

Supporting Information

Palladium-Catalyzed Intermolecular Carbonylative Cross-Coupling of Heteroaryl C(sp²)-H Bonds with Amines: An Efficient Strategy for Oxidative Aminocarbonylation of Azoles

Qi Xing,[†] Hui Lv,[†] Chungu Xia,[†] and Fuwei Li^{*,†}

[†]State Key Laboratory for Oxo Synthesis and Selective Oxidation, Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, China.

Email: fuweili@licp.cas.cn

Table of Contents

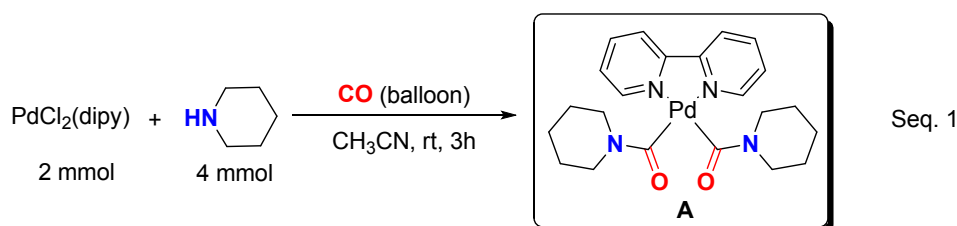
1) General Information.....	2
2) The Reaction of Carbamoyl-palladium Complexes with Metalated Benzoxazole.....	2
3) Optimization of the Reaction Conditions for the Oxidative Carbonylation of Benzoxazole and Morpholine.....	4
4) Mechanistic Studies.....	7
5) Experimental Procedure and Characterization Data for Products.....	9
6) ¹ H NMR and ¹³ C NMR Copies of Products.....	15
7) References.....	40

1 General Information

The reagents were purchased from commercial sources and used as received without further purification. The aminocarbonylation of 1,3-diazole were performed in a nitrogen-atmosphere glove box using dry solvents. DMSO was distilled over CaH₂, and stored over 4 ÅMS under N₂ atmosphere. NMR spectra of the products were recorded using a Bruker Avance TM spectrometer operating at 400 MHz for ¹H and 100 MHz for ¹³C in CDCl₃ unless otherwise noted. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) of the products were obtained on a Bruker Daltonics micro TOF-spectrometer. High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analysis (methanol/H₂O = 60/40, 0.8 mL/min, λ= 258 nm) was performed by Agilent 1260 Infinity with an Agilent ZORBAX C¹⁸ column using naphthalene as inner standard for benzoxazol-2-yl(morpholino)methanone. Isolated yield for the reaction of 1,3-diazoles with amines was obtained by a Preparative HPLC Equipment with a Hedra C¹⁸ column (media: 10 μm, size: 30 * 250 mm) made by the Jiangsu Hanbon Science & Technology Company, and a mixture of methanol/H₂O was used as the eluent. Isolated yields for other reactions were obtained by column chromatography (300-400 mesh), and ethyl acetate/petroleum ether was used as the eluent.

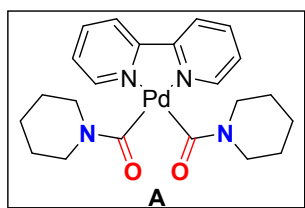
2 The Reaction of Carbamoyl-palladium Complexes with Metalated Benzoxazole

2.1 Synthesis of carbamoyl-palladium complexes¹

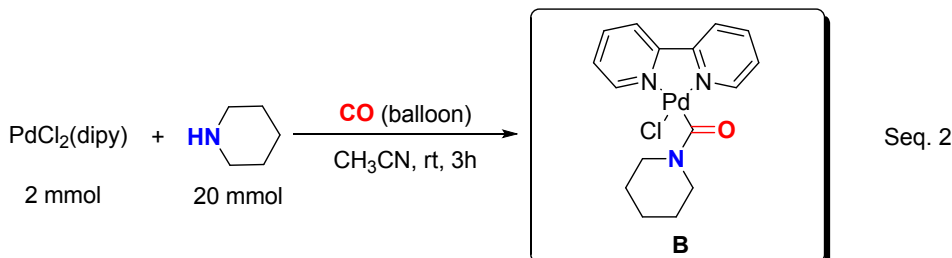


Complex A was synthesized using the reported method in ref. 1: In a glove box, a solution of freshly prepared PdCl₂(dipy) (dipy = 2,2'-dipyridine) (2 mmol) in CH₃CN (15 mL) was added into an 100 mL Schlenk flask. Then piperidine (20 mmol) was added and the resulting mixture was degassed by alternately freezing, evacuating and thawing. Then the mixture was stirred under CO (balloon) at room temperature for about 2 h. The initial yellow color gradually converted into orange. Then the solution was filtered and the mother solution was concentrated to half volume under reduced pressure. The salt that eventually precipitated was eliminated again by filtration. The solution was kept overnight at 278 K to afford impure red crystals of the dicarbamoyl complex. The crude product was suspended in 10 mL of CH₃CN containing 1mL piperidine, and 2.5 mL of a 0.3N solution of CH₃ONa in ethanol was added dropwise under stirring at 273K. The resulting orange suspension was filtered and concentrated to half its volume and kept at 278K overnight. Red crystals of pure dicarbamoyl complex precipitated and were collected by filtration (615 mg, 63%).

Dicarbamoyl palladium complex (A)¹

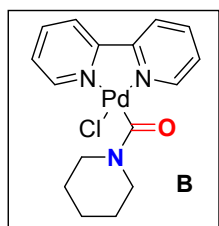


^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.66 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 2H), 8.11 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.99 (td, $J = 7.9, 1.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.50–7.44 (m, 2H), 4.26 (s, 4H), 3.59 (s, 4H), 1.61 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 4H), 1.45 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 8H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 189.9, 152.3, 149.5, 136.7, 124.6, 119.7, 47.2, 40.0, 25.5, 25.0, 23.8.



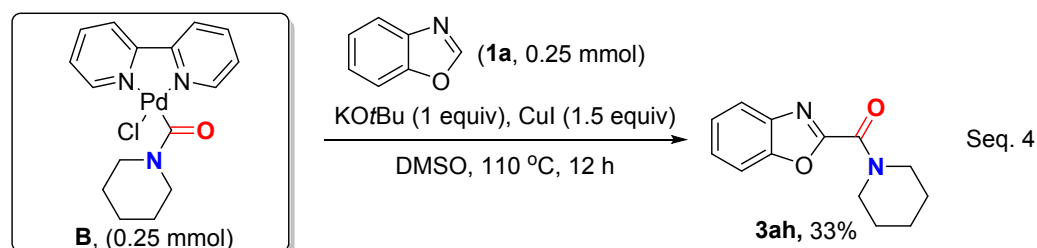
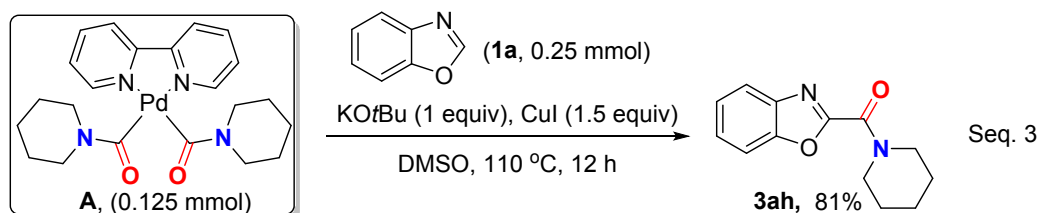
Complex B was synthesized using the reported method in ref. 1: In a glove box, a solution of freshly prepared $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{dipy})$ (2 mmol) in CH_3CN (15 mL) was added into an 100 mL schlenk flask. Then piperidine (4 mmol) was added and the resulting mixture was degassed by alternately freezing, evacuating and thawing. Then the mixture was stirred under CO (0.1 MPa) at room temperature for about 3 h. The suspension gradually turned to olive green. The product was filtered off, washed with a mixture of $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{MeOH}$ (10:1) to dissolve impurities of piperidinium chloride and dried in vacuo (602 mg, 73%).

Monocarbonyl palladium complex (B)¹



^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.78 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.44–8.40 (m, 3H), 8.12 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.48–7.36 (m, 2H), 4.44–4.17 (m, 2H), 3.79–3.49 (m, 2H), 1.76 (d, $J = 5.3$ Hz, 1H), 1.71–1.53 (m, 3H), 1.49–1.32 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 174.8, 155.1, 152.5, 151.9, 148.5, 139.9, 139.2, 126.8, 126.1, 123.3, 122.6, 48.9, 44.6, 26.6, 26.4, 25.1.

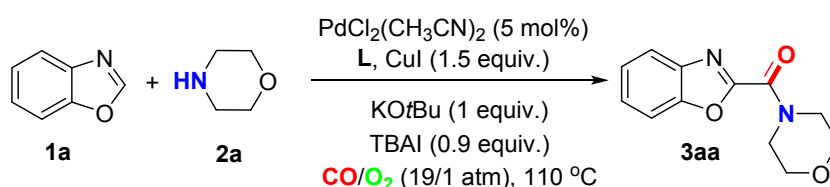
2.2 The stoichiometric reaction of carbonyl-palladium complexes with benzoxazole in the presence of base and CuI



In a glove box, a mixture of benzoxazole (0.25 mmol), KO t Bu (0.25 mmol), CuI (0.375 mmol) and DMSO (1 mL) was added into a 50 mL Schlenk tube. The mixture was stirred for 10 min at room temperature before carbamoyl complex **A** (0.125 mmol) or **B** (0.25 mmol) was added. Then the sealed tube was stirred at 110 °C for 12 h. After cooling to room temperature, the resultant reaction mixture was purified by preparative HPLC equipment to afford the corresponding product. For the reaction of benzoxazole with **A**, 81% yield of **3ah** was obtained. While the reaction of benzoxazole with **B** gave **3ah** in 33% yield. **This result suggested that carbamoyl-palladium complexes are able to react with metalated heteroarenes to furnish the corresponding amides.**

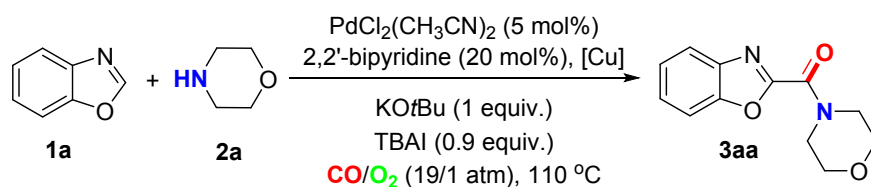
3 Optimization of the Reaction Conditions for the Oxidative Carbonylation of Benzoxazole and Morpholine

Table S1. Screening of ligands.^a



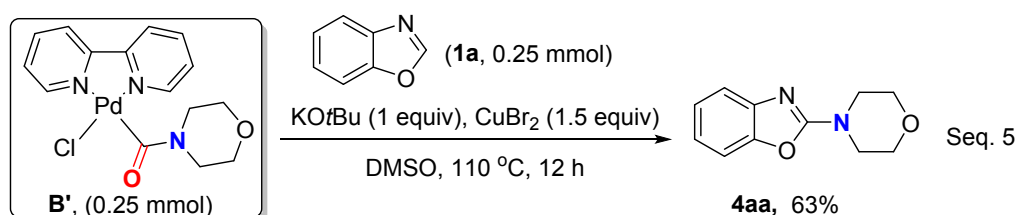
Entry ^[a]	L	Yield (%)
1	P ^t Bu ₃ ·HBF ₄	32
2	PPh ₃	70
3	Xantphos	48
4	dppp	54
5	dppf	60
6	2,2'-bipyridine	78
7	L-Proline	54
8	1,10-Phenanthroline	25
9	pyridine	19
10 ^b	2,2'-bipyridine	83

^aReaction conditions: **1a** (0.25 mmol), **2a** (0.5 mmol), 110 °C, 5.0 mol % of PdCl₂(CH₃CN)₂, ligand (10 mol%), CuI (0.375 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), KO t Bu (0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), TBAI (0.225 mmol, 0.9 equiv.), CO/O₂ (19/1 atm), DMSO (2 mL), 24 h. The yields were determined by HPLC analysis with naphthalene as an internal standard. ^b20 mol% of 2,2'-pyridine was used.

Table S2. Screening of copper salts.^a

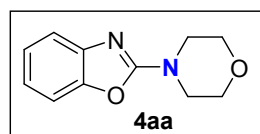
Entry	[Cu]	Yield (%)
1	CuBr	54
2	CuOAc	34
3 ^b	CuBr ₂	n.d.
4 ^c	CuI	n.d.
5	---	trace

^aReaction conditions: **1a** (0.25 mmol), **2a** (0.5 mmol), 110 °C, 5.0 mol % of PdCl₂(CH₃CN)₂, 2,2'-bipyridine (20 mol%), Cu salt (0.375 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), KOtBu (0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), TBAI (0.225 mmol, 0.9 equiv.), CO/O₂ (19/1 atm), DMSO (2 mL), 24 h. The yields were determined by HPLC analysis with naphthalene as an internal standard. ^bC–N cross coupling product **4aa** was solely obtained in 64% yield. ^cno Pd catalyst was added, a ring-opening product **5aa** came to be the main product.



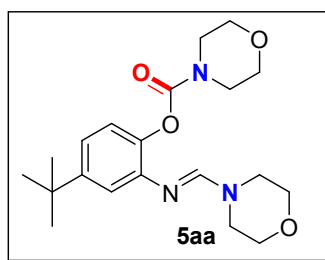
Complex **B'** was synthesized using the reported method in ref. 1. In a glove box, a mixture of **1a** (0.25 mmol), KOtBu (0.25 mmol), CuBr₂ (0.375 mmol) and DMSO (1 mL) was added into a Schlenk tube with a stir bar. The mixture was stirred for 10 minutes at room temperature before a solution of **B'** (0.25 mmol) in DMSO (1 mL) was added. Then the sealed tube was stirred at 110 °C for 12 h. After cooling to room temperature, the resultant mixture was monitored by GC-MS and purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography to provide the corresponding product. Non-carbonylative C–N cross coupling product **4aa** was obtained in 63% yield while no aminocarbonylation product was observed.

2-morpholinobenzo[d]oxazole (**4aa**)²



Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 60/40, 10 mL/min); pale yellow solid; 64% yield; *R*_f = 0.25 (5:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.31–7.23 (m, 1H), 7.18 (td, *J* = 7.7, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (td, *J* = 7.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 3.87–3.79 (m, 4H), 3.69 (dd, *J* = 6.5, 3.3 Hz, 4H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.1, 148.8, 142.9, 124.1, 121.0, 116.5, 108.8, 66.2, 45.7. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₁H₁₃N₂O₂: [M+H]⁺, 205.0972; Found: 205.0961.

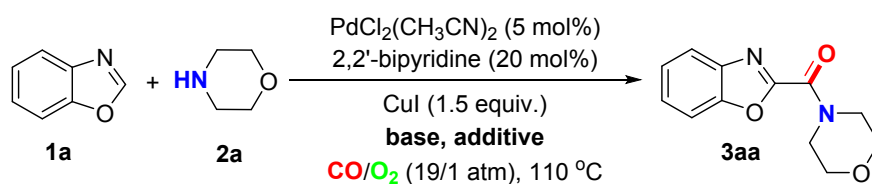
(E)-4-(tert-butyl)-2-((morpholinomethylene)amino)phenyl morpholine-4-carboxylate (5aa)



Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 60/40, 10 mL/min); pale yellow solid; 61% yield; *R_f* = 0.27 (2:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.48 (s, 1H), 7.02 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 3.80 – 3.41 (m, 16H), 1.29 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.2, 152.5, 149.3, 143.0, 141.9, 121.7, 120.4, 118.1, 66.7, 45.0, 44.3, 34.5, 31.5. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₂₀H₂₉N₃NaO₄: [M+Na]⁺, 398.2050; Found:

398.2055.

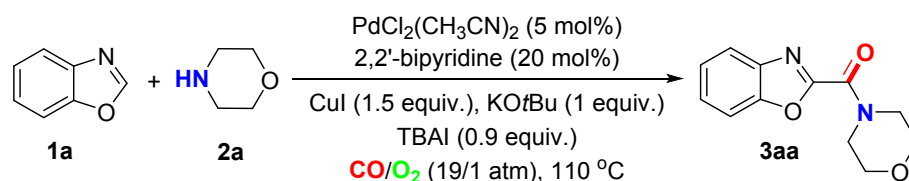
Table S3. Screening of base and additives.^a



Entry	Base	Additive	Yield (%)
1	NaOtBu	TBAI	43
2	LiOtBu	TBAI	19
3	KOtBu	---	40
4	KOtBu	TBAB	39
5	KOtBu	KI	42

^aReaction conditions: **1a** (0.25 mmol), **2a** (0.5 mmol), 110 °C, 5.0 mol % of PdCl₂(CH₃CN)₂, 2,2'-bipyridine (20 mol%), CuI (0.375 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), base (0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), additive (0.225 mmol, 0.9 equiv.), CO/O₂ (19/1 atm), DMSO (2 mL), 24 h. The yields were determined by HPLC analysis with naphthalene as an internal standard.

Table S4. Screening of solvent.^a

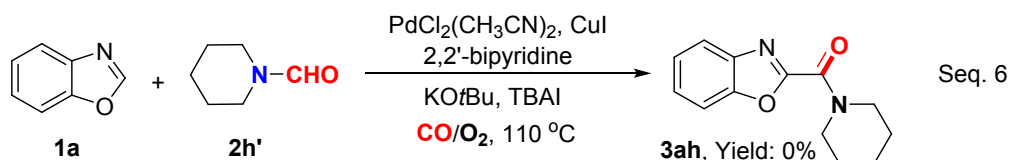


Entry	Solvent	Yield (%)
1	DMF	54
2	THF	45
3	Toluene	32
4 ^b	DMSO	96 (84)
5b ^c	DMSO	12

^aReaction conditions: **1a** (0.25 mmol), **2a** (0.5 mmol), 110 °C, 5.0 mol % of PdCl₂(CH₃CN)₂, 2,2'-bipyridine (20 mol%), CuI (0.375 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), base (0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), additive (0.225 mmol, 0.9 equiv.), CO/O₂ (19/1 atm), Solvent (2 mL), 24 h. The yields were determined by HPLC analysis with naphthalene as an internal standard. ^bDMSO (3 mL). ^cCO/air (19/1 atm).

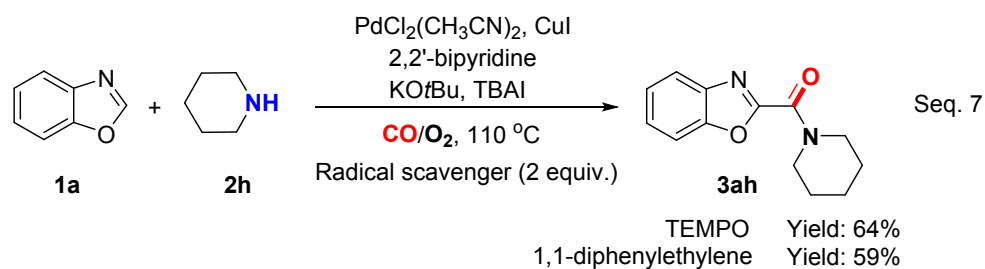
4 Mechanistic Studies

Ruling out formamides as possible intermediates for this aminocarbonylation



In a glove box, a mixture of **1a** (0.25 mmol), PdCl₂(CH₃CN)₂ (5 mol%), 2,2'-bipyridine (20 mol%), CuI (0.375 mmol), TBAI (0.225 mmol), KOtBu (0.25 mmol) and **2h'** (0.5 mmol) in DMSO (3 mL) were added into an 100 mL stainless steel autoclave with a magnetic bar. Flushing the autoclave three times with O₂ before it was finally pressurized with 1.0 atm O₂. Then it was pressurized directly with 19 atm CO without flushing. The mixture was stirred in an oil bath preheated at 110 °C for 24 h. After that, the reactor was cooled to room temperature, degassed carefully and opened. The resultant reaction mixture was monitored by TLC. The desired product was not observed. **This result excludes the possibility of formamides acting as responsible intermediate for the amide formation.**

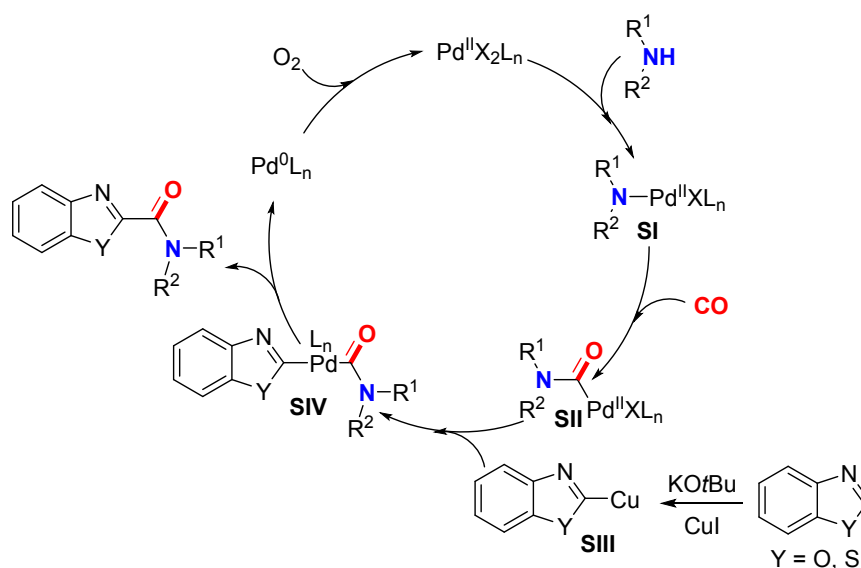
Free-radical trapping experiments



To a 100 mL stainless steel autoclave in glove box was added a mixture of **1a** (0.25 mmol), PdCl₂(CH₃CN)₂ (5 mol%), 2,2'-bipyridine (20 mol%), CuI (0.375 mmol), TBAI (0.225 mmol), KOtBu (0.25 mmol), **2h** (0.5 mmol), TEMPO (0.5 mmol) or 1,1-diphenylethylene (0.5 mmol) in DMSO (3 mL). The autoclave was closed and flushed three times with O₂ before it was pressurized with 1.0 atm O₂. After that, 19 atm CO was pressurized directly into the autoclave. The mixture was stirred in an oil bath preheated at 110 °C for 24 h. Afterwards, the autoclave was cooled to room temperature and the excess gas was released carefully. The resultant reaction mixture was purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment to give the desired product **3ah** in 64% and 59% yield, respectively. **This result indicates that the addition of free-radical scavengers doesn't have substantial effect on this aminocarbonylation. So a radical pathway should be ruled out.**

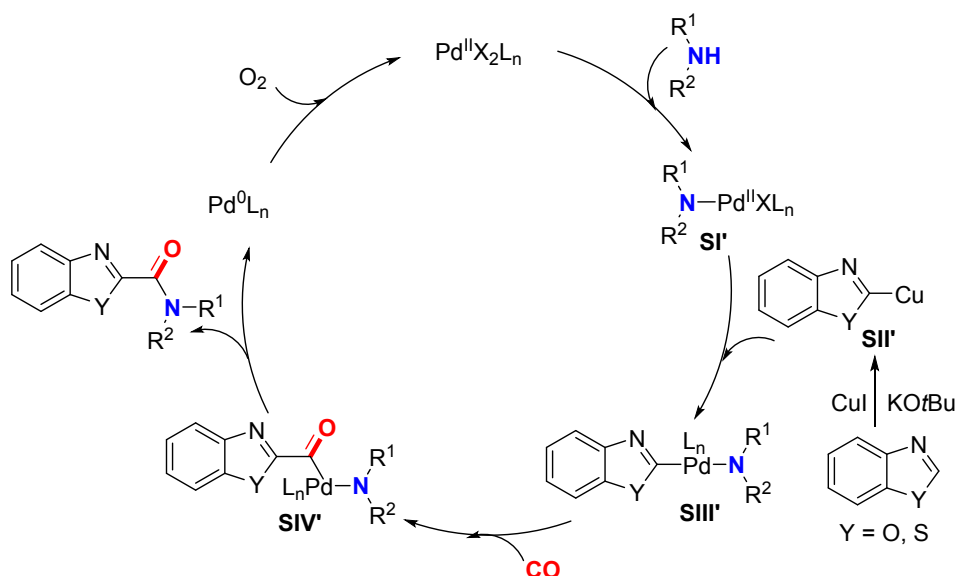
Possible mechanism

path a: A carbamoyl palladium intermediate may be involved in this process (Scheme S1). Firstly, the reaction of amine and Pd^{II} species yielded amino-palladium complex **SI**. Subsequent insertion of CO into **SI** afforded the carbamoyl palladium intermediate **SII**. In the presence of base, metallation of diazole with CuI formed the organocopper intermediate **SIII**. Subsequent transmetalation of carbamoyl palladium **SII** with the organocopper intermediate **SIII** generated intermediate **SIV**, which finally underwent reductive elimination to give the desired amide product and release Pd⁰. In the presence of O₂, Pd^{II} could be regenerated to fulfill the catalytic cycle.



Scheme S1. One possible mechanism for this oxidative aminocarbonylation

path b: As shown in Scheme S2, the reaction of amine and Pd^{II} species yields amino-palladium complex **SI'**. Meanwhile, in the presence of base, diazole reacts with CuI to form the organocopper intermediate **SII'**. Subsequently, transmetalation of amino-palladium complex **SI'** with **SII'** generates intermediate **SIII'**, which undergoes CO insertion to give intermediate **SIV'**. Finally, reductive elimination of **SIV'** affords the amide product and releases Pd⁰ species which is oxidized by O₂ to regenerate Pd^{II} and complete the catalytic cycle.



Scheme S2. Another possible mechanism for this oxidative aminocarbonylation

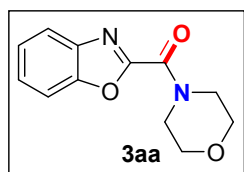
5 Experimental Procedure and Characterization Data for Products

5.1 General procedure for the oxidative carbonylation of 1,3-diazole with amine

1,3-diazole (0.25 mmol), PdCl₂(CH₃CN)₂ (5 mol%), 2,2'-bipyridine (20 mol%), CuI (0.375 mmol), TBAI (0.225 mmol), KO^tBu (0.25 mmol), amine (0.5 mmol) and DMSO (3 mL) were consecutively added into an 100 mL stainless steel autoclave with a magnetic bar. Then the closed autoclave was vacuumed and flushed three times with O₂ before it was finally pressurized with 1.0 atm O₂ gas. Subsequently, 19 atm CO was inflated directly into the autoclave. Then the reactor was immersed in an oil bath preheated at 110 °C for 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, excess CO/O₂ was released and the resultant reaction mixture was purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment to afford the corresponding product.

5.2 Characterization data for products

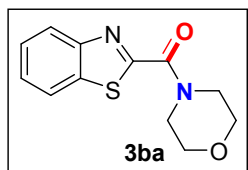
benzo[d]oxazol-2-yl(morpholino)methanone (**3aa**)



Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 60/40, 10 mL/min); yellow solid; 84% yield; *R*_f = 0.43 (2:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.81 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.51–7.41 (m, 2H), 4.36–4.24 (m, 2H), 3.91–3.78 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz,

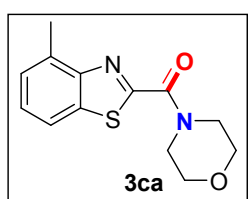
CDCl₃) δ 156.1, 154.6, 149.9, 140.1, 127.3, 125.4, 121.3, 111.6, 67.1, 66.8, 47.6, 43.3. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₂H₁₂N₂NaO₃: [M+Na]⁺, 255.0740; Found: 255.0741.

benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl(morpholino)methanone (3ba)



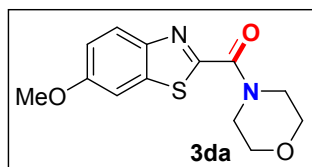
Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 60/40, 10 mL/min); pale yellow solid; 59% yield; *R_f* = 0.39 (5:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.15–8.01 (m, 1H), 7.95 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 7.55–7.46 (m, 2H), 4.63–4.44 (m, 2H), 3.89–3.78 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.5, 159.7, 153.1, 136.2, 126.8, 126.6, 124.6, 121.9, 67.2, 66.9, 47.2, 43.9. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₂H₁₂N₂NaO₂S: [M+Na]⁺, 271.0512; Found: 271.0506.

(4-methylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)(morpholino)methanone (3ca)



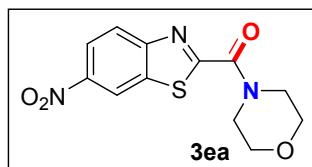
Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 60/40, 10 mL/min); pale yellow solid; 45% yield; *R_f* = 0.69 (5:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.78 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (s, 2H), 3.85 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 4.4 Hz, 6H), 2.73 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.2, 159.8, 152.6, 136.2, 134.7, 126.9, 126.8, 119.2, 67.2, 66.9, 47.3, 44.0, 18.2. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₃H₁₄N₂NaO₂S: [M+Na]⁺, 285.0668; Found: 285.0662.

(6-methoxybenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)(morpholino)methanone (3da)



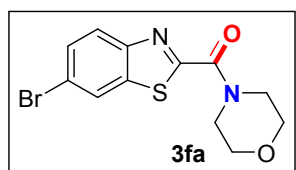
Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 60/40, 10 mL/min); white solid; 46% yield; *R_f* = 0.23 (5:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.94 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 4.60–4.51 (m, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.83 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.0, 159.7, 159.0, 147.6, 138.0, 125.3, 117.0, 103.3, 67.3, 66.9, 55.8, 47.1, 43.9. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₃H₁₄N₂NaO₃S: [M+Na]⁺, 301.0617; Found: 301.0621.

morpholino(6-nitrobenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methanone (3ea)



Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 60/40, 10 mL/min); yellow solid; 81% yield; *R_f* = 0.19 (5:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.37 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.89–3.79 (m, 5H), 3.69–3.55 (m, 2H), 3.42–3.35 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.0, 148.1, 144.4, 139.4, 123.9, 122.9, 118.6, 113.4, 66.6, 66.4, 47.7, 45.0. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₃H₁₄N₂NaO₂S: [M+Na]⁺, 316.0362; Found: 316.0368.

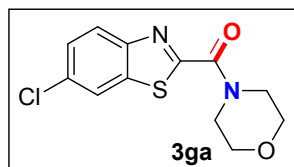
(6-bromobenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)(morpholino)methanone (3fa)



Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 60/40, 10 mL/min); yellow solid; 54% yield; *R_f* = 0.62 (2:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.11 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.54–4.49 (m, 2H), 3.84–3.81 (m, 6H). ¹³C

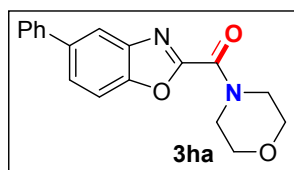
NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.2, 159.2, 151.9, 137.9, 130.3, 125.8, 124.4, 120.9, 67.2, 66.9, 47.1, 44.0. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₂H₁₁BrN₂NaO₂S: [M+Na]⁺, 348.9617; Found: 348.9589.

(6-chlorobenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)(morpholino)methanone (3ga)



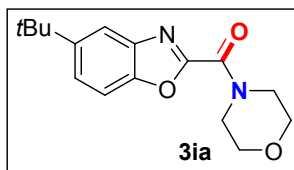
Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 60/40, 10 mL/min); pale yellow solid; 66% yield; *R_f* = 0.33 (5:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.99–7.93 (m, 2H), 7.49 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.61–4.46 (m, 2H), 3.84–3.81 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.2, 159.2, 151.6, 137.4, 133.1, 127.6, 125.5, 121.5, 67.2, 66.9, 47.1, 44.0. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₂H₁₁ClN₂NaO₂S: [M+Na]⁺, 305.0122; Found: 305.0135.

morpholino(5-phenylbenzo[d]oxazol-2-yl)methanone (3ha)



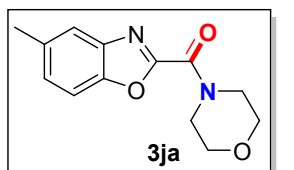
Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 60/40, 10 mL/min); pale yellow solid; 53% yield; *R_f* = 0.23 (5:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.70 (s, 2H), 7.65–7.58 (m, 2H), 7.48 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.34–4.26 (m, 2H), 3.93–3.80 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.0, 155.2, 149.4, 140.8, 140.5, 139.4, 129.0, 127.6, 127.5, 119.6, 111.6, 67.1, 66.8, 47.6, 43.4. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₈H₁₇N₂O₃: [M+H]⁺, 309.1234; Found: 309.1229.

(5-tert-butylbenzo[d]oxazol-2-yl)(morpholino)methanone (3ia)



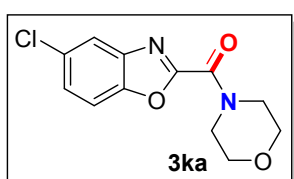
Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 60/40, 10 mL/min); white solid; 48% yield; *R_f* = 0.34 (5:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.56 (s, 2H), 4.35–4.25 (m, 2H), 3.90–3.77 (m, 6H), 1.39 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.2, 154.7, 149.1, 148.0, 140.1, 125.4, 117.5, 110.8, 67.1, 66.8, 47.6, 43.3, 35.1, 31.7. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₆H₂₁N₂O₃: [M+H]⁺, 289.1547; Found: 289.1544.

(5-methylbenzo[d]oxazol-2-yl)(morpholino)methanone (3ja)



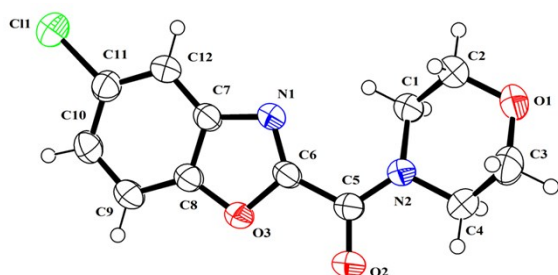
Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 60/40, 10 mL/min); white solid; 57% yield; *R_f* = 0.21 (5:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.51 and 7.44 (two peaks overlap, 2H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 4.20 (s, 2H), 3.78–3.74 (m, 6H), 2.42 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.2, 154.7, 148.2, 140.3, 135.4, 128.6, 121.0, 111.0, 67.1, 66.8, 47.6, 43.3, 21.5. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₃H₁₅N₂O₃: [M+H]⁺, 247.1077; Found: 247.1066.

(5-chlorobenzo[d]oxazol-2-yl)(morpholino)methanone (3ka)

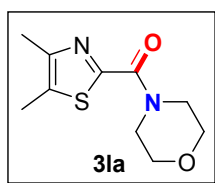


Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 60/40, 10 mL/min); pale yellow solid; 72% yield; *R_f* = 0.42 (2:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.80 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.28–4.21 (m, 2H), 3.89–3.79 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.7, 155.6, 148.5, 141.1, 131.0, 127.8, 121.2, 112.4, 67.1, 66.7, 47.5, 43.4. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₂H₁₁ClN₂NaO₃: [M+Na]⁺, 289.0350; Found: 289.0338.

Crystal Structure of **3ka** (CCDC 1534575)



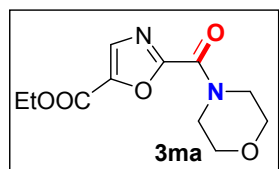
(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)(morpholino)methanone (**3la**)



Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 60/40, 10 mL/min); pale yellow solid; 32% yield; *R_f* = 0.50 (2:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.46 (s, 2H), 3.77 (s, 6H), 2.40 and 2.35 (two peaks overlap, s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.5, 159.4, 149.5, 132.6, 67.0, 47.1, 43.6, 29.7, 14.9, 11.5. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₀H₁₄N₂NaO₂S: [M+Na]⁺, 249.0668;

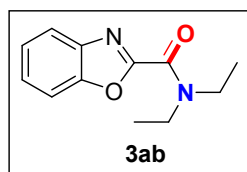
Found: 249.0663.

ethyl 2-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)oxazole-5-carboxylate (**3ma**)



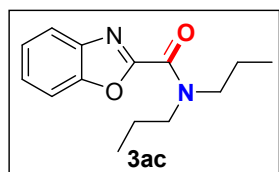
Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 60/40, 10 mL/min); pale yellow solid; 66% yield; *R_f* = 0.09 (5:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.8, 4.42 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 4.09 (s, 2H), 3.80 and 3.76 (two peaks overlap, 6H), 1.41 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.1, 155.7, 154.8, 143.4, 133.4, 66.9, 66.7, 62.0, 47.4, 43.2, 14.2. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₁H₁₄N₂NaO₅: [M+Na]⁺, 277.0795; Found: 277.0788.

N,N-diethylbenzo[d]oxazole-2-carboxamide (**3ab**)



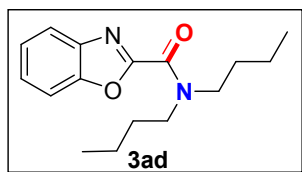
Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 80/20, 10 mL/min); pale yellow solid; 81% yield; *R_f* = 0.77 (5:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.74 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.39–7.34 (m, 2H), 3.78 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.55 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.29–1.20 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.2, 155.4, 150.0, 140.4, 126.9, 125.1, 121.3, 111.5, 43.4, 41.3, 14.6, 12.6. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₂H₁₄N₂NaO₂: [M+Na]⁺, 241.0947; Found: 241.0950.

N,N-dipropylbenzo[d]oxazole-2-carboxamide (**3ac**)



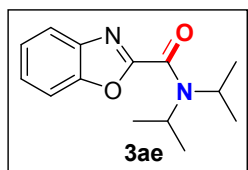
Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 80/20, 10 mL/min); yellow solid; 88% yield; *R_f* = 0.83 (5:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.83–7.78 (m, 1H), 7.63 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.48–7.39 (m, 2H), 3.84–3.71 (m, 2H), 3.59–3.46 (m, 2H), 1.79–1.65 (m, 4H), 0.99 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.6, 155.5, 149.9, 140.3, 126.8, 125.1, 121.3, 111.4, 50.5, 48.4, 22.4, 20.6, 11.4, 11.0. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₄H₁₉N₂O₂: [M+H]⁺, 247.1441; Found: 247.1432.

N,N-dibutylbenzo[d]oxazole-2-carboxamide (3ad)



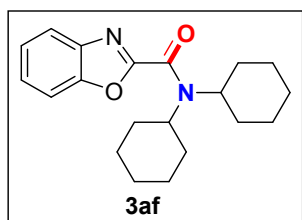
Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 80/20, 10 mL/min); colorless liquid; 87% yield; *R_f* = 0.91 (5:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.87–7.75 (m, 1H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.47–7.38 (m, 2H), 3.90–3.73 (m, 2H), 3.64–3.48 (m, 2H), 1.74–1.63 (m, 4H), 1.42–1.40 (m, 2H), 1.32–1.30 (m, 2H), 0.98 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.90 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.5, 155.5, 149.9, 140.3, 126.8, 125.1, 121.2, 111.4, 48.7, 46.6, 31.2, 29.4, 20.3, 19.8, 13.9, 13.7. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₆H₂₂N₂NaO₂: [M+Na]⁺, 297.1573; Found: 297.1587.

N,N-diisopropylbenzo[d]oxazole-2-carboxamide (3ae)



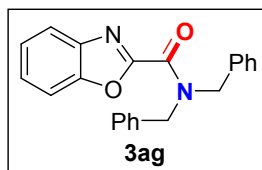
Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 80/20, 10 mL/min); white solid; 82% yield; *R_f* = 0.86 (5:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.80 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.49–7.36 (m, 2H), 4.55–4.48 (m, 1H), 3.70–3.63 (m, 1H), 1.56 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 1.30 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.6, 156.4, 149.8, 140.2, 126.5, 125.0, 121.1, 111.3, 50.7, 46.9, 20.9, 20.1. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₄H₁₈N₂NaO₂: [M+Na]⁺, 269.1260; Found: 269.1261.

N,N-dicyclohexylbenzo[d]oxazole-2-carboxamide (3af)



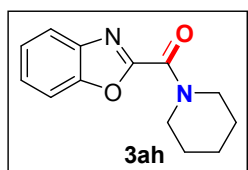
Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 80/20, 10 mL/min); pale yellow solid; 77% yield; *R_f* = 0.92 (5:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86–7.75 (m, 1H), 7.67–7.55 (m, 1H), 7.42 (pd, *J* = 7.4, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 3.92–3.87 (m, 1H), 3.23–3.17 (m, 1H), 2.72–2.49 (m, 2H), 1.98–1.76 (m, 6H), 1.67–1.51 (m, 6H), 1.35–1.05 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.0, 156.6, 149.8, 140.3, 126.4, 124.9, 121.1, 111.3, 59.5, 56.9, 31.2, 29.4, 26.5, 25.6, 25.2, 25.1. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₂₀H₂₆N₂NaO₂: [M+Na]⁺, 349.1886; Found: 349.1881.

N,N-dibenzylbenzo[d]oxazole-2-carboxamide (3ag)



Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 80/20, 10 mL/min); white solid; 69% yield; *R_f* = 0.84 (5:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.81–7.75 (m, 1H), 7.68–7.62 (m, 1H), 7.50–7.44 (m, 1H), 7.42–7.29 (m, 11H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 4.71 (s, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.1, 155.1, 150.1, 140.2, 136.0, 135.9, 128.9, 128.8, 128.7, 127.9, 121.5, 111.5, 51.0, 48.0. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₂₂H₁₈N₂NaO₂: [M+Na]⁺, 365.1260; Found: 365.1243.

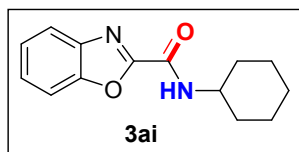
benzo[d]oxazol-2-yl(piperidin-1-yl)methanone (3ah)



Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 60/40, 10 mL/min); white solid; 62% yield; *R_f* = 0.54 (5:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.81 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.48–7.38 (m, 2H), 4.01–3.94 (m, 2H), 3.79 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 1.72 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.4, 155.4, 149.9, 140.2, 126.9, 125.1, 121.2, 111.5, 48.1, 44.0, 26.7, 25.6, 24.5. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₃H₁₄N₂NaO₂: [M+Na]⁺, 253.0947; Found:

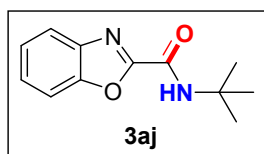
253.0958.

N-cyclohexylbenzo[d]oxazole-2-carboxamide (3ai)



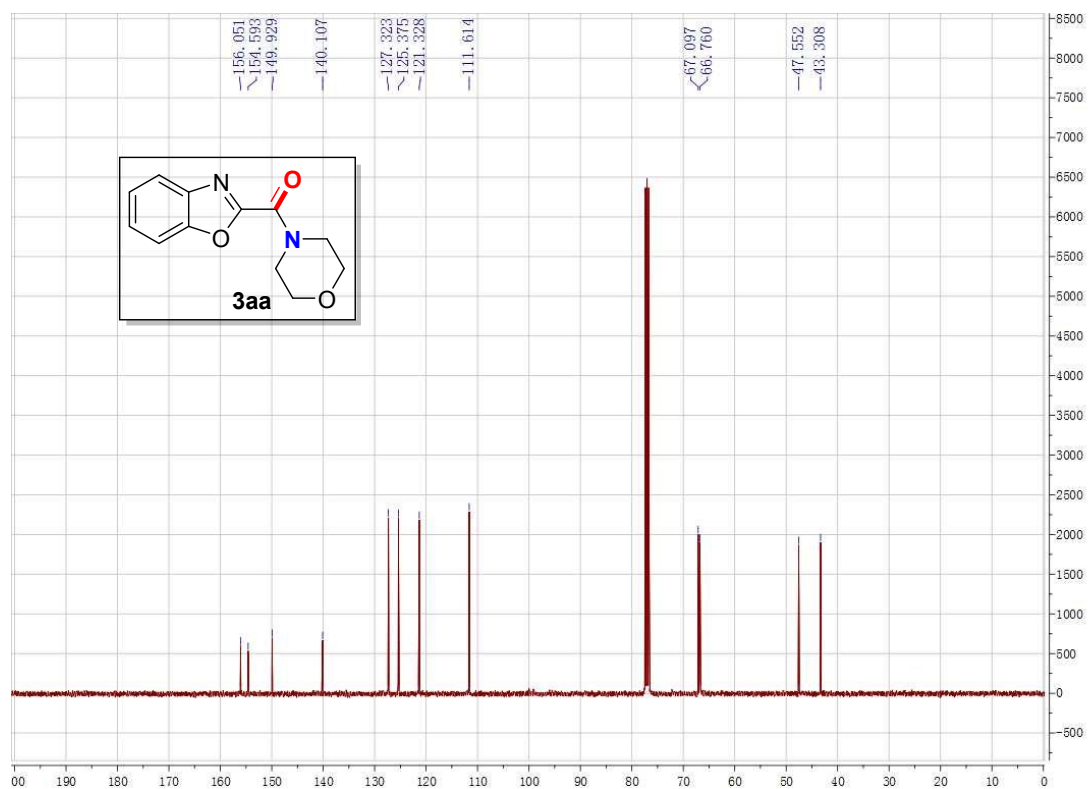
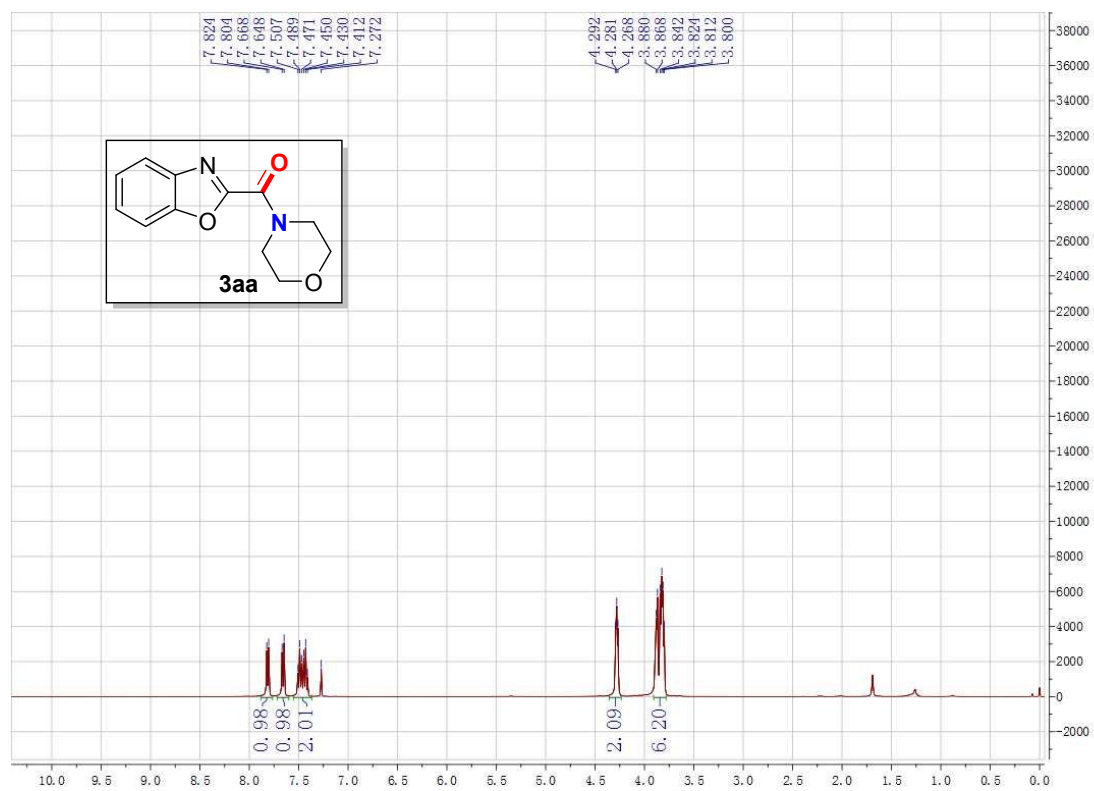
Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 60/40, 10 mL/min); white solid; 48% yield; *R_f* = 0.36 (5:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 9.13 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.67–7.13 (m, 2H), 3.85–3.69 (m, 1H), 1.84–1.70 (m, 4H), 1.26–1.44 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ 155.9, 154.2, 150.1, 139.8, 127.3, 125.5, 120.9, 111.8, 48.6, 33.3, 31.8, 24.8. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₄H₁₆N₂NaO₂: [M+Na]⁺, 267.1104; Found: 267.1107.

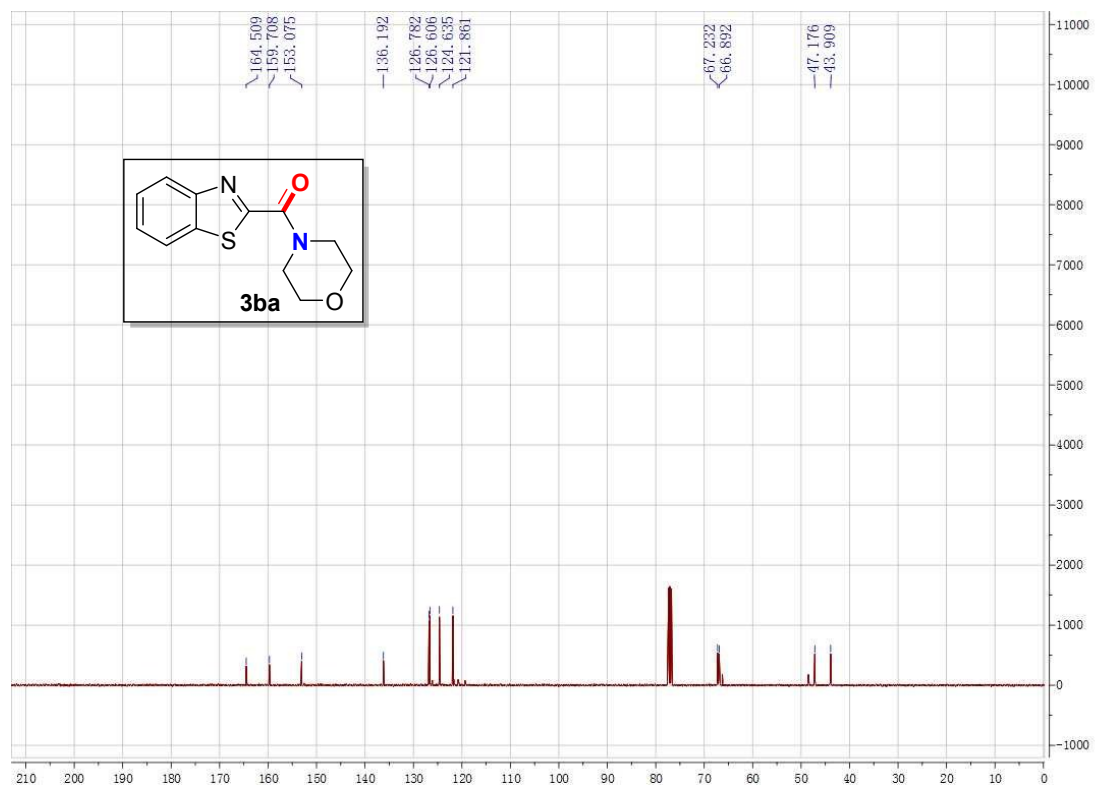
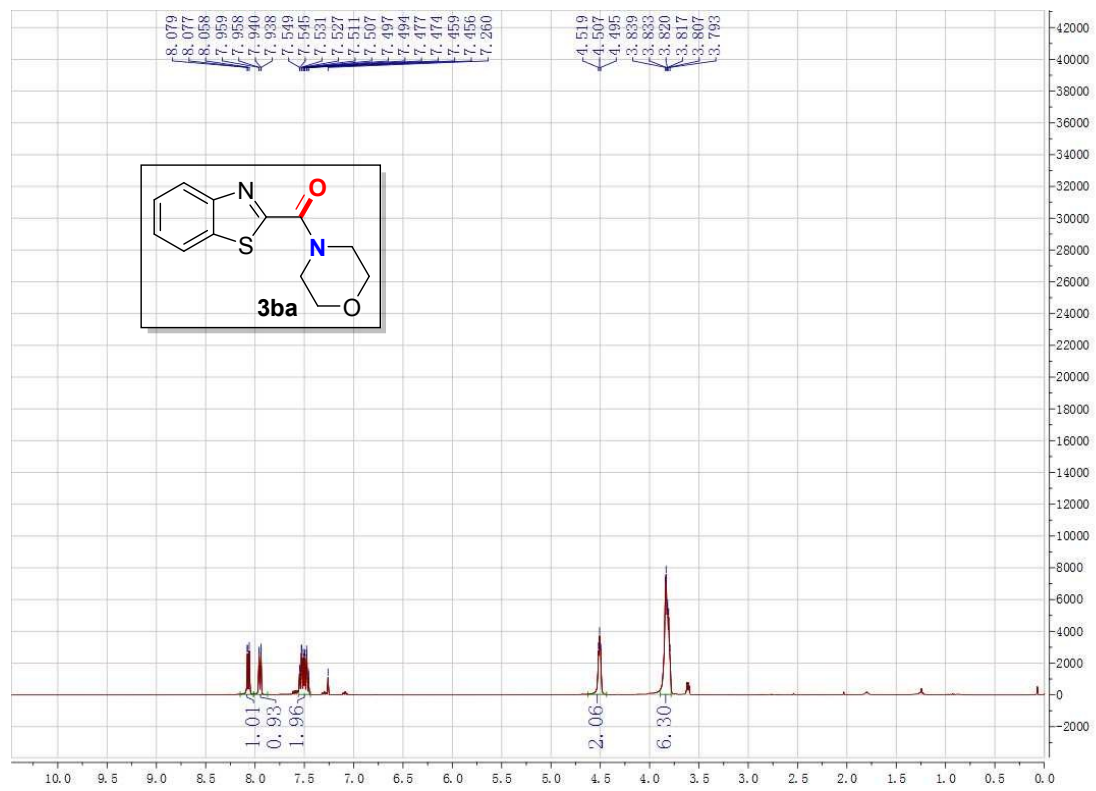
N-tert-butylbenzo[d]oxazole-2-carboxamide (3aj)

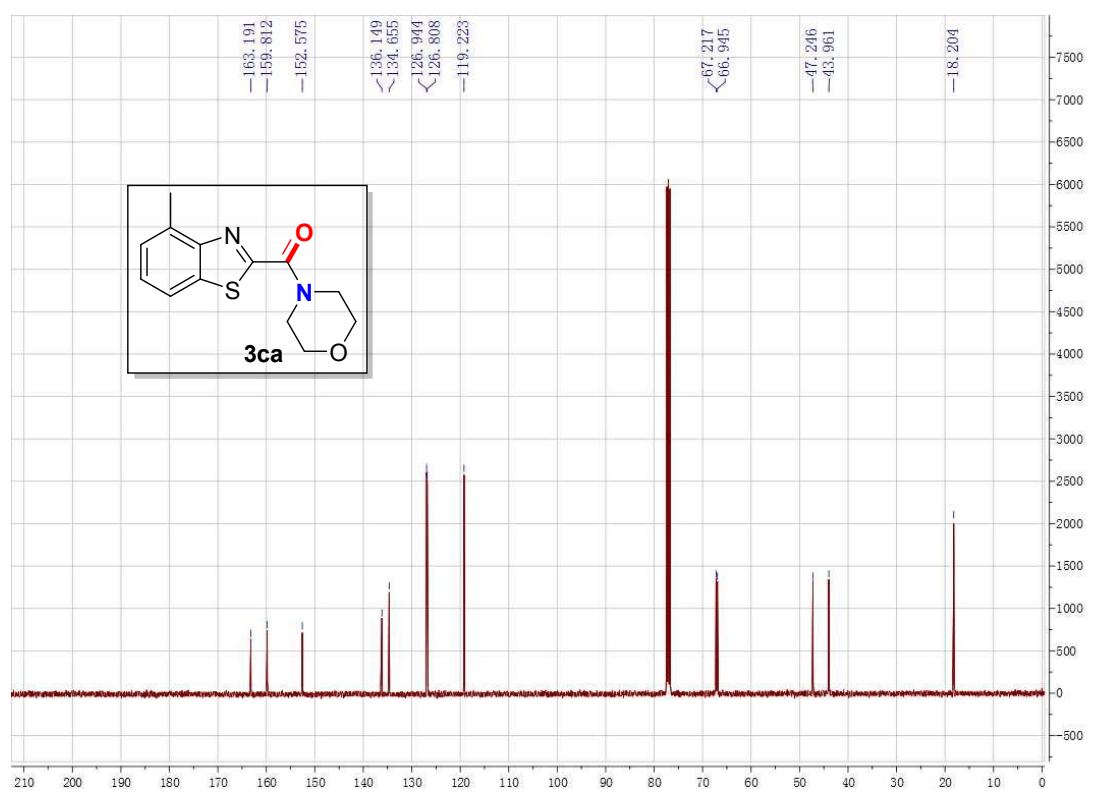
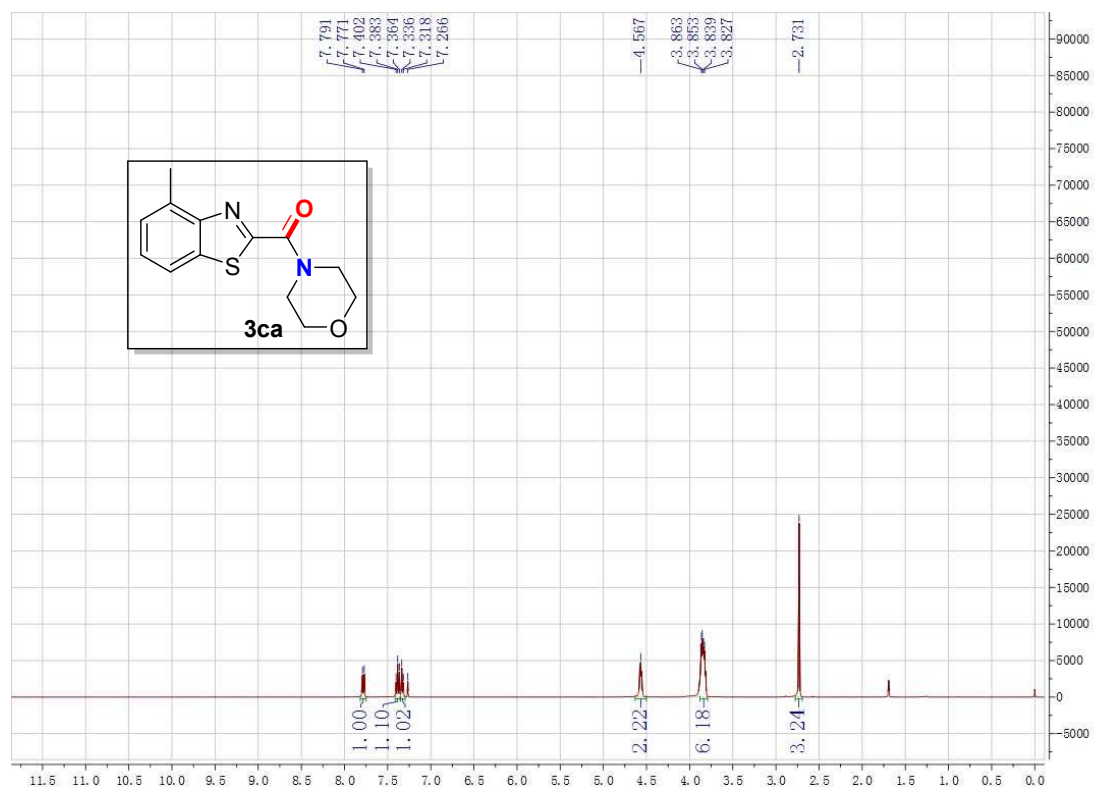


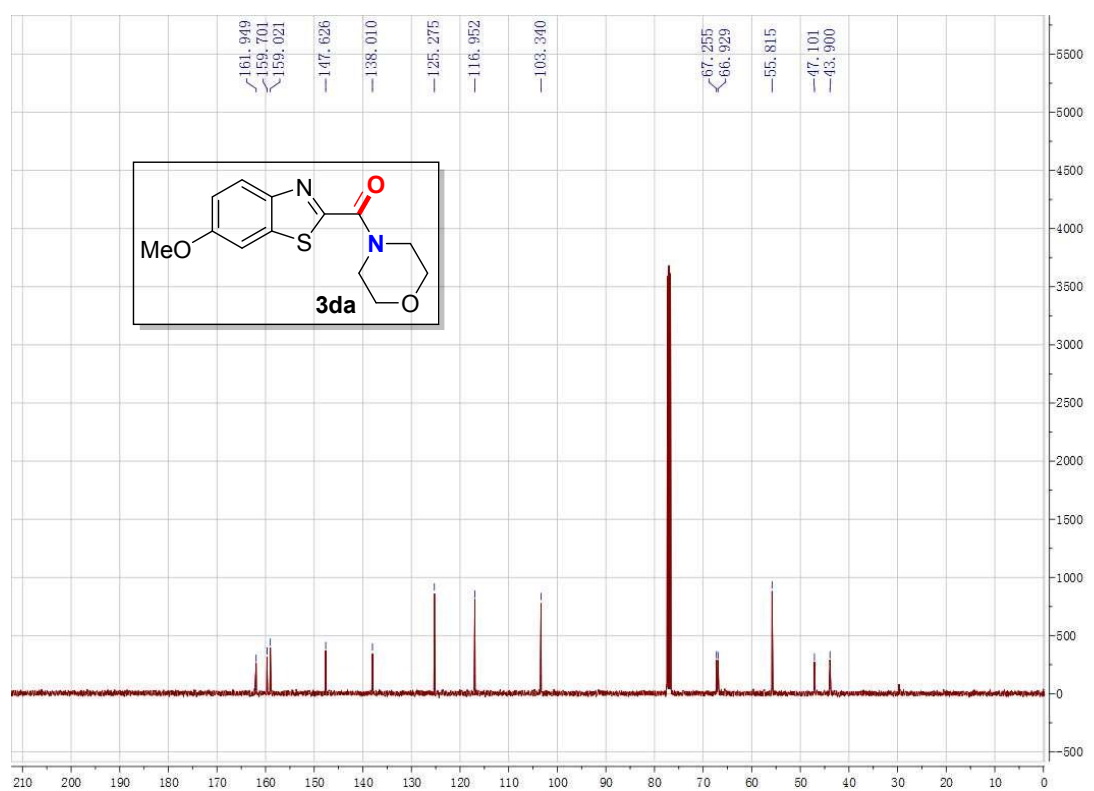
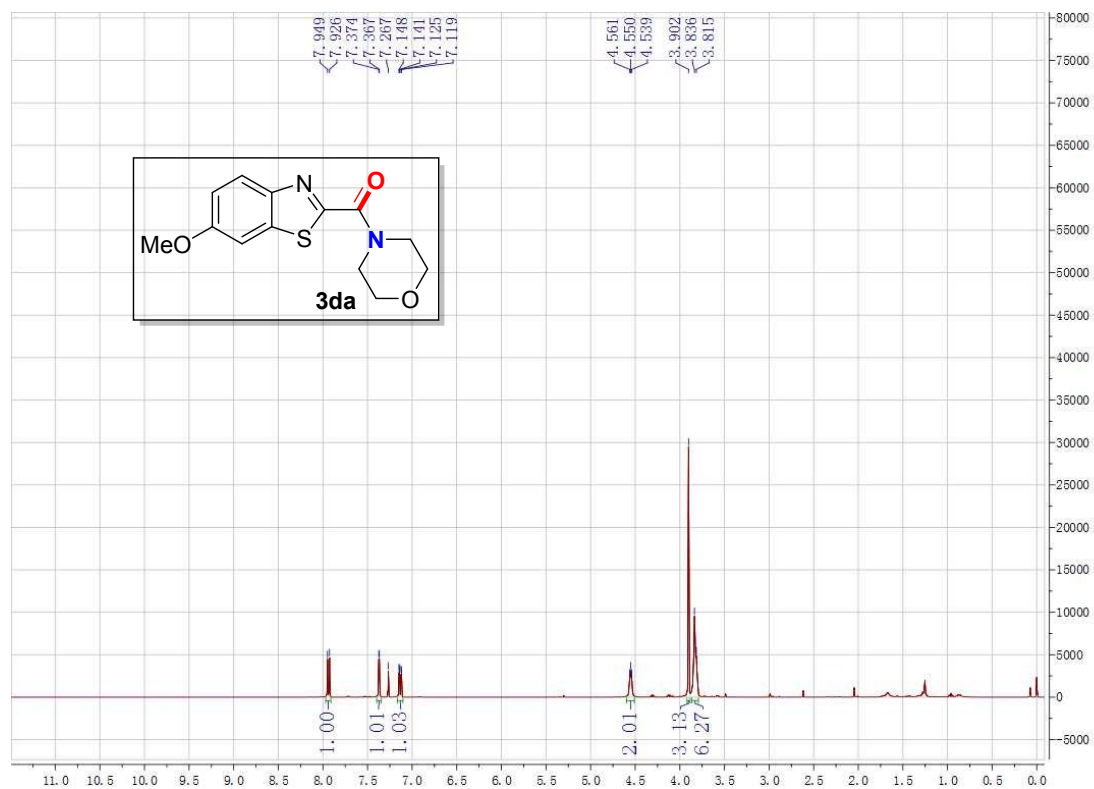
Purified by Preparative HPLC Equipment (methanol/H₂O = 80/20, 10 mL/min); brown solid; 56% yield; *R_f* = 0.88 (5:1 PE/EA). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.78 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (dt, *J* = 19.1, 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.17 (s, 1H), 1.52 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.1, 154.8, 151.2, 140.2, 127.2, 125.5, 121.0, 111.9, 52.4, 28.6. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₂H₁₄N₂NaO₂: [M+Na]⁺, 241.0947; Found: 241.0954.

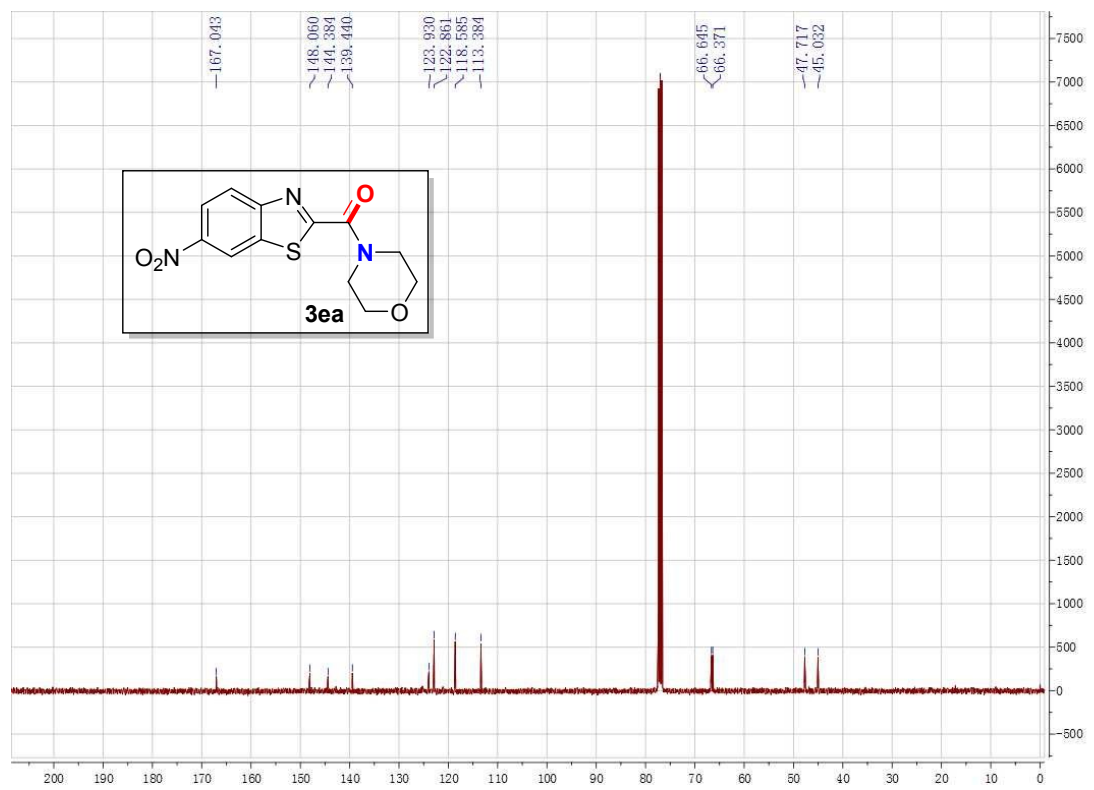
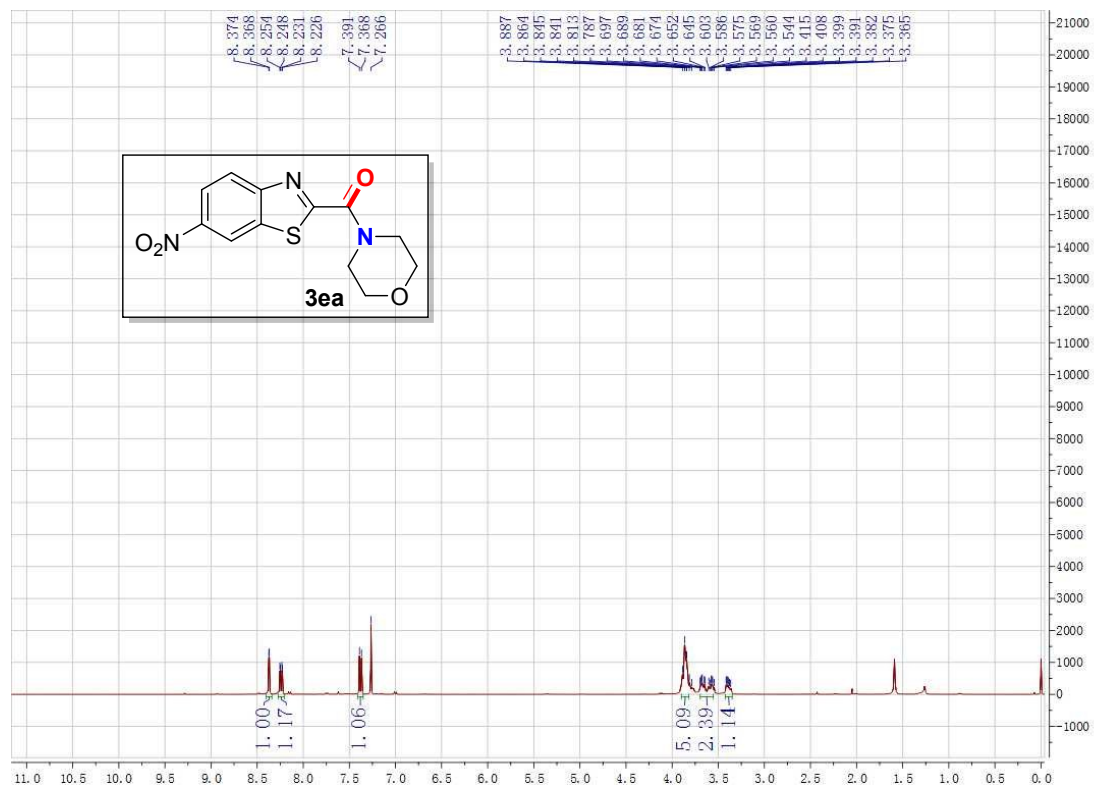
6 ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR Copies of Products

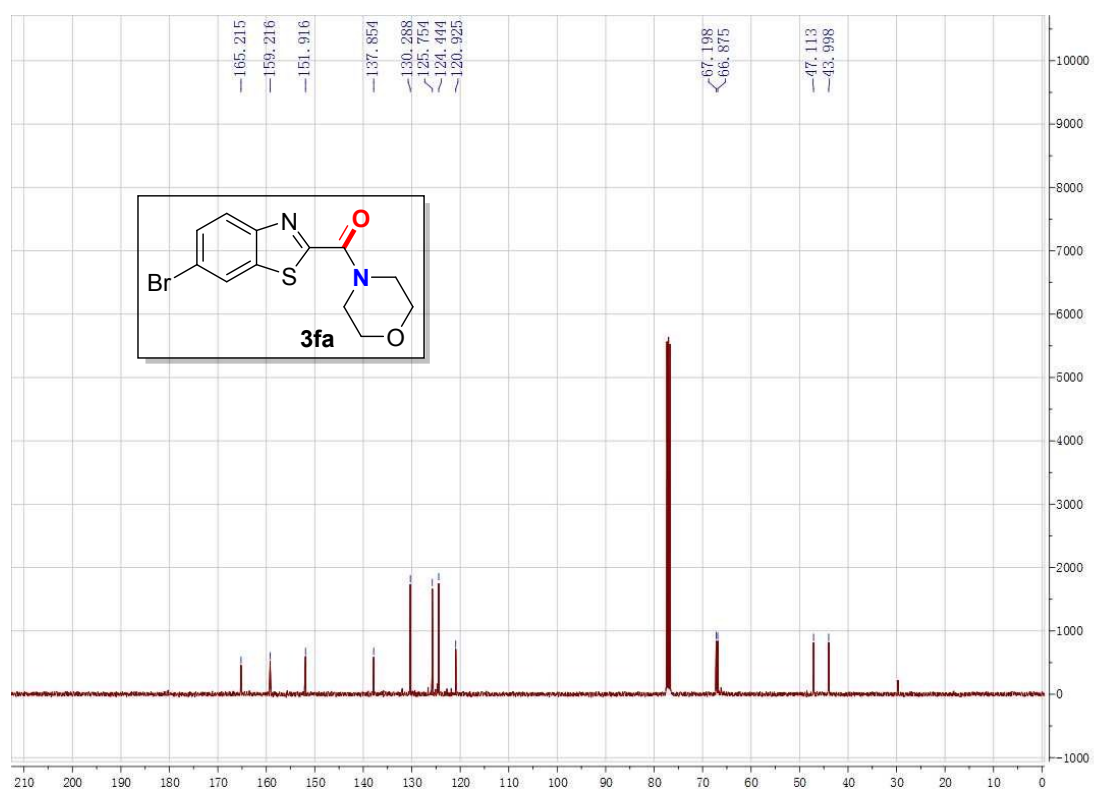
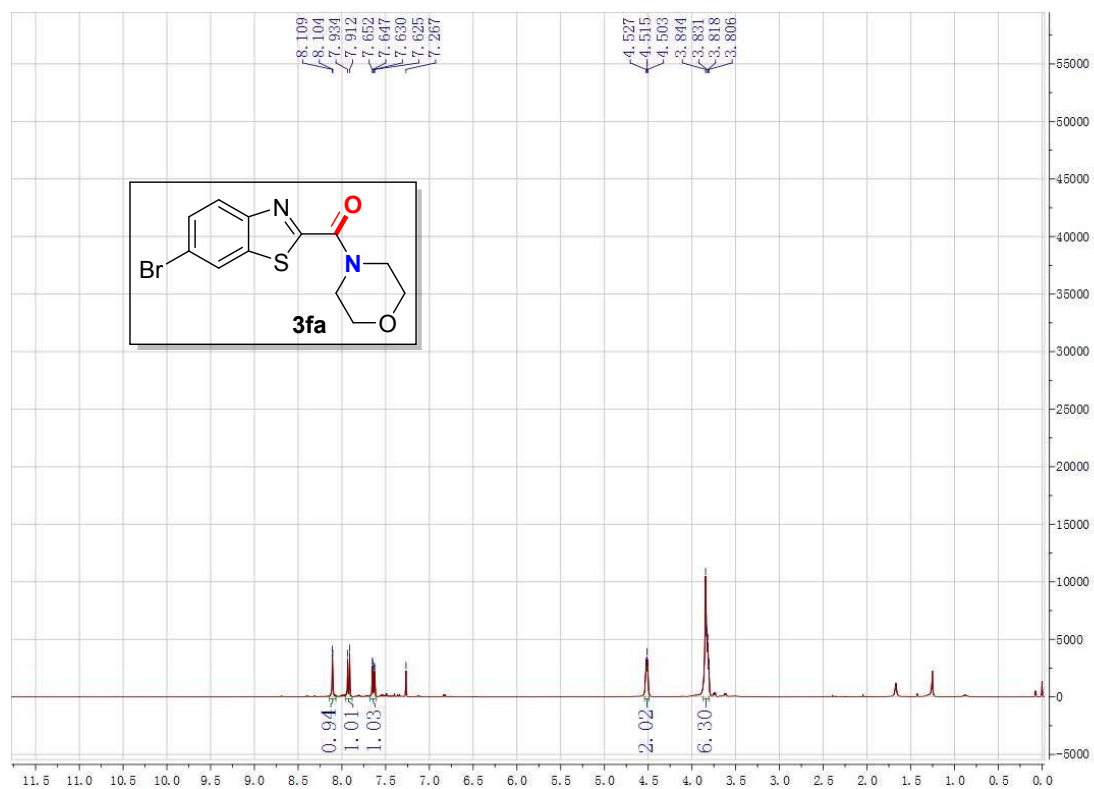


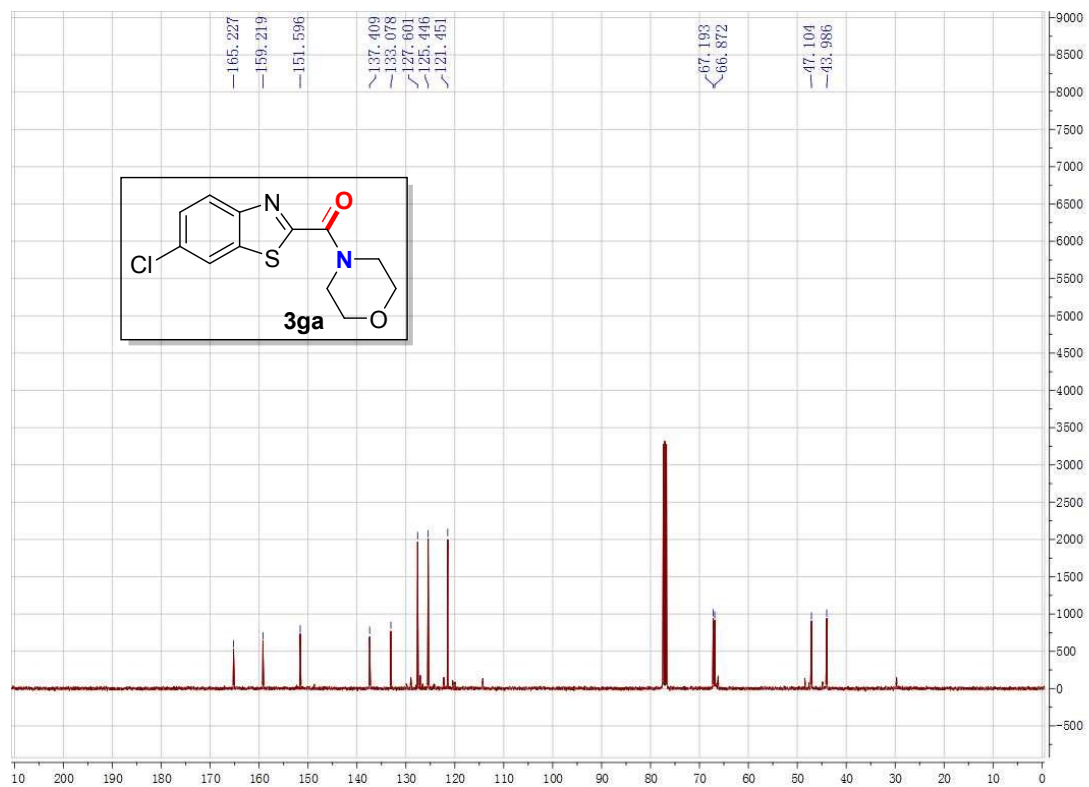
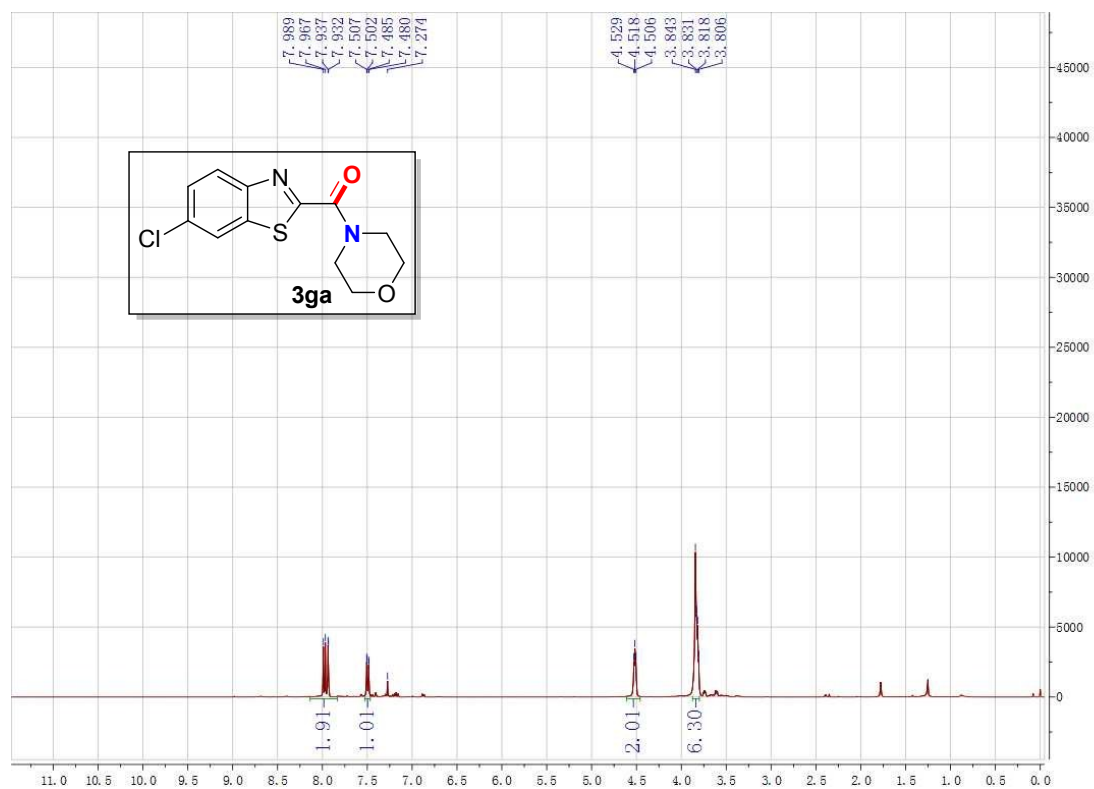


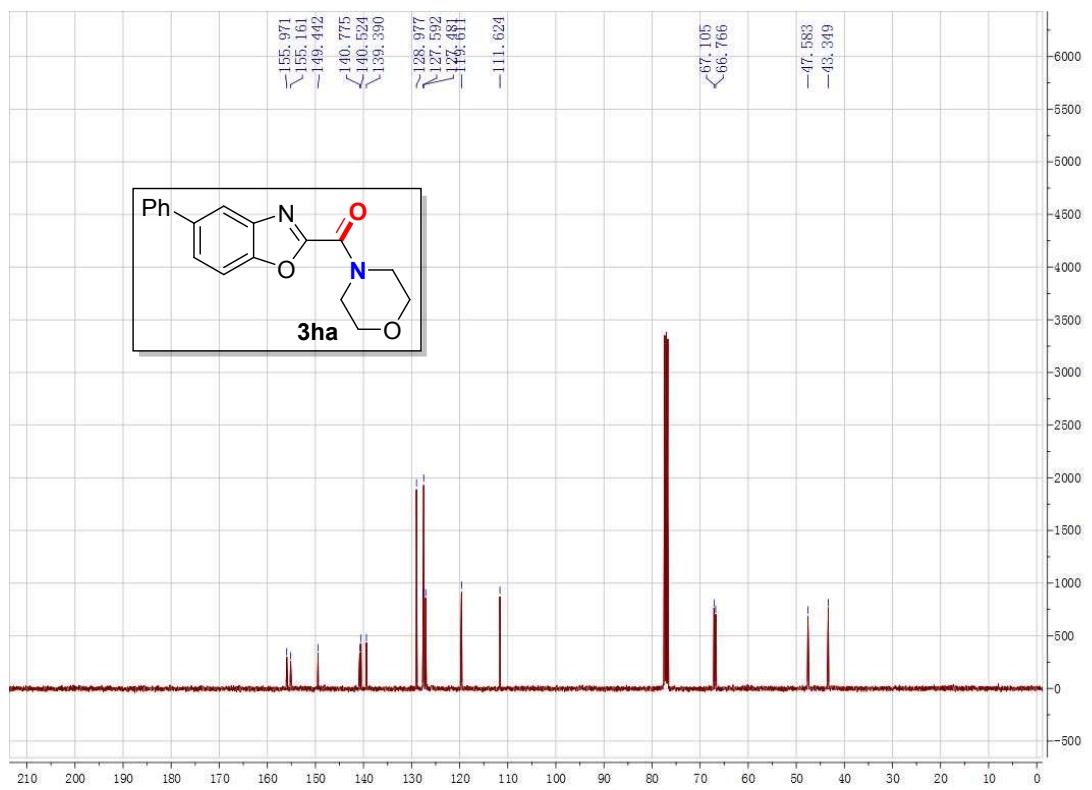
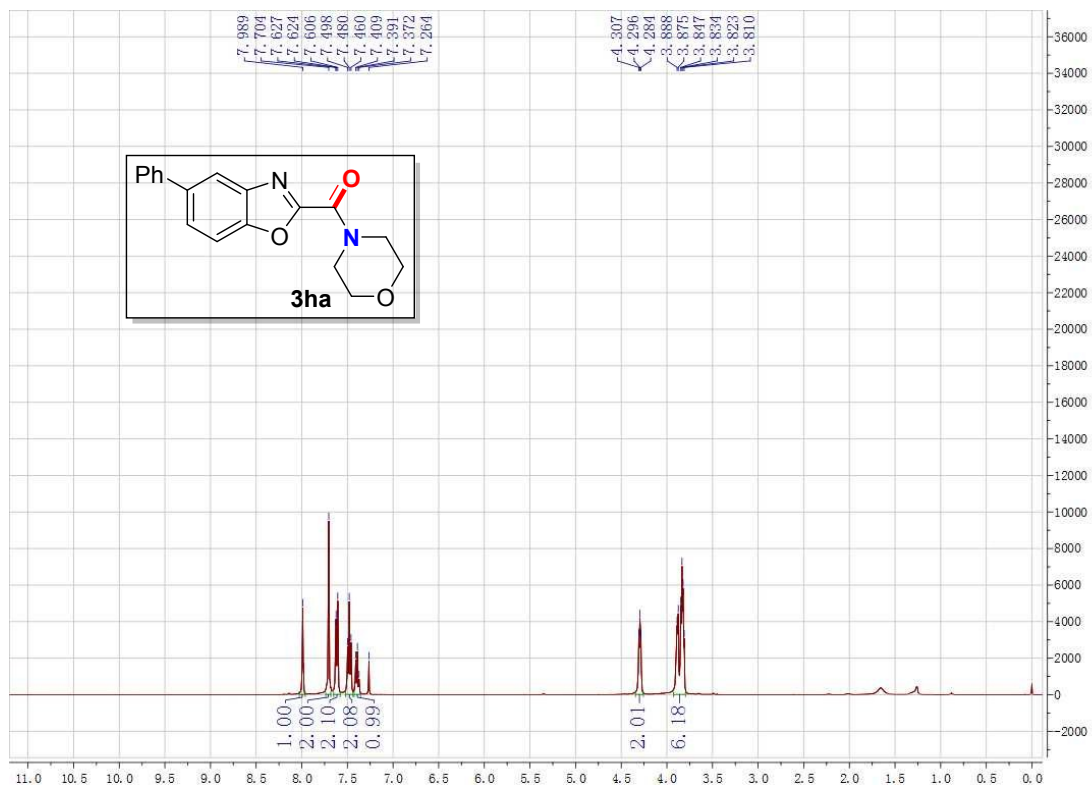


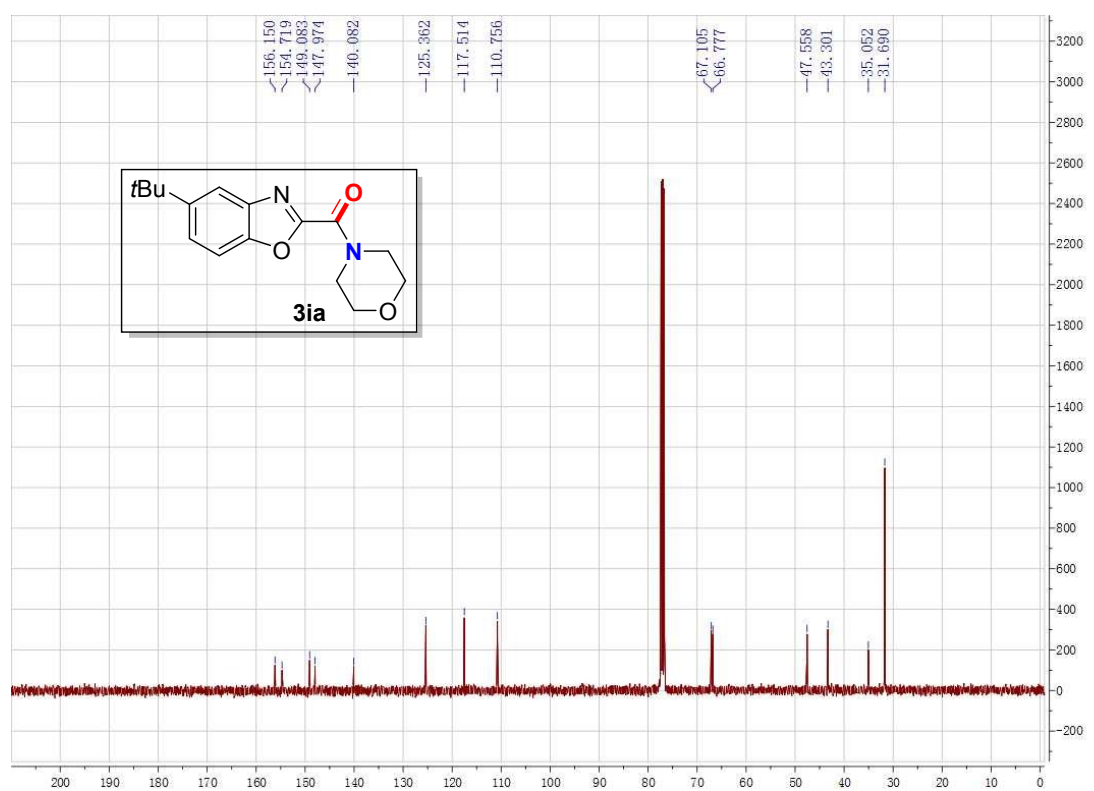
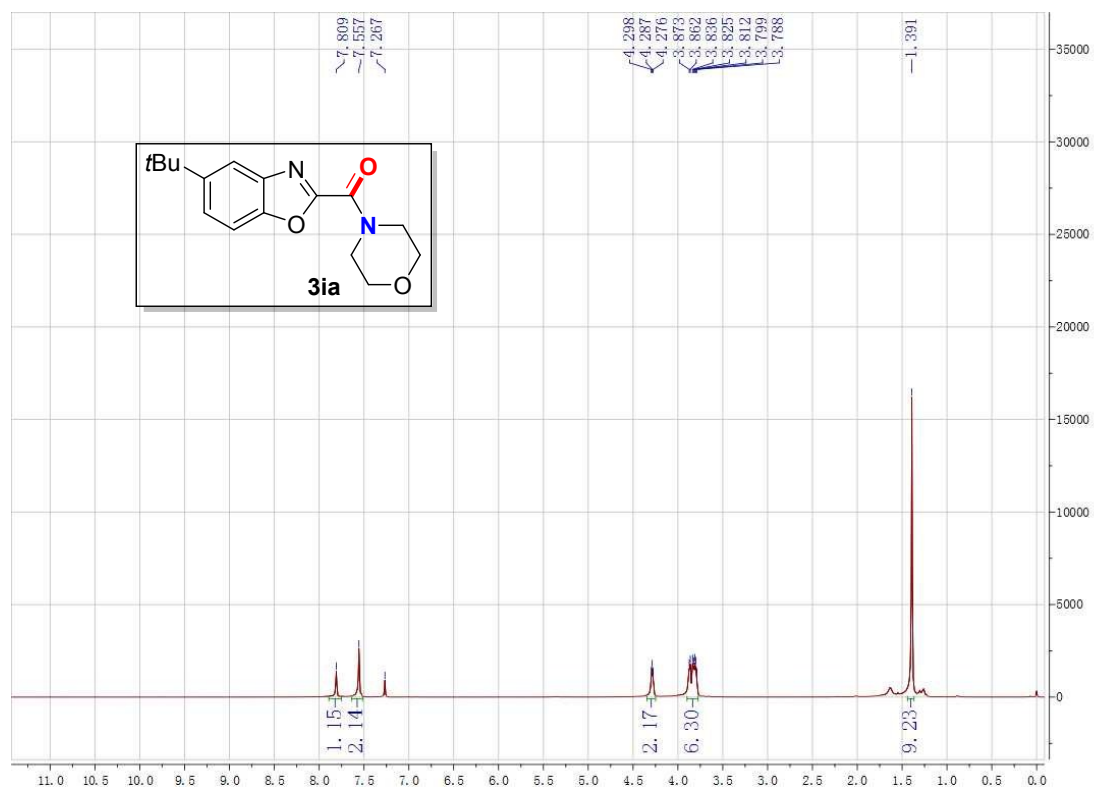


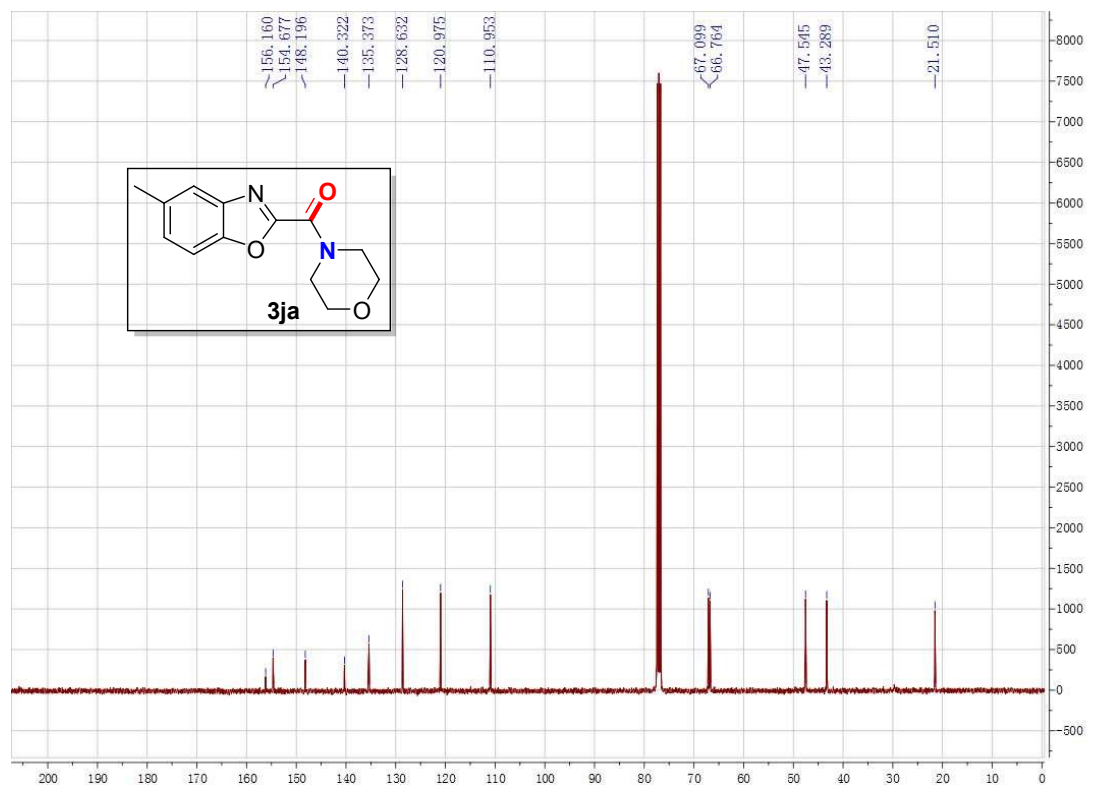
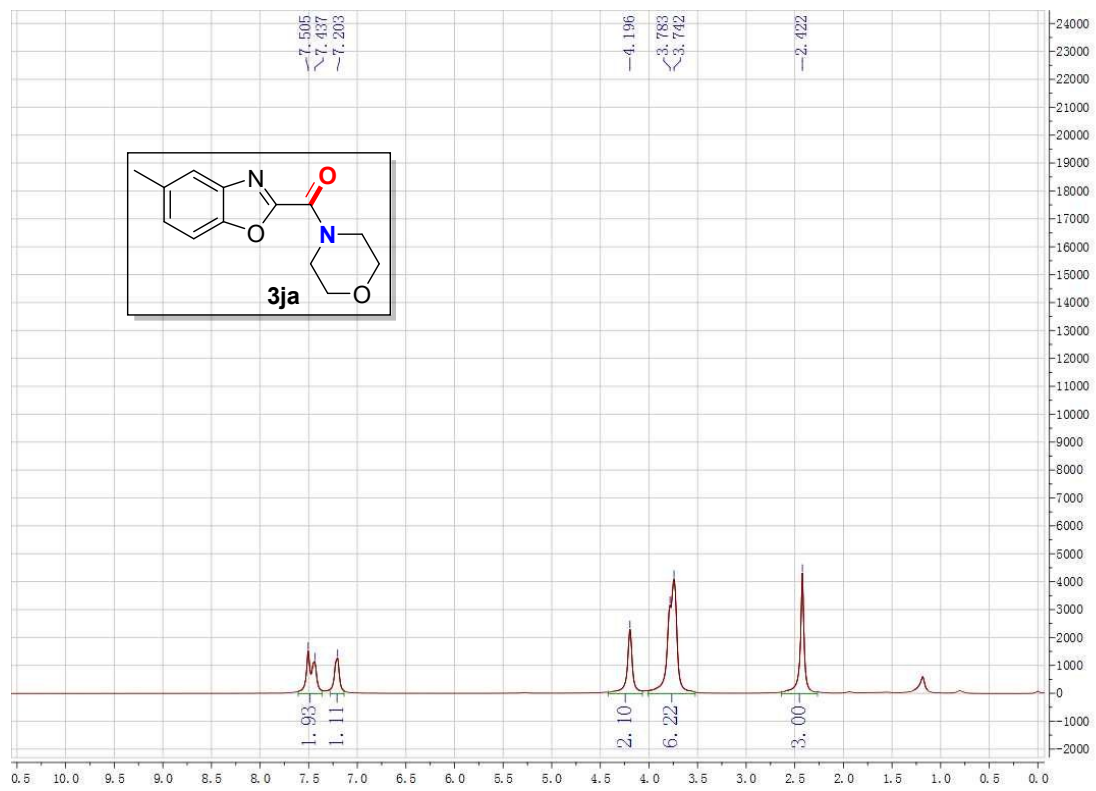


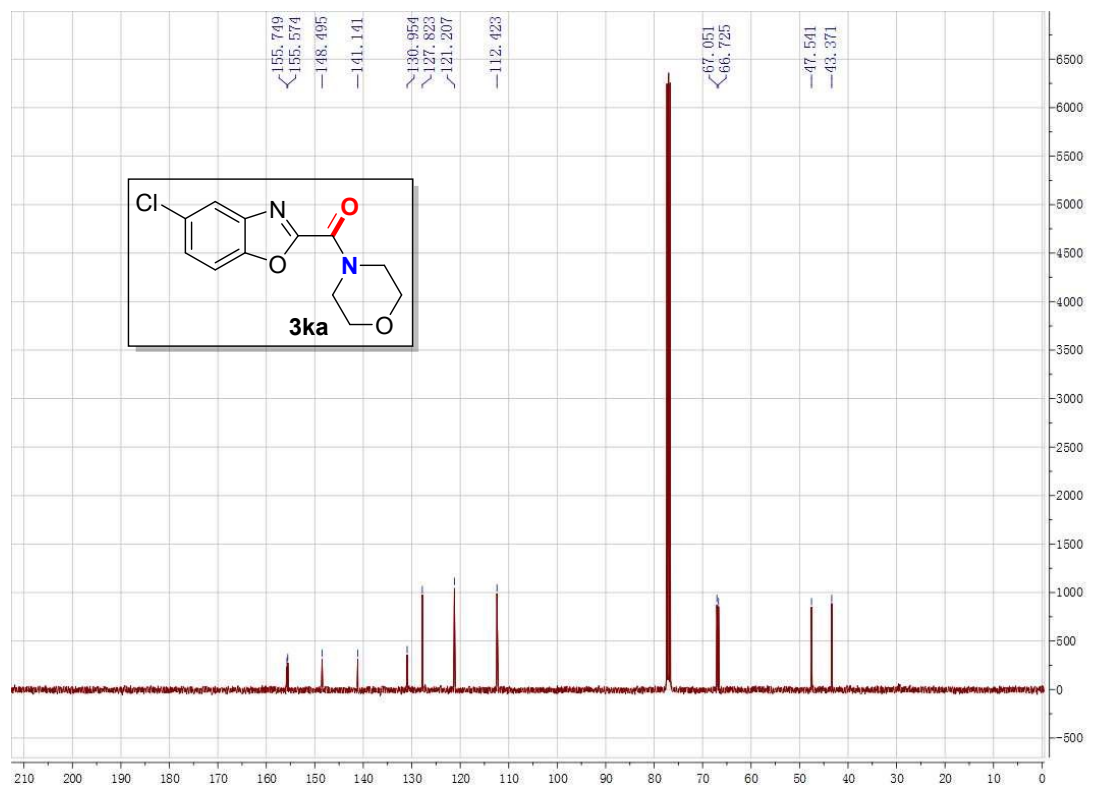
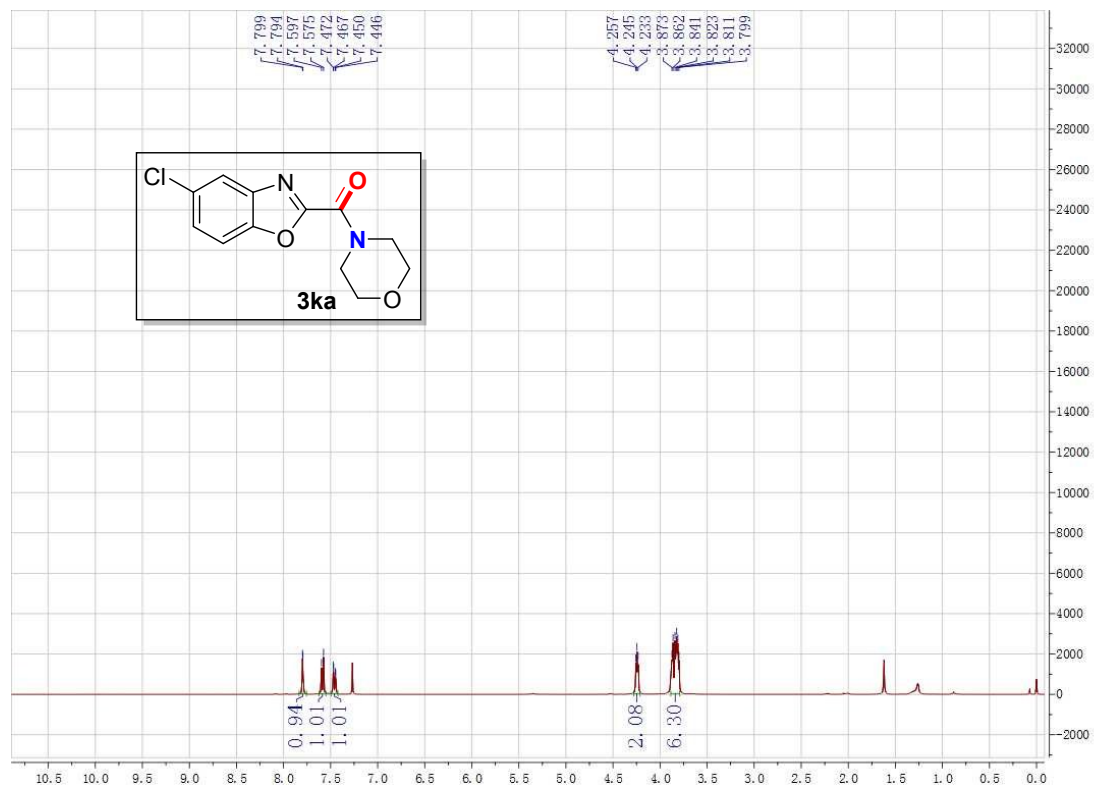


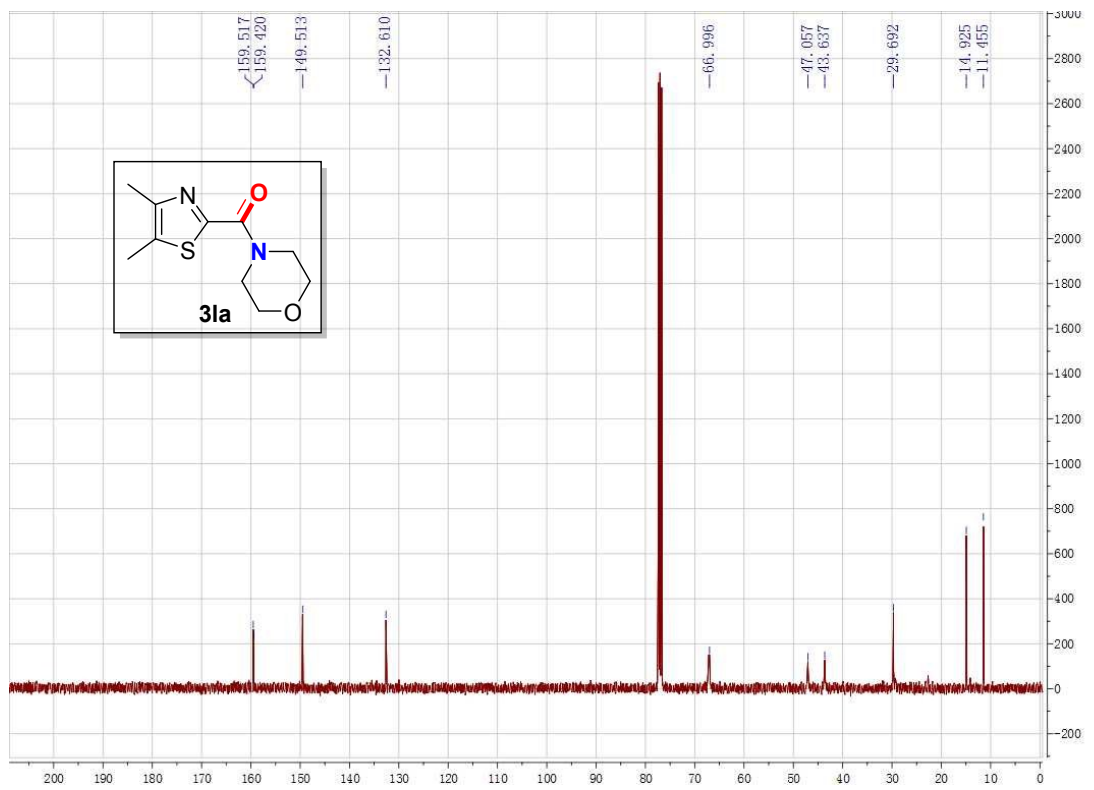
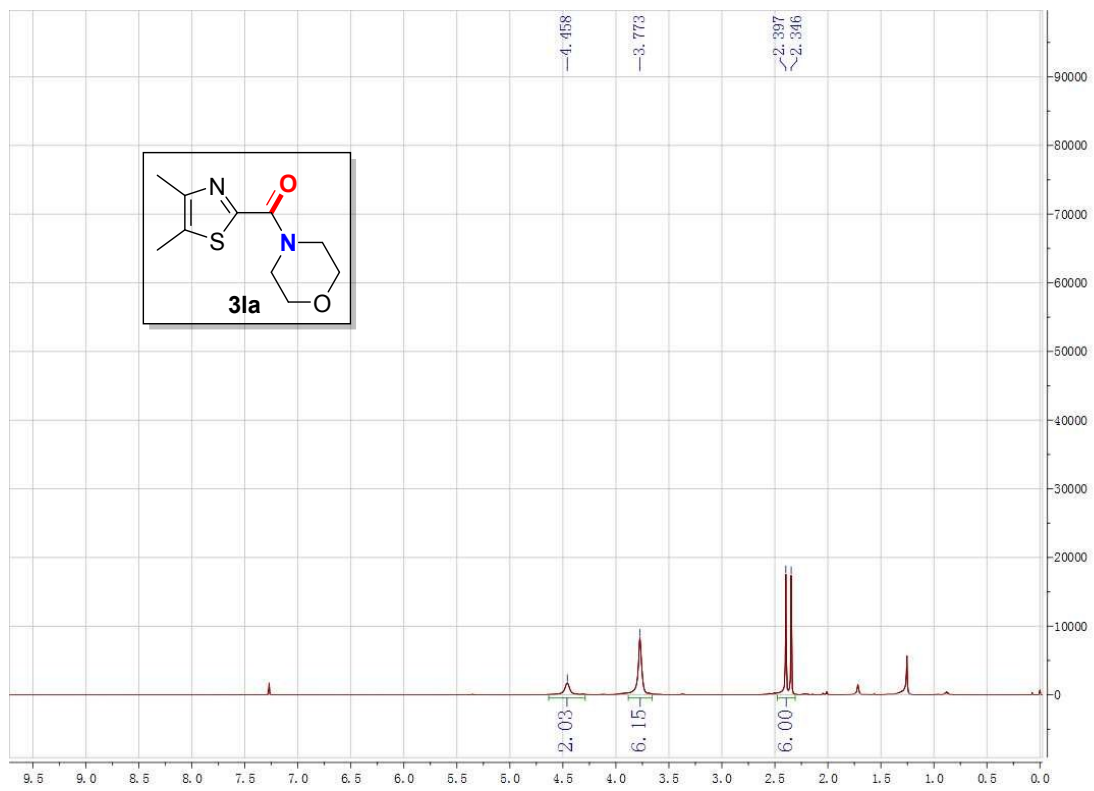


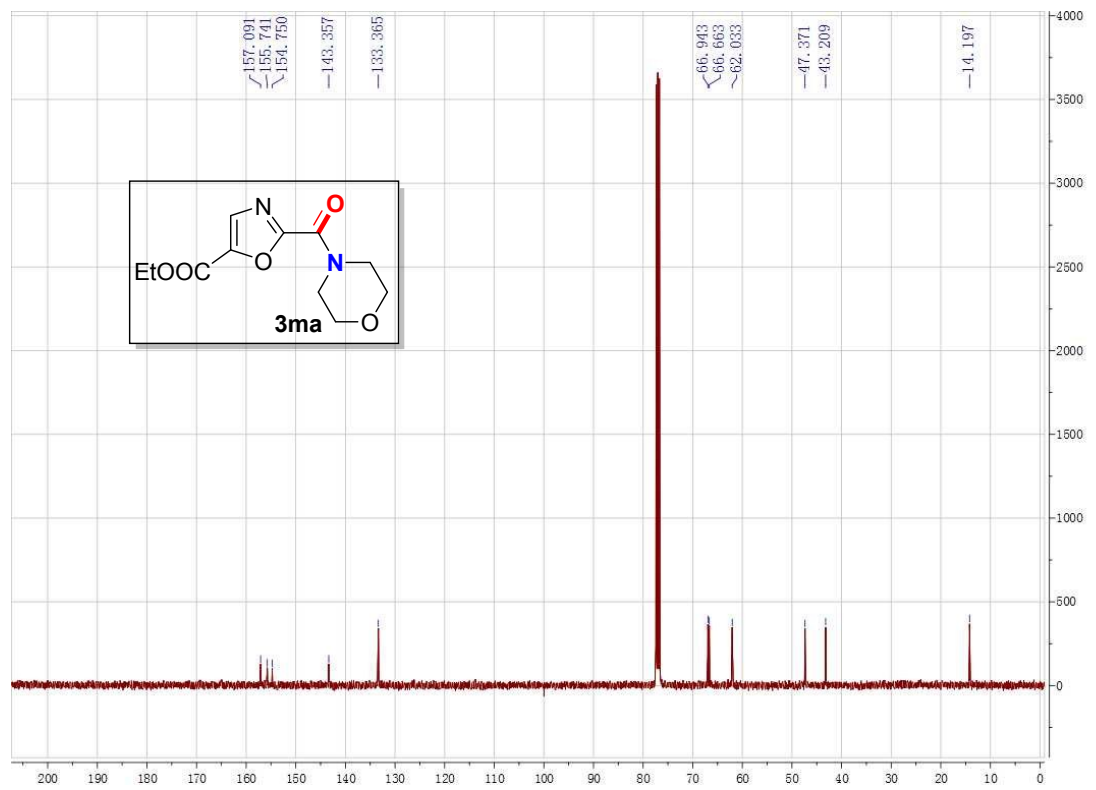
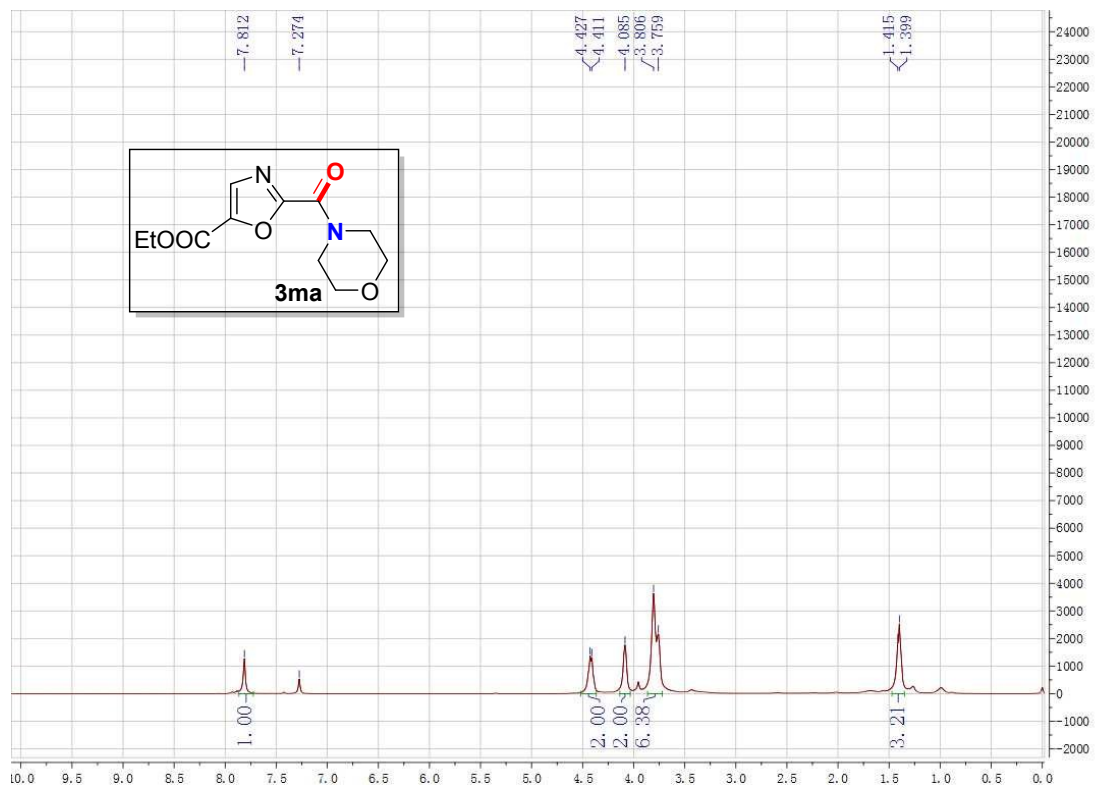


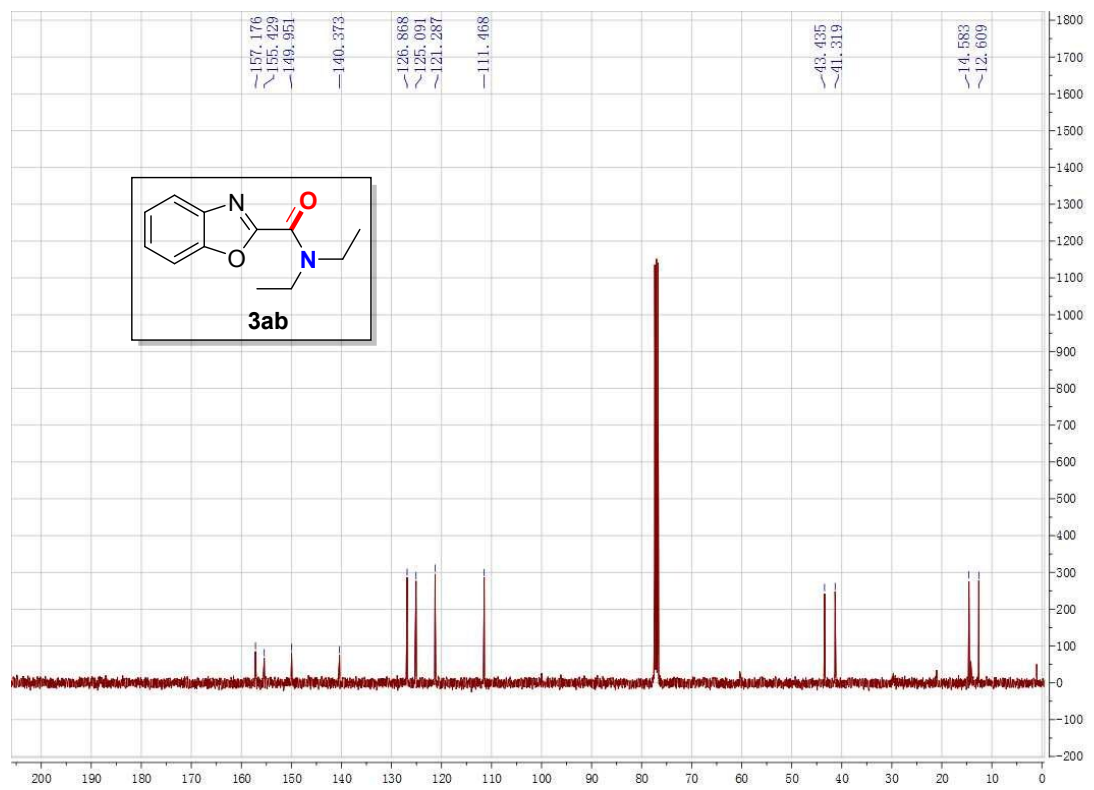
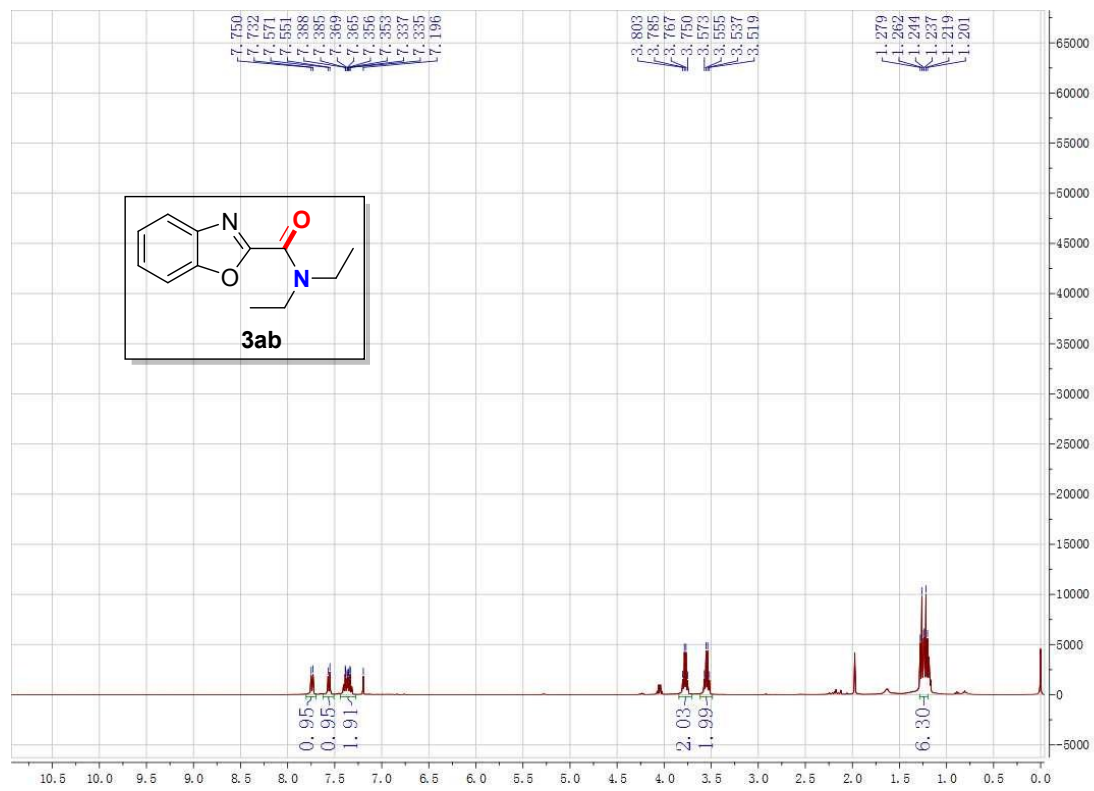


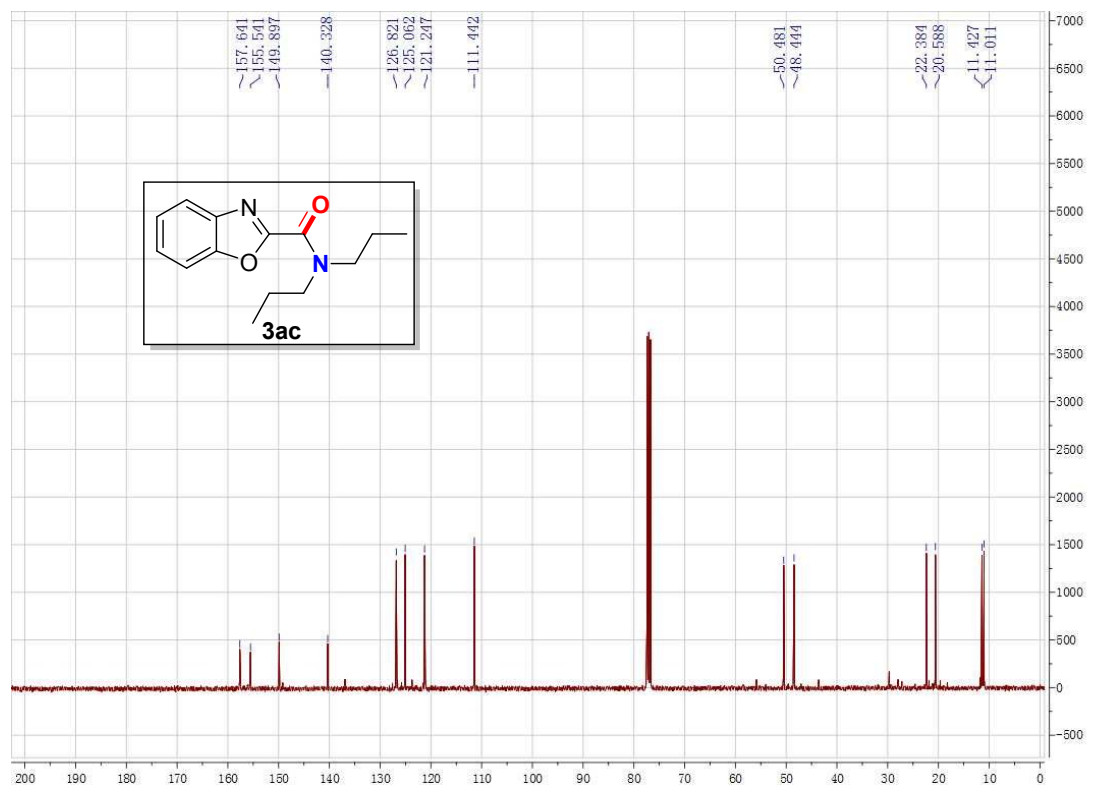
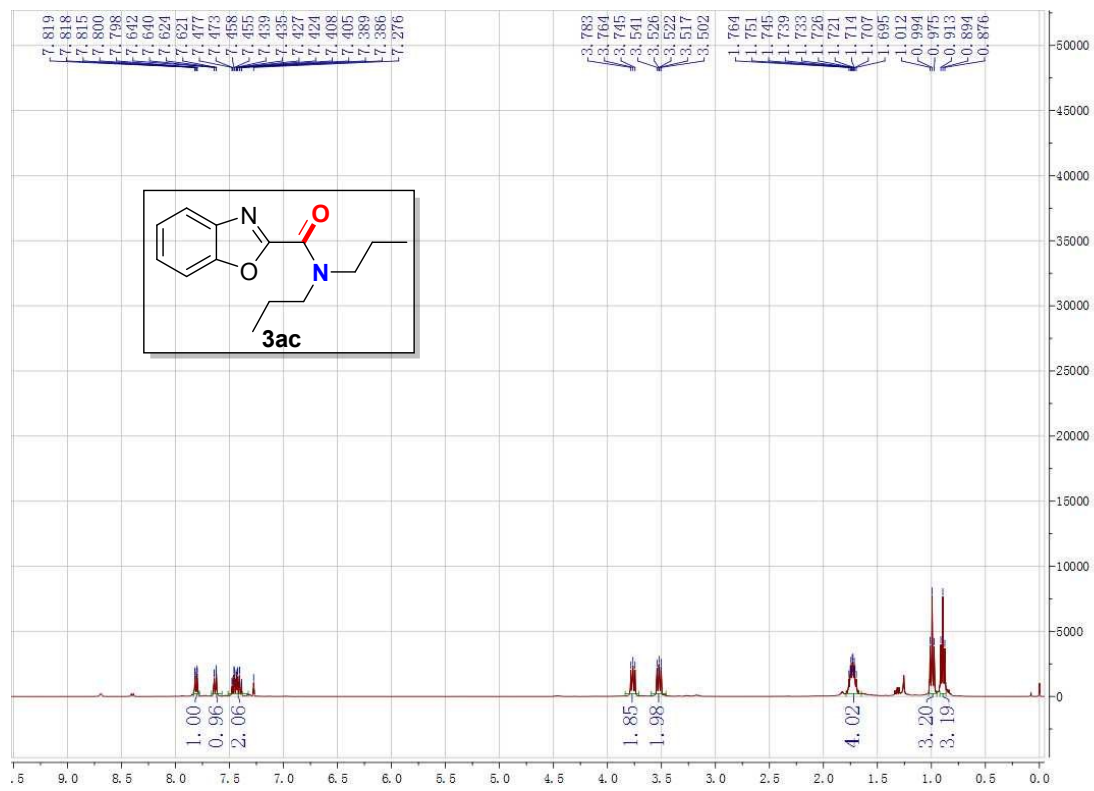


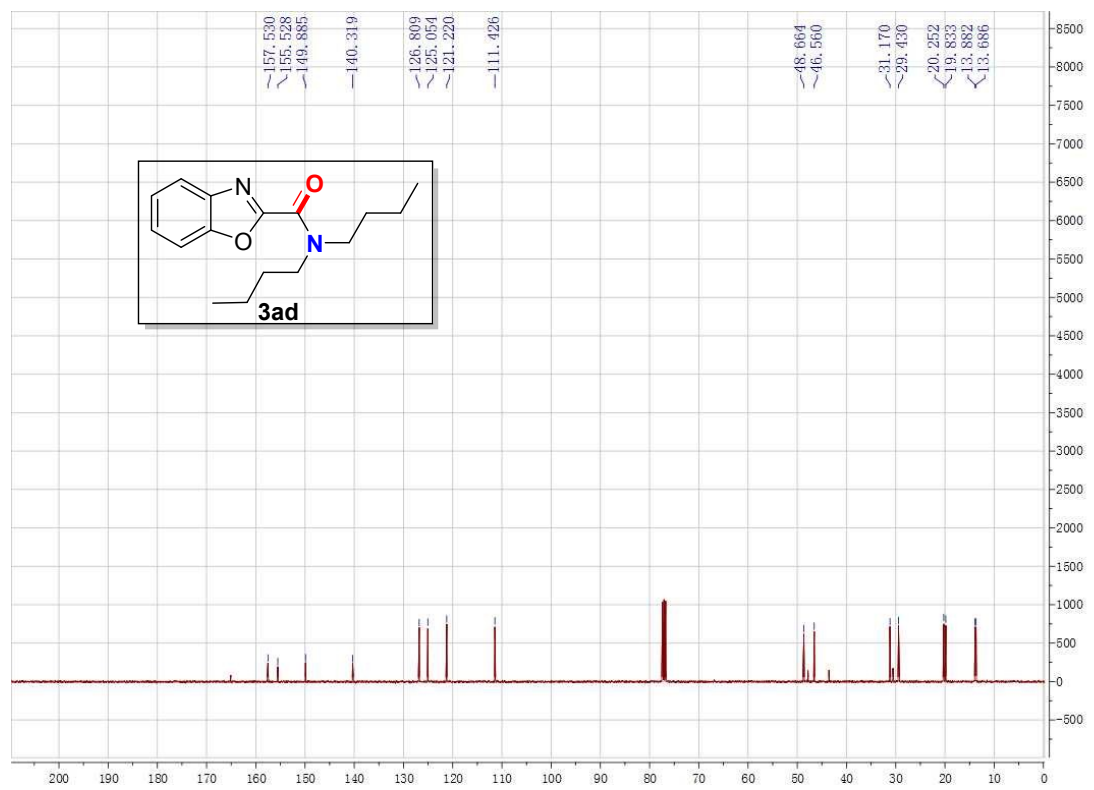
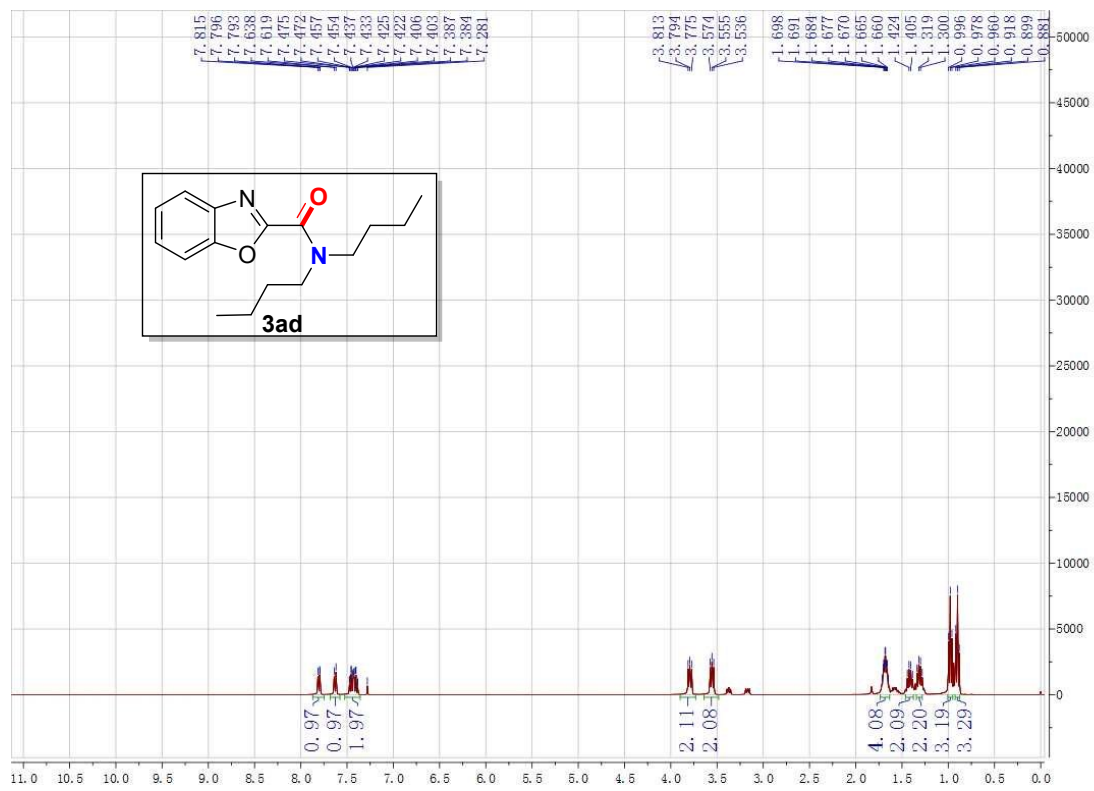


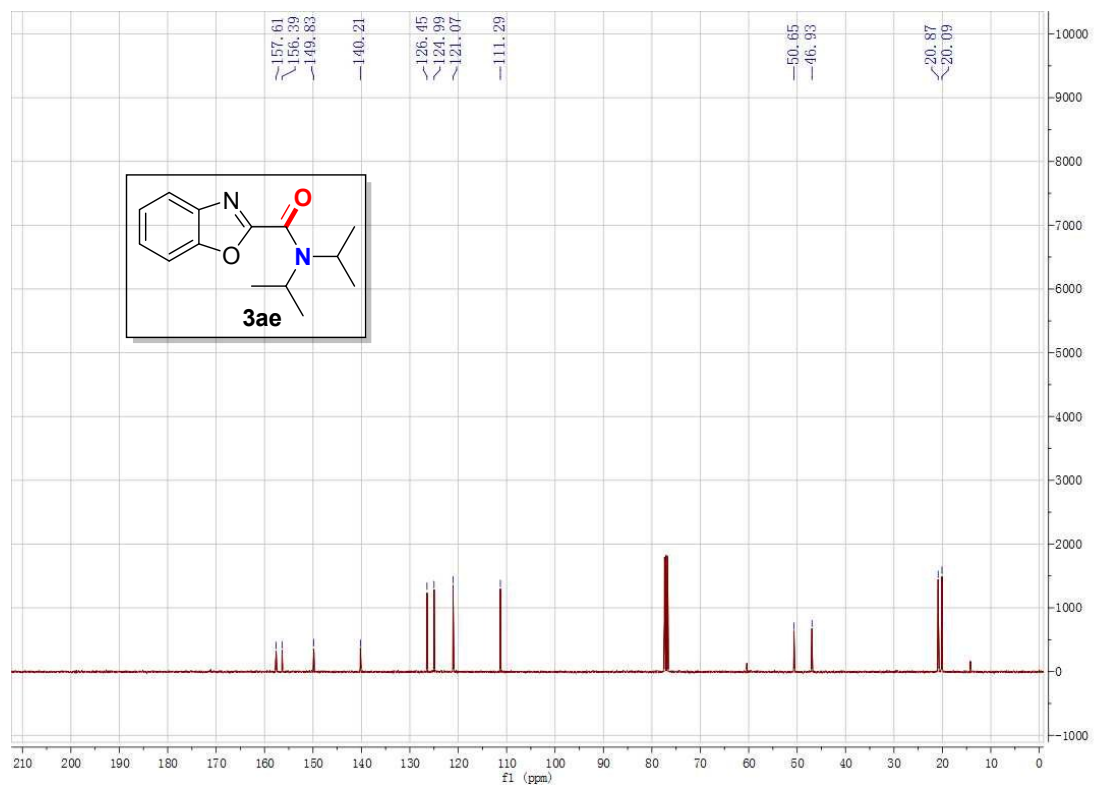
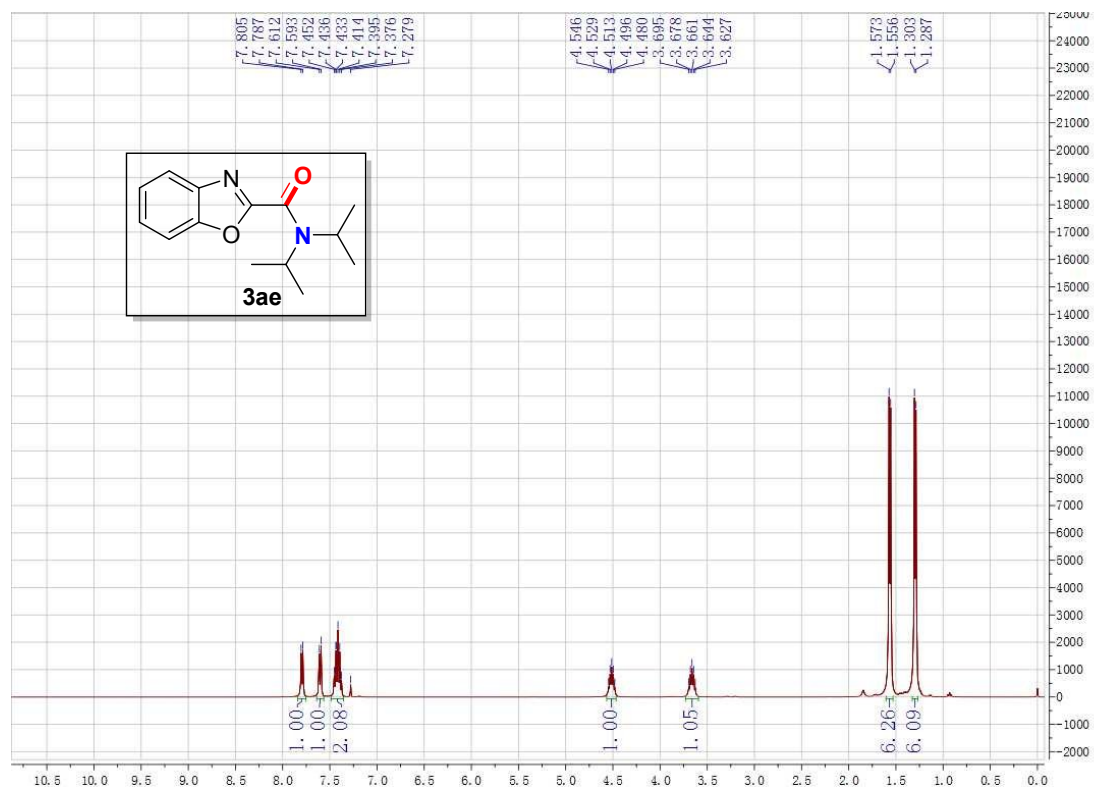


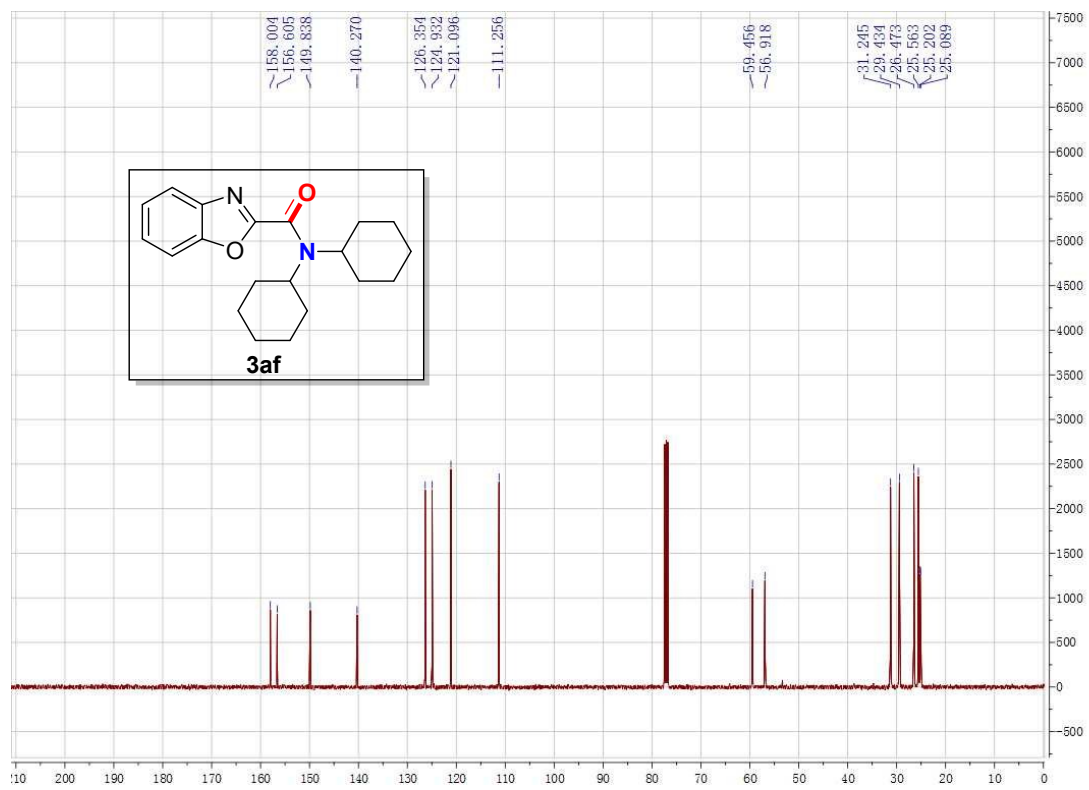
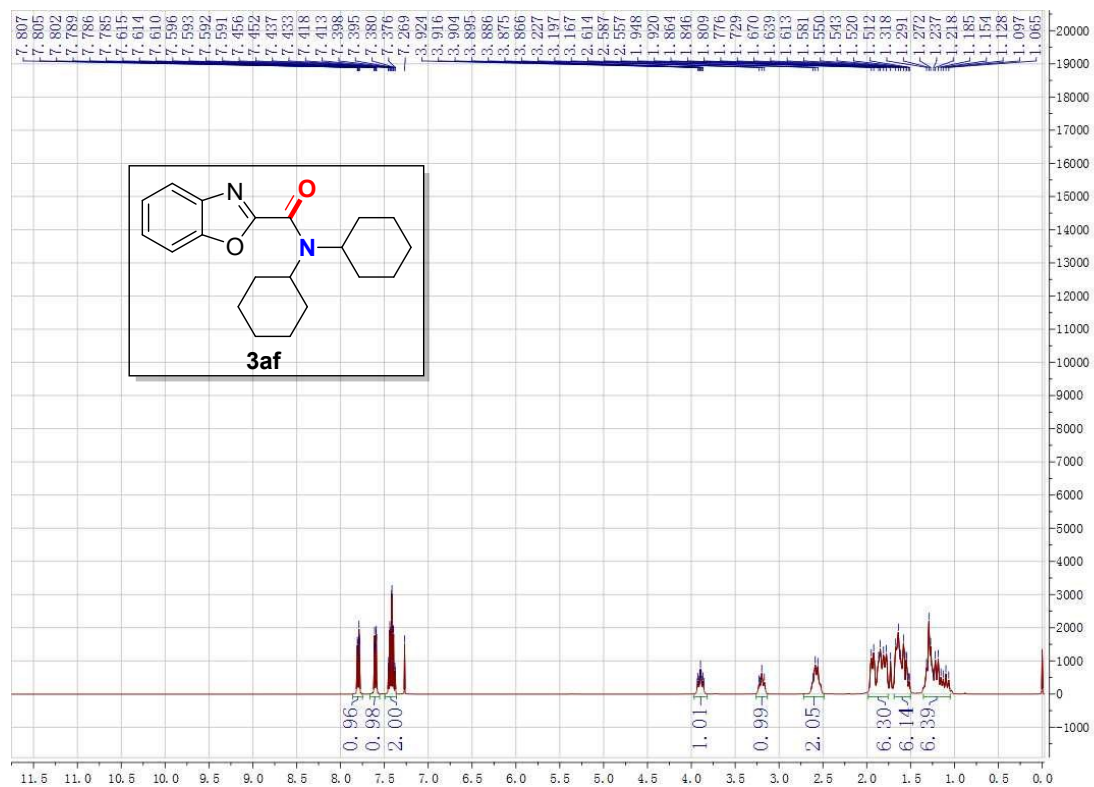


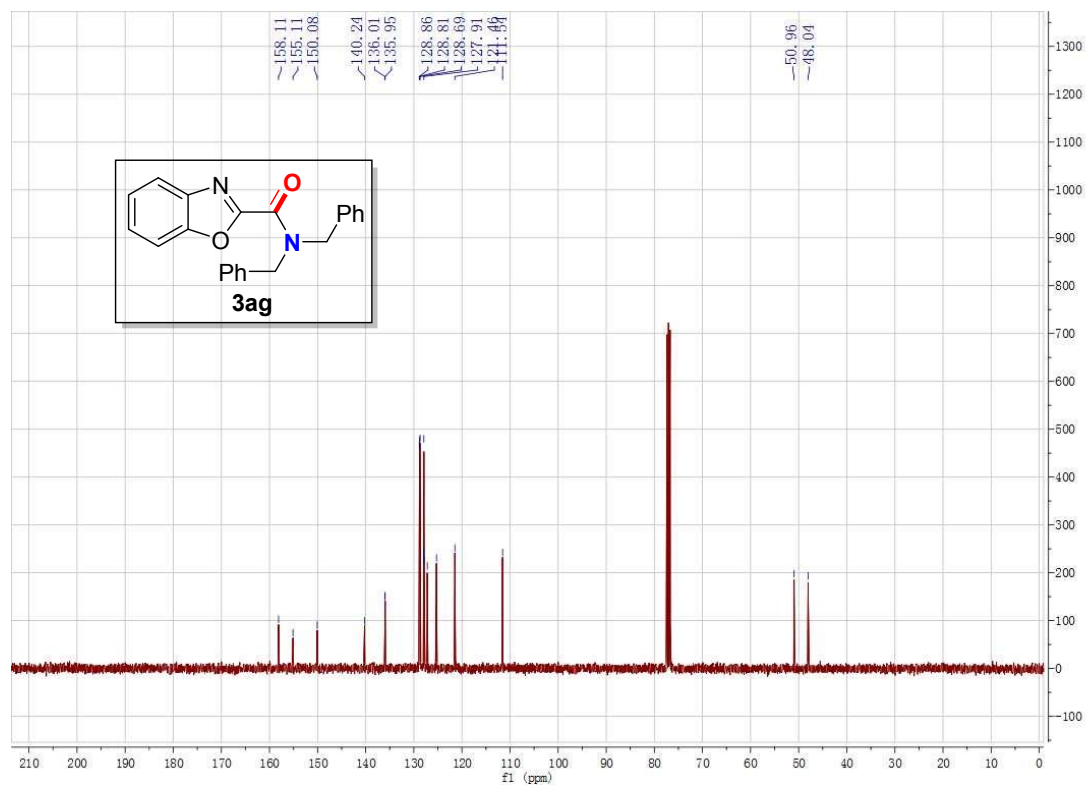
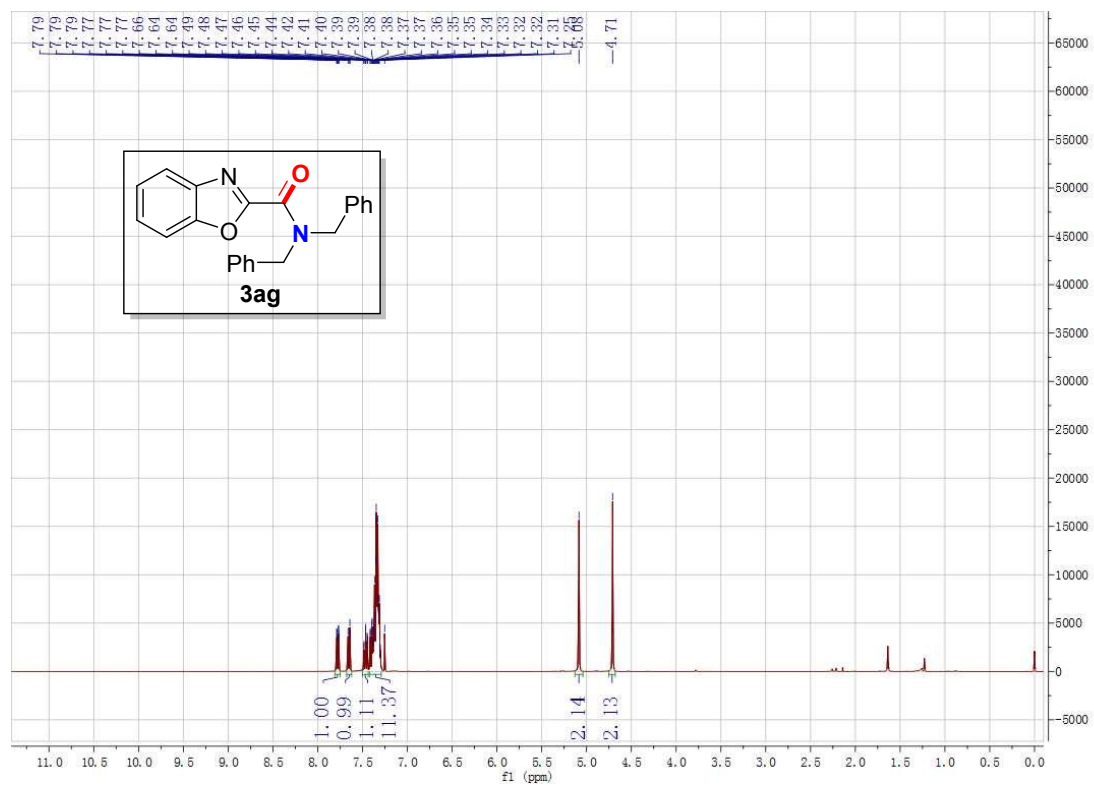


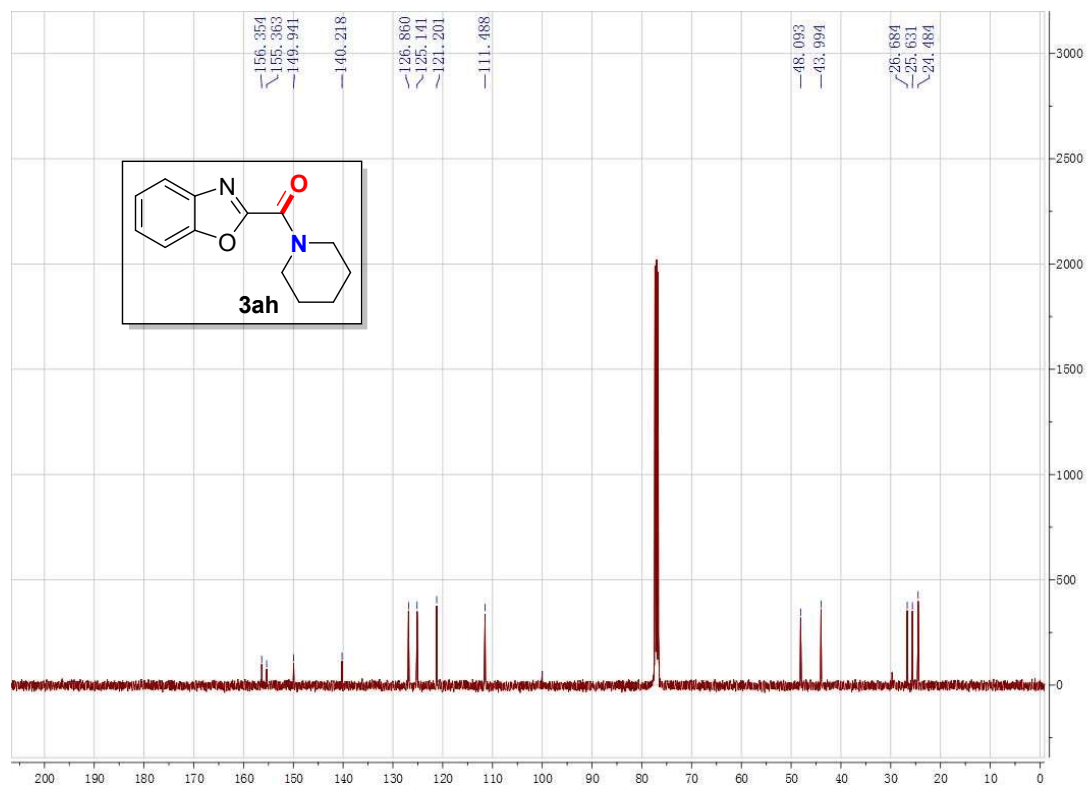
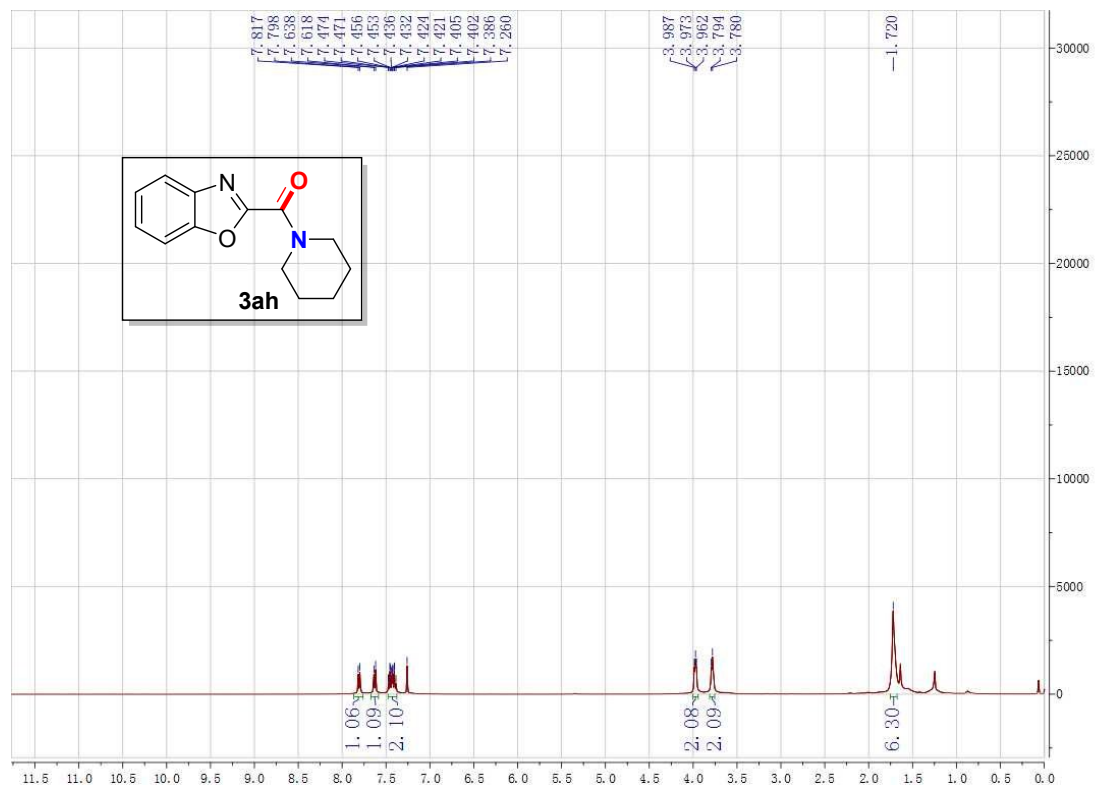


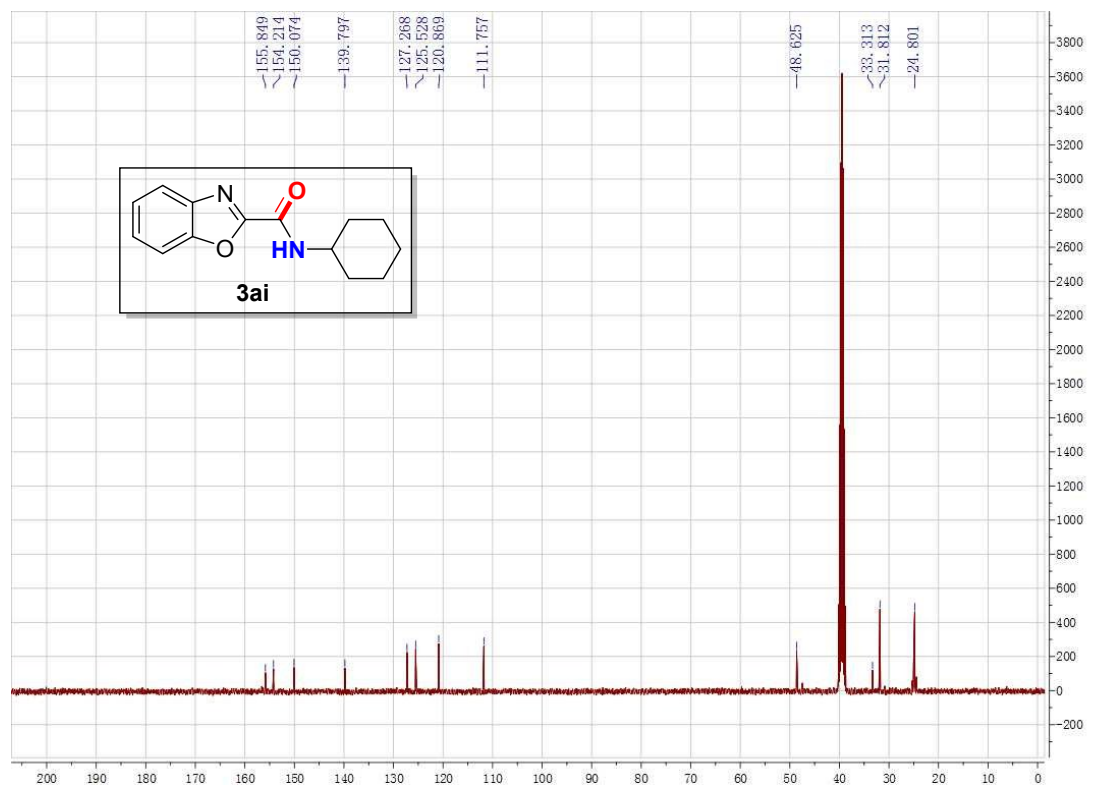
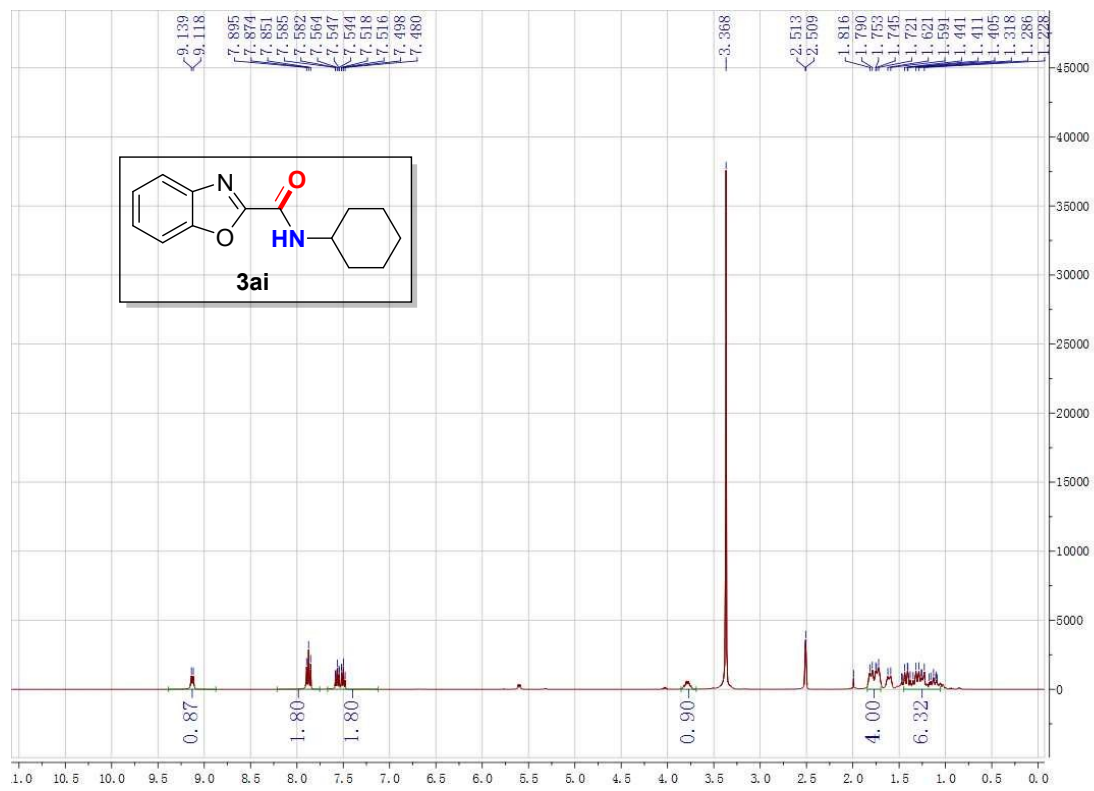


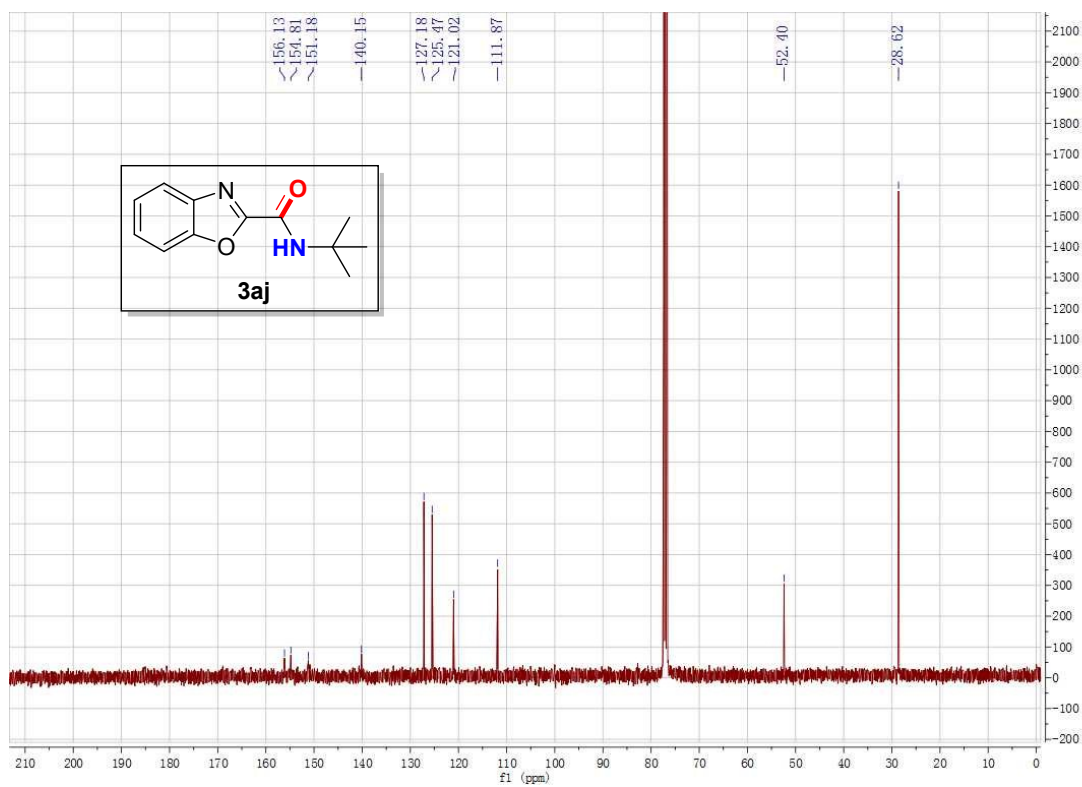
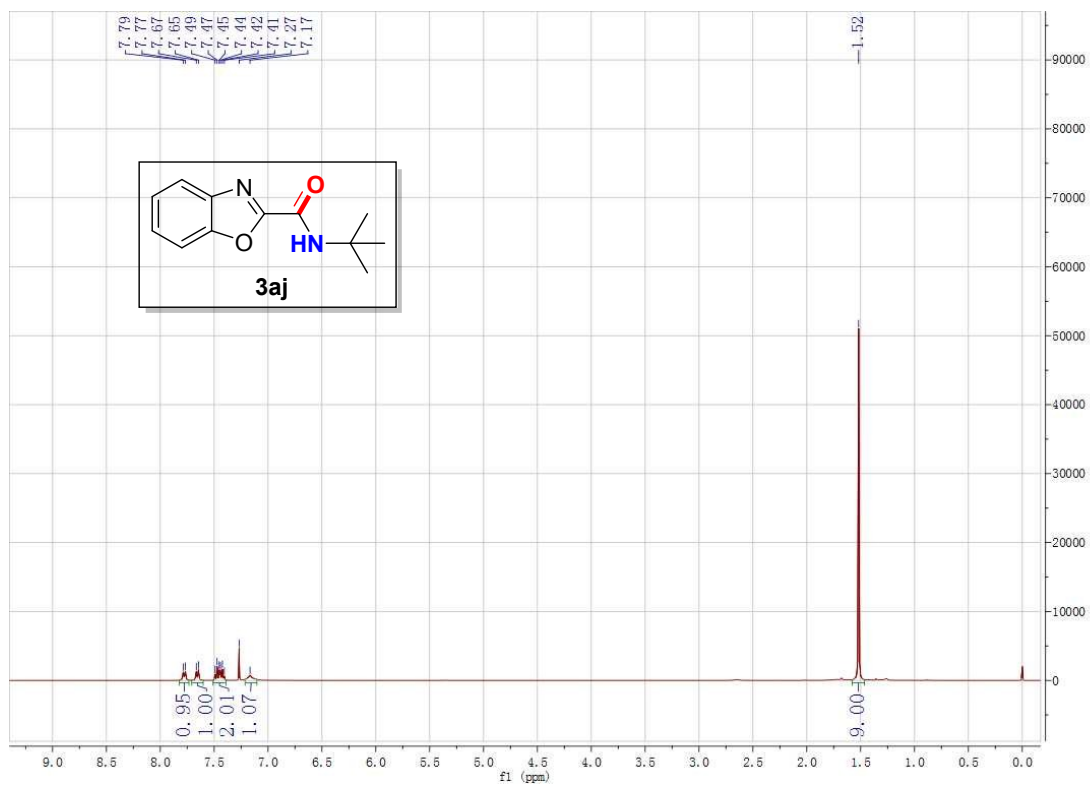


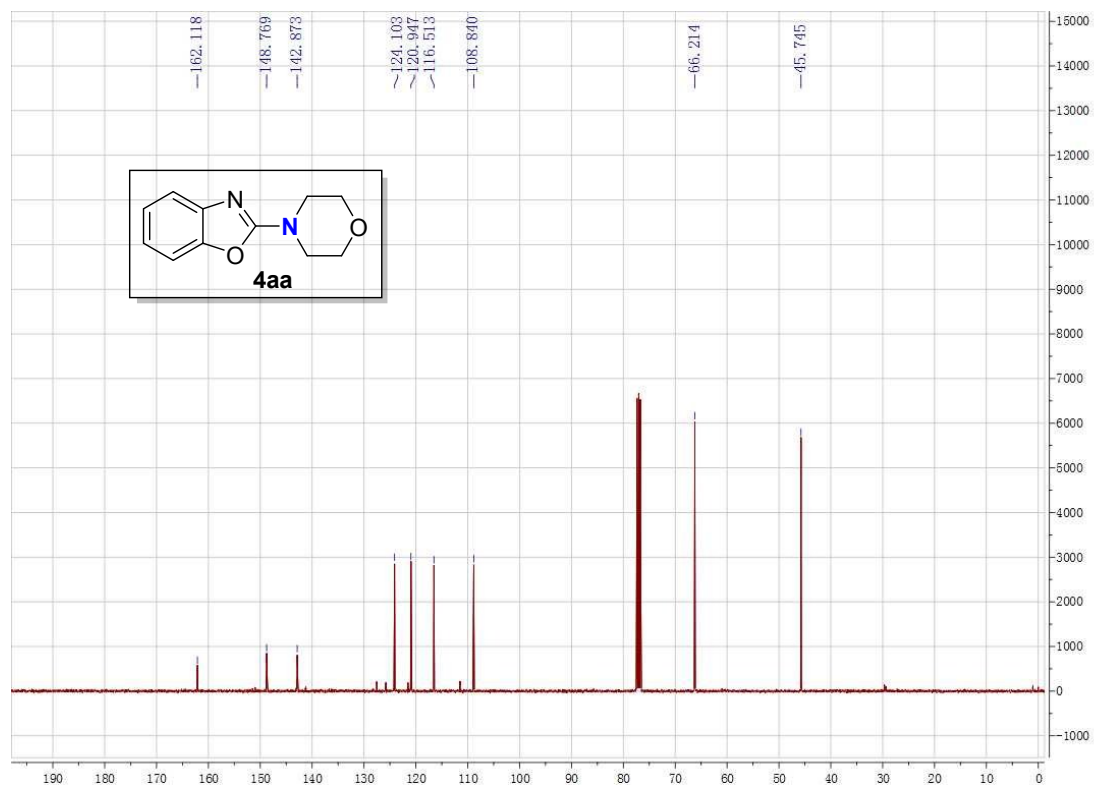
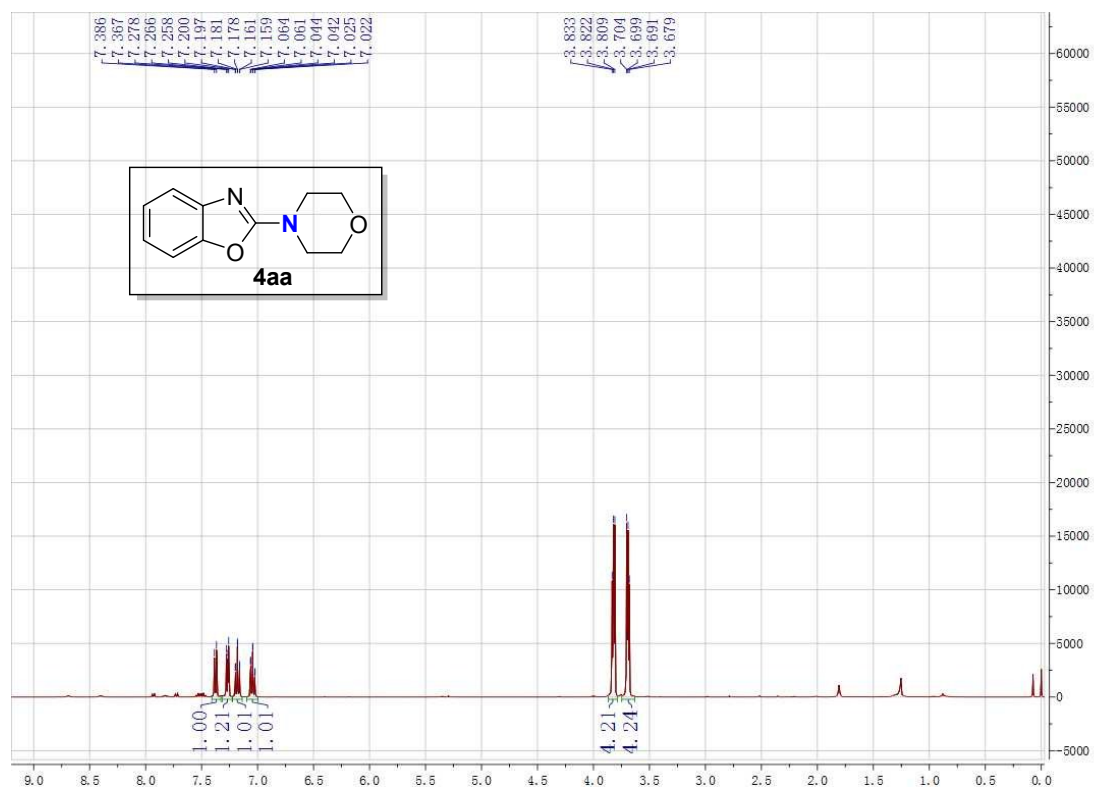


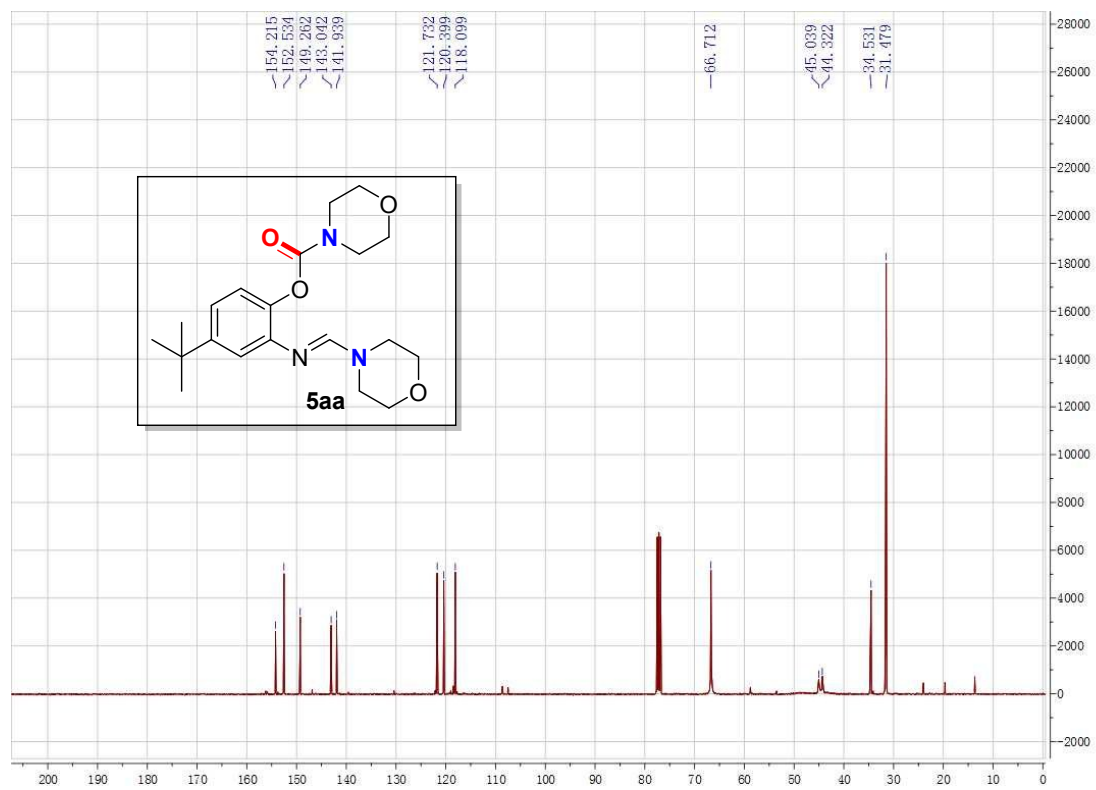
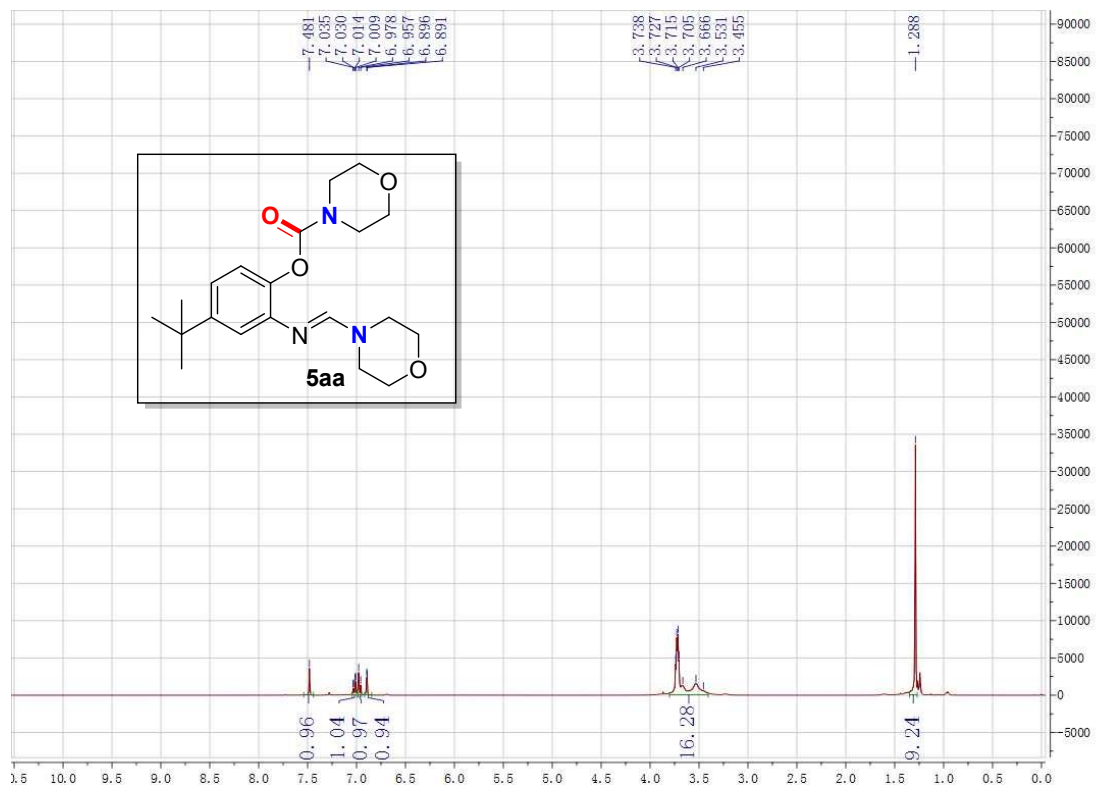


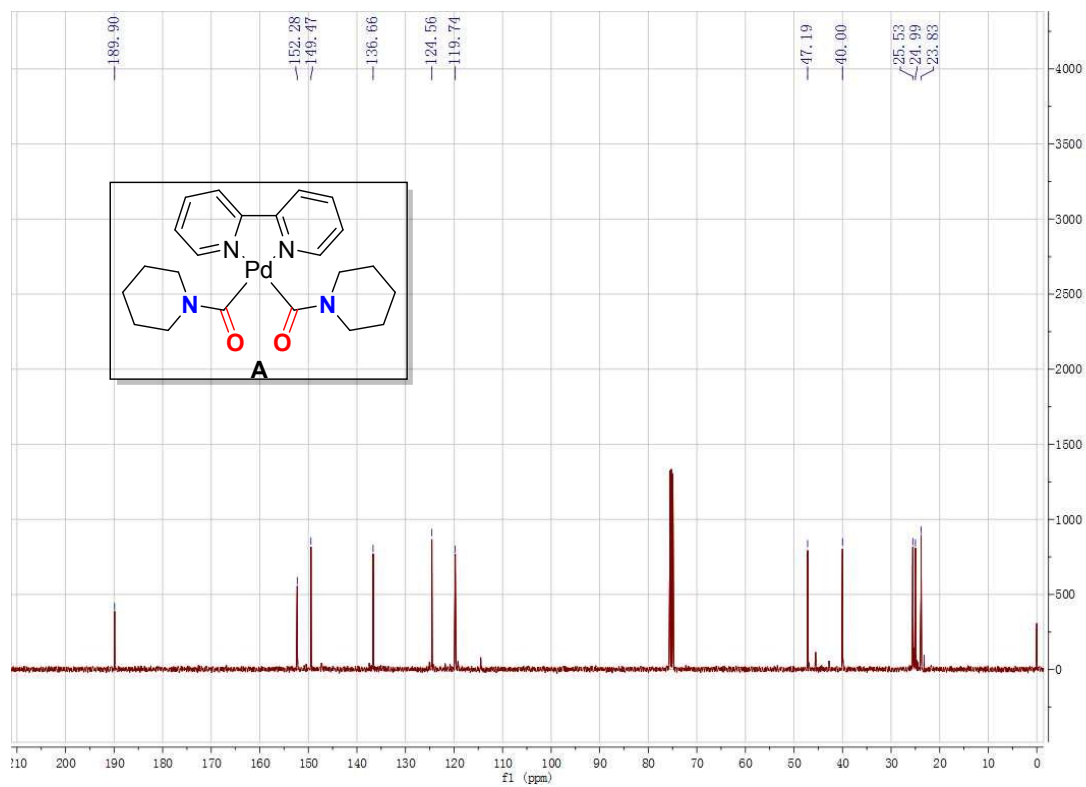
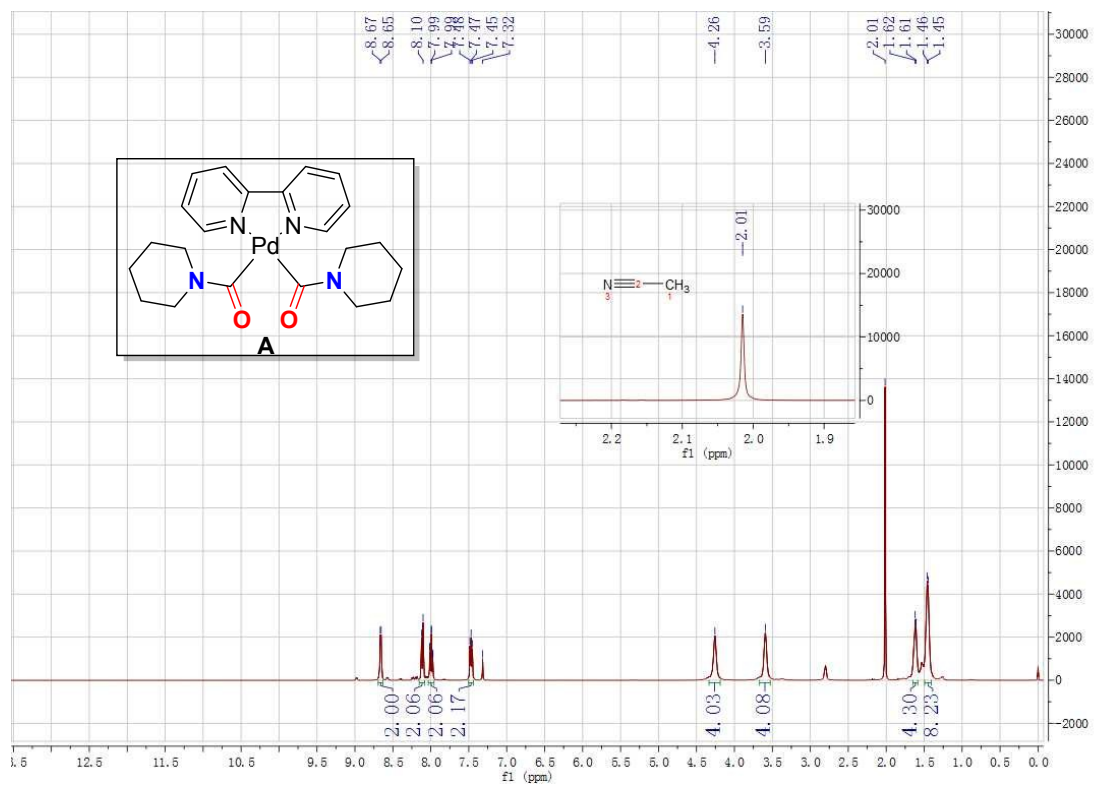


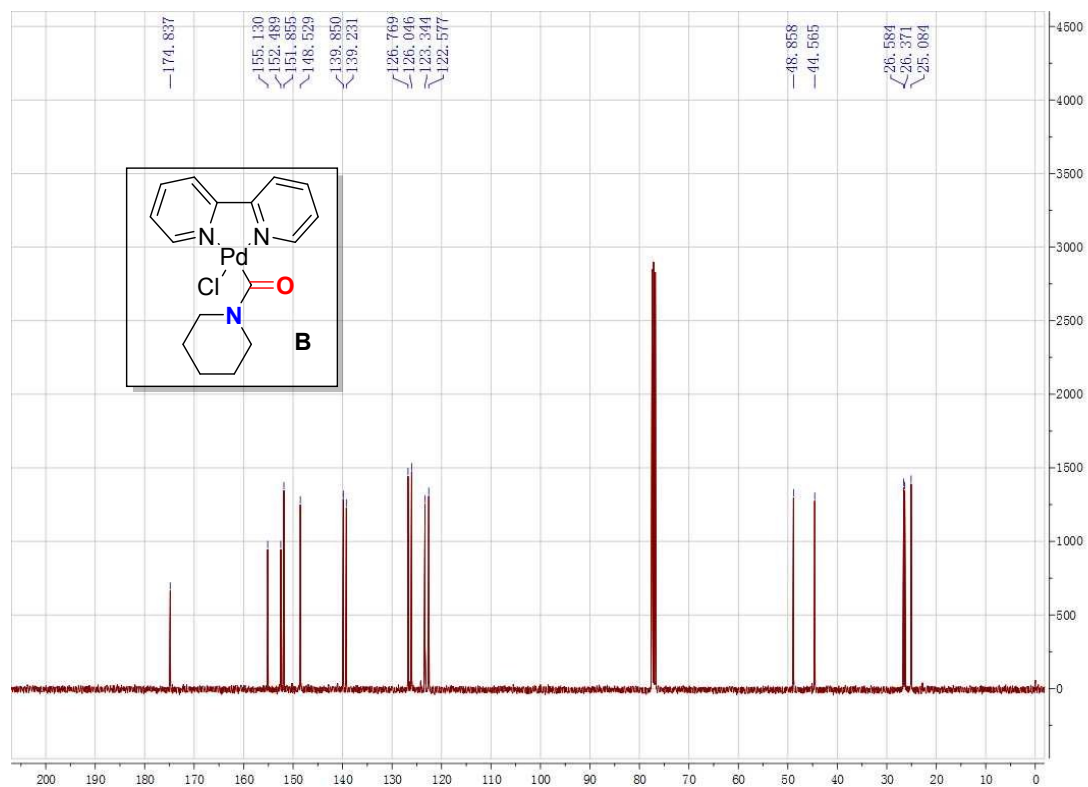
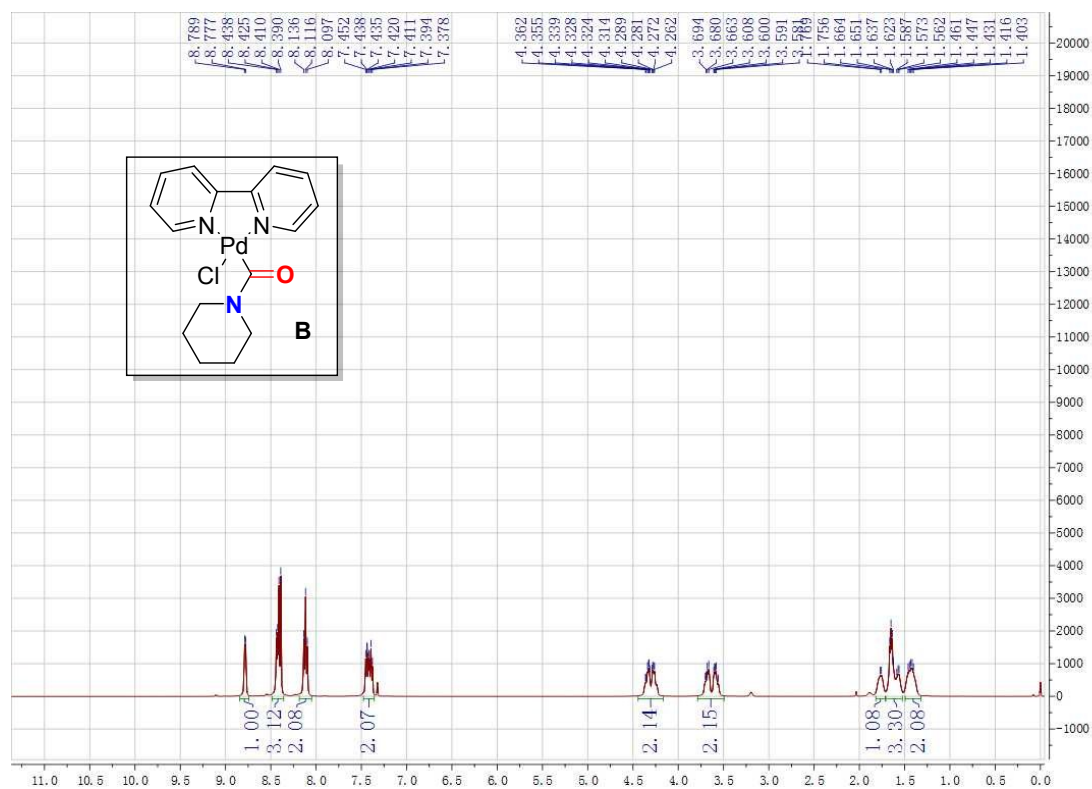












7 References

1. Aresta, M.; Giannoccaro, P.; Tommasi, I.; Dibenedetto, A.; Lanfredi, A. M. M.; Ugozzoli, F. *Organometallics* **2000**, *19*, 3879-3889.
2. He, T.; Li, H. J.; Li, P. H.; Wang, L. *Chem. Commun.* **2011**, *47*, 8946-8948.