

**Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)
For B615473E**

Heck-type coupling vs conjugate addition in phosphine-rhodium catalyzed reactions of aryl boronic acids with α , β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds: A systematic investigation

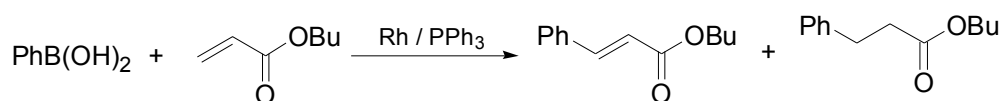
Gang Zou,^{*a} Jianping Guo,^{a,b} Zhiyong Wang,^a Wen Huang,^{a,b} Jie Tang^b

a) Laboratory of Advanced Materials and Department of Fine Chemicals, East China University of Science and Technology, 130 Meilong Road, Shanghai, China, 200237. E-mail: zougang@ecust.edu.cn; b) Department of Chemistry, East China Normal University, 3663 North Zhongshan Rd. Shanghai, China, 200062

General

All reactions were performed in N₂ atmosphere unless otherwise indicated. All the commercially available chemicals were used as received. Aryl boronic acids, dppp, dppf, dppe, dppb, dppm, ($\pm$)binap and MVK were purchased from Aldrich-Sigma or Across. Vinyl phenyl ketone was prepared according to the previously reported procedure.¹¹ ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 500 spectrometer using the residue of deuterated solvent (CDCl₃) as the internal standard. GC/GC-MS analysis was performed using a Hewlett Packard Model HP 6890 Series with HP-5 column.

Table 1 HC/CA selectivity in the reaction of butyl acrylate with phenyl boronic acid under various conditions



Entry	B/O	Catalyst	Base ^a	T(°C)	t(h)	HC/CA ^b	Yield(%) ^c
1	1/2	3%RhCl ₃ -12%PPh ₃	K ₂ CO ₃	120	5	100/0	85
2	1/2	3%RhCl ₃ -12%PPh ₃	/	120	20	100/0	89
3	1/2	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	K ₂ CO ₃	120	3	99/1	85
4	1/2	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	/	120	6	99/1	90
5 ^d	1/2	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃ -RhCl ₃	/	120	18	100/0	70
6 ^e	1/2	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃ -PPh ₃	/	120	5	99/1	80
7 ^f	1/2	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	NH ₄ Cl	120	48	98/2	78
8	1/2	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	K ₂ CO ₃	80	3	100/0	91
9	1/2	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	/	80	3	100/0	93
10 ^e	1/2	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃ -PPh ₃	/	80	5	100/0	83
11 ^g	1/2	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	K ₂ CO ₃	80	10	99/1	88
12 ^h	1/2	3%RhCl ₃ -12%PPh ₃	K ₂ CO ₃	120	5	99/1	90
13	2/1	3%RhCl ₃ -12%PPh ₃	/	80	20	91/9	63
14	2/1	3%RhCl ₃ -30%PPh ₃	/	80	20	88/12	65
15	2/1	3%RhCl ₃ -30%PPh ₃	K ₂ CO ₃	80	8	92/8	60
16	2/1	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	/	80	8	93/7	61
17	2/1	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	/	120	8	94/6	62
18	2/1	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	K ₂ CO ₃	80	8	89/11	71
19	4/1	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	K ₂ CO ₃	80	8	74/26	75
20 ^g	2/1	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	/	80	10	70/30	64
21 ⁱ	2/1	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	/	80	10	90/10	62
22	1/2	3%RhCl ₃ -12%PCy ₃	K ₂ CO ₃	120	3	70/30	80
23	2/1	3%RhCl ₃ -30%PCy ₃	/	80	10	55/45	54

^a 3equiv. used. ^b Determined by ¹HNMR and no cis isomer of HC product detected. ^c Isolated yield (%). ^d 3%RhCl₃ added. ^e 15%PPh₃ added. ^f Saturated NH₄Cl(aq.) used. ^g Dioxane-H₂O(3/1, v/v) used as solvent. ^h Run in air. ⁱ DMF-H₂O (3/1, v/v) used as solvent.

Table 2 HC/CA selectivity in the reaction of phenyl boronic acid with MVK under various conditions

$\text{PhB(OH)}_2 + \text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCOCH}_3 \xrightarrow[\text{Tol.}-\text{H}_2\text{O}(3:1)]{\text{Rh-phosphine}} \text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_3 + \text{PhCH}=\text{CHCOCH}_3$

Entry	B/O	Phosphine	T(°C)	T(h)	HC/CA ^a	Yield(%) ^b
1	1/2	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	120	15	73/27	89
2	1/2	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	80	15	73/27	81
3	1/3	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	80	15	85/15	96
4	1/4	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	80	15	84/16	94
5	1/8	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	80	15	87/13	93
6	1/8	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	120	15	88/12	97
7	1/1	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	80	15	46/54	58
8	2/1	3%RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃	80	15	0/100	56
9	2/1	3%RhCl ₃ -20%PPh ₃	80	36	0/100	55
10	1/4	3%RhCl ₃ -6%dppf	120	24	1/99	65
11	1/4	3%RhCl ₃ -6%dppe	120	24	30/70	38
12	1/4	3%RhCl ₃ -6%dppb	120	24	1/99	75
13	1/4	3%RhCl ₃ -6%dppm	120	24	39/61	46
14	1/4	3%RhCl ₃ -6%dppp	120	24	1/99	75
15	1/4	3%RhCl ₃ -6%binap	120	24	0/100	51
16	1/1	3%RhCl ₃ -15%binap	80	36	1/99	56
17	2/1	3%RhCl ₃ -15%binap	80	36	0/100	84
18	2/1	3%RhCl ₃ -15%dppf	80	36	0/100	20
19	2/1	3%RhCl ₃ -15%dppm	80	36	0/100	21 ^c
20	2/1	3%RhCl ₃ -15%dppe	80	36	0/100	17 ^c
21	2/1	3%RhCl ₃ -15%dppb	80	36	0/100	31 ^c
22	2/1	3%RhCl ₃ -15%dppp	80	36	0/100	11 ^c

^a Determined by ¹HNMR and no cis isomer of HC product detected. ^b isolated yield (%). ^cDetermined by GC.