

Supplementary Information

Visible-light-induced oxytrifluoromethylthiolation of α -diazo esters

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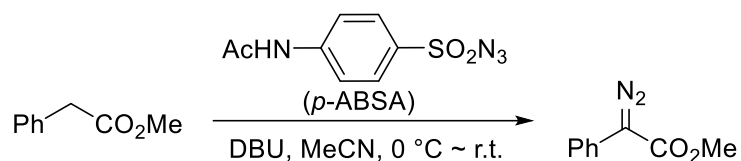
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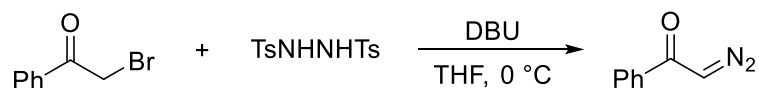
(A) General information

^1H NMR spectra were recorded on commercial instruments (400 MHz). Chemical shifts were recorded in ppm relative to tetramethylsilane and with the solvent resonance as the internal standard. Data were reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet), coupling constants (Hz), integration. $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR data were collected on commercial instruments (101 MHz) with complete proton decoupling. $^{19}\text{F}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra were collected on commercial instruments (376 MHz) with complete proton decoupling. Chemical shifts were reported in ppm from the tetramethylsilane with the solvent resonance as internal standard. HRMS was recorded on a commercial apparatus (FTMS+c ESI). Amide-based electrophilic trifluoromethylthiolating reagents **1a–1d**, PhtSCHF₂ (**6a**) and PhtSCCl₃ (**9a**) were purchased from domestic suppliers, and used directly. PhtSMe (**4a**) and PhtOCF₃ (**12a**) are known compounds, which were synthesized according to the documents. Diazo compounds **2a–2t**, **2v–2z** are known compounds, which were prepared through the previously reported literature methods, diazo ester **2u** was obtained from domestic supplier and used directly. Chromatography: Qingdao Hailang silica gel (300–400 mesh). The photochemical reactor and LEDs used in this manuscript were purchased from Technology Research: PhotoSyn 3.0.

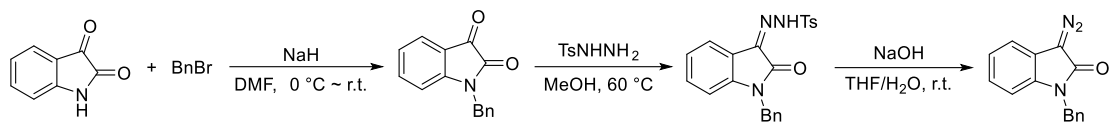
(B) Typical procedure for α -diazo carbonyls preparation¹



To a solution of methyl 2-phenylacetate (5.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *p*-acetamidobenzenesulfonylazide (*p*-ABSA) (7.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in dry CH₃CN (25 mL) was added DBU (15 mmol, 1.5 equiv) dropwise at 0 °C. Then the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction was then quenched with aqueous ammonium chloride solution, followed by extraction with Et₂O (2 × 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The yellow crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, Pet: Et₂O = 20:1) to give the product as an orange oil. For other α -diazoesters, this synthesis method could be applied.



2-Bromo-1-phenylethan-1-one (5 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *N,N'*-ditosylhydrazine (5.5 mmol, 1.1 equiv) were dissolved in THF (25 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. DBU (7.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added dropwise and stirred at the temperature for 1 hour. Then the mixture was quenched by the addition of saturated NaHCO₃ solution, followed by the extraction with ethyl acetate three times (3 × 30 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated to give the residue, which was purified by column chromatography (petroleum/EA = 10/1) to give the product as a yellow solid.

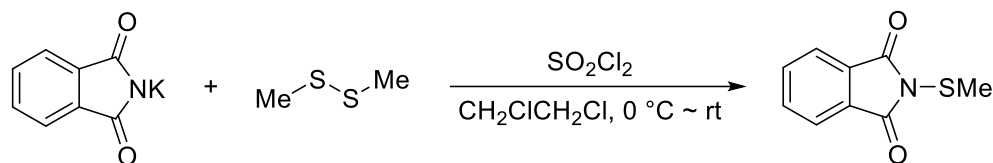


A solution of isatin (20 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in DMF (36 mL) was cooled to 0 °C (ice bath). NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 22 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was added portionwise to the orange solution. The mixture was stirred for 10 min at 0 °C, followed by the addition of benzyl bromide (22 mmol, 1.1 equiv). Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 min, and cool brine was introduced to precipitate the product. After filtration and drying, the product was used directly for the next step.

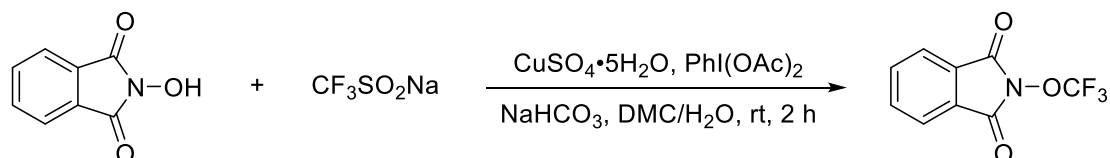
1-Benzyl-isatin (4.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was suspended in MeOH (20 mL). The suspension was heated to 60 °C and tosylhydrazine (4.6 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was added in portions. Yellow precipitate appeared and the reaction mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 8 h, then cooled to room temperature. The tosylhydrazone product (yellow precipitate) was collected by filtration and was used without further purification.

To a solution of the tosylhydrazone (3 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (10 mL) was added aqueous solution of NaOH (4.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv, in 10 mL H₂O). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. H₂O (30 mL) was added to the reaction mixture and followed by the extraction with EtOAc (30 mL). The organic layer was washed by brine twice and dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, evaporated to give the residue. Flash chromatography (PE:EA = 10:1) afforded the 2-diazo-1-phenylethan-1-one as a deep-orange crystal.

(C) Procedure for PhtSMe and PhtOCF₃ preparation²



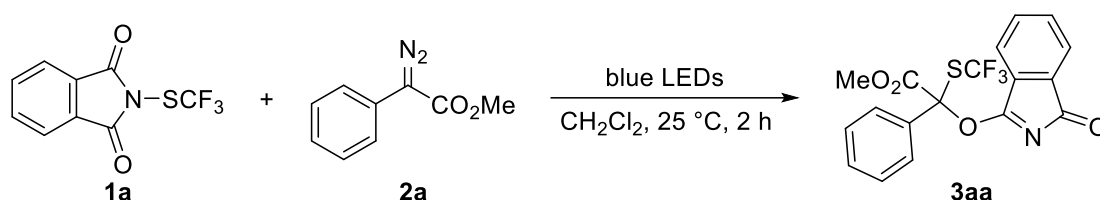
Dimethyldisulfide (10 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. A 1,2-dichloroethane solution (20 mL) of sulfuryl chloride (11 mmol) was added dropwise over 15 min via an addition funnel to the cooled dimethyldisulfide solution. The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for an additional 5 min and was then rapidly charged with potassium phthalimide (20 mmol). After 20 min at 0 °C and 90 min at room temperature, the reaction mixture was filtered under vacuum and the resultant yellow filtrate was concentrated to solids. The solids were triturated with MeOH overnight to afford PhtSMe as a white fluffy solid.



An oven-dried reaction tube with a stirrer bar was charged with NaHCO₃ (5 mmol, 0.5 equiv), CuSO₄·5H₂O (0.5 mmol, 0.05 equiv), and CF₃SO₂Na (20 mmol, 2.0 equiv). Then, H₂O (8.0 mL) and dimethyl carbonate (30.0 mL) were added. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C. PhI(OAc)₂ (20 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and *N*-

hydroxyphthalimide (10 mmol, 1.0 equiv) were added at 0 °C. Then, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with EtOAc three times. The combined organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, then filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give a residue. The residue was purified with silica gel column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 20:1) to afford PhtOCF₃ as a white solid.

(D) General procedure for the photochemical reaction



A dry reaction tube was charged with **1a** (0.1 mmol) under N₂ atmosphere, then dichloromethane (0.5 mL) was added. Subsequently, α -diazo ester **2a** (0.2 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred under the irradiation of blue LEDs (460 \pm 5 nm, 3 W) at 25 °C for 2 h. Finally, the crude mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum/ethyl acetate = 10:1 as eluent) at -20 °C to afford the product **3aa** as a colorless gum.

(E) Optimization of the reaction conditions

Table S1: Screen of the solvent^a

The reaction scheme for the solvent screen shows the same reaction as in (D), but with the solvent variable. The reagents are blue LEDs, solvent, 25 °C, 2 h.

Entry	Solvent	Yield (%)
1	CH ₂ Cl ₂	50
2	CHCl ₃	26
3	CH ₂ ClCH ₂ Cl	49
4	CHCl ₂ CH ₂ Cl	33
5	CHCl ₂ CHCl ₂	— ^b
6	EA	46
7	Methyl Acetate	45
8	Ethyl Formate	37
9	MeCN	48
10	DMF	— ^b
11	DMSO	— ^b
12	toluene	— ^b

^aUnless otherwise noted, all reactions were performed with **1a** (0.1 mmol) and **2a** (0.1 mmol) in solvent (0.5 mL) under blue LEDs (460 \pm 5 nm, 40 W) at 25 °C for 2 h. Isolated yield. ^b**2a** decomposed and **3aa** was undetected.

Table S2: Screen of the ratio between 1a and 2a^a

Reaction scheme showing the reaction of **1a** (x mmol) and **2a** (y mmol) under blue LEDs in CH₂Cl₂ at 25 °C for 2 h to form **3aa**.

Entry	x	y	Yield (%)
1	0.2	0.1	64
2	0.15	0.1	55
3	0.1	0.1	50
4	0.1	0.15	67

^aUnless otherwise noted, all reactions were performed with **1a** (x mmol) and **2a** (y mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) under blue LEDs (460 ± 5 nm, 40 W) at 25 °C for 2 h. Isolated yield.

Table S3: Screen of the irradiation conditions^a

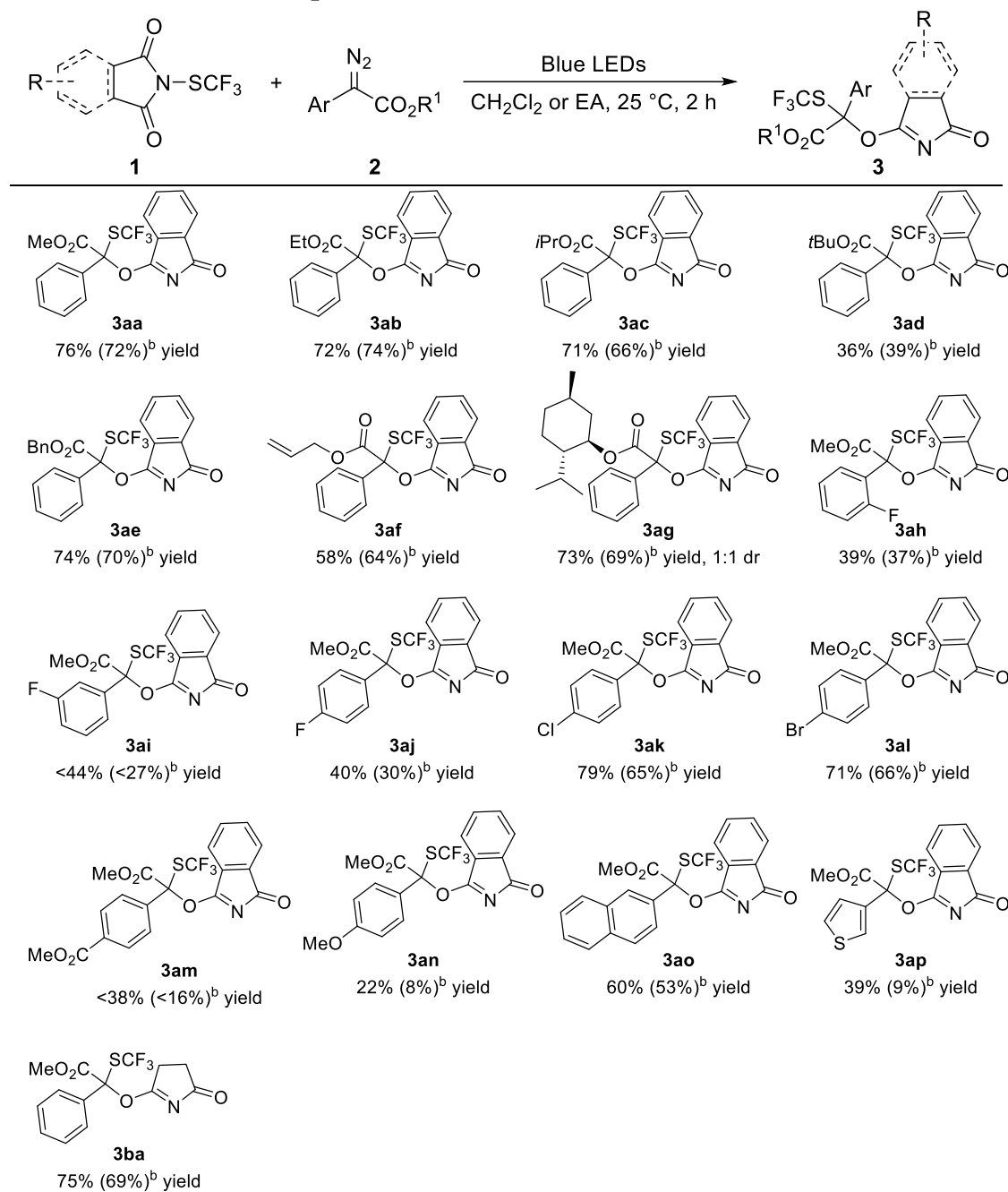
Reaction scheme showing the reaction of **1a** and **2a** under blue LEDs in CH₂Cl₂ at 25 °C for 2 h to form **3aa**.

Entry	Blue LEDs	Yield (%)
1	460 ± 5 nm, 20 W	31
2	460 ± 5 nm, 10 W	53
3	460 ± 5 nm, 5 W	53
4	460 ± 5 nm, 3 W	67
5	460 ± 5 nm, 2 W	58
6 ^b	460 ± 5 nm, 2 W	64
7 ^c	480 ± 5 nm, 3 W	37
8 ^c	470 ± 5 nm, 3 W	46
9	450 ± 5 nm, 3 W	39
10	440 ± 5 nm, 3 W	47
11 ^d	460 ± 5 nm, 3 W	76
12 ^{d,e}	460 ± 5 nm, 3 W	39
13 ^{d,f}	460 ± 5 nm, 3 W	49
14 ^{d,g}	460 ± 5 nm, 3 W	34
15 ^h	—	N.R.
16 ⁱ	—	N.R.
17 ^j	—	trace

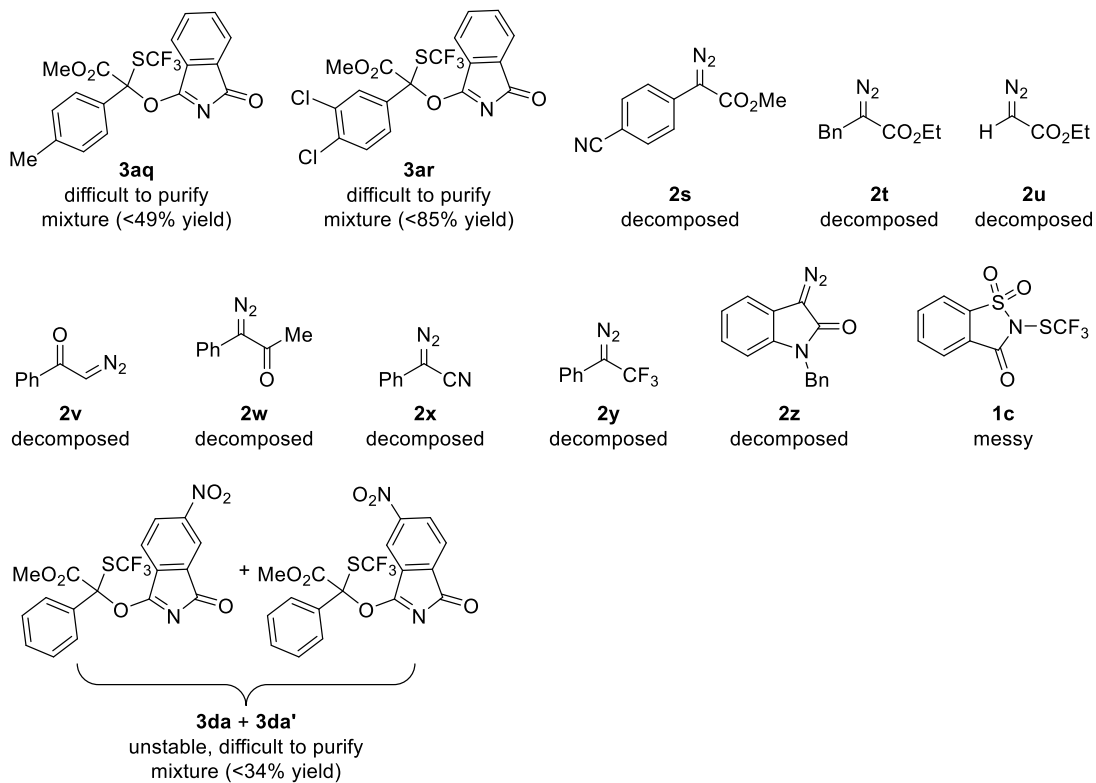
^aUnless otherwise noted, all reactions were performed with **1a** (0.1 mmol) and **2a** (0.15 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) under blue LEDs at 25 °C for 2 h. Isolated yield.

^bReaction time: 3 h. ^cReaction time: 4 h. ^d0.2 mmol **2a** was used. ^e0.2 mL CH₂Cl₂ was used. ^f1.0 mL CH₂Cl₂ was used. ^gAt -10 °C. ^hIn the dark at 35 °C for 2 h, N.R. = no reaction. ⁱIn the dark at 40 °C for 6 h. ^jIn the dark at 80 °C for 6 h, most of **2a** decomposed and **1a** remained, α -keto ester **16** and (*E*)-dimethyl 2,3-diphenylfumarate were detected.

Table S4: Full list of the products^a



limitations:

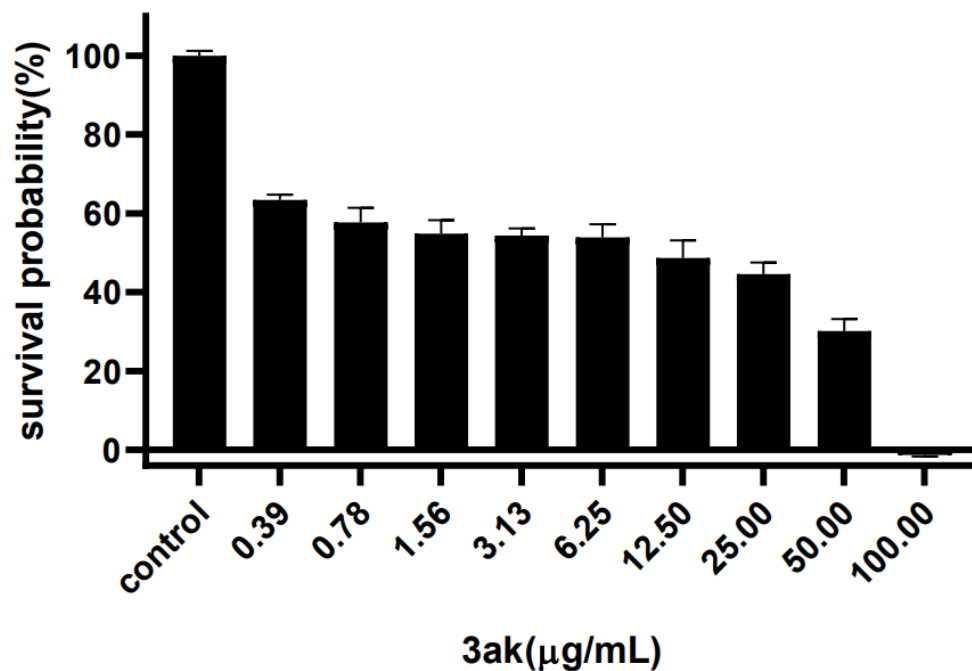


^aUnless otherwise noted, all reactions were performed with **1** (0.1 mmol) and **2** (0.2 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) under blue LEDs (460 ± 5 nm, 3 W) at 25 °C for 2 h. Isolated yield. ^bUsing EA (0.5 mL) as the solvent.

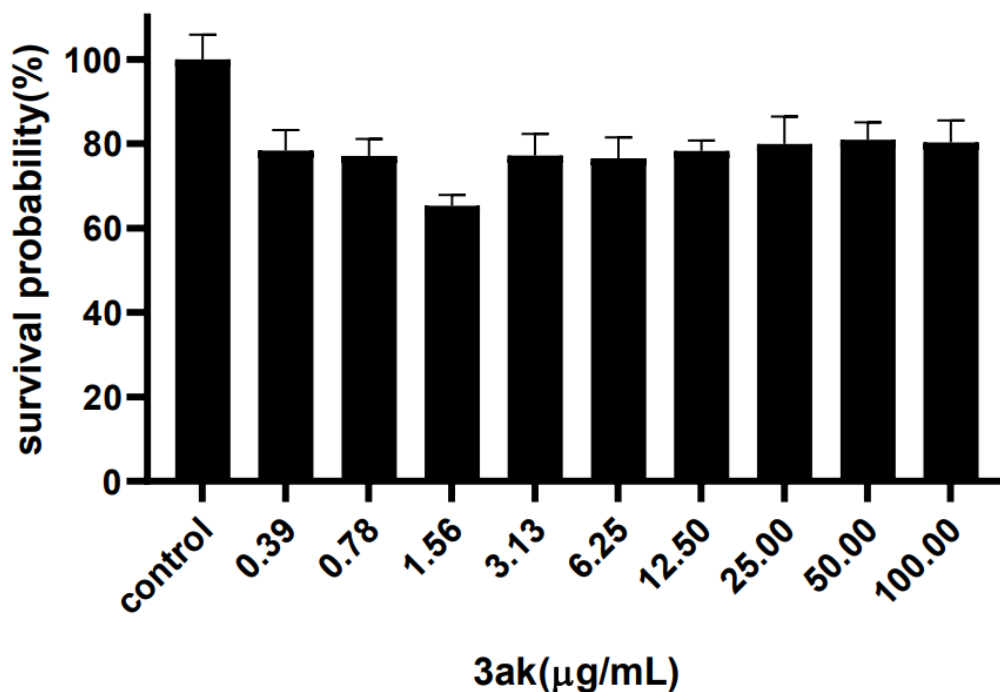
(F) Antimicrobial evaluation of 3ak

The Gram-positive *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC25923 and Gram-negative *Escherichia coli* ATCC25922 were treated with the DMSO solution of **3ak** (0.39 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 0.78 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 1.56 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 3.13 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 6.25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 12.50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 25.00 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 50.00 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 100.00 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), respectively.

a) Survival probability of *S. aureus* ATCC25923

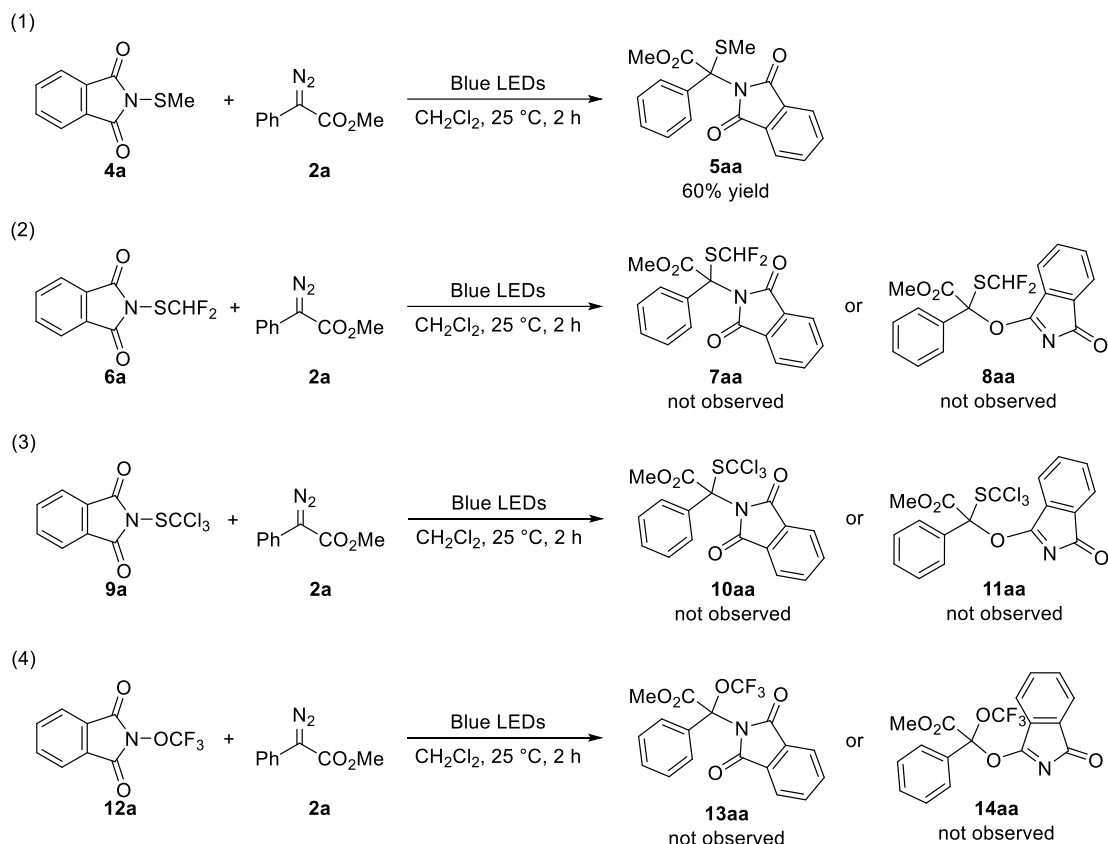


b) Survival probability of *E. coli* ATCC25922



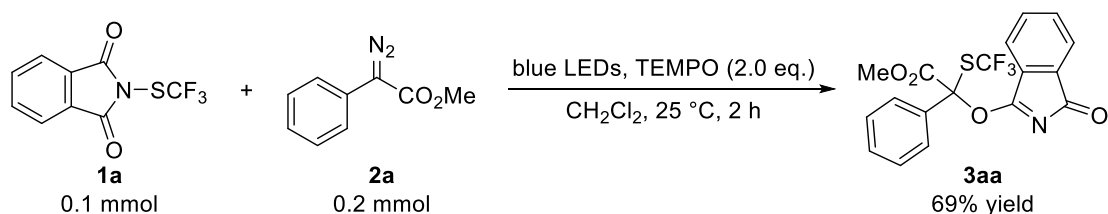
(G) Control and transformation experiments

a) Variation of the trifluoromethylthio group



A dry reaction tube was charged with *N*-substituted phthalimide **4a/6a/9a/12a** (0.1 mmol), then CH_2Cl_2 (0.5 mL) was added. Subsequently, α -diazo ester **2a** (0.2 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred under the irradiation of blue LEDs (460 ± 5 nm, 3 W) at 25°C for 2 h. The reaction was monitored by TLC and purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum/ethyl acetate = 10:1 as eluent) at -20°C . For substrate **4a**, the crude mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum/ethyl acetate = 8:1 as eluent) at room temperature to afford product **5aa** as a colorless gum.

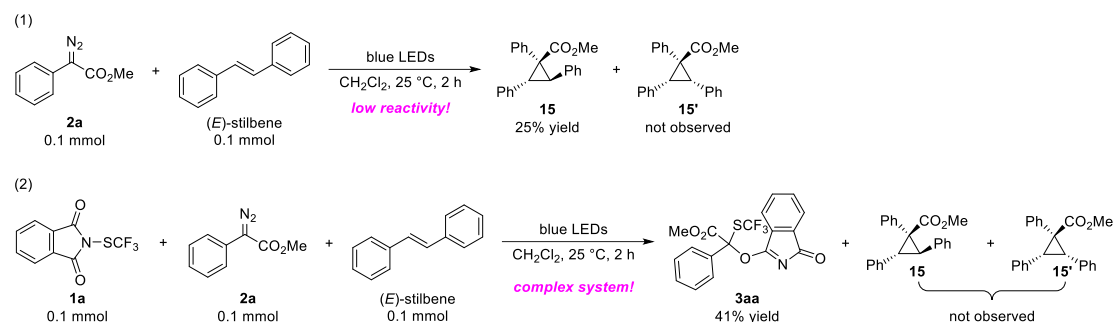
b) Radical termination experiment



A dry reaction tube was charged with **1a** (0.1 mmol) and TEMPO (0.2 mmol) under N_2 atmosphere, then dichloromethane (0.5 mL) was added. Subsequently, α -diazo ester **2a** (0.2 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred under the irradiation of blue LEDs (460 ± 5 nm, 3 W) at 25°C for 2 h. Finally, the crude mixture was purified by column

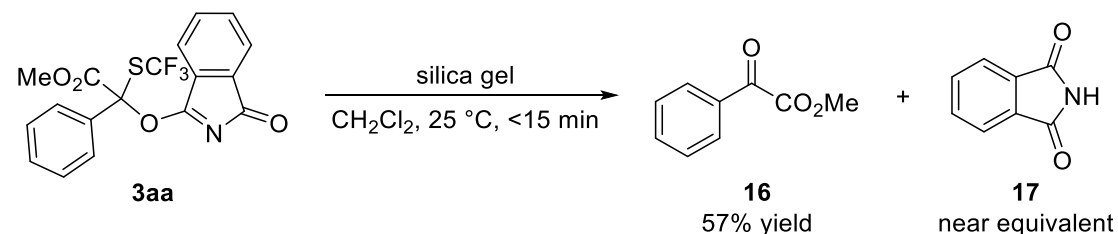
chromatography on silica gel (petroleum/ethyl acetate = 10:1 as eluent) at -20 °C to afford the product **3aa** as a colorless gum.

c) Carbene capture with (*E*)-stilbene



A dry reaction tube was charged with **1a** (0.1 mmol) and/or (*E*)-stilbene (0.1 mmol) under N₂ atmosphere, then dichloromethane (0.5 mL) was added. Subsequently, α -diazo ester **2a** (0.1 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred under the irradiation of blue LEDs (460 \pm 5 nm, 3 W) at 25 °C for 2 h. Finally, the crude mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum/ethyl acetate = 20:1 as eluent) to afford product **15** as a white solid, or by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum/ethyl acetate = 10:1 as eluent) at -20 °C to afford the product **3aa** as a colorless gum.

d) Decomposition of **3aa**

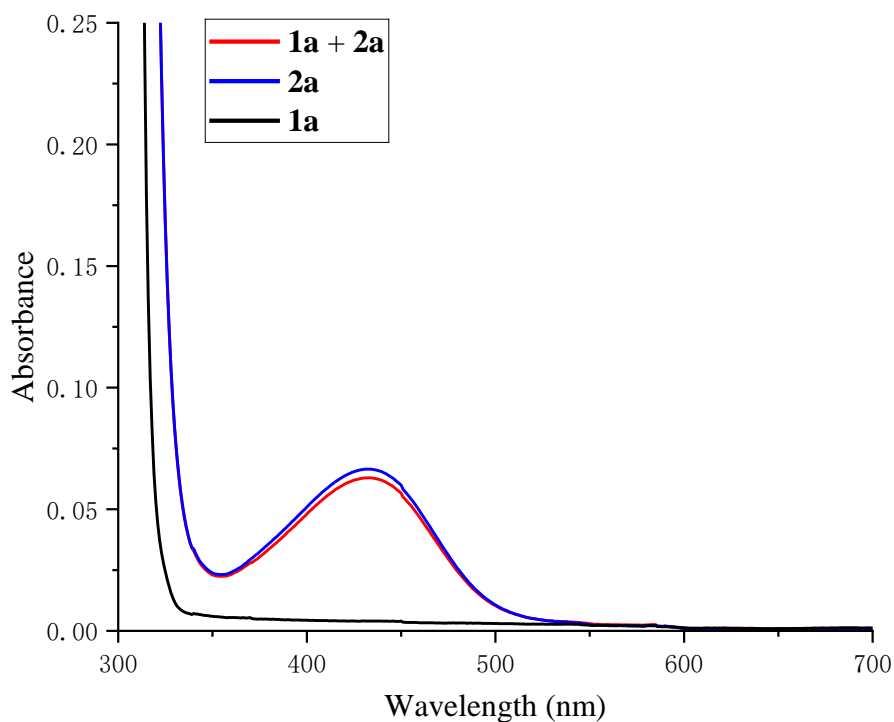


A vial was charged with phosphate **3aa** (0.12 mmol), then CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) was added. Subsequently, silica gel (200~300 mesh, 20 mg) was added and the mixture was stirred at 25 °C for ~15 min. Finally, the crude mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum/ethyl acetate = 10:1~0:1 as eluent) to afford α -keto ester **16** as a yellow oil in 57% yield and phthalimide **17** as a white solid in near quantitative yield.

(H) UV-vis absorption and fluorescence experiments

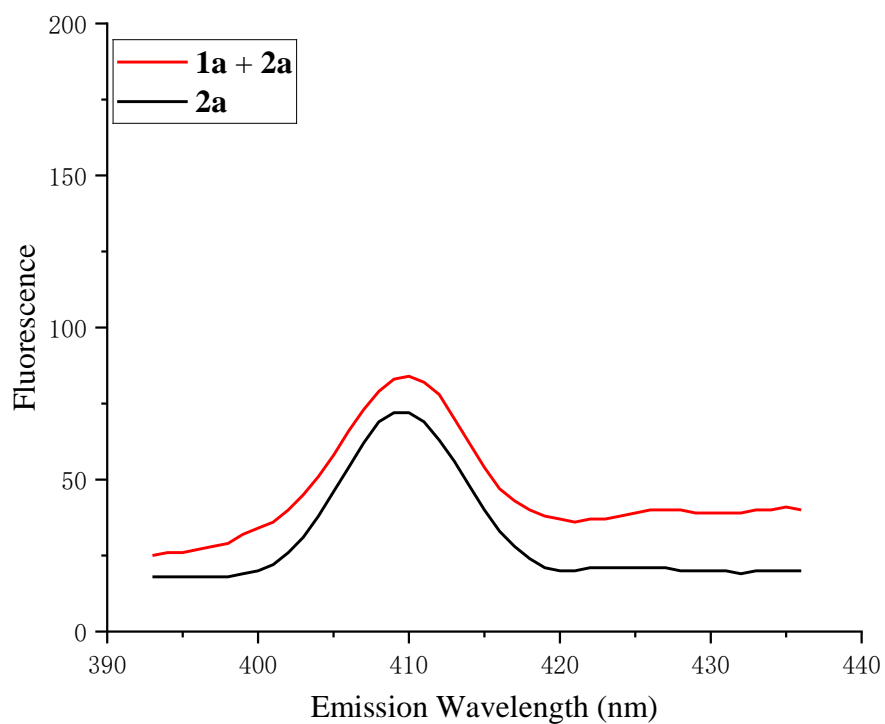
a) UV-vis absorption spectra

The fresh solutions of **1a** (0.5 mM in DCM) and **2a** (0.5 mM in DCM) were prepared and measured by UV-2450 (A10834534597CS). The solution of the mixture of **1a** and **2a** (0.5 mM in DCM) was prepared by mixing equal volumes of **1a** (1.0 mM in DCM) and **2a** (1.0 mM in DCM) *in situ* before measurement.



b) fluorescence spectra

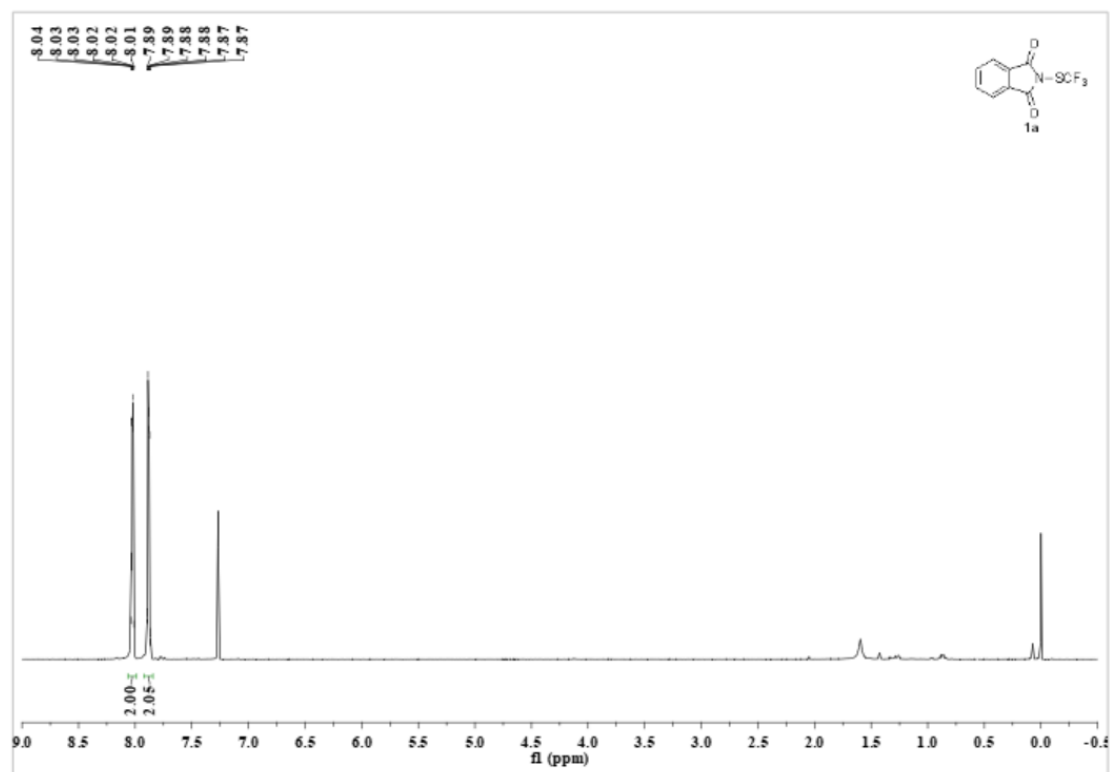
The fresh solution of **2a** (0.5 mM in DCM) was prepared and measured by FL970. The solution of the mixture of **1a** and **2a** (0.5 mM in DCM) was prepared by mixing equal volumes of **1a** (1.0 mM in DCM) and **2a** (1.0 mM in DCM) *in situ* before measurement.

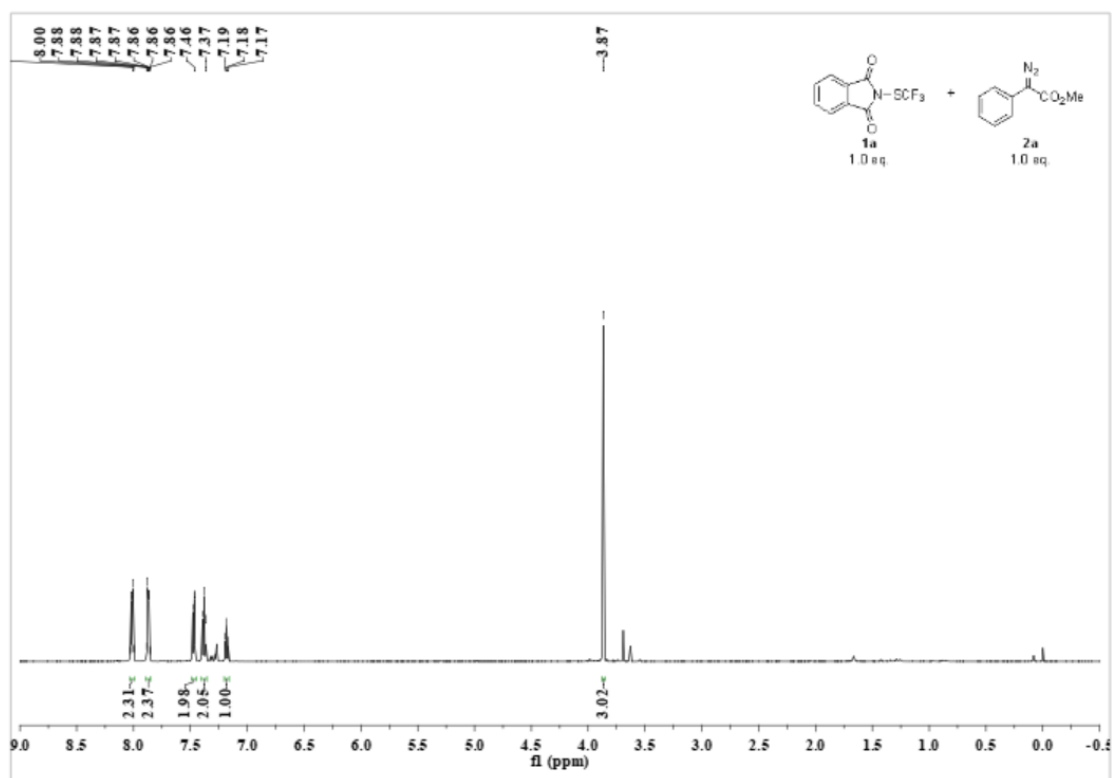
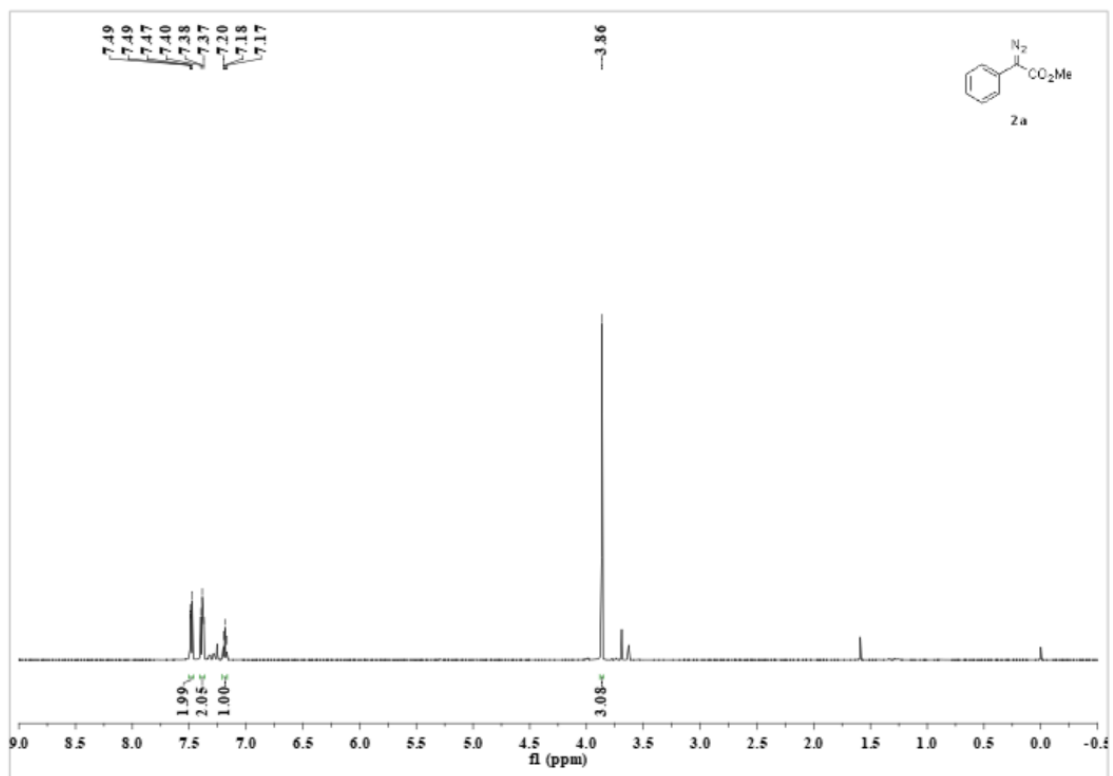


(I) NMR experiments

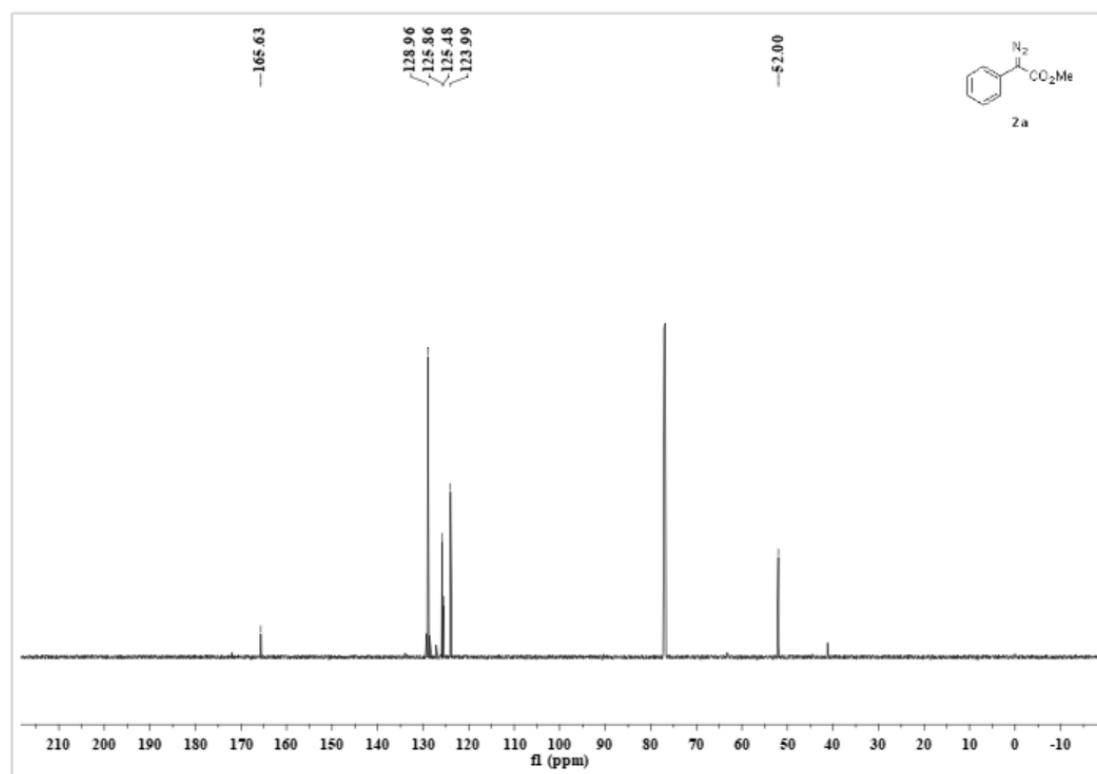
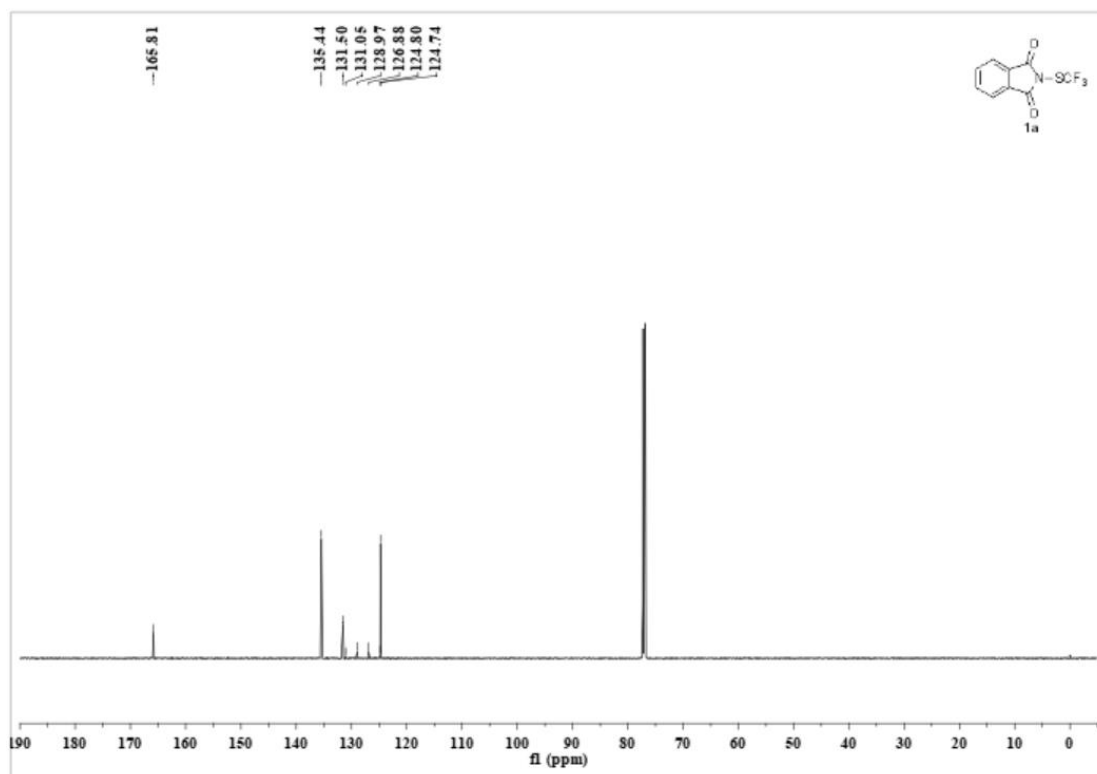
All the samples were dissolved in CDCl_3 and tested.

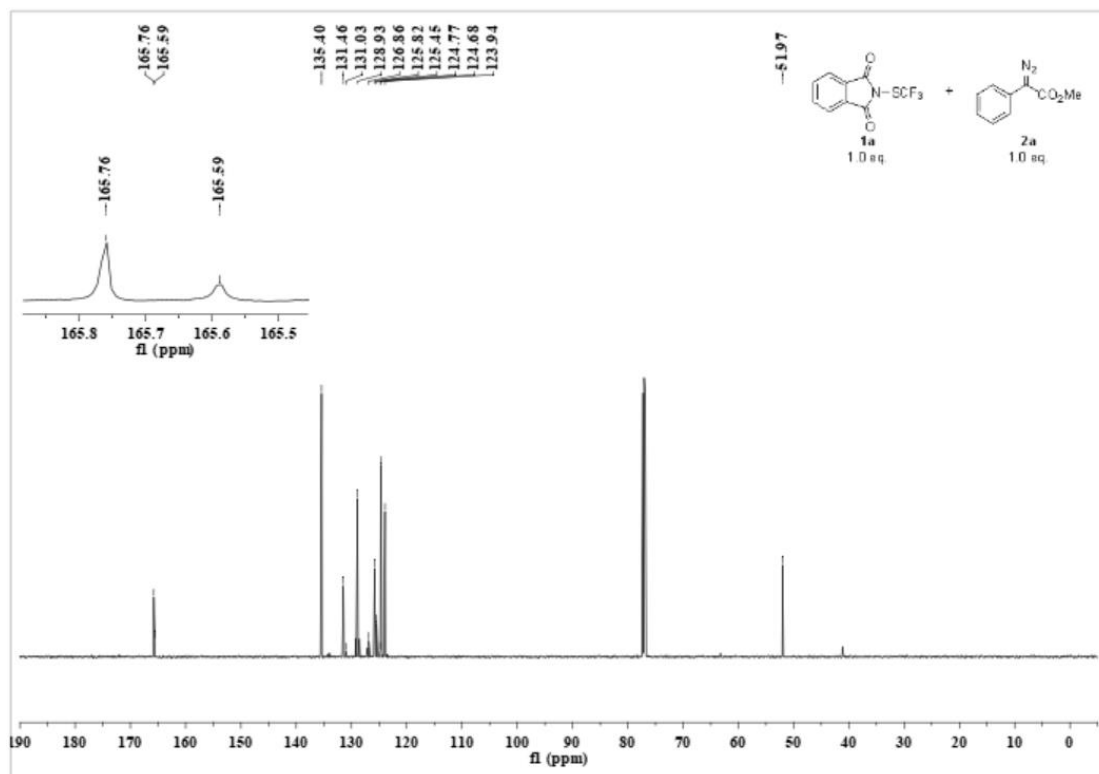
a) ^1H spectra of 1a, 2a and the mixture of 1a & 2a



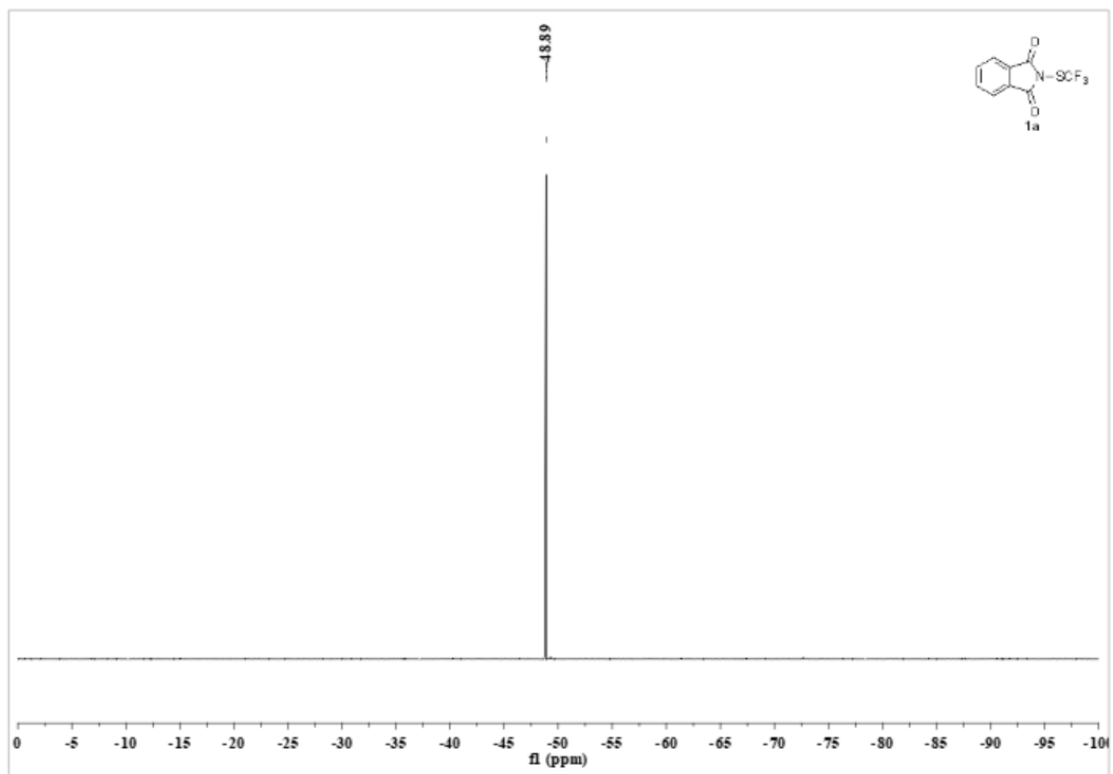


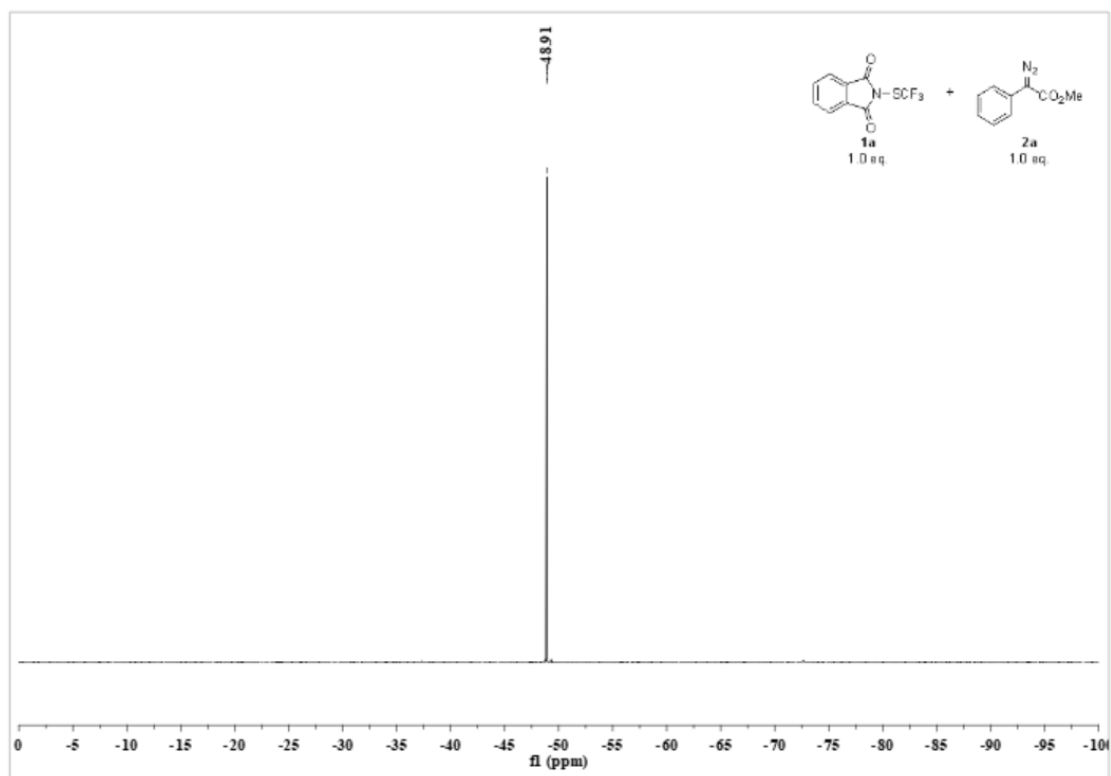
b) $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ spectra of 1a, 2a and the mixture of 1a & 2a





c) $^{19}\text{F}\{^1\text{H}\}$ spectra of 1a and the mixture of 1a & 2a



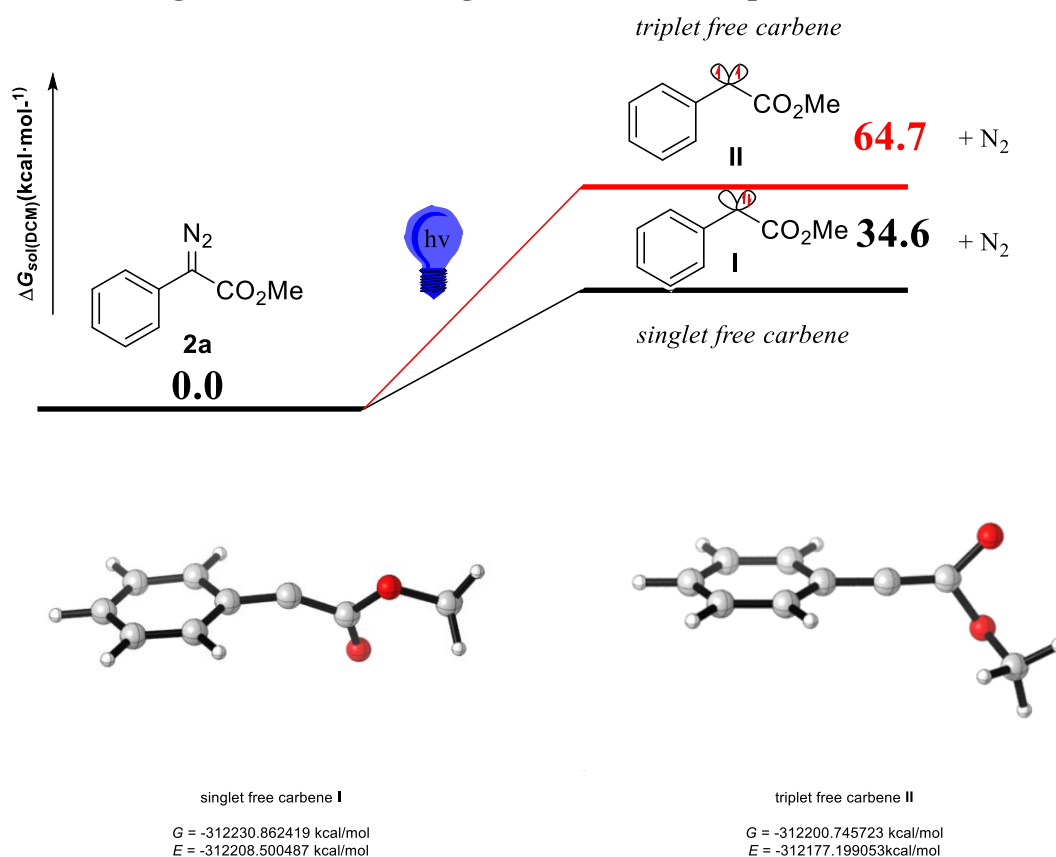


(J) DFT analysis

a) Computational details

Geometry optimizations were performed using Gaussian 16³, employing the B3LYP functional⁴ and 6-31G*⁵ basis set. The geometry optimizations were run with dispersion corrections from Grimme's D3 model⁶ with Becke-Johnson damping factors⁷. Harmonic vibrational frequencies calculations were performed to confirm the stationary points as true minima or transition states, as well as to provide thermodynamic corrections to the SCF energies. According to the excited state calculation of TDDFT method, it is found that the wavelength band of 455~465nm corresponds to the second excited state of two carbenes, so the energies of two carbenes are calculated by setting spin multiplicity 1 and 3 respectively with high accuracy scheme. Single point energy calculations were carried out using def2-TZVP⁸ basis set, SMD solvation model⁹ with dichloromethane as the solvent. The ball and stick structures were created using GaussView 6.1.1¹⁰. In addition, to correct the Gibbs free energies under pressure of 1 atm to the standard state in solution (1 mol/L), a correction of $RT \ln(cs/cg)$ (1.89 kcal/mol) is added to energies of all species, cs is the standard molar concentration in solution (1 mol/L), cg is the standard molar concentration in gas phase (0.0446 mol/L), and R is the gas constant. The 3D diagrams of molecules were generated using CYLView¹¹.

b) The energies of the excited singlet carbene I and triplet carbene II



c) Energies and coordinates

Singlet carbene

C	-2.96064100	-1.15265200	-0.18526600
C	-1.58016400	-1.17250700	-0.33353100
C	-0.80366300	0.01861100	-0.17281800
C	-1.51168100	1.22782700	0.10126600
C	-2.89549900	1.23970400	0.19990800
C	-3.62400900	0.05181600	0.06741000
H	-3.53025300	-2.07323700	-0.28548000
H	-1.05601600	-2.09740800	-0.54931700
H	-0.93645100	2.13906700	0.22966900
H	-3.41510200	2.17238900	0.40384200
H	-4.70598300	0.06531800	0.16211700
C	0.58032400	0.00415400	-0.31943000
C	1.89815400	-0.11424700	0.17520500
O	2.85267900	0.36206000	-0.67328200
C	4.20304300	0.19017000	-0.22405600
H	4.82884000	0.42892700	-1.08508800
H	4.42789100	0.87228400	0.60252900
H	4.38352600	-0.83612900	0.10805200
O	2.16836700	-0.66562000	1.24347600

Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy = 0.108399

$$E(\text{DCM}) = -497.679844$$

Temperature	298.150	Kelvin
Pressure	1.00000	atm
Frequencies scaled by	1.0000	
Electronic Energy (EE)	-497.679844	Hartree
Zero-point Energy Correction	0.144035	Hartree
Thermal Correction to Energy	0.153563	Hartree
Thermal Correction to Enthalpy	0.154508	Hartree
Thermal Correction to Free Energy	0.108399	Hartree
EE + Zero-point Energy	-497.535809	Hartree
EE + Thermal Energy Correction	-497.526280	Hartree
EE + Thermal Enthalpy Correction	-497.525336	Hartree
EE + Thermal Free Energy Correction	-497.571445	Hartree
E (Thermal)	96.363	kcal/mol
Heat Capacity (Cv)	35.341	cal/mol-kelvin
Entropy (S)	97.044	cal/mol-kelvin

Triplet carbene

C	2.82872900	1.24531800	0.28028600
C	1.45374700	1.16747200	0.42705800
C	0.74948700	-0.04301300	0.12829800
C	1.52297400	-1.15995100	-0.32797300
C	2.89702000	-1.06111100	-0.47042900
C	3.56162400	0.13686700	-0.16884600
H	3.34242000	2.17388400	0.51522500
H	0.88374800	2.02326100	0.77504900
H	1.00572900	-2.08577700	-0.55920300
H	3.46346800	-1.92105700	-0.81823200
H	4.63971300	0.20571900	-0.28237900
C	-0.61960100	-0.13057200	0.27529300
C	-1.89501100	-0.42244900	0.31962600
O	-2.78718700	-0.20923900	-0.75959900
C	-3.54003100	1.01346100	-0.69279800
H	-3.87679200	1.19816000	-1.71595900
H	-4.40754900	0.90497700	-0.03685000
H	-2.90409200	1.83604300	-0.35187600
O	-2.70034700	-0.89217800	1.24099100

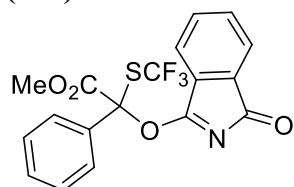
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy = 0.106166

$$E(\text{DCM}) = -497.629617$$

Temperature	298.150	Kelvin
Pressure	1.00000	atm
Frequencies scaled by	1.0000	
Electronic Energy (EE)	-497.629617	Hartree
Zero-point Energy Correction	0.143690	Hartree
Thermal Correction to Energy	0.153981	Hartree
Thermal Correction to Enthalpy	0.154926	Hartree
Thermal Correction to Free Energy	0.106166	Hartree
EE + Zero-point Energy	-497.485927	Hartree
EE + Thermal Energy Correction	-497.475636	Hartree
EE + Thermal Enthalpy Correction	-497.474691	Hartree
EE + Thermal Free Energy Correction	-497.523451	Hartree
E (Thermal)	96.625	kcal/mol
Heat Capacity (Cv)	37.861	cal/mol-kelvin
Entropy (S)	102.623	cal/mol-kelvin

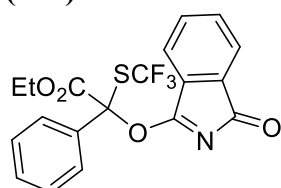
(K) Spectral characterization data for the products

Methyl 2-((1-oxo-1*H*-isoindol-3-yl)oxy)-2-phenyl-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)acetate (3aa)



following the general procedure, the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum/EtOAc = 10:1) at -20 °C to afford **3aa** (76% yield) as a colorless gum. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.86 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.83 – 7.78 (m, 1H), 7.75 – 7.70 (m, 1H), 7.69 – 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.54 – 7.43 (m, 3H), 3.78 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 182.6, 179.5, 165.8, 135.2, 135.0, 134.6, 133.54, 133.51, 129.9, 128.91 (q, J = 311.1 Hz), 128.87, 125.7, 124.6, 121.0, 93.4 (q, J = 2.0 Hz), 54.5. $^{19}\text{F}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -37.3. HRMS (FTMS-ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{12}\text{F}_3\text{NNaO}_4\text{S}^+$ ($[\text{M}+\text{Na}^+]$): 418.0331, found: 418.0331.

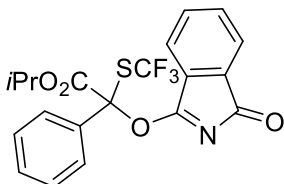
Ethyl 2-((1-oxo-1*H*-isoindol-3-yl)oxy)-2-phenyl-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)acetate (3ab)



following the general procedure, the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum/EtOAc = 10:1) at -20 °C to afford **3ab** (72% yield) as a colorless gum. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.87 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.84 – 7.78 (m, 1H), 7.76 – 7.70 (m, 1H), 7.69 – 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.53 – 7.42 (m, 3H), 4.36 – 4.17 (m, 2H), 1.19 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$

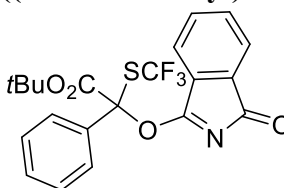
NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 182.5, 179.5, 165.1, 135.4, 135.25, 135.19, 134.6, 133.5, 129.8, 129.0 (q, $J = 311.1$ Hz), 128.8, 125.7, 124.5, 121.0, 93.5 (q, $J = 2.0$ Hz), 64.1, 13.6. ¹⁹F{¹H} NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -37.3. HRMS (FTMS-ESI) calcd for C₁₉H₁₄F₃NNaO₄S⁺ ([M+Na⁺]): 432.0488, found: 432.0487.

Isopropyl 2-((1-oxo-1*H*-isoindol-3-yl)oxy)-2-phenyl-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)acetate (3ac)



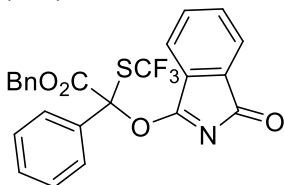
following the general procedure, the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum/EtOAc = 15:1) at -20 °C to afford **3ac** (71% yield) as a colorless gum. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.83 – 7.78 (m, 1H), 7.76 – 7.70 (m, 1H), 7.69 – 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.53 – 7.41 (m, 3H), 5.15 – 5.04 (m, 1H), 1.19 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 3H), 1.16 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 182.4, 179.4, 164.4, 135.4, 135.2, 134.6, 133.4, 129.7, 129.0 (q, $J = 311.1$ Hz), 128.7, 125.6, 124.5, 121.0, 93.6 (d, $J = 1.0$ Hz), 72.6, 21.2, 21.1. ¹⁹F{¹H} NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -37.4. HRMS (FTMS-ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₁₆F₃NNaO₄S⁺ ([M+Na⁺]): 446.0644, found: 446.0636.

***tert*-Butyl 2-((1-oxo-1*H*-isoindol-3-yl)oxy)-2-phenyl-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)acetate (3ad)**



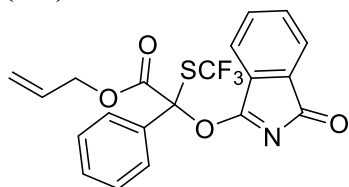
following the general procedure, the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum/EtOAc = 15:1) at -20 °C to afford **3ad** (36% yield) as a colorless gum. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.83 – 7.78 (m, 1H), 7.74 – 7.69 (m, 1H), 7.68 – 7.61 (m, 2H), 7.52 – 7.41 (m, 3H), 1.41 (s, 9H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 182.4, 179.6, 163.5, 135.9, 135.3, 134.8, 133.39, 133.38, 129.6, 129.1 (q, $J = 311.1$ Hz), 128.7, 125.6, 124.4, 121.0, 93.8, 86.2, 27.5. ¹⁹F{¹H} NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -37.5. HRMS (FTMS-ESI) calcd for C₂₁H₁₈F₃NNaO₄S⁺ ([M+Na⁺]): 460.0801, found: 460.0788.

Benzyl 2-((1-oxo-1*H*-isoindol-3-yl)oxy)-2-phenyl-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)acetate (3ae)



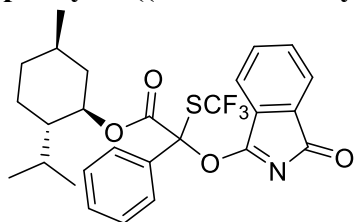
following the general procedure, the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum/EtOAc = 10:1) at -20 °C to afford **3ae** (74% yield) as a colorless gum. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.89 – 7.83 (m, 2H), 7.83 – 7.78 (m, 1H), 7.75 – 7.69 (m, 1H), 7.69 – 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.54 – 7.42 (m, 3H), 7.30 – 7.21 (m, 3H), 7.14 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 5.22 (dd, $J = 16.0, 12.0$ Hz, 2H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 182.4, 179.3, 165.0, 135.4, 135.0 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz), 134.6, 134.0, 133.5 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz), 129.9, 129.0 (q, $J = 311.1$ Hz), 128.8, 128.6, 128.5, 128.2, 125.8, 124.7, 124.5, 121.0, 93.6 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz), 69.3. ¹⁹F{¹H} NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -37.2. HRMS (FTMS-ESI) calcd for C₂₄H₁₇F₃NO₄S⁺ ([M+H⁺]): 472.0825, found: 472.0814.

Allyl 2-((1-oxo-1*H*-isoindol-3-yl)oxy)-2-phenyl-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)acetate (3af)



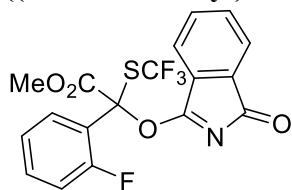
following the general procedure, the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum/EtOAc = 10:1) at -20 °C to afford **3af** (58% yield) as a colorless gum. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.88 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.84 – 7.78 (m, 1H), 7.76 – 7.70 (m, 1H), 7.69 – 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.55 – 7.42 (m, 3H), 5.86 – 5.68 (m, 1H), 5.21 – 5.10 (m, 2H), 4.68 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 182.5, 179.4, 164.9, 135.4, 135.1 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz), 134.6, 133.5 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 130.3, 129.9, 128.9 (q, *J* = 311.1 Hz), 128.8, 125.8, 124.7, 124.5, 121.0, 119.7, 93.5 (q, *J* = 2.0 Hz), 68.2. ¹⁹F{¹H} NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -37.3. HRMS (FTMS-ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₁₅F₃NO₄S⁺ ([M+H⁺]): 422.0668, found: 422.0661.

(1*R*,2*S*,5*R*)-2-Isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl 2-((1-oxo-1*H*-isoindol-3-yl)oxy)-2-phenyl-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)acetate (3ag)



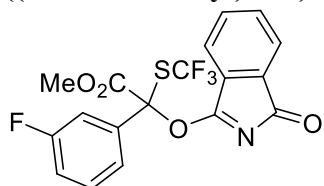
following the general procedure, the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum/EtOAc = 15:1) at -20 °C to afford **3ag** (73% yield, 1:1 dr) as a colorless gum. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.90 – 7.83 (m, 4H), 7.83 – 7.77 (m, 2H), 7.76 – 7.70 (m, 2H), 7.69 – 7.61 (m, 4H), 7.53 – 7.40 (m, 6H), 4.78 – 4.70 (m, 1H) [4.70 – 4.62 (m, 1H)], 2.02 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H) [1.94 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H)], 1.63 – 1.52 (m, 5H), 1.45 – 1.36 (m, 2H), 1.35 – 1.18 (m, 3H), 1.18 – 1.08 (m, 1H), 0.96 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 0.94 – 0.86 (m, 1H), 0.84 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 6H), 0.78 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 0.76 – 0.68 (m, 2H), 0.65 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 3H) [0.59 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 0.44 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 3H)]. ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 182.4 [182.2], 179.3 [179.1], 164.6, 135.57 [135.56], 135.20 [135.17], 134.72 [134.70], 133.43, 133.40, 129.7 [129.6], 129.10 (q, *J* = 310.1 Hz) [129.06 (q, *J* = 310.1 Hz)], 128.7 [128.6], 125.7 [125.6], 124.5 [124.4], 121.00 [120.96], 93.9 [93.8], 79.2 [78.5], 47.0 [46.6], 39.6 [39.0], 34.0 [33.9], 31.32 [31.26], 25.8 [25.3], 23.0 [20.6], 22.8 [20.4], 21.84 [21.81], 15.7 [15.4]. ¹⁹F{¹H} NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -37.26 [-37.30]. HRMS (FTMS-ESI) calcd for C₂₇H₂₈F₃NNaO₄S⁺ ([M+Na⁺]): 542.1583, found: 542.1589. (Note: **3ag** is a mixture of two inseparable diastereomers, so there are two sets of peaks on ¹H, ¹³C and ¹⁹F spectra. On the ¹H spectrum, most of the peaks of the two diastereomers could not be well distinguished, which were integrated together, except for the methyl of isopropyl group and the hydrogen of the tertiary carbon linked to the oxygen atom, so the total number of hydrogen doubled. For ¹H, ¹³C and ¹⁹F spectra, the peaks in the square brackets belong to the diastereomer.)

Methyl 2-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-((1-oxo-1*H*-isoindol-3-yl)oxy)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)acetate (3ah)



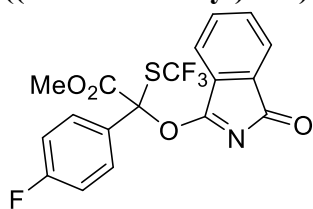
following the general procedure, the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum/EtOAc = 10:1) at -20 °C to afford **3ah** (39% yield) as a colorless gum. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.93 (td, *J* = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.90 – 7.85 (m, 1H), 7.81 – 7.73 (m, 1H), 7.69 – 7.60 (m, 2H), 7.31 (td, *J* = 7.6, 0.8 Hz, 2H), 7.21 – 7.13 (m, 2H), 3.97 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 183.8, 167.8, 164.4, 162.8 (d, *J* = 258.6 Hz), 136.9, 136.8, 134.4, 132.6, 130.9 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz), 129.1 (q, *J* = 293.9 Hz), 124.9 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 123.6, 121.8 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz), 116.6 (d, *J* = 21.2 Hz), 93.1, 53.0. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -31.1, -111.6. HRMS (FTMS-ESI) calcd for C₁₈H₁₁F₄NNaO₄S⁺ ([M+Na⁺]): 436.0237, found: 436.0243.

Methyl 2-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-((1-oxo-1*H*-isoindol-3-yl)oxy)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)acetate (3ai)



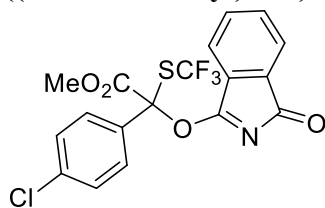
following the general procedure, the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum/EtOAc = 10:1) at -20 °C to afford **3ai** (<44% yield) as a colorless gum. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.84 – 7.80 (m, 1H), 7.74 – 7.70 (m, 1H), 7.68 – 7.62 (m, 3H), 7.61 – 7.56 (m, 1H), 7.51 – 7.44 (m, 1H), 7.16 (td, *J* = 12.0, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 182.4, 179.3, 165.4, 162.8 (d, *J* = 248.5 Hz), 135.0, 134.6, 134.4, 133.6 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz), 130.6 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 128.8 (q, *J* = 311.1 Hz), 126.1 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 124.7, 123.6, 121.0, 117.0 (d, *J* = 21.2 Hz), 113.2 (d, *J* = 25.2 Hz), 93.6 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 54.7. ¹⁹F{¹H} NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -37.3, -110.9. HRMS (FTMS-ESI) calcd for C₁₈H₁₁F₄NNaO₄S⁺ ([M+Na⁺]): 436.0237, found: 436.0239. (Note: According to the NMR, there should be a small amount of impurity in the product **3ai**, which was hard to be separated and identified.)

Methyl 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-((1-oxo-1*H*-isoindol-3-yl)oxy)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)acetate (3aj)



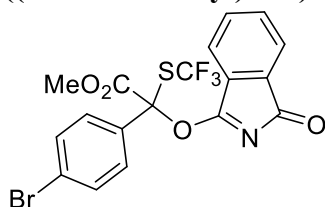
following the general procedure, the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum/EtOAc = 10:1) at -20 °C to afford **3aj** (40% yield) as a colorless gum. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.89 – 7.79 (m, 3H), 7.72 – 7.63 (m, 3H), 7.22 – 7.14 (m, 2H), 3.79 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 182.5, 179.3, 165.6, 163.4 (d, *J* = 251.5 Hz), 135.0, 134.6, 133.63, 133.55, 130.9 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 128.9 (q, *J* = 311.1 Hz), 128.0 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 124.7, 121.0, 116.0 (d, *J* = 22.2 Hz), 93.1, 54.6. ¹⁹F{¹H} NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -37.3, -110.8. HRMS (FTMS-ESI) calcd for C₁₈H₁₁F₄NNaO₄S⁺ ([M+Na⁺]): 436.0237, found: 436.0243.

Methyl 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-((1-oxo-1H-isoindol-3-yl)oxy)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)acetate (3ak)



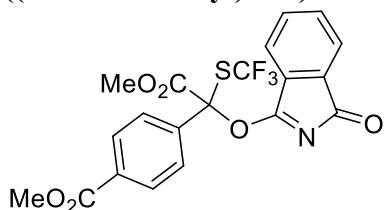
following the general procedure, the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum/EtOAc = 10:1) at -20 °C to afford **3ak** (79% yield) as a white solid, mp: 136 – 138 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.84 – 7.77 (m, 3H), 7.72 – 7.64 (m, 3H), 7.50 – 7.44 (m, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H). ¹³C {¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 182.4, 179.3, 165.5, 136.2, 135.0, 134.6, 133.7, 133.64, 133.57, 129.2, 128.8 (q, *J* = 311.1 Hz), 127.2, 124.7, 121.0, 93.0 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz), 54.6. ¹⁹F {¹H} NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -37.2. HRMS (FTMS-ESI) calcd for C₁₈H₁₁ClF₃NNaO₄S⁺ ([M+Na⁺]): 451.9942, 453.9912, found: 451.9946, 453.9913.

Methyl 2-(4-bromophenyl)-2-((1-oxo-1H-isoindol-3-yl)oxy)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)acetate (3al)



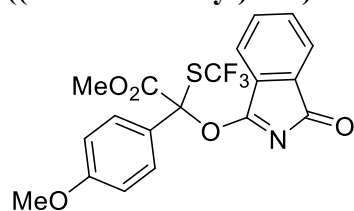
following the general procedure, the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum/EtOAc = 10:1) at -20 °C to afford **3al** (71% yield) as a colorless gum. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.84 – 7.79 (m, 1H), 7.76 – 7.72 (m, 2H), 7.72 – 7.65 (m, 3H), 7.65 – 7.61 (m, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H). ¹³C {¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 182.4, 179.2, 165.4, 135.0, 134.6, 134.3, 133.64, 133.57, 132.1, 128.8 (q, *J* = 311.1 Hz), 127.5, 124.7, 124.4, 121.0, 93.0 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz), 54.6. ¹⁹F {¹H} NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -37.2. HRMS (FTMS-ESI) calcd for C₁₈H₁₁BrF₃NNaO₄S⁺ ([M+Na⁺]): 495.9436, 497.9416, found: 495.9443, 497.9421.

Methyl 2-(4-acetoxyphenyl)-2-((1-oxo-1H-isoindol-3-yl)oxy)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)acetate (3am)



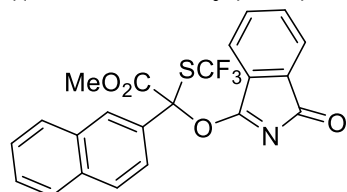
following the general procedure, the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum/EtOAc = 6:1) at -20 °C to afford **3am** (<38% yield) as a colorless gum. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.16 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.86 – 7.80 (m, 1H), 7.76 – 7.71 (m, 1H), 7.71 – 7.63 (m, 2H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H). ¹³C {¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 182.4, 179.2, 166.2, 165.3, 139.7, 134.9, 134.6, 133.7, 133.6, 131.6, 130.1, 128.4 (d, *J* = 246.4 Hz), 125.9, 124.7, 121.1, 93.0 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz), 54.7, 52.5. ¹⁹F {¹H} NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -37.2. HRMS (FTMS-ESI) calcd for C₂₀H₁₄F₃NNaO₆S⁺ ([M+Na⁺]): 476.0386, found: 476.0384.

Methyl 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-((1-oxo-1*H*-isoindol-3-yl)oxy)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)acetate (3an)



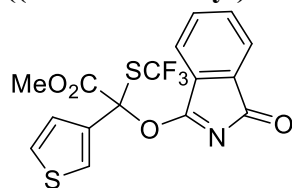
following the general procedure, the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum/EtOAc = 5:1) at -20 °C to afford **3an** (22% yield) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.91 – 7.85 (m, 2H), 7.81 – 7.77 (m, 2H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.77 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 189.1, 181.1, 166.2, 160.4, 134.8, 131.45, 131.42, 130.78, 129.8, 129.0 (d, *J* = 341.4 Hz), 123.93, 123.90, 123.6, 113.5, 91.7, 55.33, 54.32. ¹⁹F{¹H} NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -37.9. HRMS (FTMS-ESI) calcd for C₁₉H₁₄F₃NNaO₅S⁺ ([M+Na⁺]): 448.0437, found: 448.0444.

Methyl 2-(naphthalen-2-yl)-2-((1-oxo-1*H*-isoindol-3-yl)oxy)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)acetate (3ao)



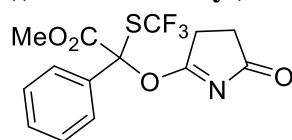
following the general procedure, the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum/EtOAc = 10:1) at -20 °C to afford **3an** (60% yield) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.57 (s, 1H), 8.06 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.96 – 7.89 (m, 2H), 7.88 – 7.86 (m, 2H), 7.79 – 7.73 (m, 2H), 7.66 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 186.0, 167.9, 164.2, 136.4, 134.4, 133.6, 132.7, 132.3, 130.1, 129.8, 129.6, 129.3 (d, *J* = 309.1 Hz), 129.0, 128.0, 127.2, 124.0, 123.6, 90.5, 52.9. ¹⁹F{¹H} NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -31.1. HRMS (FTMS-ESI) calcd for C₂₂H₁₄F₃NNaO₄S⁺ ([M+Na⁺]): 468.0488, found: 468.0490.

Methyl 2-((1-oxo-1*H*-isoindol-3-yl)oxy)-2-(thiophen-3-yl)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)acetate (3ap)



following the general procedure, the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum/EtOAc = 10:1) at -20 °C to afford **3ao** (39% yield) as a yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.58 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.91 – 7.83 (m, 2H), 7.80 – 7.73 (m, 2H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.39 – 7.34 (m, 1H), 3.96 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 177.7, 167.8, 162.7, 138.0, 137.6, 134.4, 132.7, 131.5 (d, *J* = 307.0 Hz), 127.9, 126.7, 123.6, 85.5, 53.0. ¹⁹F{¹H} NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -31.1. HRMS (FTMS-ESI) calcd for C₁₆H₁₀F₃NNaO₄S₂⁺ ([M+Na⁺]): 423.9896, found: 423.9903.

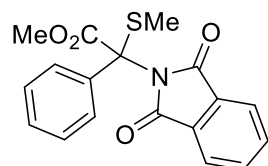
Methyl 2-((2-oxo-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-pyrrol-5-yl)oxy)-2-phenyl-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)acetate (3ba)



following the general procedure, the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum/EtOAc = 10:1) at -20 °C to afford **3ba** (75% yield) as a colorless gum. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.78 – 7.73

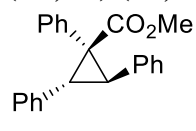
(m, 2H), 7.48 – 7.39 (m, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.12 – 3.01 (m, 1H), 2.97 – 2.88 (m, 1H), 2.83 – 2.78 (m, 2H). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 192.1, 189.8, 165.7, 135.0, 129.8, 129.0 (q, $J = 311.1$ Hz), 128.8, 125.7, 93.4, 54.4, 32.2, 29.6. $^{19}\text{F}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -37.5. HRMS (FTMS-ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{F}_3\text{NNaO}_4\text{S}^+$ ($[\text{M}+\text{Na}^+]$): 370.0331, found: 370.0338.

Methyl 2-(1,3-dioxoisindolin-2-yl)-2-(methylthio)-2-phenylacetate (5aa)



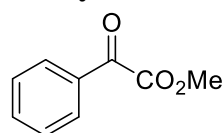
following the general procedure, the reaction mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography (petroleum/EtOAc = 8:1) to afford **5aa** (60% yield) as a colorless gum. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.89 – 7.82 (m, 2H), 7.80 – 7.75 (m, 2H), 7.72 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.42 – 7.31 (m, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.7, 167.1, 134.5, 134.1, 131.4, 128.6, 128.22, 128.18, 123.7, 73.1, 53.6, 14.8. HRMS (FTMS-ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{16}\text{NO}_4\text{S}^+$ ($[\text{M}+\text{H}^+]$): 342.0795, found: 342.0786.

(2R,3R)/(2S,3S)-Methyl 1,2,3-triphenylcyclopropane-1-carboxylate (15)



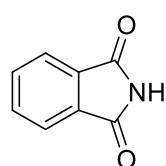
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.49 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.38 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.31 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.25 – 7.18 (m, 5H), 7.16 – 7.09 (m, 3H), 6.97 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.88 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.57 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.40 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.9, 136.4, 136.3, 135.7, 131.3, 129.0, 128.3, 128.2, 128.0, 127.9, 127.2, 127.1, 126.4, 52.4, 46.0, 36.8, 34.8. This compound is known and the characterization is in consistence with the reported literature.¹²

Methyl 2-oxo-2-phenylacetate (16)



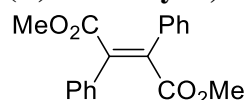
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.05 – 7.99 (m, 2H), 7.71 – 7.63 (m, 1H), 7.55 – 7.49 (m, 2H), 3.99 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 186.1, 164.1, 135.0, 132.4, 130.1, 128.9, 52.8. This compound is known and the characterization is in consistence with the reported literature.¹³

Isoindoline-1,3-dione (17)



^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 11.29 (s, 1H), 7.77 (s, 4H). This compound is known and the characterization is in consistence with the reported literature.¹⁴

(E)-Dimethyl 2,3-diphenylfumarate



^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.46 – 7.35 (m, 10H), 3.57 (s, 6H). This compound is known and the characterization is in consistence with the reported literature.¹⁵

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(M) Copies of NMR spectra for the products

