Supporting Information

For

Regioselective Synthesis of 3-Nitroindole under Non-acidic and

Non-metallic Conditions

Hua Zhang^{a,b}, Rong-Chuan Su^{a,b}, Yu-Li Qin^{a,b}, Xiao-Juan Wang^c, Dan Chen^{a,b}, Xiao-Rong Liu^{a,b}, Yu-Xin Jiang^{a,b}, Peng Zhao^{a,b}*

^a Department of Pharmacology North Sichuan Medical College Nanchong 637100, China.

* E-mail: pzhao@nsmc.edu.cn.

^b Institute of materia medica of North Sichuan Medical College.

^c Department of Innovation & Entrepreneurship of NSMC.

Contents

1. General Information	S2
2. Substrate of Synthesis	S 3
3. Typical Synthesis Procedure of 2	S 3- S 4
4. Optimization of the Reaction Conditions	S4-S5
5. Typical Synthesis Procedure of 3a	S5
6. Typical Synthesis Procedure of 4a	S 6
7. Characterization of 2, 3a, 4a	S6-S16
8. X-Ray Analysis	S17-S23
9. References	S23-S24
10. Copies of NMR Spectra	S25-S75
11. HRMS of 2y	S76

1. General Information:

All template reaction experiments were carried out under atmospheric conditions. Thin layer chromatography was carried out in the ultraviolet light using a GF-254 silica gel plate. Column chromatography was carried out using 200-300 mesh silica gel. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at 400 MHz or 600MHz on an Agilent spectrometer. CDCl₃ and DMSO-d₆ were used as solvent. Chemical shifts were referenced relative to residual solvent. Coupling constants (J) were reported in Hertz (Hz). HRMS were performed on a Thermo Scientific LTQ Orbitrap XL instrument. Melting points were measured with micro melting point apparatus. NMe₄NO₃ (Adamas, 99%), (CF₃CO)₂O (Adamas, 99%), CH₃CN (Adamas, 99%), 1-phenyl-1*H*-indole (1e, Adamas, 99%), benzene (1q, Adamas, 97%), naphthalene (1r, 97%), anthracene (1s, Adamas, 98%), benzo [d] [1,3] dioxole (1t, Adamas, 98%), furan (**1u**, Adamas. 2-bromo-4-methylthiophene (**1v**, Adamas. 98%), 99%). 2-methylbenzo[b]thiophene (1w, Adamas, 97%) were commercial available, and the naphthoquinone derivatives (1a-1d, 1f-1p) were prepared according to literature.^[1, 2]



2. Substrate synthesis:

(a) Synthesis of compounds 1a, 1f-1p, 1x-1y^[1]



Indole (10 mmol), DMAP (25 mg, 0.2 mmol), (Et)₃N (1720 mg, 17 mol) were sequentially weighed into the reaction flask, then 10 mL of DCM was added, and the reaction was reduced to 0-5 °C for 10min. Boc₂O (2400 mg dissolved in 20mL DCM, 11 mol) was added to the reaction system and incubated for 24 hours at room temperature. After the reaction was completed, saturated ammonium chloride solution was added to extract with DCM. The organic phase was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure, and the product was purified by column chromatography using ethyl acetate/petroleum ether as the eluent to obtain **1a**, **1f-1m**, **1x-1y**.





To a stirred suspension of NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil; 480 mg, 12.0 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was added dropwise a solution of an indole (10.0 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. To the mixture was added dropwise halogenated hydrocarbons (15.0 mmol) at 0 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction was quenched with water and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure, and the product was purified by column chromatography using ethyl acetate/petroleum ether as the eluent to obtain **1b-1d.**

3. Typical Procedure for Synthesis of 2:



Add aromatic or heteroaromatic hydrocarbons (1 mmol) and NMe₄NO₃ (150 mg, 1.1 mmol) to the reaction tube and immediately dissolve it with CH₃CN (1 mL). The reaction system was then cooled to 0-5 °C and the trifluoroacetic anhydride solution (420mg dissolved in 1mL CH₃CN) was added. The reaction system was incubated at 0-5 °C for 4 hours. At the same time, the reaction was monitored by TLC. When the reaction was completed, the reaction was quenched by saturated sodium carbonate. Extract with EA and transfer to a round bottom flask. Silica gel was added to the flask, and the solvent was evaporated under vacuum. Purified by silica gel column chromatography using ethyl acetate/petroleum ether as eluent to obtain compound **2**.

4. Optimization of the Reaction Conditions.

Table 1. Optimization of the Reaction Conditions a, b													
	N O 1a												
	Ammonium salts			Т	Yield(%)								
entry		Anhydride	solvent	(°C)	2a								
1	NMe ₄ NO ₃	(CF ₃ CO) ₂ O	DCM	0-5	78								
2	NBu ₄ NO ₃	(CF ₃ CO) ₂ O	DCM	0-5	56								
3	KNO ₃	(CF ₃ CO) ₂ O	DCM	0-5	trace								
4	BiNO ₃	(CF ₃ CO) ₂ O	DCM	0-5	trace								
5	NMe ₄ NO ₃	(Ac) ₂ O	DCM	0-5	NR								
6	NMe ₄ NO ₃	(CF ₃ SO ₂) ₂ O	DCM	0-5	trace								
7°	NMe ₄ NO ₃	(CF ₃ CO) ₂ O	DCM	0-5	85								
8 ^d	NMe ₄ NO ₃	(CF ₃ CO) ₂ O	DCM	0-5	72								
9°	NMe ₄ NO ₃	(CF ₃ CO) ₂ O	HFIP	0-5	87								

S4

10 °	NMe ₄ NO ₃	(CF ₃ CO) ₂ O	THF	0-5	41
12 °	NMe ₄ NO ₃	(CF ₃ CO) ₂ O	MeOH	0-5	NR
13 °	NMe ₄ NO ₃	(CF ₃ CO) ₂ O	DMF	0-5	33
14 °	NMe ₄ NO ₃	(CF ₃ CO) ₂ O	DMSO	0-5	trace
15 °	NMe ₄ NO ₃	(CF ₃ CO) ₂ O	EA	0-5	92
16°	NMe ₄ NO ₃	(CF ₃ CO) ₂ O	CH₃CN	0-5	97
17 ^c	NMe ₄ NO ₃	(CF ₃ CO) ₂ O	DCM	-20	trace
18 ^c	NMe ₄ NO ₃	(CF ₃ CO) ₂ O	DCM	25	trace

^{a)} Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.5 mmol), Ammonium salts (0.55 mmol), Anhydride (1 mL), solvent (1 mL), 4h; ^{b)}yield refers to isolated product. ^{c)} 1 mmol of anhydride was used. ^{d)} 0.5 mmol of anhydride was used.

tert-butyl The reaction conditions optimized were by using 1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate 1). Gratifyingly, (**1a**) as substrate (Table when trifluoroacetic anhydride and tetramethylammonium nitrate were used as reaction reagents, tert-butyl 3-nitro-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (2a) was obtained in medium yield (entry 1). Then we investigated other ammonium salts, which only got trace product except tetrabutylammonium nitrate which could get the target product in medium yield (entries 2-4). We tried to improve the yield of the reaction by changing the type of anhydride. It was regrettable that acetic anhydride was not capable of performing this reaction (entry 5). The triflic anhydride could only get trace amounts of the product (entry 6). The exciting thing was that the yield was unexpectedly increased to 85% when the amount of trifluoroacetic anhydride was two equivalent (entry 7). However, the yield of decreased with the decrease of the amount of anhydride (entry 8). We also investigated the effects of different solvents on the reaction, most of which could not get ideal results (entries 10-15). Interestingly, when acetonitrile was used as a solvent, the yield of the reaction could be dramatically increased to 97% (entry 16). What's more, the reaction was almost impossible when the temperature was reduced to -20 °C (entry 17). Finally, Only trace amounts are produced when the temperature increased to 25 °C (entry 18).

5. Typical Procedure for Synthesis of 3a.



2a (262 mg, 1 mmol), KOH (1.2 mmol), 1,4-dioxane (1 mL) and water (1 mL) were added to the reaction tube in turn. The reaction system was incubated at 100 °C for 3 hours. At the same time, the reaction was monitored by TLC. The solution was then diluted with water. Extract with ethyl acetate and transfer to a round bottom flask. Silica gel was added to the flask, and the solvent was evaporated under vacuum. Purified by silica gel column chromatography using ethyl acetate/petroleum ether as eluent to obtain compound **3a** (3-nitro-1*H*-indole) as a yellow solid (154 mg, 95%)

yield).

6. Typical Procedure for Synthesis of 4a.



To a stirred solution of *tert*-butyl 3-nitro-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate **2a** (262 mg, 1.00 mmol) and Methyl isocyanoacetate (119 mg, 1.20 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added DBU (182 mg, 1.20 mmol) at r.t. The mixture was stirred at r.t. for 20-24 h. Removal of the solvent in vacuo gave a crude oil. Purify by silica gel column chromatography using ethyl acetate/petroleum ether as eluent to obtain compound **4a** (4-(*tert*-butyl) 3-methyl pyrrolo[3,4-*b*]indole-3,4(2*H*)-dicarboxylate) as a yellow solid (289 mg, 92% yield).

7. Characterization of 2, 3a, 4a:

tert-butyl 3-nitro-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (2a) ^[3]



Pale yellow solid, m.p. 134-135°C, 254 mg, yield: 97%; $R_f = 0.46$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 8.57 (s, 1H), 8.28 (m, 2H), 7.51-7.45 (m, 2H), 1.73 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.2, 134.3, 132.5, 127.9, 126.6, 125.5, 121.5, 120.7, 115.5, 86.7, 28.0.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{13}H_{14}N_2O_4Na$ 285.0850; found 285.0851.

1-ethyl-3-nitro-1*H*-indole (2b)





Pale yellow solid, m.p. 100-101°C, 112 mg, yield: 59%; $R_f = 0.12$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 8.33-8.24 (m, 1H), 8.14 (s, 1H), 7.41 (m, 3H), 4.26 (q, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.58 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 135.0, 129.8, 124.4, 124.2, 121.1, 120.9, 110.6, 42.2, 14.9.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{10}H_{10}N_2O_2Na$ 213.0636; found 213.0634.

1-butyl-3-nitro-1*H*-indole (2c)



2c

Pale yellow solid, m.p. 150-151°C, 146 mg, yield: 67%; $R_f = 0.15$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 8.33-8.28 (m, 1H), 8.12 (s, 1H), 7.48-7.34 (m, 3H), 4.20 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.97-1.84 (m, 2H), 1.47-1.36 (m, 2H), 0.99 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 135.2, 130.4, 124.4, 124.2, 121.1, 121.0, 110.7, 47.3, 31.7, 20.0, 13.6.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O_2Na$ 241.0953; found 241.0948.

1-benzyl-3-nitro-1*H*-indole (2d)^[3]





Pale yellow solid, m.p. 119-120°C, 141 mg, yield: 56%; $R_f = 0.11$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H NMR** (**400 MHz, CDCl₃**): δ 8.33 (m, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.45-7.33 (m, 6H), 7.27-7.19 (m, 2H), 5.38 (s, 2H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 135.4, 134.4, 130.6, 129.3, 129.1, 128.8, 127.5, 124.7, 124.4, 121.1, 121.0, 111.0, 51.3.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_2Na$ 275.0796; found 275.0798.

3-nitro-1-phenyl-1*H*-indole (2e)



2e

Pale yellow solid, m.p. 109-110°C, 164 mg, yield: 69%; $R_f = 0.21$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.40 (m, 1H), 8.32 (s, 1H), 7.68-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.61-7.44 (m, 5H), 7.40 (m, 1H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 137.3, 135.6, 130.6, 130.2, 130.1, 129.0, 125.1, 124.7, 121.0, 121.0, 111.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{14}H_{10}N_2O_2Na$ 261.0640; found 261.0638.

tert-butyl 2-methyl-3-nitro-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (2f)^[4]



Pale yellow solid, m.p. 130-131°C, 210 mg, yield: 88%; $R_f = 0.35$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 8.29-8.21 (m, 1H), 8.12-8.05 (m, 1H), 7.47-7.36 (m, 2H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 1.75 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.2, 142.3, 133.6, 131.4, 125.8, 125.1, 121.7, 120.4, 115.0, 86.7, 28.1, 15.1.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{14}H_{16}N_2O_4Na$ 299.1008; found 299.1009.

tert-butyl 3-nitro-2-phenyl-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (2g)



2g

Pale yellow solid, m.p. 166-167°C, 318 mg, yield: 94%; $R_f = 0.36$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 8.38-8.30 (m, 1H), 8.30-8.21 (m, 1H), 7.56-7.48 (m, 5H), 7.46 (m, 2H), 1.25 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.7, 140.4, 134.3, 131.0, 130.8, 129.4, 129.4, 128.2, 126.6, 125.4, 121.3, 120.9, 114.9, 86.0, 27.2.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{19}H_{18}N_2O_4Na$ 361.1164; found 361.1166.

tert-butyl 2-acetyl-3-nitro-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (2h)



Pale yellow solid, m.p. 104-105°C, 250 mg, yield: 82%; $R_f = 0.44$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H** NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.59-8.54 (m, 1H), 8.31 (dd, J = 9.2, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 8.15 (dt, J = 9.2, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (s, 3H), 1.64 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 190.9, 148.7, 144.1, 141.1, 140.7, 127.1, 122.0, 118.9, 115.1, 113.5, 86.4, 29.0, 27.7.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{15}H_{16}N_2O_5Na$ 327.0957; found 327.0956.

tert-butyl 4-chloro-3-nitro-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (2i)



Pale yellow solid, m.p. 130-131°C, 199 mg, yield: 67%; $R_f = 0.32$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.21 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.39-7.31 (m, 2H), 1.72 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 147.7, 135.8, 128.6, 127.1, 126.9, 125.9, 118.7, 114.2, 87.1, 28.0.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{13}H_{13}N_2O_4NaCl 319.0462$; found 319.0458.

tert-butyl 4-bromo-3-nitro-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (2j)^[5]



2j

Pale yellow solid, m.p. 105-106°C, 201 mg, yield: 59%; $R_f = 0.35$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.21 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.39-7.31 (m, 2H), 1.72 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 147.7, 135.7, 133.5, 130.7, 128.4, 127.2, 120.4, 114.7, 113.1, 87.1, 28.0.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{13}H_{13}N_2O_4NaBr$ 362.9956; found 362.9957.

tert-butyl 5-chloro-3-nitro-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (2k)^[5]



2k

Pale yellow solid, m.p. 249-250°C, 279 mg, yield: 94%; $R_f = 0.23$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 8.54 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 1.73 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 147.8, 132.6, 131.6, 128.7, 127.0, 122.5, 120.3, 116.7, 87.3, 28.0.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{13}H_{13}N_2O_4NaCl 319.0462$; found 319.0461.

tert-butyl 5-bromo-3-nitro-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (21)^[5]





Pale yellow solid, m.p. 237-238°C, 290 mg, yield: 85%; $R_f = 0.24$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 8.51 (s, 1H), 8.42 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 1.71 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 147.8, 133.0, 131.4, 129.7, 128.5, 123.3, 122.9, 119.3, 117.0, 87.3, 28.0.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{13}H_{13}N_2O_4NaBr$ 362.9956; found 362.9955.

tert- -butyl 3,5-dinitro-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (2m)^[5]



Pale yellow solid, m.p. 293-294°C, 246 mg, yield: 80%; $R_f = 0.14$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.16 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 8.68 (s, 1H), 8.44-8.34 (m, 2H), 1.76 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 147.3, 145.6, 136.9, 132.5, 130.3, 121.7, 121.6, 117.2, 116.3, 88.3, 28.0.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{13}H_{13}N_3O_6Na$ 330.0702; found 330.0700.

tert-butyl 6-methyl-3-nitro-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (2n)^[5]



Pale yellow solid, m.p. 136-138°C, 199 mg, yield: 72%; $R_f = 0.35$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 8.47 (s, 1H), 8.15-8.07 (m, 2H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 2.53 (s, 3H), 1.74 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.3, 137.1, 134.8, 132.5, 127.3, 127.0, 120.2, 119.2, 115.6, 86.5, 28.0, 22.0.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{14}H_{16}N_2O_4Na$ 299.1008; found 299.1009.

tert-butyl 7-methyl-3-nitro-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (20)^[6]



Pale yellow solid, m.p. 136-137°C, 224 mg, yield: 81%; $R_f = 0.32$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 7.84 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (d, J = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.62 (d, J = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.66 (s, 3H), 1.67 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.0, 148.2, 135.2, 135.0, 133.0, 122.4, 120.0, 118.6, 107.2, 84.8, 28.0, 18.5.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{14}H_{16}N_2O_4Na$ 299.1008; found 299.1007.

tert- butyl 5,6-dichloro-3-nitro-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (2p)



White solid, m.p. 340-341°C, 272 mg, yield: 82%; $R_f = 0.23$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.53 (s, 1H), 8.40 (s, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H), 1.73 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.5, 132.7, 131.4, 131.2, 130.3, 128.9, 121.8, 120.9, 117.4, 87.8, 28.0.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O_4Cl_2Na$ 353.0072; found 353.0075.

nitrobenzene (2q)^[7]



2q

Colorless liquid, 108 mg, yield: 88%; $R_f = 0.51$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.23 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.71 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.1, 134.7, 129.3, 129.3, 123.5, 123.3.

1-nitronaphthalene (2r)^[8]



White solid, m.p. 59-60°C, 165 mg, yield: 95%; $R_f = 0.55$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.59 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 8.26 (dd, J = 7.7, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (ddd, J = 8.6, 6.9, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (ddd, J = 8.1, 6.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 146.6, 134.7, 134.3, 129.5, 128.6, 127.4, 125.1, 124.2, 124.1, 123.1.

HRMS (**ESI-TOF**) m/z: [M + H]⁺ Calcd for C₁₀H₈NO₂ 174.0555; found 174.0551.

9-nitroanthracene (2s)^[9]



2s

White solid, m.p. 139-140°C, 196 mg, yield: 88%; $R_f = 0.53$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H** NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.60 (s, 1H), 8.06 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.94 (dd, J = 8.9, 1.1 Hz, 2H), 7.68-7.62 (m, 2H), 7.56 (td, J = 7.6, 7.1, 1.6 Hz, 2H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.2, 130.8, 130.8, 130.4, 128.9, 128.4, 126.2, 126.2, 122.7, 122.6, 121.4, 121.4.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + H]^+$ Calcd for C₁₄H₁₀NO₂ 224.0712; found 224.0708.

4-nitrobenzo[*d*][1,3]dioxole (2t)^[10]



2t

White solid, m.p. 118-119°C, 139 mg, yield: 83%; $R_f = 0.31$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H** NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.90 (dd, J = 8.6, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.15 (s, 2H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 153.2, 148.2, 142.9, 119.9, 107.6, 104.5, 103.1.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for C₇H₅NO₄Na 190.0116; found 190.0114.

2-nitrofuran (2u) [11]



2u

Colorless liquid, 96 mg, yield: 85%; $R_f = 0.52$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 8.08-8.01 (m, 1H), 7.64 (dd, J = 3.7, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (dd, J = 3.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 147.5, 145.1, 114.4, 113.2.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for C₄H₃NO₃Na 136.0011; found 136.0009.

5-bromo-3-methyl-2-nitrothiophene (2v)^[12]



White solid, m.p. 84-85°C, 193 mg, yield: 87%; $R_f = 0.48$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 6.84 (s, 1H), 2.54 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.1, 143.8, 131.0, 113.0, 16.2.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + H]^+$ Calcd for C₅H₅NO₂SBr 221.9224; found 221.9217.

2-methyl-3-nitrobenzo[b]thiophene (2w)^[13]



2w

White solid, m.p. 94-95°C, 172 mg, yield: 89%; $R_f = 0.54$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H** NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.45 (dd, J = 9.2, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 7.78-7.72 (m, 1H), 7.57-7.50 (m, 1H), 7.43 (td, J = 7.1, 6.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.3, 138.6, 134.4, 132.1, 126.7, 125.9, 123.6, 121.9, 17.2.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for C₉H₇NO₂NaS 216.0095; found

216.0090.

3-nitro-1*H*-indole (3a)^[14]



Yellow solid, m.p. 209-210°C, 154 mg, yield: 95%; $R_f = 0.23$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 12.68 (s, 1H), 8.66 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 8.14-8.02 (m, 1H), 7.58 (dd, *J* = 6.5, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.40-7.30 (m, 2H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 135.5, 131.0, 128.9, 124.6, 124.2, 120.3, 119.9, 113.8.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + H]^+$ Calcd for C₈H₇N₂O₂ 163.0508; found 163.0507.

4-(*tert*-butyl) 3-methyl pyrrolo[3,4-*b*]indole-3,4(2*H*)-dicarboxylate

(**4**a)



Pale yellow solid, m.p. 168-169°C, 289 mg, yield: 92%; $R_f = 0.11$ (EtOAc/Petroleum ether 1:10).

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.46 (s, 1H), 8.15 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (ddd, J = 8.4, 7.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.29-7.26 (m, 1H), 7.20 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 1.69 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.6, 150.4, 143.9, 133.2, 125.2, 123.1, 122.9, 120.0, 119.4, 116.0, 111.0, 106.1, 83.4, 51.5, 28.0.

HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{17}H_{18}N_2O_4Na$ 337.1159; found 337.1167.

8. X-Ray Analysis

Compound 2g X-Ray crystal diffraction data: Crystals were grown in slow diffusion with EA as clusters of colorless prisms. The ellipsoids are shown at 30% probability levels. Compounds 2g was collected at 100 K on a Rigaku Oxford Diffraction Supernova Dual Source, Cu Zero equipped with an AtlasS2 CCD at using Cu Ka radiation. The data were collected and processed using CrysAlisPro. The structure was solved by direct methods using Olex2 software, and the non-hydrogen atoms were located from the trial structure and then refined anisotropically with SHELXL-2018 using a full-matrix least squares procedure based on F^2 . The weighted R factor, wR and goodness-of-fit S values were obtained based on F^2 . The hydrogen atom positions were fixed geometrically at the calculated distances and allowed to ride on their parent atoms. Crystallographic data for the structure reported in this paper have been deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center and allocated with the deposition numbers: CCDC 2251492 for compounds 2g.



Figure S1. ORTEP Drawing of 2g (The ellipsoids are shown at 30% probability levels)

Identification code	2g
Empirical formula	$C_{19}H_{18}N_2O_4$
Formula weight	338.35
Temperature/K	150.00(10)
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	$P2_1/n$
a/Å	10.0316(9)
b/Å	11.9364(11)
c/Å	13.9690(14)
$lpha/^{\circ}$	90
β/°	101.674(9)
$\gamma/^{\circ}$	90
Volume/Å ³	1638.1(3)
Ζ	4
$ ho_{calc}g/cm^3$	1.372
μ/mm^{-1}	0.097
F(000)	712.0
Crystal size/mm ³	$0.15\times0.13\times0.12$
Radiation	Mo Ka ($\lambda = 0.71073$)
2Θ range for data collection/°	4.528 to 49.998
Index ranges	$-11 \le h \le 11, -14 \le k \le 14, -16 \le l \le 13$
Reflections collected	6991
Independent reflections	2880 [$R_{int} = 0.0308$, $R_{sigma} = 0.0421$]
Data/restraints/parameters	2880/0/229
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.044
Final R indexes [I>= 2σ (I)]	$R_1 = 0.0434, wR_2 = 0.0979$
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1=0.0554,wR_2=0.1075$
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å-3	0.24/-0.23

Table 2 Crystal data and structure refinement for 2g.

Crystal structure determination of [2g]

Crystal Data for C₁₉H₁₈N₂O₄ (*M* =338.35 g/mol): monoclinic, space group P2₁/n (no. 14), a = 10.0316(9) Å, b = 11.9364(11) Å, c = 13.9690(14) Å, $\beta = 101.674(9)^{\circ}$, V = 1638.1(3) Å³, Z = 4, T = 150.00(10) K, μ (Mo K α) = 0.097 mm⁻¹, *Dcalc* = 1.372 g/cm³, 6991 reflections measured (4.528° ≤ 2 Θ ≤ 49.998°), 2880 unique ($R_{int} = 0.0308$, $R_{sigma} = 0.0421$) which were used in all calculations. The final R_1 was 0.0434 (I > 2 σ (I)) and wR_2 was 0.1075 (all data).

Refinement model description

Atom	x	у	Z.	U(eq)
01	4736.9(14)	5791.8(12)	8109.2(10)	39.8(4)
O2	5073.3(14)	4240.9(11)	7398.6(10)	40.0(4)
03	539.4(13)	5825.3(11)	3752.0(10)	34.0(4)
O4	2111.0(11)	4468.5(9)	3749.0(8)	21.4(3)
N1	4549.8(15)	5166.3(13)	7387.7(11)	26.7(4)
N2	2294.2(14)	5591.6(11)	5060.8(11)	20.2(3)
C1	2304.0(17)	6688.2(14)	5442.2(13)	21.4(4)
C2	1649.8(18)	7650.5(14)	5021.9(15)	26.9(4)
C3	1874.0(19)	8623.7(15)	5564.5(16)	32.5(5)
C4	2732.1(19)	8639.2(16)	6482.2(16)	33.6(5)
C5	3395.7(19)	7694.9(15)	6893.9(15)	28.7(4)
C6	3170.7(17)	6689.4(14)	6360.1(13)	22.8(4)
C7	3678.7(17)	5566.4(14)	6515.8(12)	20.8(4)
C8	3147.3(16)	4906.7(14)	5724.5(12)	19.1(4)
C9	3281.7(17)	3690.0(14)	5554.1(12)	19.1(4)
C10	4464.8(17)	3257.2(15)	5325.4(13)	22.5(4)
C11	4544.1(18)	2133.3(15)	5114.9(13)	24.5(4)
C12	3461.7(19)	1429.6(15)	5157.9(13)	26.3(4)
C13	2295.0(18)	1853.1(15)	5398.1(14)	27.8(4)
C14	2195.0(17)	2984.2(14)	5589.6(13)	23.4(4)
C15	1536.8(17)	5304.0(14)	4114.3(13)	21.7(4)
C16	1418.8(17)	3950.6(14)	2794.3(12)	22.2(4)
C17	2341.2(19)	2972.0(15)	2704.2(14)	29.5(4)
C18	12.8(18)	3547.4(15)	2875.8(14)	28.3(4)
C19	1412.0(19)	4807.0(15)	1992.9(13)	28.9(4)

Table 3 Fractional Atomic Coordinates (×10⁴) and Equivalent Isotropic Displacement Parameters (Å²×10³) for 2g. U_{eq} is defined as 1/3 of the trace of the orthogonalised U_{IJ} tensor.

Atom	U ₁₁	\mathbf{U}_{22}	U ₃₃	U ₂₃	U ₁₃	U ₁₂
01	47.4(9)	46.6(9)	23.2(8)	-10.9(7)	1.6(7)	-4.3(7)
O2	45.7(9)	33.0(8)	34.6(9)	-1.1(6)	-7.6(7)	7.2(7)
03	29.0(7)	34.0(8)	34.3(8)	-4.8(6)	-4.9(6)	12.0(6)
O4	21.3(6)	22.3(6)	19.3(7)	-3.3(5)	1.1(5)	3.9(5)
N1	26.4(8)	29.8(9)	23.7(9)	-2.4(7)	4.5(7)	-6.7(7)
N2	21.1(7)	17.8(7)	21.8(8)	-3.2(6)	4.8(6)	0.5(6)
C1	19.3(9)	19.8(9)	27.7(10)	-4.4(8)	10.7(8)	-3.9(7)
C2	23.6(9)	21.1(9)	37.8(11)	-0.3(8)	10.2(9)	-1.2(8)
C3	26.9(10)	21.6(10)	51.6(14)	-2.0(9)	14.4(10)	1.2(8)
C4	33.6(11)	23.0(10)	48.8(14)	-13.2(9)	19.2(10)	-4.1(8)
C5	26.8(10)	30.2(10)	31.6(11)	-9.5(9)	11.7(9)	-8.4(8)
C6	20.4(9)	23.7(9)	27.3(10)	-4.1(8)	11.6(8)	-4.9(7)
C7	18.5(9)	24.8(9)	19.7(9)	-0.5(7)	5.2(7)	-3.5(7)
C8	17.1(8)	21.6(9)	19.9(9)	0.8(7)	6.8(7)	-1.1(7)
C9	21.5(9)	20.4(9)	14.8(9)	1.7(7)	2.6(7)	0.6(7)
C10	18.9(9)	27.0(10)	22.1(10)	3.6(8)	5.0(7)	-0.1(7)
C11	26.5(10)	27.7(10)	21.3(10)	3.3(8)	9.0(8)	8.4(8)
C12	35.5(11)	20.1(9)	23.2(10)	-0.3(8)	5.4(8)	2.2(8)
C13	27.9(10)	24.4(10)	31.8(11)	-0.2(8)	7.5(9)	-6.0(8)
C14	21.1(9)	24.6(10)	25.9(10)	-0.7(8)	7.8(8)	0.6(8)
C15	20.6(9)	20.9(9)	23.4(10)	0.8(8)	3.9(8)	-0.1(8)
C16	24.5(9)	24.1(9)	16.9(9)	-2.7(7)	1.4(8)	-3.7(8)
C17	33.0(10)	30.3(10)	24.9(10)	-6.5(8)	5.1(8)	0.6(8)
C18	28.4(10)	30.3(10)	25.8(10)	0.4(8)	4.4(8)	-6.1(8)
C19	30.9(10)	31.6(10)	23.0(10)	2.2(8)	2.9(8)	-5.9(8)

Table 4 Anisotropic Displacement Parameters (Å2×103) for 2g. The Anisotropicdisplacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2[h^2a^{*2}U_{11}+2hka^*b^*U_{12}+...]$.

	Table 5 Bond Lengths for 2g.												
Atom A	Atom	Length/Å	Atom	Atom	Length/Å								
01	N1	1.2378(19)	C5	C6	1.407(2)								
O2	N1	1.2218(19)	C6	C7	1.435(2)								
03	C15	1.200(2)	C7	C8	1.374(2)								
O4	C15	1.306(2)	C8	C9	1.482(2)								
O4	C16	1.506(2)	C9	C10	1.390(2)								
N1	C7	1.430(2)	C9	C14	1.387(2)								
N2	C1	1.412(2)	C10	C11	1.379(2)								
N2	C8	1.393(2)	C11	C12	1.384(3)								
N2	C15	1.427(2)	C12	C13	1.377(3)								
C1	C2	1.392(2)	C13	C14	1.384(2)								
C1	C6	1.396(3)	C16	C17	1.511(3)								
C2	C3	1.380(3)	C16	C18	1.516(2)								
C3	C4	1.392(3)	C16	C19	1.515(2)								
C4	C5	1.375(3)											

Table 6 Bond Angles for 2g.

Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°	Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°						
C15	O4	C16	119.91(13)	N2	C8	C9	122.14(15)						
01	N1	C7	117.26(15)	C7	C8	N2	106.58(15)						
02	N1	01	122.76(16)	C7	C8	C9	131.12(16)						
02	N1	C7	119.98(15)	C10	C9	C8	120.72(14)						
C1	N2	C15	122.28(14)	C14	C9	C8	119.46(14)						
C8	N2	C1	109.66(14)	C14	C9	C10	119.78(16)						
C8	N2	C15	128.01(14)	C11	C10	C9	119.96(16)						
C2	C1	N2	129.69(17)	C10	C11	C12	120.11(16)						
C2	C1	C6	122.63(16)	C13	C12	C11	120.05(16)						
C6	C1	N2	107.63(14)	C12	C13	C14	120.24(16)						
C3	C2	C1	116.88(18)	C9	C14	C13	119.84(16)						
C2	C3	C4	121.24(18)	O3	C15	O4	128.86(17)						
C5	C4	C3	122.08(18)	O3	C15	N2	120.55(16)						
C4	C5	C6	117.75(19)	O4	C15	N2	110.57(14)						
C1	C6	C5	119.40(17)	O4	C16	C17	102.16(13)						
C1	C6	C7	105.92(14)	O4	C16	C18	109.46(14)						
C5	C6	C7	134.64(18)	O4	C16	C19	108.04(13)						
N1	C7	C6	125.33(15)	C17	C16	C18	110.82(15)						
C8	C7	N1	124.38(16)	C17	C16	C19	111.79(15)						
C8	C7	C6	110.20(16)	C18	C16	C19	113.86(15)						

Table 7 Torsion Angles for 2g.

ABCD	Angle/°	A B C D	Angle/°
O1N1 C7 C6	10.0(2)	C6 C1 C2 C3	-1.2(3)
O1N1 C7 C8	-166.20(16)	C6 C7 C8 N2	-0.33(18)
O2N1 C7 C6	-170.03(16)	C6 C7 C8 C9	-175.62(15)
O2N1 C7 C8	13.8(2)	C7 C8 C9 C10	-76.8(2)
N1C7C8N2	176.38(14)	C7 C8 C9 C14	105.6(2)
N1 C7 C8 C9	1.1(3)	C8 N2 C1 C2	177.36(17)
N2C1 C2 C3	-178.48(16)	C8 N2 C1 C6	-0.27(18)
N2C1 C6 C5	178.27(15)	C8 N2 C15 O3	156.02(17)
N2C1 C6 C7	0.07(17)	C8 N2 C15 O4	-25.7(2)
N2C8 C9 C10	108.57(19)	C8 C9 C10 C11	-176.34(16)
N2C8 C9 C14	-69.1(2)	C8 C9 C14 C13	177.77(16)
C1 N2 C8 C7	0.37(18)	C9 C10C11C12	-1.8(3)
C1 N2 C8 C9	176.18(14)	C10 C9 C14 C13	0.1(3)
C1 N2 C15 O3	-26.5(2)	C10C11C12C13	0.9(3)
C1 N2 C15 O4	151.77(14)	C11C12C13C14	0.5(3)
C1 C2 C3 C4	1.0(3)	C12C13C14C9	-1.0(3)
C1 C6 C7 N1	-176.51(15)	C14 C9 C10C11	1.3(3)
C1 C6 C7 C8	0.16(19)	C15 O4 C16C17	-174.64(14)
C2 C1 C6 C5	0.4(2)	C15 O4 C16C18	-57.14(19)
C2 C1 C6 C7	-177.77(15)	C15 O4 C16C19	67.35(18)
C2 C3 C4 C5	0.0(3)	C15 N2 C1 C2	-0.5(3)
C3 C4 C5 C6	-0.7(3)	C15 N2 C1 C6	-178.13(14)
C4 C5 C6 C1	0.5(2)	C15 N2 C8 C7	178.07(15)
C4 C5 C6 C7	178.09(18)	C15 N2 C8 C9	-6.1(2)
C5 C6 C7 N1	5.7(3)	C16 O4 C15 O3	-7.6(3)
C5 C6 C7 C8	-177.64(18)	C16 O4 C15 N2	174.32(12)

Atom	x	у	z	U(eq)
H2	1075.99	7637.96	4391.18	32
H3	1434.55	9295.4	5306.96	39
H4	2863.29	9324.2	6835.06	40
H5	3986.21	7720.39	7517.76	34
H10	5218.6	3735.26	5314.02	27
H11	5343.19	1841.8	4940.03	29
H12	3523.41	653.73	5021.69	32
H13	1556.19	1367.07	5432.34	33
H14	1383.73	3276.34	5745.02	28
H17A	3264.36	3246.51	2713.44	44
H17B	1999.91	2577.84	2087.86	44
H17C	2357.36	2456.9	3252.73	44
H18A	83.06	3072.89	3456.34	42
H18B	-385.28	3114.64	2291.6	42
H18C	-568.17	4194.23	2932.05	42
H19A	809.22	5429.44	2077.24	43
H19B	1084.83	4454.85	1354.81	43
H19C	2337.42	5090.55	2028.13	43

Table 8 Hydrogen Atom Coordinates (Å×10⁴) and Isotropic Displacement Parameters $(Å^2 \times 10^3)$ for 2g.

8. References

1. J. M. Fraile, K. L. Jeune, J. A. Mayoral, N. Ravasiob and F. Zaccheria, CuO/SiO2 as a simple, effective and recoverable catalyst for alkylation of indole derivatives with diazo compounds, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2013, **11**, 4327-4332.

2. K. Nemoto, S. Tanaka, M. Konno, S. Onozawa, M. Chiba, Y. Tanaka, Y. Sasaki, R. Okubo and T. Hattori, *Tetrahedron*, 2016, **72**, 734-745.

3. E. T. Pelkey, G. W. Gribble, Synthesis and Reactions of N-Protected 3-Nitroindoles, *Synthesis* 1999, **7**, 1117-1122.

4. X.-F. Ding, W.-L. Yang, J. Mao, C.-X. Cao and W.-P. Deng, Enantioselective Construction of Dihydropyrido[1,2-a]indoles via Organocatalytic Arylmethylation of 2-Enals with Inert Aryl Methane Nucleophiles, *Org. Lett.* 2019, **21**, 5514-5518.

5. S. Pandit, V. K. Pandey, A. S. Adhikari, S. Kumar, A. K. Maurya, R. Kant and N. Majumda, Palladium-Catalyzed Dearomative [4+2]-Cycloaddition toward Hydrocarbazoles, *J. Org. Chem*. 2023, **88**, 97-105.

6. J.-H. Xie, C. Zheng and S.-L. You, Palladium-Catalyzed Dearomative Methoxyallylation of 3-Nitroindoles with Allyl Carbonates, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed*, 2021, **60**, 22184 – 22188.

7. Y. Liu, B. Liu, A. Guo, Z. Dong, S. Jin and Y. Lu, Reduction of Nitroarenes to Azoxybenzenes by Potassium Borohydride in Water, *Molecules* 2011, **16**, 3563-3568.

8. Z. Bazyar and M. Hosseini-Sarvari, On/Off O₂ Switchable Photocatalytic Oxidative and Protodecarboxylation of Carboxylic Acids, *J. Org. Chem.* 2019, **84**, 13503-13515.

9. A. R. Moosavi-Zare, M. A. Zolfigol, M. Zarei, E. noroozizadeh and M. H. Beyzavi, Nitration of arenes by 1-sulfopyridinium nitrate as an ionic liquid and reagent by in situ generation of NO₂, *RSC Adv.*, 2016, **6**, 89572-89577.

L. Orús, S. Pérez-Silanes, A.-M. Oficialdegui, J. Martínez-Esparza, J.-C Del Castillo, M. Mourelle,
 T. Langer, S. Guccione, G. Donzella, E. M. Krovat, K. Poptodorov, B. Lasheras, S. Ballaz, I.I Hervías,
 R. Tordera, J. Del Río and A. Monge, Synthesis and Molecular Modeling of New
 1-Aryl-3-[4-arylpiperazin-1-yl]-1-propane Derivatives with High Affinity at the Serotonin
 Transporter and at 5-HT1A Receptors, *J. Med. Chem.* 2002, **45**, 4128-4139.

 S. Gronowitz and B. Holm, Inverted Reactivity of Aryllithium Derivatives III. Convenient Syntheses of Isomer-Free 3-Nitrofuran and 2- and 3-Nitroselenophene, *Synthetic Commun*, 1974, 4, 63-69.

12. G. Consiglio, D. Spinelli, S. Gronowitz, A.-B. Hörnfeld, B. Maltesson and R. Noto, Kinetics of the reactions of some 5-bromo-2-nitro-3-R-thiophens, 3,4-dibromo-2-nitro-5-R-thiophens, 3-bromo-2-nitro-5-R-thiophens, and 2-bromo-3-nitro-5-R-thiophens with nucleophiles in methanol, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 2*, 1982, 625-630.

13. D. S. Ashton, H. Singh, J. M. Tedder, J. C. Walton and E. A. Watt, Free-radical substitution in aliphatic compounds. Part XXVII. Chlorination and bromination of 1-cyanobutane and cyanocyclobutane, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans.* 2, 1973, 125-128.

14. J.-P Zou, A. Shoberu, C.-K. Li, Z.-K. Tao, and G.-Y. Zhang, NaNO2/K2S2O8-mediated Selective Radical Nitration/Nitrosation of Indoles: Efficient Approach to 3-Nitro- and 3-Nitrosoindoles, *Adv. Synth. Catal.* 2019, **361**, 2255-2261.















4.22	4.20	4.18	1.94	1.93	1.92	1.91	1.91	1.90	1.89	1.89	1.88	1.87	1.47	1.47	1.45	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.38	1.36	1.36	1.34	1.31	1.31	1.29	1.28	1.26	1.01	0.99	0.97
Ē	-	1	-	-	*	+,	n	111			1	-		1	1	1	1		1	1	THE			-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-























-1.63 H2O








































































S59





																	JDCI3
8.60 8.07 8.05	7.95	7.94	7,94	7,66	7.66	7,65	7,65	7,64	7.63	7.57	7.57	7.57	7.56	7,55	7.55	7.54	7.26 (

-1.55 H2O













2t






















































S76