Pyrrole-2-Carboxylic Acid as a Ligand for the Cu-Catalyzed Reactions of Primary Anilines with Aryl Halides

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Supporting Information

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General Considerations

All reactions were carried out in resealable test tubes with teflon septa under an argon or nitrogen atmosphere. Copper(I) iodide (98%) was purchased from Strem. Pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid was purchased from Aldrich. Finely milled K_3PO_4 was purchased from Fluka. The base was flame-dried under vacuum and cooled under nitrogen immediately prior to usage. The base is hygroscopic and excessive amounts of water lead to the formation of phenol and diaryl ether byproducts. Anilines were purchased from commercial sources and, when necessary, purified by distillation or sublimation. Aryl halides were purchased from commercial sources and, when necessary, were distilled or filtered through a plug of alumina before use. Anhydrous dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) and *N*,*N*'-dimethylformamide (DMF) were purchased from Aldrich in SureSeal® bottles and used as received. Flash column chromatography was performed using a Biotage SP4 Flash Purification System using SNAP 10g silica cartridges. In all cases, dichloromethane was used to transfer the crude reaction material onto the silica gel samplet. The samplet was then air-dried before usage. A gradient elution using hexanes and ethyl acetate was performed, based on the recommendation from the Biotage TLC Wizard.

Yields reported in the publication are of isolated material and represent an average of at least two independent runs. Yields reported in the supporting information refer to a single experiment. Compounds described in the literature were characterized by comparing their ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra, and melting points (m.p.) to the previously reported data; their purity was confirmed by gas chromatography (GC) or elemental analysis. GC analyses were performed on a Hewlett Packard 6890 instrument with an FID detector and a Hewlett Packard 10 m x 0.2 mm i.d. HP-1 capillary column using dodecane as an internal standard. Elemental analyses were performed by Atlantic Microlabs, Inc., Norcross, GA. Previously unknown

compounds were synthesized, purified and analyzed from a single run and the reactions used to form them were then repeated to determine an average yield. They were characterized by ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, m.p., IR and elemental analysis. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Varian 500 MHz instruments with chemical shifts reported relative to the deuterated solvent or TMS. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer System 2000 FT-IR instrument for all previously unknown compounds (KBr disc). Melting points (uncorrected) were obtained on a Mel-Temp II capillary melting point apparatus.

General procedure for the Cu-catalyzed cross-coupling of anilines with aryl halides

An oven-dried screw-cap test tube was charged with K_3PO_4 (424 mg, 2.0 mmol). The tube was sealed and the base was flame-dried under vacuum, and cooled under a purge of N₂. CuI (19 mg, 0.10 mmol), Pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (22 mg, 0.20 mmol), aryl halide (1.0 mmol, if solid), amine (2.0 mmol, if solid) and a magnetic stir bar were added to the cooled vessel. The tube was then evacuated and back-filled with nitrogen. The evacuation/backfill sequence was repeated two additional times. Aryl halide (1.0 mmol, if liquid), amine (2.0 mmol, if liquid) and DMSO (0.50 mL) were then added by syringe. The vessel was immersed in a preheated oil bath and the reaction mixture was stirred vigorously until TLC and/or GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture indicated that the aryl halide had been completely consumed. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature. Ethyl acetate (15 mL), NH₄Cl_(aq) (2 mL), and H₂O (1mL) were added and the mixture was stirred. The organic layer was separated, and filtered through a plug of silica. The aqueous layer was extracted twice more with ethyl acetate (10 mL), and each extract was sequentially filtered through the pad of silica gel. The filtrate was concentrated and the resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes/ethyl

acetate, gradient elution) to provide the desired product.

Experimental procedure for the reactions described in Table 1

An oven-dried screw-cap test tube was charged with CuI (9.5 mg, 0.050 mmol), ligand (0.20 mmol, if solid), and a magnetic stir bar. The tubes were transferred into a nitrogen-filled glove box where flame-dried anhydrous K_3PO_4 (212 mg, 1.0 mmol) was added. The tubes were sealed with a Teflon septum and removed from the glovebox, where iodobenzene (56 μ L, 0.5 mmol), aniline (92 mL, 1.0 mmol) and DMSO (0.25 mL) were successfully added by syringe. The vessel was immersed in a preheated oil bath and the reaction mixture was stirred vigorously for 12 h at 80 °C. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature. Dodecane (112 μ L), ethyl acetate (15 mL), NH₄Cl_(aq) (2 mL), and H₂O (1mL) were added, and the mixture was stirred. The organic layer was sampled and analyzed by GC.

Experimental procedures for compounds in Table 2



4-chloro-*N*-(4-methoxyphenyl)aniline (Entry 1)

The general procedure was followed using CuI (19 mg, 0.10 mmol), pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (22 mg, 0.20 mmol), K₃PO₄ (424 mg, 2.0 mmol), 4-chloroiodobenzene (238 mg, 1.00 mmol), and *p*-anisidine (182 mg, 1.5 mmol) with DMSO (0.50 mL) as solvent for 20 h at 80 °C. Workup and chromatographic purification (hexanes / ethyl acetate 1:0 \rightarrow 4:1) afforded the title compound as an off-white solid (188 mg, 81 %). m.p. 49-50.5 °C (lit. 50-51°C).ⁱ ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.18-7.13 (2H, m), 7.09-7.03 (2H, m), 6.90-6.80 (m, 4H), 5.48 (1H, bs), 3.81 (3H, s).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.8, 144.1, 135.4, 129.4, 124.5, 122.7, 116.8, 114.9, 55.8.

ethyl 3-(*p*-tolylamino)benzoate (Entry 2)

The general procedure was followed using CuI (9.5 mg, 0.05 mmol), pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (11 mg, 0.10 mmol), K₃PO₄ (424 mg, 2.0 mmol), ethyl-3-iodobenzoate (167 µL, 1.00 mmol), and *p*-toluidine (214 mg, 2.0 mmol) with DMSO (0.50 mL) as solvent for 24 h at 80 °C. Workup and chromatographic purification (hexanes / ethyl acetate 1:0 \rightarrow 4:1) afforded the title compound as a tan solid (199 mg, 78 %). m.p. 95-96 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.66 (1H, dd, *J* = 1.8, 2.0 Hz), 7.54 (1H, ddd, *J* = 1.1, 1.5, 7.6 Hz), 7.29 (1H, t, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.20 (1H, ddd, *J* = 0.9, 2.5, 8.1 Hz), 7.13-7.11 (2H, m), 7.04-7.01 (2H, m), 5.73 (1H, bs), 4.37 (2H, q, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 2.33 (3H, s), 1.39 (3H, t, *J* = 7.1 Hz). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.9, 144.4, 139.8, 131.8, 130.2, 120.4, 121.2, 120.6, 119.5, 117.5, 61.1, 20.9, 14.5. IR (KBr disc, cm⁻¹) 3356, 1701, 1604, 1589, 1526, 1487, 1367, 1280, 1219, 1106, 1025, 829, 801, 752. Anal. Calc. for C₁₆H₁₇NO₂: C 75.27, H 6.71. Found: C 75.51, H 6.74.



3-(p-tolylamino)benzonitrile (Entry 3)ⁱⁱ

The general procedure was followed using CuI (9.5 mg, 0.05 mmol), pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (11 mg, 0.10 mmol), K₃PO₄ (424 mg, 2.0 mmol), 3-iodobenzonitrile (229 mg, 1.00 mmol), and *p*-toluidine (214 mg, 2.0 mmol) with DMSO (0.50 mL) as solvent for 24 h at 90 °C. Workup and chromatographic purification (hexanes / ethyl acetate 1:0 \rightarrow 4:1) afforded the title compound as an tan solid (150mg, 72 %). m.p. 71-73°C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30-7.28 (1H, m),

7.20-7.15 (2H, m), 7.13 (1H, ddd, J = 0.9, 2.4, 7.4 Hz), 7.09 (1H, ddd, J = 1.1, 1.4, 7.5 Hz), 7.05-7.02 (2H, m), 5.78 (1H, bs), 2.35 (3H, s). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.5, 138.4, 133.3, 130.4, 130.3, 123.1, 120.1, 119.3, 118.1, 113.2, 21.0. IR (KBr disc, cm⁻¹) 3398, 2226, 1598, 1523, 1489, 1312, 996, 867, 818, 780, 681. Anal. Calc. for C₁₄H₁₂N₂: C 80.74, H 5.81. Found: C 80.49, H 5.74.



2-methyl-N-m-tolylaniline (Entry 4)ⁱⁱⁱ

The general procedure was followed using CuI (19 mg, 0.10 mmol), pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (22 mg, 0.20 mmol), K₃PO₄ (424 mg, 2.0 mmol), 2-iodotoluene (127 µL, 1.00 mmol), and *m*-toluidine (216 µL, 2.0 mmol) with DMSO (0.50 mL) as solvent for 30 h at 80 °C. Workup and chromatographic purification (hexanes / ethyl acetate 1:0 \rightarrow 4:1) afforded the title compound as a tan oil (144 mg, 75 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.26 (1H, d, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 7.22 (1H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 7.17 (2H, m), 6.97-6.94 (1H, m), 6.81-6.75 (m, 3H), 5.36 (1H, bs), 2.33 (3H, s), 2.28 (3H, s). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.0, 141.5, 139.3, 131.1, 129.3, 128.3, 126.9, 122.0, 122.5, 118.9, 118.3, 114.7, 21.7, 18.1.



1-(4-(3,5-dimethylphenylamino)phenyl)ethanone (Entry 5)

The general procedure was followed using CuI (19 mg, 0.10 mmol), pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (22 mg, 0.20 mmol), K_3PO_4 (424 mg, 2.0 mmol), 5-iodo-*m*-xylene (144 μ L, 1.00 mmol), and 1-

(4-aminophenyl)ethanone (270 mg, 2.0 mmol) with DMSO (0.50 mL) as solvent for 24 h at 90 °C. Workup and chromatographic purification (hexanes / ethyl acetate 1:0 \rightarrow 4:1) afforded the title compound as a yellow solid (136 mg, 57 %). m.p. 131-134 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.90-7.86 (2H, m), 7.01-6.97 (2H, m), 6.81 (2H, s), 6.74 (1H, s), 6.02 (1H, bs), 2.54 (3H, s), 2.32 (6H, s). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 196.6, 148.8, 140.6, 139.5, 130.8, 129.0, 125.4, 118.7, 114.6, 26.4, 21.6. IR (KBr disc, cm⁻¹) 3331, 1653, 1570, 1342, 1274, 1181, 1168, 827. Anal. Calc. for C₁₆H₁₇NO: C 80.30, H 7.16. Found: C 80.22, H 7.18.



ethyl 4-(3,5-dimethylphenylamino)benzoate (Entry 6)

The general procedure was followed using CuI (19 mg, 0.10 mmol), pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (22 mg, 0.20 mmol), K₃PO₄ (424 mg, 2.0 mmol), 5-iodo-*m*-xylene (144 µL, 1.00 mmol), and ethyl-4-aminobenzoate (330 mg, 2.0 mmol) with DMSO (0.50 mL) as solvent for 24 h at 90 °C. Workup and chromatographic purification (hexanes / ethyl acetate 1:0 \rightarrow 4:1) afforded the title compound as a white solid (138 mg, 51%). m.p. 119-120 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.94-7.91 (2H, m), 7.00-6.96 (2H, m), 6.81 (2H, m), 6.72 (1H, m), 5.96 (1H, s), 4.35 (2H, q, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 2.31 (3H, s), 1.38 (3H, t, *J* = 7.1 Hz). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.7, 148.3, 141.0, 139.4, 131.6, 125.1, 121.4, 118.3, 114.8, 60.6, 21.6, 14.6. IR (KBr disc, cm⁻¹) 2241, 1697, 1595, 1509, 1352, 1285, 1170, 830, 769. Anal. Calc. for C₁₇H₁₉NO₂: C 75.81, H 7.11. Found: C 76.13, H 6.94.



4-(3,5-dimethylphenylamino)benzonitrile (Entry 7)^{iv}

The general procedure was followed using CuI (19 mg, 0.10 mmol), pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (22 mg, 0.20 mmol), K₃PO₄ (424 mg, 2.0 mmol), 5-iodo-*m*-xylene (144 µL, 1.00 mmol), and 4aminobenzonitrile (236 mg, 2.0 mmol) with DMSO (0.50 mL) as solvent for 24 h at 90 °C. Workup and chromatographic purification (hexanes / ethyl acetate 1:0 \rightarrow 4:1) afforded the title compound as a yellow solid (113 mg, 51%). m.p. 154-155 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.32 (3H, S)7.49-7.46 (2H, m), 6.97-6.94 (2H, m), 6.80 (2H, s), 6.77 (1H, s), 6.00 (1H, bs). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.1, 139.7, 139.4, 133.7, 125.7, 120.0, 118.9, 114.8, 101.1, 21.3. IR (KBr disc, cm⁻¹) 3335, 2214, 1591, 1532, 1350, 1170, 826. Anal. Calc. for C₁₅H₁₄N₂: C 81.05, H 6.35. Found: C 80.76, H 6.33.



N-(4-(4-methoxyphenylamino)phenyl)acetamide (Entry 8)

The general procedure was followed using CuI (19 mg, 0.10 mmol), pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (22 mg, 0.20 mmol), K₃PO₄ (424 mg, 2.0 mmol), 4-iodoanisole (234 mg, 1.00 mmol), and *N*-(4-aminophenyl)acetamide (300 mg, 2.0 mmol) with DMSO (0.70 mL) as solvent for 24 h at 80 °C. Workup and chromatographic purification (hexanes / ethyl acetate 1:0 \rightarrow 4:1) afforded the title compound as a white solid (212 mg, 83 %). m.p. 138-139 °C (lit. 138 °C).^v ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.33-7.30 (2H, m), 7.16 (1H, bs), 7.10-7.02 (2H, m), 6.90-.84 (m, 4H), 5.47 (1H, bs), 3.80 (3H, s), 2.15 (3H, s). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.4, 155.2, 142.1, 136.3, 130.4, 122.2, 121.7, 116.7, 114.9, 55.8, 24.6. IR (KBr disc, cm⁻¹) 3270, 1653, 1512, 1297, 1248, 1035, 819. Anal. Calc. for C₁₅H₁₆N₂O₂: C 70.29, H 6.29. Found: C 70.55, H 6.32.



3-(4-methoxyphenyl)benzo[*d*]thiazol-2(3*H*)-imine (Entry 9)

The general procedure was followed using CuI (19 mg, 0.10 mmol), pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (22 mg, 0.20 mmol), K₂CO₃ (280 mg, 2.0 mmol), 4-iodoanisole (234 mg, 1.00 mmol), and 2aminobenzothiazole (298 mg, 2.0 mmol) with DMSO (0.80 mL) as solvent for 24 h at 90 °C. Workup and chromatographic purification (hexanes / ethyl acetate 1:0 \rightarrow 4:1) afforded the title compound as a white solid (169 mg, 66 %). m.p. 91.5-92 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.53 (1H, td, *J* = 0.6, 7.8 Hz), 7.-7.41 (1H, m), 7.31 (1H, dd, *J* = 0.6, 8.2 Hz), 7.13-7.07 (3H, m), 6.07 (1H, bs), 6.84-6.82 (2H, bs), 3.78 (3H, s). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.3, 139.0, 136.6, 131.2, 130.7, 125.0, 124.2, 119.9, 115.4, 115.3, 110.4, 55.6. IR (KBr disc, cm⁻¹) 3220, 2235, 1591, 1580, 1493, 1404, 1289, 1246, 1175, 1021, 824, 753. Anal. Calc. for C₁₄H₁₂N₂OS: C 65.60, H 4.72. Found: C 65.64, H 4.75.

Experimental procedures for compounds in Table 3



4-chloro-*N*-(4-methoxyphenyl)aniline (Entry 1)

The general procedure was followed using CuI (19 mg, 0.10 mmol), pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (22 mg, 0.20 mmol), K₃PO₄ (424 mg, 2.0 mmol), 1-bromo-4-chlorobenzene (191 mg, 1.00 mmol), and *p*-anisidine (248 mg, 2.0 mmol) with DMSO (0.50 mL) as solvent for 24 h at 100 °C. Workup and chromatographic purification (hexanes / ethyl acetate 1:0 \rightarrow 4:1) afforded the title

compound as a tan solid (180 mg, 77 %). m.p. 50-51 °C (lit. 50-51°C).^{vi} ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.18-7.13 (2H, m), 7.09-7.03 (2H, m), 6.90-6.80 (m, 4H), 5.48 (1H, bs), 3.81 (3H, s).



4-fluoro-*N*-(4-methoxyphenyl)aniline (Entry 2)

The general procedure was followed using CuI (19 mg, 0.10 mmol), pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (22 mg, 0.20 mmol), K₃PO₄ (424 mg, 2.0 mmol), 1-bromo-4-fluorobenzene (109 µL, 1.00 mmol), and *p*-anisidine (248 mg, 2.0 mmol) with DMSO (0.50 mL) as solvent for 24 h at 80 °C. Workup and chromatographic purification (hexanes / ethyl acetate 1:0 \rightarrow 4:1) afforded the title compound as a tan solid (155 mg, 71 %). m.p. 57-59 °C (lit. 59 °C).^{vii} ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.03-7.00 (2H, m), 6.96-6.85 (6H, m), 5.40 (1H, bs), 3.81 (3H, s). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.3, 155.2, 141.3 (d), 136.7, 121.4, 117.9 (d), 116.1, 115.9, 114.9, 55.8.



3-methoxy-*N*-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)aniline (Entry 3)^{viii}

The general procedure was followed using CuI (19 mg, 0.10 mmol), pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (22 mg, 0.20 mmol), K₃PO₄ (424 mg, 2.0 mmol), 3-bromoanisole (127 µL, 1.00 mmol), and 3aminobenzotrifluoride (250 µL, 2.0 mmol) with DMSO (0.50 mL) as solvent for 24 h at 100 °C. Workup and chromatographic purification (hexanes / ethyl acetate 1:0 \rightarrow 4:1) afforded the title compound as an orange oil (153 mg, 57%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36 (1H, t, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.30 (1H, s), 7.26-7.20 (2H, m), 7.16 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 6.70 (1H, dd, *J* = 1.2, 8.1 Hz), 6.67 (1H, s), 6.59 (1H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 5.85 (1H, bs), 3.81 (3H, s). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.9, 143.9, 143.4, 132.1, 130.5, 130.0, 129.9, 120.4, 117.3 (q), 113.0 (t), 111.4 (d), 107.6 (d), 104.7, 55.4.

4-fluoro-*N*-(4-(methylthio)phenyl)aniline (Entry 4)

The general procedure was followed using CuI (19 mg, 0.10 mmol), pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (22 mg, 0.20 mmol), K₃PO₄ (424 mg, 2.0 mmol), 4-bromothioanisole (203 mg, 1.00 mmol), and 4-fluoroaniline (189 µL, 2.0 mmol) with DMSO (0.50 mL) as solvent for 24 h at 100 °C. Workup and chromatographic purification (hexanes / ethyl acetate 1:0 \rightarrow 4:1) afforded the title compound as a brown oil (170 mg, 73 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.21-7.17 (2H, m), 7.02-6.92 (4H, m), 6.89-6.86 (2H, m), 5.56 (1H, bs), 2.41 (3H, s). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.2, 142.4, 139.0 (d), 130.3, 129.7, 120.6 (d), 117.7, 116.1 (d), 18.2. IR (KBr disc, cm⁻¹) 3396, 1595, 1508, 1314, 1223, 817, 506. Anal. Calc. for C₁₃H₁₂FNS: C 66.93, H 5.18. Found: C 67.16, H 5.20.



N-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)-2,5-dimethylaniline (Entry 5)

The general procedure was followed using CuI (19 mg, 0.10 mmol), 2-isobutyrylcyclohexanone (33 µL, 0.20 mmol), K₃PO₄ (424 mg, 2.0 mmol), 5-bromo-*m*-xylene (136 µL, 1.00 mmol), and 2,5-dimethylaniline (249 µL, 2.0 mmol) with DMF (0.50 mL) as solvent for 24 h at 110 °C. Workup and chromatographic purification (hexanes / ethyl acetate $1:0 \rightarrow 4:1$) afforded the title compound as a yellow oil (166 mg, 74 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.05-7.02 (2H, s), 6.72 (1H, td, J = 0.4, 7.6 Hz), 6.56 (2H, d, J = 0.6 Hz), 6.53 (1H, t, J = 0.6 Hz), 5.22 (1H, bs), 2.26

(3H, s), 2.23 (6H, s), 2.17 (3H, s). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.2, 141.3, 139.2, 136.6, 130.9, 125.4, 122.8, 122.4, 119.9, 116.8, 115.4, 21.6, 21.4, 17.7. IR (KBr disc, cm⁻¹) 3383, 3020, 2919, 1601, 1578, 1522, 1466, 1221, 1177, 829, 802. Anal. Calc. for C₁₄H₁₂F₃NO: C 62.92, H 4.53. Found: C 63.13, H 4.46.



N-(2-methoxyphenyl)-3,5-dimethylaniline (Entry 6)^{ix}

The general procedure was followed using CuI (19 mg, 0.10 mmol), pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (22 mg, 0.20 mmol), K₃PO₄ (424 mg, 2.0 mmol), 5-bromo-*m*-xylene (136 µL, 1.00 mmol), and *o*-anisidine (225 µL, 2.0 mmol) with DMSO (0.50 mL) as solvent for 24 h at 100 °C. Workup and chromatographic purification (hexanes / ethyl acetate 4:1 \rightarrow 1:0) afforded the title compound as an orange oil (155 mg, 68%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.33-7.31 (1H, m), 6.91-6.84 (3H, m), 6.81 (2H, d, *J* = 0.6 Hz), 6.62 (1H, t, *J* = 0.6 Hz), 6.10 (1H, s), 3.89 (3H, s), 2.30 (3H, s). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.4, 142.8, 139.1, 123.2, 121.0, 119.8, 118.7, 116.5, 115.0, 110.6, 55.8, 21.6.



2-methyl-*N*-*m*-tolylaniline (Entry 7)³

The general procedure was followed using CuI (19 mg, 0.10 mmol), pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (22 mg, 0.20 mmol), K_3PO_4 (424 mg, 2.0 mmol), 2-bromotoluene (120 µL, 1.00 mmol), and *m*-toluidine (216 µL, 2.0 mmol) with DMSO (0.50 mL) as solvent for 30 h at 100 °C. Workup and

chromatographic purification (hexanes / ethyl acetate 1:0 → 4:1) afforded the title compound as a tan oil (129 mg, 66 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.26 (1H, d, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 7.22 (1H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 7.17 (2H, m), 6.97-6.94 (1H, m), 6.81-6.75 (3H, m), 5.36 (1H, bs), 2.33 (3H, s), 2.28 (3H, s). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.0, 141.5, 139.3, 131.1, 139.3, 128.3, 126.9, 122.0, 122.5, 118.9, 118.3, 114.7, 21.7, 18.1.



2-methoxy-*N*-*m*-tolylaniline (Entry 8)^x

The general procedure was followed using CuI (19 mg, 0.10 mmol), pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (22 mg, 0.20 mmol), K₃PO₄ (424 mg, 2.0 mmol), 2-bromoanisole (125 µL, 1.00 mmol), and *m*-toluidine (216 µL, 2.0 mmol) with DMSO (0.50 mL) as solvent for 30 h at 100 °C. Workup and chromatographic purification (hexanes / ethyl acetate $1:0 \rightarrow 4:1$) afforded the title compound as an orange oil (142 mg, 66%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36-7.33 (1H, m), 7.23-7.18 (1H, m), 7.02-6.87 (5H, m), 6.81 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz), 6.16 (1H, bs), 3.29 (3H, s), 2.36 (3H, s). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.4, 142.8, 139.3, 133.2, 129.3, 122.2, 121.0, 119.9, 119.4, 115.8, 114.9, 110.6, 55.8, 21.7.



N-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)quinolin-3-amine (Entry 9)

The general procedure was followed using CuI (19 mg, 0.10 mmol), pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid (22 mg, 0.20 mmol), K_3PO_4 (424 mg, 2.0 mmol), 3-bromoquinoline (136 μ L, 1.00 mmol), and

3,5-dimethylaniline (248 µL, 2.0 mmol) with DMSO (0.50 mL) as solvent for 24 h at 100 °C. Workup and chromatographic purification (hexanes / ethyl acetate 4:1 \rightarrow 1:0) afforded the title compound as a green oil (135 mg, 54 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.72 (1H, d, *J* = 2.8 Hz), 8.02 (1H, dd, *J* = 0.6, 8.2 Hz), 7.70 (1H, d, *J* = 2.8 Hz), 7.65 (1H, dd, *J* = 1.2, 8.1 Hz), 7.54-7.46 (2H, m), 6.82 (2H, s), 6.71 (1H, d, *J* = 0.6 Hz), 6.12 (1H, s), 2.32 (6H, s). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.3, 143.7, 141.9, 139.6, 137.4, 120.2, 129.1, 127.2, 126.6, 126.5, 124.4, 117.2, 116.5, 21.6. IR (KBr disc, cm⁻¹) 3265, 3038, 1596, 1491, 1470, 1361, 1215, 1140, 908, 834, 781, 749, 732.













































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