



HAL
open science

Spirobicyclic and Tetracyclic Pyrazolidinones: Syntheses and Properties

Fabien Perez, Thibault Leveille, Mathilde Bertolotti, Jean Rodriguez, Yoann Coquerel

► **To cite this version:**

Fabien Perez, Thibault Leveille, Mathilde Bertolotti, Jean Rodriguez, Yoann Coquerel. Spirobicyclic and Tetracyclic Pyrazolidinones: Syntheses and Properties. *European Journal of Organic Chemistry*, 2019, 2019 (35), pp.6034-6043. 10.1002/ejoc.201900989 . hal-02331699

HAL Id: hal-02331699

<https://hal.science/hal-02331699>

Submitted on 24 Oct 2019

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Spirobicyclic and Tetracyclic Pyrazolidinones: Syntheses and Properties

Fabien Perez,^[a] Thibault Leveille,^[a] Mathilde Bertolotti,^[a] Jean Rodriguez,^{*,[a]} and Yoann Coquerel^{*,[a]}

Dedicated to the memory of Professor Dr. Dieter Enders

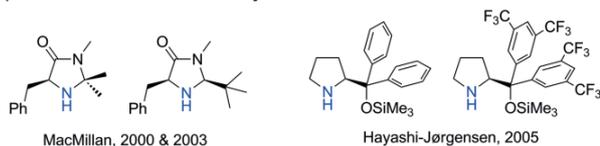
Abstract: The stereoselective syntheses of spirobicyclic and tetracyclic pyrazolidinones are reported based on a (3+2) annulation between hydrazones and α -oxoketenes. Some of these conformationally constrained molecules were resolved as enan-

tiopure materials by HPLC techniques and evaluated as amino-catalysts for iminium activation in a model Diels–Alder cycloaddition.

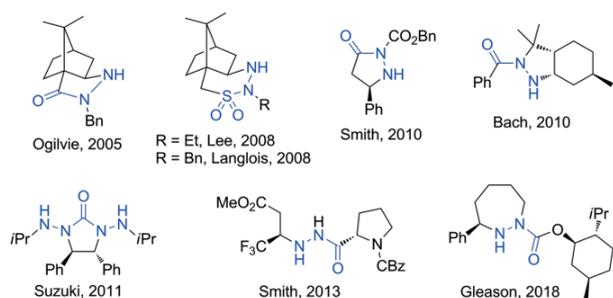
Introduction

The use of small chiral and enantiopure organic molecules mimicking the activity of enzymes in accelerating enantioselective organic chemical transformations is now referred to as enantioselective organocatalysis.^[1] For instance, some organocatalysts embedding a basic nitrogen atom are amenable to the activation of enals through the temporary catalytic formation of the corresponding iminium ions to trigger, among others, Michael additions and/or Diels–Alder cycloadditions.^[2] Most often, the iminium activation of enals has been found efficient with the so-called Hayashi–Jørgensen and/or MacMillan's catalysts (Figure 1a),^[2a–2d] which usually induced good enantioselectivity. Despite their broad applicability, these catalysts are not ideal with somewhat improvable stereoselectivities (typically 90–95 % *ee*, rarely >98 % *ee*) and kinetics (typically 10 mol-% catalyst loading for hours to days). Some alternative catalysts have been proposed in order to overcome these limitations, notably based on the hydrazone moiety (Figure 1b).^[3] Herein, we report modular stereoselective syntheses of spirobicyclic and tetracyclic pyrazolidinones of type **1–3** in a few steps from readily available chemicals (Figure 1c), as well as the evaluation of their properties as catalysts for the iminium activation of enals in a model Diels–Alder cycloaddition.

a) The most famous and used catalysts



b) Alternative hydrazone-based catalysts



c) This work

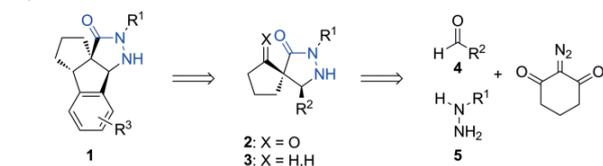


Figure 1. Aminocatalysts for the enantioselective iminium activation of enals and highlights of the present work.

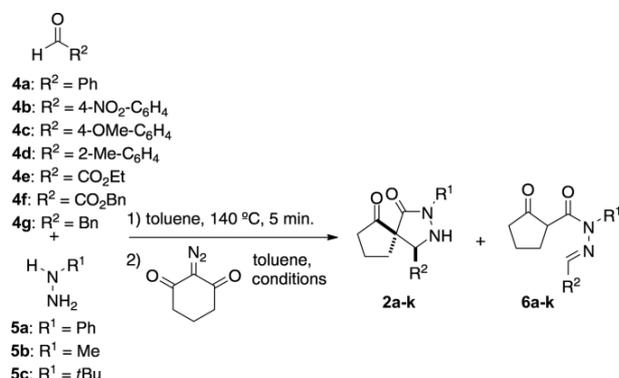
[a] Aix Marseille Université,
CNRS, Centrale Marseille, ISM2, 13397 Marseille, France
E-mail: jean.rodriguez@univ-amu.fr
yoann.coquerel@univ-amu.fr
http://ism2.univ-amu.fr/en-gb/user/2207 (JR)
http://ism2.univ-amu.fr/en-gb/user/2204 (YC)

Results and Discussion

We have earlier shown that α -oxoketenes, generated in situ by a microwave-assisted Wolff rearrangement of 2-diazo-1,3-dicarbonyl compounds,^[4] are effective dipolarophiles in their reactions with azomethine imines in three-component processes, which allowed the expeditious stereoselective syntheses of

some spirobicyclic pyrazolidinones such as **2**.^[5] Originally, the required hydrazone intermediates, which upon heating undergo a 1,2-proton shift to give the corresponding reactive azomethine imines, were prepared in situ from carbonyl compounds **4** and hydrazines **5** in the presence of the required diazo compounds (three-component reaction). The formation of the hydrazones from the corresponding carbonyl compounds and hydrazines is accompanied by the formation of an equimolar amount of water, and the latter can concurrently react with α -oxoketenes to give the corresponding unstable β -ketocarboxylic acids. For the complementary work herein, and in the interest of efficiency, we have modified the original multi-component procedure for a consecutive protocol allowing for the elimination of undesired water after the formation of the hydrazone intermediates. In practice, as an illustrative example, a 1:1 mixture of benzaldehyde (**4a**) and phenyl hydrazine (**5a**) in anhydrous toluene was irradiated with microwaves at 140 °C for 5 minutes, cooled down to 55 °C, concentrated and dried in vacuo. To the resulting material was added 2-diazo-1,3-cyclohexanedione and anhydrous toluene, and the mixture was irradiated with microwaves at 140 °C for 10 additional minutes, which afforded after purification 86 % yield of the expected spiro product **2a** and a trace amount of the uncyclized acylhydrazone **6a** (Table 1, entry 1). In comparison, only 57 % yield was obtained for **2a** using the multicomponent protocol.^[5] Using this method, we attempted the syntheses of the representa-

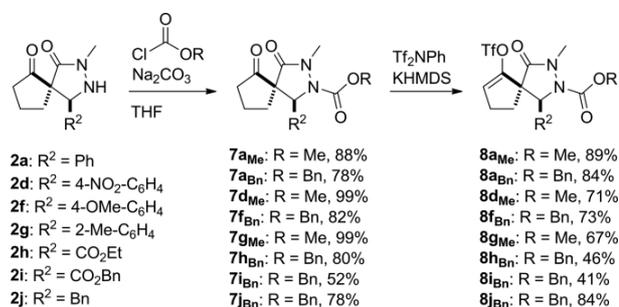
Table 1. Synthesis of spirobicyclic pyrazolidinones **2**.^[a]



Entry	Conditions	Product R ¹ , R ²	Yield of 2 ^[b]	Yield of 6 ^[b]
1	140 °C, 10 min	2a , 6a : R ¹ = Ph, R ² = Ph	86 %	<3 % ^[c]
2	140 °C, 10 min	2b , 6b : R ¹ = Me, R ² = Ph	49 %	45 %
3	140 °C, 10 min	2c , 6c : R ¹ = Ph, R ² = 4-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	90 %	<3 % ^[c]
4	140 °C, 10 min	2d , 6d : R ¹ = Me, R ² = 4-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	5 %	89 %
5	200 °C, 30 min	2d , 6d : R ¹ = Me, R ² = 4-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	56 %	19 %
6	180 °C, 20 min	2e , 6e : R ¹ = Ph, R ² = 4-OMe-C ₆ H ₄	90 %	<3 % ^[c]
7	170 °C, 30 min	2f , 6f : R ¹ = Me, R ² = 4-OMe-C ₆ H ₄	42 %	39 %
8	170 °C, 45 min	2g , 6g : R ¹ = Me, R ² = 2-Me-C ₆ H ₄	43 %	39 % ^[c]
9	180 °C, 25 min	2h , 6h : R ¹ = Me, R ² = CO ₂ Et	10 %	56 %
10	180 °C, 35 min	2i , 6i : R ¹ = Me, R ² = CO ₂ Bn	23 %	65 %
11	180 °C, 35 min	2j , 6j : R ¹ = Me, R ² = Bn	75 %	<3 % ^[c]
12	160 °C, 15 min	2k , 6k : R ¹ = <i>t</i> Bu, R ² = Ph	48 %	<3 % ^[c]

[a] All reactions were performed under microwave irradiation in sealed vessels. [b] Yields for the isolated product after purification unless otherwise noted. [c] Estimated by ¹H NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture.

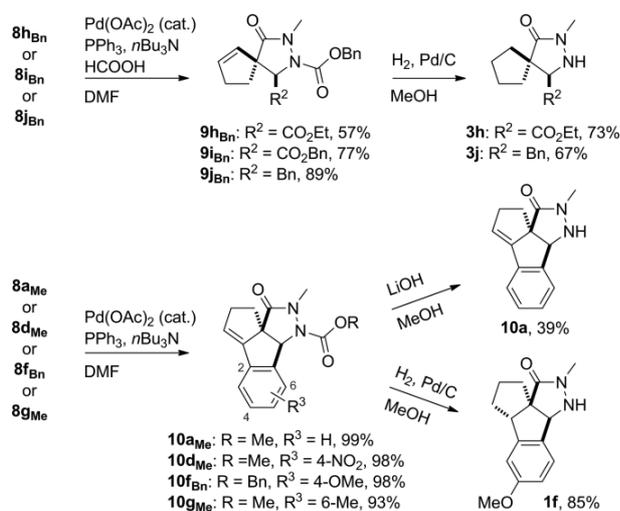
tive spirobicyclic pyrazolidinones **2b-k**. While reactions with phenyl and *tert*-butyl hydrazines (**5a** and **5c**, respectively) proceeded without event (entries 1, 3 and 12), the reactions with methyl hydrazine (**5b**) were complicated by the formation of the uncyclized acylhydrazones **6** in various proportions, formally resulting from the simple nucleophilic addition of the intermediate hydrazone to the intermediate α -oxoketene. For instance, only 5 % of **2d** could be obtained together with 89 % of **6d** from a reaction performed at 140 °C for 10 min (entry 4). However, increasing the reaction temperature to 200 °C for 30 min allowed obtaining **2d** as the major product in 56 % yield (entry 5). In a separate experiment, the uncyclized acylhydrazone **6h** could be converted into its spirobicyclic pyrazolidinone isomer **2h** in 75 % yield by heating at 190 °C for 3 hours, showing that **6h** is the kinetic isomer and **2h** the thermodynamic one. Calculations of the free Gibbs energies of **6h** and **2h** by DFT methods indicated that **2h** is indeed stabilized by ca. 37.4 kJ mol⁻¹ relative to **6h** (see the Supporting Information). The syntheses of derivatives **3** and **1** from **2** were devised through the intermediacy of the corresponding triflyl enol ethers **8** using catalytic palladium(0) chemistry. Thus, some selected spirobicyclic pyrazolidinones **2** were protected as the corresponding methyl or benzyl carbamates **7**, which were then converted into the desired triflyl enol ethers **8** under standard conditions (Scheme 1). The relatively lower yields observed for the formation of the corresponding triflyl enol ethers **8h_{Bn}** and **8i_{Bn}** from ketones **7h_{Bn}** and **7i_{Bn}** having R² ester substituents are probably due to the presence of a competing enolizable position in these substrates.



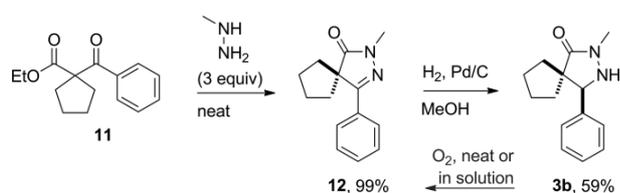
Scheme 1. Generation of triflyl enol ethers **8**.

The vinyl triflates **8h_{Bn}**, **8i_{Bn}**, and **8j_{Bn}** were then subjected to palladium-catalyzed reduction conditions using some ammonium formate as the source of hydride, which afforded the expected reduced products **9h_{Bn}**, **9i_{Bn}** and **9j_{Bn}**, respectively (Scheme 2). Treatment of **9h_{Bn}** and **9j_{Bn}** with hydrogen gas in the presence of catalytic Pd/C led to the concomitant hydrogenation of the double bond and cleavage of the benzyl carbamate to give the spirobicyclic pyrazolidinones **3h** and **3j**, respectively. Significantly, **3j** slowly oxidized to the corresponding spirobicyclic acylhydrazone when exposed to air or non-degassed solvents (a reaction similar to **3b** → **12** in Scheme 3). The scenario was found different with the vinyl triflates **8** having an aromatic R² group. Indeed, the triflate and the aryl R² groups are in the same region of space for stereochemical reasons, and some competing palladium-catalyzed cyclization may

occur through activation of the aromatic C–H bond at C2.^[6] In practice, only C–H activation products were observed, even in the presence of formic acid, and excellent yields of the tetracyclic compounds **10** were achieved (Scheme 2). Methanolysis of the methyl carbamate **10a_{Me}** with LiOH/MeOH was found slow and moderately selective, affording a modest 39% yield of the tetracyclic hydrazide **10a**. The concomitant diastereoselective hydrogenation/benzyl carbamate cleavage of **10f_{Bn}** afforded the tetracyclic pyrazolidinone **1f**. The structures of **10a** and the trifluoromethylsulfonate salt **1f·CF₃SO₃H** were elucidated by monocrystal X-ray diffraction techniques, confirming the syntheses outcomes (Figure 2).^[7]



Scheme 2. Syntheses of the spirobicyclic pyrazolidinones **3h,j** and the tetracyclic pyrazolidinones **10a, 1f**.



Scheme 3. Synthesis of the spirobicyclic pyrazolidinone **3b**.

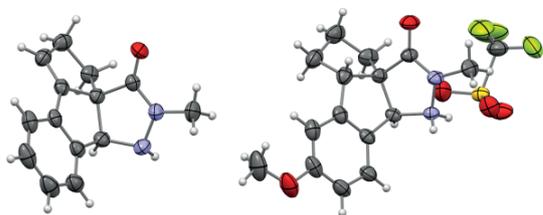


Figure 2. 3D representations of **10a_{Me}** (left) and **1f·CF₃SO₃H** (right) obtained by monocrystal X-ray diffraction analyses. Ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level and H atoms are drawn as fixed-size spheres of 0.15 Å radius.^[7]

An alternative synthetic approach was devised for the spirobicyclic pyrazolidinone **3b** not available by the above sequence (Scheme 3). Cyclopentane **11**, readily prepared by

double C-alkylation of the corresponding β-ketoester with 1,4-dibromobutane,^[8] was treated with methyl hydrazine to give acylhydrazone **12**, the hydrogenation of which afforded pyrazolidinone **3b**. Like its analog **3j**, pyrazolidinone **3b** was found somewhat unstable in the presence of oxygen and slowly oxidized back to the acylhydrazone **12**.

A motivation for this synthetic work was the identification of a competent catalyst for iminium activation in this series. Our efforts in this direction are summarized below. It was rapidly found that β-ketopyrazolidinones **2** were not suitable. For instance, **2d** did not promote the Diels–Alder cycloaddition between cinnamaldehyde (**13**) and cyclopentadiene (**14**) in the absence of an acidic co-catalyst, while it was rapidly converted into the ring-opened acylhydrazone **6d** in the presence of trifluoroacetic acid. We focused our efforts on pyrazolidinones **3h, 3j, 3b** and **1f**. The stoichiometric formation of the iminium ion derived from hydrazide **3h** and cinnamaldehyde (**13**) was quantitatively evaluated in the presence of weak to super acids (Figure 3). In all cases equilibrium was reached after a few hours at 25 °C. Benzoic acid, the weakest, left the substrates unchanged, and trifluoromethanesulfonic acid, the strongest, promoted a nearly quantitative formation of the (*E*)-configured iminium ion exclusively, as determined by NMR (the iminium ion derived from hydrazide **3j** and **13** was also found (*E*)-configured, see the Supporting Information) and in full agreement with previous observations.^[3a,3c]

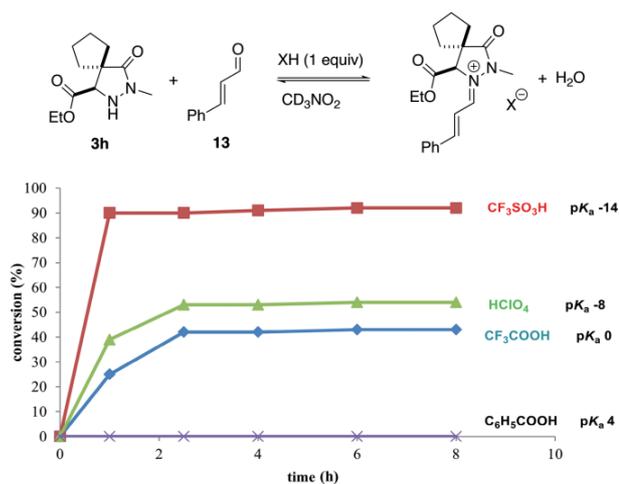
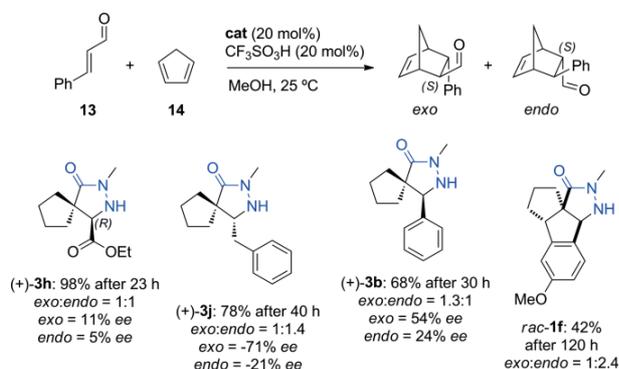


Figure 3. Formation of the iminium ion derived from pyrazolidinone **3h** and cinnamaldehyde (**13**) at 25 °C in *d*₃-nitromethane. Conversions were determined by ¹H NMR.

The enantiomers of pyrazolidinones **3h, 3j** and **3b** were resolved by semi-preparative HPLC on chiral stationary phases (see the Supporting Information) and their catalytic properties evaluated, together with those of racemic **1f**, in the model enantioselective (not for **1f**) Diels–Alder cycloaddition between cinnamaldehyde (**13**) and cyclopentadiene (**14**). Our best, but rather modest, results are summarized in Scheme 4. Pyrazolidinone (+)-**3h** promoted the reaction at an acceptable rate but with virtually no stereoselectivity, while pyrazolidinone (+)-**3j** was found to induce some enantioselectivity, 71% ee at best



Scheme 4. Evaluation of the organocatalytic properties of **3h**, **3j**, **3b** and **1f** for the enantioselective (not for **1f**) iminium activation of cinnamaldehyde (**13**) in its Diels–Alder cycloaddition with cyclopentadiene (**14**). The absolute configurations of (+)-**3h** was confirmed as (*R*) by VCD techniques, the depicted absolute configurations for (+)-**3j** and (+)-**3b** are arbitrary and unverified.

The absolute configuration of (+)-**3h** was unambiguously assigned as (*R*) by vibrational circular dichroism spectroscopy (see the Supporting Information). The absolute configurations of the major enantiomers of the cycloadducts obtained with (+)-**3h** and (+)-**3b** were determined as (*S*) at the carbon atom bearing the aldehyde by comparison with the cycloadducts obtained with the MacMillan's catalysts of known enantio-induction,^[2a] and pyrazolidinone (+)-**3j** induced opposite enantioselectivity. Overall, these stereochemical considerations are fully consistent with an approach of the cyclopentadiene (**14**) from the α face of the (*E*)-configured iminium ions derived from (+)-**3h**, in full agreement with earlier studies.

Conclusions

In summary, the (3+2) annulation reaction between α -oxo-ketenes and hydrazones was confirmed as a powerful synthetic approach to diverse, structurally complex, conformationally constrained, and yet stereodefined polycyclic pyrazolidinones including spirobicyclic, bis-spirotricyclic (previous work^[5]), and tetracyclic derivatives obtained in just a few steps from simple chemicals. Notably, palladium-catalyzed cyclizations allowed the efficient construction of tetracyclic backbones through aromatic C–H bond activation. The catalytic properties of some selected pyrazolidinones were evaluated for the enantioselective iminium activation of cinnamaldehyde (**13**) in a model archetypal Diels–Alder cycloaddition without significant improvement when compared to known systems.

Experimental Section

General Procedure for Pyrazolidinones 2 and Acylhydrazones 6: A solution of hydrazine and aldehyde in anhydrous toluene (ca.

under the conditions mentioned in Table 1. The resulting mixture was cooled down to 55 °C by airflow, concentrated in vacuo and directly purified by flash chromatography. PE refers to petroleum ether (bp 40–60 °C) and melting points are reported for amorphous material unless specified otherwise.

Pyrazolidinone 2a: Following the general procedure with benzaldehyde (366 μ L, 3.62 mmol), phenylhydrazine (359 μ L, 3.62 mmol) and 2-diazo-1,3-cyclohexanedione (500 mg, 3.62 mmol) in 9 mL of anhydrous toluene at 140 °C for 10 min, and using EtOAc/PE, 1:9 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **2a** was obtained as a white solid (953 mg, 86 %). The ¹H NMR analysis of the crude material showed that no more than 3 % of acylhydrazone (**6a** (not isolated) was formed. *R_f* (EtOAc/PE, 1:9) = 0.36. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/ CDCl_3): 7.92 (dd, *J* = 1.2, 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.44–7.31 (m, 7H), 7.15 (pseudo t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.60 (d, *J* = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (d, *J* = 12.9 Hz, 1H), 2.73 (ddd, *J* = 13.5, 8.2, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 2.27–2.09 (m, 2H), 2.07–1.95 (m, 1H), 1.89–1.75 (m, 1H), 1.64–1.47 (m, 1H). These data are in agreement with previously reported data for this compound.^[5]

Pyrazolidinone 2b and Acylhydrazone 6b: Following the general procedure with benzaldehyde (92 μ L, 0.90 mmol), methylhydrazine (54 μ L, 1.03 mmol) and 2-diazo-1,3-cyclohexanedione (125 mg, 0.90 mmol) in 3 mL of anhydrous toluene at 140 °C for 10 min, and using AcOEt/PE, 4:6 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **6b** and **2b** were obtained, in that order, as a white solids (**6b**: 100 mg, 45 %; **2b**: 127 mg, 49 %). For **6b**: *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 4:6) = 0.60. Mp 109.4–111.4 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₄H₁₇N₂O₂⁺ 245.1285, found 245.1287. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/ CDCl_3): 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.65–7.61 (m, 2H), 7.44–7.35 (m, 2H), 4.44 (dd, *J* = 9.7, 9.7 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (s, 3H), 2.45–2.33 (m, 4H), 2.28–2.13 (m, 1H), 2.04–1.84 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/ CDCl_3): 214.0 (C), 171.6 (C), 140.0 (CH), 134.7 (C), 129.9 (CH), 128.9 (2CH), 127.3 (2CH), 53.1 (CH), 38.6 (CH₂), 28.4 (CH₃), 28.1 (CH₂), 21.4 (CH₂). For **2b**: *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 4:6) = 0.12. Mp 101.6–103.6 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₄H₁₇N₂O₂⁺ 245.1285, found 245.1287. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/ CDCl_3): 7.39–7.33 (m, 3H), 7.30–7.26 (m, 2H), 5.22 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 2.63 (ddd, *J* = 13.8, 8.2, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 2.21–1.88 (m, 4H), 1.73 (ddd, *J* = 13.7, 8.7, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 1.49 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/ CDCl_3): 216.2 (C), 171.1 (C), 133.4 (C), 129.3 (C), 129.1 (2CH), 127.5 (2CH), 70.7 (CH), 63.7 (C), 39.2 (CH₂), 32.0 (CH₃), 30.2 (CH₂), 19.8 (CH₂).

Pyrazolidinone 2c: Following the general procedure with *p*-nitrobenzaldehyde (138 mg, 0.90 mmol), phenylhydrazine (91 μ L, 0.90 mmol) and 2-diazo-1,3-cyclohexanedione (125 mg, 0.90 mmol) in 3 mL of anhydrous toluene at 140 °C for 10 min, and using EtOAc/PE, 3:7 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **2c** was obtained as a red solid (286 mg, 90 %). The ¹H NMR analysis of the crude material showed that no more than 3 % of acylhydrazone (**6c** (not isolated) was formed. *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 3:7) = 0.28. Mp: 157.4–159.4 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₉H₁₈N₃O₄⁺ 352.1292, found 352.1291. ¹H NMR: (300 MHz, δ ppm/ CDCl_3): 8.26 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.89 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.17 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.68 (d, *J* = 12.7 Hz, 1H), 4.80 (d, *J* = 12.7 Hz, 1H), 2.86–2.71 (m, 1H), 2.30 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 7.7, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.22–2.08 (m, 2H), 1.95–1.80 (m, 1H), 1.71–1.56 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/ CDCl_3): 215.3 (C), 169.2 (C), 148.4 (C), 140.6 (C), 138.5 (C), 129.0 (2CH), 128.6 (2CH), 125.2 (CH), 124.2 (2CH), 118.8 (2CH), 68.4 (CH), 65.2 (C), 39.5 (CH₂), 30.3 (CH₂), 19.9 (CH₂).

Pyrazolidinone 2d and Acylhydrazone 6d: Following the general procedure with *p*-nitro-benzaldehyde (138 mg, 0.90 mmol), methylhydrazine (54 μ L, 1.03 mmol) and 2-diazo-1,3-cyclohexanedione (125 mg, 0.90 mmol) in 3 mL of anhydrous toluene at 140 °C for 10 min, and using AcOEt/PE, 3:7 then 4:6 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **6d** and **2d** were obtained, in that order, as orange and yellow solids, respectively, (**6d**: 222 mg, 89 %; **2d**: 12 mg, 5 %). A similar reaction performed at 200 °C for 30 min afforded the same products **6d** and **2d** in 19 % and 56 % yield, respectively. For **6d**: R_f (AcOEt/PE, 3:7) = 0.47. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₄H₁₆N₃O₄⁺ 290.1135, found 290.1135. Mp 166.4–168.4 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/C₆D₆): 7.85 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.11 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 4.31 (dd, *J* = 10.4, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (s, 3H), 2.37 (dddd, *J* = 12.7, 10.4, 10.4, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.99–1.83 (m, 3H), 1.74–1.59 (m, 1H), 1.42–1.25 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 213.5 (C), 171.5 (C), 140.7 (C), 136.9 (CH), 127.7 (2CH), 124.2, (2CH), 110.1 (C), 52.8 (CH), 38.6 (CH₂), 28.7 (CH₃), 27.8 (CH₂), 21.2 (CH₂). For **2d**: R_f (AcOEt/CH₂Cl₂, 4:6) = 0.25. Mp 156.0–157.0 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₄H₁₆N₃O₄⁺ 290.1135, found 290.1137. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 8.23 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 5.28 (d, *J* = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (d, *J* = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 2.77–2.60 (m, 1H), 2.31–2.15 (m, 1H), 2.18–1.99 (m, 2H), 1.88–1.71 (m, 1H), 1.68–1.47 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 215.6 (C), 170.2 (C), 148.3 (C), 140.9 (C), 128.5 (2CH), 124.1 (2CH), 69.2 (CH), 63.5 (C), 39.4 (CH₂), 32.1 (CH₂), 30.3 (CH₃), 19.9 (CH₂).

Pyrazolidinone 2e: Following the general procedure with *p*-methoxy-benzaldehyde (440 μ L, 3.62 mmol), phenylhydrazine (359 μ L, 3.62 mmol) and 2-diazo-1,3-cyclohexanedione (500 mg, 3.62 mmol) in 9 mL of anhydrous toluene at 180 °C for 20 min, and using EtOAc/PE, 2:8 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **2e** was obtained as an orange solid (1095 mg, 90 %). The ¹H NMR analysis of the crude material showed that no more than 3 % of acylhydrazone **6e** (not isolated) was formed. R_f (EtOAc/PE, 2:8) = 0.19. Mp 160.9–162.9 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₂₀H₂₁N₂O₃⁺ 337.1547, found 337.1544. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.95–7.87 (m, 2H), 7.37 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.28–7.24 (m, 2H), 7.19–7.10 (m, 1H), 6.91 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 5.50 (d, *J* = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (d, *J* = 12.7 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 2.71 (ddd, *J* = 13.8, 8.1, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 2.29–1.94 (m, 3H), 1.90–1.77 (m, 1H), 1.64–1.49 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 216.0 (C), 170.1 (C), 160.3 (C), 138.9 (C), 128.9 (2CH), 128.8 (2CH), 125.1 (C), 124.8 (CH), 118.8 (2CH), 114.6 (2CH), 69.4 (CH), 65.5 (C), 55.4 (CH₃), 39.4 (CH₂), 30.3 (CH₂), 19.8 (CH₂).

Pyrazolidinone 2f and Acylhydrazone 6f: Following the general procedure with *p*-methoxy-benzaldehyde (112 μ L, 0.90 mmol), methylhydrazine (54 μ L, 1.03 mmol) and 2-diazo-1,3-cyclohexanedione (125 mg, 0.90 mmol) in 3 mL of anhydrous toluene at 170 °C for 30 min, and using AcOEt/PE, 4:6 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **6f** and **2f** were obtained, in that order, as a colorless oil and a white solid, respectively, (**6f**: 97 mg, 39 %; **2f**: 104 mg, 42 %). For **6f**: R_f (AcOEt/PE, 4:6) = 0.30. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₅H₁₉N₂O₃⁺ 275.1390, found 275.1389. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.39 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 2.42–2.30 (m, 4H), 2.25–2.10 (m, 1H), 2.03–1.80 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 214.1 (C), 171.4 (C), 161.1 (C), 139.8 (CH), 128.7 (2CH), 127.4 (C), 114.3 (2CH), 55.4 (CH₃), 53.1 (CH), 38.5 (CH₂), 28.2 (CH₃), 28.1 (CH₂), 21.3 (CH₂). For **2f**: R_f (AcOEt/PE, 4:6) = 0.10. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₅H₁₉N₂O₃⁺ 275.1390, found 275.1390. Mp 131.4–133.4 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.20 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 5.14 (s, 1H), 4.45 (s, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 2.61 (d, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 2.13 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 1.97 (s, 2H), 1.79 (s, 1H), 1.50 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 216.4 (C), 171.0 (C), 160.2 (C), 128.7 (2CH), 125.3 (C), 114.4 (2CH), 70.3

(CH), 63.7 (C), 55.4 (CH₃), 39.2 (CH₂), 31.9 (CH₃), 30.2 (CH₂), 19.8 (CH₂).

Pyrazolidinone 2g: Following the general procedure with 2-methyl-benzaldehyde (420 μ L, 3.62 mmol), methylhydrazine (213 μ L, 4.07 mmol) and 2-diazo-1,3-cyclohexanedione (500 mg, 3.62 mmol) in 12 mL of anhydrous toluene at 170 °C for 45 min, and using EtOAc/PE, 4:6 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **2g** was obtained as a yellow solid (643 mg, 43 %). The ¹H NMR analysis of the crude material evidenced the formation of ca. 39 % of acylhydrazone **6g** (not isolated). R_f (AcOEt/PE, 4:6) = 0.12. Mp 164.6–166.6 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₅H₁₉N₂O₂⁺ 259.1441, found 259.1440. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.29–7.18 (m, 4H), 5.22 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.18 (s, 3H), 2.70–2.56 (m, 1H), 2.51 (s, 3H), 2.26–1.93 (m, 3H), 1.86 (dddd, *J* = 18.7, 8.8, 4.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 1.51–1.39 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 216.2 (C), 171.0 (C), 133.5 (C), 129.3 (CH), 129.1 (2CH), 127.5 (2CH), 70.7 (CH), 63.8 (C), 39.2 (CH₂), 32.0 (CH₃), 30.2 (CH₂), 19.8 (CH₂).

Pyrazolidinone 2h and Acylhydrazone 6h: Following the general procedure with ethyl glyoxalate (50 % in toluene, 716 μ L, 3.62 mmol), methylhydrazine (213 μ L, 4.07 mmol) and 2-diazo-1,3-cyclohexanedione (500 mg, 3.62 mmol) in 9 mL of anhydrous toluene at 180 °C for 25 min, and using AcOEt/PE, 4:6 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **6h** and **2h** were obtained, in that order, as white solids (**6h**: 490 mg, 56 %; **2h**: 87 mg, 10 %). For **6h**: R_f (EtOAc/PE, 4:6) = 0.54. Mp 68.3–70.3 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₁H₁₇N₂O₄⁺ 241.1183, found 241.1182. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.00 (s, 1H), 4.30 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.97 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 9.8 Hz, 1H), 3.29 (s, 3H), 2.70 (ddd, *J* = 19.4, 9.8, 9.8 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (m, 3H), 2.21 (s, 1H), 1.99–1.80 (m, 1H), 1.34 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 213.3 (C), 172.3 (C), 162.7 (C), 129.2 (CH), 61.4 (CH₂), 54.5 (CH), 37.7 (CH₂), 28.6 (CH₃), 27.9 (CH₂), 21.4 (CH₂), 14.2 (CH₃). For **2h**: R_f (AcOEt/PE, 4:6) = 0.27. Mp 98.4–100.4 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₁H₁₇N₂O₄⁺ 241.1183, found 241.1183. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 5.13 (d, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.24–4.10 (m, 3H), 3.04 (s, 3H), 2.62–2.48 (m, 1H), 2.42–2.10 (m, 4H), 2.15–1.98 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 215.5 (C), 168.8 (C), 168.0 (C), 65.1 (CH), 62.1 (CH₂), 60.1 (C), 38.6 (CH₂), 31.8 (CH₂), 31.7 (CH₃), 19.9 (CH₂), 14.1 (CH₃).

Pyrazolidinone 2i and Acylhydrazone 6i: Following the general procedure with benzyl glyoxalate (188 mg, 1.14 mmol), methylhydrazine (66 μ L, 1.26 mmol) and 2-diazo-1,3-cyclohexanedione (220 mg, 1.14 mmol) in 3 mL of anhydrous toluene at 180 °C for 35 min, and using AcOEt/PE, 4:6 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **6i** and **2i** were obtained, in that order, as white solids (**6i**: 226 mg, 65 %; **2i**: 79 mg, 23 %). For **6i**: R_f (EtOAc/PE, 4:6) = 0.65. Mp 107.5–108.5 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₆H₁₉N₂O₄⁺ 303.1339, found 303.1339. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.41–7.35 (m, 5H), 7.03 (s, 1H), 5.33–5.22 (m, 2H), 3.95 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 10.0 Hz, 2H), 3.28 (s, 3H), 2.63–2.49 (m, 1H), 2.36–2.26 (m, 2H), 2.26–2.17 (m, 1H), 2.16–2.04 (m, 1H), 1.91–1.73 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 213.1 (C), 172.3 (C), 162.4 (C), 135.2 (C), 128.7 (CH), 128.6 (2CH), 128.5 (CH), 128.4 (2CH), 67.1 (CH₂), 54.5 (CH), 37.6 (CH₂), 28.6 (CH₃), 27.9 (CH₂), 21.3 (CH₂). The structure of **6i** was further ascertained by COSY and HSQC 2D NMR experiments. For **2i**: R_f (AcOEt/PE, 4:6) = 0.25. Mp 147.0–149.0 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₆H₁₉N₂O₄⁺ 303.1339, found 303.1339. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.31–7.37, (m, 5H), 5.25, (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 5.18, (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.06 (s, 3H), 2.58–2.49 (m, 1H), 2.32–2.06 (m, 3H), 1.99–1.81 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 215.3 (C), 168.8 (C), 167.9 (C), 134.5 (C), 129.0 (CH), 129.0 (2CH), 128.8 (2CH), 67.8 (CH₂), 65.1 (CH)

60.6 (C), 38.4 (CH₂), 31.7 (CH₃), 31.7 (CH₂), 19.8 (CH₂). The structure of **2i** was further ascertained by COSY, HSQC and HMBC 2D NMR experiments.

Pyrazolidinone 2j: Following the general procedure with phenylacetaldehyde (423 μ L, 3.80 mmol), methylhydrazine (213 μ L, 4.07 mmol) and 2-diazo-1,3-cyclohexanedione (500 mg, 3.62 mmol) in 9 mL of anhydrous toluene at 180 °C for 35 min, and using EtOAc/PE, 3:7 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **2j** was obtained as a colorless oil (700 mg, 75 %). The ¹H NMR analysis of the crude material showed that no more than 3 % of acylhydrazone **6j** (not isolated) was formed. *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 3:7) = 0.14. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₅H₁₉N₂O₂⁺ 259.1441, found 259.1440. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.35–7.25 (m, 3H), 7.21–7.16 (m, 2H), 4.60 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (ddd, *J* = 12.1, 8.1, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.00–2.83 (m, 2H), 2.51–2.29 (m, 2H), 2.28–2.05 (m, 2H), 1.65–1.51 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 216.7 (C), 171.4 (C), 136.7 (C), 129.0 (2CH), 128.9 (2CH), 127.3 (CH), 66.7 (CH), 61.3 (C), 40.0 (CH₂), 34.2 (CH₂), 31.8 (CH₃), 30.9 (CH₂), 20.0 (CH₂).

Pyrazolidinone 2k: A solution of *tert*-butylhydrazine hydrochloride (541 mg, 4.34 mmol), potassium bicarbonate (750 mg, 5.43 mmol) and benzaldehyde (366 μ L, 3.62 mmol) in 9 mL anhydrous dichloromethane under an argon atmosphere in a sealed tube containing a Teflon coated magnetic stirring bar was irradiated at 140 °C for 10 minutes, cooled down to 55 °C by airflow and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting material was dissolved/suspended in 9 mL toluene and filtered. The liquid phase was placed under argon atmosphere in a sealed tube containing a Teflon coated magnetic stirring bar, 2-diazo-cyclohexan-1,3-dione (500 mg, 3.62 mmol) was added and this mixture was irradiated at 160 °C for 15 min. The resulting reaction mixture was cooled down to 55 °C by airflow, concentrated and purified by flash chromatography using EtOAc/PE, 1:9 as eluent to afford **2k** as a white solid (500 mg, 48 %). The ¹H NMR analysis of the crude material showed that no more than 3 % of acylhydrazone **6k** (not isolated) was formed. *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 1:9) = 0.30. Mp 110.3–112.3 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₇H₂₃N₂O₂⁺ calcd. 287.1754, found 287.1754. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.38–7.33 (m, 3H), 7.29–7.27 (m, 2H), 5.12 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 2.66–2.53 (m, 1H), 2.18–2.06 (m, 1H), 2.04–1.87 (m, 2H), 1.80–1.70 (m, 1H), 1.51 (s, 9H), 1.50–1.42 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 216.5 (C), 171.0 (C), 133.9 (C), 123.1 (CH), 129.03 (2CH), 127.5 (2CH), 70.5 (CH), 65.4 (C), 58.0 (C), 39.5 (CH₂), 30.0 (CH₂), 28.0 (3CH₃), 19.8 (CH₂).

General Procedure for Carbamates 7: To a solution of pyrazolidinone **2** (1 equiv.) in THF (ca. 0.1 M) was added slowly the appropriate chloroformate (1.2–2 equiv.) followed by a 2 M solution of sodium carbonate in water (2–3 equiv.). The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature until full conversion (monitored by TLC). The solution was diluted with brine and extracted 3 times with dichloromethane. The organic layers were combined, dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, concentrated in vacuo and purified by flash chromatography.

Carbamate 7a_{Me}: Following the general procedure with **2b** (457 mg, 1.87 mmol), methylchloroformate (290 μ L, 3.74 mmol) and a 2 M solution of Na₂CO₃ (3.6 mL, 7.2 mmol) in 19 mL of THF for 1 h 45, and using EtOAc/PE, 2:8 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **7a_{Me}** was obtained as a yellow solid (499 mg, 88 %). *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 2:8) = 0.21. Mp 140.9–141.5 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₆H₁₉N₂O₄⁺ 303.1339, found 303.1341. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.40–7.25 (m, 3 H), 7.12–7.02 (m, 2H), 5.33 (s, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 2.52–2.39 (m, 1H), 2.34–2.00 (m, 5H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 210.6 (C), 170.1 (C), 158.2 (C), 136.0 (C),

128.9 (2CH), 128.6 (CH), 126.2 (2CH), 71.0 (CH), 63.2 (C), 54.1 (CH₃), 38.5 (CH₂), 35.2 (CH₂), 34.3 (CH₃), 20.0 (CH₂).

Carbamate 7a_{Bn}: Following the general procedure with **2b** (1405 mg, 5.75 mmol), benzylchloroformate (1.60 mL, 11.5 mmol) and a 2 M solution of Na₂CO₃ (8.6 mL, 17.2 mmol) in 60 mL of THF for 4 h, and using EtOAc/PE, 2:8 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **7a_{Bn}** was obtained as a white solid (1695 mg, 78 %). *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 2:8) = 0.15. Mp 101.1–102.1 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₂₂H₂₃N₂O₄⁺ 379.1652, found 379.1654. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.41–7.28 (m, 8H), 7.07 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 5.32 (s, 1H), 5.28 (d, *J* = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (d, *J* = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.53–2.29 (m, 1H), 2.27–1.93 (m, 5H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 210.8 (C), 170.1 (C), 157.7 (C), 136.0 (C), 135.2 (C), 128.9 (2CH), 128.8 (2CH), 128.8 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 128.3 (2CH), 126.4 (2CH), 71.0 (CH), 68.9 (CH₂), 63.2 (C), 38.5 (CH₂), 34.9 (CH₂), 34.5 (CH₃), 19.9 (CH₂).

Carbamate 7d_{Me}: Following the general procedure with **2d** (527 mg, 1.82 mmol), methylchloroformate (170 μ L, 2.19 mmol) and a 2 M solution of Na₂CO₃ (1.8 mL, 3.6 mmol) in 19 mL of THF for 4 h, and using EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂, 4:6 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **7d_{Me}** was obtained as a yellow solid (632 mg, 99 %). *R_f* (AcOEt/DCM, 4:6) = 0.63. Mp 186.8–188.8 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₆H₁₈N₂O₆⁺ 348.1190, found 348.1190. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 8.20 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.25 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2 H), 5.39 (s, 1 H), 3.85 (s, 3 H), 3.47 (s, 3 H), 2.59–2.47 (m, 1H), 2.39–2.20 (m, 3H), 2.18–2.01 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 211.0 (C), 169.4 (C), 158.0 (C), 147.8 (C), 143.2 (C), 127.4 (2CH), 124.0 (2CH), 70.0 (CH), 62.9 (C), 54.4 (CH₃), 38.9 (CH₂), 35.4 (CH₂), 34.3 (CH₃), 20.1 (CH₂).

Carbamate 7f_{Bn}: Following the general procedure with **2f** (550 mg, 2.00 mmol), benzylchloroformate (440 μ L, 3.10 mmol) and a 2 M solution of Na₂CO₃ (2.5 mL, 5.0 mmol) in 20 mL of THF for 4 h, and using EtOAc/PE, 2:8 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **7f_{Bn}** was obtained as a colorless oil (674 mg, 82 %). *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 2:8) = 0.23. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₂₃H₂₅N₂O₅⁺ 409.1758, found 409.1764. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.38–7.33 (m, 3H), 7.31–7.25 (m, 2H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 5.27 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 5.25 (s, 1H), 5.16 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 2.38 (m, 1H), 2.12 (m, 4H), 1.97 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 210.8 (C), 170.3 (C), 159.8 (C), 157.7 (C), 135.3 (C), 128.8 (2CH), 128.8 (CH), 128.2 (2CH), 128.2 (C), 127.8 (2CH), 114.3 (2CH), 70.7 (CH), 68.9 (CH₂), 63.1 (C), 55.4 (CH₃), 38.4 (CH₂), 34.9 (CH₂), 34.6 (CH₃), 19.9 (CH₂).

Carbamate 7g_{Me}: Following the general procedure with **2g** (502 mg, 1.94 mmol), methylchloroformate (180 μ L, 2.32 mmol) and a 2 M solution of Na₂CO₃ (1.9 mL, 3.8 mmol) in 19 mL of THF for 2 h, and using EtOAc/PE, 4:6 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **7g_{Me}** was obtained as a white solid (607 mg, 99 %). *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 4:6) = 0.25. Mp 157.3–159.0 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₇H₂₁N₂O₄⁺ 317.1496, found 317.1496. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.25–7.17 (m, 2H), 7.10 (ddd, *J* = 6.5, 6.5, 4.0 Hz, 2H), 5.58 (s, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 2.57–2.44 (m, 1H), 2.39–2.16 (m, 4H), 2.14–2.01 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 209.9 (C), 170.3 (C), 158.1 (C), 134.1 (C), 133.9 (C), 130.5 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 126.5 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 68.1 (CH), 61.8 (C), 54.1 (CH₃), 38.9 (CH₂), 35.8 (CH₂), 33.8 (CH₃), 20.1 (CH₂), 19.5 (CH₃).

Carbamate 7h_{Bn}: Following the general procedure with **2h** (690 mg, 2.87 mmol), benzylchloroformate (490 μ L, 3.45 mmol) and a 2 M solution of Na₂CO₃ (2.9 mL, 5.8 mmol) in 28 mL of THF for 4 h, and using EtOAc/PE, 4:6 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **7h_{Bn}** was obtained as a colorless oil (858 mg, 80 %). *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 4:6) = 0.64. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M + H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₉H₂₃N₂O₆⁺ 375.1551,

found 375.1549. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.45–7.32 (m, 5H), 5.30 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 4.81 (s, 1H), 4.18 (dq, *J* = 11.8, 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 2.51–2.27 (m, 3H), 2.23–2.13 (m, 1H), 2.10–1.93 (m, 2H), 1.26 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 211.1 (C), 170.5 (C), 167.1 (C), 156.7 (C), 135.0 (C), 128.9 (CH), 128.9 (2CH), 128.4 (2CH), 69.2 (CH₂), 67.9 (CH), 62.2 (CH₂), 60.9 (C), 38.7 (CH₂), 34.7(CH₃), 34.7 (CH₂), 20.0 (CH₂), 14.0 (CH₃). The structure of **7h_{Bn}** was further ascertained by an HSQC 2D NMR experiment.

Carbamate 7i_{Bn}: Following the general procedure with **2i** (1580 mg, 5.23 mmol), benzylchloroformate (890 μL, 6.27 mmol) and a 2 M solution of Na₂CO₃ (6.5 mL, 13.0 mmol) in 130 mL of THF for 4 h, and using EtOAc/PE, 2:8 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **7i_{Bn}** was obtained as a colorless oil (1180 mg, 52 %). *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 2:8) = 0.30. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₂₄H₂₅N₂O₆⁺ 437.1707, found 437.1709; [M+NH₄]⁺ calcd. for C₂₄H₂₈N₃O₆⁺ 454.1973, found 454.1978. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.43–7.31 (m, 10H), 5.29 (d, *J* = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 5.18 (d, *J* = 12.3 Hz, 2H), 5.06 (d, *J* = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 4.85 (s, 1H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 2.50–2.24 (m, 3H), 2.23–1.88 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 211.2 (C), 170.4 (C), 167.0 (C), 156.9 (C), 135.0 (C), 134.8 (C), 129.0 (CH), 129.0 (2CH), 128.9 (2CH), 128.8 (CH), 128.8 (2CH), 128.5 (2CH), 69.3 (CH₂), 68.2 (CH₂), 68.0 (CH), 61.0 (C), 38.7 (CH₂), 34.8 (CH₂), 34.7 (CH₃), 20.0 (CH₂).

Carbamate 7j_{Bn}: Following the general procedure with **2j** (600 mg, 2.32 mmol), benzylchloroformate (660 μL, 4.65 mmol) and a 2 M solution of Na₂CO₃ (2.9 mL, 5.8 mmol) in 20 mL of THF for 4 h, and using EtOAc/PE, 2:8 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **7j_{Bn}** was obtained as a yellowish solid (711 mg, 78 %). *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 2:8) = 0.28. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₂₃H₂₅N₂O₄⁺ 393.1809, found 393.1809. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.43–7.09 (m, 10H), 5.17–5.08 (m, 2H), 4.60 (dd, *J* = 7.0, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 3.07–2.87 (m, 2H), 2.42–1.88 (m, 5H), 1.83–1.68 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 212.7 (C), 170.9 (C), 157.95 (C), 136.79 (C), 135.26 (C), 129.8 (2CH), 128.8 (2CH), 128.7(CH), 128.5 (2CH), 128.2 (2CH), 126.9 (CH), 69.0 (CH), 68.7 (CH₂), 61.3 (C), 39.3 (CH₂), 36.7 (CH₂), 34.5 (CH₂), 34.1 (CH₃), 20.0 (CH₂).

General Procedure for Triflyl Enol Ethers 8: To a solution of ketone **7** (1 equiv.) and Tf₂NPh (1.2 equiv.) in anhydrous THF (ca. 0.1 M) at –80 °C was added a 0.5 M solution of KHMDS in toluene (1.5 equiv.). The solution was stirred at this temperature during 1 h then warmed to room temperature and stirred for an additional 2 h at this temperature. The resulting mixture was poured into a saturated solution of ammonium chloride and extracted with three times with dichloromethane. The organic layers were combined, dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to give the crude product, which was purified by flash chromatography.

Triflyl Enol Ether 8a_{Me}: Following the general procedure with **7a_{Me}** (456 mg, 1.51 mmol), Tf₂NPh (653 mg, 1.83 mmol) and KHMDS 0.5 M in toluene (4.8 mL, 2.4 mmol) in 17 mL of anhydrous THF, and using EtOAc/PE, 4:6 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **8a_{Me}** was obtained as a white solid (583 mg, 89 %). *R_f* (EtOAc/PE, 4:6) = 0.50. Mp 181.2–181.7 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₇H₁₈F₃N₂O₆S⁺ 435.0832, found 435.0832. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.40–7.31 (m, 3H), 7.09 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 2.5 Hz, 2H), 5.88 (s, 1H), 5.38 (s, 1H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 2.74–2.39 (m, 3H), 2.19 (dd, *J* = 11.8, 7.1 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 169.8 (C), 158.2 (C), 144.9 (C), 135.6 (C), 129.0 (2CH), 128.8 (CH), 126.0 (2CH), 120.0 (CH), 118.1 (q, *J* = 323 Hz, CF₃), 70.0 (CH), 61.8 (C), 54.2 (CH₃), 35.0 (CH₂), 33.9 (CH₃), 26.4 (CH₂). ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): –74.1 (s, 3F).

Triflyl Enol Ether 8a_{Bn}: Following the general procedure with **7a_{Bn}** (800 mg, 2.11 mmol), Tf₂NPh (863 mg, 2.42 mmol) and KHMDS 0.5 M in toluene (6.2 mL, 3.1 mmol) in 21 mL of anhydrous THF, and using EtOAc/PE, 2:8 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **8a_{Me}** was obtained as a white solid (908 mg, 84 %). *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 2:8) = 0.52. Mp 134.5–136.5 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₂₃H₂₂F₃N₂O₆S⁺ 511.1145, found 511.1146. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.46–7.30 (m, 8H), 7.12–7.06 (m, 2H), 5.85 (dd, *J* = 2.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 5.37 (s, 1H), 5.32 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (d, *J* = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 2.64–2.32 (m, 3H), 2.10–1.96 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 169.8 (C), 157.7 (C), 144.8 (C), 135.6 (C), 135.2 (C), 128.9 (2CH), 128.9 (CH), 128.8 (2CH), 128.7 (CH), 128.3 (2CH), 126.0 (2CH), 119.9 (CH), 118.1 (q, *J* = 321 Hz, CF₃), 70.13 (CH₃), 69.0 (CH₂), 61.8 (C), 34.7 (CH₂), 34.0 (CH₃), 26.2 (CH₂). ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): –74.08 (s, 3F).

Triflyl Enol Ether 8d_{Me}: Following the general procedure with **7d_{Me}** (541 mg, 1.56 mmol), Tf₂NPh (568 mg, 1.59 mmol) and KHMDS 0.5 M in toluene (4.4 mL, 2.2 mmol) in 16 mL of anhydrous THF, and using EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂, 1:9 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **8d_{Me}** was obtained as a white solid (528 mg, 71 %). *R_f* (EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂, 3:7) = 0.83. Mp 152.0–154.0 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₇H₁₇F₃N₃O₈S⁺ 480.0683, found 480.0682. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 8.24 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 3H), 5.93 (s, 1H), 5.48 (s, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.50 (s, 3H), 2.74–2.47 (m, 3H), 2.27–2.20 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 169.0 (C), 158.1 (C), 148.2 (C), 144.2 (C), 142.8 (C), 127.2 (2CH), 124.4 (2CH), 120.8 (CH), 117.9 (q, *J* = 322 Hz, CF₃), 69.3 (CH), 61.8 (C), 54.6 (CH₃), 34.9 (CH₂), 34.1 (CH₃), 26.5 (CH₂). ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): –74.2 (s, 3F).

Triflyl Enol Ether 8f_{Bn}: Following the general procedure with **7f_{Bn}** (600 mg, 1.47 mmol), Tf₂NPh (672 mg, 1.88 mmol) and KHMDS 0.5 M in toluene (4.4 mL, 2.2 mmol) in 15 mL of anhydrous THF, and using EtOAc/PE, 2:8 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **8f_{Bn}** was obtained as a white solid (580 mg, 73 %). *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 2:8) = 0.18. Mp 103.9–105.9 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₂₄H₂₄F₃N₂O₇S⁺ 541.1251, found 541.1251. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.40–7.30 (m, 5H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 5.84 (dd, *J* = 2.8, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 5.32 (d, *J* = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 5.32 (s, 1H), 5.18 (d, *J* = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 2.64–2.30 (m, 3H), 2.05–1.95 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 170.0 (C), 160.2 (C), 157.7 (C), 145.0 (C), 135.3 (C), 128.9 (2CH), 128.9 (CH), 128.4 (2CH), 127.8 (C), 127.3 (2CH), 119.9 (CH), 114.5 (2CH), 69.9 (CH), 69.0 (CH₂), 61.8 (C), 55.6 (CH₃), 34.7 (CH₂), 34.1 (CH₃), 26.3 (CH₂). Resonance for CF₃ not detected due to a low S/N ratio. ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): –74.15 (s, 3F).

Triflyl Enol Ether 8g_{Me}: Following the general procedure with **7g_{Me}** (498 mg, 1.57 mmol), Tf₂NPh (675 mg, 1.89 mmol) and KHMDS 0.5 M in toluene (4.8 mL, 2.4 mmol) in 18 mL of anhydrous THF, and using EtOAc/PE, 4:6 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **8g_{Me}** was obtained as a white solid (469 mg, 67 %). *R_f* (EtOAc/PE, 4:6) = 0.83. Mp 134.0–135.1 °C. HRMS (ESI⁺): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₈H₂₀N₂O₆SF₃⁺ 449.0989, found 449.0990. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.24–7.14 (m, 3H), 7.03–6.99 (m, 1H), 5.83 (dd, *J* = 2.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 5.72 (s, 1H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 2.70–2.56 (m, 2H), 2.55–2.44 (m, 1H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.25 (ddd, *J* = 13.0, 7.4, 1.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 169.9 (C), 158.1 (C), 145.2 (C), 134.6 (C), 134.2 (C), 131.0 (CH) 128.7 (CH), 126.8 (CH), 125.4 (CH), 120.2, (CH), 118.1 (q, *J* = 322 Hz, CF₃), 67.3 (CH), 61.4 (C), 54.2 (CH₃), 35.2 (CH₂), 33.9 (CH₃), 26.7 (CH₂), 19.5 (CH₃). ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): –74.0 (s, 3F).

Triflyl Enol Ether 8h_{Bn}: Following the general procedure with **7h_{Bn}** (820 mg, 2.19 mmol), Tf₂NPh (861 mg, 2.40 mmol) and KHMDS 0.5 M

in toluene (6.6 mL, 3.3 mmol) in 22 mL of anhydrous THF, and using EtOAc/PE, 2:8 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **8h_{Bn}** was obtained as a white solid (515 mg, 46 %). *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 2:8) = 0.35. Mp 122.4–122.9 °C. HRMS (ESI+): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₂₀H₂₂F₃N₂O₈S⁺ 507.1043, found 507.1042. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.45–7.32 (m, 5H), 6.02 (dd, *J* = 2.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 5.32 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.90 (s, 1H), 4.30–4.09 (m, 2H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 2.62–2.44 (m, 2H), 2.29 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 8.2, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.94 (ddd, *J* = 13.2, 7.1, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.28 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 170.4 (C), 167.1 (C), 156.8 (C), 143.4 (C), 135.0 (C), 129.0 (CH), 128.9 (2CH), 128.6 (2CH), 121.3 (CH), 69.3 (CH₂), 67.5 (CH), 62.6 (CH₂), 59.8 (C), 34.7 (CH₃), 33.5 (CH₂), 26.3 (CH₂), 13.9 (CH₃). Resonance for CF₃ not detected due to a low S/N ratio. ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): –73.51 (s, 3F).

Triflyl Enol Ether 8i_{Bn}: Following the general procedure with **7i_{Bn}** (1100 mg, 2.52 mmol), Tf₂NPh (1152 mg, 3.22 mmol) and KHMDS 0.5 M in toluene (7.6 mL, 3.8 mmol) in 25 mL of anhydrous THF, and using EtOAc/PE, 2:8 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **8i_{Bn}** was obtained as a white solid (584 mg, 41 %). *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 2:8) = 0.40. HRMS (ESI+): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₂₅H₂₄F₃N₂O₈S⁺ 569.1200, found 569.1200. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.42–7.28 (m, 10H), 6.04 (dd, *J* = 2.7, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 5.30 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 5.18 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (s, 1H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 2.55–2.44 (m, 2H), 2.24–2.36 (m, 1H), 1.95 (ddd, *J* = 13.4, 6.9, 3.7 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 170.3 (C), 166.9 (C), 156.7 (C), 135.0 (C), 134.5 (C), 129.0 (CH), 128.9 (2CH), 128.8 (2CH), 128.7 (2CH), 128.5 (2CH), 127.0 (CH), 121.2 (CH), 118.5 (q, *J* = 322 Hz, CF₃), 69.2 (CH₂), 68.4 (CH₂), 67.5 (CH), 59.9 (C), 34.6 (CH₃), 33.4 (CH₂), 26.3 (CH₂). ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): –73.33.

Triflyl Enol Ether 8j_{Bn}: Following the general procedure with **7j_{Bn}** (709 mg, 1.81 mmol), Tf₂NPh (826 mg, 2.31 mmol) and KHMDS 0.5 M in toluene (5.4 mL, 2.7 mmol) in 25 mL of anhydrous THF, and using EtOAc/PE, 2:8 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **8j_{Bn}** was obtained as a white solid (800 mg, 84 %). *R_f* (EtOAc/PE, 2:8) = 0.49. HRMS (ESI+): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₂₄H₂₄F₃N₂O₈S⁺ 525.1302, found 525.1302. Mp 103.3–103.7 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.35–7.24 (m, 6H), 7.20–7.15 (m, 2H), 7.08–7.03 (m, 2H), 6.02 (dd, *J* = 2.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 5.06–4.98 (m, 2H), 4.58 (dd, *J* = 11.7, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 2.91–2.68 (m, 2H), 2.49–2.41 (m, 2H), 2.30–2.17 (m, 1H), 1.86 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 6.4, 3.1 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 170.6 (C), 157.7 (C), 145.0 (C), 136.8 (C), 135.1 (C), 129.4 (2CH), 128.7 (2CH), 128.6 (CH), 128.5 (2CH), 128.0 (2CH), 126.9 (CH), 121.3 (CH), 118.5 (q, *J* = 320 Hz, CF₃), 69.3 (CH), 68.6 (CH₂), 60.0 (C), 36.6 (CH₂), 34.1 (CH₃), 33.3 (CH₂), 26.2 (CH₂). ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): –73.7 (s, 3F).

General Procedure for Olefins 9: To a solution of **8** in anhydrous DMF (ca 0.1 M) under an argon atmosphere was added palladium diacetate (20–50 mol-%), triphenylphosphane (60–100 mol-%), formic acid (2 equiv.) and tributylamine (3 equiv.). The resulting mixture was heated at 80 °C and stirred at this temperature for 4 h. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed twice 1 M HCl and twice with brine. The organic layer was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo to afford the crude product, which was purified by flash chromatography.

Olefin 9h_{Bn}: Following the general procedure with **8h_{Bn}** (400 mg, 0.79 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (89 mg, 0.40 mmol), PPh₃ (207 mg, 0.79 mmol), formic acid (60 μL, 1.59 mmol) and *n*Bu₃N (565 μL, 2.38 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (16 mL), and using EtOAc/PE, 2:8 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **9h_{Bn}** was obtained as a colorless oil (161 mg, 57 %). *R_f* (EtOAc/PE, 2:8) = 0.27. HRMS (ESI+):

[M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₉H₂₃N₂O₅⁺ 359.1601, found 359.1604. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.47–7.30 (m, 5H), 6.19–6.13 (m, 1H), 5.34–5.28 (m, 1H), 5.30 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (s, 1H), 4.25–4.13 (m, 2H), 3.28 (s, 3H), 2.52–2.42 (m, 2H), 2.20–2.06 (m, 1H), 1.95–1.84 (m, 1H), 1.26 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 175.1 (C), 168.1 (C), 156.9 (C), 139.2 (CH), 135.3 (C), 128.8 (2CH), 128.8 (CH), 128.3 (2CH), 126.5 (CH), 69.2 (CH), 68.9 (CH₂), 61.7 (CH₂), 60.9 (C), 34.8 (CH₃), 34.8 (CH₂), 31.8 (CH₂), 14.2 (CH₃).

Olefin 9i_{Bn}: Following the general procedure with **8i_{Bn}** (584 mg, 1.03 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (46 mg, 0.20 mmol), PPh₃ (162 mg, 0.62 mmol), formic acid (77 μL, 2.04 mmol) and *n*Bu₃N (734 μL, 3.09 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (10 mL), and using EtOAc/PE, 2:8 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **9i_{Bn}** was obtained as a yellowish oil (332 mg, 77 %). *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 3:7) = 0.64. HRMS (ESI+): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₂₄H₂₅N₂O₅⁺ 421.1758, found 421.1758. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.42–7.26 (m, 10H), 6.09 (ddd, *J* = 5.8, 2.4, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.30 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.23–5.09 (m, 4H), 4.82 (s, 1H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 2.45 (dddd, *J* = 7.1, 4.6, 2.4, 2.4 Hz, 2H), 2.12 (ddd, *J* = 13.1, 8.6, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 1.89 (ddd, *J* = 13.2, 6.7, 4.6 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 174.9 (C), 168.0 (C), 156.8 (C), 139.3 (CH), 135.3 (C), 134.8 (C), 128.9 (2CH), 128.8 (2CH), 128.8 (CH), 128.7 (2CH), 128.7 (CH), 128.4 (2CH), 126.5 (CH), 69.1 (CH), 69.0 (CH₂), 67.5 (CH₂), 61.0 (C), 34.8 (CH₂), 34.8 (CH₃), 31.8 (CH₂).

Olefin 9j_{Bn}: Following the general procedure with **8j_{Bn}** (597 mg, 1.14 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (51 mg, 0.23 mmol), PPh₃ (179 mg, 0.68 mmol), formic acid (81 μL, 2.15 mmol) and *n*Bu₃N (860 μL, 3.62 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (23 mL), and using EtOAc/PE, 2:8 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **9j_{Bn}** was obtained as a yellowish oil (380 mg, 89 %). *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 2:8) = 0.26. HRMS (ESI+): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₂₃H₂₅N₂O₃⁺ 377.1860, found 377.1860. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.38–7.30 (m, 3H), 7.30–7.23 (m, 3H), 7.21–7.14 (m, 2H), 7.14–7.07 (m, 2H), 6.23–6.15 (m, 1H), 5.68–5.61 (m, 1H), 5.06 (dd, *J* = 14.5, 12.7, 3H), 4.46 (dd, *J* = 11.4, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 2.84 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (dd, *J* = 13.8, 11.8 Hz, 1H), 2.51–2.40 (m, 2H), 2.16–2.01 (m, 1H), 1.94–1.81 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 175.5 (C), 158.0 (C), 138.5 (CH), 137.5 (C), 135.5 (C), 129.4 (2CH), 128.6 (2CH), 128.4 (2CH), 128.4 (CH), 127.9 (2CH), 127.1 (CH), 126.7 (CH), 70.6 (CH), 68.2 (CH₂), 62.0 (C), 36.8 (CH₂), 34.3 (CH₂), 33.9 (CH₃), 31.7 (CH₂).

General Procedure for Tetracyclic Compounds 10: To a solution of **8** in anhydrous DMF (ca 0.1 M) under an argon atmosphere was added palladium diacetate (20–50 mol-%), triphenylphosphane (60–100 mol-%) and tributylamine (3 equiv.). The resulting mixture was heated at 80 °C and stirred at this temperature for 1–23 h. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed twice 1 M HCl and twice with brine. The organic layer was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo to afford the crude product, which was purified by flash chromatography.

Tetracyclic Compound 10a_{Me}: Following the general procedure with **8a_{Me}** (494 mg, 1.14 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (128 mg, 0.57 mmol), PPh₃ (298 mg, 1.14 mmol) and *n*Bu₃N (810 μL, 3.41 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (11 mL) for 1.5 h, and using EtOAc/PE, 4:6 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **10a_{Me}** was obtained as a yellow solid (321 mg, 99 %). *R_f* (EtOAc/PE, 4:6) = 0.53. Mp 152.0–154.0 °C. HRMS (ESI+): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₆H₁₇N₂O₃⁺ 285.1234, found 285.1235. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.50–7.41 (m, 2H), 7.38–7.26 (m, 2H), 6.14 (dd, *J* = 3.4, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 5.43 (s, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.35–3.21 (m, 1H), 3.10 (s, 3H), 2.73 (ddd, *J* = 12.4, 8.7, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (dd, *J* = 12.4, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.12–2.02 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 173.8 (C), 158.4 (C), 147.0 (C), 146.1 (C), 135.5 (C), 129.6

(CH), 128.9 (CH), 126.0 (CH), 123.2 (CH), 122.4 (CH), 68.3 (CH), 66.9 (C), 54.0 (CH₃), 37.6 (CH₂), 34.3 (CH₃), 33.2 (CH₂).

Tetracyclic Compound 10d_{Me}: Following the general procedure with **8d_{Me}** (425 mg, 0.89 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (100 mg, 0.45 mmol), PPh₃ (233 mg, 0.89 mmol) and *n*Bu₃N (630 μL, 2.65 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (9 mL) for 4 h, and using EtOAc/PE, 5:5 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **10a_{Me}** was obtained as a yellow solid (288 mg, 98 %). *R_f* (EtOAc/PE, 5:5) = 0.46. Mp 189.0–191.0 °C. HRMS (ESI+): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₆H₁₆N₃O₅⁺ 330.1084, found 330.1086. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 8.25 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.35 (dd, *J* = 3.4, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 5.50 (s, 1H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 3.40–3.26 (m, 1H), 3.11 (s, 3H), 2.80 (ddd, *J* = 14.9, 8.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (dd, *J* = 12.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.18–2.08 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 172.7 (C), 158.3 (C), 152.5 (C), 149.5 (C), 144.9 (C), 136.9 (C), 127.1 (CH), 126.9 (CH), 123.9 (CH), 117.5 (CH), 67.9 (CH), 67.3 (C), 54.3 (CH₃), 37.8 (CH₂), 34.3 (CH₃), 33.4 (CH₂).

Tetracyclic Compound 10f_{Bn}: Following the general procedure with **8f_{Bn}** (550 mg, 1.02 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (46 mg, 0.20 mmol), PPh₃ (160 mg, 0.61 mmol) and *n*Bu₃N (727 μL, 3.06 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (20 mL) for 4 h, and using EtOAc/PE, 5:5 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **10f_{Bn}** was obtained as a white solid (388 mg, 98 %). *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 2:8) = 0.14. Mp 122.3–124.3 °C. HRMS (ESI+): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₂₃H₂₃N₂O₄⁺ 391.1652, found 391.1654. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.43–7.37 (m, 5H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 6.11 (dd, *J* = 3.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 5.40 (s, 1H), 5.35 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 5.29 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.19–3.33 (m, 1H), 2.71 (ddd, *J* = 16.6, 8.1, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.32 (dd, *J* = 12.5, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.02 (ddd, *J* = 12.5, 9.4 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 173.9 (C), 161.1 (C), 157.7 (C), 147.0 (C), 138.1 (C), 136.8 (C), 135.6 (C), 128.9 (2CH), 128.7 (CH), 128.2 (2CH), 126.8 (CH), 123.1 (CH), 116.3 (CH), 106.3 (CH), 68.7 (CH₂), 68.0 (CH), 67.5 (C), 55.7 (CH₃), 37.5 (CH₂), 34.4 (CH₃), 33.0 (CH₂).

Tetracyclic Compound 10g_{Me}: Following the general procedure with **8g_{Me}** (400 mg, 0.89 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (100 mg, 0.44 mmol), PPh₃ (234 mg, 0.89 mmol) and *n*Bu₃N (640 μL, 2.69 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (9 mL) for 23 h, and using EtOAc/PE, 3:7 as eluent for the flash chromatography, **10g_{Me}** was obtained as a yellow solid (246 mg, 93 %). *R_f* (EtOAc/PE, 3:7) = 0.44. Mp 170.0–170.8 °C. HRMS (ESI+): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₇H₁₉N₂O₃⁺ 299.1390, found 299.1390. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.28 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.09 (dd, *J* = 3.3, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 5.54 (s, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.25 (dddd, *J* = 16.5, 9.2, 6.6, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.10 (s, 3H), 2.71 (ddd, *J* = 16.5, 8.7, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.36 (dd, *J* = 12.2, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.10–2.01 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 173.9 (C), 158.8 (C), 147.0 (C), 143.0 (C), 137.3 (C), 135.7 (C), 130.5 (CH), 129.7 (CH), 122.7 (CH), 119.9 (CH), 68.9 (CH), 66.6 (C), 54.0 (CH₃), 37.5 (CH₂), 34.2 (CH₃), 32.9 (CH₂), 18.2 (CH₃).

Keto Ester 11: To a solution of phenyl 3-oxobutanoate (2.50 g, 13 mmol) in 32 mL of anhydrous DMF was added K₂CO₃ (3.59 g, 26 mmol), 1,4-dibromobutane (4.7 mL, 39 mmol) and *n*Bu₄NI (480 mg, 1.3 mmol), and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 days. Brine (30 mL) and ethyl acetate (30 mL) were added and the organic layer separated. The aqueous layer was extracted twice with EtOAc and the combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄, concentrated in vacuo and purified by flash chromatography eluted with EtOAc/PE, 1:9 to afford **11** as a colorless oil (1.46 g, 46 %). *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 1:9) = 0.40. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.85 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 7.55–7.45 (m, 1H), 7.44–7.35 (m, 2H), 4.04 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.49–2.21 (m, 4H), 1.86–1.60 (m, 4H), 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz,

δ ppm/CDCl₃): 196.2 (C), 174.8 (C), 135.56 (C), 132.7 (CH), 128.9 (2CH), 128.5 (2CH), 63.8 (C), 61.37 (CH₂), 35.2 (2CH₂), 26.4 (2CH₂), 13.8 (CH₃).

Acylohydrazone 12: Keto ester **11** (350 mg, 1.42 mmol) and methylhydrazine (230 μL, 4.39 mmol) were allowed to react neat at room temperature for 3 days. Purification of the resulting material by flash chromatography eluted with EtOAc/PE, 2:8 afforded **12** (320 mg, 99 %) as a white solid. *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 2:8) = 0.50. Mp 89.8–91.2 °C. HRMS (ESI+): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₄H₁₇N₂O⁺ 229.1335, found 229.1337. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.77–7.71 (m, 2H), 7.43–7.38 (m, 3H), 3.32 (s, 3H), 2.21–1.90 (m, 8H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 180.8 (C), 161.3 (C), 130.7 (C), 129.9 (CH), 128.9 (2CH), 126.3 (2CH), 56.9 (C), 36.0 (2CH₂), 31.5 (CH₃), 27.5 (2CH₂).

Spirobicyclic Pyrazolidinone 3b: To a solution of **12** (243 mg, 1.06 mmol) in methanol (18 mL) was added 10 % Pd/C (113 mg) and the solution was placed under an atmosphere of hydrogen with vigorous stirring for three days at room temperature. The resulting suspension was filtered through celite, concentrated in vacuo and purified by flash chromatography eluted with EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂, 4:6 to afford pure **3b** (143 mg, 59 %) as a white solid. *R_f* (AcOEt/CH₂Cl₂, 4:6) = 0.24. HRMS (ESI+): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₄H₁₉N₂O⁺ 231.1492, found 231.1491. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.39–7.29 (m, 3H), 7.23–7.18 (m, 2H), 4.73 (broad s, 1H), 4.31 (s, 1H), 3.15 (s, 3H), 2.17–2.04 (m, 1H), 1.89–1.75 (m, 2H), 1.72–1.55 (m, 3H), 1.42–1.31 (m, 1H), 1.29–1.15 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 176.5 (C), 138.0 (C), 128.7 (2CH), 128.1 (CH), 127.1 (2CH), 69.1 (CH), 56.2 (C), 35.8 (CH₂), 31.8 (CH₃), 30.7 (CH₂), 25.5 (CH₂), 25.5 (CH₂).

Spirobicyclic Pyrazolidinone 3h: To a solution of **9h_{Bn}** (510 mg, 1.42 mmol) in methanol (100 mL) was added 10 % Pd/C (151 mg) and the solution was placed under an atmosphere of hydrogen with vigorous stirring for five days at room temperature. The resulting suspension was filtered through celite, concentrated in vacuo and purified by flash chromatography eluted with EtOAc/PE, 6:4 to afford pure **3h** (250 mg, 78 %) as a colorless oil. *R_f* (EtOAc/PE, 4:6) = 0.20. HRMS (ESI+): [M+Na]⁺ calcd. for C₁₁H₁₈N₂O₃Na⁺ 249.1210, found 249.1212. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 4.79 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (qd, *J* = 7.3, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 4.03 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 3.05 (s, 3H), 2.28–2.15 (m, 1H), 1.89–1.64 (m, 6H), 1.53–1.42 (m, 1H), 1.31 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 175.6 (C), 169.9 (C), 67.2 (CH), 61.7 (CH₂), 54.1 (C), 34.9 (CH₂), 31.9 (CH₂), 31.8 (CH₃), 26.4 (CH₂), 26.0 (CH₂), 14.3 (CH₃).

Spirobicyclic Pyrazolidinone 3j: To a solution of **9j_{Bn}** (310 mg, 0.82 mmol) in methanol (40 mL) was added 10 % Pd/C (88 mg) and the solution was placed under an atmosphere of hydrogen with vigorous stirring for three days at room temperature. The resulting suspension was filtered through celite, concentrated in vacuo and purified by flash chromatography eluted with EtOAc/PE, 6:4 to afford pure **3h** (134 mg, 67 %) as a colorless oil. *R_f* (AcOEt/PE, 4:6) = 0.10. HRMS (ESI+): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₅H₂₁N₂O⁺ 245.1648 found 245.1647. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.37–7.22 (m, 5H), 4.14 (broad s, 1H), 3.47 (dd, *J* = 9.7, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (s, 3H), 2.87 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.67 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 10.6 Hz, 1H), 2.14–2.01 (m, 1H), 1.98–1.49 (m, 7H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 177.6 (C), 138.5 (C), 129.1 (2CH), 128.6 (2CH), 126.7 (CH), 66.4 (CH), 54.8 (C), 35.1 (CH₂), 34.6 (CH₂), 31.8 (CH₃), 29.4 (CH₂), 26.2 (CH₂), 25.6 (CH₂).

Tetracyclic Pyrazolidinone 10a: To a solution of **10a_{Me}** (162 mg, 0.57 mmol) in anhydrous methanol (6 mL) was added LiOH (14 mg, 0.58 mmol) and the resulting solution was stirred for five days at room temperature. Brine (10 mL) was then added and the aqueous layer was extracted three times with dichloromethane. The combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, fil-

tered and concentrated in vacuo to give the crude product, which was purified by flash chromatography eluted with EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂, 4:6 to afford pure **10a** (47 mg, 39 %) as a yellow solid. Recrystallization of this material from dichloromethane gave monocrystalline prisms suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis.^[7] *R*_f (EtOAc/DCM, 4:6) = 0.15. Mp 217.0–219.0 °C. HRMS (ESI+): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₄H₁₅N₂O⁺ 227.1179, found 227.1177; [M+Na]⁺ calcd. for C₁₄H₁₄N₂ONa⁺ 249.0998, found 249.0996. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 7.48 (dd, *J* = 6.6, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (dd, *J* = 6.3, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.34–7.27 (m, 2H), 6.11 (dd, *J* = 3.5, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (broad s, 1H), 4.52 (s, 1H), 3.39–3.26 (m, 1H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 2.73 (ddd, *J* = 16.5, 8.8, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (dd, *J* = 12.2, 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.05 (dd, *J* = 12.2, 9.3, 9.3 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 173.7 (C), 148.3 (C), 148.2 (C), 135.7 (C), 129.1 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 122.1 (CH), 122.0 (CH), 67.9 (C), 65.4 (CH), 37.5 (CH₂), 33.1 (CH₂), 31.9 (CH₃).

Tetracyclic Pyrazolidinone 1f: To a solution of **10f_{bn}** (380 mg, 1.05 mmol) in methanol (49 mL) was added 10 % Pd/C (104 mg) and the solution was placed under an atmosphere of hydrogen with vigorous stirring for four days at room temperature. The resulting suspension was filtered through celite, concentrated in vacuo and purified by flash chromatography eluted with EtOAc/PE, 6:4 to afford pure **1f** (230 mg, 85 %) as a colorless oil. *R*_f (AcOEt/PE, 4:6) = 0.15. HRMS (ESI+): [M+H]⁺ calcd. for C₁₅H₁₉N₂O₂⁺ 259.1441, found 259.1442. It was not possible to obtain a well-resolved ¹H NMR spectrum at 294 K. It was thus decided to analyze the corresponding trifluoromethanesulfonate salt **1f-TfOH**, which was prepared from a solution of **1f** in dichloromethane and 1 equiv. triflic acid followed by evaporation of volatiles in vacuo. The amorphous solid obtained was recrystallized from ethyl acetate to give monocrystalline prisms suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis.^[7] For the trifluoromethanesulfonate salt **1f-TfOH**: Mp 238–239 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, δ ppm/C₆D₆): 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (broad s, 1H), 5.22 (s, 1H), 3.79–3.68 (m, 2H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 3.12 (s, 3H), 2.21–2.09 (m, 1H), 1.88–1.70 (m, 2H), 1.55–1.45 (m, 1H), 1.39–1.26 (m, 1H), 1.15–0.79 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, δ ppm/CDCl₃): 174.1 (C), 163.2 (C), 149.4 (C), 127.3 (CH), 125.6 (C), 115.5 (CH), 109.7 (CH), 71.3 (CH), 61.1 (C), 56.6 (CH), 55.7 (CH₃), 36.2 (CH₂), 34.3 (CH₂), 31.4 (CH₃), 26.8 (CH₂). Resonance for CF₃ not detected due to a low S/N ratio.

Acknowledgments

Financial support from the Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR-13-JS07-0002-01), Aix Marseille Université, Centrale Marseille, and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) is gratefully acknowledged. We warmly thank Dr. Michel Giorgi (Aix-Marseille Université) for the X-ray structural analyses, Dr. Nicolas Vanthuynne (Aix-Marseille Université) and Ms. Marion Jean (CNRS) for analytical and semi-preparative HPLC on stationary phases, Dr. Jean-Valère Naubron (CNRS) for vibrational

circular dichroism spectroscopy, and Prof. Dr. Cyril Bressy (Aix-Marseille Université) for advices with the synthesis of **3b**.

Keywords: Diastereoselectivity · C-H activation · Organocatalysis · Spiro compounds · Synthetic methods

- [1] a) *Science of Synthesis Asymmetric Organocatalysis 1; Lewis Base and Acid Catalysts* (Ed.: B. List), Thieme, Stuttgart, **2012**; b) *Science of Synthesis Asymmetric Organocatalysis 2: Brønsted Base and Acid Catalysts, and Additional Topics* (Ed.: K. Maruoka), Thieme, Stuttgart, **2012**; c) *Comprehensive Enantioselective Organocatalysis* (Ed.: P. I. Dalko), Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, **2013**, Vol. 1–3.
- [2] Seminal work and catalysts in Figure 1a: a) K. A. Ahrendt, C. J. Borths, D. W. C. MacMillan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2000**, *122*, 4243–4244; b) S. P. Brown, N. C. Goodwin, D. W. C. MacMillan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2003**, *125*, 1192–1194; c) M. Marigo, T. C. Wabnitz, D. Fielenbach, K. A. Jørgensen, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, *44*, 794–797; *Angew. Chem.* **2005**, *117*, 804; d) Y. Hayashi, H. Gotoh, T. Hayashi, M. Shoji, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, *44*, 4212–4215; *Angew. Chem.* **2005**, *117*, 4284. Reviews: e) A. Erkkilä, I. Majander, P. M. Pihko, *Chem. Rev.* **2007**, *107*, 5416–5470; f) M. Nielsen, D. Worgull, T. Zweifel, B. Gschwend, S. Bertelsen, K. A. Jørgensen, *Chem. Commun.* **2011**, *47*, 632–649; g) B. S. Donslund, T. K. Johansen, P. H. Poulsen, K. S. Halskov, K. A. Jørgensen, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2015**, *54*, 13860–13874; *Angew. Chem.* **2015**, *127*, 14066; h) S. Meninno, C. Volpe, A. Lattanzi, *ChemCatChem* **2019**, *11*, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/cctc.201900569>.
- [3] a) M. Lemay, W. W. Ogilvie, *Org. Lett.* **2005**, *7*, 4141–4144; b) M. Lemay, W. W. Ogilvie, *J. Org. Chem.* **2006**, *71*, 4663–4666; c) M. Lemay, L. Aumand, W. W. Ogilvie, *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2007**, *349*, 441–447; d) H. He, B.-J. Pei, H.-H. Chou, T. Tian, W.-H. Chan, A. W. M. Lee, *Org. Lett.* **2008**, *10*, 2421–2424; e) Y. Langlois, A. Petit, P. Rémy, M.-C. Scherrmann, C. Kouklovsky, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2008**, *49*, 5576–5579; f) E. Gould, T. Lebl, A. M. Z. Slawin, M. Reid, A. D. Smith, *Tetrahedron* **2010**, *66*, 8992–9008; g) F. Jakob, E. Herdtweck, T. Bach, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2010**, *16*, 7537–7546; h) I. Suzuki, M. Ando, R. Shimabara, A. Hirata, K. Takeda, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2011**, *9*, 3033–3040; i) E. Gould, T. Lebl, A. M. Z. Slawin, M. Reid, T. Davies, A. D. Smith, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2013**, *11*, 7877–7892; j) N. O. Häggman, B. Zank, H. Jun, D. Kaldre, J. L. Gleason, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2018**, *2018*, 5412–5416.
- [4] Reviews: a) W. Kirmse, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2002**, *2002*, 2193–2256; b) Y. Coquerel, J. Rodriguez in *Molecular Rearrangements in Organic Synthesis* (Ed.: C. Rojas), Wiley, Hoboken, **2015**, pp. 59–84.
- [5] M. Presset, K. Mohanan, M. Hamann, Y. Coquerel, J. Rodriguez, *Org. Lett.* **2011**, *13*, 4124–4127.
- [6] For precedents, see: a) M. C. Willis, C. K. Claverie, M. F. Mahon, *Chem. Commun.* **2002**, 832–833; b) A. C. F. Cruz, N. D. Miller, M. C. Willis, *Org. Lett.* **2007**, *9*, 4391–4393; c) M. R. Albicker, N. Cramer, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2009**, *48*, 9139–9142; *Angew. Chem.* **2009**, *121*, 9303; d) D. T. Ngoc, M. Albicker, L. Schneider, N. Cramer, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2010**, *8*, 1781–1784.
- [7] CCDC 1922280 (for **1f-CF₃SO₃H**), and 1922281 (for **10a**) contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre.
- [8] S. Muthusamy, B. Gnanaprakasam, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2005**, *46*, 635–638.
- [9] J. B. Brazier, T. J. K. Gibbs, J. H. Rowley, L. Samulis, S. Chak Yau, A. R. Kennedy, J. A. Platts, N. C. O. Tomkinson, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2015**, *13*, 133–141.