

# Rh<sub>2</sub>(II)-Catalyzed Ring Expansion of Cyclobutanol-substituted Aryl Azides to Access Medium-Sized *N*-Heterocycles

Wrickban Mazumdar,<sup>1</sup> Navendu Jana,<sup>1</sup> Bryant T. Thurman,<sup>1</sup> Donald J. Wink,<sup>1</sup> and Tom G. Driver<sup>1,2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Chemistry, University of Illinois at Chicago, 845 West Taylor Street, Chicago, Illinois, USA, 60607-7061

<sup>2</sup> Institute of Next Generation Matter Transformation, College of Chemical Engineering, Huaqiao University, 668 Jimei Blvd. Xiamen, Fujian, 361021, P. R. China

## Supporting Information

### Contents:

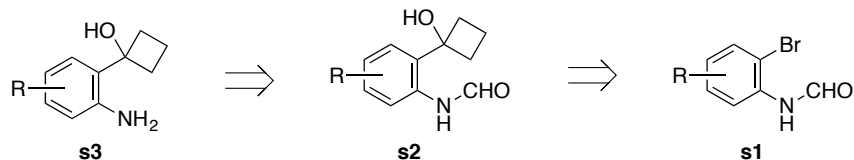
|      |                                                                 |      |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| I.   | Synthesis of <i>ortho</i> -Cyclobutanol Anilines.....           | s-2  |
| II.  | Synthesis of <i>o</i> -Cyclobutanol Aryl Azides.....            | s-15 |
| III. | Rh <sub>2</sub> (II)-Catalyzed Benzazepine-2-one Formation..... | s-23 |
| IV.  | Mechanistic Experiments.....                                    | s-30 |
| V.   | References.....                                                 | s-33 |
| VI.  | Spectral Data.....                                              | s-35 |

**General.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded at ambient temperature using 500 MHz or 300 MHz spectrometers. The data are reported as follows: chemical shift in ppm from internal tetramethylsilane on the d scale, multiplicity (br = broad, s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet), coupling constants (Hz) and integration. High-resolution mass spectra were obtained by peak matching. Melting points are reported uncorrected. Analytical thin layer chromatography was performed on 0.25 mm silica gel plates with UV254 fluorescent indicator. Liquid chromatography was performed using forced flow (flash chromatography) of the indicated solvent system on 60Å (40 – 60 µm) mesh silica gel (SiO<sub>2</sub>). Medium pressure liquid chromatography (MPLC) was performed using pumps to force flow the indicated solvent system down columns that had been packed with 60Å (40 – 60 µm) mesh silica gel (SiO<sub>2</sub>). All reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of nitrogen in glassware that was oven-dried. Unless otherwise noted, all reagents were commercially obtained and, where appropriate, purified prior to use. Acetonitrile, methanol, toluene, THF, Et<sub>2</sub>O, and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> were dried by filtration through alumina according to the procedure of Grubbs.<sup>1</sup> Metal salts were stored in a nitrogen atmosphere dry box.

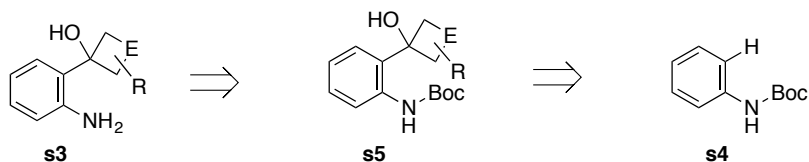
## I. Synthesis of *ortho*-Cyclobutanol Anilines

The *ortho*-cyclobutanol anilines for our method development were constructed from either 2-bromoformamide **s1** or *N*-Boc aniline (Scheme s1).

### 1. Origin 2-bromoformamide



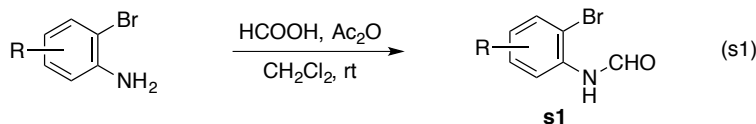
### 2. Origin *N*-Boc-aniline



**Scheme s1.** Strategies to construct the *ortho*-cyclobutanol aniline precursors

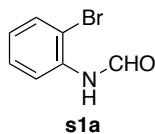
## A. General Procedure for Formamide Synthesis

The formamides were prepared following the protocol reported by Takemoto and co-workers.<sup>2</sup>

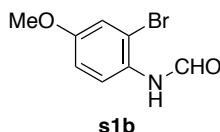


To a mixture of formic acid (3.49 equiv) and acetic anhydride (1.25 equiv) was added a solution of 2-bromoaniline (1.0 equiv) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and the mixture was stirred at room temperature. After 2 h, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the formamide product as a solid. No additional purification was performed.

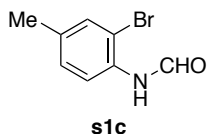
## B. Characterization Data of Formamides.



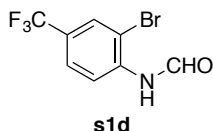
***N*-(2-Bromophenyl)formamide **s1a**.**<sup>3</sup> The general procedure was followed by using 2.00 g of 2-bromoaniline (11.6 mmol), 1.52 mL of formic acid and 1.36 mL of  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  to give the product, a white solid, as a 2:1 mixture of rotamers (2.03 g, 88%). The spectral data of **s1a** matched that reported by Sarvari and Sharghi:<sup>3</sup>  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.70 (d,  $J$  = 6.0 Hz, 0.47H), 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.38 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (br s, 1H), 7.60 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 0.52H), 7.55 (dd,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.34 – 7.30 (m, 1.54H), 7.27 – 7.25 (m, 0.69H), 7.07 (t,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 0.5H), 7.02 – 6.99 (m, 1H), only visible signals;  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  161.5 (CH), 158.6 (CH), 134.8 (C), 133.5 (CH), 132.4 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 126.4 (CH), 125.7 (CH), 122.3 (CH), 119.0 (CH), 114.5 (C), 113.0 (C), only visible signals; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3259, 3106, 2906, 1702, 1665, 1577, 1595, 1521, 1466, 1401, 1293, 1158, 1045, 908, 739  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .



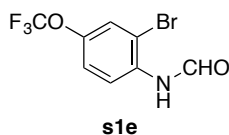
***N*-(2-Bromo-4-methoxyphenyl)formamide s1b.** The general procedure was followed by using 2.00 g of 2-bromo-4-methoxy aniline (9.9 mmol), 1.30 mL of formic acid and 1.16 mL of Ac<sub>2</sub>O to give the product, a brown solid, as a 2:1 mixture of rotamers (2.03 g, 94%): mp = 115 – 117 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.49 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 0.46H), 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.22 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (br s, 1H), 7.27 – 7.26 (m, 0.67H), 7.17 – 7.16 (m, 1H), 7.11 – 7.10 (m, 1H), 6.87 (dd, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2.5 Hz, 1.51H), 3.80 (s, 1.47H), 3.79 (s, 3H), only visible signals; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 162.1 (C), 159.0 (CH), 156.7 (C), 128.1 (C), 123.5 (CH), 121.8 (CH), 118.5 (CH), 117.7 (CH), 114.5 (CH), 113.9 (CH), 55.8 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 55.7 (CH<sub>3</sub>), only visible signals; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3247, 2891, 1697, 1662, 1581, 1538, 1488, 1403, 1393, 1294, 1223, 1032, 872, 837, 724 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>Br [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 229.9816, found 229.9817.



***N*-(2-Bromo-4-methylphenyl)formamide s1c.**<sup>4</sup> The general procedure was followed by using 1.00 g of 2-bromo-4-methyl aniline (5.4 mmol), 0.71 mL of formic acid and 0.63 mL of Ac<sub>2</sub>O to give the product, a brown solid, as a 2:1 mixture of rotamers (1.2 g, quantitative). The spectral data of **s1c** matched that reported by Heinicke and co-workers:<sup>4</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.62 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 0.49H), 8.46 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (br s, 1H), 7.42 (s, 0.49H), 7.37 (s, 1H), 7.13 (t, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (s, 1.65H), 2.30 (s, 3H), only visible signals; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 161.8 (CH), 158.8 (CH), 136.8 (C), 135.8 (C), 133.8 (CH), 132.6 (CH), 132.5 (C), 132.3 (C), 129.3 (CH), 129.1 (CH), 122.2 (CH), 119.4 (CH), 114.7 (C), 113.0 (C), 20.6 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 20.5 (CH<sub>3</sub>), only visible signals; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3242, 2905, 1694, 1666, 1574, 1505, 1399, 1224, 1038, 863, 816, 732, 672 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

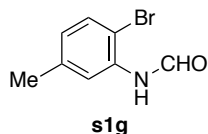


***N*-(2-Bromo-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)formamide s1d.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.894 g of 2-bromo-4-trifluoromethyl aniline (5.40 mmol), 0.49 mL of formic acid and 0.43 mL of Ac<sub>2</sub>O to give the product, a white solid, as a mixture of rotamers (0.972 g, 97%): mp = 101 – 103 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.83 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 0.24H), 8.58 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.55 (s, 1H), 7.87 (s, 0.41H), 7.82 (s, 2H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 0.22H), only visible signals; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 160.7 (CH), 158.9 (CH), 137.8 (C), 130.8 (C), 129.5 (CH), 127.5 (C), 127.3 (C), 125.9 (CH), 125.8 (CH), 123.0 (q, *J*<sub>CF</sub> = 278.4 Hz, C), 121.7 (CH), 117.5 (C), 112.2 (C), only visible signals; <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ -62.8; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3278, 1705, 1609, 1525, 1397, 1321, 1265, 1120, 1077, 894, 821, 734, 677 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>NOF<sub>3</sub>Br [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 267.9587, found 267.9585.

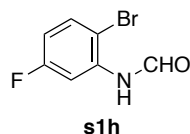


***N*-(2-Bromo-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)formamide s1e.** The general procedure was followed by using 1.00 g of 2-bromo-4-trifluoromethoxy aniline (3.91 mmol), 0.51 mL of formic acid and 0.46 mL of Ac<sub>2</sub>O to give the product, a white solid, as a mixture of rotamers (1.12 g, quantitative): mp = 110 – 112 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.67 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 0.26 H), 8.50 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 8.45 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (br s, 1H), 7.51 (s, 0.26H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 0.26H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.3H), only visible signals; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 161.3 (CH), 158.8 (CH), 145.1 (C), 133.8 (C), 126.4 (CH), 125.2 (CH), 122.7 (CH), 122.4 (q, *J*<sub>CF</sub> = 256.5 Hz, C), 121.5 (CH), 121.2

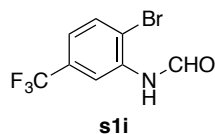
(CH), 119.6 (CH), 114.7 (C), 112.9 (C), only visible signals;  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -58.7; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3190, 3034, 2894, 1659, 1541, 1482, 1396, 1294, 1197, 1163, 1040, 942, 888, 849, 709  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{NO}_2\text{BrF}_3$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ : 285.9535, found 285.9534.



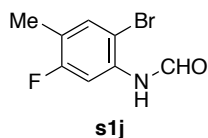
***N*-(2-Bromo-5-methylphenyl)formamide s1g.** The general procedure was followed by using 1.00 g of 2-bromo 5-methyl aniline (5.37 mmol), 0.71 mL of formic acid and 0.63 mL of  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  to give the product, a brown solid, as a 2:1 mixture of rotamers (1.24 g, quantitative): mp = 97 – 99  $^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.69 (d,  $J$  = 11.0 Hz, 0.51H), 8.47 (s, 1H), 8.22 (s, 1H), 7.63 (br s, 1.33H), 7.45 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 0.53H), 7.41 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (s, 0.49H), 6.88 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 0.53H), 6.62 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.33 (s, 1.62H), 2.32 (s, 3.34 H) only visible signals;  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  161.5 (CH), 158.8 (CH), 138.8 (C), 134.4 (C), 133.1 (CH), 131.9 (CH), 127.3 (CH), 126.6 (CH), 122.8 (CH), 119.7 (CH), 109.7 (C), 21.3 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 21.1 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), only visible signals; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3239, 2922, 1652, 1581, 1526, 1411, 1291, 1195, 1030, 815, 718, 701  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{NOBr}$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ : 213.9870, found 213.9868.



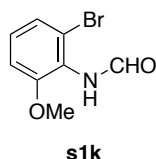
***N*-(2-Bromo-5-fluorophenyl)formamide s1h.** The general procedure was followed by using 1.00 g of 2-bromo-5-fluoro aniline (5.30 mmol), 0.70 mL of formic acid and 0.62 mL of  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  to give the product, a white solid, as a 4:1 mixture of rotamers (1.05 g, 88%): mp = 133 – 135  $^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.72 (d,  $J$  = 11.0 Hz, 0.25H), 8.50 (s, 1H), 8.28 (dd,  $J$  = 10.5 Hz, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (br s, 1H), 7.57 – 7.54 (m, 0.29H), 7.50 (dd,  $J$  = 8.5 Hz, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (d,  $J$  = 9.0 Hz, 0.25H), 6.81 (t,  $J$  = 8.5 Hz, 0.28H), 6.76 (ddd,  $J$  = 11.0 Hz, 8.5 Hz, 3.0 Hz, 1H), only visible signals;  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  163.1 (C), 161.1 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 31.4 Hz, C), 158.8 (CH), 137.0 (C), 136.0 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 11.4 Hz, C), 134.4 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 9.4 Hz, C), 133.0 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 9.0 Hz, CH), 113.2 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 23.3 Hz, C), 112.6 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 23.4 Hz, CH), 109.7 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 28.3 Hz, CH), 106.7 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 3.6 Hz, C), 106.0 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 27.3 Hz, C), only visible signals;  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -111.2; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3261, 3107, 2907, 1668, 1608, 1541, 1427, 1398, 1280, 1133, 1101, 1032, 866, 795, 612  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{NOFBr}$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ : 217.9615, 217.9617 found.



***N*-(2-Bromo-5-trifluoromethylphenyl)formamide s1i.** The general procedure was followed by using 1.00 g of 2-bromo-5-trifluoromethyl aniline (4.20 mmol), 0.56 mL of formic acid and 0.50 mL of  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  to give the product, a white solid, as a mixture of rotamers (0.916 g, 91%): mp = 96 – 98  $^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.78 (s, 0.15H), 8.74 (s, 1H), 8.54 (s, 1H), 7.85 (br s, 1H), 7.74 (d,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, 0.29H), 7.68 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (s, 0.23H), 7.32 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 0.24H), 7.25 (d,  $J$  = 6.0 Hz, 0.85H), only visible signals;  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  161.0 (CH), 158.9 (CH), 135.4 (C), 134.2 (CH), 132.9 (CH), 131.0 (q,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 32.6 Hz, C), 123.4 (q,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 269.9 Hz, C), 122.7 (CH), 122.0 (q,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 4.1 Hz, CH), 118.8 (q,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 4.5 Hz, CH), 116.3 (C), 115.1 (CH), only visible signals;  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -63.3; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3289, 2894, 1677, 1586, 1524, 1427, 1325, 1236, 1169, 1119, 1078, 1029, 894, 819, 737  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{NOF}_3\text{Br}$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ : 267.9586, found 267.9585.



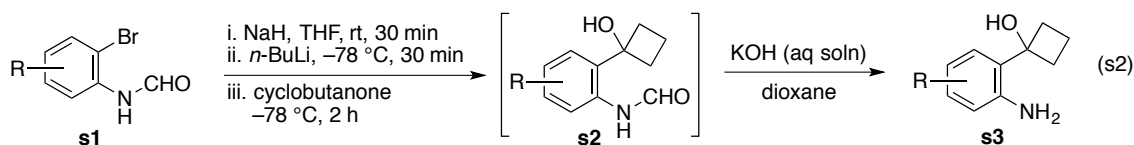
***N*-(2-Bromo-5-fluoro-4-methylphenyl)formamide s1j.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.900 g of 2-bromo 5-fluoro 4-methyl aniline (4.20 mmol), 0.58 mL of formic acid and 0.52 mL of Ac<sub>2</sub>O to give the product, a brown solid, as a mixture of rotamers (1.02 g, quantitative): mp = 108 – 110 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.64 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 0.29H), 8.45 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (br s, 1H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 0.28H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 0.28H), 2.23 (s, 1H), 2.21 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 3.4H), only visible signals; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 161.3 (CH), 160.2 (d, *J*<sub>CF</sub> = 243.1 Hz, C), 158.8 (CH), 135.3 (d, *J*<sub>CF</sub> = 6.4 Hz, CH), 133.9 (d, *J*<sub>CF</sub> = 6.0 Hz, CH), 133.4 (d, *J*<sub>CF</sub> = 11.4 Hz, C), 122.6 (d, *J*<sub>CF</sub> = 19.1 Hz, C), 109.4 (d, *J*<sub>CF</sub> = 30.1 Hz, CH), 106.4 (d, *J*<sub>CF</sub> = 3.4 Hz, C), 106.3 (CH), 106.1 (CH), 14.0 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 13.9 (CH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ –118.7, –115.2; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3241, 2906, 1697, 1668, 1619, 1514, 1502, 1405, 1294, 1197, 1170, 1120, 877, 772, 749, 602 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>NOFBr [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 231.9776, found 231.9773.



***N*-(2-Bromo-6-methoxyphenyl)formamide s1k:** The general procedure was followed by using 1.00 g of 2-bromo 6-methoxy aniline (4.50 mmol), 0.65 mL of formic acid and 0.58 mL of Ac<sub>2</sub>O to give the product, a brown solid, as a mixture of rotamers (1.13 g, quantitative): mp = 110 – 112 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.57 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 0.39H), 8.40 (br s, 0.12H), 7.27 – 7.25 (m, 0.15H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 0.56H), 7.14 (br s, 0.19H), 7.07 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 0.65H), 7.03 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 0.50H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 0.65H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 0.39H), 6.60 – 6.57 (m, 0.38H), 4.20 (s, 0.67H), 3.85 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 2.96H), only visible signals; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 164.5 (C), 164.0 (C), 150.0 (C), 127.4 (CH), 125.2 (CH), 124.3 (CH), 118.1 (CH), 111.0 (CH), 109.0 (CH), 108.6 (C), 56.2 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 55.9 (CH<sub>3</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3247, 2891, 1697, 1662, 1581, 1538, 1488, 1403, 1393, 1294, 1223, 1032, 872, 837, 724 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>Br [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 229.9819, found 229.9817.

### C. General Procedure for Synthesis of *o*-Cyclobutanol Anilines from 2-Bromoformamides

The *o*-cyclobutanol formamides were prepared following the protocol reported by Curtin and co-workers.<sup>5</sup> The formyl group was removed through a base-mediated hydrolysis reaction to provide the *o*-cyclobutanol aniline.

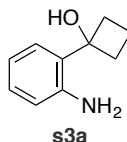


To a slurry of NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 1.83 equiv) in THF (6 mL) was added dropwise a solution of *N*-(2-bromophenyl) formamide (1.0 equiv) in 4 mL of tetrahydrofuran. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes, then chilled to –78 °C. To the cold suspension was added dropwise a 2.5 M solution of *n*-butyllithium in hexanes (1.25 equiv). The mixture was stirred at –78 °C. After 30 minutes, cyclobutanone (1.1 equiv) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred at –78 °C. After 2 hours, the reactives were quenched by adding 20 mL of a saturated aqueous solution of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl. The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature. The mixture was extracted with 3 × 30 mL of ethyl acetate, and the combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by medium pressure liquid chromatography

(MPLC) to give the title compounds as a mixture of rotational isomers, which were submitted to the next step without characterization.

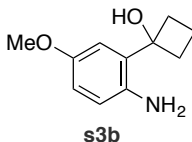
The mixture of *o*-cyclobutanol formamide rotamers was dissolved in dioxane and treated with a 5% aq soln of KOH. The resulting mixture was heated to reflux, and the reaction progress was monitored using thin layer chromatography until the starting material was completely consumed. After the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, it was diluted with water. The resulting mixture was extracted with 3 × 10 mL of EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by MPLC to afford the product.

#### D. Characterization Data of *o*-Cyclobutanol Formamides



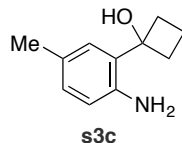
***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)phenyl)formamide s2a.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.653 g (17.0 mmol) of NaH, 2.00 g (9.30 mmol) of **s1a**, 4.65 mL (11.6 mmol) of *n*-BuLi and 0.760 mL (10.2 mmol) of cyclobutanone to give the crude material. Purification by MPLC (hexanes:EtOAc 3:1– 1:1) provided **s2a** as a thick yellow oil (0.50 g, 26%), which was submitted to the KOH-mediated hydrolysis step without additional characterization.

***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)phenyl)aniline s3a.**<sup>5</sup> The general procedure was followed by using 0.200 g (1.23 mmol) of **s2a**. Purification by MPLC (5:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a brown solid (0.083 g, 50%): **s3a** was previously reported by Curtin and co-workers:<sup>5</sup> *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.28 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub> with 1% (v/v) TMS) δ 7.23 (dd, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.12 – 7.09 (m, 1H), 6.74 (dt, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (br s, 2H), 2.70 – 2.65 (m, 2H), 2.39 – 2.33 (m, 2H), 2.04 – 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.69 – 1.60 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub> with 1% (v/v) TMS) δ 145.6 (C), 128.8 (CH), 128.1 (C), 125.3 (CH), 117.7 (CH), 116.8 (CH), 77.6 (C), 35.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 13.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3341, 2925, 2853, 1608, 1494, 1456, 1303, 1122, 746 cm<sup>-1</sup>.



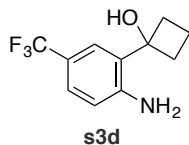
***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)-4-methoxyphenyl)formamide s2b.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.303 g (7.90 mmol) of NaH, 1.00 g (4.30 mmol) of **s1b**, 2.20 mL (5.40 mmol) of *n*-BuLi and 0.350 mL (4.70 mmol) of cyclobutanone to give the crude material. Purification by MPLC (hexanes:EtOAc 3:1– 1:1) gave the product as a thick yellow oil (0.20 g, 21%), which was submitted to the KOH-mediated hydrolysis step without additional characterization.

***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)-4-methoxyphenyl)aniline s3b.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.300 g (1.30 mmol) of **s2b**. Purification by MPLC (5:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a brown solid (0.280 g, 78%): *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.13 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 121 – 123 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 6.84 – 6.83 (m, 1H), 6.70 – 6.67 (m, 1H), 6.64 – 6.62 (m, 1H), 3.85 – 3.75 (m, 5H), 2.64 – 2.59 (m, 2H), 2.38 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 2.02 – 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.69 – 1.60 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 152.3 (C), 138.9 (C), 130.5 (C), 118.0 (CH), 113.1 (CH), 112.3 (CH), 77.3 (C), 55.9 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 35.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 13.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3400, 3363, 2935, 1766, 1498, 1428, 1286, 1217, 1128, 1048, 815 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (EI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>: 193.1103, found 193.1094.



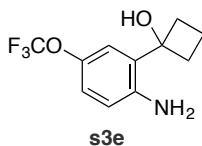
***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)-4-methylphenyl)formamide **s2c**.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.164 g (4.30 mmol) of NaH, 0.500 g (2.34 mmol) of **s1c**, 1.20 mL (2.93 mmol) of *n*-BuLi and 0.200 mL (4.70 mmol) of cyclobutanone to give the crude material. Purification by MPLC (hexanes:EtOAc 3:1– 1:1) gave the product as a thick brown oil (0.10 g, 20%), which was submitted to the KOH-mediated hydrolysis step without additional characterization.

***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)-4-methylphenyl)aniline **s3c**.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.250 g (1.22 mmol) of **s2c**. Purification by MPLC (5:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a brown solid (0.130 g, 60%):  $R_f$  = 0.18 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 104 – 106 °C;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.02 (s, 1H), 6.93 (d,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (br s, 2H), 2.67 – 2.62 (m, 2H), 2.36 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.02 – 1.97 (m, 1H), 1.68 – 1.60 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  142.9 (C), 129.1 (CH), 128.6 (C), 127.0 (C), 125.9 (CH), 117.1 (CH), 77.5 (C), 35.1 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 20.7 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 13.8 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3367, 2983, 2945, 2860, 1502, 1319, 1290, 1130, 909, 815, 760  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{NO}$  [ $\text{M} - \text{H}$ ] $^+$ : 176.1073, found 176.1075.



***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)formamide **s2d**.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.211 g (5.50 mmol) of NaH, 0.800 g (3.00 mmol) of **s1d**, 1.50 mL (3.80 mmol) of *n*-BuLi and 0.250 mL (3.30 mmol) of cyclobutanone to give the crude material. Purification by MPLC (hexanes:EtOAc 3:1– 1:1) gave the product as a thick brown oil (0.20 g, 26%), which was submitted to the KOH-mediated hydrolysis step without additional characterization.

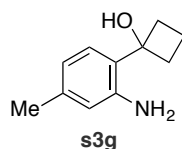
***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)aniline **s3d**.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.260 g (1.00 mmol) of **s2d**. Purification by MPLC (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a yellow solid (0.160 g, 70%):  $R_f$  = 0.33 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc), mp = 107 – 109 °C;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.42 (s, 1H), 7.33 (d,  $J$  = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (br s, 2H), 2.65 – 2.60 (m, 2H), 2.37 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 2.04 – 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.68 – 1.59 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  148.7 (C), 127.3 (C), 126.0 (q,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 4.0 Hz, CH), 124.8 (q,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 268.5 Hz, C), 122.6 (q,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 3.3 Hz, CH), 118.9 (q,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 32.0 Hz, C), 115.9 (CH), 77.3 (C), 34.9 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 13.6 ( $\text{CH}_2$ );  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  –61.4; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3374, 3203, 2992, 2954, 1622, 1331, 1263, 1176, 1110, 1082, 904  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{NOF}_3$  [ $\text{M} - \text{H}$ ] $^+$ : 230.0799, found 230.0793.



***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)formamide **s2e**.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.246 g (6.40 mmol) of NaH, 1.00 g (3.50 mmol) of **s1e**, 1.80 mL (3.80 mmol) of *n*-BuLi and 0.290 mL (3.30 mmol) of cyclobutanone to give the crude material. Purification by MPLC (hexanes:EtOAc 3:1– 1:1) gave the product as a thick brown oil (0.29 g, 30%), which was submitted to the KOH-mediated hydrolysis step without additional characterization.

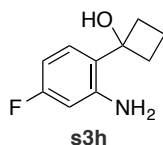
***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)aniline **s3e**.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.300 g (1.09 mmol) of **s2e**. Purification by MPLC (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a yellow solid (0.180 g, 65%):  $R_f$  = 0.25 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 116 – 118 °C;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.06 (d,  $J$  = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.98 –

6.96 (m, 1H), 6.61 (d,  $J = 9.0$  Hz, 1H), 4.26 (br s, 2H), 2.62 – 2.57 (m, 2H), 2.37 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 2.03 – 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.67 – 1.58 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  144.4 (C), 140.6 (C), 129.0 (C), 121.6 (CH), 120.7 (q,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 253.6$  Hz, C), 118.8 (CH), 117.0 (CH), 77.1 (C), 35.0 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 13.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ );  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  –58.8; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3375, 2990, 1625, 1498, 1249, 1215, 1154, 885, 822  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (EI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_2\text{F}_3$ : 247.0813, found 247.0820.



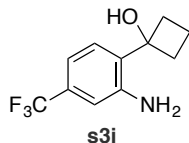
***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl))-5-methylphenyl)formamide s2g.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.329 g (8.55 mmol) of NaH, 1.00 g (4.67 mmol) of **s1g**, 2.30 mL (5.84 mmol) of *n*-BuLi and 0.390 mL (5.14 mmol) of cyclobutanone to give the crude material. Purification by MPLC (hexanes:EtOAc 3:1– 1:1) gave the product as a thick brown oil (0.20 g, 21%), which was submitted to the KOH-mediated hydrolysis step without additional characterization.

***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl))-5-methylphenyl)aniline s3g.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.180 g (1.02 mmol) of **s2g**. Purification by MPLC (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a brown solid (0.16 g, 75%);  $R_f = 0.28$  (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 96 – 98 °C;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.10 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.56 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.51 (s, 1H), 4.12 (br s, 2H), 2.66 – 2.61 (m, 2H), 2.34 (q,  $J = 9.0$  Hz, 2H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.01 – 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.62 (quin,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  145.5 (C), 138.6 (C), 125.7 (C), 125.3 (CH), 118.5 (CH), 117.6 (CH), 77.2 (C), 35.1 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 21.1 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 13.7 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3418, 3320, 2976, 2934, 2858, 1615, 1510, 1428, 1115, 819, 792  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (EI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}$ : 177.11541, found 177.11537.



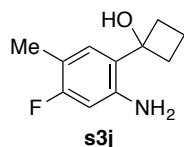
***N*-(5-Fluoro-2-(1-hydroxycyclobutyl)phenyl)formamide s2h.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.288 g (7.50 mmol) of NaH, 0.900 g (4.10 mmol) of **s1h**, 2.00 mL (5.10 mmol) of *n*-BuLi and 0.340 mL (4.50 mmol) of cyclobutanone to give the crude material. Purification by MPLC (hexanes:EtOAc 3:1– 1:1) gave the product as a thick brown oil (0.15 g, 18%), which was submitted to the KOH-mediated hydrolysis step without additional characterization.

***N*-(5-Fluoro-2-(1-hydroxycyclobutyl)phenyl)aniline s3h.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.215 g (1.03 mmol) of **s2h**. Purification by MPLC (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a brown solid (0.130 g, 68%);  $R_f = 0.25$  (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 139 – 141 °C;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.11 (dd,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (dt,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.33 (dd,  $J = 11.0$  Hz, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 4.30 (br s, 2H), 2.60 – 2.55 (m, 2H), 2.32 – 2.27 (m, 2H), 2.00 – 1.92 (m, 1H), 1.64 – 1.55 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  163.0 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 240.8$ , C), 147.5 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 9.4$  Hz, C), 126.7 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 11.0$  Hz, CH), 124.0 (C), 103.7 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 20.3$  Hz, CH), 103.2 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 24.0$  Hz, CH), 77.1 (C), 35.2 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 13.7 ( $\text{CH}_2$ );  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  –115.2; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3418, 3326, 3230, 2923, 2852, 1622, 1434, 1332, 1162, 1126, 1104, 870, 804, 740  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{NOF}$   $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^+$ : 180.0827, found 180.0825.



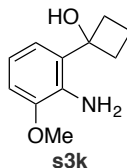
**N-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)-5-trifluoromethylphenyl)formamide **s2i**.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.209 g (5.45 mmol) of NaH, 0.800 g (2.98 mmol) of **s1i**, 1.50 mL (3.73 mmol) of *n*-BuLi and 0.250 mL (3.30 mmol) of cyclobutanone to give the crude material. Purification by MPLC (hexanes:EtOAc 3:1– 1:1) gave the product as a thick brown oil (0.18 g, 23%), which was submitted to the KOH-mediated hydrolysis step without additional characterization.

**N-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)-5-trifluoromethylphenyl)aniline **s3i**.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.263 g (1.02 mmol) of **s2i**. Purification by MPLC (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a yellow solid (0.170 g, 70%);  $R_f$  = 0.28 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 102 – 104 °C;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.26 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (s, 1H), 4.40 (s, 2H), 2.64 – 2.59 (m, 2H), 2.37 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 2.02 – 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.65 – 1.58 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  146.0 (C), 130.9 (q,  $J_{CF}$  = 31.9 Hz, C), 127.4 (C), 125.7 (CH), 124.1 (q,  $J_{CF}$  = 270.5 Hz, C), 114.0 (q,  $J_{CF}$  = 4.0 Hz, CH), 112.9 (q,  $J_{CF}$  = 3.6 Hz, CH), 77.2 (C), 35.0 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 13.6 ( $\text{CH}_2$ );  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  –63.3; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3418, 3326, 3230, 2923, 2852, 1622, 1434, 1332, 1162, 1126, 1104, 870, 804, 740  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{NOF}_3$   $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^+$ : 230.0783, found 230.0793.



**N-(5-Fluoro-2-(1-hydroxycyclobutyl)-3-methylphenyl)formamide **s2j**.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.174 g (7.10 mmol) of NaH, 0.900 g (3.90 mmol) of **s1j**, 1.90 mL (4.88 mmol) of *n*-BuLi and 0.320 mL (4.30 mmol) of cyclobutanone to give the crude material. Purification by MPLC (hexanes:EtOAc 3:1– 1:1) gave the product as a thick brown oil (0.18 g, 21%), which was submitted to the KOH-mediated hydrolysis step without additional characterization.

**N-(5-Fluoro-2-(1-hydroxycyclobutyl)-4-methylphenyl)aniline **s3j**.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.260 g (1.17 mmol) of **s2j**. Purification by MPLC (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a red solid (0.14 g, 60%) as a mixture of rotamers;  $R_f$  = 0.33 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 114 – 116 °C;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  6.97 (d,  $J$  = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (t,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 0.26H), 6.35 (d,  $J$  = 11.0 Hz, 1.21H), 4.13 (s, 2H), 2.82 – 2.76 (m, 0.58H), 2.63 – 2.60 (m, 2H), 2.44 – 2.40 (m, 0.70H), 2.35 – 2.29 (m, 3H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.12 (s, 0.90 H), 2.00 – 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.88 – 1.85 (m, 0.37H), 1.66 – 1.57 (m, 1H), 1.27 – 1.24 (m, 0.19H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  161.2 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 241.3 Hz, C), 145.0 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 10.0 Hz, C), 130.3 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 8.1 Hz, CH), 128.1 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 6.9 Hz, CH), 124.0 (C), 112.6 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 17.3 Hz, C), 111.8 (CH), 103.4 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 25.0 Hz, CH), 77.1 (C), 37.1 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 5.6 Hz,  $\text{CH}_2$ ), 35.3 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 17.0 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 13.8 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 13.7 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), only visible signals;  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  –120.0, –119.2; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3346, 2948, 2867, 1632, 1587, 1509, 1419, 1310, 1141, 1110, 1044, 1023, 882, 782  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{NOF}$   $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^+$ : 194.0979, found 194.0981.

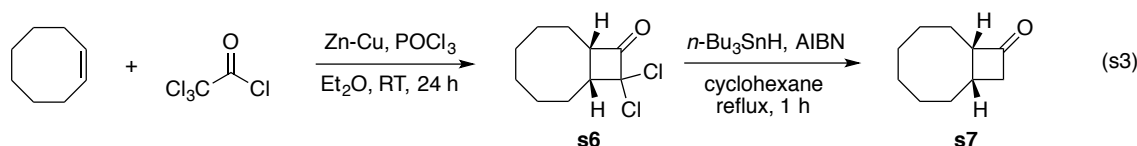


**N-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)-6-methoxyphenyl)formamide **s2k**.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.303 g (7.90 mmol) of NaH, 1 g (4.30 mmol) of **s1k**, 2.20 mL (5.40 mmol) of *n*-BuLi and 0.350 mL (4.70 mmol) of

cyclobutanone to give the crude material. Purification by MPLC (hexanes:EtOAc 3:1– 1:1) gave the product as a thick yellow oil (0.14 g, 13%), which was submitted to the KOH-mediated hydrolysis step without additional characterization.

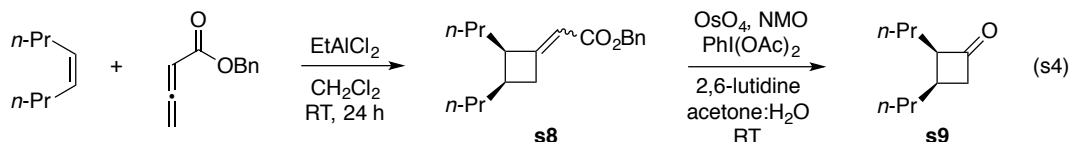
***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl-6-methoxy)phenyl)aniline s3k.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.225 g (1.02 mmol) of **s2k**. Purification by MPLC (5:1 hexane:EtOAc) afforded the product as a red solid (0.14 g, 70%):  $R_f$  = 0.25 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 116 – 118 °C;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  6.90 (dd,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (dd,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (t,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (s, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 1H), 2.70 – 2.65 (m, 2H), 2.40 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 2.02 – 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.68 – 1.59 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  147.8 (C), 135.0 (C), 128.4 (C), 117.6 (CH), 116.7 (CH), 109.9 (CH), 77.6 (C), 55.7 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 35.2 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 13.8 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3478, 3389, 3267, 2985, 2942, 2835, 1615, 1568, 1463, 1439, 1284, 1219, 1122, 1048, 954, 837, 734  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (EI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_2$ : 193.10965, found 193.11028.

### E. General Procedure for Synthesis of Cyclobutanones



**(1*R*,8*S*)-10,10 dichlorobicyclo[6.2.0]decan-9-one s6.**<sup>6</sup> The compound was prepared using the procedure developed by Deprés and co-workers.<sup>6</sup> To a stirred mixture of 0.500 g (4.50 mmol) of commercially available *cis*-cyclooctene and 0.589 g (9.00 mmol) of Zn-Cu couple under argon was added over 1 h a solution of 0.64 mL (6.80 mmol) of  $\text{POCl}_3$  and 0.76 mL (6.80 mmol) of  $\text{CCl}_3\text{COCl}$  in 10 mL dry ether. After the reaction was stirred for 14 h, the ether solution was separated from the excess couple and added to hexane, and the resulting mixture was partially concentrated under reduced pressure in order to precipitate the zinc chloride. The supernatant was decanted and washed successively with cold water, cold aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution, water, and brine, and then dried over anhydrous  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded **s6** as a clear oil (0.460 g, 45%) which was submitted in the next step without further characterization.

**(1*S*,8*S*)-[6.2.0]decan-9-one s7.**<sup>7</sup> Dechlorination was accomplished following the procedure developed by Montaigne and Ghosez.<sup>7</sup> Under an inert atmosphere of argon, 1.60 mL (5.80 mmol) of freshly distilled  $\text{Bu}_3\text{SnH}$  was heated at reflux. To this solution was added, 0.010 g (0.06 mmol) of AIBN and 0.460 g (2.00 mmol) of **s6** in cyclohexane quickly in one portion and refluxed for 1 h. The solution was cooled, concentrated *in vacuo* and purified using MPLC (25:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to give the product as a colorless oil (0.128 g, 42%):  $R_f$  = 0.47 (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  3.29 – 3.21 (m, 1H), 3.14 – 3.08 (m, 1H), 2.53 – 2.43 (m, 2H), 1.81 – 1.62 (m, 5H), 1.59 – 1.53 (m, 3H), 1.40 – 1.23 (m, 4H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  213.2 (C), 62.4 (CH), 52.4 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 30.3 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 29.8 (CH), 29.7 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 28.6 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 26.1 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 25.4 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 22.0 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 2916, 2850, 1773, 1464, 1445, 1208, 1083  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (EI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}$ : 151.11177, found 151.11230.



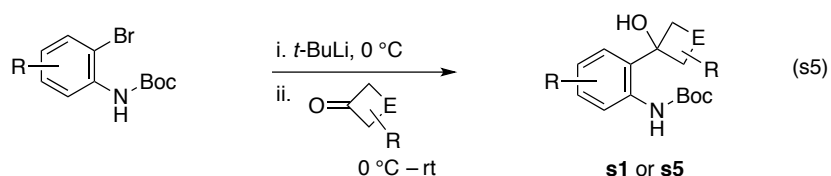
**Benzyl 2-(2*R*,3*R*)-2,3-dipropylcyclobutylidene)acetate s8.**<sup>8</sup> The compound was prepared using the procedure developed by Snider and Spindell.<sup>8</sup> 0.50 mL (3.20 mmol) of commercially available *cis*-4 octene was added dropwise to a solution of 0.507 g (2.91 mmol) of benzyl buta-2,3 dienoate and 2.65 mL (2.65 mmol) of  $\text{EtAlCl}_2$  in 6 mL of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h at 25 °C, diluted with ether, and quenched by slow addition of saturated  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$  solution. A 10% aq soln of hydrochloric acid was added to dissolve the precipitated alumina. The two layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with three portions of ether. The combined organic layers were dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and

concentrated *in vacuo* and purified using MPLC (20:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to give **s8**, a yellow oil, as 12.5:1 (E:Z) mixture of diastereomers (0.641 g, 77%):  $R_f = 0.81$  (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.38 – 7.29 (m, 5.66H), 5.70 – 5.59 (m, 1H), 5.63 – 5.62 (m, 0.08H), 5.14 (s, 2.06H), 5.13 (s, 0.20H), 3.16 – 3.10 (m, 1.08H), 3.07 – 3.01 (m, 1.09H), 2.73 – 2.68 (m, 1.14H), 2.45 – 2.38 (m, 1.15H), 1.50 – 1.43 (m, 3.27H), 1.39 – 1.18 (m, 6.07H), 0.93 – 0.88 (m, 6.71H), 0.87 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 0.43H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  171.6 (C), 166.5 (C), 136.5 (C), 128.5 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 128.0 (CH), 111.5 (CH), 111.0 (CH), 65.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 48.4 (CH), 47.3 (CH), 37.8 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 37.6 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 34.4 (CH), 34.2 (CH), 32.6 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 32.1 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 30.9 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 30.0 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 22.0 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 21.3 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 20.7 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 14.4 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 14.2 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 14.2 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 2956, 2927, 2871, 1714, 1670, 1456, 1377, 1336, 1260, 1176, 1004  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (EI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_2$ : 286.19366, found 286.19328.

**(2R,3R)-2,3-dipropylcyclobutan-1-one s9.**<sup>9</sup> The compound was prepared using the procedure developed by Nicolaou and co-workers.<sup>9</sup> To a solution of 0.250 g of cyclobutane **s8** (0.87 mmol) in 10:1 acetone:water (0.1 M) were added 0.20 mL of 2,6-lutidine (1.74 mmol), 0.153 g of 4-methylmorpholine *N*-oxide (1.31 mmol) and 0.11 mL of osmium tetroxide (4% in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 0.02 mmol). The reaction progress was monitored using TLC. When the starting material had been consumed, 0.420 g of  $\text{PhI}(\text{OAc})_2$  (1.31 mmol) was added. After stirring for 2 h, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous sodium thiosulfate (10 mL). The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate ( $3 \times 10$  mL), washed with saturated aqueous copper sulfate ( $2 \times 20$  mL), dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by MPLC (49:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to give **s9** as a clear oil (0.097 g, 72%):  $R_f = 0.78$  (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  3.28 – 3.22 (m, 1H), 3.14 – 3.08 (m, 1H), 2.51 – 2.39 (m, 2H), 1.61 – 1.54 (m, 1H), 1.46 – 1.19 (m, 7H), 0.94 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 3H), 0.90 (t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  212.0 (C), 61.7 (CH), 50.2 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 32.3 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 27.4 (CH), 26.4 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 21.4 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 21.2 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 14.1 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 14.1 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 2957, 2928, 2873, 1775, 1465  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ : 155.14398, found 155.14360.

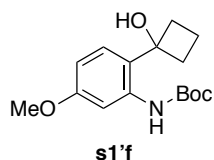
## F. General Procedure for Synthesis of *o*-Cyclobutanol Carbamates

*o*-Cyclobutanol carbamates were prepared following the protocol reported by Fensome and co-workers.<sup>10</sup>



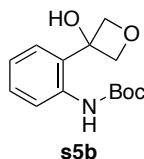
To a cooled ( $0^\circ\text{C}$ ) 3 M solution of commercially available *N*-Boc aniline (1.0 equiv) in dry  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  under an inert atmosphere of argon was dropwise added *t*-butyl lithium (1.9 M in pentane, 2.5 equiv) using a syringe pump. After 3 h, a solution of the cycloalkane (1.5 equiv) in dry  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  was added dropwise. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm to rt. The reactives were quenched through the addition of a saturated aq soln of  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ . The resulting mixture was diluted with EtOAc. The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted 3 additional times with EtOAc ( $3 \times 5$  mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by MPLC to afford the product.

## G. Characterization data for *o*-Cyclobutanol Carbamates

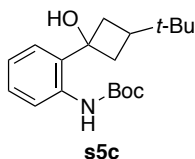


**tert-Butyl (2-(1-hydroxycyclobutyl)-5-methoxyphenyl)carbamate s1'f.** The general procedure was followed at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  using 1.000 g of commercially available *tert*-butyl (2-bromo-5-methoxyphenyl) carbamate (3.31 mmol), 4.36 mL of *t*-

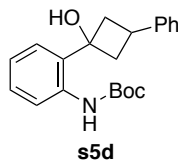
butyl lithium (8.28 mmol) and 0.370 mL of cyclobutanone (4.97 mmol). Purification using MPLC (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a white sticky solid (0.296 g, 24%):  $R_f$  = 0.48 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.82 (br s, 1H), 7.60 (d,  $J$  = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (d,  $J$  = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (dd,  $J$  = 8.5 Hz, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 2.59 – 2.53 (m, 2H), 2.40 (s, 1H), 2.39 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 2.05 – 1.97 (m, 1H), 1.67 – 1.59 (m, 1H), 1.50 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  159.8 (C), 153.1 (C), 138.6 (C), 125.8 (CH), 124.9 (C), 108.3 (CH), 107.0 (CH), 80.2 (C), 77.1 (C), 55.4 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 35.6 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 28.4 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 13.8 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3346, 2978, 2360, 1727, 1703, 1616, 1528, 1239, 876  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_4\text{Na}$  [ $\text{M} + \text{Na}$ ] $^+$ : 316.1517, found 316.1515.



**tert-Butyl (2-(1-hydroxyoxetane)phenyl)carbamate s5a.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.800 g of *N*-Boc aniline (4.14 mmol), 5.50 mL of *t*-butyl lithium (10.4 mmol) and 0.360 mL of commercially available 3-oxetanone (6.20 mmol). Purification by MPLC (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a yellow solid (0.420 g, 38%):  $R_f$  = 0.53 (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 102 – 104 °C;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.54 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.29 – 7.25 (m, 1H), 7.18 (s, 1H), 7.14 – 7.08 (m, 2H), 4.96 (d,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 4.74 (d,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.47 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  154.1 (C), 135.6 (C), 133.1 (C), 129.2 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 124.7 (CH), 124.1 (CH), 82.8 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 81.1 (C), 75.9 (C), 28.3 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3360, 2978, 2875, 1698, 1587, 1514, 1450, 1367, 1236, 1155, 1052, 1025, 976, 729  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_4\text{Na}$  [ $\text{M} + \text{Na}$ ] $^+$ : 288.1213, found 288.1212.

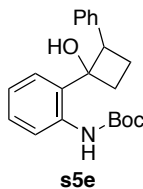


**tert-Butyl (2-(1-Hydroxy-3-tert-butylcyclobutyl)phenyl)carbamate s5c.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.300 g of *N*-Boc aniline (1.56 mmol), 2.0 mL of *t*-butyl lithium (5.18 mmol) and 0.290 g of 3-*tert*-butylcyclobutanone (2.39 mmol).<sup>11</sup> Purification by MPLC (15:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a yellow sticky solid, as a 2:1 mixture of atropisomers (0.17 g, 33%):  $R_f$  = 0.78 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.02 (s, 0.93H), 7.99 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 0.41H), 7.53 (s, 0.42H), 7.37 (dd,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (dt,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (dd,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 2.0 Hz, 0.39 H), 7.18 (dd,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 0.44H), 7.04 – 7.00 (m, 1.43H), 2.56 – 2.47 (m, 2H), 2.26 (d,  $J$  = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 2.11 – 2.02 (m, 2H), 1.64 – 1.57 (m, 1H), 1.51 (s, 13.6H), 0.84 (s, 9H), 0.81 (s, 4.51H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  153.5 (C), 153.2 (C), 138.0 (C), 136.6 (C), 135.0 (C), 131.8 (C), 128.6 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 125.3 (CH), 124.8 (CH), 123.1 (CH), 122.4 (CH), 122.3 (CH), 121.9 (CH), 80.3 (C), 80.1 (C), 74.1 (C), 71.8 (C), 40.4 (CH), 36.8 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 35.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 30.9 (C), 30.8 (C), 28.4 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 26.6 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 26.3 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ) (only visible peaks); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3356, 2956, 2866, 1729, 1704, 1587, 1520, 1450, 1366, 1304, 1236, 1161, 1025, 755  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{29}\text{NO}_3\text{Na}$  [ $\text{M} + \text{Na}$ ] $^+$ : 342.2040, found 342.2045.

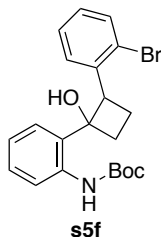


**tert-Butyl (2-(1-Hydroxy-3-phenylcyclobutyl)phenyl)carbamate s5d.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.300 g of *N*-Boc aniline (1.56 mmol), 2.30 mL of *t*-butyl lithium (3.89 mmol) and 0.338 g of 3-phenylcyclobutanone (2.33 mmol).<sup>11</sup> Purification by MPLC (15:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a white sticky solid, as a 3:1 mixture of atropisomers (0.15 g, 28%):  $R_f$  = 0.68 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 153 – 155 °C.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.01 (s,

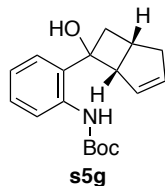
1.30H), 7.99 (s, 0.45H), 7.76 (d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 0.38H), 0.33 (s, 0.43H), 7.49 (dd,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1.01H), 7.35 – 7.27 (m, 5.81H), 7.24 – 7.18 (m, 2.57H), 7.12 – 7.06 (m, 1.36H), 3.97 (quin,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 0.40 H), 3.13 – 3.07 (m, 1.82H), 3.04 – 2.97 (m, 1.31H), 2.88 – 2.81 (m, 1.66H), 2.69 – 2.63 (m, 0.86H), 2.57 – 2.51 (m, 1.82H), 1.53 (s, 3.24H), 1.52 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  153.7 (C), 153.3 (C), 144.7 (C), 144.1 (C), 137.9 (C), 136.3 (C), 135.4 (C), 131.6 (C), 128.9 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 126.7 (CH), 126.5 (CH), 126.3 (CH), 126.2 (CH), 125.6 (CH), 124.8 (CH), 123.6 (CH), 122.8 (CH), 122.7 (CH), 122.4 (CH), 80.5 (C), 80.3 (C), 75.0 (C), 72.7 (C), 43.2 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 42.2 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 34.2 (CH), 30.7 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 28.4 (CH<sub>3</sub>) only visible peaks; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3362, 2977, 2930, 1726, 1703, 1586, 1519, 1450, 1367, 1246, 1155, 1048, 1025, 750, 698  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_3\text{Na}$   $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ : 362.1726, found 362.1732.



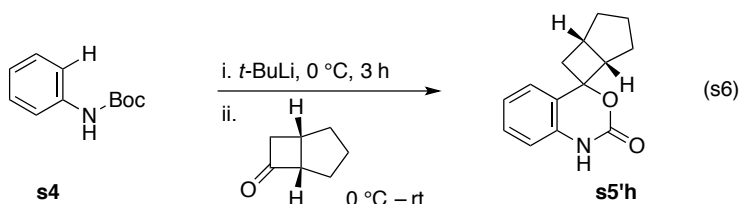
**tert-Butyl (2-(1-hydroxycyclobutyl)phenyl)carbamate s5e.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.495 g of *N*-Boc aniline (2.56 mmol), 3.40 mL of *t*-butyl lithium (6.40 mmol) and 0.560 g of 2-phenylcyclobutanone (3.84 mmol).<sup>12</sup> Purification by MPLC (15:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a white sticky solid (0.370 g, 43%):  $R_f = 0.78$  (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.00 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.47 – 7.45 (m, 3H), 7.40 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H), 7.31 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.05 (dt,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (m, 1H), 2.56 – 2.45 (m, 3H), 2.29 – 2.22 (m, 1H), 2.07 (d,  $J = 1.0$  Hz, 1H), 1.52 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  153.1 (C), 138.4 (C), 137.5 (C), 133.3 (C), 128.8 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 125.2 (CH), 122.5 (CH), 121.8 (CH), 80.2 (C), 80.0 (C), 47.8 (CH), 33.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 28.4 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 21.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3374, 2977, 2360, 2341, 1726, 1585, 1522, 1449, 1392, 1305, 1239, 1161, 1048, 753  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_3\text{Na}$   $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ : 362.1722, found 362.1732.



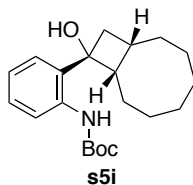
**tert-Butyl (2-(1-hydroxycyclobutyl)phenyl)carbamate s5f.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.200 g of *N*-Boc aniline (1.04 mmol), 1.40 mL of *t*-butyl lithium (2.60 mmol) and 0.356 g of 2-(2-bromophenyl)cyclobutanone (1.56 mmol).<sup>13</sup> Purification by MPLC (12:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a brown solid (0.200 g, 46%):  $R_f = 0.53$  (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 196 – 198  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.96 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.80 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.67 (s, 1H), 7.60 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H), 7.39 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.28 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.15 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.05 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 4.56 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 2.60 – 2.53 (m, 1H), 2.48 – 2.39 (m, 2H), 2.29 – 2.23 (m, 2H), 1.45 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  153.1 (C), 138.5 (C), 137.3 (C), 133.1 (CH), 132.8 (C), 130.4 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 125.9 (C), 125.7 (CH), 122.6 (CH), 121.7 (CH), 80.8 (C), 80.0 (C), 46.9 (CH), 33.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 28.3 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 22.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3368, 2977, 1704, 1586, 1521, 1448, 1241, 1157, 1048, 1023, 752, 736  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{NO}_3\text{NaBr}$   $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ : 440.0829, found 440.0837.



**tert-Butyl (2-(1-hydroxycyclobutyl)phenyl)carbamate s5g.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.250 g of *N*-Boc aniline (1.30 mmol), 1.50 mL of *t*-butyl lithium (3.30 mmol) and 0.210 mL of commercially available bicyclo[3.2.0]hept-2-en-6-one (1.95 mmol). Purification by MPLC (12:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product, a brown sticky solid, as a mixture of diastereomers (0.17 g, 43%);  $R_f = 0.58$  (7:1 hexanes:EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.93 (s, 0.10H), 8.27 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 0.11H), 7.85 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 0.86H), 7.49 – 7.48 (m, 0.83H), 7.47 – 7.45 (m, 0.22H), 7.38 – 7.34 (m, 0.27H), 7.32 – 7.25 (m, 2.23H), 7.06 – 7.02 (m, 1H), 7.00 (dd,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1.5 Hz, 0.10H), 5.99 – 5.95 (m, 1.93H), 5.89 (s, 0.22H), 3.45 – 3.42 (m, 1H), 3.16 – 3.08 (m, 2H), 2.90 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 2.66 – 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.48 (s, 1H), 2.14 – 2.11 (m, 1H), 1.51 (s, 9H), 1.50 (s, 1.55H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  153.1 (C), 150.9 (C), 139.2 (C), 136.9 (C), 135.6 (CH), 134.4 (CH), 132.7 (CH), 132.4 (CH), 131.9 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 125.3 (CH), 122.9 (CH), 122.7 (CH), 121.0 (CH), 120.4 (CH), 117.1 (CH), 115.8 (CH), 80.5 (C), 80.0 (C), 77.4 (C), 45.7 (CH), 41.9 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 39.8 (CH), 33.4 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 28.4 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 28.3 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ) only visible peaks; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3371, 2977, 2928, 1727, 1704, 1585, 1515, 1448, 1238, 1153, 1048, 1024, 748, 726  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_3\text{Na}$  [ $\text{M} + \text{Na}$ ] $^+$ : 324.1571, found 324.1576.

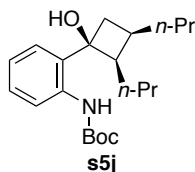


**Spiro(2-(1-hydroxycyclobutyl)phenyl)benzoxazine s5'h.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.200 g of *N*-Boc aniline (1.04 mmol), 1.32 mL of *t*-butyl lithium (2.50 mmol) and 0.170 g of bicyclo[3.2.0]heptan-6-one (1.50 mmol).<sup>14</sup> Purification by MPLC (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a orange solid (0.07 g, 30%);  $R_f = 0.30$  (3:1 hexanes:EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  9.19 (s, 1H), 7.36 (d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.22 (dt,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (dt,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 2.90 – 2.86 (m, 1H), 2.77 – 2.72 (m, 1H), 2.65 (quin,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 1H), 2.21 – 2.06 (m, 3H), 1.91 – 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.70 (dd,  $J = 11.5$  Hz, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.59 – 1.46 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  153.0 (C), 133.9 (C), 128.5 (CH), 126.4 (C), 123.6 (CH), 122.6 (CH), 114.3 (CH), 80.5 (C), 52.6 (CH), 37.9 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 32.6 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 31.4 (CH), 26.9 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 25.6 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3245, 2950, 1708, 1597, 1501, 1353, 1250, 1157, 1073, 1019, 751  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{NO}_2$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$ : 230.1176, found 230.1181.



***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)phenyl)carbamate s5i.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.200 g of *N*-Boc aniline (1.04 mmol), 1.32 mL of *t*-butyl lithium (2.50 mmol) and 0.237 g of bicyclo[6.2.0]decan-9-one (1.50 mmol). Purification by MPLC (15:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a white sticky solid (0.12 g, 33%);  $R_f = 0.54$  (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.89 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.79 (br s, 1H), 7.35 – 7.33 (m, 1H), 7.30 – 7.26 (m, 1H), 7.05 – 7.01 (m, 1H), 2.88 – 2.83 (m, 1H), 2.57 – 2.52 (m, 1H), 2.14 (br s, 1H), 1.99 – 1.83 (m, 4H), 1.82 – 1.71 (m, 2H), 1.59 – 1.42 (m, 13H), 1.32 – 1.17 (m, 4H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  153.1 (C), 137.6 (C), 134.0 (C), 128.3 (CH), 124.4 (CH), 122.6 (CH), 122.4 (CH), 79.9 (C), 75.2 (C), 49.2 (CH), 40.2 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 31.5 (CH), 30.2 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 29.2 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 28.6 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 28.4 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 25.8 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 25.2 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 22.6 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3365, 2975, 2919, 2850, 1729, 1704,

1586, 1519, 1449, 1367, 1245, 1160, 1048, 747  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{31}\text{NO}_3\text{Na}$   $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ : 368.2192, found 368.2202.

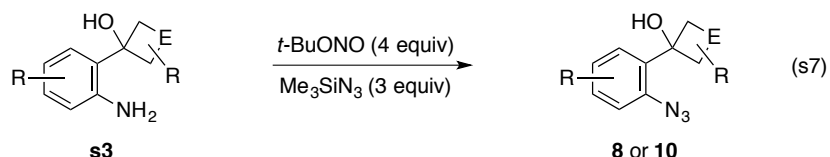


***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)phenyl)carbamate s5j.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.200 g of *N*-Boc aniline (1.04 mmol), 1.32 mL of *t*-butyl lithium (2.50 mmol) and 0.240 g of (2*S*,3*S*)-2,3-dipropylcyclobutan-1-one (1.50 mmol). Purification by MPLC (15:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a white sticky solid (0.14 g, 40%):  $R_f$  = 0.78 (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.95 (s, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.31 (dd,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.28 – 7.24 (m, 1H), 7.00 (dt,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 2.72 – 2.64 (m, 2H), 2.25 (br s, 1H), 2.03 – 1.93 (m, 2H), 1.71 – 1.54 (m, 2H), 1.51 (s, 9H), 1.48 – 1.40 (m, 4H), 1.34 – 1.25 (m, 1H), 1.22 – 1.12 (m, 1H), 1.00 (t,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (t,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  153.1 (C), 137.6 (C), 133.6 (C), 128.3 (CH), 124.7 (CH), 122.4 (CH), 121.9 (CH), 79.9 (C), 75.9 (C), 46.2 (CH), 39.4 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 32.6 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 30.4 (CH), 28.4 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 27.4 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 23.4 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 20.8 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 14.8 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 14.3 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3365, 2975, 2919, 2850, 1729, 1704, 1586, 1519, 1449, 1367, 1245, 1160, 1048, 747  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (EI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{33}\text{NO}_3$ : 347.24507, found 347.24605.

## II. Synthesis of *o*-Cyclobutanol Aryl Azides

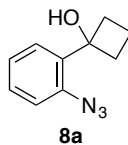
### A. General Procedure

The *o*-cyclobutanol aryl azides were prepared following the protocol reported by Moses and co-workers.<sup>15</sup>

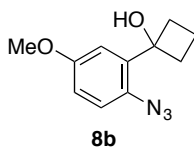


To a cooled solution (0  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) of *o*-cyclobutanol aniline **s3** in MeCN (0.2 M), was added dropwise *t*-BuONO (4.0 equiv),  $\text{Me}_3\text{SiN}_3$  (3.0 equiv). The resulting solution was warmed to room temperature. After 1.5 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by MPLC (10:1 – 7:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford the *ortho*-cyclobutanol aryl azide.

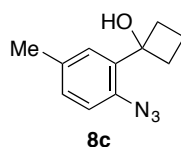
### B. Characterization Data for *o*-Cyclobutanol Azides



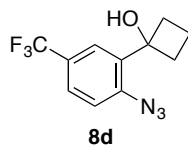
***o*-Cyclobutanol aryl azide 8a.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.155 g of aniline **s3a** (0.950 mmol), 0.450 mL of *t*-BuONO (3.80 mmol), 0.37 mL  $\text{Me}_3\text{SiN}_3$  (2.85 mmol) in 4.8 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a brown oil (0.150 g, 82%):  $R_f$  = 0.52 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.34 (dd,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dd,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (dd,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (dt,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.24 (s, 1H), 2.58 – 2.52 (m, 2H), 2.40 – 2.34 (m, 2H), 2.15 – 2.08 (m, 1H), 1.70 – 1.64 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  137.4 (C), 136.2 (C), 128.8 (CH), 126.4 (CH), 124.7 (CH), 118.8 (CH), 76.8 (C), 35.2 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 14.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3397, 2946, 2125, 2087, 1486, 1444, 1293, 1131, 751  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}$   $[\text{M} + \text{H} - \text{N}_2]^+$ : 162.0923, found 162.0919.



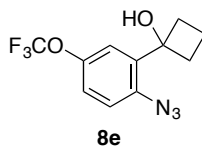
***o*-Cyclobutanol aryl azide 8b.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.152 g of aniline **s3b** (0.790 mmol), 0.380 mL of *t*-BuONO (3.16 mmol), 0.310 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (2.37 mmol) in 3.9 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a brown oil (0.160 g, 94%): *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.40 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.10 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (dd, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.16 (br s, 1H), 2.55 – 2.50 (m, 2H), 2.39 – 2.34 (m, 2H), 2.14 – 2.07 (m, 1H), 1.72 – 1.64 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 156.8 (C), 137.6 (C), 129.6 (C), 119.8 (CH), 113.1 (CH), 113.0 (CH), 76.7 (C), 55.7 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 35.2 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 14.3 (CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3513, 2941, 2836, 2108, 1579, 1485, 1312, 1237, 1038, 803 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Na [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>: 242.0899, found 242.0905.



***o*-Cyclobutanol aryl azide 8c.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.150 g of aniline **s3c** (0.84 mmol), 0.40 mL of *t*-BuONO (3.16 mmol), 0.33 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (2.37 mmol) in 3.5 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a brown oil (0.122 g, 72%): *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.55 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.14 (s, 1H), 7.12 (s, 1H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.09 (s, 1H), 2.57 – 2.52 (m, 2H), 2.39 – 2.36 (m, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.15 – 2.08 (m, 1H), 1.72 – 1.64 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 135.9 (C), 134.5 (C), 134.4 (C), 129.2 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 118.7 (CH), 76.8 (C), 35.2 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 21.0 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 14.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3417, 2947, 2114, 1492, 1300, 1157, 1137, 910, 807 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>14</sub>NO [M + H – N<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: 176.1077, found 176.1075.

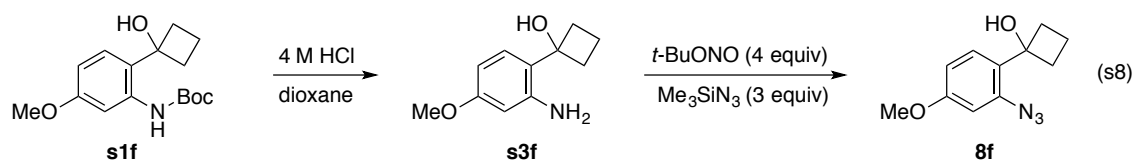


***o*-Cyclobutanol aryl azide 8d.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.232 g of aniline **s3d** (1.00 mmol), 0.480 mL of *t*-BuONO (3.16 mmol), 0.400 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (2.37 mmol) in 5.0 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a brown oil (0.210 g, 80%): *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.55 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.58 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.06 (s, 1H), 2.59 – 2.54 (m, 2H), 2.42 – 2.37 (m, 2H), 2.21 – 2.12 (m, 1H), 1.76 – 1.68 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 141.1 (C), 136.8 (C), 126.8 (q, *J*<sub>CF</sub> = 32.5 Hz, C), 125.8 (q, *J*<sub>CF</sub> = 3.8 Hz, CH), 123.9 (q, *J*<sub>CF</sub> = 269.9 Hz, C), 123.6 (q, *J*<sub>CF</sub> = 3.9 Hz, CH), 119.0 (CH), 76.5 (C), 35.0 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 14.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ –62.3; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3383, 2952, 2109, 1614, 1496, 1293, 1272, 1119, 1081, 903, 822 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NOF<sub>3</sub> [M + H – N<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: 230.0790, found 230.0792.



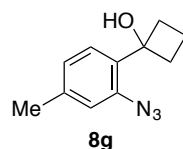
***o*-Cyclobutanol aryl azide 8e.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.114 g of aniline **s3e** (0.460 mmol), 0.220 mL of *t*-BuONO (1.84 mmol), 0.180 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (1.38 mmol) in 2.31 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a brown oil (0.090 g, 70%): *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.54 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz,

CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.19 – 7.16 (m, 3H), 3.14 (s, 1H), 2.55 – 2.49 (m, 2H), 2.40 – 2.35 (m, 2H), 2.17 – 2.09 (m, 1H), 1.74 – 1.65 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  145.8 (C), 138.1 (C), 136.1 (C), 121.2 (CH), 120.5 (q,  $J_{CF}$  = 255.4 Hz, C), 119.8 (CH), 119.7 (CH), 76.4 (C), 35.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 14.3 (CH<sub>2</sub>); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  –58.5; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3390, 2953, 2118, 1483, 1249, 1208, 1158, 890, 817 cm<sup>–1</sup>. HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>F<sub>3</sub> [M + H – N<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: 246.0742, found 246.0742.

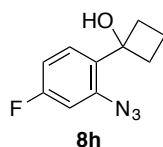


**N-(2-(1-Hydroxy-3-tert-butylcyclobutyl)phenyl)aniline s3f.** *o*-Cyclobutanol carbamate **s3f** (0.500 g, 1.34 mmol) was dissolved in 1 mL of dioxane. To the stirred solution was added dropwise 4 mL of a 4 M solution of HCl in dioxane. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC. When the starting material was consumed, the mixture was neutralized by adding a saturated solution of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (until effervescence stopped). The solution was extracted 3 × 10 mL of EtOAc. The organic layer was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to afford **s3f** as a yellow solid, which was submitted to the next step without further characterization or purification.

***o*-Cyclobutanol aryl azide 8f.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.280 g of aniline **s3f** (1.03 mmol), 0.490 mL of *t*-BuONO (4.12 mmol), 0.410 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (3.09 mmol) in 5.2 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a brown oil (0.243 g, 79%):  $R_f$  = 0.52 (3:1 hexanes:EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.26 (d,  $J$  = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (d,  $J$  = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (dd,  $J$  = 8.5 Hz, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 2.96 (s, 1H), 2.55 – 2.50 (m, 2H), 2.38 – 2.33 (m, 2H), 2.13 – 2.04 (m, 1H), 1.69 – 1.63 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  159.9 (C), 138.5 (C), 128.9 (C), 127.3 (CH), 109.4 (CH), 105.2 (CH), 76.4 (C), 55.5 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 35.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 14.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3400, 2915, 2110, 2107, 1608, 1502, 1315, 1229, 1123, 830 cm<sup>–1</sup>. HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Na [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>: 242.0898, found 242.0904.

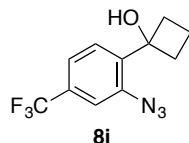


***o*-Cyclobutanol aryl azide 8g.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.178 g of aniline **s3g** (1.01 mmol), 0.480 mL of *t*-BuONO (4.04 mmol), 0.400 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (3.03 mmol) in 5.00 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a brown oil (0.170 g, 80%):  $R_f$  = 0.55 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.24 (d,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 6.95 – 6.93 (m, 1H), 3.06 (s, 1H), 2.39 – 2.34 (m, 5H), 2.13 – 2.05 (m, 1H), 1.70 – 1.62 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  138.9 (C), 137.1 (C), 133.4 (C), 126.2 (CH), 125.5 (CH), 119.4 (CH), 76.6 (C), 35.3 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 21.1 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 14.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3417, 2947, 2114, 1492, 1300, 1157, 1137, 910, 807 cm<sup>–1</sup>. HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>14</sub>NO [M + H – N<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: 176.1074, found 176.1075.

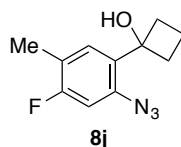


***o*-Cyclobutanol aryl azide 8h.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.183 g of aniline **s3h** (1.01 mmol), 0.480 mL of *t*-BuONO (4.04 mmol), 0.400 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (3.03 mmol) in 5.0 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a yellow oil (0.180 g, 85%):  $R_f$  = 0.53 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.28 (dd,  $J$  = 8.5 Hz, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (dd,  $J$  = 9.0 Hz, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.81 (dt,  $J$  = 8.5 Hz, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (s, 1H), 2.54 – 2.48 (m, 2H), 2.38 – 2.33 (m, 2H), 2.15 – 2.07 (m, 1H), 1.70 – 1.62 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$

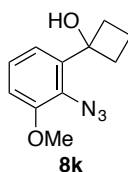
162.5 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 247.6 Hz, C), 139.1 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 9.1 Hz, C), 132.3 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 3.3 Hz, C), 127.8 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 9.0 Hz, CH), 111.3 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 20.3 Hz, CH), 106.3 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 24.1 Hz, CH), 76.4 (C), 35.3 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 14.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>);  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  -112.9; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3394, 2950, 2109, 1593, 1498, 1412, 1292, 1230, 1140, 959, 842, 666 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (CI)  $m/z$  calcd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>3</sub>OF [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 208.0884, found 208.0886.



***o*-Cyclobutanol aryl azide 8i.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.233 g of aniline **s3i** (1.01 mmol), 0.480 mL of *t*-BuONO (4.04 mmol), 0.400 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (3.03 mmol) in 5.0 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a yellow oil (0.210 g, 80%):  $R_f$  = 0.55 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.45 (d,  $J$  = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (d,  $J$  = 3.5 Hz, 2H), 3.2 (s, 1H), 2.58 – 2.52 (m, 2H), 2.42 – 2.36 (m, 2H), 2.19 – 2.10 (m, 1H), 1.74 – 1.65 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  139.7 (C), 138.5 (C), 131.2 (q,  $J_{CF}$  = 33.1 Hz, C), 127.0 (CH), 123.5 (q,  $J_{CF}$  = 270.3 Hz, C), 121.5 (q,  $J_{CF}$  = 3.9 Hz, CH), 115.6 (q,  $J_{CF}$  = 3.9 Hz, CH), 76.5 (C), 35.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 14.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>);  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  -63.2; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3490, 2924, 2107, 1417, 1328, 1274, 1123, 1086, 902, 871, 834, 656 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NOF<sub>3</sub> [M + H - N<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: 230.0791, found 230.0793.

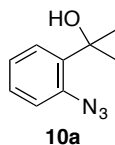


***o*-Cyclobutanol aryl azide 8j.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.197 g of aniline **s3j** (1.01 mmol), 0.480 mL of *t*-BuONO (4.04 mmol), 0.400 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (3.03 mmol) in 5.0 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a yellow oil (0.190 g, 85%) as a mixture of rotamers:  $R_f$  = 0.56 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.12 (d,  $J$  = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.1 (t,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 0.19H), 6.84 (d,  $J$  = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (s, 0.11H), 2.97 (s, 1H), 2.69 – 2.65 (m, 0.39H), 2.54 – 2.48 (m, 2H), 2.47 – 2.43 (m, 0.38H), 2.38 – 2.32 (m, 2H), 2.24 (d,  $J$  = 1.5 Hz, 3H), 2.21 (d,  $J$  = 2.5 Hz, 0.56H), 2.15 – 2.08 (m, 1H), 1.88 – 1.81 (m, 0.20H), 1.71 – 1.63 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  160.6 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 244.1 Hz, C), 159.6 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 246.1 Hz, C), 136.2 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 7.3 Hz, C), 131.9 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 2.9 Hz, C), 130.4 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 5.9 Hz, CH), 129.3 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 5.6 Hz, CH), 120.9 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 18.1 Hz, C), 113.9 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 3.5 Hz, CH), 106.0 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 25.8 Hz, CH), 76.4 (C), 37.3 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 4.1 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>), 35.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 29.7 (C), 17.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 14.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 14.4 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 5.4 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>), 14.1 (d,  $J_{CF}$  = 3.6 Hz, CH<sub>3</sub>), only visible signals;  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  -117.4, -116.7; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3353, 2949, 2106, 1588, 1504, 1313, 1239, 1164, 1134, 1091, 889, 839 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NOF [M + H - N<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: 194.0980, found 194.0981.



***o*-Cyclobutanol aryl azide 8k.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.195 g of aniline **s3k** (1.01 mmol), 0.480 mL of *t*-BuONO (4.04 mmol), 0.400 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (3.03 mmol) in 5.0 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as an orange oil (0.180 g, 80%):  $R_f$  = 0.53 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.10 – 7.06 (m, 1H), 6.94 (dd,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (dd,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.31 (s, 1H), 2.57 – 2.51 (m, 2H), 2.41 – 2.35 (m, 2H), 2.15 – 2.07 (m, 1H), 1.71 – 1.64 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  154.5 (C), 138.1 (C), 125.3 (C), 125.2 (CH), 118.1 (CH), 111.3 (CH), 77.1 (C), 56.1 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 35.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 14.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-

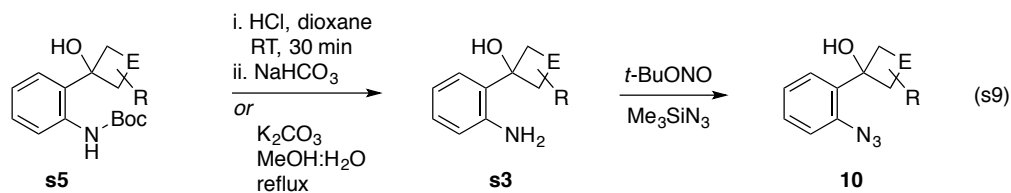
FTIR (thin film): 3543, 2941, 2146, 2118, 2096, 1579, 1455, 1439, 1310, 1261, 1033, 734  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2\text{Na}$   $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ : 242.0899, found 242.0905.



***o*-Cyclopropanol aryl azide 10a.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.0400 g of aniline **s3l** (0.270 mmol),<sup>16</sup> 0.130 mL of *t*-BuONO (1.08 mmol), 0.110 mL of  $\text{Me}_3\text{SiN}_3$  (0.810 mmol) in 2.0 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a yellow oil (0.03 g, 65%):  $R_f$  = 0.56 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.35 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.20 (dd,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.11 – 7.07 (m, 1H), 3.18 (s, 1H), 1.16 – 1.13 (m, 2H), 0.94 – 0.91 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  139.5 (C), 133.2 (C), 129.1 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 124.8 (CH), 118.3 (CH), 55.2 (C), 13.9 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3391, 2926, 2853, 2360, 2127, 2093, 1491, 1445, 1293, 1225, 753  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_9\text{N}_3\text{ONa}$   $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ : 198.0644, found 198.0646.

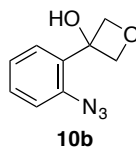
### C. General Procedure for Synthesis of *o*-Cyclobutanol Azides from *o*-Cyclobutanol Carbamates

Deprotection of the *N*-Boc carbamate was accomplished following two different strategies reported by Hruby and co-workers and Harigaya and co-workers.<sup>17</sup>



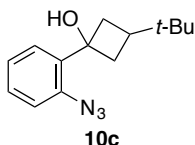
**Method A.**<sup>17a</sup> The original procedure described by Hruby and co-workers was slightly modified. The *o*-cyclobutanol carbamate was dissolved in 1 mL of dioxane. To the stirred solution was added dropwise a 4 M solution of HCl in dioxane. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC. When the starting material was consumed, the mixture was neutralized by adding a saturated solution of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (until effervescence stopped). The solution was extracted 3  $\times$  10 mL of EtOAc. The organic layer was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting aniline was submitted to the next step without further characterization or purification.

**Method B.**<sup>17b</sup> The original procedure developed by Harigaya and co-workers was slightly modified. The *o*-cyclobutanol carbamate was dissolved in a 3:1 v:v solution of MeOH and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1 mL / mmol). To the resulting solution was added  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (3.0 equiv), and the mixture was heated to reflux. The reaction progress was monitored using TLC. Once starting material was consumed, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and was concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting mixture was diluted with EtOAc. The organic layer was separated, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and submitted to the next step without further characterization or purification.



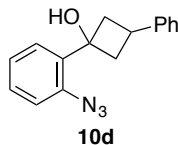
***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxyoxetane)phenyl)aniline s3m.** Method B was followed using 0.460 g of **s5b** (1.74 mmol), 0.721 g of  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (5.22 mmol) to give **s3m** as a yellow solid (0.167 g, 58%) which was submitted to the next step without further characterization or purification.

***o*-Oxetane aryl azide 10b.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.167 g of aniline **s3m** (1.01 mmol), 0.480 mL of *t*-BuONO (4.04 mmol), 0.400 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (3.03 mmol) in 5.0 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a yellow oil (0.120 g, 62%): *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.47 (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.37 (dt, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (dd, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.18 – 7.14 (m, 2H), 5.05 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 4.81 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 3.62 (s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 137.4 (C), 132.4 (C), 129.9 (CH), 127.0 (CH), 125.1 (CH), 118.7 (CH), 82.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 75.7 (C); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3352, 2947, 2875, 2121, 2089, 1489, 1287, 972 752 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Na [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>: 214.0593, found 214.0595.



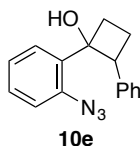
***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxy-3-*tert*-butylcyclobutyl)phenyl)aniline s3n.** Method A was followed using 0.500 g of **s5c** (1.56 mmol), 4 mL of HCl (4 M in dioxane) to give **s3n** as a yellow solid (0.220 g, 64%) which was submitted to the next step without further characterization or purification.

***o*-Cyclobutanol aryl azide 10c.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.220 g of aniline **s3n** (1.01 mmol), 0.480 mL of *t*-BuONO (4.04 mmol), 0.400 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (3.03 mmol) in 5.0 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product, a yellow oil, as a mixture of atropisomers (0.160 g, 63%): *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.57 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.48 (dd, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 0.76H), 7.36 (dt, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 0.78H), 7.31 (dt, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.26 – 7.21 (m, 1.88H), 7.18 – 7.15 (m, 1.75H), 7.12 (dt, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (s, 0.70H), 2.76 (s, 0.88H), 2.64 – 2.57 (m, 0.94H), 2.52 – 2.47 (m, 1.56H), 2.32 – 2.27 (m, 2H), 2.22 – 2.17 (m, 2H), 2.16 – 2.10 (m, 1.64H), 1.63 – 1.55 (m, 0.88H), 0.85 (s, 7.05H), 0.82 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 137.9 (C), 137.1 (C), 137.0 (C), 135.7 (C), 128.8 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 126.5 (CH), 126.2 (CH), 124.8 (CH), 124.7 (CH), 119.0 (CH), 118.6 (CH), 73.0 (C), 70.8 (C), 40.7 (CH), 36.8 (CH), 36.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 35.9 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 30.9 (C), 30.9 (CH), 26.6 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 26.3 (CH<sub>3</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3393, 2953, 2865, 2125, 2088, 1486, 1293, 1235, 750 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>20</sub>NO [M + H – N<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: 218.1540, found 218.1545.



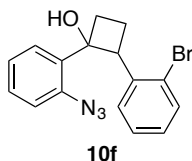
***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxy-3-phenylcyclobutyl)phenyl)aniline s3o.** Method A was followed using 0.500 g of **s5d** (1.47 mmol), 4 mL of HCl (4 M in dioxane) to give **s3o** as a yellow solid (0.230 g, 68%) which was submitted to the next step without further characterization or purification.

***o*-Cyclobutanol aryl azide 10d.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.230 g of aniline **s3o** (1.01 mmol), 0.480 mL of *t*-BuONO (4.04 mmol), 0.400 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (3.03 mmol) in 5.0 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product, a yellow oil, as a mixture of atropisomers (0.220 g, 86%): *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.30 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.60 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 0.58H), 7.42 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 0.60H), 7.36 – 7.27 (m, 6.77H), 7.26 – 7.19 (m, 4.84H), 7.15 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (quin, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 0.93H), 3.61 (s, 0.54H), 3.11 – 3.04 (m, 1.71H), 3.00 (s, 1H), 2.92 – 2.87 (m, 1.94H), 2.66 – 2.57 (m, 3.15H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 145.1 (C), 144.5 (C), 138.0 (C), 137.2 (C), 136.6 (C), 135.1 (C), 129.1 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 126.8 (CH), 126.6 (CH), 126.5 (CH), 126.3 (CH), 126.2 (CH), 126.0 (CH), 124.9 (CH), 124.9 (CH), 119.1 (CH), 118.7 (CH), 74.1 (C), 71.9 (C), 43.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 42.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 34.4 (CH), 30.8 (CH); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3393, 3025, 2981, 2933, 2122, 2092, 1579, 1486, 1445, 1279, 747, 697 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>16</sub>NO [M + H – N<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: 238.1229, found 238.1232.



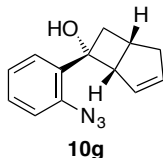
***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxy-2-phenylcyclobutyl)phenyl)aniline s3p.** Method A was followed using 0.500 g of **s5e** (1.47 mmol), 4 mL of HCl (4 M in dioxane) to give **s3p** as a yellow solid (0.242 g, 72%) which was submitted to the next step without further characterization or purification.

***o*-Cyclobutanol aryl azide 10e.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.242 g of aniline **s3p** (1.01 mmol), 0.480 mL of *t*-BuONO (4.04 mmol), 0.400 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (3.03 mmol) in 5.0 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a yellow oil, (0.180 g, 71%): *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.61 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.48 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.41 – 7.36 (m, 4H), 7.34 – 7.31 (m, 1H), 7.29 – 7.25 (m, 1H), 7.17 – 7.13 (m, 2H), 3.95 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 2.72 – 2.66 (m, 1H), 2.62 – 2.54 (m, 1H), 2.38 – 2.33 (m, 1H), 2.29 – 2.23 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 139.4 (C), 137.1 (C), 136.8 (C), 128.9 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 126.8 (CH), 126.8 (CH), 124.8 (CH), 119.0 (CH), 79.6 (C), 49.5 (CH), 32.3 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 22.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3542, 2948, 2123, 2089, 1577, 1484, 1444, 1290, 1021, 901, 751, 699 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>16</sub>NO [M + H – N<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: 238.1242, found 238.1232.



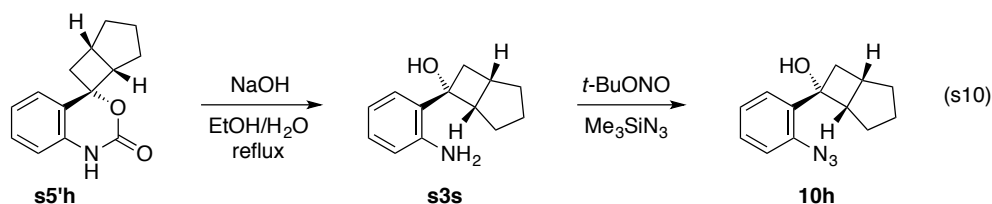
***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxy-2-aryl(cyclobutyl)phenyl)aniline s3q.** Method A was followed using 0.500 g of **s5f** (1.20 mmol), 4 mL of HCl (4 M in dioxane) to give **s3q** as a brown solid (0.229 g, 60%) which was submitted to the next step without further characterization or purification.

***o*-Cyclobutanol aryl azide 10f.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.321 g of aniline **s3q** (1.01 mmol), 0.480 mL of *t*-BuONO (4.04 mmol), 0.400 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (3.03 mmol) in 5.0 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product, a yellow oil, as a mixture of atropisomers (0.240 g, 68%): *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.56 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.74 (dd, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (dd, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 0.23H), 7.59 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1.19H), 7.54 – 7.50 (m, 0.53H), 7.44 – 7.41 (m, 1.23H), 7.40 – 7.35 (m, 1.27H), 7.31 (dt, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.24 – 7.18 (m, 1H), 7.15 – 7.09 (m, 3H), 6.32 – 6.29 (m, 0.22H), 4.32 – 4.28 (m, 1H), 3.18 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 0.46H), 3.10 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 0.92H), 2.85 – 2.79 (m, 1H), 2.56 (quin, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 2.37 – 2.29 (m, 0.49H), 2.27 – 2.19 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 139.0 (C), 137.2 (C), 136.3 (C), 133.2 (CH), 132.6 (CH), 131.0 (C), 130.8 (CH), 130.4 (CH), 130.2 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 128.2 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 126.8 (CH), 126.6 (CH), 125.9 (CH), 124.9 (CH), 124.8 (CH), 119.2 (C), 119.1 (CH), 118.7 (CH), 82.9 (C), 80.6 (C), 49.0 (CH), 38.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 30.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 28.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 22.9 (CH<sub>2</sub>) only visible peaks; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3459, 2956, 2924, 2854, 2125, 2093, 1637, 1485, 1281, 751 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NOBr [M + H – N<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: 316.0346, found 316.0337.



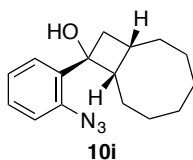
***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)phenyl)aniline s3r.** Method A was followed using 0.500 g of **s5g** (1.66 mmol), 4 mL of HCl (4 M in dioxane) to give **s3r** as a brown solid (0.233 g, 70%) which was submitted to the next step without further characterization or purification.

***o*-Cyclobutanol aryl azide 10g.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.297 g of aniline **s3r** (1.01 mmol), 0.480 mL of *t*-BuONO (4.04 mmol), 0.400 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (3.03 mmol) in 5.0 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc) gave the product as a yellow oil, (0.120 g, 38%): *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.54 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.41 – 7.39 (m, 1H), 7.35 – 7.30 (m, 1H), 7.20 – 7.13 (m, 2H), 5.95 – 5.92 (m, 2H), 3.38 – 3.34 (m, 1H), 3.12 – 3.06 (m, 2H), 3.00 – 2.95 (m, 1H), 2.68 (s, 1H), 2.64 – 2.57 (m, 1H), 2.15 – 2.11 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 137.3 (C), 137.1 (C), 134.8 (CH), 132.9 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 127.0 (CH), 124.7 (CH), 119.0 (CH), 76.0 (C), 46.6 (CH), 41.3 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 39.8 (CH), 33.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3459, 3050, 2923, 2123.4, 2089, 1668, 1485, 1292, 1078, 750 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>14</sub>NO [M + H – N<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: 200.1082, found 200.1075.



***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)phenyl)aniline s3s:** The compound was prepared by using the procedure developed by Bali and co-workers.<sup>18</sup> To a solution of 0.500 g of **s5'h** (2.12 mmol) in 8 mL of EtOH was added 4 mL of a 10% aq soln of NaOH. The resulting mixture was heated to reflux, and the reaction progress was monitored using TLC. Once the starting material was consumed, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting mixture was diluted with water and extracted with 3 × 10 mL of EtOAc. The combined organic phases were washed with saturated brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to give **s3s** as a yellow solid (0.301 g, 70%) which was submitted to the next step without further characterization or purification.

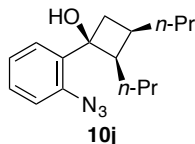
***o*-Cyclobutanol aryl azide 10h.** The general procedure was followed by using 0.205 g of aniline **s3s** (1.01 mmol), 0.480 mL of *t*-BuONO (4.04 mmol), 0.400 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (3.03 mmol) in 5.0 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (10:1 Hex:EtOAc) gave the product as a yellow oil, (0.150 g, 65%): *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.52 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.32 (dt, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (dt, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 3.15 (s, 1H), 3.06 – 3.01 (m, 1H), 2.99 – 2.95 (m, 1H), 2.32 – 2.27 (m, 1H), 2.22 (dd, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.60 – 1.41 (m, 4H), 1.38 – 1.27 (m, 1H), 1.11 (dd, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 6.0 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 137.4 (C), 133.4 (C), 128.8 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 124.8 (CH), 118.4 (CH), 77.1 (C), 53.1 (CH), 34.2 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 32.8 (CH), 32.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 28.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 24.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3400, 2944, 2853, 2123, 2085, 1484, 1446, 1277, 1022, 752 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>16</sub>NO [M + H – N<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: 202.1229, found 202.1232.



***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)phenyl)aniline s3t. Method A** was followed using 0.150 g of **s5i** (0.43 mmol), 2 mL of HCl (4 M in dioxane) to give **s3t** as a brown solid (0.063 g, 60%) which was submitted to the next step without further characterization or purification.

***o*-Cyclobutanol aryl azide 10i.** The general procedure was followed using 0.248 g of aniline **s3t** (1.01 mmol), 0.480 mL of *t*-BuONO (4.04 mmol), 0.400 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (3.03 mmol) in 5.0 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (20:1 Hex:EtOAc) gave the product as a yellow oil, (0.164 g, 60%): *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.54 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.45 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (dt, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (dt, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 3.07 (s, 1H), 2.82 – 2.77 (m, 1H), 2.49 – 2.44 (m, 1H), 2.01 – 1.74 (m, 6H), 1.56 – 1.46 (m, 4H), 1.39 – 1.19 (m, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 137.3 (C), 134.0 (C), 128.7 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 125.0 (CH), 118.1 (CH), 79.1 (C), 54.0 (CH), 35.3 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 32.9 (CH), 31.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 28.9 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 27.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 26.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 25.9 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 25.2

(CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 2918, 2849, 2124, 1623, 1485, 1464, 1445, 1277, 1156, 1051, cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>20</sub>NO [M – H – N<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup>: 242.1536, found 242.1545.



***N*-(2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)phenyl)aniline s3u.** Method A was followed using 0.150 g of **s5i** (0.43 mmol), 2 mL of HCl (4 M in dioxane) to give **s3u** as a yellow solid (0.074 g, 70%) which was submitted to the next step without further characterization or purification.

***o*-Cyclobutanol aryl azide 10j.** The general procedure was followed using 0.250 g of aniline **s3u** (1.01 mmol), 0.480 mL of *t*-BuONO (4.04 mmol), 0.400 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (3.03 mmol) in 5.0 mL of MeCN. Purification by MPLC (20:1 Hex:EtOAc) gave the product as a yellow oil, (0.182 g, 66%): *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.55 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.31 (dt, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.16 – 7.11 (m, 2H), 3.38 (br s, 1H), 2.89 – 2.80 (m, 1H), 2.56 – 2.51 (m, 1H), 2.28 – 2.18 (m, 2H), 1.47 – 1.40 (m, 1H), 1.33 – 1.19 (m, 4H), 1.14 – 1.05 (m, 2H), 0.92 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.87 – 0.81 (m, 1H), 0.78 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 137.4 (C), 134.2 (C), 128.7 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 124.9 (CH), 118.1 (CH), 78.2 (C), 51.0 (CH), 35.2 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 32.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 32.7 (CH), 29.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 21.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 20.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 14.4 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 14.3 (CH<sub>3</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N [M – H – N<sub>2</sub>O]<sup>+</sup>: 228.1744, found 228.1752.

### III. Rh<sub>2</sub>(II)-Catalyzed Benzazepine-2-one Formation

#### A. General Procedure for the Screening of Reaction Conditions



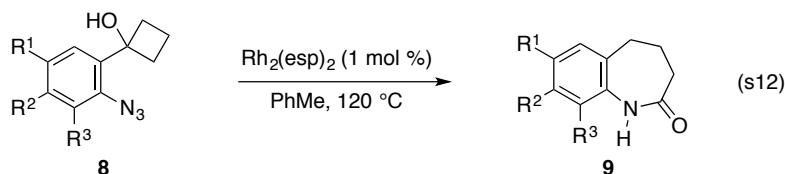
To a 10 mL Schlenk tube, under a nitrogen atmosphere, was added 0.10 mmol of azide followed by the metal salt (1 – 5 mol %) in 1.0 mL of solvent. The Schlenk tube was sealed and heated for 16 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and filtered through a pad of silica gel. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, and the crude mixture was analyzed using <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy using CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> as an internal standard.

**Table s1.** Screen of catalyst, catalyst loading, solvent and reaction temperature.

| Entry | catalyst                                                                       | mol % | solvent                         | T (°C) | <b>9a</b> yield, % <sup>a</sup> |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| 1     | ...                                                                            | ...   | PhMe                            | 130    | trace                           |
| 2     | Rh <sub>2</sub> (O <sub>2</sub> CCH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>                | 5     | PhMe                            | 100    | 24                              |
| 3     | Rh <sub>2</sub> (O <sub>2</sub> CC <sub>7</sub> H <sub>15</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> | 5     | PhMe                            | 100    | 15                              |
| 4     | Rh <sub>2</sub> (O <sub>2</sub> CCF <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>                | 5     | PhMe                            | 100    | 47                              |
| 5     | Rh <sub>2</sub> (O <sub>2</sub> CC <sub>3</sub> F <sub>7</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>  | 5     | PhMe                            | 100    | 66                              |
| 6     | Rh <sub>2</sub> (esp) <sub>2</sub>                                             | 5     | PhMe                            | 100    | 80                              |
| 7     | Rh <sub>2</sub> (esp) <sub>2</sub>                                             | 5     | PhMe                            | 120    | 71                              |
| 8     | Rh <sub>2</sub> (esp) <sub>2</sub>                                             | 1     | PhMe                            | 120    | 82                              |
| 9     | RuBr <sub>3</sub> ·nH <sub>2</sub> O                                           | 1     | PhMe                            | 120    | 23                              |
| 10    | Co(TPP)                                                                        | 5     | PhMe                            | 120    | trace                           |
| 11    | [Ir(COD)(OMe)] <sub>2</sub>                                                    | 5     | PhMe                            | 120    | 23                              |
| 12    | FeBr <sub>2</sub>                                                              | 20    | PhMe                            | 120    | ...                             |
| 13    | FeBr <sub>2</sub>                                                              | 30    | CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> | 40     | ...                             |
| 14    | FeBr <sub>3</sub>                                                              | 20    | PhMe                            | 120    | ...                             |
| 15    | FeBr <sub>3</sub>                                                              | 30    | CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> | 40     | ...                             |

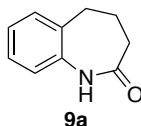
<sup>a</sup> As determined using <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy using CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> as the internal standard.

## B. Optimized Procedure



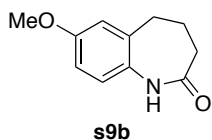
To a 10 mL Schlenk tube, under a nitrogen atmosphere, was added 0.10 mmol of azide followed by 0.001 mmol of Rh<sub>2</sub>(esp)<sub>2</sub> (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. The Schlenk tube was sealed and heated at 120 °C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and filtered through a pad of silica gel. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, and the crude mixture was purified by MPLC (7:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford the benzazepine product.

## C. Characterization Data for Benzazepine-2-one

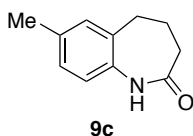


**Benzazepine-2-one 9a.**<sup>19</sup> The optimized procedure was followed using 0.019 g of azide **8a** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of Rh<sub>2</sub>(esp)<sub>2</sub> (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (7:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a brown solid (0.0129 g, 80%). The spectral data of **9a** matched that reported by Chen and Gilman:<sup>19</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.26 – 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.14 (td, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.36 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.24 (quin, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 175.0 (C), 137.7 (C), 134.4 (C), 129.9 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 125.8 (CH), 121.8 (CH), 32.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 30.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 28.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3184, 3061,

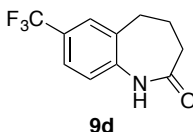
2934, 1656, 1490, 1383, 1155, 787  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . The diastereomeric identity of the product was confirmed using X-Ray crystallography.<sup>20</sup>



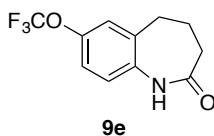
**Benzazepine-2-one 9b.**<sup>21</sup> The optimized procedure was followed using 0.030 g of azide **s8b** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (7:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded product as an orange solid (0.0205 g, 80%). The spectral data of **9b** matched that reported by Crosby and co-workers:<sup>21</sup>  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.95 (s, 1H), 6.92 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.76 – 6.74 (m, 1H), 6.52 (d,  $J$  = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 2.76 (t,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (t,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.21 (quin,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  175.0 (C), 159.0 (C), 138.5 (C), 130.6 (CH), 126.5 (C), 111.0 (CH), 107.8 (CH), 55.5 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 32.8 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 29.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 28.6 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3172, 2935, 1661, 1621, 1498, 1381, 1282, 1164, 1050, 890, 737  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .



**Benzazepine-2-one 9c.**<sup>22</sup> The optimized procedure was followed using 0.029 g of azide **8c** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (7:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a white solid (0.016 g, 91%). Benzazepinone **9c** was previously reported by Huanming and co-workers:<sup>22</sup>  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.50 (br s, 1H), 7.0 (d,  $J$  = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 6.86 – 6.85 (m, 1H), 2.76 (t,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.36 – 2.33 (m, 5H), 2.21 (quin,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  175.0 (C), 136.0 (C), 135.1 (C), 134.2 (C), 130.5 (CH), 128.0 (CH), 121.7 (CH), 32.7 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 30.3 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 28.4 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 20.9 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3178, 3041, 2933, 1656, 1504, 1386, 1160, 825  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

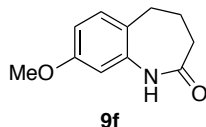


**Benzazepine-2-one 9d.**<sup>23</sup> The optimized procedure was followed using 0.026 g of azide **8d** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (7:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a white solid (0.0169 g, 74%). Benzazepinone **9d** was previously reported by Hoyt and co-workers:<sup>23</sup>  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.37 (s, 1H), 7.50 (d,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.09 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (t,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.40 (t,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.28 (quin,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  175.1 (C), 141.1 (C), 134.7 (C), 127.6 (q,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 32.1 Hz, C), 127.1 (q,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 4.5 Hz, CH), 126.1 (q,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 269.4 Hz, C), 124.7 (q,  $J_{\text{CF}}$  = 3.6 Hz, CH), 121.8 (CH), 32.9 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 30.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 28.2 ( $\text{CH}_2$ );  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -62.6; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3186, 2949, 1670, 1348, 1259, 1158, 1124, 1078, 932, 846  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

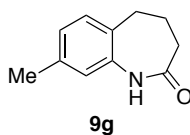


**Benzazepine-2-one 9e.**<sup>23</sup> The optimized procedure was followed using 0.027 g of azide **8e** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (7:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a brown solid (0.0174 g, 71%). Benzazepinone **9e** was previously reported by Hoyt and co-workers:<sup>23</sup>  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,

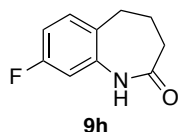
$\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.35 (s, 1H), 7.10 – 7.09 (m, 2H), 7.03 – 7.01 (m, 1H), 2.81 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 2.37 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 2.25 (quin,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  175.1 (C), 146.4 (C), 136.5 (C), 136.2 (C), 123.0 (CH), 122.5 (CH), 120.5 (q,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 255.2$  Hz, C), 120.0 (CH), 32.7 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 30.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 28.1 ( $\text{CH}_2$ );  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  –58.4; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3170, 3074, 2943, 1683, 1496, 1380, 1283, 1231, 1205, 1165, 894, 814, 738  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .



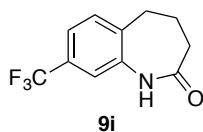
**Benzazepine-2-one 9f.**<sup>24</sup> The optimized procedure was followed using 0.030 g of azide **8f** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (7:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded product as a brown solid (0.0229 g, 85%). Benzazepinone **9f** was previously reported by Takashi and co-workers:<sup>24</sup>  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.37 (s, 1H), 7.11 (d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 1H), 6.69 (dd,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 2.74 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 2.36 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 2.19 (quin,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  175.3 (C), 157.4 (C), 135.9 (C), 130.8 (C), 123.1 (CH), 115.2 (CH), 112.2 (CH), 55.5 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 32.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 30.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 28.2 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3209, 2935, 1667, 1615, 1509, 1378, 1279, 1162, 1038, 858  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .



**Benzazepine-2-one 9g.**<sup>25</sup> The optimized procedure was followed using 0.020 g of azide **8g** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (7:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded product as a light orange solid (0.0136 g, 80%). Benzazepinone **9g** was previously reported by Huisgen.<sup>25</sup>  $R_f = 0.56$  (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 152 – 154  $^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.76 (s, 1H), 7.10 (d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.80 (s, 1H), 2.76 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 2.35 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.21 (quin,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  175.3 (C), 137.6 (C), 137.4 (C), 131.2 (C), 129.7 (CH), 126.4 (CH), 122.4 (CH), 32.8 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 29.9 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 28.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 21.0 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3172, 3077, 2940, 1684, 1662, 1512, 1383, 1159, 799  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

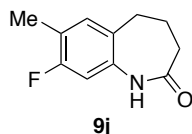


**Benzazepine-2-one 9h.**<sup>26</sup> The optimized procedure was followed using 0.021 g of azide **8h** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (7:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a brown solid (0.0136 g, 78%). Benzazepinone **9h** was previously reported by Altenbach and co-workers:<sup>26</sup>  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.22 (s, 1H), 7.16 (dd,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (dt,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (dd,  $J = 9.0$  Hz, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.27 (t,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 2.37 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 2.20 (quin,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  175.3 (C), 161.8 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 244.5$  Hz, C), 139.1 (d,  $J = 8.9$  Hz, C), 130.9 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 9.3$  Hz, CH), 129.9 (C), 112.3 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 20.2$  Hz, CH), 109.1 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 23.7$  Hz, CH), 32.8 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 29.7 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 28.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ );  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  –115.3; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3187, 3102, 2951, 1663, 1605, 1507, 1483, 1260, 1161, 1151, 998, 834, 705  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

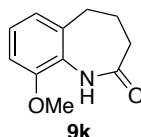


**Benzazepine-2-one 9i.** The optimized procedure was followed using 0.026 g of azide **8i** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (7:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a white solid (0.0197 g, 86%);  $R_f = 0.30$  (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 146 – 148  $^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.48 (s,

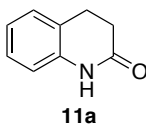
1H), 7.39 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.26 (s, 1H), 2.87 (t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 2H), 2.38 (t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 2H), 2.27 (quin,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  175.0 (C), 138.4 (C), 138.3 (C), 130.5 (CH), 130.1 (q,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 32.8$  Hz, C), 123.7 (q,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 270.3$  Hz, C), 122.4 (q,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 3.8$  Hz, CH), 118.7 (q,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 3.8$  Hz, CH), 32.7 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 30.4 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 28.2 ( $\text{CH}_2$ );  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -62.9; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3190, 2925, 1675, 1327, 1166, 1115, 1076, 987, 828, 672  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{NOF}_3$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ : 230.0794, found 230.0793.



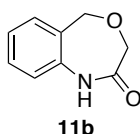
**Benzazepine-2-one 9j.** The optimized procedure was followed using 0.022 g of azide **8j** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (7:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a brown solid (0.0155 g, 80%), as a mixture of rotamers:  $R_f = 0.48$  (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 142 – 144  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.93 (s, 1H), 7.00 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.68 (d,  $J = 10.0$  Hz, 1H), 2.85 (t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 0.32H), 2.73 (t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 2H), 2.35 (t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 2H), 2.26 – 2.17 (m, 5.38H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  175.2 (C), 159.9 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 242.5$  Hz, C), 136.4 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 9.8$  Hz, C), 132.3 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 6.0$  Hz, CH), 129.7 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 2.9$  Hz, C), 129.0 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 5.9$  Hz, C), 121.9 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 16.5$  Hz, 116.9 (C), 108.9 (d,  $J_{\text{CF}} = 23.4$  Hz, CH), 32.9 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 32.8 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 29.7 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 29.6 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 28.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 27.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 14.6 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 14.1 ( $\text{CH}_3$ );  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -119.3; ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3192, 2951, 2869, 1667, 1625, 1509, 1495, 1376, 1102, 881, 759  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{NOF}$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ : 194.0983, found 194.0981.



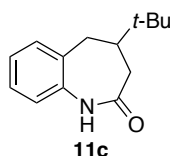
**Benzazepine-2-one 9k.** The optimized procedure was followed using 0.022 g of azide **8k** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (7:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded product as a light orange solid (0.0142 g, 74%);  $R_f = 0.14$  (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 160 – 162  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.22 (s, 1H), 7.07 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 6.80 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 2.78 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 2.37 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 2.23 (quin,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  174.3 (C), 150.1 (C), 134.8 (C), 126.8 (C), 125.5 (CH), 121.7 (CH), 109.1 (CH), 55.6 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 33.3 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 30.4 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 28.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3198, 2968, 2935, 1652, 1602, 1455, 1288, 1084, 787, 771  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{NO}_2$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ : 192.1019, found 192.1025.



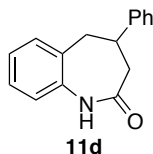
**Quinolinone 11a.**<sup>27</sup> The optimized procedure was followed using 0.018 g of azide **10a** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (7:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded product as a white solid (0.0118 g, 80%). The spectral data of **11a** matched that reported by Liu and Hu:<sup>27</sup>  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.66 (br s, 1H), 7.19 – 7.16 (m, 2H), 6.99 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 2.97 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 2.64 (t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  172.4 (C), 137.1 (C), 128.1 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 127.4 (C), 123.3 (CH), 115.2 (CH), 30.8 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 25.4 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3197, 2975, 2914, 1682, 1595, 1492, 1439, 1386, 1282, 1246, 1033, 817, 749  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .



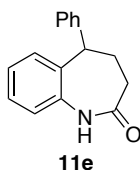
**Benzazepine-2-one 11b.**<sup>28</sup> The optimized procedure was followed using 0.019 g of azide **10b** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (5:1 – 1:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded product as a white solid (0.0083 g, 51%). The spectral data of **10b** matched that reported by Ashweek and co-workers:<sup>28</sup>  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.21 (br s, 1H), 7.29 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.14 (d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.06 (t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 4.74 (s, 2H), 4.58 (s, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  173.2 (C), 135.8 (C), 129.2 (CH), 128.7 (C), 128.6 (CH), 123.8 (CH), 119.2 (CH), 73.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 72.9 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3192, 3058, 2992, 1657, 1592, 1495, 1447, 1402, 1133, 944, 839  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .



**Benzazepine-2-one 11c.** The optimized procedure was followed using 0.024 g of azide **10c** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (5:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded product as a white solid (0.0143 g, 66 %);  $R_f = 0.29$  (3:1 Hexane:EtOAc); mp = 178 – 180  $^\circ\text{C}$ .  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.09 (br s, 1H), 7.24 – 7.19 (m, 2H), 7.10 (dt,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (dd,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 2.84 – 2.78 (m, 2H), 2.43 – 2.34 (m, 2H), 2.20 (quin,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 1H), 0.99 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  175.4 (C), 137.8 (C), 134.1 (C), 130.9 (CH), 127.3 (CH), 125.3 (CH), 121.2 (CH), 51.4 (CH), 34.8 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 34.4 (C), 32.4 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 27.7 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3056, 2962, 2360, 1663, 1586, 1491, 1264, 733  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{NO}$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ : 218.1543, found 218.1545.

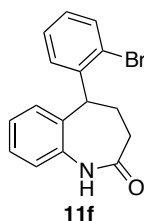


**Benzazepine-2-one 11d.**<sup>29</sup> The optimized procedure was followed using 0.025 g of azide **10d** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (5:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded product as a white solid (0.0237 g, quantitative). The spectral data of **11d** matched that reported by Hudson and co-workers:<sup>29</sup>  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.25 (br s, 1H), 7.33 – 7.28 (m, 5H), 7.24 – 7.21 (m, 2H), 7.17 (t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 3.71 (quin,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 3.20 (dd,  $J = 14.0$  Hz, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.91 (dd,  $J = 13.5$  Hz, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.69 – 2.62 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  174.1 (C), 145.0 (C), 137.4 (C), 133.0 (C), 130.7 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 126.9 (CH), 126.8 (CH), 125.7 (CH), 121.8 (CH), 46.7 (CH), 39.6 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 38.8 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3195, 3059, 2918, 1664, 1584, 1492, 1380, 1158, 756  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

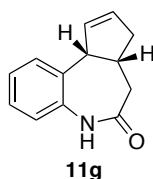


**Benzazepine-2-one 11e.**<sup>30</sup> The optimized procedure was followed using 0.025 g of azide **10e** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (5:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded product as a white solid (0.0161 g, 72%). The spectral data of **11e** matched that reported by Ikeda and co-workers:<sup>30</sup>  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.44 (br s, 1H), 7.39 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 7.32 – 7.26 (m, 3H), 7.21 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.04 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.80 (d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 4.44 – 4.39 (m, 1H), 2.63 – 2.45 (m, 4H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

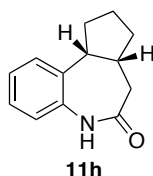
$\delta$  174.6 (C), 140.9 (C), 137.1 (C), 137.0 (C), 128.9 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 127.3 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 125.8 (CH), 121.8 (CH), 45.1 (CH), 33.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 32.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3198, 3060, 2924, 1665, 1484, 1381, 759, 735 cm<sup>-1</sup>.



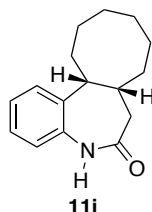
**Benzazepine-2-one 11f.** The optimized procedure was followed using 0.034 g of azide **s8s** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of Rh<sub>2</sub>(esp)<sub>2</sub> (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (5:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded product as a brown solid (0.0209 g, 66%). R<sub>f</sub> = 0.27 (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 160 – 162 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.59 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.47 – 7.39 (m, 3H), 7.24 – 7.16 (m, 2H), 7.04 – 6.97 (m, 2H), 6.59 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.79 – 4.73 (m, 1H), 2.57 – 2.49 (m, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  174.3 (C), 140.2 (C), 137.2 (C), 135.6 (C), 133.6 (CH), 129.2 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 128.0 (CH), 127.9 (C), 127.4 (CH), 126.0 (CH), 125.9 (CH), 121.8 (CH), 44.3 (CH), 32.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 32.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3197, 3060, 2924, 1667, 1486, 1470, 1379, 757, 738 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NOBr [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 316.0331, found 316.0337.



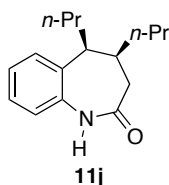
**Benzazepine-2-one 11g.** The optimized procedure was followed using 0.032 g of azide **10g** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of Rh<sub>2</sub>(esp)<sub>2</sub> (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (5:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded product as a brown solid (0.0175 g, 60%). R<sub>f</sub> = 0.24 (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 158 – 160 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.66 (br s, 1H), 7.27 – 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.13 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.90 – 5.89 (m, 1H), 5.78 – 5.76 (m, 1H), 3.68 – 3.58 (m, 2H), 2.74 – 2.61 (m, 3H), 2.27 – 2.23 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  174.5 (C), 137.0 (C), 136.7 (C), 132.2 (CH), 131.4 (CH), 131.0 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 125.5 (CH), 122.9 (CH), 52.1 (CH), 45.2 (CH), 39.9 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 37.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3197, 3050, 2920, 1666, 1583, 1489, 1433, 1391, 1169, 752, 732, 706 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>14</sub>NO [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 200.1072, found 200.1075.



**Benzazepine-2-one 11h.** The optimized procedure was followed using 0.023 g of azide **10h** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of Rh<sub>2</sub>(esp)<sub>2</sub> (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (5:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded product as a brown solid (0.0147 g, 73%). R<sub>f</sub> = 0.12 (3:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 164 – 166 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.89 (br s, 1H), 7.24 – 7.20 (m, 2H), 7.12 (dt, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (dd, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 3.29 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.91 – 2.83 (m, 1H), 2.52 (dd, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.14 (dd, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.05 – 1.96 (m, 2H), 1.95 – 1.85 (m, 2H), 1.67 – 1.57 (m, 1H), 1.57 – 1.49 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  175.2 (C), 137.1 (C), 136.0 (C), 129.6 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 125.4 (CH), 122.5 (CH), 46.3 (CH), 44.5 (CH), 38.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 31.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 31.3 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 25.0 (CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>16</sub>NO [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 202.1229, found 200.1232.



**Benzazepine-2-one 11i.** The optimized procedure was followed using 0.024 g of azide **10i** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (5:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded product as a white solid (0.0205 g, 95%);  $R_f = 0.23$  (1:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 173 – 175 °C;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.91 (br s, 1H), 7.30 (dd,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.24 – 7.17 (m, 2H), 6.98 (dd,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.10 – 3.05 (m, 1H), 2.89 – 2.82 (m, 1H), 2.33 – 2.29 (m, 1H), 2.19 – 2.11 (m, 1H), 1.91 (t,  $J = 12.0$  Hz, 1H), 1.87 – 1.81 (m, 1H), 1.75 – 1.58 (m, 6H), 1.56 – 1.46 (m, 3H), 1.14 – 1.09 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  174.9 (C), 137.7 (C), 137.1 (C), 127.5 (CH), 126.9 (CH), 125.5 (CH), 121.7 (CH), 42.8 (CH), 42.3 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 41.0 (CH), 29.7 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 28.4 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 28.3 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 26.7 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 26.4 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 25.3 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3191, 2918, 2853, 2359, 1667, 1582, 1481, 1443, 1373, 757, 730  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{22}\text{NO}$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$ : 244.1697, found 244.1701.



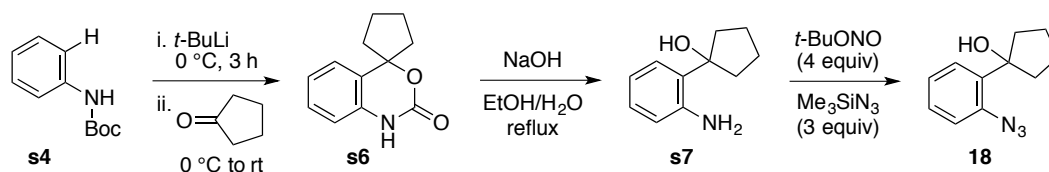
**Benzazepine-2-one 11j.** The optimized procedure was followed using 0.027 g of azide **10i** (0.10 mmol) and 0.0080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (1 mol %) in 1.0 mL of toluene. Purification by MPLC (5:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded product as a brown solid (0.0160 g, 65%);  $R_f = 0.27$  (2:1 hexanes:EtOAc); mp = 170 – 172 °C;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.00 (br s, 1H), 7.24 – 7.16 (m, 3H), 7.01 – 6.99 (m, 1H), 3.09 (q,  $J = 6.5$  Hz, 1H), 2.54 – 2.42 (m, 2H), 1.83 – 1.64 (m, 3H), 1.48 – 1.41 (m, 1H), 1.33 – 1.21 (m, 3H), 1.13 – 1.04 (m, 1H), 0.93 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 3H), 0.90 – 0.80 (m, 4H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  175.5 (C), 137.8 (C), 135.1 (C), 127.5 (CH), 126.8 (CH), 125.3 (CH), 121.8 (CH), 42.7 (CH), 41.8 (CH), 39.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 31.3 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 30.8 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 20.8 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 19.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 14.4 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 14.1 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3196, 2955, 2929, 2870, 1665, 1378, 756  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (EI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}$ : 245.17819, found 245.17797.

The diastereomeric identity of the product was confirmed using X-Ray crystallography.<sup>31</sup>

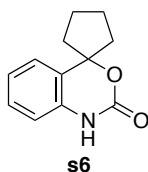
## IV. Mechanistic Experiments

### A. Synthesis of Mechanism Probes.

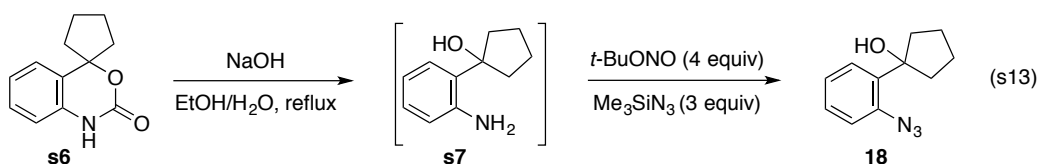
The *ortho*-cyclopentanol aryl azide was constructed following the sequence below (Scheme s2).



**Scheme s2.** Synthesis of *ortho*-cyclopentanol aryl azide.

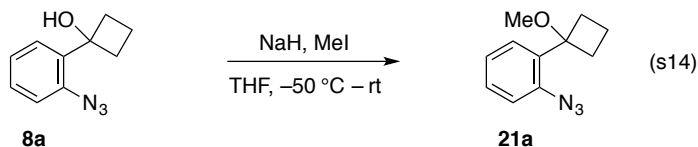


**Spiro[4H-3,1-benzoxazine-4,1'-cyclopentan]-2(1H)-one s6.**<sup>32</sup> To a cooled (0 °C) 3 M solution of *N*-Boc aniline (0.800 g, 4.14 mmol) in 1.4 mL of dry Et<sub>2</sub>O under an inert atmosphere of argon was dropwise added 5.45 mL of a 1.9 M solution of *t*-butyl lithium in pentane using a syringe pump. After 3 h, a solution of the 0.550 mL of cyclopentanone (6.21 mmol) in 2.0 mL dry Et<sub>2</sub>O was added dropwise. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm to rt. The reactives were quenched through the addition of a saturated aq soln of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl. The resulting mixture was diluted with EtOAc. The two layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted 3 additional times with EtOAc (3 × 5 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by MPLC (2:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford the product as a white solid (0.33 g, 40%). The spectral data of **s6** matched that reported by Puwen and Jeffrey:<sup>26</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 9.39 (br s, 1H), 7.22 – 7.19 (m, 1H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.37 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 2.11 – 1.99 (m, 4H), 1.88 – 1.82 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 153.4 (C), 134.8 (C), 128.8 (CH), 124.6 (C), 123.3 (CH), 122.9 (CH), 114.6 (CH), 93.2 (C), 39.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 23.7 (CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3096, 2927, 1702, 1596, 1493, 1372, 1262, 1047, 762 cm<sup>-1</sup>.



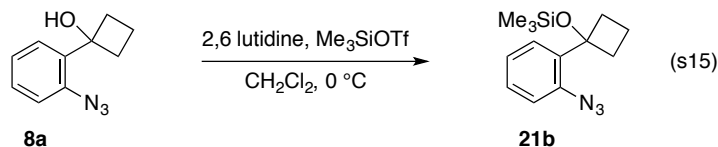
**1-(2-Aminophenyl) cyclopentanol s7.** To a solution of 0.330 g of **s6** (1.63 mmol) in 6.0 mL of EtOH was added 3.0 mL of a 10% aq soln of NaOH. The resulting mixture was heated to reflux, and the reaction progress was monitored using TLC. Once the starting material was consumed, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting mixture was diluted with water and extracted with 3 × 10 mL of EtOAc. The combined organic phases were washed with saturated brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to give **s7** as a yellow solid (0.230 g, 80%) which was submitted to the next step without further characterization or purification.

**1-(2-Azidophenyl) cyclopentanol 18.** To a cooled solution (0 °C) of 0.092 g of 1-(*o*-aminophenyl) cyclopentanol **s7** (0.52 mmol) in 2.6 mL of MeCN, was added dropwise 0.250 mL of *t*-BuONO (2.08 mmol) and 0.210 mL of Me<sub>3</sub>SiN<sub>3</sub> (1.56 mmol). The resulting solution was warmed to room temperature. After 1.5 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by MPLC (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford the product as a yellow oil (0.085 g, 80%): *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.70 (3:1 hexanes:EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.46 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dt, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (dt, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (s, 1H), 2.11 – 2.04 (m, 4H), 2.01 – 1.92 (m, 2H), 1.82 – 1.74 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 137.2 (C), 137.1 (C), 128.4 (CH), 126.6 (CH), 124.8 (CH), 118.9 (CH), 82.6 (C), 39.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 23.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3423, 2951, 2871, 2120, 2084, 1576, 1484, 1443, 1284, 1000, 750 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>3</sub>ONa [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>: 226.0957, found 226.0959.



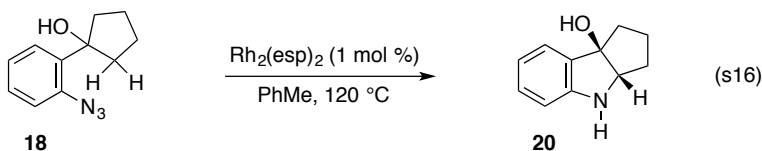
**1-Azido-2-(1-methoxycyclobutyl)benzene 21a.** A solution of azide alcohol **8a** (0.100 g, 0.53 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added to a cold (– 50 °C) stirred suspension of 60% NaH (0.030 g, 0.78 mmol) in THF (3 mL). After stirring for 10 min, methyl iodide (0.050 mL, 0.78 mmol) was added. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature overnight and

the reactives were quenched through the addition of water. The resulting mixture was extracted with dichloromethane, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified by MPLC (15:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to provide the compound as a yellow oil (0.054 g, 50%):  $R_f = 0.66$  (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.34 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.19 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.12 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 2.54 – 2.42 (m, 4H), 2.10 – 2.01 (m, 1H), 1.72 – 1.64 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  138.6 (C), 132.7 (C), 129.1 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 123.9 (CH), 119.2 (CH), 81.8 (C), 50.6 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 32.4 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 14.9 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 2983, 2940, 2819, 2121, 2085, 1485, 1443, 1295, 1130, 752  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{ONa}$  [ $\text{M} + \text{Na}$ ] $^+$ : 226.0956, found 226.0958.

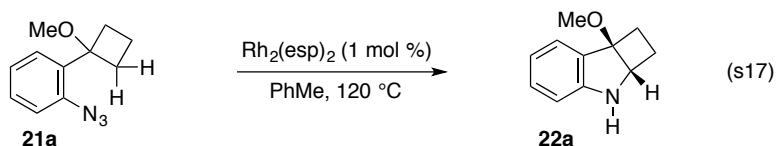


**(1-(2-Azidophenyl)cyclobutoxy)trimethylsilane 21b.** To a cooled solution (0  $^\circ\text{C}$ ) of 0.162 g of aryl azide **8a** (0.86 mmol) in 8 mL of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  under an Ar atmosphere was added 1.00 mL of 2,6-lutidine (8.60 mmol) followed by the dropwise addition of 0.780 mL of  $\text{Me}_3\text{SiOTf}$  (4.30 mmol). After 3 h, the reaction mixture was passed through a short silica gel column using  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  as the eluent, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified by MPLC (20:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to give the product as a yellow oil (0.170 g, 75%):  $R_f = 0.47$  (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.43 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.34 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.19 (d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.12 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 2.67 – 2.62 (m, 2H), 2.46 – 2.40 (m, 2H), 1.95 – 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.53 – 1.43 (m, 1H), 0.12 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  139.2 (C), 135.3 (C), 128.9 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 124.1 (CH), 119.6 (CH), 77.6 (C), 37.3 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 14.0 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 1.3 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 2953, 2123, 2090, 1487, 1444, 1294, 1249, 1135, 987, 839  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_3\text{OSiNa}$  [ $\text{M} + \text{Na}$ ] $^+$ : 284.1195, found 284.1196.

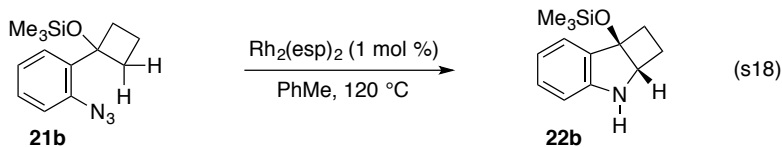
## B. Mechanistic experiments



**Tetrahydrocyclopenta indol-ol 20.** To a 10 mL Schlenk tube, under a nitrogen atmosphere, was added 0.020 g of azide **18** (0.10 mmol) followed by 0.080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (0.001 mmol) in 1.0 mL of toluene. The Schlenk tube was sealed and heated at 120  $^\circ\text{C}$  for 16 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and filtered through a pad of silica gel. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, and the crude mixture was purified by MPLC (5:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford the product as a brown liquid (0.009 g, 51%):  $R_f = 0.18$  (3:1 hexanes:EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.28 – 7.26 (m, 1H), 7.13 – 7.10 (m, 1H), 6.76 (t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.60 (d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 4.01 – 3.99 (m, 1H), 3.91 (br s, 1H), 2.15 – 2.04 (m, 4H), 1.81 – 1.76 (m, 1H), 1.69 – 1.64 (m, 1H), 1.59 – 1.48 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  150.9 (C), 132.7 (C), 129.6 (CH), 123.9 (CH), 118.8 (CH), 109.6 (CH), 90.7 (C), 71.2 (CH), 41.3 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 35.6 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 24.7 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3243, 2946, 2923, 2854, 1713, 1606, 1464, 1314, 1295, 1067, 1056, 756  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{NO}$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$ : 176.1074, found 176.1075.



**Methoxy-tetrahydrocyclobuta indole 22a.** To a 10 mL Schlenk tube, under a nitrogen atmosphere, was added 0.020 g of azide **21a** (0.10 mmol) followed by 0.080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (0.001 mmol) in 1.0 mL of toluene. The Schlenk tube was sealed and heated at 120 °C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and filtered through a pad of silica gel. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, and the crude mixture was purified by MPLC (5:1 – 3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford the product as a brown liquid (0.009 g, 52%):  $R_f = 0.41$  (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc)  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.31 – 7.29 (m, 1H), 7.19 (dt,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.88 – 6.85 (dt,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 6.76 – 6.74 (m, 1H), 4.20 (t,  $J = 6.5$  Hz, 1H), 4.03 (br s, 1H), 3.05 (s, 3H), 2.48 – 2.35 (m, 2H), 2.24 – 2.17 (m, 1H), 1.47 – 1.39 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  152.2 (C), 130.3 (C), 129.7 (CH), 125.1 (CH), 119.7 (CH), 111.9 (CH), 86.3 (C), 59.2 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 51.2 (CH), 31.9 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 22.5 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3359, 2922, 2852, 1607, 1464, 1310, 1172, 746  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{NO}$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$ : 176.1075, found 176.1075.



**Trimethylsilyloxytetrahydrocyclobutaindole 22b.** To a 10 mL Schlenk tube, under a nitrogen atmosphere, was added 0.026 g of azide **21b** (0.10 mmol) followed by 0.080 g of  $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$  (0.001 mmol) in 1.0 mL of toluene. The Schlenk tube was sealed and heated at 120 °C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and filtered through a pad of silica gel. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, and the crude mixture was purified by MPLC using neutral alumina (15:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford the product as a brown liquid (0.012 g, 51%):  $R_f = 0.84$  (10:1 hexanes:EtOAc);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.32 (d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.16 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.82 (t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.73 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 4.09 (dd,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (br s, 1H), 2.45 (dd,  $J = 10.0$  Hz, 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.17 – 2.11 (m, 1H), 1.38 – 1.30 (m, 1H), – 0.04 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  151.0 (C), 134.4 (C), 129.4 (CH), 125.4 (CH), 119.5 (CH), 112.0 (CH), 82.4 (C), 63.7 (CH), 35.1 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 22.2 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 1.26 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ); ATR-FTIR (thin film): 3368, 2953, 2360, 2124, 1608, 1478, 1465, 1250, 1168, 1128, 841  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (EI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{20}\text{NOSi}$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$ : 234.1314, found 234.1314.

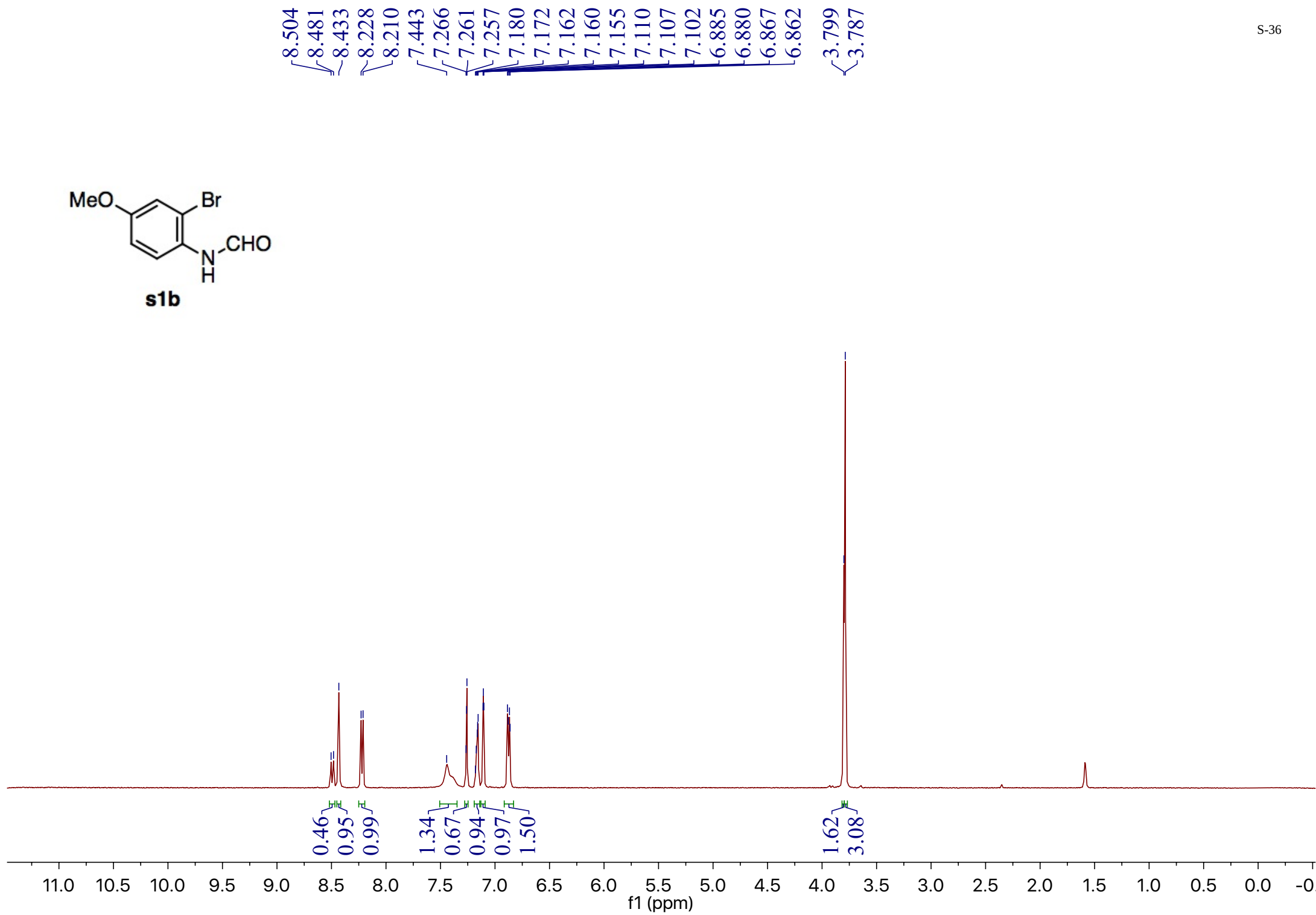
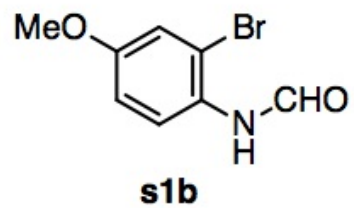
## V. References

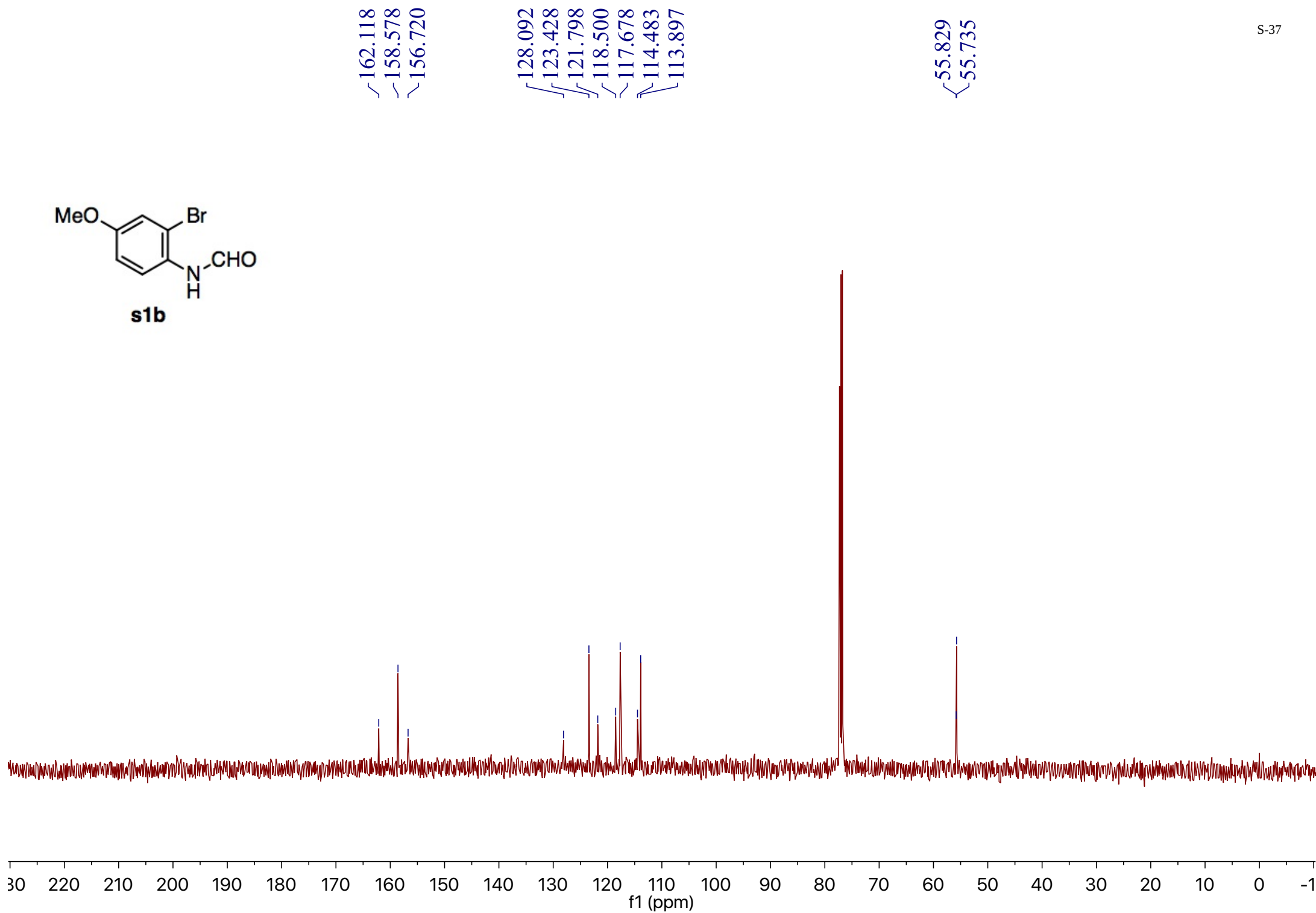
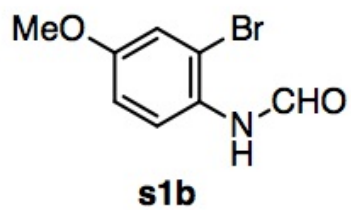
1. Pangborn, A. B.; Giardello, M. A.; Grubbs, R. H.; Rosen, R. K.; Timmers, F. J. *Organometallics* **1996**, *15*, 1518.
2. Nanjo, T.; Yamamoto, S.; Tsukano, C.; Takemoto, Y. *Org. Lett.* **2013**, *15*, 3754.
3. Sarvari, H. M.; Shargi, H. *J. Org. Chem.* **2006**, *71*, 6652.
4. Ghalib, M.; Niaz, B.; Jones, G. P.; Heinicke, W. J. *Heteroatom. Chem.* **2013**, *24*, 452.
5. Curtin, L. M.; Michaelides, R. M.; Heyman, H. R.; Frey, R. R. Abbott Laboratories. US WO 2010144468, December A1 16, 2010.
6. Deprés, J.-P.; Navarro, B.; Greene, A. E. *Tetrahedron* **1989**, *45*, 2989.
7. Montaigne, R.; Ghosez, L. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **1983**, *7*, 221.
8. Snider, B. B.; Spindell, D. K. *J. Org. Chem.* **1980**, *45*, 5017.
9. Nicolaou, K. C.; Adsool, V. A.; Hale, C. R. H. *Org. Lett.* **2010**, *12*, 1552.
10. Fensome, A.; Harrison, D. D.; Winneker, R. C.; Zhang, P.; Kern, J. C.; Terefenko, E. A. *Wyeth, John, and Brother Ltd.* US 2004000230 A1, December 31, 2003.
11. Zhu, F. F.; Shen, Y. Y.; Wan, X.; Feng, Y. Y.; Xu, H. J. *Tetrahedron* **2012**, *68*, 4145.
12. Bogdanowicz, M. J.; Trost, B. M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1973**, *95*, 5321.

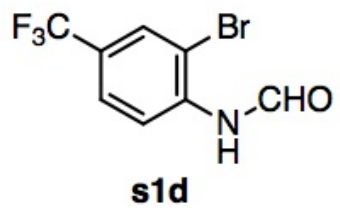
- 
13. Dabrowski, A. J.; Moebius, D. C.; Wommack, J. A.; Kornahrens, A. F.; Kingsbury, S. J. *Org. Lett.* **2010**, *12*, 3598.
  14. Lee-Ruff, E.; Wells, D. *Nucleosides, Nucleotides Nucleic Acids*. **2008**, *27*, 484.
  15. (a) Barral, K.; Moorhouse, A. D.; Moses, J. E. *Org. Lett.* **2007**, *9*, 1809. (b) Zhang, F.; Moses, J. E. *Org. Lett.* **2009**, *11*, 1587.
  16. Trunk, M.; Egan, M. Boehringer Ingelheim International G.m.b.H. 2008 WO 2008023001 A1 February 28, 2008.
  17. (a) Han, G.; Tamaki, M.; Hruby, V. J. *J. Peptide Res.*, **2001**, *58*, 338. (b) Chakrabarty, M.; Kundu, T.; Harigaya, Y. *Synth. Commun.* **2006**, *36*, 2069.
  18. Dhillon, K. S.; Balakumar, C.; Bali, A. *Med. Chem. Res.* **2012**, *21*, 3053.
  19. Chen, W.Y.; Gilman, N. W. *J. Heterocyclic Chem.* **1983**, *20*, 663.
  20. CCDC number 1525478
  21. Crosby, I. T.; Shin, J. K.; Capuano, B. *Aust. J. Chem.* **2010**, *63*, 211.
  22. Huanming, C.; Bo, L.; Zhongqiang, Z.; Wenjie, C.; Wanmei, C.; Qingsong, L.; Jianghui, W.; Peng, Z.; Zhaojian, J.; Guiping, Z.; Chunhua, G.; Hongju, G.; Gaolei, Z. Shanghai Simcere Pharmaceutical R&D Co., Ltd. Peop. Rep. China WO 2014048165 A1, April 3, 2014.
  23. Park, M.; London, C.; Hoyt, B. S.; *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2009**, *50*, 1911.
  24. Kiyoshi, T.; Seiichiro, T.; Yoshiteru, E.; Takashi, T. Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. Japan WO 9915524 A1, April 1, 1999.
  25. Huisgen, R. *Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem.* **1951**, *574*, 171.
  26. Altenbach, R. J.; Khilevich, A.; Kolasa, T.; Rohde, J. J.; Bhatia, P. A.; Patel, M. V.; Searle, X. B.; Yang, F.; Bunnelle, W. H.; Tietje, K.; Bayburt, E. K.; Carroll, W. A.; Meyer, M. D.; Henry, R.; Buckner, S. A.; Kuk, J.; Daza, A. V.; Milicic, I. V.; Cain, J. C.; Kang, C. H.; Ireland, L. M.; Carr, T. L.; Miller, T. R.; Hancock, A. A.; Nakane, M.; Esbenshade, T. A.; Brune, M. E.; O'Neill, A. B.; Gauvin, D. M.; Katwala, S. P.; Holladay, M. W.; Brioni, J. D.; Sullivan, J. P. *J. Med. Chem.* **2004**, *47*, 3220.
  27. Liu, B.; Hu, L. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **2003**, *11*, 3889.
  28. Ashweek, N.; Chen, M.; Coon, T. R.; Ewing, T.; Jiang, W.; Moree, W.; Rowbottom, M.; Wade, W.; Zhao L.; Zhu, Y. F.; Yu, J.; Beaton, G. Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc. WO 2008124614 A1, October 16, 2008.
  29. Hudson, K.; Laing, N.; Lewis, P. AstraZeneca AB, US WO 2007104933 A1, September 20, 2007.
  30. Sato, T.; Ishida, S.; Ishibashi, H.; Ikeda, M. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1*, **1991**, 353.
  31. CCDC 1525486.
  32. Puwen, Z.; Jeffery, K. Wyeth, US WO 20050085470 A1, April 21, 2005.

## V. Spectral Data

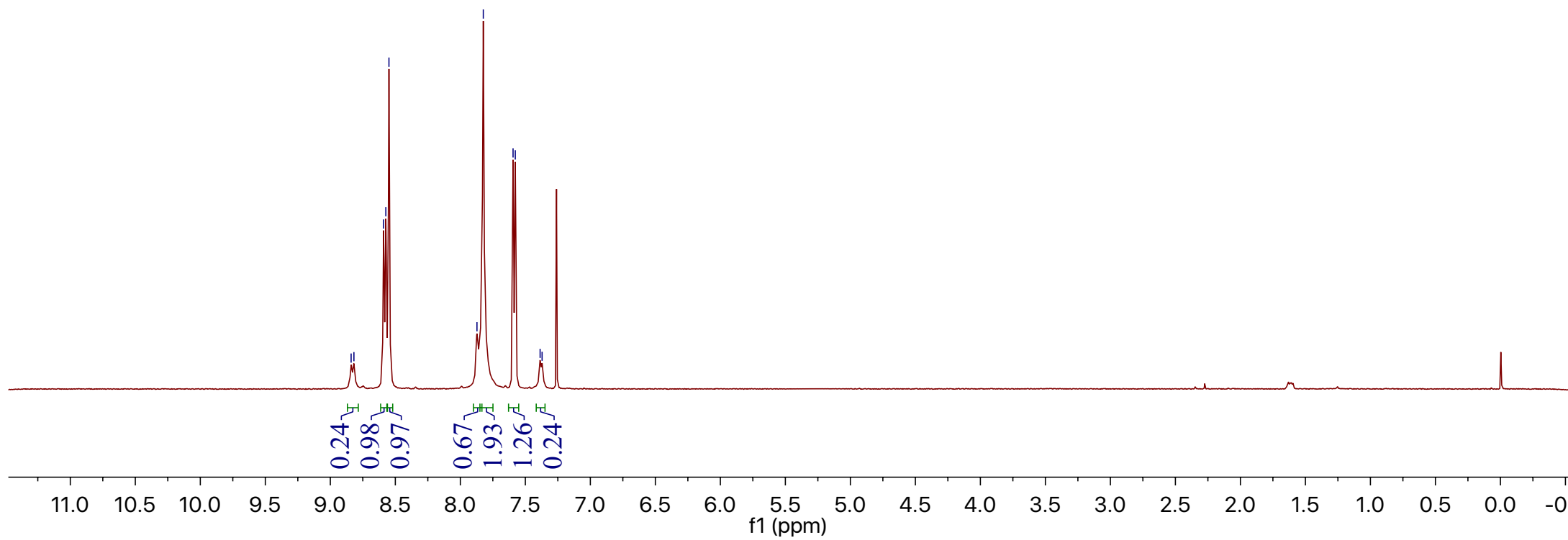
|    |                                                                                       |       |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| A. | Spectral Data for Formamides <b>s1</b> .....                                          | s-36  |
| B. | Spectral Data for <i>ortho</i> -Cyclobutanol Anilines <b>s3</b> .....                 | s-52  |
| C. | Spectral Data for <i>ortho</i> -Cyclobutanol Carbamates <b>s5</b> .....               | s-76  |
| D. | Spectral Data for <i>ortho</i> -Cyclobutanol Aryl Azides <b>8</b> and <b>10</b> ..... | s-96  |
| E. | Spectral Data for Benzazepine-2-ones <b>9</b> and <b>11</b> .....                     | s-138 |
| F. | Spectral Data for Mechanism Experiments.....                                          | s-180 |

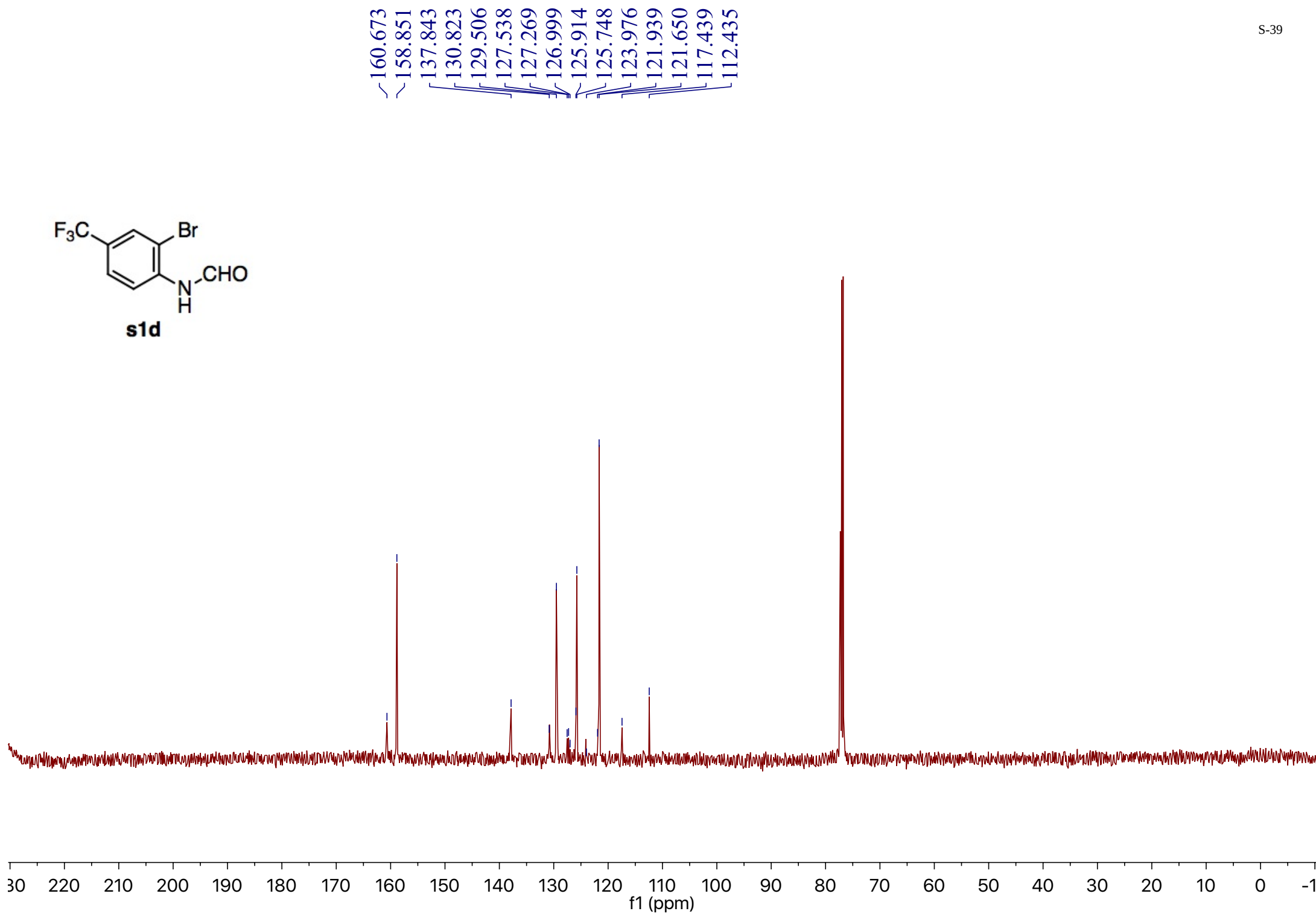
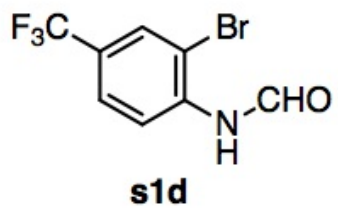


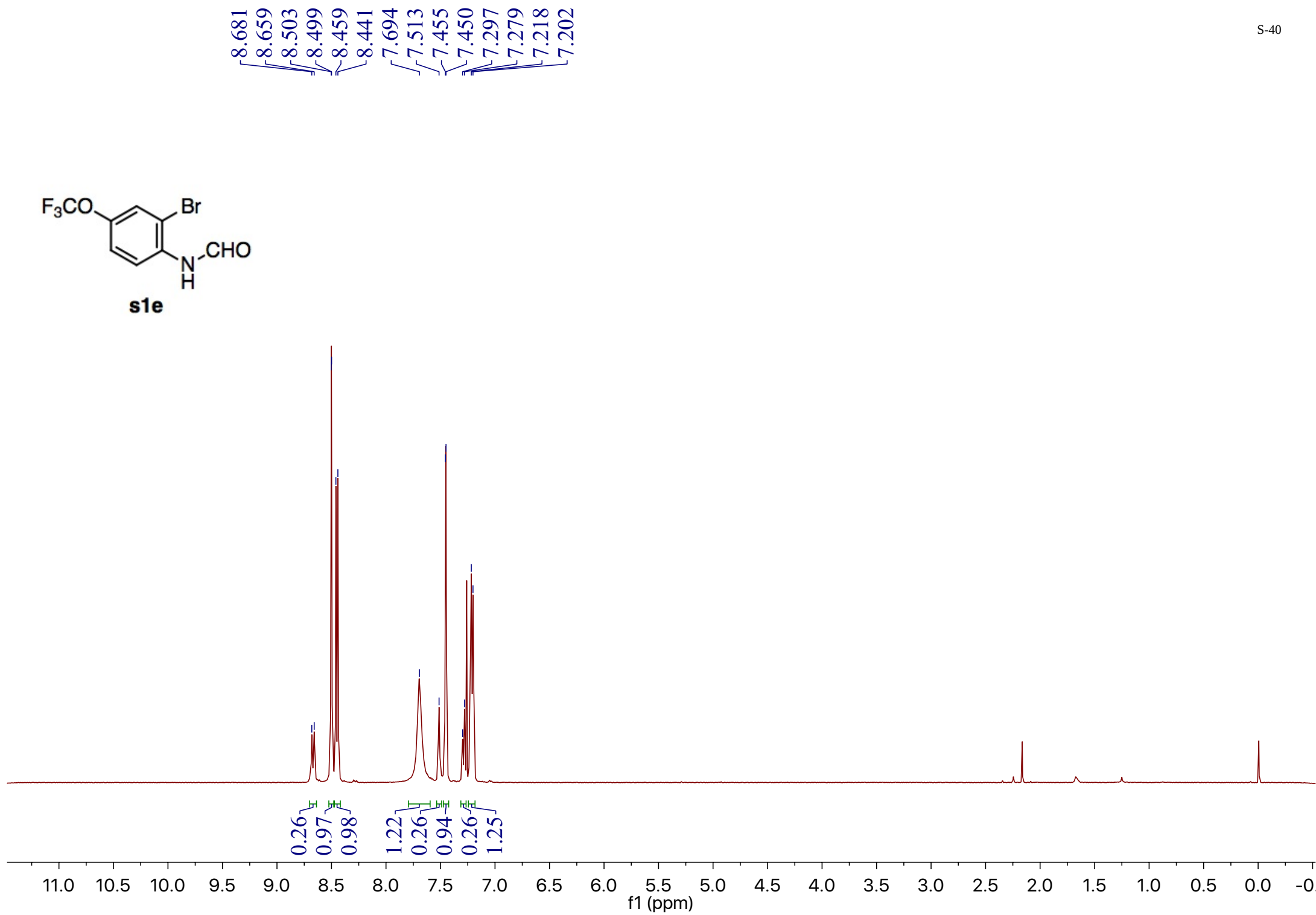


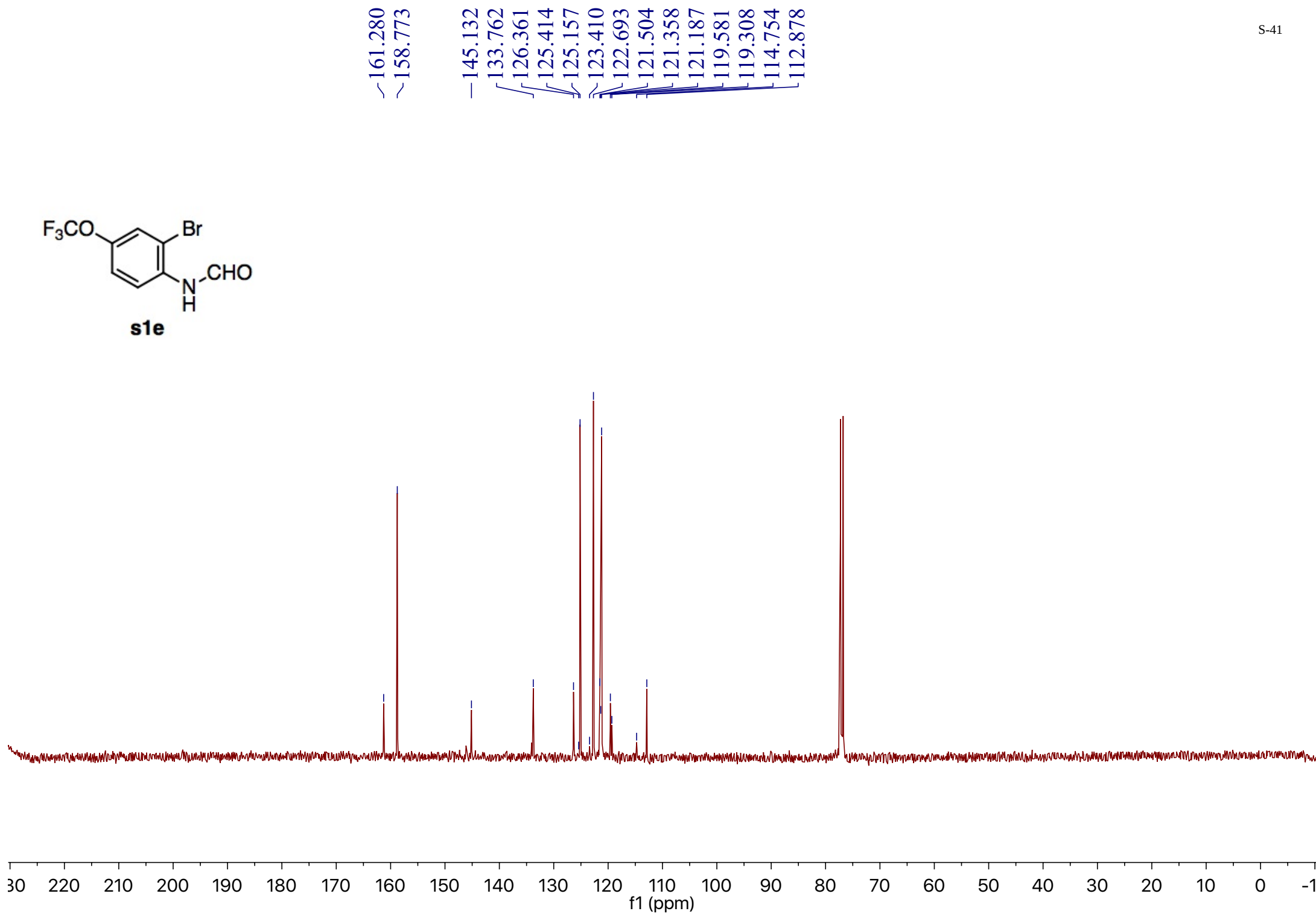


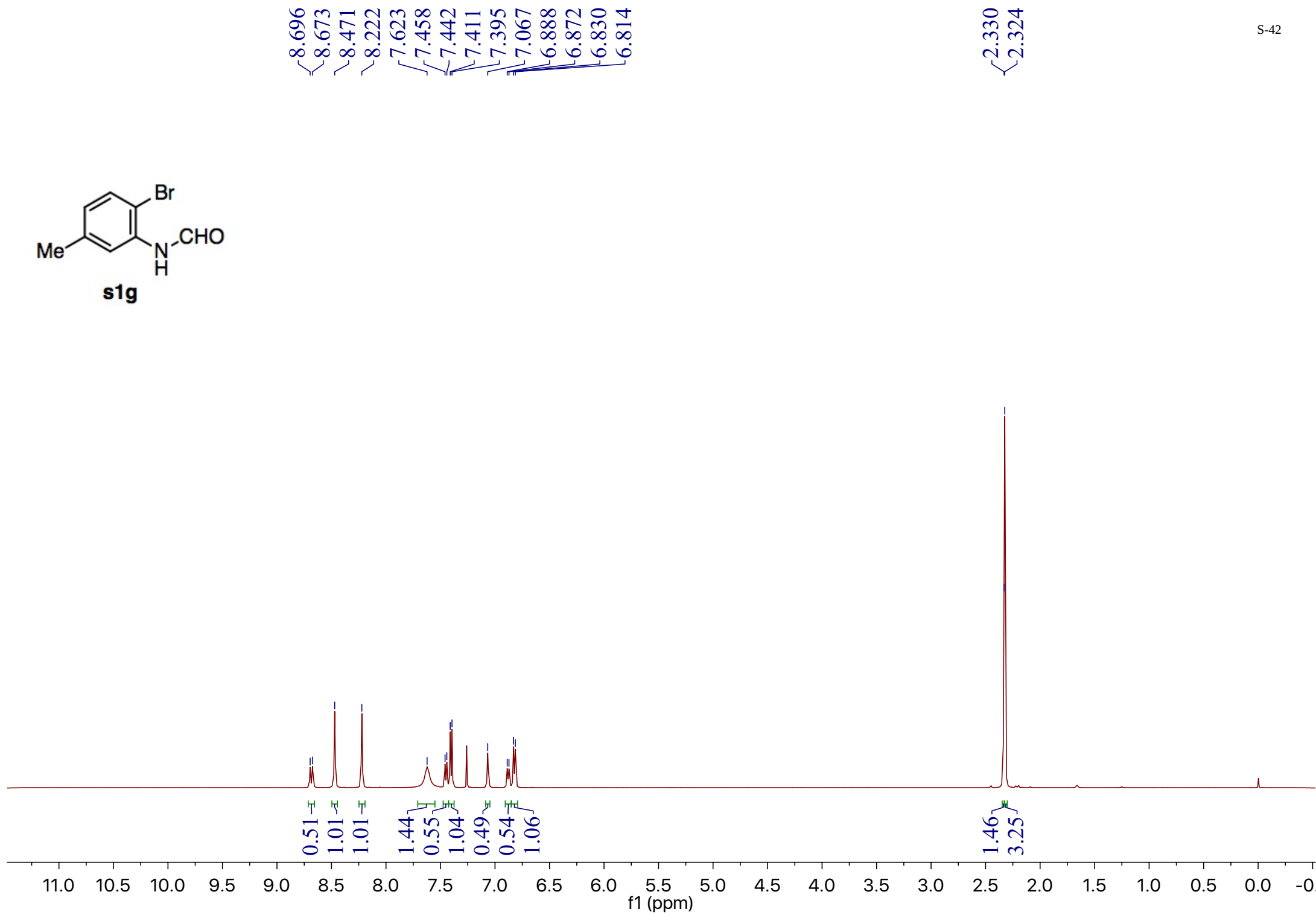
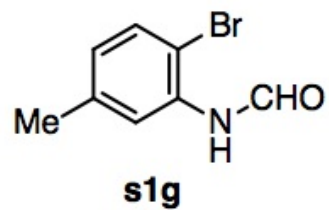
8.840  
8.818  
8.591  
8.573  
8.549  
7.872  
7.823  
7.594  
7.577  
7.386  
7.371

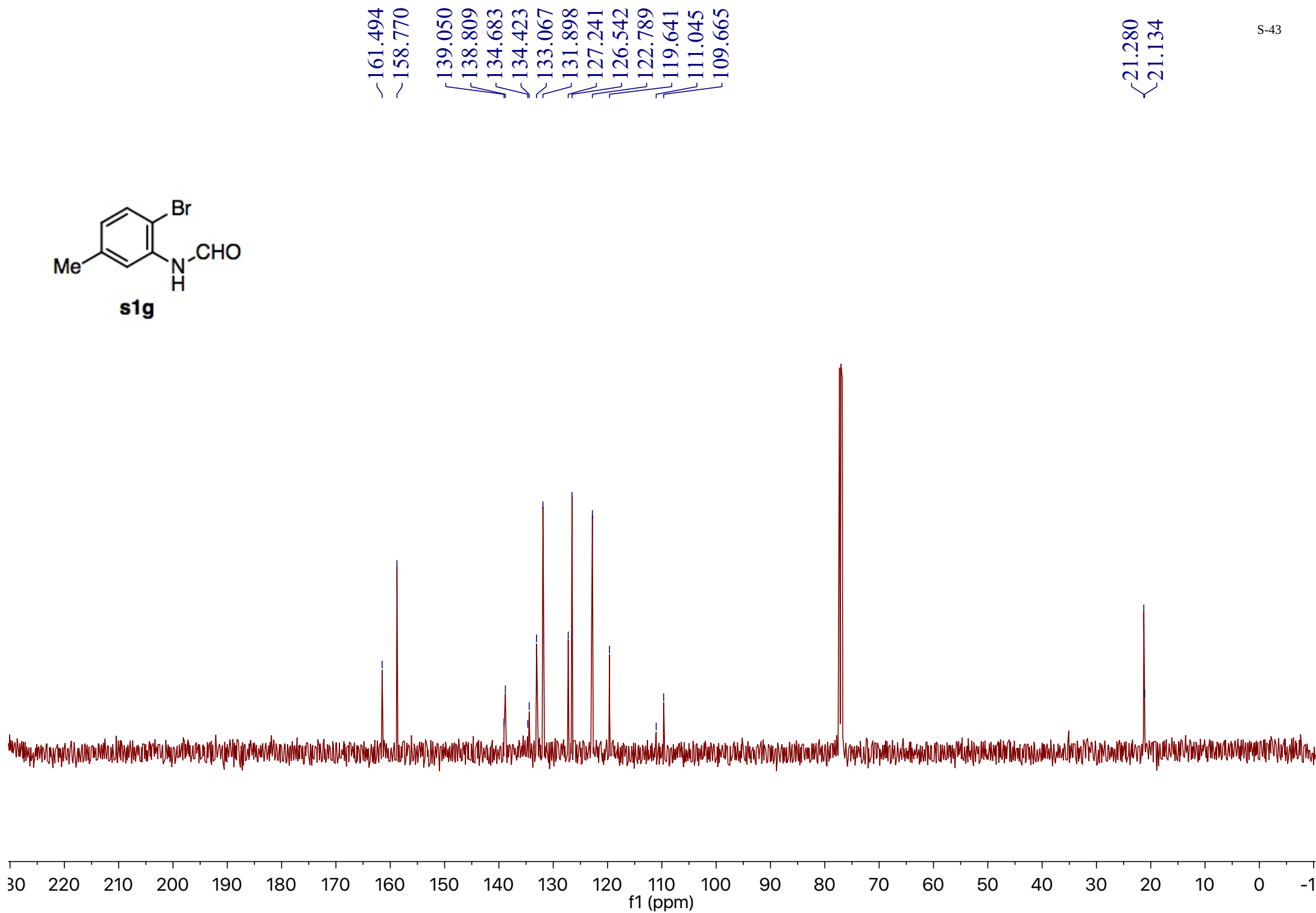
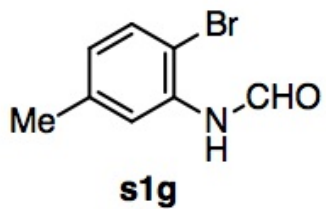


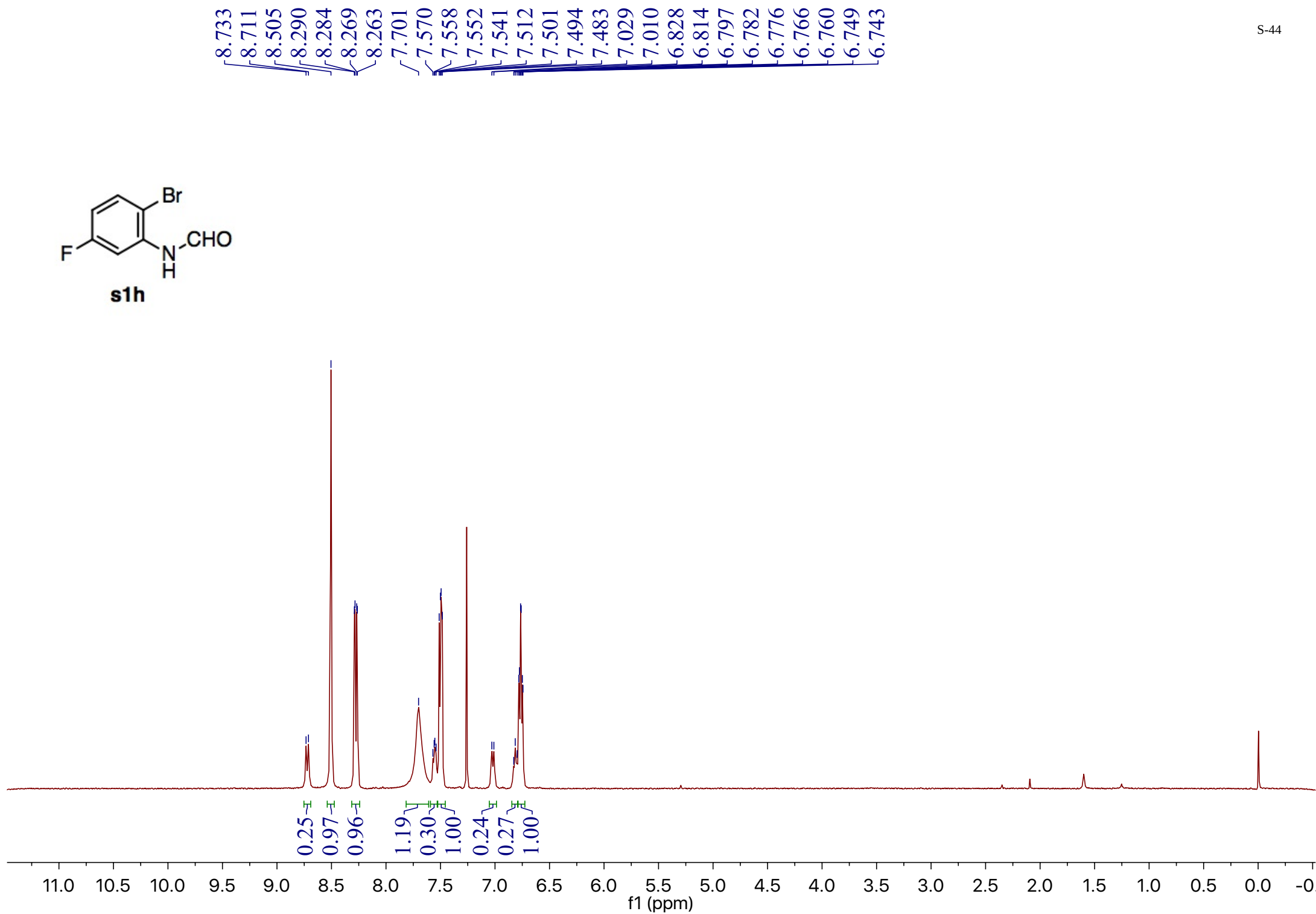
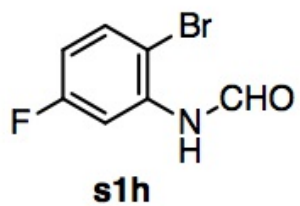


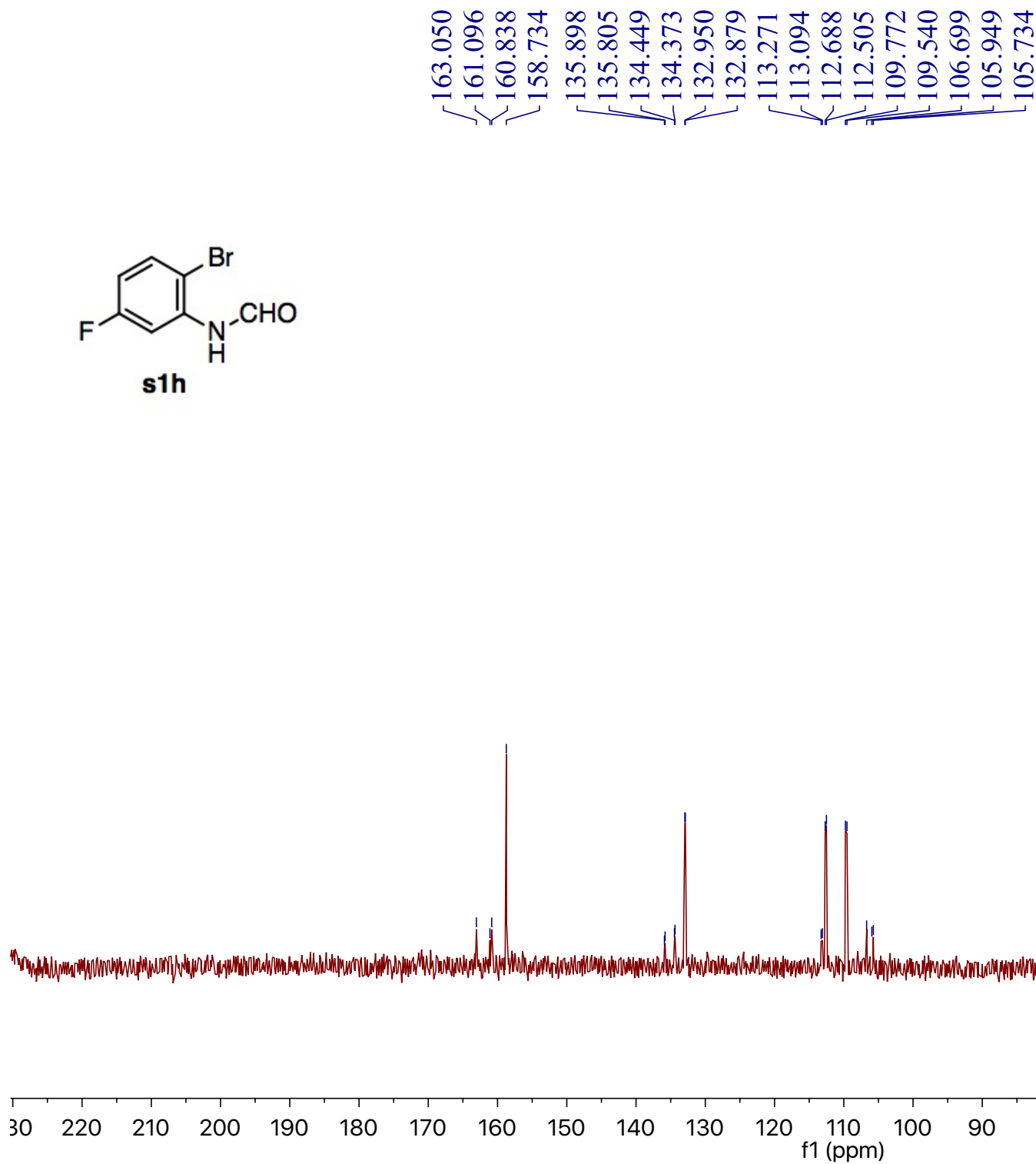
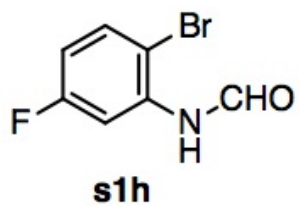


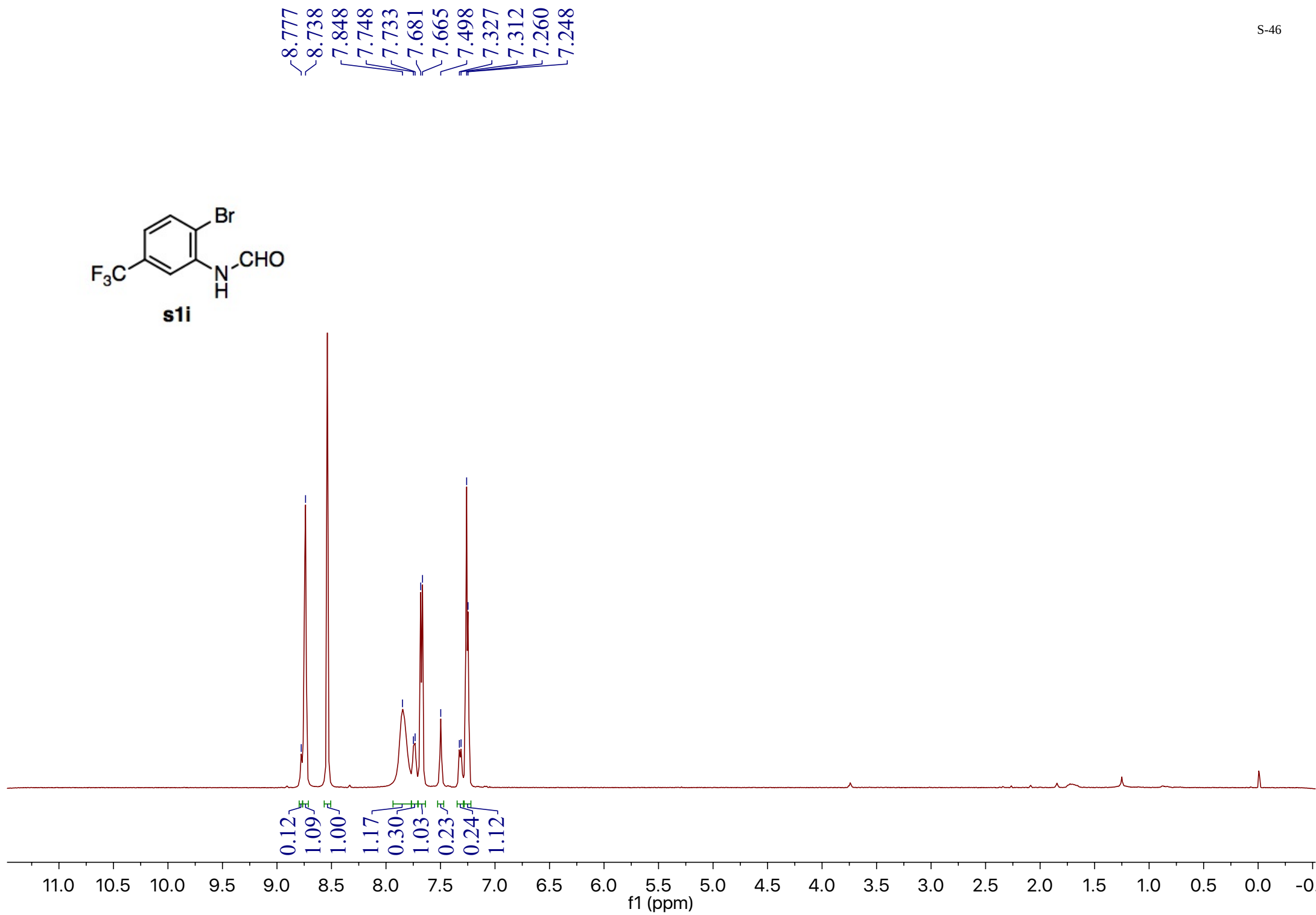
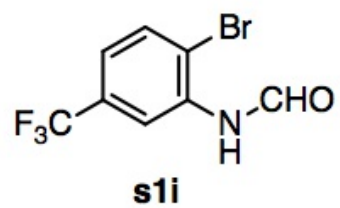


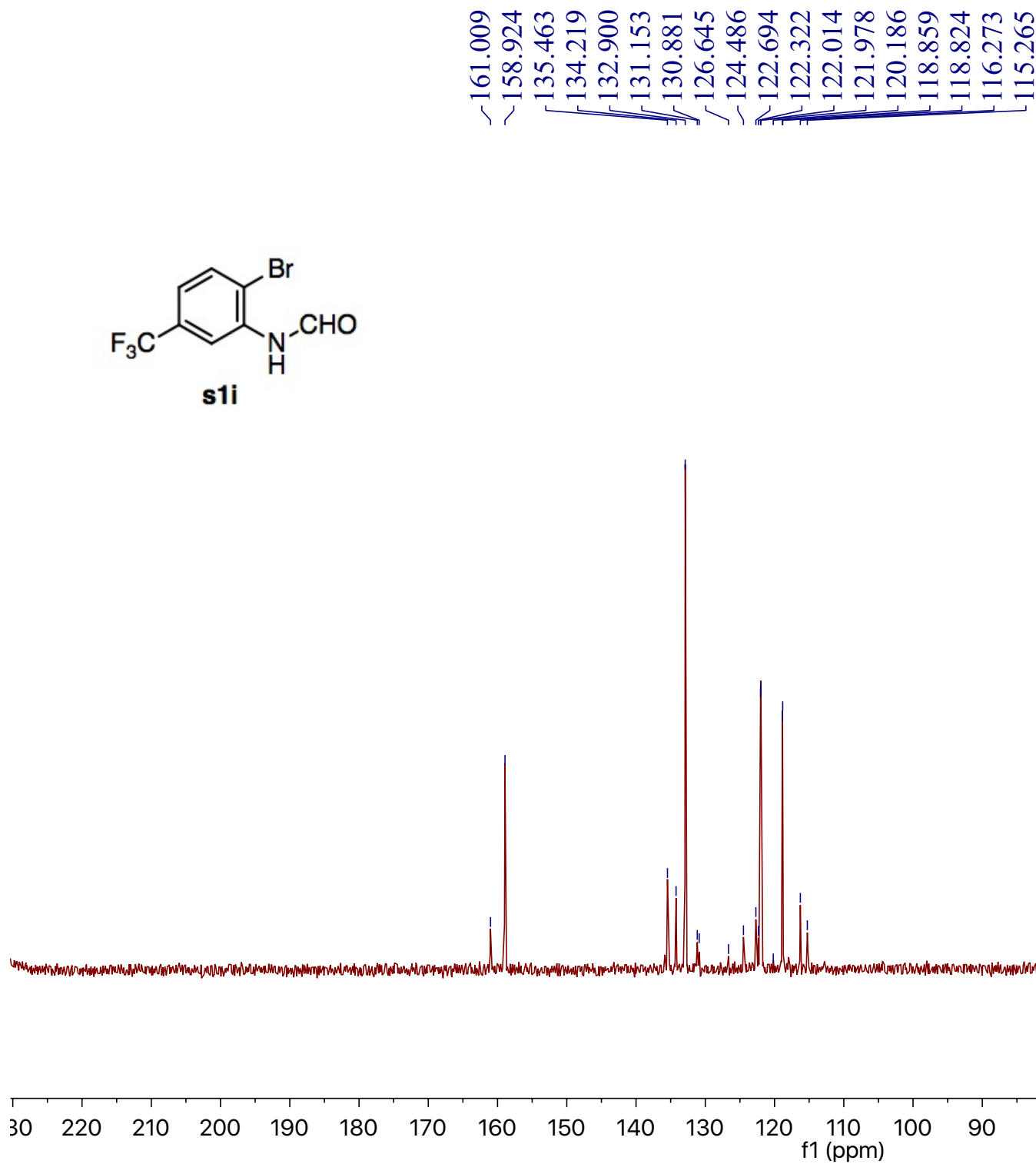
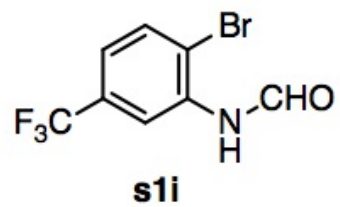


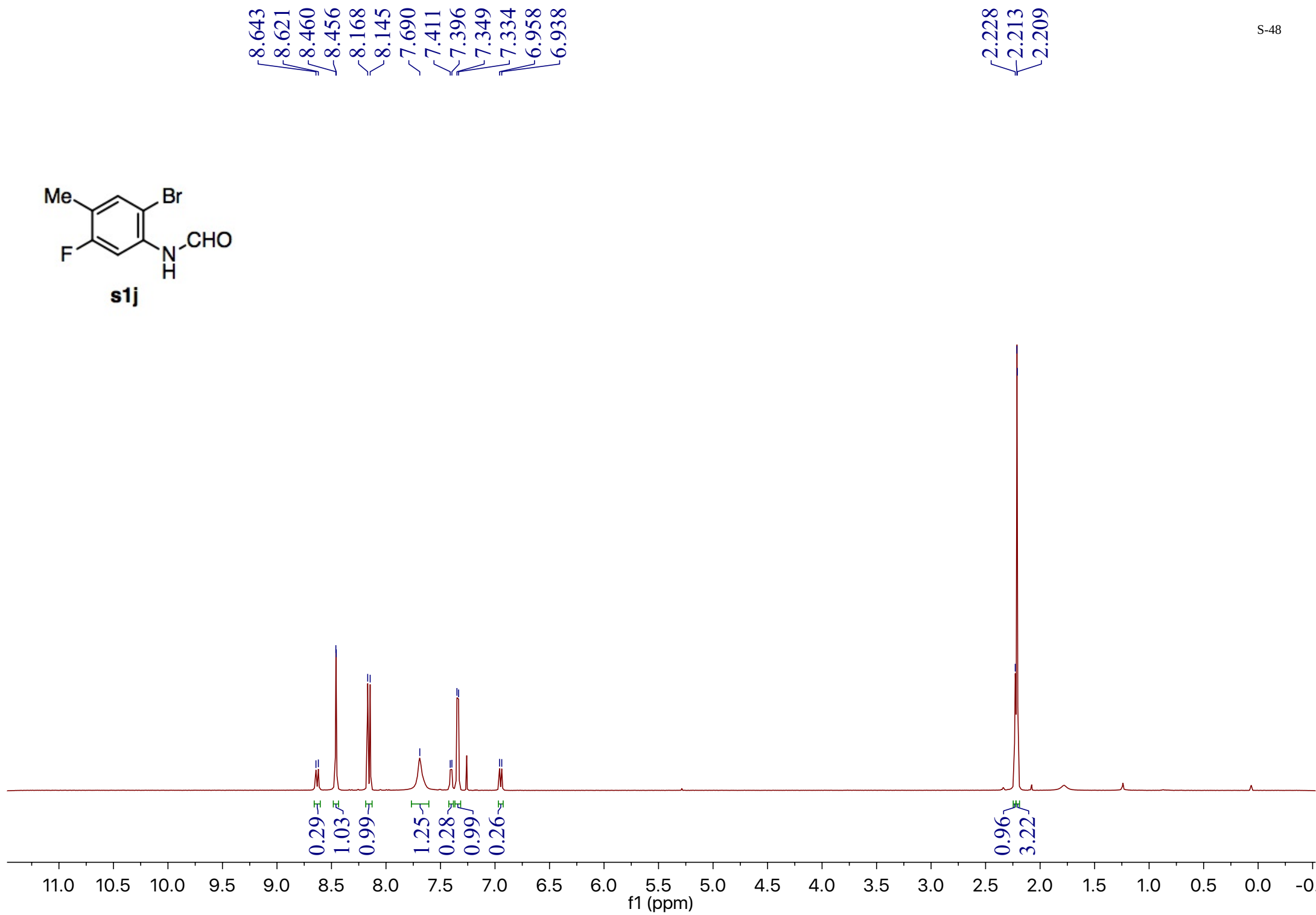
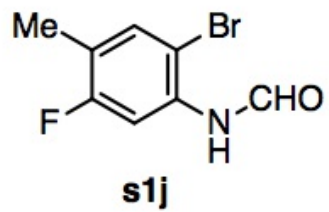


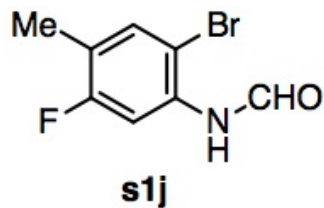






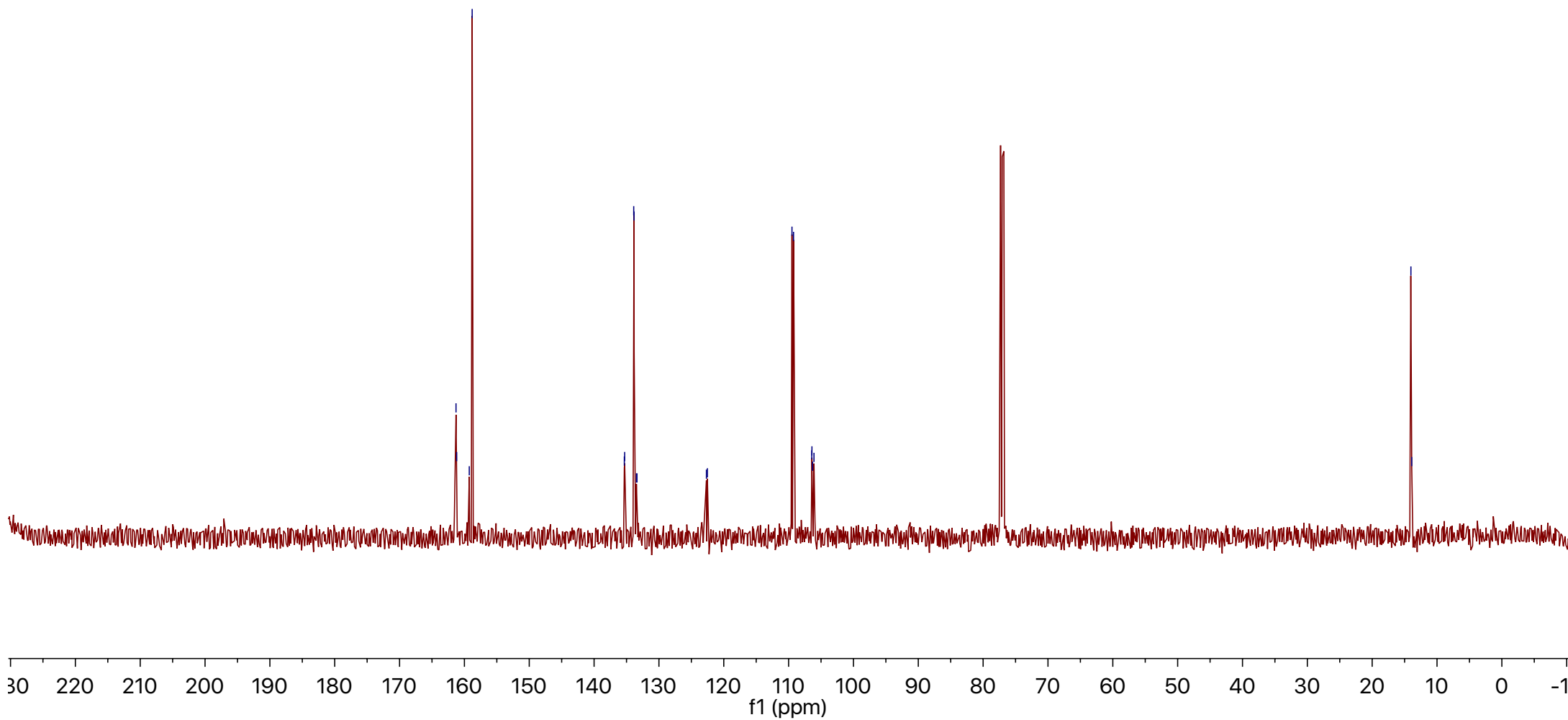


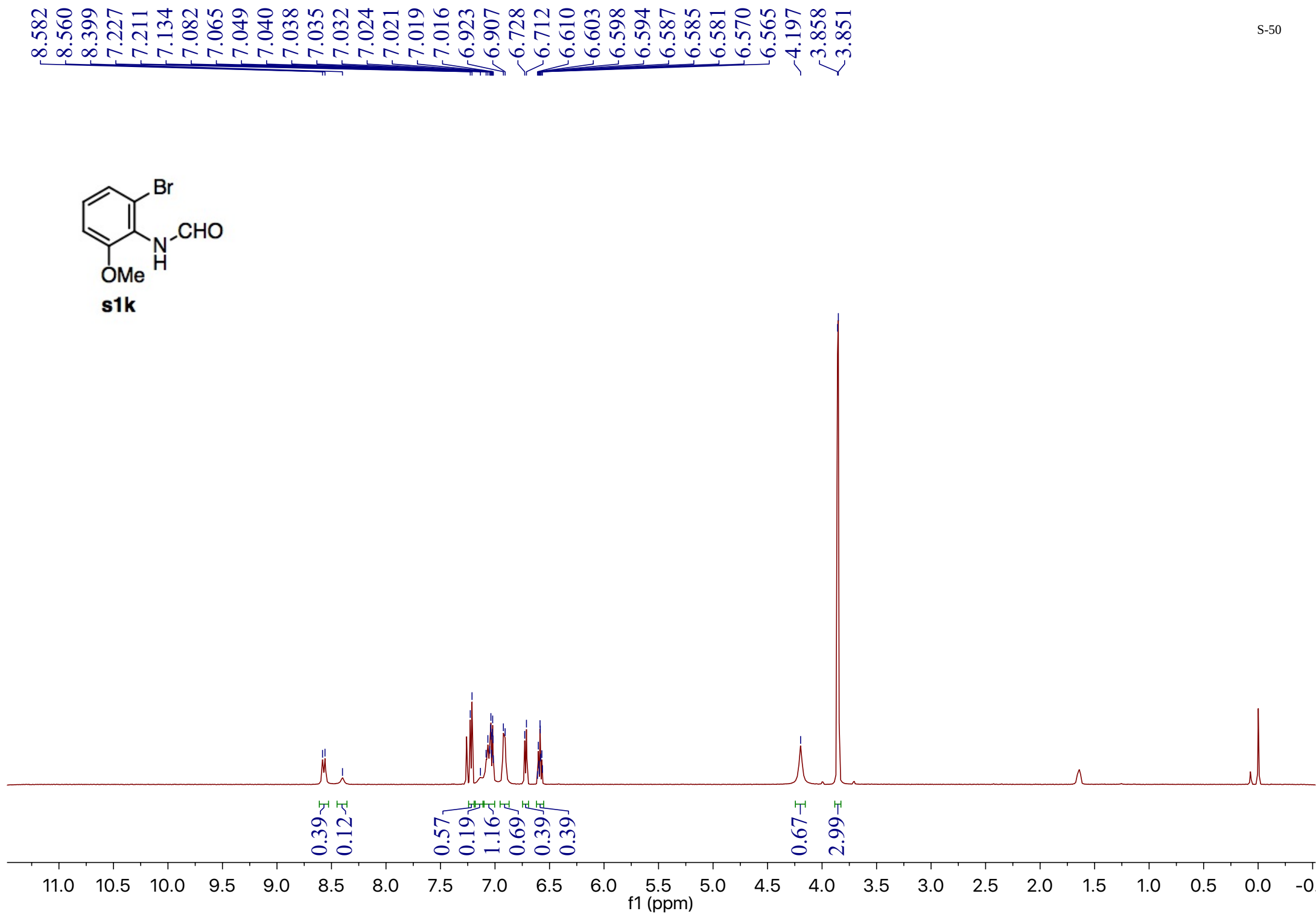
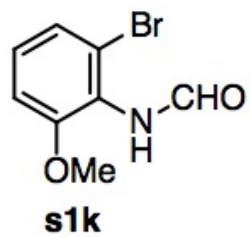


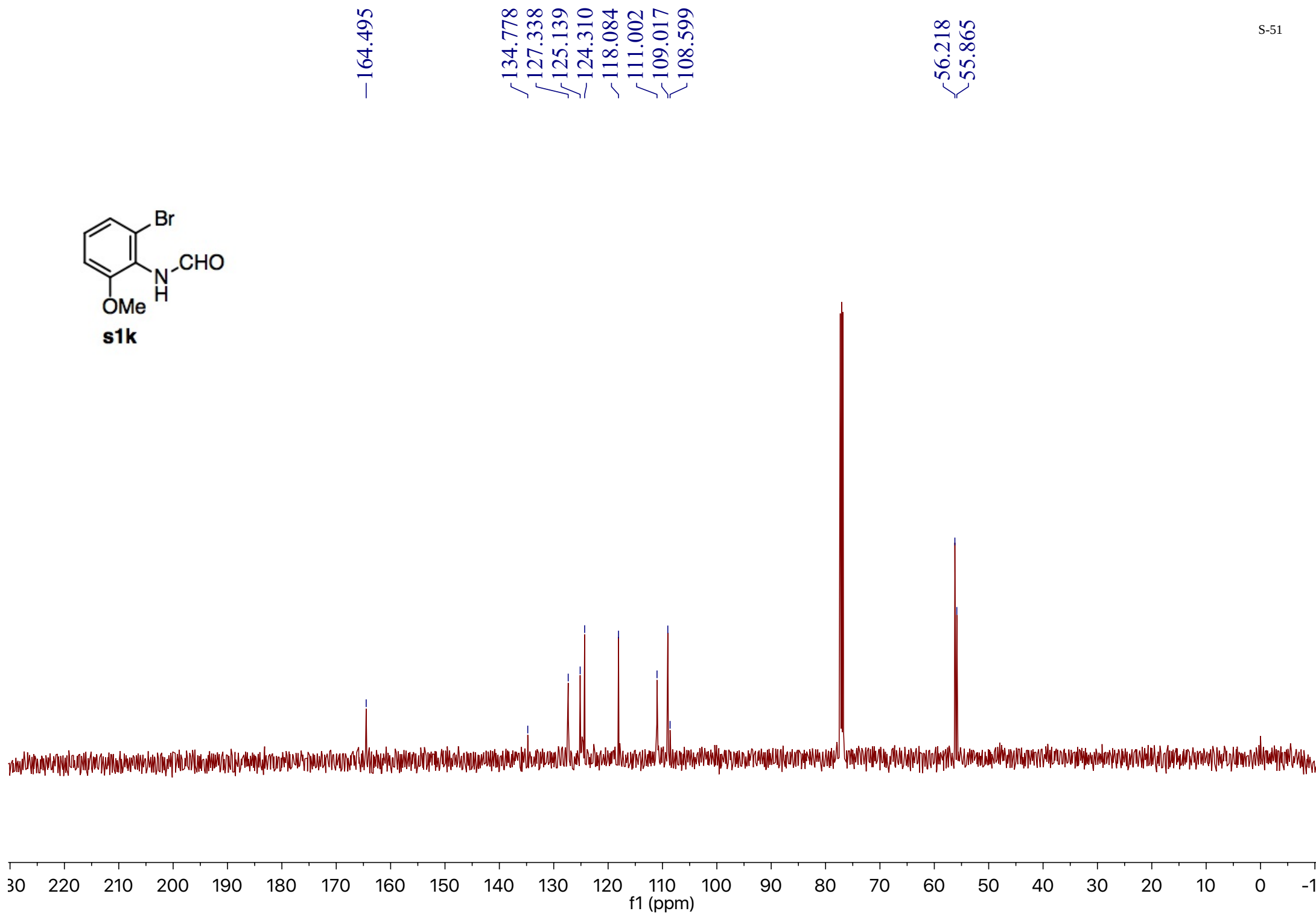
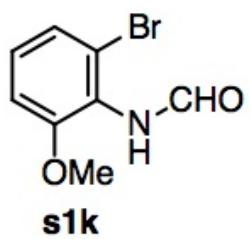


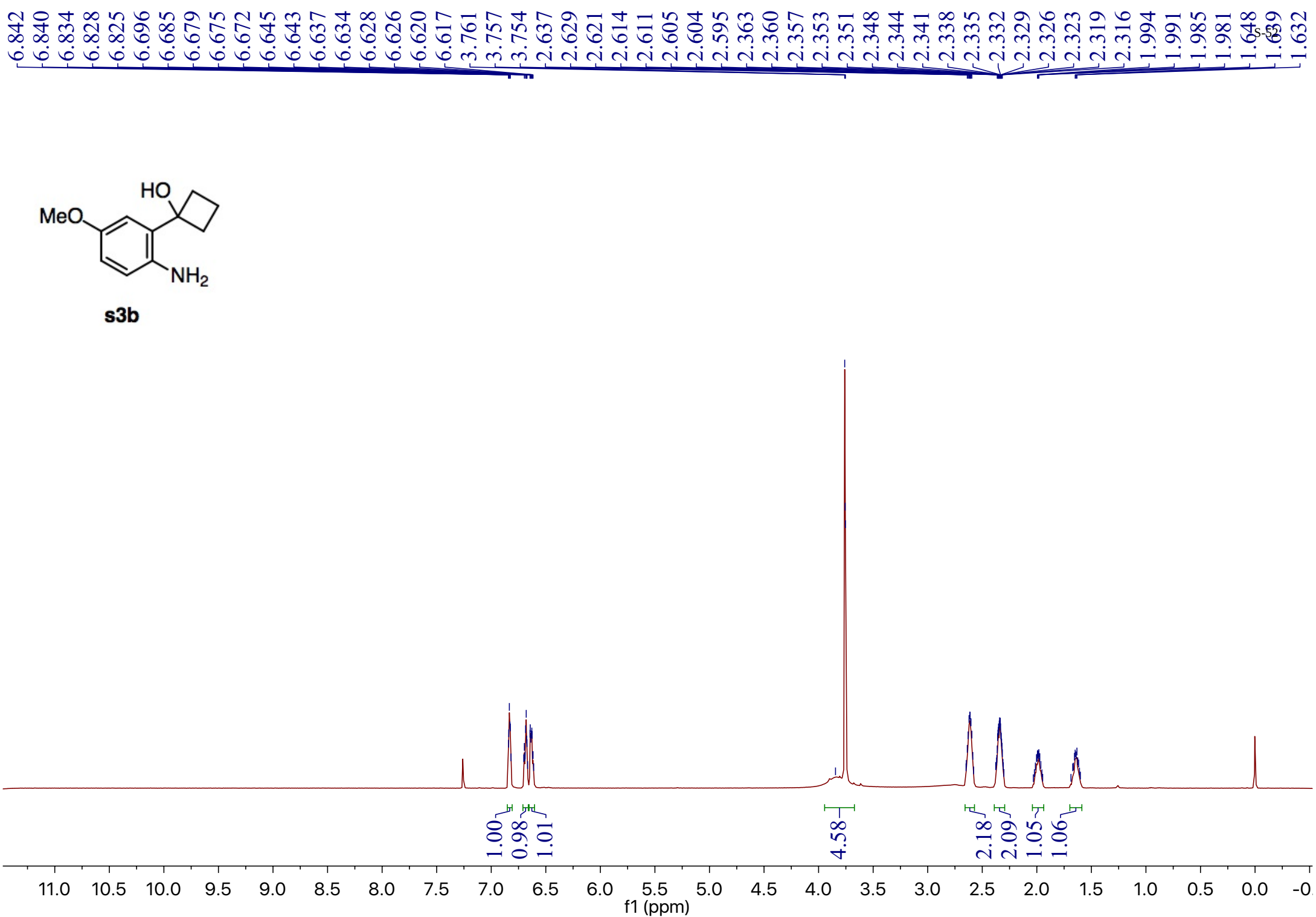
161.295  
 161.195  
 159.250  
 158.802  
 135.336  
 135.285  
 133.888  
 133.840  
 133.472  
 133.381  
 122.677  
 122.524  
 109.480  
 109.239  
 106.430  
 106.403  
 106.307  
 106.087

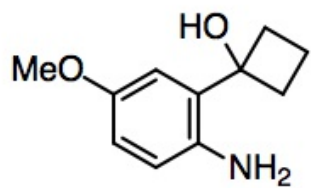
14.026  
 13.898



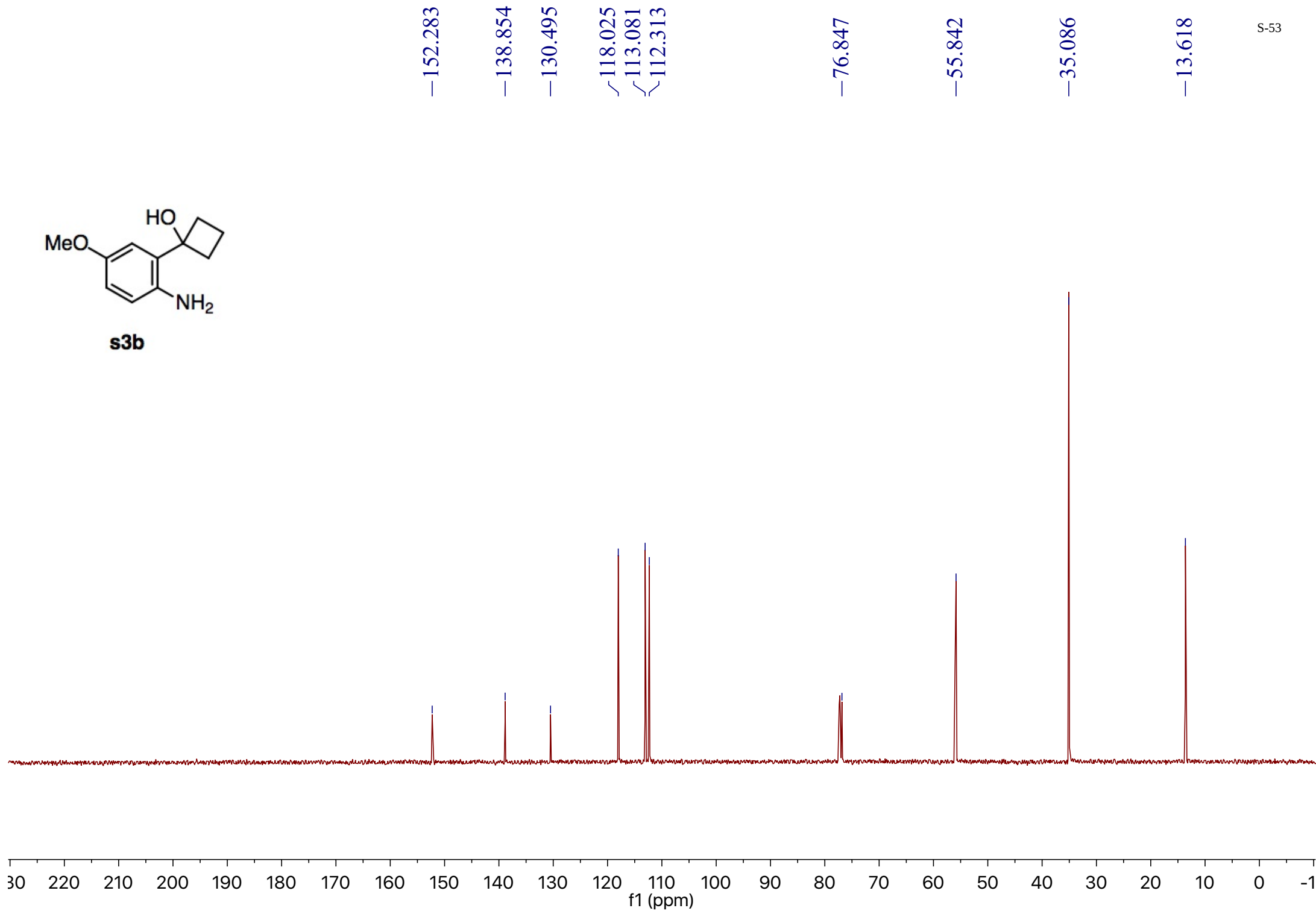


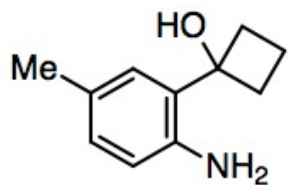




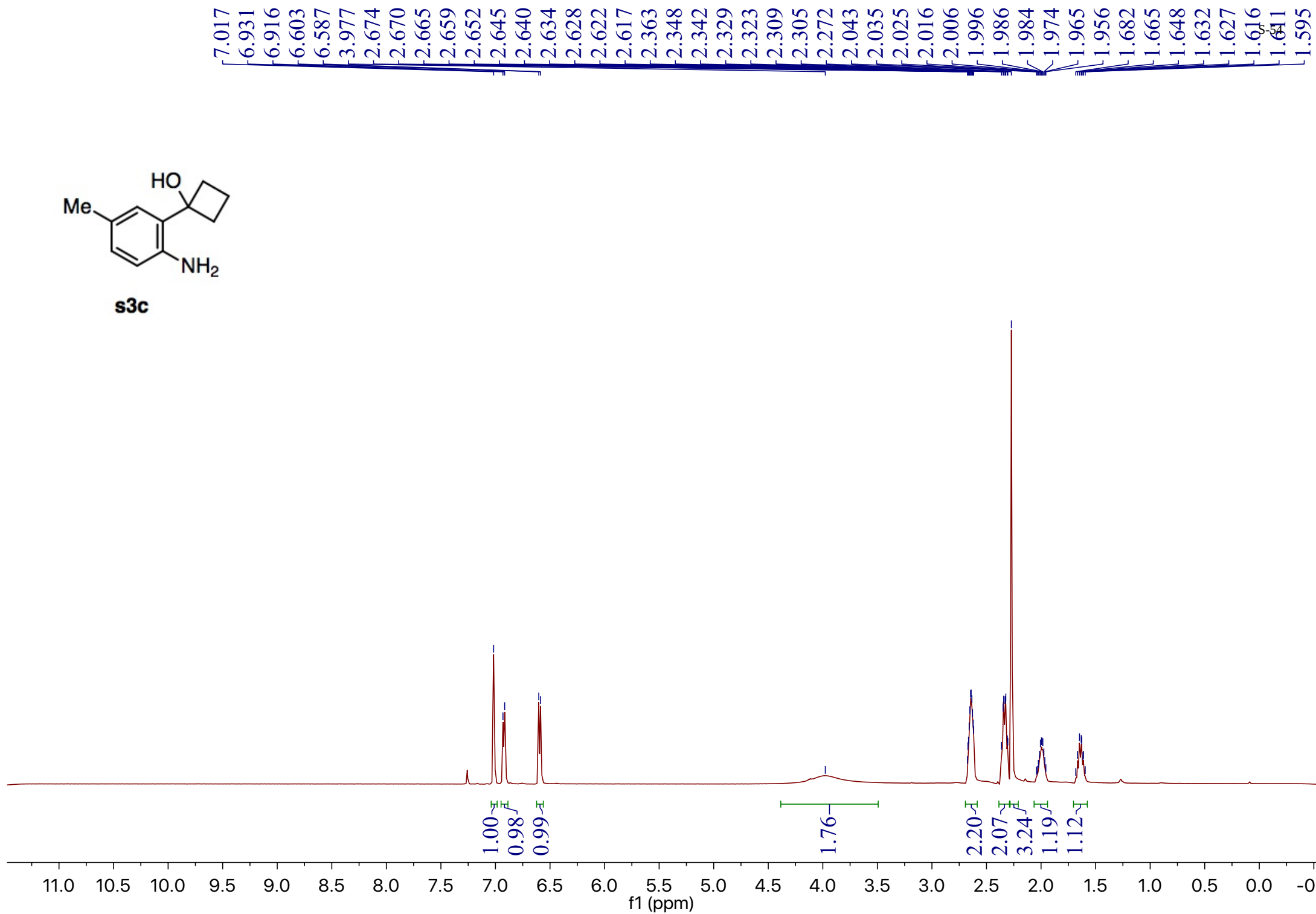


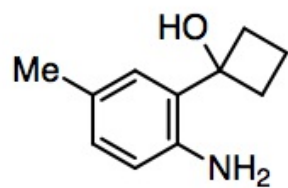
**s3b**



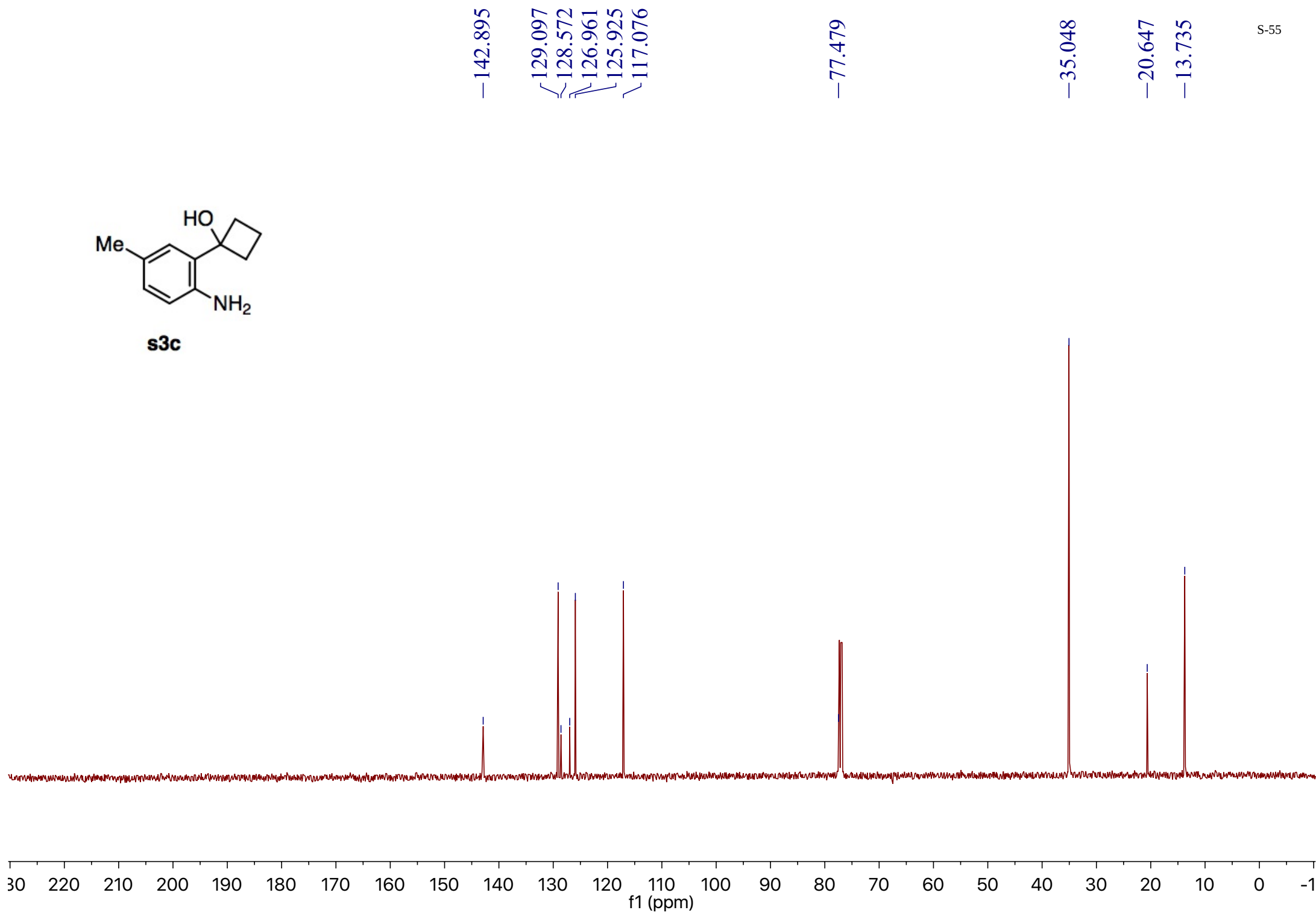


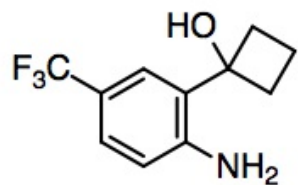
**s3c**



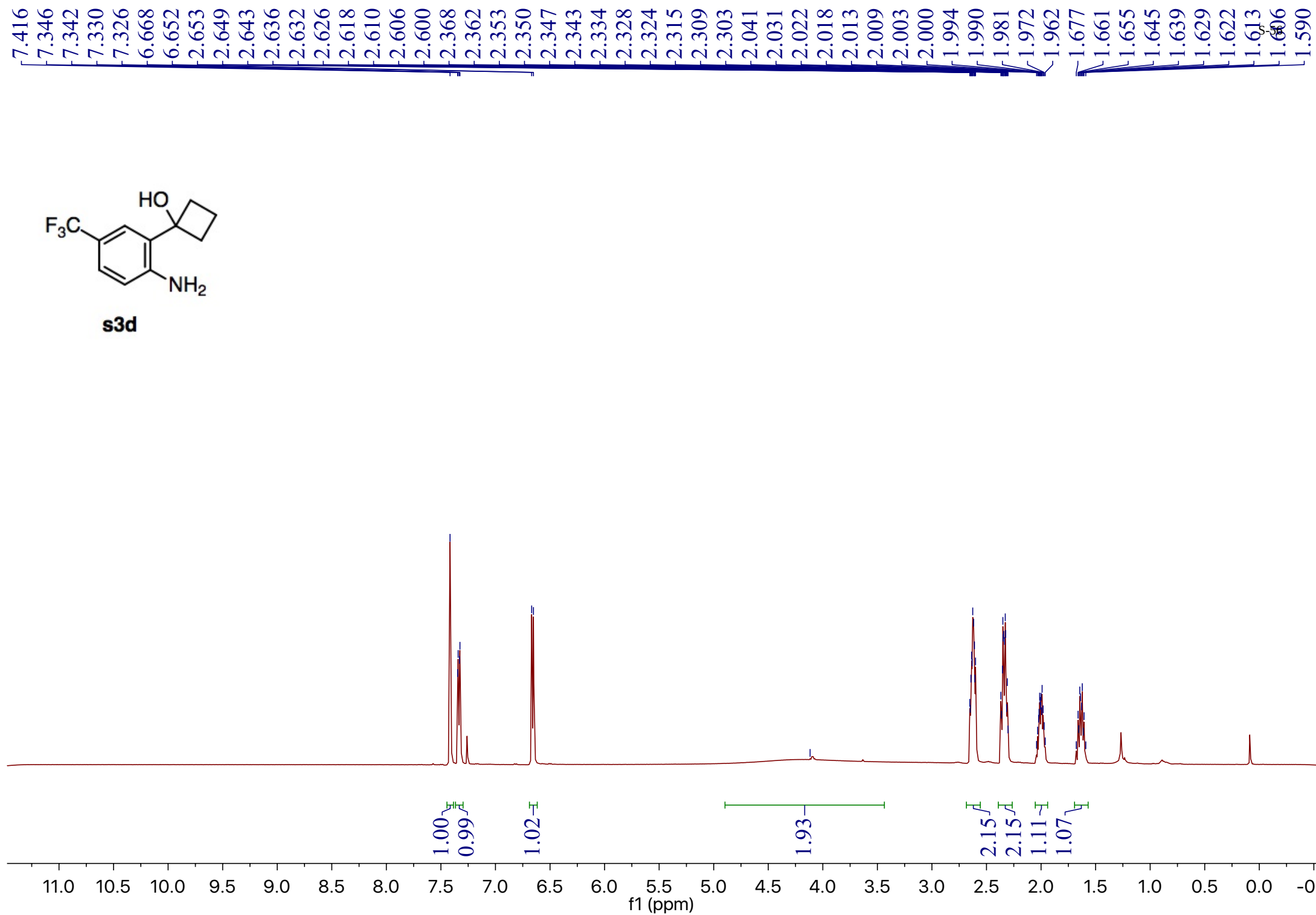


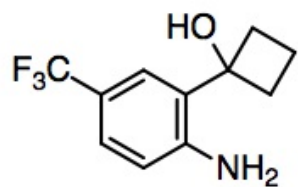
**s3c**



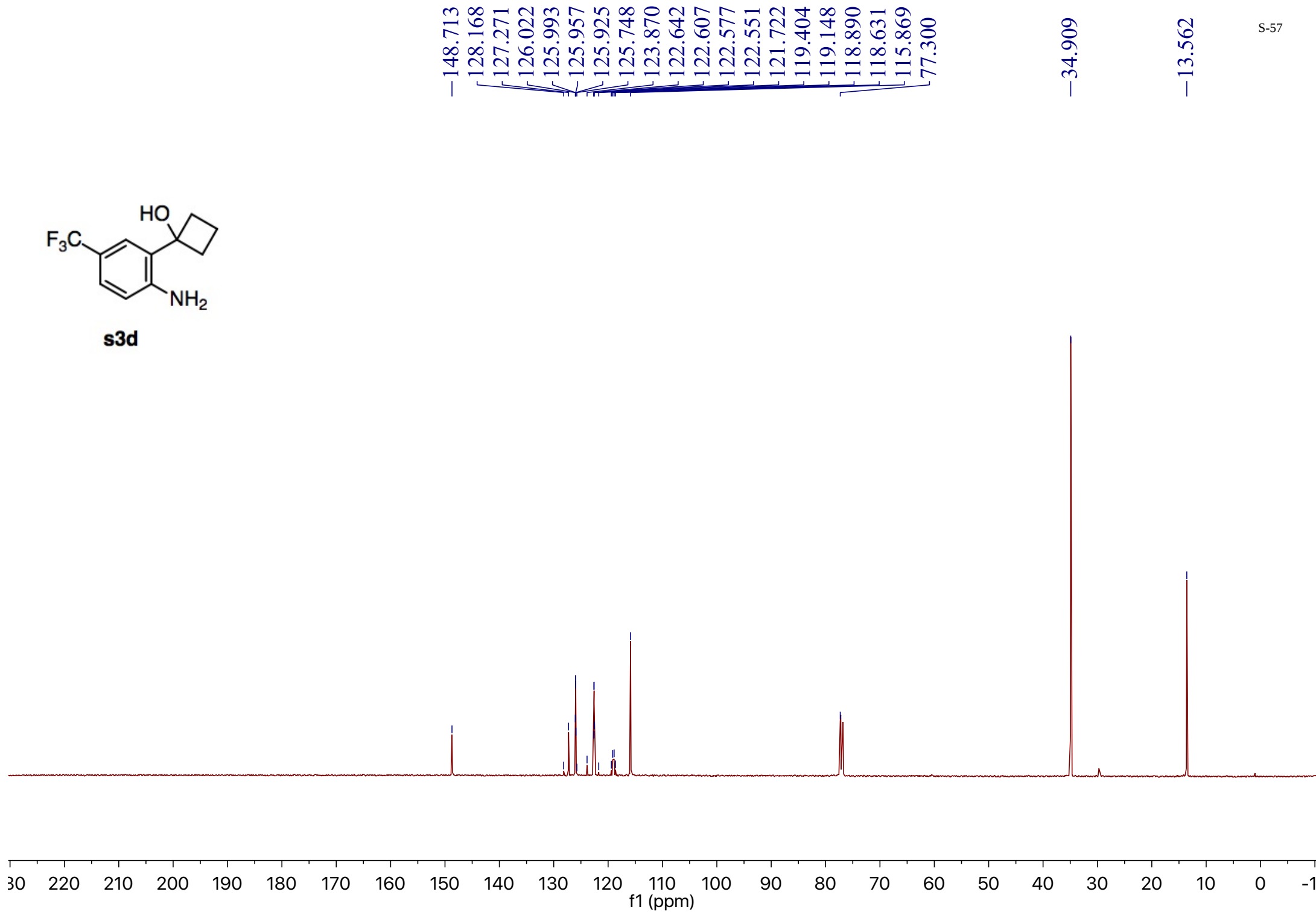


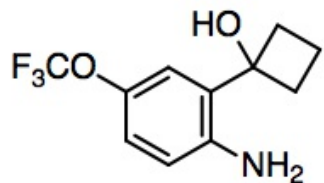
**s3d**



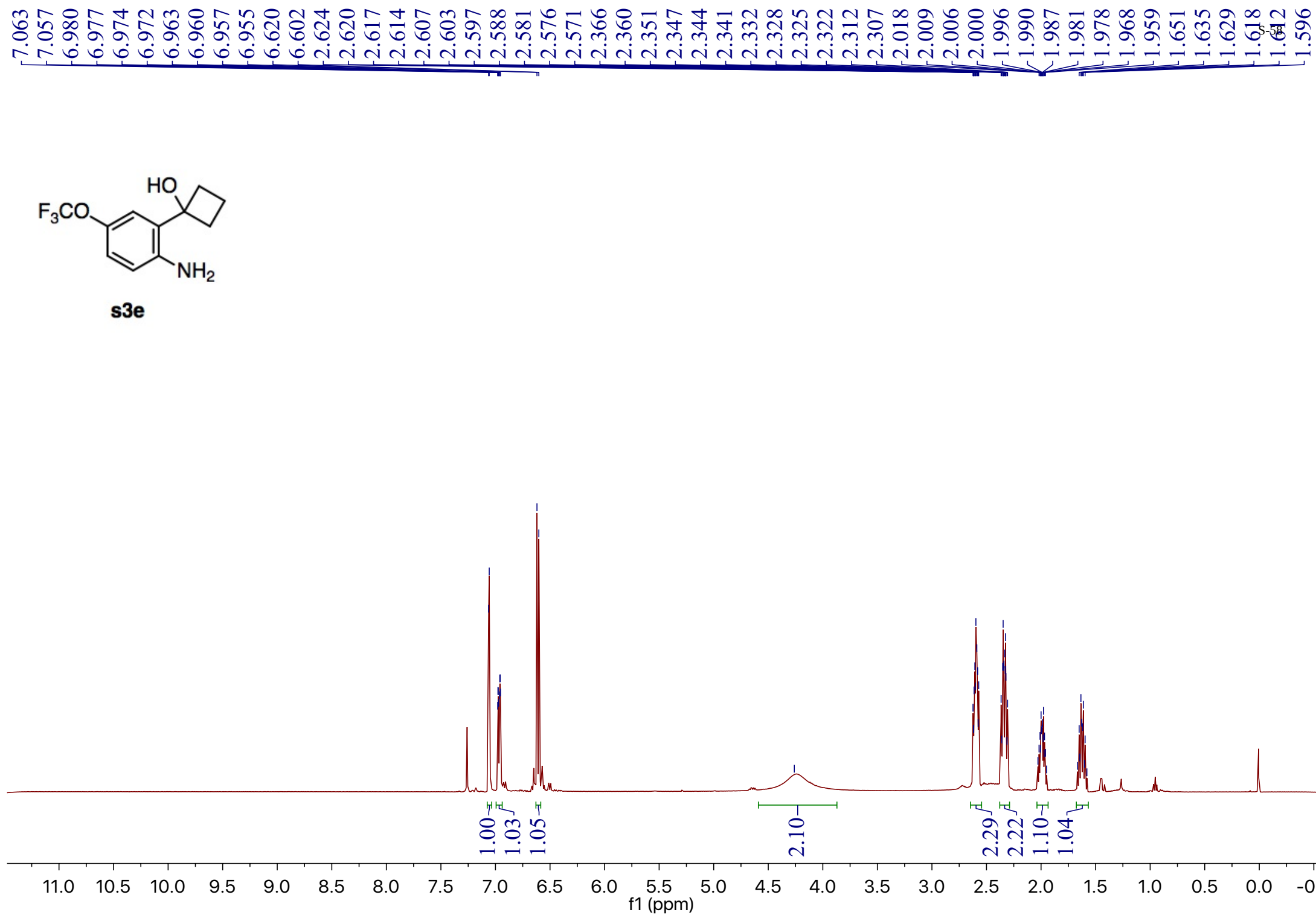


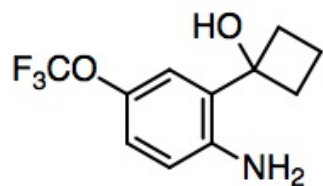
**s3d**



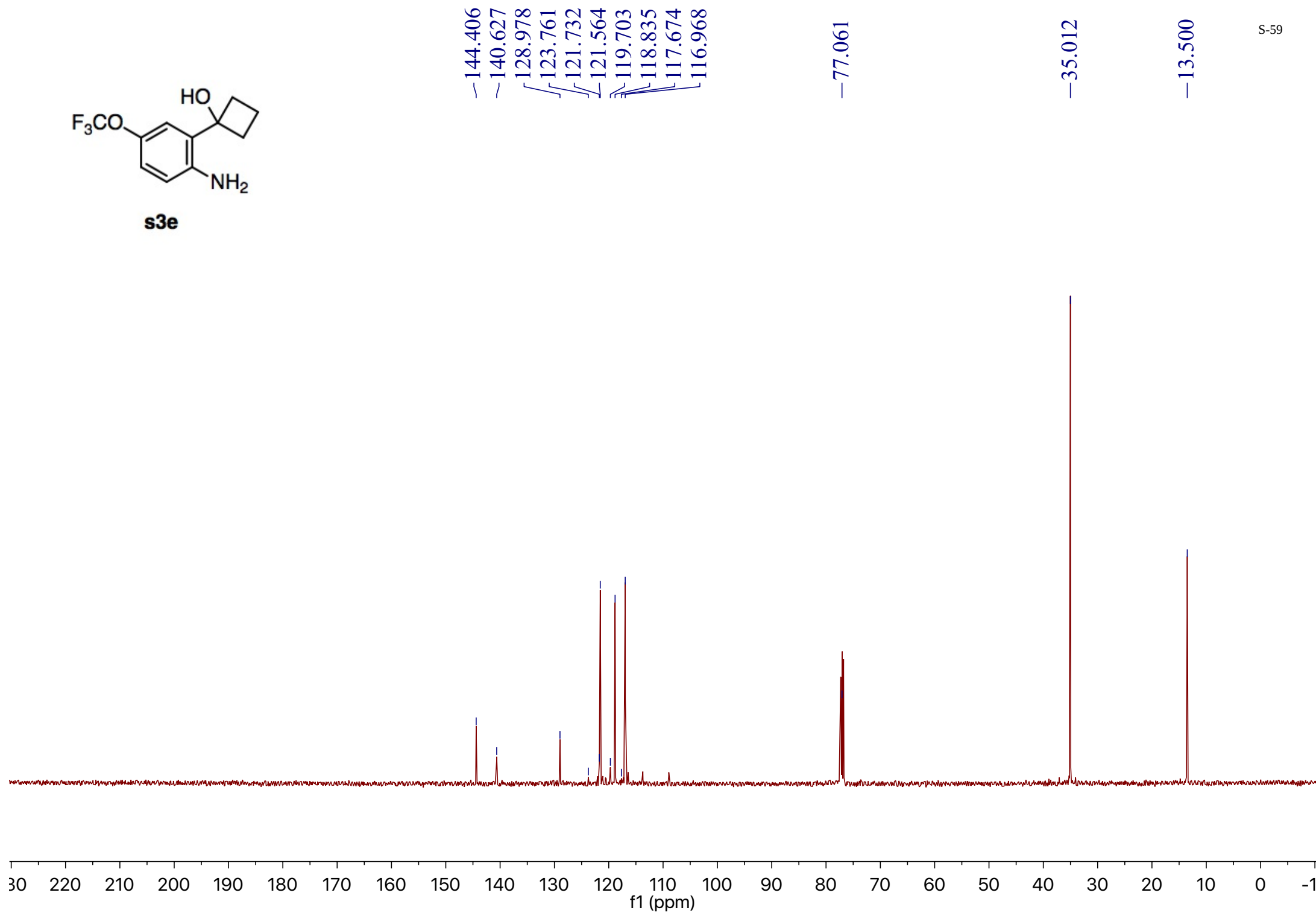


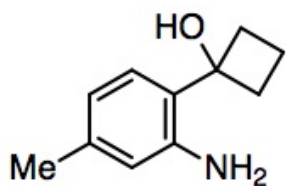
**s3e**



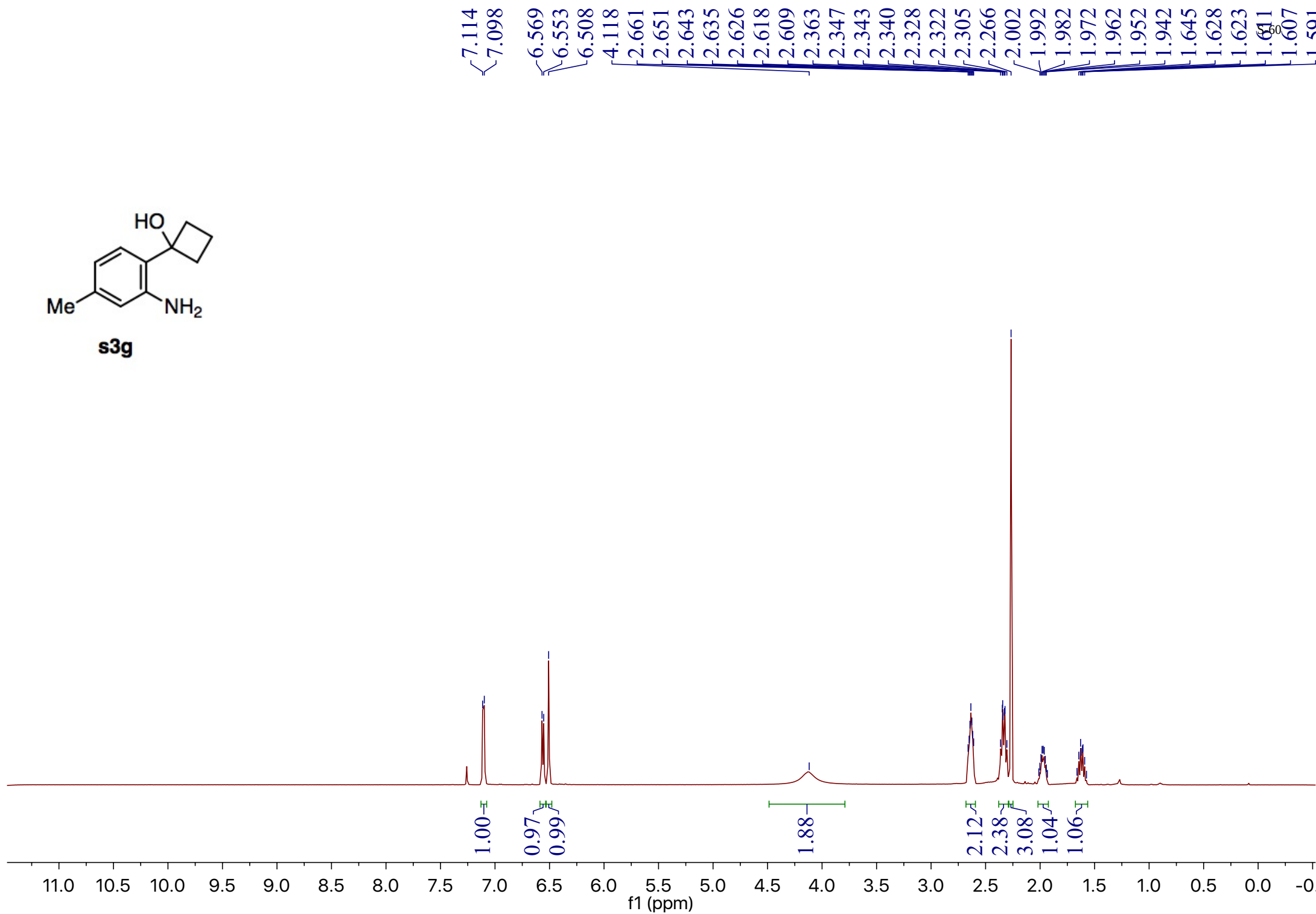


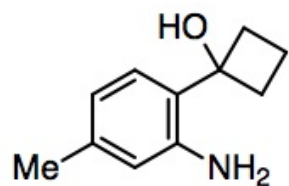
**s3e**



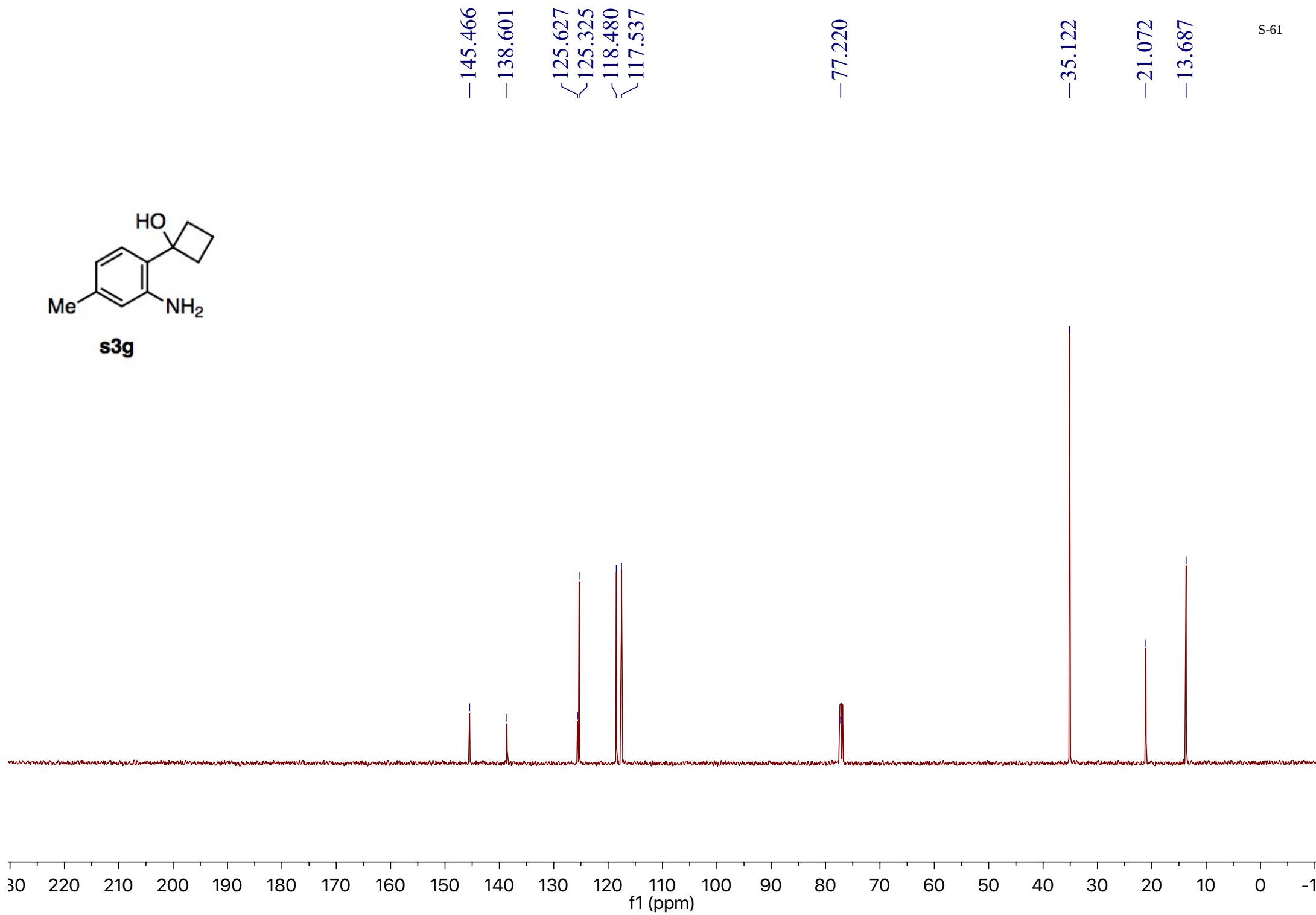


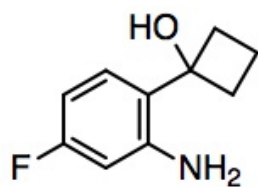
**s3g**



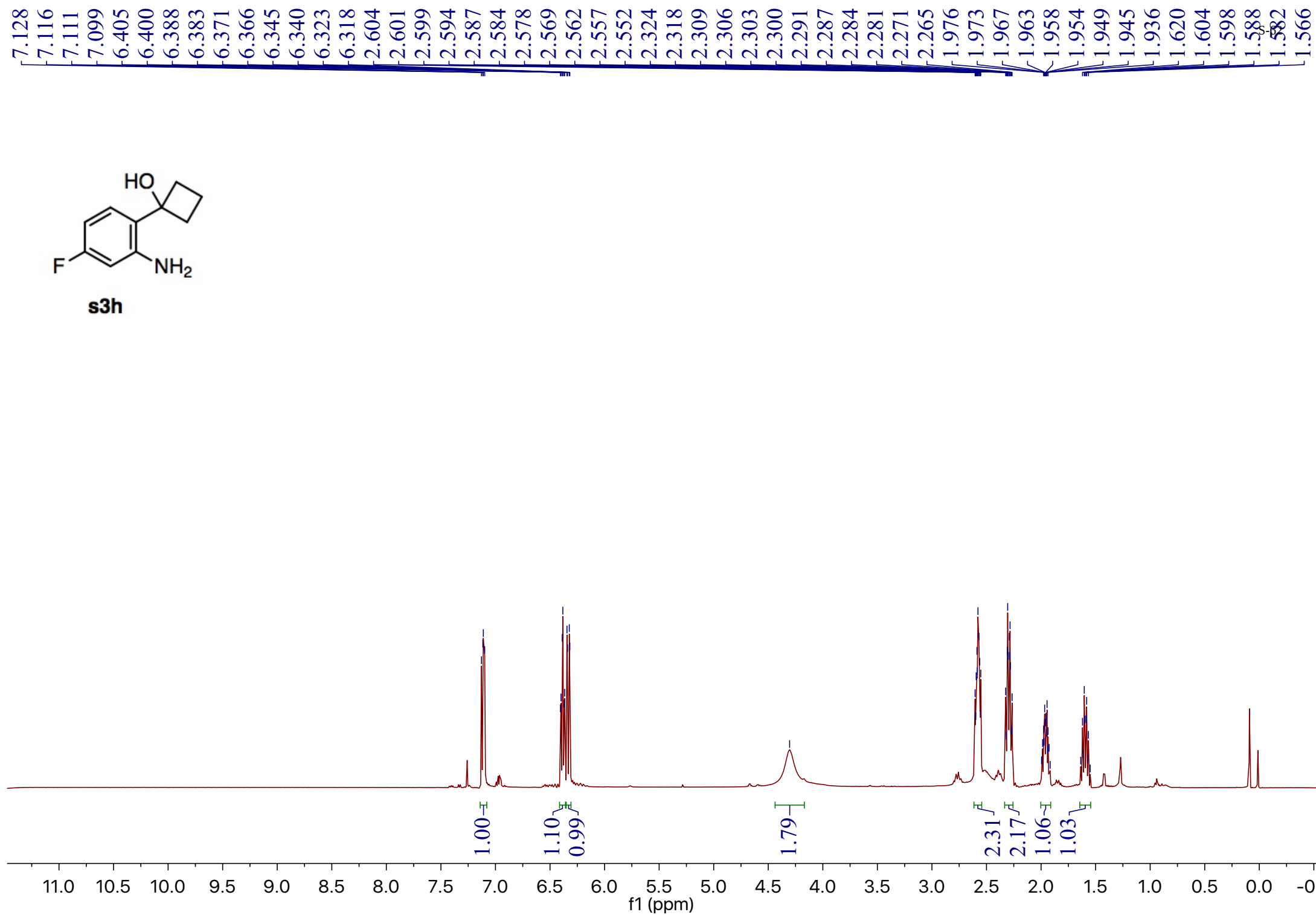


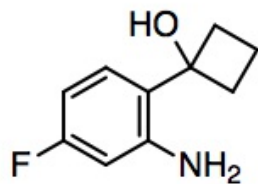
**s3g**



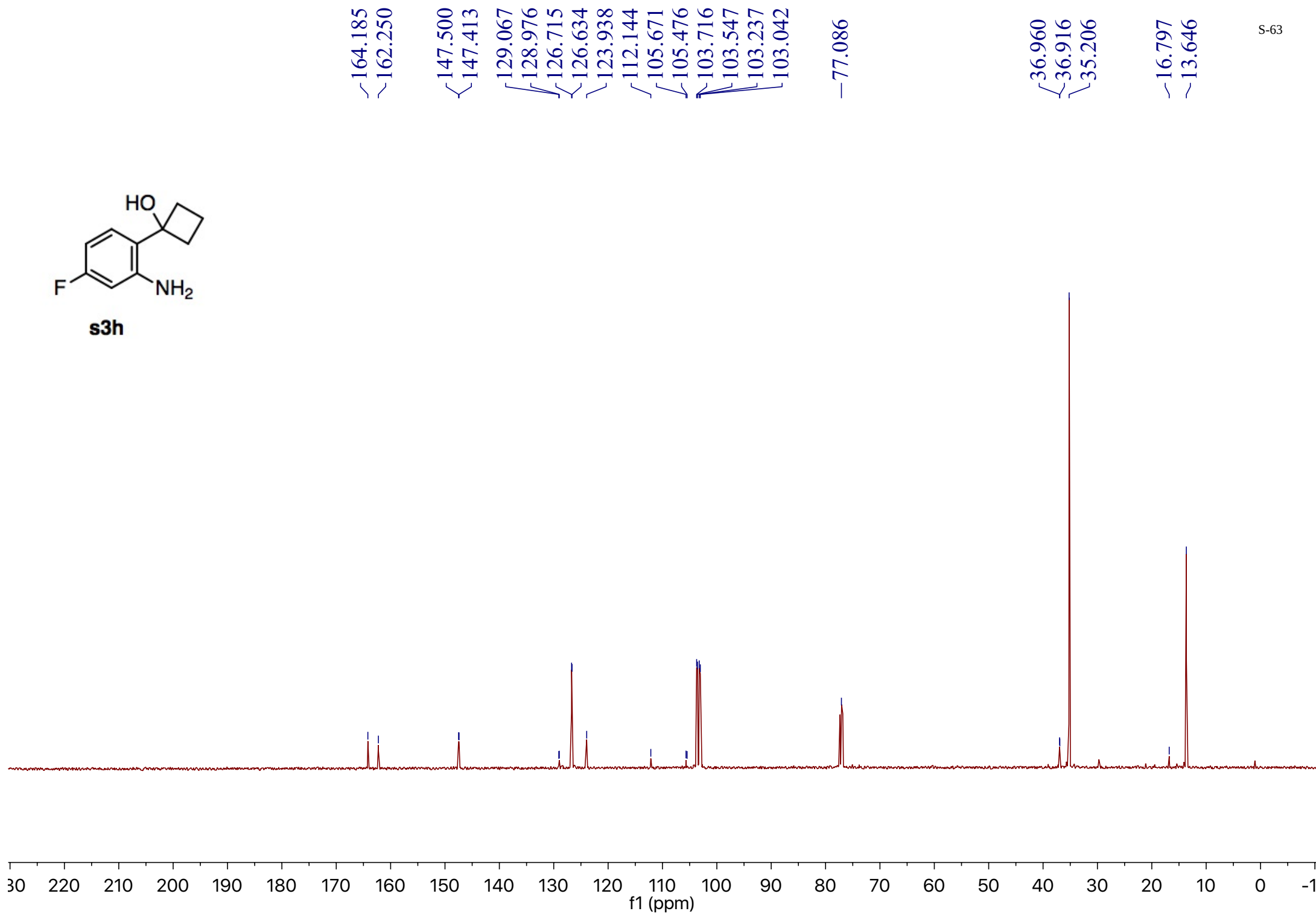


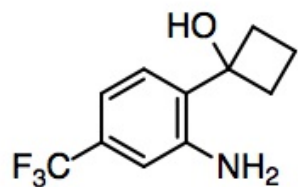
**s3h**



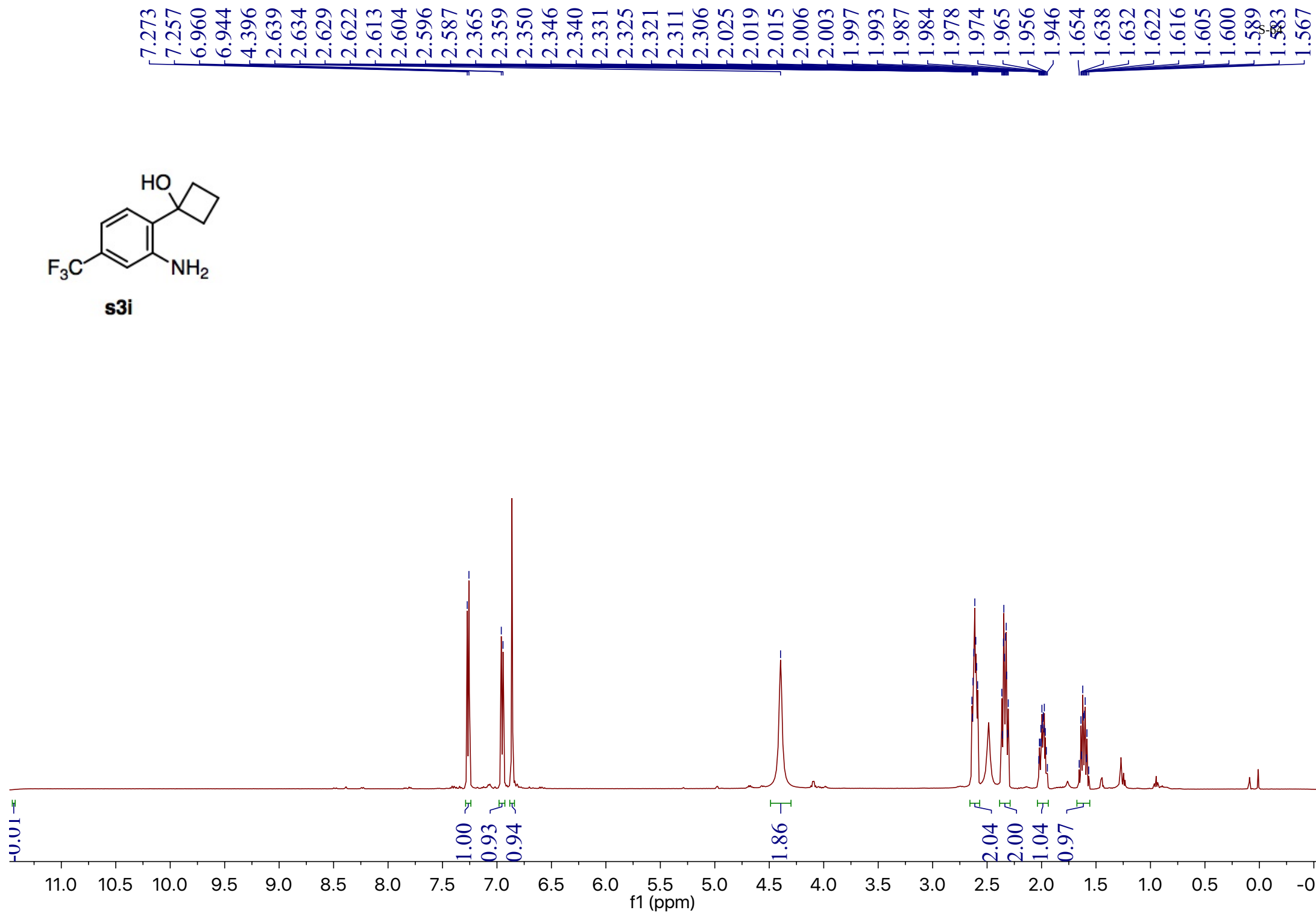


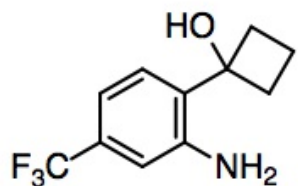
**s3h**



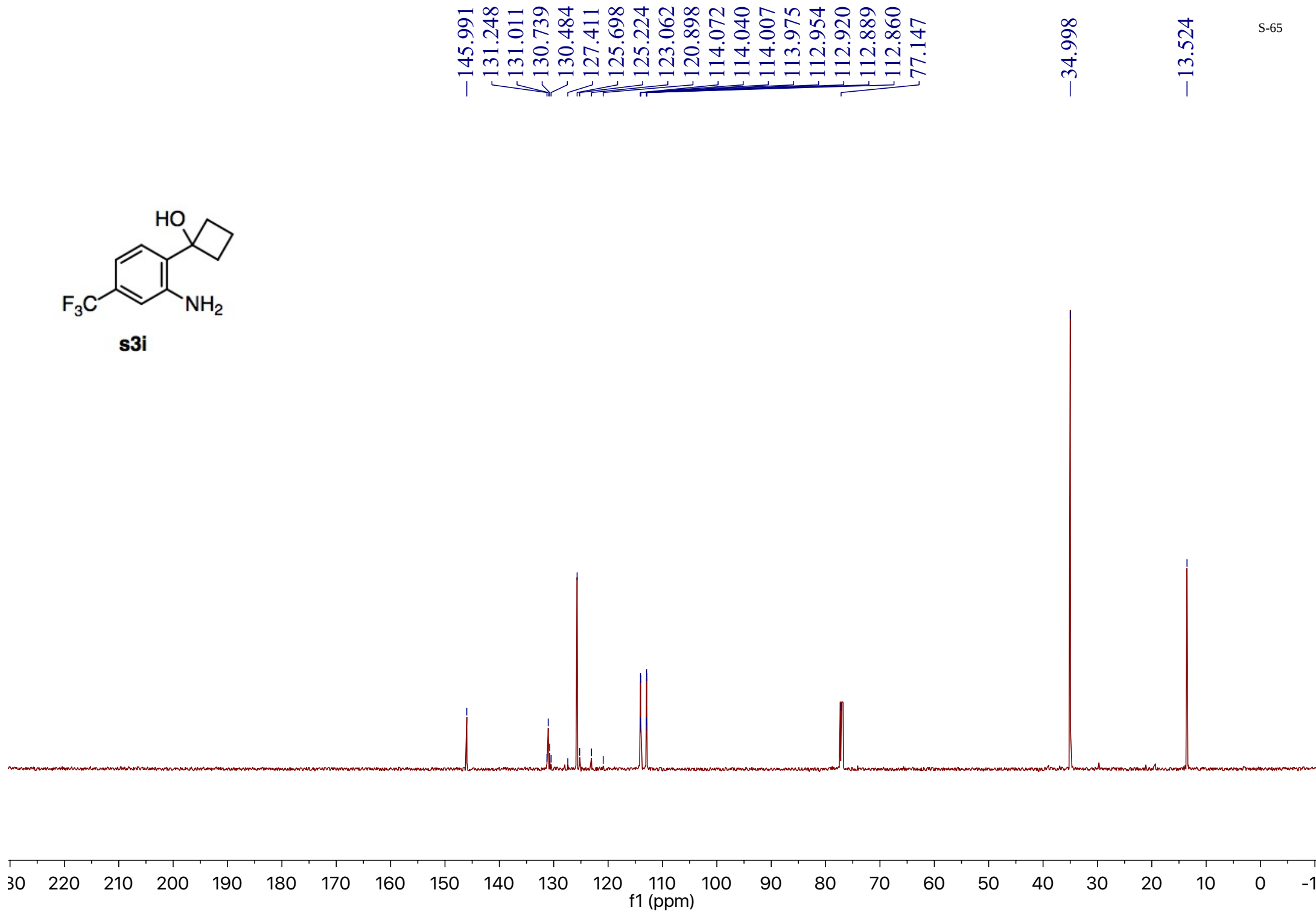


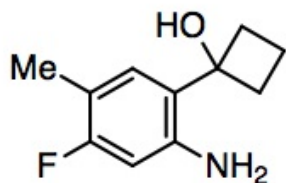
**s3i**



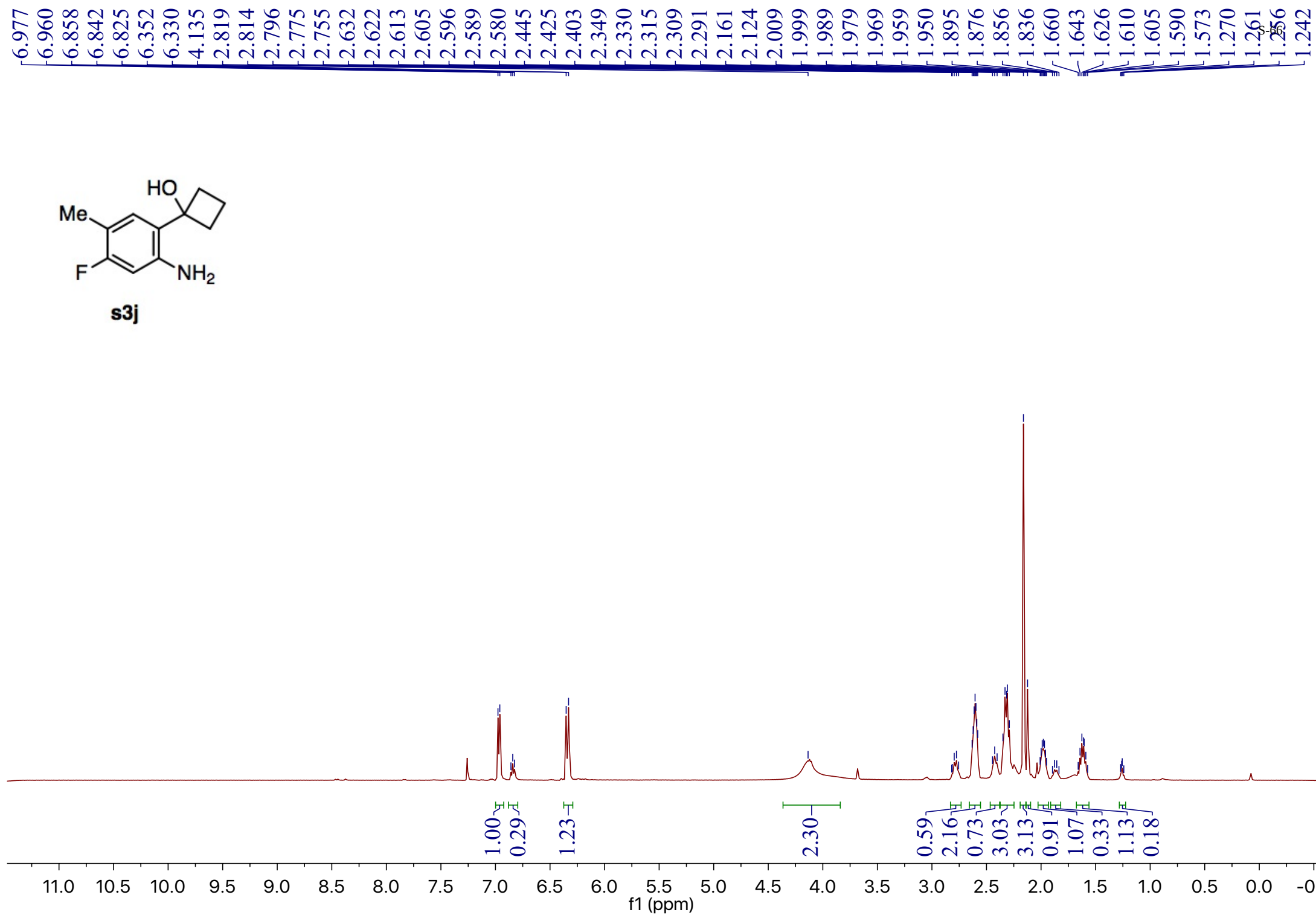


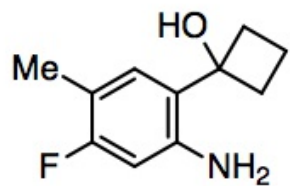
**s3i**



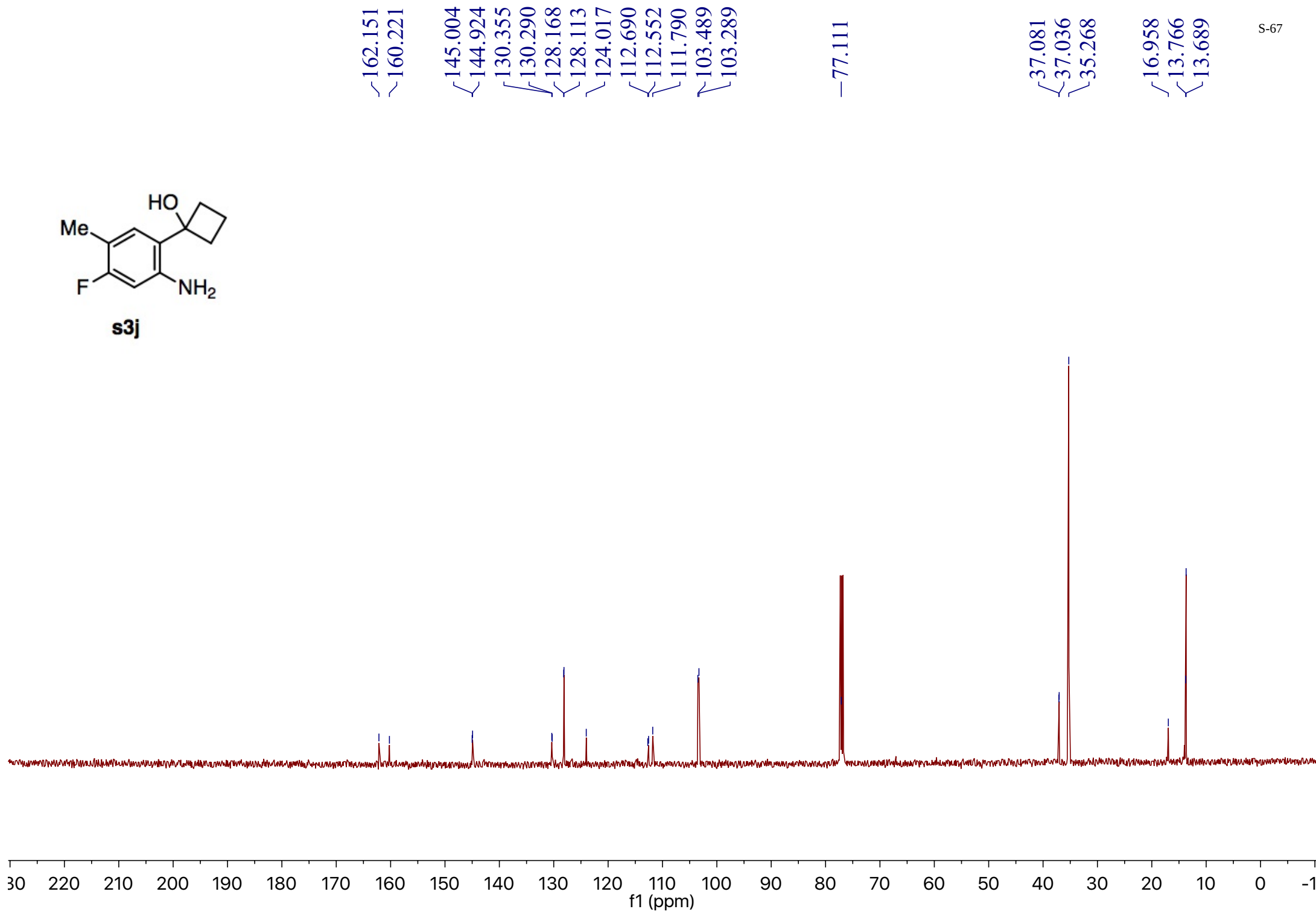


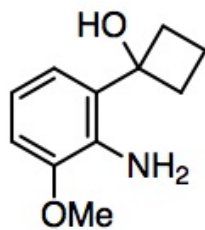
**s3j**



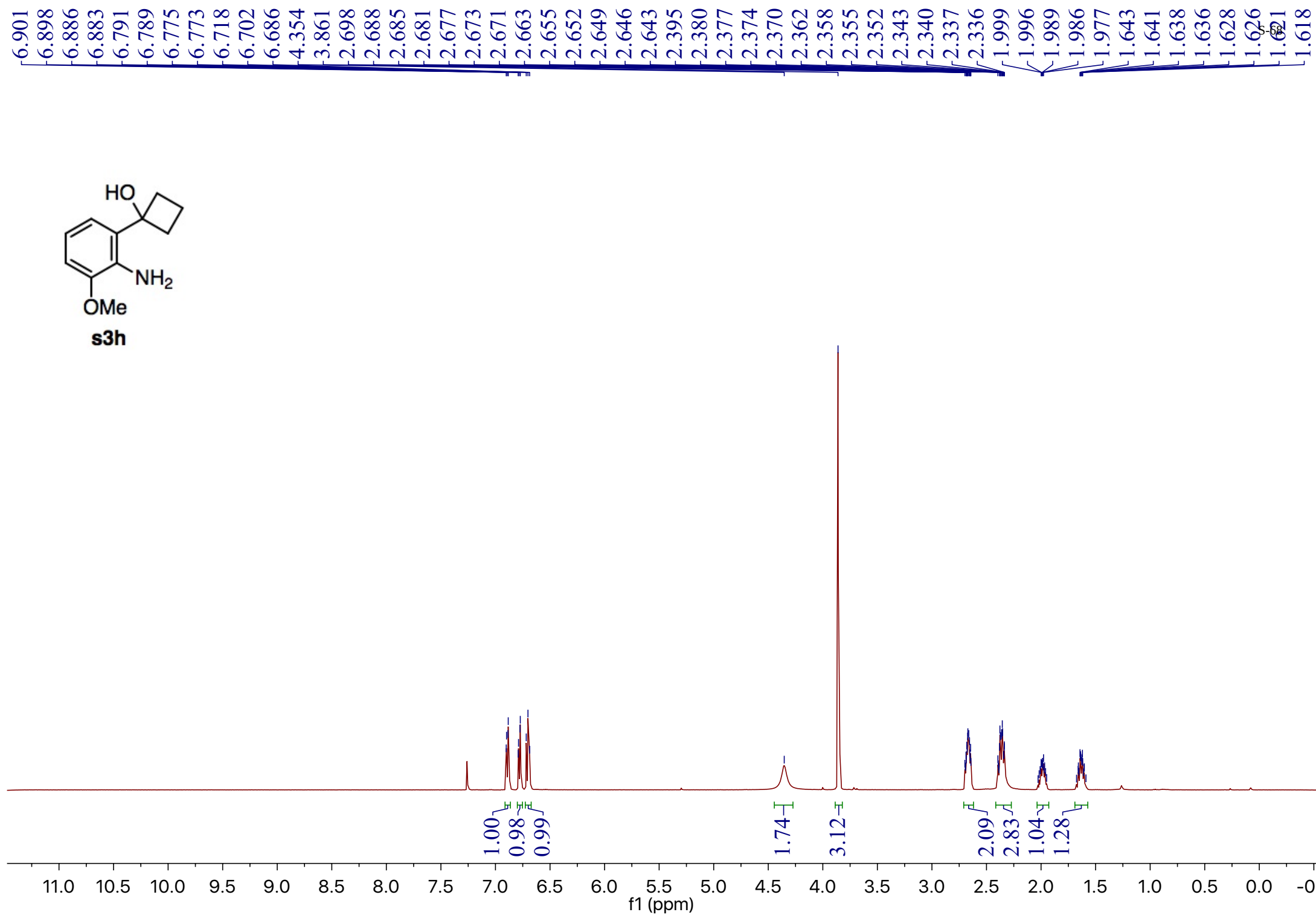


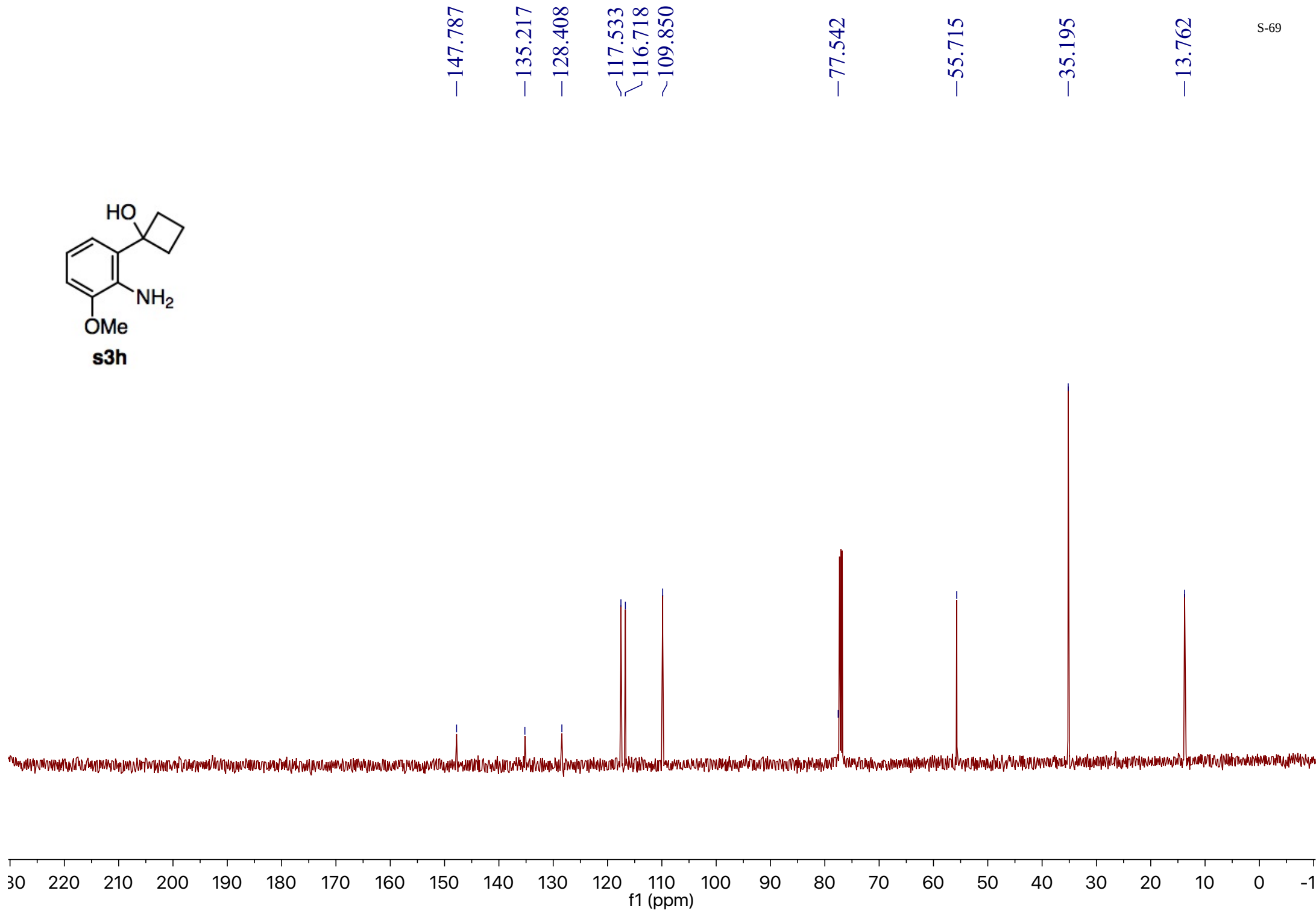
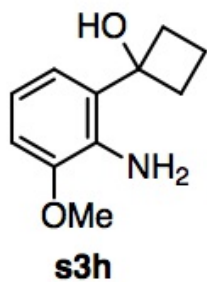
**s3j**

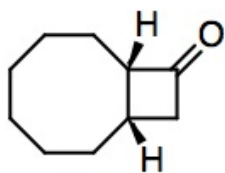




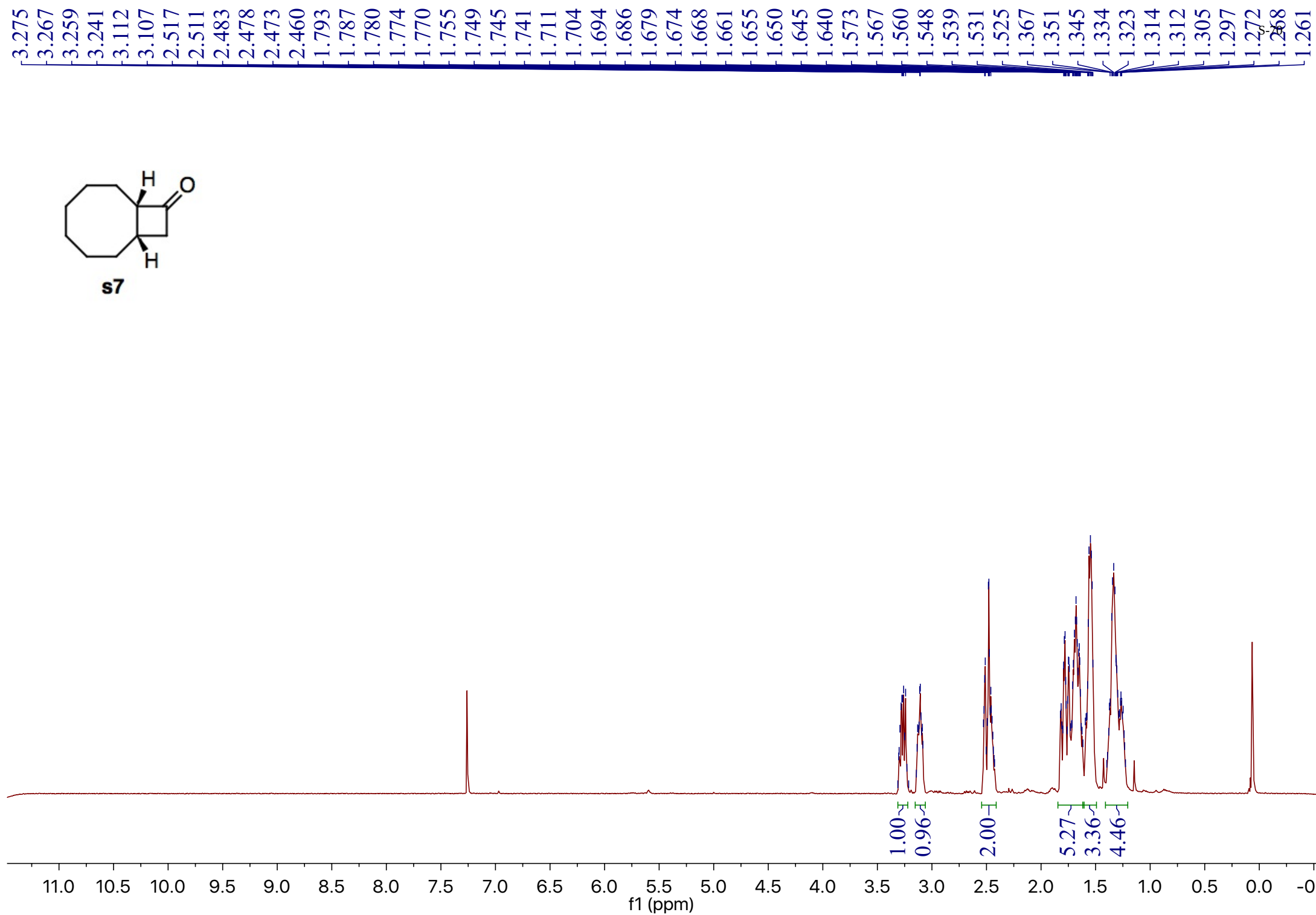
**s3h**

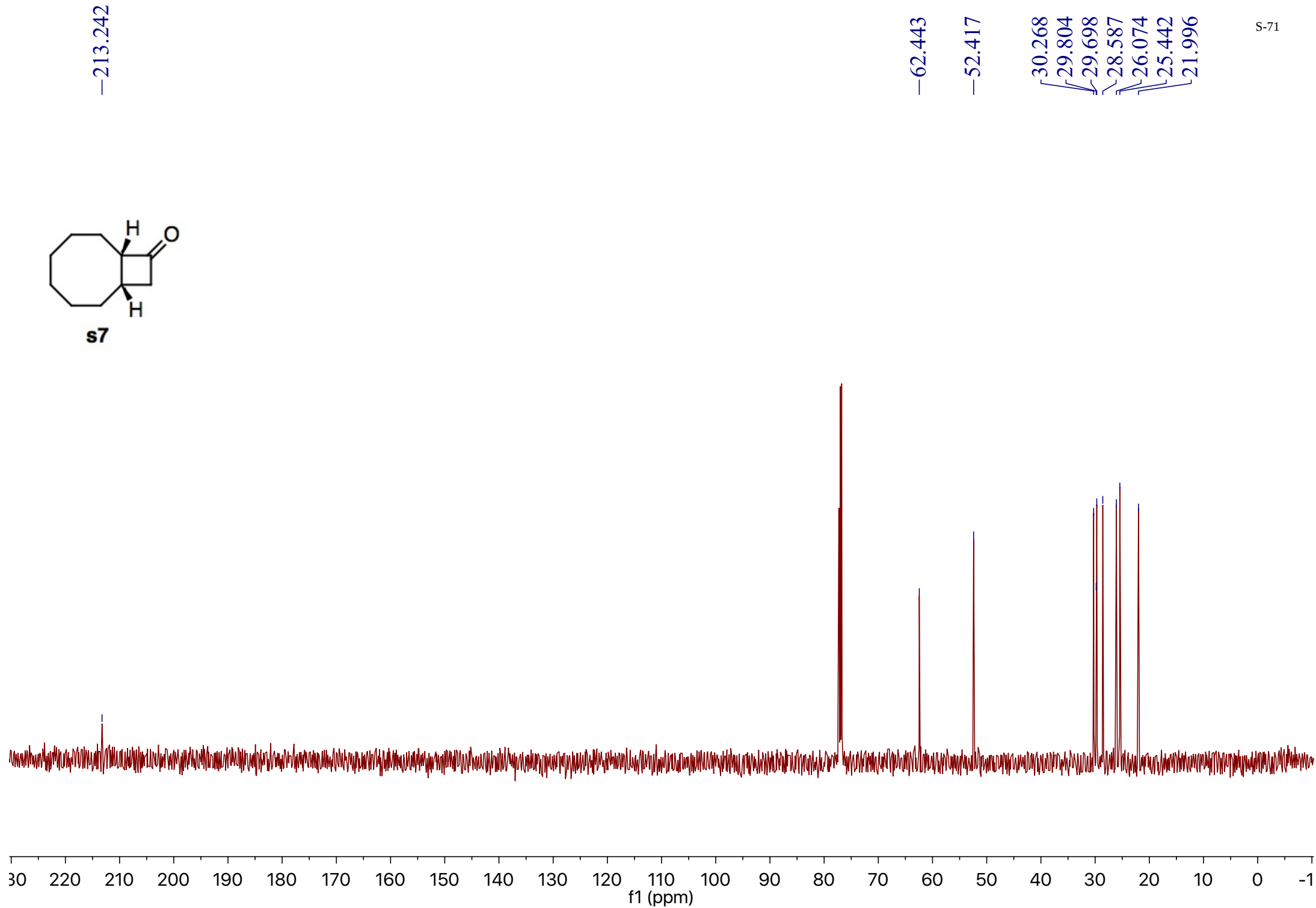
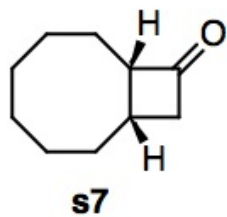


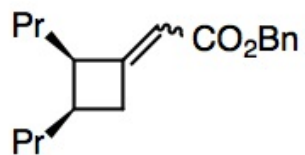




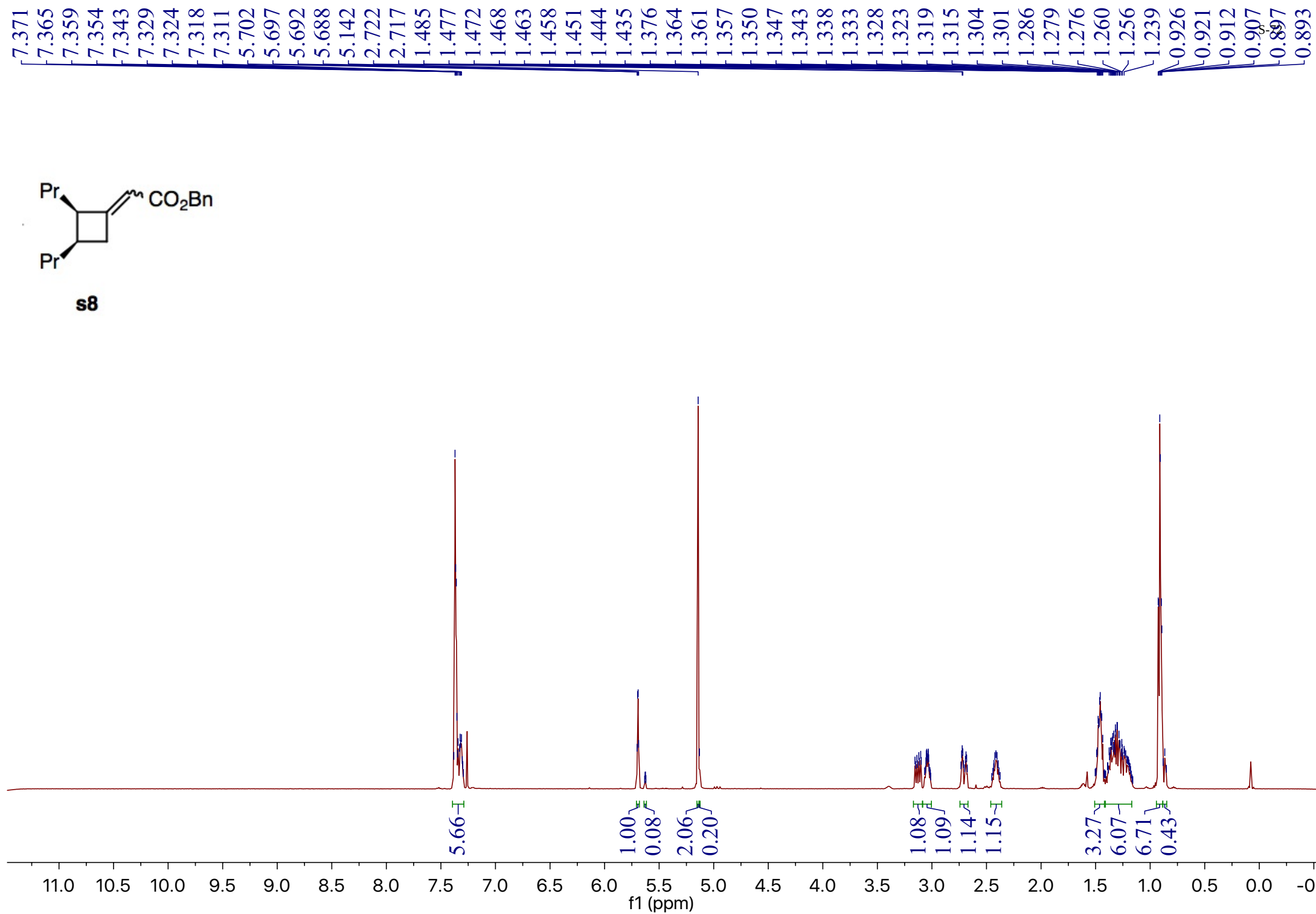
**s7**

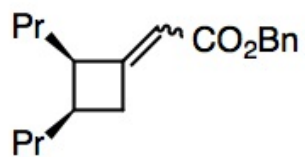




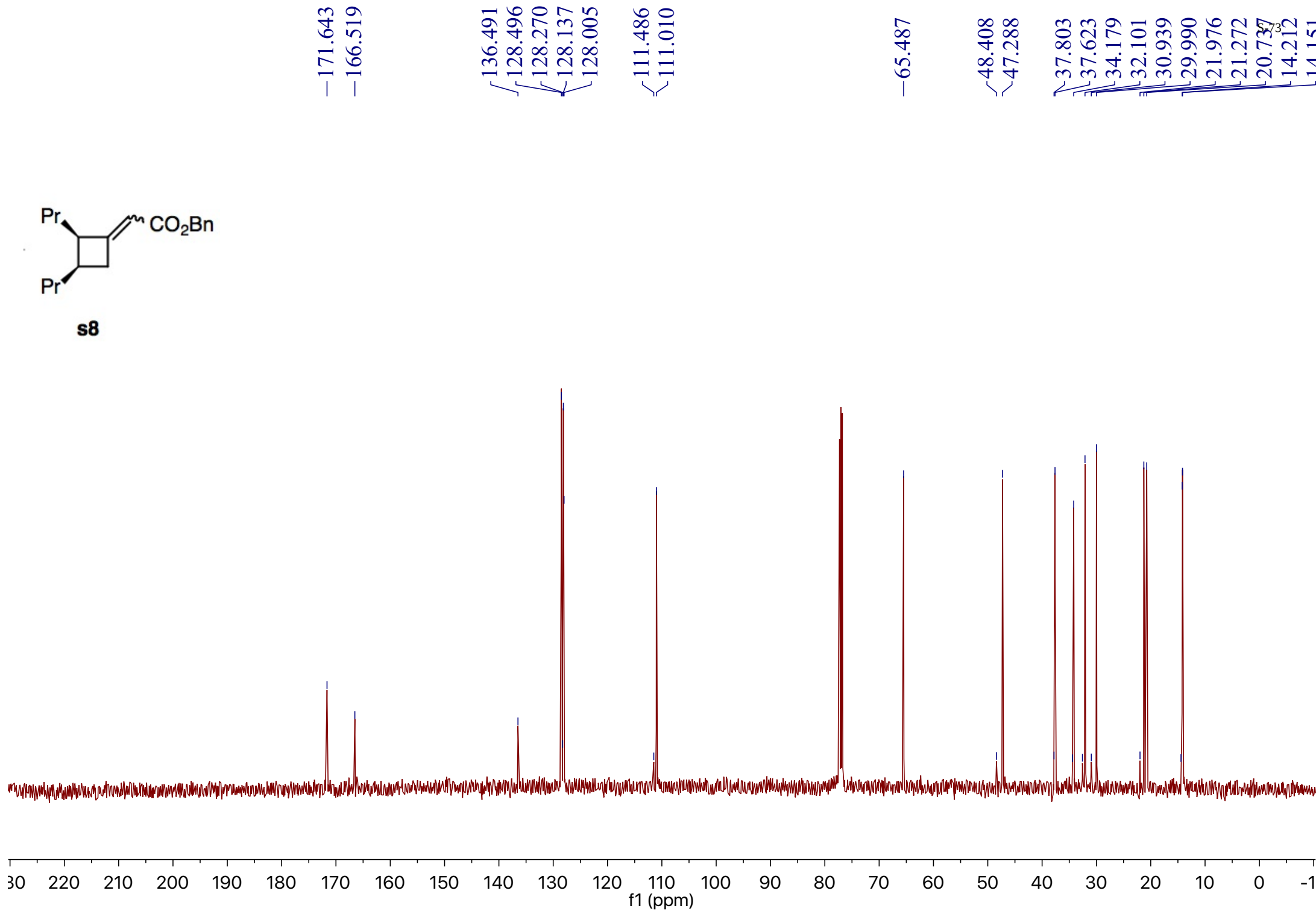


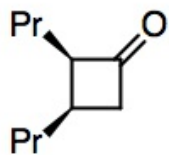
**s8**



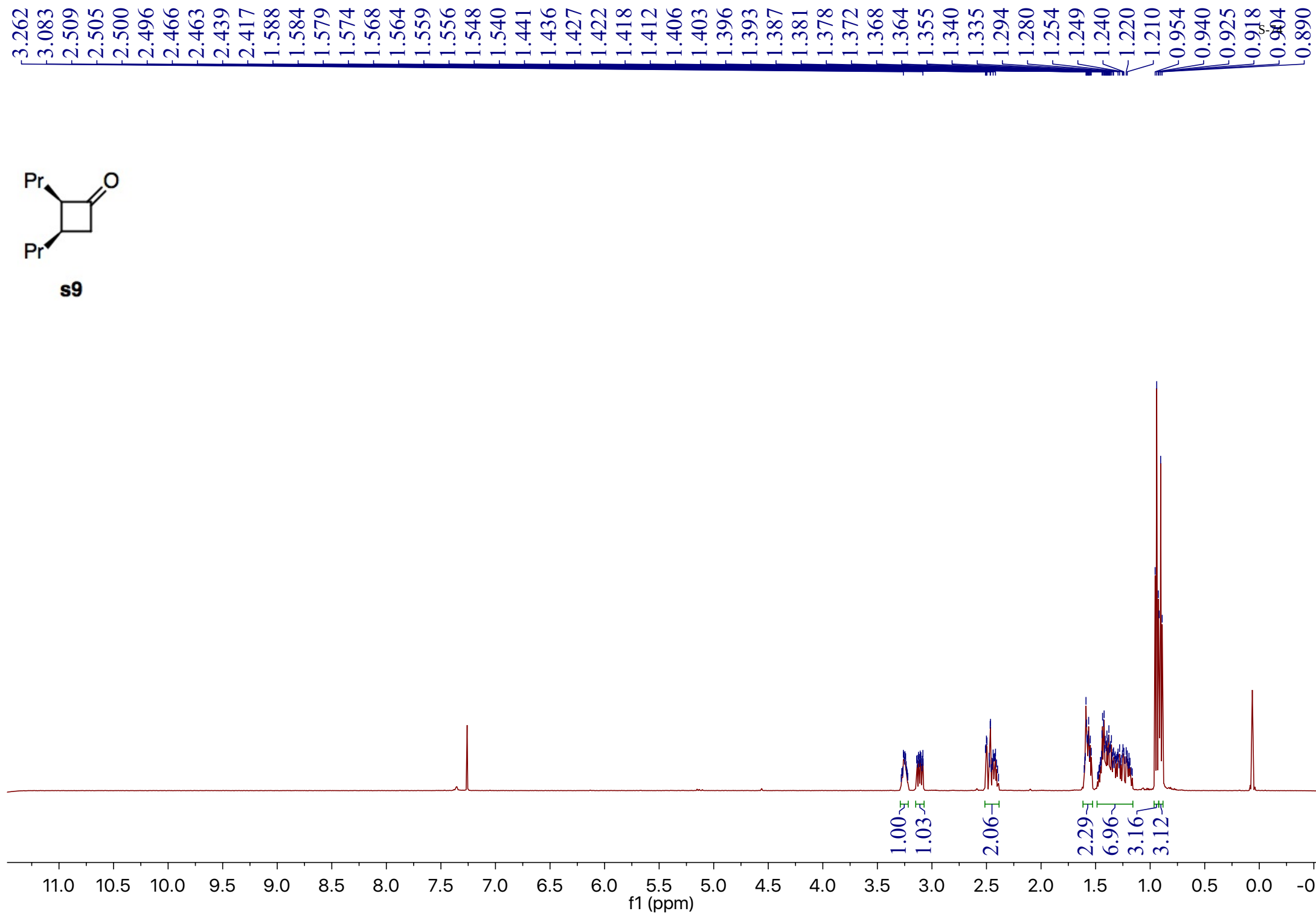


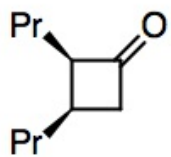
**s8**



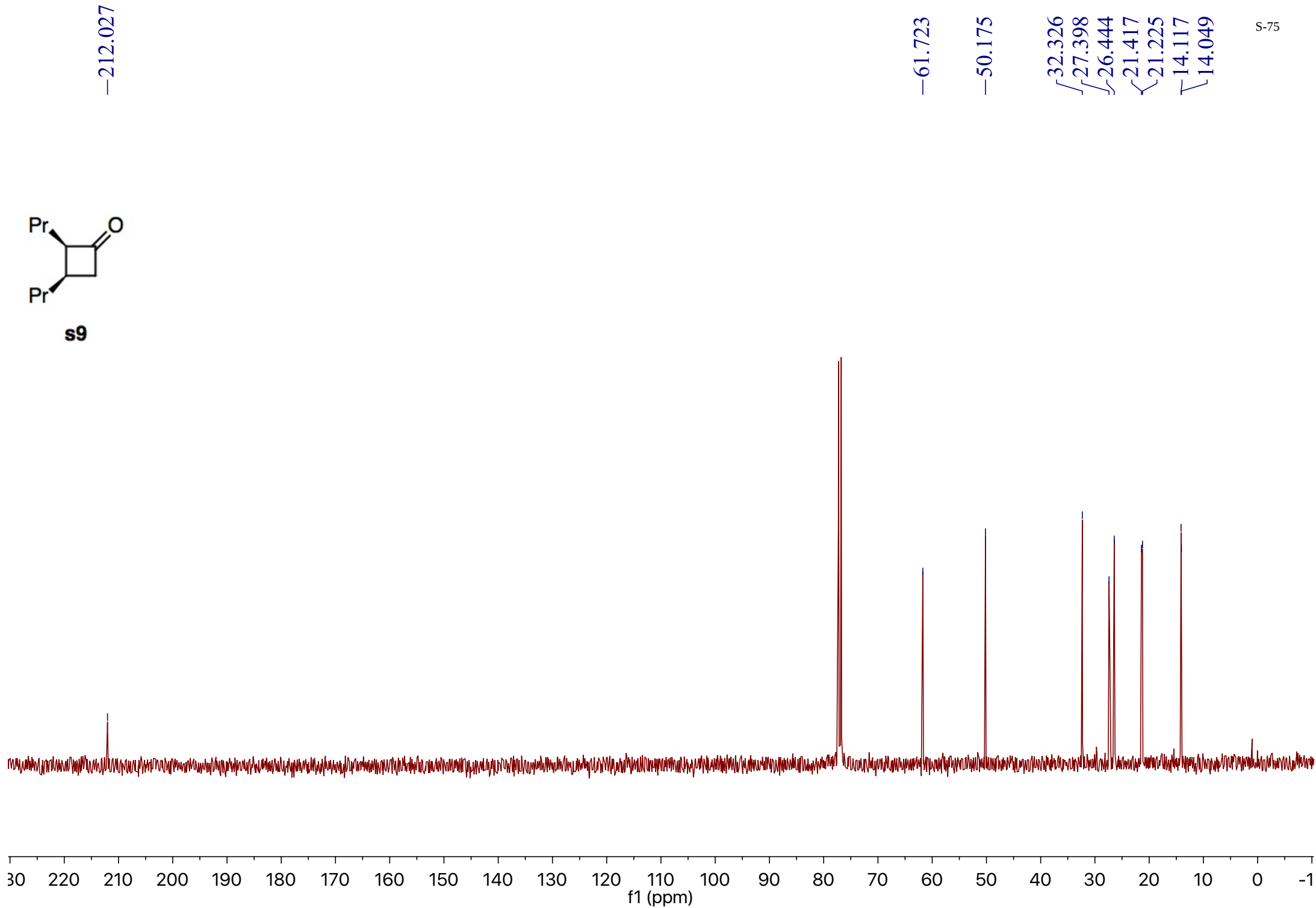


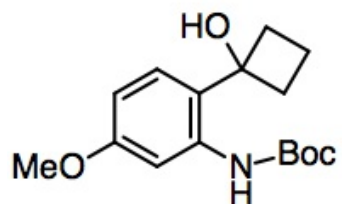
**s9**



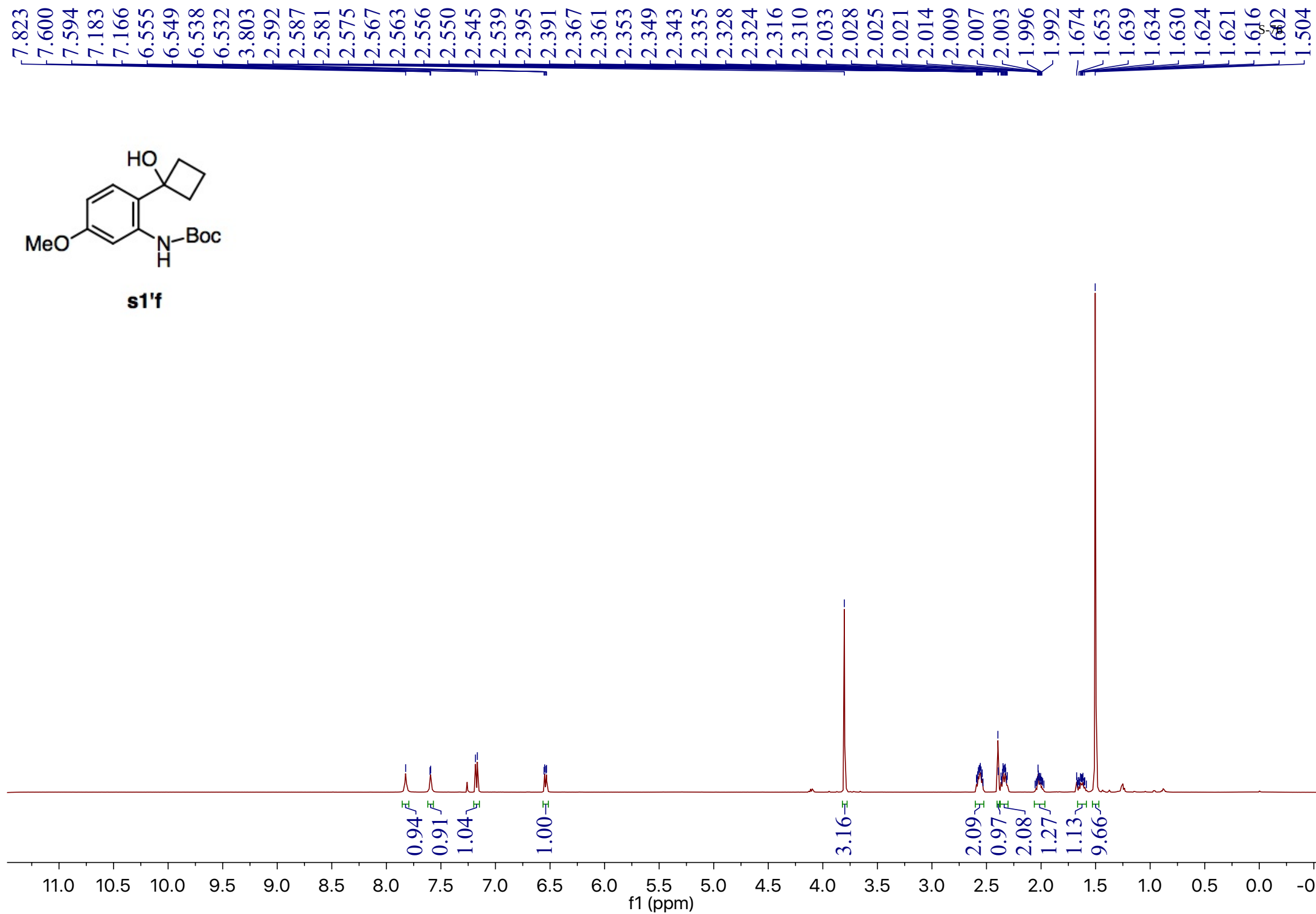


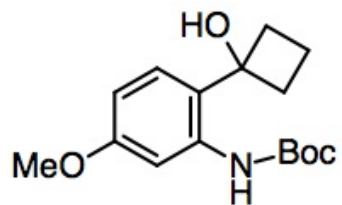
**s9**



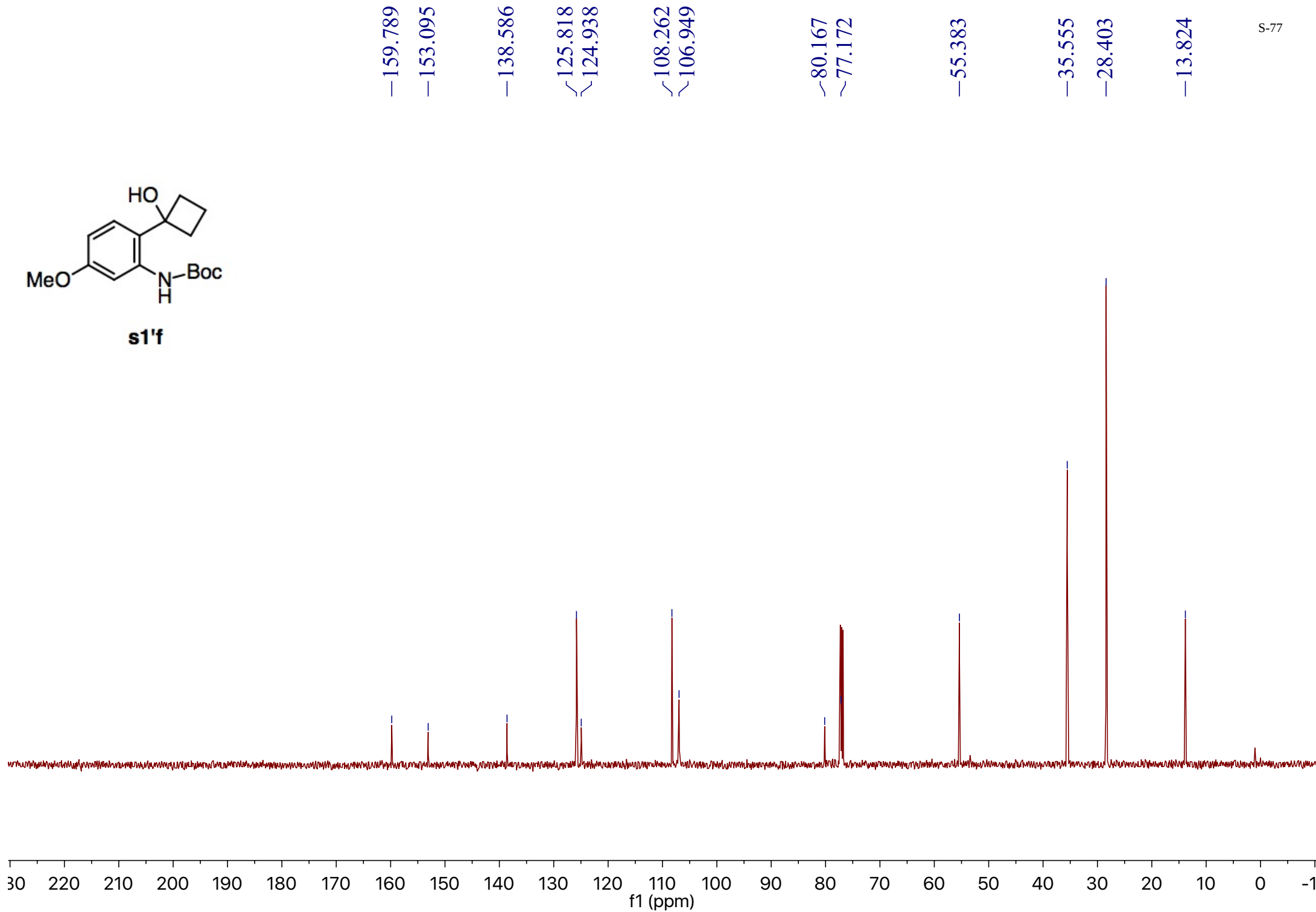


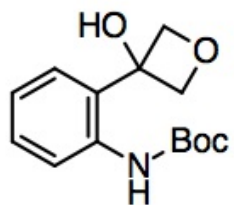
**s1'f**



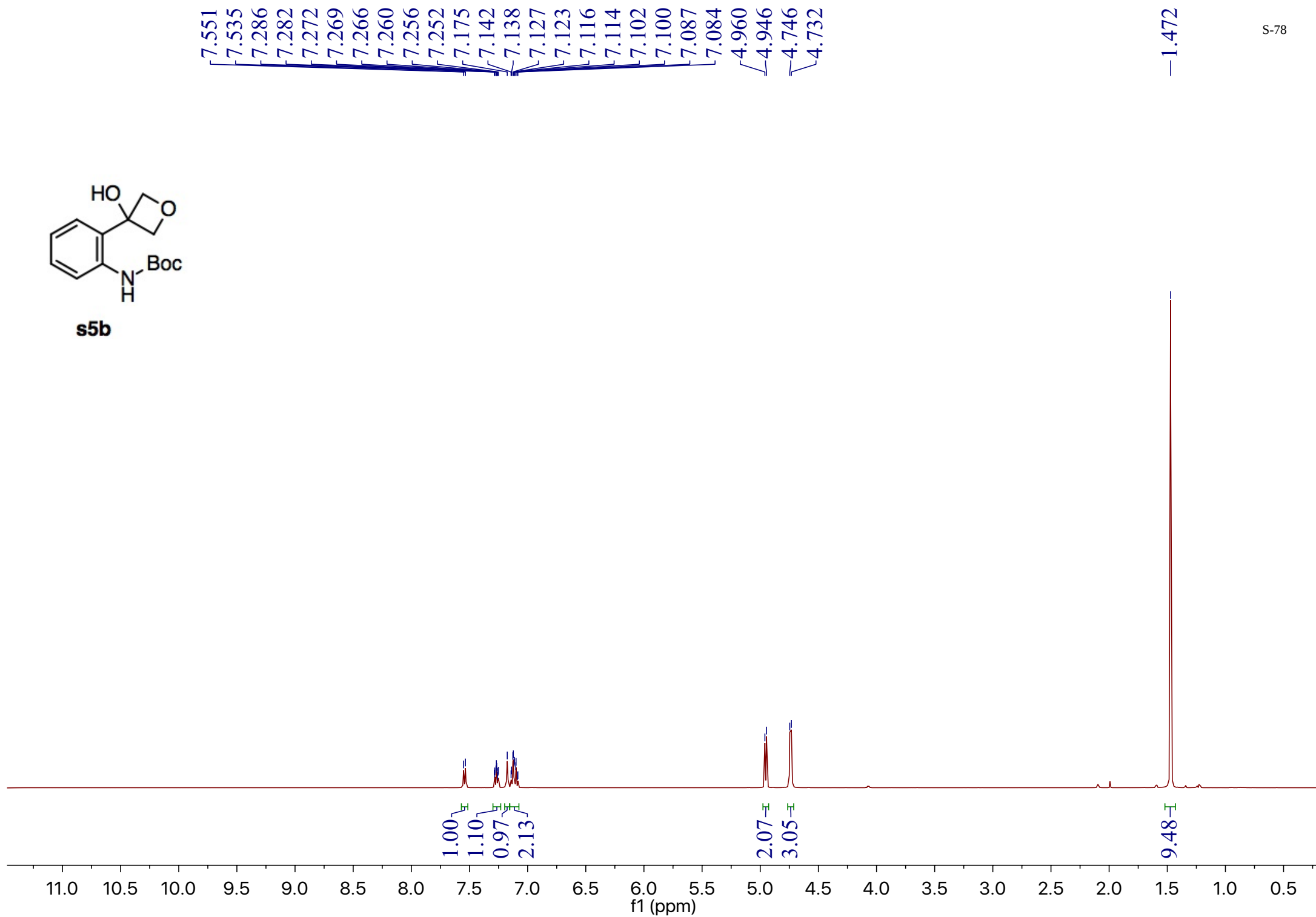


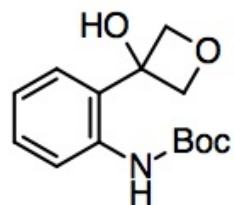
**s1'f**



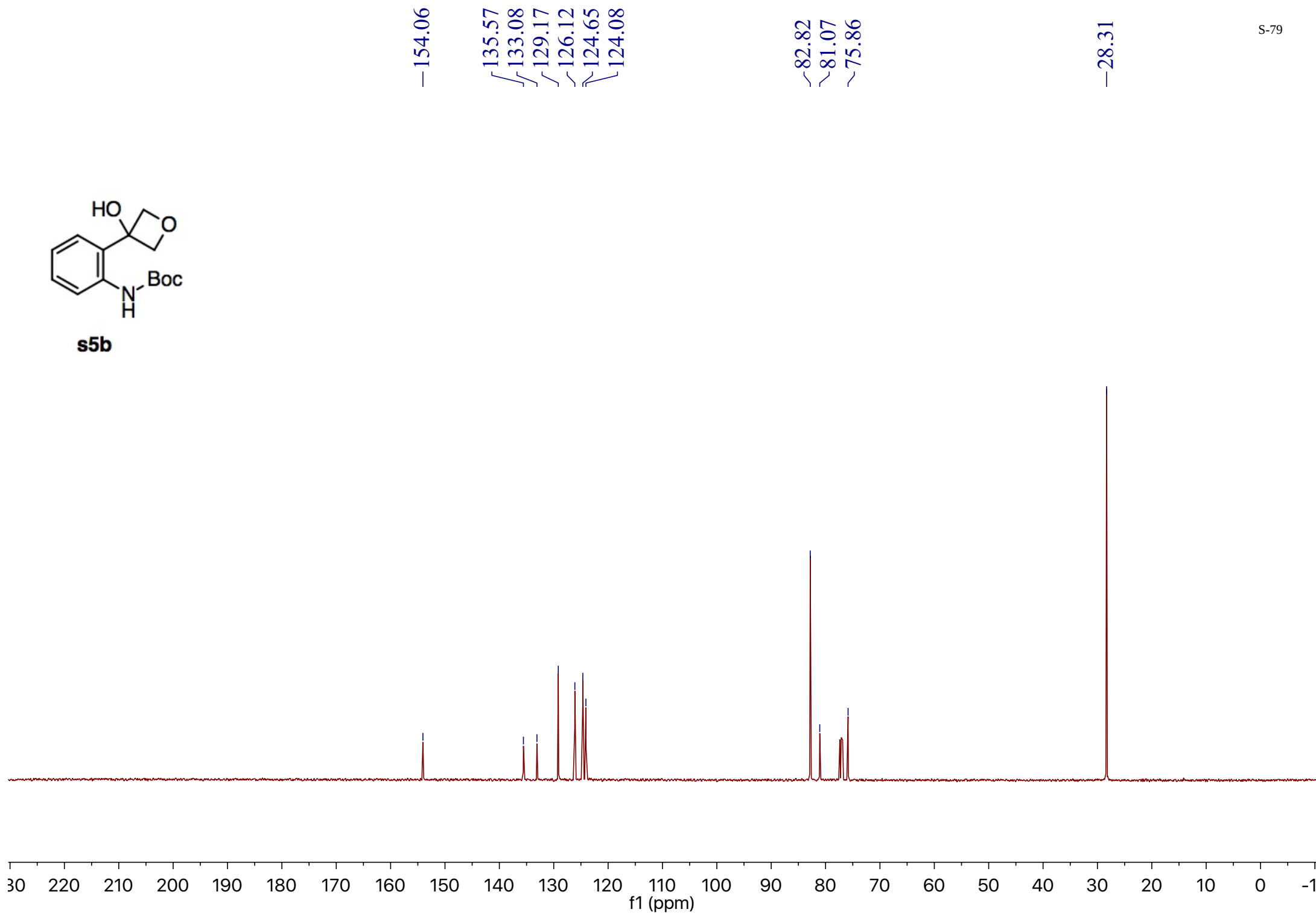


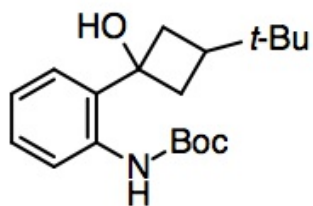
**s5b**



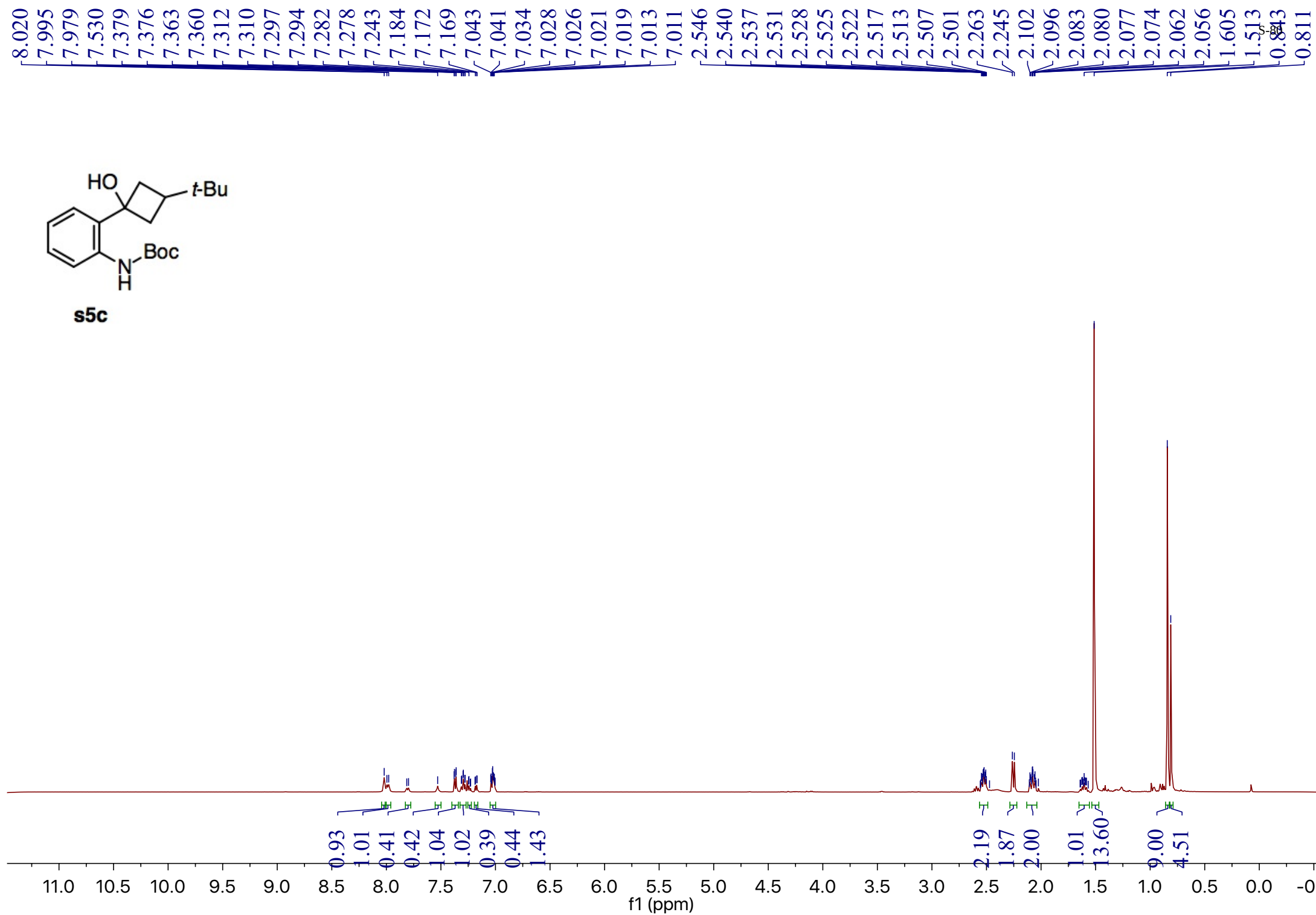


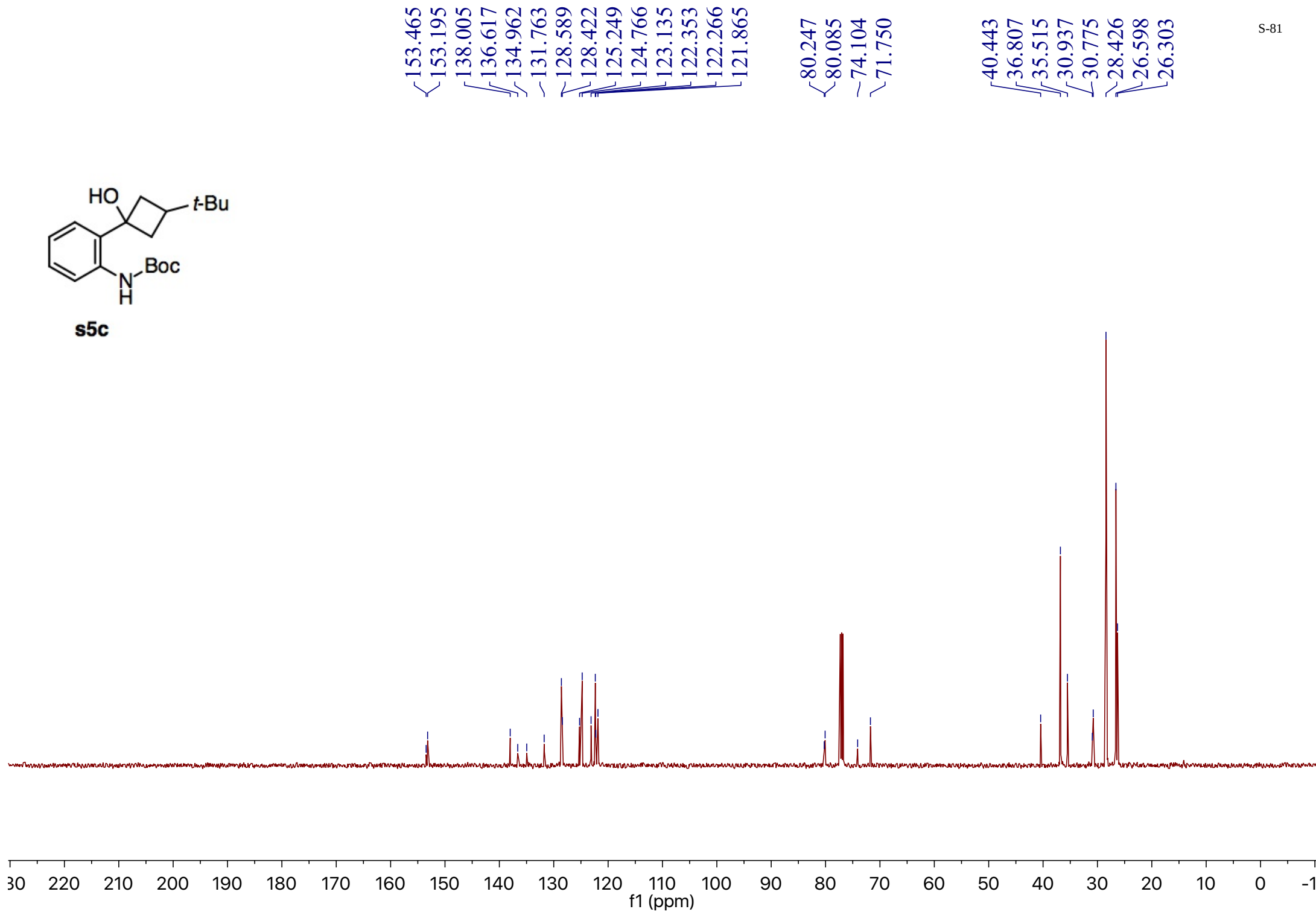
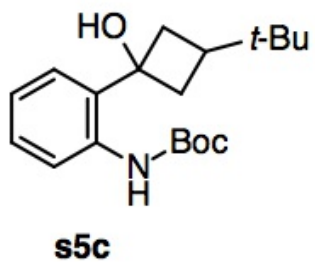
**s5b**

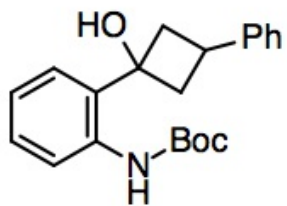




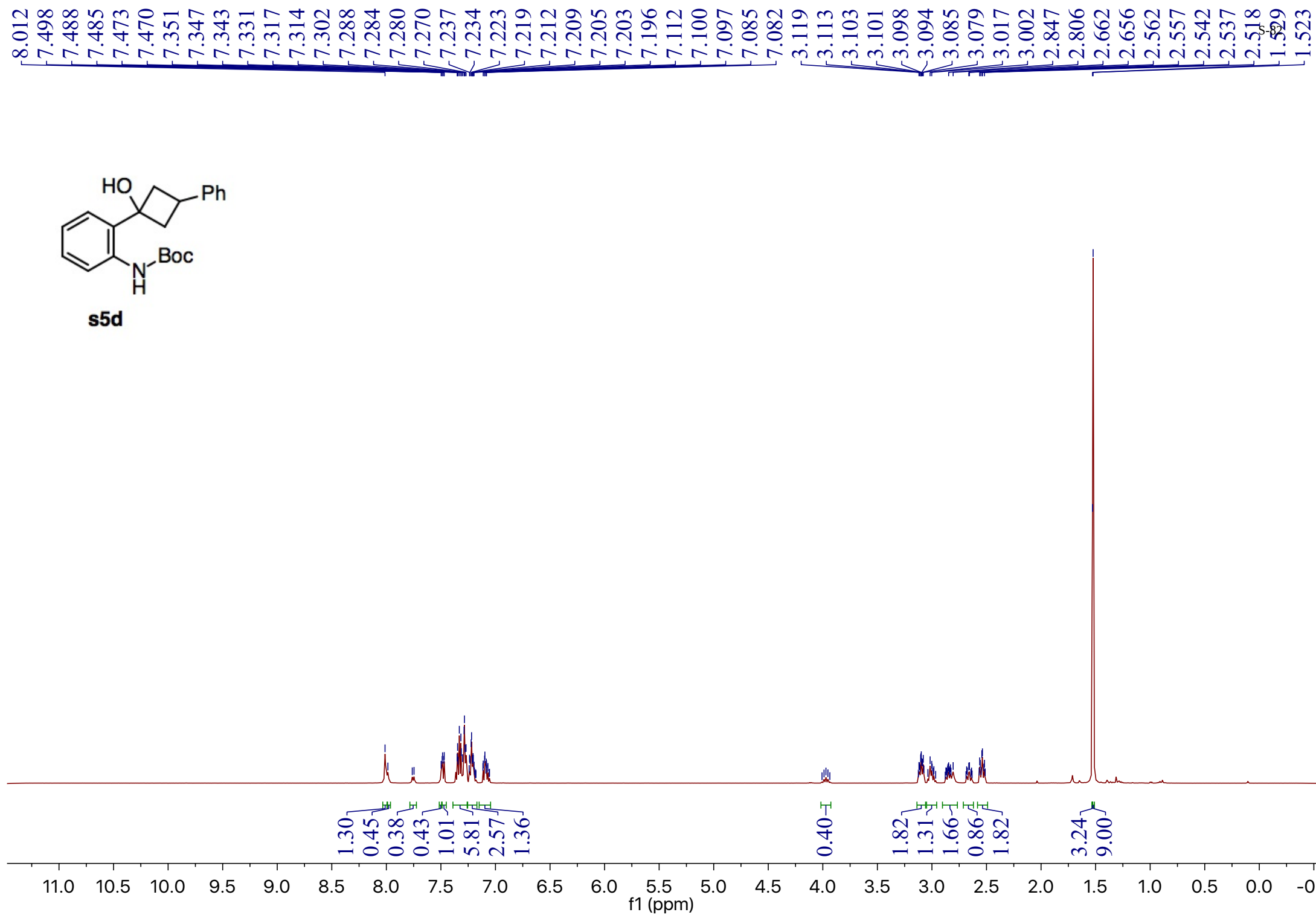
**s5c**

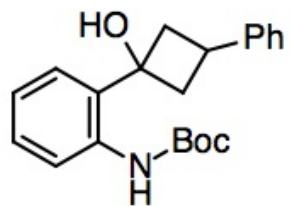




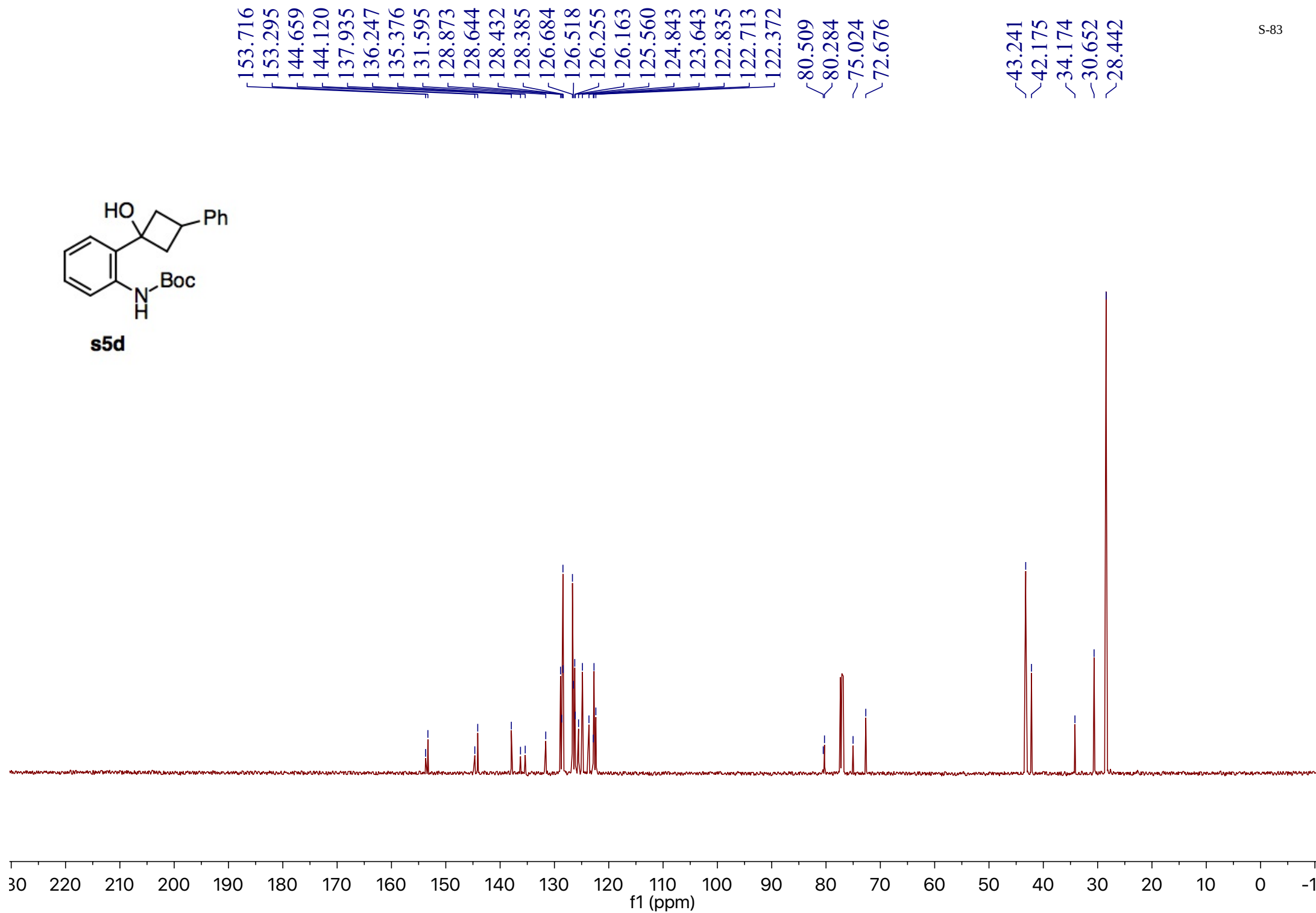


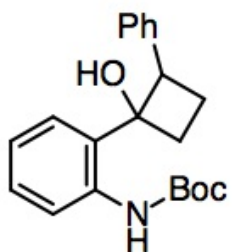
**s5d**



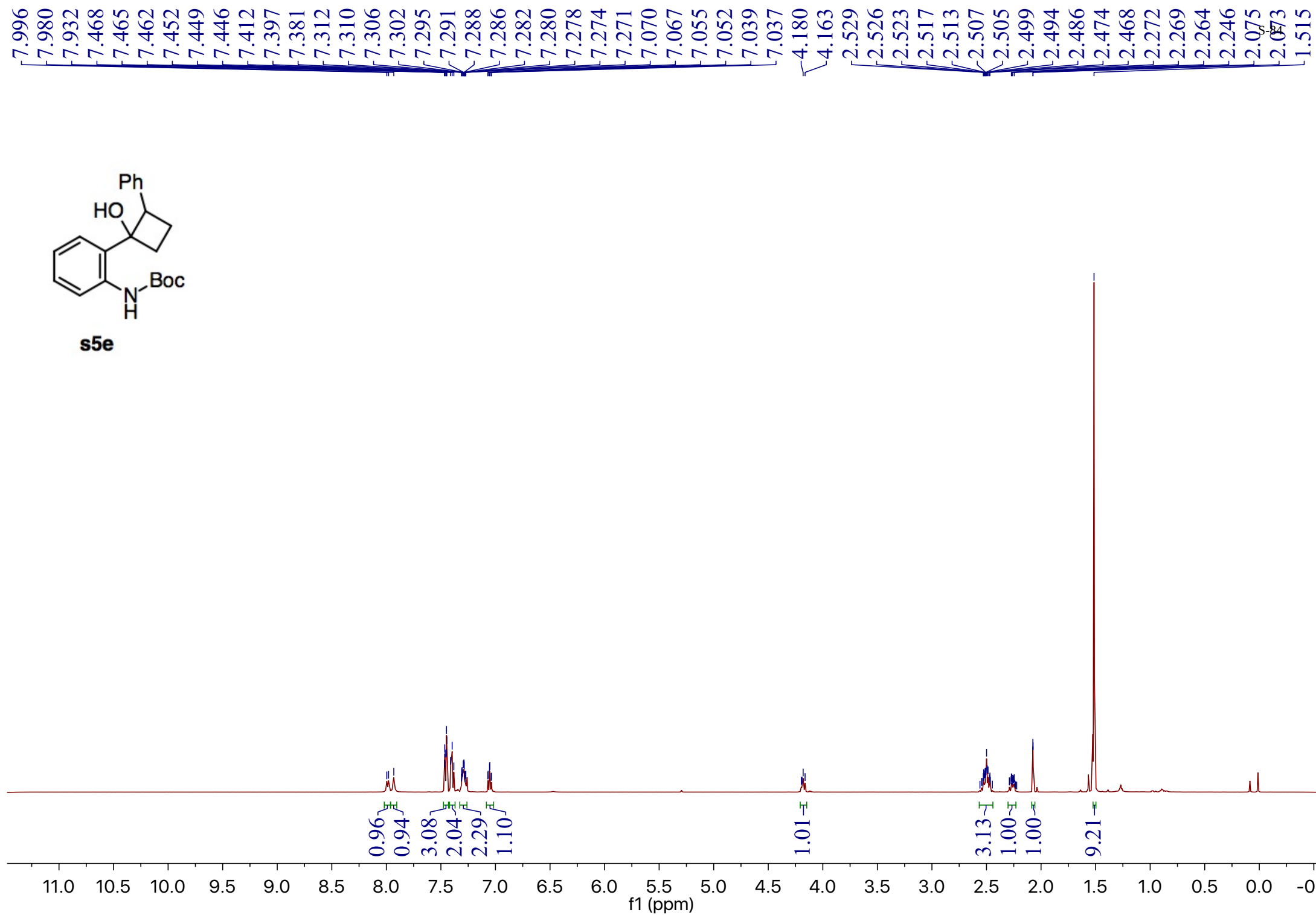


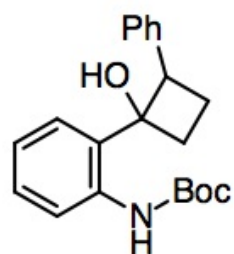
**s5d**



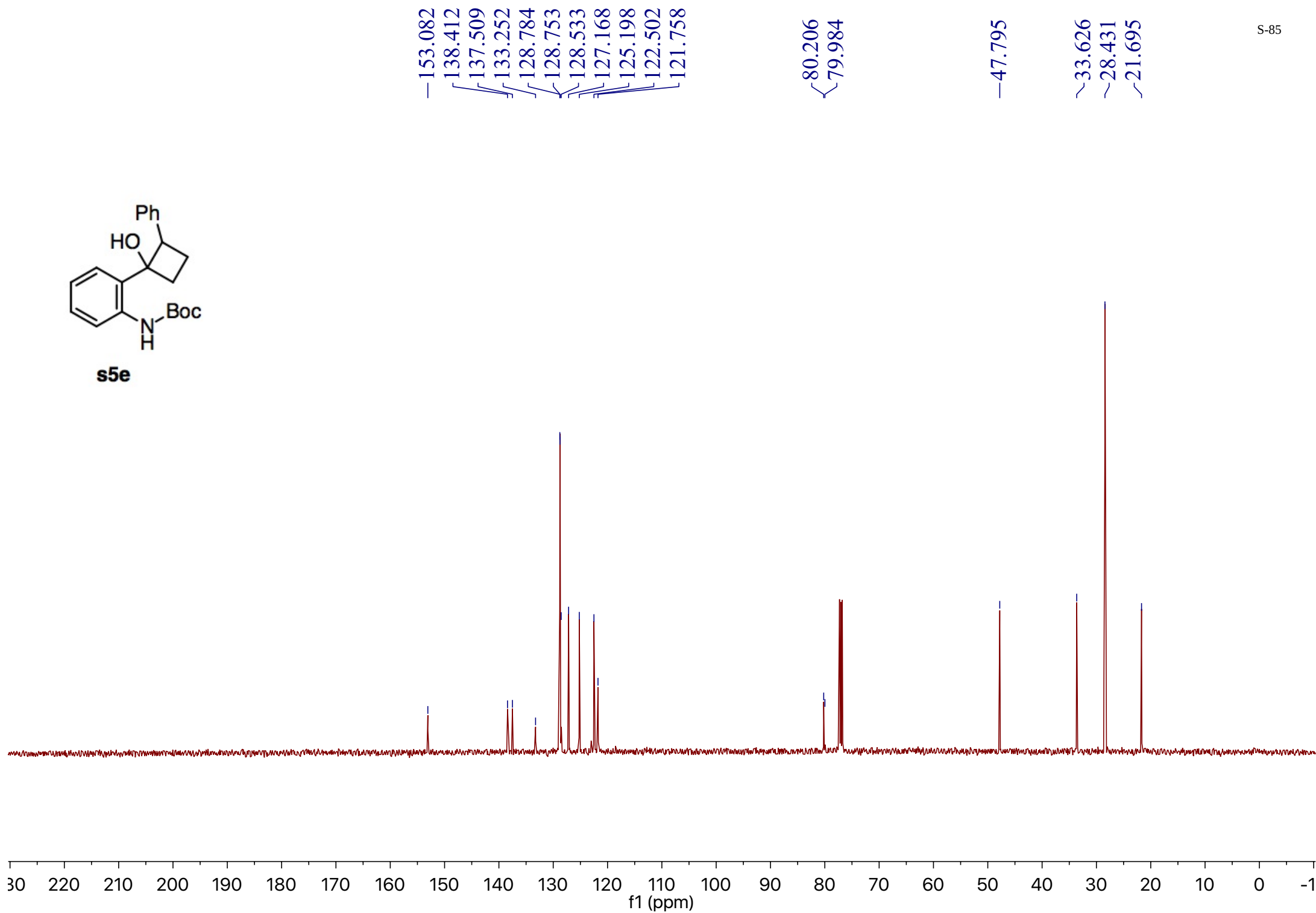


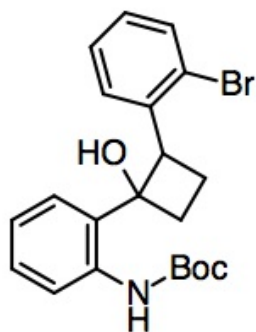
**s5e**



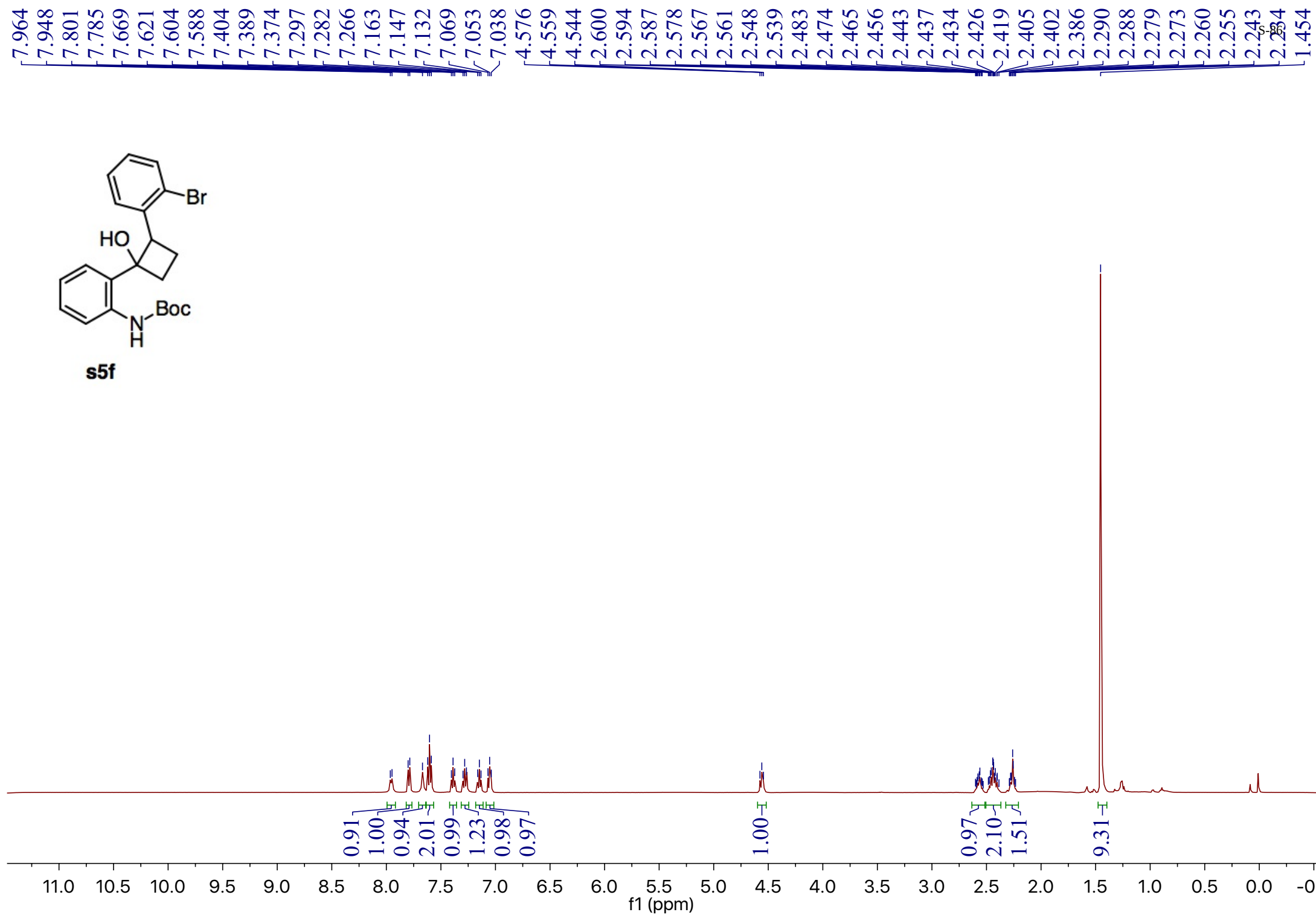


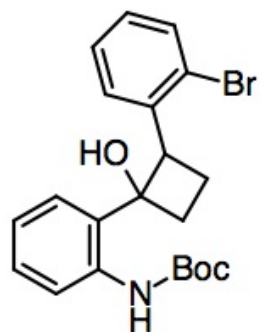
**s5e**



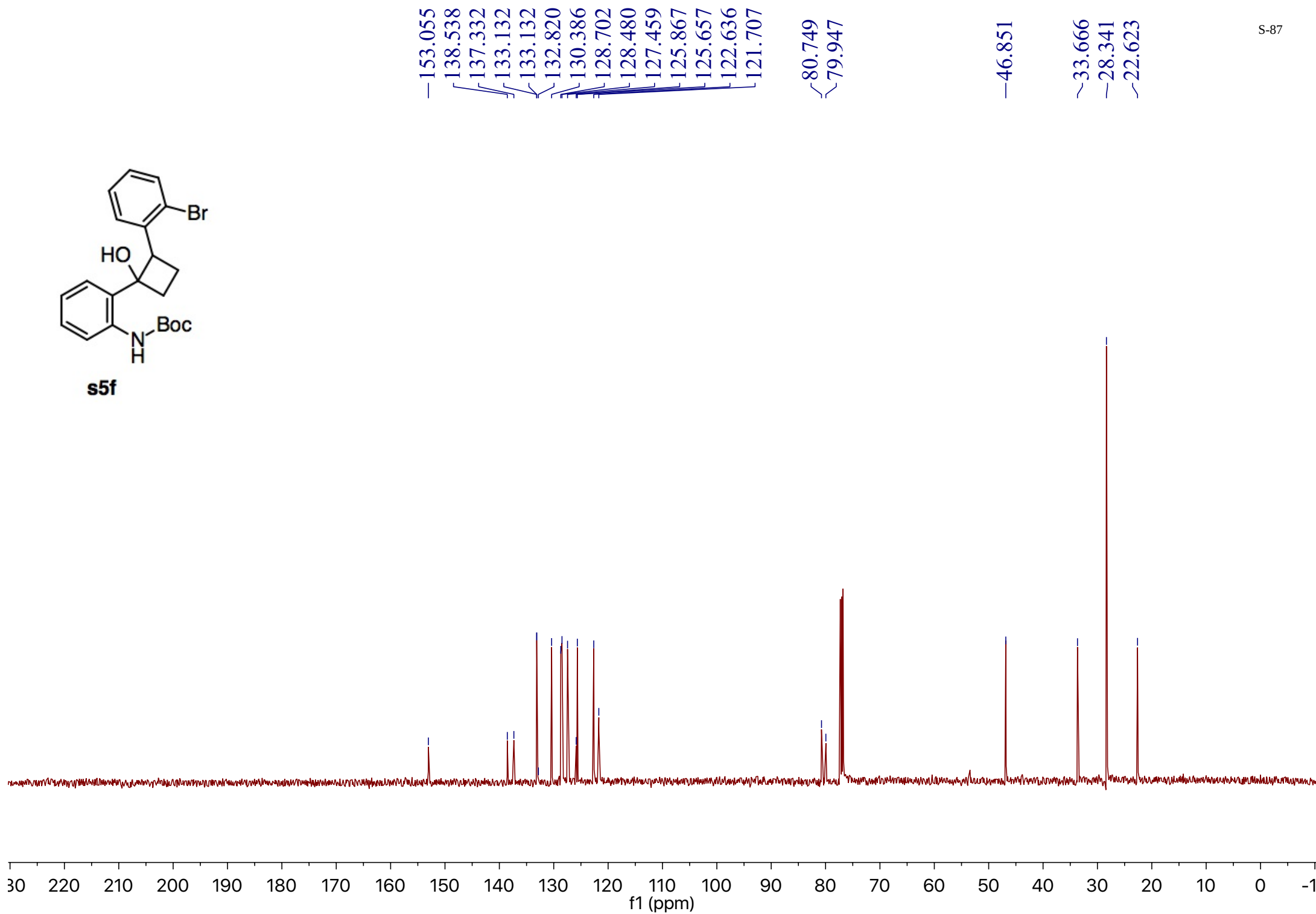


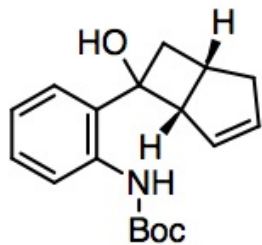
**s5f**



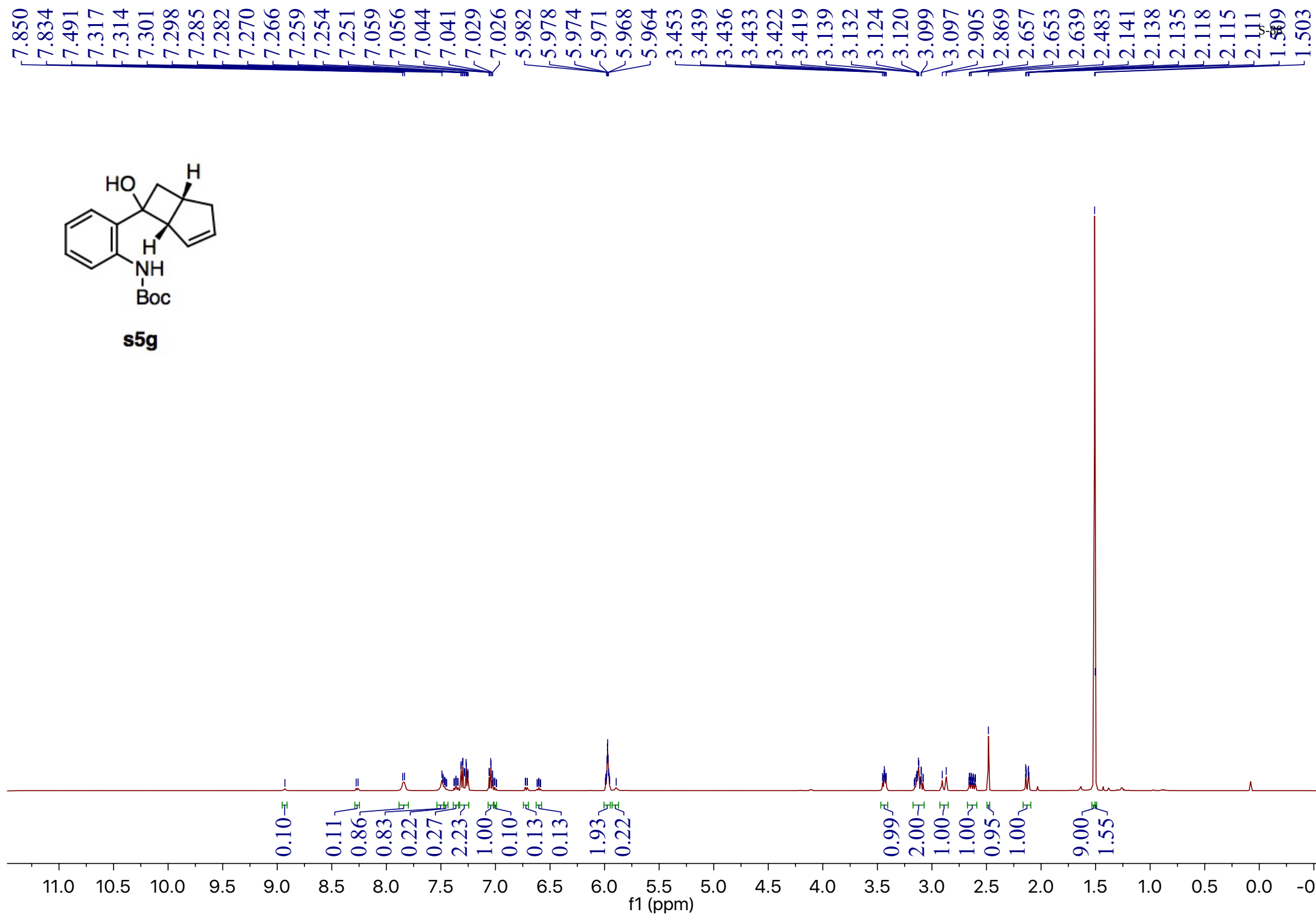


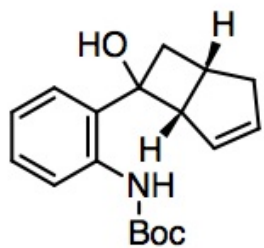
**s5f**



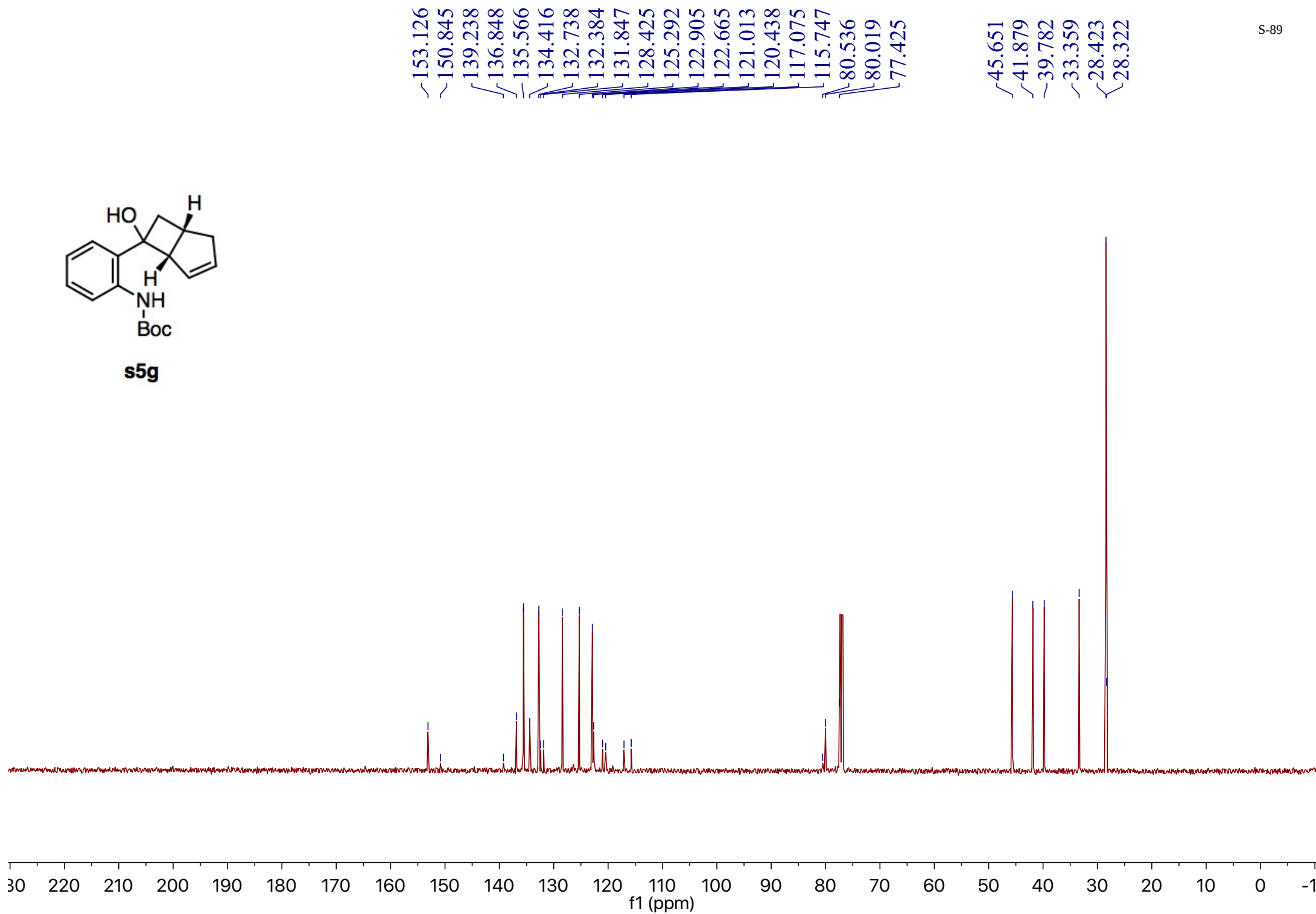


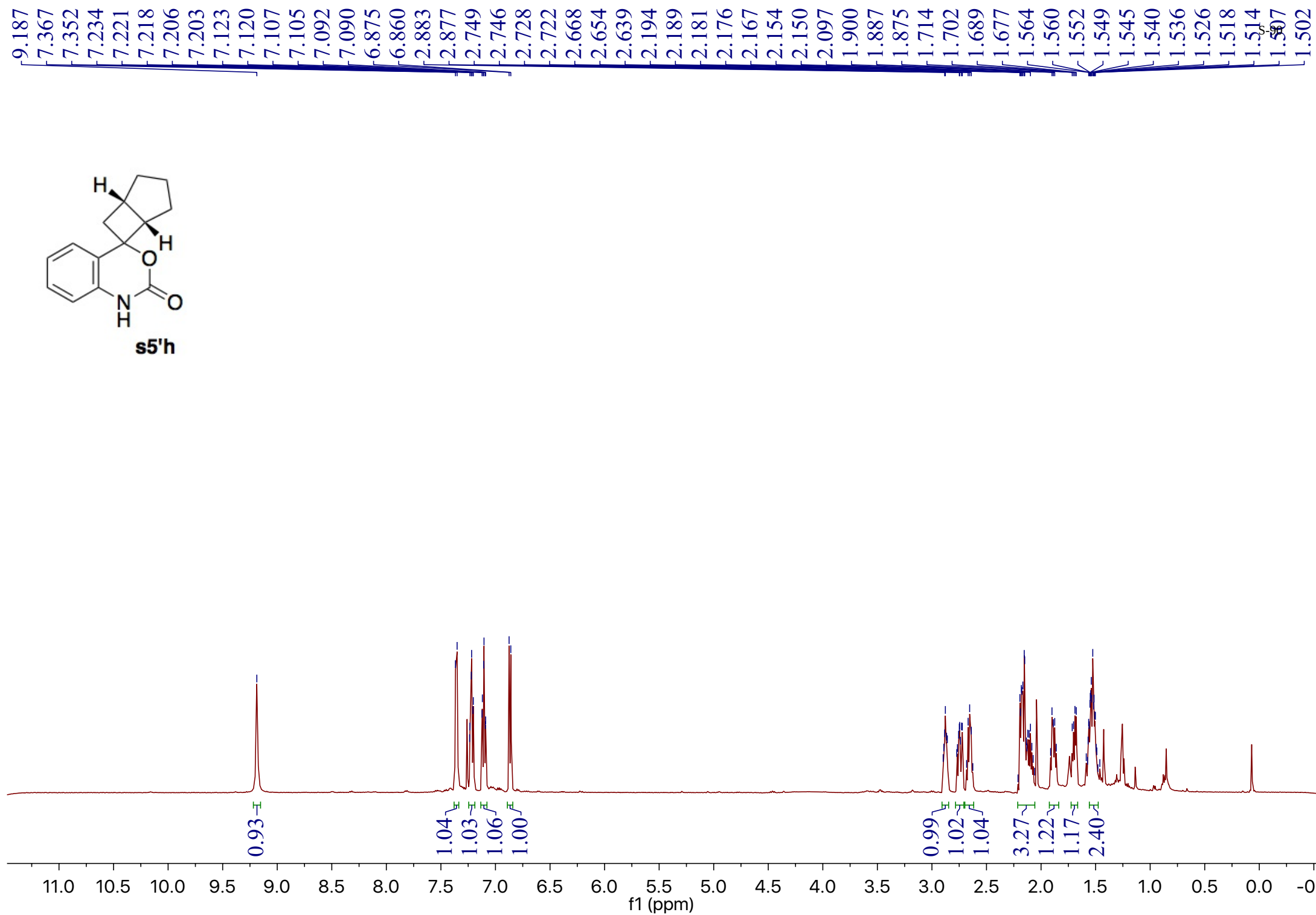
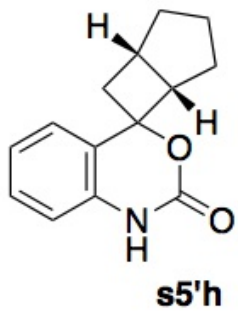
**s5g**

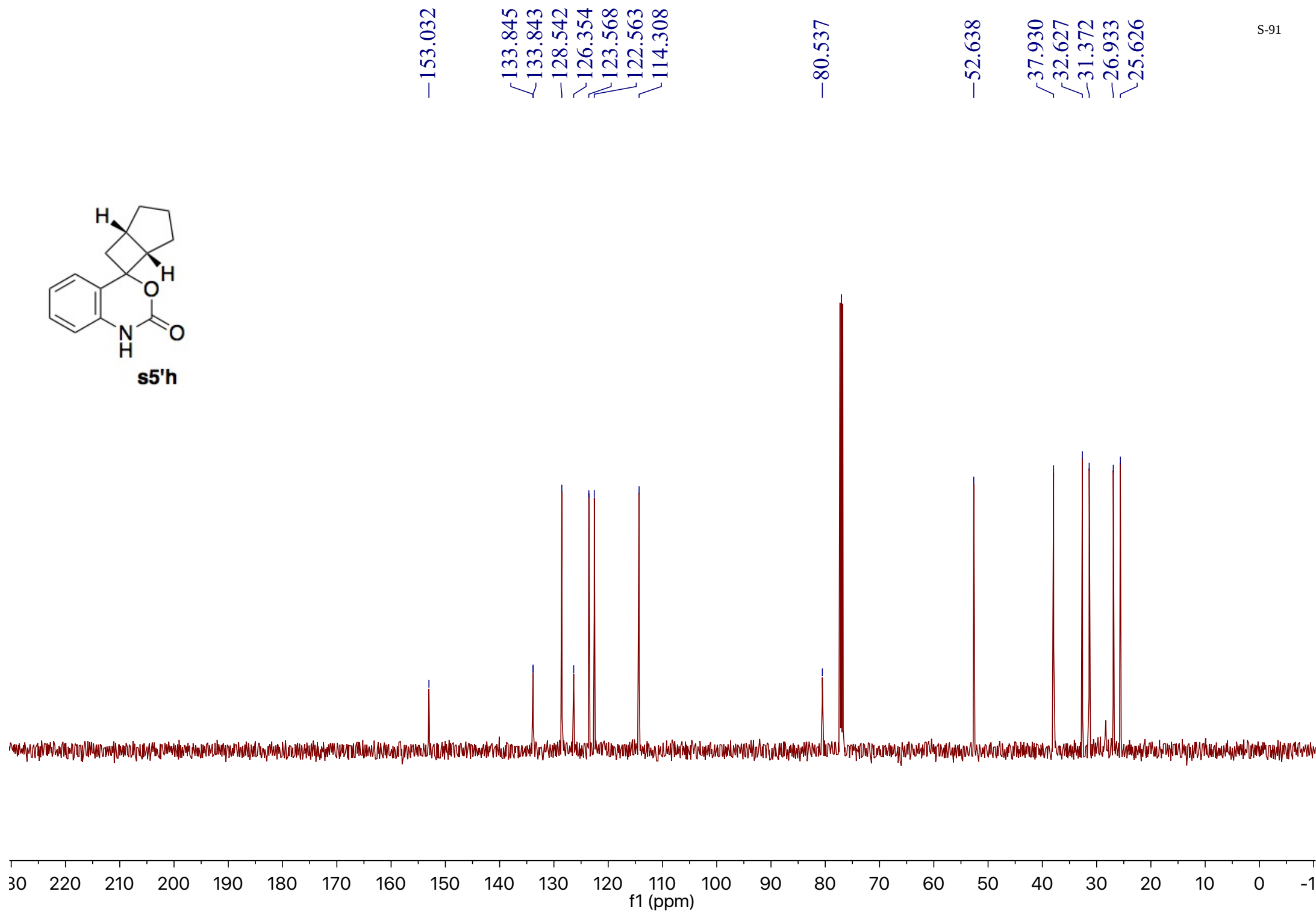
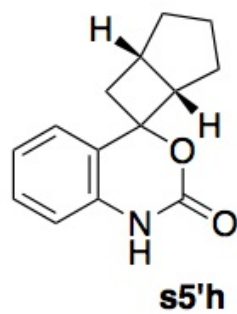


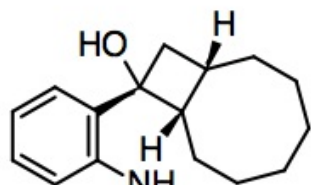


**s5g**

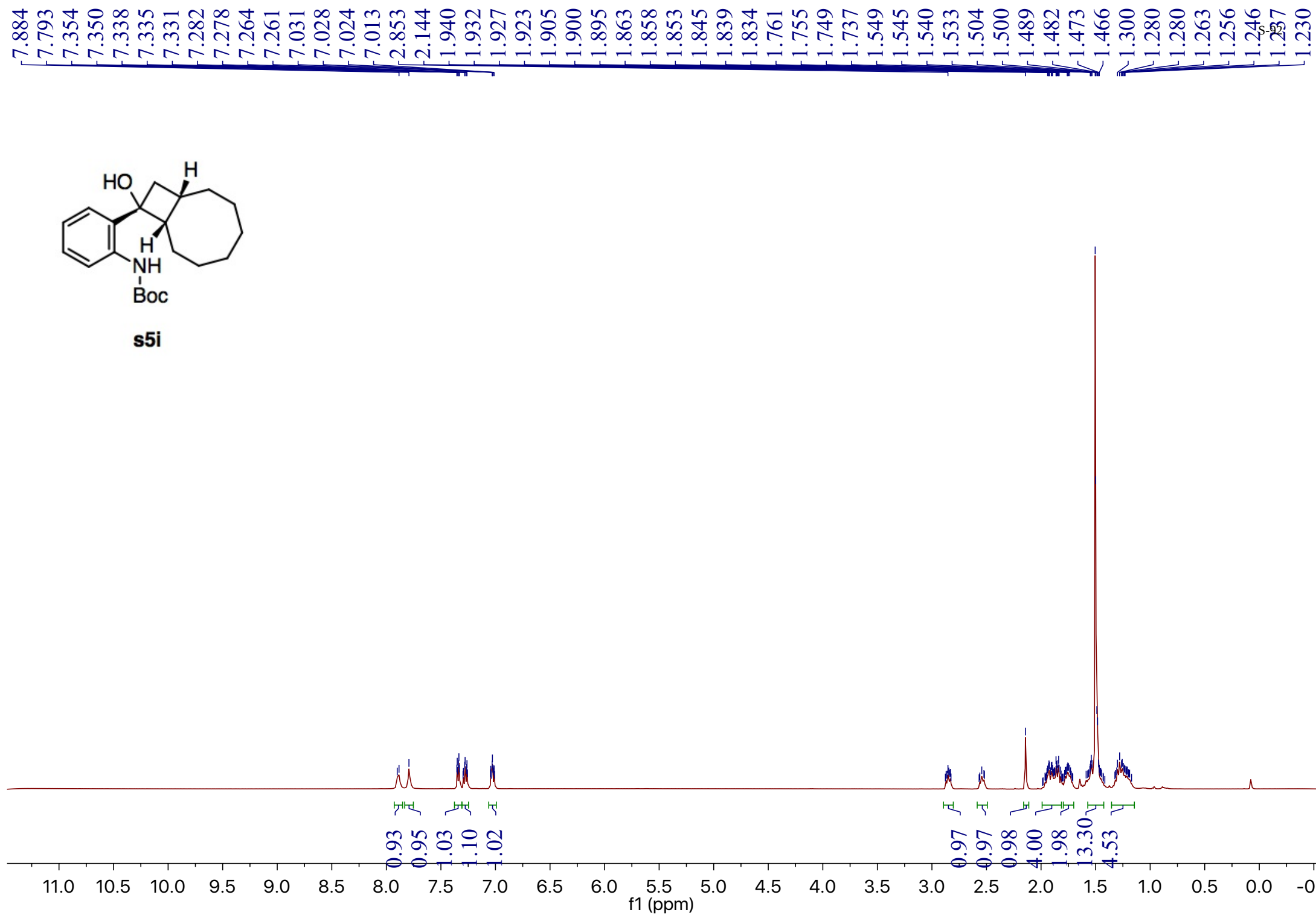


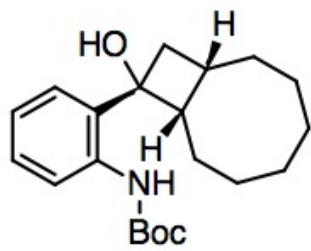






**s5i**





**s5i**

—153.105

137.578

133.956

128.314

124.419

122.599

122.394

—79.885

—75.154

49.163

40.185

31.535

30.191

29.184

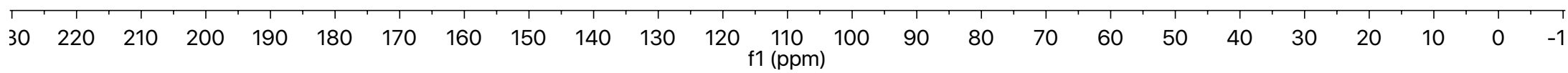
28.581

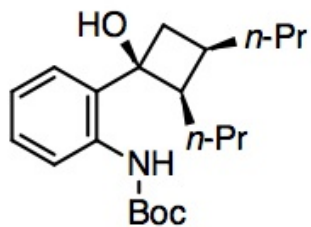
28.427

25.769

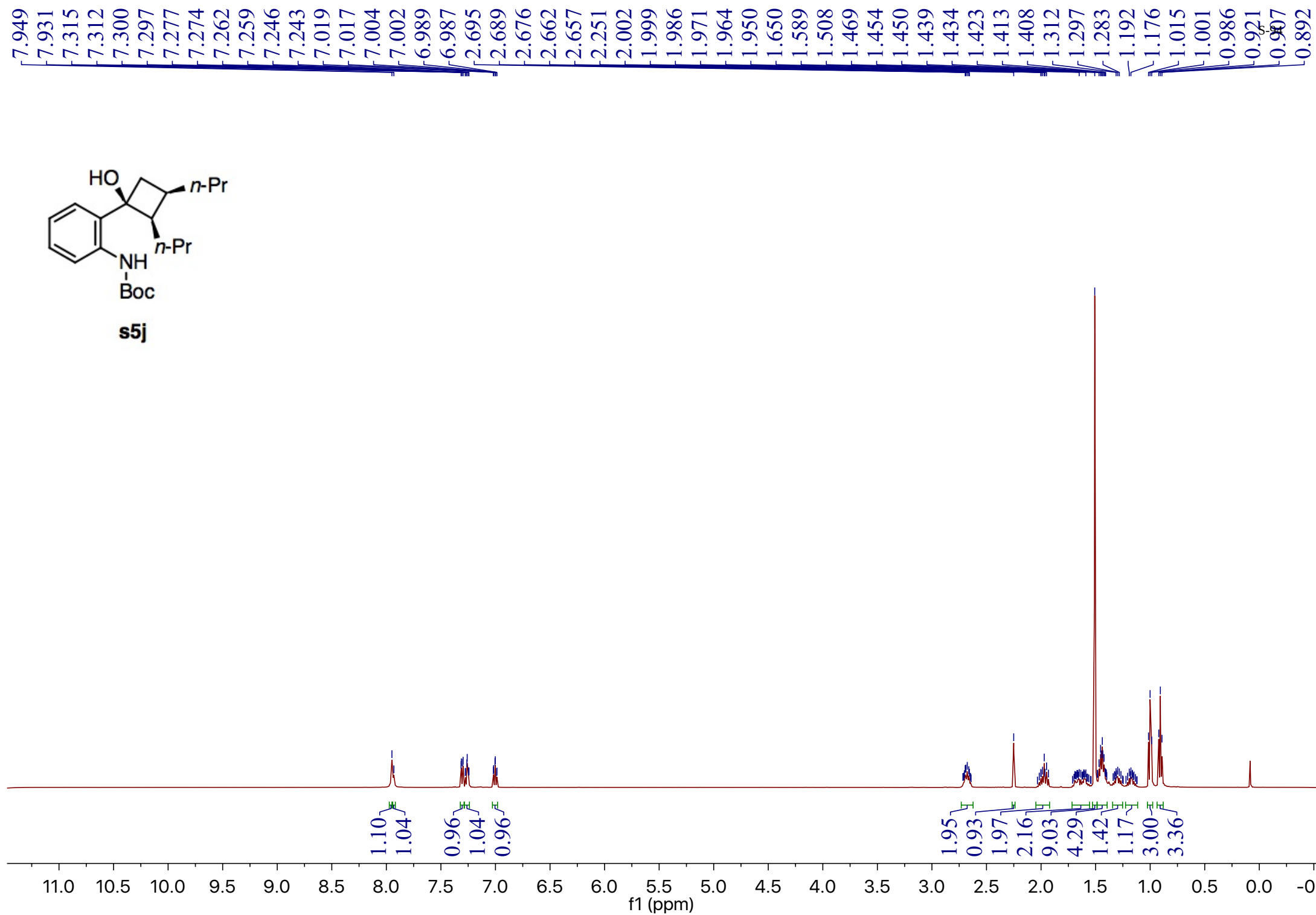
25.164

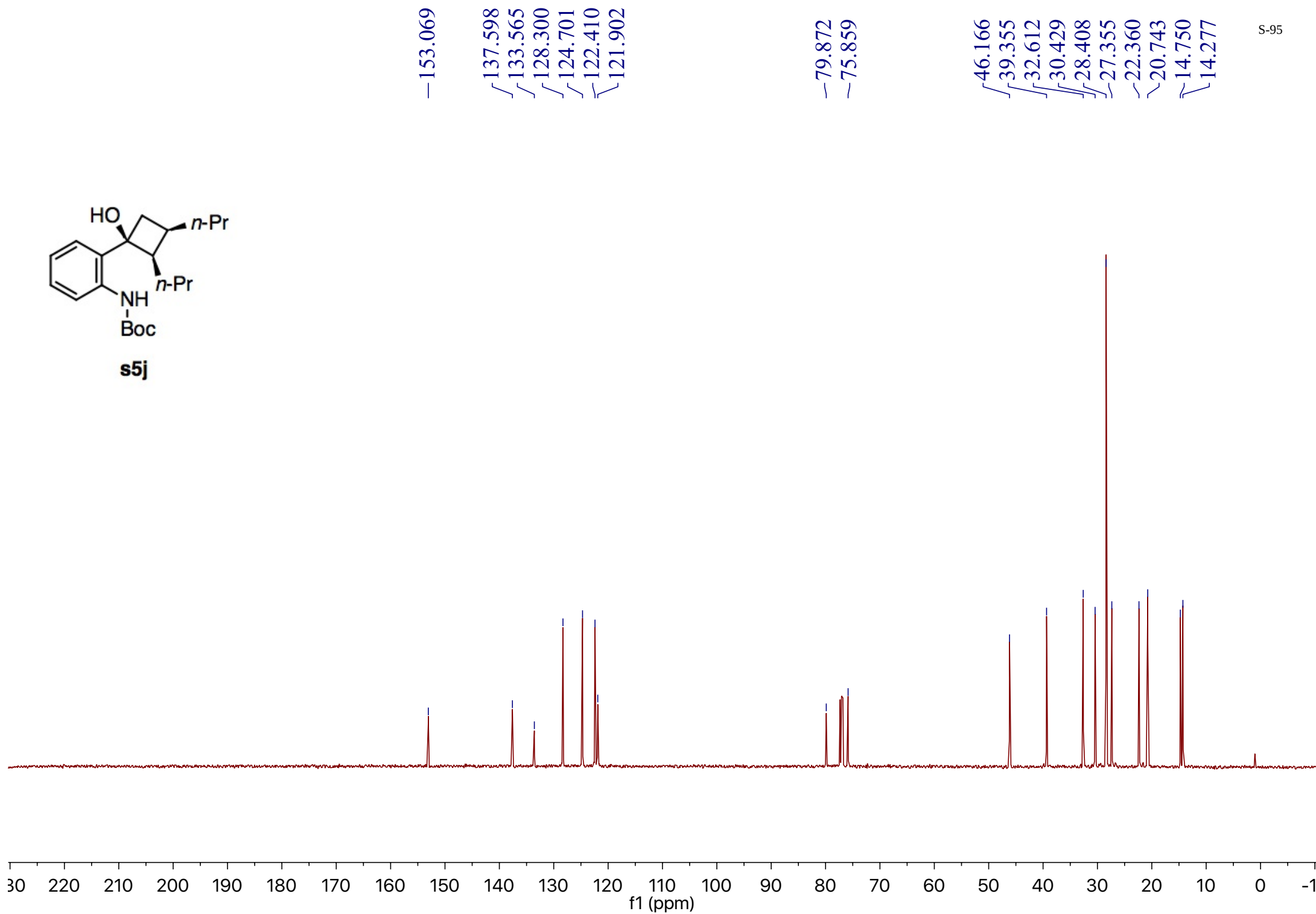
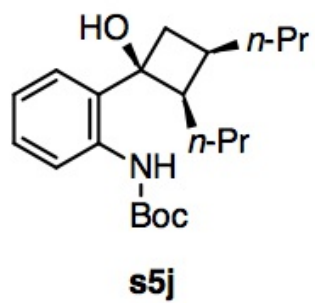
22.626

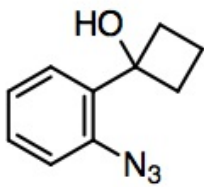




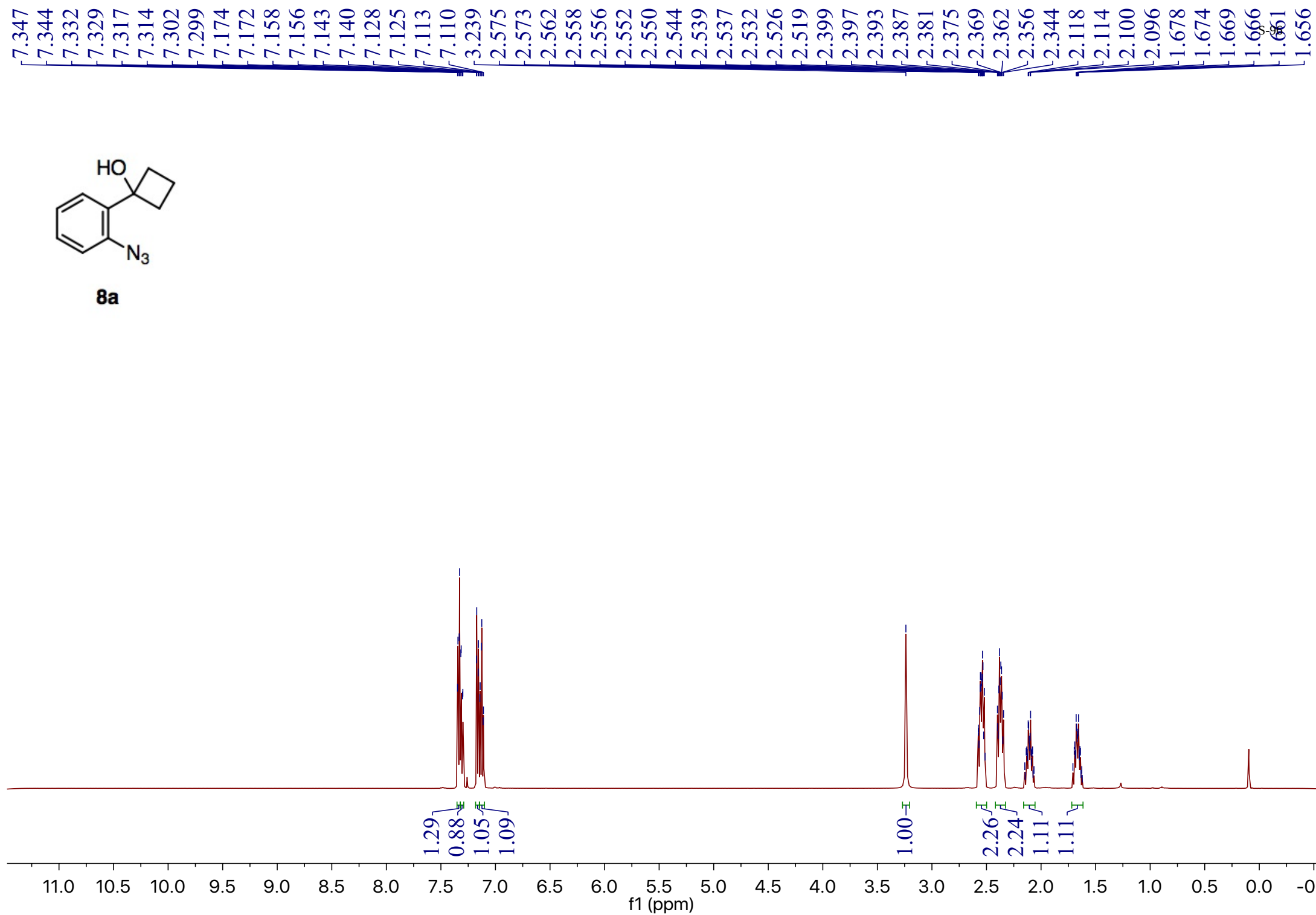
**s5j**

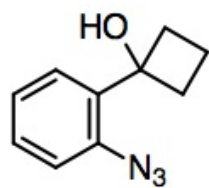




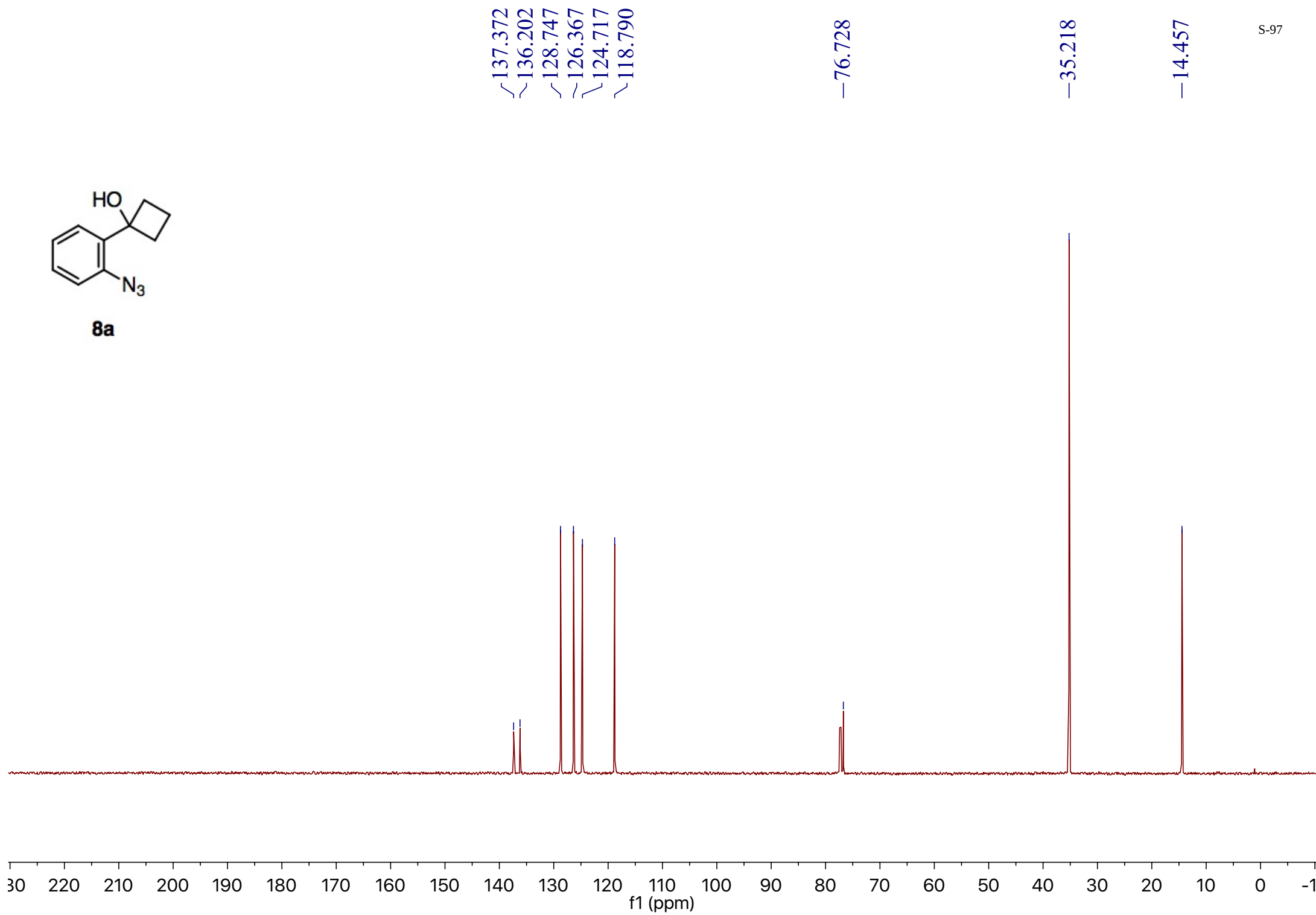


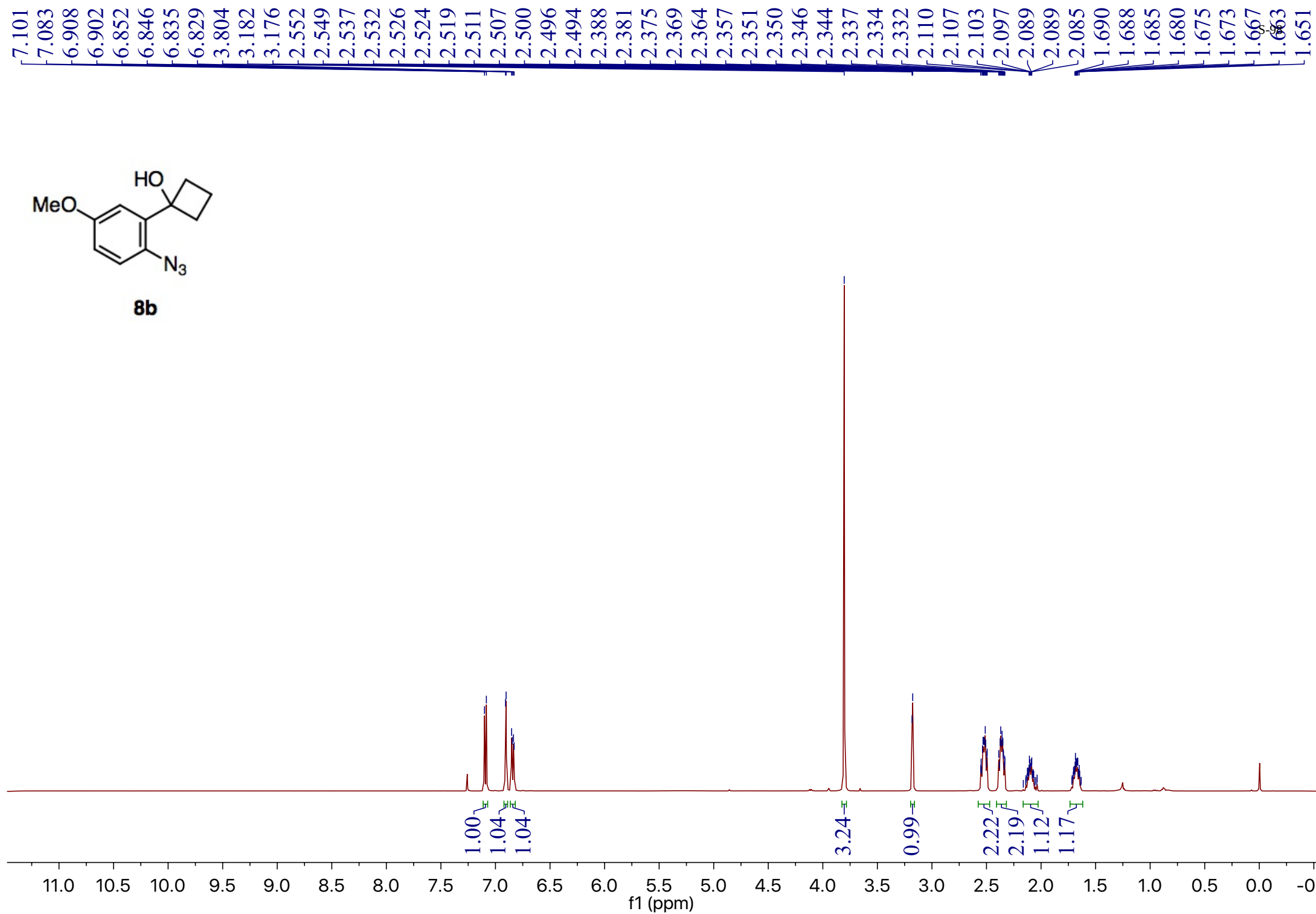
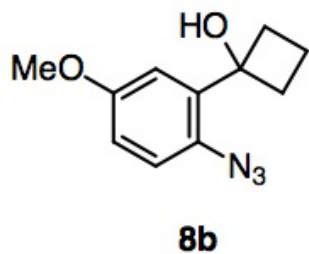
**8a**

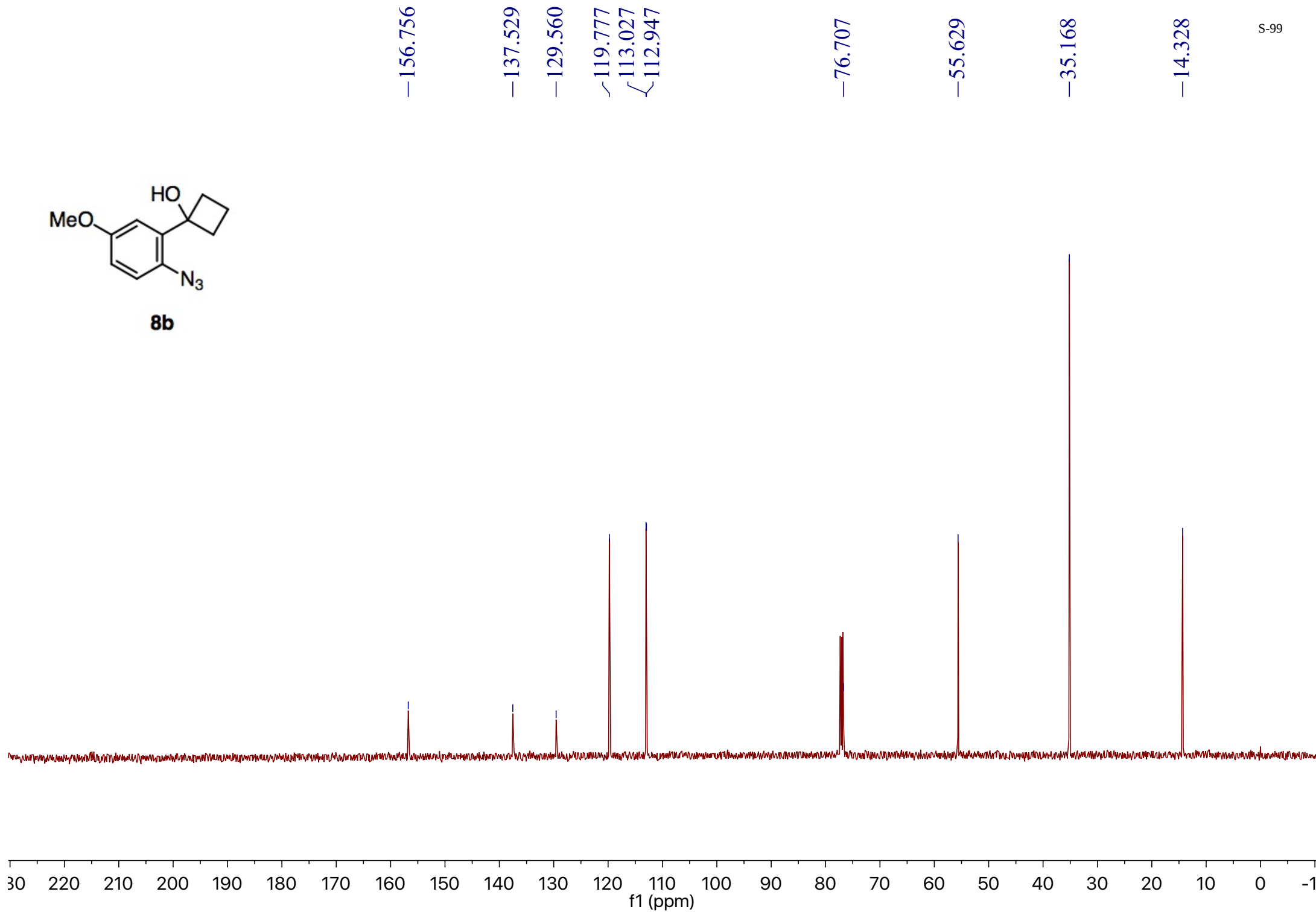
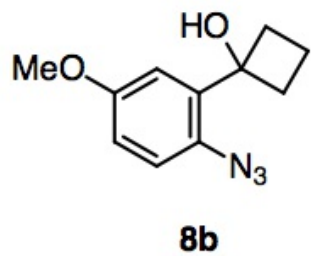


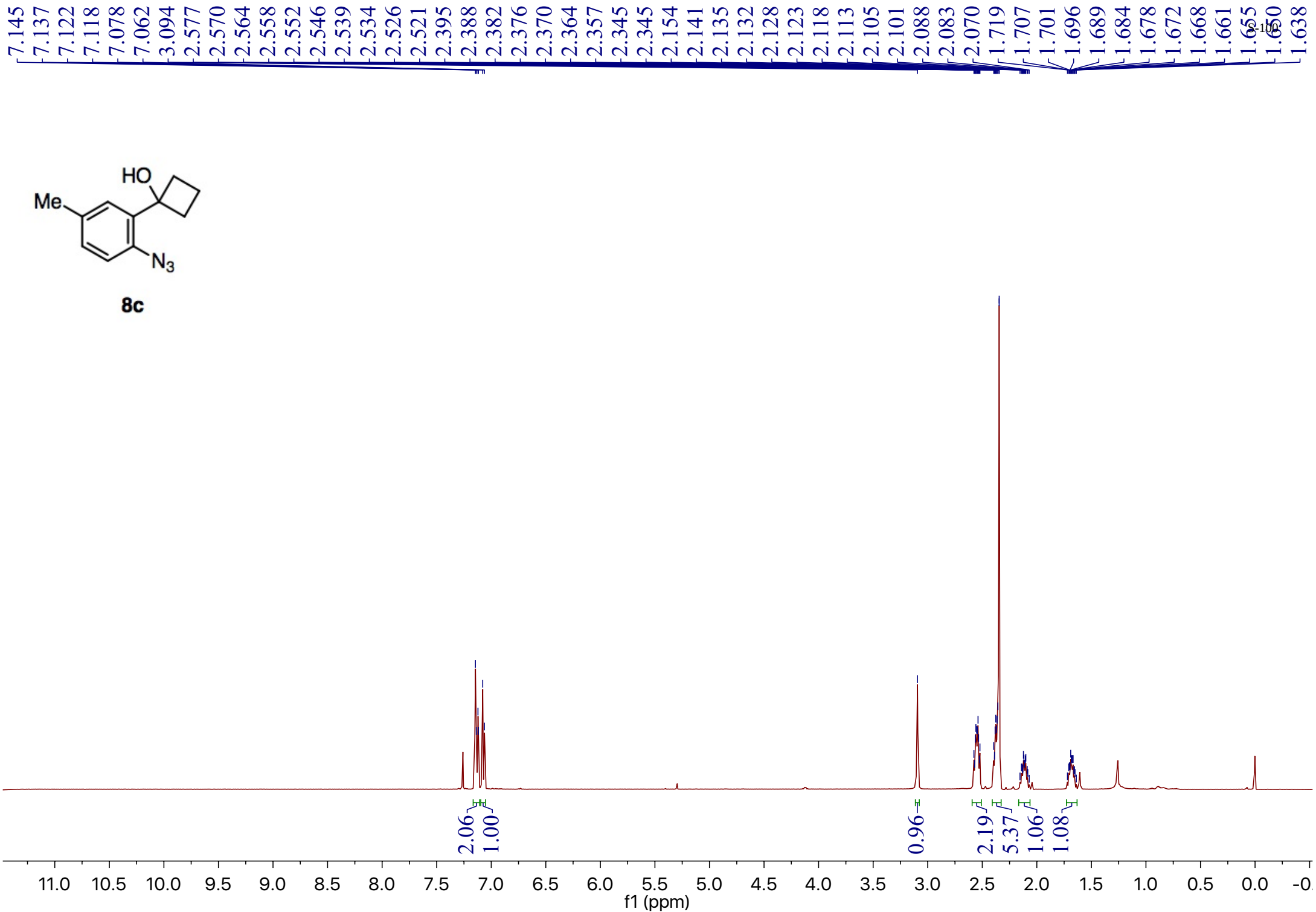
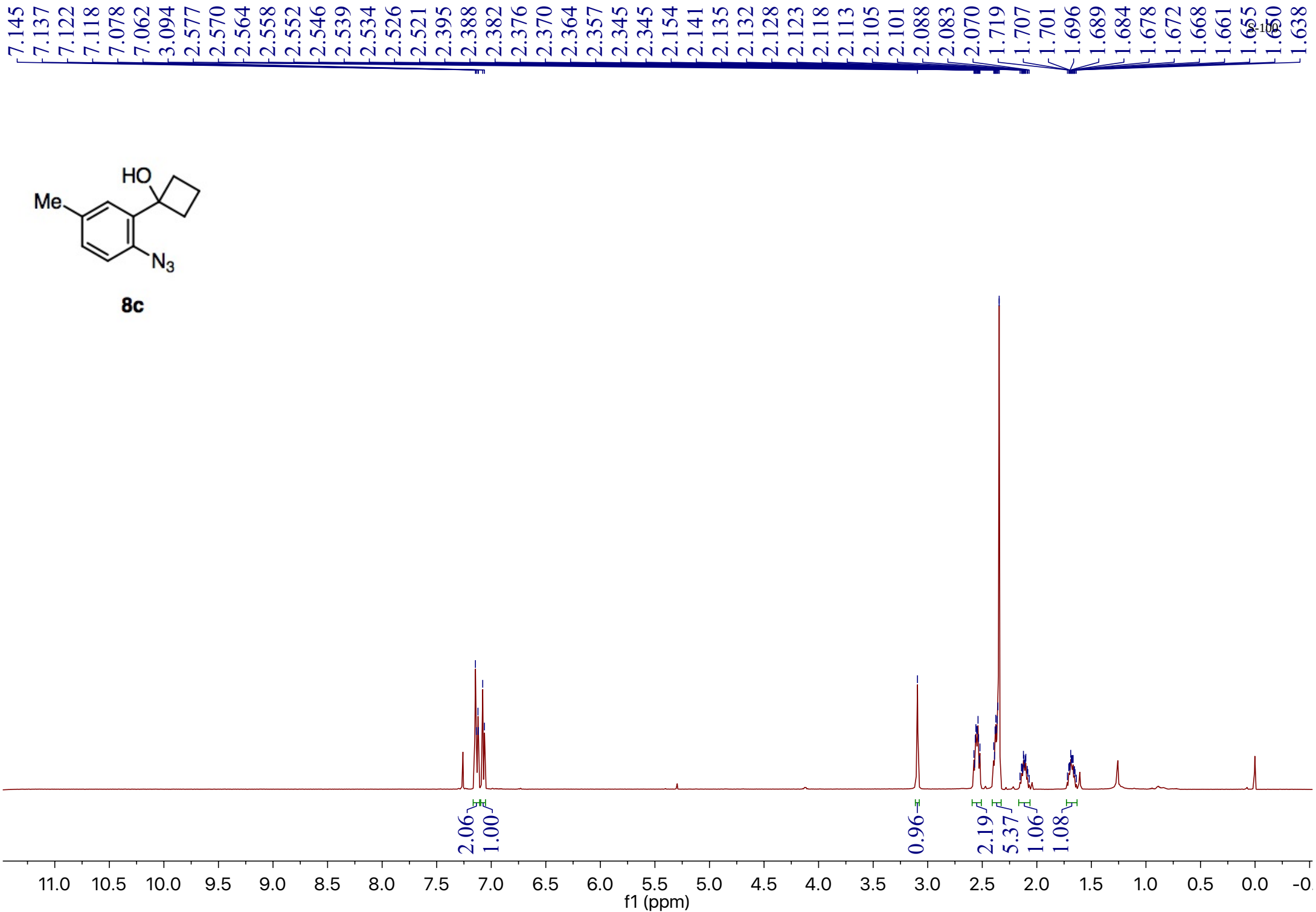


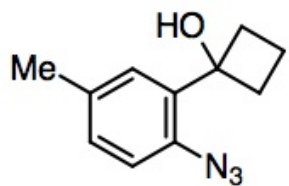
**8a**



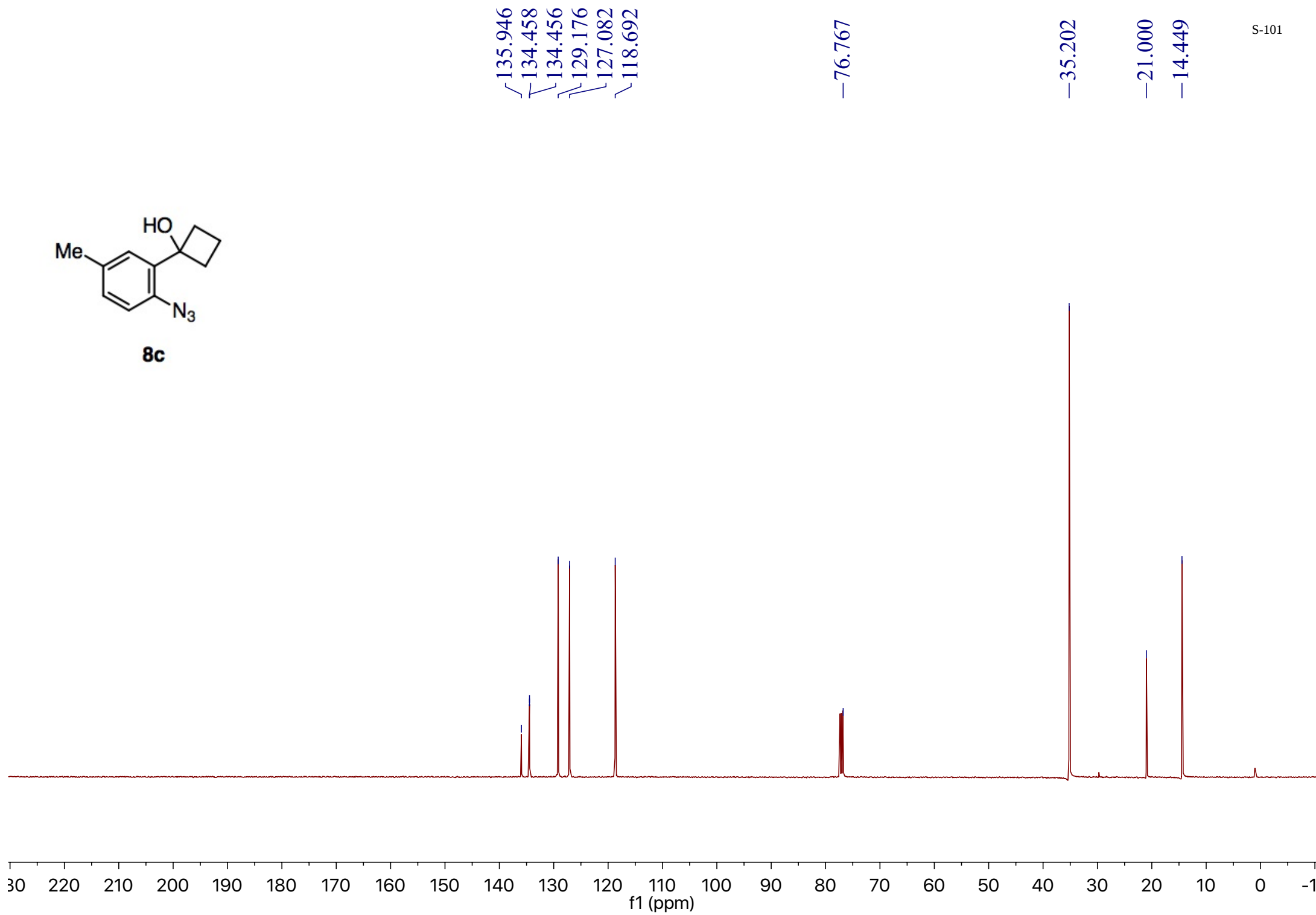


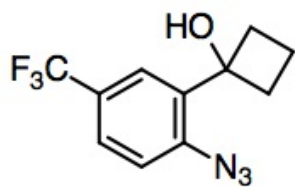




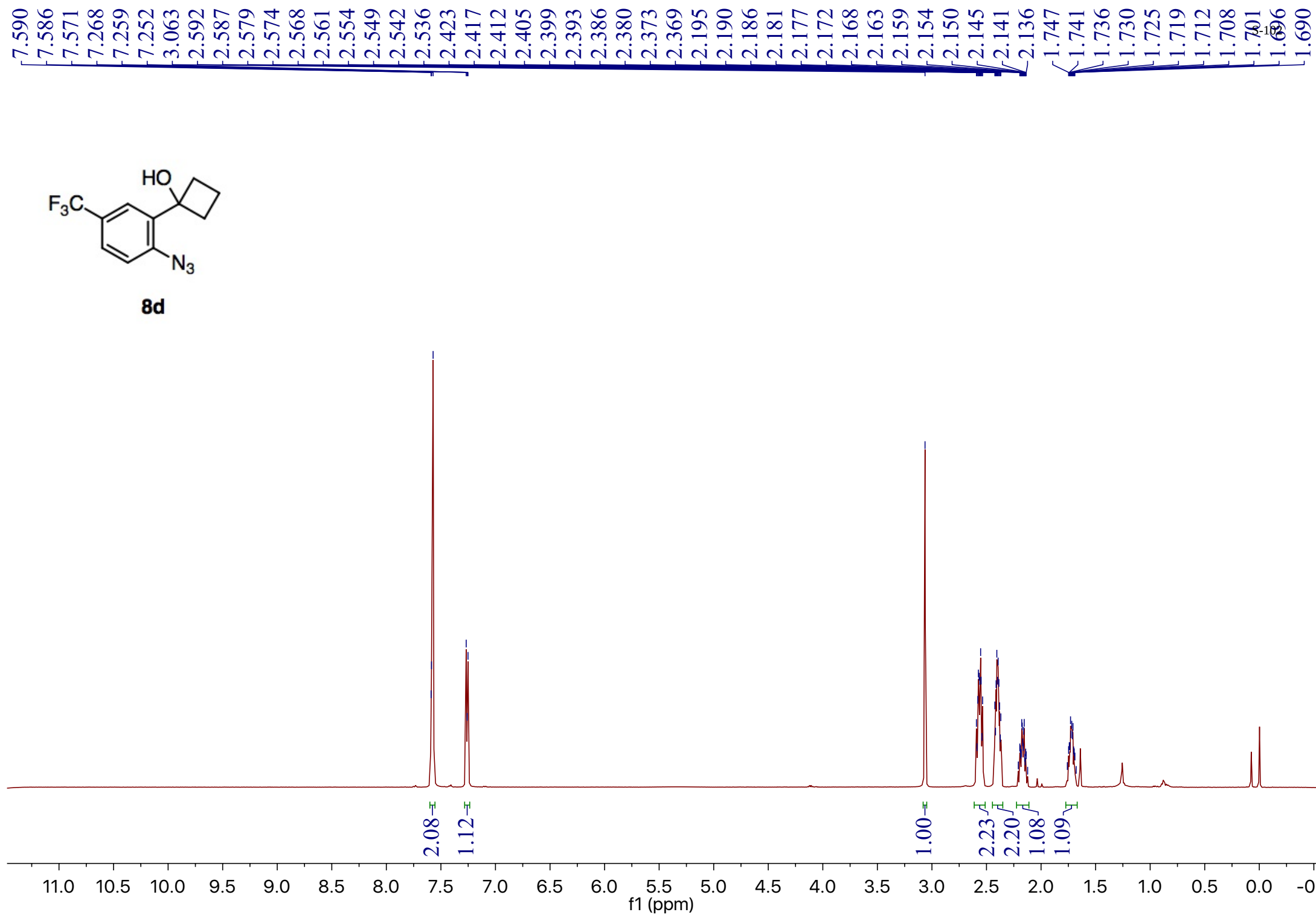


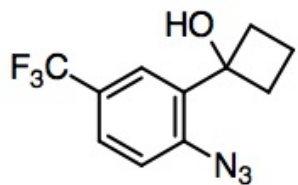
**8c**



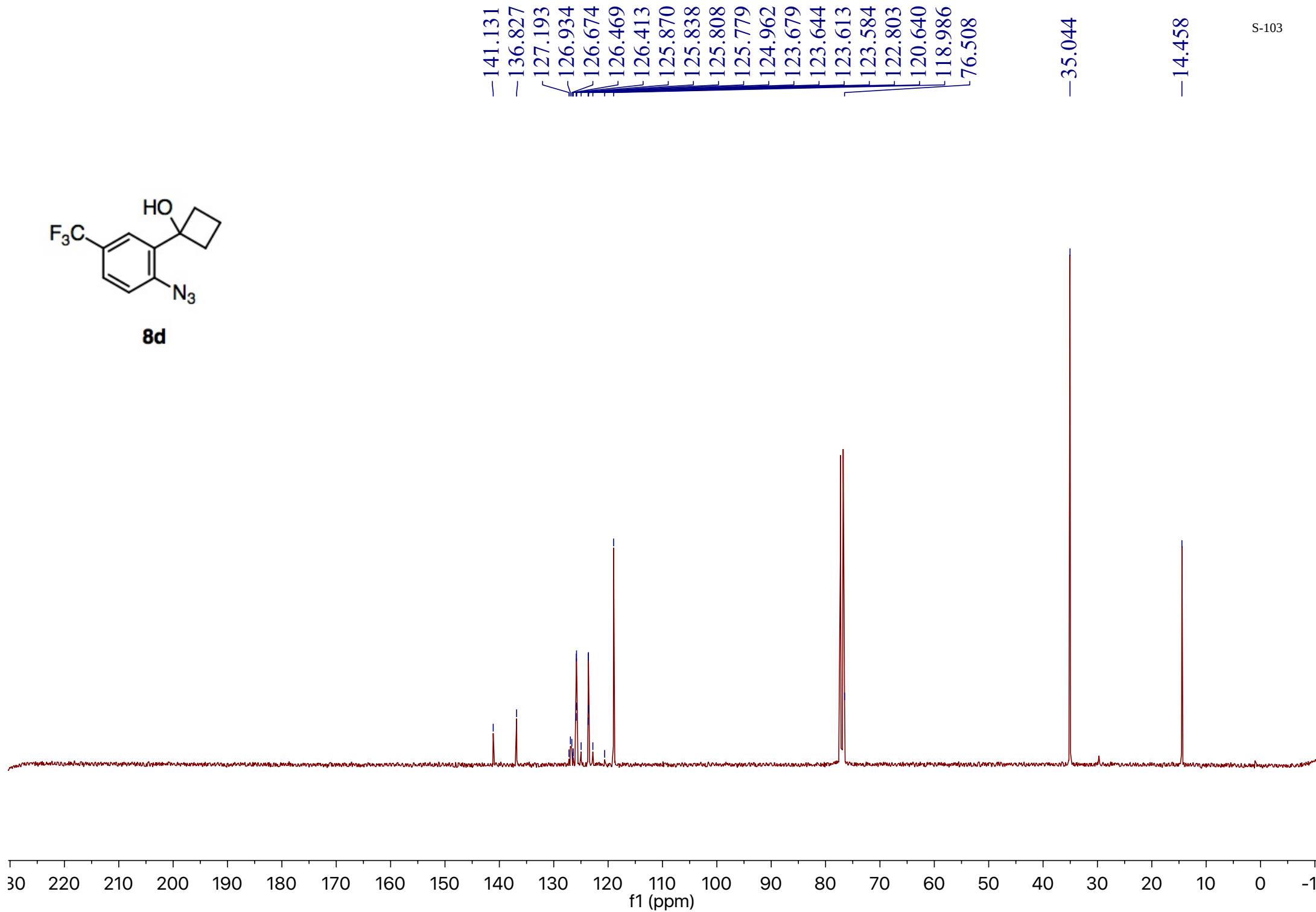


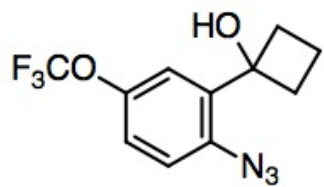
**8d**



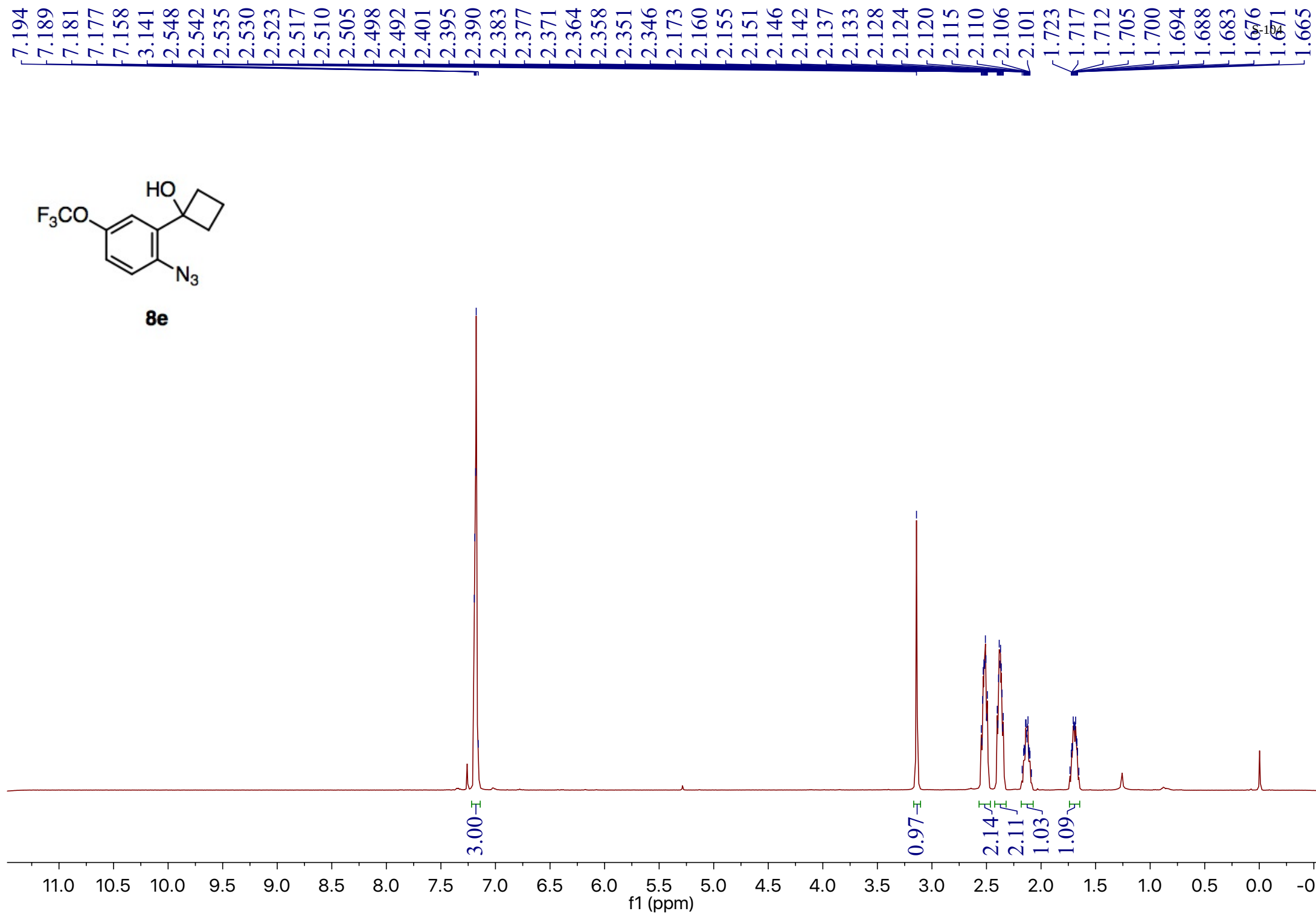


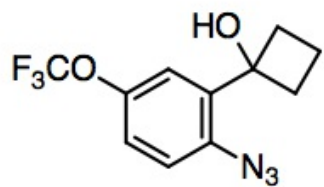
**8d**



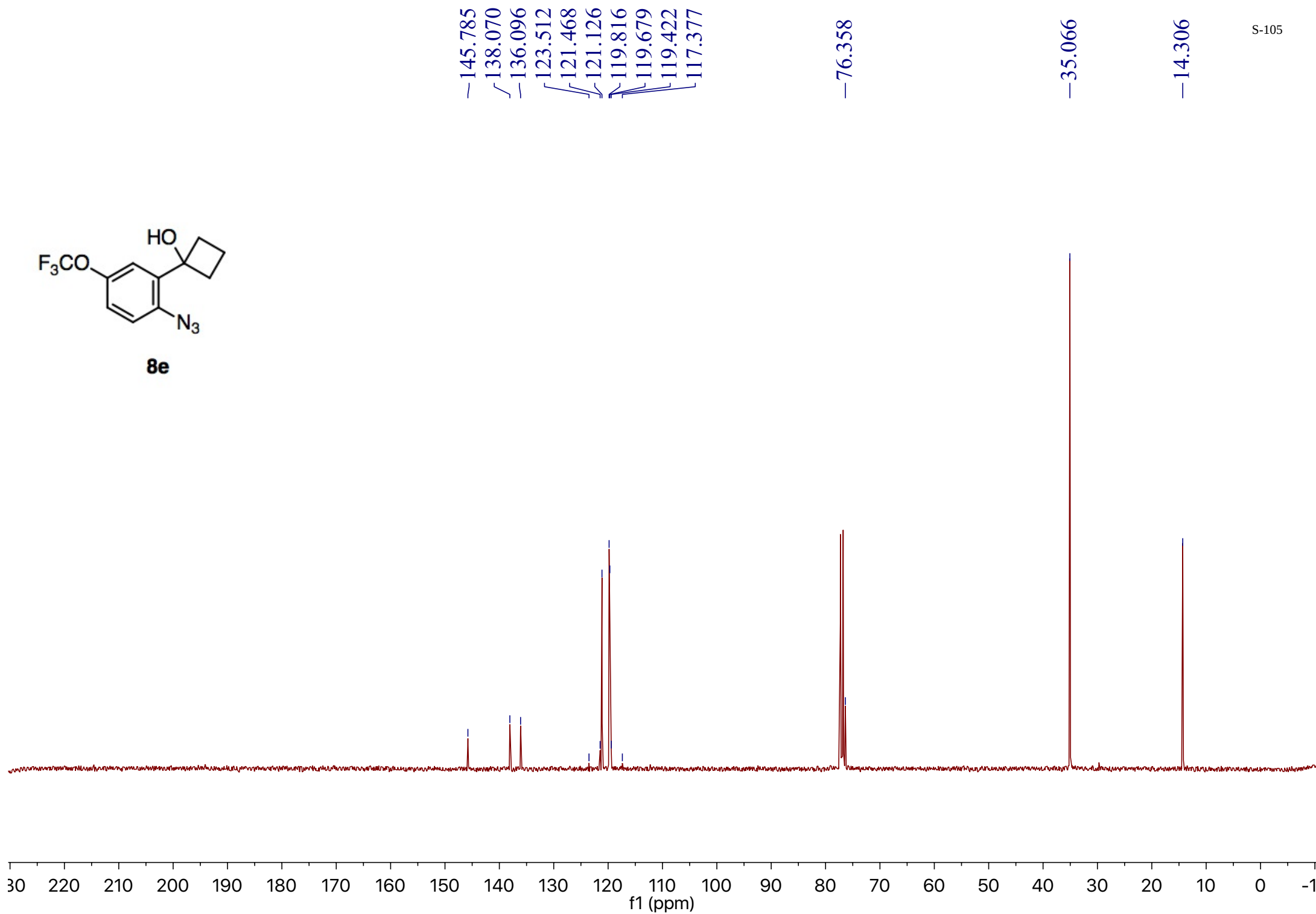


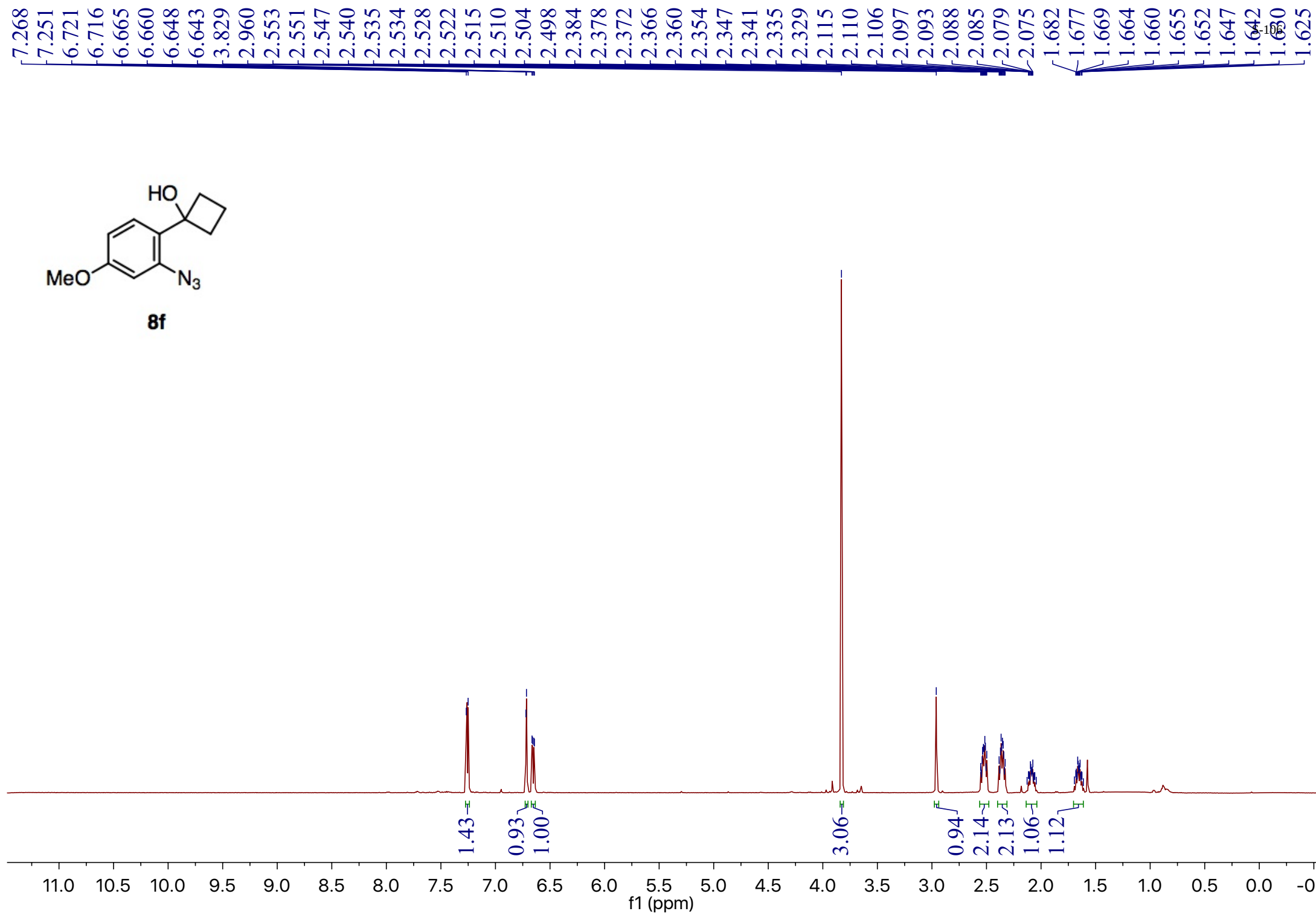
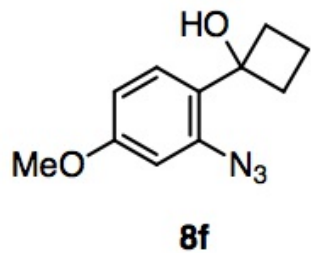
**8e**

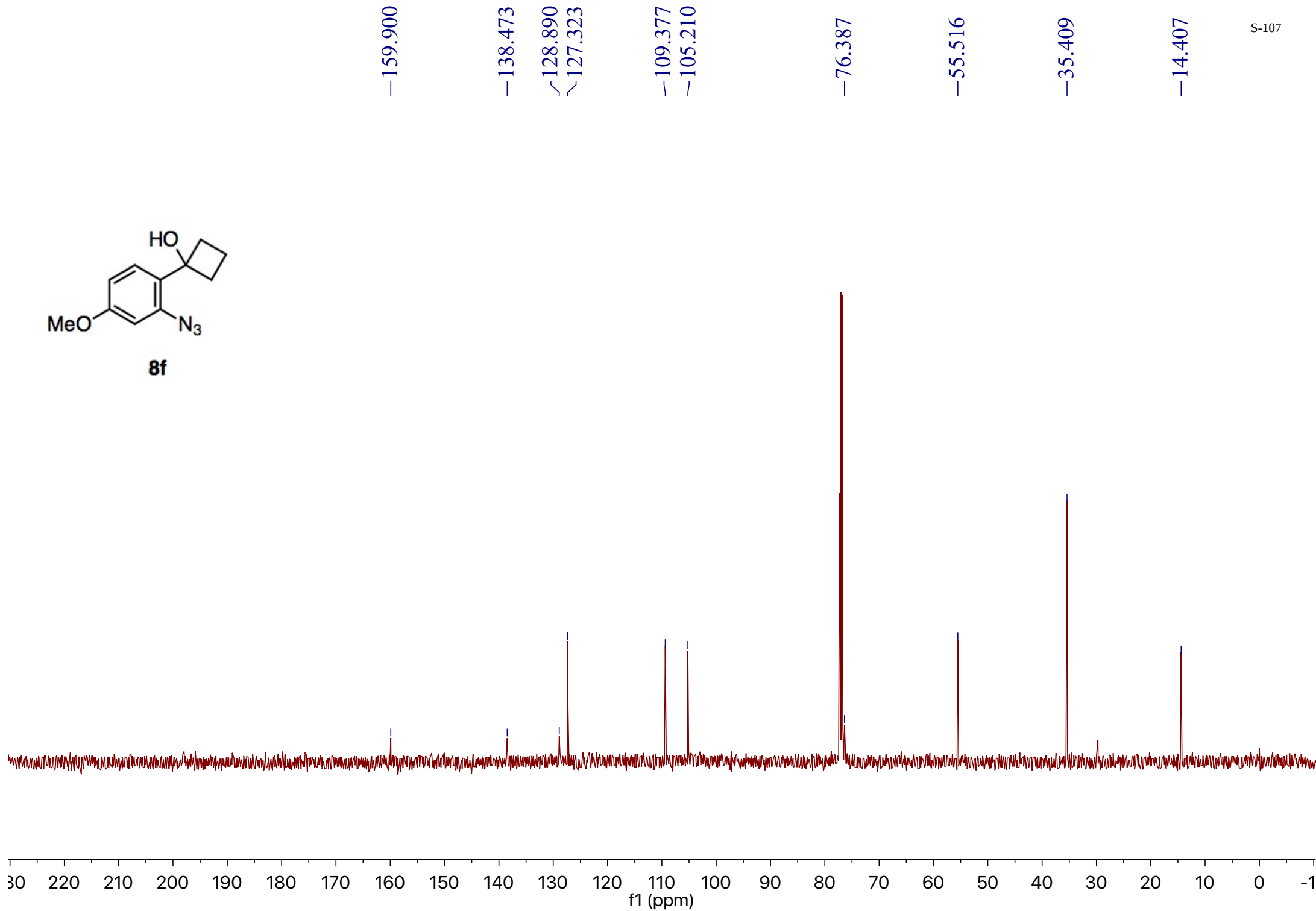
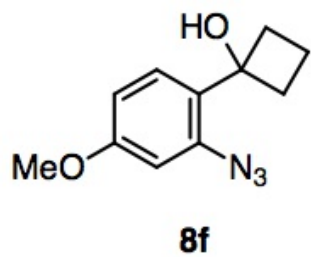


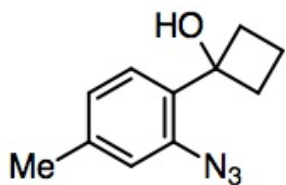


**8e**

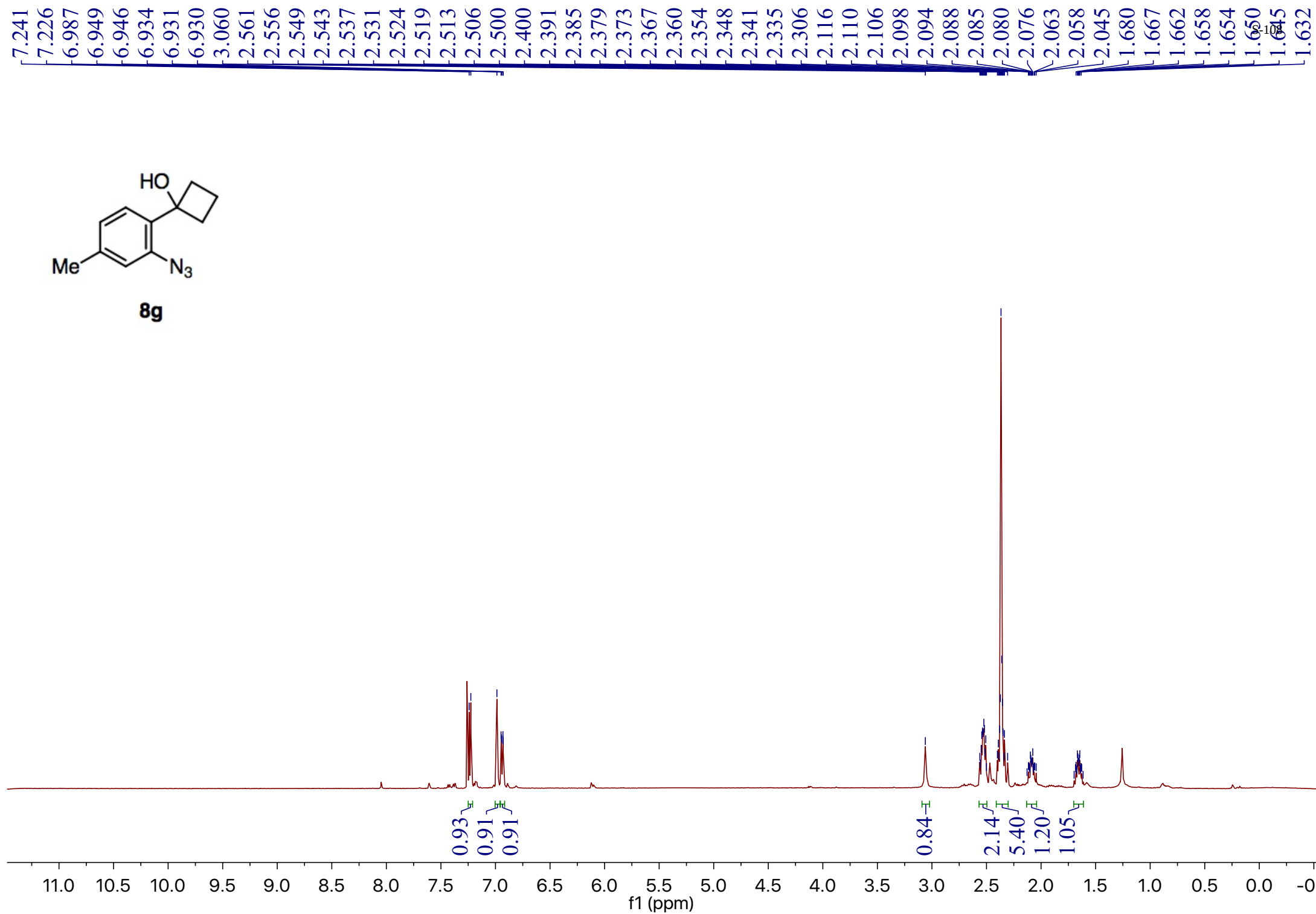


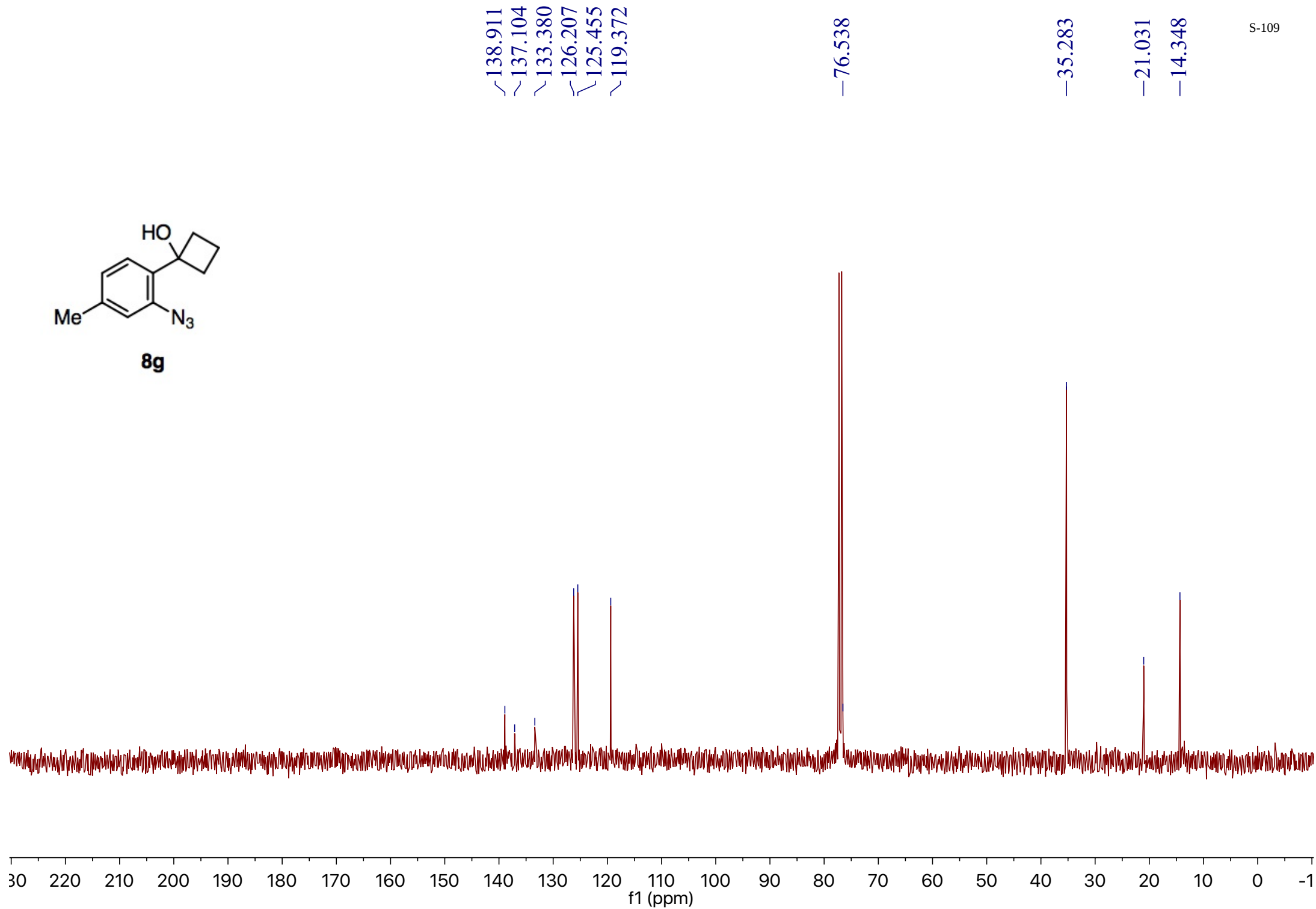
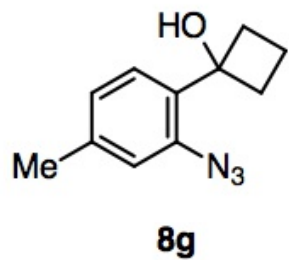


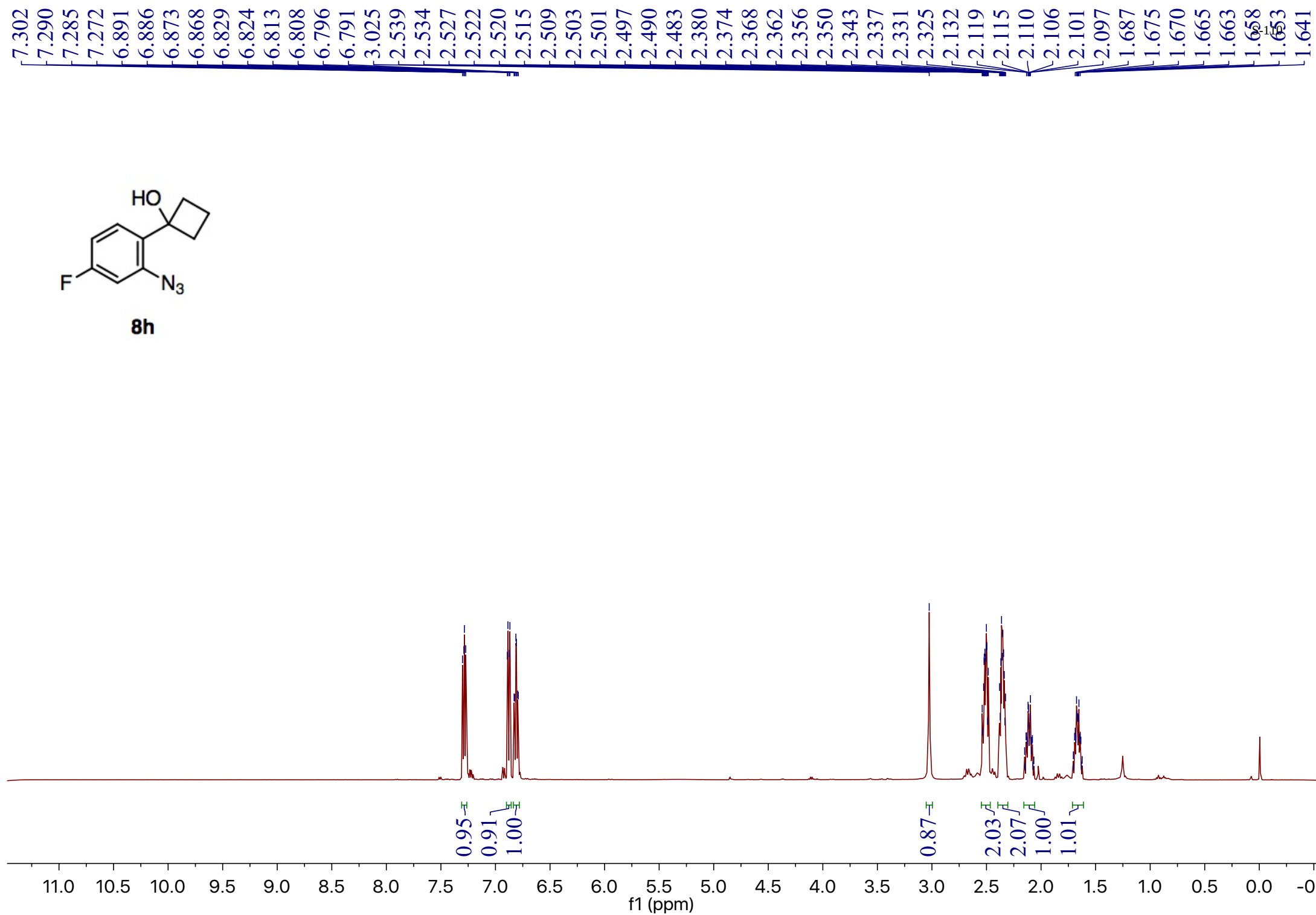
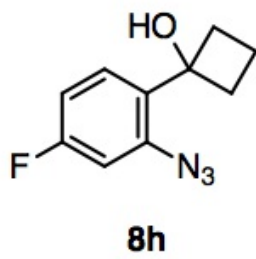


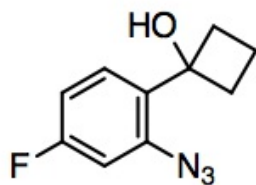


**8g**

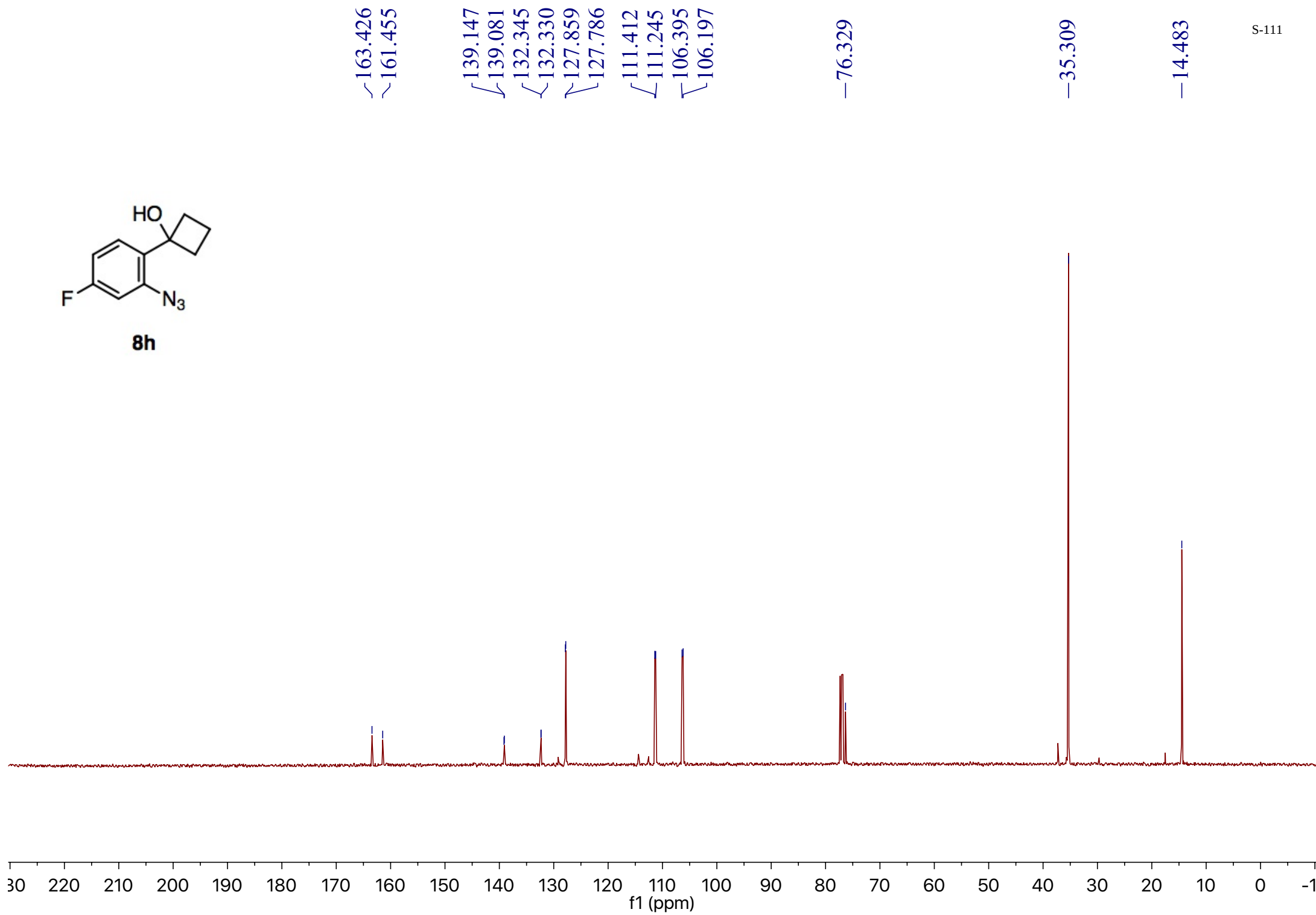


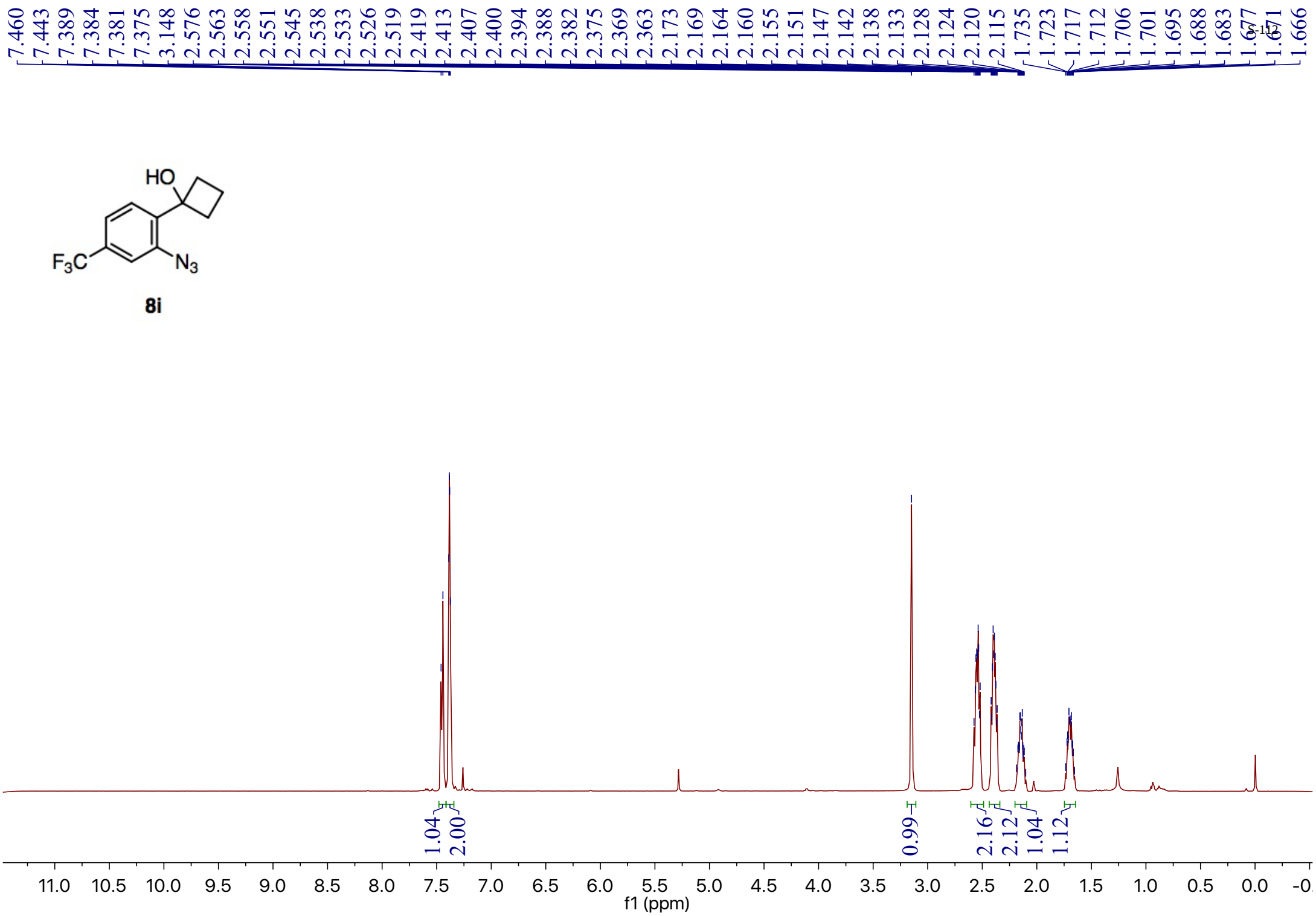


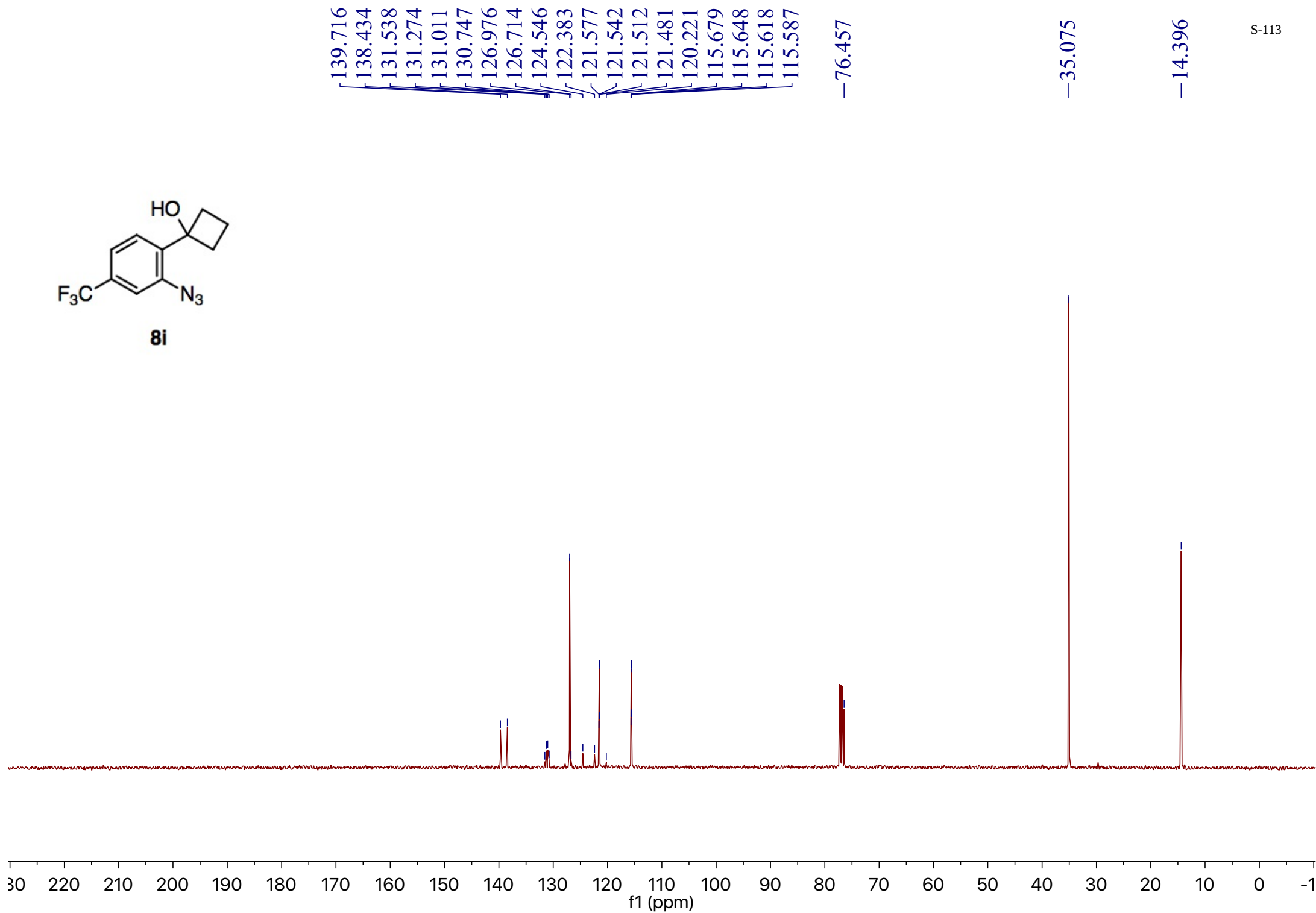
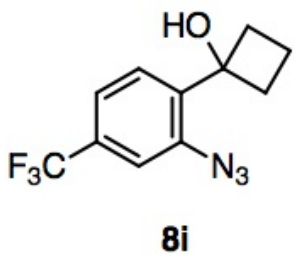


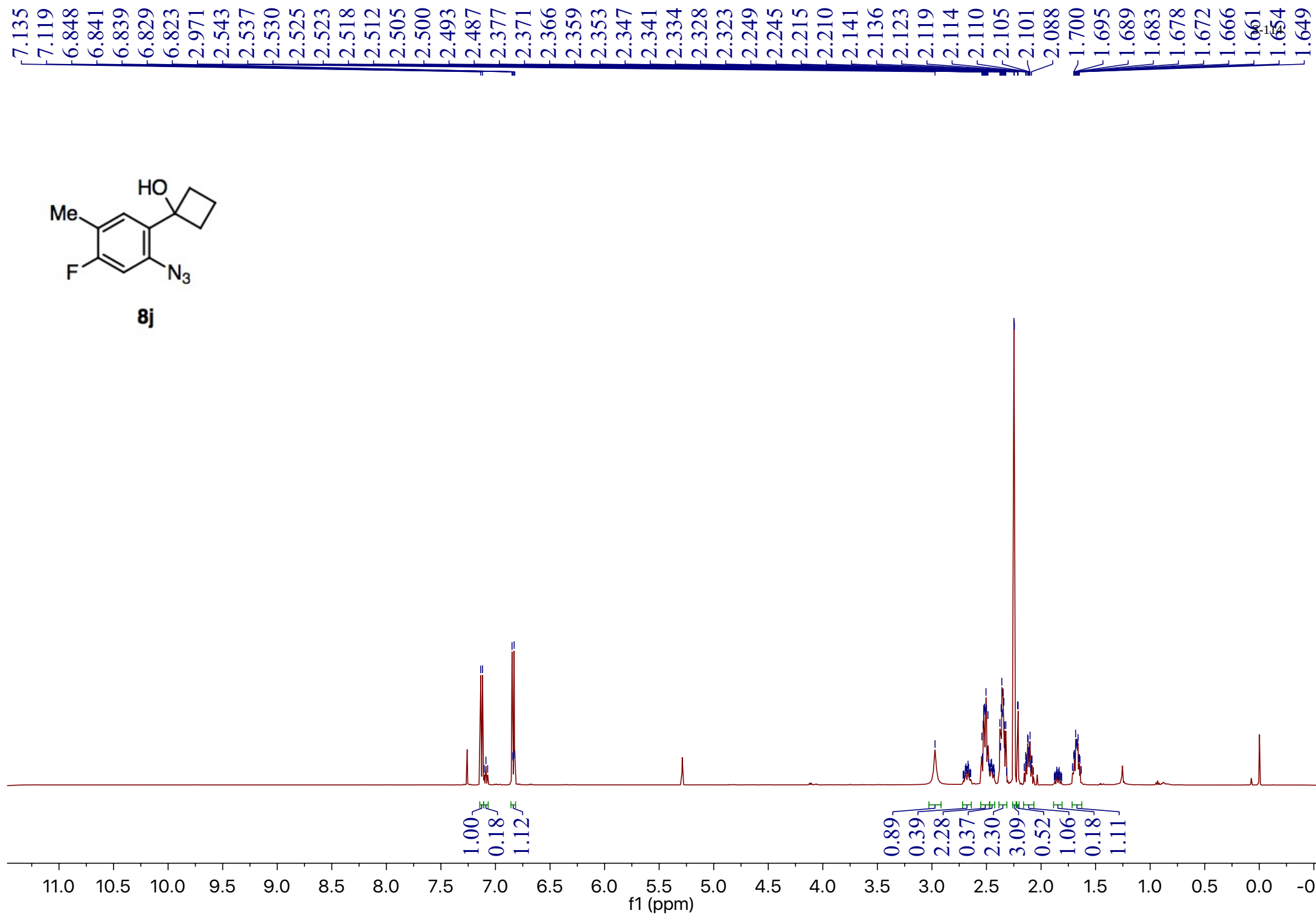
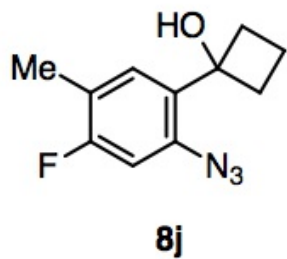


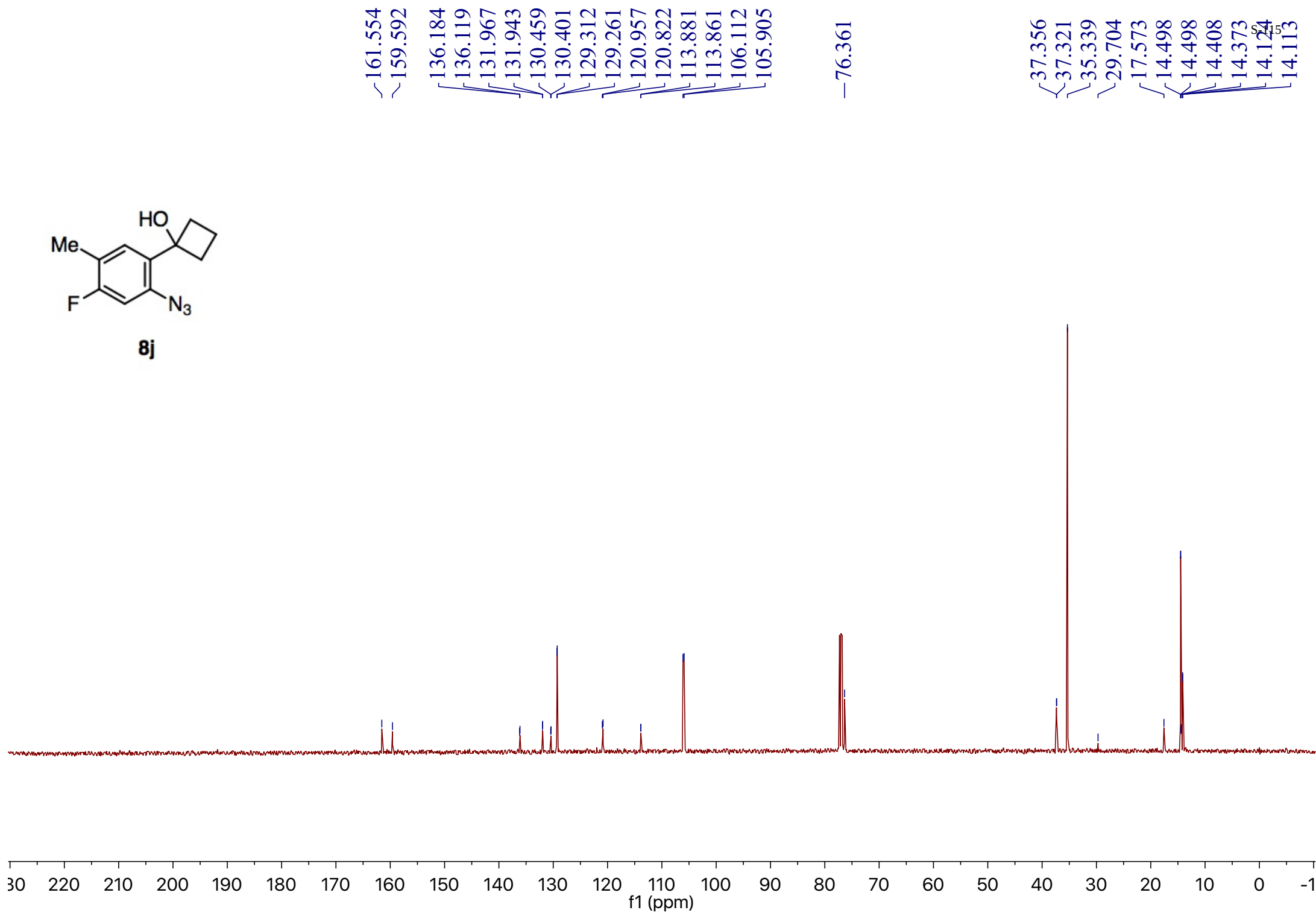
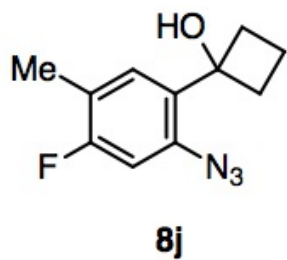
**8h**

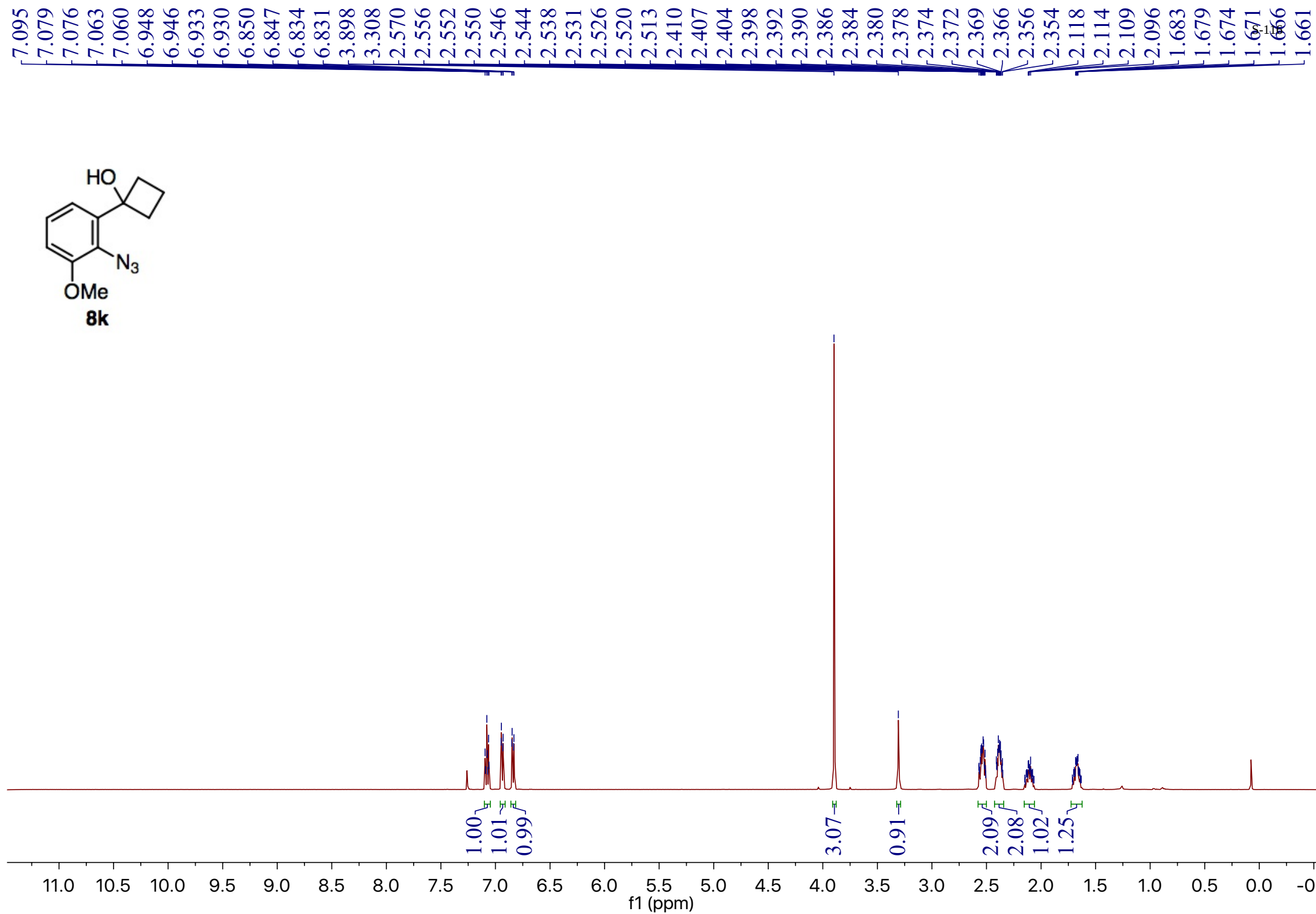
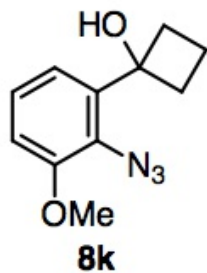


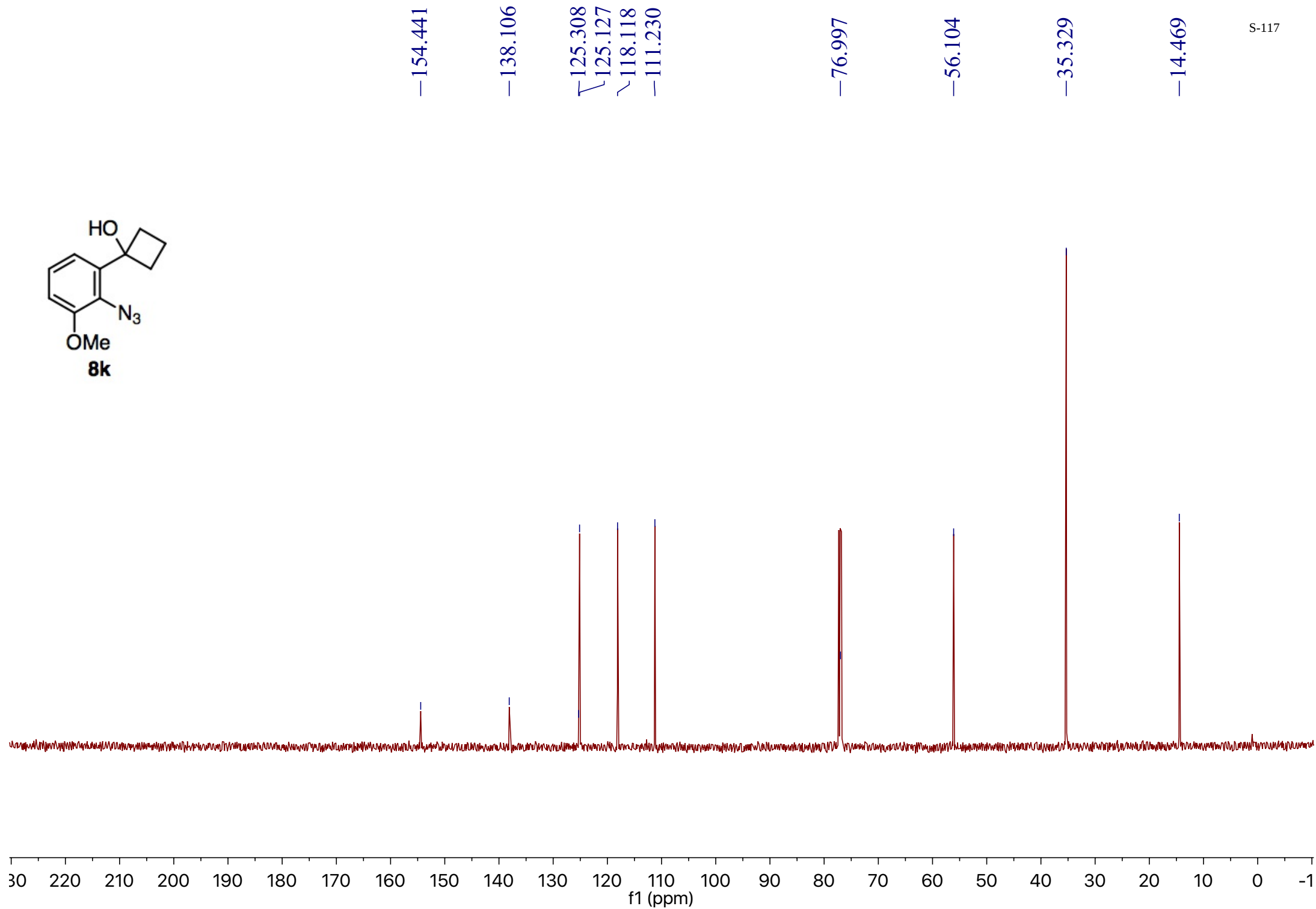
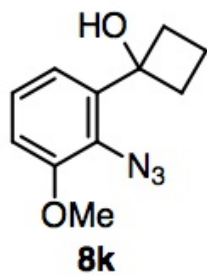


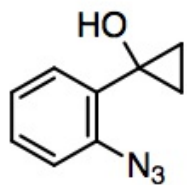




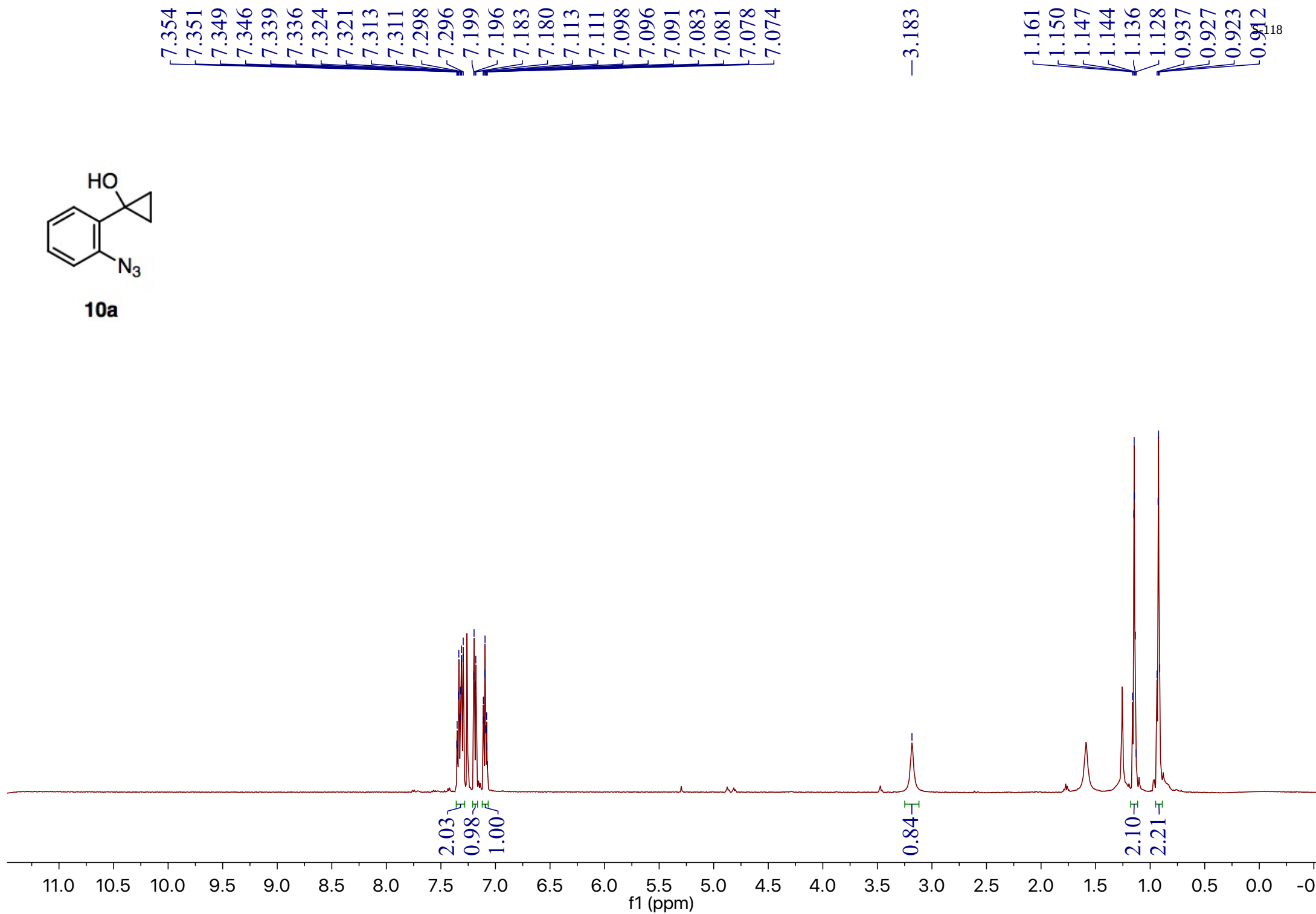


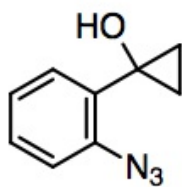




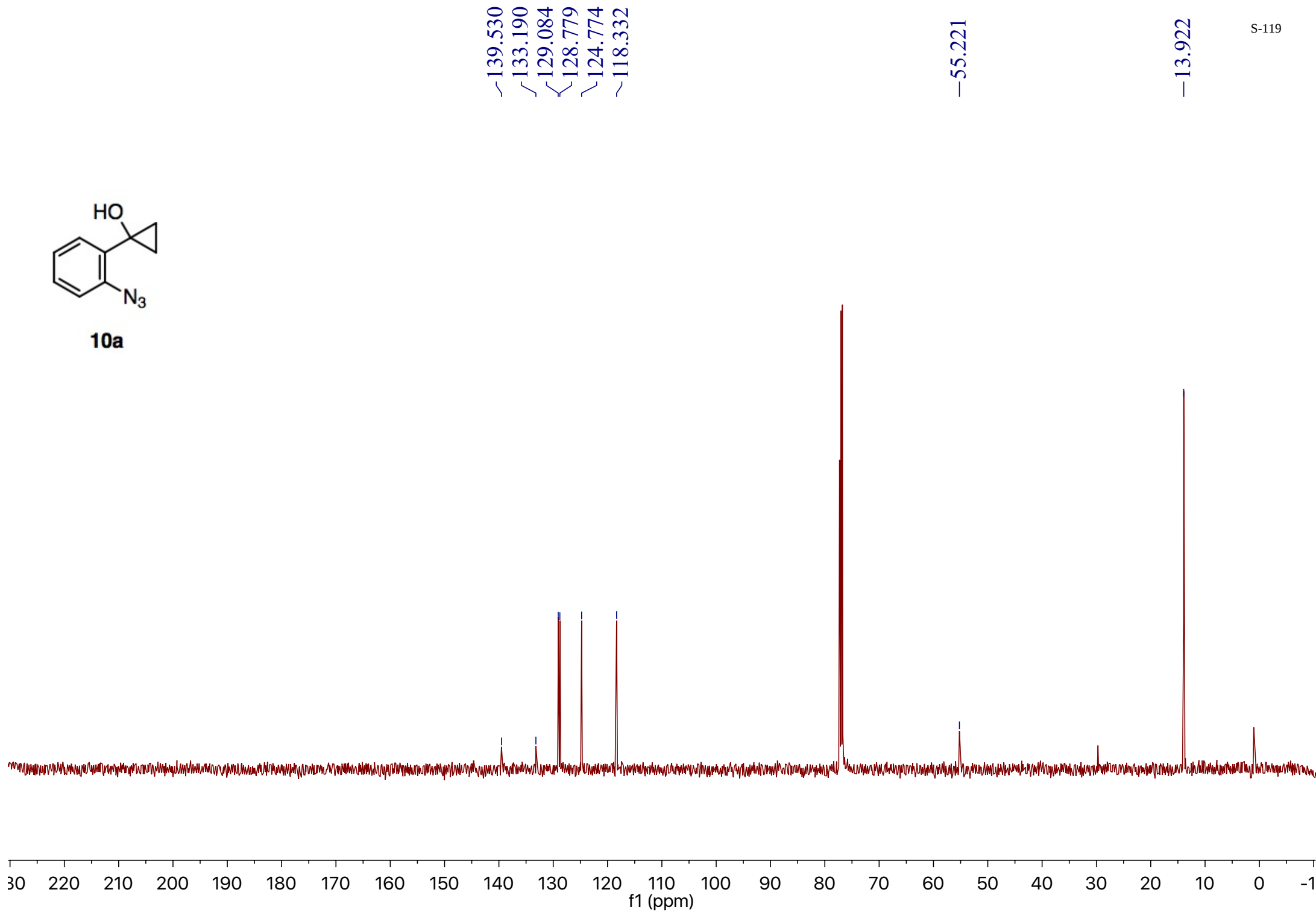


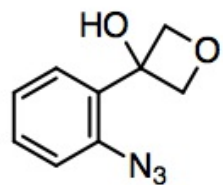
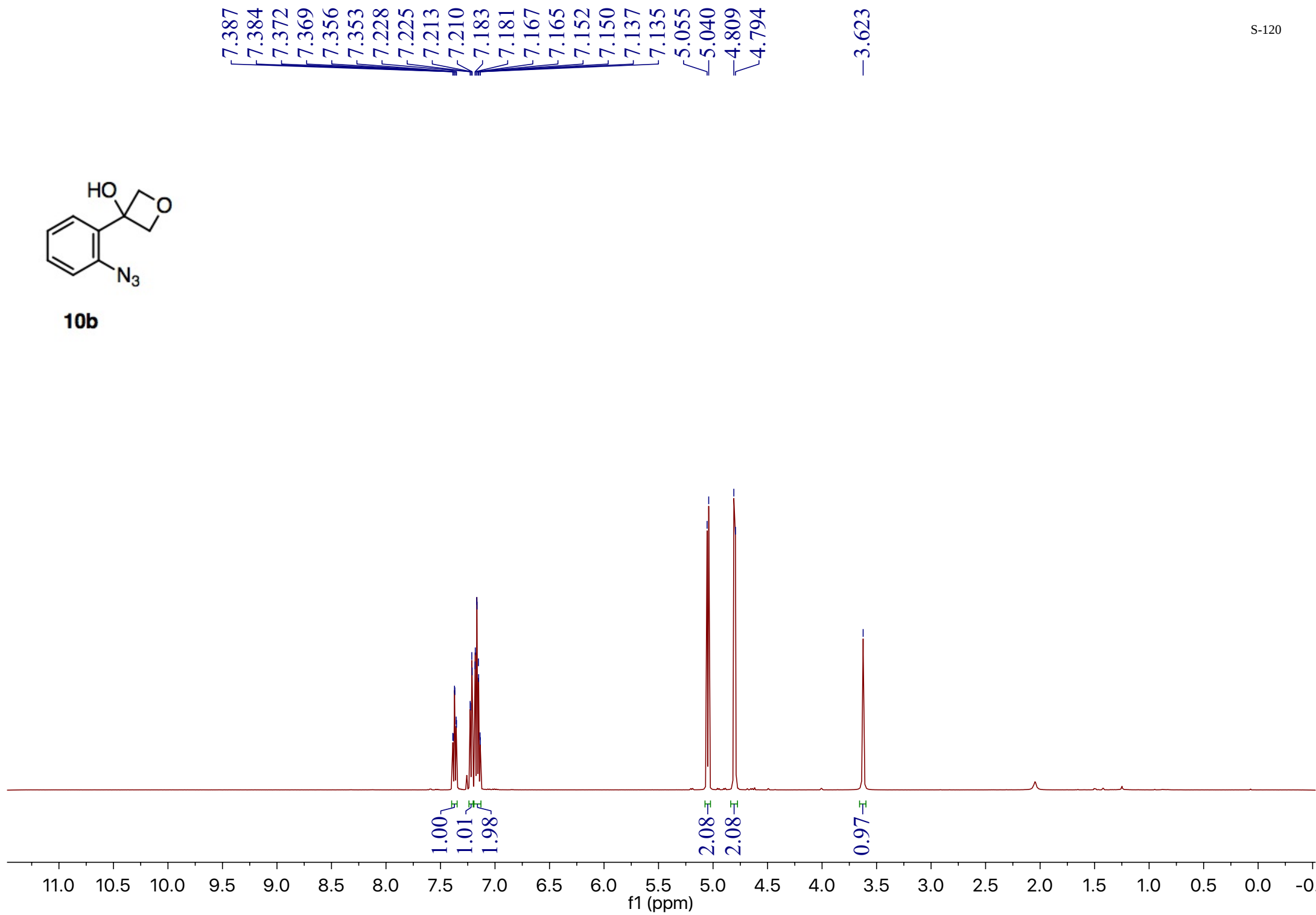
**10a**

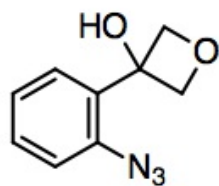
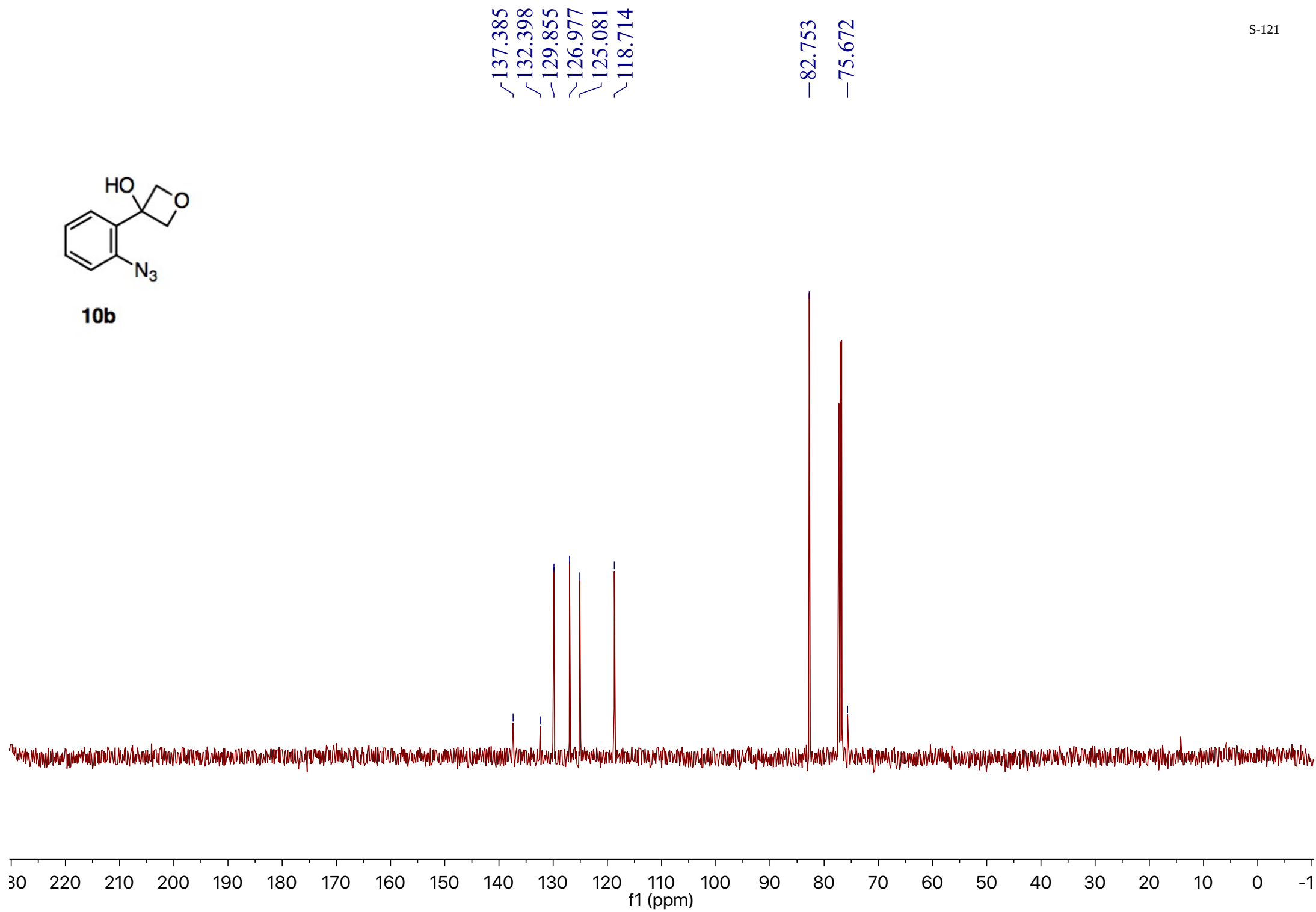


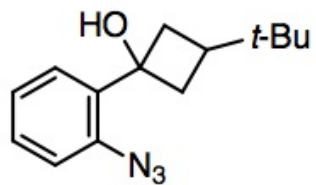


**10a**

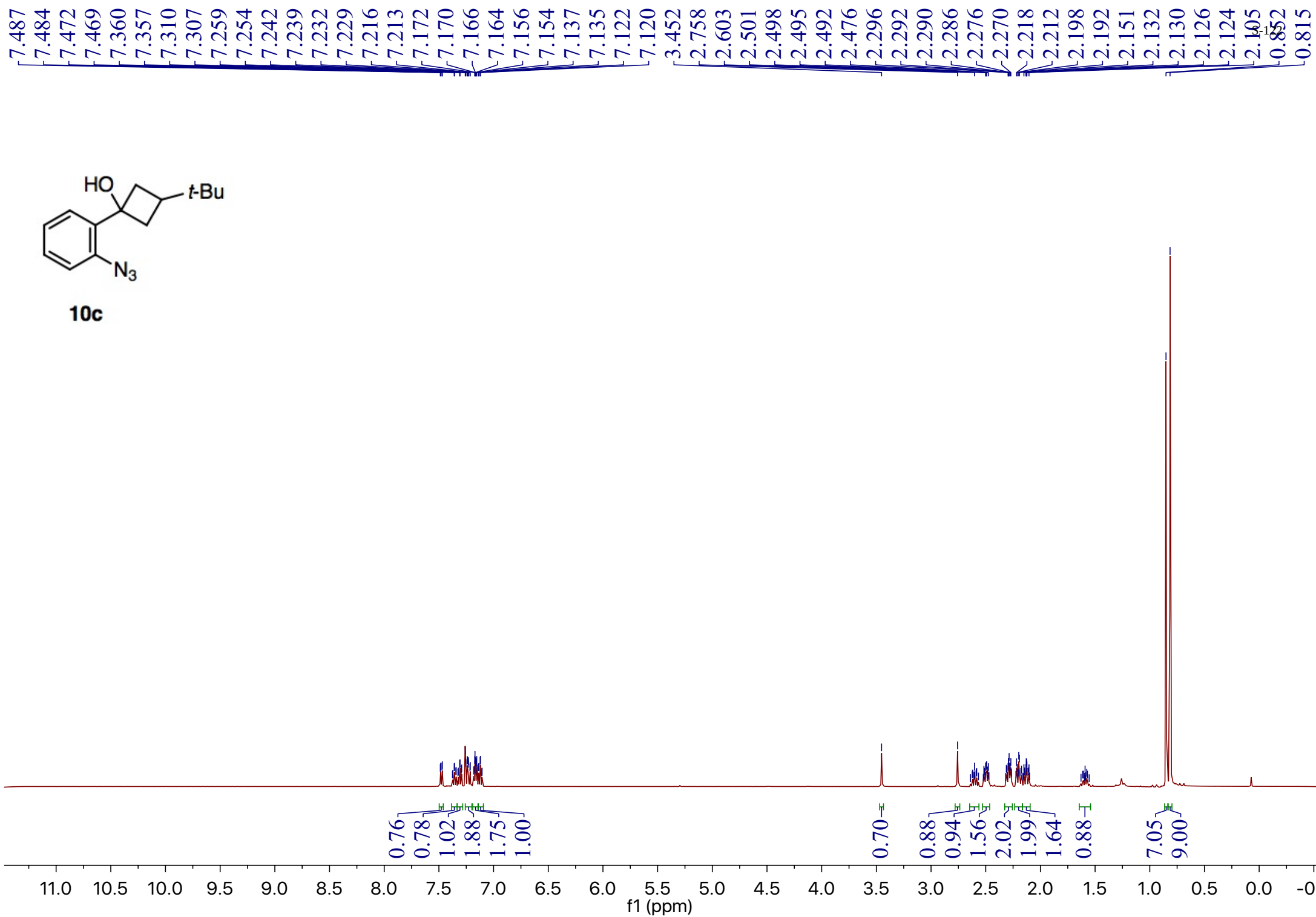


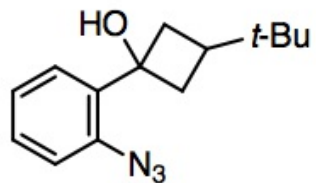
**10b**

**10b**

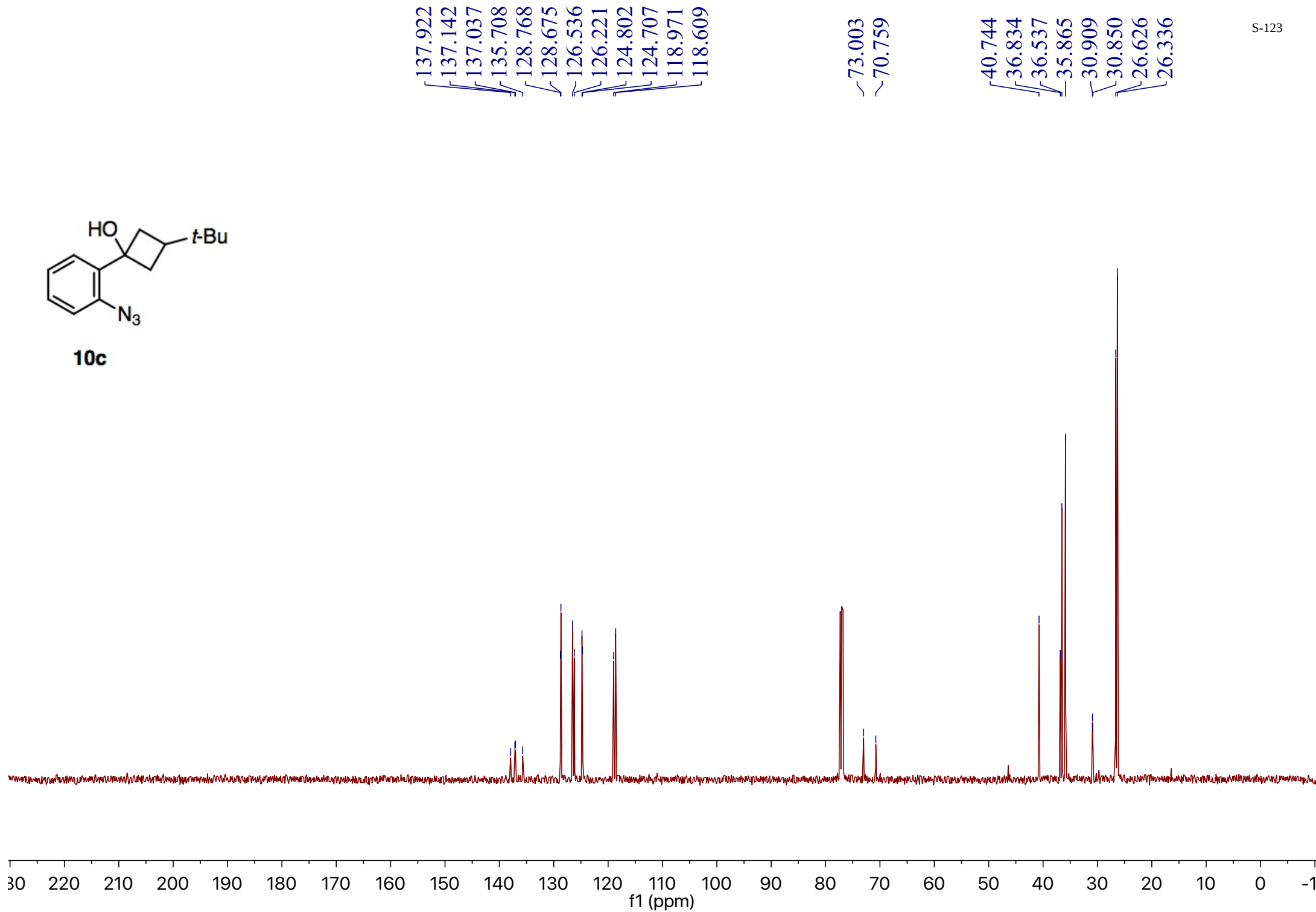


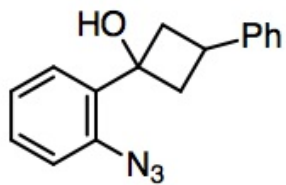
**10c**



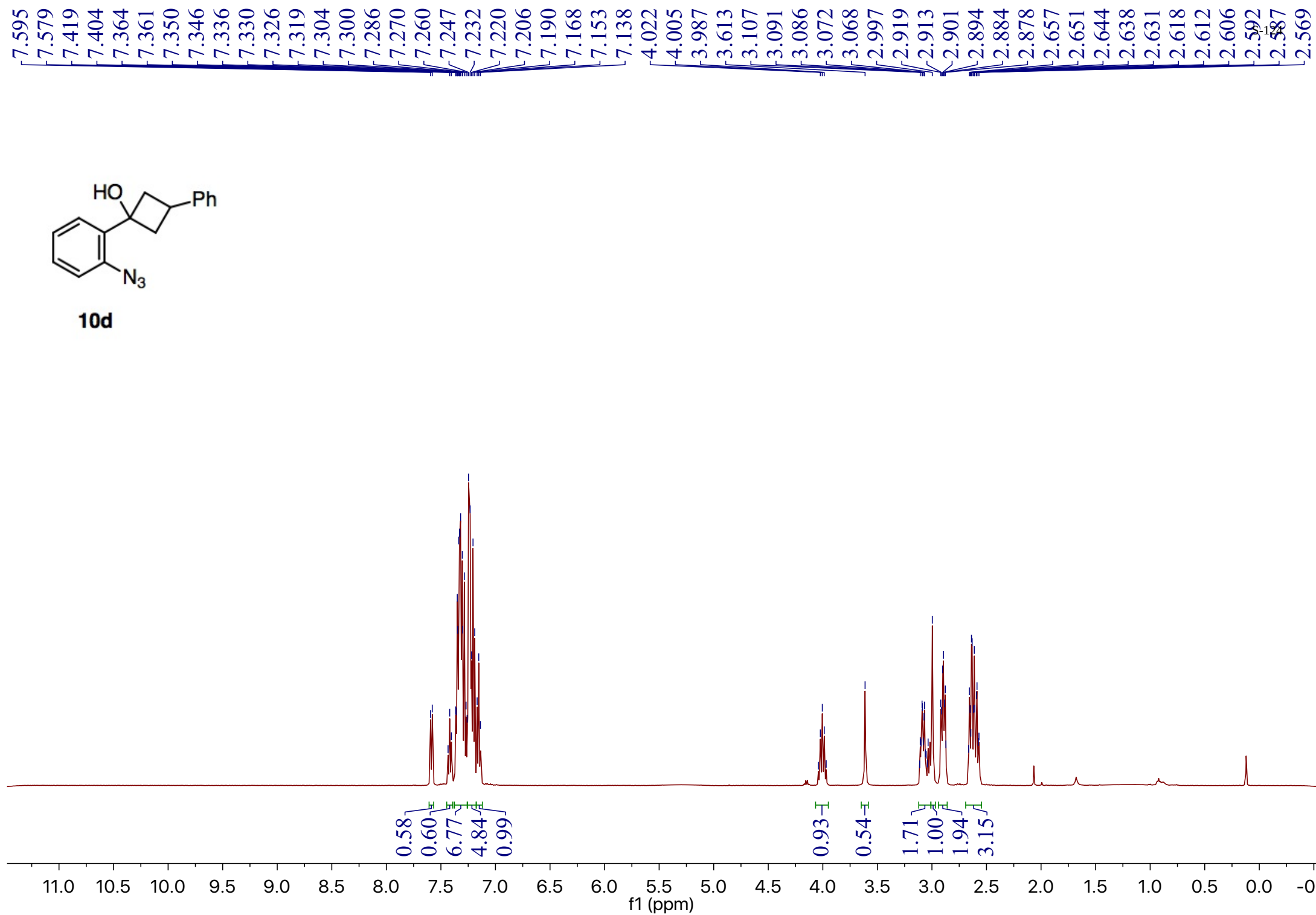


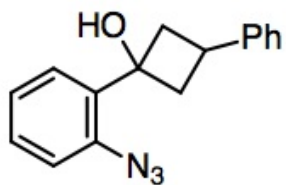
**10c**



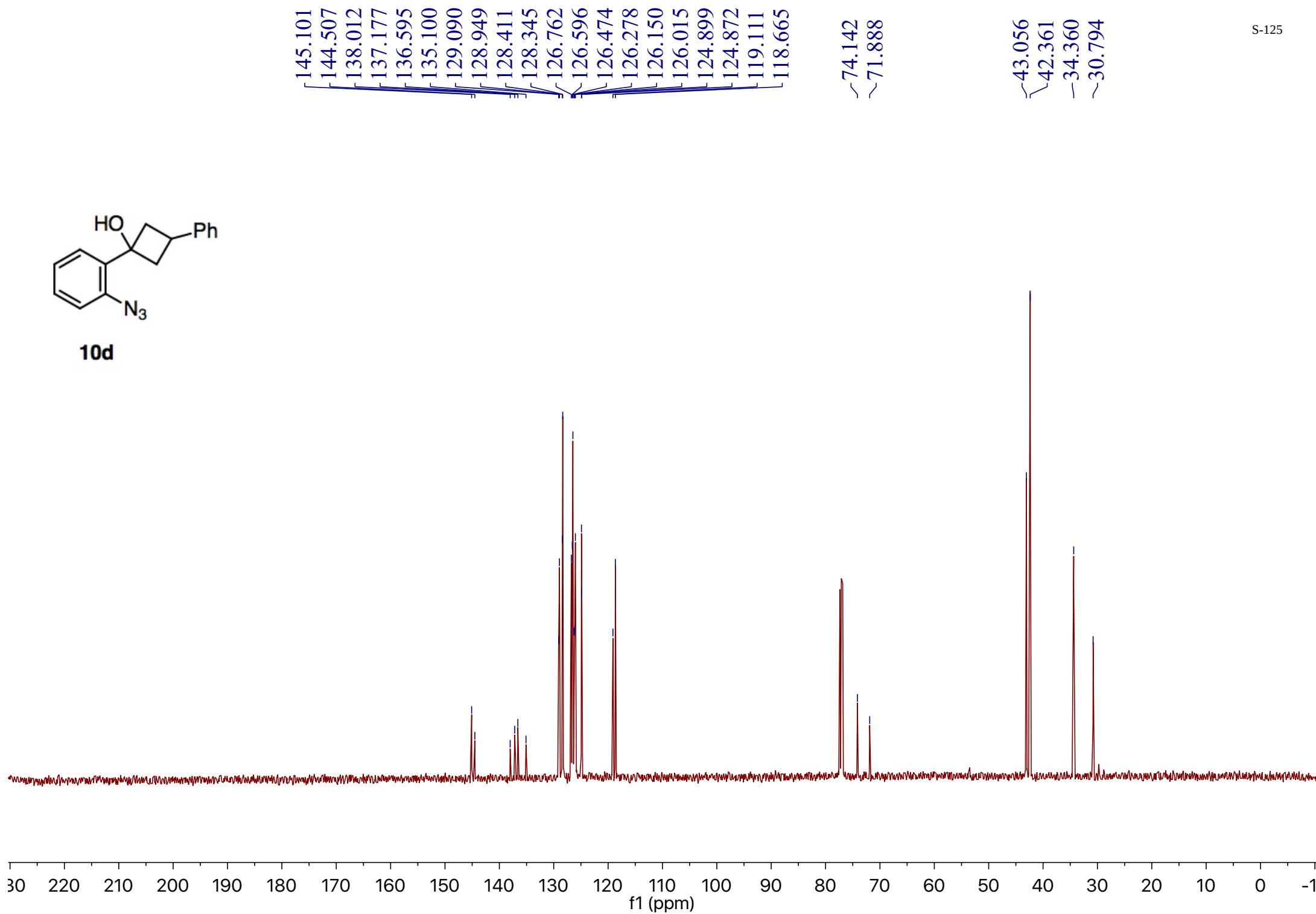


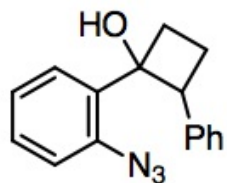
**10d**



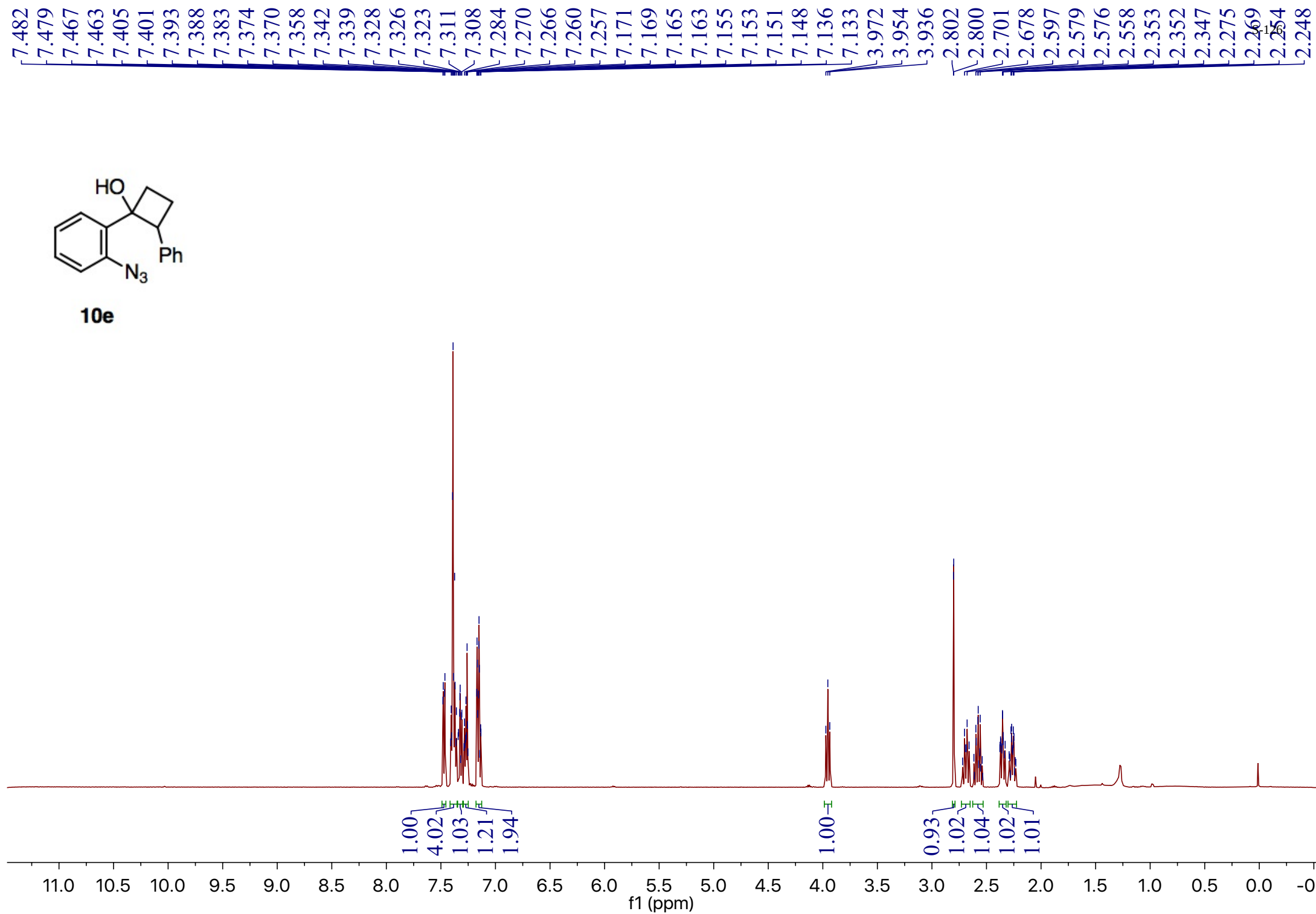


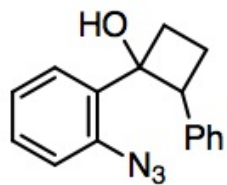
**10d**



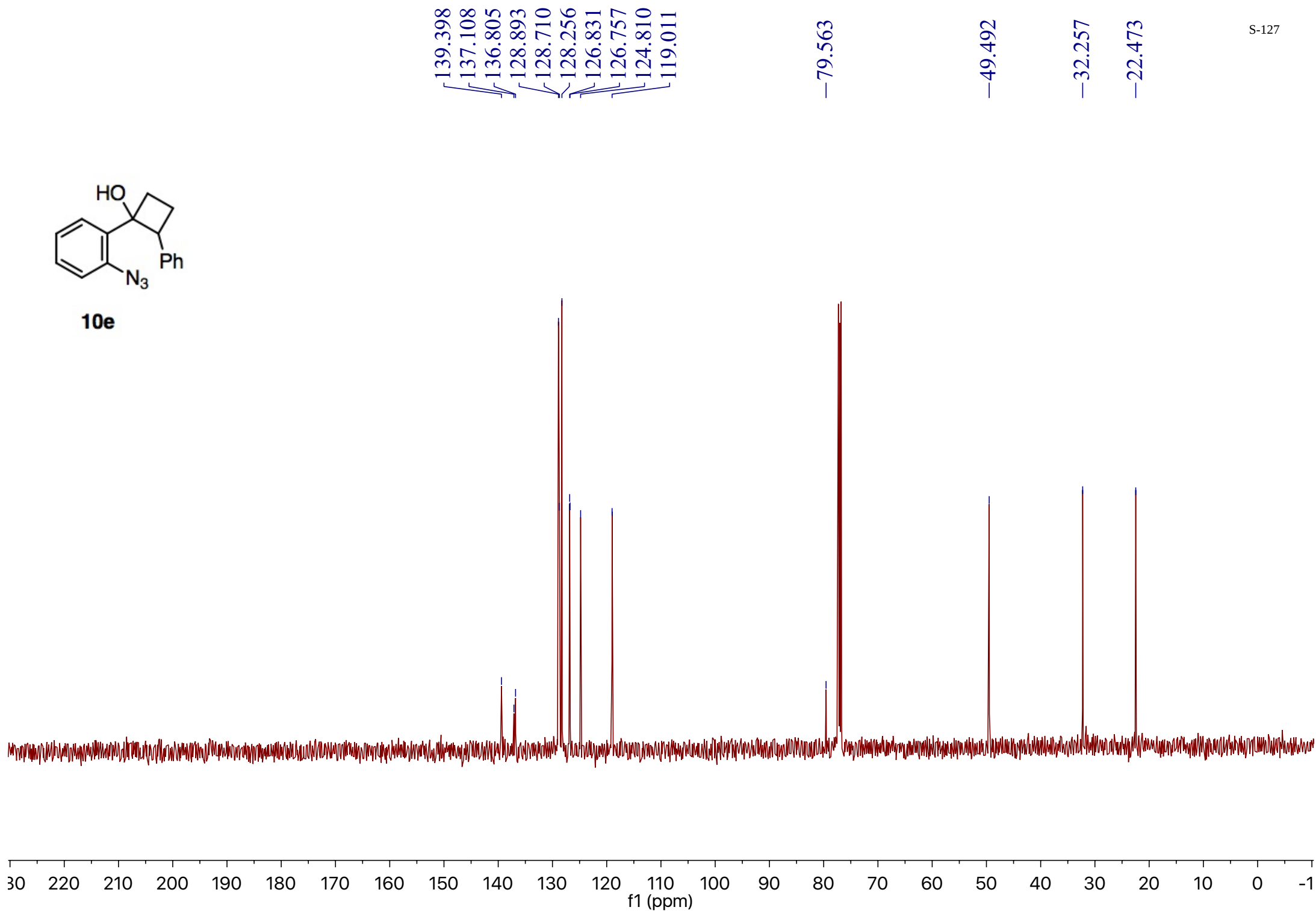


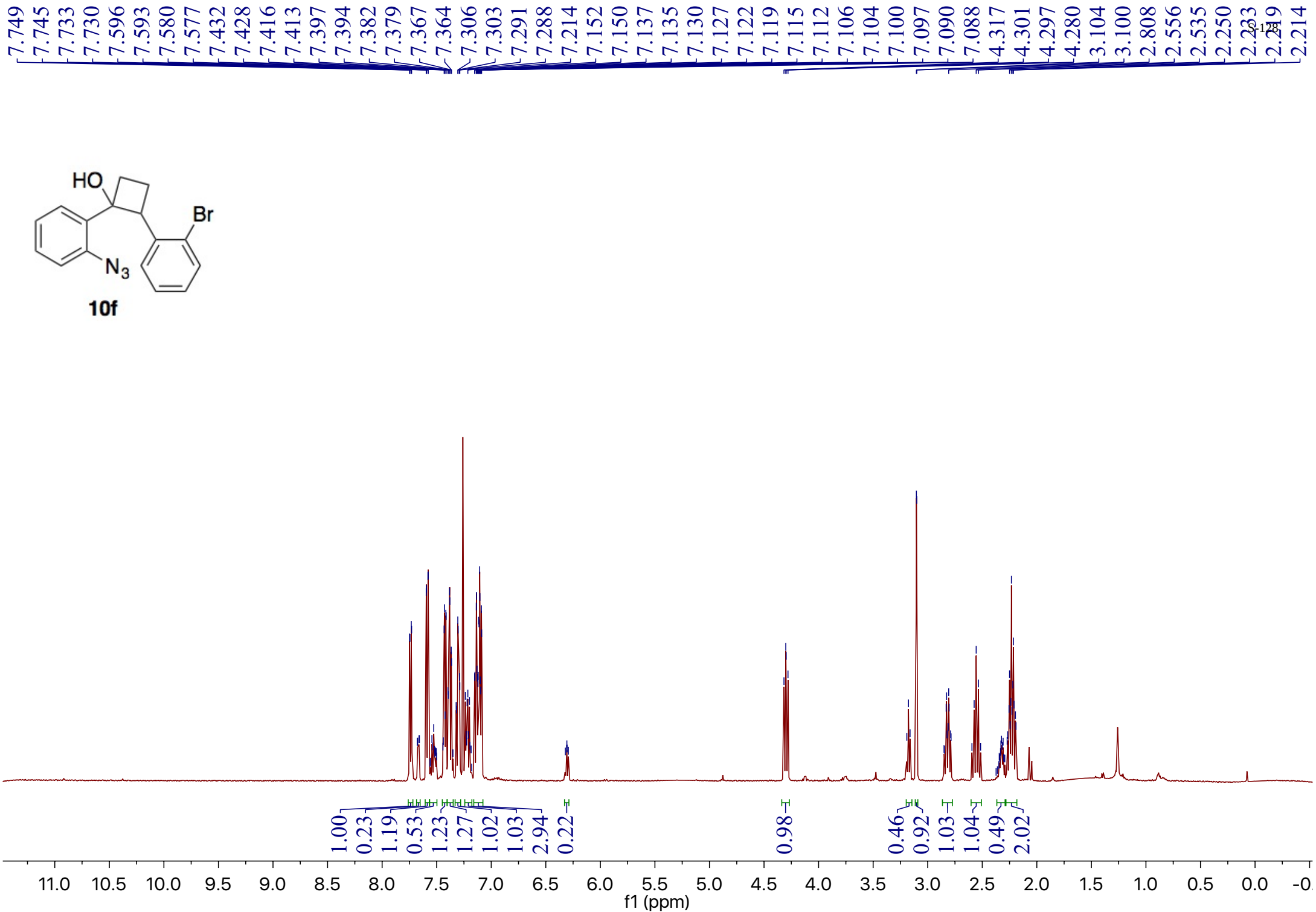
**10e**

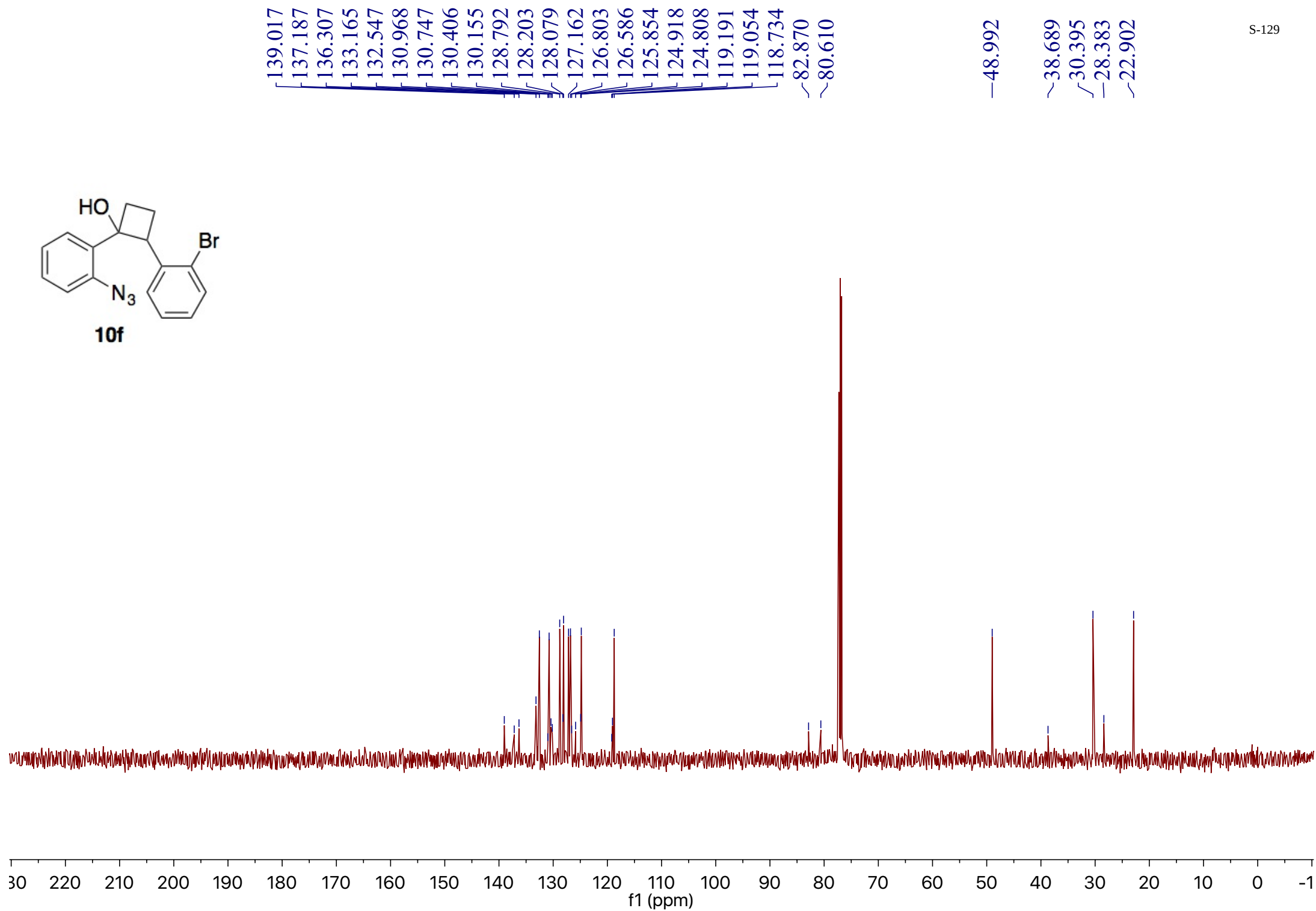
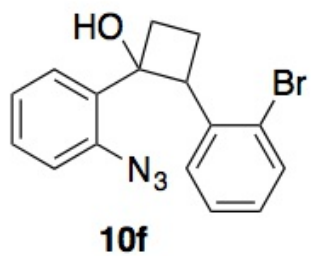


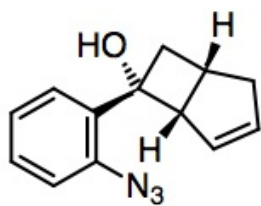


**10e**

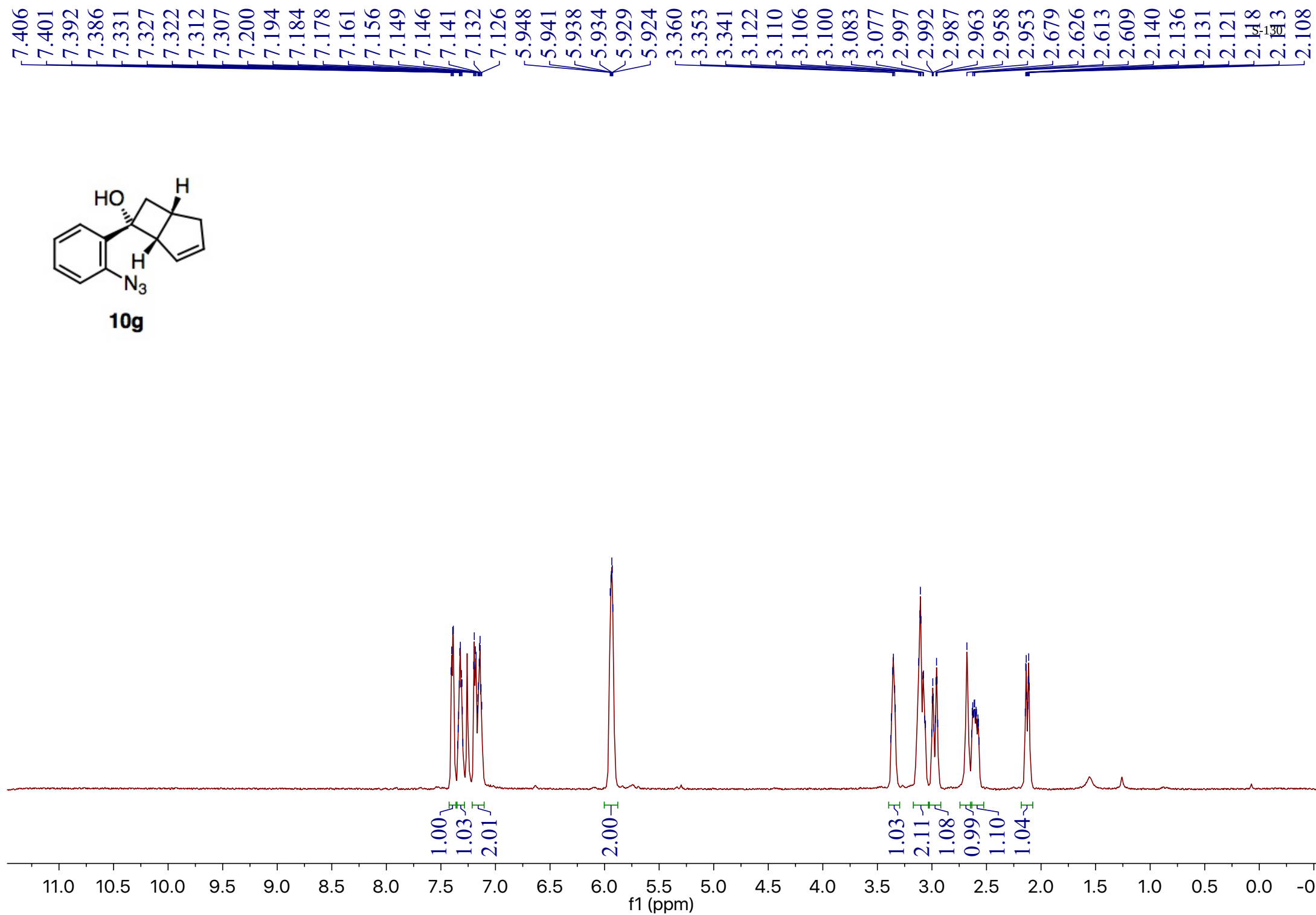


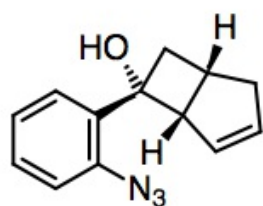
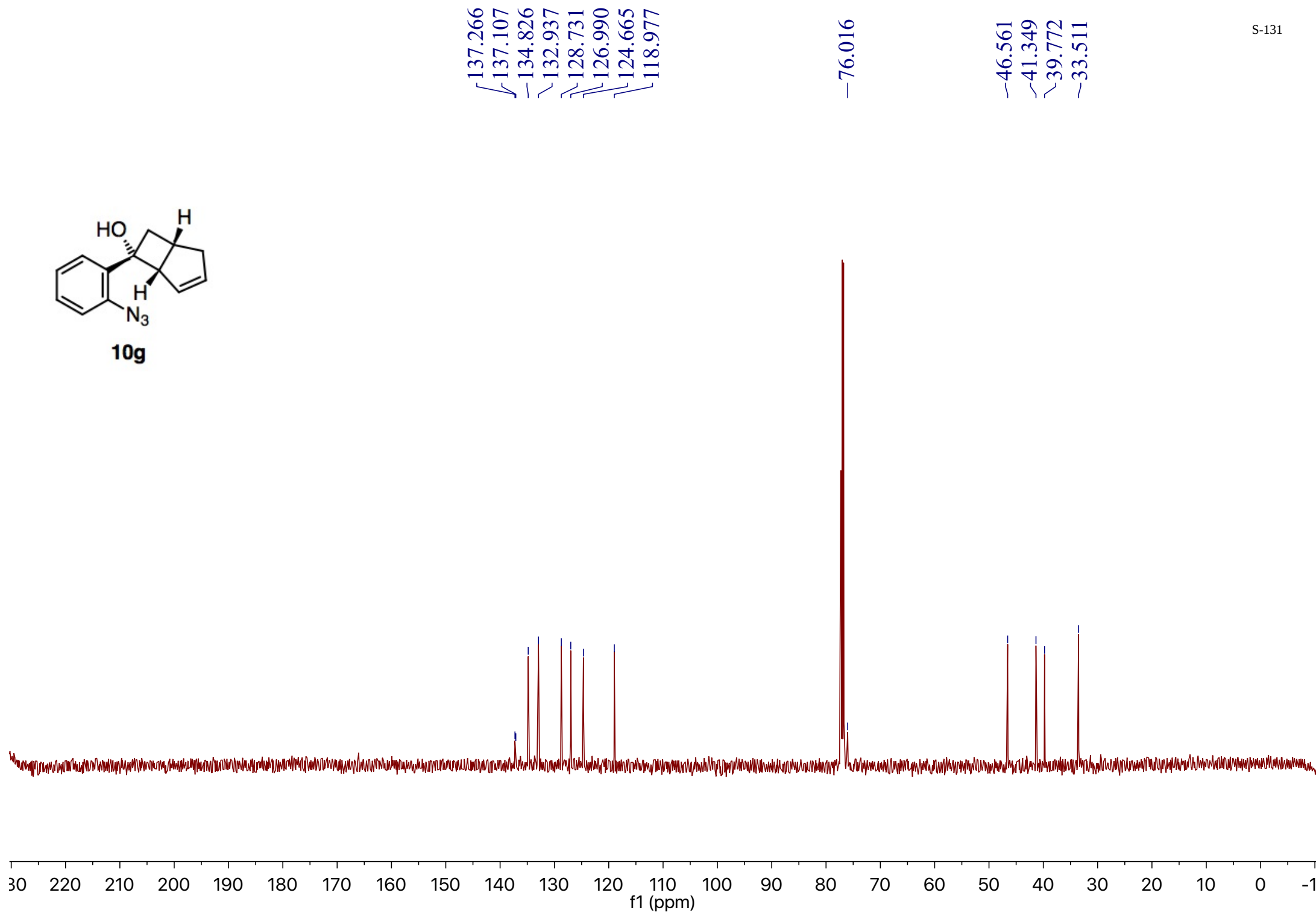


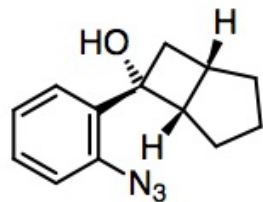




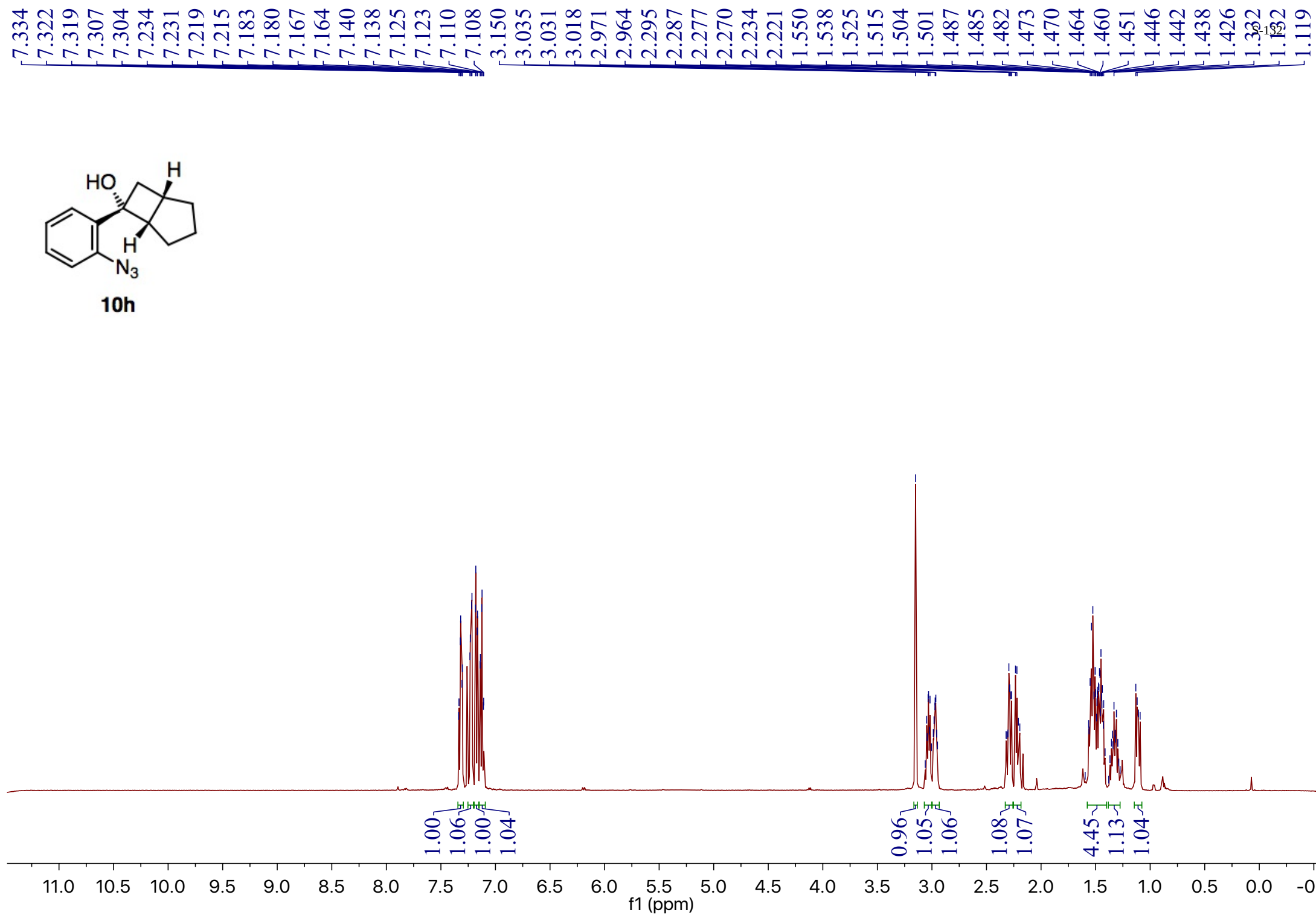
**10g**

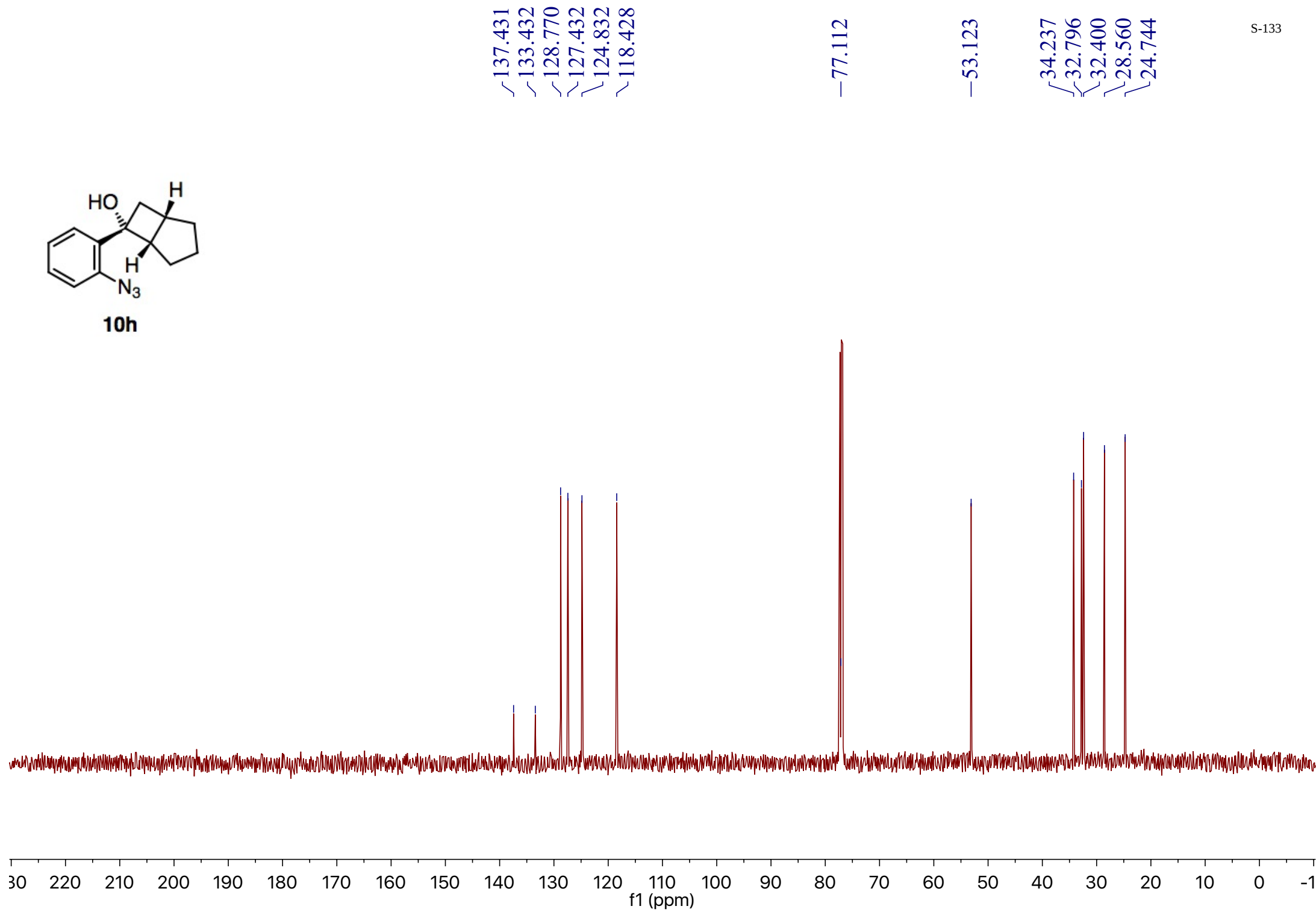
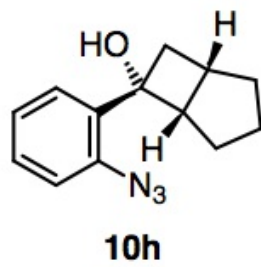


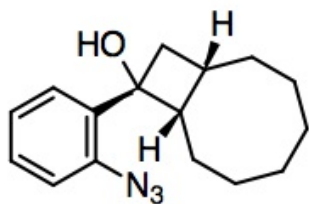
**10g**



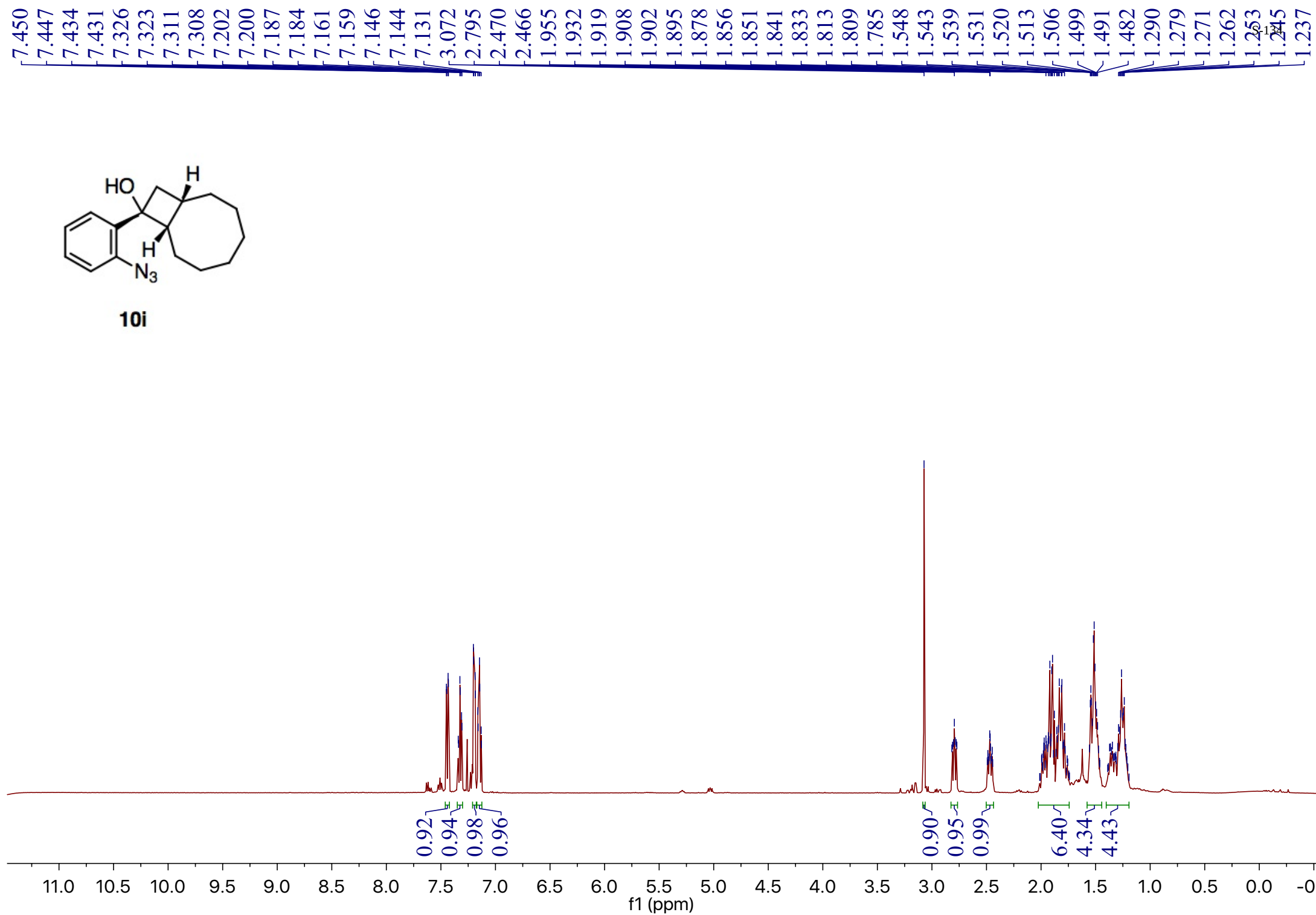
**10h**

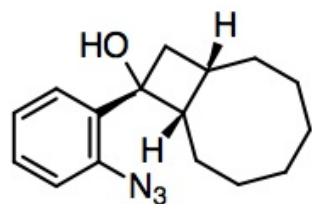




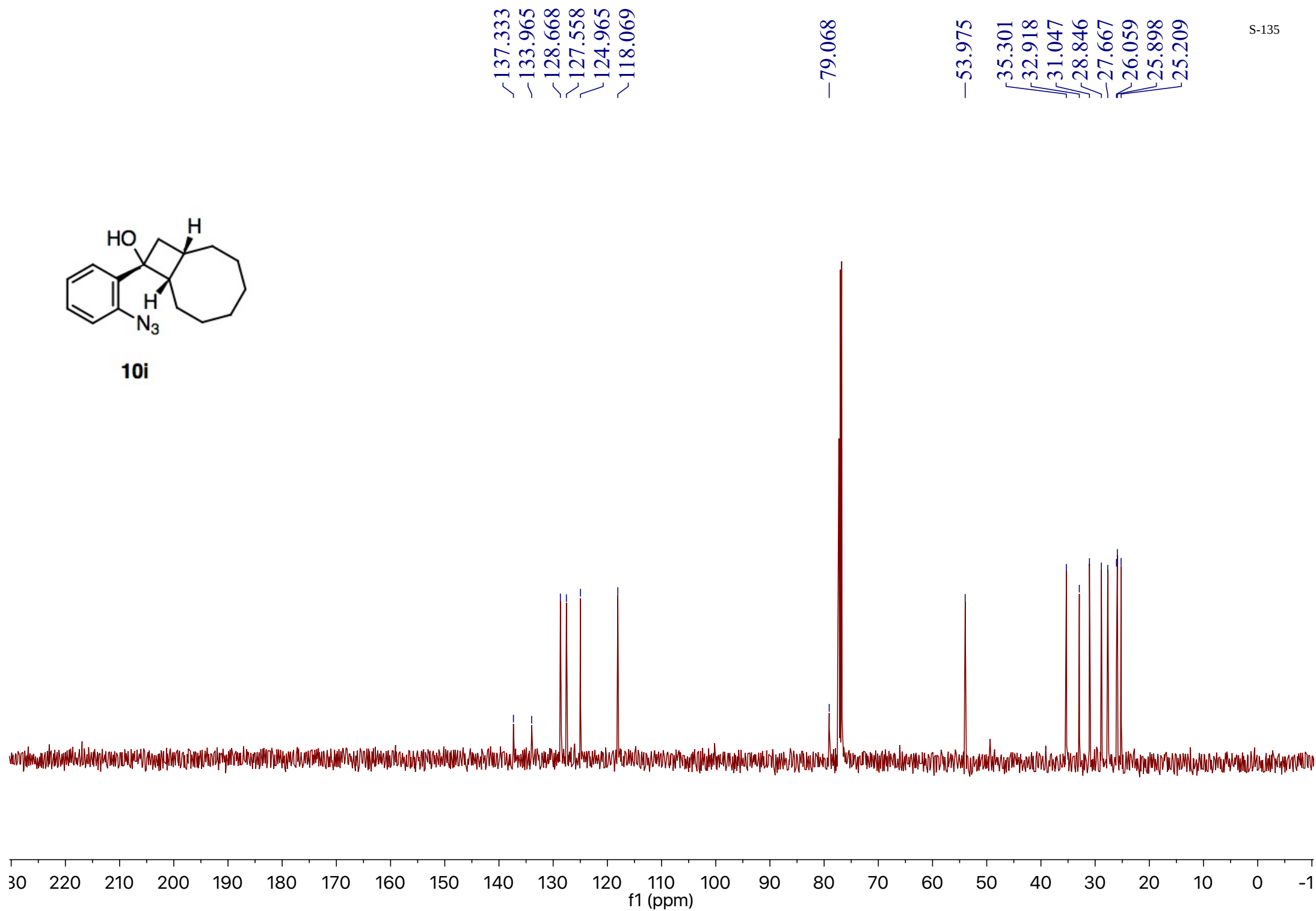


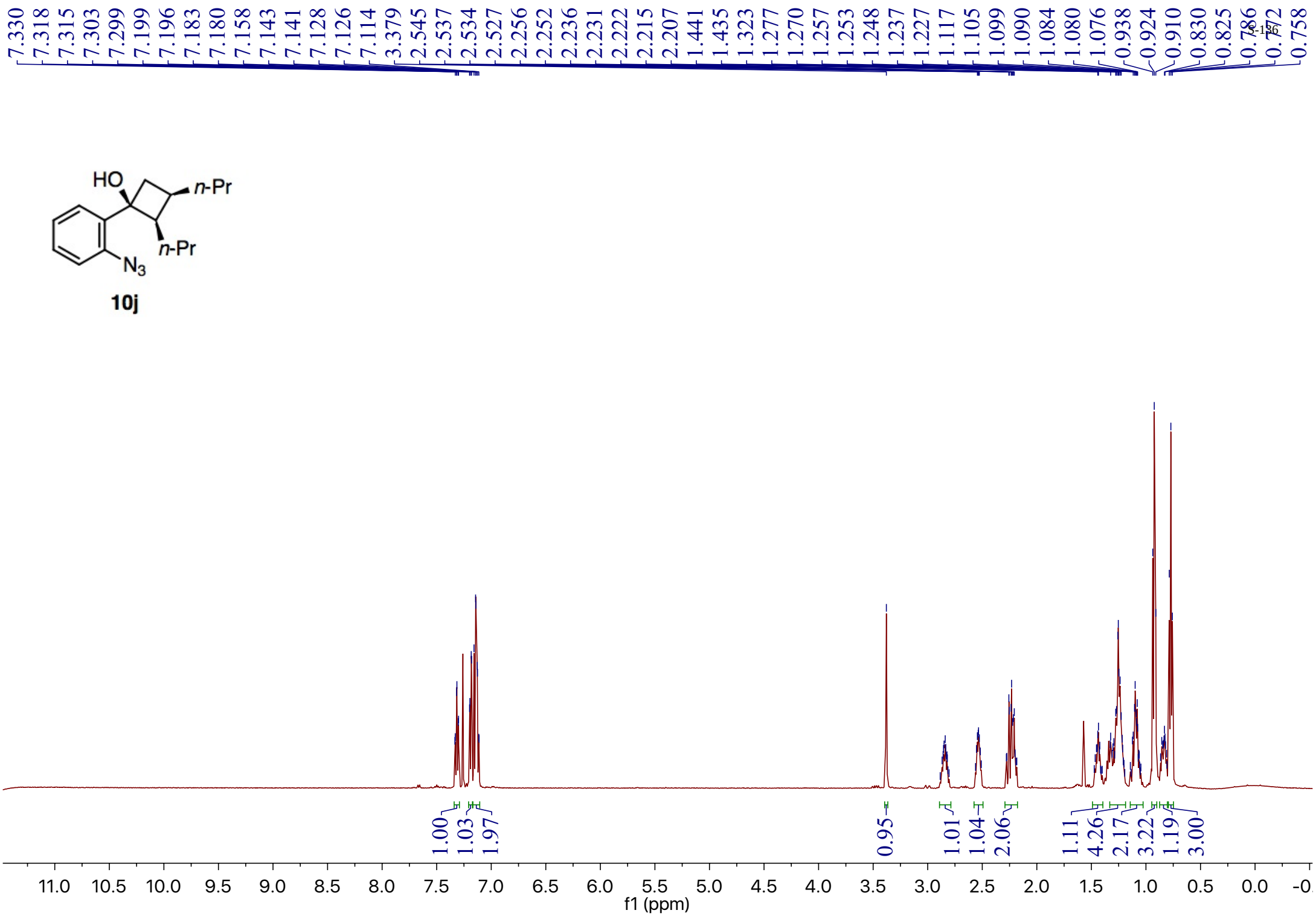
10i

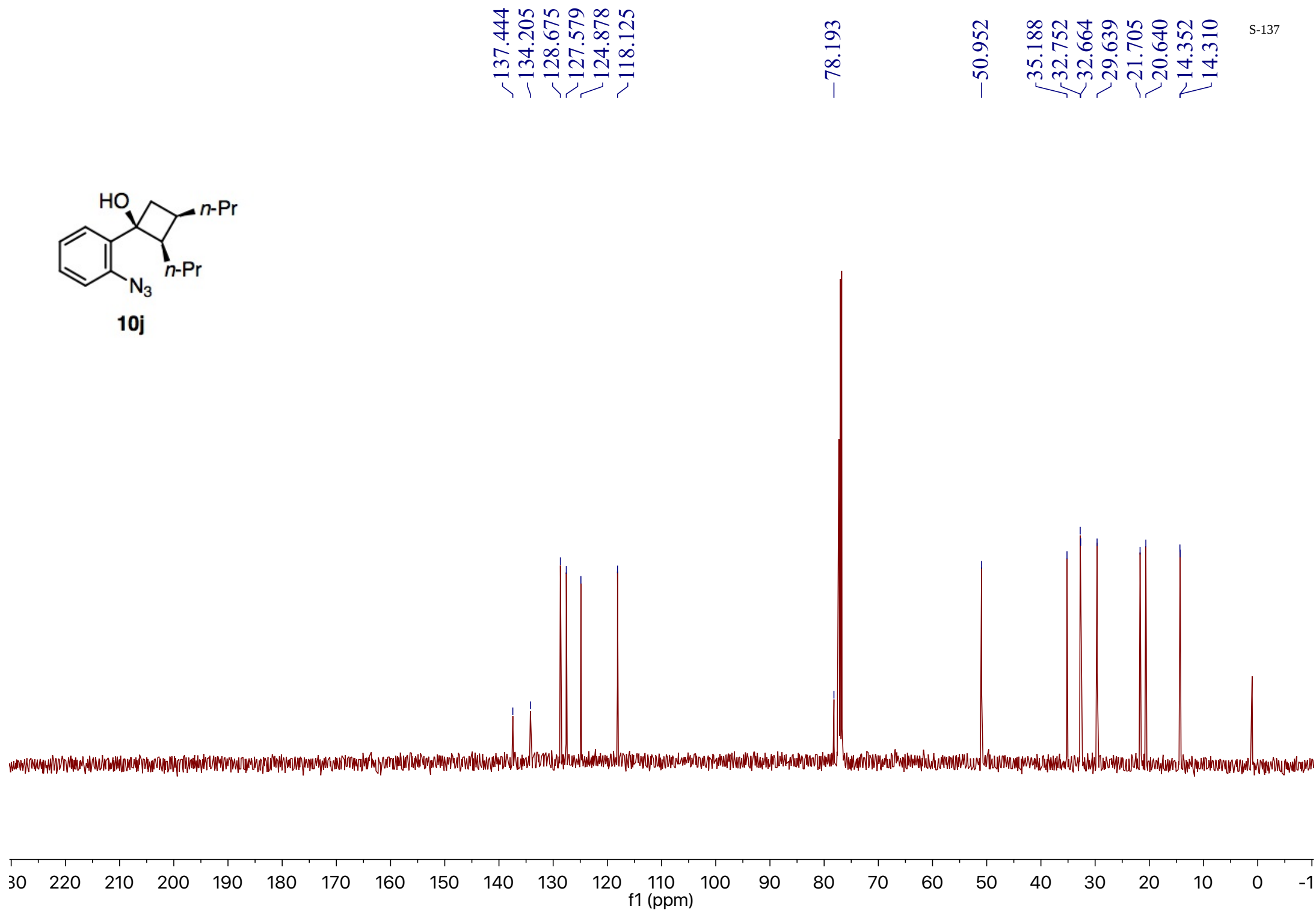
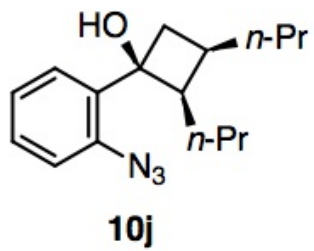


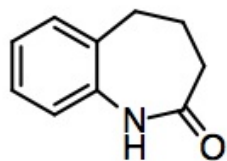
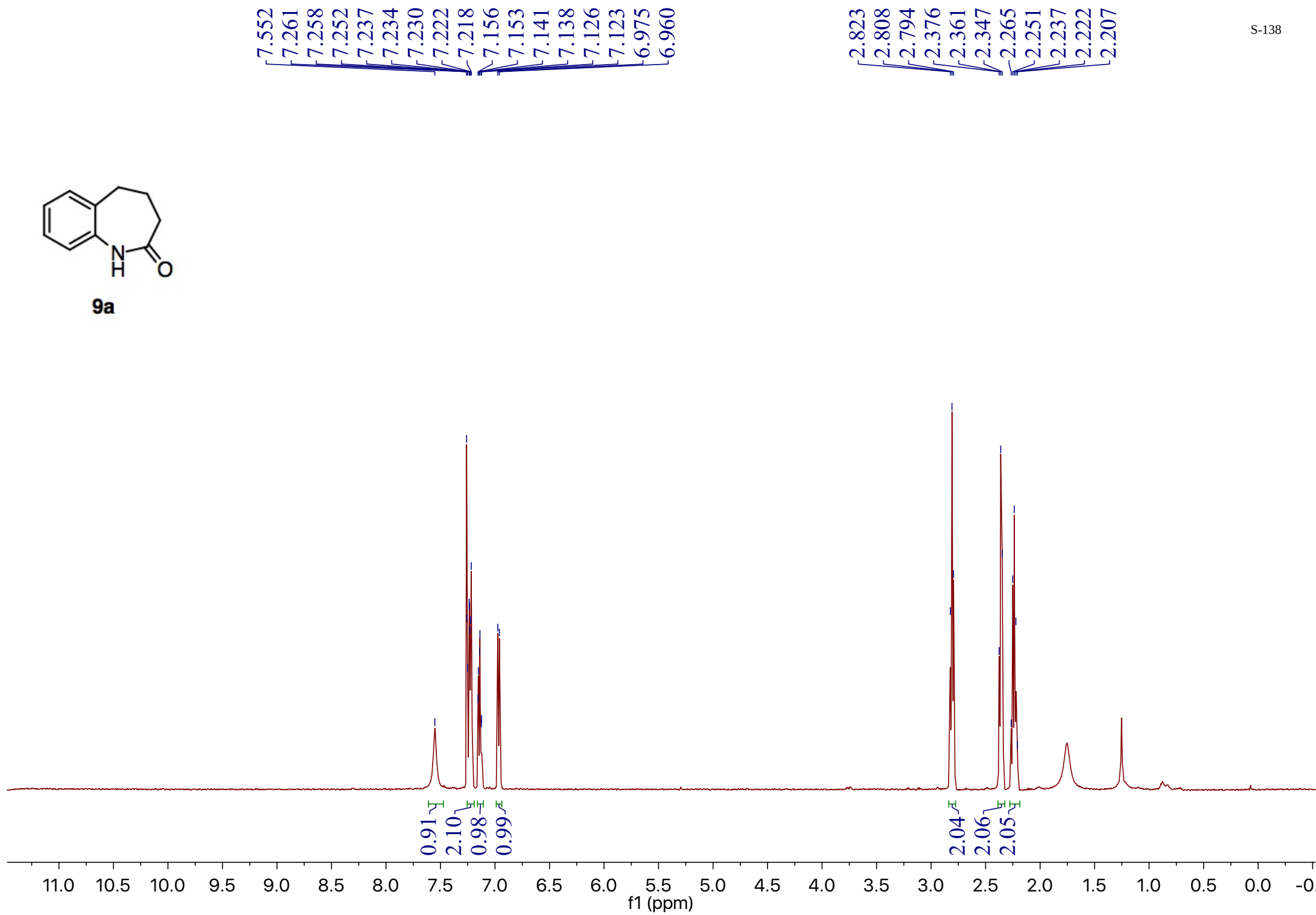


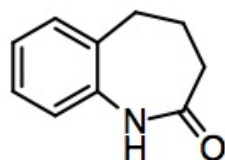
**10i**



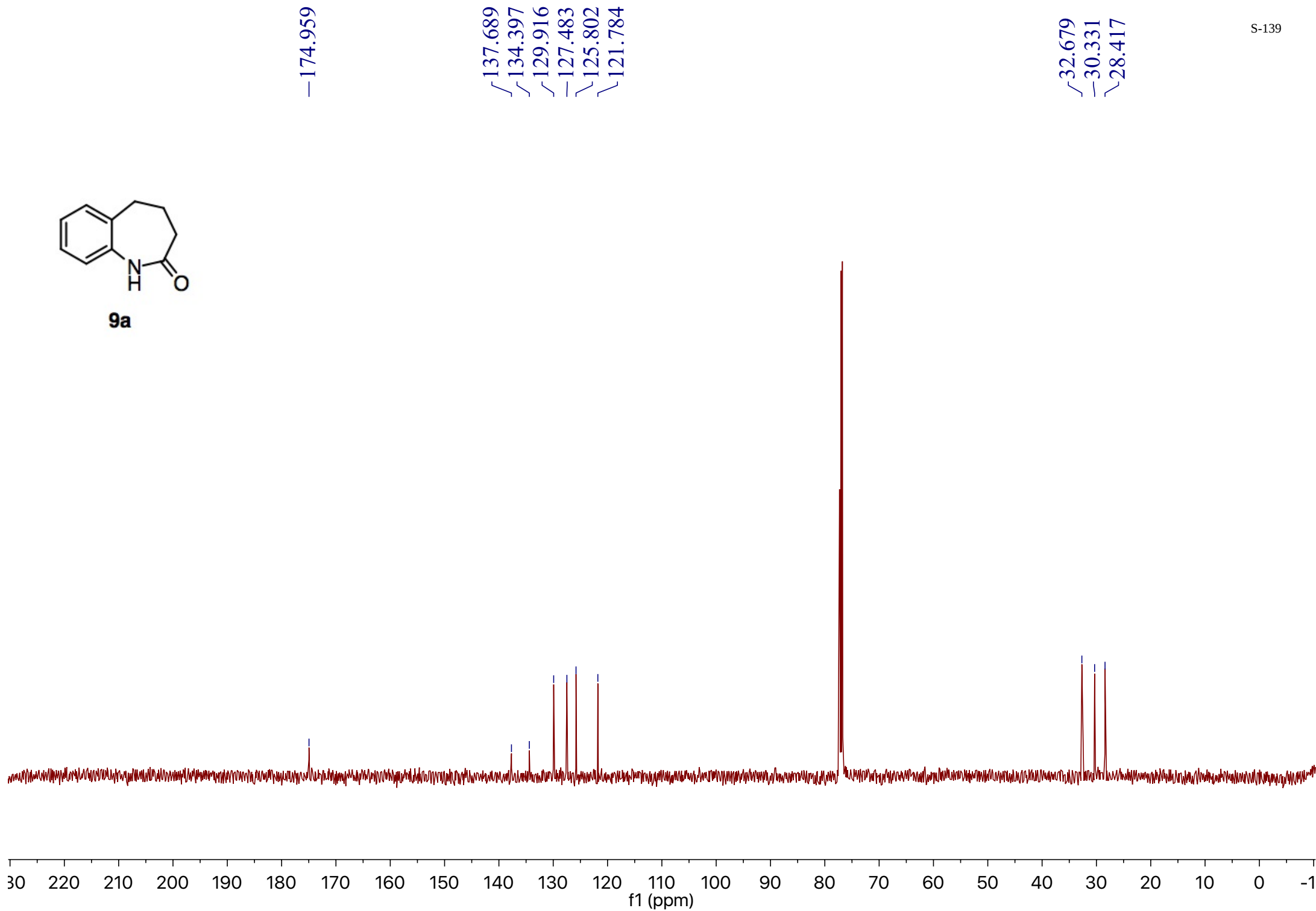


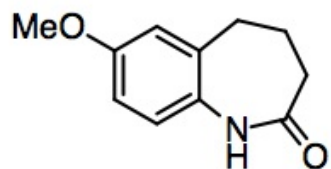


**9a**

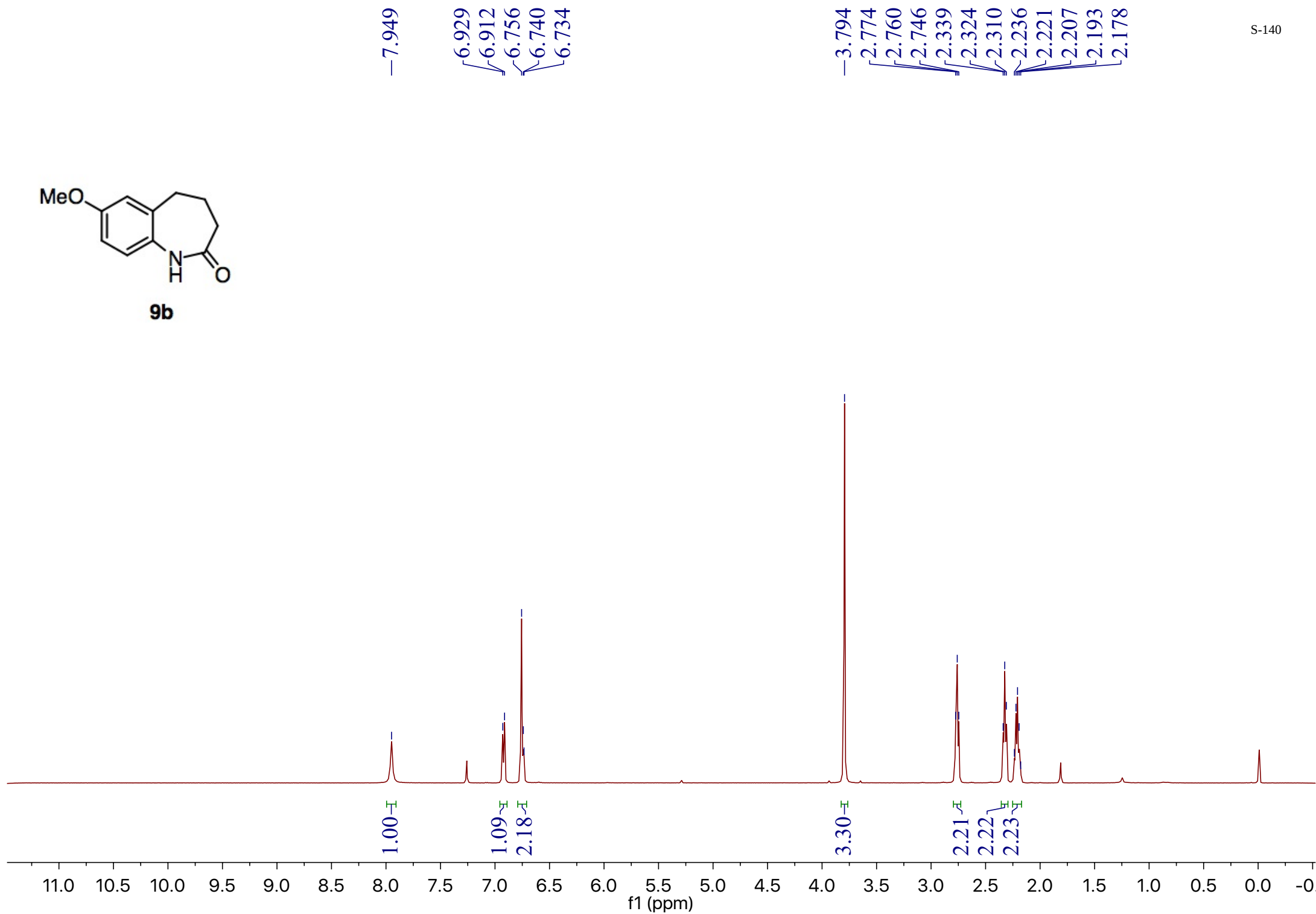


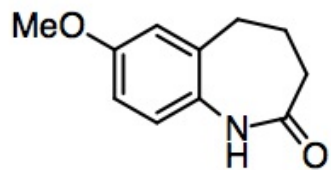
**9a**



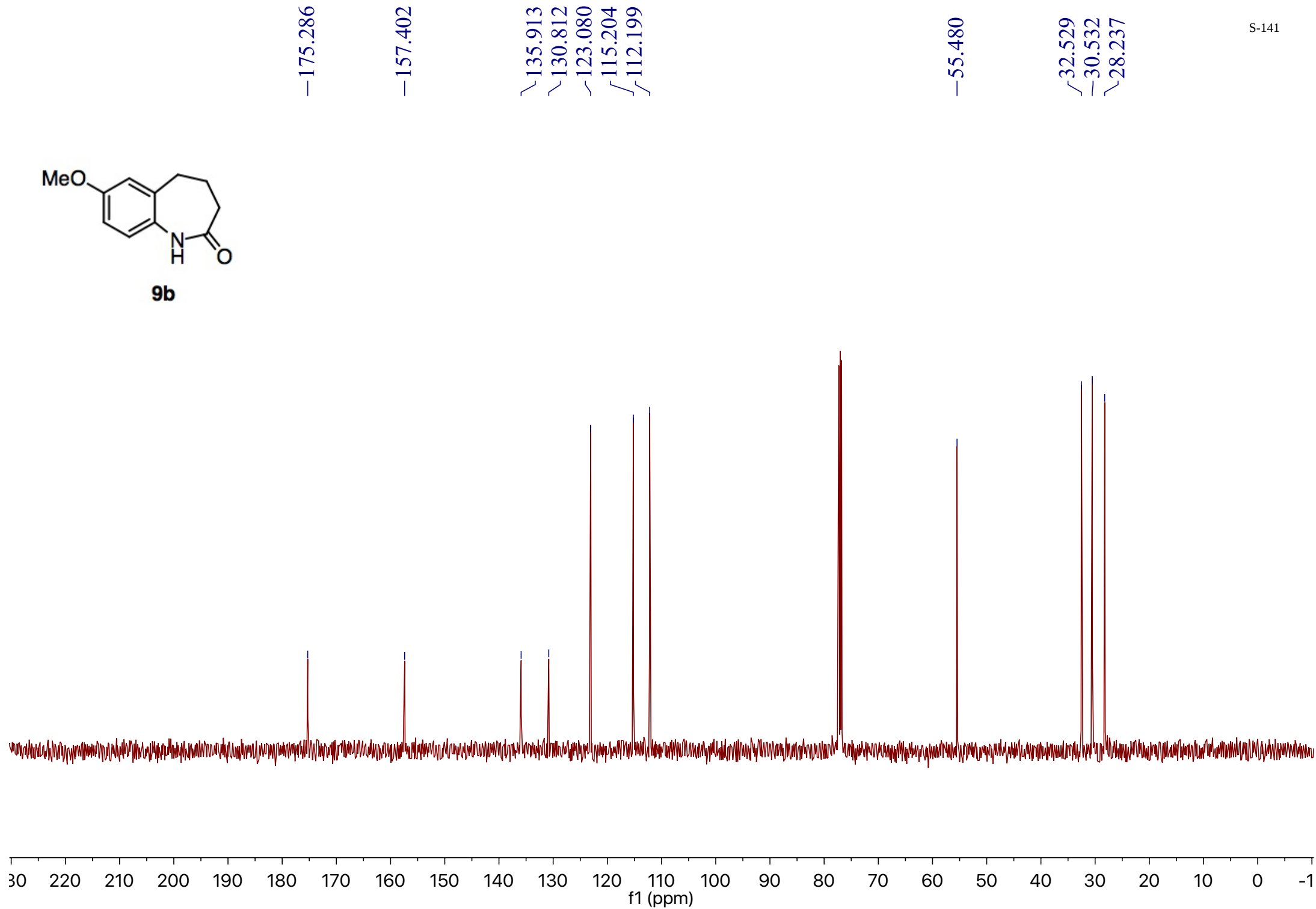


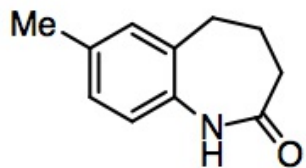
**9b**



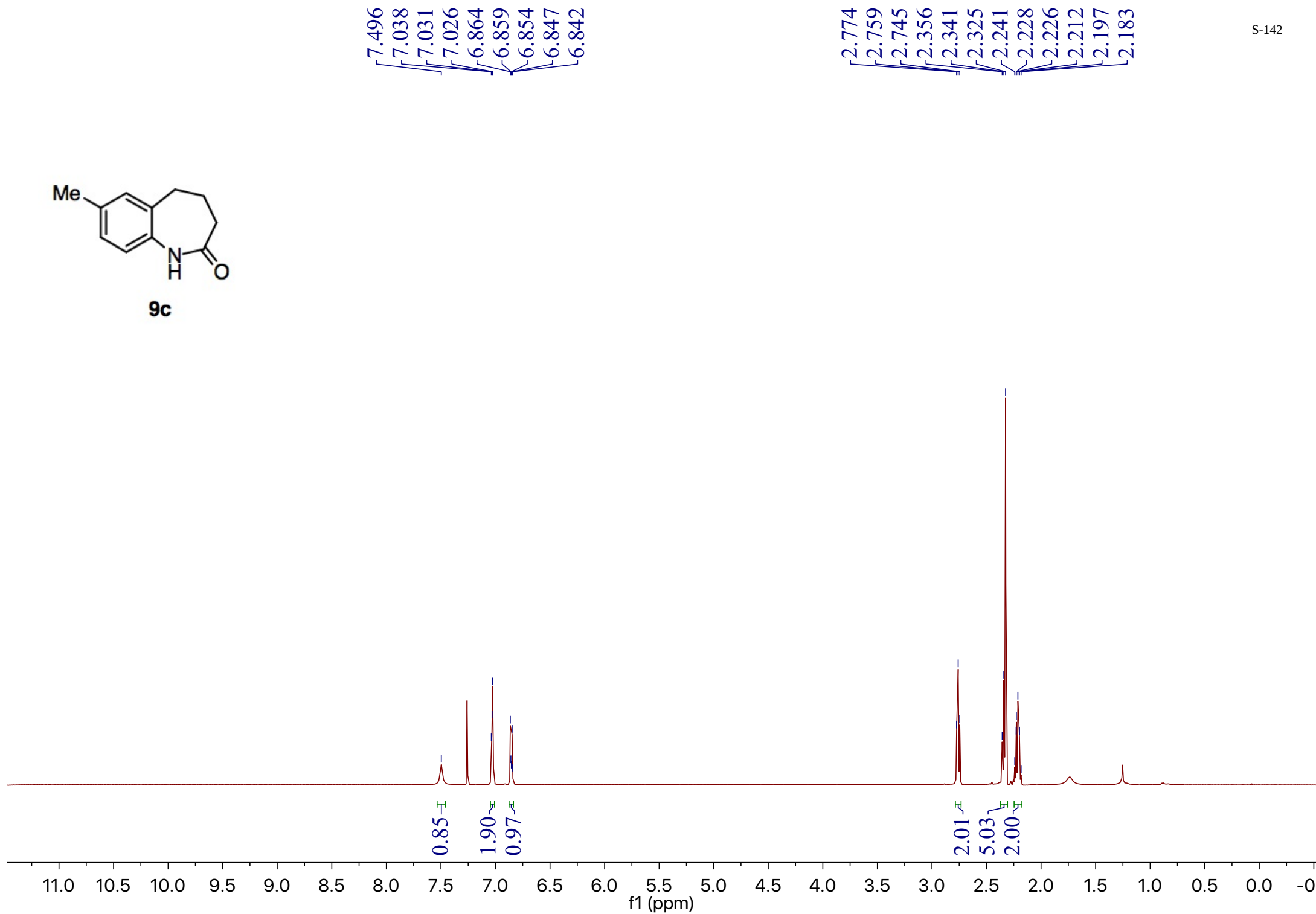


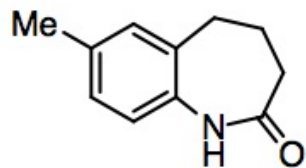
**9b**



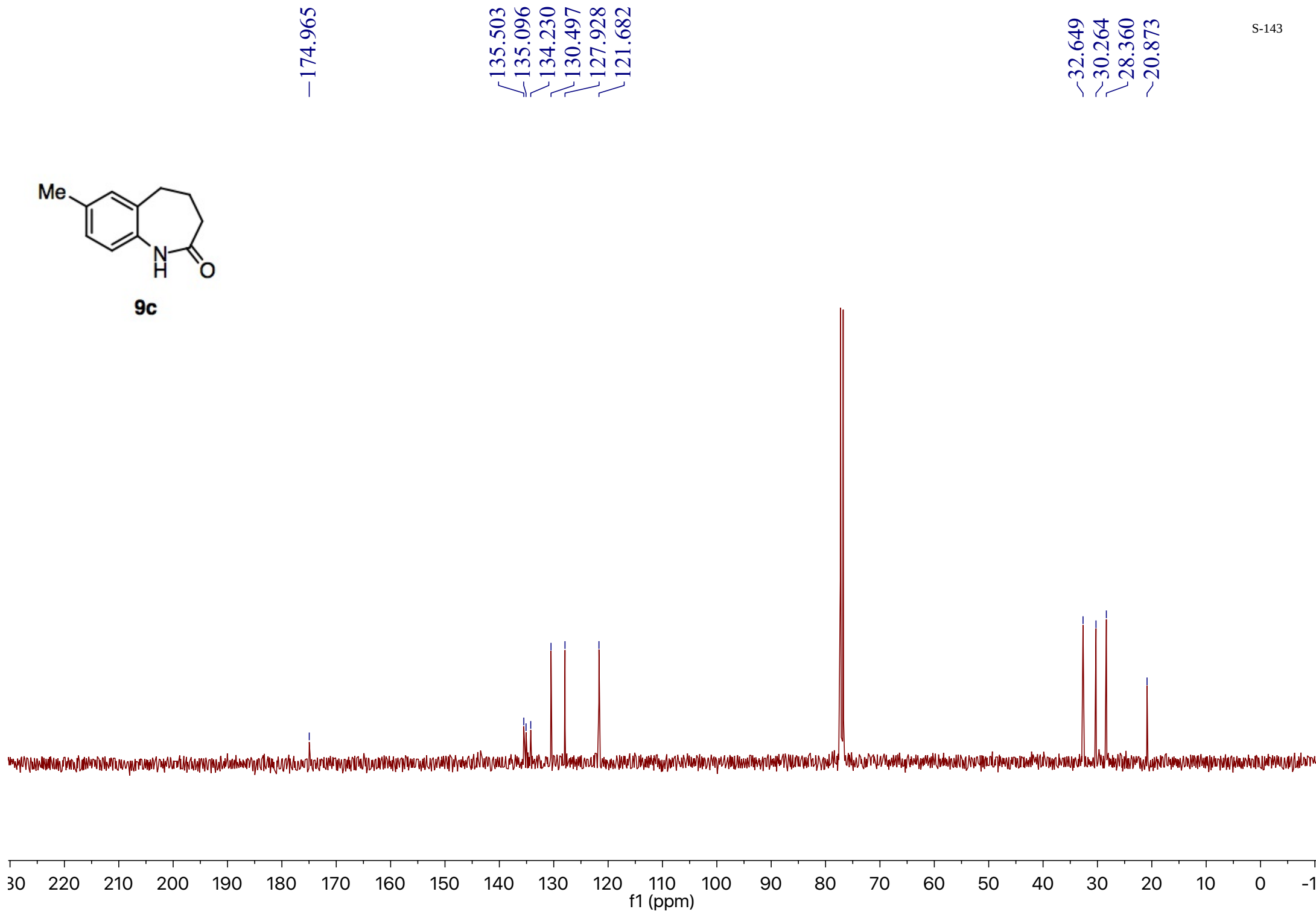


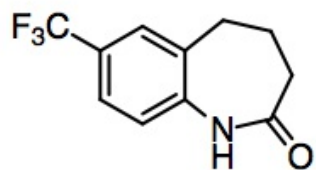
**9c**



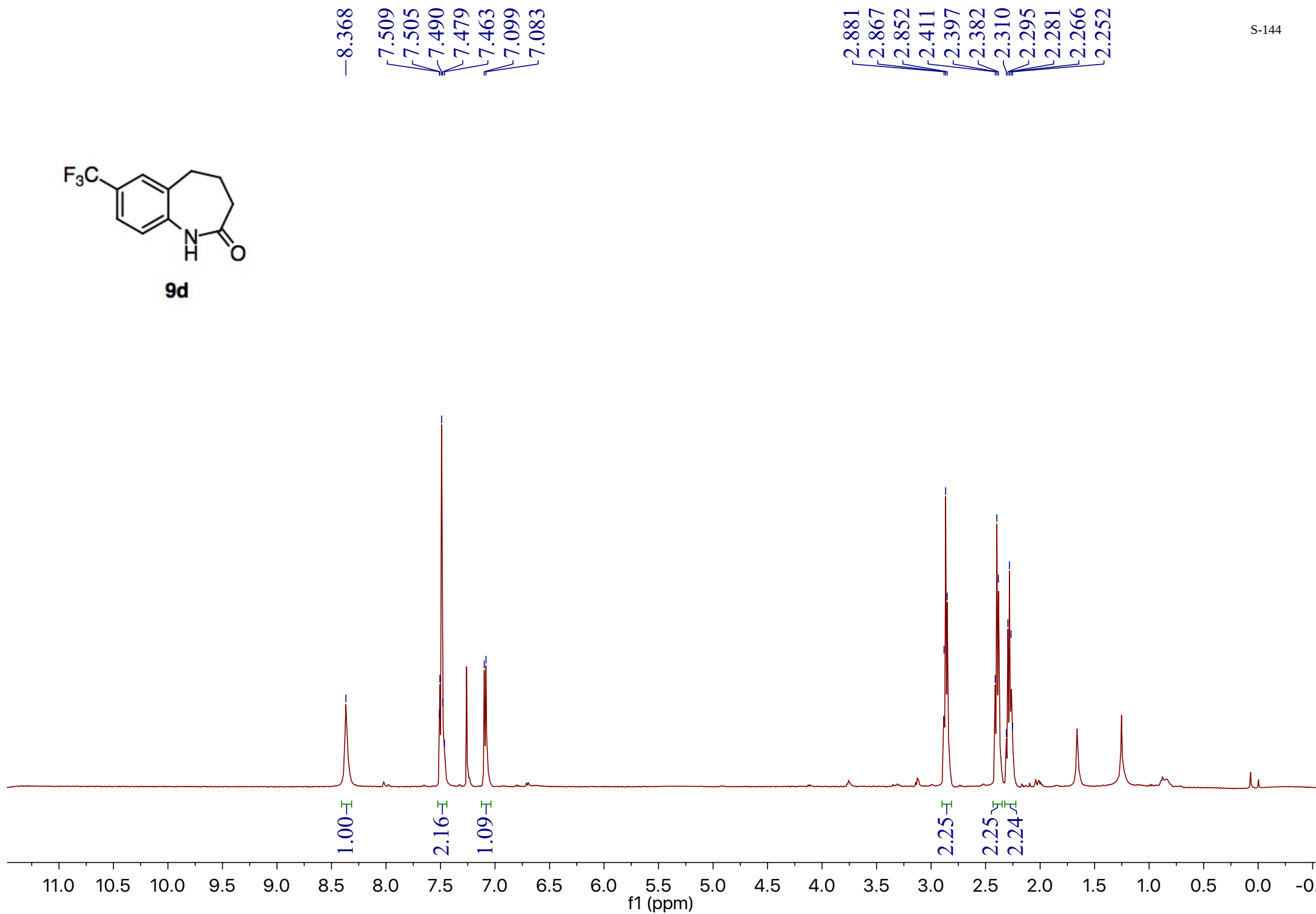


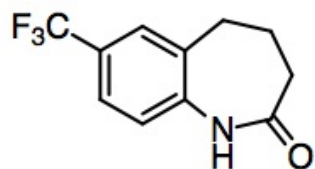
**9c**



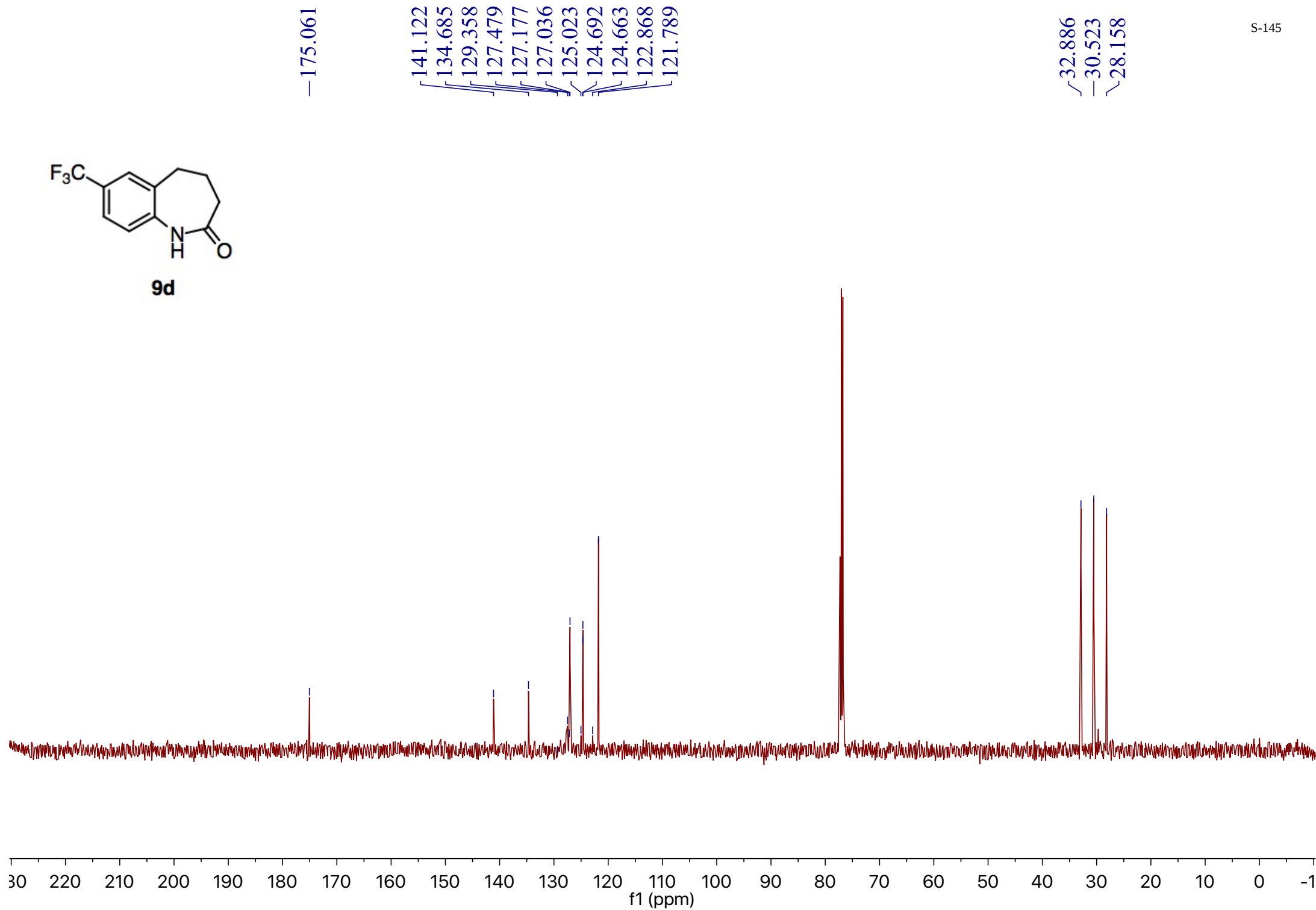


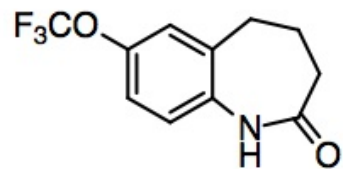
**9d**



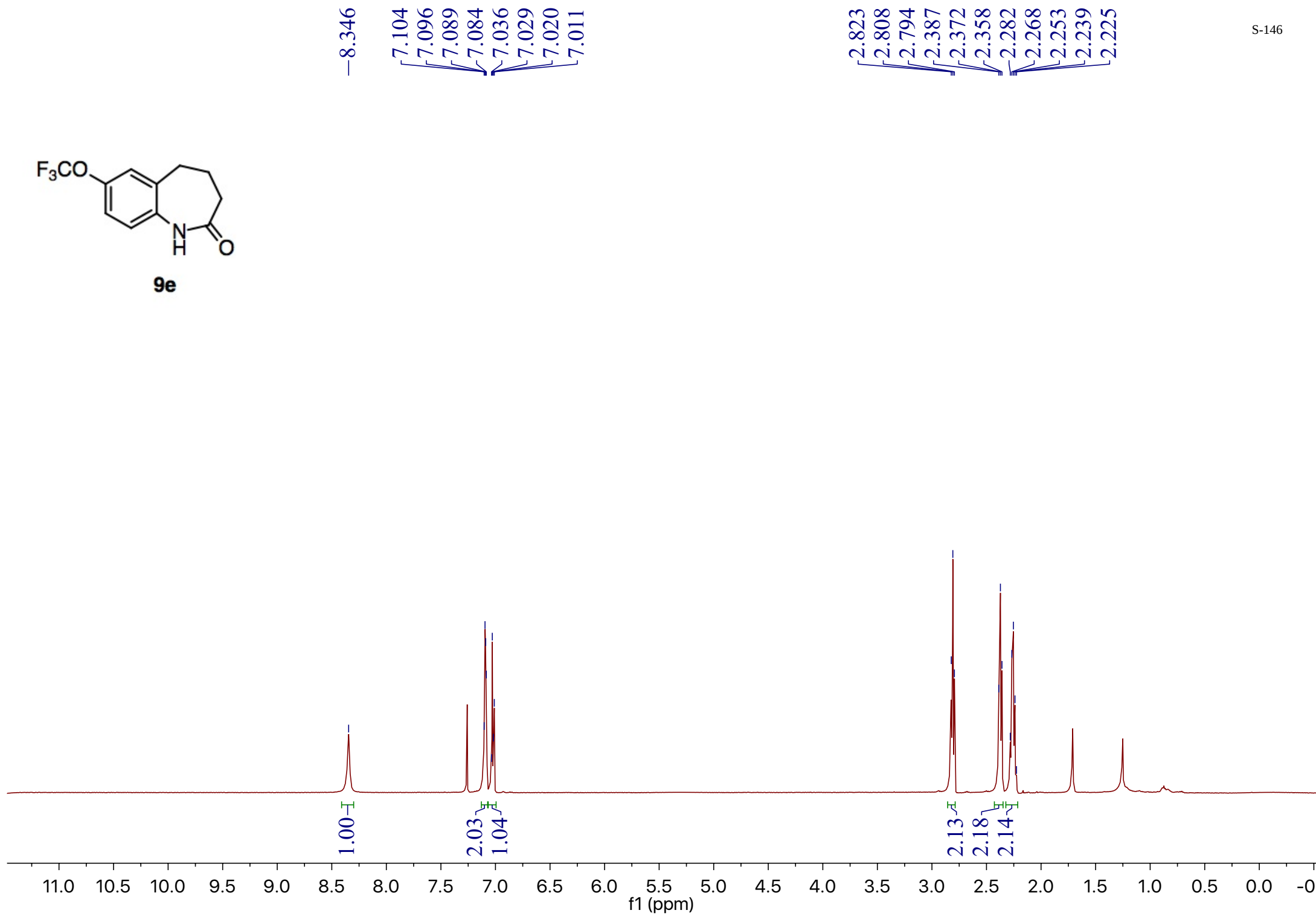


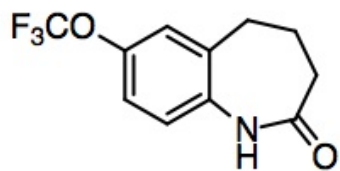
**9d**



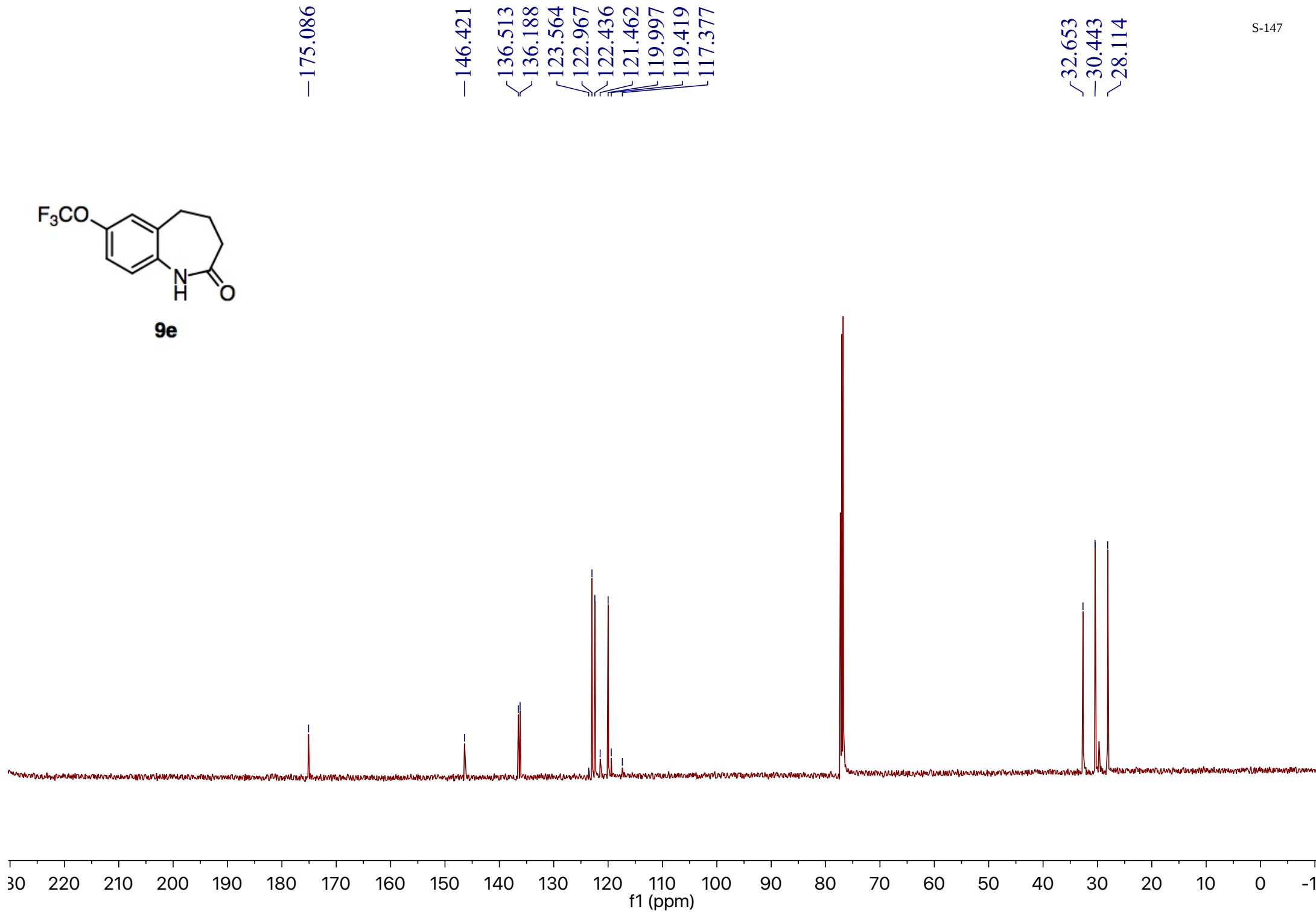


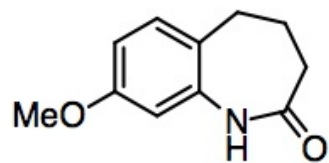
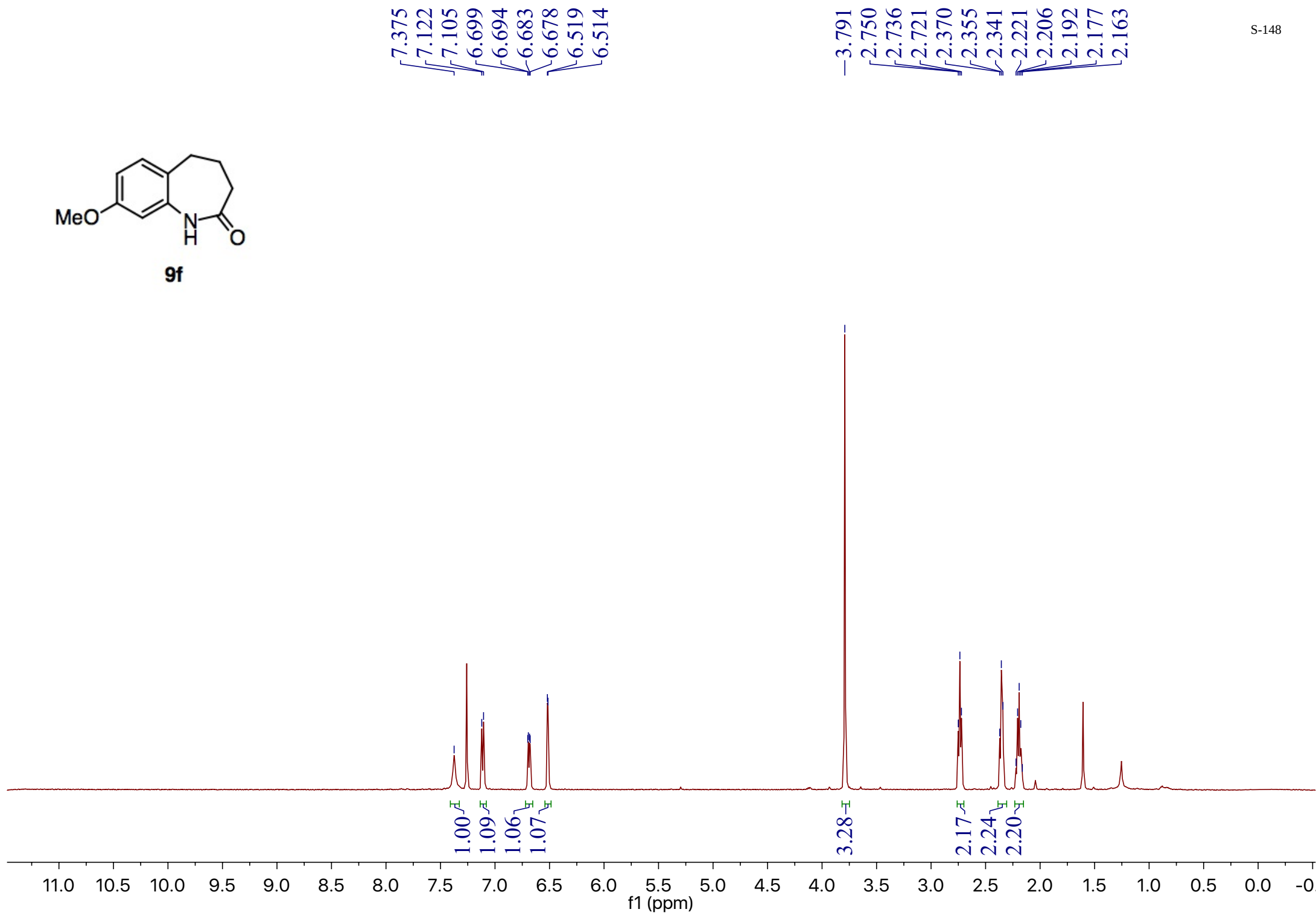
9e

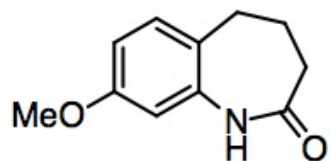




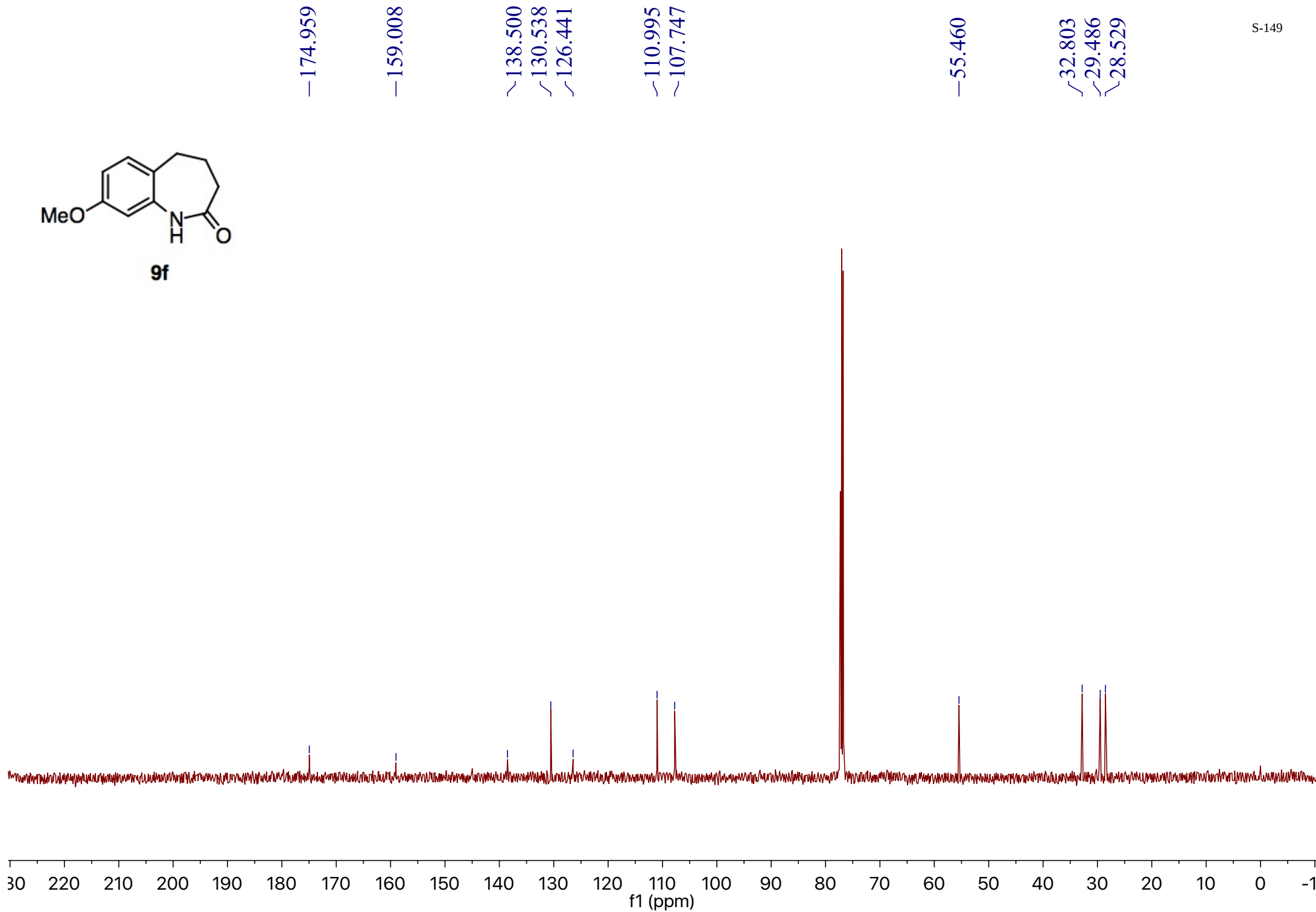
**9e**

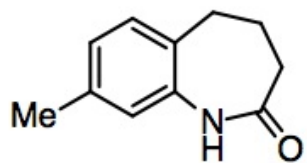


**9f**

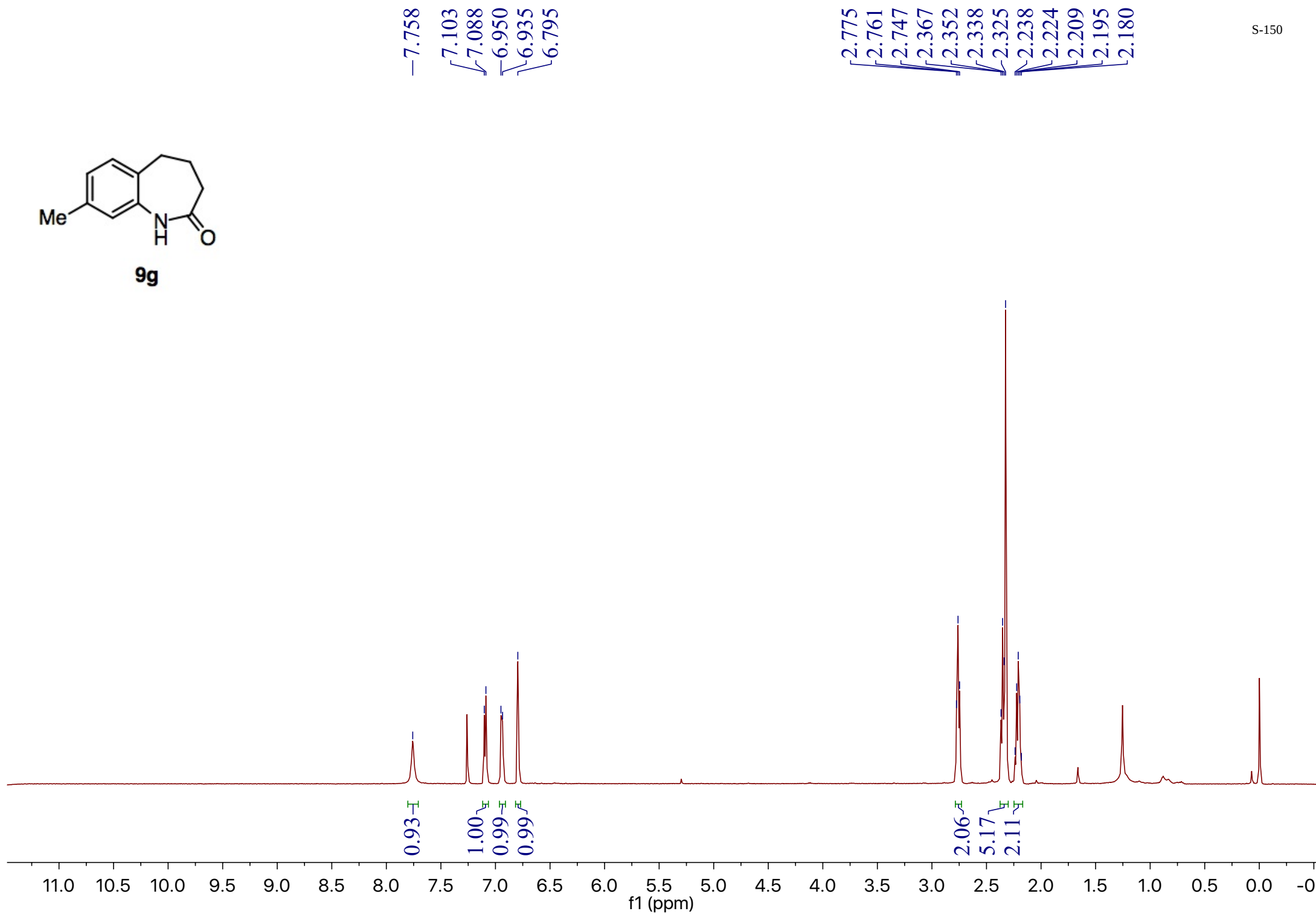


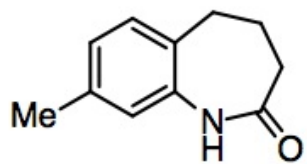
**9f**



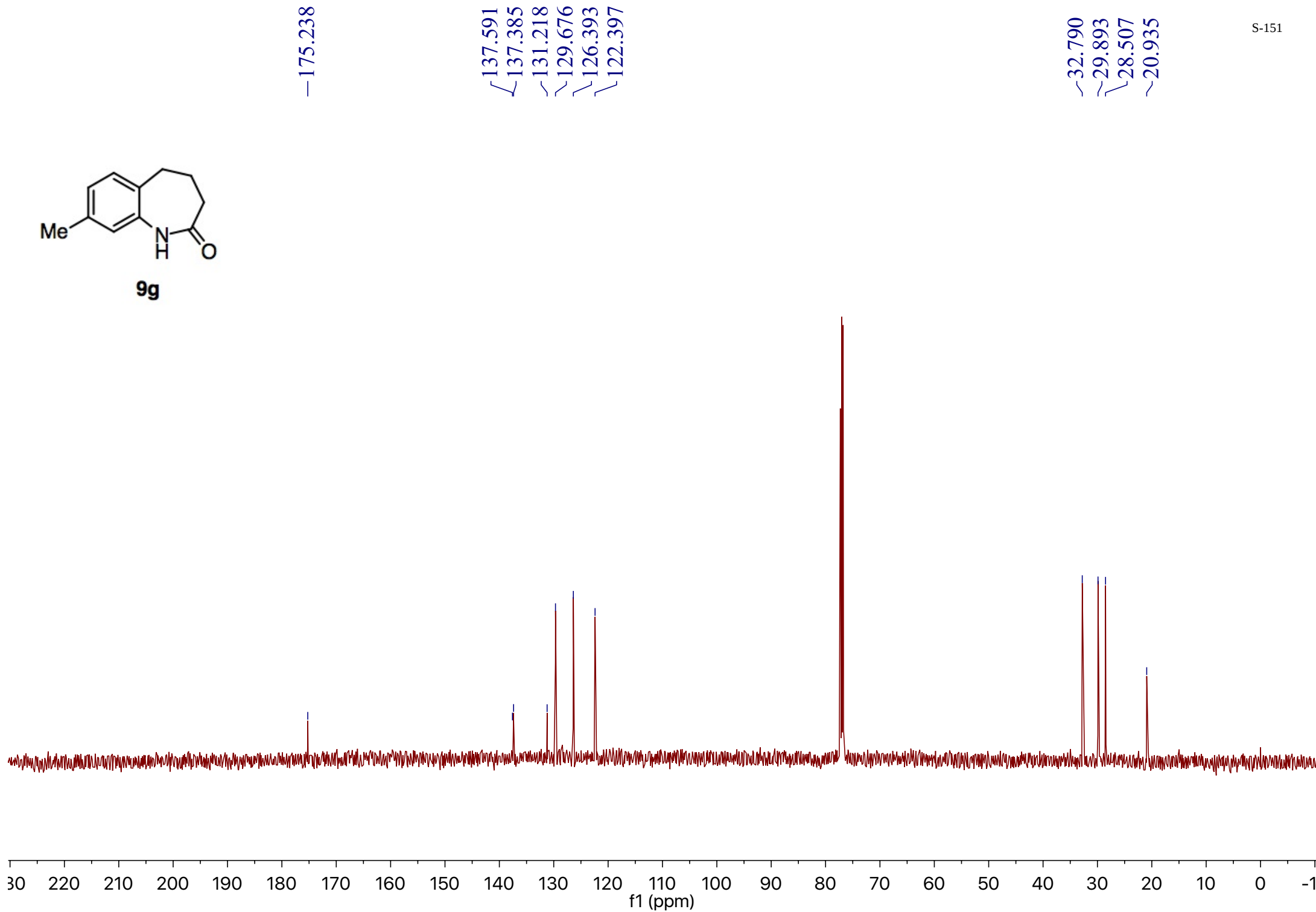


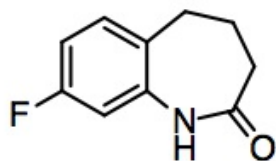
**9g**



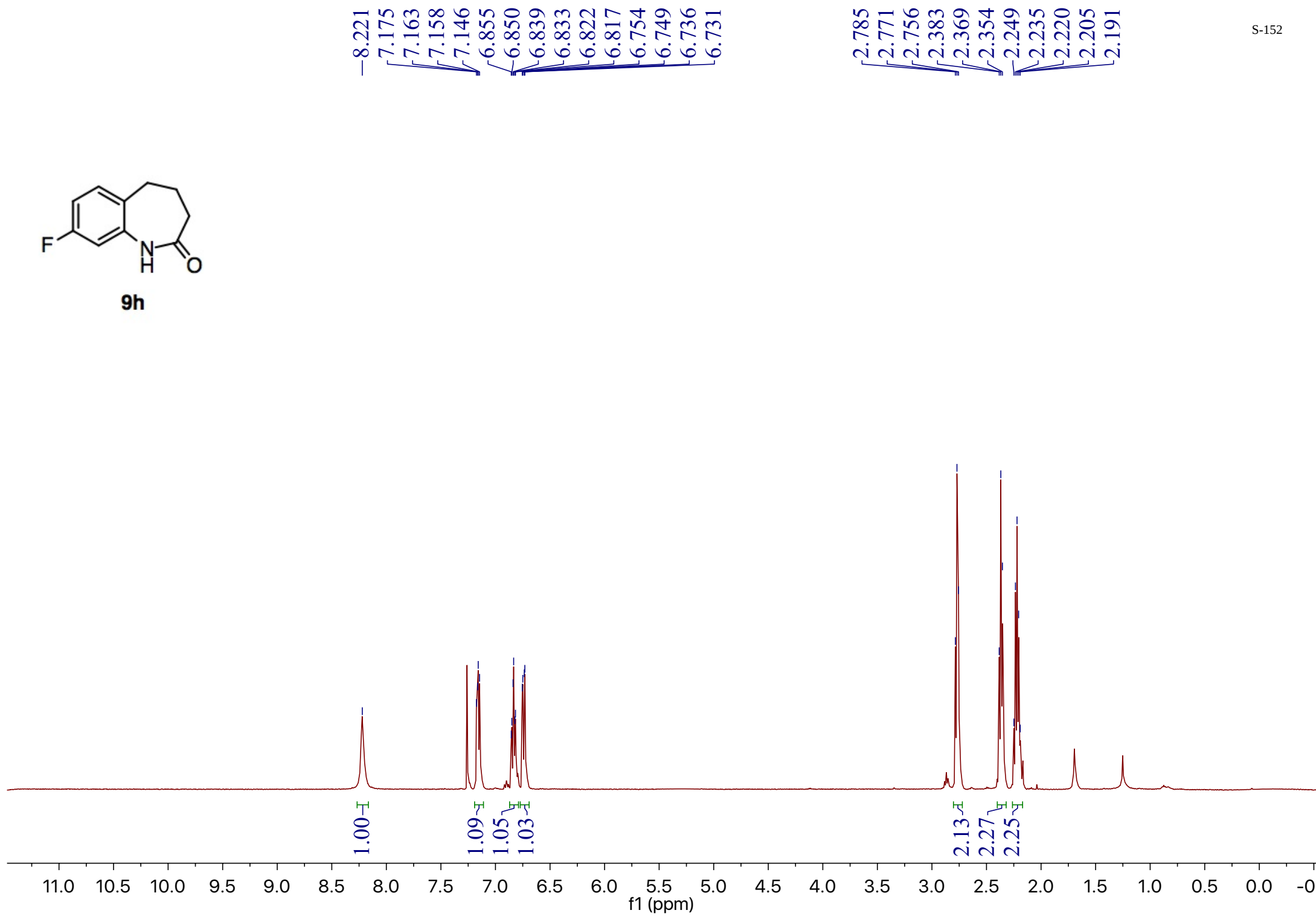


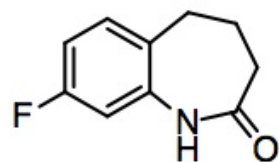
**9g**



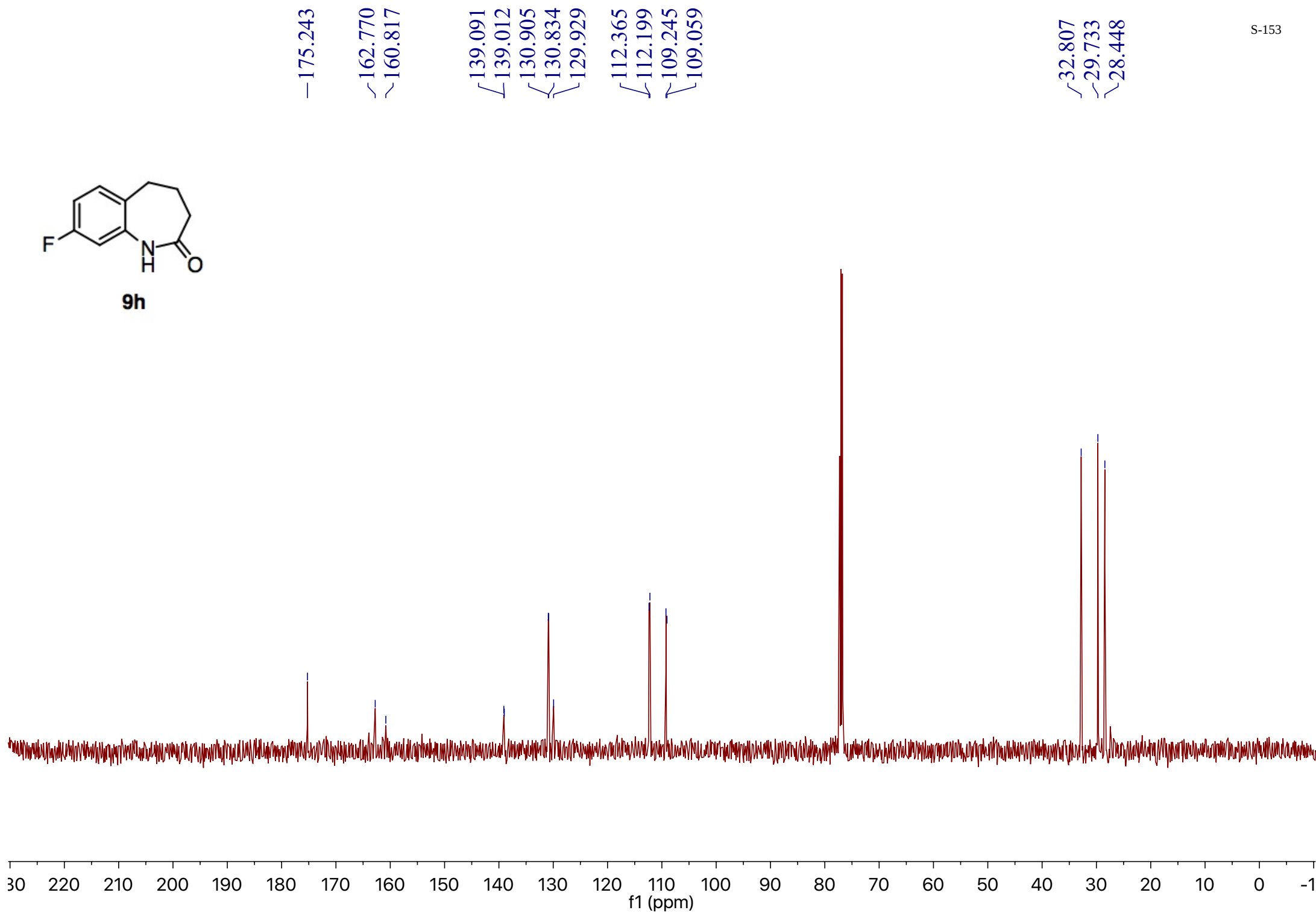


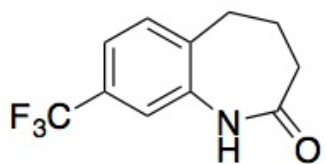
9h



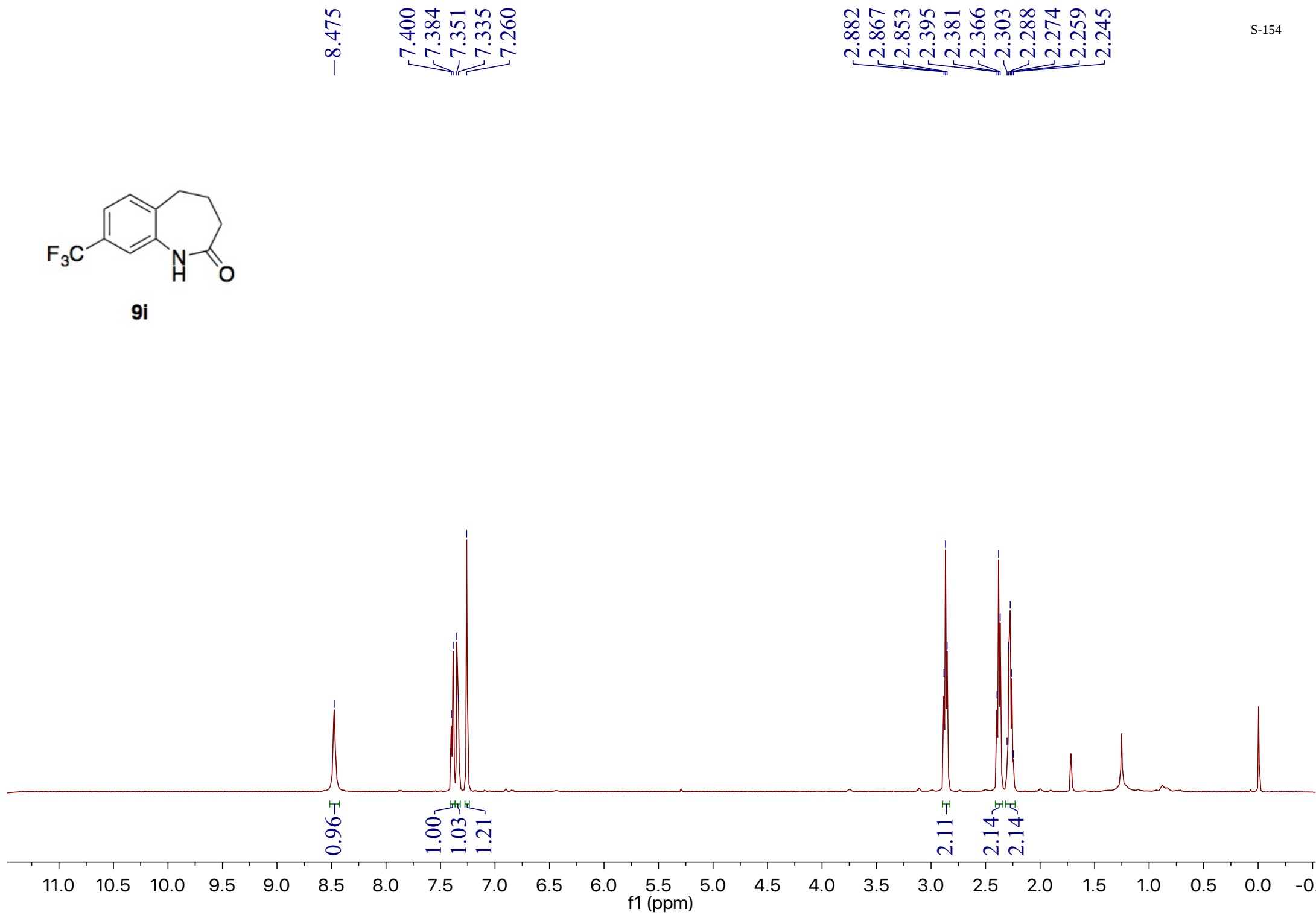


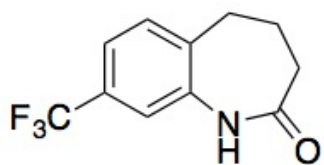
**9h**



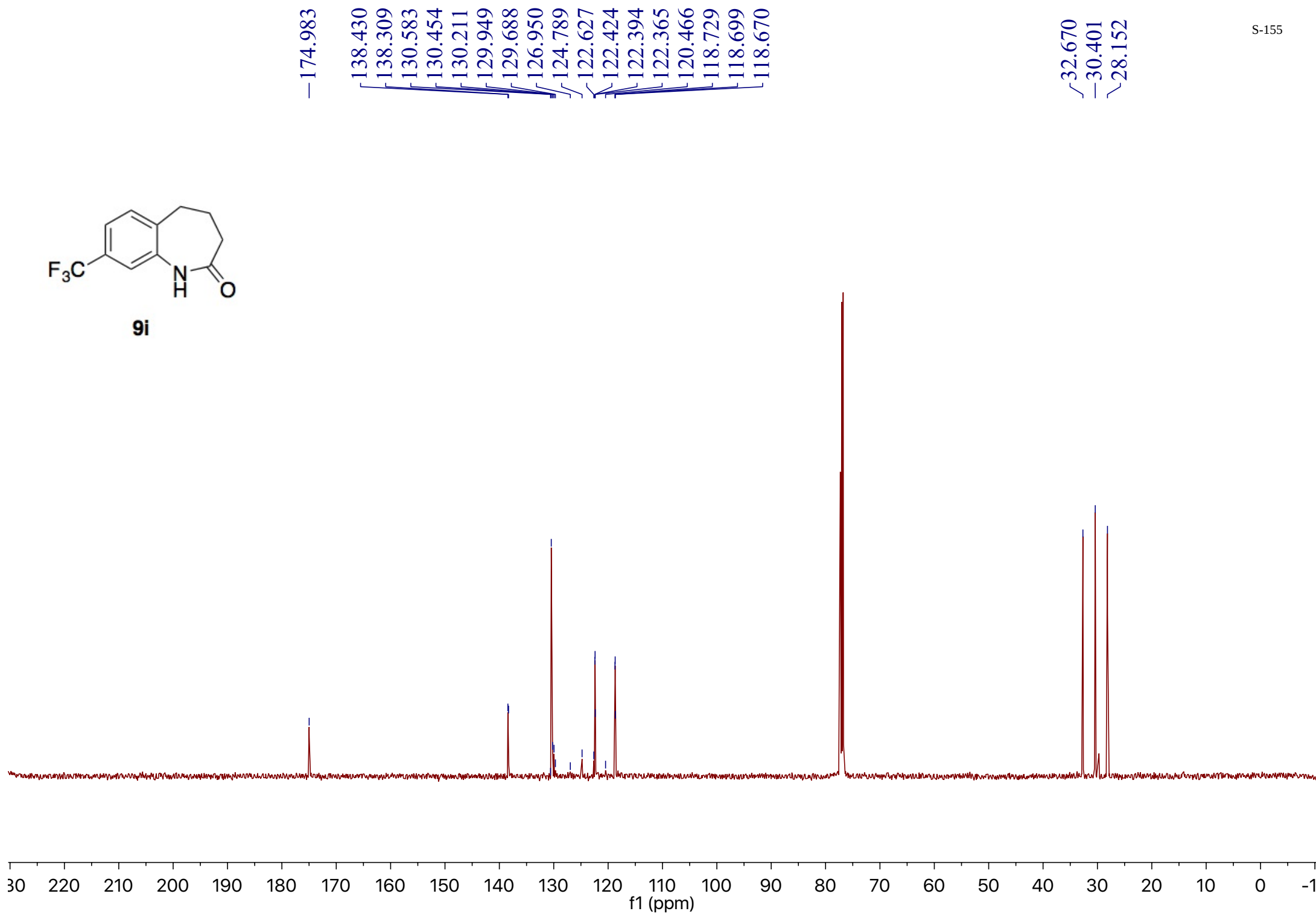


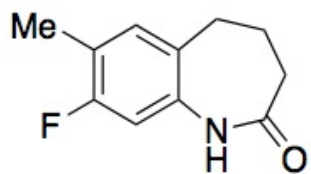
**9i**



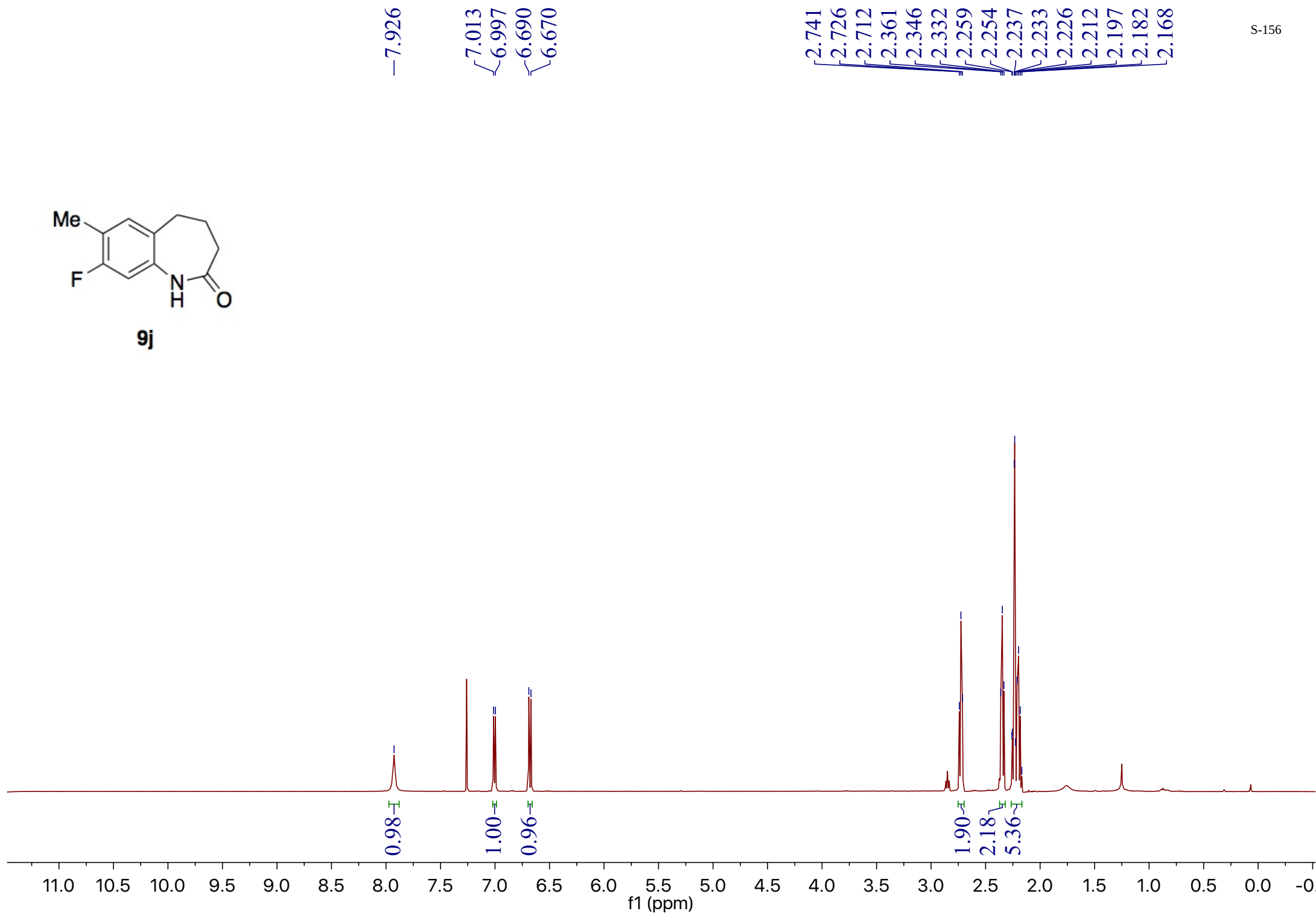


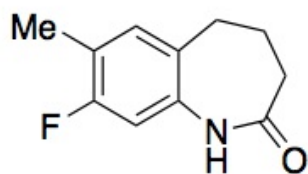
**9i**



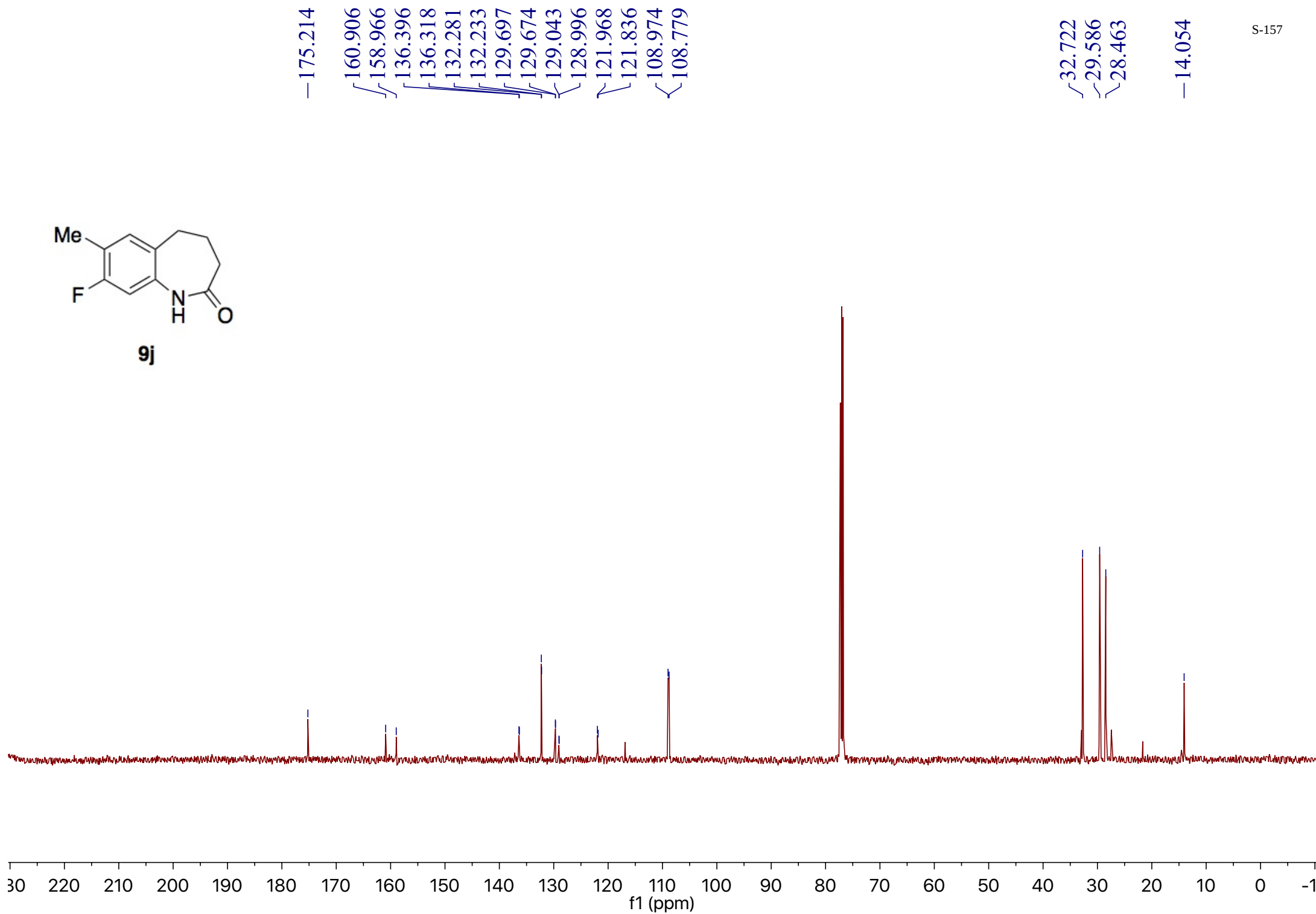


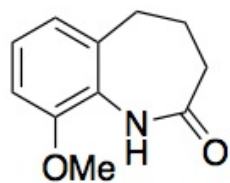
9j



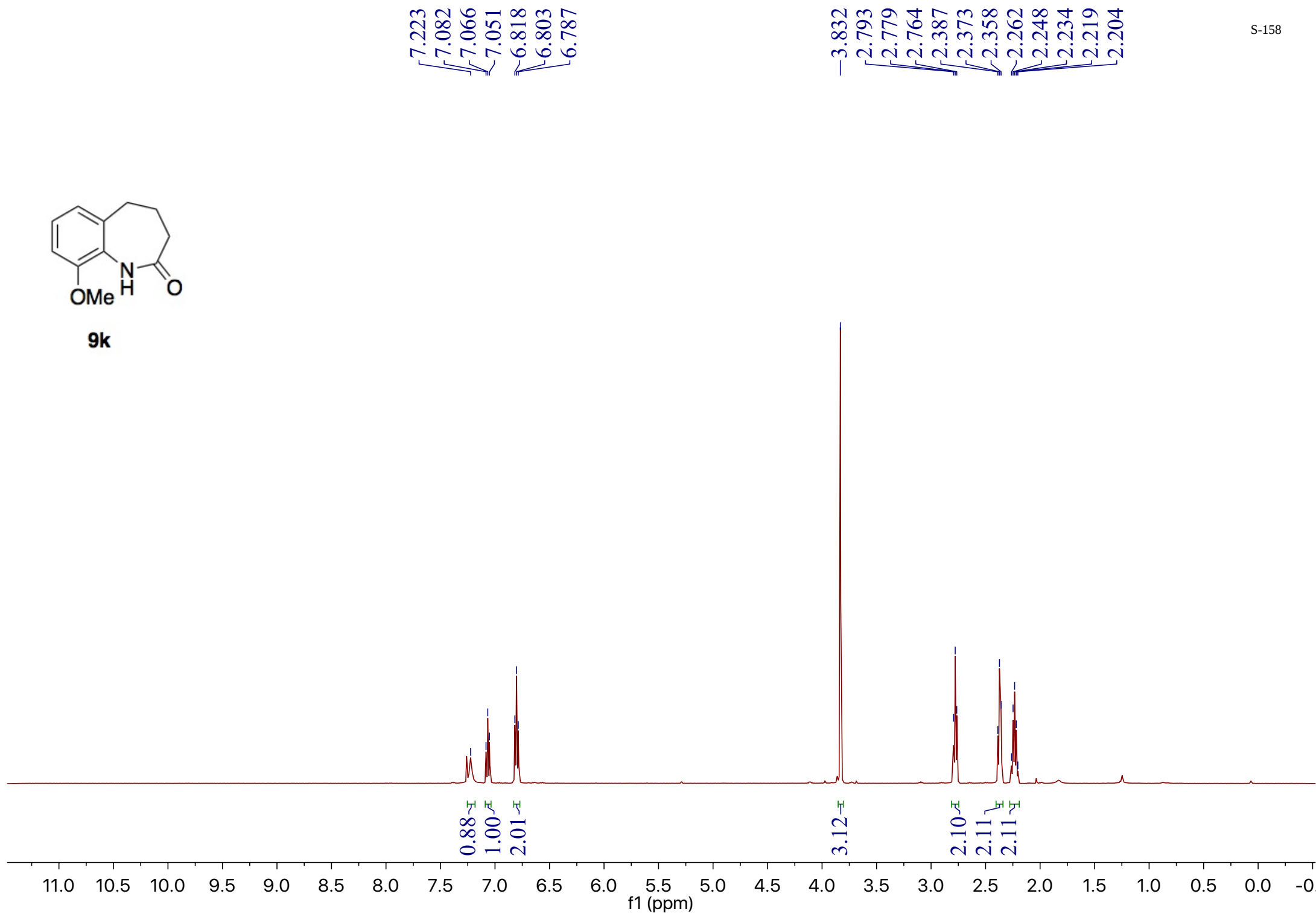


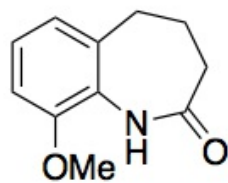
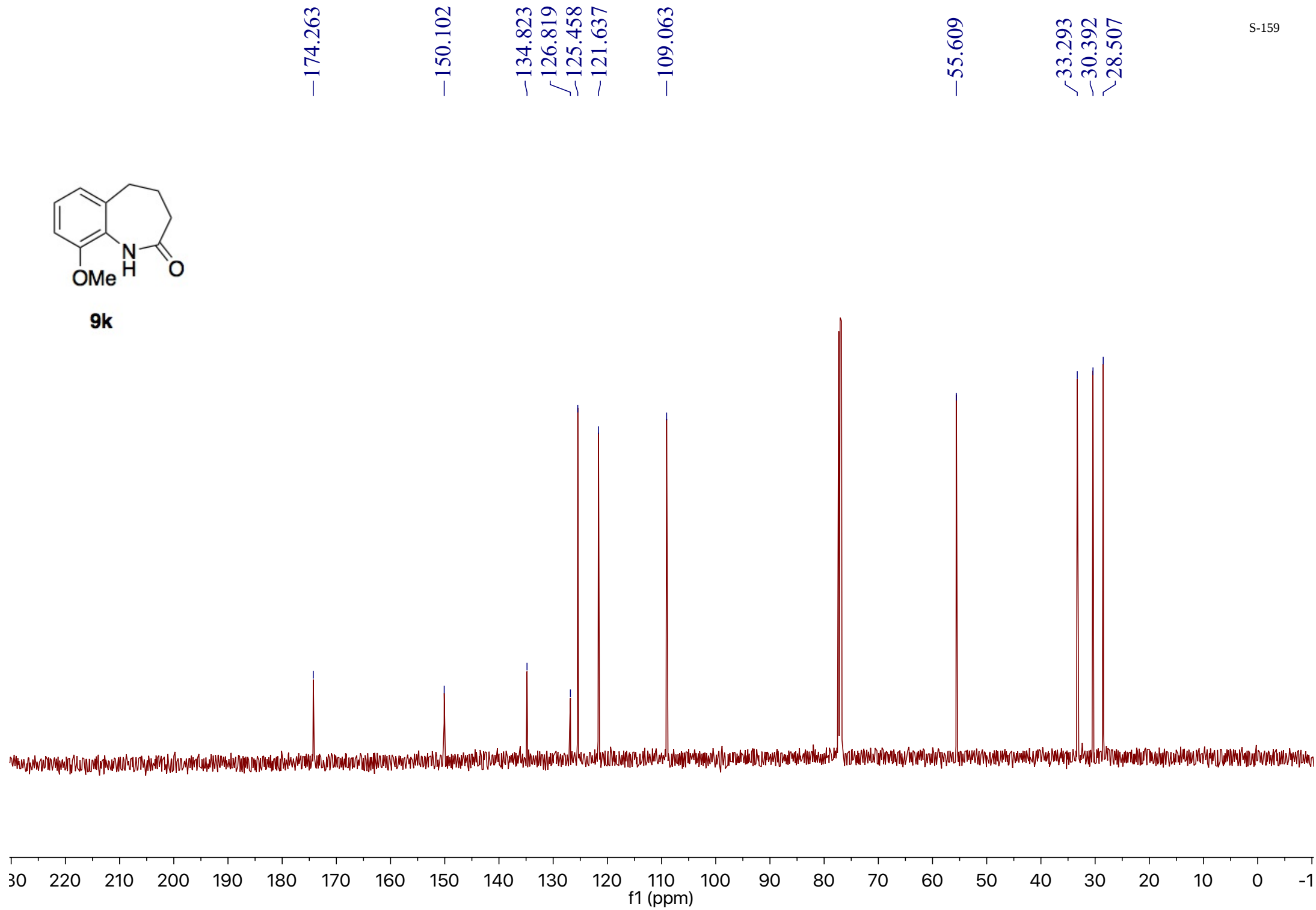
**9j**

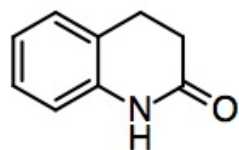
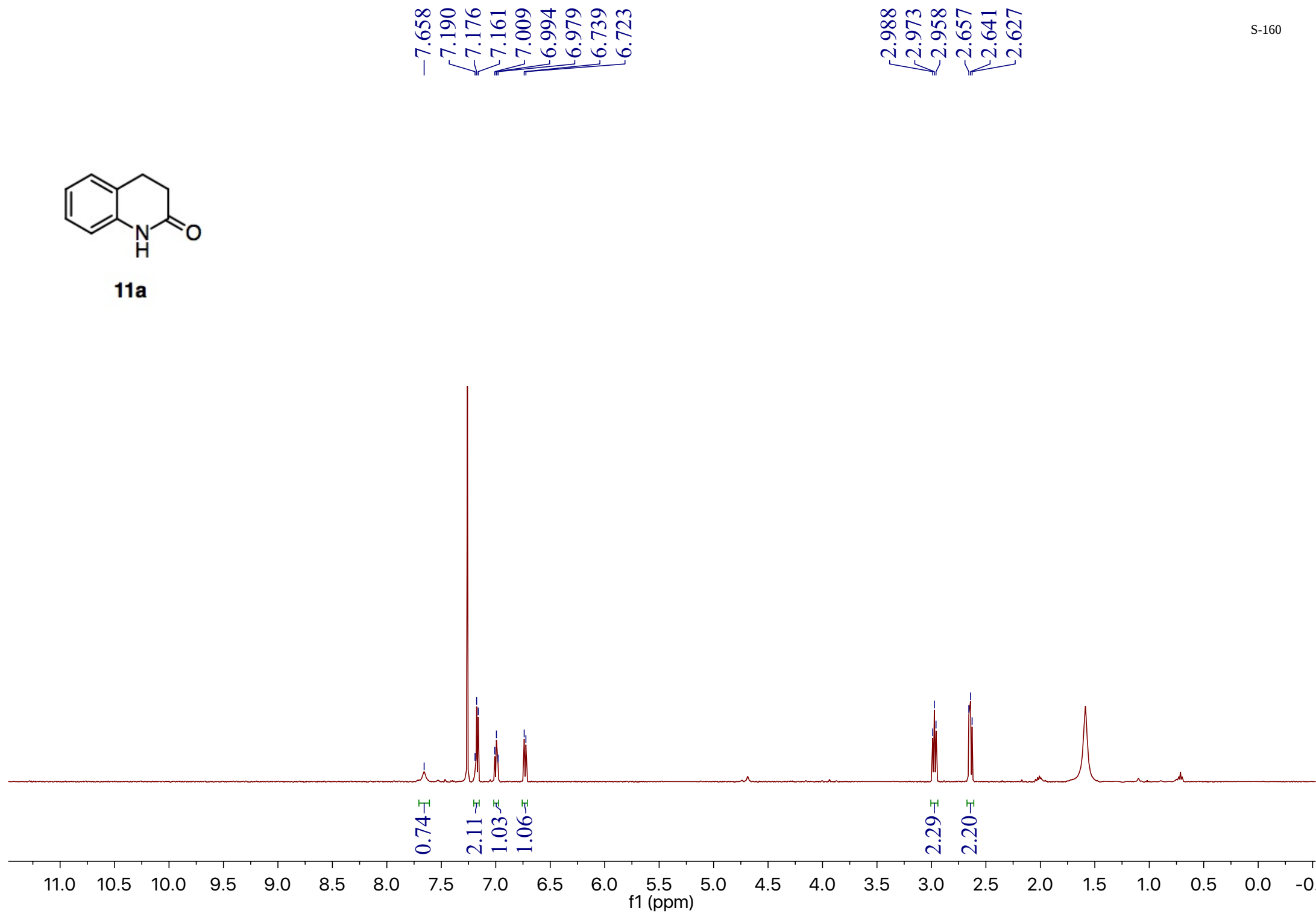


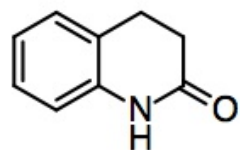
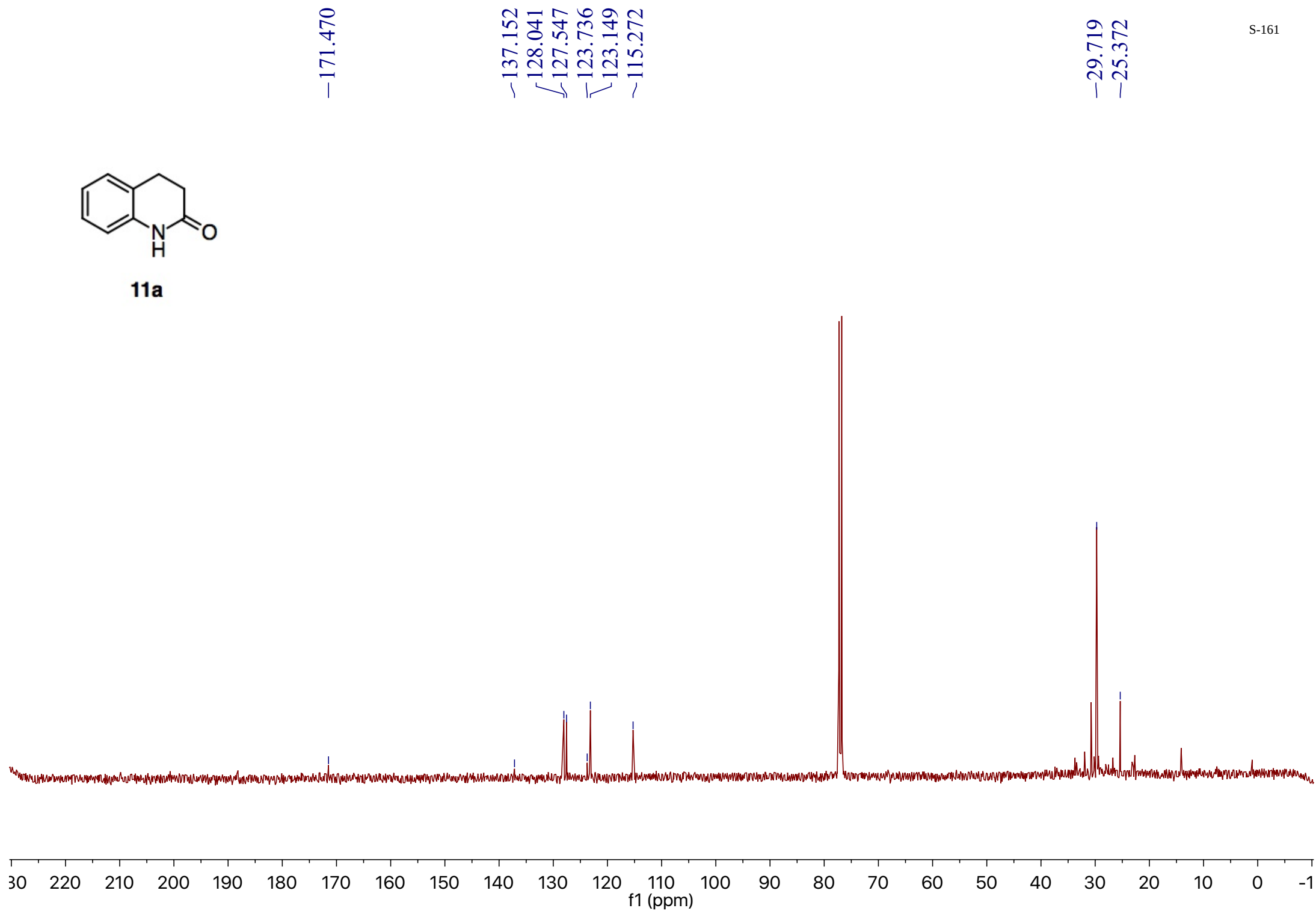


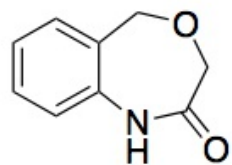
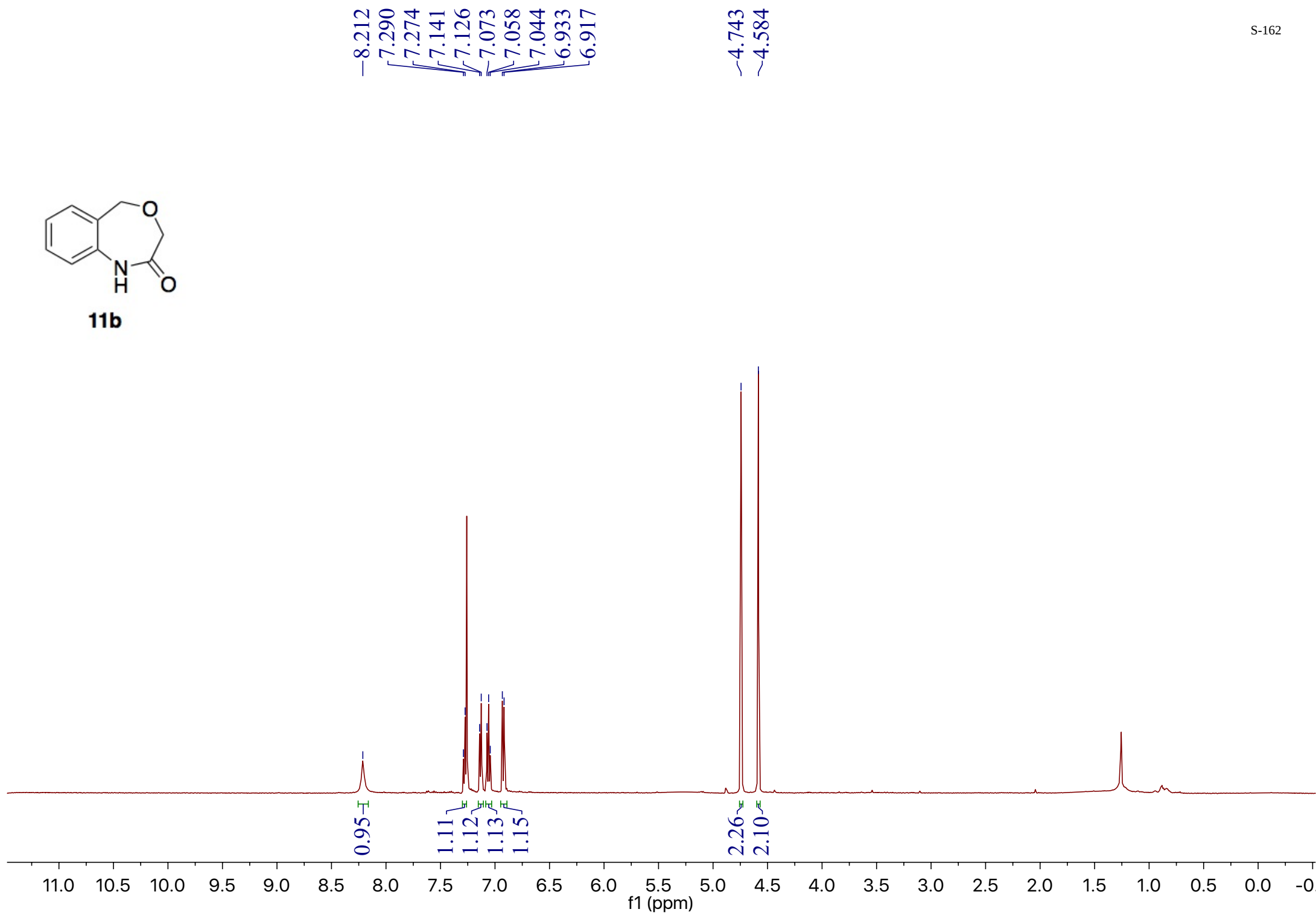
**9k**

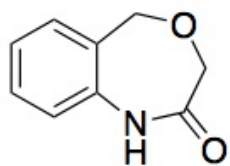
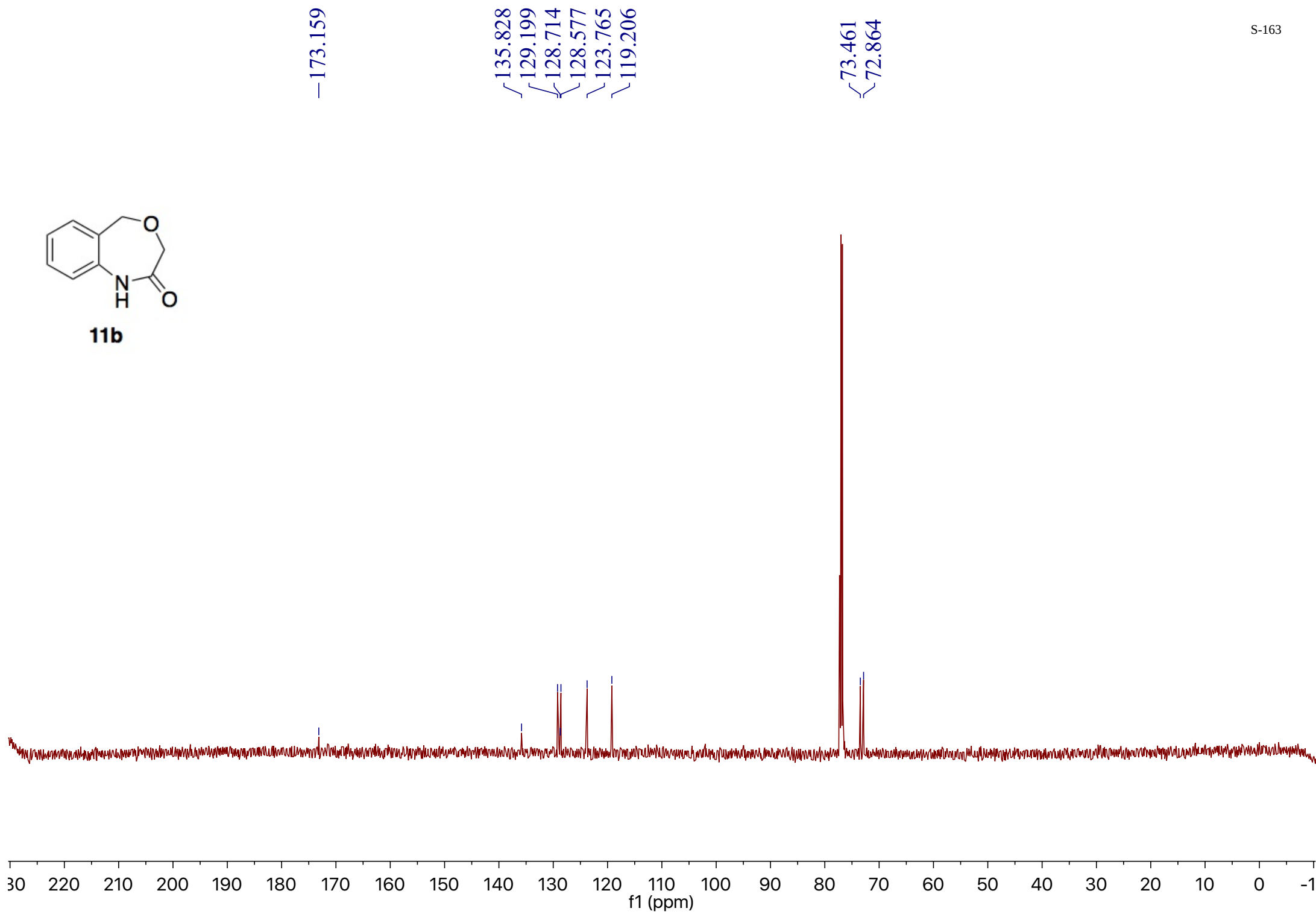


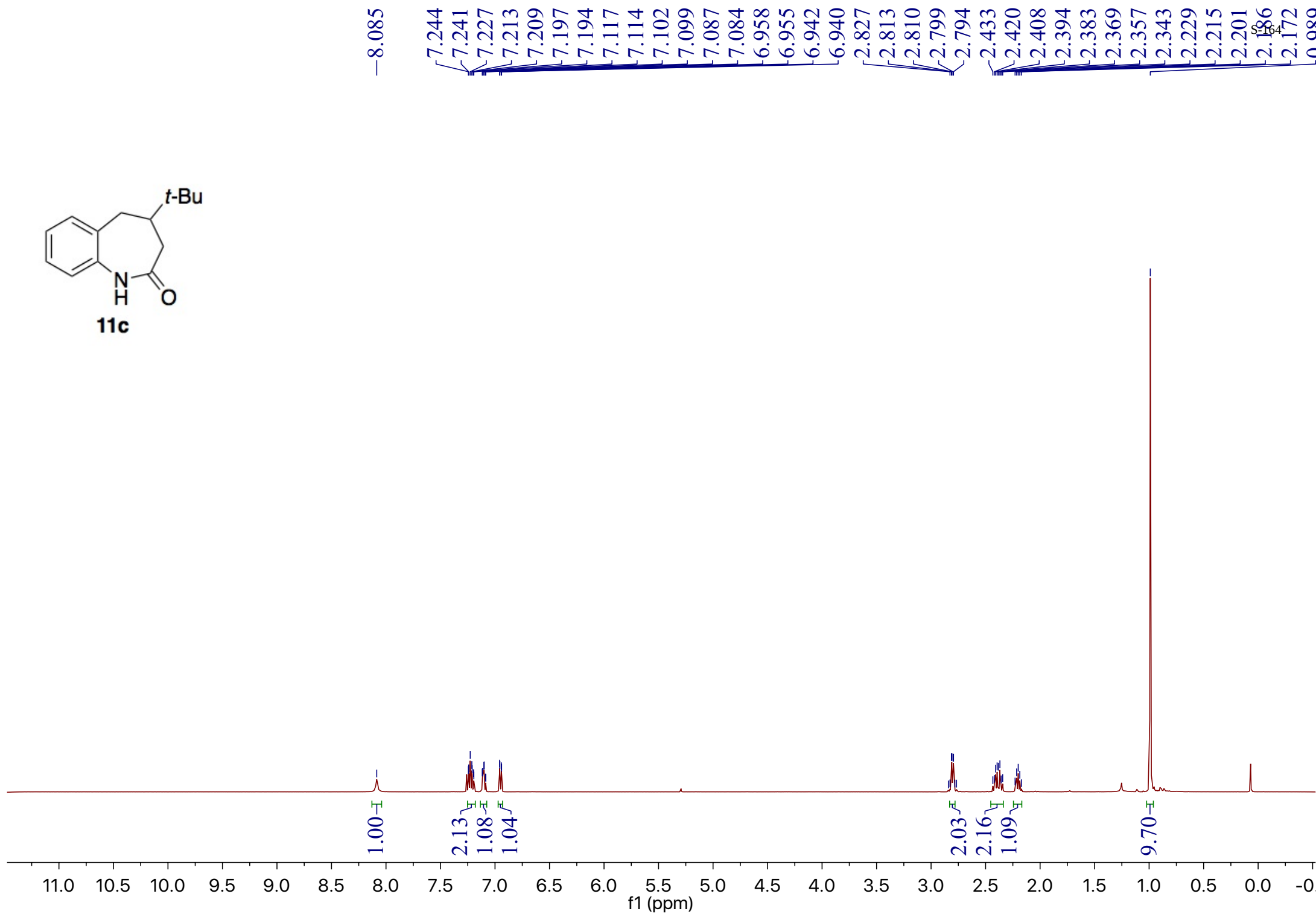
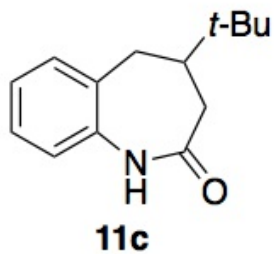
**9k**

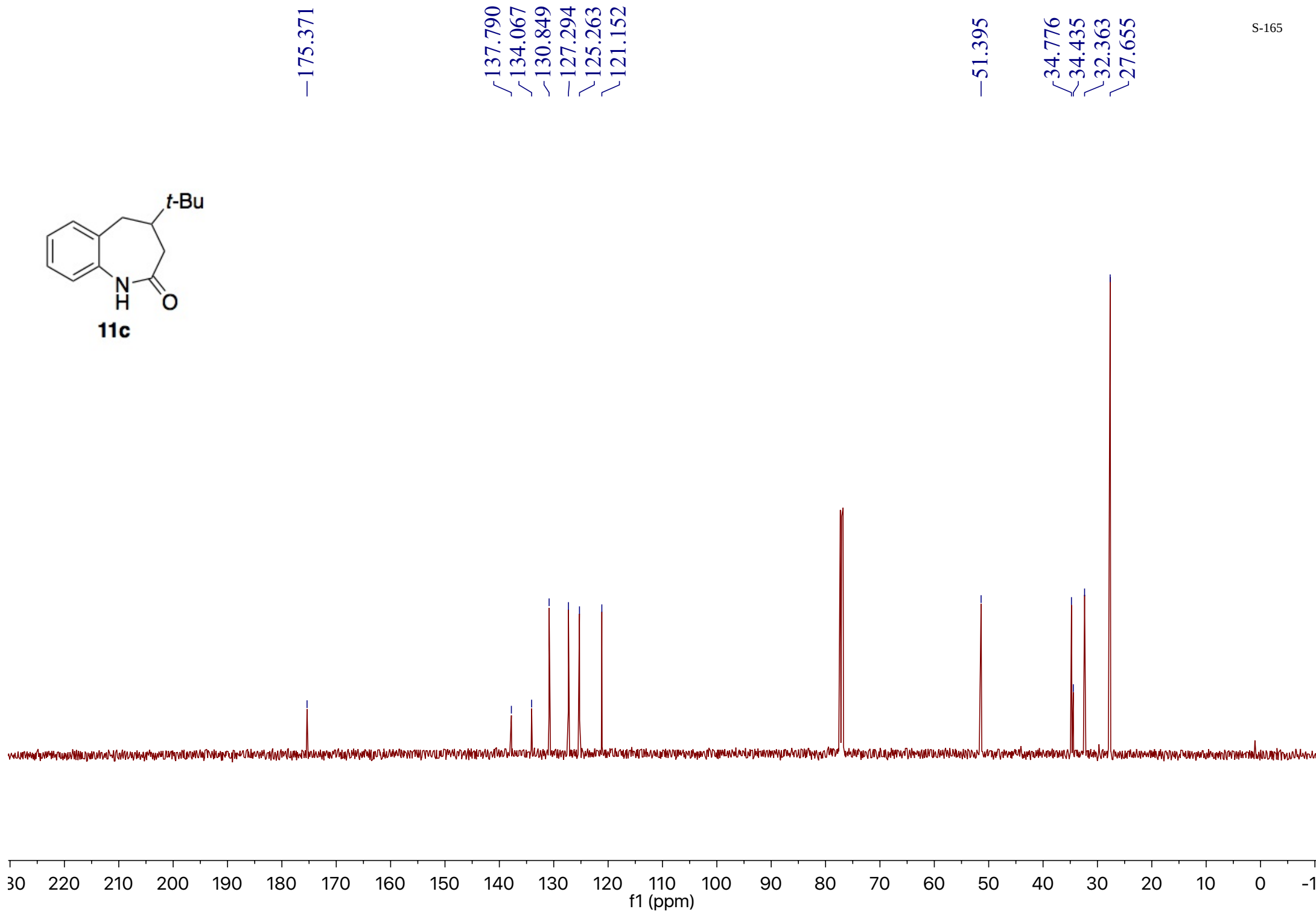
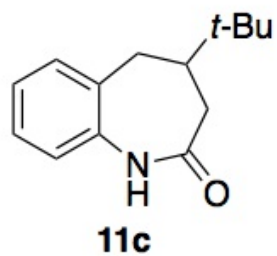
**11a**

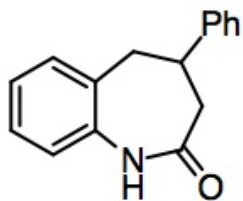
**11a**

**11b**

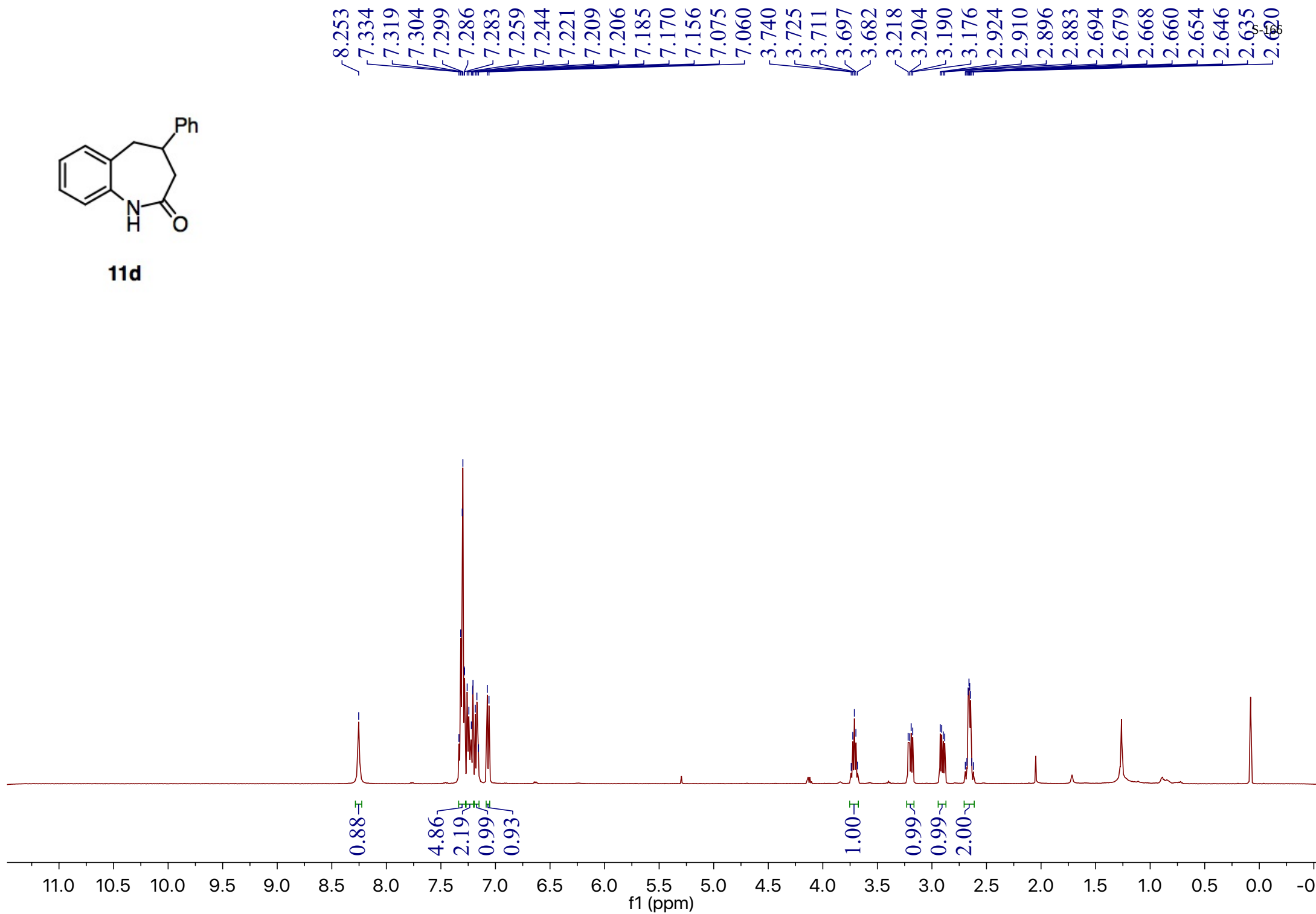
**11b**

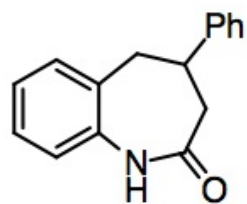
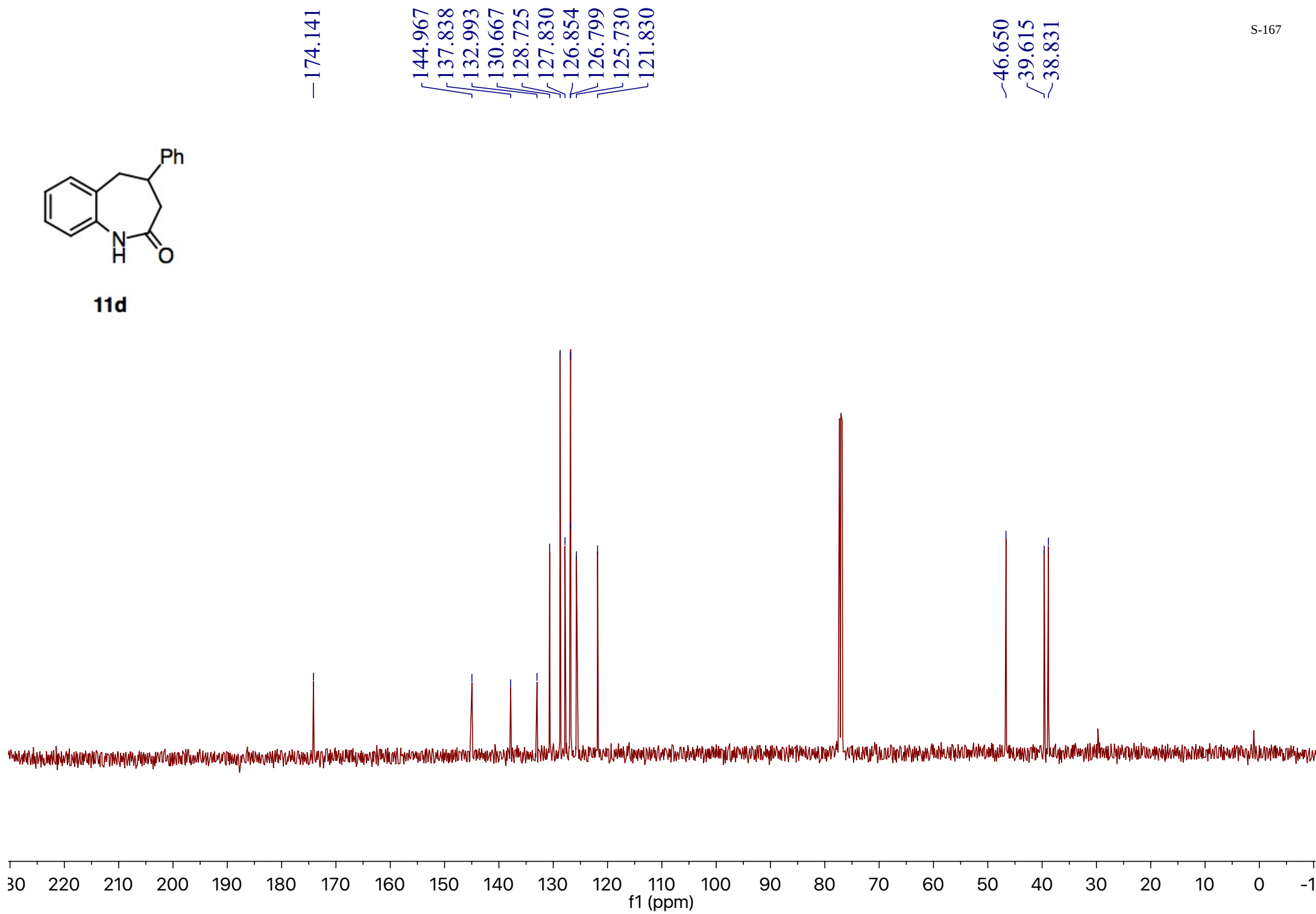


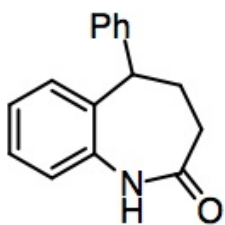




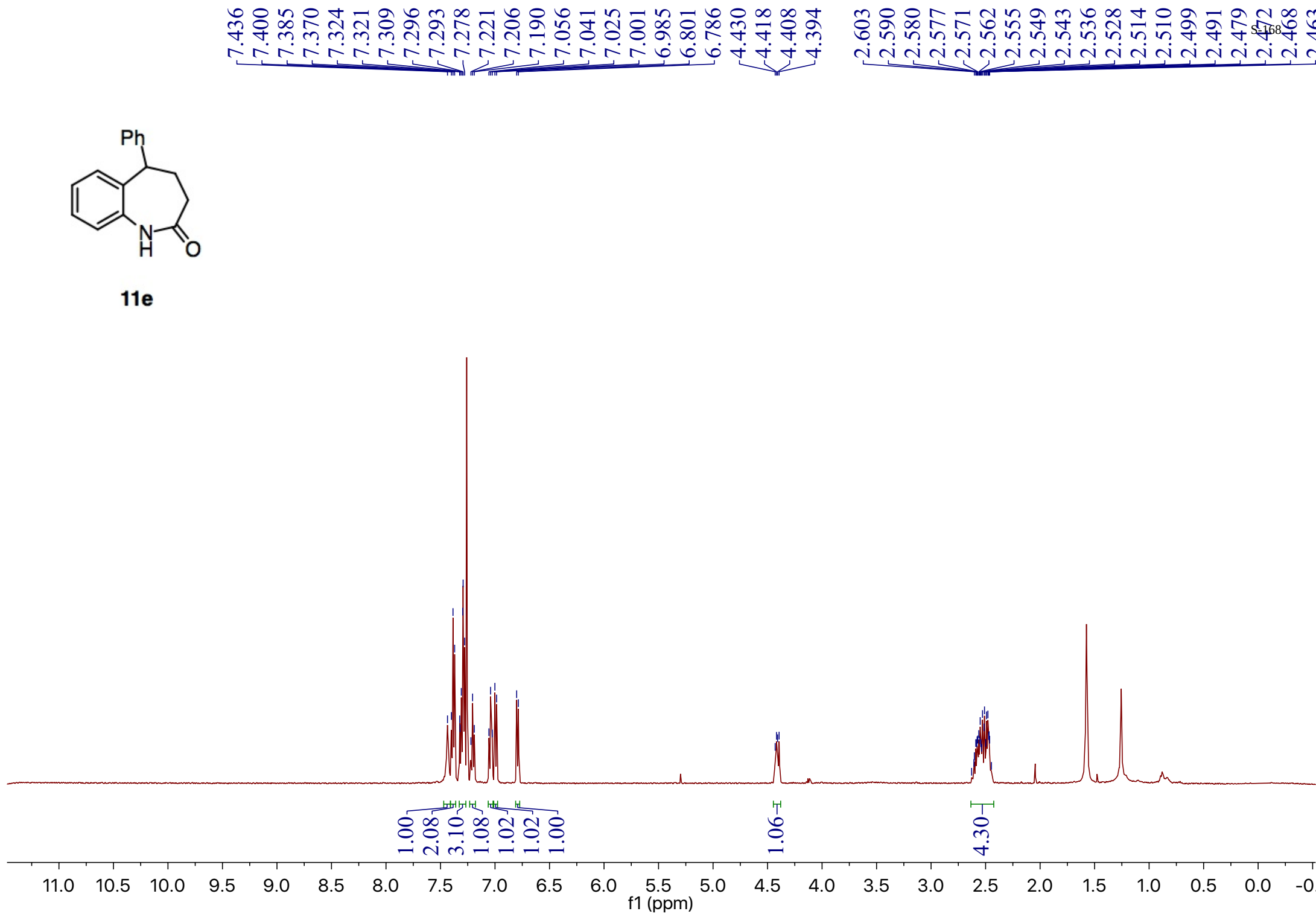
**11d**

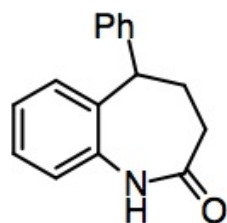
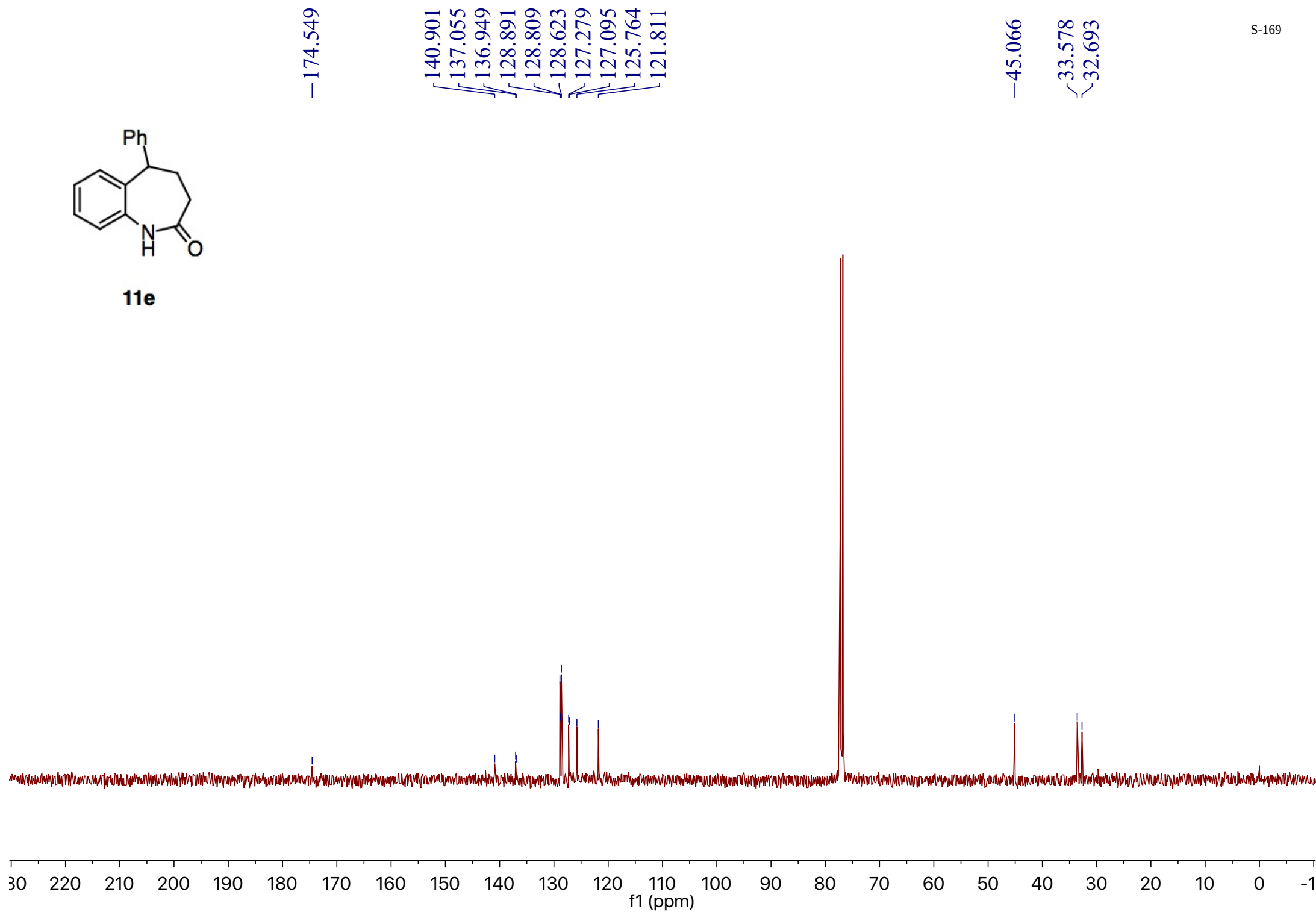


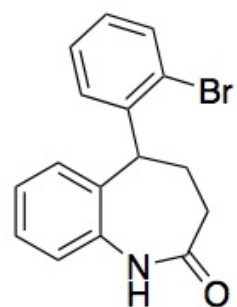
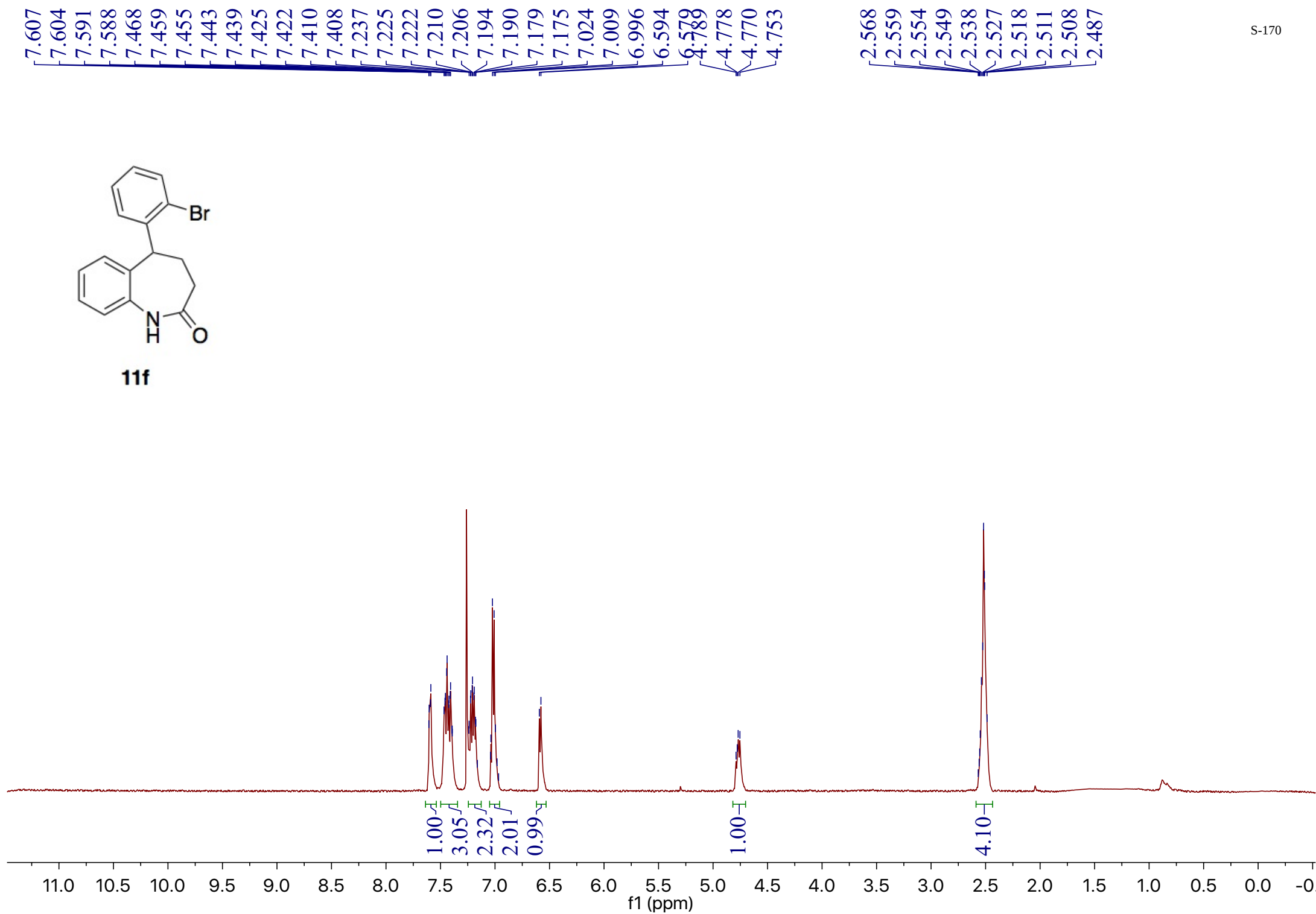
**11d**

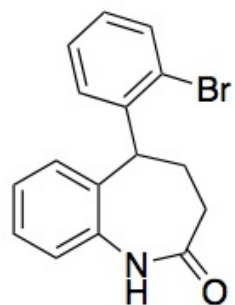


**11e**

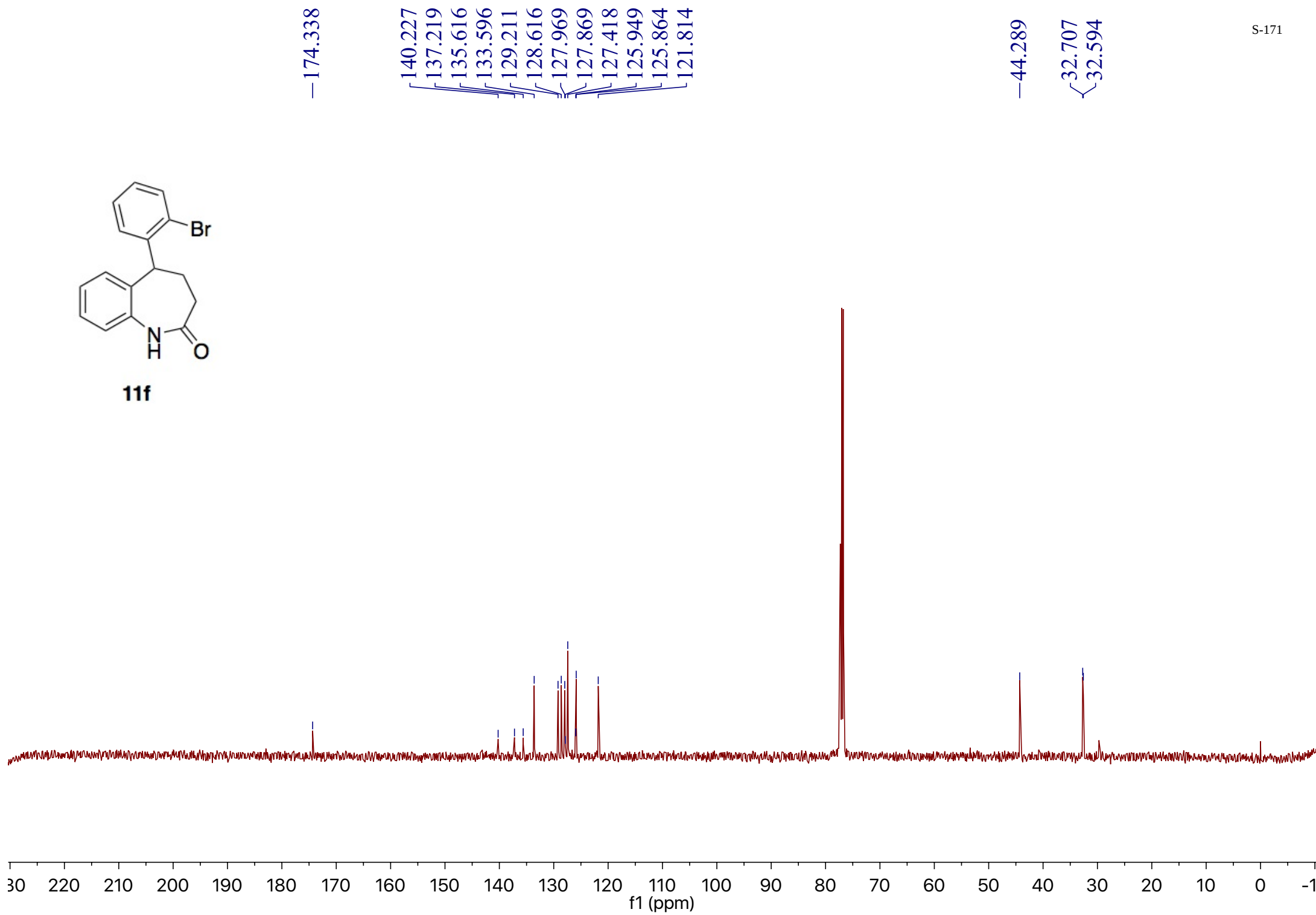


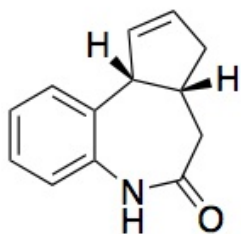
**11e**

**11f**

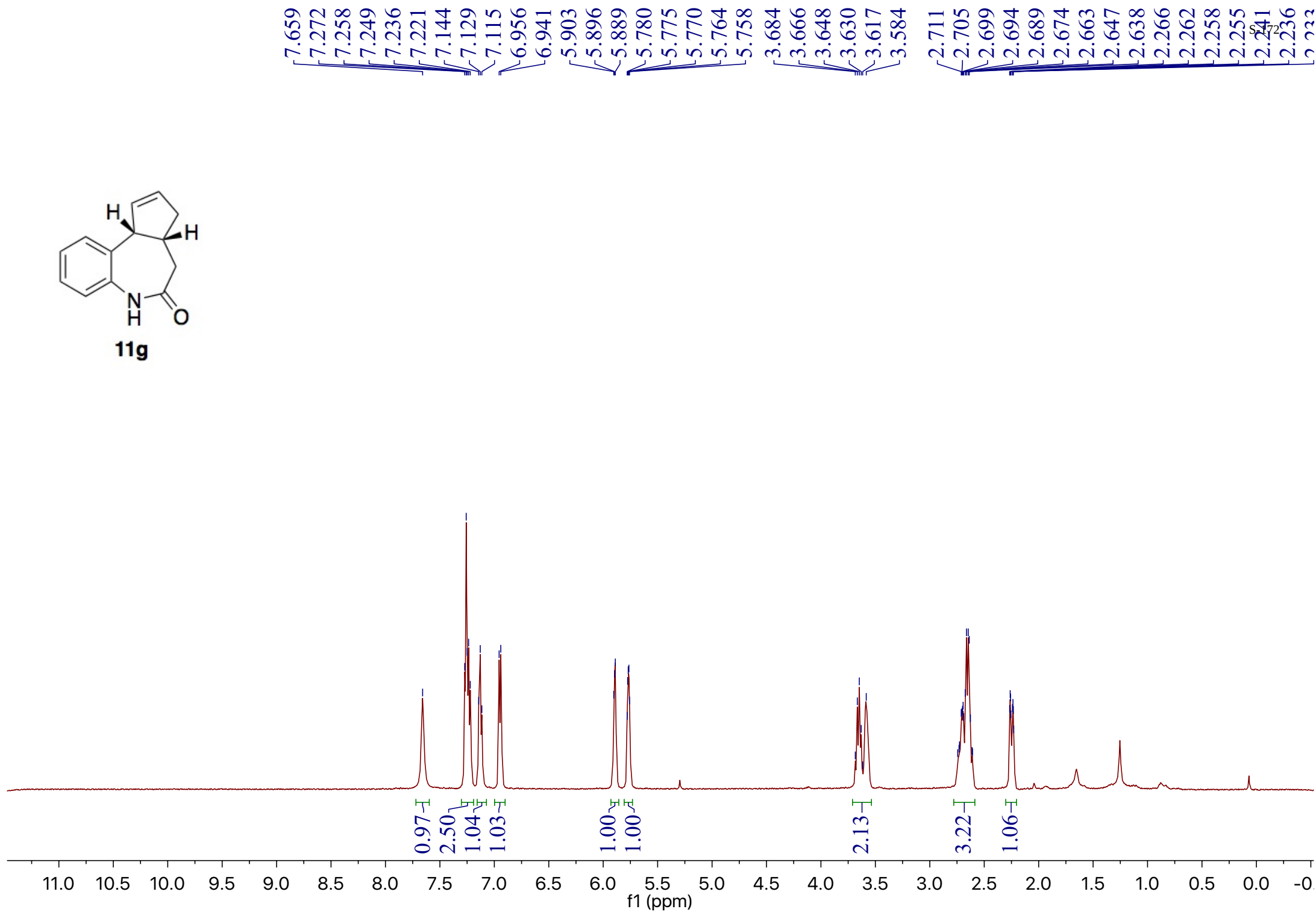


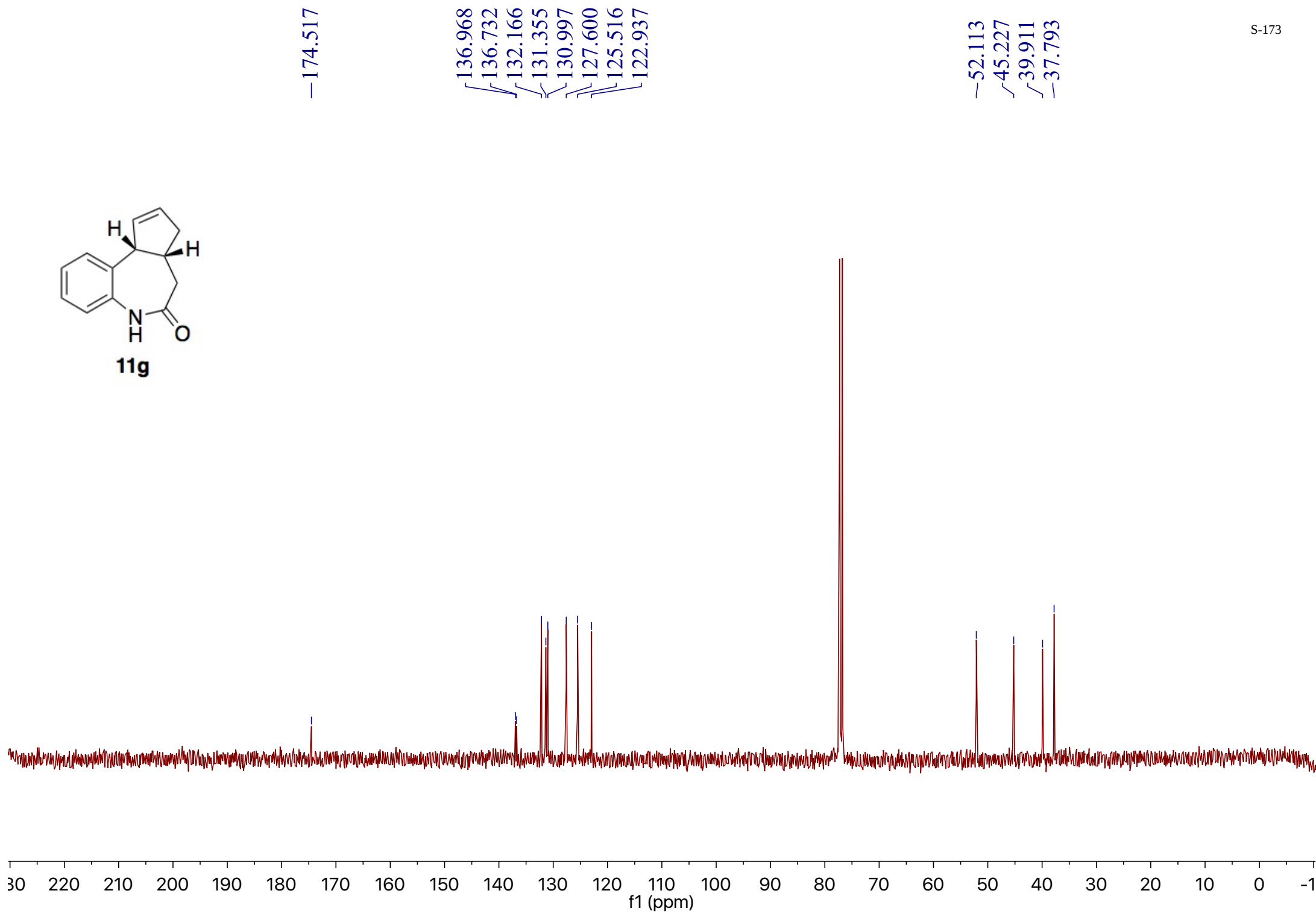
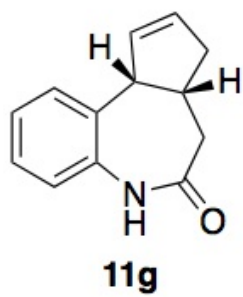
**11f**

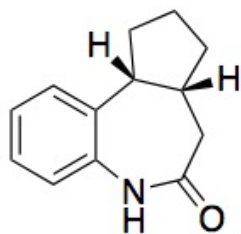




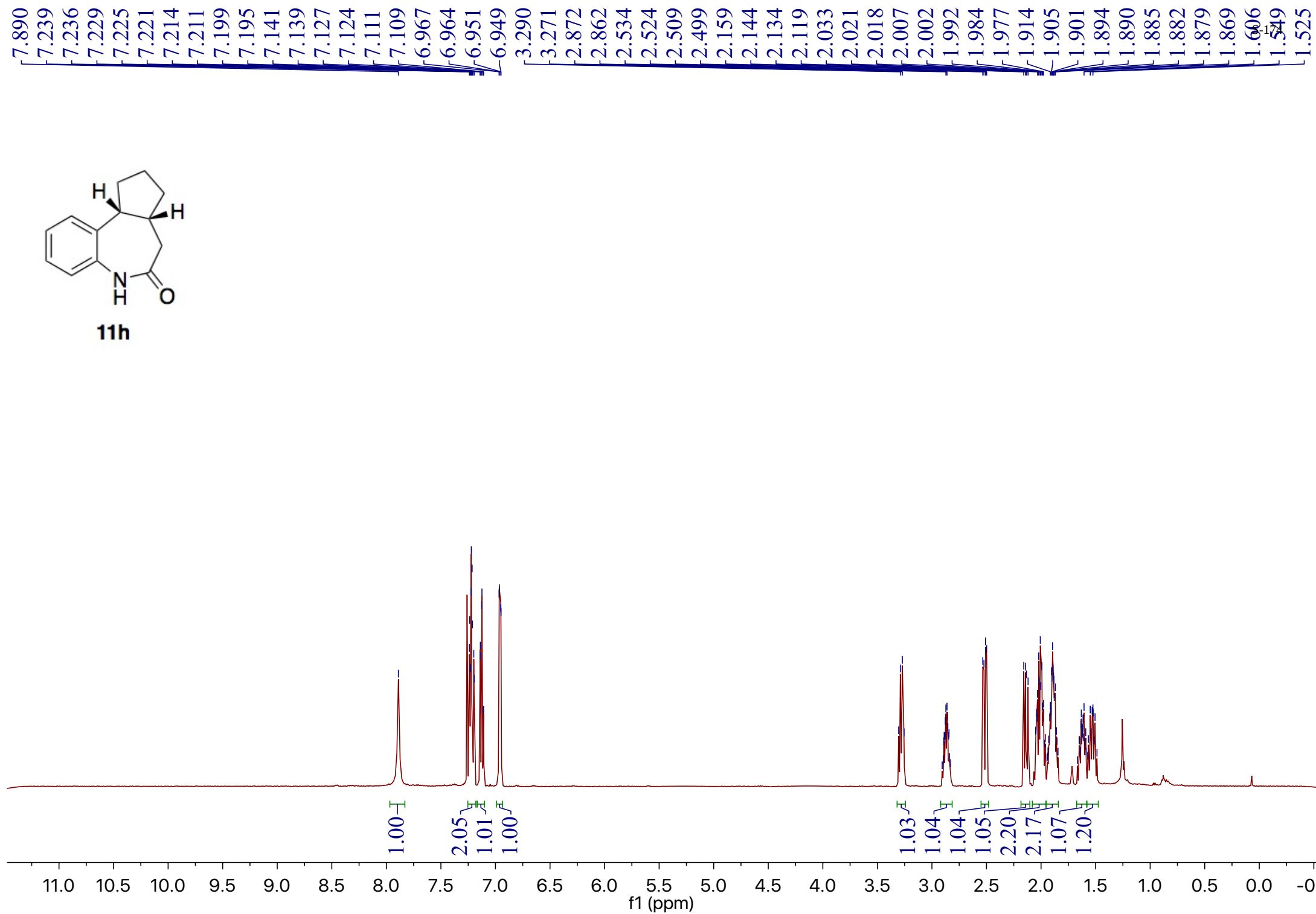
**11g**

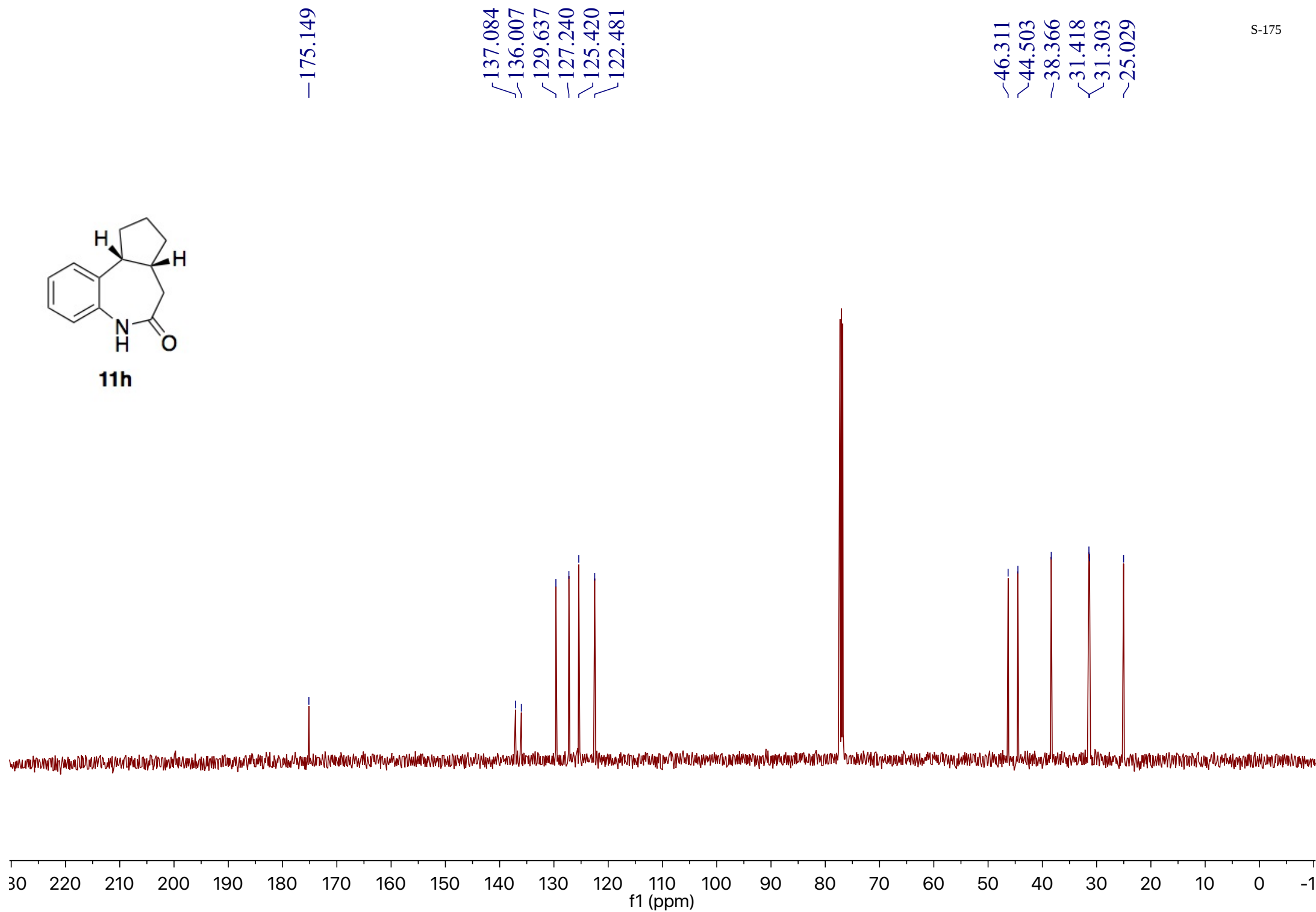
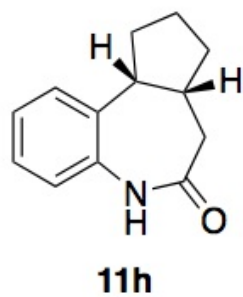


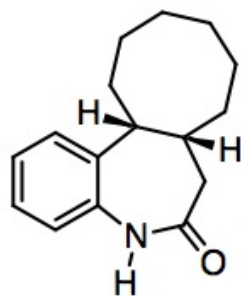




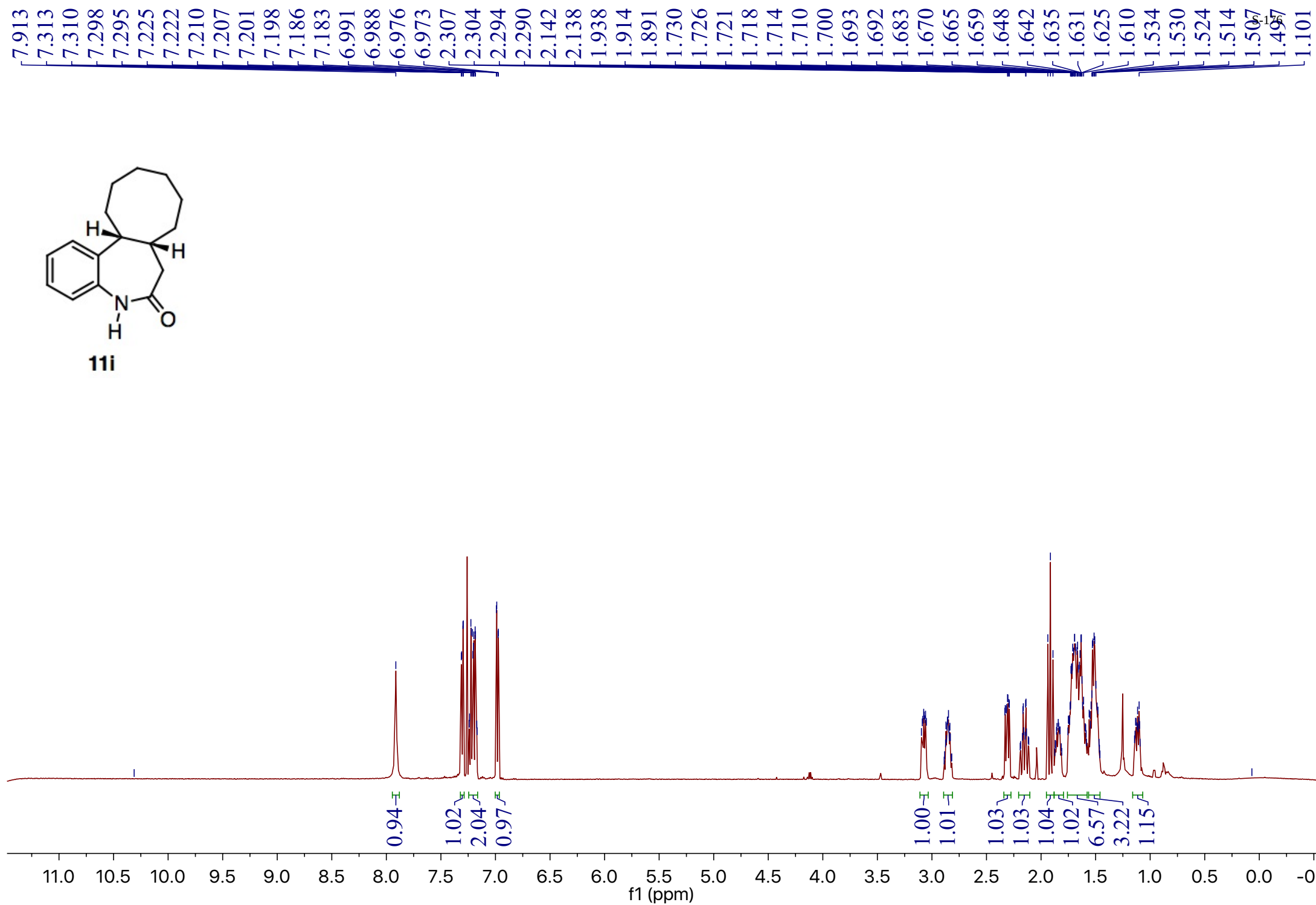
**11h**

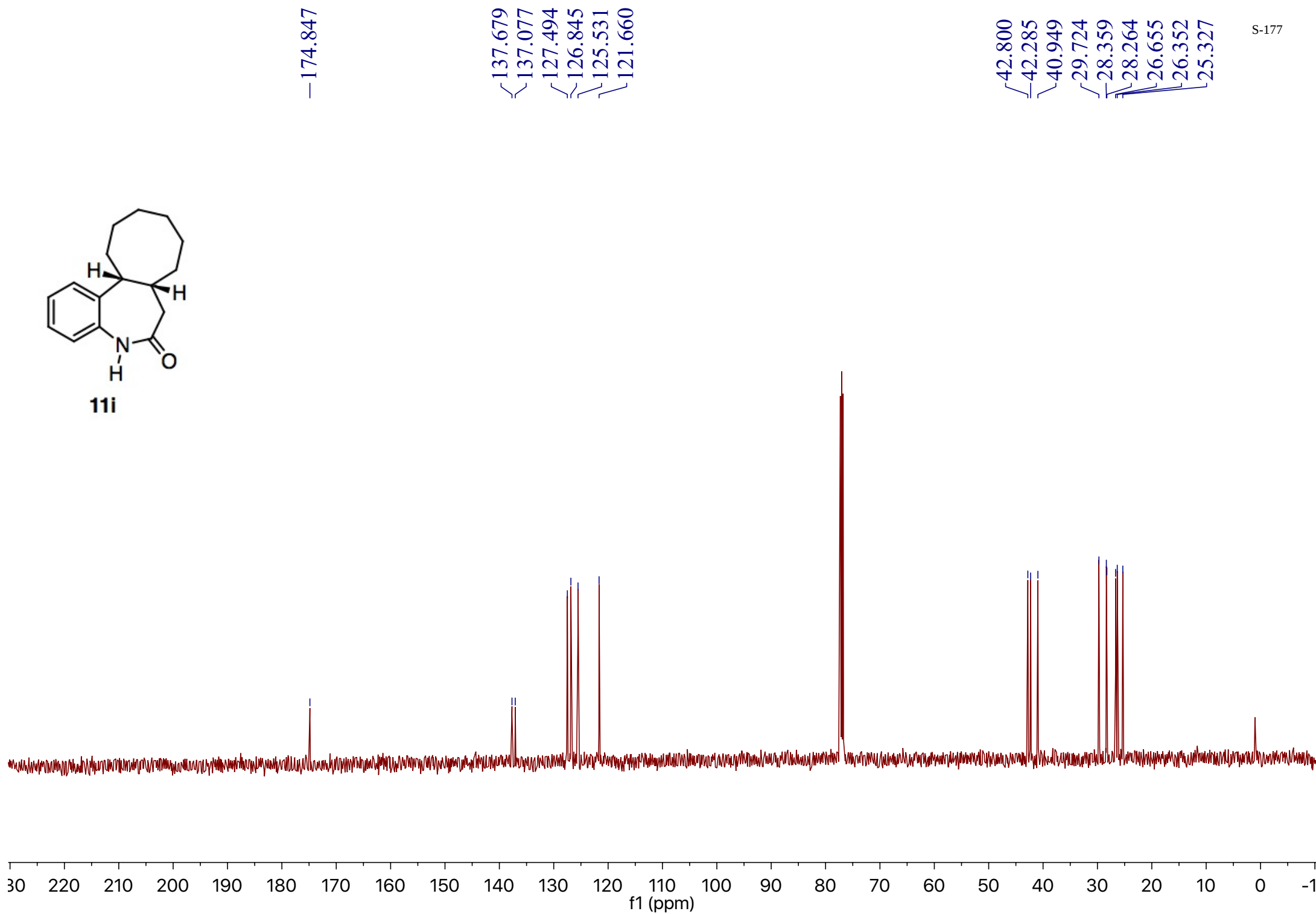
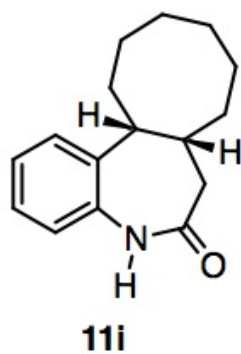


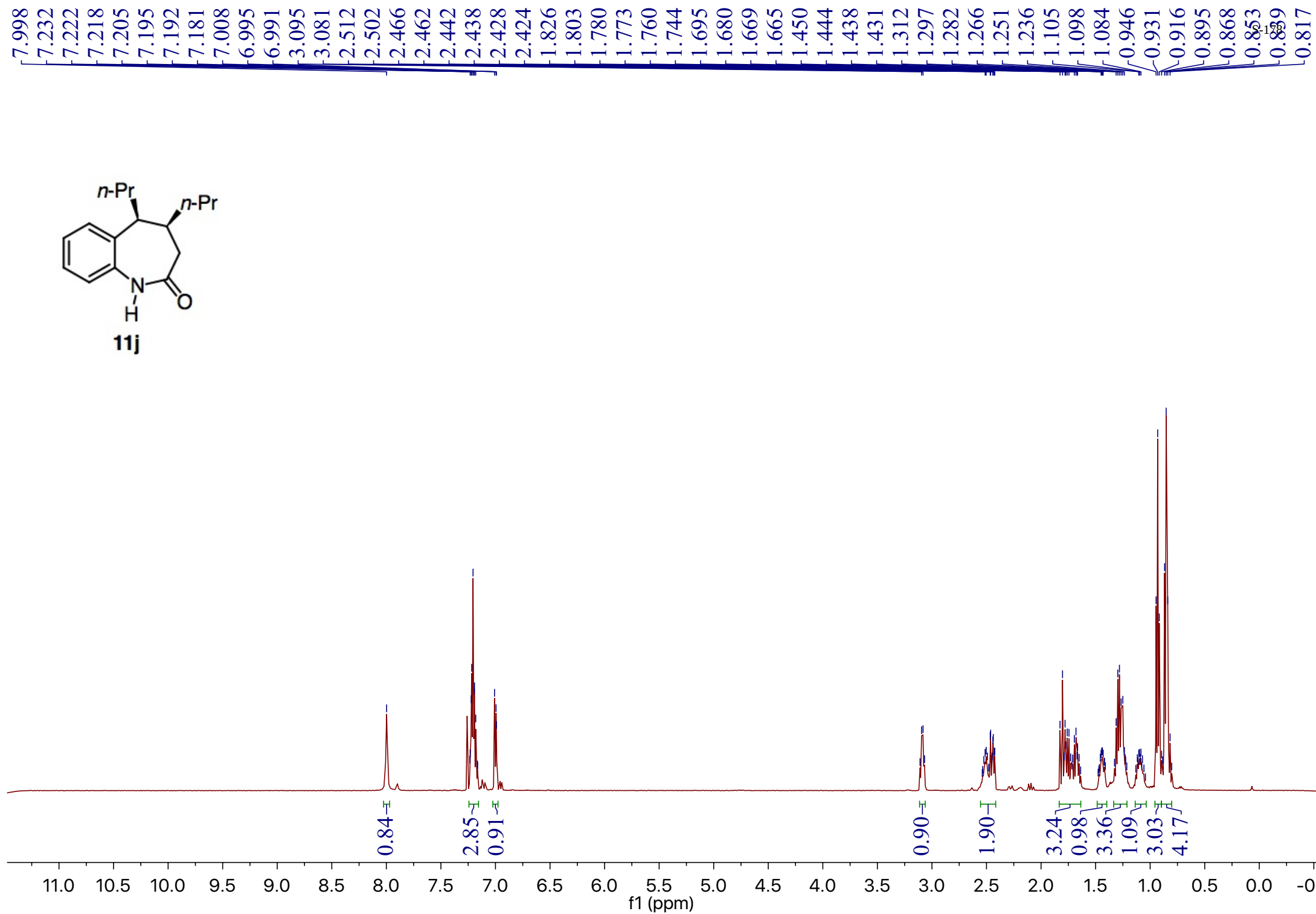
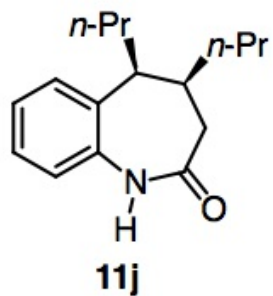


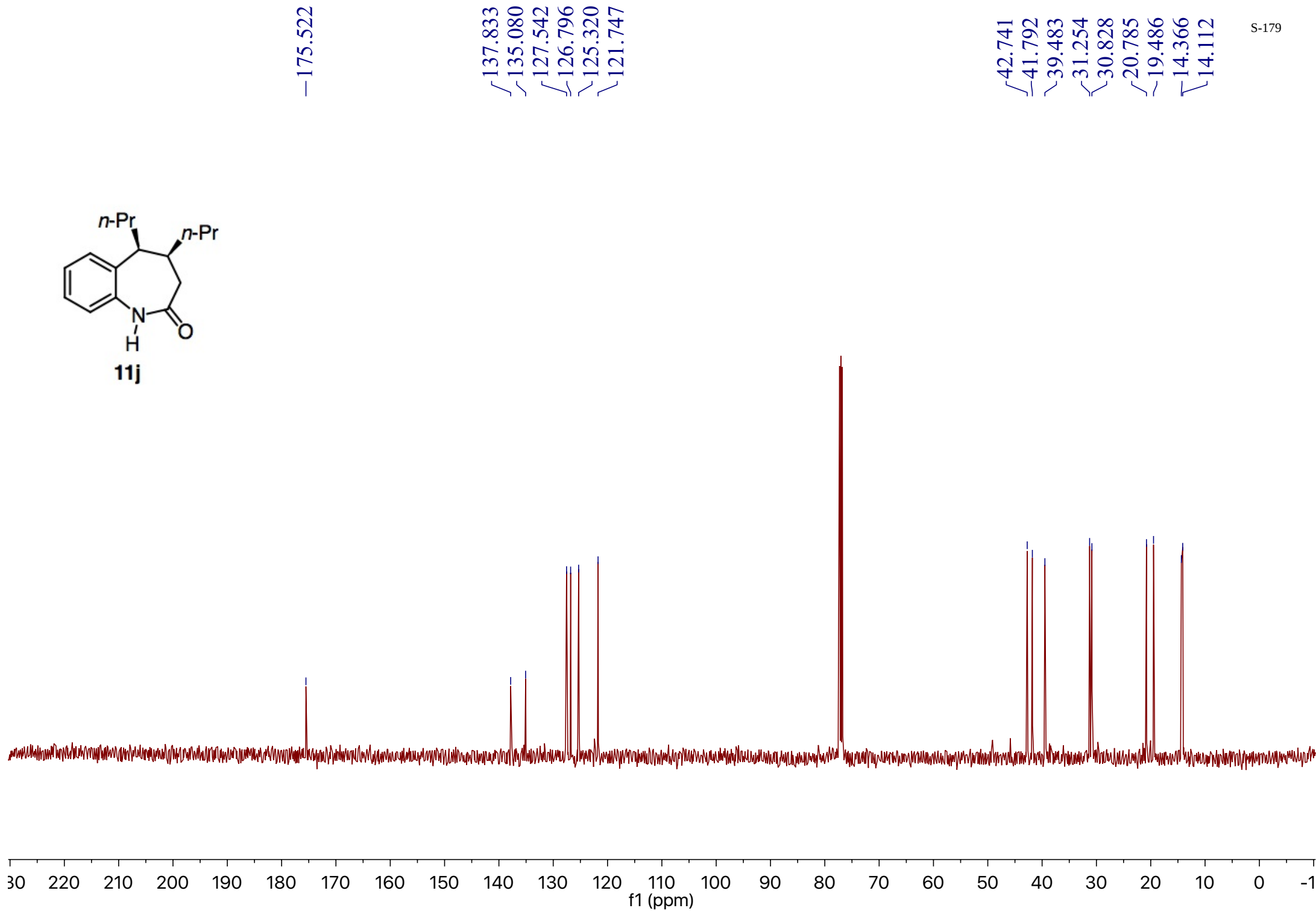
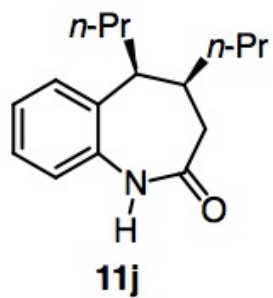


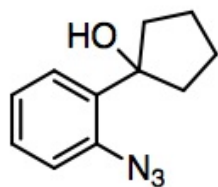
**11i**



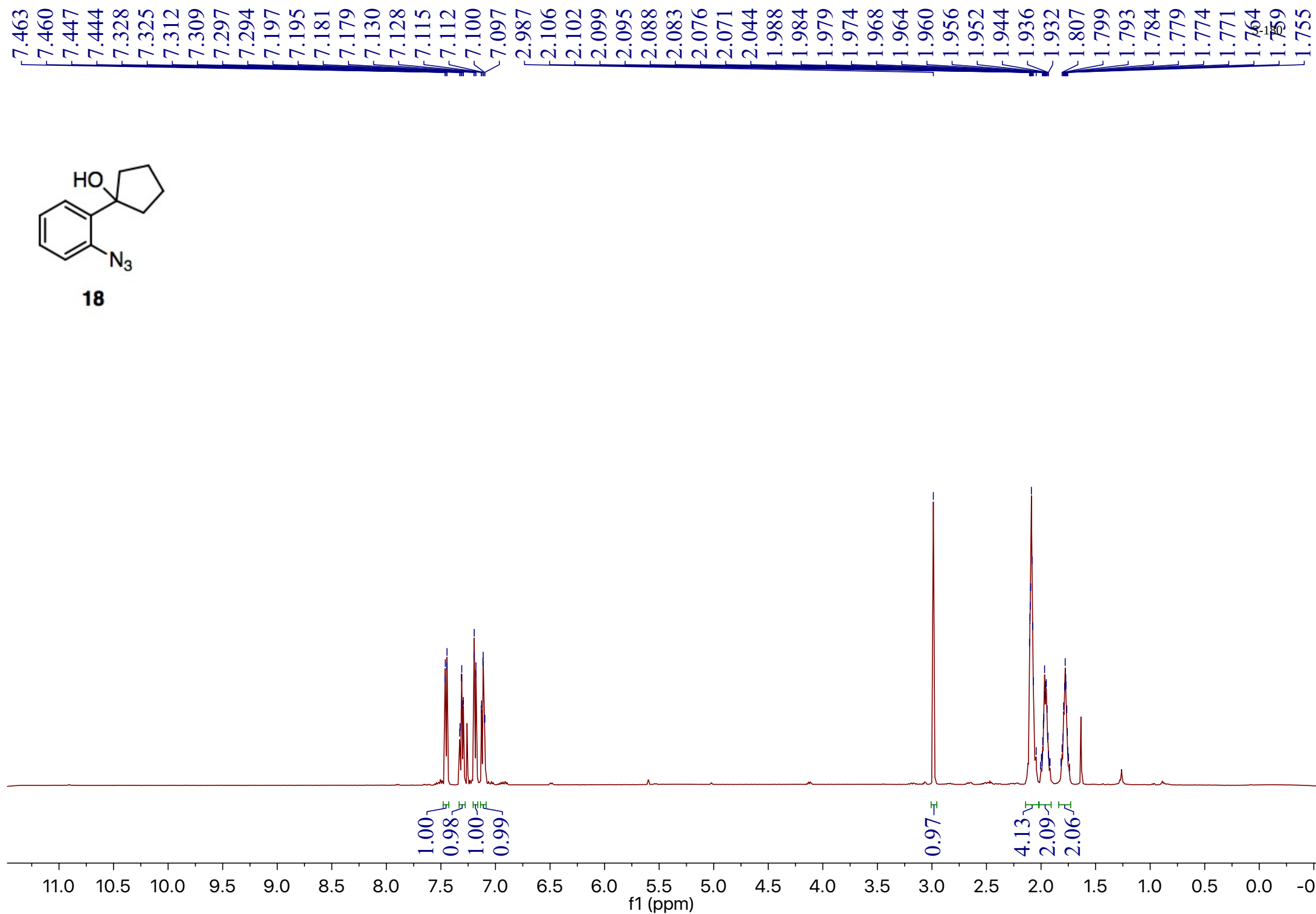


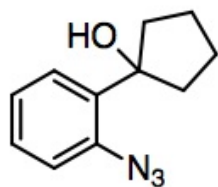




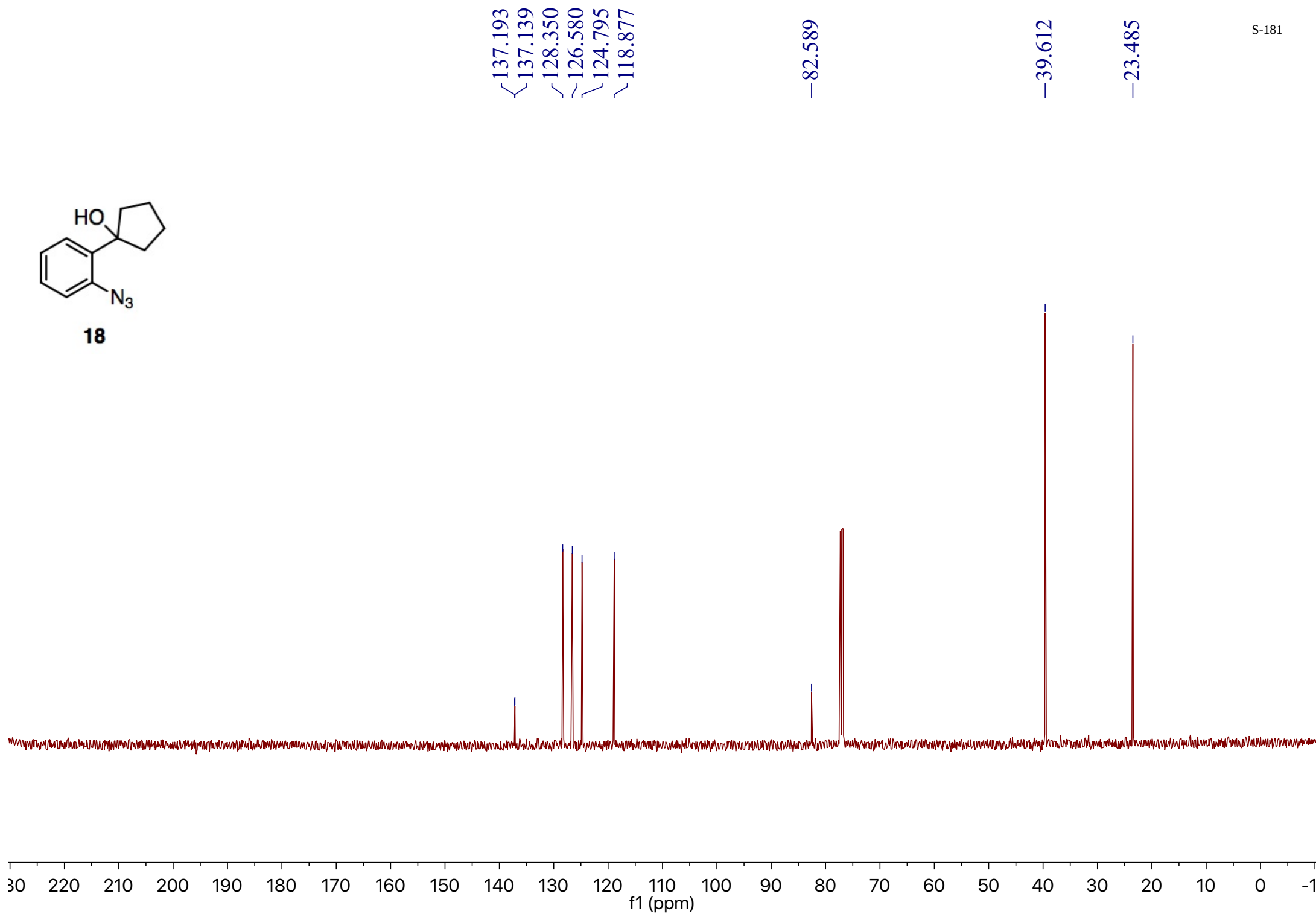


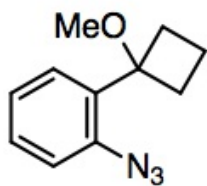
**18**



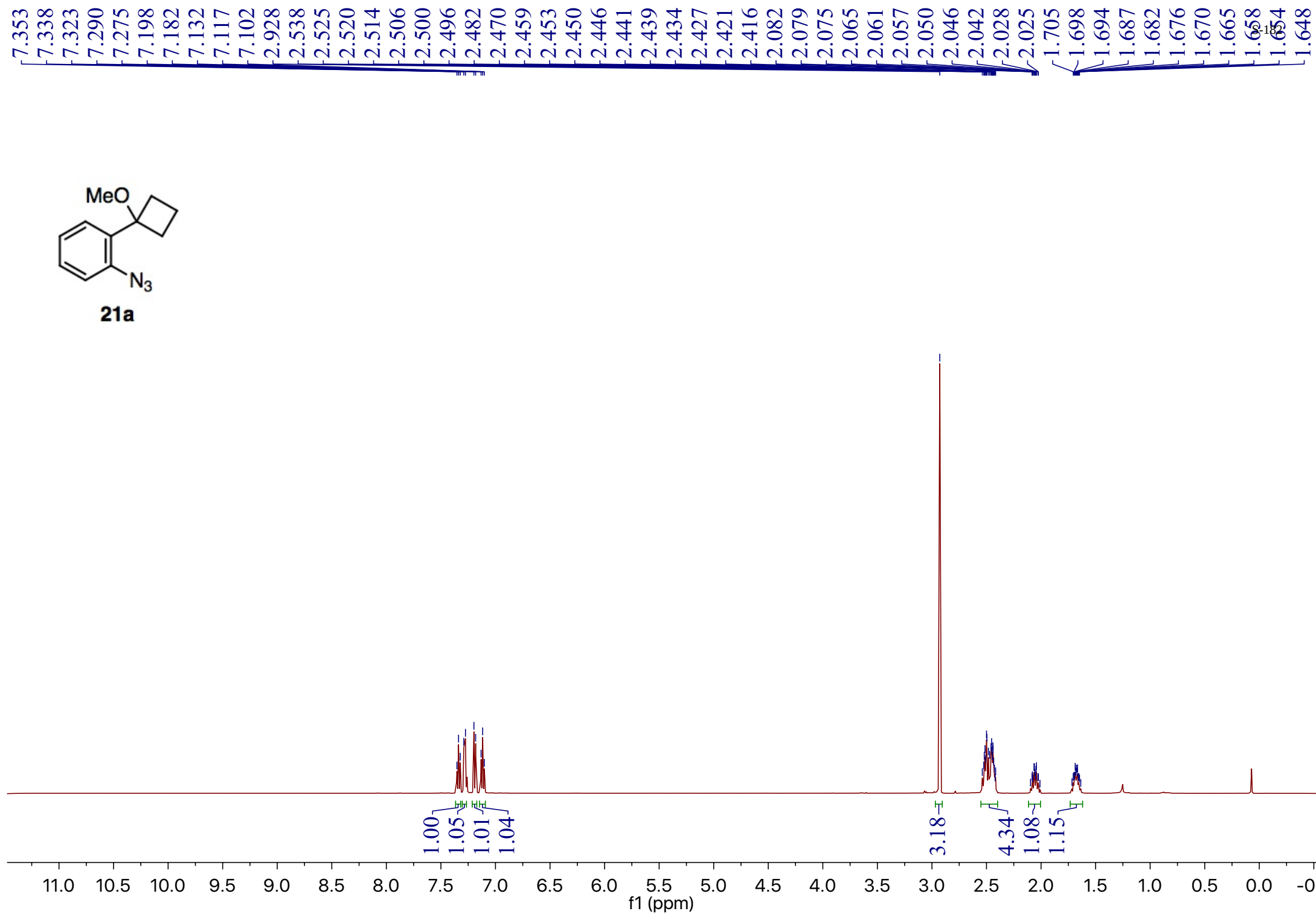


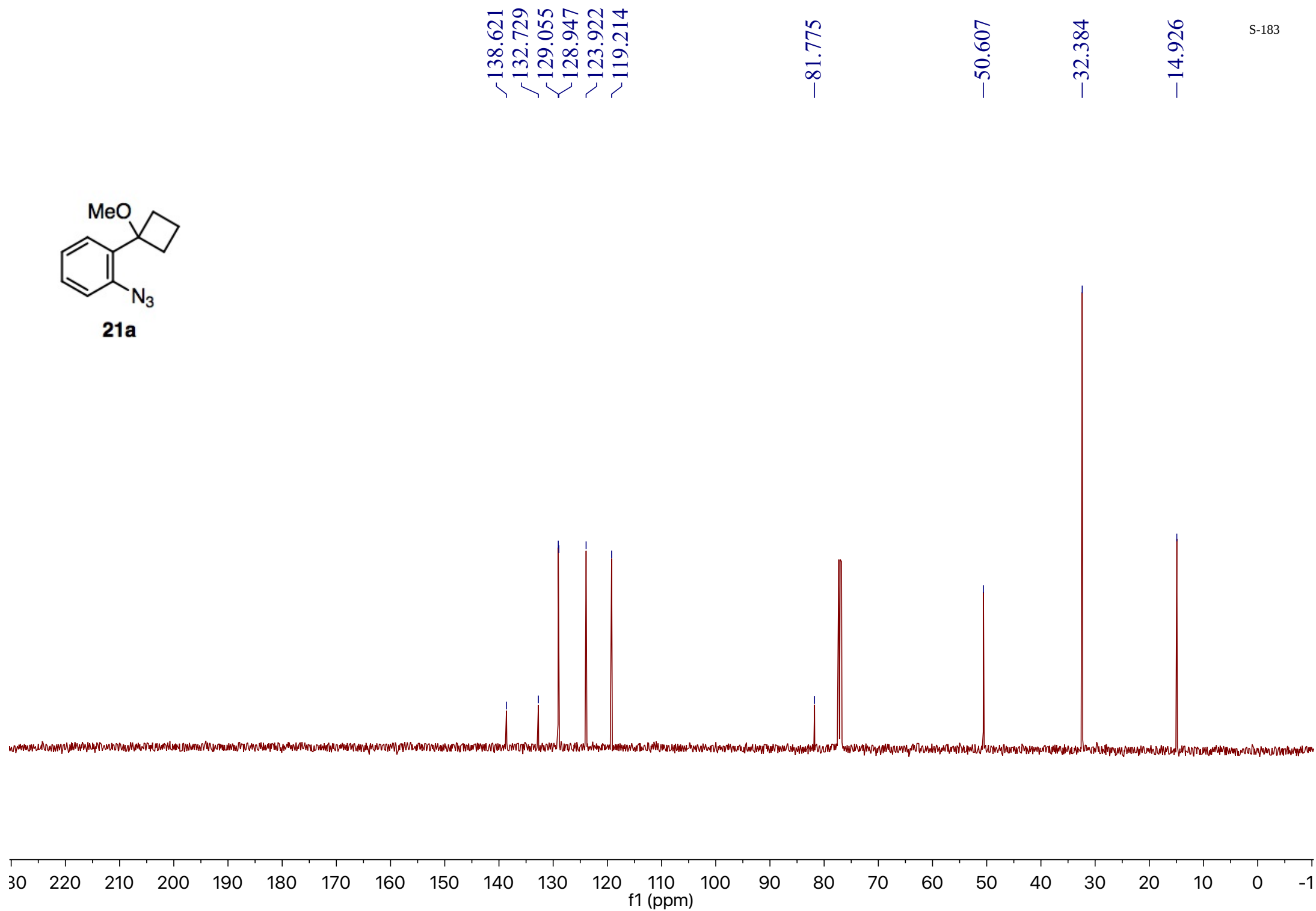
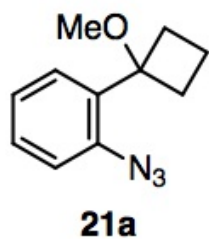
**18**

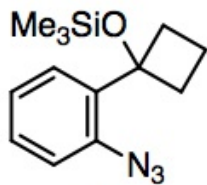




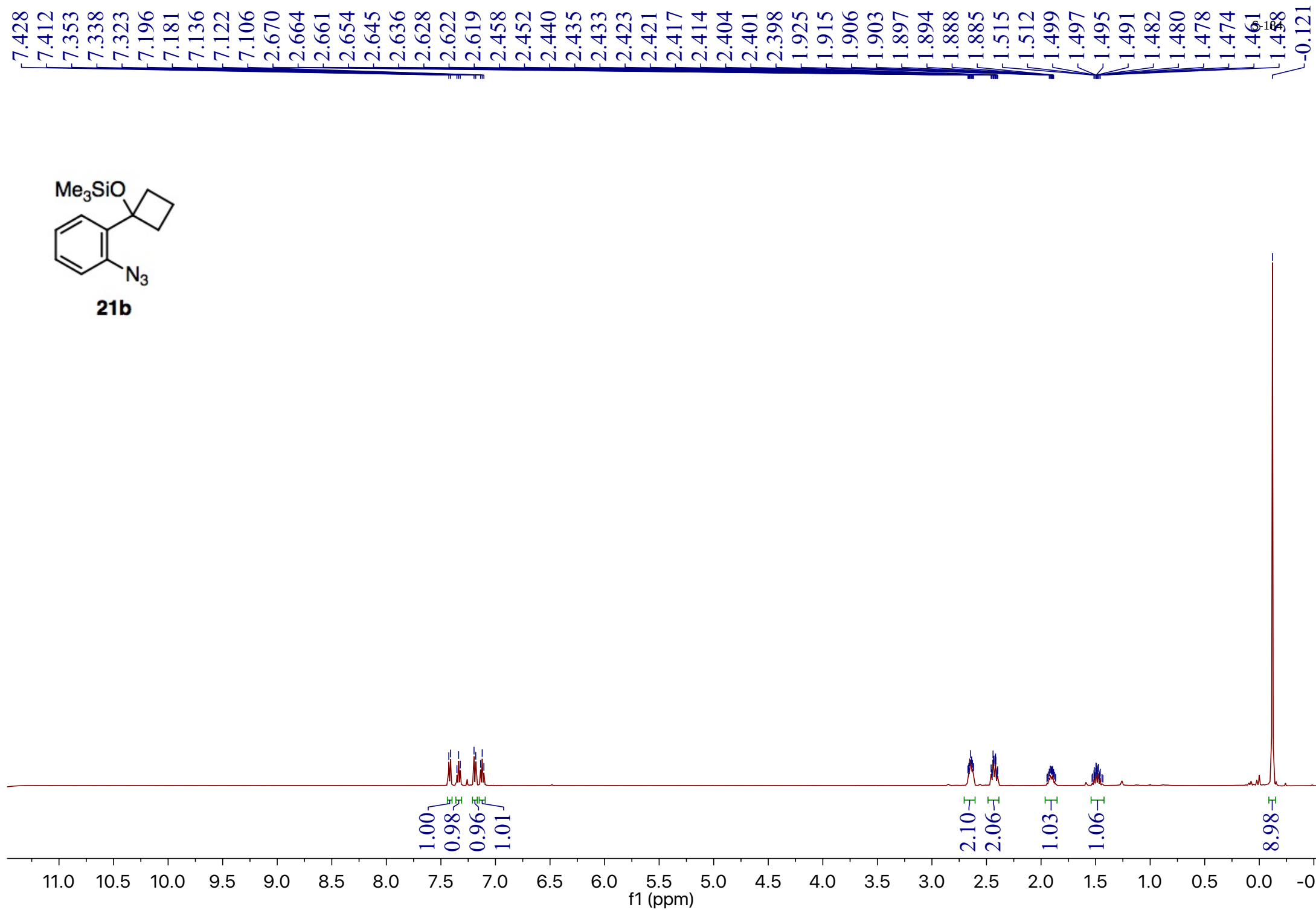
**21a**

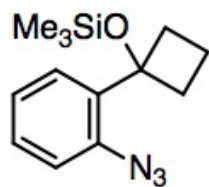




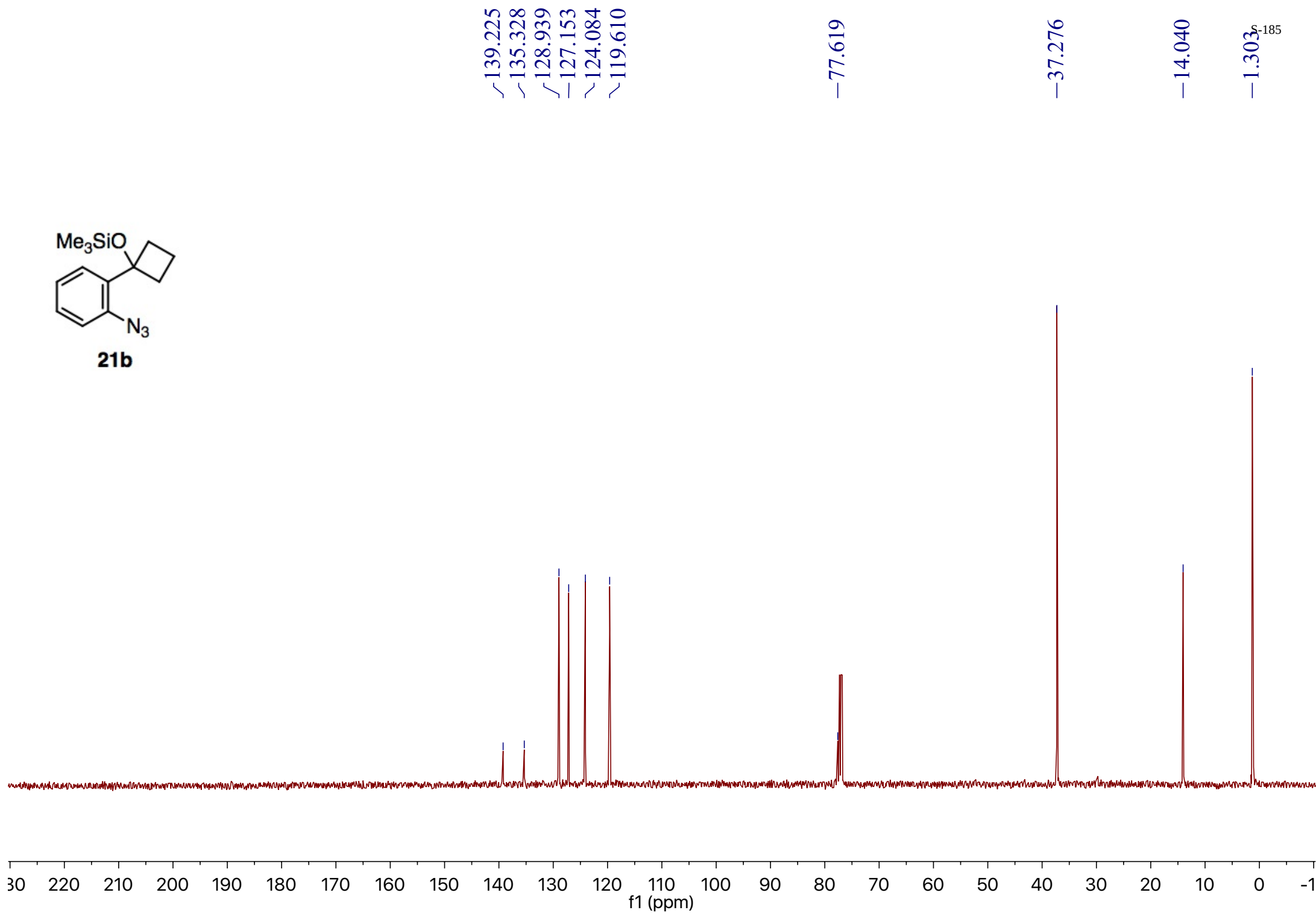


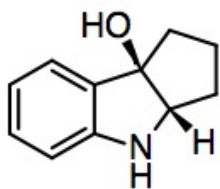
**21b**



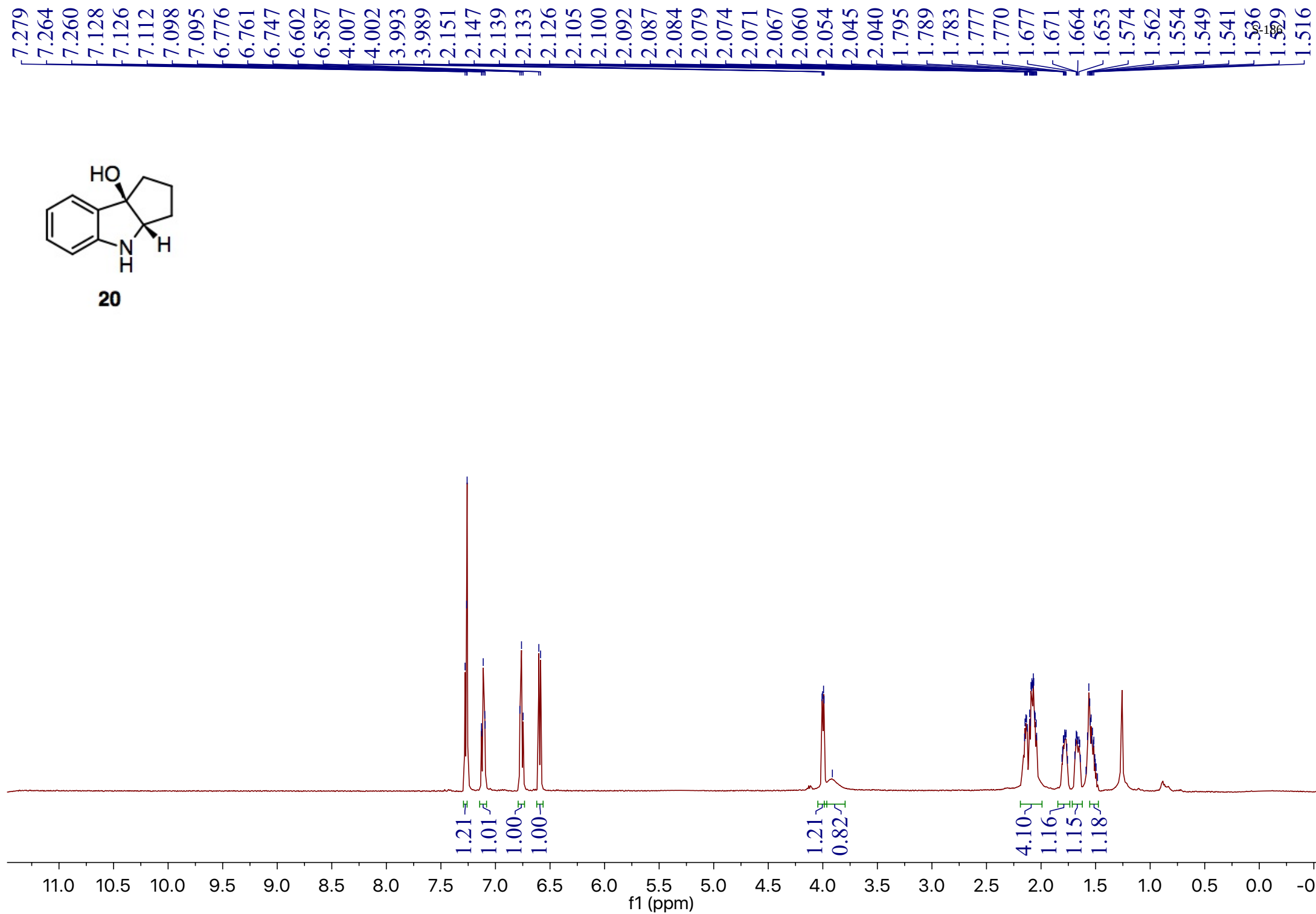


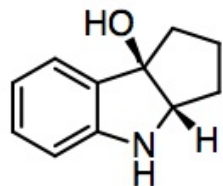
**21b**



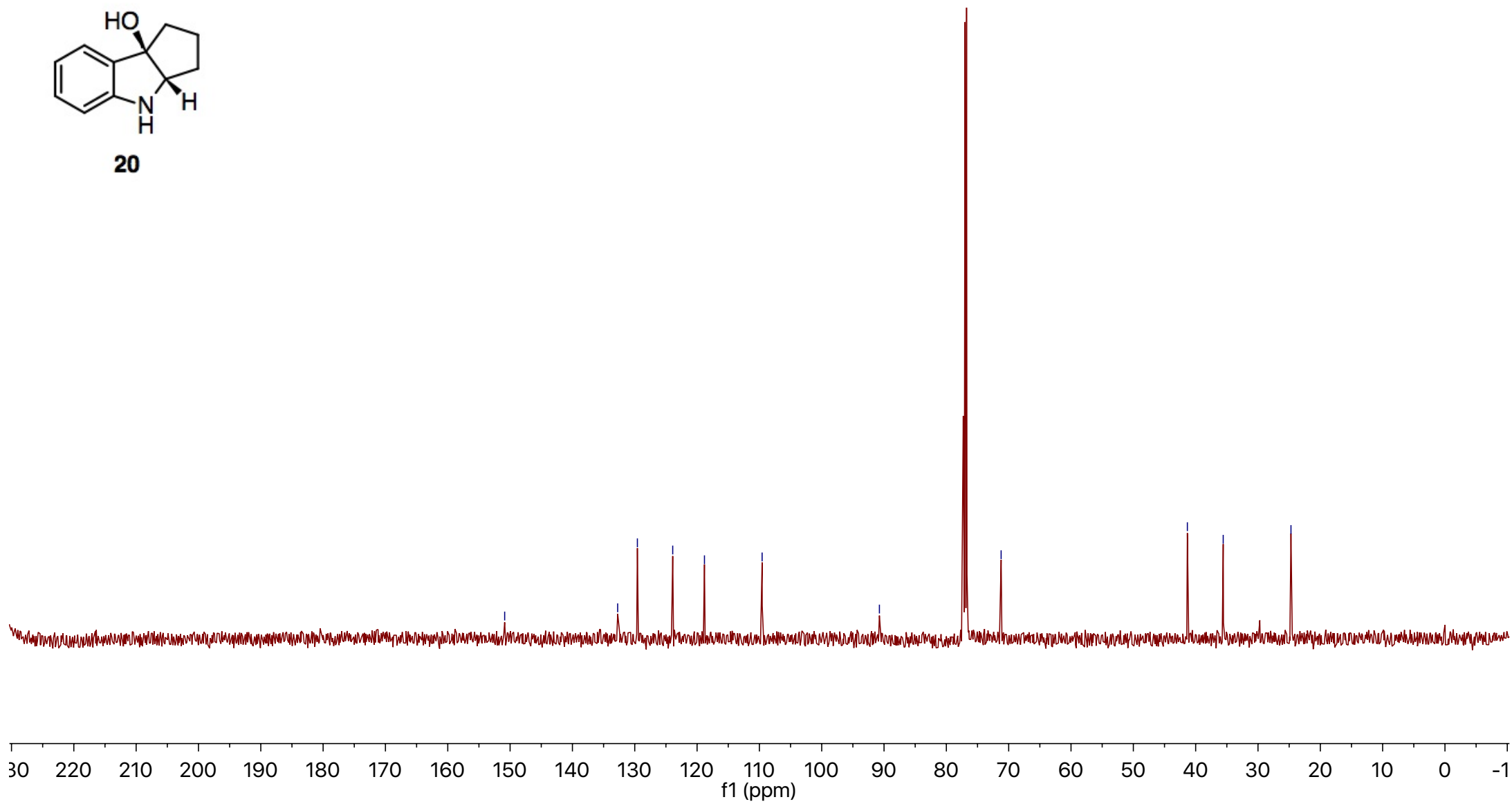


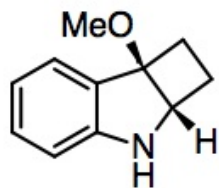
**20**



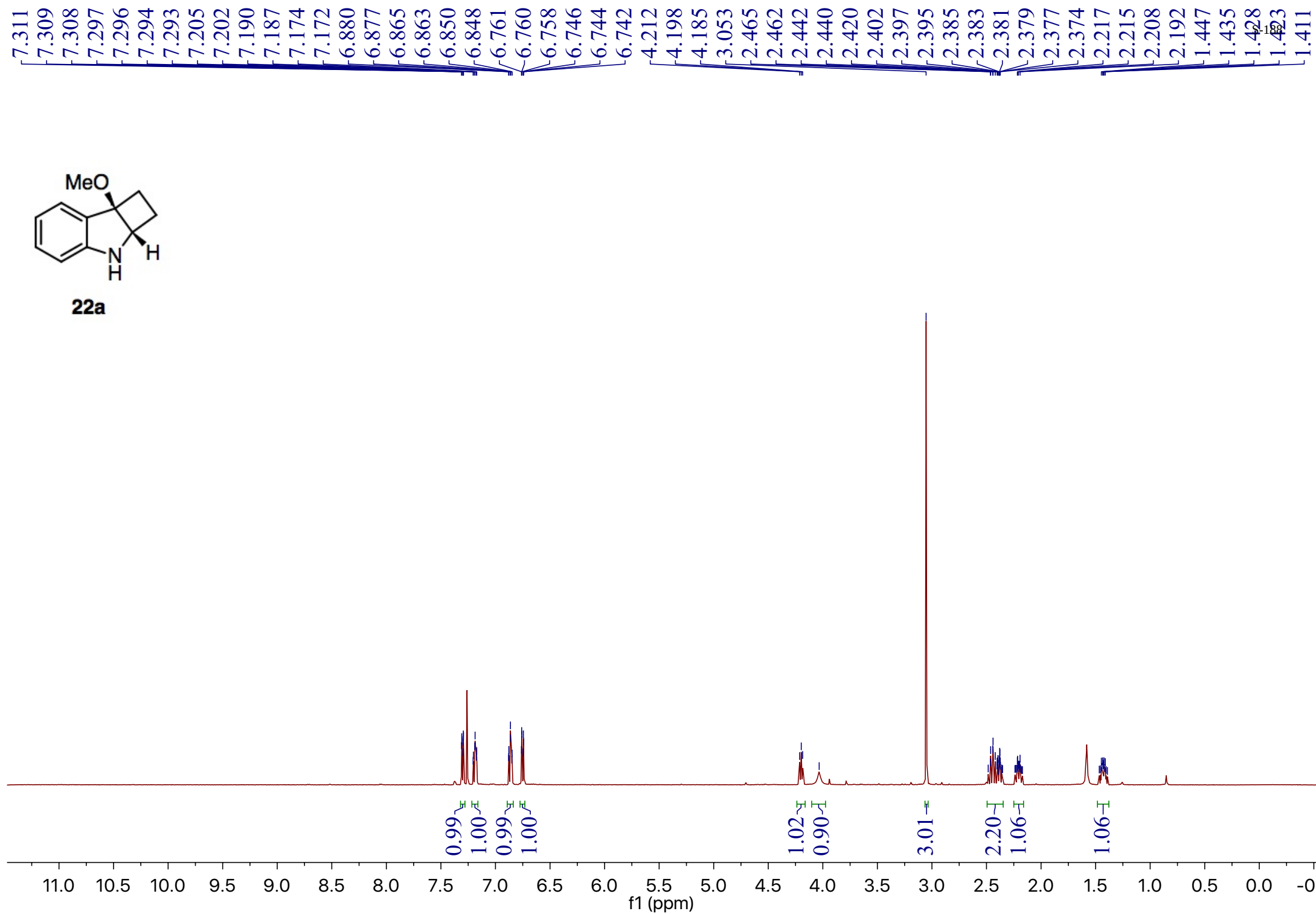


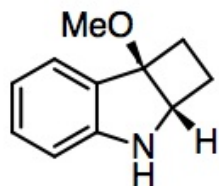
**20**



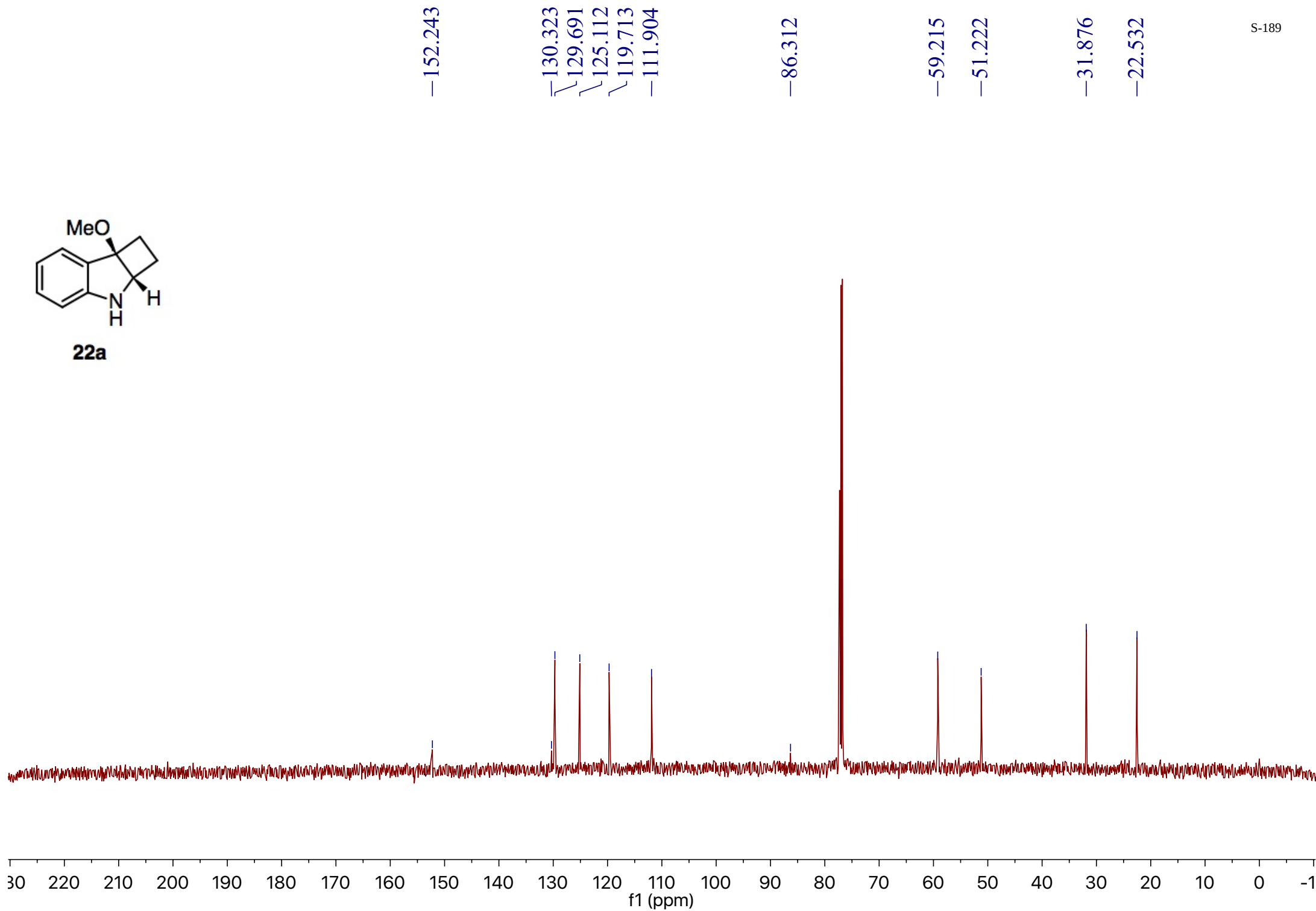


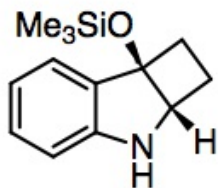
**22a**



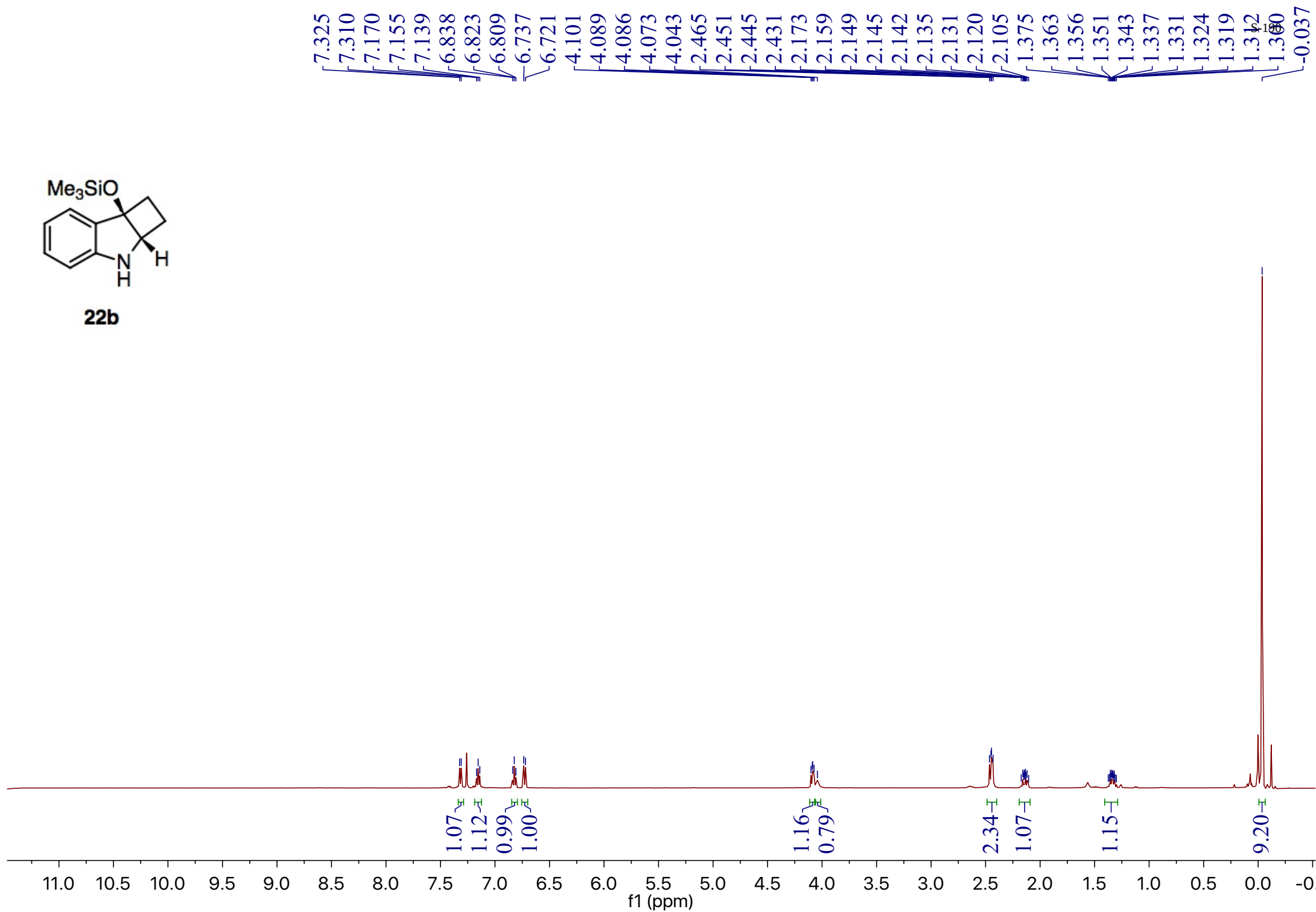


**22a**





**22b**





**22b**

