Mild and Highly Selective Palladium-Catalyzed Monoarylation of Ammonia Enabled by the Use of Bulky Biarylphosphine Ligands and Palladacycle Precatalysts

Chi Wai Cheung, David S. Surry, and Stephen L. Buchwald*

Department of Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology,

77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139, United States

E-mail: sbuchwal@mit.edu

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General Analytical Information

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance spectra were recorded on a Bruker 400 MHz instruments at ambient temperature. All ¹H NMR spectra were measured in part per million (ppm) relative to the signals for tetramethylsilane (TMS) added into the deuterated chloroform (CDCl₃) (0 ppm), or the signals for residual dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) in deuterated DMSO (DMSO- d_6) (2.50 ppm), unless otherwise stated. Data for ¹H NMR were reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, sep = septet, m = multiplet, ovrlp = overlap, br = broad), coupling constants, and integration. All ¹³C NMR spectra were reported in ppm relative to CDCl₃ (77.16 ppm) or DMSO- d_6 (25.12 ppm) unless otherwise stated, and were obtained with complete ¹H decoupling. All GC analyses were performed on an Agilent 6890 gas chromatograph with a FID detector using a J&W DB-1 column (10 m, 0.1 mm I.D.). All GC-MS analyses were performed on a Nicolet iS5 FT-IR Spectrometer. Melting points (uncorrected) were obtained on a Mel-Temp II capillary melting point apparatus. Elemental analyses were performed by Atlantic Microlabs, Inc., Norcross, GA. ESI-MS spectra were recorded on a Bruker Daltonics APEXIV 4.7 Tesla Fourier transform ion cyclotron resonance mass spectrometer (FT-ICR-MS).

General Reagent Information

Unless otherwise noted, all chemicals used in the preparations of ligands and heteroaryl halides, and the (hetero)aryl halides used in the coupling with ammonia, were commercially available and were used as received without further purification. THF was purchased from J.T. Baker in CYCLE-TAINER® solvent-delivery kegs and vigorously purged with argon for 1 h. The THF solvent was further purified by passing it under argon pressure through two packed columns of neutral alumina. Anhydrous 1,4-dioxane (99.8%), and anhydrous ammonia solution (0.50 M in 1,4-dioxane, 100 mL) were purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. in Seal-Seal® bottles and stored under argon. Sodium *tert*-butoxide was purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. and the bulk was stored in a glove-box. Small quantities (~5 g) of sodium *tert*-butoxide was periodically transferred into a capped glass vial in the glove-box, taken out of the glove-box for use, and stored in the air in a desiccator cabinet (with anhydrous calcium sulfate). In order to ensure the reproducibility of the experimental results, it was recommended to consume the ammonia solution within 2 weeks once the bottle has first been used.¹ Ligand L1 was purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co.. Pd₂dba₃ and ligand L2 were purchased from Strem Chemicals, Inc.. Ligands L3,² L4,³ and L5,² the palladacycle precatalyst precursor Pd μ -OMs dimer (S1),⁴ the palladacycle precatalyst precursor Pd μ -OMs dimer (S1),⁷ and 4-bromo-1-trityl-1*H*-pyrazole (S4)⁸ were prepared according to the literature procedures.



General Considerations

All reactions for the palladium-catalyzed arylation of ammonia were set up on bench-top in the open air and carried out in re-sealable test tubes with Teflon septa under an argon atmosphere. Unless otherwise noted, the reaction test tubes were cooled to room temperature (if they were previously heated at elevated temperatures), prior to the transfers of compounds into the tubes or the purifications. Unless otherwise noted, the solutions of reagents / reactants were transferred via plastic syringe (fitted with metal needle) into the reaction test tubes under a positive argon pressure. Flash column chromatography was performed using silica gel (Silicycle, ultra pure grade) or alumina (Merck, Chromatographic Grade 80-200 Mesh). The solvent system as an eluent for column chromatography is presented as a ratio of solvent volumes. Yields reported in the publication are of isolated materials. The yields of arylamine products (anilines and heteroarylamines) represent an average of two independent runs unless otherwise noted. All arylamines were characterized by ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectroscopies and elemental analyses / high-resolution mass spectrometry. All unknown and most known arylamines were further characterized by IR spectroscopy and melting point determination (for solids). Unless otherwise noted, the formation of secondary diarylamine side-product was determined by GC/MS analysis, and the ratio of arylamine (1°) to secondary diarylamine (2°) $(1^{\circ}: 2^{\circ})$ was determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy of the crude product based on 0.25 mmol of (hetero)aryl halide. In case the arylamine product and the diarylamine were inseparable by column chromatography, the 1° : 2° ratio was determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy of the isolated mixture of arylamine and diarylamine. In case no diarylamine was detected by GC/MS analysis, the 1° : 2° ratio was assumed to be > 50 : 1.

Safety Precautions

All reactions with ammonia should be performed behind a blast shield, since high pressure can be built up inside the test tubes at elevated temperature and explosion of the tubes could occur.

Supplementary Experimental Results

(A) Effect of palladium sources on the arylation of NH₃. The efficiency of two palladium sources, (A) Pd_2dba_3 and (B) precatalyst 3a, were compared by using the identical Pd : L6 ratio (Pd (2 mol %)) : L6 (2 mol %)) in the Pd-catalyzed coupling of ammonia with heteroaryl halides and heteroaryl-substituted aryl chloride (Table S1). Pd_2dba_3 and 3a performed similarly to give similar yields of arylamines in the amination with 1-(4-chlorophenyl)imidazole, 2-chloro-6-(dimethylamino)pyrazine, 6-bromoquinoxaline and 3-bromo-5-methylpyridine (Table S1, entries 1-4). However, Pd_2dba_3 was found to be less effective than 3a in the amination with 2-chloro-5-methylpyridine and 5-chlorobenzoxazole, since lower yields of arylamines were obtained with the use of Pd_2dba_3 (Table S1, entries 5 and 6). In addition, Pd_2dba_3 was less effective than 3a in the amination with 6-chloroquinoline and 2-chloro-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidine, due to the incomplete conversion with the use of Pd_2dba_3 (Table S1, entries 7 and 8). While the use of premixed $Pd_2dba_3/L6^9$ led to complete conversion of 6-chloroquinoline, it did not lead to complete conversion of 2-chloro-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidine (Table S1, entries 7 and 8). Thus, 3a/L6 was selected as the catalyst system for the study of substrate scope of (hetero)aryl halides in the cross-coupling with ammonia.

(B) Effect of ligands on Pd-catalyzed coupling of NH_3 with sterically hindered (hetero)aryl halides and five-membered heteroaryl halides. The ligand effect on the coupling of NH_3 with sterically hinderd (hetero)aryl halides and five-membered heteroaryl halides was examined (Scheme S1). We found that the use of L7 (with less bulky P-bound phenyl groups) allowed for the complete conversion of sterically hindered (hetero)aryl halides to the arylamines in excellent yields, whereas the use of L4 (with the most bulkiest P-bound 1-adamantyl groups) allowed for the complete conversion of fivemembered heteroaryl halide to the arylamines in high yield.

(C) Control experiments for the palladium-catalyzed arylation of NH₃. To ensure that the coupling of ammonia with electron-poor and activated (hetero)aryl halides is mediated by palladium rather than nucleophilic aromatic substitution, control experiments without the addition of precatalyst **3a** were carried out (Scheme S2). In the presence of **3a**, all (hetero)aryl halides were completely converted to the arylamine products. In contrast, when no **3a** was added, no arylamines or only traces of arylamines were detected (as shown in the parentheses in Scheme S2). The control experiments suggest that palladium-catalyzed arylation of ammonia does operate to yield the arylamines.

(D) Additional results for the palladium-catalyzed arylation of NH₃. The reaction protocols were also applicable for the coupling of ammonia with other (hetero)aryl halides (Scheme S3). The yields of the arylamine products were determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. The products were characterized by ¹H NMR spectroscopy and most of them were further characterized by GC/MS analysis. Of importance, some of the arylamine products were partially lost or decomposed during the column chromatography. However, some of the (hetero)aryl halides remained difficult coupling partners, including the aryl halides bearing acidic protons (-CO₂H, -OH, -C(O)NH₂) and the NH-unprotected heteroaryl halides (e.g. 5-chlorobenzimidazole, 3-chloroindazole, 4-bromopyrazole, 4-bromo-2-methylimidazole).

OMe(Me) (MeO)Me Me (A) Pd₂dba₃ (1 mol %), L6 (4 mol %), or PCy₂ Me (B) 3a (2 mol %), L6 (2 mol %) (Het)ArX + NH (Het)ArNH₂ *'*Pr *'*Pr NaO^tBu (1.4 equiv), 1,4-dioxane X = CI, Br 3 equiv temp, 24 h HM-h MsO L6 L6 (Me₃(OMe)XPhos) 3a Temp/°C Conversion /%^b Yield/%^b (Het)ArX Entry Pd source 80 96 1 (A) Pd_2dba_3 100 CI (B) 3a 94 100 2 50 (A) Pd_2dba_3 100 96 Me₂N CI **(B) 3a** 100 100 (A) Pd_2dba_3 3 N 50 100 88 **(B) 3a** 100 85 Br 80 4 (A) Pd_2dba_3 100 86 **(B) 3a** 100 84 Me Br 5 (A) Pd_2dba_3 CI 50 100 80 **(B) 3a** 100 90 Me 6 80 (A) Pd₂dba₃ 100 61 Me **(B) 3a** 100 72 CI $75(93)^{c}$ 7 N 50 (A) Pd_2dba_3 $75(100)^c$ 100 **(B) 3a** 100 MeO 8 50 (A) Pd₂dba₃ $63(55)^{c}$ $36(31)^{c}$ 80^d **(B) 3a** 100

Table S1. Effect of Pd Sources on the Arylation of NH₃^a

^{*a*} Reaction Conditions: HetArX (0.25 mmol), NH₃ (0.75 mmol, 3 equiv), NaO'Bu (0.35 mmol, 1.4 equiv), Pd₂dba₃ (1 mol), **L6** (4 mol %), (or **3a** (2 mol %), **L6** (2 mol %)), 1,4-dioxane (2.5 mL, 0.10 M), 24 h. ^{*b*} Determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard. ^{*c*} Pd₂dba₃ (1 mol %) and **L6** (4 mol %) were preheated in 1,4-dioxane (1.0 mL) at 100 °C for 3 min prior to the reaction. ^{*d*} Yield is of isolated product based on 1 mmol of HetArX (average of 2 runs).



Scheme S1. Effect of ligands on Pd-catalyzed coupling of NH₃ with sterically hindered (hetero)aryl halides and five-membered heteroaryl halides^{*a*}

^{*a*} Reaction Conditions: (Het)ArX (0.25 mmol), NH₃ (0.75 mmol, 3 equiv), NaO'Bu (0.35 mmol, 1.4 equiv), Pd₂dba₃ (1 mol), ligand (4 mol %), 1,4-dioxane (2.5 mL, 0.10 M), 20-24 h; ¹H NMR yields were reported using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard. ^{*b*} Isolated yield based on 1 mmol HetArX.



Scheme S2. Control experiments for the Pd-catalyzed arylation of NH₃^a

^{*a*} **Reaction conditions with Pd and ligand:** HetArX (1 mmol), NH₃ (3 mmol), NaO^{*t*}Bu (1.4 mmol), precatalyst (2 mol %), ligand (2 mol %), 1,4-dioxane (10 mL, 0.10 M), 24 h; the yields are of isolated products. **Reaction conditions without Pd:** HetArX (0.25 mmol, 1 equiv), NH₃ (0.75 mmol, 3 equiv), NaO^{*t*}Bu (0.35 mmol, 1.4 equiv), ligand (2 mol %), 1,4-dioxane (2.5 mL, 0.10 M), 24 h; the yields in parentheses are of the arylamine products determined by GC/MS analysis. ^{*b*} The formation of product was judged by TLC analysis by comparing with authentic products. ^{*c*} HetArX (2 mmol, 1 equiv), NH₃ (6 mmol, 3 equiv), NaO^{*t*}Bu (2.8 mmol, 1.4 equiv) and 1,4-dioxane (13 mL, 0.154 M). ^{*d*} 1,4-dioxane (1.6 mL, 0.154 M). ^{*e*} The yield of product was determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard. ^{*f*} 20 h.



Scheme S3. Additional results for the palladium-catalyzed arylation of NH₃^a

^{*a*} Reaction conditions: HetArX (0.25 mmol, 1 equiv), NH₃ (0.75 mmol, 3 equiv), NaO^{*t*}Bu (0.35 mmol, 1.4 equiv), **3a** (2 mol %), **L6** (2 mol %), 1,4-dioxane (2.5 mL, 0.10 M), 24 h; the yield and the ratio of primary to secondary amine (1°:2°) were determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. ^{*b*} The product was isolated in low yield upon column chromatography likely due to its volatility. ^{*c*} The product decomposed to an unknown product mixture or was partially lost upon column chromatography. ^{*d*} 16 h. ^{*e*}NaO^{*t*}Bu (0.55 mmol, 2.2 equiv). ^{*f*} GC yield using *n*-dodecane as internal standard. ^{*g*} HetArCl in the form of HetArCl⁺HCl; NaO^{*t*}Bu (0.60 mmol, 2.4 equiv). ^{*h*} **3b** (2 mol %) / L7 (2 mol %).

Preparations of Biaryl Phosphine Ligands (L6-L9):



Me₃(OMe)XPhos

Dicyclohexyl(2',4',6'-triisopropyl-4-methoxy-3,5,6-trimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)phosphine / Dicyclohexyl(2',4',6'-triisopropyl-5-methoxy-3,4,6-trimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)phosphine (Me₃(OMe)XPhos (L6)). An oven-dried 25 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube (A) equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with magnesium turnings (486 mg, 20.0 mmol, 4.0 equiv). Tube A was then evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times). 2-Bromo-1,3,5-triisopropylbenzene (1.26 mL, 5.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 1,2-dibromobenzene (40 μ L), and THF (8.0 mL) were added into tube A via syringe. Tube A was then stirred at 80 °C in an oil bath for 1.5 h to form a Grignard reagent. Simultaneously, an oven-dried 20 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube (B) was charged with 1,2-dibromo-4-methoxy-3,5,6-trimethylbenzene (1.85 g, 6.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv). Tube B was then evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and THF (4.0 mL) was added into the tube via syringe. The solution of 1,2-dibromo-4-methoxy-3,5,6trimethylbenzene from tube B was then transferred into the Grignard reagent of 2-bromo-1,3,5triisopropylbenzene in tube A followed by the addition of 1.2-dibromobenzene (40 μ L) via syringe. The reaction mixture in tube A was then stirred at 80 °C in an oil bath for 1 h; at this time, 1,2dibromobenzene (20 μ L) was added via a syringe, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 1 h (this sequence was repeated a total of two times). Finally, 1,2-dibromobenzene (40 μ L) was added via syringe, and the resulting reaction mixture in tube A was stirred at 80 °C for 2 h. An oven-dried 25 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube (C) equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with copper(I) chloride (495 mg, 5.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and the tube was evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times). The hot reaction mixture from tube A was quickly and carefully cannulated (Note: Caution!) into tube C.¹⁰ Chlorodicyclohexylphosphine (1.3 mL, 6.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added into tube C via syringe, and the tube was heated at 80 °C in an oil bath for 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (~50 mL). washed with aqueous ammonia solution (27-30%) until the aqueous fraction was colorless, and then was washed with saturated NaCl solution. The organic fraction was dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in *vacuo* with the aid of a rotary evaporator to give a yellow crude oil. The crude oil was diluted with EtOAc (~5 mL) and then MeOH (~50 mL) was added. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C overnight to obtain a white precipitate. The solid so formed was isolated by filtration, washed with cold MeOH, and dried in vacuo. A white powdery solid L6 (1.65 g, 3.01 mmol, 60%) was obtained as an 1.3 : 1.0 mixture of two isomers as determined by the methoxy proton signals by ¹H NMR spectroscopy (methoxy proton of major isomer: 3.73 ppm; minor isomer: 3.66 ppm). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 6.96 (s, 2 H), 3.73 (s, 1.7 H), 3.66 (s, 1.3 H), 2.92 (sep, J = 6.8 H, 1 H), 2.43-2.34 (ovrlp, 5 H), 2.25 (s, 1.3 H), 2.19 (s, 1.7 H), 2.04-1.99 (m, 2 H), 1.80-1.78 (m, 2 H), 1.66-1.63 (ovrlp, 9 H), 1.41-1.38 (m, 2 H), 1.29 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 6 H), 1.25-1.09 (ovrlp, 14 H), 1.01-0.89 (ovrlp, 8 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) &: 157.9, 155.4, 149.1, 148.7, 147.1, 145.68, 145.66, 145.5, 145.32, 145.30, 145.1, 141.7, 141.6, 137.9, 137.8, 137.6, 137.5, 135.9, 135.8, 133.8, 133.7, 133.2, 132.9, 131.0, 130.1, 129.9, 128.6, 128.5, 128.0, 59.8, 59.5, 39.9, 39.8, 39.3, 39.1, 34.5, 34.4, 34.2, 34.1, 34.0, 30.4, 30.32, 30.27, 30.24, 30.18, 28.2, 28.1, 28.0, 27.8, 27.6, 26.5, 25.09, 25.06, 25.0, 24.8, 24.2, 20.2, 19.9, 19.8, 15.90, 15.87, 15.8, 13.5, 13.3 (Observed complexity due to C-P splitting). ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 2.3, 0.8. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 2930, 2847, 1458, 1379, 1219, 1086, 1002, 874. **Anal.** Calcd. for C₃₇H₅₇OP: C, 80.97; H, 10.47; Found: C, 80.97; H, 10.38.



Me₃(OMe)PhXPhos

Diphenyl(2',4',6'-triisopropyl-4-methoxy-3,5,6-trimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)phosphine / Diphenyl(2',4',6'-triisopropyl-5-methoxy-3,4,6-trimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)phosphine (Me₃(OMe)PhXPhos (L7)). The procedure to prepare L6 was employed except that magnesium turnings (292 mg, 12.0 mmol, 4.0 equiv) and 2-bromo-1,3,5-triisopropylbenzene (0.76 mL, 3.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (5 mL), 1,2-dibromo-4-methoxy-3,5,6-trimethylbenzene (1.11 g, 3.6 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in THF (2 mL), copper(I) chloride (327 mg, 3.3 mmol, 1.1 equiv), and chlorodiphenylphosphine (0.71 mL, 3.3 mmol, 1.1 equiv), were used. A white powdery solid L7 (802 mg, 1.49 mmol, 50%) was obtained as a 1.3 : 1.0 mixture of two isomers as determined by the methoxy proton signals by ¹H NMR spectroscopy (methoxy proton of major isomer: 3.77 ppm; minor isomer: 3.70 ppm). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.30-7.15 (ovrlp, 10 H), 6.93 (s, 2 H), 3.77 (s, 1.7 H), 3.70 (s, 1.3 H), 2.89 (sep, J = 6.8Hz, 1 H), 2.49-2.42 (ovrlp, 2 H), 2.31 (s, 1.3 H), 2.24 (s, 1.7 H), 1.87 (s, 1.7 H), 1.84 (s, 1.3 H), 1.78 (s, 1.3 H), 1.77 (s, 1.7 H), 1.25 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 6 H), 1.00-0.96 (ovrlp, 6 H), 0.70-0.68 (ovrlp, 6 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 159.1, 156.8, 149.4, 149.0, 147.5, 146.11, 146.09, 145.77, 145.75, 145.6, 145.2, 142.64, 142.60, 138.4, 138.2, 138.1, 137.9, 137.2, 137.1, 136.8, 136.7, 135.7, 135.6, 135.0, 134.9, 132.8, 132.1, 131.9, 131.7, 131.6, 131.3, 131.13, 131.09, 131.0, 130.1, 129.2, 129.1, 128.5, 128.4, 128.2, 127.0, 126.9, 120.9, 120.8, 60.0, 59.91, 59.87, 59.8, 34.0, 30.7, 30.6, 25.02, 24.96, 24.4, 24.2, 23.9, 23.7, 23.6, 22.1, 19.19, 19.15, 17.5, 15.3, 13.6, 13.4 (Observed complexity due to C-P splitting). ³¹P NMR $(162 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta$: -11.8, -12.6. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 2958, 2865, 1478, 1432, 1381, 1230, 1088, 876, 747, 739. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₃₇H₄₅OP [M+H]: 537.3281; Found: 537.3283.



Me₃(OMe)^{*i*}PrXPhos

Diisopropyl(2',4',6'-triisopropyl-4-methoxy-3,5,6-trimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)phosphine / Diisopropyl(2',4',6'-triisopropyl-5-methoxy-3,4,6-trimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)phosphine (Me₃(OMe)^PrXPhos (L8)). An oven-dried 25 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube (A) equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with magnesium turnings (292 mg, 12.0 mmol, 4.0 equiv). Tube A was then evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times). 2-Bromo-1,3,5-triisopropylbenzene (0.76 mL, 3.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 1,2-dibromobenzene (20 µL), and THF (5.0 mL) were added into the tube via syringe. The tube was then stirred at 80 °C in an oil bath for 1.5 h to form a Grignard reagent. Simultaneously, an oven-dried 20 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube (B) was charged with 1,2-dibromo-4-methoxy-3,5,6-trimethylbenzene (1.11 g, 3.6 mmol, 1.2 equiv). Tube **B** was then evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and THF (2.0 mL) was added into the tube via syringe. The solution of 1,2-dibromo-4-methoxy-3,5,6trimethylbenzene from tube B was then transferred into the Grignard reagent of 2-bromo-1,3,5triisopropylbenzene in tube A followed by the addition of 1,2-dibromobenzene (20 μ L) via syringe. The reaction mixture in tube A was then stirred at 80 °C in an oil bath for 1 h; at this time, 1,2dibromobenzene (10 μ L) was added via syringe, and the reaction mixture was further stirred at 80 °C for 1 h (this sequence was repeated a total of two times). Finally, 1,2-dibromobenzene (20 μ L) was added via syringe, and the reaction mixture in tube A was further stirred at 80 °C for 2 h. After cooling to room temperature, copper(I) chloride (297 mg, 3.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was quickly transferred into tube A under a positive argon pressure. Chlorodiisopropylphosphine (0.71 mL, 3.3 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was then added into tube A via syringe, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C in an oil bath for 18 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (~50 mL), washed with aqueous ammonia solution (27-30%) until the aqueous fraction was colorless, and then washed with saturated NaCl solution. The organic fraction was dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo* with the aid of a rotary evaporator to give a yellow crude oil. The crude oil was diluted with EtOAc (~3 mL) and then MeOH (~30 mL) was added. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C overnight to obtain a white precipitate. The solid so formed was isolated by filtration, washed with cold MeOH, and dried in vacuo. A white powdery solid L8 (260 mg, 0.56 mmol, 18%) was obtained as a 1.1 : 1.0 mixture of two isomers as determined by the methoxy proton signals by ¹H NMR spectroscopy (methoxy proton of major isomer: 3.73 ppm; minor isomer: 3.66 ppm). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.97 (s, 0.9 H), 6.96 (s, 1.1 H), 3.73 (s, 1.6 H), 3.66 (s, 1.4 H), 2.93 (sep, J = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.45-2.36 (ovrlp, 5 H), 2.30-2.20 (ovrlp, 5 H), 1.67 (s, 1.4 H), 1.64 (s, 1.6 H), 1.30 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 6 H), 1.17 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 6 H), 1.15-1.08 (m, 6 H), 0.94-0.85 (ovrlp, 12 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 158.02, 158.00, 155.7, 149.2, 148.7, 147.2, 145.68, 145.66, 145.4, 145.32, 145.30, 145.03, 141.21, 141.16, 137.79, 137.69, 137.5, 137.4, 135.85, 135.76, 135.0, 134.7, 133.30, 133.26, 132.0, 131.7, 131.0, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 120.8, 120.7, 59.9, 59.6, 34.1, 30.39, 30.36, 29.0, 28.9, 28.4, 28.2, 25.1, 25.0, 24.78, 24.77, 24.64, 24.62, 24.3, 23.7, 23.5, 23.4, 23.2, 21.2, 21.1, 21.0, 20.2, 19.79, 19.75, 15.82, 15.79, 15.76, 13.5, 13.3 (Observed complexity due to C-P splitting). ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 19.7, 18.3. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 2957, 2924, 2865, 1457, 1380, 1218, 1088, 1000, 876, 630. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{31}H_{49}OP$: C, 79.44; H, 10.54; Found: C, 79.41; H, 10.70.



Dicyclohexyl(2',4',6'-tri-tert-butyl-4-methoxy-3,5,6-trimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)phosphine / Dicyclohexyl(2',4',6'-tri-*tert*-butyl-5-methoxy-3,4,6-trimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)phosphine (L9). The procedure to prepare L6 was employed except that magnesium turnings (292 mg, 12.0 mmol, 4.0 equiv) and 2-bromo-1,3,5-tri-tert-butylbenzene (976 mg, 3.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (5 mL), 1,2dibromo-4-methoxy-3,5,6-trimethylbenzene (1.11 g, 3.6 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in THF (3 mL), copper(I) chloride (297 mg, 3.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and chlorodicyclohexylphosphine (0.70 mL, 3.15 mmol, 1.05 equiv), were used. A white powdery solid L9 (1.14 g, 1.93 mmol, 64%) was obtained as a 1.0 : 1.0 mixture of two isomers as determined by the methoxy proton signals by ¹H NMR spectroscopy (methoxy proton: 3.67 and 3.65 ppm).¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.37 (s, 2 H), 3.67 (s, 1.5 H), 3.65 (s, 1.5 H), 2.36 (s, 1.5 H), 2.33 (s, 1.5 H), 2.23 (s, 1.5 H), 2.18 (s, 1.5 H), 2.07-1.97 (ovrlp, 5 H), 1.90-1.85 (m, 2 H), 1.71-1.69 (m, 2 H), 1.63-1.57 (m, 4 H), 1.33 (s, 9 H), 1.28-1.09 (m, 10 H), 1.06-0.90 (ovrlp, 20 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 156.7, 156.3, 150.9, 150.5, 147.64, 147.58, 147.3, 146.52, 146.51, 146.27, 146.26, 139.6, 139.5, 137.9, 137.6, 136.2, 136.1, 135.2, 134.9, 134.5, 134.4. 134.1, 134.0, 131.82, 131.78, 129.5, 129.4, 128.3, 128.1, 124.1, 123.9, 60.3, 59.3, 38.83, 38.78, 34.74, 34.73, 34.4, 34.22, 34.17, 34.15, 34.12, 34.1, 34.0, 33.8, 32.99, 32.95, 32.8, 32.7, 31.7, 31.6, 31.5, 31.4, 27.9, 27.79, 27.76, 27.66, 27.51, 27.47, 27.43, 27.40, 26.58, 26.57, 20.5, 20.4, 20.3, 16.63, 16.60, 16.2, 13.3, 13.2 (Observed complexity due to C-P splitting). ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 6.6, 4.5. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 2923, 2847, 1446, 1374, 1214, 1083, 1001, 885, 851, 630. Anal. Calcd. for C₄₀H₆₃OP: C, 81.30; H, 10.75; Found: C, 81.45; H, 10.91.

Preparations of Palladcycle Preatalyst (3a, 3b):



Palladacycle Precatalyst 3a. An oven-dried 100 mL round-bottomed flask equipped with a Tefloncoated magnetic stir bar and capped with a rubber septum was charged with Pd μ -OMs dimer (S1) (1.60 g, 2.16 mmol, 0.5 equiv) and L6 (2.38 g, 4.33 mmol, 1.0 equiv). The flask was evacuated and backfilled

with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and THF (20 mL) was added into the flask via syringe. The reaction mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo to give crude solid residue with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The residue was dissolved with ethyl acetate ($\sim 5 \text{ mL}$) followed by the addition of pentane ($\sim 20 \text{ mL}$). The solid that formed was triturated with the aid of an ultrasonic water-bath at room temperature. The resulting solid was filtered, washed with pentane, and dried in vacuo to afford a brownish-yellow solid **3a** (3.77 g, 4.10 mmol, 95%). ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.62-7.61 (m, 1 H), 7.38-7.36 (m, 1 H), 7.33-7.29 (ovrlp, 2 H), 7.16-7.07 (ovrlp, 5 H), 6.84-6.82 (m, 1 H), 6.77-6.71 (m, 1 H), 3.75 (s, 1.8 H), 3.64 (s, 1.2 H), 3.49 (sep, J = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.02-2.90 (m, 1 H), 2.73 (sep, J = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.45 (s, 1.8 H), 2.41 (s, 1.2 H), 2.35-2.17 (ovrlp, 7 H), 2.00-1.81 (ovrlp, 8 H), 1.72-1.49 (ovrlp, 10 H), 1.42-1.20 (ovrlp, 8 H), 1.15-1.07 (ovrlp, 6 H), 1.00-0.68 (ovrlp, 11 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 160.1, 157.5, 157.4, 155.7, 155.5, 154.6, 154.3, 152.7, 152.6, 144.4, 144.2, 142.6, 142.3, 140.7, 140.5, 140.43, 140.39, 140.1, 139.9, 137.6, 137.5, 136.7, 135.1, 133.8, 133.7, 132.7, 132.3, 131.9, 131.7, 131.6, 130.5, 130.4, 129.3, 129.0, 128.0, 127.8, 126.7, 126.33, 126.29, 125.6, 125.2, 123.1, 122.25, 122.21, 60.2. 59.6, 39.0, 37.2, 37.0, 36.9, 36.6, 35.8, 35.6, 34.09, 34.05, 33.7, 33.34, 33.27, 33.1, 30.8, 29.6, 29.4, 29.1, 28.0, 27.9, 27.5, 27.0, 26.9, 26.2, 25.8, 25.7, 25.6, 25.4, 24.7, 24.6, 24.4, 22.3, 21.7, 18.5, 17.2, 14.2, 14.0 (Observed complexity due to C-P splitting). ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 41.5, 41.2. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 2955, 2924, 2849, 1460, 1384, 1238, 1145, 1085, 1031, 1002, 730. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₅₀H₇₀NO₄PPdS [M-OMs]: 822.4010; Found: 822.4001.



Palladacycle Precatalyst 3b. The procedure to prepare 3a was employed, except that an oven-dried 25 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube, Pd μ -OMs dimer (S1) (380 mg, 0.51 mmol, 0.5 equiv), L7 (552 mg, 1.03 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and THF (10 mL) were used. The reaction mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 4 h. A brownish-yellow solid of **3b** (825 mg, 0.91 mmol, 88%) was obtained. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.61 (s, 1 H), 7.58-7.53 (m, 1 H), 7.47-7.44 (m, 2 H), 7.36-7.26 (ovrlp, 4 H), 7.23-7.14 (ovrlp, 4 H), 7.05-6.95 (ovrlp, 3 H), 6.90-6.83 (ovrlp, 2 H), 6.00-5.93 (m, 1 H), 3.73 (1.3 H), 3.69 (1.7 H), 3.46 (sep, J = 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.89-2.82 (m, 1 H), 2.35 (s, 3 H), 2.67 (s, 1.7 H), 2.22 (s, 1.3 H),2.01 (sep, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.94-1.90 (ovrlp, 3 H), 1.70-1.69 (ovrlp, 3 H), 1.53-1.49 (ovrlp, 6 H), 1.36-1.25 (ovrlp, 3 H), 1.23-1.18 (ovrlp, 4 H), 0.77-0.73 (ovrlp, 3 H), (-0.20)-(-0.23) (ovrlp, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 161.29, 161.27, 157.9, 157.8, 154.5, 154.3, 152.5, 152.2, 150.9, 145.1, 144.91, 144.88, 144.8, 144.7, 144.6, 141.6, 141.2, 141.0, 139.4, 139.3, 138.7, 138.6, 137.1, 137.0, 136.89, 136.88, 136.86, 136.85, 136.83, 136.81, 135.84, 135.82, 135.8, 135.7, 134.2, 133.2, 133.09, 133.06, 133.0, 132.74, 132.67, 133.2, 133.09, 133.06, 133.0, 132.74, 132.67, 131.31, 131.29, 131.2, 131.1, 131.04, 130.99, 130.96, 130.89, 130.86, 130.80, 130.3, 130.1, 130.0, 129.6, 129.51, 129.48, 129.45, 129.4, 129.3, 129.1, 128.82, 128.79, 128.71, 128.69, 128.4, 127.9, 127.6, 126.8, 126.6, 126.50, 126.48, 125.7, 125.42, 125.35, 125.2, 125.1, 124.8, 123.23, 123.18, 122.7, 122.6, 121.82, 121.77, 120.2, 60.2, 59.9, 39.0, 33.9, 33.8, 33.0, 32.9, 31.53, 21.46, 26.4, 26.3, 24.60, 24.56, 24.48, 24.46, 24.43, 23.8, 22.6, 22.5, 21.12, 21.08, 17.8, 17.7, 16.6, 16.5, 13.8, 13.5, 13.2 (Observed complexity due to C-P splitting). ³¹**P NMR** (162 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 29.5, 29.4. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 2960, 1564, 1439, 1387, 1211, 1195, 1150, 1094, 1035, 1001, 884, 753, 701. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₅₀H₅₈NO₄PPdS [M-OMs]: 810.3071; Found: 810.3054.

Preparation of Heteroaryl Halides





2-Chloro-5-(2-methoxyethoxy)pyrimidine (S5).¹¹ An oven-dried 25 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with 2-chloro-5-hydroxypyrimidine (2.61 g, 20 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 1-bromo-2-methoxyethane (2.3 mL, 24 mmol, 1.2 equiv), potassium carbonate (3.59 g, 26 mmol, 1.3 equiv), and DMF (10 mL). The sealed tube was then stirred at 100 °C in an oil bath for 4 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was washed with water (200 mL) and EtOAc (50 mL). The aqueous layer was further extracted with EtOAc (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic fractions were concentrated *in vacuo* with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:1) as an eluent to give a white solid. The white solid was dissolved in EtOAc (~5 mL) and was then triturated with hexanes (~50 mL) to give a white solid. The white solid was filtered and dried *in vacuo* to afford 2-chloro-5-(2-methoxyethoxy)pyrimidine (**S6**) (2.36 g, 12.5 mmol, 63%). **m.p.:** 58-59 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 152.4, 152.2, 146.4, 70.6, 68.8, 59.3. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 2939, 1574, 1550, 1407, 1379, 1278, 1197, 1118, 1034, 964, 915, 858, 757, 685, 630. **Anal.** Calcd. for C₇H₉ClN₂O₂: C, 44.58; H, 4.81; Found: C, 44.57; H, 4.82.



1-Benzyl-3-chloro-1*H***-indazole (S6).** A 100 mL conical flask (**A**) equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar and capped with a rubber septum was charged with 3-chloro-1*H*-indazole (2.30 g, 15 mmol, 1.0 equiv). Flask **A** was then evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and THF (30 mL) was then added via syringe. The reaction mixture in flask **A** was then stirred at -78 °C for 15 min. Simultaneously, another 100 mL conical flask (**B**) capped with a rubber septum was charged with sodium hydride (NaH) (654 mg, 27 mmol, 1.8 equiv). Flask **B** was then evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and THF (20 mL) was then added via syringe to form a slurry NaH suspension. The NaH suspension from flask **B** was further stirred at -78 °C for 15 min. Benzyl bromide (2.2 mL, 18 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added into flask **A** via syringe, and the reaction mixture was gradually allowed to warm to room temperature and further stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* with the aid of a rotary evaporator, and the

residue was then washed with water (100 mL) and EtOAc (30 mL). The aqueous layer was further extracted with EtOAc (2 x 30 mL). The combined organic fractions were concentrated *in vacuo* with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:10) as an eluent to afford 1-benzyl-3-chloro-1*H*-indazole (**S4**) (2.40 g, 9.9 mmol, 66%) as a yellow, low-melting solid. ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.65 (dt, J = 8.0 Hz, J = 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.33 (ddd, J = 8.4 Hz, J = 6.8 Hz, J = 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.29-7.18 (ovrlp, 6 H), 7.15 (ddd, J = 8.0 Hz, J = 6.8 Hz, J = 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 5.48 (s, 2 H). ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 140.9, 136.3, 133.2, 128.9, 128.0, 127.7, 127.3, 121.5, 121.4, 119.9, 109.7, 53.4. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 1616, 1495, 1467, 1336, 1257, 1178, 1005, 764, 728, 693, 651. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₁₄H₁₁ClN₂ [M+H]: 243.0648; Found: 243.0649.



4-Bromo-3-methyl-1-trityl-1*H***-pyrazole (S7).** An oven-dried 100 mL round-bottom flask tube equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with 4-bromo-3-methyl-1*H*-pyrazole (860 mg, 5.34 mmol, 1.0 equiv), trityl chloride (2.23 g, 8.01 mmol, 1.5 equiv), triethylamine (2.2 mL, 16.0 mmol, 3 equiv), and chloroform (30 mL). The reaction mixture was then stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was washed with hydrochloric acid solution (1 M, ~100 mL) and dichloromethane (~50 mL). The aqueous layer was further extracted with dichloromethane (2 x ~20 mL). The combined organic fractions were concentrated *in vacuo* with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The residue was dissolved with dichloromethane (~10 mL) and then triturated with methanol (~ 50 mL) to give an off-white solid. The solid was filtered and dried *in vacuo* to afford 4-bromo-3-methyl-1-trityl-1*H*-pyrazole (**S8**) (1.58 g, 3.92 mmol, 73%). **m.p.:** 180-181 °C. ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.31-7.29 (ovrlp, 9 H), 7.26 (s, 1 H), 7.15-7.12 (m, 6 H), 2.25 (s, 3 H). ¹³C **NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 147.9, 143.0, 132.9, 130.2, 127.9, 93.3, 78.9, 12.4. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 1488, 1442, 1365, 1128, 1059, 902, 870, 747, 698, 666, 640. **Anal.** Calcd. for C₂₃H₁₉BrN₂: C, 68.49; H, 4.75; Found: C, 68.52; H, 4.71.



4-Bromo-3,5-dimethyl-1-trityl-1*H***-pyrazole (S8)**. An oven-dried 100 mL round-bottom flask tube equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with 4-bromo-3,5-dimethyl-1*H*-pyrazole (1.23 g, 7.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), trityl chloride (2.54 g, 9.1 mmol, 1.3 equiv), potassium *tert*-butoxide (1.18 g, 10.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and DMF (20 mL). The reaction mixture was then stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was sushed with deionized water (~200 mL) and dichloromethane (~50 mL). The aqueous layer was further extracted with dichloromethane (2 x ~20 mL). The combined organic fractions were concentrated *in vacuo* with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The residue was dissolved with dichloromethane (~10 mL) and then triturated with methanol (~50 mL) to give an off-white solid. The solid was filtered and dried *in vacuo* to afford 4-bromo-3,5-dimethyl-1-trityl-1*H*-pyrazole (**S9**) (2.22 g, 5.32 mmol, 71%). **m.p.:** 207-208 °C. ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.28-7.25 (ovrlp, 9 H), 7.11-7.09 (m, 6 H), 2.19 (s, 3 H), 1.50 (s, 3 H). ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 144.3, 142.9, 139.5, 130.4, 127.6, 127.4, 97.2, 79.0, 13.9, 13.0. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 1492, 1444, 1344, 1227,

1068, 1032, 892, 753, 741, 697. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$: C, 69.07; H, 5.07; Found: C, 68.90; H, 5.26.



5-chloro-8-methoxyquinoline (**S9**). An oven-dried 250 mL round-bottom flask tube equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with 5-chloro-8-hydroxyquinoline (4.74 g, 26.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv), granulated potassium hydroxide (2.22 g, 39.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv), dimethyl sulfate (9.99 g, 7.5 mL, 79.2 mmol, 3.0 equiv), deionized water (6 mL), and DMF (100 mL). The reaction mixture was then stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was washed with deionized water (~200 mL) and EtOAc (~50 mL). The aqueous layer was further extracted with EtOAc (2 x ~20 mL). The combined organic fractions were concentrated *in vacuo* with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (8:1) and then EtOAc as eluents to afford 5-chloro-8-methoxyquinoline (**S9**) (2.79 g, 14.4 mmol, 55%) as an off-white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 8.95 (dd, *J* = 4.0 Hz, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.46 (dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.50 (dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.05 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 154.4, 149.5, 140.4, 132.7, 126.7, 126.2, 122.2, 121.9, 107.2, 56.0. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₀H₈CINO [M+H]: 194.0367. Found: 194.0359.

Optimization of Ligand for General Selective Palladium-Catalyzed Arylation of Ammonia (Table 1). An oven-dried 20 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with Pd₂dba₃ (4.6 mg, 0.005 mmol, 0.010 equiv), ligand (0.025 mmol, 0.050 equiv), and sodium *tert*-butoxide (67.3 mg, 0.70 mmol, 1.4 equiv). The tube was then evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times). Chlorobenzene (51 μ L, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv), ammonia solution (0.5 M in 1,4-dioxane, 3.0 mL, 3.0 equiv), and 1,4-dioxane (1.0 mL) were added into the tube via syringe. The reaction mixture was then stirred in an oil bath at 80 °C for 5 h. After cooling to room temperature, ethyl acetate (~5 mL) and *n*-dodecane (55 μ L, 0.25 mmol) were added into the reaction mixture. A small fraction of reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of silica gel and then subjected to GC analysis to determine the reaction conversion and the GC yields of aniline (1) and diphenylamine (2) using *n*-dodecane as internal standard.

Comparison of the Performance of Palladium Sources on the Arylation of Ammonia (Table S1).

(A) With Pd_2dba_3 without premixing with L6. An oven-dried 15 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with Pd_2dba_3 (2.3 mg, 0.0025 mmol, 0.01 equiv), L6 (5.5 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.04 equiv), sodium *tert*-butoxide (33.6 mg, 0.35 mmol, 1.4 equiv), and (hetero)aryl halide (if solid) (0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv). The tube was then evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times). Ammonia solution (0.5 M in 1,4-dioxane, 1.5 mL, 3.0 equiv), 1,4-dioxane (1.0 mL), and (hetero)aryl halide (if liquid) (0.25 mmol, 1 equiv) were added into the tube via syringe. The tube was then stirred at the required temperature (50 or 80 °C) in an oil bath for 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, ethyl acetate (~4 mL) and 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene

(14.0 mg, 0.083 mmol, 0.33 equiv) were added into the reaction mixture. A portion of the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* with the aid of a rotary evaporator to give crude product. The reaction conversions and the yield of arylamine product were determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard.

(B) With Pd₂dba₃ with premixing with L6. An oven-dried 15 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube (A) equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with heteroaryl halide (0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and sodium tert-butoxide (33.6 mg, 0.35 mmol, 1.4 equiv). Tube A was then evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and ammonia solution (0.5 M in 1,4-dioxane, 1.5 mL, 3.0 equiv) was then added into the tube via syringe. Simultaneously, an ovendried 10 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube (B) equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with Pd₂dba₃ (2.3 mg, 0.0025 mmol, 0.01 equiv) and L6 (5.5 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.04 equiv). Tube B was evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and 1,4dioxane (1.0 mL) was then added into the tube. The reaction mixture in tube **B** was stirred at 100 °C in an oil bath for 3 min, after which time the color of the reaction mixture changed from deep purple to deep brown, indicating the formation of Pd-L6 catalyst. After cooling to room temperature, the solution of Pd-L6 from tube B was transferred into tube A via syringe. The reaction mixture in tube A was stirred in an oil bath at 50 °C for 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, ethyl acetate (~4 mL) and 1,3,5trimethoxybenzene (14.0 mg, 0.083 mmol, 0.33 equiv) were added into the reaction mixture. A portion of the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo with the aid of a rotary evaporator to give crude product. The reaction conversion and the yield of arylamine products were determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard.

(C) With Pd precatalyst 3a. An oven-dried 15 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube (A) equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with L6 (5.5 mg, 0.005 mmol, 0.02 equiv), sodium tertbutoxide (33.6 mg, 0.35 mmol, 1.4 equiv), and (hetero)arvl halide (if solid) (0.25 mmol, 1 equiv). Tube A was evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and ammonia solution (0.5 M in 1,4-dioxane, 1.5 mL, 3.0 equiv) and (hetero)aryl halide (if liquid) (0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv) were then added into the tube via syringe. Simultaneously, an oven-dried 10 mL resealable screw-cap test tube (B) equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with 3a (4.6 mg, 0.005 mmol, 0.02 equiv), and the tube was evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times). 1,4-Dioxane (1.0 mL) was added into tube **B** via syringe, and the reaction mixture was then stirred at room temperature for ~1 min to form a homogeneous solution. The solution of **3a** from tube **B** was then transferred into tube **A** via syringe. The reaction mixture in tube **A** was then stirred at the required temperature (50 or 80 °C) in an oil bath for 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, ethyl acetate (~4 mL) and 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (14.0 mg, 0.083 mmol, 0.33 equiv) were added into the reaction mixture. A portion of the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo with the aid of a rotary evaporator to give crude product. The conversion and the yield of arylamine product were determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard.

Optimization of Ligand for Selective Palladium-Catalyzed Coupling of Ammonia with Sterically Hindered (Hetero)aryl Halides (Scheme S1). An oven-dried 15 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with Pd₂dba₃ (2.3 mg, 0.0025 mmol, 0.01 equiv), ligand (L6 or L7; 0.01 mmol, 0.04 equiv), and sodium *tert*-butoxide (33.6 mg, 0.35 mmol, 1.4 equiv), (and 5-chloro-8-methoxyquinoline as a solid (48.4 mg, 0.25 mmol, 1 equiv)). The tube was then

evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times). Ammonia solution (0.5 M in 1,4-dioxane, 1.5 mL, 3.0 equiv) and 1,4-dioxane (1.0 mL) (and 2-chloro-1,3-xylene as a liquid (33 μ L, 0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv)) were added into the tube via syringe. The reaction mixture was then stirred in an oil bath at 100 °C for 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, ethyl acetate (~4 mL) and 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (14.0 mg, 0.083 mmol, 0.33 equiv) were added into the reaction mixture. A portion of the reaction mixture was dried *in vacuo* with the aid of a rotary evaporator to give crude product. The yield of arylamine product and diarylamine side-product were determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard.

Optimization of Ligand for Selective Palladium-Catalyzed Coupling of Ammonia with Five-Membered Heteroaryl Halides (Scheme S1). An oven-dried 15 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube (A) equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with 1-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-bromopyrazole (60.3 mg, 0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and sodium tert-butoxide (33.6 mg, 0.35 mmol, 1.4 equiv). Tube A was evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and ammonia solution (0.5 M in 1,4-dioxane, 1.5 mL, 3.0 equiv) was then added into tube A via syringe. Simultaneously, an oven-dried 10 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube (B) equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with Pd₂dba₃ (2.3 mg, 0.0025 mmol, 0.01 equiv) and ligand (L3, L4, or L6; 0.01 mmol, 0.04 equiv). Tube B was evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and 1,4-dioxane (1.0 mL) was then added into tube **B** via syringe. The reaction mixture in tube B was stirred at 100 °C in an oil bath for 3 min, after which time the color of the reaction mixture changed from dark purple to deep brown, indicating the formation of Pd-L catalyst. After cooling to room temperature, the deep brown Pd-L solution from tube B was transferred into tube A via syringe. The reaction mixture in tube A was then stirred in an oil bath at 120 °C for 20 h. After cooling to room temperature, ethyl acetate (~4 mL) and 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (14.0 mg, 0.083 mmol, 0.033 mmol) were added into the reaction mixture. A portion of the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo with the aid of a rotary evaporator to give crude product. The reaction conversion and the yield of arylamine product were determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard.

Substrate Scope for the Selective Palladium-Catalyzed Arylation of Ammonia for the Synthesis of Arylamines (Schemes 2-5).

General Procedure A (For General Use): An oven-dried 25 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube (A) equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with L6 (11.0 mg, 0.020 mmol, 0.020 equiv), sodium *tert*-butoxide (134.5 mg, 1.4 mmol, 1.4 equiv), and (hetero)aryl halide (if solid) (1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv). Tube A was then evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and ammonia solution (0.5 M in 1,4-dioxane, 6.0 mL, 3.0 mmol, 3.0 equiv) and (hetero)aryl halide (if liquid) (1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) were then added into the tube via syringe. Simultaneously, an oven-dried 10 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube (B) equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with Pd precatalyst **3a** (18.4 mg, 0.020 mmol, 0.020 equiv). Tube B was evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and 1,4-dioxane (4.0 mL) was added into the tube via syringe. The reaction mixture in tube B was stirred at room temperature for ~1 min to form a homogeneous solution. The solution of **3a** from tube B was then transferred into tube A via syringe. The reaction mixture in tube A was stirred at an elevated temperature in an oil bath for 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, the crude product was diluted with ethyl acetate (~20 mL) and concentrated *in vacuo* with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude product

residue was purified by flash column chromatography with silica gel or alumina using a solvent mixture (ethyl acetate (EtOAc), hexanes, and/or methanol (MeOH)) as an eluent to afford the isolated arylamine product. The reported yields are of isolated products and averages of two runs.

General Procedure B (For Sterically Hindered (Hetero)aryl Halides): An oven-dried 25 mL resealable screw-cap test tube (A) equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with L7 (10.7 mg, 0.02 mmol, 0.020 equiv), sodium tert-butoxide (134.5 mg, 1.4 mmol, 1.4 equiv), and (hetero)aryl halide (if solid) (1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv). Tube A was evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and ammonia solution (0.5 M in 1,4-dioxane, 6.0 mL, 3.0 mmol, 3.0 equiv) and (hetero)aryl halide (if liquid) (1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) were then added in the tube via syringe. Simultaneously, an oven-dried 10 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube (B) equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with Pd precatalyst 3b (18.1 mg, 0.020 mmol, 0.020 equiv). Tube **B** was evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and 1,4-dioxane (4.0 mL) was added into the tube via syringe. The reaction mixture in tube **B** was stirred at room temperature for ~1 min to form a homogeneous solution. The solution of 3b from tube B was then transferred into tube A via syringe. The reaction mixture in tube A was stirred at an elevated temperature in an oil bath for 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, the crude product was diluted with ethyl acetate (~ 20 mL) and concentrated in vacuo with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude product residue was purified by flash column chromatography with silica gel or alumina using a solvent mixture (ethyl acetate (EtOAc), hexanes, and/or methanol (MeOH)) as an eluent to afford the isolated arylamine product. The reported yields are of isolated products and averages of two runs.

General Procedure C (For Five-Membered Heteroaryl Halides): An oven-dried 25 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube (A) equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with L4 (12.8 mg, 0.020 mmol, 0.020 equiv), sodium tert-butoxide (134.5 mg, 1.4 mmol, 1.4 equiv), and (hetero)aryl halide (if solid) (1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv). Tube A was evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and ammonia solution (0.5 M in 1,4-dioxane, 6.0 mL, 3.0 mmol, 3.0 equiv) and (hetero)aryl halide (if liquid) (1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) were then added into the tube via syringe. Simultaneously, an oven-dried 10 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube (B) was charged with Pd precatalyst 3c (20.2 mg, 0.02 mmol, 0.02 equiv). Tube B was evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and 1,4-dioxane (4.0 mL) was then added into the tube via syringe. The reaction mixture in tube **B** was shaken with the aid of an ultrasonic water-bath at room temperature until all 3c dissolved to form a clear solution. The solution of 3c from tube B was then transferred into tube A via syringe. The reaction mixture in tube A was stirred at an elevated temperature in an oil bath for 20-24 h. After cooling to room temperature, the crude product was diluted with ethyl acetate (~20 mL) and concentrated in vacuo with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude product residue was then purified by flash column chromatography with silica gel or alumina using a solvent mixture (ethyl acetate (EtOAc), hexanes, and/or methanol (MeOH)) as an eluent to afford the isolated arylamine product. The reported yields are of isolated products and averages of two runs.

4-Morpholinoaniline (4a).¹² Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 4-(4-chlorophenyl)morpholine (197.7 mg, 1.0 mmol), Pd precatalyst **3a** (23.0 mg, 0.025 mmol), and **L6** (13.7 mg, 0.025 mmol) at 60 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc as an eluent to afford an inseparable brown solid mixture of 4-

morpholinoaniline (4a) (143 mg, 0.80 mmol, 80%) and bis(4-morpholinophenyl)amine (4a') (4%) The 1° : 2° ratio was determined to be 22 : 1 in the isolated product mixture. ¹H NMR (1°) (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.77 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.62 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 3.82 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 4 H), 3.46 (br s, 2 H), 2.99 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 4 H). ¹³C NMR (1°) (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 144.4, 140.4, 118.2, 116.3, 67.1, 51.1. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3382, 3325, 3223, 2854, 1642, 1511, 1447, 1260, 1227, 1167, 1107, 1061, 916, 827, 765, 718. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₀H₁₄N₂O [M+H] (1°): 179.1179; Found: 179.1174; Calcd for C₂₀H₂₅N₃O₂ [M+H] (2°): 340.2020; Found: 340.2042.

4-(Methylthio)aniline (4b).¹³

(i) 50 °C. Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 1-chloro-4-(methylthio)benzene (158.7 mg, 130 μ L 1.0 mmol) at 50 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:3) as an eluent to afford 4-(methylthio)aniline (4b) (130.3 mg, 0.94 mmol, 94%) as a brown oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.14 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.56 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.65 (br s, 2 H), 2.37 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 145.1, 130.8, 125.4, 115.6, 18.6. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3345, 1618, 1597, 1494, 1422, 1275, 967, 817, 683. Anal. Calcd. for C₇H₉NS: C, 60.39; H, 6.52; Found: C, 60.38; H, 6.62.

(ii) rt. Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 1-bromo-4-(methylthio)benzene (101.6 mg, 0.50 mmol) **3a** (23.0 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %), **L6** (13.7 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %), NaO^tBu (67.3 mg, 0.70 mmol), ammonia solution (0.5 M in 1,4-dioxane, 3.0 mL), and 1,4-dioxane (0.50 mL) at room temperature for 36 h. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:3) an as eluent to afford 4- (methylthio)aniline (**4b**) (56.6 mg, 0.41 mmol, 81%) as a brown oil. The reaction conversion was determined to be ~80% by ¹H NMR spectroscopy of the crude reaction mixture. Spectral and analytical data were identical to those reported for the same compound above.

^tBu

4-(*tert***-Butyl)aniline (4c).¹⁴** Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 1-(*tert*-butyl)-4-chlorobenzene (168.7 mg, 167 μ L, 1.0 mmol) at 60 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:3) as an eluent to afford 4-(*tert*-butyl)aniline (**4c**) (126.8 mg, 0.85 mmol, 85%) as a brown oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.16 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.60 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.49 (br s, 2 H), 1.27 (s, 9 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 143.9, 141.3, 126.1, 115.0, 33.9, 31.6. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3350, 2957, 2903, 2866, 1623, 1515, 1363, 1265, 1189, 825, 643. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₀H₁₅N [M+H]: 150.1277; Found: 150.1286.

4-(Trimethylsilyl)aniline (4d).¹⁵ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using (4-chlorophenyl)trimethylsilane (184.7 mg, 186 μ L 1.0 mmol) at 80 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:4) as an eluent to afford 4-(trimethylsilyl)aniline (4d) (151.5 mg, 0.92 mmol, 92%) as a brown oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.30 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.66 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.65 (br s, 2 H), 0.22 (s, 9 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 147.2, 134.7, 128.4, 114.7, -0.77. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3375, 2953, 1597, 1498, 1617, 1247, 1111, 898, 835, 713. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₉H₁₅NSi [M+H]: 166.1047; Found: 166.1049.



4-Aminobenzonitrile (4e).¹³ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 4-chlorobenzonitrile (137.6 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 60 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:1) as an eluent to afford 4-aminobenzonitrile (4e) (86.7 mg, 0.74 mmol, 74%) as a pale-brown solid. **m.p.**: 82-84 °C (lit: 82-84 °C).^{16 1}**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.38 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, J = 1.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.64 (dd, J = 8.8 Hz, J = 1.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.36 (br s, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 150.8, 133.7, 120.4, 114.3, 99.3. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3447, 3344, 2220, 1629, 1599, 1512, 1310, 1171, 830, 699. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₇H₆N₂ [M+H]: 119.0604; Found: 119.0605.



4-(Benzyloxy)aniline (4f).¹⁷ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 1-(benzyloxy)-4-bromobenzene (131.6 mg, 0.50 mmol) **3a** (23.0 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %), **L6** (13.7 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %), NaO'Bu (67.3 mg, 0.70 mmol), ammonia solution (0.5 M in 1,4-dioxane, 3.0 mL), and 1,4-dioxane (0.50 mL) at room temperature for 36 hours. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:2) and then EtOAc / hexanes (2:1) as eluents to afford 4-(benzyloxy)aniline (**4b**) (83.5 mg, 0.84 mmol, 84%) as a deepbrown solid. The reaction conversion was determined to be ~90% by ¹H NMR spectroscopy of the crude reaction mixture. **m.p.:** 41-42 °C (lit: 45-46.5 °C).¹⁷ ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) &: 7.40 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.35 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.28 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.79 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.60 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.96 (s, 2 H), 3.37 (s, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) &: 152.0, 140.3, 137.6, 128.6, 127.9, 127.6, 116.4, 116.1, 70.8. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3354, 3032, 1623, 1508, 1453, 1380, 1265, 1227, 1016, 822, 733, 696. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₁₃H₁₃NO [M+H]: 200.1070; Found: 200.1076.

Methyl 4-Aminobenzoate (4g).¹³ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using methyl 4-chlorobenzoate (170.6 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 50 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:3) as an eluent to afford methyl 4-aminobenzoate (**4g**) (80.6 mg, 0.53 mmol, 53%) as an off-white solid. **m.p.:** 109 °C (lit: 112-113 °C).¹⁶ ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.84 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.62 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2 H), 4.16 (br s, 2 H), 3.84 (s, 3 H). ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 167.3, 151.1, 131.6, 119.5, 113.8, 51.6. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3405, 3336, 3230, 2, 1635, 1597, 1515, 1434, 1313, 1283, 1176, 1118, 768, 698. **Anal.** Calcd. for C₈H₉NO₂: C, 63.56; H, 6.00; Found: C, 63.48; H, 6.02.

4'-Aminoacetophenone (4h).¹³ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 4'-chloroacetophenone (154.6 mg, 130 μ L 1.0 mmol) at 60 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:1) as an eluent to afford 4'-aminoacetophenone (**4h**) (81.3 mg, 0.60 mmol, 60%) as a pale-yellow solid. **m.p.:** 104-106 °C (lit:

103-107 °C).¹⁸ ¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.79 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.63 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 4.31 (br s, 2 H), 2.49 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 196.7, 151.5, 130.8, 127.6, 113.7, 26.1. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3388, 3325, 3221, 1650, 1637, 1585, 1564, 1514, 1436, 1359, 1304, 1279, 1177, 960, 836, 819. Anal. Calcd. for C₈H₉NO: C, 71.09; H, 6.71; Found: C, 70.94; H, 6.78.

4-Aminobenzophenone (4i).¹³

(i) 50 °C. Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 4-chlorobenzophenone (216.7 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 50 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:1) as an eluent to afford 4-aminobenzophenone (4i) (184.0 mg, 0.93 mmol, 93%) as a pale-yellow solid. **m.p.:** 122-123 °C (lit.: 121-124 °C).¹⁸ ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.71-7.67 (ovrlp, 4 H), 7.50 (t *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.42 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.61 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 4.37 (br s, 2 H). ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 195.4, 151.5, 138.9, 132.9, 131.4, 129.4, 128.1, 126.9, 113.6. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3417, 3335, 3221, 1627, 1585, 1441, 1319, 1285, 1150, 937, 922, 794, 844, 756. **Anal.** Calcd. for C₁₃H₁₁NO: C, 79.16; H, 5.62; Found: C, 79.08; H, 5.70.

(ii) rt. Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 4bromobenzophenone (130.6 mg, 0.50 mmol), 3a (23.0 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %), L6 (13.7 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %), NaO'Bu (67.3 mg, 0.70 mmol), ammonia solution (0.5 M in 1,4-dioxane, 3.0 mL), and 1,4-dioxane (0.50 mL) at room temperature for 36 hours. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:2) as an eluent to afford 4aminobenzophenone (4i) (98.6 mg, 0.48 mmol, 96%) as a pale-yellow solid. Spectral and analytical data were identical to those reported for the same compound above.



(4-Aminophenyl)(piperidin-1-yl)methanone (4j).¹⁹ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using (4-chlorophenyl)(piperidin-1-yl)methanone (223.7 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 50 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc as an eluent to afford (4-aminophenyl)(piperidin-1-yl)methanone (4j) (178.6 mg, 0.88 mmol, 88%) as an off-white solid. m.p.: 161-163 °C (lit.: 160 °C).¹⁹ ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.21 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.59 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 4.04 (br s, 2 H), 3.54 (br s, 4 H), 1.67-1.63 (m, 2 H), 1.57 (br s, 4 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 170.7, 148.3, 128.8, 125.1, 113.9, 25.9, 24.5. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3453, 3308, 3201, 2938, 1630, 1588, 1565, 1428, 1291, 1276, 1000, 845, 762. Anal. Calcd. for C₁₂H₁₆N₂O: C, 70.56; H, 7.90; Found: C, 70.28; H, 7.84.

4-Amino-*N*,*N***-diethylbenzamide (4k).**²⁰ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 4-bromo-*N*,*N***-diethylbenzamide (128.1 mg, 0.50 mmol) 3a (23.0 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %)**, **L6 (13.7 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %)**, NaO'Bu (67.3 mg, 0.70 mmol), ammonia solution (0.5 M

in 1,4-dioxane, 3.0 mL), and 1,4-dioxane (0.50 mL) at room temperature for 36 h. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:2) and then EtOAc as eluents to afford 4-amino-*N*,*N*-diethylbenzamide (**4k**) (90.0 mg, 0.47 mmol, 94%) as a pale-yellow solid. **m.p.**: 123-124 °C (lit.: 118-120 °C)²⁰ ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.19 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.61 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 3.91 (br s, 2 H), 3.41 (br s, 4 H), 1.17 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 6 H). ¹³C **NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 171.8, 147.8, 128.2, 126.7, 114.2, 13.6. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3434, 3333, 2973, 1629, 1595, 1568, 1522, 1424, 1382, 1286, 1176, 1099, 836, 764. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₁₁H₁₆N₂O [M+H]: 193.1335; Found: 193.1343.

NH₂

4-Vinylaniline (**4**).²¹ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 1chloro-4-vinylbenzene (138.6 mg, 126 μ L, 1.0 mmol) at 80 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:4) as an eluent to afford 4vinylaniline (**4**I) (69.6 mg, 0.58 mmol, 58%) as a brown oil. A trace amount of bis(4-vinylphenyl)amine (**4**I') formed as detected by GC/MS analysis of the crude reaction mixture based on 0.25 mmol aryl halide. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.21 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.64-6.57 (ovrlp, 3 H), 5.53 (d, *J* = 17.6 Hz, 1 H), 5.03 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.66 (br s, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 146.3, 136.6, 128.4, 127.4, 115.1, 110.1. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3355, 1606, 1513, 1316, 1279, 1177, 989, 891, 824. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₈H₉N [M+H]: 120.0808; Found: 120.0809.



4-(1*H***-Pyrrol-1-yl)aniline (4m).²²** Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrrole (177.6 mg, 1.0 mmol), Pd precatalyst **3a** (6.4 mg, 0.007 mmol), **L6** (3.8 mg, 0.007 mmol), and 1,4-dioxane (6.0 mL) at 110 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:6) and then EtOAc / hexanes (1:2) as eluents to afford 4-(1*H*-pyrrol-1-yl)aniline (**4m**) (142.6 mg, 0.90 mmol, 90%) as a pale-yellow solid. The 1° : 2° ratio was determined to be 9 : 1 in the crude product based on 0.25 mmol aryl halide. **m.p.:** 80 °C (**lit:** 86-87 °C).²² ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ :) δ : 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 6.94 (t, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.62 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.29 (t, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.58 (br s, 2 H). ¹³C **NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 144.6, 132.8, 122.3, 119.7, 115.6, 109.5. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3416, 3331, 3219, 1626, 1518, 1320, 1277, 1256, 1128, 1078, 1020, 922, 822, 721, 641. **Anal.** Calcd. for C₁₀H₁₀N₂: C, 75.92; H, 6.37; Found: C, 75.86; H, 6.51.



4-(1*H***-imidazol-1-yl)aniline (4n).²³** Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazole (178.6 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 80 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with alumina using EtOAc (100%) and then EtOAc / MeOH (15:1) as eluents to afford 4-(1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)aniline (**4n**) (132.9 mg, 0.83 mmol, 83%) as a pale-yellow solid. **m.p.:** 143-144 °C (lit: 145-146 °C).²⁴ ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃ δ : 7.72 (s, 1 H), 7.16 (ovrlp, 2 H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 3.94 (br s, 2 H). ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 146.3, 135.9, 129.7, 128.6, 123.3, 118.9, 115.5. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3342, 3184, 3114, 1609, 1519, 1282, 1254, 1103, 1059, 909, 827, 741, 699, 663. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₉H₉N₃ [M+H]: 160.0869; Found: 160.0859.



4-(benzothiazol-2-yl)aniline (40).²⁵

(i) 50 °C. Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 2-(4-chlorophenyl)benzothiazole (245.7 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 50 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:2) and then EtOAc / hexanes (1:1) as eluents to afford 4-(benzothiazol-2-yl)aniline (40) (197.5 mg, 0.87 mmol, 87%) as a pale-yellow solid. **m.p.:** 155-156 °C (lit: 156-157 °C).^{25 1}H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.99 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.89 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.83 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.43 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.31 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.71 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 4.01 (br s, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 168.6, 154.3, 149.4, 134.7, 129.2, 126.2, 124.5, 123.9, 122.5, 121.5, 114.8. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3450, 3292, 3184, 1627, 1604, 1471, 1432, 1309, 1228, 1178, 965, 826, 756, 728, 699. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₃H₁₀N₂S [M+H]: 227.0637; Found: 227.0621.

(ii) rt. Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 2-(4-chlorophenyl)benzothiazole (122.9 mg, 0.50 mmol), **3a** (13.8 mg, 0.015 mmol, 3 mol %), **L6** (8.2 mg, 0.015 mmol, 3 mol %), NaO'Bu (67.3 mg, 0.70 mmol), ammonia solution (0.5 M in 1,4-dioxane, 3.0 mL), and 1,4-dioxane (0.50 mL) at room temperature. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:2) and then EtOAc / hexanes (1:1) as eluents to afford 4-(benzothiazol-2-yl)aniline (110.3 mg, 0.49 mmol, 97%) as a pale-yellow solid. Spectral and analytical data were identical to those reported for the same compound above.

5-Aminobenzo[1,3]dioxole (4p).¹ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 5-chlorobenzo[*d*][1,3]dioxole (156.6 mg, 117 μ L, 1.0 mmol) at 80 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:2) as an eluent to afford 5-aminobenzo[1,3]dioxole (4p) (113.2 mg, 0.83 mmol, 83%) as a low-melting, deep-brown solid. The 1° : 2° ratio was determined to be 13 : 1 in the crude product based on 0.25 mmol aryl halide. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.60 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.26 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.09 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 5.82 (s, 2 H), 3.47 (br s, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 148.2, 141.5, 140.2, 108.6, 106.8, 100.6, 98.0. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3420, 3309, 3207, 2900, 1635, 1609, 1486, 1458, 1265, 1191, 1108, 1030, 942, 925, 831, 795, 667. Anal. Calcd. for C₁₅H₁₂N₂O₃: C, 61.31; H, 5.14; Found: Found: C, 61.61; H, 5.22.



2-amino-9*H***-thioxanthen-9-one (4q).²⁶** Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 2-chloro-9*H*-thioxanthen-9-one (246.7 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 80 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:3) and then EtOAc / hexanes (1:2) as eluents to afford 2-amino-9*H*-thioxanthen-9-one (**4q**) (182.2 mg, 0.80 mmol, 80%) as a sunset-yellow solid. **m.p.:** 226-228 °C (lit: 227-228 °C).²⁶ ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 8.44 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.74-7.65 (ovrlp, 3 H), 7.51-7.47 (ovrlp, 2 H), 7.10 (dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, *J* = 2.4 Hz,

1 H), 5.69 (br s, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 178.7, 148.1, 137.2, 132.2, 129.4, 129.1, 127.9, 127.1, 126.4, 125.9, 122.1, 121.2, 110.9. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3425, 3339, 1616, 1587, 1481, 1436, 1323, 1166, 820, 733. **Anal.** Calcd. for C₁₃H₉NOS: C, 68.70; H, 3.99; Found: C, 68.76; H, 4.21.

3-Fluoro-5-methoxyaniline (4r).¹ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 1-chloro-3-fluoro-5-methoxybenzene (160.6 mg, 127 μ L, 1.0 mmol) at 50 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:3) as an eluent to afford 3-fluoro-5-methoxyaniline (**4r**) (113.4 mg, 0.80 mmol, 80%) as a brown oil. The 1° : 2° ratio was determined to be 26 : 1 in the crude product based on 0.25 mmol aryl halide. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.03 (dt, ³*J*_{HF} = 10.8 Hz, ³*J*_{HH} = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.00-5.96 (ovrlp, 2 H), 2.77 (br s, 2 H), 3.71 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 164.6 (d, ¹*J*_{CF} = 239.9 Hz), 161.8 (d, ³*J*_{CF} = 13.6 Hz), 148.8 (d, ³*J*_{CF} = 13.5 Hz), 96.6 (d, ⁴*J*_{CF} = 2.2 Hz), 94.9 (d, ²*J*_{CF} = 25.0 Hz), 91.8 (d, ²*J*_{CF} = 25.5 Hz), 55.4. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3465, 3377, 1616, 1588, 1476, 1197, 1164, 1128, 1047, 1004, 943, 818, 675. **Anal.** Calcd. for C₇H₈FNO: C, 59.57; H, 5.71; Found: C, 59.80; H, 5.83.



3-Chloro-5-fluoroaniline (4s). Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 1-bromo-3-chloro-5-fluorobenzene (209.4 mg, 122 μ L, 1.0 mmol) at 100 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:5) and then EtOAc / hexanes (1:3) as eluents to afford 3-fluoro-5-methoxyaniline (**4s**) (76.2 mg, 0.52 mmol, 52%) as a brown oil. ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.45 (d, ³*J*_{HF} = 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.42 (s, 1 H), 6.24 (d, ³*J*_{HF} = 10.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.83 (br s, 2 H). ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 163.7 (d, ¹*J*_{CF} = 244.4 Hz), 148.8 (d, ³*J*_{CF} = 12.1 Hz), 135.5 (d, ³*J*_{CF} = 13.3 Hz), 110.9 (d, ⁴*J*_{CF} = 2.7 Hz), 106.0 (d, ²*J*_{CF} = 25.2 Hz), 100.4 (d, ²*J*_{CF} = 24.6 Hz). **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3377, 2927, 2854, 1712, 1601, 1584, 1462, 1273, 1153, 874, 834, 713. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₆H₅CIFN [M+H]: 146.0167; Found: 146.0185.



2-Fluorobenzene-1,4-diamine (4t).²⁷ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 4-chloro-2-fluoroaniline (145.6, 111 μ L, 1.0 mmol) and NaO^tBu (211.4 mg, 2.2 mmol, 2.2 equiv) at 60 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (4:1) as an eluent to afford 2-fluorobenzene-1,4-diamine (4t) (84.8 mg, 0.67 mmol, 67%) as a reddish-brown solid. The 1° : 2° ratio was determined to be 20 : 1 in the crude product based on 0.25 mmol aryl halide. m.p.: 87-88 °C (lit: 88-89 °C).^{25 1}H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.61 (dd, ⁴*J*_{HF} = 9.6 Hz, ³*J*_{HH} = 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.40 (dd, ³*J*_{HF} = 12.4 Hz, ⁴*J*_{HH} = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.31 (dd, ³*J*_{HH} = 8.0 Hz, ⁴*J*_{HH} = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.37 (br ovrlp, 4 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 152.6 (d, ¹*J*_{CF} = 236.5 Hz), 139.4 (d, ³*J*_{CF} = 9.2 Hz), 126.02 (d, ²*J*_{CF} = 13.5 Hz), 118.5 (d, ³*J*_{CF} = 4.7 Hz), 111.5 (d, ⁴*J*_{CF} = 3.1

Hz), 103.6 (d, ${}^{2}J_{CF} = 21.96$ Hz). **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3400, 3307, 3203, 1623, 1591, 1516, 1459, 1299, 1237, 1147, 953, 834, 746, 667. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₆H₇FN₂ [M+H]: 127.0666; Found: 127.0667.

4-Chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)aniline (4u).²⁸ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 4-bromo-1-chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (259.5 mg, 149 μ L, 1.0 mmol) at 100 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:8) and then EtOAc / hexanes (1:5) as eluents to afford 4-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)aniline (4u) (140.9 mg, 0.72 mmol, 72%) as a brown solid. The 1° : 2° ratio was determined to be 19 : 1 in the crude product based on 0.25 mmol aryl halide. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.20 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.70 (dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.84 (br s, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 145.3, 132.2, 128.7 (q, ²*J*_{CF} = 30.8 Hz), 123.0 (q, ¹*J*_{CF} = 271.5 Hz), 120.2 (q, ³*J*_{CF} = 1.7 Hz), 118.8, 113.7 (q, ³*J*_{CF} = 5.4 Hz). IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3383, 1626, 1485, 1444, 1334, 1256, 1169, 1114, 1028, 869, 821, 668. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₇H₅ClF₃N [M+H]: 196.0135; Found: 196.0136.



2-Chlorobenzene-1,4-diamine (4v).²⁹ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 4-bromo-2-chloroniline (206.5 mg, 1.0 mmol) and NaO^tBu (211.4 mg, 2.2 mmol, 2.2 equiv) at 80 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc / hexanes (1:1) and then EtOAc / hexanes (2:1) as eluents to afford 2-chlorobenzene-1,4-diamine (4v) (112.6 mg, 0.79 mmol, 79%) as a deep brown solid. **m.p.:** 61-62 °C (lit: 62-64 °C).^{30 1}**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.64 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.60 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.46 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, J = 2.8 Hz, 1 H), 3.51 (br ovrlp, 4 H). ¹³C **NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 139.1, 135.2, 120.4, 117.4, 116.4, 115.6. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3411, 3322, 1602, 1500, 1435, 1303, 1234, 1038, 862, 814, 711, 667. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₆H₇ClN₂ [M+H]: 143.0371; Found: 143.0371.



5-Methoxybenzene-1,3-diamine (4w). Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 1,3-dichloro-5-methoxybenzene (177.0 mg, 1.0 mmol), NaO'Bu (269.1 mg, 2.8 mmol, 2.8 equiv), ammonia solution (0.5 M, 12.0 mL, 6.0 mmol, 6.0 equiv), and 1,4-dioxane (1.0 mL) at 80 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc as an eluent to afford an inseparable viscous deep brown oily mixture of 5-methoxybenzene-1,3-diamine (**4w**) (108 mg, 0.78 mmol, 78%) and 3,3'-diamino-5,5'-dimethoxy-diphenylamine (**4w**') (9%). The 1° : 2° ratio was determined to be 9 : 1 in the isolated product mixture. ¹H NMR (1°) (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.68 (s, 2 H), 5.61 (s, 1 H), 3.68 (s, 3 H), 3.58 (br s, 4 H). ¹³C NMR (1°) (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 161.7, 148.6, 95.1, 91.9, 55.0. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₇H₁₀N₂O [M+H] (1°): 139.0866. Found: 139.0857; Calcd for C₁₄H₁₇N₃O₂ [M+H] (**2°**): 260.1394. Found: 260.1403.



3-Amino-5-methoxypyridine (5a).³¹ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 3-bromo-5-methoxypyridine (188.0 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 80 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel (initially eluted with hexanes/Et₃N (50:1) using EtOAc and then EtOAc/MeOH (15:1) as eluents to afford an inseparable brown solid mixture of 3-amino-5-methoxypyridine (5a) (113 mg, 0.91 mmol, 91%) and bis(5-methoxypyridin-3-yl)amine (5a') (4%) The 1° : 2° ratio was determined to be 23 : 1 the isolated product mixture. ¹H NMR (1°) (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.72-7.71 (ovrlp, 2 H), 6.52 (t, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.04 (br s, 2 H), 3.79 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (1°) (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 156.4, 143.9, 129.9, 126.9, 106.7, 55.3. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3335, 3152, 1588, 1486, 1446, 1430, 1332, 1270, 1204, 1173, 1039, 1017, 969, 843, 734, 700. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₆H₈N₂O [M+H] (1°): 125.0709. Found: 125.0709; Calcd for C₁₂H₁₃N₃O₂ [M+H]: (2°): 232.1081. Found: 232.1090.

3-Amino-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine (5b).³² Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine (181.5 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 80 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc/hexanes (1:1) and then EtOAc/hexanes (2:1) as eluents to afford an inseparable brown oily mixture of 3-amino-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine (5b) (147.5 mg, 0.94 mmol, 94%) and bis(5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-yl)amine (**5b**') (2%). The 1° : 2° ratio was determined to be 47 : 1 of the isolated product mixture based on 0.25 mmol heteroaryl halide. ¹H NMR (1°) (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 8.23 (ovrlp, 2 H), 7.14 (s, 1 H), 4.25 (br s, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (1°) (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 142.9, 140.2 (q, ⁴*J*_{CF} = 1.2 Hz), 135.6 (q, ³*J*_{CF} = 4.8 Hz), 127.0 (q, ²*J*_{CF} = 32.3 Hz), 123.6 (q, ¹*J*_{CF} = 270.9 Hz), 117.4 (q, ³*J*_{CF} = 3.6 Hz). HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₆H₅F₃N₂ [M+H] (1°): 163.0478; Found: 163.0477; Calcd for C₁₂H₇F₆N₃ [M+H]⁺: 308.0617; Found: 308.0635.

MeO N NH₂

2-Amino-6-methoxypyridine (5c).³³ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 2-chloro-6-methoxypyridine (143.6 mg, 119 μ L, 1.0 mmol) at 50 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc/hexanes (1:5) and then EtOAc/hexanes (1:3) as eluents to afford 2-amino-6-methoxypyridine (5c) (107.8 mg, 0.87 mmol, 87%) as brown oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.32 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.08 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.04 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.44 (br s, 2 H), 3.83 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 163.7, 157.4, 140.3, 99.8, 98.3, 53.3. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3473, 3371, 2949, 1575, 1452, 1416, 1340, 1253, 1150, 1120, 1028, 958, 780, 729. Anal. Calcd. for C₆H₈N₂O: C, 58.05; H, 6.50; Found: C, 58.45; H, 6.76.



2-Amino-5-methylpyridine (5d).³⁴ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 2-chloro-5-methylpyridine (127.6 mg, 109 μ L, 1.0 mmol) at 50 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel (initially eluted with EtOAc/triethylamine (50:1)) using EtOAc and then EtOAc/MeOH (20:1) as eluents to afford 2-amino-5-methylpyridine (5d) (81.1 mg, 0.75 mmol, 75%) as a pale-yellow solid. **m.p.:** 74-75 °C (lit: 76-77 °C).³⁴ ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.88 (s, 1 H), 7.23 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.42 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.50 (br s, 2 H), 2.16 (s, 3 H). ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 156.6, 147.5, 138.7, 122.7, 108.4, 17.4. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3451, 3299, 3161, 2921, 1626, 1564, 1499, 1390, 1317, 1265, 1143, 1021, 824, 752, 652. **Anal.** Calcd. for C₆H₈N₂: C, 66.64; H, 7.46; Found: C, 66.88; H, 7.45.



tert-Butyl 6-aminonicotinate (5e).³⁵ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using *tert*-butyl 6-bromonicotinate (258.1 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 50 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc/hexanes (1:2) and then EtOAc/hexanes (2:1) as eluents to afford *tert*-butyl 6-aminonicotinate (5e) (113.8 mg, 0.59 mmol, 59%) as an off-white solid. **m.p.:** 101-102 °C (lit: 94-96 °C).^{35 1}H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 8.66 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.94 (dd, J = 8.8 Hz, J = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.45 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 5.48 (br s, 2 H), 1.57 (s, 9 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 165.1, 161.2, 151.1, 138.7, 117.6, 107.3, 80.7, 28.3. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3389, 3152, 1685, 1654, 1598, 1514, 1364, 1288, 1172, 1126, 1012, 834, 782. Anal. Calcd. for C₁₀H₁₄N₂O₂: C, 61.84; H, 7.27; Found: C, 61.44; H, 7.04.

Me

2,3-Diamino-6-methylpyridine (5f).³⁶ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 2-chloro-3-amino-6-methylpyridine (142.6 mg, 1.0 mmol) and NaO'Bu (211.4 mg, 2.2 mmol) at 50 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel (initially eluted with hexanes/triethylamine (50:1)) using EtOAc and then EtOAc/MeOH (10:1) as eluents to afford 2,3-diamino-6-methylpyridine (**5f)** (46.8 mg, 0.38 mmol, 38%) as a deep-brown solid. The yield of **5f** was determined to be 75% (NMR yield) based on 0.25 mmol heteroaryl halide using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.80 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.45 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 4.39 (br s, 2 H), 3.29 (br s, 2 H), 2.33 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 148.9, 147.0, 126.2, 123.7, 114.2, 23.1. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3185, 2920, 1616, 1473, 1375, 1265, 1221, 1121, 1031, 802, 733. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₆H₉N₃ [M+H]: 124.0869; Found: 124.0868.



2-Aminoquinoline (5g).³⁷ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 2chloroquinoline (163.6 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 80 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel (initially eluted with hexanes/triethylamine (50:1)) using EtOAc and then EA/hexanes (20:1) as eluents to afford 2-aminoquinoline (**5g)** (83.6 mg, 0.58 mmol, 58%) as a pale-brown solid. **m.p.:** 126-127 °C (lit: 127-128 °C).³⁷ ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.79 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.57 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.52 (t, *J* = 8.0 H, 1 H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.65 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 5.30 (br s, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 157.3, 147.6, 138.0, 129.7, 127.5, 125.7, 123.5, 122.5, 111.9. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3422, 3301, 3122, 1647, 1563, 1509, 1483, 1429, 1393, 1354, 1123, 822, 751, 702, 621. Anal. Calcd. for C₉H₈N₂: C, 67.16; H, 4.51; Found: C, 67.04; H, 4.46.



3-Aminoquinoline (5h).³⁸ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 3bromoquinoline (208.1 mg, 136 μ L, 1.0 mmol) at 60 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc (100%) as an eluent to afford 3-aminoquinoline **(5h)** (137.9 mg, 0.95 mmol, 95%) as a brown solid. **m.p.:** 81 °C (lit: 80-83 °C).³⁹ ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 8.47 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.96 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.52 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.42-7.36 (ovrlp, 2 H), 7.12 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.08 (br s, 2 H). ¹³C **NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 143.1, 142.5, 140.0, 129.2, 128.9, 126.9, 125.8, 125.4, 114.7. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3315, 3158, 1608, 1495, 1433, 1345, 1289, 1219, 1128, 978, 882, 838, 771, 743. **Anal.** Calcd. for C₉H₈N₂: C, 74.98; H, 5.59; Found: C, 74.70 H, 5.54.



6-Aminoquinoline (5i).⁴⁰ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 6chloroquinoline (163.6 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 50 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel (initially eluted with hexanes/triethylamine (50:1)) using EtOAc as an eluent to afford 6-aminoquinoline (5i) (130.7 mg, 0.91 mmol, 91%) as a brown solid. m.p.: 113-114 °C (lit: 115-116 °C).⁴¹ ¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 8.63 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.89 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.81 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.20 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.10 (dd, *J* = 8.8 Hz, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.81 (s, 1 H), 4.13 (br s, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 146.5, 144.8, 143.2, 133.7, 130.2, 129.7, 121.6, 121.3, 107.2. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3397, 3311, 3180, 1635, 1616, 1505, 1439, 1375, 1282, 1238, 1146, 1122, 959, 910, 824, 761. **Anal.** Calcd. for C₉H₈N₂: C, 74.98; H, 5.59; Found: C, 54.67; H, 5.84.



5-Aminobenzothiophene (5j).⁴² Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 5-chlorobenzothiophene (168.6 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 80 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc/hexanes (1:4) and then EtOAc/hexanes (1:3) as eluents to afford 5-aminobenzothiophene (5j) (136.2 mg, 0.91 mmol, 91%) as a brown solid. **m.p.:** 71-72 °C (lit:71.2 °C).⁴³ ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.70 (dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.62 (br s, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 143.6, 140.9, 130.3, 127.1, 123.1, 123.0, 114.9, 108.2. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3427, 3347, 1594, 1502, 1428, 1268, 1246, 1163, 862, 839, 798, 764, 702. **Anal.** Calcd. for C₈H₇NS: C, 64.39; H, 4.73; Found: C, 64.73; H, 4.95.



1-Benzyl-6-amino-1*H***-indole (5k).** Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 1-benzyl-6-chloro-1*H*-indole (**S2**) (241.7 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 80 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc/hexanes (1:4) and then EtOAc/hexanes (1:2) as eluents to afford 1-benzyl-6-amino-1*H*-indole (**5k**) (203.4 mg, 0.91 mmol, 91%) as a brown solid. **m.p.:** 143-144 °C. ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.39 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.27-7.16 (ovrlp, 3 H), 7.04 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.51 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.47 (s, 1 H), 6.40 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1 H), 5.13 (s, 2 H), 3.49 (br s, 2 H). ¹³C **NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 142.1, 137.8, 137.6, 128.8, 127.5, 126.7, 126.5, 122.0, 121.6, 110.6, 101.7, 95.3, 49.9. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3436, 3351, 1624, 1493, 1469, 1454, 1432, 1337, 1325, 1278, 1228, 1180, 803, 734, 723. **Anal.** Calcd. for C₁₅H₁₄N₂: C, 81.05; H, 6.35; Found: C, 80.75; H, 6.42.

5-Amino-2-methylbenzothiazole (51).⁴⁴ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 5-chloro-2-methylbenzothiazole (183.7 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 60 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc/hexanes (1:1) and then EtOAc/hexanes (4:1) as eluents to afford 5-amino-2-methylbenzothiazole (51) (155.5 mg, 0.95 mmol, 95%) as a pale-brown solid. m.p.: 100-101 °C (lit: 103.5-105 °C).⁴⁴ ¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.23 (s, 1 H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.85 (br s, 2 H), 2.76 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 167.8, 154.8, 145.4, 125.3, 121.6, 114.5, 107.4, 20.0. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3383, 3308, 3196, 1635, 1556, 1522, 1469, 1436, 1316, 1173, 1152, 947, 857, 797, 693, 646. **Anal.** Calcd. for C₈H₈N₂S: C, 58.51; H, 4.91; Found: C, 58.44; H, 5.03.

5-Amino-2-methylbenzoxazole (5m).⁴⁵ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 5-chloro-2-methylbenzoxazole (167.6 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 80 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc/hexanes (4:1) and then EtOAc/MeOH (10:1) as eluents to afford 5-amino-2-methylbenzoxazole (**5m**) (103.8 mg, 0.70 mmol, 70%) as a pale-brown solid. The 1° : 2° ratio was determined to be 10 : 1 in the crude product based on 0.25 mmol hereroaryl halide. **m.p.:** 71-73 °C. ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.21 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.61 (dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.77 (s, 2 H), 2.55 (s, 3 H). ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 164.3, 144.8, 143.6, 142.4, 112.8, 110.2, 104.7, 14.5. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3420, 3348, 1622, 1568, 1486, 1450, 1381, 1272, 1176, 923, 841, 804, 688, 660, 616. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₈H₈N₂O [M+H]: 149.0709; Found: 149.0709.

$$\overset{\text{Me}_2N}{\swarrow}\overset{N}{\swarrow}\overset{\text{NH}_2}$$

2-Amino-6-(dimethylamino)pyrazine (5n).

(i) 50 °C. Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 2-chloro-6-(dimethylamino)pyrazine (157.6 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 50 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel (initially eluted with hexanes/triethylamine (50:1)) using EtOAc and then EtOAc/MeOH (20:1) as eluents to afford an inseparable deep-brown mixture of 2-amino-6-(dimethylamino)pyrazine (5n) (91.9 mg, 0.62 mmol, 62%) and bis(6-(dimethylamino)pyrazin-2-

yl)amine (**5n**') (4%). The 1° : 2° ratio was determined to be 16:1 of the isolated product mixture. ¹H **NMR of 1° product** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.37 (s, 1 H), 7.24 (s, 1 H), 4.35 (br s, 2 H), 3.03 (s, 6 H). ¹³C **NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 154.0, 152.6, 118.8, 118.0, 37.5. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3423, 3276, 3114, 1629, 1575, 1525, 1428, 1389, 1307, 1230, 1204, 1160, 1106, 910, 802, 668. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₆H₁₀N₄ [M+H] (**1°**) 139.9078; Found: 139.0972; Calcd for C₁₂H₁₇N₇ [M+H] (**2°**): 260.1618; Found: 260.1632. (**ii) rt.** Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 2-chloro-6-(dimethylamino)pyrazine (157.6 mg, 1.0 mmol), Pd precatalyst **3a** (27.6 mg, 0.030 mmol), and **L6** (16.5 mg, 0.030 mmol) at room temperature. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with alumina using EtOAc/hexanes (1:4) and then EtOAc as eluents to afford an inseparable deep-brown mixture of 2-amino-6-(dimethylamino)pyrazine (**5n**) (114.7 mg, 0.62 mmol, 83%) and bis(6-(dimethylamino)pyrazin-2-yl)amine (**5n**') (3%). The 1° : 2° ratio was determined to be 29:1 of the isolated product mixture based on 0.25 mmol heteroaryl halide. Spectral and analytical data were identical to those reported for the same compound above.



2-Aminoquinoxaline (**50**).⁴⁶ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 2-chloroquinoxaline (164.6 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 50 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel (initially eluted with hexanes/triethylamine (50:1)) using EtOAc/hexanes (1:4) and then EtOAc/hexanes (5:1) as eluents to afford 2-aminoquinoxaline (**50**) (101.8 mg, 0.70 mmol, 70%) as a yellow solid. **m.p.:** 155-157 °C (lit: 155-157 °C).⁴⁷ ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 8.31 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.55-7.49 (ovrlp, 2 H), 7.34-7.28 (m, 1 H), 6.98 (br s, 2 H). ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 153.6, 141.9, 139.2, 136.4, 129.6, 128.5, 125.4, 123.4. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3318, 3116, 1743, 1658, 1586, 1568, 1481, 1425, 1353, 1238, 1125, 1025, 976, 915, 752. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₈H₇N₃ [M+H]: 146.0713; Found: 146.0710.

6-Aminoquinoxaline (5p).⁴⁸

(i) 50 °C. Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 6bromoquinoxaline (209.0 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 50 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc and then EtOAc/MeOH (20:1) as eluents to afford 6aminoquinoxaline (5p) (127.4 mg, 0.88 mmol, 88%) as a deep brown solid. **m.p.:** 155-156 °C (lit: 157 °C).⁴⁸ ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 8.60 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.44 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.25 (dd, *J* = 9.2 Hz, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.93 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.08 (br s, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 150.5, 145.0, 144.9, 139.7, 136.5, 129.7, 122.4, 105.0. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3393, 3312, 3182, 1645, 1611, 1501, 1434, 1370, 1307, 1225, 1134, 1031, 959, 857, 816. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₈H₇N₃ [M+H]: 146.0713. Found: 146.0713.

(ii) rt. Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 6-bromoquinoxaline (209.0 mg, 1.0 mmol), Pd precatalyst **3a** (27.6 mg, 0.030 mmol), and **L6** (16.5 mg, 0.030 mmol) at room temperature. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc and then EtOAc/MeOH (20:1) as eluents to afford 6-aminoquinoxaline (**5p**) (126.8 mg, 0.87 mmol, 87%) as a deep brown solid. Spectral and analytical data were identical to those reported for the same compound above. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 8.66 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.55 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1

H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.19 (dd, *J* = 9.2 Hz, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.40 (br s, 2 H).

MeO

MeO

2-Amino-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidine (5q).⁴⁹ Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 2-chloro-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidine (174.6 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 50 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc/hexanes (1:1) as an eluent to afford 2-amino-4,6-dimethoxypyrimidine (**5q**) (124.1 mg, 0.80 mmol, 80%) as a white solid. **m.p.:** 97-98 °C (lit: 95 °C).⁴⁹ ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.46 (s, 1 H), 5.40 (s, 2 H), 3.83 (s, 6 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 172.4, 162.5, 79.4, 53.7. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3407, 3308, 3181, 1633, 1569, 1444, 1409, 1360, 1210, 1147, 1100, 1043, 1008, 926, 791, 769, 681. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₆H₉N₃O₂ [M+H]: 156.0768; Found: 156.0759.

MeO

2-amino-5-(2-methoxyethoxy)pyrimidine (5r). Following the general procedure **A**, the title compound was prepared using 2-chloro-5-(2-methoxyethoxy)pyrimidine (**S5**) (377.2 mg, 2.0 mmol), NH₃ solution (0.5 M, 6.0 mmol, 12.0 mL), NaO^tBu (269.1 mg, 2.8 mmol), Pd precatalyst **3a** (36.7 mg, 0.040 mmol), **L6** (22.0 mg, 0.040 mmol), and 1,4-dioxane (1.0 mL) at 100 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel (initially eluted with hexanes/triethylamine (50:1)) using EtOAc and then EtOAc/MeOH (15:1) as an eluent to afford 2-amino-5-(2-methoxyethoxy)pyrimidine (**5q**) (214.6 mg, 0.63 mmol, 63%) as a white solid. **m.p.:** 79-81 °C. ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 8.08 (s, 2 H), 5.55 (br s, 2 H), 4.09 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2 H), 3.71 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2 H), 3.43 (s, 3 H). ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 158.8, 146.3, 146.2, 70.8, 69.2, 58.9. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3403, 3315, 3196, 2883, 1630, 1553, 1466, 1266, 1189, 1123, 1065, 1035, 908, 863, 783, 650. **Anal.** Calcd. for C₇H₁₁N₃O₂: C, 49.70; H, 6.55; Found: C, 49.78; H, 6.58.

3-Amino-6-(3,5-dimethyl-1*H***-pyrazol-1-yl)pyridazine (5s).** Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 3-chloro-6-(3,5-dimethyl-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)pyridazine (208.7 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 50 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel (initially eluted with hexanes/triethylamine (50:1)) using EtOAc and then EtOAc/MeOH (20:1) as eluents to afford 3-amino-6-(3,5-dimethyl-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl)pyridazine (**5s**) (67.4 mg, 0.36 mmol, 36%) as a brown solid. The ¹H NMR of **5s** was determined to be 56% based on 0.25 mmol reaction using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard. **m.p.:** 141-142 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.78 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.00 (s, 1 H), 5.20 (br s, 2 H), 2.59 (s, 3 H), 2.28 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 158.3, 150.9, 150.0, 141.4, 123.7, 117.3, 108.7, 14.0, 13.6. **IR** (neat cm⁻)

¹) 3306, 3139, 1624, 1552, 1476, 1436, 1338, 1219, 1034, 1016, 971, 836, 793. Anal. Calcd. for $C_9H_{11}N_5$: C, 57.13; H, 5.86; Found: C, 57.02; H, 5.73.



3-Amino-9-ethyl-9*H***-carbazole (5t).⁵⁰** Following the general procedure A, the title compound was prepared using 3-bromo-9-ethyl-9*H*-carbazole (274.2 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 100 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc/hexanes (1:2) and then EtOAc/hexanes (2:1) as eluents to afford 3-amino-9-ethyl-9*H*-carbazole (5t) (183.6 mg, 0.87 mmol, 87%) as a brown solid. **m.p.:** 109-112 °C (lit: 113-114 °C).⁵⁰ ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.96 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.42-7.38 (ovrlp, 2 H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.13 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.87 (dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.25 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 3.55 (br s, 2 H), 1.35 (t *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3 H). ¹³C **NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 140.3, 139.0, 134.4, 125.4, 123.6, 122.4, 120.4, 118.0, 115.5, 109.0, 108.3, 106.3, 37.4, 13.8. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3412, 3332, 2973, 1606, 1492, 1468, 1327, 1227, 1147, 802, 747. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₁₄H₁₄N₂ [M+H]: 211.1230. Found: 211.1221.



2,6-Dimethylaniline (6a).⁵¹ Following procedure B, the title compound was prepared using 2-chloro-1,3-xylene (140.6 mg, 133 μ L, 1.0 mmol) at 100 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc/hexanes (1:15) as an eluent to afford 2,6-dimethylaniline (6a) (86.1 mg, 0.71 mmol, 71%) as a brown oil. The 1° : 2° ratio was determined to be 29:1 of the isolated product mixture based on 0.25 mmol aryl halide; a trace of reduced product xylene was also detected by GC/MS analysis. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.93 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.63 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.53 (br s, 2 H), 2.16 (s, 6 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 142.8, 128.3, 121.8, 118.1, 17.7. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3386, 2966, 2919, 2853, 1617, 1474, 1272, 1089, 756, 733. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₈H₁₁N [M+H]: 122.0964; Found: 122.0964.



5-Amino-8-methoxyquinoline (6b).⁵² Following the general procedure B, the title compound was prepared using 5-chloro-8-methoxyquinoline (**S9**) (193.6 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 100 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel (initially eluted with hexanes/triethylamine (50:1)) using EtOAc and then EtOAc/MeOH (15:1) as eluents to afford 5-amino-8-methoxyquinoline (**6b**) (160.6 mg, 0.92 mmol, 92%) as a deep-brown solid. **m.p.:** 152-153 °C (lit: 156-158 °C).⁵² ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 8.93-8.91 (m, 1 H), 8.17 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 7.40-7.36 (m, 1 H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 6.75 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.01 (s, 3 H), 3.80 (br s, 2 H). ¹³C **NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 148.8, 148.6, 140.2, 134.9, 129.9, 120.3, 120.2, 110.0, 108.1, 55.8. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹)

3318, 3215, 1635, 1475, 1461, 1419, 1365, 1276, 1250, 1098, 1016, 819, 785, 703, 643. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for $C_{10}H_{10}N_2O$ [M+H]: 175.0866; Found: 175.0858.



9-Aminophenanthrene (6c).⁵³ Following procedure B, the title compound was prepared using 9bromophenanthrene (257.1 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 100 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc/hexanes (1:6) and then EtOAc/hexanes (1:4) as an eluent to afford 9-aminophenanthrene (**6c**) (159.1 mg, 0.82 mmol, 82%) as a brown solid. A reduced product, phenanthrene, also formed in 8% NMR yield based on 0.25 mmol aryl halide using 1,3,5trimethoxybenzene as internal standard. **m.p.:** 135-136 °C (lit: 137.5-139 °C).⁵³ ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 8.74 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 8.57 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 8.23 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.67-7.62 (ovrlp, 2 H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.43 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.29 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.91 (s, 1 H), 5.80 (br s, 2 H). ¹³C **NMR** (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 142.5, 133.8, 130.6, 126.8, 126.5, 125.9, 125.4, 125.0, 124.3, 123.1, 122.7, 122.5, 121.9, 103.8. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3391, 3322, 1497, 1631, 1607, 1434, 1323, 1236, 1206, 869, 845, 719, 644. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₁₄H₁₁N [M+H]: 194.0964; Found: 194.0950.



2-Amino-3-methylpyridine (6d).⁵⁴ Following the general procedure B, the title compound was prepared using 2-chloro-3-methylpyridine (127.6 mg, 109 μ L, 1.0 mmol) at 50 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel (initially eluted with hexanes/Et₃N (50:1)) using EtOAc and then EtOAc/MeOH (20:1) as eluents to afford an inseparable pale brown oily mixture of 2-amino-3-methylpyridine (6d) (91.9 mg, 0.85 mmol, 85%) and bis(3-methylpyridin-2-yl)amine (6d') (8%). The 1° : 2° ratio was determined to be 11 : 1 in the isolated product mixture. ¹H NMR (1°) (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.94 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1 H), 6.59 (dd, *J* = 7.2 Hz, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.57 (br s, 2 H), 2.10 (s, 3 H). ¹³C NMR (1°) (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 157.3, 145.6, 137.7, 116.6, 114.3, 17.1. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3324, 3190, 1613, 1594, 1579, 1470, 1451, 1382, 1290, 1196, 1079, 1036, 994, 764. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₆H₈N₂ [M+H] (1°): 109.0760. Found: 109.0760; Calcd for C₁₂H₁₃N₃ (2°): [M+H]: 200.1182. Found: 200.1168.



1-Aminoisoquinoline (6e).⁵⁵

(i) 50 °C. Following the general procedure B, the title compound was prepared using 1-chloroisoquinoline (163.6 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 50 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel (initially eluted with hexanes/triethylamine (50:1)) using EtOAc/hexanes (2:1) followed by EtOAc/hexanes (4:1) and EtOAc/hexanes (10:1) as eluents to afford 1-aminoisoquinoline (6e) (109.4 mg, 0.76 mmol, 76%) as a yellow solid. m.p.: 119-120 °C.(lit: 122-123 °C).⁵⁵ ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.94 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.79 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.67 (d, J =

8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.58 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.44 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1 H), 7.02 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 5.49 (br s, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 156.5, 141.2, 137.4, 130.2, 127.1, 126.1, 122.7, 117.9, 112.4. IR (neat cm⁻¹) 3486, 3305, 3054, 1639, 1560, 1503, 1434, 1342, 1287, 1259, 1145, 1006, 873, 800, 751, 676. HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₉H₈N₂ [M+H]: 145.0760; Found: 145.0758.

(ii) rt. Following the general procedure B, the title compound was prepared using 1-chloroisoquinoline (163.6 mg, 1.0 mmol), Pd precatalyst **3b** (45.3 mg, 0.050 mmol), and **L7** (26.8 mg, 0.050 mmol) at room temperature. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel (initially eluted with hexanes/triethylamine (50:1)) using EtOAc/hexanes (2:1) followed by EtOAc/hexanes (4:1) and EtOAc/hexanes (10:1) as eluents to afford 1-aminoisoquinoline (**9e**) (116.0 mg, 0.81 mmol, 81%) as a yellow solid. Spectral and analytical data were identical to those reported for the same compound above.



4-Amino-6,7-dimethoxyquinazoline (**6f**).⁵⁶ Following the general procedure B, the title compound was prepared using 4-chloro-6,7-dimethoxyquinazoline (224.6 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 50 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with alumina using EtOAc followed by EtOAc/MeOH (20:1) and EtOAc/MeOH (15:1) as eluents to afford 4-amino-6,7-dimethoxyquinazoline (**6f**) (176.6 mg, 0.86 mmol, 86%) as a yellow solid. The diarylamine side-product was detected by LC/MS analysis and the 1° : 2° ratio was determined to be 9 : 1 in the crude product based on 0.25 mmol aryl halide. **m.p.:** 201-202 °C (lit: 202 °C).^{56 1}**H NMR** (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 8.27 (s, 1 H), 7.57 (s, 1 H), 7.42 (br s, 2 H), 7.07 (s, 1 H), 3.89 (s, 3 H), 3.86 (s, 3 H). ¹³C **NMR** (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 160.5, 154.0, 153.9, 148.2, 146.7, 108.0, 106.9, 102.7, 56.0, 55.7. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3586, 3302, 3089, 2924, 1665, 1584, 1487, 1435, 1339, 1248, 1218, 1117, 1031, 990, 833, 788. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₁₀H₁₁N₃O₂ [M+H]: 206.0924; Found: 206.0914.



4-Amino-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrazole (7a). An oven-dried 25 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube (A) equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with 4-bromo-1-(4-fluorophenyl)pyrazole (241.1 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and sodium *tert*-butoxide (134.5 mg, 1.4 mmol, 1.4 equiv). Tube A was evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and ammonia solution (0.5 M in 1,4-dioxane, 6.0 mL, 3.0 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was then added into tube A via syringe. Simultaneously, an oven-dried 10 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube (B) equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with Pd₂dba₃ (9.2 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.01 equiv) and ligand L4 (25.6 mg, 0.04 mmol, 0.04 equiv). Tube B was evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and 1,4-dioxane (4.0 mL) was then added into tube B via syringe. The reaction mixture in tube B was stirred at 100 °C in an oil bath for 3 min, after which time

the color of the reaction mixture changed from dark purple to deep brown, indicating the formation of Pd-L4 catalyst. After cooling to room temperature, the deep brown catalyst solution from tube **B** was transferred into tube **A** via syringe. The reaction mixture in tube **A** was then stirred in an oil bath at 120 ^oC for 20 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude product residue was then purified by flash column chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc and then EtOAc/MeOH (15:1) as an eluent to afford 4-amino-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrazole (**7a**) (153.3 mg, 0.86 mmol, 86%) as a brown solid (78% ¹H NMR yield based on 0.25 mmol heteroaryl halide using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard). Note: the conversion was incomplete when catalyst system **3c/L4** was used based on 0.25 mmol heteroaryl halide. **m.p.:** 86-87 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.54 (dd, ³J_{HH} = 8.8 Hz, ⁴J_{HF} = 4.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.43 (s, 1 H), 7.37 (s, 1 H), 7.09 (dd, ³J_{HH} = 8.8 Hz, ³J_{HF} = 8.8 Hz, 2 H), 3.06 (br s, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 160.5 (d, ¹J_{CF} = 243.1 Hz), 136.7 (d, ⁴J_{CF} = 2.6 Hz), 133.4, 131.3, 119.8 (d, ³J_{CF} = 8.1 Hz), 116.0 (d, ²J_{CF} = 22.7 Hz), 114.6. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3399, 3286, 3197, 3130, 1588, 1514, 1398, 1367, 1225, 1091, 1011, 949, 832, 809, 647. **Anal.** Calcd. for C₉H₈FN₃: C, 61.01; H, 4.55; Found: C, 61.26; H, 4.63.



2-Aminobenzothiazole (7b).⁵⁷ Following the general procedure C, the title compound was prepared using 2-chlorobenzothiazole (169.6 mg, 130 μ L, 1.0 mmol), precatalyst **3c** (50.5 mg, 0.050 mmol), **L4** (32.0 mg, 0.050 mmol), and 1,4-dioxane (1 mL) at room temperature. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc/hexanes (1:2) and then EtOAc/hexanes (2:1) as eluents to afford 2-aminobenzothiazole (**7b**) (144.5 mg, 0.96 mmol, 96%) as a pale-brown solid. **m.p.:** 128-129 °C (lit: 125-127 °C).^{57 1}**H NMR** (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.44 (br s, 2 H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1 H), 7.20 (td, *J* = 8.0 Hz, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 1 H), 6.99 (td, *J* = 8.0 Hz, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 1 H). ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 166.4, 152.8, 130.9, 125.4, 120.85, 120.78, 117.7. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3388, 3055, 1639, 1524, 1443, 1307, 1283, 1103, 888, 739, 719. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₇H₈N₂S [M+H]: 151.0324; Found: 151.0318.



3-Amino-1-benzyl-1*H***-indazole (7c).**⁵⁸ Following the general procedure C, the title compound was prepared using 1-benzyl-3-chloro-1*H*-indazole (**S6**) (242.7 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 80 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc/hexanes (1:1) and then EtOAc/hexanes (2:1) as eluents to afford 3-amino-1-benzyl-1*H*-indazole (**7c**) (175.8 mg, 0.79 mmol, 79%) as a brown solid. A trace of reduced product, 1-benzyl-1*H*-indazole, formed based on 0.25 mmol heteroaryl halide as detected by GC/MS. **m.p.:** 116-117 °C (lit: 111-113 °C).⁵⁸ ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.52 (dt, *J* = 8.4 Hz, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.31-7.20 (ovrlp, 4 H), 7.19-7.15 (ovrlp, 3 H), 7.00 (ddd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, *J* = 6.8 Hz, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 1 H), 5.34 (s, 2 H), 4.11 (br s, 2 H). ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 147.5, 141.4, 137.6, 128.7, 127.6, 127.14, 127.13, 119.7, 118.8, 115.1, 109.0, 52.2. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3432, 3301, 3196, 1623, 1541, 1493, 1438, 1353, 1307, 1264, 1082, 1027, 950, 815, 762, 744, 699. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₁₄H₁₃N₃ [M+H]: 224.1182; Found: 224.1161.


4-Amino-1-trityl-1*H***-imidazole (7d).** Following the general procedure C, the title compound was prepared using 4-bromo-1-trityl-1*H*-imidazole (**S3**) (389.3 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 80 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel (initially eluted with hexanes/triethylamine (50:1)) using EtOAc and then EtOAc/MeOH (12:1) as eluents to afford 4-amino-1-trityl-1*H*-imidazole (**7e**) (294.3 mg, 0.90 mmol, 90%) as a deep-brown solid. **m.p.:** 196 °C. ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.33-7.30 (ovrlp, 9 H), 7.19-7.14 (m, 6 H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.08 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.29 (br s, 2 H). ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 144.7, 142.6, 135.2, 129.9, 128.04, 128.00, 103.8, 75.2. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3412, 3297, 3052, 1569, 1489, 1442, 1378, 1241, 1140, 1084, 1036, 990, 907, 870, 751, 699, 638, 654. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₂₂H₁₉N₃ [M+H]: 326.1652; Found: 326.1659.



4-Amino-1-trityl-1*H***-pyrazole (7e).** Following the general procedure C, the title compound was prepared using 4-bromo-1-trityl-1*H*-pyrazole (**S4**) (389.3 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 100 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc/hexanes (1:1) followed by EtOAc/hexanes (4:1) as eluents to afford 4-amino-1-trityl-1*H*-pyrazole (7e) (279.8 mg, 0.79 mmol, 79%) as an off-white solid. A small amount of reduced product, 1-benzyl-1*H*-indazole (9% NMR yield), formed based on 0.25 mmol heteroaryl halide using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard. **m.p.:** 206-207 °C. ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.31 (d, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 1 H), 7.30-7.27 (ovrlp, 9 H), 7.18-7.13 (m, 6 H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.84 (br s, 2 H). ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 143.5, 132.1, 130.3, 127.8, 127.73, 127.67, 121.7, 78.4. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3408, 3338, 3056, 1582, 1492, 1443, 1347, 1181, 990, 903, 874, 815, 748, 698, 638. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₂₂H₁₉N₃ [M+H]: 326.1652; Found: 326.1647.



4-Amino-3-methyl-1-trityl-1*H***-pyrazole (7f).** Following the general procedure C, the title compound was prepared using 4-bromo-3-methyl-1-trityl-1*H*-pyrazole (**S7**) (403.3 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 100 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc/hexanes (1:1) and then EtOAc/hexanes (4:1) as eluents to afford 4-amino-3-methyl-1-trityl-1*H*-pyrazole (**7f**) (170.7 mg, 0.50 mmol, 50%) as a brown solid. **m.p.:** 191-192 °C. ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.28-7.24 (ovrlp, 9 H), 7.18-7.14 (m, 6 H), 6.83 (s, 1 H), 2.67 (br s, 2 H), 2.17 (s, 3 H). ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 143.8, 140.1, 130.2, 127.7, 127.5, 125.3, 122.2, 77.8, 11.1. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3408, 3337, 3061, 1584, 1491, 1443, 1352, 1218, 1182, 1082, 1035, 998, 902, 874, 755, 698, 733, 641. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₂₃H₂₁N₃ [M+H]: 340.1808; Found: 340.1814.



4-Amino-1,3,5-trimethyl-1*H***-pyrazole (7g).**⁵⁹ Following the general procedure B, the title compound was prepared using 4-bromo-1,3,5-trimethyl-1*H*-pyrazole (189.1 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 100 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with alumina using EtOAc/hexanes (1:1) followed by EtOAc/hexanes (3:2) and EtOAc/hexanes (4:1) as eluents to afford 4-amino-1,3,5-trimethyl-1*H*-pyrazole (**7g**) (50.4 mg, 0.40 mmol, 40%) as a brown solid. The yield of **7g** was determined to be 78% (NMR yield) and a small amount of 1,3,5-trimethyl-1*H*-pyrazole (9% NMR yield) also formed based on 0.25 mmol heteroaryl halide using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard. **m.p.:** 97-99 °C (lit: 98 °C).⁵⁹ ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 3.66 (s, 3 H), 2.52 (br s, 2 H), 2.15 (s, 3 H), 2.13 (s, 3 H). ¹³C **NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 138.6, 128.0, 122.7, 36.1, 10.8, 8.8. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3343, 3204, 2922, 1588, 1475, 1444, 1360, 1314, 1232, 988, 861, 803, 680, 613. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₆H₁₁N₃ [M+H]: 126.1026; Found: 126.1026.



4-Amino-3,5-dimethyl-1-trityl-1*H***-pyrazole (7h).** Following the general procedure B, the title compound was prepared using 4-bromo-3,5-dimethyl-1-trityl-1*H*-pyrazole (**S8**) (417.3 mg, 1.0 mmol) at 110 °C. After work up the crude product was purified by flash chromatography with silica gel using EtOAc/hexanes (1:1) and then EtOAc as eluents to afford 4-amino-3,5-dimethyl-1-trityl-1*H*-pyrazole (**7h**) (291.2 mg, 0.82 mmol, 82%) as an off-white solid. A small amount of reduced product, 3,5-dimethyl-1-trityl-1*H*-pyrazole (8% NMR yield), also formed based on 0.25 mmol heteroaryl halide using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard. **m.p.:** 211-212 °C. ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 7.31-7.22 (ovrlp, 9 H), 7.04-7.01 (m, 6 H), 3.45 (br s, 2 H), 1.99 (s, 3 H), 1.30 (s, 3 H). ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 143.4, 135.3, 129.8, 127.4, 127.3, 126.9, 126.1, 76.8, 11.7, 11.3. **IR** (neat cm⁻¹) 3408, 3336, 2921, 1596, 1490, 1444, 1336, 1267, 1211, 1035, 1000, 895, 759, 744, 708, 697, 667, 642. **HRMS** (ESI) Calcd for C₂₄H₂₃N₃ [M+H]: 354.1965; Found: 354.1970.

Control Experiments for Palladium-Catalyzed Arylation of Ammonia (Scheme S2). An oven-dried 15 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with ligand (L6, L7, or L4; 0.005 mmol, 0.02 equiv), sodium *tert*-butoxide (33.6 mg, 0.35 mmol, 1.4 equiv), and (hetero)aryl halide (if solid) (0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv). The tube was then evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times). Ammonia solution (0.5 M in 1,4-dioxane, 1.5 mL, 3.0 equiv), 1,4-dioxane (1.0 mL), and (hetero)aryl halide (if liquid) (0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv) were then added into the tube via syringe. The reaction mixture was stirred at an elevated temperature in an oil bath or at room temperature for 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, ethyl acetate (~4 mL) was added into the reaction mixture, and a portion of the reaction mixture was analyzed for the existence of the arylamine product by (i) GC/MS analysis, (ii) TLC analysis by comparing with the authentic samples, or (iii) ¹H NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (14.0 mg, 0.083 mmol, 0.33 equiv) as internal standard.

Additional Results for the Selective Palladium-Catalyzed Arylation of Ammonia (Scheme S3). An oven-dried 15 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube (A) equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with ligand (L6 or L7; 0.005 mmol, 0.02 equiv), sodium tert-butoxide (33.6 mg, 0.35 mmol, 1.4 equiv), and (hetero)aryl halide (if solid) (0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv). Tube A was evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and ammonia solution (0.5 M in 1,4-dioxane, 1.5 mL, 3.0 equiv) and (hetero)aryl halide (if liquid) (0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv) were then added into the tube via syringe. Simultaneously, an oven-dried 10 mL re-sealable screw-cap test tube (B) equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar was charged with Pd precatalyst (3a or 3b; 0.005 mmol, 0.02 equiv). Tube B was then evacuated and backfilled with argon (this sequence was repeated a total of three times), and 1,4-dioxane (1.0 mL) was added into the tube via syringe. The reaction mixture in tube **B** was stirred at room temperature for ~ 1 min to form a homogeneous solution. The precatalyst solution from tube **B** was transferred into tube **A** via syringe. The reaction mixture in tube **A** was stirred at the required temperature (50 °C, 60 °C, 80 °C, or 100 °C) in an oil bath for 20 or 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, ethyl acetate (~4 mL) and 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (14.0 mg, 0.083 mmol, 0.33 equiv) were added into the reaction mixture. A portion of reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo with the aid of a rotary evaporator to give crude product. The yield of arylamine product was determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard.

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List of Spectra of Compounds

¹ H, ¹³ C, and ³¹ P NMR Spectra	Page no.
Starting Materials - Heteroaryl Halides (86-89)	S44
Biaryl Phosphine Ligands (L6-L9)	S49
Aminobiphenyl Palladacycle Precatalyst (3a,3b)	\$57
Arylamine products – Anilines (4a-4u)	S61
Arylamine products – Six-Membered Heteroarylamines (5a-5t)	S84
Arylamine products –Sterically Hindered Arylamines (6a-6f)	S104
Arylamine products – Five-Membered Heteroarylamines (7a-7i)	S110











¹H and ¹³C NMR of 4-bromo-3,5-dimethyl-1-trityl-1*H*-pyrazole (**S8**)



¹H and ¹³C NMR of Dicyclohexyl(2',4',6'-triisopropyl-4-methoxy-3,5,6-trimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2yl)phosphine / Dicyclohexyl(2',4',6'-triisopropyl-5-methoxy-3,4,6-trimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2yl)phosphine (**L6**)





¹H and ¹³C NMR of diphenyl(2',4',6'-triisopropyl-4-methoxy-3,5,6-trimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2yl)phosphine (L7) diphenyl(2',4',6'-triisopropyl-5-methoxy-3,4,6-trimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-







yl)phosphine Diisopropyl(2',4',6'-triisopropyl-5-methoxy-3,4,6-trimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-/ yl)phosphine (L8) 892 -0.868 -0.865 -0.850 -0.847 937 920 909 895 CNC-VI-111 1Pr- No3: L.287 L.182 L.165 L.165 1.125 1.106 1.099 1.089 1.082 878 874 NAME REPRO 133 F2 - Ac Date_ Time INSTRUE FROME FOLLESS TO 8.8.8.8 202 1 14.50 um 45534 308122 NR: OMe(Me) (MeO)Me _Me `PⁱPr₂ Me *i*P *i*Pr 5 8 7 g 6 4 3 2 ppm 1 0.91 5.13 8 145.658 145.434 145.434 145.321 141.161 137.690 133.690 133.690 133.256 131.043 133.256 131.043 131.043 1120.777 1120.777 1120.777 . 676 . 658 ONC-VI-111 18 59.878
59.878
34.055
30.358
30.358
30.358
30.358
30.358
368
28.368
28.368
28.368
28.368
28.368
28.462
28.462 684 028 782 639 624 743 538 29 203 02 008 61 82 54 \$23 94 .323 45. 55. 76. 24. °. 23. с П Cotors C222 C42 HBC 1111111110 1.03 OMe(Me) (MeO)Me Me PⁱPr₂ Me iр *i*Pr 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 ppm

¹H and ¹³C NMR of Diisopropyl(2',4',6'-triisopropyl-4-methoxy-3,5,6-trimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-

³¹P NMR of Diisopropyl(2',4',6'-triisopropyl-4-methoxy-3,5,6-trimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2yl)phosphine / Diisopropyl(2',4',6'-triisopropyl-5-methoxy-3,4,6-trimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2yl)phosphine (**L8**)



¹H and ¹³C NMR of Dicyclohexyl(2',4',6'-tri-*tert*-butyl-4-methoxy-3,5,6-trimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)phosphine and Dicyclohexyl(2',4',6'-tri-*tert*-butyl-5-methoxy-3,4,6-trimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)phosphine (**L9**)







³¹P NMR of Aminobiphenyl Palladacycle Precatalyst (3a)





¹H and ¹³C NMR of Aminobiphenyl Palladacycle Precatalyst (**3b**)



³¹P NMR of Aminobiphenyl Palladacycle Precatalyst (3b)

171

22714 7701910 mb 200 1.10 m 1.40














































¹H and ¹³C NMR of 2-Fluorobenzene-1,4-diamine (4t)







¹H and ¹³C NMR of 5-Methoxybenzene-1,3-diamine (**4w**)





¹H and ¹³C NMR of 3-Amino-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine (**5b**)

























¹H and ¹³C NMR of 5-Amino-2-methylbenzoxazole (5m)






























S109









S113







¹H and ¹³C NMR of 4-Amino-1,3,5-trimethyl-1*H*-pyrazole (7g)



¹H and ¹³C NMR of 4-Amino-3,5-dimethyl-1-trityl-1*H*-pyrazole (7h)