

## Supporting Information for

# Palladium-catalyzed direct phosphonation of azoles with dialkyl phosphites

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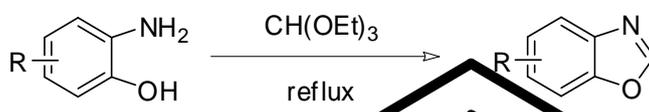
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## 1. General information

All non-aqueous reactions and manipulations were performed using standard Schlenk techniques. All the chemicals were used as received without further purification. All solvents before use were dried and degassed by standard methods. All reactions were monitored by TLC and HPLC. Silica gel was purchased from Qing Dao Hai Lang Chemical Industry Co. NMR spectra of the products were recorded using a Bruker Avance TM III spectrometer operating at 400 MHz for  $^1\text{H}$  and 100 MHz for  $^{13}\text{C}$  in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  unless otherwise noted.  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (162 MHz) spectra were taken on Bruker Avance TM III spectrometer and were obtained in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  or  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$  with  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  ( $\delta = 0$  ppm) as internal standard. NMR yields were determined by fine  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectra with diphenylphosphine oxide as an internal standard. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) of the products were obtained on a Bruker Daltonics micrO TOF-Q II spectrometer. High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analysis was performed by Agilent 1260 Infinity equipped with an Agilent ZORBAX SB-C18 column using aqueous methanol as eluent and 2, 3-dimethylindole as inner standard.

## 2. General procedures for the synthesis of substituted azoles

### *General procedure for the preparation of substituted benzoxazole*<sup>1</sup>



2-Aminophenol derivative (5 mmol) and triethyl orthoformate (8 mL) were introduced into a 50 mL bake-dried Schlenk tube under an argon atmosphere, and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 12-18 h. After cooling to room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and then the residue was purified by column chromatography, affording the desired products in similar yields with the reported procedure.

### *General procedure for the preparation of substituted benzothiazole*<sup>2</sup>



A 50 mL Schlenk tube was charged with 2-aminobenzothiazole derivative (6.5 mmol) and 10 mL of THF, and then isoamyl nitrite (14.3 mmol) was added slowly into the solution. The resultant mixture was refluxed for 30 minutes, and poured into ice-water, and the resultant aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3×30 mL). The organic extracts were combined and washed with brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, concentrated in vacuum and purified by column chromatography, giving the desired benzothiazoles in similar yields with the reported procedure.

1. S. M. Guo, B. Qian, Y. J. Xie, C. G. Xia and H. M. Huang, *Org. Lett.*, 2011, **13**, 522.

2. A. Tsuruoka, Y. Kaku, H. Kakinuma, I. Tsukada, M. Yanagisawa, K. Nara and T. Naito, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 1998, **46**, 623.

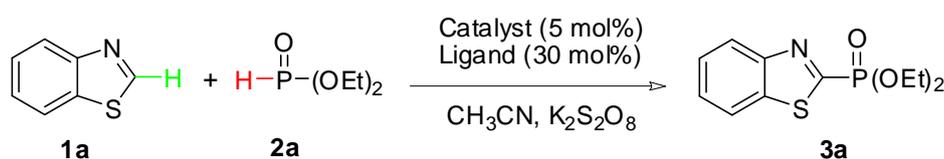
### 3. Experimental procedure for the Pd-catalyzed direct phosphonation of azoles

Catalyst (0.025 mmol, 5 mol%), ligand (0.15 mmol, 30 mol%), oxidant (1.5 mmol), azole (0.5 mmol), dialkyl phosphites (1.0 mmol), solvent (3.0 mL) were sequentially introduced into a 25 mL bake-dried Schlenk tube, and the resulting mixture was stirred in a preheated oil bath at 100 °C for 24h. Reaction mixture was cooled to r. t. and diluted with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution, and then the aqueous solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (3×15 mL). The organic extracts were combined and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated in vacuum. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane/petroleum ether 1:3–5:1), giving the desired 2-phosphonated azoles as an oil or pale yellow solid.

### 4. Optimization of the reaction conditions

<b>L1</b>	<b>L2</b>	<b>L3</b>	<b>L4</b>
<b>L5</b>	<b>L6</b>	<b>L7</b>	<b>L8</b>

Table S1: Screening of catalysts<sup>a</sup>



Entry	Catalyst	Ligand	Yield <sup>b</sup> (%)
1	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub>	-	12
2	<b>Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>L1</b>	<b>56</b>
3	PdCl <sub>2</sub>	L1	27
4	Pd(TFA) <sub>2</sub>	L1	47
5	Pd(COD)Cl <sub>2</sub>	L1	47
6	[Rh(COD)Cl] <sub>2</sub>	L1	12
7	CuBr <sub>2</sub>	L1	Trace
8	CuI	L1	Trace

<sup>a</sup> General conditions: **1a** (0.5 mmol), **2a** (1.0 mmol), catalyst (5 mol%), ligand (30 mol%), K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (1.5 mmol), CH<sub>3</sub>CN (3.0 mL), 24 h, 100 °C, air atmosphere. <sup>b</sup> HPLC yields using 2, 3-dimethylindole as an internal standard.

**Table S2: Screening of oxidants<sup>a</sup>**

Entry	Oxidant	Yield <sup>b</sup> (%)
<b>1</b>	<b>K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub></b>	<b>56</b>
2	I <sub>2</sub>	7
3	PhI(OAc) <sub>2</sub>	<5
4	Benzoyl peroxide	8
5	1,4-Benzoquinone	<5
6	Ag <sub>2</sub> O	<5
7	AgOAc	5
8	TBP	<5
9	TBHP	<5
10	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	<5
11	Cu(OAc) <sub>2</sub>	<5
12	CuBr <sub>2</sub>	<5

<sup>a</sup> General conditions: **1a** (0.5 mmol), **2a** (1.0 mmol), Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (5 mol%), **L1** (30 mol%), oxidant (1.5 mmol), CH<sub>3</sub>CN (3.0 mL), 24 h, 100 °C, air atmosphere. <sup>b</sup> HPLC yields using 2, 3-dimethylindole as an internal standard.

**Table S3: Screening of Solvents<sup>a</sup>**

Entry	Solvent	Yield <sup>b</sup> (%)
<b>1</b>	<b>CH<sub>3</sub>CN</b>	<b>56</b>
2	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	<5
3	Toluene	5
4	THF	9
5	NMP	<5
6	1,4-Dioxane	8
7	EtOAc	13
8	CH <sub>3</sub> CN/Water (4/1)	21

<sup>a</sup> General conditions: **1a** (0.5 mmol), **2a** (1.0 mmol), Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (5 mol%), **L1** (30 mol%), K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (1.5 mmol), solvent (3.0 mL), 24 h, 100 °C, air atmosphere. <sup>b</sup> HPLC yields using 2, 3-dimethylindole as an internal standard.

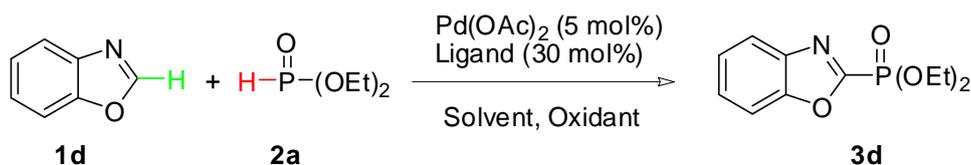
**Table S4: Screening of Ligands<sup>a</sup>**

Entry	Ligand	Yield <sup>b</sup> (%)
1	L2	48
2	L2 (10 mol%)	41
3	L1 (100 mol%)	33
4	L1 (50 mol%)	56
<b>5</b>	<b>L1</b>	<b>56</b>
6	L1(20 mol%)	53
7	L1(10 mol%)	43
8	L3	54
9	L4	34
10	L5	23
11	L6	41
12	L7	55
13	L8	16
14		34
	Phenprobamate	
15		40
	Iminodiacetic acid	
16		43
	D-Alanine	
17		10
	Lactic acid	
18		22
	Malonic acid	
19		23
	Picolinic acid	
20		16
	Indole-2-carboxylic acid	

2,6-Pyridinedicarboxylic acid

<sup>a</sup> General conditions: **1a** (0.5 mmol), **2a** (1.0 mmol), Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (5 mol%), ligand (30 mol%), K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (1.5 mmol), CH<sub>3</sub>CN (3.0 mL), 24 h, 100 °C, air atmosphere. <sup>b</sup> HPLC yields using 2, 3-dimethylindole as an internal standard.

**Table S5: Optimization C-P bond formation of Substituted benzoxazole<sup>a</sup>**



Entry	Ligand	Solvent	Oxidant	Yield <sup>b</sup> (%)
1	NO	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	8
2	<b>L1</b>	<b>CH<sub>3</sub>CN</b>	<b>K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub></b>	<b>15</b>
3	L2 (20 m%)	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	57
4	<b>L2</b>	<b>CH<sub>3</sub>CN</b>	<b>K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub></b>	<b>60</b>
5	L2 (50 m%)	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	56
6 <sup>c</sup>	L2	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	39
7 <sup>d</sup>	L2	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	12
8 <sup>e</sup>	L2	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	<5
9 <sup>f</sup>	L2	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	37
10 <sup>g</sup>	L2	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	49
11 <sup>h</sup>	L2	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	59
12	L2	Toluene	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	<5
13	L2	1,4-Dioxane	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	<5
14	L2	1,2-Dimethoxyethane	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	<5
15	L2	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	TBHP	<5
16	L2	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	PhI(OAc) <sub>2</sub>	<5
17	L2	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	1,4-Benzoquinone	<5
18	L3	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	61
19	L4	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	26
20	L5	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	18
21	L6	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	32
22	L7	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	43
23	L8	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	19

<sup>a</sup> General conditions: benzoxazole (**1d**) (0.5 mmol), **2a** (1.0 mmol), Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (5 mol%), ligand (30 mol%), oxidant (1.5 mmol), solvent (3.0 mL), 24 h, 100 °C, argon atmosphere. <sup>b</sup> <sup>31</sup>P NMR yields using an internal standard. <sup>c</sup> Air atmosphere. <sup>d</sup> Oxygen atmosphere. <sup>e</sup> 80 °C <sup>f</sup> 120 °C <sup>g</sup> 18 h. <sup>h</sup> 30 h.

## 5. Experiments for the investigation of mechanism

### 5.1 Pd-catalyzed direct phosphonation of **1a** with **2a** in the presence of a radical scavenger (TEMPO)

A 25 mL bake-dried Schlenk tube was charged with Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (0.025 mmol, 5 mol%), **L1** (0.15 mmol, 30 mol%), K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (1.5 mmol), **1a** (0.5 mmol), **2a** (1.0 mmol), **TEMPO (0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv.)** and 3.0 mL of CH<sub>3</sub>CN. The resulting mixture was stirred in a preheated oil bath at 100 °C for 24 h. The crude reaction mixture was analyzed by HPLC and a 51% yield of **3a** was obtained. **This controll experiment possibly suggests that current oxidative C-P bond forming reaction may not be a radical involving reaction.**

### 5.2 The effect of addition of Et<sub>3</sub>N for the Pd-catalyzed direct phosphonation of **1a** with **2a**

A 25 mL bake-dried Schlenk tube was charged with Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (0.025 mmol, 5 mol%), **L1** (0.15 mmol, 30 mol%), K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (1.5 mmol), **1a** (0.5 mmol), **2a** (1.0 mmol), **Et<sub>3</sub>N (1.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv.)** and 3.0 mL of CH<sub>3</sub>CN. The resulting mixture was stirred in a preheated oil bath at 100 °C for 24 h. The crude reaction mixture was analyzed by HPLC and an 18% yield of **3a** was obtained. **This experiment possibly indicates that the addition of a base (Et<sub>3</sub>N) significantly obstructed the phosphonation, which is opposite to the radical C-P formation wherein base would help the abstraction of the H<sup>+</sup> from dialkyl H-phosphonate cation radical and increase the catalytic activity.**

### 5.3 The effect of addition of CH<sub>3</sub>COOH for the Pd-catalyzed direct phosphonation of **1a** with **2a**

A 25 mL bake-dried Schlenk tube was charged with Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (0.025 mmol, 5 mol%), **L1** (0.15 mmol, 30 mol%), K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (1.5 mmol), **1a** (0.5 mmol), **2a** (1.0 mmol), **CH<sub>3</sub>COOH (1.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv.)** and 3.0 mL of CH<sub>3</sub>CN. The resulting mixture was stirred in a preheated oil bath at 100 °C for 24 h. The crude reaction mixture was analyzed by HPLC and an 8% yield of **3a** was obtained. **This experiment possibly suggests that the introducing of additional acid such as CH<sub>3</sub>COOH into the reaction will greatly reduced the reactivity, which is inconsistent with Larhed's results.**

### 5.4 ESI-MS experiment for the Pd-catalyzed direct phosphonation of **1a** with **2b**

Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (0.05 mmol, 5 mol%), **L2** (0.3 mmol, 30 mol%), **1a** (1.0 mmol), diisopropyl phosphate (**2b**) (2.0 mmol), K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (3.0 mmol) and CH<sub>3</sub>CN (6.0 mL) were introduced into a 25 mL bake-dried tube under air. The resulting mixture was stirred in a preheated oil bath at 100 °C. The aliquots were taken from the reaction mixture at 20 min, 60 min after the start of reaction and diluted ten times with CH<sub>3</sub>CN before ESI-MS analysis.

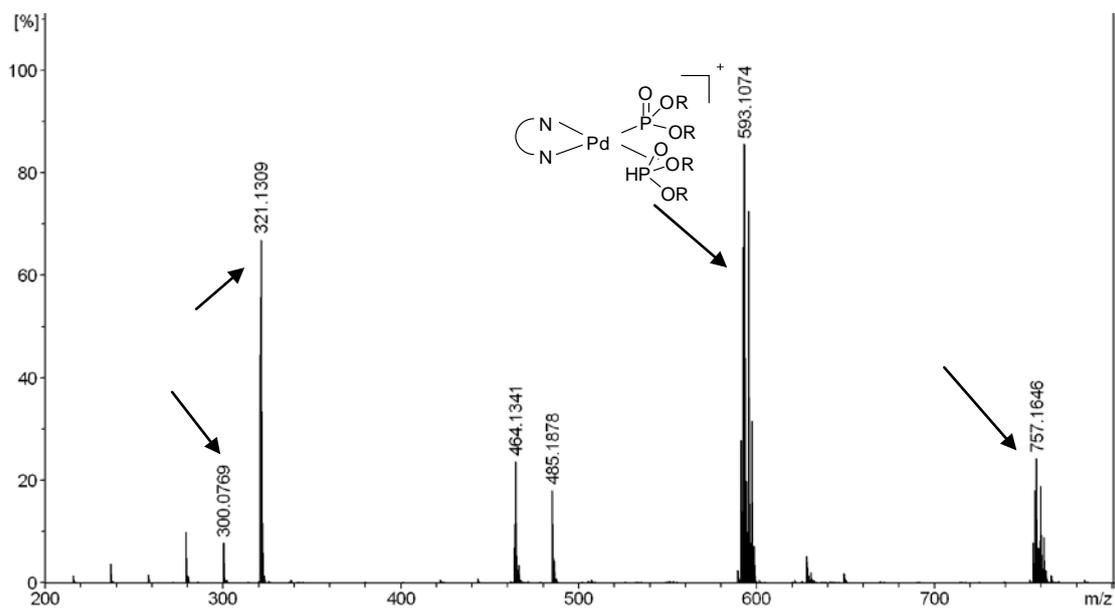


Figure S1 ESI-MS spectrum of the reaction mixture (20 min).

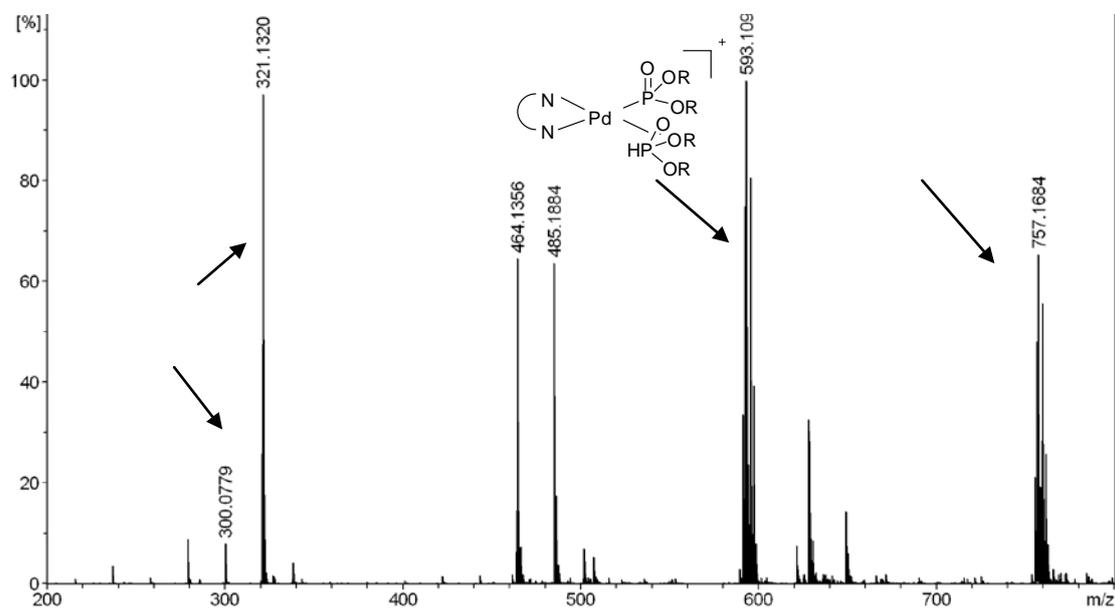
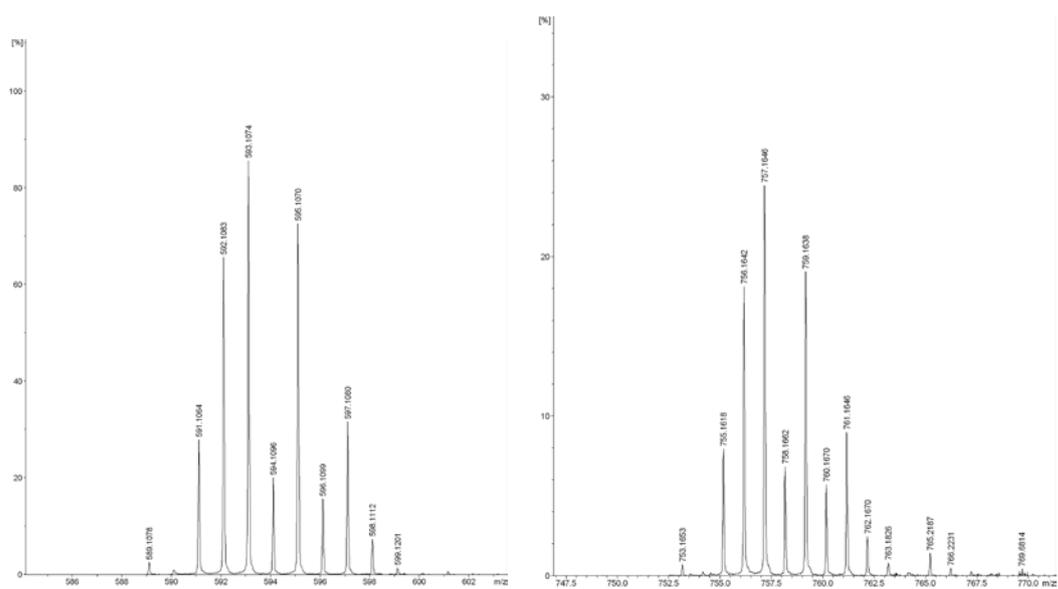


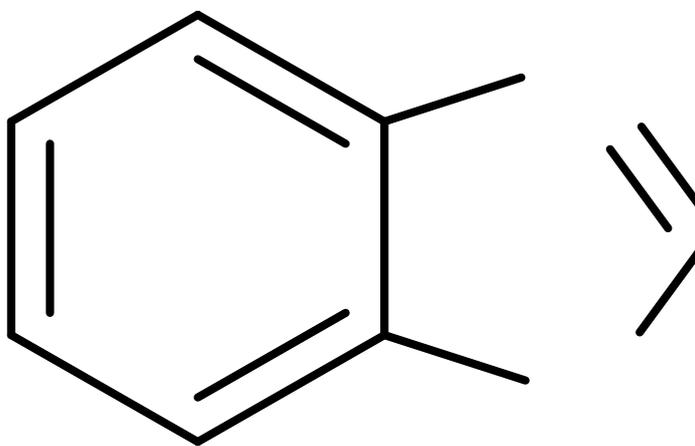
Figure S2 ESI-MS spectrum of the reaction mixture (60 min).

Figure S1 and S2 showed that two Pd species (**B** and **E**) were clearly detected and they are dominant in the reaction mixture



**Figure S3** The magnification of peak around  $m/z$  593 and 757.

This figure demonstrates that these two peaks ( $m/z$  593 of **B** and  $m/z$  757 of **E**) are monocationic Pd species.



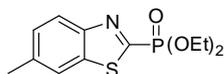
**Figure S4** Proposed mechanism for the direct phosphonation of azole with dialkyl phosphite.

## 6. Characterization data for products

### Diethyl benzothiazole-2-ylphosphonate (3a)

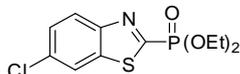
A light yellow oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.26 (d,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, 1H), 8.14 – 7.95 (m, 1H), 7.57 (m, 2H), 4.33 (m, 4H), 1.40 (t,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  158.9 (s), 154.7 (s), 154.5 (s), 136.42 (s), 126.9 (d,  $J = 16.1$  Hz), 125.0 (s), 122.0 (d,  $J = 1.5$  Hz), 64.1 (d,  $J = 5.9$  Hz), 16.3 (d,  $J = 6.3$  Hz).  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (162 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  4.07 (s). HRMS (ESI) Calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{NNaO}_3\text{PS}$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ , 294.0324; Found: 294.0318

### Diethyl 6-methylbenzothiazole-2-ylphosphonate (3b)



A pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.12 (d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.39 (dd,  $J = 8.5, 1.2$  Hz, 1H), 4.44 – 4.21 (m, 4H), 2.53 (s, 3H), 1.40 (t,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  159.9 (s), 153.00 (s), 152.7 (s), 137.5 (s), 136.8 (s), 128.7 (s), 124.4 (s), 121.5 (d,  $J = 1.7$  Hz), 64.0 (d,  $J = 5.9$  Hz), 21.7 (s), 16.3 (d,  $J = 6.3$  Hz).  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (162 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  4.38 (s). HRMS (ESI) Calcd for  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{16}\text{NNaO}_3\text{PS}$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ , 308.0481; Found: 308.0478.

### Diethyl 6-chlorobenzothiazole-2-ylphosphonate (3c)



A brown oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.15 (d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 1H), 4.49 – 4.21 (m, 4H), 1.41 (t,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  162.0 (s), 159.6 (s), 137.6 (d,  $J = 1.6$  Hz), 133.3 (s), 127.9 (s), 125.6 (s), 121.5 (d,  $J = 1.6$  Hz), 64.3 (d,  $J = 5.9$  Hz), 16.3 (d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz).  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (162 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  3.37 (s). HRMS (ESI) Calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClNNaO}_3\text{PS}$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ , 327.9934; Found: 327.9936.

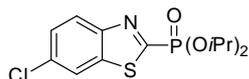
### Diisopropyl benzothiazole-2-ylphosphonate (3d)

A pale yellow solid.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.33 – 8.14 (m, 1H), 8.08 – 7.94 (m, 1H), 7.67 – 7.43 (m, 2H), 4.93 (m, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 1.43 (d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 6H), 1.34 (d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  162.7 (s), 160.29 (s), 154.8 (s), 154.5 (s), 136.5 (d,  $J = 1.4$  Hz), 126.8 (d,  $J = 13.2$  Hz), 124.9 (s), 121.9 (d,  $J = 1.5$  Hz), 73.2 (d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz), 24.1 (d,  $J = 4.1$  Hz), 23.8 (d,  $J = 5.0$  Hz).  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (162 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  1.97 (s). HRMS (ESI) Calcd for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{18}\text{NNaO}_3\text{PS}$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ , 322.0637; Found: 322.0634.

### Diisopropyl 6-methylbenzothiazole-2-ylphosphonate (3e)

A pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.03 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.30 (d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 1H), 4.83 (m, 2H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 1.35 (d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 6H), 1.26 (d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  161.3 (s), 158.9 (s), 137.3 (s), 136.8 (d,  $J = 1.3$  Hz), 128.5 (s), 124.4 (s), 121.4 (d,  $J = 1.6$  Hz), 73.1 (d,  $J = 5.9$  Hz), 24.0 (d,  $J = 4.1$  Hz), 23.8 (d,  $J = 4.9$  Hz), 21.7 (s).  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (162 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  2.27 (s). HRMS (ESI) Calcd for  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{NNaO}_3\text{PS}$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ , 336.0795; Found: 336.0794.

### Diisopropyl 6-chlorobenzothiazole-2-ylphosphonate (3f)



A pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.15 (d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.53 (dd,  $J = 8.8, 2.0$  Hz, 1H), 4.93 (ddd,  $J = 12.4, 6.2, 1.3$  Hz, 2H), 1.44 (d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 6H), 1.35 (d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  163.4 (s), 161.0 (s), 137.6 (d,  $J = 1.4$  Hz), 133.2 (s), 127.8 (s), 125.6 (s), 121.5 (d,  $J = 1.7$  Hz), 73.4 (d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz), 24.0 (d,  $J = 4.1$  Hz), 23.8 (d,  $J = 4.9$  Hz).  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (162 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  1.32 (s). HRMS (ESI) Calcd for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}\text{ClNNaO}_3\text{PS}$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ , 356.0255; Found: 356.0247.

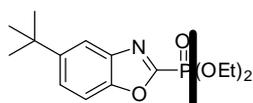
### Diethyl benzoxazole-2-ylphosphonate (3g)

A tan oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.87 (d,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 1H), 7.46 (m, 2H), 4.51 – 4.29 (m, 4H), 1.44 (t,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  155.4 (s), 151.1 (d,  $J = 5.8$  Hz), 140.2 (d,  $J = 16.3$  Hz), 127.4 (s), 125.3 (s), 121.6 (s), 111.6 (s), 64.6 (d,  $J = 5.8$  Hz), 16.3 (d,  $J = 6.3$  Hz).  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (162 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -2.17 (s). HRMS (ESI) Calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{NNaO}_4\text{P}$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ , 278.0553; Found: 278.0551.

### Diethyl 5-methylbenzoxazole-2-ylphosphonate (3h)

A pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.64 (s, 1H), 7.51 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d,  $J = 9.6$  Hz, 1H), 4.46 – 4.27 (m, 4H), 2.50 (s, 3H), 1.43 (td,  $J = 7.1, 0.4$  Hz, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  158.0 (s), 155.4 (s), 149.4 (d,  $J = 5.9$  Hz), 135.4 (d,  $J = 0.9$  Hz), 128.8 (s), 121.2 (s), 110.9 (s), 64.6 (d,  $J = 5.8$  Hz), 21.5 (s), 16.3 (d,  $J = 6.3$  Hz).  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (162 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -1.95 (s). HRMS (ESI) Calcd for  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{16}\text{NNaO}_4\text{P}$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ , 292.0709; Found: 292.0709.

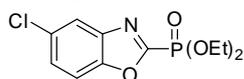
### Diethyl 5-tert-butylbenzoxazole-2-ylphosphonate (3i)



A pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.87 (s, 1H), 7.57 (d,  $J = 1.0$  Hz, 2H), 4.50 – 4.28 (m, 4H), 1.44 (dd,  $J = 7.3, 6.9$  Hz, 6H), 1.39 (s, 9H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  158.1 (s), 155.4 (s), 149.1 (dd,  $J = 14.3, 3.3$  Hz), 140.2 (d,  $J = 16.3$  Hz), 125.5 (s), 117.74 (s), 110.7 (s), 64.5

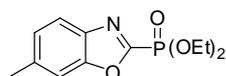
(d,  $J = 5.9$  Hz), 35.0 (s), 31.7 (s), 16.3 (d,  $J = 6.3$  Hz).  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (162 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -2.08 (s). HRMS (ESI) Calcd for  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{NNaO}_4\text{P}$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ , 334.1179; Found: 334.1179.

### Diethyl 5-chlorobenzoxazole-2-ylphosphonate (3j)



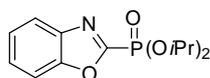
A tan oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.85 (d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d,  $J = 8.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.47 (m, 1H), 4.50 – 4.30 (m, 4H), 1.45 (td,  $J = 7.1, 0.5$  Hz, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  156.9 (s), 149.7 (d,  $J = 5.9$  Hz), 141.3 (d,  $J = 16.5$  Hz), 131.0 (d,  $J = 1.5$  Hz), 127.9 (s), 121.4 (s), 112.4 (s), 64.8 (d,  $J = 5.9$  Hz), 16.3 (d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz).  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (162 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -2.89 (s). HRMS (ESI) Calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClNNaO}_4\text{P}$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ , 312.0156; Found: 312.0163.

### Diethyl 6-methylbenzoxazole-2-ylphosphonate (3k)



A brown oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.72 (d,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, 1H), 7.44 (s, 1H), 7.24 (d,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, 1H), 4.48 – 4.24 (m, 4H), 2.52 (s, 3H), 1.43 (t,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  157.4 (s), 154.75 (s), 151.5 (d,  $J = 5.7$  Hz), 138.3 (s), 126.8 (s), 120.9 (s), 111.5 (s), 64.5 (d,  $J = 5.9$  Hz), 21.9 (s), 16.3 (d,  $J = 6.3$  Hz).  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (162 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -1.94 (s). HRMS (ESI) Calcd for  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{16}\text{NNaO}_4\text{P}$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ , 292.0709; Found: 292.0719.

### Diisopropyl benzoxazole-2-ylphosphonate (3l)



A pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.91 – 7.84 (m, 1H), 7.65 (d,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, 1H), 7.53 – 7.37 (m, 2H), 5.10 – 4.87 (m, 2H), 1.45 (d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 6H), 1.40 (d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  159.0 (s), 156.4 (s), 151.1 (d,  $J = 5.8$  Hz), 140.3 (d,  $J = 16.4$  Hz), 127.3 (s), 125.2 (s), 121.6 (s), 111.5 (s), 73.9 (d,  $J = 5.9$  Hz), 24.0 (d,  $J = 4.1$  Hz), 23.7 (d,  $J = 5.0$  Hz).  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (162 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -4.29 (s). HRMS (ESI) Calcd for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{18}\text{NNaO}_4\text{P}$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ , 306.0870; Found: 306.0866.

### Diisopropyl 5-methylbenzoxazole-2-ylphosphonate (3m)

A pale yellow oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.64 (s, 1H), 7.51 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 1H), 5.09 – 4.80 (m, 2H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 1.45 (d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 6H), 1.39 (d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  156.3 (s), 149.4 (d,  $J = 5.8$  Hz), 140.6 (d,  $J = 16.3$  Hz), 135.2 (s), 128.6 (s), 121.3 (s), 110.8 (s), 73.8 (d,  $J = 5.9$  Hz), 24.0 (d,  $J = 4.1$  Hz), 23.7 (d,  $J = 5.0$  Hz), 21.4 (s).  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (162 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -4.15 (s). HRMS (ESI) Calcd for  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{NNaO}_4\text{P}$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ , 320.1022; Found: 320.1013.

### Diisopropyl 5-tert-butylbenzoxazole-2-ylphosphonate (3n)

A light yellow oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.86 (s, 1H), 7.55 (s, 2H), 4.95 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 2H), 1.45 (d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 6H), 1.40 (d,  $J = 5.2$  Hz, 15H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  159.0 (s), 156.4 (s), 149.1 (d,  $J = 5.8$  Hz), 148.7 (s), 140.2 (d,  $J = 16.3$  Hz), 125.2 (s), 117.7 (s), 110.6 (s), 73.7 (d,  $J = 5.9$  Hz), 65.7 (s), 34.9 (s), 31.6 (s), 23.9 (d,  $J = 4.1$  Hz), 23.6 (d,  $J = 5.0$  Hz), 15.2 (s).  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (162 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -4.18 (s). HRMS (ESI) Calcd for  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{26}\text{NNaO}_4\text{P}$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ , 362.1492; Found: 362.1478.

### Diisopropyl 5-chlorobenzoxazole-2-ylphosphonate (3o)

A tan oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.85 (d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d,  $J = 8.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.45 (m, 1H), 5.03 – 4.90 (m, 2H), 1.46 (d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 6H), 1.40 (d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  160.5 (s), 157.9 (s), 149.6 (d,  $J = 5.9$  Hz), 141.4 (d,  $J = 16.5$  Hz), 130.8 (d,  $J = 1.4$  Hz), 127.7 (s), 121.4 (s), 112.3 (s), 74.2 (d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz), 24.0 (d,  $J = 4.1$  Hz), 23.7 (d,  $J = 5.0$  Hz).  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (162 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -5.03 (s). HRMS (ESI) Calcd for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{27}\text{ClNNaO}_4\text{P}$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ , 340.0476; Found: 340.0463.

### Diisopropyl 6-methylbenzoxazole-2-ylphosphonate (3p)

A tan oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.72 (d,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, 1H), 7.43 (s, 1H), 7.23 (dd,  $J = 8.2$ , 0.8 Hz, 1H), 5.11 – 4.82 (m, 2H), 2.52 (s, 3H), 1.44 (d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 6H), 1.39 (d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  158.4 (s), 155.7 (s), 151.5 (d,  $J = 5.7$  Hz), 138.0 (s), 126.7 (s), 120.9 (s), 111.4 (s), 73.8 (d,  $J = 5.9$  Hz), 24.0 (d,  $J = 4.1$  Hz), 23.7 (d,  $J = 5.0$  Hz), 21.9 (s).  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR (162 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -4.16 (s). HRMS (ESI) Calcd for  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{NNaO}_4\text{P}$ :  $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ , 320.1022; Found: 320.1015.

## 7. $^1\text{H}$ NMR and $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR copies of products.

