Suzuki–Miyaura Coupling of Aryl Carbamates and Sulfamates: Experimental and Computational Studies

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Materials and Methods. Unless stated otherwise, reactions were conducted in flame-dried glassware under an atmosphere of nitrogen using anhydrous solvents (either freshly distilled or passed through activated alumina columns). All commercially obtained reagents were used as received. NiCl₂ (anhydrous) and PCy₃ were obtained from Strem Chemicals. Finely powdered anhydrous K₃PO₄ was obtained from Acros.¹ Boronic acids were obtained from Oakwood Products, Inc., Frontier Scientific, Inc. and TCI. Reaction temperatures were controlled using an IKAmag temperature modulator, and unless stated otherwise, reactions were performed at room temperature (rt, approximately 23 °C). Thinlayer chromatography (TLC) was conducted with EMD gel 60 F254 pre-coated plates (0.25 mm) and visualized using a combination of UV, anisaldehyde, ceric ammonium molybdate, iodine, and potassium permanganate staining. EMD silica gel 60 (particle size 0.040-0.063 mm) was used for flash column chromatography. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker spectrometers (at 500 MHz) and are reported relative to deuterated solvent signals. Data for ¹H NMR spectra are reported as follows: chemical shift (\delta ppm), multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz) and integration. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Spectrometers (at 125 MHz). Data for ¹³C NMR spectra are reported in terms of chemical shift. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 100 spectrometer and are reported in terms of frequency of absorption (cm⁻¹). Melting points are uncorrected and were obtained on a

¹ Powdered potassium phosphate was found to be essential for reproducibility and high yields. Granular or pellet material from Sigma-Aldrich, Strem Chemicals, or Pfaltz & Bauer gave poor results, even after grinding with mortar and pestle.

Laboratory Devices Mel-Temp II instrument. High resolution mass spectra were obtained from the UC Irvine Mass Spectrometry Facility.

Experimental Procedures.

Note: Supporting information for aryl carbamates (synthesis and cross-couplings) and synthetic aplications have previously been reported.^{2,3}

A. Synthesis of Aryl Sulfamate Substrates



Representative Procedure (sulfamate 57 is used as an example). A round bottom flask was charged with NaH (0.60 g, 15.12 mmol, 1.2 equiv, 60% dispersion in oil). Then a solution of 1-naphthol (SI-1) (1.82 g, 12.60 mmol, 1 equiv) in DME (32 mL) was added dropwise via cannula to the NaH. A solution of dimethylsulfamoyl chloride (1.30 mL, 11.97 mmol, 0.95 equiv) in DME (10 mL) was then added dropwise via cannula to the reaction vessel. The reaction was allowed to stir for 17 h, and then quenched with H₂O (2 mL). The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, and then Et₂O (20 mL) and H₂O (15 mL) were added. The layers were separated, and the organic layer was washed successively with a solution of 1 M KOH (10 mL) and H₂O (20 mL). The combined aqueous layers were extracted with Et₂O (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers were then washed with brine (15 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield 1-naphthylsulfamate 57 as a white solid (2.97 g, 98% yield). R_f 0.29 (4:1 Hexanes: EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.18 (d, J = 8.5, 1H), 7.88 $(d, J = 7.5, 1H), 7.77 (d, J = 8.0, 1H), 7.60-7.53 (m, 3H), 7.46 (t, J = 8.0, 1H), 3.07 (s, 6H); {}^{13}C NMR$ (125 MHz, CDCl₃): § 146.0, 134.7, 127.8, 127.0, 126.7, 126.7, 126.6, 125.3, 121.4, 117.7, 38.8; IR (film): 3065, 2944, 195, 1456, 1357 cm⁻¹: HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₃NO₃SNa, 274.0514; found, 274.0511.

² Quasdorf, K. W.; Riener, M.; Petrova, K.; Garg, N. K. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2009, 131, 17748–17749.

³ Antoft-Finch, A.; Blackburn, T.; Snieckus, V. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2009, 131, 17750–17752.

Note: Supporting information for the synthesis of the aryl sulfamates shown in Tables 6 and 7 have previously been reported.²



SI-2 (Table 9, entry 1). Purification by flash chromatography (5:1 Benzene:Et₂O) afforded **SI-2** as a light yellow oil (66% yield). $R_f 0.70$ (5:1 Benzene:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.16 (dd, J = 8.2, 0.7, 1H), 7.03 (dd, J = 7.4, 1.1, 1H), 6.79 (dd, J = 8.0, 7.5 1H), 3.06 (s, 2H), 2.97 (s, 6H), 1.51 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 150.4, 134.3, 130.1, 123.5, 122.7, 120.4, 88.6, 43.2, 38.8, 28.4; IR (film): 2927, 1617, 1478, 1372, 1172, 1009 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₇NO₄SNa, 294.0776; found, 294.0779.



SI-3 (Table 9, entry 2). Supporting information for the synthesis of sulfamate SI-3 has previously been reported.²



SI-4 (Table 9, entry 3). Purification by flash chromatography (2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) afforded **SI-4** as a white solid (78% yield). R_f 0.70 (1:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹HNMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.07-8.04 (m, 2H), 7.49 (t, J = 7.5, 1H), 7.39 (d, J = 8.0, 1H), 7.37 (s, 1H), 7.26 (t, J = 7.5, 1H), 7.13 (d, J = 8.0, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.02 (s, 6H); ¹³CNMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.5, 141.6, 141.2, 125.8, 122.1, 121.3,

210.8, 120.2, 119.4, 112.6, 108.6, 102.1, 38.7, 29.2; IR (film): 2935, 1599, 1452, 1359, 1179 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₁₆N₂O₃SNa, 327.0779; found, 327.0774.



SI-5 (Table 9, entry 4). To a solution of 2-hydroxypyridine (2.00 g, 21.05 mmol, 1 equiv) in pyridine (21.1 mL) was added dimethylsulfamoyl chloride (2.7 mL, 25.26 mmol, 1.2 equiv) dropwise via syringe. The resulting orange solution was heated to 45 °C and allowed to stir for 22 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the solution was diluted with Et₂O (60 mL) and 1 M KOH (15 mL), and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (2 x 60 mL), followed by EtOAc (1 x 60 mL). The combined organic layers were then washed with brine (10 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (3:2 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield **SI-5** as a yellow oil (67% yield). R_f 0.29 (2:1 Hexanes: EtOAc); ¹HNMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.26-8.24 (m, 1H), 7.72-7.69 (m, 1H), 7.16 (m, 1H), 7.06 (d, *J* = 2.0, 1H), 2.92 (s, 6H); ¹³CNMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 157.1, 147.9, 140.0, 122.1, 115.0, 38.3; IR (film): 2941, 1591, 1430, 1375, 1162 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₇H₁₀N₂O₃SNa, 225.0310; found, 225.0305.



12 (Table 9, entry 5). Purification by flash chromatography (100% Et₂O) afforded **12** as a white solid (84% yield). $R_f 0.50$ (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹HNMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.91 (dd, J = 4.5, 2.0, 1H), 8.16-8.10 (m, 2H), 7.75 (d, J = 2.5, 1H), 7.60 (dd, J = 9.0, 2.5, 1H), 7.42-7.38 (m, 1H), 3.02 (s, 6H); ¹³CNMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 150.7, 147.9, 146.5, 135.9, 131.6, 128.4, 124.2, 121.8, 118.7, 38.7; IR (film): 2979, 1498, 1174, 1113, 791 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₂N₂O₃SNa, 275.0446; found, 275.0470.



SI-6 (Table 9, entry 6). Purification by flash chromatography (2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) afforded **SI-6** as a white solid (78% yield). $R_f 0.44$ (2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹HNMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.05 (d, J = 8.5, 1H), 7.74 (d, J = 8.0, 1H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.0, 1H), 7.46 (t, J = 8.0, 1H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.5, 1H), 3.04 (s, 6H), 2.76 (s, 3H); ¹³CNMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.6, 145.7, 136.0, 127.8, 126.1, 125.3, 122.7, 122.6, 38.9, 25.4; IR (film): 2922, 1426 1369, 1167, 1069 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₄N₂O₃SNa, 289.0623; found, 289.0624.

B. Cross-Coupling Reactions of Aryl Sulfamates

Note: Supporting information for the cross-coupling of the aryl sulfamates shown in Tables 6 and 7 have previously been reported.²



Representative Procedure (coupling of naphthyl sulfamate 57, Table 6, entry 1) is used as an example). SI-7. A 1-dram vial was charged with anhydrous powdered K_3PO_4 (382 mg, 1.80 mmol, 4.5 equiv, *obtained from Acros*) and a magnetic stir bar. The vial and contents were flame-dried under reduced pressure, then allowed to cool under N₂. Boronic acid 1a (152 mg, 1.00 mmol, 2.5 equiv), NiCl₂(PCy₃)₂ (13.7 mg, 0.02 mmol, 5 mol%), and sulfamate substrate 57 (100 mg, 0.40 mmol, 1 equiv) were added. The vial was then evacuated and backfilled with N₂. Toluene (1.5 mL) was added and the vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap. The heterogeneous mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 1 h, then heated to 110 °C for 24 h. The reaction vessel was cooled to 23 °C and then transferred to a round bottom flask containing CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL). Silica gel (3 mL) was added and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to afford a free-flowing powder. This powder was then dry-loaded onto a silica gel column (4.5 x 5 cm) and purified by flash chromatography (2:1 Hexanes: Benzene) to yield biaryl product SI-7 (89 mg, 95% yield) as a colorless solid. R_f 0.35 (2:1 Hexanes:Benzene); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.95 (d, *J* = 8.5, 1H), 7.92 (d, *J* = 8.5, 1H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.5, 1H), 7.57-7.48 (m, 2H), 7.48-7.39 (m, 4H), 7.06 (d, *J* = 8.5, 2H), 3.92 (s, 3H). All spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.⁴

Any modifications of the conditions shown in this representative procedure are specified in the following schemes, which depict all of the results shown in Table 8–10 and Scheme 3.

⁴ Denmark, S. E.; Ober, M. H. Org. Lett. 2003, 5, 1357–1360.



SI-8 (Table 8, entry 1). Purification by flash chromatography (100% Hexanes) afforded a mixture (30.8 to 1) of biaryl product **SI-8** (68% yield) and 4,4'-dimethylbiphenyl. R_f 0.74 (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). All spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.⁵



59 (Table 8, entry 2). Purification by flash chromatography (100% Hexanes) afforded a mixture (15.8 to 1) of biaryl product **59** (77% yield) and 3,3'-dimethylbiphenyl. R_f 0.66 (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). All spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.⁶



SI-10 (Table 8, entry 3). Purification by flash chromatography (100% Hexanes) afforded a mixture (51.8 to 1) of biaryl product **SI-10** (74% yield) and 2,2'-dimethylbiphenyl. R_f 0.66 (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). All spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.⁷

⁵ Mino, T.; Shirae, Y.; Sakamoto, M.; Fujita, T. J. Org. Chem. 2005, 70, 2191–2194.

⁶ Zhang, L.; Cheng, J.; Zhang, W.; Lin, B.; Pan, C.; Chen, J. Synth. Commun. 2007, 37, 3809–3814.

⁷ Dalpozzo R.; Nino, A.; Maiuolo, L.; Oliverio, M.; Porcopio, A.; Russo, B.; Tocci, A. *Australian J. Chem.* **2007**, *60*, 75–79.



SI-12 (Table 8, entry 4). Purification by flash chromatography (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) afforded **SI-12** as a clear oil (80% yield). $R_f 0.58$ (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹HNMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6): δ 8.02 (d, J = 8.4, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 8.1, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 7.9, 1H), 7.38 (d, J = 7.9, 2H), 7.35-7.25 (m, 5H), 7.22 (m, 1H) 4.31 (s, 2H), 3.18 (s, 3H); ¹³CNMR (125 MHz, C_6D_6): δ 140.0, 139.8, 137.5, 133.8, 131.7, 129.7, 127.6, 127.4, 127.2, 127.2, 126.7, 125.9, 125.7, 125.4, 125.1, 73.8, 57.3; IR (film): 2923, 1592, 1504, 1395, 1096 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + NH₄]⁺ calcd for C₁₈H₁₆ONH₄, 266.1545; found, 266.1550.



SI-7 (Table 8, entry 5). Purification by flash chromatography (2:1 Hexanes:Benzene) afforded **SI-7** as a white solid (95% yield). $R_f 0.35$ (2:1 Hexanes:Benzene). Spectral data match those reported above.



SI-13 (Table 8, entry 6). Purification by flash chromatography (2:1 Hexanes:Benzene) afforded a mixture (25.0 to 1) of biaryl product **SI-13** (86% yield) and 4,4'-bis(trifluoromethyl)biphenyl. $R_f 0.76$ (2:1 Hexanes:Benzene). All spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.⁸

⁸ Song, C.; Ma, Y.; Chai, Q.; Ma, C.; Jiang, W.; Andrus, M. B. Tetrahedron 2005, 61, 7438–7446.



SI-15 (Table 8, entry 7). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) afforded **SI-15** as a white solid (93% yield). R_f 0.61 (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹HNMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.91 (d, J = 7.6, 1H), 7.87 (d, J = 8.4, 1H), 7.85 (d, J = 8.4, 1H), 7.55-7.48 (m, 2H), 7.48-7.42 (m, 3H), 7.40 (d, J = 7.0, 1H) 7.19 (t, J = 8.6, 2H); ¹³CNMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 139.3, 136.8 (d), 134.0, 131.8, 131.8, 131.7, 128.5, 128.0, 127.2, 126.3, 126.0, 125.9, 125.5, 115.4, 115.3; IR (film): 3043, 1604, 1503, 1395, 1219, 1157 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + NH₄]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₁₁FNH₄, 240.1189; found, 240.1198. All spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.⁹



SI-17 (Table 8, entry 8). Purification by flash chromatography (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) afforded **SI-17** as a white solid (62% yield). $R_f 0.52$ (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹HNMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.10 (d, J = 8.3, 2H), 7.92 (dd, J = 13.0, 8.2, 2H), 7.86 (d, J = 8.4, 1H), 7.61 (d, J = 8.3, 2H), 7.57-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.41 (m, 2H), 2.69 (s, 3H); ¹³CNMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.7, 145.7, 138.9, 135.9, 133.7, 131.1, 130.2, 128.3, 128.3, 128.3, 126.8, 126.3, 125.9, 125.5, 125.2, 26.6; IR (film): 3054, 1682, 1605, 1503, 1403, 1268 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + NH₄]⁺ calcd for C₁₈H₁₄ONH₄, 264.1388; found, 264.1394. All spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.¹⁰

⁹ Okamoto, H.; Satake, K.; Kimura, M. Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn. 1995, 68, 3557–3562.

¹⁰ Adjabeng, G.; Brenstrum, T.; Frampton, C. S.; Robertson, A. J.; Hillhouse, J.; McNulty, J.; Capretta, A. *J. Org. Chem.* **2004**, *69*, 5082–5086.



SI-18 (Table 9, entry 1). Purification by flash chromatography (1:1 Benzene:Hexanes) afforded **SI-18** as a light yellow oil (88% yield). $R_f 0.52$ (1:1 Benzene:Hexanes); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.77 (d, J = 7.7, 2H), 7.45 (t, J = 7.7, 2H), 7.34-7.31 (m, 2H), 7.14 (dd J = 7.2, 0.9, 1H), 6.93 (t, J = 7.5, 1H), 3.09 (s, 2H), 1.54 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.3, 137.7, 128.4, 128.4, 128.2, 127.9, 127.0, 124.3, 123.4, 120.0, 86.5, 43.0, 28.4; IR (film): 2972, 1597, 1459, 1425, 1139 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₁₇O, 225.1279; found, 225.1274.



SI-19 (Table 9, entry 2). Purification by flash chromatography (2:1 Hexanes:Benzene) afforded **SI-19** as a white solid (75% yield). $R_f 0.42$ (2:1 Hexanes:Benzene). All spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.¹¹



SI-20 (Table 9, entry 3). Purification by flash chromatography (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) afforded **SI-20** as a white solid (89% yield). $R_f 0.74$ (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). All spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.¹²

¹² Kong, W.; Fu, C.; Ma, S. Chem. Commun. 2009, 4572–4574.

¹¹ Quasdorf, K. W.; Riener, M.; Petrova, K. V.; Garg, N. K. J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2009**, *131*, 17748–17749.



SI-21 (Table 9, entry 4). Purification by flash chromatography (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) afforded **SI-21** as a white solid (72% yield). $R_f 0.52$ (2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). All spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.¹³



SI-22 (Table 9, entry 5). Purification by flash chromatography (1:1 Hexanes:Benzene) afforded SI-22 as a white solid (89% yield). $R_f 0.35$ (1:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). All spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.¹⁴



SI-23 (Table 9, entry 6). Purification by flash chromatography (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) afforded **SI-23** as a white solid (74% yield). R_f 0.62 (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹HNMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.09 (d, J = 8.0, 1H), 7.87-7.84 (m, 2H), 7.82-7.76 (m, 2H), 7.58-7.52 (m, 3H), 7.48-7.43 (m, 1H), 7.31 (d, J = 8.0, 1H), 2.79 (s,3H); ¹³CNMR (125MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.5, 145.3, 139.7, 139.5, 136.0, 130.9, 130.1, 127.6, 127.1, 126.9, 126.7, 125.2, 121.6, 25.5; IR (film): 3050, 1612, 1600, 1496, 1326, 1238 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₁₄N, 220.1126; found, 220.1126.

¹³ Sprouse, S.; King, K. A.; Spellane, P. J.; Watts, R. J. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1984, 106, 6647–6653.

¹⁴ So, C. M.; Lau, C. P.; Kwong, F. Y. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2008, 47, 8059–8063.



SI-26 (Table 10, entry 1). Purification by flash chromatography (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) afforded **SI-26** as a yellow oil (67% yield). R_f 0.58 (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.42 (d, *J* = 8.5, 1H), 8.38 (d, *J* = 8.3, 1H), 7.82 (d, *J* = 8.1, 1H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 7.5, 1H), 7.61-7.53 (m, 3H), 7.35-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.00 (s, 3H), 6.91 (d, *J* = 8.1, 1H), 4.07 (s, 3H); ¹³CNMR (125MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.3, 156.0, 154.8, 131.7, 129.2, 127.9, 127.3, 125.7, 125.4, 125.2, 123.9, 122.8, 122.4, 120.8, 120.7, 111.1, 104.7, 103.4, 55.6; IR (film): 2934, 1584, 1448, 1246, 1080 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₉H₁₅O₂, 275.1072; found, 275.1078.



SI-28 (Table 10, entry 2). Purification by flash chromatography (100% Hexanes) afforded **SI-28** as a white solid (79% yield). $R_f 0.62$ (100% Hexanes). All spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.¹⁵



SI-30 (Table 10, entry 3). Purification by flash chromatography (2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) afforded SI-30 as a yellow oil (81% yield). R_f 0.55 (1:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.35-8.33 (m, 1H), 8.00-7.97 (m, 1H), 7.52-7.43 (m, 3H), 7.40 (d, J = 7.9, 1H), 7.34 (dd, J = 3.0, J = 1.3, 1H), 7.28 (dd, J = 4.9, 1.3,1H), 6.85, (d, J = 8.7, 1H), 4.05 (s, 3H); ¹³CNMR (125MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.0,

¹⁵ Molander, G. A.; Biolatto, B. J. Org. Chem. 2003, 68, 4302–4314.

141.2, 132.6, 129.7, 127.3, 126.8, 126.6, 125.6, 125.5, 125.1, 125.0, 122.9, 122.2, 103.3, 55.5; IR (film): 2933, 1578, 1458, 1232, 1101 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₁₂OS, 241.0687; found, 241.0693.



SI-31 (Table 10, entry 4). Purification by flash chromatography (10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) afforded **SI-31** as a white solid (80% yield). $R_f 0.70$ (10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹HNMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.32 (d, J = 5.0, 1.9, 1H), 7.93-7.90 (m, 2H), 7.61-7.42 (m, 6H), 7.06-7.03 (m, 1H), 3.98 (s, 3H); ¹³CNMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 161.6, 146.3, 140.1, 134.9, 133.5, 131.7, 128.2, 128.2, 127.4, 125.9, 125.8, 125.7, 125.3, 123.5, 116.6, 53.4; IR (film): 2945, 1578, 1459, 1362, 1174 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₁₃NO, 236.1075; found, 236.1082.



Biaryl 14. Purification by flash chromatography (10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) afforded **14** as a white solid (97% yield). $R_f 0.70$ (10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹HNMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.85 (dd, J = 4.0, 1.4, 1H), 8.15 (dd, J = 5.0, 1.8, 1H), 8.11-8.07 (m, 2H), 7.88-7.86 (m, 2H), 7.62 (dd, J = 7.3, 1.8, 1H), 7.31 (q, J=4.2, 1H), 6.95-6.92 (dd, J = 7.3, 5.0, 1H), 3.95 (s, 3H); ¹³CNMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃); δ 160.8, 150.4, 147.5, 146.1, 138.7, 136.0, 135.0, 130.8, 128.9, 128.0, 127.7, 123.6, 121.2, 117.1, 53.5; IR (film): 3046, 2945, 1578, 1461, 1403, 1018 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₁₃NO, 237.1028; found, 237.1025.

C. Mechanistic and Competition Experiments



Influence of boronic acid on the reaction rate. To determine the influence of boronic acid identity on reaction rate, sulfamate 34 was allowed to react independently with boronic acids 1a, 2a, and 4a. To monitor progress over time, in each case, five reactions were setup simultaneously under identical reaction conditions. These reactions were removed from heat at varying time points (15 min, 45 min, 90 min, 3 h, 6 h) and the percentage conversions were determined by ¹H NMR analysis with hexamethylbenzene as internal standard. The results shown below indicate that the relative rate of cross-coupling is dependent on the identity of the boronic acid, with a direct correlation between electron-richness of the boronic acid and reaction rate (i.e., rate of conversion: 1a>2a>4a).



Representative procedure (coupling of sulfamate 34 with boronic acid 2a is used as an example). A 1-dram vial was charged with anhydrous powdered K_3PO_4 (419 mg, 1.98 mmol, 4.5 equiv, *obtained from Acros*) and a magnetic stir bar. The vial and contents were flame-dried under reduced pressure, and then allowed to cool under N₂. Boronic acid 2a (134 mg, 1.10 mmol, 2.5 equiv), NiCl₂(PCy₃)₂ (15 mg, 0.0219 mmol, 5 mol%), and the sulfamate substrate 34 (94 mg, 0.439 mmol, 1 equiv) were added. The vial was then evacuated and backfilled with N₂. 1.5 mL of a 4.6 mg/mL solution of hexamethylbenzene in toluene was added and the vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap. The heterogeneous mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 1 h, and then heated to 80 °C for the desired time indicated above. The reaction vessel was then immediately opened and the contents transferred to a test tube containing 1 M HCl (5 mL) and Et₂O (5 mL). Et₂O (1 mL) and H₂O (1 mL) were used to

dissolve and transfer residual solids to the test tube. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et_2O (3x5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄. A sample (1.5 mL) was taken, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in CDCl₃; the resulting solution was subjected to filtration through a cotton plug and analyzed by ¹H NMR.



Sulfamate-selective coupling using aryl substrates. Experiments were carried out to effect the selective cross-coupling of aryl sulfamate **6** without effecting reaction of aryl carbamate **55**. To monitor progress over time, five reactions were setup simultaneously under identical reaction conditions. These reactions were removed from heat at varying time points (15 min, 45 min, 90 min, 3 h, 6 h) and the percentage conversions were determined by ¹H NMR analysis with hexamethylbenzene internal standard. The results shown below indicate that selective sulfamate coupling was readily achieved at 50 °C reaction temperature.



Procedure: A 1-dram vial was charged with anhydrous powdered K_3PO_4 (380 mg, 1.79 mmol, 9 equiv, *obtained from Acros*) and a magnetic stir bar. The vial and contents were flame-dried under reduced pressure, then allowed to cool under N₂. Boronic acid **3a** (135 mg, 1.00 mmol, 5 equiv), NiCl₂(PCy₃)₂ (13.8 mg, 0.02 mmol, 10 mol%) were added. The vial was then evacuated and backfilled with N₂. A solution containing sulfamate **6** (40 mg, 0.20 mmol, 1 equiv), carbamate **55** (38 mg, 0.20

mmol, 1 equiv) and hexamethylbenzene (4.9 mg, 0.03 mmol, 15 mol%) in toluene (1.5 mL) was added and the vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap. The heterogeneous mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 1 h, then heated to 50 °C for the desired time indicated above. The reaction vessel was then immediately opened and the contents transferred to a test tube containing 1 M HCl (5 mL) and ethyl acetate (5 mL). Ethyl acetate (1 mL) and H₂O (1 mL) were used to dissolve and transfer residual solids to the test tube. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3x5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄. A sample (1.5 mL) was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in CDCl₃ and analyzed by ¹H NMR.



Sulfamate-selective coupling using fused aromatic substrates. Experiments were carried out to effect the selective cross-coupling of aryl sulfamate **57** without disturbing aryl carbamate **56**. To monitor progress over time, two reactions were setup simultaneously under identical reaction conditions. These reactions were stopped at varying time points (65 min and 5 h) and the percentage conversions were determined by ¹H NMR analysis with hexamethylbenzene internal standard. The results shown below indicate that selective sulfamate coupling was readily achieved at 40 °C reaction temperature.



Procedure: A 1-dram vial was charged with anhydrous powdered K_3PO_4 (119 mg, 0.90 mmol, 9 equiv, *obtained from Acros*) and a magnetic stir bar. The vial and contents were flame-dried under reduced pressure, then allowed to cool under N₂. Boronic acid **58a** (68 mg, 0.50 mmol, 0.5 equiv), NiCl₂(PCy₃)₂ (6.9 mg, 0.01 mmol, 10 mol%) were added. The vial was then evacuated and backfilled with N₂. A solution containing sulfamate **57** (25 mg, 0.10 mmol, 1 equiv), carbamate **56** (24 mg, 0.10 mmol, 1 equiv), and hexamethylbenzene (2.4 mg, 0.02 mmol, 15 mol%) in toluene (0.7 mL) was added and the vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap. The heterogeneous mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 1 h, then heated to 40 °C for the desired time indicated above. The reaction vessel was then cooled, immediately opened and the contents transferred to a test tube containing 1 M HCl (5 mL) and ethyl acetate (5 mL). Ethyl acetate (1 mL) and H₂O (1 mL) were used to dissolve and transfer residual solids to the test tube. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3x5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄. A sample (1.5 mL) was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in CDCl₃ and analyzed by ¹H NMR.

¹H NMR Spectra





















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