Iron-Catalyzed Alkylations of Aryl Sulfamates and Carbamates

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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). Unless otherwise stated, commercially obtained reagents were used as received. Commercial Grignard reagents were titrated,¹ and then used without further purification. Non-commercially available Grignard reagents were synthesized following protocols specified in Section C of the SI. Anhydrous FeCl₂ (98%) was obtained from Strem Chemicals and SIMes•HCl (3) was obtained from either Sigma Aldrich or Materia Inc. Reaction temperatures were controlled using an IKAmag temperature modulator, and unless stated otherwise, reactions were performed at room temperature (rt, approximately 23 °C). Thin-layer 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, vanillin, and potassium permanganate staining. Silicycle Silia*Flash* P60 (particle size 0.040–0.063 mm) was used for flash column chromatography. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker spectrometers (at 300, 400, 500, and 600 MHz) and are reported relative to deuterated solvent signals. Data for ¹H NMR spectra are reported as follows: chemical shift (δ ppm), multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz) and integration. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Spectrometers (at 75, 125, and 150 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 Laboratory Devices Mel-Temp II instrument. High resolution mass spectra were obtained from either the UC Los Angeles (ICT Premier) or UC Irvine Mass Spectrometry Facility. Inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy was obtained on a TJA Radial IRIS 1000 instrument and reported in parts per million (ppm).

Experimental Procedures.

A. Synthesis of Aryl Carbamate and Sulfamate Substrates

Note: Supporting information for the synthesis of the aryl sulfamates and carbamate shown in Tables 1, 2, and 3 have previously been reported,² with the exception of the benzofuran carbamate **SI-2** shown below.



SI-2 (Table 2, entry 6b). A round bottom flask was charged with NaH (0.88 g, 21.92 mmol, 1.2 equiv, 60% dispersion in oil). A solution of dihydrobenzofuranol **SI-1** (3.0 mL, 18.27 mmol, 1 equiv) in DME (40 mL) was added dropwise via cannula to the NaH. A solution of *N*,*N*-diethylcarbamoyl chloride (2.2 mL, 17.36 mmol, 0.95 equiv) in DME (30 mL) was then added dropwise via cannula to the reaction vessel. The reaction was stirred at 23 °C for 45 h. After quenching with water (10 mL), the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, and then Et₂O (30 mL) and H₂O (20 mL) were added. The layers were separated, and the organic layer was washed successively with 1 M KOH (20 mL) and H₂O (20 mL). The combined aqueous layers were extracted with Et₂O (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were then washed with brine (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and evaporated to dryness. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (7:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield carbamate **SI-2** as a clear oil (1.0 g, 92% yield). R_f 0.4 (100% Benzene); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.95 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.5, 1H), 6.91 (app d, *J* = 8.0, 1H), 6.76 (app t, *J* = 7.5, 1H), 3.44–3.38 (m, 4H), 3.01 (s, 2H), 1.47 (s, 6H), 1.26–1.20 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 153.8, 150.6, 135.4, 129.3, 121.9, 121.8, 119.9, 87.8, 43.1, 42.3, 42.1, 28.2, 14.1, 13.4; IR (film): 2974, 2934, 1718, 1416, 1152, 1052 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₂₁NO₃Na, 286.1419; found, 286.1420.

B. Cross-Couplings of Aryl Carbamates and Sulfamates



Representative Procedure (coupling of naphthylcarbamate 1, Table 1, entry 1b) is used as an example). 2. A flame-dried 4-mL reaction vial was charged with FeCl₂ (2.6 mg, 0.02 mmol, 5 mol%), SIMes•HCl (20.6 mg, 0.06 mmol, 15 mol%), the carbamate substrate 1 (97.3 mg, 0.40 mmol, 1 equiv) and a magnetic stir bar, all in a glove box. The vessel was removed from the glove box, and then placed under an atmosphere of N₂ on the bench. THF (0.62 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (3.9 μ L, 0.06 mmol, 0.15 equiv) were added and the resulting suspension was cooled to 0 °C. Next, a solution of *n*-hexylmagnesium chloride in THF (1.6 M in THF, 0.5 mL, 0.8 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added slowly. The vial was sealed and heated to 65 °C for 3 h. After cooling the reaction vessel to 23 °C, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (2 mL). The layers were separated; the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 3 mL). The combined organic layers were then washed with brine (3 mL),

dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatograpy (100% Pentanes) to yield 1-*n*-hexylnaphthylene **2** as a colorless oil (84.9 mg, 78% yield) and naphthalene (4.6 mg, 9% yield) as an inseparable mixture. R_f 0.66 (100% Pentanes). Spectral data match those previously reported.³

Any modifications of the conditions shown in this representative procedure are specified in the following schemes, which depict all of the results shown in Tables 1, 2, and 3. Note: Reactions can be set up outside of the glove box using a suspension of anhydrous $FeCl_2$ in THF and CH_2Cl_2 stored under inert atmosphere.



2 (Table 1, entry 1a). Purification by flash chromatography (100% Pentanes) afforded cross-coupled product **2** (84% yield) and naphthalene (16% yield) as an inseparable mixture. R_f 0.61 (100% Pentanes). Spectral data match those previously reported.³



SI-5 (Table 1, entry 2a). Purification by flash chromatography (100% Hexanes) yielded cross-coupled product **SI-5** (85% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.77$ (100% Hexanes). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁴



SI-5 (Table 1, entry 2b). Purification by flash chromatography (100% Hexanes) produced alkylated product **SI-5** (82% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.77$ (100% Hexanes). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁴



SI-8 (Table 1, entry 3a). Purification by flash chromatography (1:1 Hexanes:Benzene) afforded crosscoupled product **SI-8** (67% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.88$ (1:1 Pentanes:Benzene). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁵



SI-8 (Table 1, entry 3b). Purification by flash chromatography (1:1 Hexanes:Benzene) supplied crosscoupled product **SI-8** (66% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.88$ (1:1 Pentanes:Benzene). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁵



SI-11 (Table 1, entry 4a). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene) yielded cross-coupled product **SI-11** (67% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.32$ (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁶



SI-11 (Table 1, entry 4b). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene) produced alkylated product **SI-11** (90% yield) as a clear oil. R_f 0.32 (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁶



SI-14 (Table 1, entry 5a). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene) afforded cross-coupled product **SI-14** (63% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.84$ (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁶



SI-14 (Table 1, entry 5b). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene) supplied cross-coupled product **SI-14** (90% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.84$ (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁶



SI-17 (Table 1, entry 6a). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene) yielded cross-coupled product **SI-17** (53% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.84$ (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁷



SI-17 (Table 1, entry 6b). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene) produced alkylated product **SI-17** (92% yield) as a clear oil. R_f 0.84 (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁷



SI-20 (Table 2, entry 1a). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene) afforded cross-coupled product **SI-20** (82% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.68$ (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁴



SI-20 (Table 2, entry 1b). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene) supplied cross-coupled product **SI-20** (84% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.68$ (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁴



SI-23 (Table 2, entry 2a). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene) yielded cross-coupled product **SI-23** (85% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.79$ (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁸



SI-23 (Table 2, entry 2b). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene) produced product **SI-23** (82% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.79$ (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁸



SI-26 (Table 2, entry 3a). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene) afforded cross-coupled product **SI-26** (56% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.42$ (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁹



SI-26 (Table 2, entry 3b). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene) supplied cross-coupled product **SI-26** (52% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.42$ (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁹



SI-29 (Table 2, entry 4a). Purification by flash chromatography (100% Pentanes) yielded crosscoupled product **SI-29** (67% yield) as a clear oil. R_f 0.80 (100% Pentanes). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.47 (dd, J = 7.4, 1.3, 1H), 7.31 (td, J = 7.5, 1.4, 1H), 7.21 (d, J = 7.6, 1H), 7.16 (td, J = 7.3, 1.2, 1H), 2.70 (t, J = 8.2, 2H); 1.65–1.57 (m, 2H), 1.45–1.38 (m, 2H), 1.34–1.31 (m, 4H), 0.90 (t, J = 6.9, 3H), 0.32 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.0, 138.0, 134.6, 129.3, 128.7, 125.1, 36.6, 32.8, 32.0, 29.8, 22.8, 14.2, 0.6; IR (film): 3054, 2955, 2928, 2858, 1249, 849, 836 cm⁻¹; HRMS-EI (*m/z*) [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₂₆Si, 234.1804; found 234.1792.



SI-29 (Table 2, entry 4b). Purification by flash chromatography (100% Pentanes) gernerated alkylated product **SI-29** (64% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.80$ (100% Pentanes). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.47 (dd, J = 7.4, 1.3, 1H), 7.31 (td, J = 7.5, 1.4, 1H), 7.21 (d, J = 7.6, 1H), 7.16 (td, J = 7.3, 1.2, 1H), 2.70 (t, J = 8.2, 2H); 1.65–1.57 (m, 2H), 1.45–1.38 (m, 2H), 1.34–1.31 (m, 4H), 0.90 (t, J = 6.9, 3H), 0.32 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.0, 138.0, 134.6, 129.3, 128.7, 125.1, 36.6, 32.8, 32.0, 29.8, 22.8, 14.2, 0.6; IR (film): 3054, 2955, 2928, 2858, 1249, 849, 836 cm⁻¹; HRMS-EI (*m/z*) [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₂₆Si, 234.1804; found 234.1792.



SI-32 (Table 2, entry 5a). The yield was determined by ¹H NMR analysis with hexamethylbenzene as internal standard.



SI-32 (Table 2, entry 5b). Purification by flash chromatography (10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) afforded cross-coupled product **SI-32** (48% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.59$ (10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.42 (d, J = 0.7, 1H), 7.24 (d, J = 8.4, 1H), 7.07 (dd, J = 8.4, 1.6, 1H), 7.01 (d, J = 3.1, 1H), 6.41 (dd, J = 3.1, 0.7, 1H), 3.77, (s, 3H), 2.70 (t, 7.6, 2H), 1.66 (quintet, J = 7.5, 2H), 1.40–1.27 (m, 6H), 0.89 (t, J = 6.8, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 135.4, 133.9, 128.9, 128.8, 122.7, 120.1, 109.0, 100.5, 36.2, 33.0, 32.5, 32.0, 29.2, 22.8, 14.3; IR (film): 2955, 2922, 2853, 1513, 1491, 1244 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₂₂N, 216.1752; found 216.1755.



SI-35 (Table 2, entry 6a). The yield was determined by ¹H NMR analysis with hexamethylbenzene as internal standard.



SI-35 (Table 2, entry 6b). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene) afforded cross-coupled product **SI-35** (63% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.78$ (100% Benzene). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.97 (dd, J = 7.2, 1.0, 1H), 6.93 (d, J = 7.5, 1H), 6.74 (t, J = 7.4, 1H), 2.99 (s, 2H), 2.54 (t, J = 7.6, 2H), 1.59 (quintet, J = 7.5, 2H), 1.46 (s, 6H), 1.35–1.26 (m, 6H), 0.91–0.86 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 157.3, 128.2, 126.6, 124.8, 122.6, 119.8, 85.9, 43.3, 31.9, 29.9, 29.7, 29.2, 28.4,

22.8, 14.3; IR (film): 2955, 2927, 2856, 1597, 1454, 1368, 1294, 1263, 1137 cm⁻¹; HRMS-EI (m/z) [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₄O, 232.1827; found 232.1820.



SI-36 (Table 2, entry 7a). Purification by flash chromatography (2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) supplied crosscoupled product **SI-37** (72% yield) as a clear oil. R_f 0.69 (2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.¹⁰



SI-37 (Table 2, entry 7b). SI-37 was not observed, as determined by ¹H NMR analysis with hexamethylbenzene as internal standard.



SI-40 (Table 2, entry 8a). Purification by flash chromatography (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) afforded crosscoupled product **SI-40** (79% yield) as a clear oil. R_f 0.45 (2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.¹¹



SI-40 (Table 2, entry 8b). Purification by flash chromatography (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) supplied crosscoupled product **SI-40** (62% yield) as a clear oil. R_f 0.45 (2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.¹¹



SI-43 (Table 3, entry 1a). Purification by flash chromatography (50:1:1 Hexanes:Benzene:EtOAc) yielded cross-coupled product **SI-43** (59% yield) as a yellow oil. R_f 0.05 (50:1:1 Hexanes:Benzene:EtOAc). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.05 (d, J = 8.2, 1H), 7.86 (d, J = 7.6, 1H), 7.71 (d, J = 8.2, 1H), 7.25–7.46 (m, 2H), 7.40 (dd, J = 8.0, 7.2, 1H), 7.37–7.31 (m, 5H), 7.31–7.27 (m, 1H), 4.51 (s, 2H), 3.48 (t, J = 6.7, 2H), 3.08 (t, J = 7.9, 2H), 1.78 (quintet, J = 7.4, 2H), 1.65 (quintet, J = 6.7, 2H), 1.50–1.44 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.0, 138.8, 134.0, 132.0, 128.8, 128.5, 127.7, 127.6, 126.5, 125.9, 125.7, 125.6, 125.5, 124.0, 73.0, 70.5, 33.2, 30.9, 29.9, 29.7, 26.2; IR (film): 3032, 2931, 2855, 1596, 1509, 1495, 1453, 1362, 1215, 1097, 1028 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₃H₂₆OH, 320.2096; found 320.2119.



SI-43 (Table 3, entry 1b). Purification by flash chromatography (50:1:1 Hexanes:Benzene:EtOAc) generated alkylated product **SI-43** (78% yield) as a yellow oil. R_f 0.05 (50:1:1 Hexanes:Benzene:EtOAc). See spectral data above.



SI-45 (Table 3, entry 2a). Purification by flash chromatography (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) afforded crosscoupled product **SI-45** (84% yield) as a colorless oil. $R_f 0.27$ (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.04 (d, J = 8.4, 1H), 7.86 (d, J = 7.9, 1H), 7.71 (d, J = 8.1, 1H), 7.52–7.46 (m, 2H), 7.39 (dd, J = 8.1, 7.1, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 6.9, 1H), 4.86 (t, J = 4.9, 1H), 4.00–4.94 (m, 2H), 3.88–3.83 (m, 2H), 3.08 (t, J = 7.8, 2H), 1.81–1.76 (m, 2H), 1.71–1.67 (m, 2H), 1.55–1.47 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.0, 134.1, 132.1, 128.9, 126.6, 126.0, 125.8, 125.6, 125.5, 124.0, 104.8, 65.0, 34.0, 33.1, 30.9, 29.8, 24.1; IR (film): 2934, 2859, 1395, 1129, 1032 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₈H₂₂O₂H, 271.1698; found 271.1695.



SI-45 (Table 3, entry 2b). Purification by flash chromatography (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) supplied crosscoupled product **SI-45** (93% yield) as a yellow oil. $R_f 0.27$ (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). See spectral data above.



SI-47 (Table 3, entry 3a). Purification by flash chromatography (50:1:1 Hexanes:Benzene:EtOAc) afforded cross-coupled product **SI-47** (58% yield) as a yellow oil. R_f 0.27 (50:1:1 Hexanes:Benzene:EtOAc). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.02 (d, J = 8.3, 1H), 7.88 (d, J = 8.2, 1H), 7.74 (d, J = 8.1, 1H), 7.54–7.48 (m, 2H), 7.42 (dd, J = 8.1, 7.2, 1H), 7.37–7.34 (m, 2H), 6.32 (dd, J = 3.0, 1.9, 1H), 6.06 (d, J = 2.6, 1H), 3.15 (t, J = 7.4, 2H), 2.78 (t, J = 7.4, 2H), 2.14 (quintet, J = 7.6, 2H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.1, 141.0, 138.2, 134.1, 132.0, 128.9, 126.8, 126.2, 125.9, 125.7, 125.6, 123.9, 110.3, 105.2, 32.5, 29.1, 28.0; IR (film): 3046, 2929, 2867, 1737, 1596, 1507, 1239, 1147, 1007 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₇H₁₆OH, 237.1279; found 237.1278.



SI-47 (Table 3, entry 3b). Purification by flash chromatography (50:1:1 Hexanes:Benzene:EtOAc) supplied cross-coupled product **SI-47** (52% yield) as a yellow oil. R_f 0.27 (50:1:1 Hexanes:Benzene:EtOAc). See spectral data above.



SI-48 (Table 3, entry 4a). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene) yielded cross-coupled product **SI-48** (93% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.73$ (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene). Spectral data match those previously reported.¹²



SI-48 (Table 3, entry 4b). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene) generated alkylated product **SI-48** (99% yield) as a clear oil. R_f 0.73 (20:1 Pentanes:Benzene). Spectral data match those previously reported.¹²



SI-50 (Table 3, entry 5a). Purification by flash chromatography (100% Pentanes) afforded crosscoupled product **SI-50** (82% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.56$ (100% Pentanes). Spectral data match those previously reported.¹³



SI-50 (Table 3, entry 5b). Purification by flash chromatography (100% Pentanes) supplied crosscoupled product **SI-50** (80% yield) as a clear oil. $R_f 0.56$ (100% Pentanes). Spectral data match those previously reported.¹³



SI-52 (Table 3, entry 6a). Purification by flash chromatography (39:1 Pentanes:Benzene) afforded cross-coupled products **SI-52** (54% yield as a 1.0:0.7 mixture of endo:exo isomers) as a clear oil. R_f 0.47 (39:1 Pentanes:Benzene). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.19 (d, J = 8.6, 1H), 7.88–7.85 (m, 1.5H), 7.73–7.72 (m, 1H), 7.67(d, J = 7.5, 0.6H), 7.54–7.40 (m, 6.3H), 4.06–4.03 (m, 1H), 3.41 (dd, J = 8.6, 5.6, 0.5H), 2.61–2.59 (m, 1.5H), 2.44–2.41 (m, 1.5H), 2.07–1.99 (m, 1.6H), 1.82–1.52 (m, 7.4H), 1.49–1.39 (m, 1.7H), 1.31 (d, J = 9.5, 1.6H), 1.27–1.16 (m, 1.9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): (33 of 34 C) δ 143.2, 138.8, 134.2, 134.1, 133.1, 132.1, 128.9, 128.9, 126.6, 126.2, 125.7,

125.5, 125.4, 125.4, 125.2, 124.4, 124.1, 123.4, 121.8, 43.4, 42.4, 42.3, 41.7, 41.4, 39.7, 37.9, 37.2, 36.7, 34.1, 30.6, 29.9, 29.5, 23.6; IR (film): 3047, 2947, 2868, 1597, 1509, 1396 cm⁻¹; HRMS-EI (*m/z*) [M]⁺ calcd for $C_{17}H_{18}$, 222.1409; found 222.1411.



SI-52 (Table 3, entry 6b). Purification by flash chromatography (39:1 Pentanes:Benzene) supplied cross-coupled products **SI-52** (60% yield, as a 1.0:1.1 mixture of endo:exo isomers) as a clear oil. R_f 0.47 (39:1 Pentanes:Benzene). See above for spectral data.

C. Synthesis of Grignard Reagents



SI-54. A flame-dried round bottom flask was charged with NaH (1.43 g, 35.8 mmol, 1.2 equiv, 60% dispersion in mineral oil). The flask was cooled to 0 °C, and then a solution of 6-chloro-1-hexanol (**SI-53**) (4.0 mL, 29.9 mmol, 1 equiv) in THF (72.4 mL) was added dropwise via cannula. After 30 minutes, benzyl bromide (4.85 g, 3.4 mL, 28.4 mmol, 0.95 equiv) was added dropwise to the reaction vessel. The reaction was allowed to warm to 23 °C and stirred for 12 h. The reaction was quenched with a solution of 1 M NaOH (10 mL), and then EtOAc (150 mL) and 1 M aqueous solution of NaOH (50 mL) were added. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 150 mL). The organic layer was washed successively with H₂O (40 mL) and brine (40 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield chloro-benzyl ether **SI-54** as a yellow oil (5.85 g, 91% yield). R_f 0.36 (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.¹⁴



SI-42. A flame-dried round bottom flask was charged with magnesium powder (541.4 mg, 22.27 mmol, 1.01 equiv). The flask was fitted with a water-cooled condenser, and then flame-dried under vacuum to activate the magnesium powder. Dry THF (6.35 mL) was added and the suspension was heated to reflux for 1 h. To the refluxing suspension was added chloro-benzyl ether (**SI-54**) (5.0 g, 22.05 mmol, 1.0 equiv) dropwise over 30 minutes. Upon completion, dry THF (1.0 mL) was added,

and the reaction was held at reflux for 1 h. The reaction yielded alkyl benzyl magnesium chloride **SI-42**; the solution was found to be 1.54 M in THF.¹



SI-55. A round bottom flask was charged with pyridinium chlorochromate (PCC) (14.47 g, 67.14 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and Celite (14.47 g). The material was suspended in CH₂Cl₂ (120 mL) and then 6-chloro-1-hexanol (**SI-53**) (6.0 mL, 44.76 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise over several minutes. The mixture was allowed to stir for 1.5 h at 23 °C. The reaction mixture was then filtered through a pad of basic alumina and Celite. The pad was washed with Et₂O (360 mL) and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (6:1 Pentanes:Et₂O) to yield 6-chloro-1-hexanal **SI-55** as a colorless oil (3.98 g, 66% yield). R_f 0.31 (6:1 Pentanes:Et₂O). Spectral data match those previously reported.¹⁵



SI-56. To a solution of 6-chloro-1-hexanal (**SI-55**) (1.33g, 9.90 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and ethylene glycol (2.76 mL, 49.5 mmol, 5.0 equiv) in benzene (113 mL) was added *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (*p*–TsOH•H₂O) (376.6 mg, 1.98 mmol, 0.20 equiv). The resulting solution was heated to reflux. After 12 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to 23 °C, the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, and the reaction mixture was diluted with Et₂O (50 mL), and then poured into water (25 mL). The layers were separated and the organic layer was washed sequentially with a solution of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (25 mL) and brine (25 mL). The solution was dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated to dryness. The crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield 1-chlorohexanal ethylene acetal **SI-56** as a pale yellow oil (1.51 g, 86% yield). R_f 0.28 (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc), bp = 115 °C at 2.5 mmHg. Spectral data match those previously reported.¹⁶



SI-44. A dry round bottom flask was charged with magnesium powder (635.2 mg, 26.13 mmol, 1.2 equiv). The flask was fitted with a water-cooled condenser and flame-dried under vacuum to activate the magnesium powder. To further activate the magnesium, I_2 (single crystal) was added and the flask was heated under N₂. Dry THF (6.0 mL) was added and the suspension heated to reflux for 1 h. To the heated suspension were added 1,2-dibromoethane (0.1 mL) and 1-chlorohexanal ethylene acetal (**SI-56**) (3.89 g, 21.77 mmol, 1.0 equiv) dropwise. Next, dry THF (1.0 mL) was added, and the reaction was held at reflux for 1 h to afford the Grignard reagent **SI-44**; the solution was found to be 1.55 M in THF.¹



SI-58. A dry 2 L three-neck round bottom flask was fitted with two dry 250 mL pressure equalizing addition funnels. The flask was charged with 2,2'-bipyridine (270 mg, 1.74 mmol, 0.005 equiv) and dry THF (540 mL), and the solution was cooled to 0 °C. Furan (SI-57) (37.3 mL, 387.14 mmol, 3.7 equiv) was added in one portion via addition funnel, and the resulting solution was held at 0 °C for 30 minutes. A solution of *n*-BuLi (2.07 M in hexanes, 149 mL, 307.8 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added to the addition funnel via cannula, and then added dropwise to the reaction flask. The mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C in an ice bath for 2 h before 1-bromo-3-chloropropane (10.26 mL, 102.6 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise. The reaction remained in the bath and was allowed to warm slowly $0 \rightarrow 23 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ over 12 h. The reaction was guenched with a saturated, agueous solution of NH_4Cl (270 mL), and then hexanes (270 mL) were added. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with hexanes (350 mL x 3). The organic layer was washed with brine (275 mL x 2). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by fractional vacuum distillation, 77-80 °C at 2 mmHg yielding 2-(3-chloropropyl)furan SI-58 as a yellow oil (10.6 g, 80% yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.31 (dd, J = 1.7, 0.6, 1H), 6.29 (dd, J = 3.0, 1.9, 1H), 6.04 (dd, J = 3.1, 0.7, 1H), 3.56 (t, J = 6.5, 2H), 2.81 (t, J = 7.2, 2H), 2.11(quintet, J = 6.9, 2H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.5, 141.4, 110.3, 105.8, 44.3, 31.0, 25.3; IR (film): 2959, 1597, 1507, 1443, 1294, 1148, 1007 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₇H₉ClONa, 167.0153; found 167.0156.



SI-46. A dry round bottom flask was charged with magnesium powder (1.01g, 41.50 mmol, 1.2 equiv). The flask was fitted with a water-cooled condenser and flame-dried under vacuum to activate the magnesium powder. Dry THF (10.5 mL) was added and the resulting suspension was heated to reflux for 1 h. To the refluxing suspension was added 2-(3-chloropropyl)furan (**SI-58**) (5.0 g, 34.58 mmol, 1.0 equiv) dropwise over 45 minutes. Next dry THF (1.0 mL) was added, and the reaction was held at reflux for 1 h. The reaction yielded (3-(furan-2-yl)propyl)magnesium chloride **SI-46**; the solution was found to be 1.67 M in THF.¹



SI-49. A dry round bottom flask was charged with magnesium powder (1.03 g, 42.58 mmol, 1.01 equiv). The flask was fitted with a water-cooled condenser and flame-dried under vacuum to activate

the magnesium powder. Dry THF (13.1 mL) was added and the suspension was heated to reflux for 1 h. To the heated suspension was added chlorocyclohexane (SI-59) (5.0 g, 42.16 mmol, 1.0 equiv) dropwise over 20 minutes. Next, dry THF (1.0 mL) was added, and the reaction was held at reflux for 1 h. The reaction yielded cyclohexylmagnesium chloride SI-49; the solution was found to be 1.71 M in THF.^{17,1}



SI-61. In a flame-dried round bottom flask, *exo*-norborneol (**SI-60**) (5.0 g, 44.57 mmol, 1 equiv) and triphenylphosphine (28.1 g, 106.97 mmol, 2.4 equiv) were dissolved in dry CCl₄ (127.3 mL). The reaction was allowed to stir for 12 h at 80 °C, and was then cooled to 23 °C. The reaction was diluted with pentanes (100 mL), filtered through a pad of silica with additional pentanes (400 mL), and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by fractional distillation at 25 mbar, 50 °C to yield 2-chloronorborane **SI-61** as a white solid (2.2 g, 37% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.26–4.22 (m, 0.6H), 3.89 (dt, *J* = 7.3, 2.0, 1H), 2.42–4.21 (m, 1.6H), 2.34–2.31 (m, 1H), 2.23 (t, *J* = 4.3, 0.6H), 2.20–2.15 (m, 0.6H), 2.04–2.00 (m, 0.6H), 1.94 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 2.3, 0.6H) 1.91, (dd, *J* = 7.4, 2.2, 0.6H), 1.83–1.76 (m, 2H), 1.65–1.56 (m, 1.6H), 1.49–1.37 (m, 2.9H), 1.35–1.31 (m, 0.7H), 1.26–1.22 (m, 2H), 1.19 (d, *J* = 1.3, 1H), 1.16–1.12 (m, 1H), 1.10–1.06 (m, 1H), 1.00 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 62.7, 46.2, 43.7, 36.7, 35.2, 28.3, 26.9. Spectral data match those previously reported.¹⁸



SI-51. A dry round bottom flask was charged with magnesium powder (1.02 g, 41.80 mmol, 1.2 equiv). The flask was fitted with a water-cooled condenser and flame-dried under vacuum to activate the magnesium powder. To further activate the magnesium, I_2 (single crystal) was added and the flask gently heated with a heat gun under N₂. Dry THF (6.1 mL) was added, the suspension was heated to reflux for 1 h. To the refluxing suspension were added 1,2-dibromoethane (0.5 mL) and 2-chloronorborane (**SI-61**) (4.55 g, 34.83 mmol, 1.0 equiv) dropwise. Next, dry THF (1.0 mL) was added, and the reaction was held at reflux for 1 h. The reaction yielded 2-norborylmagnesium chloride **SI-51**; the solution was found to be 1.53 M in THF.^{19,1}

D. Synthetic Application (Figure 3)



5. To a solution of known carbamate 4^{20} (0.569 g, 2.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and TMEDA (0.56 mL, 3.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in THF (27.8 mL) at -78 °C was added *s*-BuLi (3.5 mL, 1.07 mmol, 1.5 equiv) over 15 min. After stirring for 60 min, MeI (0.28 mL, 4.50 mmol, 1.8 equiv) was added over 5 min. The reaction was allowed to stir at -78 °C for 1 h, then warmed to 23 °C over 1 h, and then quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (20 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (30 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure, yielding methylated product **5** (0.5606 g, 93% yield) as a light yellow oil. The crude residue was used without further purification. R_f 0.48 (3:1 Hexanes:Et₂O). Spectral data match those previously reported.²¹



6. A dry 20 mL vial was charged with K_3PO_4 (1.15 g, 5.4 mmol, 4.5 equiv), Ni(DPPE)Cl₂ (31.7 mg, 0.06 mmol, 5 mol%), triphenylphosphine (31.5 mg, 0.12 mmol, 10 mol%), *p*-Me-PhB(OH)₂ (489.5 mg, 3.6 mmol, 3.0 equiv), and aryl chloride **5** (290.1 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv). The headspace was evacuated and backfilled with N₂ (3 times). Toluene (6.0 mL) was added, and the resulting mixture was heated to 80 °C for 14 h. The reaction was then cooled to 23 °C and purified by flash chromatography (3:1 Hexanes:Et₂O) to produce carbamate **6** (331.5 mg, 93% yield) as a colorless solid. R_f 0.67 (3:1 Hexanes:Et₂O). mp: 53.0–56.3 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.1, 2H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 1.8, 1H), 7.38 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 2.1, 1H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 7.8 2H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.2 1H), 3.49 (q, *J* = 7.0, 2H), 3.42 (q, *J* = 6.9, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 1.31–1.26 (m, 3H), 1.26–1.21 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.1, 149.5, 138.5, 138.1, 136.9, 130.7, 129.7, 129.5, 127.1, 125.5, 122.6, 42.4, 42.0, 21.2, 16.6, 14.4, 13.6; IR (film): 2977, 2932, 1712, 1420, 1273, 1273, 1210, 1158 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₉H₂₃NO₂H, 298.1807; found 298.1806.



7. Compound 7 (119.0 mg, 0.4 mmol) was prepared using the representative procedure described on page S2. Purification by flash chromatography (100% Pentanes) afforded cross-coupled product 7 (76.5 mg, 72% yield) as a colorless oil. R_f 0.42 (100% Pentanes). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.49 (dt, *J* = 8.1, 1.6, 2H), 7.39 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.9, 1H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 1.7, 1H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.0, 1H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 7.9, 2H), 2.78–2.71 (m, 1H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 1.93–1.76 (m, 5H), 1.48–1.42 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.9, 138.5, 138.4, 136.7, 135.6, 129.5, 128.9, 127.0, 126.0, 124.8, 40.1, 33.9, 27.3, 26.5, 21.2, 19.7; IR (film): 3020, 2922, 2850, 1495, 1448, 809 cm⁻¹. HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + NH₄]⁺ calcd for C₂₀H₂₄NH₄, 282.2222; found 282.2220.

E. Key Optimization Studies

Table SI-1. Selected results from optimization studies

	oco	NEt ₂		hex		
		-	CIMg -hex Fe-Catalyzed Coupling	2	CI ⁺ + Mes ⁻¹	N Mes 3
entry	iron salt	solvent	ligands/additives	temp (time)	yield ^a	conditions
1	Fe(acac) ₃ (10 mol%)	THF	TMEDA (2 equiv)	–20 °C (1.5 h)	<5%	Skrydstrup's conditions
2	Fe(acac) ₃ (10 mol%)	THF	NMP (5.8 equiv)	23 °C (1.5 h)	58%	Fürstner's conditions
3	FeCl ₂ (0.5 mol%)	THF	<i>3</i> (4 mol%)	25 °C (2 h)	29%	Shi's conditions
4	FeCl ₂ (5 mol%)	THF	<i>3</i> (15 mol%)	0 → 65 °C (3 h)	50–85%	Shi's conditions, with heat
5	FeCl ₂ (5 mol%)	THF	<i>3</i> (15 mol%) CH ₂ Cl ₂ (15 mol%)	0 → 65 °C (10 min)	93%	Optimal conditions

^{*a*} The yield was determined by ¹H NMR analysis with hexamethylbenzene as internal standard.

Table SI-2. Iron Precatalysts



^{*a*} The yield was determined by ¹H NMR analysis with hexamethylbenzene as internal standard.

Table SI-3. Influence of Solvents

	+ CIMg – <i>n</i> -Hex (2.0 equiv)	FeCl ₂ (5 mo SIMes·HCl (15 hexamethylbenzene solvent (0.36 M), (1%) mol%) (0.10 equiv) → 65 °C	n-Hex
entry	S	olvent	yield (mol %) ^a	
1 ^b	E	t ₂ 0	85	
2	d	imethoxyethane	84	
3	d	ioxane	71	
4	te	oluene	31	
5 ^b	с	H ₂ Cl ₂	0	

^{*a*} The yield was determined by ¹H NMR analysis with hexamethylbenzene as internal standard. ^{*b*} Reaction heated to 35 °C.

Table SI-4. Innuence of chiof mateu auditive	Tab	ole S	I-4. I	nfluence	of	chlori	nated	addit	ive
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	+ CIMg — <i>n</i> -Hex (2.0 equiv)	FeCl ₂ (5 mol%) SIMes·HCl (15 mol%) additive (3.9 μ L) hexamethylbenzene (0.10 equiv) THF (0.36 M), 0 \rightarrow 65 °C 2
entry	additive	yield (mol %) ^a
1	No additive	50–85
2	CH ₂ Cl ₂	95
3	CH ₂ Br ₂	85
4	CHCI ₃	82
5	1,2-dichloroetha	ne 82
6 ^b	1,1-dichloroetha	ne <i>90</i>
7	CCI4	94

^{*a*} The yield was determined by ¹H NMR analysis with hexamethylbenzene as internal standard. ^{*b*} 1,1-dichloroethane (4.9 μ L, 0.15 equiv).

Table SI-5. Influence of Solvent Choice with CH₂Cl₂ additive present

	+ CIMg – <i>n</i> -Hex	FeCl₂ (5 mo SIMes∙HCl (15	l%) mol%) ►	-n-Hex
1	(2.0 equiv)	CH₂Cl₂ (0.15 e hexamethylbenzene THF (0.36 M), 0 ·	equiv) (0.10 equiv) → 65 °C	2
entry	s	olvent	yield (mol %) ^a	
1	E	t ₂ O	86	
2	d	imethoxyethane	77	
3	d	ioxane	71	
4	te	oluene	62	

^{*a*} The yield was determined by ¹H NMR analysis with hexamethylbenzene as internal standard.

F. Trace Metal Impurities^a

entry	Vender (Fe %)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Combined% (w/w)
1 FeCl ₂ (Lot # A4048080) Strem (98%)	111	131	298	0.05
2 FeCl ₂ (Lot # A5268039) Strem (98%)	324	82	56	0.05
3 FeCl ₂	Aldrich (99.998%)	44	10	18	0.01
4 THF		0	0	0	0
5 Dichloromethane		2	0	1	0

^{*a*} All measurements were taken using ICP-OES.

Table SI-6. Metal Catalyst.

-oconet ₂ +	CIMg – <i>n</i> -Hex SIM hexamet (2.0 equiv) THF	Metal (5 mol%) Aes·HCl (15 mol%) hylbenzene (0.10 equiv) (0.36 M), 0 → 65 °C	2
entry	Metal	yield (mol 9	%) ^a
1	FeCl ₂	95	
2	NiCl ₂	4	
3	Ni(acac) ₂	3	
4	Ni(cod) ₂	3	
5	PdCl ₂	3	
6	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃	6	
7	CuCl	0	
8	CuCl ₂	10	
9	NiCl ₂ (2.5% + PdCl ₂ (2.5%) <i>3</i> %)	
10	Ni(cod) ₂ (2.5' + Pd ₂ (dba) ₃ (2	%) 11 .5%)	

^a The yield was determined by ¹H NMR analysis with hexamethylbenzene as internal standard.

Table SI-7. Iron with Various Metal Additives.

	FeCl ₂ Metal add SIMes-HC CIMg – n-Hex	(5 mol%) ditive (1 mg) Cl (15 mol%)
1	(2.0 equiv) nexametryiber THF (0.36 I	$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{M}, & 0 \rightarrow 65 \ ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \end{array} $
entry	Metal additive	yield (mol %) ^a
1	None	95
2	NiCl ₂	81
3	Ni(acac) ₂	78
4	Ni(cod) ₂	75
5	PdCl ₂	85
6	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃	56
7	CuCl	87
8	CuCl ₂	92

^{*a*} The yield was determined by ¹H NMR analysis with hexamethylbenzene as internal standard.

¹H and ¹³C NMR Spectra



















































































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