

Synthesis of aryl-heteroaryl derivatives *via* Rh^{III}-catalyzed heteroarylation of arenes and heteroaromatic boronates

Huai-Wei Wang,* Jia-Xue Wu, Da-Cheng Li, Yu-Han Qiao, Qing-Xia Yao, Wen-Chan Sun, Jian-Min Dou

Shandong Provincial Key Laboratory of Chemical Energy Storage and Novel Cell Technology, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Liaocheng University, Liaocheng 252000, PR China.

1. Experimental Sections	2
2. X-ray single crystal data for compound 3n.....	12
3. References	15
4. NMR Spectra	16

1. Experimental Sections

Table S1. Further supplementary data for optimizing the reaction conditions

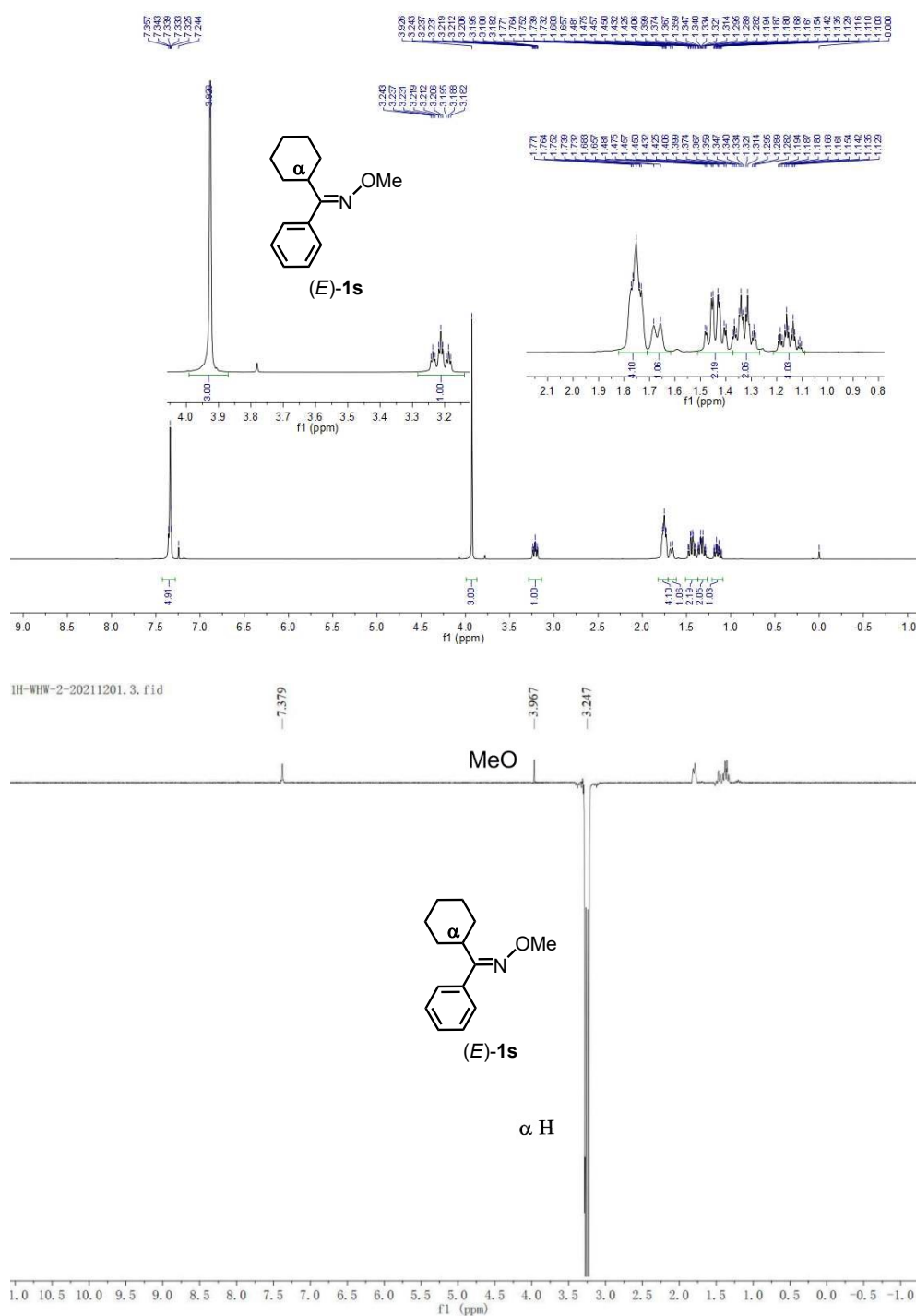
$\text{1a} + \text{2a} \xrightarrow[\text{100 } ^\circ\text{C, N}_2, 15 \text{ h}]{[\text{Cp}^*\text{Rh}(\text{MeCN})_3](\text{SbF}_6)_2, \text{Oxidant, Base, Solvent}} \text{3a}$

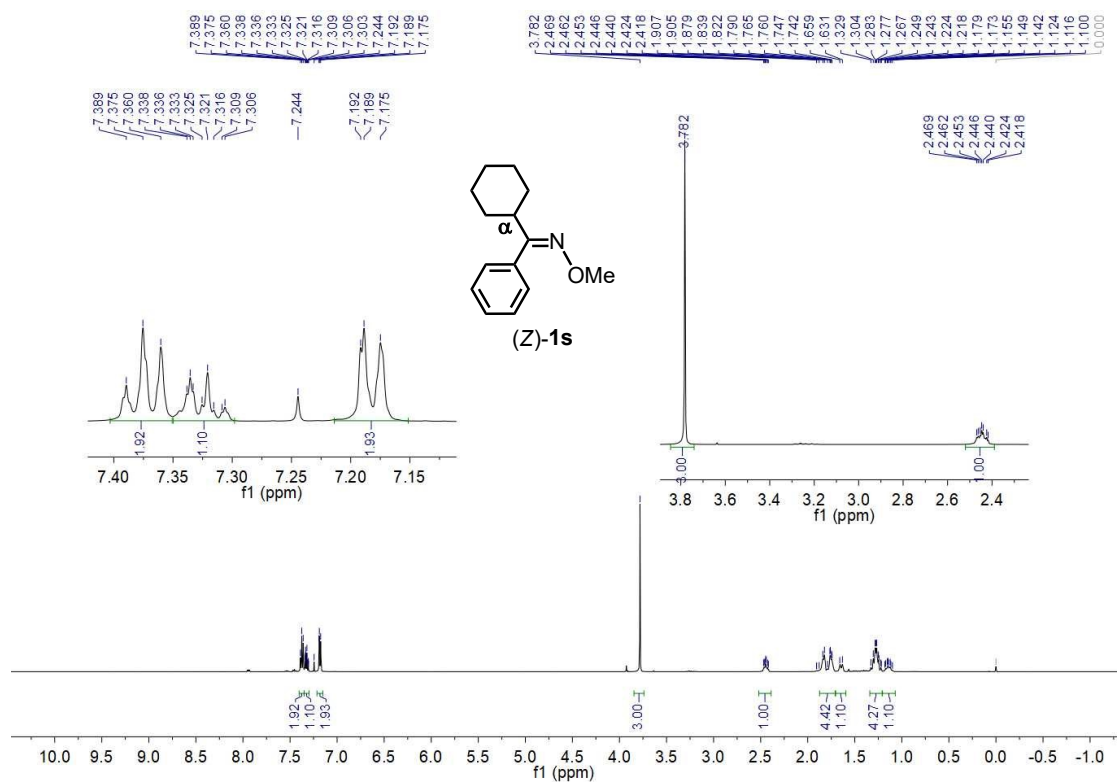
Entry	Oxidant	Base	Solvent	T	Yield[%]
1	Ag ₂ CO ₃	LiF	PhCl	100 °C	78
2	AgOAc	LiF	PhCl	100 °C	12
3	AgOPiv	LiF	PhCl	100 °C	3
4	Cu(OAc) ₂	LiF	PhCl	100 °C	nr
5	PhI(OAc) ₂	LiF	PhCl	100 °C	nr
6	Ag ₂ O	KF	PhCl	100 °C	5
7	Ag ₂ O	KHCO ₃	PhCl	100 °C	31
8	Ag ₂ O	NaHCO ₃	PhCl	100 °C	83
9	Ag ₂ O	LiF	Toluene	100 °C	44
10	Ag ₂ O	LiF	DCE	100 °C	80
11	Ag ₂ O	LiF	MeCN	100 °C	nr

Conditions: **1a** (0.1 mmol), **2a** (0.2 mmol), [Cp^{*}Rh(MeCN)₃](SbF₆)₂ (10 mol %), Ag₂O (0.2 mmol), Base (0.2 mmol) and Solvent (2 mL) under N₂, 15 h, 100 °C. The yield was determined by ¹H NMR analysis of crude product using 1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene as an internal standard.

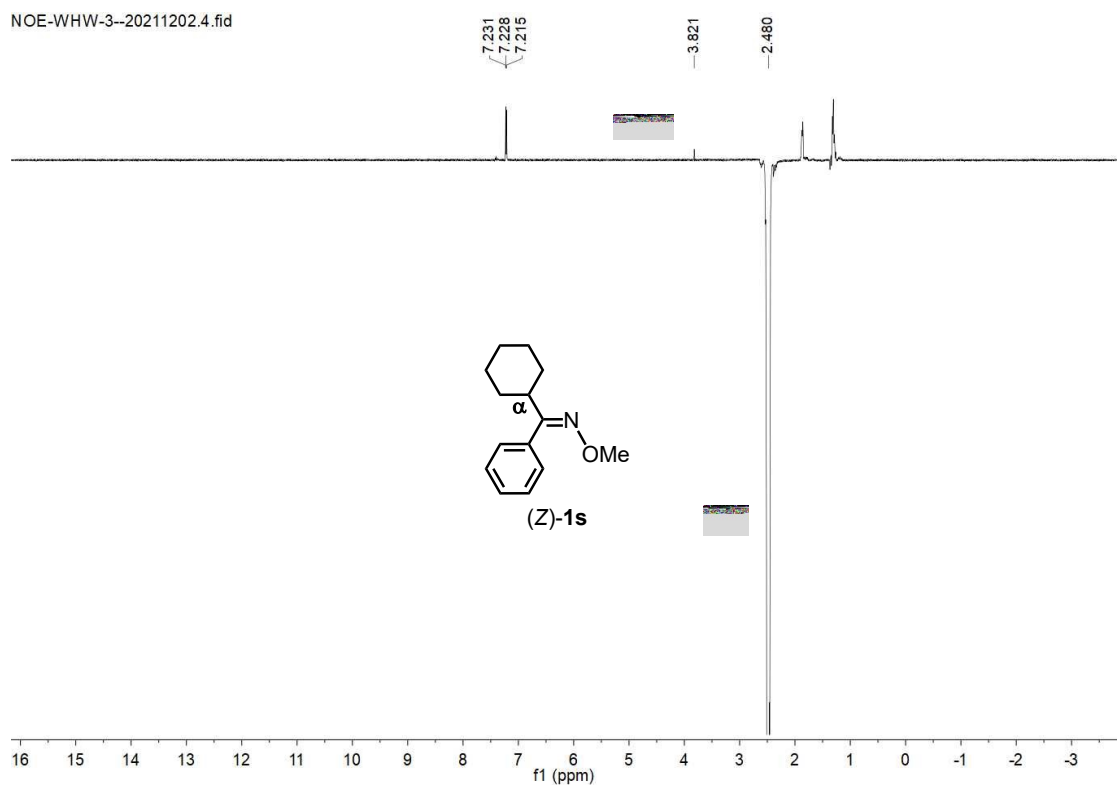
The determination of *E/Z*-stereochemistry of the substrates (*E*)-**1s** and (*Z*)-**1s**

The substrates (*E*)-**1s** and (*Z*)-**1s** were prepared according to the literature.^[1] The configurations of them were determined by comparing the strength of the ¹H NOE NMR signal between the αH and OMe groups: (*E*)-**1s** demonstrates a strong correlation, whereas (*Z*)-**1s** shows a weak correlation.

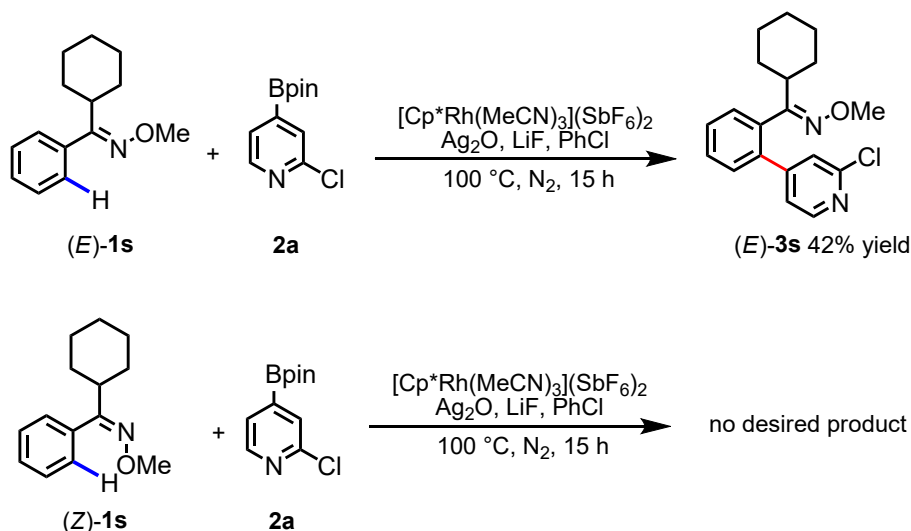




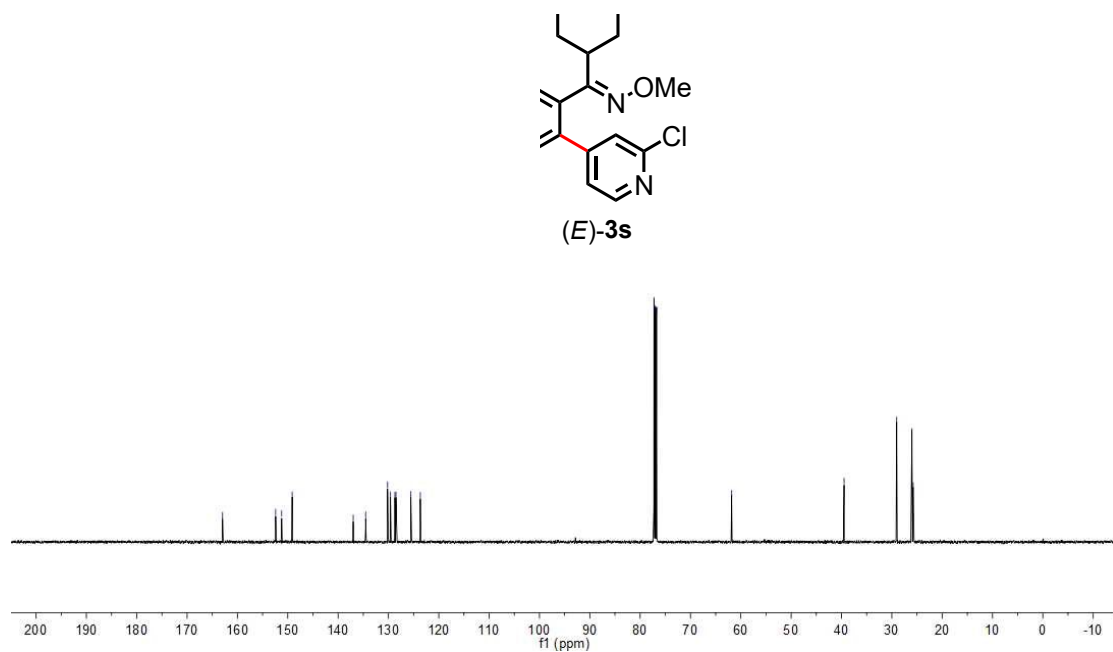
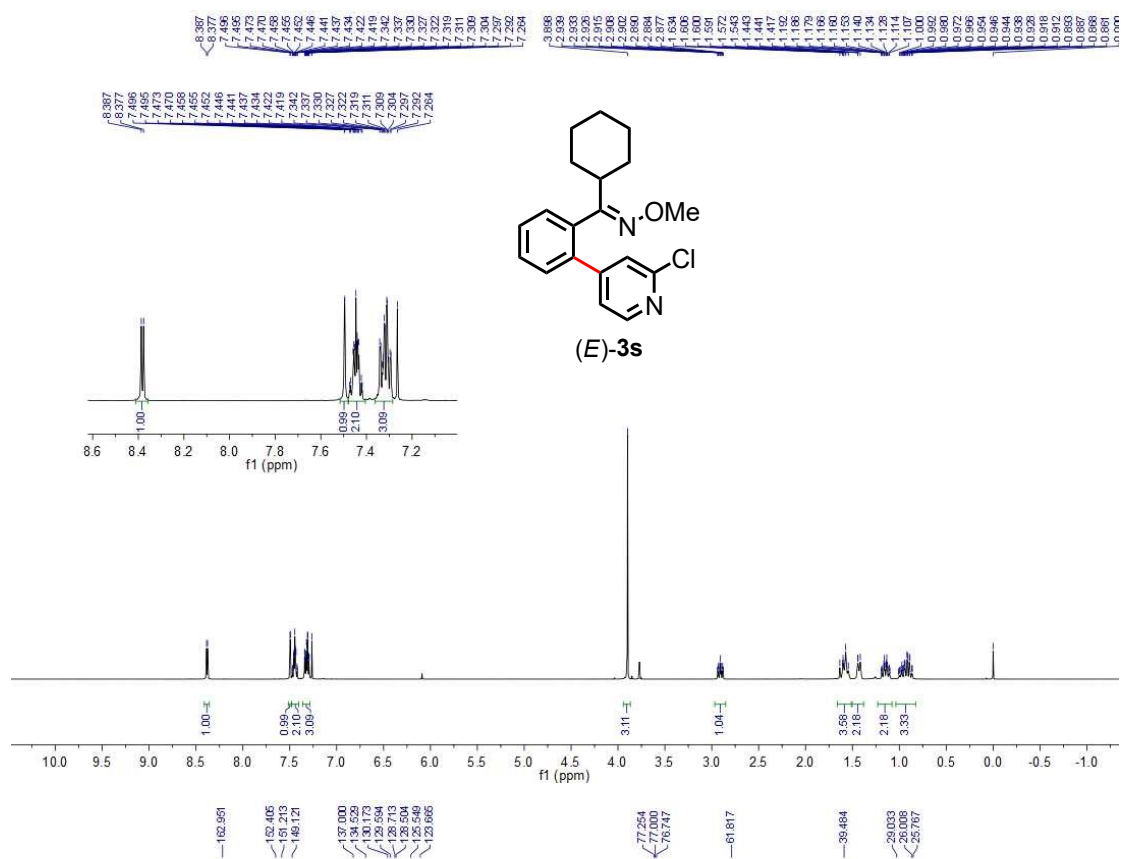
NOE-WHW-3--20211202.4.fid



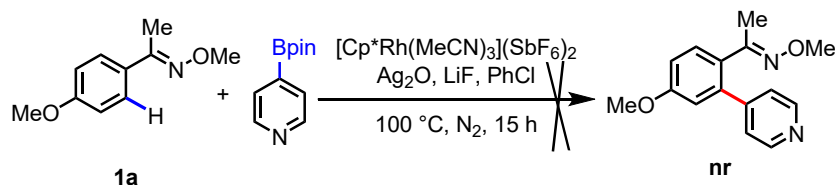
The heteroarylation reaction of the substrates (*E*)-**1s** and (*Z*)-**1s** with **2a**



(*E*)-(2-(2-chloropyridin-4-yl)phenyl)(cyclohexyl)methanone *O*-methyl oxime ((*E*)-3s**):** Colorless (13.8 mg, 42%). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 8.38 (d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, $J = 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.47-7.43 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.29 (m, 3H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 2.91 (tt, $J_1 = 12.5$ Hz, $J_2 = 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.63-1.54 (m, 3H), 1.44-1.42 (m, 2H), 1.19-1.10 (m, 2H), 1.01-0.86 (m, 3H); $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 163.0, 152.4, 151.2, 149.1, 137.0, 134.5, 130.2, 129.6, 128.7, 128.5, 125.5, 123.7, 61.8, 39.5, 29.0, 26.0, 25.8. HRMS (ESI) m/z : $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}$ 329.1421; Found 329.1428.



Scheme S1. The reaction of the substrate **1a** and 4-pyridine boronic acid pinacol ester

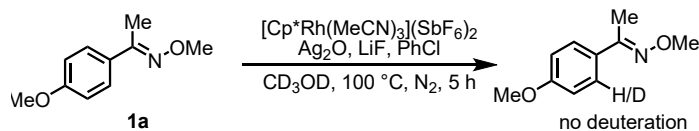


To a 25 mL Schlenk-type sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was added the substrate **1a** (0.1 mmol), $[\text{Cp}^*\text{Rh}(\text{MeCN})_3](\text{SbF}_6)_2$ (8.3 mg, 0.01 mmol), 4-pyridine boronic acid pinacol ester (0.2 mmol), Ag_2O (46.3 mg, 0.2 mmol), LiF (5.2 mg, 0.2 mmol) and dry PhCl (2.0 mL) under N_2 atmosphere. The tube was capped and subjected to a $100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ preheated oil bath for 15 h. After cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo and no desired product was afforded.

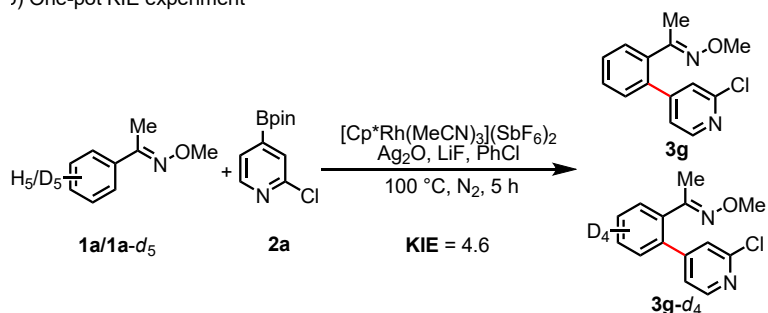
Control experiments

Scheme S2. Mechanism studies

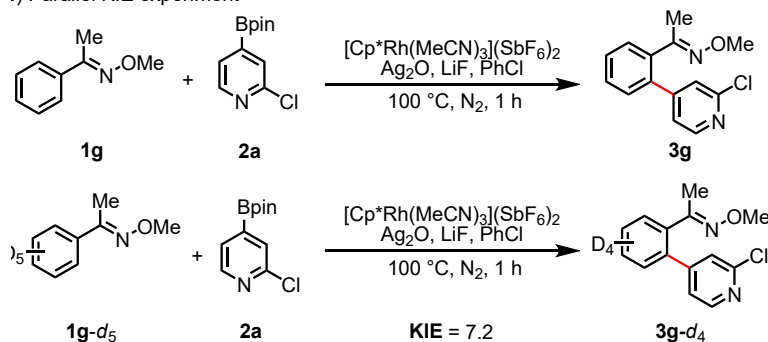
a) H/D exchange experiment



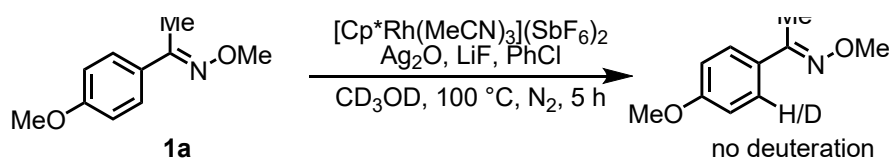
b) One-pot KIE experiment



c) Parallel KIE experiment

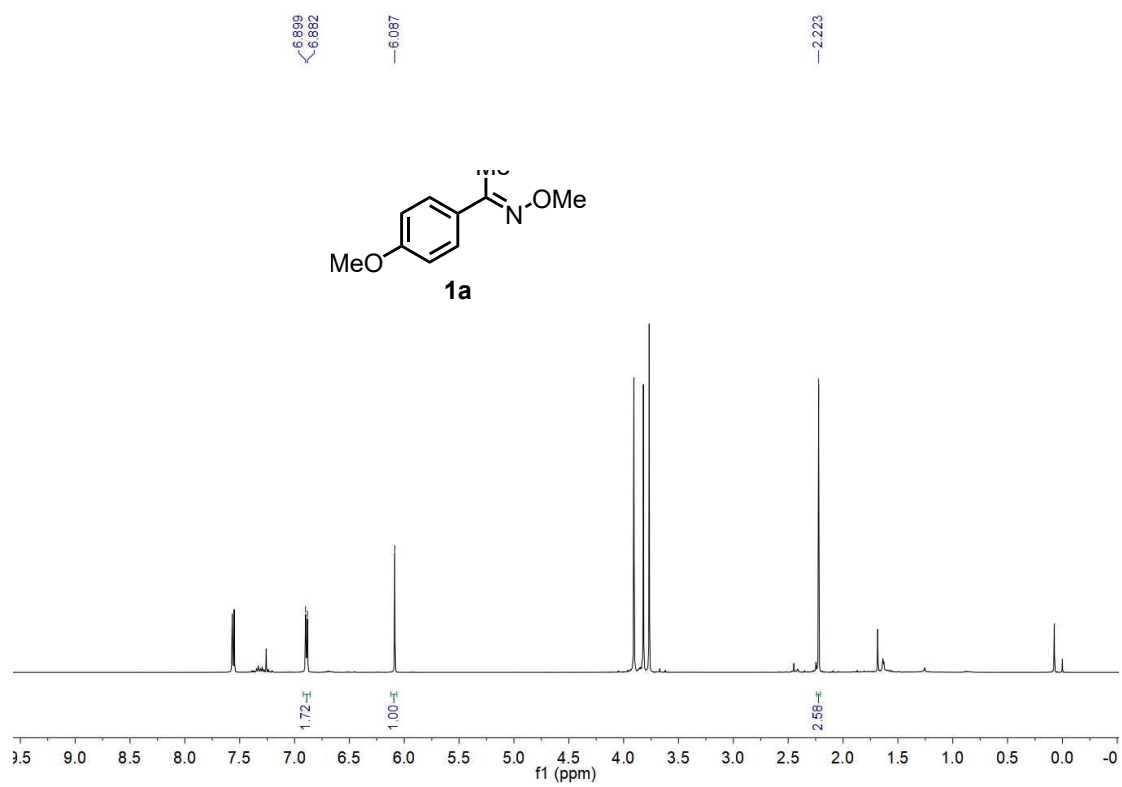


H/D exchange experiment

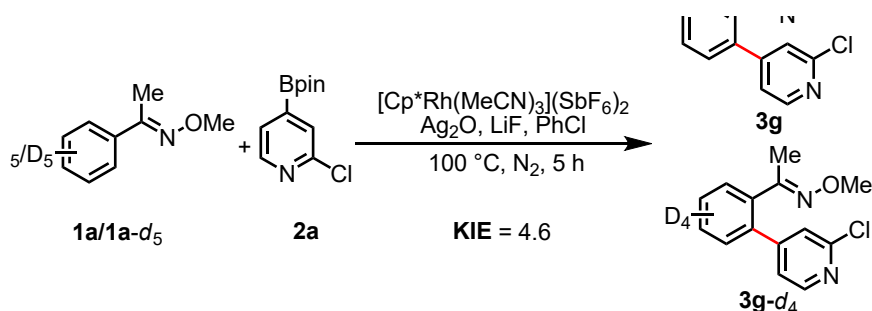


To a 25 mL Schlenk-type sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was added the substrate **1a** (0.1 mmol), $[\text{Cp}^*\text{Rh}(\text{MeCN})_3](\text{SbF}_6)_2$ (8.3 mg, 0.01 mmol), Ag_2O (46.3 mg, 0.2 mmol), LiF (5.2 mg, 0.2 mmol), CD_3OD (1 mmol) and dry PhCl (2.0 mL) under N_2 atmosphere. The tube was capped and subjected to a $100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ preheated oil bath for 5 h. After cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite. The ratio was identified by

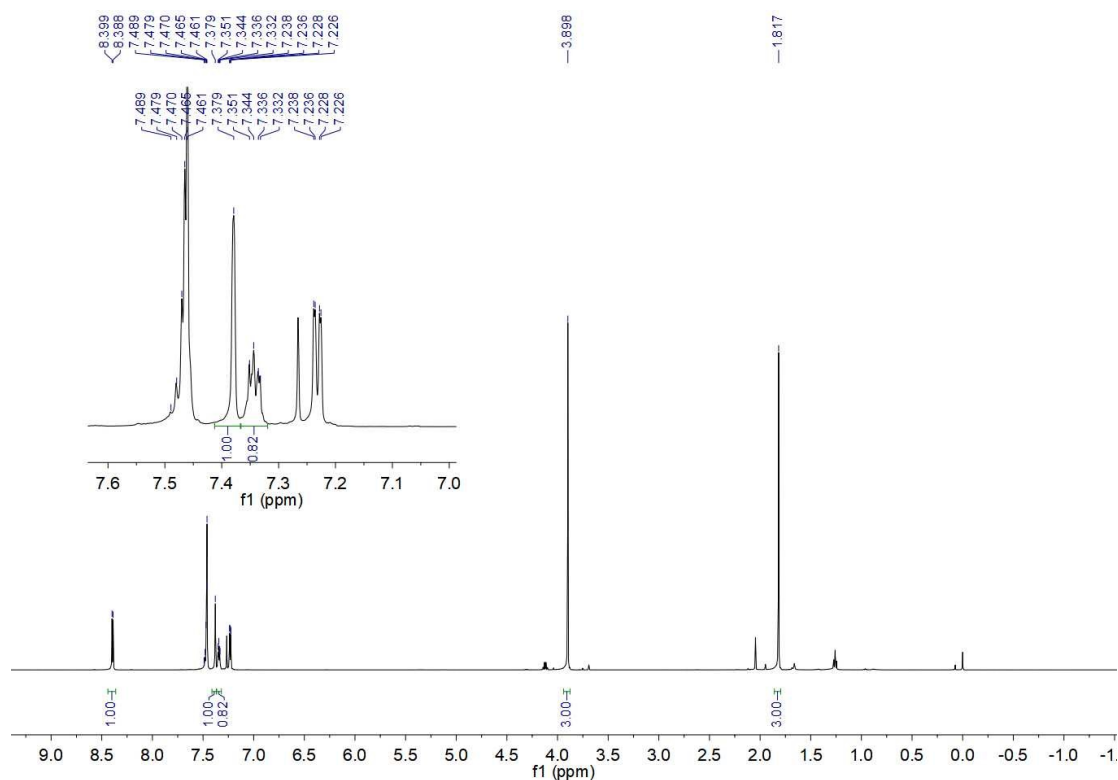
^1H NMR analysis of the crude product using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as the internal standard.



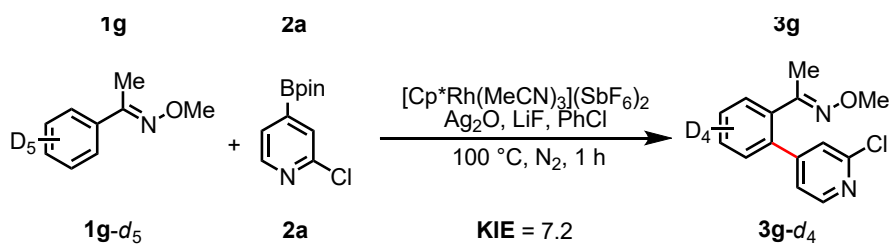
One-pot KIE experiment



To a 25 mL Schlenk-type sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was added the substrate **1a** (0.1 mmol) and **1a-d₅**, $[\text{Cp}^*\text{Rh}(\text{MeCN})_3](\text{SbF}_6)_2$ (8.3 mg, 0.005 mmol), **2a** (0.2 mmol), Ag_2O (46.3 mg, 0.2 mmol), LiF (5.2 mg, 0.2 mmol), and dry PhCl (2.0 mL) under N_2 atmosphere. The tube was capped, and heated to $100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 5 h. After cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to afford crude products. The residue was purified by column chromatography with EtOAc/PE (10:1). The ^1H NMR analysis showed that ratio of **3g** to **3g-d₄** is 0.82:0.18 (Compared with the standard ^1H NMR spectrum of **3g**, the integration of the peaks at 7.35-7.33 ppm was 0.82 instead of 1.00).

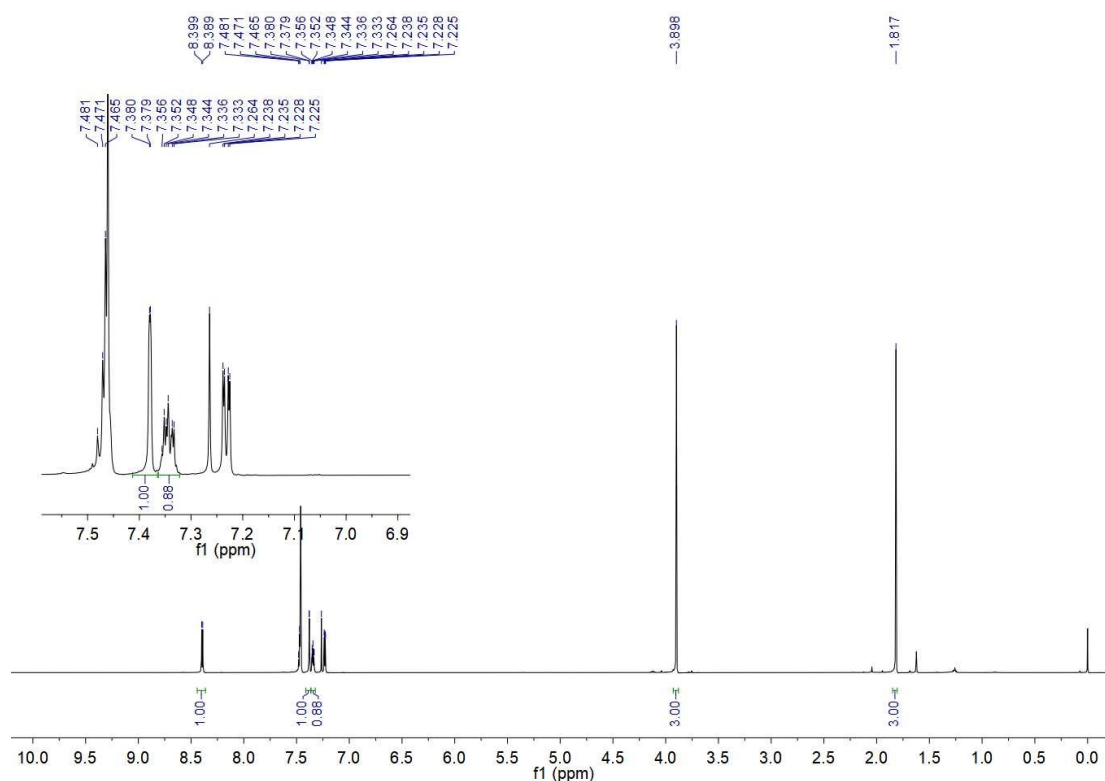


Parallel KIE experiment



To a 25 mL Schlenk-type sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was added the substrate **1g** (0.1 mmol), $[\text{Cp}^*\text{Rh}(\text{MeCN})_3](\text{SbF}_6)_2$ (8.3 mg, 0.005 mmol), **2a** (0.2 mmol), Ag_2O (46.3 mg, 0.2 mmol), LiF (5.2 mg, 0.2 mmol) and dry PhCl (2.0 mL) under N_2 atmosphere. In another tube was added a mixture of the substrate **1g-d₅** (0.1 mmol), $[\text{Cp}^*\text{Rh}(\text{MeCN})_3](\text{SbF}_6)_2$ (8.3 mg, 0.005 mmol), **2a** (0.2 mmol), Ag_2O (46.3 mg, 0.2 mmol), LiF (5.2 mg, 0.2 mmol) and dry PhCl (2.0 mL) under N_2 atmosphere. These two reaction mixtures were stirred side-by-side in the same

oil bath at 100 °C for 1 h. These two mixtures were rapidly combined and the combined mixture was diluted with EA, then evaporated under reduced pressure. The purification was performed by flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: petroleum ether/EtOAc = 10:1). The ^1H NMR analysis showed that ratio of **3g** to **3g- d_4** is 0.88:0.12 (Compared with the standard ^1H NMR spectrum of **3g**, the integration of the peaks at 7.35-7.33 ppm was 0.88 instead of 1.00).



2. X-ray single crystal data for compound **3n**

General Procedure for Crystal Preparation:

Compounds **3n** (around 15 mg) were dissolved in CDCl_3 (1 ml) separately, and the NMR tube was capped with a closed-top cap. The single crystals were grown by slow evaporation of solvents at room temperature.

X-ray structure determination of compounds **3n**:

Single-crystal X-ray data for Cd-CP were collected on a Siemens Smart CCD diffractometer with graphite-monochromatic Mo K α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å) at 298 K. The raw data frames were integrated into SHELX-format reflection files and corrected using SAINT program.² The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares methods with SHELX program.³ Displacement parameters were refined anisotropically, and the positions of the H-atoms were generated geometrically, assigned isotropic thermal parameters, and allowed to ride on their parent carbon atoms before the final cycle of refinement. Basic information pertaining to crystal parameters and structure refinement are summarized in Table S2 and selected bond lengths and angles are listed in Table S3. CCDC **2121317** (**3n**) contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper.

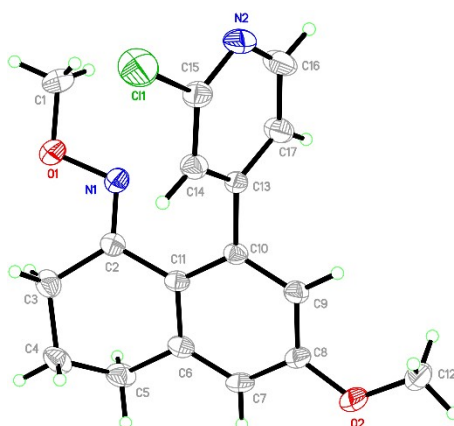


Figure S1. Single crystals of compound **3n** (Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability).

Table S2. Crystal data and structure refinements for **3n**

Formula	C ₁₇ H ₁₇ ClN ₂ O ₂
Formula weight	316.77
T (K)	293(2)
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	P21/c
a (Å)	10.2910(9)
b (Å)	19.2325(17)
c (Å)	8.6155(7)
α	90°
β	113.623(4)

γ	90°
V	1562.3(2)
Z	4
Dcalc (g cm ⁻³)	1.347
F(000)	664
θ for data collection	4.236-50.026
Reflections collected	7672
Unique reflections	2744
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.055
R ₁ , [I > 2 σ]	0.0533
wR ₂ , [I > 2 σ]	0.1288

Table S3. Bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for **3a**

C12-O2	1.417(3)	C10-C13	1.491(3)
O2-C8	1.354(3)	C10-C9	1.376(3)
C7-C8	1.369(4)	C2-C3	1.494(4)
C7-C6	1.377(4)	C13-C14	1.373(3)
C8-C9	1.383(3)	C13-C17	1.373(4)
C11-C15	1.740(3)	N2-C15	1.306(4)
O1-N1	1.408(3)	N2-C16	1.332(4)
O1-C1	1.412(4)	C6-C5	1.495(4)
N1-C2	1.272(3)	C14-C15	1.374(4)
C11-C10	1.405(3)	C5-C4	1.511(4)
C11-C2	1.467(4)	C16-C17	1.376(4)
C11-C6	1.405(3)	C4-C3	1.516(4)
C8-O2-C12	118.3(2)		
C8-C7-C6	121.5(2)	C17-C13-C10	122.0(2)
O2-C8-C7	115.9(2)	C17-C13-C14	117.5(2)
O2-C8-C9	124.7(2)	C15-N2-C16	114.8(2)
C7-C8-C9	119.4(2)	C7-C6-C11	119.8(2)
N1-O1-C1	108.8(2)	C7-C6-C5	121.3(2)
C2-N1-O1	110.8(2)	C11-C6-C5	118.8(2)
C10-C11-C2	124.2(2)	C13-C14-C15	118.0(3)
C6-C11-C10	118.4(2)	C10-C9-C8	120.8(2)
C6-C11-C2	117.4(2)	N2-C15-C11	115.3(2)
C11-C10-C13	122.5(2)	N2-C15-C14	126.3(3)
C9-C10-C11	120.2(2)	C14-C15-C11	118.4(2)
C9-C10-C13	117.2(2)	C6-C5-C4	109.5(2)
N1-C2-C11	116.6(2)	N2-C16-C17	124.2(3)
N1-C2-C3	123.8(2)	C5-C4-C3	109.8(2)
C11-C2-C3	119.5(2)	C2-C3-C4	114.0(2)
C14-C13-C10	120.4(2)	C13-C17-C16	119.2(3)

3. References

1. J. Mas-Rosell , T. Smejkal and N. Cramer, *Science*, 2020, **368**, 1098-1102.
2. SAINT, *Version 6.02a*, Bruker AXS Inc, Madison, WI, **2002**.
3. (a) G. M. Sheldrick, *SHELXS-97, Program for Crystal Structure Solution*, Göttingen University, Göttingen, Germany, **1997**; (b) G. M. Sheldrick, Crystal structure refinement with SHELXL. *Acta Crystallogr. Sec. C: Struct. Chem.* 2015, **71**, 3.

4. NMR Spectra

