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Supporting Information

General Reagent Information

Unless otherwise noted, all reactions were set up on the bench top and run under an argon atmosphere. THF and CH₂Cl₂ were purchased from J. T. Baker in CYCLE-TAINER® and vigorously purged with argon for 2 h. The solvents were then passed through two packed columns of alumina (THF) or a column of neutral alumina and a column of copper(II) oxide (CH₂Cl₂) under argon pressure. Anhydrous cyclopentyl methyl ether (CPME), dioxane, and hexane were purchased from Aldrich in Sure-Seal® bottles and used as received. Sodium *tert*-butoxide was purchased from Aldrich Chemical Company and potassium phosphate tribasic was purchased from Alfa Aesar. The bulk of sodium *tert*-butoxide and potassium phosphate tribasic were stored in a nitrogen-filled glovebox and small amounts (1 g) were removed and stored in air for up to a week in a desiccator filled with calcium sulfate. *Cis*-2,6-dimethylpiperidine was distilled before use. (R)-(+)-*N*-benzyl- α -methylbenzylamine ($\geq 97\%$ ee) was purchased from Aldrich Chemical Company. (R)-(-)-phenylglycinol (99% ee) and (\pm)-phenylglycinol for the preparation of (R)-3-phenylmorpholine and (\pm)-phenylglycinol, were purchased from Alfa Aesar. All other commercially available reagents were used as received. Flash chromatography was performed using SiliaFlash F60 silica gel from SiliCycle. In some cases, flash chromatography was performed with the aid of a Biotage SP4 instrument using silica-packed cartridges.

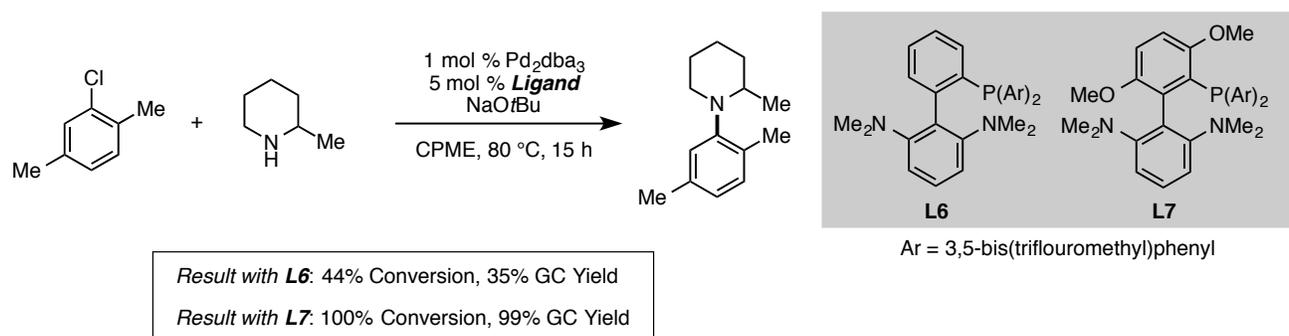
General Analytical Information

All compounds were characterized by ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectroscopy, IR spectroscopy, and either elemental analysis or high-resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS). Fluorine- and phosphine-containing compounds were further characterized by ¹⁹F and ³¹P NMR spectroscopy. The NMR spectra are available at the end of the Supporting Information. NMR analyses were performed on a Varian 500 MHz, Varian 300 MHz or Bruker 400 MHz instruments. Chemical shifts for ¹H NMR were measured relative to the residual solvent signals of C₆D₆ (7.16 ppm), CDCl₃ (7.26 ppm), CD₂Cl₂ (5.32 ppm) or CD₃OD (3.31 ppm). Chemical shifts for ¹³C NMR were measured relative to the residual solvent signals of C₆D₆ (128.0 ppm), CDCl₃ (77.2 ppm), CD₂Cl₂ (54.0 ppm) or CD₃OD (49.0 ppm). All ¹⁹F chemical shifts are reported in δ (ppm) units relative to an external standard of CFCl₃ (0.00 ppm) or α,α,α -trifluorotoluene (-63.90 ppm). All ³¹P NMR were collected on a Varian Inova-300 spectrometer operating at

220 MHz and are reported in δ (ppm) units relative to H_3PO_4 (0.00 ppm) as an external standard. Yields refer to the isolated yield of compounds with greater than 95% purity as determined by gas chromatography (GC), ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectroscopy, as well as, in most cases, elemental analysis. The conversion of starting aryl halide and all product yields (C–N and C–O cross-coupled, as well as reduced arene products) in Tables 1, 2, and SI-1 were determined using GC analysis on samples of crude reaction mixtures using dodecane as the internal standard. GC analyses were performed on an Agilent 6890 gas chromatograph using a J&W DB-1 column with an FID detector. Enantiomeric excesses were determined by high-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) on a Agilent 1200 Series using columns with chiral stationary phases. A Jasco P-1010 polarimeter was used to determine the optical rotations with the $[\alpha]_D$ values reported in degrees; concentration (c) is in g/100 mL. The infrared (IR) data were collected on the neat material and were recorded using a Thermo Scientific instrument – Nicolet iS5 (iD5 ATR – Diamond). Elemental analyses (EA) of samples were performed by Atlantic Microlabs Inc., Norcross, GA.

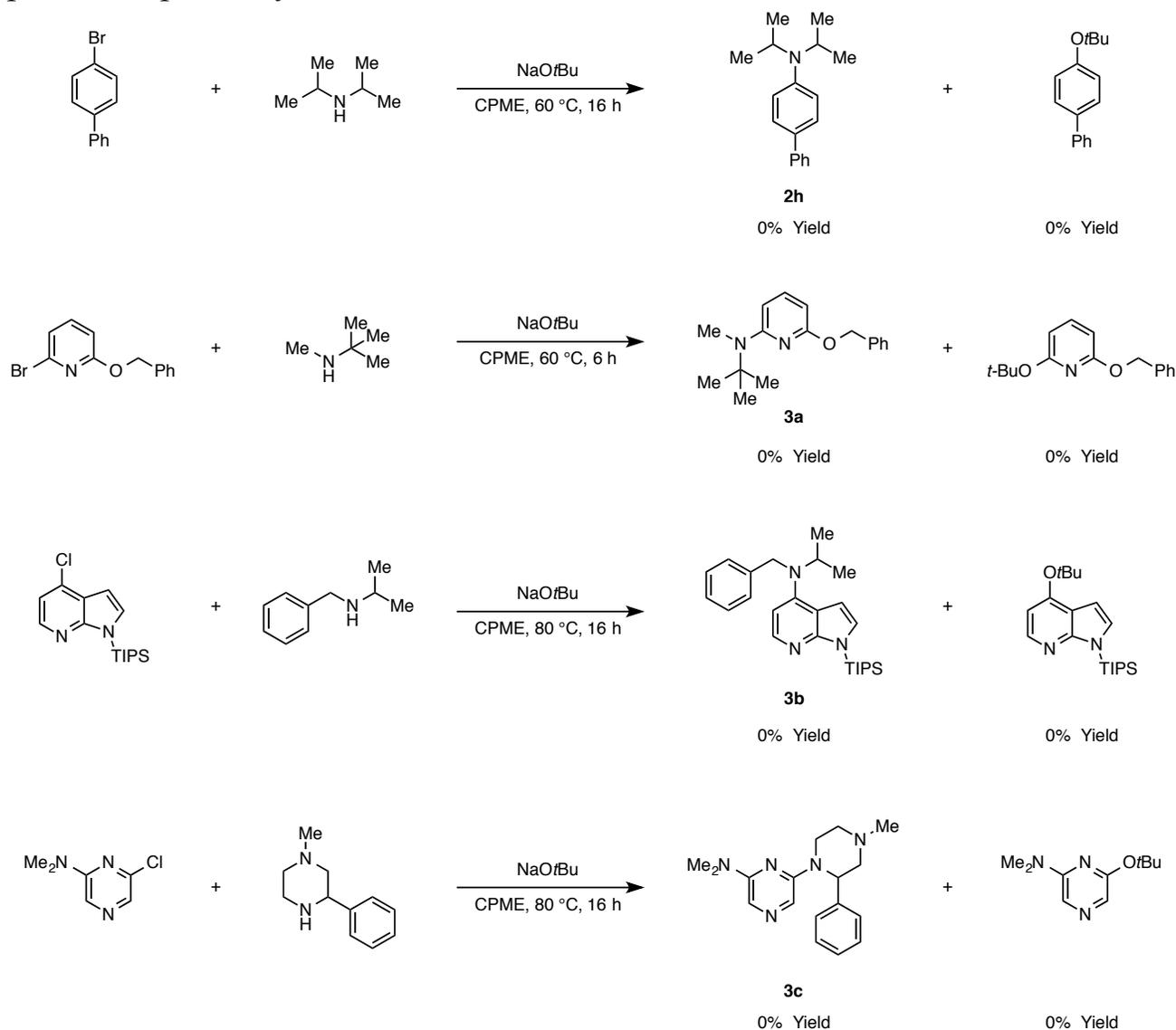
Additional Experiments:

Comparison of L6 and L7: Scheme SI-1 depicts early results comparing the performance of catalyst systems based on **L6** and **L7**. *Note:* These results were obtained prior to further optimization of the palladium source. Hence, they were performed using Pd_2dba_3 as the palladium source.



Scheme SI-1. Comparison of **L6** and **L7** with an aryl chloride electrophile. Reaction conditions: 2-chloro-*p*-xylene (0.25 mmol), 2-methylpiperidine (0.30 mmol), NaOtBu (0.35 mmol), 1 mol % Pd_2dba_3 , CPME (0.5 mL), 80 °C, 15 h. Conversion and yield were determined by GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture using dodecane as the internal standard.

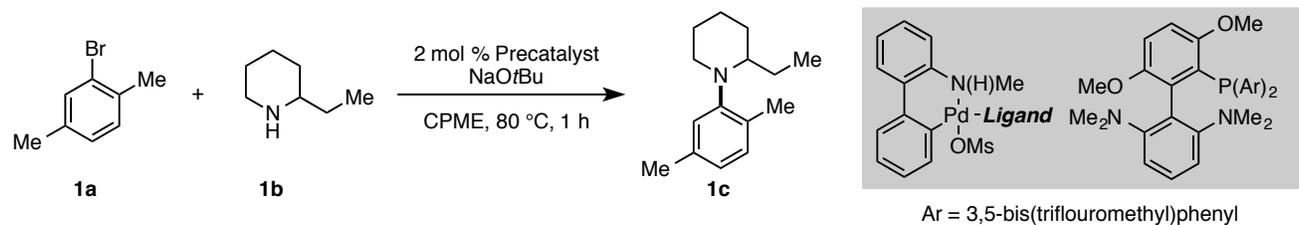
Control Experiments: These experiments were run in the absence of the palladium precatalyst.



Scheme SI-2. Control experiments for substrates. Reaction conditions: aryl halide (0.25 mmol), amine (0.30 mmol), NaOtBu (0.35 mmol), CPME (0.5 mL), 60–80 °C, 6–16 h. Yields were determined by GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture using dodecane as the internal standard.

Effect of Excess Amine: Table SI-1 shows the effect of adding excess amine relative to NaOtBu on the conversion and yield of the reaction.

Table SI-1. Effect of excess amine.^[a]



Entry	Amine Equiv.	NaOtBu Equiv. ^[b]	Conversion ^[b]	ArOtBu ^[b]	Yield ^[b]
1	1.2	1.4	100%	6%	93%
2	1.4	1.4	100%	6%	94%
3	1.6	1.4	53%	—	47%
4	1.8	1.4	53%	—	46%

[a] Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.25 mmol), **1b** (0.30–0.45 mmol), NaOtBu (0.35 mmol), 2 mol % precatalyst, CPME (0.5 mL), 80 °C, 1 h. [b] Conversion, yield, and ArOtBu were measured by GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture using dodecane as the internal standard. Only very trace amounts of reduction were observed in these experiments.

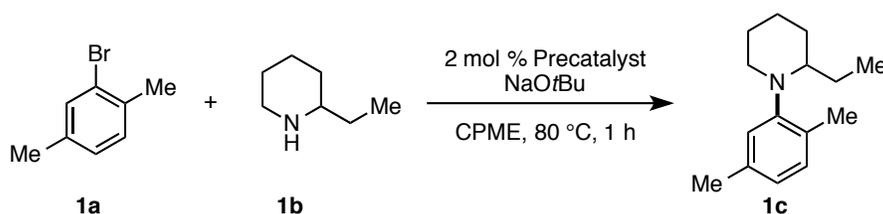
Arylation of Diisopropylamine with 4-bromoanisole:

In our hands, we were unable to reproduce the arylation of diisopropylamine with 4-bromoanisole as reported by Herrmann.¹ Instead, our products originated from the arylation of *N*-isopropylpropan-2-imine, which arises from the dehydrogenation of diisopropylamine. Reduction of 3-bromoanisole to anisole was also observed under these conditions.

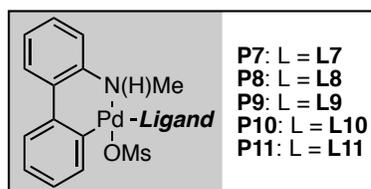
Ligand Modification:

Table SI-2 shows comparison experiments of precatalysts **P7** to **P11**, which helps illustrate their inherent differences in reactivity with respect to the formation of byproducts.

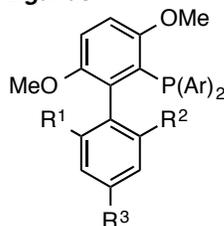
Table SI-2. Modification of the Supporting Ligand.^[a]



Precatalysts:



Ligands:



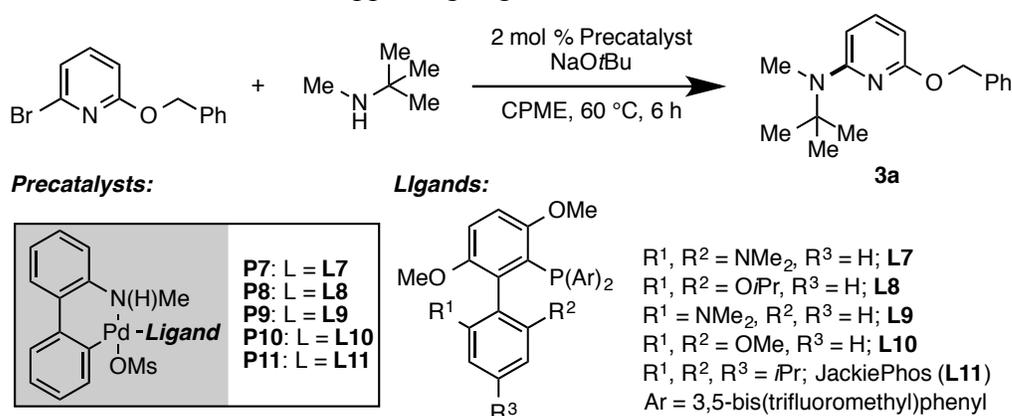
R¹, R² = NMe₂, R³ = H; L7
R¹, R² = O*i*Pr, R³ = H; L8
R¹ = NMe₂, R², R³ = H; L9
R¹, R² = OMe, R³ = H; L10
R¹, R², R³ = *i*Pr; JackiePhos (L11)
 Ar = 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl

[1] Herrmann, W. A.; Böhm, V. P. W.; Reisinger, C.-P. *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1999**, 576, 23.

Entry	Ligand Modification	Conversion ^[b]	ArO <i>t</i> Bu ^[b]	Reduction ^[b]	Yield ^[b]
1	None (P7)	100%	6%	Trace	93%
2	2',4',6'- <i>i</i> Pr- instead of 2',6'-Me ₂ N- (P11)	43%	Trace	9%	16%
3	Removal of 6'-Me ₂ N- (P9)	71%	4%	4%	56%
4	2',6'-MeO- instead of 2', 6'-Me ₂ N- (P10)	73%	Trace	11%	52%
5	2',6'- <i>i</i> PrO- instead of 2', 6'-Me ₂ N- (P8)	100%	Trace	4%	91%

[a] Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.25 mmol), **1b** (0.30 mmol), NaO*t*Bu (0.35 mmol), 2 mol % precatalyst, CPME (0.5 mL), 80 °C, 1 h. [b] Conversion, yield, ArO*t*Bu, and reduction were measured by GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture using dodecane as the internal standard.

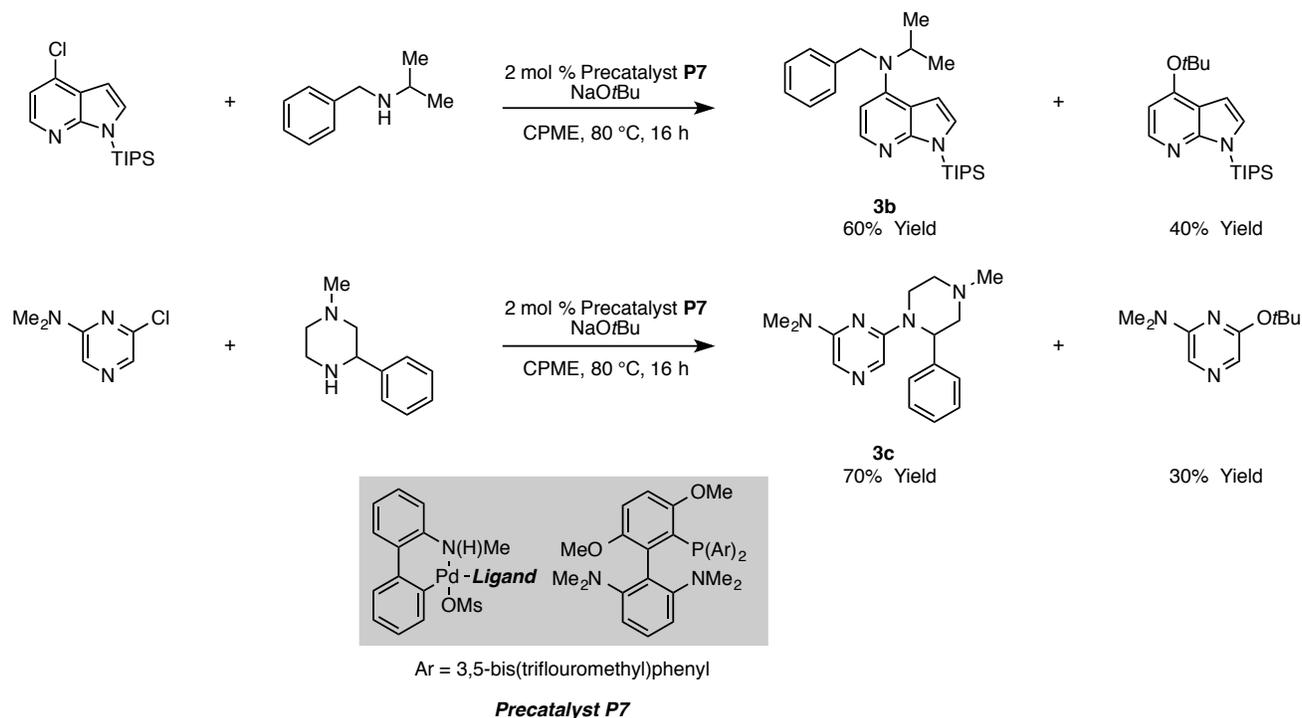
Table SI-3. Modification of the Supporting Ligand.^[a]



Entry	Ligand Modification	Conversion	ArO <i>t</i> Bu	Yield
1	None (P7)	70%	65%	5%
2	2',4',6'- <i>i</i> Pr- instead of 2',6'-Me ₂ N- (P11)	53%	38%	5%
3	Removal of 6'-Me ₂ N- (P9)	100%	11%	86%
4	2',6'-MeO- instead of 2',6'-Me ₂ N- (P10)	31%	Trace	30%
5	2',6'- <i>i</i> PrO- instead of 2',6'-Me ₂ N- (P8)	84%	6%	79%
6	2',6'- <i>i</i> PrO- with additional equivalents of amine and base (P8)	100%	Trace	89% ^{[b],[c]}

[a] Reaction conditions: 2-bromo-6-benzyloxy-pyridine (0.25 mmol), *N*-methyl-*tert*-butylamine (0.30 mmol), NaO*t*Bu (0.35 mmol), 2 mol % precatalyst, CPME (0.5 mL), 60 °C, 6 h. Conversion, C–N cross-coupling, and ArO*t*Bu product yields were measured by GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture using dodecane as the internal standard. [b] Reaction conditions: 2-bromo-6-benzyloxy-pyridine (0.25 mmol), *N*-methyl-*tert*-butylamine (0.60 mmol), NaO*t*Bu (0.7 mmol), 2 mol % precatalyst, CPME (0.5 mL), 60 °C, 6 h. [c] Isolated yield: 92% (1 mmol scale, average of two runs).

Arylation of heteroaryl electrophiles: The following experiments show the results of the cross-coupling reactions for **3b** and **3c** using precatalyst **P7**.



Scheme SI-3. Cross-coupling reactions for **3b** and **3c** using precatalyst **P7**. Reaction conditions: aryl halide (0.25 mmol), amine (0.30 mmol), NaOtBu (0.35 mmol), 2 mol % Precatalyst **P7**, CPME (0.5 mL), 80 °C, 16 h. Yields were determined by ¹H NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as the internal standard.

Synthesis of Ligand Precursors.

*N*¹,*N*¹,*N*³,*N*³-tetramethylbenzene-1,3-diamine and 2'-bromo-*N*²,*N*²,*N*⁶,*N*⁶-tetramethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2,6-diamine were prepared according to literature procedures.²

2-bromo-3-fluoro-1,4-dimethoxybenzene. A flame-dried 500 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir-bar and a septum was charged with 2-fluoro-1,4-dimethoxybenzene (7.8 g, 50 mmol) and THF (150 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled to -78 °C in a dry ice/acetone bath and *n*-butyllithium (2.5 M in hexane, 21 mL, 52.5 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at -78 °C for 1 h, after which time bromine (2.7 mL, 52.5 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe and the

[2] Han, C.; Buchwald, S. L. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, *131*, 7532.

reaction mixture was allowed to slowly warm up to room temperature over the course of 6 h. The reaction was then quenched with 100 mL of a saturated solution of Na₂SO₃ in water and the resulting mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel. The aqueous and organic phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 80 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and filtered through a short plug of silica gel, eluting with 20% CH₂Cl₂ in hexanes. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was purified via column chromatography on silica gel (5% EtOAc in hexanes). Trituration of the isolated material from pentane provided the title compound as a white solid (5.07 g, 43%), mp = 44–46 °C.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 6.89 (t, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (dd, *J* = 2.1, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 6H).

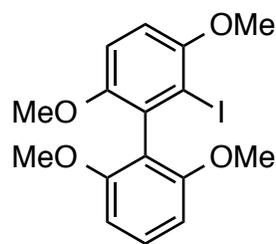
¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 151.9 (d, *J* = 244.9 Hz), 151.4 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz), 143.2 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz), 112.9 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 106.6 (d, *J* = 3.7 Hz), 100.9 (d, *J* = 20.0 Hz), 57.4, 57.2.

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -125.74 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz).

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2966.9, 2942.9, 2839.7, 1491.5, 1432.9, 1317.5, 1261.4, 1175.5, 1145.9, 1074.7, 1034.4, 828.8, 789.4, 717.9, 645.5, 614.1.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₈H₈BrFO₂: C, 40.88; H, 3.43. Found: C, 40.91; H, 3.33.

2-iodo-2',3,6,6'-tetramethoxy-1,1'-biphenyl. A flame-dried 500 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir-bar and a septum was charged with 1,3-dimethoxybenzene (2.94 mL, 22.5 mmol) and THF (52 mL). The solution was cooled to 0 °C in an ice/water bath and a solution of *n*-butyllithium (2.5 M in hexanes, 9.4 mL, 23.6 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe. The cold bath was then removed and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 4 h.



A separate flame-dried 500 mL three-neck round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir-bar and a septum was charged with 2-fluoro-1,4-dimethoxybenzene (2.34 g, 15 mmol) and THF (75 mL) and cooled to -78 °C in a dry ice/acetone bath. Subsequently, a solution of *n*-butyllithium (2.5 M in hexanes, 6.6 mL, 15.8 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 1 h at -78 °C, after which the contents of the first flask (lithiated 1,3-dimethoxybenzene) were added to the reaction mixture dropwise via cannula. Once the addition of the lithiated 1,3-dimethoxybenzene was complete, the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 30 min and then at 0

°C for 1 h. A solution of iodine (9.5 g, 37.5 mmol) in THF (60 mL) was then added dropwise via cannula. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 30 min and then quenched with 100 mL of a saturated solution of aqueous Na₂SO₃. The mixture was then transferred to a separatory funnel and the organic and aqueous phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 100 mL) and the combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. Addition of MeOH (20 mL) to the crude residue resulted in precipitation of a yellow solid, which was collected via vacuum filtration and washed with additional MeOH (40 mL). The solid was then purified via column chromatography on silica gel (20% acetone in hexanes). The isolated solid was recrystallized from EtOAc to provide the title compound as a white solid (2.32 g, 41%), mp = 164–167 °C.

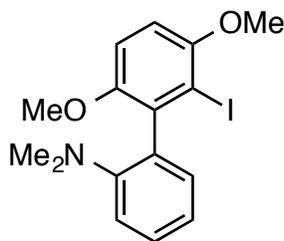
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.38 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 3.87 (s, 3H) 3.74 (s, 6H), 3.68 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 158.1, 153.4, 152.7, 132.1, 129.9, 119.6, 112.2, 110.4, 104.7, 95.7, 57.2, 57.2, 56.5.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3008.1, 2958.2, 2927.5, 2828.7, 1584.3, 1463.9, 1427.0, 1405.9, 1281.5, 1246.3, 1101.5, 1081.2, 1014.0, 876.6, 789.3, 720.3, 700.0.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₆H₁₇IO₄: C, 48.02; H, 4.28. Found: C, 47.93; H, 4.18.

2'-iodo-3',6'-dimethoxy-*N,N*-dimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-amine. A flame-dried



resealable Schlenk tube equipped with a magnetic stir-bar was charged with magnesium turnings (1.72 g, 72 mmol) and fitted with a septum. The vessel was evacuated and backfilled with argon, after which THF (42 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was heated to 70 °C in a pre-heated oil bath.

Next, 2-bromo-*N,N*-dimethylaniline (0.30 mL, 2.1 mmol) and 1,2-dibromoethane (0.467 mL, 5.4 mmol) were added via syringe. Once the reaction had initiated, the remaining 2-bromo-*N,N*-dimethylaniline (4.0 mL, 28.9 mmol) was carefully added dropwise via syringe in three portions over a period of 15 min. **Warning: vigorous reaction, use caution!** After the addition was complete, the reaction mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 1.5 h. After this time, the sealed tube was removed from the oil bath and allowed to cool to rt.

A flame-dried 500 mL three-neck round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir-bar and a septum was charged with 2-fluoro-1,4-dimethoxybenzene (2.34 g, 15 mmol) and THF (75 mL). The solution was cooled to -78 °C in a dry ice/acetone bath and *n*-butyllithium (2.5 M in hexanes, 6.6 mL, 15.8 mmol) was

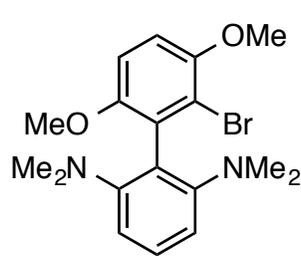
added dropwise via syringe. After the addition of *n*-butyllithium was complete, the reaction mixture was stirred at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1 h. The corresponding Grignard reagent of 2-bromo-*N,N*-dimethylaniline (the contents of the Schlenk tube) was then added dropwise via cannula and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to rt over 12 h. At this time a solution of iodine (11.4 g, 45 mmol) in THF (60 mL) was added dropwise via cannula. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 1 h and then quenched with 100 mL of a saturated aqueous Na_2SO_3 solution. The mixture was then transferred to a separatory funnel and the organic and aqueous phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 100 mL) and the combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude residue was purified via column chromatography on silica gel (0–10% EtOAc in hexanes). Addition of MeOH (20 mL) to the isolated oil produced a white solid, which was collected via vacuum filtration and washed with additional MeOH (30 mL). The solid was recrystallized by suspending it in MeOH (5 mL) and adding small amounts of EtOAc (1 mL) with heating until it had completely dissolved. The solution was allowed to cool slowly to rt and then cooled further to $-25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ in a freezer. The colorless crystals that formed were isolated via vacuum filtration and washed with additional cold MeOH (10 mL) to give the title compound (2.32 g, 41%). Mp= 99–100 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 7.37–7.33 (m, 1H), 7.14–7.12 (m, 1H), 7.07–7.03 (m, 1H), 6.99–6.95 (m, 2H), 6.86–6.84 (d, $J = 8.9\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H) 3.73 (s, 3H), 2.57 (s, 6H).

$^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 153.3, 152.7, 152.1, 137.8, 135.5, 132.1, 129.1, 121.9, 119.2, 111.9, 110.1, 95.6, 57.3, 56.8, 43.9.

FTIR (neat, cm^{-1}): 2943.7, 2839.4, 2795.0, 1588.8, 1565.6, 1468.4, 1426.5, 1323.6, 1247.9, 1178.8, 1134.6, 1084.9, 1054.6, 1015.1, 946.1, 876.3, 845.4, 784.0, 755.6, 731.5, 704.6.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{18}\text{INO}_2$: C, 50.15; H, 4.73. Found: C, 50.09; H, 4.64.



2'-bromo-3',6'-dimethoxy- N^2,N^2,N^6,N^6 -tetramethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2,6-diamine. To an oven-dried screw-cap test tube (Fisher Scientific, catalog number: 1495937A) equipped with screw-cap septum and a magnetic stir-bar, N^1,N^1,N^3,N^3 -tetramethylbenzene-1,3-diamine (492 mg, 3.0 mmol) and hexanes (6 mL) were added followed by *n*-

butyllithium (2.5 M in hexane). The screw-cap septum was exchanged for an unpunctured screw-cap septum under a continuous flow of argon and the tube

was heated to 80 °C in a pre-heated oil bath for 1 h. After cooling to rt, a solution of 2-bromo-3-fluoro-1,4-dimethoxybenzene (1.06 g, 4.5 mmol) in Et₂O (6 mL) was then added dropwise via cannula. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 1 h and then diluted with Et₂O and extracted with 2M HCl (4 x 30 mL). The combined aqueous layers were cooled to 0 °C in an ice/water bath and basified with KOH until pH = 14 was reached. The resulting mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (4 x 40 mL) and the combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The residue was purified via column chromatography (8% acetone in hexanes) to provide the title compound as an off-white solid (643 mg, 57%). Mp = 86–89 °C.

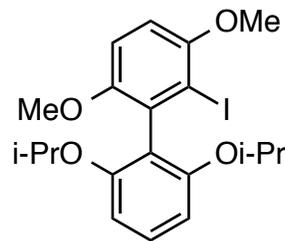
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.34 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.98–6.96 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.93 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H) 3.75 (s, 3H), 2.46 (s, 12H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 154.5, 153.0, 151.0, 132.3, 129.9, 129.5, 116.3, 115.5, 110.5, 110.5, 57.0, 56.6, 44.7.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2936.1, 2820.4, 2769.4, 1575.4, 1460.2, 1428.4, 1296.7, 1251.1, 1168.6, 1092.9, 1039.3, 1008.7, 815.1, 789.0, 752.2, 722.8.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₈H₂₃BrN₂O₂: C, 57.00; H, 6.11. Found: C, 57.14; H, 6.05.

2-iodo-2',6'-diisopropoxy-3,6-dimethoxy-1,1'-biphenyl. An oven-dried resealable Schlenk tube equipped with a septum was charged with 1,3-diisopropoxybenzene (3.50 g, 18.0 mmol) and subsequently evacuated and backfilled with argon. Hexane (36 mL) was introduced into the flask followed by *n*-butyllithium (2.4 M in hexane, 7.90 mL, 18.9 mmol). The septum was exchanged with a Teflon® stopcock under a continuous flow of argon. The resealable Schlenk tube was then sealed and heated to 80 °C for 5 h.



An oven-dried 200 mL round-bottom flask fitted with a septum was charged with 1-fluoro-2,4-dimethoxybenzene (2.34 g, 15.0 mmol) and THF (75 mL). The solution was cooled to –78 °C in a dry ice/acetone bath, and *n*-butyllithium (2.4 M in hexane; 6.60 mL, 15.8 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe. The reaction mixture was stirred at –78 °C for 1 h.

The sealed Schlenk tube was cooled to rt and the Teflon® stopcock was exchanged for a septum under a continuous flow of argon. Its contents were then added dropwise via cannula to the round-bottom flask containing the lithiated 1-fluoro-2,4-dimethoxybenzene at –78 °C. Additional THF (20 mL) was added to the Schlenk tube to dissolve any residual lithiated 1,3-diisopropoxybenzene and

the solution was transferred dropwise via cannula to the reaction mixture at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h and then warmed to 0 °C in an ice/water bath. After stirring for 1 h at 0 °C, the reaction mixture was quenched with a solution of iodine (4.6 g, 18 mmol) in THF (20 mL). The reaction mixture was then poured into a saturated aqueous Na_2SO_3 solution (100 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 80 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The crude residue was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 and filtered through a short silica gel plug eluting with 10% EtOAc in hexanes. The filtrate was concentrated and the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (0–7.5% EtOAc in hexanes). Trituration of the isolated oil from MeOH afforded the title compound as a white solid (1.86 g, 27%). Mp = 79 – 81 °C.

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 7.27 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.83 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.62 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.43 (sp, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H) 3.66 (s, 3H), 1.20 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 6H), 1.14 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 6H).

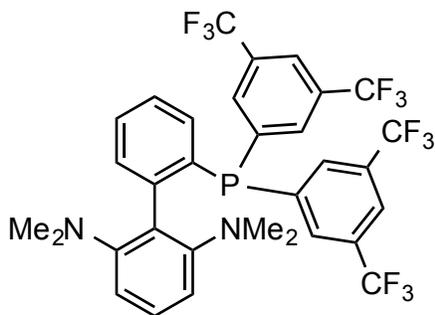
$^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 157.0, 153.2, 152.9, 132.9, 129.4, 122.2, 111.8, 110.1, 107.0, 95.8, 71.1, 57.3, 57.1, 22.7, 22.5.

FTIR (neat, cm^{-1}): 2973.6, 2928.9, 2835.1, 1586.2, 1457.7, 1431.6, 1382.5, 1243.7, 1111.1, 1058.5, 1029.3, 1017.2, 792.8, 721.5, 647.0, 607.1.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{25}\text{IO}_4$: C, 52.64; H, 5.52. Found: C, 52.52; H, 5.57.

Synthesis of the Ligands.

2'-(bis(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)phosphanyl)- N^2,N^2,N^6,N^6 -



tetramethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2,6-diamine (L6). An

oven-dried resealable Schlenk tube fitted with a septum was charged with 2'-bromo- N^2,N^2,N^6,N^6 -tetramethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2,6-diamine (1.20 g, 3.7 mmol) and subsequently evacuated and backfilled with argon. THF (15 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was cooled to -78 °C in a dry ice/acetone bath. Next, *tert*-butyllithium (1.5 M in pentane; 4.50 mL, 7.6 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe and the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h. After this time, the septum was removed and copper(I) chloride (366 mg, 3.70 mmol) was added as a solid under a continuous flow of argon. The tube was then resealed with the septum, removed from the cold bath, and allowed to warm to rt. Once at rt, bis(3,5-di(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)chlorophosphine (2.20 g, 4.1 mmol) was added via

syringe and the septum was exchanged for a Teflon® stopcock under a continuous flow of argon. The Schlenk tube was then sealed and the reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C in a pre-heated oil bath for 20 h. After this time, the reaction mixture was cooled to rt, diluted with 200 mL of EtOAc, and washed with a 1:1 solution of brine and 30% aqueous NH₄OH (4 x 100 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude brown residue was dissolved in 30 mL of MeOH and concentrated again. This process was repeated a total of three times. The resulting crude solid was recrystallized from MeOH to provide the desired product as off-white needles (1.08 g, 42%). Mp = 105–107 °C.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.86 (s, 2H), 7.71 (s, 2H), 7.70 (s, 2H), 7.56–7.55 (m, 2H), 7.40–7.31 (m, 3H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz 2H), 2.21 (s, 12H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 153.5, 147.0, 146.6, 143.6, 143.3, 136.2, 136.1, 133.8, 133.7, 133.6, 133.4, 133.1, 132.5, 132.5, 132.2, 132.2, 131.9, 131.8, 131.5, 131.5, 131.3, 129.9, 129.9, 129.7, 128.1, 128.0, 125.2, 122.8, 122.5, 119.8, 114.5, 43.9 (observed complexity due to C–F and C–P splitting).

³¹P NMR (121 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ –11.25.

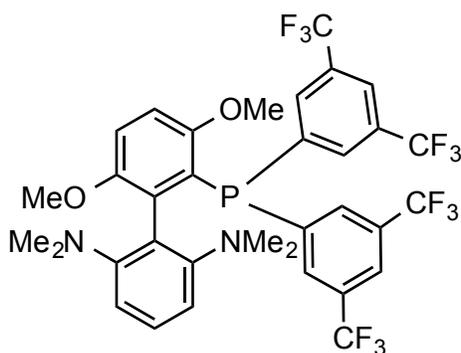
¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ –63.74.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2862.6, 2828.5, 2784.9, 1575.4, 1476.5, 1351.2, 1274.0, 1172.4, 1116.7, 1106.5, 1092.2, 1006.3, 898.8, 843.2, 805.0, 746.9, 734.2, 702.4, 681.6.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₃₂H₂₅F₁₂N₂P: C, 55.18; H, 3.62. Found: C, 55.44; H, 3.81.

2'-(bis(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)phosphanyl)-3',6'-dimethoxy-*N*²,*N*²,*N*⁶,*N*⁶-tetramethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2,6-diamine (L7).

An oven-dried resealable Schlenk tube fitted with a septum was charged with 2'-bromo-3',6'-dimethoxy-*N*²,*N*²,*N*⁶,*N*⁶-tetramethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2,6-diamine (1.84 g, 4.86 mmol) and subsequently evacuated and backfilled with argon. THF (7.5 mL) was added, after which the reaction mixture was cooled to –78 °C in a dry ice/acetone bath and *tert*-butyllithium (1.7 M in pentane, 1.30 mL, 2.2 mmol) was introduced dropwise via syringe. The reaction mixture was stirred at –78 °C for 1 h. After this time, the septum was removed and copper(I) chloride (366 mg, 3.70 mmol) was added as a solid under a continuous flow of argon. The tube was then resealed with the septum, removed from the cold bath, and allowed to warm to rt. Once at rt, bis(3,5-di(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)chlorophosphine (3.83 g, 7.78



mmol) was added via syringe and the septum was exchanged for a Teflon® stopcock under a continuous flow of argon. The Schlenk tube was then sealed and the reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C in a pre-heated oil-bath for 24 h. After this time, the reaction mixture was cooled to rt, diluted with 200 mL of EtOAc, and washed with a 1:1 solution of brine and 30% aqueous NH₄OH (4 x 100 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude brown residue was dissolved in 30 mL of MeOH and concentrated again. This process was repeated a total of three times. The resulting crude solid was recrystallized from MeOH to provide the desired product as off-white needles (2.21 g, 58%, two recrystallization crops). Mp = 159–160 °C.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.80 (s, 2H), 7.75–7.74 (m, 4H), 7.33 (t, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 9.00 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (m, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 12H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 156.1, 156.1, 154.5, 153.0, 152.8, 142.1, 141.9, 138.3, 137.9, 133.3, 133.0, 131.6, 131.6, 131.3, 131.3, 131.0, 130.9, 130.7, 130.6, 129.6, 129.1, 129.0, 128.2, 125.5, 122.8, 121.9, 121.0, 120.8, 120.1, 116.1, 115.0, 111.2, 56.5, 55.0, 44.2 (observed complexity due to C–F and C–P splitting).

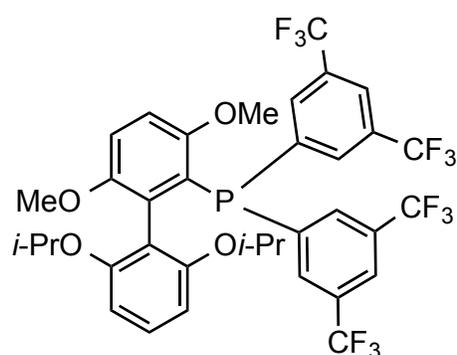
³¹P NMR (121 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ –10.61.

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ –63.67.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2944.7, 2827.6, 2785.5, 1575.4, 1460.9, 1426.3, 1353.0, 1272.4, 1249.6, 1173.5, 1118.5, 1047.5, 1010.9, 894.0, 842.7, 803.3, 680.3.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₃₄H₂₉F₁₂N₂O₂P: C, 53.98; H, 3.86. Found: C, 53.90; H, 3.79.

Bis(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)(2',6'-diisopropoxy-3,6-dimethoxy-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)phosphane (L8). An oven-dried screw-cap test tube (Fisher Scientific, catalog number: 1495937A) equipped



with a screw-cap septum and a magnetic stir-bar was charged with 2-iodo-2',6'-diisopropoxy-3,6-dimethoxy-1,1'-biphenyl (349 mg, 0.76 mmol) and subsequently evacuated and backfilled with argon. THF (7.5 mL) was added, after which the reaction mixture was cooled to –78 °C and *tert*-butyllithium (1.7 M in pentane, 1.30 mL, 2.2 mmol) was introduced dropwise via syringe. The reaction

mixture was stirred at –78 °C for 1 h. After this time, the screw-cap septum was

removed and copper(I) chloride (366 mg, 3.70 mmol) was added as a solid under a continuous flow of argon. The tube was then resealed with the screw-cap septum, removed from the cold bath, and allowed to warm to rt. Once at rt, bis(3,5-di(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)chlorophosphine (524 mg, 1.06 mmol) was then added via syringe and the screw-cap septum was exchanged for an unpunctured screw-cap septum under a continuous flow of argon. The resulting mixture was stirred at 80 °C in a pre-heated oil bath for 24 h. After this time, the reaction mixture was cooled to rt, diluted with 100 mL of EtOAc, and washed with a 1:1 solution of brine and 30% aqueous NH₄OH (4 x 60 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude residue was dissolved in 30 mL of MeOH and concentrated. This process was repeated a total of three times. The resulting crude solid was recrystallized from MeOH to provide the desired product as a white solid (353 mg, 45%). Mp = 147–149 °C.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.81 (s, 2H), 7.77–7.76 (m, 4H), 7.28 (t, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 4.42 (sept, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.35 (s, 3H), 1.05 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 6H), 0.98 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 6H).

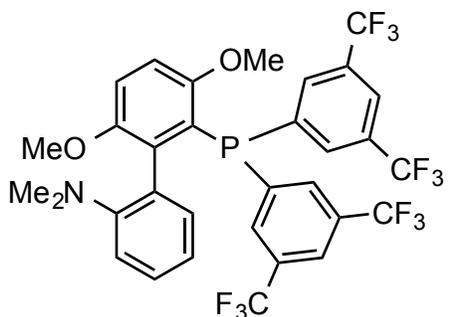
¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 157.5, 157.5, 155.5, 155.5, 152.7, 152.6, 141.6, 141.4, 135.9, 135.5, 133.2, 133.2, 133.0, 133.0, 131.8, 131.7, 131.5, 131.4, 131.1, 131.1, 130.8, 130.7, 129.5, 128.2, 125.5, 122.8, 122.2, 122.2, 122.2, 122.1, 122.1, 122.1, 120.0, 119.4, 119.2, 115.7, 115.7, 111.2, 106.9, 71.3, 56.7, 55.0, 22.3, 22.2 (observed complexity due to C–P and C–F splitting).

³¹P NMR (121 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ –11.75.

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ –63.57.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2986.3, 1592.8, 1459.6, 1351.3, 1273.1, 1246.5, 1168.2, 1116.8, 1051.6, 1016.8, 891.3, 842.7, 802.7, 728.5, 702.6, 679.8.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₃₆H₃₁F₁₂O₄P: C, 54.97; H, 3.97. Found: C, 54.82; H, 4.13.



2'-(bis(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)phosphanyl)-3',6'-dimethoxy-*N,N*-dimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-amine (L9).

A flame-dried screw-cap test tube (Fisher Scientific, catalog number: 1495937A) equipped with a screw-cap septum and a magnetic stir-bar was charged with 2'-iodo-3',6'-dimethoxy-*N,N*-dimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-amine (400 mg, 1.0

mmol) and subsequently evacuated and backfilled with argon. THF (7.5 mL) was added, after which the reaction mixture was cooled to $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ in a dry ice/acetone bath and *tert*-butyllithium (1.7 M in pentane, 1.30 mL, 2.2 mmol) was introduced dropwise via syringe. The reaction mixture was stirred at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1 h. After this time, the screw-cap septum was removed and copper(I) chloride (366 mg, 3.70 mmol) was added as a solid under a continuous flow of argon. The tube was then resealed with the screw-cap septum, removed from the cold bath, and allowed to warm to rt. Once at rt, bis(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)chlorophosphine (591 mg, 1.2 mmol) was added via syringe and the screw-cap septum was exchanged for an unpunctured screw-cap septum under a continuous flow of argon. The reaction mixture was then stirred at $80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ in a pre-heated oil bath for 16 h. After this time, the reaction mixture was cooled to rt and diluted with EtOAc (100 mL). The resulting solution was washed with a 1:1 solution of 30% aqueous NH_4OH and brine (5 x 40 mL). The organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude solid was recrystallized from MeOH to give the title compound as a white solid (125 mg, 19% yield). Mp = $107\text{--}108\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.78–7.76 (m, 3H), 7.65–7.76 (m, 2H), 7.38–7.34 (m, 1H), 7.26–7.21 (m, 2H), 7.14–7.10 (m, 1H), 7.04–7.02 (m, 1H), 6.91–6.89 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.35 (s, 3H), 2.20 (s, 6H).

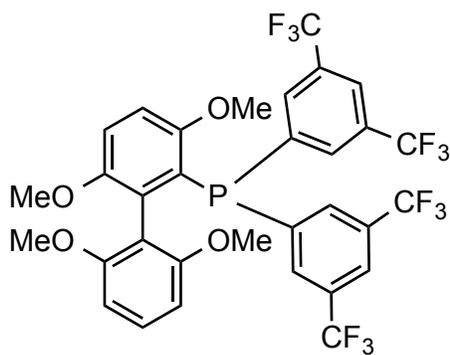
^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 155.8, 155.8, 153.1, 153.0, 152.1, 152.0, 142.7, 142.4, 141.3, 141.1, 139.6, 139.2, 133.2, 133.0, 132.7, 132.3, 132.2, 132.1, 132.1, 132.0, 131.9, 131.8, 131.7, 131.7, 131.5, 131.5, 131.4, 131.3, 131.2, 131.2, 131.1, 131.0, 130.9, 130.8, 130.7, 130.7, 129.2, 128.3, 128.1, 125.6, 125.4, 122.9, 122.7, 122.4, 122.3, 122.3, 122.2, 122.2, 121.7, 121.7, 121.5, 120.1, 120.0, 118.3, 116.6, 116.6, 111.7, 56.7, 55.1, 42.9 (observed complexity due to C–P and C–F splitting).

^{31}P NMR (121 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ -11.13 .

^{19}F NMR (282 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ -63.61 , -63.68 .

FTIR (neat, cm^{-1}): 2949.5, 2831.3, 2783.7, 1581.0, 1464.3, 1351.7, 1272.4, 1249.7, 1186.1, 1167.5, 1117.0, 1047.1, 1016.5, 946.8, 892.3, 843.0, 805.1, 753.4, 731.7, 702.9, 680.6

EA: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{24}\text{F}_{12}\text{NO}_2\text{P}$: C, 53.87; H, 3.89. Found: C, 53.94; H, 3.49.



Bis(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)(2',3,6,6'-tetramethoxy-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)phosphane

(L10). A flame-dried screw-cap test tube (Fisher Scientific, catalog number: 1495937A) equipped with a screw-cap septum and a magnetic stir-bar was charged with 2-iodo-2',6'-methoxy-3,6-dimethoxy-1,1'-biphenyl (400 mg, 1.0 mmol) and subsequently evacuated and backfilled with argon.

THF (7.5 mL) was added, after which the reaction mixture was cooled to $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in a dry ice/acetone bath and *tert*-butyllithium (1.7 M in pentane, 1.30 mL, 2.2 mmol) was introduced dropwise via syringe. The reaction mixture was stirred at $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 1 h. After this time, the screw-cap septum was removed and copper(I) chloride (366 mg, 3.70 mmol) was added as a solid under a continuous flow of argon. The tube was then resealed with the screw-cap septum, removed from the cold bath, and allowed to warm to rt. Once at rt, bis(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)chlorophosphine (591 mg, 1.2 mmol) was added via syringe and the screw-cap septum was exchanged for an unpunctured screw-cap septum under a continuous flow of argon. The reaction mixture was then stirred at $80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 16 h in a pre-heated oil bath. After this time, the reaction mixture was cooled to rt and diluted with EtOAc (100 mL). The resulting solution was washed with a 1:1 solution of 30% aqueous NH_4OH and brine (5 x 40 mL) until the blue color was no longer visible. The organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The solid was recrystallized by suspending it in MeOH (5 mL) and adding small amounts of EtOAc (1 mL) with heating until it had completely dissolved. The solution was allowed to cool slowly to rt and then cooled further to $-25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in a freezer. The white crystals were isolated via vacuum filtration and washed with additional cold MeOH (5 mL) to give the title compound (433 mg, 55%). Mp = $163\text{--}165\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 7.83–7.79 (m, 6H), 7.38 (t, $J = 8.3\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 7.18–7.16 (d, $J = 9.0\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 6.87–6.85 (d, $J = 9.0\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 6.69 (d, $J = 8.3\text{ Hz}$, 2H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.65 (s, 6H), 3.37 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 158.6, 158.6, 155.8, 155.7, 152.8, 152.6, 141.1, 140.9, 134.8, 134.4, 132.9, 132.9, 132.7, 132.7, 131.9, 131.9, 131.6, 131.5, 131.3, 131.2, 130.9, 130.9, 130.0, 128.2, 125.5, 122.7, 122.5, 122.4, 122.3, 122.2, 122.2, 122.2, 122.1, 120.0, 116.7, 116.7, 116.5, 116.3, 111.6, 104.1, 57.1, 56.0, 55.1 (observed complexity due to C–P and C–F splitting).

³¹P NMR (121 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ –11.17.

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ –63.72.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3070.3, 2946.4, 2842.6, 1590.5, 1463.3, 1432.8, 1353.0, 1273.5, 1250.4, 1181.5, 1121.8, 1107.7, 1018.3, 893.5, 841.6, 803.5, 775.7, 680.3, 629.5.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₃₂H₂₃F₁₂O₄P: C, 52.62; H, 3.17. Found: C, 52.35; H, 3.27.

Preparation of *N*-methyl-2-aminobiphenyl Palladium Methanesulfonate Precatalysts.

N-methyl-2-aminobiphenyl palladium methanesulfonate dimer, RuPhos (**P1**), XPhos (**P2**), and BrettPhos (**P3**) precatalysts were prepared according to literature procedures.³

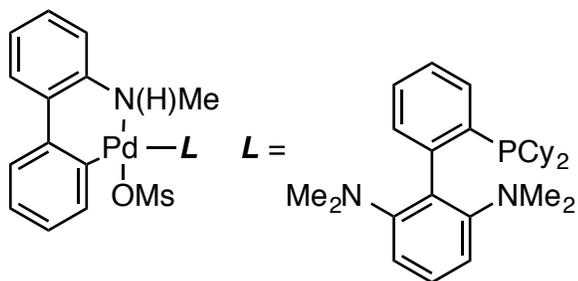
General Procedure for the Synthesis of Precatalysts

An oven-dried screw-cap test tube (Fisher Scientific, catalog number: 1495925C) equipped with a screw-cap septum and a magnetic stir bar was cooled under vacuum, filled with argon and charged with *N*-methyl-2-aminobiphenyl palladium methanesulfonate dimer (**A**) and the corresponding ligand. The reaction vessel was then evacuated and backfilled with argon. The solvent (CH₂Cl₂ or THF) was subsequently added via syringe and the reaction was stirred at rt for 2 h. After this time, the reaction mixture was diluted with Et₂O (5 mL) and filtered through a Whatman GF/F glass fiber filter. The filtrate was concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator and the residue was triturated from pentane to produce the title compound.

Note: Several of the precatalysts retained small amounts of solvent (THF or pentane) after drying under high vacuum (<100 mTorr) for extended time periods (>24 h).

Note: Characterization of the following *N*-methyl palladium methanesulfonate precatalysts via elemental analysis was unsuccessful. This was consistent with previous observations for this class of precatalysts.³

[3] Bruno, N. C.; Niljianskul, N.; Buchwald, S. L. *J. Org. Chem.* **2014**, *79*, 4161.



CPhos Precatalyst (P4). Following the general procedure, a solution of **A** (96 mg, 0.25 mmol) and CPhos (**L4**) (109 mg, 0.25 mmol), in CH₂Cl₂ (1.3 mL) was stirred at rt for 2 h. After performing the workup as described in the general procedure, pentane

was added to the residue and mixture was concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator to afford the title compound as an orange solid (107 mg, 51%).

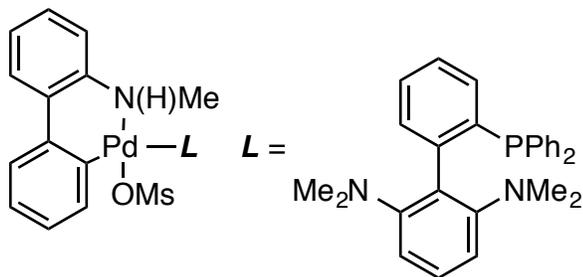
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.91–7.82 (m, 2H), 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.46, (m, 2H), 7.32–7.18 (m, 8H), 7.10 (m, 1H), 2.72 (s, 3H), 2.57 (s, 6H), 2.41 (s, 6H), 2.17–1.78 (m, 10H), 1.53–1.42 (m, 10H), 1.15–0.90 (m, 4H), 0.36 (m, 1H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 160.9, 156.9, 146.9, 146.7, 145.8, 145.8, 142.9, 142.9, 142.6, 140.2, 137.4, 137.3, 135.7, 135.3, 134.8, 134.8, 134.7, 133.3, 133.2, 129.8, 129.1, 128.9, 128.8, 128.8, 128.5, 128.2, 128.1, 128.0, 122.6, 122.6, 113.7, 113.6, 113.2, 45.2, 44.1, 40.2, 40.2, 39.5, 38.4, 38.2, 38.1, 37.9, 31.9, 31.8, 31.3, 31.3, 31.1, 30.8, 30.7, 29.1, 29.0, 29.0, 28.9, 28.2, 28.1, 27.9, 27.8, 27.1, 26.8 (observed complexity due to C–P splitting).

³¹P NMR (121 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 40.65.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3233.2, 2924.9, 2849.1, 1568.5, 1421.4, 1195.0, 1037.4, 742.7.

Precatalyst P5. Following the general procedure, a solution of **A** (327 mg, 0.85 mmol) and **L5** (360 mg, 0.85 mmol) in



THF (3.3 mL) was stirred at rt for 1 h. Performing the workup and purification as described in the general procedure afforded the title compound as a yellow solid (653 mg, 94%).

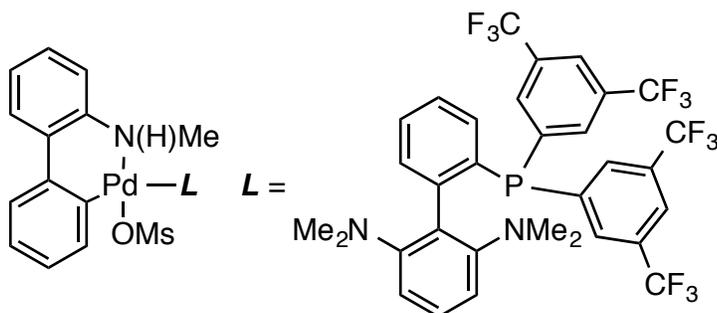
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.00–7.96 (m, 1H), 7.74–7.62 (m, 4H), 7.55–7.31 (m, 8H), 7.33–7.31 (m, 1H), 7.26–7.09 (m, 9H) 6.77–6.73 (m, 1H), 6.43–6.42 (m, 1H), 2.75 (s, 6H), 2.71 (s, 3H), 2.16 (m, 3H), 2.05 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 159.0, 156.9, 148.6, 146.5, 146.3, 143.1, 143.1, 142.4, 139.7, 137.3, 137.1, 136.3, 136.0, 135.9, 135.5, 135.4, 135.3, 134.1, 134.0, 133.3, 133.1, 132.8, 132.7, 132.6, 132.6, 130.9, 130.1, 123.0, 123.0, 129.9, 129.8, 129.6, 129.6, 129.5, 129.4, 129.1, 129.1, 128.8, 128.3, 128.1,

122.8, 122.7, 114.1, 114.0, 113.9, 113.6, 45.0, 43.6, 40.9, 40.9, 39.5 (observed complexity due to C–P splitting).

³¹P NMR (121 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 39.26.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3231.6, 3049.2, 2941.8, 2823.2, 2787.8, 1568.4, 1422.4, 1300.9, 1204.4, 1095.6, 1037.8, 1015.7, 977.9, 789.4, 763.6, 739.0, 692.7.



Precatalyst P6. Following the general procedure, a solution of **A** (51 mg, 0.13 mmol) and **L6** (93 mg, 0.13 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.6 mL) was stirred at rt for 2 h. After performing the workup as described in the general procedure, pentane was added to

the residue and mixture was concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator to afford the title compound as a yellow-orange solid (142 mg, 99%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.48 (s, 1H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 8.11–8.07 (m, 1H), 7.91–7.86 (m, 3H), 7.82–7.77 (m, 2H), 7.74–7.71 (m, 2H), 7.65–7.61 (m, 1H), 7.49–7.43 (m, 3H), 7.38–7.34 (m, 2H), 7.27–7.25 (m, 3H), 6.91–6.87 (m, 1H), 6.45–6.42 (m, 1H), 2.71 (s, 3H), 2.67 (s, 6H), 2.22 (s, 9H).

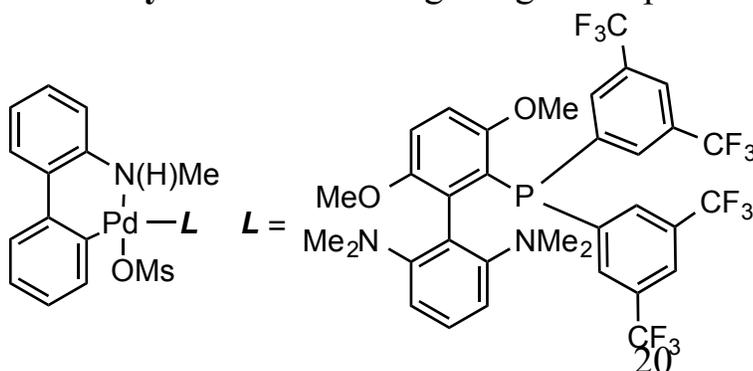
¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 157.8, 155.3, 145.8, 145.5, 145.1, 140.9, 140.9, 139.3, 137.3, 135.3, 134.6, 134.4, 133.9, 133.9, 133.8, 133.7, 133.7, 133.6, 133.6, 132.8, 132.7, 132.6, 132.4, 132.3, 132.3, 132.1, 132.0, 131.9, 131.7, 131.5, 131.0, 129.3, 129.2, 129.1, 128.8, 128.4, 128.3, 128.2, 127.9, 127.6, 125.8, 124.2, 123.8, 121.5, 121.2, 121.1, 113.4, 112.7, 111.8, 43.6, 42.4, 40.4, 40.3, 38.1 (observed complexity due to C–P and C–F splitting).

³¹P NMR (121 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 38.59.

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CD₃OD) δ –63.60, –63.96.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 1572.5, 1460.2, 1353.2, 1275.3, 1122.0, 1010.1, 894.5, 843.6, 762.8, 739.3, 698.5, 681.5.

Precatalyst P7. Following the general procedure, a solution of **A** (403 mg, 1.05 mmol) and **L7** (800 mg, 1.05 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was stirred at rt for 2 h. After performing the workup as



described in the general procedure, pentane was added

to the residue and mixture was concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator to afford the title compound as a yellow solid (1.13 g, 94%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 8.17 (s, 1H), 8.11–8.07 (m, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.72–7.69 (m, 2H), 7.62–7.59 (m, 2H) 7.52–7.50 (m, 1H), 7.34–7.30 (m, 4H) 7.21–7.04 (m, 5H), 6.85–6.81 (m, 1H), 6.33–6.29 (m, 1H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 2.64 (s, 6H), 2.58 (s, 3H), 2.20 (s, 6H), 2.14 (s, 3H).

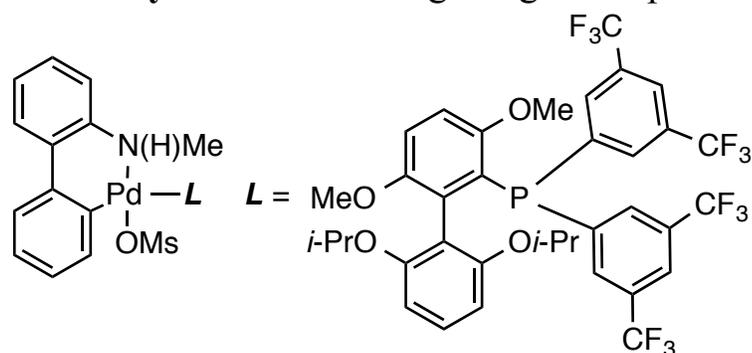
¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 160.5, 158.0, 154.8, 152.6, 147.1, 141.5, 140.2, 138.0, 136.7, 134.9, 133.0, 129.50, 128.9, 128.5, 128.3, 125.9, 125.4, 122.0, 121.8, 119.6, 114.1, 113.0, 112.4, 57.1, 55.8, 44.9, 43.7, 41.8, 39.9 (observed complexity due to C–P and C–F splitting).

³¹P NMR (121 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 35.55.

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ –63.50, –63.63.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3743.5, 3214.8, 2938.2, 2834.8, 1616.1, 1571.2, 1553.7, 1498.1, 1464.2, 1423.2, 1353.5, 1275.7, 1175.5, 1122.9, 1038.6, 1012.5, 893.4, 807.1, 763.4, 741.4, 681.7.

Precatalyst P8. Following the general procedure, a solution of **A** (103 mg, 0.27



mmol) and **L8** (210 mg, 0.27 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.2 mL) was stirred at rt for 2 h. After performing the workup as described in the general procedure, pentane was added to the residue and mixture was concentrated with the aid of a

rotary evaporator to afford the title compound as an off-white solid (305 mg, 97%).

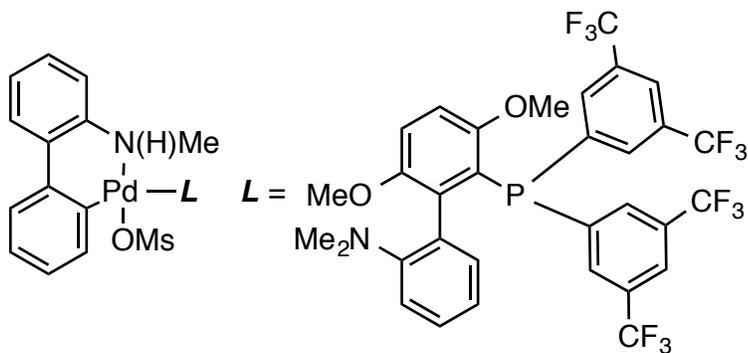
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.26 (m, 1H), 8.19 (s, 1H), 7.88–7.85 (m, 2H), 7.48–7.45 (m, 1H) 7.42–7.40 (m, 2H), 7.34–7.24 (m, 6H) 7.22–7.20 (m, 1H), 7.16–7.14 (m, 1H), 6.96–6.94 (m, 1H), 6.78–6.74 (m, 1H), 6.21–6.18 (m, 1H), 5.00–4.94 (sept, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 4.41–4.32 (sept, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 2.72 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 1.58 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 1.28 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 3H), 0.20 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 164.6, 155.0, 152.8, 152.6, 146.7, 142.1, 141.0, 138.8, 138.3, 136.5, 136.4, 134.3, 134.1, 133.7, 133.6, 133.3, 133.2, 131.0, 130.5, 130.4, 129.1, 128.8, 128.3, 126.7, 126.4, 125.6, 125.3, 123.0, 122.9, 122.6, 120.0, 114.7, 106.6, 106.5, 74.4, 73.1, 56.9, 56.0, 41.6, 39.5, 23.4, 22.9, 22.0, 21.6 (observed complexity due to C–P and C–F splitting).

³¹P NMR (121 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 30.36.

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CD₃OD) δ -63.50, -63.59.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2979.1, 2935.9, 1582.8, 1458.8, 1426.0, 1353.7, 1276.1, 1182.4, 1122.0, 1058.6, 1016.1, 889.7, 844.0, 808.9, 771.9, 740.6, 709.6.



Precatalyst P9. Following the general procedure a solution of **A** (37 mg, 0.096 mmol) and **L9** (69 mg, 0.096 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) was stirred at rt for 2 h. After performing the workup as described in the general procedure, pentane was added to

the residue and mixture was concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator to afford the title compound as an orange solid (103 mg, 97%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.99–7.96 (m, 2H), 7.85 (m, 1H), 7.66–7.59 (m, 3H), 7.41–7.18 (m, 7H), 7.06–6.96 (m, 2H), 6.88–6.83 (m, 2H), 6.65–6.52 (m, 2H), 6.29 (m, 1H), 3.67–3.22 (m, 6H), 2.41–2.23 (m, 12H).

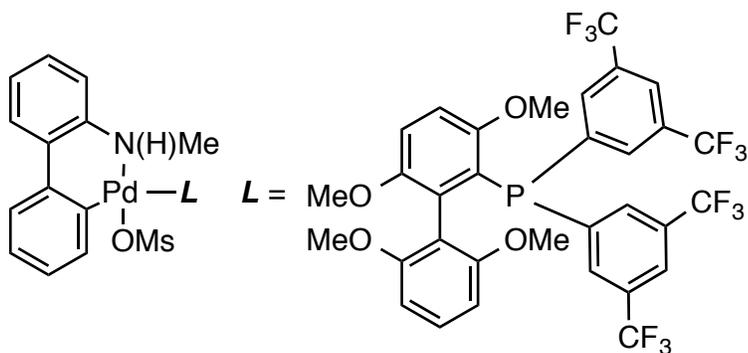
¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 142.54, 142.51, 135.86, 134.97, 131.10, 130.18, 129.04, 128.87, 128.69, 127.84, 127.77, 127.30, 126.59, 124.60, 122.22, 121.71, 117.12, 111.90, 56.74, 42.70, 40.84, 40.31, 39.43, 32.16, 23.23 (observed complexity due to C–P and C–F splitting).

³¹P NMR (121 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 28.69.

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -63.07, -63.45, -63.67.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3060.5, 2937.3, 2838.1, 2798.5, 1457.9, 1426.1, 1353.5, 1275.7, 1175.5, 1122.4, 1094.8, 1015.7, 896.9, 844.0, 761.8, 739.6, 699.2, 681.4.

Precatalyst P10. Following the general procedure, a solution of **A** (81 mg, 0.21 mmol) and **L10** (130 mg, 0.25 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.3 mL) was stirred at rt for 2 h. Performing the workup and purification as described in the general procedure afforded the title compound as a yellow solid (182 mg, 77%).



Following the general procedure a solution of **A** (81 mg, 0.21 mmol) and **L10** (130 mg, 0.25 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.3 mL) was stirred at rt for 2 h. Performing the workup and purification as described in the general procedure afforded the title compound as a yellow solid (182 mg, 77%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.84–7.80 (m, 4H), 7.70 (m, 2H), 7.52 (m, 1H), 7.27 (m, 4H), 7.16–7.14 (m, 1H)

6.99 (m, 1H), 6.89 (m, 1H) 6.58 (m, 3H), 6.16–6.11 (m, 2H), 4.00–3.00 (m, 12H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H).

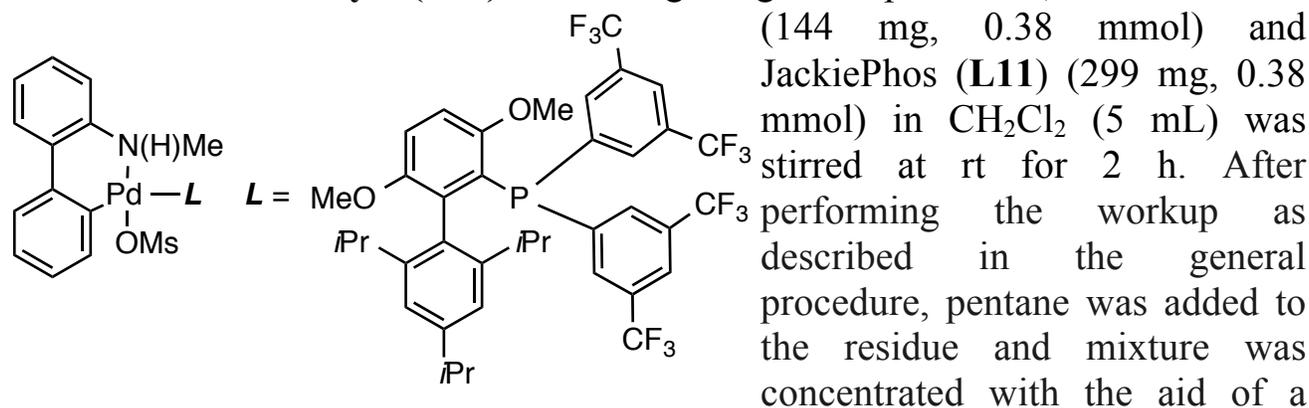
¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 158.2, 152.9, 152.8, 142.4, 141.5, 138.1, 136.9, 135.0, 131.3, 131.1, 128.9, 128.8, 127.6, 127.5, 127.2, 126.7, 125.9, 124.9, 124.8, 122.2, 121.8, 117.7, 111.1, 104.1, 104.1, 57.5, 55.8, 55.5, 40.8, 39.3 (observed complexity due to C–P and C–F splitting).

³¹P NMR (121 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 27.99

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ –63.32, –63.45.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2938.8, 2838.6, 1618.0, 1591.0, 1473.0, 1458.8, 1426.2, 1353.9, 1276.0, 1249.9, 1182.7, 1123.0, 1107.4, 1094.8, 1015.2, 897.3, 843.9, 810.5, 771.5, 740.7, 725.9, 715.4, 704.4, 681.5.

JackiePhos Precatalyst (P11). Following the general procedure, a solution of **A**



rotary evaporator to afford the title compound as a white solid (252 mg, 51%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 8.46 (s, 1H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 7.84–7.81 (m, 3H), 7.48–7.43 (m, 2H), 7.58–7.56 (m, 2H), 7.40–7.36 (m, 1H), 7.31–7.28 (m, 5H), 6.99–6.97 (m, 1H), 6.78–6.74 (m, 1H), 6.20–6.17 (m, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 3.55–3.48 (m, 1H), 3.42 (s, 3H), 3.07–3.00 (m, 1H), 2.71 (s, 3H), 2.16–2.11 (m, 4H), 1.99 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.66 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.58 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.30 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 0.08 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 157.9, 157.9, 156.6, 155.3, 155.2, 154.2, 153.8, 153.6, 146.0, 146.0, 141.6, 141.6, 141.5, 140.6, 140.6, 138.3, 136.4, 136.1, 136.1, 136.0, 134.5, 134.4, 134.3, 134.2, 134.1, 134.0, 134.9, 133.9, 133.7, 133.7, 133.5, 133.5, 133.4, 133.3, 133.2, 132.9, 132.8, 132.7, 132.6, 130.8, 130.7, 129.9, 129.4, 129.4, 129.3, 129.2, 129.2, 128.2, 128.0, 127.0, 126.9, 126.2, 125.5, 125.3, 124.5, 122.9, 122.9, 122.8, 122.5, 122.3, 121.7, 121.2, 121.1, 121.1, 121.0, 120.8, 120.7, 120.1, 119.8, 116.1, 116.1, 56.3, 56.2, 41.8, 41.7, 39.5, 35.8, 34.8, 33.2, 25.8, 25.5, 24.5, 23.8, 23.8, 23.2 (observed complexity due to C–P and C–F splitting).

³¹P NMR (121 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 29.58.

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -64.02, -64.09.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3176.4, 3070.8, 2967.9, 2935.9, 2872.5, 1463.7, 1423.1, 1385.0, 1351.9, 1274.4, 1239.8, 1183.4, 1132.8, 1022.5, 897.5, 821.8, 773.0, 740.1, 702.9, 681.6.

Substrate Synthesis.

4-chloro-1-(triisopropylsilyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridine⁴, (±)-3-phenylmorpholine, and (R)-3-phenylmorpholine⁵ were prepared according to literature procedures.

((2-bromobenzyl)oxy)triisopropylsilane. To an oven-dried 300 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir-bar and a septum, 2-bromobenzyl alcohol (3.05 g, 16.3 mmol), imidazole (2.22 g, 32.6 mmol), and DMF (10 mL) were added. The reaction flask was cooled to 0 °C in an ice/water bath and chlorotriisopropylsilane (4.15 mL, 19.6 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 5 min and was then allowed to warm to rt. After stirring for 13 h at rt, the reaction mixture was poured into 100 mL of water and extracted with Et₂O (3 x 60 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (60 mL) and brine (60 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude residue was purified via column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes) to provide the title compound as a colorless oil (2.55 g, 45%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.72–7.70 (m, 1H), 7.55 (dd, *J* = 1.2, 7.94 Hz, 1H), 7.41–7.38 (m, 1H), 7.18–7.15 (m, 1H), 4.90 (s, 2H), 1.33–1.23 (m, 3H), 1.19–1.17 (m, 18H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 141.3, 132.6, 128.8, 128.2, 128.0, 121.5, 65.6, 18.6, 12.8.

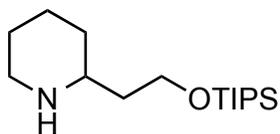
FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2942.1, 2864.9, 1569.7, 1462.8, 1374.6, 1264.7, 1202.8, 1120.5, 1098.3, 1042.7, 1025.1, 880.7, 801.7, 745.3, 681.6.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₆H₂₇BrOSi: C, 55.97; H, 7.81. Found: C, 56.23; H, 7.81.

2-(2-((triisopropylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)piperidine. An oven-dried 300 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir-bar was charged with 2-

[4] Heinrich, T.; Seenisamy, J.; Emmanuvel, L.; Kulkarni, S. S.; Bomke, J.; Rohdich, F.; Greiner, H.; Esdar, C.; Krier, M.; Grädler, U.; Musil, D. *J. Med. Chem.* **2013**, *56*, 1160.

[5] Hu, P.; Hu, J.; Jiao, J.; Tong, X. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2013**, *52*, 5319.



piperidineethanol (2.15 g, 15 mmol), DMAP (183 mg, 1.5 mmol) and imidazole (1.43 g, 21 mmol). The flask was fitted with a septum and evacuated and backfilled with argon. DMF (30 mL) was then added and the reaction mixture was cooled

to 0 °C in an ice/water bath. Chlorotriisopropylsilane (3.34 mL, 15.75 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe and the reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 15 min, warmed to rt and stirred for 5 h. After this time, the reaction mixture was poured into 100 mL of water and extracted with Et₂O (4 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (100 mL) and brine (100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude residue was purified via column chromatography on silica gel (10% acetone in hexanes with 1% triethylamine) to provide the title product as a light yellow oil (3.21 g, 75% yield).

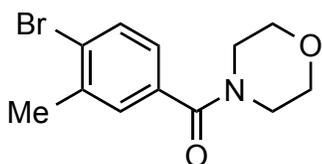
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 3.82–3.73 (m, 2H), 2.99–2.95 (m, 1H), 2.62–2.54 (m, 2H), 1.75–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.63–1.48 (m, 5H), 1.39–1.28 (m, 2H), 1.13–1.01 (m, 21H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 62.2, 55.9, 47.8, 40.9, 34.2, 27.5, 25.9, 18.5, 12.7.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2929.5, 2864.7, 1462.6, 1382.0, 1329.5, 1256.8, 1200.1, 1101.6, 1068.8, 996.2, 881.1, 726.6, 678.5, 657.4.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₆H₃₅NOSi: C, 67.30; H, 12.36. Found: C, 67.23; H, 12.47.

(4-bromo-3-methylphenyl)(morpholino)methanone. An oven-dried 100 mL round-bottom flask fitted with a septum was charged with



4-bromo-3-methylbenzoyl chloride (2.34 g, 10.0 mmol), CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL), and triethylamine (1.95 mL, 14 mmol).

Morpholine (0.95 mL, 11 mmol) was then added and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 12 h. The reaction mixture was then poured into 60 mL of water and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 60 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine (60 mL each) and then dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The resulting residue was purified via column chromatography on silica gel (40% EtOAc in hexanes) to provide the title product as a light yellow solid (2.11 g, 74%). Mp = 72–74 °C.

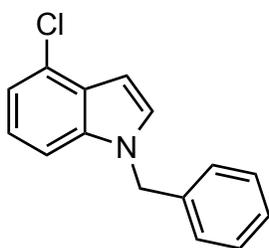
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 3.65–3.42 (m, 8H), 2.42 (s, 3H).

^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 169.6, 139.0, 135.4, 132.8, 130.0, 126.7, 126.5, 67.3, 48.7, 43.0, 23.2.

FTIR (neat, cm^{-1}): 2959.9, 2847.6, 1627.2, 1386.4, 1366.1, 1301.4, 1289.4, 1254.0, 1205.9, 1148.7, 1109.9, 1025.7, 947.0, 884.1, 855.9, 847.8, 818.1, 754.1, 695.9.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{BrNO}_2$: C, 50.72; H, 4.97. Found: C, 51.02; H, 4.94.

1-benzyl-4-chloro-1H-indole. An oven-dried 100 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir-bar and a septum was charged with 4-chloroindole (0.96 mL, 8.0 mmol) and DMF (20 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C in an ice/water bath and sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil; 576 mg, 14.4 mmol) was added with venting to release the liberated hydrogen gas. After stirring at 0 °C for 30 min, benzyl chloride (1.0 mL, 8.8 mmol) was added, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to rt and was stirred for 15 h. The reaction mixture was then poured into 100 mL of water and extracted with Et_2O (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The resulting residue was purified via Biotage (50 g silica gel column, 8–10% CH_2Cl_2 in hexanes) to provide the title compound as a white solid (1.76 g, 91%). Mp = 60–62 °C.



^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 7.37–7.29 (m, 3H), 7.25–7.24 (m, 2H), 7.17–7.10 (m, 4H), 6.71 (dd, J = 0.8, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 5.33 (s, 2H).

^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 137.8, 137.6, 129.7, 129.3, 128.3, 128.0, 127.3, 126.5, 122.8, 119.8, 109.2, 100.6, 51.0.

FTIR (neat, cm^{-1}): 3124.6, 3101.7, 3062.5, 3029.7, 2933.8, 2159.6, 1604.9, 1557.0, 1479.7, 1453.6, 1435.7, 1362.9, 1354.1, 1343.0, 1313.6, 1290.0, 1274.1, 1165.5, 1147.4, 1105.1, 1078.6, 945.6, 896.6, 817.5, 771.9, 711.8, 617.4.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{12}\text{ClN}$: C, 74.54; H, 5.00. Found: C, 74.79; H, 5.15.

General Procedure for the Tables 1, 2, SI-1, SI-2, and SI-3

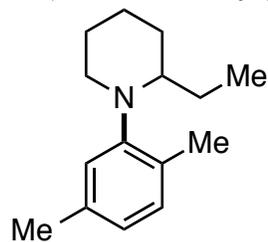
An oven-dried screw-cap test tube (Fisher Scientific, catalog number: 1495925C) equipped with a screw-cap septum and a magnetic stir bar was cooled under vacuum, filled with argon and then charged with the precatalyst (0.005 mmol) and NaOtBu (34 mg, 0.35 mmol). If solid, the aryl halide (0.25 mmol) was also added at this point. The reaction vessel was then evacuated and backfilled with argon. This sequence was repeated a total of three times. If liquid, the aryl halide (0.25 mmol), were added at this point followed by the amine (0.30 mmol) and

CPME (2 mL). The screw-cap septum was exchanged for an unpunctured screw-cap septum under a continuous flow of argon. The reaction mixture was then heated in a pre-heated oil bath at the specified temperature for the specified time. After cooling to rt, dodecane (0.057 mL, 0.25 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was then diluted with ethyl acetate. A small aliquot was filtered through a short silica gel plug and analyzed by GC.

General Procedure for the Arylation of α -Branched Amines (General Procedure A).

An oven-dried screw-cap test tube (Fisher Scientific, catalog number: 1495937A) equipped with a screw-cap septum and a magnetic stir bar was cooled under vacuum, filled with argon and then charged with **P7** (22.8 mg, 0.02 mmol) and NaOtBu (135 mg, 1.4 mmol). If solid, the aryl halide (1.0 mmol) and the amine (1.2 mmol) were also added at this point as well as any additional ligand (0.02 mmol) that was required. The reaction vessel was then evacuated and backfilled with argon. This sequence was repeated a total of three times. If liquid, the aryl halide (1.0 mmol) and amine (1.2 mmol), were added at this point, followed by CPME (2 mL). The screw-cap septum was exchanged for an unpunctured screw-cap septum under a continuous flow of argon. The reaction mixture was then heated in a pre-heated oil bath at the specified temperature for the specified time for each substrate. Upon completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was cooled to rt and diluted with CH₂Cl₂. This mixture was then poured into water (40 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude residue was then purified via column chromatography.

1-(2,5-dimethylphenyl)-2-ethylpiperidine (1c). Following general procedure



A, a mixture of 2-bromo-1,4-dimethylbenzene (0.138 mL, 1.0 mmol), 2-ethylpiperidine (0.160 mL, 1.2 mmol), NaOtBu (135 mg, 1.4 mmol), and **P7** (22.8 mg, 0.05 mmol) in CPME (2 mL) was heated to 80 °C for 1 h. After cooling to rt, the reaction mixture was then diluted with Et₂O (30 mL) and extracted with 2M HCl (3 x 15 mL). The combined aqueous

layers were cooled to 0 °C, basified with KOH until pH = 14, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude residue was purified via column chromatography on silica gel (the column was pre-

packed with 3% triethylamine in hexanes, 1% Et₂O in hexanes was used as the eluent) to provide the title compound as a light yellow oil (Run 1: 193 mg (89%); Run 2: 193 mg (89%); Average Yield: 89%).

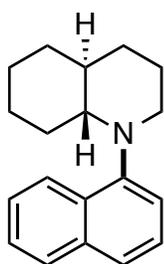
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.14 (m, 1H), 7.01 (s, 1H), 6.89 (m, 1H), 2.98–2.93 (m, 2H), 2.59 (m, 1H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 1.91–1.98 (m, 2H), 1.72 (m, 2H), 1.51 (m, 2H), 1.39 (m, 2H), 0.89–0.77 (m, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 151.9, 136.1, 132.7, 131.1, 125.0, 123.9, 60.6, 55.2, 31.0, 27.6, 25.2, 24.6, 21.5, 17.6, 10.1.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2931.4, 2855.7, 2789.1, 1504.9, 1440.2, 1373.4, 1246.6, 1220.2, 1125.8, 1112.1, 1061.1, 1033.4, 983.1, 877.7, 804.3.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₅H₂₃N: C, 82.89; H, 10.67. Found: C, 83.03; H, 10.56.

1-(naphthalen-1-yl)decahydroquinoline (2a). Following general procedure A,



a mixture of 1-bromonaphthalene (0.140 mL, 1.0 mmol), *trans*-decahydroquinoline (167 mg, 1.2 mmol), NaOtBu (135 mg, 1.4 mmol), and **P7** (22.8 mg, 0.02 mmol) in CPME (2 mL) was heated to 80 °C for 15 h. After cooling to rt, the reaction mixture was then diluted with Et₂O (60 mL) and extracted with 5M HCl (3 x 50 mL). The combined aqueous layers were cooled to 0 °C, basified with KOH until pH = 14, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 30 mL). The

combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude residue was purified via column chromatography on silica gel (4% CH₂Cl₂ in hexanes) to provide the title compound as a light yellow oil (Run 1: 223 mg (84%); Run 2: 220 mg (83%); Average Yield: 84%).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 8.65–8.63 (m, 1H), 7.91–7.89 (m, 1H), 7.72–7.70 (m, 1H), 7.58–7.50 (m, 3H), 7.38–7.37 (m, 1H), 3.19–3.16 (m, 1H) 2.81–2.67 (m, 2H), 2.06–1.97 (m, 1H), 1.89–1.56 (m, 7H), 1.43–1.22 (m, 4H), 1.07–0.97 (m, 1H).

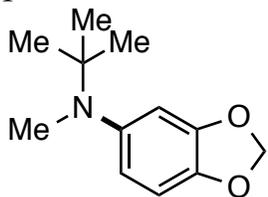
¹³C NMR (101 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 150.0, 135.3, 133.29, 128.4, 126.4, 126.3, 126.0, 124.9, 124.6, 120.3, 66.4, 58.2, 43.7, 33.7, 33.4, 31.4, 27.6, 27.1, 26.2.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3041.9, 2919.0, 2849.3, 2789.9, 1591.7, 1575.1, 1505.0, 1446.0, 1391.9, 1362.5, 1282.0, 1254.0, 1223.7, 1137.4, 1126.2, 1086.4, 1012.8, 798.8, 775.5 625.7.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₂₃N: C, 85.99; H, 8.74. Found: C, 86.01; H, 8.72.

The 1:49 *cis:trans* ratio of the product isomers was determined by GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture.

***N*-(*tert*-butyl)-*N*-methylbenzo[*d*][1,3]dioxol-5-amine (2b).** Following general procedure A, a mixture of 5-chloro-1,3-benzodioxole (0.117 mL, 1.0 mmol), *N*-methyl-*tert*-butylamine (0.144 mL, 1.2 mmol), NaOtBu (135 mg, 1.4 mmol), and **P7** (22.8 mg, 0.02 mmol) in CPME (2 mL) was heated to 80 °C for 6 h. After cooling to rt and performing the workup described in general procedure A, the crude material was purified via column chromatography on silica gel (5–10% Et₂O in hexanes with 1% triethylamine). The title compound was isolated as a light yellow oil (Run 1: 156 mg (75%); Run 2: 158 mg (76%); Average Yield: 76%).



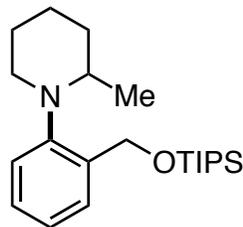
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 6.70–6.68 (m, 2H), 6.63 (dd, *J* = 2.2, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 5.91 (s, 2H), 2.67 (s, 3H), 1.09 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 147.6, 146.3, 144.9, 121.8, 109.9, 107.5, 101.7, 55.4, 37.7, 27.7.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2971.5, 2872.3, 2792.5, 1502.1, 1479.9, 1386.8, 1358.6, 1336.8, 1284.0, 1234.9, 1209.0, 1151.0, 1128.7, 1037.3, 931.1, 865.1, 810.8, 773.0, 730.8, 650.3.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₂H₁₇NO₂: C, 69.54; H, 8.27. Found: C, 69.59; H, 8.09.

2-methyl-1-(2-(((triisopropylsilyloxy)methyl)phenyl)piperidine (2c).



Following general procedure A, a mixture of ((2-bromobenzyl)oxy)triisopropylsilane (342 mg, 1.0 mmol), 2-methylpiperidine (0.141 mL, 1.2 mmol), NaOtBu (135 mg, 1.4 mmol), and **P7** (22.8 mg, 0.02 mmol) in CPME (2 mL) was heated to 60 °C for 16 h. After cooling to rt and performing the workup described in general procedure A, the crude residue was

dissolved in hexanes and passed through a short silica gel plug (0.5% acetone in hexanes with 3% triethylamine). The filtrate was concentrated and the crude residue was purified via column chromatography on silica gel (2–30% CH₂Cl₂ in hexanes with 1% triethylamine) to provide the title compound as a light yellow oil (Run 1: 241 mg (67%); Run 2: 240 mg (66%); Average Yield: 67%). Contains <5% of the corresponding aryl *tert*-butyl ether as determined by GC analysis.

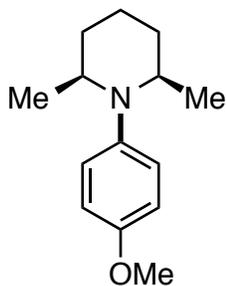
¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 7.66–7.64 (m, 1H), 7.28–7.24 (m, 1H), 7.21–7.17 (m, 2H), 5.12 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 3.04–2.96 (m, 1H), 2.93–2.90 (m, 1H), 2.63–2.56 (m, 1H), 1.84–1.82 (m, 2H), 1.71–1.65 (m, 2H), 1.54–1.37 (m, 2H), 1.31–1.24 (m, 3H), 1.19–1.17 (m, 18 H), 0.85 (d, *J* = 6.2, 3H).

^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 150.4, 139.8, 127.6, 127.5, 125.0, 123.0, 62.0, 56.1, 55.8, 35.8, 27.8, 25.1, 20.3, 18.6, 12.9.

FTIR (neat, cm^{-1}): 2931.3, 2864.5, 1486.7, 1451.4, 1368.0, 1241.2, 1111.4, 1065.5, 1012.9, 995.2, 881.0, 795.8, 762.6, 725.4, 679.0, 657.0.

DART-MS: calcd. For $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{39}\text{NOSi}$ [$\text{M}+\text{H}$]: 362.2874. Found: 362.2888.

(2*R*,6*S*)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2,6-dimethylpiperidine (2d). Following general



procedure A, a mixture of 4-chloroanisole (0.123 mL, 1.0 mmol), *cis*-2,6-dimethylpiperidine (0.162 mL, 1.2 mmol), NaOtBu (135 mg, 1.4 mmol), and **P7** (22.8 mg, 0.02 mmol) in CPME (2 mL) was heated to 80 °C for 1 h. After cooling to rt, the reaction mixture was then diluted with Et₂O (30 mL) and extracted with 2M HCl (3 x 15 mL). The combined aqueous layers were cooled to 0 °C, basified with KOH until pH = 14,

and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude residue was purified via column chromatography on silica gel (the column was pre-packed with 3% triethylamine in hexanes, 2% acetone in hexanes was used as the eluent) to provide the title compound as a light yellow oil (Run 1: 178 mg (81%); Run 2: 178 mg (81%); Average Yield: 81%).

^1H NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 7.08 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.80–2.73 (m, 2H), 1.77–1.71 (m, 3H), 1.54–1.47 (m, 1H), 1.36–1.29 (m, 2H), 0.71 (d, J = 6.2 Hz 6H).

^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 157.7, 144.7, 128.8, 114.2, 58.7, 55.8, 36.1, 25.3, 22.6.

FTIR (neat, cm^{-1}): 2960.9, 2926.2, 2833.2, 2787.2, 1506.3, 1451.5, 1369.9, 1310.4, 1290.4, 1232.1, 1179.5, 1089.6, 1038.5, 956.2, 930.0, 895.4, 850.2, 820.3, 788.6, 699.9.

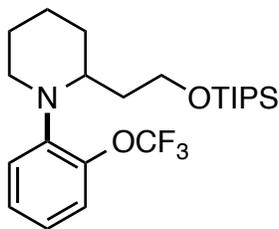
The 22:1 *cis:trans* ratio of the product isomers was determined by GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture.

Characterization data are in accordance with those previously reported in the literature.⁶

1-(2-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl)-2-(2-((triisopropylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)piperidine

(2e). Following general procedure A, a mixture of 1-bromo-2-(trifluoromethoxy)benzene (0.149 mL, 1.0 mmol), 2-(2-((triisopropylsilyl)oxy)ethyl)piperidine (342 mg, 1.2 mmol), NaOtBu (135 mg,

[6] Boga, C.; Manescalchi, F.; Savoia, D. *Tetrahedron* **1994**, *50*, 4709.



1.4 mmol), and **P7** (22.8 mg, 0.02 mmol) in CPME (2 mL) was heated to 80 °C for 16 h. After cooling to rt and following the workup described in general procedure A, the crude residue was dissolved in hexanes and passed through a short silica gel plug (pre-packed with hexanes containing 3% triethylamine, hexanes used as the eluent). The filtrate was concentrated and the crude residue was purified via column chromatography on silica gel (2–10% CH₂Cl₂ in hexanes with 1% triethylamine) to provide the title compound as a light yellow oil (Run 1: 282 mg (63%); Run 2: 281 mg (63%) Average Yield: 63%).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 7.08–7.07 (m, 1H), 6.96–6.91 (m, 2H), 6.86–6.64 (m, 1H), 3.67–3.64 (m, 1H), 3.50–3.47 (m, 2H), 2.99–2.94 (m, 1H), 2.66–2.63 (m, 1H), 1.34 (m, 1H), 1.91–1.87 (m, 1H), 1.76–1.71 (m, 1H), 1.60–1.57 (m, 1H), 1.50 (m, 4H), 1.04–0.97 (m, 21H).

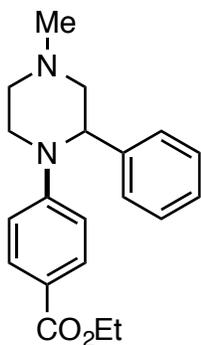
¹³C NMR (101 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 145.9, 143.9, 127.6, 123.5, 122.8, 122.7 (q, *J* = 256.3 Hz), 122.7, 61.3, 54.9, 49.4, 32.9, 29.9, 26.6, 21.4, 18.3, 12.3.

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, C₆D₆) δ –57.27.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2940.7, 2865.1, 1602.3, 1495.6, 1462.7, 1389.2, 1240.9, 1221.9, 1160.3, 1098.5, 1012.8, 939.5, 917.0, 881.5, 750.1, 677.1.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₂₃H₃₈F₃NO₂Si: C, 61.99; H, 8.59. Found: C, 62.20; H, 8.47.

Ethyl 4-(4-methyl-2-phenylpiperazin-1-yl)benzoate (2f). Following general procedure A, a mixture of ethyl 4-chlorobenzoate (0.156 mL, 1.0 mmol), 1-methyl-3-phenylpiperazine (212 mg, 1.2 mmol), K₃PO₄ (1.27 g, 6.0 mmol), and **P7** (22.8 mg, 0.05 mmol) in CPME (3 mL) was heated to 110 °C for 16 h. After this time, the reaction was cooled to room temperature and diluted with EtOAc. The solids were removed via filtration and the filtrate was concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. Purification of the crude residue via column chromatography on silica gel (10% acetone in hexanes with 1.5% triethylamine) provided the title compound as a light yellow oil (Run 1: 280 mg (87%); Run 2: 291 mg (91%); Average Yield: 89%).



¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 8.14 (d, *J* = 8.70 Hz, 2H), 7.23–7.22 (m, 2H), 7.09–7.06 (m, 2H), 7.00–6.97 (m, 1H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 4.53 (t, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.20–4.16 (m, 2H), 3.20–3.15 (m, 1H), 3.07–3.03 (m, 1H), 2.65 (dd, *J* =

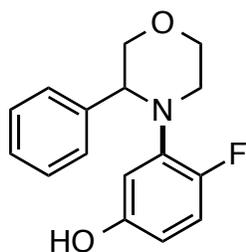
4.0, 11.4 Hz 1H), 2.34 (m, 1H), 2.34 (dd, $J = 4.0, 11.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.04–1.98 (m, 1H), 1.98 (s, 3H), 1.05 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz).

^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 166.8, 154.2, 141.6, 131.4, 128.8, 128.0, 127.3, 120.5, 115.3, 61.6, 60.7, 58.5, 55.6, 46.7, 46.6, 14.8.

FTIR (neat, cm^{-1}): 2974.7, 2936.9, 2843.2, 2793.2, 1699.4, 1600.6, 1515.8, 1449.4, 1383.7, 1364.9, 1262.7, 1215.2, 1184.1, 1102.7, 1021.3, 963.9, 925.4, 873.3, 829.9, 768.8, 695.9.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: C, 74.05; H, 7.46. Found: C, 73.84; H, 7.25.

4-fluoro-3-(3-phenylmorpholino)phenol (2g). Following general procedure A,



a mixture of 3-bromo-4-fluorophenol (191 mg, 1.0 mmol), (\pm)-3-phenylmorpholine (195 mg, 1.2 mmol), NaOtBu (135 mg, 1.4 mmol), **P7** (22.8 mg, 0.02 mmol), and **L7** (15.1 mg, 0.02 mmol) in CPME (2 mL) was heated to 80 °C for 16 h. After cooling to rt, the reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 and poured into 40 mL of water. The aqueous layer was acidified with 2 M HCl until pH = 6 and then extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x

30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude residue was purified via column chromatography on silica gel (20% acetone in hexanes) to provide the title compound as a beige solid (Run 1: 181 mg (66%); Run 2: 172 mg (63%); Average Yield: 64%). Mp = 144–145 °C.

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 7.34–7.33 (m, 2H), 7.24–7.16 (m, 3H), 6.87 (dd, $J = 8.7, 11.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.42–6.33 (m, 2H), 5.91 (s, 1H), 4.33–4.30 (m, 1H), 3.97–3.90 (m, 3H), 3.60–3.55 (m, 1H), 3.36–3.33 (m, 1H), 3.01–2.95 (m, 1H).

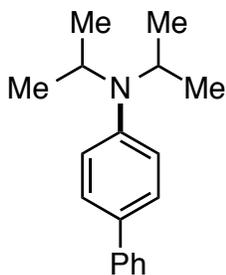
^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ 153.7 (d, $J = 238.2$ Hz), 152.4 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz), 139.8 (d, $J = 11.2$ Hz), 139.1, 128.9, 128.4, 128.1, 116.9 (d, $J = 22.5$ Hz), 111.8 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz), 111.0 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz), 74.0, 68.0, 62.9, 53.6 (d, $J = 2.9$ Hz).

^{19}F NMR (282 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) δ -134.46.

FTIR (neat, cm^{-1}): 3236.5, 2957.4, 2825.9, 1621.7, 1592.7, 1502.8, 1491.7, 1478.7, 1393.8, 1326.8, 1303.1, 1295.2, 1259.9, 1208.3, 1187.5, 1099.9, 979.1, 972.4, 928.2, 895.3, 849.2, 759.6, 696.2, 654.5.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{FNO}_2$: C, 70.31; H, 5.90. Found: C, 70.36; H, 6.04.

***N,N*-diisopropyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-amine (2h).** Following general procedure A, a mixture of 4-bromobiphenyl (233 mg, 1.0 mmol), diisopropylamine (1.35 mL, 9.6 mmol), NaOtBu (1.04 g, 10.8 mmol), **P7** (22.8 mg, 0.02 mmol), **L7** (15.1 mg, 0.02 mmol) in CPME (2 mL) was heated to 80 °C for 1 h. After



cooling to rt, the reaction mixture was diluted with Et₂O (30 mL) and extracted with 2M HCl (3 x 15 mL). The combined aqueous layers were cooled to 0 °C, basified with KOH until pH = 14, and then extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude residue was purified via column chromatography on silica gel

(5% acetone in hexanes) to provide the title compound as a white solid (Run 1: 159 mg (63%); Run 2: 164 mg (65%); Average Yield: 64%). Mp = 63–64 °C.

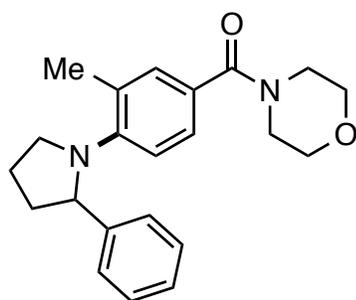
¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 7.63–7.61 (m, 2H), 7.52–7.51 (m, 2H), 7.30–7.27 (m, 2H), 7.16–7.13 (m, 1H), 6.92–6.91 (m, 2H), 3.58 (sept, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.07–1.06 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 12H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 147.9, 141.9, 131.5, 129.1, 127.5, 126.8, 126.4, 119.8, 47.8, 21.5.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3028.0, 2984.4, 2965.2, 2929.1, 2868.7, 1608.6, 1599.7, 1550.6, 1522.2, 1485.7, 1411.6, 1381.5, 1365.7, 1330.6, 1314.7, 1279.1, 1187.4, 1154.4, 1120.2, 1023.7, 943.6, 851.1, 826.5, 764.9, 726.8, 699.1.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₈H₂₃N: C, 85.32; H, 9.15. Found: C, 85.46; H, 9.26.

(3-methyl-4-(2-phenylpyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl)(morpholino)methanone (2i).



Following general procedure A, a mixture of (4-bromo-3-methylphenyl)(morpholino)methanone (283 mg, 1.0 mmol), 2-phenylpyrrolidine (177 mg, 1.2 mmol), NaOtBu (135 mg, 1.4 mmol), and **P7** (22.8 mg, 0.02 mmol) in CPME (2 mL) was heated to 80 °C for 1 h. After cooling to rt and performing the workup described in general procedure A, the crude material was purified

via column chromatography on silica gel (15% acetone in hexanes with 1% triethylamine) to provide the title compound as a light yellow solid (Run 1: 192 mg (54%); Run 2: 195 mg (56%); Average Yield: 55%), mp = 49–52 °C.

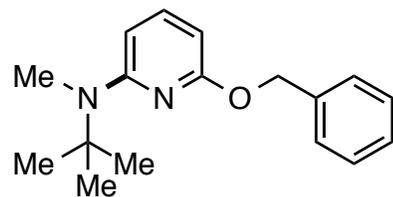
¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 7.36 (s, 1H), 7.24–7.23 (m, 2H), 7.09–7.06 (m, 3H), 6.98–6.95 (m, 1H), 6.74 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.46–4.43 (m, 1H), 3.62–3.57 (m, 1H), 3.18 (m, 8H), 2.75–2.71 (m, 1H), 2.24 (s, 3H) 2.06–2.01 (m, 1H), 1.61–1.50 (m, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 170.9, 150.7, 144.1, 131.6, 129.8, 128.9, 127.3, 127.0, 125.9, 117.0, 67.4, 64.9, 54.7, 46.3, 37.9, 25.4, 21.0.

FTIR (neat, cm^{-1}): 2959.2, 2852.5, 1626.9, 1603.0, 1501.5, 1451.3, 1418.8, 1297.9, 1271.2, 1252.1, 1192.8, 1112.1, 1027.2, 995.4, 945.3, 901.7, 811.1, 757.3, 699.5.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: C, 75.40; H, 7.48. Found: C, 75.61; H, 7.31.

6-(benzyloxy)-*N*-(*tert*-butyl)-*N*-methylpyridin-2-amine (3a).



Following general procedure A, a mixture of 2-bromo-6-benzyloxy pyridine (264 mg, 1 mmol), *N*-methyl-*tert*-butylamine (0.238 mL, 2.4 mmol), NaOtBu (269 mg, 2.8 mmol), and **P11** (23.4 mg, 0.02 mmol) in CPME (2 mL) was heated to 60 °C for 6 h. After cooling to rt, the reaction mixture was diluted with Et₂O (40 mL) and extracted with 3M HCl (3 x 30 mL). The combined aqueous layers were cooled to 0 °C, basified with KOH until pH = 14, and then extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude residue was purified via column chromatography on silica gel (2% Et₂O in hexanes with 1% triethylamine) to provide the title compound as a colorless oil (Run 1: 247 mg (91%); Run 2: 249 mg (92%); Average yield: 92%).

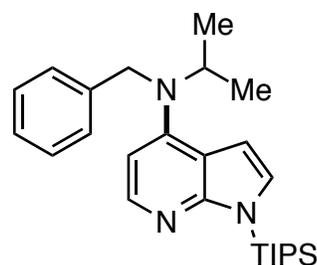
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.52–7.47 (m, 2H), 7.47–7.43 (m, 3H), 7.39–7.36 (m, 1H), 6.30 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.24 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.43 (s, 2H), 3.03 (s, 3H), 1.56 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 161.9, 160.5, 139.8, 138.9, 128.9, 128.2, 128.1, 104.2, 98.7, 67.9, 56.4, 35.3, 29.3.

FTIR (neat, cm^{-1}): 2972.9, 2920.6, 1589.9, 1570.9, 1495.7, 1445.7, 1423.3, 1348.2, 1253.8, 1211.3, 1149.4, 1079.2, 1038.2, 1025.5, 1014.3, 981.5, 958.5, 777.6, 726.9, 695.3.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}$: C, 75.52; H, 8.20. Found: C, 75.50; H, 8.19.

***N*-benzyl-*N*-isopropyl-1-(triisopropylsilyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridin-4-amine (3b).**



Following general procedure A, a mixture of 4-chloro-1-(triisopropylsilyl)-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,3-*b*]pyridine (308 mg, 1 mmol), *N*-benzylisopropylamine (0.186 mL, 1.2 mmol), NaOtBu (135 mg, 1.4 mmol), and **P11** (23.4 mg, 0.02 mmol) in CPME (2 mL) was heated to 80 °C for 16 h. After cooling to rt and performing the workup described in general procedure A, the crude residue was dissolved in hexanes and passed through a short silica gel plug (eluting

with 2% acetone in hexanes). The filtrate was concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator and the resulting oil was purified via column chromatography on silica gel (1–1.5% Et₂O in hexanes). The title compound was isolated as a yellow oil (Run 1: 337 mg (80%); Run 2: 356 mg (85%); Average Yield: 83%).

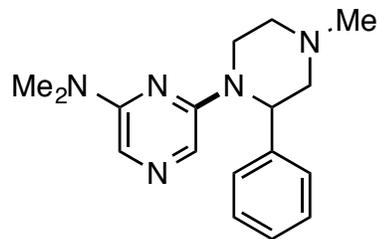
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.95 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 7.47–7.45 (m, 2H), 7.40–7.38 (m, 2H), 7.31–7.27 (m, 1H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 6.35 (d, *J* = 5.7, 1H), 4.84–4.76 (sept, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.73 (s, 2H), 2.00–1.89 (sept, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 1.40 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6H), 1.24 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 18H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 156.5, 150.5, 143.8, 141.2, 129.0, 127.3, 127.3, 127.2, 111.1, 104.0, 102.0, 51.1, 48.9, 20.9, 18.8, 13.0.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2944.0, 2864.7, 1568.0, 1485.0, 1390.5, 1336.2, 1291.9, 1256.7, 1156.3, 1052.8, 1021.1, 882.1, 795.6, 778.4, 728.4, 663.4.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₂₆H₃₉N₃Si: C, 74.05; H, 9.32. Found: C, 74.33; H, 9.19.

N,N-dimethyl-6-(4-methyl-2-phenylpiperazin-1-yl)pyrazin-2-amine (3c).



Following general procedure A, a mixture of 2-chloro-6-(dimethylamino)-pyrazine (157 mg, 1 mmol), 1-methyl-3-phenylpiperazine (212 mg, 1.2 mmol), NaOtBu (135 mg, 1.4 mmol), and **P11** (29.2 mg, 0.025 mmol) in CPME (2 mL) was heated to 80 °C for 16 h. After cooling to rt and performing the workup described in general procedure A, the crude residue was

purified via column chromatography on silica gel (12% acetone in hexanes with 1% triethylamine). The title compound was isolated as a brown solid (Run 1: 279 mg (94%); Run 2: 278 mg (94%); Average Yield: 94%). Mp = 87–89 °C.

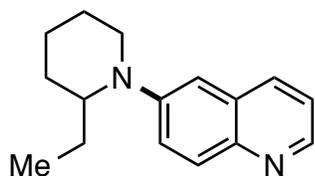
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 7.44–7.41 (m, 3H), 7.37 (s, 1H), 7.33–7.31 (m, 2H), 7.26–7.23 (m, 1H), 5.58 (m, 1H), 4.15–4.12 (m, 1H), 3.48–3.41 (td, *J* = 3.5, 12.3 Hz, 1H), 3.29–3.26 (m, 1H), 3.04 (s, 6H), 2.90–2.87 (m, 1H), 2.57 (dd, *J* = 4.35, 11.7 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.27–2.21 (td, *J* = 3.7, 11.3 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 153.8, 153.1, 142.2, 128.7, 128.0, 126.9, 117.6, 117.0, 59.8, 55.5, 54.4, 46.8, 41.6, 37.7.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2933.0, 2798.5, 1563.4, 1523.9, 1493.6, 1455.9, 1427.6, 1400.8, 1359.2, 1346.9, 1294.4, 1261.6, 1235.1, 1177.5, 1063.1, 1017.3, 960.7, 833.3, 795.7, 739.3, 726.4, 698.9, 667.3, 596.4.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₇H₂₃N₅: C, 68.66; H, 7.80. Found: C, 68.54; H, 7.68.

6-(2-ethylpiperidin-1-yl)quinolone (3d). Following general procedure A, a mixture of 6-chloroquinoline (163 mg, 1 mmol), 2-ethylpiperidine (0.160 mL,



1.2 mmol), NaOtBu (135 mg, 1.4 mmol), **P7** (22.8 mg, 0.02 mmol), and **L7** (15 mg, 0.02 mmol) in CPME (2 mL) was heated to 80 °C for 16 h. After cooling to rt and performing the workup described in general procedure A, the crude material was purified via column chromatography on silica gel (45–50% Et₂O in hexanes). The title compound was isolated as an orange oil (Run 1: 174 mg (72%), Run 2: 183 mg (74%); Average Yield: 73%).

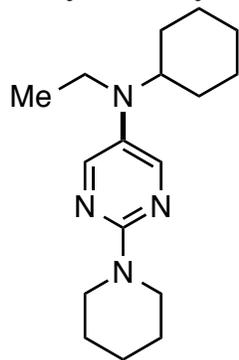
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 8.62–8.61 (d, *J* = 1.5, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 7.93–7.90 (m, 2H), 7.51 (dd, *J* = 2.7, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (dd, *J* = 4.3, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.95–3.94 (m, 1H), 3.53–3.50 (m, 1H), 3.11–3.04 (m, 1H), 1.81–1.53 (m, 8H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 149.9, 147.1, 143.7, 134.4, 130.3, 130.3, 122.7, 121.7, 108.9, 57.8, 43.6, 27.6, 26.0, 20.8, 19.4, 11.8.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2929.7, 2863.2, 1615.6, 1587.1, 1498.4, 1456.0, 1435.8, 1376.4, 1248.5, 1176.6, 1132.8, 1118.6, 955.5, 934.7, 821.0, 768.7, 620.1.

DART-MS: calcd. for C₁₆H₂₀N₂ [M + H]: 241.1699. Found: 241.1707.

N-cyclohexyl-N-ethyl-2-(piperidin-1-yl)pyrimidin-5-amine (3e). Following



general procedure A, a mixture of 5-bromo-2-(piperidin-1-yl)pyrimidine (242 mg, 1 mmol), *N*-ethylcyclohexylamine (0.181 mL, 1.2 mmol), NaOtBu (135 mg, 1.4 mmol), **P7** (34.2 mg, 0.03 mmol), and **L7** (22.6 mg, 0.03 mmol) in CPME (2 mL) was heated to 80 °C for 16 h. After cooling to rt and performing the workup described in general procedure A, the crude material was purified via column chromatography on silica gel (2–10% Et₂O in hexanes). The title compound was isolated as a red-brown oil (Run 1: 171 mg (60%); Run 2: 176 mg (61%);

Average Yield: 61%).

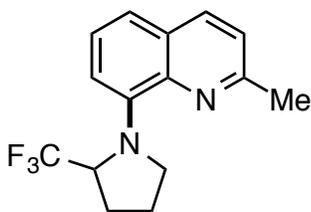
¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 8.22 (s, 2H), 3.93–3.90 (m, 4H), 2.84–2.78 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.77–2.74 (m, 1H), 1.68–1.66 (m, 2H), 1.57–1.38 (m, 9H), 1.07–0.93 (m, 4H), 0.88–0.84 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.82–0.78 (m, 1H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 159.1, 153.1, 132.9, 61.3, 45.5, 43.0, 30.9, 26.3, 26.1, 26.1, 25.3, 14.4.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2926.63, 2850.92, 1595.97, 1482.98, 1442.44, 1360.14, 1267.92, 1253.34, 1150.82, 1011.2, 944.93, 891.13, 852.5, 795.92.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₇H₂₈N₄: C, 70.79; H, 9.79. Found: C, 70.67; H, 9.85.

2-methyl-8-(2-(trifluoromethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)quinolone (3f). Following



general procedure A, a mixture of 8-chloro-2-methylquinoline (178 mg, 1.0 mmol), 2-trifluoromethylpyrrolidine (0.139 mL, 1.2 mmol), NaOtBu (135 mg, 1.4 mmol), and **P7** (22.8 mg, 0.02 mmol) in CPME (2 mL) was heated to 80 °C for 16 h. After cooling to rt and performing the workup described in general procedure A, the crude residue was dissolved in hexanes and passed through a short silica gel plug (2% acetone in hexanes). The filtrate was concentrated and the crude residue was purified via column chromatography (2% acetone in hexanes) to provide the title compound as a light yellow solid (Run 1: 266 mg (95%); Run 2: 270 mg (97%); Average Yield: 96%). Mp = 41–43 °C.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.67–6.60 (m, 1H), 3.62–3.58 (m, 1H), 3.19–3.15 (m, 1H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.15–2.08 (m, 1H), 2.03–2.00 (m, 1H), 1.84–1.77 (m, 1H), 1.62–1.55 (m, 1H).

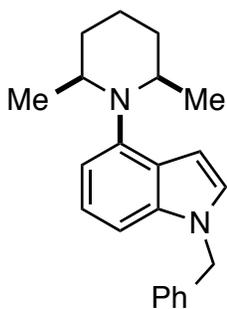
¹³C NMR (101 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 155.3, 144.5, 142.0, 136.7, 129.9 (q, *J* = 287.6 Hz), 128.2, 126.2, 121.4, 120.1, 117.4, 60.6 (q, *J* = 28 Hz), 51.6, 26.2, 25.3, 22.8.

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, C₆D₆) δ –73.79 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz).

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2987.6, 2915.1, 2852.4, 1611.1, 1598.3, 1562.2, 1505.0, 1461.8, 1433.9, 1358.1, 1342.5, 1263.7, 1187.8, 1148.4, 1116.1, 1078.2, 1063.5, 950.0, 919.7, 826.7, 794.7, 746.4, 708.2, 647.8, 613.6.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₅H₁₅F₃N₂: C, 64.28; H, 5.39. Found: C, 64.53; H, 5.36.

1-benzyl-4-((2*R*,6*S*)-2,6-dimethylpiperidin-1-yl)-1*H*-indole (**3g**).



Following general procedure A, a mixture of 1-benzyl-4-chloro-1*H*-indole (241 mg, 1 mmol), *cis*-2,6-dimethylpiperidine (0.484 mL, 3.6 mmol), NaOtBu (404 mg, 4.2 mmol), **P7** (22.8 mg, 0.02 mmol), and **L7** (15 mg, 0.02 mmol) in CPME (2 mL) was heated to 60 °C for 16 h. After cooling to rt, the reaction mixture was then diluted with Et₂O (40 mL) and extracted with 2M HCl (3 x 30 mL). The combined aqueous layers were cooled to 0 °C, basified with KOH until pH = 14, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated with the aid of a rotary evaporator. The crude residue was purified via column chromatography on silica gel (0–1% EtOAc in hexanes with 1% triethylamine) to provide the title compound as a white solid (Run 1: 242 mg (76%); Run 2: 252 mg (79%); Average yield: 78%). Mp = 66–68 °C.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 7.14–7.11 (m, 2H), 6.95–6.91 (m, 5H), 6.78 (m, 2H), 6.66 (d, *J* = 3.11 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (s, 2H), 3.09 (m, 2H), 1.72–1.64 (m, 3H), 1.54–1.48 (m, 3H), 0.88–0.86 (d, *J* = 6 Hz, 6H).

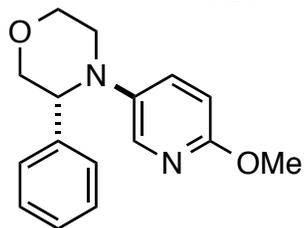
¹³C NMR (101 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 145.3, 138.1, 137.9, 130.8, 128.8, 127.6, 127.4, 127.1, 122.5, 116.8, 107.4, 101.7, 58.4, 50.1, 36.3, 25.5, 22.5.

FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2961.0, 2930.7, 2788.5, 1603.5, 1575.3, 1489.2, 1454.4, 1440.8, 1430.5, 1370.8, 1358.1, 1332.9, 1289.3, 1241.6, 1216.9, 1095.0, 1011.8, 957.6, 907.4, 840.5, 799.5, 742.1, 727.3, 716.8, 690.8.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₂₂H₂₆N₂: C, 82.97; H, 8.23. Found: C, 83.10; H, 8.23.

The 19:1 *cis:trans* ratio of the product isomers was determined by GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture.

4-(6-methoxypyridin-3-yl)-3-phenylmorpholine (3h). Following general



procedure A, a mixture of 5-bromo-2-methoxypyridine (0.120 mL, 1.0 mmol), (R)-3-phenylmorpholine (99% ee) (195 mg, 1.2 mmol), NaOtBu (135 mg, 1.4 mmol), and **P7** (22.8 mg, 0.02 mmol) in CPME (2 mL) was heated to 80 °C for 16 h. After cooling to rt and performing the workup described in general procedure A, the crude material was

purified via column chromatography on silica gel (7% acetone in hexanes). The title compound was isolated as a light yellow oil (Run 1: 253 mg (94%); Run 2: 264 mg (98%); Average Yield: 96%).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 7.95 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.12–7.11 (m, 2H), 6.98–6.95 (m, 2H), 6.93–6.87 (m, 2H), 6.46 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.95 (dd, *J* = 3.4, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (dd, *J* = 3.4, 11.3 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 3.65–3.63 (m, 2H), 3.49 (dd, *J* = 9.3, 11.3 Hz, 1H), 2.80–2.72 (m, 2H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 160.7, 142.4, 141.7, 139.2, 134.0, 128.6, 128.4, 127.7, 110.8, 73.8, 67.6, 63.7, 55.6, 53.1.

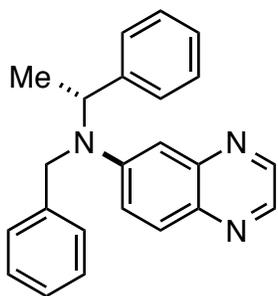
FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2958.9, 2848.5, 1604.3, 1564.7, 1488.5, 1453.2, 1381.7, 1278.0, 1253.8, 1114.3, 1025.3, 941.1, 822.2, 755.9, 699.5.

EA: Anal. Calcd. for C₁₆H₁₈N₂O₂: C, 71.09; H, 6.71. Found: C, 70.98; H, 6.60.

Optical Rotation: [α]_D²⁴ = 32.3 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

HPLC Analysis: (OJ, 10% isopropanol/hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, 230 nm) indicates 98% ee: *t*_R (major) = 9.3 min, *t*_R (minor) = 10.9 min.

***N*-benzyl-*N*-(1-phenylethyl)quinoxalin-6-amine (3i).** Following general procedure A, a mixture of 6-chloroquinoxaline (165 mg, 1 mmol), (R)-(+)-*N*-benzyl-α-methylbenzylamine (≥97% ee) (0.502 mL, 2.4 mmol), NaOtBu (269



mg, 2.8 mmol), **P7** (22.8 mg, 0.02 mmol), and **L7** (15 mg, 0.02 mmol) in dioxane (2 mL) was heated to 60 °C for 16 h. After cooling to rt and performing the workup described in general procedure A, the crude material was purified via column chromatography on silica gel (20% EtOAc in hexanes with 1.5% triethylamine) The title compound was isolated as an orange oil (Run 1: 243 mg (72%); Run 2: 230 mg (68%);

Average Yield: 70%).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 8.24 (s, 1H), 8.17 (s, 1H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 9.4, 1H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.12–6.99 (m, 11H), 5.10–5.06 (q, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.24 (s, 2H), 1.25 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H).

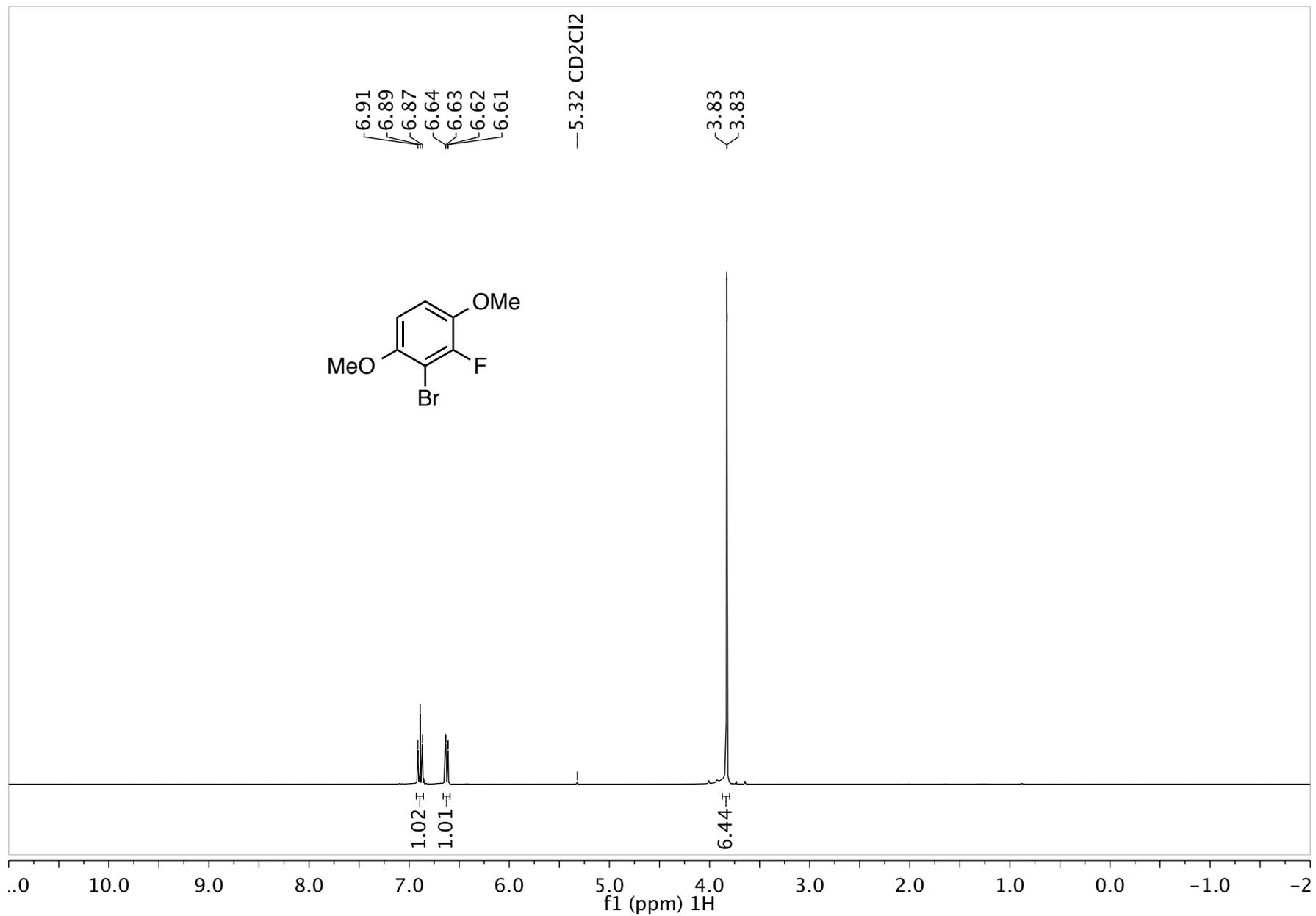
¹³C NMR (101 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 150.2, 145.7, 145.6, 142.2, 141.5, 139.4, 138.2, 130.6, 128.9, 128.8, 127.4, 127.1, 127.0, 126.6, 120.8, 108.9, 57.4, 50.2, 18.4.

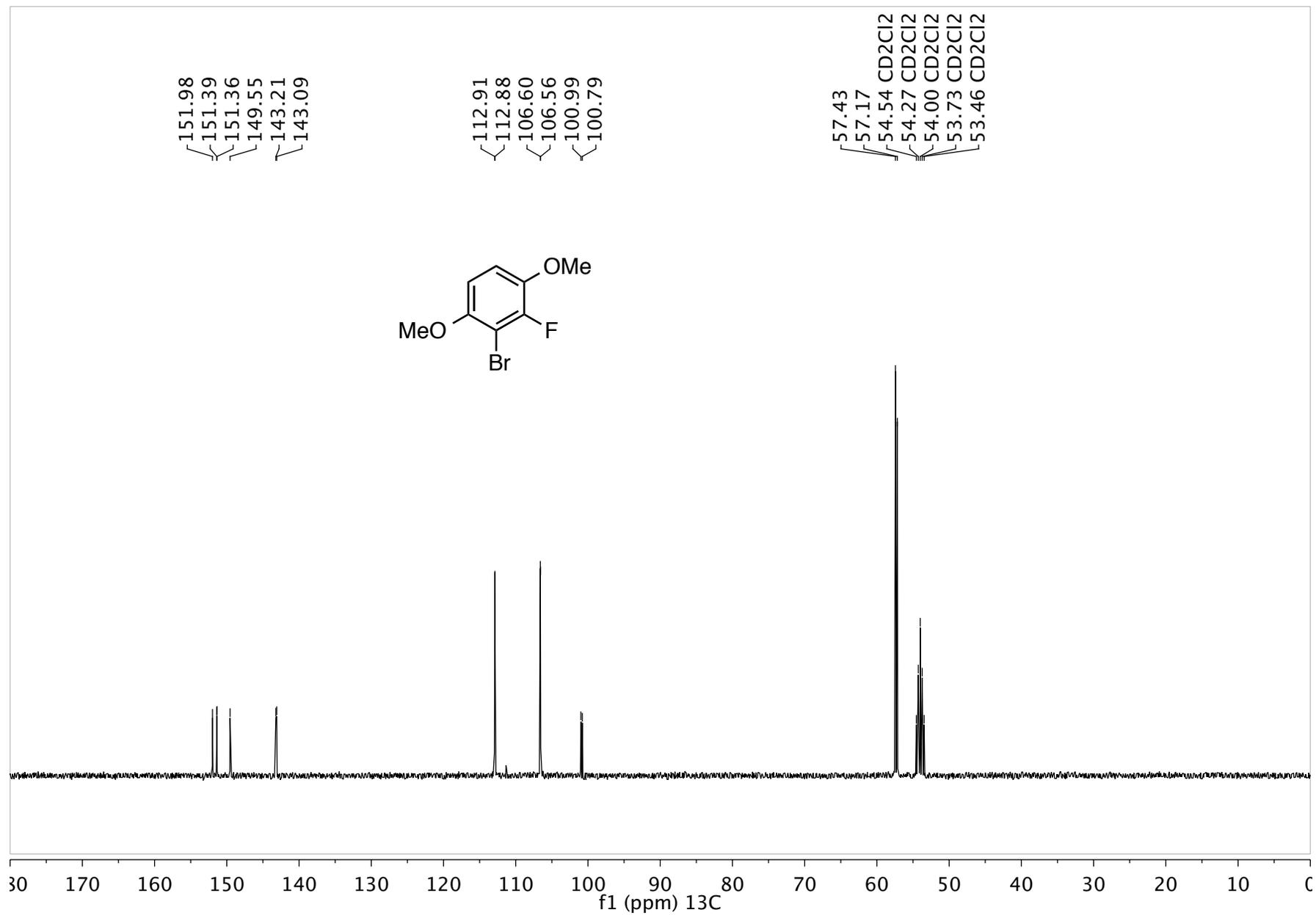
FTIR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3027.3, 2977.1, 2932.5, 2872.9, 2278.2, 1609.3, 1559.2, 1541.4, 1499.9, 1494.4, 1435.8, 1377.5, 1354.6, 1329.6, 1297.1, 1240.5, 1200.1, 1144.4, 1096.5, 1047.4, 1026.0, 1001.9, 948.3, 860.2, 812.5, 778.1, 732.3, 696.0.

DART-MS: calcd. for C₂₃H₂₁N₃ [M+H]: 340.1808. Found: 340.1800.

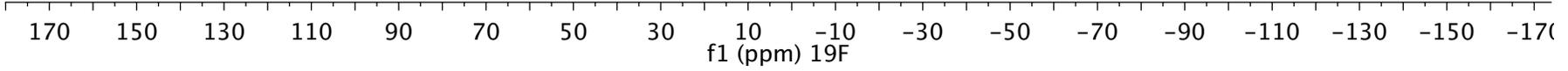
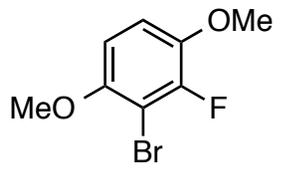
Optical Rotation: [α]_D²⁴ = 144.0 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃).

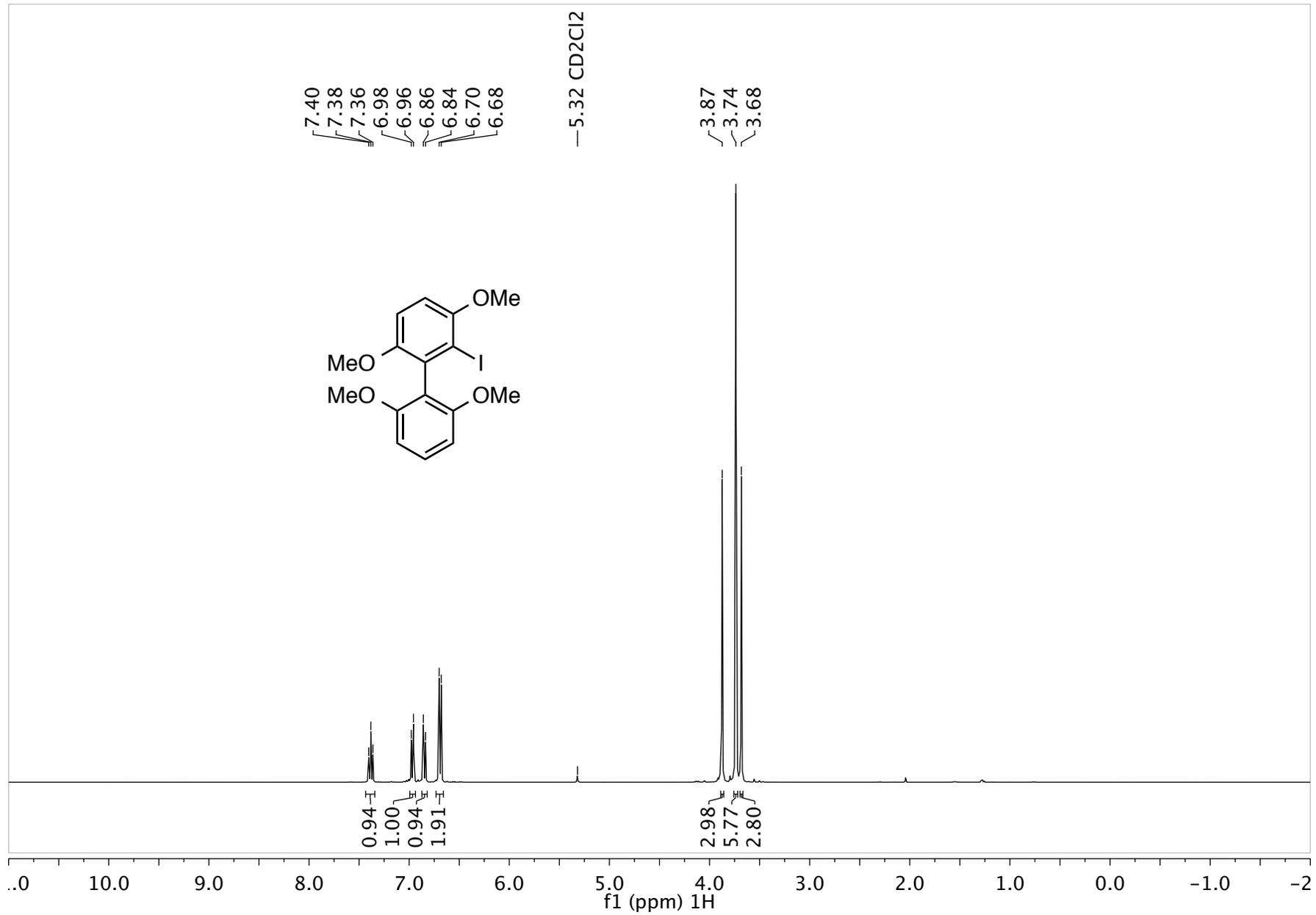
HPLC Analysis: (IC, 10% isopropanol/hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, 230 nm) indicates 83% ee: *t*_R (minor) = 27.3 min, *t*_R (major) = 31.0 min.

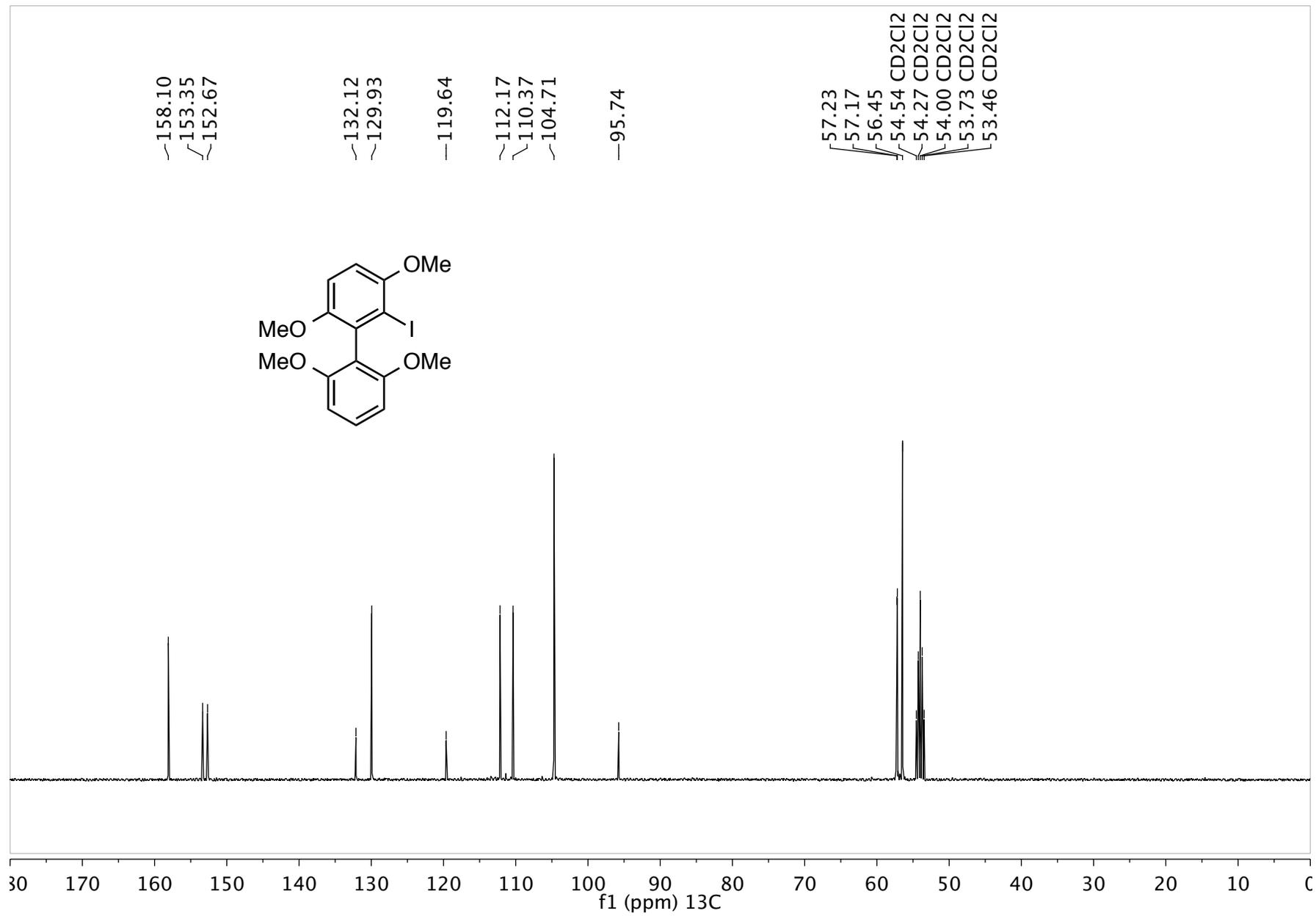


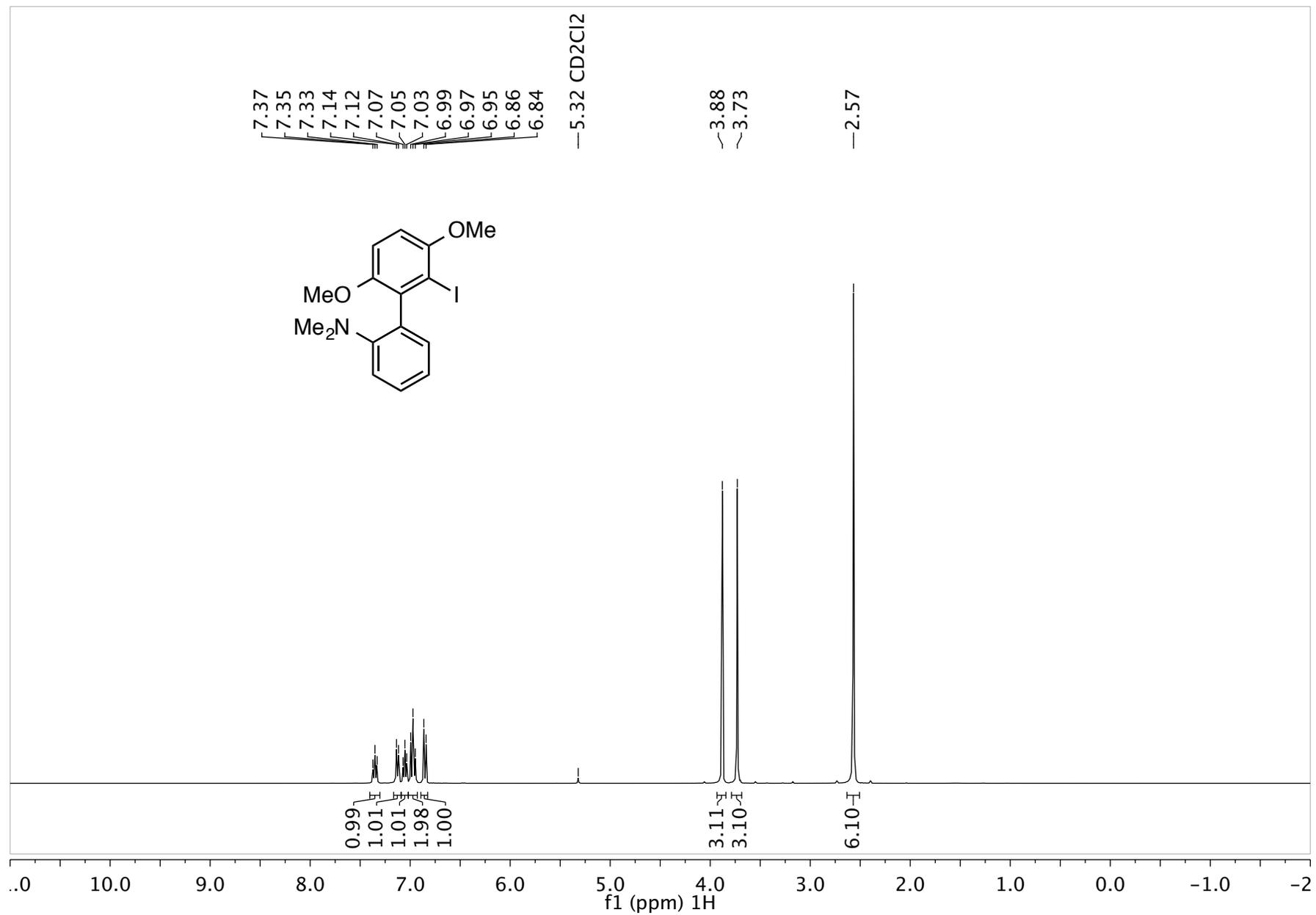


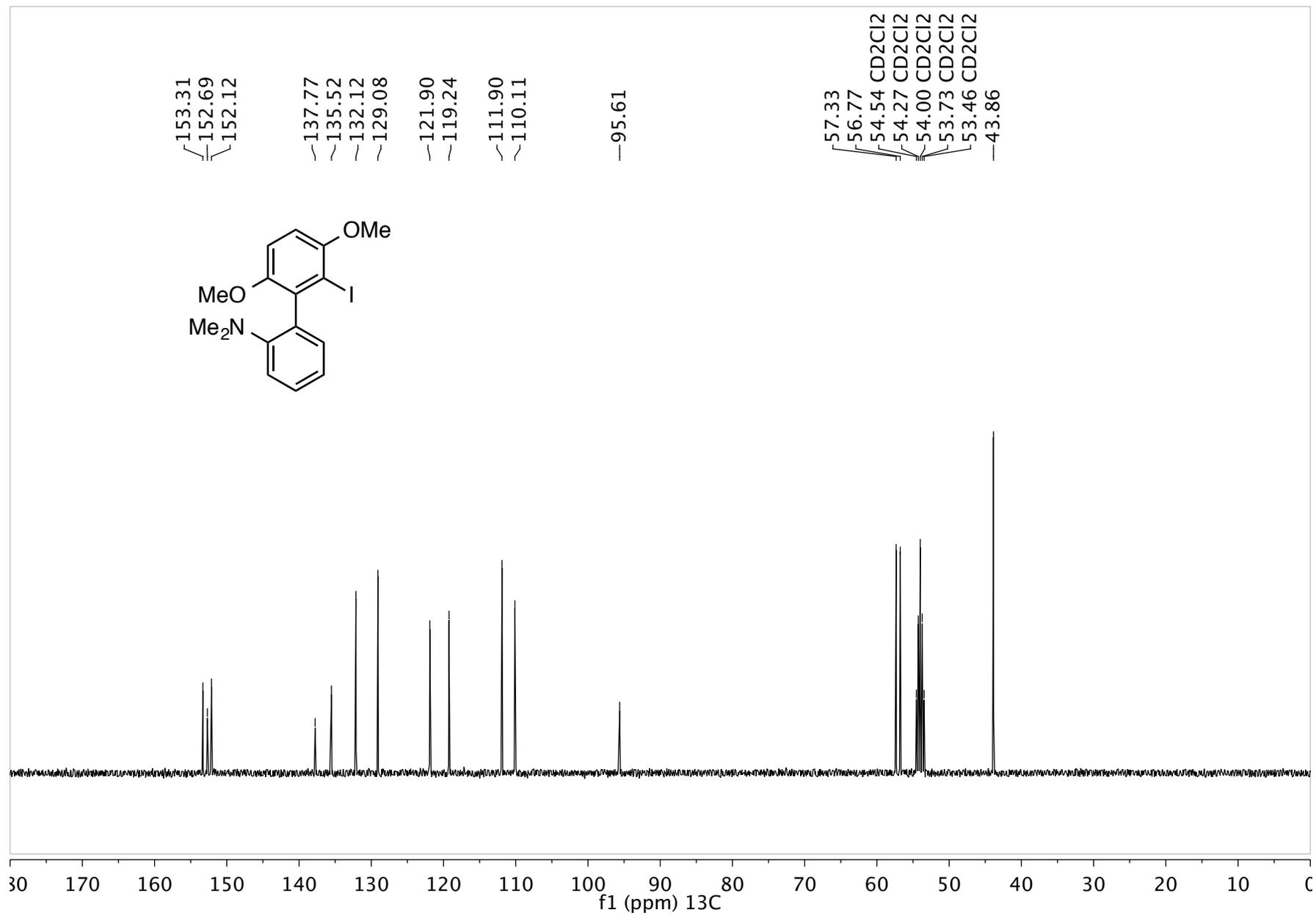
-125.74
-125.77

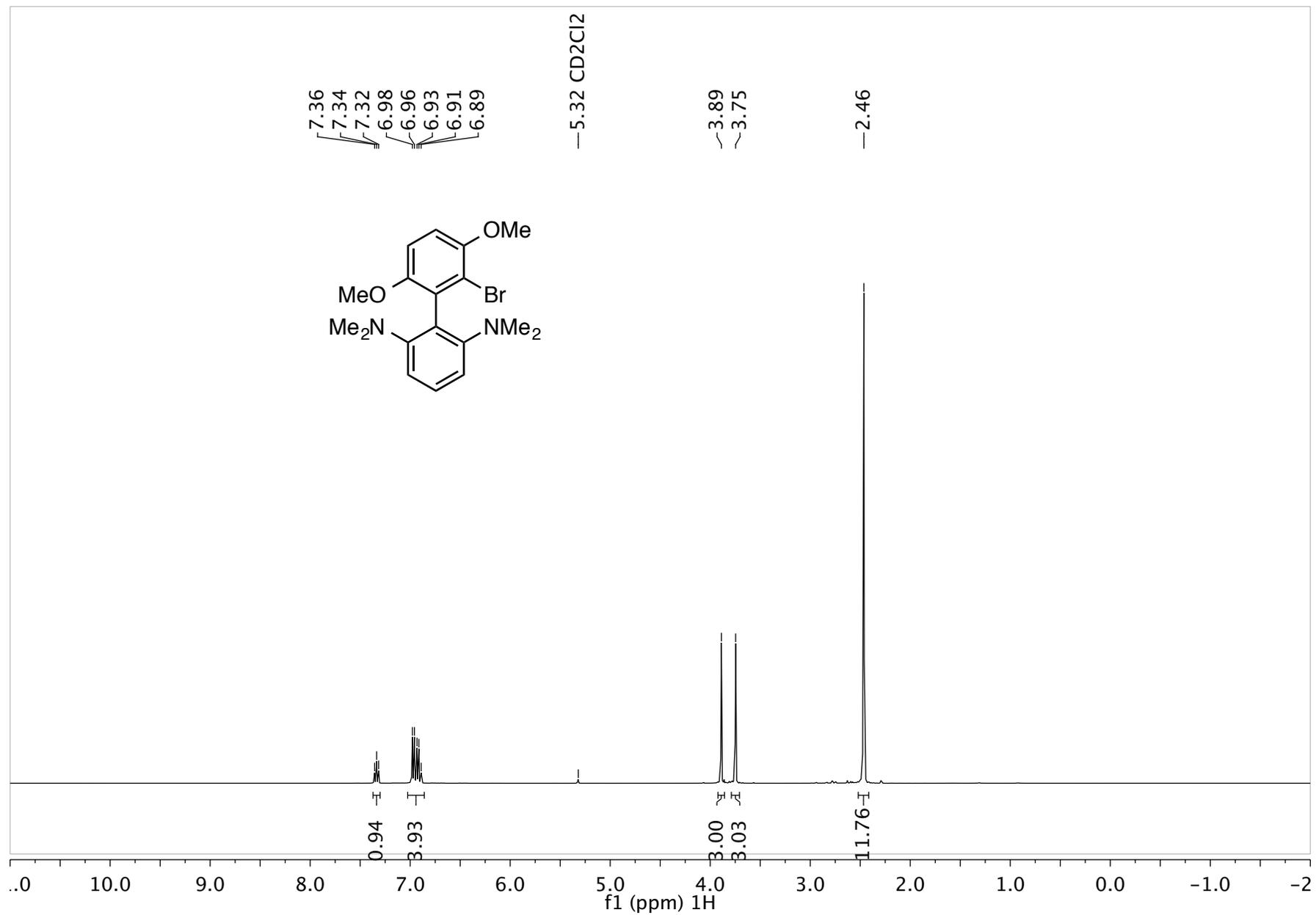


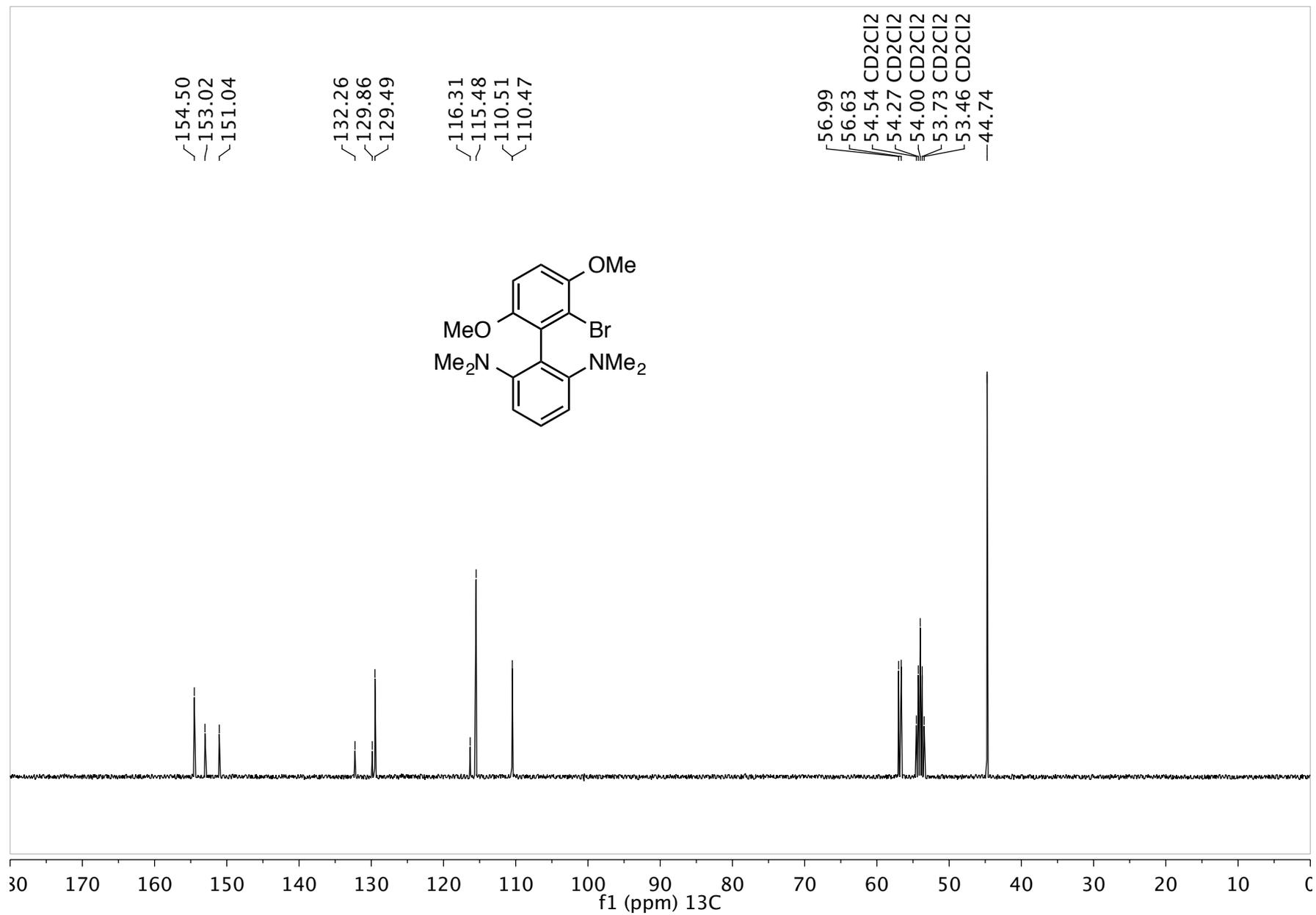


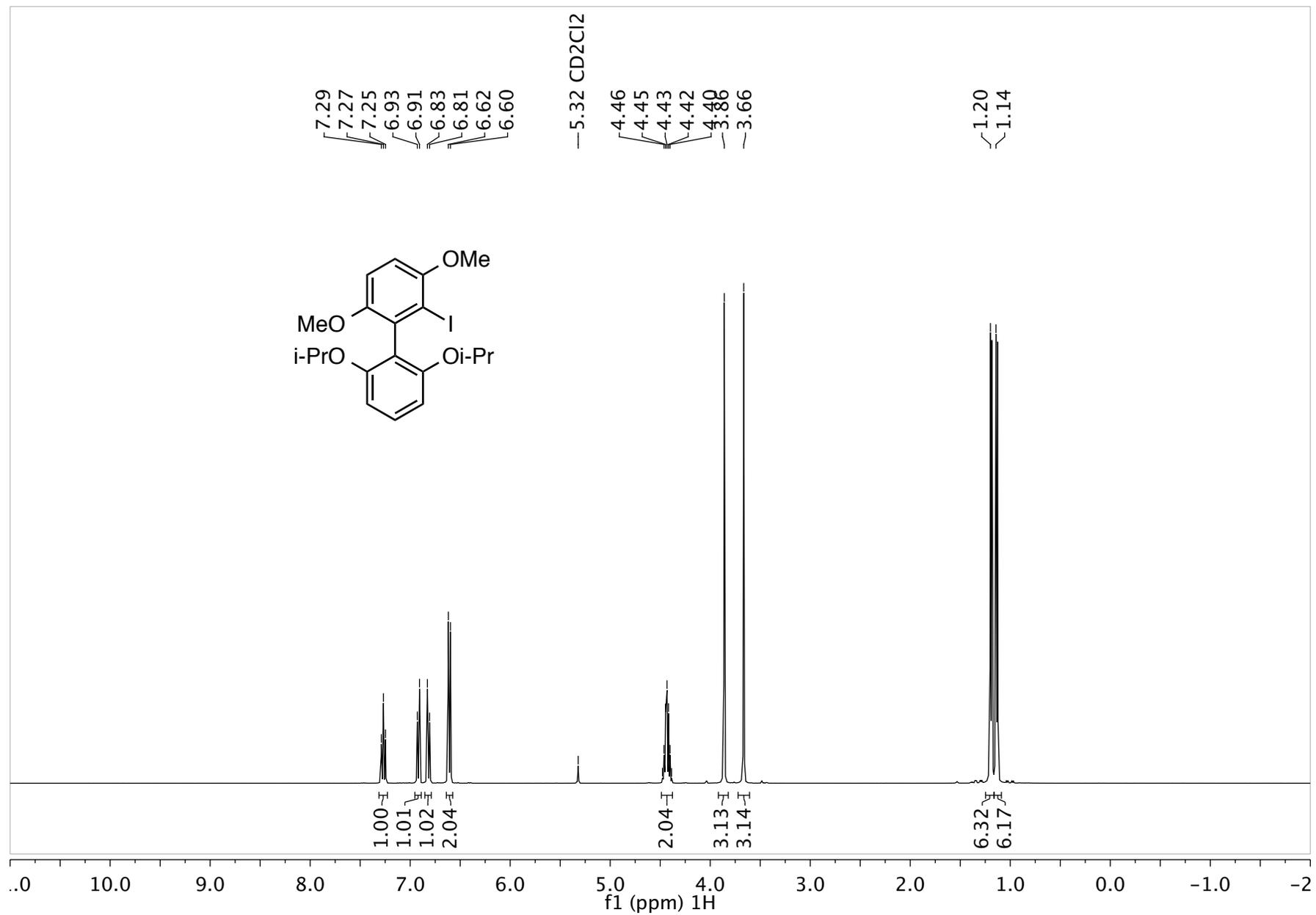


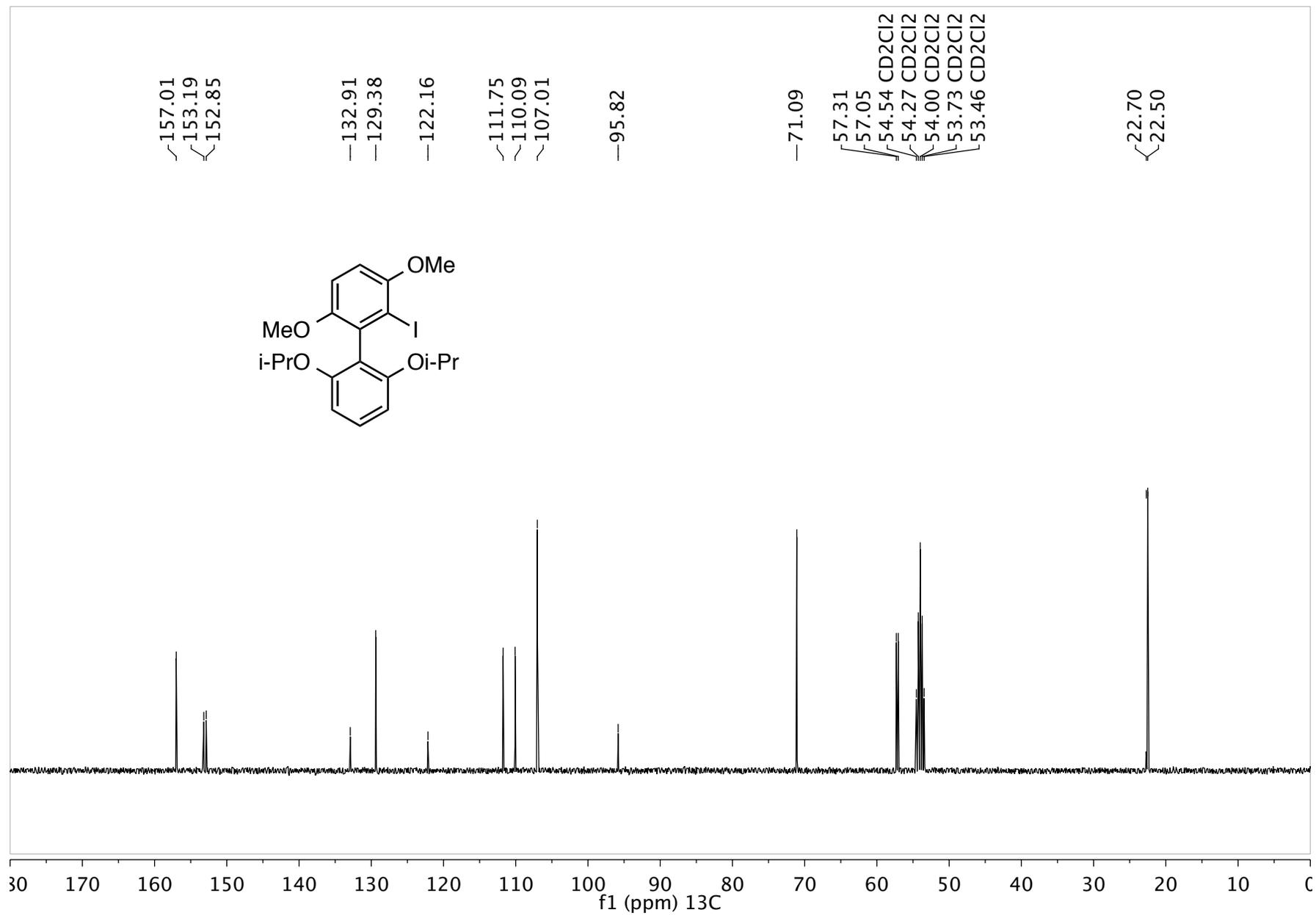


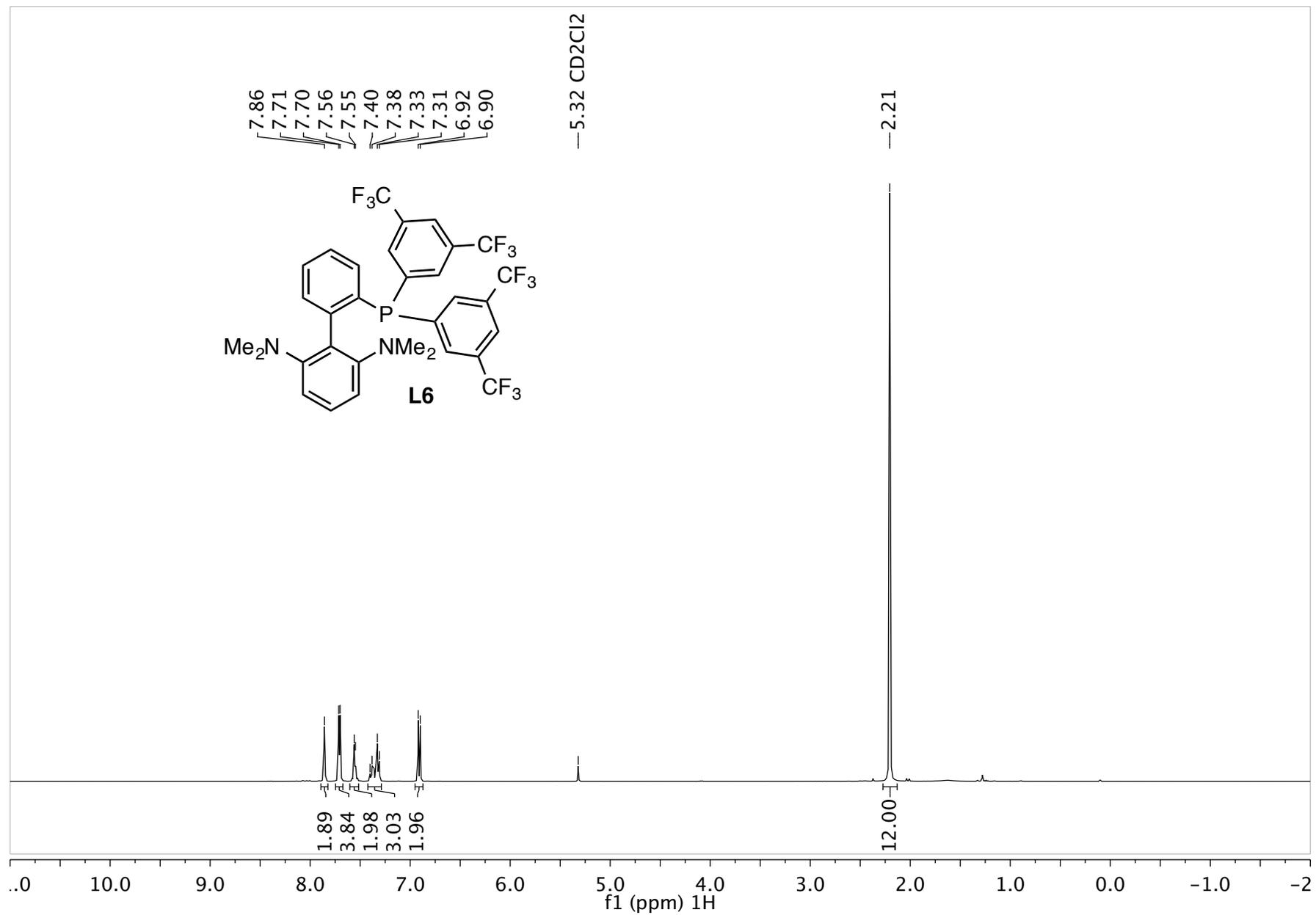


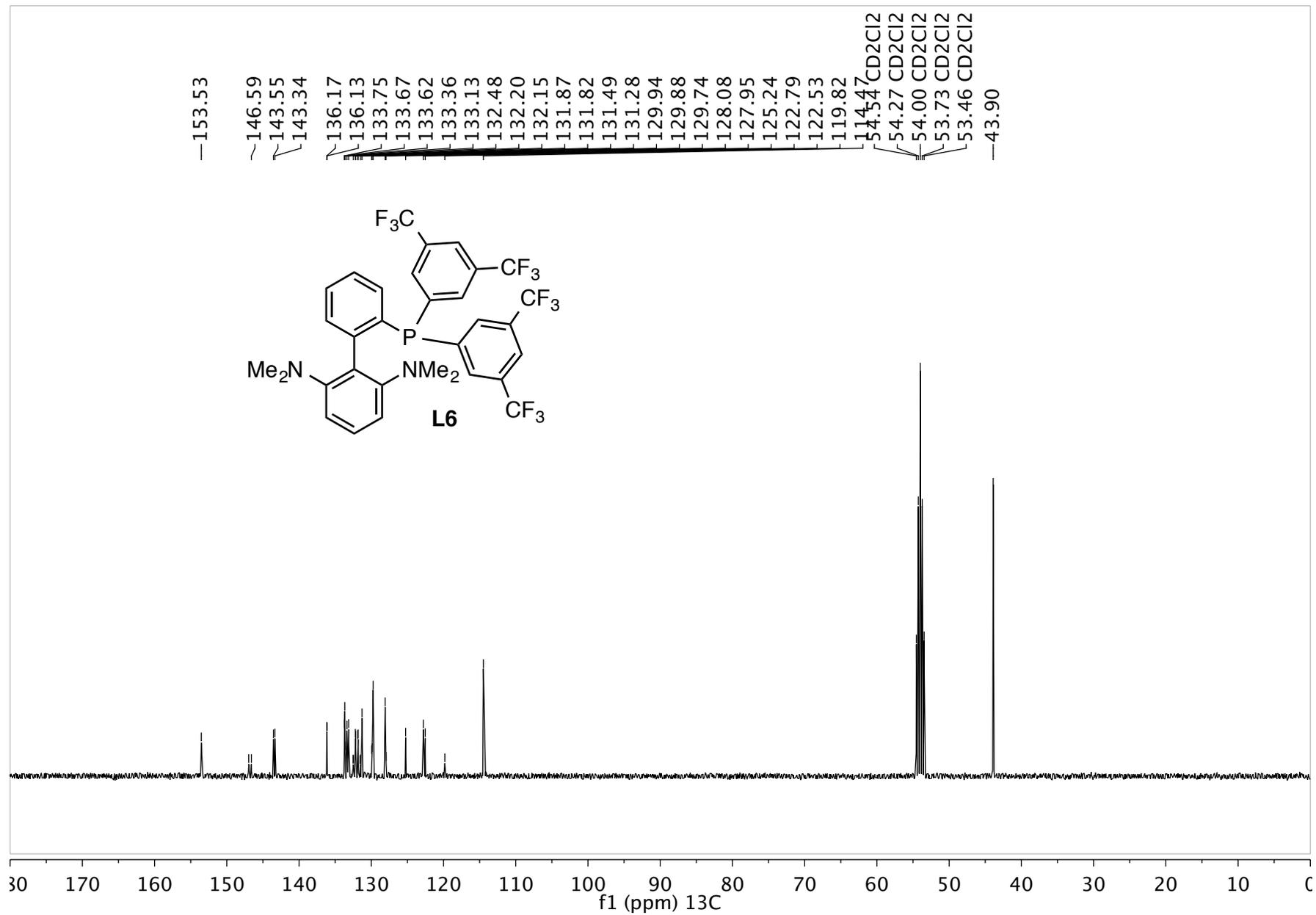


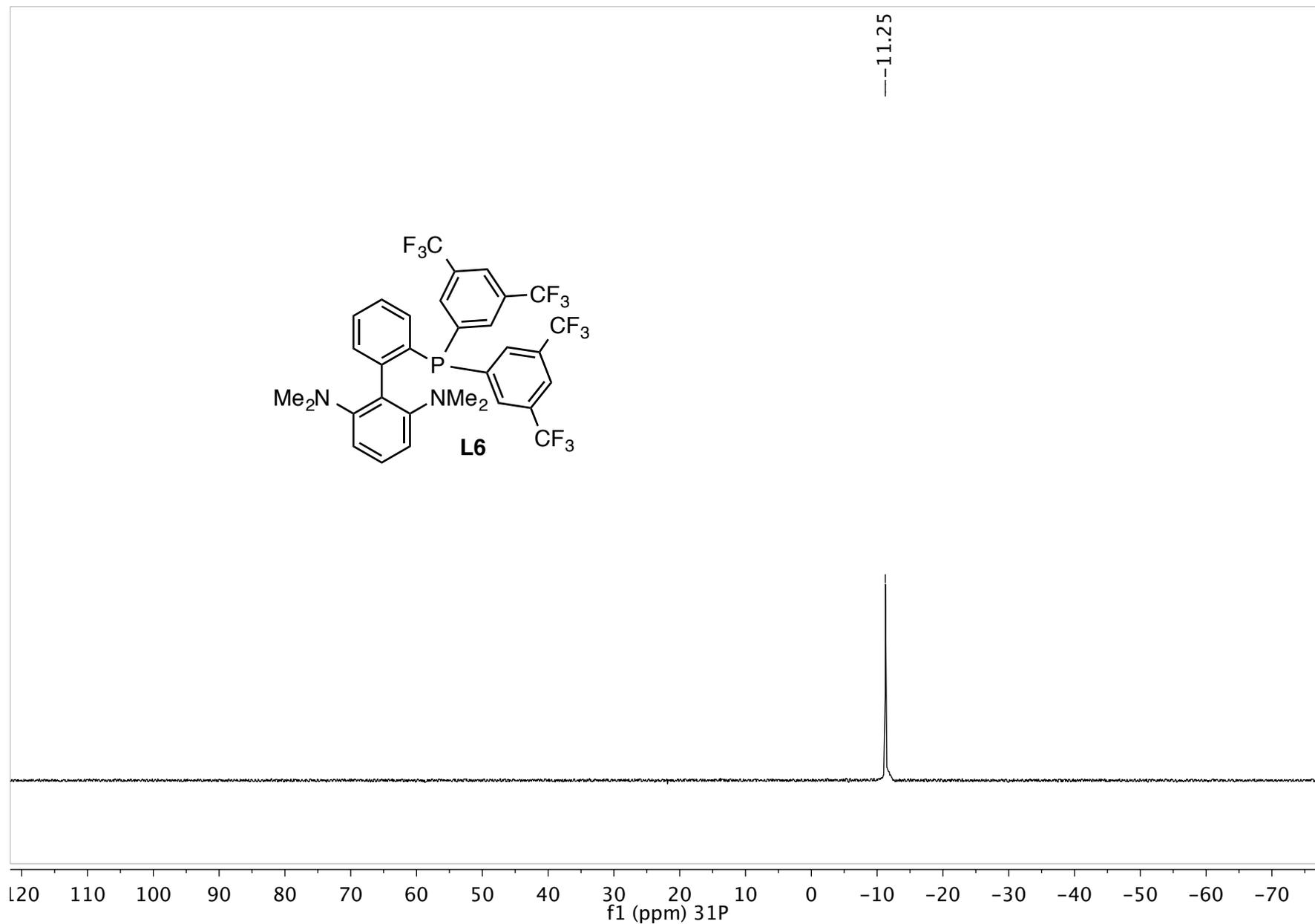


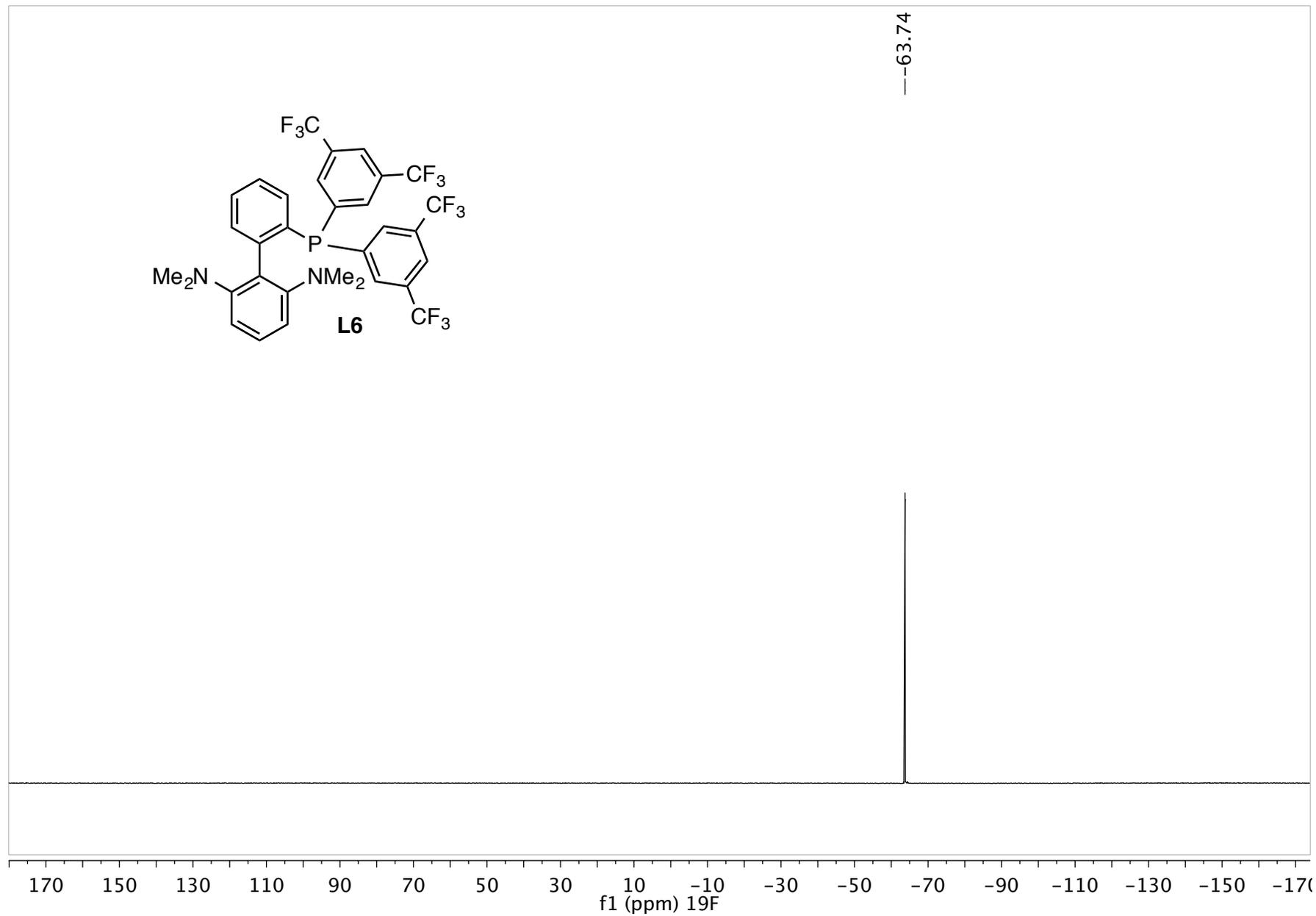
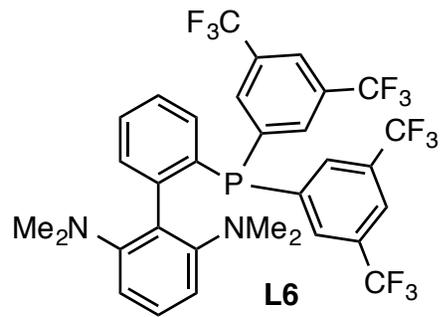


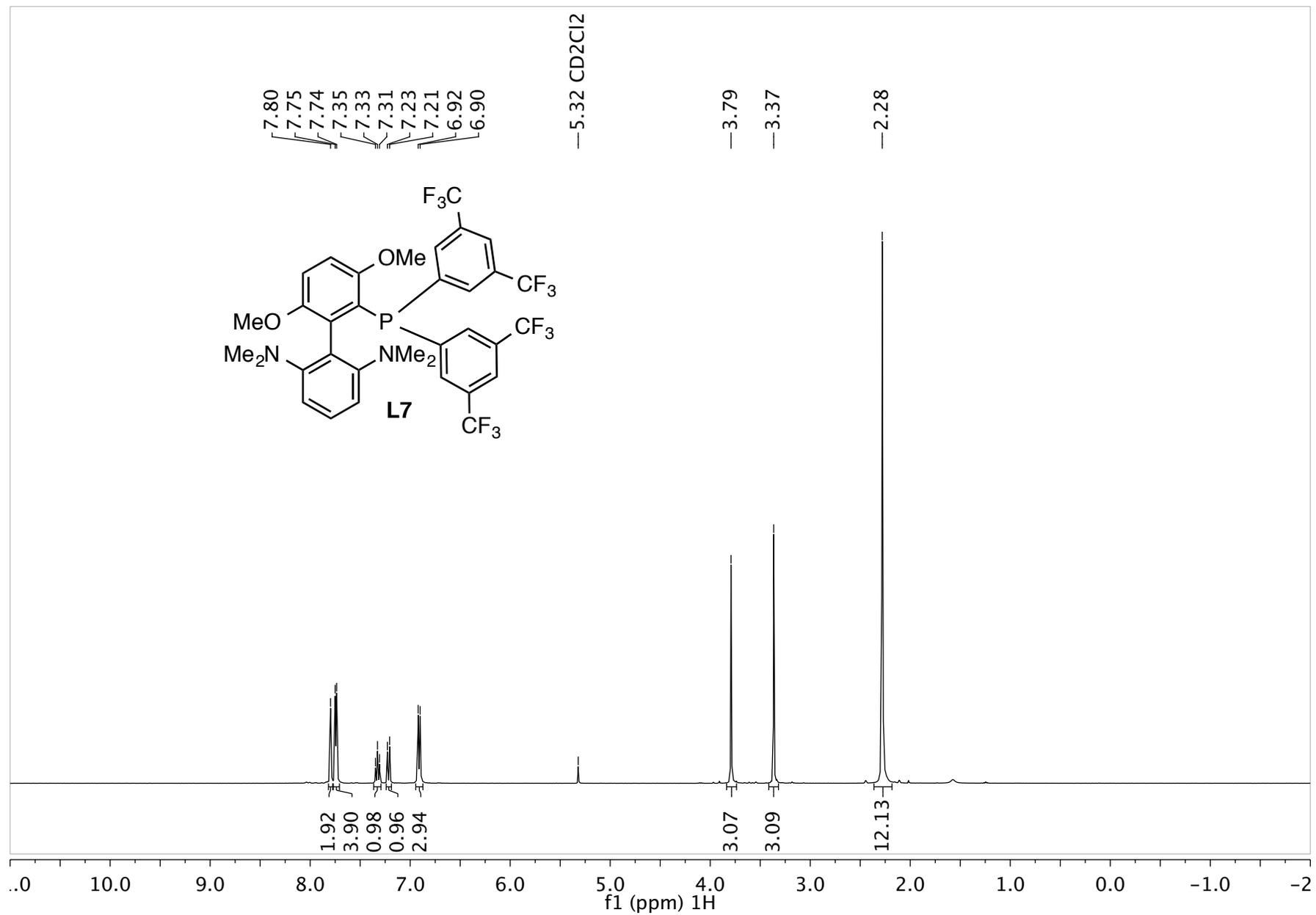


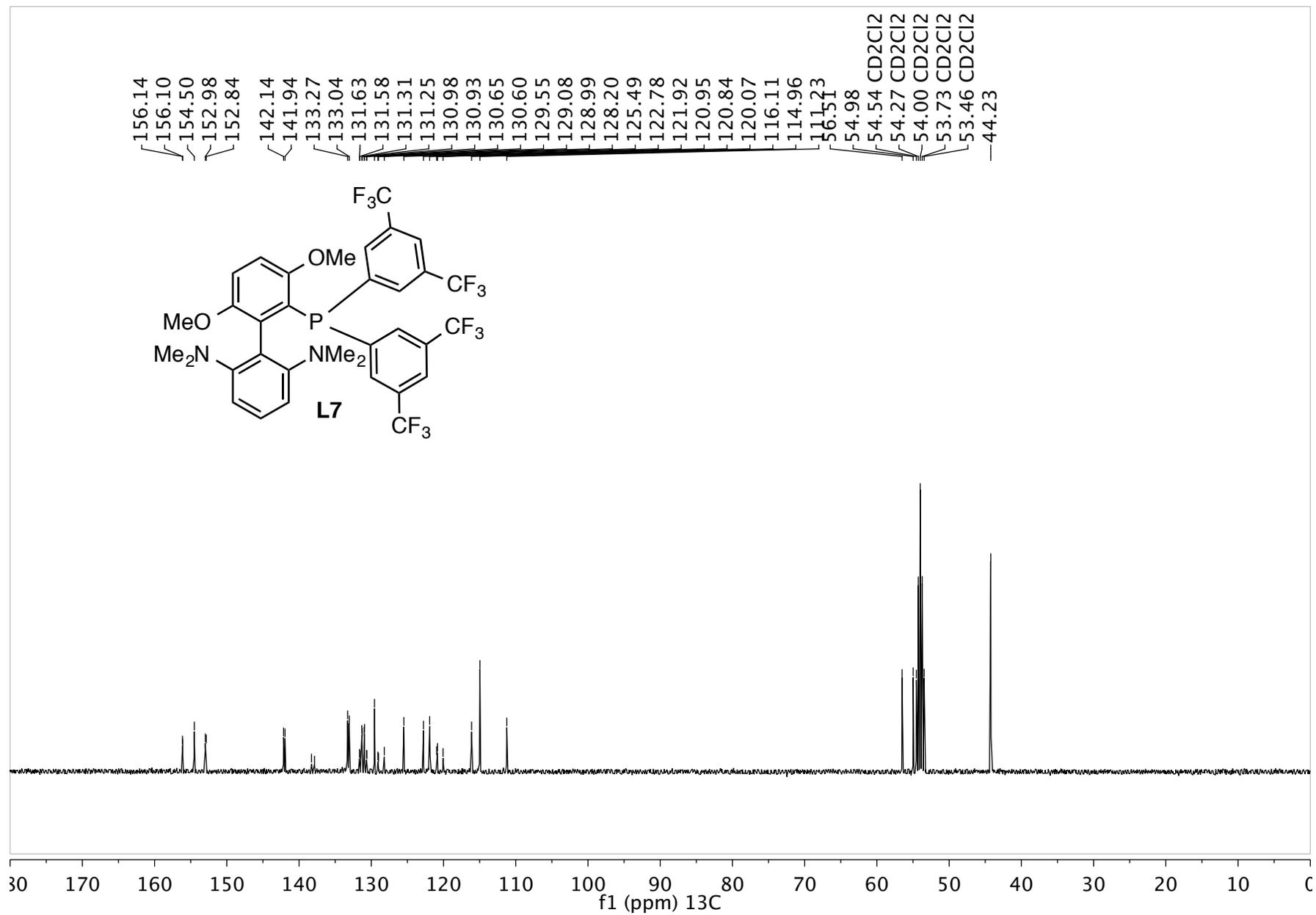


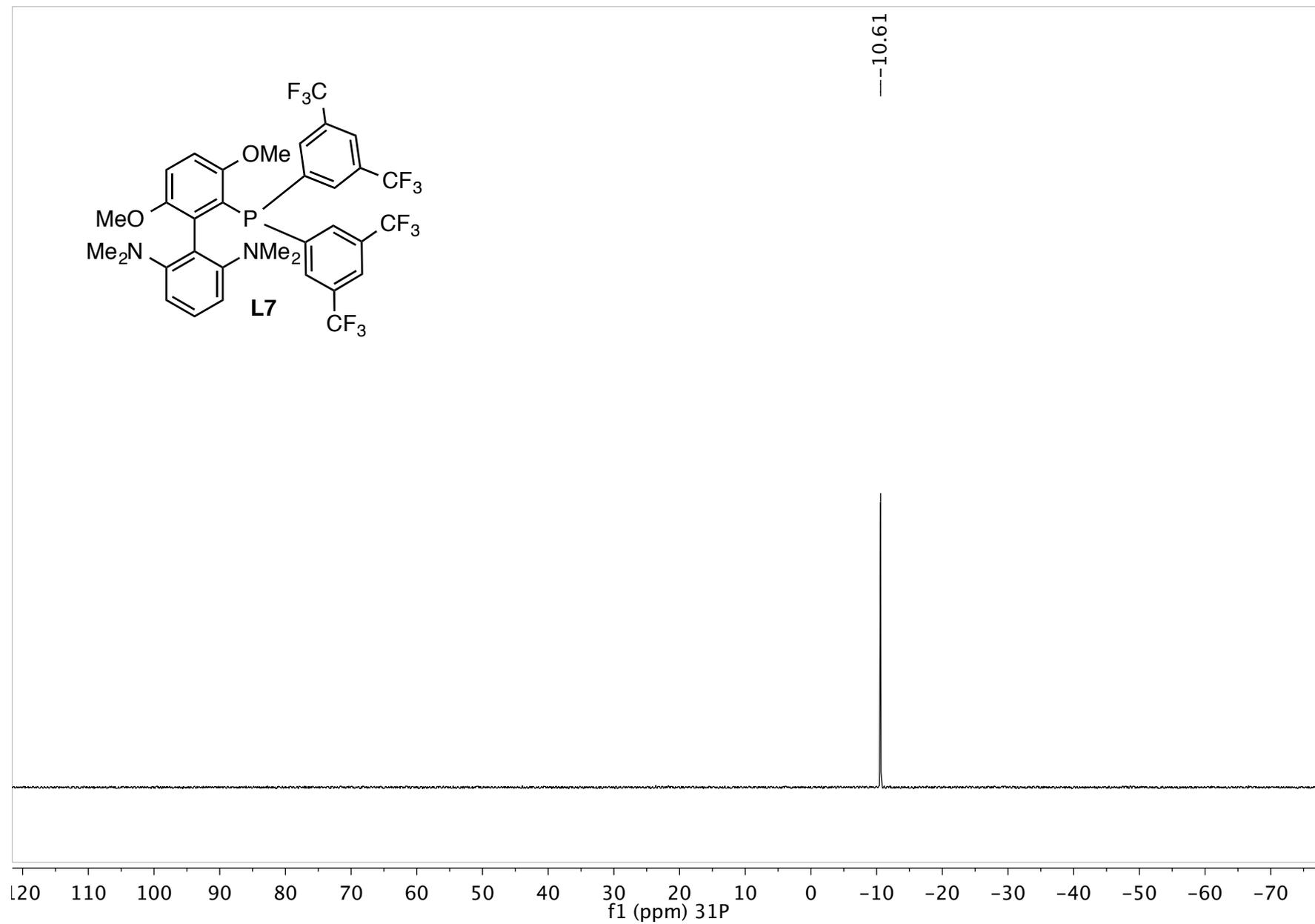


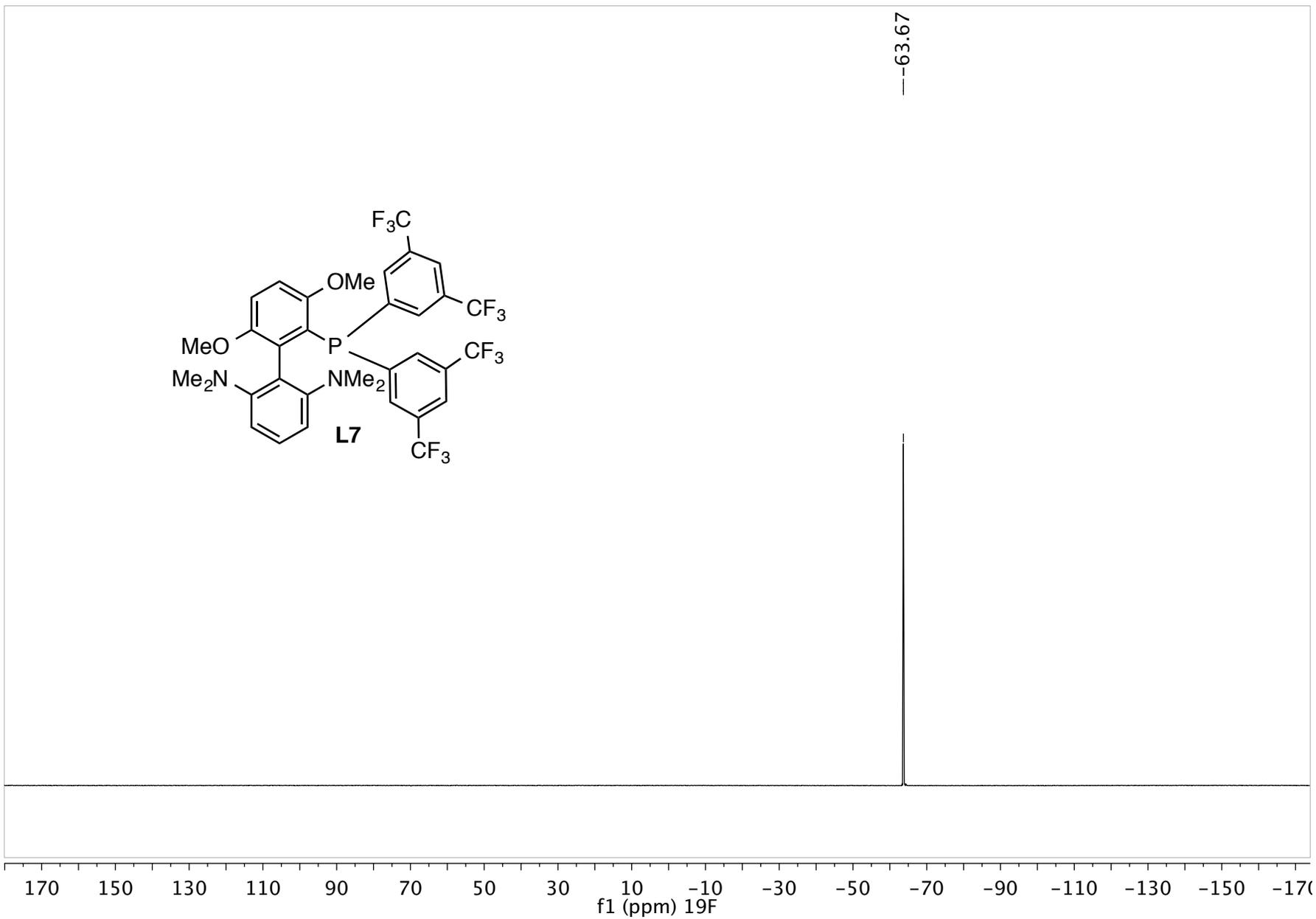


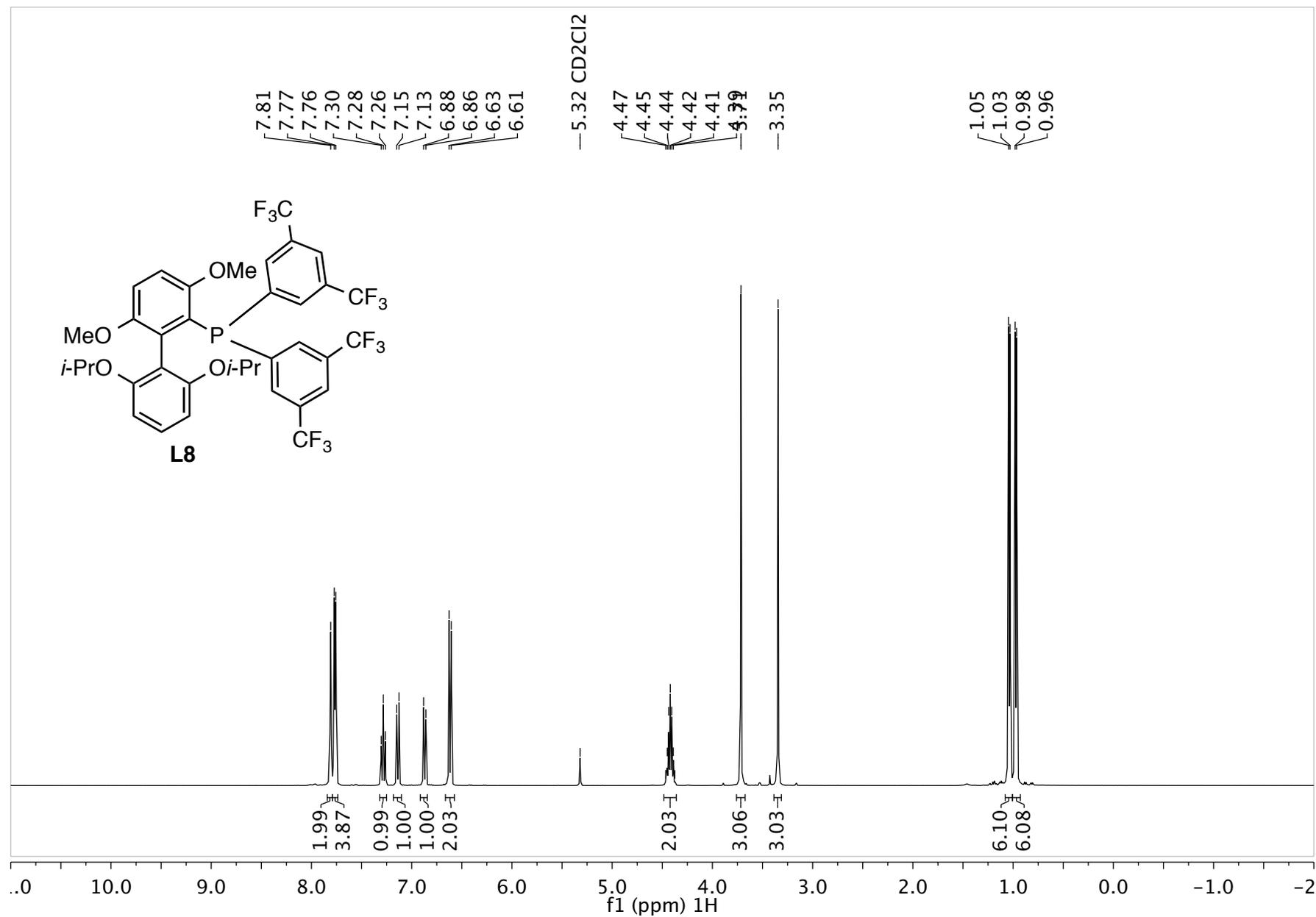


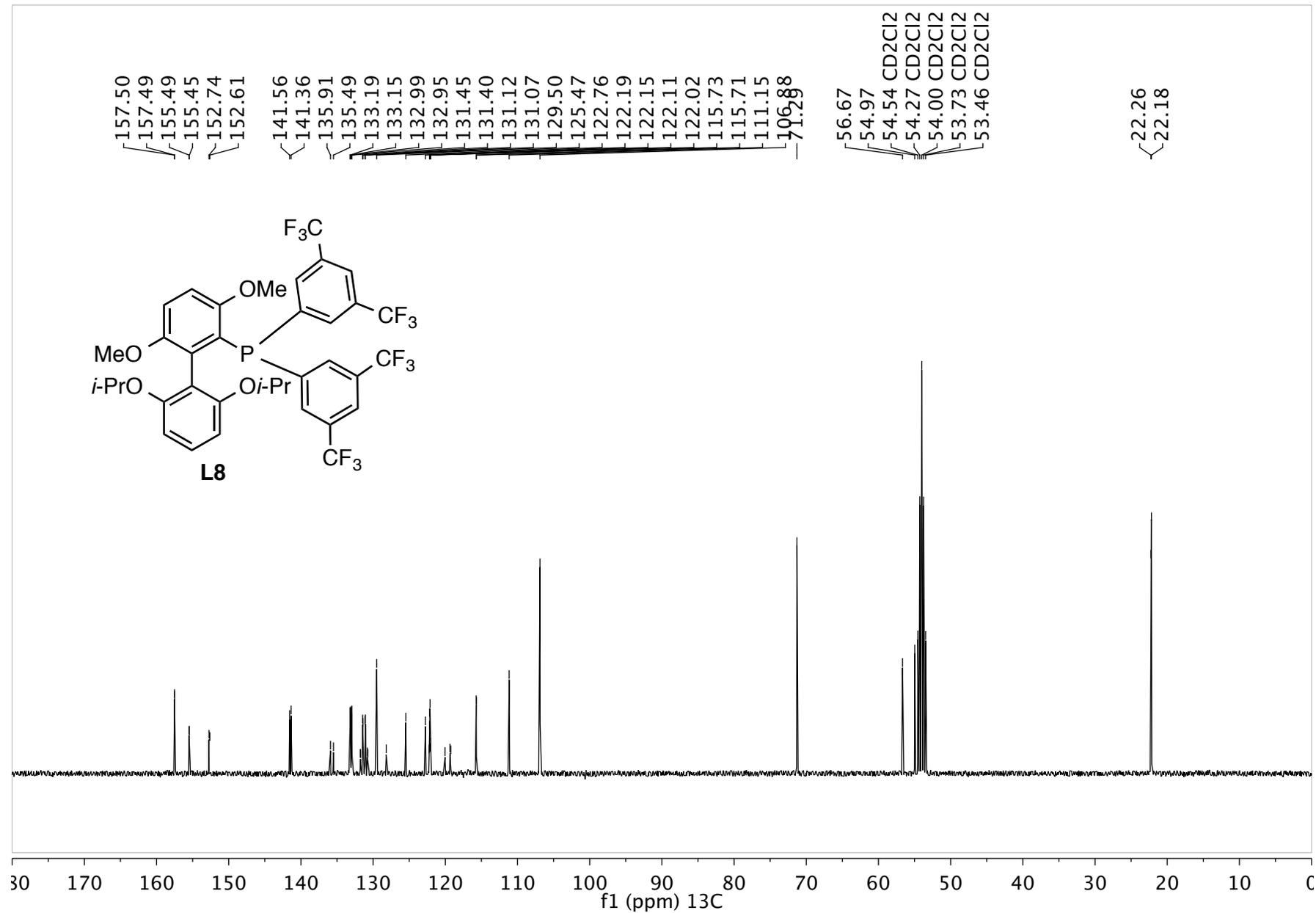


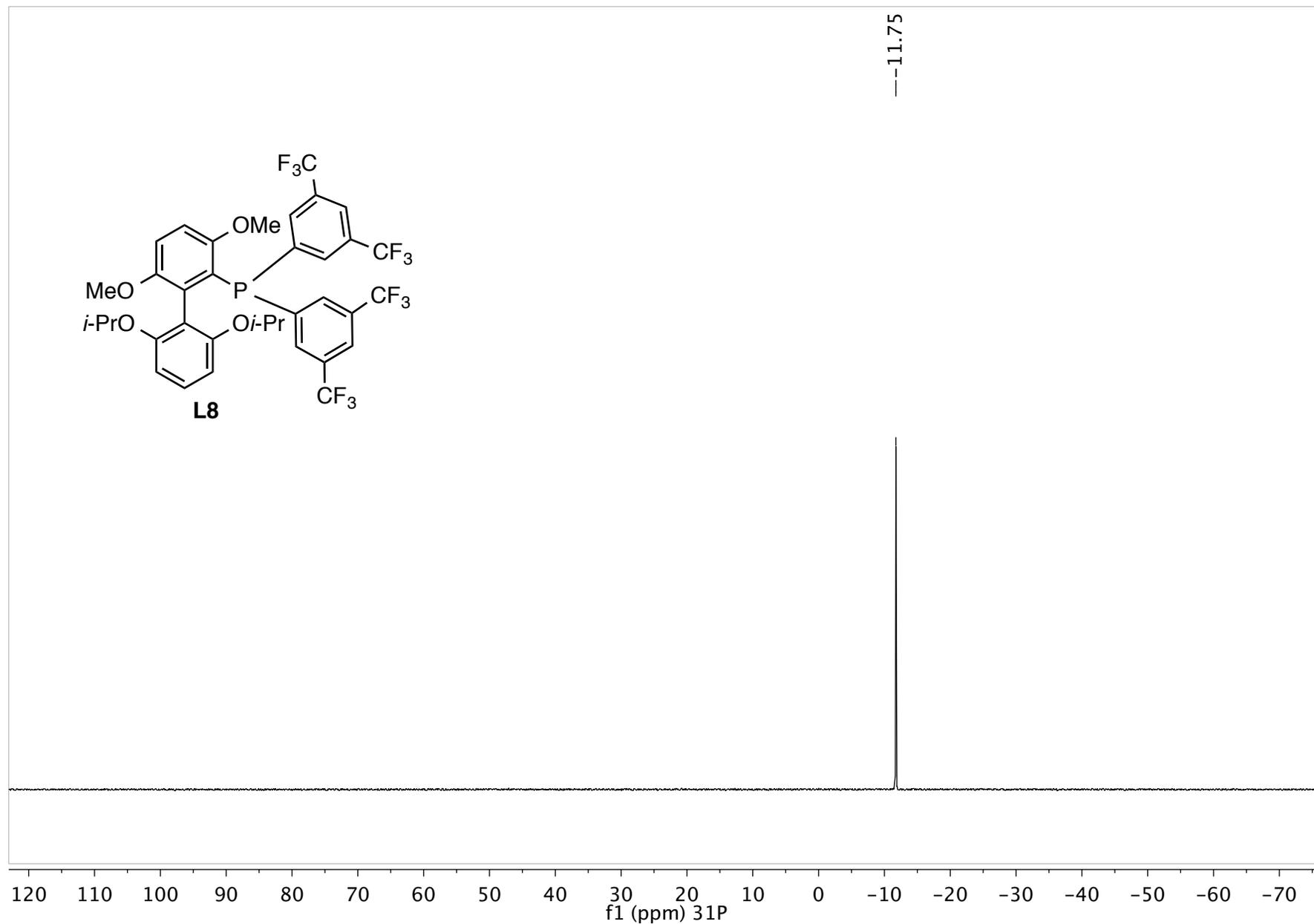


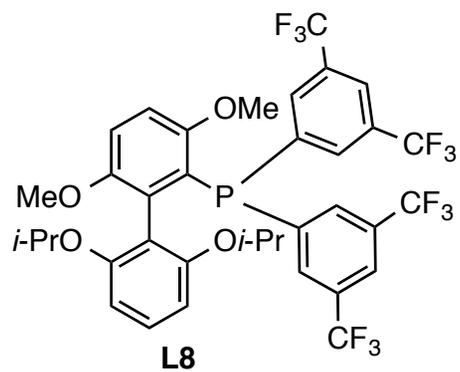








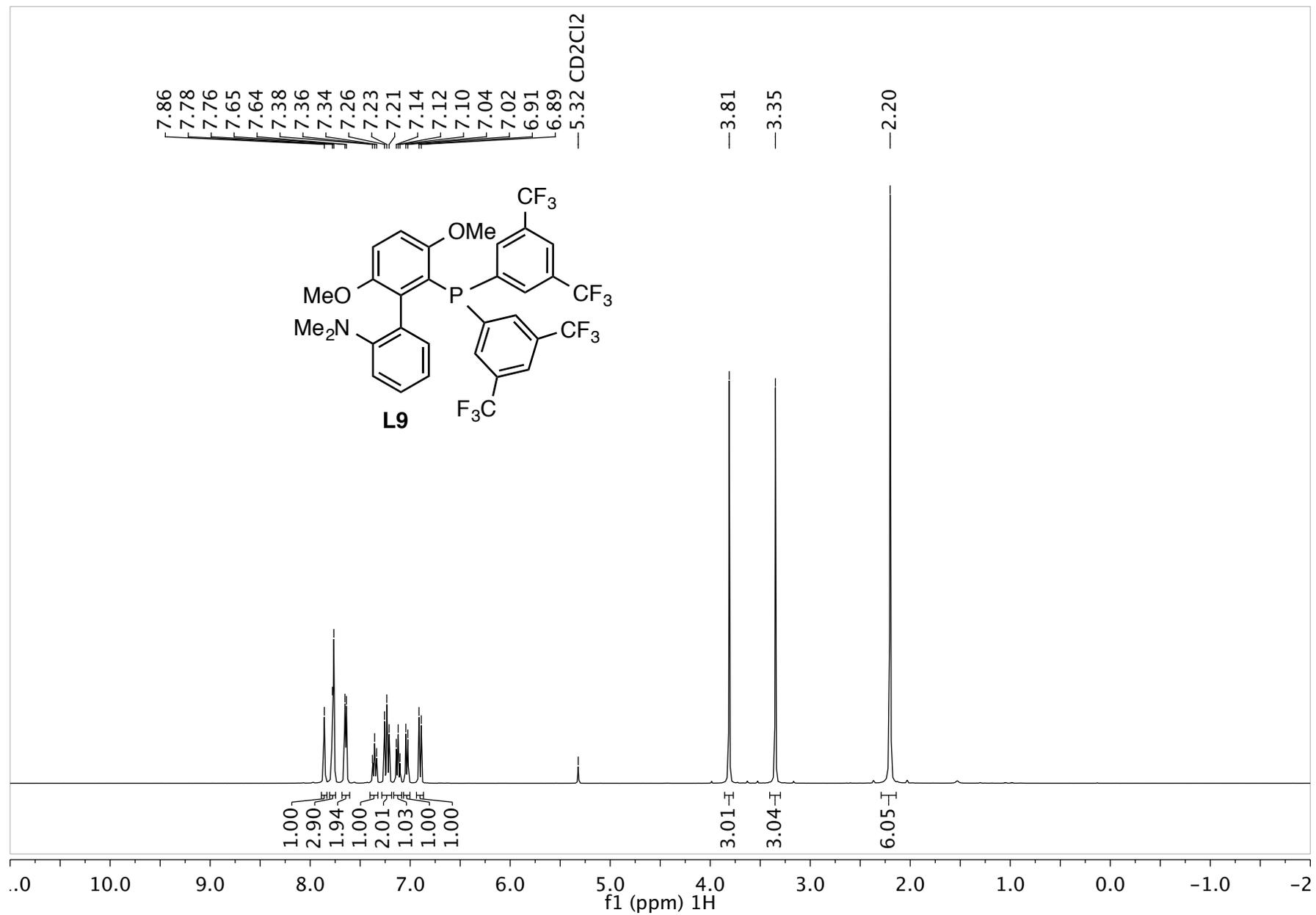


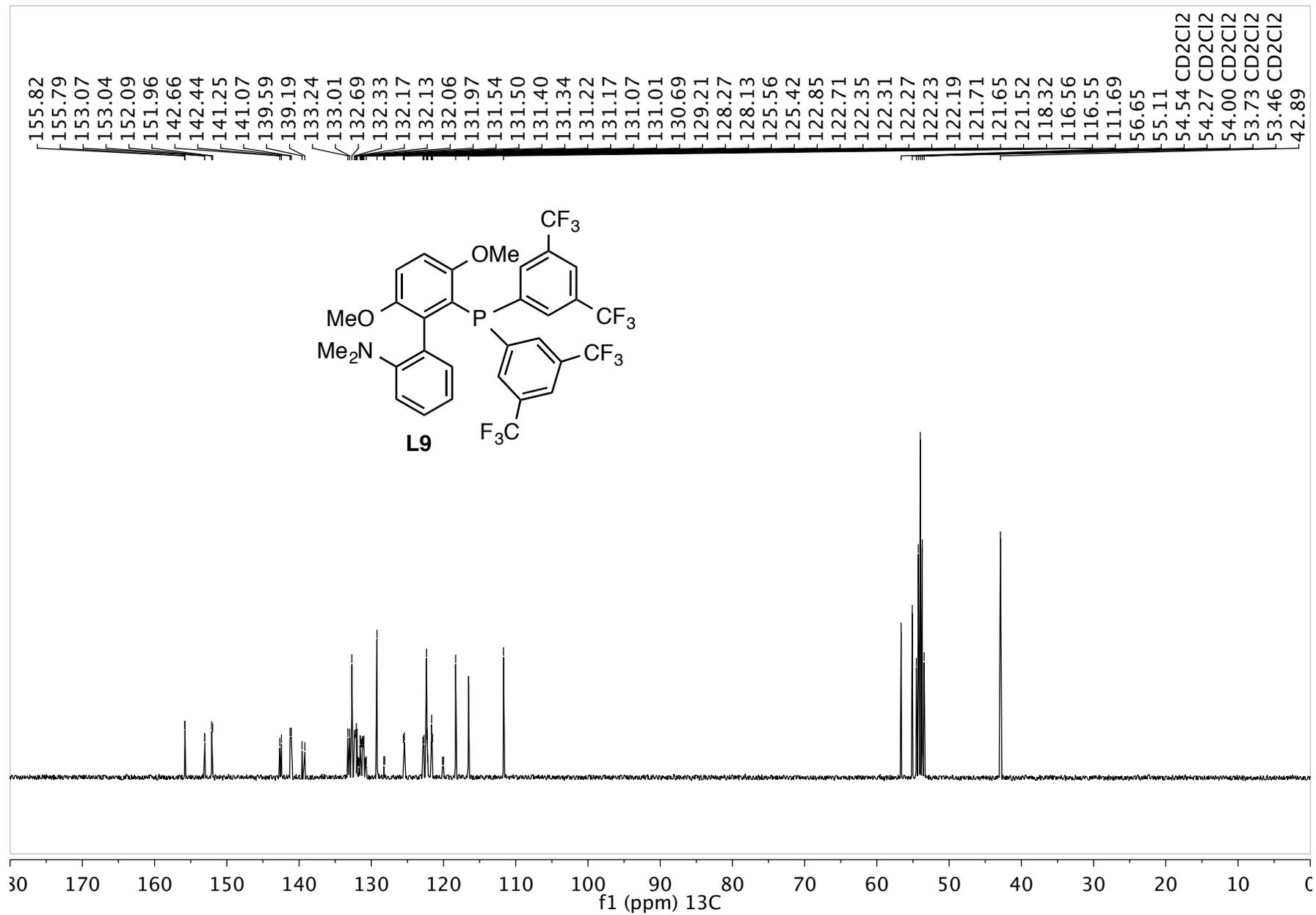


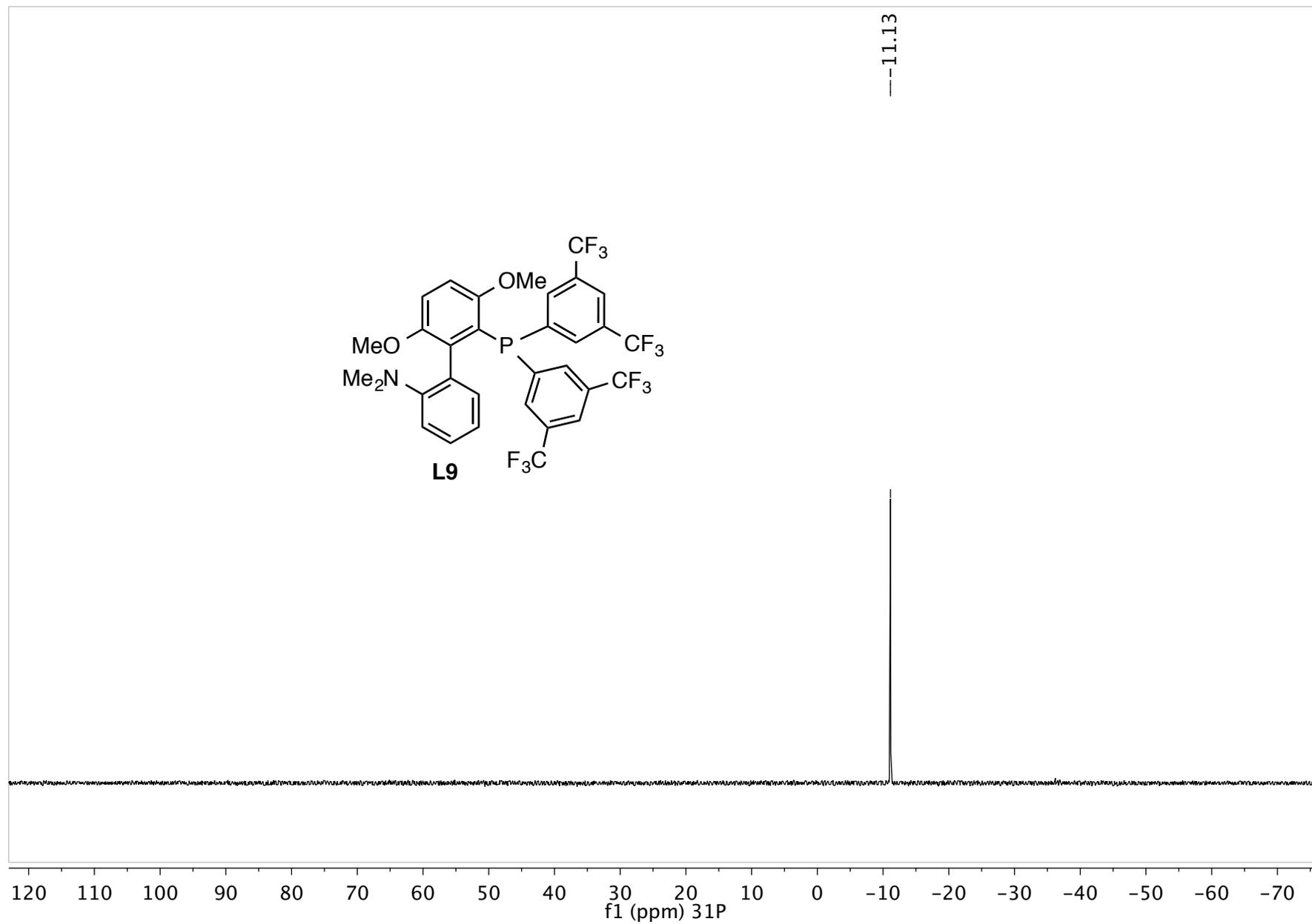
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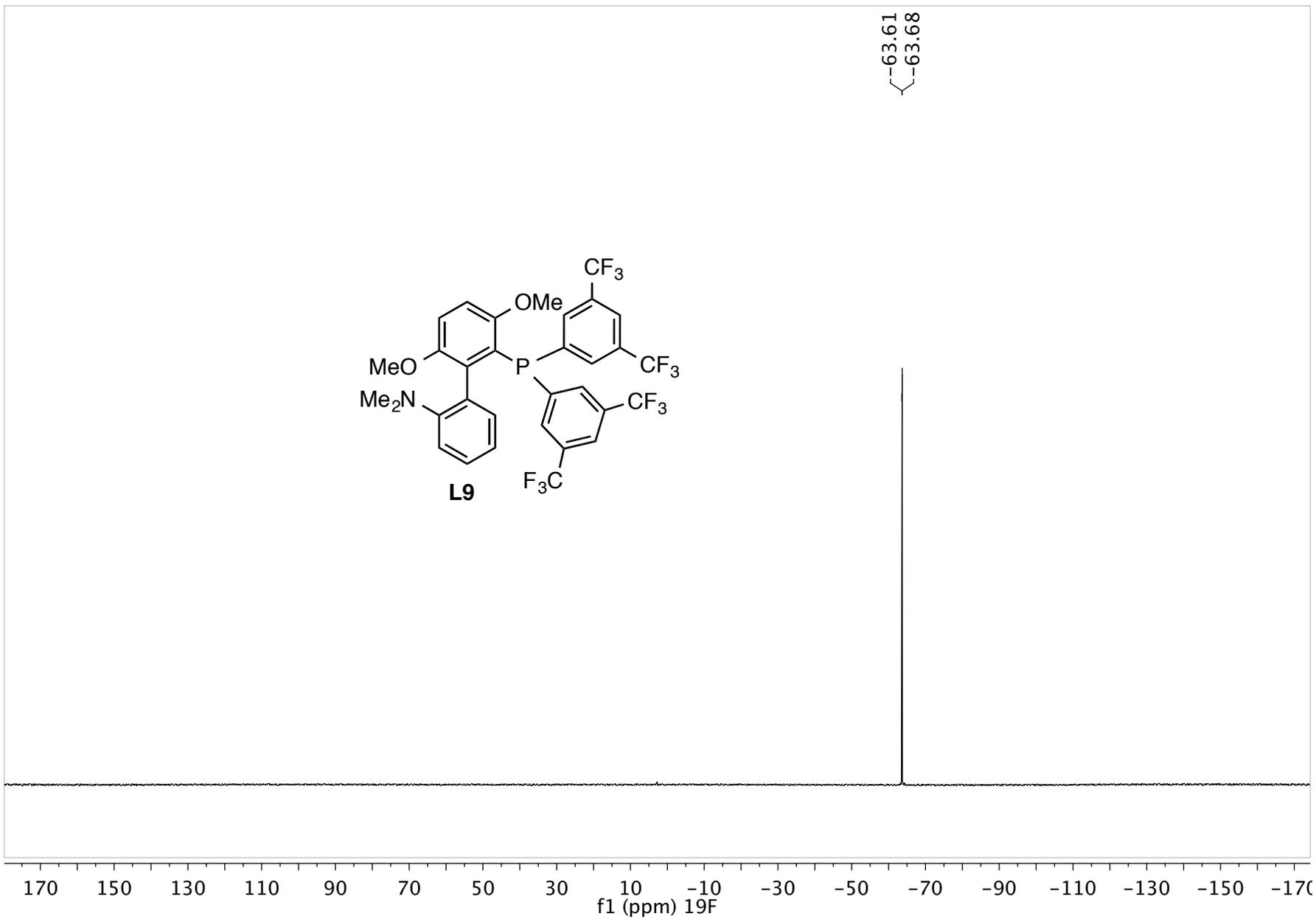


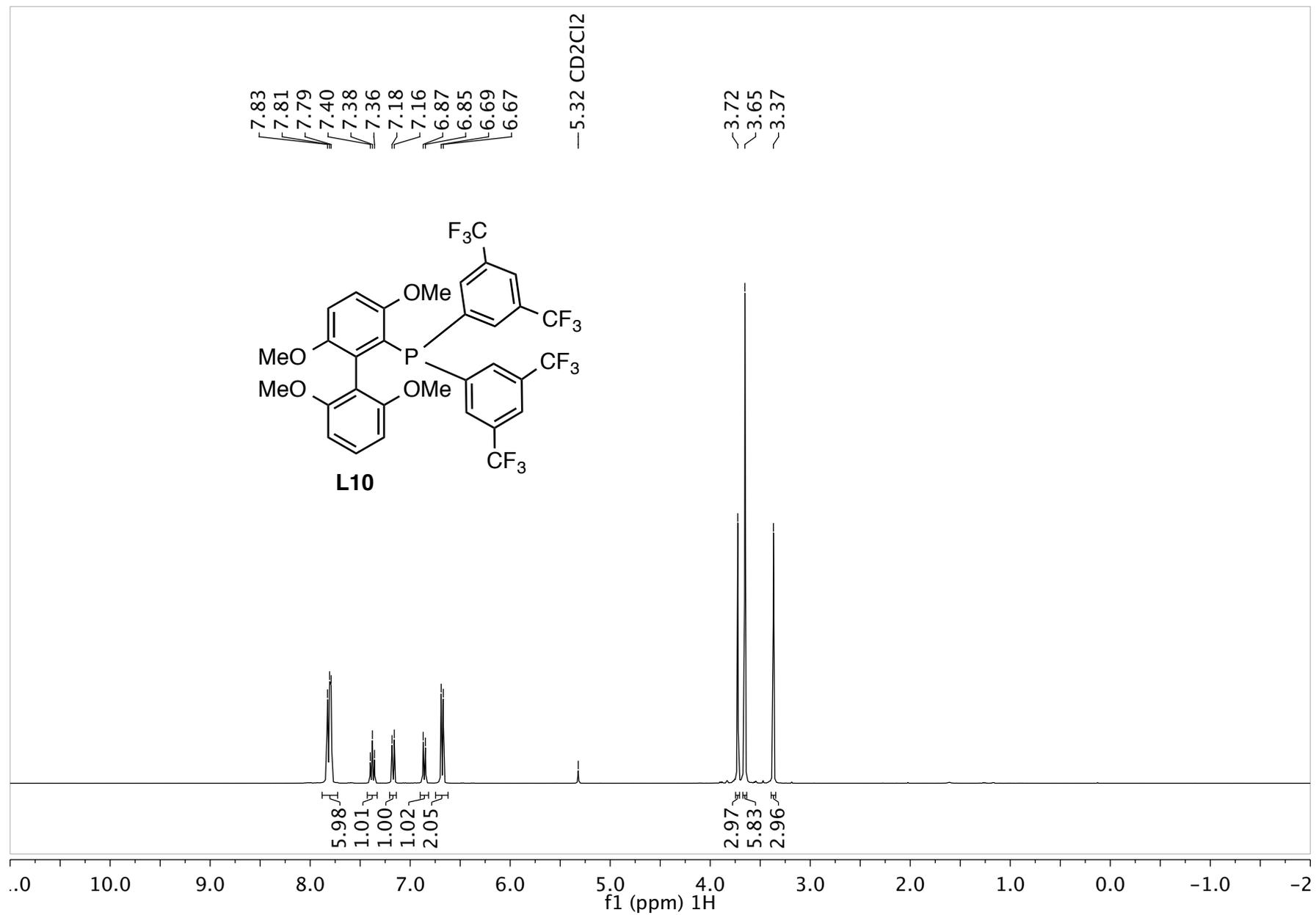
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f1 (ppm) ¹⁹F

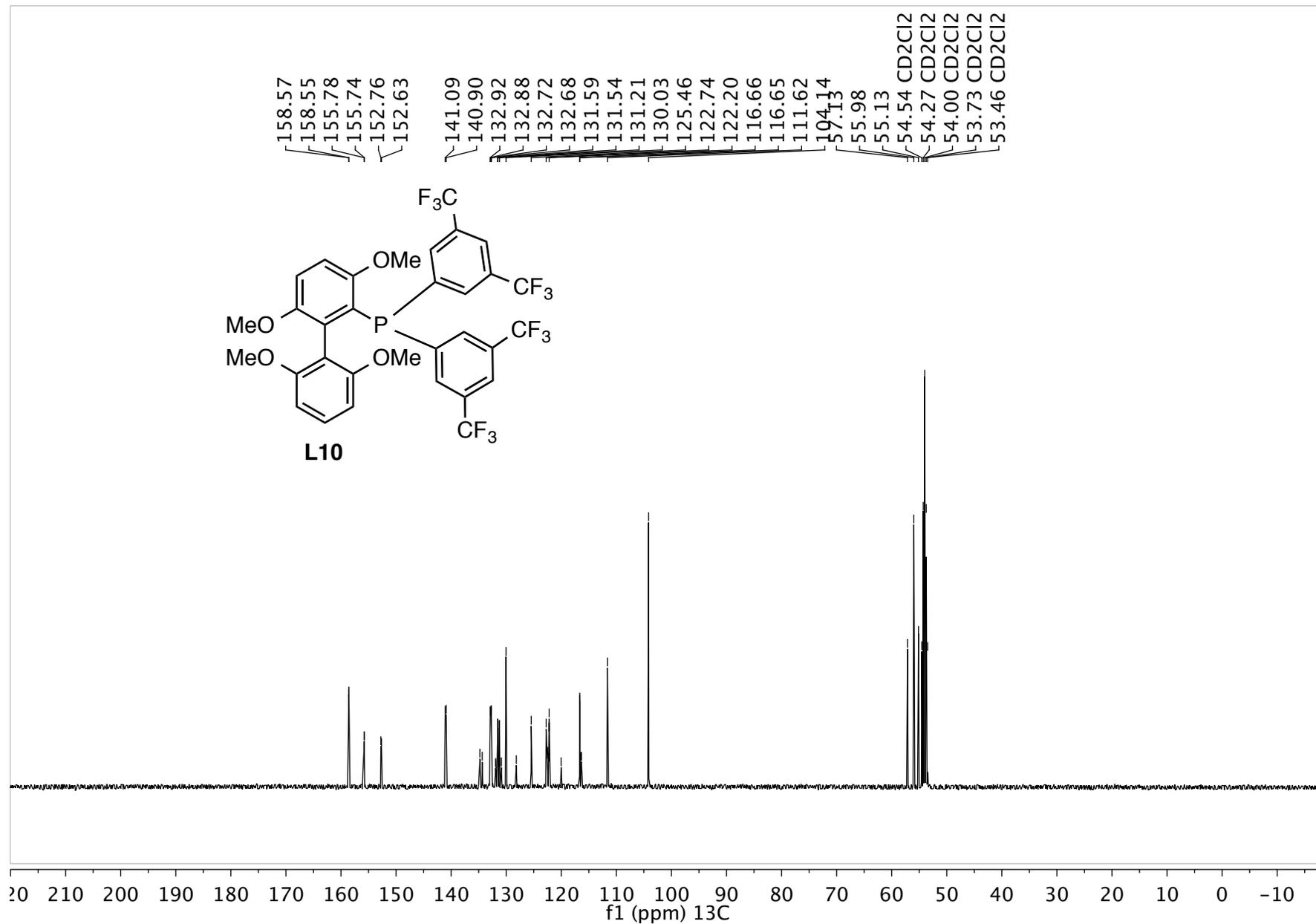


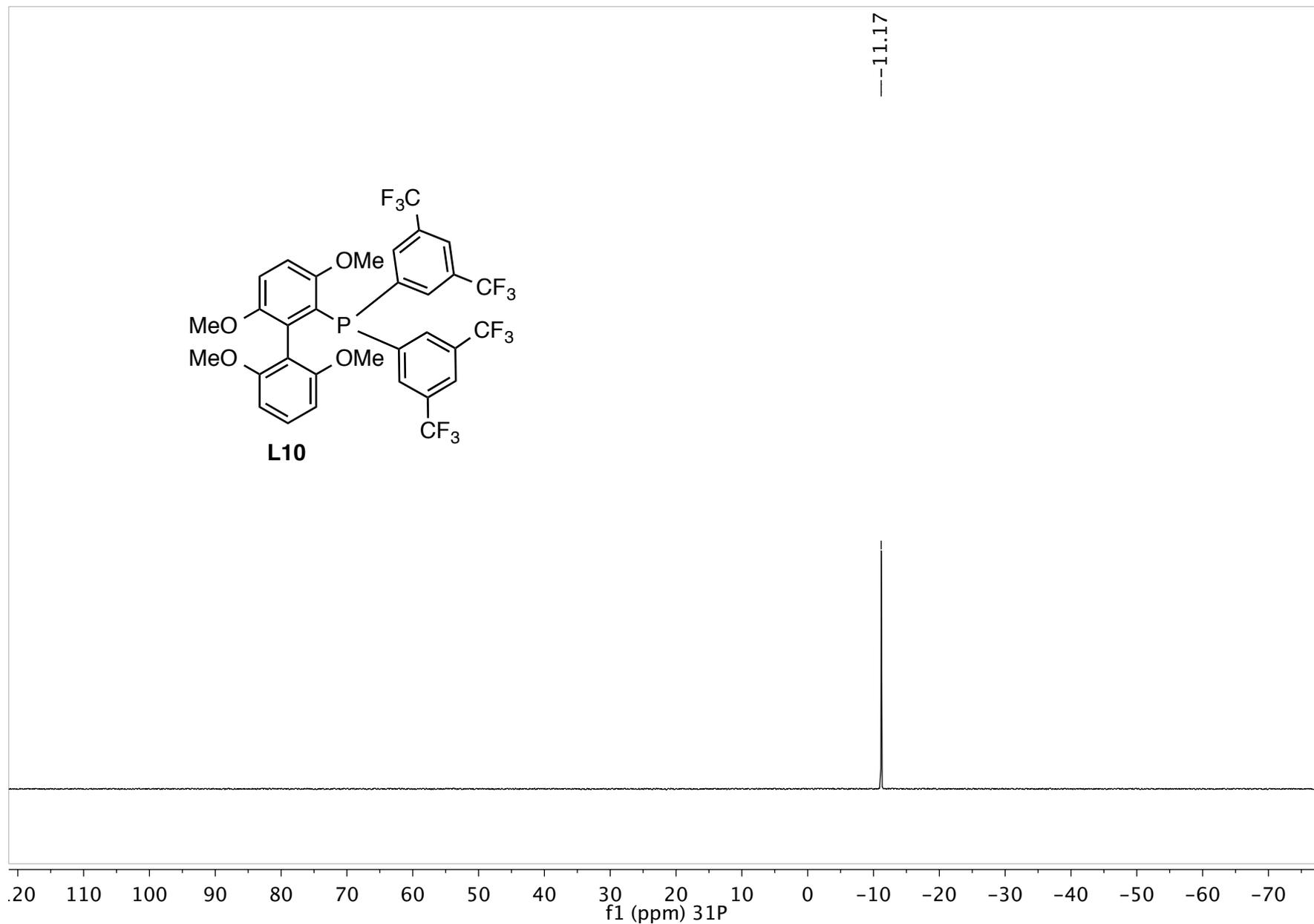


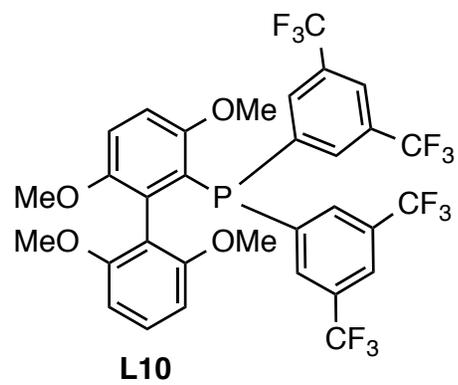








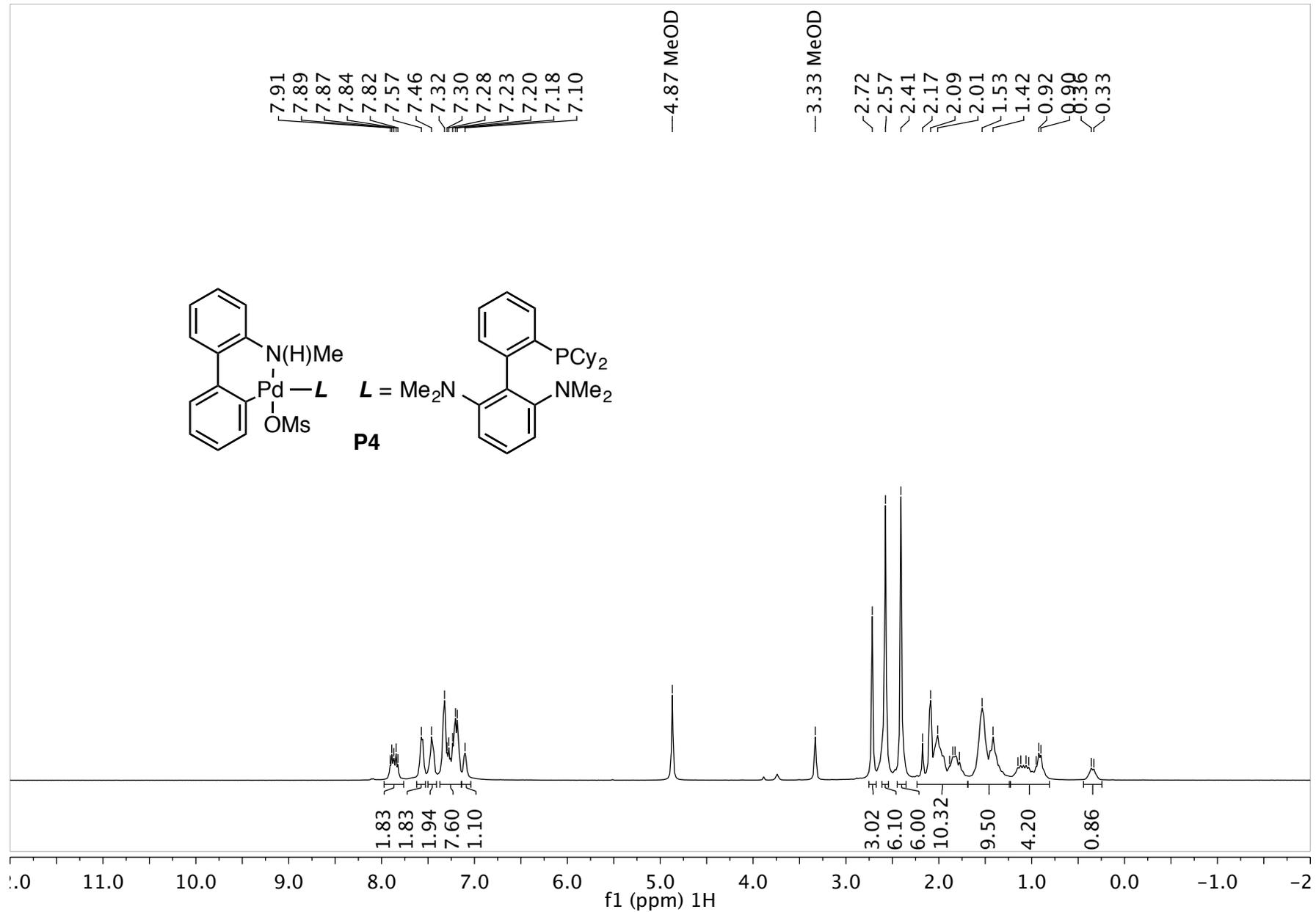


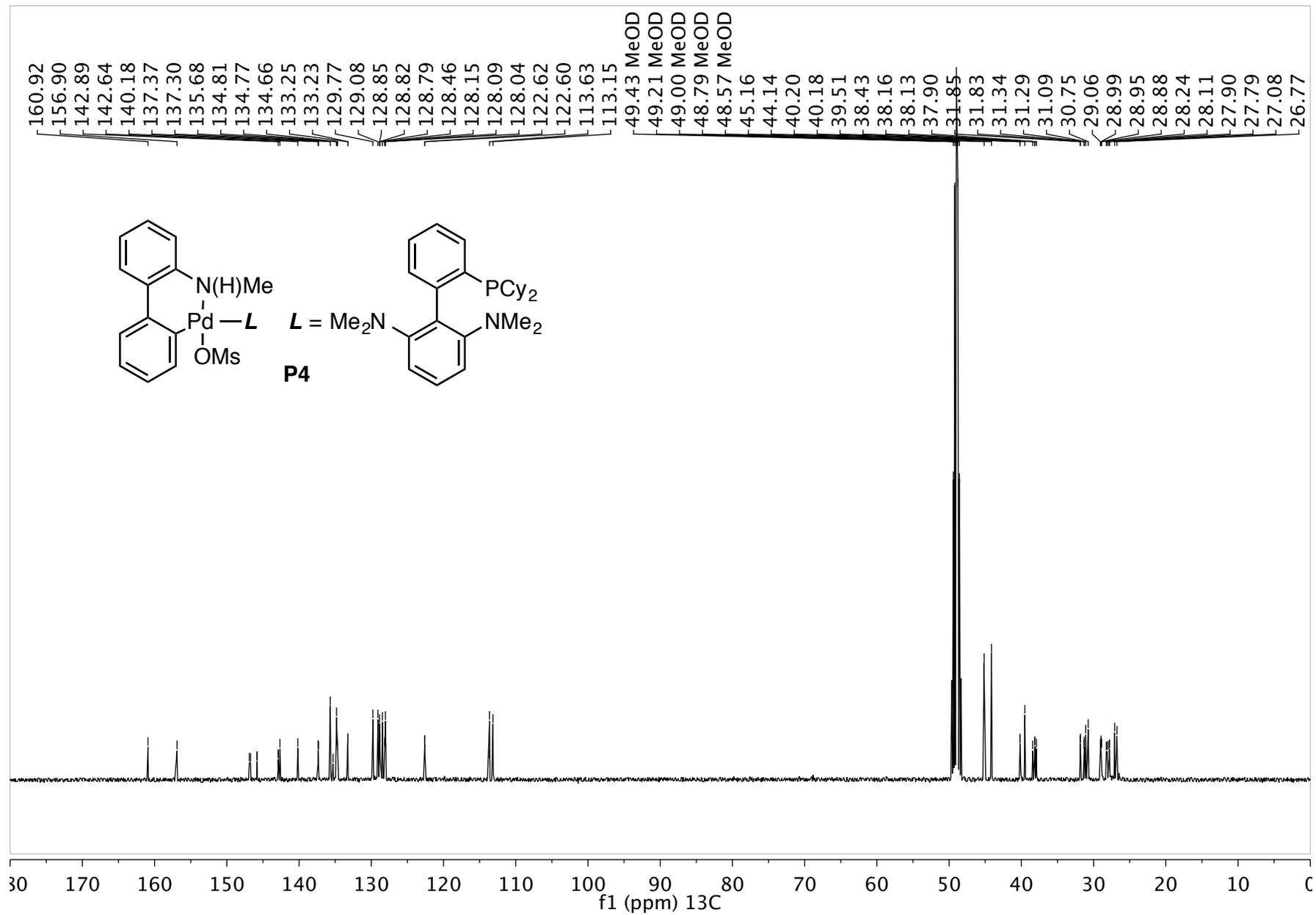


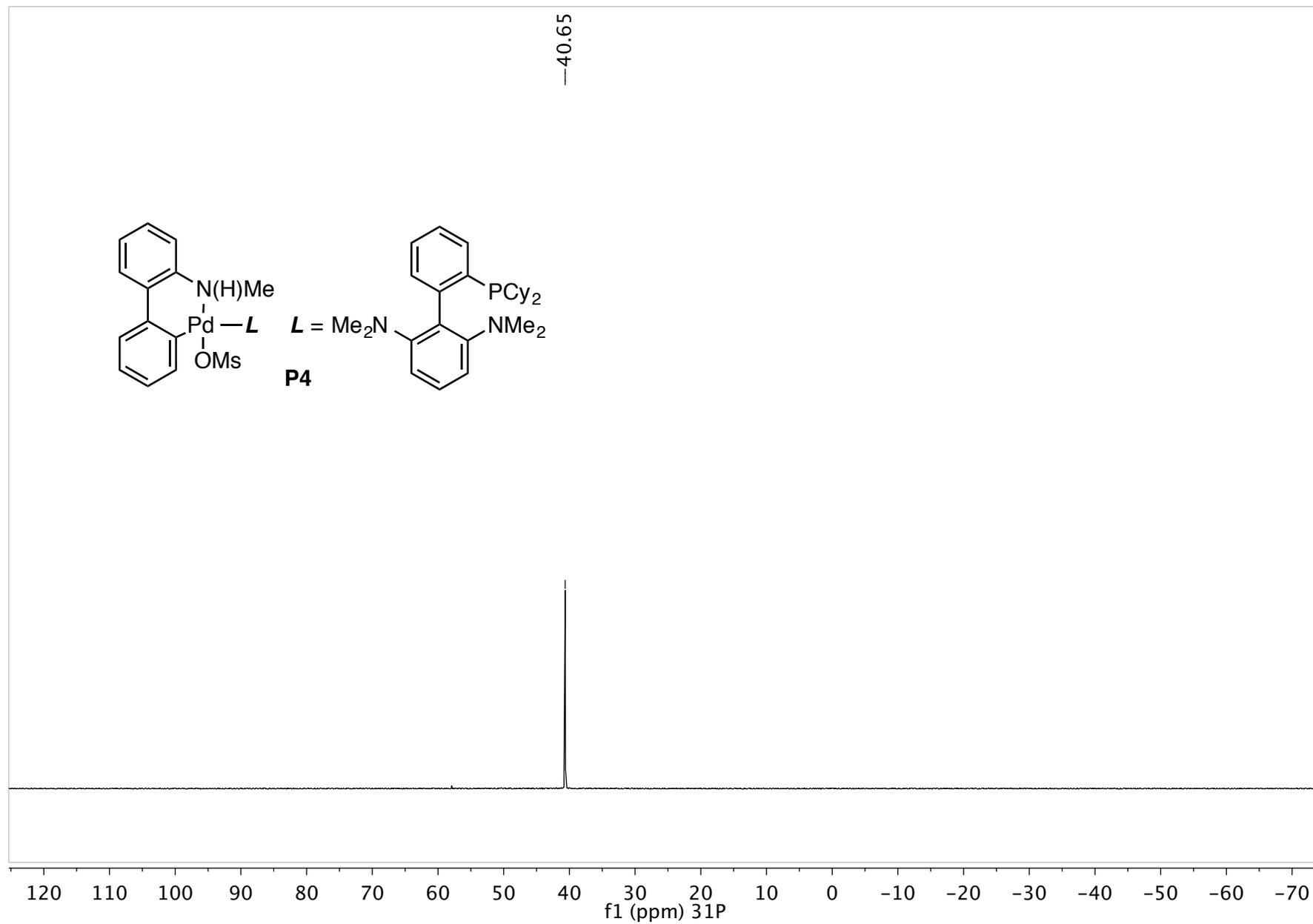
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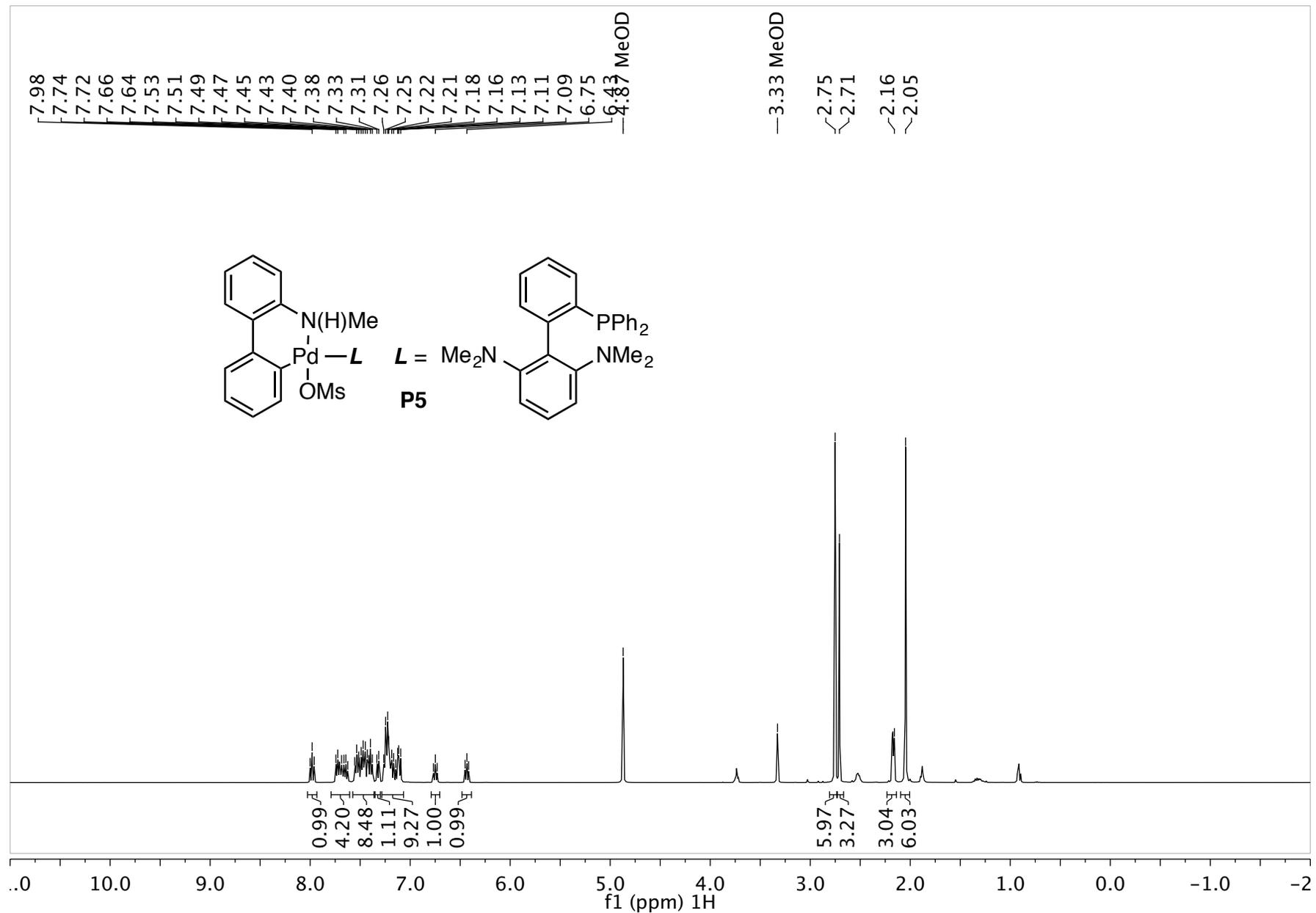


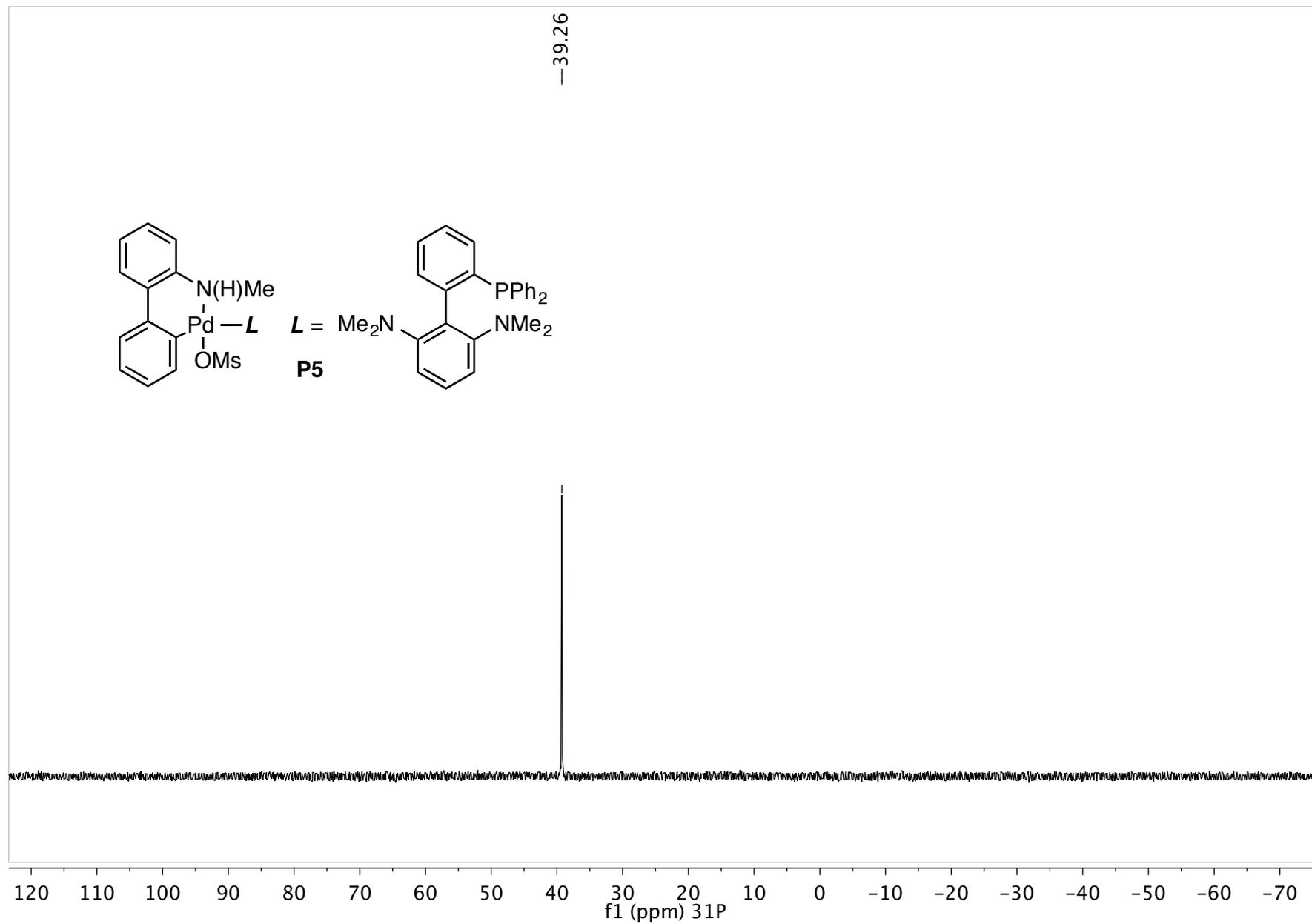
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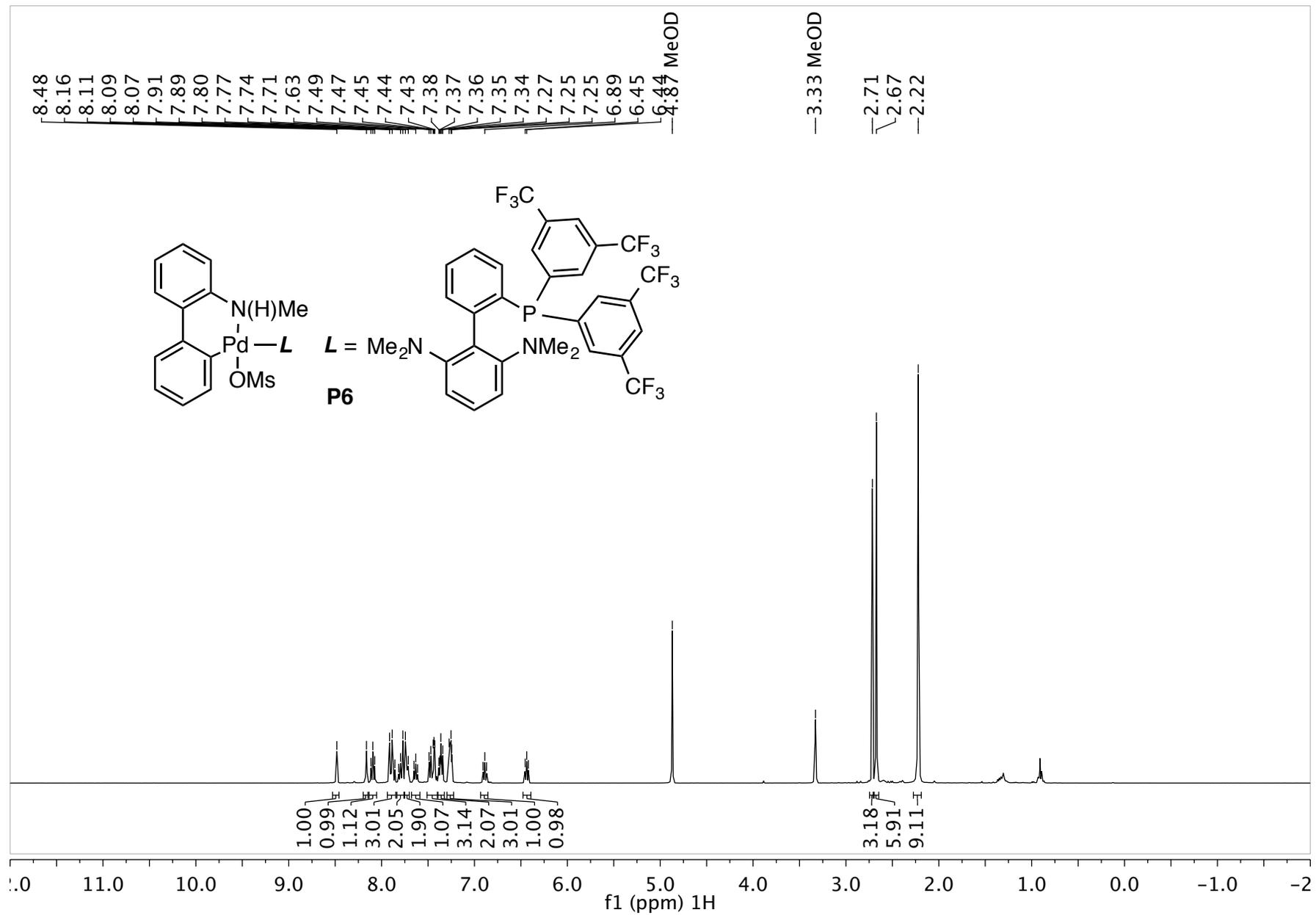


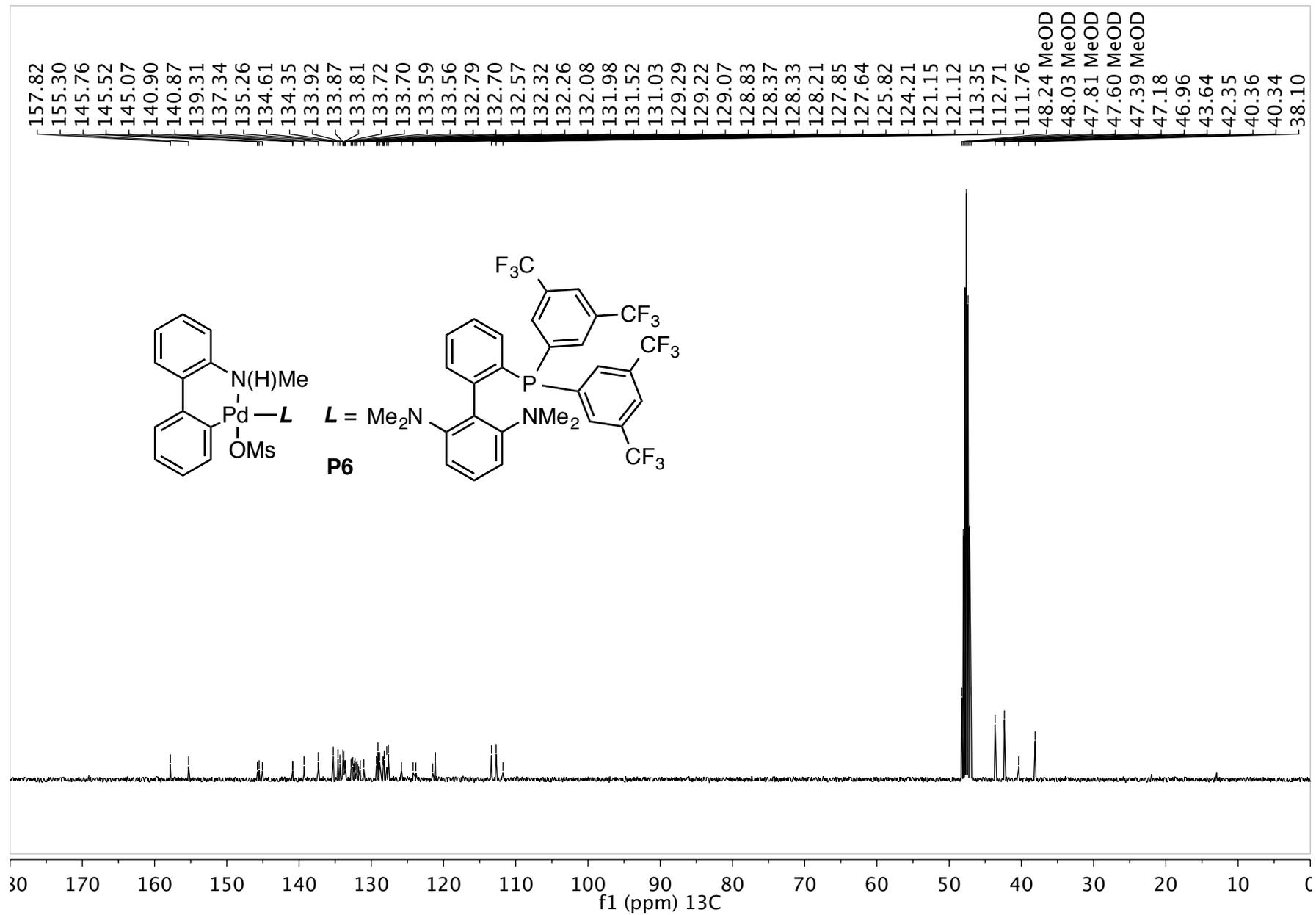


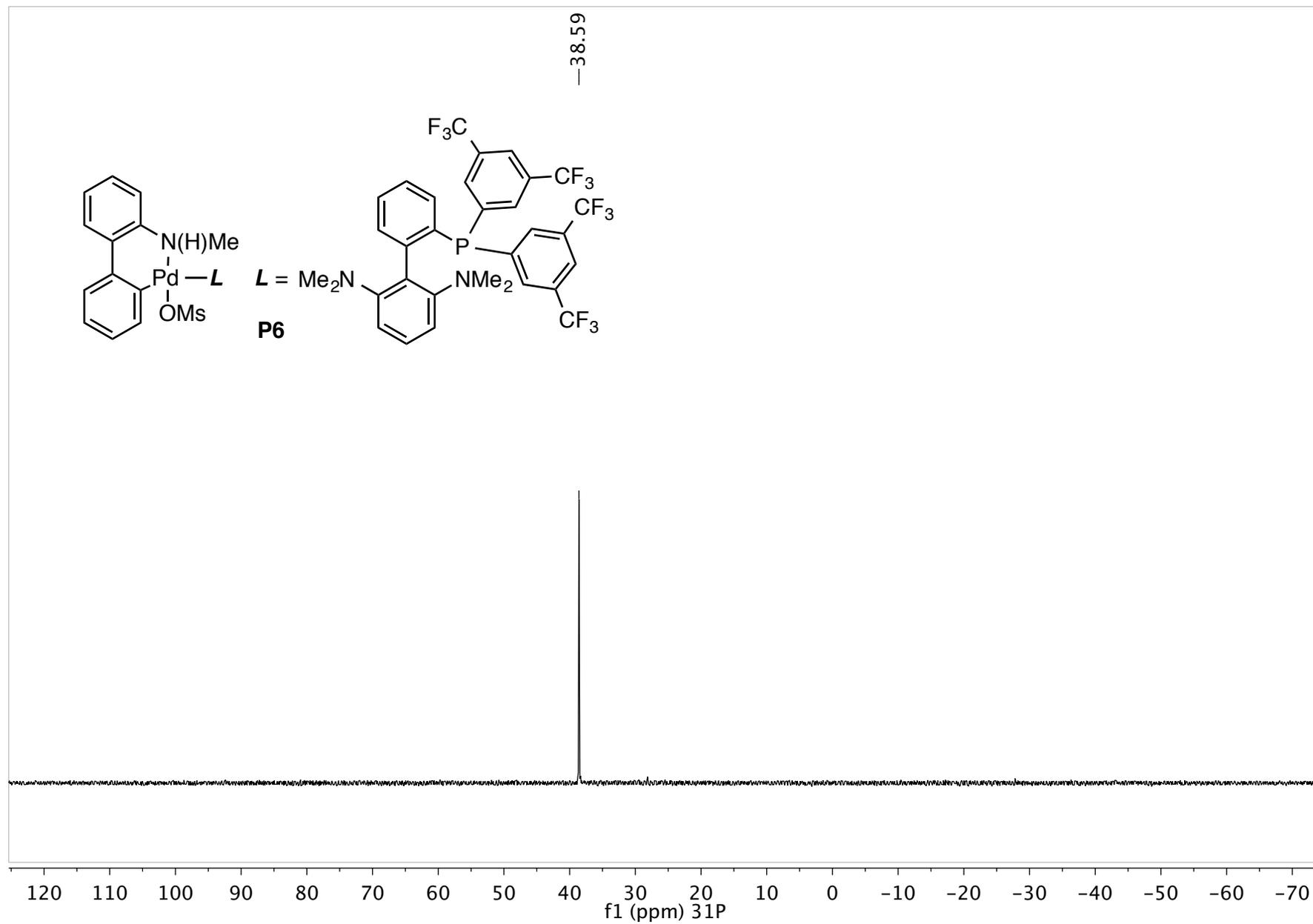


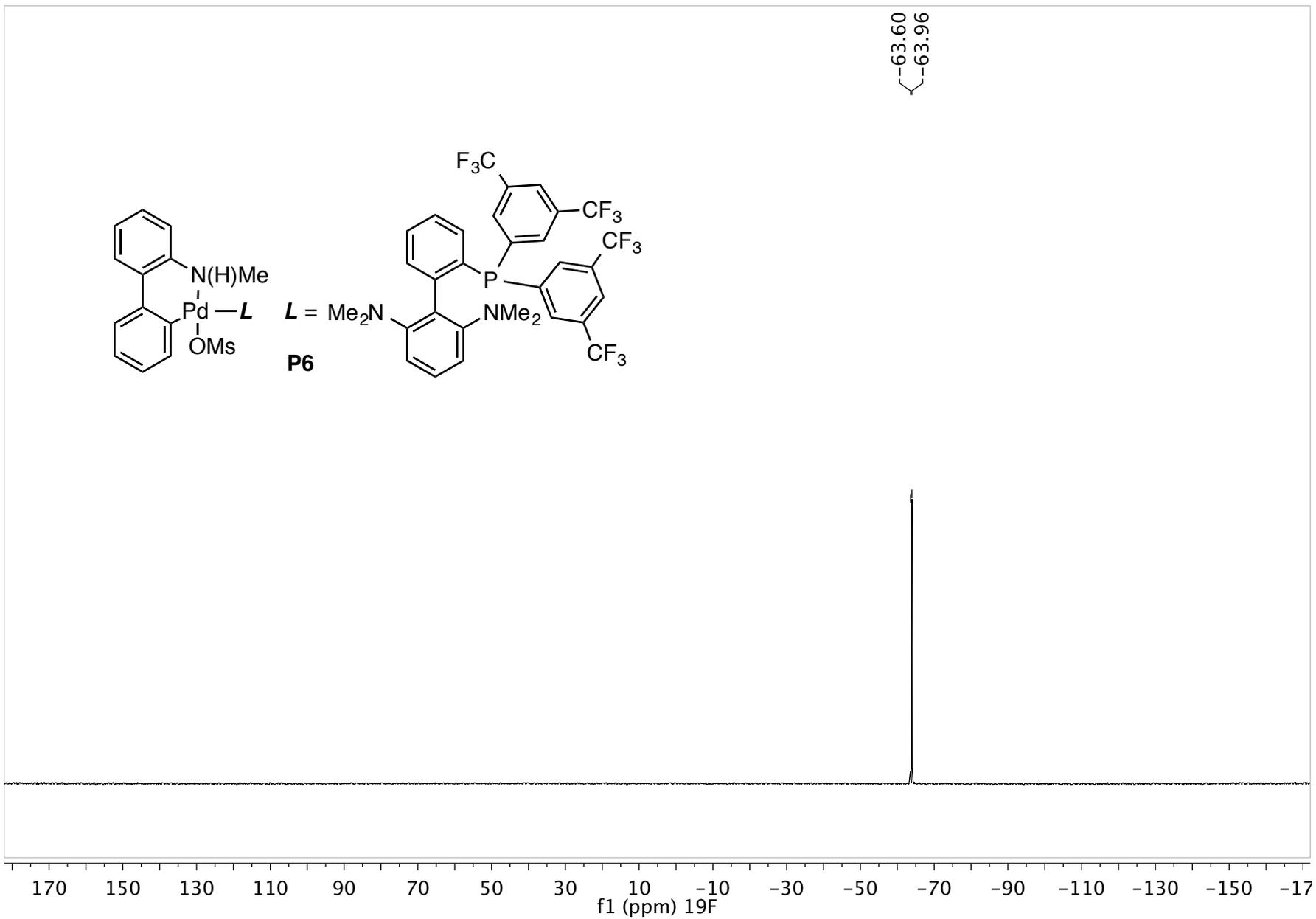


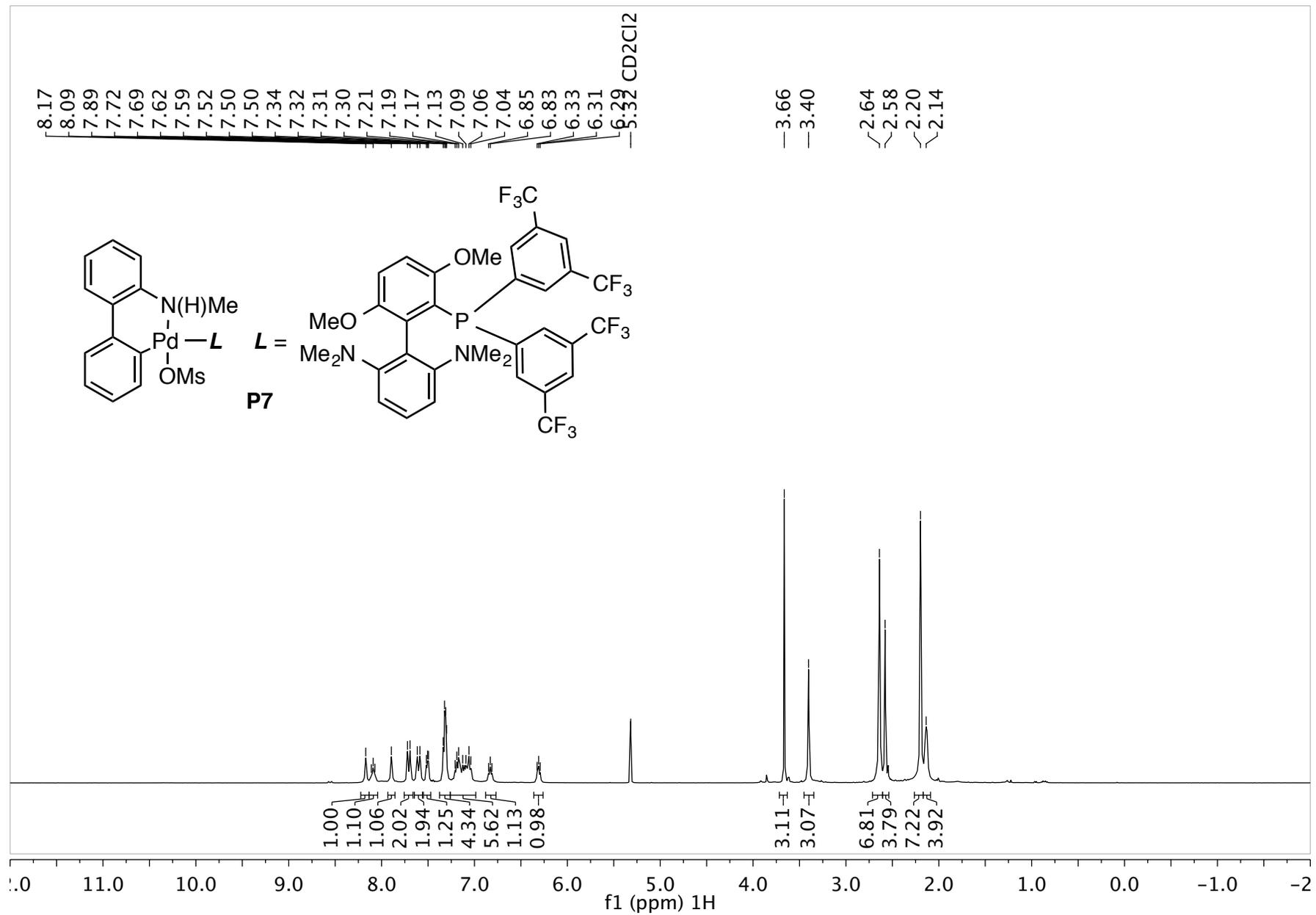


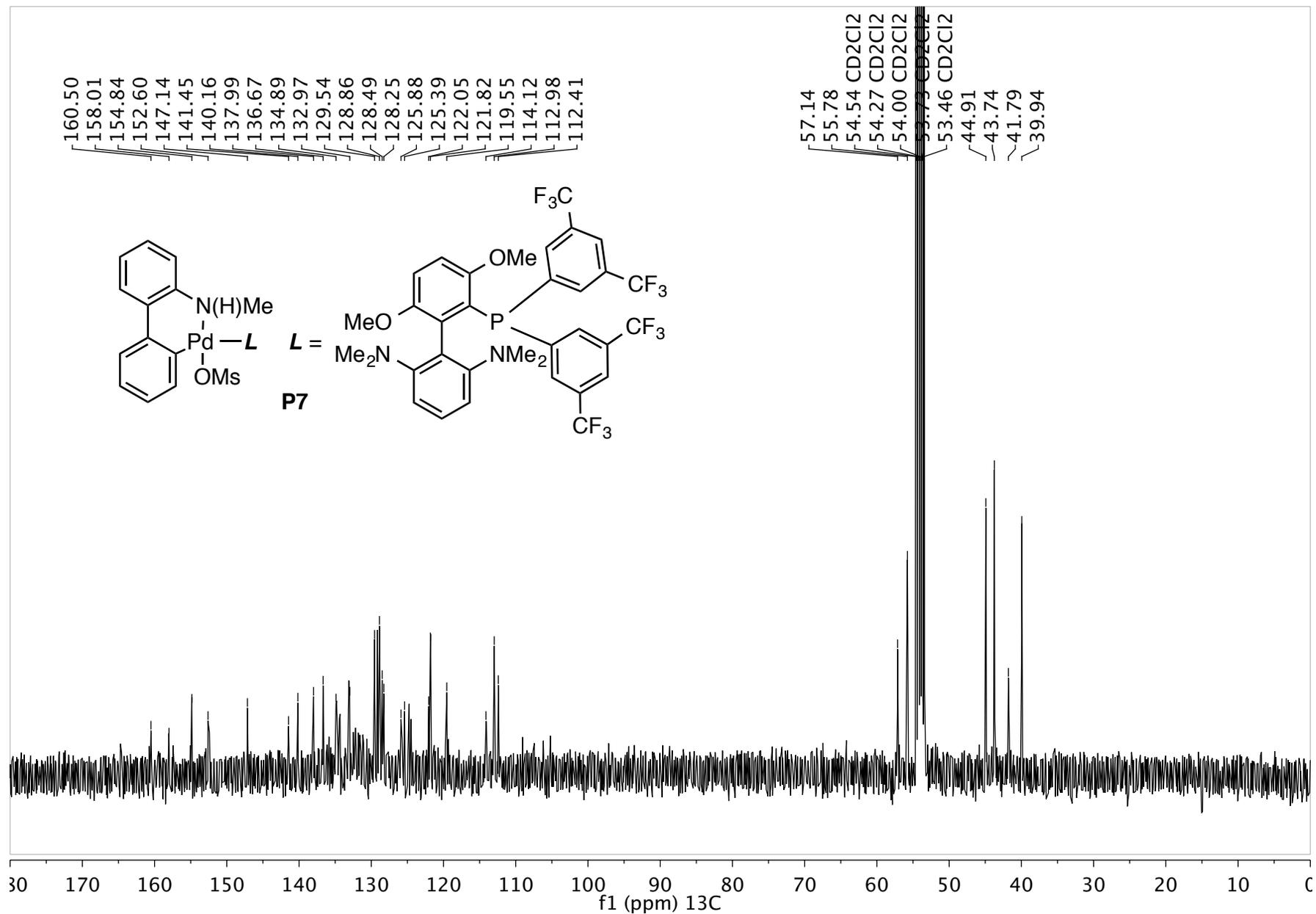


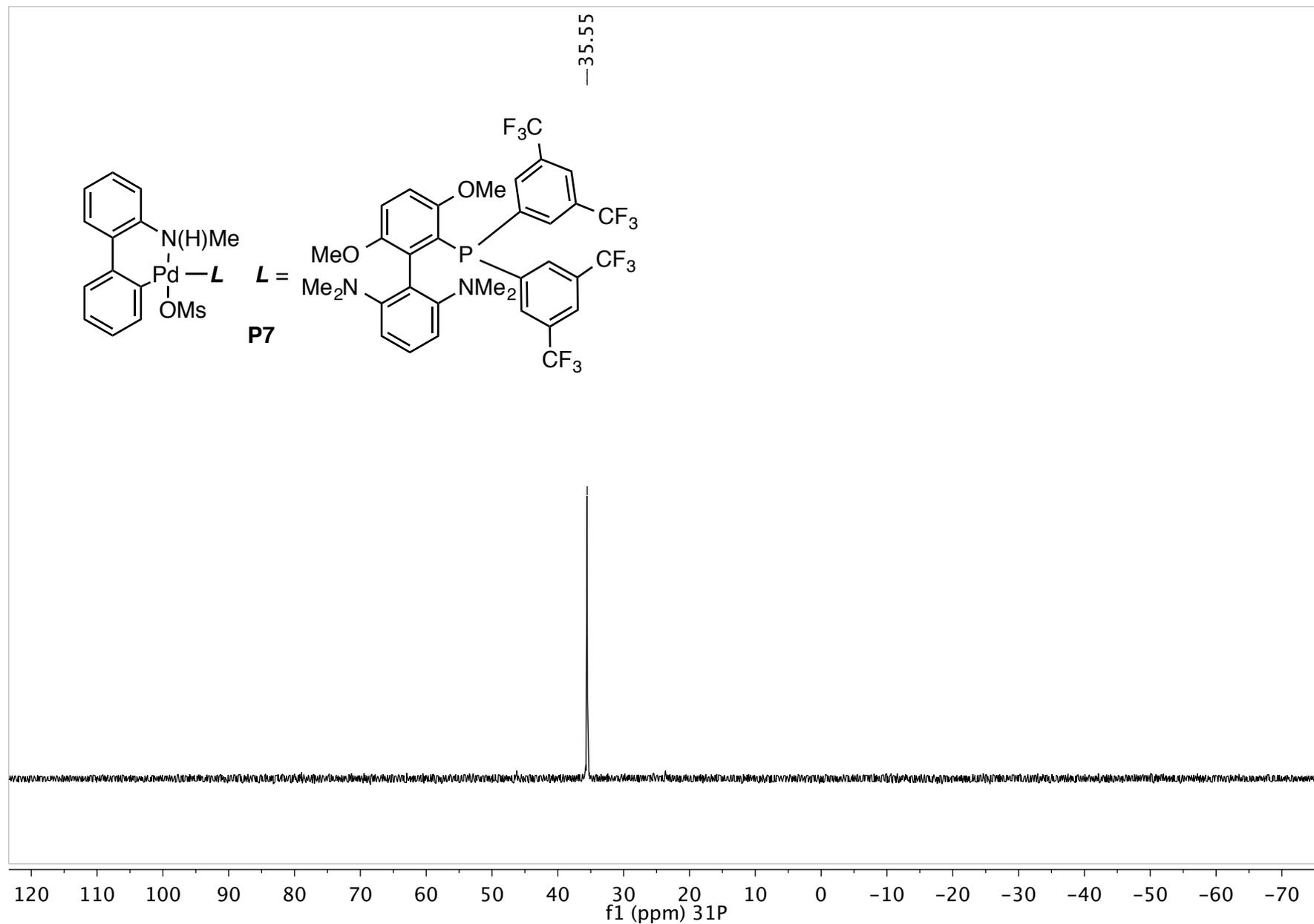


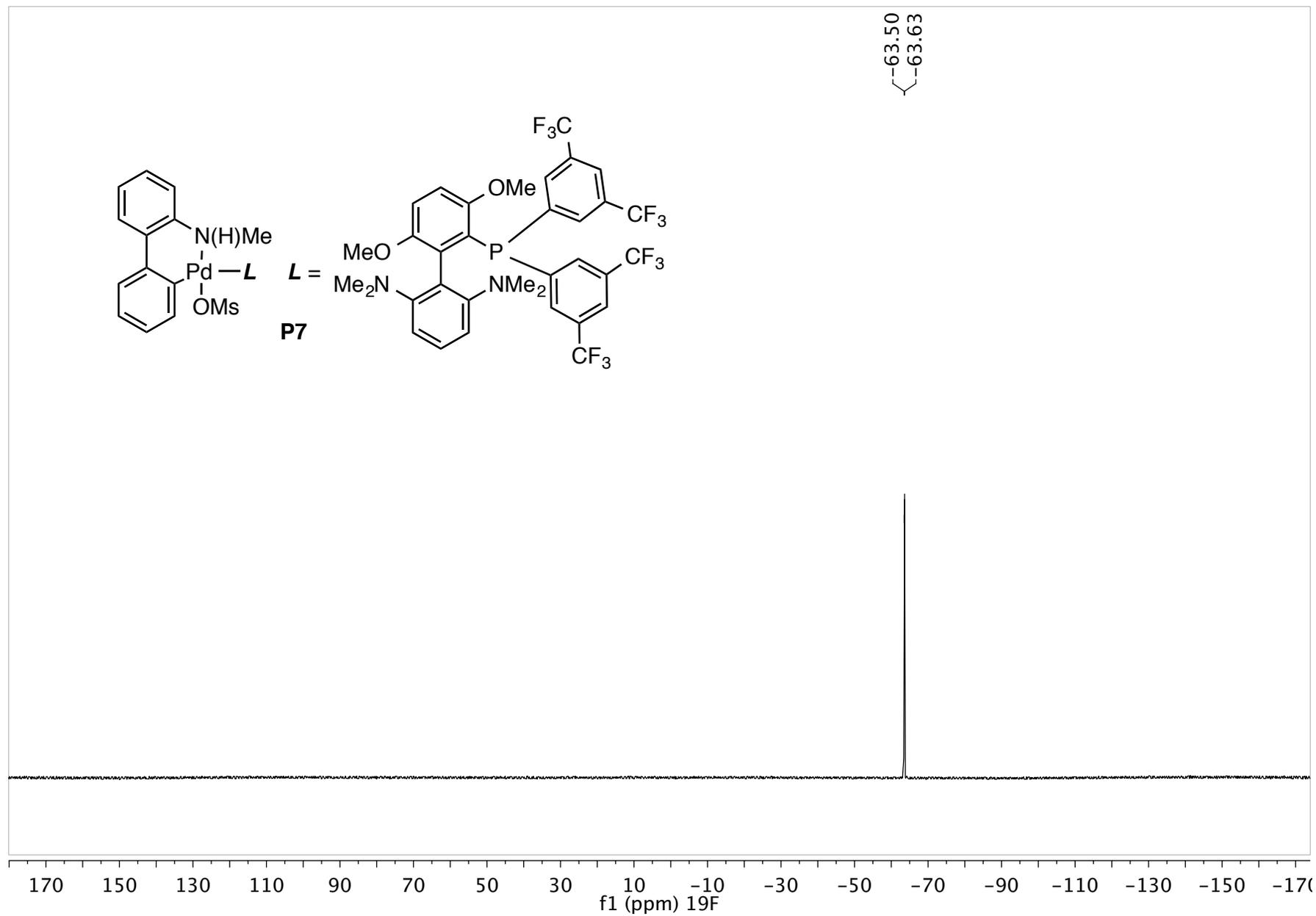


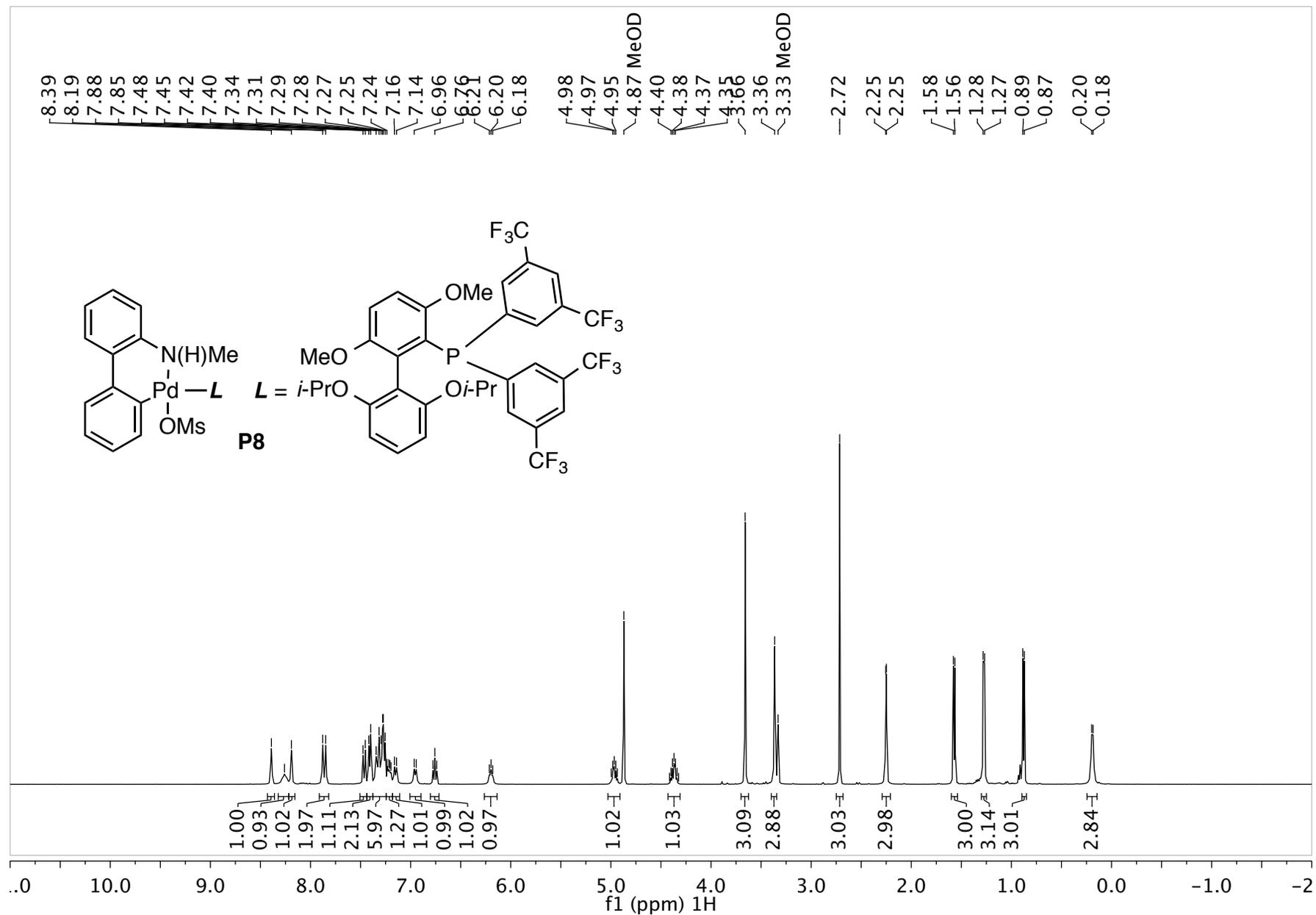


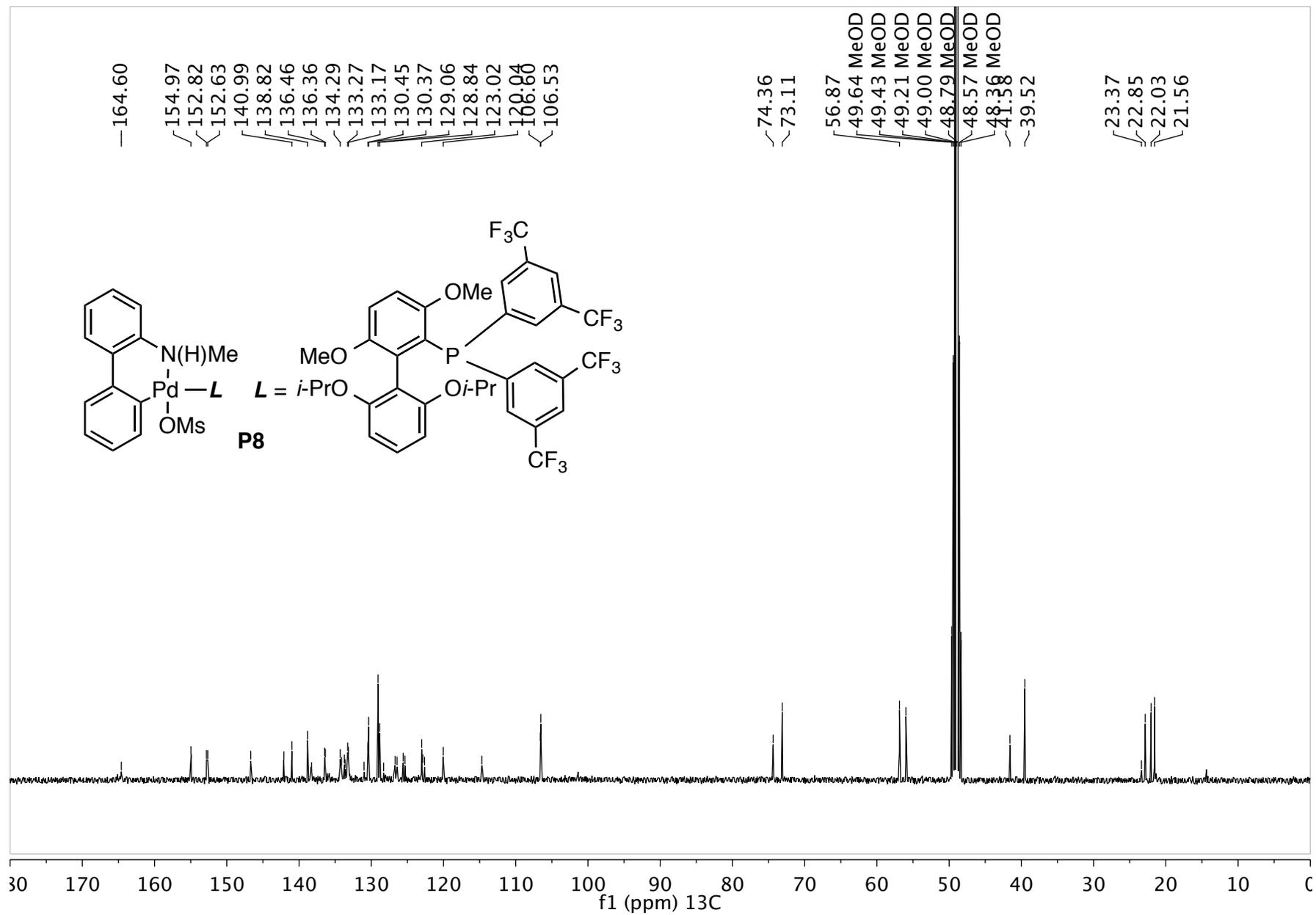


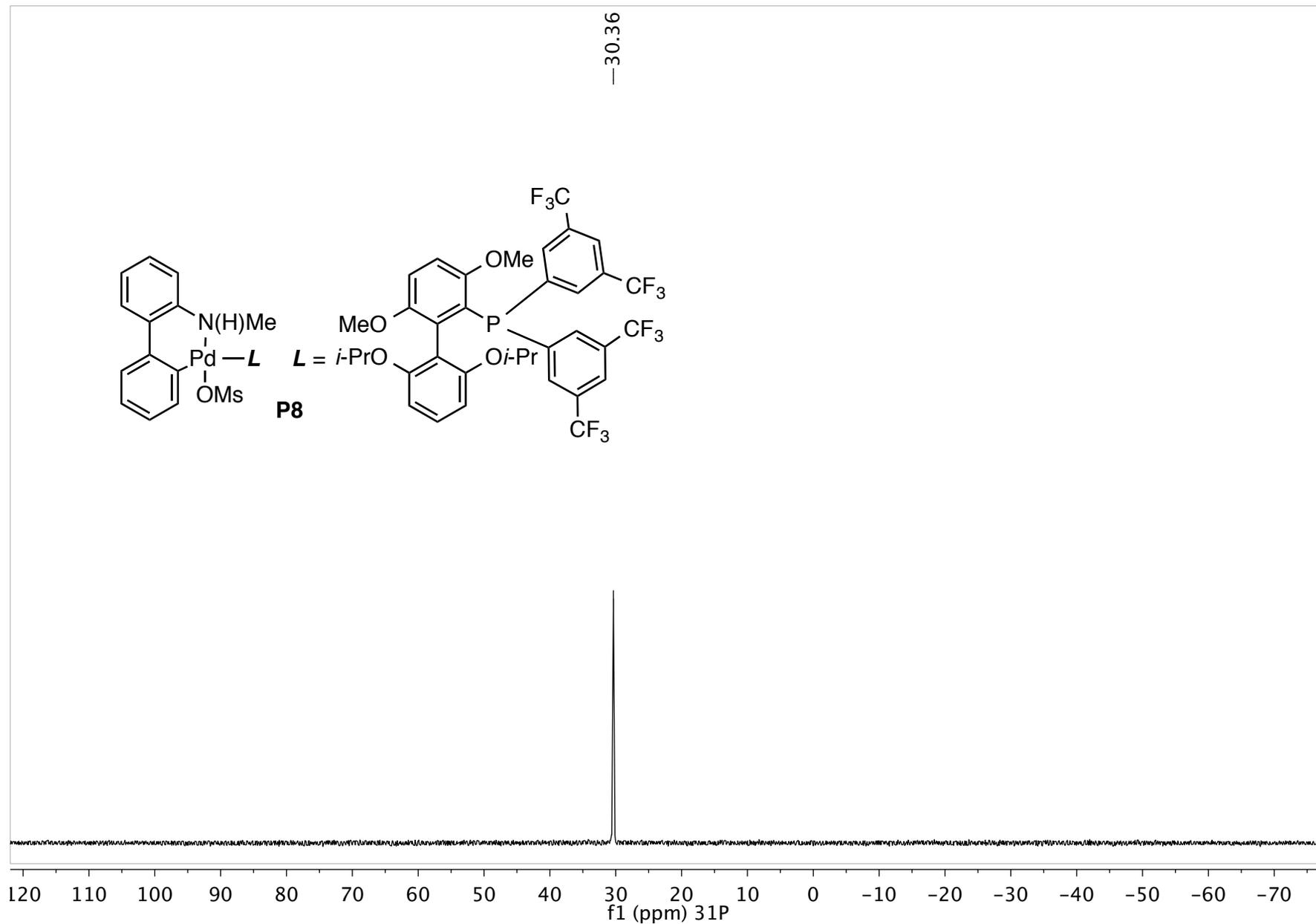


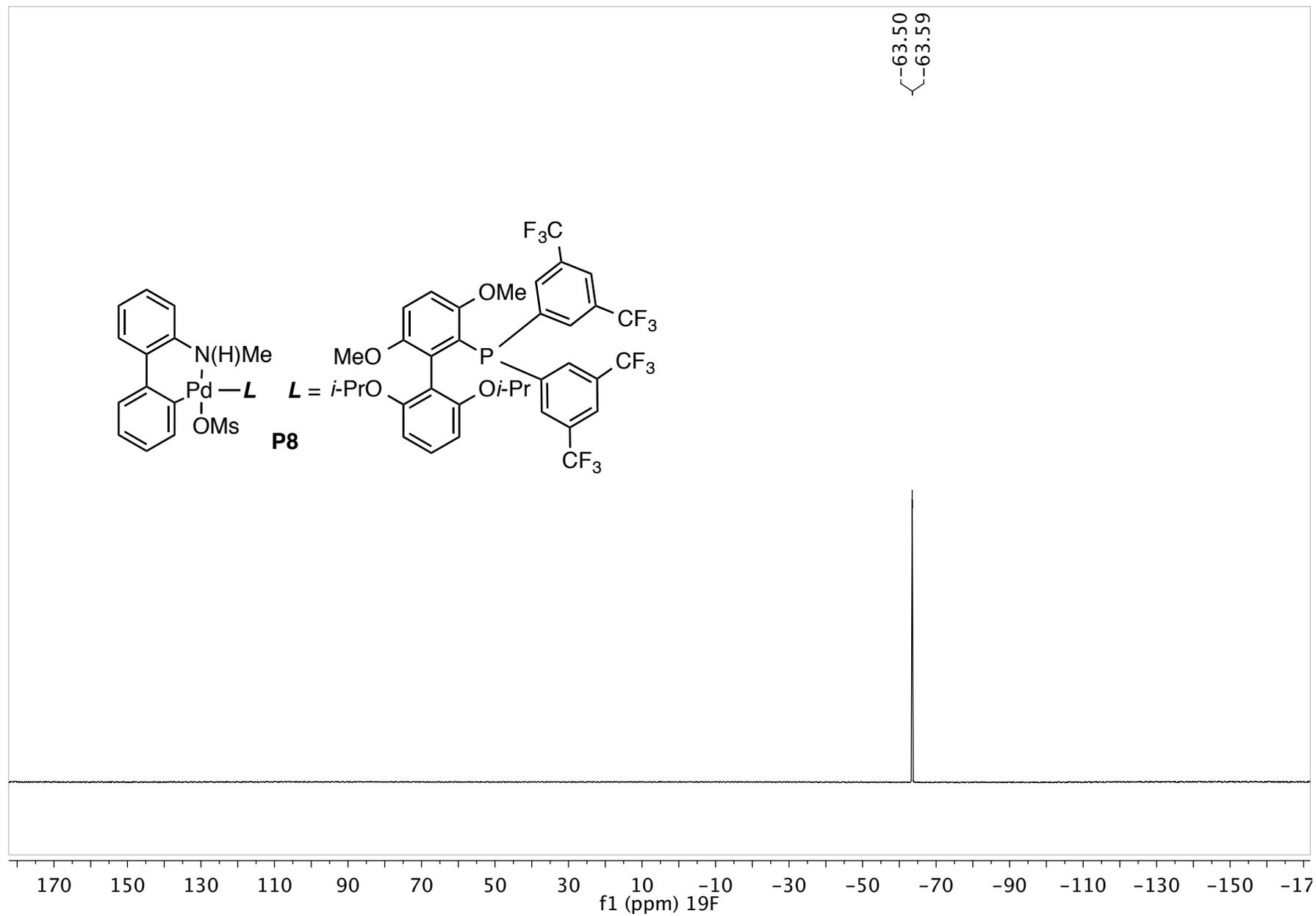


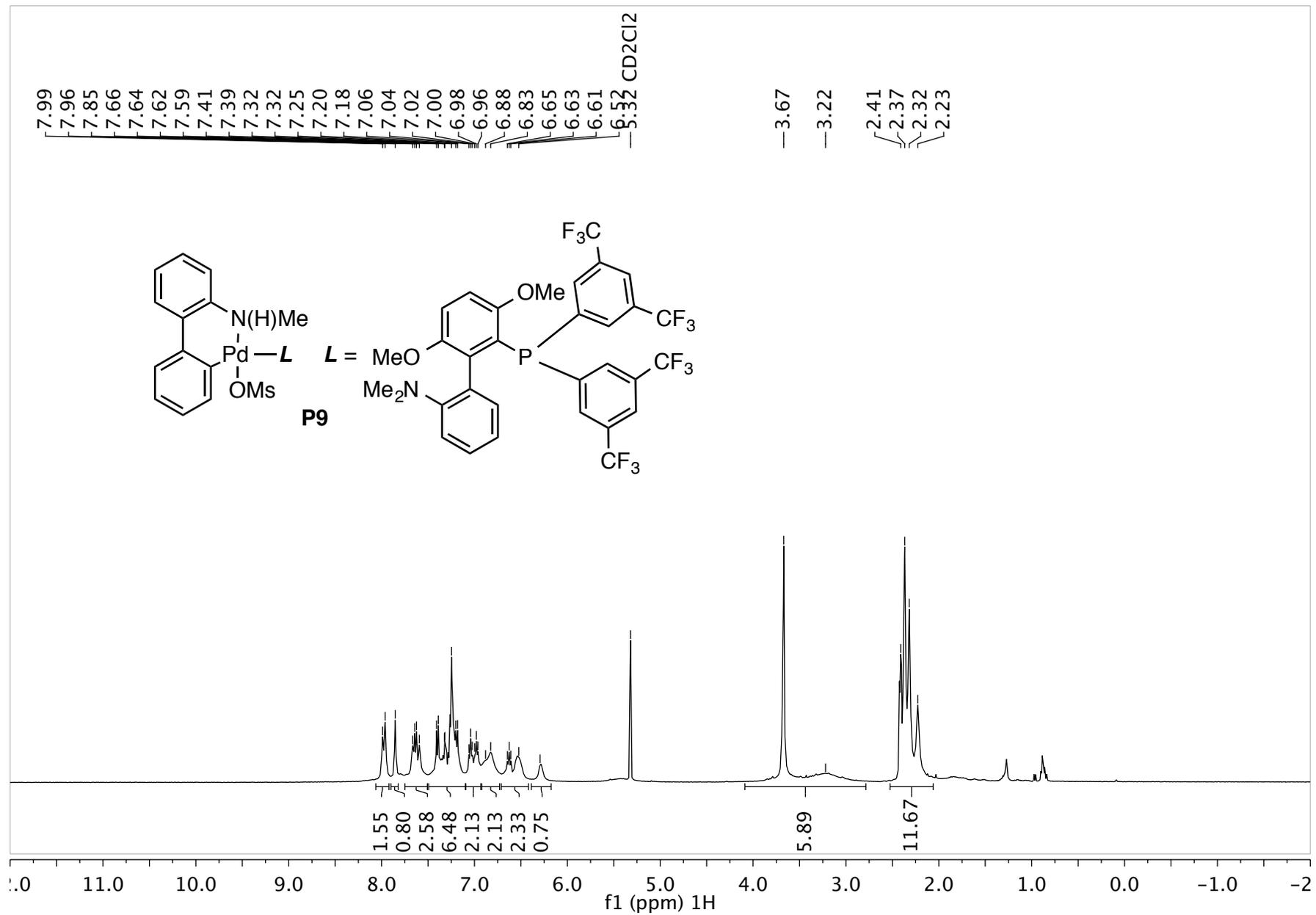


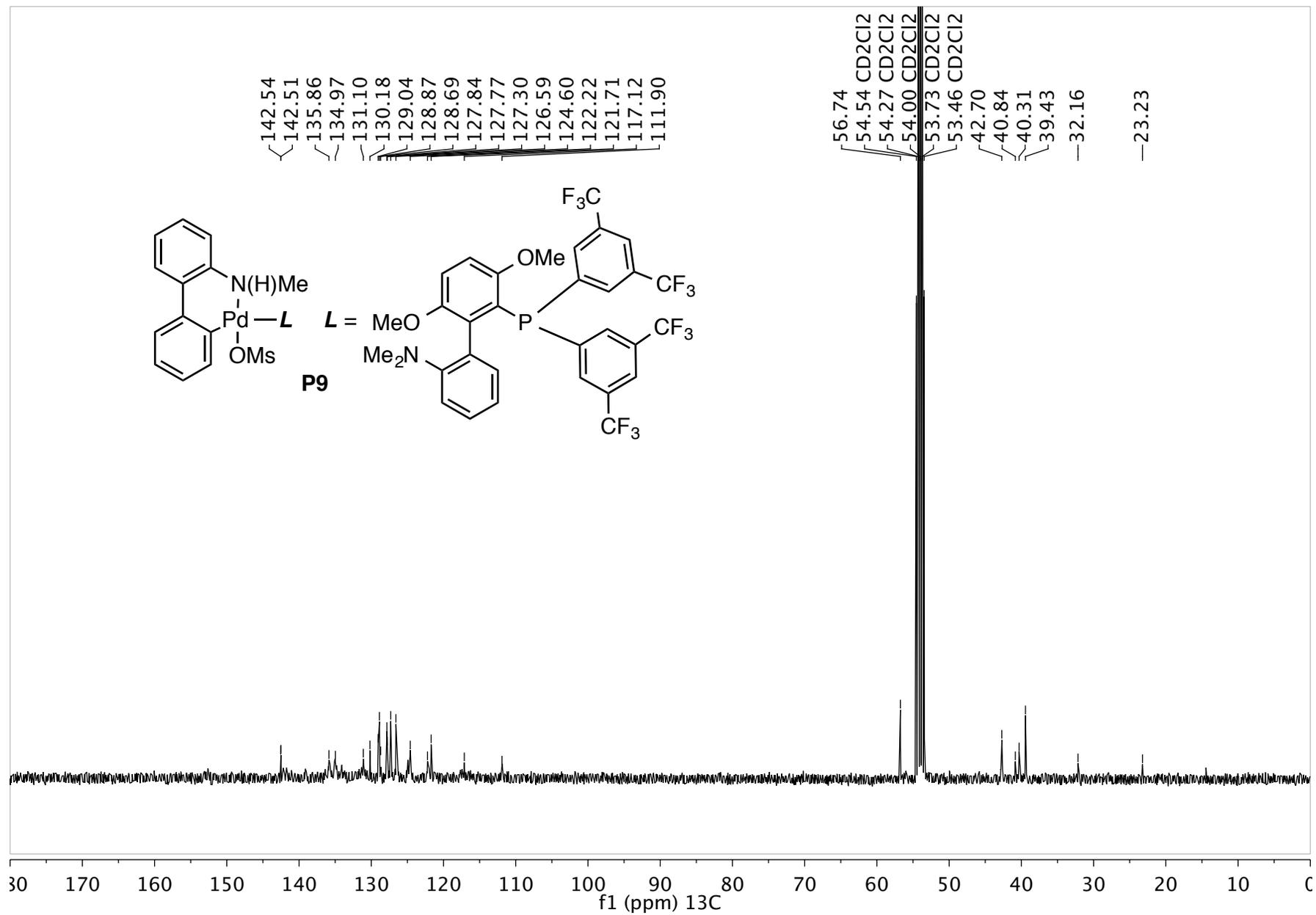


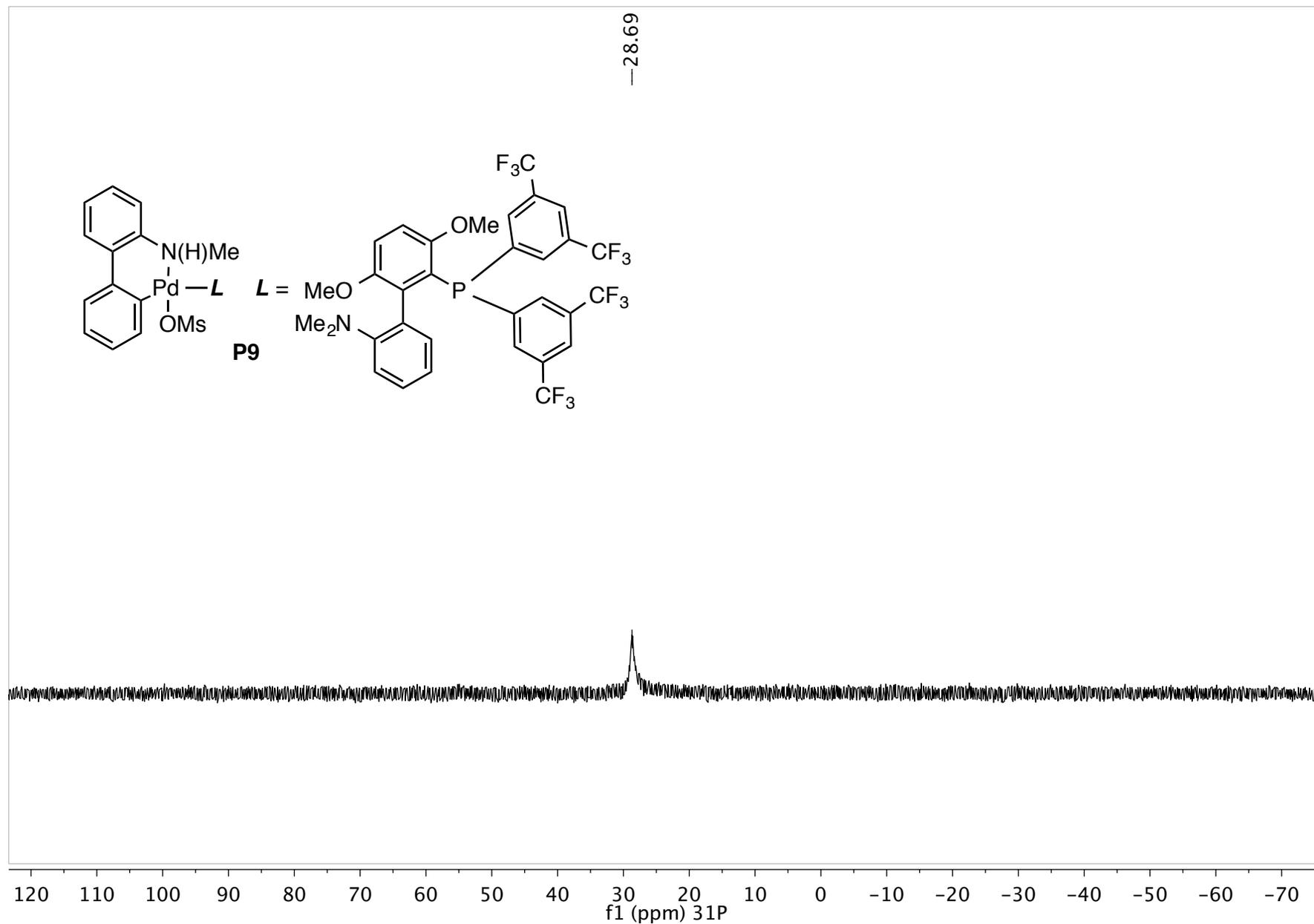


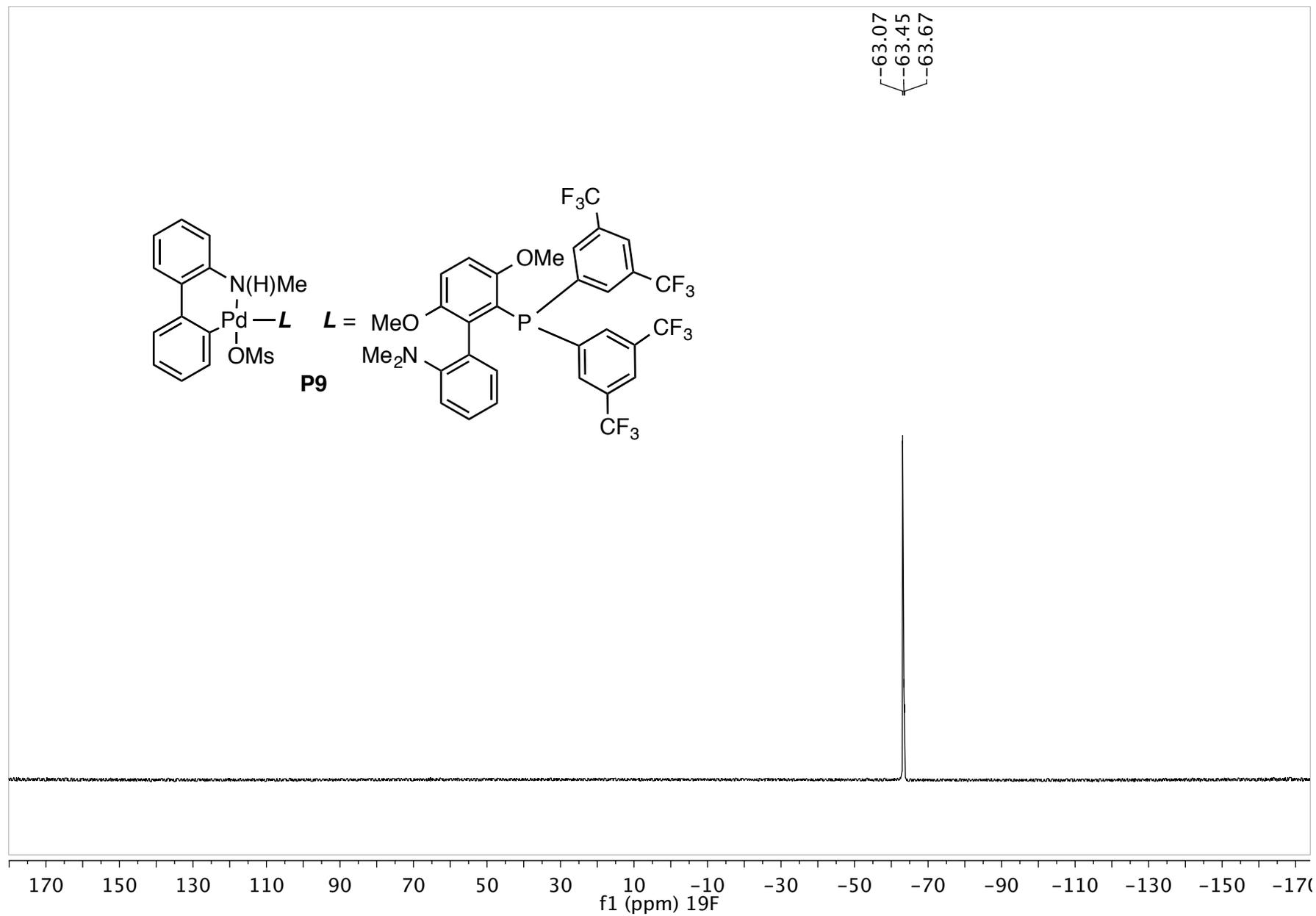


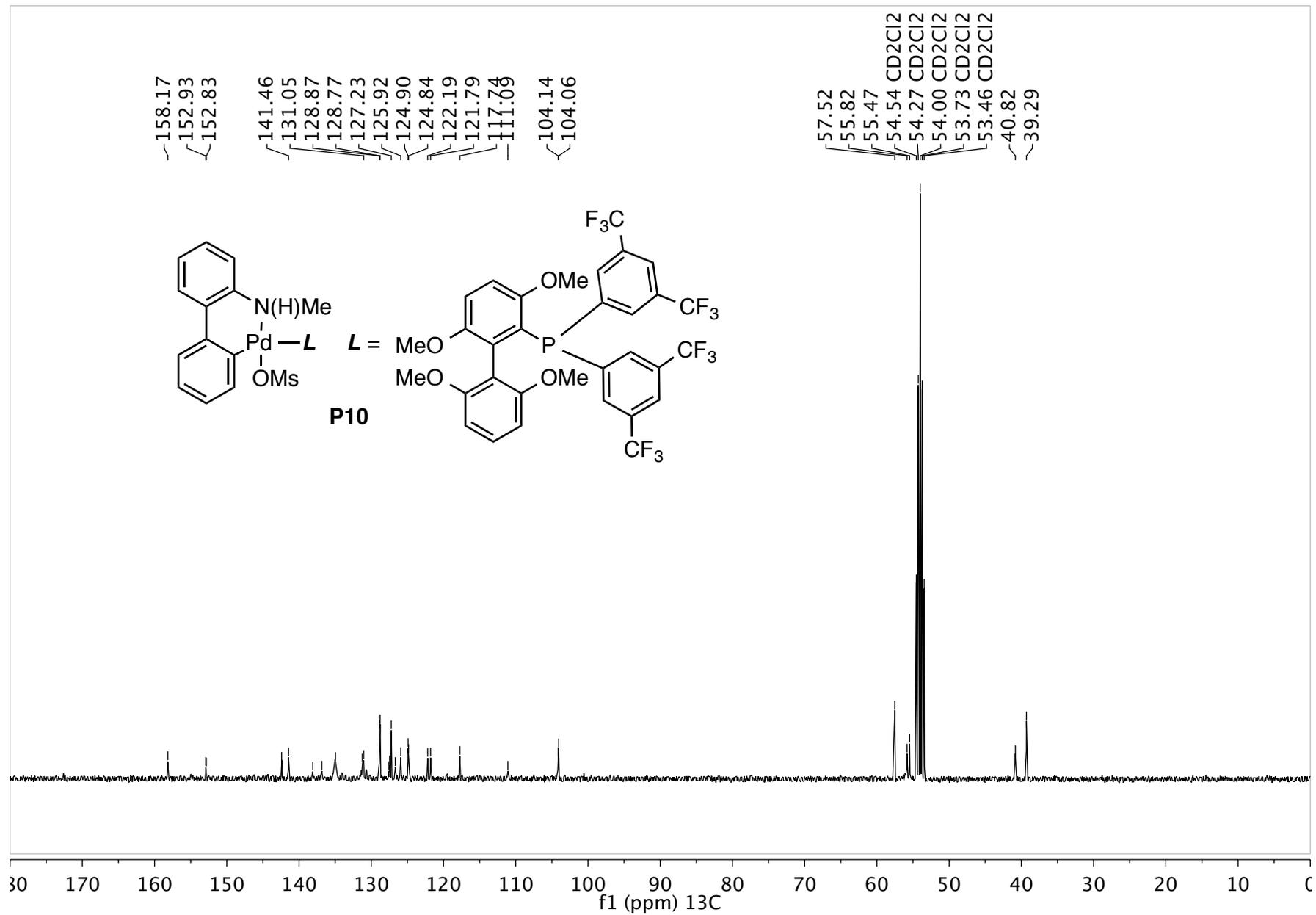


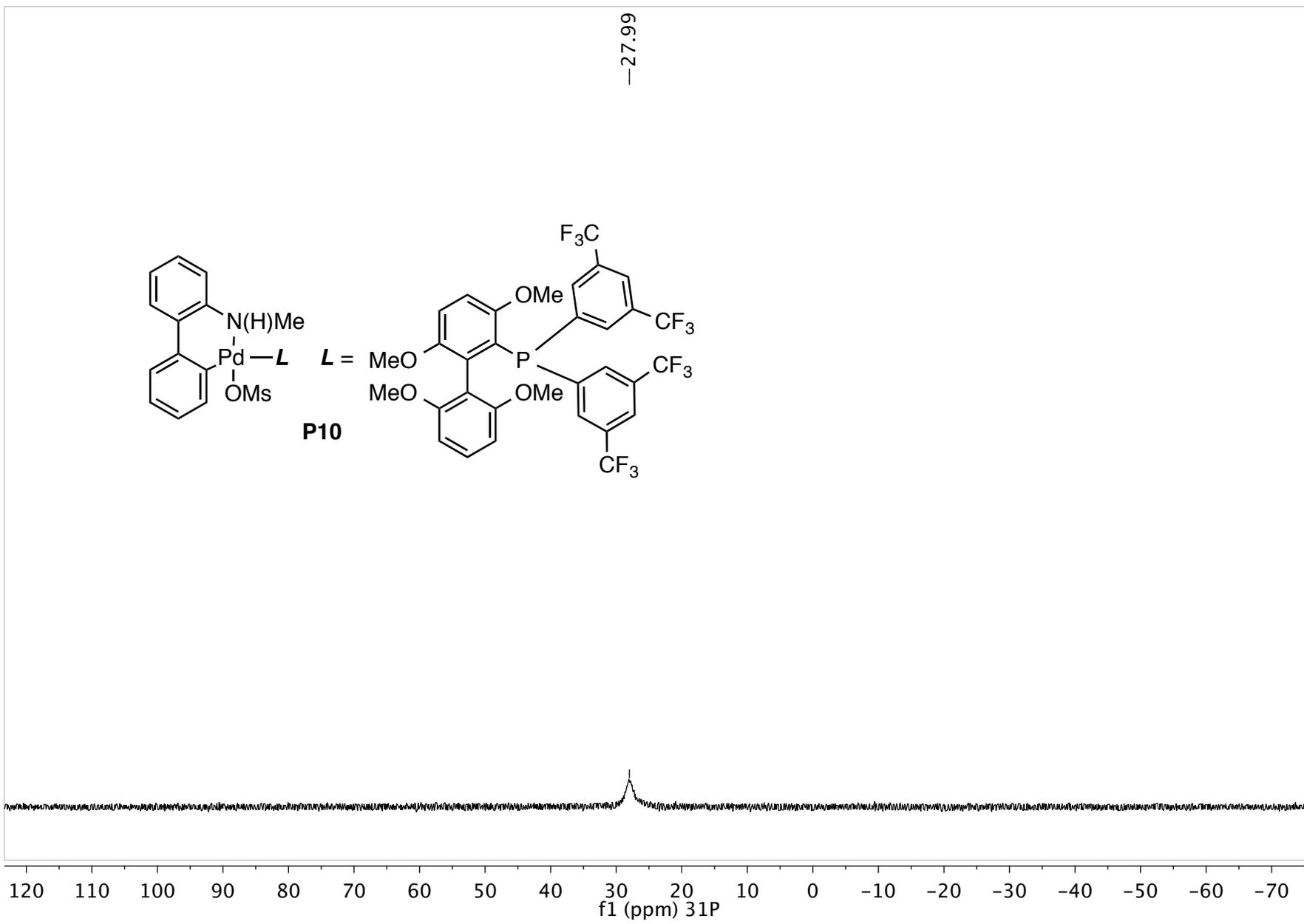


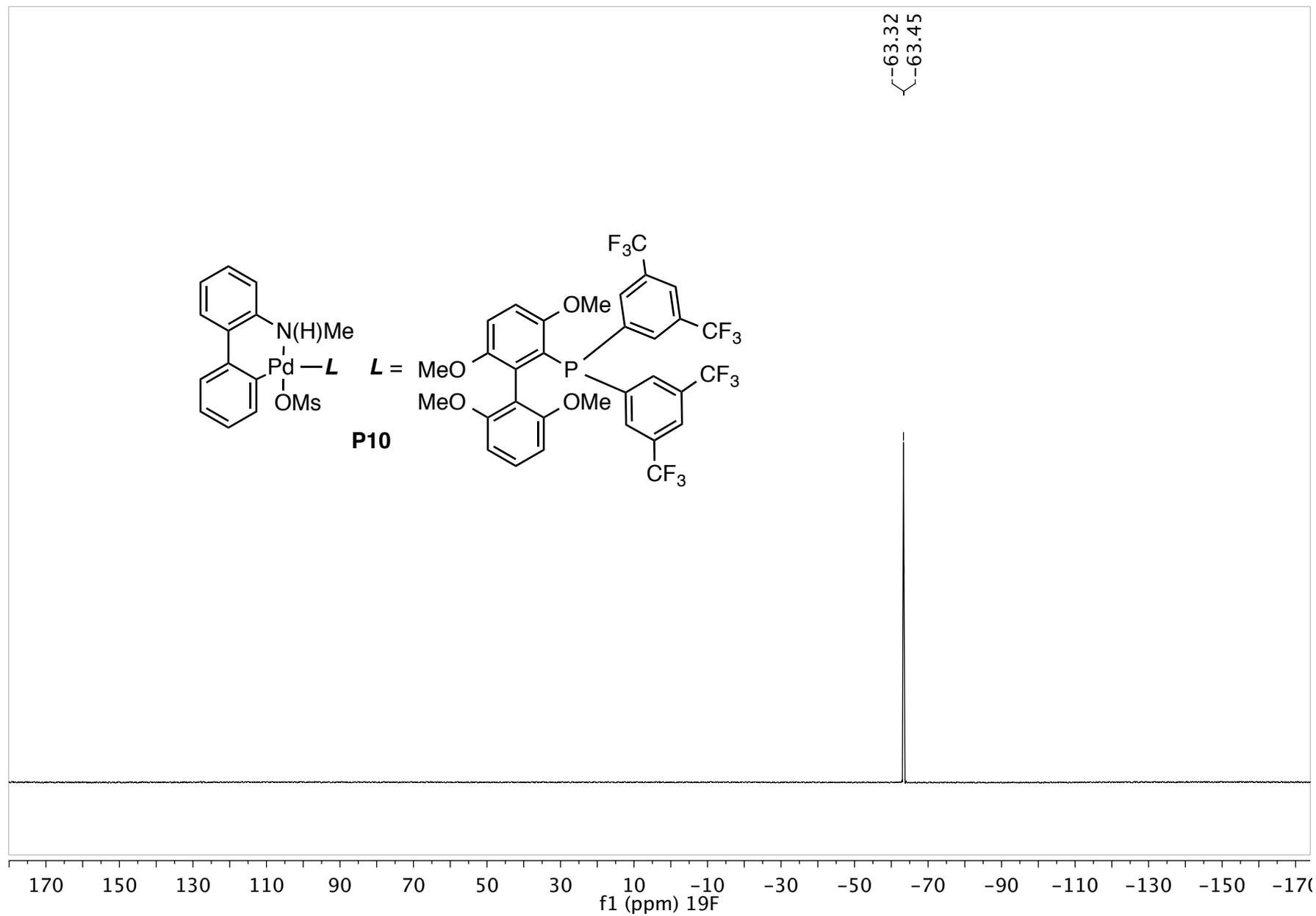


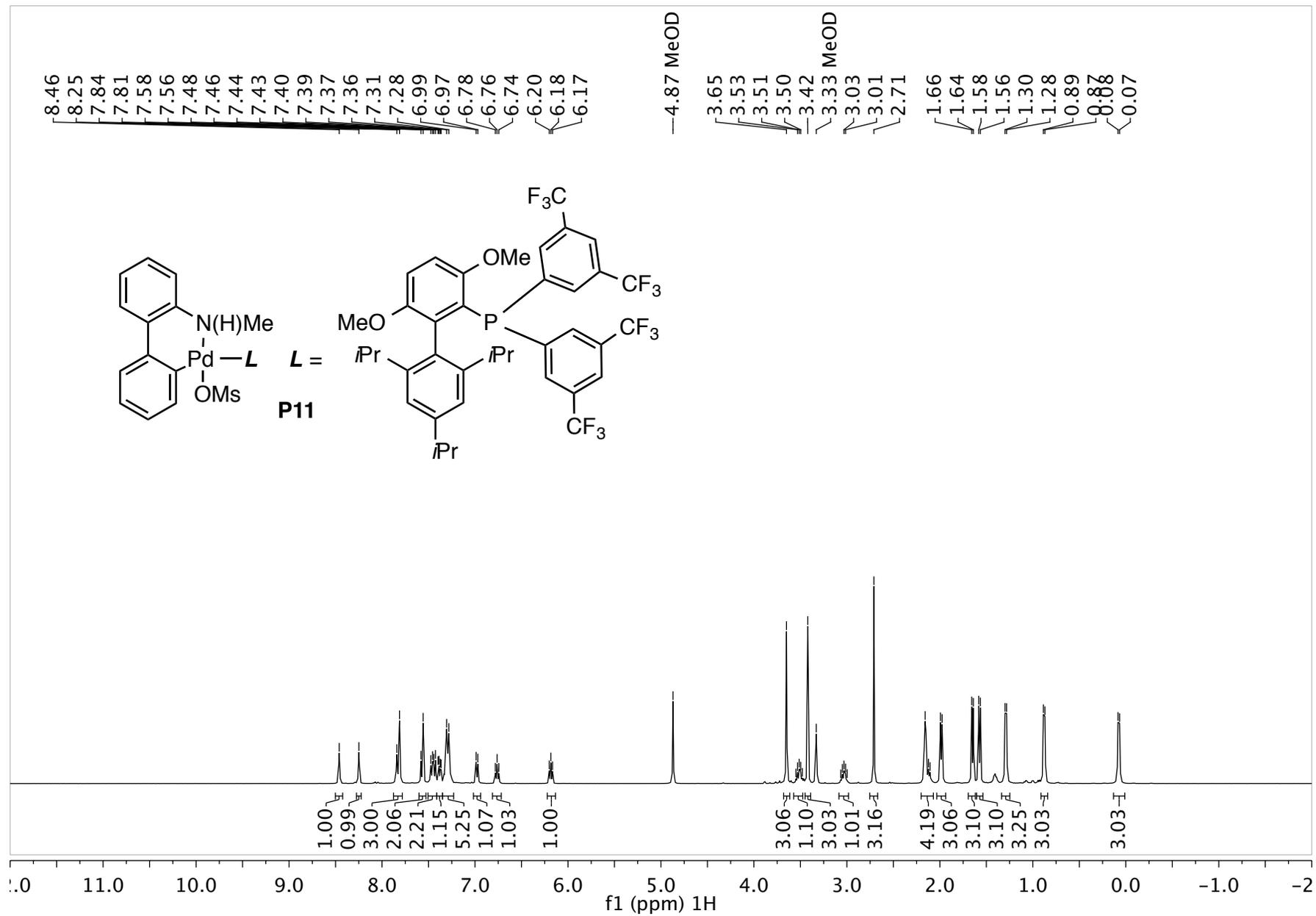


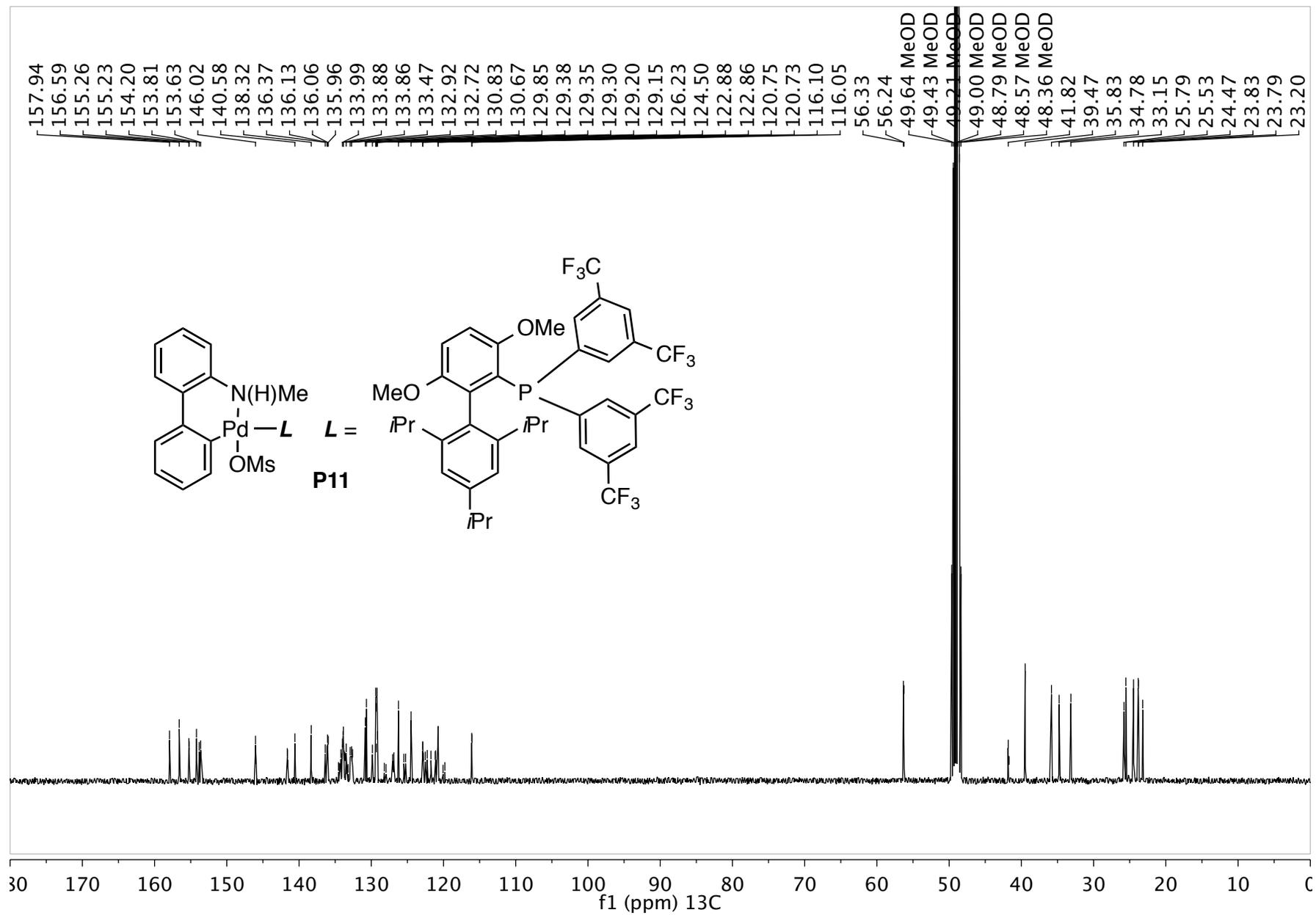


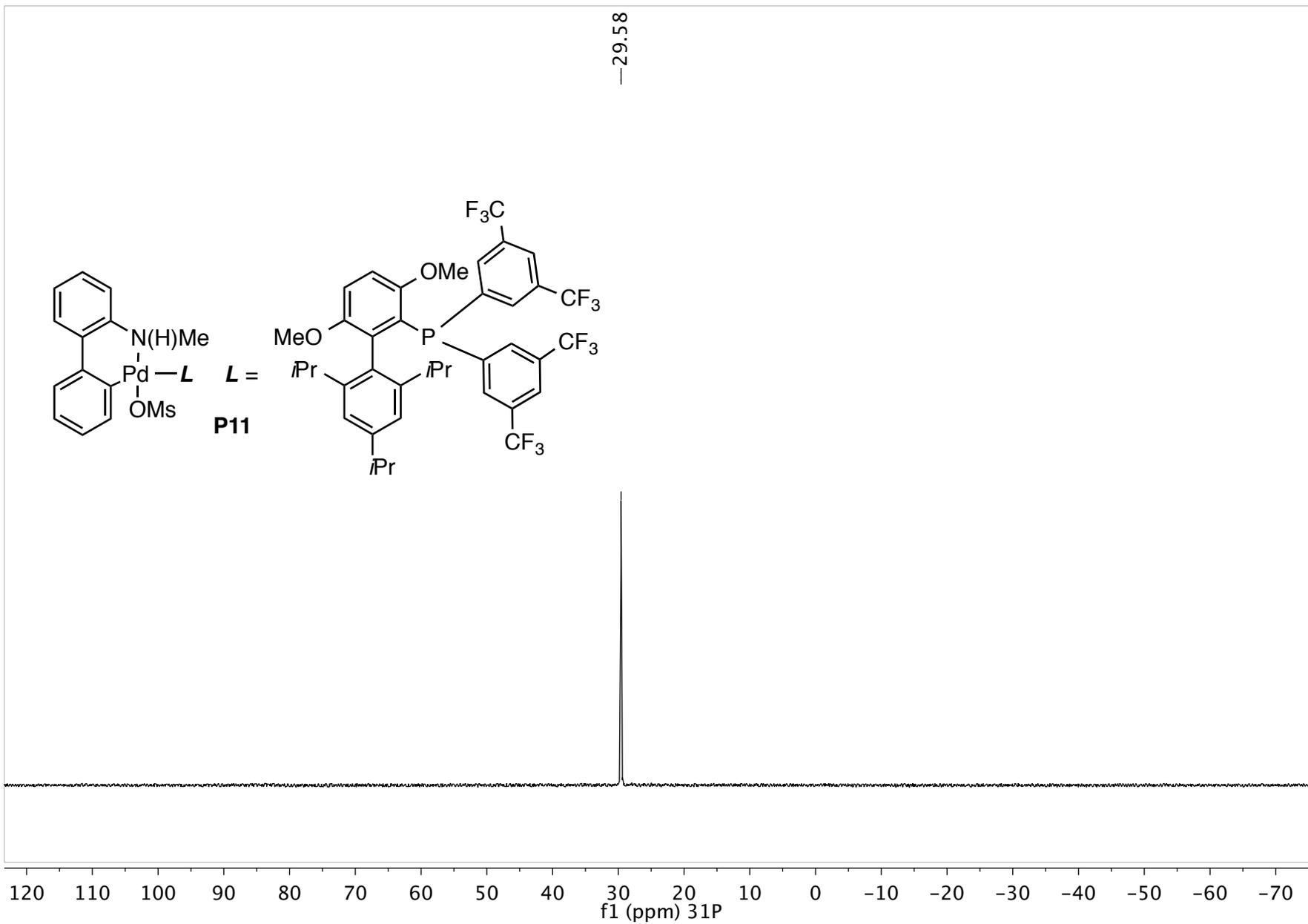


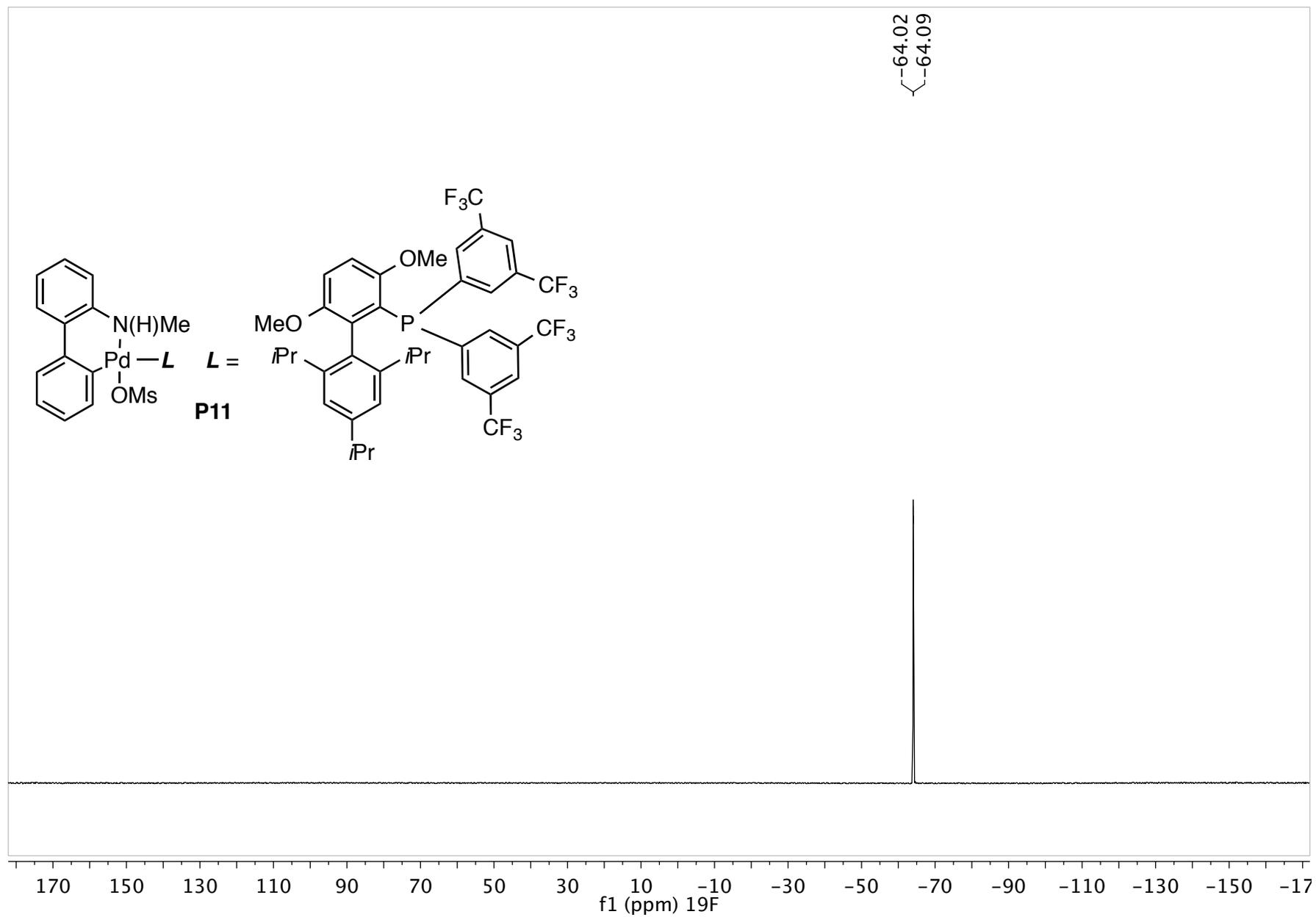


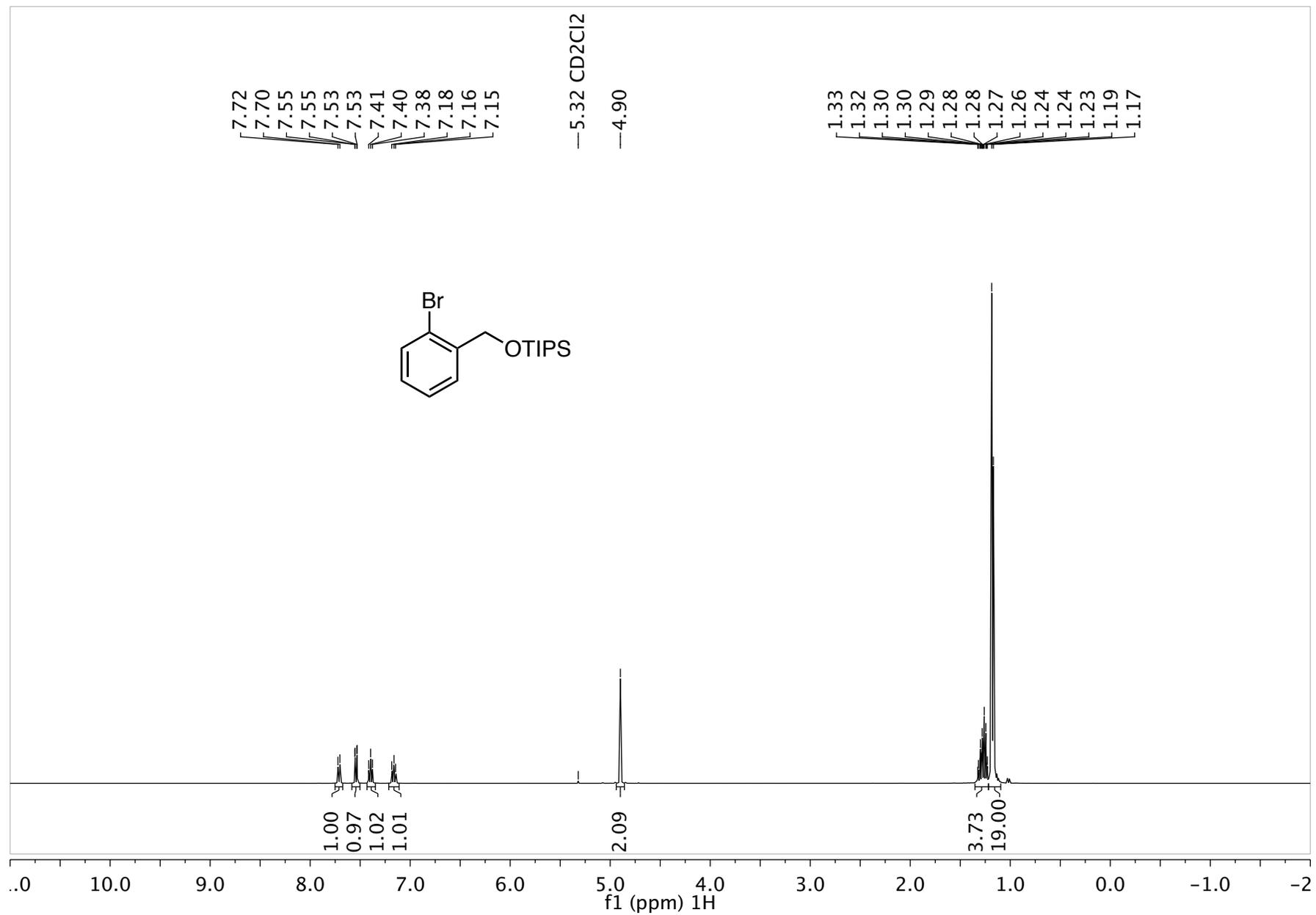


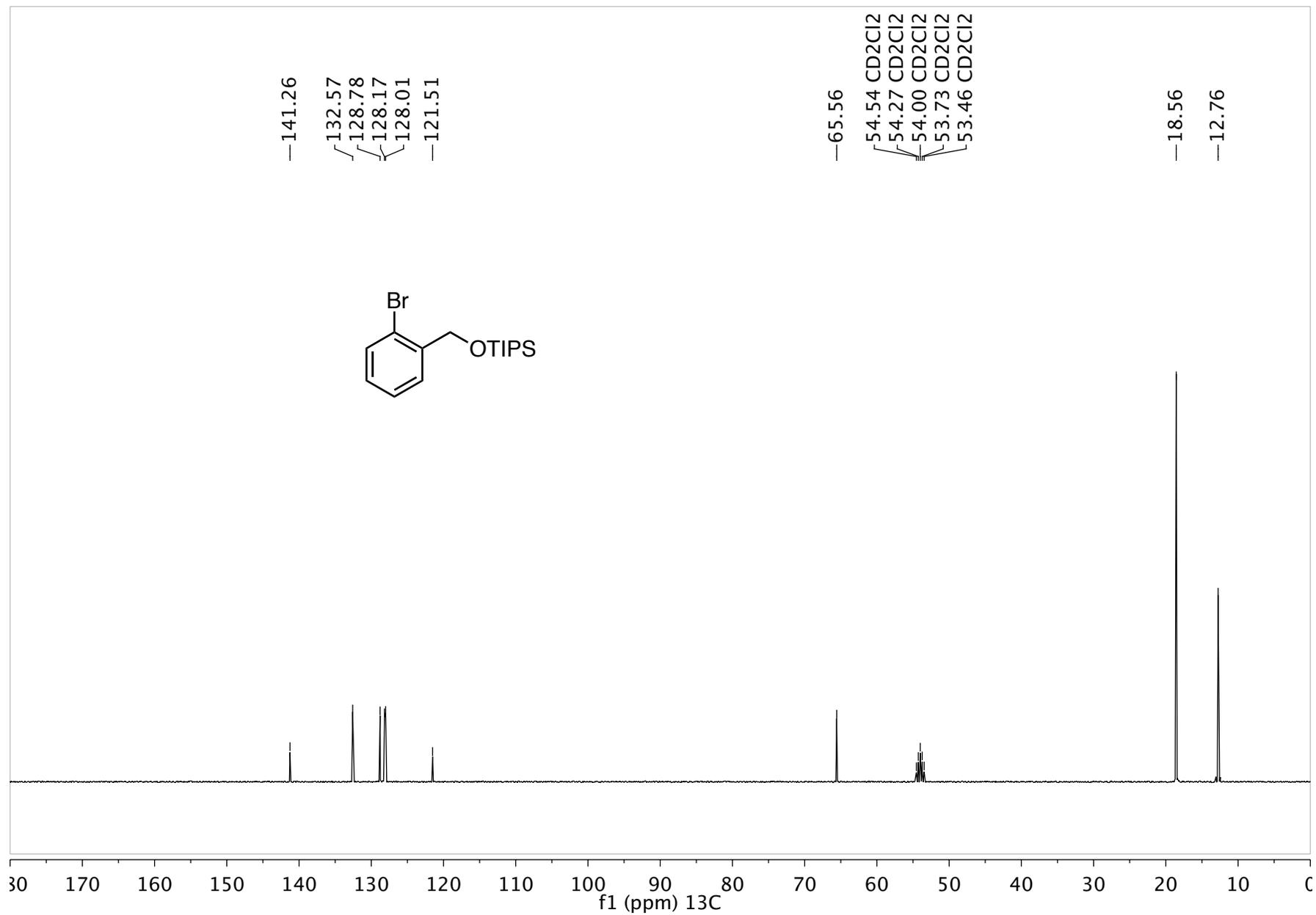


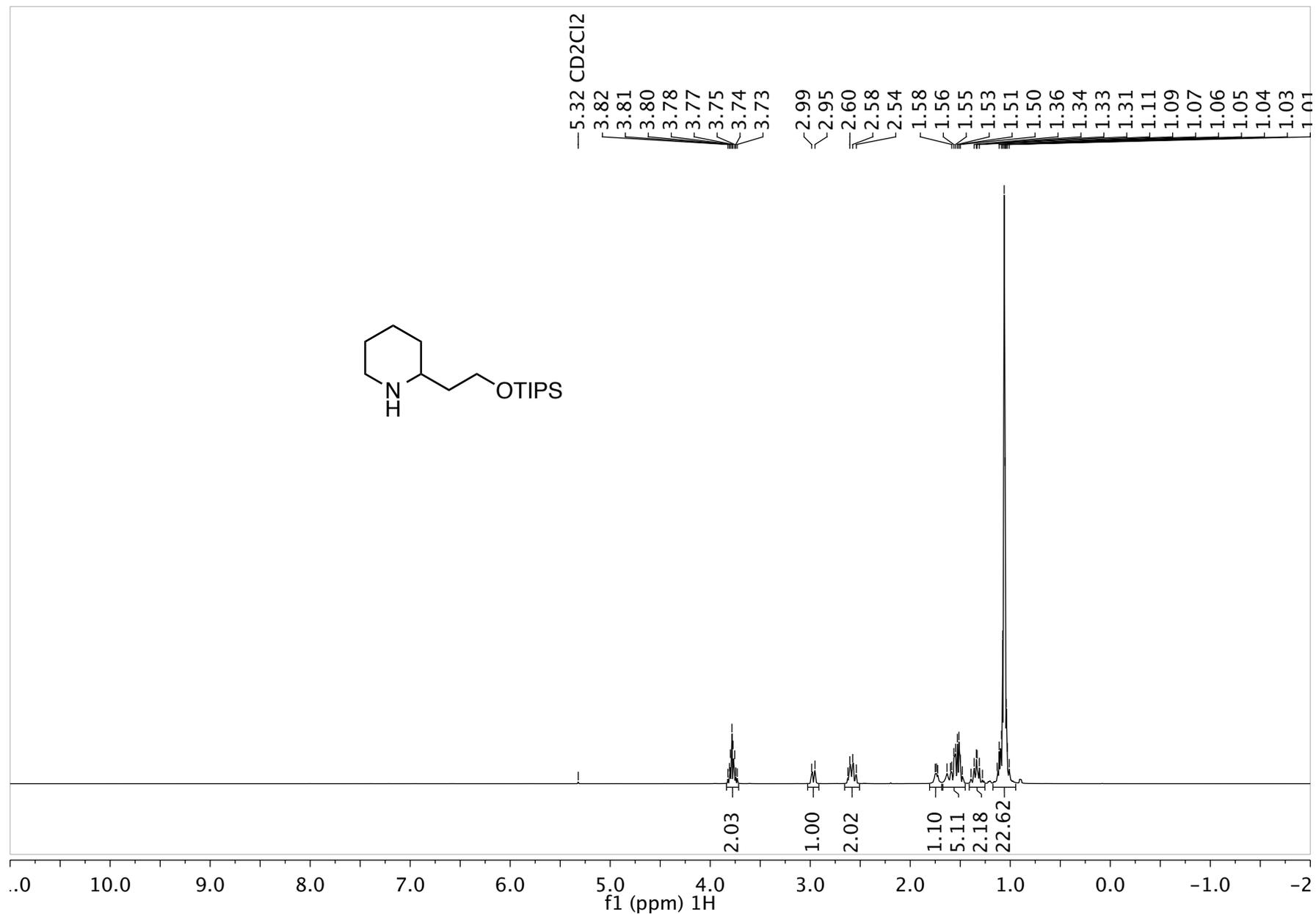


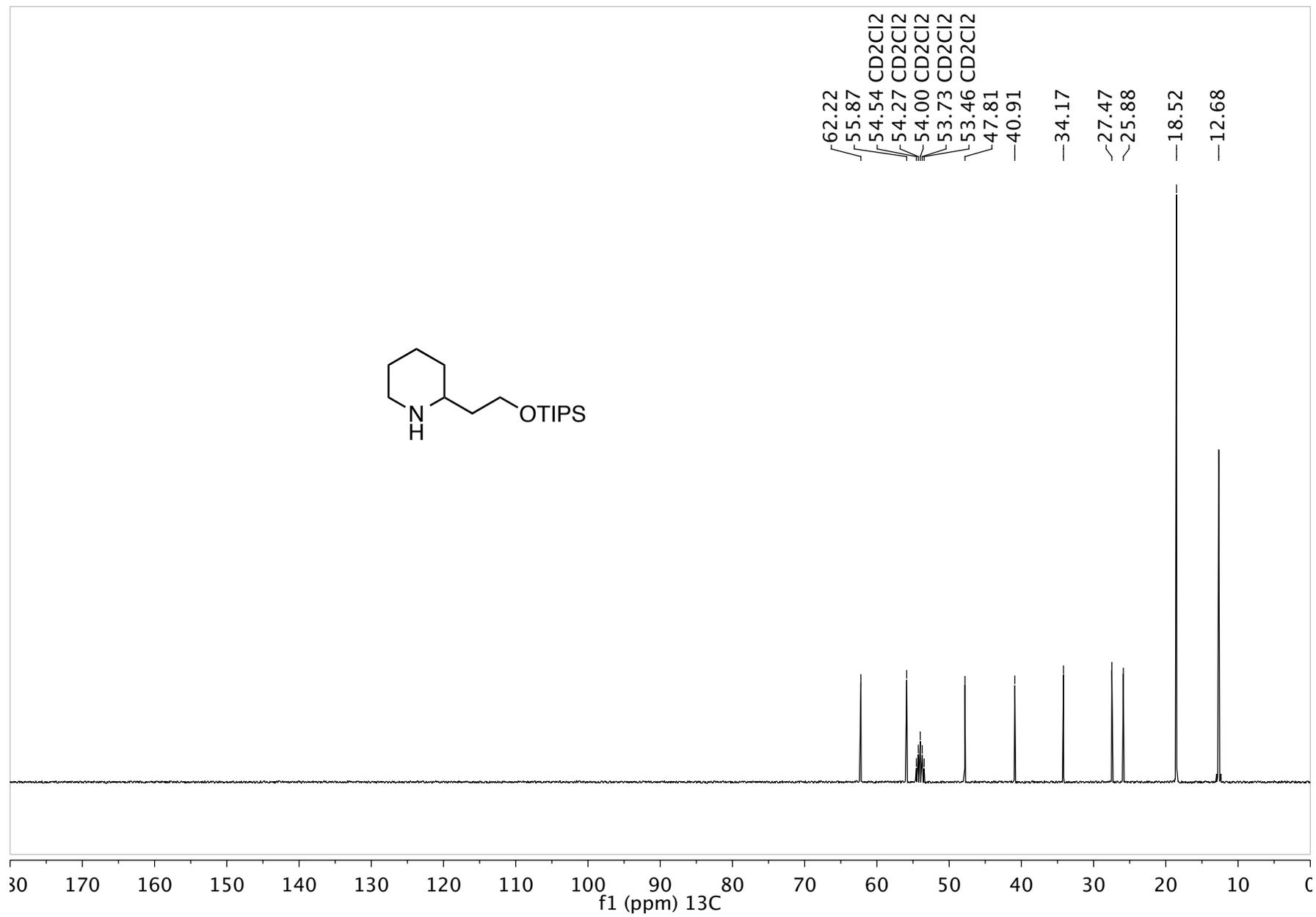


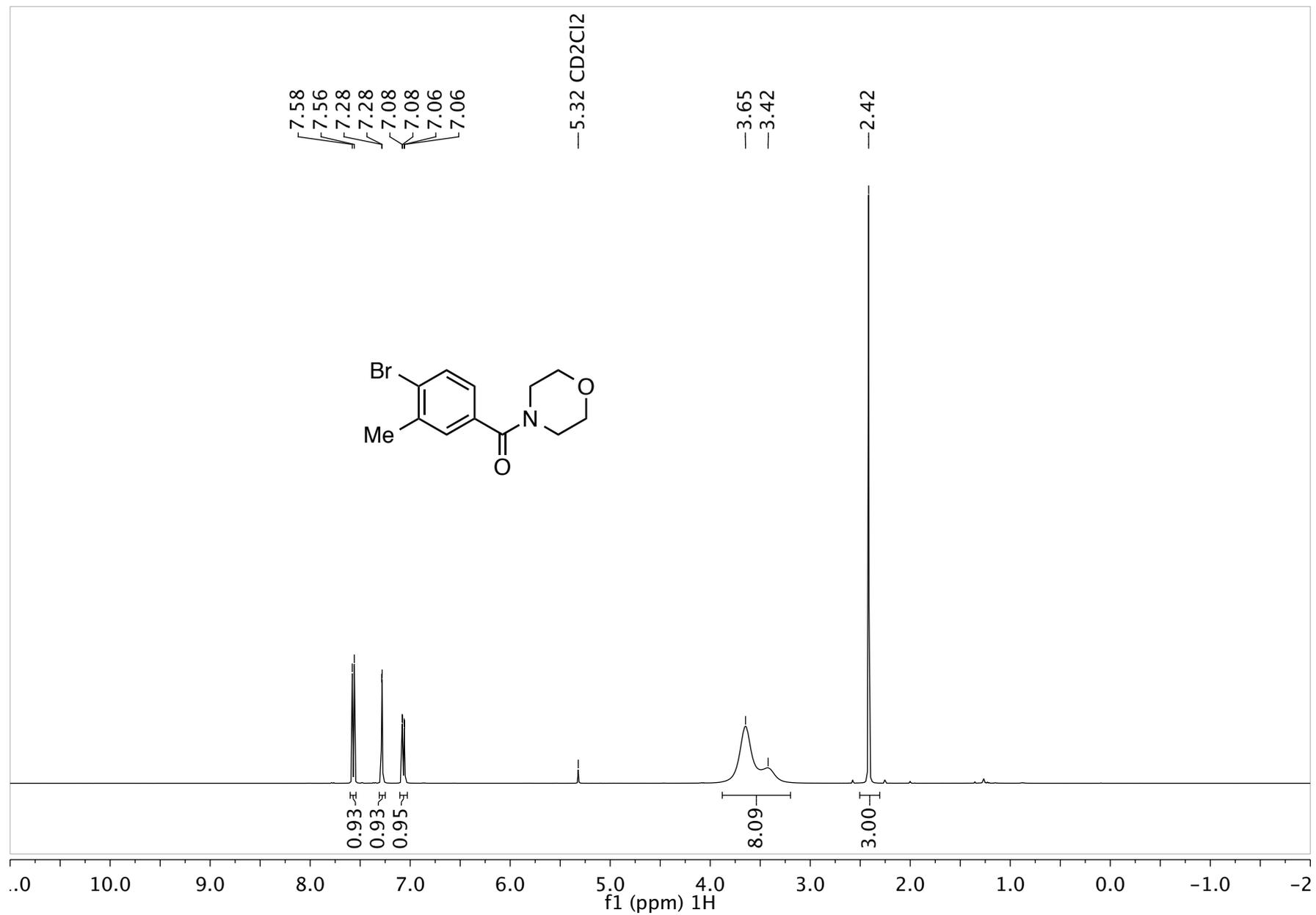


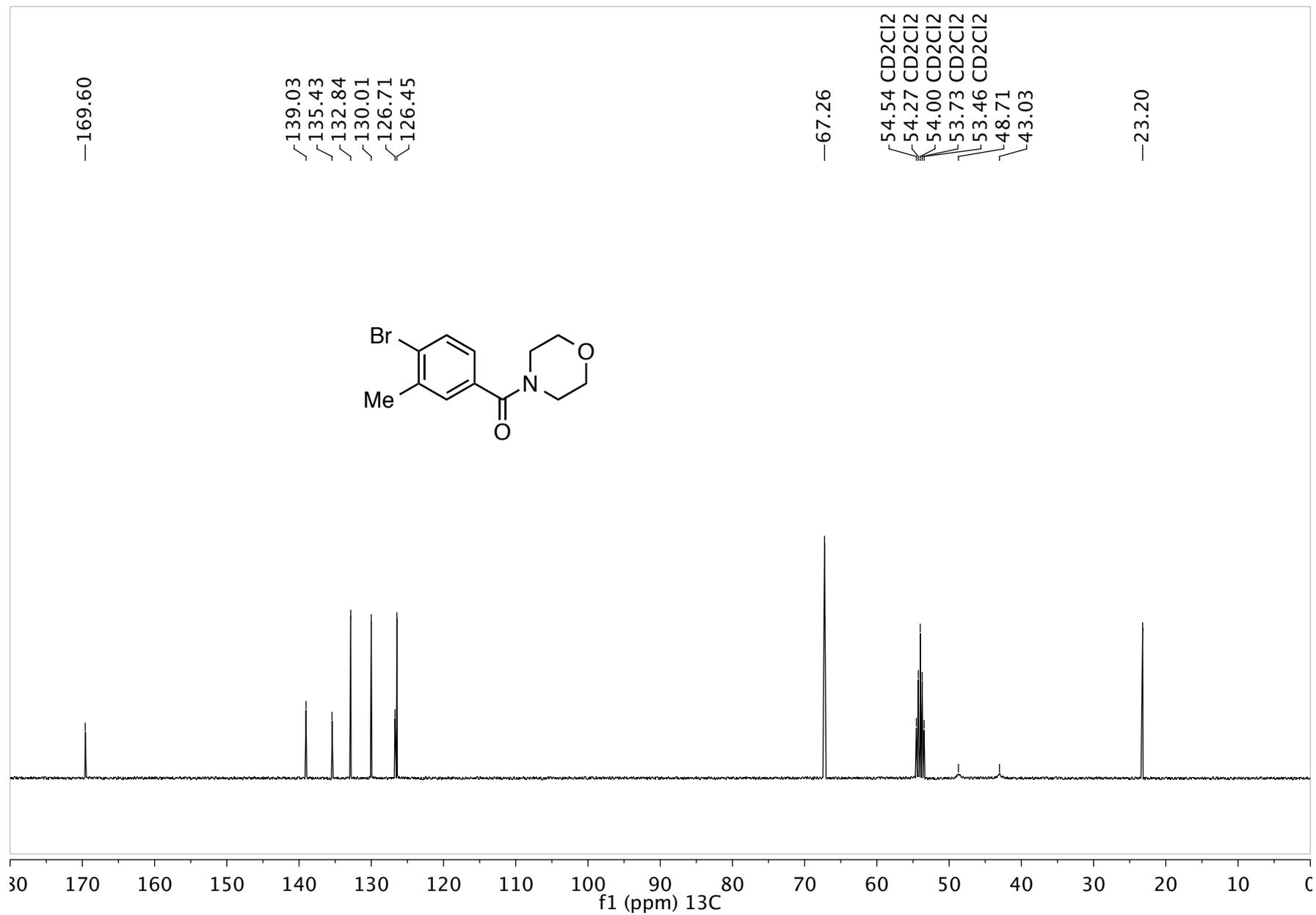


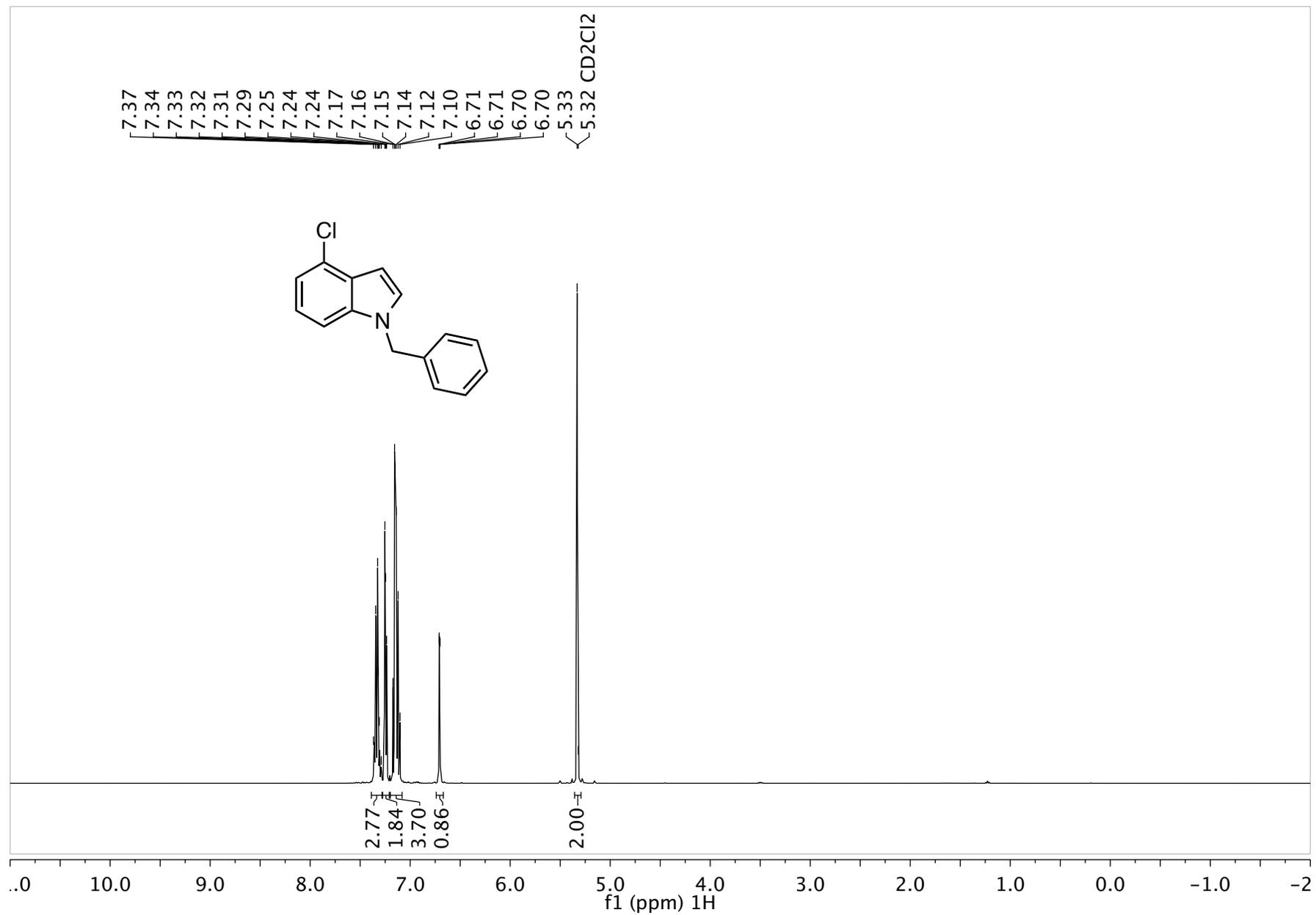


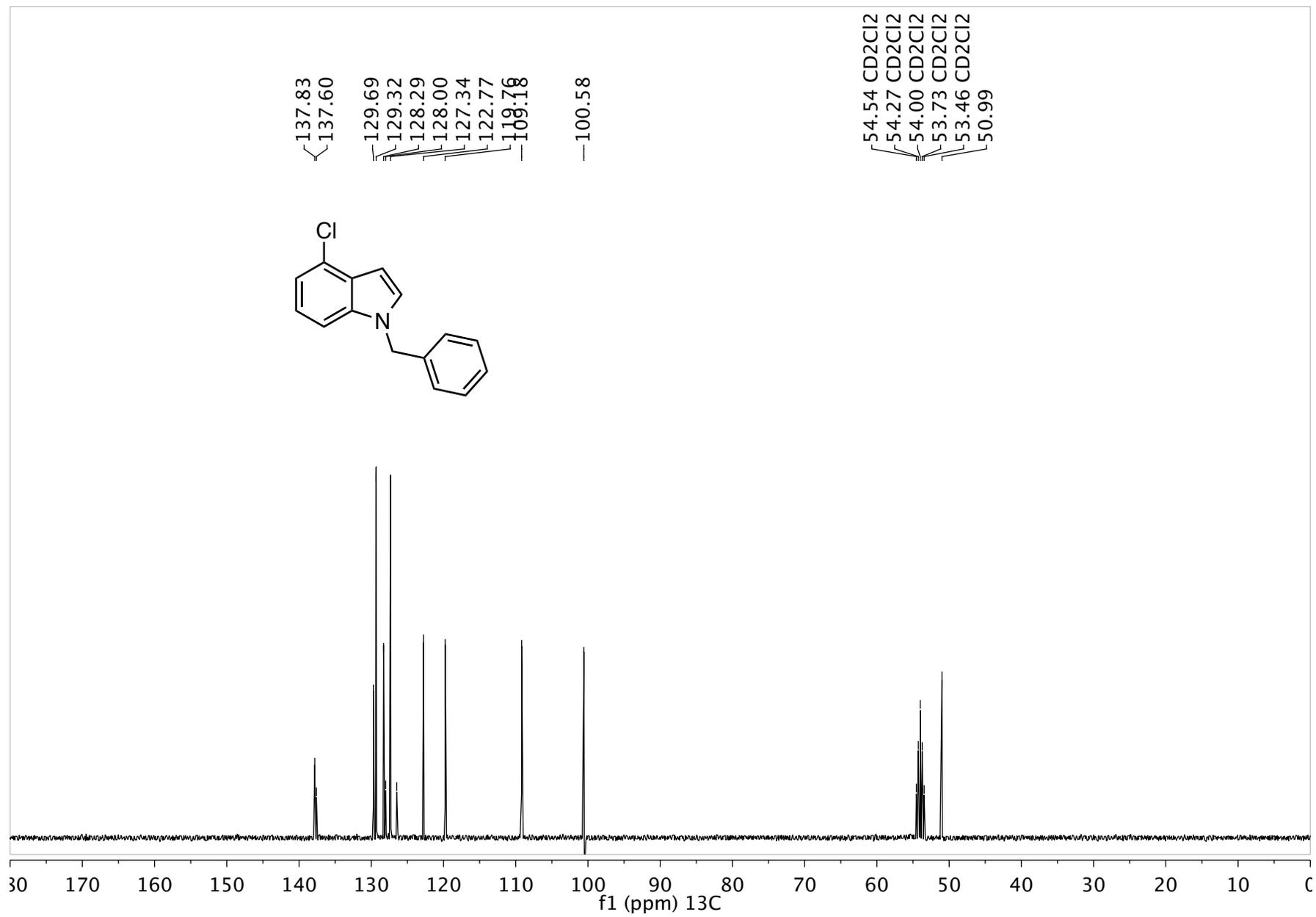


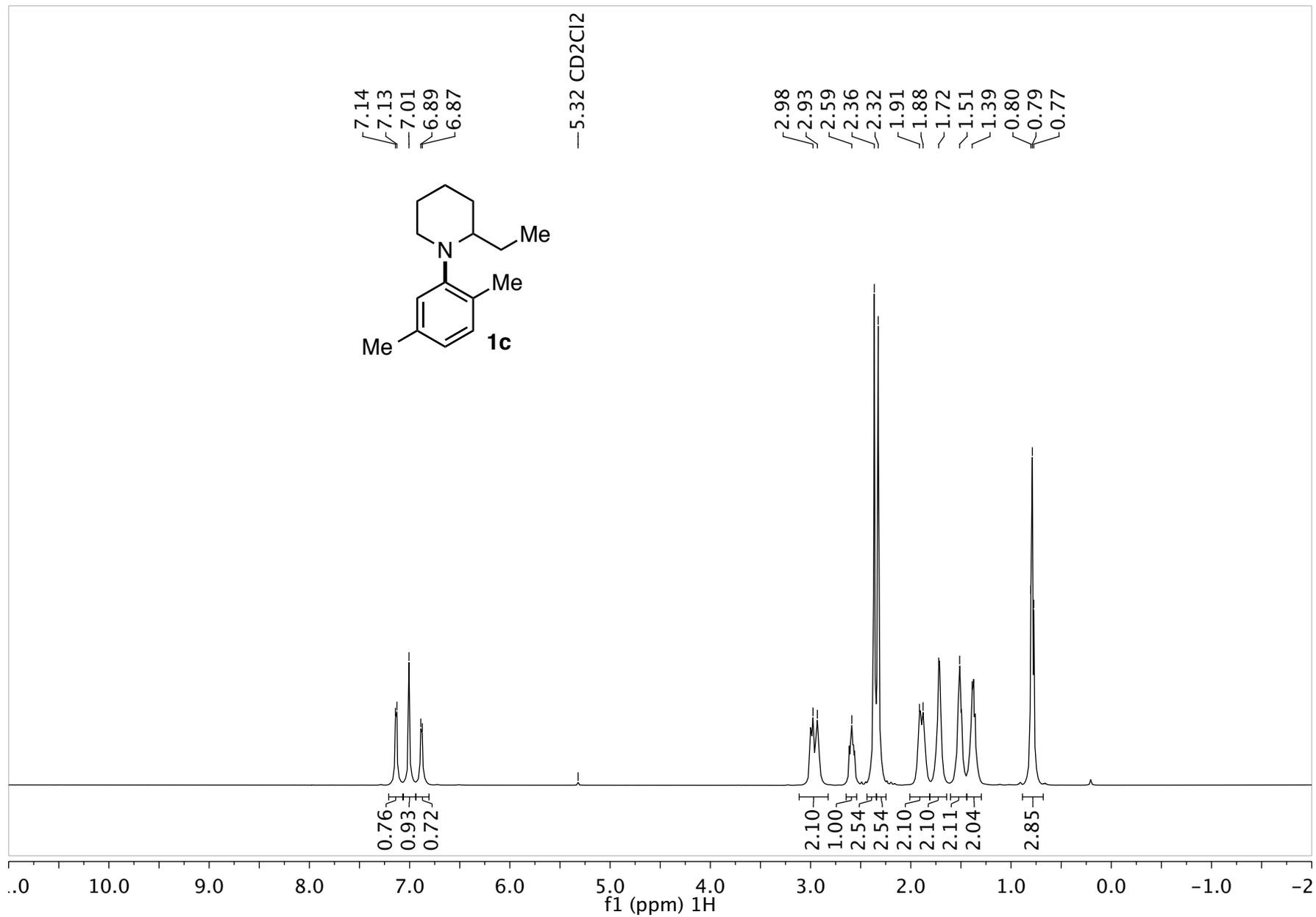




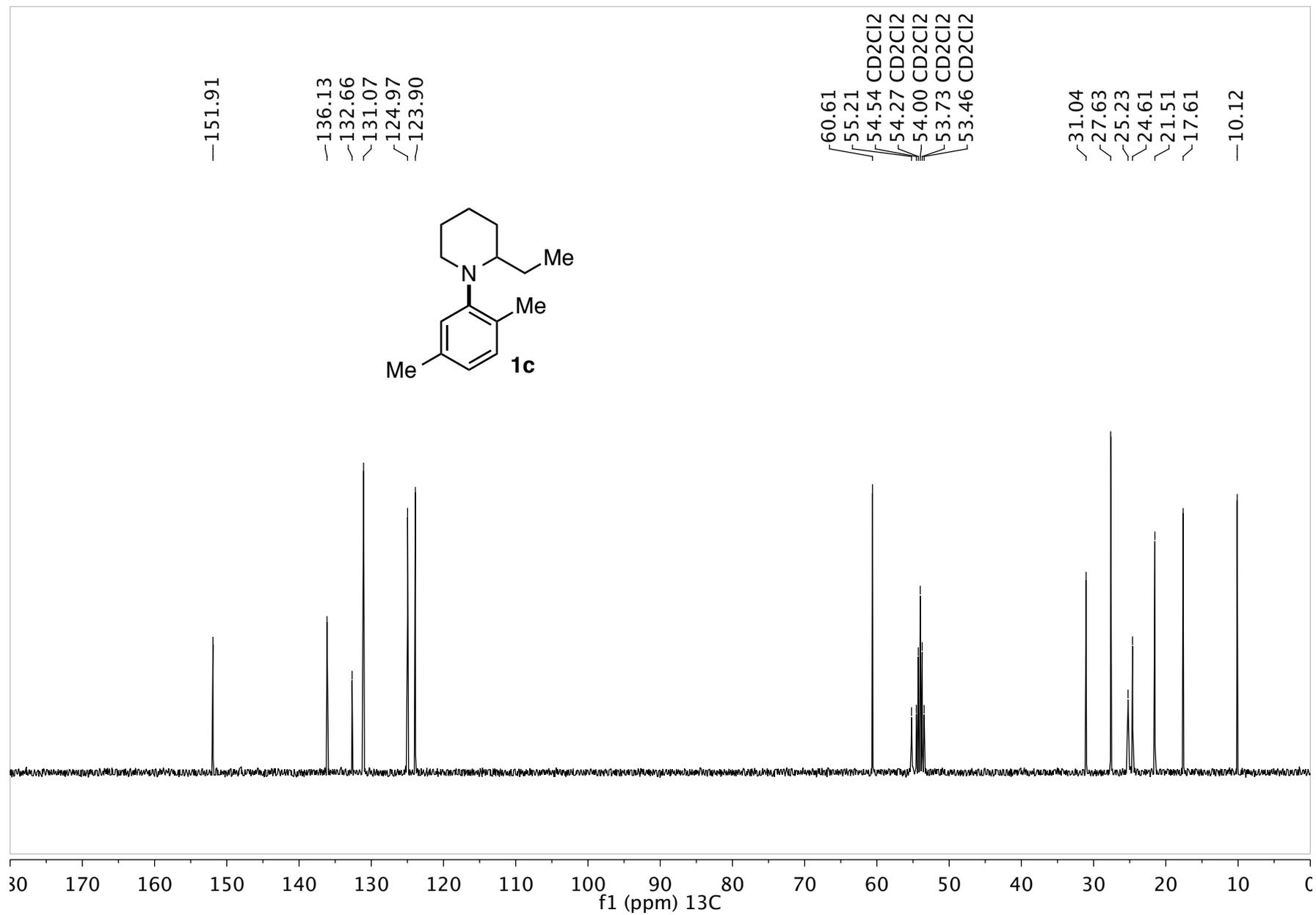


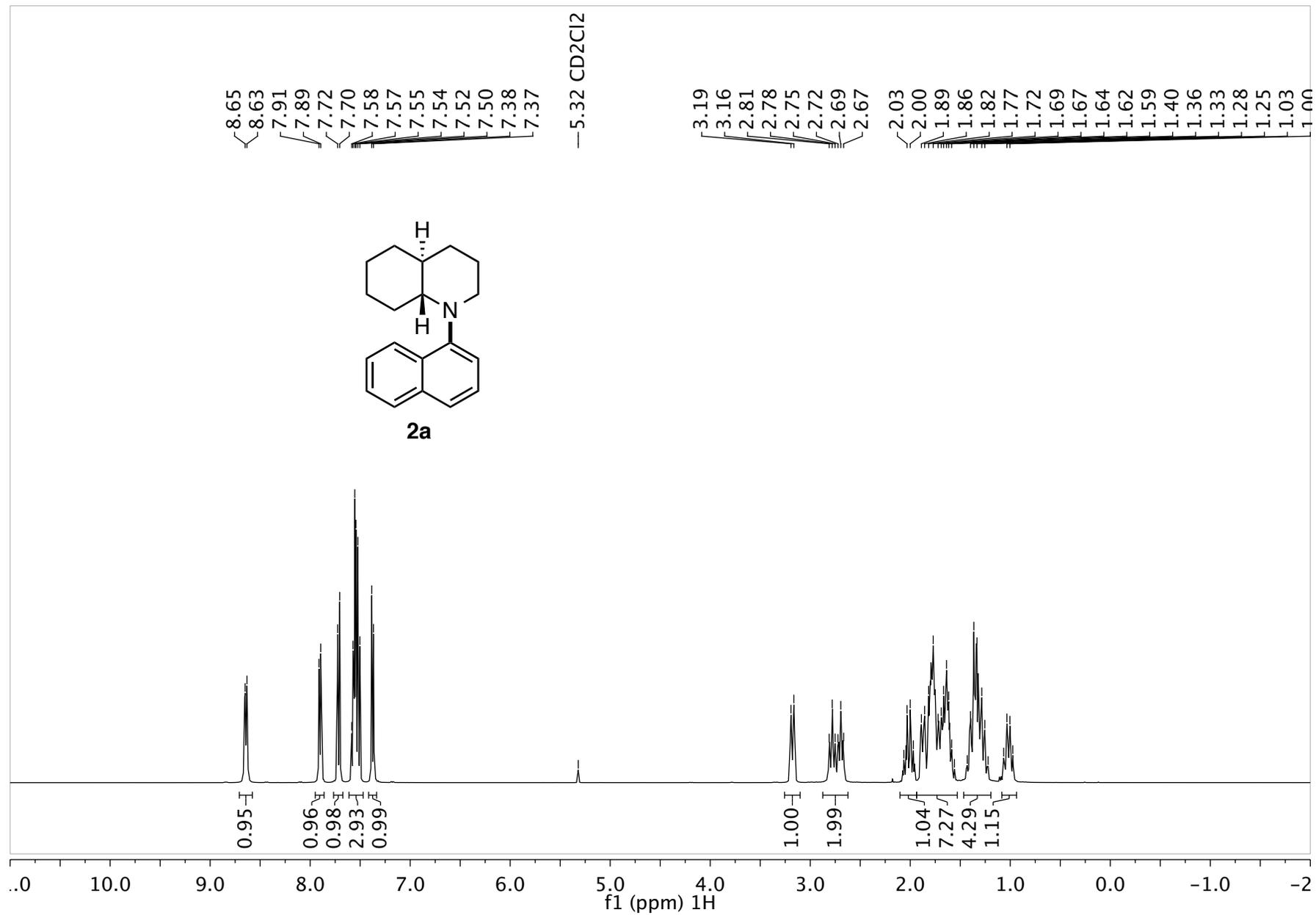


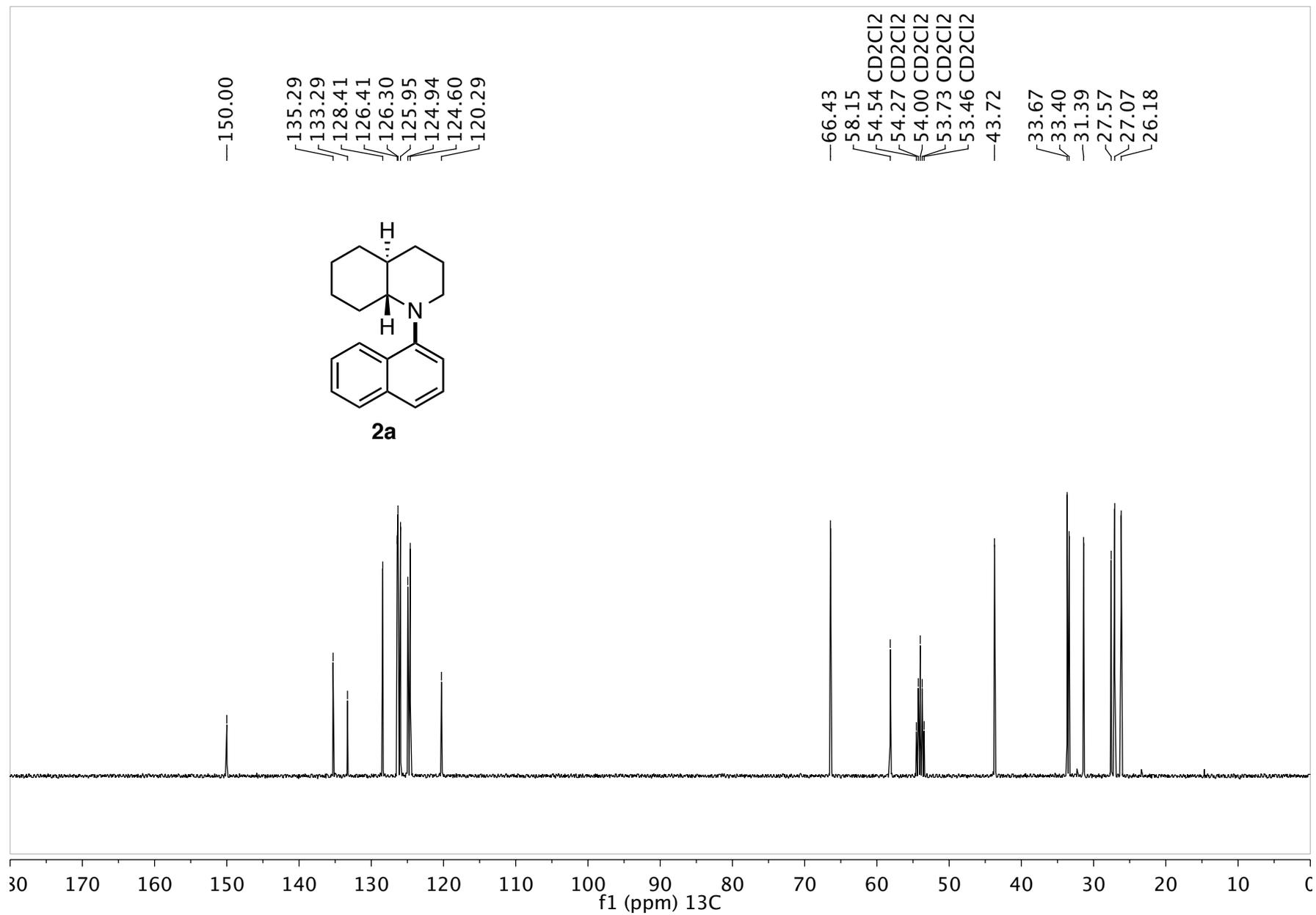


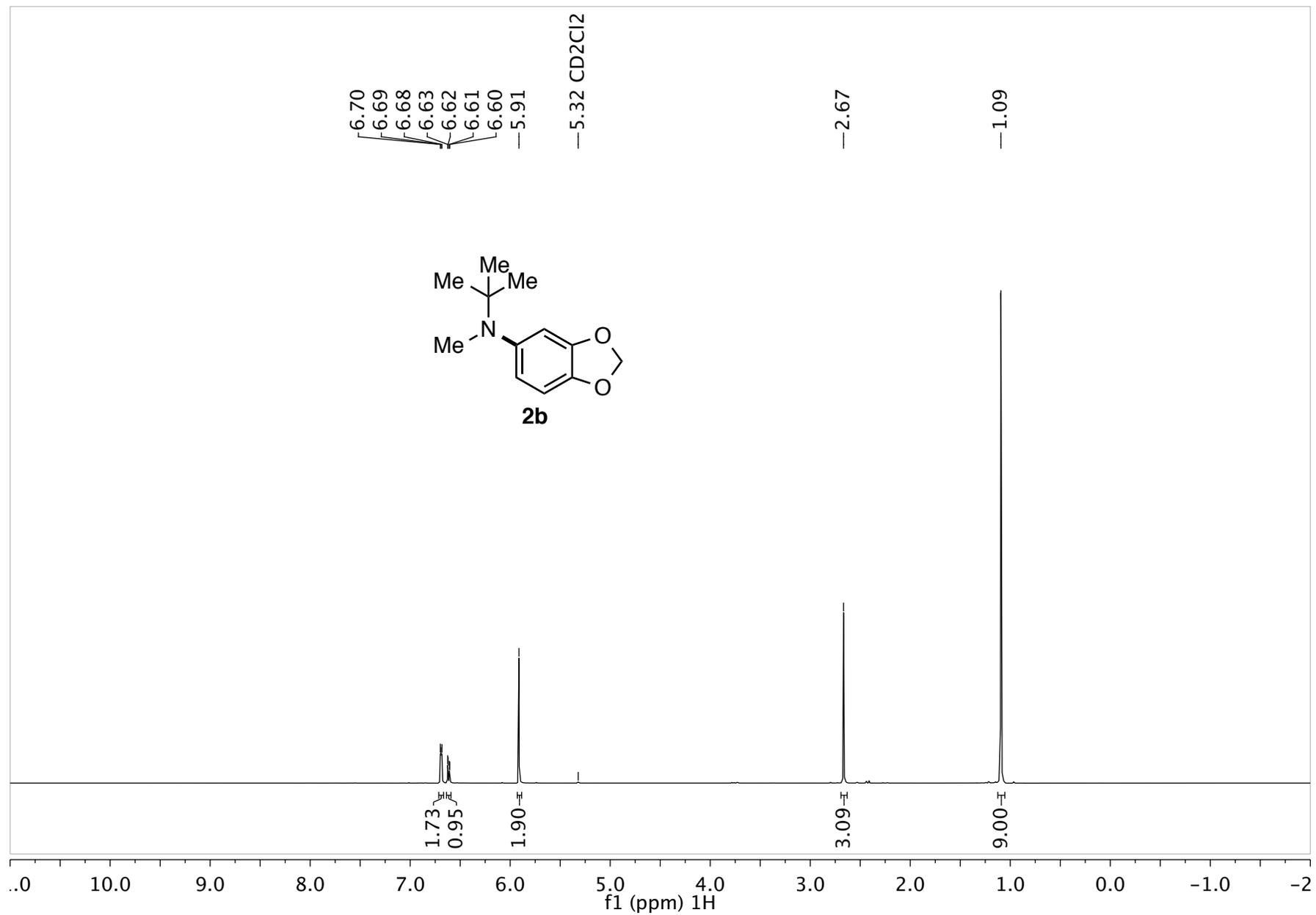


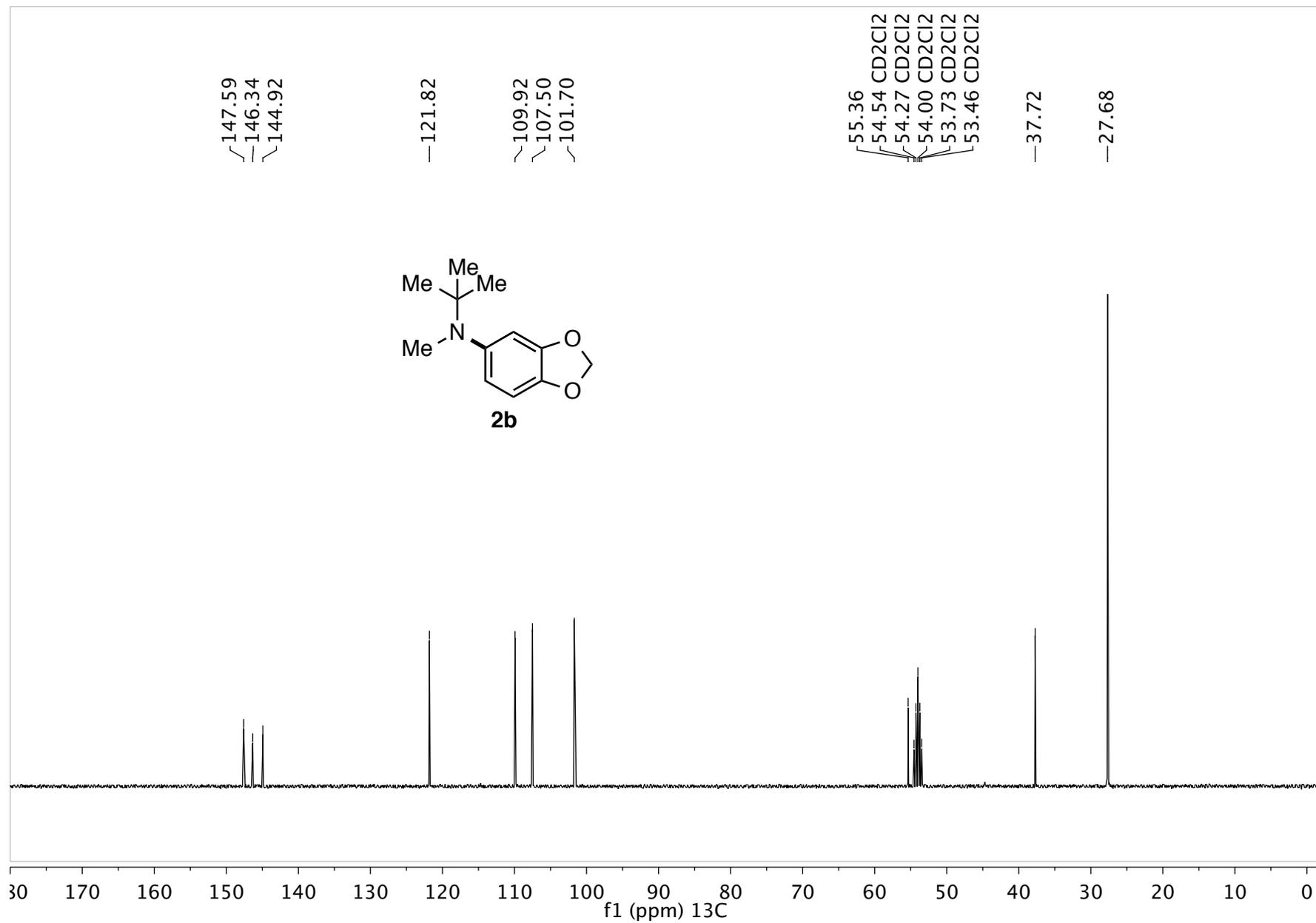
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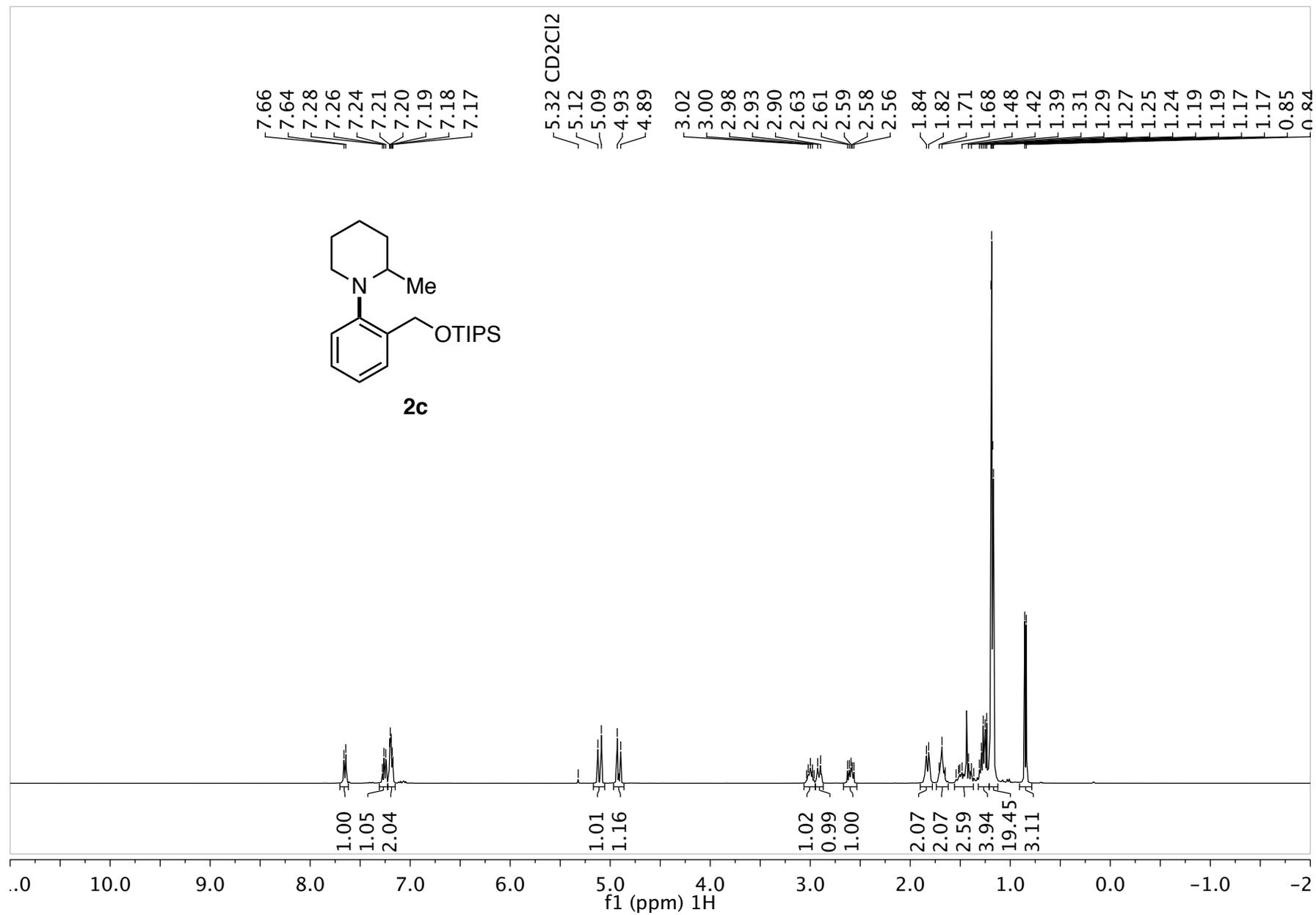


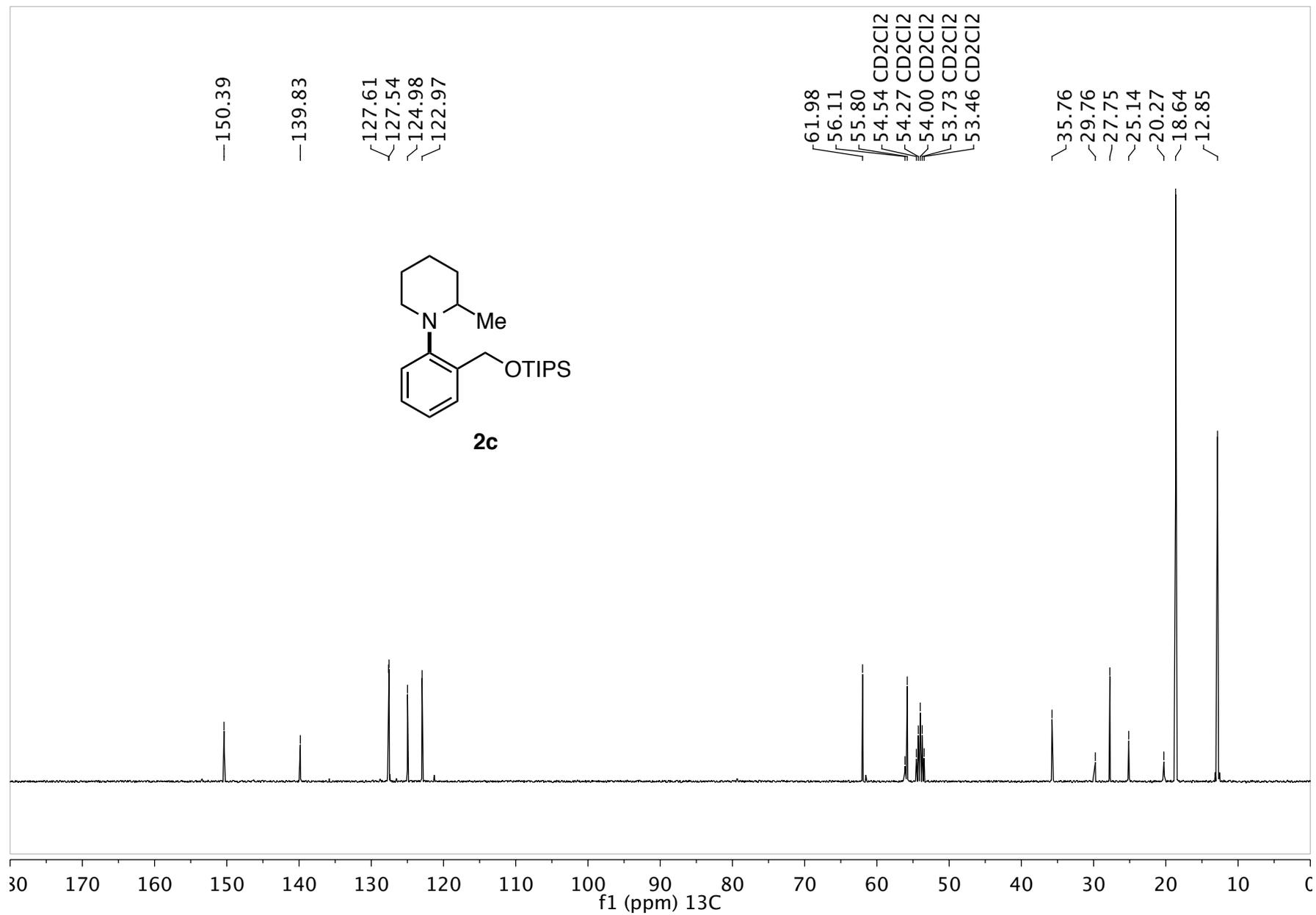


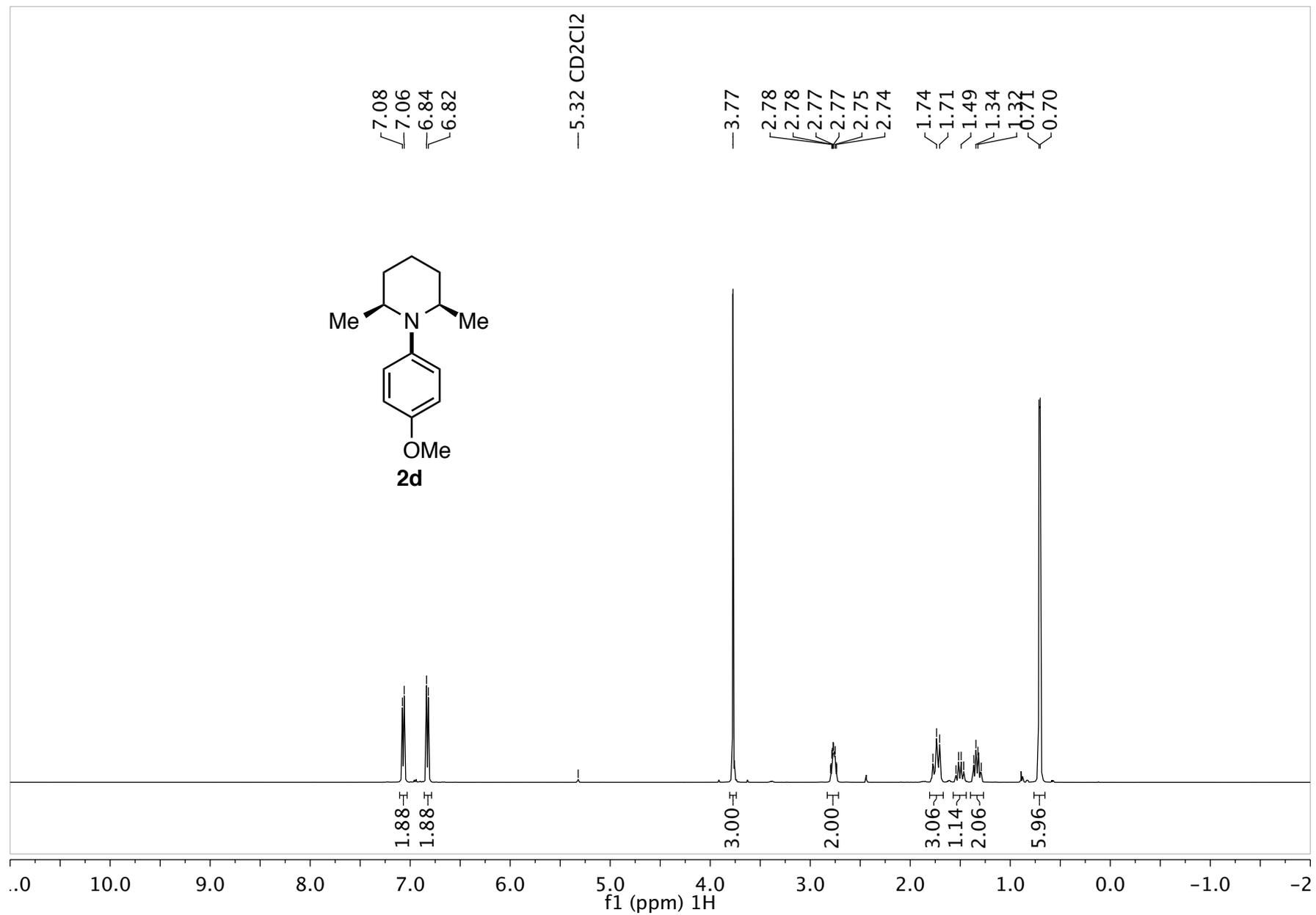


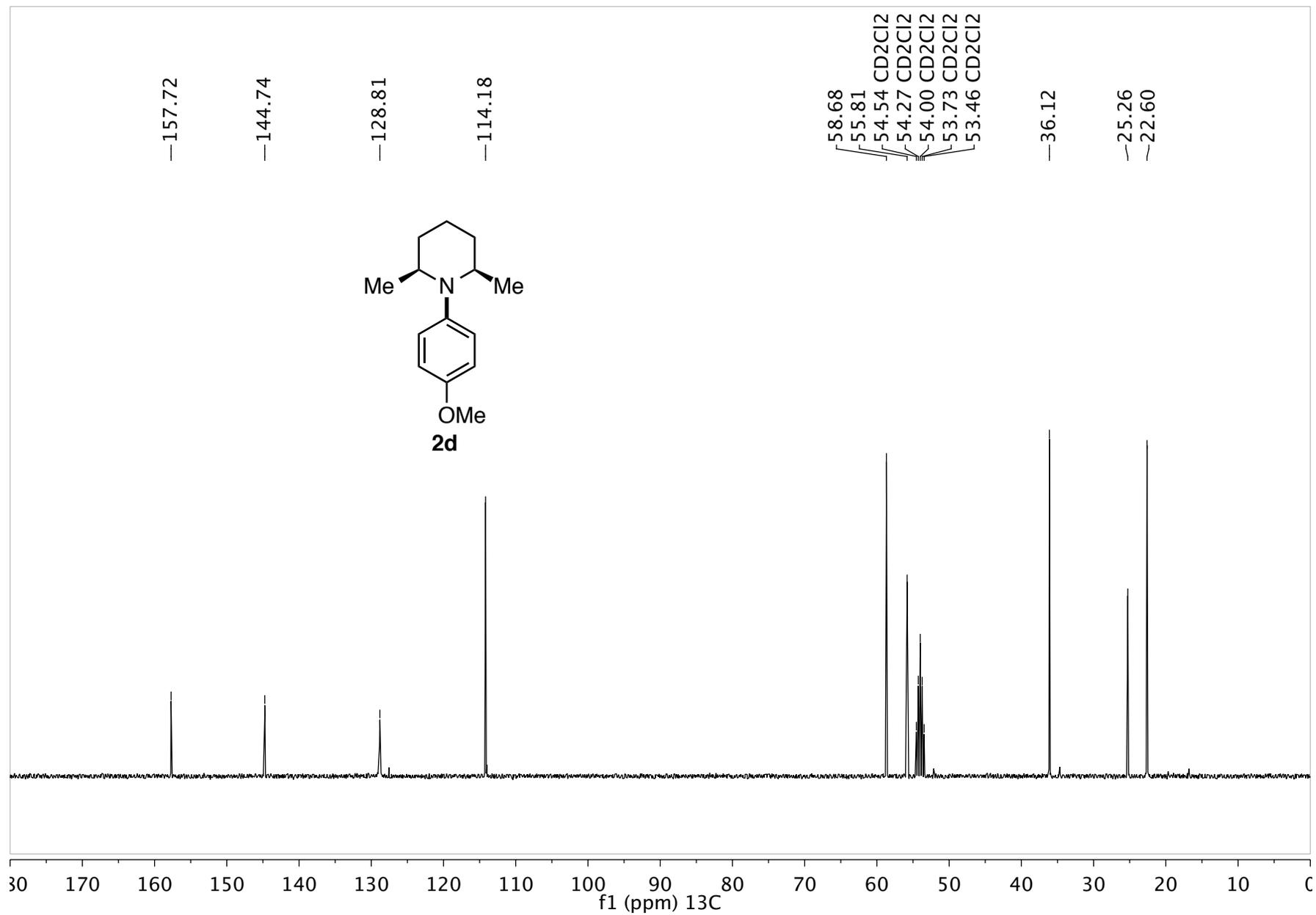


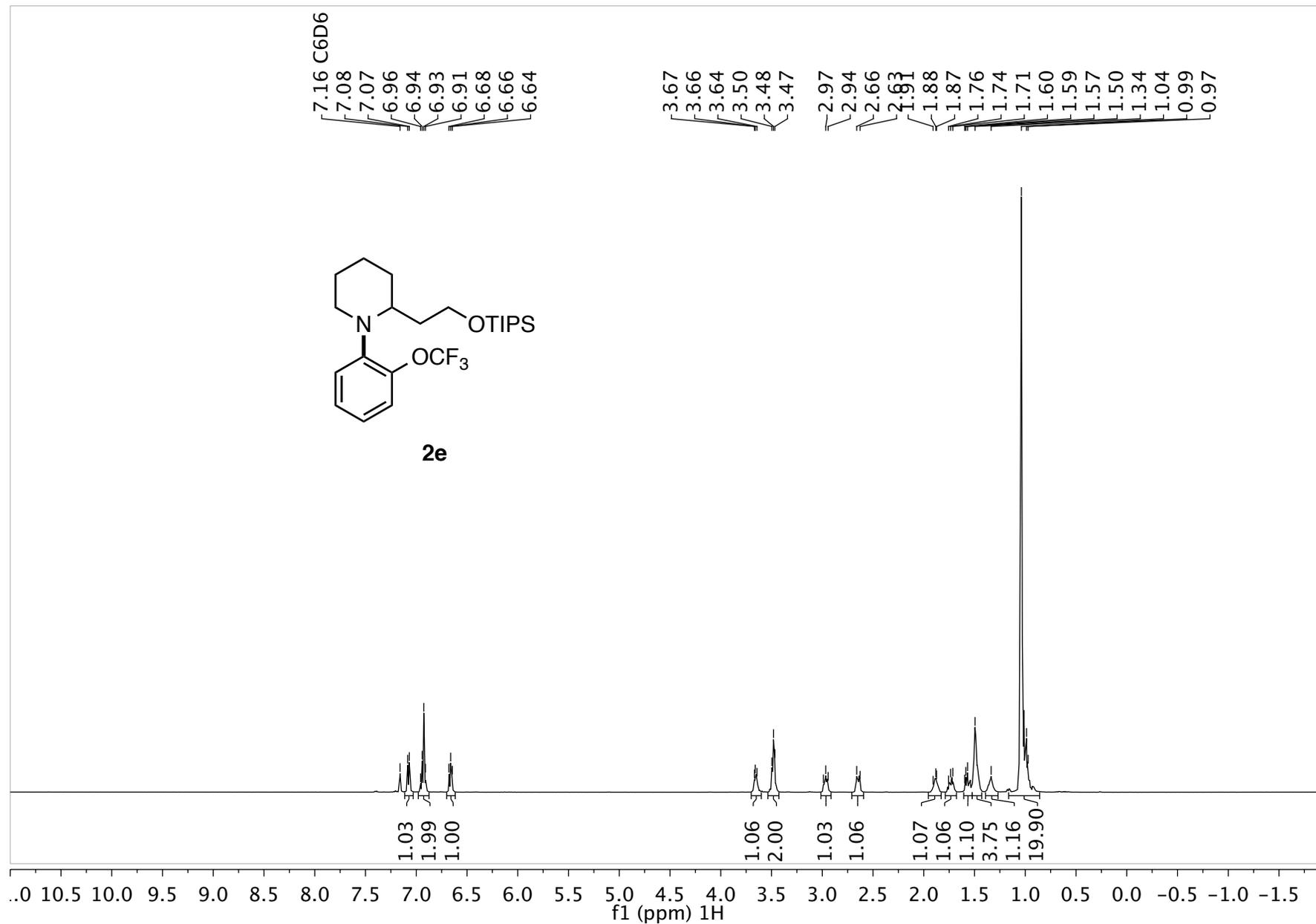


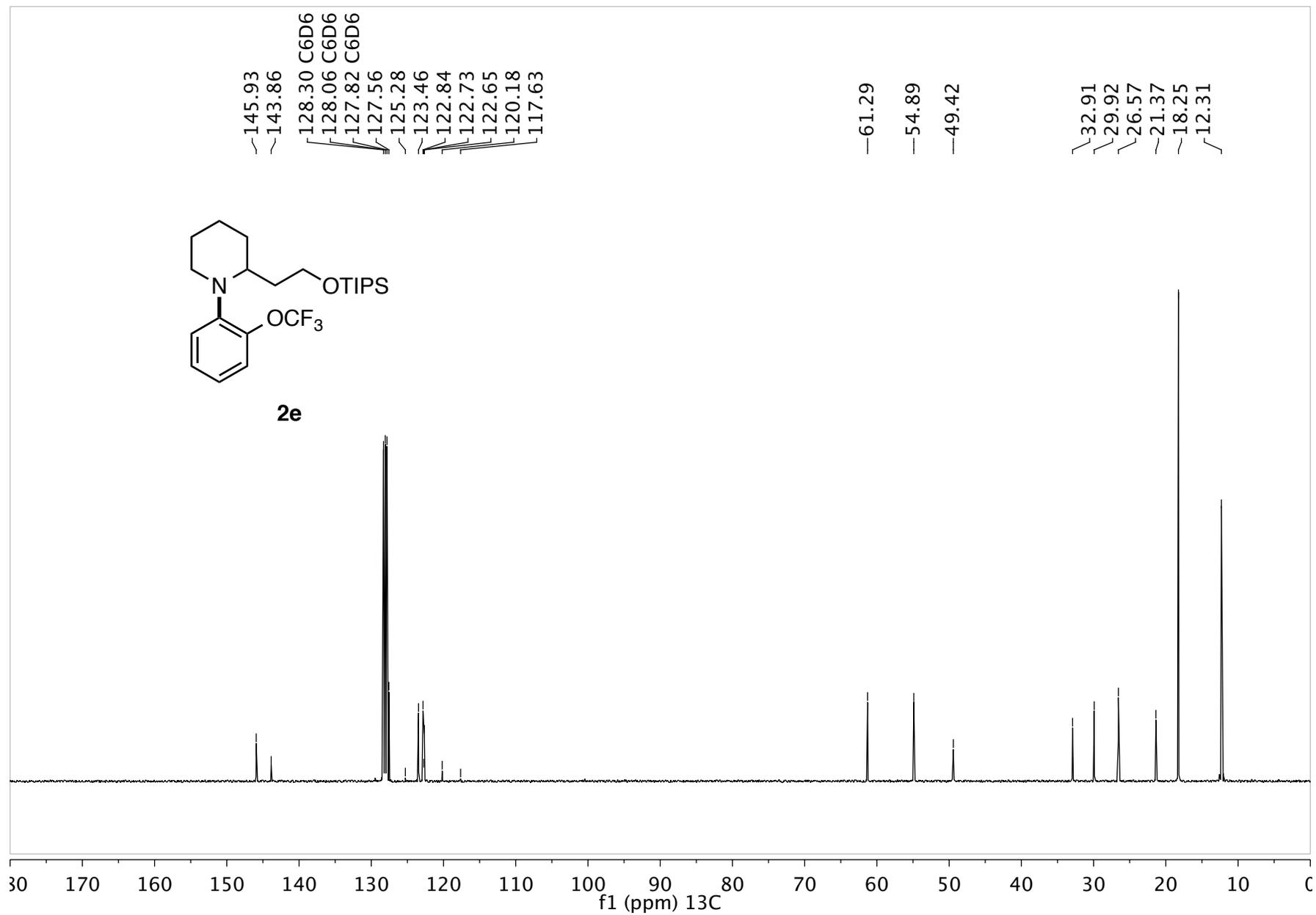


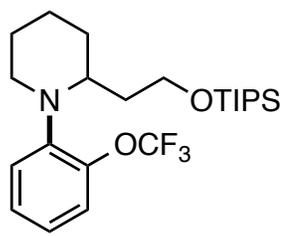




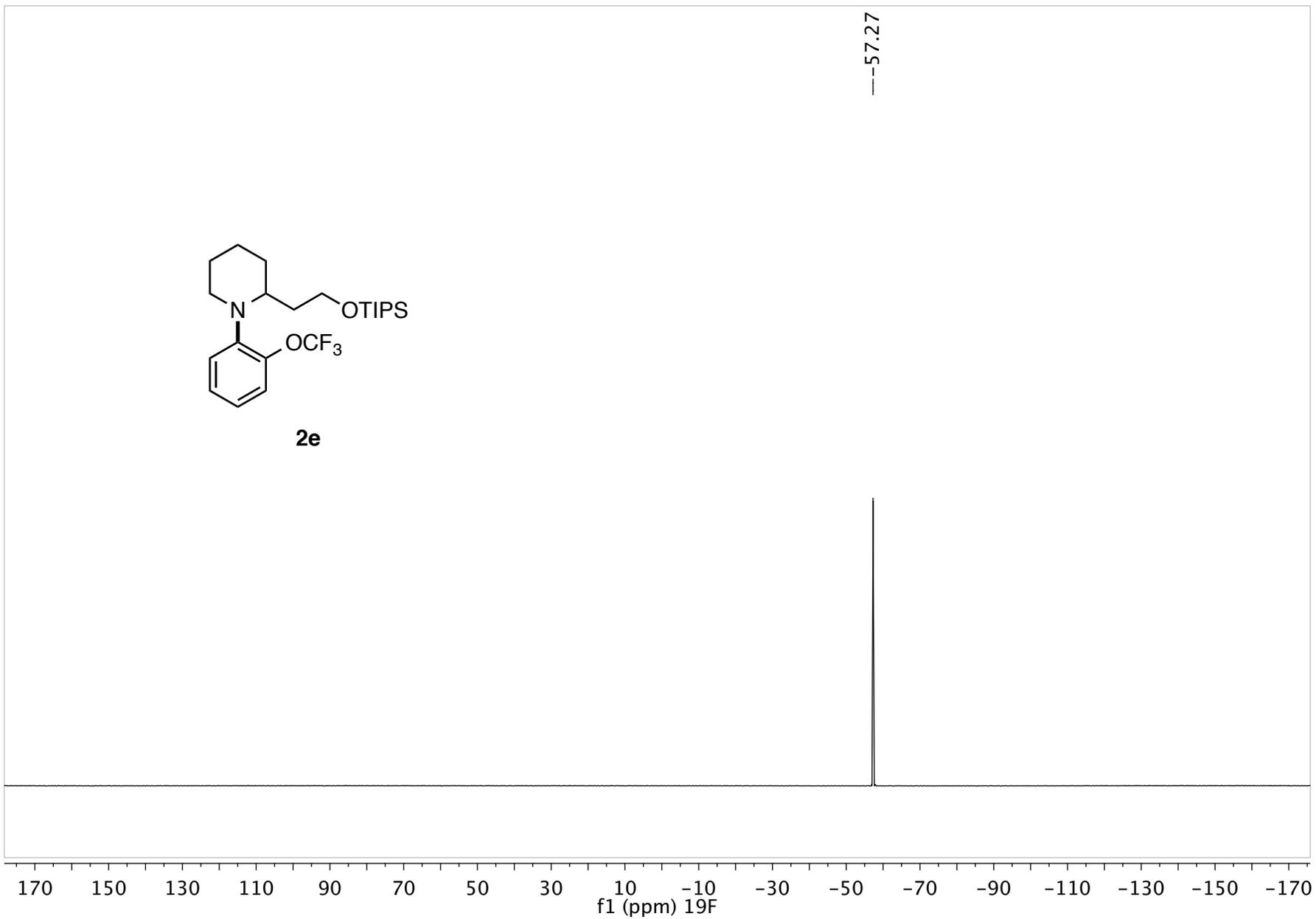


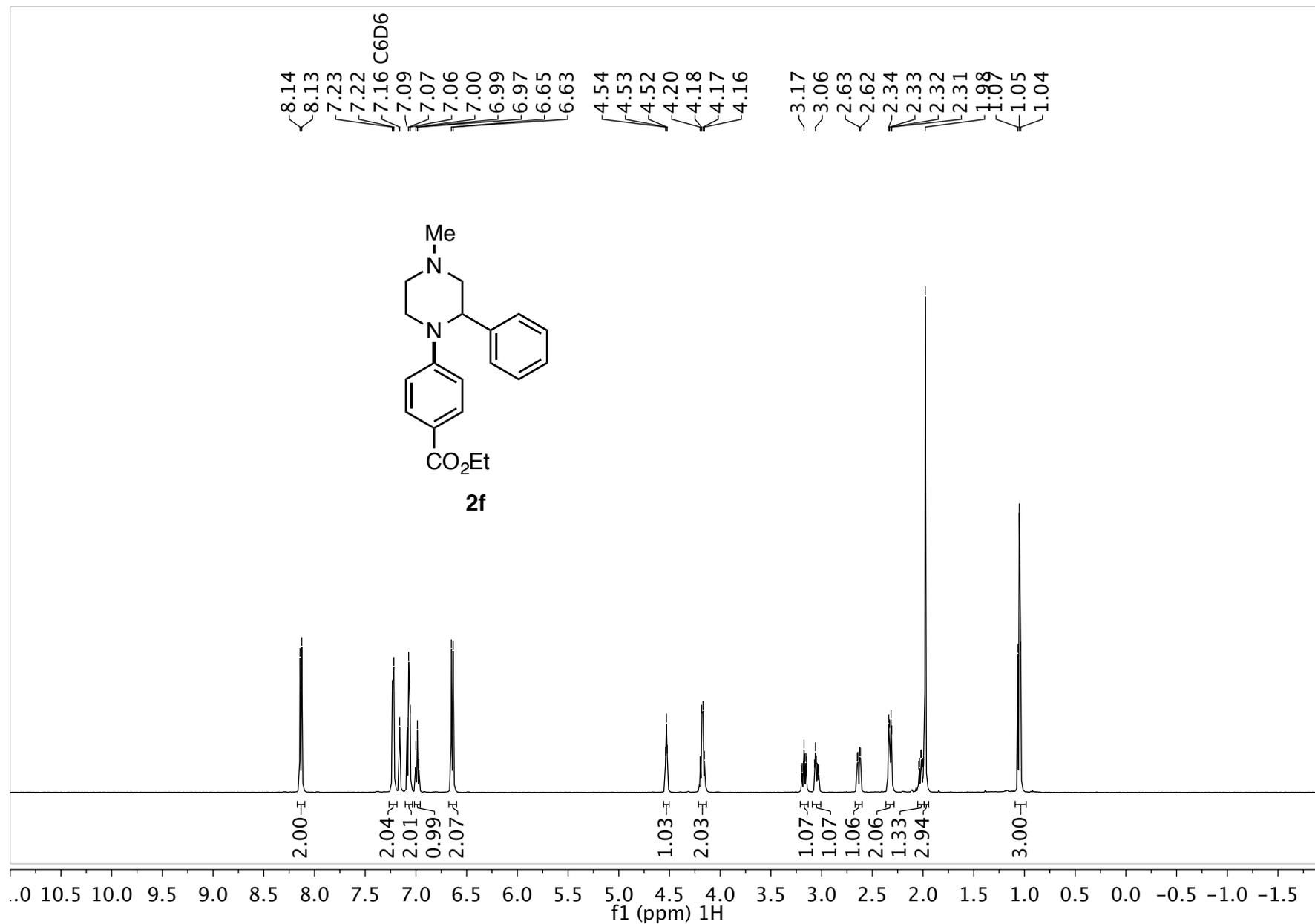


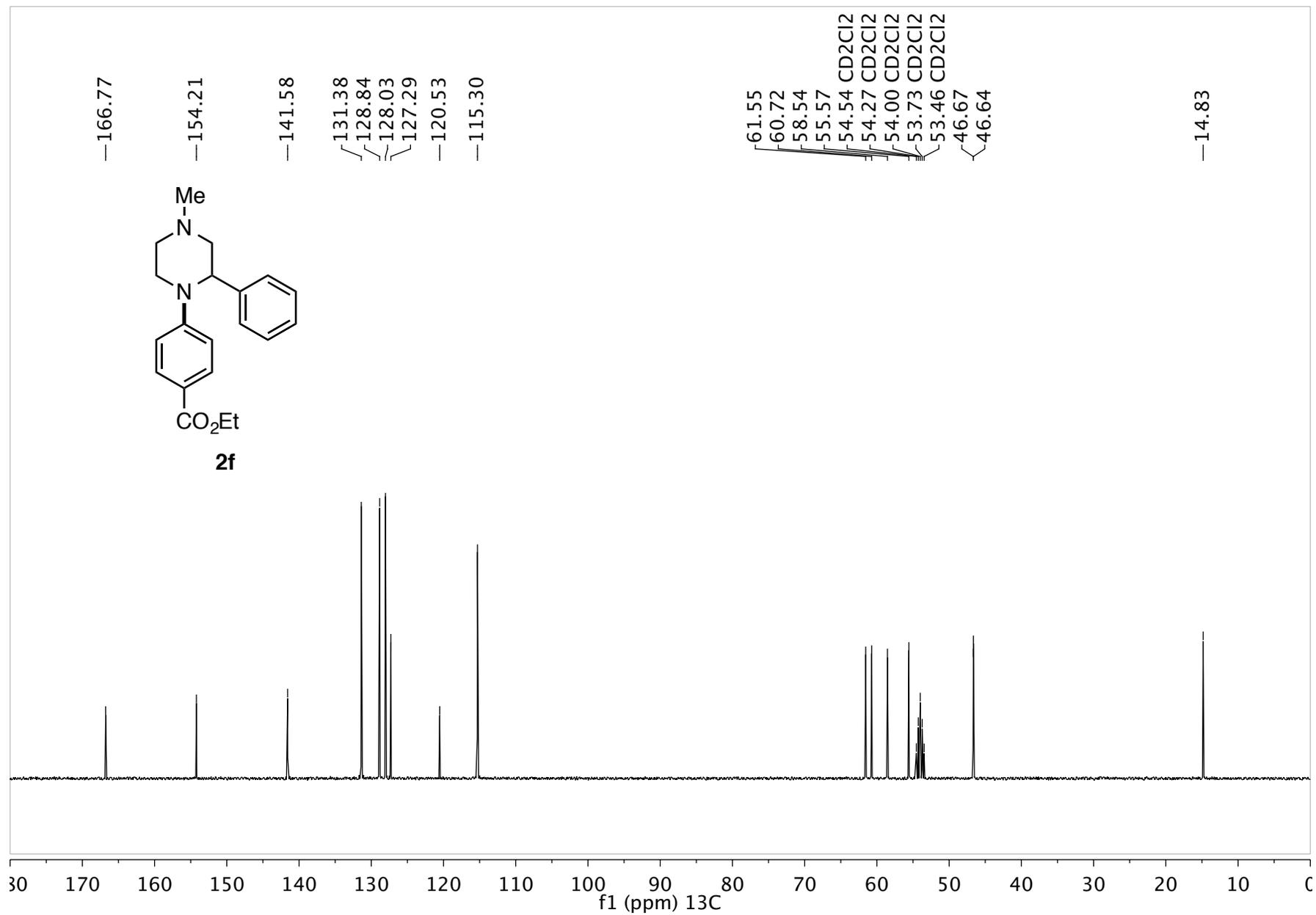


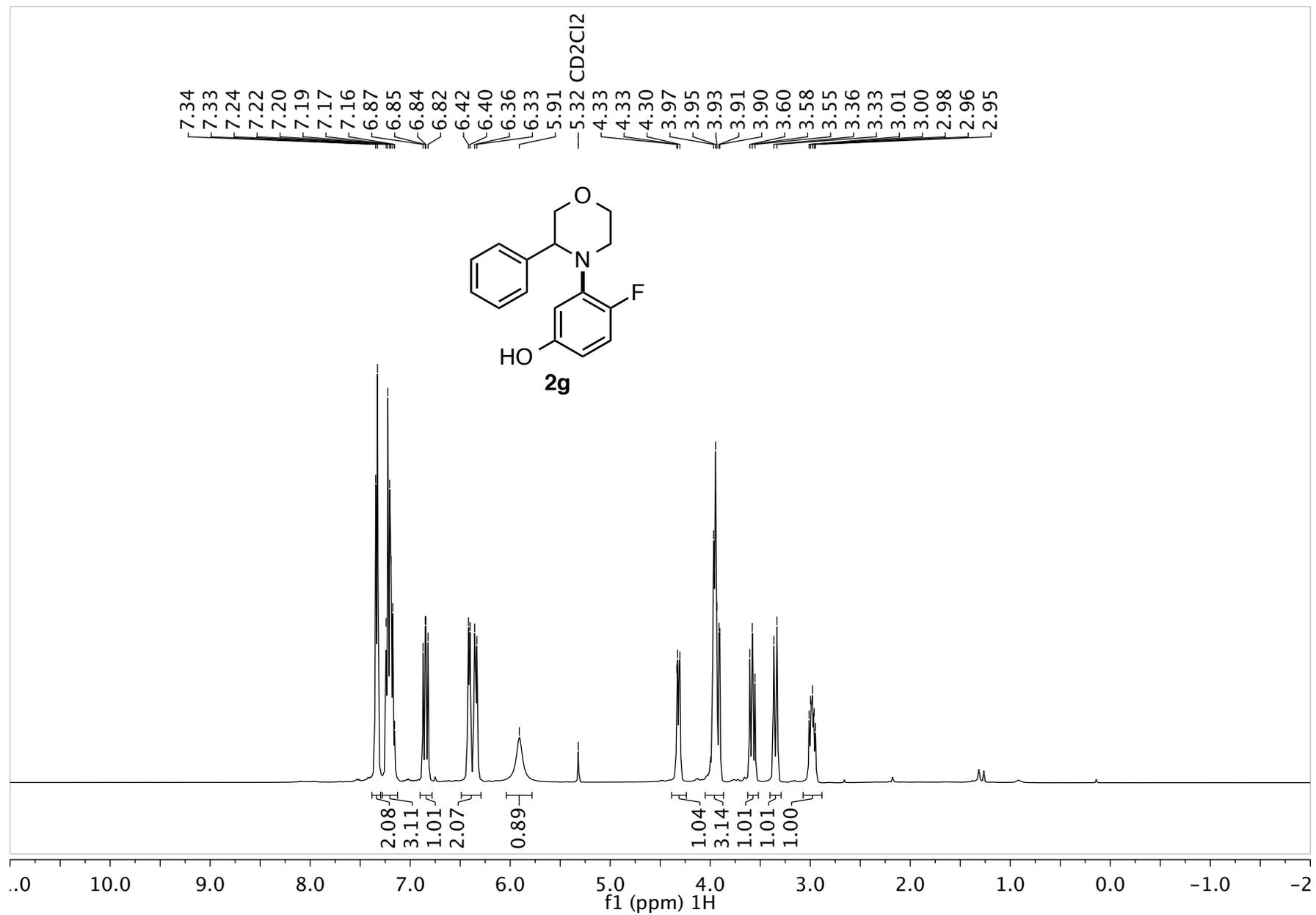


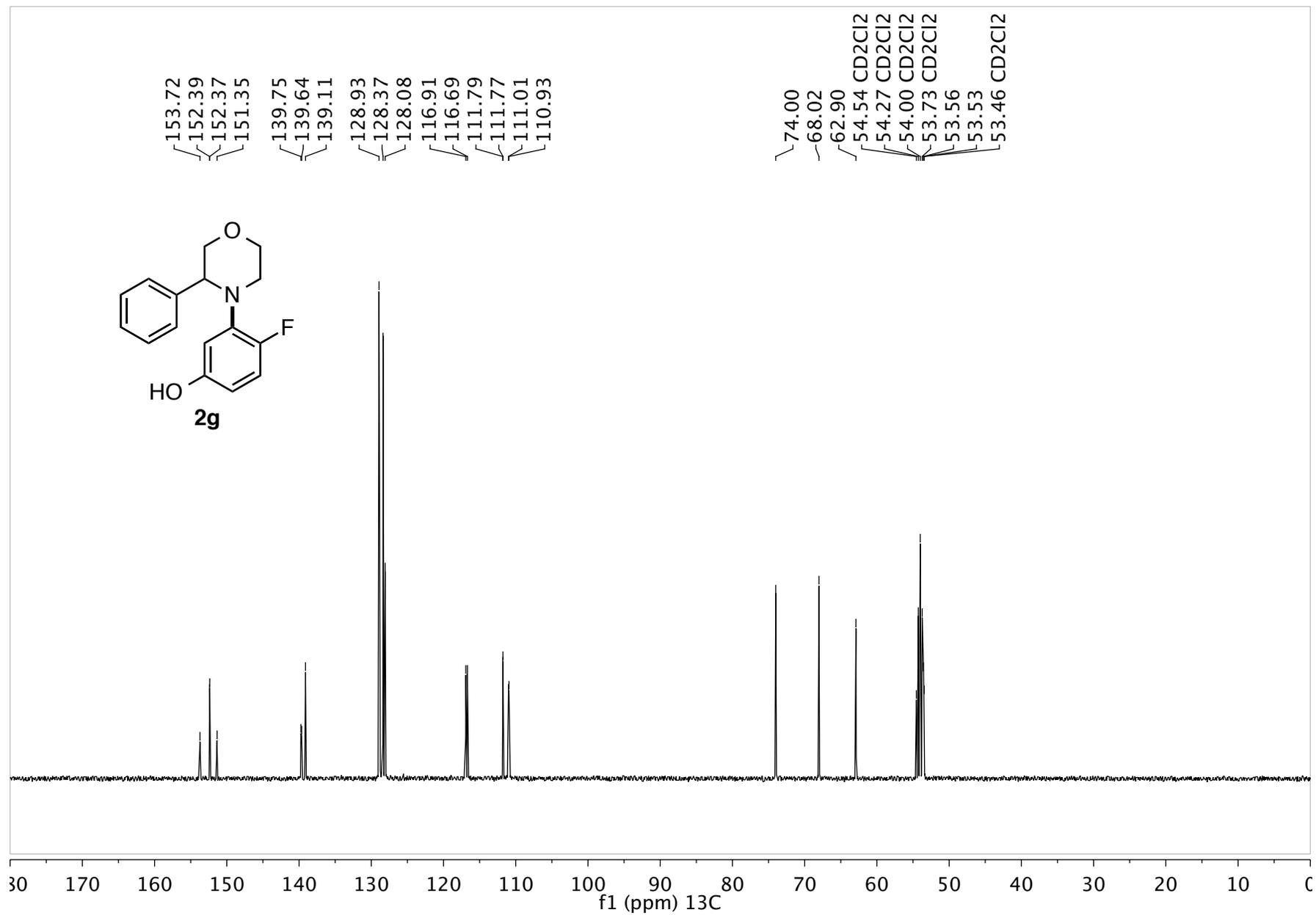
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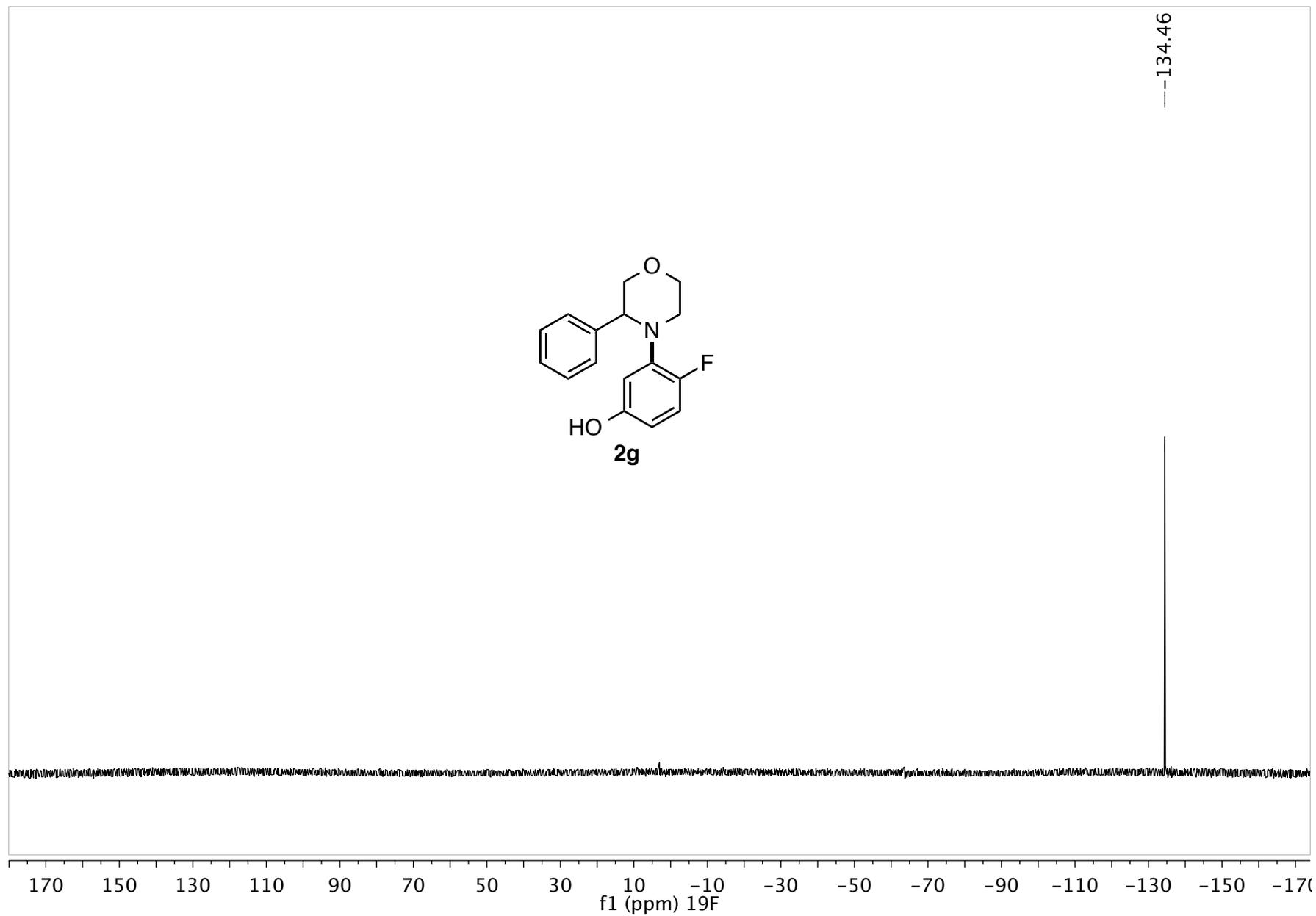
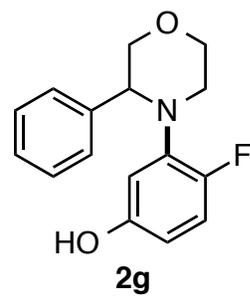


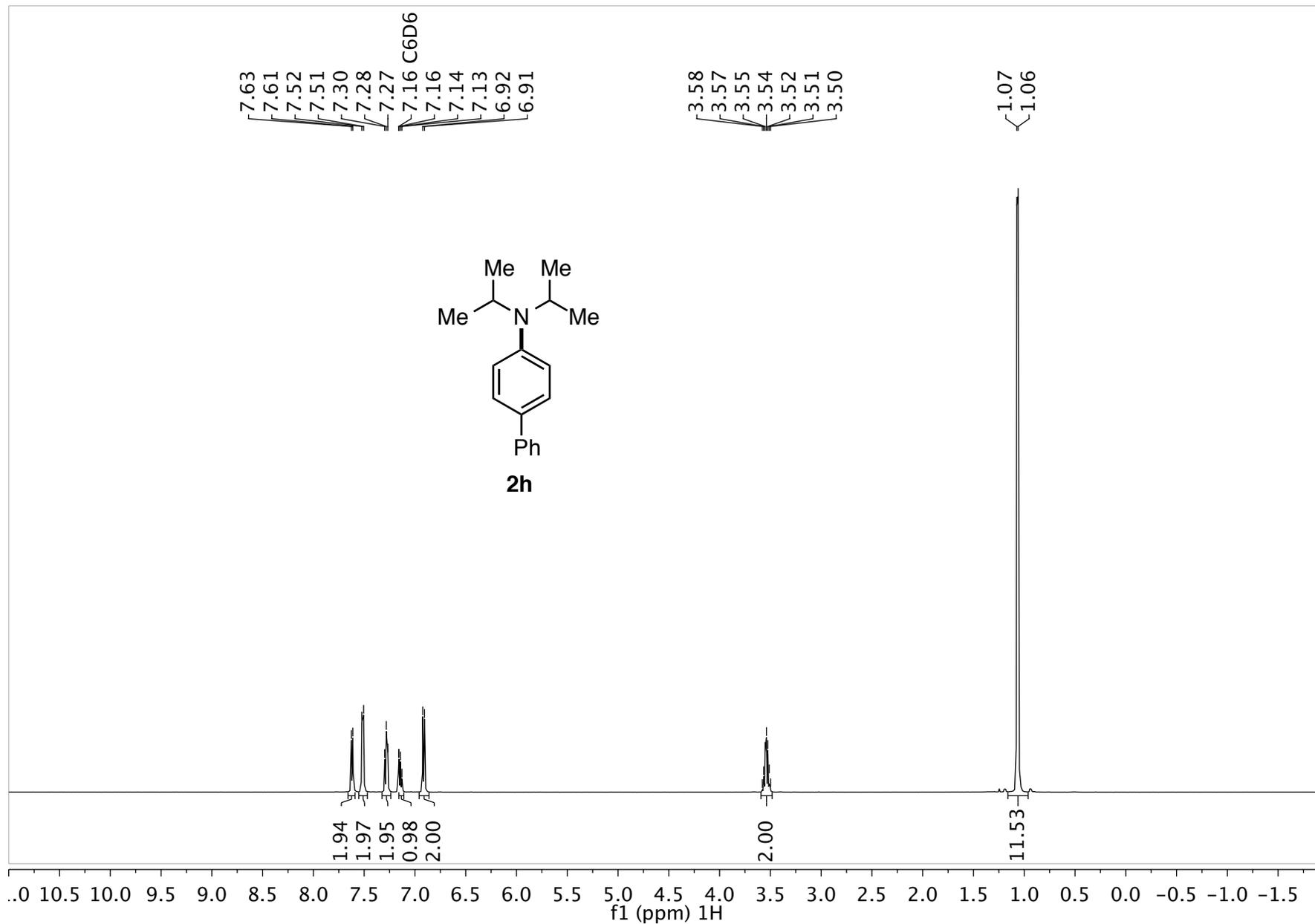


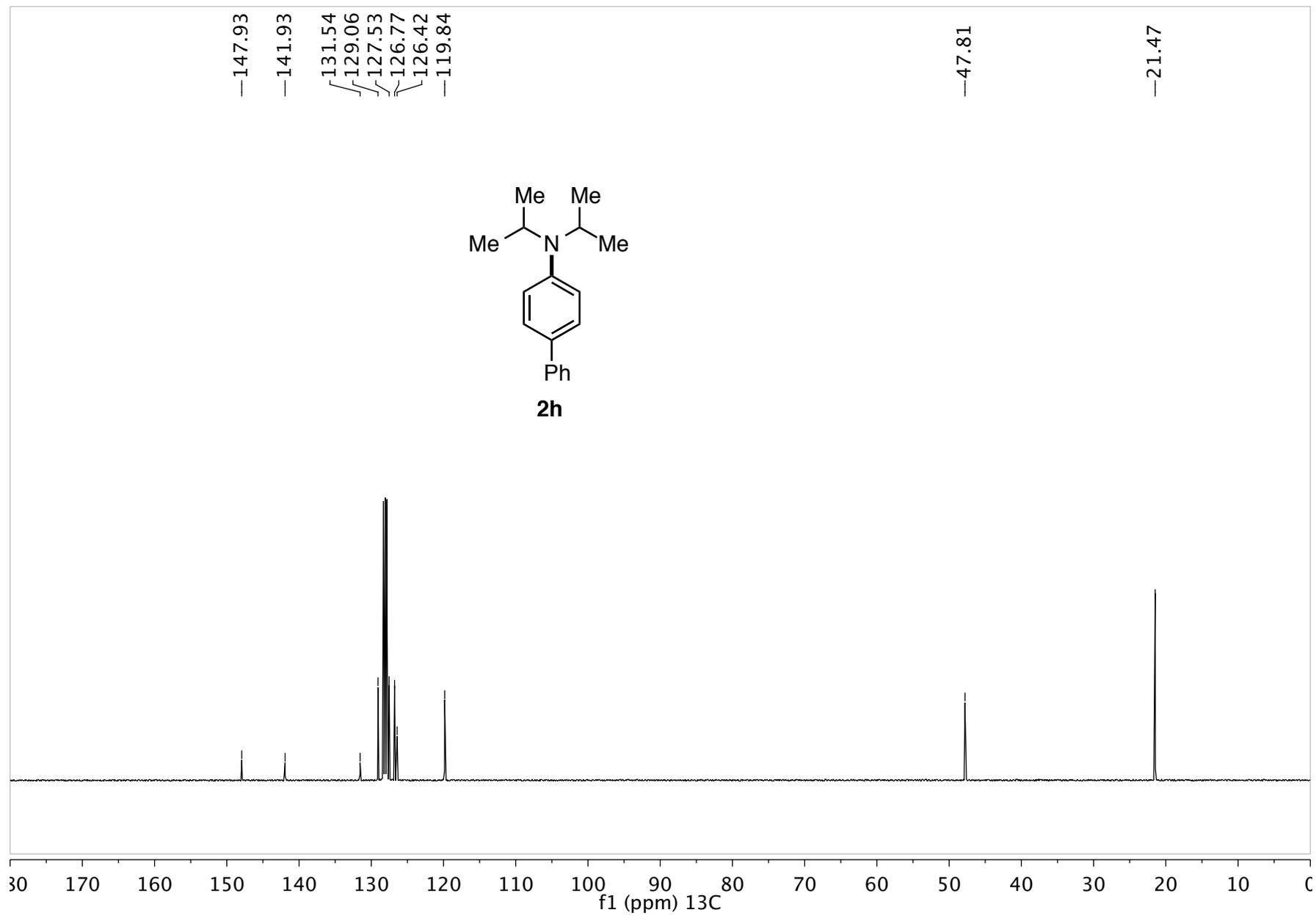


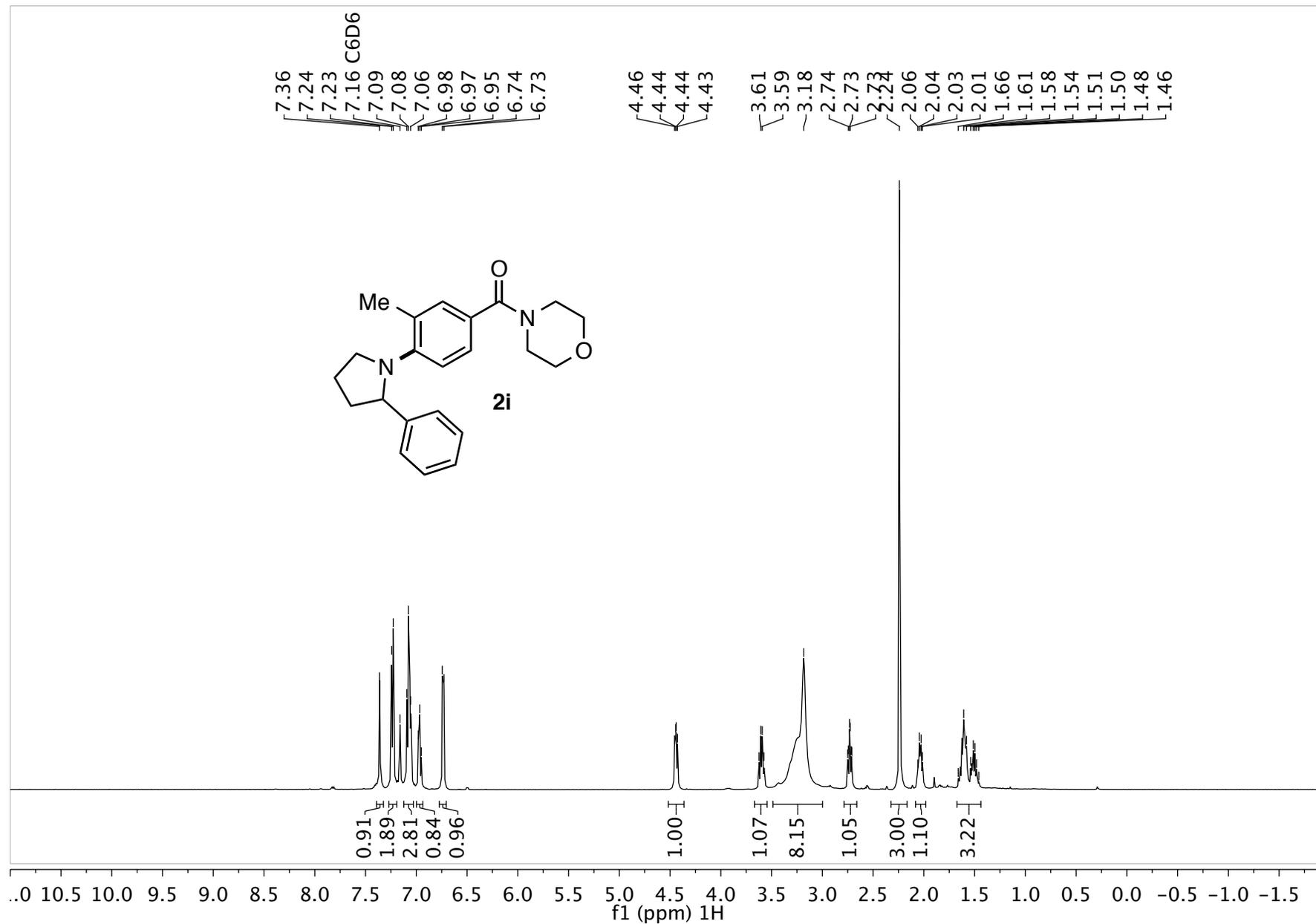


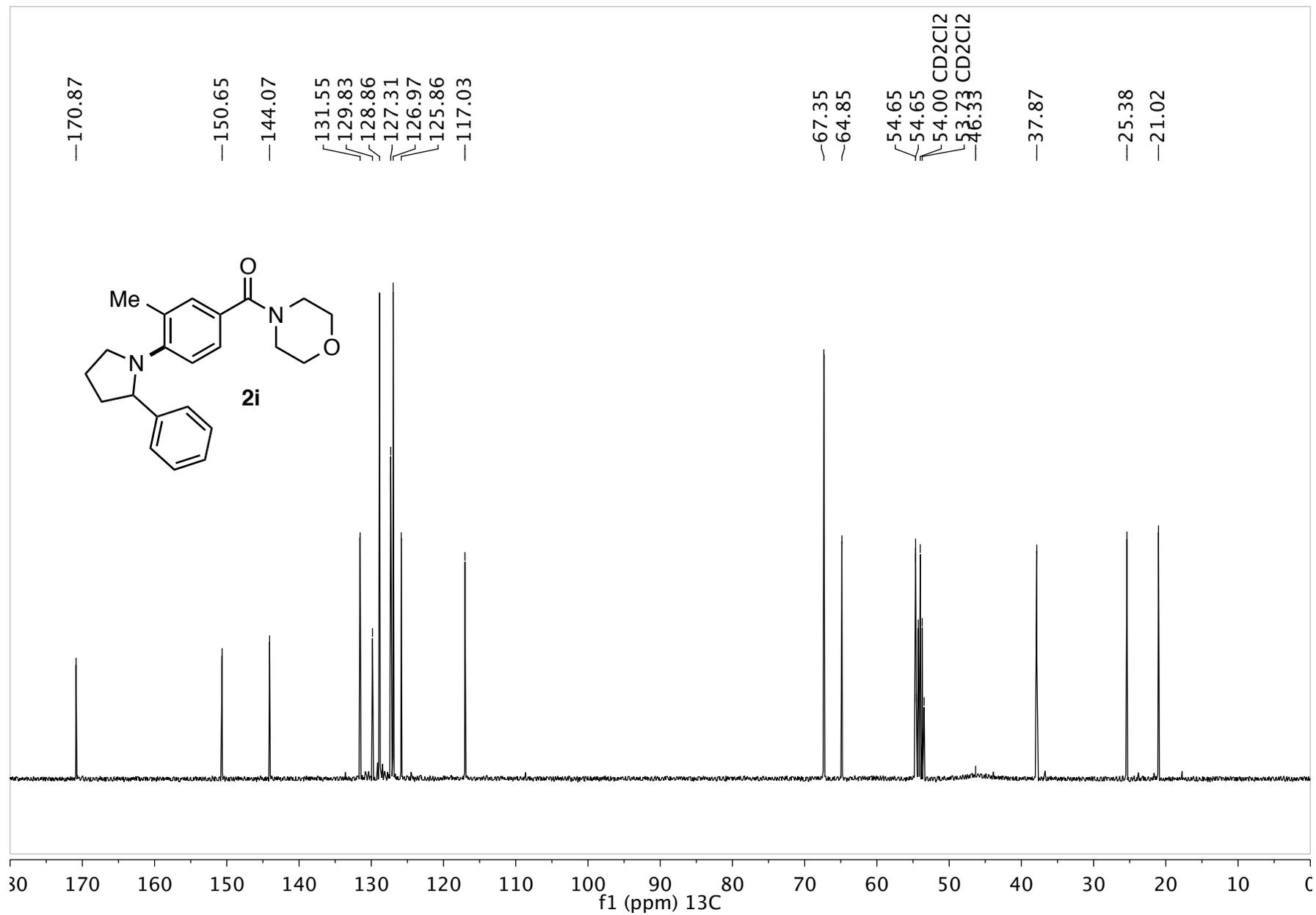


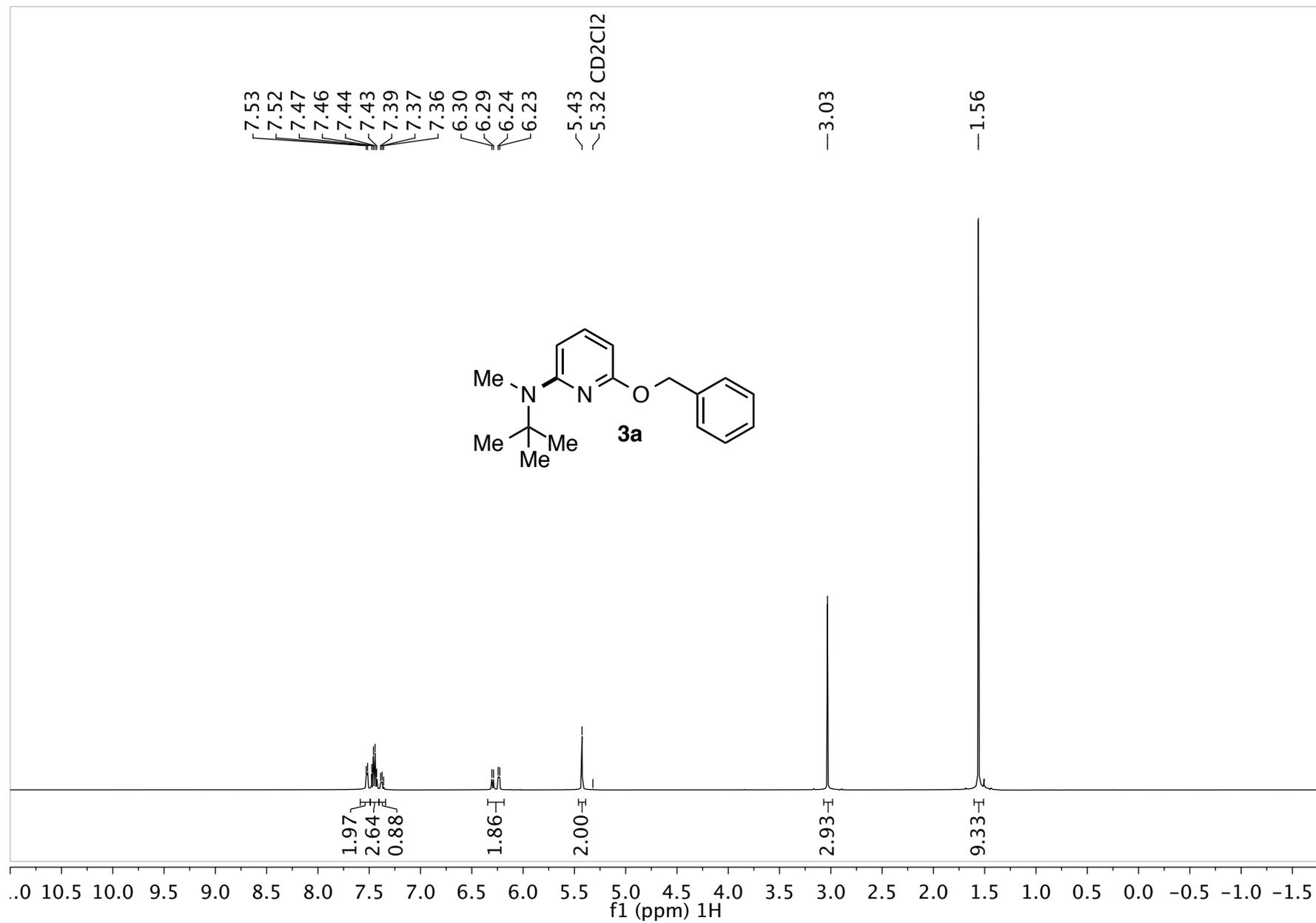


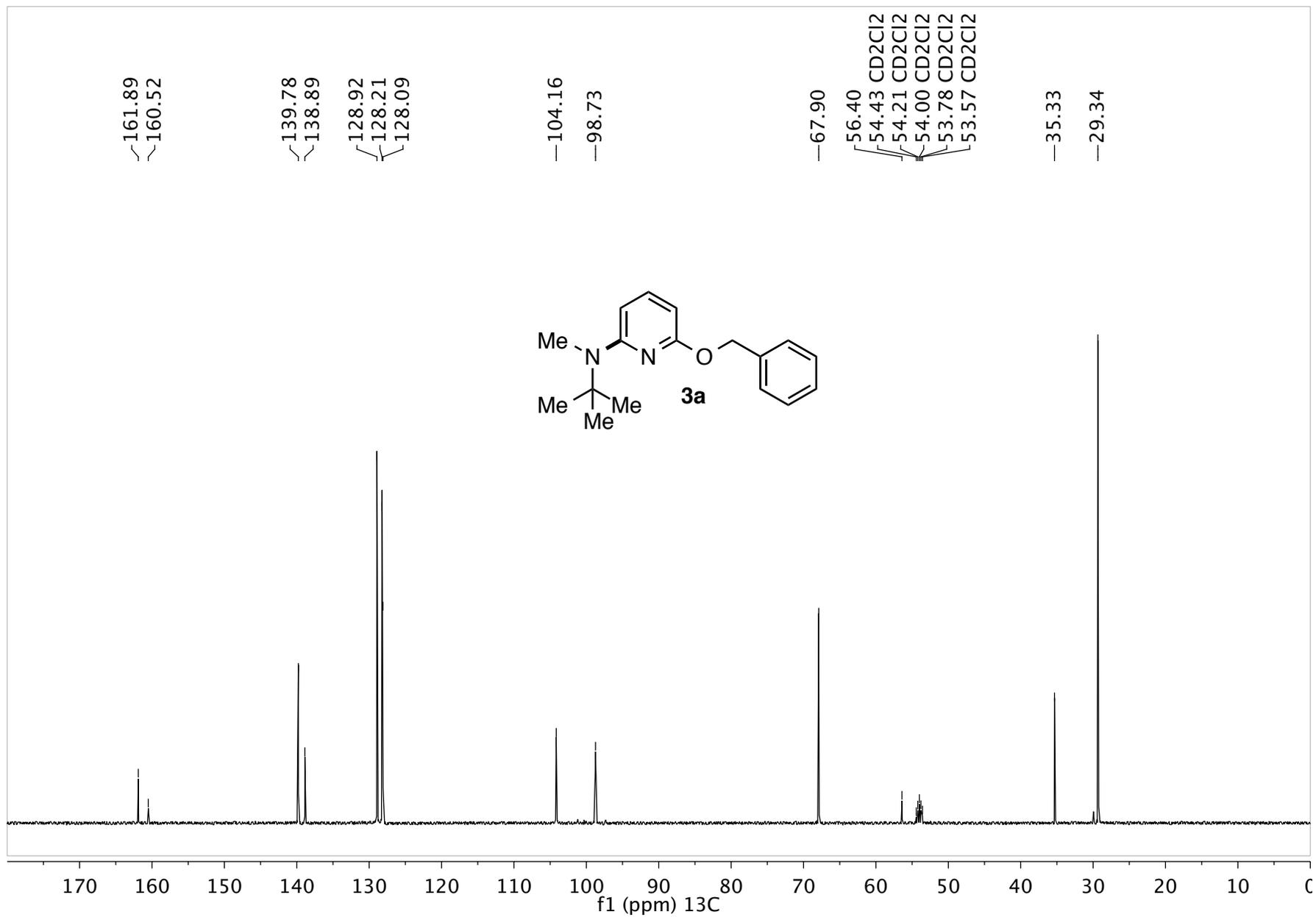


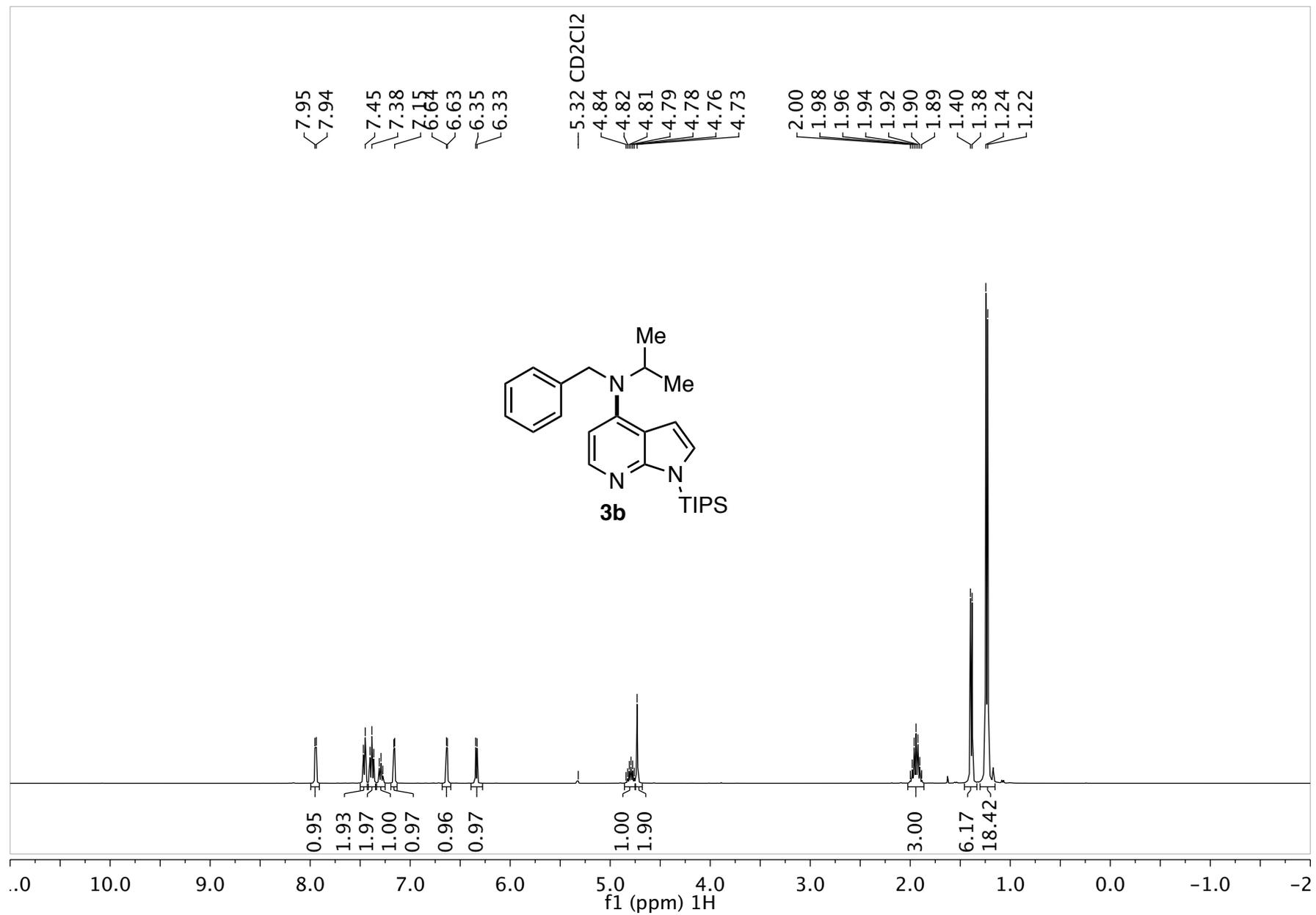


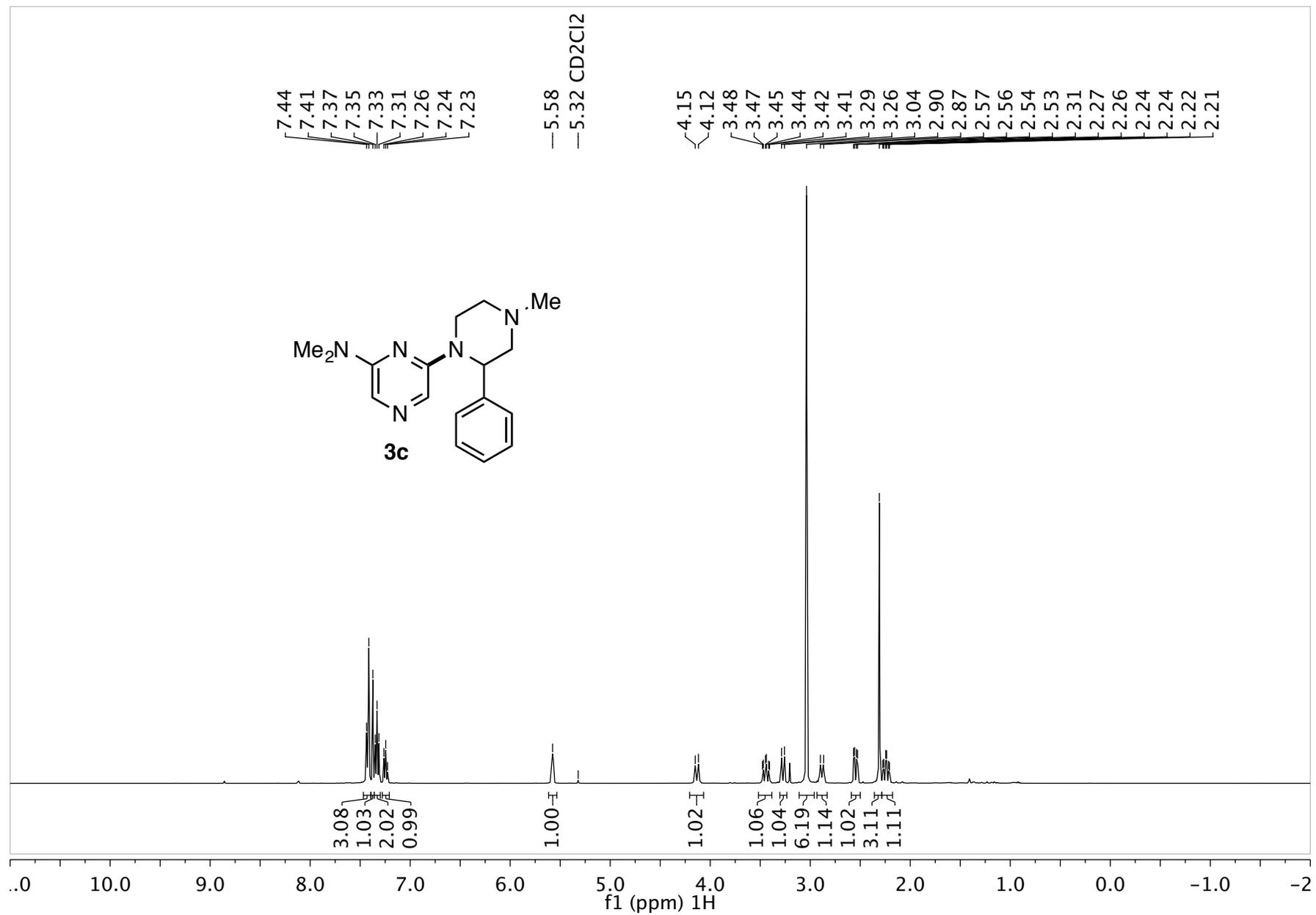


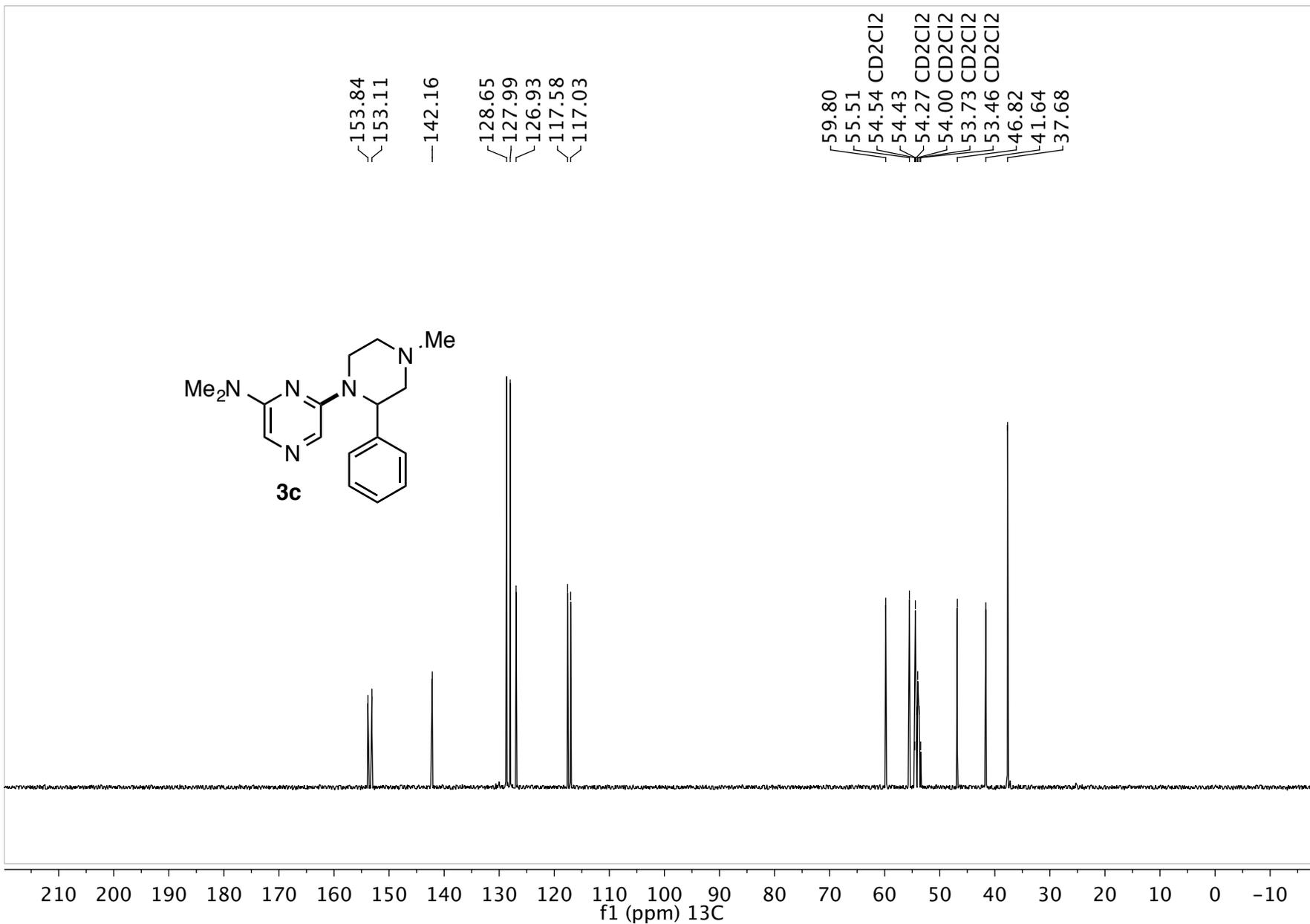


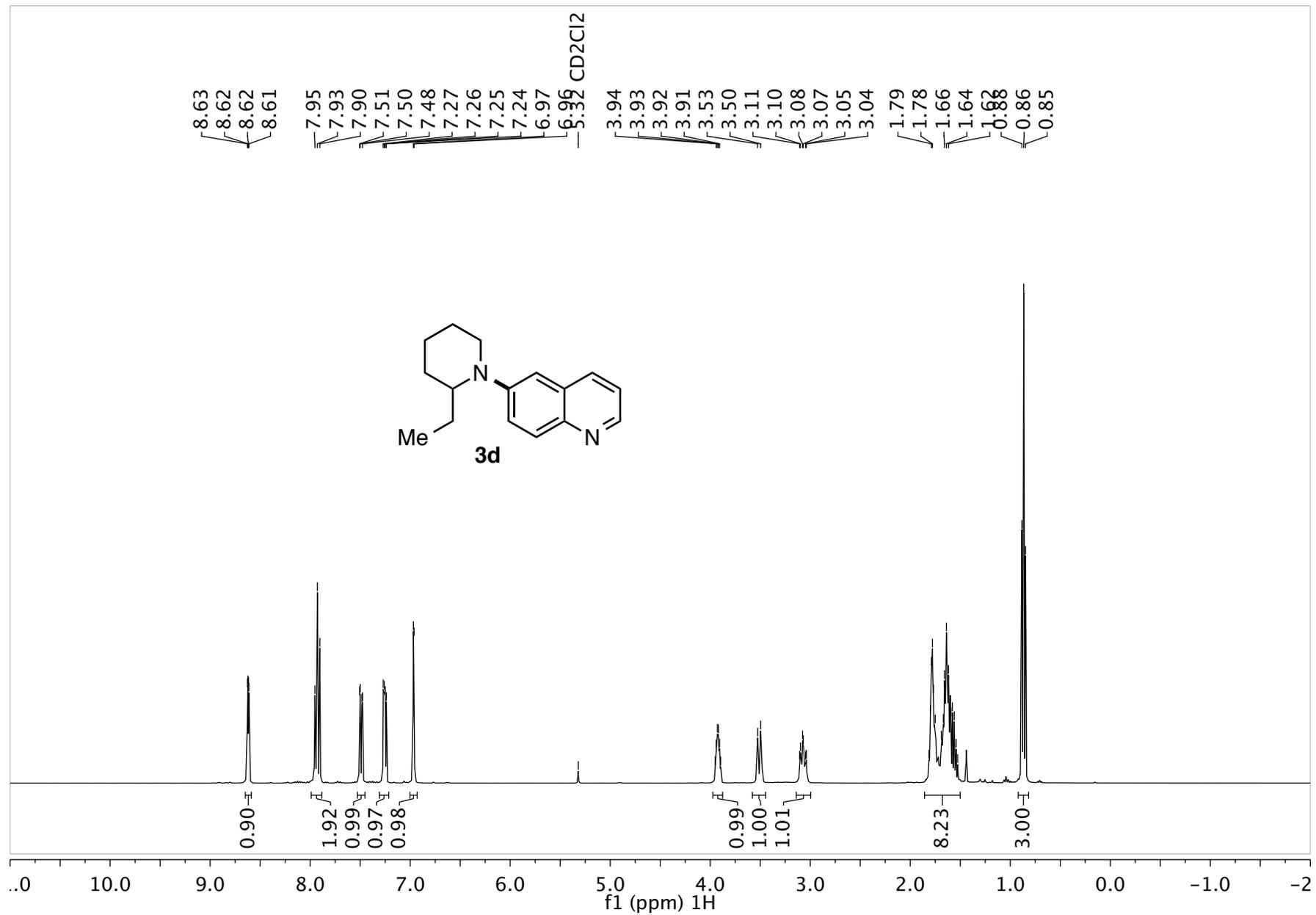


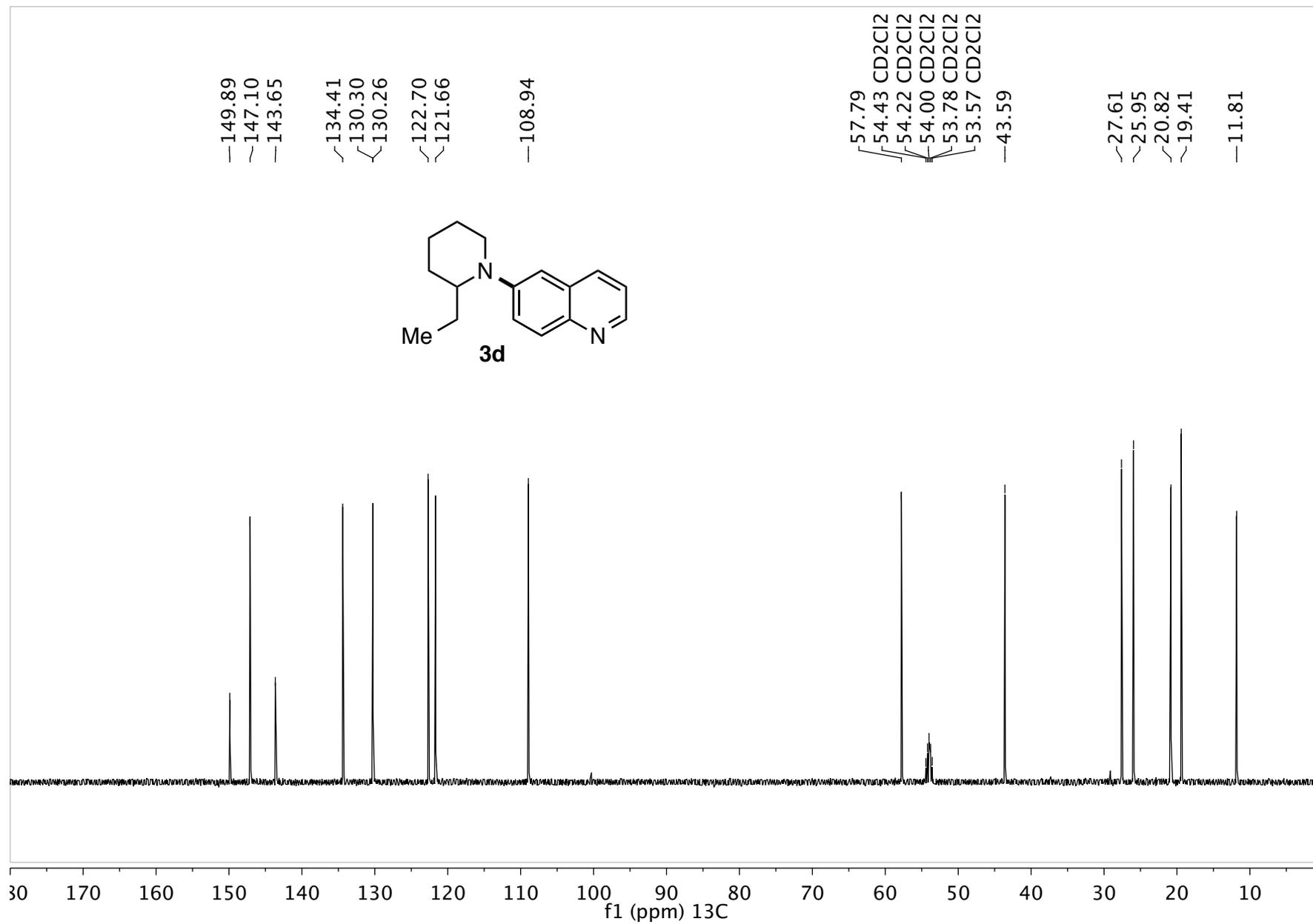


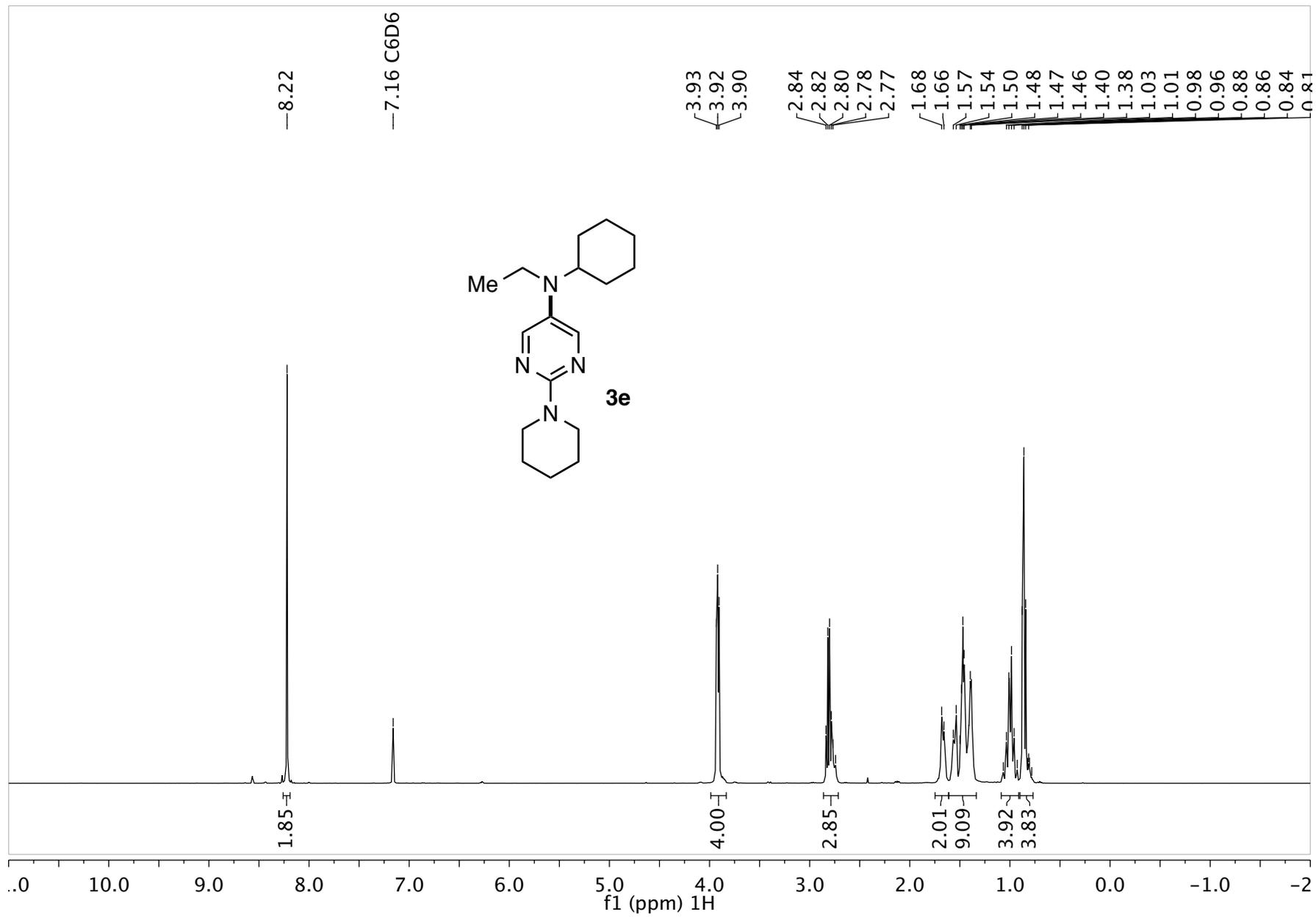


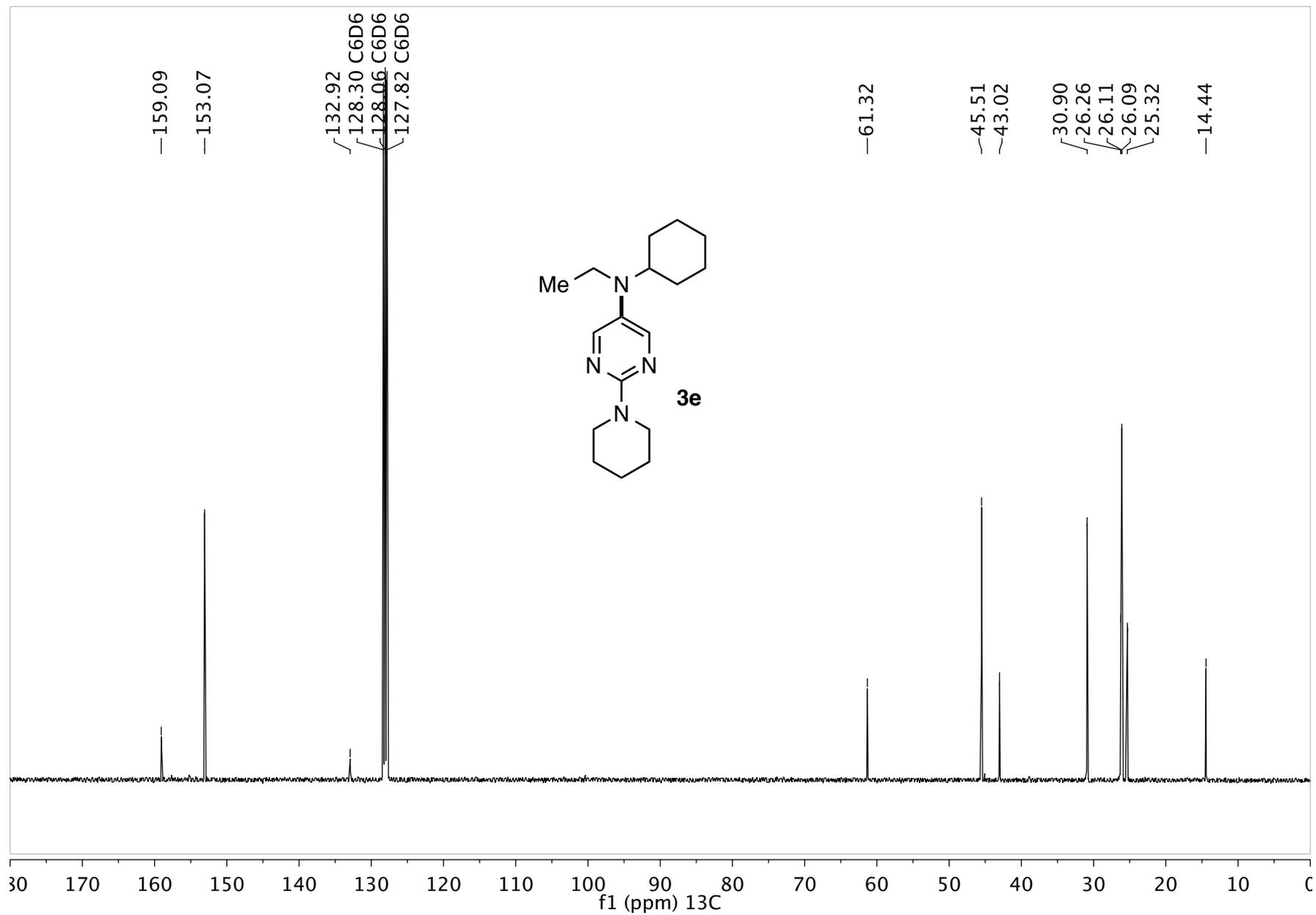


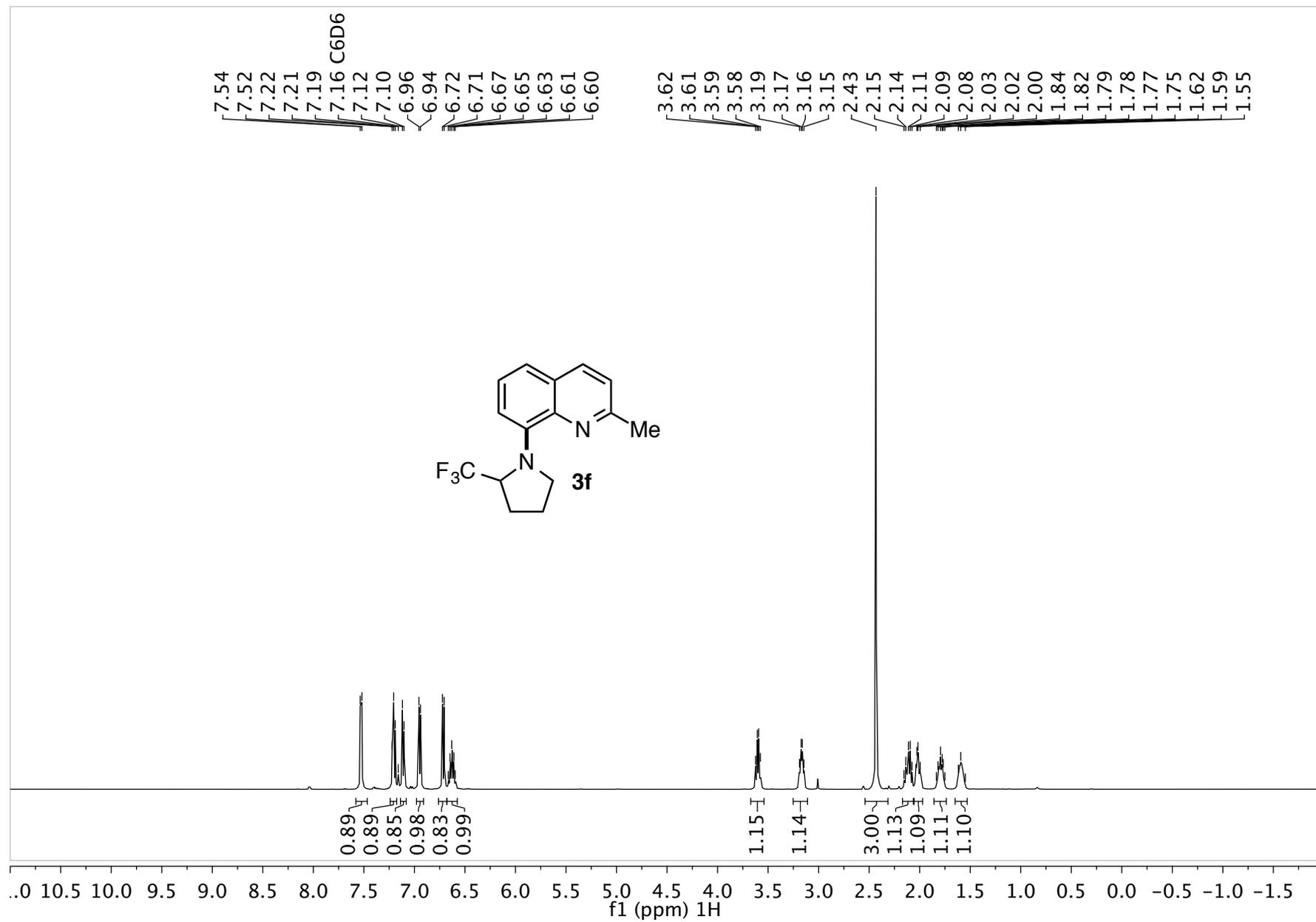


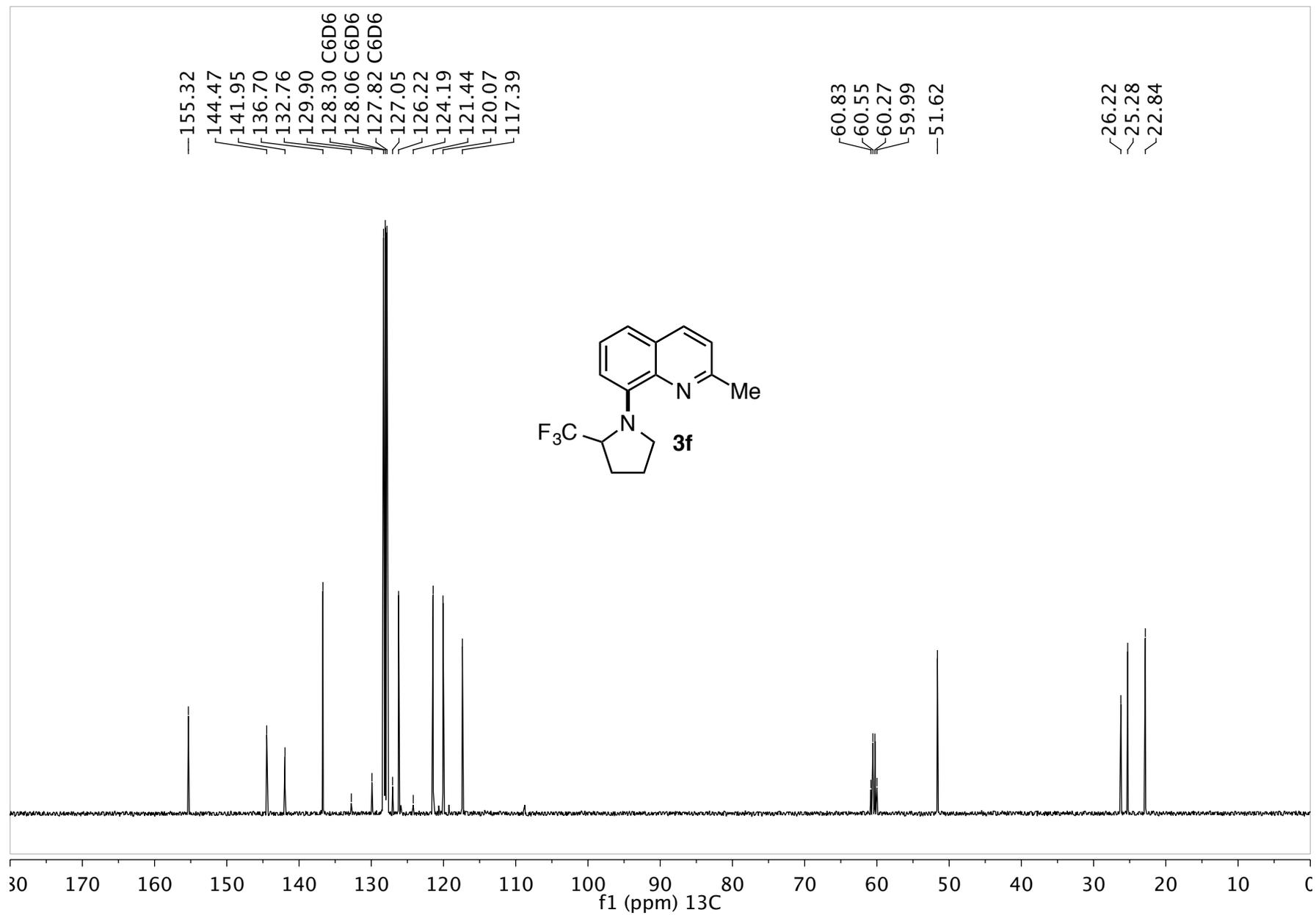


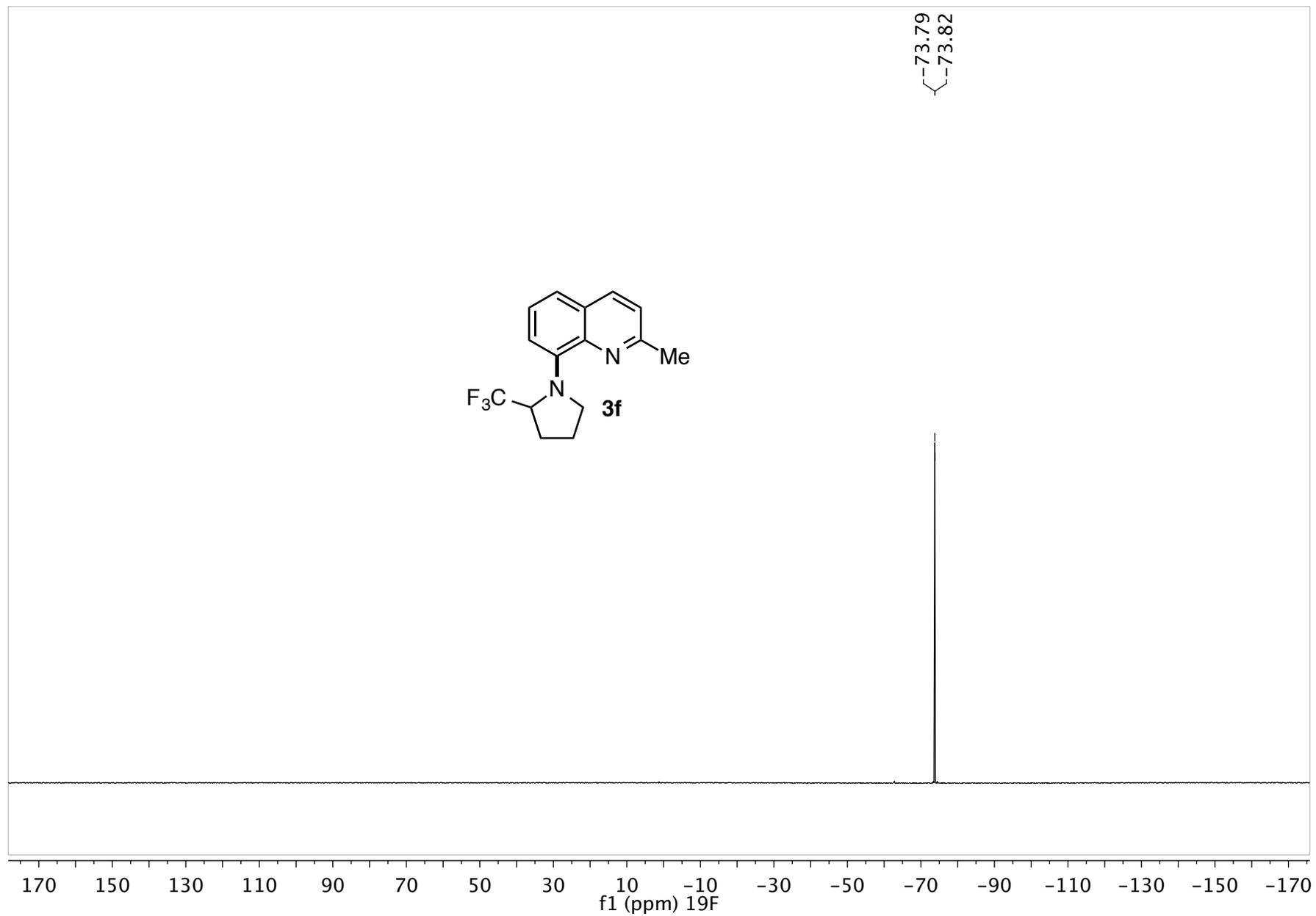


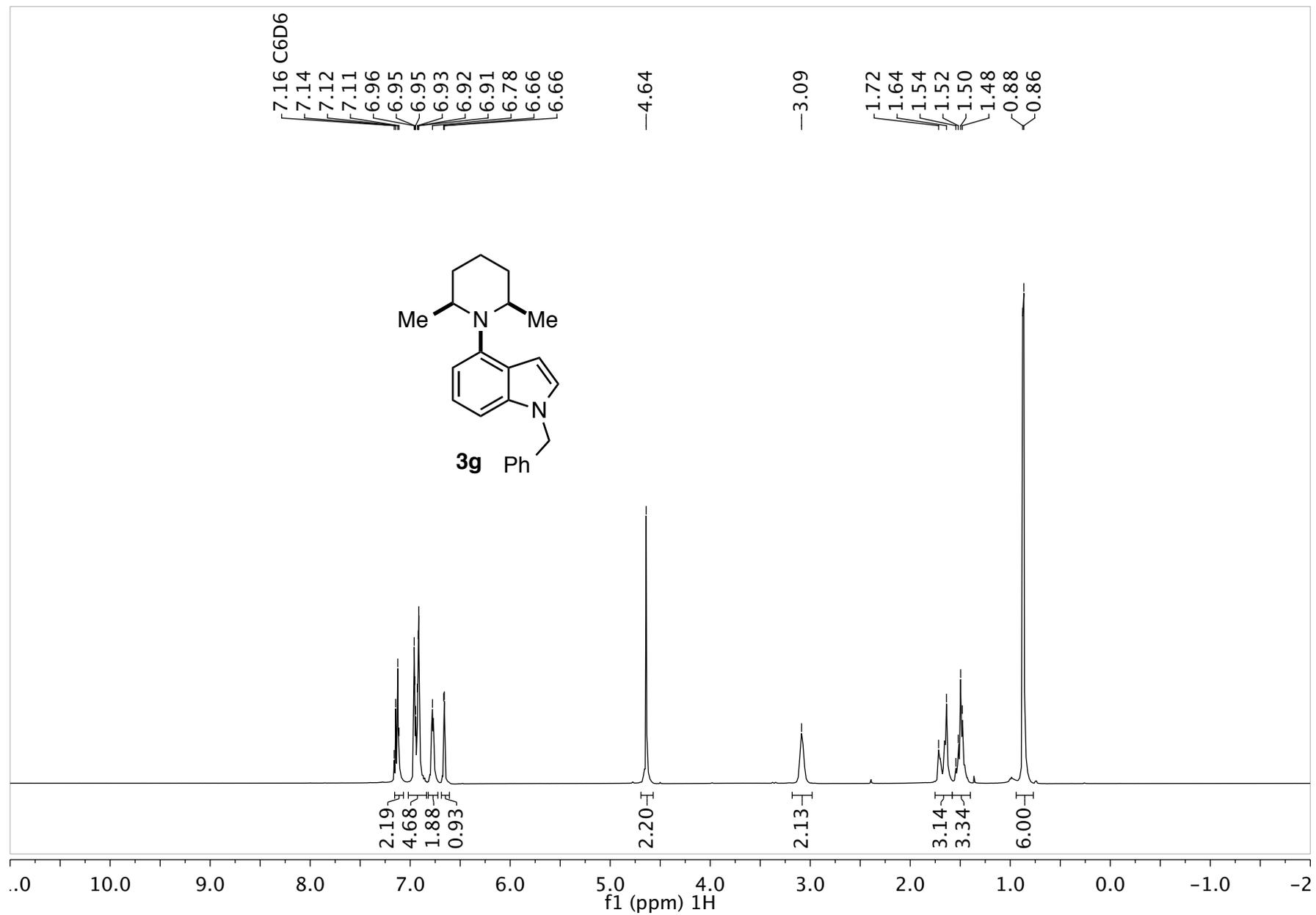


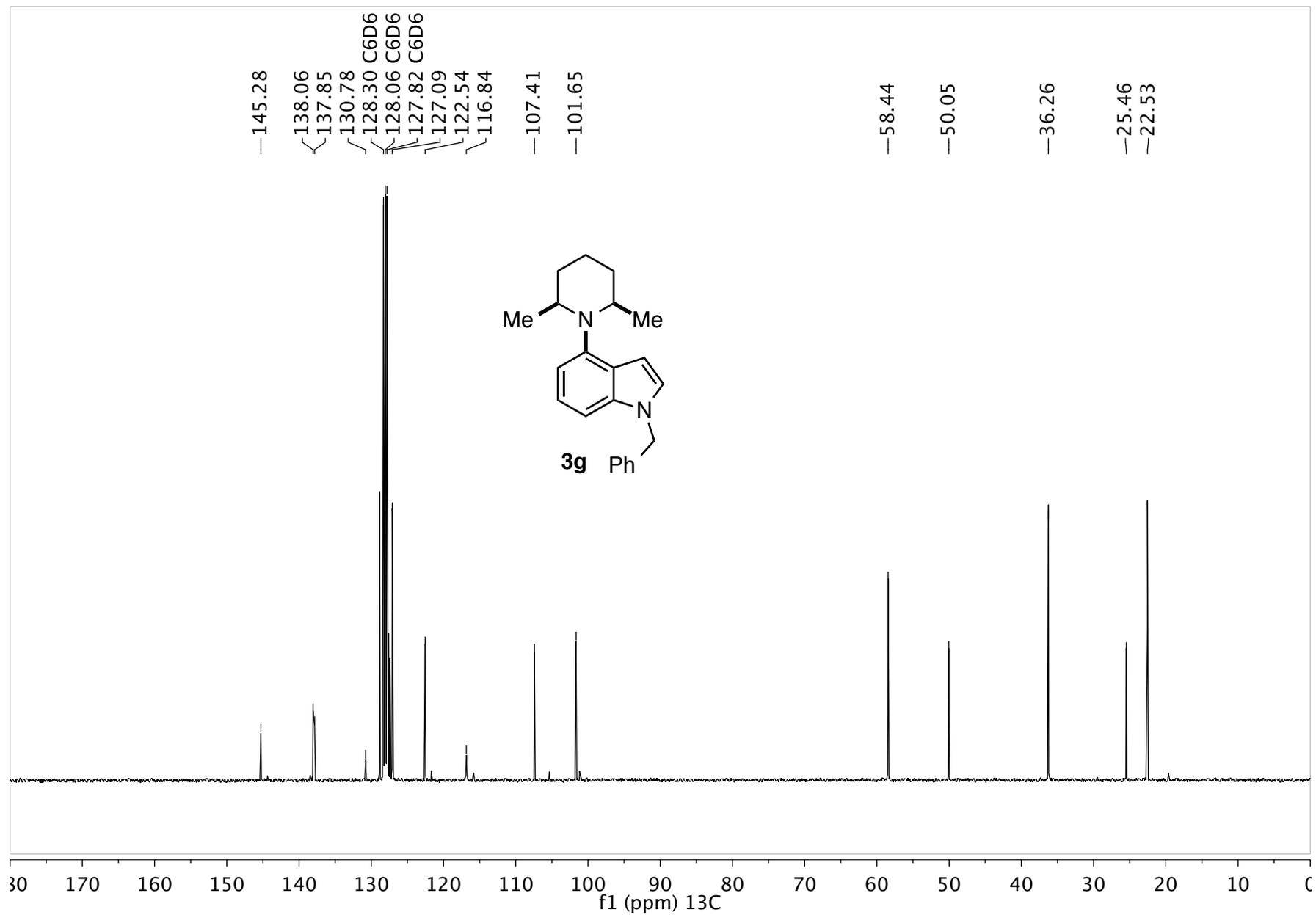


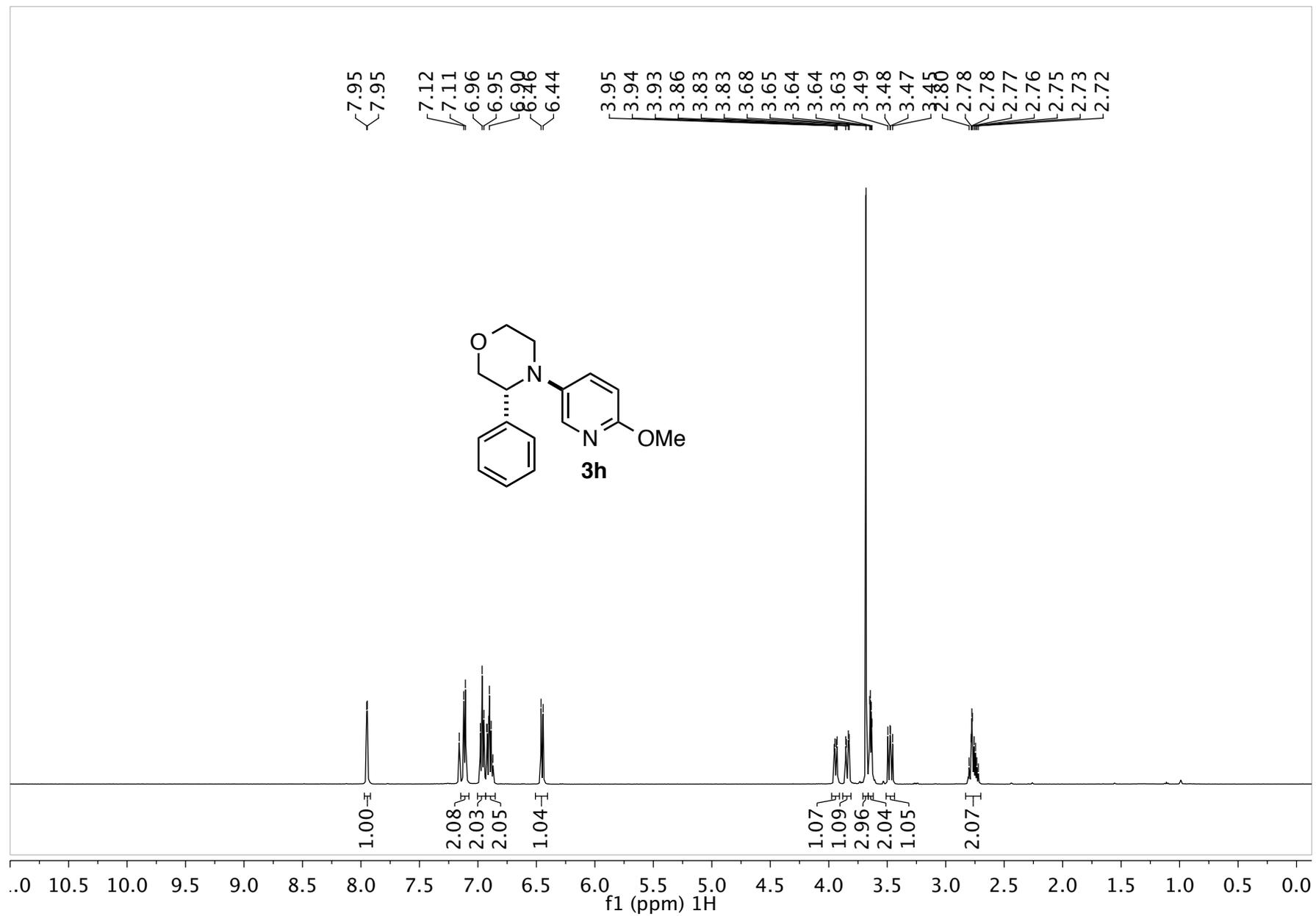


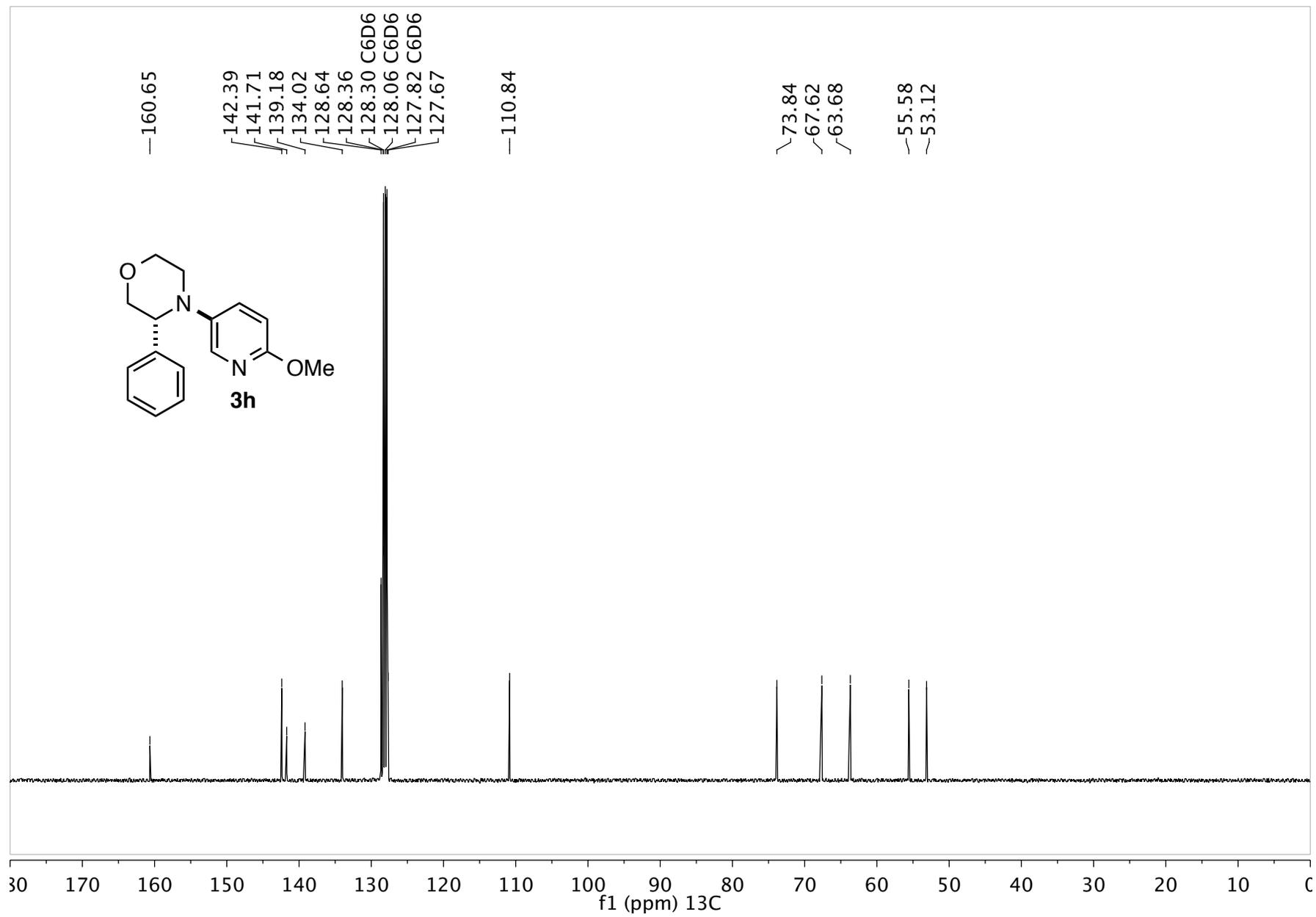


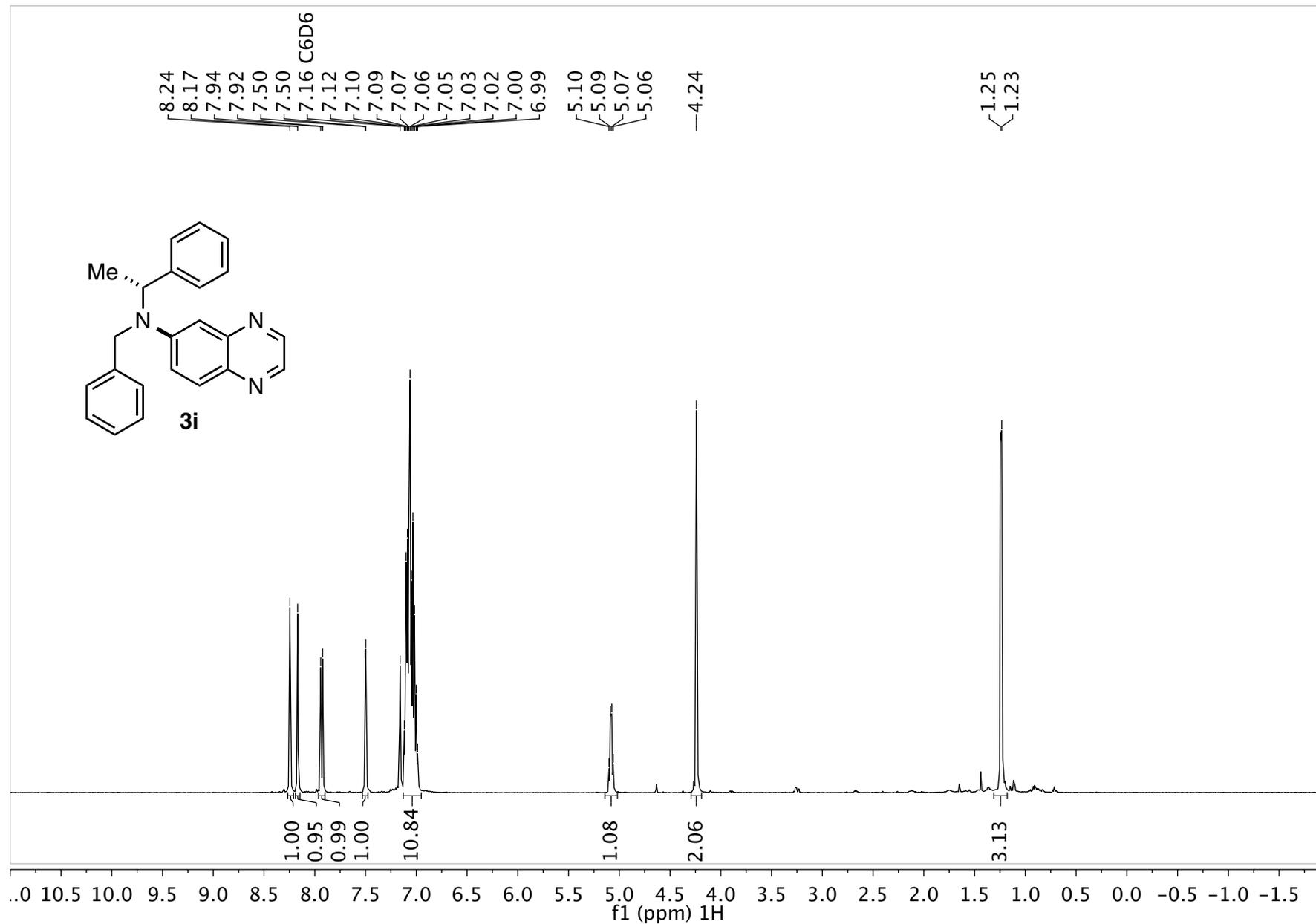


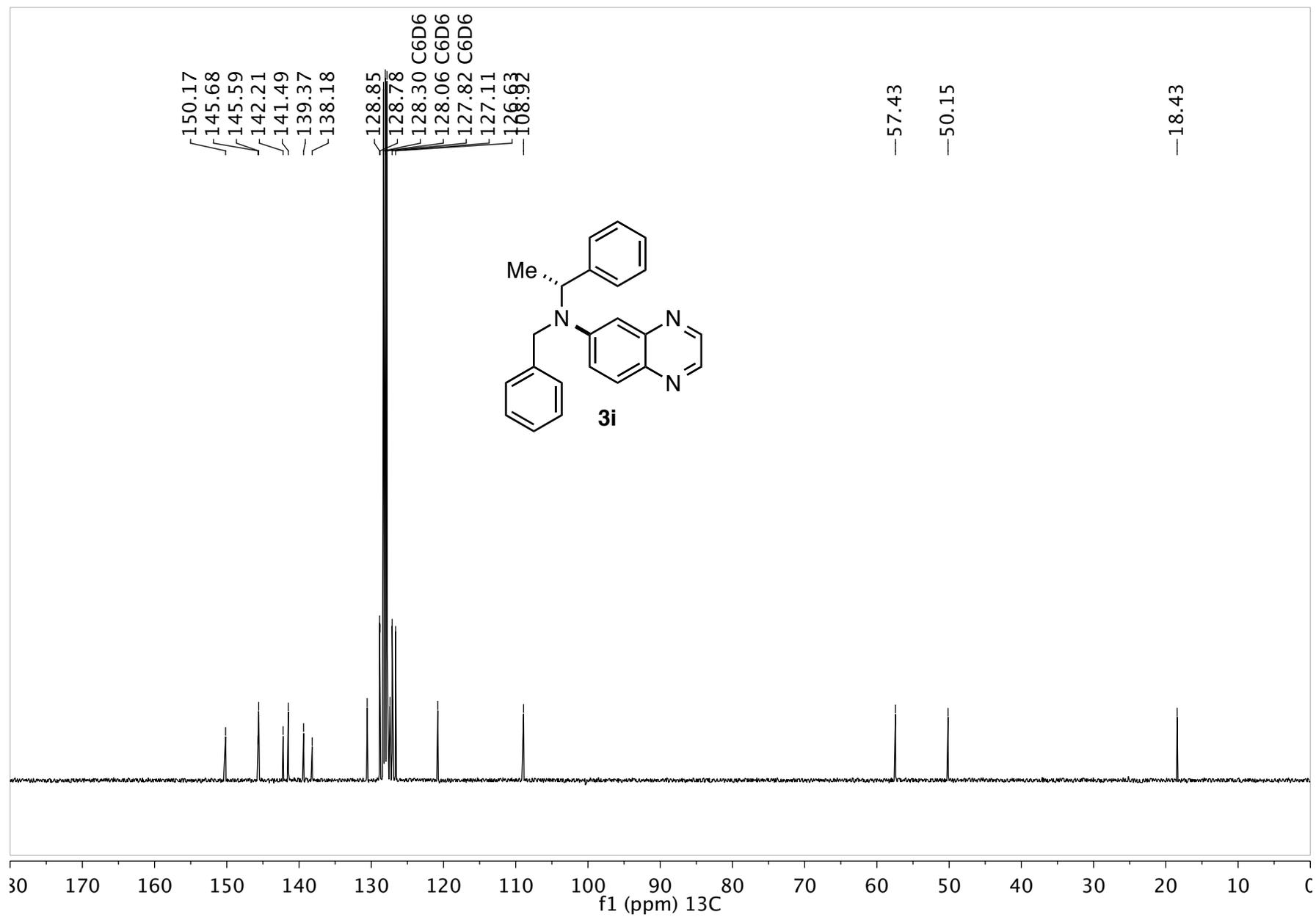




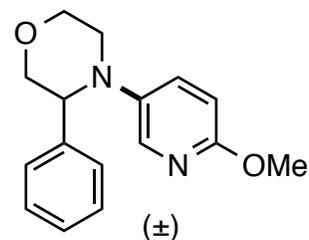








Data File C:\CHEM32\2\DATA\JEFF\HPLC 2014-10-01 15-01-17\NHP-VIII-203-OJ.D
 Sample Name: NHP-VIII-203-OJ



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 Area Percent Report
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Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier: : 1.0000
 Dilution: : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.389	VB	0.5540	5203.33691	145.22722	49.7037
2	10.982	BB	0.5467	5265.37109	146.71877	50.2963

Totals : 1.04687e4 291.94598

Signal 2: DAD1 C, Sig=210,8 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.389	VV	0.5569	1.81416e4	502.86679	49.7409
2	10.981	VB	0.5503	1.83306e4	508.77103	50.2591

Totals : 3.64722e4 1011.63782

Signal 3: DAD1 D, Sig=230,16 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.389	BV	0.5555	8444.08594	234.82710	49.8733
2	10.981	VB	0.5470	8486.97852	237.45679	50.1267

Totals : 1.69311e4 472.28389

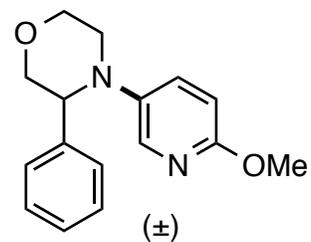
Signal 4: DAD1 E, Sig=280,16 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.389	VB	0.5513	2120.94385	59.57853	49.3597
2	10.982	BB	0.5468	2175.96582	60.04803	50.6403

Instrument 2 11/11/2014 10:46:24 AM SSL

Data File C:\CHEM32\2\DATA\JEFF\HPLC 2014-10-01 15-01-17\NHP-VIII-203-OJ.D
Sample Name: NHP-VIII-203-OJ

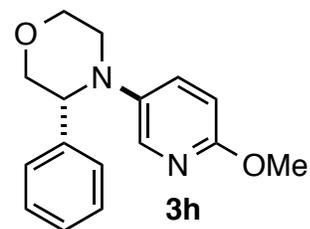
Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
Totals :				4296.90967	119.62656	



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*** End of Report ***

Instrument 2 11/11/2014 10:46:24 AM SSL

Data File C:\CHEM32\2\DATA\PARK\HPLC 2014-10-01 15-31-05\NHP-VIII-087.D
Sample Name: NHP-VIII-087



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Area Percent Report
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Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier: : 1.0000
Dilution: : 1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.325	BB	0.5370	4843.59668	138.83755	99.0979
2	10.930	MM	0.4860	44.09058	1.51189	0.9021

Totals : 4887.68726 140.34945

Signal 2: DAD1 C, Sig=210,8 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.325	MM	0.5821	1.67280e4	478.96866	99.1718
2	10.922	MM	0.4613	139.69585	5.04726	0.8282

Totals : 1.68677e4 484.01592

Signal 3: DAD1 D, Sig=230,16 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.325	BB	0.5419	7893.34912	224.63597	99.2738
2	10.935	MM	0.4499	57.74208	2.13917	0.7262

Totals : 7951.09120 226.77514

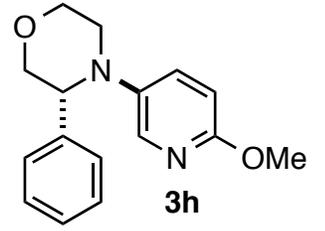
Signal 4: DAD1 E, Sig=280,16 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.324	MM	0.5801	1986.39307	57.07454	99.5477
2	10.935	MM	0.3542	9.02594	4.24727e-1	0.4523

Instrument 2 11/11/2014 11:08:16 AM SSL

Data File C:\CHEM32\2\DATA\PARK\HPLC 2014-10-01 15-31-05\NHP-VIII-087.D
Sample Name: NHP-VIII-087

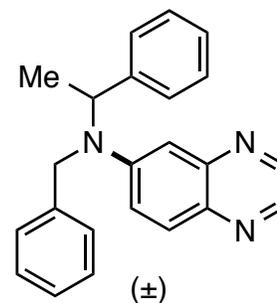
Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
Totals :				1995.41901	57.49927	



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*** End of Report ***

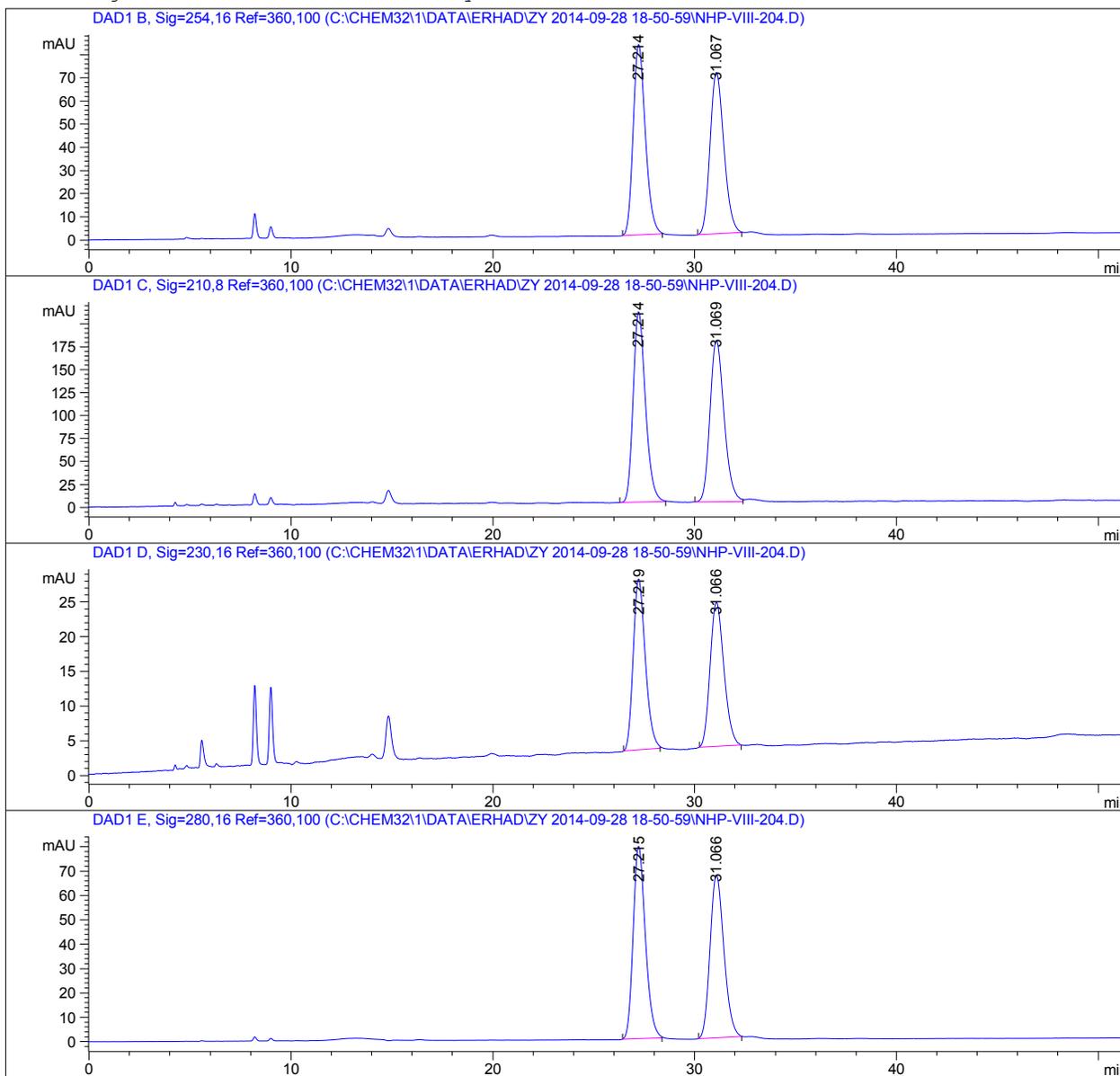
Instrument 2 11/11/2014 11:08:16 AM SSL

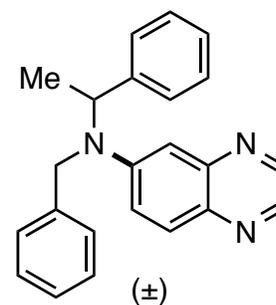
Data File C:\CHEM32\1\DATA\ERHAD\ZY 2014-09-28 18-50-59\NHP-VIII-204.D
Sample Name: NHP-VIII-204



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Acq. Operator : EA	Seq. Line : 1
Acq. Instrument : Instrument 1	Location : Vial 71
Injection Date : 9/28/2014 6:53:19 PM	Inj : 1
	Inj Volume : 5 µl
Different Inj Volume from Sequence !	Actual Inj Volume : 2 µl
Acq. Method : C:\CHEM32\1\DATA\ERHAD\ZY 2014-09-28 18-50-59\NHP-IC.M	
Last changed : 9/28/2014 6:50:57 PM by EA	
Analysis Method : C:\CHEM32\2\METHODS\NN-3MIX-97HEX-08ML-MIL-60MIN.M	
Last changed : 10/4/2014 3:55:58 PM by NN	





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 Area Percent Report
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Sorted By : Signal
 Multiplier: : 1.0000
 Dilution: : 1.0000
 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	27.214	BB	0.6411	3464.16089	82.30141	51.0010
2	31.067	BB	0.7270	3328.17749	69.70670	48.9990

Totals : 6792.33838 152.00812

Signal 2: DAD1 C, Sig=210,8 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	27.214	BV	0.6472	8829.55371	208.00008	50.7664
2	31.069	BB	0.7113	8562.95020	176.10077	49.2336

Totals : 1.73925e4 384.10085

Signal 3: DAD1 D, Sig=230,16 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	27.219	BB	0.5958	1030.51343	24.64864	50.9885
2	31.066	BB	0.6381	990.55566	20.78127	49.0115

Totals : 2021.06909 45.42991

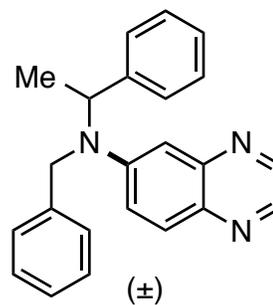
Signal 4: DAD1 E, Sig=280,16 Ref=360,100

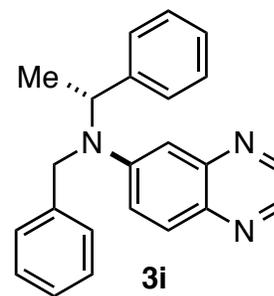
Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	27.215	BB	0.6389	3326.35132	79.05402	50.9811
2	31.066	BB	0.7217	3198.32642	66.90871	49.0189

Data File C:\CHEM32\1\DATA\ERHAD\ZY 2014-09-28 18-50-59\NHP-VIII-204.D
Sample Name: NHP-VIII-204

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----						
Totals :				6524.67773	145.96274	

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*** End of Report ***





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Area Percent Report
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Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier: : 1.0000
Dilution: : 1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	27.263	BB	0.5915	804.43768	18.94236	8.8385
2	31.013	BB	0.7445	8297.08398	173.33557	91.1615

Totals : 9101.52167 192.27793

Signal 2: DAD1 C, Sig=210,8 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	27.254	VB	0.5260	2135.22852	48.65247	9.1798
2	31.013	MM	0.8065	2.11250e4	436.53473	90.8202

Totals : 2.32602e4 485.18719

Signal 3: DAD1 D, Sig=230,16 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	27.254	BB	0.4905	228.77698	5.57756	8.4506
2	31.013	BB	0.7231	2478.45264	51.71788	91.5494

Totals : 2707.22961 57.29544

Signal 4: DAD1 E, Sig=280,16 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	27.260	BB	0.5849	771.57318	18.19035	8.8165
2	31.014	BB	0.7421	7979.89063	166.21817	91.1835

Data File C:\CHEM32\1\DATA\ERHAD\ZY 2014-09-28 19-49-39\NHP-VIII-139.D
Sample Name: NHP-VIII-139

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----						
Totals :				8751.46381	184.40852	

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*** End of Report ***

