

Supporting Information

Palladium-Catalyzed Carbocyclizations of Unactivated Alkyl Bromides with Alkenes Involving Auto-Tandem Catalysis

Alexander R. O. Venning, Megan R. Kwiatkowski, Joan E. Roque Peña, Brendan C. Lainhart, Akil A. Guruparan, and Erik J. Alexanian*

Department of Chemistry, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599, United States

eja@email.unc.edu

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General Experimental Details

Proton and carbon magnetic resonance spectra (¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR) were obtained using a Bruker model AVANCE III 600 (¹H NMR at 600 MHz and ¹³C NMR at 100 MHz) spectrometer with solvent resonance as internal reference (¹H NMR: CDCl₃ at 7.28 ppm, ¹³C NMR: CDCl₃ at 77.00 ppm). ¹H NMR data are reported as follows: chemical shift (ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, bs = broad singlet), coupling constants (Hz), and integration. Mass spectra were obtained using either a Thermo LTqFT mass spectrometer with electrospray introduction and external calibration or a Thermo GC Exactive GC/MS in chemical ionization mode with methane as the mobile phase.

Flash chromatography was performed using SiliaFlash P60 silica gel (40-63 μm) purchased from Silicycle. Visualization was achieved using a short wave UV light (254 nm) and aqueous basic potassium permanganate solution. Tetrahydrofuran (THF), diethyl ether (Et₂O), dichloromethane (DCM), toluene (PhCH₃), acetonitrile (MeCN), and dimethylformamide (DMF) were dried by passage through a column of neutral alumina under nitrogen prior to use. Acetone, 1,4-dioxane, and α,α,α-trifluorotoluene were dried over 3 Å molecular sieves and degassed with

argon prior to use. All other reagents were obtained from commercial sources and used without further purification unless otherwise noted.

Substrate Preparation

General Procedure A: Reduction of Esters and Carboxylic Acids.

To a 0°C solution of ester or carboxylic acid (1 equiv.) in THF (0.5 M) was added LiAlH₄ (1 equiv.). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to ambient temperature and was stirred for 16 hours. The reaction was cooled to 0°C and diluted with Et₂O. This mixture was quenched successively with H₂O (1 mL/g LiAlH₄), 15% aqueous NaOH (2 mL/g LiAlH₄), and H₂O (3 mL/g LiAlH₄). The quenched reaction mixture was allowed to warm to ambient temperature and was stirred for 30 minutes. MgSO₄ was added and the reaction was stirred for 30 more minutes. Aluminum and magnesium solids were removed by filtration and the crude product was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography or distillation.

General Procedure B: Bromoetherification of Enol Ethers.

To a 0°C solution of alcohol (1 equiv.) and enol ether (1.2 equiv.) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 M) was added *N*-bromosuccinimide (1 equiv.). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to ambient temperature and was stirred for 16 hours. The reaction was quenched with H₂O and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated NaHCO₃ and brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

General Procedure C: Bromoetherification of Methoxystyrene.

To a -78°C solution of styrene (1 equiv.) and alcohol (2 equiv.) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.25 M) was added *N*-bromosuccinimide (1.5 equiv.). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to ambient temperature and was stirred for 16 hours. The reaction was quenched with saturated Na₂S₂O₄ and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

General Procedure D: Bromination of Allylic and Homoallylic Alcohols.

To a 0°C solution of alcohol (1 equiv.) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 M) was added phosphorus tribromide (0.5 equiv.) dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour, and was then quenched with H₂O. The aqueous layer was back extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x) and the combined organic layers were washed with saturated NaHCO₃ and brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography or distillation.

General Procedure E: Alkylation of Alkyl Sulfonamides.

To a solution of sulfonamide (1 equiv.) in acetone (0.5 M) was added allylic or homoallylic bromide (1.5 equiv.), K₂CO₃ (1.5 equiv.), and KI (0.1 equiv.). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux and stirred for 16 hours. The reaction was quenched with H₂O and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3x). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

General Procedure F: Bromination of Primary and Secondary Alcohols.

To a 0°C solution of triphenylphosphine (3 equiv.) in THF (0.25 M) was added CBr₄ (3 equiv.). This solution was stirred at 0°C for 5 minutes until the solution turned bright yellow. Alcohol (1 equiv.) was then added dropwise, and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to ambient temperature and was stirred for 16 hours. The reaction was quenched with H₂O and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3x). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

General Procedure G: Alkylation of Allylic and Homoallylic Sulfonamides.

To a solution of allylic or homoallylic sulfonamide (1 equiv.) in MeCN (0.5 M) was added alkyl bromide (10 equiv.), and Cs₂CO₃ (1.5 equiv.). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux and stirred for 72 hours. The reaction was quenched with H₂O and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3x). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

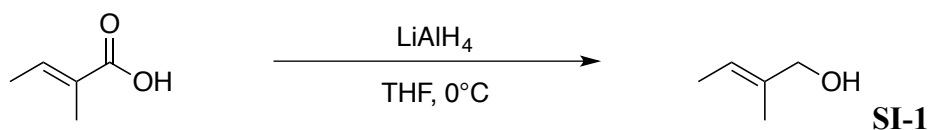
General Procedure H: Alkylation of α -Aryl Acetates.

To a 0°C solution of Pr_2NH (1.1 equiv.) in THF (0.25 M) was added $n\text{BuLi}$ (1.1 equiv.). This solution was stirred for 15 minutes and then cooled to -78°C. α -Aryl acetate (1 equiv.) was then added dropwise, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at -78°C. Alkyl bromide (1.2 equiv.) and HMPA (0.6 equiv.) were then added and the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 16 hours. The reaction was quenched with saturated NH_4Cl and the aqueous layer was extracted with 1:1 hexanes : ethyl acetate (3x). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

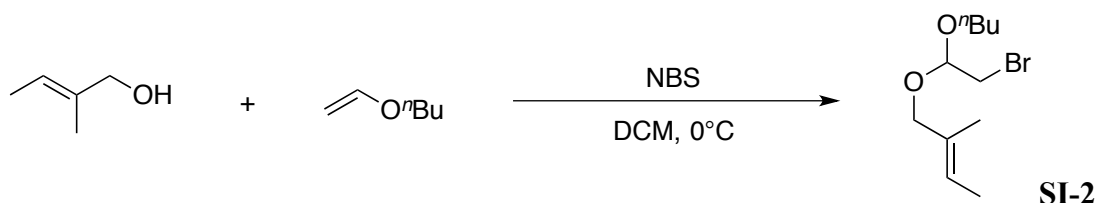
General Procedure I: Alternative Bromination Method for Primary Alcohols.

To a 0°C solution of triphenylphosphine (1.6 equiv.) and imidazole (1.5 equiv.) in DCM (0.5 M) was added Br_2 (1.5 equiv.). This solution was stirred at 0°C for 5 minutes until a color change had occurred. Alcohol (1 equiv.) was then added dropwise, and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to ambient temperature and was stirred for 16 hours. The reaction was quenched with H_2O and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et_2O (3x). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$, brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

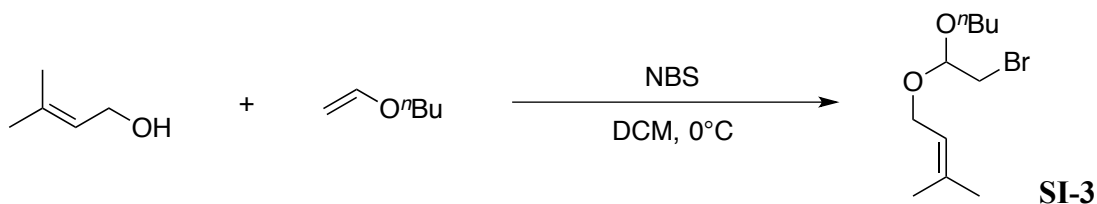
Experimental Data



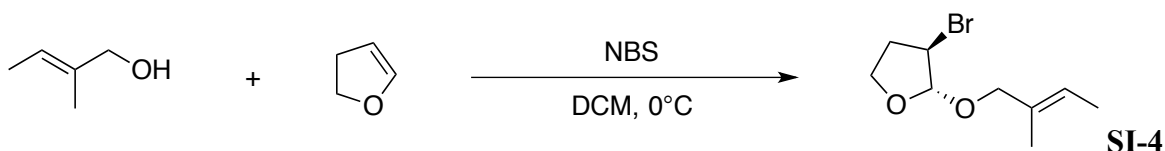
(SI-1): *trans*-2-Methyl-2-buten-1-ol. *trans*-2-Methyl-2-butenoic acid (20 g, 200 mmol) was reduced by LiAlH₄ (7.6 g, 200 mmol) according to General Procedure A. The crude product was purified by distillation to provide alcohol **SI-1** as a clear oil (7.5 g, 46% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹



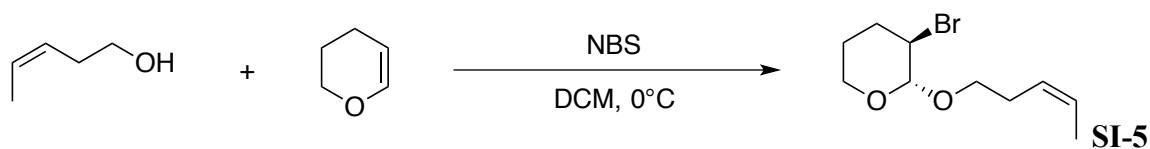
(SI-2): 2-Bromoethanal butyl tiglic acetal. *n*-Butyl vinyl ether (2.8 g, 27.9 mmol) was bromoetherified by alcohol **SI-1** (2.0 g, 23.2 mmol) according to General Procedure B. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide bromide **SI-2** as a clear oil (4.4 g, 72% Yield). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.54 (m, 1H), 4.68 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 3.95 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (m, 1H), 3.52 (m, 1H), 3.39 (m, 2H), 1.70 (s, 3H), 1.65 (m, 3H), 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.41 (m, 2H), 1.94 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 132.21, 123.57, 100.54, 73.07, 66.37, 31.78, 31.77, 19.29, 13.85, 13.76, 13.24. HRMS (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₁H₂₁BrO₂H]⁺ 266.0837, found 266.1209.



(SI-3): 2-Bromoethanal butyl prenyl acetal. *n*-Butyl vinyl ether (2.3 g, 23.2 mmol) was bromoetherified by 3-methyl-2-buten-1-ol (2.4 g, 27.8 mmol) according to General Procedure B. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide bromide **SI-3** as a clear oil (5.0 g, 81% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.²

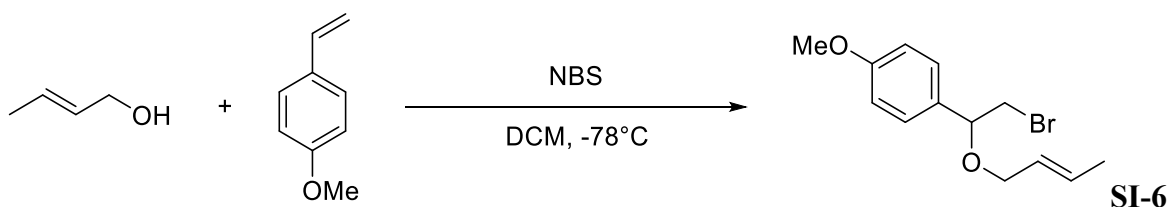


(SI-4): *trans*-3-Bromo-2-(((*E*)-2-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)oxy)tetrahydrofuran. Dihydrofuran (3.9 g, 55.7 mmol) was bromoetherified by alcohol **SI-1** (4.0 g, 46.5 mmol) according to General Procedure B. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide bromide **SI-4** as a clear oil (4.3 g, 40% Yield). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.51 (m, 1H), 5.20 (s, 1H), 4.23 (dd, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (td, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 2.64 (m, 1H), 2.20 (m, 1H), 1.63 (s, 3H), 1.62 (s, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 131.95, 123.26, 107.37, 73.15, 66.50, 50.09, 33.85, 33.85, 13.55, 13.14. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₉H₁₅BrO₂]-Br 155.1072, found 155.1065.

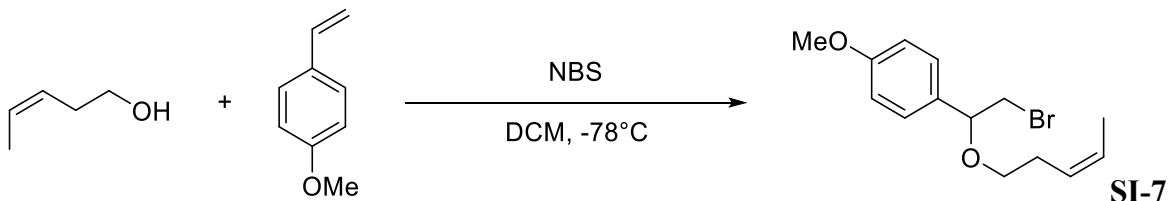


(SI-5): *trans*-3-Bromo-2-(((*Z*)-3-pentene-1-yl)oxy)tetrahydropyran. Dihydropyran (3.5 g, 41.8 mmol) was bromoetherified by *cis*-3-penten-1-ol (3.0 g, 34.8 mmol) according to General Procedure B. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (10:1) to provide bromide **SI-5** as a clear oil (6.9 g, 80% Yield). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.57 (m, 1H), 5.44 (m, 1H), 4.63 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (m, 1H), 3.94 (m, 1H), 3.78 (m, 1H), 3.59 (m, 1H), 3.51 (m, 1H), 2.39 (m, 3H), 1.94 (m, 2H), 1.65 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.56

(m, 1H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 126.08, 126.06, 101.09, 67.90, 62.59, 49.51, 30.19, 27.37, 23.38, 12.90. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{BrO}_2\text{H}]^+$ 249.0569, found 250.0899.

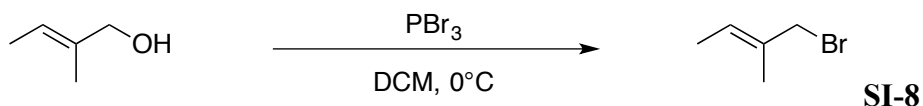


(SI-6): 1-(But-2-enyl)oxy-2-bromo-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethane. *para*-Methoxystyrene (2.0 g, 14.9 mmol) was bromoetherified by *trans*-2-buten-1-ol (2.2 g, 29.8 mmol) according to General Procedure C. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide bromide **SI-6** as a clear oil (1.0 g, 25% Yield, 9:1 E:Z). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.28 (m, 2H), 6.93 (m, 2H), 5.69 (m, 1H), 5.62 (m, 1H), 4.52 (m, 1H), 3.93 (m, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.57 (m, 1H), 3.46 (m, 1H), 1.73 (m, 2.7H), 1.59 (m, 0.3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 159.58, 131.35, 129.90, 128.06, 128.04, 127.11, 113.92, 78.00, 69.62, 55.21, 36.57, 17.77. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}\text{BrO}_2]\text{-HBr}$ 204.1150, found 204.1141.

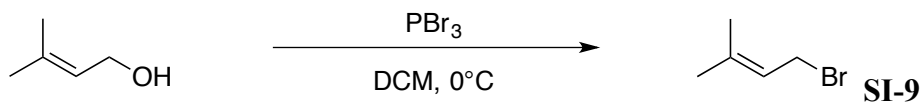


(SI-7): 1-(Pent-3-enyl)oxy-2-bromo-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethane. *para*-Methoxystyrene (1.6 mL, 12 mmol) was bromoetherified by *cis*-3-penten-1-ol (2.5 mL, 24 mmol) according to General Procedure C. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (30:1) to provide bromide **SI-7** as a clear oil (1.4 g, 39% Yield). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.76 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.32 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 5.57 (m, 1H), 5.22 (m, 1H), 4.65 (m, 1H), 2.98 (q, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.22 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.57 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 143.34, 136.79, 129.65, 127.67, 127.06, 125.52,

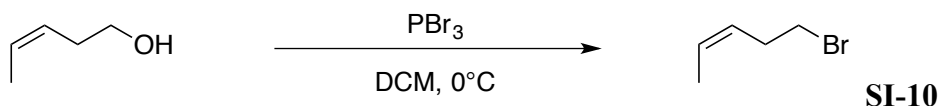
42.60, 26.93, 21.48, 12.87. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[C_{14}H_{19}BrO_2]-HBr$ 218.1307, found 218.1301.



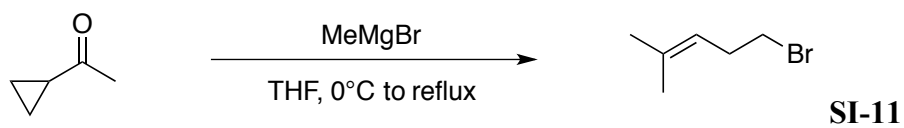
(SI-8): *trans*-1-Bromo-2-methyl-2-butene. Alcohol **SI-1** (22 g, 256 mmol) was brominated with PBr_3 (34.6 g, 128 mmol) according to General Procedure D. The crude product was purified by distillation to provide bromide **SI-8** as a clear oil (26.3 g, 69% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.³



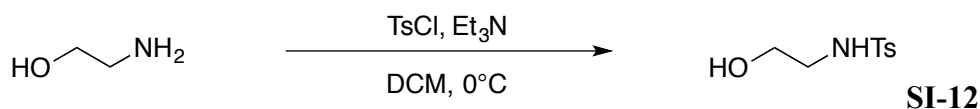
(SI-9): 1-Bromo-3-methyl-2-butene. 3-methyl-2-buten-1-ol (21.5 g, 250 mmol) was brominated with PBr_3 (33.8 g, 125 mmol) according to General Procedure D. The crude product was purified by distillation to provide bromide **SI-9** as a clear oil (23.1 g, 62% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.



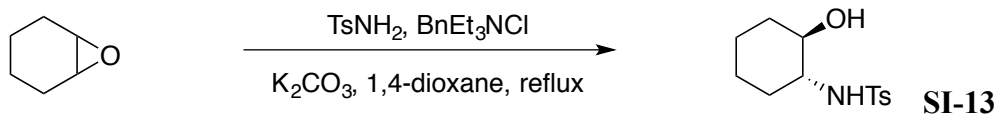
(SI-10): *cis*-1-Bromo-3-pentene. *cis*-3-penten-1-ol (10.0 g, 116 mmol) was brominated with PBr_3 (15.7 g, 58.1 mmol) according to General Procedure D. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide bromide **SI-10** as a clear oil (10.1 g, 59% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.⁴



(SI-11): 1-Bromo-4-methylpent-3-ene. To a 0°C solution of cyclopropyl methyl ketone (16.8 g, 200 mmol, 1 equiv.) in THF (2.0 M) was added MeMgBr (80 mL, 3.0 M in THF, 1.2 equiv.). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux stirred for 20 minutes. The reaction was cooled to 0°C and 2:1 H₂O:H₂SO₄ was added and stirred, warming to room temperature, for 16 hours. The reaction was quenched with H₂O and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3x). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated NaHCO₃ and brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by distillation to provide bromide **SI-11** as a clear oil (10.4g, 33% Yield) All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.⁵

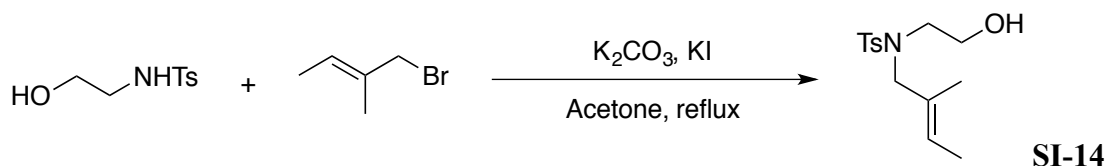


(SI-12): N-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-4-toluenesulfonamide. To a 0°C solution of ethanolamine (5.0 g, 82 mmol, 1 equiv.) and toluenesulfonyl chloride (17.2 g, 90.2 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) in CH₂Cl₂ (180 mL, 0.45 M) was added triethylamine (12.6 mL, 90.2 mmol, 1.1 equiv.). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to ambient temperature and was stirred for 24 hours. The reaction was quenched with H₂O and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product, sulfonamide **SI-12** (17.6 g, 99% Yield), was carried on without further purification. All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.⁶



(SI-13): N-(2-Hydroxycyclohexyl)-4-toluenesulfonamide. To a 0°C solution of cyclohexene oxide (8.0 g, 81.5 mmol, 1 equiv.) in 1,4-dioxane (50 mL, 1.6 M) was added toluenesulfonamide (16.8 g, 97.9 mmol, 1.2 equiv.), K₂CO₃ (1.1 g, 8.2 mmol, 0.1 equiv.), and BnEt₃NCl (1.9 g, 8.2 mmol, 0.1 equiv.). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux and stirred at 96 hours. The reaction was quenched with H₂O and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x). The

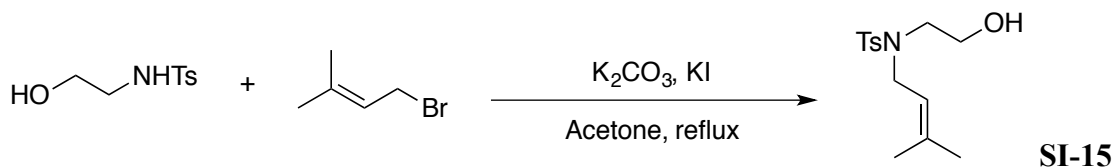
combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) to provide sulfonamide **SI-13** as a clear oil (9.1 g, 42% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.⁷



(SI-14): *N*-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-4-methyl-*N*-((*E*)-2-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)benzene sulfonamide.

Sulfonamide **SI-12** (20 g, 92.9 mmol) was alkylated with bromide **SI-8** (20.8 g, 139 mmol) according to General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) to provide alcohol **SI-14** as a white solid (19.2 g, 73% Yield).

¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.71 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 5.39 (m, 1H), 3.67 (s, 2H), 3.64 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 3.15 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 1.63 (s, 3H), 1.61 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.46, 135.76, 131.11, 129.69, 127.22, 124.52, 61.16, 58.17, 50.02, 21.48, 13.67, 13.43. HRMS (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₄H₂₁NO₃SNa]⁺ 306.1140, found 306.1136.

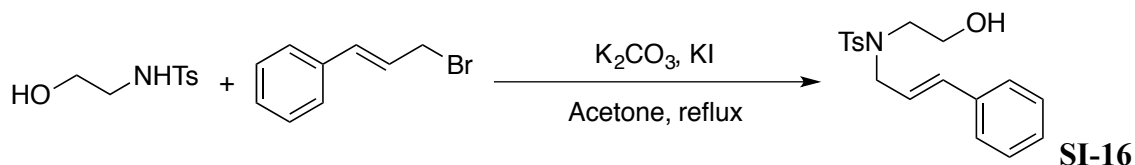


(SI-15): *N*-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-4-methyl-*N*-((*E*)-3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide.

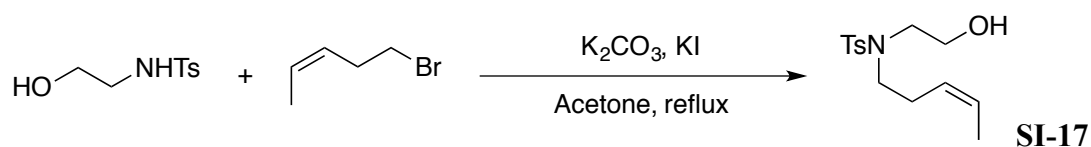
Sulfonamide **SI-12** (15 g, 70 mmol) was alkylated with bromide **SI-9** (15.6 g, 105 mmol) according to General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) to provide alcohol **SI-15** as a white solid (12.3 g, 62% Yield).

¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.71 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 5.03 (m, 1H), 3.84 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.73 (m, 2H), 3.21 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.41 (m, 1H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.63 (s, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.39, 137.55, 136.22, 129.65, 127.24,

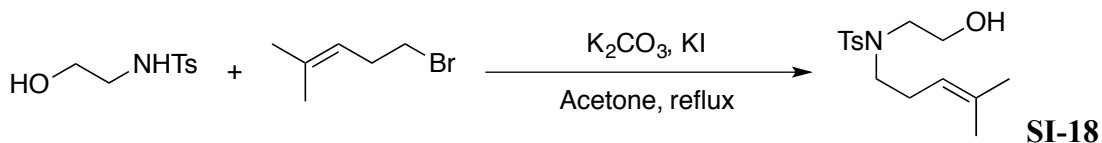
118.71, 61.17, 49.63, 46.92, 25.74, 21.48, 17.77. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[C_{14}H_{21}NO_3SH]^+$ 284.1321, found 284.1314.



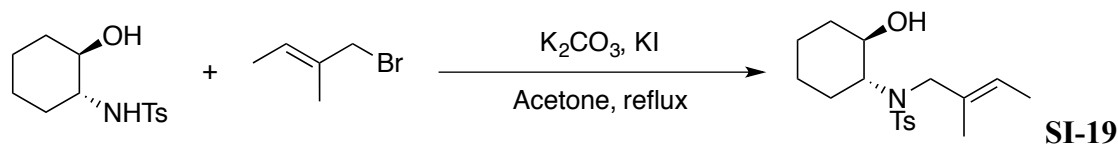
(SI-16): *N*-Cinnamyl-*N*-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide. Sulfonamide **SI-12** (6.0 g, 27.9 mmol) was alkylated with cinnamyl bromide (8.2 g, 41.8 mmol) according to General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) to provide alcohol **SI-16** as a thick brown sludge (5.8 g, 63% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.⁸



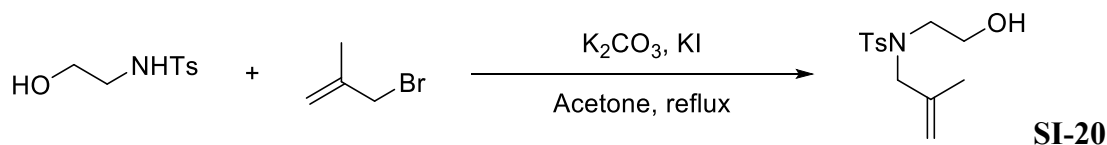
(SI-17): *N*-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-4-methyl-*N*-((Z)-pent-3-en-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide. Sulfonamide **SI-12** (1.7 g, 8.0 mmol) was alkylated with bromide **SI-10** (2.0 g, 13 mmol) according to General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) to provide alcohol **SI-17** as a white solid (1.2 g, 53% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.71 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 5.56 (m, 1H), 5.32 (m, 1H), 3.77 (t, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.25 (m, 2H), 3.17 (m, 2H), 2.57 (bs, 1H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.32 (q, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.60 (dd, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1.2 Hz, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 143.47, 135.85, 129.70, 127.17, 126.88, 125.73, 61.24, 50.98, 49.37, 37.61, 26.59, 21.44, 12.87. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[C_{14}H_{21}NO_3SH]^+$ 284.1321, found 284.1316.



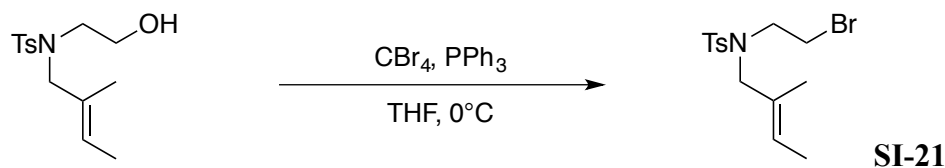
(SI-18): *N*-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-4-methyl-*N*-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide. Sulfonamide **SI-12** (5.4 g, 25 mmol) was alkylated with bromide **SI-11** (6.0 g, 37 mmol) according to General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) to provide alcohol **SI-18** as a white solid (5.1 g, 68% Yield). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.73 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.04 (m, 1H), 3.77 (m, 2H), 3.26 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 3.15 (m, 2H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.26 (m, 2H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.61 (s, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.44, 135.94, 134.78, 129.71, 127.22, 119.80, 61.30, 50.97, 49.64, 27.75, 25.65, 21.47, 17.80. HRMS (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₅H₂₂NO₃SNa]⁺ 320.1297, found 320.1289.



(SI-19): *N*-(2-Hydroxycyclohexyl)-4-methyl-*N*-((*E*)-2-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide. Sulfonamide **SI-13** (6.0 g, 22.4 mmol) was alkylated with bromide **SI-8** (5.0 g, 33.6 mmol) according to General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate/methylene chloride (4:2:1) to provide alcohol **SI-19** as a pale yellow oil (4.8 g, 64% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.⁹

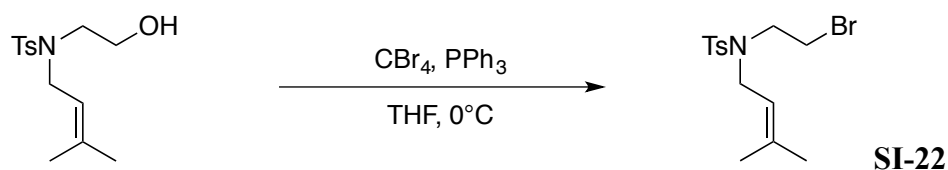


(SI-20): *N*-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methyl-*N*-(2-methylallyl)benzenesulfonamide. Sulfonamide **SI-12** (2.0 g, 9.3 mmol) was alkylated with 3-bromo-2-methylpropene (1.4 mL, 14 mmol) according to General Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (2:1) to provide alcohol **SI-20** as a white solid (1.4 g, 56% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹⁰



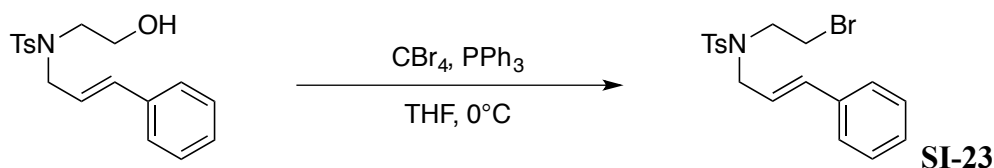
(SI-21): (E)-N-(2-Bromoethyl)-4-methyl-N-((E)-2-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide.

Alcohol **SI-14** (7.5 g, 26.5 mmol) was brominated with CBr_4 (26.3 g, 79.4 mmol) according to General Procedure F. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide bromide **SI-21** as a white solid (6.4 g, 70% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹¹

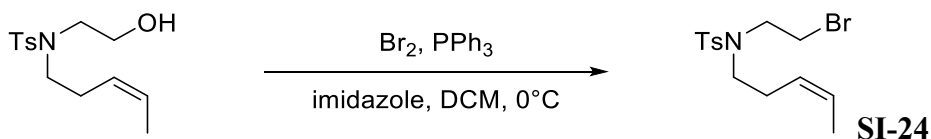


(SI-22): N-(2-Bromoethyl)-4-methyl-N-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide.

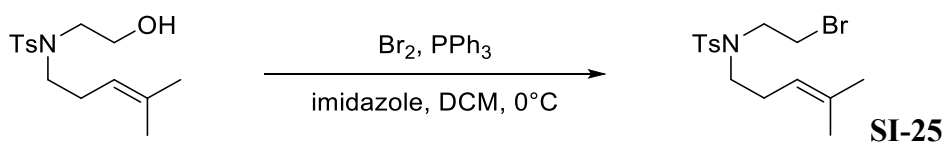
Alcohol **SI-15** (2.5 g, 8.8 mmol) was brominated with CBr_4 (8.8 g, 26.5 mmol) according to General Procedure F. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide bromide **SI-22** as a white solid (2.1 g, 69% Yield). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.71 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.33, (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 5.03 (m, 1H), 3.82 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.46 (m, 2H), 3.39 (m, 2H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 1.71 (s, 3H), 1.65 (s, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 143.49, 138.07, 136.37, 129.73, 127.16, 118.59, 48.81, 46.67, 29.61, 25.80, 21.52, 17.78. HRMS (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{BrNO}_2\text{SH}]^+$ 346.0477, found 346.0470.



(SI-23): *N*-Cinnamyl-*N*-(2-bromoethyl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide. Alcohol **SI-16** (3.0 g, 9.1 mmol) was brominated with CBr₄ (9.0 g, 27.2 mmol) according to General Procedure F. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide bromide **SI-23** as a white solid (2.6 g, 72% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹²

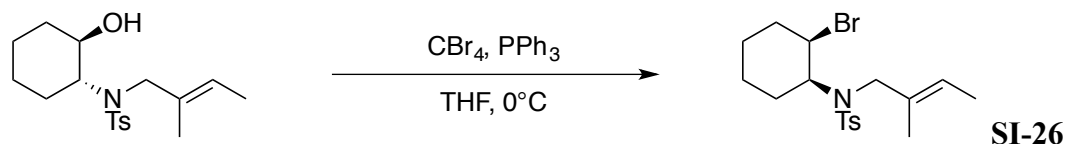


(SI-24): *N*-(2-Bromoethyl)-4-methyl-*N*-((*Z*)-pent-3-en-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide. Alcohol **SI-17** (0.9 g, 3.0 mmol) was brominated with Br₂ (0.23 mL, 4.5 mmol) according to General Procedure I. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (10:1) to provide bromide **SI-24** as a white solid (0.53 g, 50% Yield). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.73 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.58 (m, 1H), 5.31 (m, 1H), 3.49 (m, 4H), 3.18 (m, 2H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.33 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.63 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.62, 136.17, 129.82, 129.79, 127.14, 127.04, 125.49, 50.15, 49.15, 29.45, 26.83, 21.53, 12.96. HRMS (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₄H₂₁BrNO₂S]⁺ 346.0477, found 346.0470.



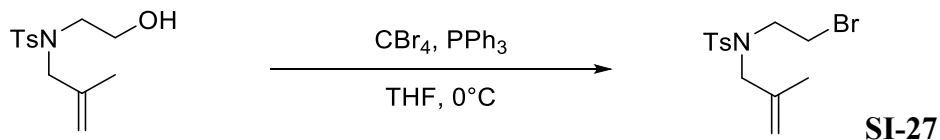
(SI-25): *N*-(2-Bromoethyl)-4-methyl-*N*-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide. Alcohol **SI-18** (1.5 g, 5 mmol) was brominated with Br₂ (0.38 mL, 7.5 mmol) according to General Procedure I. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (6:1) to provide bromide **SI-25** as a white solid (1.1 g, 61% Yield). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.72 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.01 (m, 1H), 3.48 (m, 2H), 3.48 (m, 2H), 3.14 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.25 (q, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.61 (s, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.54, 136.22, 134.85, 129.78, 127.13,

119.59, 50.07, 49.33, 29.45, 27.95, 25.69, 21.52, 17.86. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{22}\text{BrNO}_2\text{SH}]^+$ 360.0633, found 360.0630.



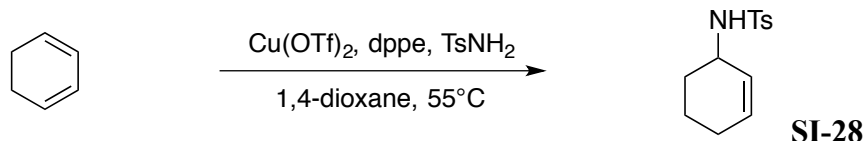
(SI-26): *N*-(2-Bromocyclohexyl)-4-methyl-*N*-(2-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide.

Alcohol **SI-19** (2.5 g, 7.4 mmol) was brominated with CBr₄ (7.4 g, 22.2 mmol) according to General Procedure F. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate/methylene chloride (8:4:1) to provide bromide **SI-26** as a thick orange oil (2.4 g, 82% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.70 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.43 (m, 1H), 4.68 (m, 1H), 4.01 (m, 1H), 3.98 (m, 1H), 3.50 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.06 (m, 1H), 1.95 (m, 2H), 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.72 (m, 2H), 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.58 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 3H), 1.56 (s, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.03, 138.50, 132.50, 129.41, 127.17, 121.65, 60.29, 59.89, 52.33, 35.02, 26.16, 25.84, 21.56, 19.84, 14.01, 13.30. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{26}\text{BrNO}_2\text{SH}]^+$ 400.0946, found 400.0938.

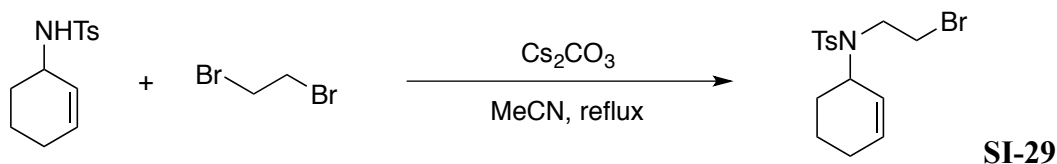


(SI-27): *N*-(2-bromoethyl)-4-methyl-*N*-(2-methylallyl)benzenesulfonamide.

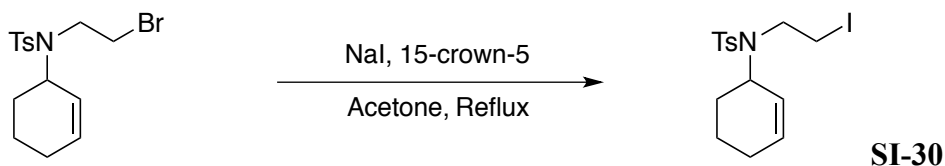
Alcohol **SI-20** (1.0 g, 3.7 mmol) was brominated with CBr₄ (3.7 g, 11.1 mmol) according to General Procedure F. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (10:1) to provide bromide **SI-27** as a colorless oil (580 mg, 48% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.73 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.97 (s, 1H), 4.92 (s, 1H), 3.71 (s, 2H), 3.44 (m, 2H), 3.39 (m, 2H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 1.76 (s, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.72, 140.48, 136.04, 129.86, 127.19, 115.45, 55.92, 49.55, 28.99, 21.59, 19.78.



(SI-28): *N*-Cyclohex-2-enyl-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide. To a solution of Cu(OTf)_2 (1.1 g, 3.1 mmol, 5 mol %) in 1,4-dioxane (100 mL, 0.6 M) was added dppe (1.2 g, 3.1 mmol, 5 mol %). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 10 minutes at room temperature. Cyclohexadiene (5.0 g, 62 mmol) and toluenesulfonamide (16.1 g, 94 mmol) were then added, and the reaction mixture was heated to 55°C and stirred at 16 hours. The reaction was quenched with H_2O and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et_2O (3x). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (4:1) to provide sulfonamide **SI-28** as white solid (5.8 g, 37% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹¹

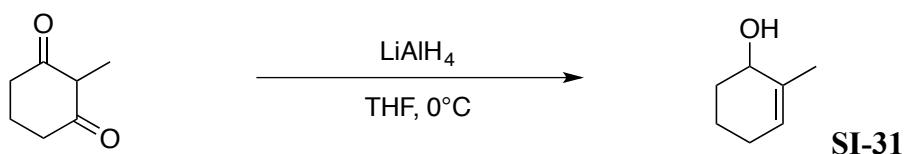


(SI-29): *N*-(2-Bromoethyl)-*N*-(cyclohex-2-en-1-yl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide. Sulfonamide **SI-28** (3.0 g, 11.9 mmol) was alkylated with 1,2-dibromoethane (22.6 g, 119 mmol) according to General Procedure G. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (6:1) to provide bromide **SI-29** as a white solid (1.5 g, 35% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹¹

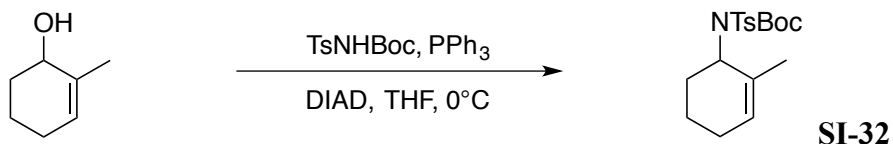


(SI-30): *N*-(2-Iodoethyl)-*N*-(cyclohex-2-en-1-yl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide. To a solution of bromide **SI-29** (5.0 g, 14.0 mmol, 1 equiv.) in acetone (60 mL, 0.3 M) was added NaI (6.3 g,

41.9 mmol, 3 equiv.) and 15-crown-5 (310 mg, 1.4 mmol, 0.1 equiv.). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux and stirred at 42 hours. The reaction was quenched with H₂O and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3x). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated Na₂S₂O₃ and brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide sulfonamide **SI-30** as white solid (4.2 g, 74% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹¹

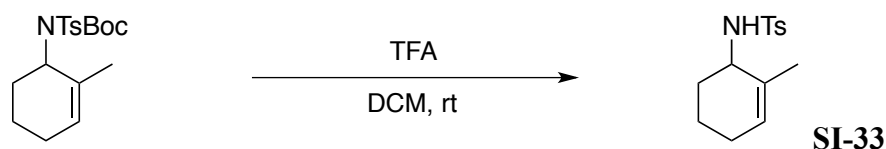


(SI-31): 2-Methylcyclohex-2-en-1-ol. To a 0°C solution of 2-methyl-1,3-cyclohexadione (15.1 g, 120 mmol, 1 equiv.) in Et₂O (0.5 M) was added LiAlH₄ (11.4 g, 300 mmol, 2.5 equiv.). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to ambient temperature and was stirred for 16 hours. The reaction was cooled to 0°C and diluted with Et₂O. This mixture was quenched successively with H₂O (12 mL), 15% aqueous NaOH (24 mL), and H₂O (36 mL). The quenched reaction mixture was allowed to warm to ambient temperature and was stirred for 30 minutes. MgSO₄ was added to this crude mixture, it was stirred for 30 more minutes. Aluminum and magnesium solids were removed by filtration and the crude product was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by distillation to provide enol **SI-31** as a clear oil (10.1 g, 75% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹³

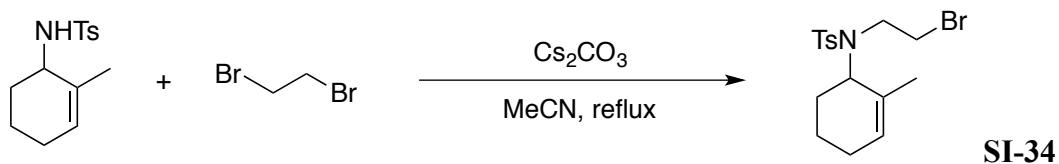


(SI-32): tert-Butyl N-(4-methylbenzenesulfonyl)-N-(2-methylcyclohex-2-en-1-yl)carbamate. To a 0°C solution of enol **SI-31** (8.4 g, 75 mmol, 2 equiv.), TsNHBoc (10.2 g, 37 mmol, 1 equiv.), and PPh₃ (29.5 g, 112.5 mmol, 3 equiv.) in THF (200 mL, 0.2 M) was added DIAD

(19.7 g, 97.5 mmol, 2.6 equiv.). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to ambient temperature and was stirred for 24 hours. The reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure and filtered through silica. The silica plug was flushed with Et₂O (2x) and the combined organics were concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide sulfonamide **SI-32** as a white solid (12.4 g, 90% Yield). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.87 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.54 (m, 1H), 4.99 (m, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.16 (m, 1H), 2.07 (m, 2H), 1.99 (m, 1H), 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.67 (m, 1H), 1.56 (bs, 3H), 1.38 (s, 9H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 150.36, 143.91, 137.36, 132.94, 129.14, 128.07, 124.69, 83.83, 59.28, 29.06, 27.84, 24.79, 22.77, 21.61, 20.33. HRMS (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₉H₂₇NO₄SNa]⁺ 388.1559, found 388.1557.

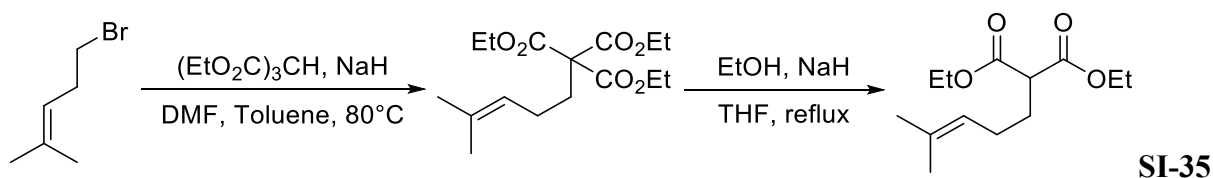


(SI-33): 4-Methyl-N-(2-methyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide. To a solution of sulfonamide **SI-32** (10 g, 27.4 mmol, 1 equiv.) in DCM (70 mL, 0.4 M) was added TFA (15.6 g, 137 mmol, 5 equiv.). The reaction mixture stirred for 16 hours at room temperature. The reaction was quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ and the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (3x). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide sulfonamide **SI-33** as a white solid (7.1 g, 98% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹⁴



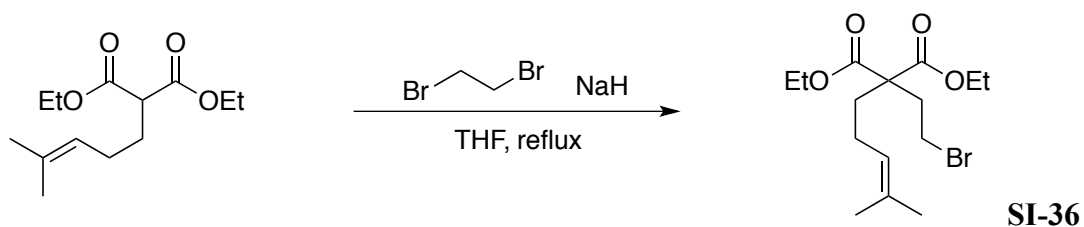
(SI-34): N-(2-Bromoethyl)-N-(2-methylcyclohex-2-en-1-yl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide. Sulfonamide **SI-33** (1.7 g, 6.4 mmol) was alkylated with 1,2-dibromoethane (12 g, 64 mmol) according to General Procedure G. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography

using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide bromide **SI-34** as a white solid (1.1 g, 46% Yield). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.75 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 5.71 (m, 1H), 4.27 (m, 1H), 3.71 (m, 1H), 3.55 (m, 1H), 3.48 (m, 1H), 3.22 (m, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.01 (m, 1H), 1.94 (m, 1H), 1.84 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.52 (m, 3H), 1.28 (s, 3H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.46, 137.51, 131.64, 129.94, 129.71, 127.06, 57.70, 45.89, 30.57, 30.09, 24.94, 21.54, 20.91, 20.60. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₆H₂₂BrNO₂SNa]⁺ 395.0531, found 395.0487.

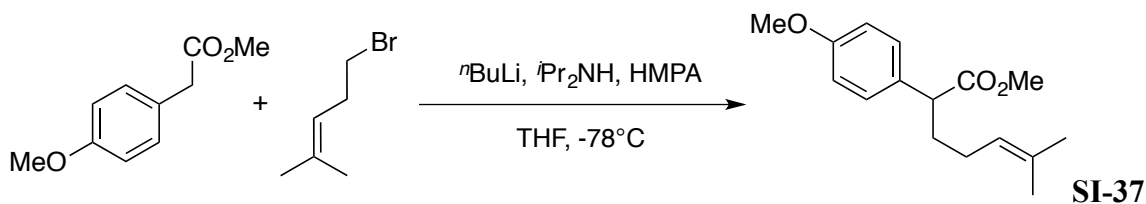


(SI-35): Diethyl 2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)malonate. To a suspension of sodium hydride (0.74 g, 60 %, 18.4 mmol, 1.02 equiv) in 1:1 DMF:Toluene (60 mL, 0.3 M) was added triethyl malonate (4.2 g, 18.0 mmol, 1 equiv). The solution was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature before the addition of bromide **SI-11** (3.0 g, 18.4 mmol, 1.02 equiv). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux and stirred for 20 hours. The reaction was quenched with H₂O, extracted with EtOAc (5x) and washed with H₂O, saturated NaHCO₃, and brine. The organic layer was then dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was then decarboxylated without further purification.

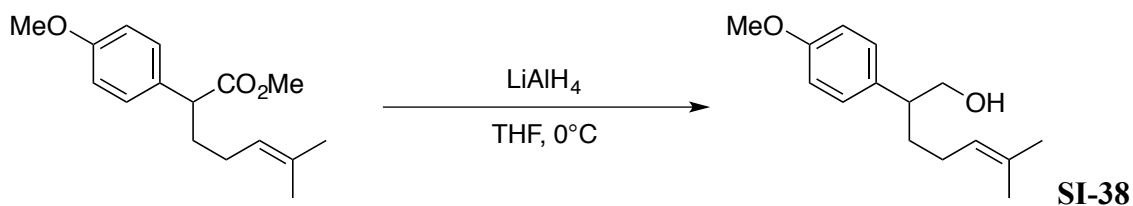
To a suspension of sodium hydride (0.81 g, 60%, 20.2 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in THF (50 mL, 0.4 M) was added ethanol (1.0 g, 22.1 mmol, 1.2 equiv) and stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. Alkyl triester (6.0 g, 18.4 mmol, 1 equiv) was then added, and the solution was heated to reflux and stirred for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with 1N HCl, extracted with Et₂O, and washed with H₂O, saturated NaHCO₃, and brine. The organic layer was then dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide alkylmalonate **SI-35** as a clear oil (2.8 g, 63% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹¹



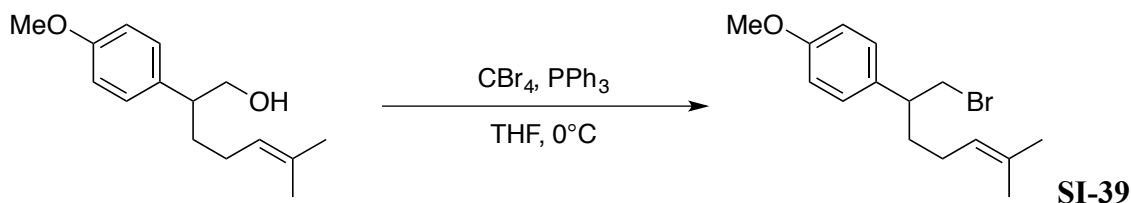
(SI-36): Diethyl 2-(2-bromoethyl)-2-(4-methylpent-3-en-1-yl)malonate. To a suspension of sodium hydride (0.58 g, 60%, 14.5 mmol, 1.3 equiv) in THF (40 mL, 0.3 M) was added diethyl alkylmalonate **SI-35** (2.7 g, 11.1 mmol, 1 equiv). The solution was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature and 1,2-dibromoethane (20.9 g, 111 mmol, 10 equiv) was then added. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux, stirred for 24 hours. The reaction was quenched with H₂O, extracted with Et₂O (3x), washed with brine, Dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide bromide **SI-36** as a clear oil (1.8 g, 46% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹¹



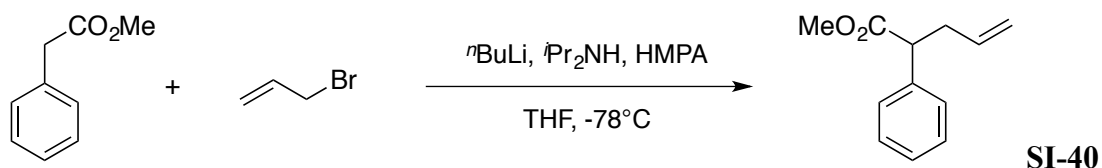
(SI-37): Methyl 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-6-methylhept-5-enoate. Methyl 4-methoxyphenyl acetate (4.0 g, 22.4 mmol) was alkylated with bromide **SI-11** (4.0 g, 26.8 mmol) according to General Procedure F. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide methyl ester **SI-37** as a clear oil (5.1 g, 91% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹¹



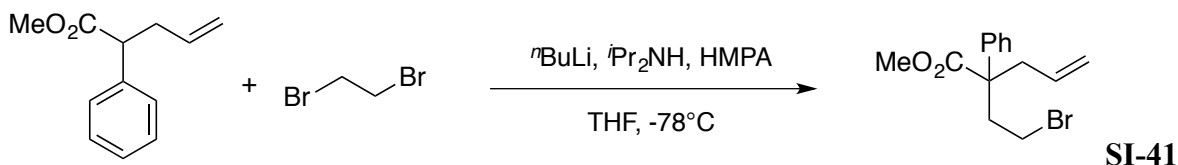
(SI-38): 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-6-methylhept-5-enol. Methyl ester **SI-37** (5.0 g, 20.1 mmol) was reduced by LiAlH₄ (1.5 g, 40.2 mmol) according to General Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (3:1) to provide alcohol **SI-38** as a clear oil (2.2 g, 50% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹¹



(SI-39): 1-(1-Bromo-6-methylhept-5-en-2-yl)-4-methoxybenzene. Alcohol **SI-38** (1.5 g, 6.4 mmol) was brominated with CBr₄ (6.4 g, 19.2 mmol) according to General Procedure F. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide bromide **SI-39** as a clear oil (1.6 g, 84% Yield). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.09 (m, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.54 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.92 (m, 1H), 1.94 (m, 1H), 1.87 (m, 2H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.49 (s, 3H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.44, 134.18, 132.15, 128.63, 123.66, 113.84, 55.19, 46.62, 39.48, 34.18, 25.71, 25.69, 17.70. HRMS (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₅H₂₁BrOH]⁺ 297.0854, found 297.0672.



(SI-40): Methyl allylphenylacetate. Methyl phenylacetate (3.8 g, 25.5 mmol) was alkylated with allyl bromide (3.7 g, 30.7 mmol) according to General Procedure H. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide methyl ester **SI-40** as a clear oil (4.1 g, 85% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹⁵



(SI-41): Methyl allyl(2-bromoethyl)phenylacetate. Methyl ester **SI-40** (3.8 g, 20 mmol) was alkylated with dibromoethane (4.5 g, 24 mmol) according to General Procedure H. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide bromide **SI-41** as a clear oil (3.7 g, 62% Yield). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (m, 1H), 7.25 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 5.61 (m, 1H), 5.15 (m, 2H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.24 (m, 1H), 3.14 (m, 1H), 2.88 (m, 1H), 2.75 (m, 1H), 2.65 (m, 1H), 2.54 (m, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 174.67, 140.51, 132.78, 128.70, 127.29, 126.16, 119.17, 54.50, 52.29, 39.98, 38.83, 27.86. HRMS (ESI): Calculated for [C₁₄H₁₇BrO₂H]⁺ 297.0490, found 297.1085.

Palladium-Catalyzed Cross-Coupling Reactions

Cross-Coupling Procedure A: 5-Membered Ring Formation

To a one-dram vial in a glove box under argon atmosphere was added primary or secondary bromide (1.0 mmol, 1 equiv) dissolved in PhCF₃ (0.25 M). [Pd(allyl)Cl]₂ (5 mol%), dtbpf (20 mol%), and Et₃N (2 equiv.) were then added. The reaction vial was removed from the glove box and heated to 100°C, stirring for 3-24 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to ambient temperature, was quenched with 1N HCl and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

Cross-Coupling Procedure B: Reaction with Terminal Alkenes

To a one-dram vial in a glove box under argon atmosphere was added primary or secondary bromide (1.0 mmol, 1 equiv) dissolved in PhCF₃ (0.25 M). [Pd(allyl)Cl]₂ (5 mol%), dtbpf (20 mol%), and DBU (2 equiv.) were then added. The reaction vial was removed from the glove box and heated to 100°C, stirring for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to ambient temperature, was quenched with 1N HCl and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

Cross-Coupling Procedure C: 6-Membered Ring Formation

To a one-dram vial in a glove box under argon atmosphere was added primary or secondary bromide (1.0 mmol, 1 equiv) dissolved in PhCF₃ (0.25 M). [Pd(allyl)Cl]₂ (5 mol%), dtbpf (20 mol%), and Cy₂NMe (2 equiv.) were then added. The reaction vial was removed from the glove box and heated to 120°C, stirring for 16-48 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to ambient temperature, was quenched with 1N HCl and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

Cross-Coupling Procedure D: Intermolecular Alkyl Mizoroki-Heck

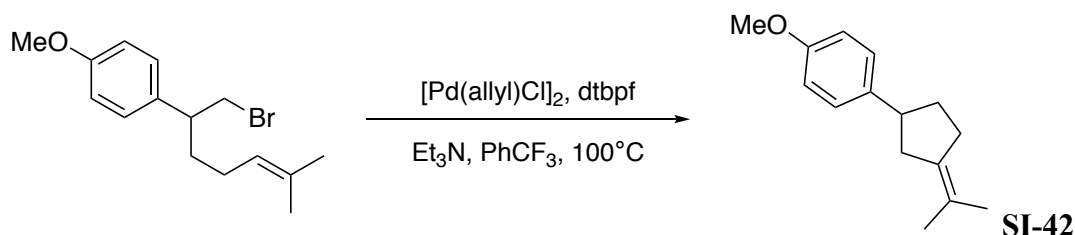
To a one-dram vial in a glove box under argon atmosphere was added primary or secondary bromide (0.25 mmol, 1 equiv) dissolved in PhCF₃ (0.25 M). [Pd(allyl)Cl]₂ (5 mol%), dtbpf (20

mol%), styrene (3 equiv.) and Cy_2NH (2 equiv.) were then added. The reaction vial was removed from the glove box and heated to 100°C , stirring for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to ambient temperature, was quenched with 1N HCl and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et_2O . The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated.

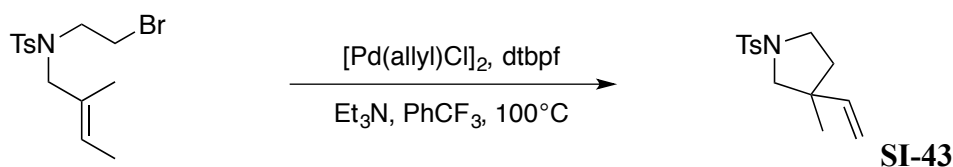
Cross-Coupling Procedure E: Atom-Transfer Radical Cyclization

To a one-dram vial in a glove box under argon atmosphere was added primary or secondary bromide (0.125 mmol, 1 equiv) dissolved in PhCF_3 (0.25 M). $[\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}]_2$ (5 mol%), dtbpf (20 mol%), and Et_3N (0.5 equiv.) were then added. The reaction vial was removed from the glove box and heated to 80°C , stirring for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to ambient temperature, was quenched with 1N HCl and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et_2O . The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography.

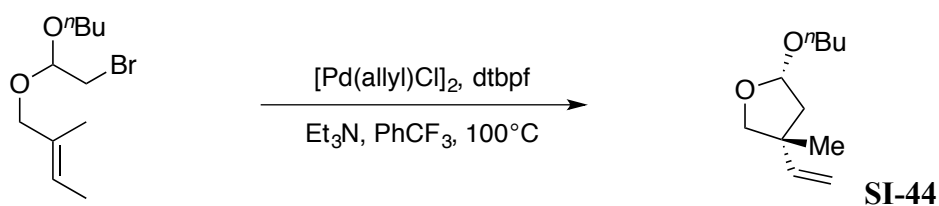
Experimental Data



(SI-42): 1-methoxy-4-(3-(propan-2-ylidene)cyclopentyl)benzene. Primary bromide **SI-39** was made to react with $[\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide Heck product **SI-42** as a yellow oil (195.3 mg, 90% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹¹

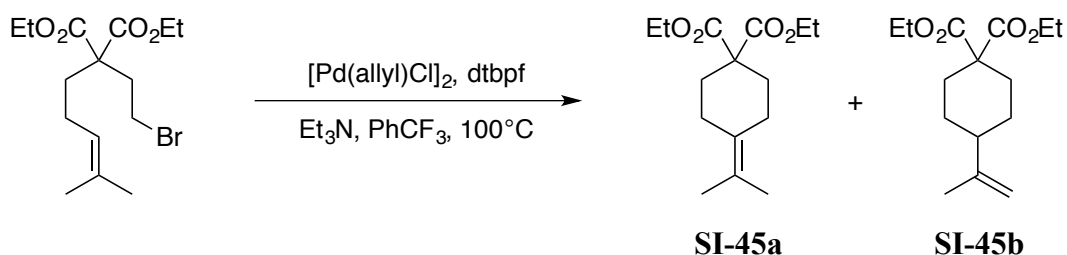


(SI-43): 3-methyl-1-tosyl-3-vinylpyrrolidine. Primary bromide **SI-21** was made to react with $[\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide Heck product **SI-43** as a yellow solid (213.6 mg, 80% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹¹

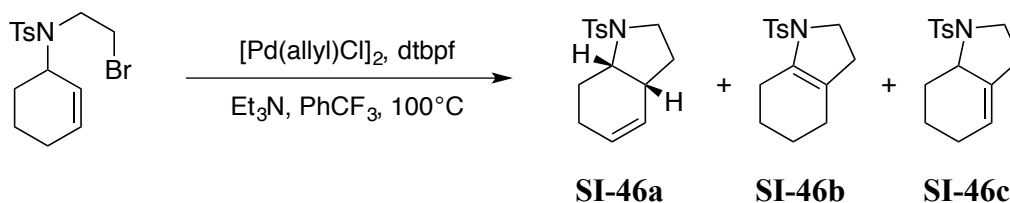


(SI-44): 2-butoxy-4-methyl-4-vinyltetrahydrofuran. Primary bromide **SI-2** was made to react with $[\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide Heck product **SI-**

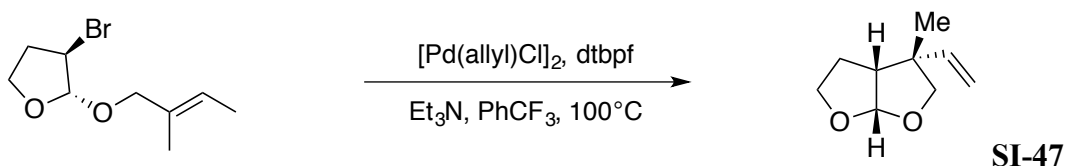
44 as a yellow oil (134.4 mg, 73% Yield, 89:11 dr). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹¹



(SI-45): Diethyl 4-(propan-2-ylidene)cyclohexane-1,1-dicarboxylate. Primary bromide **SI-36** was made to react with $[\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide Heck products **SI-45a** and **SI-45b** as a yellow oil (221.1 mg, 82% Yield, 4.3:1 rr). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹¹

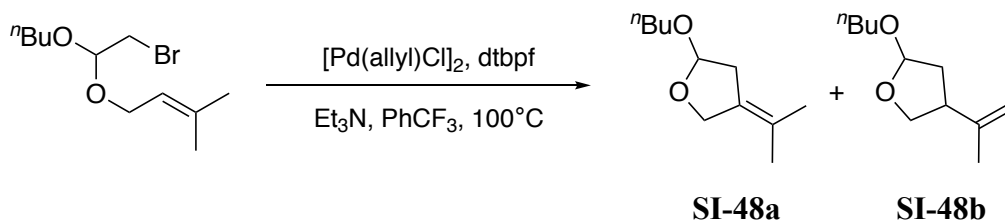


(SI-46): 1-tosyl-2,3,3a,6,7,7a-hexahydro-1H-indole. Primary bromide **SI-29** was made to react with $[\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide Heck products **SI-46a**, **SI-46b**, and **SI-46c** as a yellow solid (214.5 mg, 77% Yield, 7.2:3:1 rr). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹¹

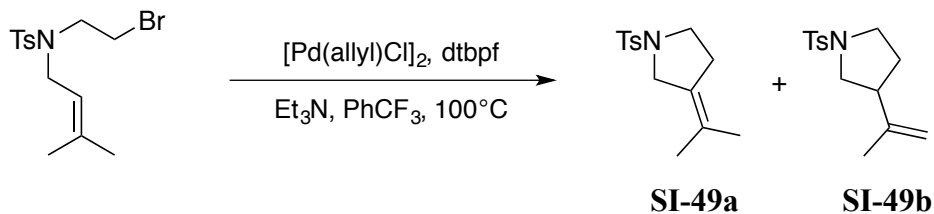


(SI-47): 3-methyl-3-vinylhexahydrofuro[2,3-*b*]furan. Secondary bromide **SI-4** was made to react with $[\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure A. The product was

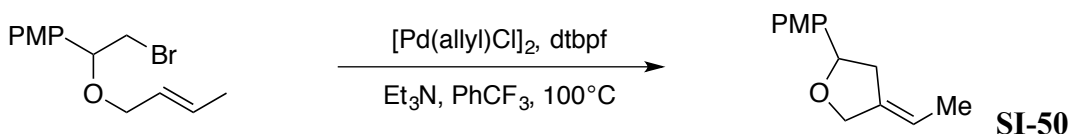
found to decompose after prolonged contact with silica. The crude reaction mixture was dissolved in Et₂O and flushed multiple times through silica gel until no residue or color remained in the silica, providing Heck product **SI-47** as a red oil (143.6 mg, 93% Yield >95:5 dr). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹¹



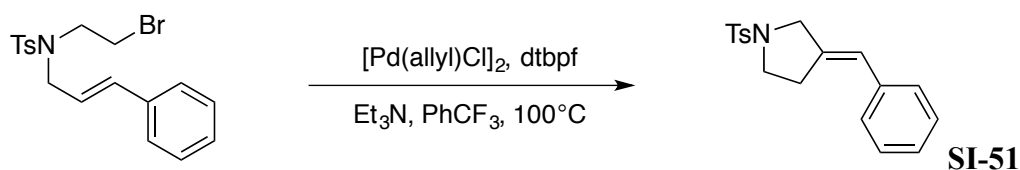
(SI-48): 2-butoxy-4-(propan-2-ylidene)tetrahydrofuran. Primary bromide **SI-3** was made to react with [Pd(allyl)Cl]₂ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (40:1) to provide Heck products **SI-48a** and **SI-48b** as a yellow oil (158.3 mg, 86% Yield, 17:1 rr). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.^{2,16}



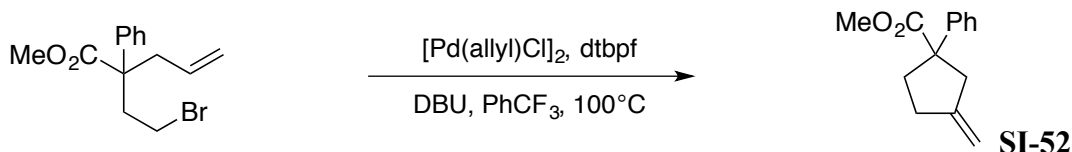
(SI-49): 3-(propan-2-ylidene)-1-tosylpyrrolidine. Primary bromide **SI-22** was made to react with [Pd(allyl)Cl]₂ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide Heck products **SI-49a** and **SI-49b** as a yellow oil (214.1 mg, 81% Yield, 6.0:1 dr). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹⁷



(SI-50): 4-ethylidene-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)tetrahydrofuran. Primary bromide **SI-6** was made to react with $[\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide Heck product **SI-50** as a light yellow oil (144.2 mg, 71% Yield, 1:1 E:Z). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.33 (m, 2H), 6.91 (m, 2H), 5.43 (m, 1H), 4.89 (m, 1H), 4.60 (m, 1H), 4.39 (m, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 2.88 (m, 1H), 2.58-2.39 (m, 1H), 1.65 (m, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 159.00, 139.29, 134.08, 133.79, 127.28, 127.26, 114.48, 113.70, 1113.67, 55.22, 40.89, 37.38, 15.07, 14.54. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2\text{Na}]^+$ 227.1048, found 227.1562.

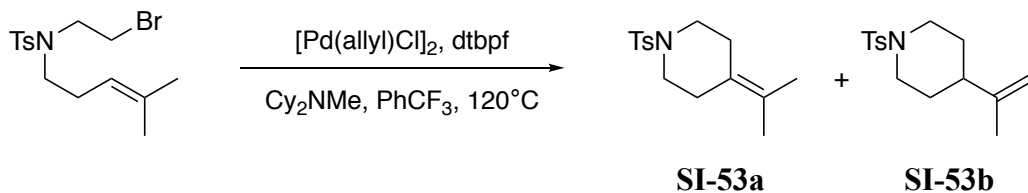


(SI-51): 3-benzylidene-1-tosylpyrrolidine. Primary bromide **SI-23** was made to react with $[\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide Heck product **SI-51** as a light yellow oil (202.7 mg, 65% Yield, 1:1 E:Z). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹⁸

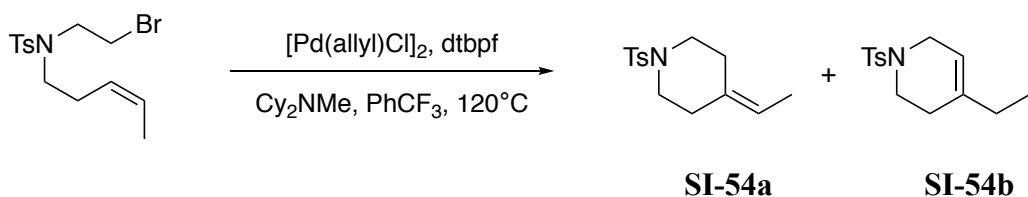


(SI-52): Methyl 3-methylene-1-phenylcyclopentane-1-carboxylate. Primary bromide **SI-41** was made to react with $[\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure B. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide Heck product **SI-52** as a yellow oil (140.0 mg, 65% Yield). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.41 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.36 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.28 (m, 1H), 5.03 (s, 1H), 4.93 (s, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 3.35 (d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.79 (m, 2H), 2.46 (m, 2H), 3.07 (m, 1H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 175.65, 149.08, 142.26, 128.33, 126.93, 126.59, 106.75, 58.05,

52.40, 43.09, 35.80, 30.53. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[C_{14}H_{16}O_2H]^+$ 217.1229, found 217.1220.

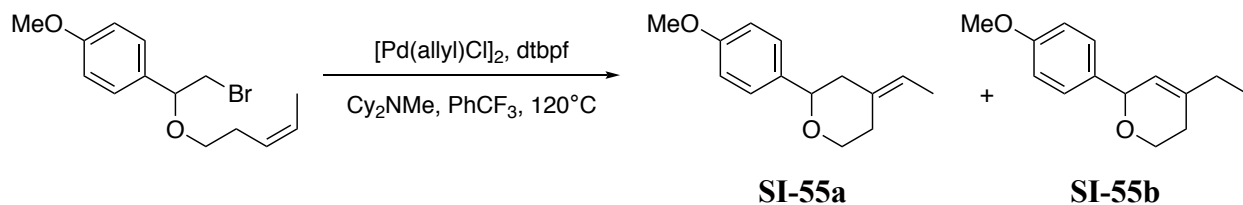


(SI-53): 4-(propan-2-ylidene)-1-tosylpiperidine. Primary bromide **SI-25** was made to react with $[Pd(allyl)Cl]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure C, stirring for 16 hours. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide Heck products **SI-53a** and **SI-53b** as a yellow solid (255.7 mg, 92% Yield, 1.9:1 rr). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.64 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.71 (s, 0.5H), 4.65 (s, 0.5H), 3.84 (m, 1H), 3.85 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 4H), 2.43 (s, 1.5H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.36 (t, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 4H), 2.24 (m, 1H), 1.75 (m, 1H), 1.67 (s, 1.5H), 1.59 (s, 6H), 1.55 (m, 1H). **¹³C-NMR** (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 147.95, 143.33, 143.26, 132.83, 129.46, 129.44, 127.58, 127.56, 125.43, 124.13, 109.40, 47.24, 46.51, 42.41, 29.97, 28.74, 21.39, 20.56, 19.74. **HRMS** (APPI): Calculated for $[C_{15}H_{21}NO_2SNa]^+$ 302.1186, found 302.1185.

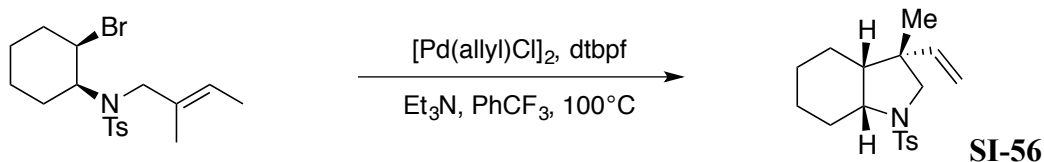


(SI-54): 4-ethylidene-1-tosylpiperidine. Primary bromide **SI-24** was made to react with $[Pd(allyl)Cl]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure C, stirring for 48 hours. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (9:1) to provide Heck products **SI-54a** and **SI-54b** as a yellow solid (187.6 mg, 71% Yield, 3.3:1 rr). **¹H-NMR** (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.68 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 0.6H), 7.64 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.32 (m, 2.6H), 5.29 (m, 0.3H), 5.22 (m, 1H), 3.55 (m, 0.6H), 3.16 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 0.6H), 3.00 (m, 4H), 2.43 (s, 3.9H), 2.32

(m, 2H), 2.25 (m, 2H), 2.13 (m, 0.6H), 1.95 (m, 0.6H), 1.52 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H), 0.95 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 0.9H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 143.39, 143.36, 138.07, 133.53, 133.10, 129.57, 129.57, 129.54, 129.51, 127.68, 127.61, 118.74, 114.80, 47.93, 47.08, 44.80, 42.90, 35.10, 29.53, 28.26, 27.07, 21.47, 12.57, 11.79. **HRMS** (APPI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2\text{H}]^+$ 288.1029, found 288.1028.

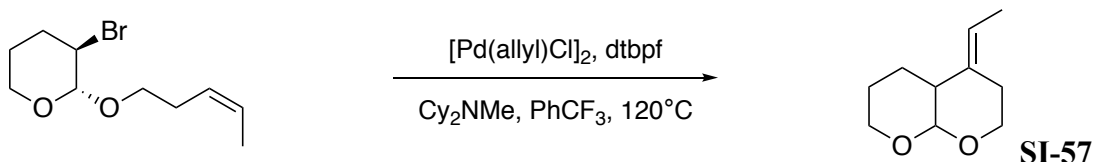


(SI-55): 4-ethylidene-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)tetrahydro-2H-pyran. Primary bromide **SI-7** was made to react with $[\text{Pd(allyl)Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure C, stirring for 48 hours. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide Heck products **SI-55a** and **SI-55b** as a yellow solid (90.3 mg, 41% Yield, 7.0:1 rr, 1:1 E:Z). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.38 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.93 (m, 2H), 5.53 (m, 0.15H), 5.38 (m, 1H), 4.53 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 0.15H), 4.38 (s, 0.3H), 4.27 (m, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3.45H), 3.54 (m, 1H), 2.77 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 0.5H), 2.56 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 0.5H), 2.46 (m, 0.45H), 2.36 (m, 1H), 2.15 (m, 2H), 1.68 (m, 3H), 1.10 (t, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 0.45H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 158.90, 158.83, 134.80, 134.75, 134.71, 134.68, 127.15, 127.08, 127.02, 127.00, 117.98, 117.61, 117.55, 113.59, 113.55, 80.62, 79.70, 75.33, 69.28, 68.40, 66.45, 55.10, 55.08, 44.25, 36.49, 36.15, 36.04, 29.51, 28.58, 12.53, 12.40, 11.63. **HRMS** (APPI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2\text{H}]^+$ 219.1380, found 219.1379.

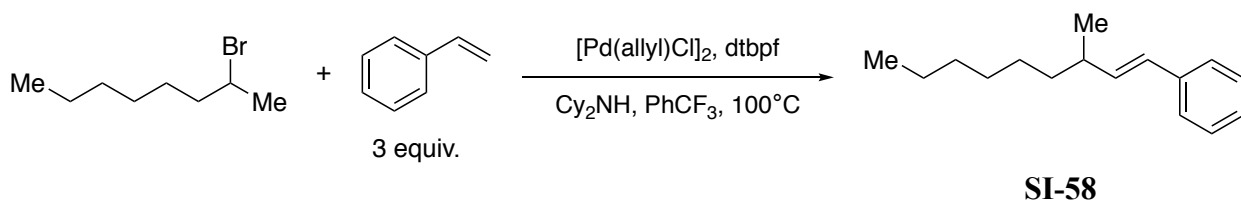


(SI-56): 3-methyl-1-tosyl-3-vinyloctahydro-1H-indole. Secondary bromide **SI-26** was made to react with $[\text{Pd(allyl)Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure A. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide Heck

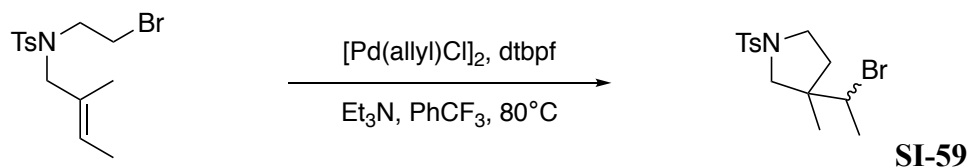
product **SI-56** as a yellow solid (191.1 mg, 60% Yield, >95:5 dr). The major diastereomer was determined by 2D NMR analysis. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.74 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 5.80 (dd, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 10.8 Hz, 1H), 5.04 (d, $J = 10.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.94 (d, $J = 17.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.67 (d, $J = 10.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.60 (m, 1H), 3.12 (d, $J = 10.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.51 (m, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 1.67-1.48 (m, 8H), 0.56 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 143.24, 141.43, 134.05, 129.49, 127.51, 113.56, 58.62, 57.50, 48.04, 45.07, 28.84, 25.17, 24.13, 23.93, 21.54, 20.37. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_2\text{SNa}]^+$ 342.1504, found 342.1496.



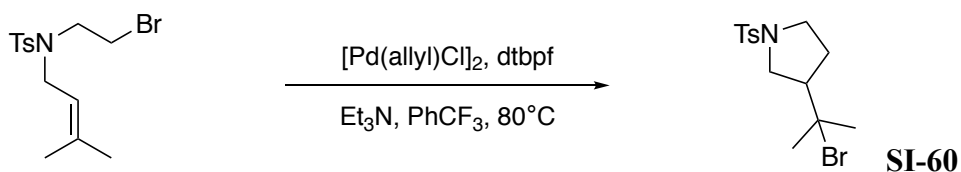
(SI-57): (E)-4-ethylidenehexahydro-2H,5H-pyrano[2,3-b]pyran. Secondary bromide **SI-5** was made to react with $[\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure C, stirring for 48 hours. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide Heck product **SI-57** as a yellow oil (126.4 mg, 75% Yield, >95:5 dr, 1.5:1 E:Z). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 5.34 (m, 1H), 4.70 (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, 0.6H), 4.63 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 0.4H), 4.10 (m, 1H), 3.92 (m, 1H), 3.68 (m, 1H), 3.42 (m, 1H), 2.77 (m, 0.4 H), 2.53 (m, 0.51H), 2.31 (m, 0.6H), 2.24 (m, 1.49H), 2.01-1.68 (m, 4H), 1.62 (m, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 137.46, 137.39, 119.63, 119.32, 98.24, 97.51, 66.57, 65.60, 61.42, 60.93, 45.86, 38.50, 31.79, 24.85, 24.60, 24.53, 24.12, 22.38, 12.81, 12.10. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2\text{H}]^+$ 169.1229, found 169.1223.



(SI-58): (E)- β -(1-methylheptyl)styrene. 3-Bromooctane and styrene were made to react with $[\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure D. The yield of the crude product was determined by NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard (40% Yield). All physical and spectroscopic data were in accordance with literature data.¹⁹

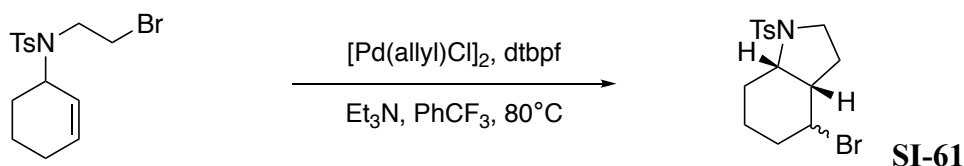


(SI-59): 3-(1-bromoethyl)-3-methyl-1-tosylpyrrolidine. Primary bromide **SI-21** was made to react with $[\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (10:1) to provide ATRC product **SI-59** as a colorless oil (19.6 mg, 45% Yield, 1.3:1 dr). **Major Diastereomer:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.75 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.36 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 4.01 (q, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.47 (m, 1H), 3.37 (m, 1H), 3.21 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.12 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 1.70 (m, 2H), 1.67 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H), 0.99 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 143.56, 133.53, 129.72, 127.53, 60.36, 57.99, 47.59, 47.56, 36.01, 21.92, 21.60, 18.78. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{BrNO}_2\text{SH}]^+$ 346.0477, found 346.0468. **Minor Diastereomer:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.74 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.36 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 4.02 (q, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.39 (m, 1H), 3.31 (m, 1H), 3.12 (m, 2H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 1.84 (m, 1H), 1.75 (m, 1H), 1.62 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 143.65, 133.49, 129.74, 127.50, 57.97, 56.90, 47.58, 46.56, 38.41, 22.33, 21.60, 19.28. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{BrNO}_2\text{SH}]^+$ 346.0477, found 346.0468.

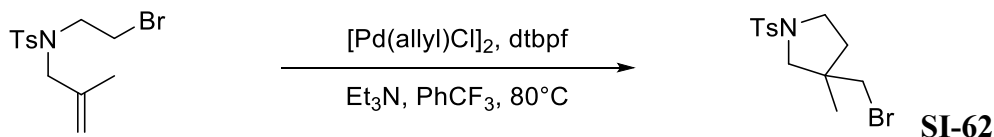


(SI-60): 3-(2-bromopropan-2-yl)-1-tosylpyrrolidine. Primary bromide **SI-22** was made to react with $[\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure E, stirring for 10 minutes. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (10:1) to provide ATRC product **SI-60** as a colorless oil (11.3 mg, 26% yield). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.75 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.36 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.49 (m, 1H), 3.41 (m, 1H), 3.24 (m, 1H), 3.16 (m, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.34 (m, 0.5H), 2.17 (m, 0.5H), 1.97 (m, 1H), 1.79 (m,

1H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 1.52 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 143.59, 143.57, 133.31, 133.28, 129.73, 129.72, 127.70, 127.67, 70.56, 67.82, 51.81, 50.84, 50.60, 49.44, 47.96, 47.94, 33.20, 32.66, 31.54, 31.04, 29.73, 28.50, 27.29, 21.60. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{BrNO}_2\text{SH}]^+$ 346.0477, found 346.0470.

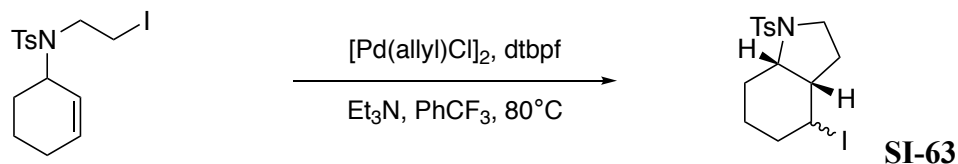


(SI-61): 4-bromo-1-tosyloctahydro-1H-indole. Primary bromide **SI-29** was made to react with $[\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure E. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (10:1) to provide ATRC product **SI-61** as a colorless oil (26.7 mg, 60% Yield, 1:1 dr). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.73 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.72 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.35 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 4.22 (m, 1H), 4.20 (m, 1H), 3.74 (m, 1H), 3.69 (m, 1H), 3.60 (m, 1H), 3.57 (m, 1H), 3.29 (m, 1H), 3.16 (m, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.22 (m, 1H), 2.16 (m, 1H), 2.07 (m, 2H), 2.06 (m, 4H), 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 2H), 1.77 (m, 2H), 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.46 (m, 2H), 1.39 (m, 1H), 1.26 (m, 1H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 143.55, 143.46, 135.18, 134.06, 129.83, 129.77, 127.47, 127.20, 59.79, 59.01, 52.92, 50.09, 48.06, 47.19, 46.04, 45.35, 33.15, 31.85, 29.06, 28.58, 27.73, 27.01, 25.78, 24.23, 21.58, 20.32. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{BrNO}_2\text{SH}]^+$ 358.0477, found 358.0472.

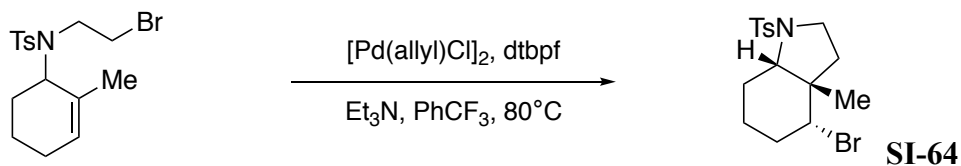


(SI-62): 3-(bromomethyl)-3-methyl-1-tosylpyrrolidine. Primary bromide **SI-27** was made to react with $[\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure E, stirring for 16 hours. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (5:1) to provide ATRC product **SI-62** as a light yellow oil (12.5 mg, 30% Yield). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.74 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.36 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.35 (m, 2H), 3.26 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz,

1H), 3.23 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.06 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.68 (m, 1H), 1.09 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 143.65, 133.38, 129.75, 127.53, 57.57, 46.80, 43.46, 41.57, 36.23, 23.27, 21.62.



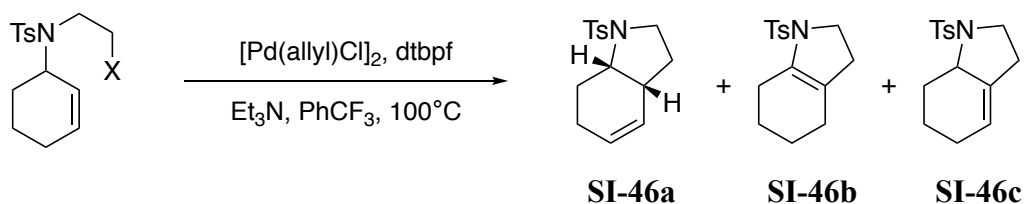
(SI-63): 4-iodo-1-tosyloctahydro-1H-indole. Primary iodide **SI-30** was made to react with $[\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure E, stirring for 60 seconds. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (10:1) to provide ATRC product **SI-63** as a white solid (257.0 mg, 63% Yield, 1:1 dr). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.72 (m, 2H), 7.35 (m, 2H), 4.38 (m, 0.5H), 4.31 (m, 0.5H), 3.74 (m, 0.5H), 3.67 (m, 0.5H), 3.59 (m, 1H), 3.29 (m, 0.5H), 3.17 (m, 0.5H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.30 (m, 0.5H), 2.16-1.91 (m, 5.5H), 1.64 (m, 2H), 1.44 (m, 0.5H), 1.27 (m, 0.5H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 143.51, 143.41, 135.19, 134.01, 129.79, 129.74, 127.41, 127.15, 58.91, 58.86, 49.53, 47.17, 46.31, 45.63, 34.97, 33.93, 32.36, 29.11, 28.69, 28.61, 28.49, 27.56, 25.89, 21.95, 21.54. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{INO}_2\text{SNa}]^+$ 428.0157, found 428.0156.



(SI-64): 4-bromo-3a-methyl-1-tosyloctahydro-1H-indole. Primary bromide **SI-32** was made to react with $[\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure E. The yield of the crude product was determined by NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard (84% Yield, 1.5:1 dr). The crude product was then purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/ethyl acetate (20:1) to provide bromide **SI-64** as a white solid. The major diastereomer was determined by 2D NMR analysis. **Major Diastereomer:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.74 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.32 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.97 (dd, $J = 12.6, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.53

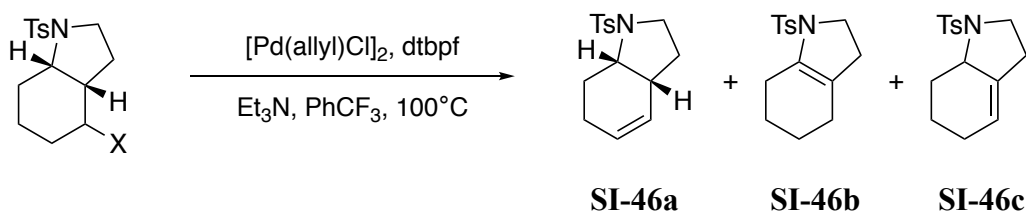
(m, 1H), 3.42 (m, 1H), 3.21 (m, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.17 (m, 3H), 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.69 (m, 2H), 1.40 (m, 1H), 1.25 (m, 1H), 0.72 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 143.28, 135.82, 129.64, 127.12, 65.38, 60.02, 47.02, 43.99, 33.75, 31.69, 31.14, 25.46, 24.16, 21.58. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{22}\text{BrNO}_2\text{SH}]^+$ 372.0633, found 372.0629. **Minor Diastereomer:** $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.69 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.36 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.30 (dd, $J = 12.0$, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 3.57 (m, 1H), 3.39 (m, 1H), 3.01 (m, 1H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.17 (m, 1H), 2.07 (m, 1H), 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.79 (m, 1H), 1.64 (m, 2H), 1.12 (m, 1H), 1.09 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 143.62, 133.27, 129.75, 127.60, 66.27, 58.55, 46.81, 46.66, 34.95, 33.30, 24.85, 21.81, 21.61, 20.13. **HRMS** (ESI): Calculated for $[\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{22}\text{BrNO}_2\text{SH}]^+$ 372.0633, found 372.0629.

Mechanistic Experiments



***N*-(2-Haloethyl)-*N*-(cyclohex-2-en-1-yl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide.** Primary bromide **SI-29** and iodide **SI-30** were each made to react with $[\text{Pd(allyl)Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure A with the modifications described below. The yields of the crude products were determined by NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard.

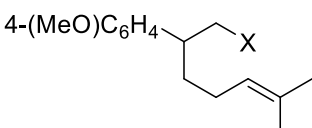
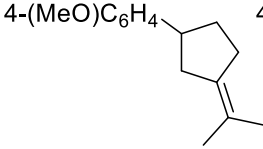
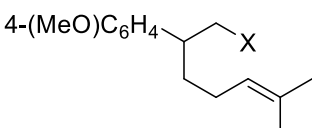
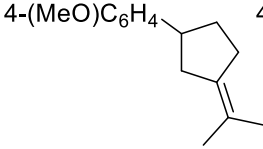
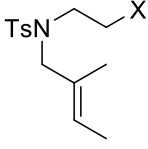
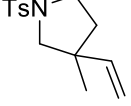
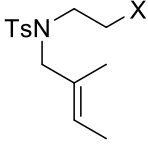
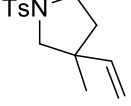
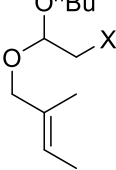
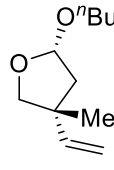
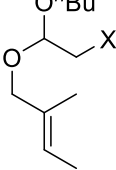
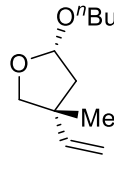
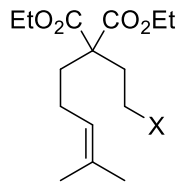
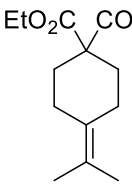
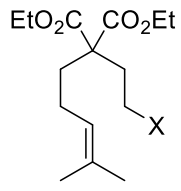
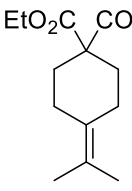
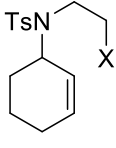
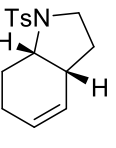
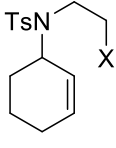
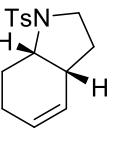
Entry	Conditions	SM (%)	SI-46a (%)	SI-46b (%)	SI-46c (%)
1	X = Br, no additive	0	50	7	20
2	X = I, no additive	0	27	10	11
3	X = Br, with 10 mol % dinitrobenzene	99	0	0	0
4	X = I, with 10 mol % dinitrobenzene	0	32	<2	46
5	X = Br, with 1 equiv TEMPO	69	0	0	0
6	X = I, with 1 equiv TEMPO	0	31	4	20

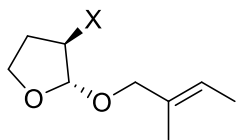


4-Halo-1-(4-Methylbenzenesulfonyl)-*cis*-octahydro-1H-indole. Secondary bromide **SI-61** and iodide **SI-63** were each made to react with $[\text{Pd(allyl)Cl}]_2$ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure A with the modifications described below. The yields of the crude products were determined by NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard.

Entry	Conditions	SM (%)	SI-46a (%)	SI-46b (%)	SI-46c (%)
1	X = Br, no additive	0	65	<2	33
2	X = I, no additive	0	35	37	25
3	X = Br, with 10 mol % dinitrobenzene	78	3	2	4
4	X = I, with 10 mol % dinitrobenzene	0	32	30	38
5	X = Br, without [Pd] or dtbpf	100	0	0	0
6	X = I, without [Pd] or dtbpf	44	16	14	7

Comparison of Iodides and Bromides Using Current Protocol. Primary or secondary iodide¹¹ or bromide were each made to react with [Pd(allyl)Cl]₂ and dtbpf following Cross-Coupling Procedure A. ^aIsolated yield from Table 2. ^bYield determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard.

Entry	Substrate	Product	Yield (%) ^a
1	 X = I		98 (19:1 rr) ^b
2	 X = Br		90 (>20:1 rr)
3	 X = I		22 ^b
4	 X = Br		80
5	 X = I		14 ^b
6	 X = Br		73 (89:11 dr)
7	 X = I		69 (4.3:1 rr) ^b
8	 X = Br		82 (4.3:1 rr)
9	 X = I		48 (2.7:1:1 rr) ^b
10	 X = Br		77 (7.2:3:1 rr)

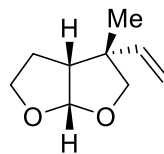


11

X = I

12

X = Br



23 (>95:5 dr)^b

93 (>95:5 dr)

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NMR Spectra

