Supporting Information

Carboxylic Acid Deoxyfluorination and One-pot Amide Bond Formation using Pentafluoropyridine (PFP)

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General

All starting materials and reagents were bought from commercial sources and used as received. All reactions apart reagents were purchased from Sigma Aldrich or Fluorochem and used as received. All reactions apart from where noted were carried out in air. MeCN was dried over activated 4 Å molecular sieves which had been dried under vacuum at 150 °C for 3 h. All flash column chromatography was carried out using silica purchased from Fluorochem using the solvent system noted. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded at 400 MHz using a Bruker Avance III spectrometer. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at 101 MHz using a Bruker Avance III spectrometer. ¹9F NMR spectra were recorded at 376 MHz using a Bruker Avance III spectrometer. All coupling constants are reported in Hertz (Hz). In cases where it was required 2D NMR techniques were used to confirm compound identity. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm and are referenced to residual solvent peaks; CHCl₃ (¹H 7.26 ppm, ¹³C 77.0 ppm) and CH₃CN (¹H 1.96 ppm,

 13 C 118.3). Mass spectra were collected using ESI-LC in MeCN using a Waters TQD mass spectrometer with a Acquity UPLC BEH C18 1.7 μ m (2.1 mm x 50 mm). ESI-LC was collected using water containing formic acid (0.1% v/v) and MeCN mixture in a 95:5 to 5:95 gradient over 5 min.

General Method for the Synthesis of Acyl Fluorides

To a solution of carboxylic acid (1 equiv.) in MeCN was added pentafluoropyridine (1 equiv.) and DIPEA (1 equiv.) and the reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for 16 h. Following this time the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue purified directly via either flash column chromatography or by passing through a silica plug (3 cm wide by 3 cm deep). The solution was then concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the desired acyl fluorides.

NOTE: Acyl fluorides are prone to hydrolysis over time thus we suggest that purification of the reaction mixtures takes place as quickly as possible following the end of the reaction period. Any hydrolysed materials may be repurified by passing through a second silica plug. Also, some acyl fluorides are known to be unstable on silica and thus we suggest using the in-situ generation presented below if there are stability problems with substrates.

4-methylbenzoyl fluoride 2a

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of acyl fluorides from 4-methylbenzoic acid (0.25 g, 1.84 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% toluene) to give the desired product as a clear oil in 64% yield (0.162 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[1]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.96 (d, J = 8.2, 2H), 7.35 (d, J = 8.2, 2H), 2.48 (s, 4H).

S-2

 19 F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 17.44 (s, 1F).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.6 (d, J = 342.8), 146.6, 131.5 (d, J = 4.0), 129.8 (d, J = 1.3), 122.1 (d, J = 60.9), 21.9.

4-methoxybenzoyl fluoride 2b

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of acyl fluorides from 4-methoxybenzoic acid (0.25 g, 1.64 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 90% hexane 10% toluene) to give the desired product as a clear oil in 73% yield (0.185 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[2]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.02 (d, J = 8.7, 2H), 7.01 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.2, 2H), 3.92 (s, 3H).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 15.95 (s, 1F).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.2, 157.3 (d, J = 339.9), 133.8 (d, J = 4.2), 116.8 (d, J = 61.6), 114.4 (d, J = 1.4), 55.7.

4-bromobenzoyl fluoride 2c

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of acyl fluorides from 4-bromobenzoic acid (0.25 g, 1.24 mmol). The crude material was purified by passing the crude material through a silica

plug (2 cm \times 3 cm) and washing with hexane (25 mL) to give the desired product as a white solid in 52% yield (0.128 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[3]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.93 (d, J = 8.5, 2H), 7.71 (dd, J = 8.5, 1.2, 3H).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 18.44 (s, 1F).

2-iodobenzoyl fluoride 2d

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of acyl fluorides from 2-iodobenzoic acid (0.25 g, 1.04 mmol). The crude material was purified by passing the crude material through a silica plug $(2 \text{ cm} \times 3 \text{ cm})$ and washing with hexane (25 mL) to give the desired product as a white solid in 49% yield (0.127 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[1]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.16 (dt, J = 7.9, 1.2, 1H), 8.06 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.7, 1H), 7.53 (td, J = 7.7, 1.2, 1H), 7.33 (td, J = 7.7, 1.7, 1H).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 28.63 (s, 1F).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.3 (d, J = 345.0), 142.7 (d, J = 3.9), 135.2, 133.5 (d, J = 2.0), 128.4.

cinnamoyl fluoride 2e

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of acyl fluorides from *trans*-cinnamic acid (0.25 g, 1.68 mmol). The crude material was purified by passing the crude material through a silica plug ($2 \text{ cm} \times 3 \text{ cm}$) and washing with hexane (25 mL) to give the desired product as a low melting point solid in 29% yield (0.074 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[1]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.87 (d, J = 16.0, 1H), 7.62 – 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.51 – 7.43 (m, 3H), 6.40 (dd, J = 16.0, 7.4, 1H).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 25.59 (d, J = 7.4, 1F).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.1 (d, J = 338.8), 151.5 (d, J = 6.3), 133.2, 131.9, 129.2, 128.8, 112.1 (d, J = 67.4).

(3r,5r,7r)-adamantane-1-carbonyl fluoride 2f

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of acyl fluorides from 1-adamantanecarboxylic acid (0.25 g, 1.39 mmol). The crude material was purified by passing the crude material through a silica plug (2 cm \times 3 cm) and washing with hexane (25 mL) to give the desired product as a white solid in 85% yield (0.215 g).

NOTE: A small amount of hydrolysis was observed following purification, leading to minor impurities in obtained spectra.

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[1]

 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.11 – 2.04 (m, 3H), 2.00 – 1.93 (m, 6H), 1.82 – 1.69 (m, 6H).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 23.77 (s, 1F).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.0 (d, J = 371.6), 40.5 (d, J = 44.6), 37.9, 36.1, 27.4.

2-(4-isobutylphenyl)propanoyl fluoride 2g

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of acyl fluorides from (\pm) -2-(4-Isobutylphenyl)propanoic acid (0.25 g, 1.21 mmol). The crude material was purified by passing the crude material through a silica plug (2 cm \times 3 cm) and washing with a 1:1 mixture of hexane:DCM (20 mL) to give the desired product as a yellow oil in 93% yield (0.232 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[3]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.27 – 7.07 (m, 4H), 3.87 (q, J = 7.1), 2.49 (d, J = 7.2, 2H), 1.97 – 1.78 (m, 1H), 1.61 (dd, J = 7.2, 0.9, 3H), 0.93 (d, J = 6.6, 6H).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 39.28 (s, 1F).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.5 (d, J = 367.1), 134.6, 129.8, 127.2, 45.0, 43.9 (d, J = 49.3), 30.2, 22.4, 18.1 (d, J = 1.4).

(S)-2-(6-methoxynaphthalen-2-yl)propanoyl fluoride 2h

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of acyl fluorides from (S)-(+)-2-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)propionic acid (0.25 g, 1.08 mmol). The crude material was purified by passing the crude material through a silica plug (2 cm \times 3 cm) and washing with a 1:1 mixture of hexane:DCM (20 mL) to give the desired product as a white solid in 94% yield (0.236 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[3]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.81 – 7.70 (m, 3H), 7.40 (dd, J = 8.5, 1.9, 1H), 7.22 (dd, J = 8.9, 2.6, 1H), 7.17 (d, J = 2.6, 1H), 4.03 (q, J = 7.2, 1H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 1.70 (dd, J = 7.2, 0.9, 3H).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 39.70 (s, 1F).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.6 (d, J = 367.3), 158.0, 134.1, 132.4, 129.4, 128.9, 127.8, 126.1 (d, J = 73.3), 119.5, 105.7, 55.4, 44.2 (d, J = 49.3), 18.1.

General Method for the Synthesis of Amides and Esters *via in situ* Acyl Fluoride Generation

To a solution of carboxylic acid (1 equiv.) in MeCN was added pentafluoropyridine (1.1 equiv.) and DIPEA (2 equiv.) and the mixture was stirred for 30 min at rt. Following this the desired amine or alcohol (1 equiv.) was added and the reaction stirred for 16 h at rt. The reaction mixture was then concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was directly purified using flash column chromatography to yield the respective amides or esters.

N-benzylbenzamide 4a

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from benzoic acid (0.100 g, 0.82 mmol) and benzylamine (0.088 g, 0.82 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a white solid in 94% yield (0.155 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[4]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.84 – 7.80 (m, 2H), 7.55 – 7.49 (m, 1H), 7.47 – 7.41 (m, 2H), 7.39 – 7.36 (m, 4H), 7.35 – 7.30 (m, 1H), 6.59 (brs, 1H), 4.66 (d, J = 5.7, 2H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.5, 138.2, 134.4, 131.6, 128.8, 128.6, 128.0, 127.7, 127.0, 44.2.

LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 2.0 \text{ min, } m/z = 212.1 \text{ [M+H]}^+$

N-phenylbenzamide 4b

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from benzoic acid (0.100 g, 0.82 mmol) and aniline (0.076 g, 0.82 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a white solid in 83% yield (0.134 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[5]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.94 – 7.83 (m, 3H), 7.71 – 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.61 – 7.56 (m, 1H), 7.54 – 7.49 (m, 2H), 7.44 – 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.22 – 7.15 (m, 1H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.7, 137.9, 135.0, 131.9, 129.1, 128.8, 127.0, 124.6, 120.2.

LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 2.1 \text{ min, } m/z = 198.2 \text{ [M+H]}^+$

N-(4-methoxyphenyl)benzamide 4c

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from benzoic acid (0.100 g, 0.82 mmol) and 4-methoxyaniline (0.101 g, 0.82 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a colourless crystalline solid in 64% yield (0.118 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[6]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.92 – 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.61 – 7.54 (m, 3H), 7.54 – 7.48 (m, 2H), 6.94 (appd, J = 9.0, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.7, 135.0, 131.8, 131.0, 128.8, 127.0, 122.1, 114.3, 55.5.

LCMS (ESI⁺) rt = 2.0 min, m/z = 228.1 [M+H]^+

(S)-N-(1-phenylethyl)benzamide 4d

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from benzoic acid (0.100 g, 0.82 mmol) and (R)-(+)- α -methylbenzylamine (0.099 g, 0.82 mmol). The crude material was purified

by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a white solid in 51% yield (0.094 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[7]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86 – 7.76 (m, 2H), 7.54 – 7.47 (m, 1H), 7.45 – 7.34 (m, 6H), 7.34 – 7.26 (m, 1H), 6.59 (appd, J = 7.9, 1H), 5.37 (p, J = 7.1, 1H), 1.62 (d, J = 6.9, 3H).

 $^{13}C\ NMR\ (101\ MHz,CDCl_{3})\ \delta\ 166.8,\ 143.2,\ 134.6,\ 131.5,\ 128.8,\ 128.6,\ 127.5,\ 127.0,\ 126.3,\ 49.3,\ 21.8.$

LCMS (ESI⁺) rt = 2.2 min, m/z = 226.1 [M+H]^+

N-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)benzamide 4e

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from benzoic acid (0.100 g, 0.82 mmol) and 3,5-dimethylaniline (0.099 g, 0.82 mmol) The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a white solid in 67% yield (0.123 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[8]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.98 (brs, 1H), 7.91 – 7.83 (m, 2H), 7.59 – 7.52 (m, 1H), 7.52 – 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.31 (s, 2H), 6.81 (s, 1H), 2.32 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.8, 138.8, 137.8, 135.1, 131.7, 128.7, 127.1, 126.3, 118.1, 21.4.

LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 2.6 \text{ min}, m/z = 226.1 [M+H]^+$

N-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)benzamide 4f

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from benzoic acid (0.100 g, 0.82 mmol) and 4-(trifluoromethyl)aniline (0.132 g, 0.82 mmol) with the following modification, after addition of the amine the reaction mixture was heated to 100 °C in a sealed tube using a hotplate. The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a yellow solid in 87% yield (0.190 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values. [9]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.98 (brs, 1H), 7.94 – 7.88 (m, 2H), 7.84 – 7.78 (m, 2H), 7.69 – 7.59 (m, 3H), 7.58 – 7.51 (m, 2H).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -62.09 (s, 3F).

LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 2.8 \text{ min}, m/z = 266.1 [M+H]^+$

N-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)benzamide 4g

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from benzoic acid (0.100 g, 0.82 mmol) and propargyl amine (0.045 g, 0.82 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a white solid in 51% yield (0.094 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 – 7.77 (m, 2H), 7.56 – 7.50 (m, 1H), 7.49 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 6.56 (brs, 1H), 4.27 (dd, J = 5.2, 2.6, 2H), 2.30 (t, J = 2.6, 1H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.2, 133.7, 131.8, 128.6, 127.1, 79.5, 71.9, 29.8.

LCMS (ESI⁺) rt = 1.3 min, $m/z = 160.1 [M+H]^+$

methyl benzoylglycinate 4h

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from benzoic acid (0.100 g, 0.82 mmol) and glycine methyl ester (0.103 g, 0.82 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a yellow oil in 45% yield (0.072 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[10]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 – 7.79 (m, 2H), 7.55 – 7.49 (m, 1H), 7.47 – 7.39 (m, 2H), 6.92 (brs, 1H), 4.24 (d, J = 5.2, 2H), 3.79 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.6, 167.6, 133.6, 131.8, 128.6, 127.1, 52.5, 41.7.

LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 1.3 \text{ min, } m/z = 294.1 \text{ [M+H]}^+$

N-phenylpropionamide 4i

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from propanoic acid (0.100 g, 1.35 mmol) and aniline (0.126 g, 1.35 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a cream coloured solid in 82% yield (0.164 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[11]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.71 (brs, 1H), 7.55 (appd, J = 7.9, 2H), 7.31 (appt, J = 7.9, 2H), 7.11 (appt, J = 7.4, 1H), 2.40 (q, J = 7.6, 2H), 1.25 (t, J = 7.6, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.4, 138.1, 128.9, 124.2, 120.0, 30.7, 9.8.

LCMS (ESI⁺) rt = 1.5 min, $m/z = 150.1 [M+H]^+$

N-benzylpropionamide 4j

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from propanoic acid (0.100 g, 1.35 mmol) and benzylamine (0.144 g, 1.35 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a white solid in 54% yield (0.119 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[12]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37 – 7.31 (m, 2H), 7.31 – 7.25 (m, 3H), 6.15 (s, 1H), 4.42 (d, J = 5.7, 2H), 2.24 (q, J = 7.6, 2H), 1.17 (t, J = 7.6, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.8, 138.5, 128.7, 127.8, 127.4, 43.5, 29.7, 9.9.

LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 1.5 min, m/z = 164.1 [M+H]^+$

N-(4-methoxyphenyl)propionamide 4k

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from propanoic acid (0.100 g, 1.35 mmol) and 4-methoxyaniline (0.166 g, 1.35 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a grey solid in 80% yield (0.193 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values. [13]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.41 (d, J = 9.1, 2H), 6.81 (d, J = 9.1, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.34 (q, J = 7.6, 2H), 1.21 (t, J = 7.6, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.5, 156.2, 131.3, 122.0, 114.0, 55.5, 30.4, 9.9.

LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 1.5 \text{ min, m/z} = 180.1 \text{ [M+H]}^+$

N-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)propionamide 4l

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from propanoic acid (0.100 g, 1.35 mmol) and 3,5-dimethylaniline (0.163 g, 1.35 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a brown solid in 91% yield (0.217 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[14]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.62 (s, 1H), 7.19 (s, 2H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 2.39 (q, J = 7.6, 2H), 2.28 (s, 6H), 1.24 (t, J = 7.6, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.3, 138.6, 137.9, 125.9, 117.7, 30.7, 21.4, 9.8.

LCMS (ESI⁺) rt = $2.1 \text{ min, m/z} = 178.1 \text{ [M+H]}^+$

N-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)propionamide 4m

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from propanoic acid (0.100 g, 1.35 mmol) and propargylamine (0.074 g, 1.35 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a clear oil in 27% yield (0.041 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[15]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.08 (s, 1H), 4.05 (dd, J = 5.3, 2.6, 2H), 2.29 – 2.19 (m, 3H), 1.16 (t, J = 7.6, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.6, 79.7, 71.4, 29.4, 29.1, 9.6.

LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 0.6 \text{ min}, m/z = 112.1 [M+H]^+$

methyl propionylglycinate 4n

$$\bigvee_{N \to 0}^{O} OMe$$

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from propanoic acid (0.100 g, 1.35 mmol) and glycine methyl ester (0.169 g, 1.35 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a yellow oil in 53% yield (0.103 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[16]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.36 (brs, 1H), 4.02 (d, J = 5.3, 2H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 2.27 (q, J = 7.6, 2H), 1.14 (t, J = 7.6, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.2, 170.7, 52.3, 41.2, 29.3, 9.6.

LCMS (ESI⁺) rt = 0.6 min, m/z = 146.1 [M+H]^+

methyl (tert-butoxycarbonyl)-L-alanyl-L-alaninate 40

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from Boc-Ala-OH (0.100 g, 0.53 mmol) and alanine methyl ester (0.188 g, 1.35 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a white solid in 82% yield (0.119 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values. [17]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.79 – 6.61 (brm, 1H), 5.14 – 4.99 (brm, 1H), 4.59 (p, J = 7.3, 1H), 4.26 – 4.14 (brm, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 9H), 1.42 (d, J = 7.1, 3H), 1.38 (d, J = 7.1, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.2, 172.2, 155.5, 80.2, 52.5, 50.0, 48.0, 28.3, 18.4.

LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 1.6 \text{ min, m/z} = 275.2 [M+H]^+$

tert-butyl (2-(diethylamino)-2-oxoethyl)carbamate 4p

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from Boc-Gly-OH (0.172 g, 0.98 mmol) and diethylamine (0.072 g, 0.98 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a clear oil in 36% yield (0.081 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[18]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.58 (brs, 1H), 3.99 (s, 2H), 3.42 (q, J = 7.2, 2H), 3.28 (q, J = 7.2, 2H), 1.46 (s, 9H), 1.21 (t, J = 7.2, 3H), 1.15 (t, J = 7.2, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.6, 156.0, 79.9, 42.1, 41.1, 40.6, 28.3, 14.0, 12.9.

N-phenylheptanamide 4q

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from heptanoic acid (0.111 g, 0.85 mmol) and aniline (0.079 g, 0.85 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a brown solid in 71% yield (0.124 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[19]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.61 – 7.49 (m, 3H), 7.32 (appt, J = 7.9, 2H), 7.11 (appt, J = 7.4, 1H), 2.42 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 1.73 (p, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.44 – 1.24 (m, 6H), 0.95 – 0.84 (m, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.7, 138.0, 129.0, 124.2, 119.9, 37.8, 31.6, 29.0, 25.7, 22.5, 14.1.

LCMS (ESI⁺) rt = 2.7 min, m/z = 206.7 [M+H]^+

N-phenyl-2-(3-(bromo)phenyl)acetamide 4r

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from 3-bromophenylacetic acid (0.183 g, 0.85 mmol) and aniline (0.079 g, 0.85 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a white solid in 61% yield (0.151 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[20]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.53 – 7.51 (m, 1H), 7.50 – 7.44 (m, 3H), 7.35 – 7.27 (m, 5H), 7.16 – 7.10 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 2H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.3, 137.5, 136.7, 132.5, 130.8, 130.6, 129.0, 128.1, 124.7, 123.1, 120.0, 44.2.

LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 2.6 \text{ min, m/z} = 290.1 \text{ [M+H]}^+$

N-phenyl-2-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)acetamide 4s

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from 4-(trifluoromethyl)phenylacetic acid (0.173 g, 0.85 mmol) and aniline (0.079 g, 0.85 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a white solid in 66% yield (0.157 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[21]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.68 (appd, J = 8.0, 2H), 7.54 – 7.43 (m, 3H), 7.36 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.19 – 7.10 (m, 1H), 3.82 (s, 2H).

 19 F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -62.56 (s, 3F).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.1, 137.8 (d, J = 103.5), 129.8, 129.1, 128.9, 126.0 (q, J = 3.7), 124.9, 120.0, 44.4.

LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 2.6 \text{ min, m/z} = 280.2 \text{ [M+H]}^+$

N,N-diethylbenzamide 4t

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from benzoic acid (0.120 g, 0.98 mmol) and diethylamine (0.072 g, 0.98 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a clear oil in 91% yield (0.159 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[22]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41 – 7.33 (m, 5H), 3.55 (q, J = 7.2, 2H), 3.24 (q, J = 7.2, 2H), 1.25 (t, J = 6.5, 3H), 1.10 (t, J = 6.5, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.4, 137.2, 129.1, 128.4, 126.2, 43.3, 39.3, 14.2, 12.9.

LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 2.1 \text{ min}, m/z = 178.1 [M+H]^+$

N,*N*-diethylpropionamide 4u

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from propanoic acid (0.073 g, 0.98 mmol) and diethylamine (0.072 g, 0.98 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a clear oil in 68% yield (0.085 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values. [23]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.37 (q, J = 7.1, 2H), 3.30 (q, J = 7.1, 2H), 2.33 (q, J = 7.5, 2H), 1.19 – 1.08 (m, 9H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.2, 41.9, 40.2, 26.2, 14.3, 13.0, 9.6.

LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 1.3 \text{ min, m/z} = 130.1 \text{ [M+H]}^+$

N,N-diethylcinnamamide 4v

$$\bigcap_{\mathsf{NEt}_2}^{\mathsf{O}}$$

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from *trans*-cinnamic acid (0.145 g, 0.98 mmol) and diethylamine (0.072 g, 0.98 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash

column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a white solid in 52% yield (0.104 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[24]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.72 (d, J = 15.4, 1H), 7.54 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.7, 2H), 7.42 – 7.34 (m, 3H), 6.84 (d, J = 15.4, 1H), 3.55 – 3.45 (m, 4H), 1.27 (t, J = 7.1, 3H), 1.20 (t, J = 7.1, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.8, 142.4, 135.5, 129.5, 128.8, 127.8, 117.7, 42.4, 41.2, 15.1, 13.2.

LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 2.2 \text{ min, m/z} = 204.2 \text{ [M+H]}^+$

N,*N*-diethylheptanamide 4w

$$\bigvee_{\mathsf{NEt}_2}^{\mathsf{O}} \mathsf{NEt}_2$$

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from heptanoic acid (0.128 g, 0.98 mmol) and diethylamine (0.072 g, 0.98 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a clear oil in 87% yield (0.157 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[25]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.36 (q, J = 7.1, 2H), 3.30 (q, J = 7.1, 2H), 2.32 – 2.24 (m, 2H), 1.68 – 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.34 – 1.27 (m, 6H), 1.17 (t, J = 7.1, 3H), 1.10 (t, J = 7.1, 3H), 0.92 – 0.83 (m, 3H).

 13 C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.4, 42.0, 40.0, 33.2, 31.7, 29.2, 25.5, 22.5, 14.4, 14.0, 13.1.

LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 2.5 \text{ min, m/z} = 186.2 \text{ [M+H]}^+$

N,N-diethyl-2-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)acetamide 4x

$$F_3C$$
 O NEt₂

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from 4-(trifluoromethyl)phenylacetic acid (0.200 g, 0.98 mmol) and diethylamine (0.072 g, 0.98 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a clear oil in 67% yield (0.167 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[26]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.59 (d, J = 7.9, 2H), 7.39 (d, J = 7.9, 2H), 3.77 (s, 2H), 3.42 (q, J = 7.1, 2H), 3.33 (q, J = 7.1, 2H), 1.20 – 1.11 (m, 6H).

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -62.45 (s, 3F).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.5, 139.5 (q, J < 2.0), 129.2, 128.4 (q, J = 35.7), 125.5 (q, J = 3.7), 121.5 (q, J = 271.9), 42.5, 40.4, 40.3, 14.3, 12.9.

LCMS (ESI⁺) rt = 2.5 min, m/z = 260.2 [M+H]^+

N-phenylcinnamamide 4y

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from *trans*-cinnamic acid (0.126 g, 0.85 mmol) and aniline (0.079, 0.85 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a white solid in 68% yield (0.128 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[27]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.82 – 7.73 (m, 2H), 7.68 (d, J = 8.0, 2H), 7.55 – 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.41 – 7.32 (m, 5H), 7.15 (t, J = 7.4, 1H), 6.63 (d, J = 15.5, 1H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.1, 142.4, 138.1, 134.6, 130.0, 129.1, 128.9, 128.0, 124.5, 120.9, 120.1.

LCMS (ESI⁺) rt = 2.4 min, m/z = 224.1 [M+H]^+

N-(3-nitrophenyl)benzamide 4z

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from benzoic acid (0.100 g, 0.82 mmol) and 3-nitroaniline (0.113 g, 0.82 mmol) with the following modification, after addition of the amine the reaction mixture was heated to 100 °C in a sealed tube using a hotplate. The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a yellow solid in 73% yield (0.144 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values. [28]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.53 (t, J = 2.2, 1H), 8.13 (ddd, J = 8.2, 2.2, 1.0, 1H), 8.09 – 8.02 (m, 2H), 7.96 – 7.89 (m, 2H), 7.66 – 7.59 (m, 1H), 7.59 – 7.53 (m, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.9, 148.7, 139.0, 134.0, 132.5, 130.0, 129.0, 127.1, 125.8, 119.2, 114.9.

LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 2.3 \text{ min, } m/z = 243.1 \text{ } [M+H]^+$

N-(pyridin-2-yl)benzamide 4aa

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from benzoic acid (0.100 g, 0.82 mmol) and 2-aminopyridine (0.077 g, 0.82 mmol) with the following modification, after addition of the amine the reaction mixture was heated to 100 °C in a sealed tube using a hotplate. The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a cream coloured solid in 86% yield (0.140 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[29]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.38 (brs, 1H), 8.43 (d, J = 8.4, 1H), 8.10 (ddd, J = 5.0, 1.9, 0.9, 1H), 7.97 – 7.90 (m, 2H), 7.76 (ddd, J = 8.4, 7.4, 1.9, 1H), 7.60 – 7.53 (m, 1H), 7.51 – 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.03 (ddd, J = 7.4, 5.0, 1.1, 1H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.1, 151.8, 147.8, 138.5, 134.4, 132.2, 128.8, 127.4, 119.9, 114.4.

LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 1.4 \text{ min, m/z} = 199.1 \text{ [M+H]}^+$

N-methyl-N-phenylpropionamide 4ab

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from propanoic acid (0.100 g, 1.35 mmol) and *N*-methylaniline (0.144 g, 1.35 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a white solid in 57% yield (0.126 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[10]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42 (appt, J = 7.5, 2H), 7.34 (appt, J = 7.3, 1H), 7.19 (appd, J = 7.4, 2H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 2.08 (q, J = 7.6, 2H), 1.05 (t, J = 7.6, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.0, 144.2, 129.7, 127.7, 127.3, 37.3, 27.5, 9.7.

LCMS (ESI⁺) rt = 1.8 min, $m/z = 164.1 [M+H]^+$

4-methoxy-N-phenylbenzamide 4ac

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from 4-methoxy benzoic acid (0.100 g, 0.66 mmol) and aniline (0.061 g, 0.66 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a cream coloured solid in 86% yield (0.129 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values. [30]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.90 – 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.77 (brs, 1H), 7.68 – 7.63 (m, 2H), 7.43 – 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.21 – 7.13 (m, 1H), 7.04 – 6.97 (m, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.2, 162.5, 138.1, 129.1, 128.9, 127.1, 124.4, 120.1, 114.0, 55.5.

LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 2.2 \text{ min, m/z} = 228.1 \text{ [M+H]}^+$

N-methyl-N-phenylbenzamide 4ad

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of amides from benzoic acid (0.100 g, 0.82 mmol) and *N*-methylaniline (0.088 g, 0.82 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a white solid in 81% yield (0.141 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[31]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.34 – 7.29 (m, 2H), 7.27 – 7.21 (m, 3H), 7.21 – 7.15 (m, 3H), 7.08 – 7.03 (m, 2H), 3.53 (s, 3H).

 13 C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.9, 144.8, 135.8, 129.7, 129.2, 128.7, 127.8, 126.9, 126.6, 38.5.

LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 2.1 \text{ min, } m/z = 212.1 \text{ [M+H]}^+$

4-methoxyphenyl benzoate 6a

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of esters from benzoic acid (0.100 g, 0.82 mmol) and 4-methoxyphenol (0.102 g, 0.82 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a white solid in 68% yield (0.128 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[32]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.26 – 8.20 (m, 2H), 7.70 – 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.58 – 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.17 (d, J = 9.1, 2H), 6.98 (d, J = 9.1, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.6, 157.4, 144.4, 133.5, 130.2, 129.7, 128.6, 122.5, 114.6, 55.6.

LCMS (ESI⁺) rt = 2.8 min, m/z = 229.1 [M+H]^+

4-nitrophenyl benzoate 6b

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of esters from benzoic acid (0.100 g, 0.82 mmol) and 4-nitrophenol (0.114 g, 0.82 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a yellow solid in 50% yield (0.099 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[33]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.36 (d, J = 9.1, 2H), 8.26 – 8.20 (m, 2H), 7.74 – 7.68 (m, 1H), 7.57 (appt, J = 7.7, 2H), 7.45 (d, J = 9.1, 2H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.3, 155.8, 145.4, 134.3, 130.4, 128.8, 128.6, 125.3, 122.7.

LCMS (ESI⁻) $rt = 2.6 \text{ min}, m/z = 278.1 [M+K]^{-}$

4-nitrophenyl propionate 6c

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of esters from propanoic acid (0.100 g, 1.35 mmol) and 4-nitrophenol (0.188 g, 1.35 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a white solid in 23% yield (0.060 g).

Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[34]

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.30 (d, J = 9.1, 2H), 7.31 (d, J = 9.1, 2H), 2.67 (q, J = 7.5, 2H), 1.31 (t, J = 7.5, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.0, 155.5, 125.2, 122.4, 27.8, 8.9.

4-methoxyphenyl propionate 6d

Synthesised according to the general method for the synthesis of esters from propanoic acid (0.100 g, 1.35 mmol) and 4-methoxyphenol (0.167 g, 1.35 mmol). The crude material was purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexane to 50% hexane 50% ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a clear oil in 24% yield (0.061 g).

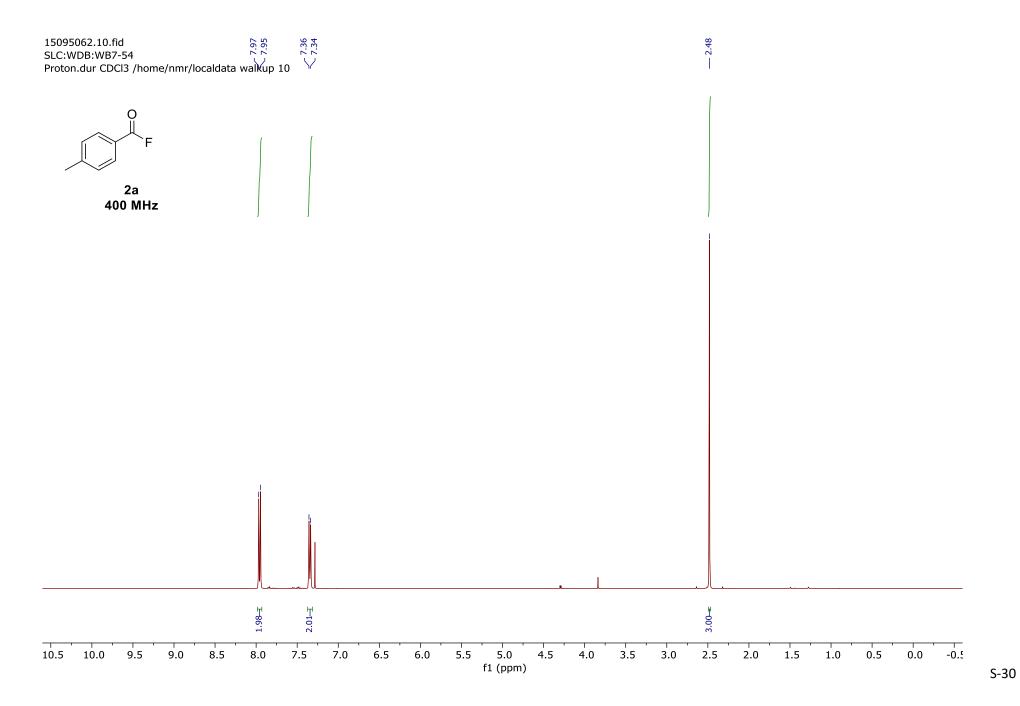
Characterisation data were consistent with the previously reported literature values.^[35]

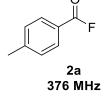
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.03 (d, J = 9.1, 2H), 6.91 (d, J = 9.1, 2H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 2.60 (q, J = 7.6, 2H), 1.28 (t, J = 7.6, 3H).

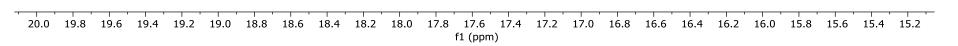
¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.4, 157.2, 144.3, 122.3, 114.4, 55.6, 27.7, 9.1.

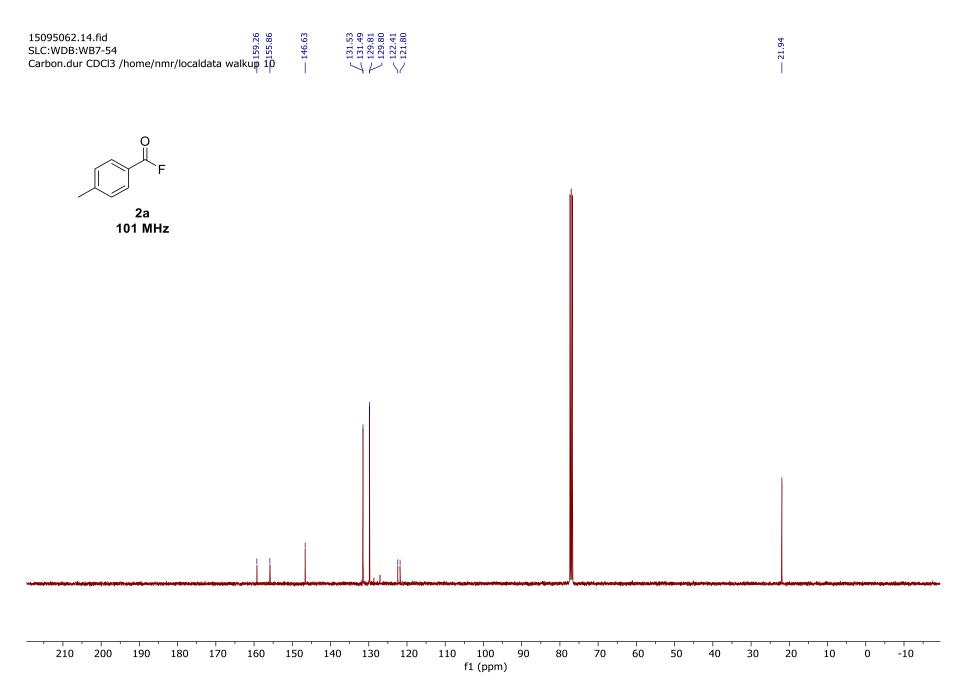
LCMS (ESI⁺) $rt = 2.2 \text{ min, m/z} = 181.1 \text{ [M+H]}^+$

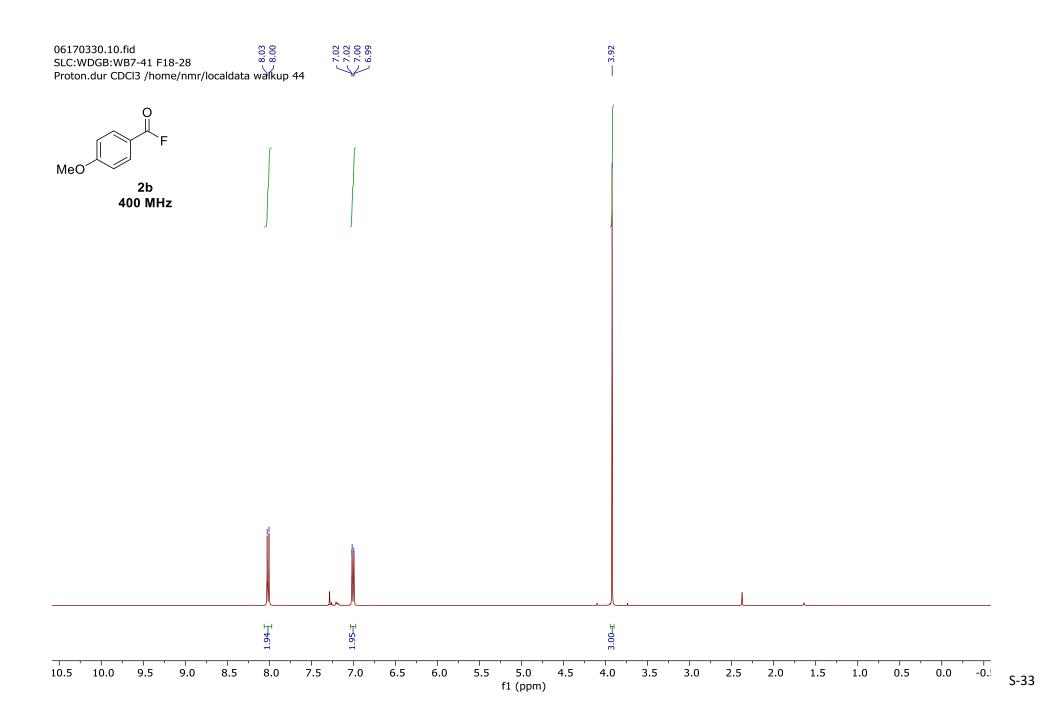
NMR Data for Synthesised Compounds

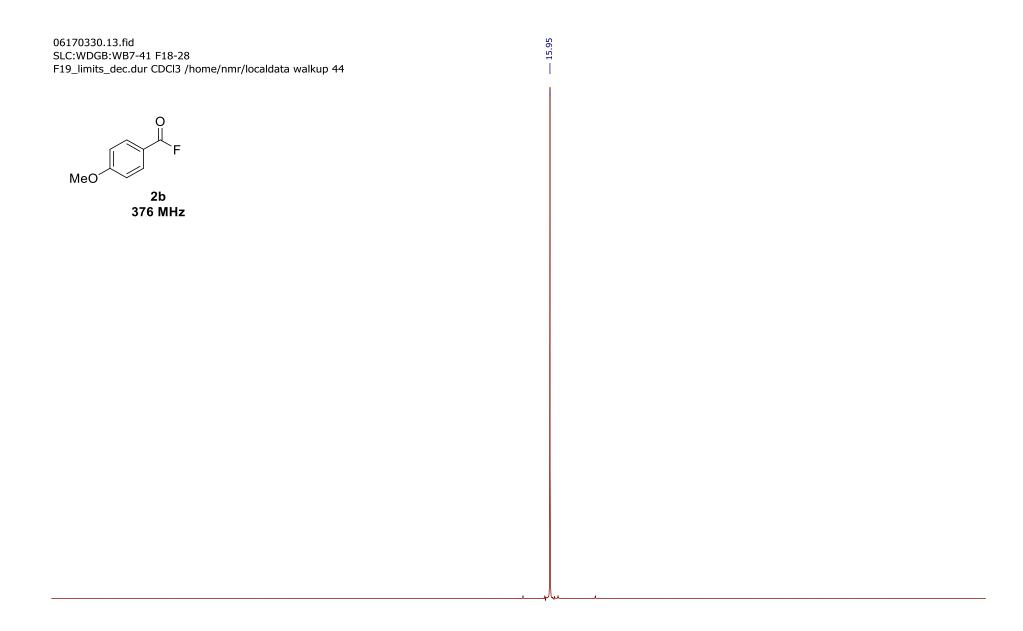




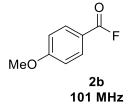


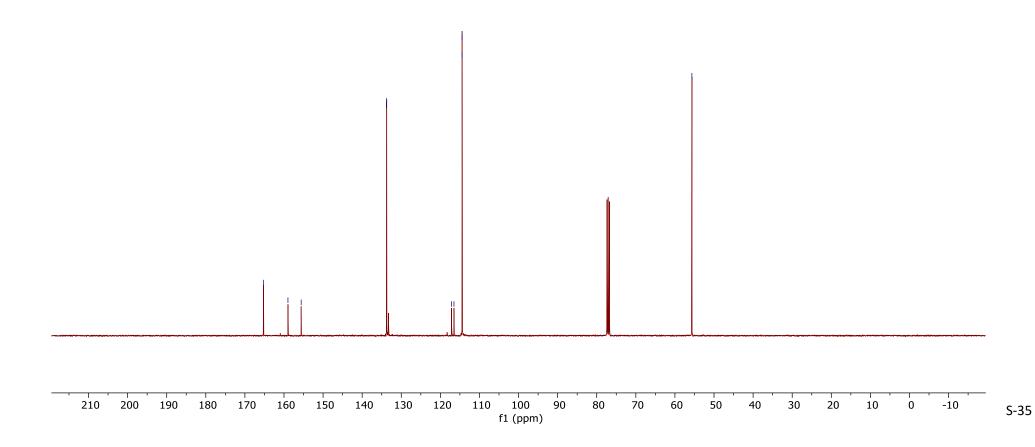


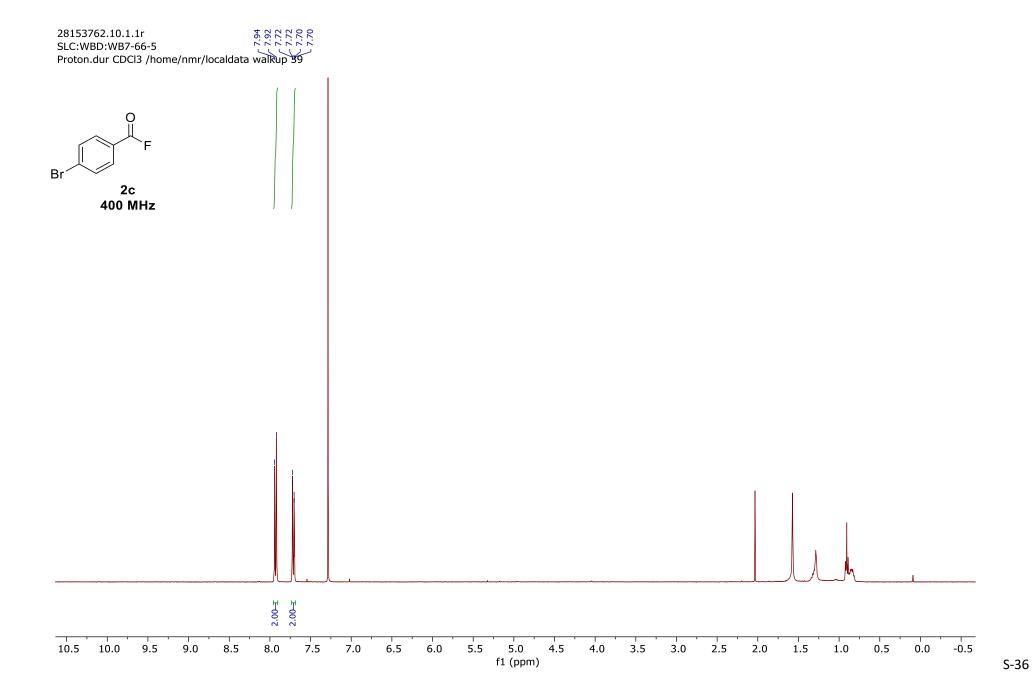


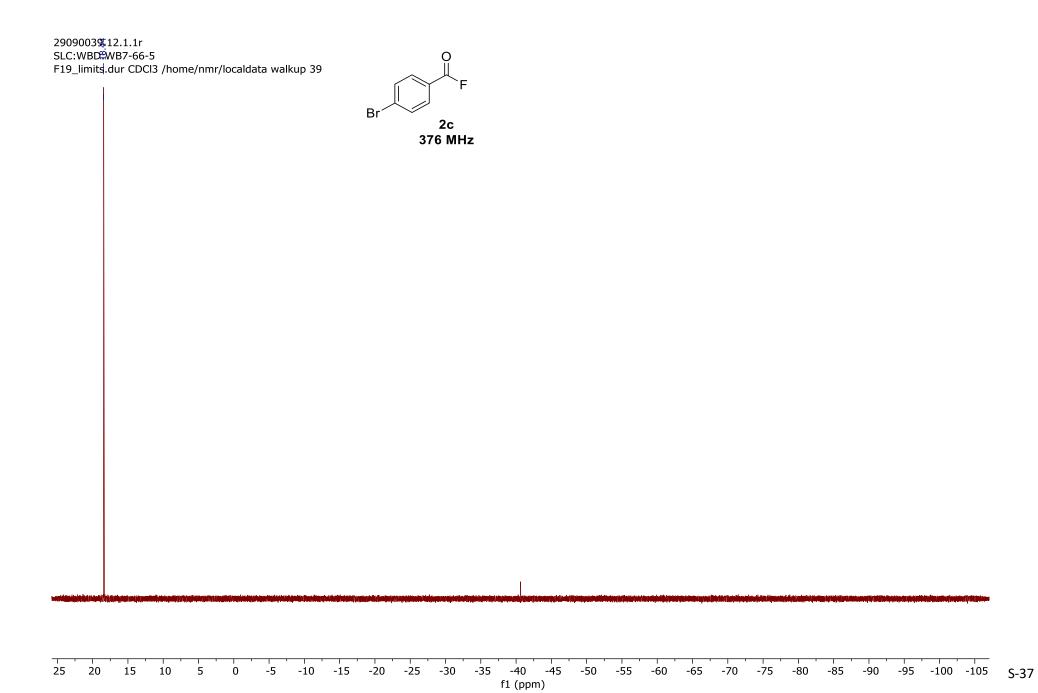


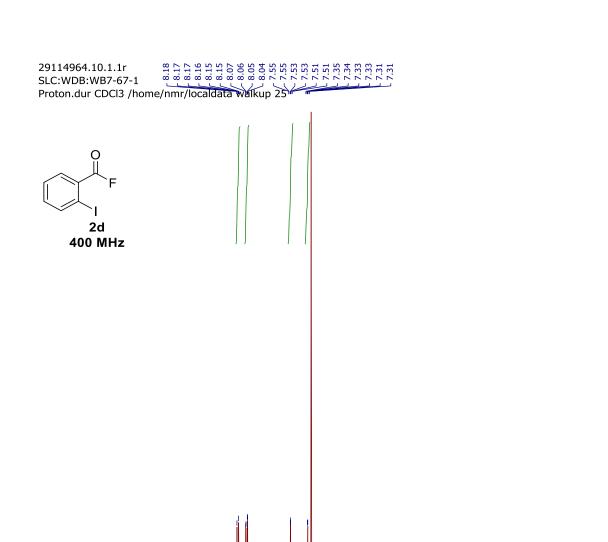












1.00 1.01 1.01

8.0

8.5

10.5 10.0

9.5

9.0

1.03± 1.04±

7.5

7.0

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6.0

5.5

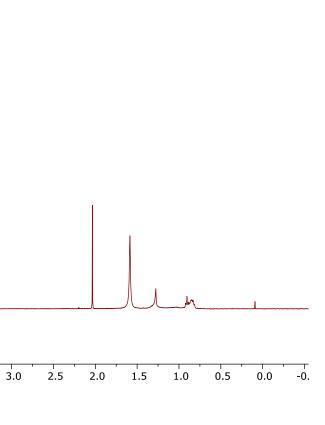
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3.5

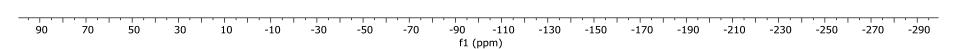
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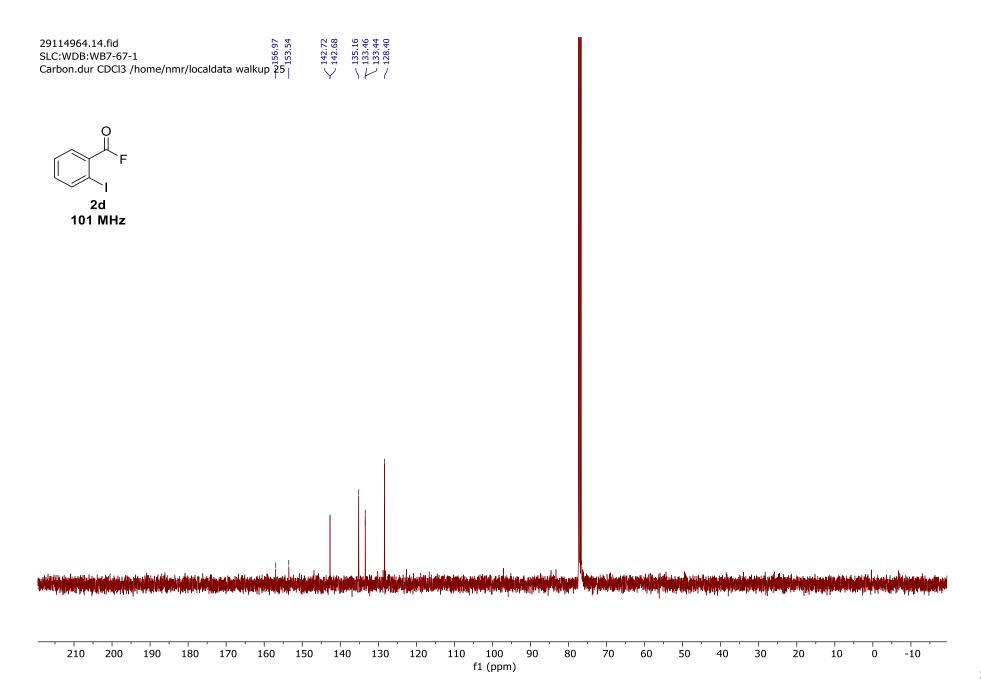


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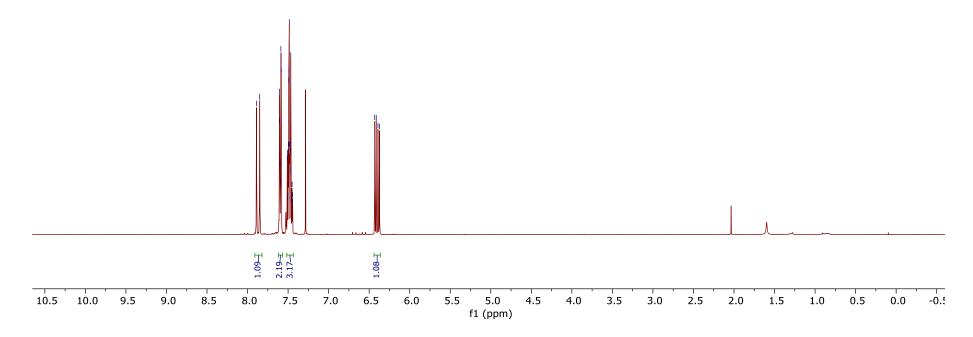


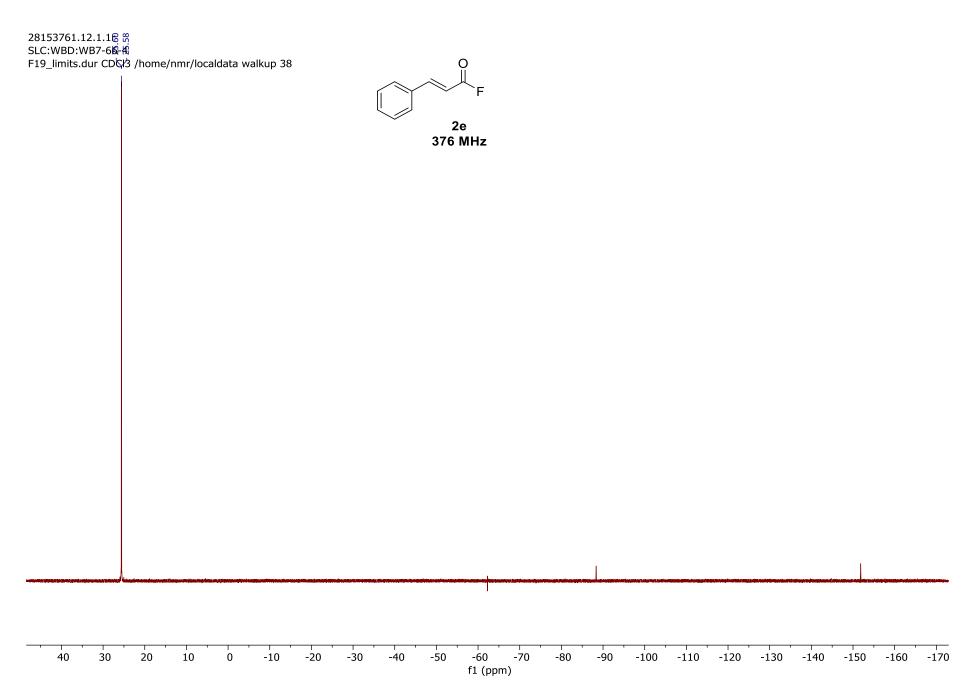
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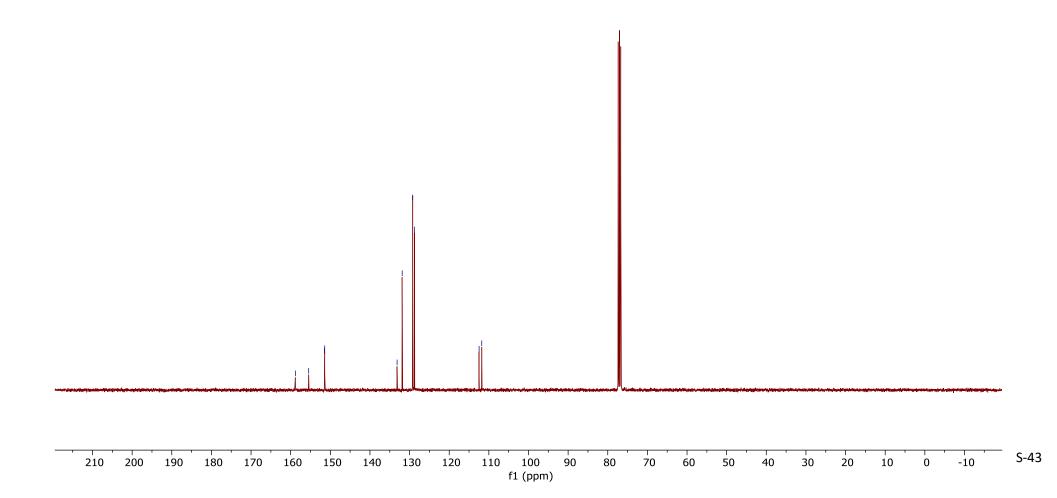


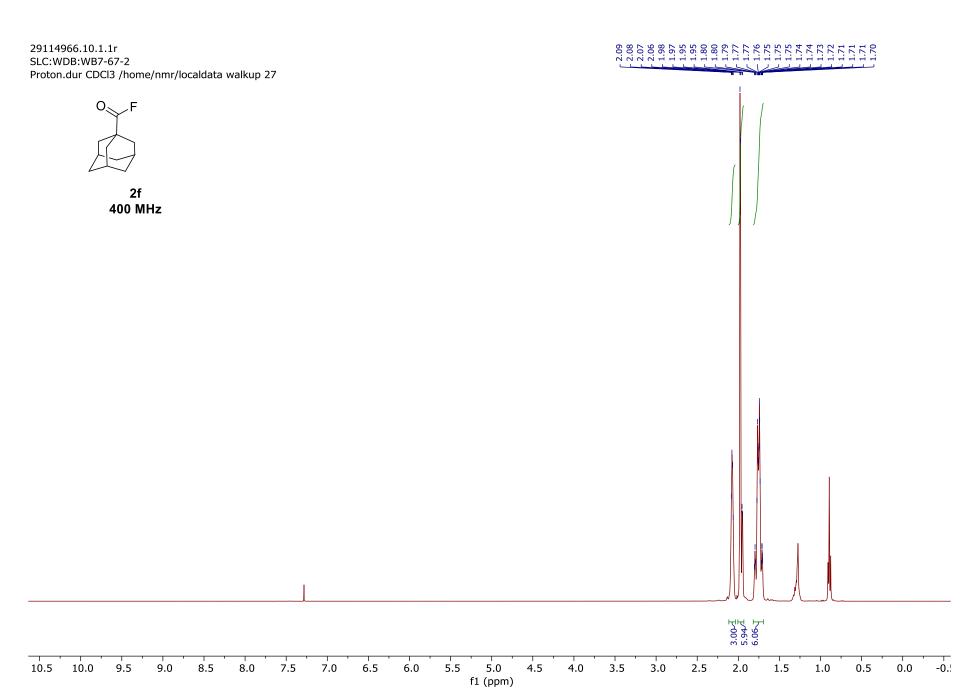












30

20

10

-10

-20

-30

-40

-50

-60

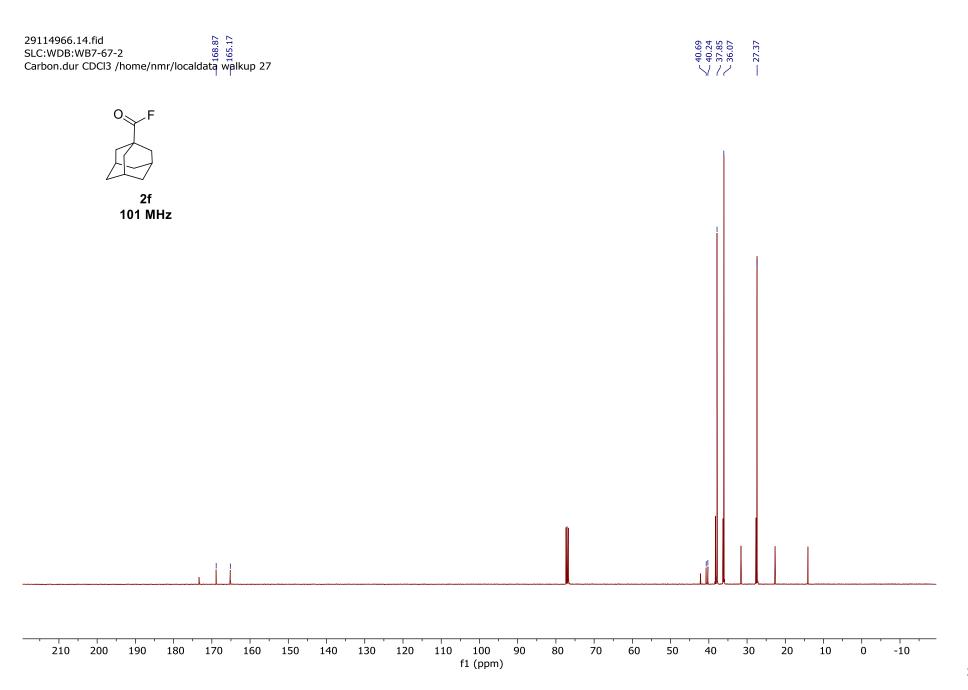
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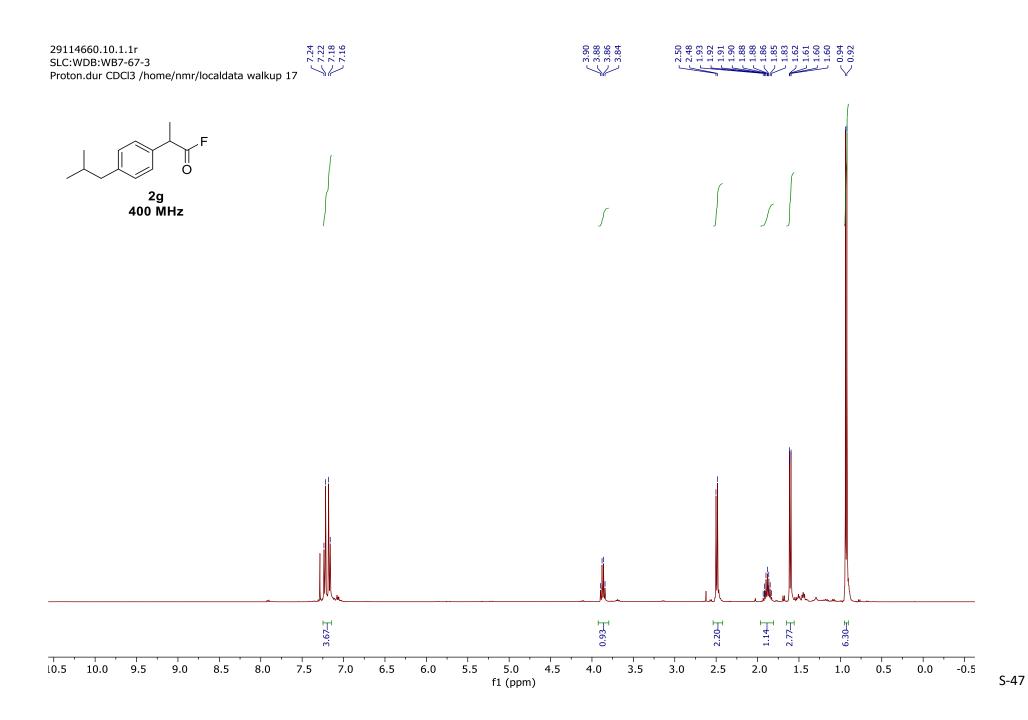
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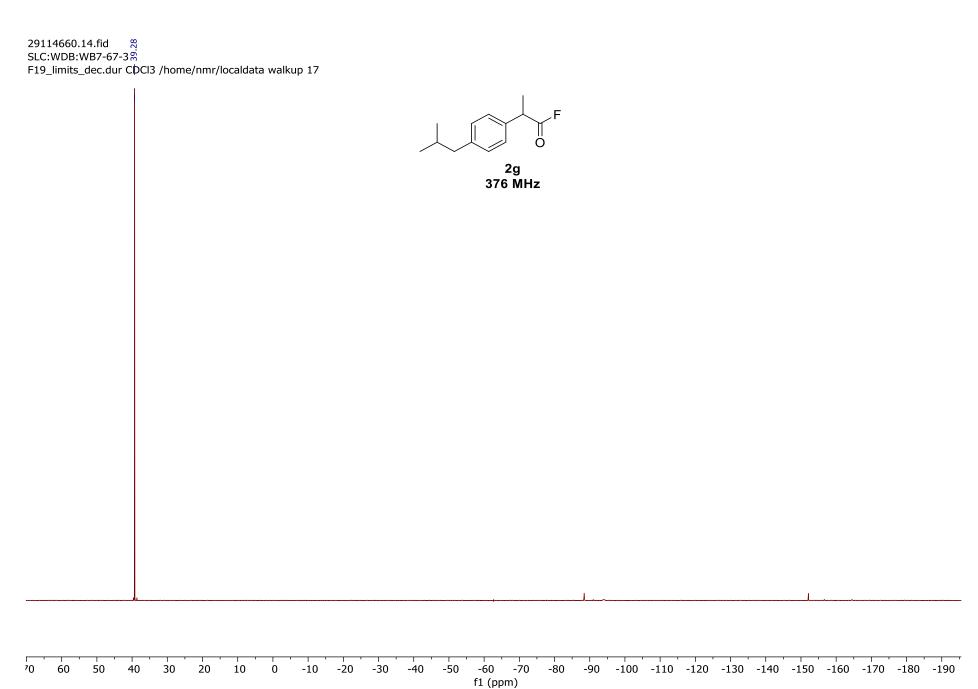
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-90

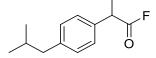
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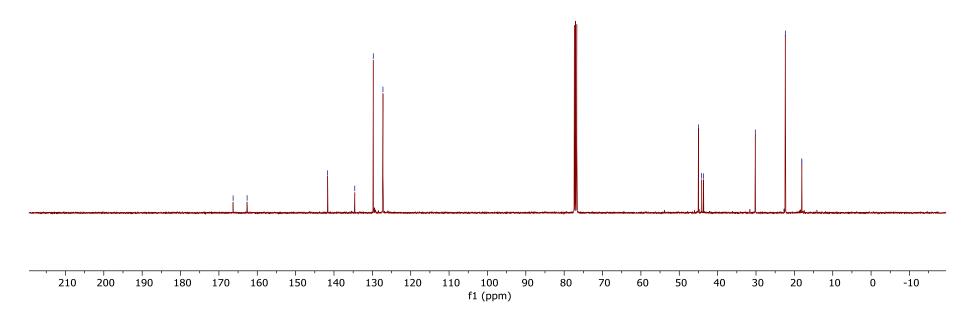


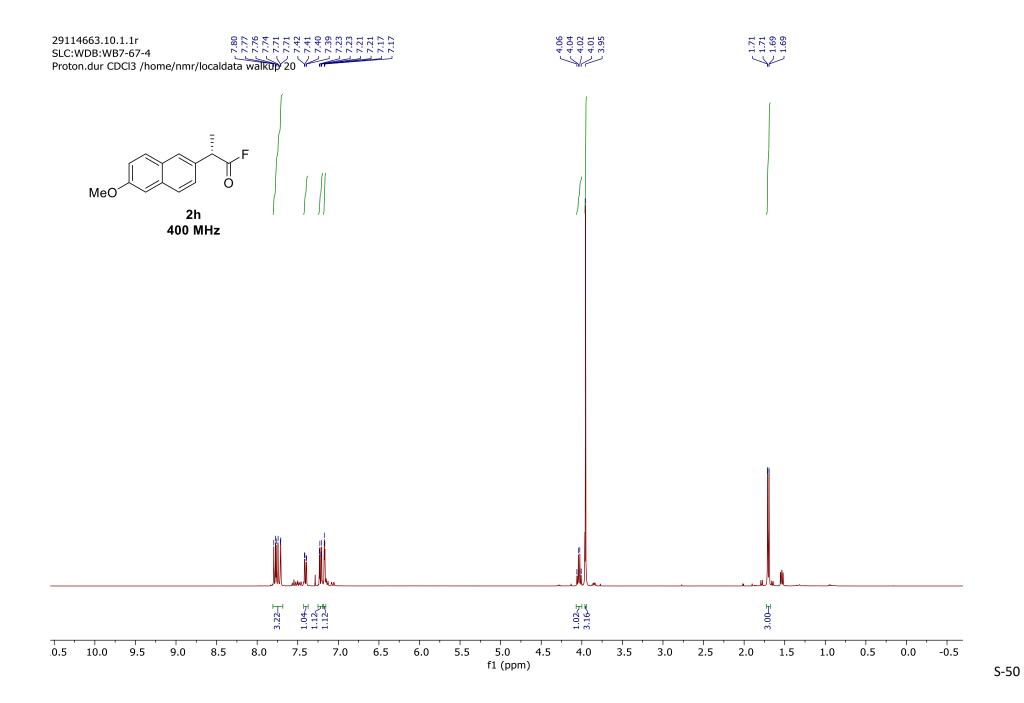


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2g 101 MHz





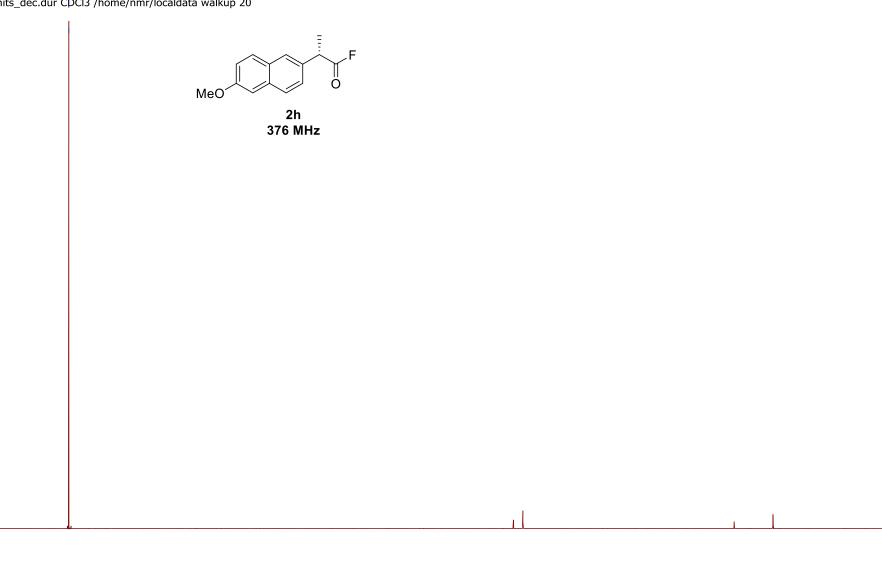
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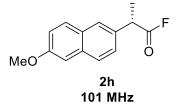
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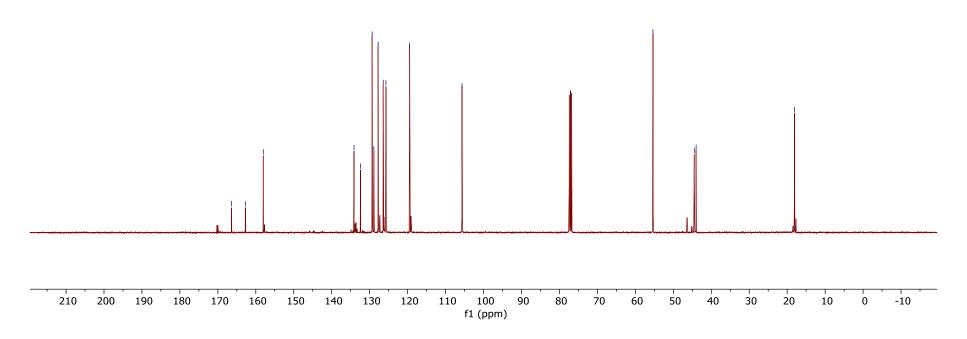


f1 (ppm)

-60 -70 -80 -90 -100 -110 -120 -130 -140 -150 -160 -170 -180 -190







10.5 10.0

9.5

9.0

8.5

7.5

7.0

8.0

6.5

5.5

6.0

4.5

5.0

f1 (ppm)

3.5

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3.0

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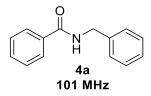
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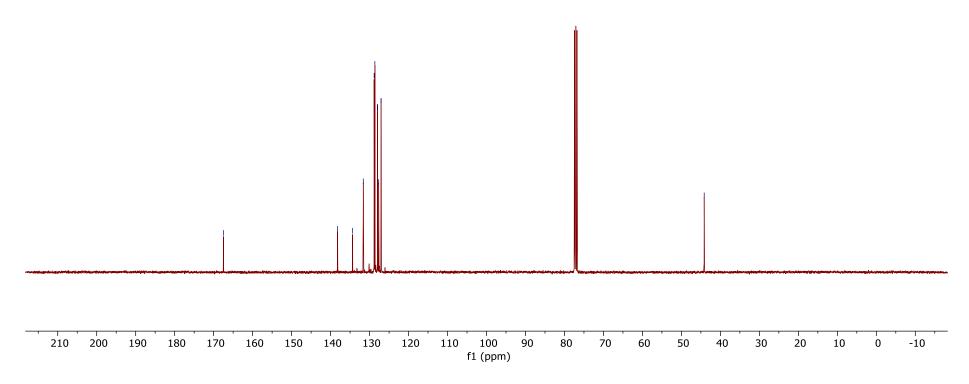
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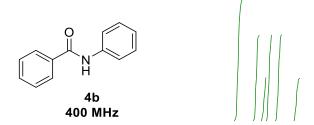


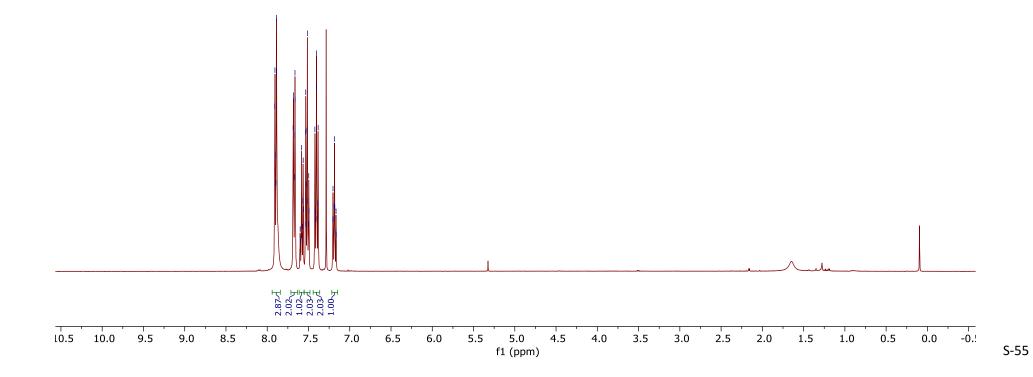


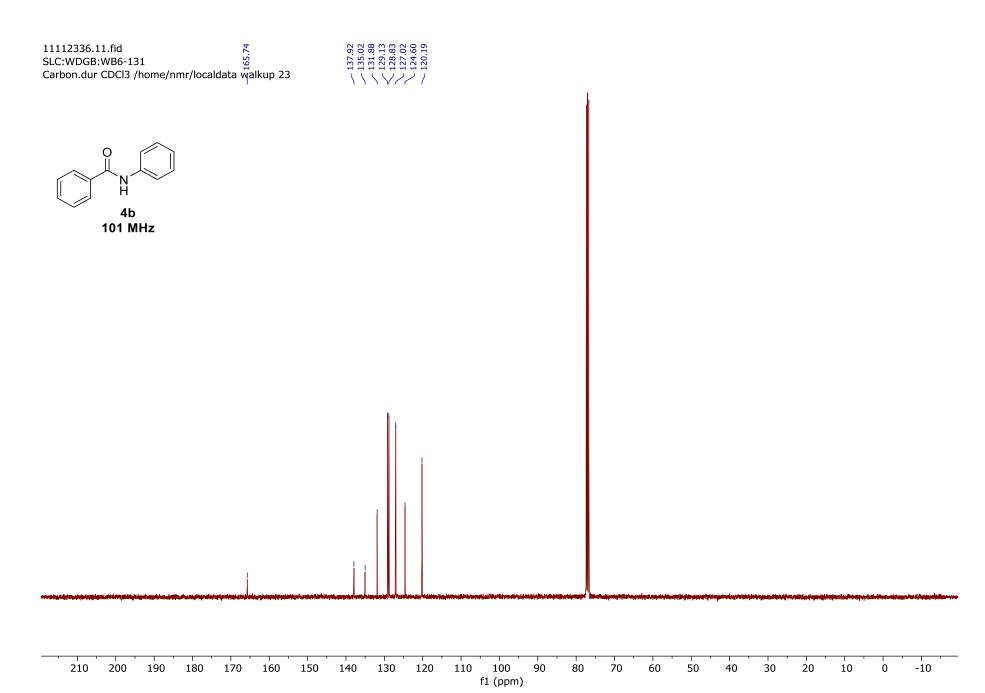


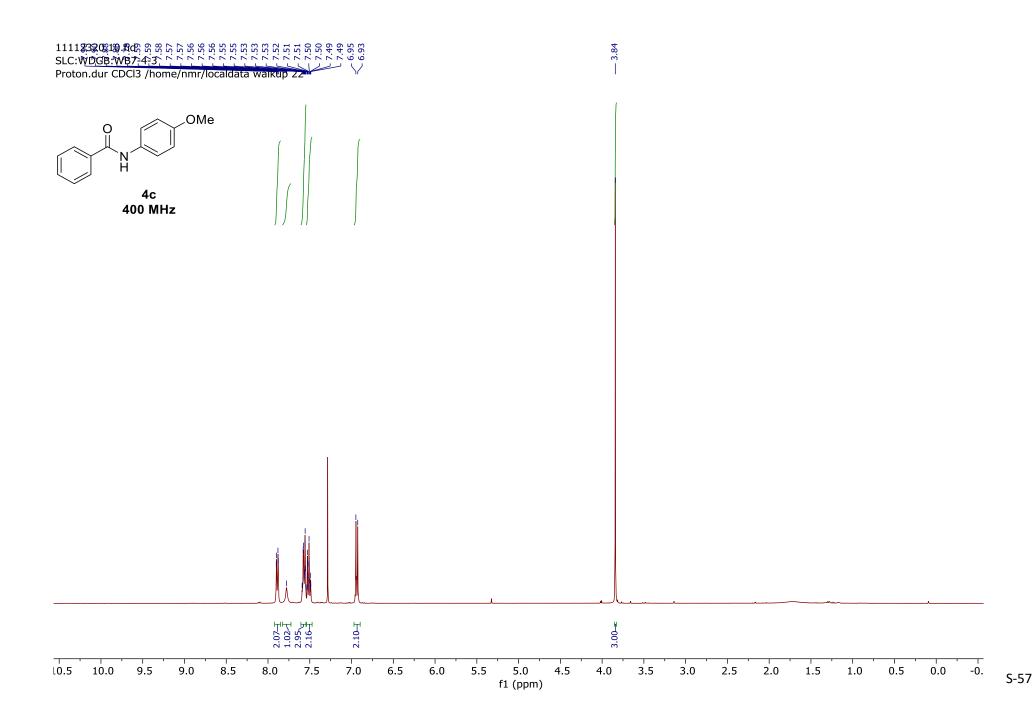


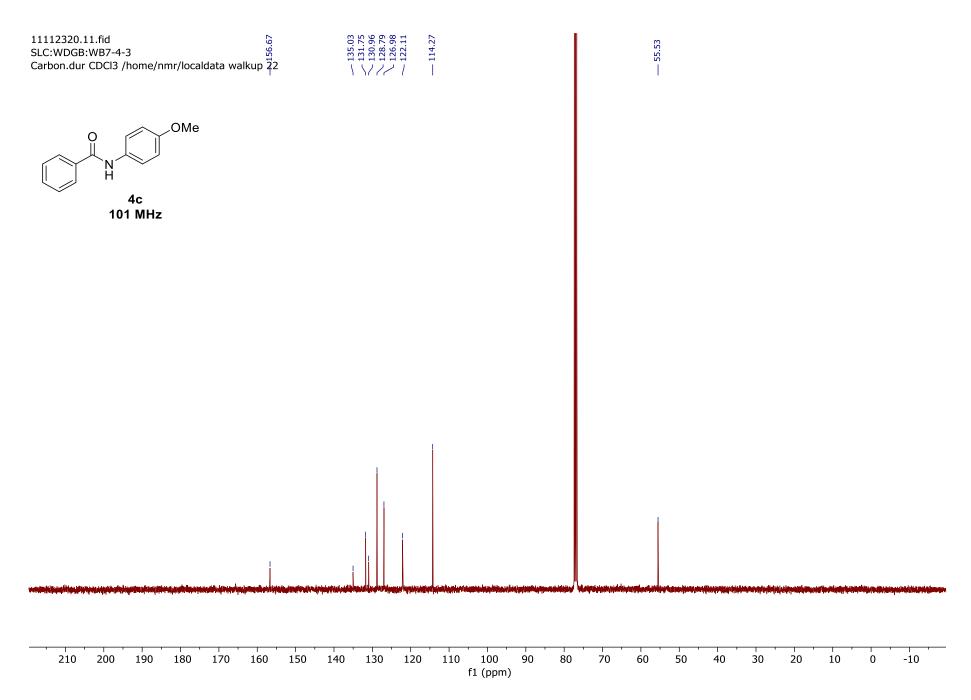
Proton.dur CDCl3 /home/nmr/localdata walkup 23

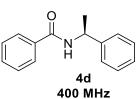




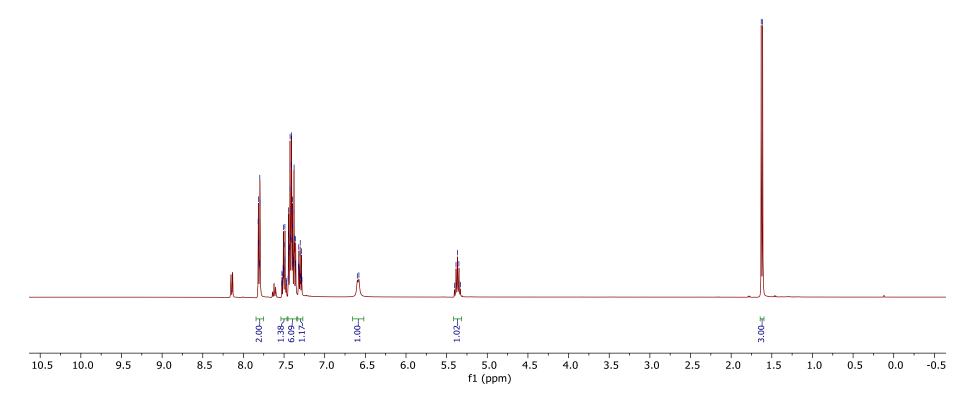




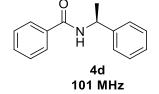


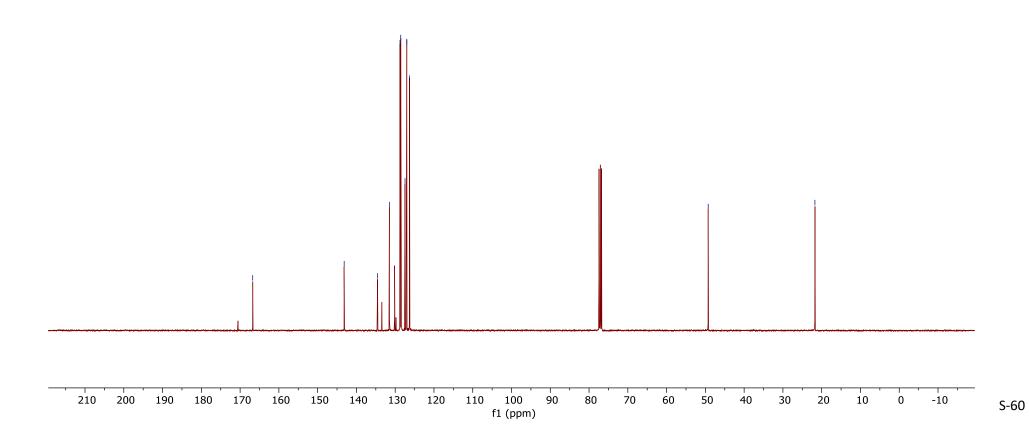


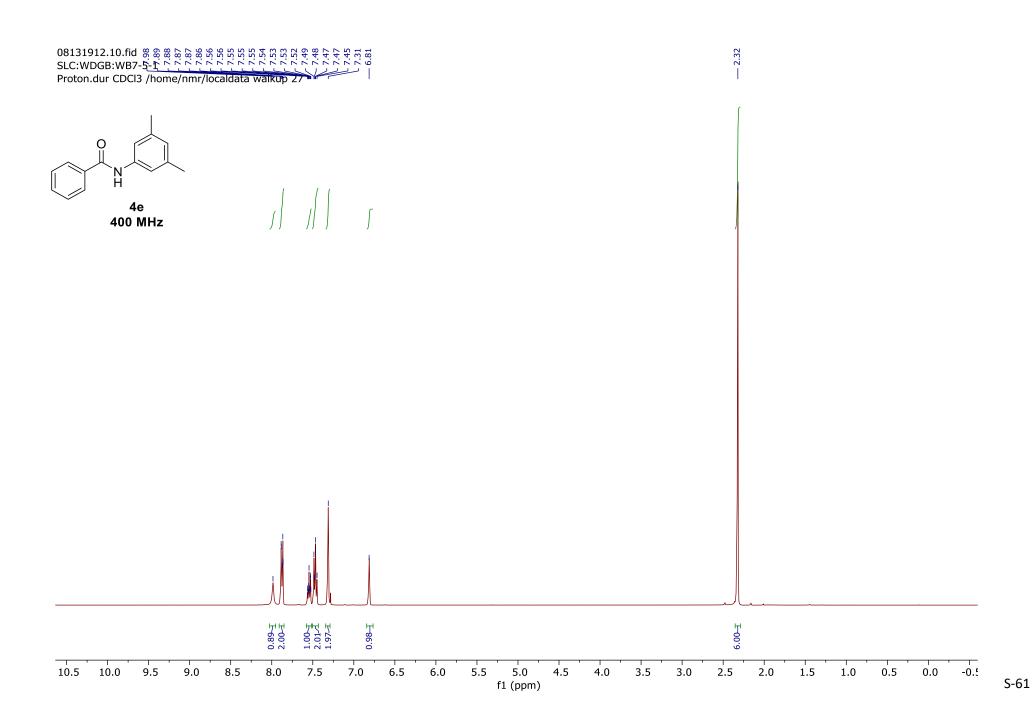


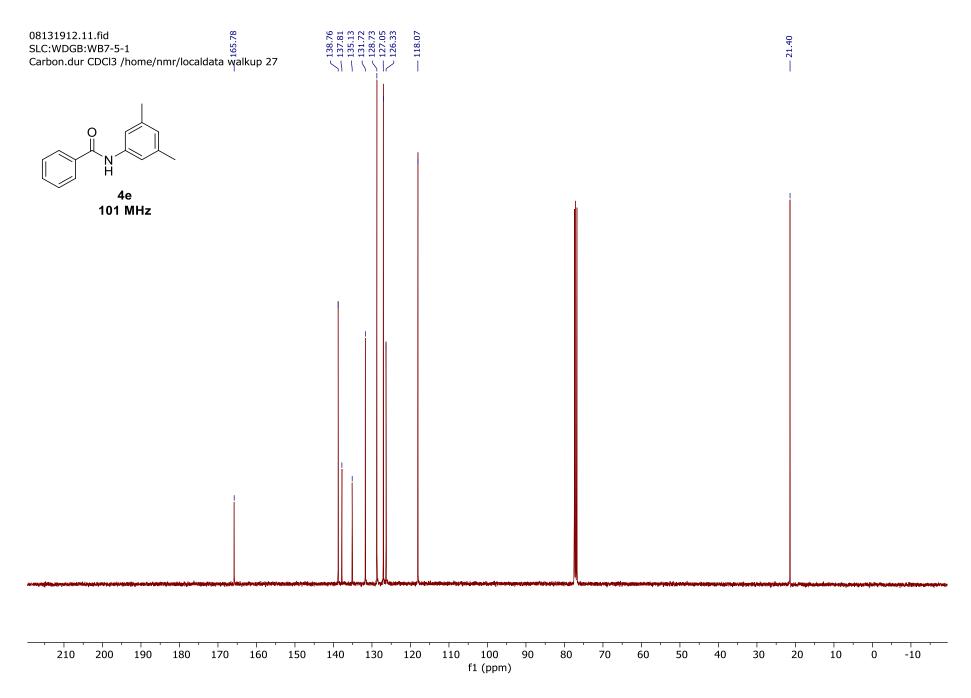


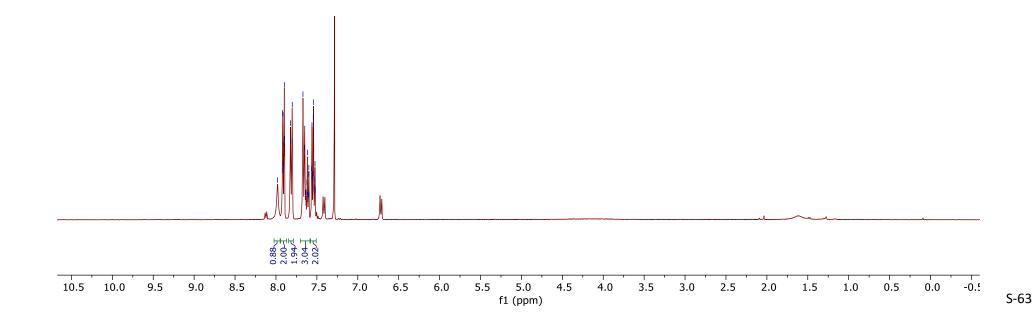


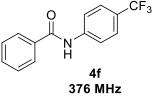


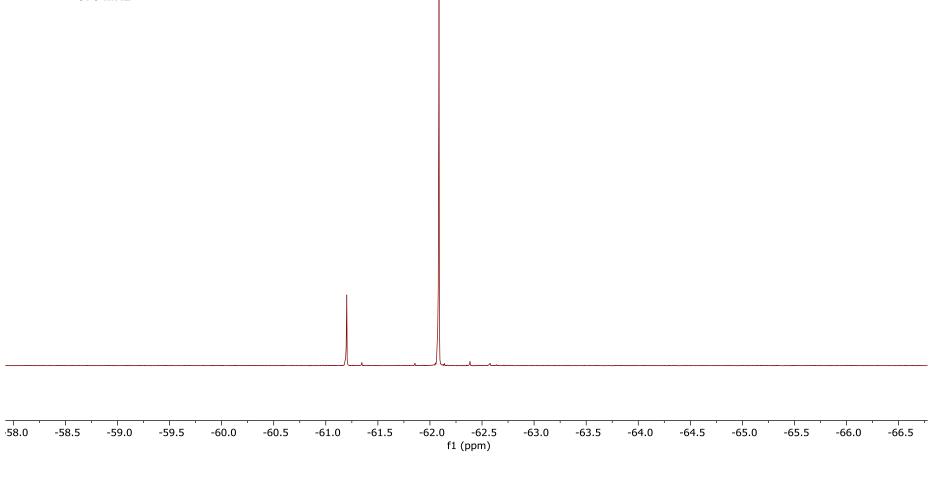




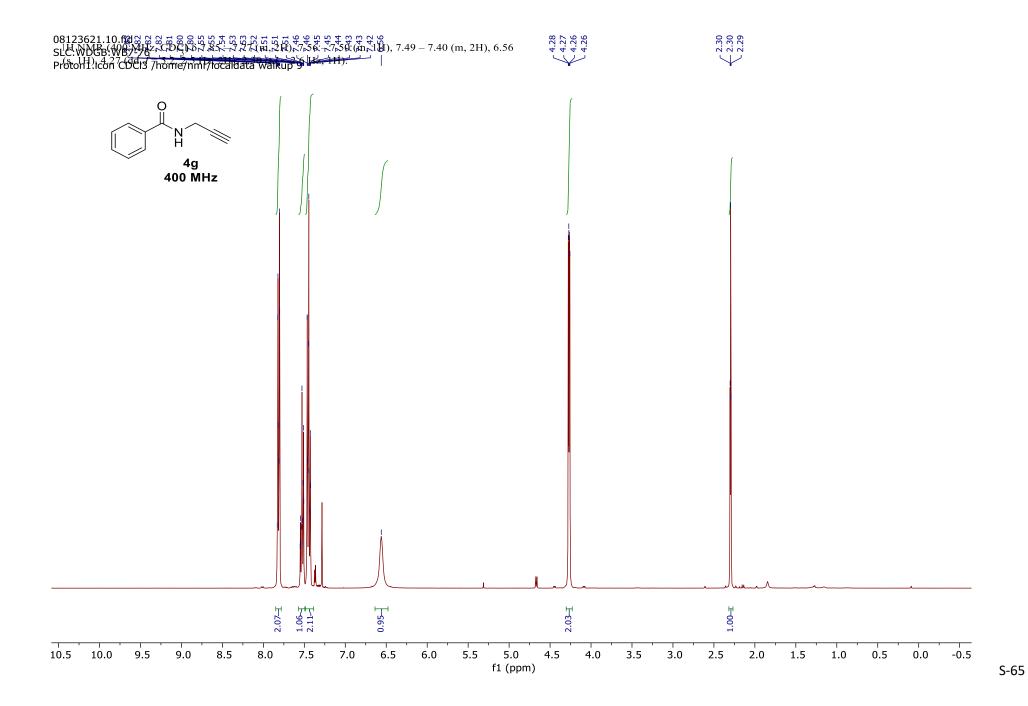








S-64

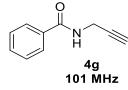


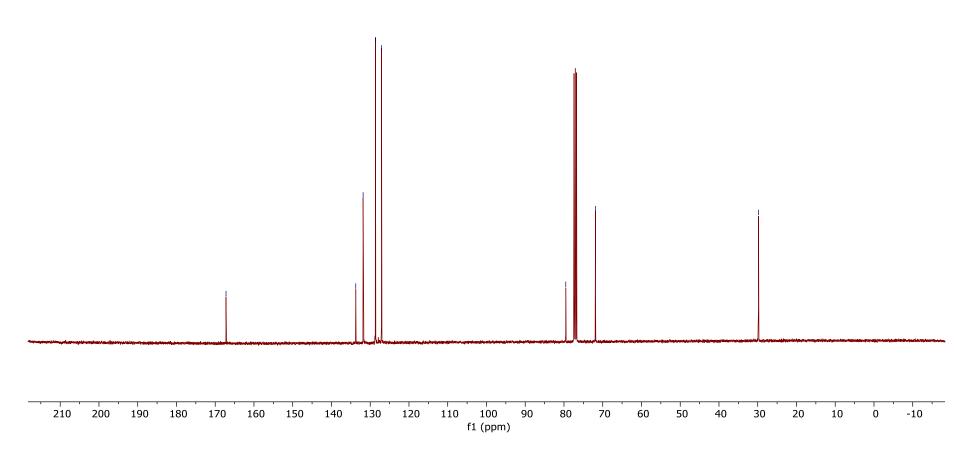


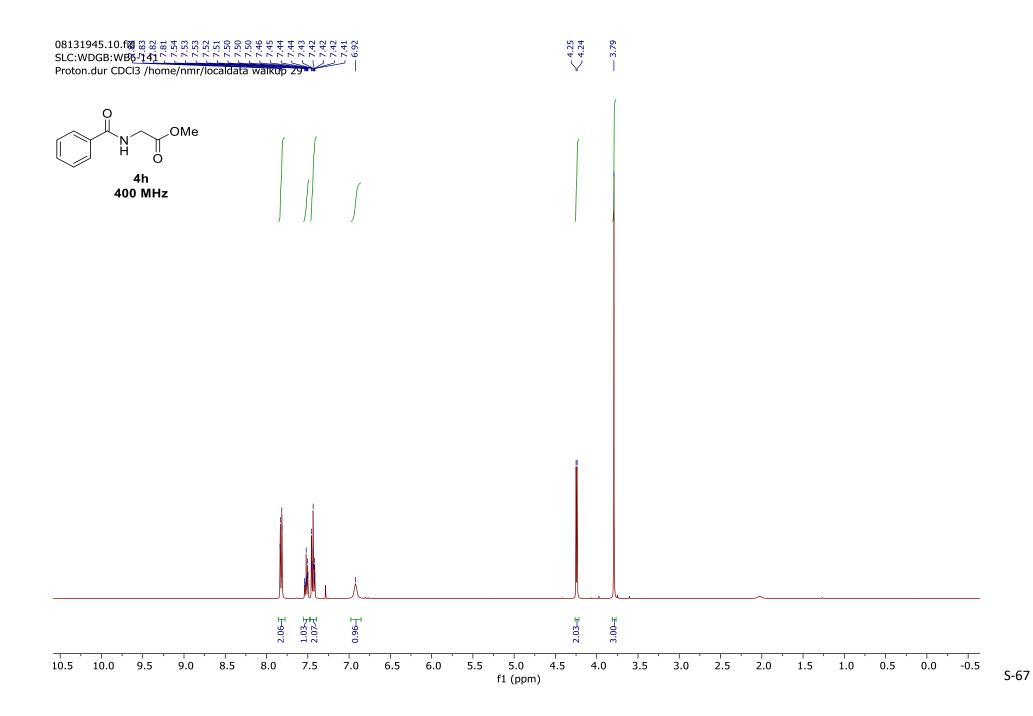


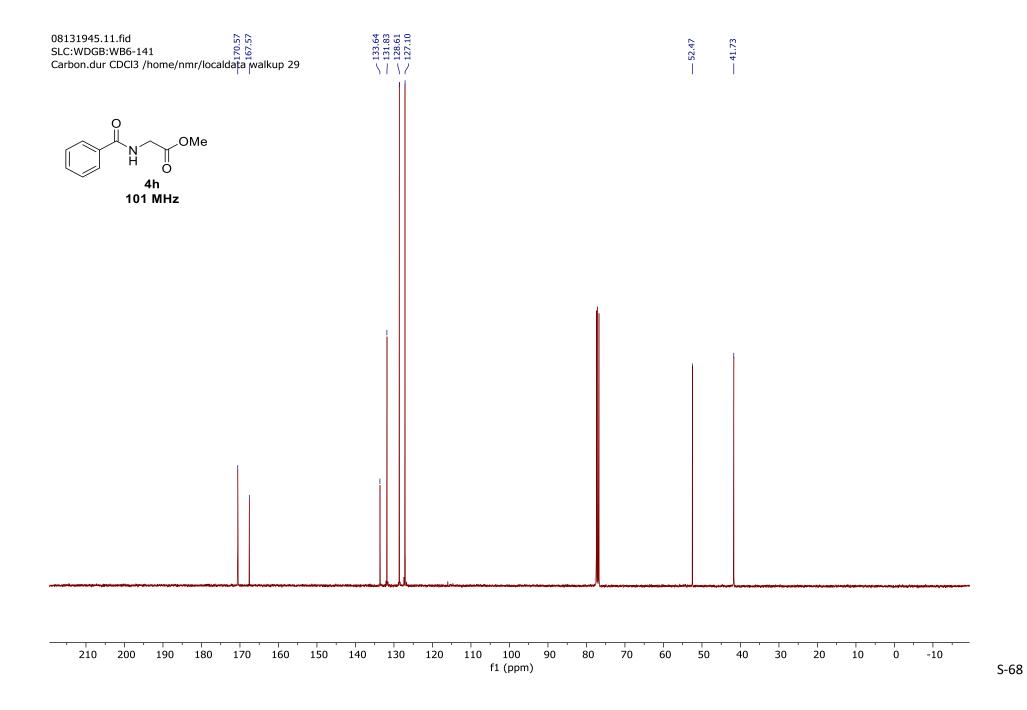


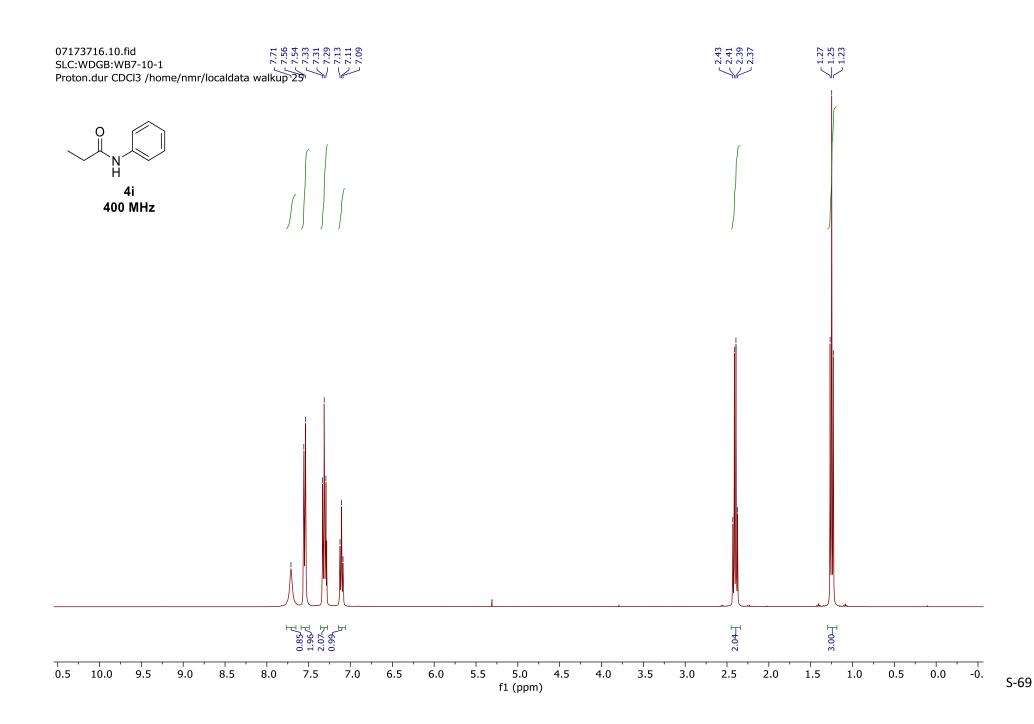


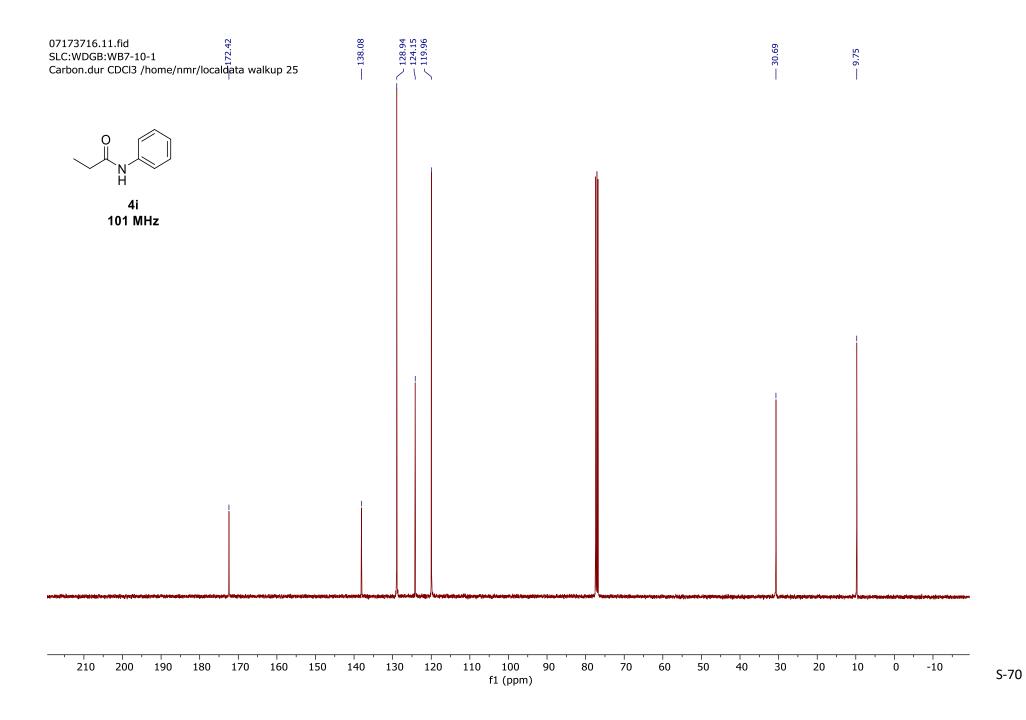


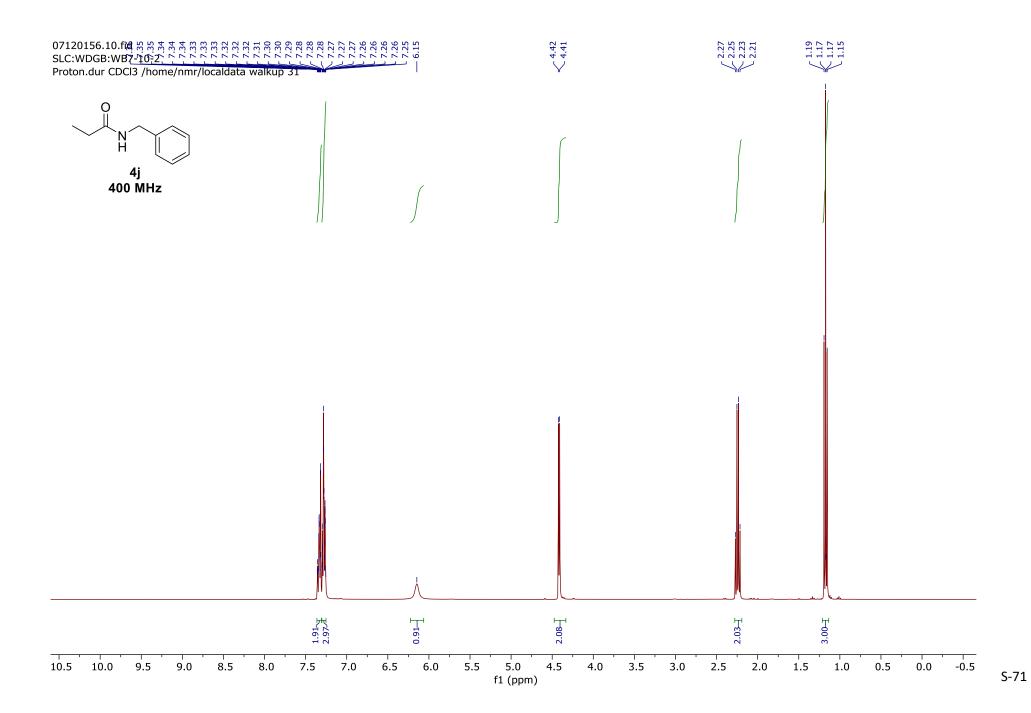


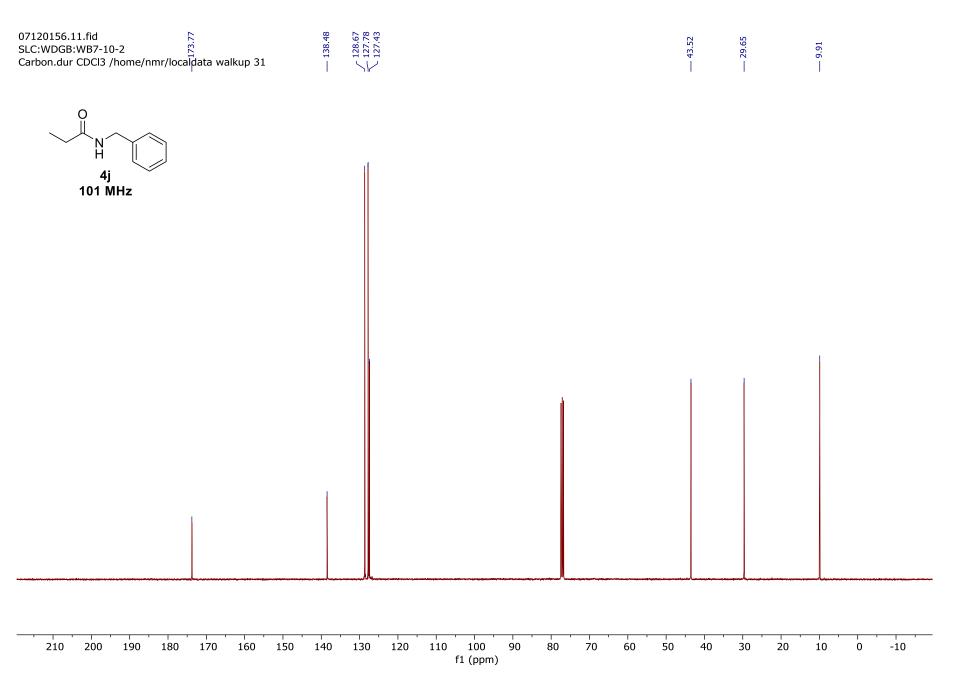


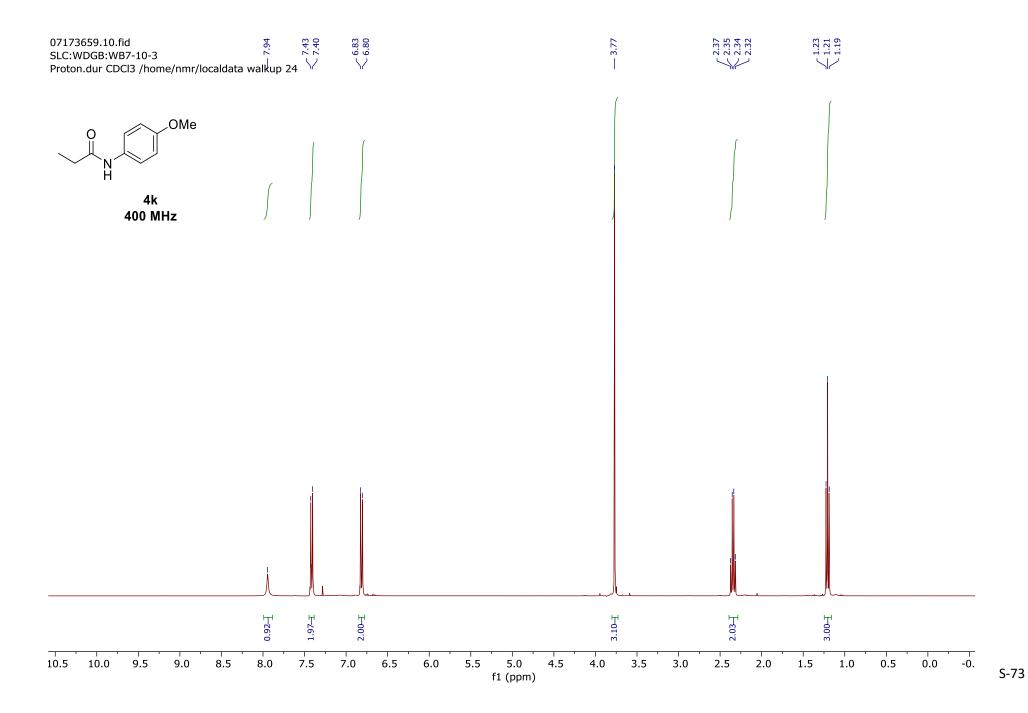


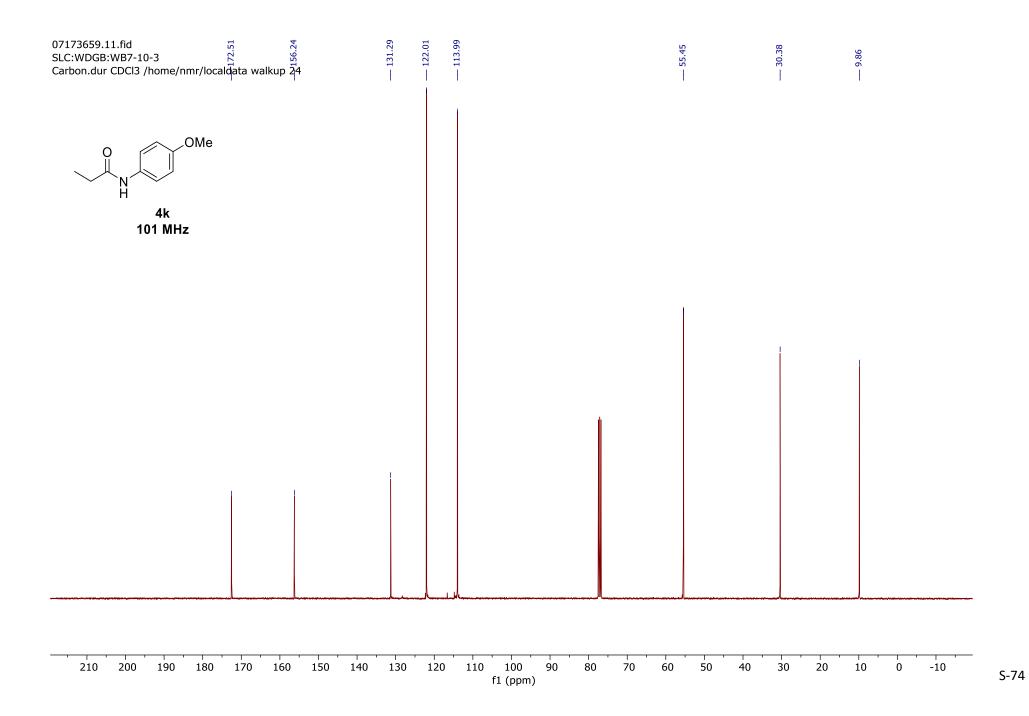


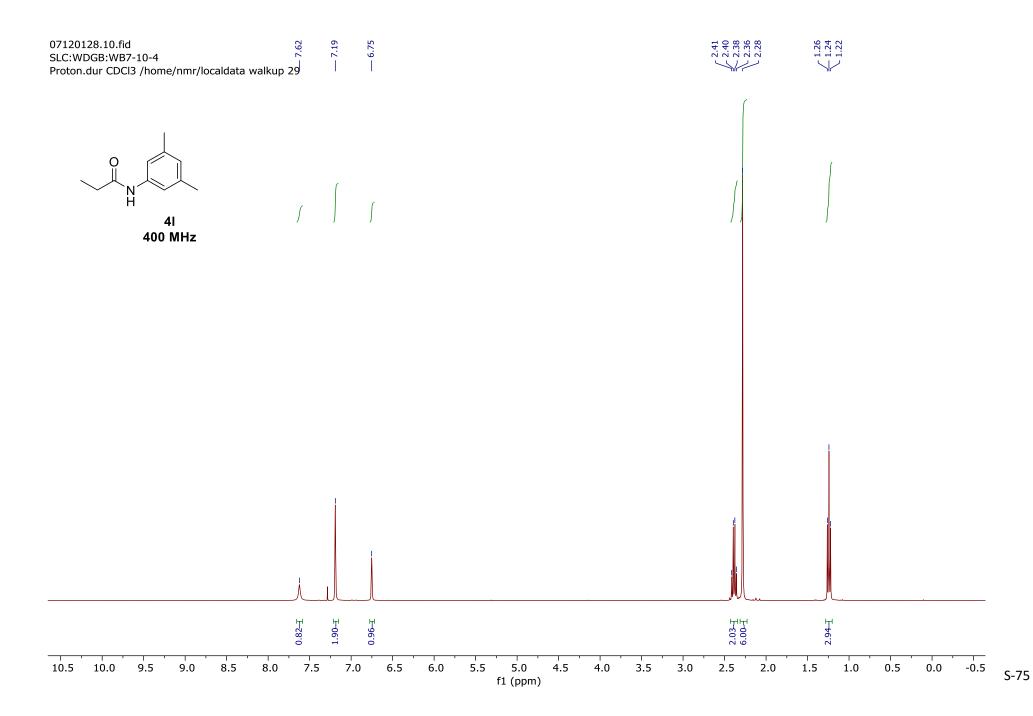


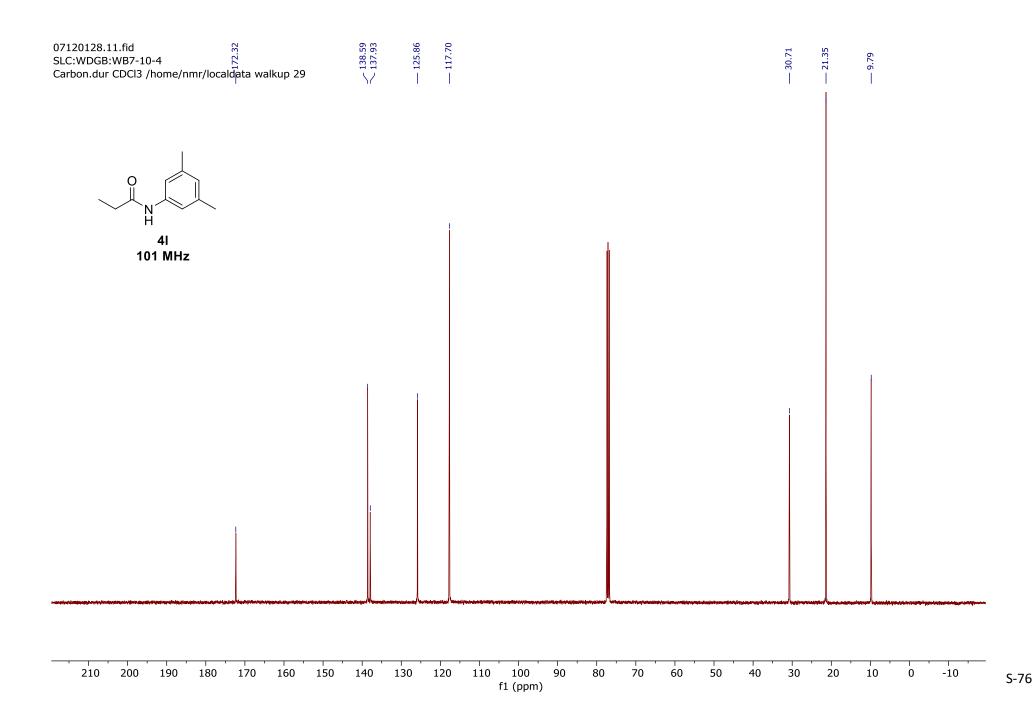


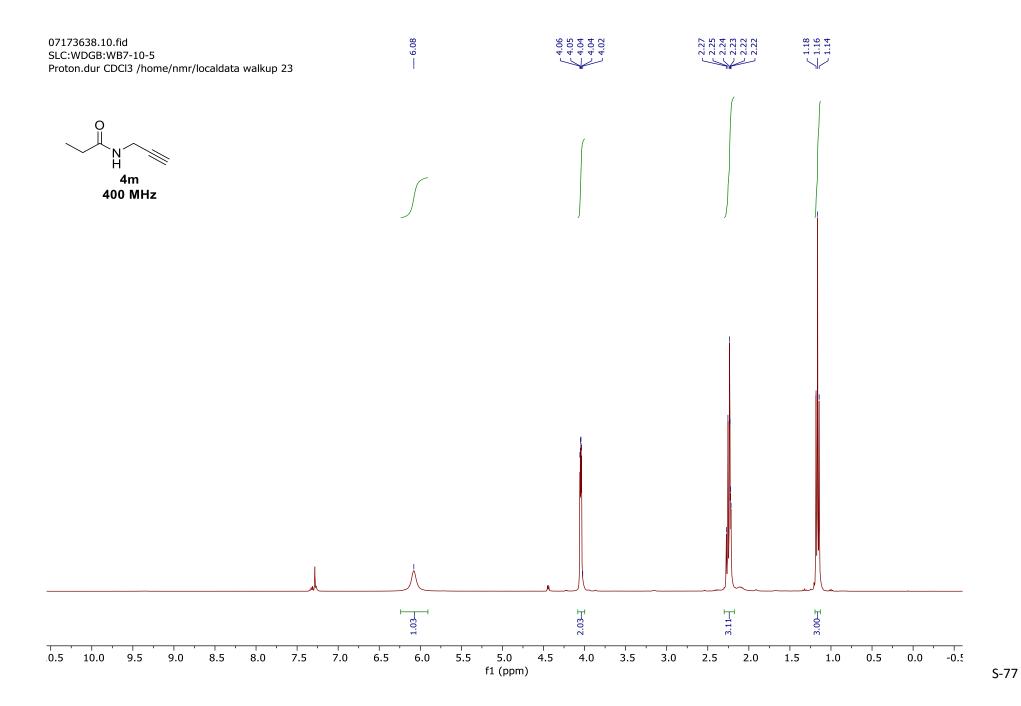






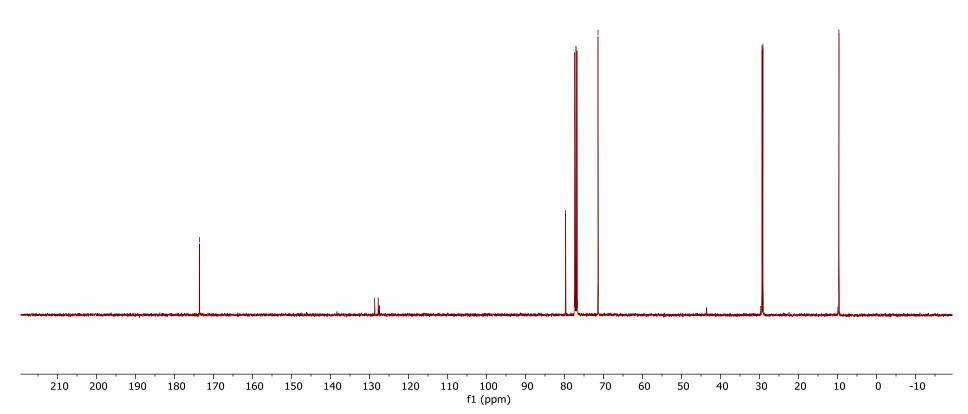


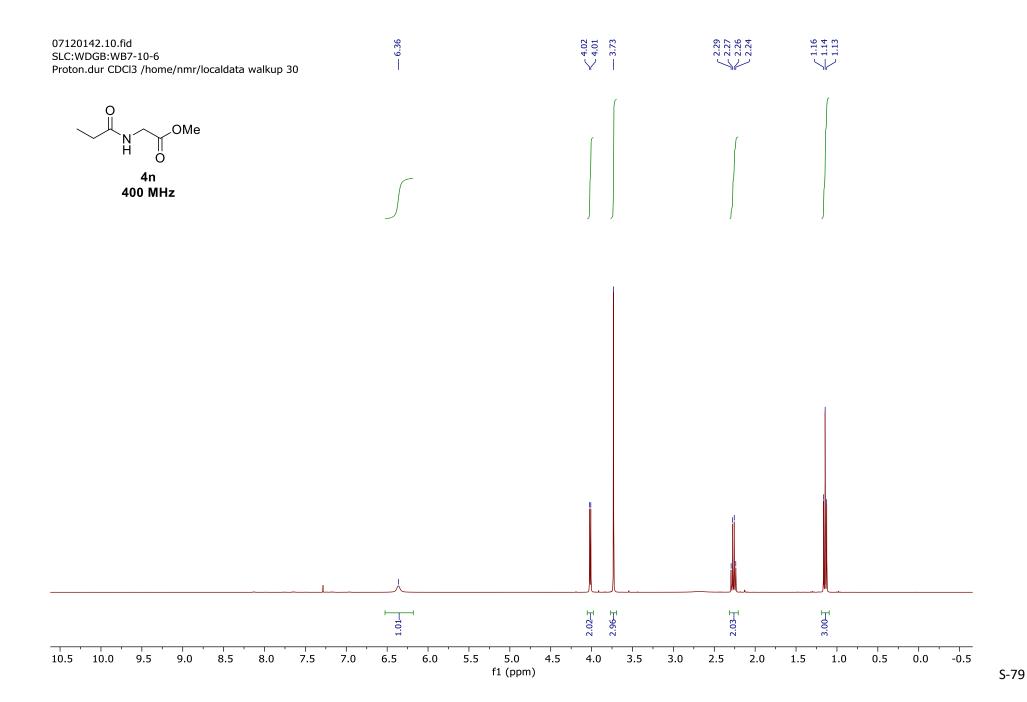






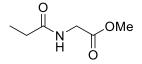




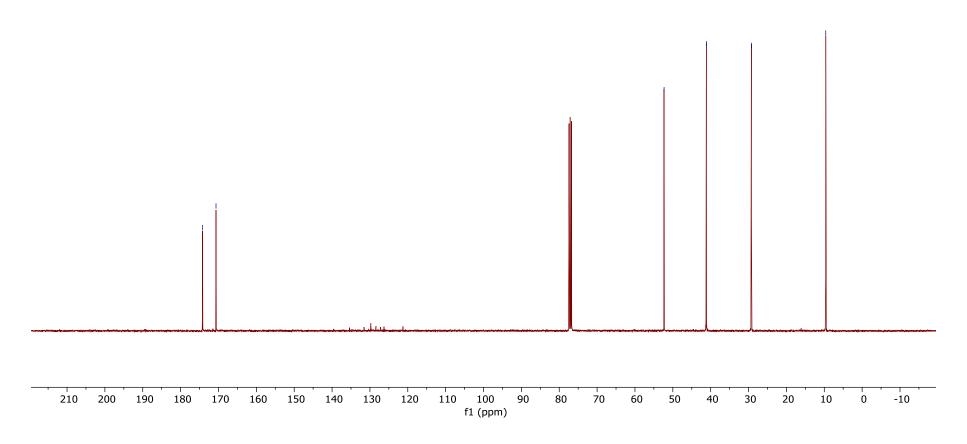


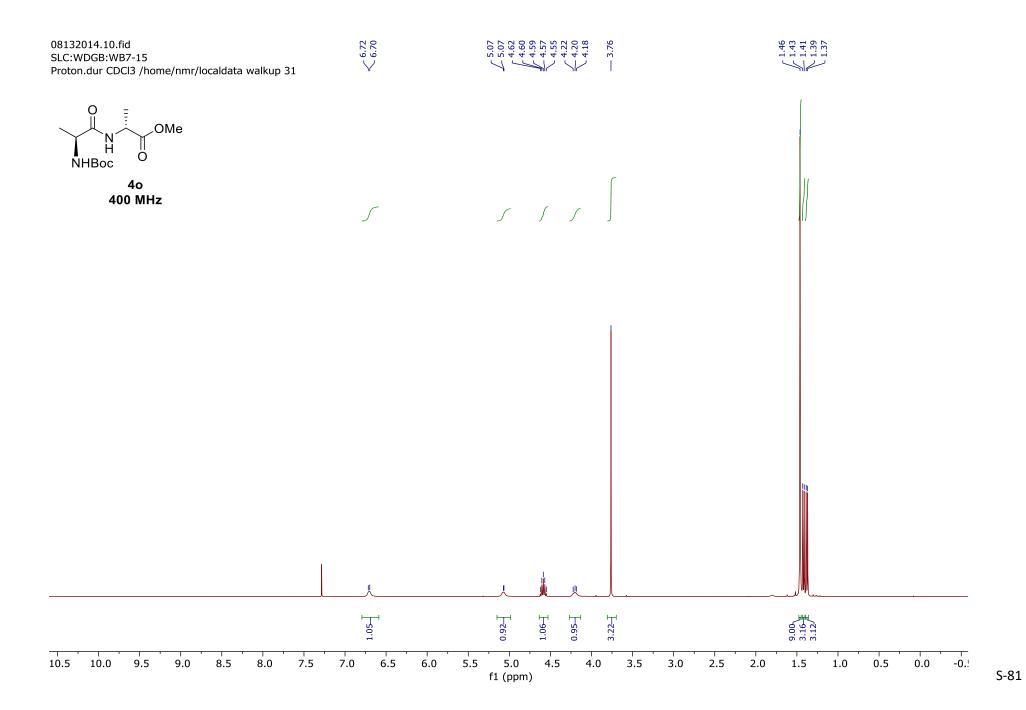


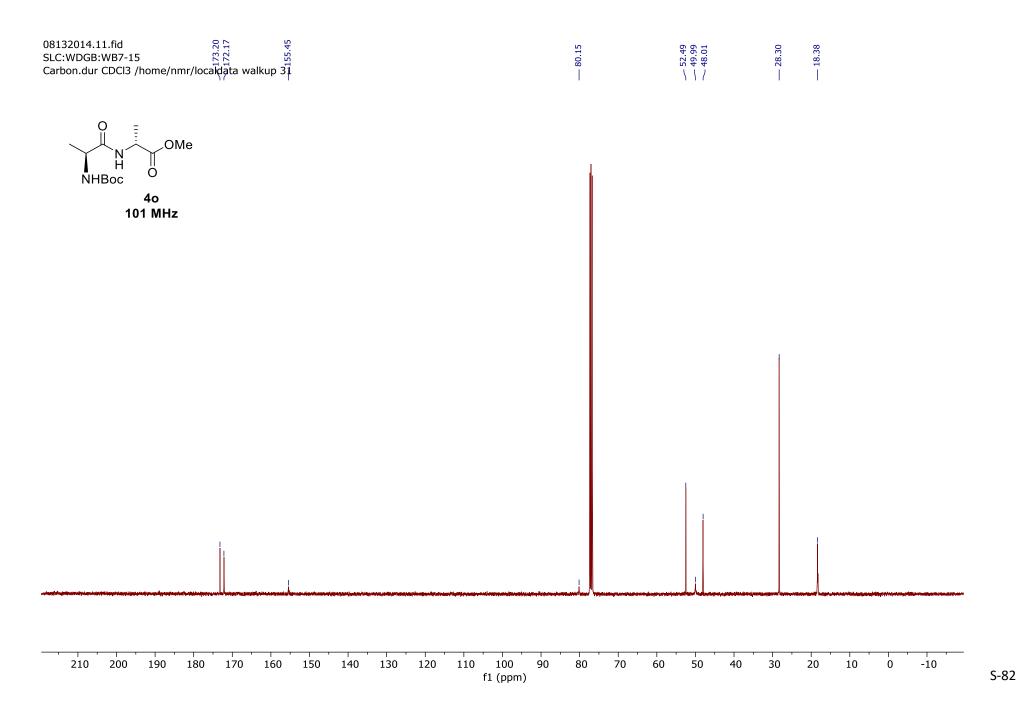


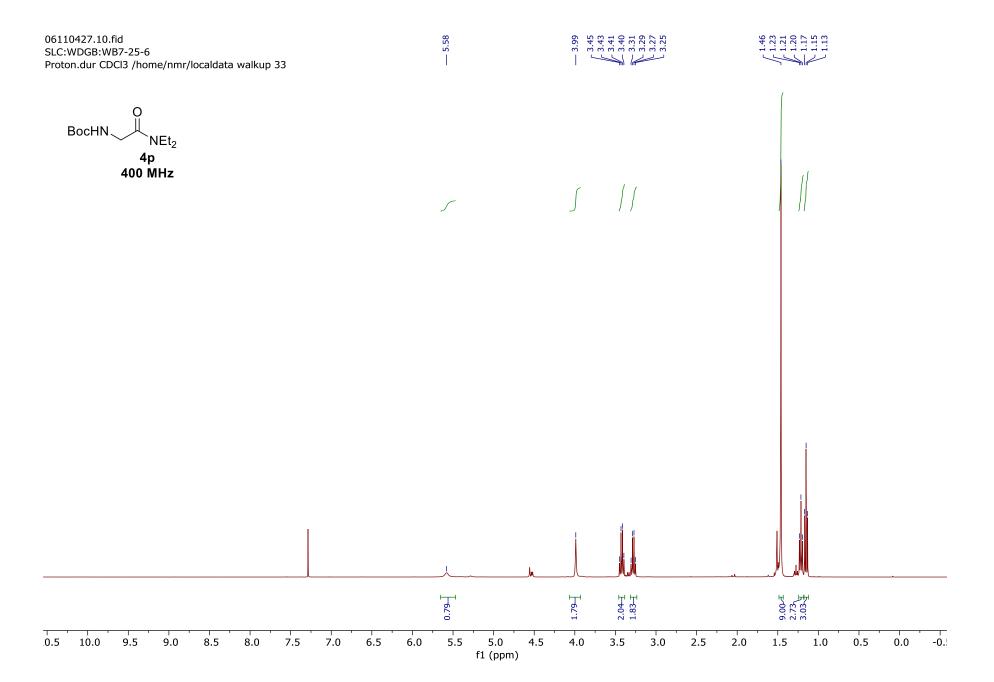


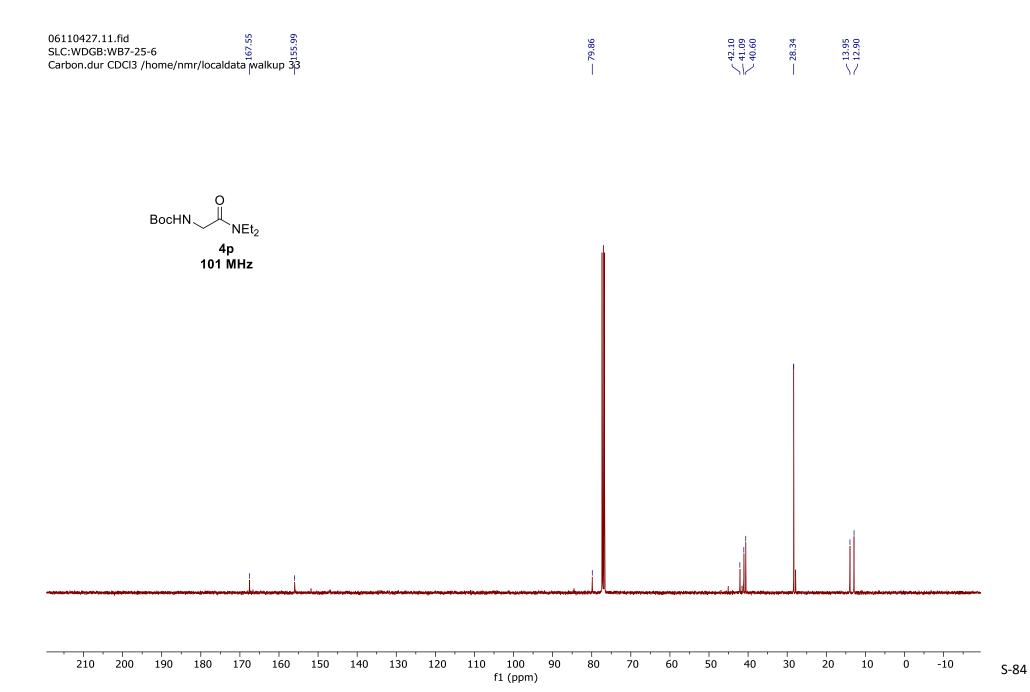
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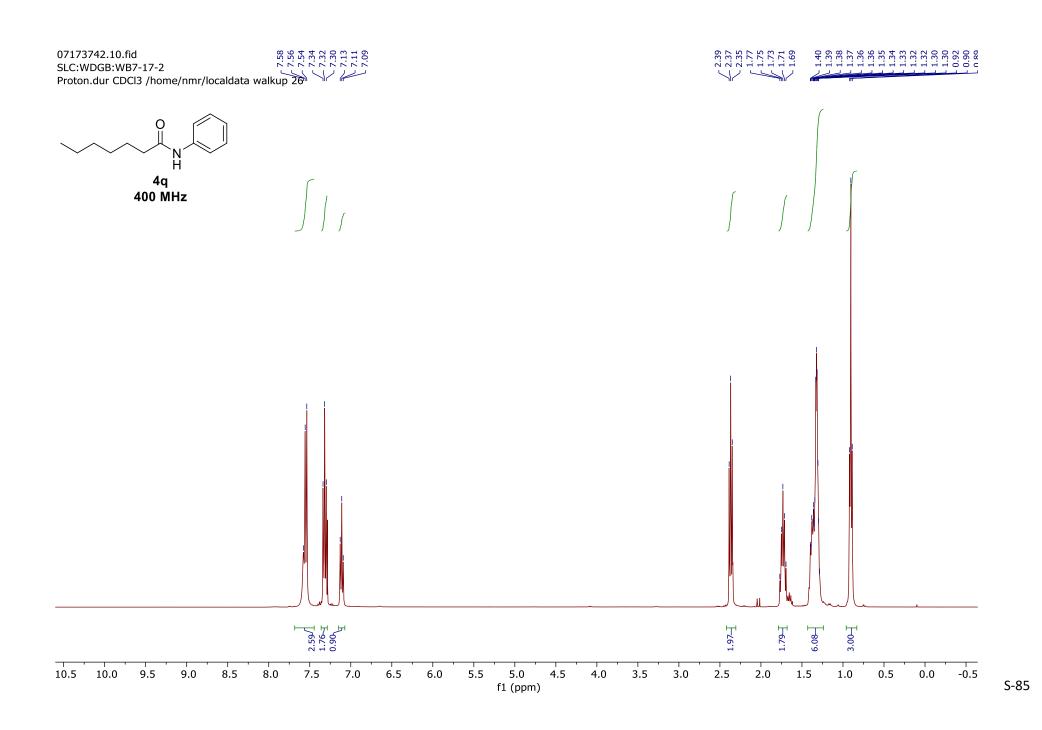




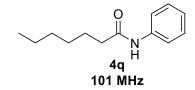


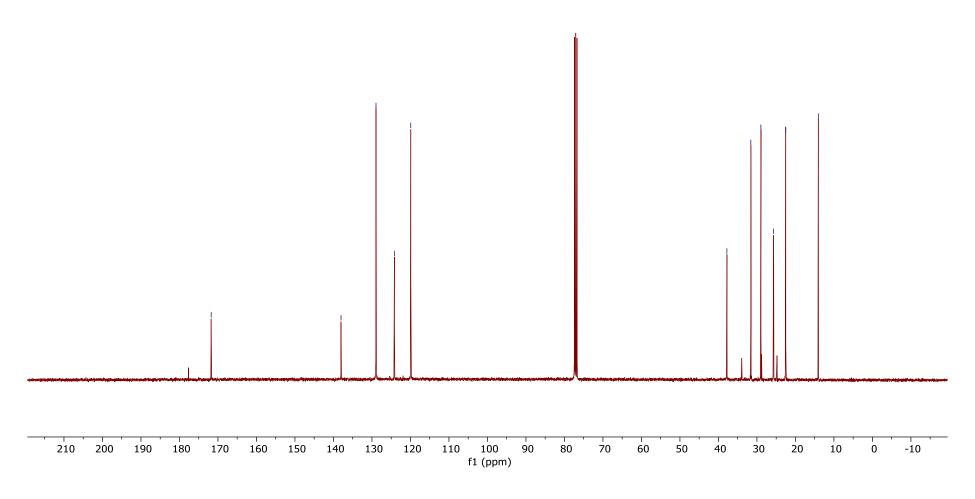


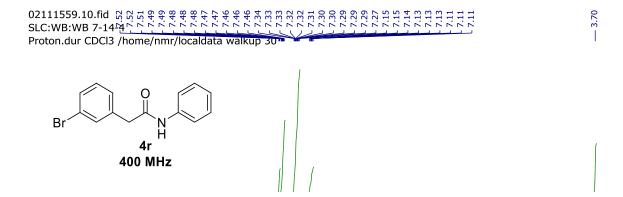


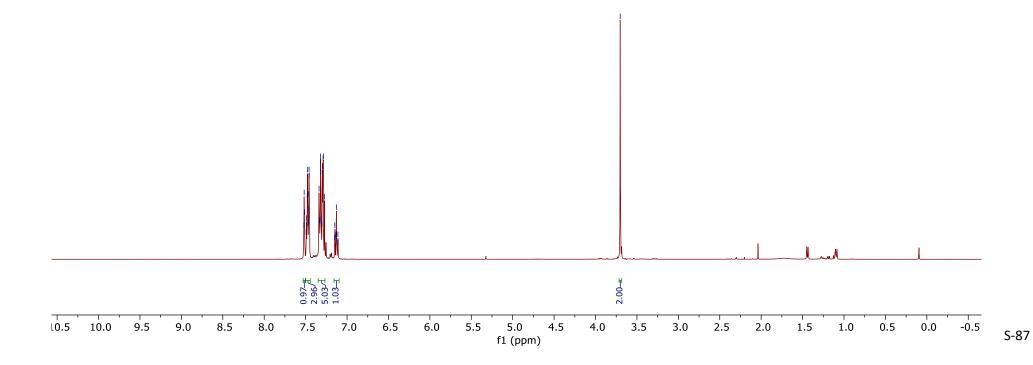








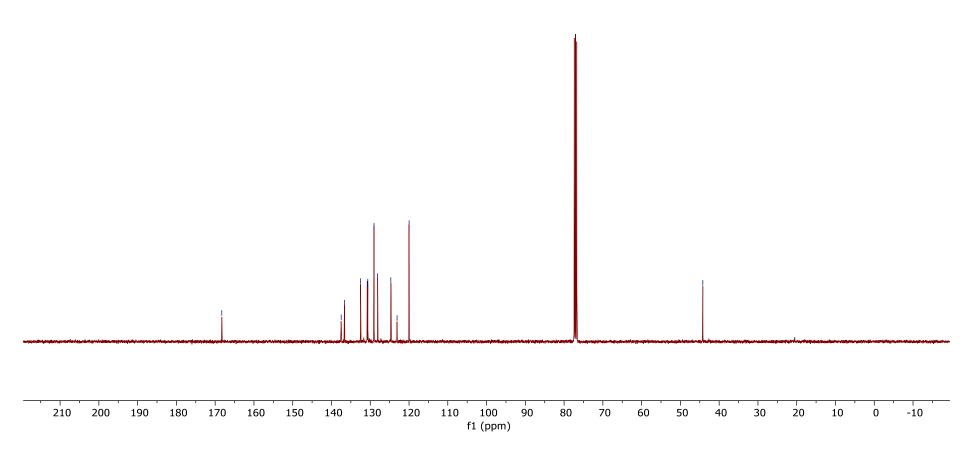


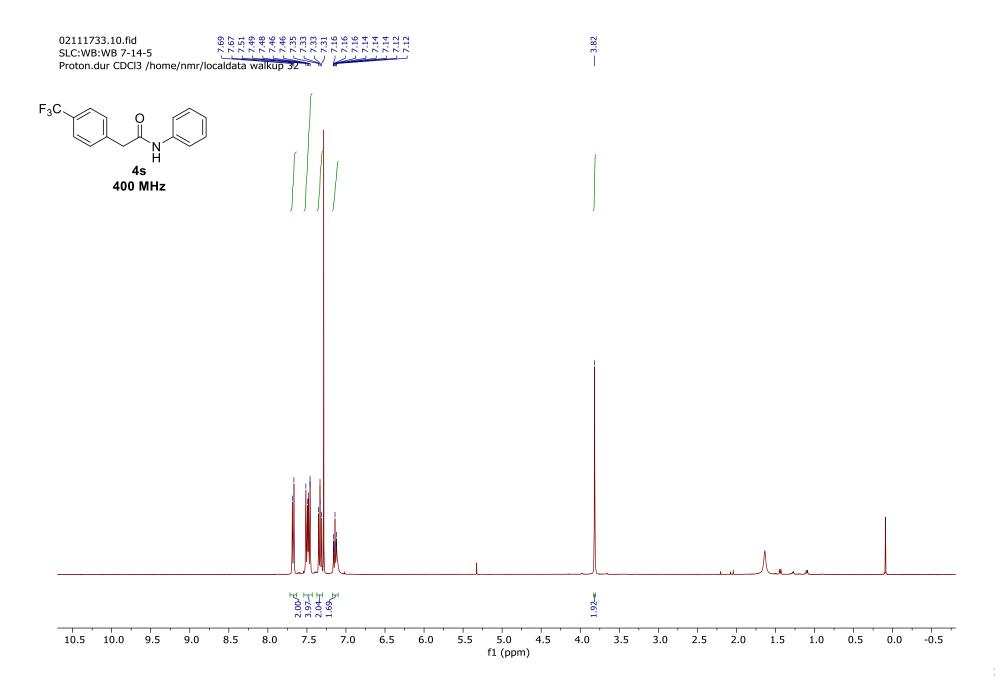


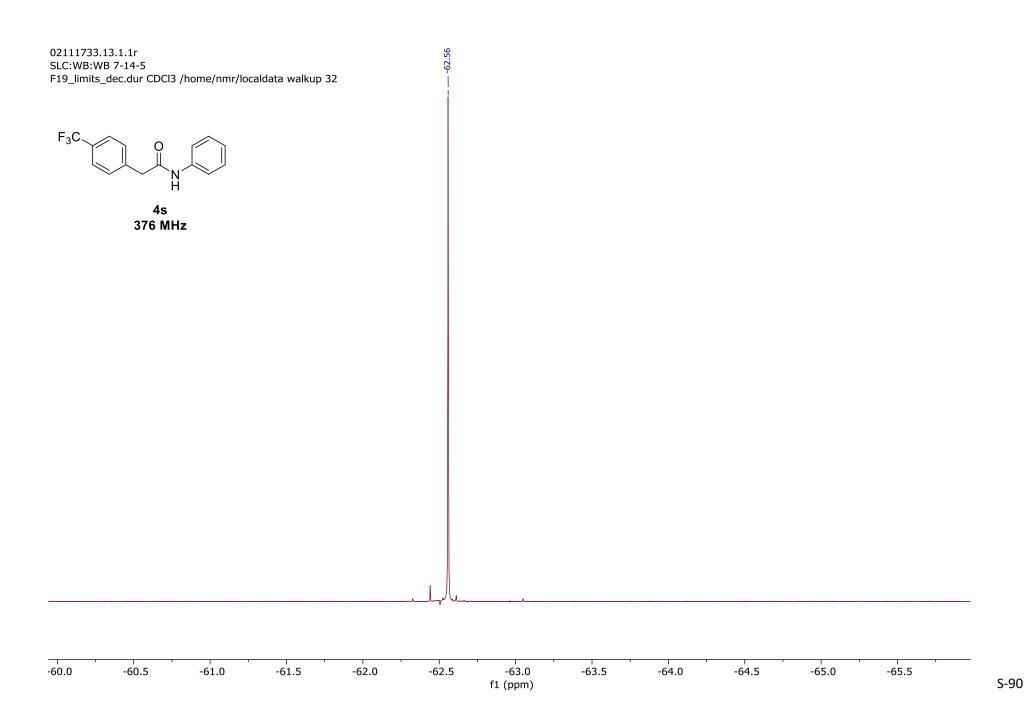


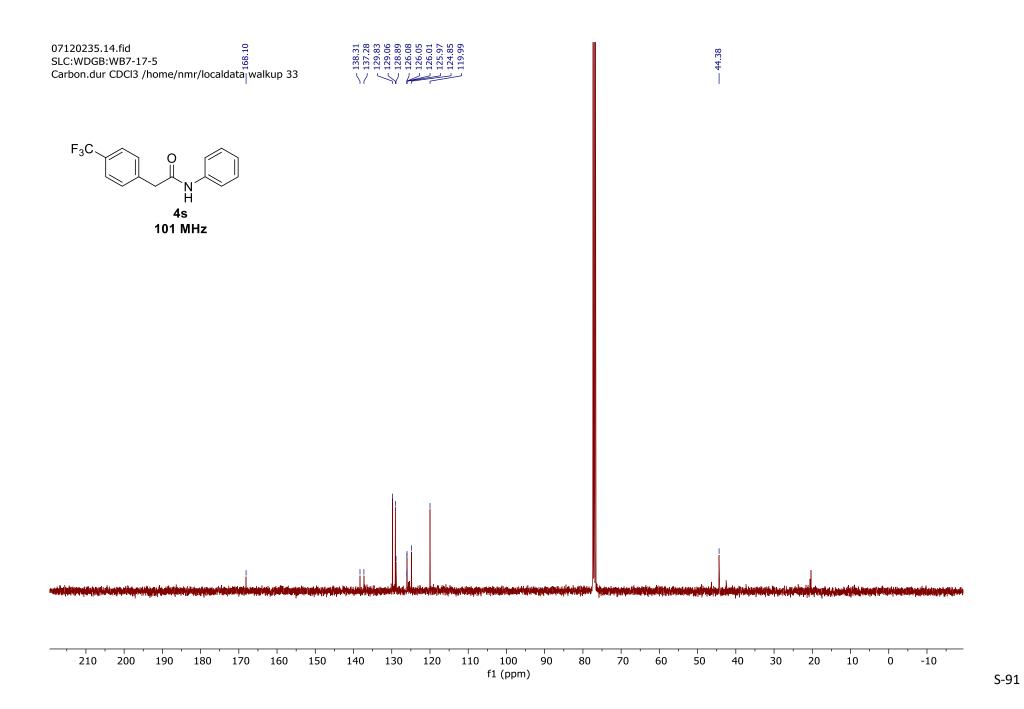


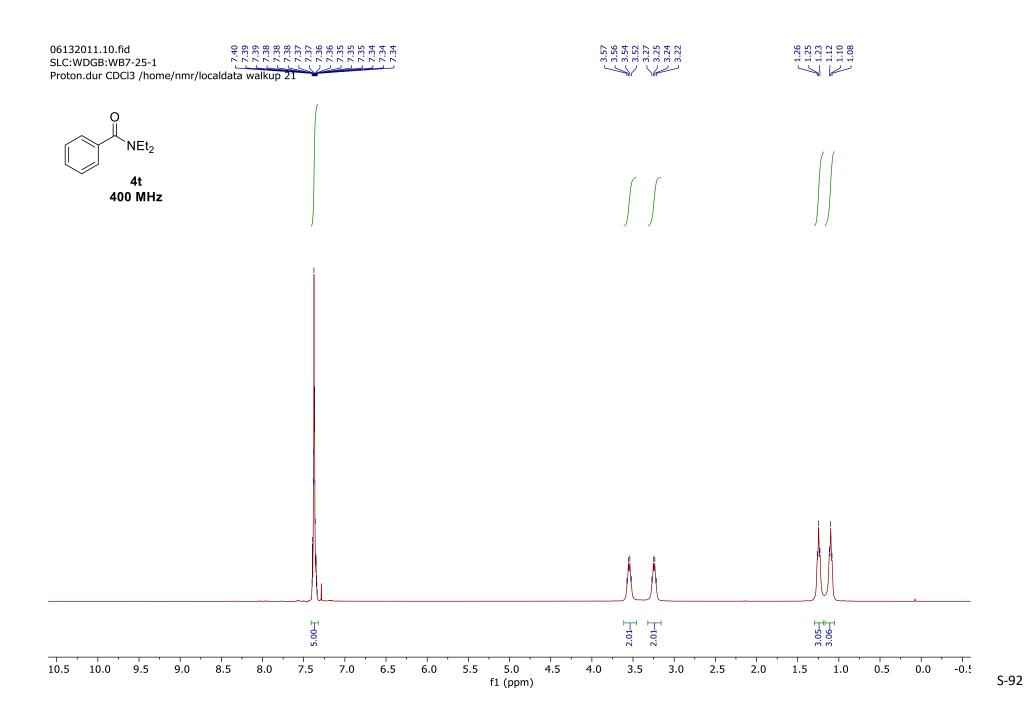
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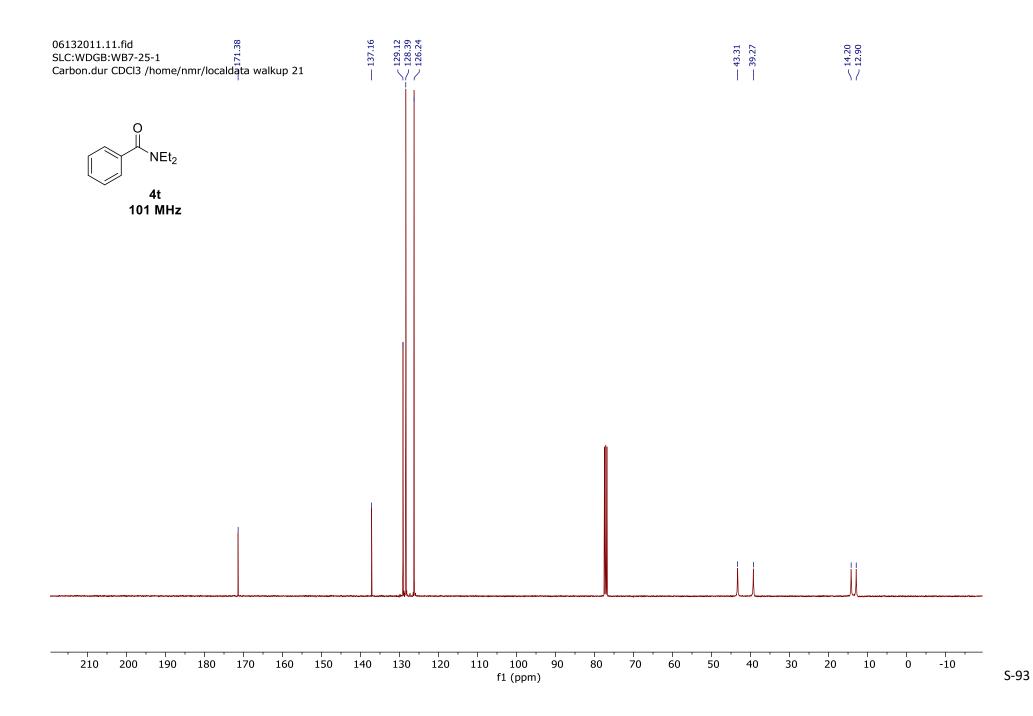


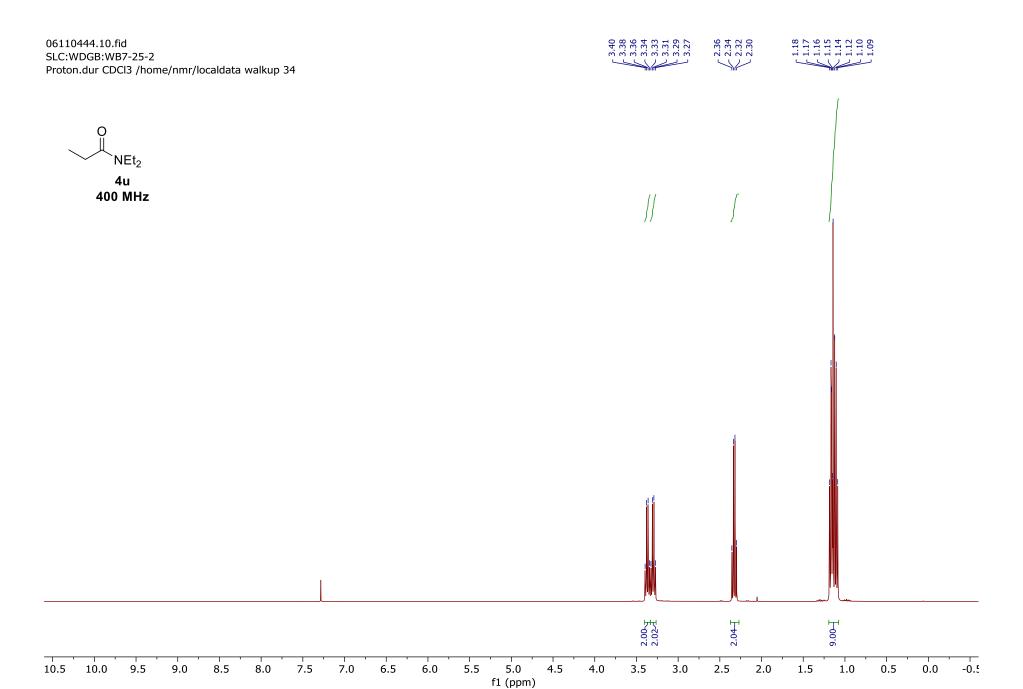


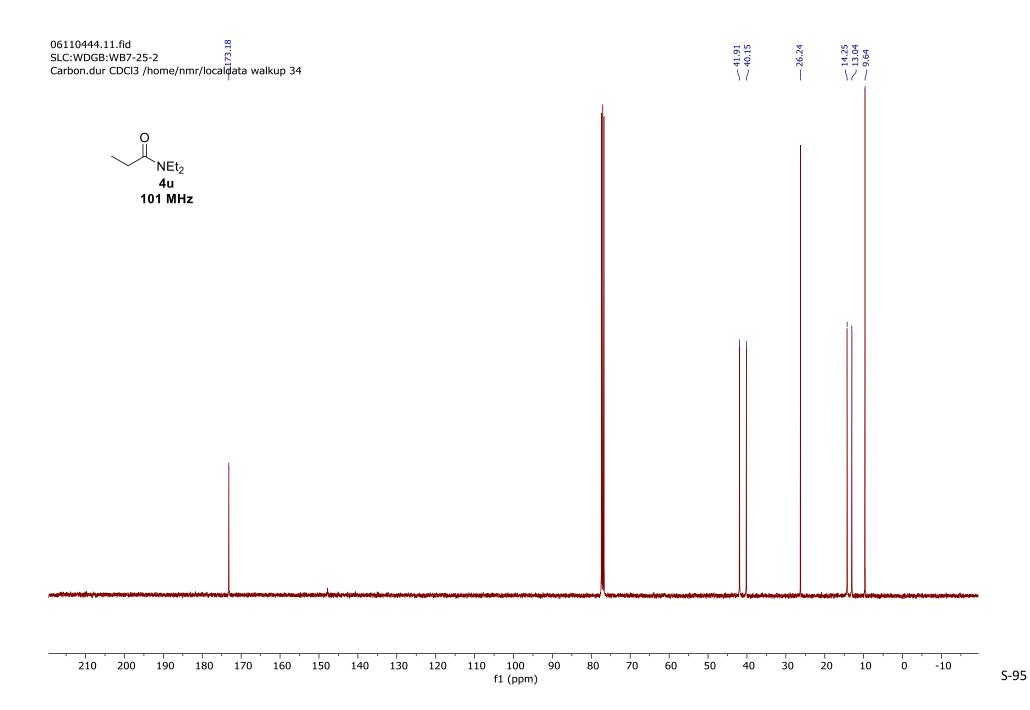


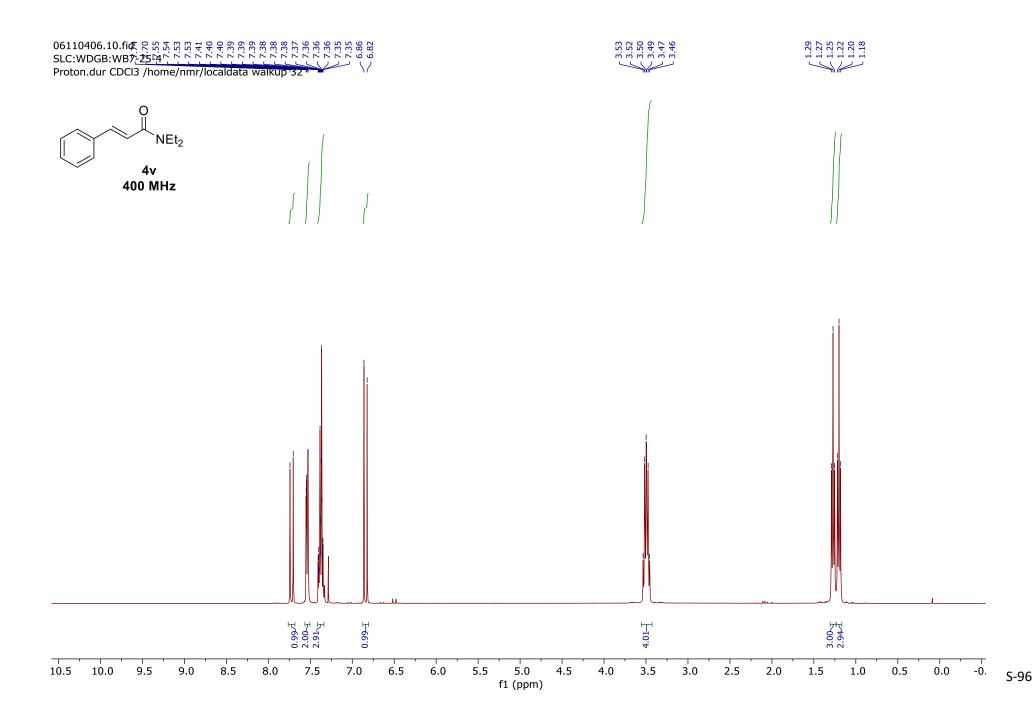


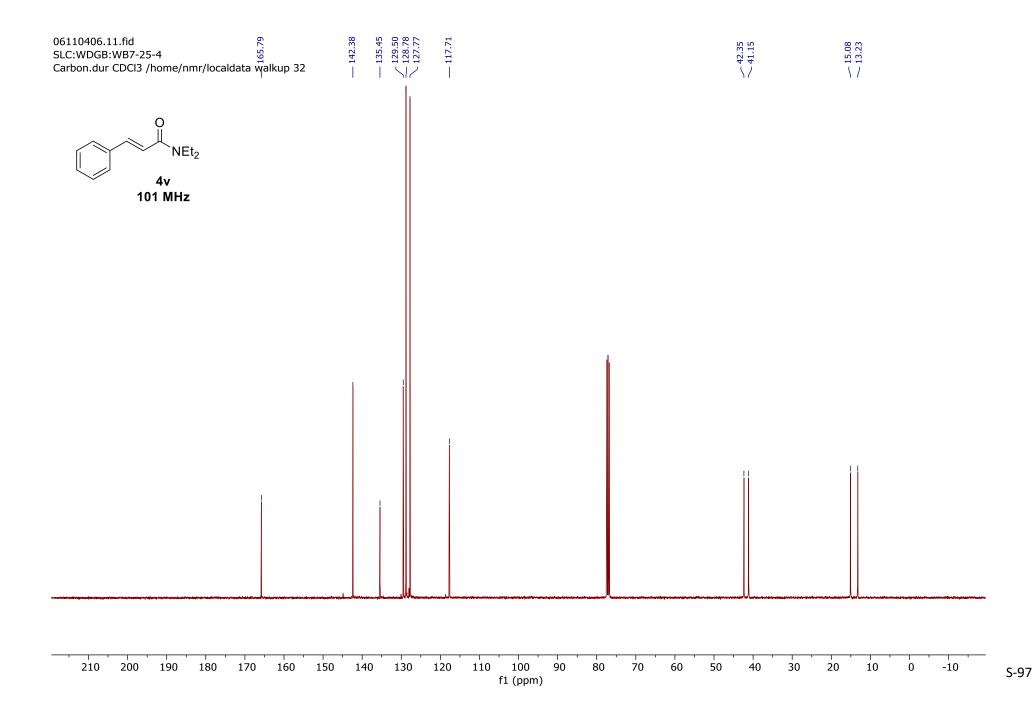




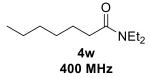


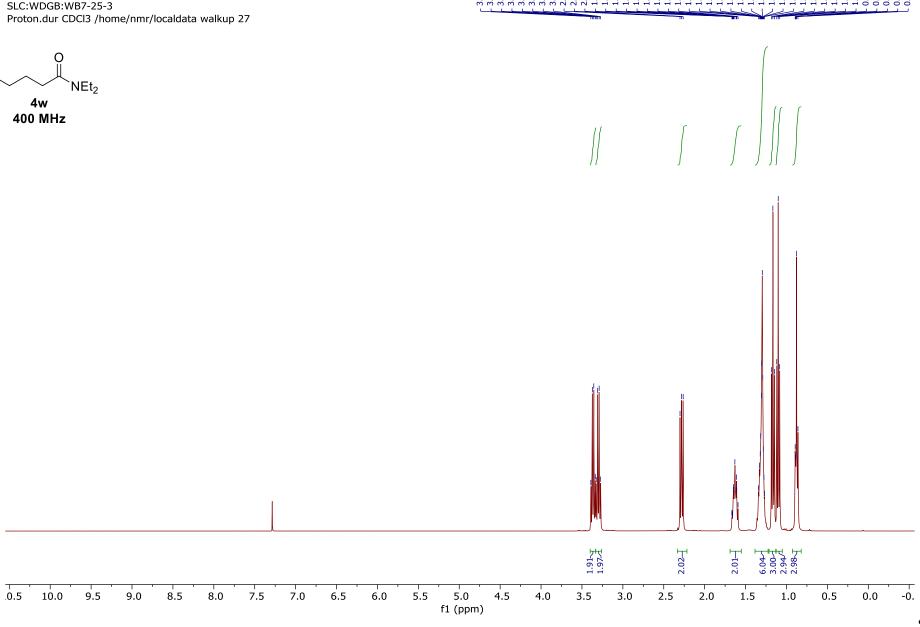


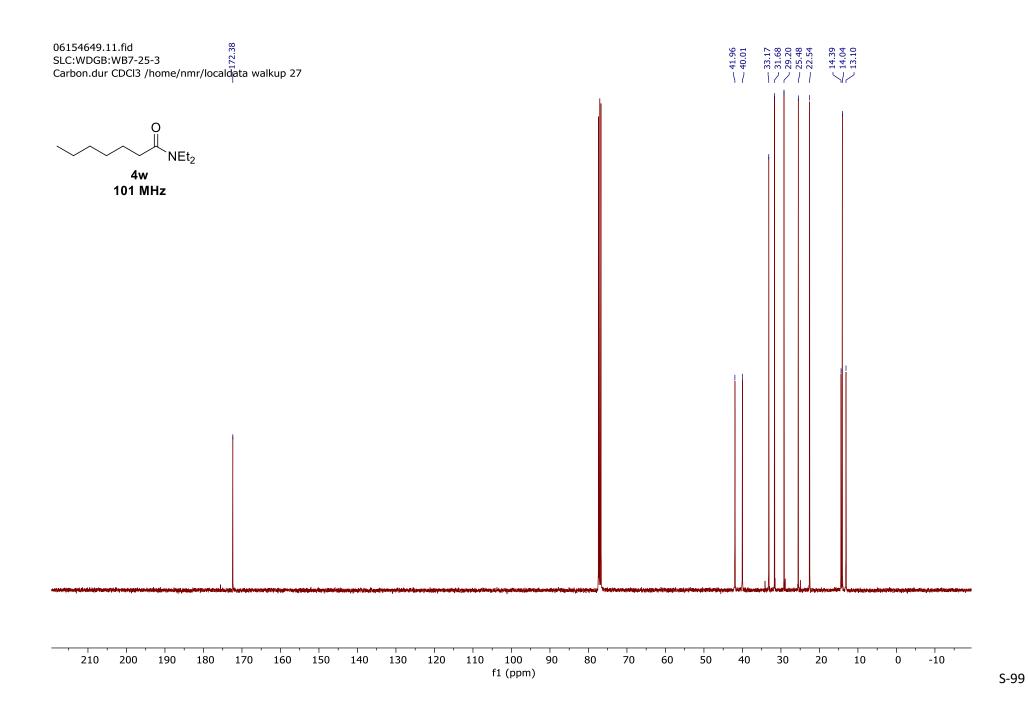


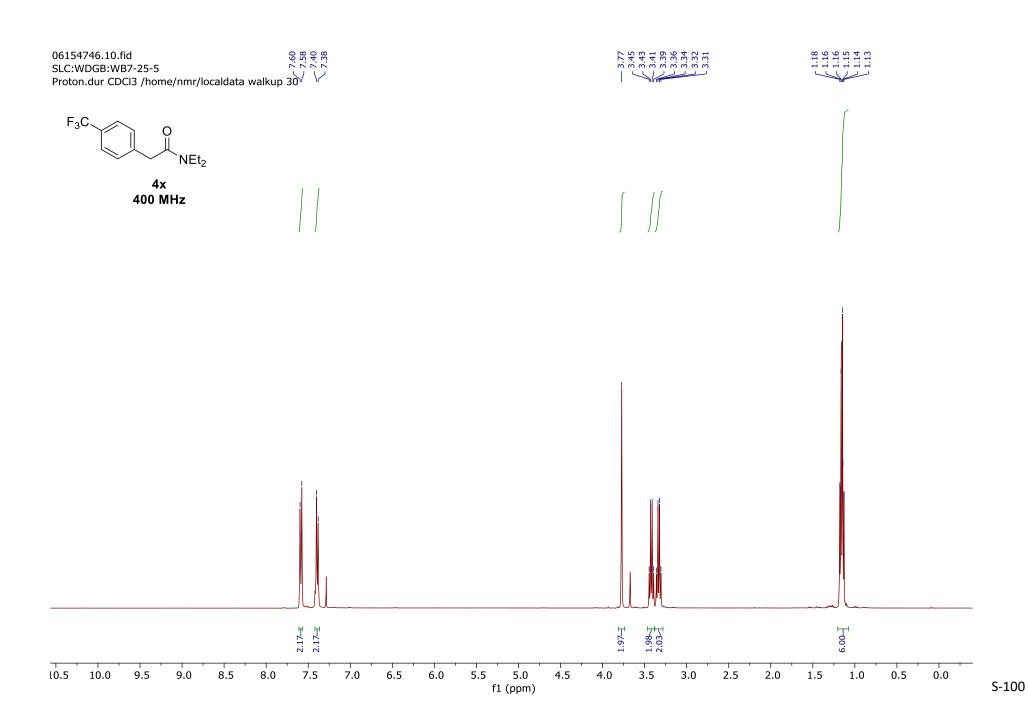


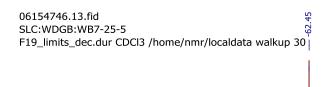


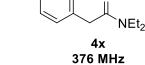


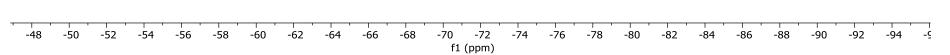


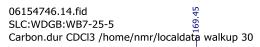






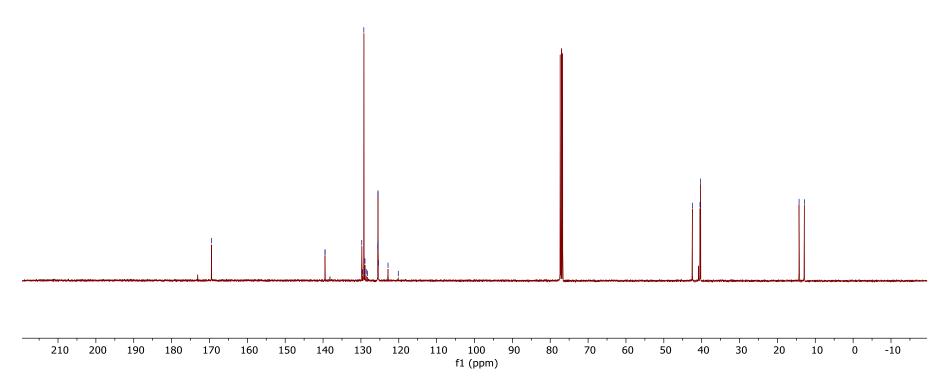


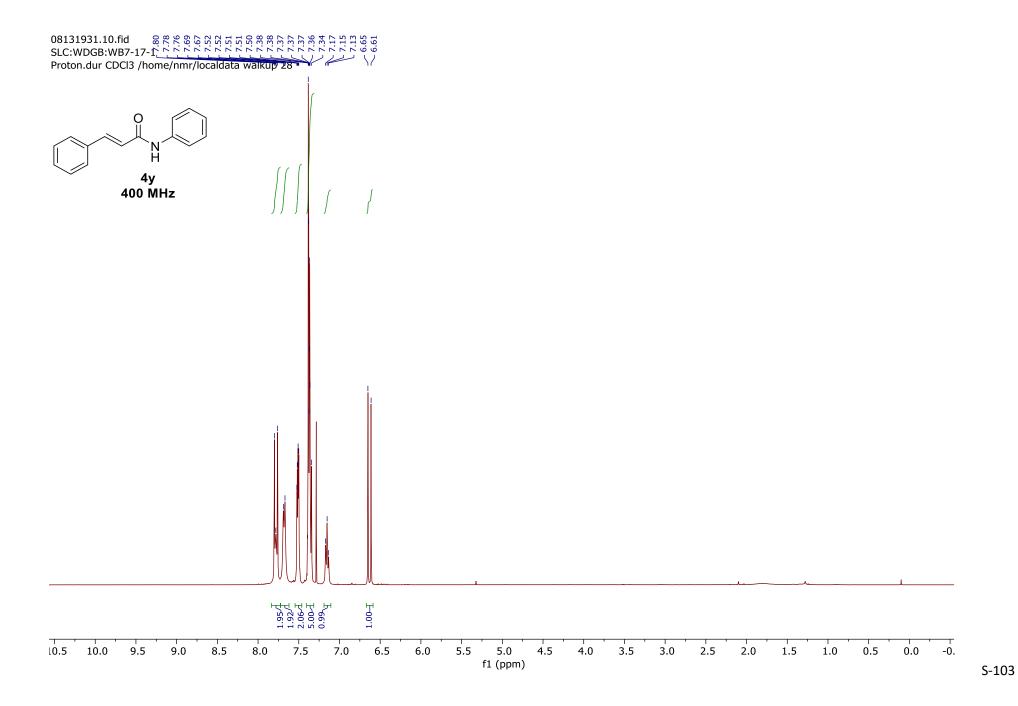




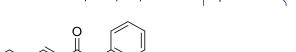




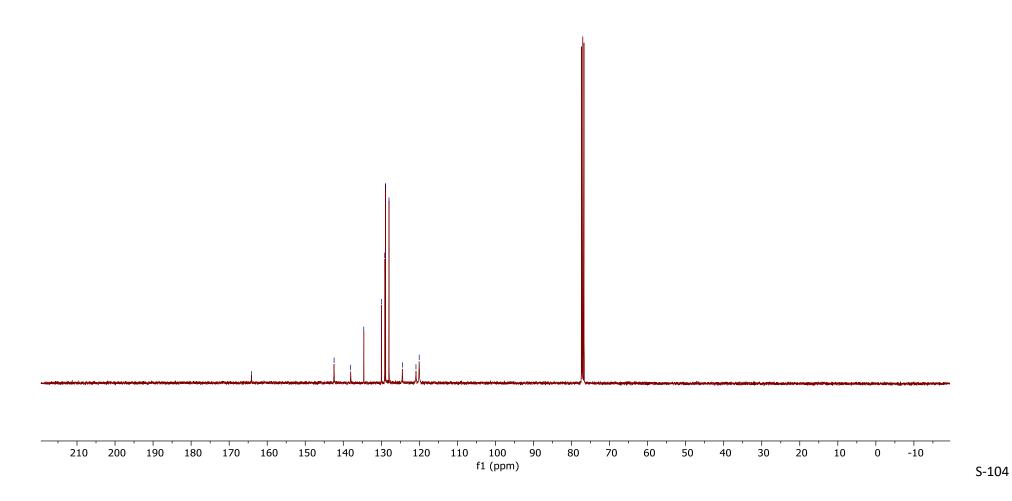


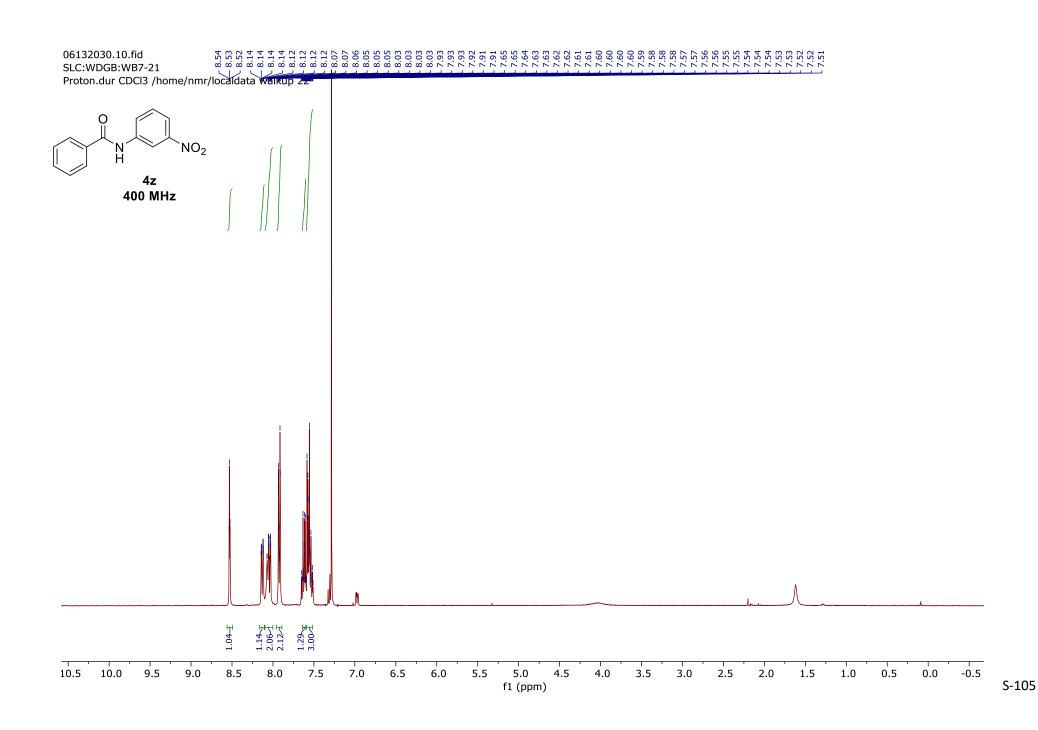


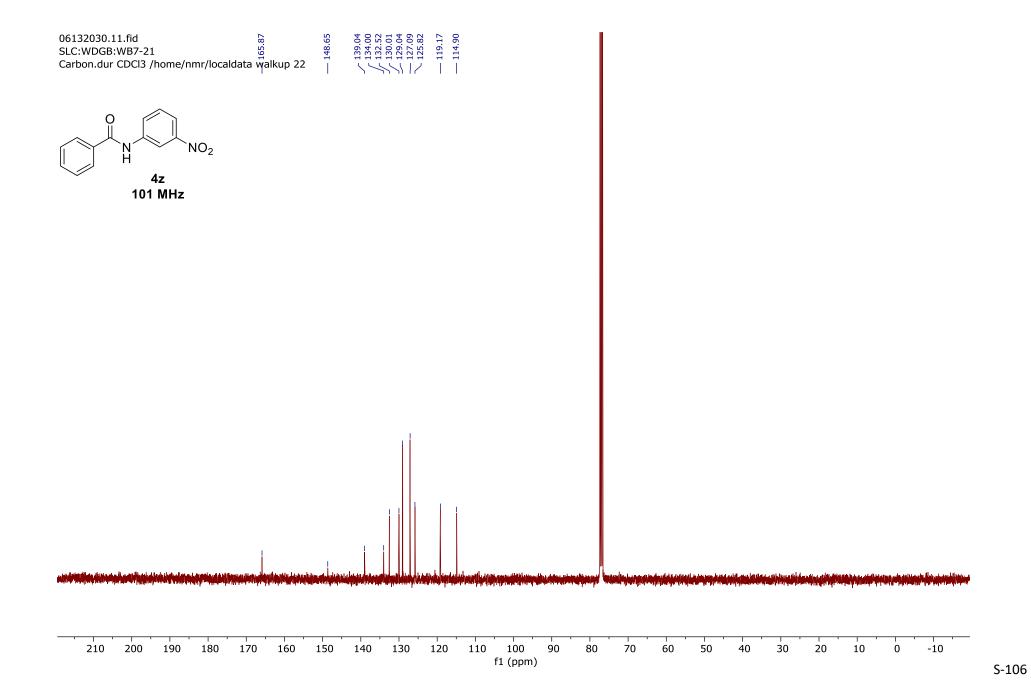
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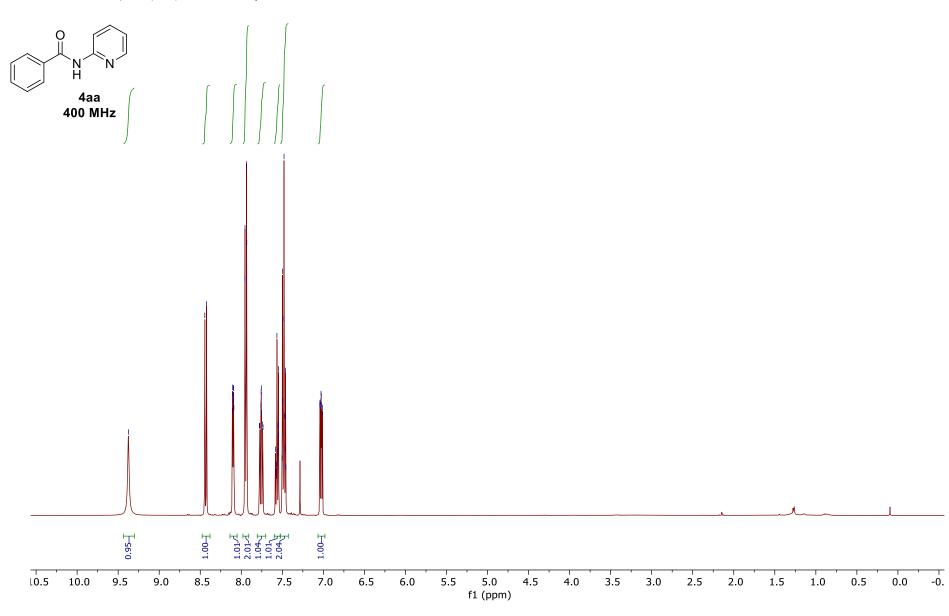
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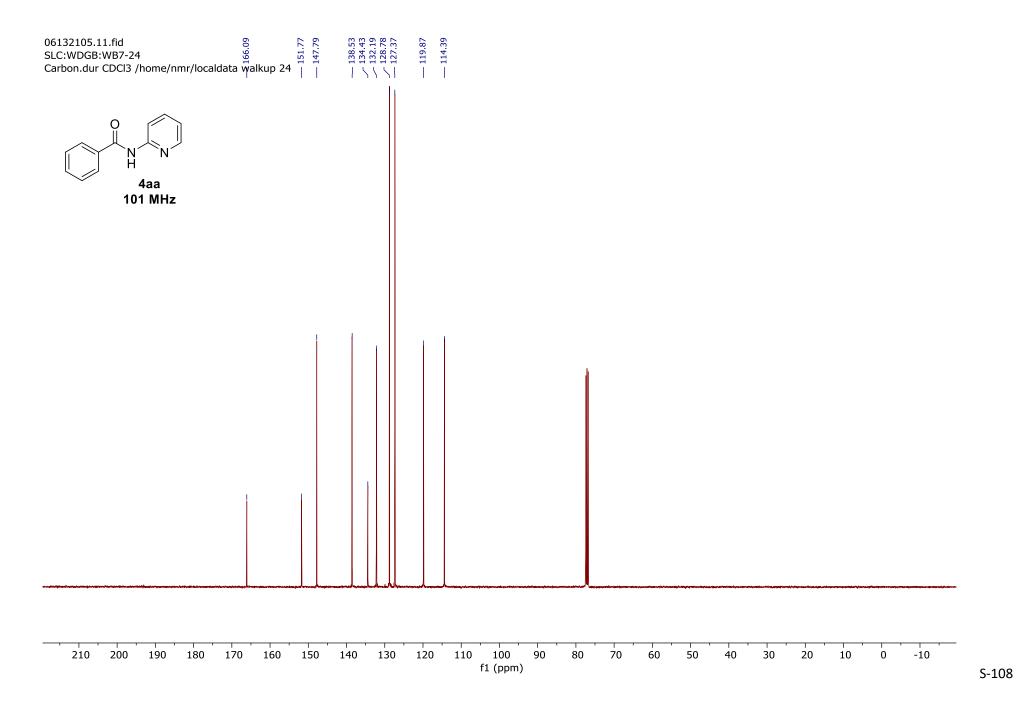


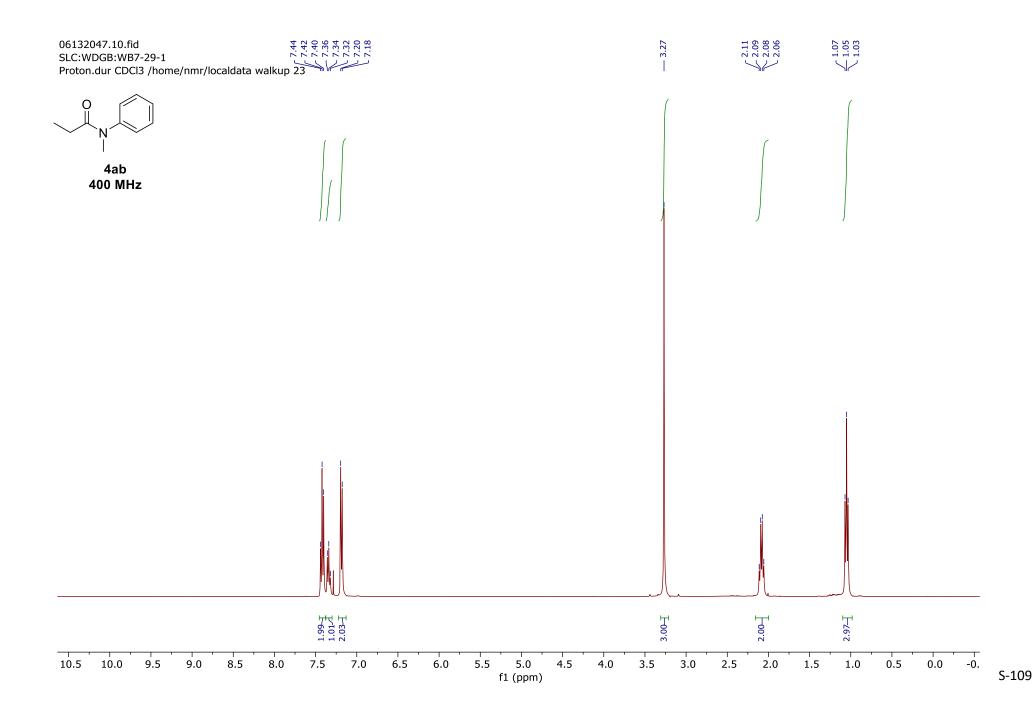


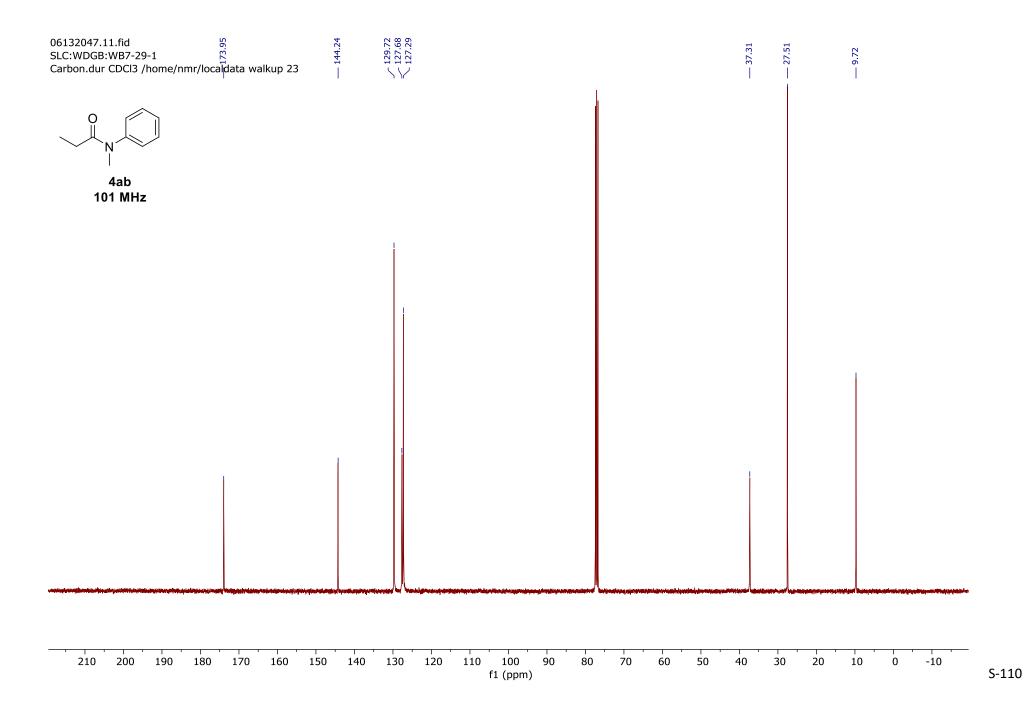


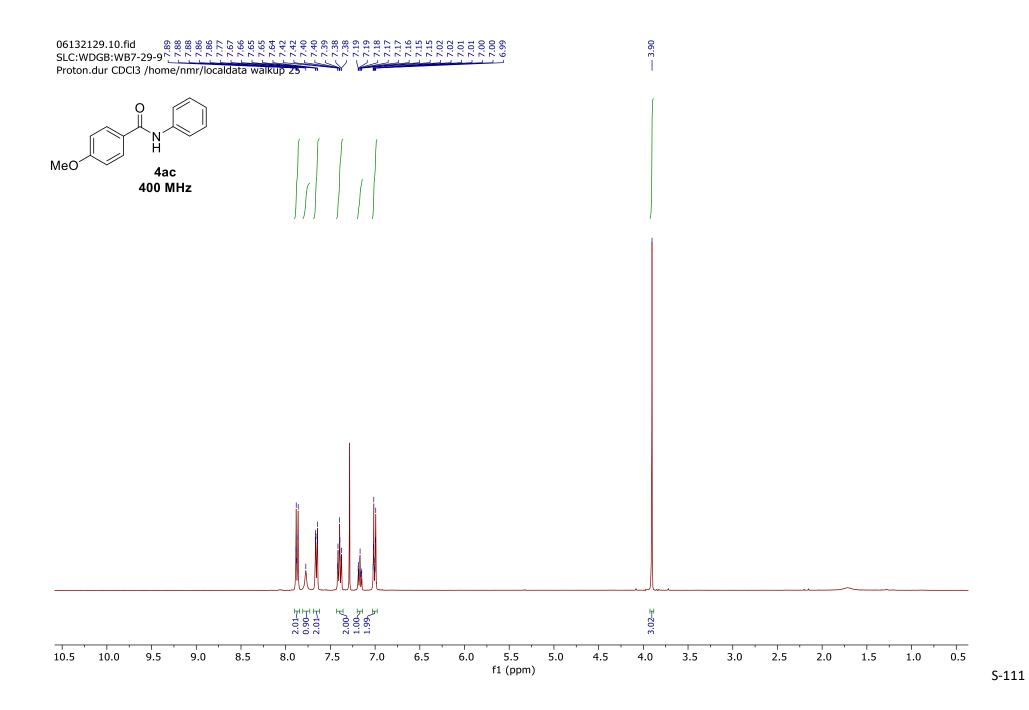
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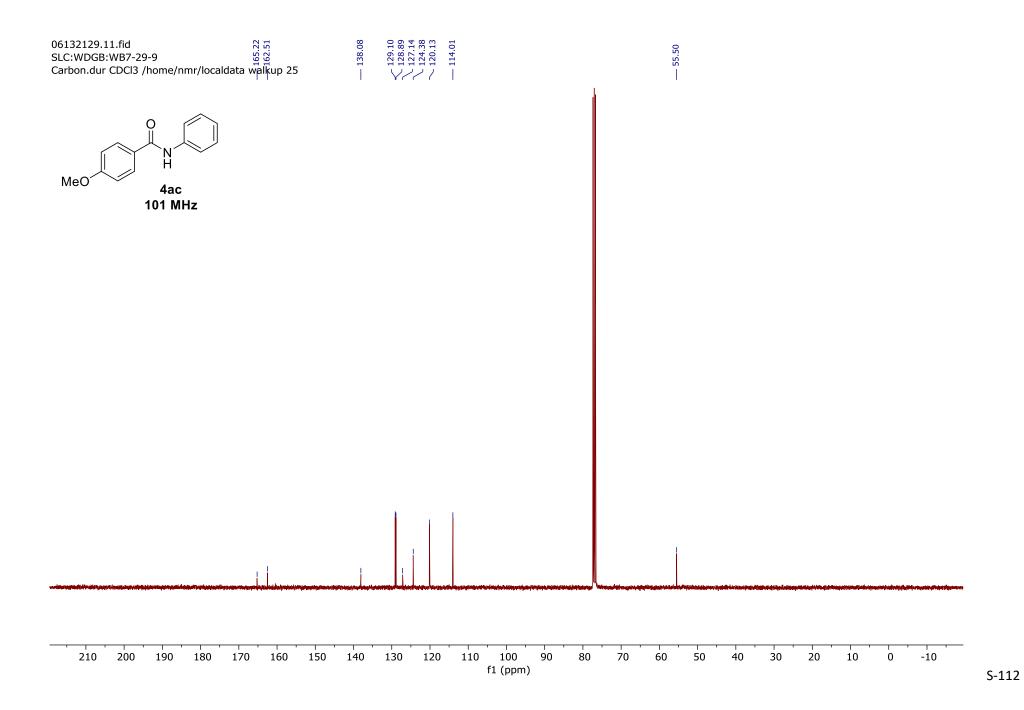


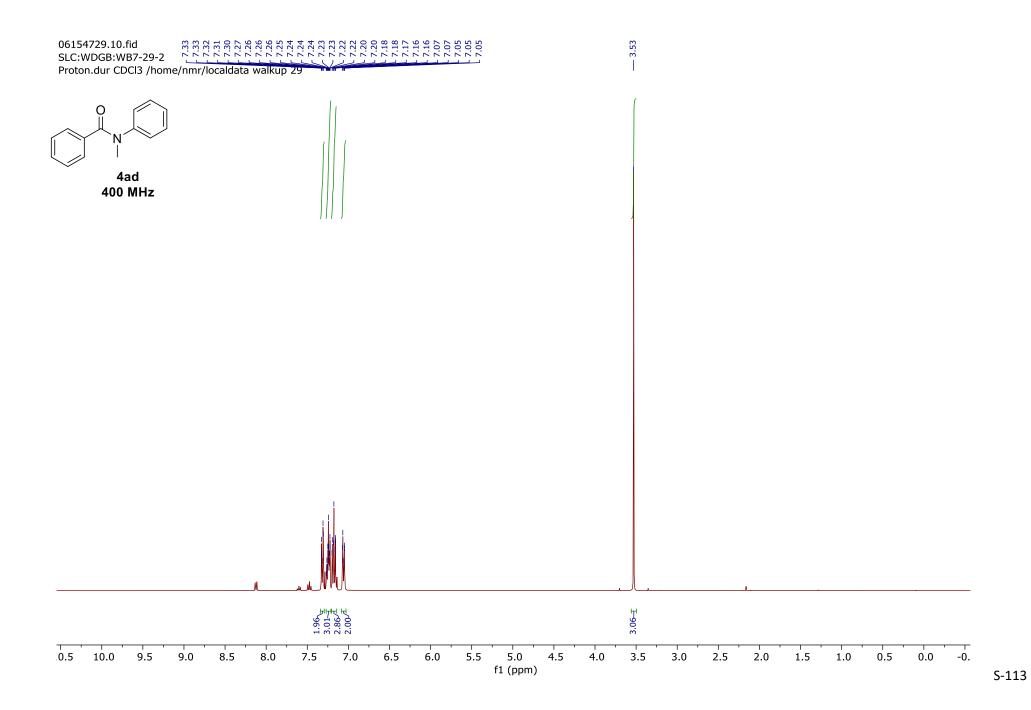




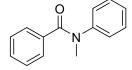




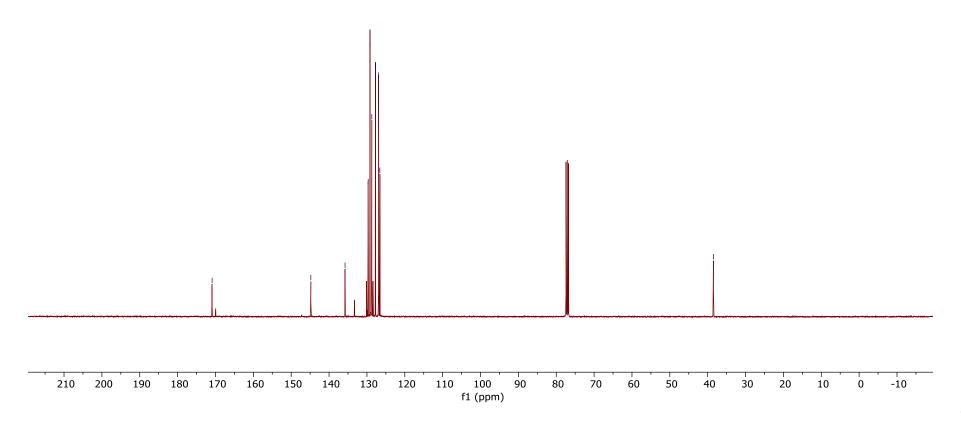


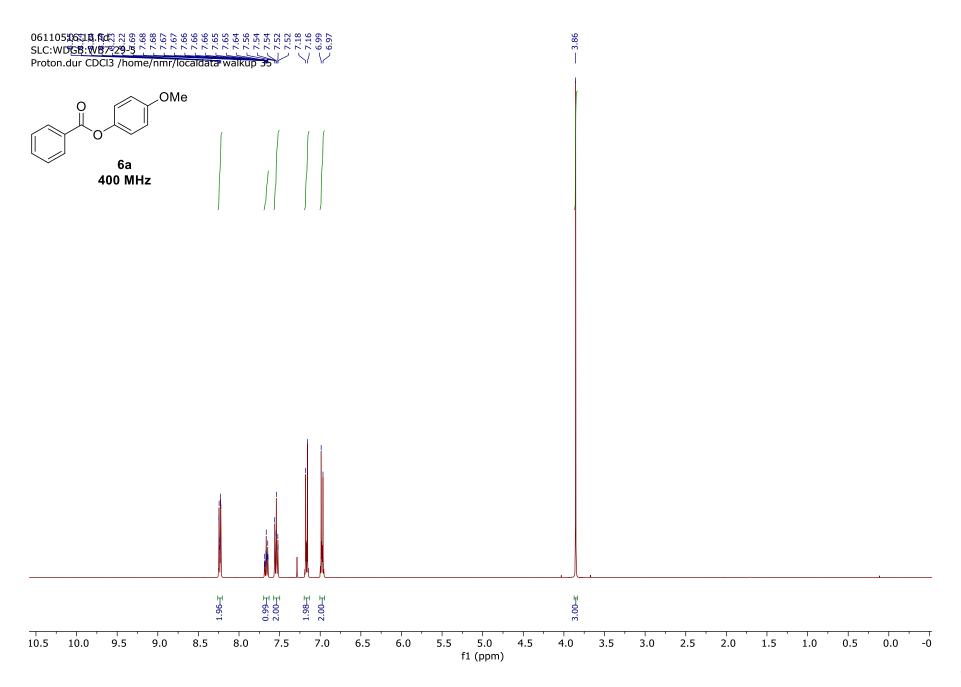


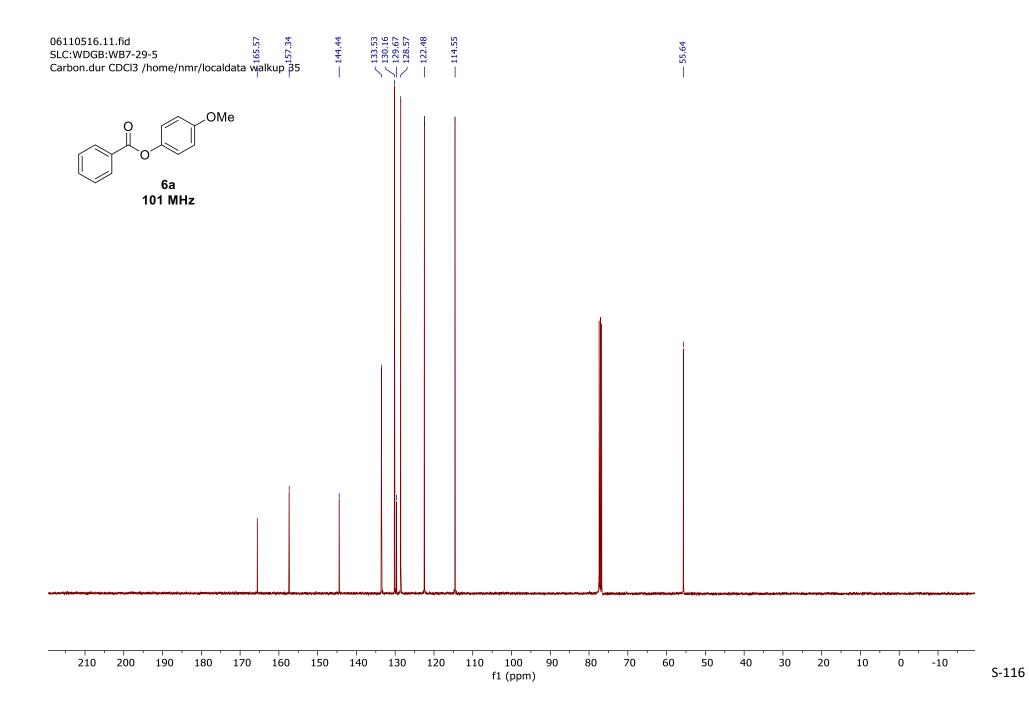


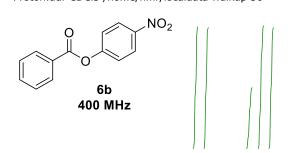


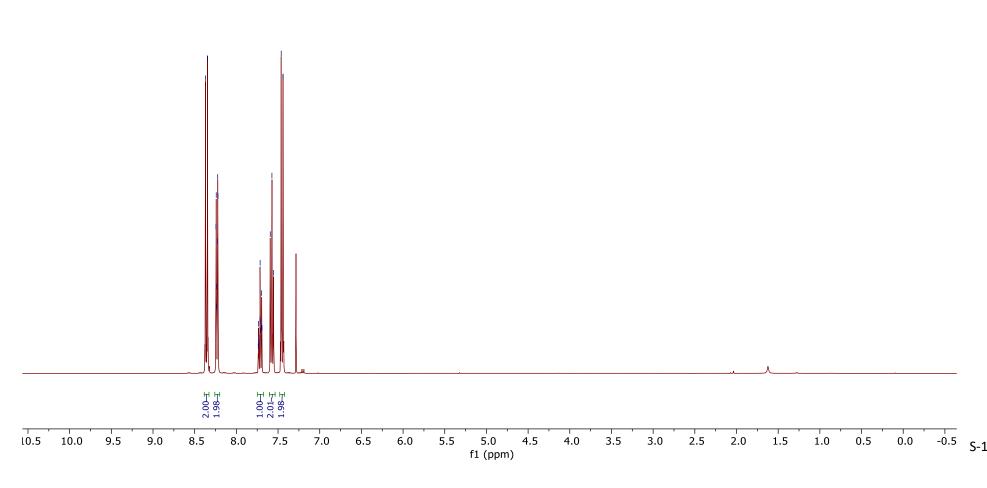
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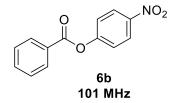


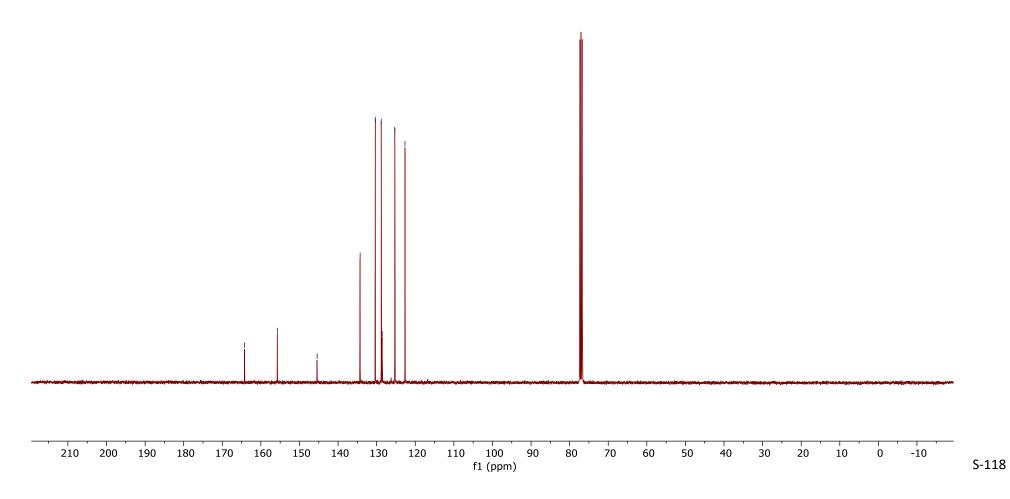


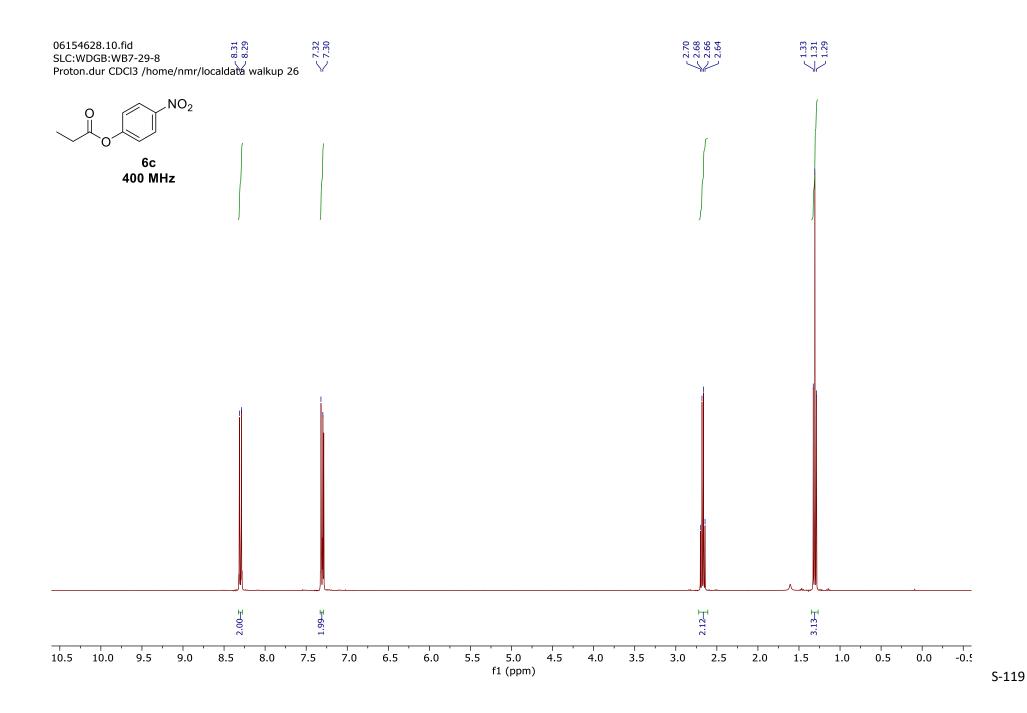


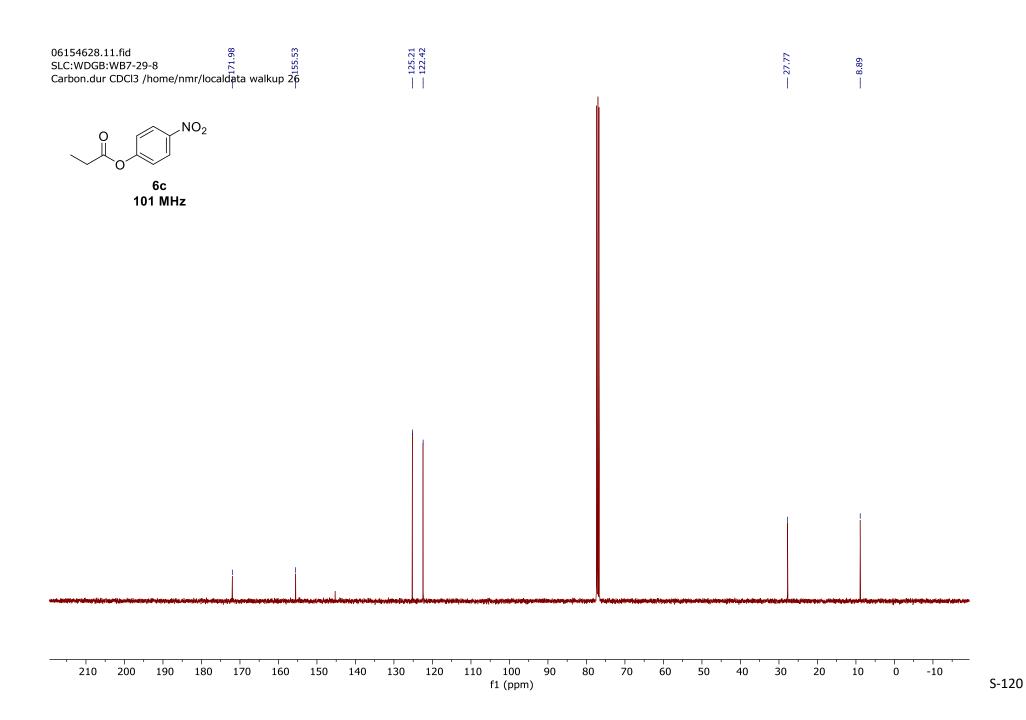


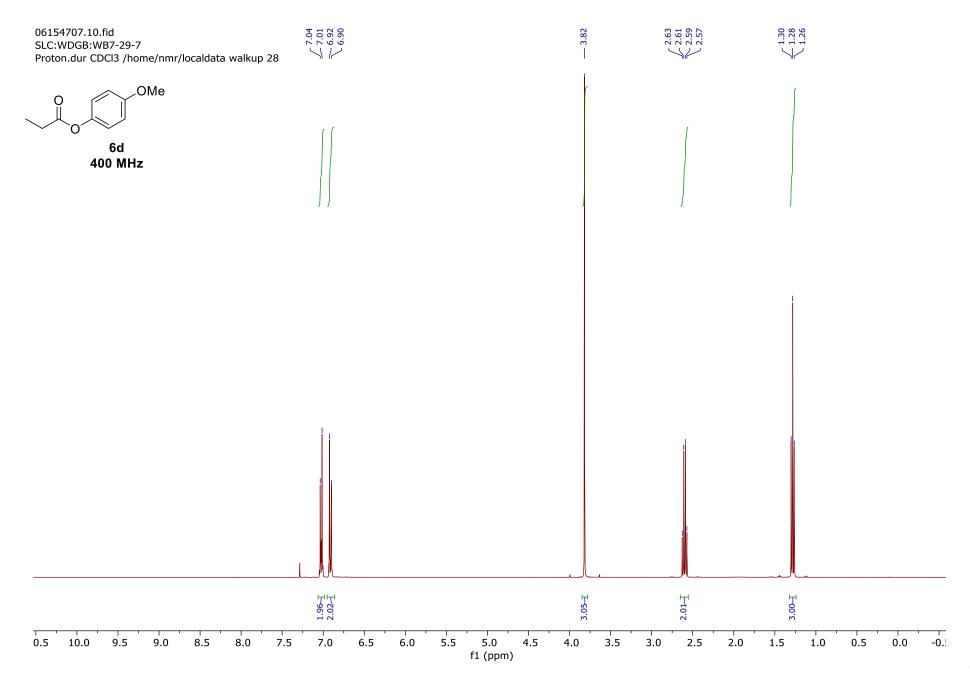


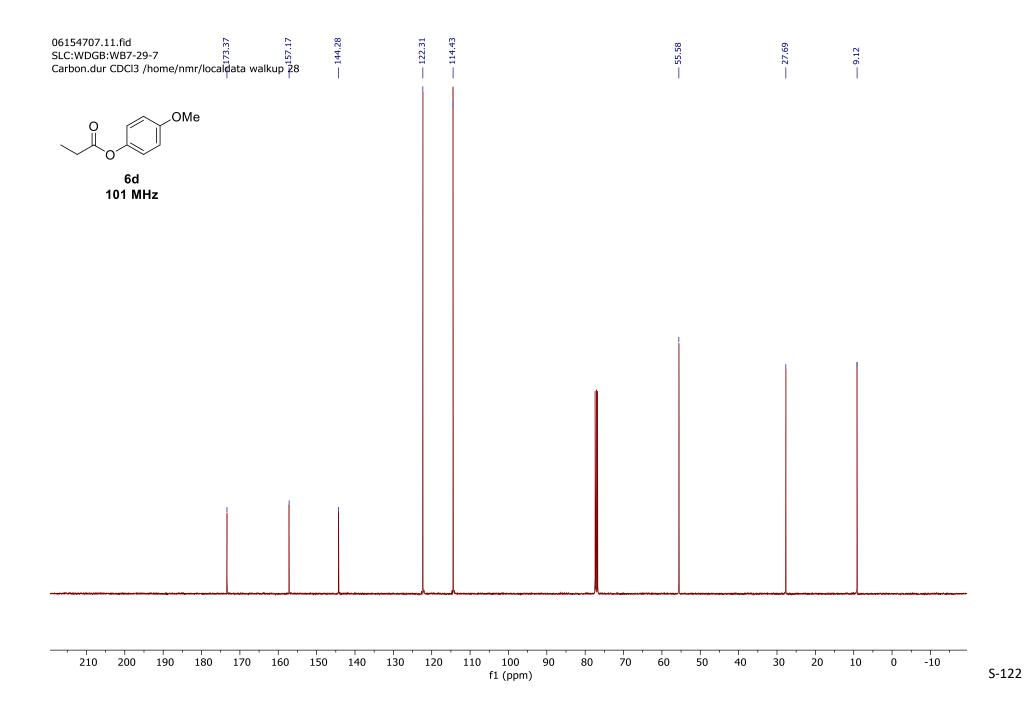




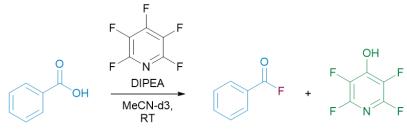


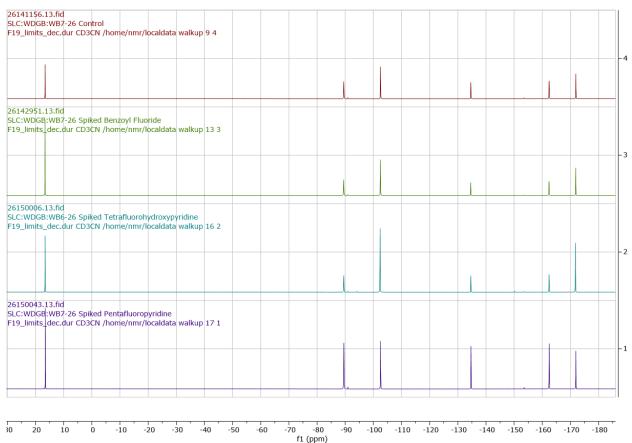






NMR Study of Acyl Fluoride Formation





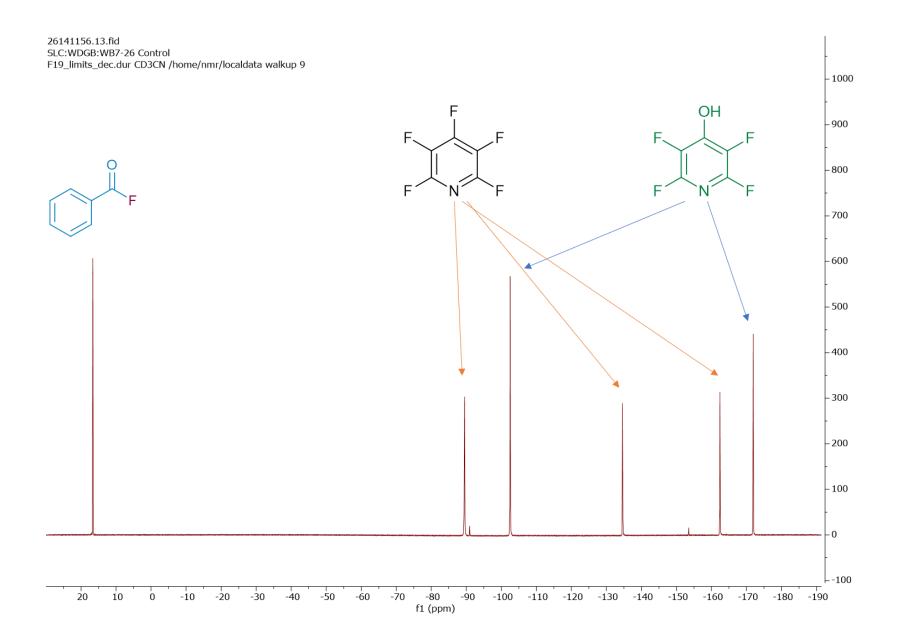
After activation period

– no amine

After activation period – spiked with benzoyl fluoride

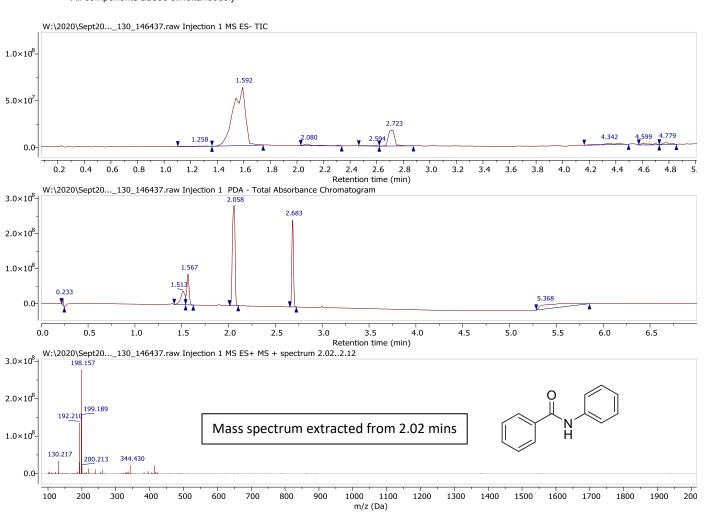
After activation period – spiked with tetrafluorohydroxypyridine

After activation period – spiked with pentafluoropyridine

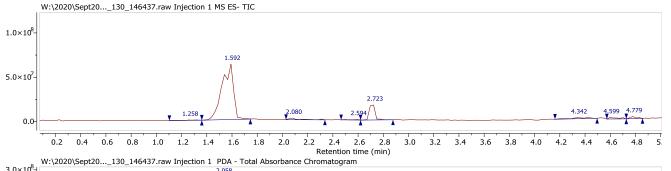


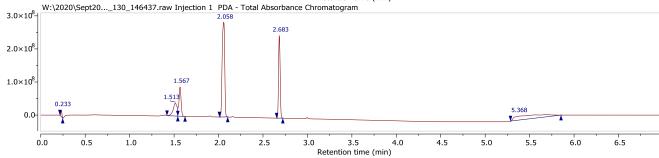
LCMS of Crude Reaction Mixture

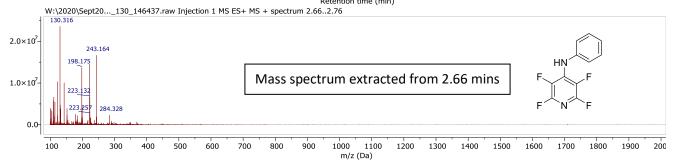
All components added simultaneously



All components added simultaneously

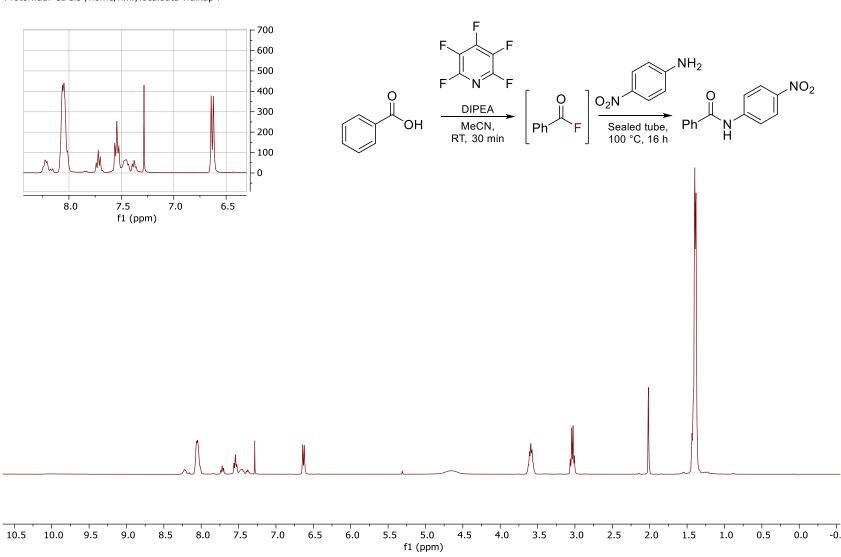


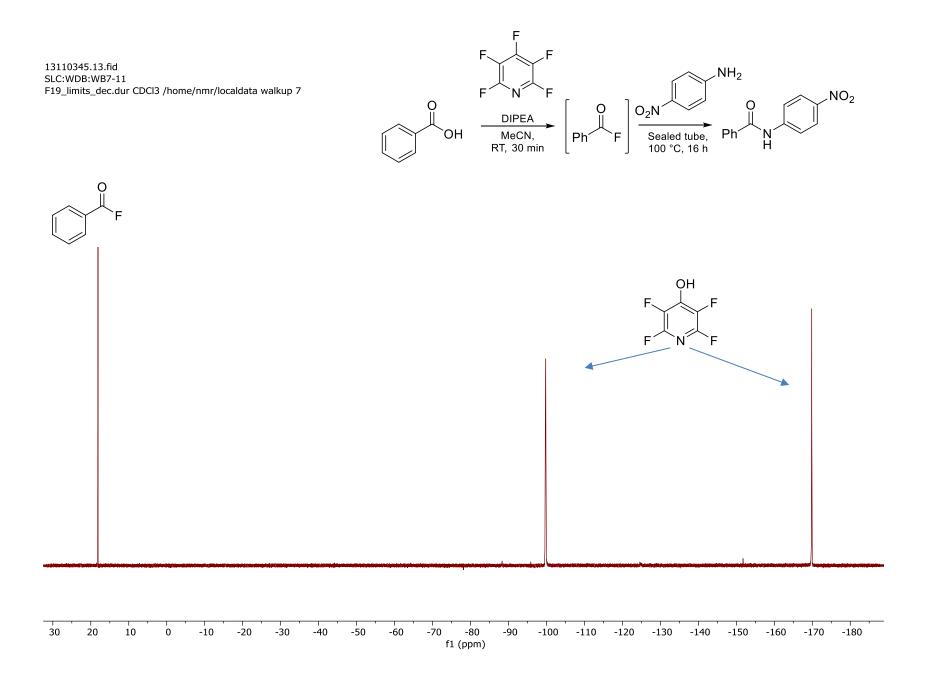




4-Nitroaniline Sealed Tube Reaction Crude NMRs

13110345.10.fid SLC:WDB:WB7-11 Proton.dur CDCl3 /home/nmr/localdata walkup 7





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