Electronic Supplementary Information

Palladium-Catalyzed Coupling of 3-Chloro-Quinoxalinones With Various Nitrogen-Containing Nucleophiles

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General experimental methods
All reactions were conducted under an argon atmosphere. Solvents: cyclohexane, ethyl acetate (EtOAc), methylene chloride (CH₂Cl₂), methanol (MeOH) for extraction and chromatography were technical grade. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) was distilled under argon from sodium-benzophenone ketyl.

Instrumentation
The compounds were all identified by usual physical methods, i.e. ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, IR, elemental analysis. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were measured in CDCl₃ or DMSO-d₆ on a 300 MHz spectrometer. ¹H chemical shifts are reported in ppm from an internal standard TMS or of residual chloroform (7.27 ppm). The following abbreviation are used: m (multiplet), s (singlet), br s (broad singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet) dd (doublet of doublet), td (triplet of doublet), q (quadruplet), quint (quintuplet). ¹³C chemical shifts are reported in ppm from the central peak of deuteriochloroform (77.14). IR spectra were acquired on a FT-IR and are reported in wave numbers (cm⁻¹). Elemental analyses were performed with a Perkin-Elmer 240 analyser. Rᵣ values refer to TLC on 0.25 mm silica gel plates (60-F₂₅₄). Flash chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 (0.040-0.063 mm). Melting points (m.p.) were determined on a capillary melting point apparatus and were uncorrected. Amides, lactams, carbamates and NH-containing azoles are commercially available compounds.