Supporting Information

Negishi Cross-Coupling of Secondary Alkylzinc Halides with Aryl/Heteroaryl Halides using *Pd-PEPPSI-IPent*

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General Experimental

 $Pd-PEPPSI-IPent^{1}$ and tert-Butyl 4-Iodopiperidine-1-carboxylate² were prepared according to the literature. Zinc dust (<10 micron) and LiCl were purchased from Aldrich and stored & weighed out in an argon-filled glovebox. All other reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich or Alfa-Aesar and were used without further purification. THF was distilled over sodium metal and toluene was distilled over calcium hydride prior to use. All reaction vials (screw-cap threaded, caps attached, 17 x 60 mm) were purchased from Fisher Scientific. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Dynamic 84111 w/h F-254 glass plates and spots were visualized using UV light (254nm) and potassium permanganate or phosphomolybdic acid stains. Flash column chromatography was performed using a Biotage Isolera Four Flash Purification System with 10 gram pre-packed silica cartridges. NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker 300 AVANCE and Bruker 400 AVANCE spectrometers. The chemical shifts for ¹H NMR spectra are given in parts per million (ppm) referenced to the residual proton signal of the deuterated solvent; coupling constants are expressed in Hertz (Hz). ¹³C NMR spectra were referenced to the carbon signals of the deuterated solvent. The following abbreviations are used to describe peak multiplicities: s = singlet, bs = broad singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, m =multiplet, dd = doublet of doublets, q = quartet, quint = quintet, and tt = triplet of triplets, qt =quartet of triplets, qd = quartet of doublets. For ¹³C JMOD NMR spectra, quartenary carbons, carbonyls, and carbons with an even number of protons attached produce a positive (+) signal. Peaks with a negative (-) signal arise from carbons attached to an odd number of protons. Gas chromatography analysis was performed on Varian Series GC/MS/MS 4000 System. Melting points were determined using a Fisher-Johns melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. All experiments were conducted under an atmosphere of dry argon.

Synthetic Procedures:

Preparation of Secondary Alkylzinc Halides.³



In glove box, a dry 100 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with LiCl (4.24 g, 100 mmol) and zinc dust (6.55 g, 100 mmol). It was sealed with a rubber septum, moved outside the glove box and then heated with a heat gun for 15 min with occasional stirring under high vacuum and backfilled with argon after cooling to rt. After repeating this process once more, freshly distilled THF (50 mL) and 1,2-dibromoethane (214 μ L, 2.5 mmol) were added via syringe and the reaction mixture was heated at 60 °C for 20 min. After cooling to rt, trimethylsilyl chloride (63 μ L, 0.5 mmol) and a solution of iodine (63 mg, 0.25 mmol) in THF (0.5 mL) were added via syringe. The reaction mixture was heated at 60 °C for 20 min and then cooled to room temperature. The corresponding alkyl halides (50 mmol) were added and the reactions stirred at 50 °C for 16h at which time they were allowed to stand for 6h at rt and the supernatant solution was carefully transferred to a dry vessel via cannula. The concentration of the organozinc solution was determined by iodometric titration using Knochel's procedure.⁴ The solutions thus prepared are shown below with their measured titer.



General Procedure for Pd-Catalyzed Negishi Coupling of Aryl Bromides with Secondary Alkylzinc Halides.

An oven-dried vial (3 mL screw-cap threaded) equipped with a stir bar was charged with Pd-PEPPSI-IPr (3.4 mg, 1 mol %) or Pd-PEPPSI-IPent (Table 1: 4 mg, 1 mol %, Table 2: 8 mg, 2 mol %). The vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap and purged with argon (3X). If liquid, the aryl bromide (0.5 mmol) was added via syringe along with enough toluene to bring the total reaction volume to 2 mL. Alternatively, if the aryl bromide was a solid at room temperature, it was introduced into the reaction vial prior to purging with argon. The solution was cooled to 0 °C in an ice bath and a THF solution of alkyl zinc halide (0.6 mmol) was added slowly via syringe over 2 min. The ice bath was removed after the addition and the reaction was stirred at rt for 3h. The reaction mixture was then quenched by addition of hydrochloric acid (1N), extracted with ethyl acetate (3X), and the organic phase washed with brine (1X). The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography using the Biotage Isolera Flash Purification System with 10g pre-packed silica cartridges to afford the product mixture. The ratio of the branched to the linear cross coupled product was determined readily by ¹H NMR spectroscopic analysis.



(Table 1, Entry a) 4-Isopropylbenzonitrile: Following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPent*, 66.5 mg (92%) of cross-coupled isomeric products were obtained that were isolated by flash

chromatography (0-6% EtOAc/Hexane, rf = 0.27 with 6% EtOAc/Hexane) as a colourless oil. The ratio of the branched to the linear cross-coupled product was determined to be 27:1. Spectral data of the major product were in accordance with those reported in the literature.⁵

Similarly, following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPr*, 61.4 mg (85%) of crosscoupled isomeric products were obtained. The ratio of the branched to the linear cross-coupled product was determined to be 3:1.

(Table 1, Entry b) 4-Isopropylbenzaldehyde: Following the general procedure with Pd-PEPPSI-IPent, 57.8 mg (78%) of cross-coupled isomeric products were obtained that were isolated by flash chromatography (0-6% EtOAc/Hexane, rf = 0.29 with 6% EtOAc/Hexane) as a colourless oil.

The ratio of the branched to the linear cross-coupled product was determined to be 39:1. Spectral data were in accordance with those reported in the literature.⁵

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Similarly, following the general procedure with Pd-PEPPSI-IPr, 47.1 mg (64%) of crosscoupled isomeric products were obtained. The ratio of the branched to the linear cross-coupled product was determined to be 6:1.

> (Table 1, Entry c) *p*-Isopropylacetophenone. Following the general procedure with Pd-PEPPSI-IPent, 79.3 mg (98%) of cross-coupled

isomeric products were obtained that were isolated by flash chromatography (0-6% EtOAc/Hexane, rf = 0.28 with 6% EtOAc/Hexane) as a colourless oil. The ratio of the branched to the linear cross-coupled product was determined to be 30:1.

Similarly, following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPr*, 81 mg (99%) of cross-coupled isomeric products were obtained. The ratio of the branched to the linear cross-coupled product was determined to be 6:1.



(Table 1, Entry d) Methyl 4-isopropylbenzoate. Following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPent*, 92.7 mg (99%) of cross-coupled isomeric products were obtained that were isolated by flash chromatography (0-6% EtOAc/Hexane, rf = 0.35 with 6%

EtOAc/Hexane) as a yellow oil. The ratio of the branched to the linear cross-coupled product was determined to be 40:1. Spectral data were in accordance with those reported in the literature.⁵

Similarly, following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPr*, 74.1 mg (83%) of cross-coupled isomeric products were obtained. The ratio of the branched to the linear cross-coupled product was determined to be 5:1.



(Table 1, Entry e) 4-Isopropylanisole. Following the general procedure with Pd-PEPPSI-IPent, 92.7 mg (99%) of cross-coupled isomeric products were obtained that were isolated by flash chromatography (0-6%)

EtOAc/Hexane, rf = 0.35 with 6% EtOAc/Hexane) as a yellow oil. The ratio of the branched to the linear cross-coupled product was determined to be 33:1. Spectral data were in accordance with those reported in the literature.⁵

Similarly, following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPr*, 66.7 mg (89%) of cross-coupled isomeric products were obtained. The ratio of the branched to the linear cross-coupled product was determined to be 2.5:1.

(Table 1, Entry f) 3-Isopropylbenzonitrile. Following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPent*, 60.5 mg (84%) of cross-coupled isomeric products were obtained that were isolated by flash chromatography (0-6% EtOAc/Hexane, rf = 0.33 with 6% EtOAc/Hexane) as a colourless oil. The ratio of the branched to the linear crosscoupled product was determined to be 11:1. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.49-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.38 (m, 1H), 2.96 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 1.27 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.9, 131.1, 130.0, 129.4, 128.9, 119.0, 112.1, 33.7, 24.0; HRMS (EI) [M] calcd. for C₁₀H₁₁N 145.0891; found 145.0893.

Similarly, following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPr*, 55.4 mg (77%) of cross-coupled isomeric products were obtained. The ratio of the branched to the linear cross-coupled product was determined to be 1:1.4.

(Table 1, Entry g) 3-Isopropylbenzaldehyde. Following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPent*, 52 mg (71%) of cross-coupled isomeric products were obtained that were isolated by flash chromatography (0-6% EtOAc/Hexane, rf = 0.28 with 6% EtOAc/Hexane) as a yellow oil. The ratio of the branched to the linear crosscoupled product was determined to be 22:1. Spectral data were in accordance with those reported in the literature.⁶ Similarly, following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPr*, 57.4 mg (78%) of cross-coupled isomeric products were obtained. The ratio of the branched to the linear cross-coupled product was determined to be 1.6:1.

(Table 1, Entry h) 3-Isopropylanisole. Following the general procedure with Pd-PEPPSI-IPent, 42.5 mg (57%) of cross-coupled isomeric products were obtained that were isolated by flash chromatography (0-6% EtOAc/Hexane, rf = 0.38 with 6% EtOAc/Hexane) as a yellow oil. The ratio of the branched to the linear cross-coupled product was determined to be 34:1. Spectral data were in accordance with those reported in the literature.⁷

Similarly, following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPr*, 23 mg (78%) of cross-coupled isomeric products were obtained. The ratio of the branched to the linear cross-coupled product was determined to be 3.5:1.



(Table 1, Entry i) 2-Isopropylbenzonitrile. Following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPent*, 58.2 mg (80%) of cross-coupled isomeric products were

obtained that were isolated by flash chromatography (0-6% EtOAc/Hexane, rf = 0.21 with 6% EtOAc/Hexane) as a colourless oil. The ratio of the branched to the linear crosscoupled product was determined to be 2.4:1. Spectral data were in accordance with those reported in the literature.⁵

Similarly, following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPr*, 74.5 mg (99%) of cross-coupled isomeric products were obtained. The ratio of the branched to the linear cross-coupled product was determined to be 1:8.

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(Table 1, Entry j) 2-Isopropylanisole. Following the general procedure with Pd-PEPPSI-IPent, 34.6 mg (46%) of cross-coupled isomeric products were obtained that were isolated by flash chromatography (0-6% EtOAc/Hexane, rf = 0.65 with 6% EtOAc/Hexane) as a colourless oil. The ratio of the branched to the linear cross-coupled product was determined to be 2:1. Spectral data were in accordance with those reported in the literature.⁵

Similarly, following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPr*, 74.5 mg (99%) of cross-coupled isomeric products were obtained. The ratio of the branched to the linear cross-coupled product was determined to be 1:9.



(Table 2, Entry 1) 2-Cyclopentyl-1,3,5-trimethylbenzene. Following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPent*, 74 mg (80%) of product was obtained that was isolated by flash chromatography (Hexane, rf

=0.52) as a colourless oil. Spectral data were in accordance with those reported in the literature.⁵



(Table 2, Entry 2) 2-Cyclopentylbenzonitrile. Following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPent*, 60 mg (70%) of product was obtained that was isolated by flash chromatography (20% EtOAc/Hexane, rf = 0.53) as a

yellow oil. Spectral data were in accordance with those reported in the literature.⁸



(Table 2, Entry 3) 2,6-Dicyclopentylaniline. Following the general procedure with 3.4 equiv. of cyclopentylzinc bromide and *Pd*-

PEPPSI-IPent, 94 mg (82%) of product was obtained that was isolated by flash chromatography (10% EtOAc/Hexane, rf = 0.36) as a pale-orange oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.08 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 6.79 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (bs, 2H), 3.04 (p, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.11-2.05 (m, 4H), 1.85-1.83 (m, 4H), 1.82-1.63 (m, 8H); ¹³C NMR JMOD (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 141.1 (+), 130.1 (+), 123.3 (-), 118.2 (-), 40.1 (-), 32.3 (+), 25.1 (+); HRMS (EI) [M] calcd. for C₁₆H₂₃N 229.1830; found 229.1824.



(Table 2, Entry 4) 2,6-Di-sec-butylaniline. Following the general procedure with 3.4 equiv. of 2-butylzinc bromide and *Pd-PEPPSI-IPent*, 78 mg (76%) of product was obtained that was isolated by

flash chromatography (5% Et_2O /Pentane, rf = 0.31) as a pale-orange oil. Spectral data were in accordance with those reported in the literature.⁹ The ratio of the branched to the linear cross-coupled product was determined to be 16:1 by GC and ¹H NMR spectral analysis.



(Table 2, Entry 5)1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(4formylphenyl)-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester. Following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPent* (reaction was quenched with

saturated NH₄Cl solution instead of 1 N HCl), 58 mg (40%) of product was obtained that was isolated by flash chromatography (20% EtOAc/Hexane, rf = 0.31) as a colourless oil. Spectral data were in accordance with those reported in the literature.² The ratio of the desired to isomerized product was determined to be 6:1.



(Table 2, Entry 6) tert-butyl 4-(6-cyclopentylpyridin-2yl)piperazine-1-carboxylate. Following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPent* (reaction was quenched with 1M Na₃EDTA solution instead of 1N HCl), 149 mg (90%) of product

was obtained that was isolated by flash chromatography (10% EtOAc/Hexane, rf = 0.27) as a white solid. Mp: 51-53 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.44 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (bs, 8H), 3.07-3.02 (m, 1H), 2.01-1.96 (m, 2H), 1.65-1.64 (m, 6H), 1.49 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.1 (+), 158.8 (+), 154.8 (+), 137.6 (-), 111.5 (-), 104.0 (-), 79.7 (+), 47.1 (-), 45.1 (+), 33.2 (+), 28.4 (-), 25.8 (+); HRMS (ESI) [M+H] calcd. for C₁₁H₂₉N₃O₂ 332.2338; found 332.2341.



(Table 2, Entry 7) 2-Cyclohexyl-4-methylquinoline. Following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPent* (reaction was quenched with 1N Na₃EDTA solution instead of 1 N HCl), 103.2 mg (92%) of

product was obtained that was isolated by flash chromatography (10% EtOAc/Hexane, rf = 0.38) as a yellow oil. Spectral data were in accordance with those reported in the literature.¹⁰



(Table 2, Entry 8) 3-cyclohexyl-6-phenylpyridazine. Following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPent* (reaction was quenched

with 1M Na₃EDTA solution instead of 1N HCl), 102 mg (94%) of product was obtained that was isolated by flash chromatography (15% EtOAc/Hexane, rf = 0.21) as a white solid. Mp: 125-127 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.09 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.54-7.45 (m, 3H), 7.39 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.00 (tt, *J* = 12.1, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 2.04 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 2H), 1.92

(d, J = 12.9 Hz, 2H), 1.81 (d, J = 12.9 Hz, 1H), 1.65 (qd, J = 12.6, 2.9 Hz, 2H), 1.46 (qt, J = 12.6, 3.2 Hz, 2H), 1.33 (qt, J = 12.9, 3.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR JMOD (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.9 (+), 157.2 (+), 136.4 (+), 129.6 (-), 128.8 (-), 126.7 (-), 125.2 (-), 123.9 (-), 44.4 (-), 32.6 (+), 26.3 (+), 25.8 (+); HRMS (ES) [M+] calcd. for C₁₆H₁₈N₂239.1548; found 239.1532.



(Table 2, Entry 9) 4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-2-(4-(1phenylethyl)phenyl)-1,3,2-dioxaborolane. Following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPent* (reaction was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl solution instead of 1N HCl)

94 mg (61%) of product was obtained that was isolated by flash chromatography (hexane-10% EtOAc/Hexane, rf = 0.21 with 10% EtOAc/Hexane) as a white solid. Mp: 36-38 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.79 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.33-7.19 (m, 7H), 4.21 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 1.68 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.37 (s, 12H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.5, 145.9, 134.8, 128.2, 127.5, 127.0, 125.9, 83.5, 44.8, 24.7, 21.5; HRMS (EI) [M+] calcd. for C₂₀H₂₅BO₂ 309.2026; found 309.2013.



(Table 2, Entry 10) 4-(1-Phenylethyl)benzonitrile. Following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPent*, (reaction was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl solution instead of 1N HCl) 98.4 mg (95%) of

product was obtained that was isolated by flash chromatography (0-20% EtOAc/Hexane, rf = 0.68 with 20% EtOAc/Hexane) as a white solid. Mp: 46-48 °C. Spectral data were in accordance with those reported in the literature.¹¹



(Table 2, Entry 11) 2-methyl-5-(1-phenylethyl)benzo[d]thiazole. Following the general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPent* (reaction was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl solution instead of 1N HCl) 103 mg (82%) of product was obtained that was isolated by flash

chromatography (hexane-20% EtOAc/Hexane, rf = 0.35 with 20% EtOAc/Hexane) as a white solid. Mp: 54-56; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.33-7.29 (m, 4H), 7.23-7.20 (m, 2H), 4.32 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 2.83 (s, 3H), 1.74 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.1, 153.6, 146.0, 144.7, 133.0, 128.3, 127.5, 126.0, 125.0, 121.0, 120.8, 44.5, 21.8, 20.0; HRMS (EI) [M] calcd. for C₁₆H₁₅NS 253.0925; found 253.0925.



(Table 2, Entry 12) 1-(4-(1-phenylethyl)phenyl)-1H-pyrrole. Following general procedure with *Pd-PEPPSI-IPent* (reaction was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl solution instead of 1N HCl)

103 mg (83%) of product was obtained that was isolated by flash chromatography (heptane-10% EtOAc/Heptane, rf = 0.40 with 10% EtOAc/Heptane) as a yellow oil. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41-7.29 (m, 9H), 7.13 (t, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 2H), 6.42 (t, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 2H), 4.26 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.75 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.0, 143.8, 138.8, 128.5, 128.4, 127.5, 126.1, 120.5, 119.2, 110.1, 44.1, 21.8; HRMS (EI) [M] calcd. for C₁₈H₁₇N 247.1361; found 247.1367.

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400 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 1 Entry a



300 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 1 Entry b



300 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 1 Entry c



300 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 1 Entry d



300 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 1 Entry e



400 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 1 Entry f



100 MHz ¹³C NMR spectrum of Table 1 Entry f



300 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 1 Entry g



400 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 1 Entry h



300 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 1 Entry i



400 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 1 Entry j



400 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 2 Entry 1



400 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 2 Entry 2



400 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 2 Entry 3



100 MHz ¹³C NMR spectrum of Table 2 Entry 3



400 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 2 Entry 4



400 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 2 Entry 5



300 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 2 Entry 6



100 MHz ¹³C NMR spectrum of Table 2 Entry 6



400 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 2 Entry 7



400 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 2 Entry 8



100 MHz ¹³C NMR spectrum of Table 2 Entry 8



400 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 2 Entry 9



100 MHz ¹³C NMR spectrum of Table 2 Entry 9



400 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 2 Entry 10



400 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 2 Entry 11



100 MHz ¹³C NMR spectrum of Table 2 Entry 11



400 MHz ¹H NMR spectrum of Table 2 Entry 12



100 MHz ¹³C NMR spectrum of Table 2 Entry 12