

Electronic Supplementary Information

Iodine-mediated 3-sulfenylation of indoles with sodium sulfinates

Praewpan Katrun,^a Sakchai Hongthong,^a Sornsiri Hlekhilai,^a Manat Pohmakotr,^a
Vichai Reutrakul,^a Darunee Soorukram,^a Thaworn Jaipetch^b and Chutima Kuhakarn^{*a}

^a*Department of Chemistry and Center of Excellence for Innovation in Chemistry (PERCH-CIC),
Faculty of Science, Mahidol University, Rama VI Road, Bangkok 10400, Thailand*

^b*Mahidol University, Kanchanaburi Campus, Saiyok, Kanchanaburi 71150, Thailand*

E-mail: chutima.kon@mahidol.ac.th

Contents

General information	S2
General procedure for the 3-sulfenylation of indoles	S2
¹ H and ¹³ C NMR spectra of 3-5 , 7 , 9 and 10	S3-S22

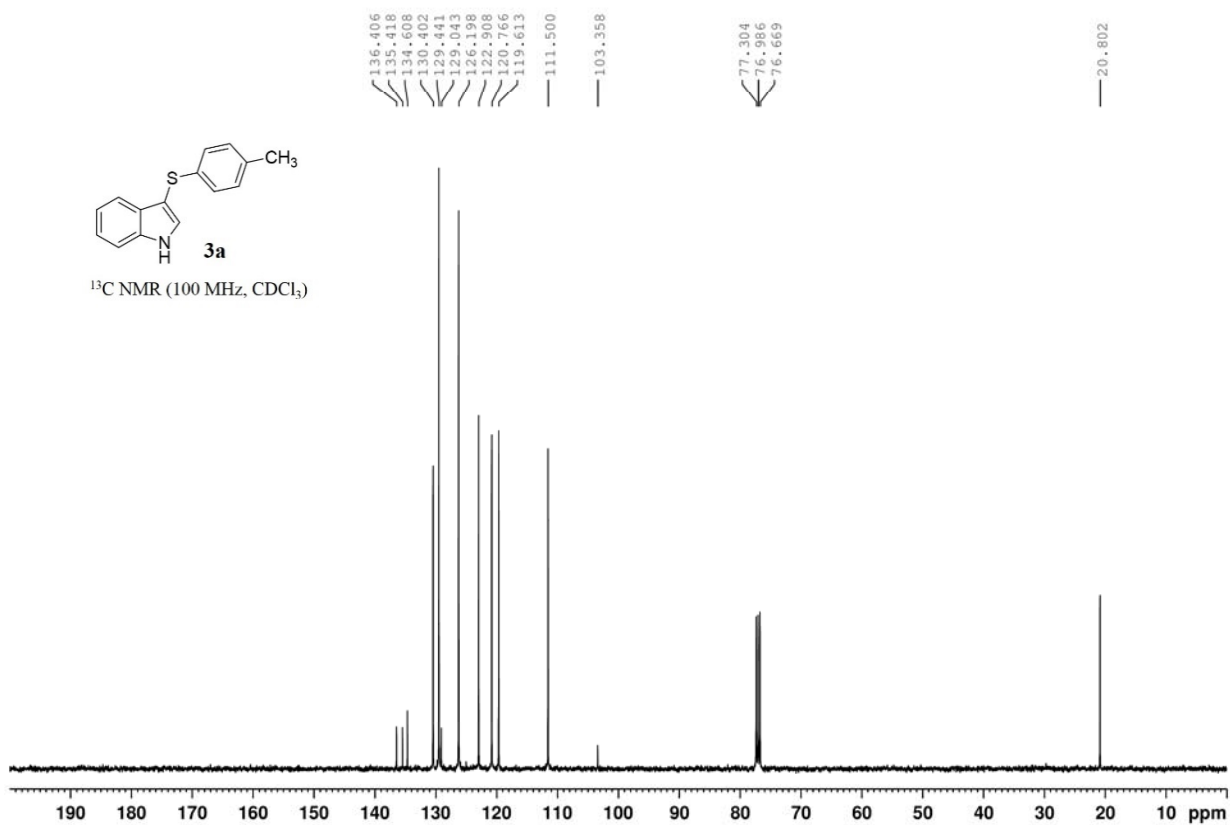
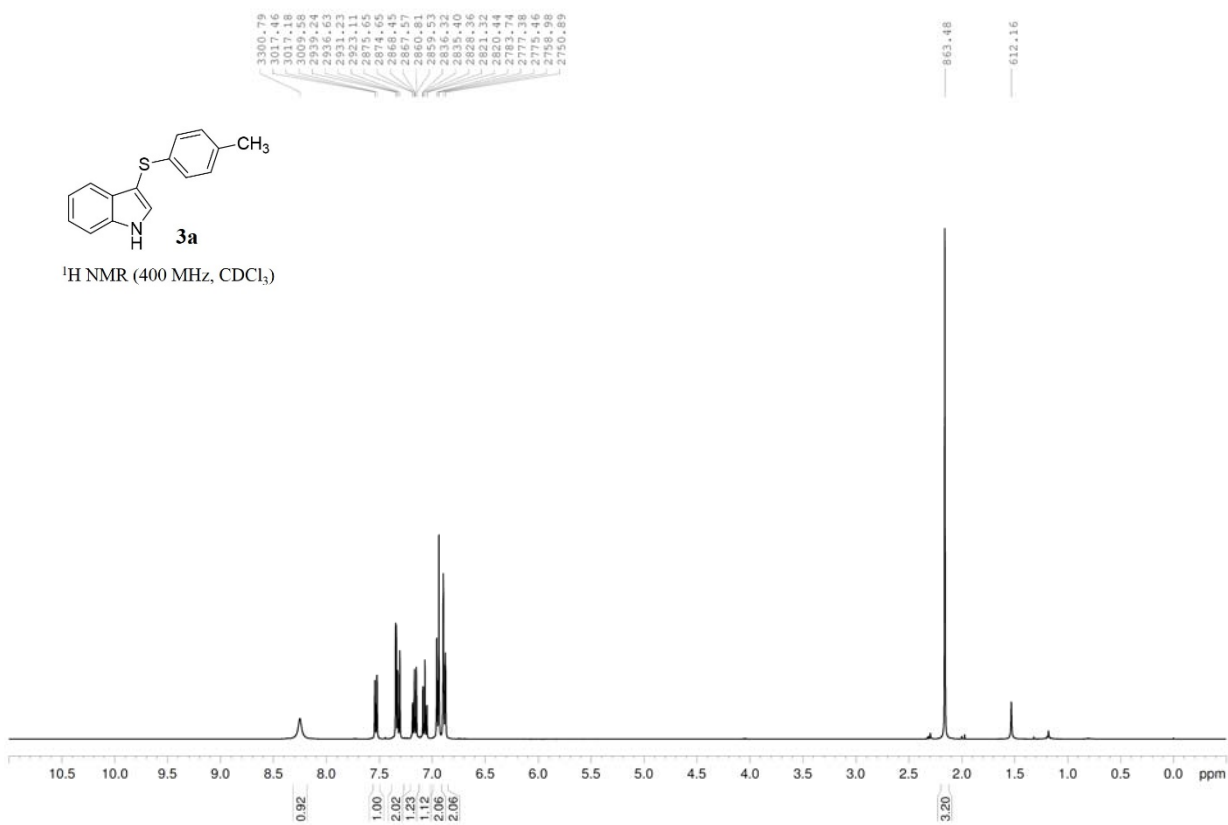
General information

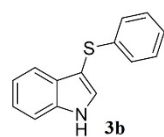
¹H NMR spectra were recorded with a Bruker Ascend™ 400 (400 MHz) and Bruker Avance-500 (500 MHz) spectrometer in CDCl₃ by using tetramethylsilane ($\delta = 0$ ppm) as an internal standard. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded with a Bruker Ascend™ 400 (400 MHz) and Bruker Avance-500 (500 MHz) spectrometer. Infrared spectra were recorded with a Perkin–Elmer 683 GX FTIR System spectrometer. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded with a Bruker micro TOF spectrometer in the ESI mode. Melting points were recorded with a digital Electrothermal Melting 9100 apparatus and were uncorrected. All reagents and solvents were obtained from commercial sources and used without further purification. Column chromatography was performed by using Merck silica gel 60 PF₂₅₄ (Art 7734).

General procedure for the 3-sulfenylation of indoles

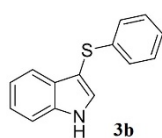
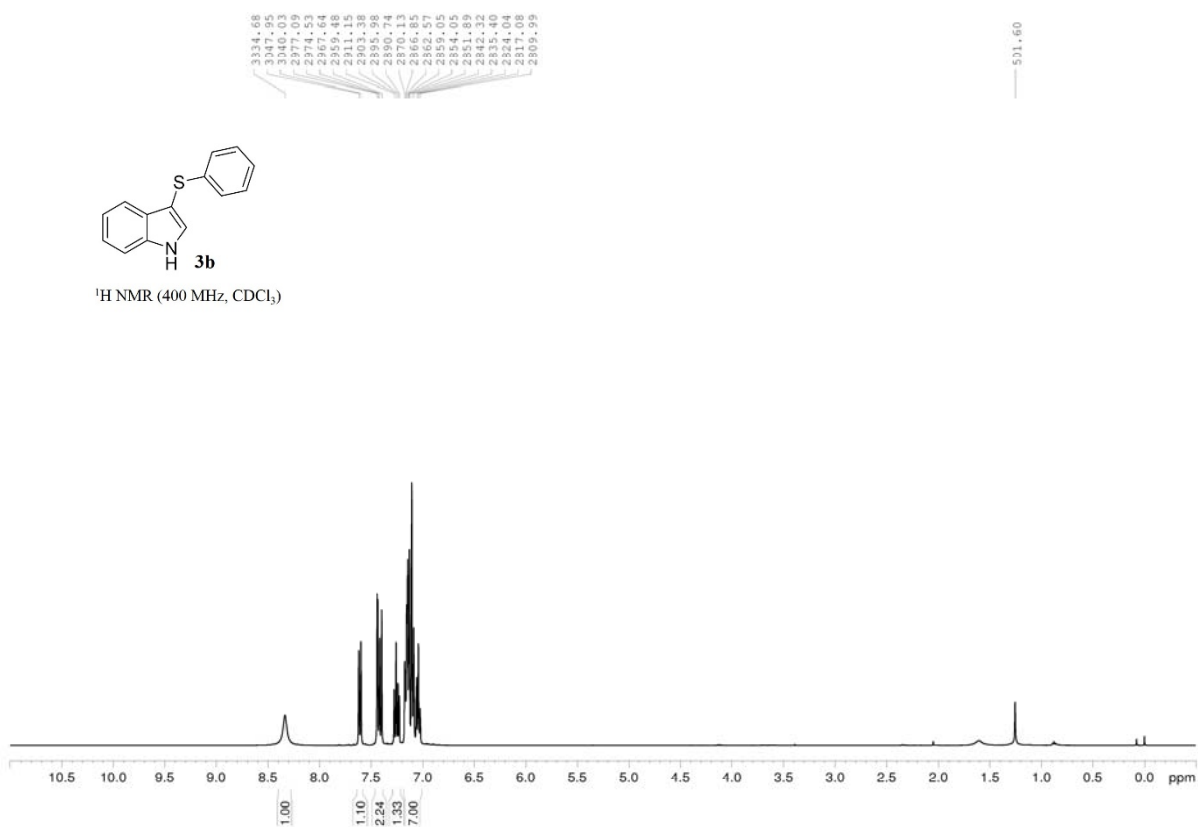
Iodine (127.0 mg, 0.50 mmol) was added to a solution of indole (0.5 mmol), sodium arenesulfinate (0.75 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.75 mmol) in EtOH (2 mL; 0.25 M), and the reaction mixture was stirred at refluxing temperature for 2-8 h. The reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of sat. aq Na₂S₂O₃ (5 mL). Further stirring was followed by extraction with EtOAc (2 × 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with H₂O (20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated (aspirator). The residue was purified by column chromatography using acetone/hexanes as eluent to afford the corresponding product.

¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra

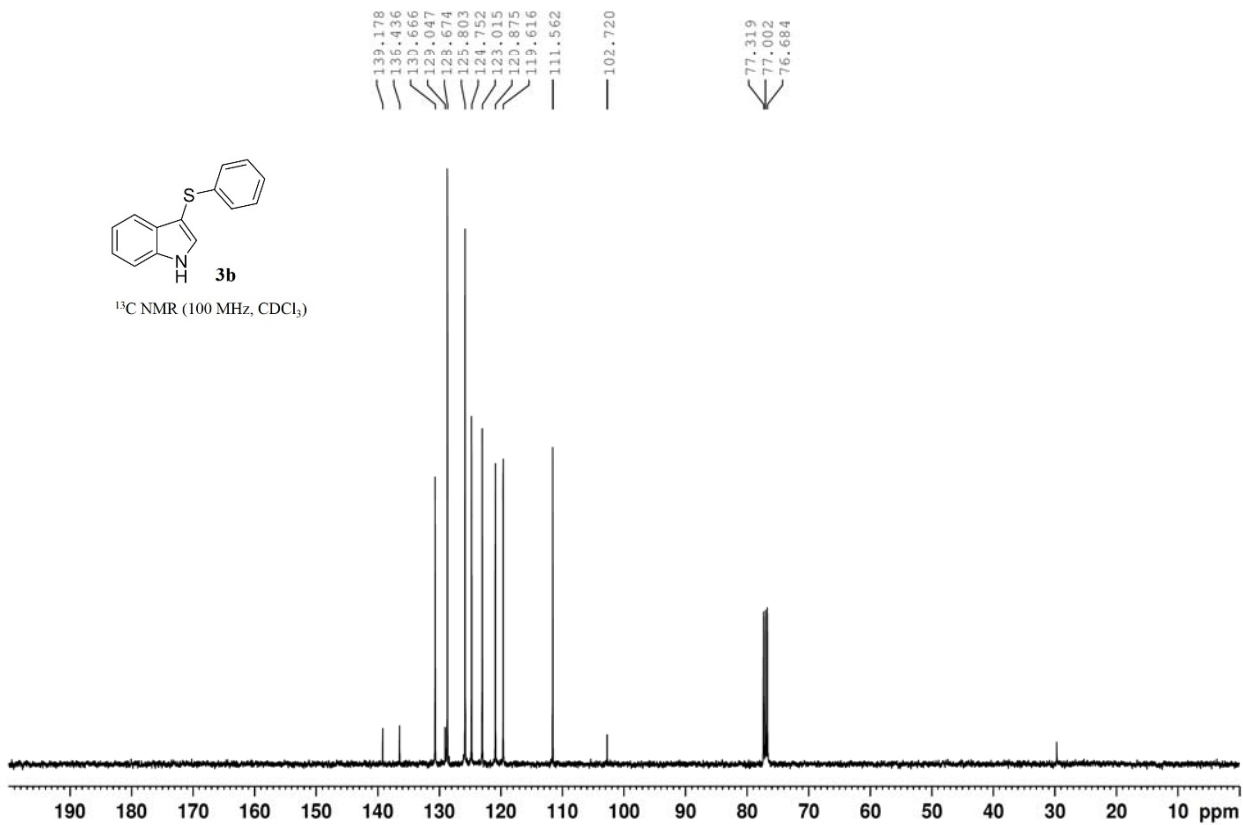


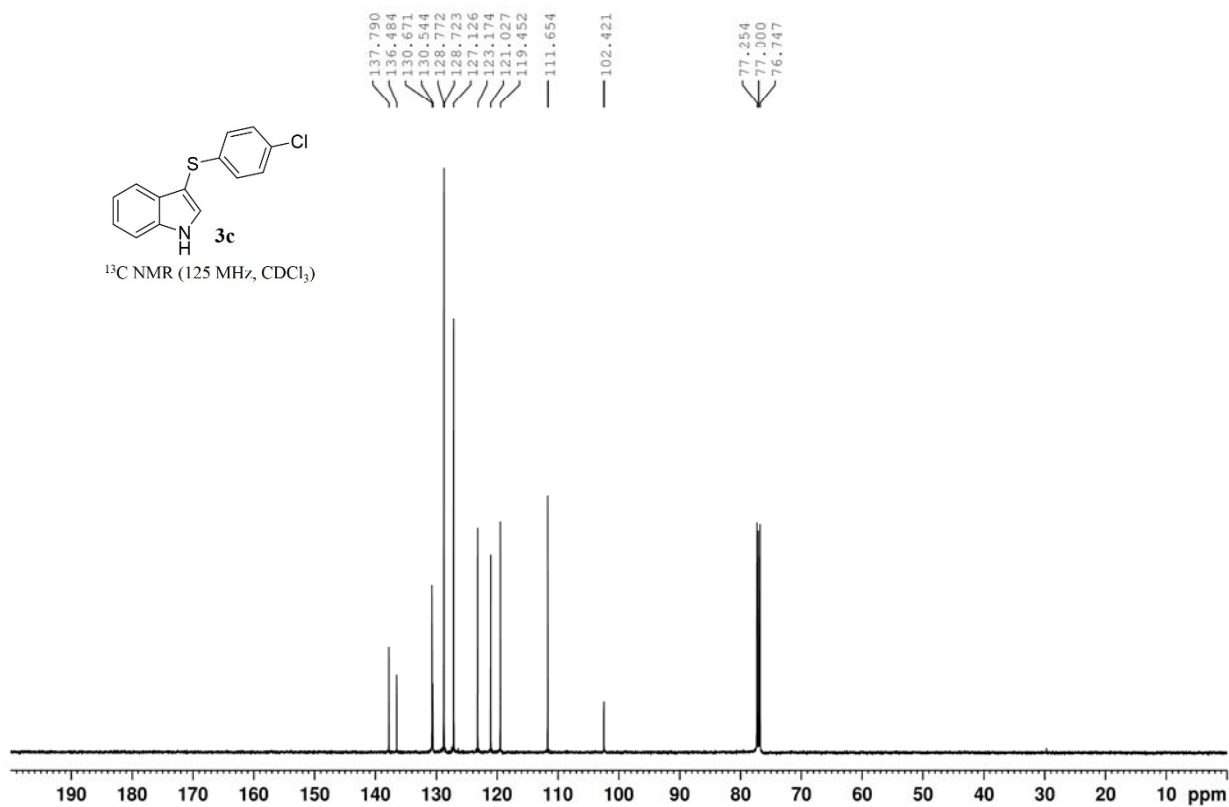
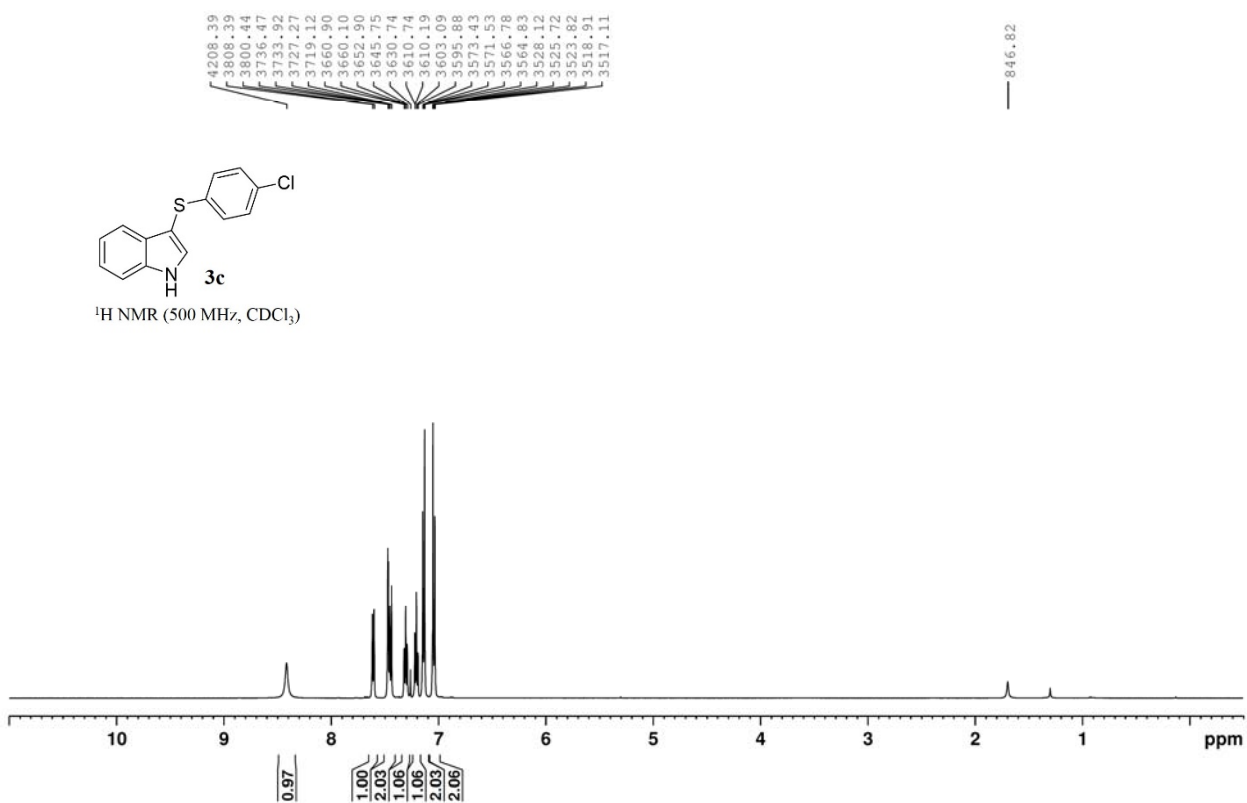


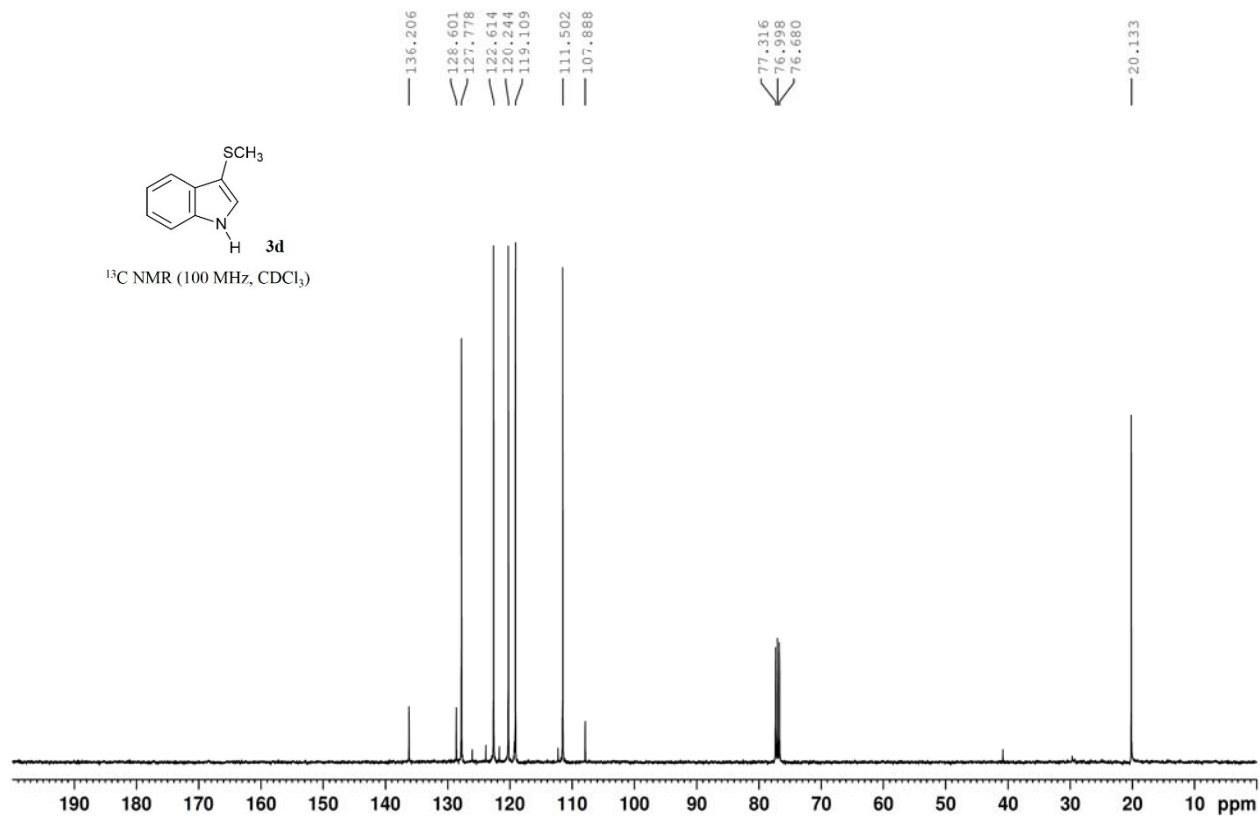
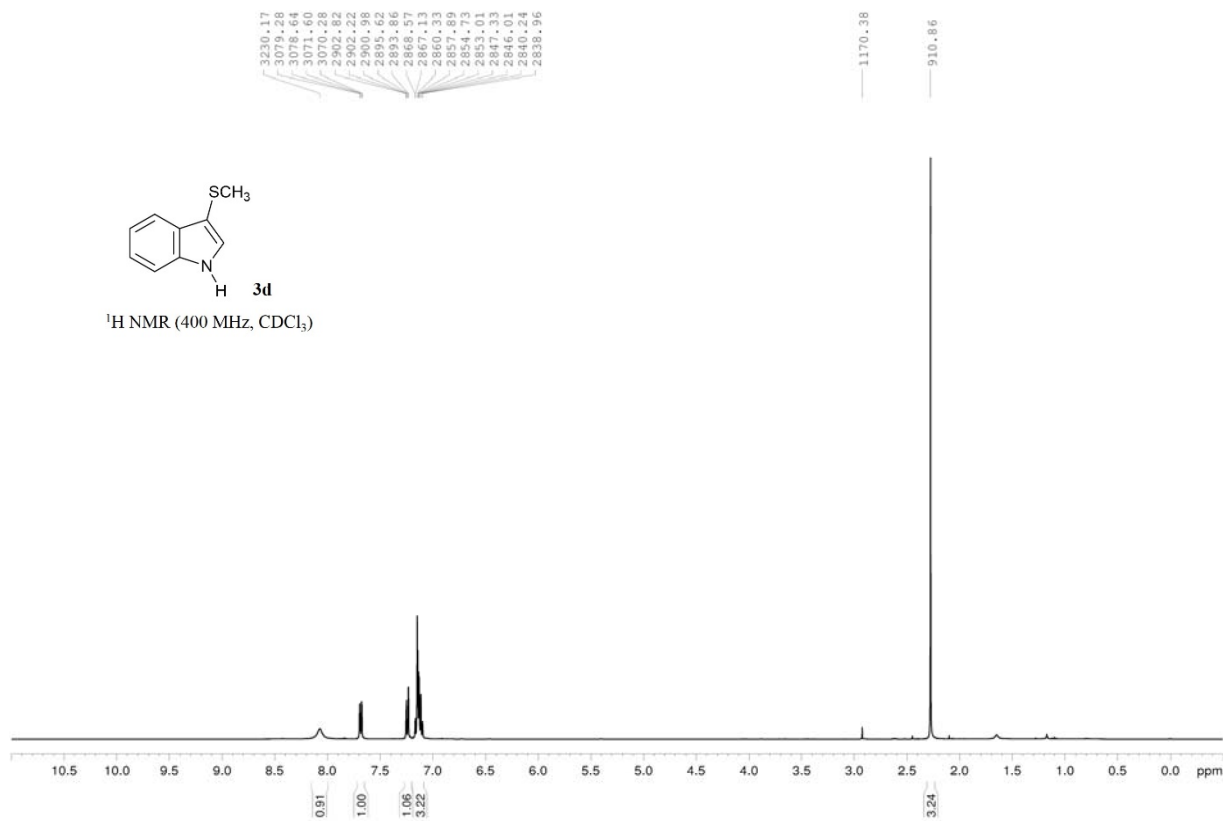
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)

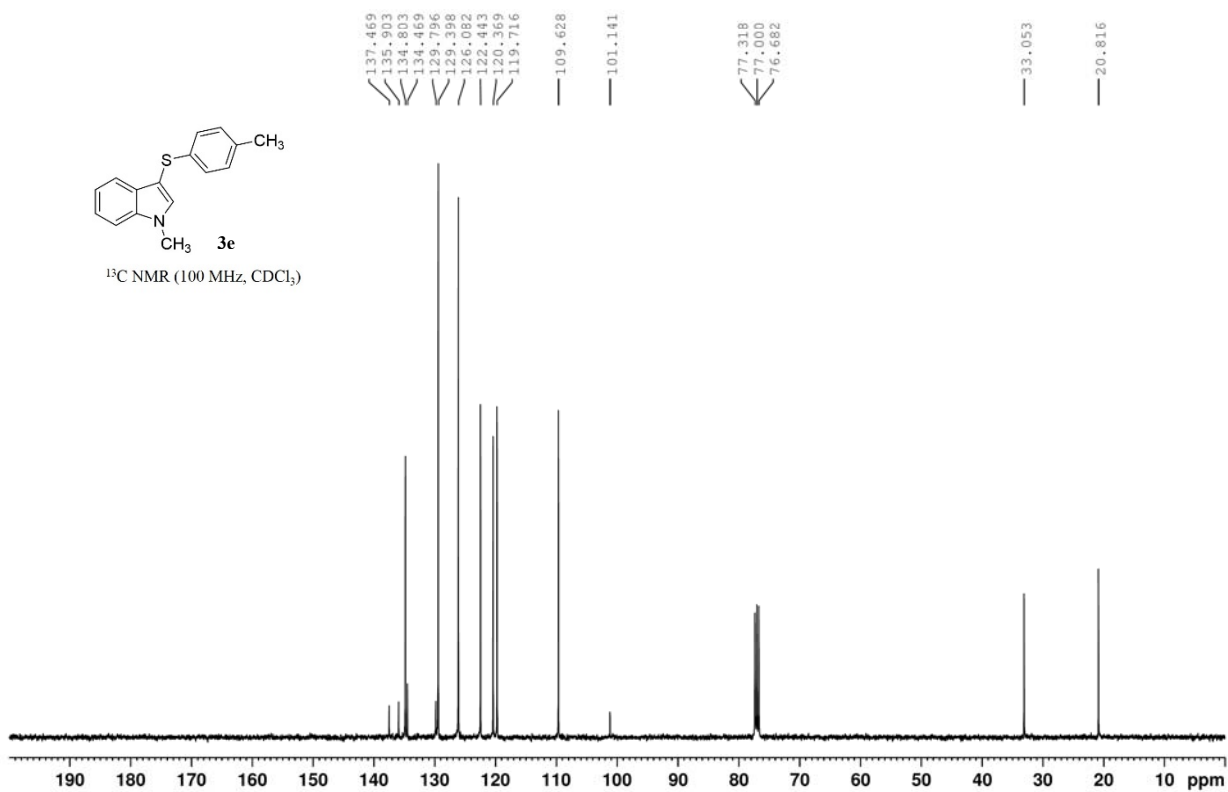
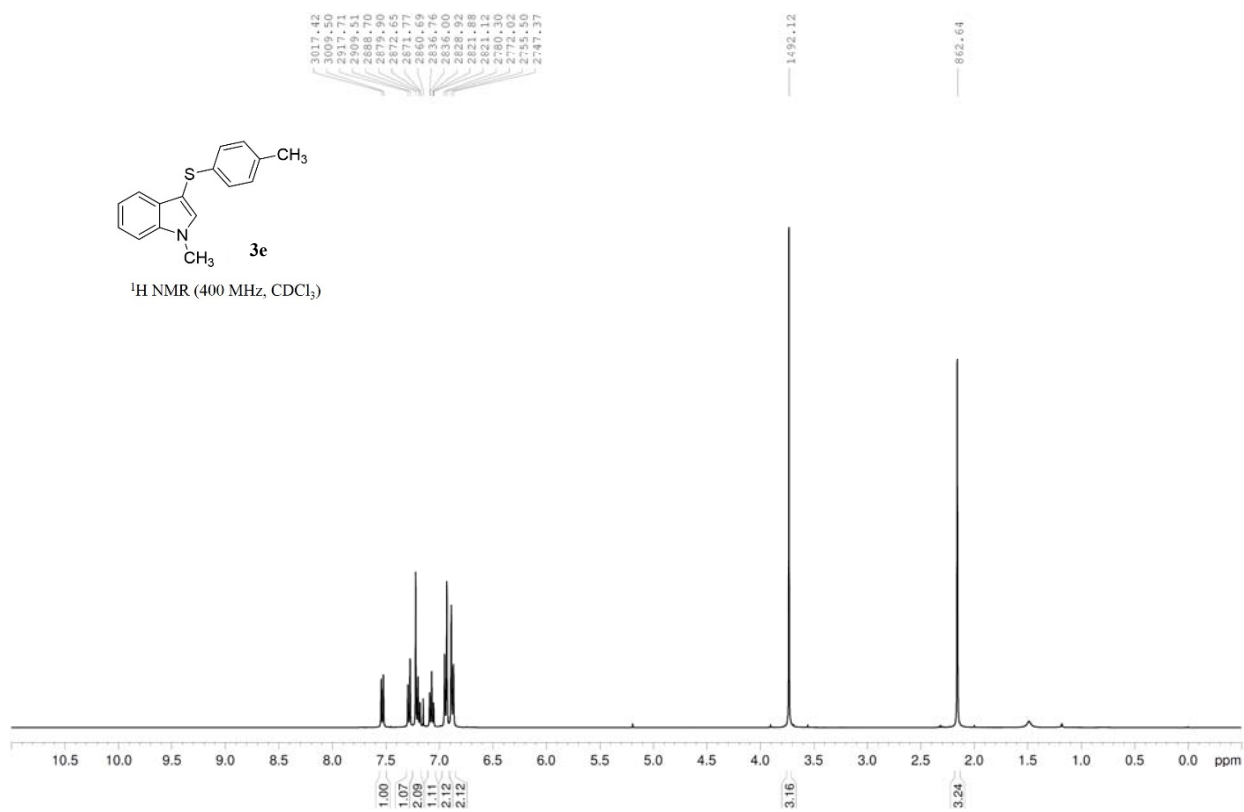


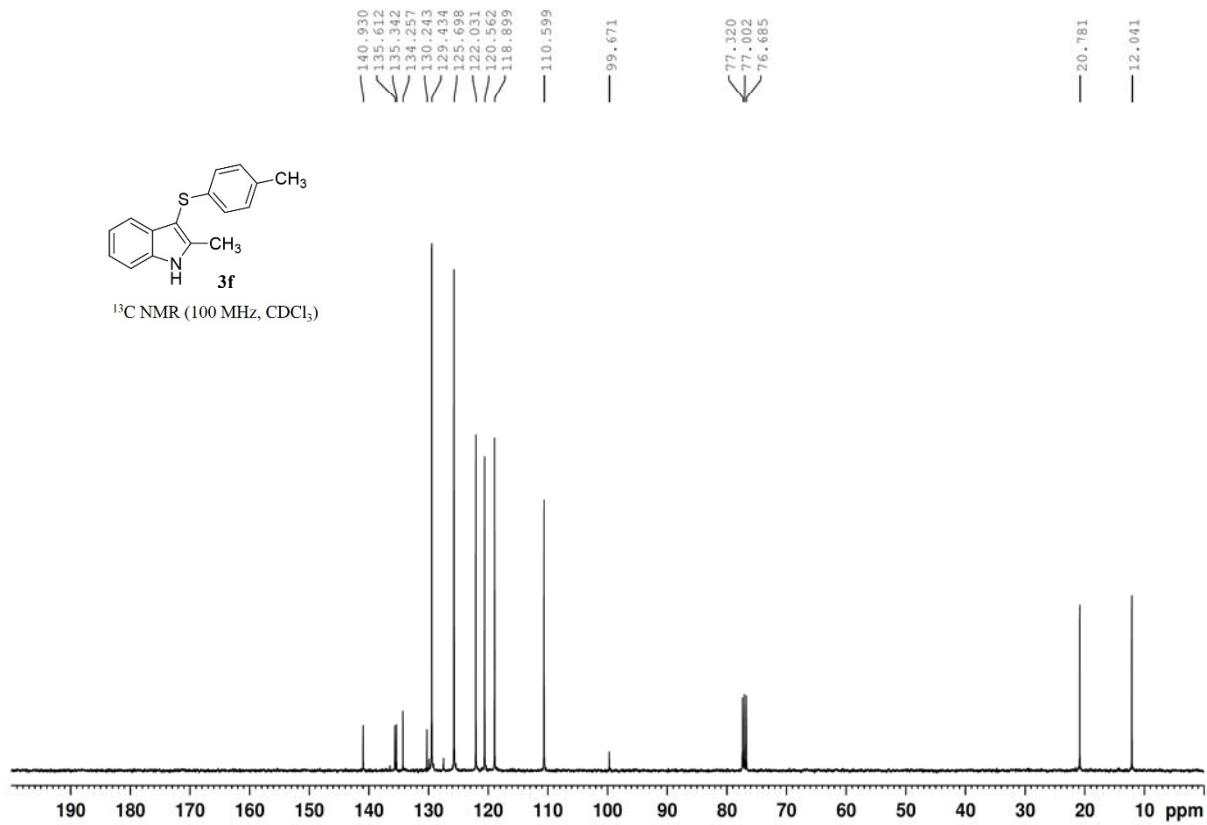
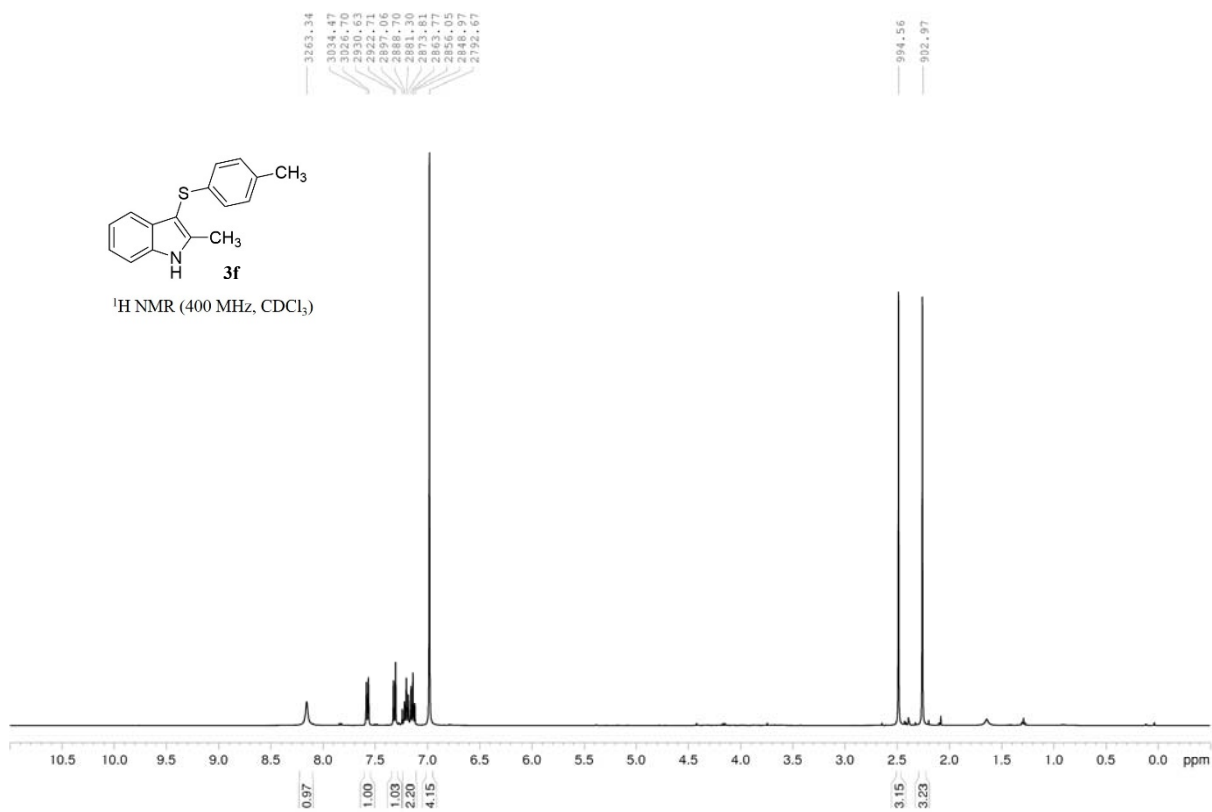
¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃)

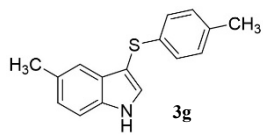




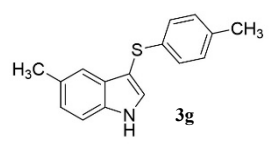
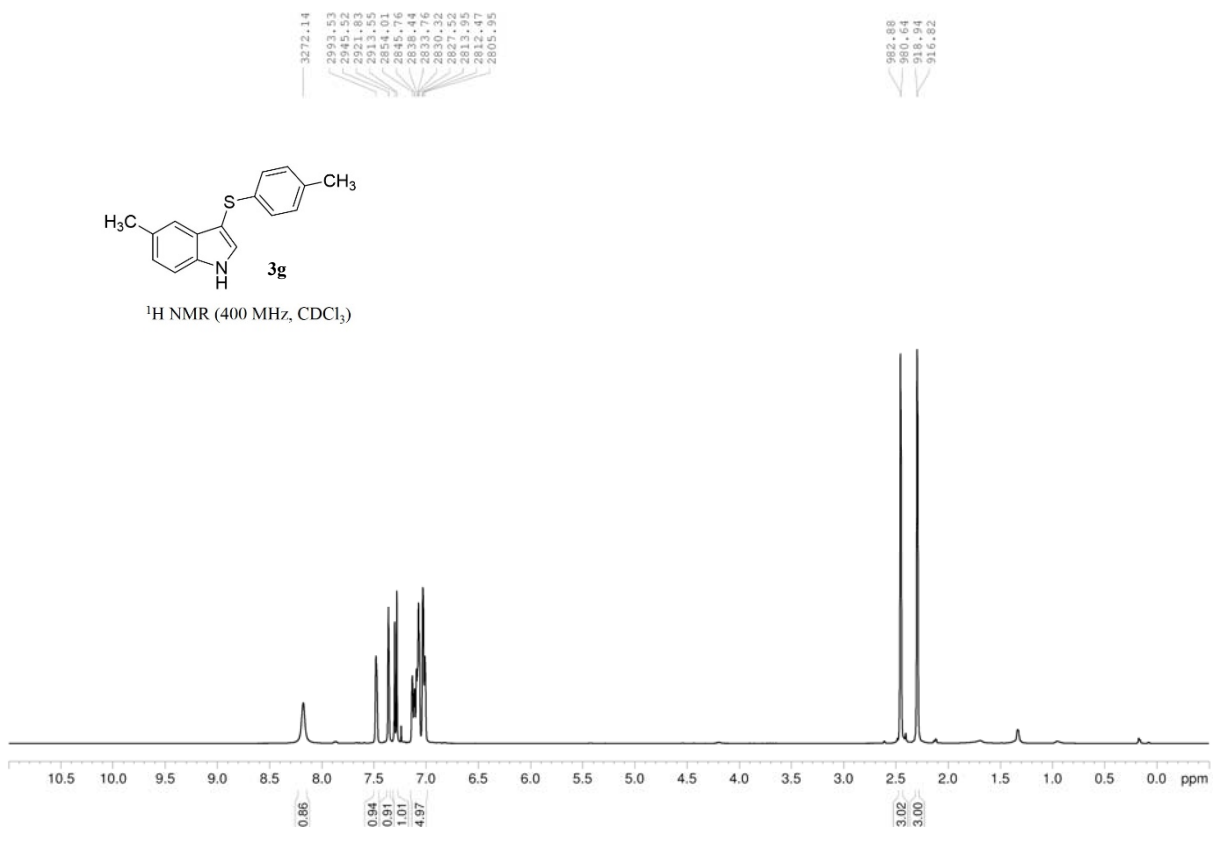




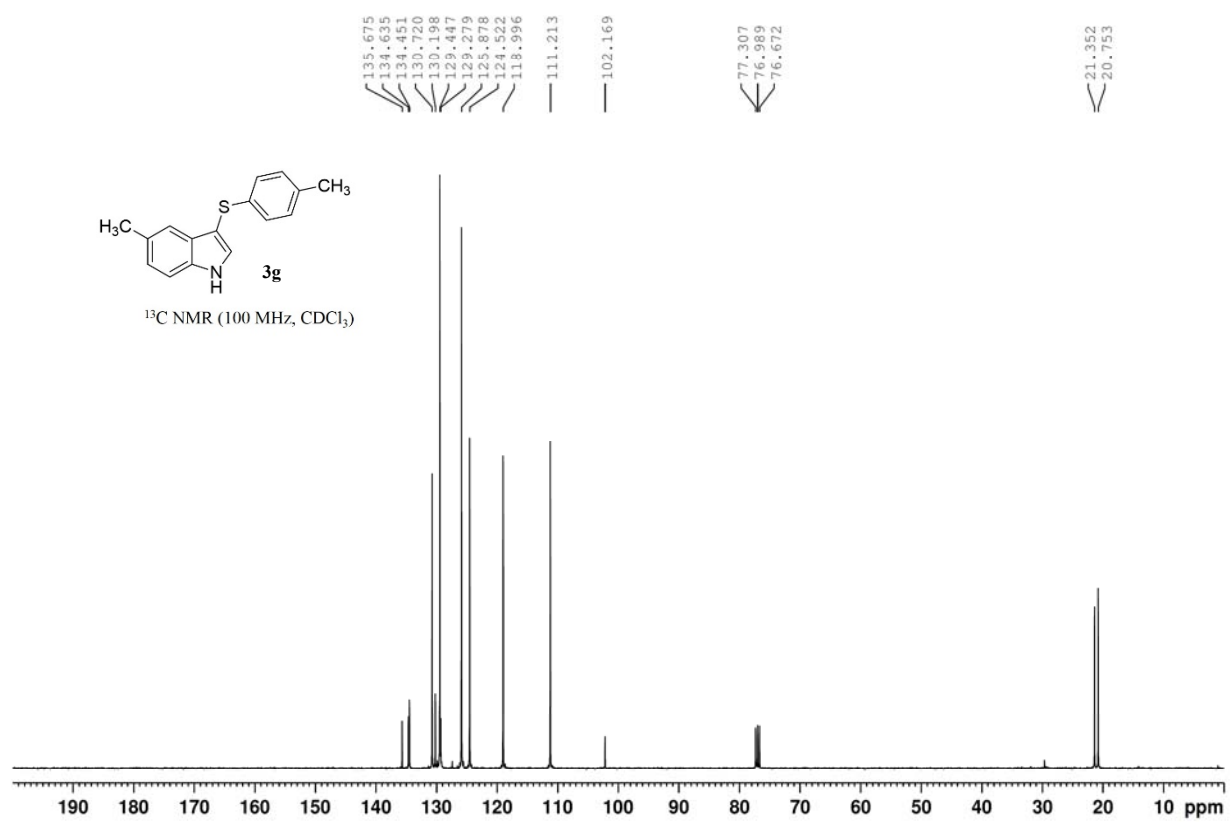


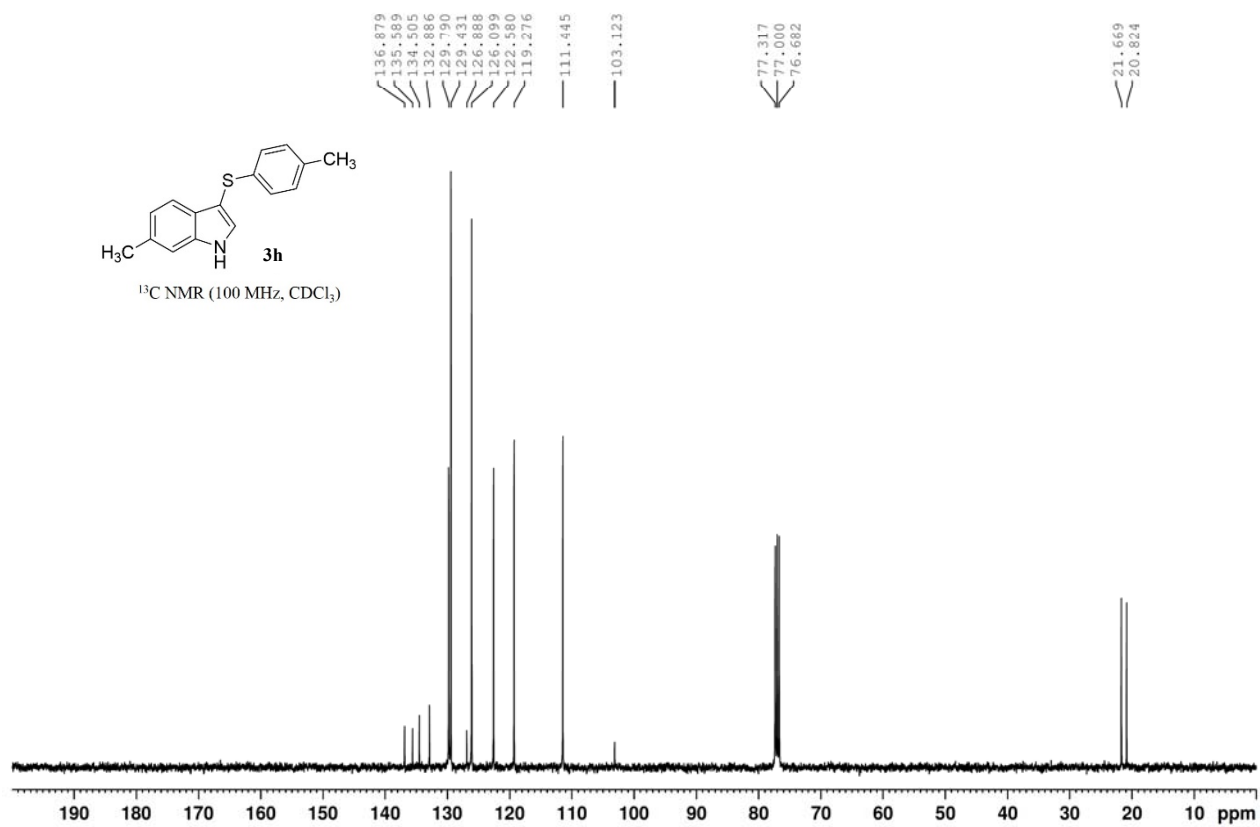
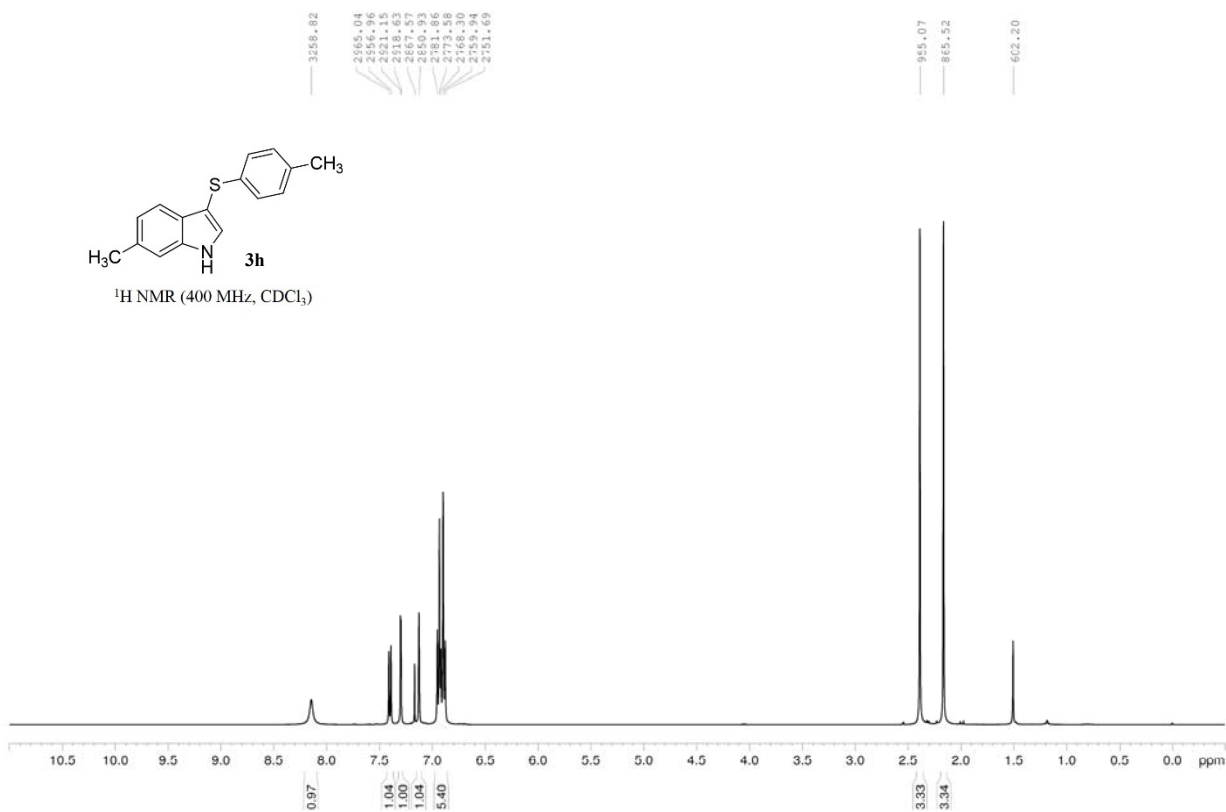


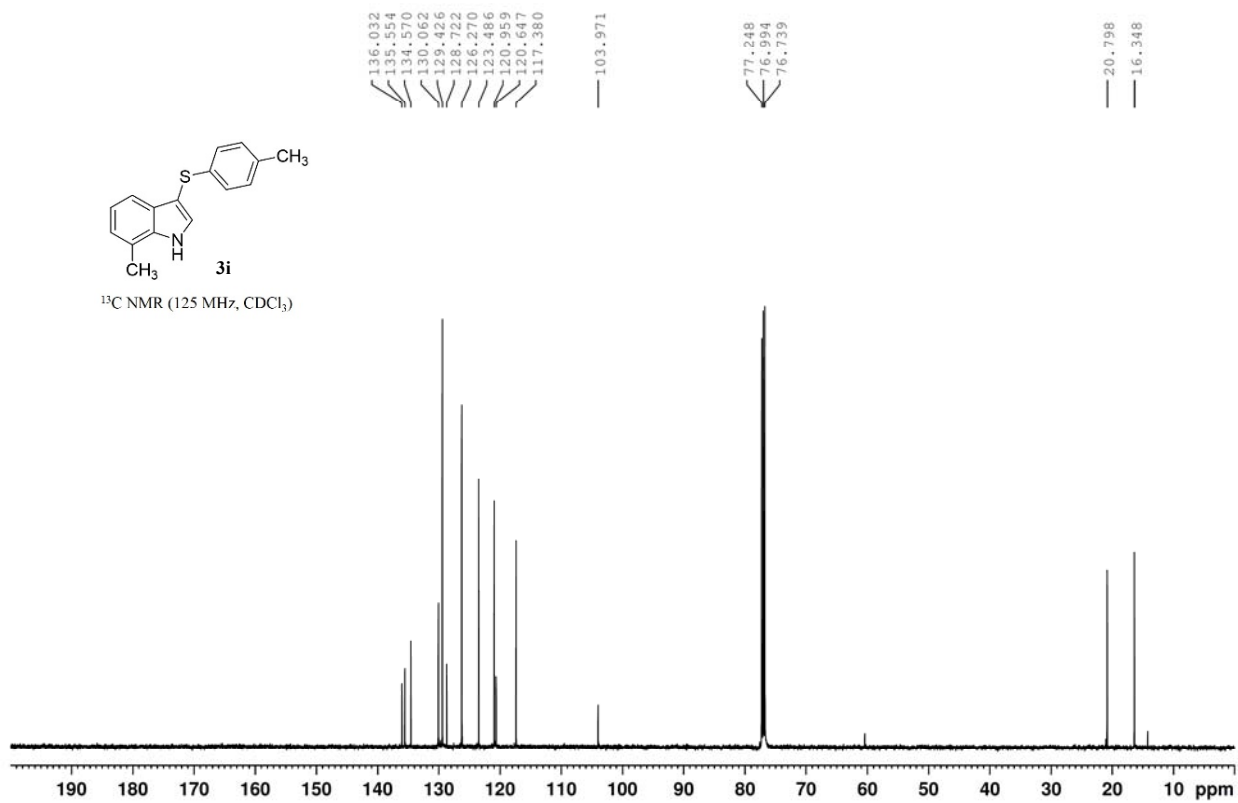
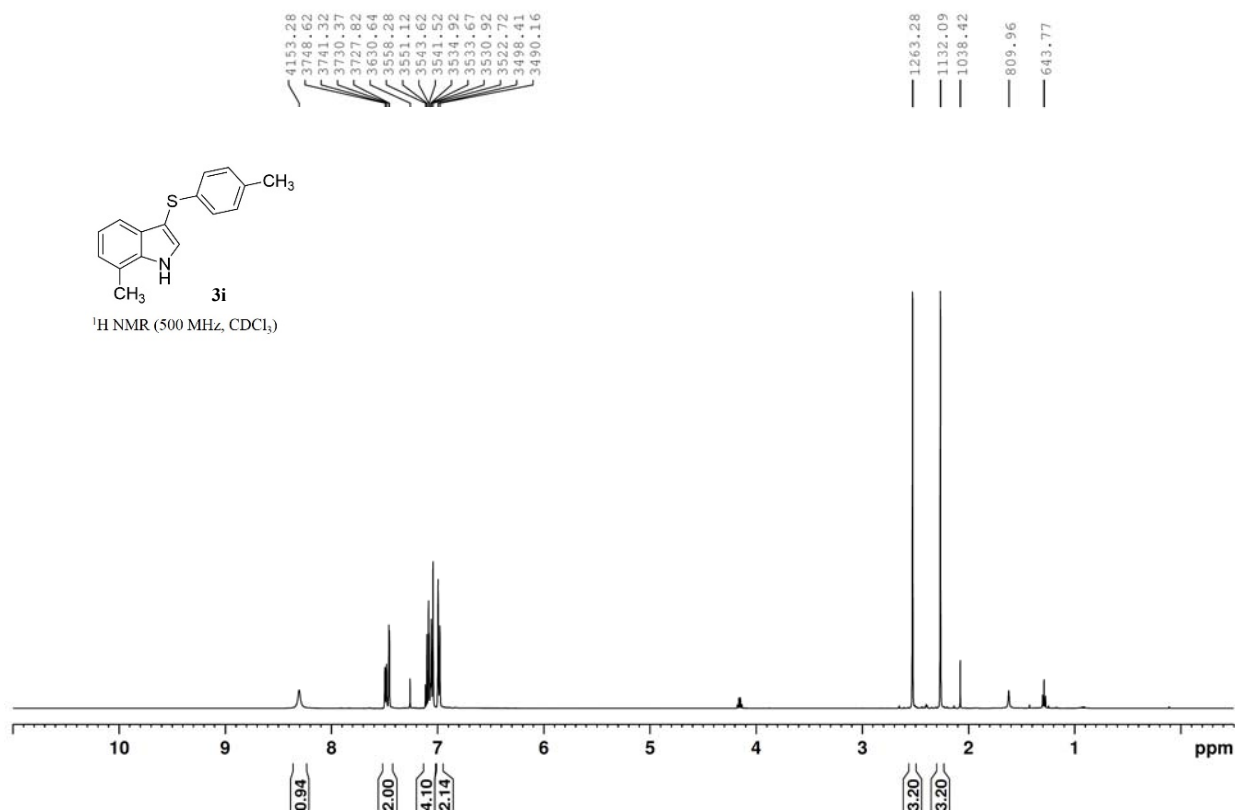
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)

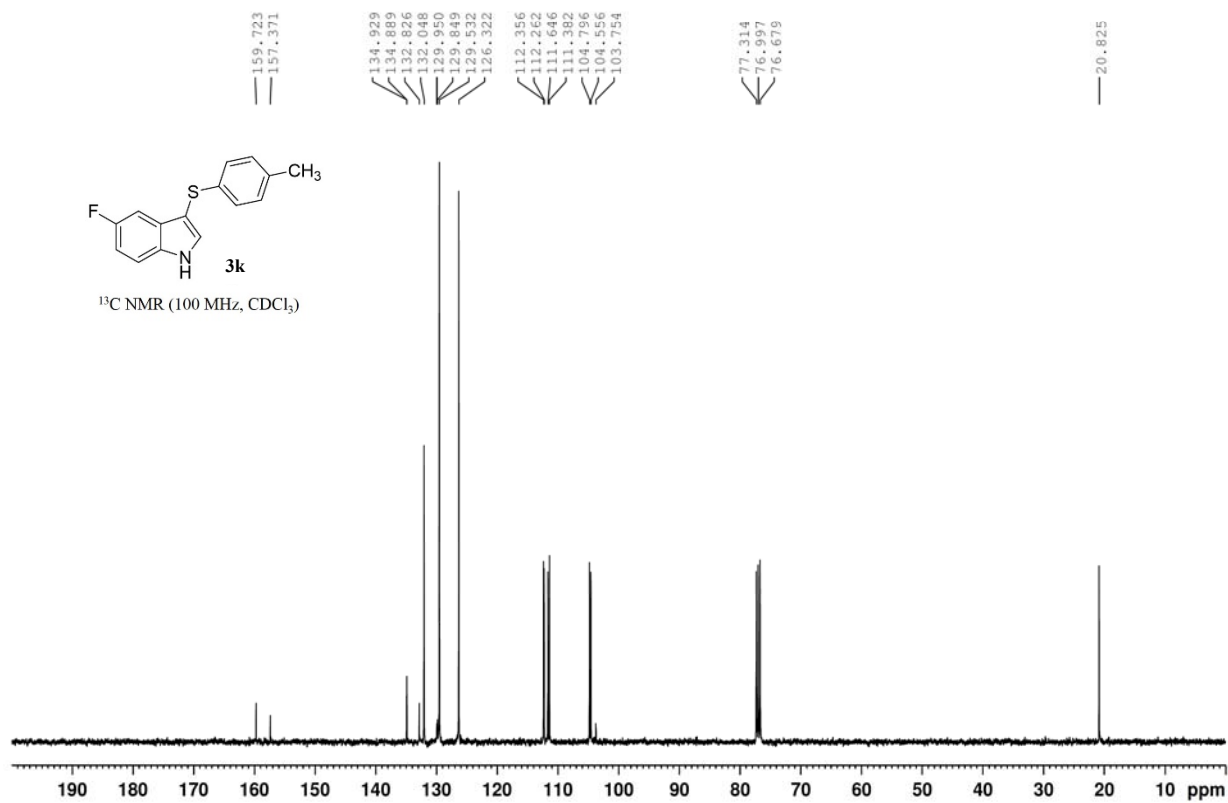
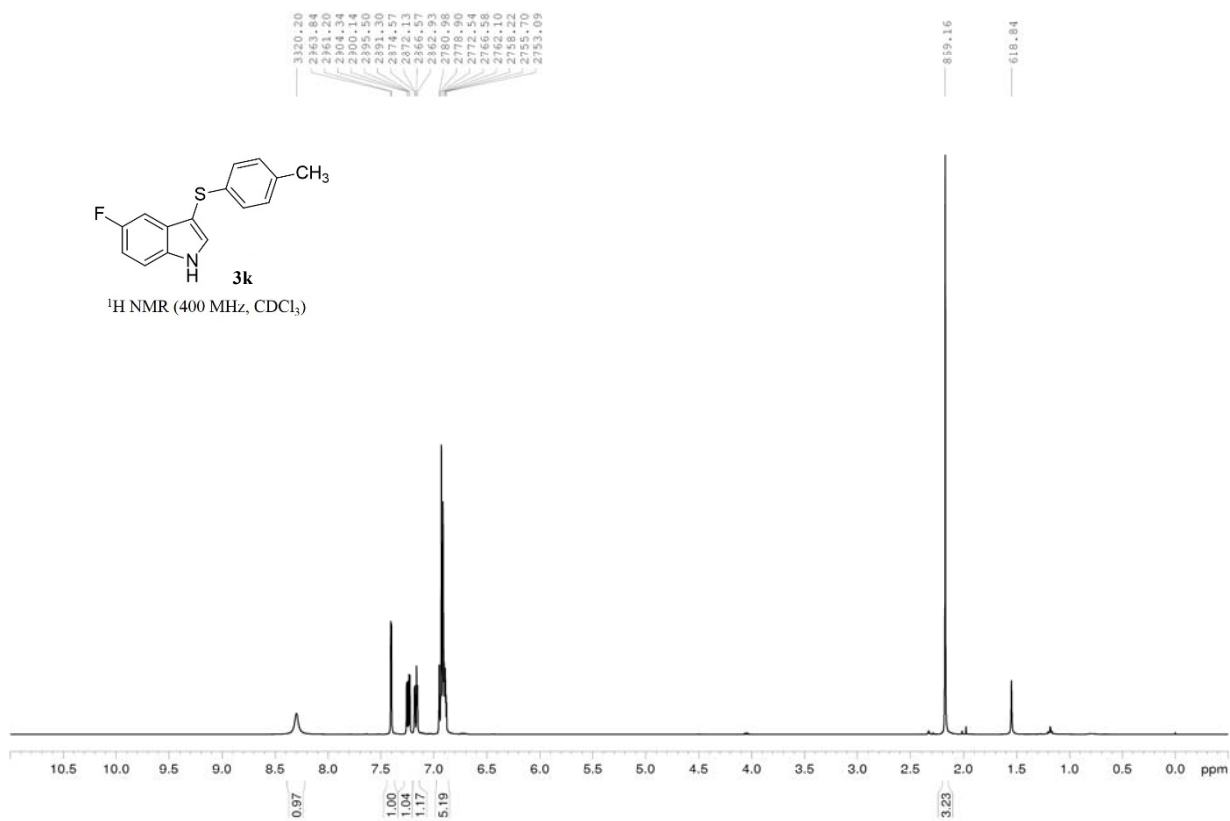


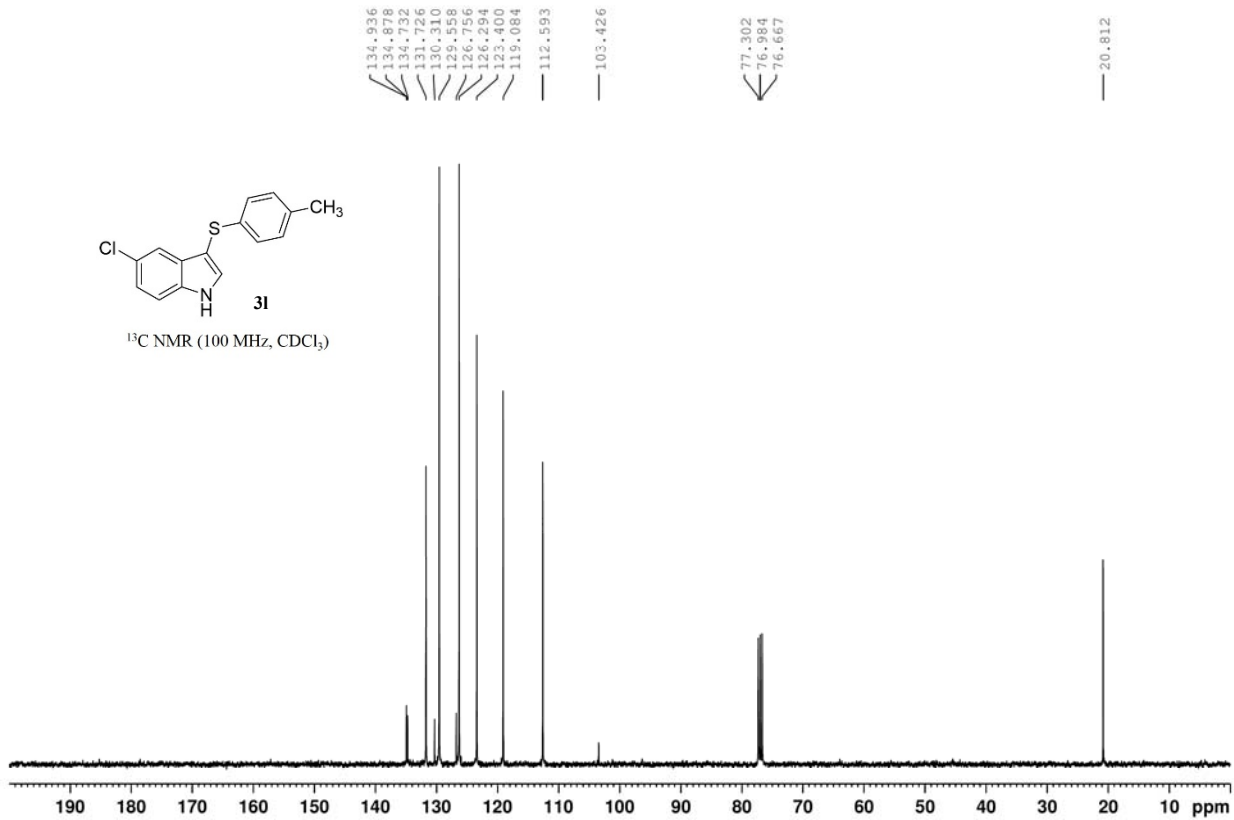
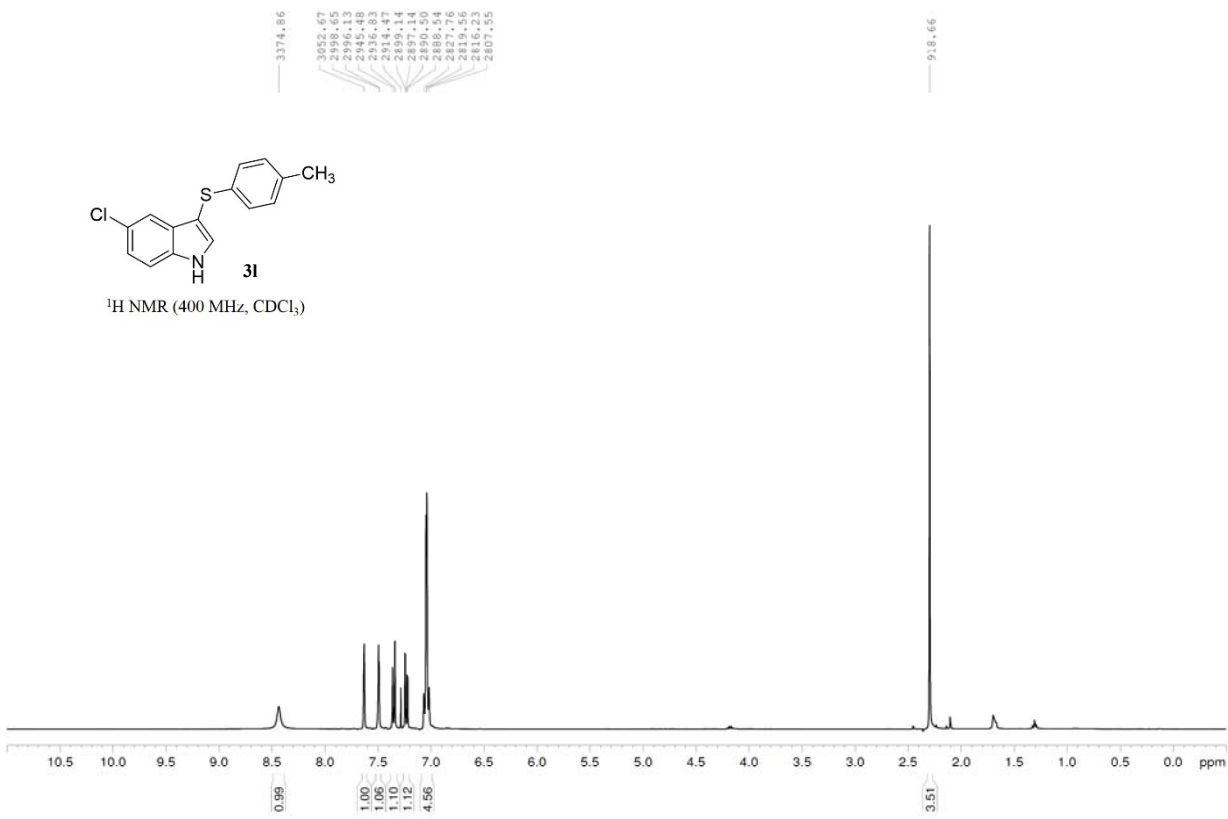
¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃)

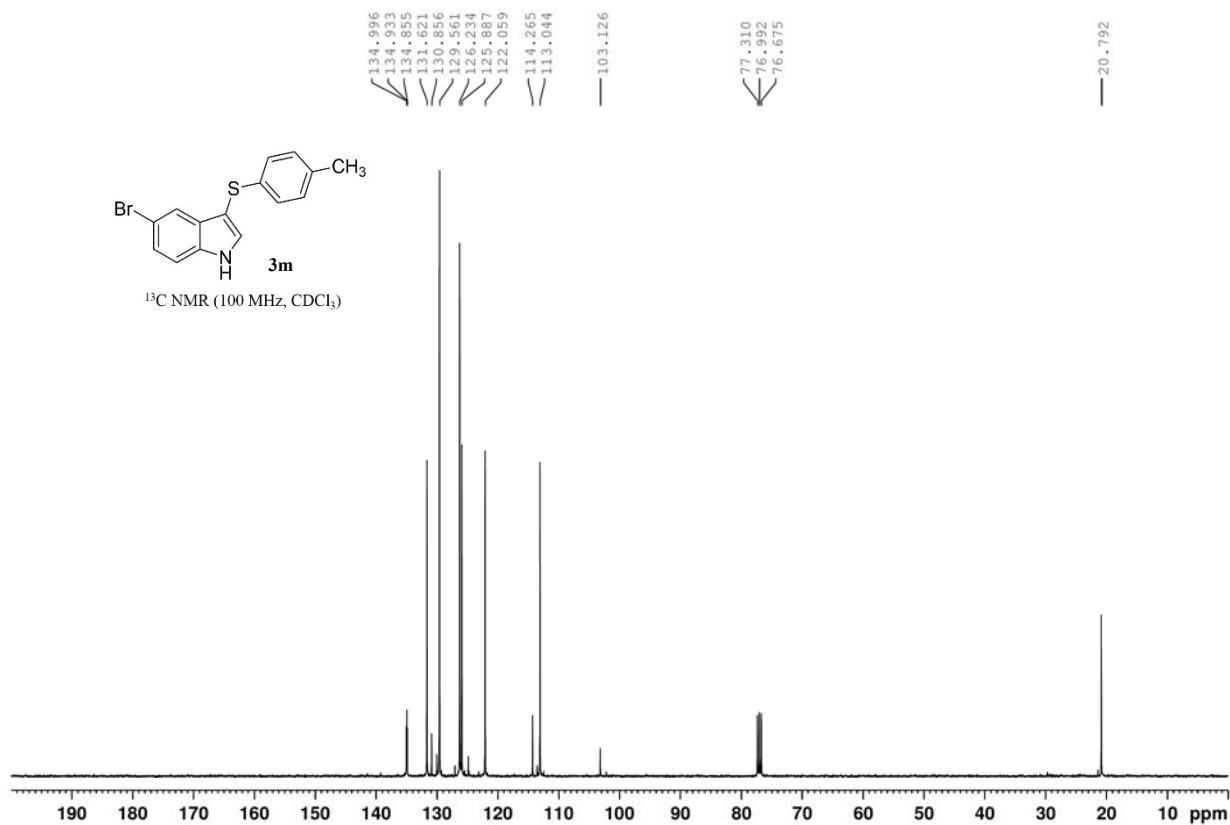
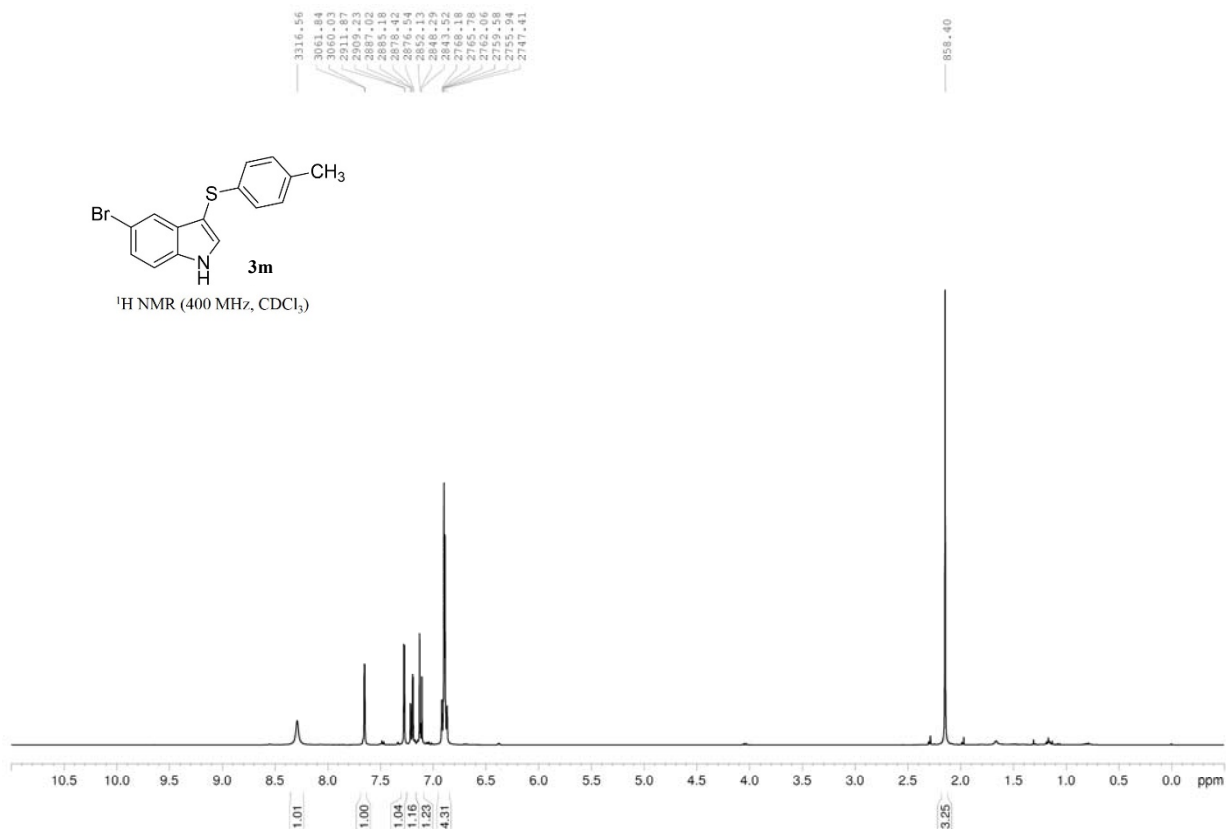


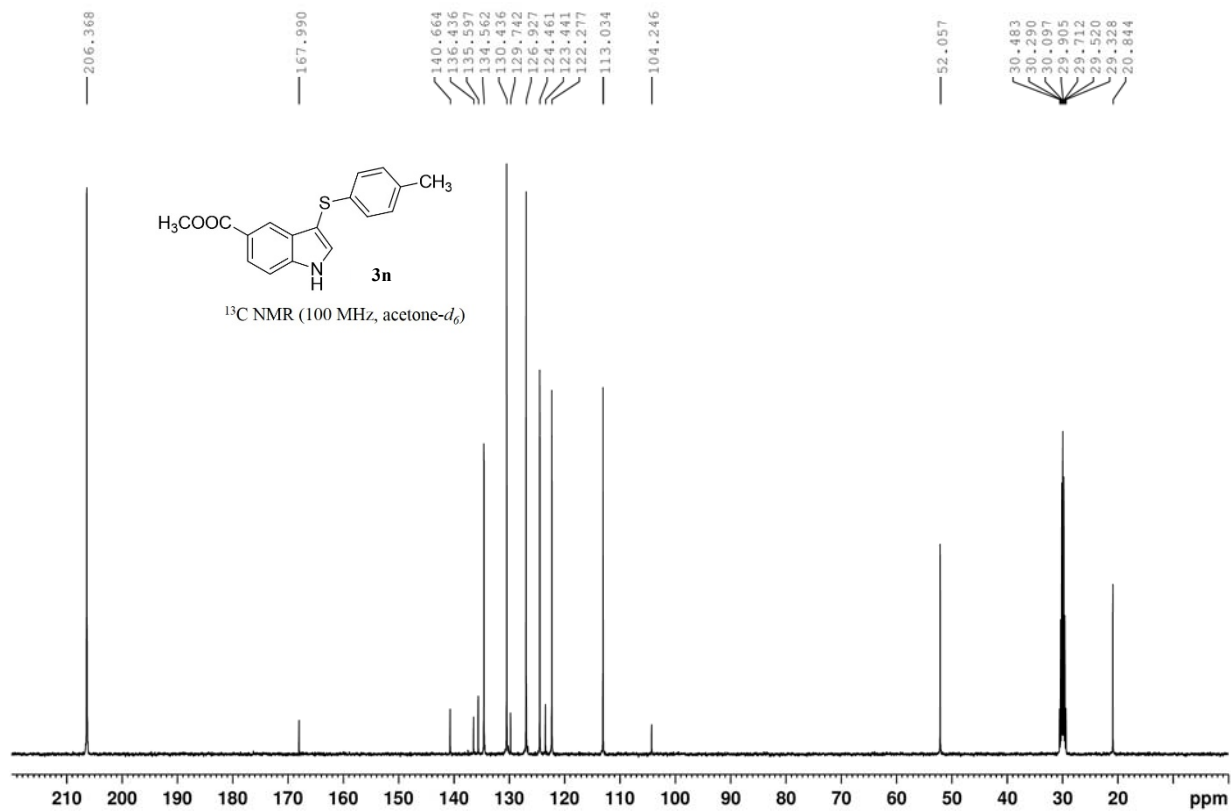
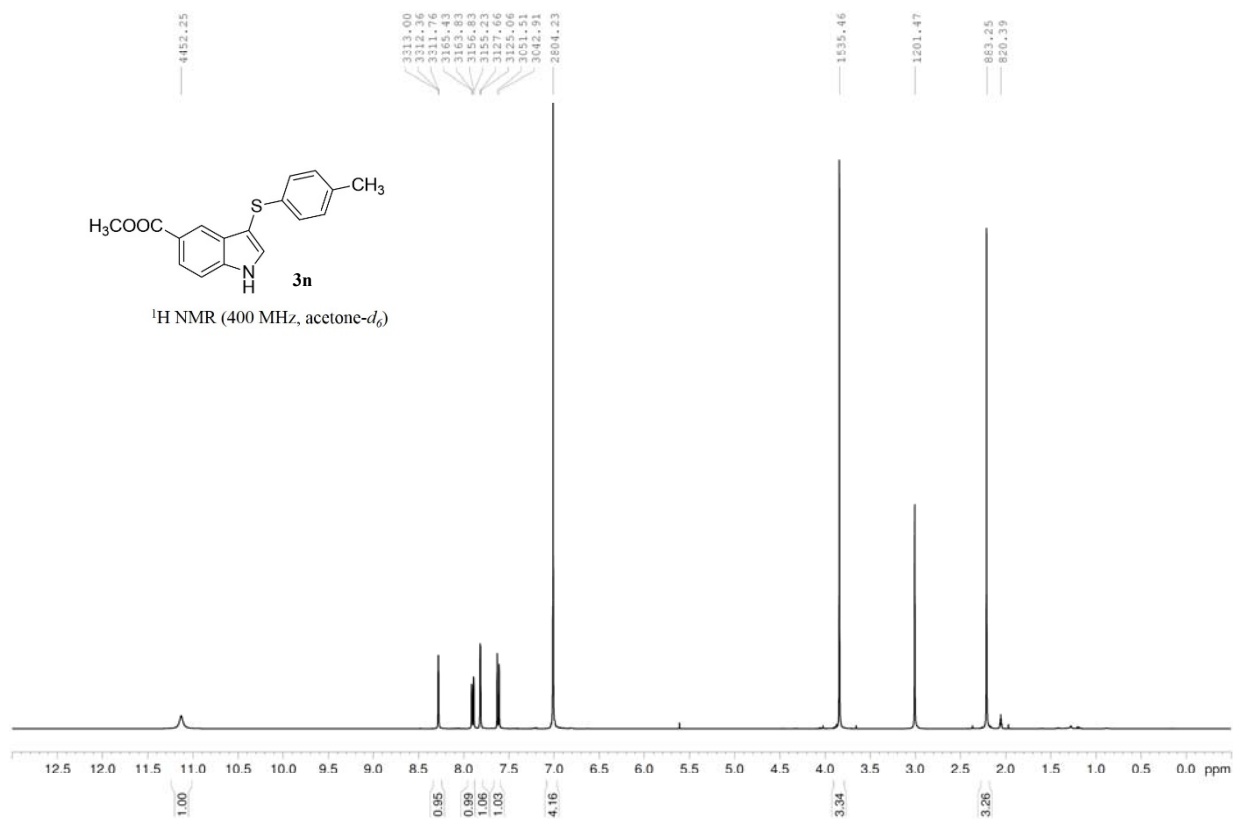


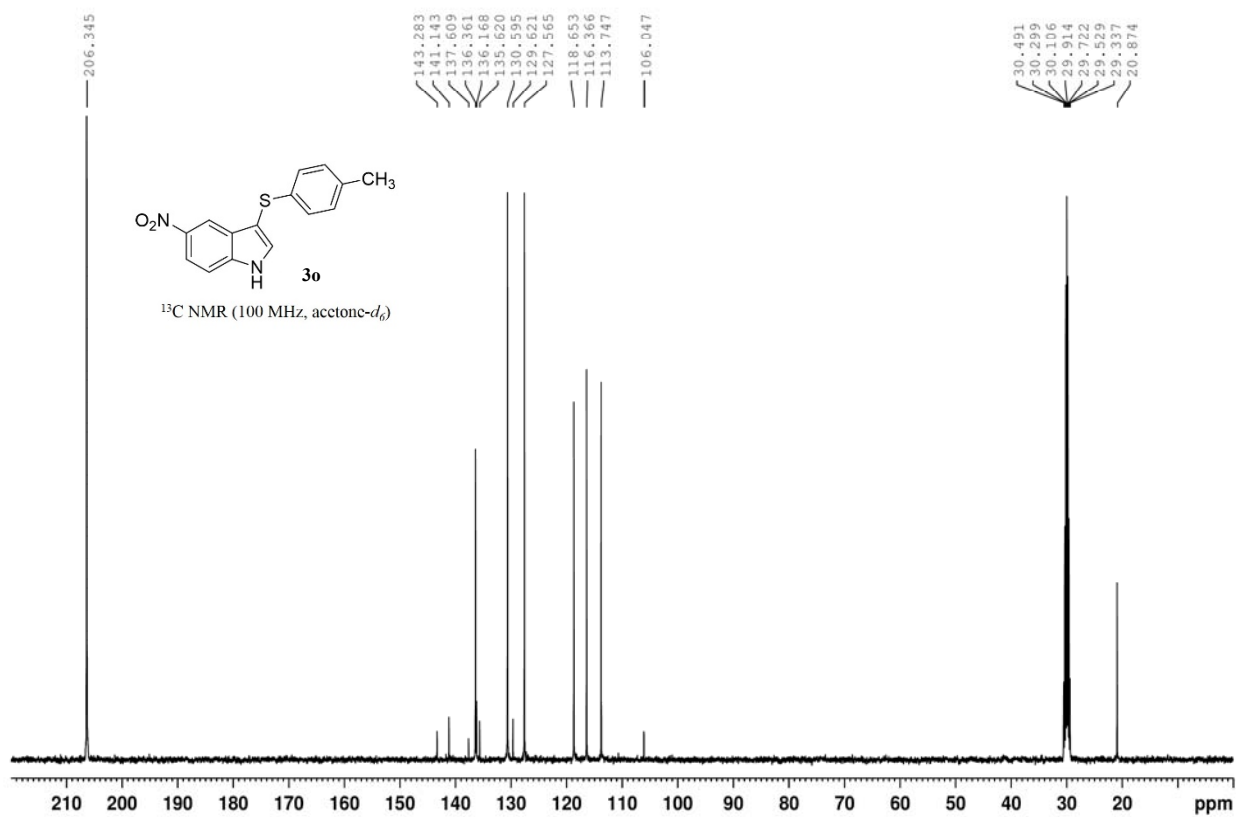
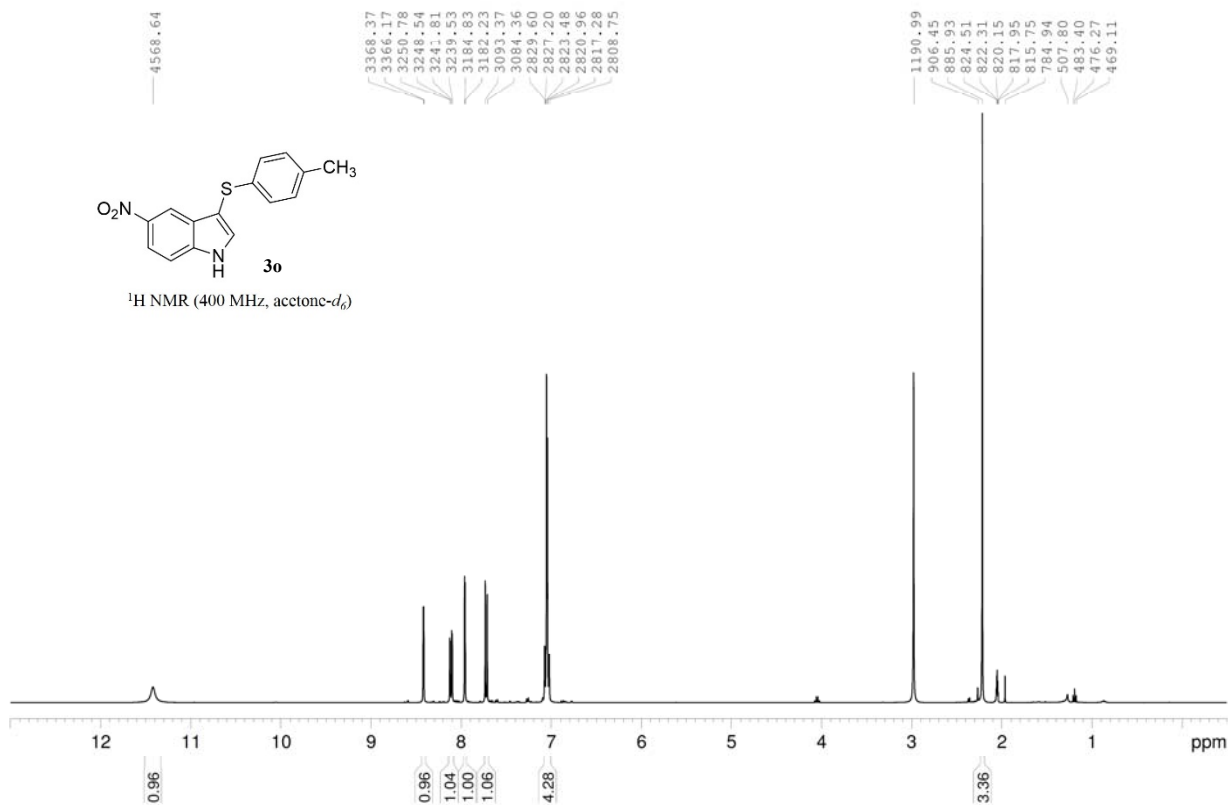


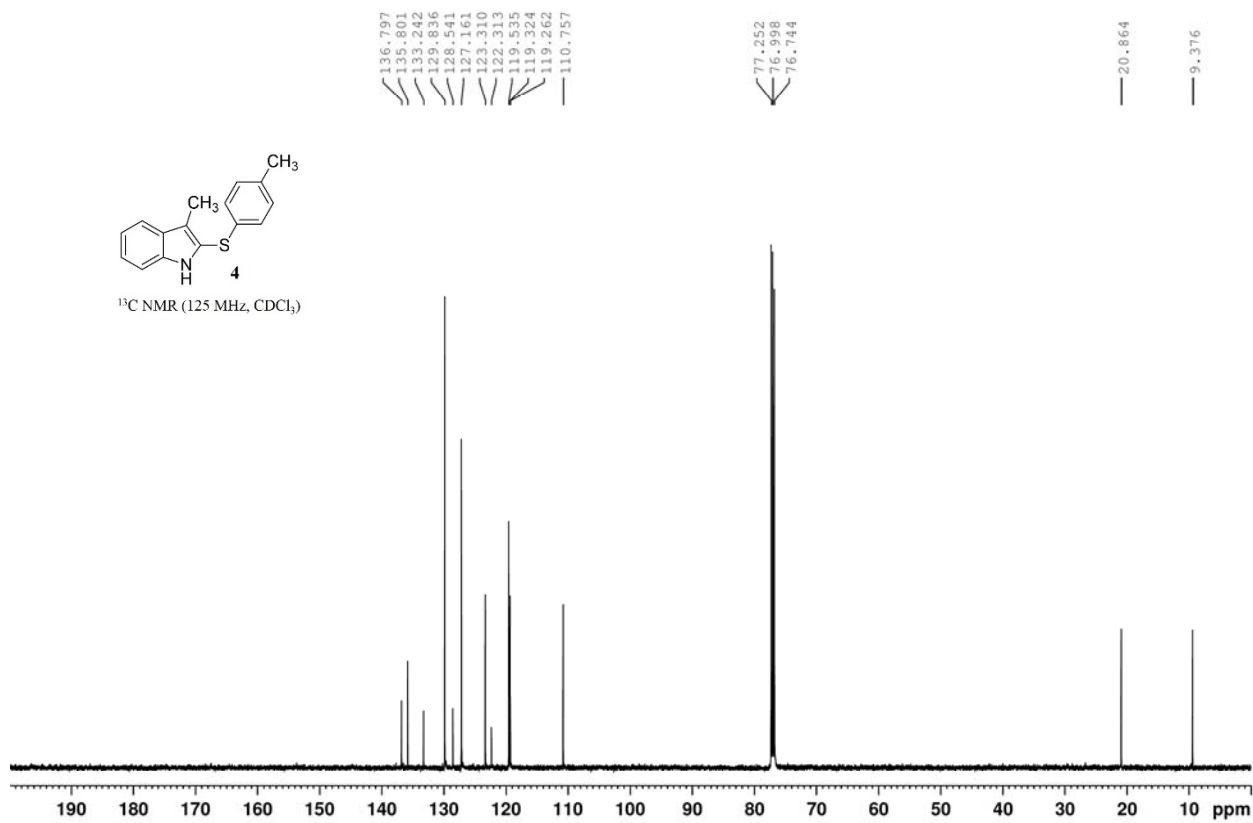
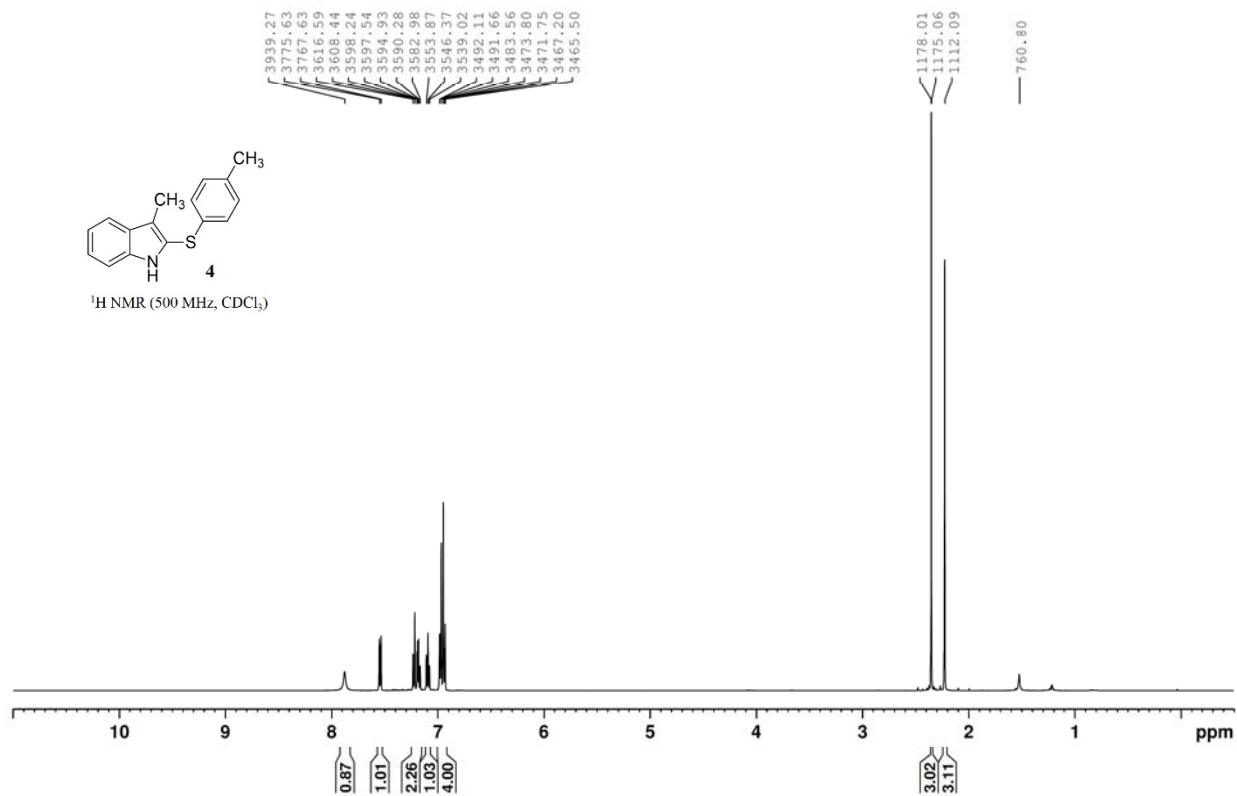


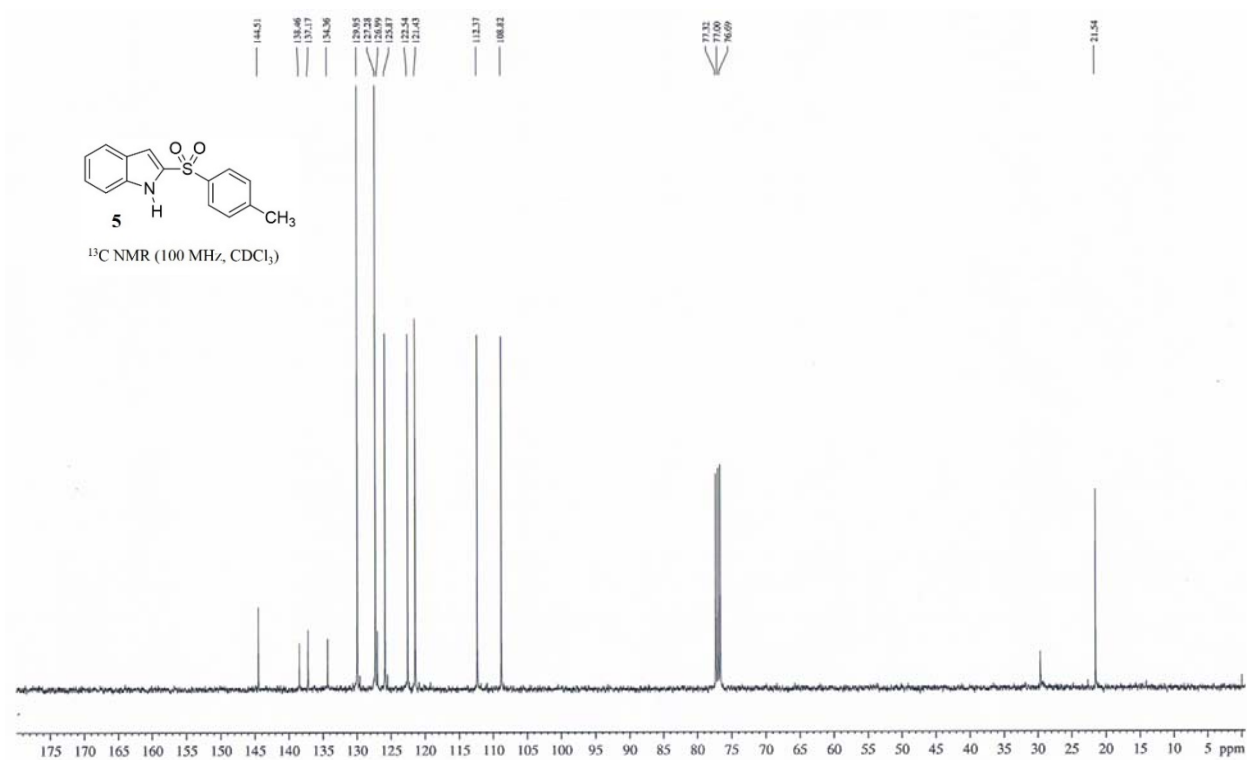
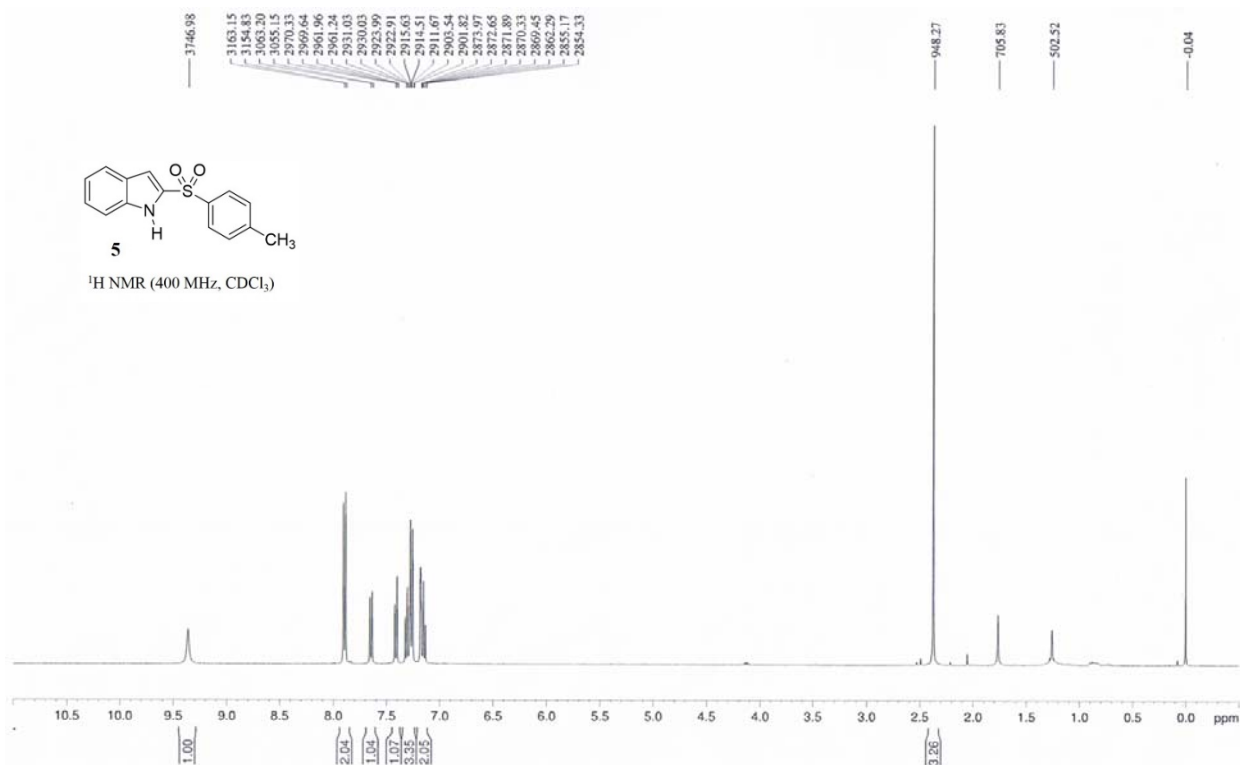


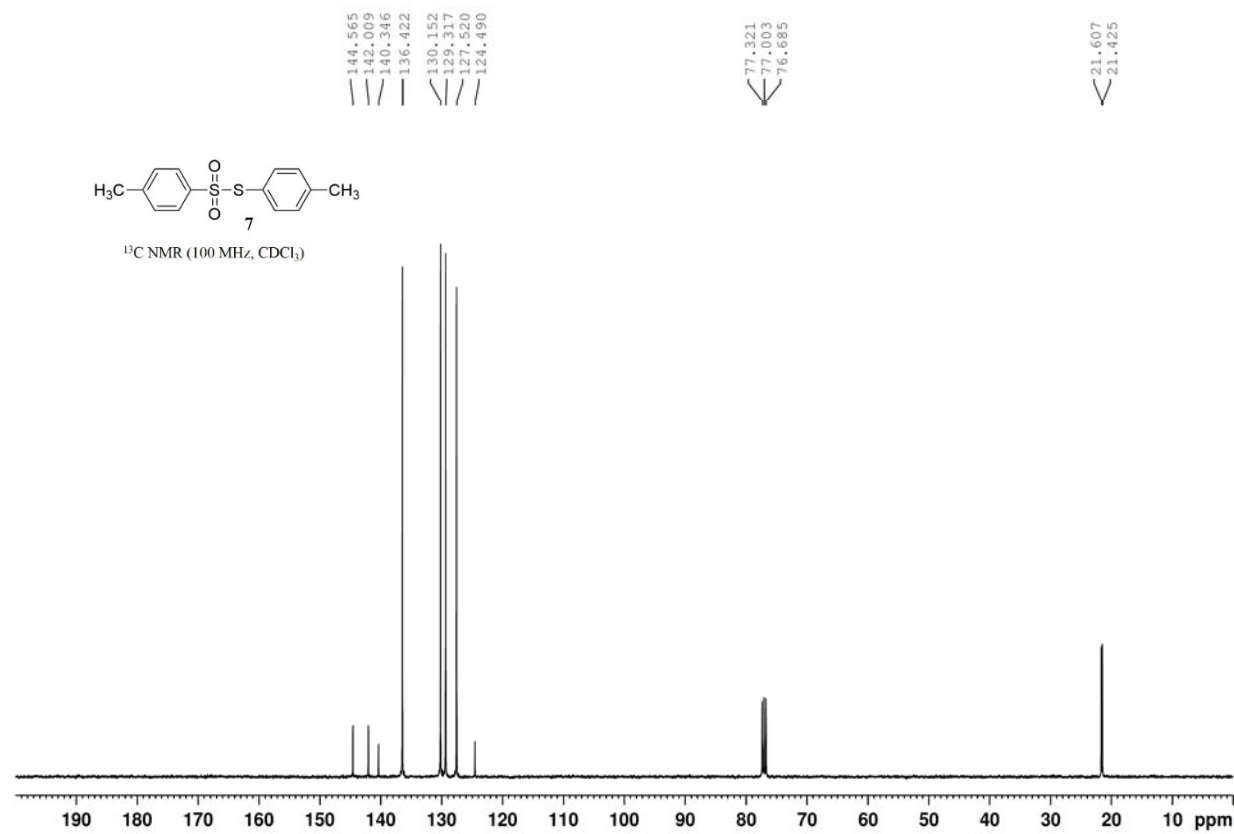
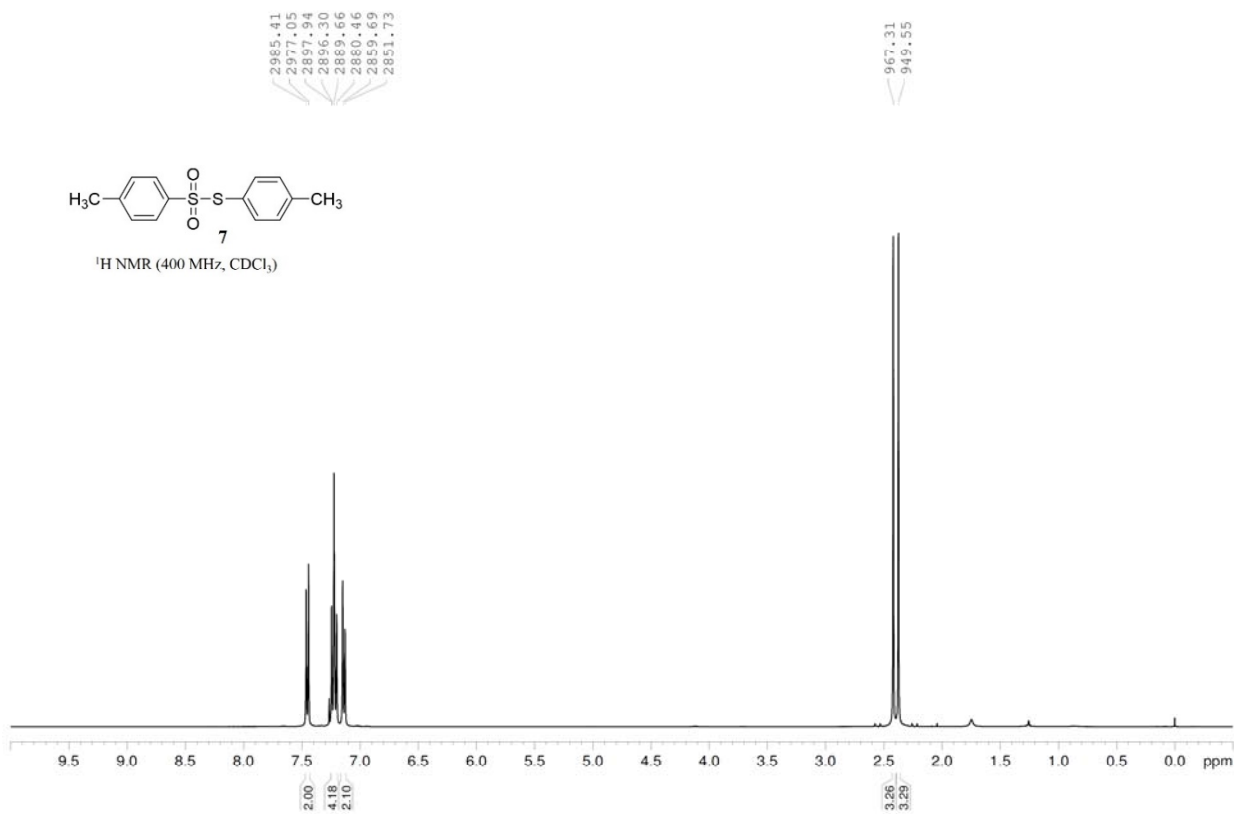


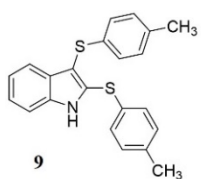




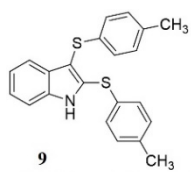
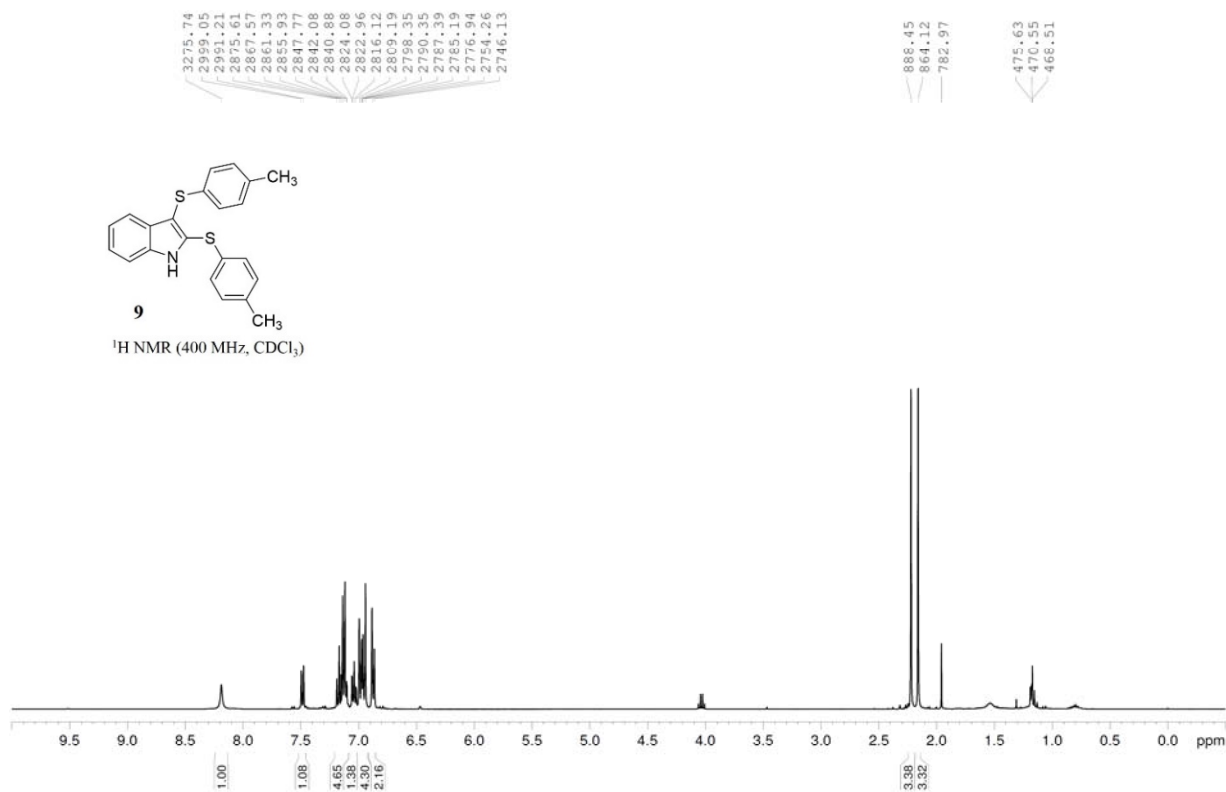








¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃)

