Alkyl–Alkyl Suzuki Cross-Couplings of Unactivated Secondary Alkyl Chlorides

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Supporting Information

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I. General

The following reagents were purchased and used as received: 9-BBN dimer (Aldrich), NiBr₂•diglyme (Aldrich; somewhat hygroscopic), KO*t*-Bu (Acros), *i*-BuOH (anhydrous, Aldrich), and *i*-Pr₂O (anhydrous, Aldrich). Molecular sieves (4 Å, powdered, <5 μ ; Aldrich) were flame-dried. Ligand (<u>+</u>)-1 was synthesized according to a procedure by Alper¹ and purified by flash chromatography (it is also available from Acros).

II. Suzuki Cross-Coupling Reactions

General procedure for the preparation of the boron reagent. 9-BBN dimer (220 mg, 0.90 mmol) was added to a flask (equipped with a side arm and a stir bar), which was then sealed with a septum and successively evacuated and back-filled with argon three times. *i*-Pr₂O (0.75 mL) and the alkene (1.8 mmol) were added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 1 h. Next, the mixture was allowed to cool to r.t., and then KOt-Bu (150 mg, 1.2 mmol) and *i*-BuOH (180 μ L, 2.0 mmol) were added in single portions under a positive pressure of argon. The resulting solution was stirred under argon for 30 min.

⁽¹⁾ Kuznetsov, V. F.; Jefferson, G. R.; Yap, G. P. A.; Alper, H. Organometallics **2002**, *21*, 4241–4248.

General procedure for the Suzuki reaction. NiBr₂•diglyme (21 mg, 0.060 mmol) and 4 Å molecular sieves (200 mg) were added to a 5-mL oven-dried round-bottom flask (equipped with a stir bar), which was then sealed with a septum and successively evacuated and back-filled with argon three times. *i*-Pr₂O (0.8 mL) was added, followed by ligand **1** (18 μ L, 0.080 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 30 min, resulting in the formation of a pale-blue slurry. Next, the alkyl halide (1.0 mmol) and then the solution of the boron reagent (1.5 M; 1.8 mmol) were added by syringe. The reaction mixture was stirred vigorously at room temperature for 48 h. Then, it was passed through a short plug of silica gel, eluting with 1:1 Et₂O/hexanes. The solvent was removed, and the product was purified by flash chromatography.



(3-Cyclohexylpropyl)benzene (Table 2, entry 1) [170661-44-6]. Cyclohexyl chloride (119 μ L, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of allylbenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. The product was purified by flash chromatography (cyclohexane). Colorless oil. First run: 160 mg (79%). Second run: 162 mg (80%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.7$ (cyclohexane; PMA).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.14 (m, 3H), 2.56 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 1.75-1.59 (m, 7H), 1.30-1.07 (m, 6H), 0.97-0.80 (m, 2H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.0, 128.4, 128.2, 125.6, 37.6, 37.2, 36.3, 33.4, 28.8, 26.7, 26.4. FT-IR (neat) 2958, 2930, 2859, 1496, 1454, 745, 697 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M⁺) calcd for C₁₅H₂₂: 202.2, found: 202.2.



trans-(3-(2-Ethoxycyclohexyl)propyl)benzene (Table 2, entry 2). *trans*-1-Chloro-2ethoxycyclohexane (163 mg, 1.0 mmol; prepared according to a literature procedure²) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of allylbenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. The product was purified by flash chromatography (2% \rightarrow 5% EtOAc/hexanes). Clear oil. First run: 166 mg (67%). Second run: 176 mg (71%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.55$ (10% EtOAc/hexanes; PMA).

⁽²⁾ Mendonca, G. F.; Sanseverino, A. M.; De Mattos, M. C. S. Synthesis 2003, 45–48.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.14 (m, 3H), 3.68-3.60 (m, 1H), 3.37-3.29 (m, 1H), 2.85-2.77 (m, 1H), 2.68-2.51 (m, 2H), 2.07-2.01 (m, 1H), 1.87-1.50 (m, 7H), 1.37-1.07 (m, 5H), 1.17 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.2, 128.5, 128.3, 125.6, 82.2, 64.1, 43.2, 36.6, 32.2, 31.6, 30.6, 28.9, 25.6, 24.9, 15.8.

FT-IR (neat) 2928, 2858, 1496, 1449, 1104, 747, 698 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M⁺) calcd for C₁₇H₂₆O: 246.2, found: 246.2.



(3-((1*R*,2*S*,5*R*)-2-Isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl)propyl)benzene (Table 2, entry 3). (–)-Menthyl chloride (187 μL, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of allylbenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. The product was purified by flash chromatography (cyclohexane). Clear oil. First run: 135 mg (52%). Second run: 140 mg (54%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.7$ (cyclohexane; PMA).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.31-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.15 (m, 3H), 2.66-2.49 (m, 2H), 2.00-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.75-1.40 (m, 6H), 1.35-1.05 (m, 3H), 1.11-0.72 (m, 9H), 0.70 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 0.70-0.59 (m, 1H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.1, 128.5, 128.3, 125.7, 46.7, 41.4, 38.8, 36.7, 35.5, 33.0, 32.6, 28.0, 26.5, 24.5, 23.0, 21.8, 15.4.

FT-IR (neat) 2954, 2928, 2866, 1453, 1368, 745, 698 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) m/z (M⁺) calcd for C₁₉H₃₀: 258.2, found: 258.3.



3-(3-Phenylpropyl)cholest-5-ene (Table 2, entry 4). Cholesteryl chloride (405 mg, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of allylbenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. The product was purified by

flash chromatography (hexanes). Waxy solid. mp 65–70 °C. First run: 326 mg (67%). Second run: 328 mg (67%). The product was isolated as a 2:1 (β : α) mixture of two diastereomers.³

TLC: $R_f = 0.5$ (hexanes; PMA).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.14 (m, 3H), 5.29-5.25 (m, 1H, major diastereomer), 5.23-5.20 (m, 1H, minor diastereomer), 2.58 (t, 2H, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 2.10-1.85 (m, 45H), 0.67 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (both diastereomers) 143.7, 143.0, 128.50, 128.47, 128.4, 128.3, 125.7, 119.3, 57.0, 56.3, 50.6, 42.4, 40.0, 39.8, 39.6, 39.4, 37.5, 37.4, 37.0, 36.4, 36.3, 35.9, 34.2, 32.0, 29.3, 28.9, 28.4, 28.2, 24.4, 24.0, 23.0, 22.7, 21.0, 19.6, 18.8, 12.0.

FT-IR (neat) 2933, 2867, 1461, 1376, 746, 648 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M⁺) calcd for C₃₆H₅₆: 488.4, found: 488.5.



Benzyl 4-(3-phenylpropyl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (Table 2, entry 5). Benzyl 4-chloropiperidine-1-carboxylate (254 mg, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of allylbenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. The product was purified by flash chromatography (5% \rightarrow 15% EtOAc/hexanes). White solid. mp 150 °C (dec). First run: 240 mg (71%). Second run: 229 mg (68%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.15$ (10% EtOAc/hexanes; PMA).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40-7.20 (m, 7H), 7.20-7.10 (m, 3H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 4.15 (br s, 2H), 2.74 (br s, 2H), 2.59 (t, 2H, 7.6 Hz), 1.80-1.55 (m, 4H), 1.50-1.34 (m, 1H), 1.32-1.24 (m, 2H), 1.16-1.04 (m, 2H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.4, 142.6, 137.1, 128.6, 128.45, 128.39, 128.0, 127.9, 125.8, 67.0, 45.0, 44.4, 36.2, 35.9, 28.6, 24.5.

FT-IR (neat) 2931, 2856, 1700, 1430, 1235, 749, 698 cm⁻¹.

MS (ESI) m/z (M⁺) calcd for C₂₂H₂₇NO₂: 337.2, found: 338.2 (M + H⁺), 360.2 (M + Na⁺).



4-(3-Phenylproply)tetrahydro-2H-pyran (Table 2, entry 6). 4-Chlorotetrahydro-pyran (108 μ L, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of allylbenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. The product was purified by flash chromatography (5% \rightarrow 15% EtOAc/hexanes). Colorless oil. First run: 149 mg (73%). Second run: 141 mg (69%).

⁽³⁾ The stereochemistry was assigned by analogy to: Okamura, W. H.; Mitra, M. N.; Pirio, M. R.; Mourino, A.; Carey, S. C.; Norman, A. W. *J. Org. Chem.* **1978**, *43*, 574–580.

TLC: $R_f = 0.25$ (10% EtOAc/hexanes; PMA).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.14 (m, 3H), 3.93 (ddd, 2H, *J* = 11.5, 4.7, 1.2 Hz), 3.35 (td, 2H, 12.0, 1.8 Hz), 2.59 (t, 2H, 7.7 Hz), 1.70-1.42 (m, 5H), 1.35-1.20 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 142.8, 128.5, 128.4, 125.8, 68.3, 36.7, 36.2, 35.1, 33.3, 28.4. FT-IR (neat) 2928, 2842, 1096, 748, 699 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) m/z (M⁺) calcd for C₁₄H₂₀O: 204.2, found: 204.2.



(4-Ethylheptyl)benzene (Table 2, entry 7). 3-Chlorohexane (139 μ L, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of allylbenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. The product was purified by flash chromatography (cyclohexane). Colorless oil. First run: 145 mg (71%). Second run: 149 mg (73%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.65$ (cyclohexane; PMA).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.31-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.15 (m, 3H), 2.58 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.7 Hz), 1.64-1.52 (m, 2H), 1.34-1.17 (m, 9H), 0.92-0.78 (m, 6H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.1, 128.5, 128.3, 125.7, 38.7, 36.6, 35.7, 33.0, 28.8, 26.0, 20.0, 14.6, 11.0.

FT-IR (neat) 2958, 2930, 1495, 1454, 746, 697 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) m/z (M⁺) calcd for C₁₅H₂₄: 204.2, found: 204.3.



tert-Butyl(5-ethyloctyloxy)dimethylsilane (Table 2, entry 8). 3-Chlorohexane (139 μ L, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of (but-3-enyloxy)(*tert*-butyl)dimethylsilane (prepared according to a literature procedure⁴) with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. The product was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes). Colorless oil. First run: 180 mg (66%). Second run: 172 mg (63%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.3$ (hexanes; PMA).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.60 (t, 2H, *J* = 6.6 Hz), 1.55-1.45 (m, 2H), 1.38-1.15 (m, 11H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.87 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 0.82 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.3 Hz), 0.05 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 63.4, 38.8, 35.7, 33.5, 33.1, 26.1, 26.0, 23.0, 20.0, 18.5, 14.5, 11.0, – 5.1.

⁽⁴⁾ Ferrie, L.; Reymond, S.; Capdevielle, P.; Cossy, J. Org. Lett. 2007, 9, 2461–2464.

FT-IR (neat) 2958, 2930, 2860, 1463, 1255, 1102, 836, 774 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) m/z (M⁺) calcd C₁₆H₃₆OSi: 272.2, found: 215.2 (M⁺ – *t*-Bu).



(4-Ethylheptyloxy)triisopropylsilane (Table 2, entry 9). 3-Chlorohexane (139 μ L, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of allyloxytriisopropylsilane (prepared according to a literature procedure⁵) with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. The product was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes). Colorless oil. First run: 189 mg (63%). Second run: 198 mg (66%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.3$ (hexanes; PMA).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.65 (t, 2H, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 1.56-1.46 (m, 2H), 1.34-1.16 (m, 9H), 1.14-1.00 (m, 21H), 0.87 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 0.83 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.3 Hz).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 64.1, 38.6, 35.7, 30.3, 29.1, 26.0, 20.0, 18.2, 14.6, 12.2, 11.0. FT-IR (neat) 2959, 2942, 2867, 1464, 1105, 883 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M⁺) calcd for C₁₈H₄₀OSi: 300.3, found: 257.3 (M⁺ – *i*-Pr).



(3-Ethylnonyl)benzene (Table 2, entry 10). (3-Chloropentyl)benzene (183 mg, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of 1-hexene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. The product was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes). Colorless oil. First run: 170 mg (73%). Second run: 172 mg (74%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.7$ (hexanes; UV).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.31-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.15 (m, 3H), 2.58 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 1.67-1.51 (m, 2H), 1.40-1.20 (m, 13H), 0.92-0.80 (m, 6H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.5, 128.5, 128.4, 125.6, 38.8, 35.4, 33.3, 33.2, 32.1, 29.9, 26.7, 25.9, 22.8, 14.3, 10.9.

FT-IR (neat) 2959, 2925, 2857, 1454, 743, 697 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M⁺) calcd for C₁₇H₂₈: 232.2, found: 232.3.

⁽⁵⁾ Frye, S. V.; Eliel, E. L. J. Am Chem. Soc. 1988, 110, 484–489.



Ethyl 4-(4-ethyl-6-phenylhexyl)benzoate (Table 2, entry 11). (3-Chloropentyl)benzene (183 mg, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of ethyl 4-allylbenzoate (prepared according to a literature procedure⁶) with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. The product was purified by flash chromatography (5% \rightarrow 10% EtOAc/hexanes). Colorless oil. First run: 230 mg (71%). Second run: 234 mg (72%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.3$ (10% EtOAc/hexanes; PMA).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.94-7.89 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.20 (m, 4H), 7.20-7.10 (m, 3H), 4.33 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 2.61 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 2.52 (dd, 2H, *J* = 12.4, 5.5 Hz), 1.65-1.48 (m, 4H), 1.34 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 1.40-1.23 (m, 5H), 0.82 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.9, 148.4, 143.2, 129.7, 128.6, 128.5, 128.45, 128.42, 125.7, 60.9, 38.5, 36.5, 35.2, 33.3, 32.7, 28.3, 25.8, 14.5, 10.9.

FT-IR (neat) 2933, 2859, 1718, 1275, 1106, 761, 699 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M⁺) calcd for C₂₃H₃₀O₂: 338.2, found: 338.3.



Methyl 6-(2-(1,3-dioxan-2-yl)ethyl)-3,3-dimethyl-8-phenyloctanoate (Table 2, entry 12). 2-(3-Chloro-5-phenylpentyl)-1,3-dioxane (139 μ L, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of 3,3-dimethyl-pent-4-enoic acid methyl ester with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. The product was purified by flash chromatography (CH₂Cl₂ \rightarrow 7.5% EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂). Colorless oil. First run: 309 mg (82%). Second run: 301 mg (80%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.5$ (20% EtOAc/hexanes; PMA).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.19-7.13 (m, 3H), 4.83 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 4.13-4.07 (m, 2H), 3.76 (td, 2H, *J* = 11.8, 1.9 Hz), 3.63 (s, 3H), 2.61-2.54 (m, 2H), 2.14-2.01 (m, 1H), 1.62-1.50 (m, 5H), 1.42-1.24 (m, 9H), 0.98 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.9, 143.1, 128.5, 128.4, 125.7, 102.8, 67.0, 51.2, 45.8, 38.9, 37.6, 35.5, 33.3, 33.1, 32.6, 27.6, 27.5, 27.4, 26.0.

FT-IR (neat) 2954, 2856, 1736, 1145, 746, 700 cm⁻¹.

⁽⁶⁾ Piazza, C.; Knochel, P. Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. 2002, 41, 3263–3265.

MS (EI) m/z (M⁺) calcd for C₂₃H₃₆O₄: 376.3, found: 375.3 (M⁺ – H).



2-(6-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3-phenethylhexyl)-1,3-dioxane (Table 2, entry 13). 2-(3-Chloro-5-phenylpentyl)-1,3-dioxane (139 μ L, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of 4-allylanisole with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. The product was purified by flash chromatography (5% \rightarrow 10% EtOAc/hexanes). Colorless oil. First run: 314 mg (82%). Second run: 321 mg (84%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.5$ (10% EtOAc/hexanes; PMA).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.28-7.22 (m, 2H), 7.18-7.12 (m, 3H), 7.09-7.05 (m, 2H), 6.84-6.79 (m, 2H), 4.46 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 4.12-4.06 (m, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.77-3.69 (m, 2H), 2.60-2.47 (m, 4H), 2.14-2.00 (m, 1H), 1.62-1.51 (m, 6H), 1.45-1.29 (m, 6H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.7, 143.1, 135.0, 129.4, 128.5, 128.4, 125.7, 113.8, 102.8, 83.8, 67.0, 55.4, 36.9, 35.5, 33.1, 33.0, 32.4, 28.8, 27.5, 26.0.

FT-IR (neat) 2928, 2856, 1512, 1245, 748, 700 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M⁺) calcd for C₂₅H₃₄O₃: 382.2, found: 382.2.



(3-Cyclohexylpropyl)benzene (Table 3, entry 1) [170661-44-6]. Cyclohexyl bromide (163 mg, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of allylbenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. First run: 152 mg (75%). Second run: 151 mg (75%).

Table 3, entry 2. Cyclohexyl iodide (210 mg, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of allylbenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. First run: 148 mg (73%). Second run: 158 mg (78%).



Benzyl 4-(3-phenylpropyl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (Table 3, entry 3). Benzyl 4bromopiperidine-1-carboxylate (298 mg, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of allylbenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*- Pr_2O ; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. First run: 217 mg (64%). Second run: 221 mg (66%).

Table 3, entry 4. Benzyl 4-iodopiperidine-1-carboxylate (345 mg, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of allylbenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. First run: 216 mg (64%). Second run: 220 mg (65%).



4-(3-Phenylproply)tetrahydro-2*H***-pyran (Table 3, entry 5).** 4-Bromotetrahydropyran (165 mg, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of allylbenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. First run: 144 mg (71%). 156 mg (76%).

Table 3, entry 6. 4-Iodotetrahydropyran (212 mg, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of allylbenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. First run: 159 mg (78%). 155 mg (75%).



Ethyl 4-(4-ethyl-6-phenylhexyl)benzoate (Table 3, entry 7). (3-Bromopentyl)benzene (227 mg, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of ethyl 4-allylbenzoate (prepared according to a literature procedure⁶) with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. First run: 260 mg (77%). Second run: 251 mg (74%).

Table 3, entry 8. (3-Iodopentyl)benzene (274 mg, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of ethyl 4-allylbenzoate (prepared according to a literature procedure⁶) with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. First run: 254 mg (75%). Second run: 265 mg (78%).



8-Cyclohexyloctyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (Table 3, entry 9). 5-Chloropentyl 4methylbenzenesulfonate (277 mg, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of allylcyclohexane with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. The product was purified by flash chromatography (5% Et_2O /hexanes). Colorless oil. First run: 236 mg (64%). Second run: 230 mg (62%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.5 (25\% Et_2O/hexanes; KMnO_4)$.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.78 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 7.34 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 4.01 (t, 2H, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 2.44 (s, 3H), 1.71-1.55 (m, 7H), 1.32-1.07 (m, 16H), 0.90-0.78 (m, 2H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 144.7, 133.6, 129.9, 128.0, 70.8, 37.8, 37.6, 33.6, 29.9, 29.5, 29.0, 28.9, 26.90, 26.87, 26.6, 25.4, 21.7.

FT-IR (neat) 3063, 3027, 2986, 2933, 2858, 1604, 1496, 1454, 1378, 1369, 1248, 1215, 1156, 1055, 859, 747, 699 cm⁻¹.

MS (ESI) m/z (M⁺) calcd for C₂₁H₃₄O₃S: 366.2, found: 384.3 (M⁺ + NH₄).



2-(5-(4-Fluorophenyl)pentyl)-1,3-dioxane (Table 3, entry 10). 2-(2-Bromoethyl)-1,3-dioxane (195 mg, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of 1-allyl-4-fluorobenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. The product was purified by flash chromatography (5% Et₂O/hexanes). Pale-yellow oil. First run: 172 mg (68%). Second run: 181 mg (72%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.3$ (25% Et_2O /hexanes; UV).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.13-7.07 (m, 2H), 6.98-6.91 (m, 2H), 4.49 (t, 1H, *J* = 5.1 Hz), 4.12-4.06 (m, 2H), 3.79-3.70 (m, 2H), 2.56 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 2.15-2.00 (m, 1H), 1.64-1.54 (m, 4H), 1.46-1.28 (m, 5H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 129.8, 129.7, 115.2, 114.9, 102.4, 67.0, 35.3, 35.1, 31.6, 29.1, 26.0, 23.9. FT-IR (neat) 2929, 2855, 1601, 1510, 1221, 1146, 998, 824 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M⁺) calcd for C₁₅H₂₁FO₂: 252.2, found: 251.1 (M⁺ – H).



2,2-Dimethyl-4-(5-phenylpentyl)-1,3-dioxolane (Table 3, entry 11). 4-(2-Iodoethyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane (256 mg, 1.0 mmol) and a solution of the boron reagent prepared by hydroboration of allylbenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M solution in *i*-Pr₂O; 1.2 mL, 1.8 mmol) were used. The product was purified by flash chromatography (5% Et₂O/hexanes). Colorless oil. First run: 198 mg (79%). Second run: 194 mg (78%).

TLC: $R_f = 0.5 (25\% \text{ Et}_2 \text{O}/\text{hexanes}; \text{KMnO}_4).$

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.31-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.15 (m, 3H), 4.10-4.00 (m, 2H), 3.49 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 2.61 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 1.72-1.54 (m, 3H), 1.54-1.18 (m, 11H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 142.8, 128.5, 128.4, 125.8, 108.7, 76.2, 69.7, 36.0, 33.7, 31.5, 29.4, 27.1, 25.9, 25.8.

FT-IR (neat) 3063, 3027, 2986, 2933, 2858, 1604, 1496, 1454, 1378, 1369, 1248, 1215, 1156, 1055, 859, 747, 699 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M⁺) calcd for C₁₆H₂₄O₂: 248.2, found: 248.2.

III. Kinetics Data

General procedure for the preparation of the boron reagent. In a glovebox, 9-BBN dimer (1.10 g, 4.5 mmol), *i*-Pr₂O (3.75 mL), and allylbenzene (1.19 mL, 9.0 mmol) were added to a 20-mL vial equipped with a stir bar. Then, the vial was capped, and the reaction mixture was stirred vigorously at 60 °C for 1 h. Next, the mixture was allowed to cool to r.t. and diluted with *i*-Pr₂O (6 mL). Then, KO*t*-Bu (0.73 g, 6.0 mmol) and *i*-BuOH (0.92 mL, 10 mmol) were added, and the resulting mixture was stirred at r.t. for 30 min.

General procedure for the Suzuki reaction. NiBr₂•diglyme (4.2 mg, 0.012 mmol), ligand 1 (3.6 μ L, 0.016 mmol), and *i*-Pr₂O (0.10 mL) were added to a 4-mL vial equipped with a stir bar. The mixture was stirred for 30 min, resulting in the formation of a pale-blue slurry. Next, a solution of cyclohexyl bromide and tetradecane (calibrated internal standard) in *i*-Pr₂O were added, followed by the solution of the boron reagent. The reaction mixture was stirred vigorously at room temperature. Aliquots (100 μ L) were removed after 5, 10, 15, and 20 minutes, and the amount of product was determined by GC analysis. The initial rates were determined by best fit of data from the first 20 minutes of reaction.

Order in the catalyst. Reactions were run with $[electrophile]_0 = 0.37$ M and $[nucleophile]_0 = 0.67$ M.

[catalyst] ₀ (mM)	rate _{obs} (M/h)
0	0
11	0.21
22	0.34
33	0.63
44	0.86

Table S1. Observed initial rates as a function of catalyst concentration.



Order in the nucleophile. Reactions were run with $[catalyst]_0 = 0.022$ M and $[electrophile]_0 = 1.5$ M.

Table S2. Observed initial rates as a function of nucleophile concentration.

rate _{obs} (M/h)
0
0.058
0.11
0.17

The rate of the reaction was not well-behaved at a higher concentration of nucleophile.



Order in the Electrophile. Reactions were run with $[catalyst]_0 = 0.015$ M and $[nucleophile]_0 = 0.92$ M.

[electrophile] ₀ (mM)	rate _{obs} (M/h)
0	0
64	0.16
130	0.22
190	0.17
260	0.23

Table S3. Observed initial rates as a function of electrophile concentration.



IV. ¹H NMR Spectra







S-16





S-18





S-20

































