Strained Alkynes Derived from 2,2'-Dihydroxy-1,1'-Biaryls; Synthesis and Copper-Free Cycloaddition with Azides.

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Synthetic procedures and NMR spectra.

General experimental.

Solvents and reagents for the synthesis of complexes and catalytic reactions were degassed prior to use and all reactions were carried out under either a nitrogen or argon atmosphere. Reactions were monitored by TLC using aluminum backed silica gel 60 (F254) plates, visualized using UV 254 nm and phosphomolybdic acid, potassium permanganate or vanillin dips as appropriate. Flash column chromatography was carried out routinely on silica gel. Reagents were used as received from commercial sources unless otherwise stated. Dry solvents were purchased and used as received. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker DPX (400 or 500 MHz) spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in δ units, parts per million relative to the singlet at 7.26 ppm for chloroform and 0.00 ppm for TMS. Mass spectra for analysis of synthetic products were recorded on a Bruker Esquire2000 or a Bruker MicroTOF mass spectrometer. FTICR Mass Spectrometry to measure the binding to peptides and proteins was carried using a Bruker SolariX 12T, Bruker Daltonics (Bremen, Germany) instrument. Coupling constants (J) are measured in Hertz. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer Spectrum One FT-IR Golden Gate. Melting points were recorded on a Stuart Scientific SMP 1 instrument and are uncorrected.

Synthesis of compound 1; 8,13-dioxatricyclo[12.4.0.0²,⁷]octadeca-1(14),2,4,6,15,17-hexaen-10-yne **1**.



This is a known compound (U. Koch-Pomeranz, H.-J. Hansen, H. Schmid, *Helv. Chim. Acta.* **1971**, *56*, 2981-3004). In a round bottom flask under nitrogen atmosphere 2,2'-biphenol (94.4 mg, 0.51 mmol) and but-2-yne-1,4-diyl bis(4-methylbenzenesulfonate) (200 mg, 0.51 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous acetonitrile (25 mL). K_2CO_3 (350 mg, 2.53 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 days. The volatiles were removed and H₂O (50 mL) was added. The product was extracted with DCM (3x50 mL). The reunited organic

layers were washed with brine (30 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. The product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (eluent: Pentane/DCM = 4:1 to DCM) to give the product **1** (42 mg, 0.18 mmol, 29%) as colourless solid. m.p. 129.7-132.5 °C. IP: $\sim 2053, 2023, 2080, 1052, 2010, 2863, 1505, 1574, 1400, 1470, 1451, 1434$

IR_(neat) 3053, 3023, 2989, 1952, 2919, 2863, 1595, 1574, 1499, 1470, 1451, 1434, 1348, 1258, 1248 cm⁻¹.

δ_H (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.37 (2H, ddd, *J* = 8.0, 7.0, 2.1 Hz, Ar*H*), 7.11 - 7.27 (6H, m, Ar*H*), 4.47 - 4.58 (2H, m, CH*H*), 4.27 - 4.39 (2H, m, C*H*H).

δ_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 154.4(C), 135.9 (C), 132.0 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 124.2 (CH), 122.5 (CH), 86.6 (C), 63.5 (CH₂).

HRMS (ESI-Q-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{16}H_{12}O_2Na$ 259.0730; Found 259.0725.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)







Synthesis of Compound 2 *R*-12,17-dioxapentacyclo[16.8.0.0²,¹¹.0³,⁸.0²¹,²⁶]hexacosa-1(26),2,4,6,8,10,18,20,22,24-decaen-14-yne **2**.



In a round bottom flask under nitrogen atmosphere (*R*)-BINOL (726 mg, 2.54 mmol) and but-2-yne-1,4-diyl bis(4-methylbenzenesulfonate) (2.0 g, 5.07 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous acetonitrile (250 mL). K₂CO₃ (3.5 g, 25.32 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 68 hours. The mixture was filtered through a plug of celite. The volatiles were removed and the product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (eluent: Petroleum Ether/EtOAc = 9:1 to EtOAc) to give compound **2** (121 mg, 0.36 mmol, 14%) as colourless solid. Crystals suitable for X-ray spectroscopy were grown by slow evaporation of DCM. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +263.6 (*c* 0.505, CHCl₃).

m.p. 177.2-178.4 °C

IR_(neat) 3060, 2954, 2913, 2861, 1662, 1619, 1586, 1503, 1472, 1457, 1426, 1405, 1349, 1333, 1268, 1251, 1207, 1194 cm⁻¹.

δ_H (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 8.01 (2H, d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, Ar*H*), 7.90 (2H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, , Ar*H*), 7.38 - 7.45 (4H, m, Ar*H*), 7.31 (4H, d, *J* = 3.7 Hz, Ar*H*), 4.51 - 4.58 (2H, m, CH*H*), 4.41 - 4.48 (2H, m, C*H*H).

δ_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 152.5 (C), 133.7 (C), 131.1 (C), 130.3 (CH), 128.0 (CH), 127.8 (C), 126.6 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 125.2 (CH), 121.1 (CH), 88.0 (C), 62.3 (CH₂).

HRMS (ESI-Q-TOF) m/z: $[M + H]^+$ Calcd for C₂₄H₁₇O₂ 337.1223; Found 337.1224.









Synthesis of Compound 3; 4-17-dibromo-8,13-dioxatricyclo[12.4.0.02,7]octadeca-1(14),2,4,6,15,17-hexaen-10-yne **3**.



In a round bottom flask under nitrogen atmosphere 5,5'-dibromo-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2,2'diol (436 mg, 1.27 mmol) and but-2-yne-1,4-diyl bis(4-methylbenzenesulfonate) (500 mg, 1.27 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous acetonitrile (63 mL). K₂CO₃ (876 mg, 6.34 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 days. The volatiles were removed and H₂O (100 mL) was added. The product was extracted with DCM (3 x 100 mL). The reunited organic layers were washed with brine (100 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. The product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (eluent: Pentane/DCM = 1:1) to give the product **3** (122 mg, 0.31 mmol, 24%) as colourless solid.

m.p. 169.4 °C dec.

IR_(neat) 2963, 2908, 2858, 1734, 1585, 1566, 1556, 1490, 1461, 1440, 1406, 1371, 1343, 1248, 1192cm⁻¹.

δ_H (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.49 (2H, dd, *J* = 8.6, 2.4 Hz, Ar*H*), 7.32 (2H, d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, Ar*H*), 7.04 (2H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, Ar*H*), 4.50 - 4.62 (2H, m, CH*H*), 4.25 - 4.35 (2H, m, C*H*H).

δ_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 153.5 (C), 136.6 (C), 134.6 (CH), 132.5 (CH), 124.4 (CH), 117.3 (C), 86.6 (C), 63.6 (CH₂).

HRMS (ESI-Q-TOF) m/z: $[M + H]^+$ Calcd for $C_{16}H_{11}^{79}Br_2O_2$ 392.9120; Found 392.9126.

Alternative procedure using butanone as solvent.

In a round bottom flask under a nitrogen atmosphere, 5,5'-dibromo-2'-methyl-3',4'dihydro-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-ol (689 mg, 2.00 mmol), potassium carbonate (1.38 g, 10.0 mmol) and but-2-yne-1,4-diyl bis(4-methylbenzenesulfonate) (789 mg, 2.00 mmol) were dissolved in butan-2-one (100 mL). The mixture was degassed, stirred at 80 °C for 5 days. The butan-2-one was evaporated under reduced pressure. The organic fractions were redissolved with water (100 mL) and extracted with DCM (3 x 50 mL). The organic extracts were dried over magnesium sulphate, filtered and the DCM was evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was purified by column chromatography (eluent: hexane to hexane/ethyl acetate 88:12) to obtain the product **3** as a white solid (363 mg, 0.92 mmol, 46%). The data for the product matched that reported above.

 1 H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)







Synthesis of Compound 4; 4-6-15-17-tetrabromo-8,13-

dioxatricyclo[12.4.0.0²,⁷]octadeca-1(14),2,4,6,15,17-hexaen-10-yne **4**.



In a round bottom flask under nitrogen atmosphere 3,3',5,5'-dibromo-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2,2'-diol (636 mg, 1.27 mmol) and but-2-yne-1,4-diyl bis(4-methylbenzenesulfonate) (500 mg, 1.27 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous acetonitrile (63 mL). K₂CO₃ (876 mg, 6.34 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 days. The volatiles were removed and H₂O (100 mL) was added. The product was extracted with DCM (3x150 mL). The reunited organic layers were washed with brine (100 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. The product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (eluent: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 4:1 to 3:1) to give the product **4** (411 mg, 0.74 mmol, 59%) as colourless solid.

m.p. 170.7 °C dec.

IR_(neat) 3094, 3065, 2976, 2961, 2930, 2907, 2854, 1569, 1537, 1461, 1443, 1420, 1369, 1336, 1238, 1207 cm⁻¹.

δ_H (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.75 (2H, d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, Ar*H*), 7.28 (2H, d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, Ar*H*), 4.68 - 4.75 (2H, m, CH*H*), 4.47 - 4.54 (2H, m, C*H*H).

δ_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 149.2 (C), 137.8 (C), 135.6 (CH), 134.1 (CH), 119.0 (C), 117.8 (C), 86.7 (C), 60.8 (CH₂).

HRMS (ESI-Q-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{16}H_8^{79}Br_4O_2Na$ 570.7150; Found 570.7135.







Synthesis of Compound 11; Methyl 8,13-dioxatricyclo[12.4.0.0²,⁷]octadeca-1(18),2(7),3,5,14,16-hexaen-10-yne-4-carboxylate **11**.



In a round bottom flask under nitrogen atmosphere methyl 2',6-dihydroxy-[1,1'biphenyl]-3-carboxylate (313 mg, 1.28 mmol) **12** and but-2-yne-1,4-diyl bis(4methylbenzenesulfonate) (500 mg, 1.27 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous acetonitrile (63 mL). K₂CO₃ (876 mg, 6.34 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 13 days. The volatiles were removed and H₂O (100 mL) was added. The product was extracted with DCM (3x150 mL). The reunited organic layers were washed with brine (100 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. The product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (eluent: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 4:1 to 3:1) to give compound **11** (188 mg, 0.64 mmol, 50%) as colourless solid. m.p. 121.1-122.4 °C.

IR_(neat) 2952, 2921, 2854, 1713, 1608, 1598, 1577, 1499, 1475, 1434, 1405, 1346, 1307, 1288, 1266, 1232, 1190 cm⁻¹.

δ_H (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 8.07 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.2 Hz, Ar*H*), 7.93 (1H, d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, Ar*H*), 7.37 - 7.44 (1H, m, Ar*H*), 7.16 - 7.25 (4H, m, Ar*H*), 4.49 - 4.62 (2H, m, CH*H*), 4.30 - 4.41 (2H, m, C*H*H), 3.88 (3H, s, CH₃).

δ_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 166.6 (C), 158.5 (C), 154.4 (C), 136.0 (C), 135.0 (C), 133.7 (CH), 131.8 (CH), 130.7 (CH), 129.5 (CH), 126.2 (C), 124.3 (CH), 122.8 (CH), 122.6 (CH), 87.2 (C), 86.1 (C), 63.7 (CH₂), 63.5 (CH₂), 52.1 (CH₃). m/z (ESI) [M + Na]⁺, 317.1

HRMS (ESI-Q-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{18}H_{14}O_4Na$ 317.0784; Found 317.0789.







4.0 3.5

3.0 2.5 2.0

1.5 1.0

8.5 8.0

7.5 7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.5



200 ppm

0.5 0.0



From this procedure, some 2+2 (54 mg, 15%) and some 3+3 (36 mg, 10%) product were also isolated.



The 2+2 product NMRs are below (298b). The HRMS is also shown, to confirm the structure of the macrocycle:









HRMS:



The 3+3 product NMRs are below (298c). The HRMS is also shown, to confirm the structure of the macrocycle:



¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃).







HRMS:



Alternative procedure using butanone as solvent;

In a round bottom flask under nitrogen atmosphere, methyl 2',6-dihydroxy-[1,1'biphenyl]-3-carboxylate (500 mg, 2.05 mmol) and but-2-yne-1,4-diyl bis(4methylbenzenesulfonate) (808 mg, 2.05 mmol) were dissolved in butan-2-one (102 mL). The mixture was degassed and heated to 80 °C for 5 days. After this time the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was dissolved in DCM (50 mL) and washed with water (100 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with DCM (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over magnesium sulphate, filtered and the DCM was evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was purified by column chromatography, (eluent hexane to hexane/ethyl acetate 88:12) to obtain the product as a white solid (193 mg, 0.656 mmol, 32 %). The data for the product matched that reported above.

Synthesis of Compound 13; 8,13-dioxatricyclo[12.4.0.0²,⁷]octadeca-1(18),2(7),3,5,14,16-hexaen-10-yne-4-carboxylic acid **13**.



In a round bottom flask, methyl 8,13-dioxatricyclo[12.4.0.0²,⁷]octadeca-1(18),2(7),3,5,14,16-hexaen-10-yne-4-carboxylate **11** (100 mg, 0.325 mmol) was dissolved in 1:1 MeOH/H₂O (3 mL). NaOH (26 mg, 0.65 mmol) was added. The mixture was refluxed at 100 °C overnight. The mixture was acidified at pH \approx 5 by adding 0.5 M HCl dropwise. The organic fractions were extracted with ethyl acetate (4 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and then were dried over sodium sulphate. The solution was filtered and the solvent removed under reduced pressure to yield the product **13** as a white solid (88 mg, 0.315 mmol, 97 %).

m.p. 176.0 °C dec.

IR_(neat) 2955, 2921, 2852, 1681, 1607,1597, 1579, 1499, 1476, 1446, 1423, 1399, 1348, 1310, 1272, 1249, 1191 cm⁻¹. m/z (ESI) [M + H]⁺, 428.1; [M + Na]⁺, 303.0 $\delta_{\rm H}$ (500 MHz, *d*₆-Acetone) δ = 8.07 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.0 Hz, Ar*H*), 7.86 (1H, d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, Ar*H*), 7.39 - 7.46 (1H, m, Ar*H*), 7.37 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, Ar*H*), 7.28 (1H, d, *J* = 8.1, 0, Ar*H*), 7.13 - 7.25 (2H, m, Ar*H*), 5.30 (1H, br. s., O*H*), 4.36 - 4.64 (4H, m, C*H*₂).

 $δ_{\rm C}$ (125 MHz, d_6 -Acetone) δ = 168.1 (C), 159.7 (C), 155.9 (C), 137.0 (C), 136.2 (C), 134.5 (CH), 132.7 (CH), 131.6 (CH), 130.4 (CH), 128.1 (C), 124.9 (CH), 123.9 (CH), 123.8 (CH), 88.1(C), 87.3(C), 64.2(CH₂), 64.0 (CH₂). m/z (ESI) 303.0 ([M + Na]⁺, 100%). HRMS (ESI-Q-TOF) m/z: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd for C₁₇H₁₂NaO₄ 303.0628; Found

303.0627.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, d_6 -Acetone)



¹³C NMR (125 MHz, d_6 -Acetone)







Current Data Parametera NAME Sepol-2016 EXPRO 11 maryin 11

0.00021400 amc ANNEL 11 1H 9.10 usec 2500.00 usec 13.0000000 W 1.5224997 W IEDT CEANNEL 10.00 % 10.00 4 1000.00 usec

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F1 - A TD SF01 FIDRES SW FnMDDE

F2 - P SI SF LB GB FC F1 - P SI MC2 SF MC2 SF SSB LB LB LB





Synthesis of Activated ester 14; 5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 8,13-

dioxatricyclo[12.4.0.0²,⁷]octadeca-1(14),2(7),3,5,15,17-hexaen-10-yne-4-carboxylate **14**.



In a round bottom flask, a solution of compound **13** (82 mg, 0.29 mmol) in dry DCM (1.2 mL) N-hydroxysuccinimide (54 mg, 0.464 mmol) and EDC.HCl (67 mg, 0.348 mmol) were added and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was extracted with diethyl ether (2 x 20 mL), washed twice with water (2 x 20 mL) and saturated sodium chloride solution (20 mL). After drying of the organic phase over sodium sulphate and filtration, the solvents were evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was purified by column chromatography (eluent: Hexane to Hexane/Ethyl acetate 80:20) to obtain the product **14** as a white solid (63.1 mg, 0.167 mmol, 55 %).

Mp: 220-223 °C.

(found (ESI): M^+ + Na, C₂₁H₁₅NO₆Na requires M, 400.0752 (0.5 ppm error)).

IR_(neat) 1734, 1189, 1066, 963, 729 cm⁻¹.

δ_H (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) 8.08 (1H, dd, *J* 9.0, 2.0, Ar*H*), 7.96 (1H, d, *J* 2.0, Ar*H*), 7.33 (1H, dt, *J* 8.0, 2.0, Ar*H*), 7.22 (1H, d, *J* 8.5, Ar*H*), 7.15-7.08 (3H, m, Ar*H*), 4.57-5.46 (2H, m, OC*H*₂), 4.34-4.24 (1H, m, OC*H*₂), 2.82 (4H, brs, C*H*₂C*H*₂).

δ_C (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) 168.3 (C), 160.3 (C), 159.4 (C), 153.4 (C), 135.9 (C), 133.9 (CH), 133.3 (C), 130.7 (CH), 130.6 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 123.3 (CH), 122.5 (CH), 121.7 (CH), 120.0 (C), 86.5 (C triple), 84.8 (C triple), 62.9 (OCH₂), 62.4 (OCH₂), 24.6 (CH₂CH₂).

m/z (ESI) 400.1 (M⁺ + Na, 100%).

HRMS (ESI-Q-TOF) m/z: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd for C₂₁H₁₅NO₆Na 400.0752; Found 400.0790.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500MHz)











Synthesis of compound 9; 13-phenyl-8,11,16-trioxa-12azatetracyclo[15.4.0.0²,⁷.0¹⁰,¹⁴]henicosa-1(17),2,4,6,10(14),12,18,20-octaene **9**.



A mixture of strained alkyne **1** (50 mg, 0.21 mmol) and PhC(Cl)NOH (39 mg, 0.25 mmol) was stirred in DMF (0.5 mL) in the presence of 4Å MS (350 mg) for 3 days at rt. At the end of this time water (10 mL) and EtOAc (10 ml) were added and the organic layer was separated. The water layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL) and the combined organic layers were washed with water (3 x 20 mL). The solvent was removed to leave a crude product which was purified by chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAC gradient) to give the product **9** as a clear oil (33 mg, 0.842 mmol, 40%).

The Product was below the strained alkyne by TLC; 4/1 hexane/EtOAc, silica gel, product Rf 0.30, alkyne Rf 0.60, visualised by uv and KMnO₄.

IR_(neat) 1460, 1440, 1257, 1188, 1104, 837, 751, 725, 696 cm⁻¹; $\delta_{\rm H}$ (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.65-7.58 (2H, m, ArH), 7.54-6.45 (3H, m, ArH), 7.35-7.24 (4H, m, ArH), 7.18-7.07 (3H, m, ArH), 6.93 (1H, d, *J* = 8.5, ArH), 5.52 (1H, d, *J* = 13.5, CHH), 5.35 (1H, d, *J* = 13.5, CHH), 5.23 (1H, d, *J* = 13.5, CHH), 5.07 (1H, d, *J* = 13.5, CHH). COSY, HSQC,

 δ_{C} (120 MHz, CDCl₃) 168.9 (C), 162.7 (C), 157.0 (C), 155.5 (C), 131.0 (CH), 130.66 (CH), 130.5 (C), 130.1 (C), 130.0 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 128.9 (CH), 128.9 (CH), 128.55 (CH), 128.2 (C), 123.0 (CH), 122.9 (CH), 116.0 (CH), 113.7 (CH), 113.6 (C), 62.0 (CH₂), 61.8 (CH₂).

m/z (ESI+) 356.1 (M⁺ + H, 45%), 378.1 (M⁺ + Na, 100%).

HRMS (ESI-Q-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for C₂₃H₁₇NO₃Na 378.1101; Found 378.1105.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)








Compound 5a; 1-Benzyl-4,15-dihydro-1*H*-dibenzo[7,8:9,10][1,6]dioxecino[3,4*d*][1,2,3]triazole **5a**.



In a round bottom flask, compound **1** (35.4 mg, 0.15 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (0.6 mL). Benzyl azide (19.9 mg, 0.15 mmol) was added and the mixture was heated at 60 °C. After 20 hours the mixture was cooled to room temperature and the volatiles were removed. The product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (eluent: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 3:2 to 2:3) to give compound **5a** (52 mg, 0.14 mmol, 93%) as colourless solid.

m.p. 207.6-208.8 °C.

 $IR_{(neat)}\ 3059,\ 3016,\ 2969,\ 2945,\ 1603,\ 1593,\ 1571,\ 1497,\ 1478,\ 1453,\ 1440,\ 1391,$

1368, 1353, 1339, 1303, 1285, 1259, 1244, 1214, 1204 cm⁻¹.

 $δ_{\rm H}$ (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.32 - 7.39 (3H, m, Ar*H*), 7.22 - 7.31 (2H, m, Ar*H*), 7.12 - 7.21 (5H, m, Ar*H*), 7.07 (1H, t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, Ar*H*), 6.99 - 7.05 (1H, m, Ar*H*), 6.65 (1H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, Ar*H*), 5.73 (1H, d, *J* = 15.7 Hz, C*H*H), 5.48 (1H, d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, C*H*H), 5.28 - 5.42 (2H, m, 2xCH*H*), 5.18 (1H, d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, C*H*H), 5.07 (1H, d, *J* = 13.2 Hz, CH*H*).

δ_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 156.5 (C), 155.5 (C), 144.8 (C), 134.6 (C), 132.3 (C), 130.7 (CH), 130.6 (C), 130.4 (CH), 129.4 (C), 129.2 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 123.2 (CH), 122.1 (CH), 115.3 (CH), 114.2 (CH), 62.9 (CH₂), 60.5 (CH₂), 52.3 (CH₂).

m/z (ESI) $[M + H]^+$, 370.2; $[M + Na]^+$, 392.1.

HRMS (ESI-Q-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{23}H_{19}N_3O_2Na$ 392.1369; Found 392.1369.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃)





S41



Compound 6; 1-Benzyl-4,19-dihydro-1*H*dinaphtho[2',1':7,8;1",2":9,10][1,6]dioxecino[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]triazole **6**.



In a round bottom flask, compound **2** (50 mg, 0.15 mmol) was dissolved in DCM(1 mL). Benzyl azide (19.9 mg, 0.15 mmol) was added. After 4 days the volatiles were removed and the product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (eluent: Pentane/EtOAc = 4:1 to 1:3) to give compound **6** (64 mg, 0.14 mmol, 92%) as colourless solid.

 $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -152.7 (*c* 0.53, CHCl₃).

m.p. 114 °C dec.

IR_(neat) 3055, 3034, 3009, 2944, 2892, 1619, 1590,1471, 1455, 1431, 1355, 1326, 1267, 1218 cm⁻¹.

 $\delta_{\rm H}$ (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.77 - 7.94 (4H, m, Ar*H*), 7.55 (1H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, Ar*H*), 7.28 – 7.43 (2H, m, Ar*H*), 7.15 - 7.28 (5H, m, Ar*H*), 7.11 (2H, t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, Ar*H*), 7.05 (1H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, Ar*H*), 6.94 (2H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, Ar*H*), 5.57 – 5.73 (2H, m, C*H*H), 5.38 (1H, d, *J* = 15.7 Hz, C*H*H), 5.26 (1H, d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, CH*H*), 5.18 (1H, d, *J* = 13.1 Hz, CH*H*), 4.96 (1H, d, *J* = 13.1 Hz, C*H*H).

 δ_c (125MHz, CDCl₃) 155.1 (C), 152.8 (C), 144.5 (C), 134.7 (C), 133.6 (C), 132.1 (C), 130.6 (C), 130.0 (CH), 129.6 (C), 129.5 (CH), 128.9 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 128.06 (CH), 128.05 (CH), 126.8 (CH), 126.7 (CH), 126.4 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 125.5 (CH), 124.8 (CH), 124.0 (CH), 123.4 (C), 121.4 (C), 118.8 (CH), 116.6 (CH), 63.3 (CH₂), 61.9 (CH₂), 52.1 (CH₂).

m/z (ESI) 470.2 ([M + H]⁺, 100%).

HRMS (ESI-Q-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{31}H_{23}N_3O_2Na$ 492.1682; Found 492.1686.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃).



¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃).



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ò -1 ppm





Compound 5b; 1-Benzyl-8,11-dibromo-4,15-dihydro-1*H*-dibenzo[7,8:9,10][1,6]dioxecino[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]triazole **5b**.



In a round bottom flask, compound **3** (59 mg, 0.15 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (1.5 mL). Benzyl azide (19.9 mg, 0.15 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 days. The volatiles were removed and the product was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (eluent: Petroleum ether/EtOAc = 3:2 to 2:3) to give compound **5b** (73 mg, 0.14 mmol, 93%) as a colourless solid.

m.p. 101.2-102.6 °C.

IR_(neat) 3062, 3032, 1721, 1486, 1455, 1397, 1332, 1270, 1252, 1232, 1207 cm⁻¹. $\delta_{\rm H}$ (500MHz, CDCl₃) 7.33 - 7.43 (5H, m, Ar*H*), 7.29 (1H, d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, Ar*H*), 7.24 - 7.28 (1H, m, Ar*H*), 7.14 - 7.21 (2H, m, Ar*H*), 7.03 (1H, d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, Ar*H*), 6.49 (1H, d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, Ar*H*), 5.80 (1H, d, *J* = 15.7 Hz, C*H*H), 5.30 - 5.48 (3H, m, C*H*H), 5.20 (1H, d, *J* = 13.3 Hz, CH*H*), 5.00 (1H, d, *J* = 13.3 Hz, CH*H*).

δ_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 155.6 (C), 154.6 (C), 144.4 (C), 134.4 (C), 133.2 (CH), 133.0 (CH), 131.96 (CH), 131.94 (C), 131.92(CH), 131.4 (C), 130.2 (C), 129.3 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 117.2 (CH), 116.1 (CH), 115.7 (C), 114.4 (C), 63.2 (CH₂), 60.9 (CH₂), 52.6 (CH₂).

m/z (ESI) $[M + H]^+$, 525.9; $[M + Na]^+$, 547.9.

HRMS (ESI-Q-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{23}H_{17}^{79}Br_2N_3O_2Na$ 547.9580; Found 547.9577.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃).



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Compound 5c; 1-Benzyl-6,8,11,13-tetrabromo-4,15-dihydro-1*H*-dibenzo[7,8:9,10][1,6]dioxecino[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]triazole **5c**.



In a J. Young NMR tube compound **4** (50 mg, 0.09 mmol) was dissolved in CDCl₃ (0.9 mL). Benzyl azide (11.9 mg, 0.15 mmol) was added. After 14 days the volatiles were removed and the products was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (eluent: Hexane/EtOAc = 4:1 to 7:3) to give compound **5c** (57 mg, 0.08 mmol, 92%) as colourless solid.

m.p. 203.1-204.5 °C.

IR_(neat) 3068, 3060, 3032, 2920, 2850, 1742, 1729, 1550, 1463, 1437, 1399, 1372, 1330, 1282, 1256, 1222 cm⁻¹.

δ_H (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.70 (1H, d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, Ar*H*), 7.65 (1H, d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, Ar*H*), 7.26 - 7.38 (3H, m, Ar*H*), 7.15 (1H, d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, Ar*H*), 7.07 (1H, d, *J* = 2.1 Hz,

Ar*H*), 6.97 (2H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, Ar*H*), 5.69 (1H, d, *J* = 15.7 Hz, C*H*H), 5.55 - 5.65 (2H, m, C*H*H), 5.12 (1H, d, *J* = 13.3 Hz, CH*H*), 4.91 (1H, d, *J* = 14.2 Hz, CH*H*), 4.78 (1H, d, *J* = 14.2 Hz, CH*H*).

δ_C (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 152.0 (C), 151.7 (C), 143.3 (C), 136.3 (CH), 135.8 (CH), 134.3 (C), 134.2 (C), 133.8 (CH), 133.2 (C), 132.4 (CH), 131.6 (C), 129.1 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 126.9 (CH), 118.5 (C), 117.5 (C), 117.2 (C), 116.6 (C), 65.8 (CH₂), 62.6 (CH₂), 52.6 (CH₂).

m/z (ESI) 707.8 ([M + Na]⁺, 100%).

HRMS (ESI-Q-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{23}H_{15}^{79}Br_4N_3O_2Na$ 703.7790; Found 703.7787.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃)







Compound 15; Methyl 1-benzyl-4,15-dihydro-1H-

dibenzo[7,8:9,10][1,6]dioxecino[3,4-d][1,2,3]triazole-8-carboxylate and methyl 1-benzyl-4,15-dihydro-1*H*-dibenzo[7,8:9,10][1,6]dioxecino[3,4-d][1,2,3]triazole-11-carboxylate **15**.



In a round bottom flask compound **11** (44.1 mg, 0.15 mmol) was dissolved in d_3 acetonitrile (0.6 mL). Benzyl azide (19.9 mg, 0.15 mmol) was added. After 4 days the volatiles were removed and the products was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (eluent: Hexane/EtOAc = 1:1) to give a ~ 1:1 ratio of isomers of compound **15** (59 mg, 0.14 mmol, 92%) as colourless solid.

m.p. 138.5 °C dec.

IR_(neat) 3062, 3031, 2950, 1709, 1597, 1575, 1496, 1434, 1412, 1372, 1311, 1239, 1210, 1140 cm⁻¹.

 $δ_{\rm H}$ (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.97 (1H, dd, J = 8.5, 2.1 Hz, ArH), 7.89 (1H, d, J = 2.1 Hz, ArH), 7.93 (1H, d, J = 2.1 Hz, ArH), 7.77 (1H, dd, J = 8.5, 2.0 Hz, ArH), 7.25 - 7.42 (8H, m, ArH), 7.09 - 7.24 (9H, m, ArH), 7.06 (1H, t, J = 7.5 Hz, ArH), 6.73 (1H, d, J= 8.1 Hz, ArH), 6.47 (1H, dd, J = 8.5, 1.7 Hz, ArH), 5.68 - 5.83 (2H, m, CH₂), 5.56 (1H, d, J = 13.7 Hz, CH₂), 5.30 - 5.44 (5H, m, CH₂), 5.12 - 5.26 (3H, m, CH₂), 5.03 (1H, d, J = 13.1 Hz, CH₂), 3.85 (3H, s, CH₃), 3.86 (3H, s, CH₃). $δ_{\rm C}$ (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) 166.6 (C), 166.4 (C), 159.8 (C), 159.2 (C), 156.8 (C), 156.0 (C), 144.7 (C), 144.4 (C), 134.6 (C), 134.4 (C), 132.4 (CH), 132.3 (C), 132.2 (CH), 132.0 (C), 130.8 (CH), 130.7 (CH), 130.6 (CH), 130.5 (C), 130.3 (CH), 129.8 (C), 129.5 (C), 129.4 (CH), 129.3 (CH), 129.2 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 128.6 (C), 127.2 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 124.9 (C), 123.9 (C), 123.5 (CH), 122.4 (CH), 115.9 (CH), 114.8 (CH), 114.1 (CH), 113.5 (CH), 63.7 (CH₂), 62.9 (CH₂), 60.9 (CH₂), 60.2 (CH₂), 52.6 (CH₂), 52.4 (CH₂), 52.0 (CH₃), 51.9 (CH₃). m/z (ESI) [M + H]⁺, 428.1; [M + Na]⁺, 450.1. HRMS (ESI-Q-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{25}H_{21}N_3O_4Na$ 450.1424; Found 450.1427.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃)..







1-Benzyl-6,8,11,13-tetrabromo-4,15-dihydro-1*H*dibenzo[7,8:9,10][1,6]dioxecino[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]triazole **7**.



In a round bottom flask 8,13-dioxatricyclo[$12.4.0.0^{2}$,⁷]octadeca-1(14),2,4,6,15,17-hexaen-10-yne (30 mg, 0.127 mmol) **1** was dissolved in DCM (0.3 mL). *o*-Tolyl azide (~0.5 M in *tert*-butyl methyl ether, 0.5 mL, 0.25 mmol) was added. After 10 days the volatiles were removed and the products was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (eluent: Hexane/EtOAc = 4:1 to 3:2) to give 1-(o-tolyl)-4,15-dihydro-1H-dibenzo[7,8:9,10][1,6]dioxecino[3,4-d][1,2,3]triazole **7** (45 mg, 0.122 mmol, 96%) as a colourless solid.

m.p. 76.2 °C dec.

IR_(neat) 3059, 3026, 2928, 2891, 1594, 1573, 1499, 1479, 1440, 1382, 1372, 1336, 1260, 1242, 1212 cm⁻¹.

 $\delta_{\rm H}$ (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.45 - 7.51 (1H, m, Ar*H*), 7.23 - 7.44 (6H, m, Ar*H*), 7.18 - 7.23 (2H, m, Ar*H*), 7.12 (1H, td, *J* = 7.4, 0.9 Hz, Ar*H*), 7.04 (1H, td, *J* = 7.4, 0.8 Hz, Ar*H*), 6.81 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, Ar*H*), 5.61 (1H, d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, C*H*H), 5.45 (1H, d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, CH*H*), 5.07 (2H, d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, C*H*₂), 1.97 (3H, br. s., C*H*₃).

 δ_{C} (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 156.7 (C), 155.6 (C), 143.8 (C), 135.8 (C), 134.4 (C), 133.6 (C), 131.5 (CH), 130.9 (C), 130.8 (CH), 130.7 (CH), 130.6 (CH), 129.6 (C), 128.8 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 126.8 (CH), 123.3 (CH), 122.1 (CH), 115.5 (CH), 114.2 (CH), 62.9 (CH₂), 61.0 (CH₂), 17.1 (CH₃).

m/z (ESI) [M + Na]⁺, 392.1.

HRMS (ESI-Q-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{23}H_{19}N_3O_2Na$ 392.1369; Found 392.1368.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃)





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1-(*p*-Tolyl)-4,15-dihydro-1*H*-dibenzo[7,8:9,10][1,6]dioxecino[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]triazole 8.



In a J. Young NMR tube 8,13-dioxatricyclo[12.4.0.0²,⁷]octadeca-1(14),2,4,6,15,17hexaen-10-yne **1** (23.6 mg, 0.10 mmol) was dissolved in CDCl₃ (1 mL). Benzyl azide (13.3 mg, 0.10 mmol) was added and the mixture was heated to 60 °C. After 24 hours the volatiles were removed and the products was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (eluent: Hexane/Et₂O = 4:1 to 8:2) to give 1-(*p*-tolyl)-4,15-dihydro-1*H*dibenzo[7,8:9,10][1,6]dioxecino[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]triazole **8** (34 mg, 0.92 mmol, 92%) as a colourless solid.

m.p. 194.5-195.6 °C.

IR_(neat) 3054, 3034, 2954, 2880, 1606, 1593, 1572, 1517, 1499, 1480, 1455, 1442, 1390, 1365, 1340, 1304, 1285, 1264, 1240, 1212 cm⁻¹.

 $δ_{\rm H}$ (500 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.36 - 7.44 (2H, m, Ar*H*), 7.26 - 7.36 (5H, m, Ar*H*), 7.18 - 7.23 (2H, m, Ar*H*), 7.15 (1H, t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, Ar*H*), 7.03 (1H, d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, Ar*H*), 6.90 - 6.96 (1H, m, Ar*H*), 5.67 (1H, d, *J* = 13.9 Hz, C*H*H), 5.37 (1H, d, *J* = 13.9 Hz, CH*H*), 5.30 (1H, d, *J* = 12.4 Hz, C*H*H), 5.12 (1H, d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, CH*H*), 2.45 (3H, s, C*H*₃). $δ_{\rm C}$ (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 157.3 (C), 155.0 (C), 144.7 (C), 140.1 (C), 133.0 (C), 132.3 (C), 131.1 (C), 130.7 (CH), 130.2 (CH), 129.4 (C), 128.8 (CH), 124.7 (CH), 123.6 (CH), 122.0 (CH), 116.7 (CH), 113.5 (CH), 62.1 (CH₂), 61.9 (CH₂), 21.2 (CH₃). m/z (ESI) [M + H]⁺, 369.9; [M + Na]⁺, 392.0.

HRMS (ESI-Q-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for $C_{23}H_{19}N_3O_2Na$ 392.1369; Found 392.1364.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃)







Synthesis of compound 10.



This is a known compound (a) Allen, D. W.; Braunton, P. N.; Millar, I. T.; Tebby, J. C. J. Chem. Soc. C 1971, 3454-3468. B) Braunton, P. N.; Millar, I. T.; Tebby, J. C.; J. Chem. Soc. Perkin II 1972, 138-412. c) Simpson, J. E.; Daub, G. H.; Hayes, F. N. J. Org. Chem. 1973, 38, 1771. d) Surry, D. S.; Fox, D. J.; Macdonald, S. J. F.; Spring, D. R. Chem. Commun. 2005, 2589-2590). The procedure used below was adapted from: Benniston, A. C.; Harriman, A.; Li, P.; Patel, P. V.; Sams, C. A. J. Org. Chem. 2006, 71, 3481-3493. 1,4-Dibromobutane (484 mg, 2.20 mmol) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of 2,2'-biphenol (376 mg, 2.0 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (560 mg, 4.00 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred overnight. At the end of this time, water (50 mL) was added followed by EtOAc (50 mL). The water phase was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 40 mL) and the combined organic extracts were then washed with water (3 x 40 mL). The solvent was removed using a rotary evaporator to yield a crude product which was purified by chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAC, gradient from 100:1-75:25-50:50 in increments). This yielded product **10** as a white crystalline solid (398 mg, 1.64 mmol, 82%).

TLC: Silica gel, 4:1 hexane:EtOAc, Rf 0.85, uv nd KMnO₄ to visualise.

Mp 109-110 °C.

IR_(neat) 1434 1261, 1228, 939, 756 cm⁻¹.

 $\delta_{H} \ (400 \ MHz, CDCl_{3}) \ 7.45\text{-}7.40 \ (4H, m, ArH), \ 7.10\text{-}7.00 \ (4H, m, ArH), \ 4.55\text{-}4.50$

(4H, m, OCH₂), 4.25-4.20 (4H, m, OCH₂), 2.00-1.85 (4H, m, CH2CH2).

δ_C (100 MHz, CDCl₃) 157.06 (C), 131.30 (CH), 129.61 (C), 128.53 (CH), 121.83 (CH), 115.79 (CH), 70.96 (CH₂), 27.15 (CH₂).

m/z (CI) 241.1 (M+ + H, 65%), 263 (M+ + Na, 95%).

HRMS (found (EI+): M+ + Na, 263.1038. C₁₆H₁₆O₂Na requires M+Na, 263.1043, 1.5 ppm error).

 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃).



¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃)



Synthesis of compound 16; 8,13-dioxatricyclo[12.4.0.0²,⁷]octadeca-

1(18),2(7),3,5,14,16-hexaen-10-yn-4-ylmethanol **16**.



In a Schlenk tube under a nitrogen atmosphere, compound **11** (50 mg, 0.17 mmol) was dissolved in THF (1 mL). The solution was cooled to -78 $^{\circ}$ C and DiBAL-H (0.17 mmol, 2 M solution in hexane) was added dropwise. The mixture was degassed, stirred at -78 $^{\circ}$ C for 1 hour. The mixture was warmed to room temperature. After 2 hours, water (5 mL) and HCl (2-3 mL) were added and the product was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 15 mL). The organic extracts were dried over magnesium sulphate. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give the product **16** (31 mg, 0.117 mmol, 69%) as a brown solid.

TLC: Silica gel, 1:4 Hexane: EtOAc, Rf 0.18.

IR_(neat) 3391, 2913, 2863, 1449, 1189, 1105, 966 cm⁻¹.

δ_H (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) 7.40-7.35 (2H, m, ArH), 7.20-7.10 (5H, m, ArH), 4.66 (2H, s, HOCH₂), 4.54-4.47 (2H, m, OCH₂), 4.31 (2H, brd, *J* = 14.0, OCH₂), 2.05 (1H, d, *J* = 12.1, OH)

 δ_{C} (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) 154.4 (C), 153.9 (C), 136.8 (C), 135.9 (C), 135.8 (C), 132.0 (CH), 130.7 (CH), 129.2 (CH), 127.9 (CH), 124.3 (CH), 122.7 (CH), 122.7 (CH), 86.7 (C triple), 86.7 (C triple), 64.8 (OCH₂), 63.6 (HOCH₂). Note; two CH₂ groups are overlapped.

m/z (ESI) 289 (M⁺ + Na, 100).

HRMS (ESI-Q-TOF) m/z: $[M + Na]^+$ Calcd for C₁₇H₁₄O₃Na 289.0835; Found 289.0837.

 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz)



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Reactions of activated ester 14 with peptide and proteins, followed by addition of benzyl azide.

FT-ICR MS experiments were run to test if compound **14** could react with and conjugate to the peptides; substance P, Lys 8 vasopressin and Lys 3 bombesin. This was achieved by combining a 1 mM solution of each peptide with 1, 2 and 3 equivalents respectively of **14**. The final concentrations of the peptide and the binding agent are summarised in Table 1. However due to competing hydrolysis of the activated ester, full functionalisation was not anticipated.

Entry	Peptide	Concentration of peptide	Concentration of 14	Ratio of peptide to 14
1	Substance P	0.67 mM	0.67 mM	1:1
2	Substance P	0.50 mM	1.00 mM	1:2
3	Substance P	0.40 mM	1.20 mM	1:3
4	vasopressin	0.67 mM	0.67 mM	1:1
5	vasopressin	0.50 mM	1.00 mM	1:2
6	vasopressin	0.40 mM	1.20 mM	1:3
7	bombesin	0.67 mM	0.67 mM	1:1
8	bombesin	0.50 mM	1.00 mM	1:2
9	bombesin	0.40 mM	1.20 mM	1:3

Table 1.

Reaction of activated ester 14 with peptides:



In a round bottom flask, compound **14** (7.5 mg, 0.019 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH/H₂O (50%-50%, 10 mL) to create a 2 mM stock solution. Solutions of three peptides (1 mM solutions of Substance P, Lys 8 Vasopressin, Lys 3 Bombesin) were prepared. To portions of 100 μ L of each peptide solution was added respectively 50 μ L, 100 μ L and 150 μ L of the solution of compound **7** to create the following solutions respectively; i) 0.67 mM peptide + 0.67 mM ester (1:1), ii) 0.50 mM peptide + 1 mM ester (1:2) and iii) 0.40 mM peptide + 1.2 mM ester (1:3) respectively. The solutions were allowed to stand at room temperature for 1 day and were then analysed by FT-ICR MS.

Reaction of peptide from reaction above with benzyl azide.



In a round bottom flask, PhCH₂N₃ (250 μ L, 2 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH/H₂O (50%-50%, 10 mL) to create a 0.2 M stock solution. Volumes of 0.25 mL, 0.50 mL and 0.75 mL of this solution were added to the previously prepared 1:1, 1:2 and 1:3 solutions of each peptide respectively. The solutions were allowed to stand at room temperature for 7 days and were then analysed by FT-ICR MS.

Reaction between compound 14 and myoglobin.



In a round bottom flask, compound **14** (7.5 mg, 0.019 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH/H₂O (50%-50%, 10 mL) to create a 2 mM stock solution. Myoglobin (8.45 mg) was dissolved in 0.5 mL ultra-pure water. The stock myoglobin solution was left in the vortexer for 5 min and afterwards put in the centrifuge for stirring at 14.000 rpm for 5 min. To portions of 100 μ L of myoglobin solution was added respectively

50 μ L, 100 μ L and 150 μ L of the solution of compound **14** to create the following solutions respectively; i) 0.67 mM protein + 0.67 mM ester (1:1), ii) 0.50 mM protein + 1 mM ester (1:2) and iii) 0.40 mM protein + 1.2 mM ester (1:3) respectively. The solutions were allowed to stand at room temperature for 1 day and were then analysed by FT-ICR MS.

Reaction of functionalised myoglobin with benzyl azide.



In a round bottom flask, PhCH₂N₃ (250 μ L, 2 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH/H₂O (50%-50%, 10 mL) to create a 0.2 M stock solution. Volumes of 0.25 mL, 0.50 mL and 0.75 mL of this solution were added to the 1:1, 1:2 and 1:3 solutions of each peptide respectively. The solutions were allowed to stand at room temperature for 7 day and were then analysed by FT-ICR MS.

Mass spectra of products from peptide and protein conjugation studies. Substance P.

The mass spectra (MS) of substance P with and without the addition of compound 14 are presented in Figures 1 and 2 respectively. The data was obtained with the 1:2 ratio mixture (Table 1 entry 2) is illustrated. The comparison of the shapes illustrates the form of a new peak at the latter MS spectrum. This peak at 805.40393 is corresponds to the peptide bound with the conjugation agent 14 [Substance P + allyne + 2H]²⁺. Furthermore, this was verified by creating a mathematical simulation and comparing it with the experimental isotope pattern.



Figure 1. The mass spectrum of Substance P (Sub P) without adding compound 14.



Figure 2: The mass spectrum of Substance P (Sub P) with compound 14 ('alkyne'). On the top right, the comparison of the experimental result with the simulation is shown.

After verifying that the conjugation agent **14** was attached to the peptide, the position which is bonded the molecule was examined, to determine, the amino acid which is attached to the agent. Therefore, a MS/MS experiment was run. The MS/MS spectrum revealed a b_3 , b_6 , b_7 , b_8 , b_{10} and an y_{10} ion of substance P attached to **14**. Based on this outcome, a fragmentation map was created (Figure 3). As indicated in Figure 3, lysine and proline are the potential bindings sites of the peptide. This goes to pinpoint that the primary assumption was valid and the molecule actually binds to the lysine.



Assignment	Theoretical m/z	Observed m/z	Error/ ppm
[b3+alkyne] ⁺	644.319109	644.31911	0.00
$[b9+alkyne]^{2+}$	674.827298	674.82713	-0.25
$[b10+alkyne-CO]^{2+}$	717.371872	717.37164	-0.32
$[b10+alkyne-H_2O]^{2+}$	722.364047	722.36406	0.02
$[b10+alkyne]^{2+}$	731.36933	731.37	0.92
$[SubP+alkyne-NH_2-CO]^{2+}$	782.892115	782.89187	-0.31
$[SubP+alkyne-NH_2-H_2O]^{2+}$	787.88429	787.88402	-0.34
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$[SubP+alkyne-NH_2]^{2+}$	796.889572	796.89001	0.55
$[b5+alkyne]^+$	869.43045	869.43027	-0.21
[y8-NH ₃] ⁺	949.460035	949.46024	0.22
$y8^+$	966.486585	966.48658	-0.01
$[b6+alkyne]^+$	997.489207	997.48923	0.02
$[b7+alkyne]^+$	1144.557441	1144.55782	0.33
$[y10-NH_3-H_2O]^+$	1156.597198	1156.59741	0.18
[y10-NH ₃] ⁺	1174.607762	1174.60767	-0.08
y10+	1191.634312	1191.63482	0.43
$[b8+alkyne-CO]^+$	1263.630941	1263.63106	0.09
$[b8+alkyne]^+$	1291.625855	1291.62651	0.51
$[b9+alkyne]^+$	1348.647319	1348.64822	0.67
$[y9+alkyne]^+$	1356.644542	1356.64546	0.68
$[b10+alkyne-CO]^+$	1433.736468	1433.73578	-0.48
$[b10+alkyne]^+$	1461.731383	1461.73207	0.47
	Absolute	e average	0.32
	Standard deviation		0.38

Figure 3: The fragmentation map of Substance P with compound **14** based on the MS/MS spectrum (above), and the MS/MS mass error listing.

Excess azide was added to the sample (ca. 0.1 M solution), and it was left for one week at room temperature. The mass spectrum (Figure 4) with the addition of the azide showed the absence of the peak at 805.40393 and the formation of a peak at 871.93351. This peak indicates to [Substance $P + 14 + C_7H_7N_3 + 2H]^{2+}$ and it is confirmed by the comparison of the mathematical simulation with the experimental isotope pattern. By the absence of the peak 805.39641 that all of the substance P-14 adduct had reacted with the azide.



Figure 4: The mass spectrum of Substance P (Sub P) with compound 14 ('alkyne') and azide ($C_7H_7N_3$). The comparison of the experimental result with the simulation is shown.

An illustration with the three spectra is shown in Figure 5. A peak at 805.39641 appeared after the addition of compound **14**. In addition, a new peak at 871.93351 was formed as a result of the addition of the azide.



compound 14, the second with the addition of compound 14 ('alkyne') and the last with the addition of both compound 14 and the azide $(C_7H_7N_3)$.

Lys 8 Vasopressin.

The mass spectra of Lys 8 Vasopressin were obtained with and without the addition of compound **14** (Figures 6 and 7 respectively). The result obtained with the 1:1 ratio mixture (Table 1, entry 4) is illustrated. In Figure 7, a peak at 670.73929 has appeared which indicates the binding of **14** with the peptide $[K8Vaso + 'alkyne' + H + Na]^{2+}$. The experimental isotope pattern matched the mathematical simulation.



Figure 6: The mass spectrum of Lys 8 Vasopressin (K8Vaso) without adding compound 14.



Figure 7: The mass spectrum of Lys 8 Vasopressin (K8Vaso) with compound **14** ('alkyne'). On the top right, the comparison of the experimental result with the simulation is shown.

As before, it was assumed that **14** is bound to the lysine. An MS/MS experiment was run to investigate this assumption. The MS/MS revealed a y_3 ion of the protein attached to **14**. A fragmentation map was created (Figure 8) based on this outcome. As is illustrated, there are only one fragment with the conjugation agent attached. This is due to the cysteine bond; it is difficult to break a cysteine bond by collisionally activated dissociation (CAD). The possible binding sites are the lysine, proline and glutamine. It can be assumed based on proline's and glutamine's structure that the binding couldn't occur to these residues. Therefore, based on the above there are one possible binding site, i.e. the lysine residue.



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[y3+alkyne] ⁺	562.26601	562.26599	-0.04
[K8Vaso+alkyne] ²⁺	659.754627	659.75473	0.16
[K8Vaso+alkyne+Na-NH ₃] ²⁺	662.232324	662.23231	-0.02
[K8Vaso+alkyne+Na] ²⁺	670.745599	670.74556	-0.06
$[b7-NH_3]^+$	837.269458	837.26959	0.16
b7 ⁺	854.296007	854.29603	0.03
[b8-NH ₃] ⁺	965.364421	965.36446	0.04
$b8^{+}$	982.39097	982.3911	0.13
[b8+Na-NH ₃] ⁺	987.346365	987.34643	0.07
[b8+Na] ⁺	1004.372914	1004.37315	0.23
[K8Vaso+H] ⁺	1056.438982	1056.43942	0.41
[K8Vaso+Na-NH ₃] ⁺	1061.394378	1061.39459	0.20
[K8Vaso+Na] ⁺	1078.420927	1078.42129	0.34
[b8+alkyne] ⁺	1244.453964	1244.45515	0.95
[b8+alkyne+Na] ⁺	1266.435908	1266.43596	0.04
	Absolute	average	0.13
	Standard of	0.22	

Figure 8: The fragmentation map of the Lys 8 Vasopressin (K8Vaso) with compound 14 based on the MS/MS spectra.

Benzyl azide was added in excess (0.2 M) to the sample and the solution was left for one week at room temperature. The MS spectrum (Figure 9) displayed the absence of the peak at 670.73929 and the formation of a peak at 737.27534. This peak confirms the attachment of the peptide to the azide $[K8Vaso + 14 + C_7H_7N_3 + H + Na]^{2+}$. This is verified by the comparison of the mathematical simulation with the experimental isotope pattern. The absence of the 670.73929 peak indicates that all of the functionalised peptide reacted with the azide.

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Figure 9: The mass spectrum of the Lys 8 Vasopressin (K8Vaso) with compound 14 ('alkyne') and the benzyl azide ($C_7H_7N_3$). The comparison of the experimental result with the simulation is shown.

The three spectra illustrated in Figure 10. These three spectra are without any addition, with addition of compound **14** and the last with adding both compound **14** and the azide.



Figure 10: The three mass spectra of Lys 8 Vasopressin (K8Vaso); without compound 14, with the addition of compound 14 ('alkyne') and with the addition of both compound 14 and the azide (C7H7N3).

Lys 3 Bombesin.

The mass spectra of Lys 3 Bombesin with and without the addition of compound **14** are shown in Figures 11 and 12 respectively. The result was obtained with the 1:3 ratio mixture (Table 1, entry 9) is shown. The comparison showed the appearance of a new peak at the latter MS spectrum. This peak at 938.41993 indicates the peptide bound with the conjugation agent $[K3BBs + 14 + H + Na]^{2+}$. Furthermore, this was verified by creating a mathematical simulation and comparing it with the experimental isotope pattern.



Figure 11: The MS spectra of Lys 3 Bombesin (K3BBS) without adding compound 14.



Figure 12: The MS spectra of Lys 3 Bombesin (K3BBS) with compound **14** (*'alkyne'*). *The comparison of the experimental result with the simulation is shown.*

After verifying that the conjugation agent was conjugaed to the peptide, it was necessary to determine which amino acid is bound the molecule. The MS/MS spectrum revealed a b_5 , b_6 , b_7 , b_8 , b_{10} and a y_{10} ion of the protein attached to the molecule. Based on this outcome, a fragmentation map was created (Figure 13). It can be concluded that the **14** binds to the lysine residue.



PE QKLG N QWAVGHLM-NH2

			Error/
Assignment	Theoretical m/z	Observed m/z	ррт
y5+	555.307164	555.30719	0.05
у6 ⁺	626.344278	626.34414	-0.22
$[b3+alkyne]^+$	630.25584	630.25577	-0.11
$b12^{2+}$	665.836185	665.83621	0.04
[<i>b13-CO</i>] ²⁺	708.38076	708.38106	0.42
$[b13-NH_3]^{2+}$	713.864943	713.86487	-0.10
$b13^{2+}$	722.378217	722.37809	-0.18
$[b13+H+Na]^{2+}$	733.36919	733.36936	0.23
$[K3BBS+2H-2NH_3]^{2+}$	779.385185	779.38506	-0.16
$[K3BBS+2H-NH_3]^{2+}$	787.89846	787.89816	-0.38
$[K3BBS+2H]^{2+}$	796.411734	796.41182	0.11
$[K3BBS+H+Na]^{2+}$	807.402707	807.4026	-0.13
y12 ²⁺	807.897928	807.89787	-0.07
$[K3BBS+2Na]^{2+}$	818.393679	818.3936	-0.10
$[b13+alkyne+Na]^+$	864.400687	864.40072	0.04
[K3BBS+alkyne+H+Na-NH ₃] ²⁺	929.920929	929.92086	-0.07
$[K3BBS+alkyne+H+Na]^{2+}$	938.434204	938.43421	0.01
$[y8+Na]^{1+}$	962.464113	962.46392	-0.20
$[b8]^{1+}$	966.479191	966.47905	-0.15
$[b7+alkyne]^{1+}$	1042.462872	1042.46275	-0.12
y9+	1054.525096	1054.52488	-0.20
[y10-NH ₃] ⁺	1094.52001	1094.5203	0.26
[y10]+	1111.546559	1111.54666	0.09
[b10-NH ₃] ⁺	1119.55817	1119.55817	0.00
[y10+Na] ⁺	1133.528504	1133.52876	0.23
$b10^+$	1136.584719	1136.58472	0.00
$[b10+Na]^+$	1158.566663	1158.56637	-0.25

$b11^+$	1193.606182	1193.60621	0.02
[y11-NH ₃] ⁺	1207.604074	1207.60431	0.20
$[b11+Na]^+$	1215.588127	1215.58733	-0.66
y11 ⁺	1224.630623	1224.63057	-0.04
$[b8+alkyne]^{1+}$	1228.542185	1228.5423	0.09
$[y11+Na]^+$	1246.612568	1246.61224	-0.26
$[b8+alkyne+Na]^{l+}$	1250.52413	1250.52428	0.12
$[b9+alkyne-CO+Na]^{l+}$	1293.566329	1293.56605	-0.22
$[b9+alkyne]^{1+}$	1299.579299	1299.57935	0.04
$[b9+alkyne+Na]^{l+}$	1321.561244	1321.5612	-0.03
$b12^{+}$	1330.665094	1330.66519	0.07
$[b10+alkyne-CO+Na]^{1+}$	1392.634743	1392.63529	0.39
$[b10+alkyne+Na]^{1+}$	1420.629658	1420.62944	-0.15
$[b11+alkyne+Na]^{1+}$	1477.651121	1477.65109	-0.02
$[K3BBS+Na]^{1+}$	1613.798137	1613.79805	-0.05
	Absolute a	verage	0.15
	Standard deviation		0.20

Figure 13: The fragmentation map of the Lys 3 Bombesin (K3BBS) with compound 14 ('alkyne') based on the MS/MS spectra.

The addition of excess azide was undertaken, following the procedure previously described. The reaction mixture was left for one week at room temperature. MS spectrum (Figure 14) with the addition of the azide was obtained. The absence of the peak at 938.41993 and the formation of a novel peak at 1004.96868 was observed. This peak indicates the attachment of the peptide to compound **14** and to the azide [K3BBs + **14** + $C_7H_7N_3$ + H + Na]²⁺. This is supported by the comparison of the mathematical simulation with the experimental isotope pattern.



Figure 14: The mass spectrum of the Lys 3 Bombesin (K3BBS) with compound 14 ('alkyne') and the azide ($C_7H_7N_3$). The comparison of the experimental result with the simulation is shown.

All these changes are summarised in Figure 15.



Figure 15: The mass spectra of the Lys 3 Bombesin (K3BBS) with compound 14 ('alkyne') and the azide $(C_7H_7N_3)$.

Myoglobin.

After veryfing that compound **14** attached to several peptides, a protein (myoglobin) was tested. The mass spectra of myoglobin with and without the addition of compound **14** are shown in Figures 16 and 17 respectively. The appearance of new peaks at the latter mass spectrum were observed. These peaks correspond to the peptide bound with the conjugation agent in various charge states. This was confirmed using a mathematical simulation and comparing it with the experimental isotope pattern (Figure 18).



Figure 16: The mass spectrum of Myoglobin without adding compound 14.



Figure 17: The mass spectrum of Myoglobin following reaction with compound **14** ('alkyne').

Figure 18: The specified region MS spectra of Myoglobin with compound **14** (identified here as 'LG009'). On the centre, the comparison of the experimental result with the simulation is shown.

Benzyl azide was added in excess and the sample was left for one week at room temperature. The mass spectrum (Figure 19) with the addition of the azide was obtained. The peaks which indicate the binding of **14** with the myoglobin were replaced by novel peaks which indicate the attachment of the myoglobin to compound **14** and to the azide which is confirmed by the comparison of the mathematical simulation with the experimental isotope pattern (Figure 20).

Figure 19: The mass spectrum of Myoglobin with compound 14 and the azide $(C_7H_7N_3)$.

All the modifications are summarised in Figure 20, for one charge state of the myoglobin derivatives.

Figure 20: The specified region MS spectra of Myoglobin (MG). The first one is without compound 14, the second with the addition of compound 14 ('alkyne') and the last with the addition of both compound 14 and the azide ($C_7H_7N_3$).

X-Ray Crystallographic data:

Compl	BINOL	diBr 3	tetraBr 4	Acid 13	Ester 11	5a	$(CH_2)_4$
ex	2						10
Formula	$C_{24}H_{16}O_2$	$C_{16}H_{10}Br_2$	$C_{16}H_8Br_4$	$C_{17}H_{12}O_4$	$C_{18}H_{14}O_4$	C ₂₃ H ₁₉ N ₃ O	$C_{16}H_{16}O_2$
Crystal	Hexagon	Monoclini	Monoclini	Monoclin	Monoclini	² Orthorhom	Orthorhom
system	al	c	c	ic	c	bic	bic
Space group	P61	I2/a	2 ₁ /n	C2/c	P21/c	P212121	Pbcn
a/Å	13.54378 (8)	14.16761(6)	7.84858(5	23.6448(5)	19.9896(4)	9.54430(1 0)	15.81826(15)
b/Å	13.54378 (8)	7.46338(4	15.11182(7)	7.08950(10)	7.31234(1 0)	19.2006(2)	9.23296(1 0)
c/Å	48.3660(3)	28.10737(12)	13.51546(9)	18.3229(4)	20.2663(4	20.0739(2)	8.32936(9)
α/°	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
β/°	90	103.6158(4)	101.0480(6)	119.266(2)	106.1392(19)	90	90
γ/°	120	90	90	90	90	90	90
Volume/ Å ³	7683.33(10)	2888.50(2	1573.310(16)	2679.42(10)	2845.58(9	3678.66(7)	1216.50(2)
Ζ	18	8	4	8	8	8	4
F(000)	3168.0	1536.0	1040.0	1168.0	1232.0	1552.0	512.0
Goodnes s-of-fit on F ²	1.041	1.083	1.173	1.054	1.131	1.012	1.109
Final R	$\mathbf{R}_1 =$	$R_1 =$	$\mathbf{R}_1 =$	$R_1 =$	$\mathbf{R}_1 =$	$R_1 =$	$R_1 =$
indexes	0.0315,	0.0304,	0.0251,	0.0378,	0.0672,	0.0369,	0.0370,
[l>=2σ (I)]	$wR_2 = 0.0829$	$wR_2 = 0.0799$	$wR_2 = 0.0636$	$wR_2 = 0.1028$	$wR_2 = 0.1835$	$wR_2 = 0.0911$	$wR_2 = 0.1057$
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.0318,$ $wR_2 = 0.0830$	$R_1 =$ 0.0306, $wR_2 =$ 0.0801	$R_1 = 0.0257,$ $wR_2 = 0.0640$	$R_1 =$ 0.0419, $wR_2 =$ 0.1072	$R_1 = 0.0699,$ $wR_2 = 0.1850$	$R_1 = 0.0407,$ $wR_2 = 0.0939$	$R_1 = 0.0380,$ $wR_2 = 0.1068$
Flack paramete r	0.07(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2. Summary of X-ray crystallographic data.

Compound 2 (BINOL-derived, local code adg1) CCDC1515151:

The three crystallographically independent but chemically equivalent macrocycles in the asymmetric unit of adg1.

One of the crystallographically independent macrocycles in the asymmetric unit of adg1 with atom labeling and thermal ellipsoids drawn at 50% probability level.

looking down the naphthyl-naphthyl bond of the macrocycle above showing the bend in the alkyne bridge.

Crystal structure determination of [adg1]

The asymmetric unit contains three crystallographically independent but chemically identical molecules. There are 18 in the unit cell.

Angle between mean planes through the naphthalene groups on each macrocycle

Naphthalene ring C107 C108 C109 C110 C111 C112 C113 C114 C115 C116 to naphthalene ring C117 C118 C119 C120 C121 C122 C123 C124 C125 C126 is 70.633 (0.043) degrees

Naphthalene ring C207 C208 C209 C210 C211 C212 C213 C214 C215 C216 to naphthalene ring C217 C218 C219 C220 C221 C222 C223 C224 C225 C226 is 78.518 (0.041) degrees

Naphthalene ring C307 C308 C309 C310 C311 C312 C313 C314 C315 C316 to naphthalene ring C317 C318 C319 C320 C321 C322 C323 C324 C325 C326 is 74.258 (0.043) degrees

The bridging butyne chain is characterized by a torsion angle between the CH_{28} of each butyne chain and the angle between each CH_2 and the alkyne bond

Torsion angles

Torsion angle C102 C103 C104 C105 -10.85 (2.44) degrees (the minus charge is just by definition, torsion angle C105 C104 C103 C102 is +10.85)

Torsion angle C202 C203 C204 C205 -21.37 (2.14) degrees Torsion angle C302 C303 C304 C305 -20.50 (2.12) degrees

Each CH2 alkyne angle

Angle C102 C103 C104166.32 (0.29) degreesAngle C103 C104 C105163.82 (0.30) degreesAngle C202 C203 C204166.88 (0.29) degreesAngle C203 C204 C205162.98 (0.29) degreesAngle C302 C303 C304163.98 (0.28) degreesAngle C303 C304 C305165.91 (0.28) degrees

Hooft y: 0.11(6) Olex2

Flack x: 0.07(5) Shelxl 2014

The Flack parameter is a little high 0.07(5) (should preferably be close to zero with a low esd) but there are no heavy atoms and it is from a known chiral starting material. All crystals examined were twinned to some extent. The best crystal was measured and the data is presented here.

The crystal is a merohedral twin and the twin component ratio refined to BASF 0.6670(14).

Experimental

Single crystals of $C_{24}H_{16}O_2$ [adg1] were grown from slow evaporation of DCM. A suitable crystal was selected and mounted on a glass fibre with Fromblin oil and placed on an Oxford Diffraction diffractometer with a Ruby CCD area detector. The crystal was kept at 150(2) K during data collection. Using Olex2 [1], the structure was solved with the XS [2] structure solution program using Direct Methods and refined with the ShelXL [3] refinement package using Least Squares minimisation.

1 Dolomanov, O.V., Bourhis, L.J., Gildea, R.J, Howard, J.A.K. & Puschmann, H. (2009), J. Appl. Cryst. 42, 339-341.

2 Sheldrick, G.M. (2008). Acta Cryst. A64, 112-122.

3 Sheldrick, G.M. (2008). Acta Cryst. A64, 112-122.

Crystal Data for C₂₄H₁₆O₂ (M =336.37 g/mol): hexagonal, space group P6₁ (no. 169), a = 13.54378(8) Å, c = 48.3660(3) Å, V = 7683.33(10) Å³, Z = 18, T = 150(2) K, μ (CuK α) = 0.650 mm⁻¹, *Dcalc* = 1.309 g/cm³, 42875 reflections measured (7.31° $\leq 2\Theta \leq 155.924^{\circ}$), 10592 unique ($R_{int} = 0.0357$, $R_{sigma} = 0.0233$) which were used in all calculations. The final R_1 was 0.0315 (I > 2 σ (I)) and wR_2 was 0.0830 (all data).

Crystal data and structure refinement for adg1.			
Identification code	adg1		
Empirical formula	$C_{24}H_{16}O_2$		
Formula weight	336.37		
Temperature/K	150(2)		
Crystal system	Hexagonal		
Space group	P61		
a/Å	13.54378(8)		
b/Å	13.54378(8)		
c/Å	48.3660(3)		
α/°	90		
β/°	90		
γ/°	120		
Volume/Å ³	7683.33(10)		
Z	18		
$\rho_{calc}g/cm^3$	1.309		
µ/mm ^{- 1}	0.650		
F(000)	3168.0		
Crystal size/mm ³	$0.5 \times 0.2 \times 0.14$ colourless block		
Radiation	$CuK\alpha (\lambda = 1.54178)$		
2Θ range for data collection/°	7.31 to 155.924		
Index ranges	$-17 \le h \le 14, -17 \le k \le 15, -59 \le l \le 60$		
Reflections collected	42875		
Independent reflections	10592 [$R_{int} = 0.0357$, $R_{sigma} = 0.0233$]		
Data/restraints/parameters	10592/1/704		
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.041		
Final R indexes [I>= 2σ (I)]	$R_1 = 0.0315, wR_2 = 0.0829$		
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.0318, wR_2 = 0.0830$		
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.19/-0.21		

Compound 3 (DiBr, local code adg4) CCDC 1515152:

The solid state structure of the macrocycle in adg4 with atom labeling and thermal ellipsoids drawn at 50% probability level.

Crystal structure determination of [adg4]

The asymmetric unit contains the macrocycle, there are eight in the unit cell. The angle between mean planes through the two aromatic rings of the biphenyl are C7 C8 C9 C10 C11 C12 to C13 C14 C15 C16 C17 C18 is 67.140 (0.065) degrees

There is a close contact (halogen bonding anyone) that shows up as a B alert in the cif checker; O1 - Br10_\$1 3.0467 (0.0015) Angstroms.

Symmetry operator used to generate symmetry equivalent atoms in above contact were \$1 1.5-X,1.5-Y,1.5-Z

Experimental

Single crystals of $C_{16}H_{10}Br_2O_2$ [adg4] were grown from slow evaporation of DCM.. A suitable crystal was selected and mounted on a glass fibre with Fromblin oil and placed on an Xcalibur Gemini diffractometer with a Ruby CCD area detector. The crystal was kept at 150(2) K during data collection. Using Olex2 [1], the structure was solved with the ShelXS [2] structure solution program using Direct Methods and refined with the XL [3] refinement package using Least Squares minimisation.

1. Dolomanov, O.V., Bourhis, L.J., Gildea, R.J, Howard, J.A.K. & Puschmann, H. (2009), J. Appl. Cryst. 42, 339-341.

2. Sheldrick, G.M. (2008). Acta Cryst. A64, 112-122.

3. Sheldrick, G.M. (2008). Acta Cryst. A64, 112-122.

Crystal Data for C₁₆H₁₀Br₂O₂ (*M* =394.06 g/mol): monoclinic, space group I2/a (no. 15), a = 14.16761(6) Å, b = 7.46338(4) Å, c = 28.10737(12) Å, $\beta = 103.6158(4)^{\circ}$, V = 2888.50(2) Å³, Z = 8, T = 150(2) K, μ (CuK α) = 7.105 mm⁻¹, *Dcalc* = 1.812 g/cm³, 27581 reflections measured (6.472° $\leq 2\Theta \leq 156.314^{\circ}$), 3075 unique ($R_{int} = 0.0448$, $R_{sigma} = 0.0177$) which were used in all calculations. The final R_1 was 0.0304 (I > 2σ (I)) and wR_2 was 0.0801 (all data).

Crystal data and structure refinement for adg4.

Identification code	adg4
Empirical formula	$C_{16}H_{10}Br_2O_2$
Formula weight	394.06
Temperature/K	150(2)
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	I2/a
a/Å	14.16761(6)
b/Å	7.46338(4)
c/Å	28.10737(12)
$\alpha^{\prime \circ}$	90
β/°	103.6158(4)
$\gamma^{\prime\circ}$	90
Volume/Å ³	2888.50(2)

Z	8
$\rho_{calc}g/cm^3$	1.812
µ/mm ^{- 1}	7.105
F(000)	1536.0
Crystal size/mm ³	$0.3 \times 0.2 \times 0.1$ colourless block
Radiation	$CuK\alpha \ (\lambda = 1.54184)$
2Θ range for data collection/°	6.472 to 156.314
Index ranges	$\textbf{-17} \leq h \leq 17, \textbf{-9} \leq k \leq 7, \textbf{-35} \leq l \leq 35$
Reflections collected	27581
Independent reflections	$3075 \ [R_{int} = 0.0448, R_{sigma} = 0.0177]$
Data/restraints/parameters	3075/0/181
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.083
Final R indexes [I>= 2σ (I)]	$R_1=0.0304,wR_2=0.0799$
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.0306, wR_2 = 0.0801$
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.68/-0.68

Compound 4 (tetraBr, local code adg5) CCDC1515153:

molecular structure of the tetrabromomacrocycle in adg5 with atom labels and thermal ellipsoids at 50% probability level

Crystal structure determination of [adg5]

The asymmetric unit contains the tetrabromomacrocycle, there are 4 in the unit cell. No problems to report in the refinement.

The angle between mean planes through the two aromatic rings define by the following atoms C7 C8 C9 C10 C11 C12 to was C13 C14 C15 C16 C17 C18 was 57.881 (0.066) degrees. Closest atomic contact C9 - C11_\$1 3.4789 (0.0030) Angstroms

Symmetry operator used to generate symmetry related atoms discussed in above contacts was \$1 -X,1-Y,1-Z

Experimental

Single crystals of $C_{16}H_8Br_4O_2$ [adg5] were grown from slow evaporation of DCM. A suitable crystal was selected and mounted on a glass fibre with Fromblin oil and placed on an Xcalibur Gemini diffractometer with a Ruby CCD area detector. The crystal was kept at 175(2) K during data collection. Using Olex2 [1], the structure was solved with the ShelXT [2] structure solution program using Direct Methods and refined with the ShelXL [3] refinement package using Least Squares minimisation.

1. Dolomanov, O.V., Bourhis, L.J., Gildea, R.J, Howard, J.A.K. & Puschmann, H. (2009), J. Appl. Cryst. 42, 339-341.

2. Sheldrick, G.M. (2015). Acta Cryst. A71, 3-8.

3. Sheldrick, G.M. (2015). Acta Cryst. C71, 3-8.

Crystal Data for C₁₆H₈Br₄O₂ (*M* =551.86 g/mol): monoclinic, space group P2₁/n (no. 14), *a* = 7.84858(5) Å, *b* = 15.11182(7) Å, *c* = 13.51546(9) Å, β = 101.0480(6)°, *V* = 1573.310(16) Å³, *Z* = 4, *T* = 175(2) K, μ (CuK α) = 12.522 mm⁻¹, *Dcalc* = 2.330 g/cm³, 21338 reflections measured (8.87° $\leq 2\Theta \leq 155.778°$), 3343 unique (*R*_{int} = 0.0383, R_{sigma} = 0.0218) which were used in all calculations. The final *R*₁ was 0.0251 (I > 2σ (I)) and *wR*₂ was 0.0640 (all data).

Crystal data and structure refinement for adg5.

Identification code	adg5
Empirical formula	$C_{16}H_8Br_4O_2$
Formula weight	551.86
Temperature/K	175(2)
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	P2 ₁ /n
a/Å	7.84858(5)
b/Å	15.11182(7)
c/Å	13.51546(9)
$\alpha/^{\circ}$	90
β/°	101.0480(6)
$\gamma/^{\circ}$	90
Volume/Å ³	1573.310(16)
Z	4
$\rho_{calc}g/cm^3$	2.330
μ/mm ⁻ ¹	12.522
F(000)	1040.0
Crystal size/mm ³	$0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.2$ colourless block
Radiation	$CuK\alpha$ ($\lambda = 1.54184$)
2Θ range for data collection/°	8.87 to 155.778
Index ranges	$-9 \le h \le 9, -19 \le k \le 19, -17 \le l \le 17$
Reflections collected	21338
Independent reflections	3343 [$R_{int} = 0.0383$, $R_{sigma} = 0.0218$]
Data/restraints/parameters	3343/0/199
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.173
Final R indexes $[I \ge 2\sigma(I)]$	$R_1 = 0.0251, wR_2 = 0.0636$
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.0257, wR_2 = 0.0640$
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.45/-0.90

Compound 13 (acid, local code adg9) CCDC 1515154:

solid sate structure of adg9 with atom labeling and thermal ellipsoids drawn at 50% probability level

Crystal structure determination of [local code adg9]

The asymmetric unit contains the alkyne carboxylic acid. There are eight times of these in the unit cell.

The OH of the carboxylic acid was located in a difference map. It was allowed to refine freely but given thermal parameters Uiso 1.5 times the Uequiv of the parent oxygen. It forms the classic carboxylic acid H-bonded dimer with a symmetry related carboxylic acid.

Specified hydrogen bonds (with esds except fixed and riding H)

D-H H...A D...A <(DHA) 0.89(2) 1.74(2) 2.6307(12) 178(2) O1-H1...O2_\$1 The atoms used to define mean planes between the two aromatic rings and the angle between these mean planes is

C3 C4 C5 C6 C19 C20 to C13 C14 C15 C16 C17 C18 is 65.968 (0.037) degrees

Experimental

Single crystals of C₁₇H₁₂O₄ **[adg9]** were grown from acetone. A suitable crystal was selected and mounted on a Mitegen head with Fromblin oil and placed on an Xcalibur Gemini diffractometer with a Ruby CCD area detector. The crystal was kept at 150(2) K during data collection. Using Olex2 [1], the structure was solved with the ShelXT [2] structure solution program using Direct Methods and refined with the ShelXL [3] refinement package using Least Squares minimisation.

1. Dolomanov, O.V., Bourhis, L.J., Gildea, R.J, Howard, J.A.K. & Puschmann, H. (2009), J. Appl. Cryst. 42, 339-341.

2. Sheldrick, G.M. (2015). Acta Cryst. A71, 3-8.

3. Sheldrick, G.M. (2015). Acta Cryst. C71, 3-8.

Crystal Data for C₁₇H₁₂O₄ (*M* =280.27 g/mol): monoclinic, space group C2/c (no. 15), a = 23.6448(5) Å, b = 7.08950(10) Å, c = 18.3229(4) Å, $\beta = 119.266(2)^{\circ}$, V = 2679.42(10) Å³, Z = 8, T = 150(2) K, μ (CuK α) = 0.822 mm⁻¹, *Dcalc* = 1.390 g/cm³, 7620 reflections measured (8.574° $\leq 2\Theta \leq 155.73^{\circ}$), 2804 unique ($R_{int} = 0.0245$, $R_{sigma} = 0.0274$) which were used in all calculations. The final R_1 was 0.0378 (I > 2 σ (I)) and wR_2 was 0.1072 (all data).

Crystal data and structure refinement for adg9.

Identification code	adg9
Empirical formula	$C_{17}H_{12}O_4$
Formula weight	280.27
Temperature/K	150(2)
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	C2/c
a/Å	23.6448(5)
b/Å	7.08950(10)
c/Å	18.3229(4)

$\alpha/^{\circ}$	90
β/°	119.266(2)
$\gamma^{/\circ}$	90
Volume/Å ³	2679.42(10)
Z	8
$\rho_{calc}g/cm^3$	1.390
μ/mm^{-1}	0.822
F(000)	1168.0
Crystal size/mm ³	$0.2 \times 0.16 \times 0.08 \text{ colourless}$
Radiation	$CuK\alpha (\lambda = 1.54178)$
2Θ range for data collection/°	8.574 to 155.73
Index ranges	$-29 \le h \le 29, -8 \le k \le 8, -23 \le l \le 19$
Reflections collected	7620
Independent reflections	$2804 \; [R_{int} = 0.0245, R_{sigma} = 0.0274]$
Data/restraints/parameters	2804/0/193
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.054
Final R indexes [I>= 2σ (I)]	$R_1=0.0378,wR_2=0.1028$
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.0419, wR_2 = 0.1072$
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.31/-0.19

Compound 11 (Ester, local code mw10) CCDC 1515156:

Solid state structure of one of the crystallographically independent molecules in mw10 with atom labelling and thermal ellipsoids drawn at 50% probability level.

Crystal structure determination of [local code mw10]

The asymmetric unit contains two crystallographically independent but chemically identical molecules, eight molecules in the unit cell.

The angle between the phenyl groups is defined by mean planes through the aromatic systems of each ester

Plane C204 C221 C220 C207 C206 C205 to C219 C218 C217 C216 C215 C214 is 63.401 (0.089) degrees Plane C104 C121 C120 C107 C106 C105 to plane C119 C118 C117 C116 C115 C114 is 62.773 (0.085) degrees

The angle between a mean plane through the biphenyl unit and the alkyne handle for each compound is;

Mean plane C104 C106 C120 C114 C116 C118 to a mean plane through the alkyne handle O108 C109 C110 C111 C112 O113 is 88.597 (0.125) degrees.

Mean plane C204 C206 C220 C214 C216 C218 to a mean plane through the alkyne handle O208 C209 C210 C211 C212 O213 is 88.717 (0.115) degrees.

Experimental

Single crystals of $C_{18}H_{14}O_4$ [mw10] were grown from slow evaporation of EtOAc. A suitable crystal was selected and mounted on a glass fibre with Fromblin oil and placed on a Rigaku Oxford Diffraction diffractometer with a Dual source (Cu at zero) with an AtlasS2 CCD area detector. The crystal was kept at 150(2) K during data collection. Using Olex2 [1], the structure was solved with the ShelXT [2] structure solution program using Direct Methods and refined with the ShelXL [3] refinement package using Least Squares minimisation.

1. Dolomanov, O.V., Bourhis, L.J., Gildea, R.J, Howard, J.A.K. & Puschmann, H. (2009), J. Appl. Cryst. 42, 339-341.

2. Sheldrick, G.M. (2015). Acta Cryst. A71, 3-8.

3. Sheldrick, G.M. (2015). Acta Cryst. C71, 3-8.

Crystal Data for C₁₈H₁₄O₄ (M = 294.29 g/mol): monoclinic, space group P2₁/c (no. 14), a = 19.9896(4) Å, b = 7.31234(10) Å, c = 20.2663(4) Å, $\beta = 106.1392(19)^{\circ}$, V = 2845.58(9) Å³, Z = 8, T = 150(2) K, μ (CuK α) = 0.799 mm⁻¹, *Dcalc* = 1.374 g/cm³, 51652 reflections measured ($8.972^{\circ} \le 2\Theta \le 147.348^{\circ}$), 5692 unique ($R_{int} = 0.1165$, $R_{sigma} = 0.0414$) which were used in all calculations. The final R_1 was 0.0672 (I > 2σ (I)) and wR_2 was 0.1850 (all data).

Crystal data and structure refinement for mw10.

Identification code	mw10
Empirical formula	$C_{18}H_{14}O_4$
Formula weight	294.29
Temperature/K	150(2)
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	$P2_1/c$

a/Å	19.9896(4)
b/Å	7.31234(10)
c/Å	20.2663(4)
α/°	90
β/°	106.1392(19)
γ/°	90
Volume/Å ³	2845.58(9)
Z	8
$\rho_{calc}g/cm^3$	1.374
µ/mm ^{- 1}	0.799
F(000)	1232.0
Crystal size/mm ³	$0.2 \times 0.14 \times 0.1$ colourless block
Radiation	$CuK\alpha (\lambda = 1.54184)$
2Θ range for data collection/°	8.972 to 147.348
Index ranges	$-24 \le h \le 24, -9 \le k \le 9, -24 \le l \le 24$
Reflections collected	51652
Independent reflections	5692 [$R_{int} = 0.1165$, $R_{sigma} = 0.0414$]
Data/restraints/parameters	5692/0/399
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.131
Final R indexes [I>= 2σ (I)]	$R_1 = 0.0672, wR_2 = 0.1835$
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.0699, wR_2 = 0.1850$
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.35/-0.37

Compound 5a (Cycloadduct, local code adg) CCDC 1515150:

Solid state structure of one of the crystallographically independent but chemically identical triazines in adg with atom labeling and thermal ellipsoids drawn at 50% probability level

Crystal structure determination of [local code adg]

The asymmetric unit contains two crystallographically independent but chemically identical triazines in the asymmetric unit. Four times this in the unit cell. This was not a chiral synthesis, however the molecules have crystallised in an achiral space group. The correct assignment of the handedness of the crystal chosen is measured by the Flack parameter

Flack x: -0.05(8) Shelx 2014 Hooft y: -0.03(8) Olex2

As this number is relatively small (-0.05(8)) with a error that takes it to zero you can have confidence in the assignment of the handedness of the crystal chosen.

SIMU restraints were used to give the nitrogens and benzylic carbons of one of the triazines (C107 N108 N109 N110 C111 C128) similar thermal parameters to chemically equivalent atoms.

Experimental

Single crystals of $C_{23}H_{19}N_3O_2$ [adg] were grown from slow evaporation of DCM. A suitable crystal was selected and mounted on a glass fibre with Fromblin oil and placed on an Xcalibur Gemini diffractometer with a Ruby CCD area detector. The crystal was kept at 150(2) K during data collection. Using Olex2 [1], the structure was solved with the ShelXT [2] structure solution program using Direct Methods and refined with the ShelXL [3] refinement package using Least Squares minimisation.

1. Dolomanov, O.V., Bourhis, L.J., Gildea, R.J, Howard, J.A.K. & Puschmann, H. (2009), J. Appl. Cryst. 42, 339-341.

2. Sheldrick, G.M. (2015). Acta Cryst. A71, 3-8.

3. Sheldrick, G.M. (2015). Acta Cryst. C71, 3-8.

Crystal Data for C₂₃H₁₉N₃O₂ (*M* =369.41 g/mol): orthorhombic, space group P2₁2₁2₁ (no. 19), a = 9.54430(10) Å, b = 19.2006(2) Å, c = 20.0739(2) Å, V = 3678.66(7) Å³, Z = 8, T = 150(2) K, μ (CuK α) = 0.697 mm⁻¹, *Dcalc* = 1.334 g/cm³, 22984 reflections measured (8.81° $\leq 2\Theta \leq 156.046^{\circ}$), 7685 unique ($R_{int} = 0.0306$, $R_{sigma} = 0.0298$) which were used in all calculations. The final R_1 was 0.0369 (I > 2 σ (I)) and wR_2 was 0.0939 (all data).

Identification code	adg
Empirical formula	$C_{23}H_{19}N_3O_2$
Formula weight	369.41
Temperature/K	150(2)
Crystal system	orthorhombic
Space group	P212121
a/Å	9.54430(10)
b/Å	19.2006(2)
c/Å	20.0739(2)
α/°	90
β/°	90
$\gamma/^{\circ}$	90

Crystal data and structure refinement for adg.

Volume/Å ³	3678.66(7)
Z	8
$\rho_{calc}g/cm^3$	1.334
μ/mm^{-1}	0.697
F(000)	1552.0
Crystal size/mm ³	$0.3 \times 0.1 \times 0.1 \text{ colorless}$
Radiation	$CuK\alpha$ ($\lambda = 1.54184$)
2Θ range for data collection/°	8.81 to 156.046
Index ranges	$-8 \le h \le 11, -21 \le k \le 24, -25 \le l \le 25$
Reflections collected	22984
Independent reflections	7685 [$R_{int} = 0.0306$, $R_{sigma} = 0.0298$]
Data/restraints/parameters	7685/54/505
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.012
Final R indexes [I>= 2σ (I)]	$R_1 = 0.0369, wR_2 = 0.0911$
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.0407, wR_2 = 0.0939$
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.27/-0.29
Flack parameter	-0.05(8)

Compound 10 ((CH₂)₄, (local code MW9) CCDC 1515155.

solid state structure of mw9 with only the asymmetric unit labelled and thermal ellipsoids drawn at 50% probability level

Crystal structure determination of [local code mw9]

The asymmetric unit contains half the macrocycle which lies on a two fold axis. Four macrocycles in the unit cell (two R and two S, related by inversion centres).

The angle between mean planes through ring C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 and symmetry related ring C1_ $1C2_1C2_1C3_1C4_1C5_1C6_1C6_1C6_1C6_1C6_1C6_2C6C62$ (0.0033) degrees. Distance between oxygens O7 - O7_ $1C6_1C6_1C6_2C62$ (0.0015) Angstroms. There is a stack of macrocycles that alter S to R traveling along the 'c' axis of the cell and are connected by short C-H... O contacts and C-H- pi contacts.

Short contact tabulated below

Specified hydrogen bonds (with esds except fixed and riding H)

D-H H...A D...A <(DHA)
0.99 2.59 3.5572(14) 166.0 C9-H9A...O7_\$2

CH-pi contact between both C-Hs of C9 and the benzene ring C-H pi bond C9-H9B to centroid of C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 H9B to Centroid distance: 3.17375(4) A (Olex2 C-H pi bond C9-H9A to centroid of C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 H9A to Centroid distance: 3.23698(4) A (Olex2)

(Olex2 generates an esd on this measurement by just using the cell e.s.d as a matrix for the calculation and not by refinement)

Symmetry operators used to define symmetry related atoms in above discussions were \$1 1-X,+Y,0.5-Z \$2 1-X,1-Y,-Z

Experimental

Single crystals of $C_{16}H_{16}O_2$ [mw9] were grown from DCM/hexane. A suitable crystal was selected and mounted on a Mitegen head and placed on an Xcalibur Gemini diffractometer with aRuby CCD area detector. The crystal was kept at 150(2) K during data collection. Using Olex2 [1], the structure was solved with the ShelXT [2] structure solution program using Direct Methods and refined with the ShelXL [3] refinement package using Least Squares minimisation.

1. Dolomanov, O.V., Bourhis, L.J., Gildea, R.J, Howard, J.A.K. & Puschmann, H. (2009), J. Appl. Cryst. 42, 339-341.

- 2. Sheldrick, G.M. (2015). Acta Cryst. A71, 3-8.
- 3. Sheldrick, G.M. (2015). Acta Cryst. C71, 3-8.

Crystal Data for C₁₆H₁₆O₂ (M = 240.29 g/mol): orthorhombic, space group Pbcn (no. 60), a = 15.81826(15) Å, b = 9.23296(10) Å, c = 8.32936(9) Å, V = 1216.50(2) Å³, Z = 4, T = 150(2) K, μ (CuK α) = 0.676 mm⁻¹, *Dcalc* = 1.312 g/cm³, 9414 reflections measured (11.096° $\leq 2\Theta \leq 156.52°$), 1299 unique ($R_{int} = 0.0305$, $R_{sigma} = 0.0147$) which were used in all calculations. The final R_1 was 0.0370 (I > 2 σ (I)) and wR_2 was 0.1068 (all data).

Identification code	mw9
Empirical formula	$C_{16}H_{16}O_2$
Formula weight	240.29
Temperature/K	150(2)
Crystal system	orthorhombic
Space group	Pbcn
a/Å	15.81826(15)
b/Å	9.23296(10)
c/Å	8.32936(9)
a/°	90
β/°	90
$\gamma/^{\circ}$	90
Volume/Å ³	1216.50(2)
Z	4
$\rho_{calc}g/cm^3$	1.312
µ/mm ⁻ ¹	0.676
F(000)	512.0
Crystal size/mm ³	$0.6 \times 0.4 \times 0.2$ colourless block
Radiation	$CuK\alpha$ ($\lambda = 1.54184$)
2Θ range for data collection/°	11.096 to 156.52
Index ranges	$-19 \le h \le 19, -10 \le k \le 11, -9 \le l \le 10$
Reflections collected	9414
Independent reflections	1299 [$R_{int} = 0.0305$, $R_{sigma} = 0.0147$]
Data/restraints/parameters	1299/0/83
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.109
Final R indexes [I>= 2σ (I)]	$R_1 = 0.0370, wR_2 = 0.1057$
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.0380, wR_2 = 0.1068$
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.24/-0.20

Graphs of Kinetic Data: *General procedure:* A solution of strained alkyne, azide (1:1) ratio and anisole as internal standard, in the solvent indicated, were held at the indicated temperature in a J. Young's NMR tube. The initial concentrations in each case are given in Table 1 of the main paper. At the time intervals indicated on the graph, NMR spectra were recorded. The second order rate constants were calculated by plotting 1/[alkyne] against time.























Arrhenius and Eyring plots for reactions with benzyl azide and with p-tolylazide.



Arrhenius plot



Eyring plot





Arrhenius plot







Variable Temperature NMR studies:

The Gibbs free energy $\Delta G^{\#}$ required for atropisomer interconversion has been calculated by variable temperature NMR experiments to be 16.7 kcal mol⁻¹ (coalescence temperature for the OCH₂ peaks is 74 °C) for **10** and 16.3 kcal mol⁻¹ (coalescence temperature for the OCH₂ peaks is 56 °C) for **5a**.¹ In contrast, the Gibbs free energy $\Delta G^{\#}$ of atropisomer interconversion for **1** cannot be calculated by variable temperature NMR experiments since no broadening has been observed even at 100 °C, which was the highest temperature permitted by the instrument.



Variable Temperature NMR spectra for 5a:



 $^{{}^{1}\}Delta G^{\#} = 4.58T_{c}[9.97+\log(T_{c}/\delta v)]$ where T_{c} = Temperature of coalescence and δv = the chemical shift difference in Hz between the two resonance at low temperature; J. A. Pople, W. G. Schneider, and H. J. Bernstein, *High Resolution Nuclear Magnetic Resonance*, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1959.



Variable Temperature NMR spectra for 10:

Ó in d_6 -DMSO



Note a VT-NMR study has been reported on an analogous bipyridyl compound; Durand, J.; Zangrando, E.' Carfagna, C.; Milani, B. *Dalton Trans.* **2008**, 2171-2182.

Variable Temperature NMR spectra for 5a:



S123