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# Supporting Information

# Iridium-Catalysed Borylation of Sterically Hindered C(sp<sup>3</sup>)–H bonds: Remarkable Rate Acceleration by the Catalytic Amount of Potassium *tert*-Butoxide

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#### 1. General

All iridium- and palladium-catalyzed reactions and homologation of 3i were performed in glove box or using Schlenk technique under an atmosphere of nitrogen with magnetic stirring. Materials were weighted by an electric balance, Sartorius CPA225D (readability: 0.01 mg). Column chromatography was performed with Ultra Pure Silica Gel (SILICYCLE, pH 7.0, 40-63 µm, 60 Å). Gas chromatography (GC) was performed by Shimadzu GC-2010 (detector: FID) with Agilent J&W GC Column DB-1 (\$\phi\$ 0.32 mm x 15 m). The GC yields of all products were calculated using the relative response factors against the standard. The factors were obtained by the calibration curves, which were prepared by measurement of three samples (the product:standard ratio of 0.5:1, 1:1, and 1.5:1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian 400-MR (399.89 MHz) spectrometer. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian 400-MR (100.55 MHz) spectrometers. <sup>11</sup>B NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian 400-MR (128.30 MHz) spectrometer. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data were reported as follows: chemical shifts in ppm downfield from tetramethylsilane, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, and m = multiplet), coupling constant (J), and integration.  ${}^{13}C$  and  ${}^{11}B$  NMR data were reported in ppm downfield from tetramethylsilane ( ${}^{13}C$ ) and BF<sub>3</sub>•OEt<sub>2</sub> (<sup>11</sup>B), respectively. High resolution mass spectra were recorded on JEOL JMS-MS700 (EI) or Thermo Scientific Exactive (APCI) spectrometers. Infrared spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu FTIR-8400 spectrometer.

#### 2. Materials

*Solvents and reagents*: Tetrahydrofuran (THF, **1e**, Wako) was degassed by purging with argon (15 min + 10 min) and then dried by The Ultimate Solvent System (GlassContour). Diisobutyl ether (**1a**, TCI), diisopropyl ether (**1b**, nacalai), diisopentyl ether (**1c**, TCI), di*-n*-butyl ether (**1d**, nacalai), tetrahydropyran (**1f**, TCI), triisobutylamine (**1g**, TCI), 1,3,5-triisopropylbenzene (**1h**, TCI), 2,4-dimethylpentane (**1i**, Aldrich), isooctane (**1j**, Wako), and cyclohexane (**1k**, nacalai) were distilled over calcium hydride and degassed prior to use. Bis(pinacolato)diboron (**2**) was purchased from ChemICHIBA and was purified by

recrystallization (pentane) before use. Pinacolborane was synthesized by the reported method.<sup>1</sup> 4-Bromotoluene (Wako) was distilled under reducing pressure. BrCH<sub>2</sub>Cl (TCI) and *n*-BuLi (1.6 M solution in hexane, nacalai) were used as received from commercial sources.

*Catalysts and ligands*:  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  was synthesized by the method reported previously.<sup>2</sup> XPhos-Pd-G3 was purchased from Aldrich. 3,4,7,8-Tetramethyl-1,10-phenanthroline (Me<sub>4</sub>phen, TCI), 4,7-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline (4,7-Me<sub>2</sub>phen, TCI), 1,10-phenanthroline (phen, Aldrich), 4,4'-dimethyl-2,2'-bipyridine (4,4'-Me<sub>2</sub>bpy, Aldrich), 4,4'-di-*tert*-butyl-2,2'-bipyridine (dtbpy, Aldrich), and CsOH•H<sub>2</sub>O (nacalai) were used as received from commercial sources. *t*-BuOK (nacalai), NaOMe (Wako), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (Wako), and CsF (Wako) were dried in vacuo (rt, 12-20 h) before use.

### 3. Effect of additives and ligands in iridium-catalysed borylation of 1a (Table 1)

*General Procedure*: In a glove box, a glass tube (outside diameter: 20 mm) having PTFE stopcock (J. Young), equipped with a magnetic stirring bar, was charged with  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (13.3 mg, 0.020 mmol), a ligand (0.040-0.042 mmol), an additive (0-0.06 mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (2) (127 mg, 0.50 mmol), and diisobutyl ether (1a) (0.35 mL, 260 mg, 2.0 mmol). The tube was sealed by the stopcock and was taken out from the glove box. The mixture was stirred at 110 °C by a heating magnetic stirrer with an aluminum heating block (hole size: 21 mm diameter x 33 mm depth). After 20 h, the mixture was cooled to room temperature and undecane (39 mg, 0.25 mmol, internal standard) was added. The resulting mixture was analyzed by GC to determine the yield of the borylated product **3a**.



2-(3-Isobutoxy-2-methylpropyl)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3a, entry 6): According to the general procedure, the reaction was carried out using [Ir(OMe)(cod)]<sub>2</sub> (26.5 mg, 0.040 mmol),

<sup>(1)</sup> C. E. Tucker, J. Davidson and P. Knochel, J. Org. Chem. 1992, 57, 3484.

<sup>(2)</sup> R. Usón, L. A. Oro and J. A. Cabeza, *Inorg. Synth.* 1985, 23, 126.

Me<sub>4</sub>phen (19 mg, 0.080 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and **1a** (0.69 mL, 521 mg, 4.0 mmol). The product **3a** (197 mg, 77%) was obtained as a colorless liquid after purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:Et<sub>2</sub>O = 10:1). **3a**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  3.11-3.21 (m, 4H), 1.92-2.05 (m, 1H), 1.84 (septet, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 1.24 (s, 12H), 0.93 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 0.87 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H, partially overlapped with the peaks at 0.88), 0.61 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 6.4 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  82.9, 78.1, 77.8, 29.8, 28.3, 24.9 [CH<sub>3</sub> of B(pin), 2C], 24.8 [CH<sub>3</sub> of B(pin), 2C], 19.44, 19.40, 16.2 (*C*–B, broad). <sup>11</sup>B NMR (128 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  33.4. HRMS (APCI) *m*/*z* calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>30</sub>BO<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 257.2283, found: 257.2282.

# 4. Iridium-catalysed C(sp<sup>3</sup>)–H borylation with or without *t*-BuOK (Table 2)

General Procedure for the reaction without t-BuOK (General Procedure A): In a glove box, a glass tube (outside diameter: 20 mm) having PTFE stopcock (J. Young), equipped with a magnetic stirring bar, was charged with  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (0.020-0.050 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (0.040-0.10 mmol, Ir:Me<sub>4</sub>phen = 1:1), bis(pinacolato)diboron (**2**) (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and an aliphatic substrate **1** (4.0 or 6.0 mmol). The tube was sealed by the stopcock and was taken out from the glove box. The mixture was stirred at 110 °C by a heating magnetic stirrer with an aluminum heating block (hole size: 21 mm diameter x 33 mm depth). After 20 h, the mixture was cooled to room temperature and undecane (39 mg, 0.25 mmol, internal standard) was added. The resulting mixture was analyzed by GC to determine the yield of the borylated product.

General Procedure for the reaction with t-BuOK (General Procedure B): In a glove box, a glass tube (outside diameter: 20 mm) having PTFE stopcock (J. Young), equipped with a magnetic stirring bar, was charged with  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (0.020-0.050 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (0.040-0.10 mmol, Ir:Me<sub>4</sub>phen = 1:1), t-BuOK (0.01-0.025 mmol, Ir:t-BuOK = 1:0.25), bis(pinacolato)diboron (2) (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and an aliphatic substrate 1 (4.0 or 6.0 mmol). The tube was sealed by the stopcock and was taken out from the glove box. The mixture was stirred at 110 °C by a heating magnetic stirrer with an aluminum heating block (hole size: 21 mm diameter x 33 mm depth). After 20 h, the mixture was cooled to room

temperature and undecane (39 mg, 0.25 mmol, internal standard) was added. The resulting mixture was analyzed by GC to determine the yield of the borylated products. After removal of the volatiles including HB(pin) under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel and/or bulb-to-bulb distillation. *Caution: HB(pin) is readily decomposed by protic compounds such as water and generates hydrogen gas. The collected volatile materials during the concentration process should be treated carefully with MeOH to convert HB(pin) into MeOB(pin) before throw them away.* 

$$\downarrow_{O}\downarrow_{B}\downarrow_{O}\downarrow$$

#### 2-(2-Isopropoxypropyl)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3b, entry 1)

*The reaction without t-BuOK*: According to the *General Procedure A*, the reaction was carried out using  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (19.9 mg, 0.030 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (14.5 mg, 0.061 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and diisopropyl ether (**1b**) (0.84 mL, 613 mg, 6.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of **3b** in 10% yield.

*The reaction with t-BuOK*: According to the *General Procedure B*, the reaction was carried out using  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (19.9 mg, 0.030 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (14.5 mg, 0.061 mmol), *t*-BuOK (1.7 mg, 0.015 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and **1b** (0.84 mL, 613 mg, 6.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of **3b** in 96% yield. The product **3b** (162 mg, 71%) was obtained as a colorless liquid after purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:Et<sub>2</sub>O = 10:1). **3b**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  3.87-3.95 (m, 1H), 3.58 (septet, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.41 (dd, *J* = 15.2, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.30 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 1.22 (dd, *J* = 15.2, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 1.14 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 1.10 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 1.07, (s, 12H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  82.8, 70.0, 68.0, 25.0 [CH<sub>3</sub> of B(pin), 2C], 24.8 [CH<sub>3</sub> of B(pin), 2C], 23.3 (CH<sub>3</sub> of *i*-Pr, 1C), 23.2 (CH<sub>3</sub> of *i*-Pr, 1C), 23.0, 21.7 (C–B, broad). <sup>11</sup>B NMR (128 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  33.1. HRMS (APCI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>26</sub>BO<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 229.1970, found: 229.1967.



### 2-[4-(Isopentyloxy)-2-methylbutyl]-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3c, entry 2)

*The reaction without t-BuOK*: According to the *General Procedure A*, the reaction was carried out using  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (26.5 mg, 0.040 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (19 mg, 0.080 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and disopentyl ether (**1c**) (0.81 mL, 633 mg, 4.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of **3c** in 15% yield.

*The reaction with t-BuOK*: According to the *General Procedure B*, the reaction was carried out using  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (26.5 mg, 0.040 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (19 mg, 0.080 mmol), *t*-BuOK (2.2 mg, 0.020 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and **1c** (0.81 mL, 633 mg, 4.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of **3c** in 73% yield. The product **3c** (179 mg, 63%) was obtained as a colorless liquid after purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:Et<sub>2</sub>O = 10:1). **3c**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  3.36-3.45 (m, 4H), 1.77-1.86 (m, 1H), 1.68 (septet, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.52-1.62 (m, 1H), 1.39-1.51 (m, 3H), 1.24 (s, 12H), 0.93 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 0.86 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H, partially overlapped with the peaks at 0.89), 0.67 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 8.4 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  82.9, 69.4, 69.2, 39.1, 38.6, 26.7, 25.1, 24.9 [*C*H<sub>3</sub> of B(pin), 2C], 24.8 [*C*H<sub>3</sub> of B(pin), 2C], 22.7, 22.4, 19.7 (*C*–B, broad). <sup>11</sup>B NMR (128 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  33.3. HRMS (APCI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>34</sub>BO<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 285.2596, found: 285.2593.



#### 2-(4-Butoxybutyl)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3d, entry 3)

*The reaction without t-BuOK*: According to the *General Procedure A*, the reaction was carried out using [Ir(OMe)(cod)]<sub>2</sub> (19.9 mg, 0.030 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (14.5 mg, 0.061 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol),

and di-*n*-butyl ether (1d) (0.68 mL, 521 mg, 4.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of 3d in 13% yield.

*The reaction with t-BuOK*: According to the *General Procedure B*, the reaction was carried out using  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (19.9 mg, 0.030 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (14.5 mg, 0.061 mmol), *t*-BuOK (1.7 mg, 0.015 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and **1d** (0.68 mL, 521 mg, 4.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of **3d** in 88% yield. The product **3d** (192 mg, 75%) was obtained as a colorless liquid after purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:Et<sub>2</sub>O = 10:1). **3d** <sup>3</sup>: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  3.389 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.386 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.50-1.62 (m, 4H), 1.41-1.50 (m, 2H), 1.31-1.41 (m, 2H), 1.24 (s, 12H), 0.91 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.79 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  33.5. HRMS (APCI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>30</sub>BO<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 257.2283, found: 257.2286.



#### 4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-2-(tetrahydrofuran-3-yl)-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3e, entry 4)

*The reaction without t-BuOK*: According to the *General Procedure A*, the reaction was carried out using  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (13 mg, 0.020 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (9.5 mg, 0.040 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and tetrahydrofuran (**1e**) (0.49 mL, 433 mg, 6.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of **3e** in 87% yield.

*The reaction with t-BuOK*: According to the *General Procedure B*, the reaction was carried out using  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (13 mg, 0.020 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (9.5 mg, 0.040 mmol), *t*-BuOK (1.1 mg, 0.010 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and **1e** (0.49 mL, 433 mg, 6.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of **3e** in 109% yield, indicating that HB(pin) formed as a byproduct also  $\overline{(3)}$  H. Chen and J. F. Hartwig, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 1999, **38**, 3391.

participated in the C–H borylation. The product **3e** (174 mg, 88%) was obtained as a colorless liquid after purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:Et<sub>2</sub>O = 5:1). **3e**<sup>4</sup>: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  3.99 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (td, *J* = 8.0, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (dt, *J* = 8.0, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.61 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 1.98-2.10 (m, 1H), 1.78-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.55-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.25 (s, 12H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  83.3, 70.2, 68.4, 28.7, 24.7, 22.8 (*C*–B, broad). <sup>11</sup>B NMR (128 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  33.3. HRMS (APCI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>20</sub>BO<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 199.1500, found: 199.1505.



# 4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-2-(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-3-yl)-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3f) and 4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-2-(tetrahydro-2*H*-pyran-4-yl)-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3f<sup>2</sup>) (entry 5)

*The reaction without t-BuOK*: According to the *General Procedure A*, the reaction was carried out using  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (19.9 mg, 0.030 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (14.5 mg, 0.061 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and tetrahydropyran (**1f**) (0.58 mL, 517 mg, 6.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of a mixture of **3f** and **3f'** in 35% yield. The ratio of **3f:3f'** was determined as 92:8 by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis (in C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>) after purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:Et<sub>2</sub>O = 5:1).

The reaction with t-BuOK: According to the General Procedure B, the reaction was carried out using  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (19.9 mg, 0.030 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (14.5 mg, 0.061 mmol), t-BuOK (1.7 mg, 0.015 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and **1f** (0.58 mL, 517 mg, 6.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of a mixture of **3f** and **3f**' in 87% yield. The products (172 mg, 81%, **3f**:**3f**' = 92:8) was obtained as a colorless liquid after purification by column chromatography on silica gel

<sup>(4)</sup> C. W. Liskey and J. F. Hartwig, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2012, 134, 12422.

(hexane:Et<sub>2</sub>O = 5:1). The ratio of **3f** and **3f'** was determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis in C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>. **3f**<sup>4</sup>: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  3.79-3.93 (m, 2H), 3.42-3.55 (m, 2H), 1.79-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.48-1.66 (m, 3H), 1.28-1.40 (m, 1H), 1.23 (s, 12H). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  4.11 (dd, *J* = 11.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.72-3.84 (m, 2H), 3.41-3.48 (m, 1H), 1.80-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.60-1.73 (m, 1H), 1.37-1.55 (m, 3H), 1.02 (s, 12H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  83.1, 69.7, 68.5, 26.7, 24.9, 24.74 [*C*H<sub>3</sub> of B(pin), 2C], 24.66 [*C*H<sub>3</sub> of B(pin), 2C], 22.6 (*C*–B, broad). <sup>11</sup>B NMR (128 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  32.6. HRMS (APCI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>22</sub>BO<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 213.1657, found: 213.1656. **3f'**<sup>5</sup>: The authentic sample of **3f'** was prepared via the reaction of 4-bromotetrahydropyran (Frontier Scientific) with **2** in the presence of a CuCl/Xantphos catalyst with *t*-BuOK.<sup>6</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  3.82 (dt, *J* = 11.2, 4.0 Hz, 2H), 3.46 (dt, *J* = 11.2, 6.4 Hz, 2H), 1.58-1.64 (m, 4H), 1.16-1.28 (m, 1H), 1.24 (s, 12H). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  3.87 (dt, *J* = 11.2, 4.0 Hz, 2H), 3.41-3.47 (m, 2H), 1.75-1.84 (m, 2H), 1.60-1.68 (m, 2H), 1.16-1.26 (m, 1H), 1.03 (s, 12H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  83.1, 68.8, 27.6, 24.7, 18.9 (C–B, broad).



#### 2-[3-(Diisobutylamino)-2-methylpropyl]-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3g, entry 6)

*The reaction without t-BuOK*: According to the *General Procedure A*, the reaction was carried out using  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (26.5 mg, 0.040 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (19 mg, 0.080 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and triisobutylamine (**1g**) (0.96 mL, 741 mg, 4.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of **3g** in 17% yield.

*The reaction with t-BuOK*: According to the *General Procedure B*, the reaction was carried out using [Ir(OMe)(cod)]<sub>2</sub> (26.5 mg, 0.040 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (19 mg, 0.080 mmol), *t*-BuOK (2.2 mg, 0.020 mmol),

- (5) S. K. Bose, K. Fucke, L. Liu, P. G. Steel and T. B. Marder, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2014, 53, 1799.
- (6) H. Ito and K. Kubota, Org. Lett. 2012, 14, 890.

**2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and **1g** (0.96 mL, 741 mg, 4.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of **3g** in 69% yield. The product **3g** (199 mg, 64%) was obtained as a colorless liquid after purification by bulb-to-bulb distillation (0.2 mmHg, 50 °C to 90 °C). **3g**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz,  $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  1.99-2.25 (m, 7H), 1.71 (septet, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.26 (dd, J = 15.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 1.18 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 1.08 (s, 12H), 0.95 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 0.92 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 0.86 (dd, J = 15.6, 8.0 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz,  $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  82.7, 65.6, 65.0, 28.5, 26.8, 25.0 [CH<sub>3</sub> of B(pin), 2C], 24.9 [CH<sub>3</sub> of B(pin), 2C], 21.2, 21.1, 18.2 (C–B, broad). <sup>11</sup>B NMR (128 MHz,  $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  33.8. HRMS (APCI) *m/z* calcd for  $C_{18}H_{39}BNO_2^+$  [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 312.2068, found: 312.3058.



#### 2-[2-(3,5-Diisopropylphenyl)propyl]-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3h, entry 7)

*The reaction without t-BuOK*: According to the *General Procedure A*, the reaction was carried out using  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (26.5 mg, 0.040 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (19 mg, 0.080 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and 1,3,5-triisopropylbenzene (**1h**) (0.96 mL, 817 mg, 4.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of **3h** in 17% yield.

*The reaction with t-BuOK*: According to the *General Procedure B*, the reaction was carried out using  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (26.5 mg, 0.040 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (19 mg, 0.080 mmol), *t*-BuOK (2.2 mg, 0.020 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and **1h** (0.96 mL, 817 mg, 4.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of **3h** (86% yield) with formation of diborylated product **3h'** (5% yield, see below). The product **3h** (281 mg, 85%) was obtained as a colorless liquid after purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:Et<sub>2</sub>O = 20:1). **3h**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  7.09 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 2H), 6.97 (t, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 3.28 (sextet, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (septet, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.46 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.42 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.36 (dd, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 1.25 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 12H),

1.00 (s, 12H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz,  $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  149.7, 148.8, 122.7, 122.2, 82.7, 36.6, 34.8, 25.6. 24.9 [*C*H<sub>3</sub> of B(pin), 2C], 24.8 [*C*H<sub>3</sub> of B(pin), 2C], 24.44 (*C*H<sub>3</sub> of *i*-Pr, 2C), 24.38 (*C*H<sub>3</sub> of *i*-Pr, 2C), 21.8 (*C*-B, broad). <sup>11</sup>B NMR (128 MHz,  $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  33.3. HRMS (APCI) *m*/*z* calcd for  $C_{21}H_{36}BO_2^+$  [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 331.2803, found: 331.2798.



**1,3-Bis[1-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-2-propyl]-5-isopropylbenzene** (**3h'**): The titled compound **3h'** was obtained as a diastereomer mixture (ca 1:1) by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:Et<sub>2</sub>O = 10:1). **3h'**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  7.16 (s, 1H, overlapped with C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> in C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>), 7.06 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 2H), 3.22-3.33 (m, 2H), 2.81 (septet, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.45 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.420 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.418 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.35 (dd, *J* = 15.6, 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.25 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 1.00 (s, 24H). A single set of peaks was observed despite of a diastereomer mixture (ca. 1:1). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  149.5, 148.61, 148.60, 123.1, 123.0, 122.60, 122.57, 82.7, 36.5, 34.8, 25.5, 25.4, 24.89, 24.86, 24.5, 24.41, 24.35, 21.9 (*C*–B, broad). Two sets of peaks were observed corresponding to the diastereomers. <sup>11</sup>B NMR (128 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  32.9. HRMS (APCI) *m*/*z* calcd for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>47</sub>B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 457.3655, found: 457.3656.



### 2-(2,4-Dimethylpentyl)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3i, entry 8)

*The reaction without t-BuOK*: According to the *General Procedure A*, the reaction was carried out using  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (33 mg, 0.050 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (24 mg, 0.10 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and

2,4-dimethylpentane (1i) (0.59 mL, 401 mg, 4.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of 3i in 26% yield.

*The reaction with t-BuOK*: According to the *General Procedure B*, the reaction was carried out using  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (33 mg, 0.050 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (24 mg, 0.10 mmol), *t*-BuOK (2.8 mg, 0.025 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and **1i** (0.59 mL, 401 mg, 4.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of **3i** in 71% yield. The product **3i** (152 mg, 67%) was obtained as a colorless liquid after purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:Et<sub>2</sub>O = 20:1) and bulb-to-bulb distillation (50 °C/0.2 mmHg) to remove the high-boiling-point materials. **3i**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  1.70-1.81 (m, 1H), 1.54-1.67 (m, 1H), 1.25 (s, 12H), 1.01-1.12 (m, 2H), 0.89 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.80 (dd, *J* = 15.2, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 0.62 (dd, *J* = 15.2, 8.0 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  82.8, 49.4, 27.1, 25.5, 24.9 [CH<sub>3</sub> of B(pin), 2C], 24.8 [CH<sub>3</sub> of B(pin), 2C], 23.3, 22.4, 20.2 (C–B, broad). <sup>11</sup>B NMR (128 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  33.5. HRMS (APCI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>28</sub>BO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 227.2177, found: 227.2176.



#### 4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-2-(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3j, entry 9)

*The reaction without t-BuOK*: According to the *General Procedure A*, the reaction was carried out using  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (33 mg, 0.050 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (24 mg, 0.10 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and isooctane (**1j**) (0.66 mL, 457 mg, 4.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of **3j** in 10% yield.

*The reaction with t-BuOK*: According to the *General Procedure B*, the reaction was carried out using  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (33 mg, 0.050 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (24 mg, 0.10 mmol), *t*-BuOK (2.8 mg, 0.025 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and **1j** (0.66 mL, 457 mg, 4.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of **3j** in 45% yield. The product **3j** (101 mg, 42%) was obtained as a colorless

liquid after purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:Et<sub>2</sub>O = 20:1) and bulb-to-bulb distillation (50 °C/0.2 mmHg) to remove the high-boiling-point materials. **3j**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  1.75-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.24 (s, 12H), 1.22 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 4.4 Hz, 1H, partially overlapped with the peaks at 1.24), 1.12 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 0.96 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.85 (dd, *J* = 15.2, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 0.70 (dd, *J* = 15.2, 8.4 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  82.8, 53.7, 31.1, 30.2, 26.1, 25.1, 24.9 [*C*H<sub>3</sub> of B(pin), 2C], 24.8 [*C*H<sub>3</sub> of B(pin), 2C], 22.8 (*C*–B, broad). <sup>11</sup>B NMR (128 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  33.2. HRMS (APCI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>30</sub>BO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 241.2333, found: 241.2331.



#### 2-Cyclohexyl-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (3k, entry 10)

*The reaction without t-BuOK*: According to the *General Procedure A*, the reaction was carried out using  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (33 mg, 0.050 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (24 mg, 0.10 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and cyclohexane (**1k**) (0.65 mL, 505 mg, 6.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of **3k** in 8% yield.

*The reaction with t-BuOK*: According to the *General Procedure B*, the reaction was carried out using  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (33 mg, 0.050 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (24 mg, 0.10 mmol), *t*-BuOK (2.8 mg, 0.025 mmol), **2** (254 mg, 1.0 mmol), and **1k** (0.65 mL, 505 mg, 6.0 mmol). GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated the formation of **3k** in 42% yield. The product **3k** (80 mg, 38%) was obtained as a colorless liquid after purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:Et<sub>2</sub>O = 20:1) and bulb-to-bulb distillation (50 °C/0.2 mmHg) to remove the high-boiling-point materials. **3i** <sup>5.6</sup>: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  1.50-1.72 (m, 5H), 1.18-1.39 (m, 5H), 1.22 (s, 12H), 0.92-1.02 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  82.7, 28.0, 27.1, 26.8, 24.7, 22.0 (*C*–B, broad). <sup>11</sup>B NMR (128 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  33.6. HRMS (APCI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>24</sub>BO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 211.1864, found: 211.1864.

#### 5. Gram-scale synthesis of 3a (eq 1)

A 50 mL two-necked, round-bottomed flask, equipped with a Dimroth condenser and a magnetic stirring bar, was charged with **2** (2.54 g, 10.0 mmol),  $[Ir(OMe)(cod)]_2$  (265 mg, 0.40 mmol), and Me<sub>4</sub>phen (199 mg, 0.84 mmol). The flask was evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen. **1a** (6.9 mL, 5.2 g, 40.0 mmol) was added to the flask. The resulting mixture was reacted at 110 °C using an oil bath with stirring for 20 h. After cooling to room temperature, volatiles were removed in vacuo. The product **3a** (1.9 g, 74%) was obtained as a colorless liquid after purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:Et<sub>2</sub>O = 10:1).

#### 6. C-H borylation of 1e using [IrCl(cod)]<sub>2</sub> as a catalyst precursor (Table S1)

The C(sp<sup>3</sup>)–H borylation of THF (1e) was examined using [IrCl(cod)]<sub>2</sub> as a catalyst precursor. The results are summarized in Table S1. As expected, low catalyst activity was observed in the absence of *t*-BuOK (entry 1), while in the presence of *t*-BuOK (Ir:*t*-BuOK = 1:0.95) the borylation took place more efficiently by formation of the alkoxyiridium species in situ, giving **3e** in reasonable yield (74%, entry 3). Use of the chloride with *t*-BuOK with the ratio of 1:1.25 resulted in formation of **3e** in 104% yield based on **2** (entry 4). This catalyst efficiency is comparable to that observed with [Ir(OMe)(cod)]<sub>2</sub> (entry 4, Table 2).

		(pin)B–B(pin) ( <b>2</b> , 1 equiv) [ <b>IrCl(cod)]<sub>2</sub></b> (2 mol %) Me <sub>4</sub> phen (4 mol %)	B(pin)
	1e (6 equiv)	t-BuOK (lr:t-BuOK = 1:0 or 1:0.25-1.25) 110 °C, 20 h	3e
entry	t-BuOK (m	mol) <i>t</i> -BuOK/Ir	yield $(\%)^b$
1	0	0	8
2	1	0.25	14
3	3.8	0.95	74
4	5	1.25	104

**Table S1.**  $C(sp^3)$ –H borylation of **1e** using  $[IrCl(cod)]_2$  as a catalyst precursor<sup>*a*</sup>

 $\overline{a}$  **1e** (6.0 mmol), **2** (1.0 mmol), [IrCl(cod)]<sub>2</sub> (0.020 mmol), Me<sub>4</sub>phen (Ir:Me<sub>4</sub>phen = 1:1), and *t*-BuOK (Ir:*t*-BuOK = 1:0-1.25) were stirred at 110 °C for 20 h. <sup>*b*</sup> GC yield based on **2** (average of two runs).

### 7. Synthetic conversion of borylated products 3a and 3i (eqs 2 and 3)

Suzuki-Miyaura coupling of **3a** with 4-bromotoluene to give **4** (eq 2): In a glove box, a glass tube having PTFE stopcock (J. Young), equipped with a magnetic stirring bar, was charged with XPhos-Pd-G3 (17 mg, 0.020 mmol), CsOH•H<sub>2</sub>O (101 mg, 0.60 mmol), THF (1 mL), **3a** (51 mg, 0.20 mmol), 4-bromotoluene (51 mg, 0.30 mmol). The tube was sealed by the stopcock and was taken out from the glove box. The stopcock was removed temporally under nitrogen flow. Degassed water (0.10 mL) was added to the tube and the tube was sealed by the stopcock again. The mixture was reacted at 110 °C for 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, water (10 mL) was added to the tube. The organic materials were extracted with ether (10 mL x 3), and the combined organic layer was washed with water (1 mL x 3), washed with brine (1 mL x 1), and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After removal of the volatiles under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:Et<sub>2</sub>O = 20:1) and bulb-to-bulb distillation (70 °C/0.2 mmHg, to remove the high-boiling-point materials) to afford **4** (27 mg, 61%) as a colorless oil.



**1-(3-Isobutyloxy-2-methylpropyl)-4-methylbenzene** (4): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.09 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.05 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.25 (dd, J = 9.2, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.20 (dd, J = 9.2, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.16 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H) 2.74 (dd, J = 13.6, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (dd, J = 13.6, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 1.95-2.04 (m, 1H), 1.84 (septet, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 0.919 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.916 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 137.8, 135.1, 129.1, 128.8, 77.8, 75.6, 39.5, 35.5, 28.5, 21.0, 19.5 (CH<sub>3</sub> of *i*-Bu, 1C), 19.4 (CH<sub>3</sub> of *i*-Bu, 1C), 16.8. HRMS (APCI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>25</sub>O<sup>+</sup> [M + H]<sup>+</sup>: 221.1900, found: 221.1899. IR (neat) 1109 ( $v_{c-0-c}$ ) cm<sup>-1</sup>.

*Homologation of* **3***i to give* **5** *(eq 3):* A Schlenk tube equipped with a magnetic stirring bar, was evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen. THF (0.6 mL), BrCH<sub>2</sub>Cl (52 mg, 0.40 mmol), and **3***i* (45mg, 0.20

mmol) were added to the tube, and the tube was cooled to -78 °C by dry ice-acetone bath. A hexane solution of *n*-BuLi (1.6 M, 0.25 mL, 0.40 mmol) was added slowly to the mixture via syringe and the resulting solution was stirred at -78 °C for 0.5 h. The dry ice-acetone bath was removed and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. Water (1.0 mL) was added to the tube. The organic materials were extracted with hexane, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After removal of the volatiles under reduced pressure, product **5** (44 mg, 92%) was obtained as a colorless liquid.



**2-(3,5-Dimethylhexyl)-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane** (5): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 1.58-1.68 (m, 1H), 1.35-1.45 (m, 2H), 1.24 (s, 12H), 1.08-1.22 (m, 2H), 0.92-1.00 (m, 1H), 0.86 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.822 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 0.62-0.80 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  82.8, 46.4, 32.4, 31.3, 25.2, 24.82 [CH<sub>3</sub> of B(pin), 2C], 24.80 [CH<sub>3</sub> of B(pin), 2C], 23.4 [CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, 1C], 22.3 [CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, 1C], 19.3, 8.3 (C–B, broad). <sup>11</sup>B NMR (128 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  33.7. HRMS (EI, positive) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>29</sub>BO<sub>2</sub> [M]: 240.2261, found: 240.2266.

# 8. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of products

<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of **3a-3f**, **3f**', **3g-3h**, **3h**', **3i-3k**, **4**, and **5** are given in following pages.



























































S45









