

Supporting Information

Heavy-metal-free desulfonylative Giese-type reaction of benzothiazole sulfones under visible-light conditions

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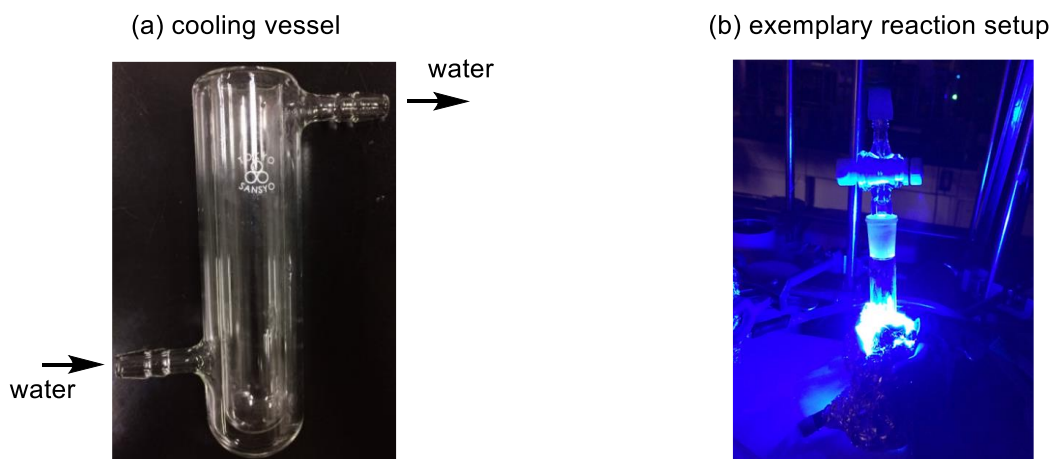
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General methods:

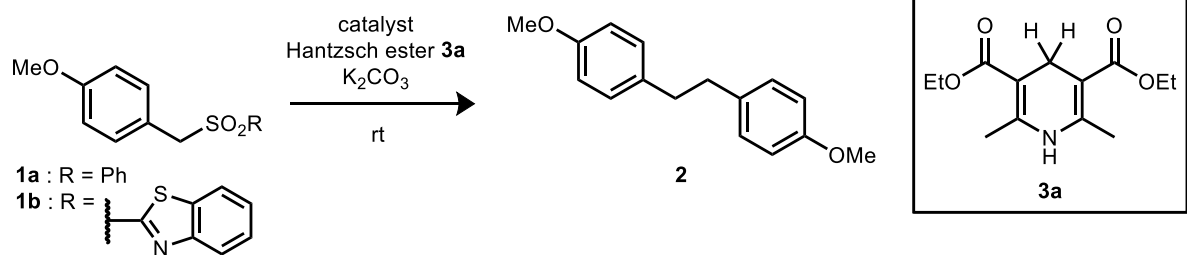
All solvents and reagents were of reagent grade quality and used without further purification unless otherwise stated. Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) and dichloromethane were dried over MS 4 Å under a nitrogen atmosphere. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) was dried over Na wire under a nitrogen atmosphere. Photochemical reactions were performed in a 20 mL test tube which was set into a glass vessel cooled with water (15–20 °C). The cooling vessel was wrapped with a 4.8 W Blue LED strip (the absorption maximum is around 460 nm). The reaction temperature was kept around 25 °C. Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography using 0.25 mm Merck silica gel 60–F254 precoated silica gel plates by irradiation with UV light and/or by treatment with a solution of phosphomolybdic acid in EtOH followed by heating. Column chromatography was performed using silica gel 60N from Kanto Chemical Co. and eluting with the indicated solvent system. All new compounds were characterized by NMR, IR, and elemental analysis. The ¹H NMR spectra operating at the frequency of 300 MHz on a JEOL JNM–AL300 spectrometer were recorded in chloroform–*d* (CDCl₃) unless otherwise noted. The ¹³C NMR spectra operating at the frequencies of 75 or 200MHz on a JEOL JNM–AL300 or a Bruker AVANCE III spectrometer, respectively, were recorded in chloroform–*d* (CDCl₃) unless otherwise noted. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to TMS and the solvent used as internal standards, and the coupling constants are reported in hertz (Hz). Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra were recorded on a JASCO FT/IR–4100 spectrometer. Elemental analyses were performed by JSL Model JM 10 instruments. UV-vis spectra were recorded on a JASCO V-630 spectrophotometer. Melting points were measured with a Yanaco MP–S3 micro melting point apparatus. Mass spectra were recorded on a Waters UPLC-MS. Redox potentials were measured by cyclic voltammetry on a Hokuto Denko potentiostat/galvanostat HAB-151A. Compounds **1a**,^[1] **1b**,^[2] **1c**,^[3] **1d**,^[4] **1h**,^[5] **1i**,^[6] **1j**,^[7] and **1k**^[8] were synthesized according to the literature.

Reaction apparatus for photochemical reactions:



Preliminary investigations on desulfonylative carbon-carbon bond formation:

(a) Investigation on cleavage of benzylic C-S bond



for **1a**

Ru(bpy)₃Cl₂ (1 mol %), **3a** (1.5 equiv.), pyridine, blue LEDs, 12 h : >95% (recovery of **1a**)
 Eosin Y (1 mol %), **3a** (1.5 equiv.), MeCN, blue LEDs, 12 h : >95% (recovery of **1a**)
 Ir(ppy)₃ (1 mol %), **3a** (1.5 equiv.), K₂CO₃ (1.8 equiv.), DMSO, blue LEDs, 12 h : trace (**2**), 46% (recovery of **1a**)

for **1b**

Ir(ppy)₃ (1 mol %), **3a** (1.5 equiv.), K₂CO₃ (1.8 equiv.), DMSO, blue LEDs, 6 h : 54% (**2**)
 Ir(ppy)₃ (1 mol %), **3a** (1.5 equiv.), K₂CO₃ (1.8 equiv.), DMSO, in the dark, 22 h : >95% (recovery of **1b**)

(b) Preliminary investigation on visible-light-induced desulfonylative Giese-type reaction



Ir(ppy)₃ (1 mol %), **3a** (1.5 equiv.), K₂CO₃ (1.8 equiv.), blue LEDs, 4.5 h : 28%
 Ir(ppy)₃ (none), **3a** (1.5 equiv.), K₂CO₃ (1.8 equiv.), blue LEDs, 7 h : 45%
 Ir(ppy)₃ (none), **3a** (1.5 equiv.), K₂CO₃ (1.8 equiv.), in the dark, 24 h : 0%
 Ir(ppy)₃ (none), **3a** (none), K₂CO₃ (1.8 equiv.), blue LEDs, 24 h : 0%
 Ir(ppy)₃ (none), **3a** (0.3 equiv.), K₂CO₃ (1.8 equiv.), blue LEDs, 7 h : 23%

Scheme S1. Reactions of **1** under visible-light conditions. (a) Desulfonylative dimerization of **1a,b**. (b) Desulfonylative Giese-type reaction of **1b** with *tert*-butyl acrylate. Product **4a** was obtained as an inseparable mixture with **2**. The yields were determined by ¹H NMR analysis.

Optimization of reaction conditions for desulfonylative Giese-type reaction using **1b**:



Table S1. Screening of additives for desulfonylative Giese-type reaction of **1b**.^a

entry	3	base	time (h) ^b	4a (%) ^c
1	3a	K ₂ CO ₃	7	45
2	3a	–	24	0
3	3a	Cs ₂ CO ₃	12	0
4	3a	Na ₂ CO ₃	24	40
5	3a	K ₃ PO ₄	17	45
6	3a	K ₂ HPO ₄	30	37
7	3a	K ₂ CO ₃ ^d	9	46
8	3a	TMG	15	37
9	3a	DBU	10	35
10	3a	DABCO	24	7
11	3a	pyridine	24	0
12	3a	Et ₃ N	24	0
13	3b	K ₂ CO ₃	14	44
14	3c	K ₂ CO ₃	24	44

^a Reactions were carried out with **1b** (0.300 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (0.200 mmol), **3a** (0.300 mmol), and K₂CO₃ (0.360 mmol) in DMSO (2.0 mL) at room temperature under blue LED irradiation. ^b The reaction mixture was allowed to stir until **1b** or **3** was completely consumed. ^c Product **4a** was obtained as an inseparable mixture with **2**. The yield was determined by ¹H NMR analysis. ^d 18-Crown-6 (0.1 equiv.) was added.

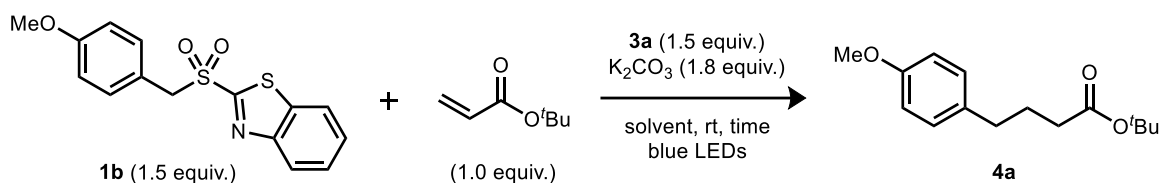


Table S2. Screening of solvents for desulfonylative Giese-type reaction of **1b**.^a

entry	solvent	time (h) ^b	4a (%) ^c
1	DMSO	7	45
2	DMF	30	10
3	DMAA	30	27
4	DMI	30	19
5	CH_2Cl_2	24	0
6	THF	24	0
7	toluene	24	0
8	MeCN	24	0
9	DMSO/2-PrOH (10/1)	15	21
10	DMSO/ <i>t</i> -BuOH (10/1)	12	29

^a Reactions were carried out with **1b** (0.300 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (0.200 mmol), **3a** (0.300 mmol), and K_2CO_3 (0.360 mmol) in DMSO (2.0 mL) at room temperature under blue LED irradiation. ^b The reaction mixture was allowed to stir until **1b** or **3a** was completely consumed. ^c Product **4a** was obtained as an inseparable mixture with **2**. The yield was determined by 1H NMR analysis.

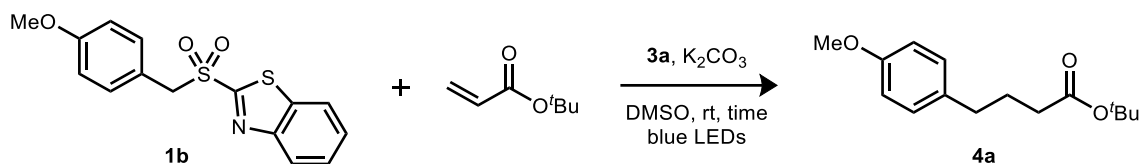


Table S3. Screening of reagent quantities for desulfonylative Giese-type reaction of **1b**.^a

entry	1b (eq)	acrylate (eq)	3a (eq)	K_2CO_3 (eq)	DMSO (M of 1b)	time (h) ^b	4a (%) ^c	2 (%)
1	1.5	1.0	0.30	1.8	0.15	7	23	40
2	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.8	0.15	7	45	18
3	1.5	1.0	1.5	3.6	0.15	9	29	21
4	1.5	1.0	3.0	1.8	0.15	18	59	21
5	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	0.10	10	44	2
6	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.03	7	50	2
7	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	0.03	8	40	8
8	1.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	0.03	5	71	3

^a Reactions were carried out with **1b** (0.300 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (0.200 mmol), **3a** (0.300 mmol), and K_2CO_3 (0.360 mmol) in DMSO (2.0 mL) at room temperature under blue LED irradiation. ^b The reaction mixture was allowed to stir until **1b** or **3a** was completely consumed. ^c Product **4a** was obtained as an inseparable mixture with **2**. The yield was determined by 1H NMR analysis.

Optimization of reagent quantities for desulfonylative Giese-type reaction using **1p:**

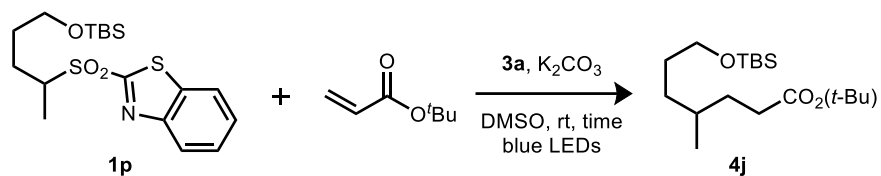


Table S4. Screening of reagent quantities for desulfonylative Giese-type reaction of **1p**.

entry	acrylate (eq)	3a (eq)	K_2CO_3 (eq)	DMSO (M of 1p)	time (h) ^a	4j (%)
1	3.0	5.0	5.0	0.03	7	68
2	2.0	5.0	5.0	0.03	6	70
3	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.03	24	60
4	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.10	24	49
5	2.0	2.0	3.0	0.10	24	50
6	1.5	2.0	2.0	0.03	5	80
7	1.2	2.0	2.0	0.03	5	78

^a The reaction mixture was allowed to stir until **1p** or **3** was completely consumed.

Cyclic voltammetry:

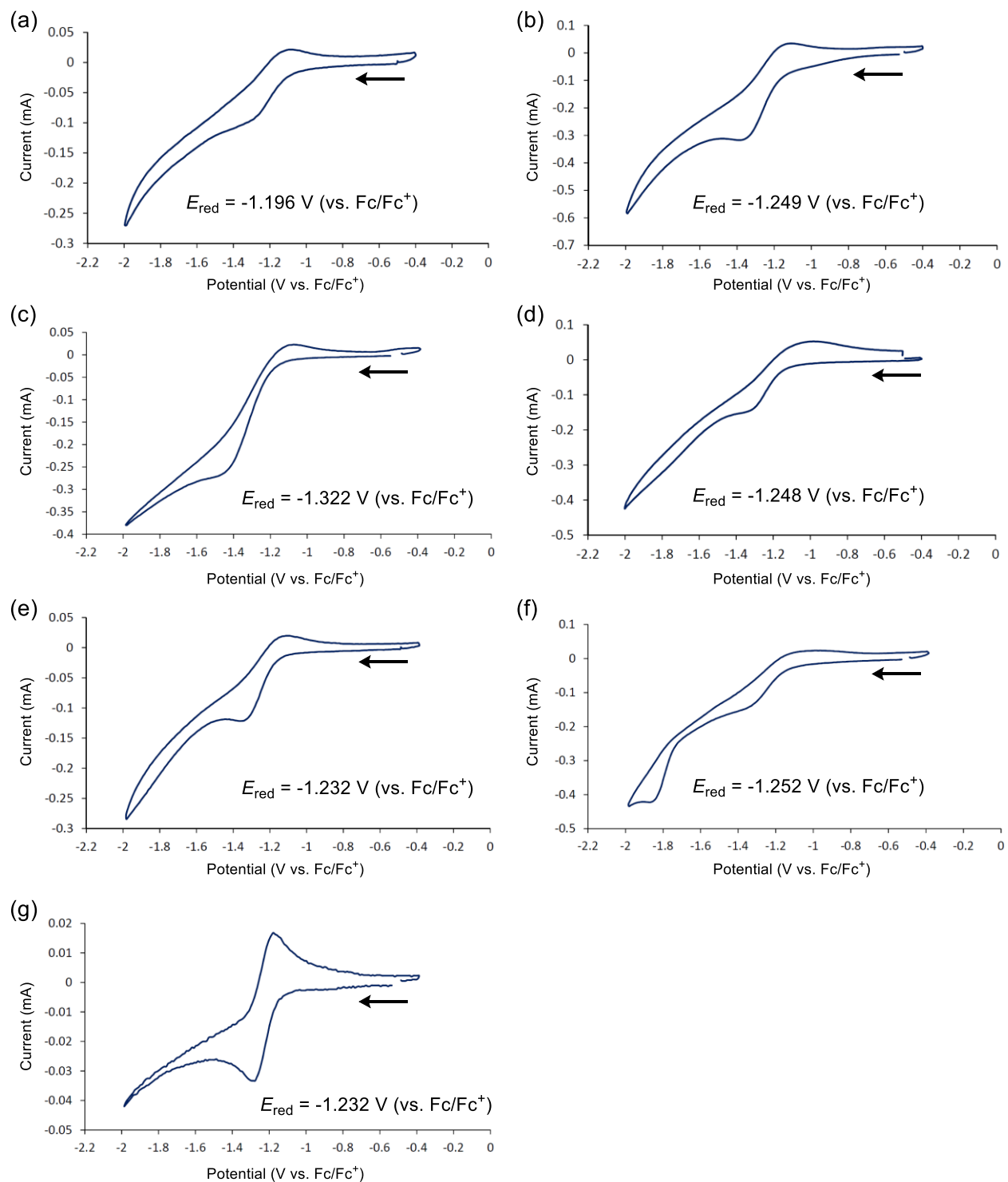


Figure S1. Cyclic voltammograms of (a) **1a**, (b) **1b**, (c) **1c**, (d) **1d**, (e) **1e**, (f) **1f**, and (g) **1g** in DMSO with a 0.1 M $n\text{-Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ as a supporting electrolyte. Working electrode: Pt wire; Counter electrode: Pt wire; Reference electrode: Ag/AgCl; Scan rate: 0.05 V/s. Ferrocene/ferrocenium ion redox couple was used as an external reference.

Radical inhibition experiment:

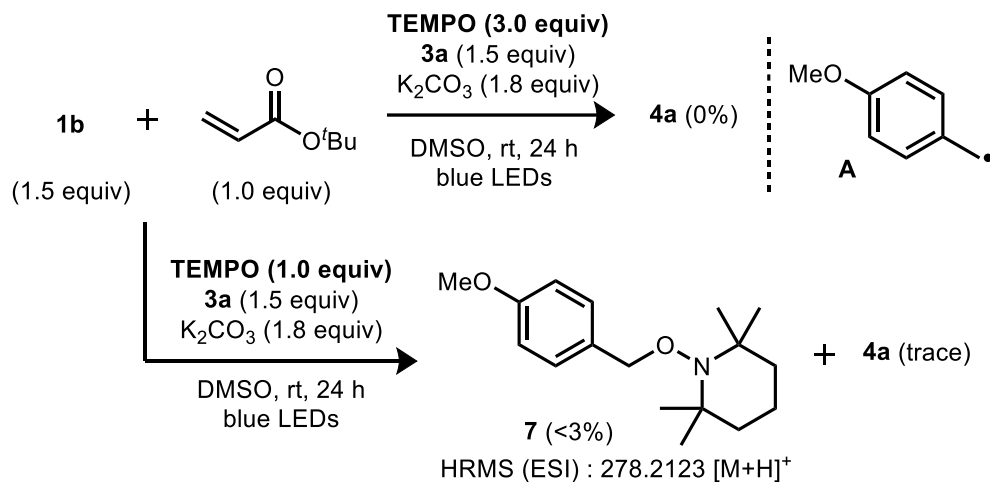


Figure S2. Radical inhibition experiment using TEMPO.

UV-Vis spectra:

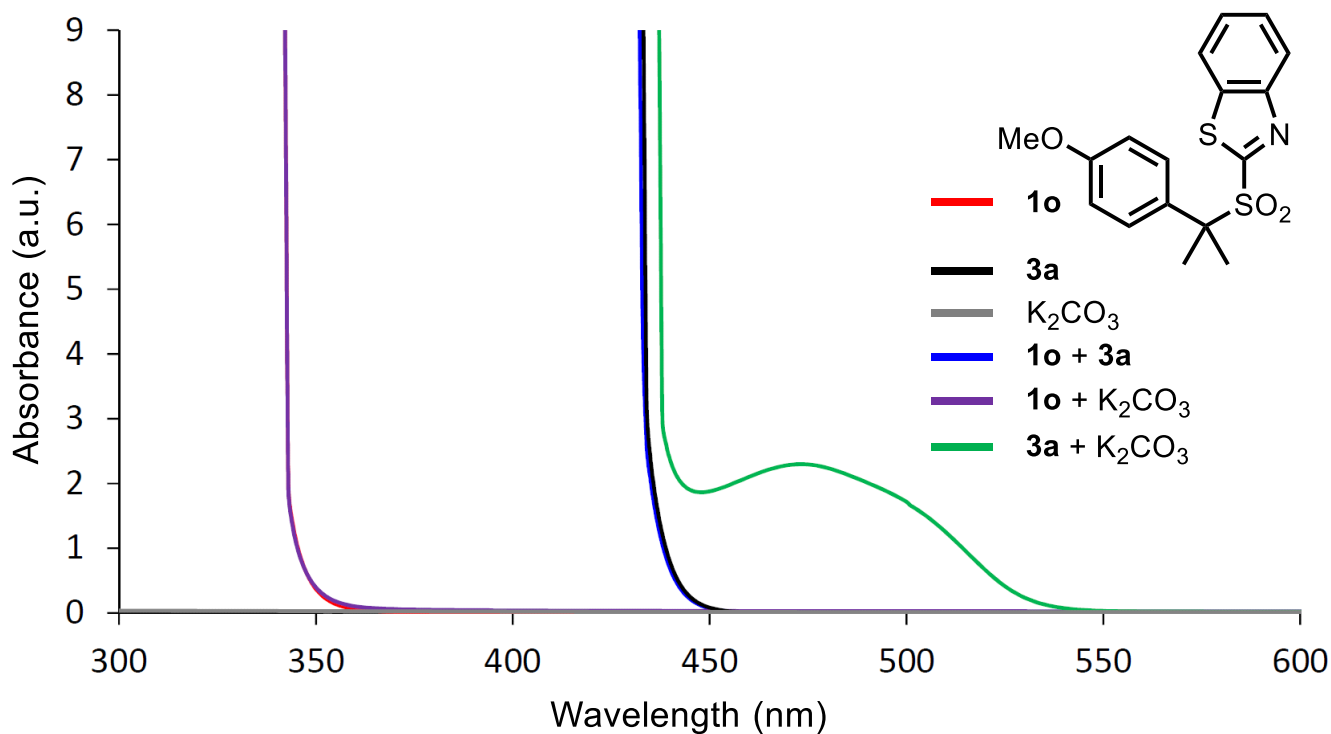


Figure S3. UV-vis absorption spectra of **1o** (red line, 0.03 M in DMSO), **3a** (black line, 0.1 M in DMSO), **K₂CO₃** (gray line, 0.05 M in DMSO), a 1:3 mixture of **1o** and **3a** (blue line, 0.03 M in DMSO), a 1:3 mixture of **1o** and **K₂CO₃** (purple line, 0.03 M in DMSO), and a 1:1 mixture of **3a** and **K₂CO₃** (green line, 0.1 M in DMSO).

Light on-off experiments:

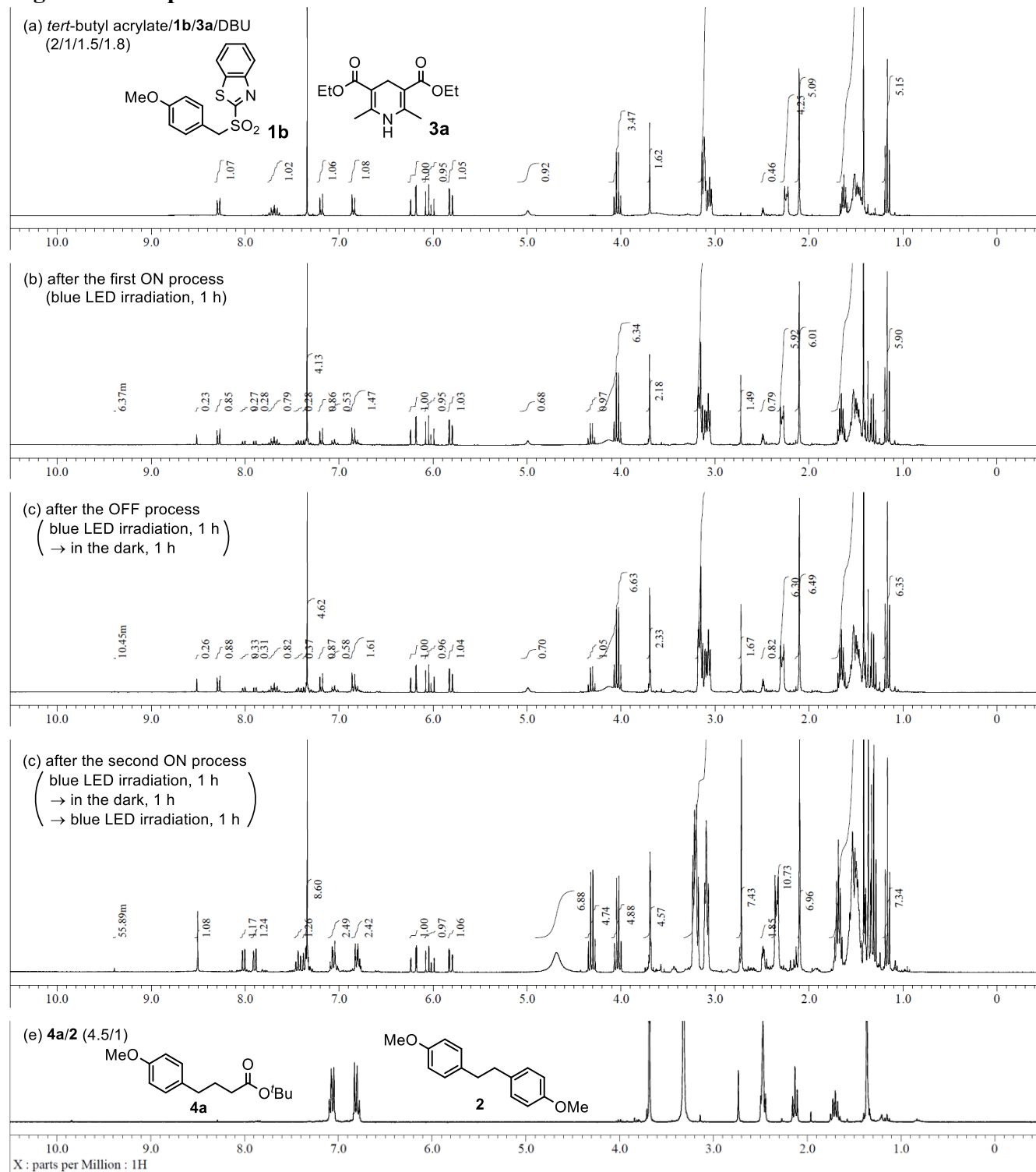


Figure S4. ^1H NMR spectra (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ with benzene as an internal standard) (a) *tert*-butyl acrylate/**1b**/**3a**/DBU (2/1/1.5/1.8, 0.1 M for **1b**), (b) after the first irradiation of blue LEDs for 1 h (ON), (c) after standing in the dark for 1 h (ON-OFF), (d) after the second irradiation of blue LEDs for 1 h (ON-OFF-ON), (e) the mixture of **4a**/**2** (4.5/1).

NMR experiments:

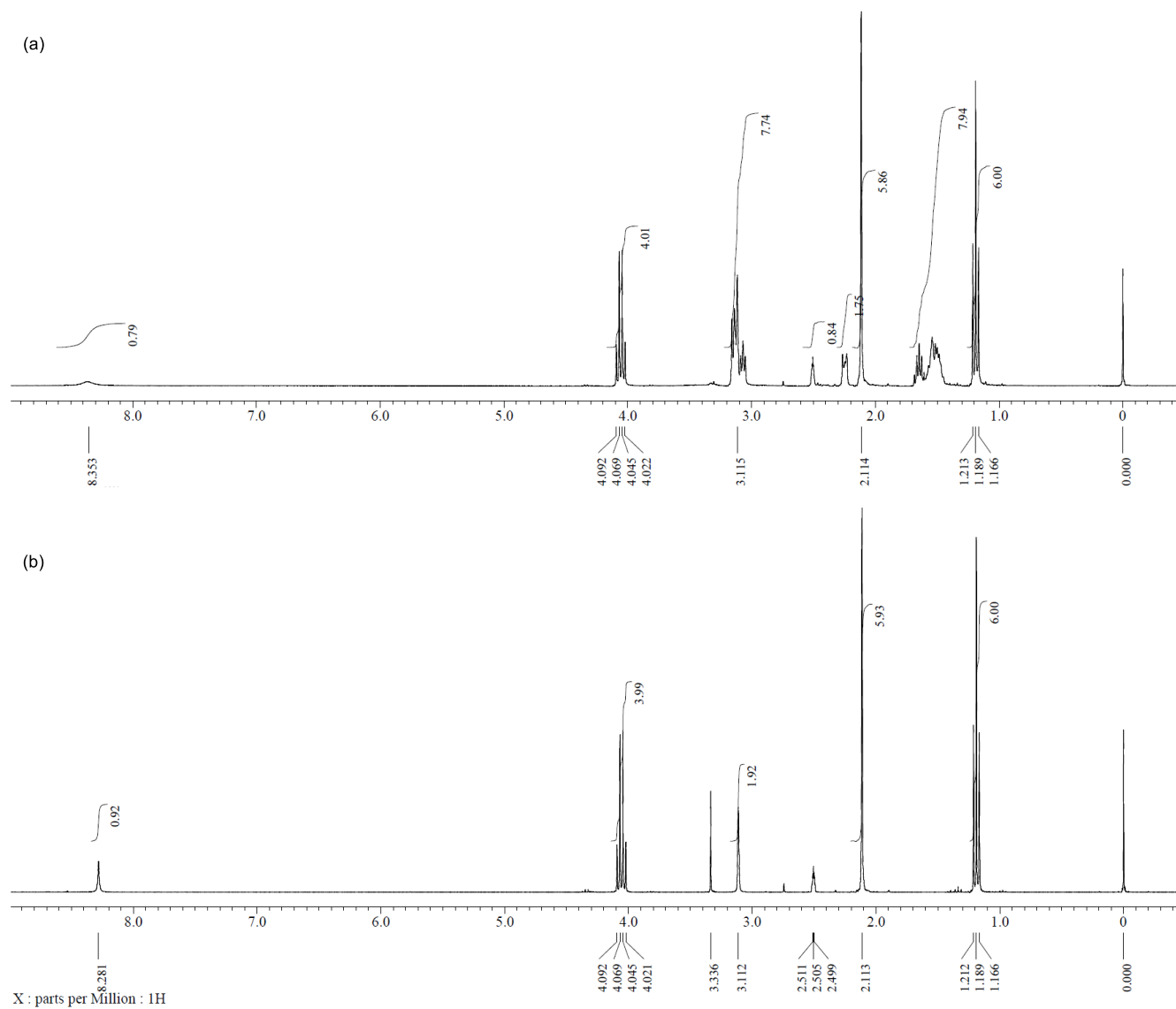
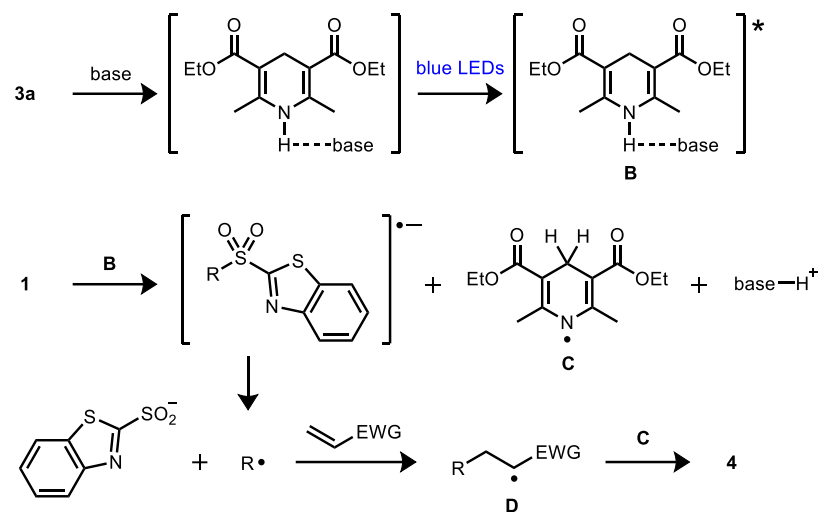


Figure S5. ^1H NMR spectra (300 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) (a) the mixture of **3a**/DBU (1/1/, 0.1 M), (b) **3a** (0.1 M).

Proposed reaction mechanism:



Scheme S2. Proposed mechanism of desulfonylative Giese-type reaction of **1**.

Experimental procedures and characterization data:

Synthesis and characterization of thiazole sulfone 1e

To a solution of 4-methoxybenzyl chloride (314 mg, 2.00 mmol) in water (4.0 mL) was added 2-thiazolethiol (234 mg, 2.00 mmol) and triethylamine (216 mg, 2.14 mmol). After stirring the solution for 3 hours at the same temperature, the reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (10 mL). The organic extract was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was roughly purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 15/1 to 10/1 to 8/1 to 6/1) to give a crude material (324 mg) including a sulfide as a white solid, which was used in the following reaction without further purification: $R_f = 0.53$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/1).

To a solution of the crude material (324 mg) in dichloromethane (6.0 mL) was added *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (65%, 669 mg, 2.52 mmol) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting suspension was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 18 h. The reaction was then quenched by addition of saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (10 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (15 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (2×10 mL) and brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1 to 3/1 to 1/1) to give **1e** (327 mg, 61%) as a white solid: $R_f = 0.15$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/1); m.p. 99–101 °C; IR (KBr) 3127, 3010, 2987, 2968, 2935, 2839, 1610, 1514, 1471 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.08 (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.10 (m, 2H), 6.80 (m, 2H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.5, 160.2, 145.0, 132.1, 126.6, 118.5, 114.2, 60.6, 55.2. Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₁NO₃S₂: C, 49.05; H, 4.12; N, 5.20. Found: C, 48.95; H, 5.39; N, 4.20.

Synthesis and characterization of pyridothiazole sulfone 1f

To a solution of 4-methoxybenzyl alcohol (476 mg, 3.44 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (34 mL) were added

thiazolo[5,4-*b*]pyridine-2(1*H*)-thione (579 mg, 3.44 mmol), triphenylphosphine (1.26 g, 4.82 mmol), and diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (1.0 mL, 5.16 mmol) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 12 h. The reaction was then quenched by addition of water (20 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (20 mL). The organic extract was washed with brine (30 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was roughly purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/1 to 2/1) to give a crude material (755 mg) including a sulfide as a white solid, which was used in the following reaction without further purification: $R_f = 0.30$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 4/1).

To a solution of the crude material (755 mg) in dichloromethane (8.7 mL) was added *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (65%, 1.39 g, 5.23 mmol) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting suspension was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 4 h. The reaction was then quenched by addition of saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (15 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2×20 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (3×20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1 to 1/1) to give **1f** (549 mg, 50% in 2 steps) as a white solid: $R_f = 0.50$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 1/1); m.p. 148–150 °C; IR (KBr) 3068, 2983, 2935, 2844, 1606, 1512, 1464 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.77 (dd, $J = 4.5, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.51 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, $J = 8.4, 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.19 (m, 2H), 6.80 (m, 2H), 4.70 (s, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.5, 160.4, 159.2, 150.2, 145.8, 132.8, 132.3, 122.7, 117.6, 114.5, 60.2, 55.2. Anal. Calcd for C₁₄H₁₂N₂O₃S₂: C, 52.49; H, 3.78; N, 8.74. Found: C, 52.10; H, 4.15; N, 8.97.

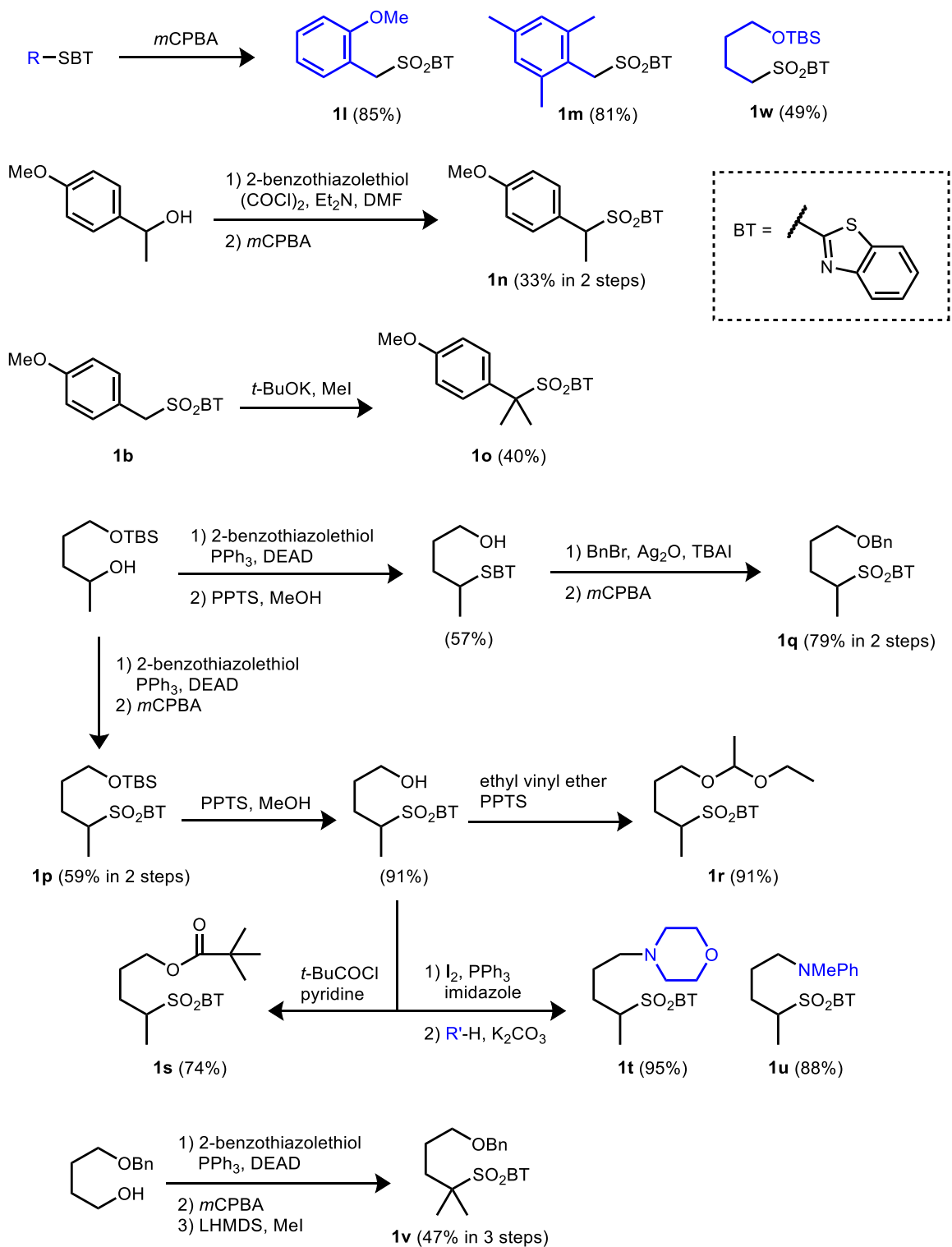
Synthesis and characterization of 4-nitrophenyl sulfone **1g**

To a solution of (4-methoxybenzyl)(4-nitrophenyl)sulfane^[9] (614 mg, 2.23 mmol) in dichloromethane

(11 mL) was added added *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (65%, 1.24 g, 4.68 mmol) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting suspension was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 7 h. The reaction was then quenched by addition of saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (10 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (20 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (2×20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 7/1 to 5/1 to 3/1 to 2/1) to give **1f** (140 mg, 20%) as a white solid: *R*_f = 0.43 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 137–140 °C; IR (KBr) 3112, 3064, 3037, 2949, 2910, 2833, 1608, 1537, 1512 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.28 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.00 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.80 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 4.32 (s, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.3, 150.7, 143.5, 132.0, 130.2, 123.9, 118.9, 114.3, 62.2, 55.3. Anal. Calcd for C₁₄H₁₃NO₅S: C, 54.72; H, 4.26; N, 4.56. Found: C, 54.43; H, 3.97; N, 4.17.

Syntheses of benzothiazole sulfones 1l–w

Synthetic methods for benzothiazole sulfones **1l–w** are summarized in the following scheme.



Synthesis and characterization of **1l**

To a solution of 2-((2-methoxybenzyl)thio)benzo[*d*]thiazole^[10] (1.21 g, 4.23 mmol) in dichloromethane (14 mL) was added *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (65%, 2.36 g, 8.88 mmol) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting suspension was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 18 h. The reaction was then quenched by addition of saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (20 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2×20 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (3×20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by recrystallization from EtOAc-hexane to give **1l** (1.16 g, 85%) as a white solid: *R_f* = 0.33 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 137–140 °C; IR (KBr) 3070, 3012, 2978, 2937, 2843, 1601, 1495, 1463 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.25 (m, 1H), 7.95 (m, 1H), 7.66–7.55 (m, 2H), 7.33–7.27 (m, 2H), 6.91 (td, *J* = 7.5, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (s, 2H), 3.39 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.4, 157.9, 152.6, 137.3, 132.6, 130.9, 127.8, 127.5, 125.4, 122.1, 120.8, 115.2, 110.6, 55.7, 55.2. Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₁₃NO₃S₂: C, 56.41; H, 4.10; N, 4.39. Found: C, 56.07; H, 4.39; N, 4.15.

Synthesis and characterization of **1m**

According to the synthetic procedure for **1l**, a solution of 2-((2,4,6-trimethylbenzyl)thio)benzo[*d*]thiazole^[11] (581 mg, 1.94 mmol) and *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (65%, 1.08 g, 4.07 mmol) was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. The crude product was purified by recrystallization from EtOAc-hexane to give **1m** (524 mg, 81%) as a pale yellow solid: *R_f* = 0.050 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 1/1); m.p. 142–144 °C; IR (KBr) 3068, 3014, 2985, 2951, 2858, 1608, 1495, 1468 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.26 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.69–7.57 (m, 2H), 6.91 (s, 2H), 4.91 (s, 2H), 2.40 (s, 6H), 2.28 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.7, 152.7, 139.5, 139.1, 137.1, 129.6, 128.0, 127.6, 125.5, 122.3, 120.2, 55.7, 21.0, 20.5. Anal. Calcd for

C₁₇H₁₇NO₂S₂: C, 61.60; H, 5.17; N, 4.23. Found: C, 61.51; H, 5.05; N, 4.11.

Synthesis and characterization of **1n**

To a solution of DMF (221 mg, 3.02 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (8.0 mL) was added oxalyl chloride (525 mg, 3.02 mmol) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring the solution for 30 min at the same temperature, 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethan-1-ol (609 mg, 4.00 mmol), triethylamine (838 mg, 8.28 mmol), and 2-benzothiazolethiol (796 mg, 2.77 mmol) were added. The resulting solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 24 h. The reaction was then quenched by addition of H₂O (10 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (10 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. The resultant mixture was roughly purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 15/1 to 10/1) to give a crude material (939 mg) including a sulfide as a yellow solid, which was used in the following reaction without further purification: $R_f = 0.66$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/1).

To a solution of the crude material (939 mg, <3.12 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 mL) was added *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (65%, 1.74 g, 6.55 mmol) at -20 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting suspension was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 5 h. The reaction was then quenched by addition of saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (15 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (10 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (15 mL) and brine (15 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 10/1 to 6/1 to 3/1 to CHCl₃/MeOH = 10/1 to 5/1) and recrystallization from EtOAc-hexane to give **1n** (341 mg, 33% in 2 steps) as a white solid: $R_f = 0.050$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/1); m.p. 126–127 °C; IR (KBr) 3068, 3008, 2991, 2978, 2941, 2846, 1604, 1510, 1464 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.24 (m, 1H), 7.92 (m, 1H), 7.66–7.53 (m, 2H), 7.26–7.21 (m, 2H), 6.81–6.76 (m, 2H), 4.81 (q, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 1.86 (d, $J =$

7.5 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.2, 160.2, 152.6, 137.1, 130.8, 127.8, 127.4, 125.4, 123.7, 122.2, 114.1, 64.7, 55.2, 14.1. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_3\text{S}_2$: C, 57.64; H, 4.53; N, 4.20. Found: C, 57.53; H, 4.30; N, 4.14.

Synthesis and characterization of **1o**

To a solution of **1b** (734 mg, 2.30 mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (7.7 mL) was added potassium *tert*-butoxide (386 mg, 3.45 mmol) at $-40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ under a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring the mixture for 1 h at the same temperature, iodomethane (0.46 mL, 9.20 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred for 3 h at the same temperature, and then potassium *tert*-butoxide (734 mg, 2.30 mmol) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred for additional 1 h, and iodomethane (0.46 mL, 9.20 mmol) was added to the resulting solution. After stirring the mixture for 20 h at the same temperature, potassium *tert*-butoxide (129 mg, 1.15 mmol) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred for additional 1 h, and iodomethane (0.23 mg, 4.60 mmol) was added to the resulting solution. After stirring the mixture for 14 h at the same temperature, the reaction was then quenched by addition of saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (15 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2×15 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with saturated aqueous water (20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/1) and recrystallization from EtOAc-hexane to give **1o** (321 mg, 40%) as a white solid: R_f = 0.40 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 131–133 $^\circ\text{C}$; IR (KBr) 3082, 3066, 3051, 2992, 2968, 2935, 2834, 1604, 1511, 1468 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.23 (m, 1H), 7.87 (m, 1H), 7.63–7.50 (m, 2H), 7.39–7.34 (m, 2H), 6.79–6.74 (m, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 164.2, 159.8, 152.5, 129.9, 127.64, 127.57, 127.3, 125.6, 121.9, 113.7, 67.4, 55.2, 22.7. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_3\text{S}_2$: C, 58.77; H, 4.93; N, 4.03. Found: C, 58.56; H, 4.82; N, 4.06.

Synthesis and characterization of **1p**

To a solution of 5-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)pentan-2-ol^[12] (2.02 g, 9.26 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (23 mL) were added 2-benzothiazolethiol (2.47 g, 14.8 mmol), triphenylphosphine (3.88 g, 14.8 mmol), and diethyl azodicarboxylate (2.2 M in toluene, 4.2 mL, 9.24 mmol) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 42 h. The reaction was then quenched by addition of water (30 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2×30 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with water (30 mL) and brine (30 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1, and silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 20/1 to 10/1) to give a crude material (4.03 g) including a sulfide as a colorless oil, which was used in the following reaction without further purification: R_f = 0.30 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 10/1).

To a solution of the crude material (4.03 g) in dichloromethane (22 mL) was added added *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (65%, 6.13 g, 23.0 mmol) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting suspension was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 12 h. The reaction was then quenched by addition of saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (30 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2×30 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (4×30 mL) and brine (30 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 10/1 to 5/1) to give **1p** (2.20 g, 59% in 2 steps) as a colorless oil: R_f = 0.36 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/1); IR (NaCl) 2952, 2931, 2885, 2858, 1471 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.22 (m, 1H), 8.01 (m, 1H), 7.66–7.56 (m, 2H), 3.71–3.59 (m, 3H), 2.15 (m, 1H), 1.76–1.53 (m, 3H), 1.46 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.80 (s, 9H), -0.011 (s, 3H), -0.014 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.1, 152.9, 136.9, 127.9, 127.5, 125.5, 122.2, 62.3, 59.7, 29.4, 25.83, 25.78, 18.1, 12.9, -5.5. Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₂₉NO₃S₂Si: C, 54.10; H, 7.31; N, 3.50. Found: C, 53.97; H, 7.30; N, 3.67.

Synthesis and characterization of 1q via 4-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-ylthio)pentan-1-ol

To a solution of 5-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)pentan-2-ol^[12] (1.79 g, 8.20 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (27 mL) were added 2-benzothiazolethiol (2.06 g, 12.3 mmol), triphenylphosphine (3.44 g, 13.1 mmol), and diethyl azodicarboxylate (2.2 M in toluene, 5.6 mL, 12.3 mmol) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 12 h. The reaction was then quenched by addition of water (30 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (30 mL). The organic extract was washed with water (35 mL) and brine (35 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 50/1 to 30/1 to 10/1) to give a crude material (2.43 g) including a sulfide as a colorless oil, which was used in the following reaction without further purification: $R_f = 0.30$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 10/1).

To a solution of the sulfide (868 mg) in methanol (11 mL) was added pyridinium *p*-toluenesulfonate (PPTS, 119 mg, 0.472 mmol) at room temperature. After stirring the solution for 24 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. Then, water (30 mL) was added to the residue and the resulting solution was extracted with EtOAc (20 mL). The organic extract was washed with brine (30 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1 to 3/1 to 2/1 to 1/2) to give 4-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-ylthio)pentan-1-ol (478 mg, 57% in 2 steps) as a colorless oil: $R_f = 0.47$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 1/1); IR (NaCl) 3377, 2927, 2868, 1454 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.87 (dd, $J = 8.1, 0.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.73 (dt, $J = 8.1, 0.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.40 (m, 1H), 7.28 (m, 1H), 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.80–3.68 (m, 2H), 3.11 (brs, 1H), 2.01 (m, 1H), 1.86–1.69 (m, 3H), 1.48 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.1, 152.9, 134.9, 126.0, 124.3, 121.2, 120.9, 61.8, 43.0, 33.5, 29.3, 20.5. Anal. Calcd for C₁₂H₁₅NOS₂: C, 56.88; H, 5.97; N, 5.53. Found: C, 56.50; H, 6.30; N, 5.62.

To a solution of 4-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-ylthio)pentan-1-ol (464 mg, 1.83 mmol) in dichloromethane (6.1 mL) were added Ag₂O (764 mg, 3.29 mmol), benzyl bromide (0.43 mL, 3.66 mmol), and tetra(*n*-butyl)ammonium iodide (169 mg, 0.458 mmol) at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring the suspension for 24 h, the reaction mixture was filtered with a pad of Celite and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 15/1 to 10/1 to 5/1 to 3/1) to give the corresponding benzyl ether (569 mg) as a colorless oil: R_f = 0.40 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 10/1).

To a solution of the benzyl ether (478 mg) in dichloromethane (4.6 mL) was added added *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (65%, 738 mg, 2.78 mmol) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting suspension was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 5 h. The reaction was then quenched by addition of saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (10 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (15 mL). The organic extract was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (4×15 mL) and brine (15 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 4/1 to 3/1) to give **1q** (452 mg, 79% in 2 steps) as a colorless oil: R_f = 0.42 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); IR (NaCl) 3086, 3062, 3030, 2937, 2862, 1469 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.21 (m, 1H), .7.99 (m, 1H), 7.65–7.55 (m, 2H), 7.33–7.25 (m, 5H), 4.44 (s, 2H), 3.65 (m, 1H), 3.47 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.21 (m, 1H), 1.88–1.63 (m, 3H), 1.45 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.9, 152.8, 138.1, 136.8, 128.2, 127.8, 127.5, 127.4, 125.4, 122.2, 72.8, 69.3, 59.5, 26.5, 26.0, 12.9. Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₂₁NO₃S₂: C, 60.77; H, 5.64; N, 3.73. Found: C, 60.93; H, 5.71; N, 3.86.

Synthesis and characterization of **1r** via 4-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-ylsulfonyl)pentan-1-ol

To a solution of **1p** (839 mg, 2.10 mmol) in methanol (11 mL) was added pyridinium *p*-toluenesulfonate (PPTS, 106 mg, 0.420 mmol) at room temperature. After stirring the solution for 70 h, the reaction

mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. Then, water (10 mL) was added to the residue and the resulting solution was extracted with EtOAc (2×10 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with water (10 mL) and brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/1 to 1/2) to give 4-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-ylsulfonyl)pentan-1-ol (545 mg, 91%) as a colorless oil: *R_f* = 0.33 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 1/2); IR (NaCl) 3548, 3410, 2939, 2875, 1469 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.23 (m, 1H), 8.03 (m, 1H), 7.67–7.57 (m, 2H), 3.73–3.61 (m, 3H), 2.27–2.16 (m, 1H), 1.96 (s, 1H), 1.85–1.61 (m, 3H), 1.46 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.9, 152.8, 136.8, 127.9, 127.6, 125.4, 122.2, 61.9, 59.5, 29.2, 25.5, 13.1. Anal. Calcd for C₁₂H₁₅NO₃S₂: C, 50.51; H, 5.30; N, 4.91. Found: C, 50.14; H, 5.68; N, 5.22.

To a solution of 4-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-ylsulfonyl)pentan-1-ol (328 mg, 1.15 mmol) in dichloromethane (5.4 mL) were added ethyl vinyl ether (166 mg, 2.30 mmol) and PPTS (57.7 mg, 0.230 mmol) at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring the solution for 3 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and water (10 mL) was added to the residue. The resulting material was extracted with EtOAc (2×10 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with water (10 mL) and brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/1 to 1/1) to give **1r** (372 mg, 91%) as a colorless oil: *R_f* = 0.33 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); IR (NaCl) 2979, 2935, 2875, 1469 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 1:1 mixture of diastereomers) δ 8.25–8.21 (m, 1H), 8.04–8.01 (m, 1H), 7.68–7.57 (m, 2H), 4.67–4.60 (m, 1H), 3.72–3.38 (m, 5H), 2.26–2.22 (m, 1H), 1.85–1.61 (m, 3H), 1.47 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.25 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1.5H), 1.19 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1.5H), 1.16 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1.5H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 1:1 mixture of diastereomers) δ 165.0, 152.9, 136.9, 127.9, 127.6, 125.5, 122.2, 99.6, 64.3, 64.2, 60.81, 60.77, 59.7, 59.6, 26.7, 26.09, 26.07, 19.72, 19.70, 15.3, 13.05, 13.03. Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₂₃NO₄S₂: C, 53.76; H, 6.49; N, 3.92. Found: C, 54.03; H, 6.89; N, 3.87.

Synthesis and characterization of **1s**

To a solution of 4-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-ylsulfonyl)pentan-1-ol (303 mg, 1.06 mmol) in dichloromethane (5.3 mL) were added pivaloyl chloride (257 mg, 2.13 mmol) and pyridine (168 mg, 2.13 mmol) at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring the solution for 6 h, the reaction was quenched by addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL). The resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2×50 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (4×10 mL), saturated aqueous Na₂CO₃ (4×10 mL) and brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1 to 3/1) to give **1s** (292 mg, 74%) as a colorless oil: *R_f* = 0.43 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); IR (NaCl) 2974, 2939, 2898, 2875, 1712, 1471 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.23 (m, 1H), 8.03 (m, 1H), 7.68–7.57 (m, 2H), 4.07 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.66 (m, 1H), 2.17 (m, 1H), 1.94–1.66 (m, 3H), 1.47 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.12 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 178.3, 164.9, 152.9, 136.8, 128.0, 127.6, 125.5, 122.2, 63.3, 59.2, 38.6, 27.0, 25.8, 25.6, 12.9. Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₂₃NO₄S₂: C, 55.26; H, 6.27; N, 3.79. Found: C, 55.21; H, 5.97; N, 3.82.

Synthesis and characterization of **1t**

To a solution of 4-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-ylsulfonyl)pentan-1-ol (374 mg, 1.31 mmol) in acetonitrile/diethylether (4/1, 13 mL) were added triphenylphosphine (517 mg, 1.97 mmol), imidazole (250 mg, 3.67 mmol) and iodine (232 mg, 1.83 mmol) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 6 h. The reaction was then quenched by addition of saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (10 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (10 mL). The organic extract was washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc

= 7/1 to 4/1 to 1/1) to give the corresponding iodide (170 mg) as a colorless oil: $R_f = 0.50$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1).

To a solution of the iodide (170 mg) in acetonitrile (4.8 mL) were added morpholine (50.2 mg, 0.576 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (79.6 mg, 0.576 mmol) at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting solution was warmed to 60 °C and stirred for 24 h. The reaction was then quenched by addition of water (5 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (5 mL). The organic extract was washed with brine (5 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/1 to 1/1 to $CHCl_3/MeOH = 5/1$) to give **1t** (162 mg, 95%) as a pale yellow oil: $R_f = 0.27$ (silica gel, $CHCl_3/MeOH = 4/1$); IR (NaCl) 2952, 2854, 2809, 1469 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.23 (m, 1H), 8.03 (m, 1H), 7.68–7.57 (m, 2H), 3.71–3.61 (m, 5H), 2.39–2.31 (m, 6H), 2.13 (m, 1H), 1.78–1.43 (m, 3H), 1.46 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 165.1, 152.9, 136.9, 128.0, 127.6, 125.5, 122.3, 66.9, 59.5, 58.0, 53.6, 26.9, 23.3, 13.0. Anal. Calcd for $C_{16}H_{22}N_2O_3S_2$: C, 54.21; H, 6.26; N, 7.90. Found: C, 53.83; H, 6.28; N, 7.81.

Synthesis and characterization of **1u**

According to the synthetic procedure for **1t**, a solution of 4-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-ylsulfonyl)pentan-1-ol (1.20 g, 4.21 mmol), triphenylphosphine (2.43 g, 9.26 mmol), imidazole (1.06 g, 15.6 mmol) and iodine (1.01 g, 7.99 mmol) in dichloromethane (14 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1 to 3/1 to 2/1) to give the corresponding iodide (878 mg). A solution of the iodide (789 mg), *N*-methylaniline (321 mg, 3.00 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (414 mg, 3.00 mmol) in acetonitrile (6.7 mL) was stirred at 60 °C for 48 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1 to 3/1 to 2/1) to give **1u** (664 mg, 88%) as a pale yellow solid: $R_f = 0.33$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 67–69 °C; IR

(KBr) 3089, 3053, 2970, 2929, 2881, 2823, 2796, 1597, 1508, 1469 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.22 (m, 1H), 8.01 (m, 1H), 7.67–7.56 (m, 2H), 7.22–7.15 (m, 2H), 6.70–6.62 (m, 3H), 3.60 (m, 1H), 3.35–3.30 (m, 2H), 2.88 (s, 3H), 2.13 (m, 1H), 1.83–1.60 (m, 3H), 1.43 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 164.9, 152.9, 149.0, 136.9, 129.2, 127.9, 127.6, 125.5, 122.3, 116.4, 112.2, 59.7, 52.3, 38.4, 26.5, 23.8, 13.1. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}_2$: C, 60.93; H, 5.92; N, 7.48. Found: C, 60.55; H, 5.61; N, 7.45.

Synthesis and characterization of 1v

To a solution of 4-(benzyloxy)butan-1-ol (798 mg, 4.24 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (15 mL) were added 2-benzothiazolethiol (1.11 g, 6.64 mmol), triphenylphosphine (1.86 g, 7.08 mmol), and diethyl azodicarboxylate (2.2 M in toluene, 3.0 mL, 6.6 mmol) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 24 h. The reaction was then quenched by addition of water (20 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2×20 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with water (20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 8/1 to 5/1 to 3/1) to give the corresponding sulfide (1.10 g) as a colorless oil: $R_f = 0.37$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 12/1).

To a solution of the sulfide (1.10 g) in dichloromethane (11 mL) was added added *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (65%, 1.59 g, 6.01 mmol) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting suspension was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 5 h. The reaction was then quenched by addition of saturated aqueous $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (20 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (2×20 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (4×20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1 to 3/1) to give the corresponding sulfone

(1.02 g) as a colorless oil: $R_f = 0.50$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/1).

To a solution of the sulfone (412 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (5.9 mL) was added lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (0.31 M solution in tetrahydrofuran-hexane, 11 mL, 3.42 mmol) at -78°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring the mixture for 30 min at the same temperature, iodomethane (0.28 mL, 4.56 mmol) was added. The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 5 h. Afterward, the reaction mixture was cooled to -78°C and lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (0.31 M solution in tetrahydrofuran-hexane, 4.0 mL, 1.24 mmol) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred for additional 30 min at the same temperature and iodomethane (0.29 mL, 4.56 mmol) was added to the solution. The resulting solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 16 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (15 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (20 mL). The organic extract was washed with saturated aqueous water (20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 7/1 to 5/1 to 3/1) to give **1v** (311 mg, 47% in 3 steps) as a colorless oil: $R_f = 0.38$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); IR (NaCl) 3062, 3032, 2937, 2860, 1468 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.24 (m, 1H), 8.00 (m, 1H), 7.66–7.55 (m, 2H), 7.33–7.25 (m, 5H), 4.47 (s, 2H), 3.48 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.03–1.97 (m, 2H), 1.79–1.71 (m, 2H), 1.51 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 163.9, 153.0, 138.2, 137.2, 128.3, 127.8, 127.5, 127.4, 125.6, 122.0, 72.9, 69.9, 65.0, 31.9, 24.2, 20.8. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_3\text{S}_2$: C, 61.67; H, 5.95; N, 3.60. Found: C, 61.75; H, 5.75; N, 3.93.

Synthesis and characterization of **1w**

According to the synthetic procedure for **1l**, a solution of 2-((4-((tert-butyl)dimethylsilyl)oxy)butyl)thio)benzo[*d*]thiazole^[13] (1.21 g, 4.23 mmol) and *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (65%, 899 mg, 3.38 mmol) was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The crude product was purified by

column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 10/1 to 5/1 to 3/1) to give **1w** (1.16 g, 85%) as a colorless oil: R_f = 0.47 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); IR (NaCl) 2952, 2929, 2885, 2856, 1471 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.22 (m, 1H), 8.01 (m, 1H), 7.67–7.56 (m, 2H), 3.63–3.54 (m, 4H), 2.01–1.91 (m, 2H), 1.69–1.60 (m, 2H), 0.80 (s, 9H), 0.00 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.7, 152.7, 136.8, 128.0, 127.6, 125.5, 122.3, 62.0, 54.6, 31.0, 25.8, 19.4, 18.1, -5.5. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_3\text{S}_2\text{Si}$: C, 52.95; H, 7.06; N, 3.63. Found: C, 53.02; H, 6.92; N, 3.70.

Desulfonylative dimerization

Benzothiazole sulfone **1b** (63.9 mg, 0.200 mmol), $\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_3$ (1.3 mg, 1 mol %), Hantzsch ester **3a** (76.0 mg, 0.300 mmol), and potassium carbonate (50.0 mg, 0.362 mmol) were dissolved in DMSO (2.0 mL). The mixture was degassed by three freeze-pump-thaw cycles. Afterward, the mixture was stirred and irradiated with blue LEDs at room temperature for 6 h. The reaction was then quenched by addition of water (20 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3×20 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with water (20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 50/1 to 25/1 to 15/1) to give **2**^[14] (13.2 mg, 54%) as a white solid: R_f = 0.28 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 10/1); m.p. 127–128°C; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.09–7.07 (m, 4H), 6.83–6.80 (m, 4H), 3.79 (s, 6H), 2.83 (s, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 157.8, 133.9, 129.3, 113.7, 55.2, 37.3.

General procedure for metal-free visible-light-induced desulfonylative Giese-type reaction

All the experiments for metal-free visible-light-induced desulfonylative Giese-type reaction were carried out as described in the following typical procedure. The synthesis of **5a** (via **4a**) was exemplified as follows.

Synthesis and characterization of **5a** via **4a**

Benzothiazole sulfone **1b** (63.1 mg, 0.198 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (77.2 mg, 0.602 mmol), Hantzsch ester **3a** (252 mg, 0.995 mmol), and potassium carbonate (138 mg, 0.999 mmol) were dissolved in DMSO (6.0 mL). The mixture was degassed by three freeze-pump-thaw cycles. Afterward, the mixture was stirred and irradiated with blue LEDs at room temperature for 5 h. The reaction was then quenched by addition of water (90 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (90 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 50/1 to 25/1 to 15/1) to give a mixture of **4a**^[15] and **2** (36.7 mg, **4a/2** = 100/4.75, 71% NMR yield of **4a**) as a colorless oil, which was used in the following reaction without further purification: *R_f* = 0.27 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 15/1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.10 (m, 2H, **4a**), 6.83 (m, 2H, **4a**), 3.79 (s, 3H, **4a**), 2.83 (s, 4H, **2**), 2.58 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, **4a**), 2.22 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, **4a**), 1.87 (quint, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, **4a**), 1.44 (s, 9H, **4a**).

To a solution of the mixture of **4a** and **2** (25.4 mg, **4a/2** = 100/4.75) was added trifluoroacetic acid (878 mg, 7.70 mmol) at 0 °C. The resulting solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 5 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 15/1 to 10/1 to 3/1 to 2/1) to give **5a**^[16] (18.7 mg, 70% two-step yield from **1b**) as a white solid: *R_f* = 0.35 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 1/1); m.p. 55–57 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.11–7.07 (m, 2H), 6.85–6.82 (m, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.61 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.36 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.98–1.88 (quint, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 179.8, 157.9, 133.2, 129.4, 113.8, 55.2, 34.1, 33.2, 26.4.

Synthesis and characterization of **4b**

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a suspension of **1h** (57.5 mg, 0.200 mmol), *tert*-butyl

acrylate (77.0 mg, 0.601 mmol), **3a** (254 mg, 1.00 mmol), and potassium carbonate (139 mg, 1.01 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1, silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 50/1 to 25/1 to 15/1 to 10/1) to give **4b**^[15] (14.5 mg, 33%) as a colorless oil: R_f = 0.55 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 7/1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.29–7.25 (m, 2H), 7.20–7.17 (m, 3H), 2.64 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.24 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.91 (quint, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.45 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.9, 141.6, 128.5, 128.3, 125.9, 80.1, 35.1, 34.9, 28.1, 26.7.

Synthesis and characterization of **5b** via **4c**

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1i** (64.2 mg, 0.198 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (76.3 mg, 0.595 mmol), **3a** (254 mg, 1.00 mmol), and potassium carbonate (139 mg, 1.01 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1, silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 50/1 to 25/1 to 10/1 to 7/1) to give a crude material (111 mg) including **4c** as a yellow solid, which was used in the following reaction without further purification: R_f = 0.30 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 15/1).

A solution of the mixture (111 mg) and trifluoroacetic acid (0.55 mL) in dichloromethane (0.55 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 9/2 to 3/1 to 2/3) to give **5b**^[16] (13.5 mg, 34% in 2 steps) as a pale yellow solid: R_f = 0.47 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 1/1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.25 (m, 2H), 7.11 (m, 2H), 2.65 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.37 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.95 (quint, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 179.3, 139.6, 131.8, 129.8, 128.5, 34.3, 33.1, 26.1.

Synthesis and characterization of **4d**

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1j** (60.5 mg, 0.199 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate

(76.3 mg, 0.595 mmol), **3a** (254 mg, 1.00 mmol), and potassium carbonate (138 mg, 0.999 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1, silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 100/1 to 50/1 to 25/1 to 15/1) to give **4d**^[15] (20.4 mg, 44%) as a colorless oil: R_f = 0.71 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 7/1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.11–7.04 (m, 4H), 2.59 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.22 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.88 (quint, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.44 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.9, 138.5, 135.3, 129.0, 128.4, 80.1, 34.9, 34.7, 28.1, 26.9, 21.0.

Synthesis and characterization of **5c** via **4e**

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1k** (63.5 mg, 0.199 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (77.1 mg, 0.602 mmol), **3a** (254 mg, 1.00 mmol), and potassium carbonate (139 mg, 1.01 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1, silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 50/1 to 25/1 to 15/1 to 10/1) to give a mixture including **4e** (19.1 mg) as a colorless oil, which was used in the following reaction without further purification: R_f = 0.57 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 7/1).

A solution of the mixture (19.1 mg) and trifluoroacetic acid (0.42 mL) in dichloromethane (0.42 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 10/1 to 5/1 to 3/1 to 1/1) to give **5c**^[16] (12.5 mg, 32% in 2 steps) as a pale yellow solid: R_f = 0.57 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 1/1); m.p. 42–44 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.21 (dt, J = 1.2, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.79–6.73 (m, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 2.66 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.38 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.97 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 179.7, 159.6, 142.8, 129.4, 120.9, 114.2, 111.3, 55.1, 35.0, 33.2, 26.1

Synthesis and characterization of **5d** via **4f**

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1l** (63.5 mg, 0.199 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (77.4 mg, 0.604 mmol), **3a** (253 mg, 0.999 mmol), and potassium carbonate (138 mg, 0.999 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 8 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1, silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 50/1 to 25/1 to 15/1 to 10/1) to give a mixture including **4f** (29.7 mg) as a colorless oil, which was used in the following reaction without further purification: $R_f = 0.57$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1).

A solution of the mixture (29.7 mg) and trifluoroacetic acid (0.85 mL) in dichloromethane (0.85 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 9/1 to 6/1 to 3/1 to CHCl₃/MeOH = 10/1) to give **5d**^[16] (16.9 mg, 44% in 2 steps) as a pale yellow solid: $R_f = 0.57$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 1/1); m.p. 37–38 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.21–7.10 (m, 2H), 6.90–6.83 (m, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.68 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.37 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.94 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 179.9, 157.4, 130.0, 129.5, 127.3, 120.4, 110.2, 55.2, 33.5, 29.3, 24.7.

Synthesis and characterization of **4g**

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1m** (62.2 mg, 0.188 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (77.1 mg, 0.602 mmol), **3a** (238 mg, 0.940 mmol), and potassium carbonate (131 mg, 0.948 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1, silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 50/1 to 25/1 to 15/1 to 10/1) to give **4g** (27.1 mg, 55%) as a colorless oil: $R_f = 0.47$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 10/1); IR (NaCl) 3003, 2974, 2931, 1730, 1456 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.83 (s, 2H), 2.60 (m, 2H), 2.31 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.29 (s, 6H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 1.78–1.68 (m, 2H), 1.46 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.8, 136.0, 135.5, 135.1, 128.9, 80.1, 35.9, 28.8, 28.1, 24.7, 20.8, 19.7. Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₂₆O₂: C, 77.82; H, 9.99; N, 0.00. Found: C, 78.14; H, 9.59; N, 0.00.

Synthesis and characterization of **5e** via **4h**

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1n** (66.4 mg, 0.199 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (77.5 mg, 0.605 mmol), **3a** (254 mg, 1.00 mmol), and potassium carbonate (139 mg, 1.01 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 7 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1, silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 50/1 to 25/1 to 15/1 to 10/1) to give a mixture including **4h** (39.1 mg) as a colorless oil, which was used in the following reaction without further purification: $R_f = 0.37$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 1/1).

A solution of the mixture (39.1 mg) and trifluoroacetic acid (0.80 mL) in dichloromethane (0.80 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1 to 3/1 to 1/1) to give **5e**^[17] (18.6 mg, 45% in 2 steps) as a pale yellow oil: $R_f = 0.57$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 1/1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.09 (m, 2H), 6.83 (m, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.69 (m, 1H), 2.25–2.20 (m, 2H), 1.98–1.77 (m, 2H), 1.25 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 179.6, 158.0, 138.1, 127.9, 113.8, 55.2, 38.4, 33.1, 32.2, 22.3.

Synthesis and characterization of **5f** via **4i**

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1o** (69.3 mg, 0.199 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (77.4 mg, 0.604 mmol), **3a** (254 mg, 1.00 mmol), and potassium carbonate (138 mg, 0.999 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1, silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 50/1 to 25/1 to 15/1 to 10/1) to give a mixture of **4i** and the corresponding dimer (41.6 mg, **4i**/dimer = 100/28, 57% NMR yield of **4i**) as a colorless oil: $R_f = 0.50$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 10/1), ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.24 (m, 2H, **4i**), 6.96 (m, 4H, dimer), 6.84 (m, 2H, **4i**), 6.72 (m, 4H, dimer), 3.79 (s, 3H, **4i**), 2.00–1.85 (m, 4H, **4i**), 1.40 (s, 9H, **4i**), 1.29 (s, 6H, **4i**), 1.27 (s, 12H, dimer).

A solution of the mixture (39.8 mg) and trifluoroacetic acid (0.80 mL) in dichloromethane (0.80 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 10/1 to 7/1 to 5/1 to 3/1) to give **5f** (23.0 mg, 54% in 2 steps) as a pale yellow solid: $R_f = 0.30$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 66–68 °C; IR (NaCl) 3010, 2964, 2875, 2072, 1707, 1612, 1514 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.23 (m, 2H), 6.84 (m, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.12–2.06 (m, 2H), 1.96–1.90 (m, 2H), 1.30 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 180.3, 157.5, 139.8, 126.8, 113.5, 55.2, 38.8, 36.6, 30.0, 28.8. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_3$: C, 70.24; H, 8.16; N, 0.00. Found: C, 70.63; H, 8.53; N, 0.00.

Synthesis and characterization of **4j**

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1p** (79.8 mg, 0.200 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (38.8 mg, 0.303 mmol), **3a** (101 mg, 0.399 mmol), and potassium carbonate (55.9 mg, 0.404 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1, silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 50/1 to 25/1 to 15/1 to 10/1) to give **4j** (52.8 mg, 80%) as a colorless oil: $R_f = 0.59$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 10/1); IR (NaCl) 2956, 2931, 2858, 1732 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.58 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.25–2.18 (m, 2H), 1.64–1.13 (m, 16H), 0.89–0.87 (m, 12H), 0.05 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.5, 79.9, 63.5, 33.3, 32.7, 32.2, 32.0, 30.3, 28.1, 26.0, 19.3, 18.3, -5.3. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{38}\text{O}_3\text{Si}$: C, 65.40; H, 11.59; N, 0.00. Found: C, 65.76; H, 11.21; N, 0.00.

Synthesis and characterization of **4k**

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1q** (71.5 mg, 0.190 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (32.5 mg, 0.254 mmol), **3a** (101 mg, 0.399 mmol), and potassium carbonate (55.0 mg, 0.398 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The crude product was purified by column

chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 50/1 to 25/1 to 15/1) to give **4k** (37.8 mg, 65%) as a colorless oil: R_f = 0.40 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 10/1); IR (NaCl) 2933, 2858, 1730, 1454 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.35–7.26 (m, 5H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 3.45 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.30–2.12 (m, 2H), 1.71–1.32 (m, 15H), 1.21 (m, 1H), 0.88 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.4, 138.6, 128.3, 127.6, 127.4, 79.9, 72.8, 70.7, 33.3, 33.0, 32.2, 31.9, 28.1, 27.2, 19.2. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_3$: C, 74.47; H, 9.87; N, 0.00. Found: C, 74.87; H, 9.61; N, 0.00.

Synthesis and characterization of **4l**

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1r** (71.5 mg, 0.200 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (36.0 mg, 0.281 mmol), **3a** (101 mg, 0.399 mmol), and potassium carbonate (55.4 mg, 0.401 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1, silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 50/1 to 25/1 to 15/1 to 10/1) to give **4l** (29.1 mg, 50%) as a colorless oil: R_f = 0.30 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 10/1); IR (NaCl) 2978, 2933, 2873, 1730 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.68 (q, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.70–3.35 (m, 4H), 2.30–2.13 (m, 2H), 1.72–1.14 (m, 7H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.30 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 3H), 1.21 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.4, 99.52, 99.50, 79.9, 65.52, 65.47, 60.66, 60.63, 33.3, 33.1, 32.3, 31.9, 28.1, 27.3, 19.9, 19.2, 15.3. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_4$: C, 66.63; H, 11.18; N, 0.00. Found: C, 66.47; H, 10.79; N, 0.00.

Synthesis and characterization of **4m**

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1s** (73.0 mg, 0.198 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (31.6 mg, 0.243 mmol), **3a** (101 mg, 0.399 mmol), and potassium carbonate (55.3 mg, 0.400 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 50/1 to 25/1 to 15/1 to 10/1 to 7/1) to give **4m** (34.2 mg,

57%) as a colorless oil: $R_f = 0.37$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 10/1); IR (NaCl) 2972, 2935, 2873, 1730 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.04 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.28–2.15 (m, 2H), 1.73–1.13 (m, 7H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.20 (s, 9H), 0.89 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 178.5, 173.3, 80.0, 64.5, 38.7, 33.2, 32.8, 32.0, 31.8, 28.1, 27.2, 26.1, 19.2. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_4$: C, 67.96; H, 10.74; N, 0.00. Found: C, 68.11; H, 10.66; N, 0.00.

Synthesis and characterization of 4n

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1t** (70.9 mg, 0.200 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (31.0 mg, 0.242 mmol), **3a** (101 mg, 0.399 mmol), and potassium carbonate (55.7 mg, 0.403 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 48 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1 to 4/1 to 3/1 to 2/1 to 1/1) to give **4n** (42.5 mg, 74%) as a colorless oil: $R_f = 0.50$ (silica gel, EtOAc); IR (NaCl) 2956, 2870, 2808, 1728 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.72 (t, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 4H), 2.43 (t, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 4H), 2.33–2.15 (m, 4H), 1.75–1.08 (m, 7H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 0.88 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.4, 79.9, 66.9, 59.4, 53.8, 34.3, 33.3, 32.3, 31.9, 28.1, 23.9, 19.3. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{31}\text{NO}_3$: C, 67.33; H, 10.95; N, 4.91. Found: C, 66.97; H, 10.95; N, 4.86.

Synthesis and characterization of 4o

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1u** (75.1 mg, 0.201 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (38.5 mg, 0.300 mmol), **3a** (101 mg, 0.399 mmol), and potassium carbonate (55.3 mg, 0.400 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 25/1 to 10/1 to 7/1 to 5/1) to give **4o** (41.5 mg, 68%) as a colorless oil: $R_f = 0.33$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 10/1); IR (NaCl) 2956, 2931, 2870, 1730, 1601, 1506, 1456 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.25–7.19 (m, 2H), 6.70–6.64 (m, 3H), 3.27 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz,

2H), 2.91 (s, 3H), 2.28–2.14 (m, 2H), 1.67–1.13 (m, 16H), 0.88 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.4, 149.3, 129.1, 115.8, 112.1, 80.0, 53.0, 38.2, 34.1, 33.3, 32.4, 32.0, 28.1, 24.0, 19.3. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{31}\text{NO}_2$: C, 74.71; H, 10.23; N, 4.59. Found: C, 75.09; H, 10.28; N, 4.51.

Synthesis and characterization of 4p

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1v** (76.0 mg, 0.195 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (38.8 mg, 0.303 mmol), **3a** (101 mg, 0.399 mmol), and potassium carbonate (55.6 mg, 0.402 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 50/1 to 25/1 to 15/1) to give **4p** (48.7 mg, 78%) as a colorless oil: $R_f = 0.37$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 10/1); IR (NaCl) 2956, 2866, 1730, 1456 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.37–7.24 (m, 5H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 3.44 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.19–2.14 (m, 2H), 1.65–1.37 (m, 13H), 1.26–1.20 (m, 2H), 0.86 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.7, 138.6, 128.3, 127.6, 127.4, 79.9, 72.8, 71.2, 37.9, 36.5, 32.2, 30.8, 28.1, 26.7, 24.4. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_3$: C, 74.96; H, 10.07; N, 0.00. Found: C, 74.63; H, 10.09; N, 0.00.

Synthesis and characterization of 4q

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1w** (73.9 mg, 0.199 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (77.1 mg, 0.602 mmol), **3a** (254 mg, 1.00 mmol), and potassium carbonate (138 mg, 0.999 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 50/1 to 25/1 to 15/1 to 10/1 to 7/1 to 6/1) to give **4q** (8.3 mg, 14%) as a colorless oil: $R_f = 0.50$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 10/1); IR (NaCl) 2931, 2858, 1732 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 3.62 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 2.21 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.59–1.28 (m, 8H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.05 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.3, 79.9, 63.2, 35.6, 32.7, 28.9, 28.1, 26.0, 25.5, 25.1, 18.4, -5.3. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_3\text{Si}$: C, 64.50; H, 11.46; N, 0.00. Found:

C, 64.54; H, 11.09; N, 0.00.

Synthesis and characterization of 4r

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1p** (79.3 mg, 0.198 mmol), ethyl acrylate (29.2 mg, 0.292 mmol), **3a** (101 mg, 0.399 mmol), and potassium carbonate (55.4 mg, 0.399 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 50/1 to 25/1 to 15/1) to give **4r** (36.5 mg, 61%) as a colorless oil: R_f = 0.43 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 10/1); IR (NaCl) 2954, 2933, 2858, 1739 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.12 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.59 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.38–2.21 (m, 2H), 1.71–1.10 (m, 7H), 1.25 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.90–0.86 (m, 12H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 174.1, 63.4, 60.2, 32.6, 32.2, 32.1, 31.9, 30.2, 26.0, 19.3, 18.3, 14.2, -5.3. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_3\text{Si}$: C, 63.52; H, 11.33; N, 0.00. Found: C, 63.13; H, 10.96; N, 0.00.

Synthesis and characterization of 4s

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1b** (63.5 mg, 0.199 mmol), acrylonitrile (31.6 mg, 0.596 mmol), **3a** (254 mg, 1.00 mmol), and potassium carbonate (139 mg, 1.01 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 7 h. The crude product was roughly purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 25/1 to 15/1 to 10/1). The resulting crude material was dissolved in EtOAc (50 mL). The organic solution was washed with 3% aqueous HCl (15×50 mL) and brine (50 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 15/1 to 10/1 to 7/1 to 4/1) to give **4s**^[18] (18.2 mg, 52%) as a colorless oil: R_f = 0.33 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/1); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.11–7.09 (m, 2H), 6.87–6.84 (m, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 2.72 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.30 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.95 (quint, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 158.2, 131.7, 129.4, 119.5, 114.0,

55.2, 33.4, 27.1, 16.2.

Synthesis and characterization of **4t**

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1p** (79.2 mg, 0.198 mmol), *N,N*-didecylacrylamide^[19] (105 mg, 0.299 mmol), **3a** (101 mg, 0.399 mmol), and potassium carbonate (56.0 mg, 0.405 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 50/1 to 25/1 to 15/1) to give **4t** (50.3 mg, 46%) as a colorless oil: R_f = 0.50 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 7/1); IR (NaCl) 2954, 2927, 2856, 1649 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.58 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.29–3.16 (m, 4H), 2.30–2.23 (m, 2H), 1.70–1.15 (m, 39H), 0.90–0.84 (s, 18H), 0.03 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 172.8, 63.5, 48.0, 45.9, 32.8, 32.6, 32.5, 31.9, 31.8, 30.9, 30.3, 29.6, 29.5, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 29.3, 29.1, 27.8, 27.0, 26.9, 25.9, 22.6, 19.4, 18.3, 14.1, -5.3. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{71}\text{NO}_2\text{Si}$: C, 73.71; H, 12.92; N, 2.53. Found: C, 74.05; H, 12.84; N, 2.57.

Synthesis and characterization of **4u**

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1p** (80.1 mg, 0.200 mmol), *tert*-butyl methacrylate (43.2 mg, 0.304 mmol), **3a** (102 mg, 0.403 mmol), and potassium carbonate (56.0 mg, 0.405 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 48 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 100/1 to 50/1 to 25/1 to 15/1) to give **4u** (35.6 mg, 52%, 3:2 mixture of diastereomers) as a colorless oil: R_f = 0.55 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 15/1); IR (NaCl) 2956, 2933, 2858, 1730 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 3.613 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H, minor isomer), 3.607 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H, major isomer), 2.49–2.37 (m, 1H), 1.70–1.02 (m, 7H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.08 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H, major isomer), 1.06 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H, minor isomer), 0.91–0.84 (m, 3H), 0.898 (s, 9H, minor isomer), 0.895 (s, 9H, major isomer), 0.053 (s, 6H, minor isomer), 0.050 (s, 6H, major

isomer); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 176.7, 176.5, 79.7, 63.6, 63.5, 41.5, 41.1, 38.3, 38.2, 33.1, 32.9, 30.7, 30.5, 30.2, 28.1, 26.0, 19.53, 19.47, 18.4, 18.1, 17.3, -5.3. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_3\text{Si}$: C, 66.22; H, 11.70; N, 0.00. Found: C, 65.97; H, 12.05; N, 0.00.

Synthesis and characterization of **4v**

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1p** (80.3 mg, 0.201 mmol), *tert*-butyl 2-(((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)methyl)acrylate (40.8 mg, 0.300 mmol), **3a** (101 mg, 0.400 mmol), and potassium carbonate (55.2 mg, 0.400 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 15/1 to 10/1 to 5/1) to give **4v** (47.8 mg, 50%) as a colorless oil: R_f = 0.33 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 15/1); IR (NaCl) 2954, 2931, 2858, 1730 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 3.74–3.57 (m, 4H), 2.57–2.51 (m, 1H), 1.60–1.07 (m, 8H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 0.94–0.84 (m, 20H), 0.10–0.04 (m, 12H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 174.5, 174.3, 80.0, 65.2, 64.8, 63.6, 63.5, 47.4, 47.3, 36.0, 35.9, 33.6, 32.4, 30.7, 30.6, 30.3, 30.1, 28.1, 26.0, 25.8, 20.0, 19.3, 18.3, 18.2, -5.3, -5.47, -5.53. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{54}\text{O}_4\text{Si}$: C, 63.23; H, 11.46; N, 0.00. Found: C, 62.88; H, 11.11; N, 0.00.

Synthesis and characterization of **4w**

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1p** (79.3 mg, 0.198 mmol), 1-morpholinoprop-2-yn-1-one (41.3 mg, 0.297 mmol), **3a** (101 mg, 0.399 mmol), and potassium carbonate (54.8 mg, 0.397 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 30 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 7/1 to 5/1 to 3/1 to 5/2 to 2/1 to 1/1). The resulting material was dissolved with hexane/EtOAc (20/1) and filtered through filter paper. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to give **4w** (32.6 mg, 48%) as a pale yellow oil: R_f = 0.53, 0.47 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 1/1); IR (NaCl) 3739, 3730, 2856, 1649, 1628 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.81

(dd, $J = 7.8, 15.0$ Hz, 1H, *E*-isomer), 6.15 (dd, $J = 0.9, 15.0$ Hz, 1H, *E*-isomer), 5.89 (d, $J = 11.7$ Hz, 1H, *Z*-isomer), 5.68 (dd, $J = 10.2, 11.7$ Hz, 1H, *Z*-isomer), 3.72–3.48 (m, 10H), 2.80 (m, 1H, *Z*-isomer), 2.31 (m, 1H, *E*-isomer), 1.59–1.23 (m, 4H), 1.06 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H, *E*-isomer), 1.02 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H, *Z*-isomer), 0.88 (m, 9H), 0.04 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 166.6, 165.7, 152.4, 147.2, 120.1, 117.6, 66.8, 66.7, 63.1, 63.1, 46.6, 41.5, 36.6, 33.6, 33.0, 32.3, 30.7, 30.4, 29.7, 25.9, 20.5, 19.7, 18.3, -5.3. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{35}\text{NO}_3\text{Si}$: C, 63.30; H, 10.33; N, 4.10. Found: C, 63.69; H, 10.28; N, 4.10.

Synthesis and characterization of **4x**

According to the synthetic procedure for **4a**, a solution of **1p** (80.2 mg, 0.201 mmol), phenyl vinyl sulfone (50.0 mg, 0.300 mmol), **3a** (102 mg, 0.403 mmol), and potassium carbonate (55.6 mg, 0.402 mmol) in DMSO (6.0 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 30 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 25/1 to 15/1 to 10/1 to 7/1 to 5/1). The resulting crude material was dissolved in EtOAc (10 mL). The organic solution was washed with 3% aqueous HCl (15×10 mL) and brine (10 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give **4x**^[20] (52.5 mg, 71%) as a pale yellow oil: $R_f = 0.50$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/1); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.91–7.88 (m, 2H), 7.67–7.53 (m, 3H), 3.60–3.46 (m, 2H), 3.15–2.99 (m, 2H), 1.71 (m, 1H), 1.57–1.14 (m, 6H), 0.88–0.83 (m, 12H), 0.01 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 139.1, 133.6, 129.2, 128.0, 63.1, 54.4, 32.4, 31.7, 29.9, 29.1, 25.9, 19.1, 18.3, -5.3. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_3\text{SSi}$: C, 61.57; H, 9.25; N, 0.00. Found: C, 61.83; H, 8.85; N, 0.00.

Radical inhibit experiment

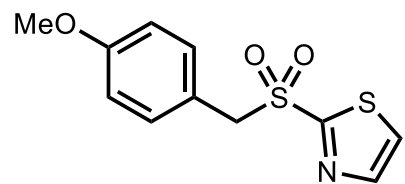
Benzothiazole sulfone **1b** (95.8 mg, 0.300 mmol), *tert*-butyl acrylate (26.2 mg, 0.204 mmol), Hantzsch ester **3a** (76.0 mg, 0.300 mmol), 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine-1-oxyl (31.2 mg, 0.200 mmol), and potassium carbonate (49.7 mg, 0.360 mmol) were dissolved in DMSO (2.0 mL). The mixture was

degassed by three freeze-pump-thaw cycles. Afterward, the mixture was stirred and irradiated with blue LEDs at room temperature for 24 h. The reaction was then quenched by addition of water (100 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (100 mL). The combined organic extract was washed with brine (80 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 50/1 to 25/1) to give **7**^[21] (2.9 mg, <3%, including a small amount of structure unidentified product) as a colorless oil: *R_f* = 0.47 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 20/1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.29 (m, 2H) 6.88 (m, 2H), 4.74 (s, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 1.61–1.31 (m, 6H), 1.26 (s, 6H), 1.13 (s, 6H). HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₁₇H₂₈NO₂ 278.2120; Found 278.2123.

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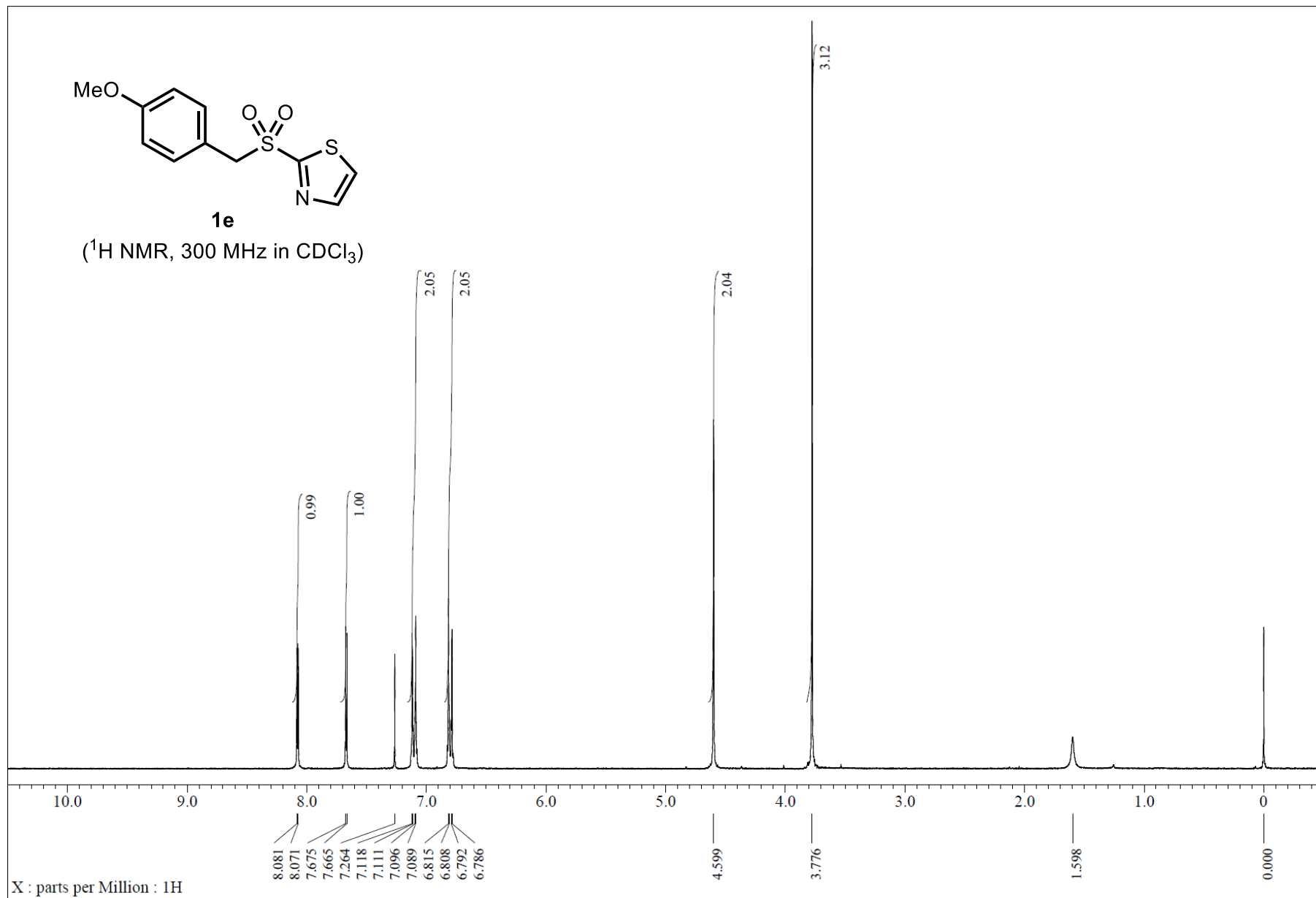
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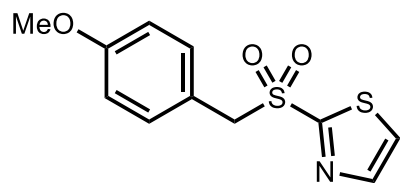
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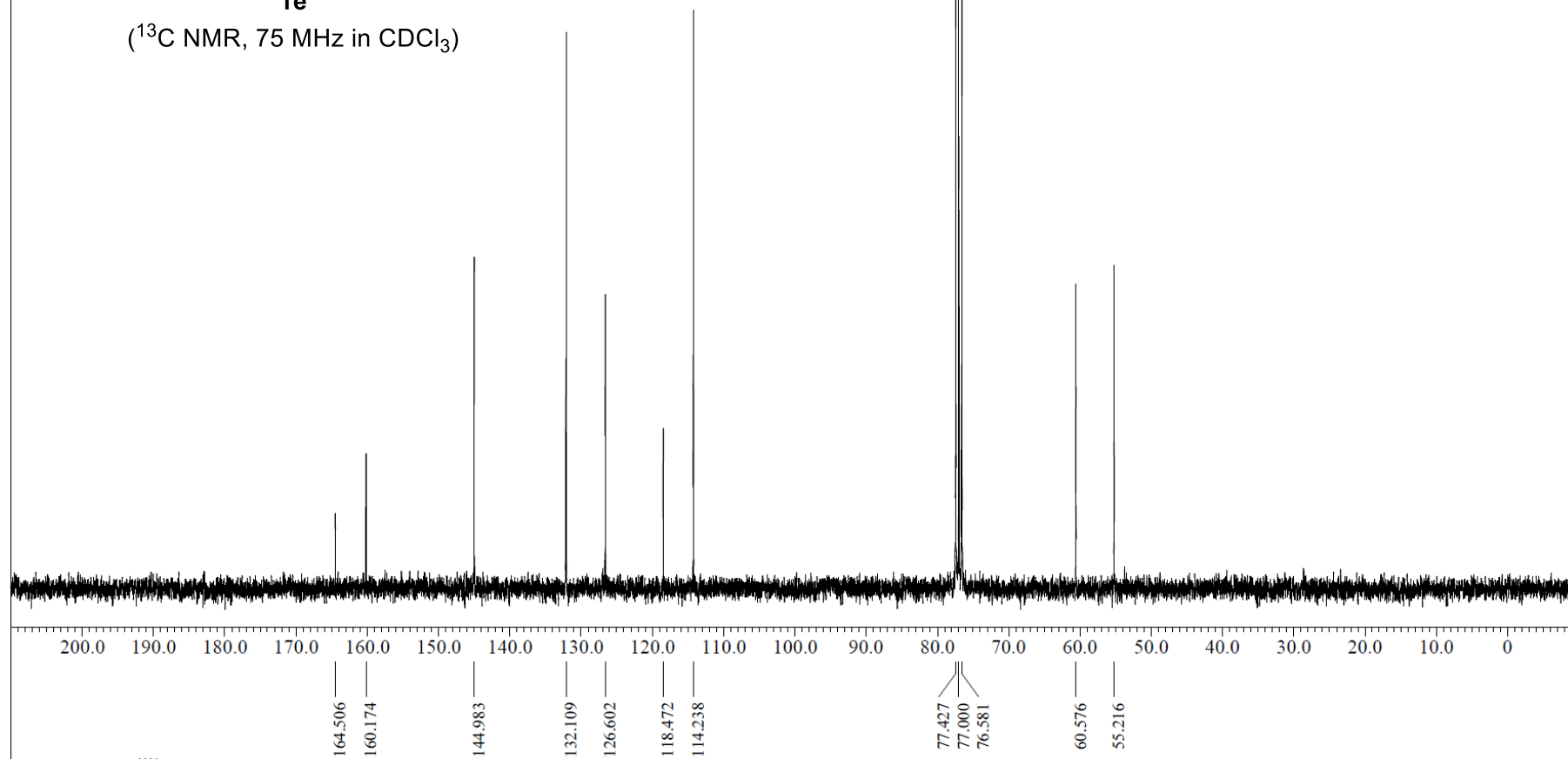
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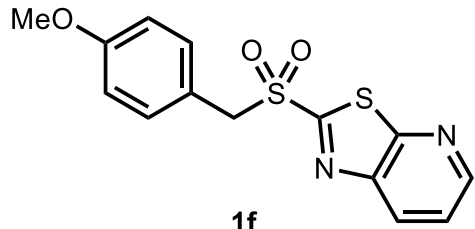




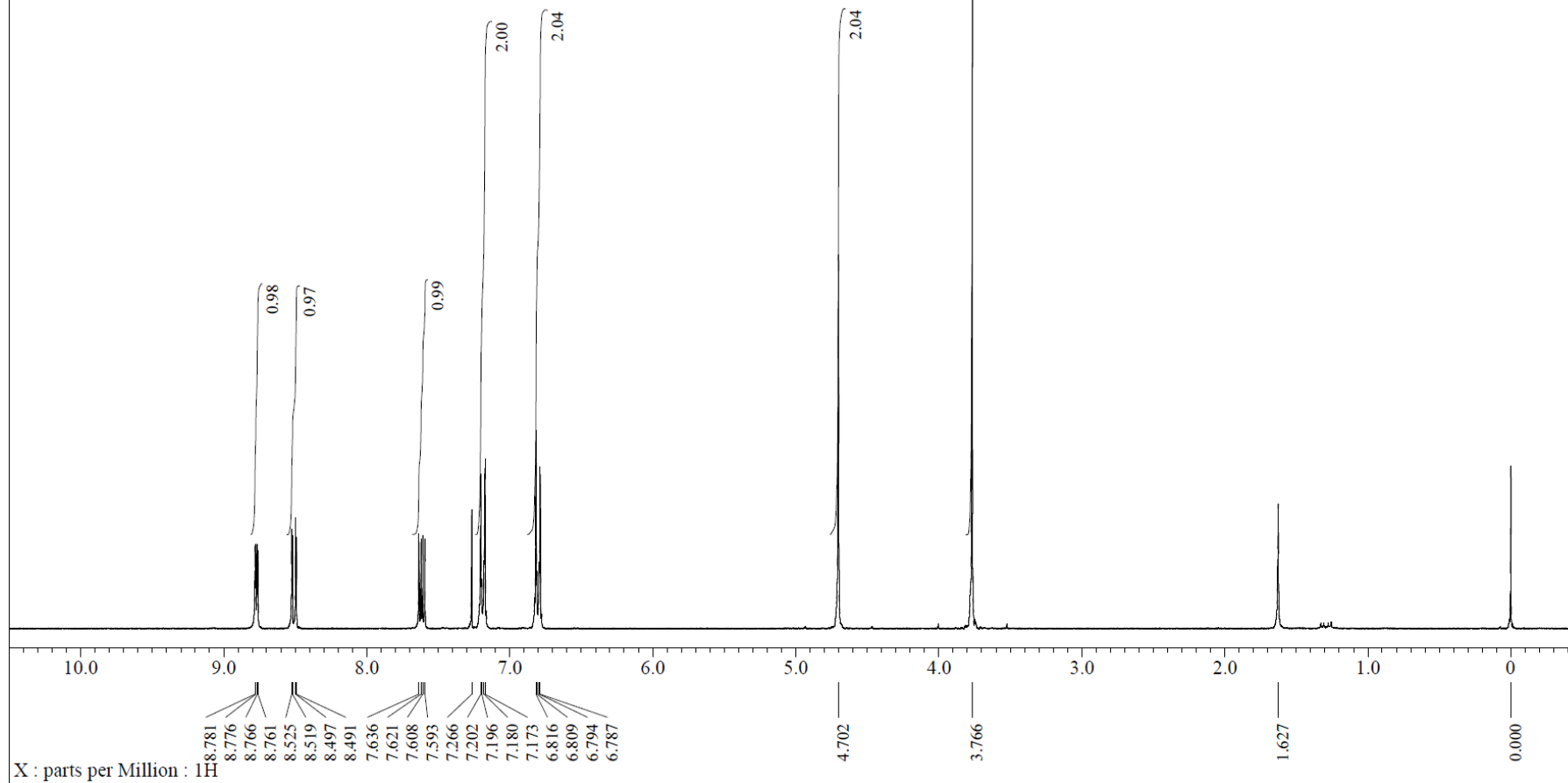
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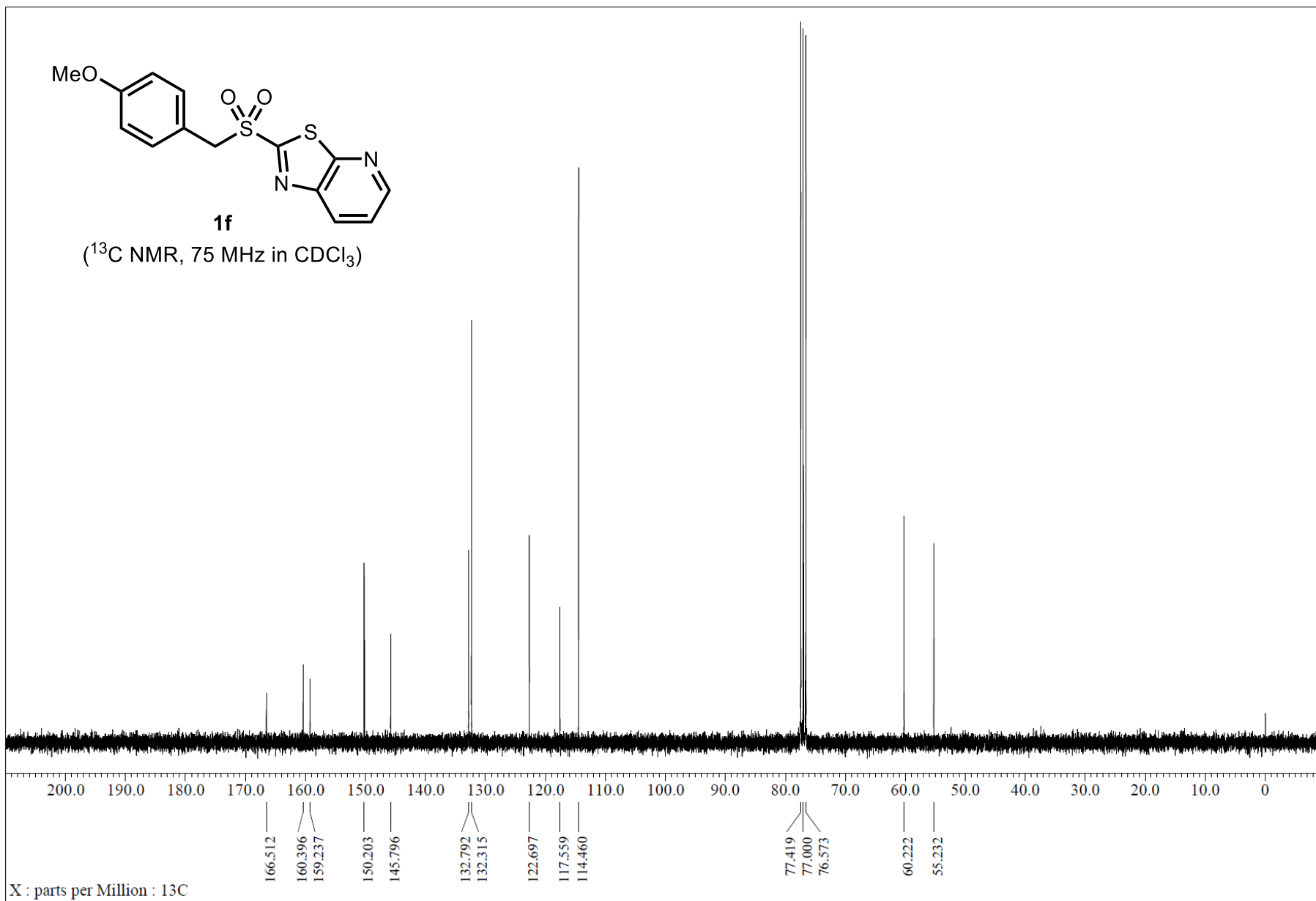
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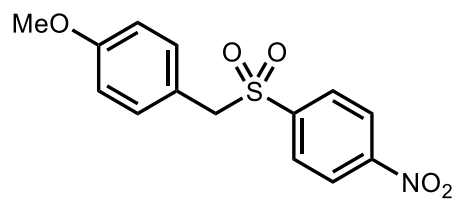




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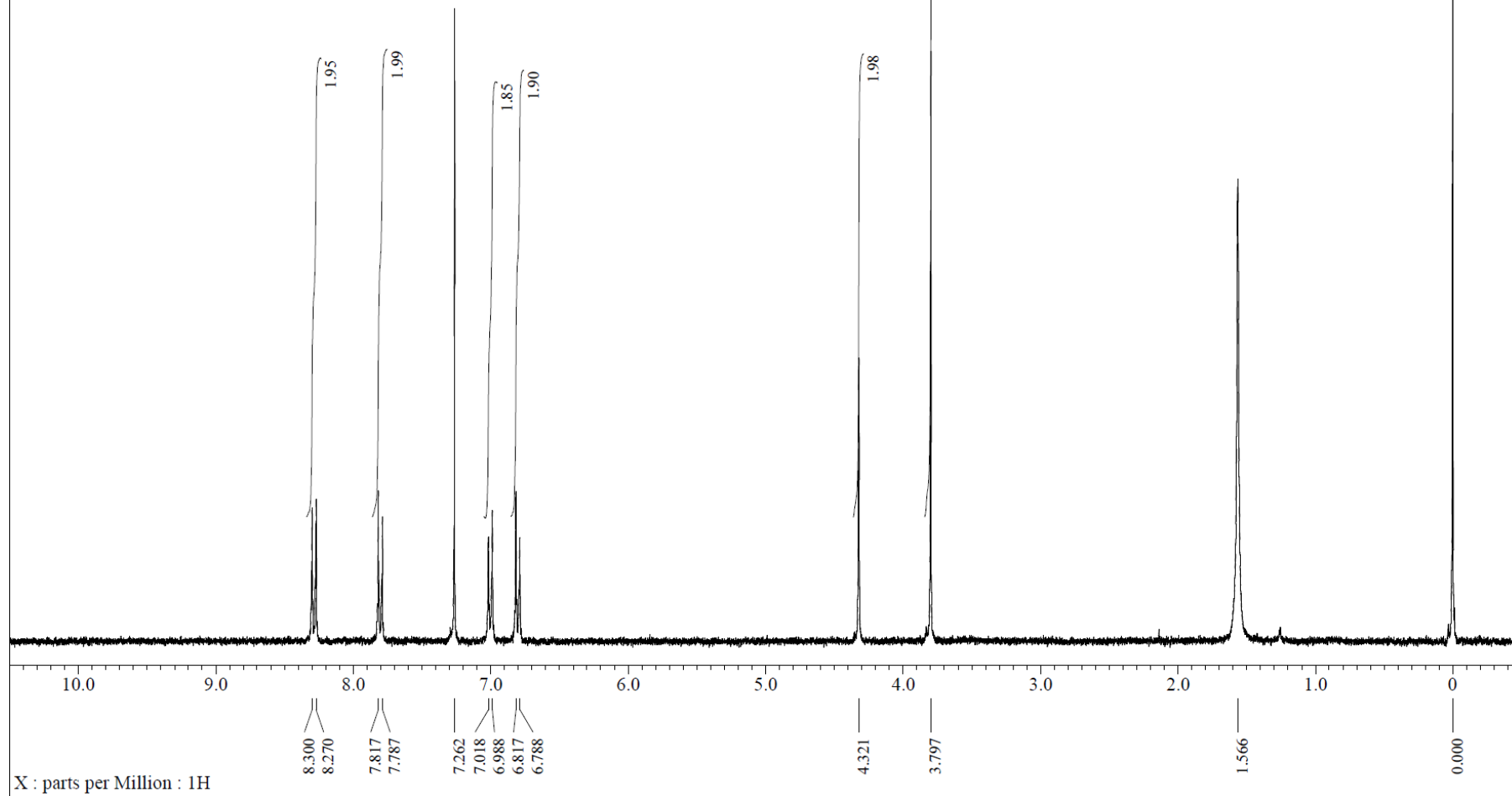


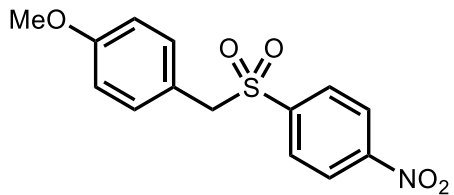




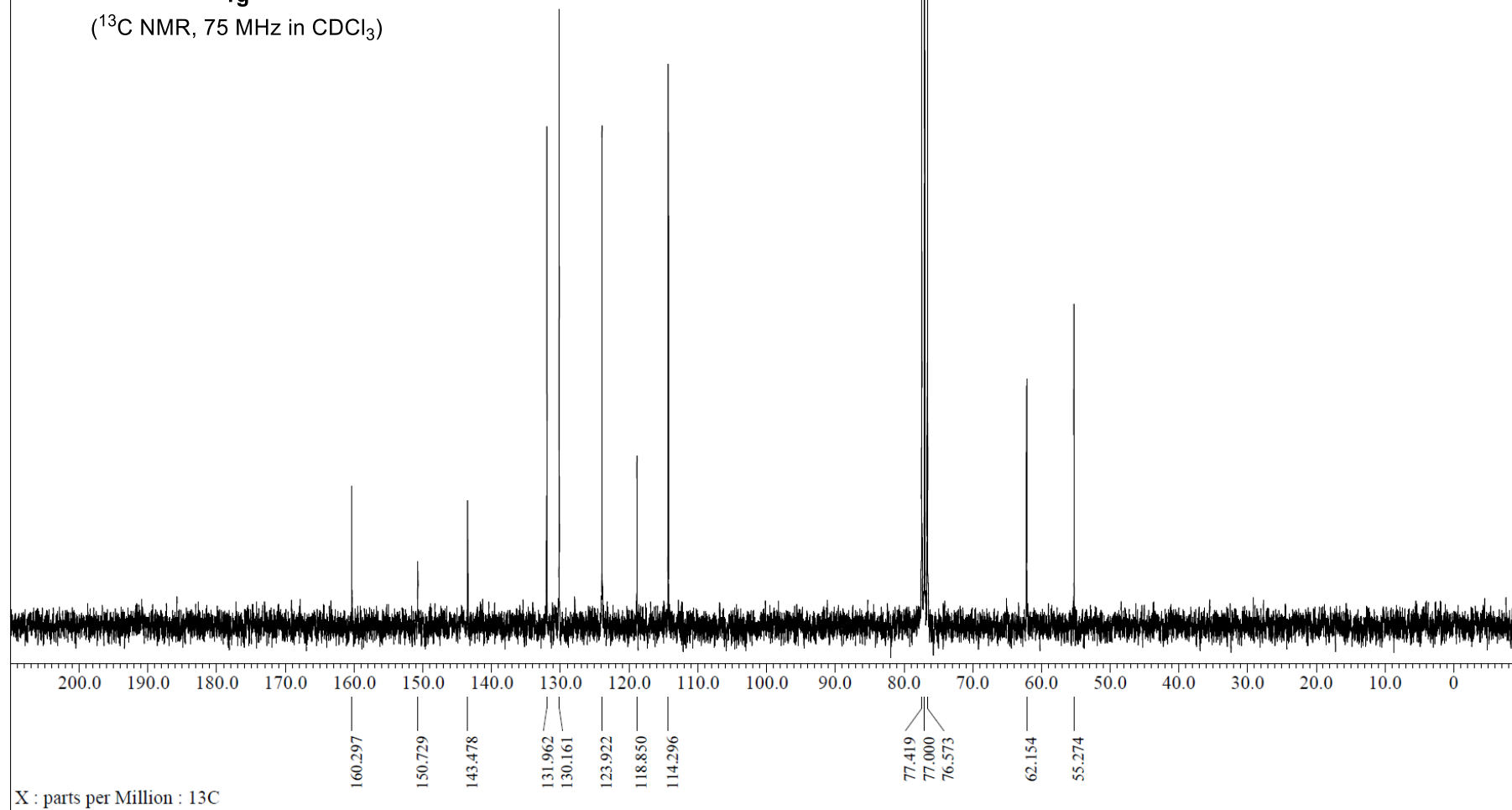
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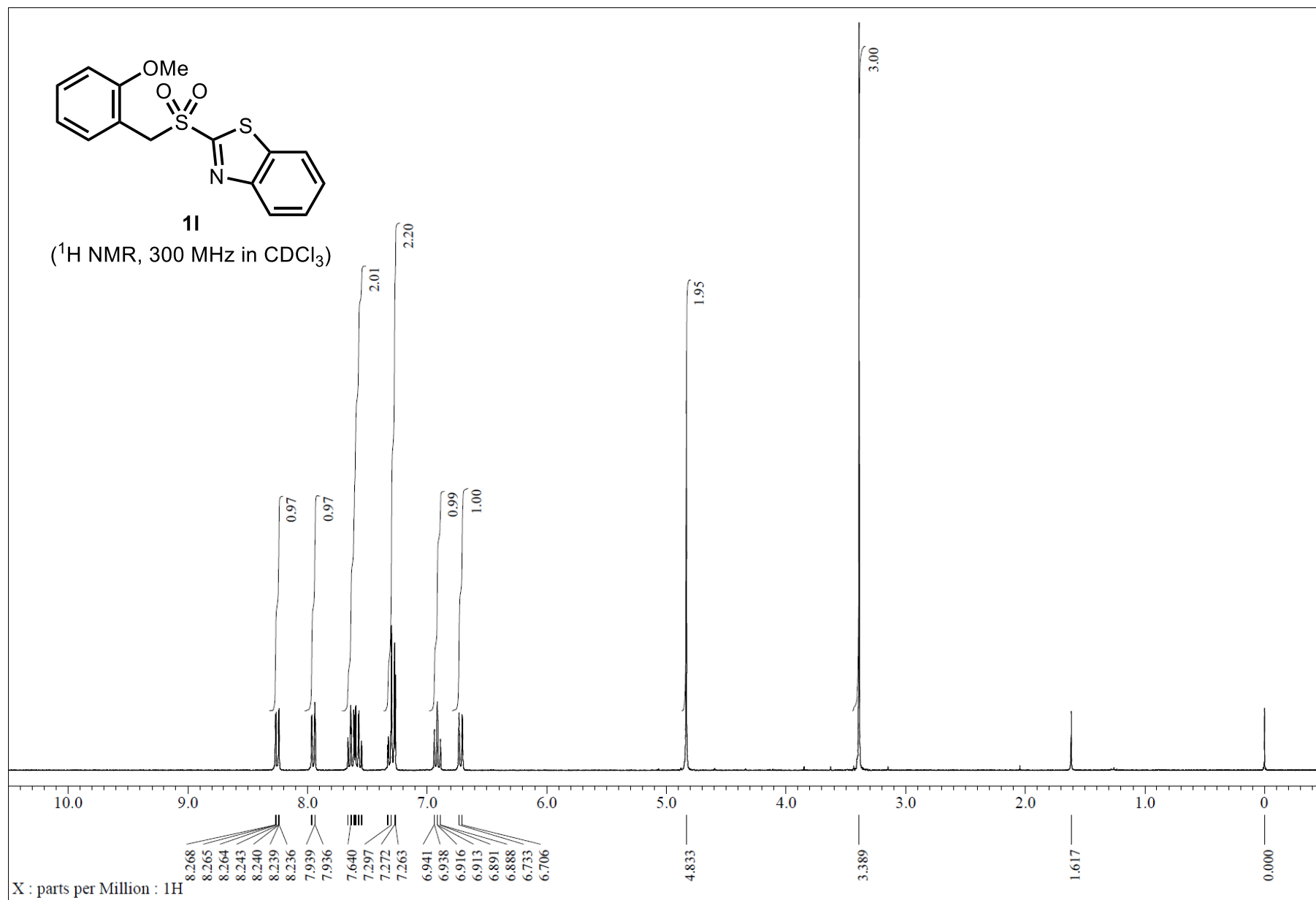
(¹H NMR, 300 MHz in CDCl₃)

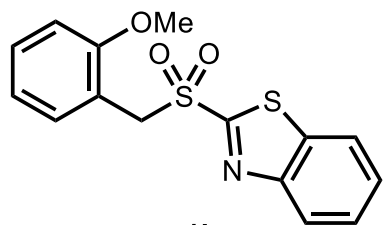




(¹³C NMR, 75 MHz in CDCl₃)

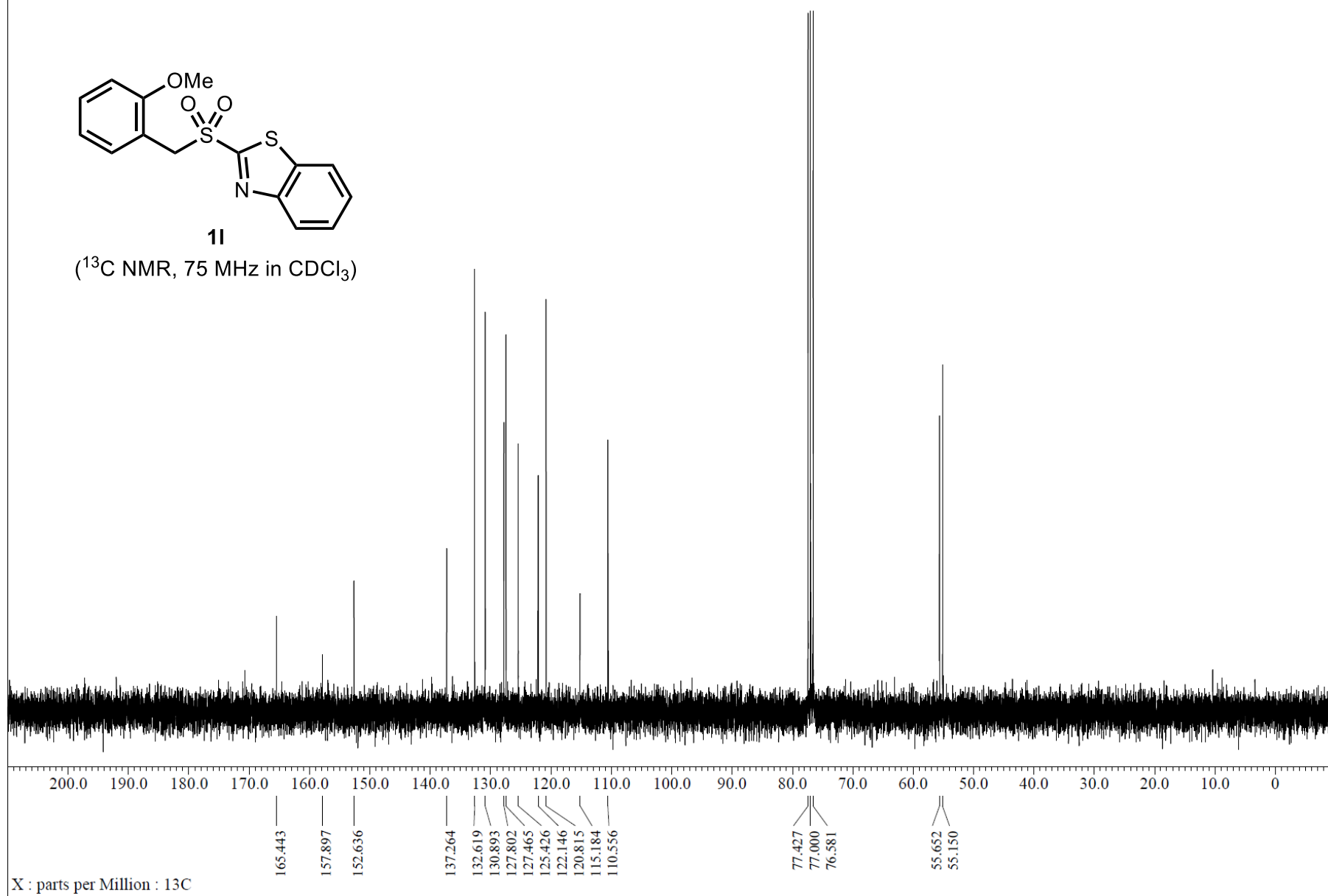


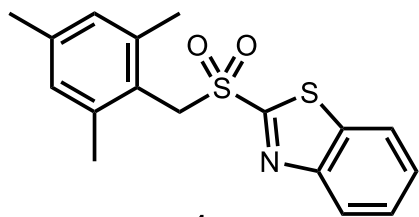




11

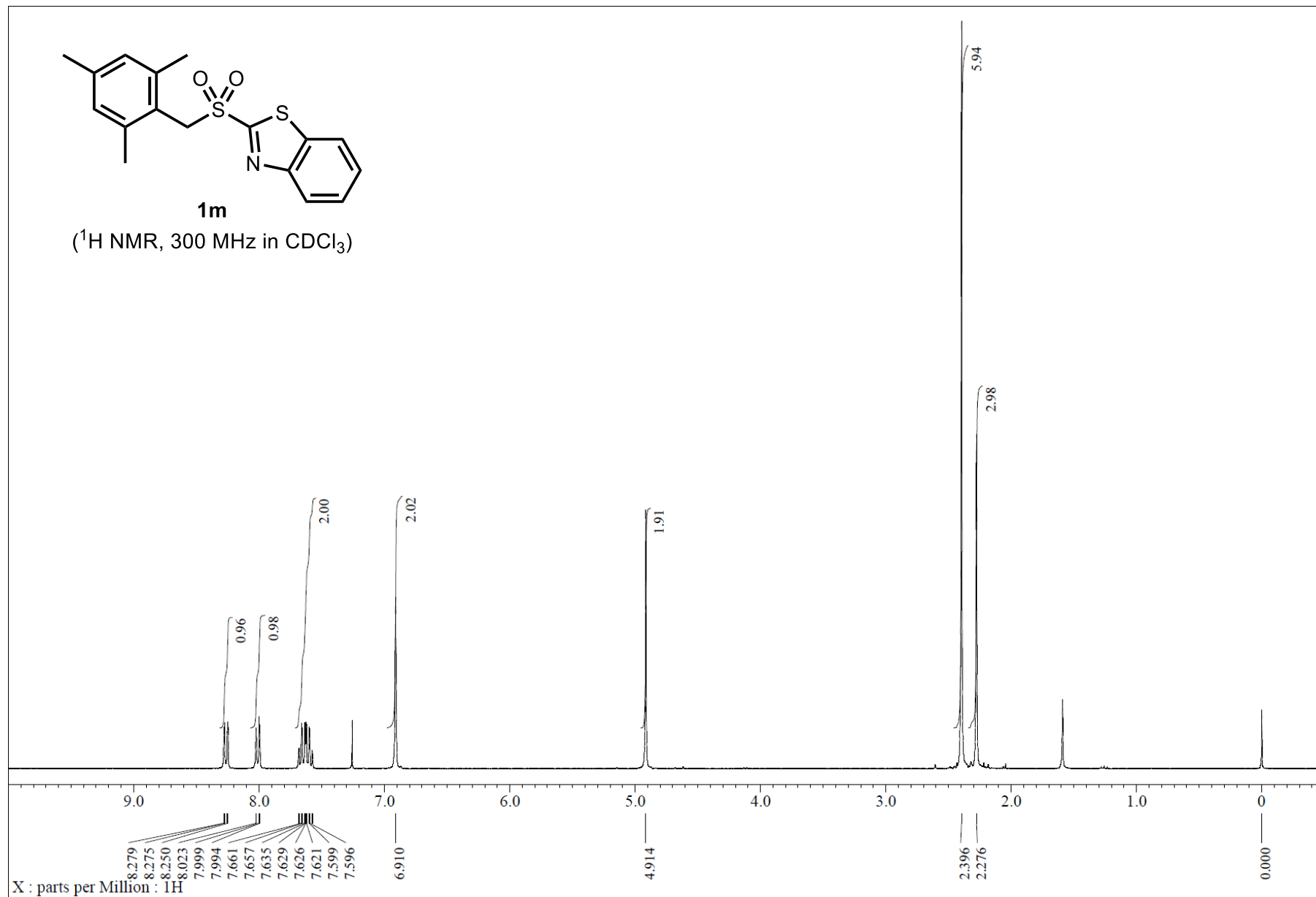
(¹³C NMR, 75 MHz in CDCl₃)

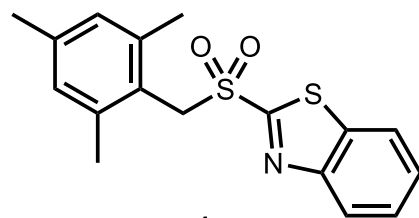




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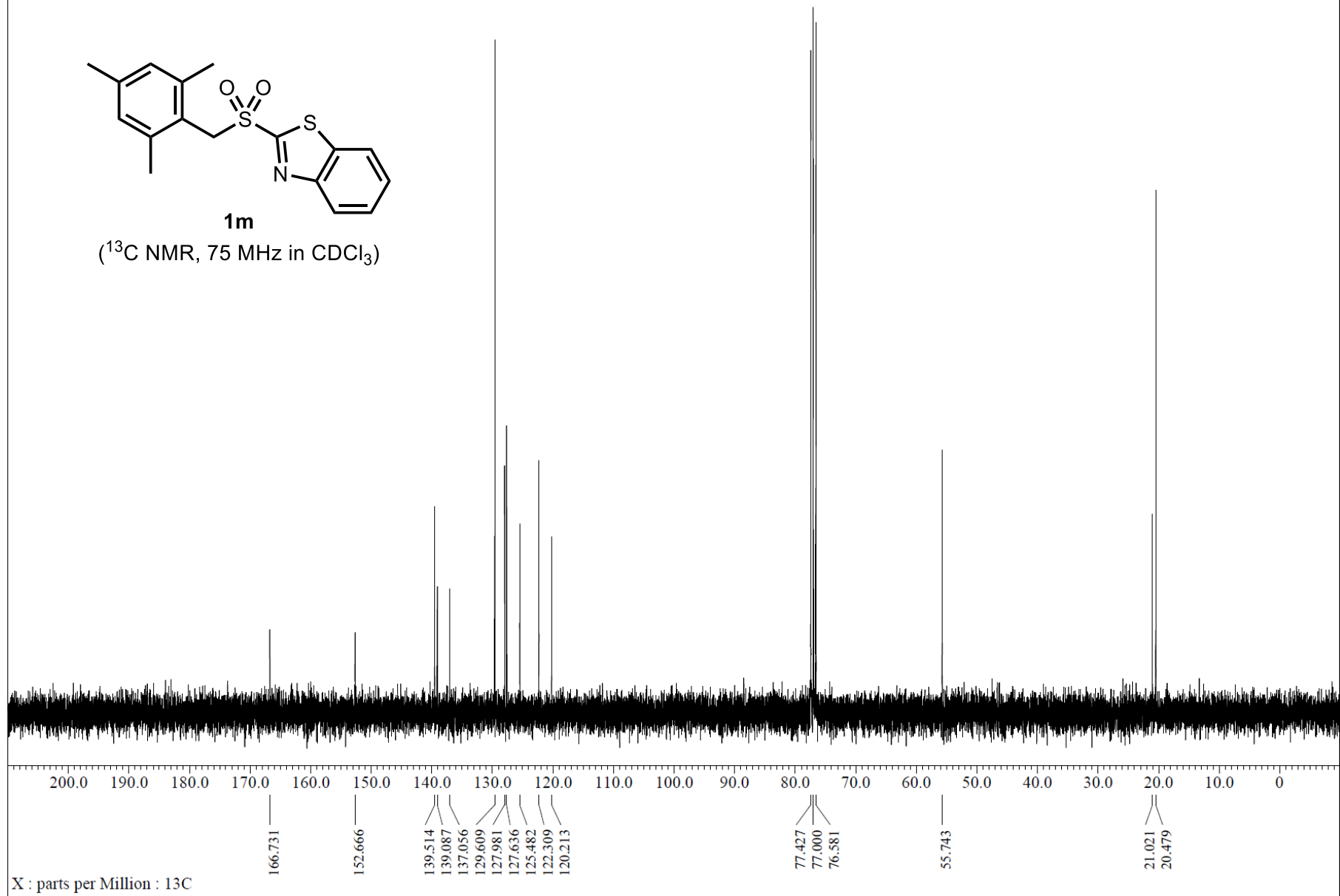
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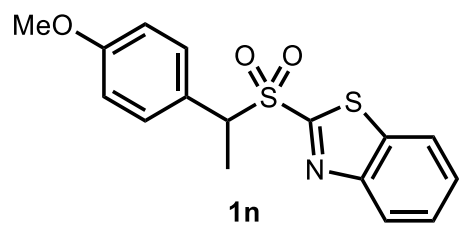




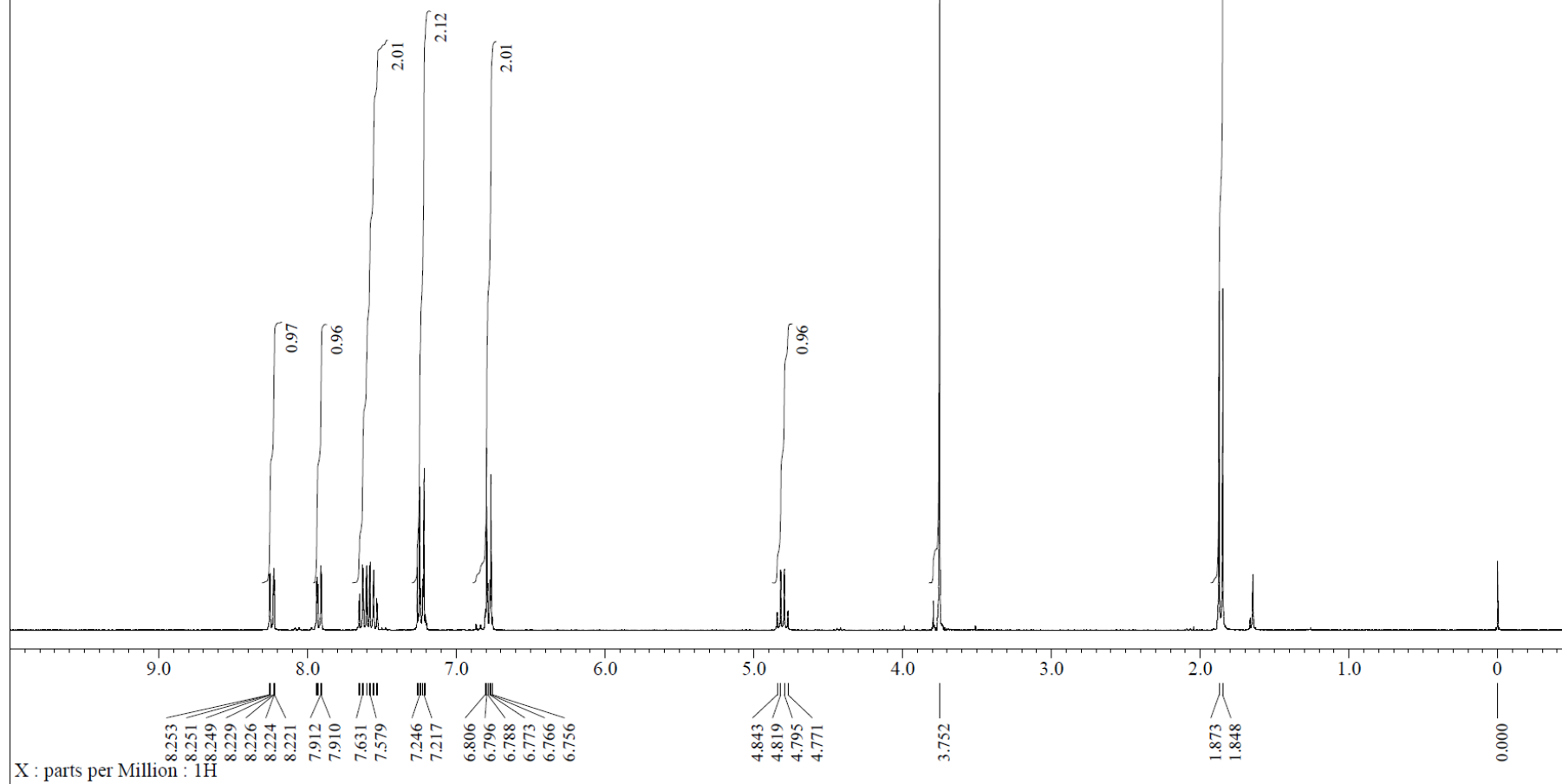
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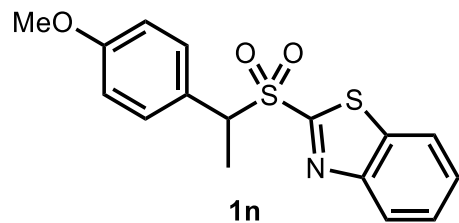
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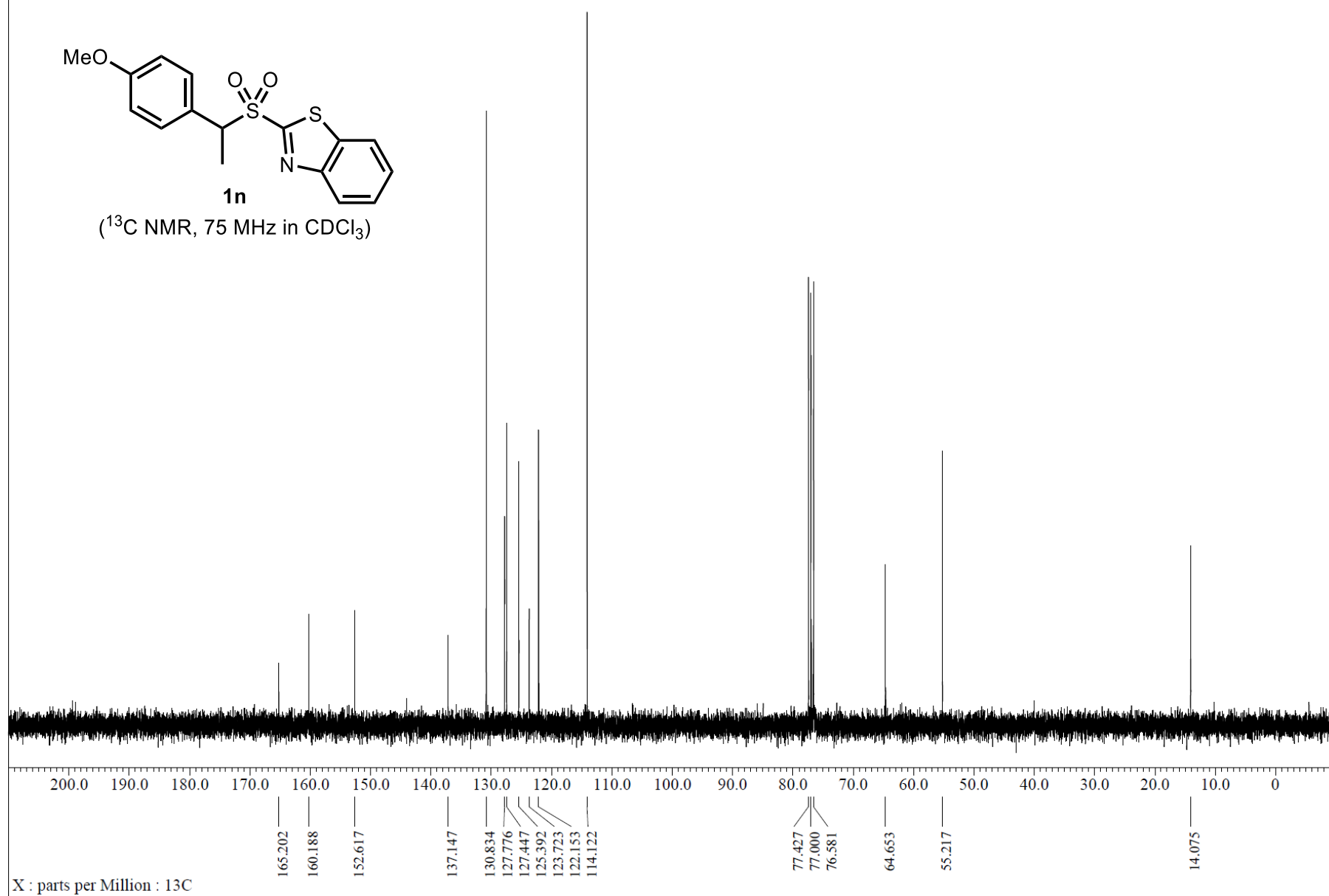


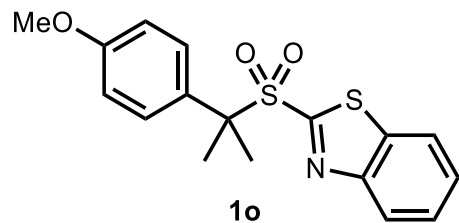
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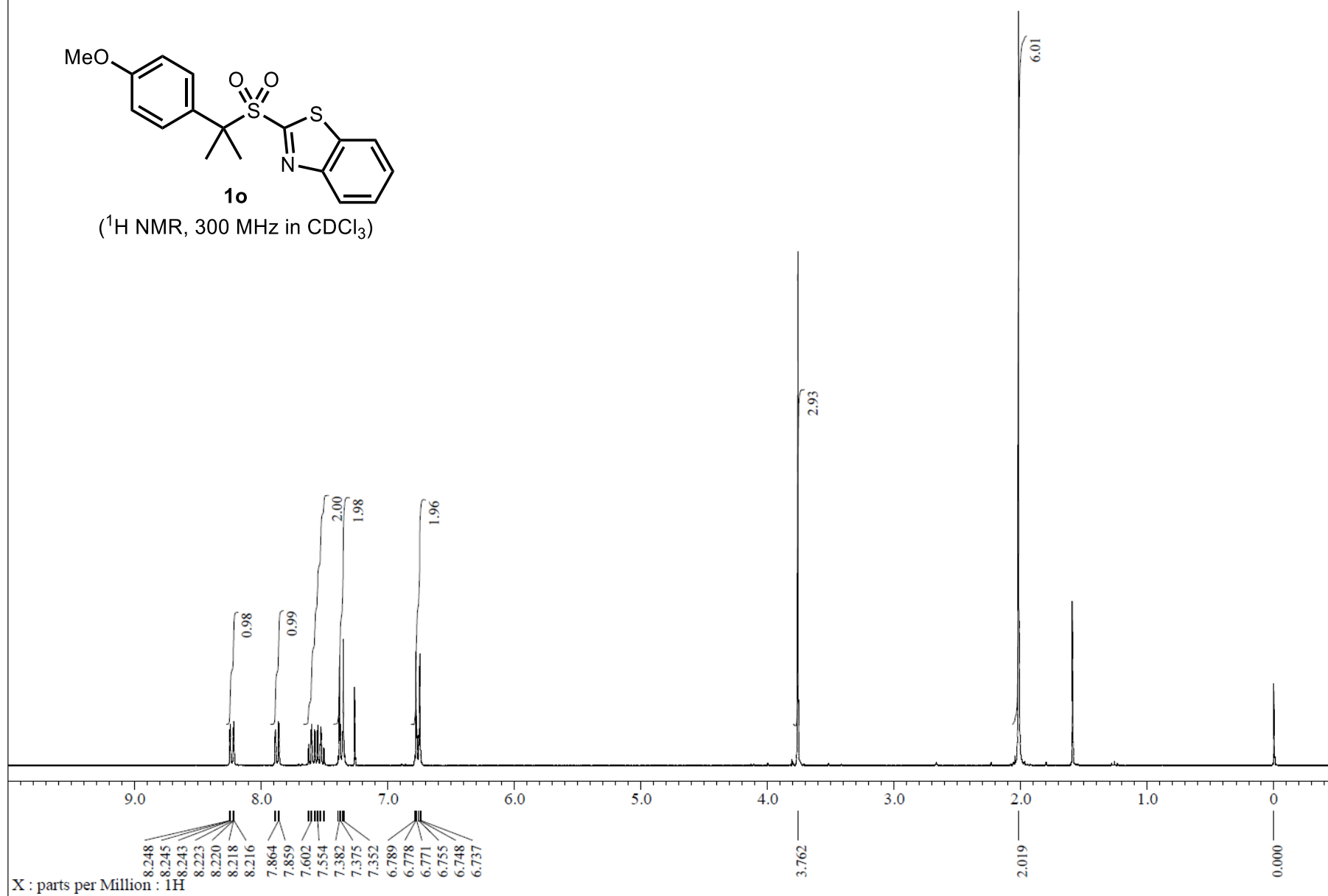


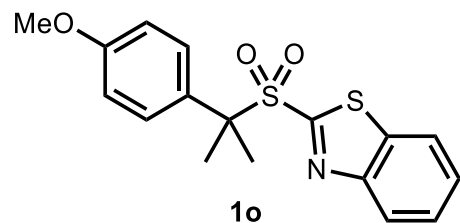
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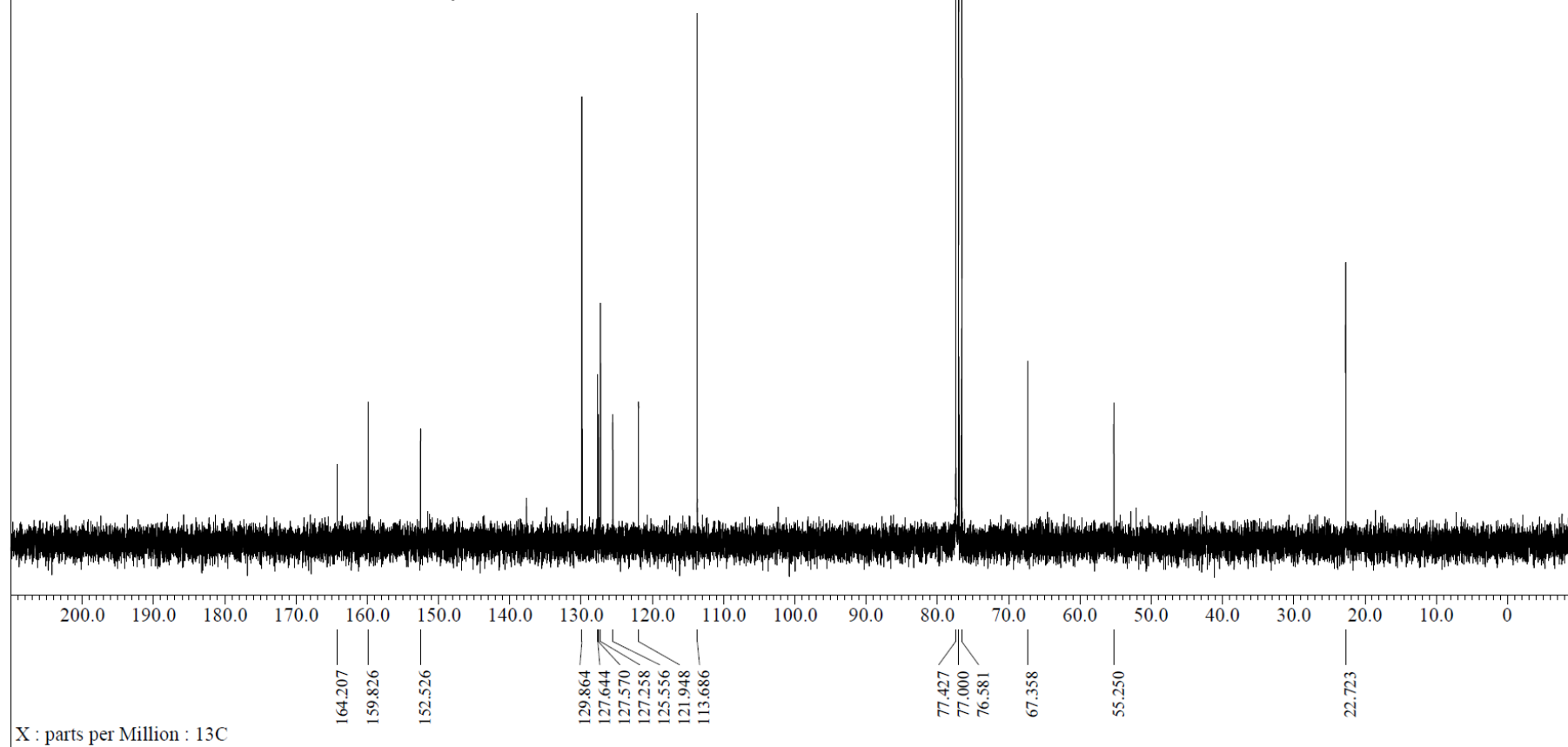


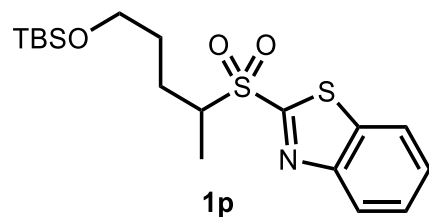
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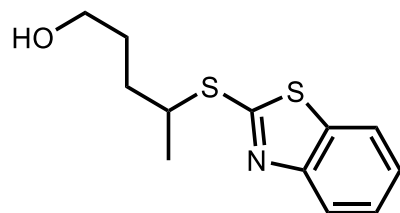
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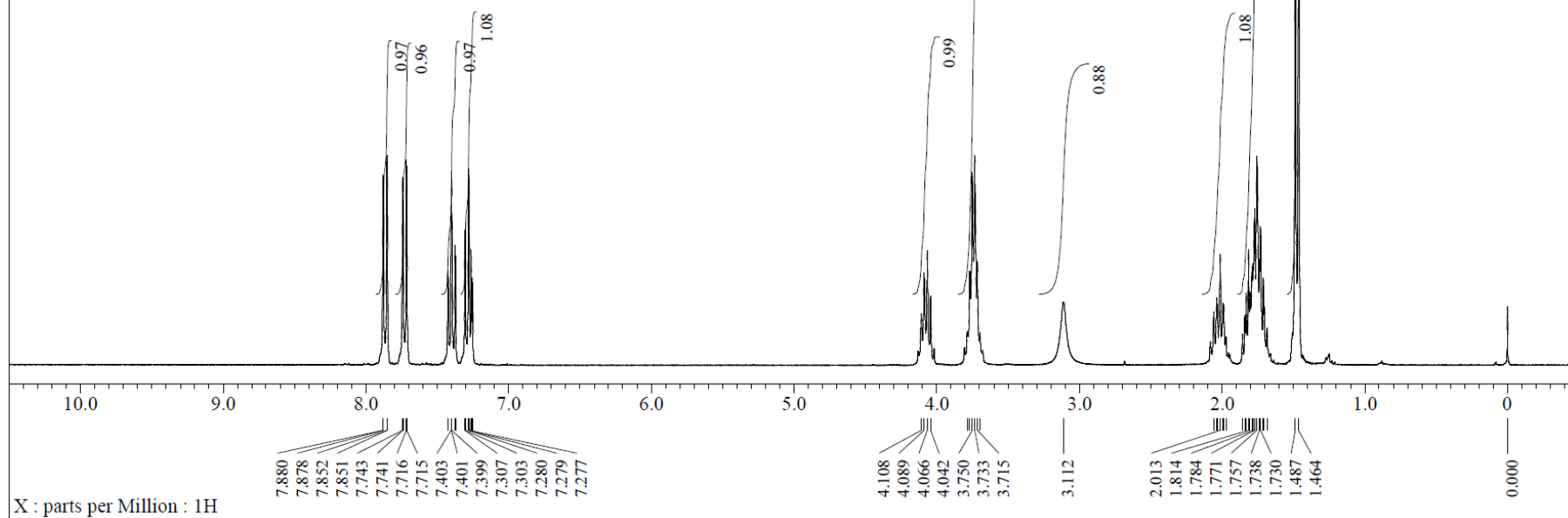


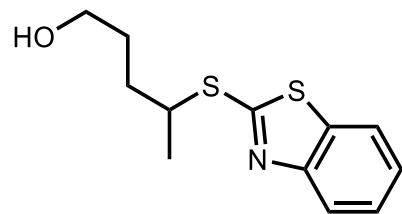
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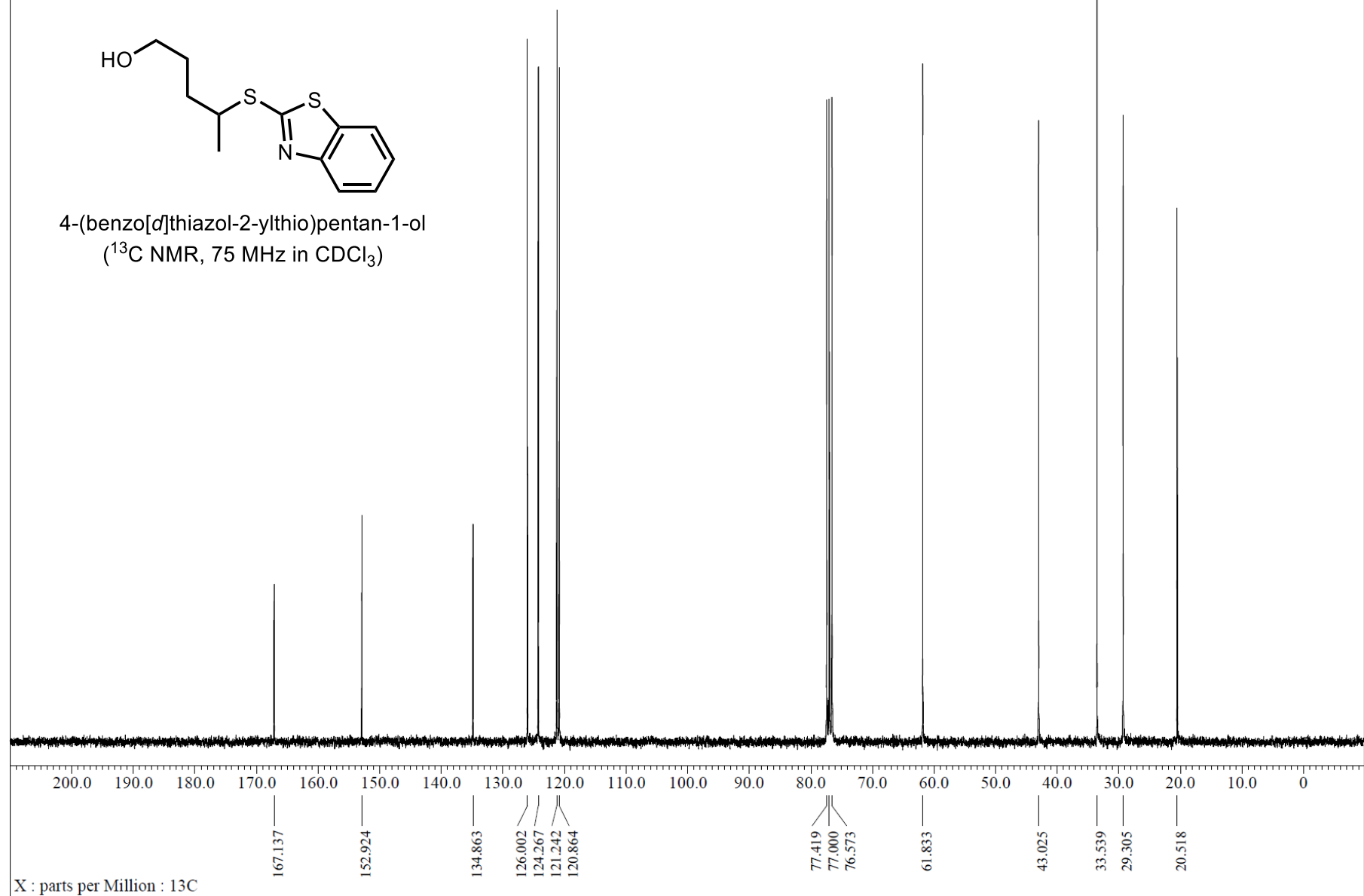


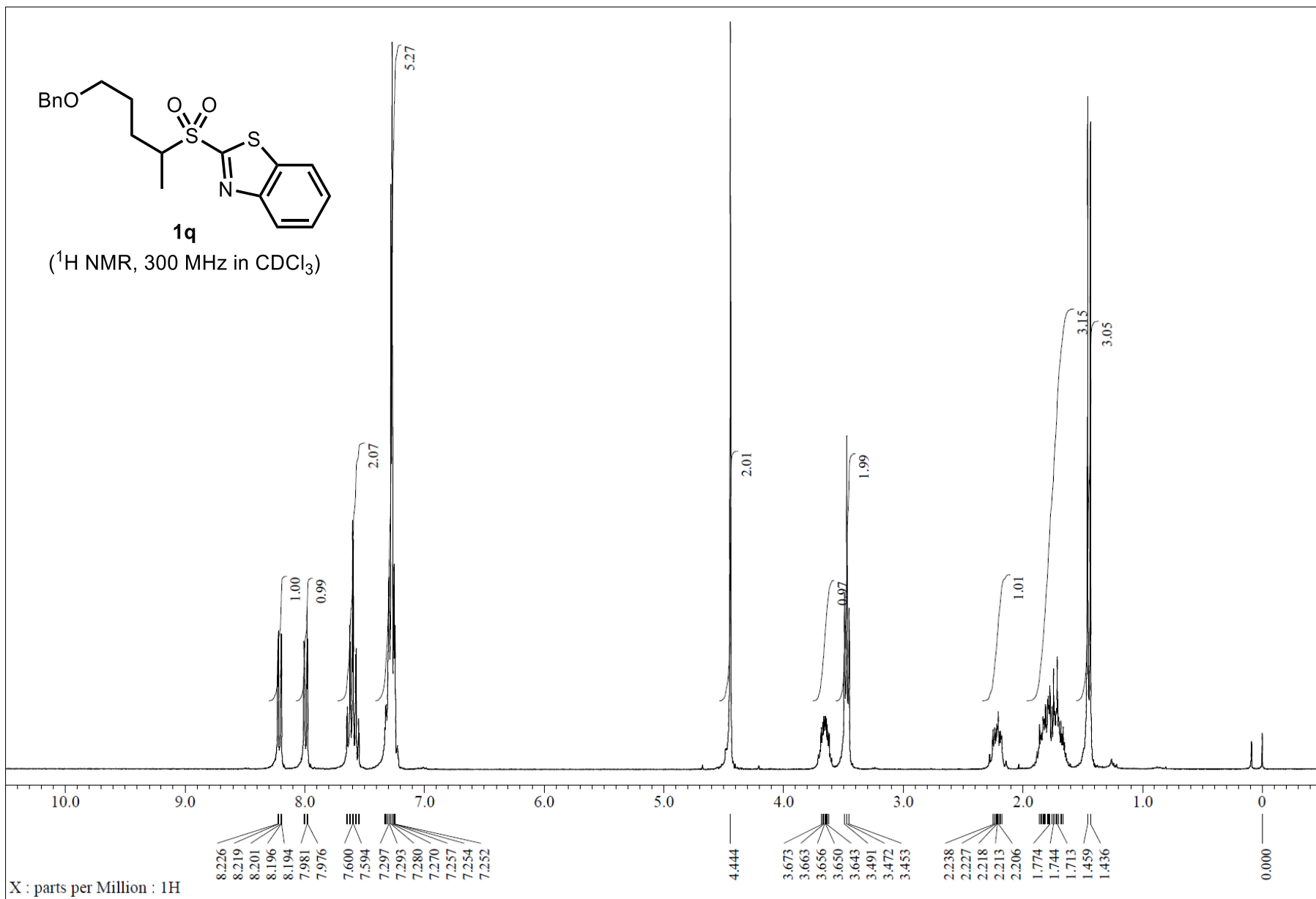
4-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylthio)pentan-1-ol
(¹H NMR, 300 MHz in CDCl₃)

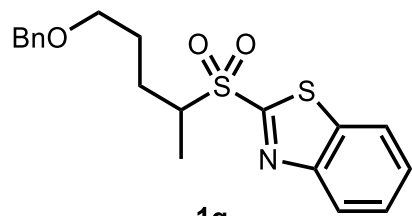




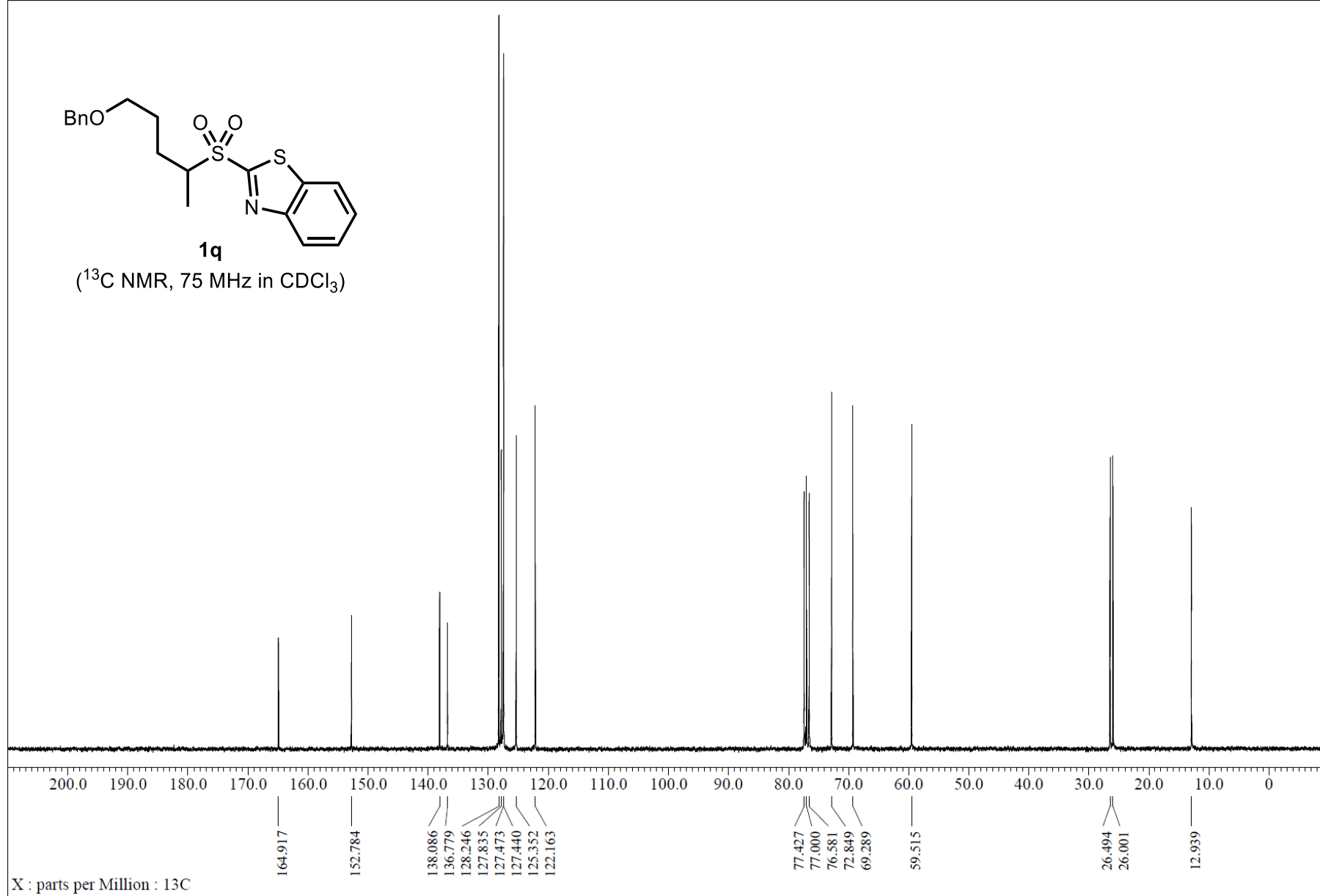
4-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylthio)pentan-1-ol
(¹³C NMR, 75 MHz in CDCl₃)

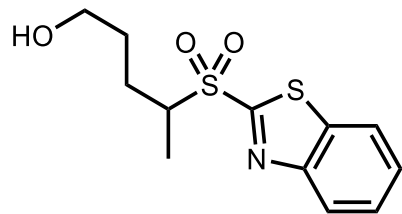




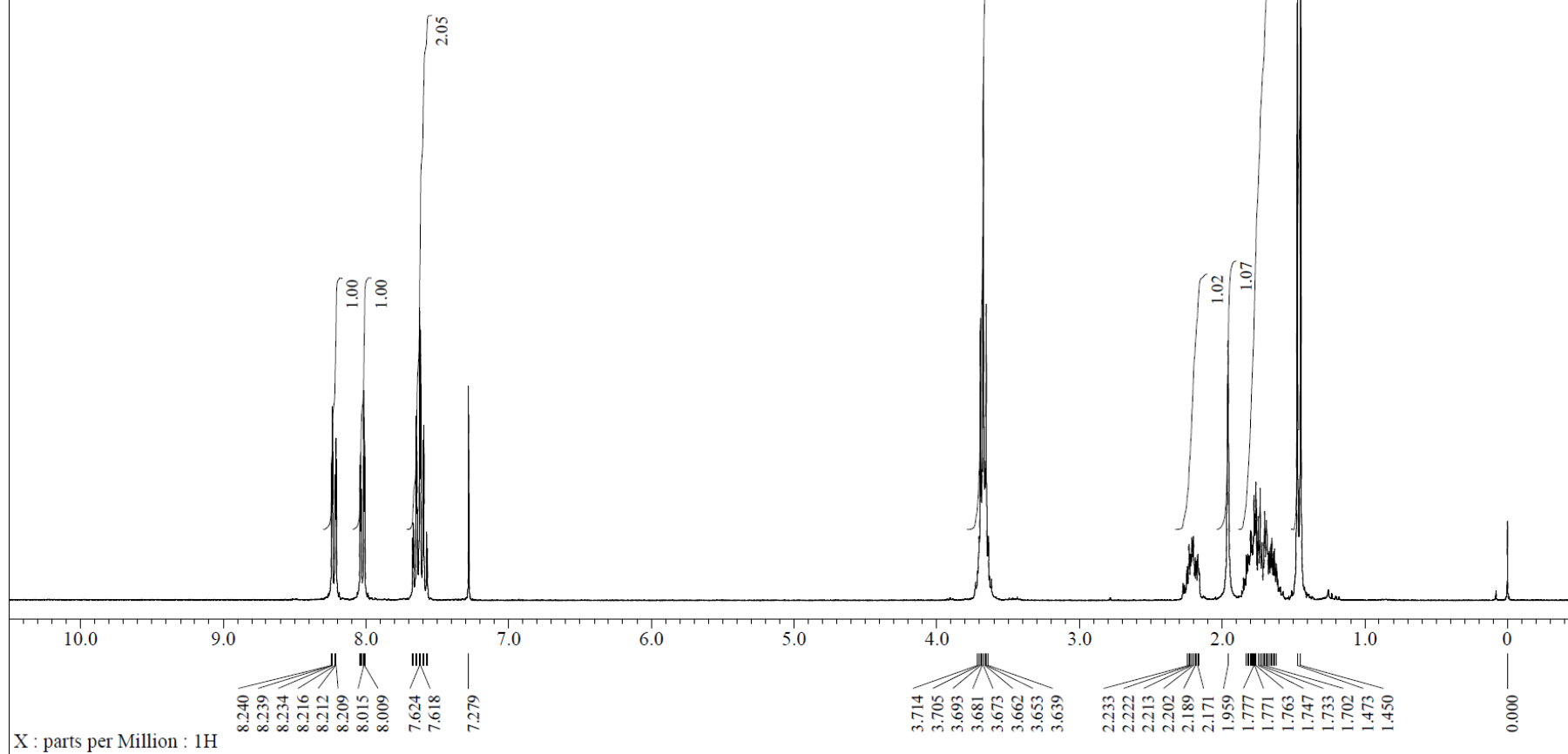


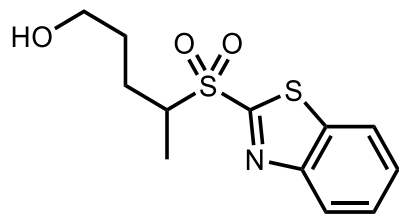
(¹³C NMR, 75 MHz in CDCl₃)



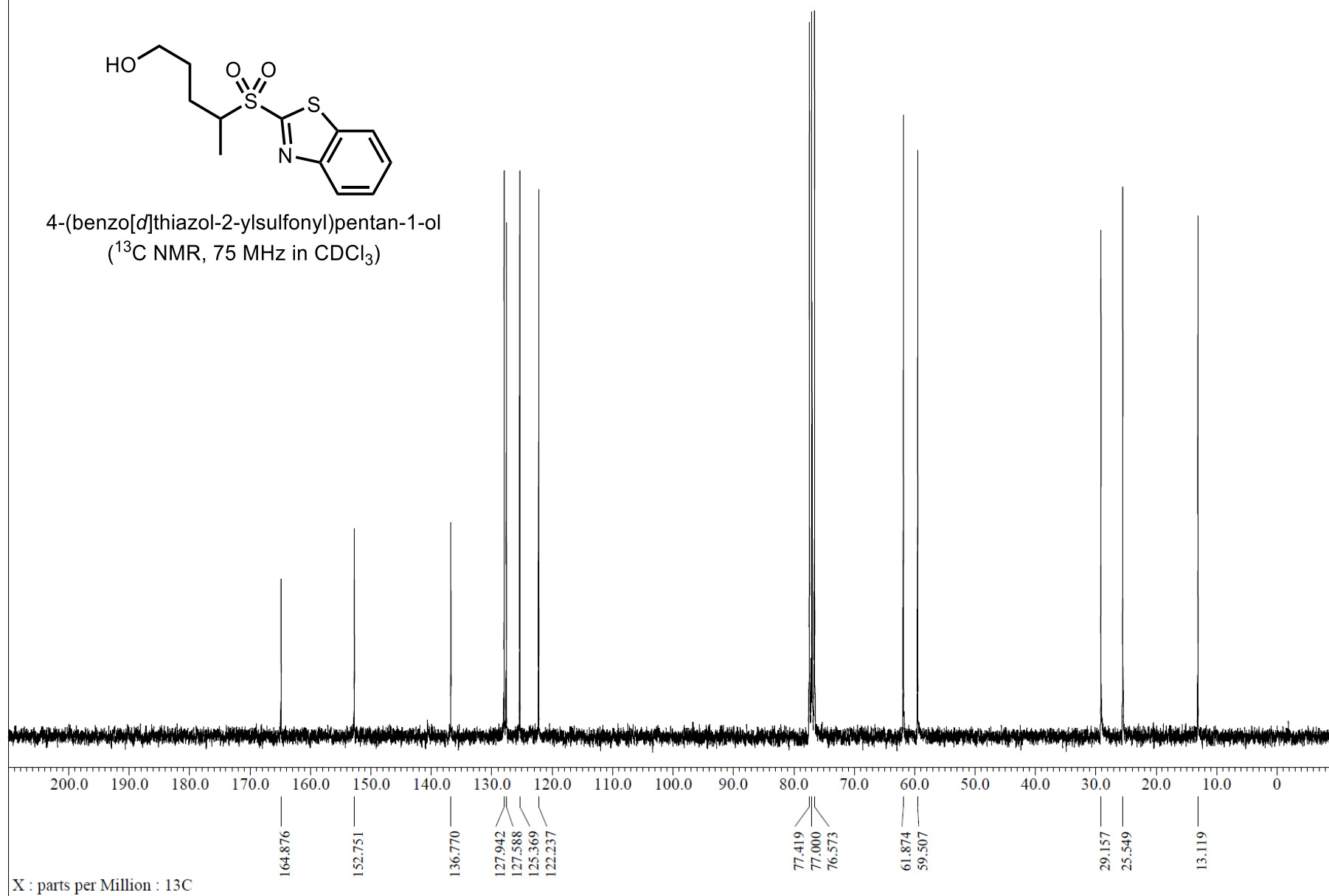


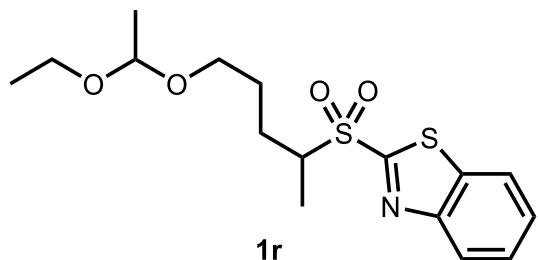
4-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylsulfonyl)pentan-1-ol
(¹H NMR, 300 MHz in CDCl₃)



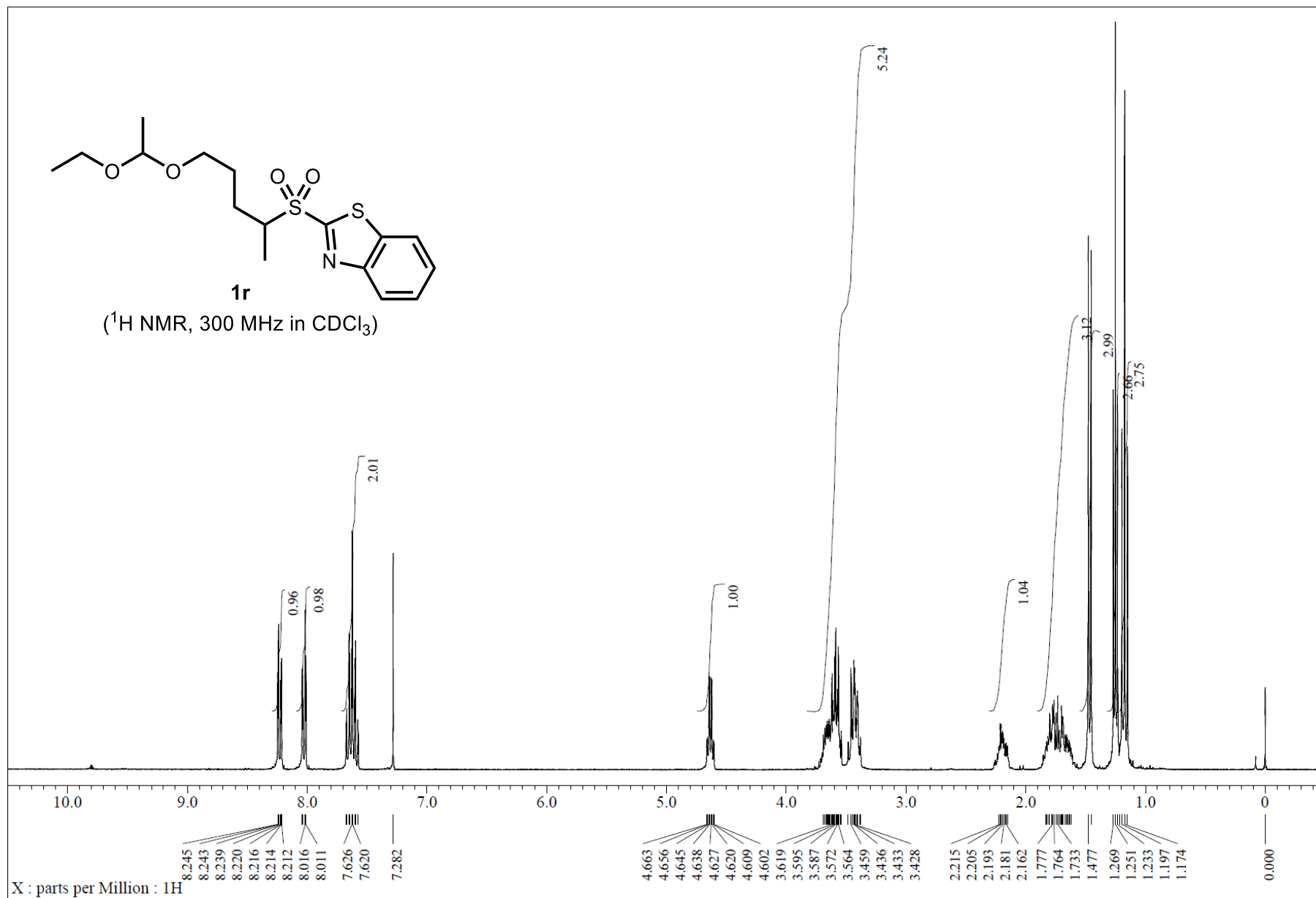


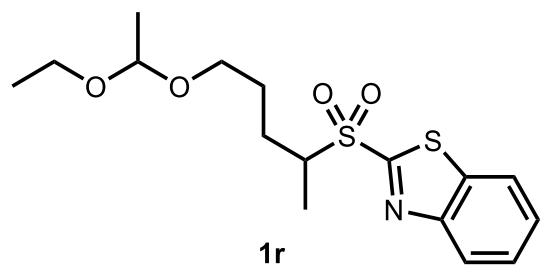
4-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylsulfonyl)pentan-1-ol
(¹³C NMR, 75 MHz in CDCl₃)



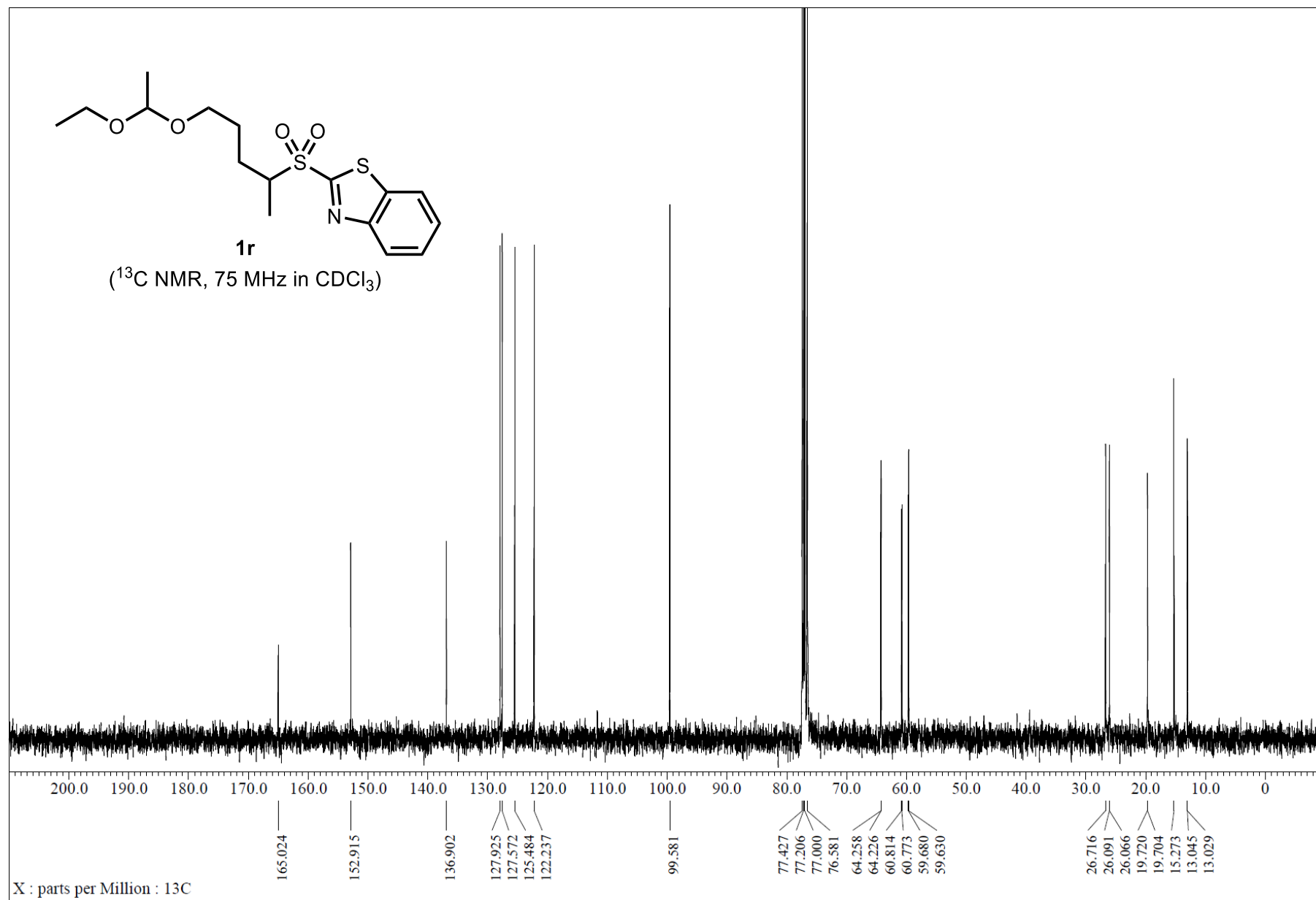


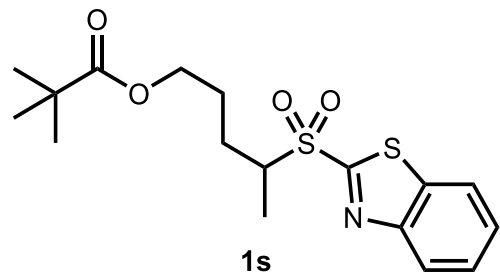
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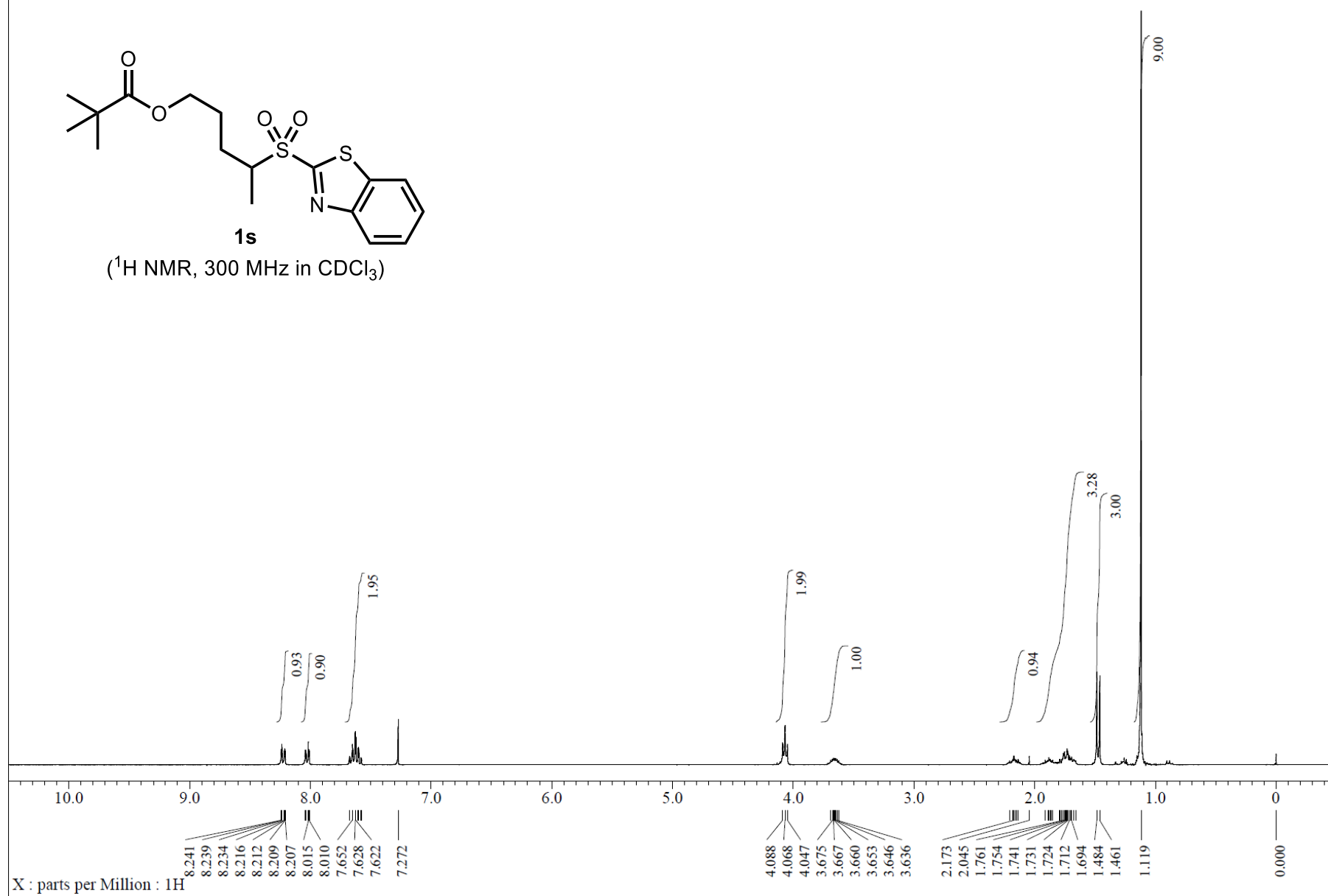


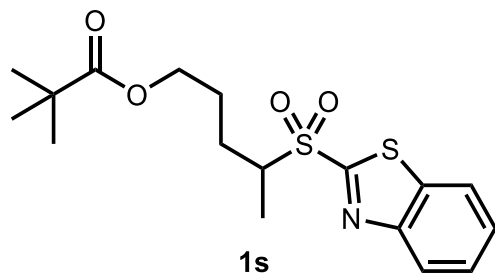
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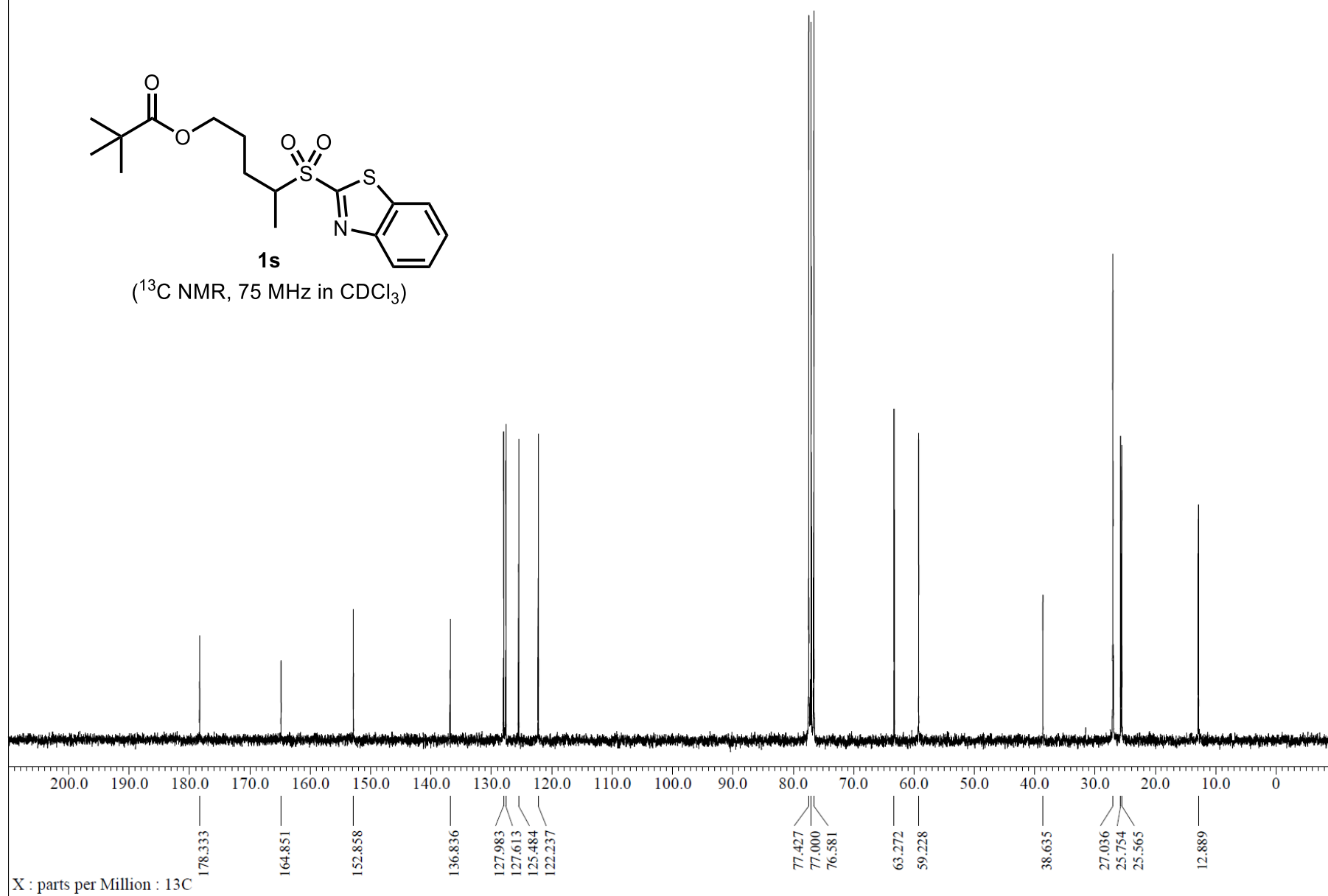


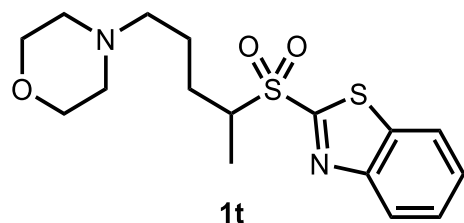
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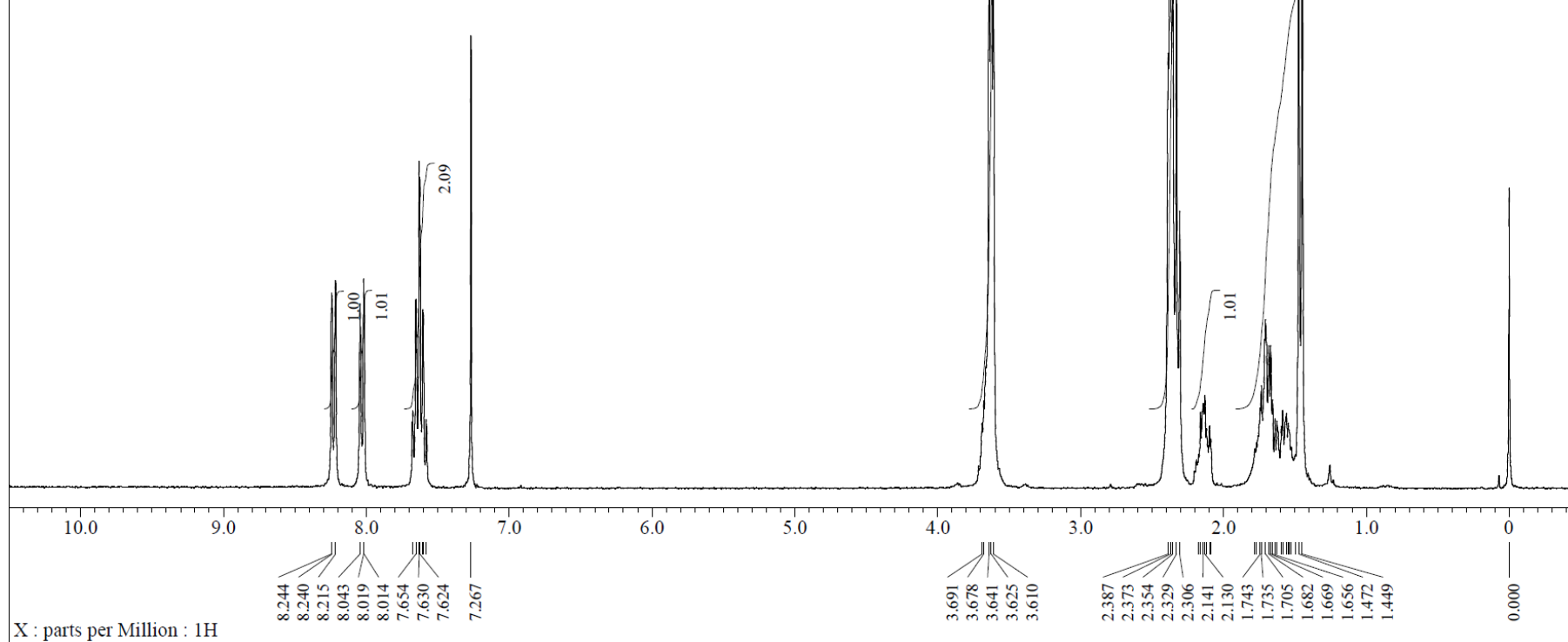


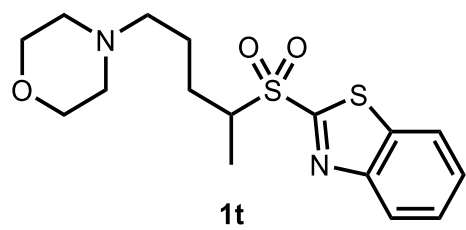
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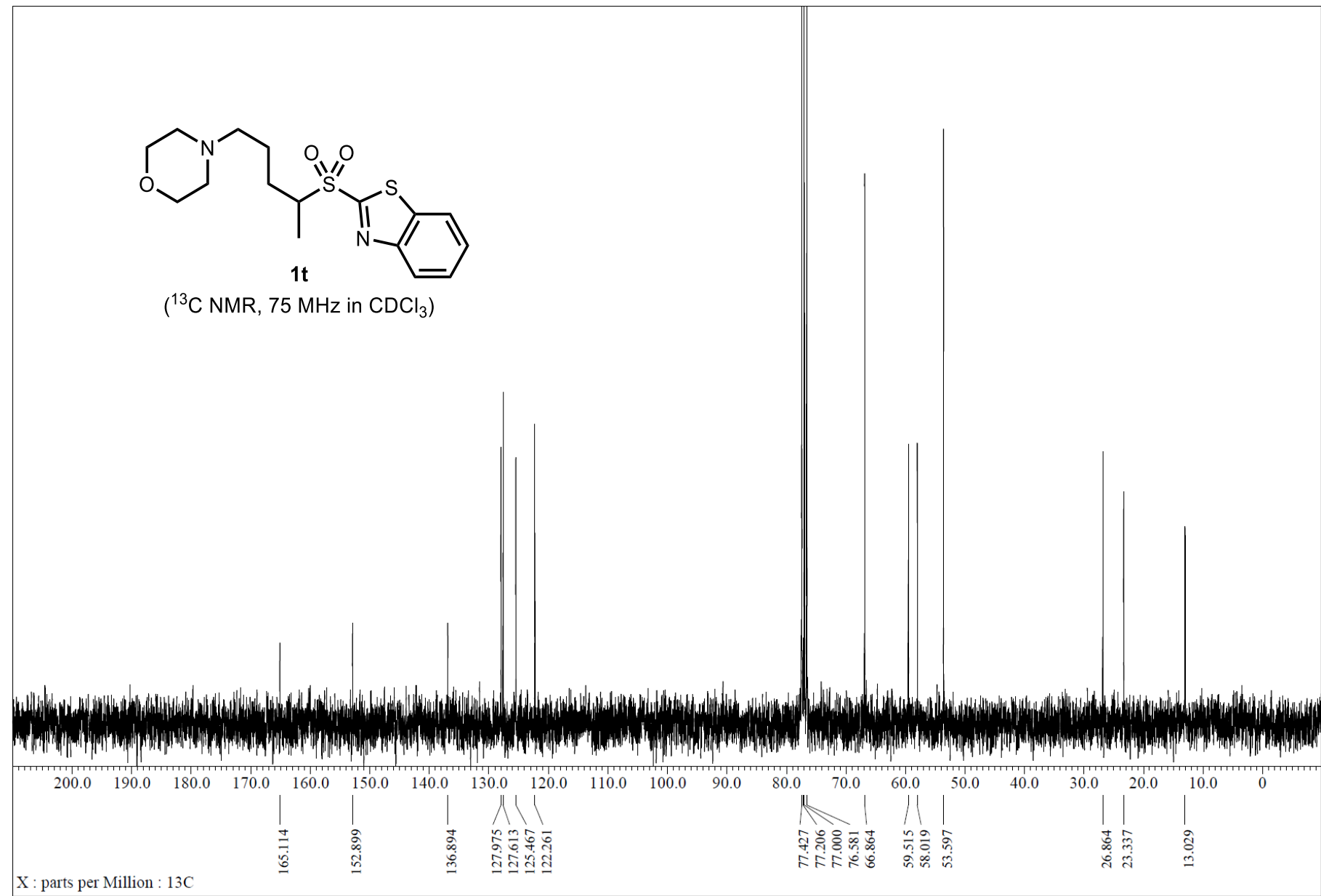


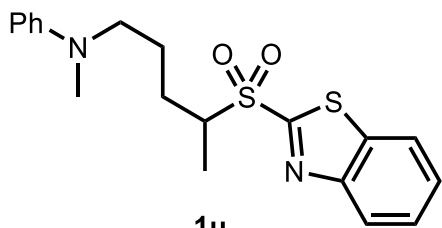
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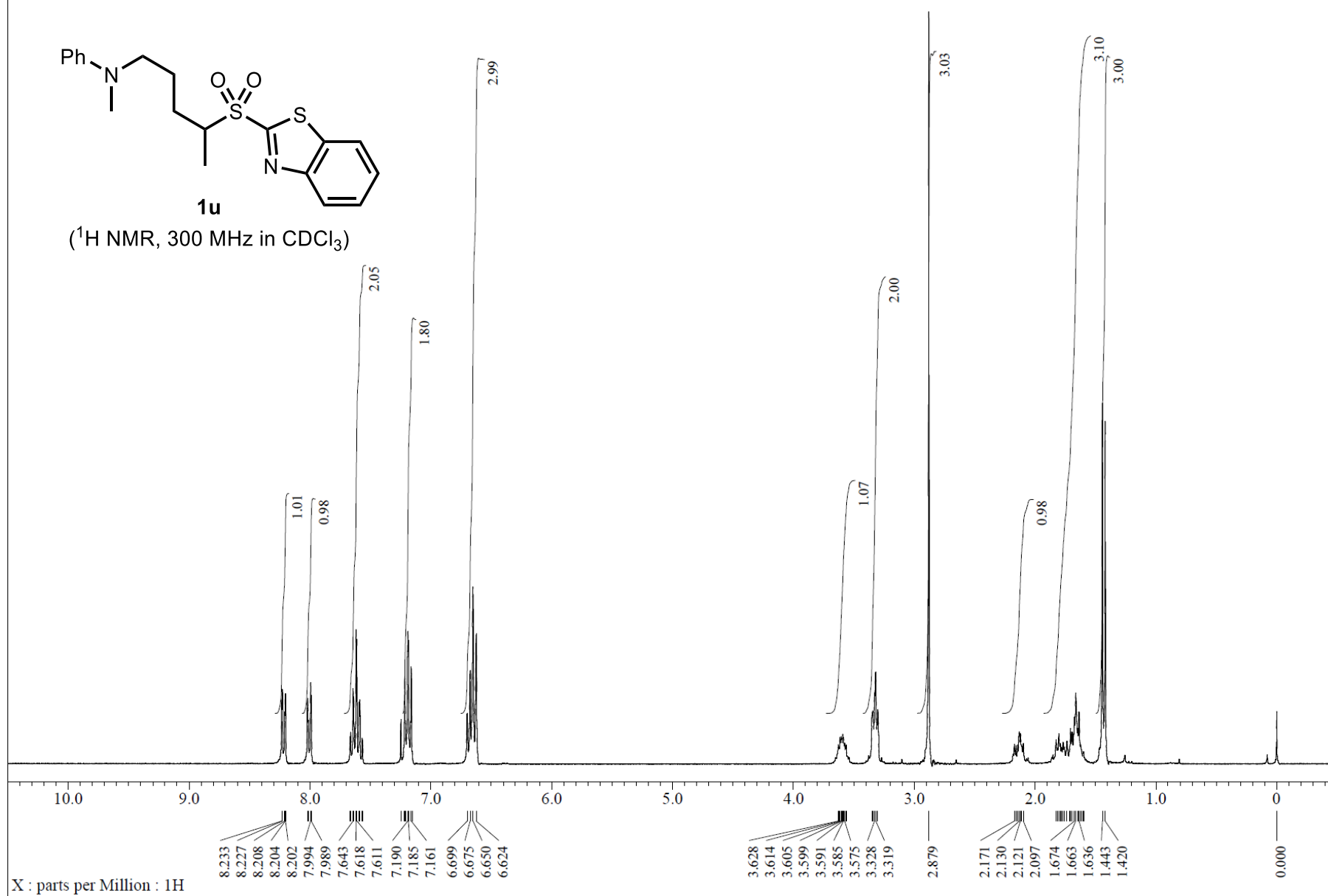
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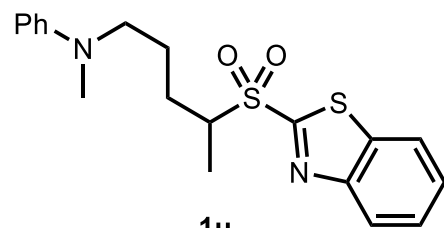




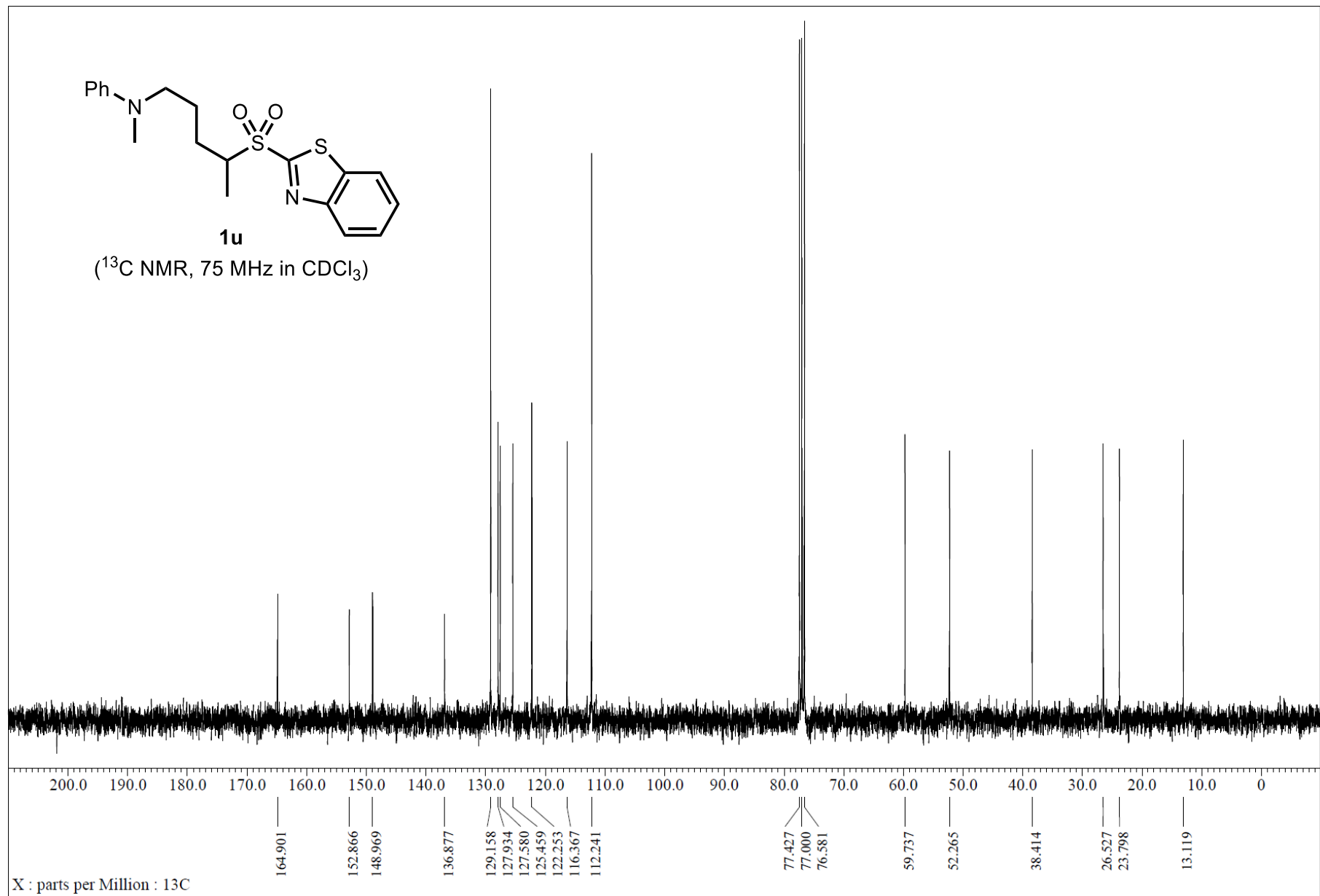
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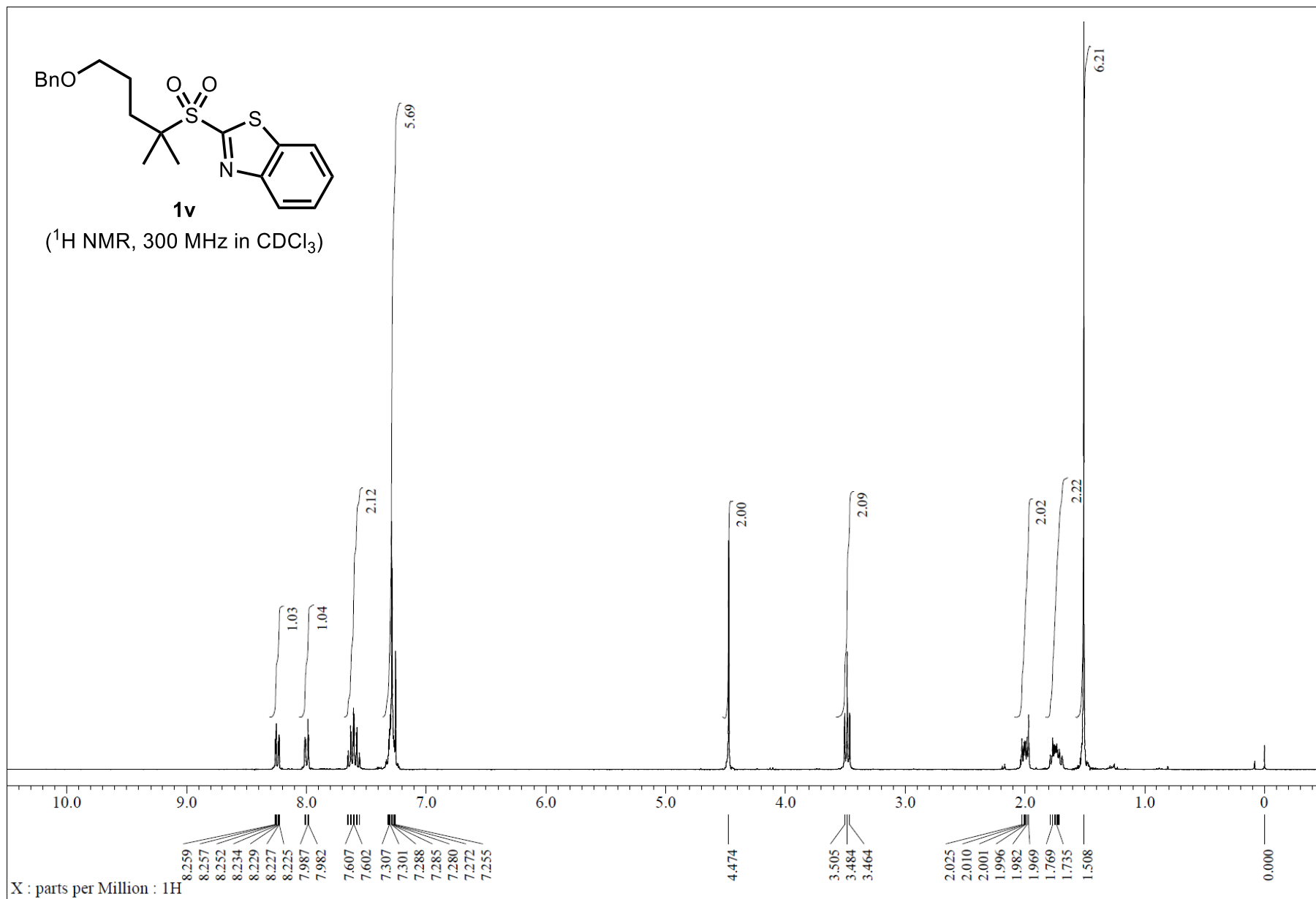
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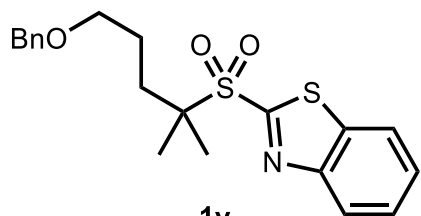




(¹³C NMR, 75 MHz in CDCl₃)

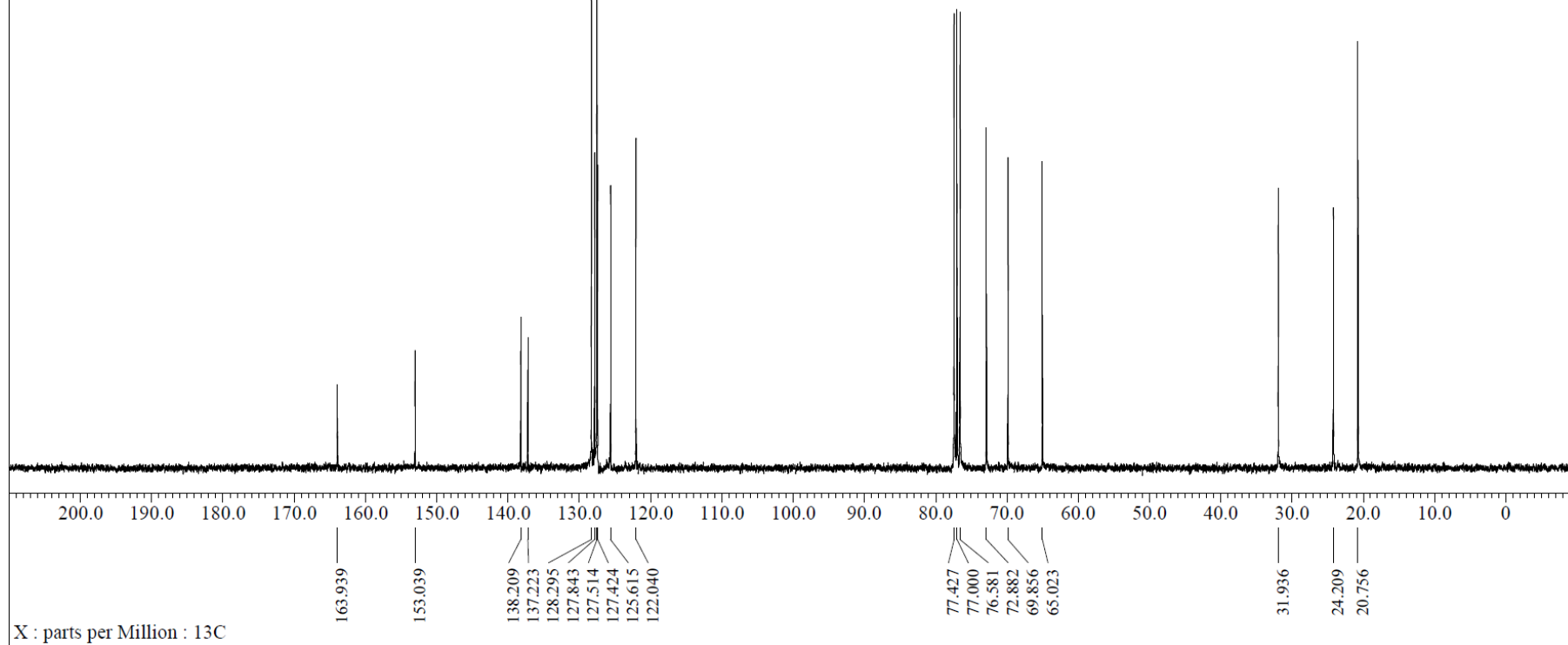


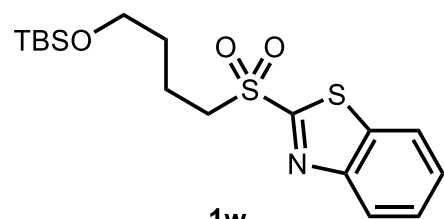




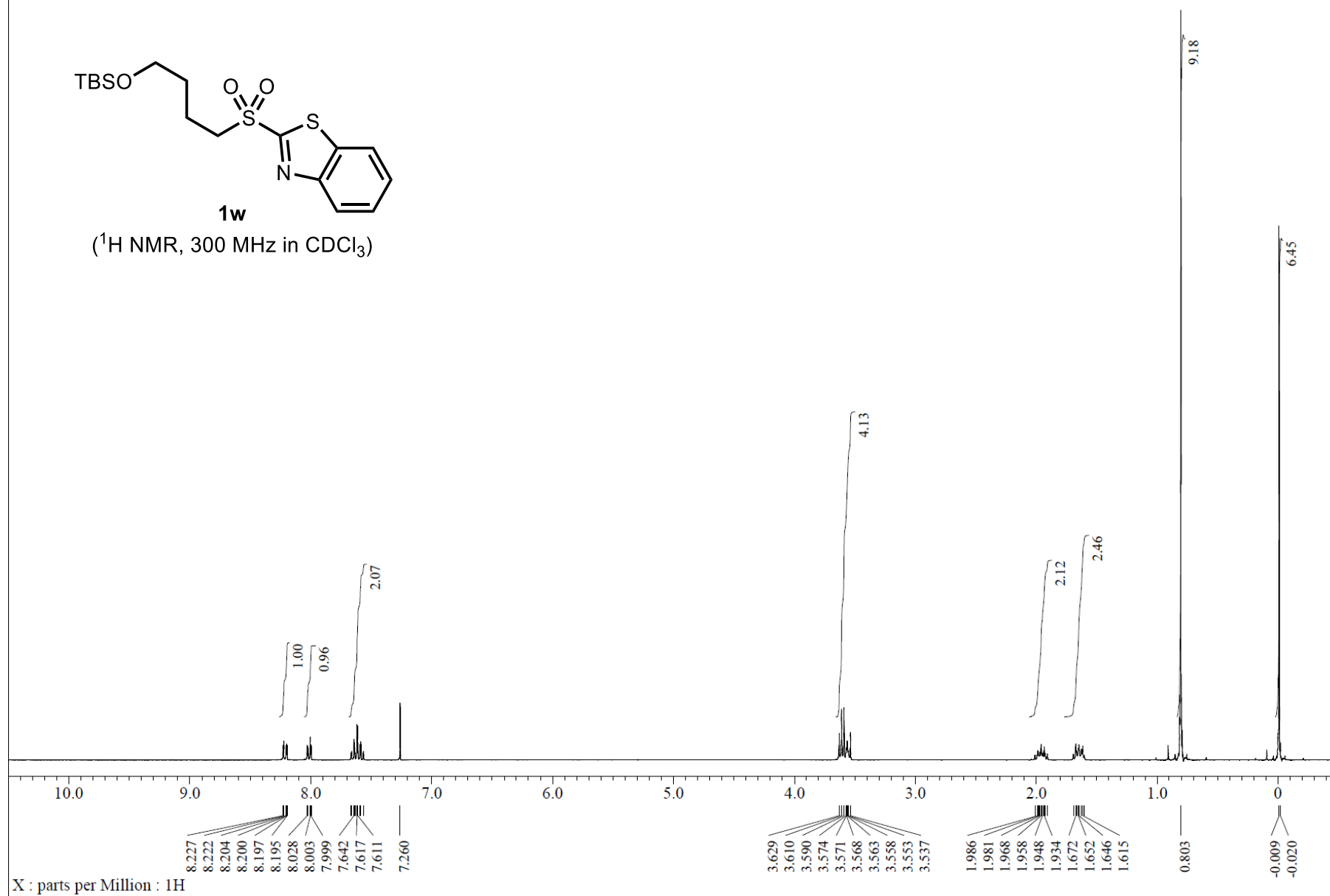
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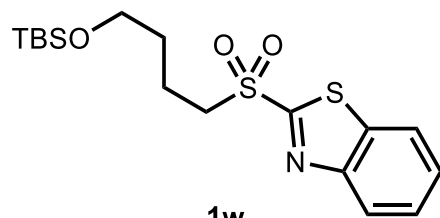
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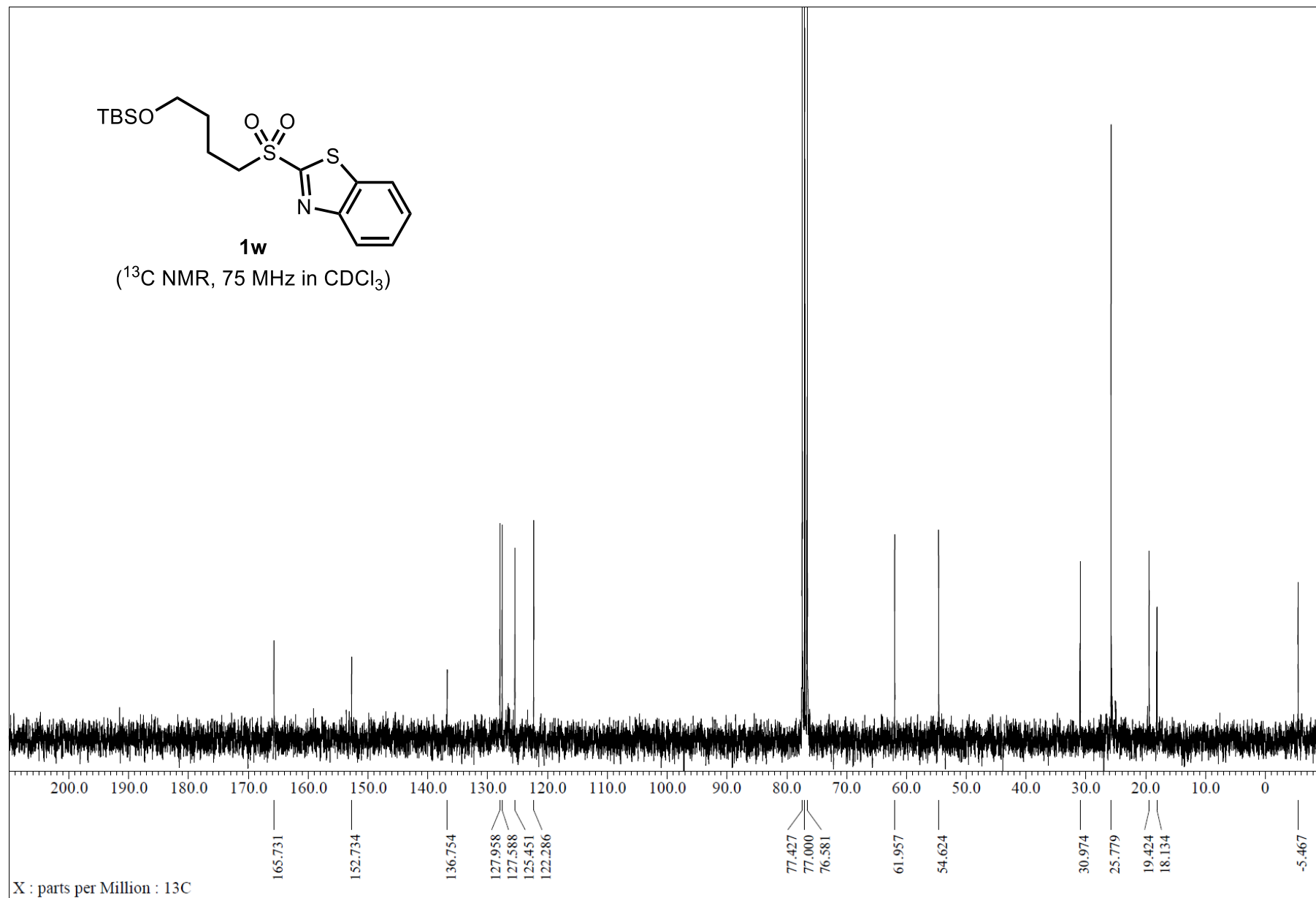


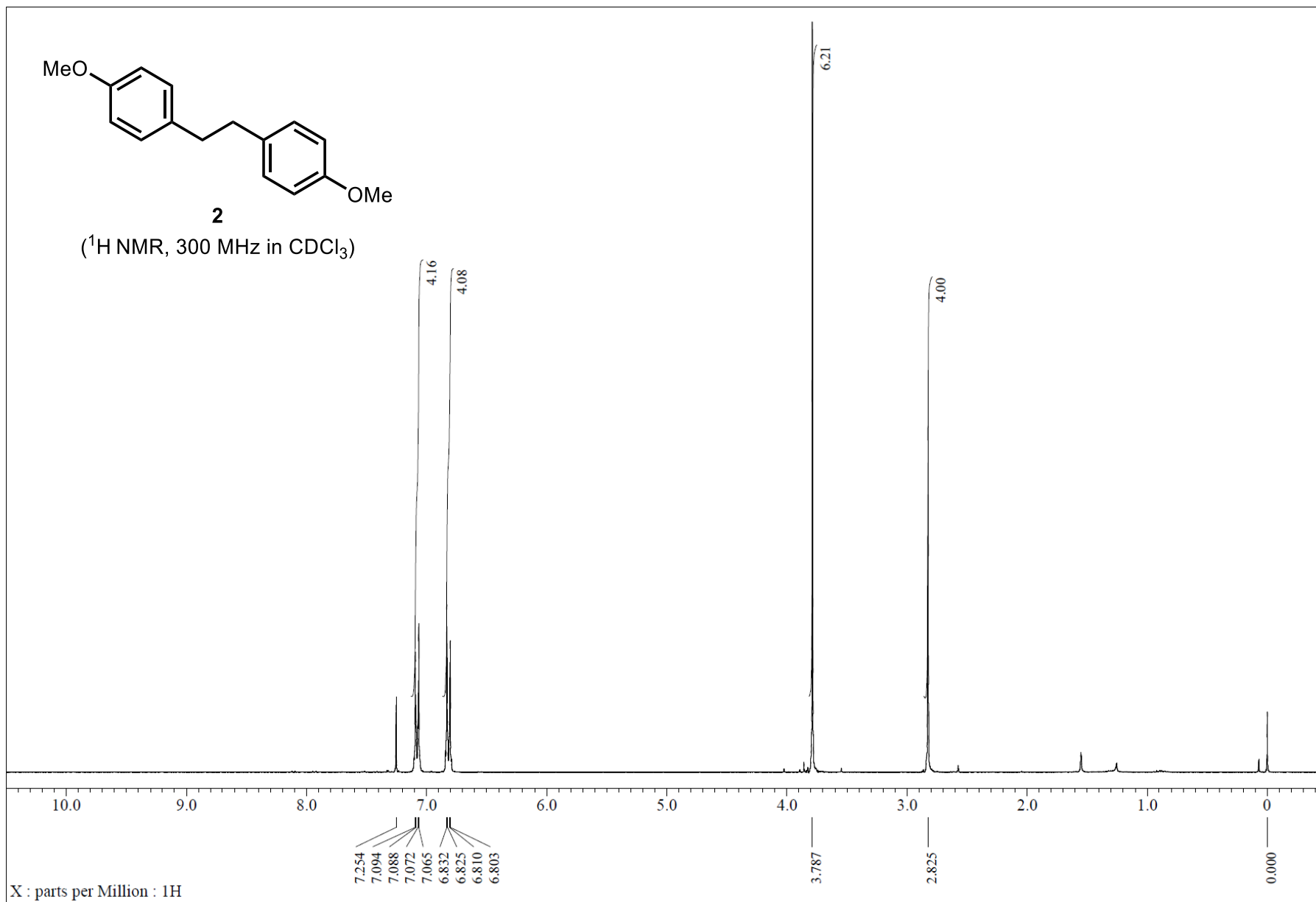
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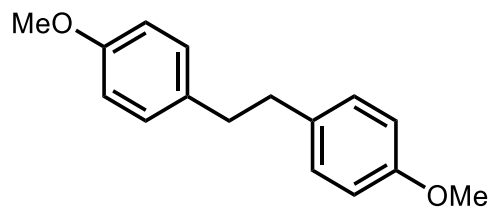




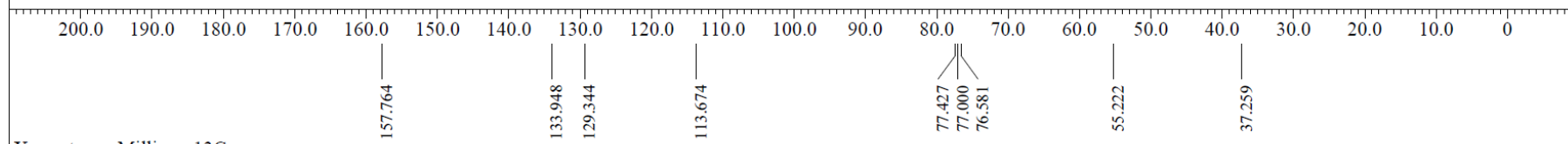
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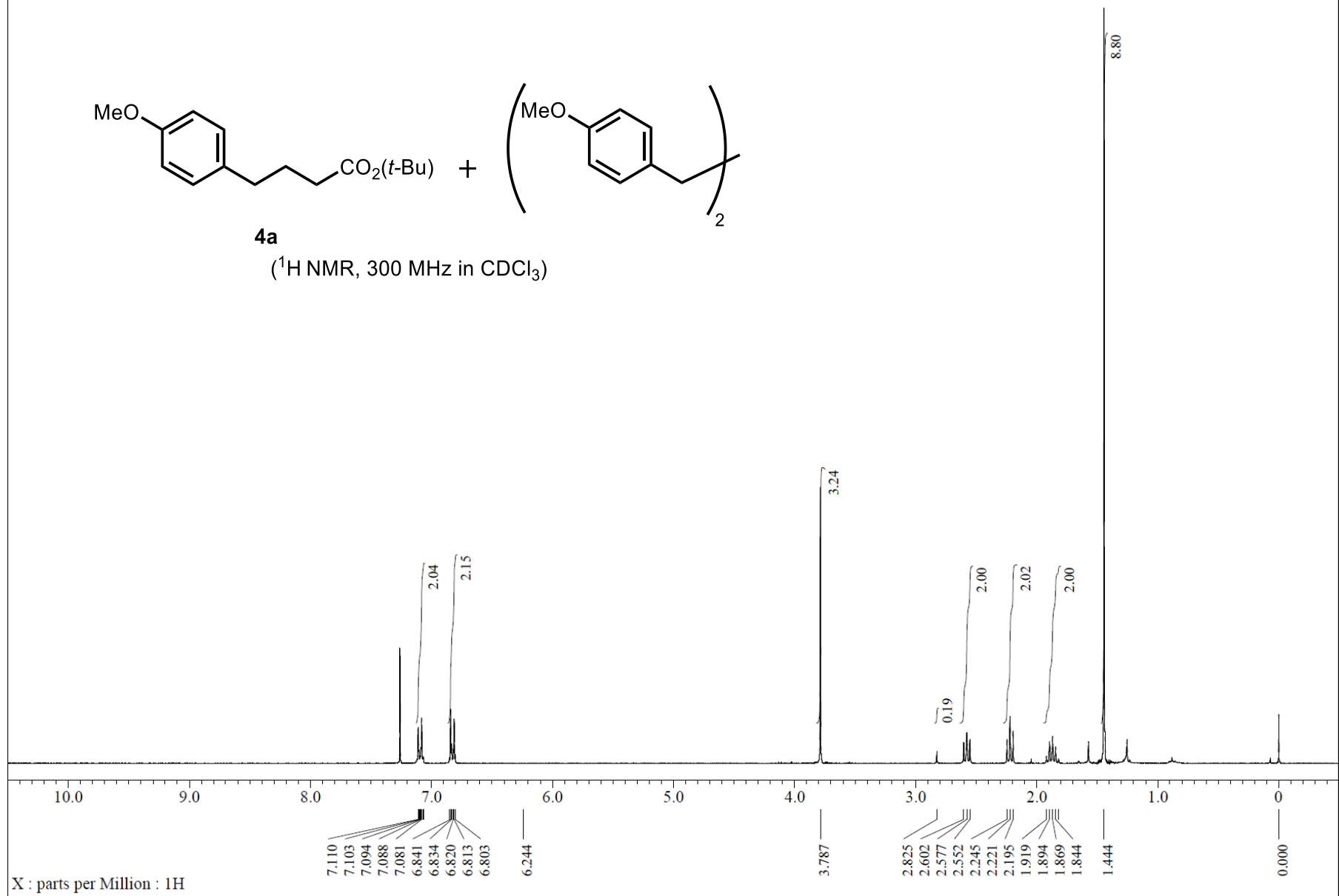
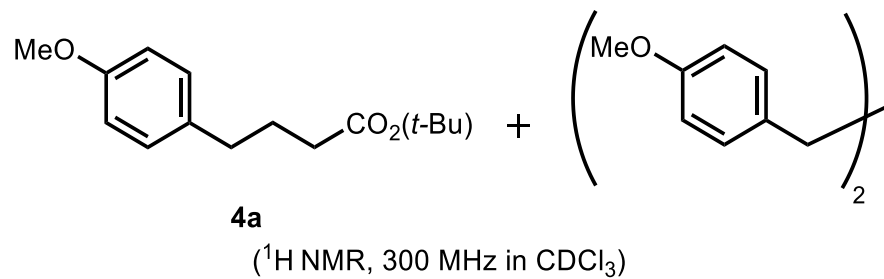


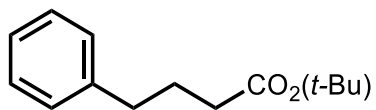




(¹³C NMR, 75 MHz in CDCl₃)

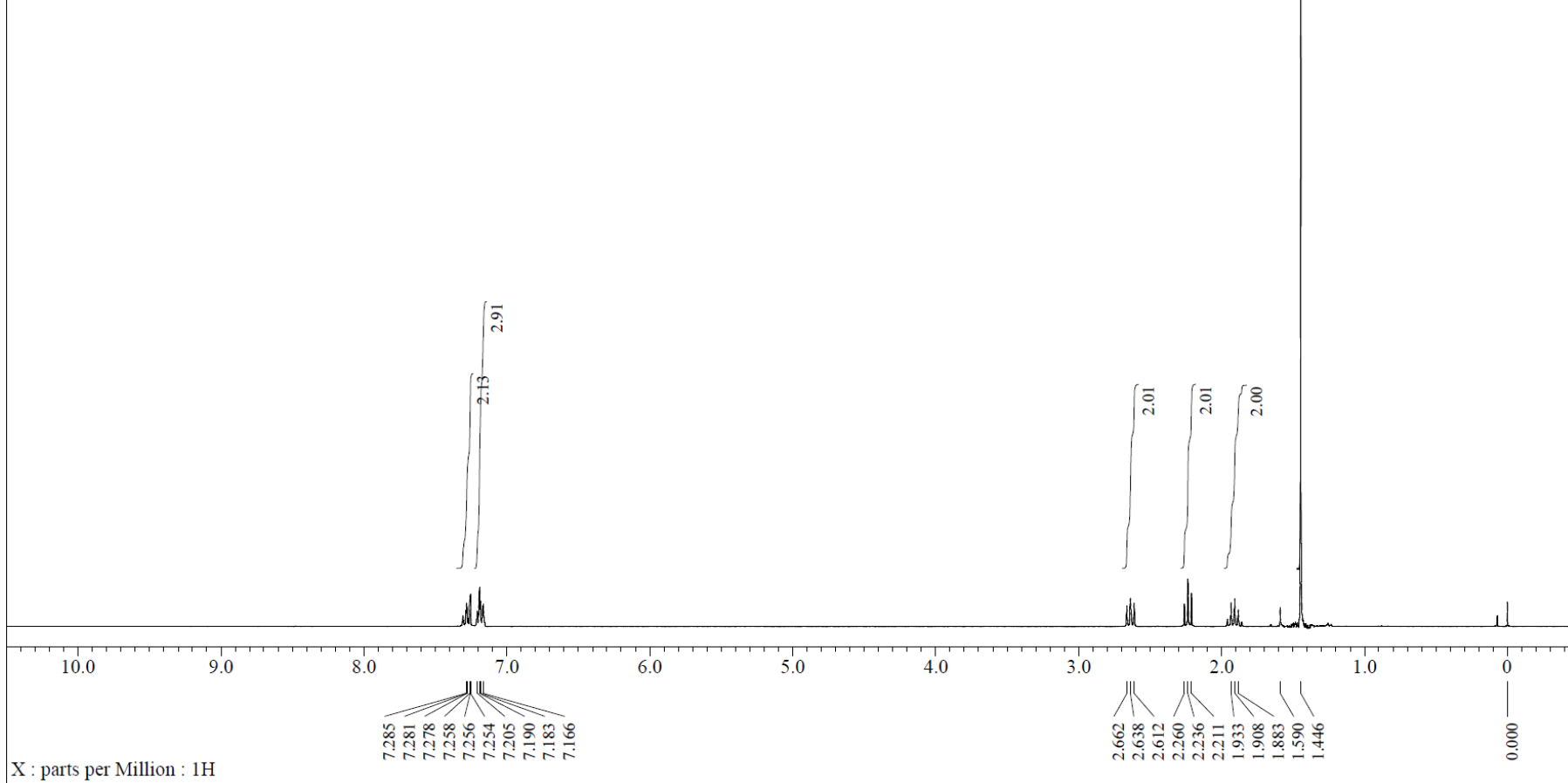


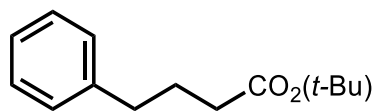




4b

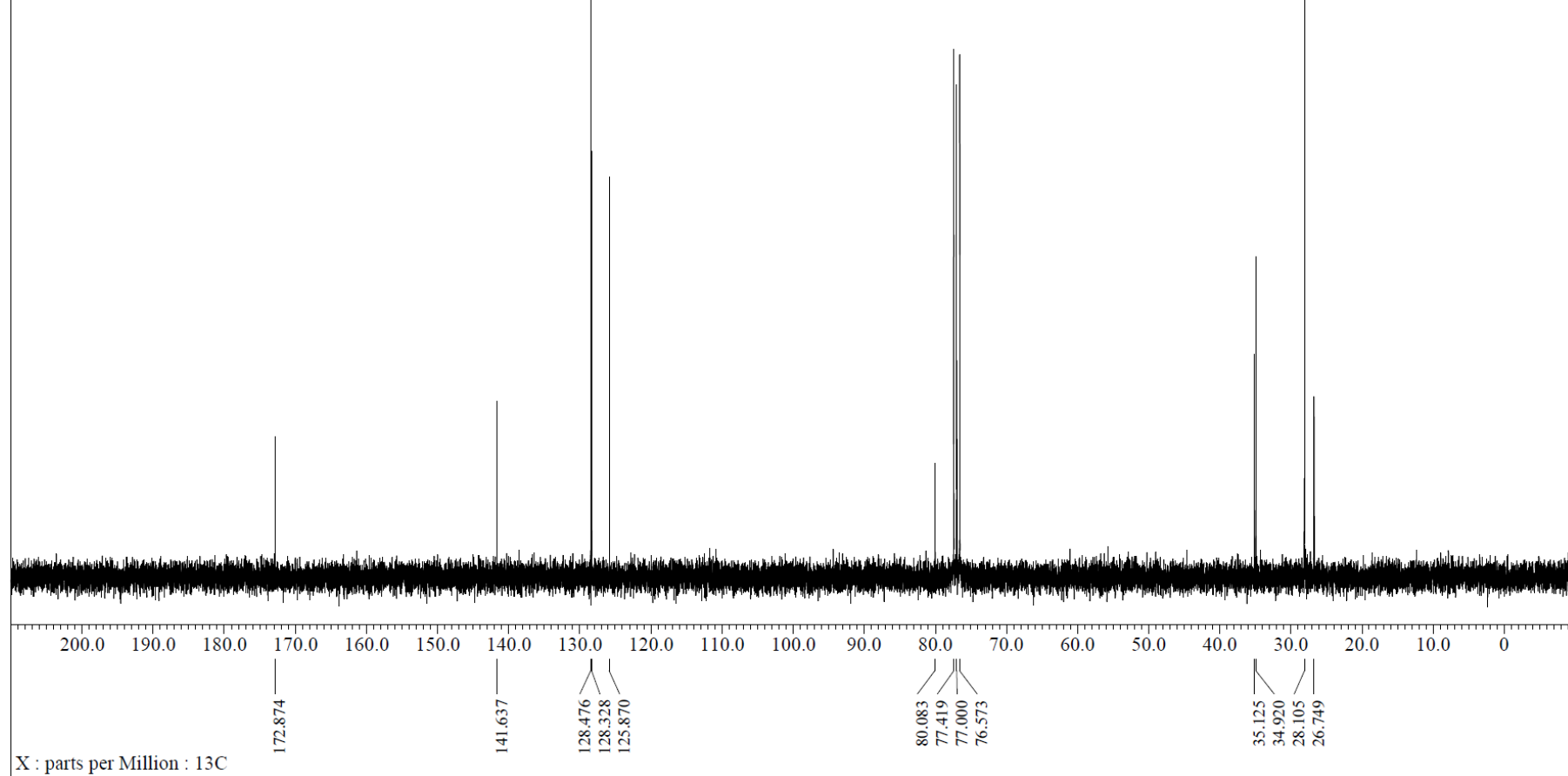
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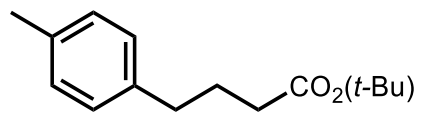




4b

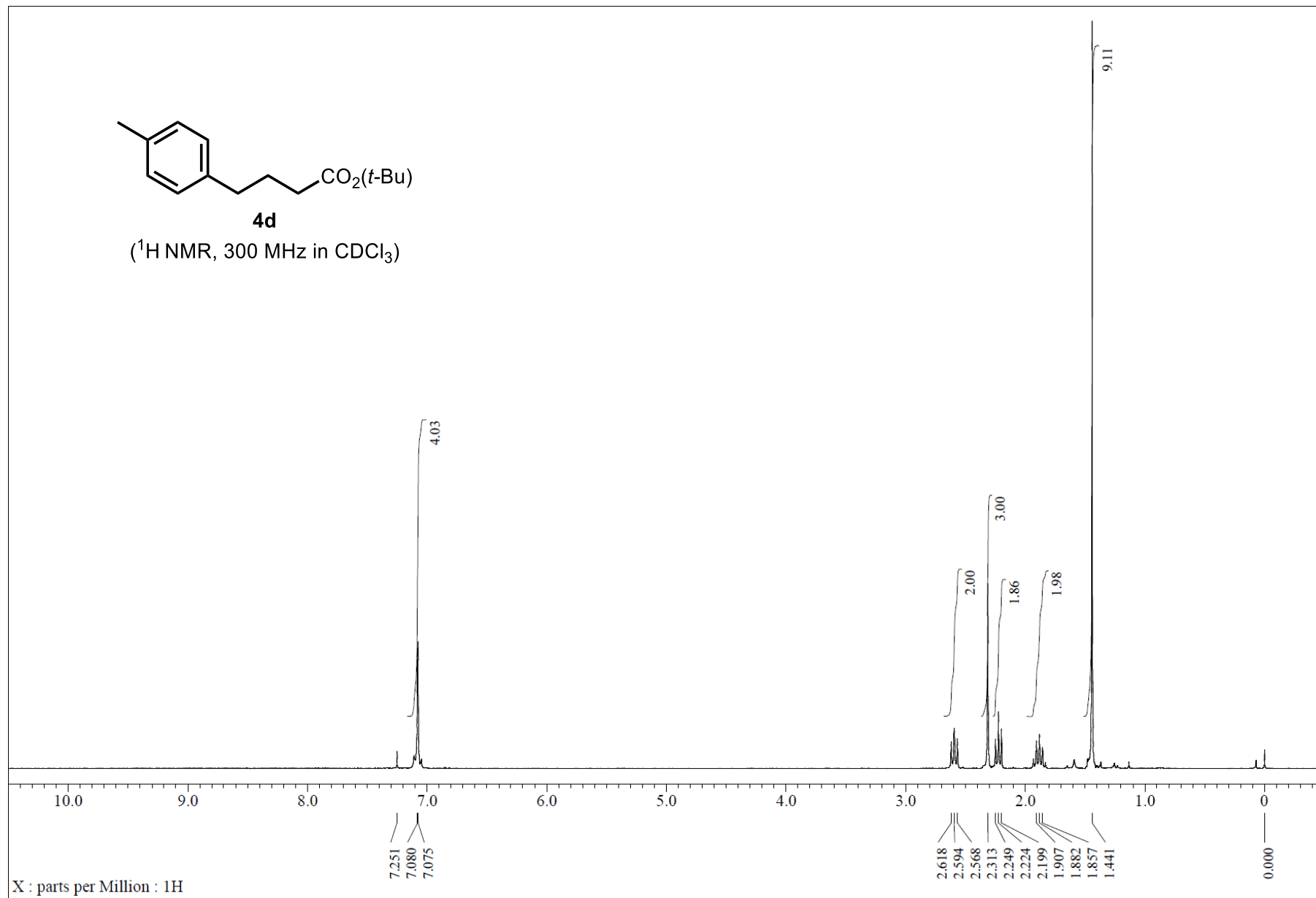
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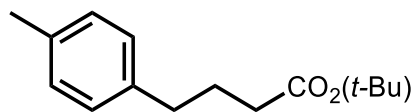




4d

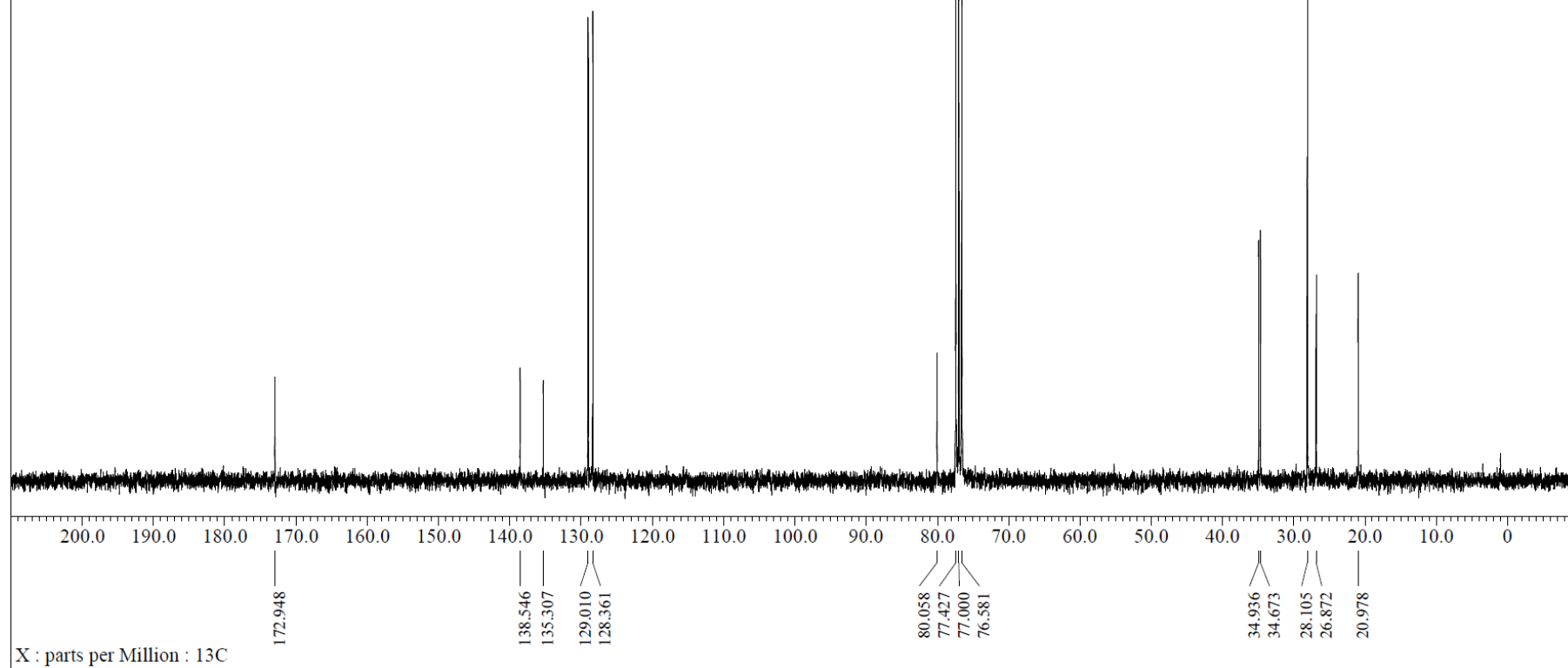
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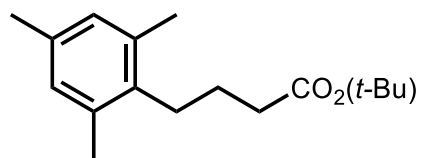




4d

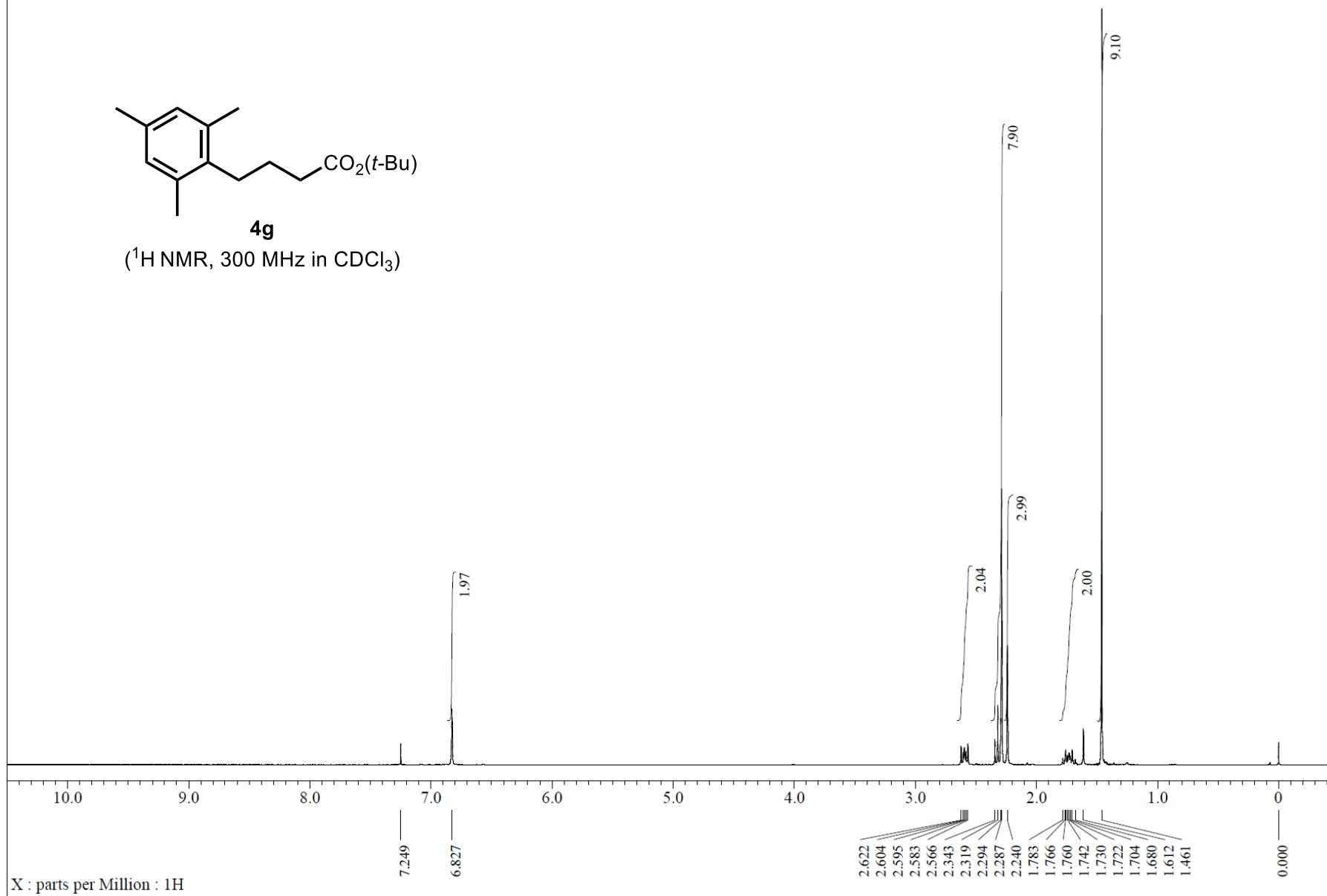
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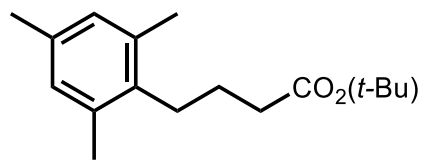




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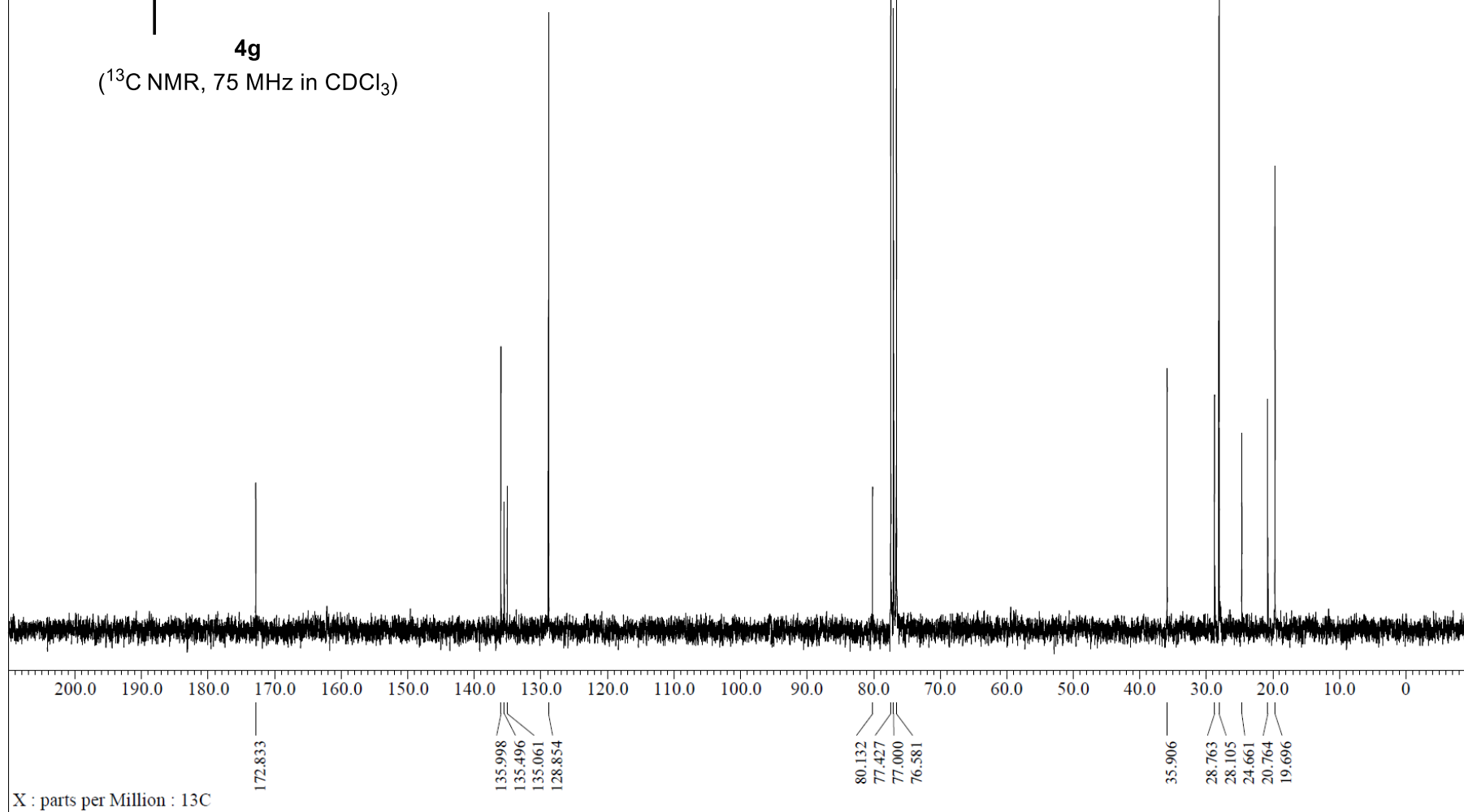
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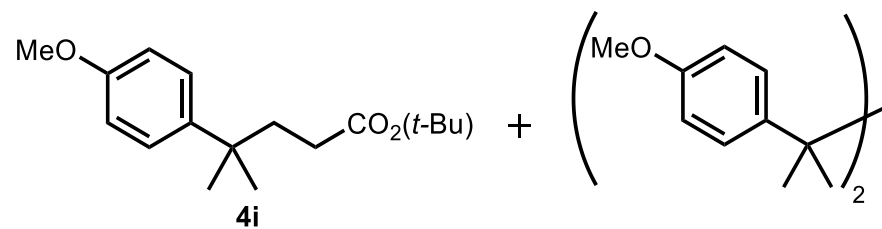




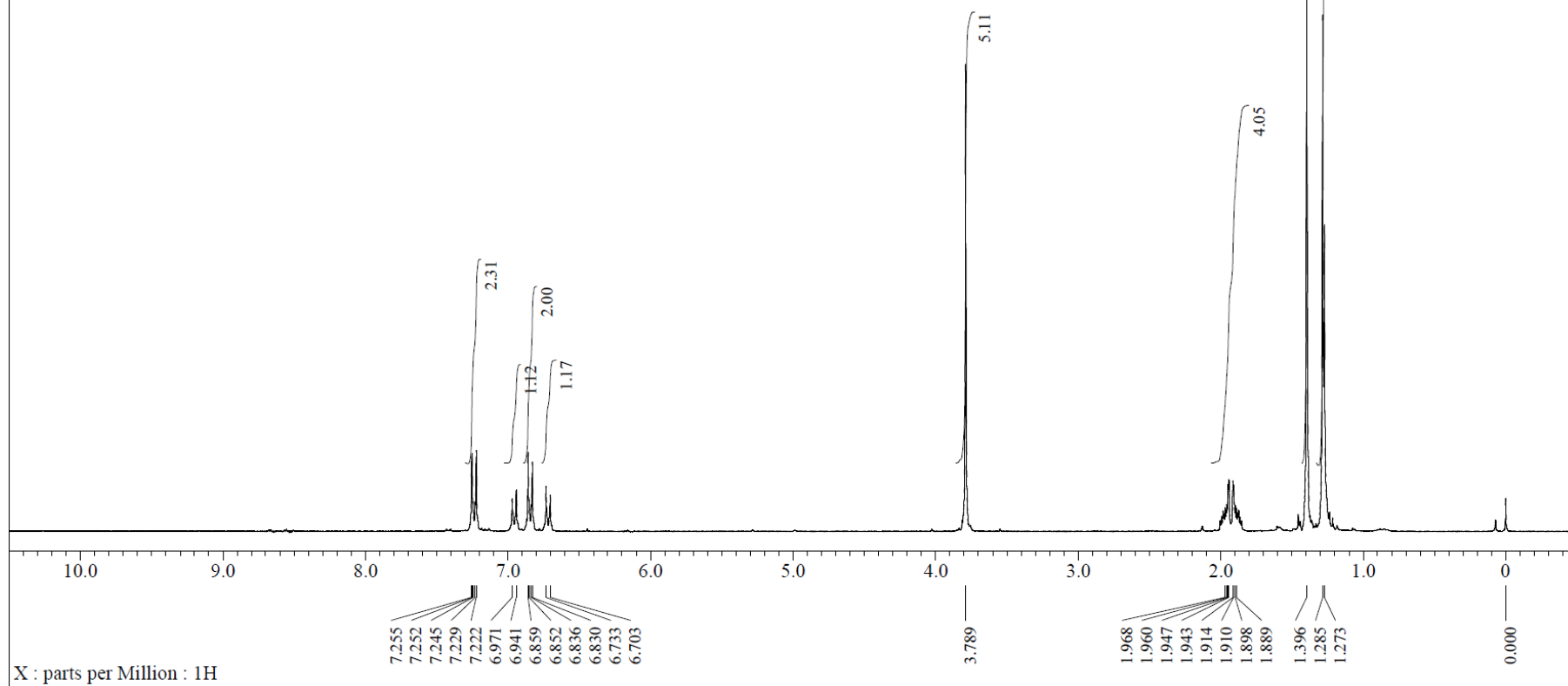
4g

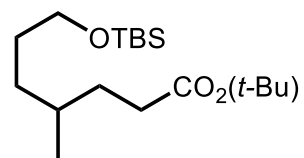
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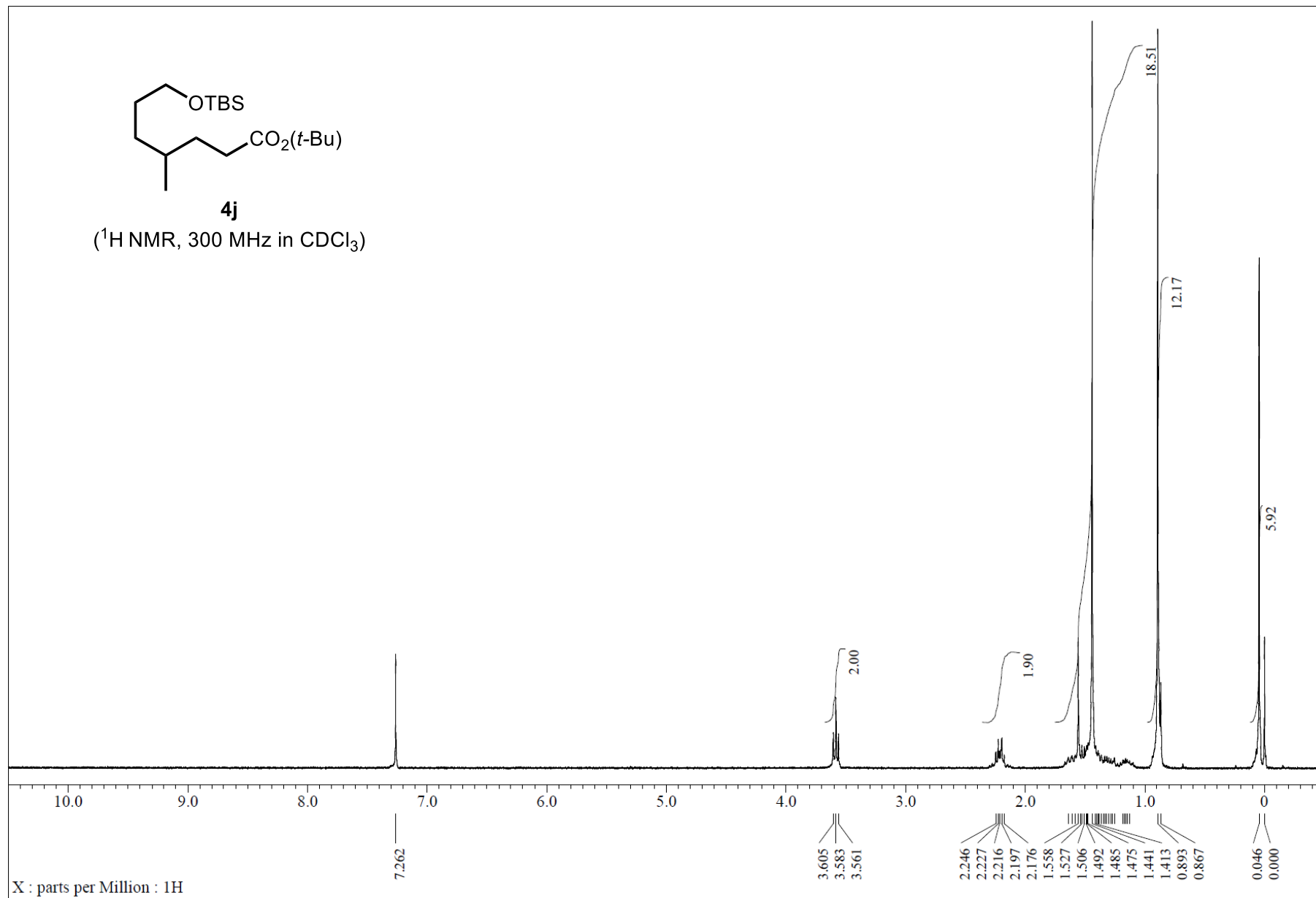
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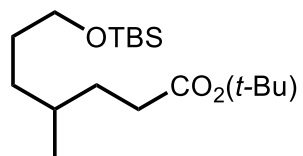




4j

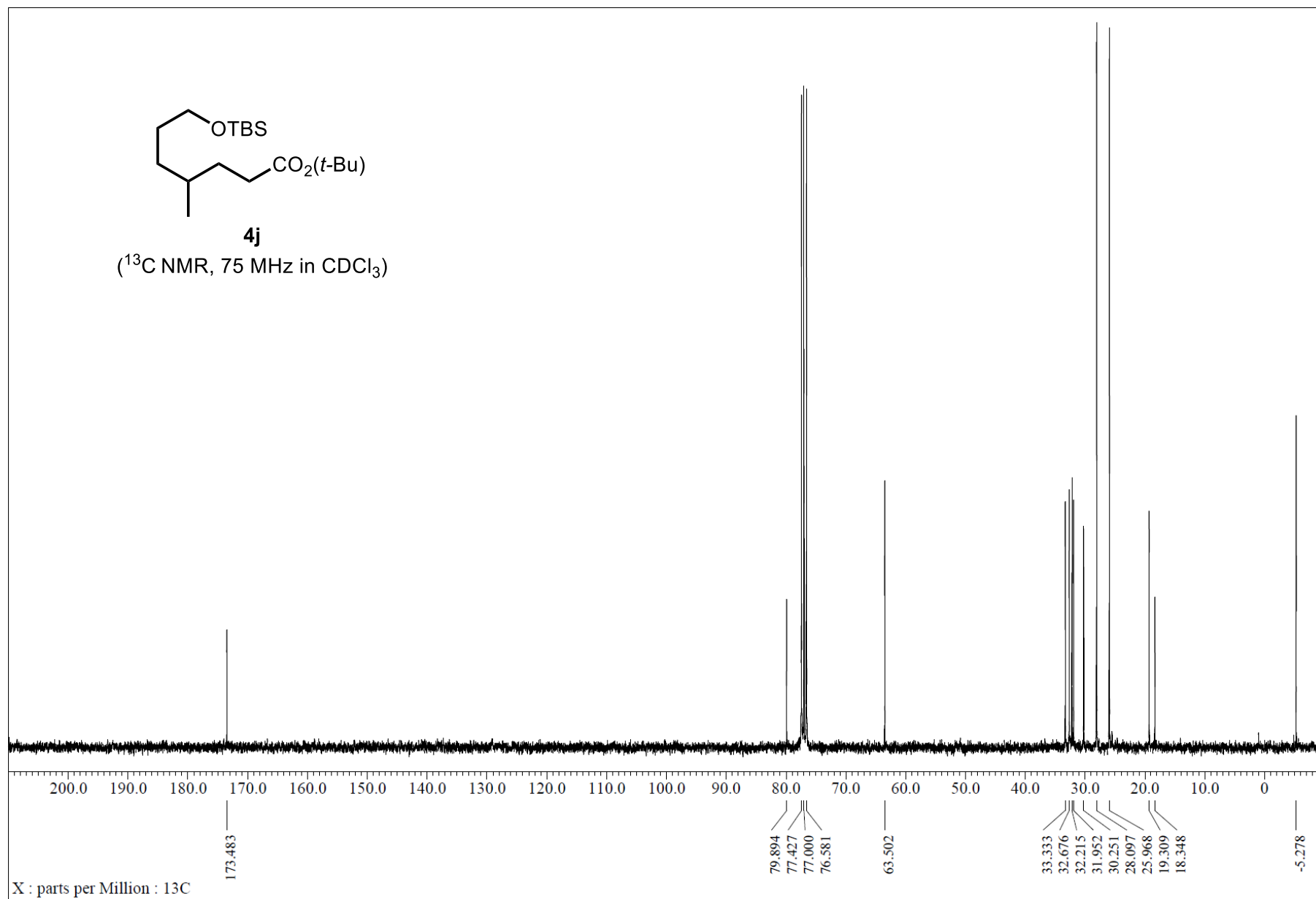
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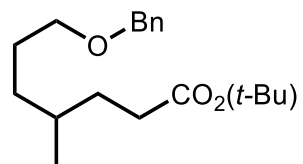




4j

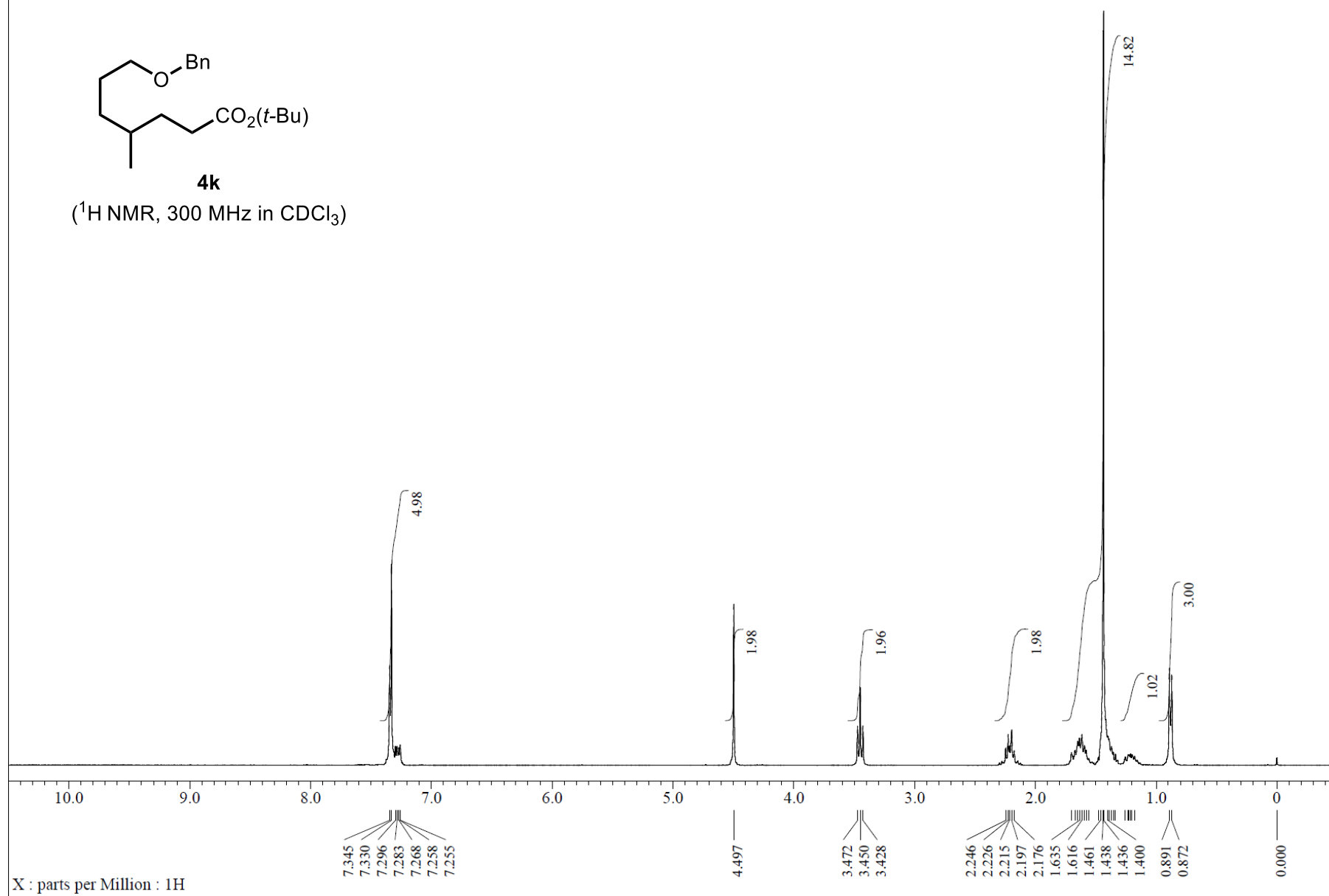
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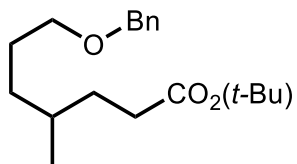




4k

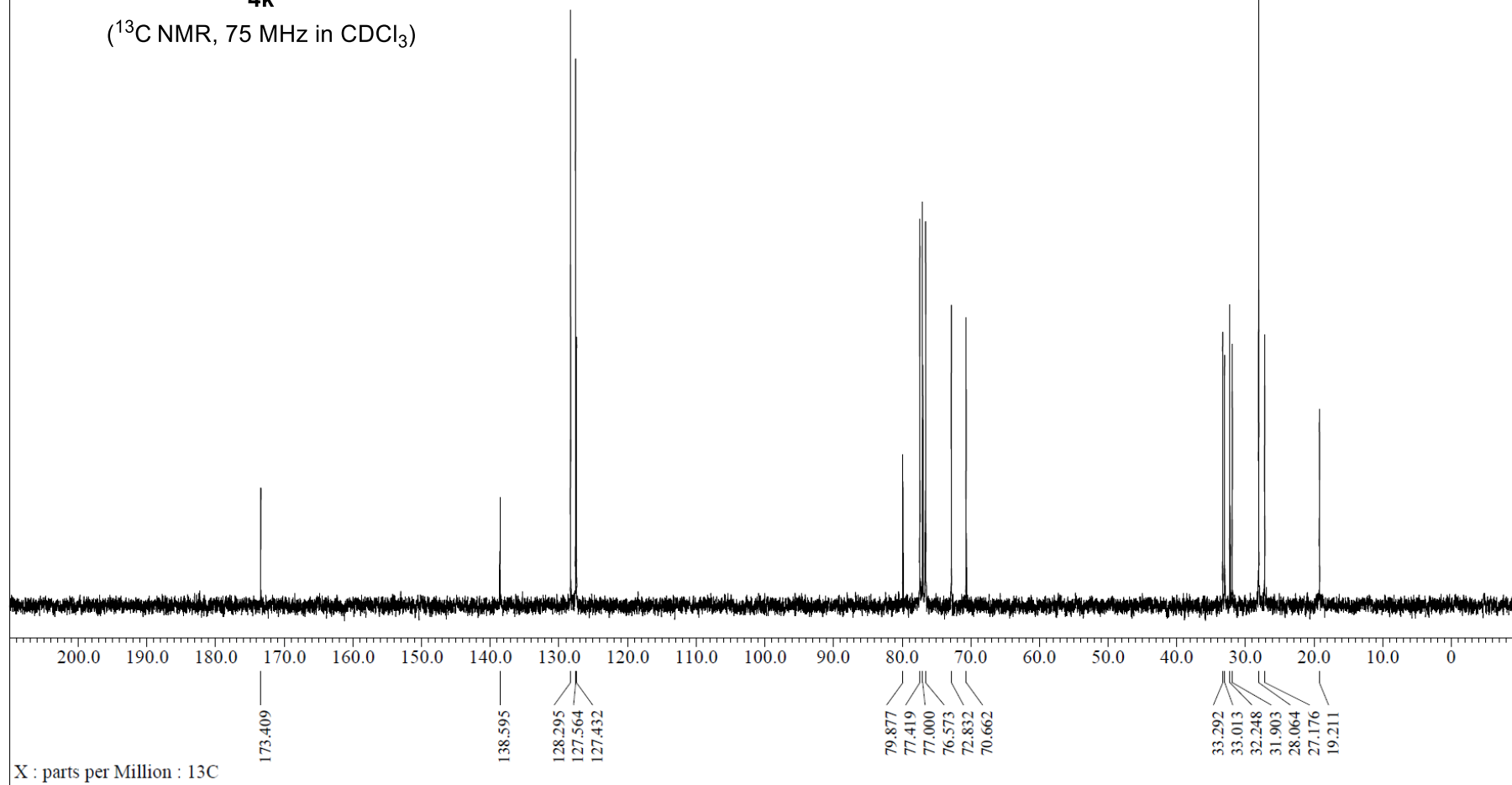
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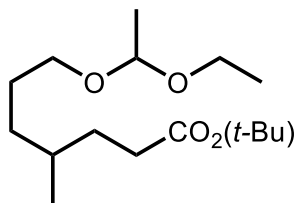




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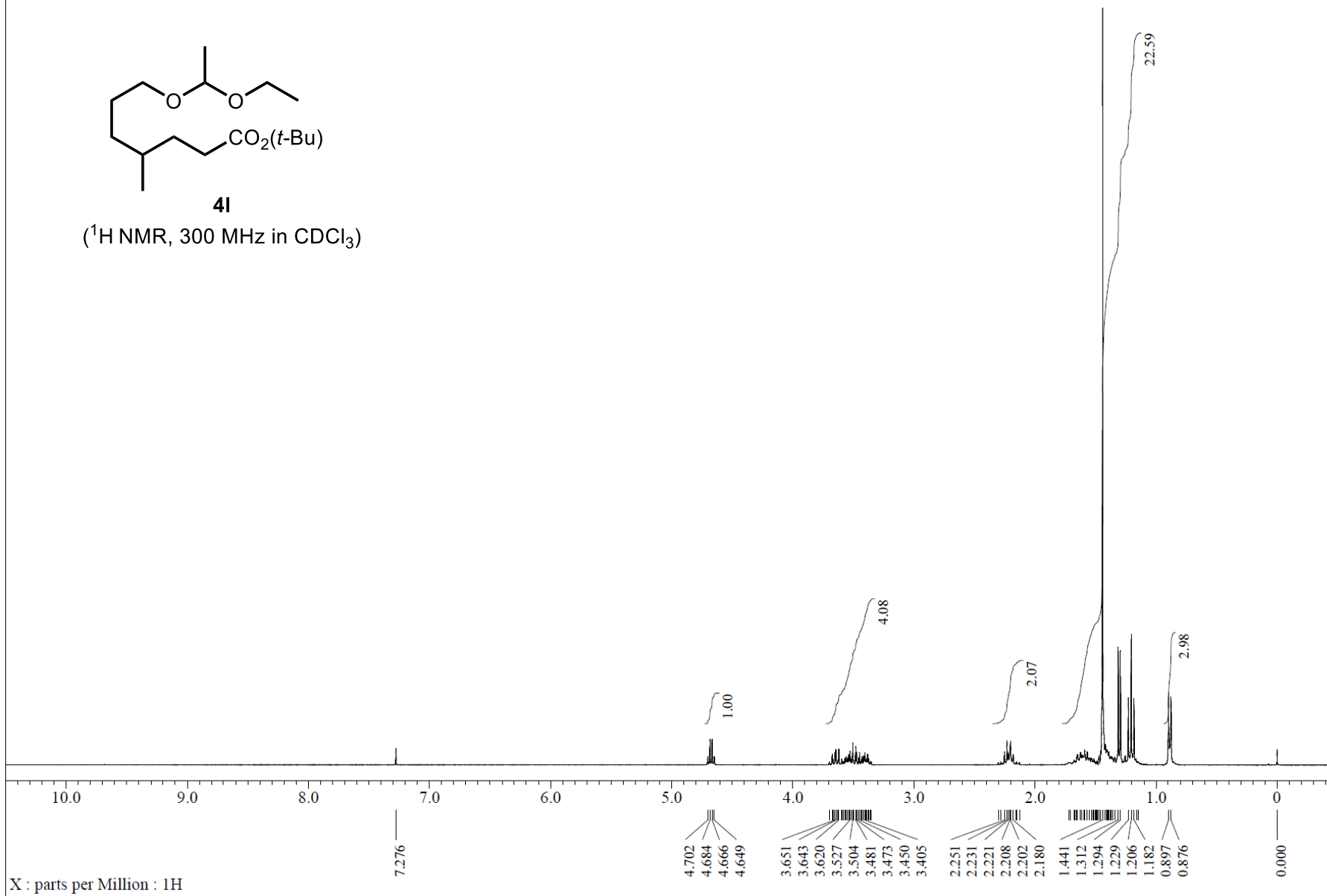
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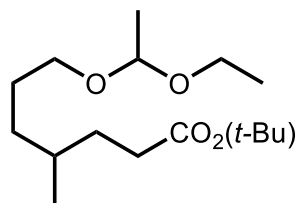




4l

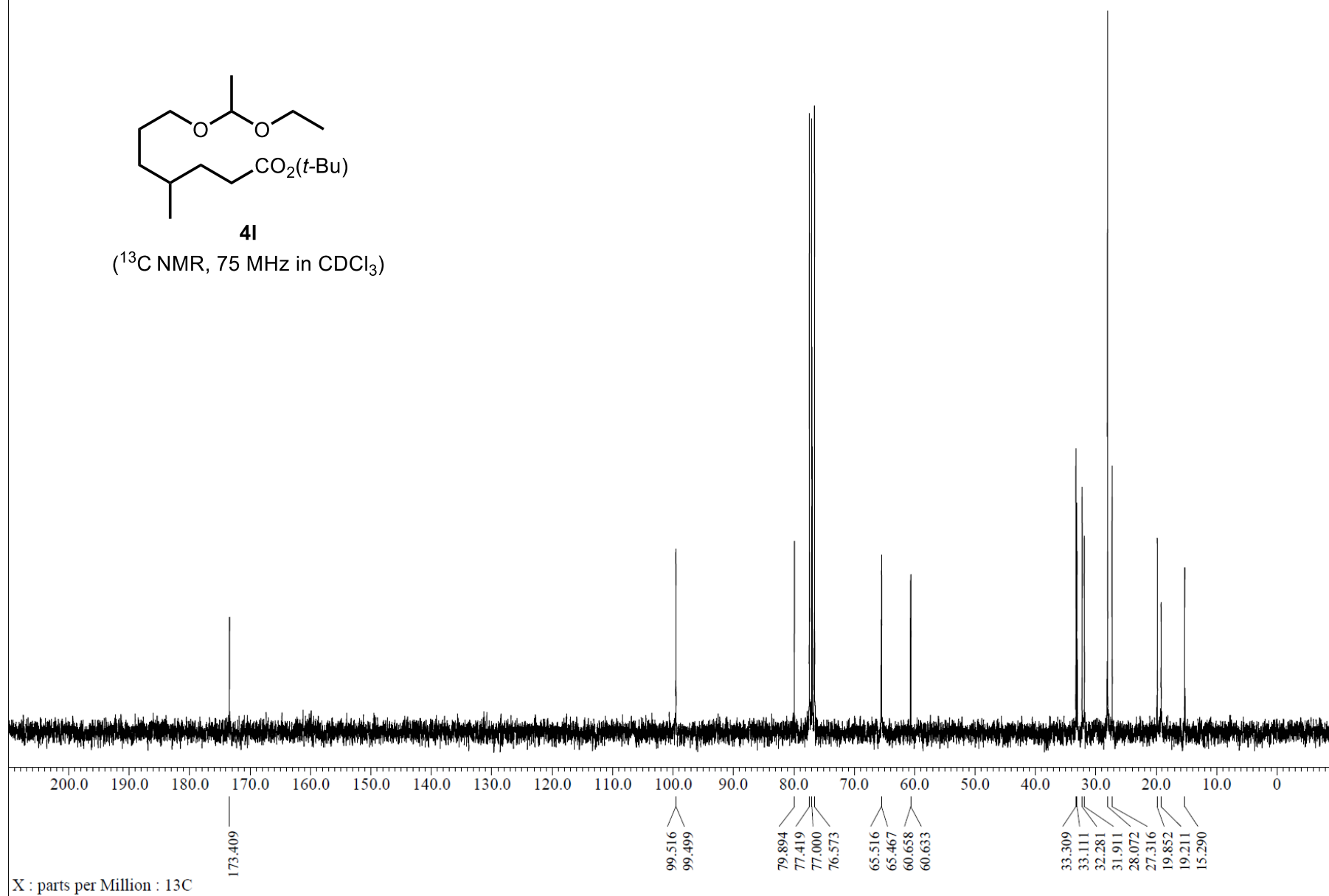
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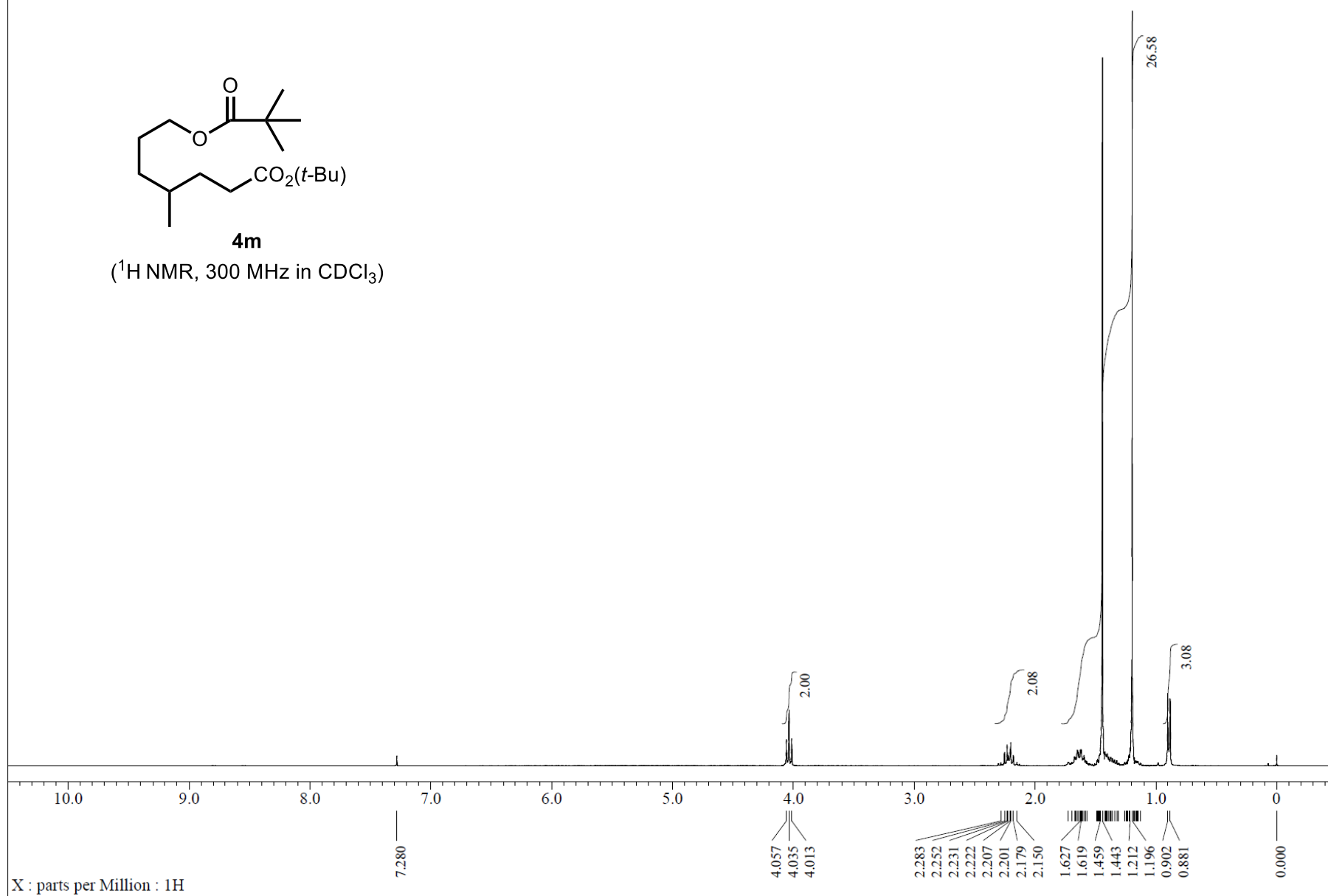
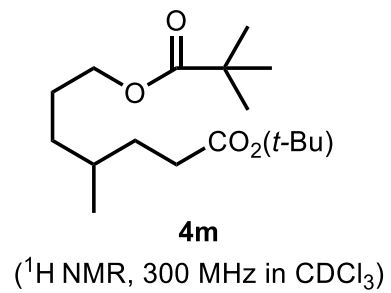


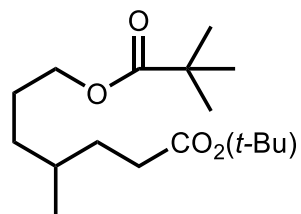


4I

(¹³C NMR, 75 MHz in CDCl₃)

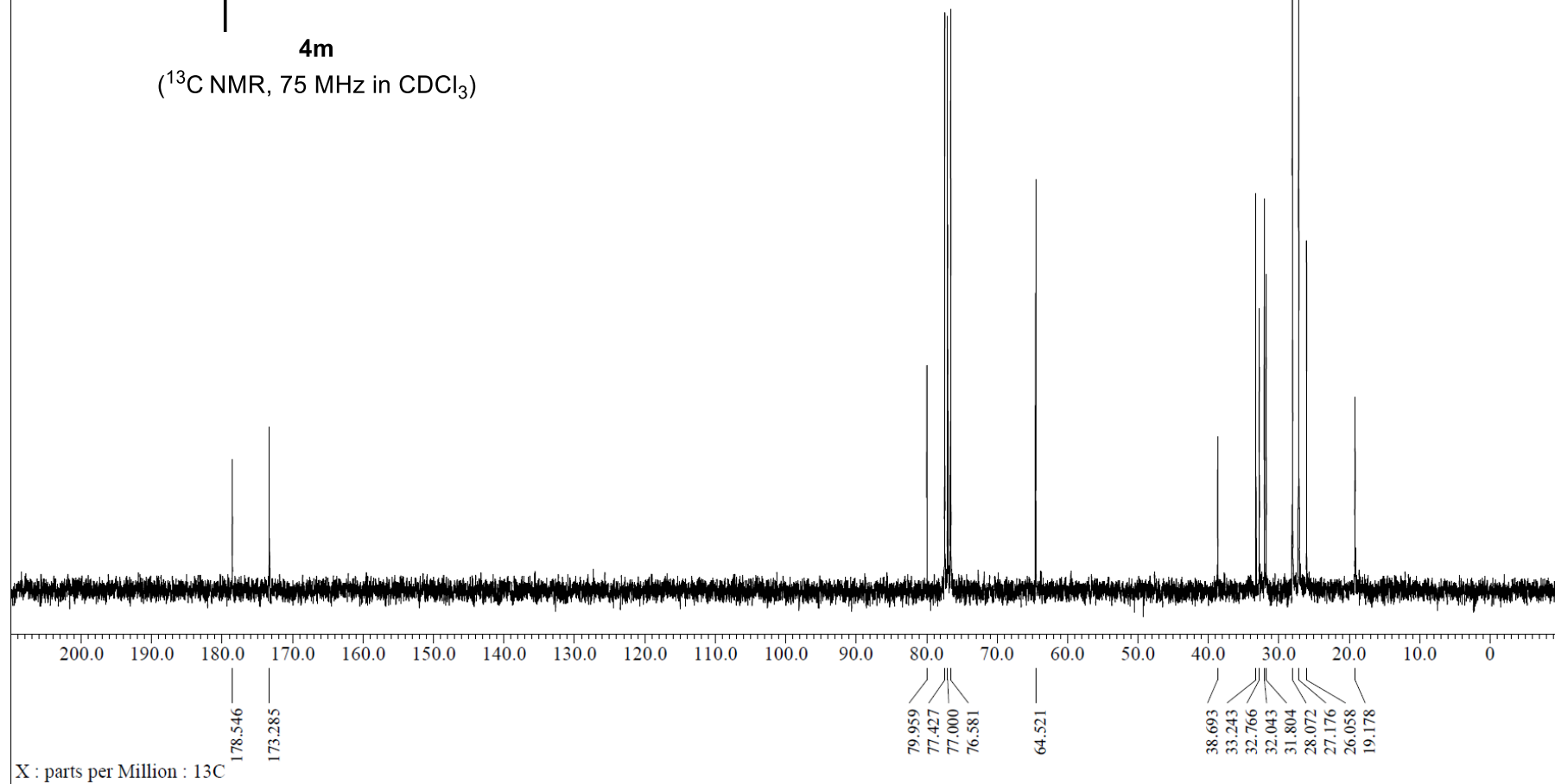


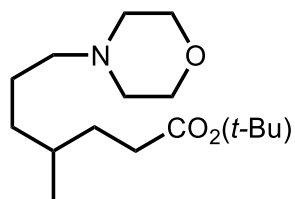




4m

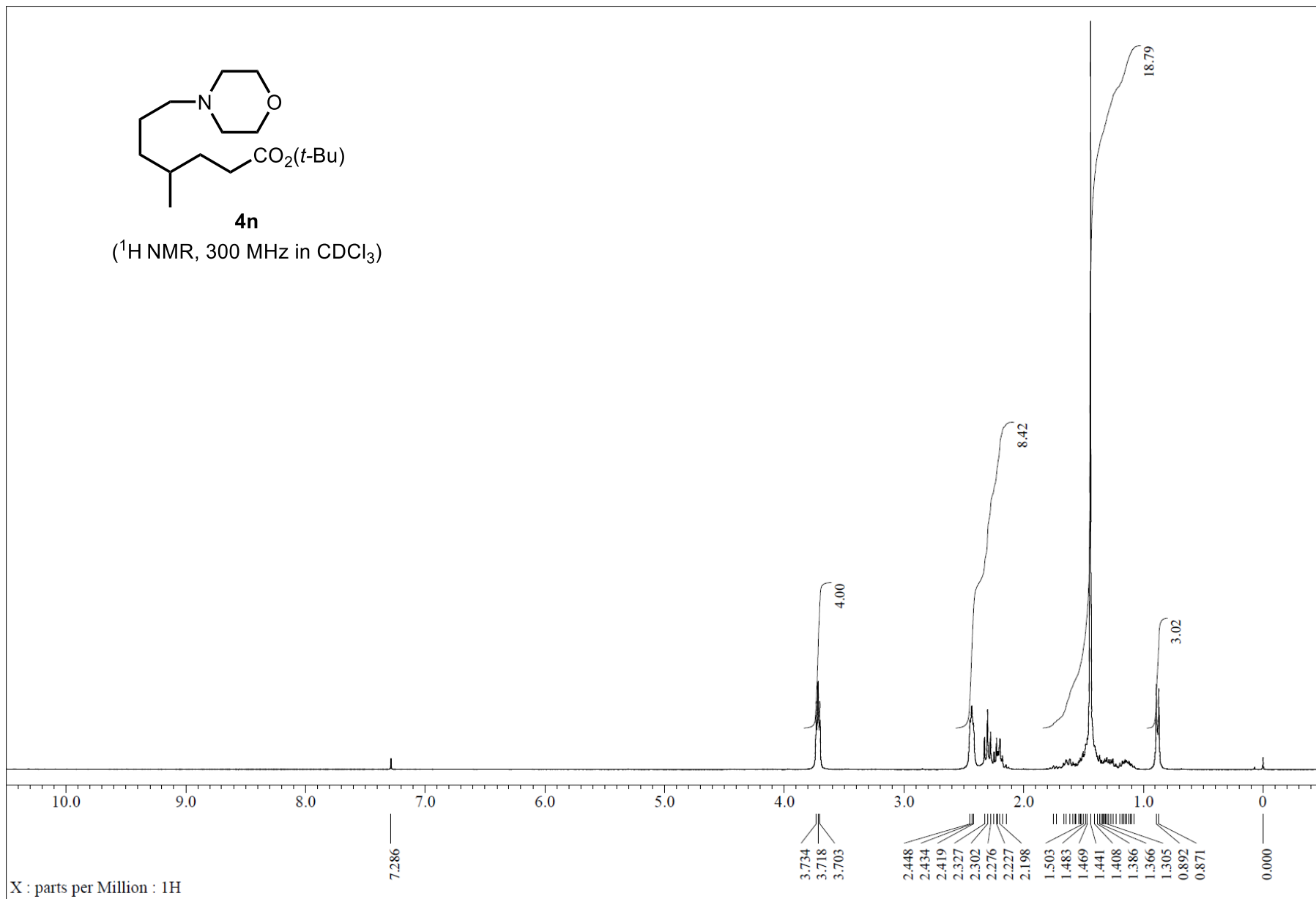
(¹³C NMR, 75 MHz in CDCl₃)

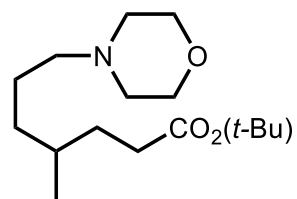




4n

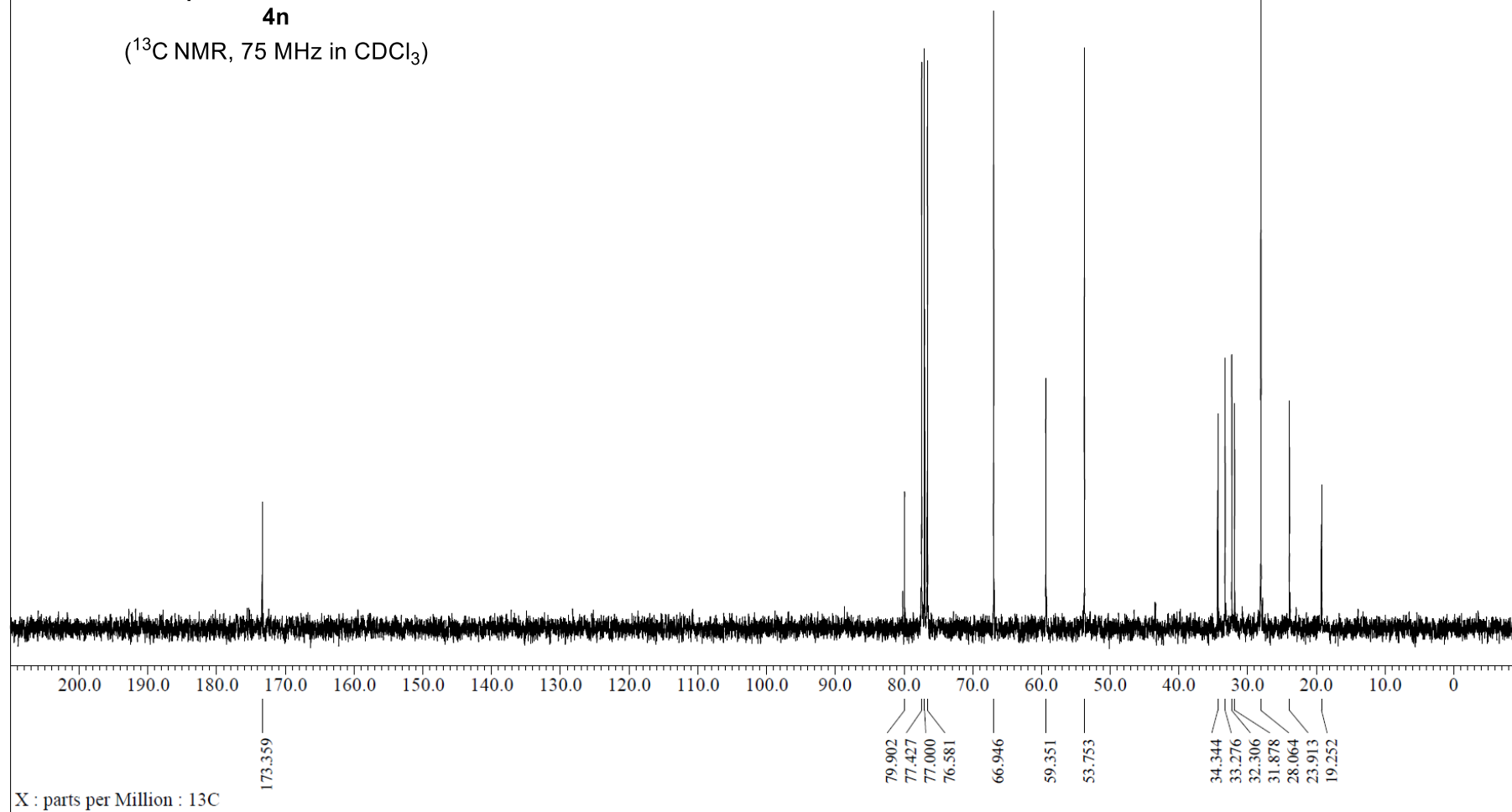
(¹H NMR, 300 MHz in CDCl₃)

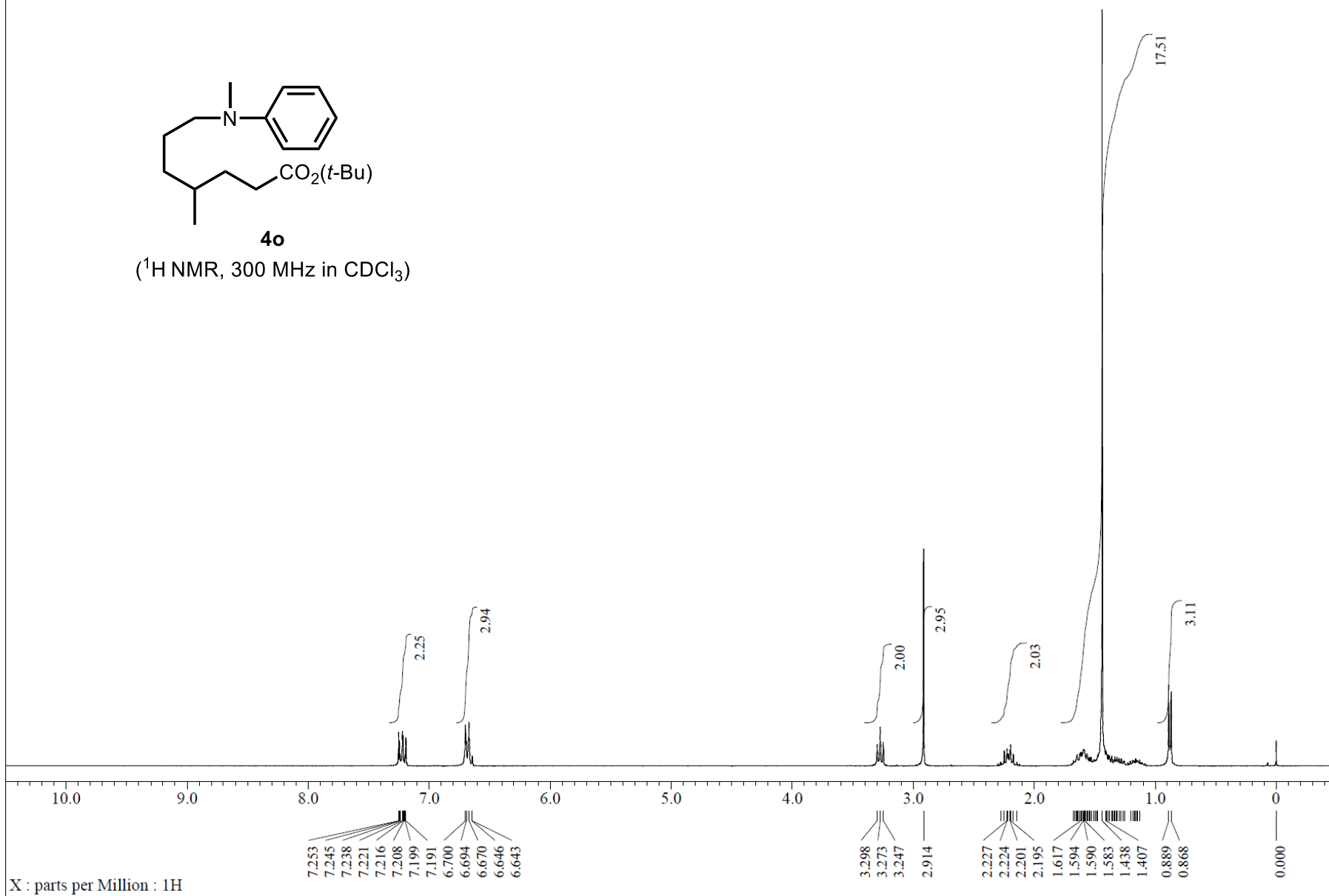
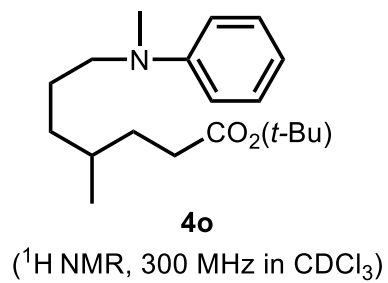


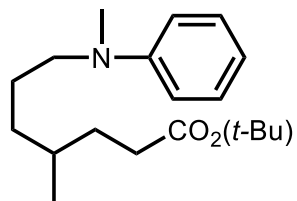


4n

(¹³C NMR, 75 MHz in CDCl₃)

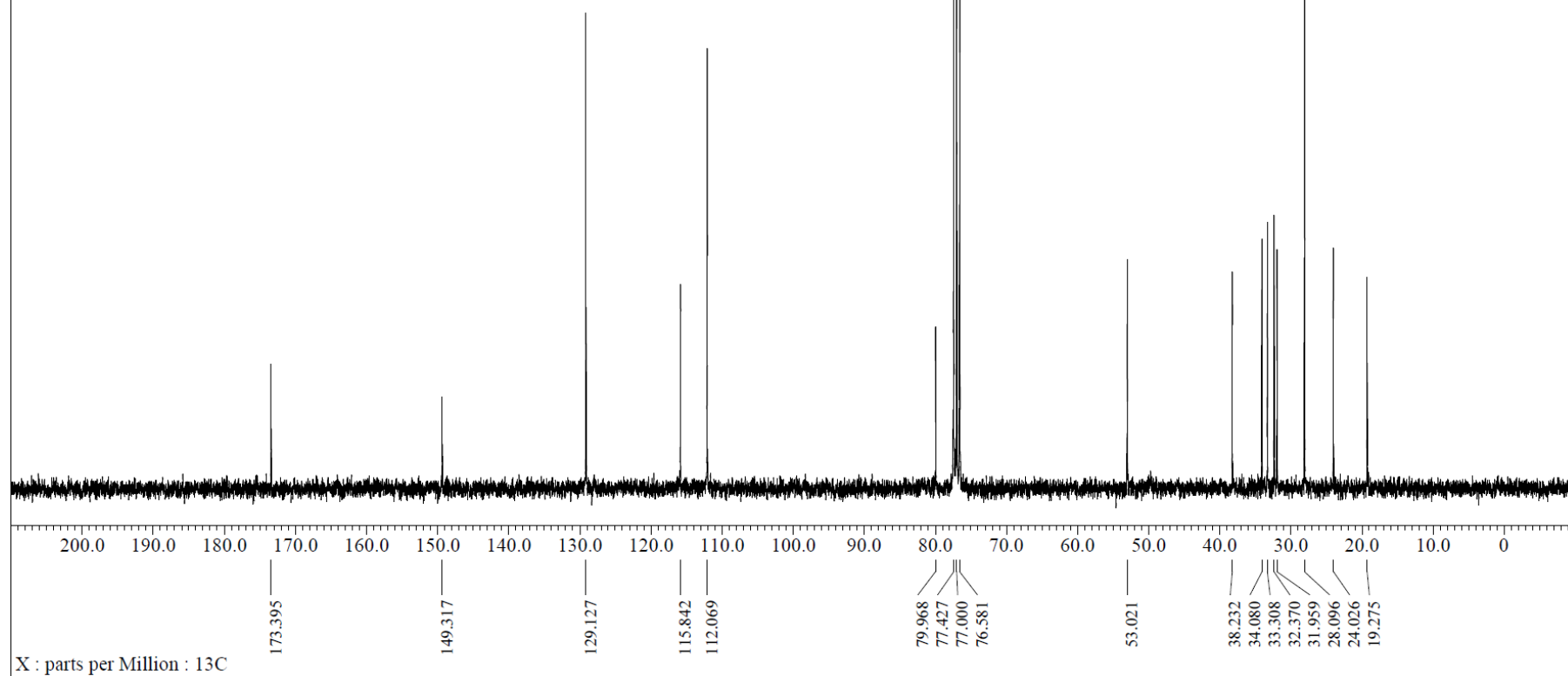


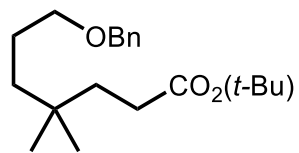




4o

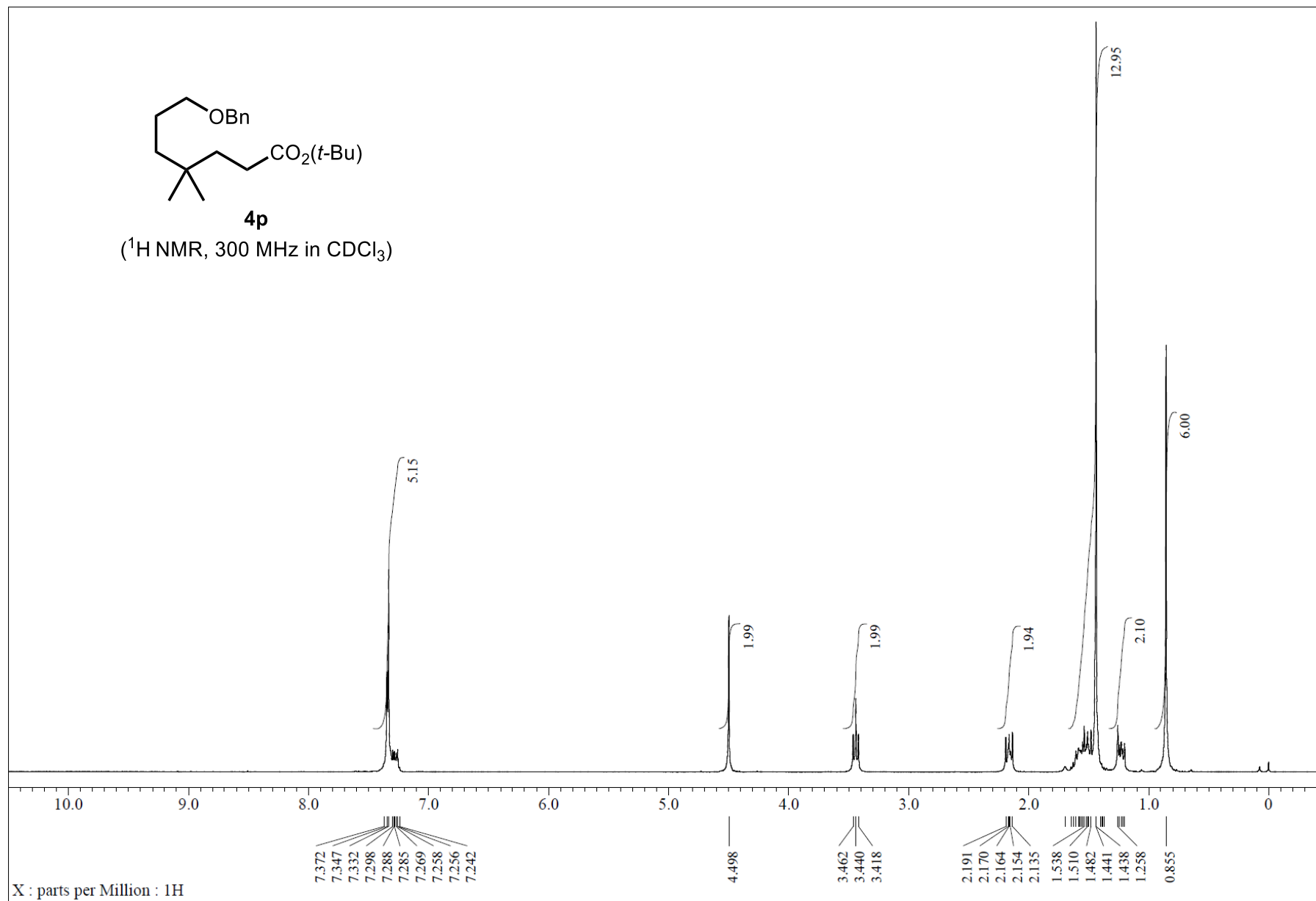
(¹³C NMR, 75 MHz in CDCl₃)

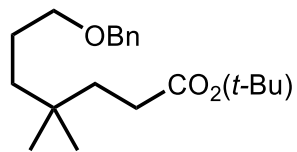




4p

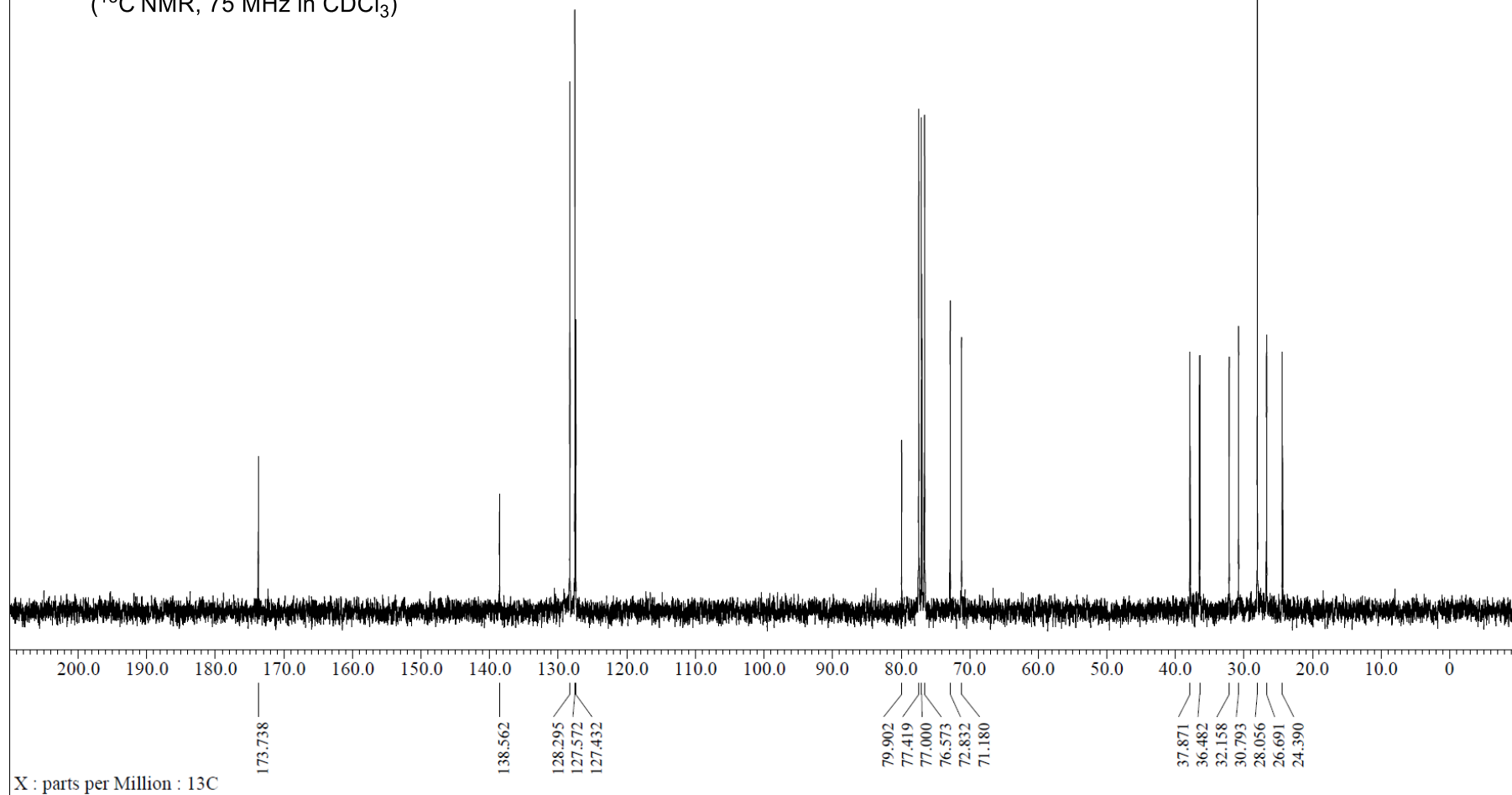
(¹H NMR, 300 MHz in CDCl₃)

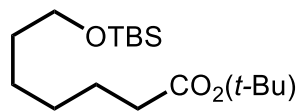




4p

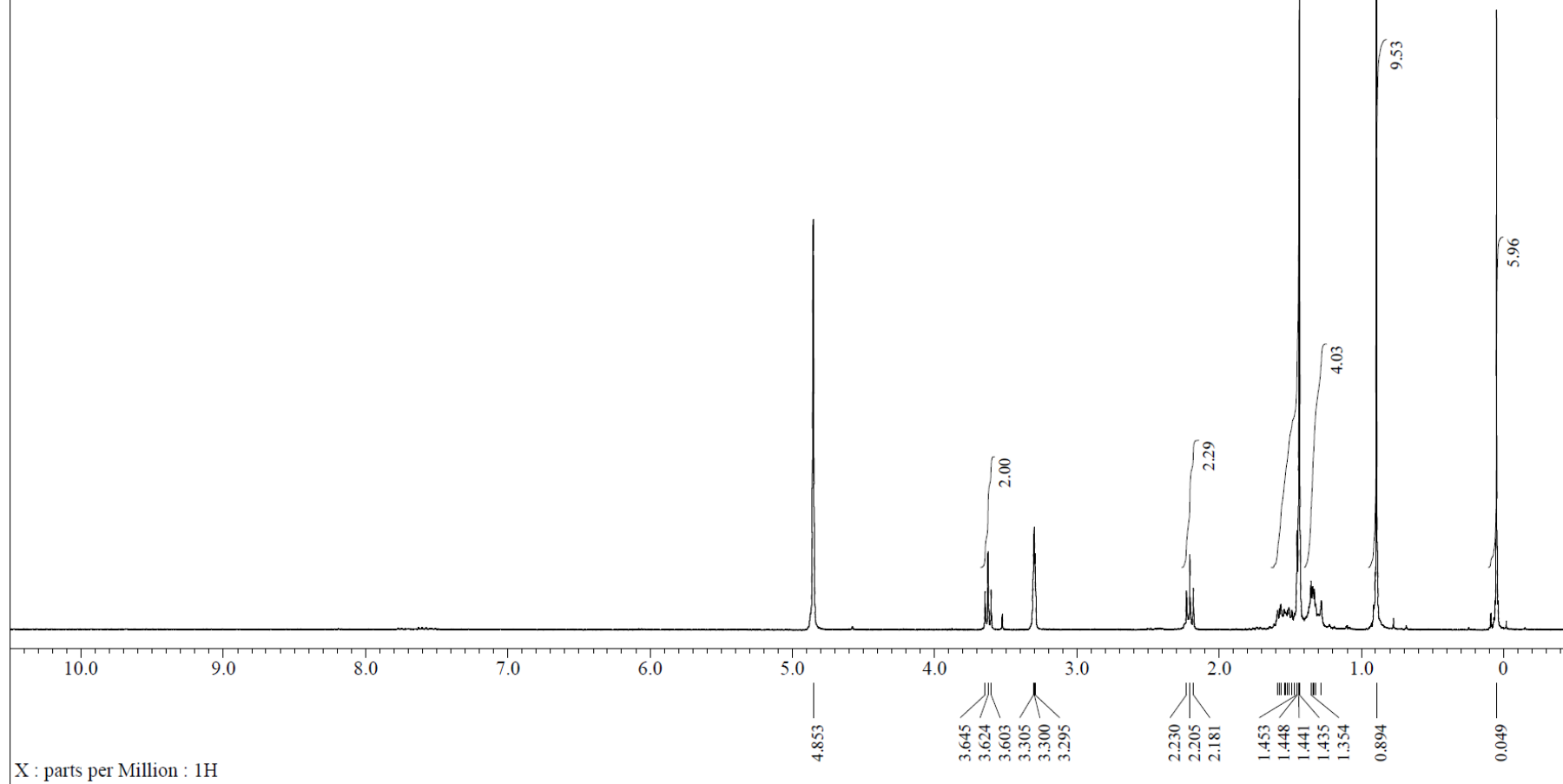
(¹³C NMR, 75 MHz in CDCl₃)



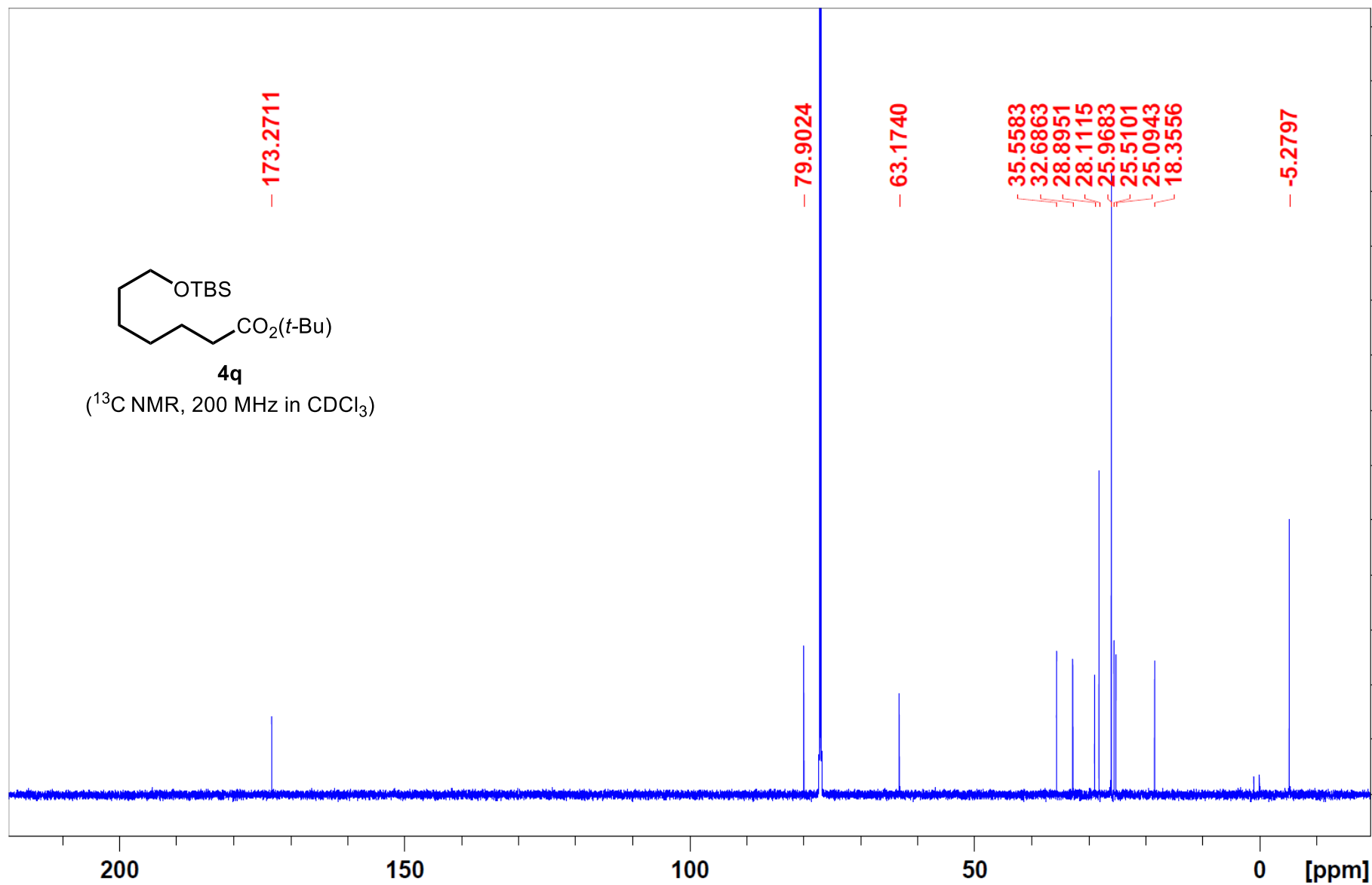


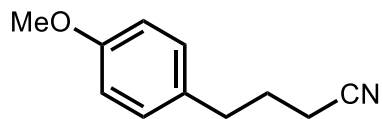
4q

(¹H NMR, 300 MHz in CD₃OD)



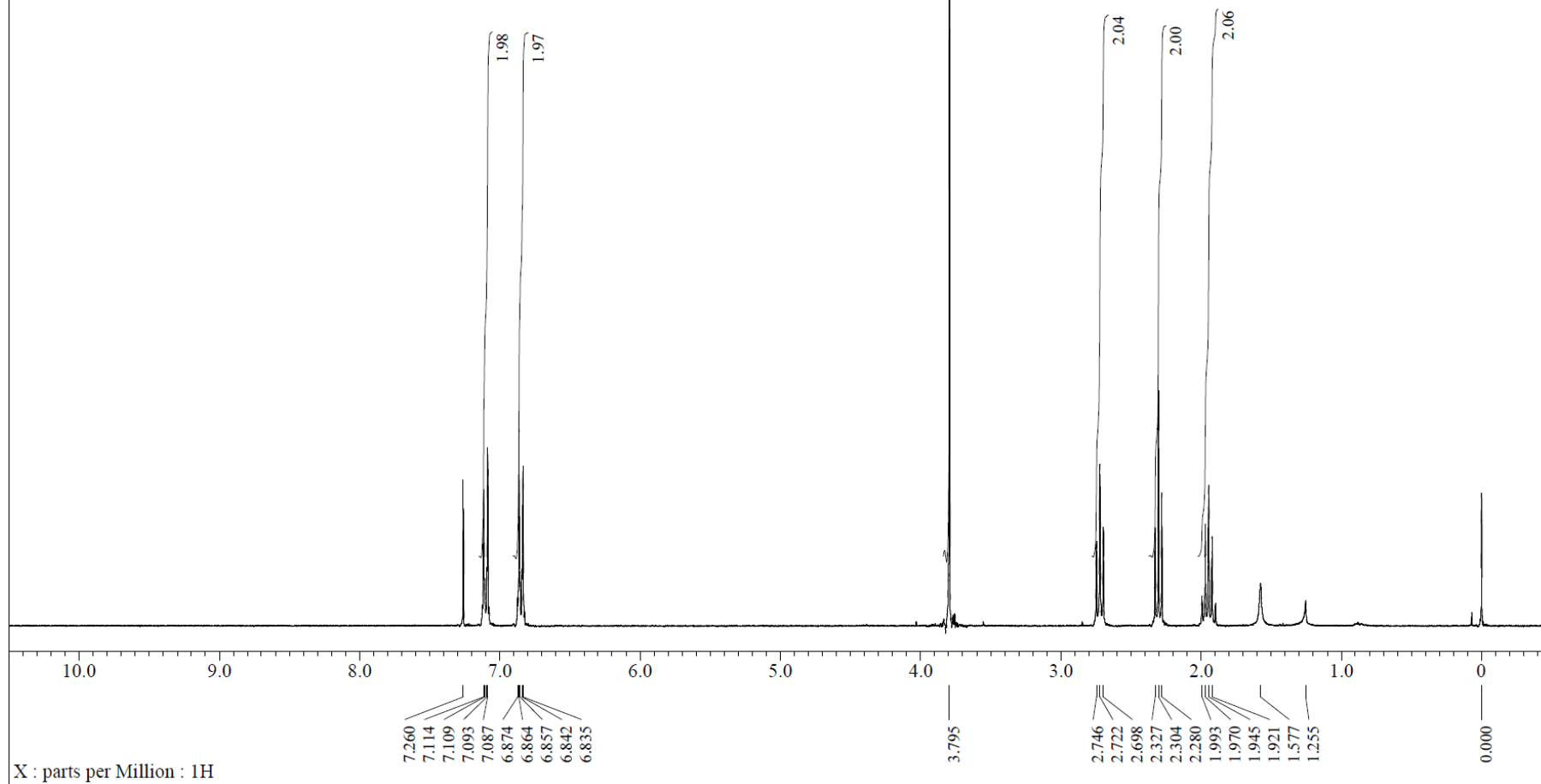
S101

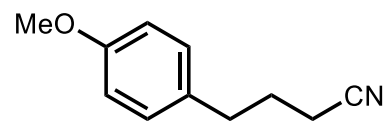




4s

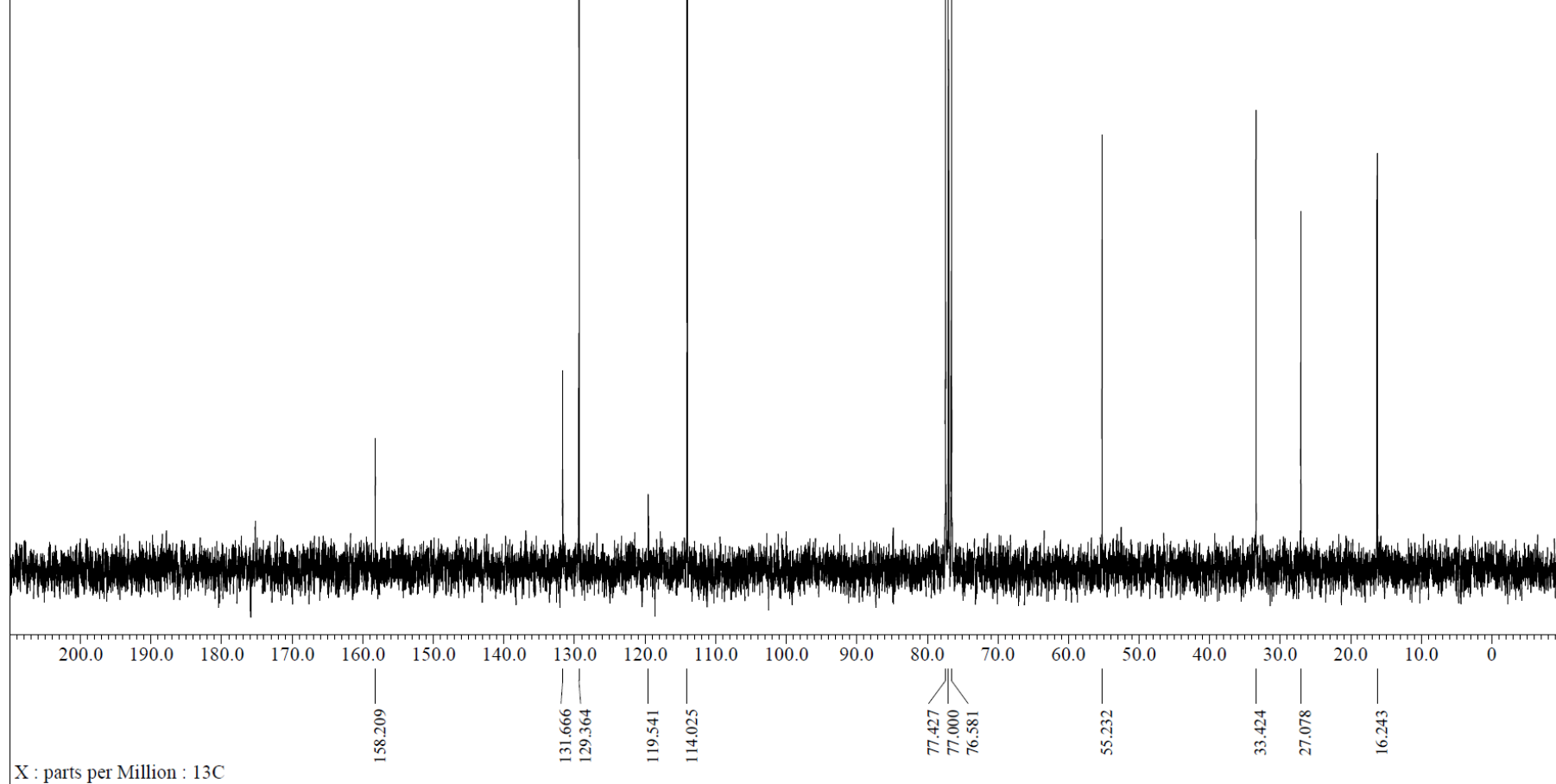
(¹H NMR, 300 MHz in CDCl₃)

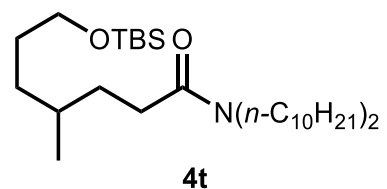




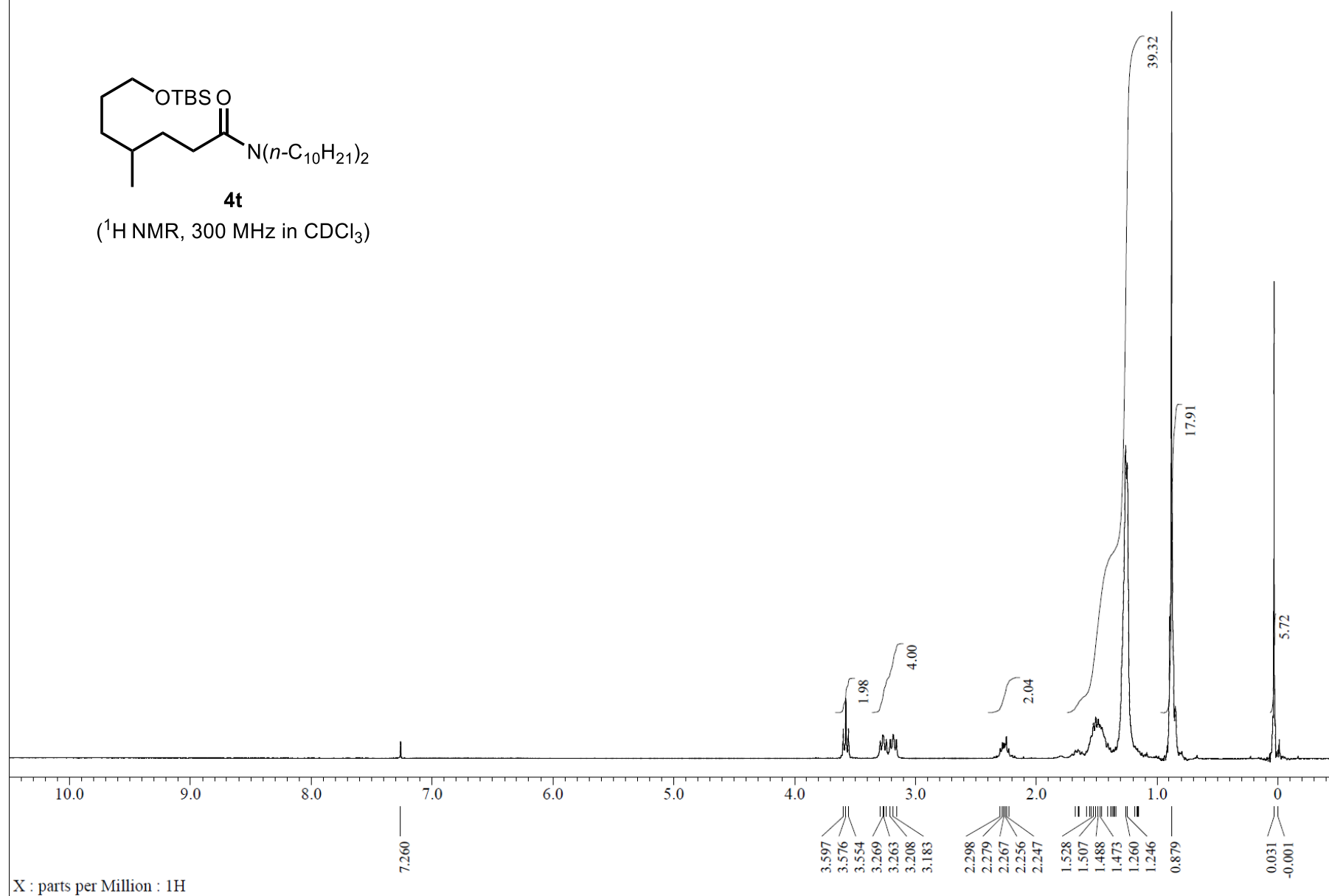
4s

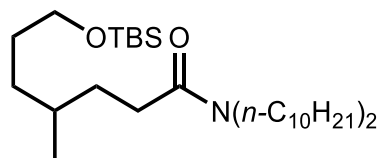
(¹³C NMR, 75 MHz in CDCl₃)





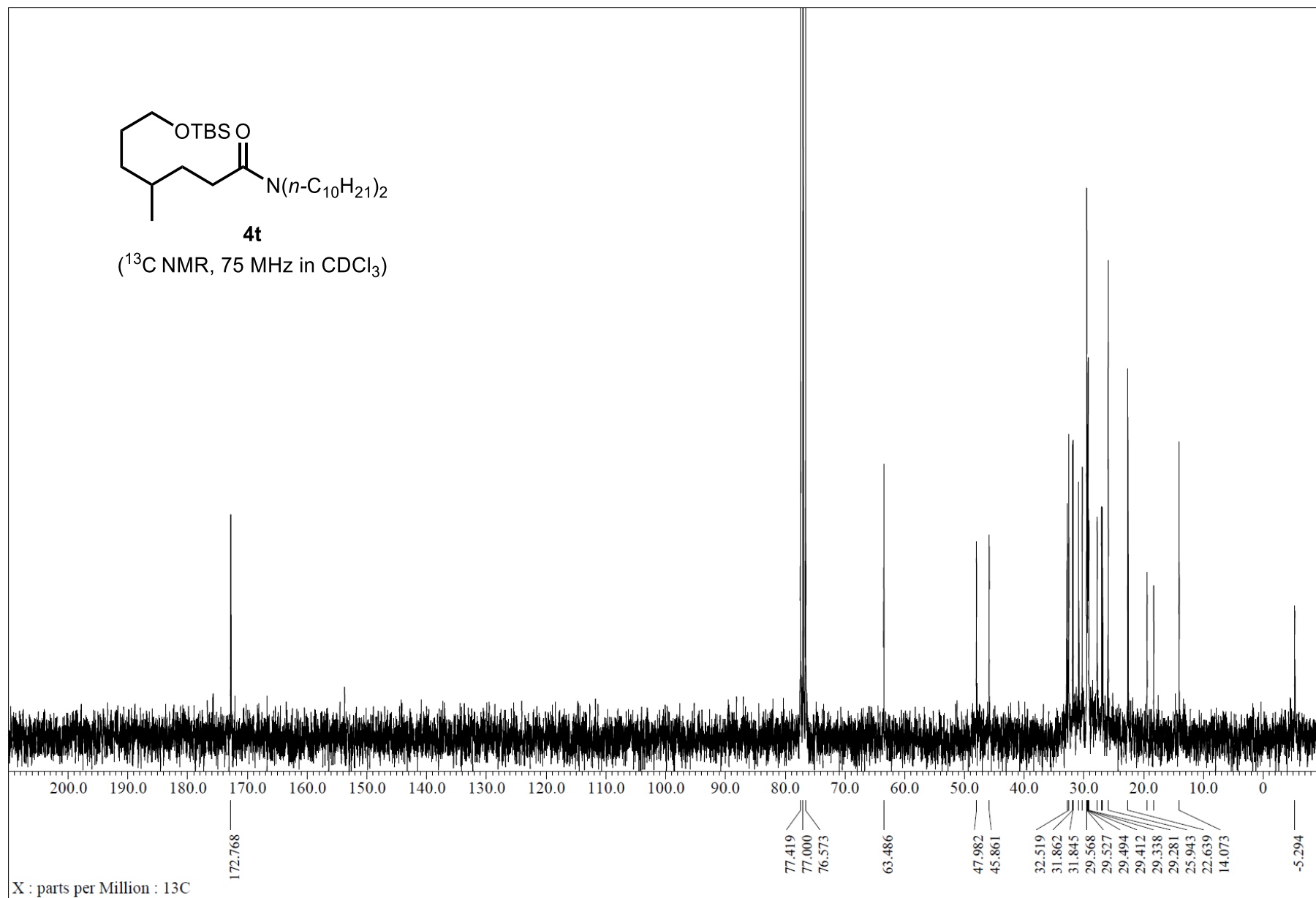
(¹H NMR, 300 MHz in CDCl₃)

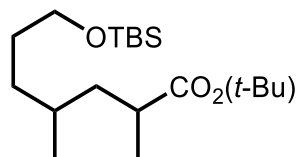




4t

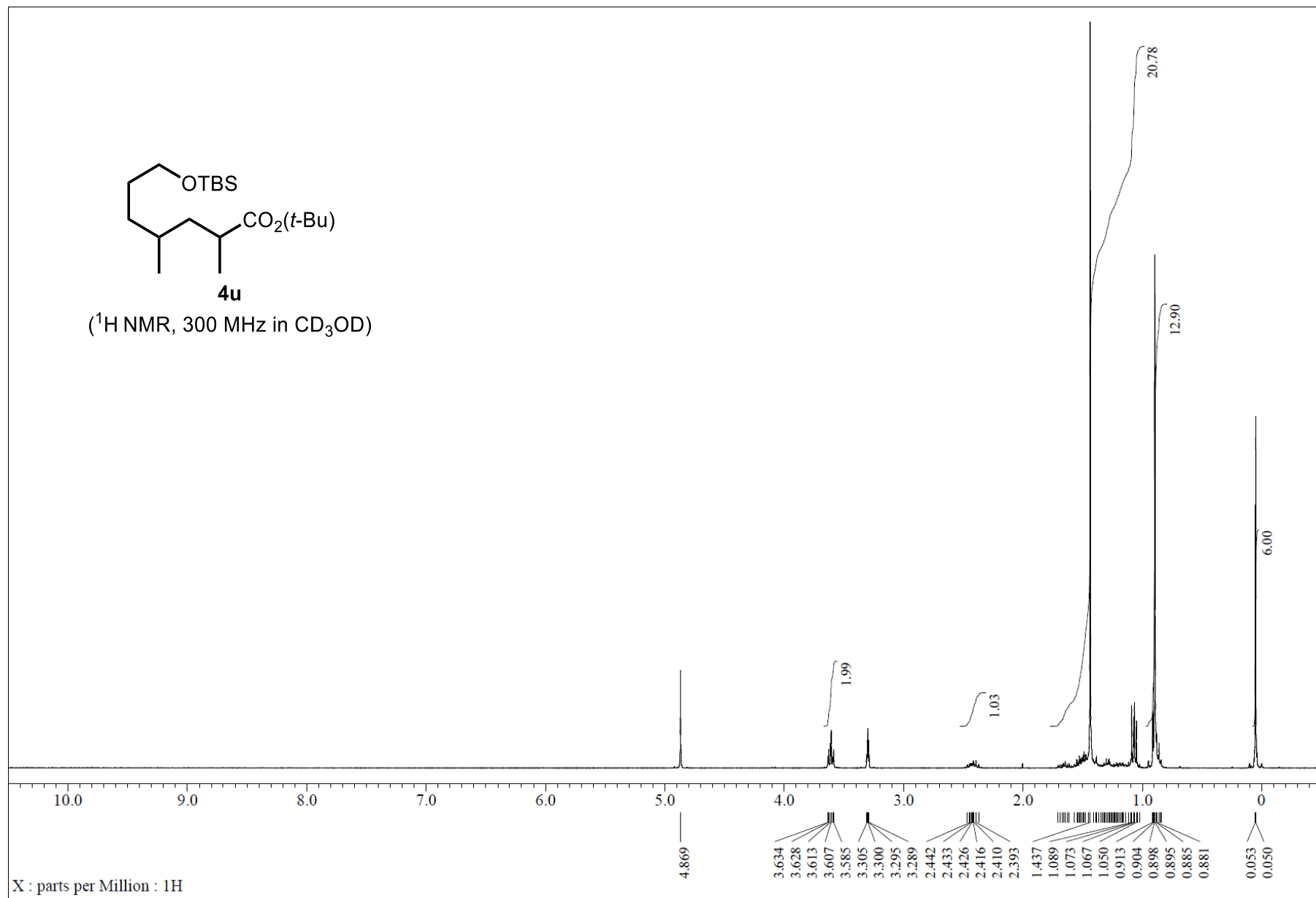
(¹³C NMR, 75 MHz in CDCl₃)

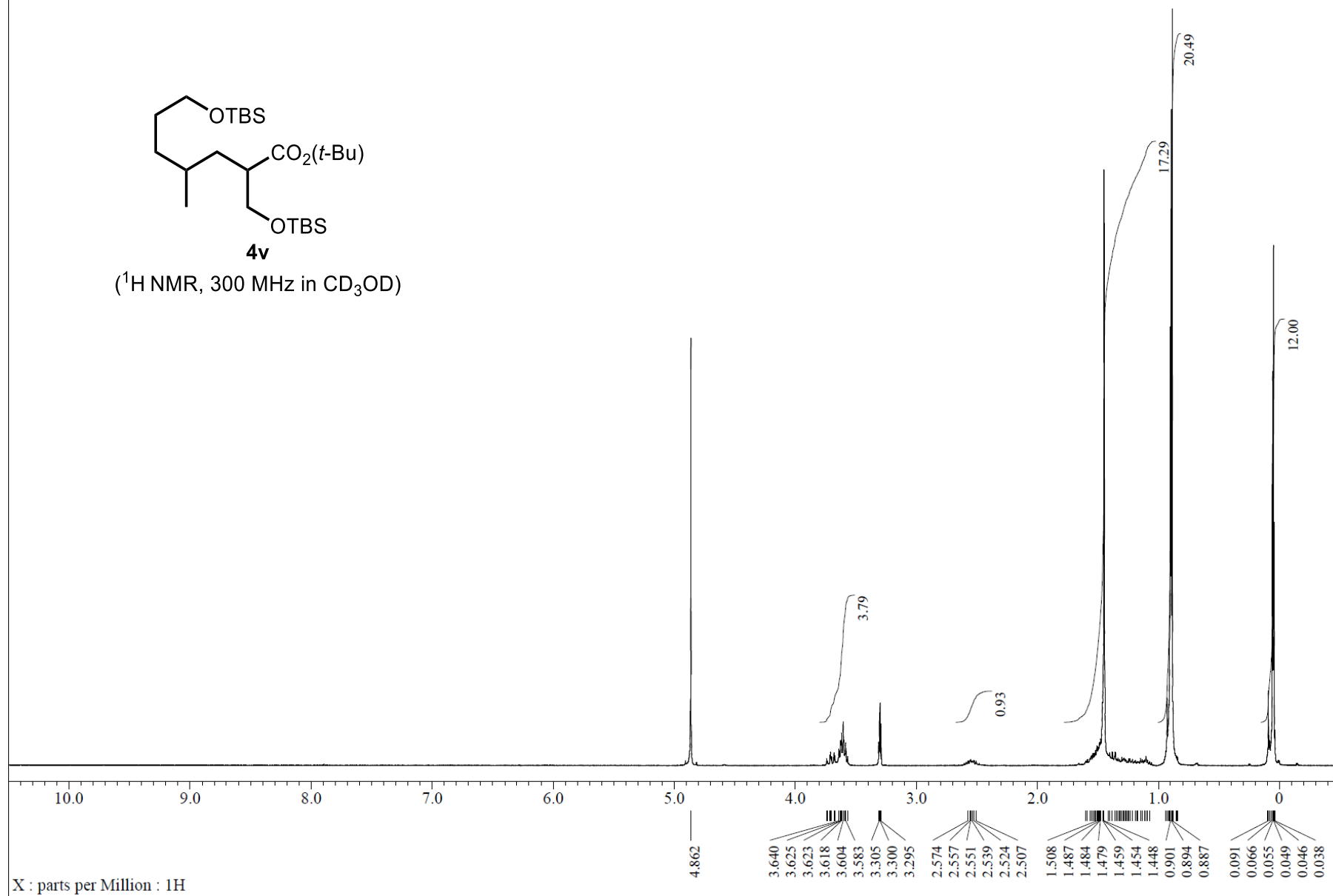
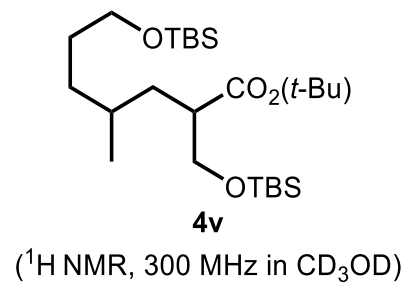


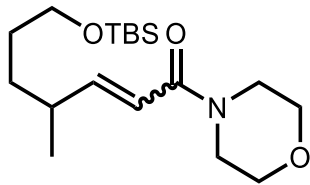


4u

(¹H NMR, 300 MHz in CD₃OD)

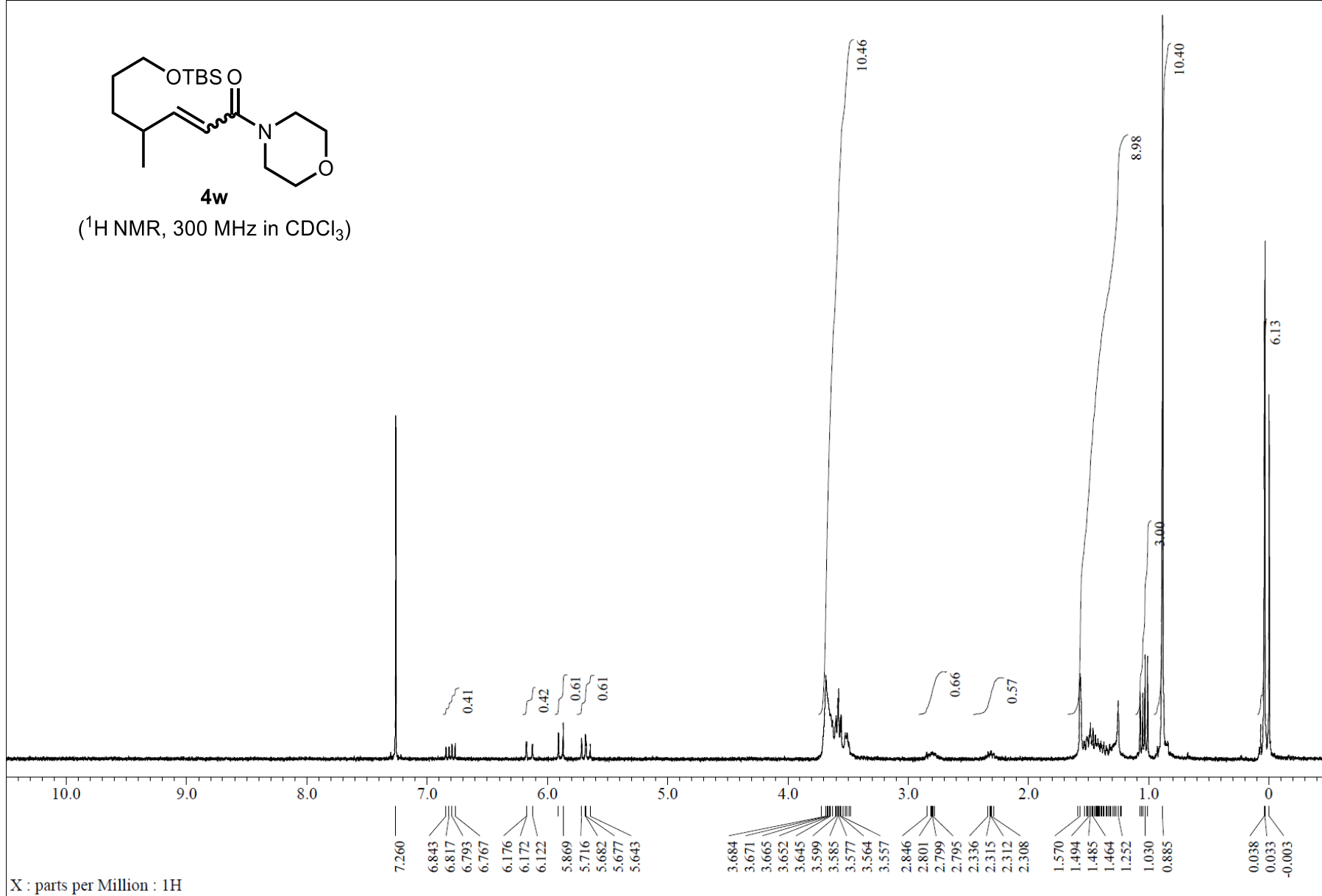


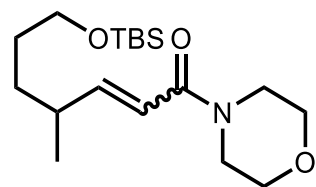




4w

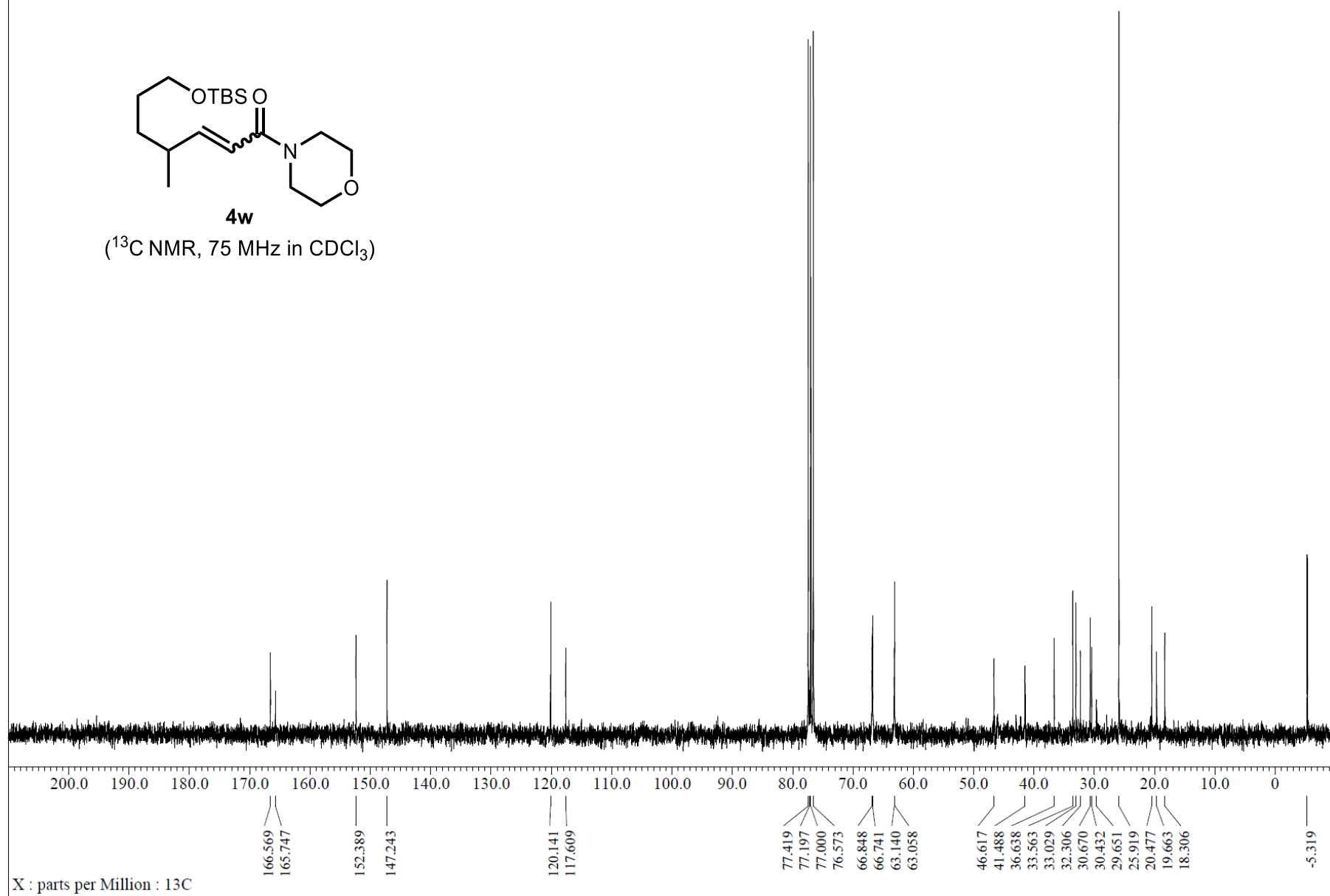
(¹H NMR, 300 MHz in CDCl₃)

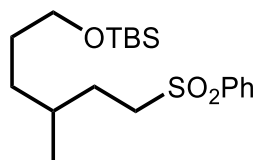




4w

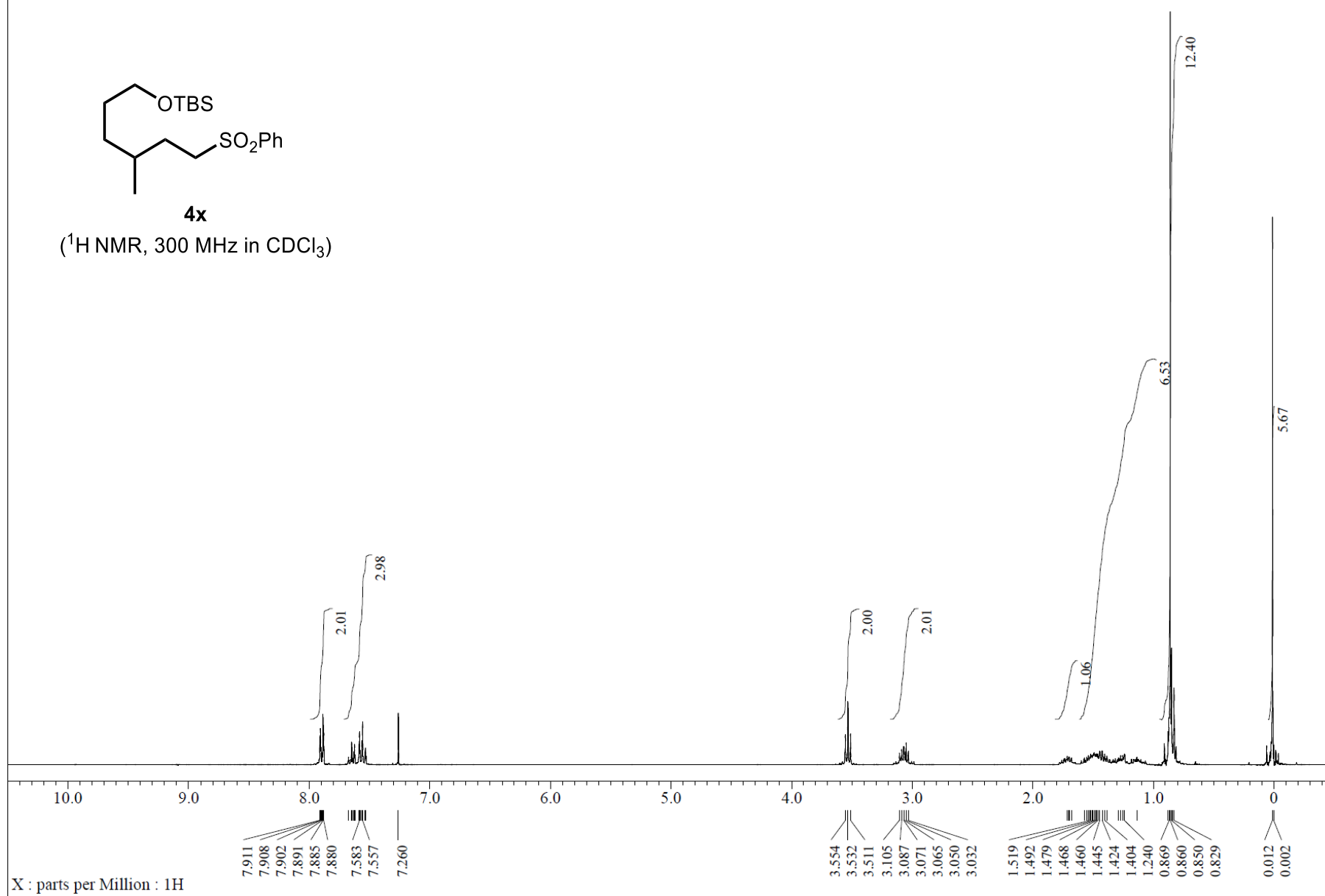
(¹³C NMR, 75 MHz in CDCl₃)

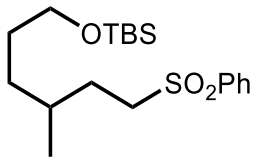




4x

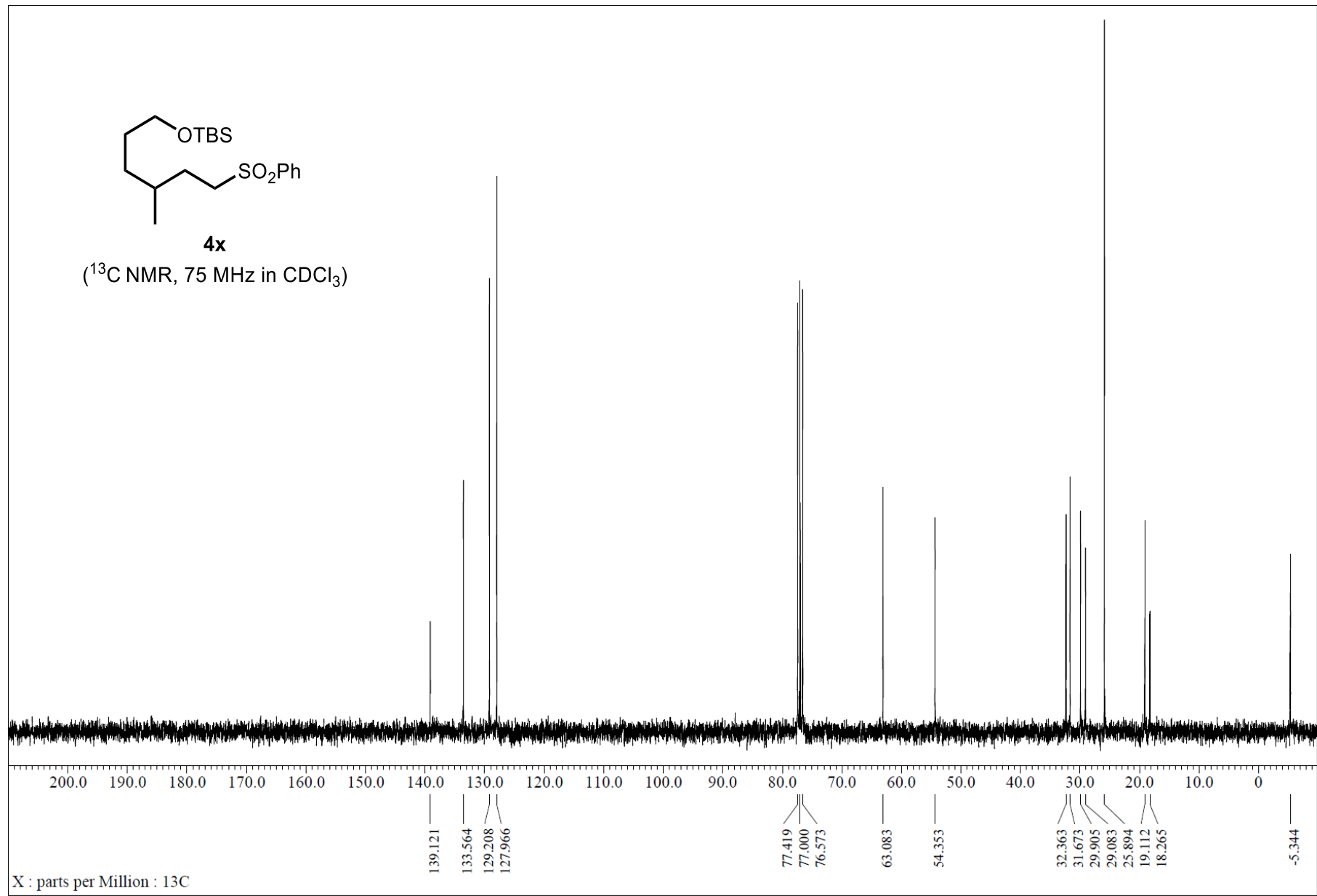
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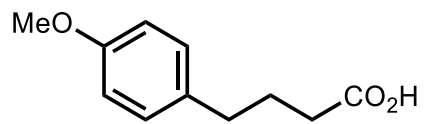




4x

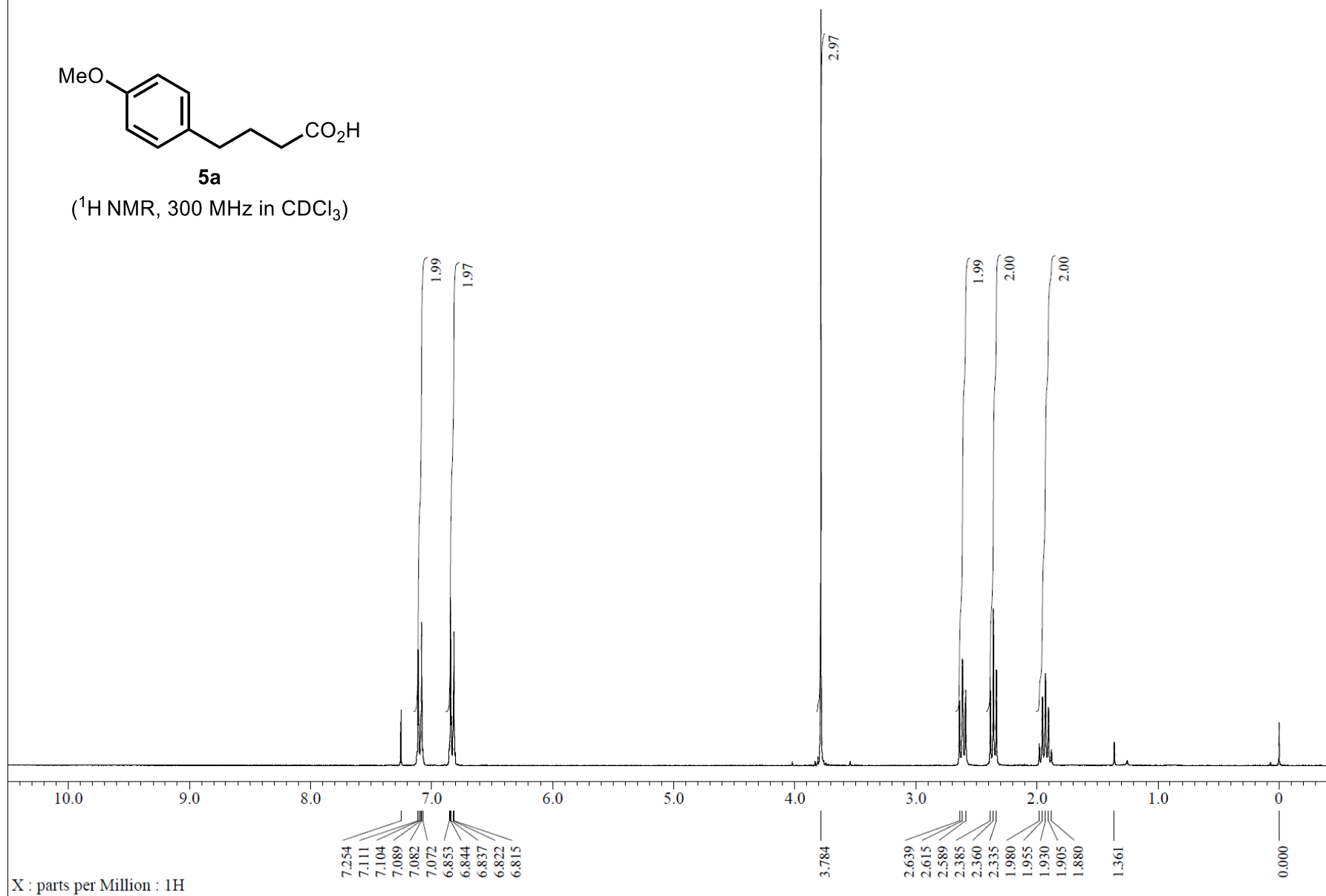
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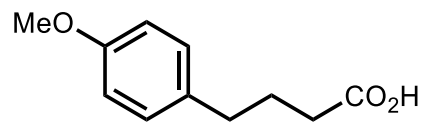




5a

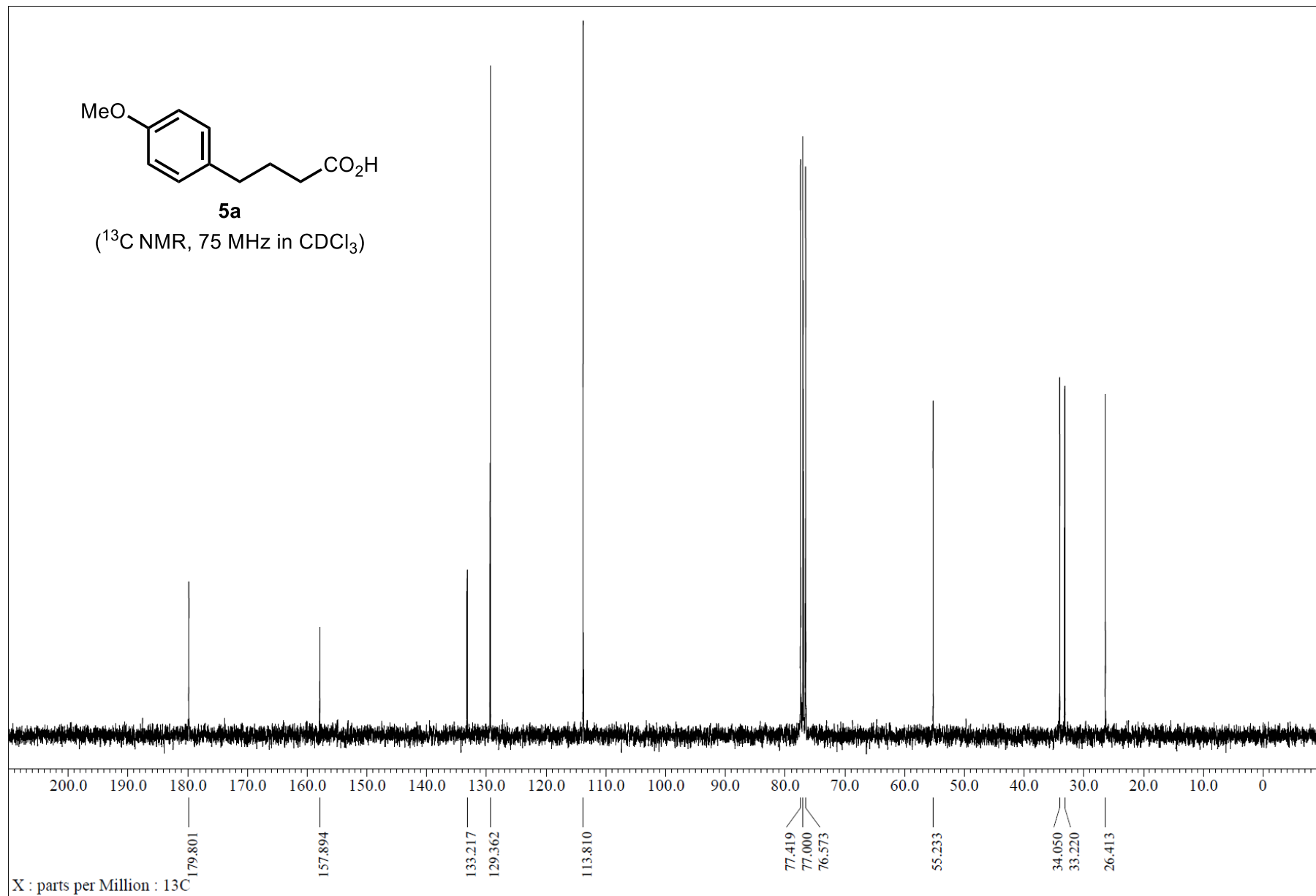
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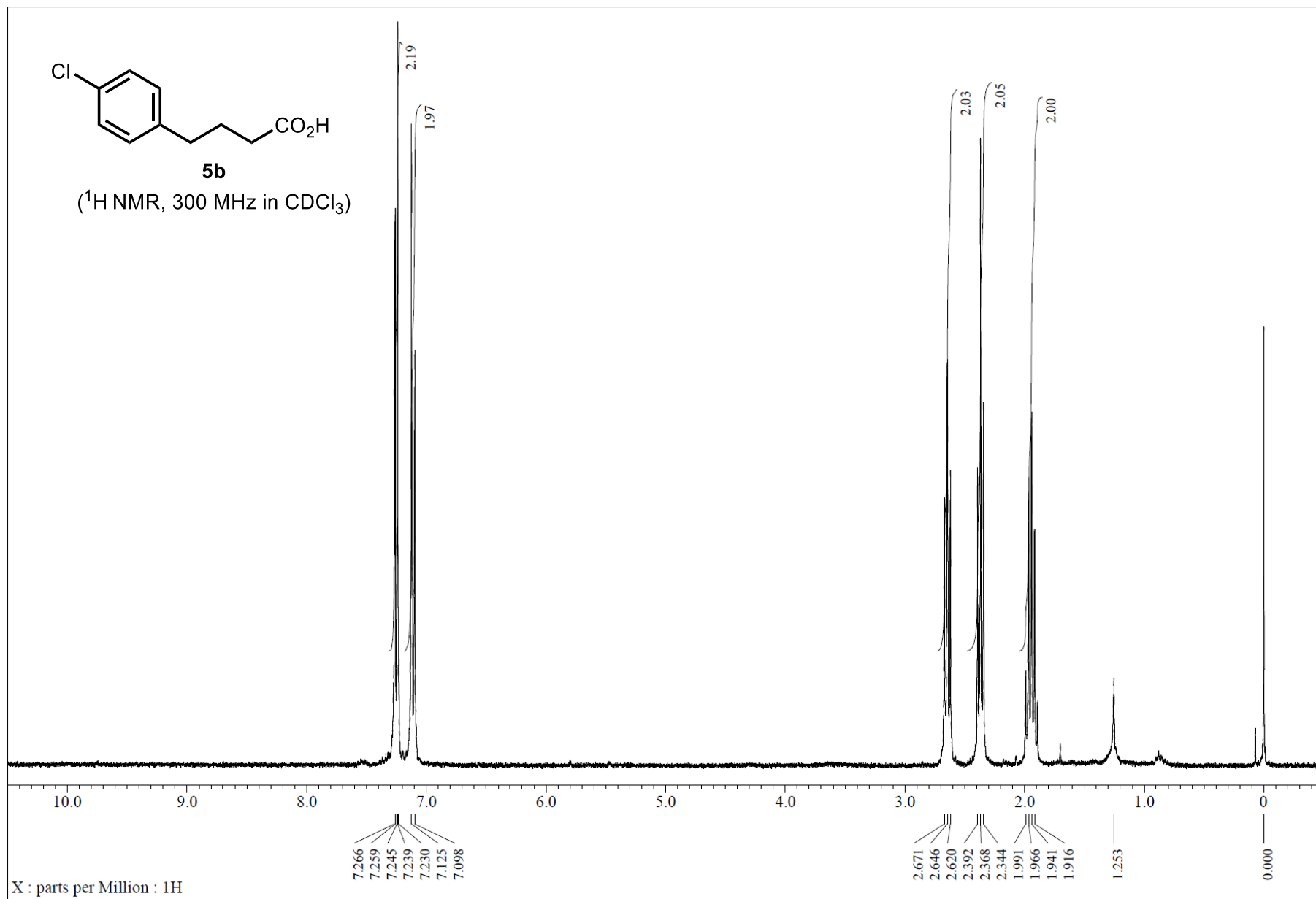


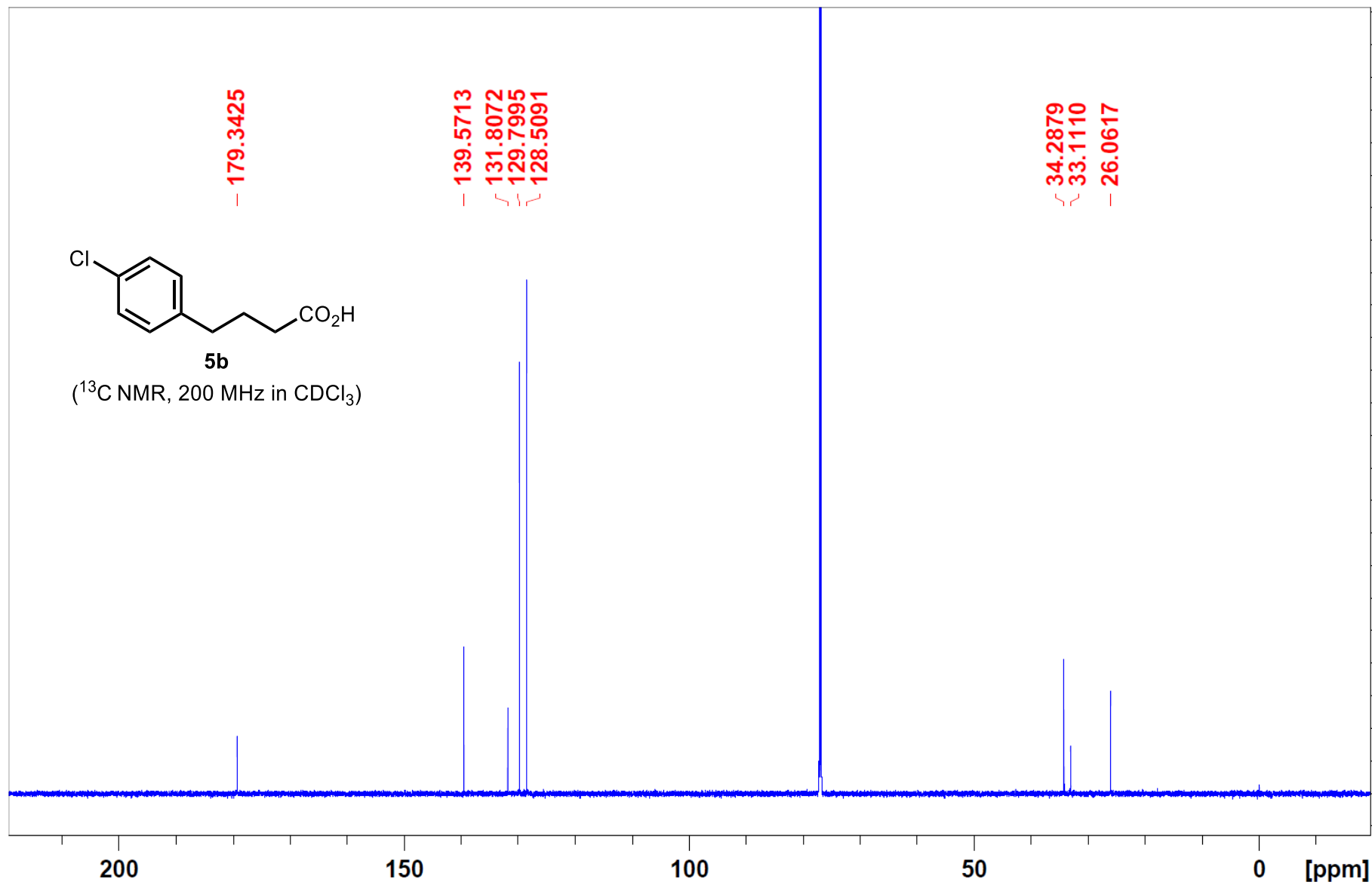


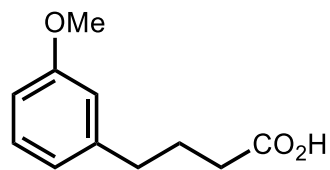
5a

(¹³C NMR, 75 MHz in CDCl₃)



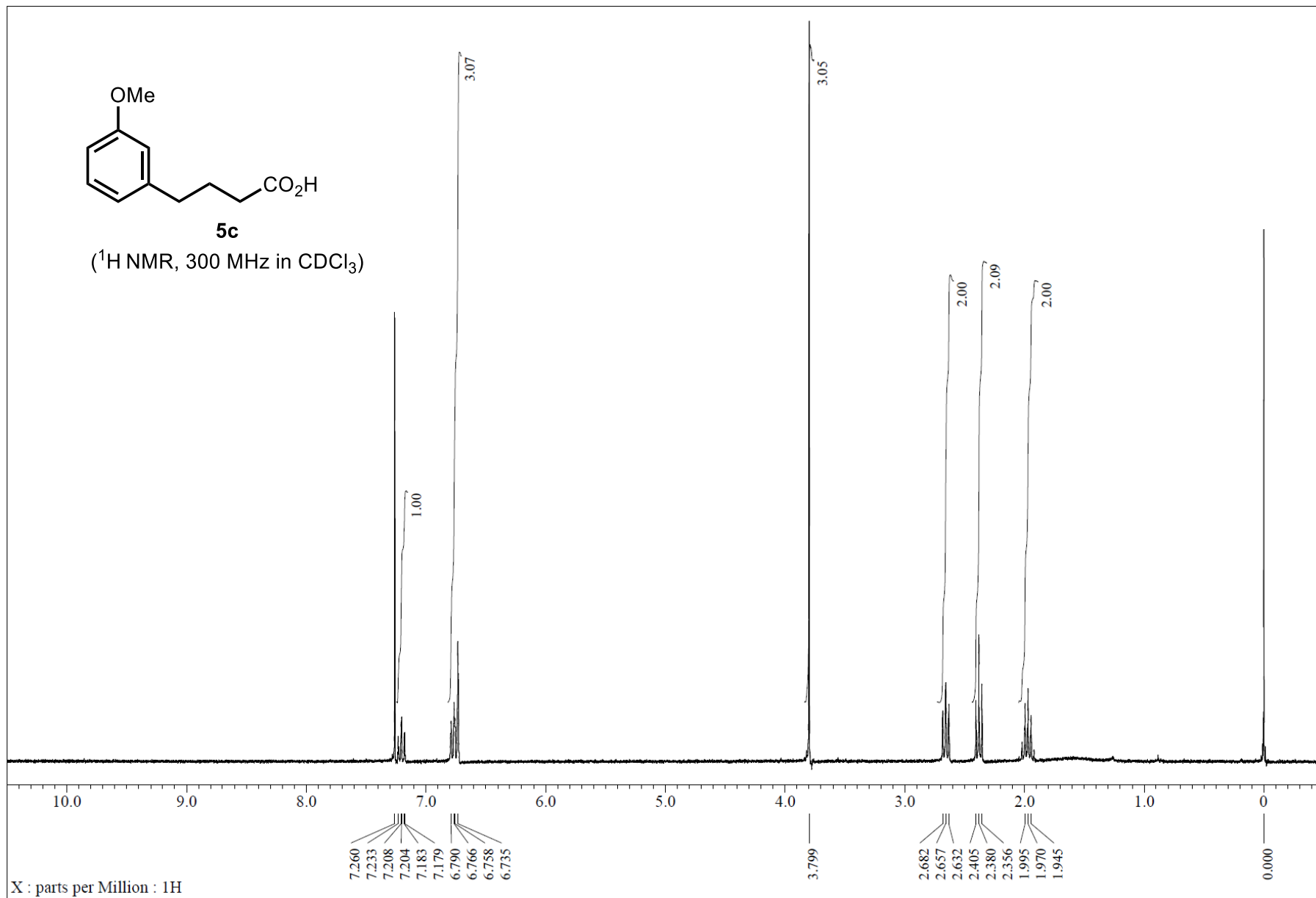


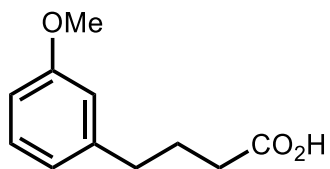




5c

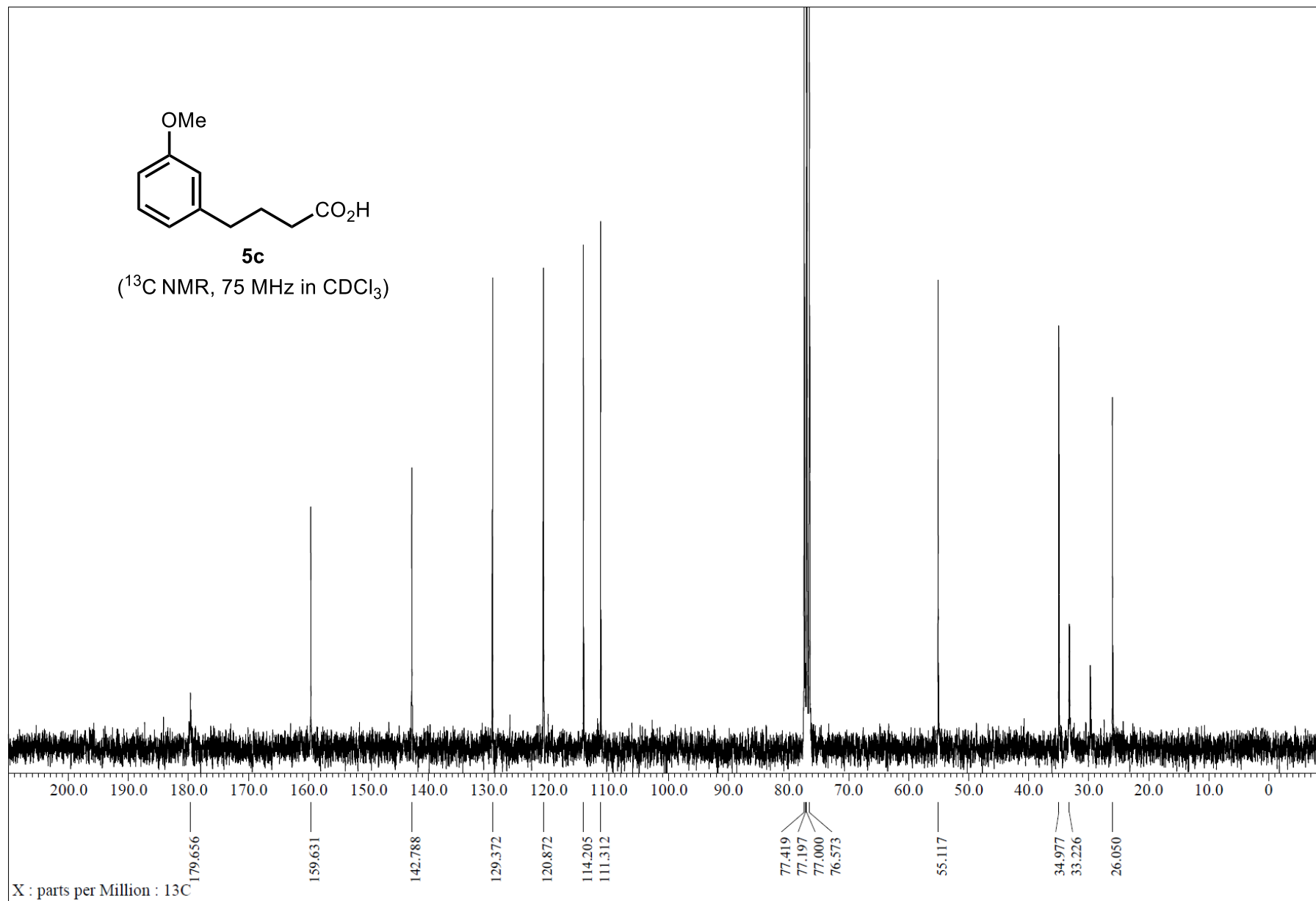
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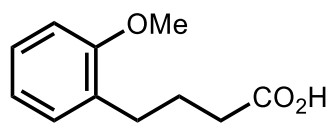




5c

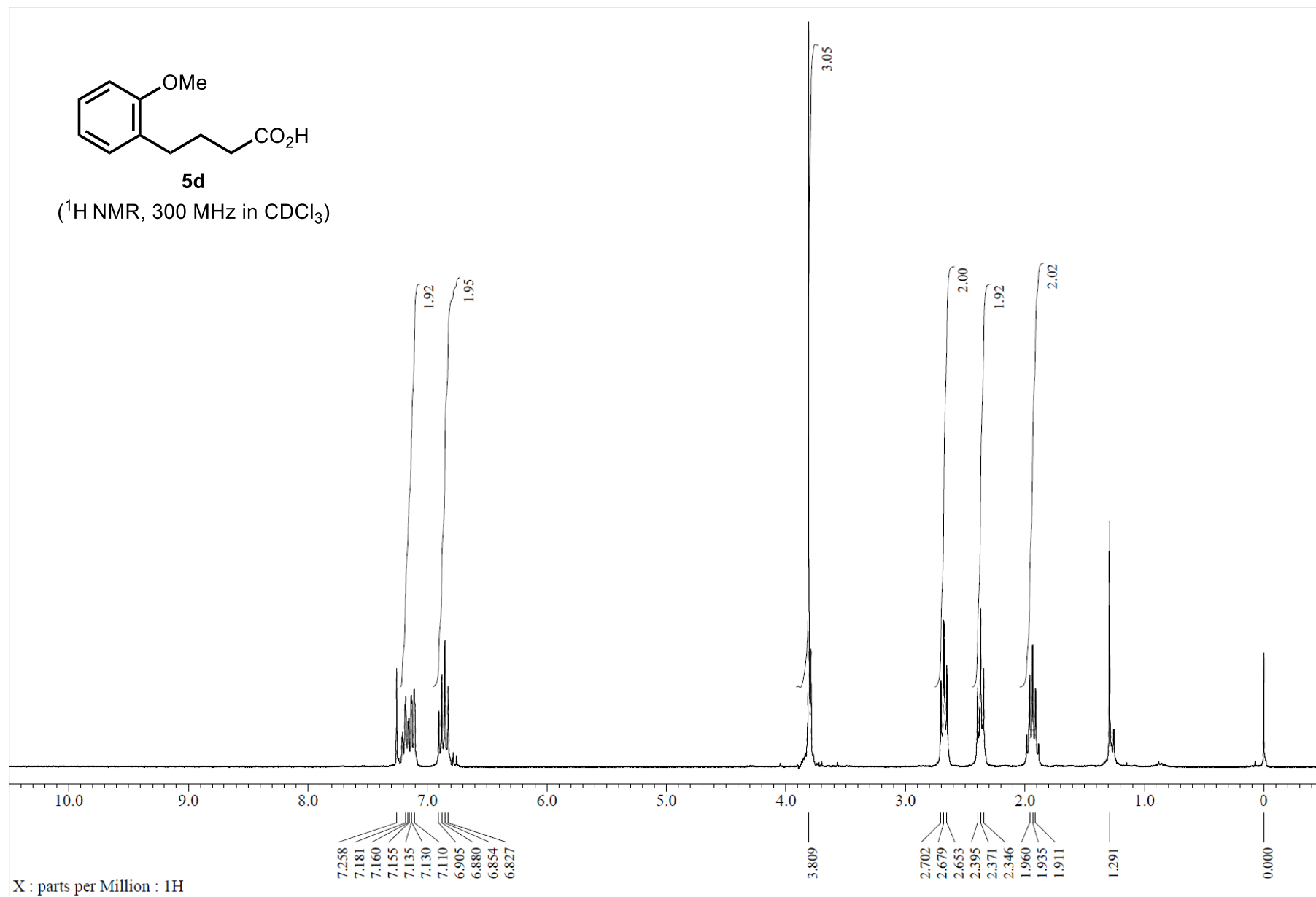
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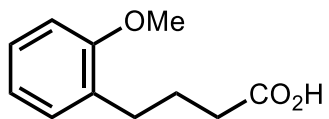




5d

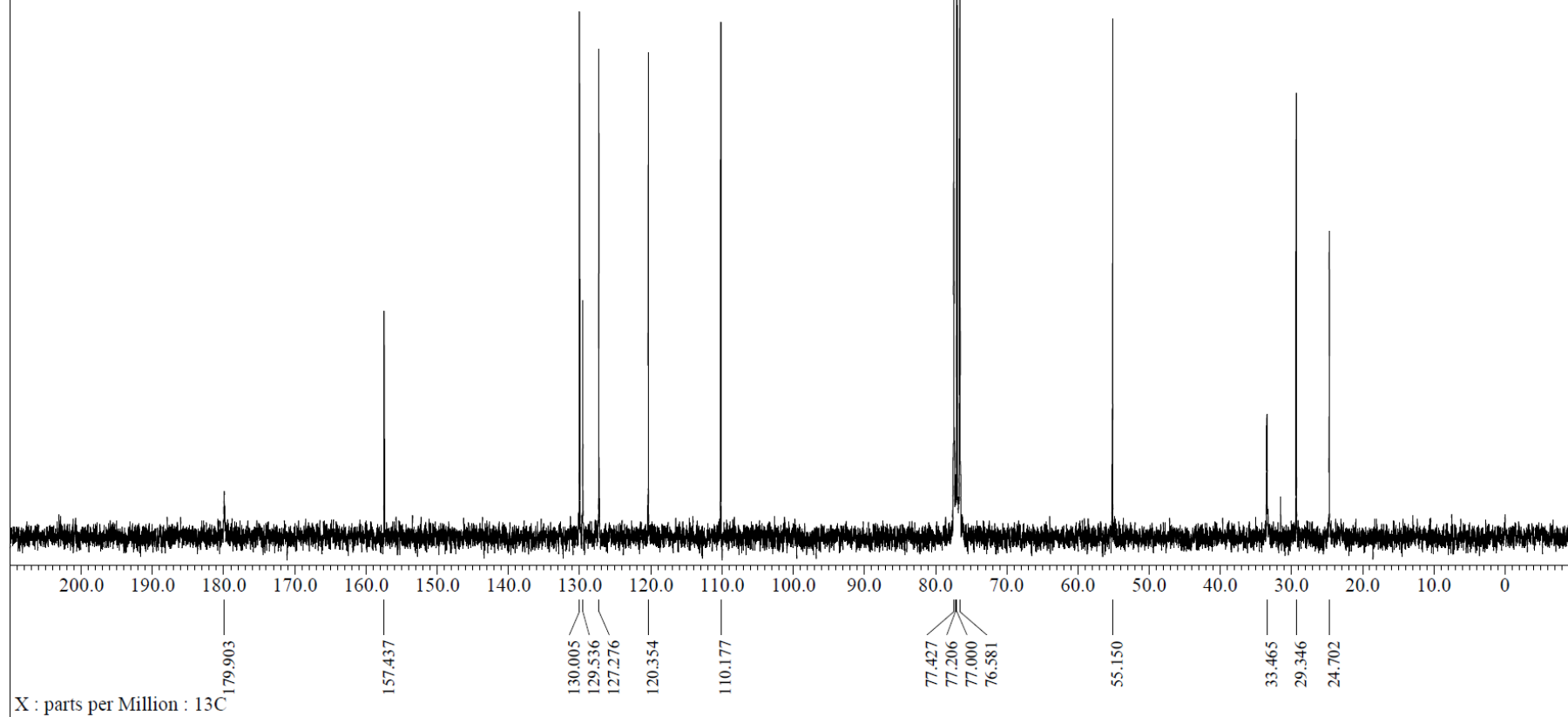
(¹H NMR, 300 MHz in CDCl₃)

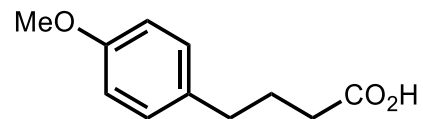




5d

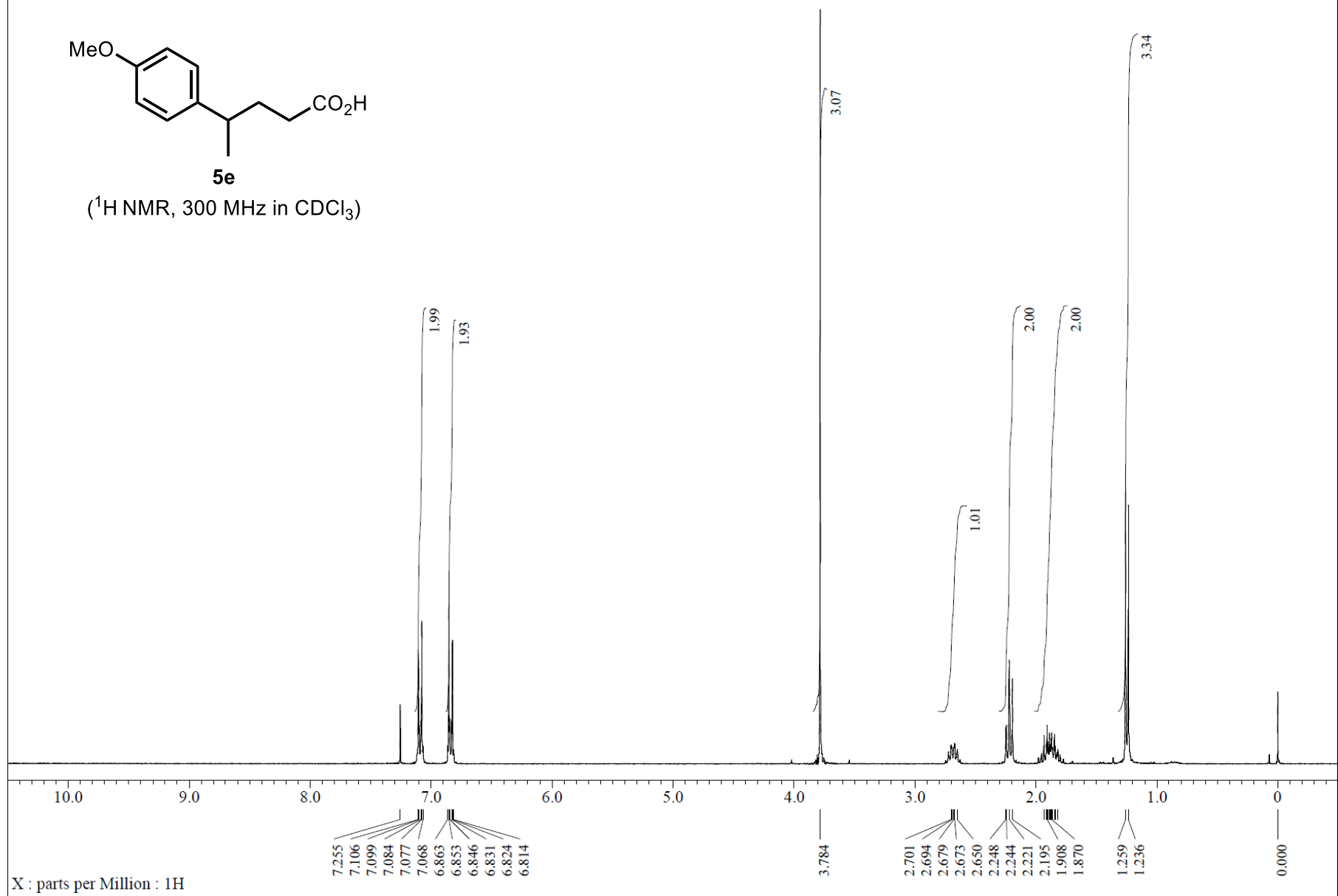
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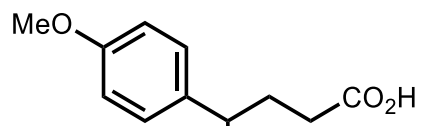




5e

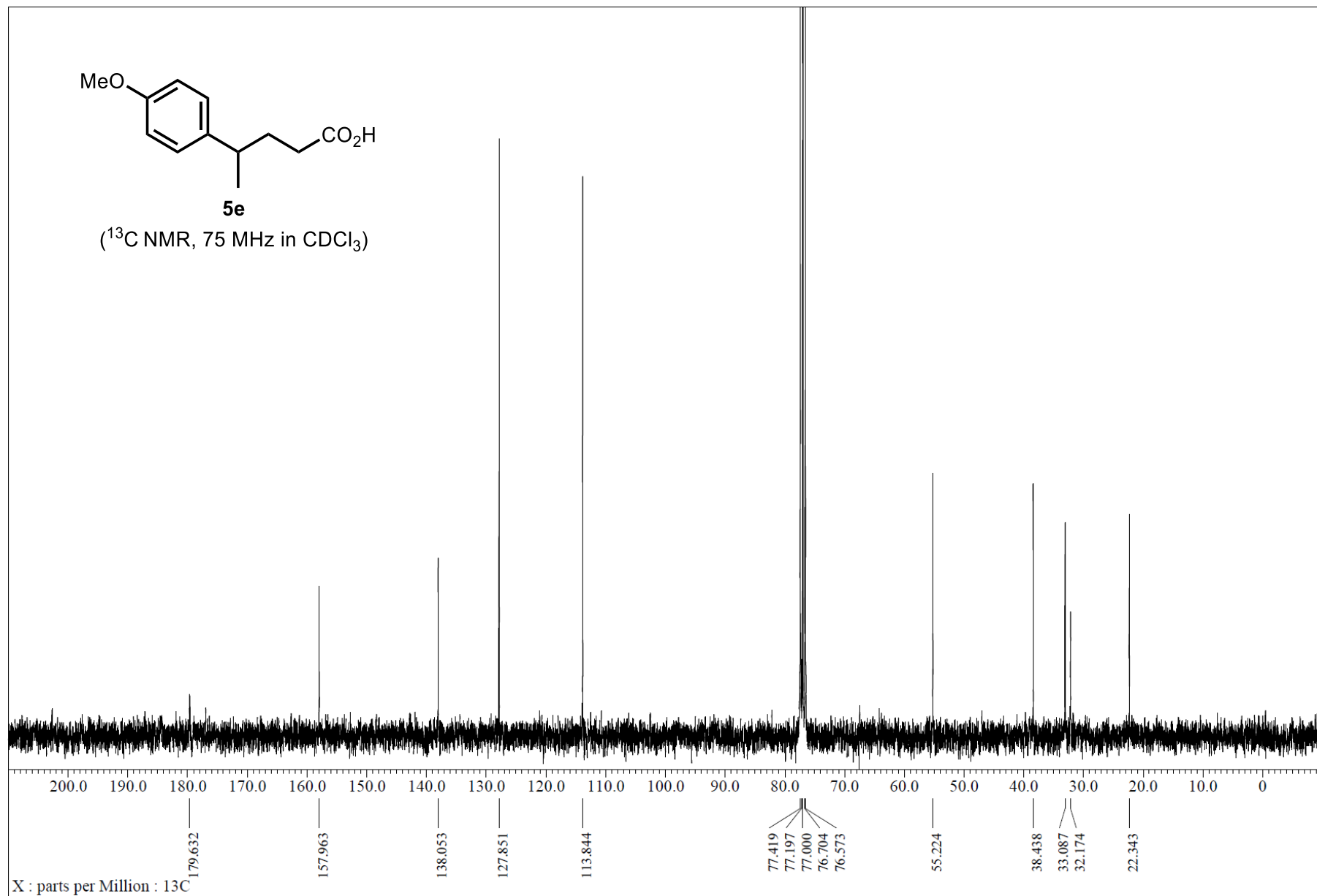
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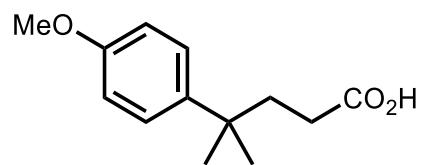




5e

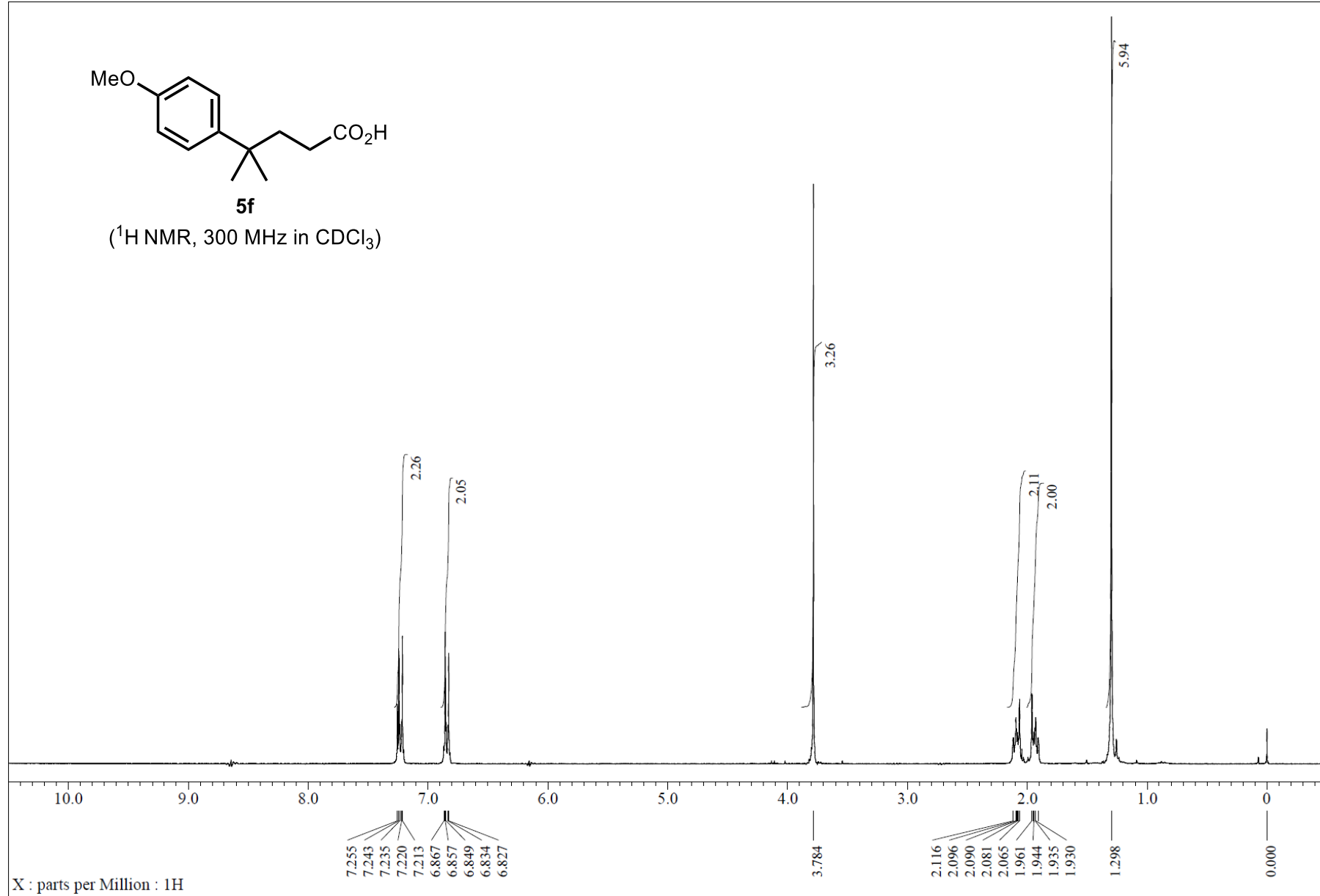
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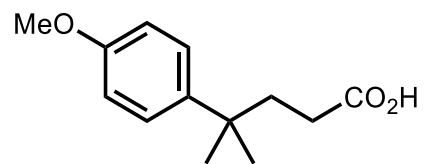




5f

(¹H NMR, 300 MHz in CDCl₃)





5f

(¹³C NMR, 75 MHz in CDCl₃)

