

CrossMark  
click for updatesCite this: *Chem. Sci.*, 2016, 7, 5206

# 1,3- and 1,4-Benzdiyne equivalents for regioselective synthesis of polycyclic heterocycles†

Takashi Ikawa,\* Shigeaki Masuda, Akira Takagi and Shuji Akai\*

We have devised a novel 1,3-benzdiyne equivalent, capable of quadruple functionalization by sequential benzyne generation and reaction with arynophiles. The key features of this method include the chemoselective generation of two triple bonds in a single benzene ring under fluoride-mediated mild conditions, and the regiocontrol of each benzyne reaction by the substituent next to the triple bond. This method produced various benzo-fused heteroaromatic compounds *via* reactions with arynophiles, such as furans, azides, and diazo compounds. A validation of the method is given in the convergent synthesis of the antipsychotic drug risperidone. A similar strategy has also been applied to a 1,4-benzdiyne equivalent to construct linearly benzo-fused heteroaromatics.

Received 20th February 2016  
Accepted 15th April 2016

DOI: 10.1039/c6sc00798h

www.rsc.org/chemicalscience

## Introduction

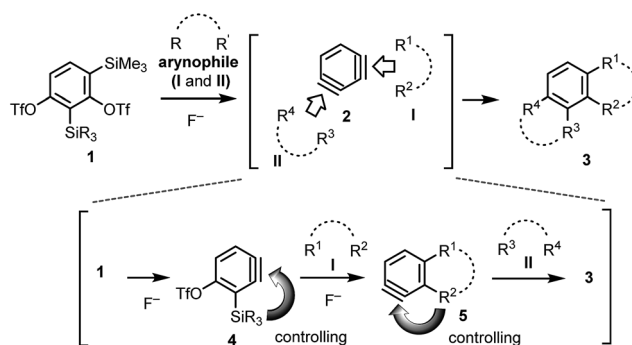
The reactions of benzynes with arynophiles are widely utilized for introducing substituents to adjacent carbons of benzene rings.<sup>1</sup> The direct installation of fused rings onto benzenes is an advantage specific to the benzyne reaction and is not possible through other methods. Furthermore, a variety of new arynophiles have been recently reported, enriching the diversity of the method.<sup>2</sup>

The reactions of benzdiynes, possessing two triple bonds in a single benzene ring, and two arynophiles, would provide a few-step synthesis for the convergent preparation of multi-fused benzenes. However, benzdiynes are observed only under gas-phase conditions due to their extreme instability,<sup>3</sup> and it would be impossible to react one with two different arynophiles for the synthesis of unsymmetrically fused benzene rings.

An alternative approach is to use benzdiyne equivalents, where two benzynes are generated sequentially in one pot to provide substituted acenes and polycyclic aromatic compounds. If we could control the regiochemistry of consecutive benzyne reactions, starting from benzdiyne equivalents, each with different arynophiles, we could produce a wide range of multi-ring fused unsymmetrical aromatic compounds.<sup>4</sup> However, only a limited number of such reactions have been reported, and most of them require several steps for functional group transformations to generate the second benzyne.<sup>5,6</sup> Therefore, the development of more sophisticated benzdiyne equivalents is needed to facilitate two-step sequential benzyne reactions. Crucial factors in the design of these benzdiyne equivalents

include suitable functional groups which enable the generation of the second benzyne without further transformations, and a way to control the regiochemistry of each benzyne reaction. The work of Suzuki *et al.* involving their original 1,4-benzdiyne equivalent meets these requirements, which uses *n*-butyllithium to generate the benzynes.<sup>6b</sup> Very recently, Peña *et al.* have demonstrated that triple bonds were sequentially generated twice under fluoride-mediated mild conditions from 1,4-benzdiyne equivalents and reacted with two different arynophiles in both stepwise and one-pot manners.<sup>7</sup> In contrast, there have been no reports of a suitable 1,3-benzdiyne equivalent.<sup>5,8,9</sup>

We have attempted sequential benzyne reactions starting from 1,3-benzdiyne equivalents **1**, with various arynophiles (Scheme 1). This method was designed to afford unsymmetrically substituted polycyclic aromatic compounds **3**, possessing consecutive fused-rings, as are often seen in material and pharmaceutical science.<sup>10</sup> While compounds like **3** have been



Scheme 1 Design of benzdiyne equivalent **1** that can sequentially generate two triple bonds in a single benzene ring and control the regiochemistry of two benzyne reactions by the substituents next to each triple bond.

Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Osaka University, 1-6 Yamadaoka, Suita, Osaka 565-0871, Japan. E-mail: ikawa@phs.osaka-u.ac.jp; akai@phs.osaka-u.ac.jp

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: 10.1039/c6sc00798h



mainly synthesized *via* linear, multi-step routes, our approach is convergent and rapid, proceeding by the combination of **1** and two different arynophiles (**I** and **II**), and allows a rational design for the production of a library of compounds. We were particularly interested in its application to the synthesis of benzo-fused heterocycles for medicinal chemistry. Therefore, we planned reactions using heteroatomic 1,3-dipoles, such as azides, nitrones, diazo compounds, and nitrile oxides, as the arynophiles.

We aimed to develop a synthetic methodology in which (1) two benzyne (**4** and **5**) are chemoselectively generated in a stepwise manner without any additional functionalization steps, (2) each benzyne is generated under mild conditions using a fluoride, and (3) the two cycloaddition reactions of **4** and **5** with **I** and **II** proceed in a highly regioselective manner (Scheme 1). In this article, we report the preparation of a new 1,3-benzdiyne equivalent **1b** [ $\text{SiR}_3 = \text{Si}(t\text{-Bu})\text{Me}_2$ ], and a method for the preparation of unsymmetrical, angular, and multi-ring fused heterocyclic compounds **3**, which satisfies the above criteria. One significant advantage of this method is the high regioselectivity of both benzyne reactions, in which the first step is controlled by the traceless directing group,  $\text{R}_3\text{Si}$  (ref. 11) of **4**, and the second step by the cyclic systems<sup>12</sup> of **5**.

## Results and discussion

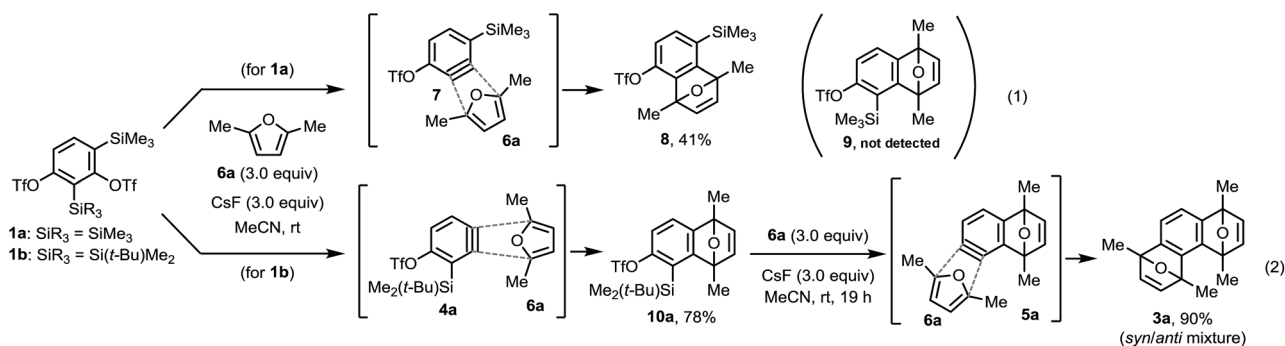
We synthesized two 1,3-benzdiyne equivalents, **1a** and **1b**, which were treated with CsF in the presence of 2,4-dimethylfuran **6a**. The reaction of **1a** with **6a** produced the undesired cycloaddition product **8** *via* benzyne **7** (Scheme 2). However, the reaction of **1b** afforded the desired cycloaddition product **10a** (78% yield) through the Diels–Alder reaction of the expected benzyne **4a** with **6a**. An important observation is that the double cycloaddition product **3a** was not detected by GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture after 30 min (see ESI†). This may be due to the lower reactivity of the  $\text{Me}_2(t\text{-Bu})\text{Si}$  group, even in the presence of excess CsF and **6a**. The generation of the second benzyne **5a** was achieved after long reaction time (19 h) under the same reaction conditions using CsF to give **3a** in 90% isolated yield.

We attempted to synthesize compounds **3b–f** through stepwise benzyne cycloaddition reactions from **1b** (Table 1). All

reactions of 3-silylbenzyne **4a** with arynophiles **6b–e** provided cycloaddition products **10** with good regioselectivities due to synergetic effect of the neighboring  $\text{Me}_2(t\text{-Bu})\text{Si}$  (ref. 11f) and the distant triflyloxy (TfO) groups.<sup>13</sup> Among them, unexpected proximal regioselectivity (*proximal-10d* : *distal-10d* = 78 : 22) was observed in the reaction between 3-silylbenzyne **4a** and nitrene **6d** (entry 4-1), which was opposite to the previously reported reactions of 3-silylbenzyne with nitrones (for structural determinations, see ESI†).<sup>11f–h</sup> This result is probably due to the inductively electron-withdrawing effect of the TfO group at C4.<sup>13a</sup> The reaction of **4a** with sydnone **6e** to give *distal-2H*-indazole **10e** selectively (entry 5-1) is particularly noteworthy, as the reactions of unsymmetrical benzyne such as 3-methoxybenzyne with sydnes have been reported to afford mixtures of regioisomers in 1 : 1 ratio.<sup>2f</sup> The reaction of benzyne **5** with arynophiles **6b** and **6f–g** provided polycyclic compounds **3b–f**. This is the first report of the generation and reaction of 4,5-benzotriazolynone **5b** (entry 2-2), 6,7-benzisoxazolynone **5c** (entry 3-2), 4,5-benzisoxazolynone **5d** (entry 4-2), and 6,7-2*H*-indazolynone **5e** (entry 5-2). The regioselectivity of these reactions is higher than that of sterically similar 4,5-indolynone (see preliminary theoretical discussion of these regioselectivities in ESI†).<sup>12a,b</sup> The reactions of **5c** with **6b** and **5e** with **6g** provided *distal-3d* and *proximal-3f* exclusively (entries 3-2 and 5-2).

Next, one-pot sequential benzyne cycloadditions from **1b** were demonstrated for the synthesis of angular tricyclic heterocycles **3** without isolating **10** (Scheme 3). After a mixture of **1b** (1.0 equiv.), benzyl azide **6b** (1.1 equiv.) and CsF (4.0 equiv.) in MeCN was stirred at room temperature for 30 min, 2-methylfuran **6h** (3.0 equiv.) and 18-crown-6 (4.0 equiv.) were added and then the reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h at 0 °C (Scheme 3-1). Gratifyingly, *proximal-3g* was obtained as a main product (*proximal-3g* : *distal-3g* = 63 : 37, total 56%). The tricyclic compound, *distal-3e* was also synthesized as the predominant product (*distal-3e* : *proximal-3e* = 93 : 7, total 38%) by a similar one-pot combination of arynophiles, nitrene **6d** and **6b** (Scheme 3-2). The yield and regioselectivity of these products were comparable to those obtained by the stepwise method (Table 1, entries 4-1 and 4-2).

We applied these findings to the convergent synthesis of the antipsychotic drug risperidone **14** (Scheme 4). The silylbenzyne **4a** and a nitrile oxide **6i** (ref. 2e) were simultaneously generated



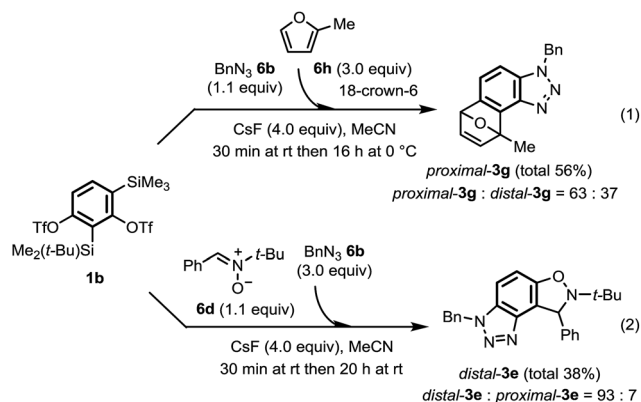
Scheme 2 Sequential benzyne generation from benzdiyne equivalents **1a** and **1b** followed by Diels–Alder reaction with furan **6a**.



Table 1 Reactions of **1b** with two different arynophiles **6** for the synthesis of angular polycycles **3**<sup>a</sup>

Product 10					Product 3					
Entry	Arynoophile I	Major isomer	Regioselectivity <sup>b</sup>	Yield <sup>c</sup>	Entry	Arynoophile II	2nd benzyne 5	Major isomer	Regioselectivity <sup>b</sup>	Yield <sup>c</sup>
1-1	<b>6a</b>	<b>10a</b>	— (see Scheme 2, eq 2)	78%	1-2	<b>6b</b>	<b>5a</b>	<i>distal-3b</i>	87 : 13	63%
2-1	<b>6b</b>	<i>distal-10b</i>	>98 : 2	79%	2-2	<b>6f</b>	<b>5b</b>	<i>proximal-3c</i>	76 : 24	89%
3-1	<b>6c</b>	<i>distal-10c</i>	89 : 11	55%	3-2	<b>6b</b>	<b>5c</b>	<i>distal-3d</i>	>98 : 2	74%
4-1	<b>6d</b>	<i>proximal-10d</i>	78 : 22	68%	4-2	<b>6b</b>	<b>5d</b>	<i>distal-3e</i>	86 : 14	71%
5-1	<b>6e</b>	<i>distal-10e</i>	85 : 15	49%	5-2	<b>6g</b>	<b>5e</b>	<i>proximal-3f</i>	>98 : 2	58%

<sup>a</sup> Conditions: **1b** or **10** (1.0 equiv.), arynophile (3.0 equiv.), CsF (3.0 equiv.) in MeCN at rt. <sup>b</sup> The ratio of major and minor products was determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR. <sup>c</sup> Total isolated yield of *distal-10* (or *distal-3*) and its regioisomer *proximal-10* (or *proximal-3*). Mes = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>-2,4,6-Me<sub>3</sub>.

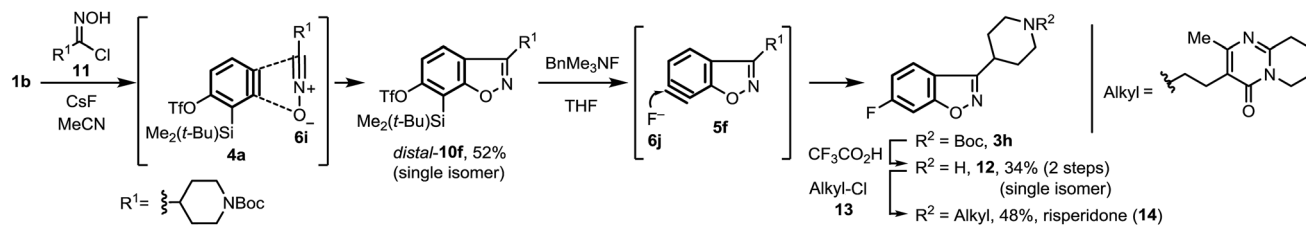
Scheme 3 One-pot synthesis of unsymmetrical angular heterocycles **3g** and **3e**.

from a mixture of **1b** and a chloro-oxime **11** and then reacted *in situ* to form *distal-10f* as a single regioisomer. The next reaction

of 6,7-benzisoxazolyne **5f**, generated by BnMe<sub>3</sub>NF (ref. 14 and 15) and a fluoride **6j**, provided **3h** with excellent regioselectivity. Finally, the synthesis was completed by the *N*-deprotection of **3h** to give **12** and the alkylation with **13**.<sup>16</sup> This result suggests that **1b** should be useful tool for the expeditious divergent synthesis of a wide variety of biologically active compounds and their derivatives by choosing different arynophiles **6** once **1b** become easily available (for the first synthesis of **1b**, see ESI†).

We also report the synthesis of linearly fused, unsymmetrical polycyclic aromatics **19** using **15** (ref. 17–19) as a 1,4-benzdiyne equivalent (Table 2). The first benzyne generation proceeds using CsF at room temperature in MeCN for a short time, under which conditions, generation of the second benzyne does not occur (see ESI†). The mono-cycloaddition products **17**, obtained as a mixture of two regioisomers, were subjected to the second reaction with arynophiles **II**, without separation of the regioisomers,<sup>20</sup> to afford the multicyclic compounds **19**. Due to the dual effect of the TfO group<sup>13a</sup> and Me<sub>3</sub>Si group<sup>11e</sup> of **16**, the all first benzyne reactions proceeded in a regioselective manner



Scheme 4 Application of 1,3-benzdiyne equivalent **1b** to the synthesis of risperidone **14**.Table 2 Reactions of a 1,4-benzdiyne equivalent **15** with two different arynophiles **6** for the synthesis of linear polycycles **19**<sup>d</sup>

Product 17					Product 19					
Entry	Arynyophile I	Major isomer	Regioselectivity <sup>b</sup>	Yield <sup>c</sup>	Entry	Arynyophile II	2nd benzyne 18	Major isomer	Regioselectivity <sup>b</sup>	Yield <sup>c</sup>
1-1	<b>6b</b>		85 : 15	61%	1-2				75 : 25 (74 : 26) <sup>d</sup>	71% (37%) <sup>d</sup>
2-1	<b>6d</b>		73 : 27	71%	2-2	<b>6g</b>			70 : 30	57%
3-1	<b>6k</b>		76 : 24	66%	3-2	<b>6m</b>			76 : 24	83% <sup>(e)</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Conditions: **15** or **17** (1.0 equiv.), arynophile **6** (3.0 equiv.), CsF (3.0 equiv.) in MeCN at rt. <sup>b</sup> A ratio of major and minor products was determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR. <sup>c</sup> Total isolated yield of *distal-17* (or *distal-19*) and its regioisomer *proximal-17* (or *proximal-19*). <sup>d</sup> One-pot reaction conditions: **15** (1.0 equiv.), **6b** (1.1 equiv.), **6l** (3.0 equiv.), CsF (4.0 equiv.) in MeCN (0.1 M) at rt for 30 min and then at rt for 14 h. The yield was calculated based on **15**. <sup>e</sup> Isolated as a corresponding ketone **19c'** after the hydrolysis of acetal **19c**.

beyond expectation (Table 2, entries 1-1, 2-1 and 3-1), although these selectivities were only a little lower than those of the 1,3-benzdiyne equivalent **1b** (see, Table 1). Interestingly, the second benzyne reactions also regioselectively provided cycloaddition products **19** probably because of the inductive effect of heteroatoms such as nitrogen and oxygen constructing heterocycles (entries 2-2 and 3-2). These results provide useful information for regioselectivity control of benzyne cycloadditions from distant positions. Importantly, the one-pot synthesis of a linear tricyclic compound **19a** from **15**, **6b** and **6l** was also successfully achieved (see entry 1-2).

## Conclusions

In conclusion, we have developed a novel synthetic route to multi-ring fused heterocycles by the combination of benzyne equivalents and arynophiles. In this study, the newly generated azole-fused benzyne were found to exhibit higher

regioselectivities than those of sterically similar 4,5-indolyne.<sup>12b</sup> This method has facilitated the convergent synthesis of the antipsychotic risperidone. Therefore, we believe that this synthetic methodology will be invaluable to drug discovery. Work is ongoing into easier, scalable synthetic methods for these benzyne equivalents,<sup>19</sup> analysis of the origin of the regioselectivity (see ESI<sup>†</sup>), and applications to medicinal chemistry.

## Acknowledgements

We thank Dr N. Kotoku of Osaka University for analyzing NMR data. This work was financially supported by the JSPS KAKENHI (grant numbers 23790017, 24390005 and 25460018) and Grant-in-Aid for JSPS (grant number 15J06024), the Platform for Drug Discovery, Informatics, and Structural Life Science from the MEXT and the Hoansha foundation.



## References

- 1 For selected reviews on benzyne, see: (a) H. Pellissier and M. Santelli, *Tetrahedron*, 2003, **59**, 701; (b) A. M. Dyke, A. J. Hester and G. C. Lloyd-Jones, *Synthesis*, 2006, 4093; (c) R. Sanz, *Org. Prep. Proced. Int.*, 2008, **40**, 215; (d) A. Bhunia, S. R. Yetra and A. T. Biju, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2012, **41**, 3140; (e) P. M. Tadross and B. M. Stoltz, *Chem. Rev.*, 2012, **112**, 3550; (f) C. Wu and F. Shi, *Asian J. Org. Chem.*, 2013, **2**, 116; (g) A. V. Dubrovskiy, N. A. Markina and R. C. Larock, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2013, **11**, 191; (h) S. Yoshida and T. Hosoya, *Chem. Lett.*, 2015, **44**, 1450. For recently published very important paper on benzyne chemistry (i) T. R. Hoye, B. Baire, D. Niu, P. H. Willoughby and B. P. Woods, *Nature*, 2012, **490**, 208.
- 2 For selected papers on benzyne reactions with new arynophiles, see: (a) T. Jin and Y. Yamamoto, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2007, **46**, 3323; (b) F. Shi, J. P. Waldo, Y. Chen and R. C. Larock, *Org. Lett.*, 2008, **10**, 2409; (c) D. C. Rogness and R. C. Larock, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2010, **75**, 2289; (d) C. Spiteri, S. Keeling and J. E. Moses, *Org. Lett.*, 2010, **12**, 3368; (e) A. V. Dubrovskiy and R. C. Larock, *Org. Lett.*, 2010, **12**, 1180; (f) Y. Fang, C. Wu, R. C. Larock and F. Shi, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2011, **76**, 8840; (g) M. E. Hayes, H. Shinokubo and R. L. Danheiser, *Org. Lett.*, 2005, **7**, 3917.
- 3 For selected papers on benzdiynes, see: (a) T. Sato, H. Niino and A. Yabe, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2003, **125**, 11936; (b) T. Sato and H. Niino, *Aust. J. Chem.*, 2010, **63**, 1048.
- 4 For a review on the synthesis of acenes using aromaticynes including benzdiynes, see: (a) J. Li and Q. Zhang, *Synlett*, 2013, **24**, 686; (b) D. Pérez, D. Peña and E. Guitián, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2013, 5981.
- 5 For papers on the 1,3-benzdiyne equivalents that generate two triple bonds by a step-by-step manner, see: (a) T. Hamura, Y. Ibusuki, K. Sato, T. Matsumoto, Y. Osamura and K. Suzuki, *Org. Lett.*, 2003, **5**, 3551; (b) Y.-L. Chen, J.-Q. Sun, X. Wei, W.-Y. Wong and A. W. M. Lee, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2004, **69**, 7190; For papers on the 1,3,5-benztriyne equivalents, see: (c) T. Hamura, Y. Ibusuki, H. Uekusa, T. Matsumoto and K. Suzuki, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2006, **128**, 3534; (d) T. Hamura, Y. Ibusuki, H. Uekusa, T. Matsumoto, J. S. Siegel, K. K. Baldridge and K. Suzuki, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2006, **128**, 10032.
- 6 For selected papers on 1,4-benzdiyne equivalents that generate two triple bonds by a step-by-step manner, see: (a) S.-H. Chan, C.-Y. Yick and H. N. C. Wong, *Tetrahedron*, 2002, **58**, 9413; (b) T. Hamura, T. Arisawa, T. Matsumoto and K. Suzuki, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2006, **45**, 6842; (c) D. Chun, Y. Cheng and F. Wudl, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2008, **47**, 8380; (d) K. Gondo and T. Kitamura, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2014, **356**, 2107; (e) K. Gondo, J. Oyamada and T. Kitamura, *Heterocycles*, 2015, **90**, 681. See also ref. 5b.
- 7 (a) B. Schuler, S. Collazos, L. Gross, G. Meyer, D. Pérez, E. Guitián and D. Peña, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2014, **53**, 9004; (b) D. Rodríguez-Lojo, D. Peña, D. Pérez and E. Guitián, *Synlett*, 2015, **26**, 1633; (c) N. Pavliček, B. Schuler, S. Collazos, N. Moll, D. Pérez, E. Guitián, G. Meyer, D. Peña and L. Gross, *Nat. Chem.*, 2015, **7**, 623; For related example of 2,6-naphthalenediynes synthon, see: (d) D. Rodríguez-Lojo, D. Pérez, D. Peña and E. Guitián, *Chem. Commun.*, 2015, **51**, 5418.
- 8 An activation with a strong acid, such as TfOH (ref. 5b) and  $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ ,<sup>6d</sup> was necessary before the generation of each benzyne using a fluoride.
- 9 For related work on iterative generation of benzyne, see: (a) C.-J. Frank Du and H. Hart, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1987, **52**, 4311; (b) H. Hart and T. Ghosh, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1988, **29**, 881; (c) J. Shi, D. Qiu, J. Wang, H. Xu and Y. Li, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, **137**, 5670.
- 10 For selected papers on angular aromatic compounds, see: (a) S. Blättermann, L. Peters, P. A. Ottersbach, A. Bock, V. Konya, C. D. Weaver, A. Gonzalez, R. Schröder, R. Tyagi, P. Luschnig, J. Gäb, S. Hennen, T. Ulven, L. Pardo, K. Mohr, M. Gütschow, A. Heinemann and E. Kostenis, *Nat. Chem. Biol.*, 2012, **8**, 631; (b) C.-K. Ryu, J.-H. Nho, G. Jin, S. Y. Oh and S. J. Choi, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 2014, **62**, 668; (c) L. Nagarapu, H. R. Vulupala, R. Bantu, Y. Sajja and J. B. Nanubolu, *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry*, 2014, **25**, 578.
- 11 For selected papers on silyl group directed nucleophilic additions of benzyne, see: (a) C. Heiss, F. Cottet and M. Schlosser, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2005, 5236; (b) V. Diemer, M. Begaud, F. R. Leroux and F. Colobert, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2011, 341; (c) T. Ikawa, T. Nishiyama, T. Shigeta, S. Mohri, S. Morita, S.-I. Takayanagi, Y. Terauchi, Y. Morikawa, A. Takagi, Y. Ishikawa, S. Fujii, Y. Kita and S. Akai, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2011, **50**, 5674; (d) S. M. Bronner, J. L. Mackey, K. N. Houk and N. K. Garg, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2012, **134**, 13966; (e) H. Yoshida, R. Yoshida and K. Takaki, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2013, **52**, 8629; For silyl group directed [4 + 2] cycloadditions, see: (f) S. Akai, T. Ikawa, S.-I. Takayanagi, Y. Morikawa, S. Mohri, M. Tsubakiyama, M. Egi, Y. Wada and Y. Kita, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2008, **47**, 7673; For silyl group directed (3 + 2) cycloadditions, see: (g) T. Matsumoto, T. Sohma, S. Hatazaki and K. Suzuki, *Synlett*, 1993, 843; (h) M. Dai, Z. Wang and S. J. Danishefsky, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2008, **49**, 6613; (i) T. Ikawa, A. Takagi, M. Goto, Y. Aoyama, Y. Ishikawa, Y. Itoh, S. Fujii, H. Tokiwa and S. Akai, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2013, **78**, 2965.
- 12 For selected fused five-membered ring directed benzyne reactions, see: (a) A. N. Garr, D. Luo, N. Brown, C. J. Cramer, K. R. Buszek and D. VanderVelde, *Org. Lett.*, 2010, **12**, 96; (b) G.-Y. J. Im, S. M. Bronner, A. E. Goetz, R. S. Paton, P. H.-Y. Cheong, K. N. Houk and N. K. Garg, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2010, **132**, 17933; For various fused ring directed benzyne reactions, see: (c) A. E. Goetz, S. M. Bronner, J. D. Cisneros, J. M. Melamed, R. S. Paton, K. N. Houk and N. K. Garg, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2012, **51**, 2758.
- 13 For unique 3- or 4-TfO group-directed benzyne reactions, see: (a) T. Ikawa, H. Kaneko, S. Masuda, E. Ishitsubo, H. Tokiwa and S. Akai, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2015, **13**, 520;



- (b) S. Yoshida, K. Uchida, K. Igawa, K. Tomooka and T. Hosoya, *Chem. Commun.*, 2014, **50**, 15059. See also ref. 9c.
- 14 The use of  $\text{BnMe}_3\text{NF}$  as an anhydrous fluoride source was necessary both for the benzyne generation and for the nucleophilic addition of the fluoride because a significant amount of the phenol derivative was formed when  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NF} \cdot (t\text{-BuOH})_4$  was used. The latter results are probably owing to the nucleophilic addition of contaminant water to generate benzyne **5f**.<sup>15</sup>
- 15 For fluorination reactions of benzynes with fluorides, see; T. Ikawa, S. Masuda, T. Nishiyama, A. Takagi and S. Akai, *Aust. J. Chem.*, 2014, **67**, 475.
- 16 A. V. Dubrovskiy, P. Jain, F. Shi, G. H. Lushington, C. Santini, P. Porubsky and R. C. Larock, *ACS Comb. Sci.*, 2013, **15**, 193.
- 17 2,4-Bis(trimethylsilyl)-1,3-bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy) benzene **15** has been recognized as a one-step 1,4-benzdiyne equivalent that consecutively generates two triple bonds at the C1 and C4 positions of a single benzene to react with two equivalents of a single arynophile.<sup>4,18</sup> Peña *et al.* have recently used **15** as a quasi-step-by-step benzdiyne equivalent for the synthesis of polyaromatic hydrocarbon (PAH), in which the second benzyne was not generated because of the precipitation of the mono-cycloaddition product<sup>7a-c</sup>.
- 18 (a) H. M. Duong, M. Bendikov, D. Steiger, Q. Zhang, G. Sonmez, J. Yamada and F. Wudl, *Org. Lett.*, 2003, **5**, 4433; (b) D. Rodríguez-Lojo, A. Cobas, D. Peña, D. Pérez and E. Guitián, *Org. Lett.*, 2012, **14**, 1363.
- 19 We have developed an improved, 3-step synthesis of **15** with 70% overall yield, while the reported method required 4 steps and gave 13% overall yield.<sup>18a</sup> Recently, another improved method was reported which required 3 steps in 59% overall yield<sup>7c</sup> (see ESI†).
- 20 Both regioisomers **17** should be transformed to the same benzynes **18**.

