

Supporting Information

**Nickel-Catalyzed Regioselective Arylation of Aromatic amides with
Aryl Iodides Enabled by *N,O*-Bidendate Directing Group**

Pinhua Li,^{a,b} Guan-Wu Wang,^{*a} Hao Chen^b and Lei Wang^{*b}

^aDepartment of Chemistry, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei,
Anhui 230026, P. R. China, E-mail: gwang@ustc.edu.cn

^bDepartment of Chemistry, Huaibei Normal University, Huaibei, Anhui 235000, P. R.
China, E-mail: leiwang@chnu.edu.cn

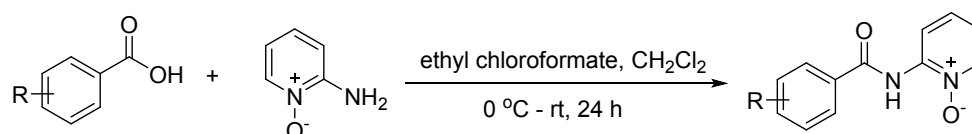
Table of Contents for Supporting Information

1. Experimental Section	
Preparation of the aromatic amides	2
Optimization of reaction conditions	3
2. ¹ H and ¹³ C NMR spectra	5

1. Experimental Section

All of 2-aminopyridine 1-oxide was synthesized according to the known method [R. Adams, S. Miyano, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1954**, *76*, 2785]. The aromatic amides were synthesized from the corresponding aromatic acids and 2-aminopyridine 1-oxide (see the following experimental procedure for detail).

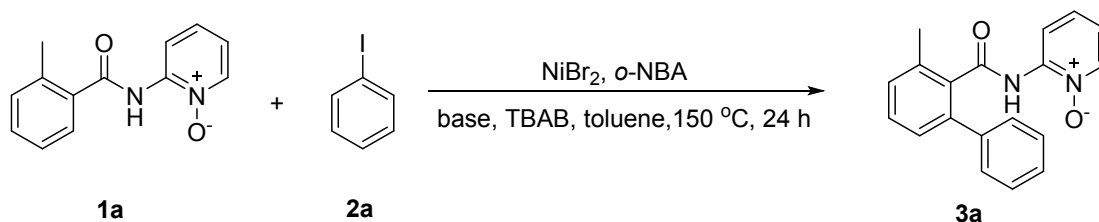
1.1 General Procedure for the Preparation of Amide Substrates



To a 100 mL reaction flask in ice-water bath were added CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL), aromatic acid (17.5 mmol), NEt₃ (3.14 g, 35.0 mmol), Ethyl chloroformate (1.90 g, 17.5 mmol), 2-aminopyridine 1-oxide (1.00 g, 10.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was gradually warmed to room temperature, and stirred for 24 hours. The reaction was quenched with water (50 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 20 mL). The mixture was dried by MgSO₄ and filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield a crude product, which was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, ethyl acetate / ethanol = 6:1 to 1:1), affording the desired product as a white to yellow solid.

1.2 Optimization of reaction conditions

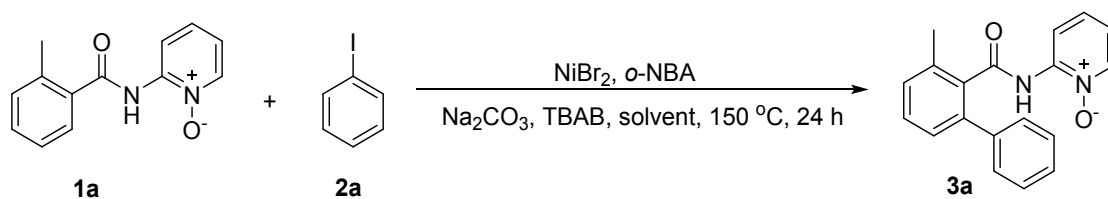
1.2.1 Optimization of the base on the model reaction^a



entry	base	yield [%] ^b
1	Na_2CO_3	71
2	K_2CO_3	45
3	Cs_2CO_3	60
4	KHCO_3	43
5	NaHCO_3	40
6	CH_3COONa	45
7	K_3PO_4	35
8	$t\text{BuOLi}$	n.r.
9	KF	n.r.
10	pyridine	n.r.

^aConditions: **1a** (0.2 mmol), **2a** (0.6 mmol), NiBr_2 (0.04 mmol, 20 mol%), *o*-NBA (0.08 mmol, 40 mol%), base (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv), TBAB (0.8 mmol, 4.0 equiv), toluene (1.5 mL), 150 °C, N_2 atmosphere, 24 h. ^bIsolated yields. *o*-NBA = *o*-nitrobenzoic acid. n.r. = no reaction.

1.2.2 Optimization of the solvent on the model reaction^a



entry	solvent	yield [%] ^b
1	toluene	71
2	dioxane	59
3	THF	44
4	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	36
5	PhCF_3	55
6	DCE	40
7	DMF	42
8	DMA	37
9	DMSO	34
10	NMP	trace

^aConditions: **1a** (0.2 mmol), **2a** (0.6 mmol), NiBr_2 (0.04 mmol, 20 mol%), *o*-NBA (0.08 mmol, 40 mol%), Na_2CO_3 (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv), TBAB (0.8 mmol, 4.0 equiv), solvent (1.5 mL), 150 °C, N_2 atmosphere, 24 h. ^bIsolated yields. *o*-NBA = *o*-nitrobenzoic acid. DCE = 1,2-dichloroethane. DMA = Dimethylacetamide. NMP = 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinone.

2. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra

