Supporting Information

Transition-metal-free Arylation of Benzoxazoles with Aryl Nitriles

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Table of Contents

1.	General	S2-S3
2.	Transition-metal-free Arylation of Benzoxazoles with Aryl Nitriles	S4
3.	Large-scale Experiment	S5
4.	Methylation of Azoles	S6
5.	Radical Trapping Experiment	S7
6.	Control Experiments	S8-S9
7.	Analytical Data of Products	S10-S18
8.	NMR Spectra of Products	S19-S45

1. General

Unless otherwise noted, all reactants or reagents including dry solvents were obtained from commercial suppliers and used as received. Cs₂CO₃ (99.9%) was obtained from Aladdin (Shanghai, China) and anhydrous DMF was obtained from Innochem (Beijing, China). [1,1'-biphenyl]-4-carbonitrile was prepared according to the procedures reported in the literature.^[1] 5-Methylbenzo[d]oxazole, 5-(*tert*-butyl)benzo[d]oxazole and 5-phenylbenzo[d]oxazole were prepared according to the procedures reported in the literature.^[2] Benzonitrile ¹³C was prepared according to the procedures reported in the literature.^[3] 6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole, 5-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[d]oxazole and 5-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)benzo[d]oxazole were prepared according to the procedures reported in the literature.^[4] 4-methylbenzo[d]thiazole and 6-bromobenzo[d]thiazole were prepared according to the procedures reported in the literature.^[5] Unless otherwise noted, all reactions were performed with dry solvents under an atmosphere of nitrogen gas in dried glassware using standard vacuum-line techniques. All reactions were performed in a 25-mL Schlenk tube and heated in a heating module (heater + magnetic stirrer). All work-up and purification procedures were carried out with reagent-grade solvents in air.

Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using E. Merck silica gel 60 F_{254} precoated plates (0.25 mm). The developed chromatogram was analyzed by UV lamp (254 nm). Flash column chromatography was performed with silica gel (200-300 mesh). Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC) was performed using QingDao Haiyang chemical Plant GF254 silica coated plates (0.75 mm) prepared in our laboratory. Gas chromatography (GC) analysis was conducted on a Aglient 7024A instrument equipped with a HP-5 column (30 m \times 0.25 mm, Hewlett-Packard) with biphenyl as an internal standard. GCMS analysis was conducted on a Shimadzu GCMS-OP2010 instrument equipped with a Restec-5HT column (30 m \times 0.25 mm, Hewlett-Packard). The highresolution mass spectra were conducted on Thermo Fisher Scientific Exactive. ¹H and ¹³C NMR data were recorded with Bruker Advanced II (400 MHz) spectrometers with tetramethylsilane as an internal standard. All chemical shifts (δ) are reported in ppm and coupling constants (J) in Hz. Chemical shifts for ¹H NMR are expressed in parts per million (ppm) relative to tetramethylsilane (δ 0.00 ppm) or residual peak of CDCl₃ (δ 7.26 ppm). Chemical shifts for ¹³C NMR are expressed in ppm relative to CDCl₃ (δ 77.16 ppm). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, dd = doublet of doublets, t = triplet, dt = doublet of triplets, td = triplet of doublets, q = quartet, m = multiplet, v = virtual coupling, br = broad signal), coupling constant (Hz), and integration.

[3] Xi, Z. F.; Sato, K.; Gao, Y.; Lu, J. M.; Takahashi, T. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2003, 125, 9568.

^[1] Liu, L. F.; Zhang, Y. H.; Xin, B. W. J. Org. Chem. 2006, 71, 3994.

^[2] Gao, F.; Kim, B.-S.; Walsh, P. J. Chem. Commun. 2014, 50, 10661.

^[4] Verma, A. K.; Danodia, A. K.; Saunthwal, R. K.; Patel, M.; Choudhary, D. Org. Lett. 2015, 17, 3658.

^[5] Katritzky, A. R.; Rogovoy, B. V.; Chassaing, C.; Vvedensky, V.; Forood, B.; Flatt, B.; Nakai, H. J. Heterocylic Chem. 2000, 37, 1655.

High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) was measured with a 6545 Q-TOF LCMS instrument and accurate masses were reported for the molecular ion $[M+H]^+$.

2. Transition-metal-free Arylation of Benzoxazoles with Aryl Nitriles

General Procedure: A 25-mL sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was dried with a heat-gun under reduced pressure and filled with nitrogen after cooling to room temperature. After adding aryl nitrile (0.2 mmol), the tube was introduced inside a nitrogen-atmosphere glovebox. In the glovebox, Cs_2CO_3 (130.3 mg, 0.4 mmol) were added to the tube, which was sealed with O-ring tap and then taken out of the glovebox. Then, benzoxazole (0.6 mmol) and DMF (1.0 mL) were added to the vessel under nitrogen atmosphere. The vessel was then heated at 160 °C for 20 h in a heating module with stirring. After that, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and quenched with saturated NaCl (aq). After exacted with ethyl acetate, the organic phase was washed by saturated NaCl (aq), dried over Na₂SO₄, concentrated and directly purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; Petroleum ether/ethyl acetate as the eluent) to afford the product.

Note: The reaction of **3h** and **3i** were conducted with K_3PO_4 (84.9 mg, 0.4 mmol) and DMSO (1.0 mL). The reaction of **3j**, **3k**, **3l**, **3m** and **3n** were conducted with K_3PO_4 (84.9 mg, 0.4 mmol) and ^{*n*}hexane (1.0 mL).

3. Large-scale Experiment

General Procedure: A 100-mL sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was dried with a heat-gun under reduced pressure and filled with nitrogen after cooling to room temperature. After adding 2-naphthonitrile (1.53 g, 10.0 mmol), the tube was introduced inside a nitrogen-atmosphere glovebox. In the glovebox, Cs_2CO_3 (6.52 g, 20 mmol) were added to the tube, which was sealed with O-ring tap and then taken out of the glovebox. Then, benzoxazole (3.57 g, 30.0 mmol) and DMF (25.0 mL) were added to the vessel under nitrogen atmosphere. The vessel was then heated at 160 °C for 20 h in an oil bath with stirring. After that, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and quenched with saturated NaCl (aq) (25.0 mL). After exacted with ethyl acetate (25.0 mL × 3) three times, the combined organic phase was washed by saturated NaCl (aq), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated in vacuo. Then was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (Petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 400 / 1) to afford the product as a white solid (2.00 g, 82%).

4. Methylation of Azoles

General Procedure: A 25-mL sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was dried with a heat-gun under reduced pressure and filled with nitrogen after cooling to room temperature. Then the tube was introduced inside a nitrogen-atmosphere glovebox. In the glovebox, KOH (0.4 mmol, 22.4 mg)/LiO'Bu (0.3 mmol, 24.0 mg) was added to the tube, which was sealed with O-ring tap and then taken out of the glovebox. Then, 5-*tert*-butyl benzoxazole (0.2 mmol)/benzothiazole (0.2 mmol), MeCN (0.7 mL)/ MeCN (0.5 mL) and DMF (0.3 mL)/DMF (0.5 mL) were added to the vessel under nitrogen atmosphere. The vessel was then heated at 160 °C for 20 h in a heating module with stirring. After that, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and quenched with saturated NaCl (aq). After exacted with ethyl acetate, the organic phase was washed by saturated NaCl (aq), dried over Na₂SO₄, concentrated and directly purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; Petroleum ether/ethyl acetate as the eluent) to afford the product.

Note: For methylation of benzothiazole, when the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was concentrated and directly purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; Petroleum ether/ethyl acetate as the eluent) to afford the product.

5. Radical Trapping Experiment

General Procedure: A 25-mL sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was dried with a heat-gun under reduced pressure and filled with nitrogen after cooling to room temperature. After adding 2-naphthonitrile (30.6 mg, 0.2 mmol), the tube was introduced inside a nitrogen-atmosphere glovebox. In the glovebox, Cs_2CO_3 (130.3 mg, 0.4 mmol) were added to the tube, which was sealed with O-ring tap and then taken out of the glovebox. Then, benzoxazole (71.5 mg, 0.6 mmol), radical scavenger (0.2 mmol) and DMF (1.0 mL) were added to the vessel under nitrogen atmosphere. The vessel was then heated at 160 °C for 20 h in a heating module with stirring. After that, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and quenched with saturated NaCl (aq). After exacted with ethyl acetate, the organic phase was washed by saturated NaCl (aq), dried over Na₂SO₄, concentrated and directly purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; Petroleum ether/ethyl acetate as the eluent) to afford the product.

6. Control Experiments

General Procedure: For eq. 1, A 25-mL sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was dried with a heat-gun under reduced pressure and filled with nitrogen after cooling to room temperature. Then the tube was introduced inside a nitrogen-atmosphere glovebox. In the glovebox, Cs_2CO_3 (130.3 mg, 0.4 mmol) were added to the tube, which was sealed with O-ring tap and then taken out of the glovebox. Then, benzonitrile ¹³C (20.8 mg, 0.2mmol) and benzoxazole (71.5 mg, 0.6 mmol) and DMF (1.0 mL) were added to the vessel under nitrogen atmosphere. The vessel was then heated at 160 °C for 20 h in a heating module with stirring. After that, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and quenched with saturated NaCl (aq). After exacted with ethyl acetate, the organic phase was monitored by GC-MS and TLC.



For eq. 2, A 25-mL sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was dried with a heat-gun under reduced pressure and filled with nitrogen after cooling to room temperature. Then the tube was introduced inside a nitrogen-atmosphere glovebox. In the glovebox, Cs_2CO_3 (130.3 mg, 0.4 mmol) were added to the tube, which was sealed with O-ring tap and then taken out of the glovebox. Then, benzoxazole (71.5 mg, 0.6 mmol) and DMF (1.0 mL) were added to the vessel under nitrogen atmosphere. The vessel was then heated at 160 °C for 20 h in a heating module with stirring. After that, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and quenched with saturated NaCl (aq). After exacted with ethyl acetate, the result was determined by GC, calibrated using biphenyl as internal standard.

For eq. 3, A 25-mL sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was dried with a heat-gun under reduced pressure and filled with nitrogen after cooling to room temperature. After adding 2-naphthonitrile (30.6 mg, 0.2 mmol), and 2-aminophenolthe (65.5 mg, 0.6 mmol), the tube was

introduced inside a nitrogen-atmosphere glovebox. In the glovebox, Cs_2CO_3 (130.3 mg, 0.4 mmol) were added to the tube, which was sealed with O-ring tap and then taken out of the glovebox. Then, DMF (1.0 mL) were added to the vessel under nitrogen atmosphere. The vessel was then heated at 160 °C for 20 h in a heating module with stirring. After that, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and quenched with saturated NaCl (aq). After exacted with ethyl acetate, the yield was determined by GC, calibrated using biphenyl as internal standard.

7. Analytical Data of Products





White solid (40.2 mg, 82%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 100 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.77 (s, 1H), 8.32 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.98-7.96 (m, 2H), 7.90-7.88 (m, 1H), 7.84-7.80 (m, 1H), 7.64-7.59 (m, 1H), 7.58-7.53 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.35 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.3, 151.0, 142.3, 134.8, 133.1, 129.1, 128.9, 128.3, 128.0, 127.9, 127.0, 125.3, 124.8, 124.5, 124.0, 120.1, 110.7.

2-phenylbenzo[d]oxazole (3b)^[6]



White solid (27.7 mg, 71%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 100 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.27-8.25 (m, 2H), 7.80-7.77 (m, 1H), 7.58-7.55 (m, 1H), 7.52-7.50 (m, 3H), 7.36-7.31 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.2, 150.9, 142.2, 131.7, 129.0, 127.7, 127.3, 125.2, 124.7, 120.1, 110.7.

2-(p-tolyl)benzo[d]oxazole(3c)^[7]



White solid (21.8 mg, 52%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 100 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.15 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 7.79-7.74 (m, 1H), 7.59-7.55 (m, 1H), 7.37-7.32 (m, 4H), 2.44 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.4, 150.8, 142.3, 142.2, 129.8, 127.7, 125.0, 124.6, 124.5, 120.0, 110.6, 21.8.

2-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)benzo[d]oxazole (3d)^[7]

[6] Ueda, S.; Nagasawa, H. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2008, 47, 6411.

[7] Zhang, M.; Zhang, S.; Liu, S.; Cheng, J. Chem. Commun. 2011, 47, 11522.



White solid (36.9 mg, 68%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 80 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.33 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.80-7.75 (m, 3H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 7.60-7.48 (m, 3H), 7.42-7.37 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.0, 151.0, 144.4, 142.4, 140.2, 129.1, 128.2, 128.2, 127.7, 127.3, 126.1, 125.3, 124.8, 120.1, 110.7.

2-(pyridin-4-yl)benzo[d]oxazole(3e)^[8]



Yellow solid (20.4 mg, 52%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 20 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.73 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 7.98 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.36-7.30 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.7, 151.0, 150.7, 141.9, 134.6, 126.5, 125.3, 121.2, 120.8, 111.1.

2-(quinolin-6-yl)benzo[d]oxazole (3f)^[9]



Yellow solid (37.4 mg, 76%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 5 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.90-8.89 (m, 1H), 8.59 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 8.44 (dd, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 8.16-8.14 (m, 2H), 7.74-7.72 (m, 1H), 7.53-7.51 (m, 1H), 7.38-7.34 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.29 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.5, 152.1, 151.1, 149.6, 142.3, 137.1, 130.6, 128.2, 128.1, 127.9, 125.7, 125.4, 125.0, 122.3, 120.4, 110.9.

2-(thiophen-2-yl)benzo[d]oxazole (3g)^[6]



[8] Ranjit, S.; Liu, X. Chem. Eur. J. 2011, 17, 1105.
[9] Muto, K.; Yamaguchi, J.; Itami, K. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2012, 134, 169.

White solid (25.8 mg, 64%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 50 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.88 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.73-7.71 (m, 1H), 7.52-7.51 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.15-7.14 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.1, 150.5, 142.1, 130.4, 130.0, 129.7, 128.4, 125.2, 124.8, 119.9, 110.5.

Phenyl(4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl)methanone (3h)^[7]



White solid (27.4 mg, 52%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 100 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.37 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.82-7.78 (m, 3H), 7.62-7.60 (m, 1H), 7.42-7.37 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 161.7, 151.1, 142.2, 133.2 (q, J = 33.0 Hz), 130.7, 128.1, 126.2 (q, J = 4.0 Hz), 126.1, 125.2, 124.0 (q, J = 271.0 Hz), 120.7, 111.0.

2-(pyridin-2-yl)benzo[d]oxazole (3i)^[10]



Yellow solid (32.2 mg, 82%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 20 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.73-8.72 (m, 1H), 8.29-8.25 (m, 1H), 7.82-7.74 (m, 2H), 7.58-7.57 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.28 (m, 3H) ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 161.5, 151.1, 150.4, 146.1, 141.8, 137.2, 126.2, 125.7, 125.0, 123.5, 120.7, 111.3.

2-(4-methoxyphenyl)benzo[d]oxazole (3j)^[6]



White solid (22.1 mg, 49%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 100 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.20 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.76-7.71 (m, 1H), 7.59-7.52 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.03 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.3, 162.4, 150.8, 142.4, 129.5, 124.7, 124.6, 119.8, 119.7, 114.5, 110.5, 55.6.

[10] Do, H.; Daugulis, O. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2007, 129, 12404.

2-(3-fluorophenyl)benzo[d]oxazole (3k)^[11]



White solid (27.3 mg, 64%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 100 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.07 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.82-7.80 (m, 1H), 7.62-7.60 (m, 1H), 7.54-7.49 (m, 1H), 7.41-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.29-7.23 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.0 (d, *J* = 240.0 Hz), 161.9 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 150.9, 142.0, 130.7 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 129.3 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 125.6, 124.9, 123.4 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 120.3, 118.6 (d, *J* = 21.0 Hz), 114.7 (d, *J* = 24.0 Hz), 110.8.

2-(4-chlorophenyl)benzo[d]oxazole (31)^[6]



White solid (22.5 mg, 49%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 100 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.14 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.76-7.74 (m, 1H), 7.54-7.52 (m, 1H), 7.45 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.34-7.32 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.2, 150.9, 142.1, 137.9, 129.4, 129.0, 125.8, 125.5, 124.9, 120.2, 110.8.

2-(4-bromophenyl)benzo[d]oxazole (3m)^[6]



White solid (21.9 mg, 40%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 100 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.11 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.78-7.76 (m, 1H), 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.58-7.56 (m, 1H), 7.37-7.35 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.3, 150.9, 142.1, 132.4, 129.1, 126.4, 126.2, 125.5, 124.9, 120.2, 110.8.

2-(4-iodophenyl)benzo[d]oxazole (3n)^[6]

[11] Johnson, S. M.; Connelly, S.; Wilson, I. A.; Kelly, J. W. J. Med. Chem. 2008, 51, 260.



White solid (34.0 mg, 53%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 100 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.96 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.78-7.75 (m, 1H), 7.58-7.56 (m, 1H), 7.37-7.35 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.4, 150.8, 142.1, 138.3, 129.1, 126.7, 125.5, 124.9, 120.2, 110.8, 98.6.

5-methyl-2-phenylbenzo[d]oxazole (30)^[6]



White solid (34.3 mg, 82%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 100 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.26-8.23 (m, 2H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.53-7.51 (m, 3H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.49 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.2, 149.1, 142.4, 134.5, 131.5, 129.0, 127.7, 127.4, 126.3, 120.0, 110.6, 21.7.

5-(tert-butyl)-2-phenylbenzo[d]oxazole (3p)^[7]





White solid (38.7 mg, 77%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 100 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.27-8.24 (m, 2H), 7.82 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.53-7.49 (m, 4H), 7.42 (dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 1.41 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.3, 148.9, 148.2, 142.1, 131.5, 129.0, 127.6, 127.5, 123.0, 116.6, 109.8, 35.0, 31.9.

2,5-diphenylbenzo[d]oxazole (3q)^[12]



[12] Wang, Y.; Sarris, K.; Sauer, D. R.; Djuric, S. W. Tetrahedron Lett. 2006, 47, 4823.

White solid (33.6 mg, 62%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 100 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.30-8.28 (m, 2H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.66-7.62 (m, 3H), 7.60-7.54 (m, 4H), 7.48 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.7, 150.3, 142.8, 141.1, 138.5, 131.7, 129.0, 128.9, 127.7, 127.5, 127.3, 127.1, 124.8, 118.5, 110.6.

5-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-phenylbenzo[d]oxazole(3r)



White solid (31.8 mg, 55%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 300 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.28-8.26 (m, 2H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.61-7.57 (m, 3H), 7.55-7.49 (m, 4H), 7.17-7.13 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.8 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz), 161.4, 150.4, 142.9, 137.6, 137.3 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 131.8, 129.1, 129.0, 127.8, 127.2, 124.7, 118.4, 115.8 (d, *J* = 22.0 Hz), 110.7. HRMS (APCl) *m/z* calcd for C₁₉H₁₂FNO [M+H]⁺: 290.0976 found 290.0969.

2-phenyl-5-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)benzo[d]oxazole(3s)^[13]



White solid (16.3 mg, 24%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 300 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.29-8.27 (m, 2H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.73 (m, 4H), 7.65 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.58-7.55 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.1, 151.0, 144.7, 143.0, 137.0, 131.9, 129.5 (q, J = 33.0 Hz), 129.1, 127.9, 127.8, 127.1, 125.9 (q, J = 4.0 Hz), 124.8, 124.4 (q, J = 270.0 Hz), 118.8, 111.0.

6-(tert-butyl)-2-methylbenzo[d]oxazole(5)^[14]

^[13] Liu, D.; Liu, B.; Cheng, J. RSC Adv. 2013, 3, 9193.

^[14] Dulong, F.; Thuery, P.; Thuery, M.; Cantat, T. Organometallics. 2013, 32, 1328.



Yellow oil (30.7 mg, 81%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 100 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.66 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.38-7.32 (m, 2H), 2.61 (s, 3H), 1.37 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.0, 149.1, 147.7, 141.6, 122.1, 116.1, 109.4, 35.0, 31.9, 14.6.

2-methylbenzo[d]thiazole(7a)^[15]



Yellow oil (19.7 mg, 66%); Preparative thin-layer chromatography (PTLC; petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 100 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.41-7.38 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.25 (m, 1H), 2.78 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.9, 153.4, 135.6, 125.9, 124.7, 122.4, 121.4, 20.1.

2,4-dimethylbenzo[d]thiazole(7b)^[16]



Oil (20.2 mg, 62%); Flash chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 500 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.66-7.64(m, 1H), 7.24-7.23(m, 2H), 2.84 (s, 3H), 2.74(s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.4, 152.6, 135.4, 132.1, 126.4, 124.4, 118.6, 20.0, 18.4.

6-methoxy-2-methylbenzo[d]thiazole(7c)^[17]



[15] Mase, T.; Itoh, T. Org. Lett. 2007, 9, 3687.
[16] Hang, X.; Tang, J. Tetrahedron. 2003, 59, 4851.
[17] Ma, D.; Xie, S. W.; Xue, P.; Zhang, X, J.; Dong, J. H.; Jiang, Y. W. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2009, 121, 4286.

Oil (14.3 mg, 40%); Flash chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 300 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.77 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (dd, J = 9.2 Hz, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 2.73 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.3, 157.4, 147.9, 136.9, 122.8, 115.0, 104.3, 55.8, 20.0.

6-bromo-2-methylbenzo[d]thiazole(7d)^{[17][18]}

White solid (33.3 mg, 73%); Flash chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 300 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.91-7.88 (m, 1H), 7.75-7.73 (m, 1H), 7.49-7.47 (m, 1H), 2.77 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.6, 152.5, 137.5, 129.6, 124.1, 123.7, 118.4, 20.3.

2-methyl-6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole(7e)^[4]



Yellow solid (35.1 mg, 78%); Flash chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 200 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.01-7.98 (m, 2H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.38-7.34 (m, 1H), 2.83 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.1, 152.8, 140.7, 138.2, 136.5, 128.9, 127.4, 127.4, 125.6, 122.5, 119.7, 20.2.

5-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[d]oxazole(1r)



White solid (1.59 g, 75%); Flash chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 200 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.12 (s, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.63-7.54 (m, 4H), 7.16-7.12 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.6 (d, *J* = 245.0 Hz), 153.3, 149.6, 140.9, 137.7, 137.1 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 129.1 (d, *J*

[18] Sawhney, S. N.; Boykin, D. W. J. Org. Chem., 1979, 44, 1136.

= 8.0 Hz), 125.2, 119.1, 115.9 (d, J = 21.0 Hz), 111.1. HRMS (APCl) m/z calcd for C₁₃H₈FNO [M+H]⁺: 214.0663 found 214.0663.

6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole(6e)



White solid (0.59g, 70%); Flash chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 100 / 1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.00 (s, 1H), 8.21-8.16 (m, 2H), 7.76 (dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 153.2, 151.7, 139.7, 138.3, 133.6, 128.1, 126.8, 126.6, 125.1, 122.8, 119.3. HRMS (APCl) *m*/*z* calcd for C₁₃H₉NS [M+H]⁺: 212.0528 found 212.0530.

8. NMR Spectra of Products



S19























68.380 77.816 77.816 77.795 77.613 7.613 7.613 7.613 7.613 7.613 7.613 7.613 7.613 7.613 7.613 7.613 7.613 7.613 7.613 7.613 7.613 7.7397 7.7397 7.7397 7.7397















164.23 164.23 161.90 161.90 161.90 161.90 161.90 161.38 1142.02 1125.02 1125.02 1125.02 1118.72 11





S30















S34





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S38





S40













8.124 8.124 7.1605 7.1557 7.1557 7.1557 7.163 7.142 7.142



163.85 163.85 161.40 1337.12 1377.12 14 1477.12 1477.1



-9,003 8,205 8,155 8,155 8,155 7,7775 7,77

