

Supporting Information

for DOI: 10.1055/s-0043-1774943

© 2024. Thieme. All rights reserved.

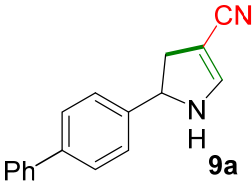
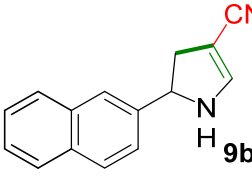
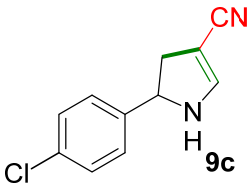
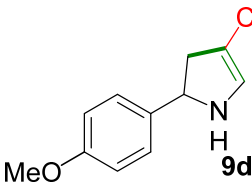
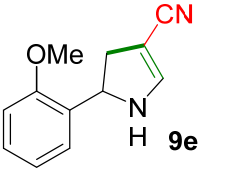
Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Rüdigerstraße 14, 70469 Stuttgart, Germany

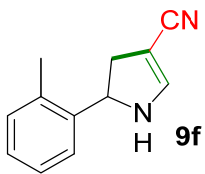
## Supplementary Information

### Isocyanoalkene Addition-Cyclization-Decarboxylation Cascades

John-Paul R. Marrazzo, Tish Huynh, Fraser F. Fleming\*

Department of Chemistry, Drexel University, 3400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19104, United States.

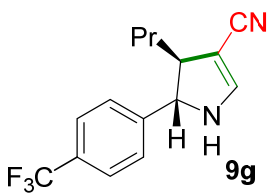
Compound	Procedure	<sup>1</sup> H- and <sup>13</sup> C NMR	Other
 9a	-	S4	-
 9b	-	S5	-
 9c	-	S6	-
 9d	-	S7	-
 9e	-	S8	-



-

S9

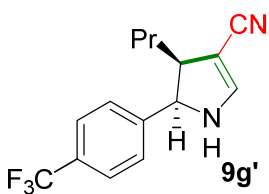
-



-

S10

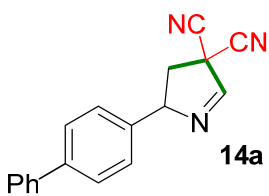
$^{19}\text{F}$  NMR – S11



-

S12

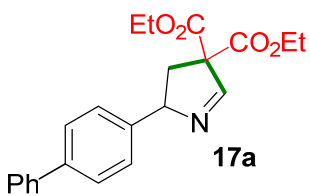
$^{19}\text{F}$  NMR – S13



-

S14

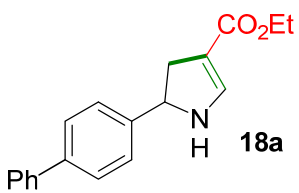
-



-

S15

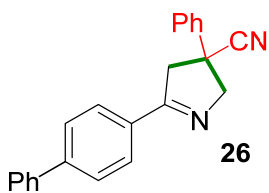
-



-

S16

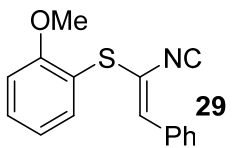
-



-

S17

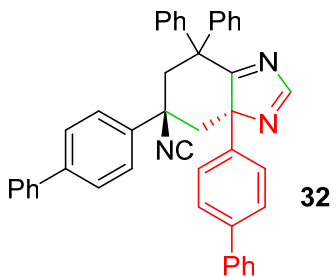
-



-

S18

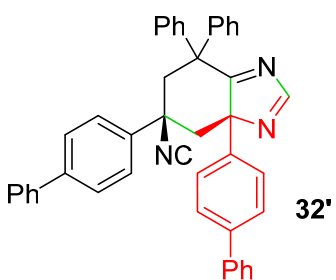
-



-

S19

-



-

S20

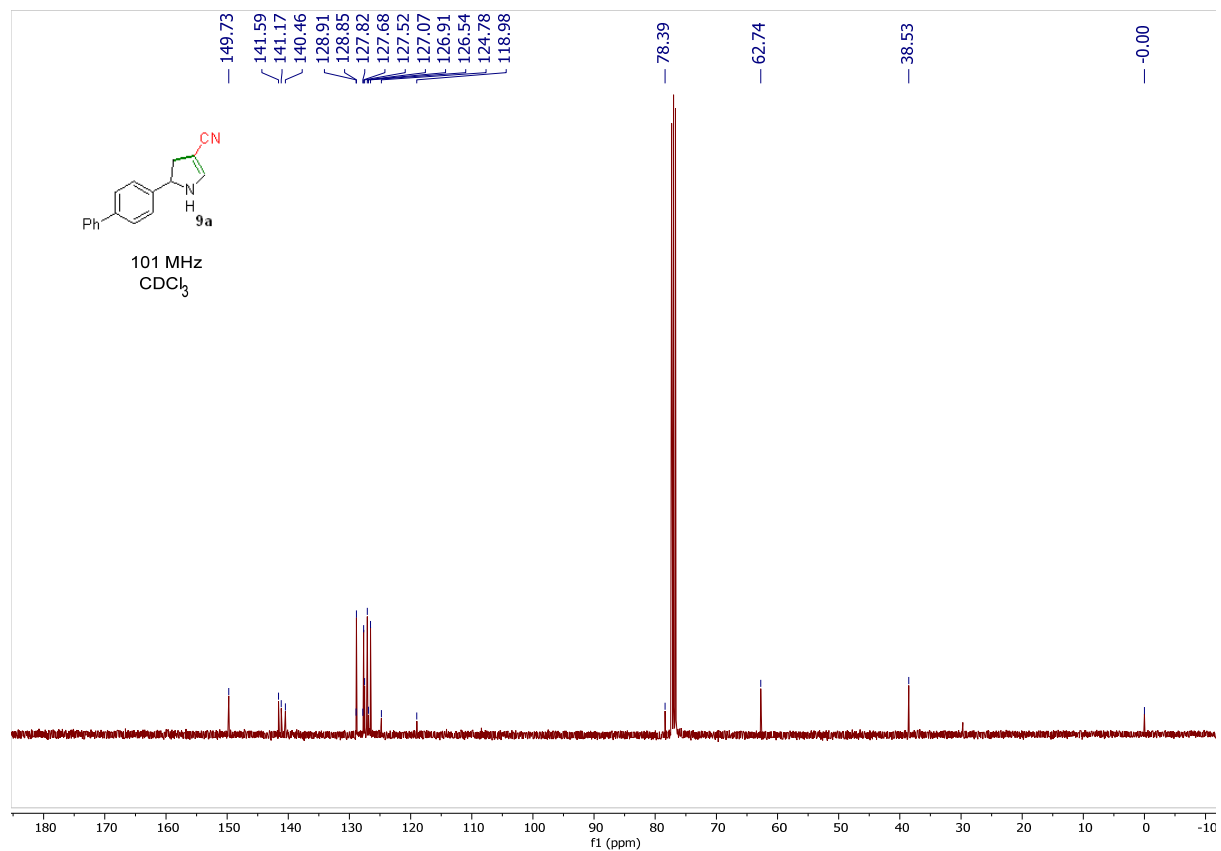
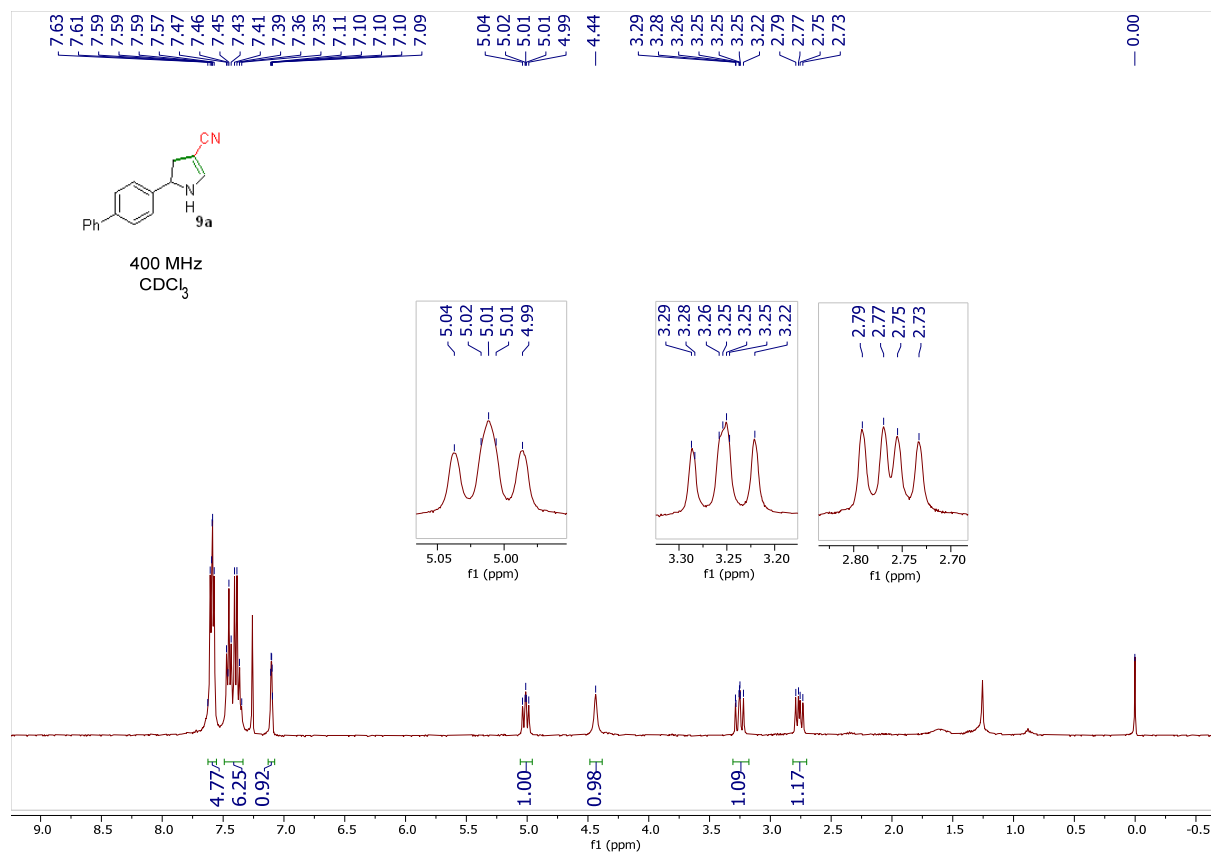
-

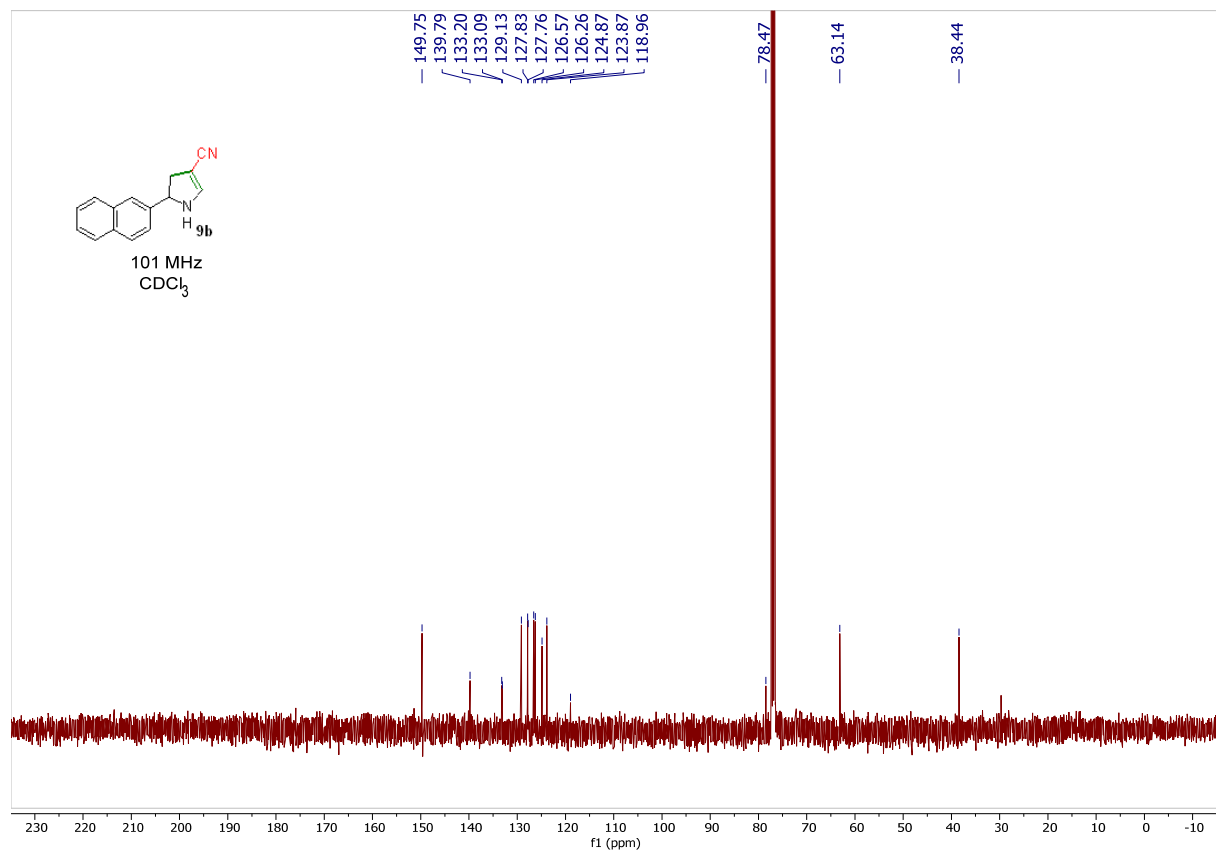
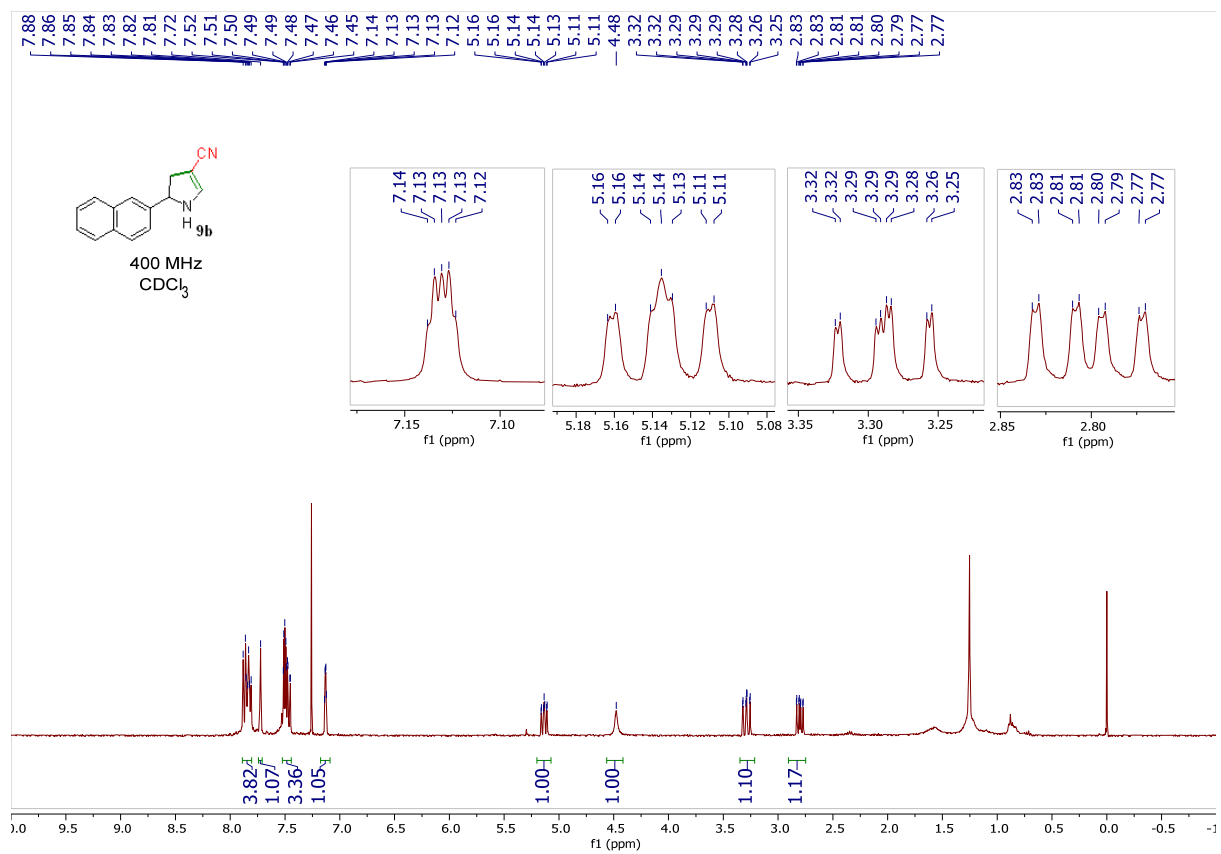
NMR Reaction Monitoring

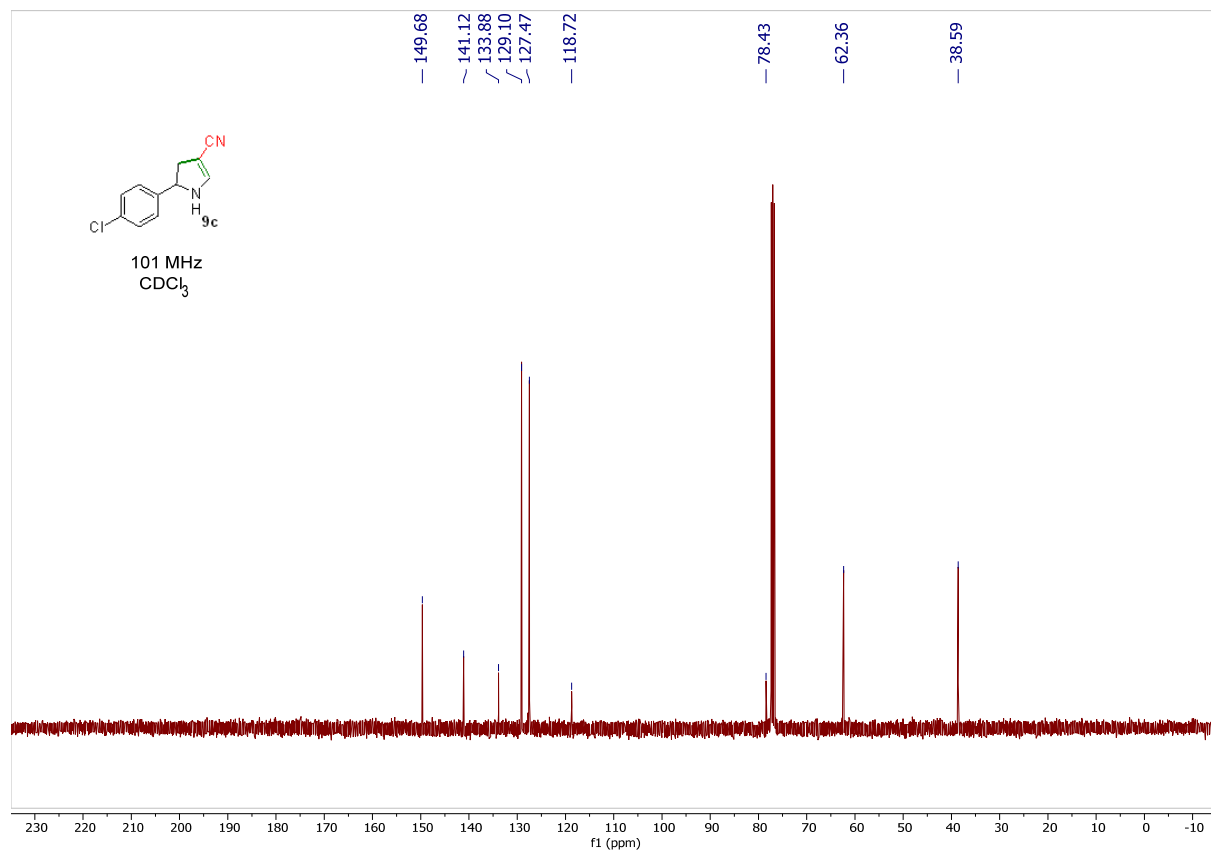
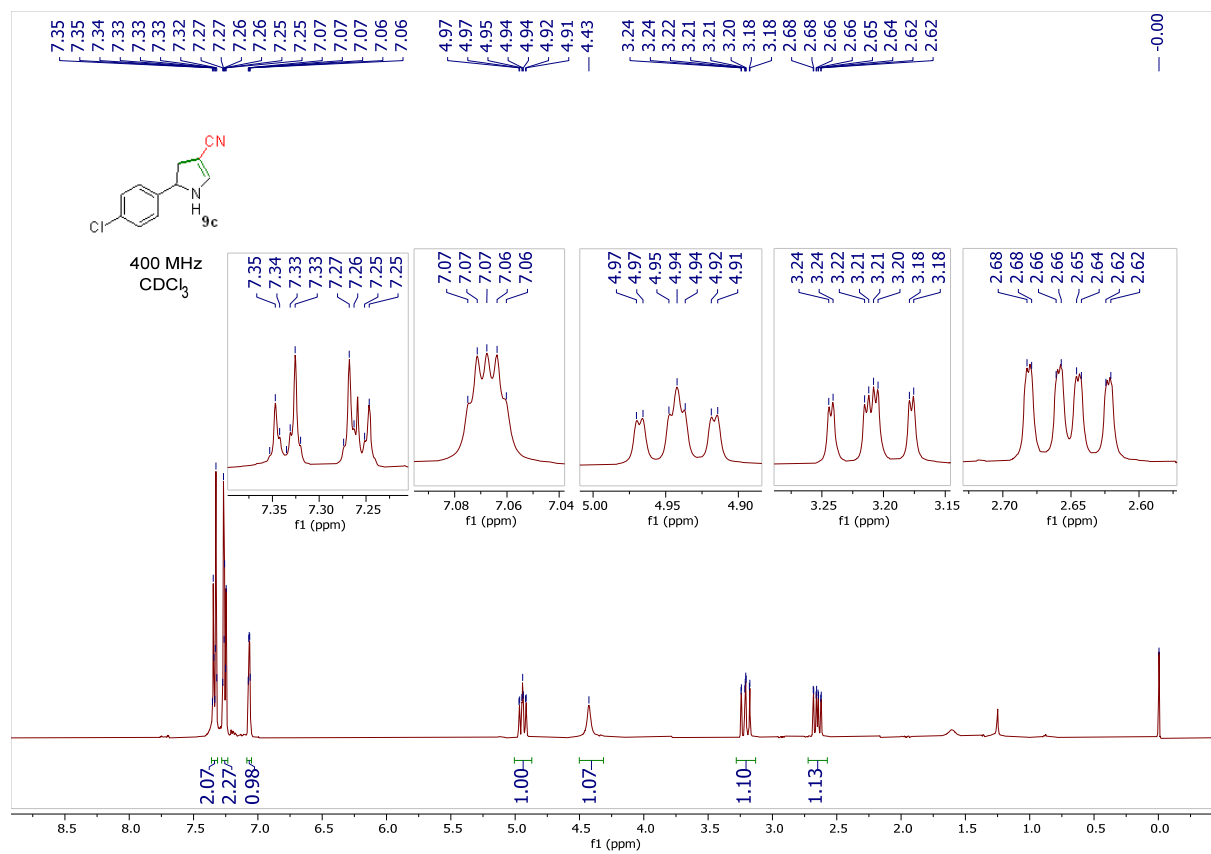
S21

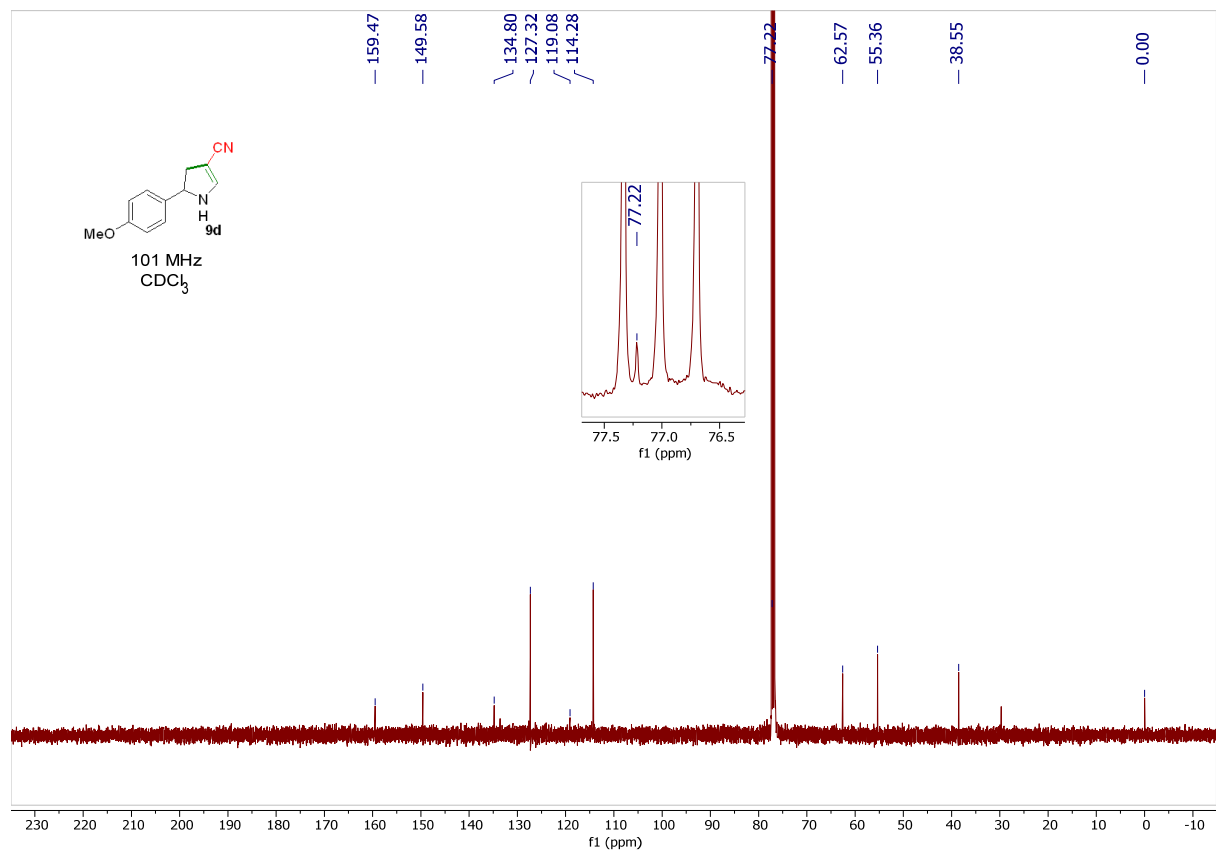
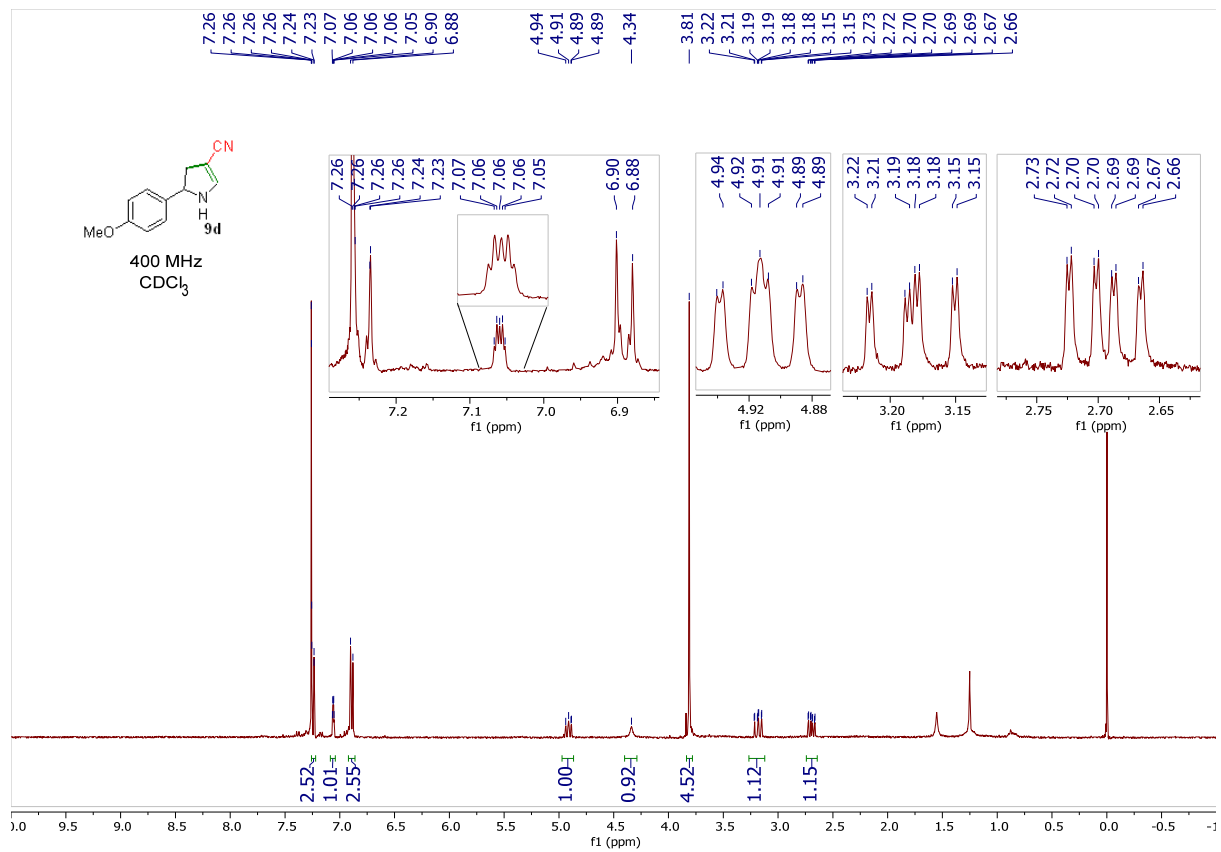
S23

-

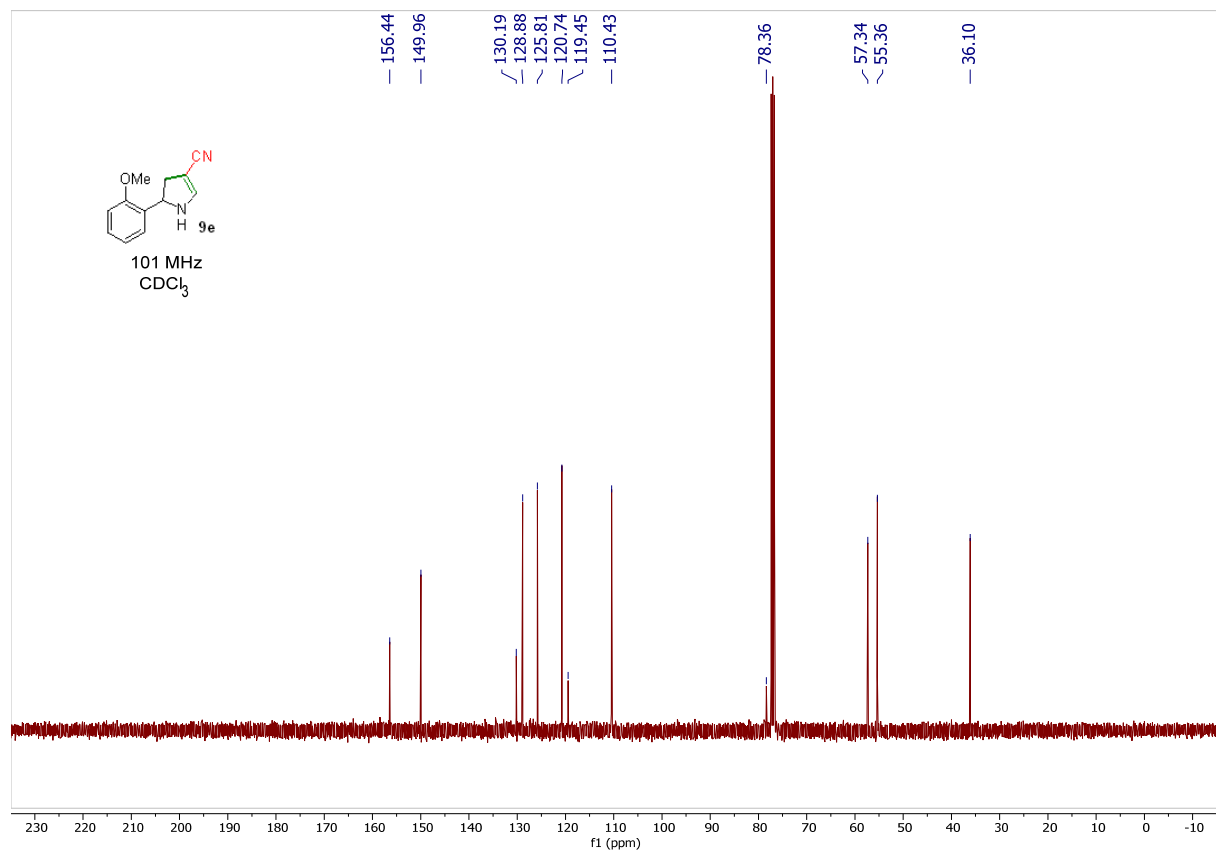
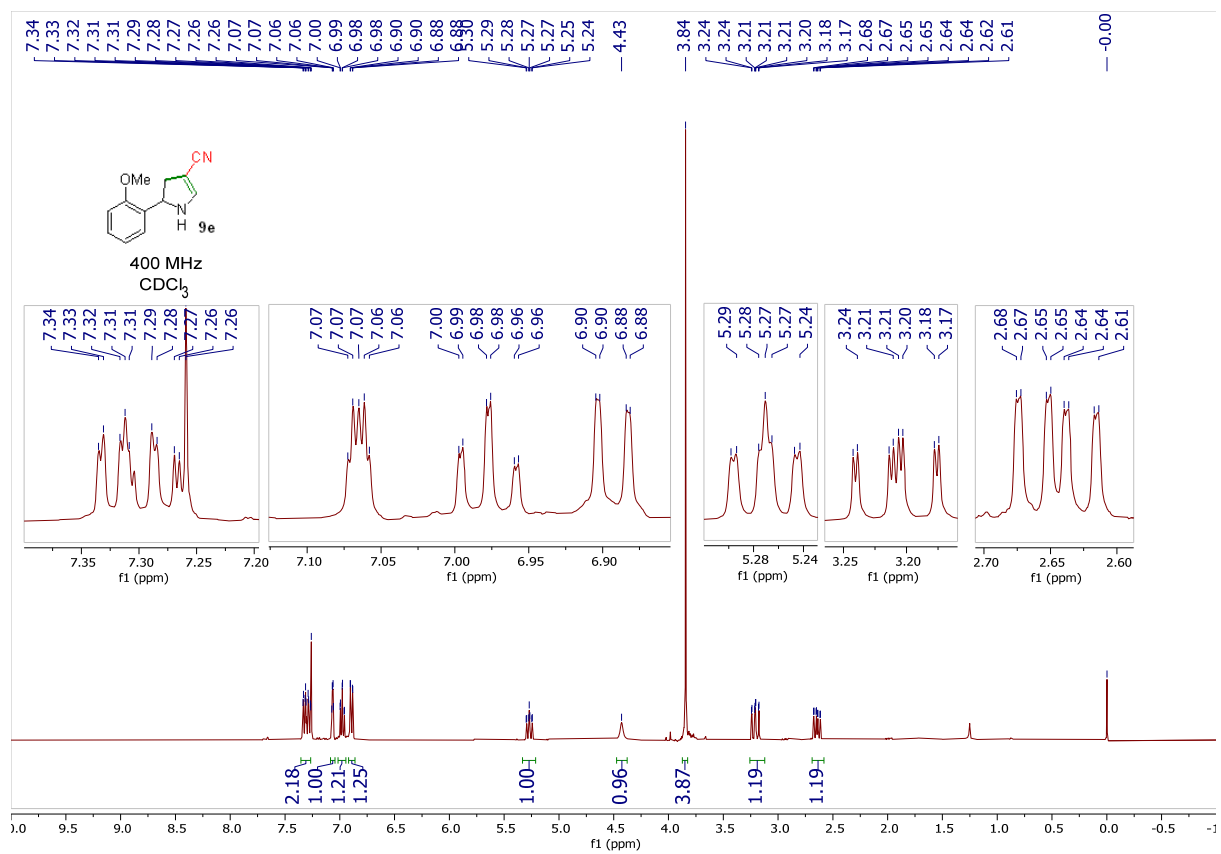


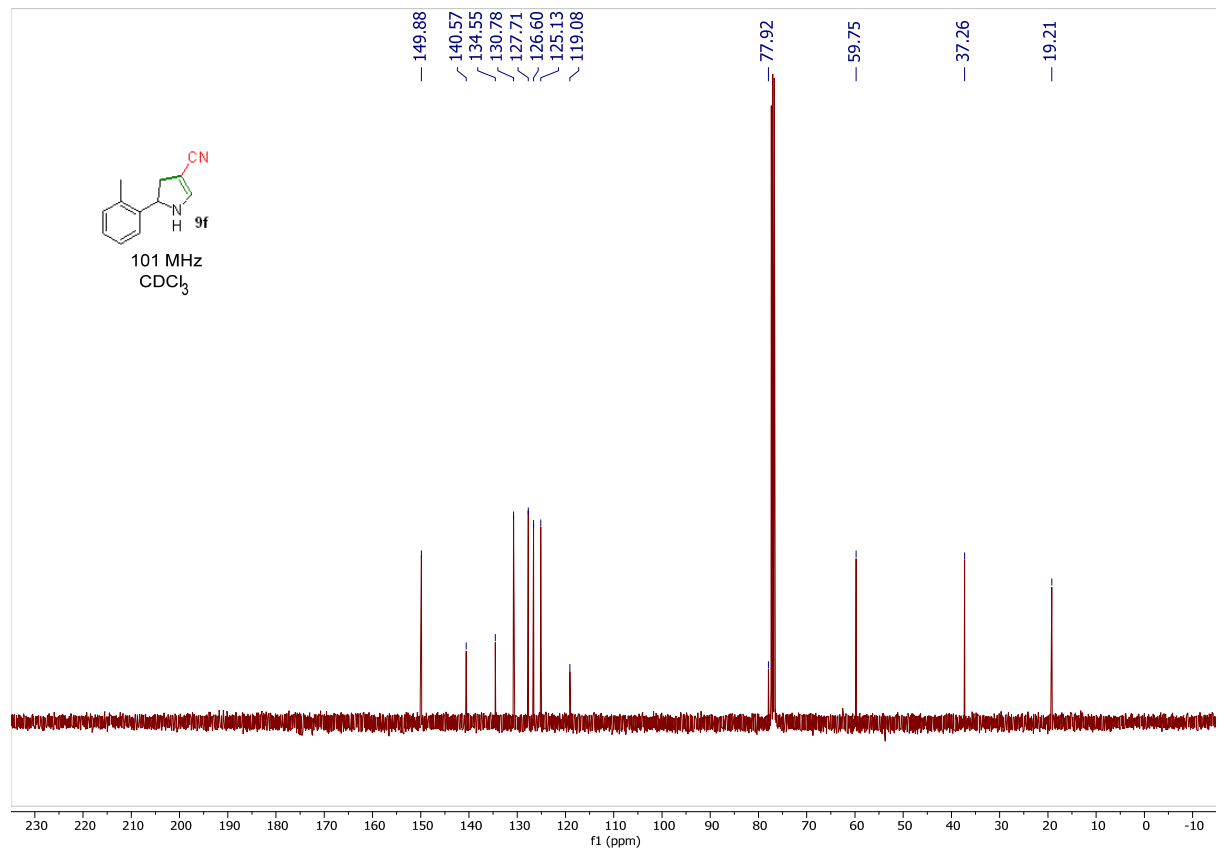
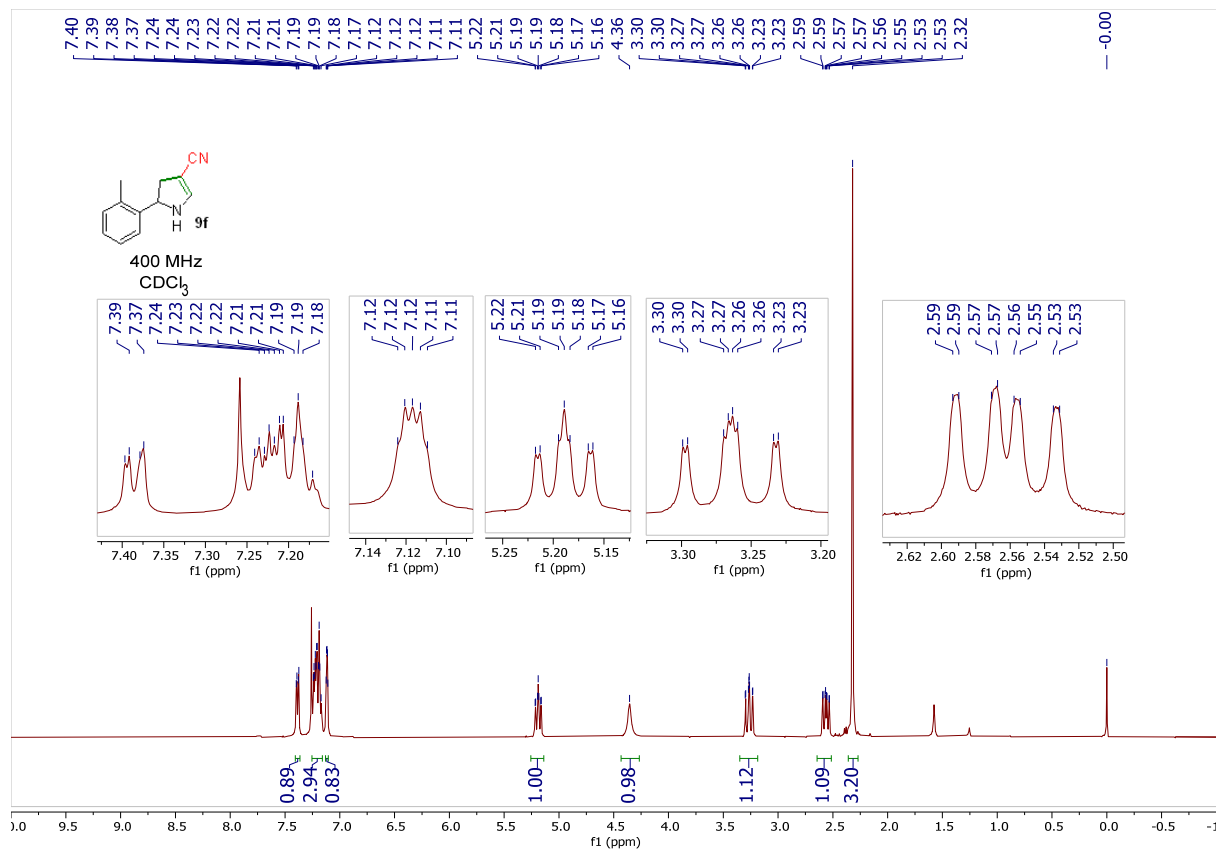


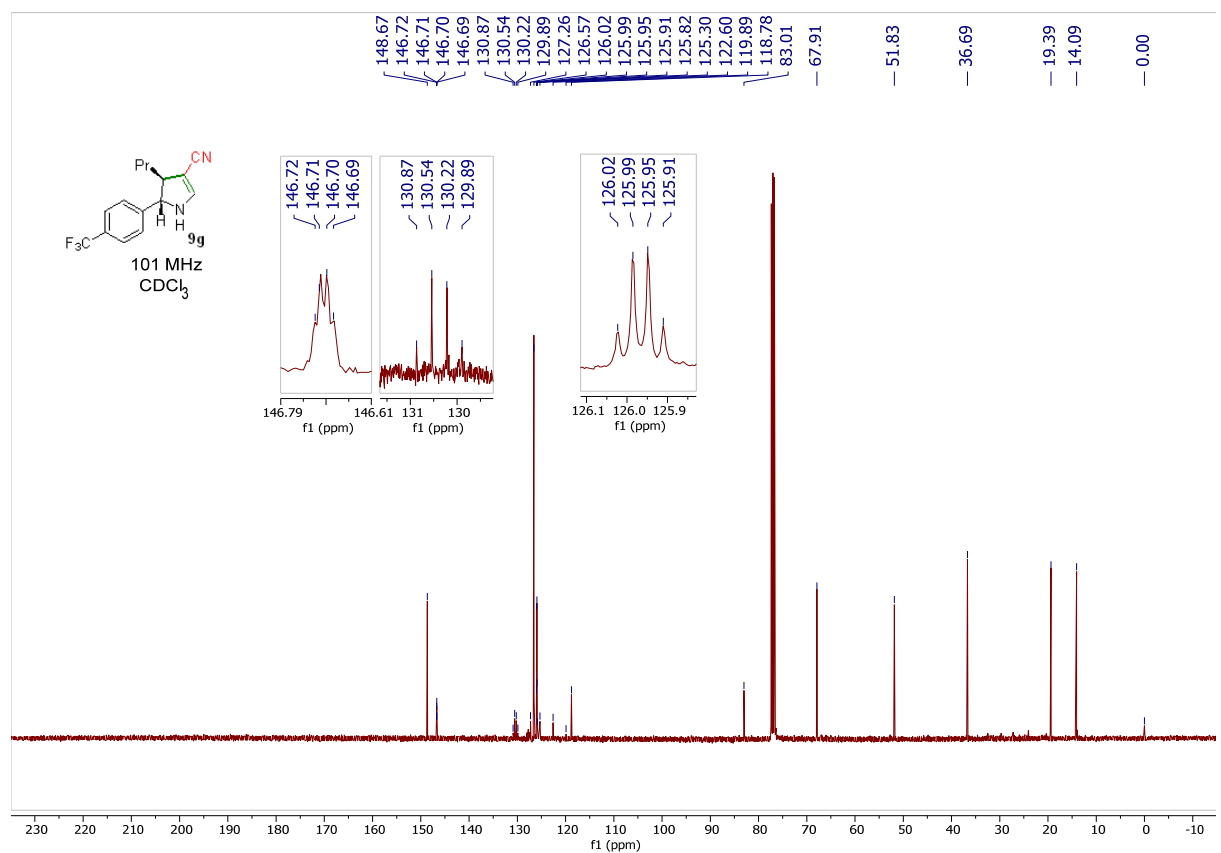
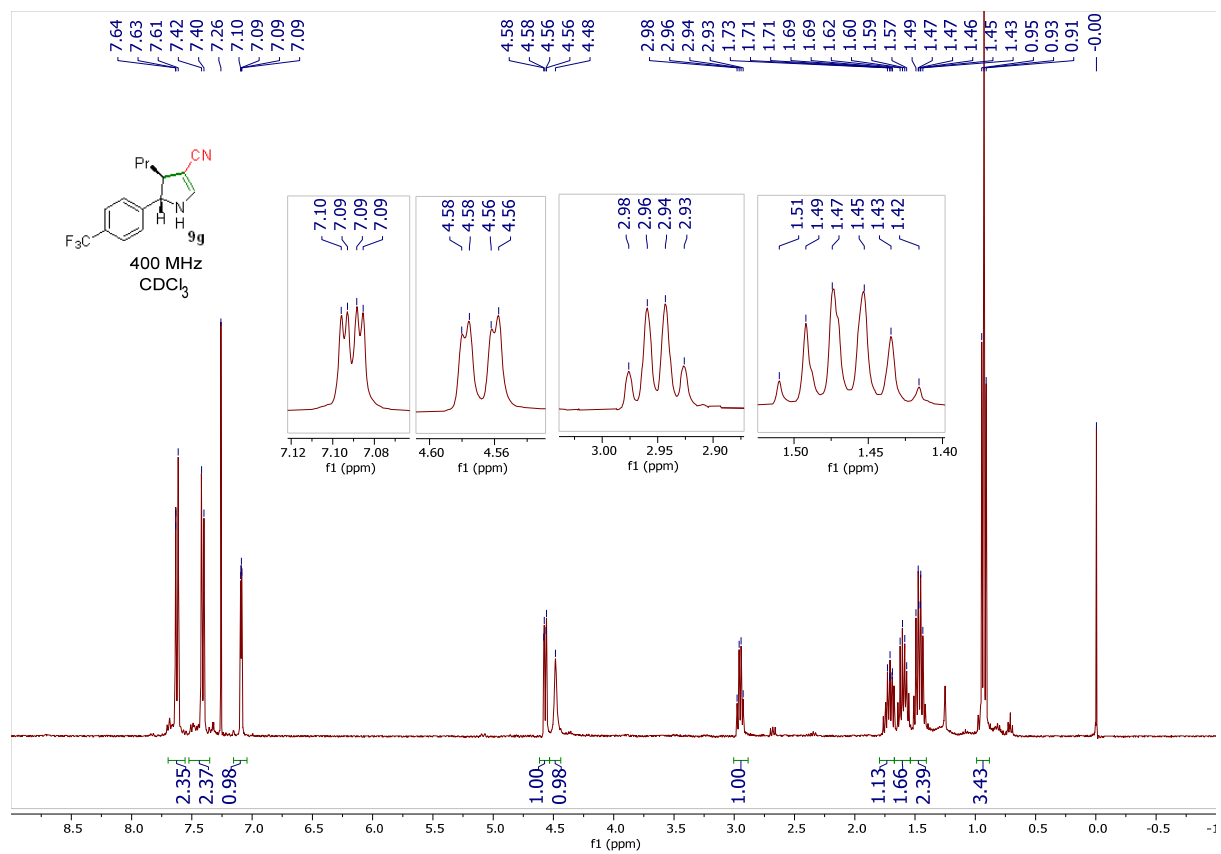


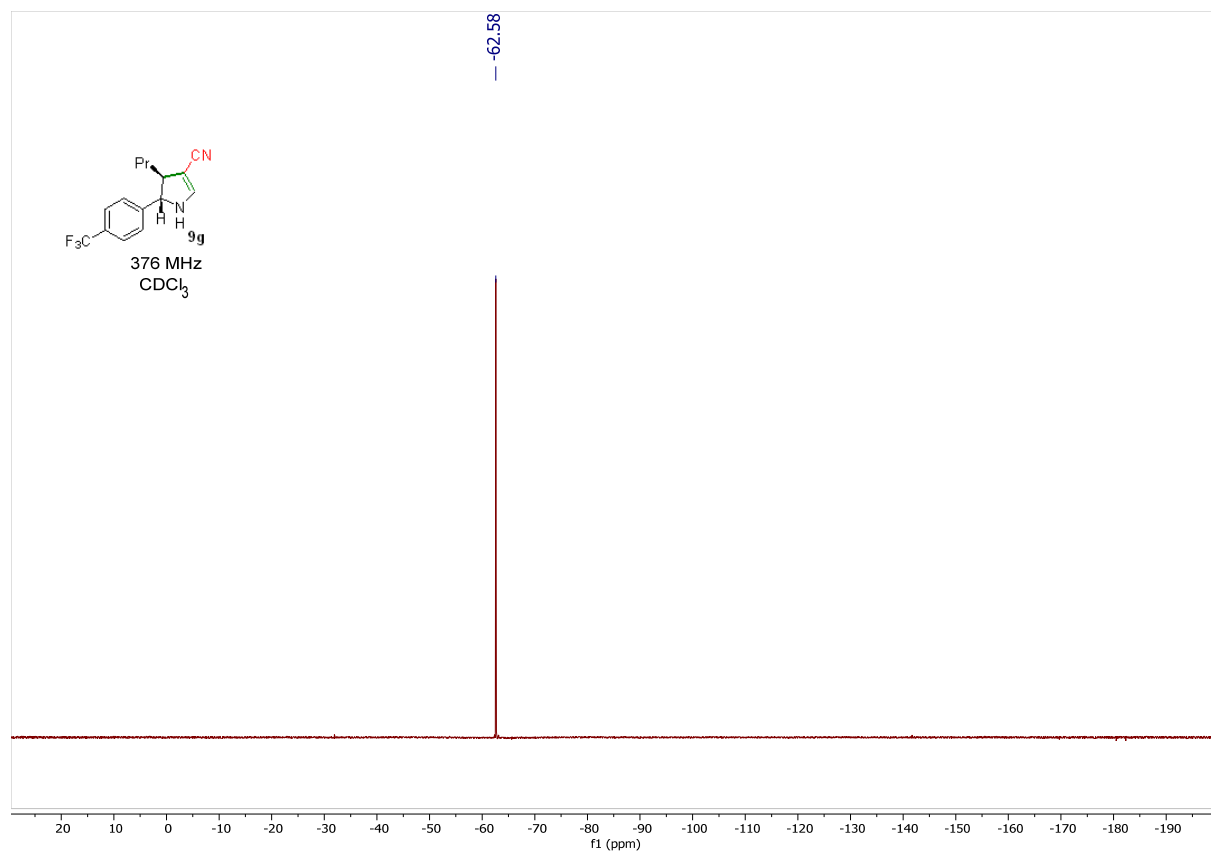


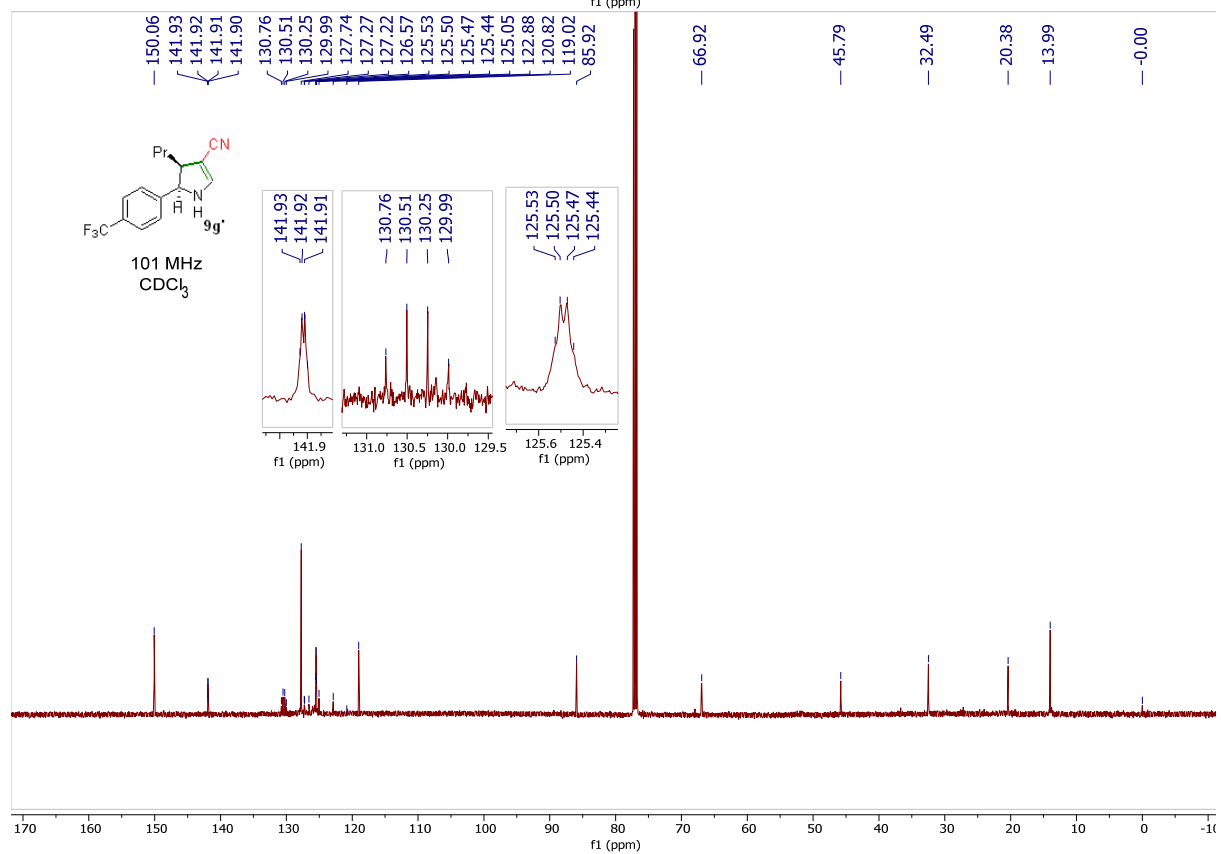
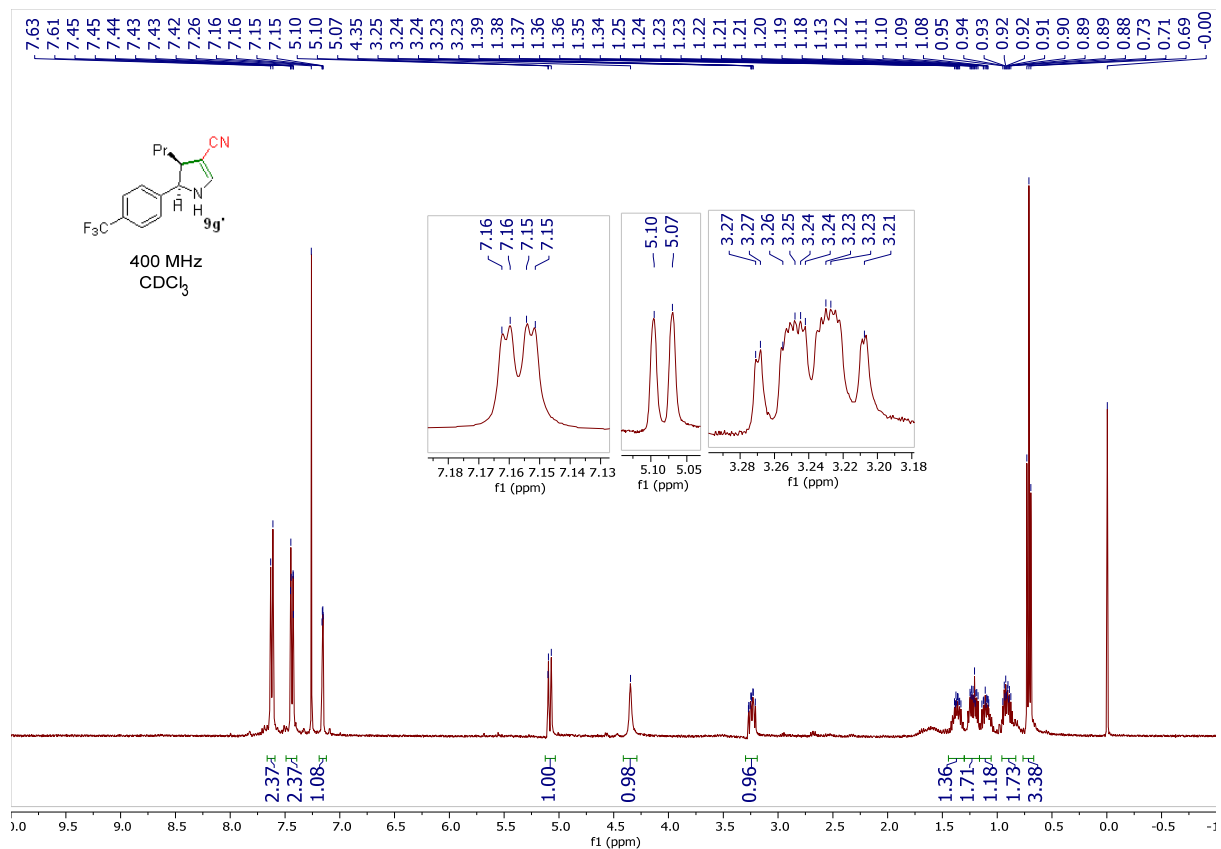


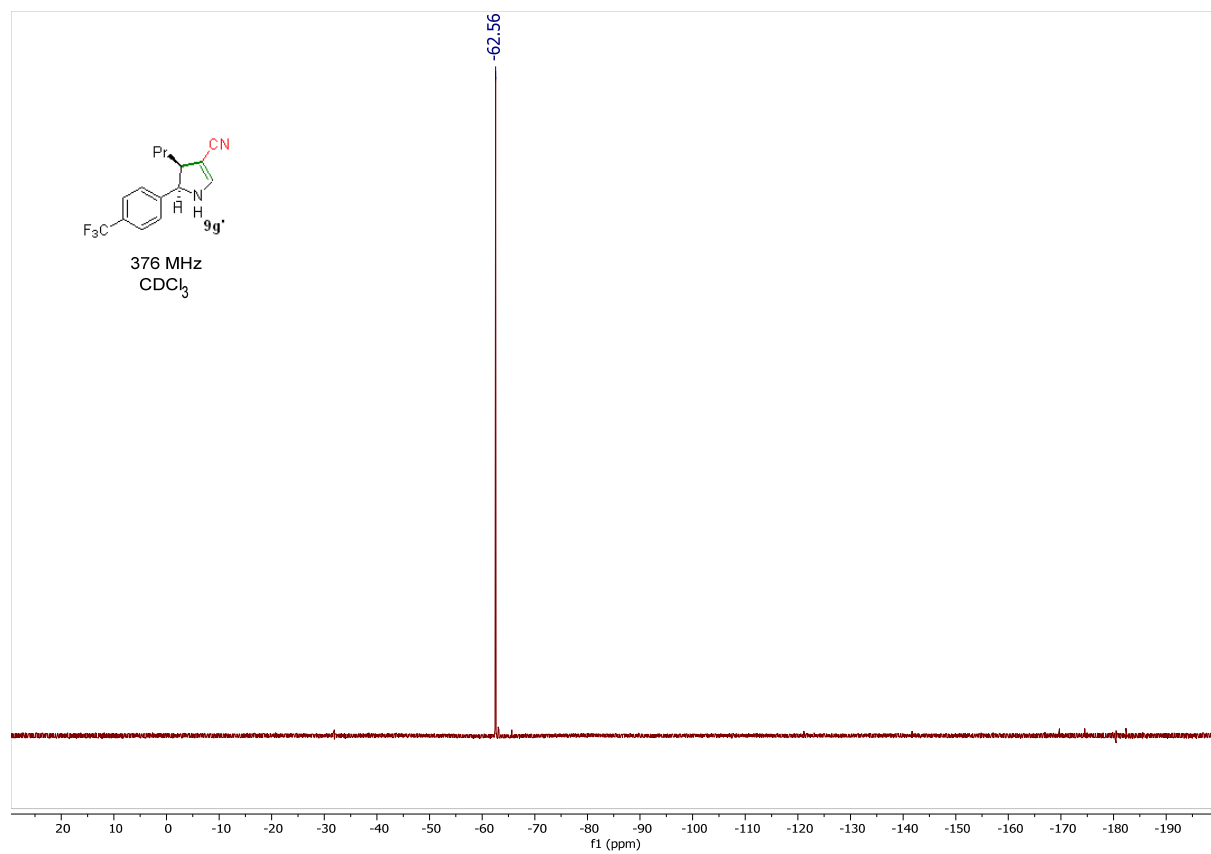


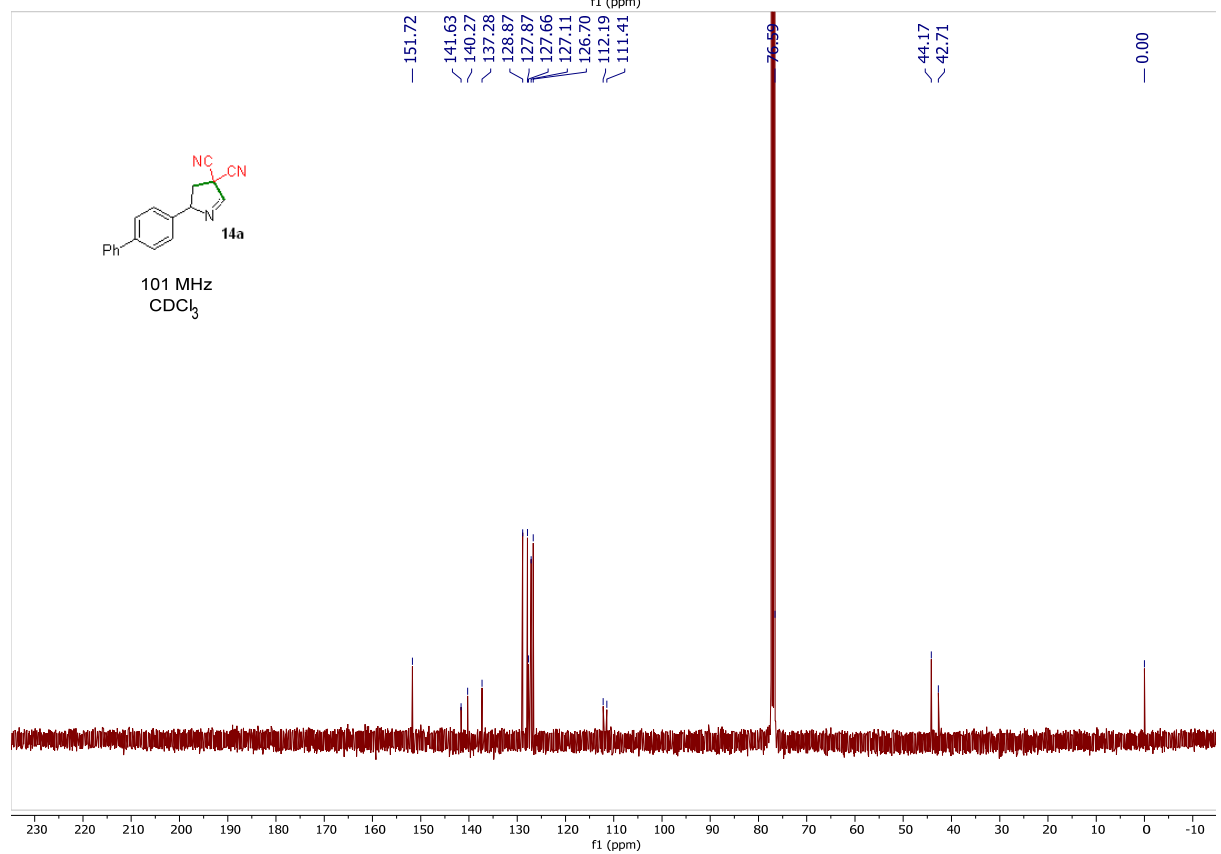
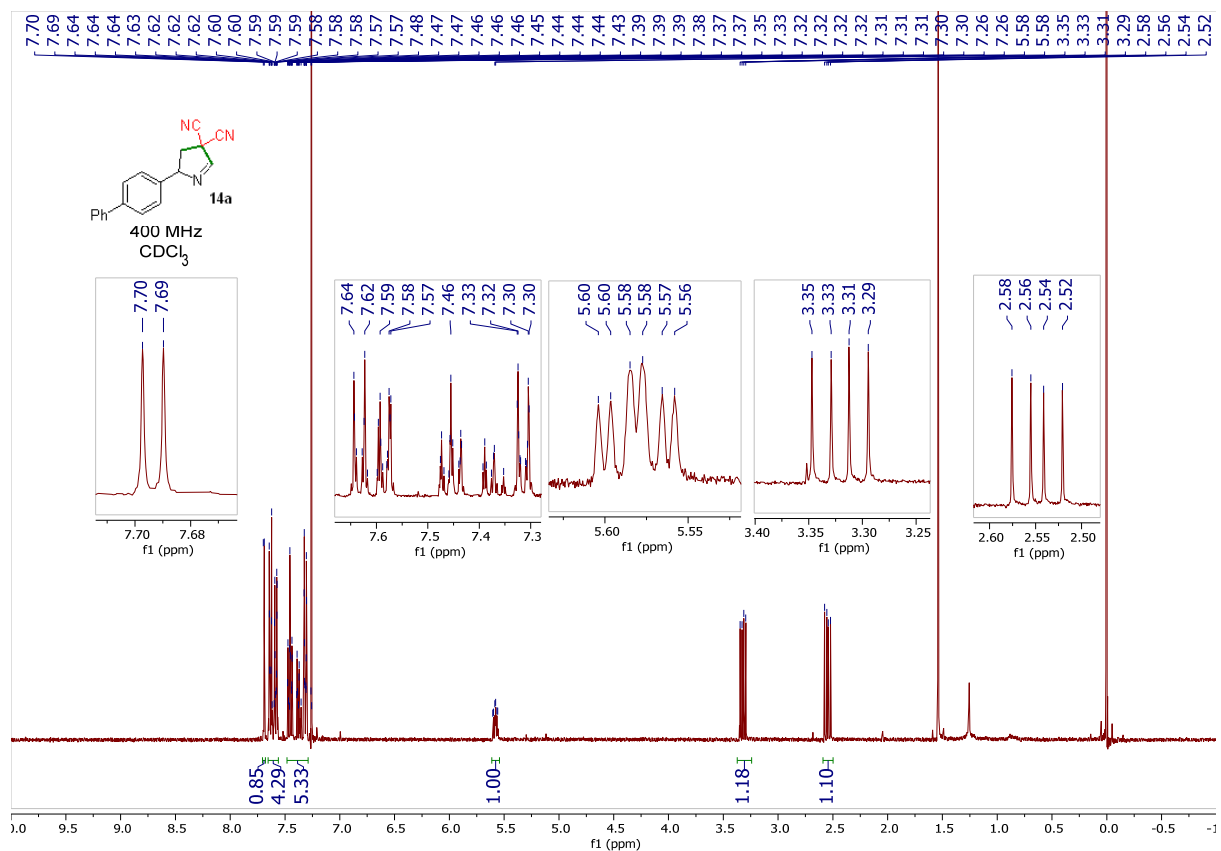


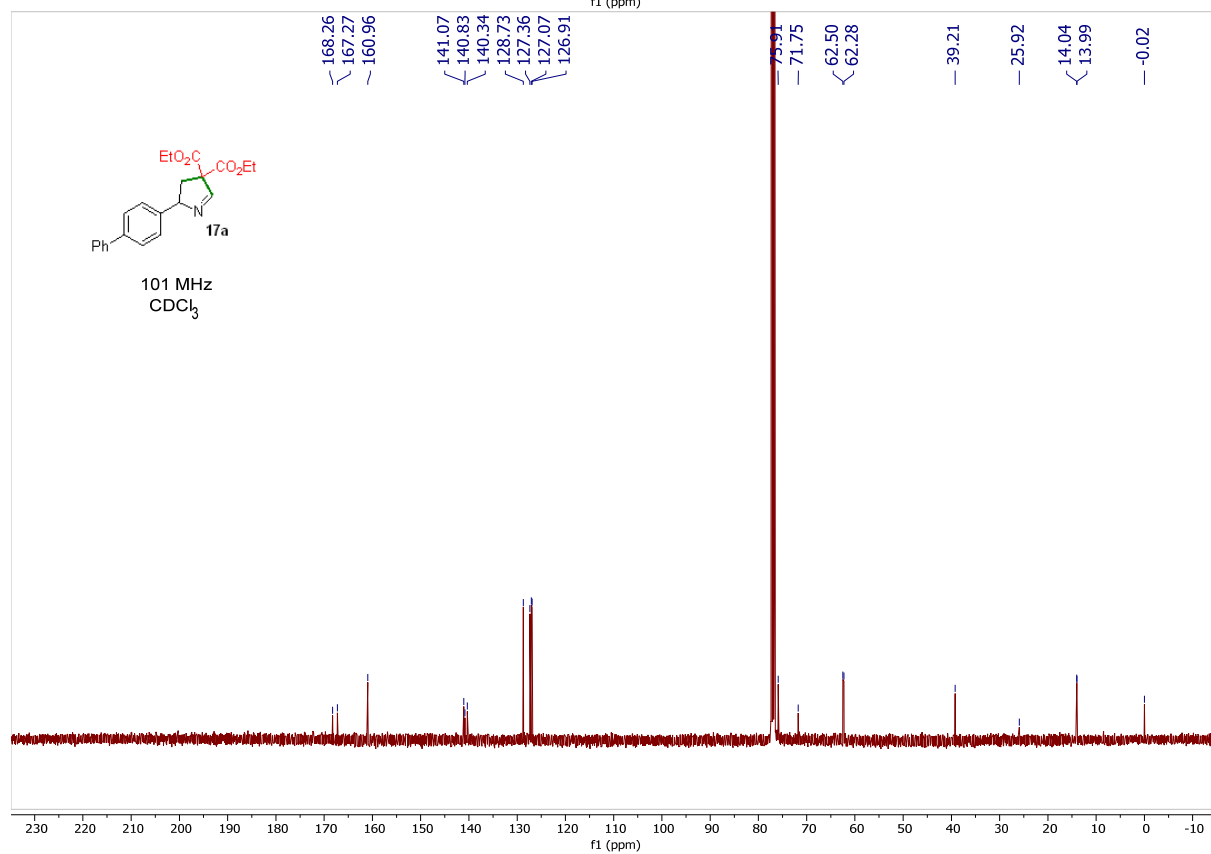
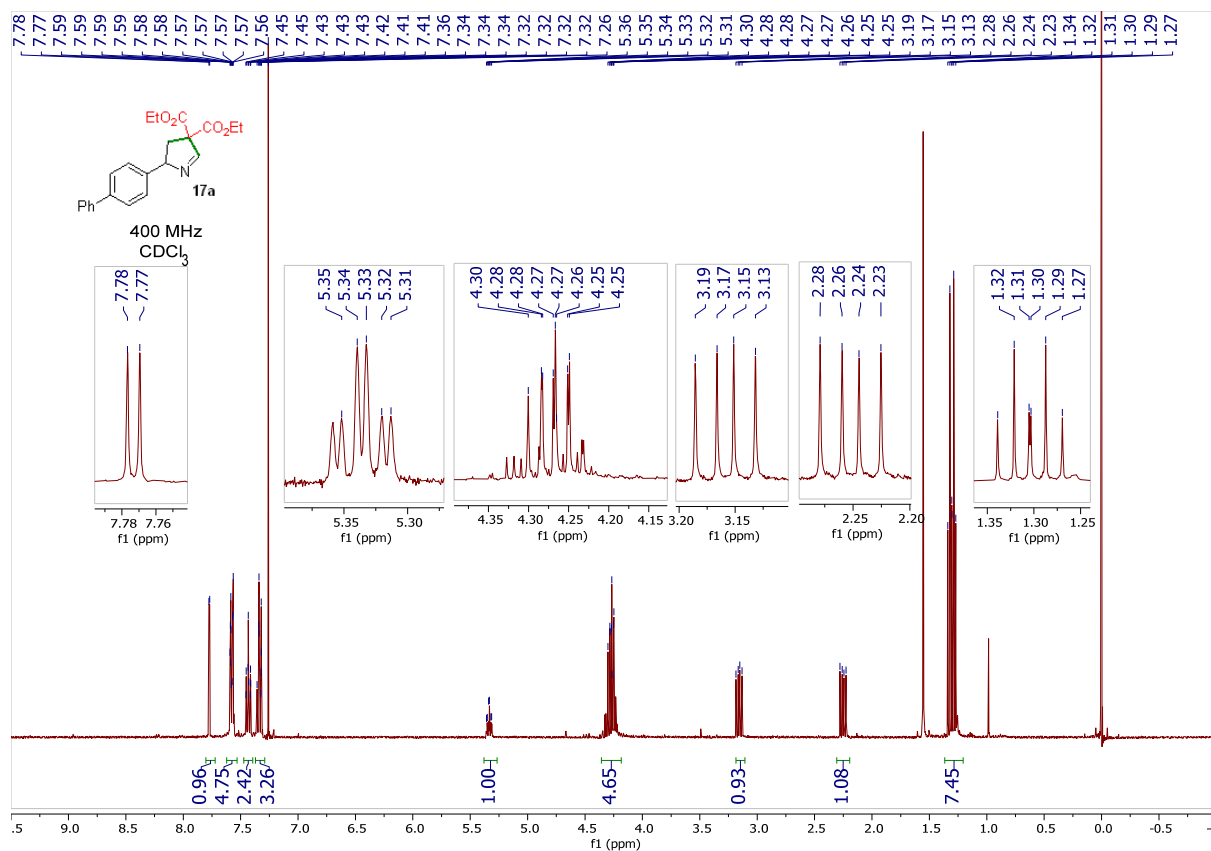




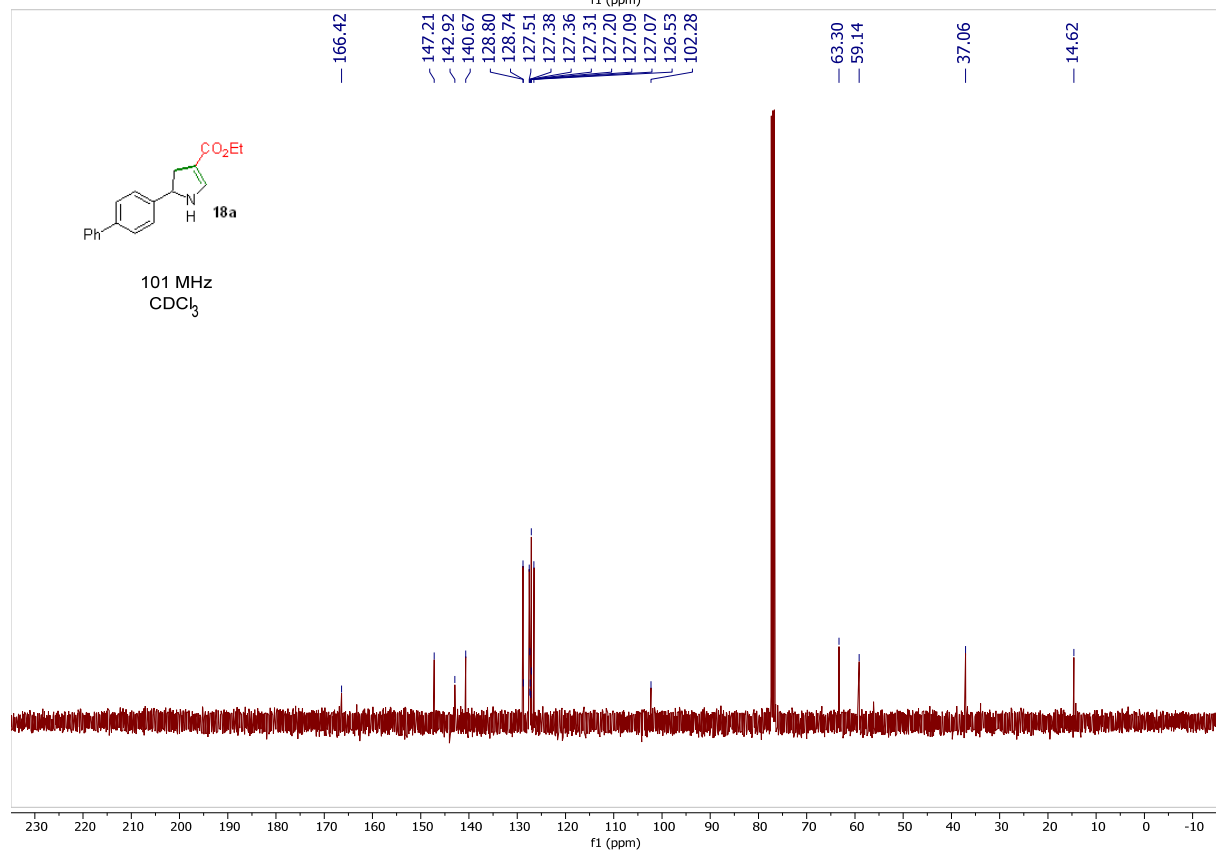
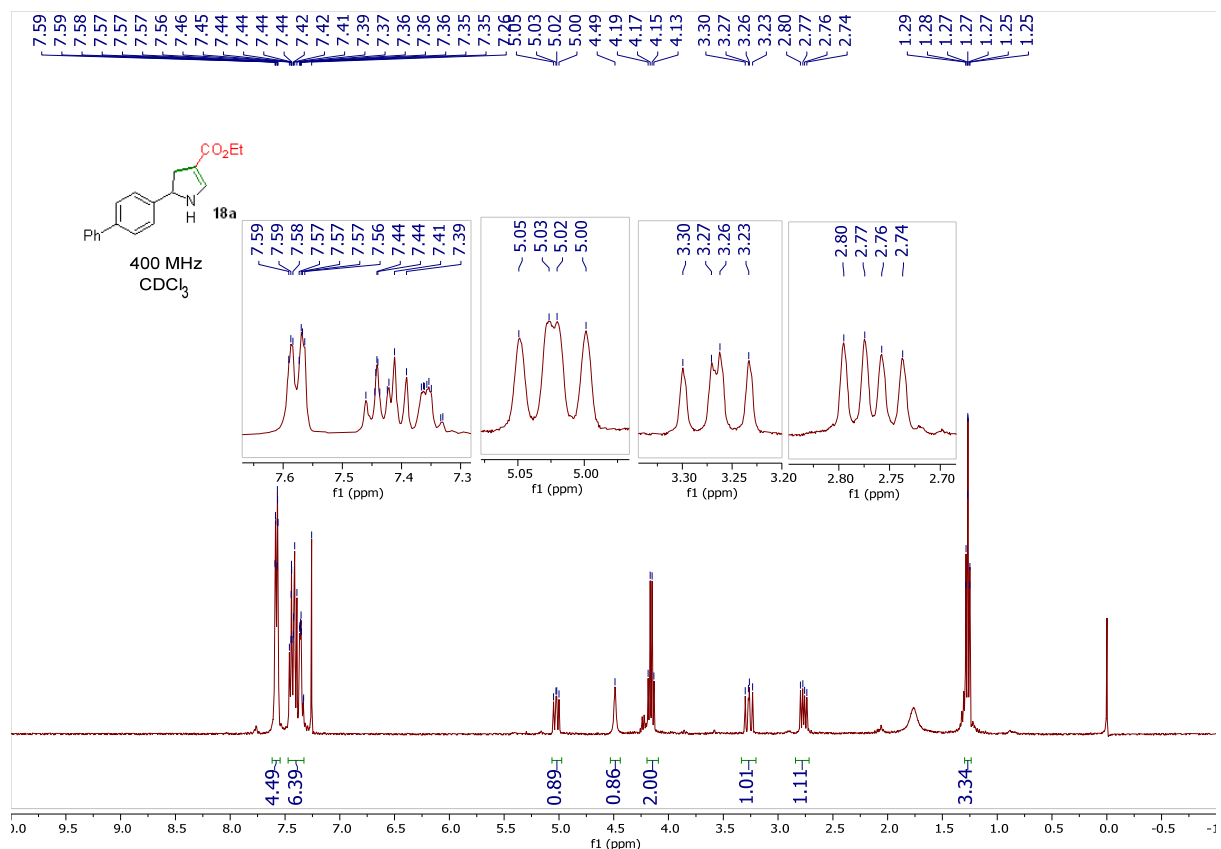


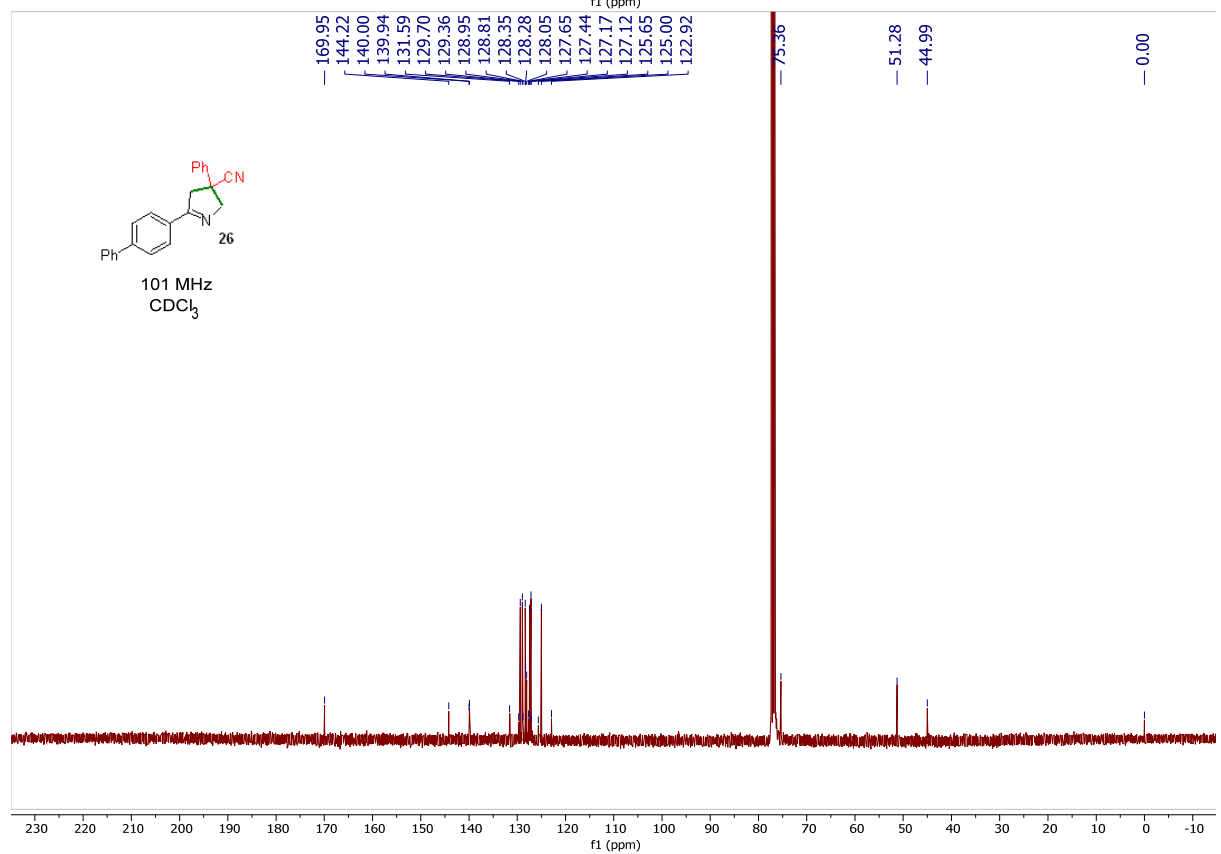
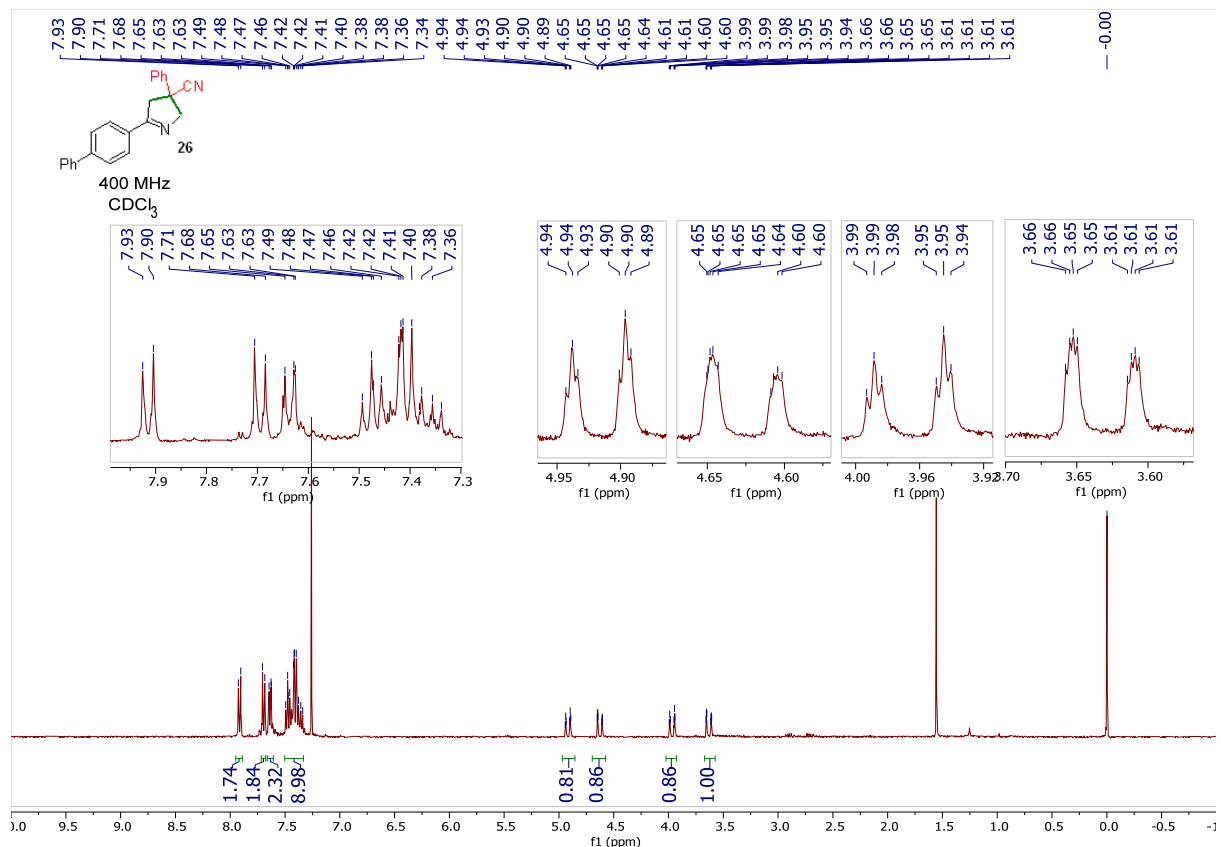


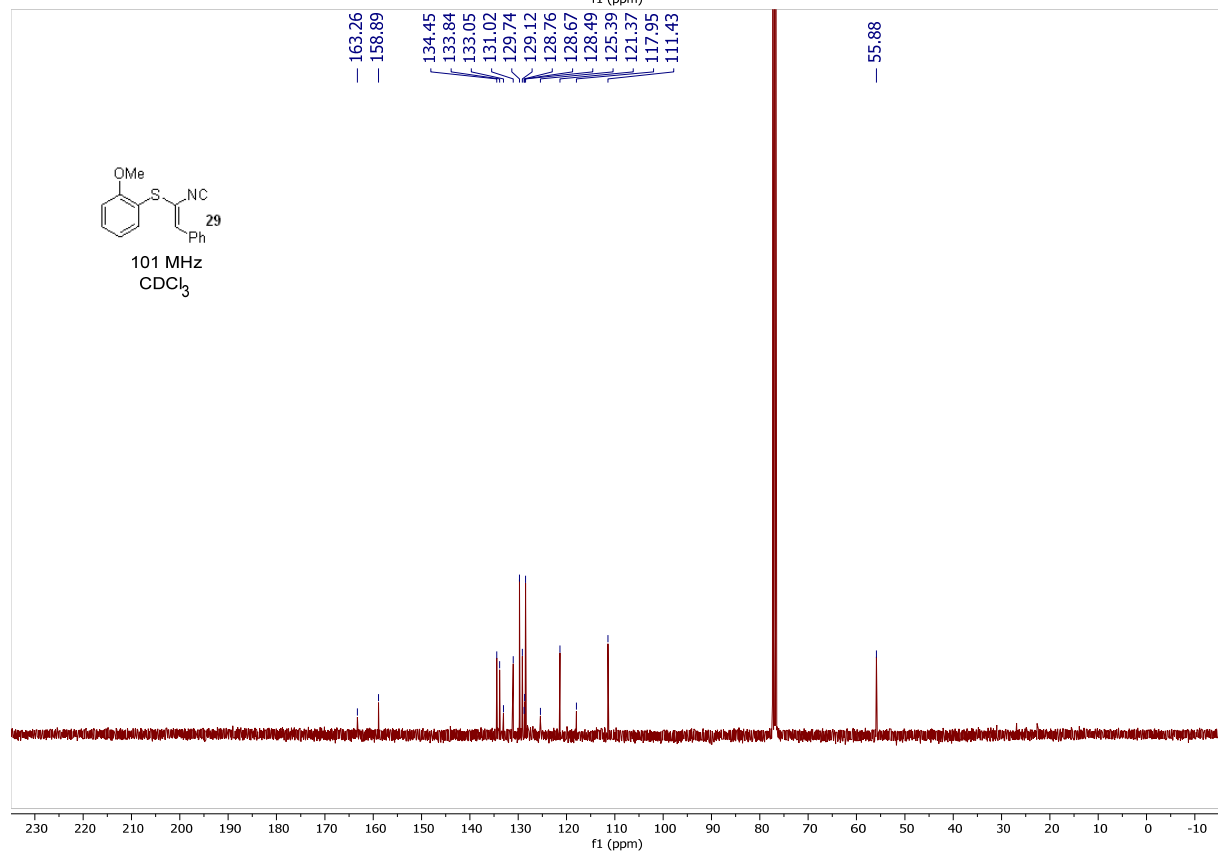
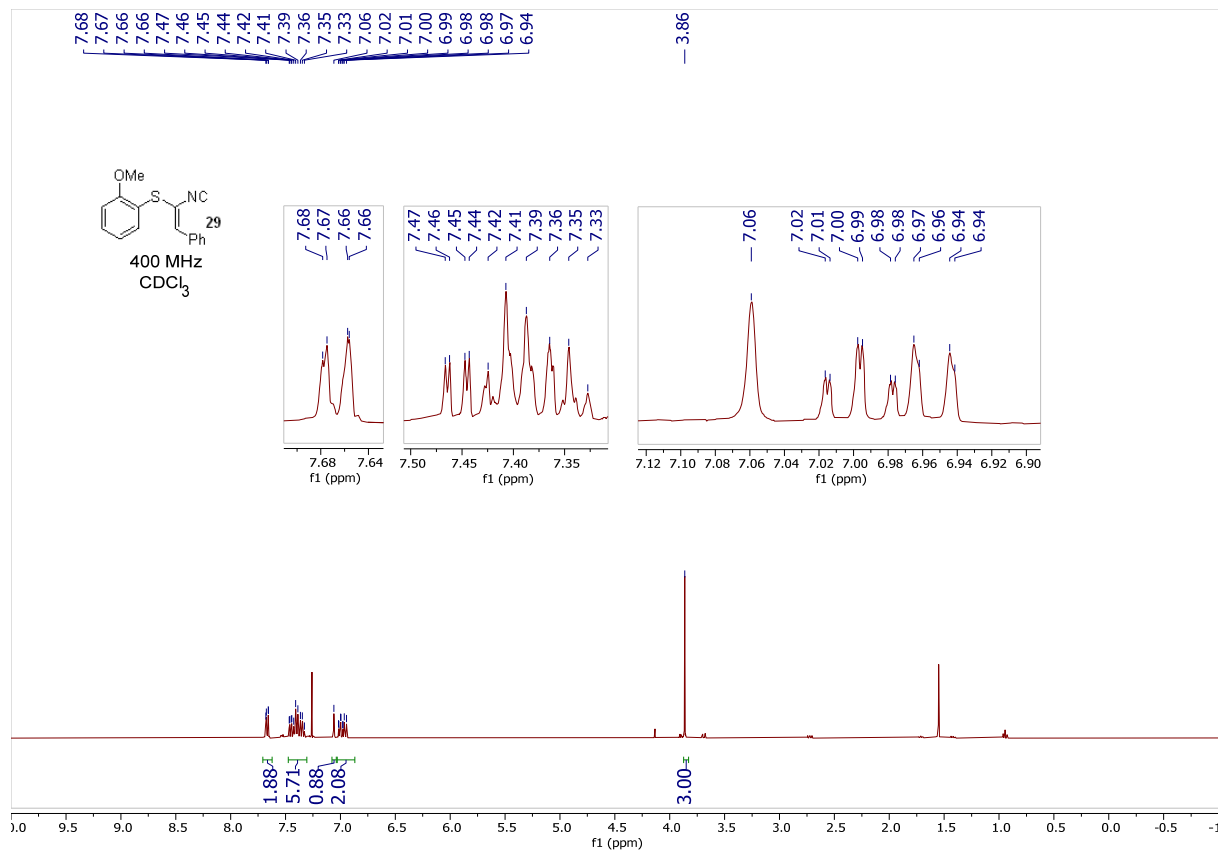


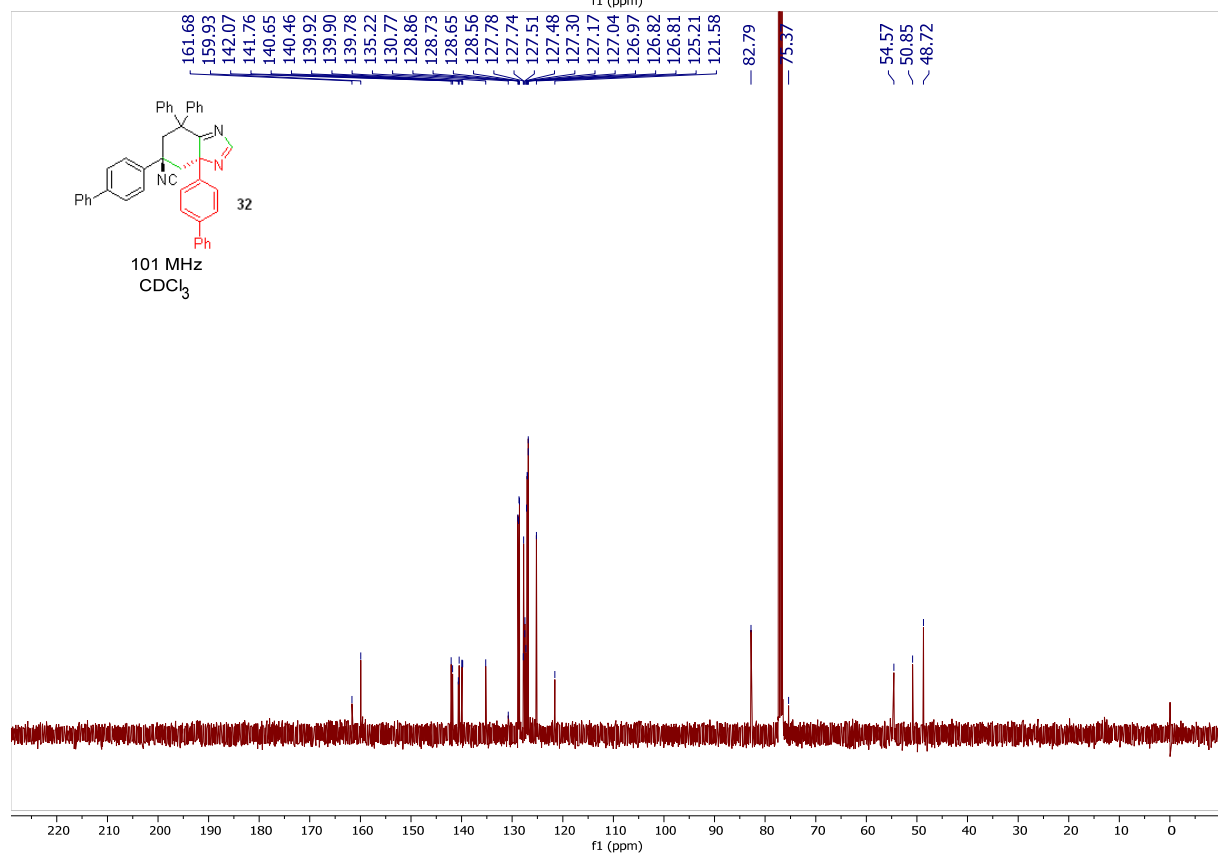
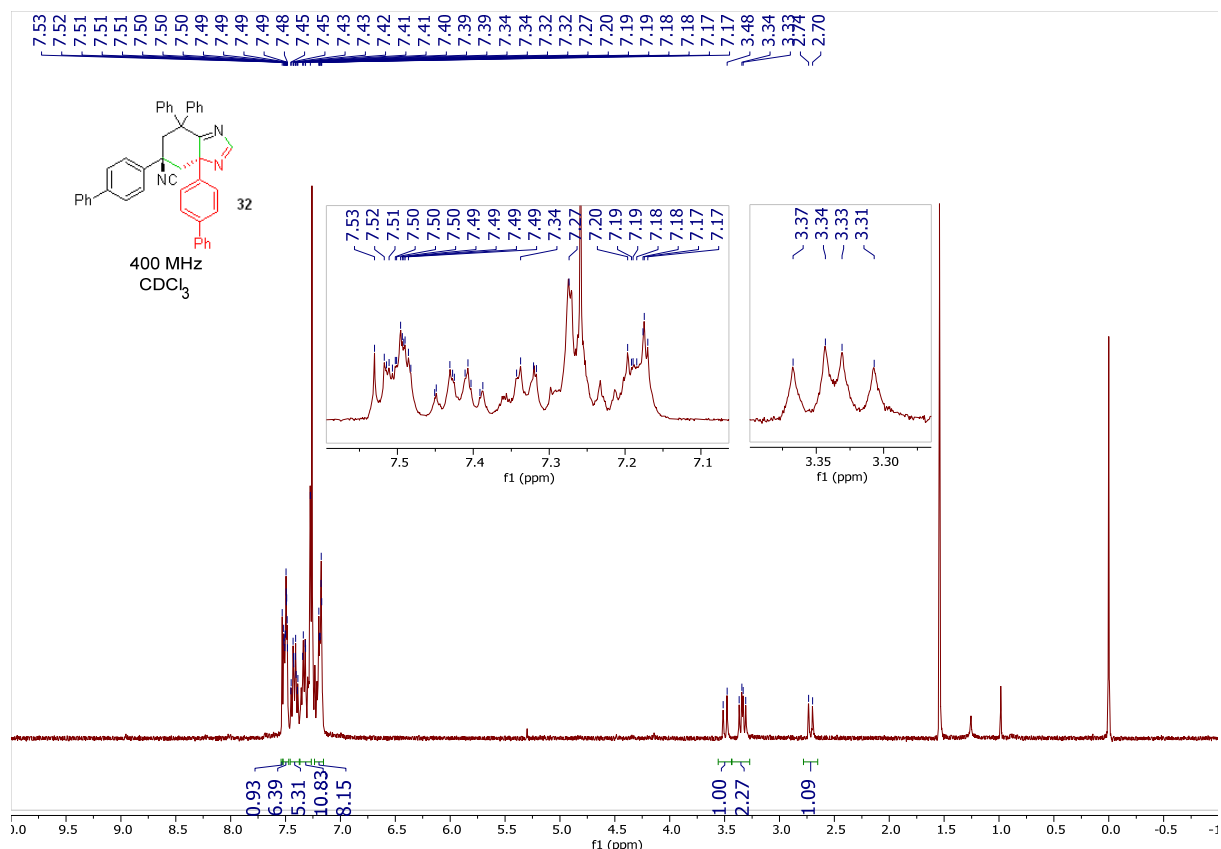


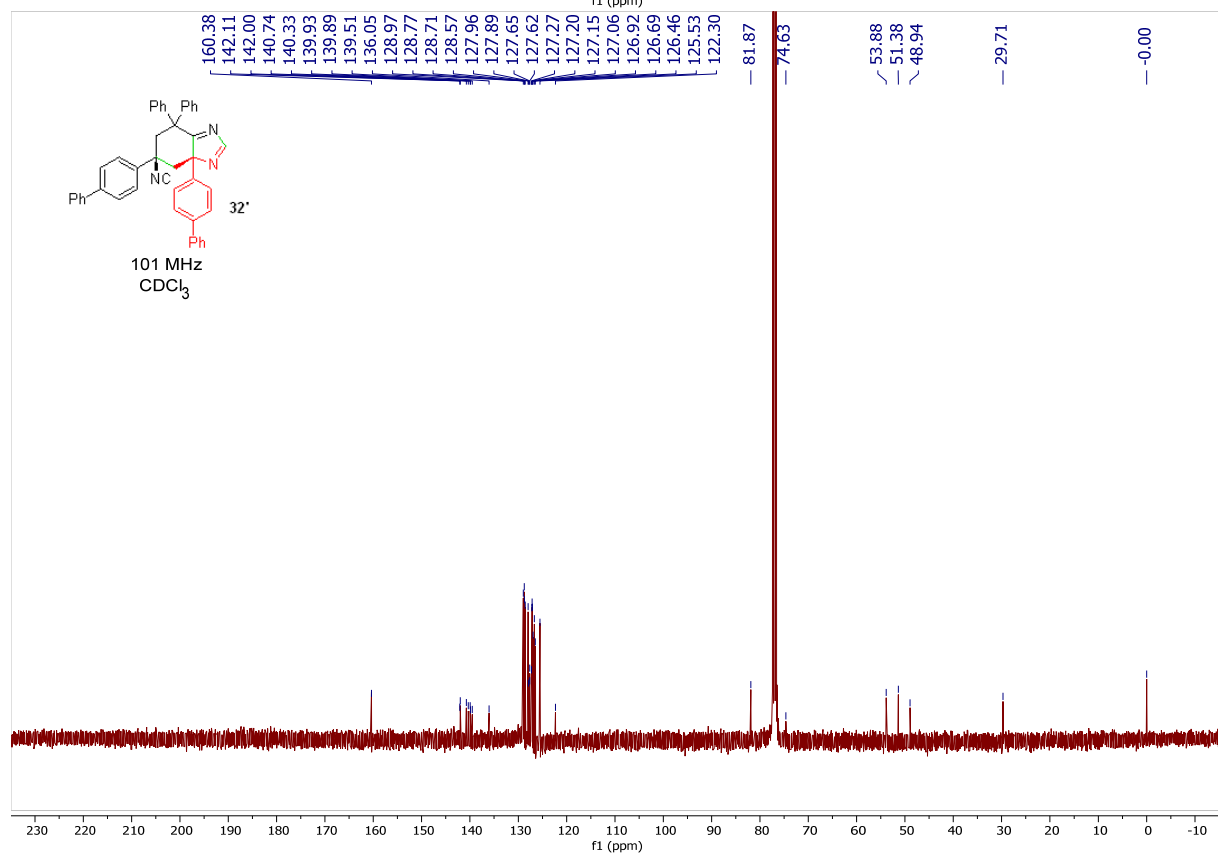
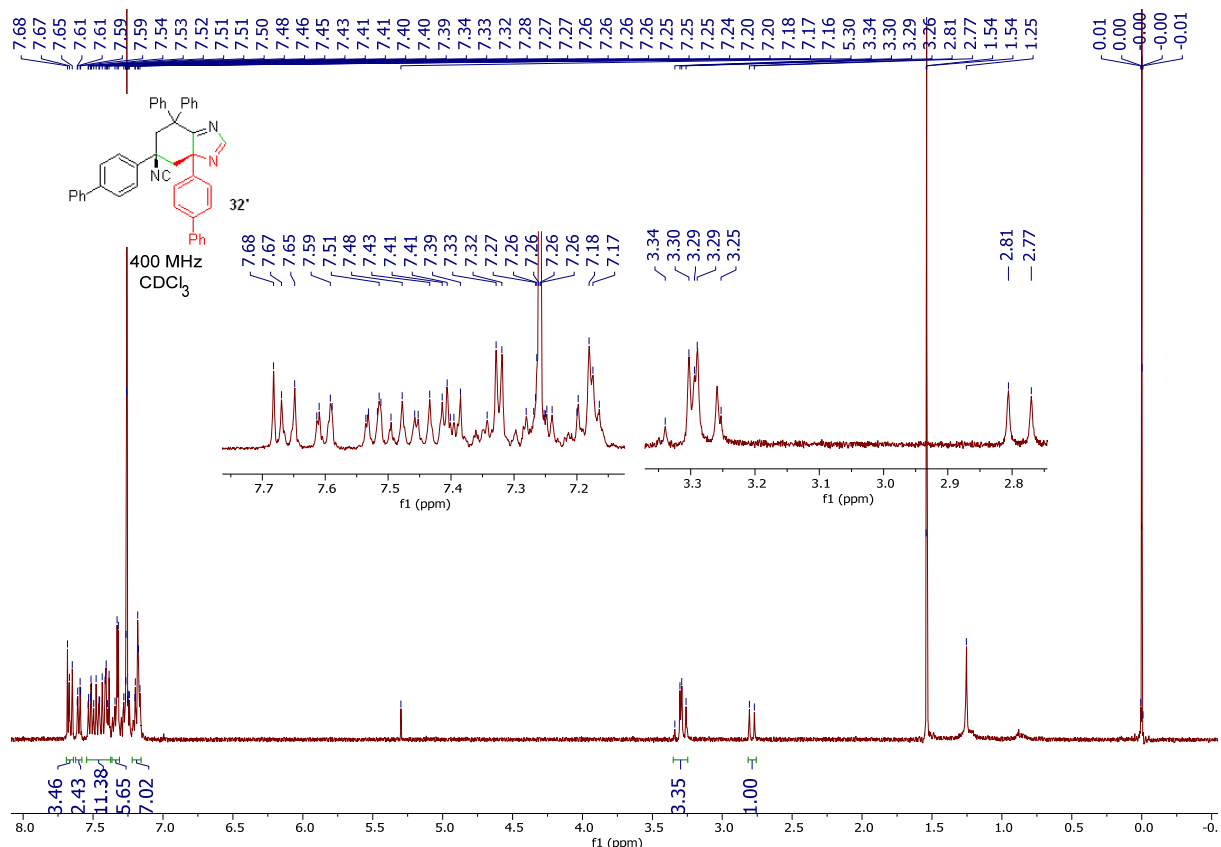




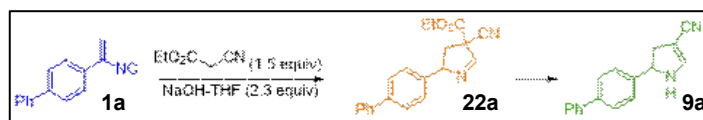








## <sup>1</sup>H NMR Reaction Monitoring



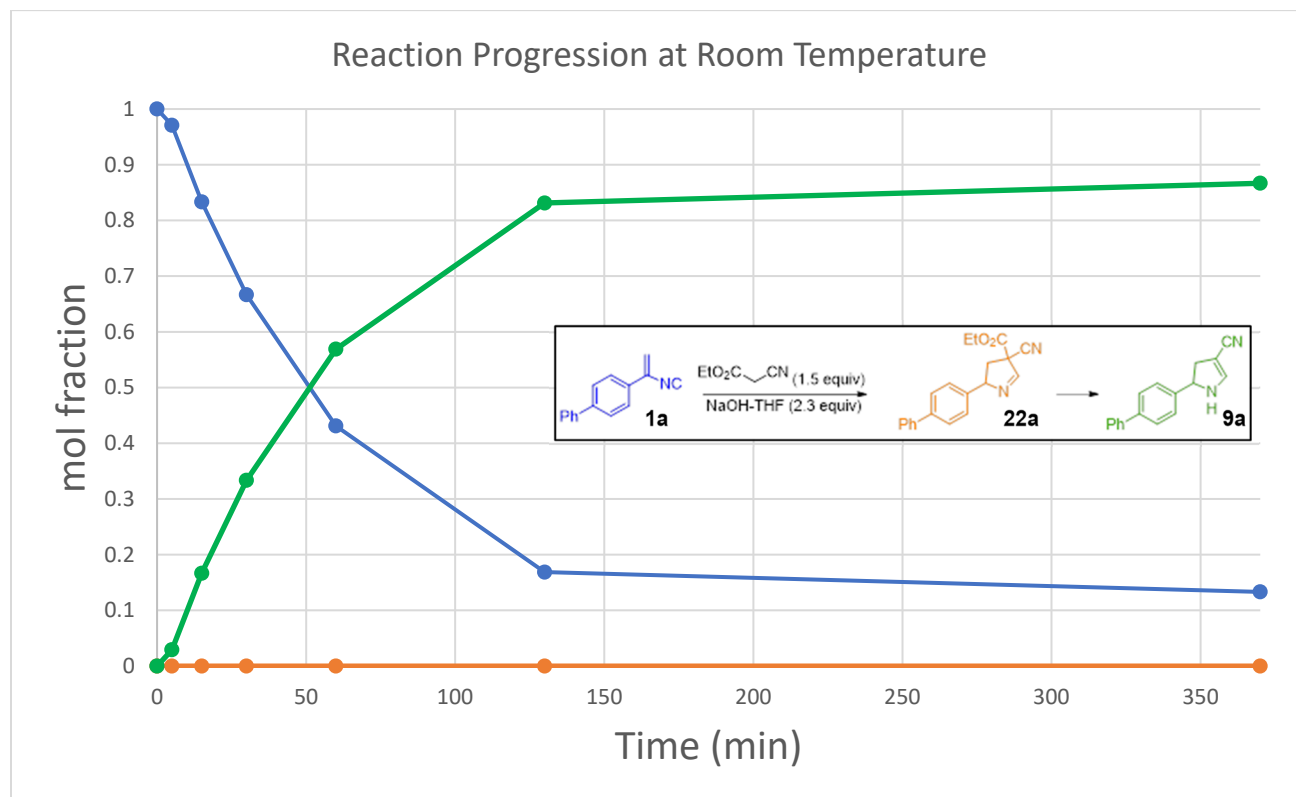
Ethyl cyanoacetate (24  $\mu$ L, 0.2 mmol) was rapidly added, at  $t = 0$ , to a rt NaOH-THF stock solution (4.9 mL, 0.04 M, 0.2 mmol) of 4-(1-isocyanovinyl)-1,1'-biphenyl (30 mg, 0.15 mmol). Aliquots were removed at 5, 15, 30, 60, 130, and 370 min to which was added sat. aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (1 mL). The samples were extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 1 mL), the combined organic phase was washed with water (1 x 3 mL) and then with brine (1 x 3 mL), and then the organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. The crude residue was then dissolved in 0.7 mL CDCl<sub>3</sub> and the <sup>1</sup>H NMR was collected for each of the time points.

Integration ratios of diagnostic <sup>1</sup>H NMR signals were compared to determine the mol fraction of each component using diagnostic signals as follows:

4-(1-isocyanovinyl)-1,1'-biphenyl: 5.85 (s, 1H).

ethyl 2-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)-4-cyano-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrole-4-carboxylate: 5.49 (ddd,  $J = 7.9, 7.3, 2.8$  Hz, 1H)

5-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-yl)-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile: 5.01 (dd,  $J = 11.7, 9.0$  Hz, 1H).



**Table 1. Tabulated Data for <sup>1</sup>H NMR Reaction Monitoring.**

Aliquot Number	Time (min)	integration SM	integration pyrroline	integration enaminonitrile	% Conversion	mol fraction SM	mol fraction pyrroline	mol fraction enaminonitrile
0	0	1	0	0		1	0	0
1136-1	5	1	0	0.03	2.912621359	0.970873786	0	0.029126214
1136-2	15	1	0	0.2	16.66666667	0.833333333	0	0.166666667
1136-3	30	1	0	0.5	33.33333333	0.666666667	0	0.333333333
1136-4	60	1	0	1.32	56.89655172	0.431034483	0	0.568965517
1136-5	130	1	0	4.93	83.13659359	0.168634064	0	0.831365936
1136-6	370	1	0	6.51	86.68442077	0.133155792	0	0.866844208

