, s, *CH*₂), 1.33 (3H, t, J = 7.0 Hz, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 161.0, 160.6 (*C*=O and *C*=C), 144.5, 139.8 (arom *C*), 130.9, 128.3, 127.7, 125.8, 123.3, 121.4, 114.5 (arom *C*H), 112.8, 107.7 (arom *C*), 95.7 (C-2), 42.8, 36.9 (*C*H₂ x 2), 13.1 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₅H₂₂NO₂ 368.1651 (M+H); found 368.1688.

4.5.4. 3,5-Dihydro-2,2-diphenyl5-propylfuro[3,2-c]quinolin-4(2H)-one (**9c**: R = Pr, X = H, Ar = Ph). Yield 76% (Table 3, entry 4). Colorless needles (from MeOH), m.p. 161 °C. IR (KBr): v 1662 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.07-7.98 (1H, m, arom H), 7.57-7.11 (13H, m, arom H), 4.23 (2H, m, CH₂), 3.97 (2H, s, CH₂), 1.76-1.55 (2H, m, CH₂CH₂CH₃), 1.03 (3H, t, J= 7.3 Hz, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 161.0, 160.9 (C=O and C=C), 144.6, 140.0 (arom C), 130.8, 128.4, 128.3, 127.7, 127.5, 125.8, 123.2, 114.6 (arom CH), 121.4, 112.7, 107.6 (arom C), 95.6 (C-2), 43.5, 42.8, 21.1 (CH₂), 11.4 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₆H₂₄NO₂ 382.1807 (M+H); found 382.1834.

4.5.5. 5-Benzyl-3,5-Dihydro-2,2-diphenylfuro[3,2-c]quinolin-4(2H)-one (9d: R = Bn, X = H, Ar = Ph). Yield 85% (Table 3, entry 5). Pale orange microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 221 °C. IR (KBr): v 1656 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.99-7.97 (1H, m, arom H), 7.53-7.17 (18H, m, arom H), 5.52 (2H, br. s, CH₂), 4.04 (2H, s, CH₂) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 161.5, 161.3 (C=O and C=C), 144.5, 140.2, 136.8 (arom C), 131.1, 128.7, 128.5, 127.9, 127.1, 126.5, 125.8, 123.2, 121.9, 115.6 (arom CH), 112.7 107.4 (arom C), 95.9 (C-2), 45.6, 42.7 (CH₂) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₃₀H₂₄NO₂ 430.1807 (M+H); found 430.1815.

4.5.6. 3,5-Dihydro-2,2-diphenylfuro[3,2-c]quinolin-4(2H)-one (**9e**: R = X = H, Ar = Ph). Yield 73% (Table 3, entry 6). Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 242 °C (decompd). IR (KBr): ν 3200-2740 (NH), 1654 (C=O) cm^{-1.1}H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 11.5 (1H, s, NH), 8.30-7.79 (2H, m, arom H), 7.64-7.22 (12H, m, arom H), 3.80 (2H, CH₂) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 161.1, 160.5 (C=O and C=C), 144.5, 139.7 (arom C), 131.0, 128.8, 1.28.5, 127.7, 127.2, 126.2, 125.3, 121.9, 121.7, 115.6 (arom CH), 110.6, 107.8 (arom C), 95.2 (C-2), 41.6 (CH₂) ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₁₇NO₂•2H₂O: C, 79.29; H, 5.21; N, 4.02. Found: C, 79.45; H, 4.87; N, 4.04.

4.5.7. 2,2-Bis(4-chlorophenyl)-3,5-dihydro-5-methylfuro[3,2c]quinolin-4(2H)-one (**9**f: R = Me, X = H, Ar = 4-Cl-C₆H₄). Yield 87% (Table 3, entry 7). Colorless microcrystals (from EtOH), m.p. 194-195 °C. IR (KBr): v 1645 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.94-7.92 (1H, m, arom H), 7.59-7.57 (1H, 11, along B), (3,41,7,25 (101), in, along B), (5,50 (211, 5, CH2), 3.69 (3H, s, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.8, 160.7 (C=O and C=C), 142.5, 140.8, 134.0 (arom C), 131.2, 128.7, 127.3, 122.9, 121.8, 114.7 (arom CH), 112.3, 107.4 (arom C), 94.7 (C-2), 42.6 (CH₂), 29.1 (Me) ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₁₇Cl₂NO₂: C, 68.26; H, 4.06; N, 3.32. Found: C, 68.29; H, 4.17; N, 3.59.

4.5.8. 2,2-Bis(4-chlorophenyl)-3,9-dihydro-9-methylfuro[2,3b]quinolin-4(2H)-one (**10**f: R = Me, X = H, Ar = 4-Cl-C₆H₄). Yield 12% (Table 3, entry 7). Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 124-125 °C. IR (KBr): v 1589 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.43 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, arom H), 7.63-7.28 (11H, m, arom H), 3.95 (2H, s, CH₂), 3.82 (3H, s, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 191.7 (C=O), 159.5 (C=C), 141.5, 138.6, 134.3 (arom C), 131.3, 128.7, 127.2, 126.4, 123.4, 114.3 (arom CH), 98.3 (C-9a), 95.0 (C-2), 40.9 (CH₂), 31.5 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₄H₁₈Cl₂NO₂ 422.0715 (M+H); found 422.0720.

4.5.9. 3,5-Dihydro-2,2-bis(4-methylphenyl)-5-methylfuro[3,2c]quinolin-4(2H)-one (**9**g: R = Me, X = H, $Ar = 4-Me-C_6H_4$). Yield 93% (Table 3, entry 8). Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 148-150 °C. IR (KBr): ν 1640 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.907.88 (1H, m, arom H), 7.43-7.08 (11H, m, arom H), 3.93 (2H, s, CH₂), 3.58 (3H, s, Me), 2.25 (6H, s, Me x 2) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.7, 160.6 (C=O and C=C), 141.4, 140.2, 137.1 (arom C), 130.6, 128.7, 125.4, 122.6, 121.2, 114.1 (arom CH), 112.1, 107.3 (arom C), 95.5 (C-2), 42.3 (CH₂), 28.6 (Me), 20.6 (2C, Me x 2) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₆H₂₄NO₂ 382.1807 (M+H); found 382.1852.

4.5.10. 3,5-Dihydro-8-methyl-2,2-diphenylfuro[3,2-c]quinolin-4(2H)-one (**9h**: R = H, X = 8-Me, Ar = Ph). Yield 44% (Table 3, entry 9). Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 269-270 °C. IR (KBr): v 3000-2729 (NH), 1654 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 11.5 (1H, s, NH), 7.89-7.35 (13H, m, arom H), 3.88 (2H, s, CH₂), 2.59 (3H, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 161.0, 160.3 (C=O and C=C), 144.6, 137.8, 130.9 (arom C), 132.3, 128.5, 127.7, 125.3, 121.2, 115.5 (arom CH), 110.5, 107.7 (arom C), 95.0 (C-2), 41.6 (CH₂), 20.4 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₄H₂₀NO₂ 354.1494 (M+H); found 354.1505.

4.5.11. 3,5-Dihydro-6-methyl-2,2-diphenylfuro[3,2-c]quinolin-4(2H)-one (**9***i*: R = H, X = 6-Me, Ar = Ph). Yield 67% (Table 3, entry 10). Only slightly soluble in organic solvents. Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 263-267 °C. IR (KBr): v 3300-3000 (NH), 1670 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 10.7 (1H, s, NH), 7.90-7.18 (13H, m, arom H), 3.83 (2H, s, CH₂), 2.39 (3H, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 169.5, 165.4 (C=O and C=C), 144.4, 140.2, 139.1, 138.0, 137.0, 133.7, 132.2, 128.8, 128.4, 127.7, 127.6, 127.1, 126.1, 125.2, 124.4, 124.0, 121.9, 121.5, 119.8, 97.9, 95.1, 41.5, 17.6 ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₄H₂₀NO₂ 354.1494 (M+H); found 354.1495.

4.5.12. 8-Chloro-3,5-dihydro-2,2-diphenylfuro[3,2-c]quinolin-4(2H)-one (**9***j*: R = H, X = 8-Cl, Ar = Ph). Yield 58% (Table 3, entry 11). Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 281-283 °C. IR (KBr): v 3150-2721 (NH), 1680 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 11.6 (1H, s, NH), 7.96 (1H, m, arom *H*), 7.61-7.58 (5H, m, arom *H*), 7.35-7.28 (7H, m, arom *H*), 3.81 (2H, CH₂) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 160.2, 160.1 (C=O and C=C), 144.4, 138.4, 125.8 (arom C), 131.0, 128.5, 127.7, 125.3, 121.0, 117.5 (arom CH), 111.7, 109.0 (arom

calcd for C₂₃H₁₇ClNO₂ 374.0948 (M+H); found 374.0952.

4.5.13. 6-Chloro-3,5-dihydro-2,2-diphenylfuro[3,2-c]quinolin-4(2H)-one (9k: R = H, X = 6-Cl, Ar = Ph). Yield 99% (Table 3, entry 12). Only slightly soluble in organic solvents. Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 254-255 °C. IR (KBr): v 3200-3000 (NH), 1660 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ10.8 (1H, s, NH), 7.95-7.28 (13H, m, arom H), 3.85 (2H, s, CH₂) ppm. ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 161.0, 160.2 (C=O and C=C), 144.3, 136.0, 131.3 (arom C), 128.6, 127.2, 126.2, 125.4, 122.6, 121.3, 118.9 (arom CH), 112.4, 108.9 (arom C), 95.8 (C-2), 41.5 (CH₂) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₃H₁₇ClNO₂ 374.0948 (M+H); found 374.0945.

8-Fluoro-3,5-dihydro-2,2-diphenylfuro[3,2-c]quinolin-4.5.14. 4(2H)-one (91: R = H, X = 8-F, Ar = Ph). Yield 74% (Table 3, entry 13). Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 248 °C (decompd). IR (KBr): v 3180-2900 (NH), 1670 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ11.6 (1H, s, NH), 7.84-7.25 (13H, m, arom H), 3.81 (2H, CH₂) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO d_6): δ 160.5, 160.2 (C=O and C=C), 155.3 (C-8), 144.4, 136.5 (arom C), 128.5, 127.7, 125.3, 119.3, 117.6, 107.2 (arom CH), 109.0 (arom C), 95.4 (C-2), 41.6 (CH₂) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₃H₁₇FNO₂ 358.1243 (M+H); found 358.1244.

4.5.15. 3,5-Dihydro-5-methyl-2-(2,2-diphenylethenyl)furo[3,2*c*]*quinolin-4*(2*H*)-*one* (9m: R = Me, X = H, Ar = Ph). Yield 71% (Table 3, entry 14). $R_f = 0.16$ (Et₂O-hexane 8:2 v/v). Colorless microcrystals (from Et₂O), mp 161 °C. IR (KBr): v 1659 (C=O), 1638 (C=C) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.78-7.76 (1H, m, arom H), 7.57-7.17 (13H, m, arom H), 6.29 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz, =CH-), 5.50 (1H, dt, J = 7.7, 9.5 Hz, >CH-), 3.67 (3H, s, Me), 3.39 (1H, dd, J = 15.4, 9.5 Hz, -CH₂-), 3.13 (1H, dd, J = 15.4, 7.7 Hz, -CH₂-) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 162.2 (C=O), 161.2 (-CO=), 146.0 (Ph₂>C=), 141.1, 140.5, 138.6 (arom C), 130.9, 129.9, 128.4, 128.3, 128.1, 128.0, 127.8, 126.5, 123.2, 121.5 (arom CH), 114.4 (=CH-), 112.6 (arom C), 108.0 (>C=), 83.5 (>CH-), 35.2 (-CH2-), 29.0 (Me). Anal. calcd for C₂₆H₂₁NO₂: C, 82.30; H, 5.58; N, 3.69. Found: C, 82.08; H, 5.53; N, 3.60.

2-[2,2-Bis(4-fluorophenyl)ethenyl]-3,5-dihydro-5-4.5.16. methylfuro[3,2-c]quinolin-4(2H)-one (9n: R = Me, X = H, Ar =4-F-C₆H₄). Yield 58% (Table 3, entry 15). $R_{\rm f} = 0.12$ (Et₂Ohexane 8:2 v/v). Colorless microcrystals (from Et₂O), mp 179-181 °C. IR (KBr): v 1659 (C=O), 1636 (C=C) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ7.79-7.77 (1H, m, arom H), 7.60-7.58 (1H, m, arom H), 7.55-6.97 (10H, m, arom H), 6.23 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz, =CH-), 5.47 (1H, dt, J = 7.7, 9.5 Hz, >CH-), 3.70 (3H, s, Me), 3.41 (1H, dd, *J* = 15.4, 9.5 Hz, -CH₂-), 3.13 (1H, dd, *J* = 15.4, 7.7 Hz, -CH₂-) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 164.4, 161.2 (C=O and C=C), 162.1 (C-F), 144.2 (Ph₂>C=), 140.6, 137.2, 137.1, 134.4, 134.3 (arom C), 131.7, 131.6, 131.0, 129.6, 129.5, 126.7, 123.2, 121.6, 115.7, 115.4, 115.1 (arom CH), 114.5 (=CH-), 112.5 (arom C), 107.9 (>C=), 83.3 (>CH-), 35.2 (-CH₂-), 29.1 (Me) ppm. Anal. calcd for C₂₆H₁₉F₂NO₂: C, 75.17; H, 4.61; N, 3.37. Found: C, 75.16; H, 4.73; N, 3.36.

2-[2,2-Bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethenyl]-3,5-dihydro-5-4.5.17. methylfuro[3,2-c]quinolin-4(2H)-one (9o: R = Me, X = H, Ar =4-Cl-C₆H₄). Yield 69% (Table 3, entry 16). $R_{\rm f} = 0.13$ (Et₂Ohexane 8:2 v/v). Colorless microcrystals (from Et₂O), mp 123-124 °C. IR (KBr): v 1659 (C=O), 1636 (C=C) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ7.76-7.74 (1H, m, arom *H*), 7.59-7.53 (1H, m, arom H), 7.43-7.18 (10H, m, arom H), 6.27 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz, =CH-), 5.45 (1H, dt, J = 7.7, 9.5 Hz, >CH-), 3.68 (3H, s, Me),

C), 95.6 (C-2), 41.5 (CH₂) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): M/3.39 (1H, dd, J=15.4, 9.5 Hz, -CH₂-), 3.12 (1H, dd, J=15.4, 7.7 Hz, -CH₂-) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 162.0, 161.1 (C=O and -CO=), 143.8 (Ph₂>C=), 140.5, 139.2, 136.5, 134.3 (arom C), 131.2, 131.0, 129.0, 128.8, 128.5, 127.4, 123.1, 121.6 (arom CH), 114.5 (=CH-), 112.4 (arom C), 107.8 (>C=), 83.0 (>CH-), 35.1 (-CH₂-), 29.1 (Me) ppm. Anal. calcd for C₂₆H₁₉Cl₂NO₂: C, 69.65; H, 4.27; N, 3.12. Found: C, 69.37; H, 4.18; N, 3.04.

> 4.5.18. 3,5-Dihydro-2-[2,2-bis(4-methylphenyl)ethenyl]-5methylfuro[3,2-c]quinolin-4(2H)-one (9p: R = Me, X = H, Ar =4-Me-C₆H₄). Yield 71% (Table 3, entry 17). $R_{\rm f} = 0.30$ (Et₂Ohexane 8:2 v/v). Colorless microcrystals (from Et₂O), mp 160 °C. IR (KBr): v 1657 (C=O), 1636 (C=C) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.79-7.76 (1H, m, arom H), 7.57-7.52 (1H, m, arom H), 7.35-7.08 (10H, m, arom H), 6.23 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz, =CH-), 5.52 (1H, dt, J = 7.7, 9.5 Hz, >CH-), 3.68 (3H, s, N-Me), 3.39 $(1H, dd, J = 15.4, 9.5 Hz, -CH_2)$, 3.12 (1H, dd, J = 15.4, 7.7 Hz)-CH₂-), 2.40 (3H, s, Me), 2.33 (3H, s, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ162.2, 161.2 (C=O and -CO=), 145.9 (Ph₂>C=), 140.5, 138.5, 138.0, 137.7, 135.8 (arom C), 130.8, 129.9, 129.0, 128.9, 127.8, 125.4, 123.2, 121.5 (arom CH), 114.4 (=CH-), 112.6 (arom C), 108.0 (>C=), 83.8 (>CH-), 35.2 (-CH₂-), 29.0 (N-Me), 21.3 (Me), 21.1 (Me) ppm. Anal. calcd for C₂₈H₂₅NO₂: C, 82.53; H, 6.18; N, 3.44. Found: C, 82.24; H, 6.19; N, 3.33.

> 4.5.19. 3,5,6,7,8,9-Hexahydro-2,2-diphenylfuro[3,2-c]quinolin-4(2H)-one (12). Yield 53% (Table 4, entry 1). Only slightly soluble in organic solvents. Colorless cubics (from MeOH), m.p. 281-283 °C. IR (KBr): v 3200-2900 (NH), 1651 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ11.05 (1H, s, NH), 7.50-7.48 (4H, m, arom H), 7.38-7.35 (4H, m, arom H), 7.29-7.26 (2H, m, arom H), 3.63 (2H, s, CH₂), 2.45 (2H, s, CH₂), 1.69 (6H, s, CH₂) ppm. 13 C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 165.4, 160.1 (C=O and -CO=), 144.9, 144.6 (arom C), 128.4, 127.5, 125.3 (arom CH), 104.4, 101.3 (arom C), 94.1 (C-2), 41.1 (CH₂), 26.0 (CH₂), 21.34 (CH₂), 21.30 (CH₂), 20.4 (CH₂) ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₁NO₂: C, 80.44; H, 6.16; N, 4.08. Found: C, 80.47; H, 6.16; N, 3.98.

> 5-Benzyl-3,5,6,7-tetrahydro-2,2-diphenylfuro[3,2-4.5.20 c]pyridin-4(2H)-one (14).^{4a} Yield 52% (Table 4, entry 2). Yellow oil; IR (CHCl₃): v 1680 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40-7.20 (15H, m, arom H), 4.58 (2H, s, Ph-CH₂), 3.67 (2H, t, J = 2.2 Hz, H-3), 3.35 (2H, t, J = 7.2 Hz, H-6), 2.55 (2H, tt, J = 7.2, 2.2 Hz, H-7) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 165.6, 164.7 (C=O and C-7a), 144.8, 137.9 (arom C), 128.6, 128.4, 128.0, 127.7, 127.3, 125.7 (arom CH), 104.8 (C-3a), 95.4 (C-2), 48.9 (Ph-CH₂), 44.3 (C-6), 42.0 (C-3), 23.3 (C-7). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₆H₂₃NO₂ 382.1807 (M+H); found 382.1812.

> 4.5.21. 2,3-Dihydro-2,2-diphenyl-4H-furo[3,2-c][1]benzopyran-4-one (16a). Yield 89% (Table 4, entry 3). Colorless microcrystals (from EtOH), m.p. 185-186 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.87-7.84 (1H, m, arom H), 7.61-7.56 (1H, m, arom H), 7.47-7.25 (12H, m, arom H), 3.91 (2H, s, CH₂) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 165.0 (C=O), 155.1 (C=C), 143.5 (arom C), 132.4, 128.6, 128.2, 125.7, 124.0, 122.7, 117.0 (arom CH), 112.4 (C-9a), 101.7 (C-3a), 97.4 (C-2), 41.5 (CH₂) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₃H₁₇O₃ 341.1178 (M+H); found 341.1207.

> 2,2-Bis(4-chlorophenyl)-2,3-dihydro-4H-furo[3,2-4.5.22. *c*][1]benzopyran-4-one (16b). Yield 87% (Table 4, entry 4). Colorless microcrystals (from EtOH), m.p. 196-197 °C. IR (KBr): v1717 (C=O), 1651 (C=C) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): *δ*7.83-7.81 (1H, m arom *H*), 7.61-7.58 (1H, m arom *H*), 7.41-7.32 (10H, m, arom *H*), 3.84 (2H, s, CH₂) ppm. ¹³C NMR

(125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 164.7 (O-*C*=C), 159.9 (*C*=O), 155.1 (arom M = 9.5 Hz, =*CH*-), 5.23 (1H, dt, *J* = 7.7, 9.5 Hz, >*CH*-), 3.01 (1H, dd, *J* = 14.7, 9.9 Hz, -*CH*₂-, H-3), 2.73 (1H, dd, *J* = 14.7, 117.1 (arom *C*H), 112.2 (C-9a), 101.5 (C-3a), 96.3 (C-2), 41.3 (CH₂) ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₁₄Cl₂O₃•1/9H₂O: C, 67.17; H, 3.49. Found: C, 67.03; H, 3.37. (*L*) (

4.5.23. 2,3-Dihydro-2,2-bis(4-methylphenyl)-4H-furo[3,2c][1]benzopyran-4-one (16c). Yield 82% (Table 4, entry 5). Colorless needles (from EtOH), m.p. 121 °C. IR (KBr): ν 1719 (C=O), 1649 (C=C) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.83-7.82 (1H, m, arom H), 7.57-7.54 (1H, m arom H), 7.39-7.37 (1H, m, arom H), 7.33-7.31 (5H, m, arom H), 7.17-7.15 (4H, m, arom H), 3.86 (2H, s, CH₂), 2.33 (6H, s, Me x 2) ppm. ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 165.0 (O-C=C), 160.3 (C=O), 155.0 (arom C-O), 140.8, 138.0 (arom C), 132.3, 129.1, 125.7, 123.9, 122.7, 116.9 (arom CH), 112.5 (C-9a), 101.7 (C-3a), 97.6 (C-2), 41.45 (CH₂), 21.0 (Me x 2) ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₂₅H₂₀O₃•1/8H₂O: C, 81.01; H, 5.51. Found: C, 80.94; H, 5.34.

4.5.24. 2,3-Dihydro-6-methyl-2,2-diphenyl-4H-furo[3,2-c]pyran-4-one (18). Yield 56% (Table 4, entry 6). Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 151-152 °C. IR (KBr): v 1716 (C=O), 1273 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.38-7.29 (10H, m, arom H), 6.08 (1H, s, =CH), 3.74 (2H, s, CH₂), 2.26 (3H, s, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.7 (C-7a), 165.5 (C=O), 161.7 (C-6), 143.6 (arom C), 128.4, 1278.0, 125.6 (arom CH), 98.9 (C-3a), 96.8 (C-2), 95.6 (C-7), 40.2 (CH₂), 20.4 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₀H₁₇O₃ 305.1178 (M+H); found 305.1211.

4.5.25. 6,6-Dimethyl-2-(2,2-diphenylethenyl)-2,3,6,7tetrahydrobenzofuran-4(5H)-one (20a). Yield 78% (Table 4, entry 7). $R_{\rm f} = 0.22$ (Et₂O-hexane 5:5 v/v). Colorless needles (from EtOH), mp 139-141 °C. IR (KBr): v 1647, 1626 (C=C-C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ7.40-7.21 (10H, m, arom H), 6.15 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz, =CH-), 5.28 (1H, dt, J = 7.7, 9.5 Hz, >CH-), 3.01 (1H, dd, J = 14.3, 9.5 Hz, -CH₂-, H-3), 2.74 (1H, dd, J = 14.3, 7.7 Hz, -CH₂-, H-3), 2.29 (2H, s, -CH₂-, H-5), 2.22 (2H, s, -CH₂-, H-7), 1.11 (3H, s, Me), 1.08 (3H, s, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ194.6 (C=O), 176.1 (-CO=), 146.1 (arom C), 141.0 (Ph₂>C=), 138.5 (arom C), 129.8, 128.3, 128.2, 128.1, 127.9, 127.8 (arom CH), 126.2 (=CH-), 111.5 (>C=), 83.6 (>CH-), 50.9 (-CH₂-, C-5), 37.9 (-CH₂-, C-7), 34.0 (>C<), 32.9 (-CH₂-, C-3), 28.7 (2Me) ppm. Anal. calcd for C₂₄H₂₄O₂: C, 83.69; H, 7.02. Found: C, 83.43; H, 7.01.

4.5.26. 2-[2,2-Bis(4-fluorophenyl)ethenyl]-6,6-dimethyl-2,3,6,7tetrahydrobenzofuran-4(5H)-one (20b). Yield 55% (Table 4, entry 8). $R_{\rm f} = 0.18$ (Et₂O-hexane 5:5 v/v). Colorless amorphous. IR (KBr): ν 1634 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.29-6.96 (8H, m, arom H), 6.10 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz, =CH-), 5.240 (1H, dt, *J* = 7.7, 9.5 Hz, >C*H*-), 3.02 (1H, dd, *J* = 14.3, 9.9 Hz, $-CH_{2^{-}}$, H-3), 2.73 (1H, dd, J = 14.3, 7.7 Hz, $-CH_{2^{-}}$, H-3), 2.31 (2H, s, -CH2-, H-5), 2.24 (2H, s, -CH2-, H-7), 1.12 (3H, s, Me), 1.01 (3H, s, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ194.6 (C=O), 176.0 (-CO=), 164.4, 164.2, 161.1, 160.9 (arom C), 144.2 (Ph₂>C=), 137.1, 134.3, 134.2 (arom C), 131.6, 131.5, 129.6, 129.4 (arom CH), 126.5 (=CH-), 115.6, 115.4, 115.1 (arom CH), 111.5 (>C=), 83.3 (>CH-), 50.9 (-CH₂-, C-5), 37.9 (-CH₂-, C-7), 34.1 (>C<), 33.0 (-CH₂-, C-3), 28.7 (2Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone-NBA) calcd for $C_{24}H_{23}F_2O_2$ 380.1666 (M+1). Found 381.1669.

4.5.27. 2-[2,2-Bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethenyl]-6,6-dimethyl-2,3,6,7tetrahydrobenzofuran-4(5H)-one (**20c**). Yield 63% (Table 4, entry 9). $R_{\rm f} = 0.22$ (Et₂O-hexane 5:5 v/v). Colorless plates (from EtOH); mp 144-146 °C. IR (KBr): ν 1630 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40-7.14 (8H, m, arom H), 6.14 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz, =C*H*-), 5.23 (1H, dt, J = 7.7, 9.5 Hz, >C*H*-), 3.01 (1H, dd, J = 14.7, 9.9 Hz, -C*H*₂-, H-3), 2.73 (1H, dd, J = 14.7, 7.7 Hz, -C*H*₂-, H-3), 2.30 (2H, s, -C*H*₂-, H-5), 2.23 (2H, s, -C*H*₂-, H-7), 1.12 (3H, s, Me), 1.09 (3H, s, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 194.6 (C=O), 175.9 (-CO=), 143.9, 139.1 (arom *C*), 136.4 (Ph₂>*C*=), 134.3 (arom *C*), 131.2, 129.0, 128.8, 128.5 (arom *C*H), 127.2 (=*C*H-), 111.5 (>*C*=), 83.0 (>*C*H-), 50.9 (-CH₂-, C-5), 37.9 (-CH₂-, C-7), 34.1 (>*C*<), 32.9 (-CH₂-, C-3), 28.7 (2Me) ppm. Anal. calcd for C₂₄H₂₂Cl₂O₂: C, 69.74; H, 5.36. Found: C, 69.44; H, 5.26.

7a,3a-(Epoxyethano)-6,7-dihydro-6,6-dimethyl-9-(2,2-4.5.28. diphenylethenyl)-2-phenylbenzofuran-4(5H)-one (22). A 7:1 diastereomixture was obtained and the diasteromers could not be isolated each other. Yield 58% (Table 4, entry 10). $R_f = 0.43$ (Et₂O-hexane 3:7 v/v). Colorless amorphous. IR (CHCl₃): v 1705 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ7.66-7.07 (15H, m, arom H), 5.98 (1H, d, J = 8.8 Hz, =CH-), 5.24 (1H, s, =CH-), 4.70-4.62 (1H, m, >CH-), 2.43-2.09 (6H, m, -CH₂- x 3), 1.05 (3H, s, Me), 0.97 (3H, s, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 209.9 (C=O), 156.5 (Ph-<u>C</u>O=), 146.2 (acom C), 141.8 (Ph₂><u>C</u>=), 138.7 (arom C), 129.7, 129.1, 128.3, 128.1, 127.8, 126.7 (arom CH), 125.5 (Ph₂>C=<u>C</u>H-), 118.5 (C-7a), 98.0 (C-3), 76.3 (C-9), 67.3 (C-3a), 51.7, 46.8, 43.9 (-<u>C</u>H₂- x 3), 32.0 (C-6), 29.2, 28.7 (Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone-NBA) calcd for C₃₂H₃₀O₃ 462.2195 (M). Found 462.2196.

4.5.29. 3,3a,5,9b-Tetrahydro-9b-hydroxy-3a-methyl-2,2diphenylfuro[3,2-c]quinolin-4(2H)-one (**23a**: R = Me, Ar = Ph). Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 217-225 °C (decompd). IR (KBr): v 3500-3400 (NH), 3400-3060 (OH), 1649 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 10.2, (1H, s, NH), 7.92-7.90 (1H, m, arom H), 7.54-7.51 (2H, m, arom H), 7.32-6.91 (10H, m, arom H), 6.64 (1H, m, arom H), 3.73 (1H, d, J = 11.9 Hz, Ha-3), 3.42 (1H, s, OH), 2.96 (1H, d, J = 11.9 Hz, Hb-3), 2.07 (3H, s, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.1 (C=O), 149.6, 147.0 (arom C), 135.7, 129.5, 127.8, 127.6, 126.8, 126.7, 126.1, 125.9, 125.5, 125.0, 123.5, 121.9, 102.7, 85.9 (C-2), 53.6 (C-3a), 46.7 (CH₂), 18.4 (Me) ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₂₁NO₃: C, 77.61; H, 5.70; N, 3.77. Found: C, 77.46; H, 5.52; N, 3.80.

4.5.30. 3,3a,5,9b-Tetrahydro-9b-Hydroxy-2,2-diphenyl-3apropylfuro[3,2-c]quinolin-4(2H)-one (**23b**: R = Pr, Ar = Ph). The compound **23b** could not be separated from **24b**. Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 220-222 °C. IR (KBr): v 3454-2875 (OH and NH), 1689 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.76 (1H, s, NH), 7.71-6.66 (14H, m, arom H), 3.45 (2H, s, CH₂), 2.08-1.01 (4H, m, CH₂ x 2), 2.01 (1H, s, OH), 0.86 (3H, t, J = 7.0 Hz, Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₆H₂₅NO₃ 399.1834 (M); found 399.1836.

4.5.31. 3*a*-Butyl-3,3*a*,5,9*b*-tetrahydro-9*b*-hydroxy-2,2diphenylfuro[3,2-*c*]quinolin-4(2*H*)-one (**23***c*: *R* = Bu, Ar = Ph). The compound **23c** could not be separated from **24c**. Pale yellow microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 166 °C. IR (KBr): v 3400-2900 (OH, NH), 1657 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.92 (1H, s, NH), 7.61-6.84 (14H, m, arom H), 2.88 (1H, d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, *H*CH), 2.39 (1H, d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, HCH), 2.37 (1H, s, OH), 1.28-1.07 (6H, m, CH₂ x 3), 0.78 (3H, t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, Me) ppm.

4.5.32. 2,2-Bis(4-chlorophenyl)-3,3a,5,9b-tetrahydro-9bhydroxy-3a-methylfuro[3,2-c]quinolin-4(2H)-one (**23d**: R = Me, Ar = 4-Cl-C₆H₄). The compound **23d** could not be separated from **24d**. Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH); mp 221-223 °C. IR (KBr): v 3400-2877 (OH and NH), 1697 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 10.7 (1H, s, NH), 7.83-6.72 (12H, m, arm *H*), 3.40 (1H, s, O*H*), 3.53 (1H, d, $J \triangleq 13.0$ Hz, *H*CH), M 3.17 (1H, d, J = 13.0 Hz, HCH), 1.36 (3H, s, Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₄H₁₉Cl₂NO₃ 439.0742 (M); found 439.0648.

4.5.33. 3-Methyl-3-(2,2-diphenylethenyl)quinoline-2,4(1H,3H)dione (**24a**: R = Me, Ar = Ph). Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 160-161 °C. IR (KBr): v 3550-3400 (NH), 1701, 1655 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.97 (1H, s, NH), 7.73-7.71 (1H, m, arom H), 7.39-7.21 (6H, m, arom H), 7.02-6.80 (7H, m, arom H), 6.42 (1H, s, HC=), 1.79 (3H, s, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 196.9, 175.9 (C=O), 144.5,140.8, 140.7, 138.7 (arom C), 135.6, 131.1, 129.9, 128.1, 127.7,127.6, 127.5, 127.4, 127.2, 123.0 (arom CH), 118.2 (CH=C), 116.2 (CH=C), 56.3 (C-3), 27.6 (Me) ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₁₉NO₂: C, 81.56; H, 5.42; N, 3.96. Found: C, 81.57; H, 5.31; N, 3.91. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₉H₂₂NO₂ 416.1651 (M+H); found 416.1638.

4.5.34. 3-(2,2-Diphenylethenyl)-3-propylquinoline-2,4(1H,3H)dione (**24b**: R = Pr, Ar = Ph). The compound **24b** could not be separated from **23b**. Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 220-222 °C. IR (KBr): v 3200-2875 (NH), 1689, 1647 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.90 (1H, s, NH), 7.71-6.86 (14H, m, arom H), 6.39 (1H, s, HC=), 2.37-2.34 (2H, m, CH₂), 1.50-1.00 (2H, m, CH₂), 0.79 (3H, t, J = 5.5 Hz, Me) ppm. FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₆H₂₄NO₂ 382.1807 (M+H); found 382.1885.

4.5.35. 3-Butyl-3-(2,2-diphenylethenyl)quinoline-2,4(1H,3H)dione (24c: R = Bu, Ar = Ph). The compound 24c could not be separated from 23c. Pale yellow microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 166 °C. IR (KBr): v 3250-2869 (NH), 1697, 1656 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.92 (1H, s, NH), 7.71-7.68 (1H, m, arom H), 7.34-7.32 (1H, m, arom H), 7.26-7.21 (5H, m, arom H), 7.01-6.98 (1H, m, arom H), 6.92-6.84 (5H, m, arom H), 6.73-6.70 (1H, m, arom H), 6.40 (1H, s, vinyl H), 2.39 (2H, t, J =5.8 Hz), 1.28-1.19 (4H, m, CH₂ x 2), 0.757 (3H, t, J = 6.4 Hz, Me) ppm. HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₆₇H₂₆NO₂ 396.1964 (M+H); found 396.1884.

4.5.36. 3-[2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)ethenyl]-3-methylquinoline-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (24d: R = Me, $Ar = 4-Cl-C_6H_4$). The compound 24d could not be separated from 23d. Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 221-223 °C. IR (KBr): ν 3200-2877 (NH), 1697, 1658 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 10.2 (1H, s, NH), 7.83-6.72 (12H, m, arom H), 6.46 (1H, s, =CH), 1.60 (3H, s, Me) ppm. HRMS (acetone/NBA): calcd for C₂₄H₁₈Cl₂NO₂ 422.0715 (M+H); found 422.0715.

4.5.37. 3-[2,2-Bis(4-methylphenyl)ethenyl]-3methylquinoline-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (**24e**: R = Me, Ar = 4-Me- C_6H_4). Colorless microcrystals (from MeOH), m.p. 160-161 °C.IR (KBr): v 3260-2868 (NH), 1678, 1654 (C=O) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.96 (1H, s, NH), 7.66-7.64 (1H, m, arom H), 7.39-7.34 (1H, m, arom H), 7.19-7.16 (2H, m, arom H), 7.05-6.95 (3H, m, arom H), 6.80-6.73 (3H, m, arom H), 6.66-6.63 (2H, m, arom H), 6.39 (1H, s, HC=), 2.30 (3H, s, Me), 1.98 (3H, s, Me), 1.78 (3H, s, Me) ppm. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 197.0, 176.3 (C=O), 144.3 (C=CH), 140.8, 138.0, 137.5, 137.0, 136.0 (arom C), 135.2, 130.8, 129.9, 128.7, 128.3, 127.4, 127.0, 122.8 (arom CH), 118.3 (arom C), 116.0 (CH=C), 56.3 (C-3), 27.4, 21.1, 20.9 (Me) ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₂₆H₂₃NO₂: C, 81.86; H, 6.08; N, 3.67. Found: C, 81.78; H, 6.01; N, 3.70.

Acknowledgments

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- 15. The energy calculations of **7b** (R = Pr, Ar = Ph) and **8b** (R = Pr, Ar = Ph) were performed at the ground state based on Hartree-Fock 3-21G, and it was found that the energy of **7b** and **8b** was very similar.
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Supplementary Material

X ray data of **3b** (R = Me, $Ar^1 = Ar^2 = 4$ -Cl-C₆H₄) and **4a** (R = Me, $Ar^1 = Ar^2 = Ph$), ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, and also DEPT-135 spectra of the products. Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT



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Mn(III)-based reaction of alkenes with quinolinones. Formation of peroxyquinolinones and quinoline-related derivatives

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Supplementary Material

X ray data of **3b** (R = Me, $Ar^1 = Ar^2 = 4$ -Cl-C₆H₄) and **4a** (R = Me, $Ar^1 = Ar^2 = Ph$), ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, and also DEPT-135 spectra of the products. Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version.

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT -X ray data of 3,3-Bis[2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroperoxyethyl]-1-methylquinoline-2,4(1*H*,3*H*)-dione (**3b**: R = Me, $Ar^1 = Ar^2 = 4$ -Cl-C₆H₄): CCDC reference number, CCDC 217001.



A. Crystal Data of **3b** ($\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{Me}$, $\mathbf{Ar}^1 = \mathbf{Ar}^2 = 4$ -Cl-C₆H₄)

Empirical Formula Formula Weight Crystal Color, Habit Crystal Dimensions Crystal System Lattice Type No. of Reflections Used for Unit Cell Determination (2θ range) Indexing Images Camera Radius Lattice Parameters

Space Group Z value D_{calc} F₀₀₀ μ(CuKα)

Diffractometer Radiation

Temperature Voltage, Current Collimator Size Detector Aperture Data Images Oscillation Range (ϕ =0.0°, χ =50.0°) Oscillation Range (ϕ =90.0°, χ =50.0°) Oscillation Range (ϕ =180.0°, χ =50.0°) Oscillation Range (ϕ =270.0°, χ =50.0°) Oscillation Range (ϕ =0.0°, χ =0.0°) Camera Radius Pixel Size 2 θ_{max} No. of Reflections Measured

Corrections

C₃₈H₂₉Cl₄NO₆ 737.46 colorless, platelet 0.03 X 0.40 X 0.50 mm triclinic Primitive

20550 ($6.4 - 135.5^{\circ}$) 2 oscillations at 2.0 minutes 127.40 mm a = 15.095(6) Å b = 22.04(1) Å c = 11.093(4) Å $\alpha = 90.04(2)^{\circ}$ $\beta = 111.48(2)^{\circ}$ $\gamma = 101.71(1)^{\circ}$ $V = 3351(2) \text{ Å}^{3}$ P-1 (#2) 4 1.461 g/cm³ 1520.00 36.28 cm⁻¹

B. Intensity Measurements of **3b** (R = Me, $Ar^1 = Ar^2 = 4$ -Cl-C₆H₄)

Rigaku RAXIS-RAPID Imaging Plate $CuK\alpha$ ($\lambda = 1.54178$ Å) graphite monochromated -150.0 °C 40 kV, 100 mA 0.5 mm 450.0 mm x 256.0 mm 45 exposures at 0.3 minutes per degree ω 50.0 - 230.0° with 20.0° step ω 50.0 - 230.0° with 20.0° step ω 50.0 - 230.0° with 20.0° step ω 50.0 - 230.0^o with 20.0^o step ω 50.0 - 230.0° with 20.0° step 127.40 mm 0.100 mm 136.5⁰ Total: 14897 Unique: 10315 ($R_{int} = 0.063$) Lorentz-polarization Absorption (trans. factors: 0.3949 - 0.8969)

C. Structure Solution and Refinement of **3b** (R = Me, $Ar^1 = Ar^2 = 4$ -Cl-C₆H₄)

Structure Solution Refinement Function Minimized Least Squares Weights

No. of Reflections (All, 2σ < 136.49⁰) No. Variables Reflection/Parameter Ratio Residuals: R; Rw Goodness of Fit Indicator Max Shift/Error in Final Cycle Maximum peak in Final Diff. Map Minimum peak in Final Diff. Map $\begin{array}{l} \text{Direct Methods (SIR92)} \\ \text{Full-matrix least-squares (SHELXL-97)} \\ \Sigma \ w \ (Fo^2 - Fc^2)^2 \\ w = 1/[\sigma^2(Fo^2) + (0.1491P)^2 + 0.0000P] \\ \text{ where } P = (Fo^2 + 2Fc^2)/3 \\ \hline 3333 \\ 890 \\ 3.74 \\ 0.103 \ ; 0.340 \\ 0.92 \\ -3.01 \\ 0.58 \ e^7/\AA^3 \\ -0.36 \ e^7/\AA^3 \end{array}$

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT -X ray data of 3,4-dihydro-10-methyl-3,3,12,12-tetraphenyl-10a,4a-(epoxyethano)-1,2-dioxino[3,4-*b*]quinolin-5(10*H*)-one (**4a**: R = Me, $Ar^1 = Ar^2 = Ph$): CCDC reference number, CCDC 218561.



A. Crystal Data of **4a** (R = Me, $Ar^{1} = Ar^{2} = Ph$)

Empirical Formula Formula Weight Crystal Color, Habit Crystal Dimensions Crystal System Lattice Type No. of Reflections Used for Unit Cell Determination (2θ range) Indexing Images Camera Radius Lattice Parameters

Space Group Z value D_{calc} F₀₀₀ μ(MoKα)

Diffractometer Radiation

Temperature Voltage, Current Collimator Size Detector Aperture Data Images Oscillation Range (ϕ =0.0⁰, χ =45.0⁰) Oscillation Range (ϕ =180.0⁰, χ =45.0⁰) Camera Radius Pixel Size 2 θ_{max} No. of Reflections Measured

Corrections

C_{39,50}O₄NH₃₁ 583.68 colorless, platelet 0.20 X 0.10 X 0.10 mm triclinic Primitive

 $12168 (4.6 - 54.9^{\circ})$ 3 oscillations at 5.0 minutes 127.40 mm 9.207(1) Å a = b = 14.317(2) Åc = 23.581(3) Å $\alpha = 77.550(5)^{0}$ $\beta = 82.279(4)^{O}$ $\gamma = 77.79(1)^{O}$ $V = 2953.8(6) \text{ Å}^3$ P-1 (#2) 4 1.312 g/cm³ 1228.00 0.84 cm⁻¹

B. Intensity Measurements of **4a** (R = Me, $Ar^1 = Ar^2 = Ph$)

Rigaku RAXIS-RAPID Imaging Plate MoK α ($\lambda = 0.71069$ Å) graphite monochromated -160.0 °C 50 kV, 32 mA 0.5 mm 270.0 mm x 256.0 mm 74 exposures at 10.8 minutes per degree ω 130.0 - 190.0^o with 3.0^o step ω 0.0 - 162.0° with 3.0° step 127.40 mm 0.100 mm 55.0⁰ Total: 20843 Unique: 12021 ($R_{int} = 0.080$) Lorentz-polarization Absorption (trans. factors: 0.6012 - 0.9916)

C. Structure Solution and Refinement of 4a (R = Me, $Ar^1 = Ar^2 = Ph$)

Structure Solution Refinement Function Minimized Least Squares Weights p-factor Anomalous Dispersion No. of Observations (I>3.00 σ (I), 2 θ < 54.97^o) No. Variables Reflection/Parameter Ratio Residuals: R; Rw Residuals: R1 No. of Reflections to calc R1 Goodness of Fit Indicator Max Shift/Error in Final Cycle Maximum peak in Final Diff. Map Minimum peak in Final Diff. Map

Direct Methods (SIR88) Full-matrix least-squares $\Sigma \le (|Fo| - |Fc|)^2$ $1/\sigma^2(\text{Fo}) = 4\text{Fo}^2/\sigma^2(\text{Fo}^2)$ 0.1290 All non-hydrogen atoms 3336 802 4.16 0.068; 0.105 0.068 3336 1.34 0.757 $0.40 \text{ e}^{-}/\text{Å}^{3}$ -0.32 e⁻/Å³



NMe Ph rt Bis





NME ClPh bis



NMe Ph rt Bis





NME ClPh bis



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NMe MePh rt F2(Bis)



NMe MePh rt bis

C:\Documents and Settings\Owner\fffXfNfgfbfv\Nishino_Lab\kumabe-NMR data\ŽÅ@±\NMe-MePh rt\kumabe-bis-4-MeC6H4-dept-2013.als C:\Documents and Settings\Owner\ffXfMfg DFILE kumabe-bis-4-McC6H4-dept-2013.als COMNT NMe MePh rt bis DATIM Tue Jun 03 12:56:07 2003 OBNUC 13C EXMOD DEFT 0BFR0 75.45 MHz DBFR1 124.00 KHz DBFR1 124.00 KHz DBFT 124.00 KHz DBFT 124.00 KHz DBFT 32768 FREQU 20408.10 Hz SCANS 100 ACQTM 1.6056 sec PD 1.3940 sec Ar HOO -Ar 0 T 75.45 MHz 124.00 KHz 1840.00 Hz 32768 20408.10 Hz 100 1.6056 sec 1.3940 sec 8.50 usec Ar O OOH Me $3c: Ar = 4-Me-C_6H_4$ PD PW1 IRNUC 1H CTEMP SLVNT CDCL3 EXREF 23.3 c 77.00 ppm 1.20 Hz 24 BF RGAIN Land H. Chard He, We burgers, black and when the set of in the first of the second s A PHP MPP a na har i ta a ta an a ta an an an a PPM 50 175 150 125 | 75 25 200 100

NEt Ph bisperoxide





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NEt Ph bisperoxide







NBn Ph r.t. 12H bis







NBn Ph r.t. 12H BIS





NBn MePh rt 4h F3 (bis)



NBn MePh rt 4h F3 (bis)

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NBn MePh rt 4h F3 (bis)



NME Ph F1 fvf0fyf%f"0H

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NME Ph Fl fvflfyf%f"UH



NME Ph F1 fvf0fyf%f"0H



NMe ClPh fvf0fyf%f"







Ar Ar

ò

NME ClPh fvflfyf&f"

OBFRQ





single pulse decoupled gated NOE












NH Ph rt yellow(fvf0fyf%f"0j



















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3-Me Ph rt dioxane





3-Me Ph rt dioxane







3-Pr rt main







3-PrNH r.t. peroxide & dioxane





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3-Bu-NH Ph rt dioxane?



3-Bu-NH Ph rt dioxane?

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3-Bu-NH Ph rt dioxane?







3-Ph NH Ph rt F1



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3-Me ClPh r.t. main(dioxane)

3-Me ClPh r.t. main(dioxane)
C:\Documents and Settings\Owner\fffXfNfgfbfv\Nishino Lab\kumabe-NMR data\3-Me-NH\ClPh\3-Me-ClPh-rt_NON-2013.als
DFLE 3-Me-ClPh-rt_NON-2013.als
CONNT 3-Me ClPh r.t. main(dioxane)
DATIM Thu Mar 13 15:29:35 2003
DBNUC 1H
EXMOD NON
DBFKQ 300.40 MHz
DBFTN 1150.00 Hz
DBFTN 1150.00 Hz
DBFTN 1150.00 Hz
DBFTN 1150.00 Hz
DBFTN 150.00 Hz
DFTN 132766
FREQU 6013.20 Hz
SCANS 16
ACQTM 5.4493 sec
PD 1.5510 sec
PD 1.5510 sec
PD 1.5510 sec
EXREF 0.00 ppm
FF 0.12 Hz
RGAIN 14 Ar ≁Ar H0,1 Me 0 NH 7e: Ar = 4-CI-C₆H₄ PPM 10 6 4 0





3-Me ClPh r.t. main(dioxane)



N-Et Ph reflux F1











NPr reflux





NBn Ph reflux Fl







NH PH dihydrofuran F1







NH PH dihydrofuran F1

NH PH dihydrofuran Fl





NMe ClPh reflux F1







NMe MePh dihydrofuran



NMe MePh dihydrofuran



NME MePh dihydrofuran







6-Me NH Ph reflux dihydrofuran



6-Me NH Ph reflux dihydrofuran



single_pulse

C1 Tocome 10 Set 103/00me/1/EXM/g/B/V/VIIshino Lab/kumake.MR. data/2-fi/m/B/g/T/G/T/G/M-M-MR-RET/LK/G-Me-MR-MR-RET/LK/G-ME-MR-MR-RET/LK/G-ME-MR-MR-RET/LK/G-ME-MR-MR-RET/LK/G-ME-MR-MR-RET/LK/G-ME-MR-MR-RET/LK/G-ME-MR-MR-RET/LK/G-ME-MR-MR-RET/LK/G-ME-MR-MR-RET/LK/G-ME-MR-MR-RET/LK/G-ME-MR-MR-RET/LK/G-ME-MR-MR-RET/LK/G-ME-RET/LK/G-ME-RET/LK/G-ME-RET/LK/G-M



6-Cl Ph reflux dihydrofuran





6-Cl NH Ph reflux dihydrofuran









single_pulse









7a








7a





7d





7d









7b

7b





DEPT with decoupling







2-P131-F3







2-P131-F3









single pulse decoupled gated NOE



DEPT with decoupling

C:\Documents and Settings\Owner\fffXfNfgfbfv\Nishino Lab\kumabe-NMR data\Coumarin\coumrin-ClC6H4-dept-2013.als



kuma-Me-coumnarin

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Τ

125

100

1 T

150

T Т

| 175

DEPT with decoupling



PPM

25

50

75













5a



5d







5đ











3-Me Ph reflux F2(THFŠÂ)



9a



3-Me Ph 80Ž main(diketone)







3-Me Ph 80Ž main (diketone)





3-bu-NH reflux 30min F1(main)



3-bu-NH reflux 30min F1(main)



3-bu-NH reflux 30min F1(main)





3-Me MePh reflux main

C:\Documents and Setting\Owner\fffXfNfgfbfv\Nishino_Lab\kumabe-NMR data\3-Me-NH\MePh\reflux P1 NON.als DFILE reflux F1_NON.als COMMT 3-Me MePh reflux main DATIM Thu Mar 13 12:31:26 2003 OBNUC 1H EXMOD NON DBFRQ 300.40 MHz DBFRQ 300.40 MHz DBFRQ 1300.00 KHz DBFRN 1150.00 Hz POINT 32768 FREQU 6013.20 Hz SCANS 16 ACQTM 5.4493 sec PD 1.5510 sec PM1 5.20 usec IRNUC 1H CTEMP 21.7 c Me CTEMP SLVNT EXREF BF RGAIN 21.7 c CDCL3 24e 0.00 ppm 0.12 Hz 10 PPM 10

4

6

8

2

3-Me NH ClPh reflux





3-Me MePh reflux main

