

# Supporting Information

## Nickel-Catalyzed Direct C–H Bond Sulfonylation of Acyhydrazines

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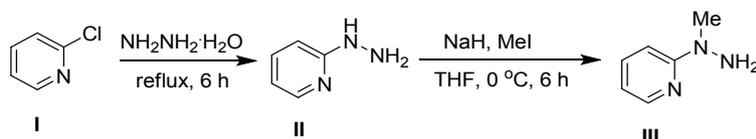
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# 1 Experimental Section

## 1.1 Synthesis of Starting Materials

Compounds **1a-1j** and **1l** were prepared following typical method A, compounds **1k** and **1m-1p** were prepared following typical method B.

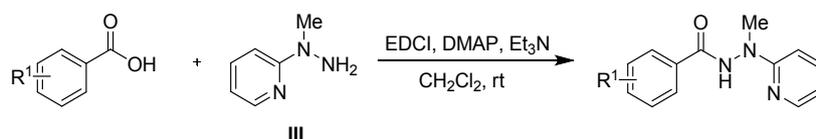
### Preparation of 1-methyl-1-(pyridin-2-yl)-hydrazine (**III**)



**Synthesis of 2-hydrazinopyridine (II)** Hydrazine monohydrate (85% solution, 9.7 mL, 0.2 mol) was added to 2-chloropyridine (**I**, 2.26 g, 20 mmol), the resulting mixture was refluxed for 6 h under argon atmosphere. Then the solution was cooled to room temperature and extracted with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  for three times. The organic phase was combined and dried over anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , crude **II** was obtained as brown liquid after condensation under reduced pressure. The crude **II** was used directly for the next step.

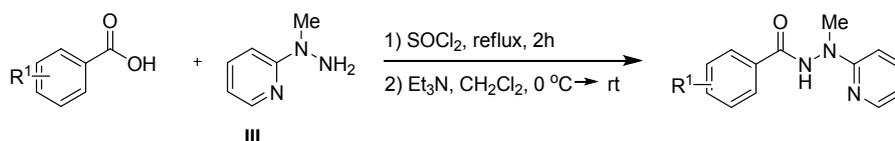
**Synthesis of 1-methyl-1-(pyridin-2-yl)-hydrazine (III)** NaH (960 mg, 40 mmol) was introduced into a flask containing absolute tetrahydrofuran. Crude **II** was added dropwise to the slurry at 0 °C and stirred for 30 minutes. Then MeI (3.41 g, 24 mmol) was added dropwise to the mixture and stirred for 6 h at 0 °C. The reaction solution was quenched with ice water, and extracted with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  for three times. The organic phase was combined and dried over anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to give product **III** as deep red oil (2.15 g, 87.5% yield from **I**).

### General procedure for the preparation of benzamide substrates (Method A)



A mixture of **III** (123 mg, 1 mmol), substituted aryl acid (1 mmol), EDCI (2.29 g, 1.2 mmol), DMAP (24.4 mg, 0.2 mmol) and  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$  (202 mg, 2 mmol) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (10 mL) was stirred at room temperature overnight. Water was added and the mixture was extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography to give the desired product.

### General Procedure for the preparation of benzamide substrates (Method B)



Aryl acid (5 mmol) was refluxed in  $\text{SOCl}_2$  (5 mL) for 2 h, then cooled to rt. The excess  $\text{SOCl}_2$  was

removed under vacuum to give the corresponding acyl chloride. The acyl chloride was dissolved in 5 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, and added dropwise at 0 °C to a dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> solution (20 mL) containing **III** (615 mg, 5 mmol) and Et<sub>3</sub>N (2.02 g, 10 mmol). Then the mixture was warmed to rt and stirred for 3 h, the resulting mixture was washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography to give the desired product.

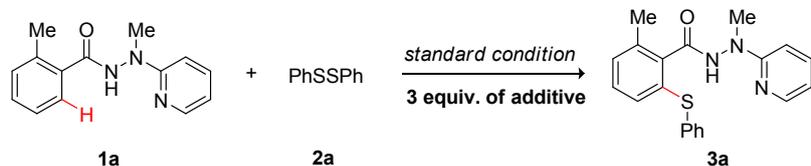
## 1.2 General Procedure for the Thiolation



An oven-dried pressure tube was charged with benzamide **1** (0.2 mmol), disulfide **2** (0.24 mmol), Ni(OTf)<sub>2</sub> (7.14 mg, 0.02 mmol), Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (42 mg, 0.4 mmol), BINAP (24.88 mg, 0.04 mmol), and DMSO (1.0 mL). The tube was then sealed and stirred vigorously at 140 °C for 12 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with water, extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3×10 mL). The combined phase was then washed with brine and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After concentration, the resulting residue was purified by preparative TLC using CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/EtOAc as the eluent to afford product **3**.

## 1.3 Mechanistic Investigation

### General procedures for the radical trapping



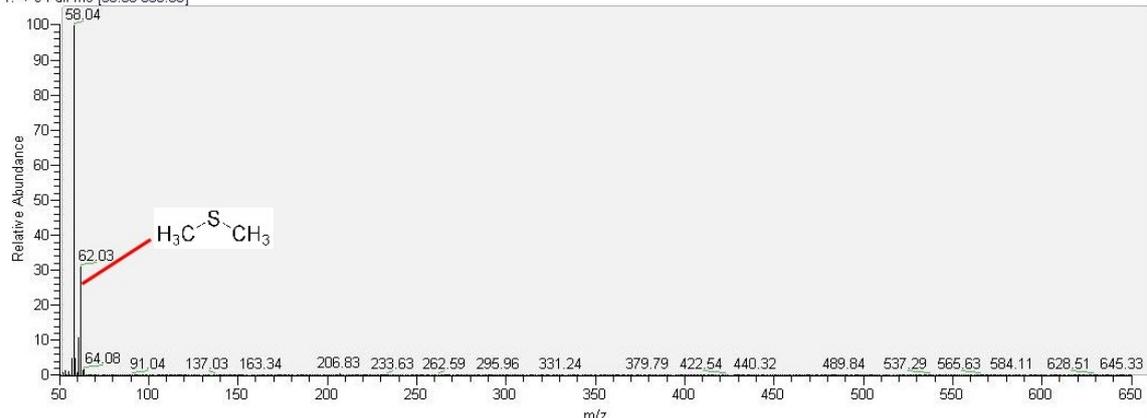
additive (3.0 equiv.)	yield (%)
TEMPO	63
BHT	71

An oven-dried pressure tube was charged with benzamide **1a** (48.2 mg, 0.2 mmol), disulfide **2a** (52.32 mg, 0.24 mmol), Ni(OTf)<sub>2</sub> (7.14 mg, 0.02 mmol), Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (42 mg, 0.4 mmol), BINAP (24.88 mg, 0.04 mmol), TEMPO (93.6 mg, 0.6 mmol) and DMSO (1.0 mL). The tube was then sealed and stirred vigorously at 140 °C for 12 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with water, extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3×10 mL). The combined phase was then washed with brine and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After concentration, the resulting residue was purified by preparative TLC using CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/EtOAc as the eluent to afford product **3a**.

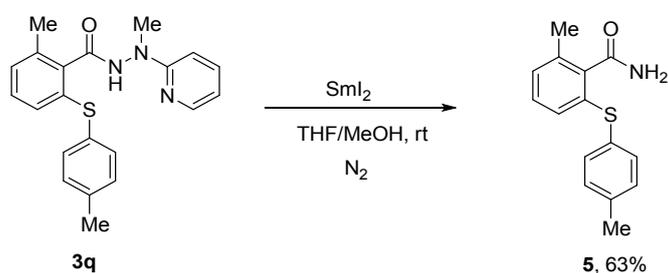
### Ni-catalyzed thiolation with 4



YY-1 #92 RT: 1.81 AV: 1 NL: 1.56E7  
T: + c Full ms [50.00-650.00]



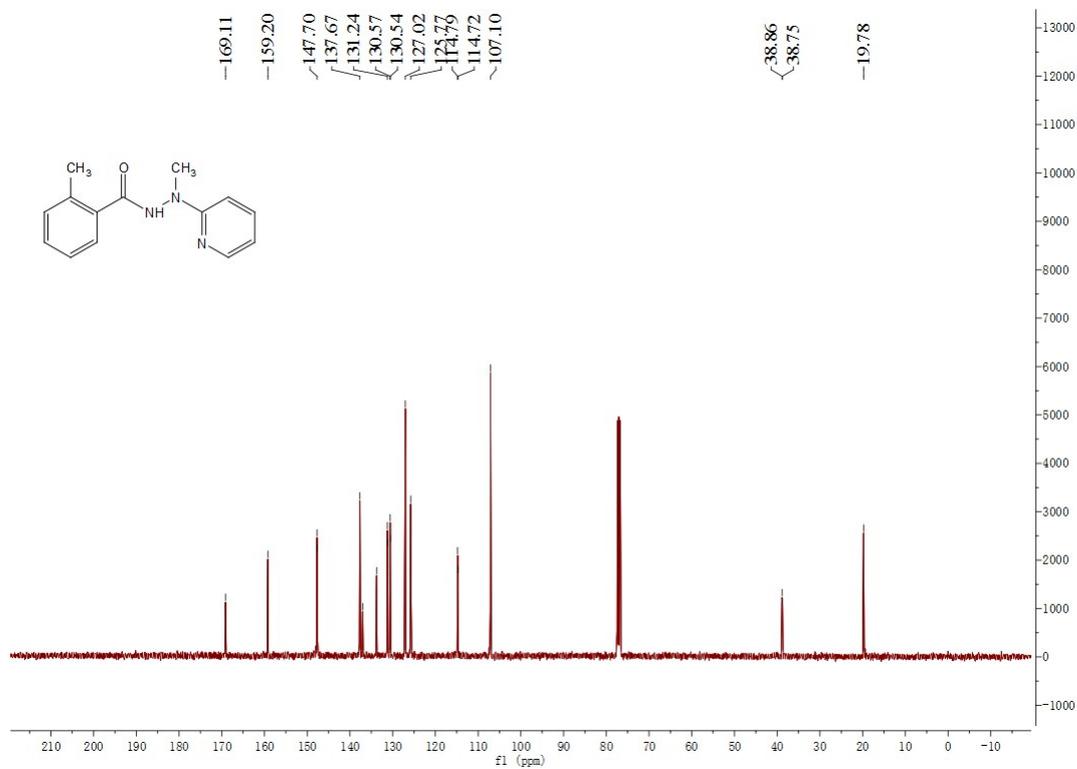
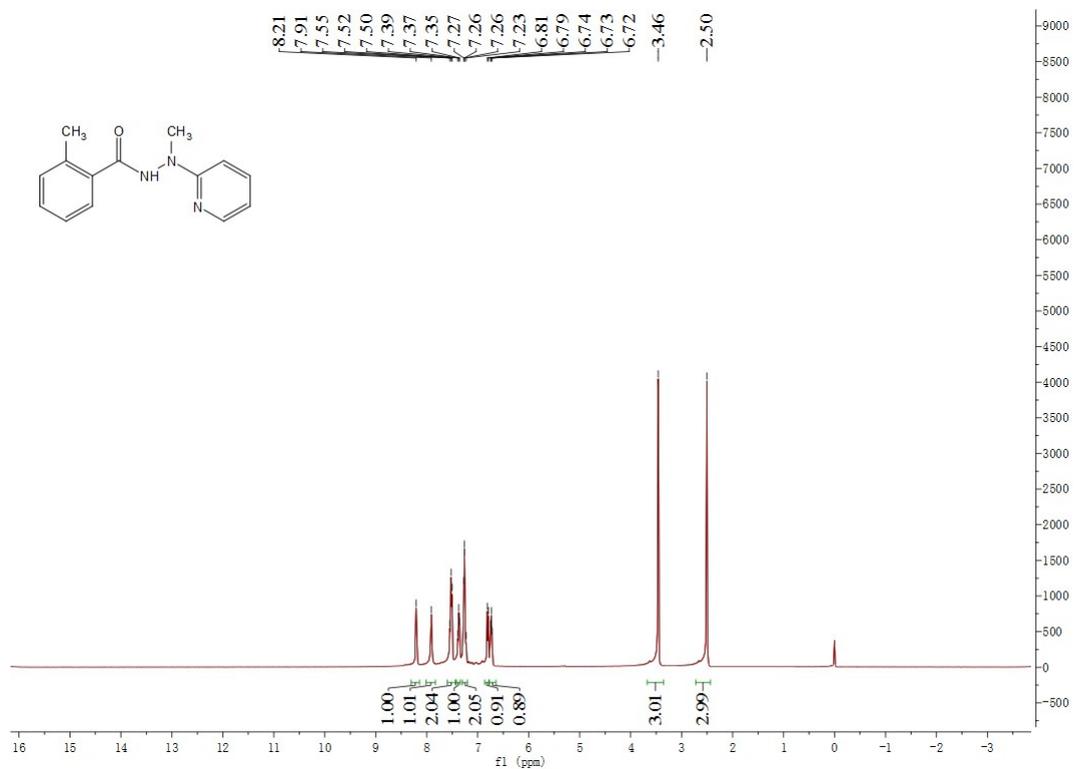
#### 1.4 Hydrolysis of Hydrazine to Amide



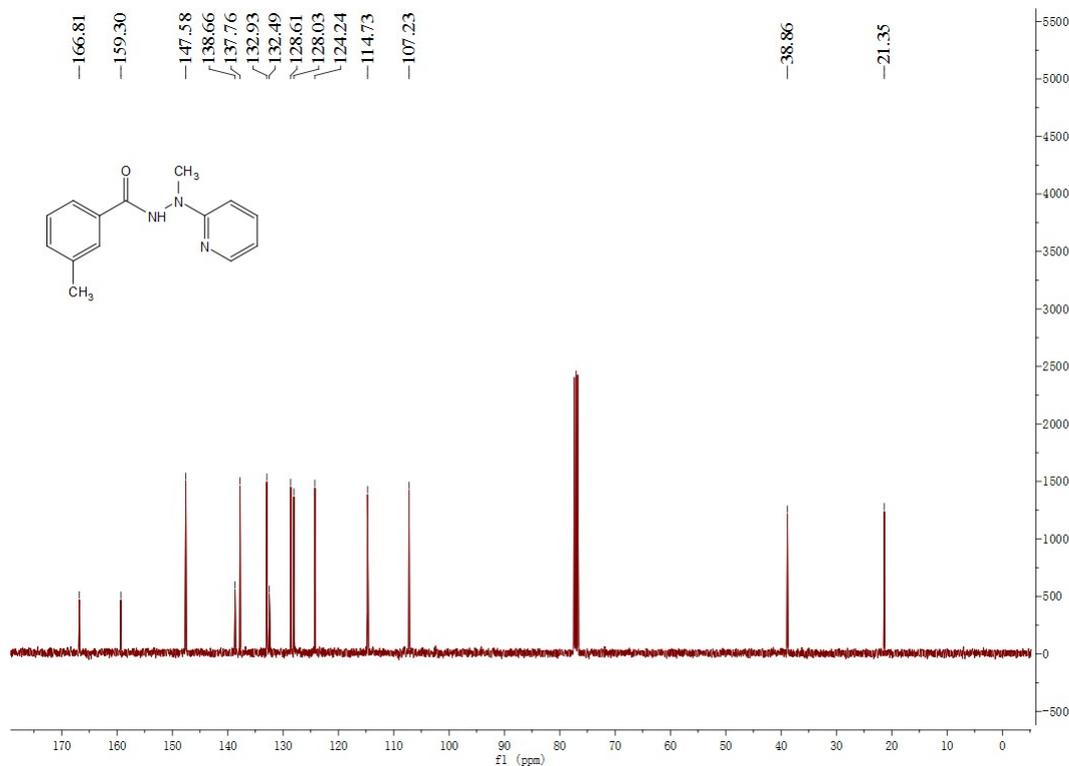
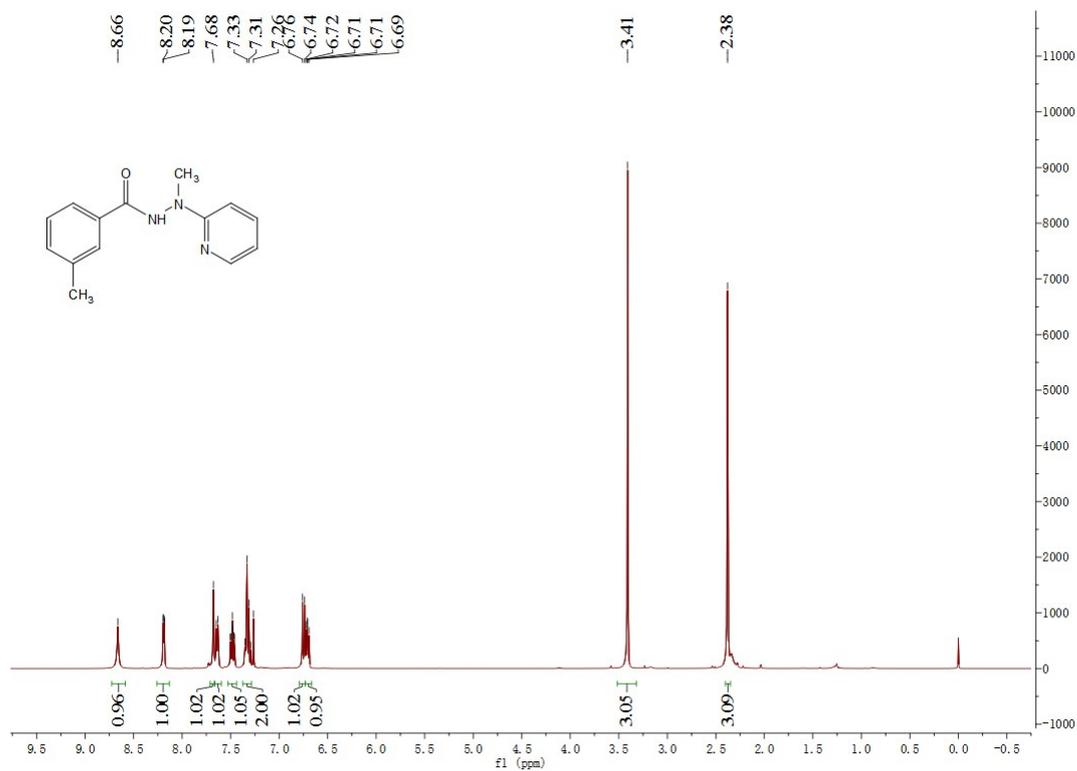
To a solution of **3q** (72 mg, 0.2 mmol) in THF/MeOH (20 mL, 4:1 V/V) under N<sub>2</sub> was added SmI<sub>2</sub> (5 mL, 0.1 M in THF) dropwise. Upon addition, the blue color of the SmI<sub>2</sub> solution was decolorized. After complete addition, the reaction was allowed to stir for 30 min. The reaction was then concentrated on a Rotovap, and the resulting residue was purified by preparative TLC using CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/EtOAc as the eluent to afford product **5**. White solid, yield 63%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.24 (s, 1H), 7.13 (dt, *J* = 17.8, 8.4 Hz, 4H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 5.95 (s, 1H), 5.67 (s, 1H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.32 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 169.50, 137.21, 136.61, 134.64, 131.90, 130.74, 130.49, 129.13, 128.47, 128.30, 128.01, 20.08, 18.38.

## 2 NMR Spectra

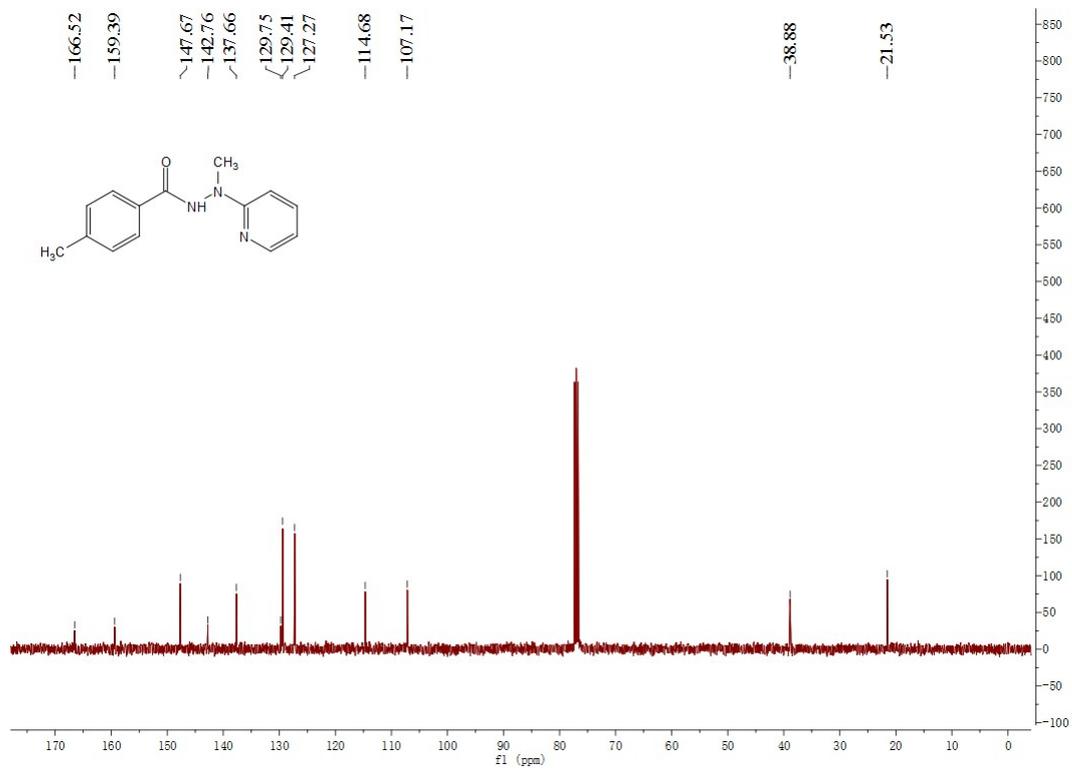
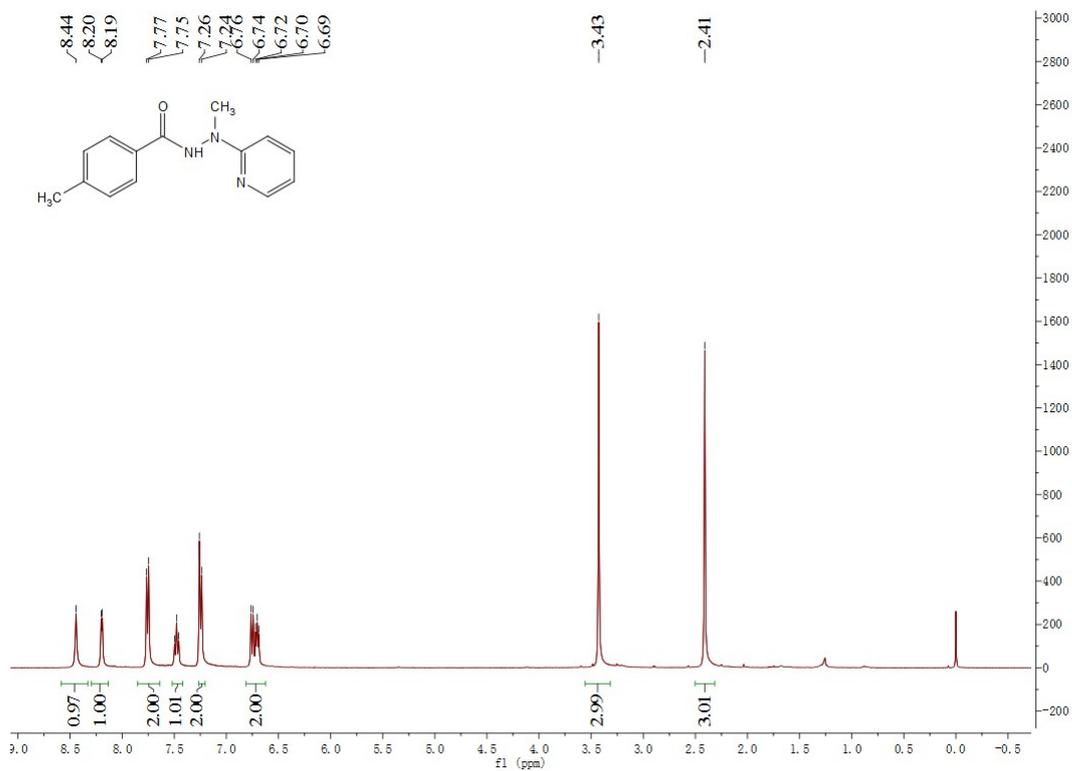
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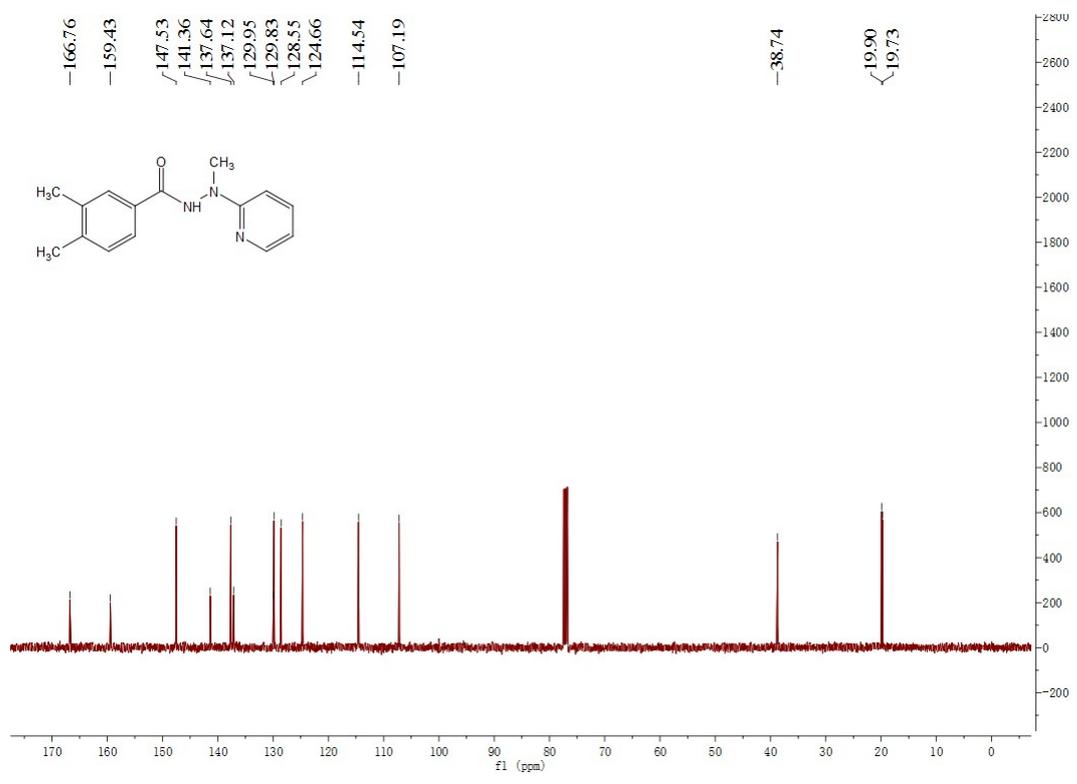
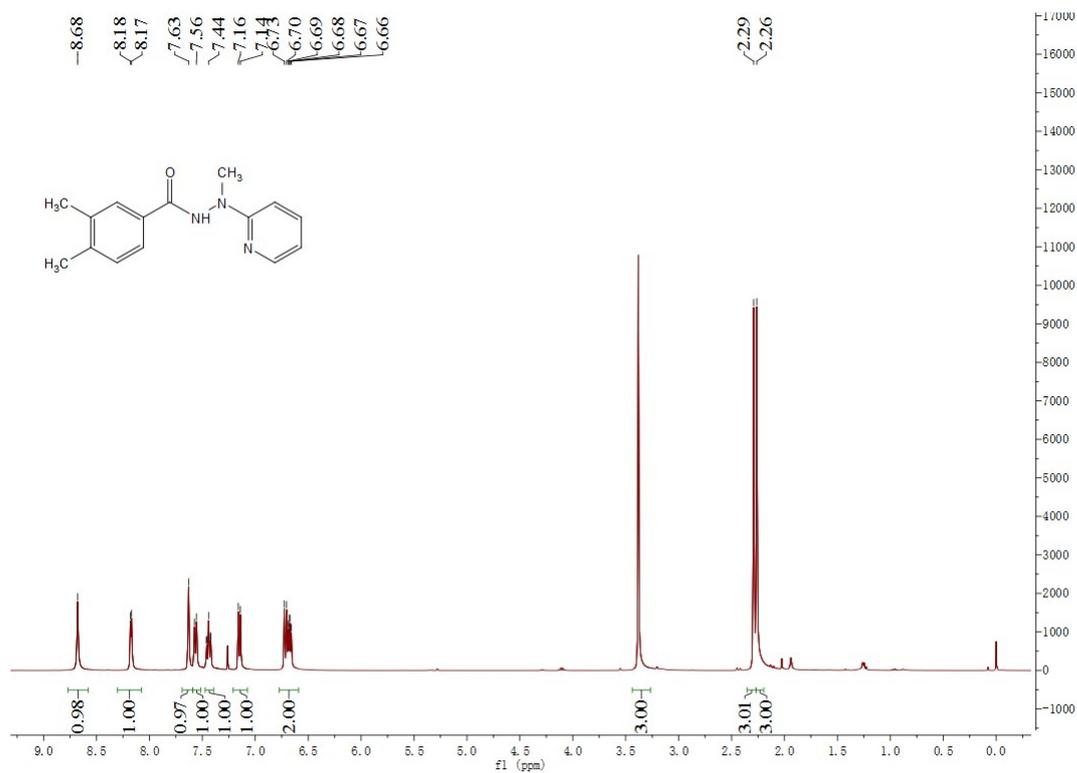
Compound 1b



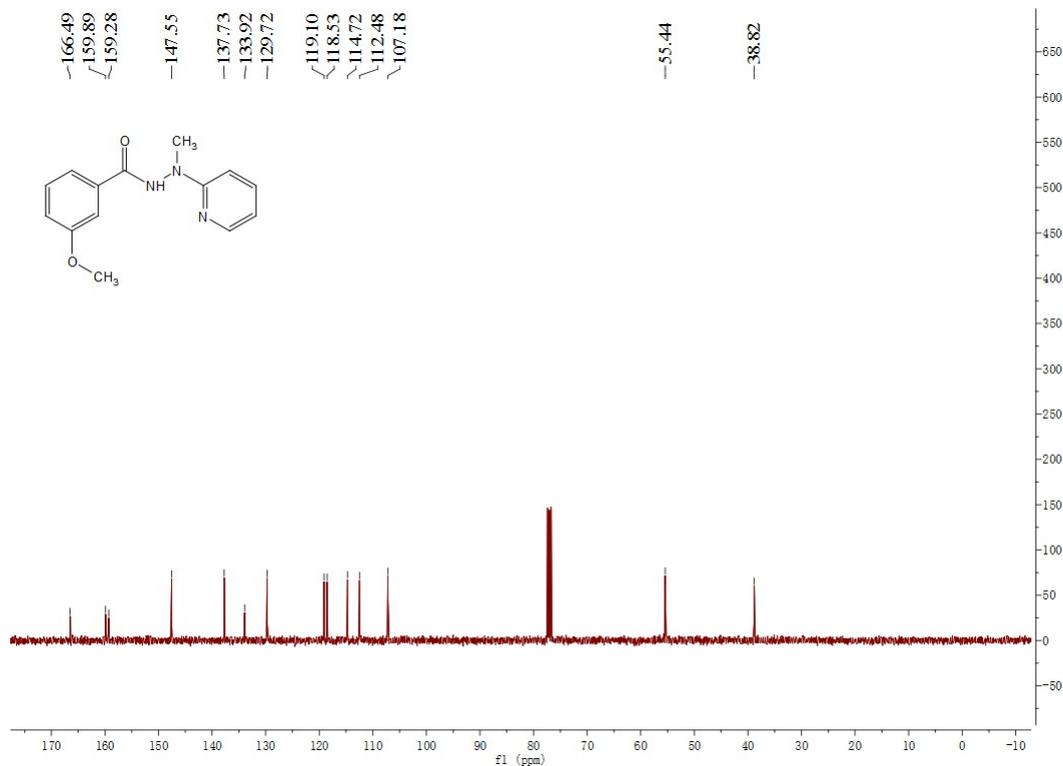
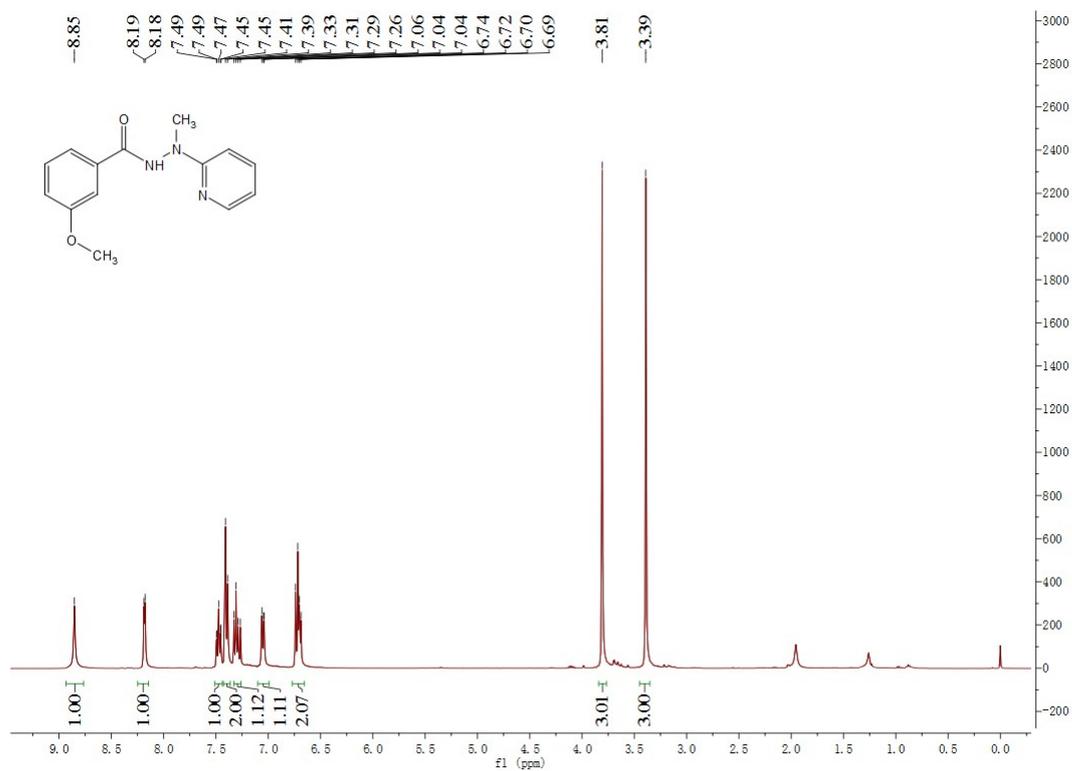
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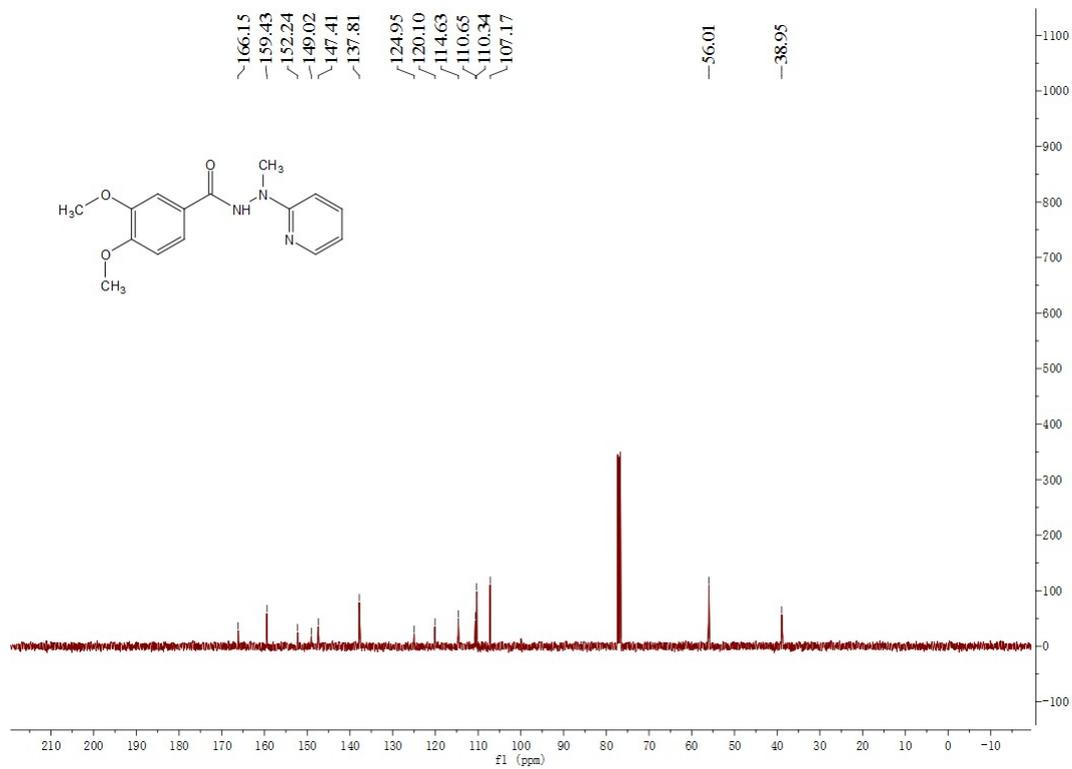
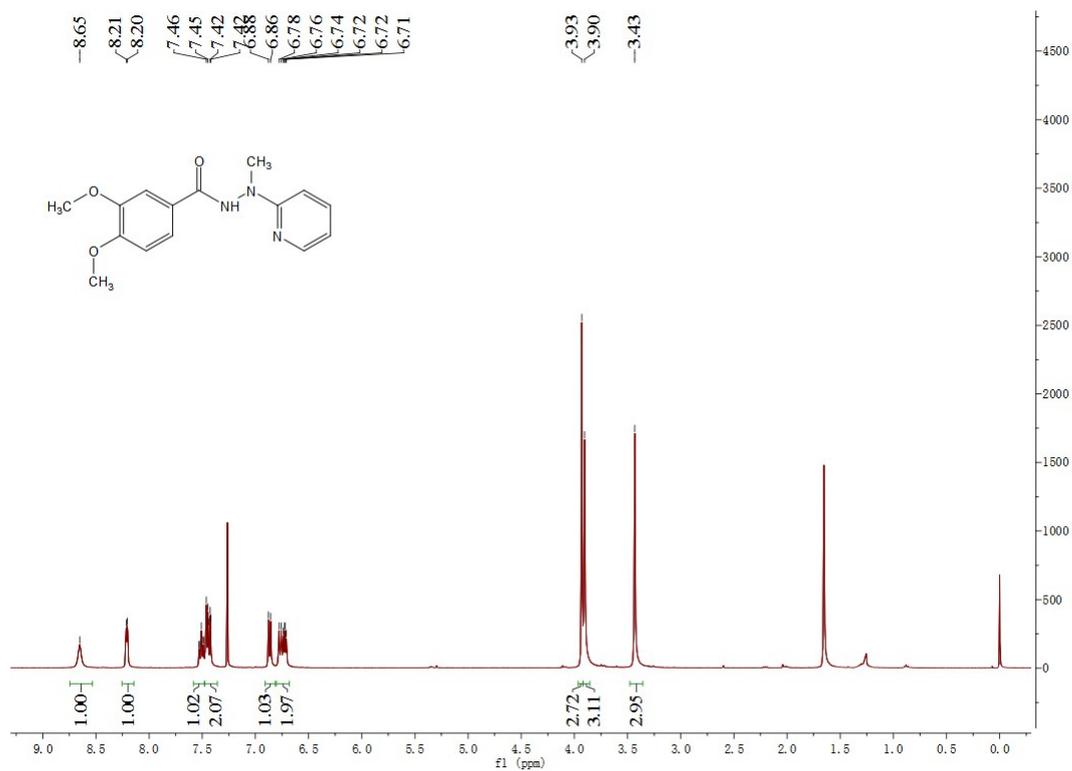
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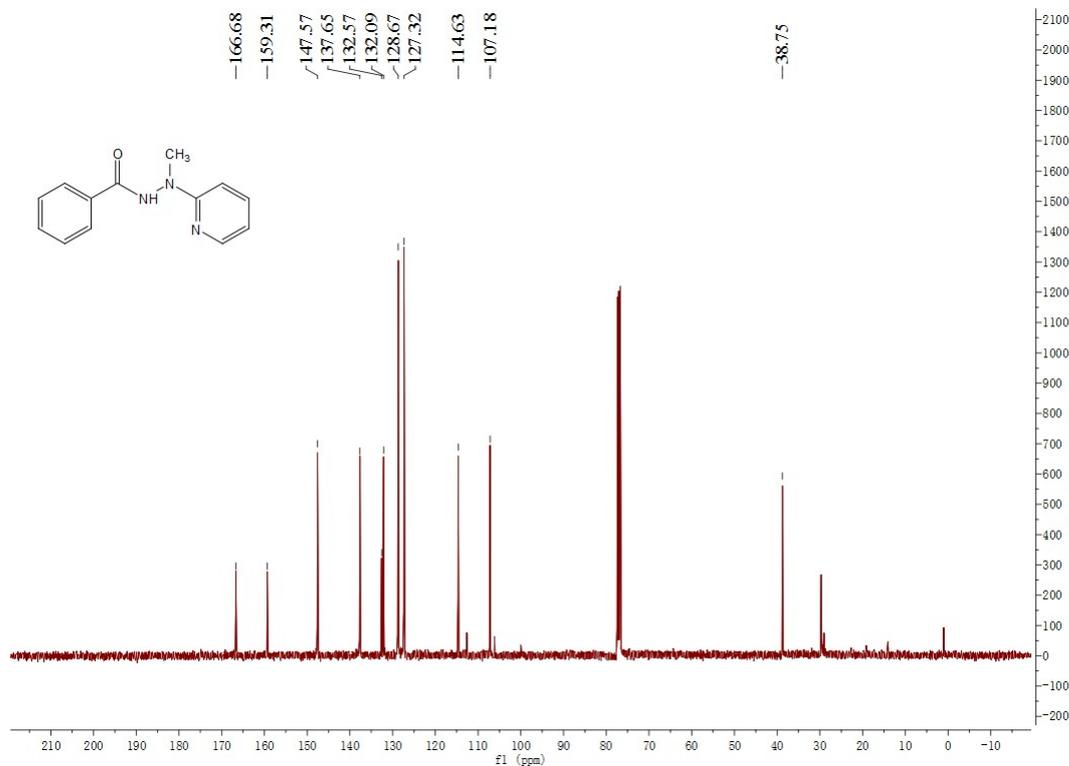
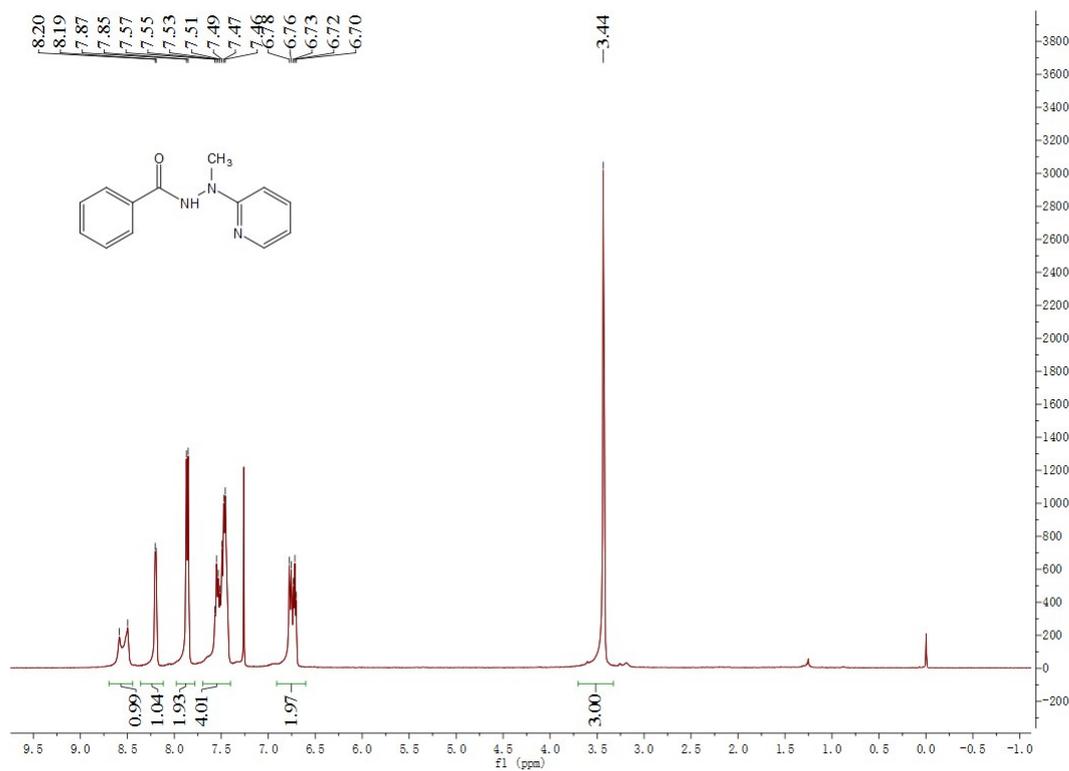
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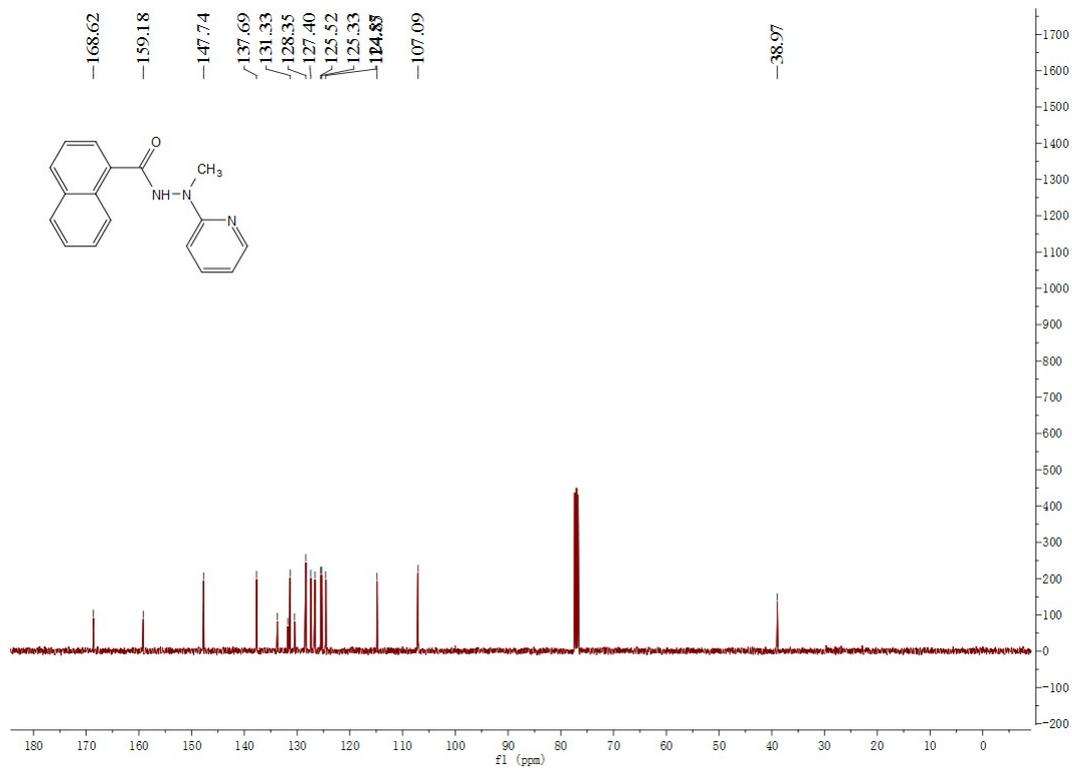
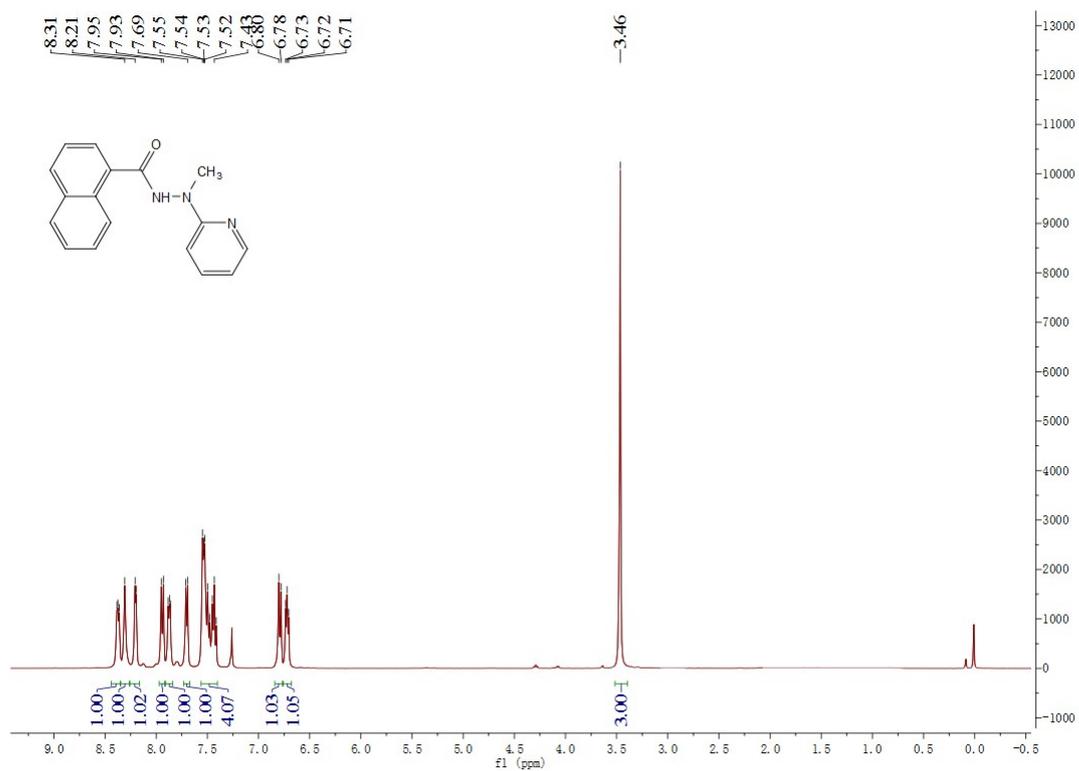
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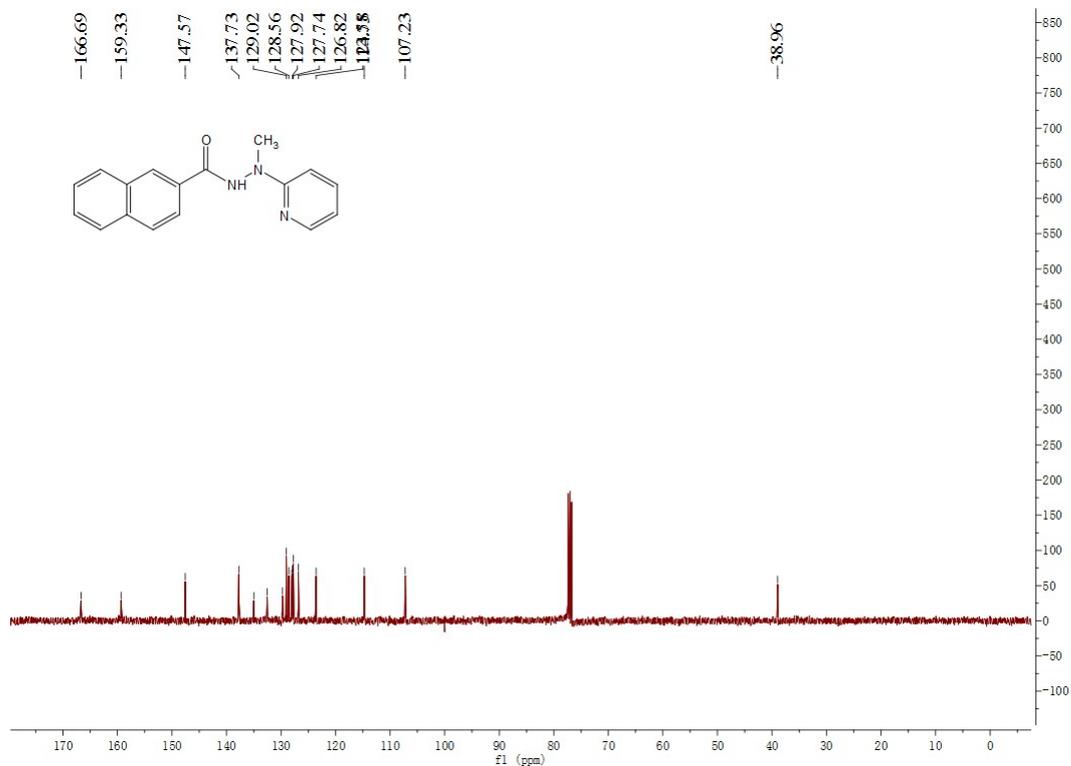
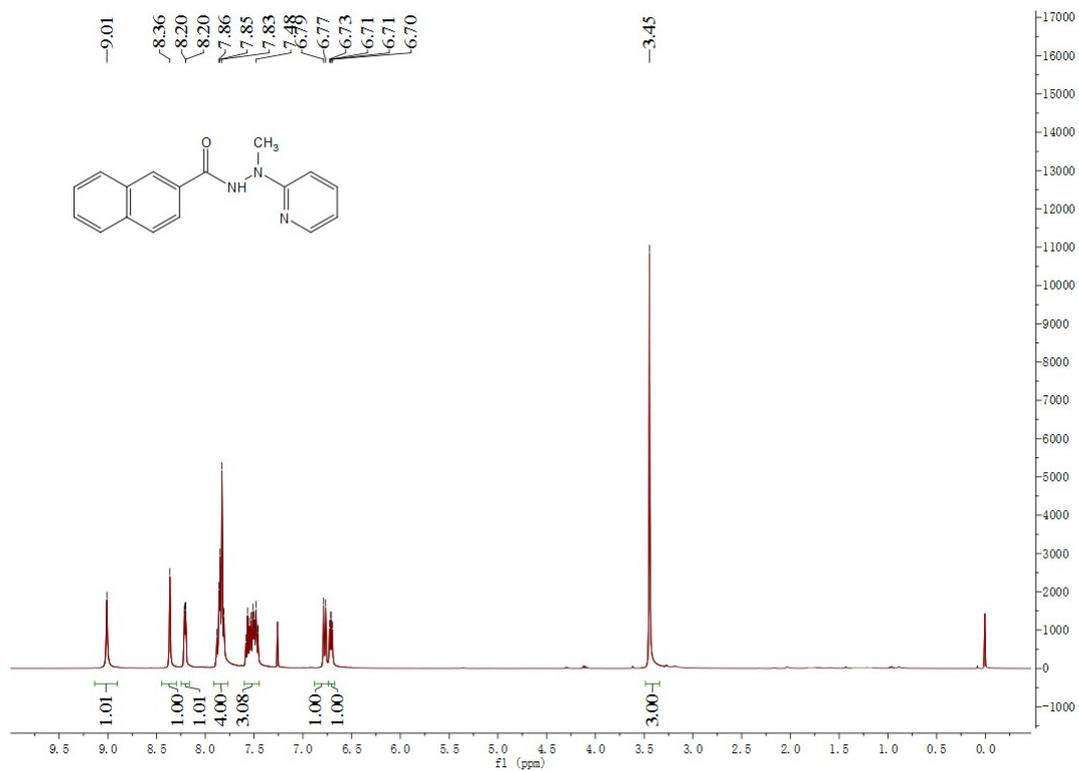
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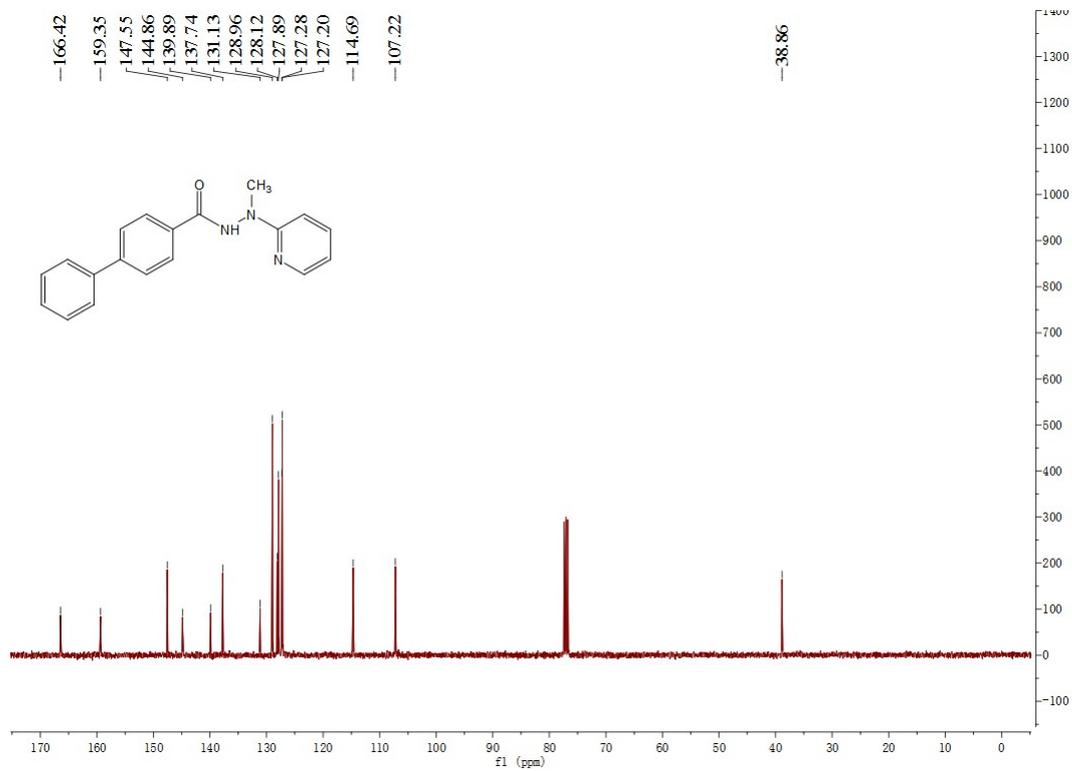
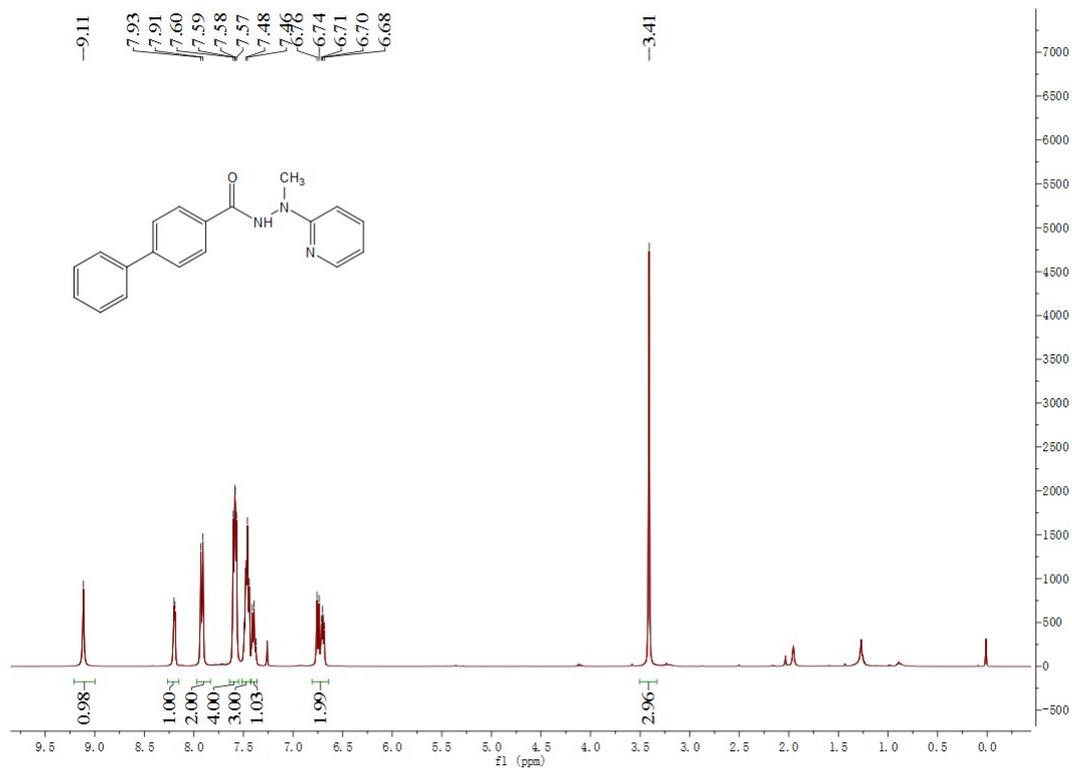
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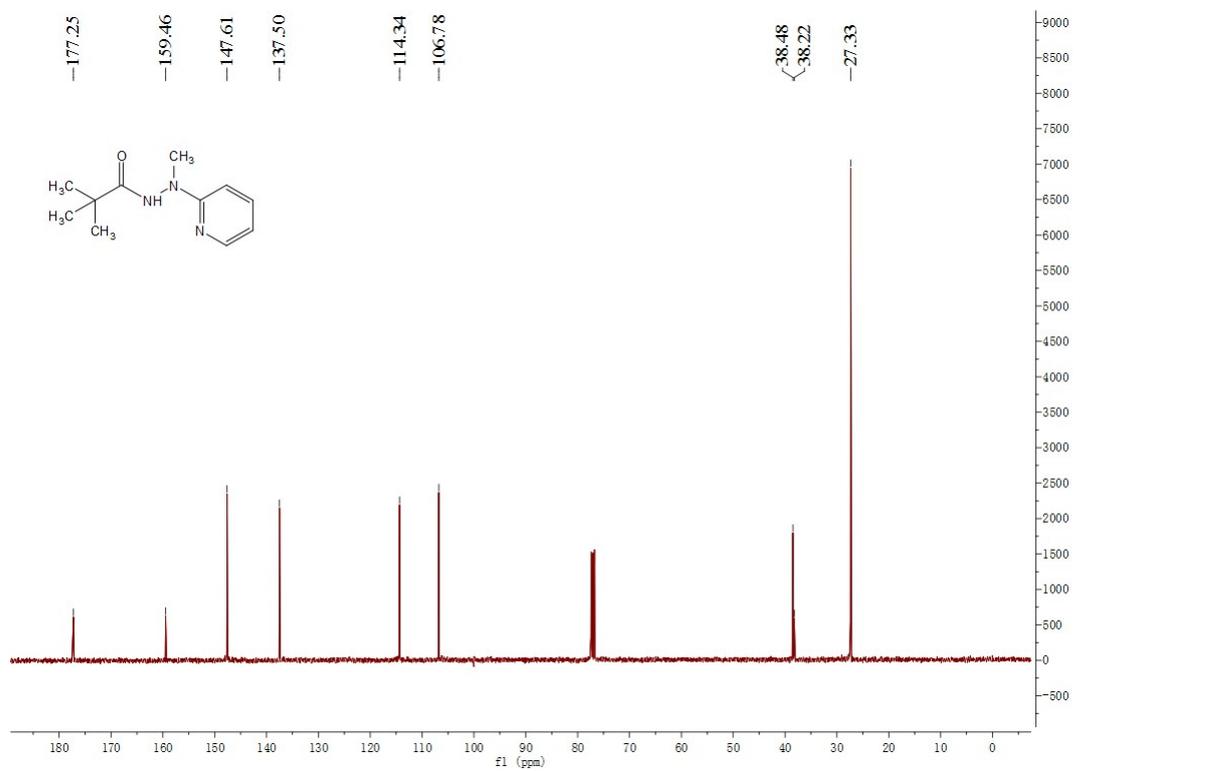
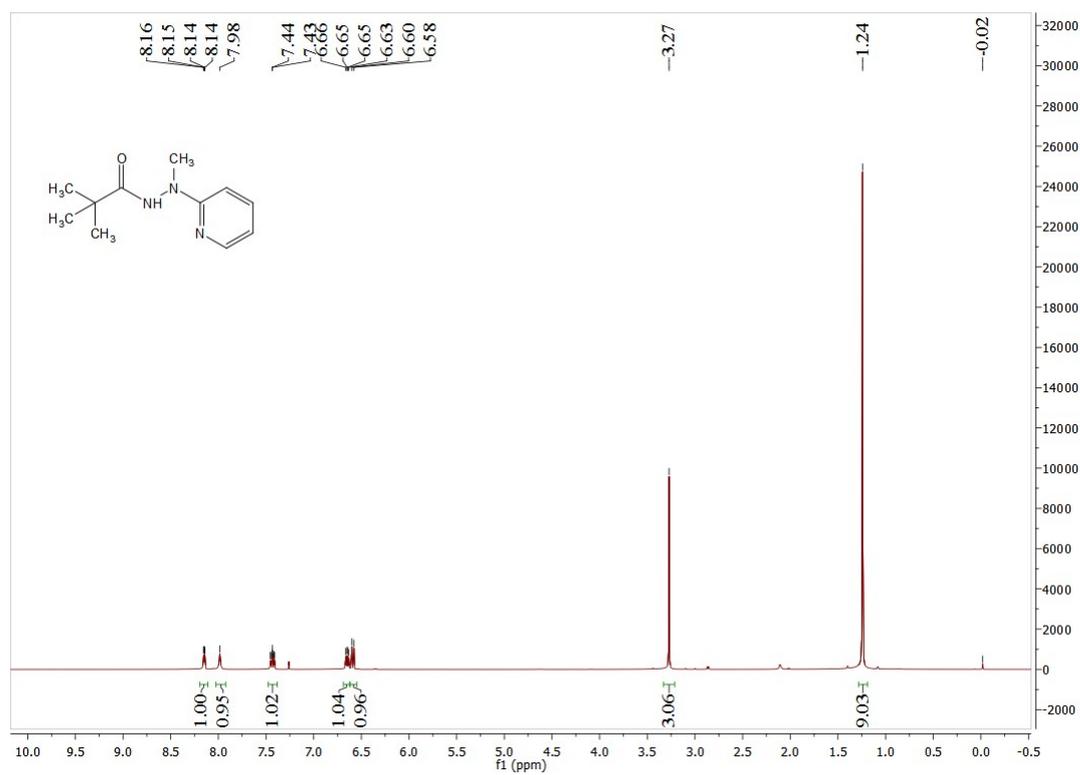
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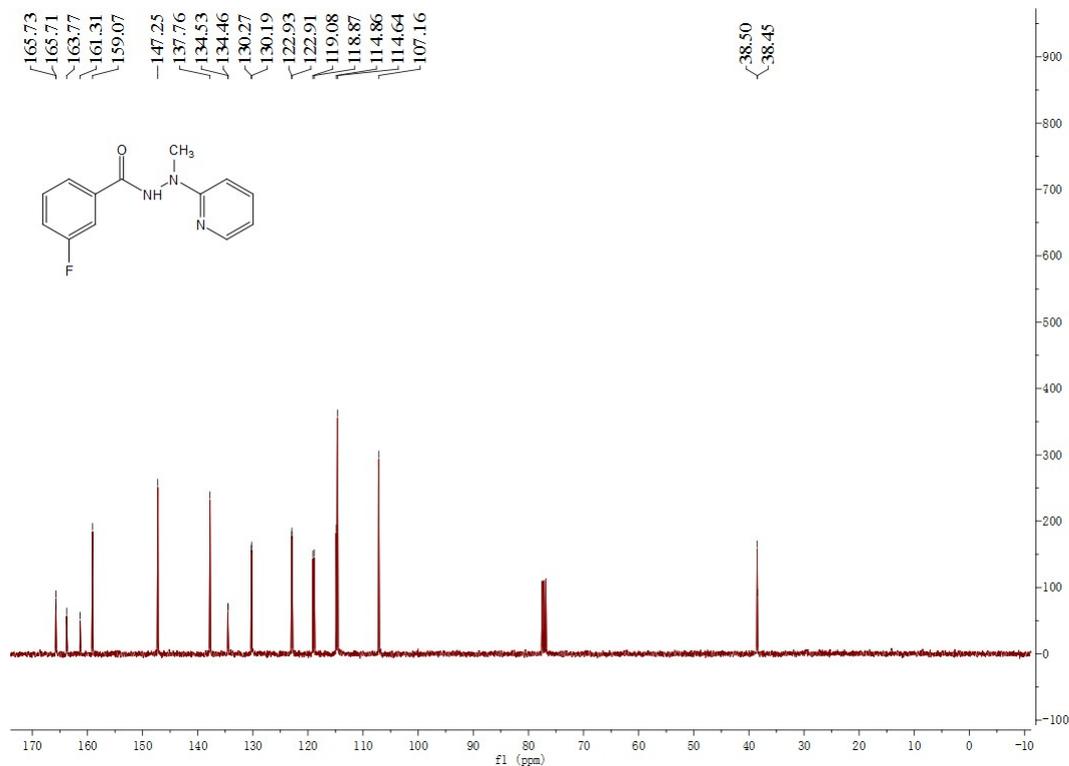
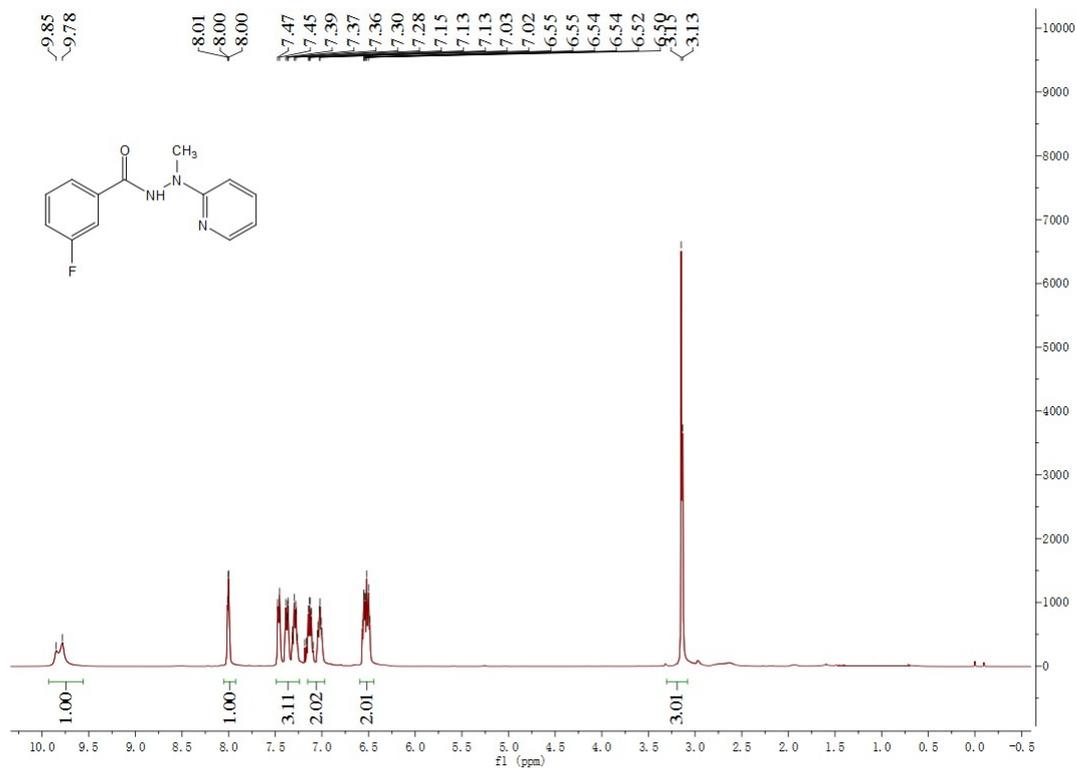
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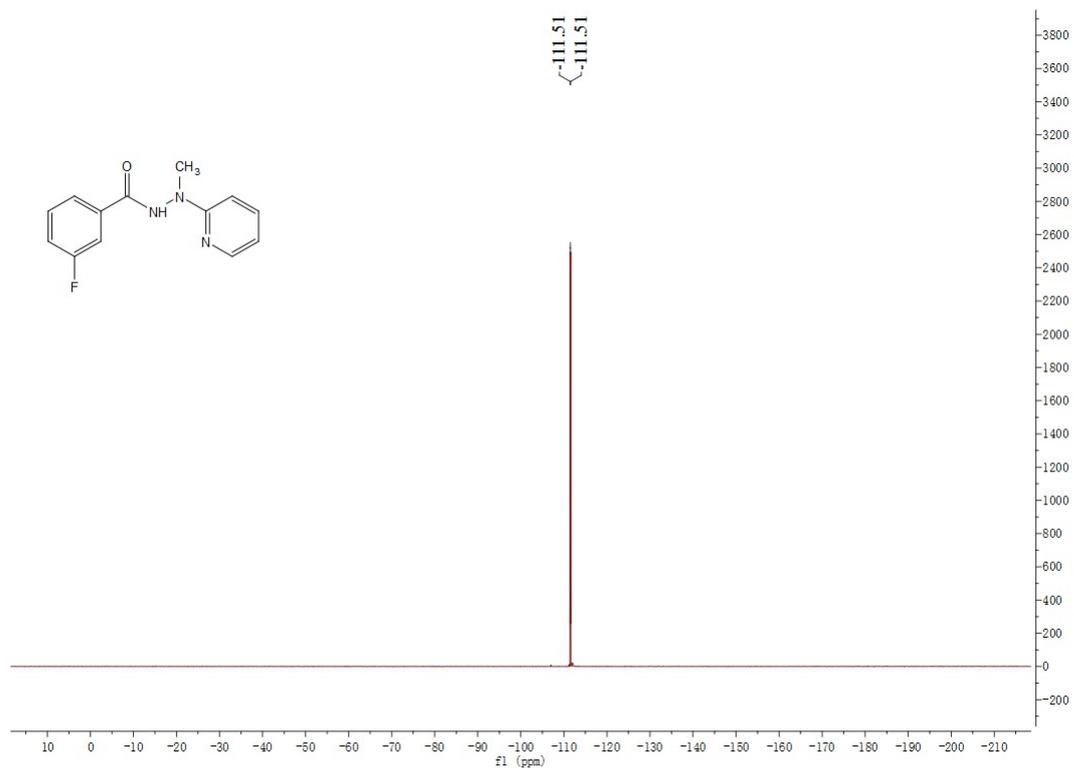


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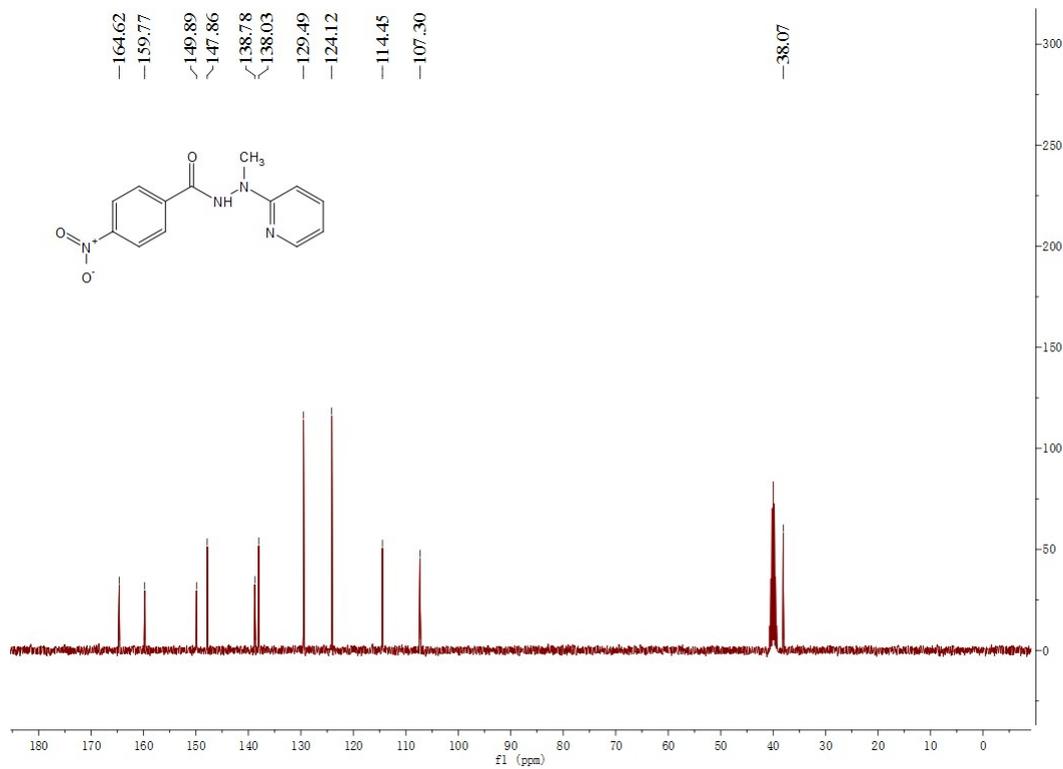
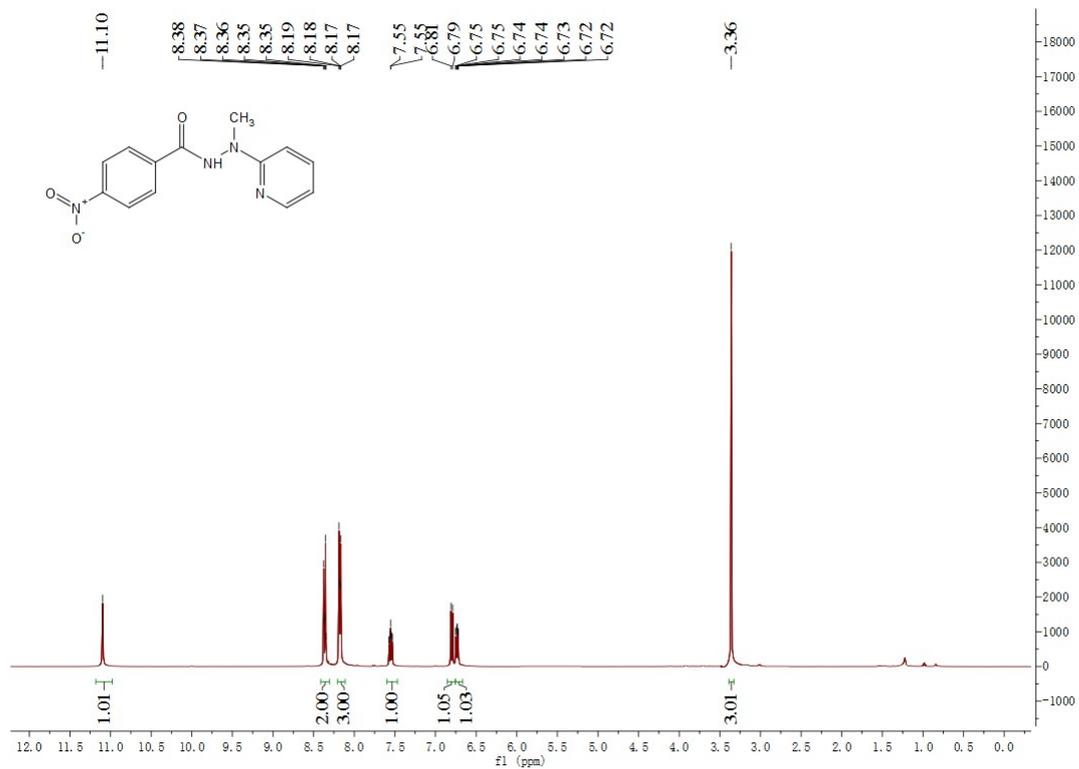


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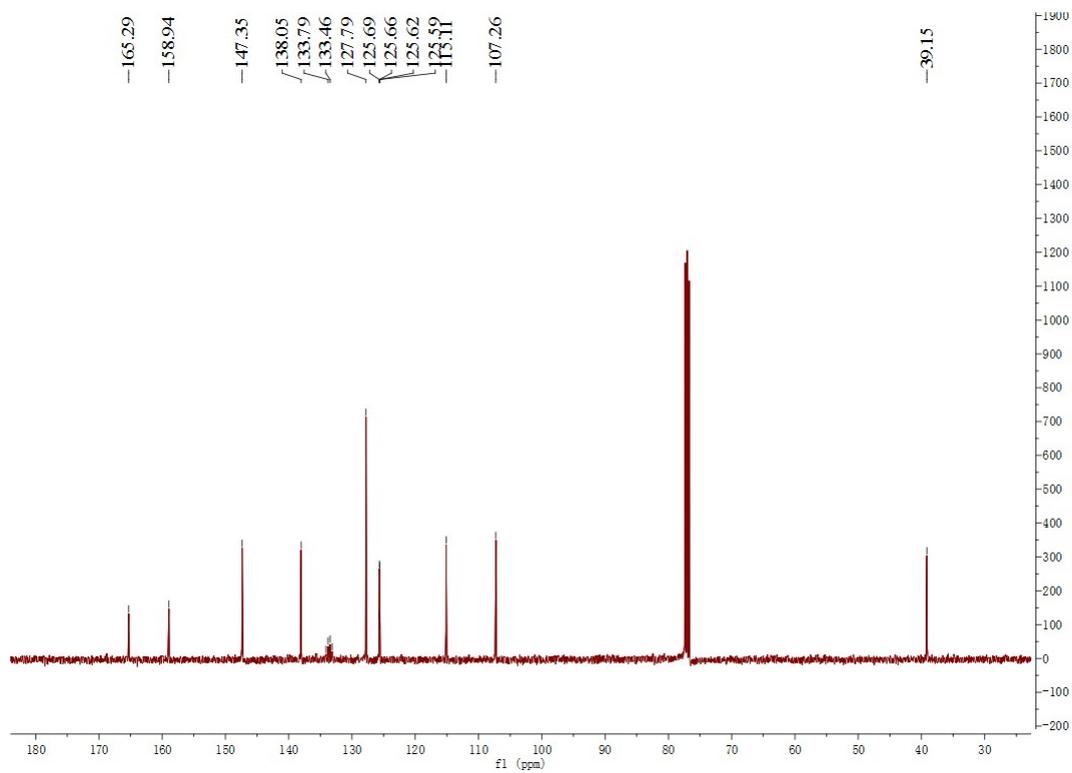
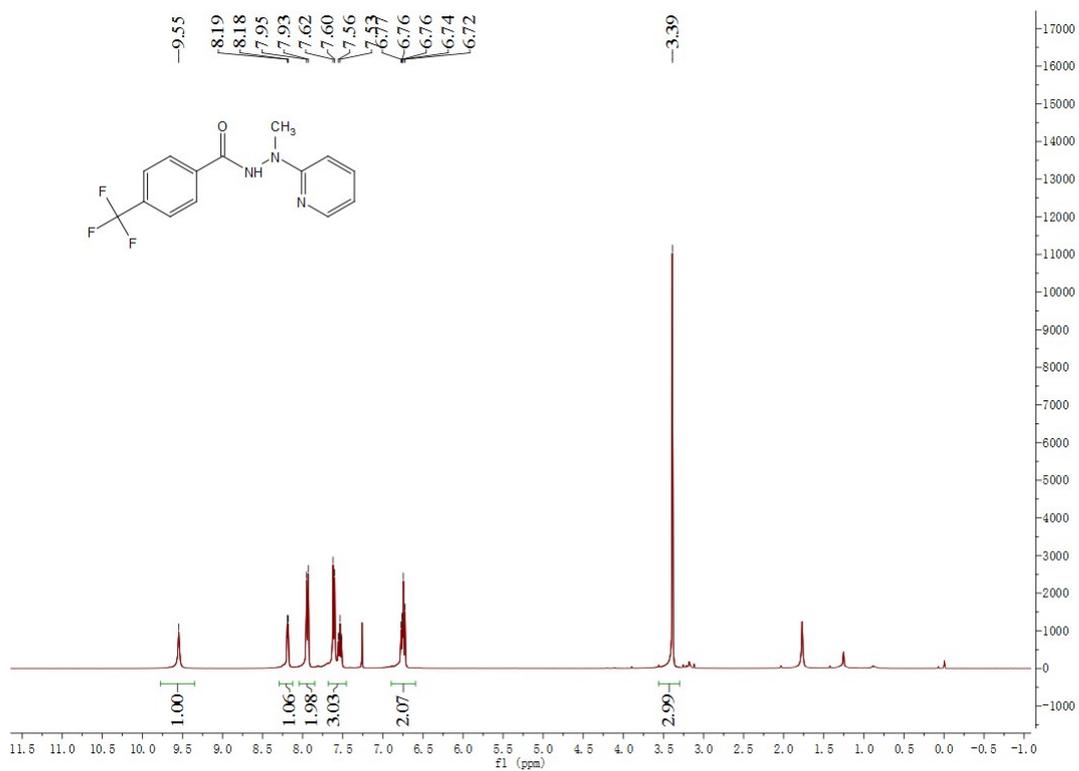


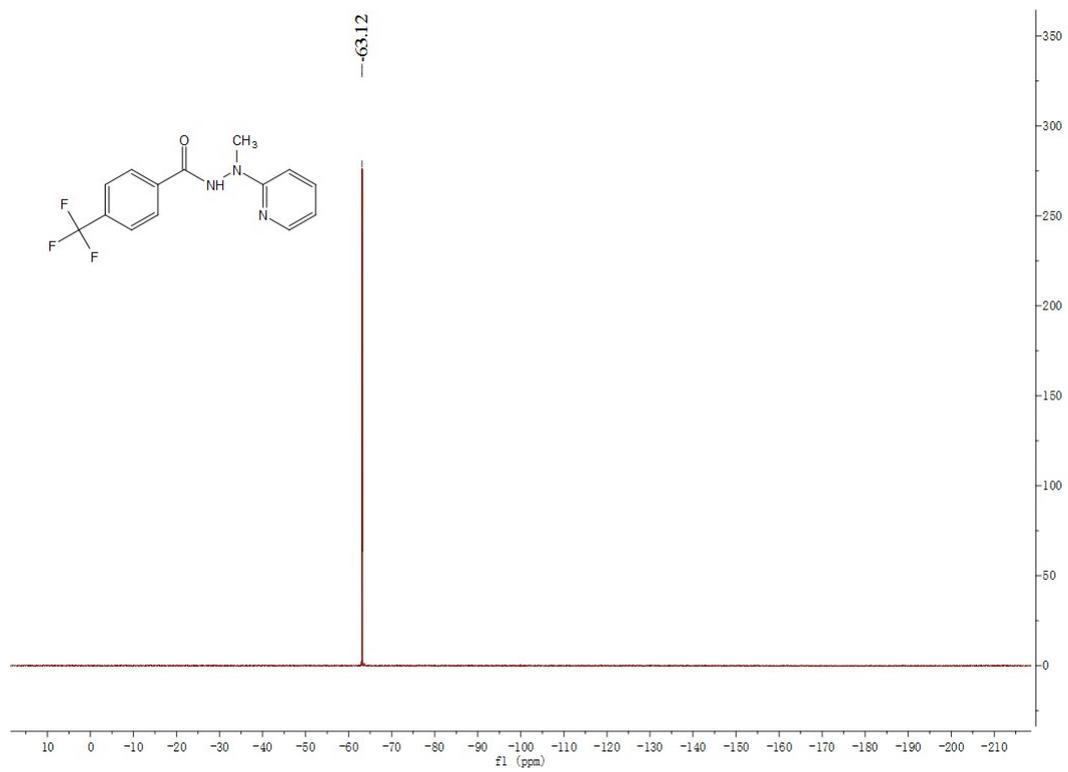


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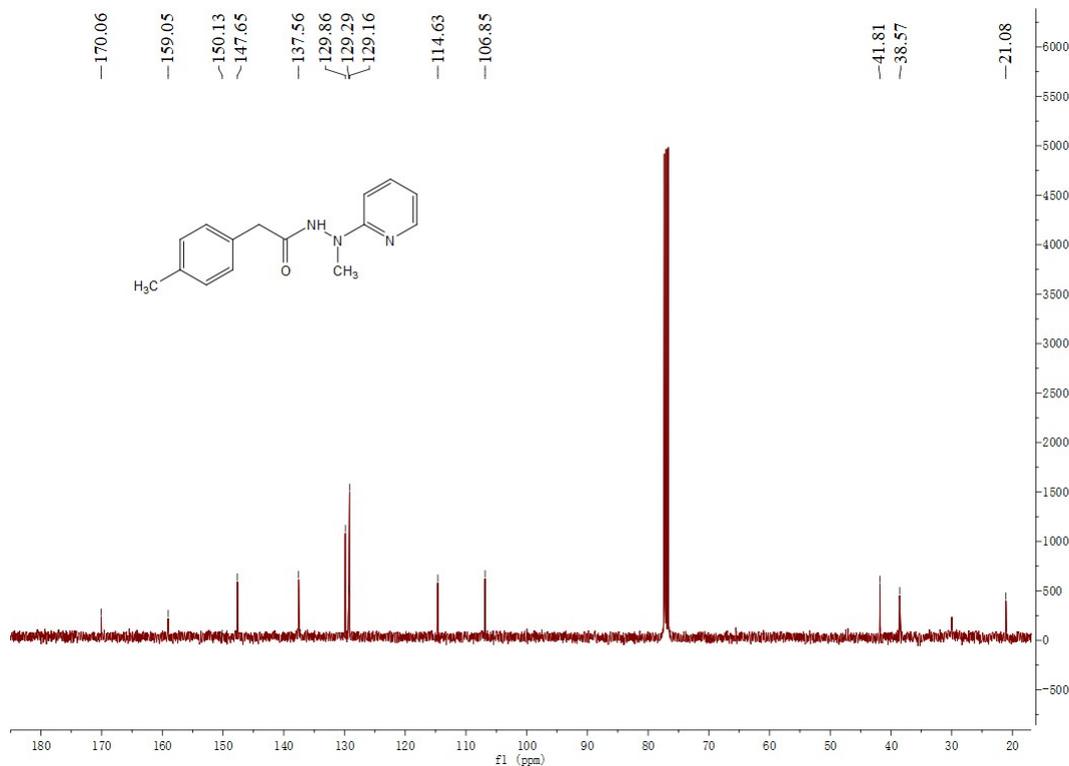
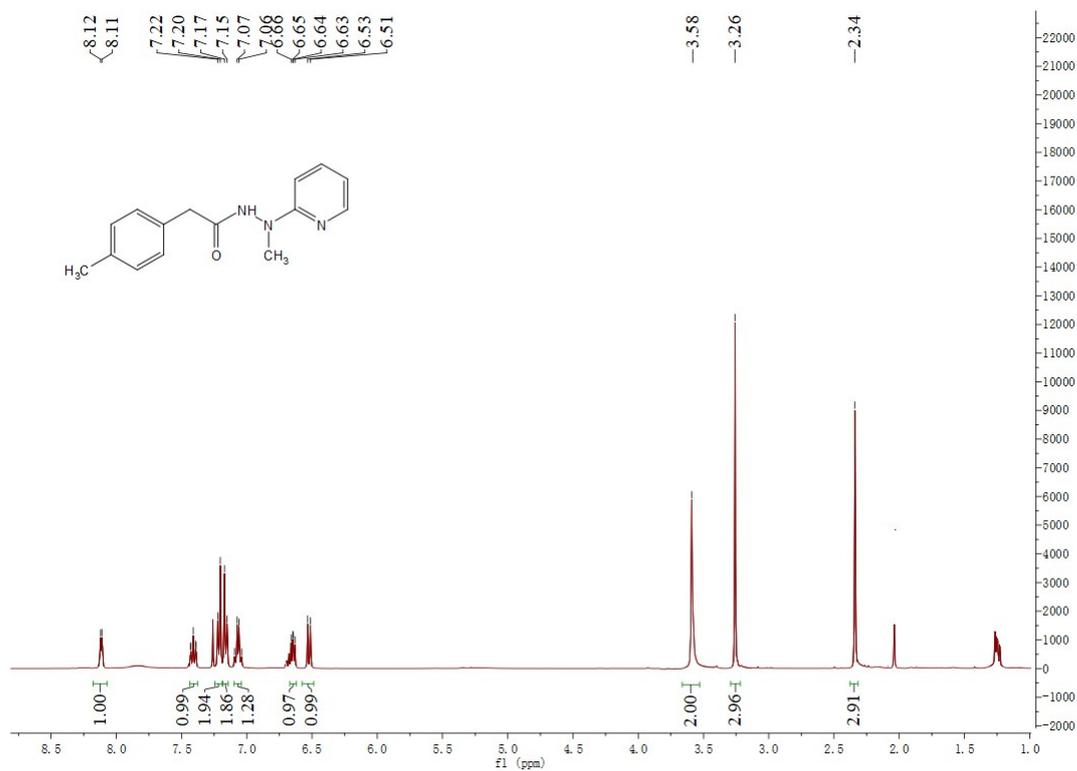


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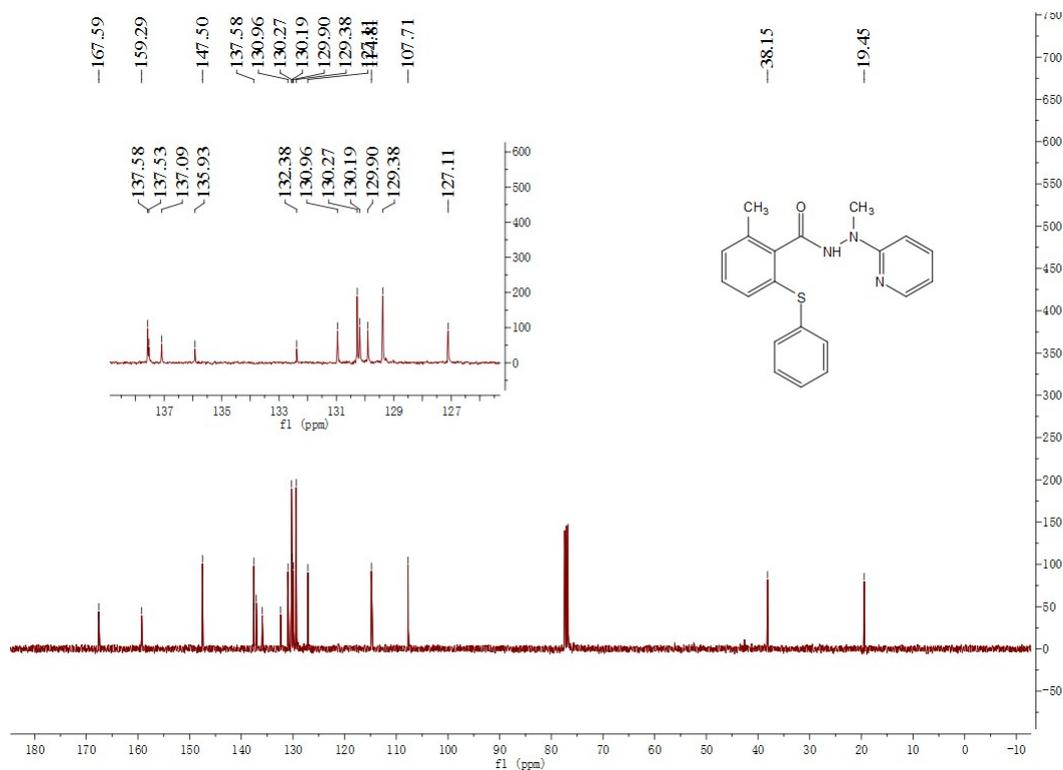
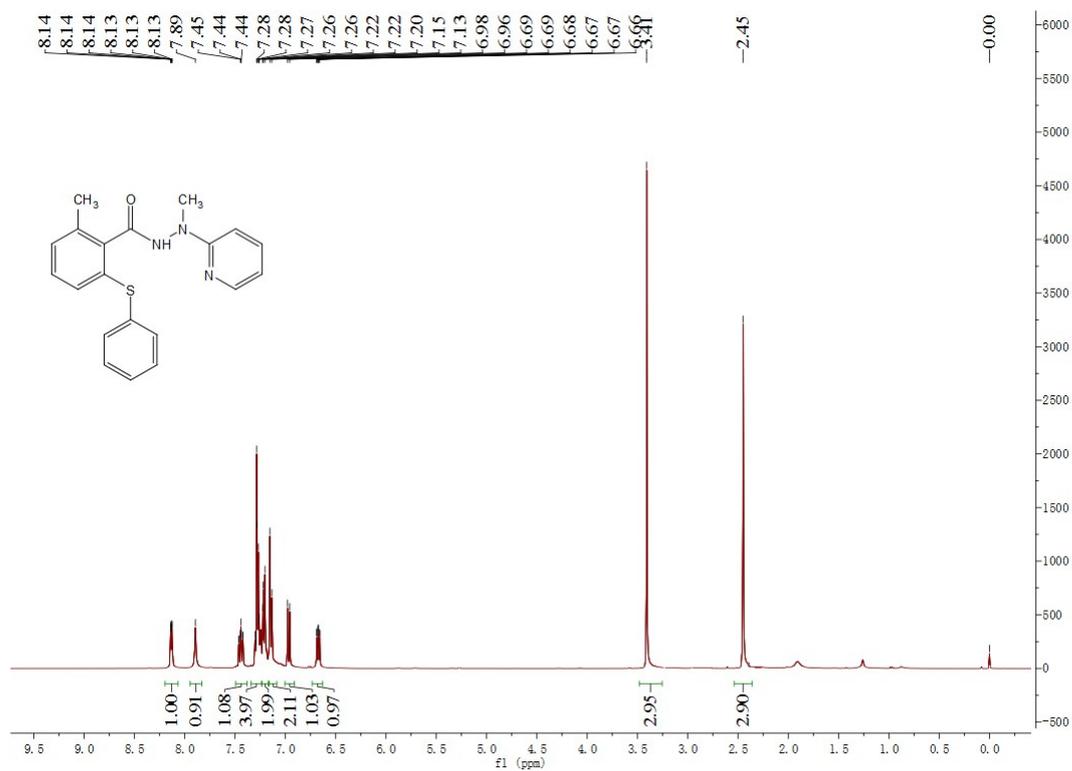




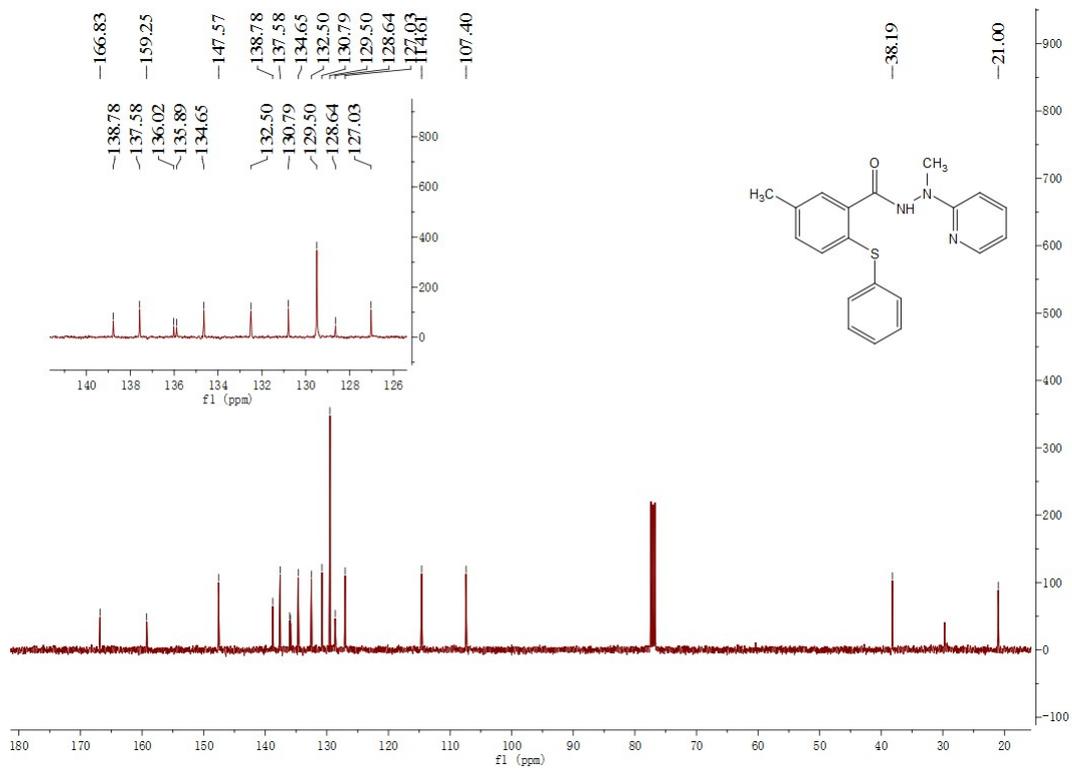
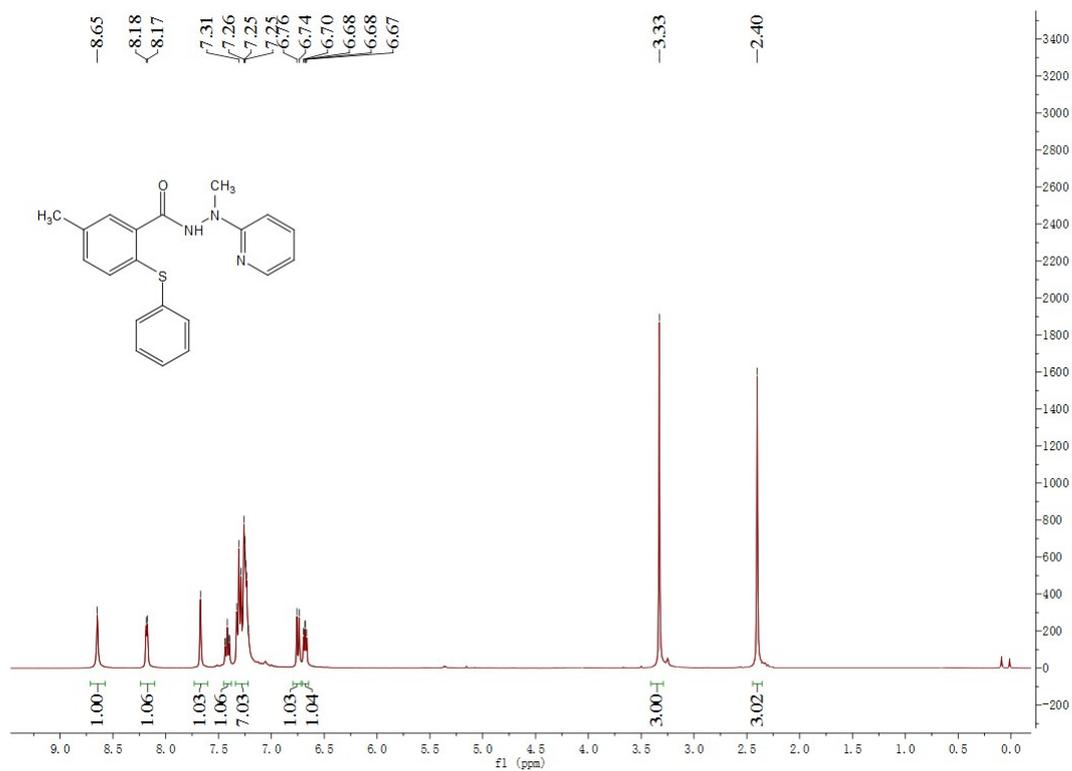
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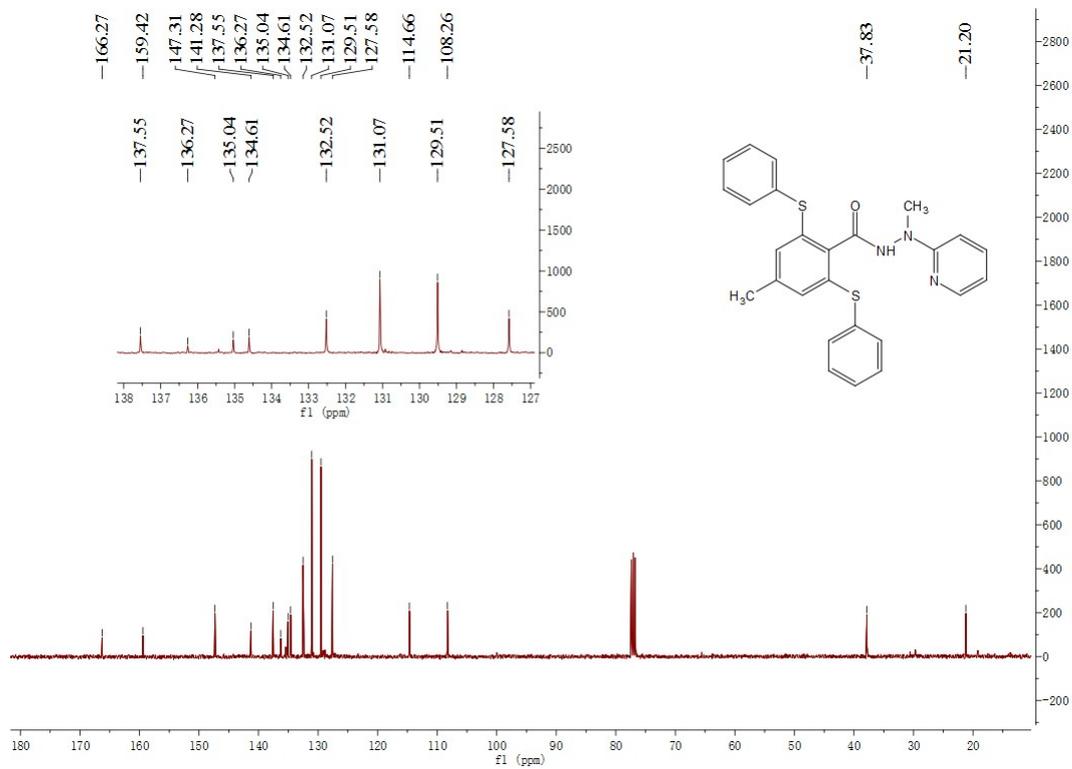
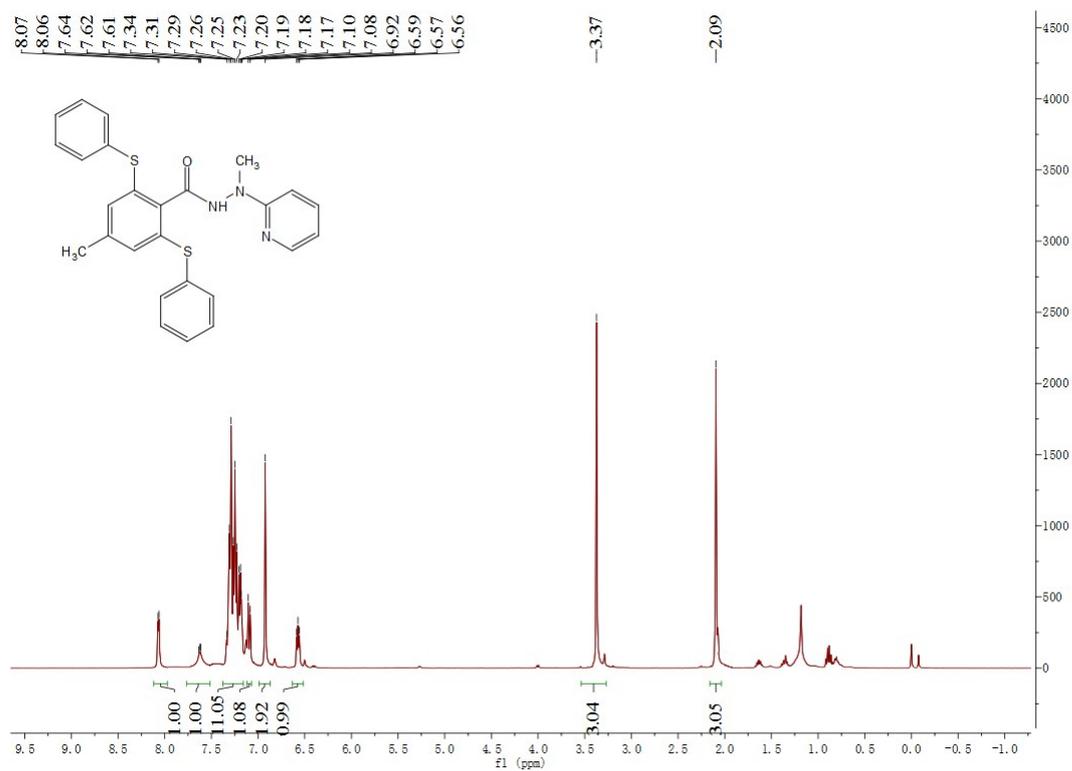
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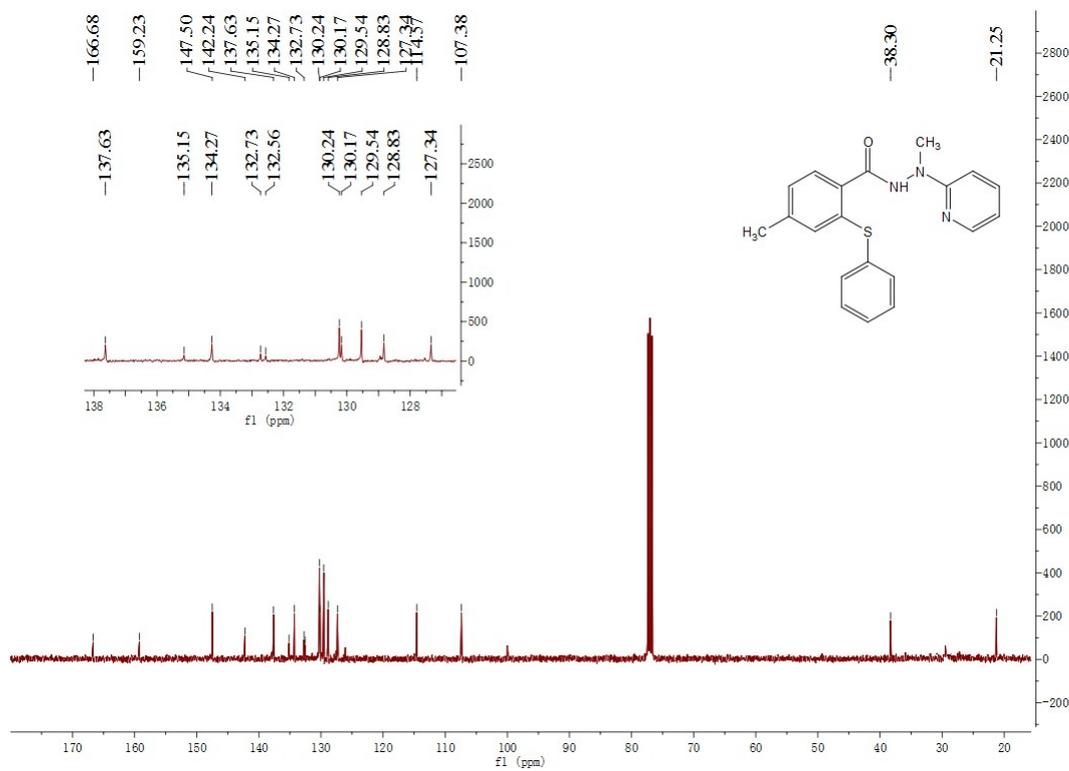
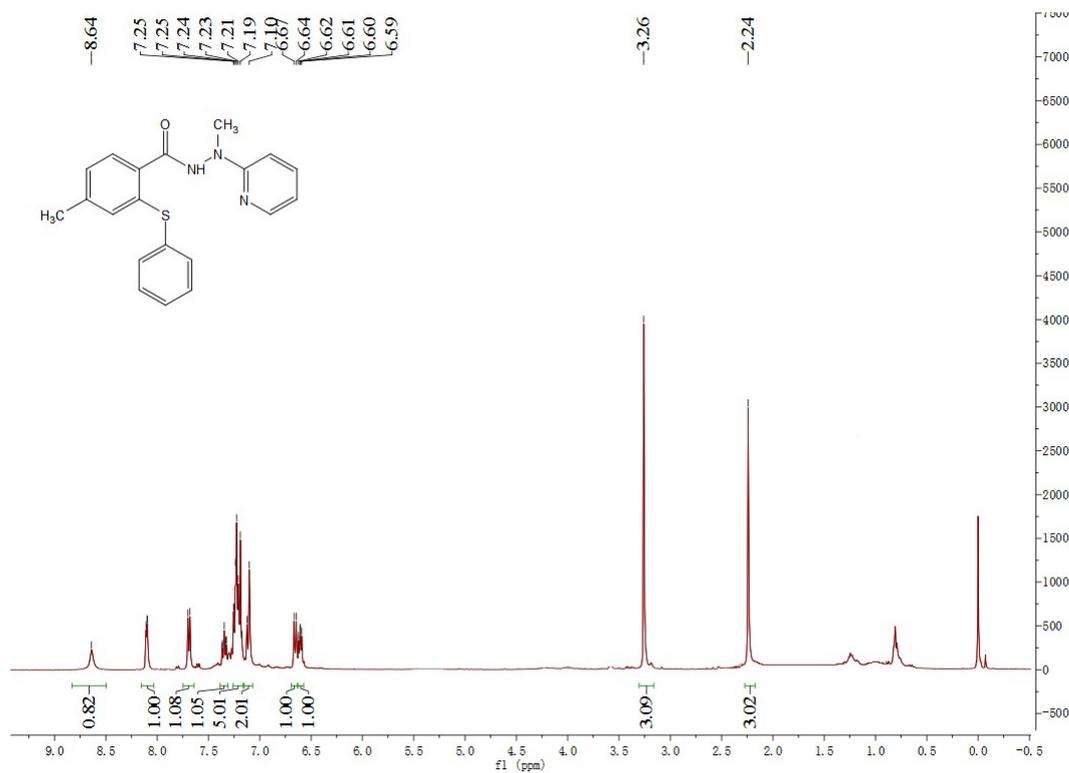
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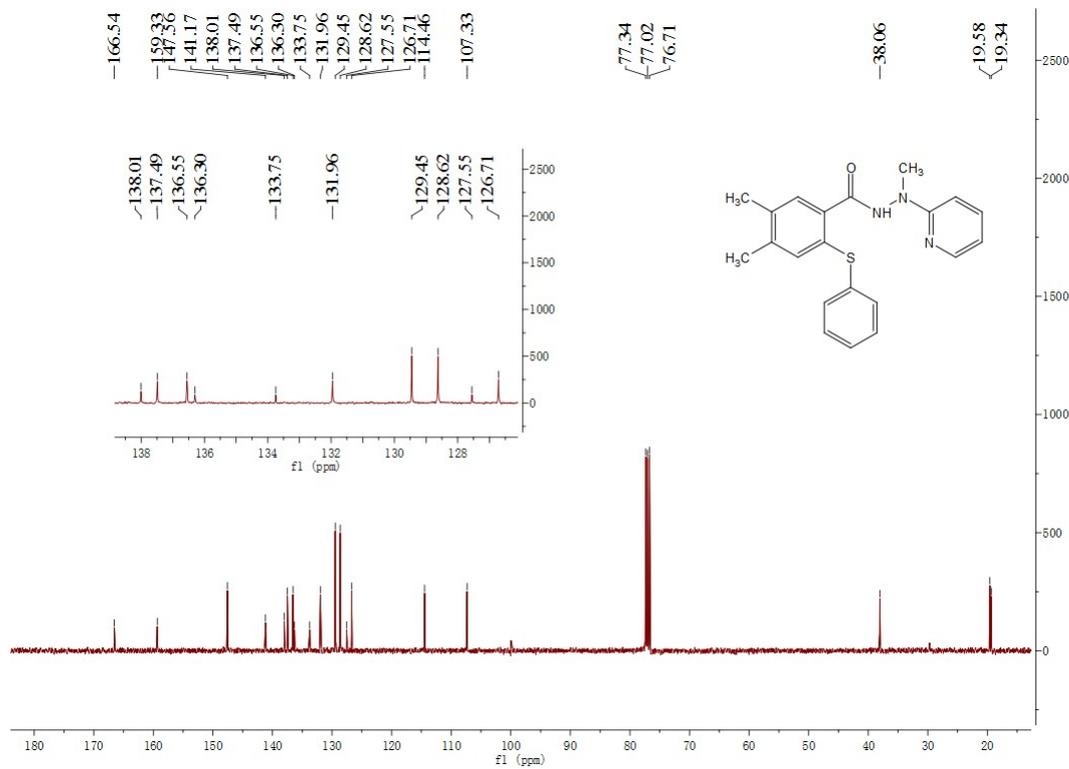
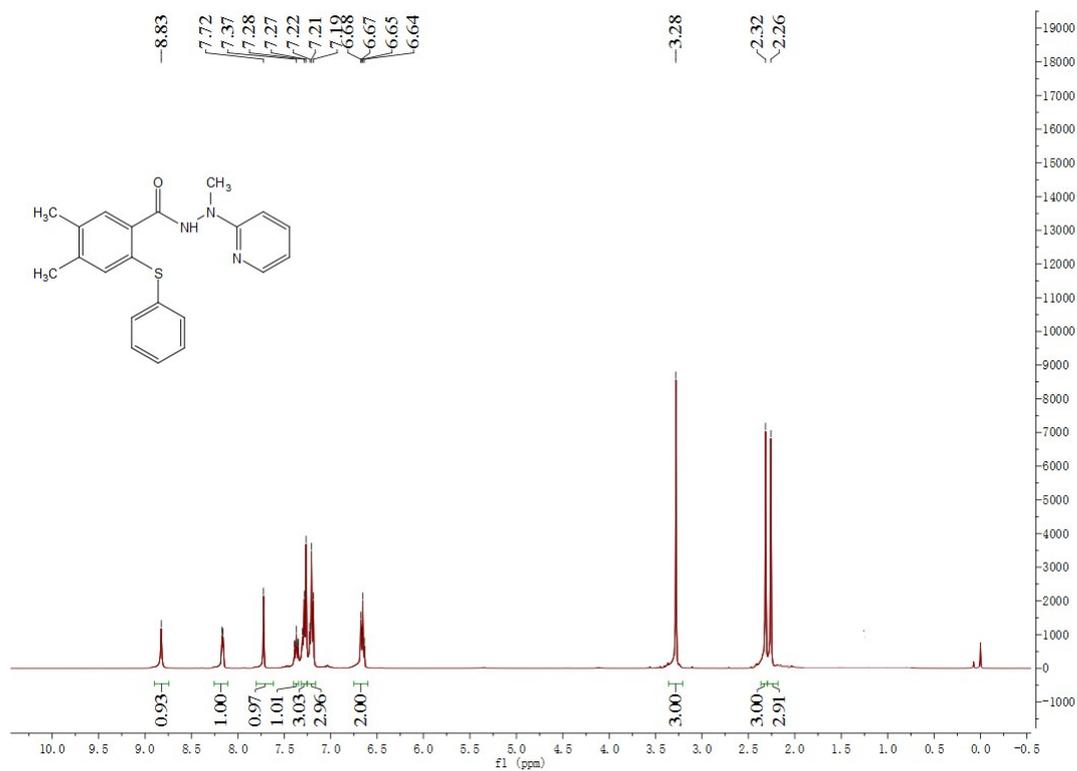
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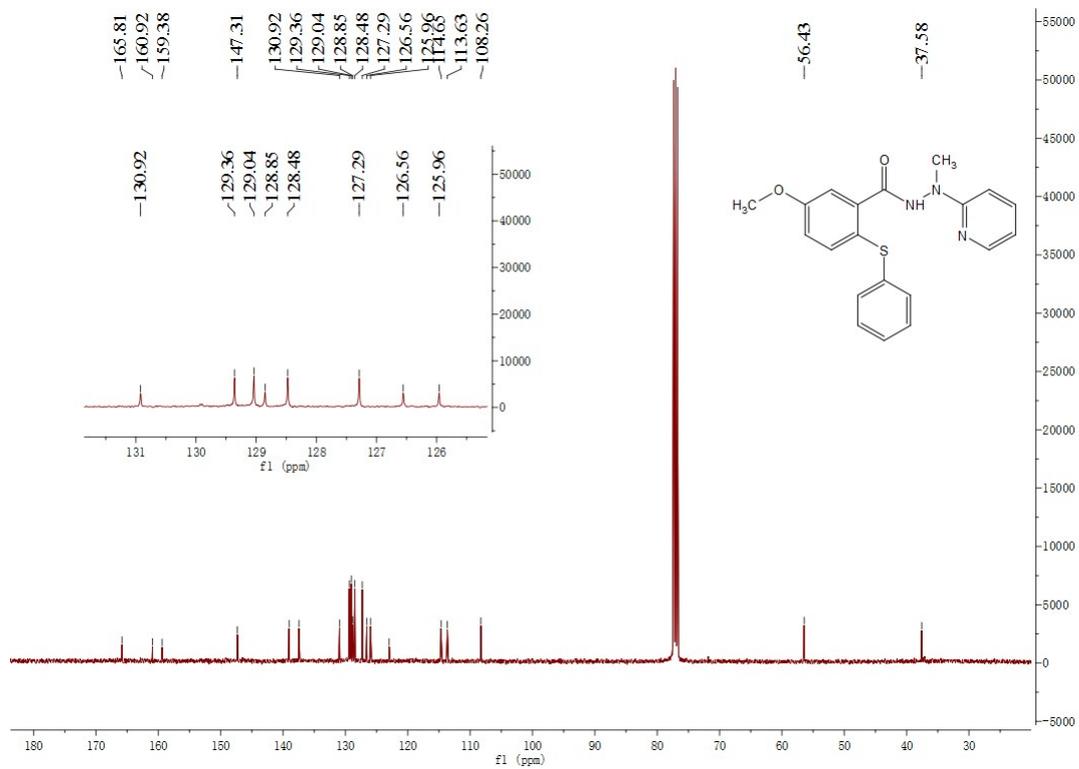
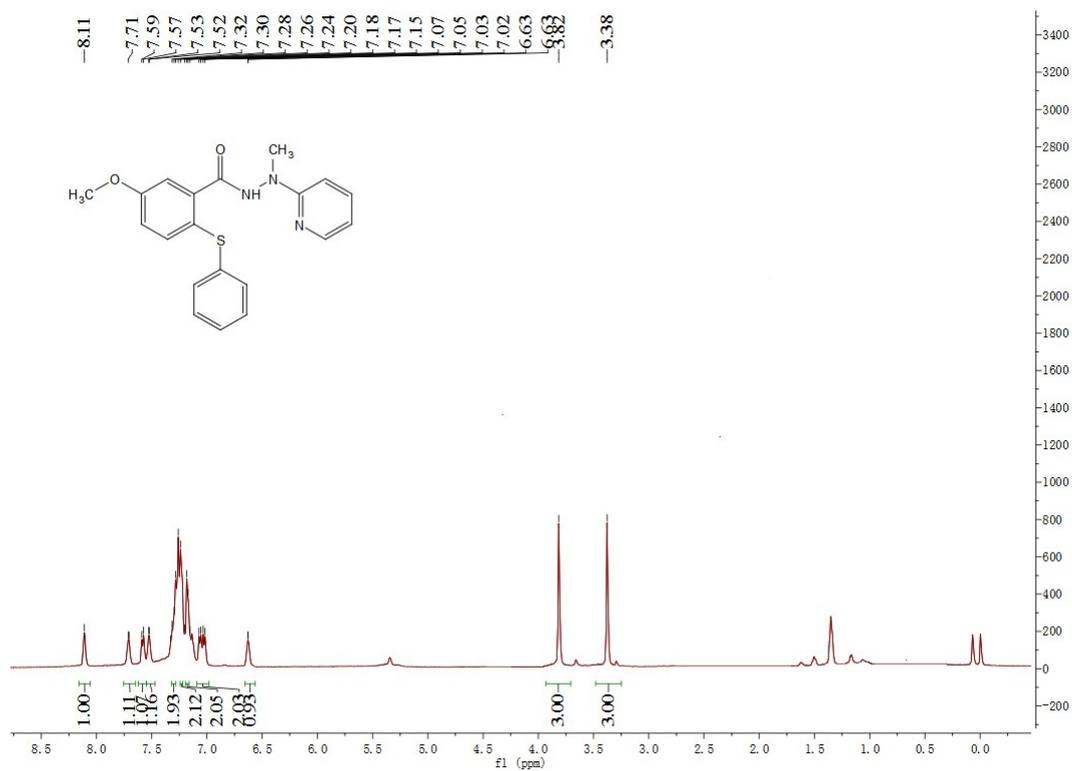
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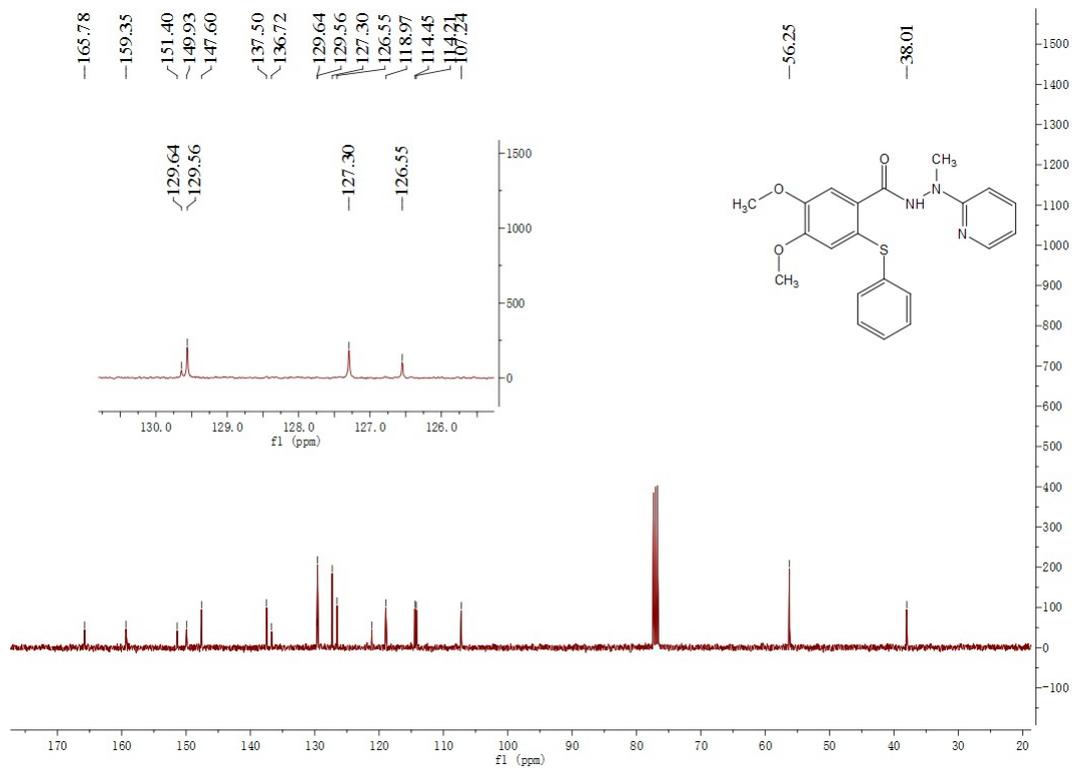
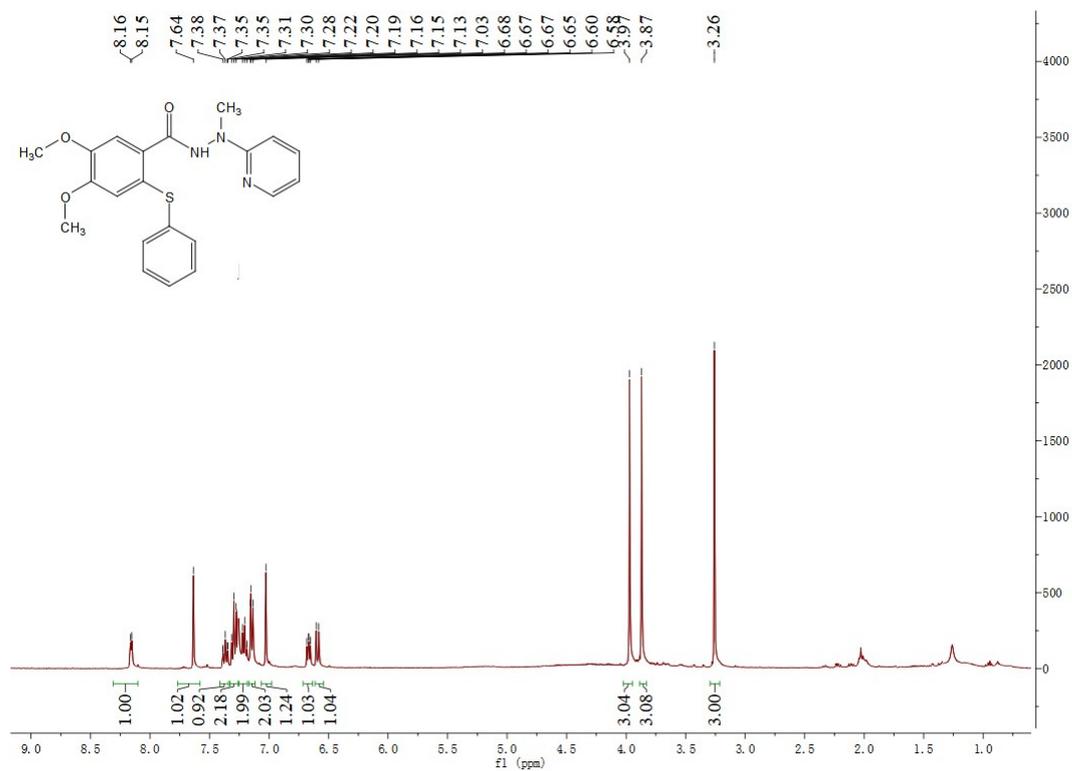
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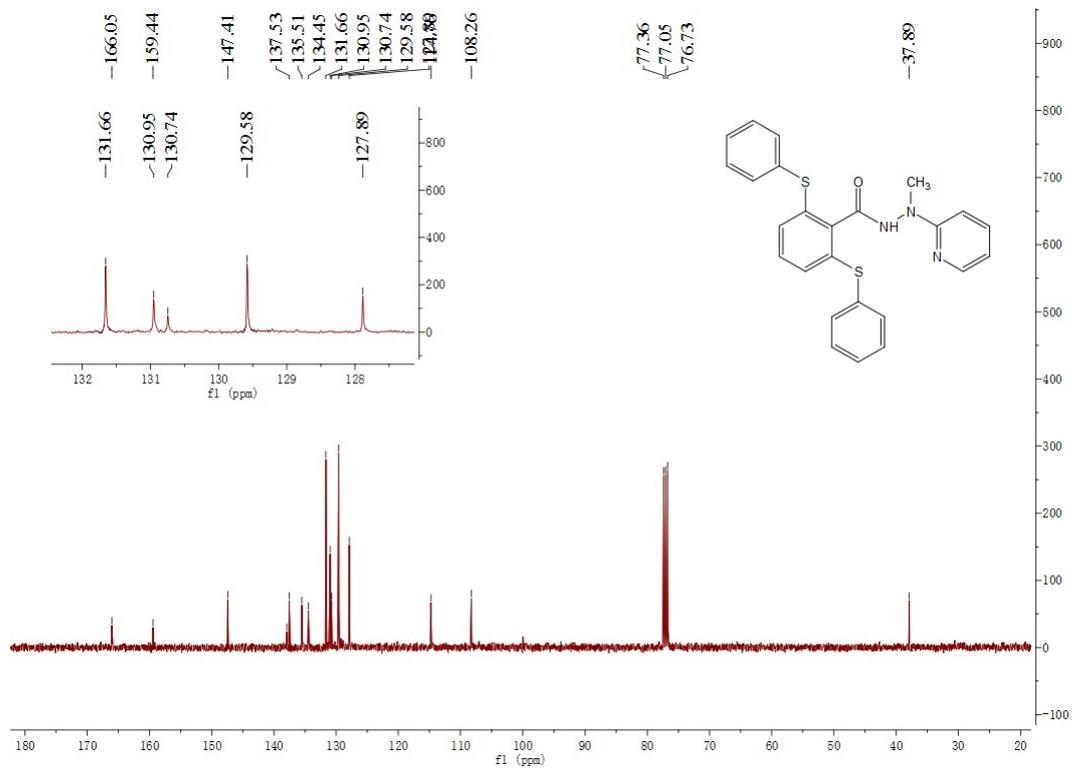
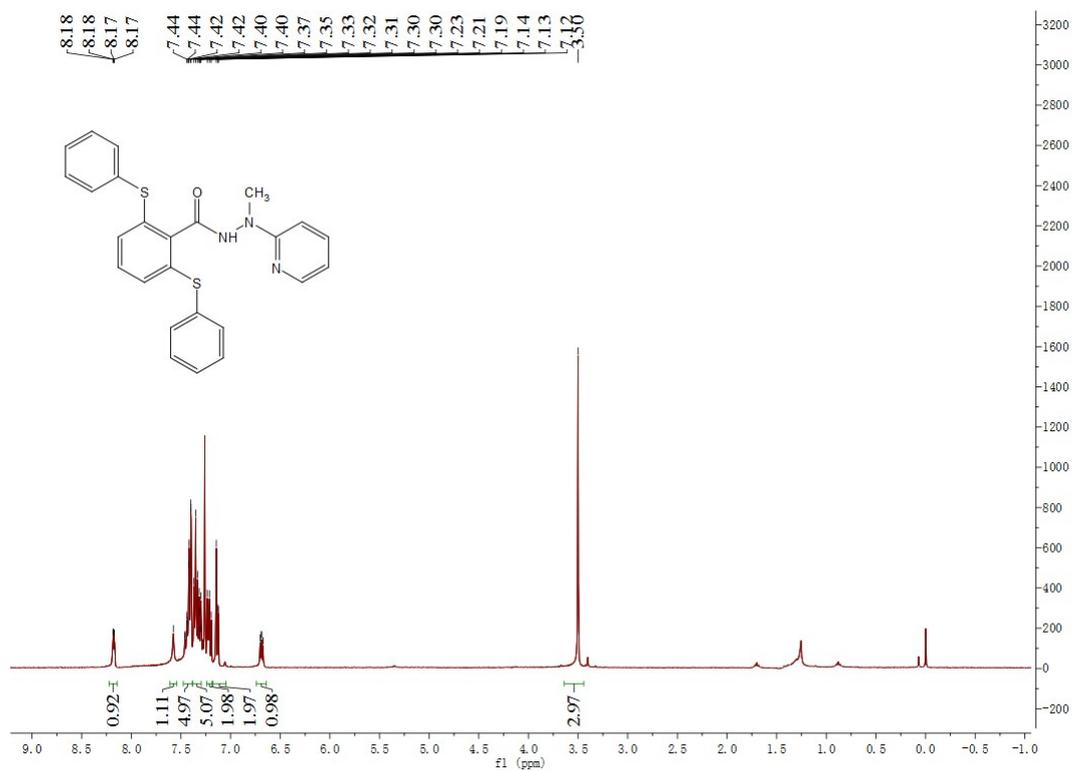
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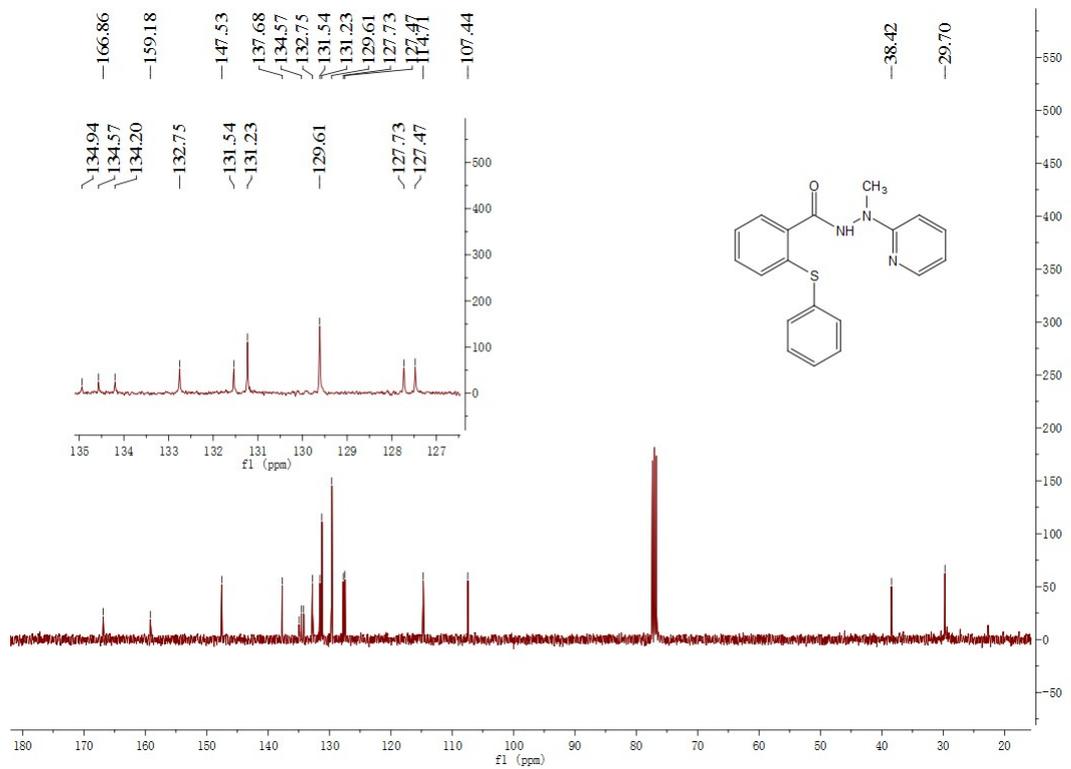
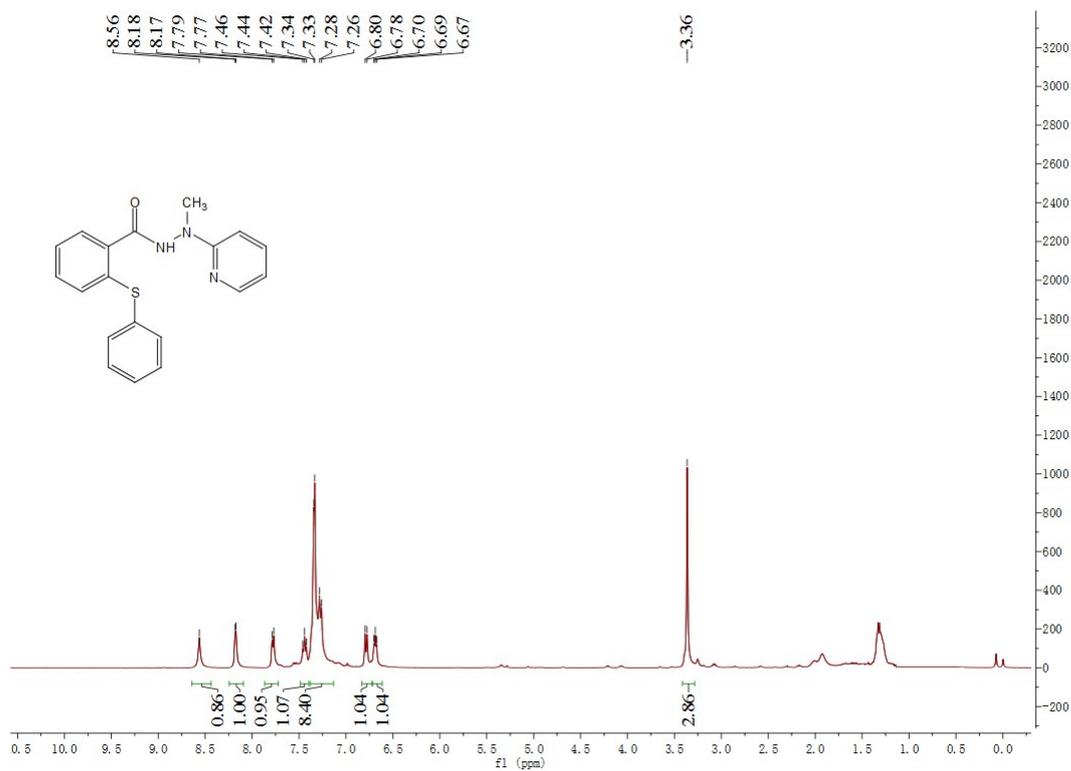
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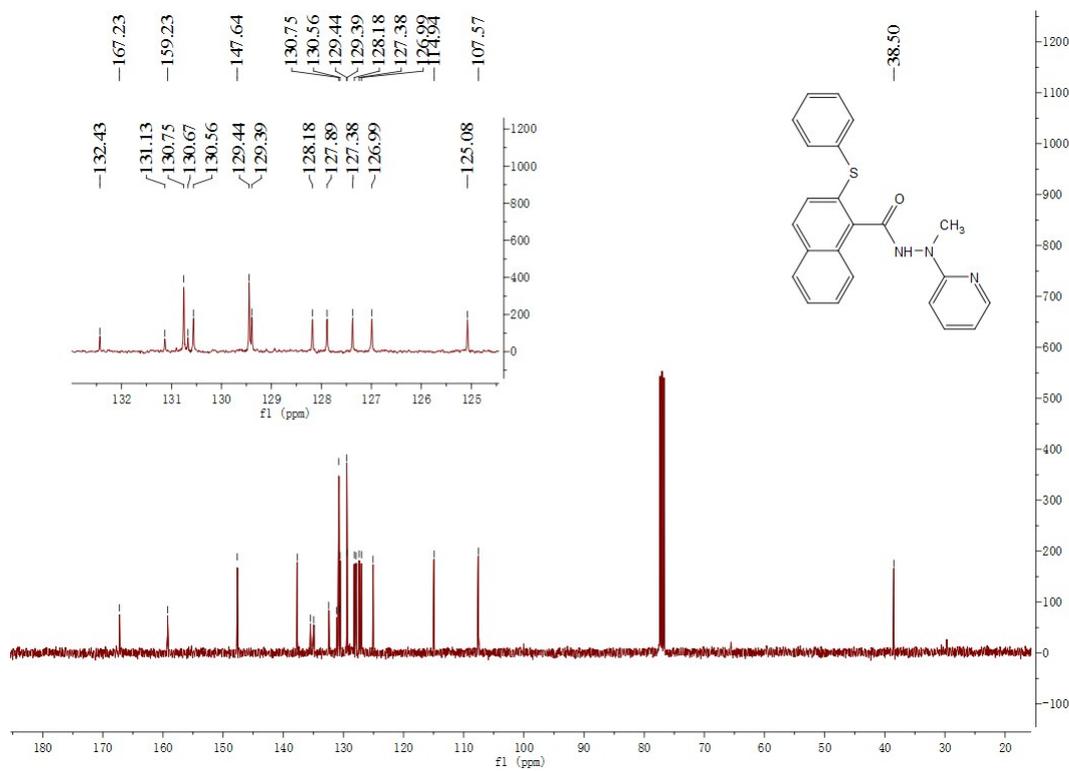
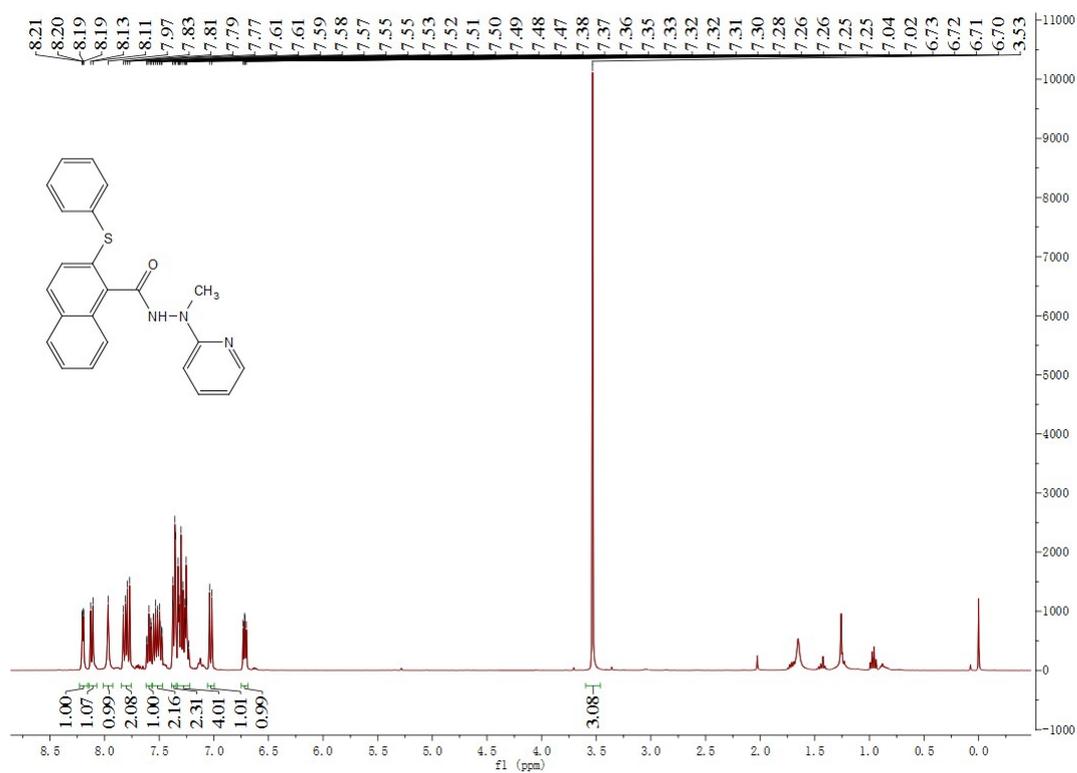
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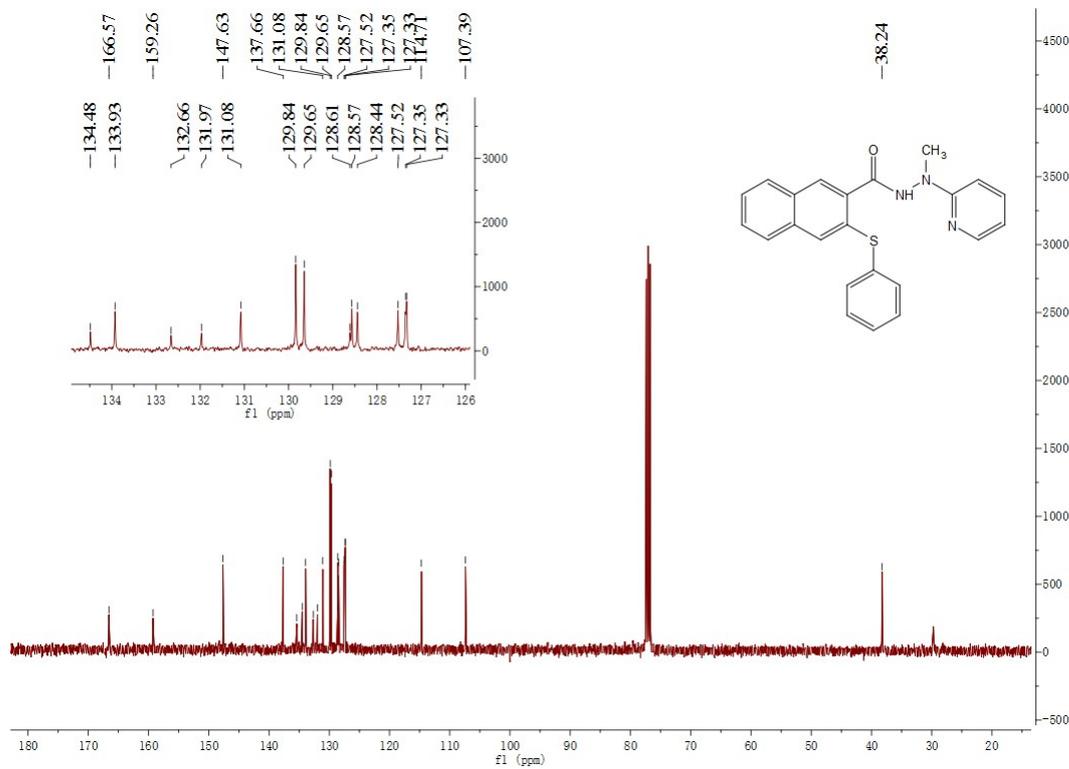
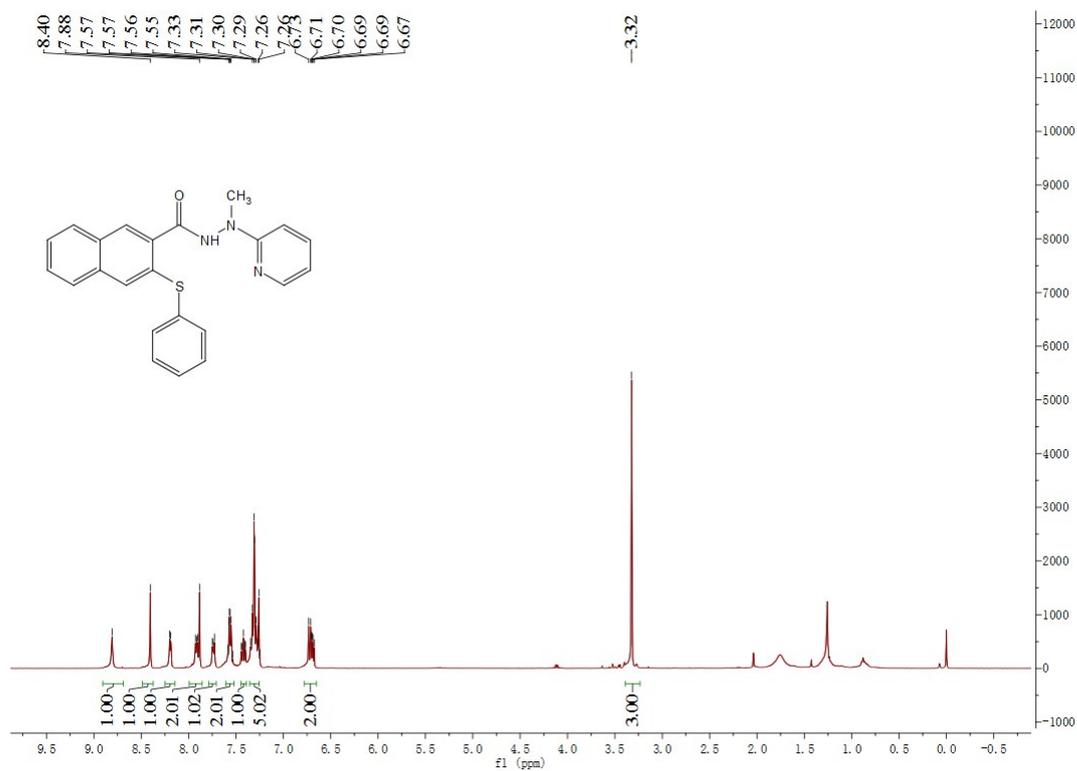
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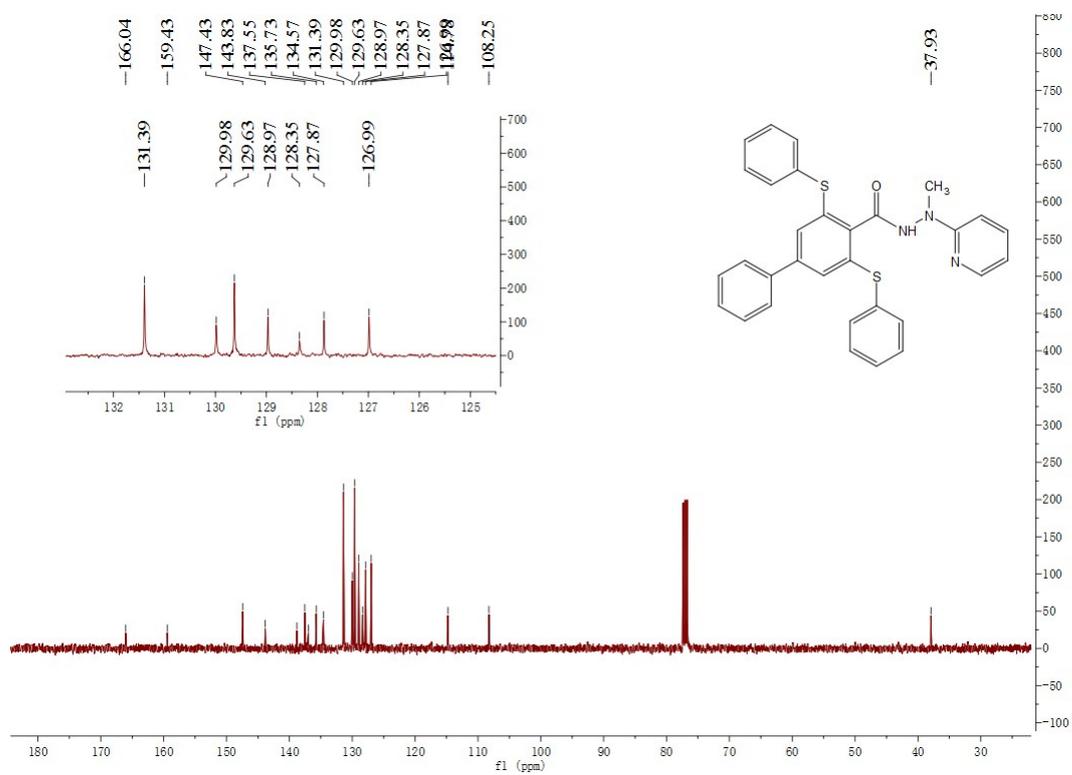
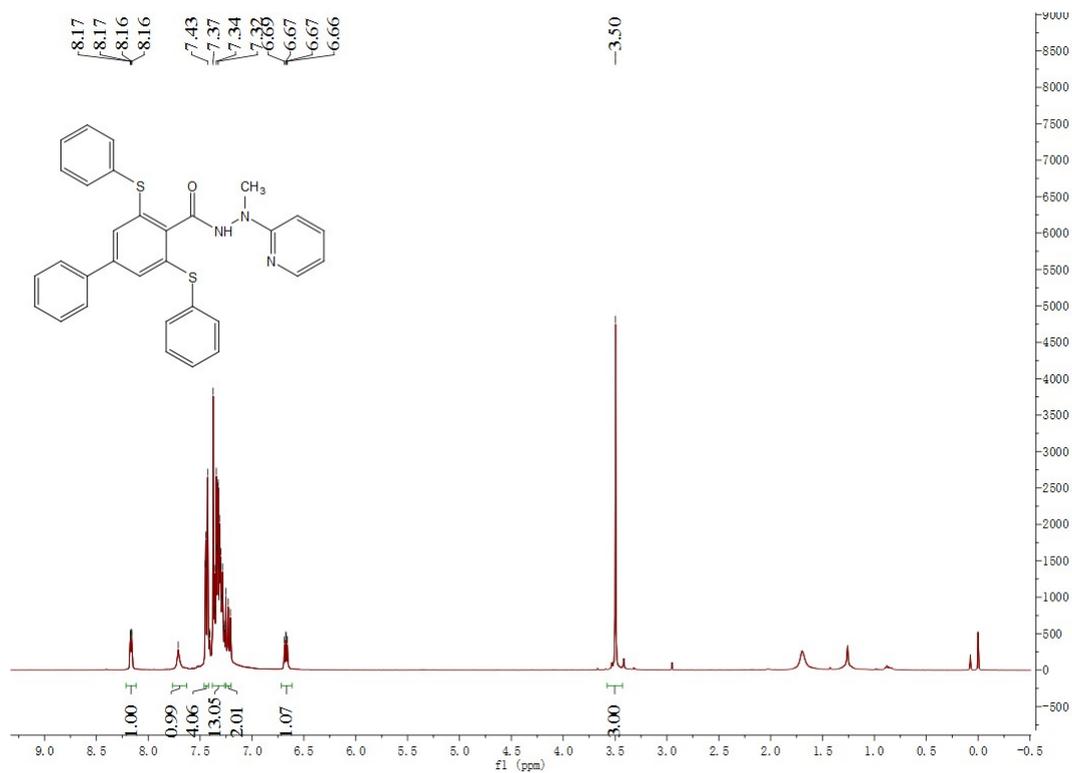
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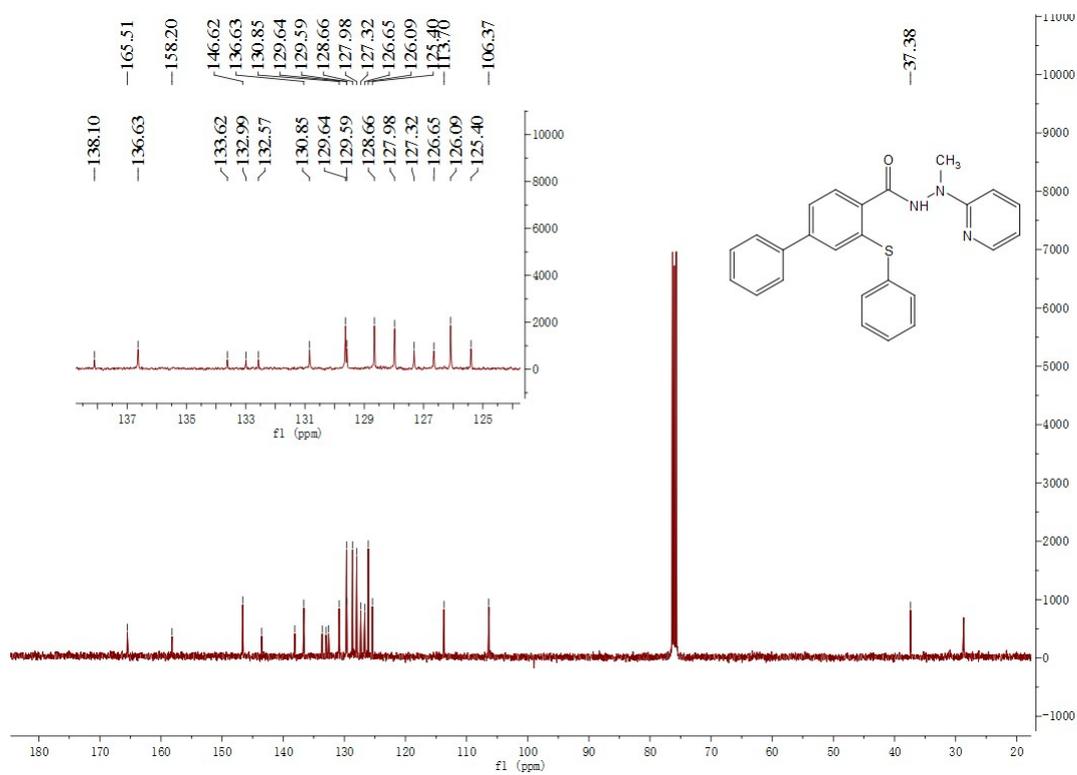
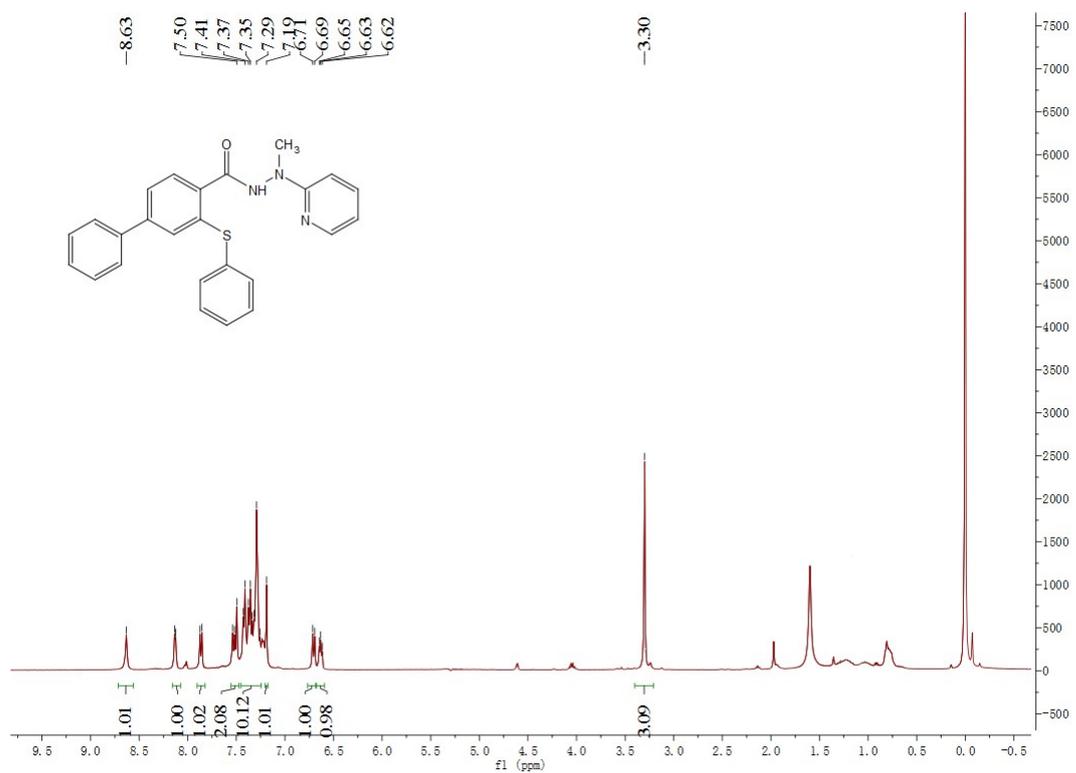
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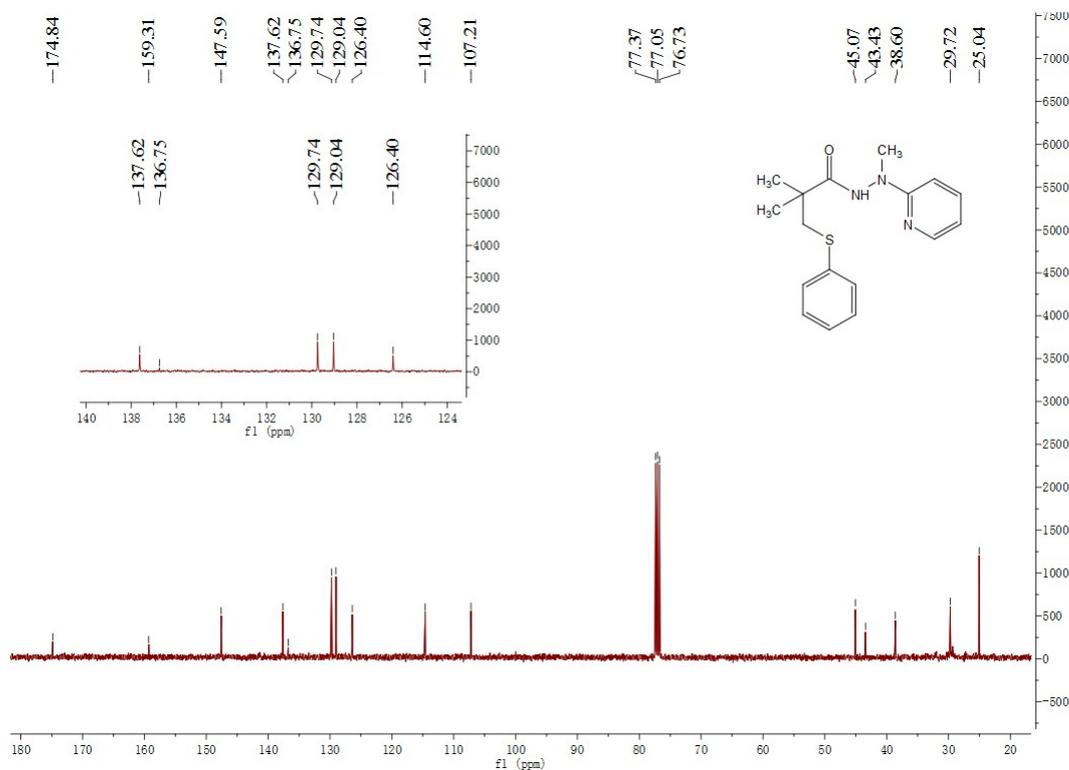
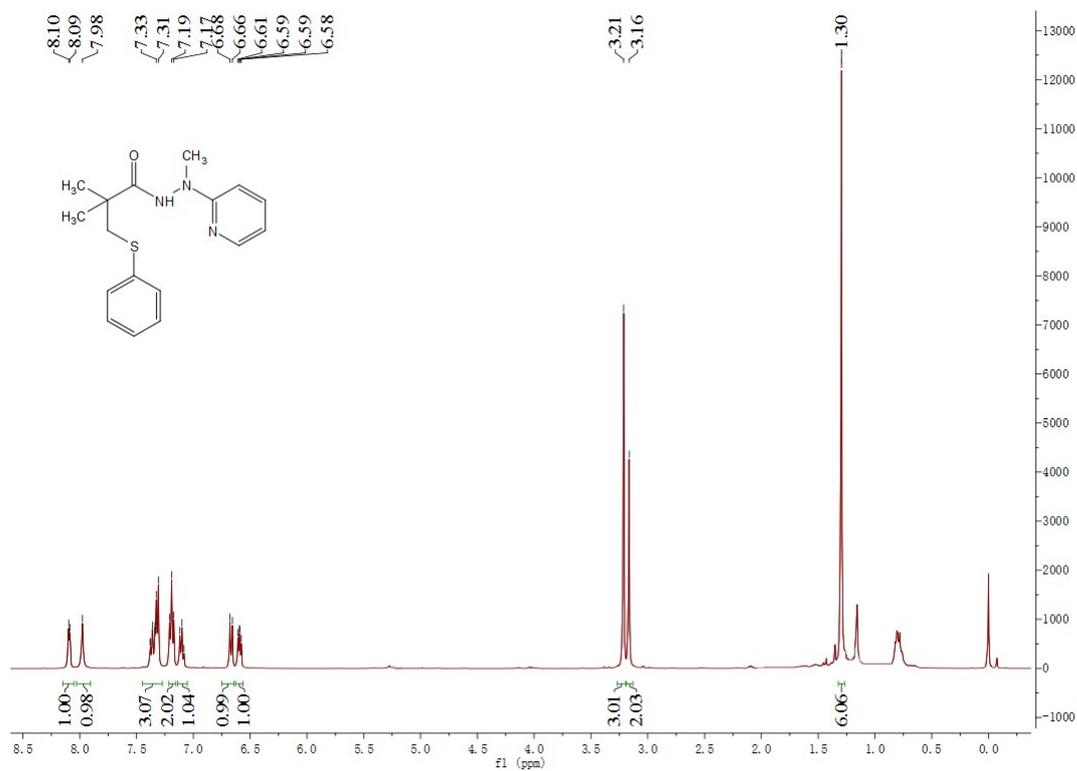
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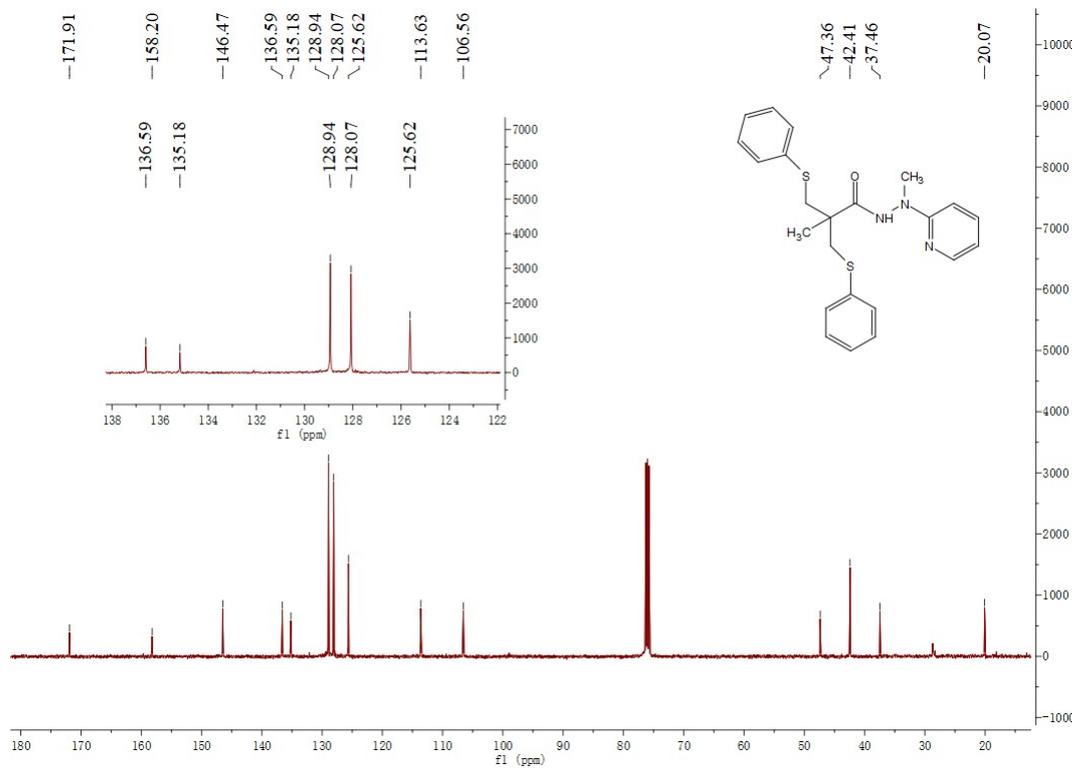
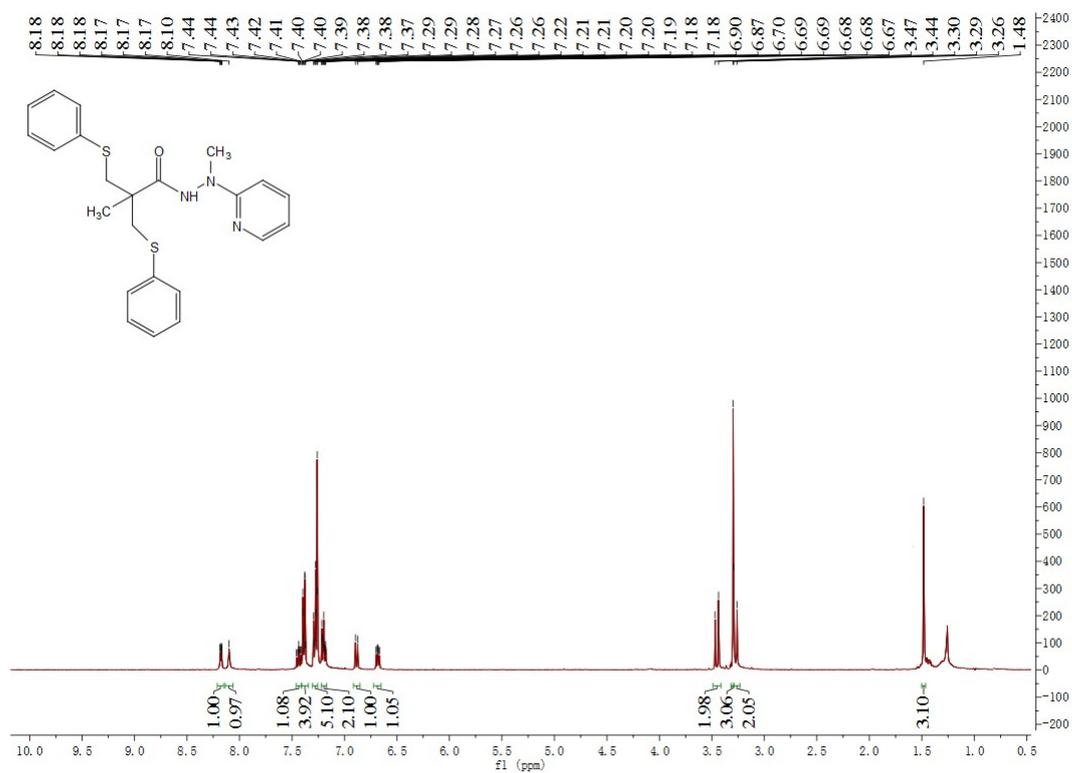
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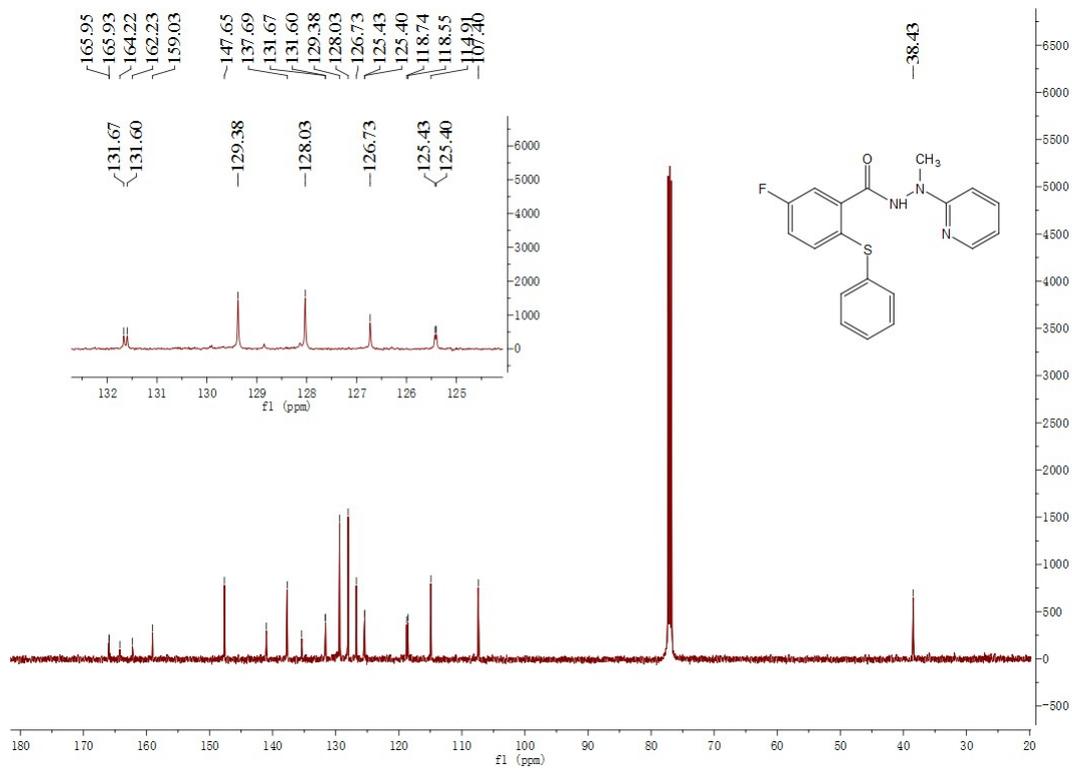
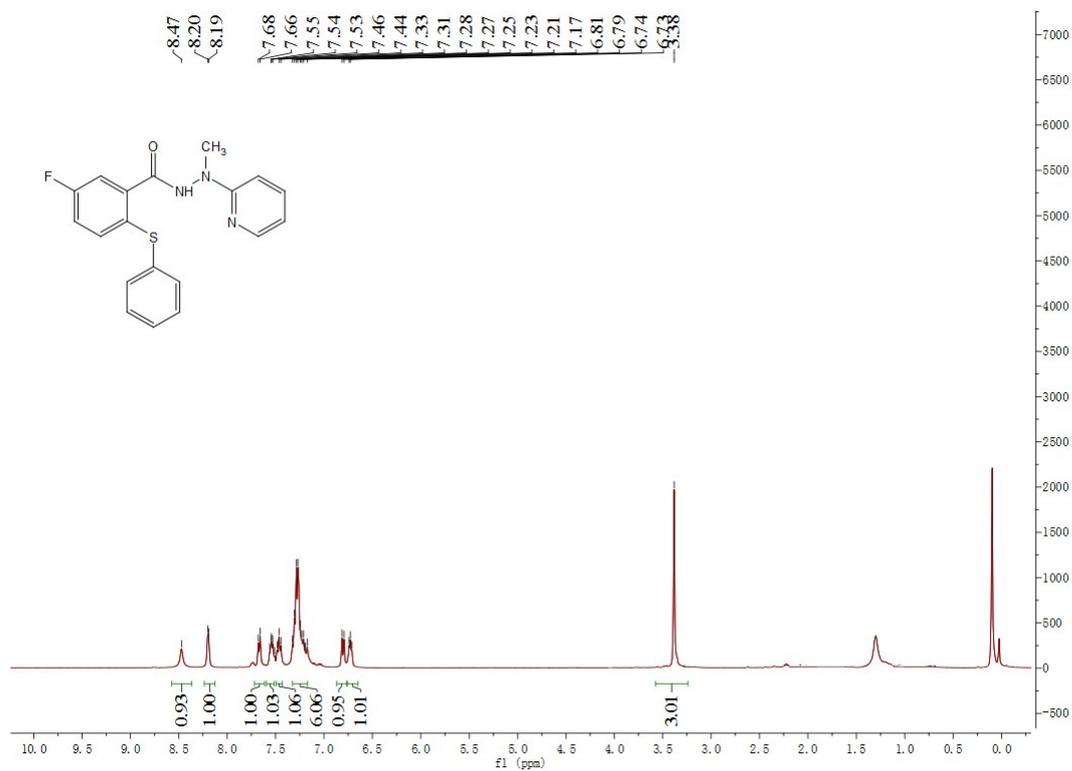
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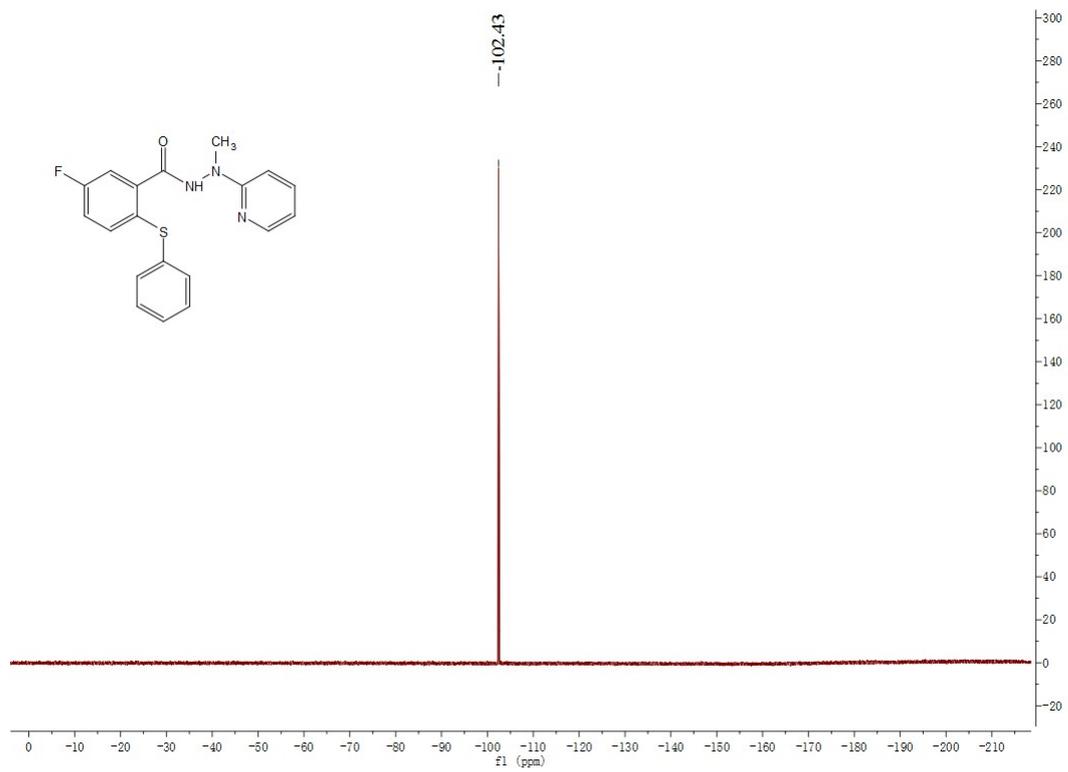


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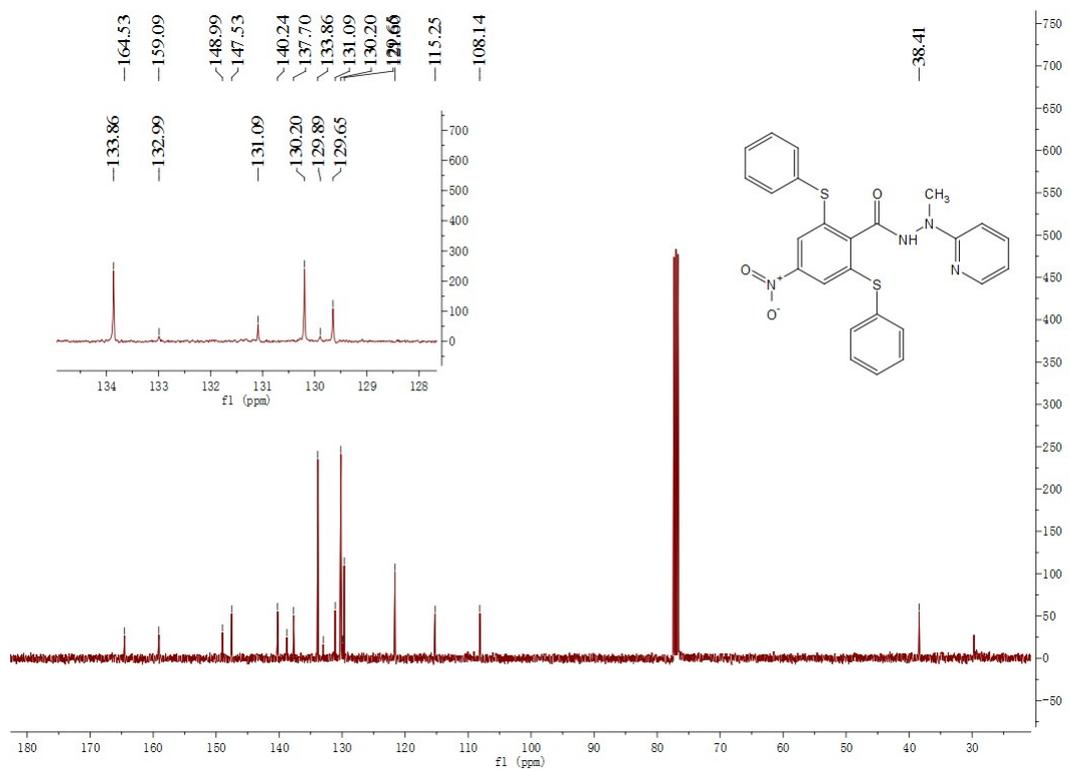
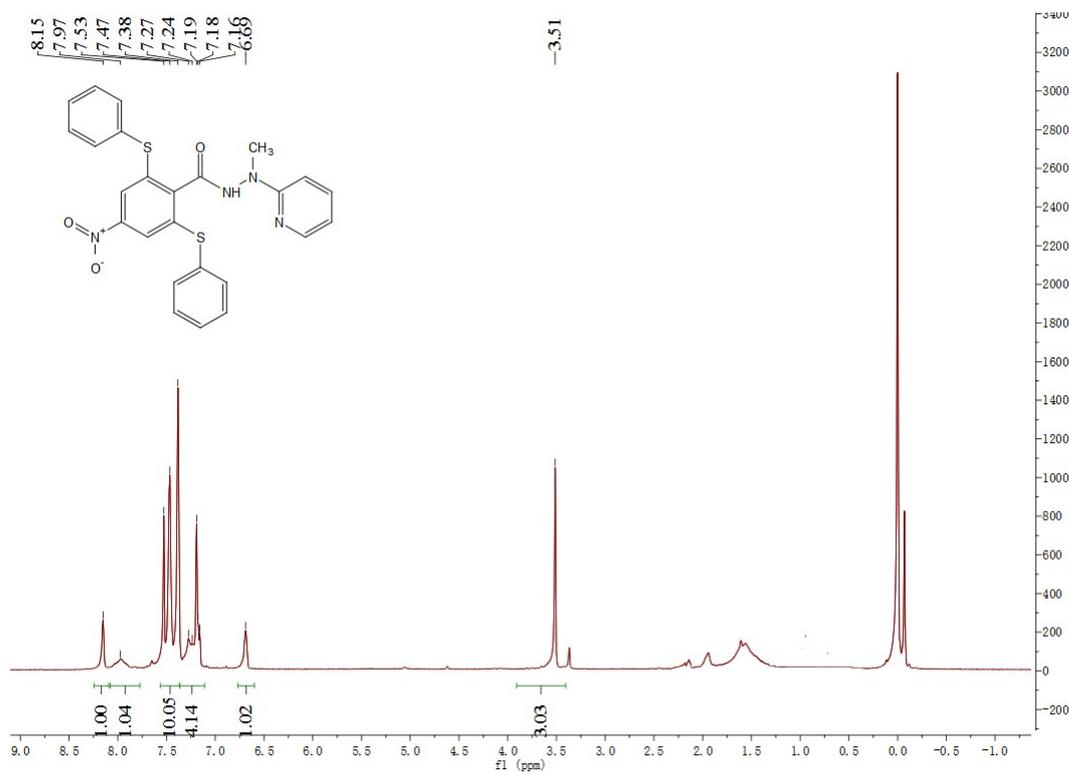


Compound 31

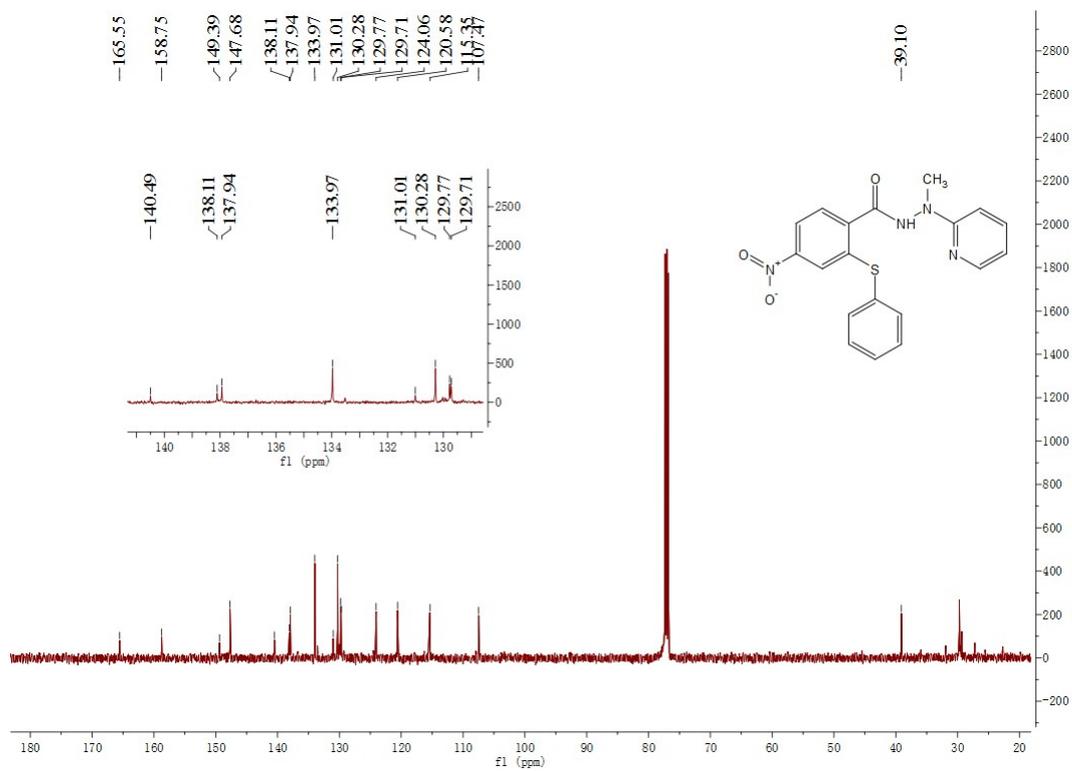
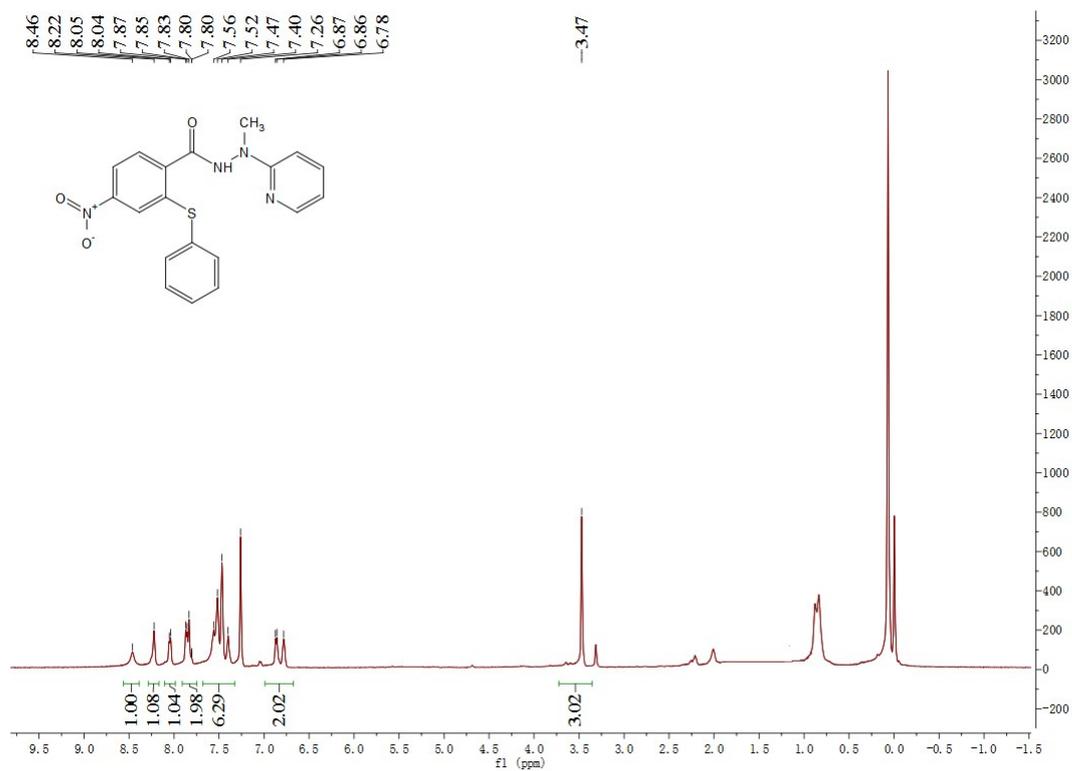




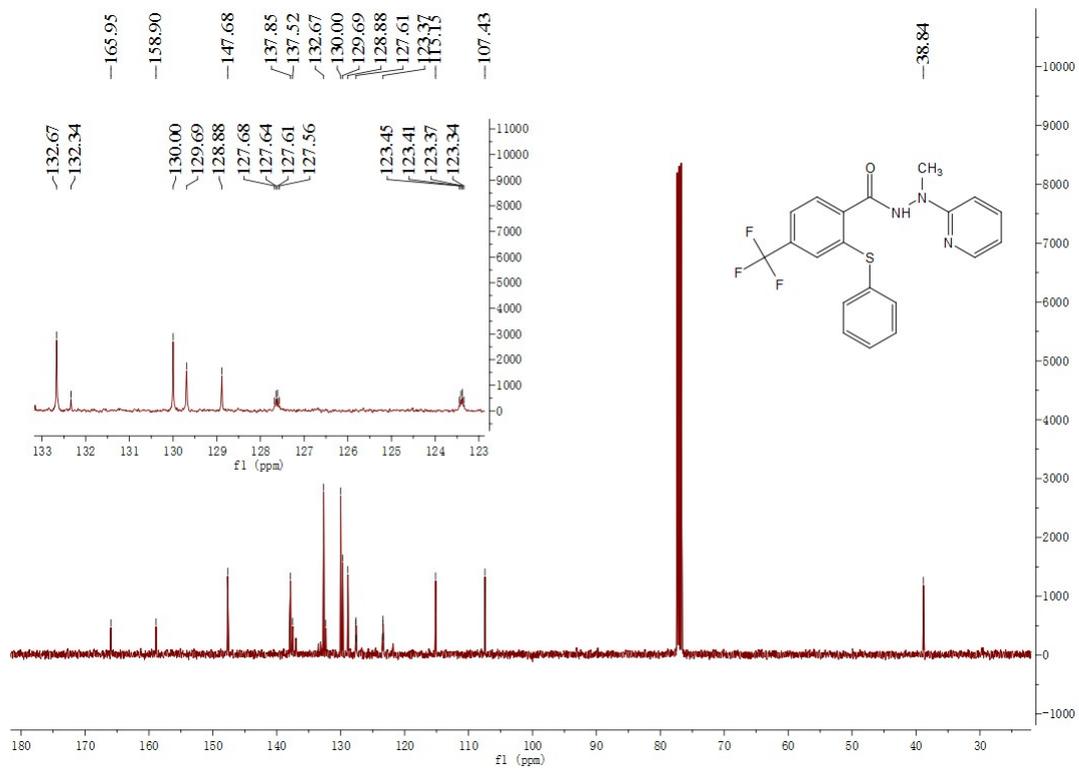
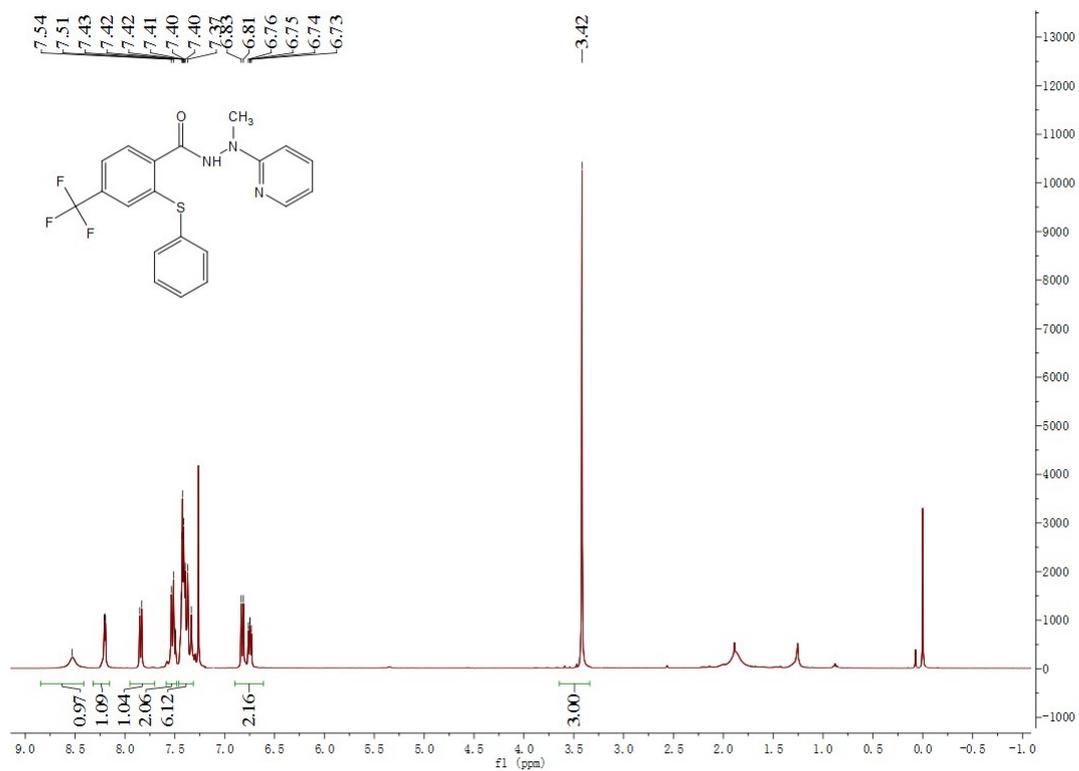
Compound 3m'

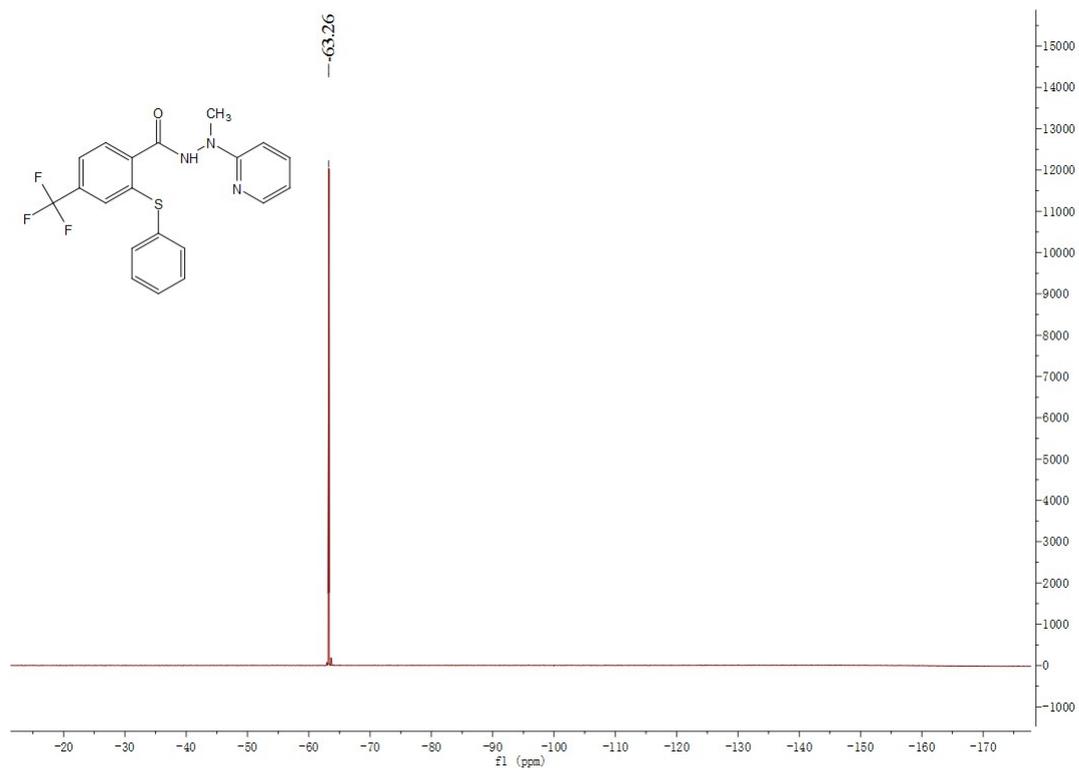


Compound 3m

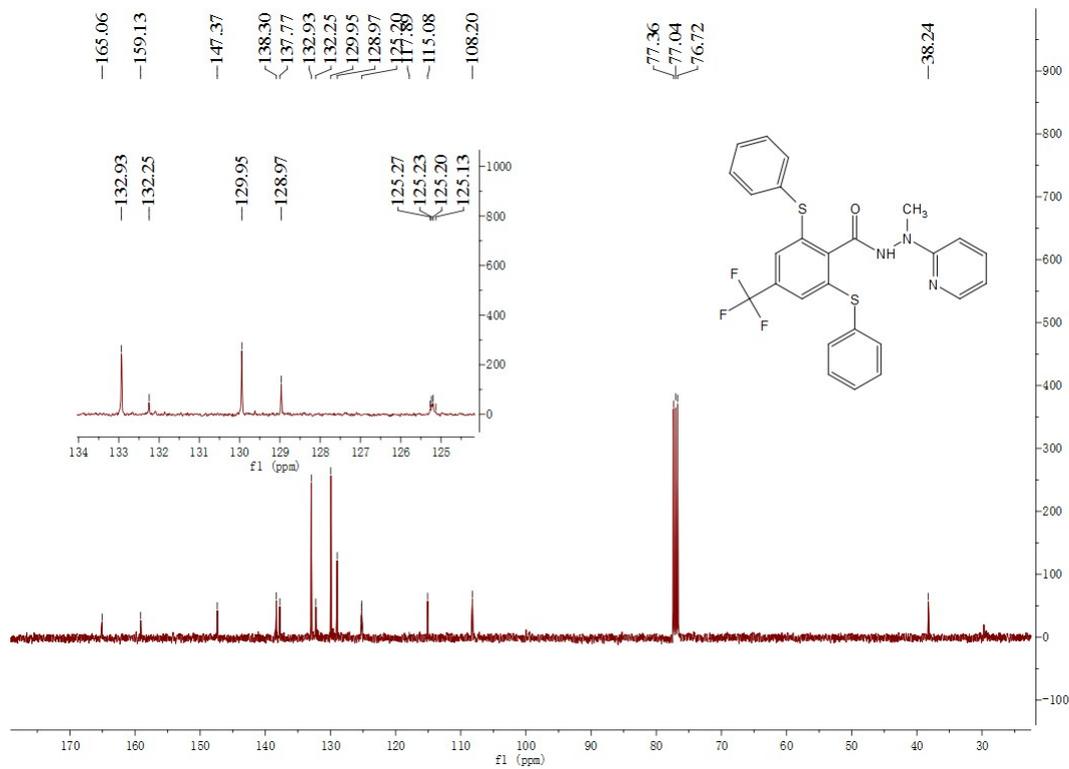
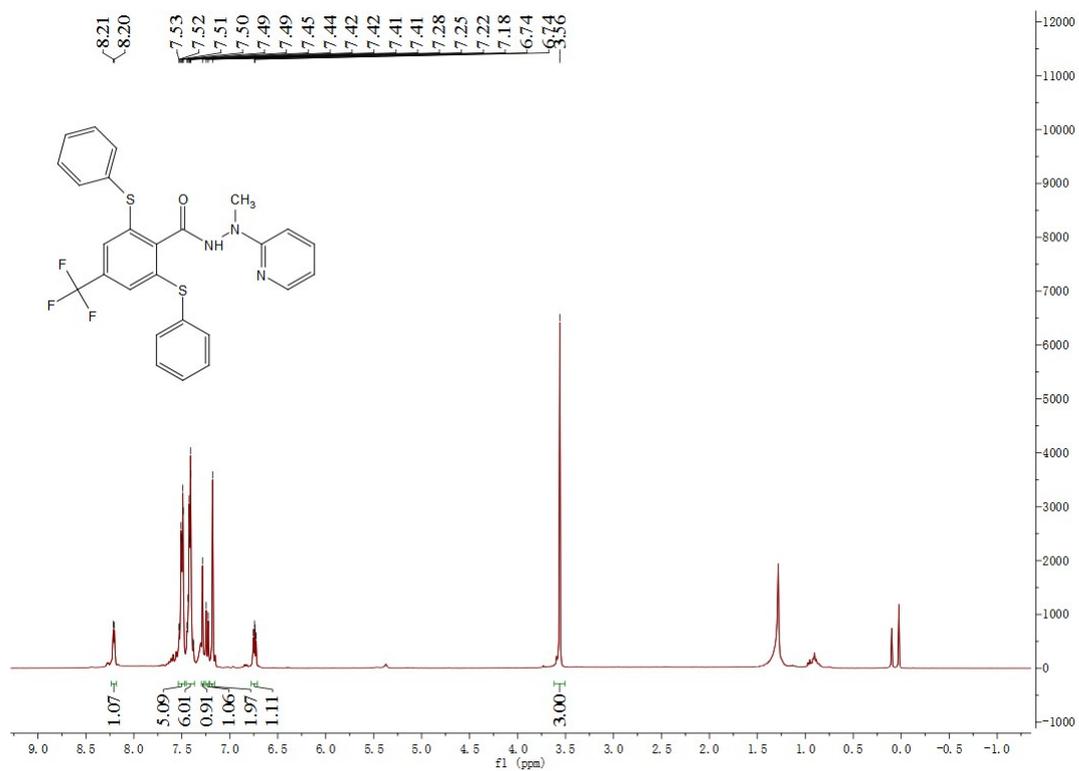


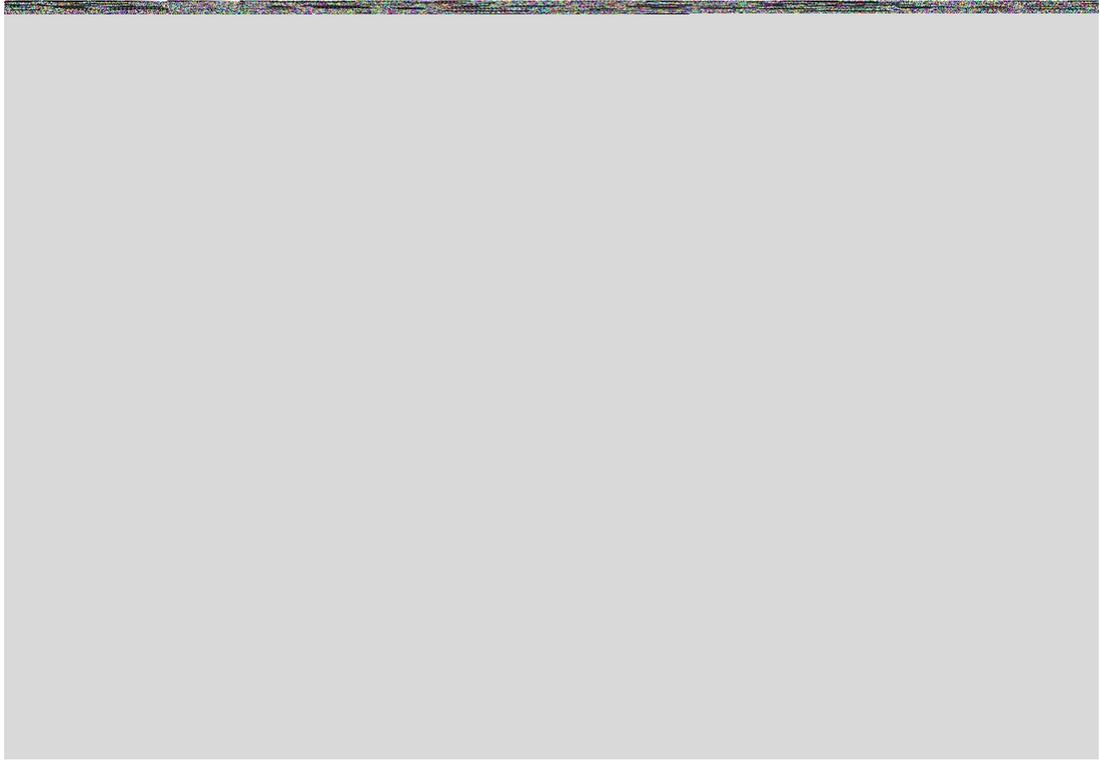
Compound 3n



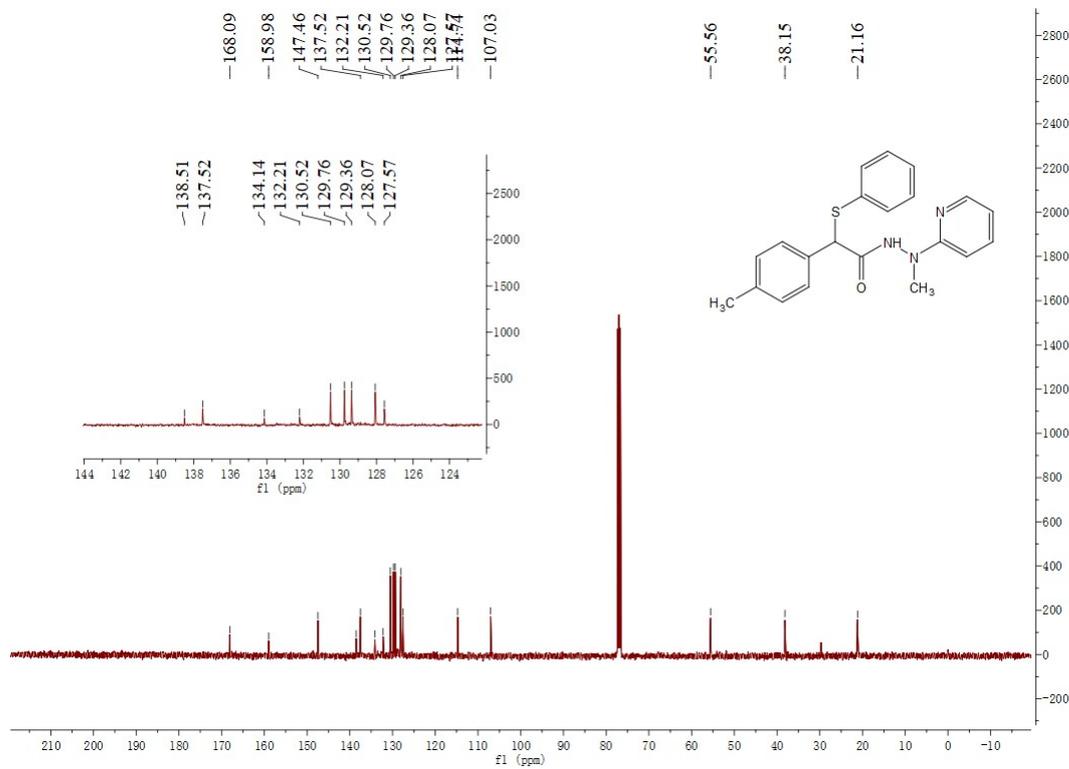
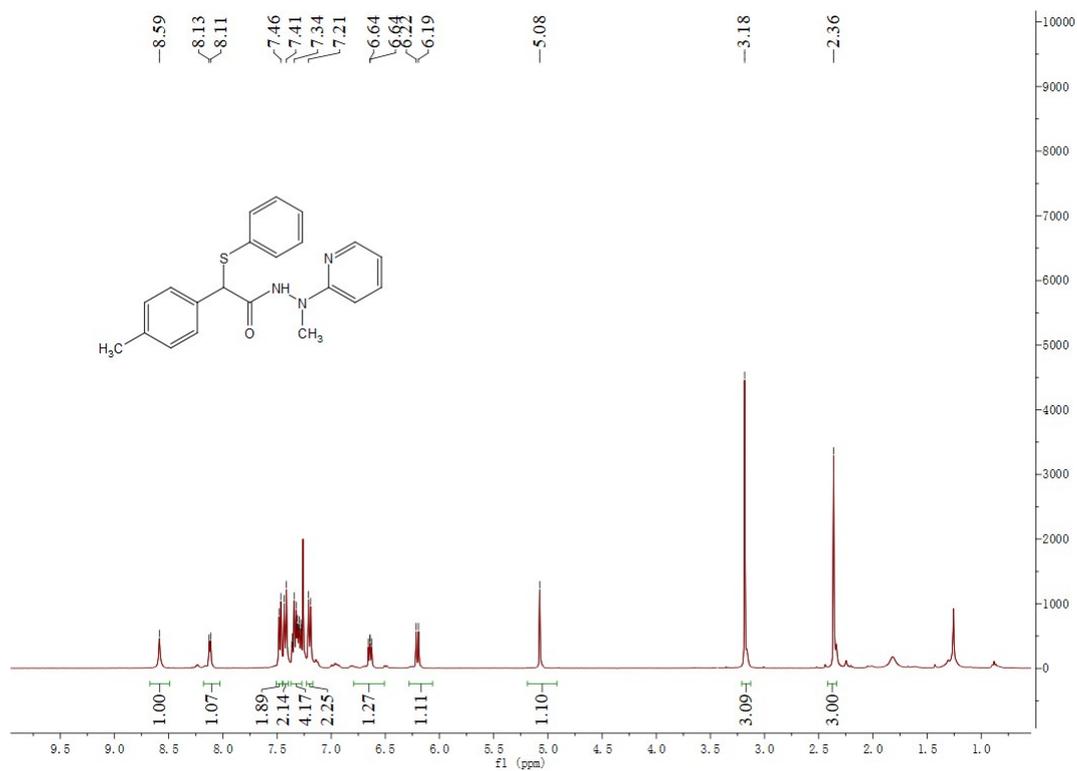


Compound 3n'

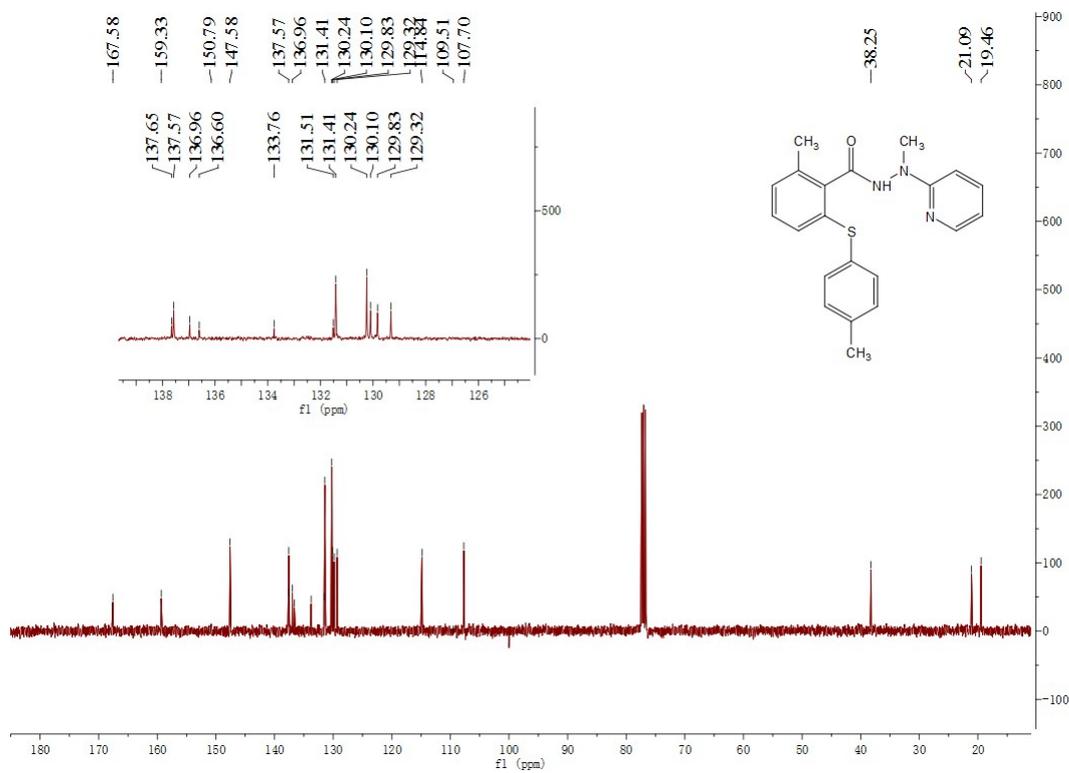
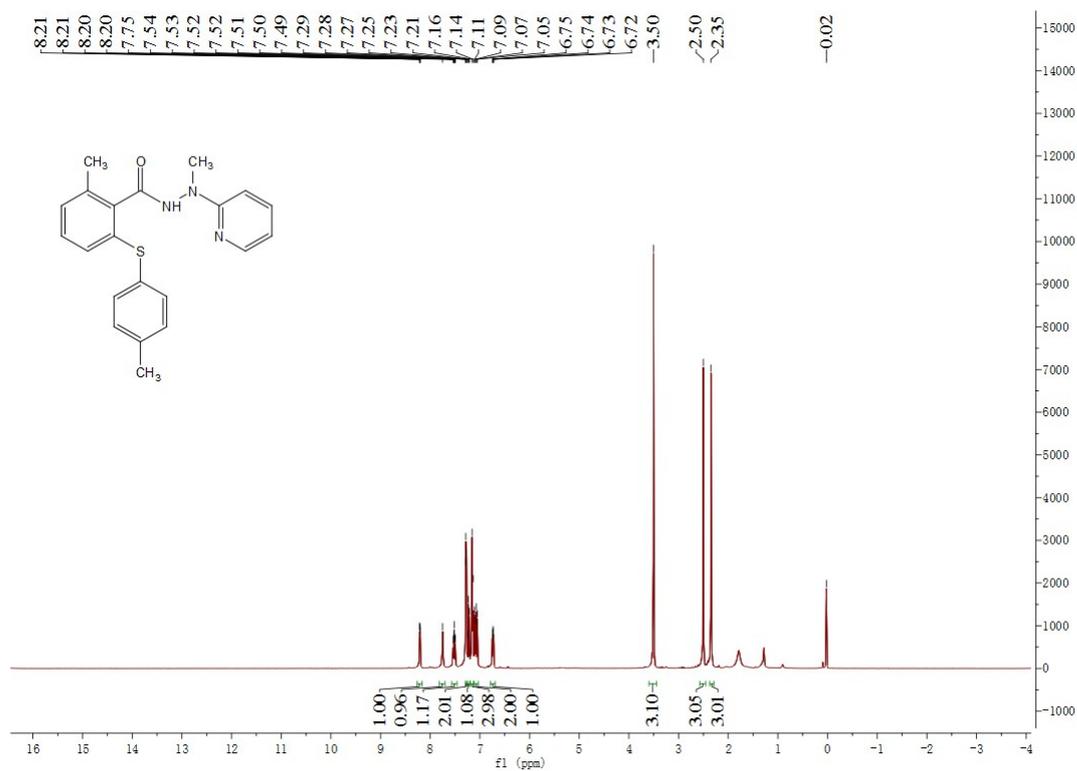




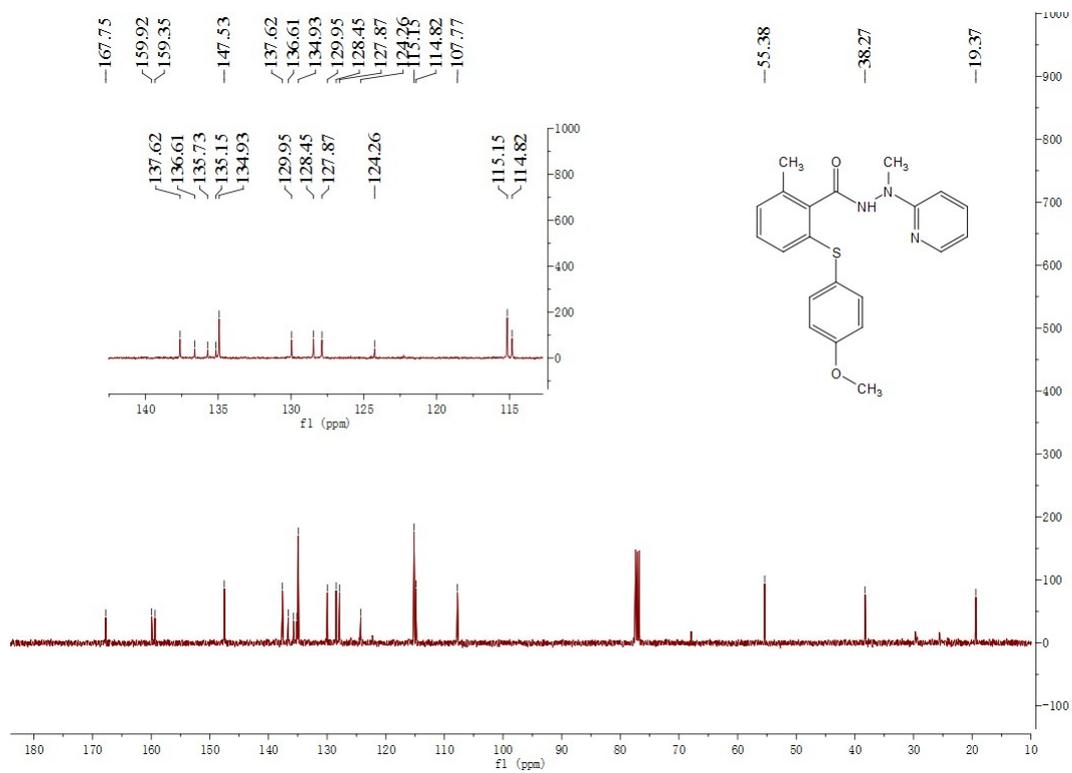
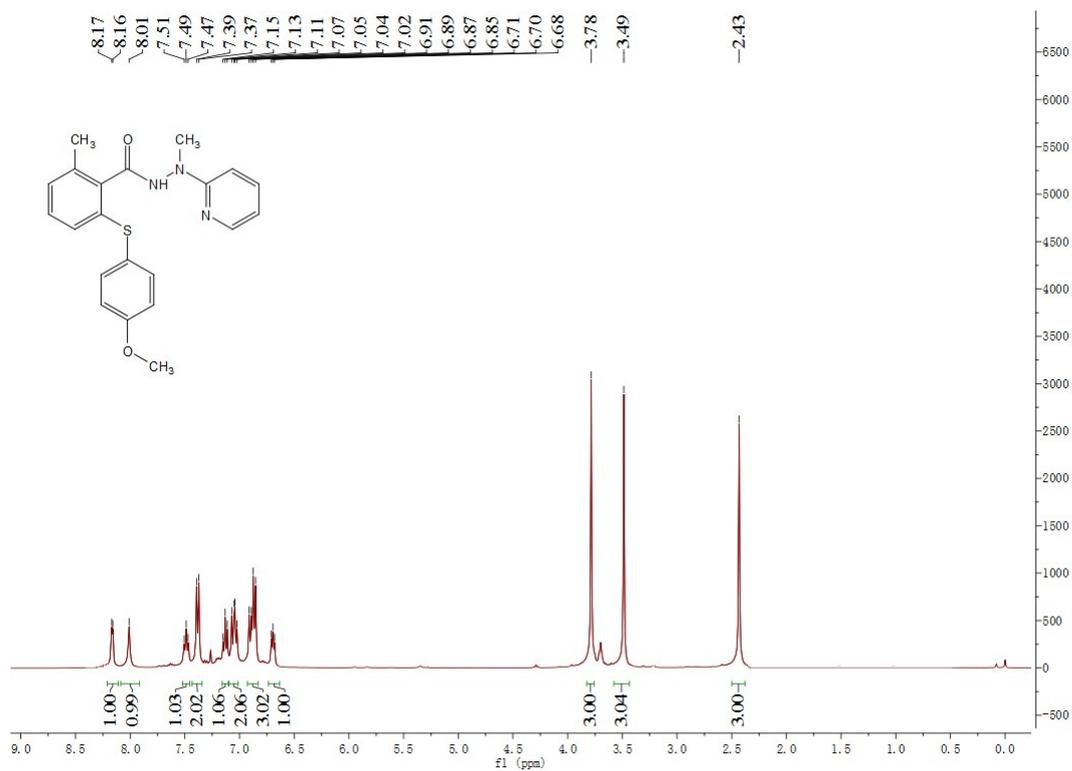
Compound 3p



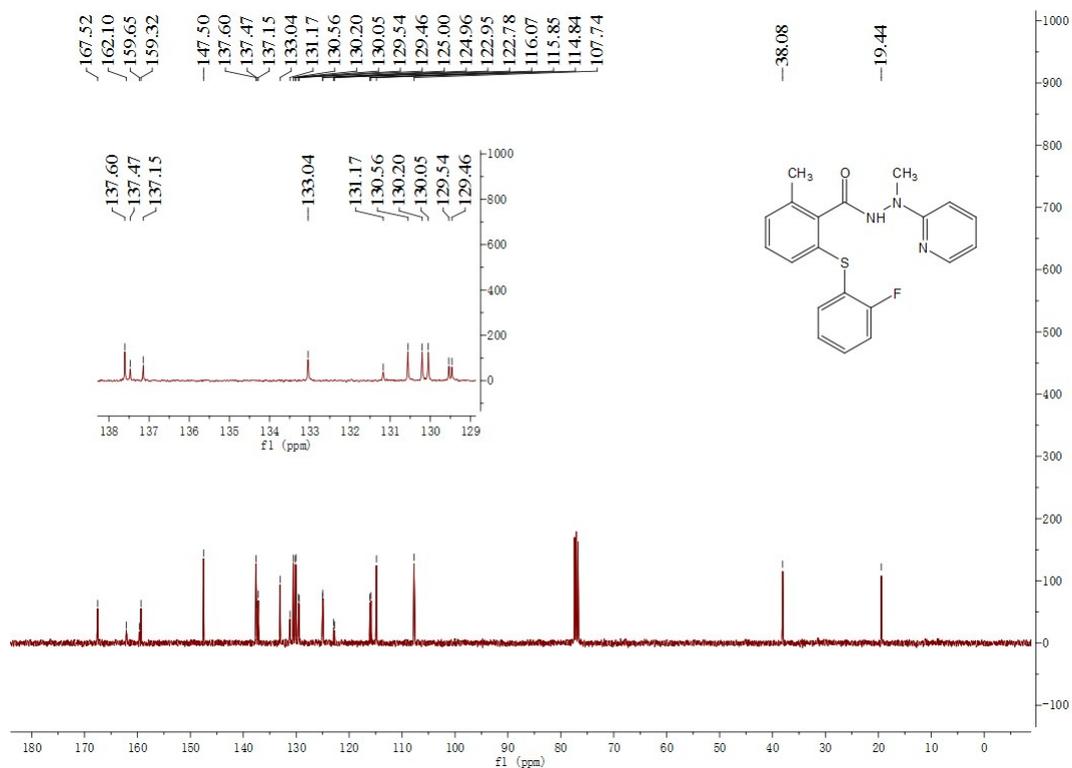
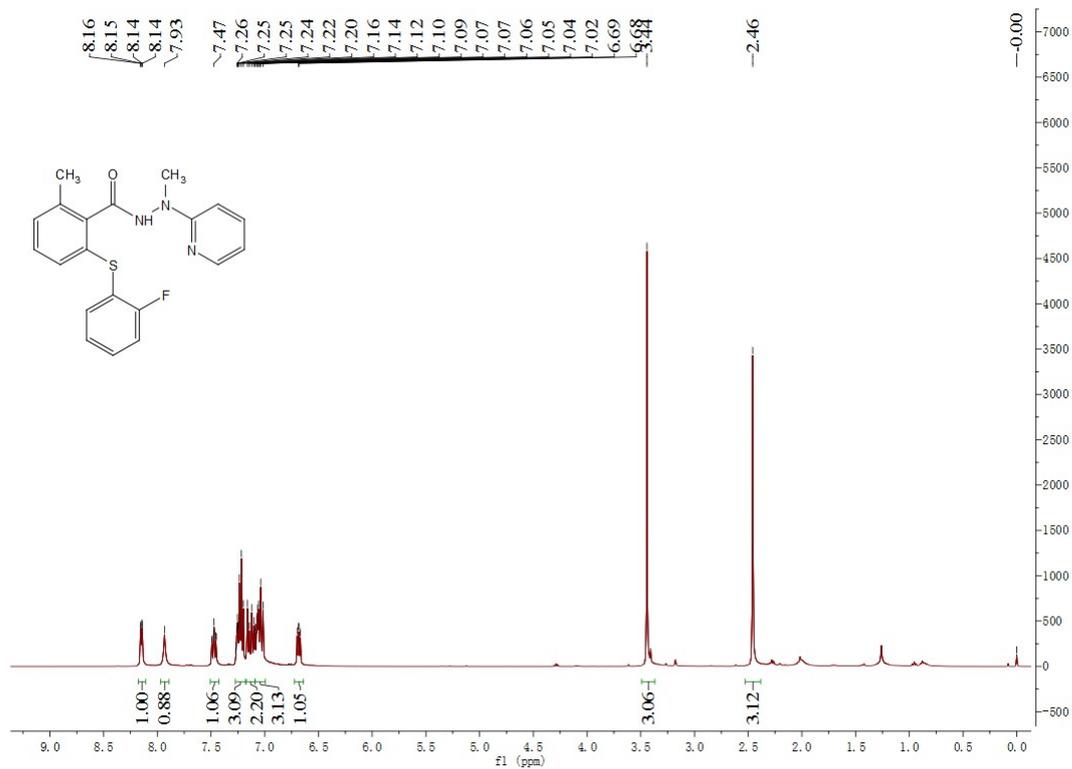
Compound 3q

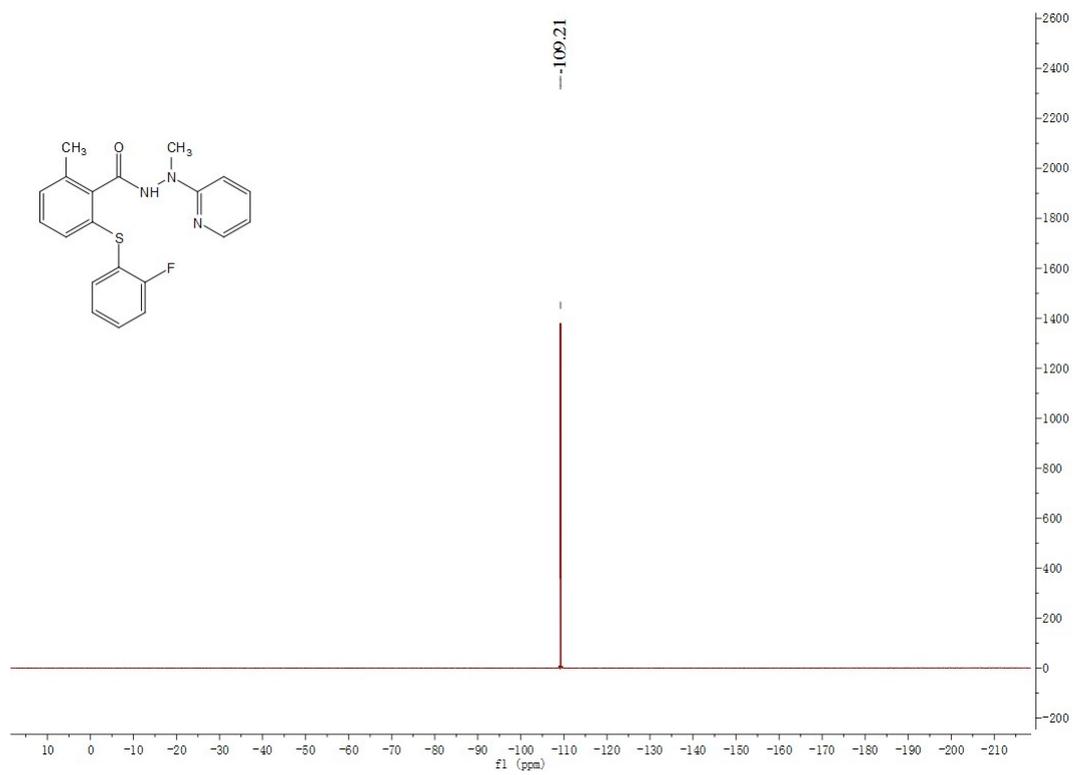


Compound 3r

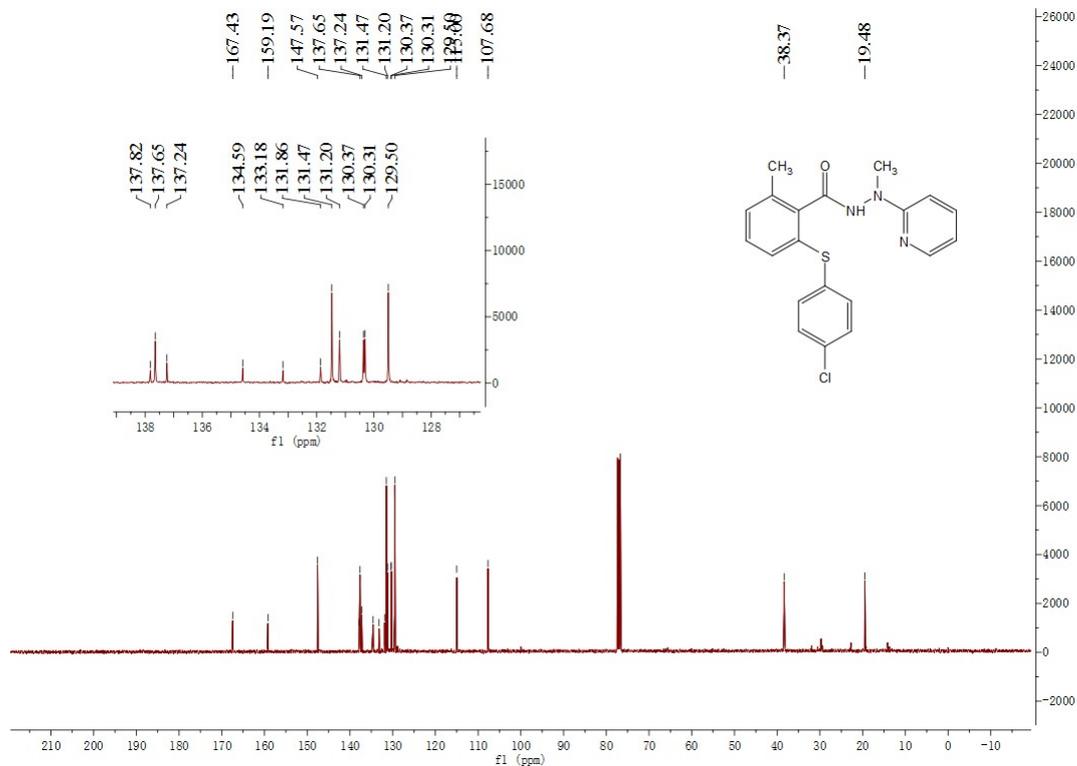
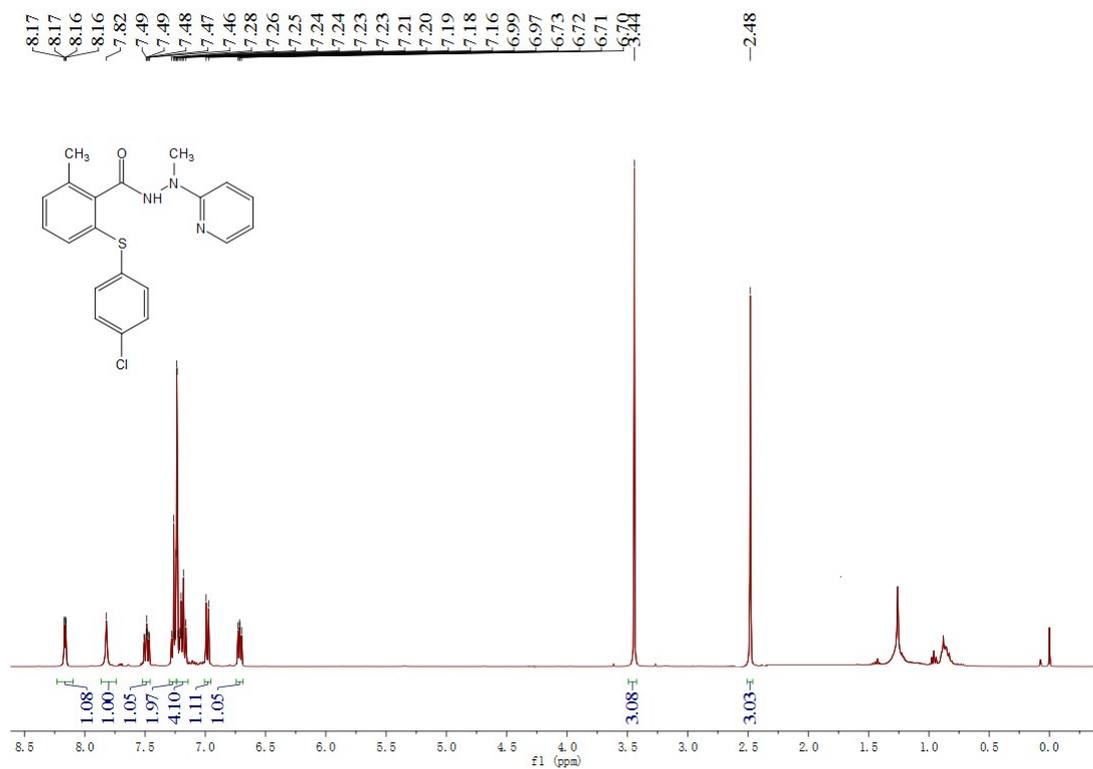


Compound 3s

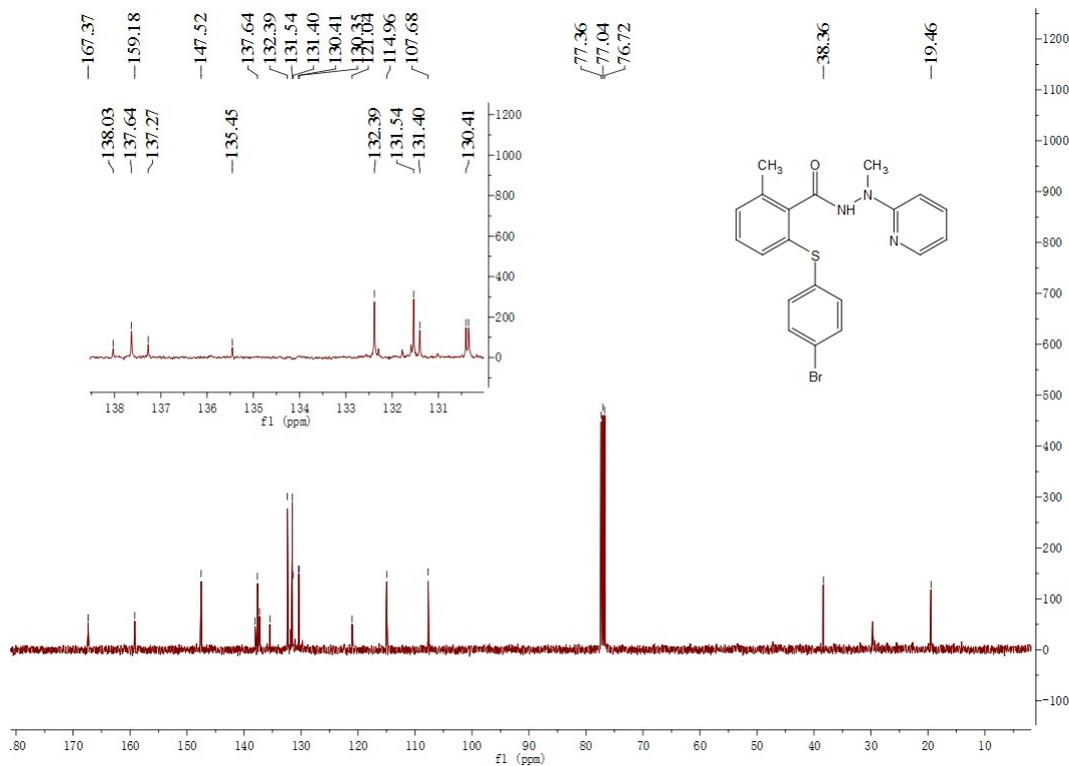
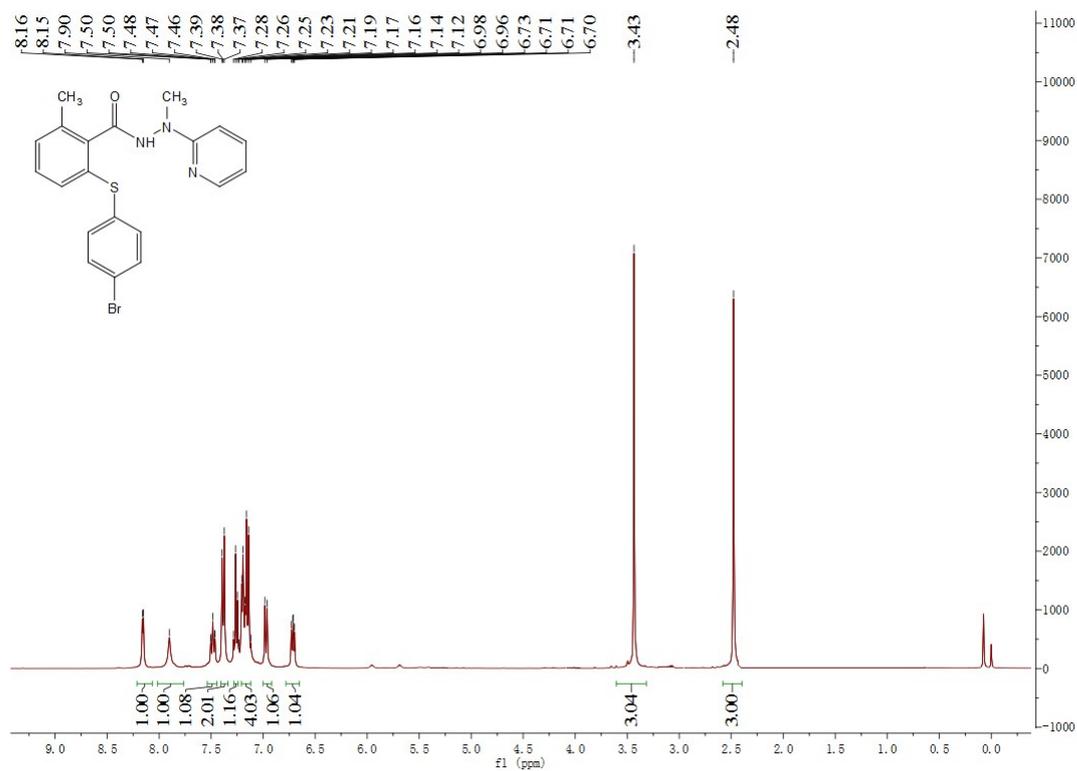




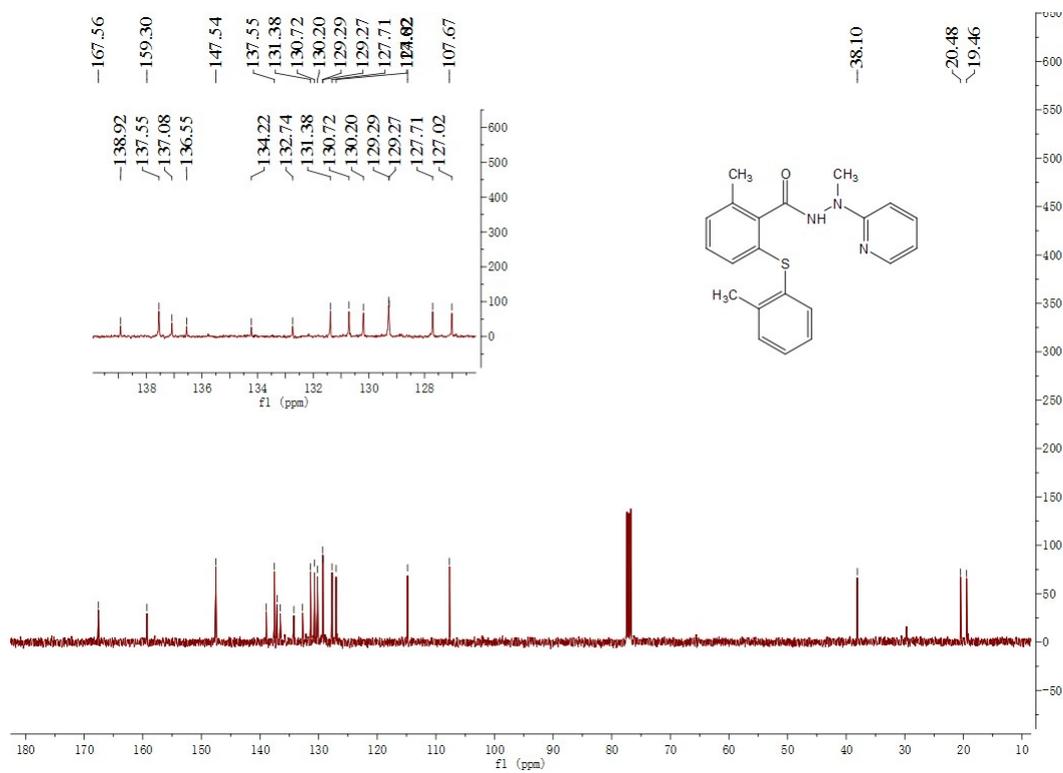
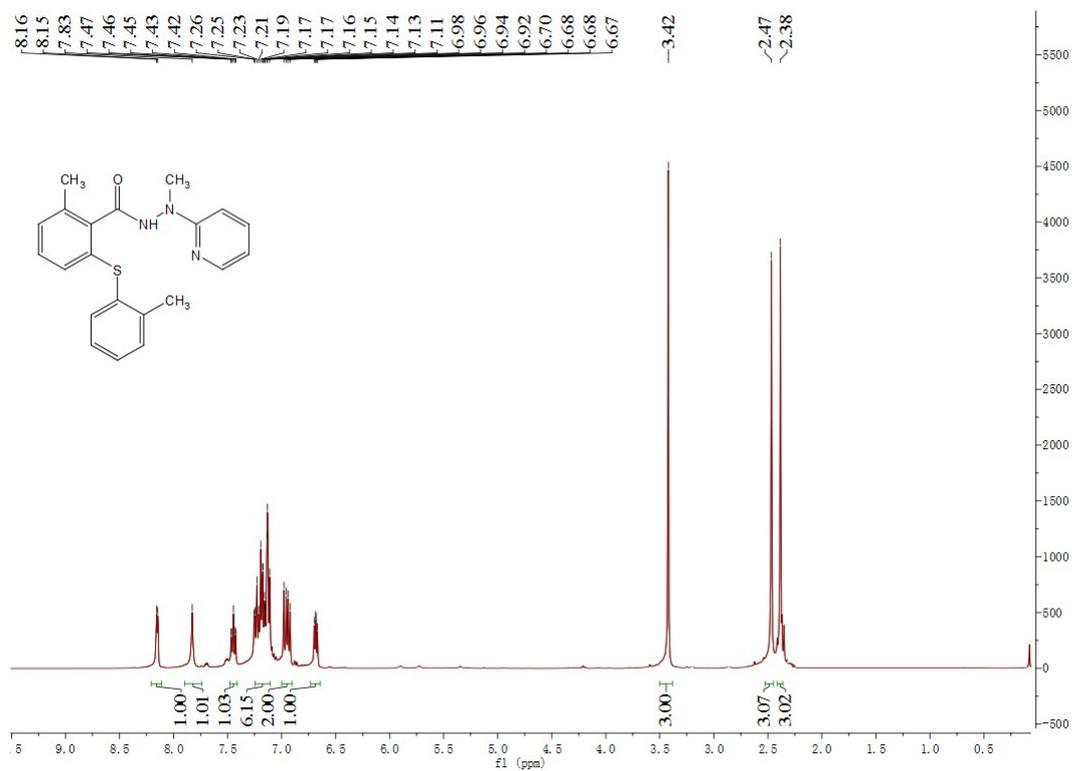
Compound 3t



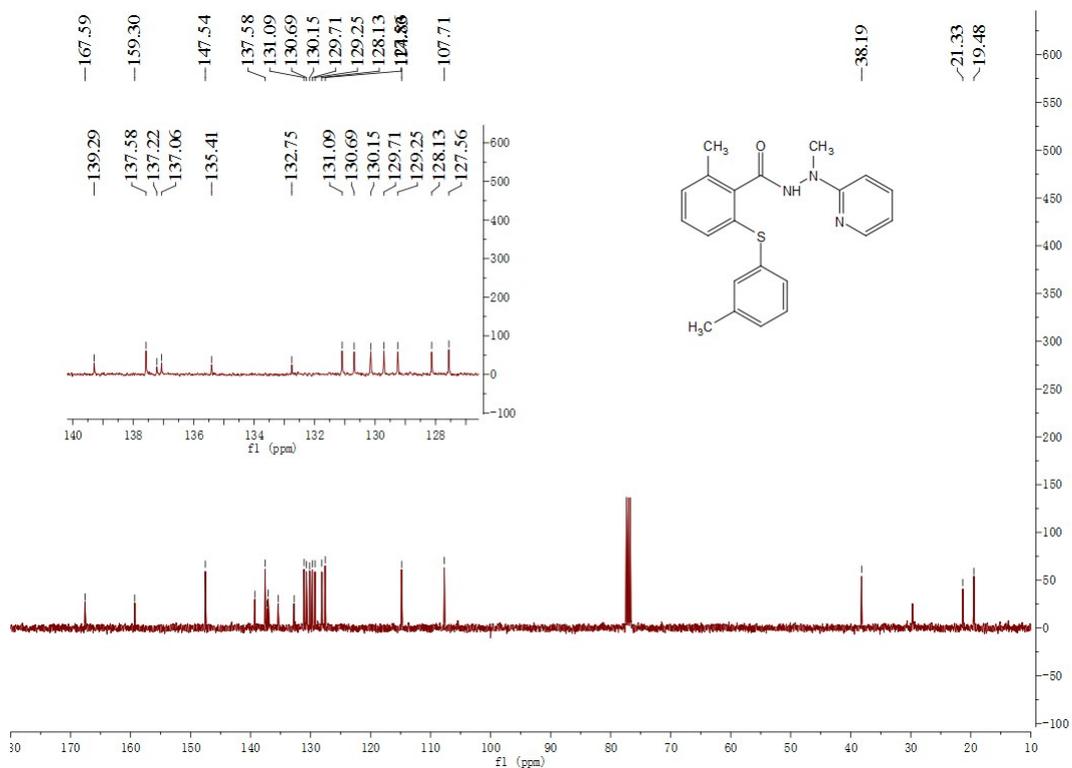
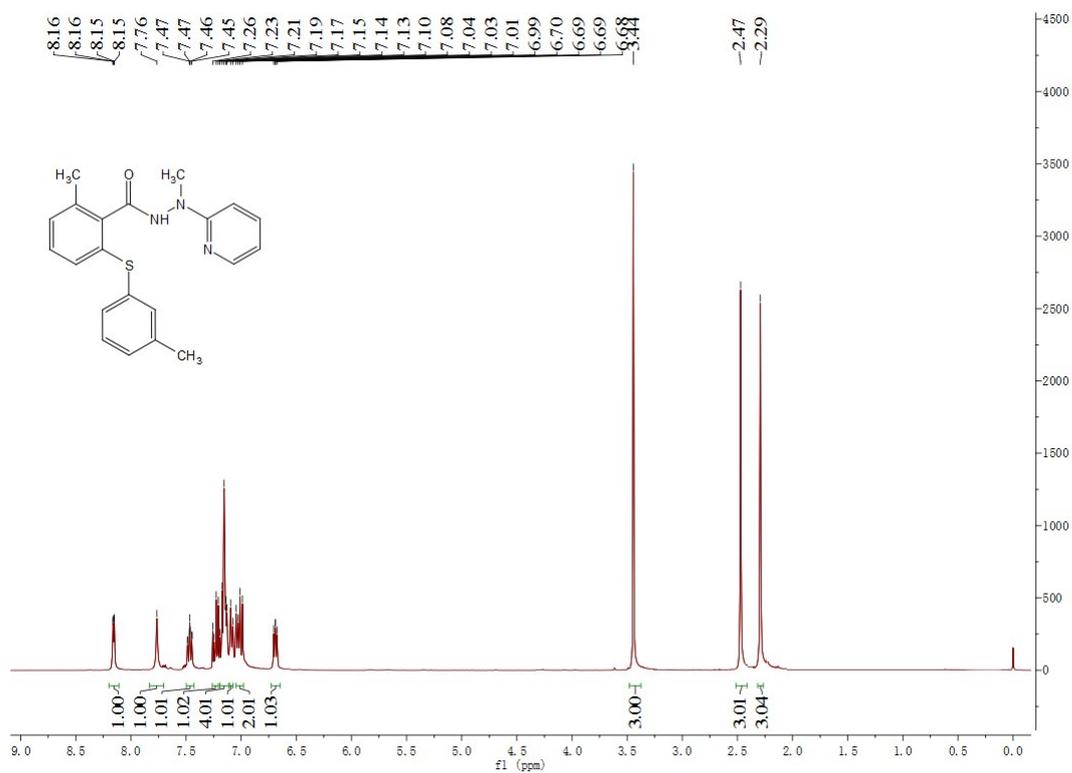
Compound 3u



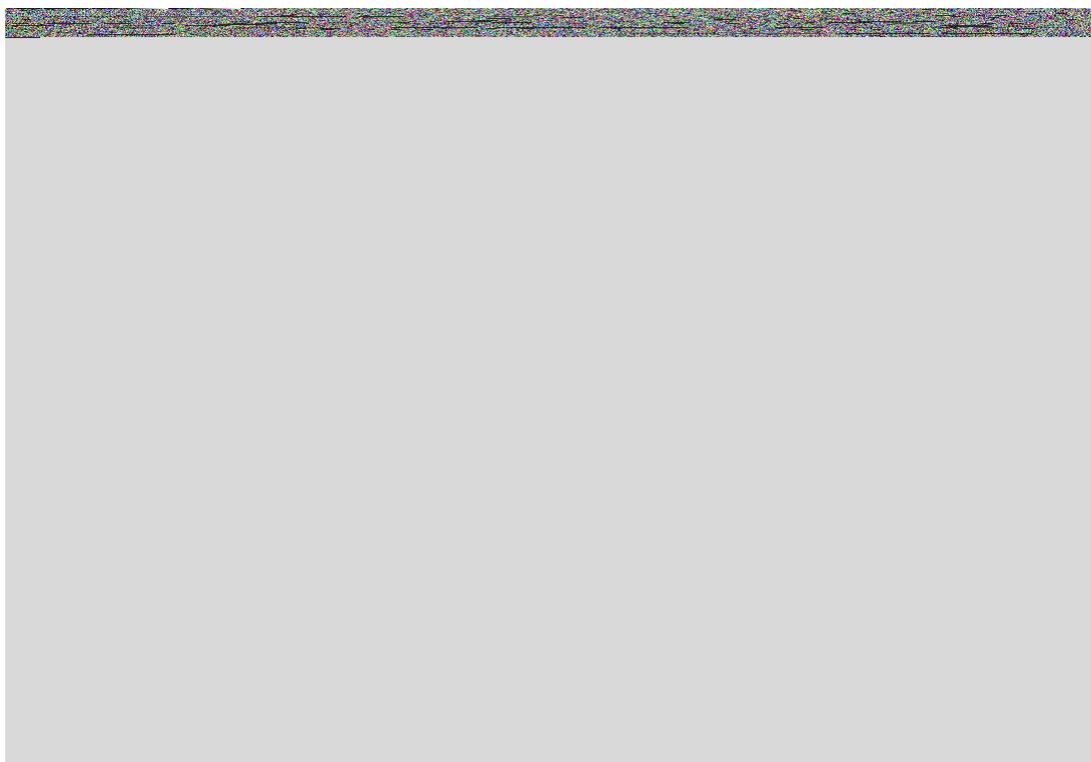
Compound 3v

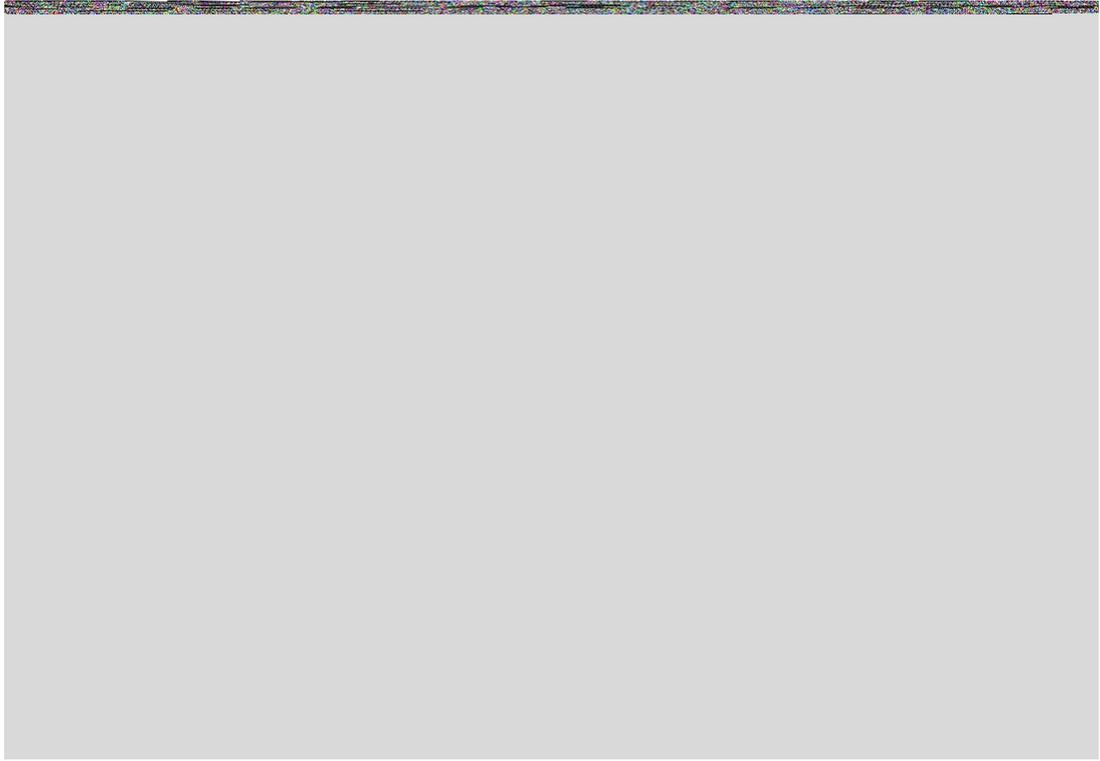


# Compound 3w

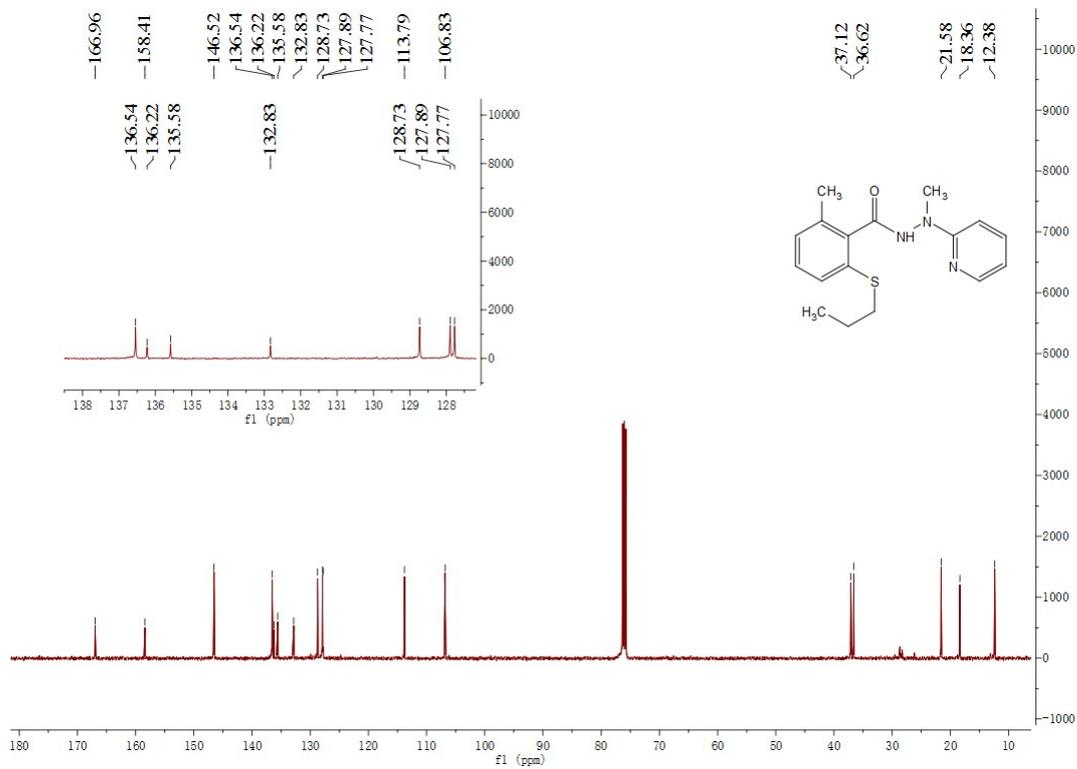
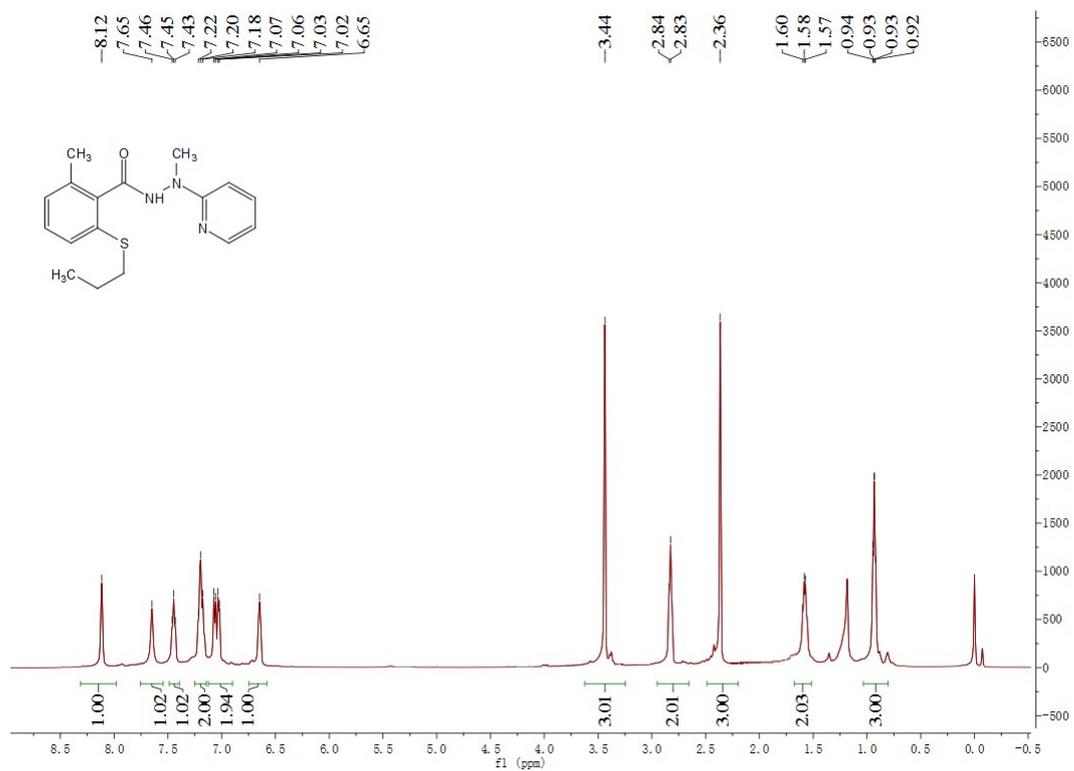


Compound 3x





# Compound 3y



Compound 5

