Palladium-Catalyzed Hydroxylation of Aryl and Heteroaryl Halides Enabled by the Use of a Palladacycle Precatalyst

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General Information

General Analytical Information. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were recorded on a 400 MHz NMR instrument at ambient temperature. All ¹H NMR spectra were measured in parts per million (ppm) relative to the signals for residual DMSO in 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, qu = quintet, sex = sextet, m = multiplet, ovrlp = overlap, br = broad), coupling constants, and integration. All ¹³C NMR spectra were reported in ppm relative to DMSO- d_6 (39.52 ppm) unless otherwise stated, and were obtained with complete ¹H decoupling.

General Reagent Information. Unless otherwise noted, all chemicals used in the preparations of (hetero)aryl halides, and all the (hetero)aryl halides used in the coupling reactions with alkali metal hydroxides, 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, followed by further purification by passing it under argon pressure through two packed columns of neutral alumina. Anhydrous 1,4-dioxane (99.8%) was purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. in a Seal-Seal® bottle and stored under argon. Potassium hydroxide (KOH) pellets were crushed into smaller granules before use. Cesium hydroxide monohydrate (CsOH•H₂O) was stored in a nitrogenfilled glove-box. Compounds were purified by flash chromatography using Silicycle SiliaFlash® F60 (230-400 mesh) silica gel.

General Consideration. 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 isolated yields of the products represent averages of two independent runs unless otherwise noted. All products were characterized by ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectroscopies, elemental analyses / high-resolution mass spectrometry, and IR spectroscopy. All solid products were further characterized by melting point determination.



¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 10-*n*-butyl-2-hydroxyacridin-9(10*H*)-one (3a)





¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 4-(benzothiazol-2-yl)phenol (3c)







¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 2,6-dimethoxyphenol (3e)





¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 2,3-dimethoxynaphthalen-1-ol (3g)



¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of quinoxalin-6-ol (3h)



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¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of benzothiophen-5-ol (3j)





¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of benzo-2,1,3-thiadiazol-5-ol (3l)







¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 2,4-dimethylphenol (5a)



¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 3'-hydroxy-4'-methylacetophenone (5b)





¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of *N*,*N*-diethyl-4-hydroxybenzamide (5d)



¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 4-hydroxybenzophenone (5e)



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