

Formal hydration of non-activated terminal olefins using tandem catalysts

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Supporting Information

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General information:

All olefin oxidation and hydration reactions were carried out under a nitrogen atmosphere in a Vacuum Atmospheres Glovebox. $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{MeCN})_2$ was prepared following literature procedures.¹ *p*-benzoquinone from TCI was recrystallized from *i*-PrOH prior to usage. Commercial Shvo's catalyst [1-Hydroxytetraphenyl-cyclopentadienyl(tetraphenyl-2,4-cyclopentadien-1-one)- μ -hydrotetracarbonyldiruthenium(II)] from Aldrich was used as received. Deionized H_2O was distilled under N_2 . Anhydrous MeOH and *i*-PrOH were freeze-pump-thawed three times under N_2 before use. All liquid olefins were filtered through a plug of basic alumina prior to usage, except for 1-octene, which was distilled over CaH_2 before being filtered through a plug of basic alumina. 4-pentenoic acid was filtered through a plug of neutral alumina. Tridecane was distilled over CaH_2 and stored under N_2 for usage.

^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 300 MHz spectrometer.

Gas chromatography data was obtained using an Agilent 6850 FID gas chromatography system equipped with a HP-5 (5%-phenyl)-methylpolysiloxane capillary column (Agilent). Instrument conditions-inlet temperature: 250 °C; detector temperature: 250 °C; hydrogen flow: 30 ml/min; air flow: 400 ml/min.; constant col + makeup flow: 25 ml/min. Method: 50°C for 2 min., followed by a temperature increase of 10 °C/min. to 115°C, hold for 0.5 min., another temperature increase of 1°C/min. to 125 °C, hold for 0.5 min., then a temperature increase of 5 °C/min. to 140 °C, hold 0.5 min. and a final temperature increase of 60 °C/min. to 300 °C and hold at 300 °C for 5 min. (total run time = 30.67 min.). Response factors were collected for styrene, phenylacetaldehyde, acetophenone, 2-phenylethanol, 1-phenylethanol, ethylbenzene, 1-octene, octanal, 2-octanone, 1-octanol, 2-octanol, n-octane, 4-phenyl-1-butene, 4-phenyl-2-butanone, 4-phenyl-2-butanol and 4-phenyl-1-butanol following literature procedures.²

GC sample preparation:

Tridecane (0.00123 mmol, 3 μ l) was added to the reaction mixture as an internal standard. The mixture was then diluted with diethyl ether (2 ml) and *ca.* 0.5 ml of the resultant mixture was filtered through a plug of basic alumina followed by flushing with ethyl acetate (*ca.* 1 ml). GC retention times (min) were as follows: styrene (5.53), phenylacetaldehyde (8.08), acetophenone (8.46), 2-phenylethanol (9.25), 1-phenylethanol (8.35), ethylbenzene (5.04), 1-octene (3.91), octanal (7.38), 2-octanone (7.18), 1-octanol (8.45), 2-octanol (7.31) and tridecane (13.86).

HPLC sample preparation:

High pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) data was obtained using the Daicel Chiralcel OD-H column. Instrument conditions were as follows: column temperature: 25 $^{\circ}$ C; UV detector: 250 nm; pressure limit: min = 0.00 bar, max. = 600.00 bar; sampler draw speed: 200 μ l/min; sampler eject speed: 200 μ l/min. HPLC method for separation of 4-phenyl-2-butanol was as follows: flow rate: 1.000 mL/min; solvent: 2% isopropyl alcohol, 98% hexane; injection volume: 10.00 μ l; stop time: 35.00 min; post time: 10.00 min. Retention times (min) obtained were as follows: (*S*)-4-phenyl-2-butanol (28.02), (*R*)-4-phenyl-2-butanol (18.25).

Typical procedure for hydration of styrene-related substrates 1a-1m:

In a 20 ml glass vial containing $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{MeCN})_2$ (1.6 mg, 0.006 mmol), Shvo's catalyst (6.5 mg, 0.006 mmol) and *p*-benzoquinone (0.0973 g, 0.9 mmol). *i*-PrOH (2.17 ml) was added followed by H_2O (0.72 ml) and olefin (0.60 mmol). The mixture was stirred at at 85 $^{\circ}$ C for 36 hours.

Typical procedure for hydration of olefin substrates 2a-2m:

In a 20 ml glass vial containing $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{MeCN})_2$ (1.6 mg, 0.006 mmol), Shvo's catalyst (6.5 mg, 0.006 mmol) and *p*-benzoquinone (0.0973 g, 0.9 mmol). *i*-PrOH (2.17 ml) was added followed by H_2O (0.72 ml) and olefin (0.60 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 85 °C for 48 hours.

Typical procedure for hydration of 4-phenyl-1-butene 3f:

In a 20 ml glass vial containing $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{MeCN})_2$ (3.2 mg, 0.012 mmol), Shvo's catalyst (6.5 mg, 0.006 mmol) and *p*-benzoquinone (0.0973 g, 0.9 mmol). *i*-PrOH (2.17 ml) was added followed by H_2O (0.72 ml) and 4-phenyl-1-butene (91 μl , 0.60 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 85 °C for 48 hours.

Typical procedure for isolation of alcohols:

Mesitylene (0.216 mmol, 30 μl) was added upon solvent removal under vacuum. A crude ^1H NMR spectrum is collected to determine the selectivity (markovnikov: anti-markovnikov) before the material is being purified by flash column chromatography using ratio ethyl acetate in hexane.

NMR data of products

The ^1H NMR data matched that reported in literatures.³⁻¹³

1-phenylethan-1-ol (Table 4, entry 1): Light yellow oil; Yield: 66%; $R_f = 0.51$ (Ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.50 (d, $J = 6.30$ Hz, 3H), 1.87 (br, s, 1H), 4.90 (q, $J = 6.60$ Hz, 1H), 7.25-7.40 (m, 5H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 145.8 (C), 128.5 (2CH), 127.5 (CH), 125.4 (CH), 70.4 (CH), 25.1 (CH_3) ppm.

1-(p-tolyl)ethan-1-ol (Table 4, entry 2): Light yellow oil; Yield: 68%; $R_f = 0.45$ (Ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.49 (d, $J = 6.30$ Hz, 3H), 1.83 (br, s, 1H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 4.87 (q, $J = 6.30$ Hz, 1H), 7.13-7.29 (m, 4H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 142.8 (C), 137.1 (C), 129.1 (2CH), 125.3 (2CH), 70.2 (CH), 25.0 (CH_3), 21.1 (CH_3) ppm.

1-(o-tolyl)ethan-1-ol (Table 4, entry 3): Light yellow oil; Yield: 54%; $R_f = 0.49$ (Ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.47 (d, $J = 6.60$ Hz, 3H), 1.71 (br, s, 1H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 5.14 (q, $J = 6.30$ Hz, 1H), 7.12-7.53 (m, 4H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 143.8 (C), 134.2 (C), 130.4 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 126.4 (CH), 124.4 (CH), 66.8 (CH), 23.9 (CH_3), 18.9 (CH_3) ppm.

1-(m-tolyl)ethan-1-ol (Table 4, entry 4): Light yellow oil; Yield: 59%; $R_f = 0.49$ (Ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.49 (d, $J = 6.30$ Hz, 3H), 1.82 (br, s, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 4.87 (q, $J = 6.30$ Hz, 1H), 7.08-7.27 (m, 4H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 145.8 (C), 138.1 (C), 128.4 (CH), 128.2 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 122.4 (CH), 70.4 (CH), 25.1 (CH_3), 21.4 (CH_3) ppm.

1-(4-(tert-butyl)phenyl)ethan-1-ol (Table 4, entry 5): Colorless oil; Yield: 58%; R_f = 0.45 (Ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.33 (s, 9H), 1.50 (d, J = 6.60 Hz, 3H), 1.88 (br, s, 1H), 4.87 (q, J = 6.30 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.40 (m, 4H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 163.2 (C), 150.4 (C), 142.8 (C), 125.4 (2CH), 125.1 (2CH), 70.1 (CH), 31.3 (3 CH_3), 24.9 (CH_3) ppm.

1-(4-chlorophenyl)ethan-1-ol (Table 4, entry 6): Colorless oil; Yield: 83%; R_f = 0.39 (Ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.45 (d, J = 6.30 Hz, 3H), 2.09 (br, s, 1H), 4.85 (q, J = 6.30 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.33 (m, 4H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 144.2 (C), 133.0 (C), 128.5 (2CH), 126.8 (2CH), 69.7 (CH), 25.2 (CH_3) ppm.

1-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethan-1-ol (Table 4, entry 7): Colorless oil; Yield: 49%; R_f = 0.47 (Ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.42 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 4.25 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.15 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 159.0 (C), 135.5 (C), 127.4 (CH), 113.7 (2CH), 79.1 (CH), 56.2 (CH), 55.2 (CH_3), 23.7 (CH_3) ppm.

methyl 4-(1-hydroxyethyl)benzoate (Table 4, entry 8): Colorless oil; Yield: 56%; R_f = 0.33 (Ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.48 (d, J = 6.60 Hz, 3H), 2.05 (br, s, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 4.93 (q, J = 6.60 Hz, 1H), 7.41-7.43 (m, 2H), 7.97-8.01 (m, 2H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 167.0 (C), 150.9 (C), 129.8 (2CH), 129.0 (C), 125.3 (2CH), 69.9 (CH), 52.1 (CH_3), 25.3 (CH_3) ppm.

1-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethan-1-ol (Table 4, entry 9): Colorless oil; Yield: 55%; $R_f = 0.41$ (Ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.50 (d, $J = 6.30$ Hz, 3H), 1.81 (br, s, 1H), 4.96 (q, $J = 6.60$ Hz, 1H), 7.47-7.62 (m, 4H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 125.6 (C), 125.5.0 (C), 125.5 (CH), 125.4 (2CH), 125.4 (2CH), 69.8 (CH), 25.4 (CH_3) ppm.

4-(1-hydroxyethyl)benzoic acid (Table 4, entry 10): White solid; Yield: 33%; $R_f = 0.11$ (Ethyl acetate/hexane 2:1); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, MeOD): δ 1.44 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H), 7.47 (d, $J = 20$ Hz, 2H), 7.99 (d, $J = 20$ Hz, 2H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, MeOD): δ 169.9 (C), 153.0 (C), 130.8 (2CH), 126.5 (C), 70.4 (CH), 25.6 (CH_3) ppm.

1-(4-nitrophenyl)ethan-1-ol (Table 4, entry 11, 3k): Light yellow oil; Yield: 33%; $R_f = 0.50$ (Ethyl acetate/hexane 2:1); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.52 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H), 2.05 (br, s, 1H), 5.02 (q, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 8.20 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 153.1 (C), 147.2 (C), 126.1 (2CH), 123.8 (2CH), 69.5 (CH), 25.4 (CH_3) ppm.

2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethan-1-ol (Table 4, entry 11, 4k): Yellow oil; Yield: 51%; $R_f = 0.37$ (Ethyl acetate/hexane 2:1); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.98 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 3.92 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 8.16 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 146.7 (C), 129.8 (2CH), 123.7 (2CH), 62.9 (CH), 38.8 (CH_3) ppm.

1-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethan-1-ol (Table 4, entry 12, 3l): White solid; Yield: 24%; $R_f = 0.46$ (Ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.54 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H),

2.1 (br, s, 1H), 5.04 (q, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.78-7.84 (m, 3H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 148.2 (C), 131.9 (C), 125.6 (CH), 125.1 (CH), 121.2 (C), 69.2 (CH), 25.6 (CH_3) ppm.

2-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethan-1-ol (Table 4, entry 12, 4l): White solid; Yield: 56%; $R_f = 0.24$ (Ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.99 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 3.93 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.71 (s, 2H), 7.75 (s, 1H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 141.4, 131.6 (q, $J = 32.9$ Hz), 129.2 (d, $J = 2.7$ Hz), 125.2, 121.5, 120.4-120.6 (m), 62.7, 38.5 ppm.

1-(naphthalen-2-yl)ethan-1-ol (Table 4, entry 13): White solid; Yield: 72%; $R_f = 0.36$ (Ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.58 (d, $J = 6.30$ Hz, 3H), 2.11 (br, s, 1H), 5.05 (q, $J = 6.30$ Hz, 1H), 7.45-7.85 (m, 6H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 143.1 (C), 133.3 (C), 132.9 (C), 128.2 (CH), 127.9 (CH), 125.6 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 125.7 (CH), 123.8 (CH), 123.8 (CH), 70.4 (CH), 25.1 (CH_3) ppm.

octan-2-ol (Table 5, entry 1): Colorless oil; Yield: 59%; $R_f = 0.46$ (Ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 0.46 (t, $J = 6.30$ Hz, 3H), 1.17 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 3H), 1.22-1.38 (m, 8H), 1.40-1.44 (m, 2H), 3.72-3.89 (m, 1H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 68.1 (CH), 39.4 (CH_2), 31.8 (CH_2), 29.3 (CH_2), 25.8 (CH_3), 23.4 (CH_2), 22.6 (CH_2), 14.1 (CH_3) ppm.

dodecan-2-ol (Table 5, entry 2): Colorless oil; Yield: 63%; $R_f = 0.46$ (Ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 0.87 (t, $J = 6.60$ Hz, 2H), 1.17 (d, $J = 6.00$ Hz, 3H), 1.24-1.51 (m, 18H), 3.74-3.80 (m, 1H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 68.1 (CH), 39.3 (CH_2), 31.9 (CH_2), 29.6 (CH_2), 29.6 (3 CH_2), 29.3 (CH_2), 25.8 (CH_2), 23.4 (CH_2), 22.7 (CH_2), 14.1 (CH_3) ppm.

5-hydroxyhexanoic acid (Table 5, entry 3): Colorless oil; NMR yield: 59%.

ethyl 6-hydroxyheptanoate (Table 5, entry 4): Colorless oil; Yield: 85%; R_f = 0.17 (Ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.37 (d, J = 6.30 Hz, 3H), 1.40 (t, J = 2.7 Hz, 3H), 1.42-1.47 (m, 4H), 1.60-1.66 (m, 2H), 2.29 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 3.75-3.81 (m, 1H), 4.10 (dd, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 173.7 (C), 67.7 (CH), 60.2 (CH_2), 38.8 (CH_2), 34.2 (CH_2), 25.2 (CH_3), 24.8 (CH_2), 23.4 (CH_2), 14.2 (CH_3) ppm.

8-hydroxynonyl acetate (Table 5, entry 5): Colorless oil; Yield: 82%; R_f = 0.14 (Ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 0.87 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.17 (d, J = 6.30 Hz, 3H), 1.24-1.62 (m, 12H), 3.73-3.82 (m, 1H), 4.04 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 171.3 (C), 68.1 (CH), 64.6 (CH_2), 39.2 (CH_2), 29.5 (CH_2), 29.2 (CH_2), 28.5 (CH_2), 25.8 (CH_2), 25.6 (CH_2), 23.5 (CH_2), 14.2 (CH_3) ppm.

but-3-en-1-ylbenzene (Table 5, entry 6): Colorless oil; Yield: 64%; R_f = 0.36 (Ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.24 (d, J = 6.60 Hz, 3H), 1.74-1.83 (m, 2H), 2.63-2.82 (m, 2H), 3.79-3.89 (m, 1H), 7.17-7.33 (m, 5H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 142.0 (C), 128.3 (4CH), 125.8 (CH), 67.43 (CH), 40.78 (CH_2), 32.1 (CH_2), 23.5 (CH_3) ppm.

2-(cyclohex-3-en-1-yl)ethan-1-ol (Table 5, entry 7): Colorless oil; Yield: 42%; R_f = 0.24 (Ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.26-1.33 (m, 2H), 1.53-1.59 (m, 2H), 1.67-1.72 (m, 3H), 2.02-2.14 (m, 2H), 3.72 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 5.64-5.66 (m, 2H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (75

MHz, CDCl₃): δ 127.0 (CH), 126.2 (CH), 60.8 (CH₂), 39.5 (CH), 31.8 (CH₂), 30.1 (CH₂), 28.8 (CH₂), 25.0 (CH₂) ppm.

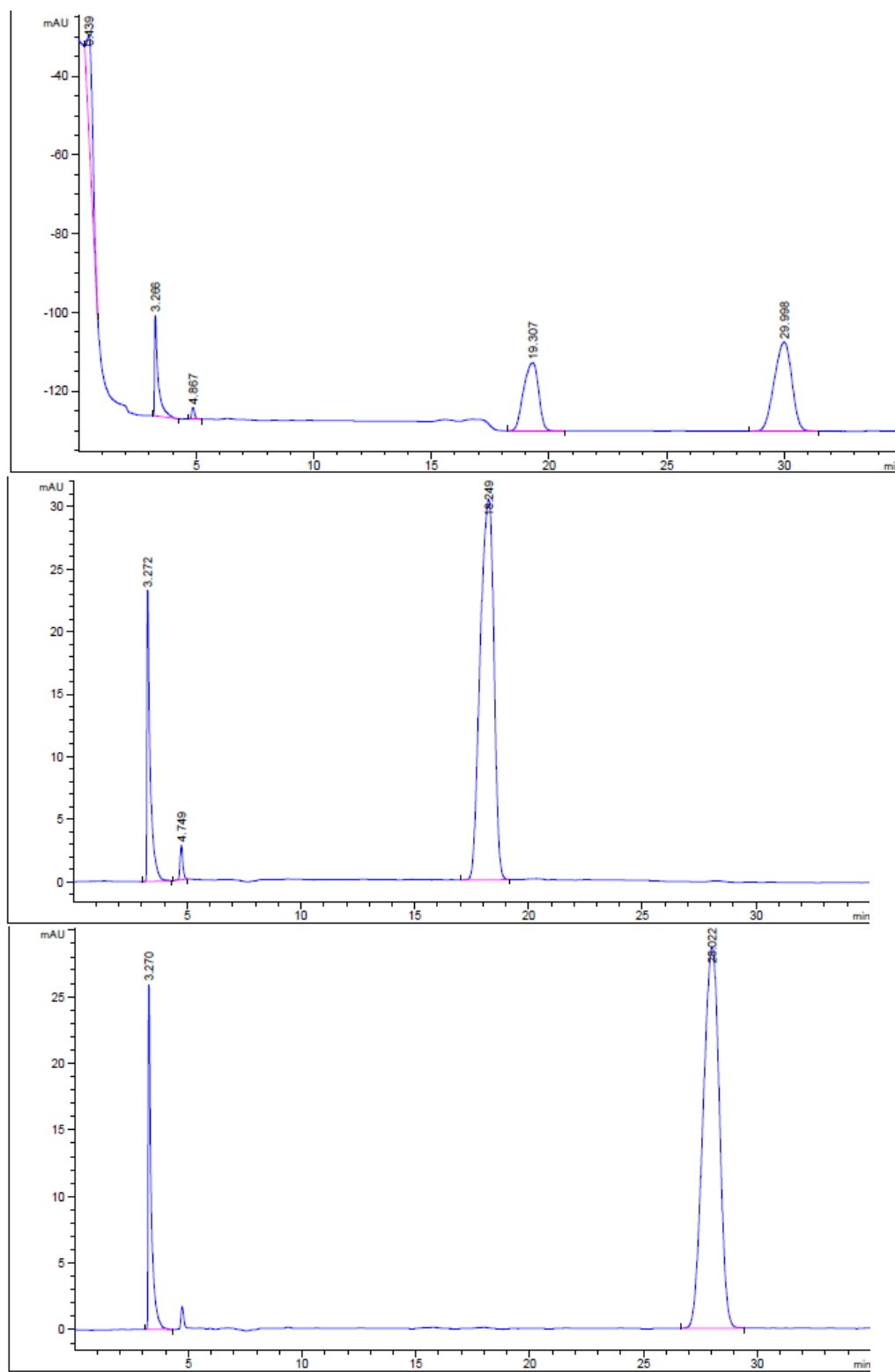
6-chlorohexan-2-one (Table 5, entry 8): Colorless oil; Yield: 40%; R_f = 0.46 (Ethyl acetate/hexane 1:3); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.67-1.79 (m, 4H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 3.52 (t, J = 6.30 Hz, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 208.3 (C), 44.6 (CH₂), 42.6 (CH₂), 31.8 (CH₂), 29.8 (CH₂), 21.0 (CH₃) ppm.

butane-1,3-diol (Table 5, entry 9): Light yellow oil; Yield: 52%; R_f = 0.12 (Ethyl acetate/hexane 2:1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.22 (d, J = 6.30 Hz, 3H), 1.68 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.80 (t, J = 6.30 Hz, 2H), 4.03-4.09 (m, 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 68.2 (CH), 61.6 (CH₂), 39.9 (CH₂), 23.7 (CH₃) ppm.

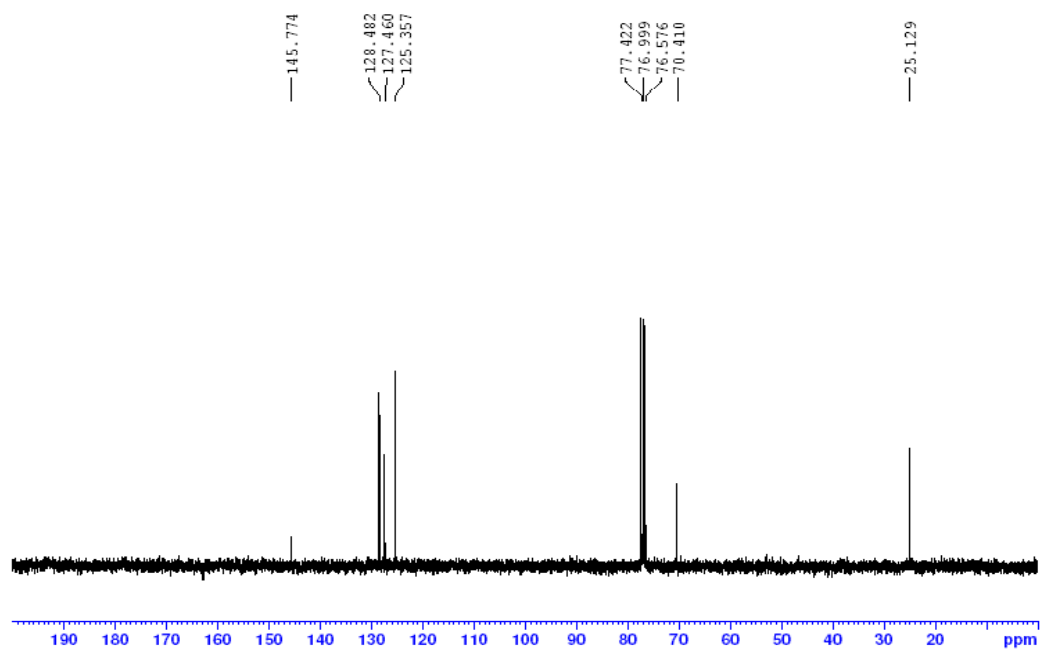
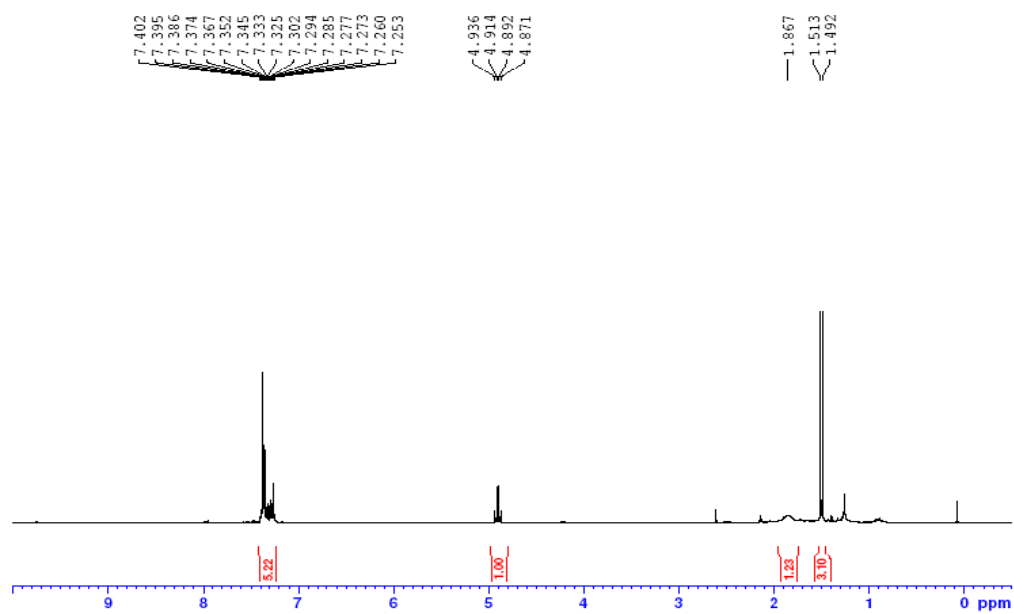
hexane-1,5-diol (Table 5, entry 10): Light yellow oil; Yield: 58%; R_f = 0.10 (Ethyl acetate/hexane 2:1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.17 (d, J = 6.30 Hz, 3H), 1.39-1.48 (m, 4H), 1.50-1.60 (m, 2H), 2.70 (br, s, 2H), 3.62 (t, J = 6.30 Hz, 2H), 3.76-3.82 (m, 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 76.8 (CH), 62.4 (CH₂), 38.6 (CH₂), 32.3 (CH₂), 23.4 (CH₂), 21.8 (CH₃) ppm.

2-(2-hydroxypropyl)cyclohexan-1-ol (Table 5, entry 11): Light yellow oil; Yield: 34%; R_f = 0.27 (Ethyl acetate/hexane 2:1).

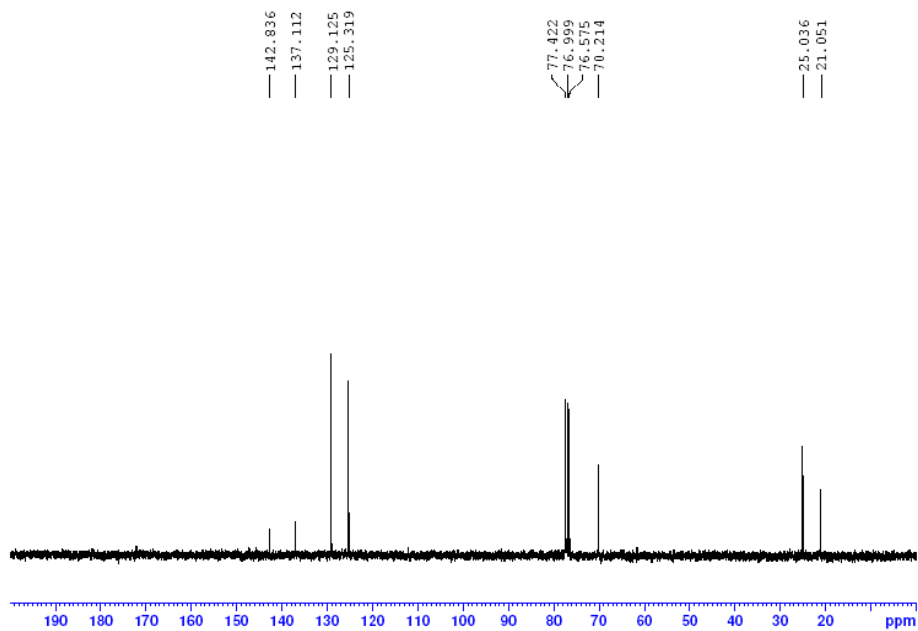
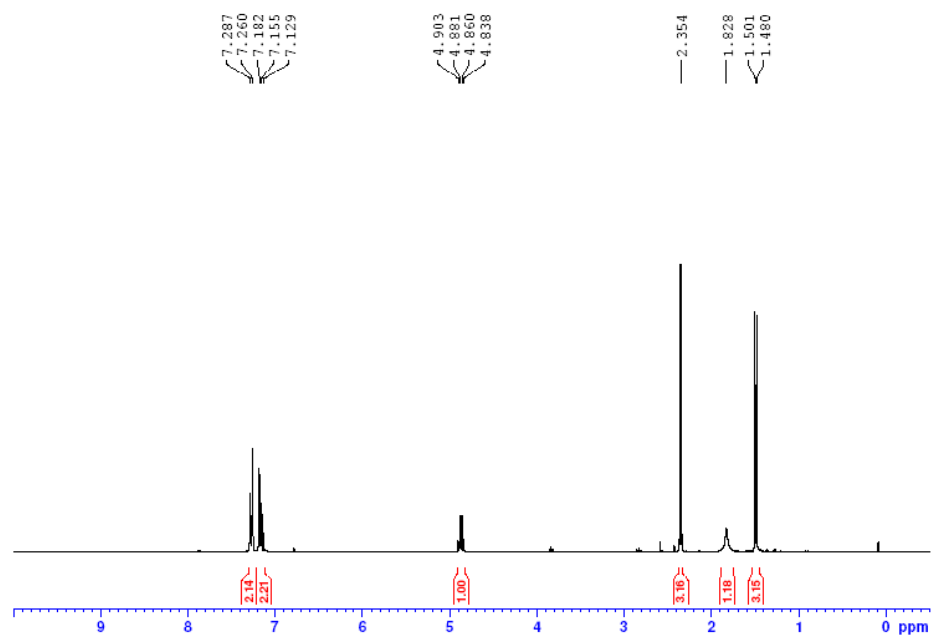
HPLC Chromatogram of isolated 4-phenyl-2-butanol (top); (*S*)-4-phenyl-2-butanol authentic sample (28.02) (bottom) and (*R*)-4-phenyl-2-butanol authentic sample (18.25) (middle):



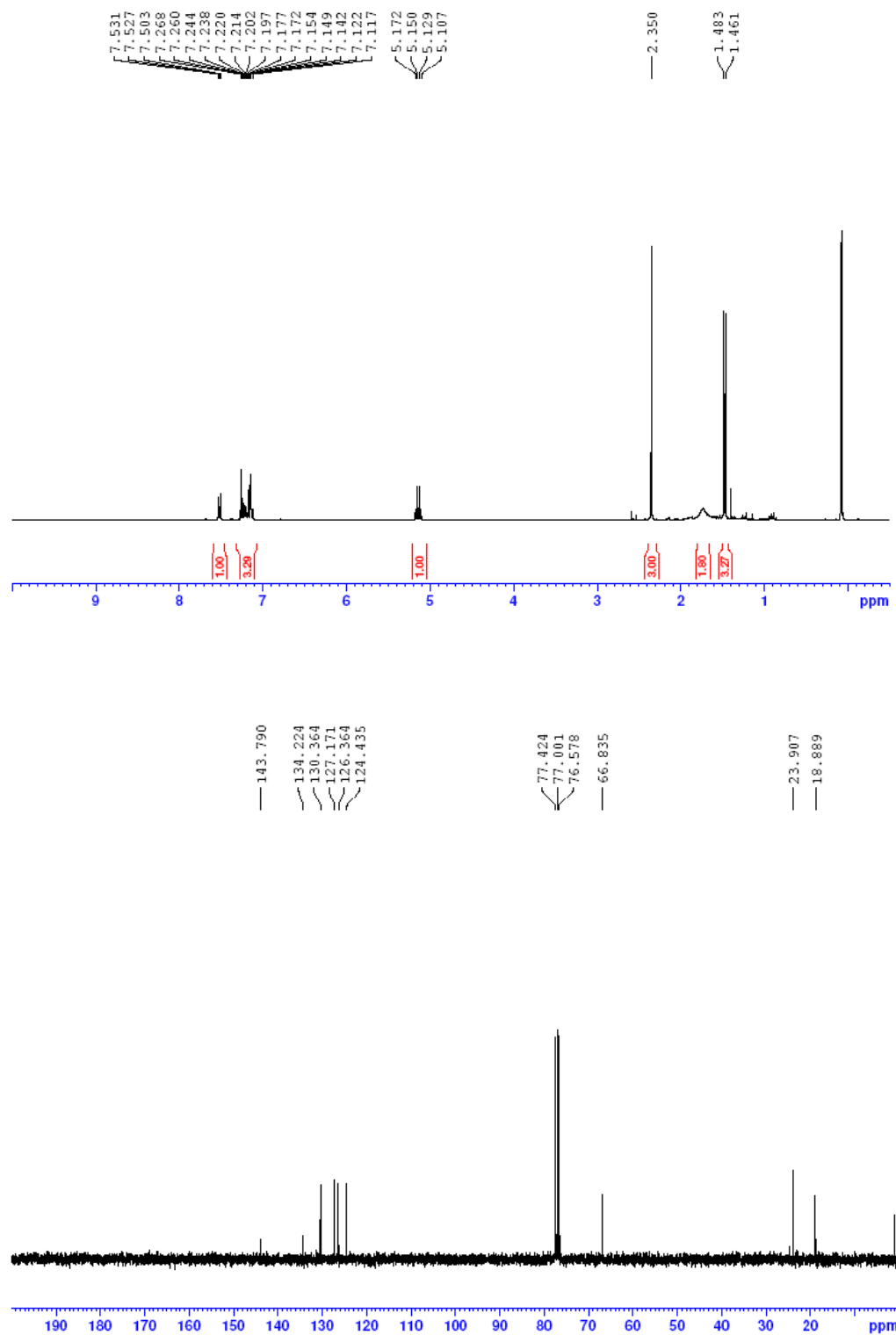
NMR spectrum of products **3a**



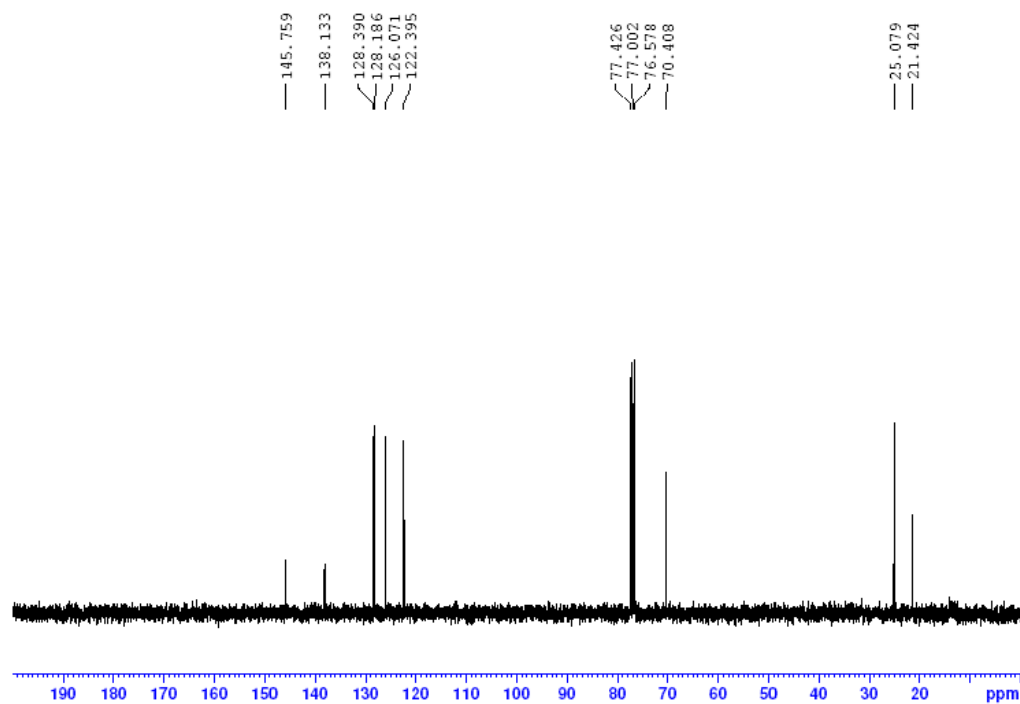
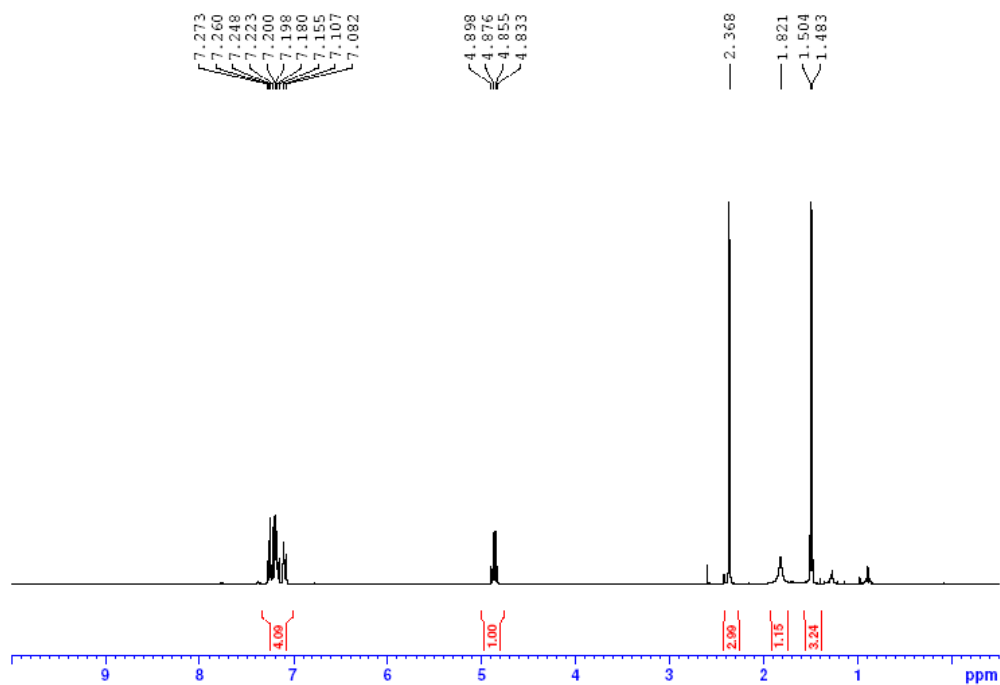
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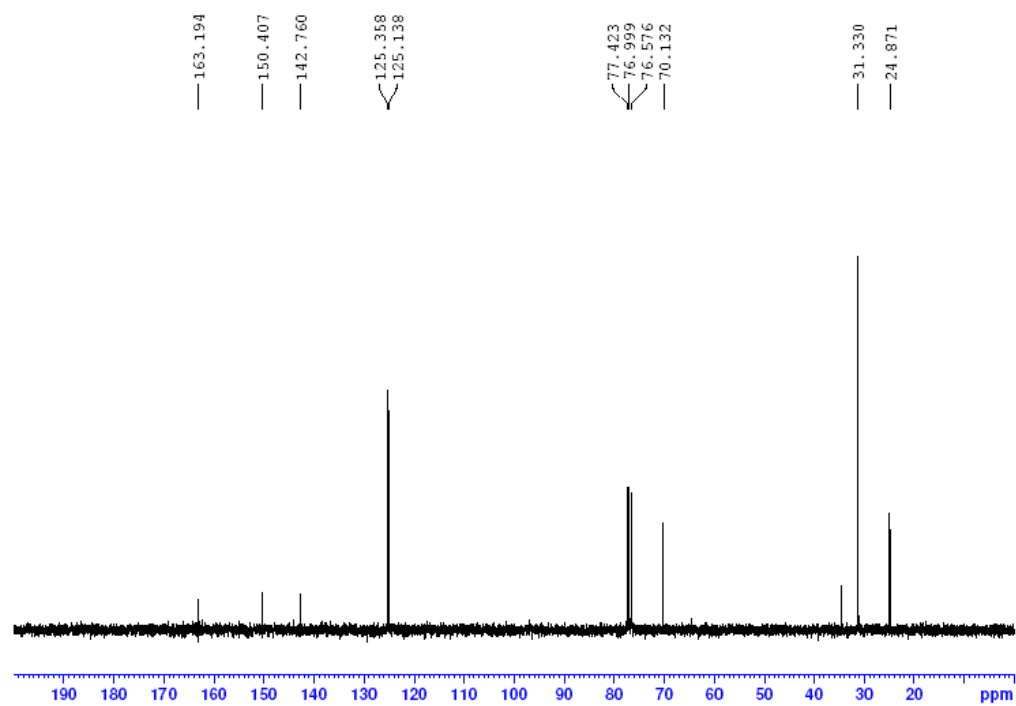
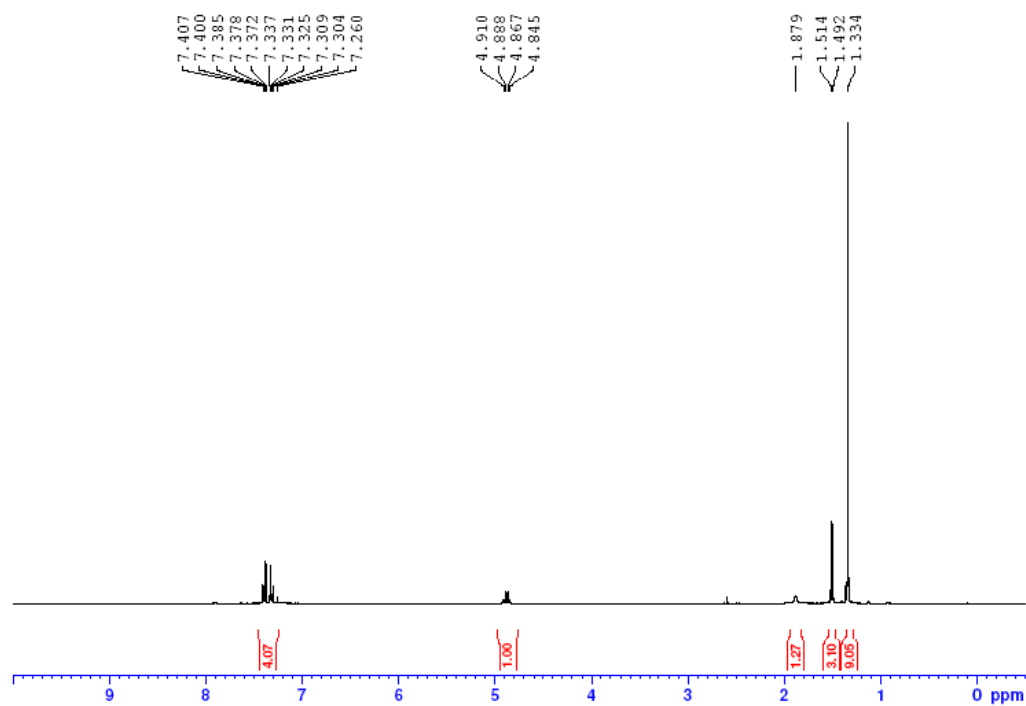
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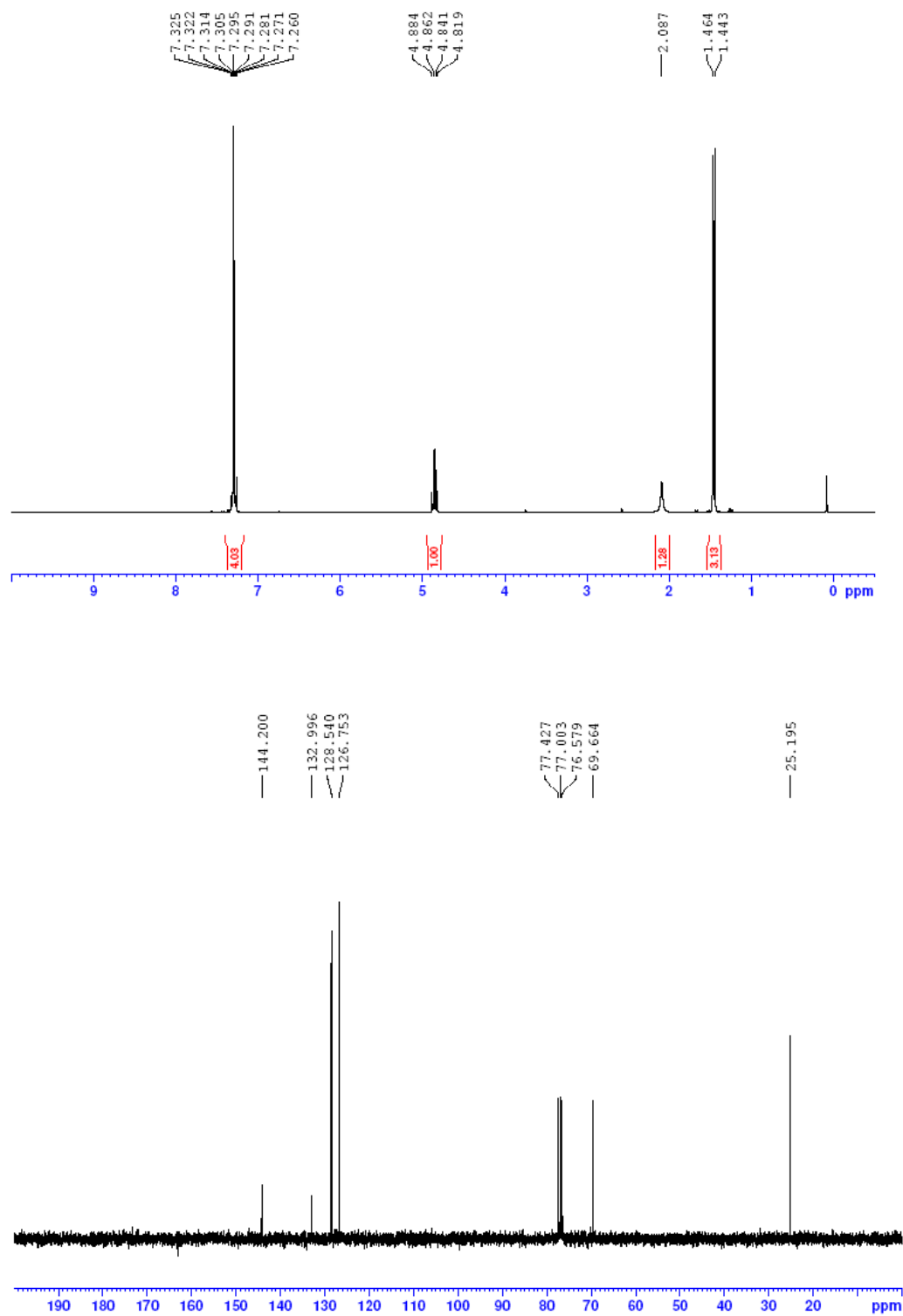
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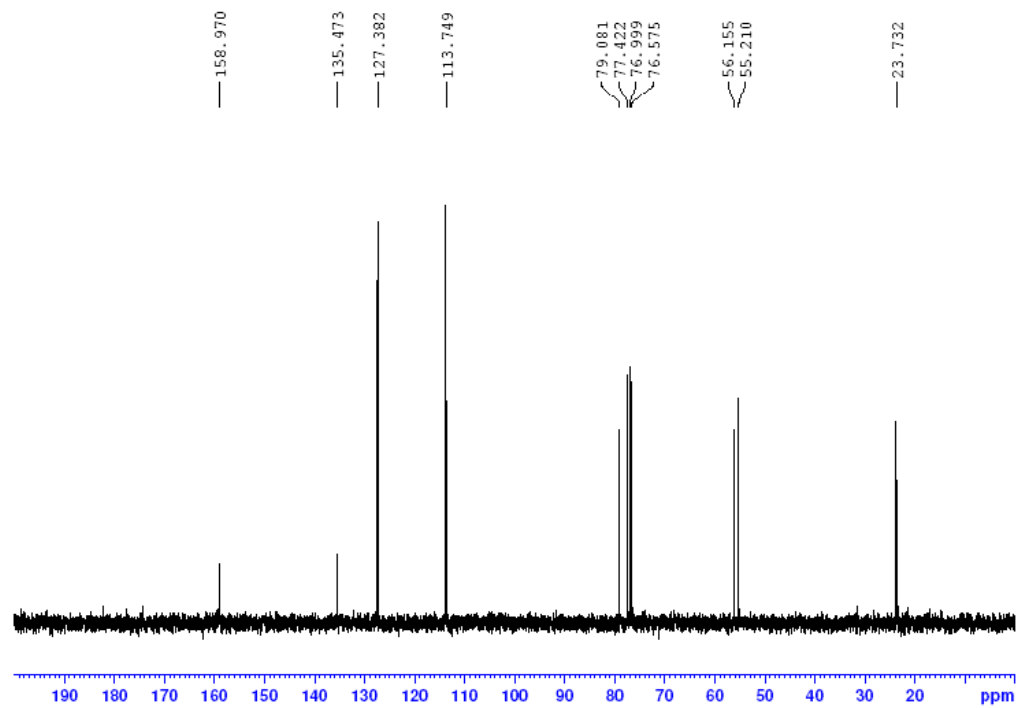
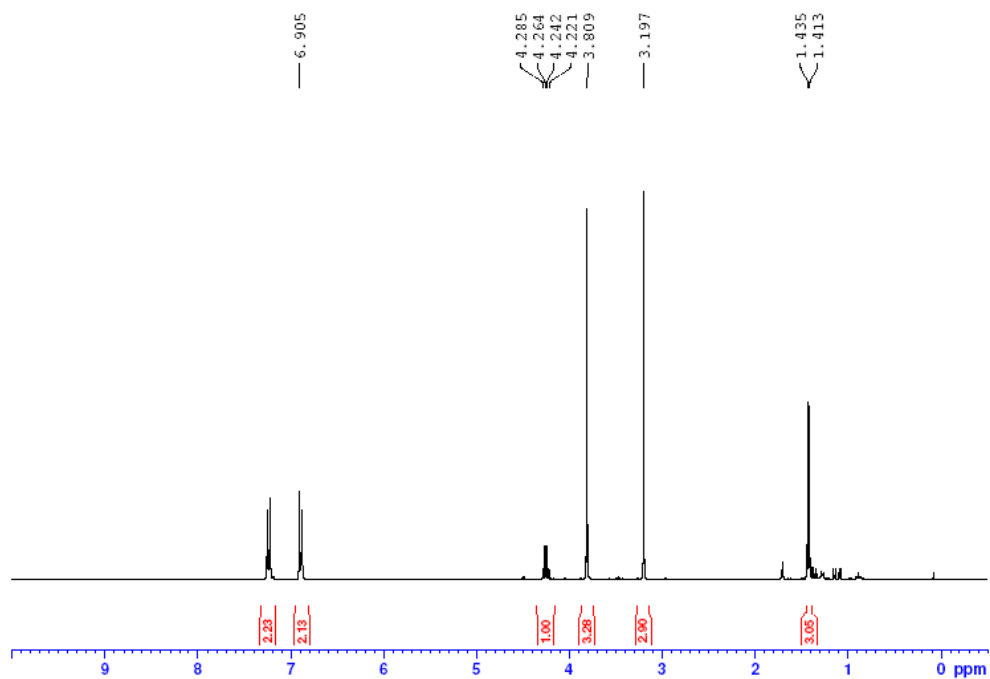
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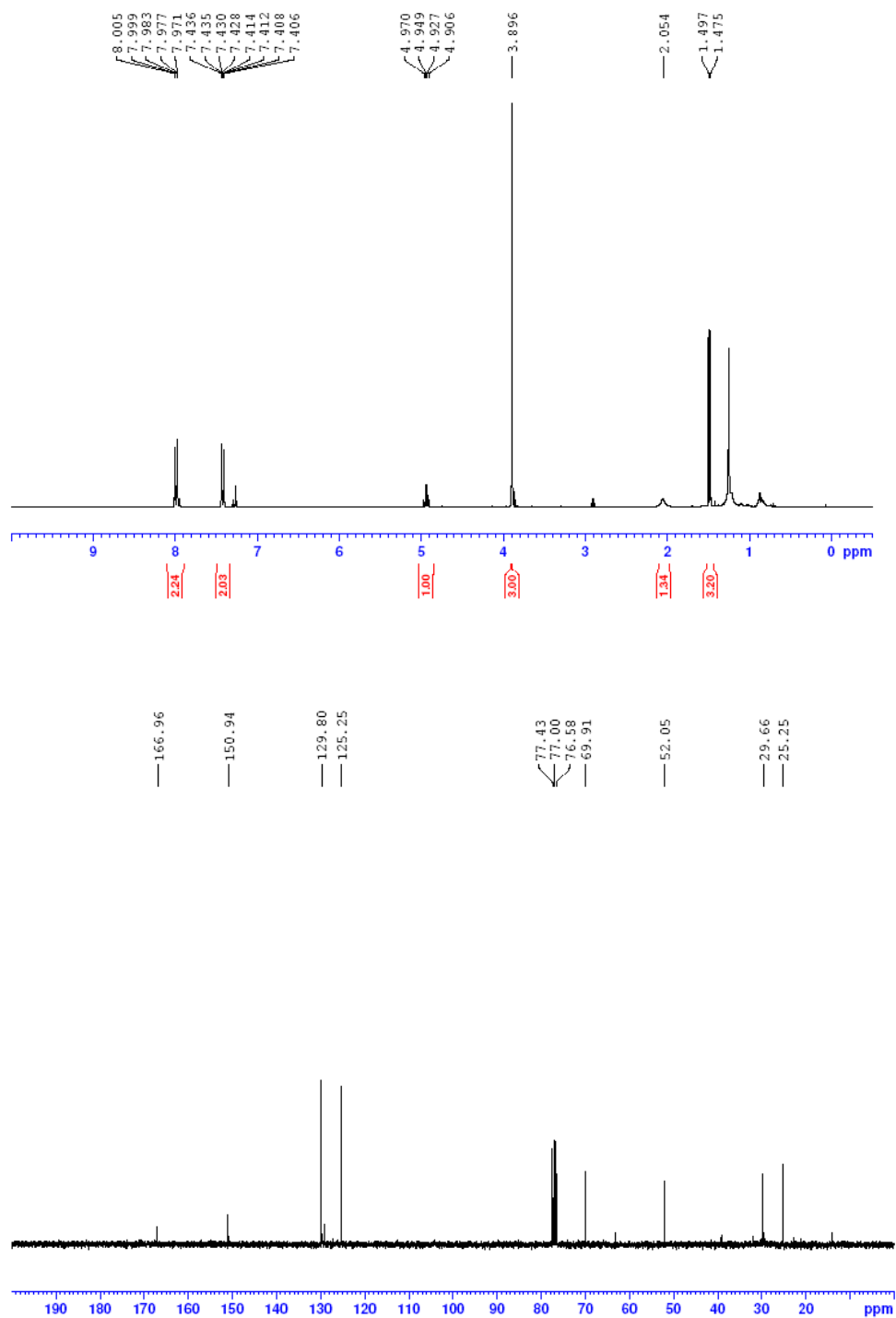
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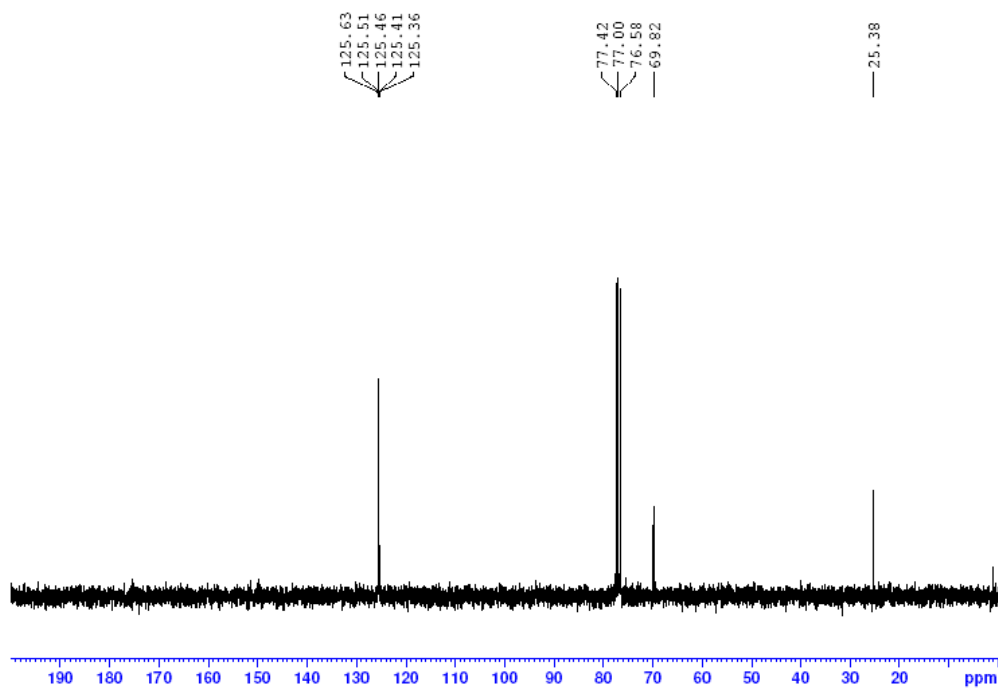
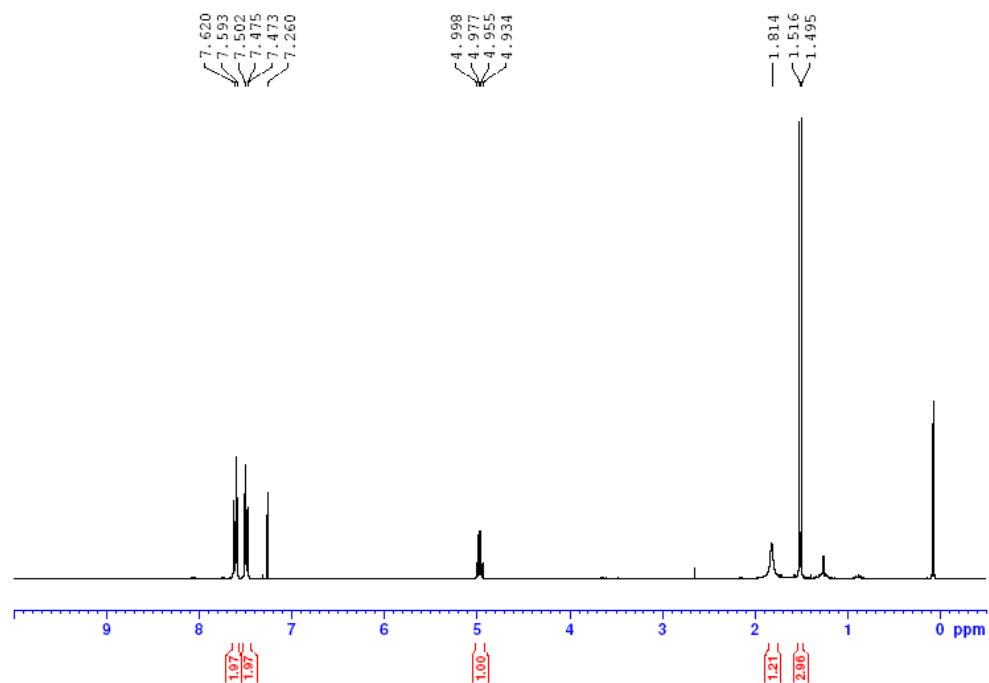
3g



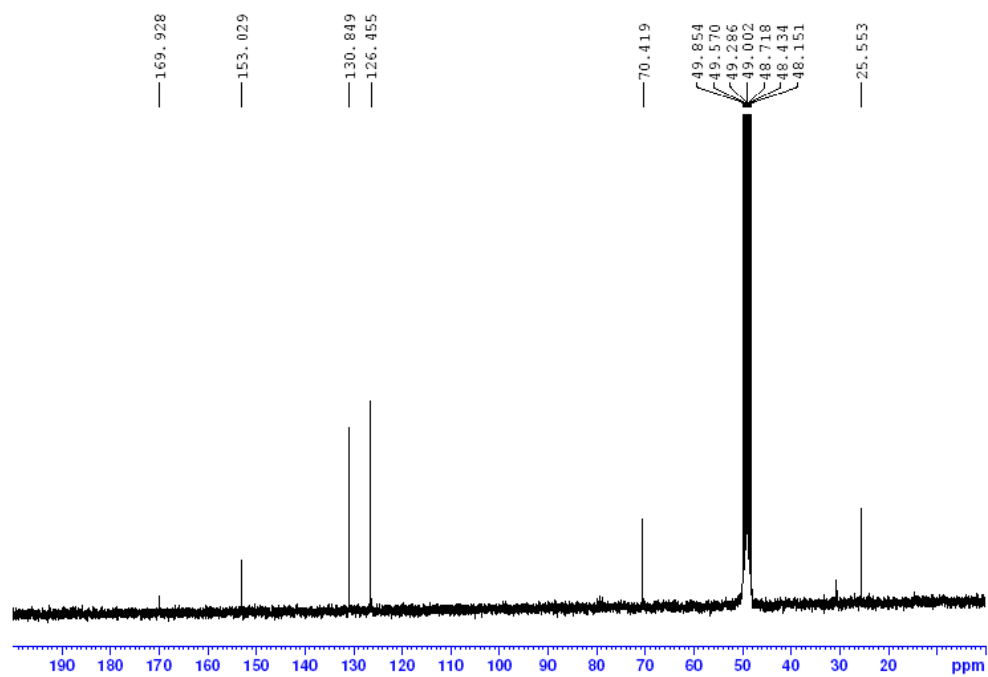
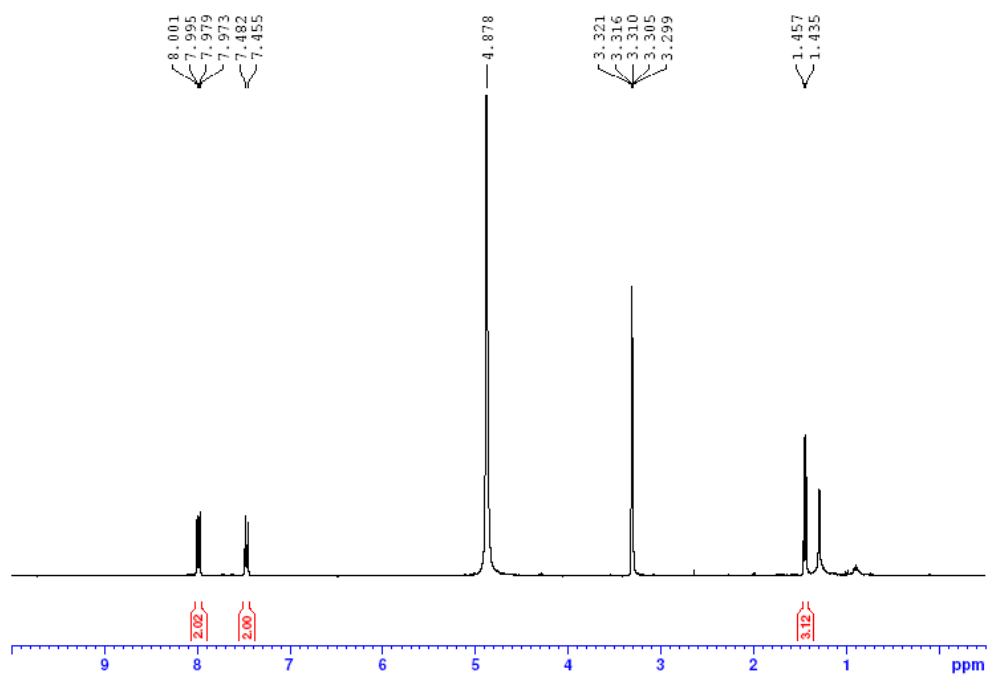
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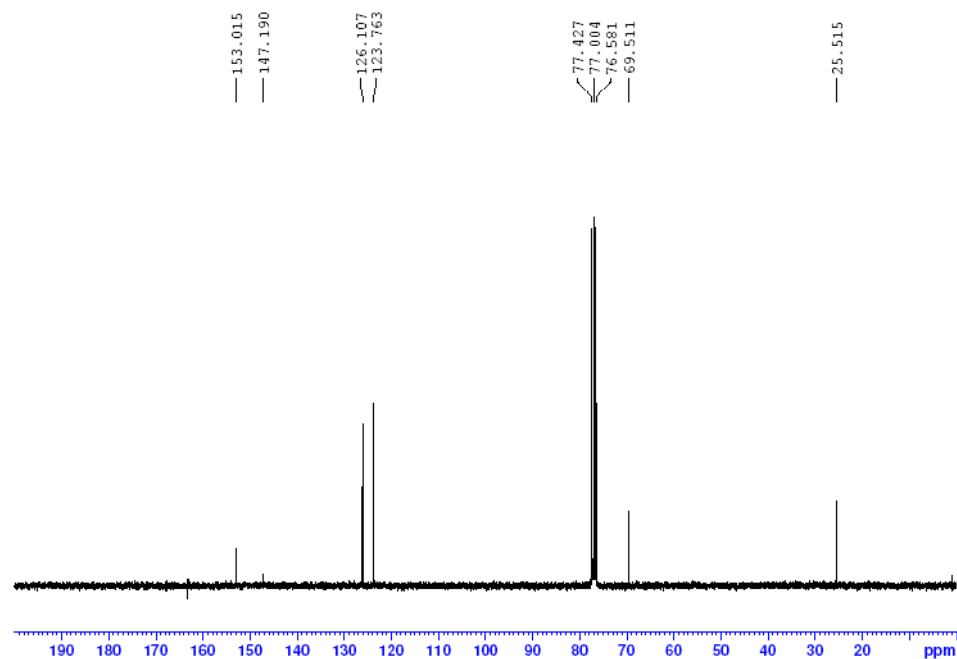
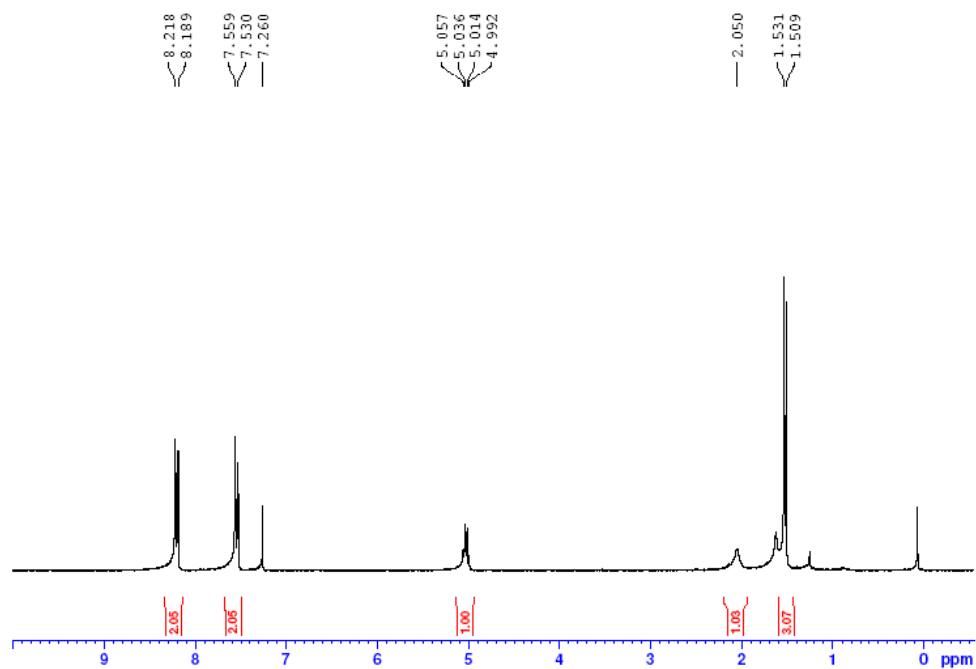
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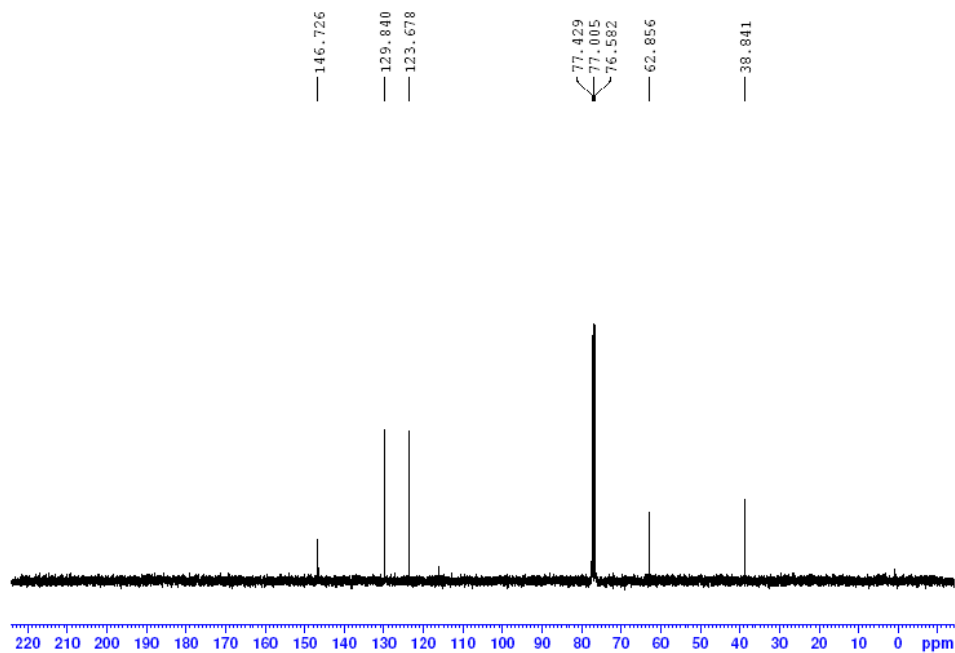
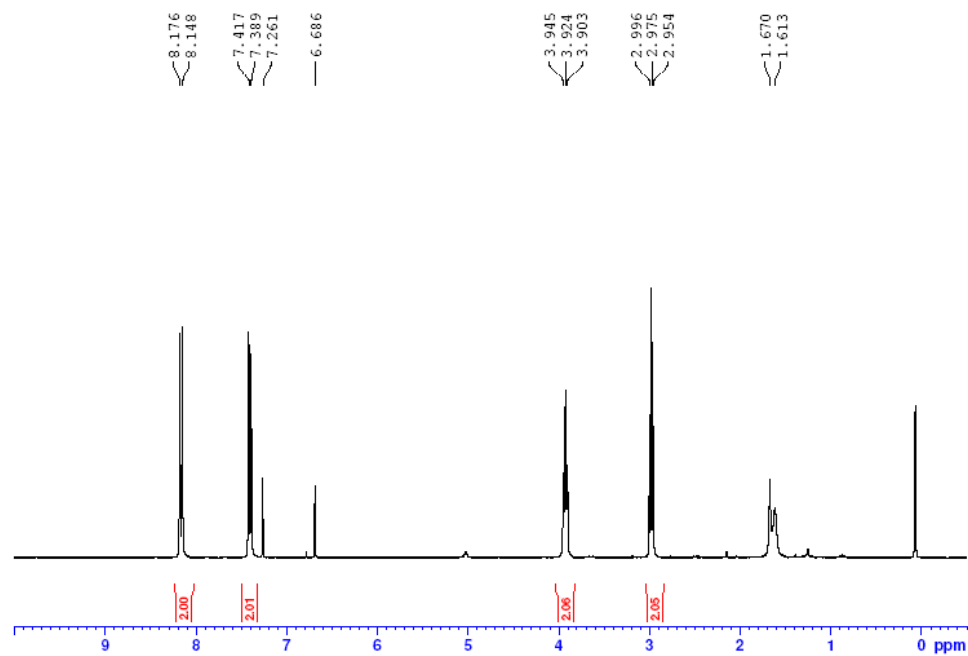
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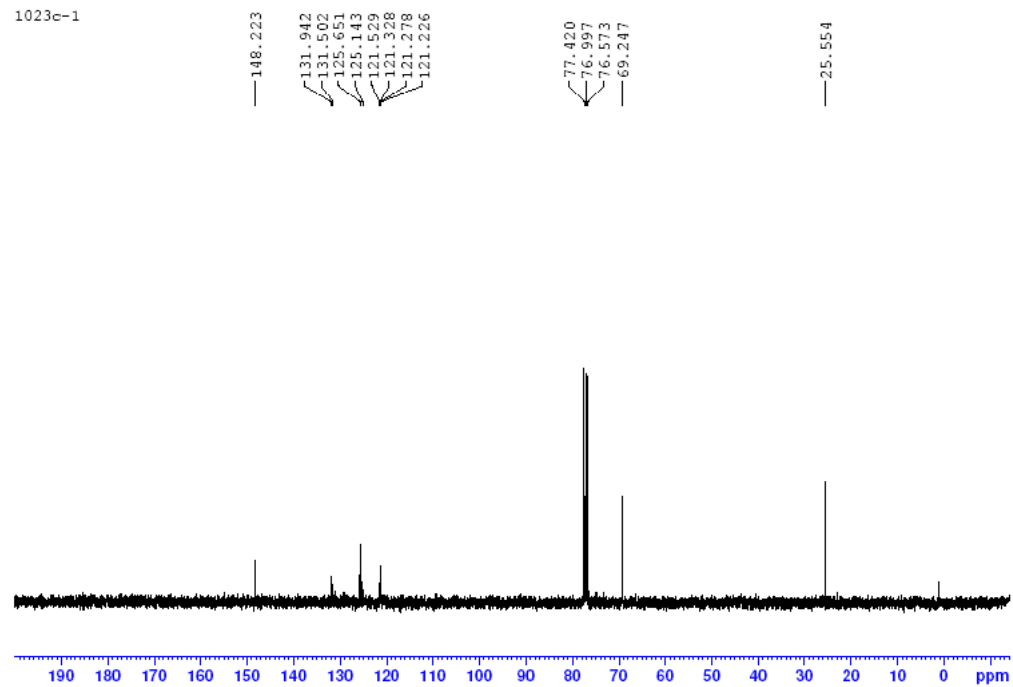
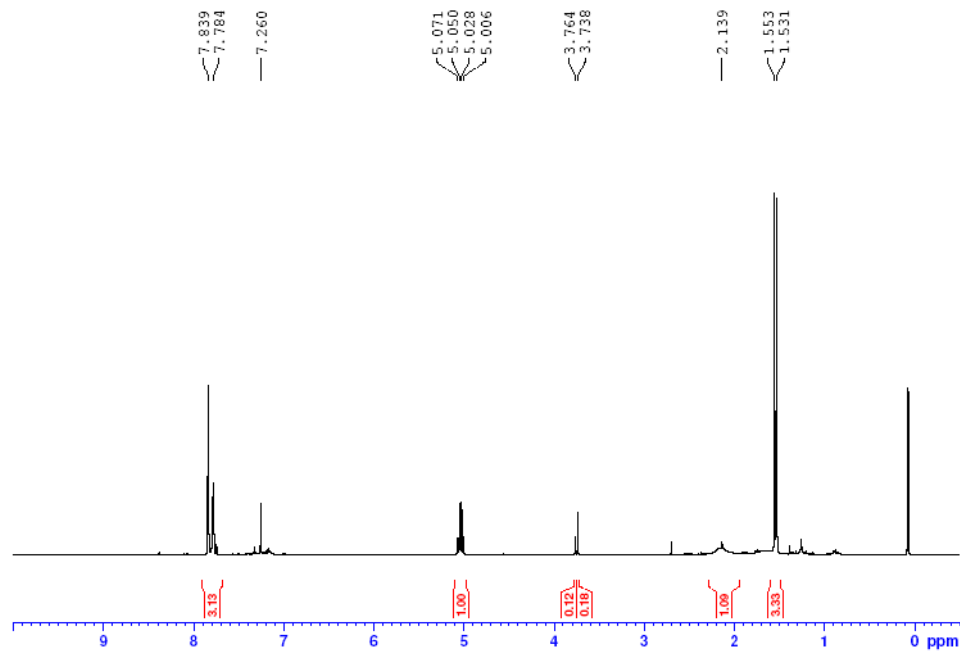
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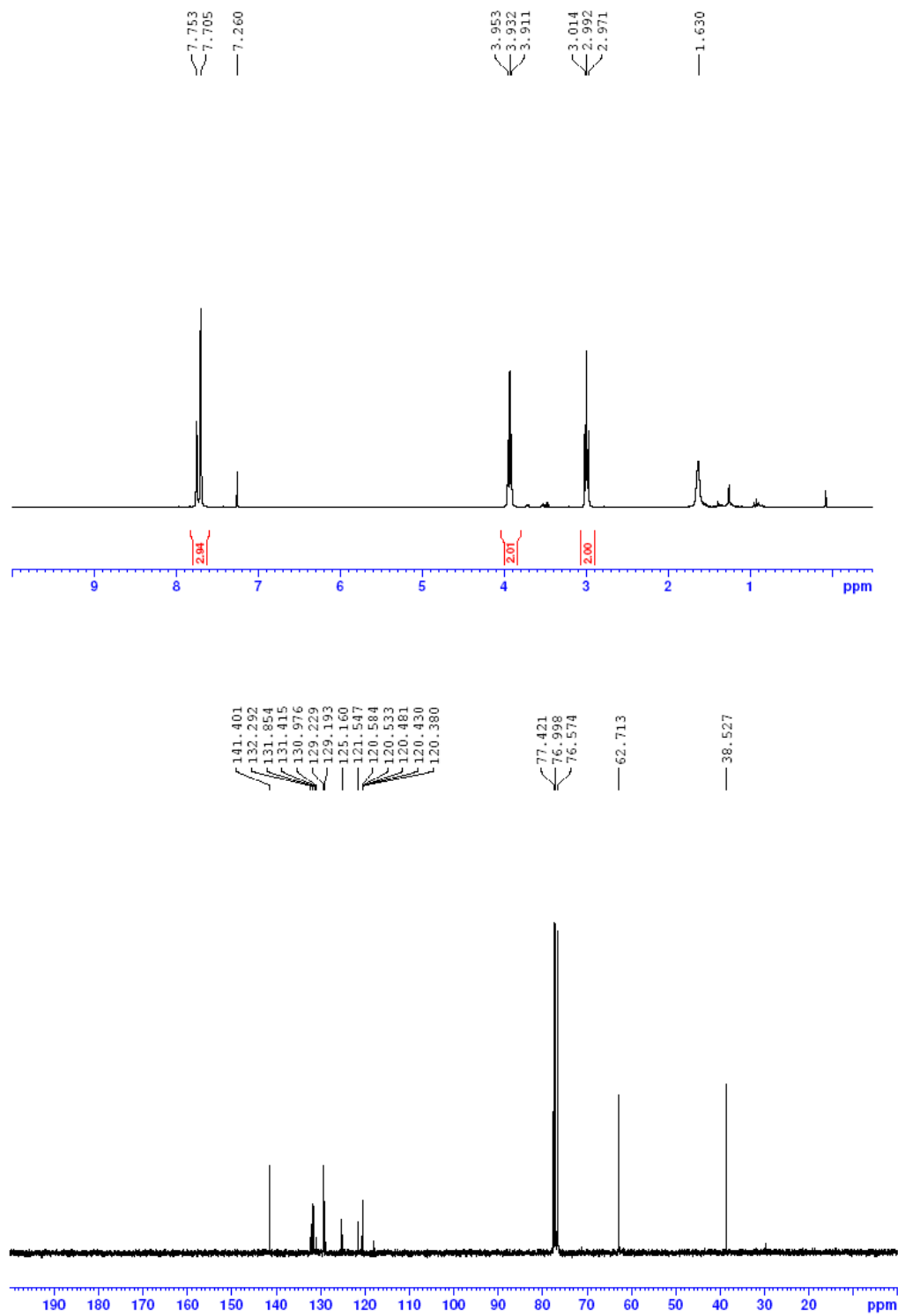
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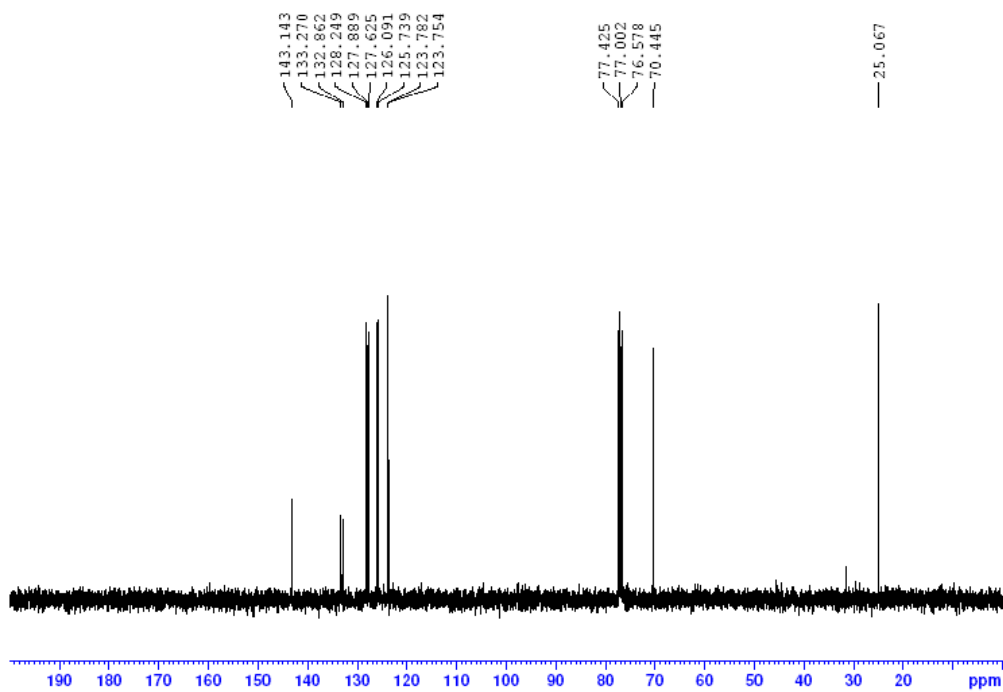
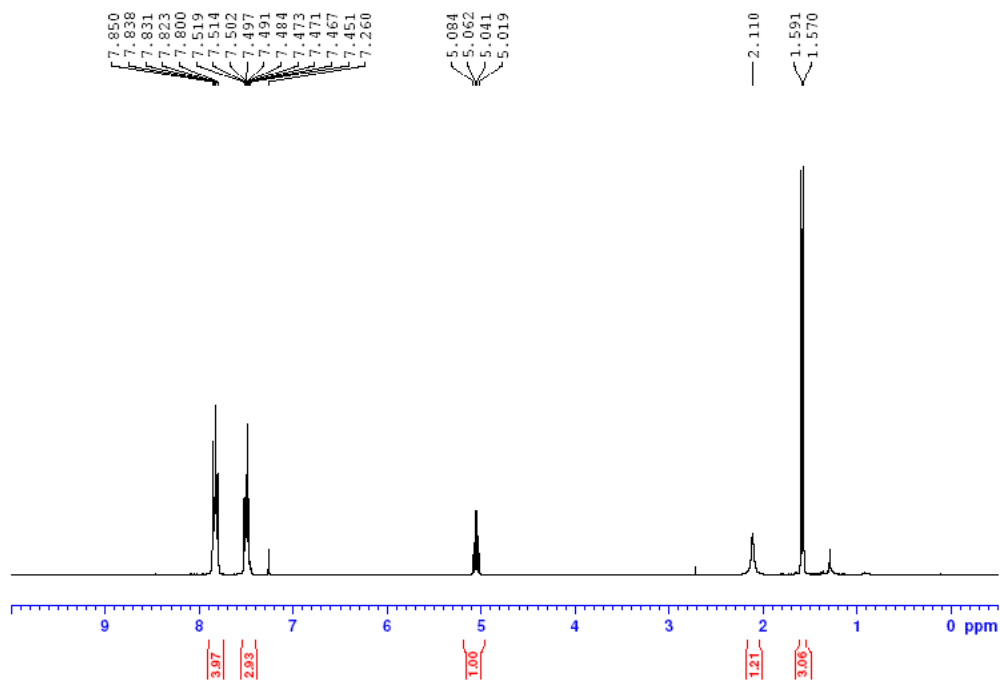
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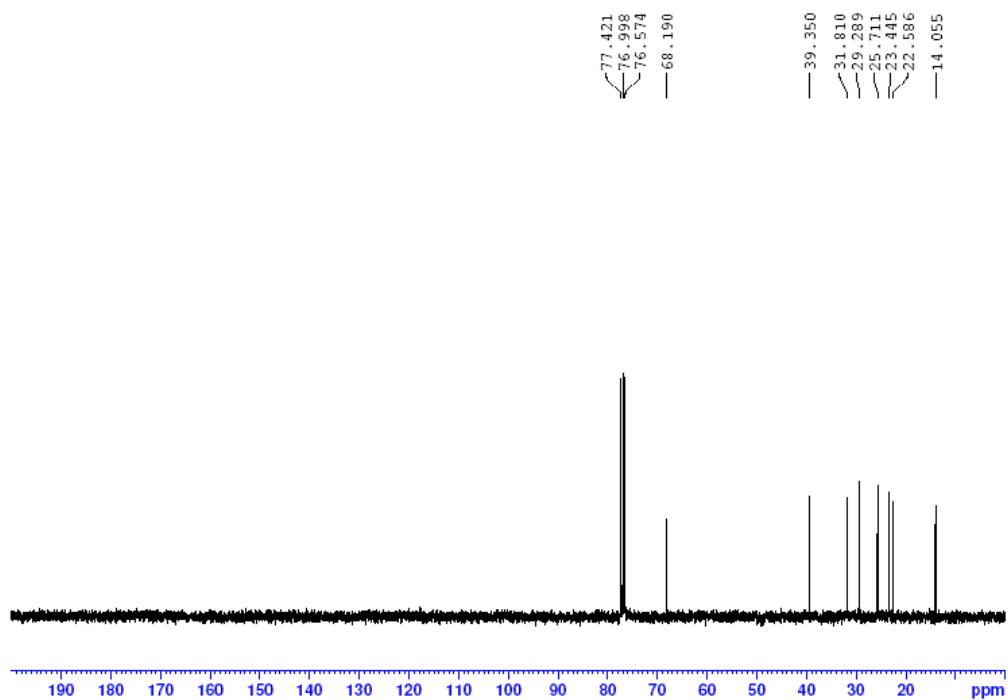
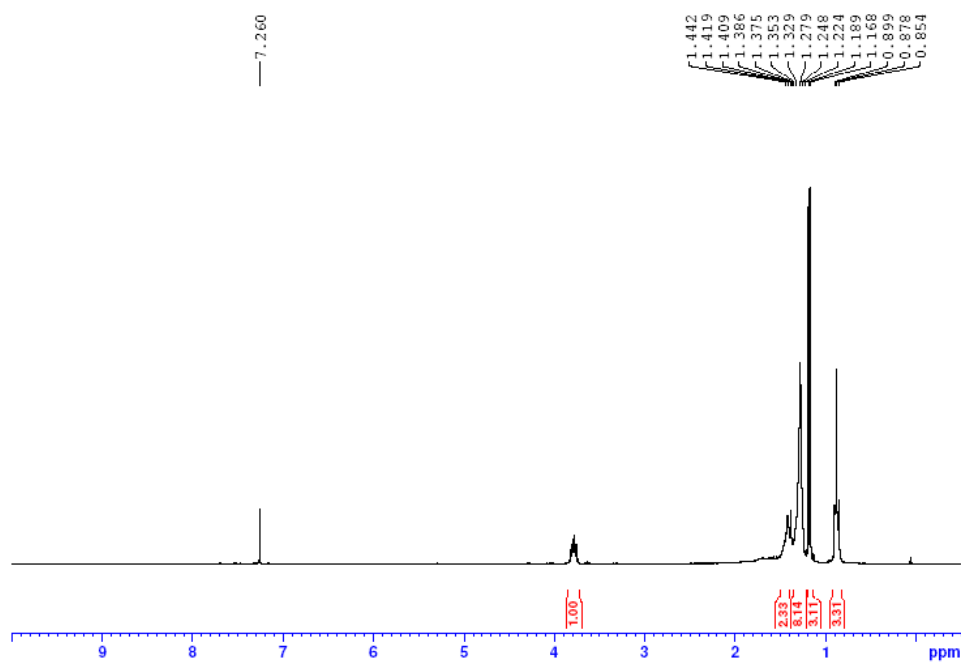
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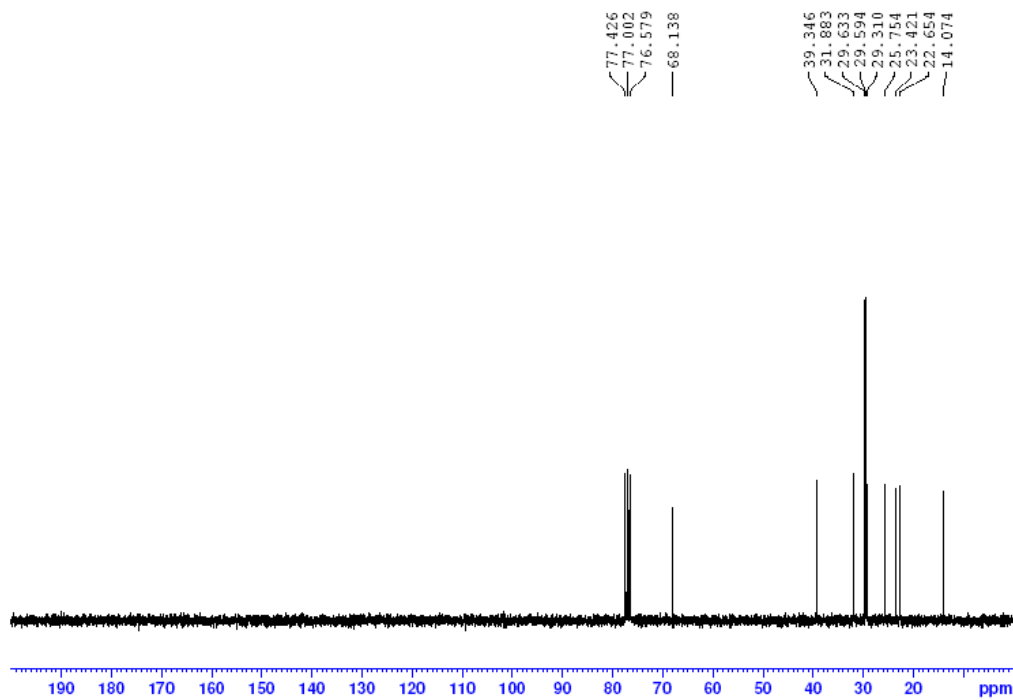
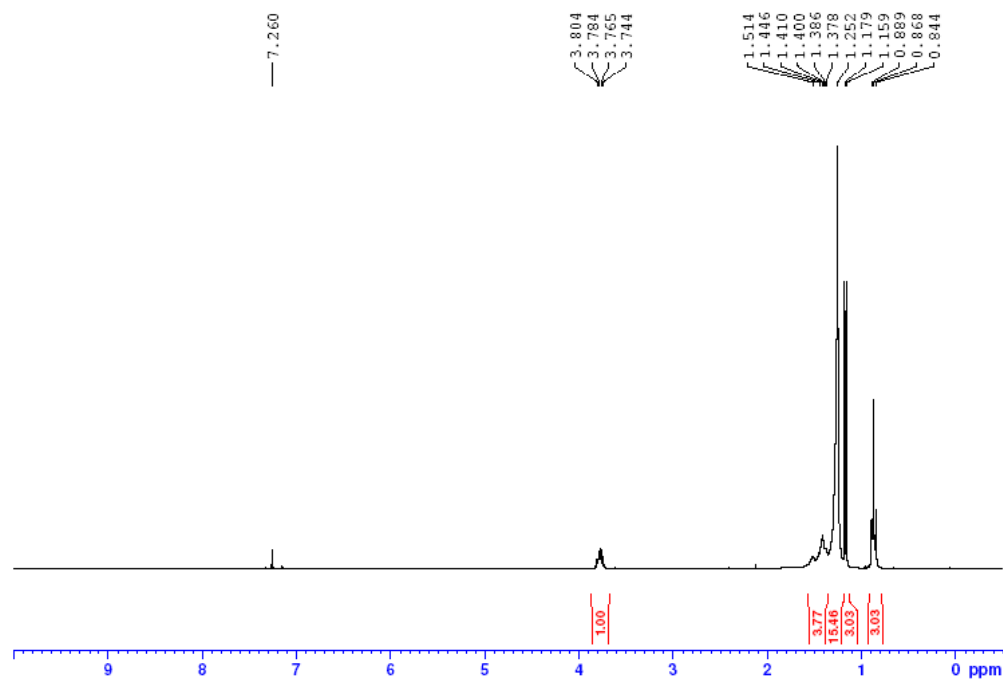
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3aa

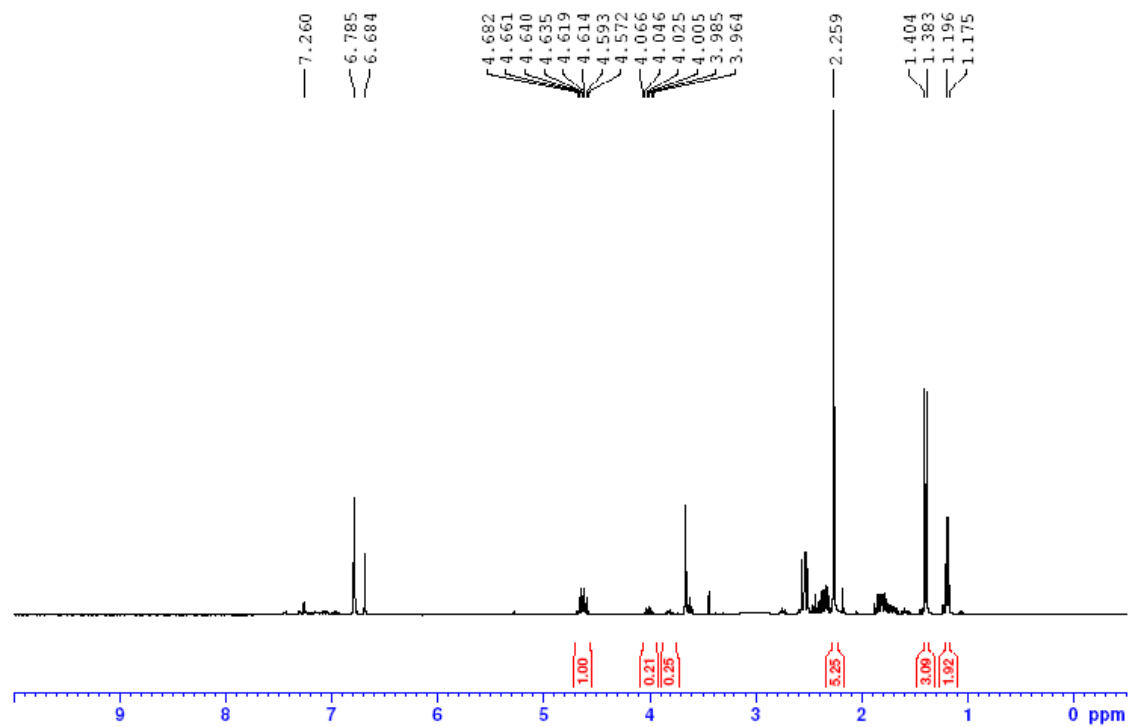


3bb

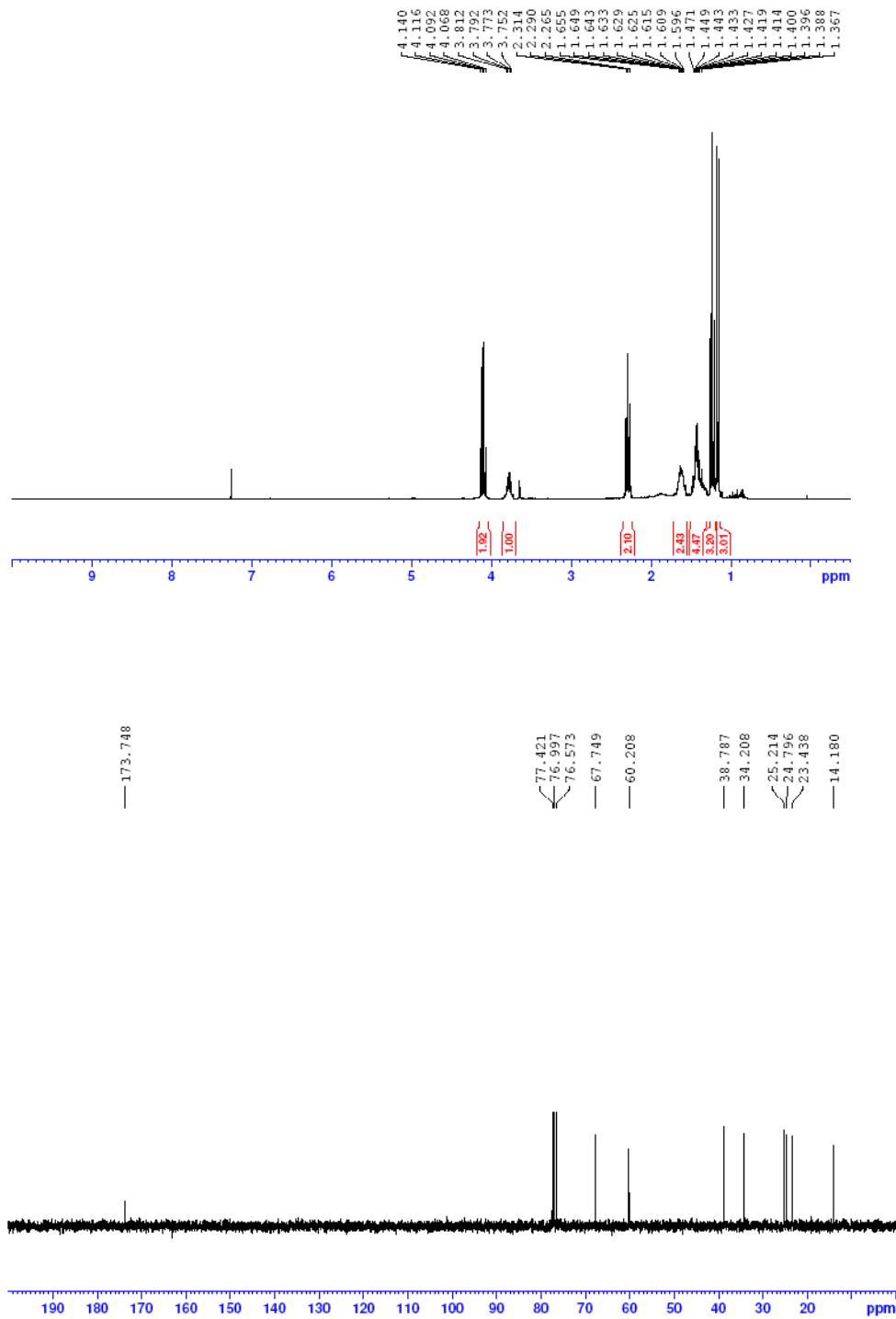


3cc
Crude NMR

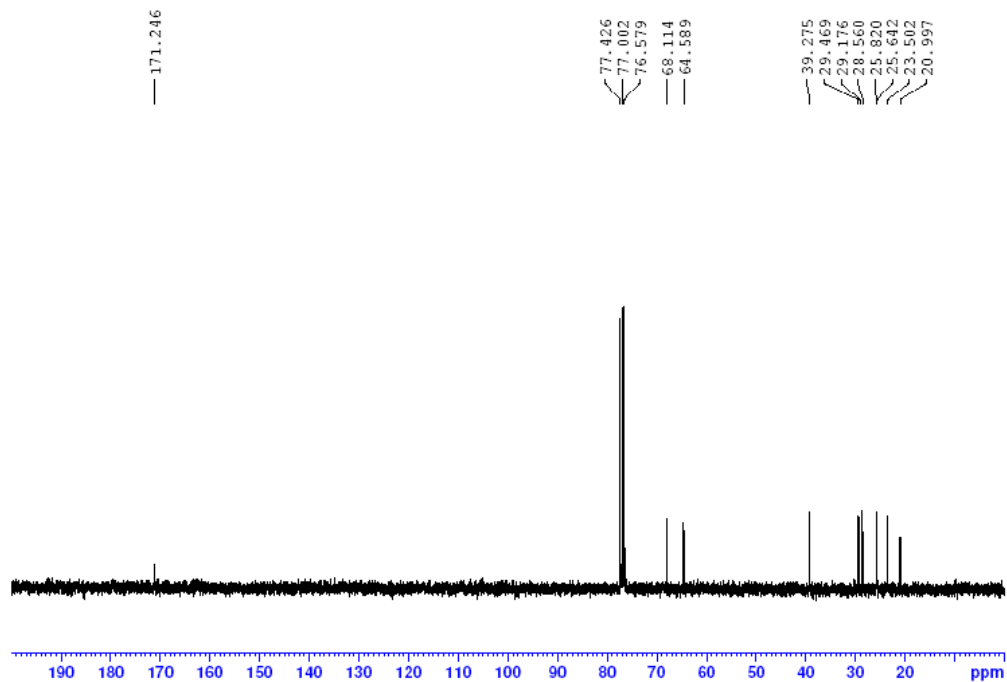
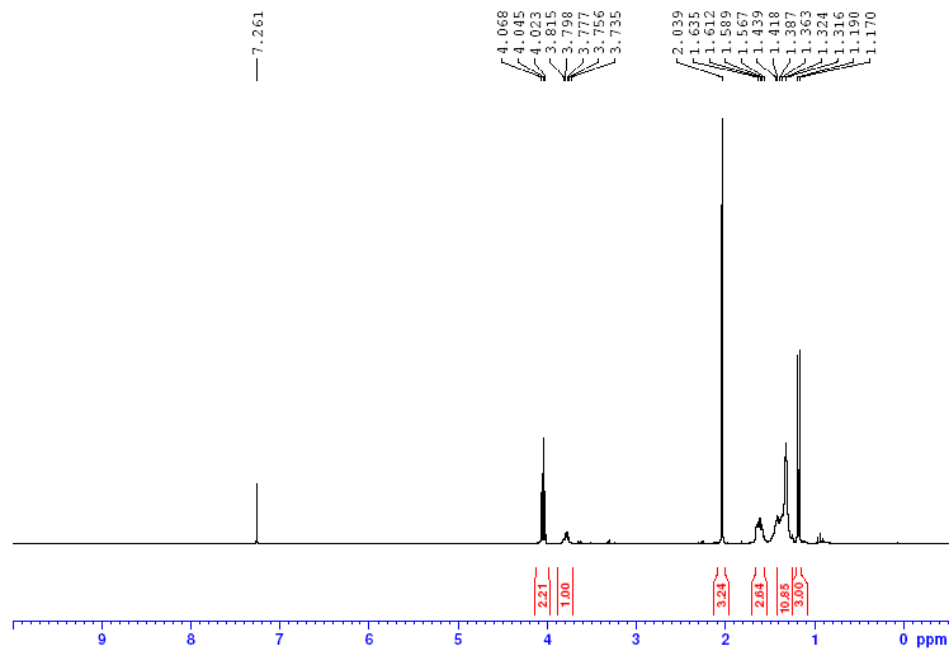
1H normal range AC300
oc23yys1017c crude



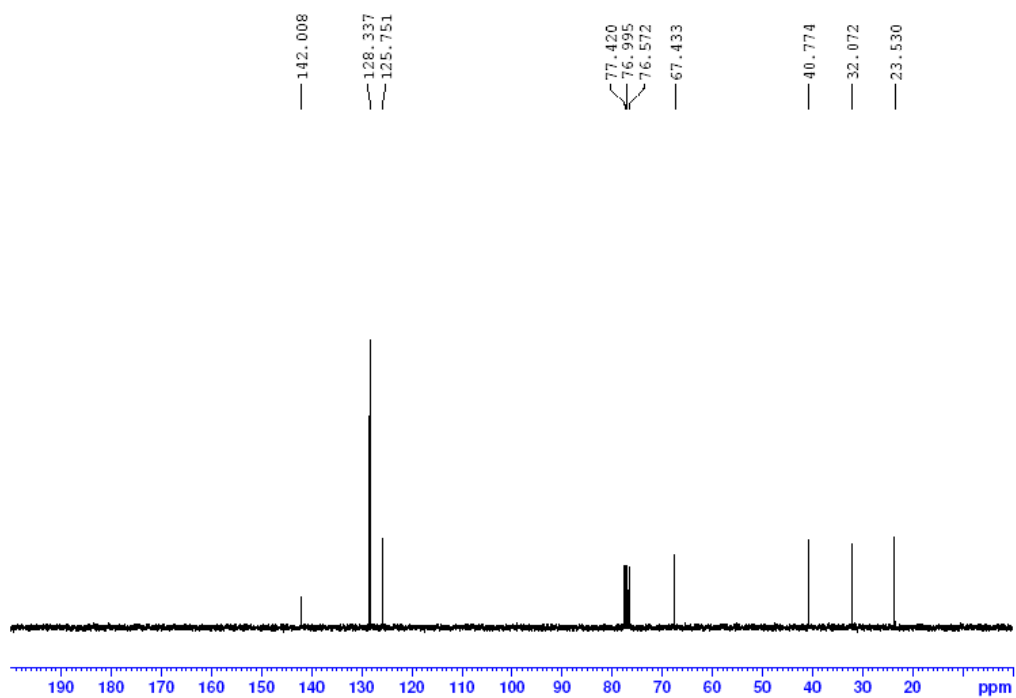
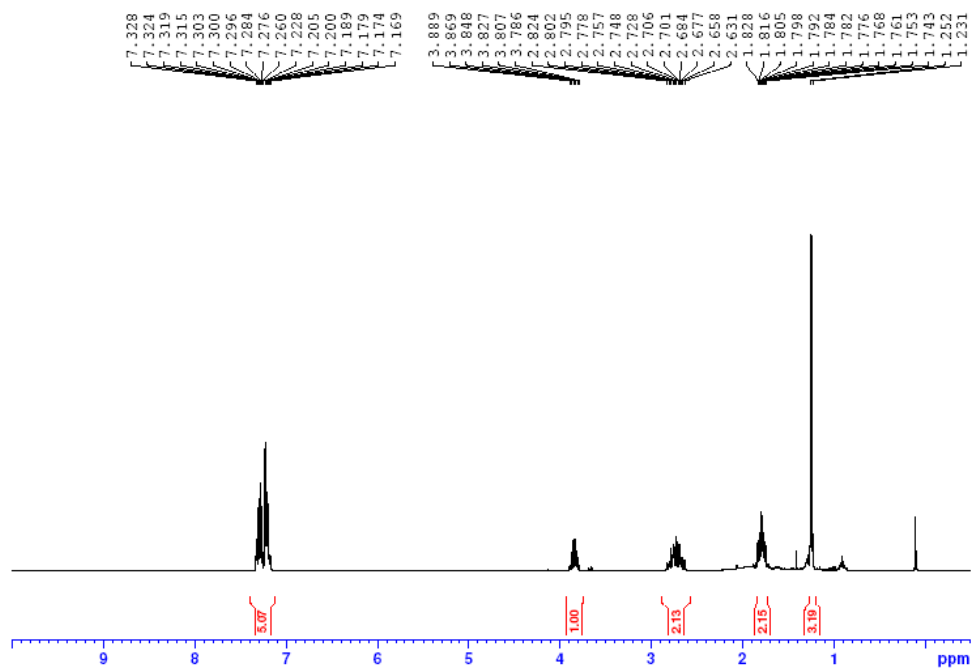
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3ee

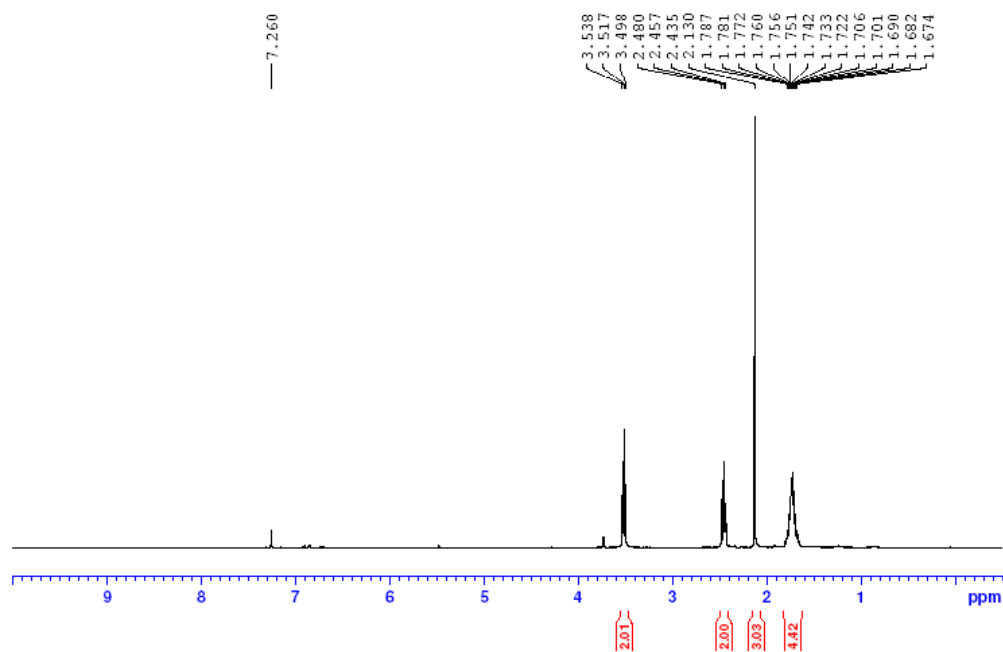


3ff

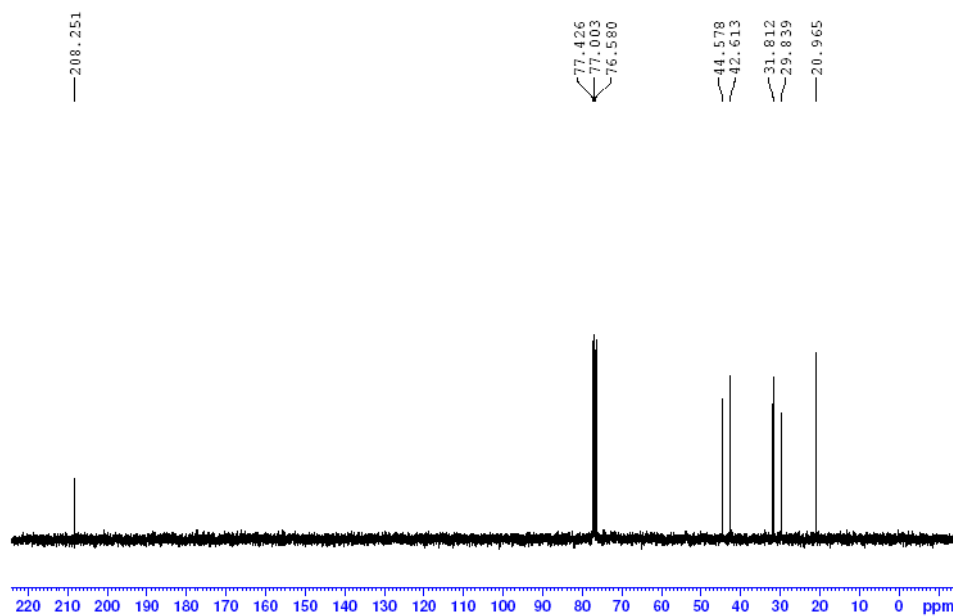


4hh

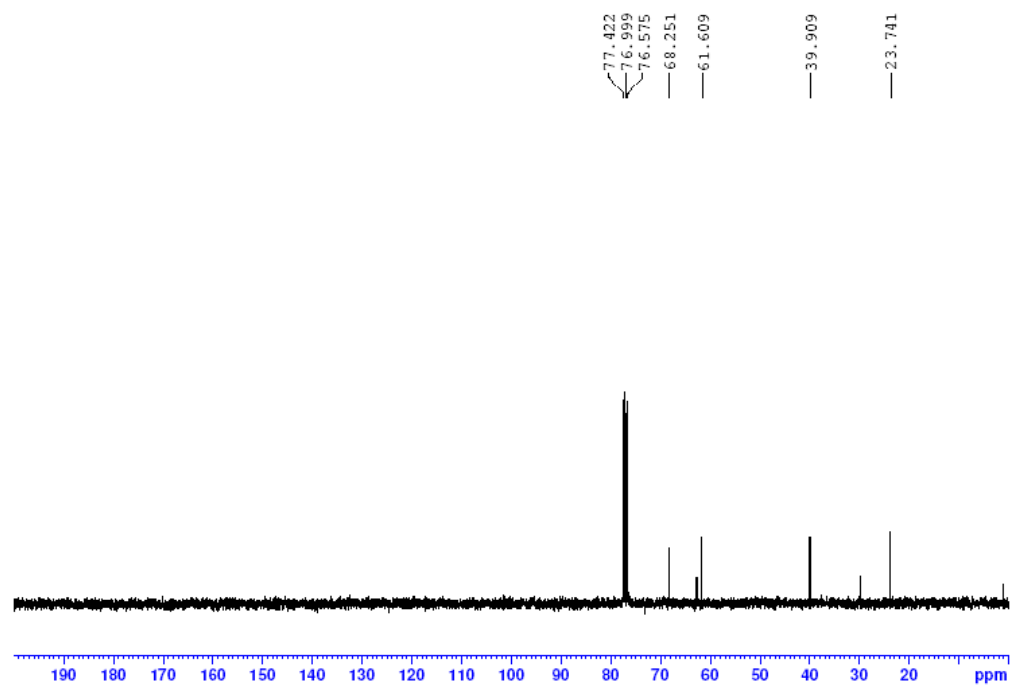
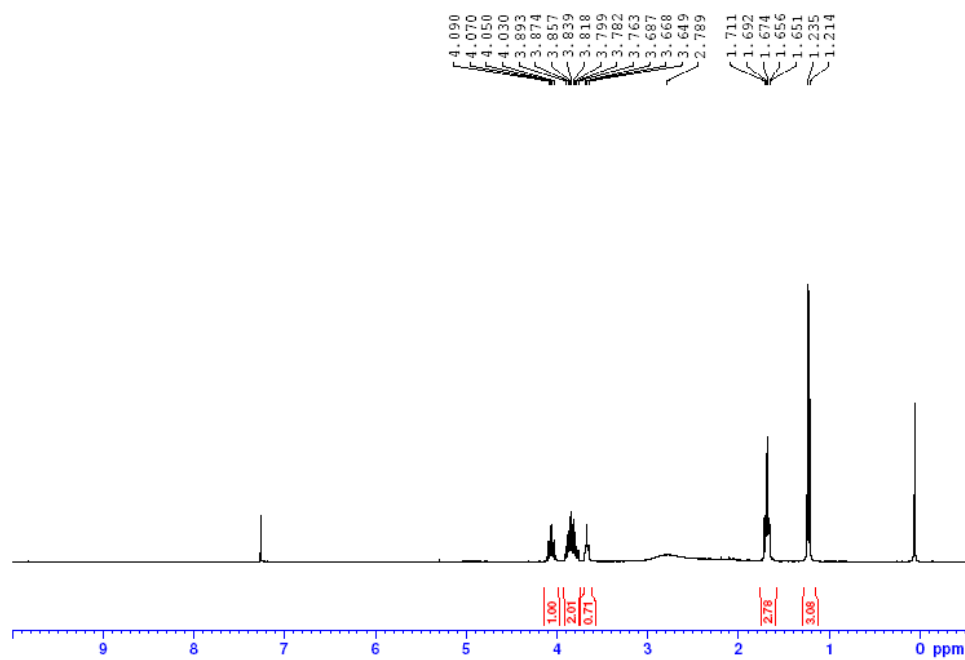
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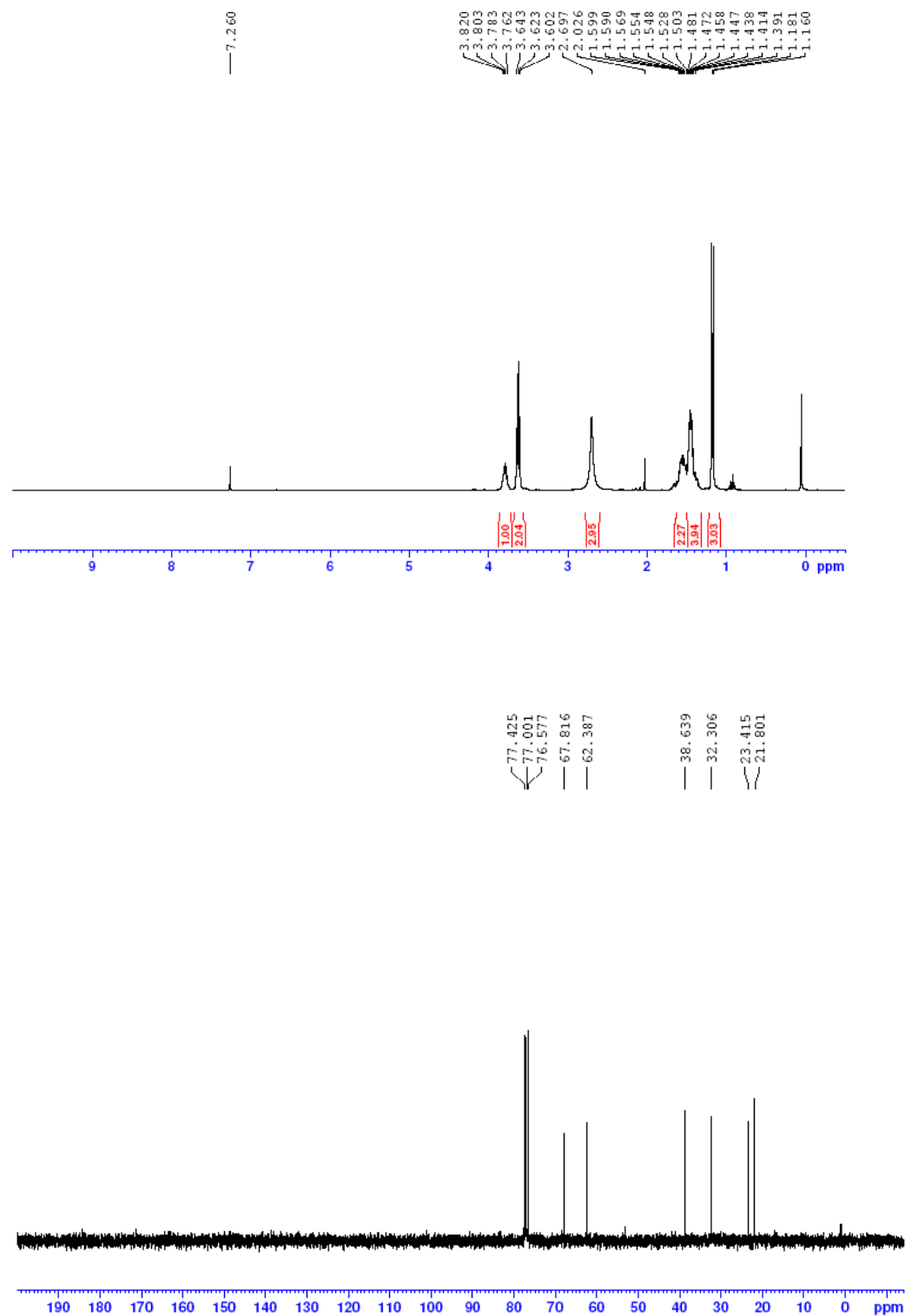
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3ii

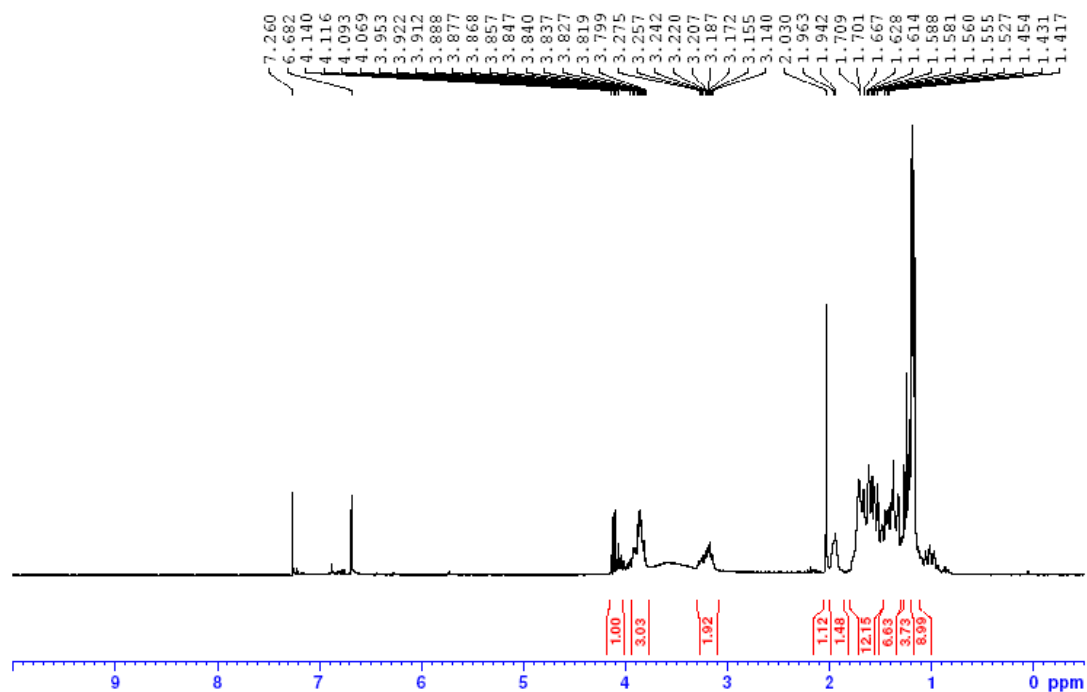


3jj



3kk

1H normal range AC300
nv10yys1106-5



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