# Regioselective oxidative Pd-catalysed coupling of alkylboronic acids with pyridin-2-yl-substituted heterocycles

# **Electronic Supplementary Information**

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| 1) General information                                       | S2  |
|--|-----|
| 2) Reaction optimisation                                     | S5  |
| 3) Synthetic procedures and analytical data of new compounds | S9  |
| 4) NMR Spectra of new compounds                              | S42 |

#### **General information**

All reactions sensitive to air or moisture were carried out in flame-dried glassware under a positive pressure of argon using standard Schlenk techniques. Dry tetrahydrofuran (THF), dichloromethane ( $CH_2Cl_2$ ) and diethyl ether ( $Et_2O$ ) were obtained from a MBRAUN MB-SPS 800 solvent purification system. Other dry solvents were obtained from Acros in the highest purity available and used without further purification. Technical solvents used for aqueous workup and for column chromatography [*n*-pentane (pentane), ethyl acetate (EtOAc), diethyl ether ( $Et_2O$ ), dichloromethane ( $CH_2Cl_2$ ), methanol (MeOH)] were distilled prior to use.

All other chemicals were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, TCI Europe and Acros Organics and were used without further purification.

Flash Chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 (Merck, 230-240 mesh) with the eluent mixtures given for the corresponding procedures. Thin-layer Chromatography (TLC) was performed on silica-coated glass plates (silica gel 60 F 254). Compounds were detected by UV ( $\lambda$  = 254 nm, 366 nm) and KMnO<sub>4</sub> solution. All solvents for chromatography were distilled prior to use.

Infrared spectra (IR) were recorded on a JASCO IR-4100 (ATR), heterocycles were abbreviated as follows: pyridine (Py), thiophene (Thp), pyrrole (Pyrr), furan (Fur). MS and HRMS measurements were performed on a Finnigan MAT 8200 (EI), Finnigan MSD 5973 (HR-EI), Finnigan LCQ classic (ESI), ThermoFinnigan LTQ FT (HRMS-ESI) or a Thermo Sientific LTQ Orbitrap XL (HRMS-ESI). <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded at 300 K either on a Bruker AV-360 or a Bruker AV-500 spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to residual CDCl<sub>3</sub> ( $\delta_{H}$  = 7.26 ppm and  $\delta_{C}$  = 77.16 ppm). All coupling constants (J) are reported in Hertz (Hz). Apparent multiplets that occur as a result of accidental equality of coupling constants those of magnetically non-equivalent protons are marked as virtual (virt.). The assignment of all reported signals and the multiplicity of the <sup>13</sup>C-NMR signals were determined by two-dimensional NMR experiments (COSY, NOESY, HSQC, HMBC). Analytical gas chromatography (GLC) was performed on an Agilent-HP 6890 with a flame ionisation detector using hydrogen as the carrier gas and a HP-5 column ( $\phi = 0.25$  min, I = 30 m). The following temperature program was used for this work (60 °C 3 min, 15 °C/min  $\rightarrow$  300 °C, 300 °C 5 min). Melting points (mp) and boiling points (bp) are reported uncorrected.

The atom numbering giving in the procedures may vary from the *IUPAC* name of the synthesised compounds. For reader's clarity the numbering on the pyridine, thiophene, furan

and pyrrole atoms are always keep the same throughout the synthesis of a compound disregarding all additional substituents.

# General Procedure 1: Esterification via acid chloride

Oxalyl chloride (1.05 eq) was added dropwise to a solution of the carboxylic acid dissolved in dry  $CH_2CI_2$  (5 mL/mmol), followed by 4 drops of DMF. The resulting solution was stirred for 2 h before adding dry ethanol (4.5 eq) and triethylamine (2.0 eq). After additional 16 h the solution was diluted with  $CH_2CI_2$  (10 mL/mmol) and water (5 mL/mmol). The aqueous layer was extracted with  $CH_2CI_2$  (2 × 10 mL/mmol). The combined organic layers were dried over  $Na_2SO_4$ , filtered and the solvent was evaporated, yielding the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography using a mixture of pentane and Et<sub>2</sub>O as eluent.

# General Procedure 2: Negishi Cross Coupling of 2-bromopyridine

A solution of *n*-butyllithium in hexane (2.5 M, 1.1 eq) was added to a -78 °C cooled solution of 2-bromopyridine (1.1 eq) in dry THF (5 mL/mmol). After 90 min at -78 °C a solution of high-vacuum dried ZnCl<sub>2</sub> (1.2 eq) in dry THF (2 mL/mmol) was added dropwise to the lithium species. The resulting solution was allowed to warm up to room temperature over 2 h. Next a solution of the substrate (1.0 eq) and Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (3 mol%) in dry THF (5 mL/mmol) was added dropwise to the solution. The reaction was completed as indicated by consumption of starting material by TLC. The reaction was diluted with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution (2.5 mL/mmol) and Et<sub>2</sub>O (20 mL/mmol) and water (10 mL/mmol). The aqueous layer was extracted by Et<sub>2</sub>O (2 × 20 mL/mmol). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and the solvent was evaporated. The crude product was further purified by flash chromatography using a mixture of pentane and Et<sub>2</sub>O as eluent.

# General Procedure 3: oxidative C-H activation - preparative reaction

A flame-dried pressure Schlenk-tube was subsequently charged with substrate (400  $\mu$ mol, 1 eq), alkylboronic acid (3 eq), 2,6-dimethyl-1,4-benzoquinone (**2**) (0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%). Dry <sup>t</sup>AmOH (2 mL) was added, the tube was tightly closed and the resulting suspension was stirred for 5 min at room temperature and at 100 °C for 14 h in a preheated oil bath. The cooled solution was diluted by CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (60 mL) and Na<sub>2</sub>S solution (10% w/w, 20 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was further extracted by CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 × 60 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and the solvent was completely removed under reduced pressure, yielding a yellow oil. The crude product was further purified by flash chromatography using a mixture of pentane and Et<sub>2</sub>O as eluent.

# General Procedure 4: oxidative C-H activation – analytical reaction

A 4 mL-HPLC vial with a Teflon-cap was charged with 2-(pyridin-2-yl)thiophene (32.2 mg, 200  $\mu$ mol, 1eq), *n*-butylboronic acid, 1,4-benzoquinone derivate, silver salt and palladium source under air. Solvent was added the vial was tightly closed. (Reactions carried out under Ar or O<sub>2</sub> atmosphere were performed in a pressure Schlenk-tube and were evacuated and backfilled with the corresponding gas three times after the solvent was added.) The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min and then was submitted to a preheated alumina stirring block for 14 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 mL), and *n*-dodecane (20.0  $\mu$ L, 88.1  $\mu$ mol) was added via Hamilton syringe as an internal standard. The solution was washed with aqueous Na<sub>2</sub>S solution (10 mL, 10% w/w), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and directly submitted to the GLC. Conversions (conv.) and yields were determined by analysing the corresponding peak area. Retention value for internal standard, starting material and product are listed below:

*n*-Dodecane:  $t_{\rm R} = 7.775$  min.

2-(Pyridin-2-yl)thiophene (**1**):  $t_{\rm R}$  = 10.458 min.

3-Butyl-2-(pyridin-2-yl)thiophene (**3a**):  $t_{R} = 12.787$  min.

# **Reaction optimisation**

The reaction optimisation was carried out according to General Procedure 4, using GLC analysis. The relevant optimisation results are listed in the tables below.

# Table 1: Reaction optimisation using different oxidants

|                  |                                     | Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> (10 mol%),<br>oxidant, | Bu                     |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| N                | 1<br><i>n</i> -BuB(OH) <sub>2</sub> | ,4-benzoquinone (0.5 eq)                    |                        |
| S <sup>-</sup> 1 | (3 eq)                              | 100 °C, 14 h, ( <sup>t</sup> AmOH)          | S<br>3a                |
| entry            | oxidant (eq)                        | conv. (%) <sup>a</sup>                      | yield (%) <sup>a</sup> |
| 1                | Ag <sub>2</sub> O (1)               | 34  | 30                     |
| 2                | Ag <sub>2</sub> O (2)               | 62  | 48                     |
| 3                | Ag(OAc) <sub>2</sub> (4)            | 31  | 21                     |
| 4                | Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (2) | 90  | 58                     |
| 5                | O <sub>2</sub> (air)                | 14  | 10                     |
| 6                | $O_2$ (1 atm)                       | 21  | 14                     |

General Procedure 4: 2-(Pyridin-2-yl)thiophene (200 μmol), *n*-BuB(OH)<sub>2</sub> (3 eq), oxidants, Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%), 1,4-Benzoquinone (0.5 eq), <sup>t</sup>AmOH (1 mL), <sup>a</sup> determined by GLC analysis using *n*-dodecane as an internal standard.

|        | N S   | N n-BuB(OH) <sub>2</sub> | $Ag_2CO_3$ (2 eq),<br>1,4-benzoquinone (0.5 eq) |                               |         | Bu               | N. |
|--------|-------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------|------------------|----|
| s<br>1 | Ľ     |                          | 100   | ) °C, 14 h, ( <sup>t</sup> Am | OH)     | S<br>3a          |    |
|        | entry | <i>n</i> -BuB(OH)₂       | (eq)  | conv. (%) <sup>a</sup>        | yield ( | (%) <sup>a</sup> |    |
|        | 1     | 2.0                      |   | 86                            | 54      | ļ                |    |
|        | 2     | 2.5                      |   | 91                            | 55      | 5                |    |

90

82

70

49

58

58

55

42

| Table 2: Reaction | optimisation using | different equivalents | of boronic acid |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
|                   | Pd                 | $(OAc)_{a}$ (10 mol%) |                 |

General Procedure 4: 2-(Pyridin-2-yl)thiophene (200 μmol), *n*-BuB(OH)<sub>2</sub>, Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%), 1,4-Benzoquinone (0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2 eq), <sup>t</sup>AmOH (1 mL); <sup>a</sup> determined by GLC analysis using *n*-dodecane as an internal standard.

3.0

3.5

4.0

5.0

3

4

5

6

| S<br>1 | <i>n</i> -BuB(OH) <sub>2</sub> _<br>(3 eq) | Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (2 eq),<br>1,4-benzoquinone (0.5 eq)<br>100 °C, 14 h, ( <sup>t</sup> AmOH) | Bu<br>S<br>3a          |
|--------|--|--|------------------------|
| entry  | conc. (M)                                  | conv. (%) <sup>a</sup>   | yield (%) <sup>a</sup> |
| 1      | 0.10                                       | 31   | 24                     |
| 2      | 0.15                                       | 44   | 35                     |
| 3      | 0.20                                       | 90   | 58                     |
| 4      | 0.25                                       | 79   | 48                     |
| 5      | 0.30                                       | 78   | 48                     |
| 6      | 0.40                                       | 76   | 51                     |

**Table 3:** Reaction optimisation using different substrate concentrations Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%).

General Procedure 4: 2-(Pyridin-2-yl)thiophene (200 µmol), *n*-BuB(OH)<sub>2</sub> (3 eq), Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%), 1,4-Benzoquinone (0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2 eq) , <sup>t</sup>AmOH; <sup>a</sup> determined by GLC analysis using n-dodecane as an internal standard.

|       | <i>n-</i> BuB(OH) <sub>2</sub><br>(3 eq) | Pd sou<br>Ag;<br>1,4-benz<br>100 °C | urce (10 mol%),<br>₂CO <sub>3</sub> (2 eq),<br>oquinone (0.5 eq)<br>, 14 h, ( <sup>t</sup> AmOH) | Bu<br>S<br>3a          |
|-------|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| entry | [Pd] (10 mo                              | l%)                                 | conv. (%) <sup>a</sup>   | yield (%) <sup>a</sup> |
| 1     | PdCl <sub>2</sub>                        |                                     | 25   | 10                     |
| 2     | Pd(tfa) <sub>2</sub>                     |                                     | 32   | 12                     |
| 3     | Pd(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> 0     |                                     | 14   | 6                      |
| 4     | Pd(MeCN) <sub>2</sub>                    | Cl <sub>2</sub>                     | 8  | 6                      |
| 5     | Pd(MeCN) <sub>4</sub> (E                 | 3F <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>      | 24   | 19                     |
| 6     | Pd(OAc);                                 | 2                                   | 90   | 58                     |
| 7     | Pd(acac)                                 | 2                                   | 34   | 39                     |
| 8     | Pd(dba) <sub>2</sub>                     | 2                                   | 7  | 3                      |
| 9     | no Pd                                    |                                     | 13   | 0                      |
| 10    | Pd(piv) <sub>2</sub>                     |                                     | 39   | 37                     |

# Table 4: Reaction optimisation using different Palladium catalysts

General Procedure 4: 2-(Pyridin-2-yl)thiophene (200  $\mu$ mol), *n*-BuB(OH)<sub>2</sub> (3 eq), Pd source (10 mol%), 1,4-benzoquinone (0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2 eq), <sup>t</sup>AmOH (1 mL); <sup>a</sup> determined by GLC analysis using *n*-dodecane as an internal standard.

| S<br>1 | <i>n</i> -BuB(OH) <sub>2</sub><br>(3 eq) | Ag <sub>2</sub> CO<br>Ag <sub>2</sub> CO<br>1,4-benz<br>derivate | (10 mol%),<br><sub>3</sub> (2 eq),<br>oquinone<br>(0.5 eq)<br>h, ( <sup>t</sup> AmOH) | Bu<br>S<br>3a          |
|--------|--|--|---|------------------------|
| entry  | BQ derivate (0                           | .5 eq)   | conv. (%) <sup>a</sup>  | yield (%) <sup>a</sup> |
| 1      | 1,4-BQ                                   |  | 90  | 58                     |
| 2      | Tetrachlor-1,4                           | 4-BQ   | 25  | 14                     |
| 3      | 2,5-Di( <i>tert</i> -butyl)              | -1,4-BQ  | 66  | 53                     |
| 4      | 2,6-Di( <i>tert</i> -butyl)              | -1,4-BQ  | 56  | 22                     |
| 5      | 2,6-Dimethoxy-                           | 1,4-BQ   | 92  | 64                     |
| 6      | 2,6-Dimethyl-1,4                         | I-BQ ( <b>2</b> )  | 92  | 70                     |
| 7      | Tetramethyl-1                            | ,4-BQ  | 97  | 54                     |
| 8      | 2,5-Diphenyl-1                           | ,4-BQ  | 98  | 50                     |
| 9      | 2-Chloro-1,4                             | -BQ  | 32  | 25                     |
| 10     | 2,3-Methoxy-5-met                        | hyl-1,4-BQ   | 93  | 61                     |
| 11     | 1,4-Napthoqu                             | inone  | 68  | 51                     |
| 12     | no BQ                                    |  | 37  | 18                     |

**Table 5:** Reaction optimisation using different 1,4-benzoquinone derivates

General Procedure 4: 2-(Pyridin-2-yl)thiophen (200 μmol), *n*-BuB(OH)<sub>2</sub> (3 eq), Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%), BQ derivate (0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2 eq), <sup>1</sup>AmOH (1 mL); <sup>a</sup> determined by GLC analysis using *n*-dodecane as an internal standard.

| N_               | <i>n</i> -BuB(OH) <sub>2</sub> | Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> (10 mol<br>Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (2 eq), <b>2</b> (0 | l%),<br>.5 eq)<br>➤ | Bu                     |
|------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------|
| S <sup>-</sup> 1 | (3 eq)                         | 100 °C, 14 h, ( <sup>t</sup> Am   | OH)                 | S J<br>3a              |
| entry            | atmosphe                       | re conv.  | (%) <sup>a</sup>    | yield (%) <sup>a</sup> |
| 1                | Ar                             | 8   | 3                   | 68                     |
| 2                | O <sub>2</sub>                 | 84  | 4                   | 51                     |
| 3                | air                            | 92  | 2                   | 70                     |

Table 6: Reaction optimisation using different atmospheres

General Procedure 4: 2-(Pyridin-2-yl)thiophene (200 µmol), *n*-BuB(OH)<sub>2</sub> (3 eq), Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%), **2** (0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2 eq), <sup>t</sup>AmOH (1 mL); <sup>a</sup> determined by GLC analysis using *n*-dodecane as an internal standard.

| / N    | <i>n</i> -BuB(OH) <sub>2</sub> | Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> (10 mol%),<br>Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (2 eq), <b>2</b> | Bu                     |
|--------|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| s<br>1 | (3 eq)                         | 100 °C, 14 h, ( <sup>t</sup> AmOH)  | S<br>3a                |
| entry  | <b>2</b> (eq)                  | conv. (%) <sup>a</sup>  | yield (%) <sup>a</sup> |
| 1      | 0.25                           | 95  | 66                     |
| 2      | 0.50                           | 92  | 70                     |
| 3      | 1.00                           | 98  | 62                     |
| 4      | 1.50                           | 99  | 59                     |

**Table 7:** Reaction optimisation using equivalents of benzoquinone**2** 

General Procedure 4: 2-(Pyridin-2-yl)thiophene (200 µmol), *n*-BuB(OH)<sub>2</sub> (3 eq), Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%), **2**, Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2 eq), <sup>t</sup>AmOH (1 mL); <sup>a</sup> determined by GLC analysis using *n*-dodecane as an internal standard.

## Synthetic methods and analytical data of new compounds

#### 5-Acetyl-2-(pyridin-2-yl)thiophene



2-Acetyl-5-bromothiophene (2.46 g, 12.0 mmol), 2-bromopyridine (2.09 g, 13.2 mmol, 1.1 eq), *n*-BuLi (5.28 mL, 13.2 mmol, 2.5 M in *n*-hexane 1.1 eq),  $ZnCl_2$  (1.96 g, 14.4 mmol, 1.2 eq) and Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (450 mg, 389 µmol, 3 mol%) in dry THF (65 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 2.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 2:1  $\rightarrow$  3:2  $\rightarrow$  1:1  $\rightarrow$  2:3) yielding 5-acetyl-5-(pyridin-2-yl)thiophene (2.26 g, 11.1 mmol, 93%) as a light-yellow solid.

**TLC**:  $R_{\rm f} = 0.48$  (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 1:1) [UV].

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K): δ [ppm] = 2.58 (s, 3H, COCH<sub>3</sub>), 7.24 (ddd,  ${}^{3}J = 7.2$ , 4.8 Hz,  ${}^{4}J = 1.4$  Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.60 (d,  ${}^{3}J = 4.0$  Hz, 1H, H-3), 7.70 (d,  ${}^{3}J = 4.0$  Hz, 1H, H-4), 7.71 (*virt.* dt,  ${}^{3}J = 7.9$  Hz,  ${}^{4}J \approx {}^{5}J = 1.2$  Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.74 (*virt.* td,  ${}^{3}J \approx 7.9$  Hz,  ${}^{4}J = 1.7$  Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.61 (dd,  ${}^{3}J = 4.8$  Hz,  ${}^{4}J = 1.7$  Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 27.1 (q, CO*C*H<sub>3</sub>), 119.7 (d, C-3'), 123.4 (d, C-5'), 125.2 (d, C-3), 133.1 (d, C-4), 137.0 (d, C-4'), 144.8 (s, C-5), 150.1 (d, C-6'), 151.7 (s, C-2'), 152.3 (s, C-2), 190.8 (s, *C*OCH<sub>3</sub>).

The analytical data obtained matched those reported in the literature.<sup>[1]</sup>

#### 2-(Pyridin-2-yl)-5-methylthiophene



2-Methyl-5-bromothiophene (708 mg, 4.00 mmol, 1.0 eq), 2-bromopyridine (695 mg, 4.40 mmol, 1.1 eq), *n*-BuLi (1.76 mL, 4.40 mmol, 2.5 M in *n*-hexane 1.1 eq), ZnCl<sub>2</sub> (654 mg,

4.80 mmol, 1.2 eq) and Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (139 mg, 120  $\mu$ mol, 3 mol%) in dry THF (50 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 2.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:5  $\rightarrow$  100:7.5  $\rightarrow$  10:1  $\rightarrow$  8:1  $\rightarrow$  6:1) yielding compound 2-(pyridin-2-yl)-5-methylthiophene (422 mg, 2.41 mmol, 60%) as a light yellow solid.

**TLC**:  $R_{\rm f} = 0.45$  (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 9:1) [UV].

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 2.52 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 6.76 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-4), 7.09 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.1, 4.9 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.38 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-3), 7.57 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.64 (*virt.* td, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.7 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.53 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 15.7 (q, CH<sub>3</sub>), 118.5 (d, C-3'), 121.5 (d, C-5'), 124.8 (d, C-3), 126.5 (d, C-4), 136.6 (d, C-4'), 142.5 (s, C-2), 142.6 (s, C-5), 149.6 (d, C-6'), 153.0 (s, C-2').

The analytical data obtained matched those reported in the literature.<sup>[2]</sup>

# 2-lodo-5-bromothiophene



2-lodothiophene (3.15 g, 15.0 mmol, 1 eq) was added to a suspension of *N*-bromosuccinimide (2.67 g, 15.0 mmol, 1 eq) in *n*-hexane. After adding 2 drops of perchloric acid (70% w/w in H<sub>2</sub>O) the suspension was vigorously stirred for 17 h. The mixture was neutralised with  $K_2CO_3$  (ca. 20 mg) and filtered to give a clear red solution.

The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the product was distilled under reduced pressure. The resulting red distillate was diluted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (60 mL) and washed with sat.-Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> solution (1 × 10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (2 × 30 mL), the combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to yield 2-iodo-5-bromothiophene (4.00 g, 13.8 mmol, 92%) as a colorless liquid.

**Bp**: 70 °C (0.75 Torr).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (360 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K): δ [ppm] = 6.75 (d,  ${}^{3}J$  = 3.8 Hz, 1H, H-4), 7.04 (d,  ${}^{3}J$  = 3.8 Hz, 1H, H-3).

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K): δ [ppm] = 72.3 (s, C-2), 115.2 (s, C-5), 131.7 (d, C-4), 137.5 (d, C-3).

The analytical data obtained matched those reported in the literature.<sup>[3]</sup>

#### 2-(pyridin-2-yl)-5-bromothiophene



2-lodo-5-bromothiophene (3.00 g, 10.4 mmol, 1.0 eq), 2-bromopyridine (1.80 g, 11.4 mmol, 1.1 eq), *n*-BuLi (4.72 mL, 11.4 mmol, 2.4 M in *n*-hexane, 1.1 eq),  $ZnCl_2$  (1.56 g, 11.4 mmol, 1.0 eq) and Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (550 mg, 476 µmol, 5 mol%) in dry THF (67 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 2.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 99:1  $\rightarrow$  9:1) yielding 2-(pyridin-2-yl)-5-bromothiophene (1.94 mg, 8.08 mmol, 78%) as a light yellow solid.

**TLC**:  $R_{\rm f} = 0.42$  (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 9:1) [UV].

**Mp**: 87-88 ℃.

**IR** (ATR):  $\tilde{v}$  [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3079 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-CH), 3049 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-CH), 1584 (m, Py), 1466 (s, Py), 1424 (s, Py), 766 (s, Thp or C-Br).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K): δ [ppm] = 7.06 (d,  ${}^{3}J$  = 3.9 Hz, 1H, H-4), 7.15 (ddd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.5, 4.9 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.30 (d,  ${}^{3}J$  = 3.9 Hz, 1H, H-3), 7.57 (*virt.* dt,  ${}^{3}J$  = 8.0 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  =  ${}^{5}J$  ≈ 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.68 (*virt.* td,  ${}^{3}J$  ≈ 7.8 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.53 (dd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 4.9 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 115.2 (s, C-5), 118.3 (d, C-3'), 122.3 (d, C-5'), 124.5 (d, C-3), 131.0 (d, C-4), 136.9 (d, C-4'), 146.5 (s, C-2), 149.8 (d, C-6'), 151.9 (s, C-2').

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 239/241 (50) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 160 (100) [M-Br]<sup>+</sup>.

 $\label{eq:HRMS} \begin{array}{ll} \text{(EI):} & C_9 H_6 N^{79} BrS \ calcd. \ [M]^+: 238.9399 \ found: 238.9395. \\ & C_9 H_6 N^{81} BrS \ calcd. \ [M]^+: 240.9378 \ found: 240.9378. \end{array}$ 

#### Ethyl 2-(pyridin-2-yl)-5-thiophene carboxylate



2-(Pyridin-2-yl)-5-bromothiophene (300 mg, 1.25 mmol, 1.0 eq) in dry THF (10 mL) was treated with *n*-BuLi (0.62 mL, 1.5 mmol, 2.4 M in *n*-hexane, 1.2 eq) at -78 °C. The corresponding yellow solution was stirred for 1 h at -78 °C, ethyl chloroformate (0.15 mL, 1.9 mmol, 1.5 eq) was added and the solution was stirred for 1.5 h. Next sat.-NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution (5 mL) was added and the solution was warmed up to room temperature and diluted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (40 mL) and water (10 mL). The aqueous phase was further extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (2 × 30 mL), the combined organic phases were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and the solvent was evaporated.

The crude product was purified via flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 4:1) yielding ethyl 2- (pyridin-2-yl)-5-thiophene carboxylate (277 mg, 1.19 mmol, 95%) as a white solid.

**TLC**:  $R_{\rm f} = 0.20$  (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 4:1) [UV].

**Mp**: 69-70 ℃.

**IR** (ATR):  $\tilde{\nu}$  [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3062 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-CH), 2974 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-CH), 2925 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-CH), 1685 (s, COOR), 1434 (s, Py), 1278 (s, COOR), 1110 (s, COOR), 782 (s, Thp).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 1.38 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 4.36 (q, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 7.21 (ddd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.2, 4.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.54 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H, H-3), 7.68 (*virt.* dt, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 8.0 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = <sup>5</sup>*J* ≈ 1.3 Hz, H-3'), 7.72 (ddd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 8.0, 7.2 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 7.78 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H, H-4), 8.59 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.5 (q, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 61.4 (t, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 119.4 (d, C-3'), 123.2 (d, C-5'), 124.6 (d, C-3), 134.1 (d, C-4), 134.9 (s, C-5), 137.0 (d, C-4'), 150.0 (d, C-6'), 151.1 (s, C-2), 151.8 (s, C-2'), 162.4 (s, COOEt).

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 233 (80) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 205 (30) [M-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>], 188 (100) [M-OEt]<sup>+</sup>, 160 (30) [M-COOEt]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (EI) C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S: calcd. [M]<sup>+</sup>: 233.0505 found: 233.0503.

#### 2-(Pyridin-2-yl)-5-thiophene carbaldehyde



2-(Pyridin-2-yl)-5-bromothiophene (400 mg, 1.67 mmol, 1.0 eq) in dry THF (15 mL) was treated with *n*-BuLi (0.67 mL, 1.7 mmol, 2.5 M in *n*-hexane, 1 eq) at -78 °C. The corresponding yellow solution was stirred for 30 min at -78 °C, DMF (0.24 mL, 3.3 mmol, 2 eq) was added and the solution was stirred for 3 h. Next sat.-NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution (3 mL) was added and the solution was warmed up to room temperature and diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (60 mL) and water (10 mL). The water phase was further extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 × 60 mL), the combined organic phases were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and the solvent was evaporated.

The crude product was purified via flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 4:1  $\rightarrow$  2:1) yielding 2-(pyridin-2-yl)-5-thiophene carbaldehyde (291 mg, 1.54 mmol, 92%) as a white solid.

**TLC**:  $R_{\rm f} = 0.11$  (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 4:1) [UV].

**Mp**: 122-123 ℃.

**IR** (ATR):  $\tilde{v}$  [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3065 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2927 (w, CHO), 2857 (w, CHO), 1584 (m, CHO), 1482 (s, Py), 1430 (s, Py), 772 (s, Thp).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K): δ [ppm] = 7.27-7.29 (m, 1H, H-5'), 7.68 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 3.9 Hz, 1H, H-3), 7.71-7.76 (m, 2H, H-4', H-3'), 7.77 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 3.9 Hz, 1H, H-4), 8.64 (*virt.* dt, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = <sup>5</sup>*J* ≈ 1.2 Hz, 1H, H-6'), 9.93 (s, 1H, CHO).

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 119.9 (d, C-3'), 123.7 (d, C-5'), 125.2 (d, C-3), 136.8 (d, C-4), 137.1 (d, C-4'), 144.4 (s, C-5), 150.1 (d, C-6'), 151.3 (s, C-2'), 154.0 (s, C-2), 183.2 (d, CHO).

**MS** (EI): *m*/*z* (%) = 189 (100) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 160 (38) [M-CHO]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (ESI) C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NOS: calcd. [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 190.0321 found: 190.0319.

#### 2-(Pyridin-2-yl)-5-methoxythiophene



A solution of MgBr<sub>2</sub> • OEt<sub>2</sub> (298 mg, 1.16 mmol, 0.33 eq) in dry THF (3 mL) was treated with *n*-BuLi (1.45 mL, 3.50 mmol, 2.4 M in *n*-hexane, 1.0 eq) at -10 °C and stirred for 1 h. Next 2-methoxythiophene (400 mg, 3.50 mmol, 1.0 eq) was added and the corresponding orange solution was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. This solution was added dropwise to a solution of 2-bromopyridine (664 mg, 4.20 mmol, 1.1 eq) and Pd(dppf)Cl<sub>2</sub> (76.9 mg, 105 µmol, 3 mol%) in dry THF (5 mL). The solution was refluxed for 19 h, before sat.-NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution (5 mL), water (15 mL) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (60 mL) were added. The aqueous layer was further extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 × 50 mL), the combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and the solvent was evaporated.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 99:1  $\rightarrow$  9:1  $\rightarrow$  4:1) yielding 2-(pyridin-2-yl)-5-methoxythiophene (522 mg, 2.73 mmol, 78%) as a yellow oil.

**TLC**: *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.36 (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 4:1) [UV].

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 3.93 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 6.21 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.1 Hz, 1H, H-4), 7.04 (ddd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.4, 4.9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.23 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.1 Hz, 1H, H-3), 7.52 (*virt.* dt, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 8.0 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* ≈ <sup>5</sup>*J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.60 (ddd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 8.0, 7.4 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.47 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 60.3 (q, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 105.2 (d, C-4), 117.5 (d, C-3'), 121.0 (d, C-5'), 122.9 (d, C-3), 130.8 (s, C-2), 136.4 (d, C-4'), 149.4 (d, C-6'), 153.0 (s, C-2'), 168.7 (s, C-5).

The analytical data obtained matched those reported in the literature.<sup>[4]</sup>

# Ethyl 3-bromo-2-thiophene carboxylate





3-Bromo-2-thiophene carboxylic acid (1.86 g, 9.00 mmol), oxalyl chloride (0.81 mL, 9.5 mmol), DMF (0.05 mL), ethanol (2.40 mL) and triethylamine (2.55 mL) in  $CH_2CI_2$  (45 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 1.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 99:1  $\rightarrow$  95:5) to yield ethyl 3-bromo-2-thiophene carboxylate (1.90 g, 8.08 mmol, 90%) as a colorless liquid.

**TLC**: *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.68 (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 9:1) [UV].

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (360 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 1.38 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 4.37 (q, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 7.09 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 5.2 Hz, H-4), 7.45 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H, H-5).

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.4 (q, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 61.6 (t, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 117.0 (s, C-3), 128.0 (s, C-2), 131.2 (d, C-4), 133.1 (d, C-5), 160.9 (s, COOEt).

The analytical data obtained matched those reported in the literature.<sup>[5]</sup>

# Ethyl 3-(pyridin-2-yl)thiophen-2-carboxylate



Ethyl 3-bromo-2-thiophene carboxylate (940 mg, 4.00 mmol), 2-bromopyridine (695 mg, 4.40 mmol, 1.1 eq), *n*-BuLi (1.76 mL, 4.40 mmol, 2.5 M in hexane, 1.1 eq),  $ZnCl_2$  (654 mg, 4.80 mmol, 1.2 eq) and Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (231 mg, 200 µmol, 5 mol%) in dry THF (37 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 2.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 4:1  $\rightarrow$  3:1  $\rightarrow$  2:1  $\rightarrow$  3:2) yielding ethyl 3-(pyridin-2-yl)-2-thiophene carboxylate (468 mg, 2.01 mmol, 50%) as colorless oil.

**TLC**: *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.20 (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 2:1) [UV].

**IR** (ATR):  $\tilde{v}$  [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3055 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2981 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2935 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1710 (s, COOR), 1589 (m, Py), 1413 (m, Py), 1280 (s, COOR), 1069 (s, COOR), 765 (s, Thp).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 1.25 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 4.25 (q, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 7.27 (ddd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.5, 4.9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.33 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H, H-4), 7.52 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H, H-5), 7.64 (*virt.* dt, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* ≈ <sup>5</sup>*J* = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.72 (*virt.* td, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.7 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.66 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.2 (q, CH<sub>2</sub>*C*H<sub>3</sub>), 61.3 (t, *C*H<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 122.7 (d, C-5'), 125.2 (d, C-3'), 129.4 (s, C-2), 130.3 (d, C-5), 131.4 (d, C-4), 135.7 (d, C-4'), 147.3 (s, C-3), 149.2 (d, C-6'), 154.2 (s, C-2'), 162.1 (s, COOEt).

**MS** (EI): *m*/*z* (%) = 233 (50) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 204 (40) [M-Et]<sup>+</sup>, 188 (100) [M-OEt]<sup>+</sup>, 161 (80) [M-COOEt]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (ESI)  $C_{12}H_{11}NO_2S$ : calcd.  $[M+H]^+$ : 234.0583; found: 234.0582.

## 2-(Pyrrol-2-yl)pyridine



2-(Pyridin-2-yl)pyrrole was synthesised in 4 steps starting from succinimide following the literature procedure reported by *Savoia* and coworkers.<sup>[6]</sup>

# 2-(N-Benzylpyrrol-2-yl)pyridine (9)



A solution of 2-(pyridin-2-yl)pyrrole (250 mg, 1.73 mmol, 1 eq) in DMF (0.3 mL) was added dropwise to a suspension of NaH (76.3 mg, 1.91 mmol, 60% w/w in mineral oil, 1.1 eq,) in DMF (1.4 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring for 30 min benzyl bromide (0.21 mL, 1.7 mmol) was added dropwise at 0 °C and the solution was keep at this temperature for 1 h, warmed up to room temperature and further stirred for 48 h. The reaction was stopped by adding H<sub>2</sub>O (1 mL). The mixture was diluted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (60 mL) and  $H_2O$  (20 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was further extracted by  $CH_2Cl_2$  (2 × 60 mL). The

combined organic layers were dried over  $Na_2SO_4$ , filtered and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 30:1  $\rightarrow$  4:1) yielding the benzyl protected pyrrole **10** (276 mg, 1.18 mmol, 68%) as a yellow oil.

**TLC**: *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.37 (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 9:1) [UV].

**IR** (ATR):  $\tilde{\nu}$  [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3029 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2924 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1586 (s, Py), 1452 (s, Py), 771 (s, Pyrr).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K): δ [ppm] = 5.77 (s, 2H, NCH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 6.25 (dd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 3.7, 2.7 Hz, 1H, H-4), 6.64 (dd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 3.7,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.7 Hz, 1H, H-5), 6.81 (*virt.* t,  ${}^{3}J \approx {}^{4}J$  = 2.7 Hz, 1H, H-3), 7.00-7.08 (m, 3H, H-5', *o*Ph-H\*), 7.14-7.22 (m, 1H, *p*Ph-H), 7.19-7.27 (m, 2H, *m*Ph-H\*), 7.50 (*virt.* dt,  ${}^{3}J$  = 8.1 Hz,  ${}^{4}J \approx {}^{5}J$  = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.60 (*virt.* td,  ${}^{3}J \approx 7.7$  Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.9 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.51 (dd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 4.9 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.9 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 52.0 (t, NCH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 108.6 (d, C-4), 111.5 (d, C-5), 120.5 (d, C-5'), 121.7 (d, C-3'), 126.1 (d, C-3), 127.0 (d, *o*PhC\*), 127.1 (d, *p*PhC\*), 128.5 (d, *m*PhC\*), 132.0 (s, C-2), 136.6 (d, C-4'), 139.5 (s, NCH<sub>2</sub>C), 148.5 (d, C-6'), 152.5 (s, C-2').

\* Signals are interconvertible.

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 234 (100) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 157 (100) [M-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>]<sup>+</sup>, 91 (34) [C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (ESI)  $C_{16}H_{14}N_2$ : calcd. [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 235.1230; found: 235.1223.

Ethyl 2-(pyridin-2-yl)-5-pyrrole carboxylate



Following a procedure reported by *Sames* and coworkers<sup>[7]</sup> ethyl 2-pyrrole carboxylate (125 mg, 900  $\mu$ mol, 1.0 eq) and Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (484 mg, 2.52 mmol, 2.8 eq) in a Schlenk-pressure-tube under Ar atmosphere were treated with 2-bromopyridine (284 mg, 1.80 mmol, 2.0 eq), Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (10.1 mg, 45.0  $\mu$ mol, 5 mol%) and DMA (0.18 mL). The cap was closed and the suspension was heated to 125 °C for six days. The cooled suspension was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (60 mL) and water (20 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was

extracted with  $CH_2CI_2$  (2 × 40 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over  $Na_2SO_4$ , filtered and the solvent was evaporated to give a brownish solid.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:5  $\rightarrow$  100:7.5  $\rightarrow$  9:1  $\rightarrow$  17:3  $\rightarrow$  4:1) to yield ethyl 2-(pyridin-2-yl)-5-pyrrole carboxylate (45.0 mg, 208 µmol, 23%) as light yellow oil with minor impurities, but pure enough for further reactions.

**TLC**:  $R_{\rm f} = 0.16$  (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 4:1) [UV].

**IR** (ATR): *ṽ* [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3447 (w, N-H), 2980 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1698 (s, COOR), 1593 (m, Py), 1429 (m, Py), 1264 (s, COOR), 1146 (s, COOR), 777 (m, Pyrr).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 1.37 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 4.35 (q, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 6.69 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 3.9, 2.4 Hz, 1H, H-3\*), 6.97 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 3.9, 2.4 Hz, 1H, H-4\*), 7.13 (ddd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.4, 4.9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.59 (*virt.* dt, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 8.0 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* ≈ <sup>5</sup>*J* = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.67 (*virt.* td, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.7 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.54 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-6'), 10.2 (br s, 1H, N-H).

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.6 (q, CH<sub>2</sub>*C*H<sub>3</sub>), 60.6 (t, *C*H<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 108.4 (d, C-3<sup>\*</sup>), 116.8 (d, C-4<sup>\*</sup>), 119.3 (d, C-3<sup>'</sup>), 122.1 (d, C-5<sup>'</sup>), 124.2 (s, C-5), 135.5 (s, C-2), 136.8 (d, C-4<sup>'</sup>), 149.4 (s, C-2<sup>'</sup>), 149.5 (d, C-5<sup>'</sup>), 161.0 (s, COOEt).

\* Signals are interconvertible.

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 216 (100) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 170 (67) [M-EtOH]<sup>+</sup>, 144 (43) [M-COOEt]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (ESI) C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: calcd. [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 217.0977; found: 217.0970.

# Ethyl N-benzyl-2-(pyridin-2-yl)-5-pyrrole carboxylate



Ethyl 2-(pyridin-2-yl)-5-pyrrole carboxylate (120 mg, 555  $\mu$ mol, 1.0 eq) in DMF (2 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of NaH (26.6 mg, 666  $\mu$ mol, 60% w/w in mineral oil, 1.2 eq) in DMF (2 mL) under Ar atmosphere. After 30 min benzyl bromide (104 mg, 610  $\mu$ mol, 1.1 eq) was added and the solution was stirred for 16 h at room temperature. The solution was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (60 mL) and water (20 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous

layer was extracted with  $CH_2CI_2$  (2 × 40 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with brine (30 mL) and over  $Na_2SO_4$ , filtered and the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The crude product was coevaporated with toluene (2 × 20 mL).

Purification by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 9:1  $\rightarrow$  17:3  $\rightarrow$  4:1  $\rightarrow$  2:1) yielded pyrrole **11** (151 mg, 492 µmol, 89%) as a light yellow oil.

**TLC**:  $R_{\rm f} = 0.40$  (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 4:1) [UV].

**IR** (ATR): *ṽ* [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 2979 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1699 (s, COOR), 1586 (m, Py), 1425 (s, Ar), 1263 (s, COOR), 1097 (s, COOR), 754 (s, Pyrr).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 1.32 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 4.26 (q, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 6.26 (s, 2H, NCH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 6.57 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.1 Hz, 1H, H-3\*), 6.87-6.93 (m, 2H, *m*Ph-H), 7.10-7.16 (m, 2H, H-5', H-4\*), 7.19 (m, 3H, *o*Ph-H, *p*Ph-H), 7.50 (*virt.* dt, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 8.0 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* ≈ <sup>5</sup>*J* = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.68 (*virt.* td, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.62 (ddd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.9 Hz, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, <sup>5</sup>*J* = 0.9 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.5 (q, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 49.1 (t, NCH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 60.1 (t, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 111.3 (d, C-3<sup>\*</sup>), 118.5 (d, C-4<sup>\*</sup>), 122.1 (d, C-5<sup>\*</sup>), 123.7 (d, C-3<sup>\*</sup>), 125.2 (s, C-5), 126.3 (d, *m*PhC), 126.7 (d, *p*PhC), 128.3 (d, *o*PhC), 136.7 (d, C-4<sup>\*</sup>), 139.2 (s, C-2), 139.9 (s, NCH<sub>2</sub>C), 149.2 (d, C-6<sup>\*</sup>), 151.9 (s, C-2<sup>\*</sup>), 161.2 (s, COOEt).

\* Signals are interconvertible.

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 306 (30) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 233 (100) [M-COOEt]<sup>+</sup>, 91 (39) [C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (ESI) C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: calcd. [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 307.1447; found: 307.1438.

#### Ethyl 5-bromo-2-furan carboxylate



5-Bromo-2-furan carboxylic acid (5.00 g, 26.2 mmol, 1 eq), oxalyl chloride (2.36 mL, 27.5 mmol, 1.05 eq), DMF (0.1 mL), dry ethanol (6.7 mL) and triethylamine (7.3 mL) in  $CH_2CI_2$  (100 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 1.

The crude product was purified using flash chromatography (pentane/EtOAc 19:1) to yield ethyl 5-bromo-2-furan carboxylate (4.82 g, 22.0 mmol, 84%) as a yellow liquid.

**TLC**:  $R_{\rm f} = 0.82$  (pentane/EtOAc 19:1) [UV].

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 1.37 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 4.36 (q, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 6.44 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-3), 7.11 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H, H-4).

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.4 (q, CH<sub>2</sub>*C*H<sub>3</sub>), 61.4 (t, *C*H<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 114.0 (d, C-3), 120.1 (d, C-4), 127.5 (s, C-2), 146.7 (s, C-5), 157.9 (s, COOEt).

The analytical data obtained matched those reported in the literature.<sup>[8]</sup>

#### Ethyl 2-(pyridine-2-yl)-5-furan carboxylate



Ethyl 5-bromo-2-furan carboxylate (1.75 g, 8.00 mmol, 1 eq), 2-bromopyridin (1.58 g, 10.0 mmol, 1.25 eq),  $ZnCl_2$  (1.42 g, 10.4 mmol, 1.3 eq), *n*-BuLi (4.08 mL, 10.0 mmol, 2.45 M in *n*-hexane, 1.25 eq) and Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (92.5 mg, 80.0 µmol, 1 mol%) in THF (45 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 2.

The crude product was purified using flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 4:1  $\rightarrow$  2:1  $\rightarrow$  0:1), yielding furan **14** (1.64 g, 7.55 mmol, 94%) as a yellow oil.

**TLC**:  $R_{\rm f} = 0.55$  (pentane/EtOAc 2:1) [UV].

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 1.40 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 4.39 (q, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 7.15 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H, H-3), 7.23 (ddd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.6, 4.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.27 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H, H-4), 7.76 (*virt.* td, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 7.90 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 8.62 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.5 (q, CH<sub>2</sub>*C*H<sub>3</sub>), 61.2 (t, *C*H<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 110.1 (d, C-3), 119.8 (d, C-3'), 119.9 (d, C-4), 123.3 (d, C-5'), 136.9 (d, C-4'), 144.9 (s, C-2), 148.4 (s, C-2'), 149.9 (d, C-6'), 156.8 (s, C-5), 158.8 (s, COOEt).

The analytical data obtained matched those reported in the literature.<sup>[9]</sup>

# C-H activation products:



2-(Pyridin-2-yl)thiophene (1) (129 mg, 800  $\mu$ mol), *n*-butylboronic acid (245 mg, 2.40 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (2) (54.5 mg, 400  $\mu$ mol, 0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (441 mg, 1.60 mmol, 2.0 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (18.0 mg, 80.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) in <sup>t</sup>AmOH (2.0 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 3.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:1  $\rightarrow$  100:2  $\rightarrow$  100:3  $\rightarrow$  100:4  $\rightarrow$  9:1  $\rightarrow$  4:1) yielding compound **3a** (123 mg, 568 µmol, 71%) as a colorless oil.

**TLC**: *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.49 (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 9:1) [UV].

**IR** (ATR):  $\tilde{v}$  [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3052 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2926 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2858 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1582 (s, Py), 1465 (s, Py), 1435 (m, Py), 780 (s, Thp).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K): δ [ppm] = 0.92 (t,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.4 Hz, 3H, H-4"), 1.39 (*virt.* sextet,  ${}^{3}J \approx 7.4$  Hz, 2H, H-3"), 1.61-1.70 (m, 2H, H-2"), 2.90 (t,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.8 Hz, 2H, H-1"), 6.98 (d,  ${}^{3}J$  = 5.1 Hz, 1H, H-4), 7.15 (ddd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.3, 4.9 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.0 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.29 (d,  ${}^{3}J$  = 5.1 Hz, 1H, H-5), 7.52 (*virt.* dt,  ${}^{3}J$  = 8.0 Hz,  ${}^{4}J \approx {}^{5}J$  = 1.0 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.70 (*virt.* td,  ${}^{3}J \approx 7.7$  Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.63 (dd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 4.9 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.1 (q, C-4"), 22.8 (t, C-3"), 29.4 (t, C-2"), 32.8 (t, C-1"), 121.5 (d, C-3'), 121.9 (d, C-5'), 125.8 (d, C-5), 130.7 (d, C-4), 136.5 (d, C-4'), 137.9 (s, C-2), 140.9 (s, C-3), 149.7 (d, C-6'), 153.7 (s, C-2').

**MS** (EI): *m*/*z* (%) = 217 (30) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 188 (100) [M-Et]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (EI) C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NS: calcd. [M]<sup>+</sup>: 217.0920 found: 217.0921.



2-(Pyridin-2-yl)thiophene (1) (64.5 mg, 400  $\mu$ mol), *n*-hexylboronic acid (156 mg, 1.20 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (2) (27.2 mg, 200  $\mu$ mol, 0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (221 mg, 800  $\mu$ mol, 2.0 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (8.98 mg, 40.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) in <sup>t</sup>AmOH (2.0 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 3.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:0.5  $\rightarrow$  100:1  $\rightarrow$  100:1.5  $\rightarrow$  100:2  $\rightarrow$  100:3  $\rightarrow$  100:5) yielding compound **3b** (54.7 mg, 223 µmol, 56%) as a colorless oil.

**TLC**:  $R_{\rm f} = 0.59$  (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 9:1) [UV].

**IR** (ATR): *ν* [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3055 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2953 (s, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2925 (s, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2854 (s, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1583 (s, Py), 1466 (s, Py), 1435 (m, Py), 780 (s, Thp).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K): δ [ppm] = 0.87 (t,  ${}^{3}J$  = 6.9 Hz, 3H, H-6"), 1.24-1.33 (m, 4H, H-4", H-5"), 1.33-1.43 (m, 2H, H-3"), 1.62-1.71 (m, 2H, H-2"), 2.84-2.94 (m, 2H, H-1"), 6.98 (d,  ${}^{3}J$  = 6.9 Hz, 1H, H-4), 7.15 (ddd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.5, 4.9 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.29 (d,  ${}^{3}J$  = 5.1 Hz, 1H, H-5), 7.51 (dd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 8.0 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.70 (*virt.* td,  ${}^{3}J$  ≈ 7.7 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.9 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.63 (dd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 4.9 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.9 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.2 (q, C-6"), 22.7 (t, C-5"), 29.4 (t, C-3"), 29.7 (t, C-1"), 30.6 (t, C-2"), 31.8 (t, C-4"), 121.5 (d, C-3'), 121.9 (d, C-5'), 125.8 (d, C-5), 130.7 (d, C-4), 136.5 (d, C-4'), 137.9 (s, C-2), 141.0 (s, C-3), 150.0 (d, C-6'), 153.8 (s, C-2').

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 245 (30) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 202 (15) [M-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>]<sup>+</sup>, 188 (100) [M-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>]<sup>+</sup>, 173 (40) [M-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (ESI) C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NS: calcd. [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 246.1311 found: 246.1310.



C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NS 265.37 g/mol

2-(Pyridin-2-yl)thiophene (1) (64.5 mg, 400  $\mu$ mol), phenethylboronic acid (180 mg, 1.20 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (2) (27.2 mg, 200  $\mu$ mol, 0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (221 mg, 800  $\mu$ mol, 2.0 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (8.98 mg, 40.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) in <sup>t</sup>AmOH (2.0 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 3.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:0.5  $\rightarrow$  100:1  $\rightarrow$  100:2  $\rightarrow$  100:4  $\rightarrow$  100:6  $\rightarrow$  100:8) yielding compound **3c** (51.1 mg, 193 µmol, 48%) as a colorless oil.

**TLC**: *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.33 (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 9:1) [UV].

**IR** (ATR): *ṽ* [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3024 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2923 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1582 (m, Py), 1468 (m, Ar), 1435 (w, Py), 780 (s, Thp).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 2.96-3.01 (m, 2H, H-2"), 3.22-3.27 (m, 2H, H-1"), 6.98 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H, H-4), 7.16 (ddd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.6, 4.9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.16-7.23 (m, 3H, 3xPh-H), 7.26-7.31 (m, 3H, H-5, 2xPh-H), 7.43 (*virt.* dt, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 8.1 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* ≈ <sup>5</sup>*J* = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.67 (*virt.* td, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.6 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.65 (ddd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.9 Hz, <sup>5</sup>*J* = 0.9 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 31.7 (t, C-1"), 36.9 (t, C-2"), 121.5 (d, C-5'), 122.0 (d, C-3'), 125.7 (d, C-6'), 126.1 (d, C-5), 128.5 (d, C-5"), 128.6 (d, C-4"), 130.8 (d, C-4), 136.5 (d, C-4'), 138.1 (s, C-2), 140.0 (s, C-3), 141.9 (s, C-3"), 149.7 (d, C-6'), 153.6 (s, C-2').

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 265 (50) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 174 (60) [M-C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>]<sup>+</sup>, 161 (100) [M-C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (EI)  $C_{17}H_{15}NS$ : calcd. [M]<sup>+</sup>: 265.0920 found: 265.0908.



2-(Pyridin-2-yl)thiophene (1) (64.5 mg, 400  $\mu$ mol), 2-methylpropylboronic acid (122 mg, 1.20 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (2) (27.2 mg, 200  $\mu$ mol, 0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (221 mg, 800  $\mu$ mol, 2.0 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (8.98 mg, 40.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) in <sup>t</sup>AmOH (2.0 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 3.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:0.5  $\rightarrow$  100:1  $\rightarrow$  100:1.5  $\rightarrow$  100:2  $\rightarrow$  100:2.5) yielding compound **3d** (37.0 mg, 170 µmol, 43%) as a colorless oil.

**TLC**: *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.49 (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 9:1) [UV].

**IR** (ATR):  $\tilde{\nu}$  [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3055 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2952 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2866 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1582 (m, Py), 1465 (m, Py), 779 (s, Thp).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K): δ [ppm] = 0.91 (d,  ${}^{3}J$  = 6.7 Hz, 6H, H-3"), 1.96 (*virt.* septet,  ${}^{3}J$  ≈ 6.8 Hz, 1H, H-2"), 2.79 (d,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.2 Hz, 2H, H-1"), 6.94 (d,  ${}^{3}J$  = 5.1 Hz, 1H, H-4), 7.14 (dd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.5, 4.9 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.28 (d,  ${}^{3}J$  = 5.1 Hz, 1H, H-5), 7.53 (d,  ${}^{3}J$  = 8.0 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.69 (*virt.* td,  ${}^{3}J$  ≈ 7.7 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.60-8.65 (dd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 4.9 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.8 Hz 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 22.7 (q, C-3"), 29.7 (d, C-2"), 38.6 (t, C-1"), 121.4 (d, C-5'), 122.0 (d, C-3'), 125.5 (d, C-5), 131.4 (d, C-4), 136.4 (d, C-4'), 138.4 (s, C-2), 139.9 (s, C-3), 149.7 (d, C-6'), 153.8 (s, C-2').

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 217 (45) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 202 (100) [M-CH<sub>3</sub>]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (EI)  $C_{13}H_{15}NS$ : calcd. [M]<sup>+</sup>: 217.0920 found: 217.0922.



2-(Pyridin-2-yl)thiophene (**1**) (64.5 mg, 400  $\mu$ mol), cyclohexylmethylboronic acid (170 mg, 1.20 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (**2**) (27.2 mg, 200  $\mu$ mol, 0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (221 mg, 800  $\mu$ mol, 2.0 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (8.98 mg, 40.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) in <sup>t</sup>AmOH (2.0 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 3.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:0.5  $\rightarrow$  100:1  $\rightarrow$  100:2  $\rightarrow$  100:4  $\rightarrow$  100:5) yielding compound **3e** (44.3 mg, 172 µmol, 43%) as a colorless oil.

**TLC**: *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.73 (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 9:1) [UV].

**IR** (ATR):  $\tilde{v}$  [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3056 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2921 (s, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2849 (m, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1583 (s, Py), 1467 (s, Py), 1436 (m, Py), 779 (s, Thp).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 0.88-1.01 (m, 2H, Cy-H), 1.10-1.23 (m, 4H, Cy-H), 1.56-1.76 (m, 5H, Cy-H), 2.79 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H, H-1"), 6.94 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H, H-4), 7.16 (ddd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.5, 4.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.28 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H, H-5), 7.53 (*virt.* dt, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* ≈ <sup>5</sup>*J* = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.70 (*virt.* td, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.63 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 24.4 (t, Cy), 26.7 (t, Cy), 33.5 (t, C-3"), 37.2 (d, C-1"), 39.2 (d, C-2"), 121.5 (d, C-5'), 122.1 (d, C-3'), 125.5 (d, C-5), 131.5 (d, C-4), 136.5 (d, C-4'), 138.4 (s, C-2), 139.6 (s, C-3), 149.7 (d, C-6'), 153.8 (s, C-2').

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 257 (69) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 214 (54) [M-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>]<sup>+</sup>, 186 (83) [M-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>]<sup>+</sup>, 175 (100) [M-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (ESI)  $C_{16}H_{19}NS$ : calcd.  $[M+H]^+$ : 258.1311 found: 258.1309.



Ethyl 2-(pyridin-2-yl)-5-thiophene carboxylate (93.3 mg, 400  $\mu$ mol), ethylboronic acid (88.7 mg, 1.20 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (**2**) (27.2 mg, 200  $\mu$ mol, 0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (221 mg, 800  $\mu$ mol, 2.0 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (8.98 mg, 40.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) in <sup>t</sup>AmOH (2.0 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 3.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:1  $\rightarrow$  100:2  $\rightarrow$  100:3  $\rightarrow$  100:4  $\rightarrow$  20:1  $\rightarrow$  100:7.5  $\rightarrow$  9:1  $\rightarrow$  4:1) yielding compound **5a** (74.7 mg, 286 µmol, 71%) as a colorless solid.

**TLC**:  $R_{\rm f} = 0.33$  (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 4:1) [UV].

**Mp**: 55-56 ℃.

**IR** (ATR):  $\tilde{v}$  [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3062 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2972 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2904 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1678 (s, COOR), 1431 (m, Py), 1285 (s, COOR), 1084 (m, COOR), 791 (s, Thp).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K): δ [ppm] = 1.29 (t,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.5 Hz, 3H, H-2"), 1.38 (t,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.1 Hz, 3H, OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.91 (q,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.5 Hz, 2H, H-1"), 4.35 (q,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.1 Hz, 2H, OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 7.22 (ddd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.6, 4.8 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.56 (dd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 8.0 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.70 (s, 1H, H-4), 7.74 (*virt.* td,  ${}^{3}J \approx$  7.7 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.65 (dd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 4.9 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.5 (q, OCH<sub>2</sub>*C*H<sub>3</sub>), 14.9 (q, C-2"), 23.0 (t, C-1"), 61.3 (t, O*C*H<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 122.3 (d, C-3'), 122.5 (d, C-5'), 132.8 (s, C-5), 135.9 (d, C-4), 136.7 (d, C-4'), 142.6 (s, C-3), 144.3 (s, C-2), 150.0 (d, C-6'), 152.7 (s, C-2'), 162.5 (s, COOEt).

**MS** (EI): *m*/*z* (%) = 261 (100) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 232 (50) [M-Et]<sup>+</sup>, 188 (20) [M-COOEt]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (EI) C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S: calcd. [M]<sup>+</sup>: 261.0818 found: 261.0808.



Ethyl 2-(pyridin-2-yl)-5-thiophene carboxylate (93.3 mg, 400  $\mu$ mol), phenethylboronic acid (180 mg, 1.20 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (**2**) (27.2 mg, 200  $\mu$ mol, 0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (221 mg, 800  $\mu$ mol, 2.0 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (8.98 mg, 40.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) in <sup>t</sup>AmOH (2.0 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 3.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:1  $\rightarrow$  100:2  $\rightarrow$  100:5  $\rightarrow$  9:1  $\rightarrow$  85:15) yielding compound **5b** (129 mg, 383 µmol, 96%) as a colorless solid.

**TLC**: *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.40 (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 4:1) [UV].

**Mp**: 76-77 ℃.

**IR** (ATR): *ṽ* [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3065 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 3025 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2985 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2953 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2936 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1686 (s, COOR), 1582 (m, Py), 1428 (s, Ar), 1280 (s, COOR), 1078 (s, COOR), 779 (m, Thp).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K): δ [ppm] = 1.39 (t,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.1 Hz, 3H, OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.95-2.99 (m, 2H, H-2"), 3.19-3.23 (m, 2H, H-1"), 4.36 (q,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.1 Hz, 2H, OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 7.16-7.21 (m, 3H, H-4", H-6"), 7.22 (ddd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.7, 4.9 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.24-7.30 (m, 2H, H-5"), 7.46 (*virt.* dt,  ${}^{3}J$  = 8.0 Hz,  ${}^{4}J \approx {}^{5}J$  = 1.0 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.72-7.68 (m, 2H, H-4'), 8.66 (dd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 4.9 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.5 (q, OCH<sub>2</sub>*C*H<sub>3</sub>), 31.7 (t, C-1"), 36.8 (t, C-2"), 61.3 (t, O*C*H<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 122.4 (d, C-3'), 122.5 (d, C-5'), 126.3 (d, C-6"), 128.5 (d, C-4"), 128.6 (d, C-5"), 132.7 (s, C-5), 136.4 (d, C-4), 136.8 (d, C-4'), 140.5 (s, C-3), 141.5 (s, C-3"), 144.7 (s, C-2), 149.9 (d, C-6'), 152.7 (s, C-2'), 162.5 (s, COOEt).

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 337 (34) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 207 (100) [C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N]<sup>+</sup>.

HRMS (ESI) C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S: calcd. [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 338.1209; found: 338.1209.



Ethyl 2-(pyridin-2-yl)-5-thiophene carboxylate (93.3 mg, 400  $\mu$ mol), cyclohexylmethylboronic acid (170 mg, 1.20 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (**2**) (27.2 mg, 200  $\mu$ mol, 0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (221 mg, 800  $\mu$ mol, 2.0 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (8.98 mg, 40.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) in <sup>t</sup>AmOH (2.0 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 3.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:1  $\rightarrow$  100:2  $\rightarrow$  100:4  $\rightarrow$  100:6  $\rightarrow$  100:8  $\rightarrow$  10:1) yielding compound **5c** (126 mg, 382 µmol, 96%) as a beige solid.

**TLC**: *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.41 (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 4:1) [UV].

**Mp**: 79-80 ℃.

**IR** (ATR):  $\tilde{v}$  [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3059 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2919 (m, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2848 (m, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1698 (s, COOR), 1579 (m, Py), 1427 (s, Py), 1281 (s, COOR), 1080 (s, COOR), 780 (m, Thp).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 0.88-0.98 (m, 2H, Cy-H), 1.09-1.24 (m, 3H, Cy-H), 1.38 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.58-1.73 (m, 6H, Cy-H), 2.78 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H, H-1''), 4.35 (q, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 7.23 (ddd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.5, 4.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.56 (*virt.* dt, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* ≈ <sup>5</sup>*J* = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.62 (s, 1H, H-4), 7.74 (*virt.* td, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.65 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.5 (q, CH<sub>2</sub>*C*H<sub>3</sub>), 26.4 (t, Cy), 26.6 (d, C-2"), 33.4 (t, Cy), 37.2 (t, C-1"), 39.1 (t, Cy), 61.3 (t, *C*H<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 122.4 (d, C-5"), 122.5 (d, C-3"), 132.4 (s, C-5), 136.7 (d, C-4'), 137.1 (d, C-4), 140.0 (s, C-3), 145.0 (s, C-2), 149.9 (d, C-6'), 152.9 (s, C-2'), 162.6 (s, COOEt).

\* Signals are interconvertible.

**MS** (EI): *m/z* (%) = 329 (60) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 247 (100) [M-Cy]<sup>+</sup>, 173 (31) [M-Cy-COOEt]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (ESI)  $C_{19}H_{23}NO_2S$ : calcd.  $[M+H]^+$ : 330.1522 found: 330.1525.



C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S 289.39 g/mol

Ethyl 2-(pyridin-2-yl)-5-thiophene carboxylate (140 mg, 600  $\mu$ mol), *n*-butylboronic acid (183 mg, 1.80 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (**2**) (40.8 mg, 300  $\mu$ mol, 0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (331 mg, 1.20  $\mu$ mol, 2.0 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (13.5 mg, 60.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) in <sup>t</sup>AmOH (3.0 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 3.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:1  $\rightarrow$  100:2  $\rightarrow$  20:1  $\rightarrow$  9:1  $\rightarrow$  4:1) yielding compound **5d** (169 mg, 584 µmol, 97%) as a colorless solid.

**TLC**: *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.48 (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 4:1) [UV].

**Mp**: 50-51 ℃.

**IR** (ATR):  $\tilde{v}$  [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3060 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2925 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2857 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1700 (s, COOR), 1428 (m, Py), 1378 (m, Thp), 1242 (s, COOR), 1076 (m, COOR), 777 (m, Thp).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K): δ [ppm] = 0.92 (t,  ${}^{3}J = 7.3$  Hz, 3H, H-4"), 1.38 (m, 5H, H-3", OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.61-1.69 (m, 2H, H-2"), 2.88 (t,  ${}^{3}J = 7.8$  Hz, 2H, OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 4.35 (t,  ${}^{3}J = 7.1$  Hz, 2H, H-1"), 7.23 (ddd,  ${}^{3}J = 7.6$ , 4.8 Hz,  ${}^{4}J = 1.0$  Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.56 (*virt.* dt,  ${}^{3}J = 7.9$  Hz,  ${}^{4}J \approx {}^{5}J = 0.9$  Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.67 (s, 1H, H-4), 7.74 (*virt.* td,  ${}^{3}J \approx 7.7$ ,  ${}^{4}J = 1.8$  Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.65 (dd,  ${}^{3}J = 4.8$  Hz,  ${}^{4}J = 1.8$  Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.0 (q, C-4"), 14.5 (q, OCH<sub>2</sub>*C*H<sub>3</sub>), 22.7 (t, C-3"), 29.4 (t, C-2"), 32.6 (t, C-1"), 61.3 (t, O*C*H<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 122.3 (d, C-3'), 122.5 (d, C-5'), 132.7 (s, C-5), 136.4 (s, C-4), 136.7 (d, C-4'), 141.3 (s, C-3), 144.5 (s, C-2), 150.0 (d, C-6'), 152.8 (s, C-2'), 162.6 (s, COOEt).

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 289 (15) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 260 (30) [M-Et]<sup>+</sup>, 223 (100) [C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (EI) C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S: calcd. [M]<sup>+</sup>: 289.1131 found: 289.1129.



C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NOS 259.37 g/mol

5-Acetyl-2-(pyridin-2-yl)thiophene (81.3 mg, 400  $\mu$ mol), *n*-butylboronic acid (122 mg, 1.20 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (**2**) (27.2 mg, 200  $\mu$ mol, 0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (221 mg, 800  $\mu$ mol, 2.0 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (8.98 mg, 40.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) in <sup>t</sup>AmOH (2.0 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 3.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:5  $\rightarrow$  100:7.5  $\rightarrow$  9:1  $\rightarrow$  7:1  $\rightarrow$  4:1) yielding compound **5e** (103 mg, 397 µmol, 99%) as a colorless solid.

**TLC**: *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.42 (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 4:1) [UV].

**Mp**: 88-89 ℃.

**IR** (ATR): *ṽ* [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3068 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2950 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2927 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2868 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1651 (s, C=O), 1578 (m, Py), 1536 (m, Thp) 1421 (s, Py), 788 (s, Thp).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 0.92 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H, H-4"), 1.39 (*virt.* sextet, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.4 Hz, 2H, H-3"), 1.59-1.70 (m, 2H, H-2"), 2.56 (s, 3H, COCH<sub>3</sub>), 2.90 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H, H-1"), 7.24 (ddd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.6, 4.9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.57 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 8.0 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.58 (s, 1H, H-4), 7.75 (*virt.* td, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.7 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.66 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.0 (q, C-4"), 22.7 (t, C-3"), 27.1 (q, CO*C*H<sub>3</sub>), 29.4 (t, C-1"), 32.7 (t, C-2"), 122.5 (d, C-3'), 122.7 (d, C-5'), 135.4 (d, C-4), 136.8 (d, C-4'), 142.0 (s, C-3), 142.4 (s, C-5), 145.7 (s, C-2), 150.0 (d, C-6'), 152.8 (s, C-2'), 190.8 (s, *C*OCH<sub>3</sub>).

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 259 (35) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 230 (100) [M-Et]<sup>+</sup>, 173 (15) [M-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>-Ac]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (ESI) C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NOS: calcd. [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 260.1104 found: 260.1102.



2-(Pyridin-2-yl)-5-thiophene carbaldehyde (75.7 mg, 400  $\mu$ mol), *n*-butylboronic acid (122 mg, 1.20 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (**2**) (27.2 mg, 200  $\mu$ mol, 0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (221 mg, 800  $\mu$ mol, 2.0 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (8.98 mg, 40.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) in <sup>t</sup>AmOH (2.0 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 3.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:5  $\rightarrow$  100:7.5  $\rightarrow$  6:1) yielding compound **5f** (70.6 mg, 288 µmol, 72%) as a colorless solid.

**TLC**: *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.31 (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 4:1) [UV].

**Mp**: 69-70 ℃.

**IR** (ATR): *ṽ* [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3065 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2951 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2927 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2860 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2801 (w, CHO), 1661 (s, CHO), 1579 (m, Py), 1426 (s, Py), 787 (s, Thp).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K): δ [ppm] = 0.93 (t,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.4 Hz, 3H, H-4"), 1.40 (*virt.* sextet,  ${}^{3}J$  ≈ 7.4 Hz, 2H, H-3"), 1.67 (*virt.* pentet,  ${}^{3}J$  ≈ 7.6 Hz, 2H, H-2"), 2.93 (t,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.7 Hz, 2H, H-1"), 7.27 (dd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.5, 4.9 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.59 (d,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.65 (s, 1H, H-4), 7.77 (*virt.* td,  ${}^{3}J$  ≈ 7.8 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.68 (dd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 4.9 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.8 Hz, H-6'), 9.89 (s, 1H, CHO).

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.1 (q, C-4"), 22.7 (t, C-3"), 29.3 (t, C-1"), 32.6 (t, C-2"), 122.7 (d, C-3'), 123.0 (d, C-5'), 136.9 (d, C-4'), 139.2 (d, C-4), 142.0 (s, C-3, C-5\*), 147.6 (s, C-2), 150.1 (d, C-6'), 152.4 (s, C-2'\*), 183.3 (d, CHO).

\* Signals are interconvertible.

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 245 (35) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 216 (100) [M-CHO]<sup>+</sup>, 173 (30) [M-CHO-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (ESI) C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NOS: calcd. [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 246.0947; found: 246.0947.



2-(Pyridin-2-yl)-5-methylthiophene (70.1 mg, 400  $\mu$ mol), *n*-butylboronic acid (122 mg, 1.20 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (**2**) (27.2 mg, 200  $\mu$ mol, 0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (221 mg, 800  $\mu$ mol, 2.0 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (8.98 mg, 40.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) in <sup>t</sup>AmOH (2.0 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 3.

The crude product was purified via flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:1  $\rightarrow$  100:2  $\rightarrow$  100:3  $\rightarrow$  100:4  $\rightarrow$  100:5) yielding compound **5g** (91.8 mg, 397 µmol, 99%) as a yellow oil.

**TLC**: *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.55 (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 9:1) [UV].

**IR** (ATR): *ν* [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3048 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2954 (s, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2925 (s, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2857 (m, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1583 (s, Py), 1480 (s, Py), 1432 (m, Py), 779 (m, Thp).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 0.92 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H, H-4"), 1.39 (*virt.* sextet, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.4 Hz, 2H, H-3"), 1.62 (*virt.* pentet, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.8 Hz, 2H, H-2"), 2.47 (s, 3H, ArCH<sub>3</sub>), 2.82 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H, H-1"), 6.65 (s, 1H, H-4), 7.10 (ddd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.5, 4.9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.45 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.66 (*virt.* td, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.59 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.1 (q, C-4"), 15.5 (q, Ar*C*H<sub>3</sub>), 22.8 (t, C-3"), 29.5 (t, C-1"), 32.8 (t, C-2"), 121.0 (d, C-5'), 121.6 (d, C.3'), 129.4 (d, C-4), 135.2 (s, C-2), 136.6 (d, C-4'), 140.5 (s, C-5), 141.3 (s, C-3), 149.5 (d, C-6'), 153.7 (s, C-2').

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 231 (31) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 202 (100) [M-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (ESI) C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NS: calcd. [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 232.1154; found: 232.1153.

C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NOS 247.36 g/mol

2-(Pyridin-2-yl)-5-methoxythiophene (115 mg, 600  $\mu$ mol), *n*-butylboronic acid (183 mg, 1.80 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (**2**) (40.8 mg, 300  $\mu$ mol, 0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>

(331 mg, 1.20  $\mu$ mol, 2.0 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (13.5 mg, 60.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) in <sup>t</sup>AmOH (3.0 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 3.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:1  $\rightarrow$  100:2  $\rightarrow$  100:3  $\rightarrow$  100:4  $\rightarrow$  20:1  $\rightarrow$  9:1) yielding compound **5h** (99.5 mg, 402 µmol, 66%) as a colorless solid.

**TLC**: *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.34 (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 9:1) [UV].

**Mp**: 61-62 ℃.

**IR** (ATR): *ṽ* [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3066 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2947 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2867 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1482 (s, Py), 1420 (s, Py), 1192 (m, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 777 (s, Thp).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K): δ [ppm] = 0.94 (t,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.4 Hz, 3H, H-4"), 1.41 (*virt.* sextet,  ${}^{3}J \approx 7.4$  Hz, 2H, H-3"), 1.57-1.70 (m, 2H, H-2"), 2.79 (t,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.9 Hz, 2H, H-1"), 3.91 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 6.11 (s, 1H, H-4), 7.05 (ddd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.1, 4.9 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.42 (dd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 8.1 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.63 (*virt.* td,  ${}^{3}J \approx 7.8$  Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.54 (dd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 4.9 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.1 (q, C-4"), 22.8 (t, C-3"), 30.2 (t, C-2"), 32.5 (t, C-1"), 60.0 (q, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 108.1 (d, C-4), 120.5 (d, C-5'), 120.8 (d, C-3'), 124.4 (s, C-2), 136.3 (d, C-4'), 139.6 (s, C-3), 149.5 (d, C-6'), 153.7 (s, C-2'), 166.7 (s, C-5).

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 247 (75) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 218 (100) [M–Et]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (EI) C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NOS: calcd.: 247.1025 found: 247.1028.

C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NS 267.39 g/mol

2-(Pyridin-2-yl)benzothiophene (127 mg, 600  $\mu$ mol), *n*-butylboronic acid (183 mg, 1.80 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (**2**) (40.8 mg, 300  $\mu$ mol, 0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (331 mg, 1.20 mmol, 2.0 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (13.5 mg, 60.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) in <sup>t</sup>AmOH (3 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 3.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 99.5:0.5  $\rightarrow$  99:1  $\rightarrow$  98:2  $\rightarrow$  9:1  $\rightarrow$  4:1) yielding compound **5i** (112 mg, 419 µmol, 70%) as a yellow solid.

**TLC**:  $R_{\rm f} = 0.56$  (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 9:1) [UV].

**Mp**: 89-90 ℃.

**IR** (ATR): *ṽ* [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3059 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2959 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2925 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2851 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1580 (m, Py), 1455 (m, Ar), 762 (s, Ar), 730 (s, Ar).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 0.97 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H, H-4"), 1.48 (*virt.* sextet, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.4 Hz, 2H, H-3"), 1.69-1.77 (m, 2H, H-2"), 3.16 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, H-1"), 7.23 (ddd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.5, 4.9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.36 (*virt.* td, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.4 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H, H-6), 7.39 (*virt.* td, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.4 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H, H-5), 7.65 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 8.0 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.76 (*virt.* td, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 7.78-7.80 (m, 1H, H-4), 7.86 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 8.0 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H, H-7), 8.71 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.1 (q, C-4"), 23.2 (t, C-3"), 27.2 (t, C-2"), 32.2 (t, C-1"), 122.1 (d, C-5'), 122.5 (d, C-7), 122.7 (d, C-4), 122.8 (d, C-3'), 124.1 (d, C-5), 125.0 (d, C-5), 135.2 (s, C-3), 136.6 (d, C-4'), 138.1 (s, C-2), 139.9 (s, C-3a), 141.2 (s, C-7a), 149.9 (d, C-6'), 153.7 (s, C-2').

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 267 (45) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 238 (100) [M-Et]<sup>+</sup>, 223 (55) [M-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (EI) C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NS: calcd. [M]<sup>+</sup>: 267.1076 found: 267.1070.



2-(Pyridin-2-yl)benzothiophene (127 mg, 600  $\mu$ mol), phenethylboronic acid (270 mg, 1.80 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (**2**) (40.8 mg, 300  $\mu$ mol, 0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (331 mg, 1.20 mmol, 2.0 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (13.5 mg, 60.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) in <sup>t</sup>AmOH (3 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 3.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:1  $\rightarrow$  100:2  $\rightarrow$  100:5  $\rightarrow$  10:1) yielding compound **5j** (134 mg, 425 µmol, 71%) as a yellow solid.

**TLC**:  $R_{\rm f} = 0.31$  (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 9:1) [UV].

**Mp**: 87-88 ℃.

**IR** (ATR):  $\tilde{v}$  [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3059 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2927 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1528 (m, Ar), 1458 (m, Ar), 1431 (s, Py), 699 (s, Ar).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 3.01-3.09 (m, 2H, H-1"), 3.46-3.53 (m, 2H, H-2"), 7.18-7.25 (m, 4H, H-5', 3xPh), 7.27-7.31 (m, 2H, 2xPh), 7.36-7.44 (m, 2H, H-5, H-6), 7.55 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 8.0 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.72 (*virt.* td, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.7 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 7.83 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H, H-4\*), 7.88 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, H-7\*), 8.72 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 29.5 (t, C-1"), 36.1 (t, C-2"), 122.2 (d, C-5'), 122.5 (d, C-4\*), 122.6 (d, C-7\*), 123.0 (d, C-3'), 124.4 (d, C-5\*\*), 125.1 (d, C-6\*\*), 126.2 (d, C-6"), 128.5 (d, C-4'), 128.6 (d, C-5'), 134.3 (s, C-3), 136.6 (d, C-4'), 138.3 (s, C-2), 139.7 (s, C-3a\*\*\*), 140.9 (s, C-7a\*\*\*), 141.9 (s, C-3"), 149.8 (d, C-6'), 153.6 (s, C-2').

\* /\*\* /\*\*\* Signals are interconvertible.

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 315 (35) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 224 (100) [M-C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (EI) C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NS: calcd. [M]<sup>+</sup>: 315.1076 found: 315.1079.



Ethyl 3-(pyridin-2-yl)-2-thiophene carboxylate (**8**) (93.3 mg, 400  $\mu$ mol), *n*-butylboronic acid (122 mg, 1.20 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (**2**) (27.2 mg, 200  $\mu$ mol, 0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (221 mg, 800  $\mu$ mol, 2.0 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (8.98 mg, 40.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) in <sup>t</sup>AmOH (2 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 3.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:5  $\rightarrow$  10:1  $\rightarrow$  17:1  $\rightarrow$  4:1  $\rightarrow$  3:1) yielding thiophene **9** (60.5 mg, 209 µmol, 52%) as a yellow oil.

**TLC**:  $R_{\rm f} = 0.28$  (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 2:1) [UV].

**IR** (ATR): *ṽ* [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 2956 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2928 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1714 (s, COOR), 1698 (s, COOR), 1589 (m, Py), 1274 (s, COOR), 1096 (s, COOR), 777 (m, Thp).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K): δ [ppm] = 0.78 (t,  ${}^{3}J = 7.4$  Hz, 3H, H-4"), 1.11 (t,  ${}^{3}J = 7.1$  Hz, 3H, OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.16-1.26 (m, 2H, H-3"), 1.40 (tt,  ${}^{3}J = 7.8$ , 6.5 Hz, 2H, H-2"), 2.40 (t,  ${}^{3}J = 7.8$  Hz, 2H, H-1"), 4.12 (q,  ${}^{3}J = 7.1$  Hz, 2H, OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 7.20 (s, 1H, H-5), 7.28 (ddd,  ${}^{3}J = 7.6$ , 4.9 Hz,  ${}^{4}J = 1.2$  Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.31 (*virt.* dt,  ${}^{3}J = 7.8$  Hz,  ${}^{4}J \approx {}^{5}J = 1.1$  Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.73 (*virt.* td,  ${}^{3}J \approx 7.7$  Hz,  ${}^{4}J = 1.8$  Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.68 (ddd,  ${}^{3}J = 4.9$  Hz,  ${}^{4}J = 1.8$  Hz,  ${}^{5}J = 1.0$  Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 13.9 (q, C-4"), 14.1 (q, OCH<sub>2</sub>*C*H<sub>2</sub>), 22.3 (t, C-3"), 28.8 (t, C-1"), 31.9 (t, C-2"), 60.9 (t, O*C*H<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 122.3 (d, C-5'), 125.1 (d, C-3'), 126.4 (d, C-5), 130.6 (s, C-2), 135.8 (d, C-4'), 144.4 (s, C-4), 146.8 (s, C-3), 149.3 (d, C-6'), 155.5 (s, C-2'), 162.1 (s, COOEt).

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 289 (29) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 260 (84) [M-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>]<sup>+</sup>, 214 (100) [C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>12</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (ESI) C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S: calcd. [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 290.1209 found: 290.1209.



*N*-Benzyl-2-(pyridin-2-yl)pyrrole (**10**) (93.7 mg, 400  $\mu$ mol), *n*-butylboronic acid (122 mg, 1.20  $\mu$ mol, 3.0 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (27.2 mg, 200  $\mu$ mol, 0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (221 mg, 800  $\mu$ mol, 2.0 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (8.98 mg, 40.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) in <sup>t</sup>AmOH (2.0 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 3.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:0.5  $\rightarrow$  100:1  $\rightarrow$  100:1.5  $\rightarrow$  100:2  $\rightarrow$  100:5  $\rightarrow$  10:1  $\rightarrow$  5:1) yielding pyrrole **12** (67.5 mg, 232 µmol, 58%) as a colorless oil.

**TLC**:  $R_{\rm f} = 0.20$  (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 9:1) [UV].

**IR** (ATR):  $\tilde{\nu}$  [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3031 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2954 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2926 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1508 (s, Pyrr), 1470 (s, Py), 790 (m, Pyrr), 725 (s, Pyrr).
<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K): δ [ppm] = 0.89 (t,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.4 Hz, 3H, H-4"), 1.34 (*virt.* q,  ${}^{3}J \approx$  7.5 Hz, 2H, H-3"), 1.57 (*virt.* pentet,  ${}^{3}J \approx$  7.6 Hz, 2H, H-2"), 2.57 (t,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.8 Hz, 2H, H-1"), 5.37 (s, 2H, NCH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 6.16 (d,  ${}^{3}J$  = 2.6 Hz, 1H, H-4), 6.74 (d,  ${}^{3}J$  = 2.6 Hz, 1H, H-5), 6.94 (d,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.3 Hz, 2H, *o*Ph-H\*), 7.09-7.14 (m, 1H, H-5'), 7.19 (dt,  ${}^{3}J$  = 13.7, 6.9 Hz, 3H, *m*Ph-H\*, *p*Ph-H), 7.28 (d,  ${}^{3}J$  = 2.1 Hz, 1H, H-3'), 7.64 (td,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.7 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.66 (d,  ${}^{3}J$  = 3.9 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.1 (q, C-4"), 22.7 (t, C-3"), 26.5 (t, C-1"), 33.6 (t, C-2"), 51.3 (t, NCH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 108.6 (d, C-4), 120.9 (d, C-5'), 123.3 (d, C-5), 124.9 (d, C-3'), 125.3 (s, C-3), 126.9 (d, *o*PhC\*), 127.1 (d, *p*PhC), 128.4 (d, *m*PhC\*), 129.3 (s, C-2), 136.2 (d, C-4'), 139.3 (s, NCH<sub>2</sub>C), 149.3 (d, C-6'), 152.3 (s, C-2').

\* Signals are interconvertible.

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 290 (46) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 91 (100) [C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (EI):  $C_{20}H_{22}N_2$  calcd. [M]<sup>+</sup>: 290.1778; found: 290.1780.



Ethyl *N*-Benzyl-2-(pyridin-2-yl)-5-pyrrole carboxylate (**11**) (61.3 mg, 200  $\mu$ mol), *n*-butylboronic acid (61.2 mg, 600  $\mu$ mol, 3.0 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (**2**) (13.6 mg, 100  $\mu$ mol, 0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (110 mg, 400  $\mu$ mol, 2.0 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (4.49 mg, 20.0  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) in <sup>t</sup>AmOH (1.0 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 3.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:1  $\rightarrow$  100:2  $\rightarrow$  100:5  $\rightarrow$  10:1  $\rightarrow$  85:15  $\rightarrow$  4:1  $\rightarrow$  2:1) yielding pyrrole **13** (65.4 mg, 180 µmol, 90%) as a colorless oil.

**TLC**:  $R_{\rm f} = 0.34$  (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 4:1) [UV].

**IR** (ATR):  $\tilde{v}$  [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 2956 (m, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2931 (m, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2857 (m, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1699 (s, COOR), 1586 (m, Py), 1434 (m, Ar), 1417 (m, Ar), 1250 (s, COOR), 1186 (s, COOR), 1087 (s, COOR), 727 (s, Pyrr).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K): δ [ppm] = 0.84 (t,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.4 Hz, 3H, H-4"), 1.28 (*virt.* sextet,  ${}^{3}J \approx 7.3$  Hz, 2H, H-3"), 1.29 (t,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.1 Hz, 3H, OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.46-1.57 (m, 2H, H-2"), 2.46 (t,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.7 Hz, 2H, H-1"), 4.23 (q,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.1 Hz, 2H, OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 5.80 (s, 2H, NCH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 6.75-6.79 (m, 2H, Ph-H), 7.00 (s, 1H, H-4), 7.07-7.10 (m, 1H, Ph-H), 7.11-7.15 (m, 2H, Ph-H), 7.20 (ddd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 7.6, 4.8 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.1 Hz, 1H, H-5'), 7.20-7.23 (m, 1H, H-3'), 7.63 (*virt.* td, {}^{3}J ≈ 7.7 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-4'), 8.69 (dd,  ${}^{3}J$  = 4.8 Hz,  ${}^{4}J$  = 1.8 Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.0 (q, C-4"), 14.5 (q, OCH<sub>2</sub>*C*H<sub>3</sub>), 22.5 (t, C-3"), 25.8 (t, C-2"), 33.2 (t, C-2"), 48.7 (t, NCH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 59.9 (t, O*C*H<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 118.2 (d, C-4), 122.3 (d, C-5'), 122.7 (s, C-2), 124.8 (s, C-3), 125.9 (d, C-3'), 126.2 (d, *o*PhC), 126.7 (d, *p*PhC), 128.3 (d, *m*PhC), 136.3 (d, C-4'), 136.8 (s, C-5), 139.6 (s, NCH<sub>2</sub>*C*), 149.8 (d, C-6'), 151.4 (s, C-2'), 161.3 (s, COOEt).

**MS** (EI): *m/z* (%) = 362 (30) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 289 (50) [M-COOEt]<sup>+</sup>, 271 (30) [M-C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>]<sup>+</sup>, 225 (100) [M-Bn -OEt]<sup>+</sup>.

**HRMS** (ESI)  $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_2$ : calcd.  $[M+H]^+$ : 363.2067 found: 363.2071.



Ethyl 2-(pyridin-2-yl)-5-furan carboxylate (**14**) (133 mg, 613  $\mu$ mol), *n*-butylboronic acid (187 mg, 1.84 mmol, 3.0 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (**2**) ((41.7 mg, 306  $\mu$ mol, 0.5 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (338 mg, 1.23 mmol, 2.0 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (13.8 mg, 61.3  $\mu$ mol, 10 mol%) in <sup>t</sup>AmOH (3.1 mL) were reacted according to General Procedure 3.

The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:0.5  $\rightarrow$  100:1  $\rightarrow$  100:2  $\rightarrow$  100:3  $\rightarrow$  100:5  $\rightarrow$  10:1  $\rightarrow$  4:1  $\rightarrow$  0:1) yielding furan **15** (60.1 mg, 220  $\mu$ mol, 36%) as a colorless oil.

**TLC**:  $R_{\rm f} = 0.56$  (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 4:1) [UV].

**IR** (ATR): *ṽ* [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3055 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2957 (m, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2929 (m, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2871 (m, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1712 (s, COOR), 1603 (m, Py), 1563 (m, Fur), 1423 (m, Py), 1308 (s, COOR), 1185 (s, COOR), 788 (m, Fur).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 0.93 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H, H-4"), 1.37-1.43 (m, 5H, H-3", OCH<sub>3</sub>C*H*<sub>3</sub>), 1.57-1.68 (m, 2H, H-2"), 3.02 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H, H-1"), 4.38 (q,

 ${}^{3}J = 7.1$  Hz, 2H, OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 7.15-7.20 (m, 2H, H-4, H-5'), 7.73 (*virt.* td,  ${}^{3}J \approx 7.8$  Hz,  ${}^{4}J = 1.8$  Hz, 1H, H-4'), 7.86 (*virt.* dt,  ${}^{3}J = 8.2$  Hz,  ${}^{4}J \approx {}^{5}J = 1.0$  Hz, 1H, H-3'), 8.62 (dd,  ${}^{3}J = 4.9$  Hz,  ${}^{4}J = 1.8$  Hz, 1H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.1 (q, C-4"), 14.5 (q, OCH<sub>2</sub>*C*H<sub>3</sub>), 22.5 (t, C-3"), 25.4 (t, C-1"), 32.1 (t, C-2"), 61.1 (t, O*C*H<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 120.8 (d, C-3'), 121.8 (d, C-3), 122.3 (d, C-5'), 128.0 (d, C-4), 136.5 (d, C-4'), 143.0 (s, C-2), 149.4 (d, C-6'), 150.5 (s, C-2'), 150.9 (s, C-5), 159.1 (s, COOEt).

**MS** (EI): m/z (%) = 273 (100) [M]<sup>+</sup>, 244 (100) [M-Et]<sup>+</sup>, 216 (27) [M-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>]<sup>+</sup>.

HRMS (EI) C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>: calcd. [M]<sup>+</sup>: 273.1359; found: 273.1360.



Thiophene **3a** (86.9 mg, 400 µmol, 1 eq), *n*-butylboronic acid (122 mg, 1.20 mmol, 3 eq), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (221 mg, 800 µmol, 2 eq), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (**2**) (27.2 mg, 200 µmol, 0.5 eq) and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (8.98 mg, 40.0 µmol, 10 mol%) were charged into a flame-dried pressure Schlenk-tube under air. Dry <sup>t</sup>AmOH (2 mL) was added and the resulting suspension was stirred at room temperature for 5 min and was then submitted to a preheated oil bath at 100 °C for 14 h. The cooled black solution was diluted with  $CH_2CI_2$  (60 mL) and  $Na_2S$  solution (20 mL, 10% w/w). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was further extracted by  $CH_2CI_2$  (2 × 60 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over  $Na_2SO_4$ , filtered and the solvent was completely removed under reduced pressure, yielding a yellow oil.

The crude product was further purified by flash chromatography (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 100:5  $\rightarrow$  100:7.5  $\rightarrow$  10:1  $\rightarrow$  20:3  $\rightarrow$  4:1  $\rightarrow$  3:1  $\rightarrow$  2:1) yielding the 5,5'-dithiophene **4** (51.0 mg, 118 µmol, 59%) as a bright yellow solid.

**TLC**:  $R_{\rm f} = 0.42$  (pentane/Et<sub>2</sub>O 4:1) [UV].

**Mp**: 113-114 ℃.

**IR** (ATR): *ṽ* [cm<sup>-1</sup>] = 3060 (w, sp<sup>2</sup>-C-H), 2953 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2924 (m, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 2857 (w, sp<sup>3</sup>-C-H), 1578 (m, Py), 1460 (s, Py), 1426 (m, Py), 823 (w, Thp).

<sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 0.95 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.3 Hz, 6H, H-4"), 1.43 (*virt.* sextet, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.4 Hz, 4H, H-3"), 1.68 (tt, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.7, 6.5 Hz, 4H, H-2"), 2.88 (t, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.7 Hz, 4H, H-1"), 7.12 (s, 2H, H-4), 7.14 (ddd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.5, 4.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.1 Hz, 2H, H-5'), 7.53 (*virt.* dt, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 7.9 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* ≈ <sup>5</sup>*J* = 1.1 Hz, 2H, H-3'), 7.70 (*virt.* dt, <sup>3</sup>*J* ≈ 7.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 2H, H-4'), 8.62 (dd, <sup>3</sup>*J* = 4.8 Hz, <sup>4</sup>*J* = 1.8 Hz, 2H, H-6').

<sup>13</sup>**C-NMR** (91 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 K):  $\delta$  [ppm] = 14.1 (q, C-4"), 22.8 (t, C-3"), 29.7 (t, C-1"), 32.5 (t, C-2"), 121.4 (d, C-3'), 121.5 (d, C-5'), 127.6 (d, C-4), 136.6 (d, C-4'), 137.0 (s, C-5), 137.3 (s, C-2), 141.8 (s, C-3), 149.7 (d, C-6'), 153.2 (s, C-2').

**HRMS** (ESI) C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>: calcd. [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 433.1767 found: 433.1765.

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