Supporting Information

for

Unconventional Site-Selectivity in Palladium-Catalyzed Cross-Couplings of Dichloroheteroarenes under Ligand-Controlled and Ligand-Free Systems

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I. Experimental Details

A. General Materials and Methods

NMR spectra were recorded at 298 K on a Bruker DRX 500 MHz (500.233 MHz for ¹H, 125.795 MHz for ¹³C, 470.639 MHz for ¹⁹F), a Bruker Avance III 600 MHz (600.130 MHz for ¹H or 150.903 MHz for ¹³C) spectrometer, or a Bruker Ascend 400 MHz (400.130 MHz for ¹H NMR, 100.613 for ¹³C). ¹H and ¹³C NMR chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to TMS, with the residual solvent peak used as an internal reference [1H NMR: CHCl₃ (7.26 ppm), C₆D₅H (7.16 ppm), DMSO-d₅ (2.50 ppm); ¹³C NMR: CDCl₃ (77.16 ppm), ¹³C NMR: C₆D₆ (128.06 ppm), DMSO-d₆ (39.52 ppm)]. Multiplicities are reported as follows: singlet (s), broad singlet (br s) doublet (d), doublet of doublets (dd), doublet of doublets of doublets (ddd), triplet (t), quartet (q), and multiplet (m). GC data were collected using a Shimadzu GC-2010 Plus with a flame ionization detector equipped with a SH-Rxi-5ms capillary column (15 m x 0.25 mm ID x 0.25 µm df). GCMS data were collected with a Shimadzu GC-2030 paired with a Shimadzu GCMS-QP2020 NX and equipped with a SH-Rxi-5ms capillary column (30 m x 0.25 mm ID x 0.25 µm df). LC-MS analyses were performed on either an Agilent 6538 Q-TOF MS or a Bruker micro-TOF MS, both coupled to an Agilent 1290 Infinity UHPLC system. A 50 mm long Eclipse Plus C18 column (Agilent Technologies, Santa Barbara, CA; i.d. 2.1 mm, 1.8 µm particle size) was used for separation. A 6-minute gradient was used at a flow rate of 0.6 mL/min: 0-1 min 95% buffer A (100% H2O with 0.1% formic acid), followed by a gradient from 1-4 minutes of 5-95% buffer B (100% acetonitrile with 0.1% formic acid), 1 minute 95% buffer B, and returning to 95% buffer A for 1 minute. The mass spectrometers were operated in positive-ion mode with electrospray ionization. All reactions that require heating were conducted in aluminum single-size vial reaction blocks (Chemglass) fitted to an IKA stirring hot plate equipped with a temperature probe.

Unless otherwise noted below, all commercially-obtained chemicals were used as received. PEPPSI-SIPr and PEPPSI-IPr were obtained from Sigma Aldrich. $(\eta^{3}-1^{t}Bu-indenyl)_{2}(\mu-Cl)_{2}Pd_{2}, (\eta^{3}-1^{t}Bu-indenyl)Pd(IPr)(Cl), and$ $(\eta_{3}-1-tBu-indenyl)Pd(IPent)(Cl)$ were obtained from Umicore. Other $(\eta_{3}-1-tBu-indenyl)Pd(NHC)(Cl)$ precatalysts were prepared from the corresponding N-heterocyclic carbene ligands IMes, SIMes, SIMix, or SIPr (each obtained from Strem Chemicals or Sigma Aldrich) according to a literature procedure.¹ Unless otherwise noted, dichloroheteroarenes and arylboronic acid starting materials were obtained from Oakwood Chemical. 4,5-Dichloro-3(2H)-pyridazinone (**S45**)² and 3.4.5-trichloropyridazine (**S46**)³ were prepared according to literature procedures. Potassium fluoride, 1,4-dioxane, benzyl bromide, iodine, potassium tert-butoxide, tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate, and palladium (II) chloride were obtained from Acros Organics. Potassium carbonate, methylmagnesium bromide, triphenylphosphine, tri-tert-butylphosphine, 4-vinylphenylboronic acid, 2.4-dichloro-3-cyanopyridine, and 2,4-dichloro-5-methylpyridine were obtained from Alfa Aesar. 2,4-dichloro-5-nitropyridine and 3,3'-bromomethyloxetane were obtained from Combi-Blocks. 2,4-Dichloro-1,8-naphthyridine and 3-amino-2,4-dichloropyridine were obtained from Millipore Sigma. 3-Amino-2,4-dichloropyridine was obtained from Synthonix. Sodium carbonate, THF, toluene, and methanol were obtained from Fisher Scientific. Magnesium turnings, tert-butyl bromide, cyclopentyl bromide, benzothiophene (thianaphthene), 2-bromo-5-methylpyridine, lithium chloride, tetrabutylammonium bromide and chloride, tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(o), diphenylphosphinoferrocene, tri-o-tolylphosphine, and tricyclohexylphosphine were obtained from Oakwood chemical. Diisobutylaluminum hydride (DIBAL), magnesium bromide diethyl etherate, propylene carbonate, potassium bromide, and *n*-butyllithium were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich. Palladium (II) acetate, trimethyl phosphine, Q-Phos, and CataCXium A were obtained from Strem Chemical. 2,4-Dichloroquinoline, zinc dichloride, and Pd(PPh₃)₄ were obtained from TCI Chemicals. Benzene was obtained from Beantown Chemical. For the purposes of Kumada or Negishi cross-couplings or for preparation of Grignard reagents, THF was purified on a JC Meyer solvent dispensing system and stored under N_2 prior to use. For the purpose of Suzuki-Miyaura cross-couplings, THF was used as received from Fisher Scientific. For the purpose of Suzuki-Miyaura cross-couplings under ligand-free reaction conditions, DMF was purified on a JC Meyer solvent dispensing system and stored under N_2 prior to use. 1,4-Dioxane required for Pd/dppf-mediated Suzuki-Miyaura cross-couplings was used as received from Acros Organics but kept under N_2 prior to and during use. Grignard reagents were titrated according to a literature procedure.⁴

Deuterated solvents (CDCl₃, C₆D₆, DMSO- d_6) were obtained from Cambridge Isotopes and stored over molecular sieves. Manual flash column chromatography was performed on SiliCycle silica gel 60 (40-63 µm particle size) and thin layer chromatography was performed on SiliCycle TLC plates pre-coated with extra hard silica gel 60 F₂₅₄. Automated flash column chromatography was performed with a Biotage Selekt equipped with Biotage Sfär silica flash cartridges (20 µm particle size; 50 Å pore width) for normal phase separations, or Silica C18 cartridges (30 µm particle size; 100 Å pore width) for reversed phase separations.

B. Synthesis and Characterization of Reagents

1. Chlorinated Heteroarenes



3-Amino-4,6-dichloropyridine (S16): Glacial acetic acid (14.2 mL) was heated to 60 °C in a round-bottom flask equipped with a Vigreux reflux condenser and stir bar. Iron powder (4.175 g, 74.8 mmol, 3.5 equiv) and 2,4-dichloro-5-nitropyridine (4.122 g, 21.36 mmol, 1.0 equiv) were added to the flask consecutively while stirring. The mixture was allowed to stir at 60 °C for 2.5 h. Partway through the reaction time, the mixture thickened such that stirring was encumbered, so an additional 8 mL glacial acetic acid was added to the flask. The resulting suspension was vacuum-filtered through celite and the filter cake was washed thoroughly with ethyl acetate. Solvent was removed from the filtrate under reduced pressure, and the resulting solids were taken up in ethyl acetate. The organic solution was washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, deionized water (3x), and brine. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting white solid was dried under vacuum overnight, affording **S16** as a very pale pink solid (2.030 g, 58% yield). ¹H NMR

(500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.21 (s, 1H), 4.16 (br s, 2H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 139.7, 139.3, 136.2, 129.7, 123.9



Scheme S1. Dichloropyridazines Synthetic Map

5-Chloro-4-phenyl-3(2H)-pyridazinone (**S47**): Compound **S47** was prepared according to a procedure adapted from the literature.⁵ 4,5-Dichloro-3(2H)-pyridazinone (**S45**)² (1.2 g, 7.27 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added to an oven-dried 50 mL Schlenk flask equipped with a stir bar. The flask was fitted with a rubber septum, the septum was secured with copper wire, and the flask was evacuated and backfilled with N₂ (3x). Dry THF (12 mL) was transferred into the flask by cannula. The flask was cooled in an ice bath, and a solution of phenylmagnesium bromide (1.6 *M* in CPME, 13.6 mL, 21.82 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added dropwise over 10 min by cannula. The flask was removed from the ice bath and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The flask was returned to the ice bath, opened to air, and quenched by the slow addition of aqueous NH₄Cl (12 mL; 100 g/L). The resulting mixture was partitioned between deionized water and ethyl acetate. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2x). The combined organic fractions were washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting solids were triturated in hexanes, filtered, and dried under vacuum to afford **S47** as a white solid (1.277 g, 85% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, δ): 13.40 (br s, 1H), 8.03 (s, 1H), 7.47-7.40 (multiple overlapping signals, 5H). Spectral data are consistent with the literature report.⁵

3,5-Dichloro-4-phenylpyridazine (**S22**): Phosphorous(V) oxychloride (3.4 mL) and **S47** (1.266 g, 6.127 mmol, 1.0 equiv) were combined in an oven-dried round-bottom flask equipped with a stir bar. The flask was then fitted with a Vigreux reflux condenser and sealed with a rubber septum fastened with copper wire. An outgassing line, which was assembled with PVC tubing, a needle adapter, and a needle, was routed from the condenser through a mineral oil bubbler, which was in turn routed through an aqueous KOH trap. An in-gas needle was introduced to the condenser, and the system was purged with N₂. The in-gas line was closed off such that hydrogen chloride evolution could be monitored visually. The reaction mixture was heated to 70 °C and stirred for 3.5 h. Stirring was

continued while the reaction cooled to ambient temperature. The reaction was quenched by slow, dropwise addition of aqueous NaOH (5 mol % in water) while stirring until bubbling ceased. The mixture was diluted with water and filtered affording a brown solid. The wet solid was taken up in benzene, and then concentrated under reduced pressure; this process was repeated once. The resulting solids were dried under vacuum overnight to afford **S22** as a brown solid (1.109 g, 80% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, δ): 9.54 (s, 1H), 7.58-7.51 (multiple overlapping signals, 3H), 7.46-7.43 (m, 2H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, δ): 155.6, 151.6, 138.8, 137.9, 131.7, 129.7, 128.71, 128.68. HRMS (ESI Q-TOF) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₁₀H₆Cl₂N₂ 223.9908; Found 223.9896.

3,5-Dichloro-4-(1-piperidinyl)-pyridazine (S23): 3,4,5-Trichloropyridazine (**S46**)³ (550.3 mg, 3.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was combined with DMF (9.38 mL) and a stir bar in a 5-dram vial. The vial was fitted with a septum and placed under an atmosphere of N₂ gas. Piperidine (744 μ L, 7.5 mmol, 2.5 equiv) was added dropwise through the septum via a 100 μ L syringe to the stirring solution, resulting in rapid evolution of HCl gas and increased turbidity. The reaction was stirred at ambient temperature for 1 h. DMF was removed under vacuum, and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel in 10% acetone in hexanes (R_f = 0.22). The combined fractions were dried under vacuum to afford **S23** as a white solid with minor brown discoloration (445 mg, 64% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.68 (s, 1H), 3.36-3.34 (m, 4H), 1.77-1.64 (multiple overlapping signals, 6H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 155.5, 148.0, 143.1, 123.9, 50.6, 25.6, 23.7. HRMS (ESI Q-TOF) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₉H₁₁Cl₂N₃ 231.0330; Found 231.0326.





 N^{1} , N^{3} -Bis(2-chlorophenyl)-propanediamide (S48): Compound S48 was prepared according to a modified literature procedure.⁶ Malonyl dichloride was purified by simple vacuum distillation prior to use; triethylamine was distilled from calcium hydride, sparged with N₂, and stored over 4 Å molecular sieves prior to use. 2-Chloroaniline (2.679 g, 21 mmol, 2.1 equiv) was weighed into a 100-mL round bottom flask, followed by dry 1,4-dioxane (24 mL) and a stir bar. The flask was fitted with a rubber septum and the septum was secured with copper wire. An ingas needle and smaller diameter outgassing needle were introduced through the septum, and the contents of the flask were sparged with N₂ for 15 min. Dry triethylamine (2 equiv, 20 mmol, 2.8 mL) was added through the septum via 1-mL syringe, and the sealed flask was cooled in an ice bath. Under N₂, a solution of malonyl dichloride (973 µL, 10 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry 1,4-dioxane (28.5 mL) was added dropwise to the cooled stirring solution through the septum via a 10-mL syringe over 20 min. The solution became bright yellow and evolution of HCl gas was observed. The flask was removed from the ice bath and stirred at ambient temperature for 67 h. The flask was opened to air and the bright yellow mixture was poured into a 500-mL beaker. While stirring, aqueous HCl (2 *M*, 36 mL) was added slowly to the mixture. The mixture was stirred for an additional 30 min, resulting in precipitation of yellow solids. The solids were collected by vacuum filtration, washed with water, and dried under vacuum, affording **S48** as a yellow powder (2.6132 g, 81% yield). A minor dioxane impurity (3 mol%, 0.8% by mass) was detected by ¹H-NMR analysis. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, δ): 10.04 (s, 2H), 7.90 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (ddd, *J* = 8.7, 8.0, 1.3, 2H) 7.19 (ddd, *J* = 8.7, 8.0, 1.3, 2H), 3.75 (s, 2H). Spectral data are consistent with the literature.⁶

8-Chloro-4-hydroxy-2(1H)-quinolinone (**S49**): N^{1} , N^{3} -Bis(2-chlorophenyl)-propanediamide (**S48**) (1.661 g, 5.14 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and polyphosphoric acid (9.965 g, 6.0 wt. equiv) were measured into a round-bottom flask equipped with stir bar. The flask was fitted with a water-cooled coil-type jacketed condenser fitted with a rubber septum secured by copper wire. The system was placed under an atmosphere of N₂ gas, and the mixture was heated to 139 °C for 5.5 h. The system was allowed to cool to handling temperature and the mixture was poured into ice water, inducing precipitation and hardening of the tar-like mixture. The transfer was completed with alternating washes of ethyl acetate and water. The resulting slurry was stirred overnight to break up the tar, resulting in a suspension of precipitated fine solids. The suspension was decanted from residual tar and the precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with water, and dried under vacuum to afford **S49** as a pale brown powder (737 mg, 74% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, δ): 11.61 (br s, 1H), 10.37 (br s, 1H), 7.78 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 5.81 (s, 1H). Spectral data are consistent with the literature.⁷

2,4,8-Trichloroquinoline (S20): 8-Chloro-4-hydroxy-2(1H)-quinolinone (**S49**) (737.4 mg, 3.77 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and phosphorous(V) oxychloride (POCl₃) (5.3 mL, 56.6 mmol, 15.0 equiv) were combined in a round-bottom flask equipped with a stir bar. The flask was fitted with a water-cooled coil-type jacketed condenser fitted with a rubber septum secured by copper wire. The system was placed under an atmosphere of N₂ and heated at 95-100°C for 3.5 h. Evolving hydrogen chloride gas was routed through a mineral oil bubbler and then through an aqueous KOH trap using PVC tubing. Excess POCl₃ was removed by short-path vacuum distillation. Residual POCl₃ was quenched by dropwise addition of aqueous NaOH (5 mol %) then diluted with deionized water, inducing precipitation. The dark brown precipitate was filtered, washed with water, triturated in hexanes by sonication, and vacuum filtered through celite. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure, but excessive residual water was observed by ¹H NMR. The solids were redissolved in chloroform, and the solution was washed with brine (2x), passed through a plug of magnesium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting solids were dried under vacuum overnight to afford **S20** as a pale yellow solid (324 mg, 37% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.13 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.57 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 7.6 Hz, 1H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 151.0, 144.9, 144.8, 133.4, 131.8, 127.8, 126.7, 123.4, 123.2. HRMS (TOF MS ESI+) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₉H₄Cl₃N 230.9409; Found 230.9471.



8-Bromo-2,4-dichloroquionoline (**28**): Compound **28** was prepared according to a modified literature procedure.⁸ 2-Bromoaniline (230 μL, 1 mmol, 1.0 equiv), malonic acid (208 mg, 2 mmol, 2 equiv) and phosphorous(V) oxychloride (POCl₃) (2.0 mL) were combined in a 10 mL oven-dried Schlenk flask equipped with a stir bar. The flask was fitted with a water-cooled coil-type jacketed

condenser equipped with a rubber septum secured by copper wire. The system was placed under an atmosphere of N₂ and heated at 100 °C for 6 h. Evolving hydrogen chloride gas was routed through a mineral oil bubbler and then through an aqueous KOH trap using PVC tubing. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and was subsequently poured onto crushed ice with stirring. The resulting mixture was extracted with excess dichloromethane and washed with sat. NaHCO₃ (aq) until the aqueous layer was slightly basic (pH 8). The layers were separated, and the organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by flash column chromatography (R_f = 0.58 in 98:2 hexanes:EtOAc). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃ δ): 8.18 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.50 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 7.6 Hz, 1H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃ δ): 150.9, 145.5, 144.7, 135.3, 128.1, 126.5, 124.13, 124.05, 123.0. HRMS (ESI⁺) m/z: [M]+: Calcd for C₉H₄Cl₂BrN 274.8904; Found 274.8904.

2. Grignard Reagents

MgBr **5-Methyl-2-pyridylmagnesium bromide** (**S50**): Compound **S50** was prepared according to a modified literature procedure.⁹ To an oven-dried 25 mL Schlenk flask equipped with a stir bar, under N₂, was added freshly crushed magnesium turnings (80.2 mg, 3.3 mmol, 1.1 equiv), dry degassed THF (6.0 mL), dry lithium chloride (127.2 mg, 3 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and diisobutylaluminum hydride (30 μL of a 1.0 *M* solution in THF, 0.03 mmol, 0.01 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred for 5 min, followed by the dropwise addition of a solution of 2-bromo-5-methylpyridine (516.1 mg, 3.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in dry degassed THF (3.0 mL). The reaction was stirred at 23 °C for 1 h, resulting in a dark red solution that was used without further purification.

 $\begin{array}{c} & \textbf{Cyclopentylmagnesium bromide (S51): To an oven-dried 25 mL Schlenk flask equipped with a stir bar, under N_2, was added freshly crushed magnesium turnings (53.5 mg, 2.2 mmol, 1.1 equiv) and dry degassed THF (6.7 mL). Cyclopentyl bromide (475 <math>\mu$ L, 4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was then added dropwise to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 3 h, resulting in a light brown solution that was used without further purification.

3,3'-Methyloxetanylmagnesium bromide (**S52**): To an oven-dried 25 mL Schlenk flask equipped with a stir bar, under N₂, was added freshly crushed magnesium turnings (106.9 mg, 4.4 mmol, 1.1 equiv), dry degassed THF (6.0 mL), and diisobutylaluminum hydride (40 μ L of a 1.0 *M* solution in THF, 0.04 mmol, 0.01 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred for 5 min, followed by the dropwise addition of a solution of 3-bromomethyl-3-methyloxetane (462 μ L, 4.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in dry degassed THF (7 mL). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 2.5 h resulting in a colorless solution containing a white precipitate. This mixture was used without further purification.

2-Benzothiophenylmagnesium bromide (**S53**): Compound **S53** was prepared according to a modified literature procedure.⁷ To an oven-dried 25 mL Schlenk flask ("Flask A") equipped with a stir bar, under N₂, was added benzothiophene (1.073 g, 8 mmol, 1 equiv) and dry degassed THF (13 mL). The resulting solution was cooled to -84 °C. *n*-BuLi (3.2 mL of a 2.5 *M* solution in hexanes, 8 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise, and the mixture was stirred for 2 h while warming to 0 °C. In a separate 50 mL Schlenk flask ("Flask B") equipped with a stir bar, under nitrogen, was added magnesium bromide ethyl etherate (2.066 g, 3.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and dry degassed THF (14 mL). The cold contents of Flask A were added to the slurry in Flask B. The reaction mixture was stirred at 23 °C until all solids were dissolved, resulting in a rusty colored solution that was used without further purification.

MgBr **Benzylmagnesium bromide** (**S54**): To an oven-dried 25 mL Schlenk flask equipped with a stir bar, under N₂, was added freshly crushed magnesium turnings (106.9 mg, 4.4 mmol, 1.1 equiv), dry degassed THF (6.0 mL), and diisobutylaluminum hydride (40 μL of 1.0 *M* solution in THF, 0.04 mmol, 0.01 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred for 5 min, followed by the dropwise addition of benzyl bromide (475μL, 4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in dry degassed THF (7 mL). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 3 h, resulting in a clear solution containing a small quantity of white crystals. This mixture was used without further purification.

C. Suzuki Cross-Couplings with Pd/IPr

1. General Procedures

<u>*GC-Scale Reactions.*</u> The specified solids required in the Suzuki-Miyaura reactions were added to a 1-dram reaction vial in order of increasing mass: palladium catalyst (palladium source and free ligand) or precatalyst, the specified dihalopyridine substrate if solid (0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), arylboronic acid (0.08 mmol, 1.0 equiv), potassium carbonate or cesium carbonate, and then a stir bar. Liquid reagents were pre-measured by syringe and added in quick succession: benzene, THF, or 1,4-dioxane (0.32 mL, 0.25 *M*) via 1-mL syringe, followed by N₂-sparged deionized water via 50- μ L syringe. Note: dihalopyridine substrates were added last if liquid, via microliter syringe. A septum cap equipped with an N₂-ingas and outgassing needle was fastened to the 1-dram reaction vial and the headspace was sparged for 30-45 seconds. With continuous sparging, the vial was unscrewed from the septum cap and lowered while the cap was replaced with a PTFE-lined cap. The reaction was stirred vigorously at the specified temperature for the specified duration.

<u>Scaled-Up Reactions for Product Isolation.</u> Precatalyst (η^3 -1-^tBu-indenyl)Pd(IPr)Cl (8.4 mg, 0.012 mmol, 3.0 mol%) was weighed into a 1-dram vial followed by solid substrate, if applicable (2,4-dichloropyridine, quinoline, or 3,5-dichloropyridazine, 0.4 mmol, 1 equiv), arylboronic acid (0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv), potassium carbonate, and a stir bar. Liquid reagents were pre-measured by syringe and added in quick succession: benzene or THF (1.6 mL, 0.25 *M*) via a 1-mL syringe followed by N₂-sparged deionized water via a 100-µL or 250-µL syringe. In cases where the substrate was a liquid, the substrate was added last via microliter syringe (0.4 mmol, 1 equiv). A septum cap equipped with an N₂-ingas and outgassing needle was fastened to the 1-dram reaction vial and the mixture was

sparged for 30-45 seconds. With continuous sparging, the vial was unscrewed from the septum cap and lowered while the cap was replaced with a PTFE-lined cap. The reaction was stirred vigorously at the specified temperature for the specified duration. The cap was removed, the reaction mixture was diluted in ethyl acetate then filtered through a plug of celite. The reaction outcome was assessed by GC and TLC (isomeric ratios were determined by GC). The mixture was purified by flash column chromatography or crystallization under the specified conditions, and the product was dried under vacuum.

<u>Conditions A:</u> potassium carbonate (221.1 mg, 1.6 mmol, 4.0 equiv), deionized water (250 µL, 13.8 mmol, 34.6 equiv), THF, 60 °C.

<u>Conditions B:</u> potassium carbonate (165.8 mg, 1.2 mmol, 3.0 equiv), deionized water (100 μ L, 5.53 mmol, 13.8 equiv), THF, 25 °C.

<u>Conditions C:</u> potassium carbonate (165.8 mg, 1.2 mmol, 3.0 equiv), deionized water (100 μ L, 5.53 mmol, 13.8 equiv), benzene, 25 °C.

2. Optimization (Table 1)



			$(\eta^3 - 1 - {}^t Bu - ir$	ndenyl)Pd(N	HC)(Cl)				
			((3 mol %)					
		CI	MeO—		OH), CI	РМР	PMP		
				(1 equ	uiv)	\checkmark	\mathbf{k}		
			ba						
		`N´	`Cl Dat	$\sum (14 \text{ or } \mu i \nu)$	N PMP	^ℕ ∧CI	N PM	Р	
		1	25	$^{\circ}$ C 155h	1a	1b	1c		
			20	0,10.011					
entry	trial	NHC	base	solvent	additive (equiv)	1a (%)	1b (%)	1c (%)	1a : 1b
1	1	SIPr	KF	THF		4	35	4	1:8.8
2	2	SIPr	KF	THF		5	44	5	1:8.8
3	Average	SIPr	KF	THF		5	39	5	1:7.8
4	1	SIPr	K_2CO_3	THF		7.4	67.7	9.1	1:9.1
5	2	SIPr	K_2CO_3	THF		6.2	63.0	10.3	1:10.1
6	Average	SIPr	K_2CO_3	THF		6.8	65.4	9.7	1:9.6
7	1	IPr	K_2CO_3	THF		6	69	8	1:11.5
8	2	IPr	K_2CO_3	THF		7	68	7	1:9.7
9	Average	IPr	K_2CO_3	THF		7	69	8	1:9.9
10	1	IPr	K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		8	69	6.0	1:8.6
11	2	IPr	K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		8	70	6.4	1:8.8
12	Average	IPr	K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		8	70	6.2	1:8.8
13	1	IPr	K_2CO_3	$PhCH_3$		8	75	4	1:9.4
14	2	IPr	K_2CO_3	$PhCH_3$		8	72	4	1:9.0
15	Average	IPr	K_2CO_3	$PhCH_3$		8	74	4	1:9.2
16	1	IPr	K_2CO_3	DMF		8	46	17	1:5.8
17	2	IPr	K_2CO_3	DMF		8	48	14	1:5.9
18	Average	IPr	K_2CO_3	DMF		8	47	15	1:5.9
19	1	IPr	K_2CO_3	\mathbf{PC}^{b}		9	43	16	1:4.8
20	2	IPr	K_2CO_3	PC^b		9	46	18	1:5.1
21	Average	IPr	K_2CO_3	PC^b		9	45	17	1:5.0
22 ^c	1		K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		2	<1	n.d.	
23^c	2		K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		1	<1	n.d.	

2 4 ^c	Average		K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		2	<1	n.d.	
25^d	1		K_2CO_3	THF		2	1	n.d.	
26^d	2		K_2CO_3	THF		1	<1	n.d.	
27^d	Average		K_2CO_3	THF		1	<1	n.d.	
28	1	SIPr	K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		9	61	8	1:6.8
29	2	SIPr	K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		9	66	7	1:7.3
30	Average	SIPr	K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		9	64	8	1:7.1
31	1	SIMes	K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		21	30	3	1:1.4
32	2	SIMes	K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		27	39	3	1:1.4
33	Average	SIMes	K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		24	35	3	1:1.5
34	1	IMes	K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		21	35	3	1:1.6
35	2	IMes	K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		24	44	3	1:1.7
36	Average	IMes	K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		23	40	3	1:1.7
37	1	SIMix	K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		8	36	2	1:4.5
38	2	SIMix	K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		8	31	2	1:3.9
39	Average	SIMix	K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		8	34	2	1:4.3
40	1	IPent	K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		1	31	21	1:31
41	2	IPent	K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		1	37	24	1:37
42	Average	IPent	K_2CO_3	C_6H_6		1	34	23	1:34
43	1	IPr	K_2CO_3	THF	$NBu_4Br(1)$	<1	3	n.d.	
44	2	IPr	K_2CO_3	THF	$NBu_4Br(1)$	1	4	n.d.	
45	Average	IPr	K_2CO_3	THF	$NBu_4Br(1)$	<1	3	n.d.	
46	1	IPr	K_2CO_3	THF	$NBu_4Br(3)$	<1	2	n.d.	
47	2	IPr	K_2CO_3	THF	$NBu_4Br(3)$	<1	2	n.d.	
48	Average	IPr	K_2CO_3	THF	$NBu_4Br(3)$	<1	2	n.d.	
49	1	IPr	K_2CO_3	THF	$NBu_4Cl(3)$	<1	1	n.d.	
50	2	IPr	K_2CO_3	THF	$NBu_4Cl(3)$	<1	<1	n.d.	
51	Average	IPr	K_2CO_3	THF	$NBu_4Cl(3)$	<1	1	n.d.	
52	1	IPr	K_2CO_3	THF	NBu ₄ OH (3) ^e	1	4	n.d.	
53	2	IPr	K_2CO_3	THF	NBu ₄ OH (3) ^e	1	4	n.d.	
54	Average	IPr	K_2CO_3	THF	NBu ₄ OH (3) ^e	1	4	n.d.	
55	1	IPr	K_2CO_3	dioxane		6.7	77.1	7.6	1:12
56^{f}	1	IPr	K_2CO_3	dioxane		2.8	43.0	25.4	1:15
57	1	IPr	K_2CO_3	toluene		8.8	78.2	4.8	1:9
58^{f}	1	IPr	K_2CO_3	toluene		8.5	44.6	15.4	1:5

^{*a*}Reactions were conducted according to the General Procedure for GC-scale reactions. GC yields calibrated against undecane as an internal standard. Calculated yield values were rounded to the nearest integer. Entries reported as <1 indicate a calibrated GC yield less than 0.5%; nd = not detected. ^{*b*}PC = propylene carbonate. ^{*c*}No NHC ligand; Pd source was $(\eta^{3}-1^{-t}Bu-indenyl)_{2}(\mu-Cl)_{2}Pd_{2}$ (1.5 mol %). ^{*d*}No NHC ligand; Pd source was PdCl₂ (3 mol %). ^{*e*}NBu₄OH was added as a solution in water (156 µL of a 40% aqueous solution, 3 equiv) added; no additional water added to the reaction. ^{*f*}Reaction was conducted at 100 °C.

Discussion: Unlike our optimized ligand-free conditions (*vide infra*), the addition of tetraalkylammonium salts to the Pd/IPr catalytic conditions inhibits cross-coupling (Table S1, entries 43-54). The use of high temperatures in the Pd/IPr conditions does not lead to significant improvements in C4-selectivity (compare entry 55 to 56, and entry 57 to 58), indicating that the high-temperatures used in ligand-free conditions are not solely responsible for the greatly enhanced selectivity under 'Jeffery' conditions.

3. Isolation and Characterization of Products (Table 1 and Scheme 2)

4-Chloro-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)pyridine (1a). Compound **1a** was prepared according to a modified literature procedure¹⁰. Pd(OAc)₂ (33.7 mg, 0.15 mmol, 5 mol %), 1,1'- bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene (109.8 mg, 0.15 mmol, 5 mol %), Cs₂CO₃ (2.44 g, 7.5 mmol 2.5 equiv) and *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid (455.8 mg, 3 mmol, 1 equiv) were added to an oven-dried 5-dram vial in a N₂-filled glovebox. The vial was sealed with a septum and removed from the glovebox, and 2,4-dichloropyridine (**1**, 322 μ L, 3 mmol, 1 equiv), deionized water (378 μ L, 21 mmol, 7 equiv), and 1,4-dioxane (12 mL) were added through the septum. The reaction was allowed to stir at 70 °C for 19 h. Purification via flash column chromatography (R_f = 0.50 in 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) yielded **1a** as an off-white solid (504 mg, 76% yield). Spectral data are consistent with the literature.¹¹



2-Chloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)pyridine (1b). Compound **1b** was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions B and 2,4-dichloropyridine (43.2 μL, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 16.5 h. Three separate reactions were performed using *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid (60.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv), *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid pinacol ester (93.6 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv), or *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid neopentyl glycol ester (88.0 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv). Purification by flash

column chromatography on silica gel (R_f = 0.29 in 10% acetone in hexanes) provided **1b** and other isolated side products as white solids with varying degrees of brown discoloration. *p*-Methoxyphenylboronic acid method: (63.3 mg, 72% yield); *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid pinacol ester method: (61.5 mg, 70% yield; diarylated side product **1c**: 15.2 mg, 13% yield); *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid neopentyl glycol ester method: (55.4 mg, 63% yield; diarylated side product **1c**: 10.5 mg, 9% yield). **1b**: (600 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.36 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.6-7.5 (m, 2H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (dd, *J* = 1.6, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 7.01-6.98 (m, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H). Spectral data are consistent with the literature.¹² 2,4-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)pyridine (**1c**): (600 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.65 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (m, 2H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.65 (m, 2H), 7.35 (dd, *J* = 5.2, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.04-7.01 (multiple peaks, 4H), 3.88 (coincidentally overlapping singlets, 6H). Spectral data are consistent with the literature.¹³

Larger-Scale Preparation of 1b: Compound **1b** was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions B with 2,4-dichloropyridine (216 μ L, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid (303.9 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 27 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (R_f = 0.29 in 10% acetone in hexanes) provided **1b** as a white solid with slight yellow discoloration (265.8 mg, 61% yield). Spectral data are consistent with the literature.¹²

4-(2-Chloro-4-pyridinyl)benzaldehyde (4b). Compound43b was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions B, 2,4-dichloropyridine (43.2 μL, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *p*-formylphenylboronic acid (60.0 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 16 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica (R_f = 0.22 in 10% acetone in hexanes) provided 4b as a white solid (38.8 mg, 45% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 10.08 (s, 1H), 8.48 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.01-7.99 (m, 2H), 7.78-7.76 (m, 2H), 7.57 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (dd, *J* = 5.2, 1.5 Hz, 1H). Spectral data are consistent with

the literature.¹⁴ The C2-mononarylated isomer **S4a** was isolated as a minor product in low purity (7.5 mg, <9% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 10.9 (s, 1H), 8.64 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 8.17-8.15 (m, 2H), 8.01-7.99 (m, 2H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (dd, *J* = 1.8, 5.3 Hz, 1H). The minor product of diarylation **4c** was also isolated (8.3 mg, 7% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 10.12 (s, 1H), 10.11 (s, 1H), 8.84 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 8.26-8.24 (m, 2H), 8.05-8.02 (multiple peaks, 5H), 7.88-7.86 (m, 2H), 7.55 (dd, *J* = 1.6, 5.0 Hz, 1H).

2-Chloro-4-(4-vinylphenyl)pyridine (5b). Compound **5b** was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions B, 2,4-dichloropyridine (43.2 μ L, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *p*-vinylphenylboronic acid (60.0 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 16.5 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica ($R_f = 0.21$ in 2.5% acetone in hexanes) provided **5b** as an off-white solid (55.7 mg, 65% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.39 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.56-7.55 (m, 2H), 7.51-7.49 (multiple overlapping signals, 3H), 7.39 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (dd, J = 17.6, 10.9 Hz, 1H), 5.83 (d, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 5.34 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 152.3, 151.0, 150.1, 139.1, 135.9 (two signals are coincidentally overlapping), 127.2, 127.1, 121.7, 120.2, 115.5. HRMS (ESI Q-TOF) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₁₃H₁₀ClN 215.0502; Found 215.04922.

4-(2-Chloro-4-pyridinyl)benzonitrile (6b). Compound 6b was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions B, 2,4-dichloropyridine (43.2 μL, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *p*-cyanophenylboronic acid (58.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 16.5 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica (R_f = 0.19 in 10% acetone in hexanes) provided 6b as a white crystalline solid (60.3 mg, 70% yield); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.47 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.78-7.77 (m, 2H), 7.71-7.70 (m, 2H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (dd, *J* = 5.2, 1.1 Hz, 1H). The spectral data are consistent with the literature.¹⁵ The C2-mononarylated isomer **S6a** was isolated as a minor product in low purity (7.8 mg, <9% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.63 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.11-8.10 (m, 2H), 7.78-7.77 (multiple overlapping signals, 3H), 7.33 (dd, *J* = 5.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H). The minor product of diarylation **S6c** was also isolated (14.3 mg, 13% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.84 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 8.19-8.18 (m, 2H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.83-7.79 (multiple overlapping signals, 6H), 7.52 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 1.3 Hz, 1H).

4-(2-Chloro-4-pyridinyl)benzoic acid methyl ester (7b). Compound **7b** was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions B, 2,4-dichloropyridine (43.2 μ L, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *p*-(methoxycarbonyl)phenylboronic acid (72.0 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 16 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica (R_f = 0.24 in 5% acetone in hexanes) provided **7b** as a white microcrystalline solid (59.8 mg, 60% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.43 (d, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 8.13-8.12 (m, 2H), 7.65-7.64 (m, 2H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (s, 3H). Spectral data are consistent with

the literature.¹⁵

2-Chloro-4-(4-chlorophenyl)pyridine (8b). Compound 8b was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions B, 2,4-dichloropyridine (43.2 μ L, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *p*-chlorophenylboronic acid (62.5 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 16 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica (R_f = 0.25 in 5% THF in hexanes) resulted in partial separation of 8b from the C2-monoarylated isomer. Coeluted fractions were purified by evaporative crystallization from providing 8b as an off white solid (50 mg 66% yield). IL NMR (500 MHz CDCl - S): 8 40 (d - L)

acetone and water, providing **8b** as an off-white solid (59 mg, 66% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.43 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.55-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.50 (d, *J*= 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.47-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.38 (dd, *J* = 5.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H). Spectral data are consistent with the literature.¹⁵

^{NO2} **2-Chloro-4-(3-nitrophenyl)pyridine (9b).** Compound **9b** was prepared according to the general procedure (except on the 1.0 mmol scale) using Conditions B, 2,4-dichloropyridine (108.0 μ L, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *m*-nitrophenylboronic acid (166.9 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 16 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica (R_f = 0.24 in 10% acetone in hexanes) provided **9b** as a white crystalline solid (156.7 mg, 67% yield); mp 159-161 °C [uncorrected, measured against benzoic acid (113-117 °C)]. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.52 (dd, J = 5.2, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 8.48 (dd, J = 1.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 8.33 (ddd, J = 8.0, 1.9, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (ddd, J = 8.0, 1.9, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, J = 8.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dd, J = 1.9, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (dd, J = 5.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 152.9, 150.7, 149.1, 149.0, 138.8, 133.0, 130.6, 124.4, 122.3, 122.2, 120.5. HRMS (ESI Q-TOF) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₁₁H₇ClN₂O₂ 234.0196; Found 234.0193.

2-Chloro-4-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)pyridine (10b). Compound 10b was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions B, with the modification that the reaction was heated to 75 °C, and with 2,4-dichloropyridine (43.2 µL, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and (1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)boronic acid (75.5 mg, 0.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv) with stirring for 35 h. Products were purified via flash column chromatography using a step gradient: 0.75% methanol in CH₂Cl₂ until elution of the C2-monoarylated product **S10a**, 3% methanol in CH₂Cl₂ until elution of **10b**, 5% methanol in CH₂Cl₂ until elution of the diarylated product **S10c** (R_f values in 0.75% methanol/CH₂Cl₂: C2-monoarylated isomer **S10a** = 0.17, C4-monoarylated isomer **10b** = 0.31, diarylated product **S10c** = 0.09). Product **10b** was isolated as an off-white solid (52 mg, 67% yield). ¹H NMR $(500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3, \delta): 8.27 \text{ (d}, J = 5.3 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 7.80 \text{ (s}, 1\text{H}), 7.72 \text{ (s}, 1\text{H}), 7.34 \text{ (d}, J = 1.3 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 7.22 \text{ (dd}, J = 5.3, 1\text{Hz}, 1\text{H}), 7.21 \text{ (dd}, J = 5.3, 1\text{Hz}, 1\text{H}), 7.21 \text{ (dd}, J = 5.3, 1\text{Hz}, 1\text{H}), 7.21 \text{ (dd}, J = 5.3, 1\text{Hz}, 1\text{H}), 7.22 \text{ (dd}, J = 5.3, 1\text{Hz}, 1\text{Hz}), 7.21 \text{ (dd}, J = 5.3, 1\text{Hz}), 7.21 \text{ (dd}, J$ 1.3 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (s, 3H). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆, δ): 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.30 (dd, *J* = 5.3, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, *J* = 0.6 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, J = 1.5, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (dd, J = 5.3, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H). Spectral data are consistent with the literature.¹⁶ The C2-mononarylated isomer (S10a) was isolated as a minor product in low purity (10 mg, <13% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, \delta): 8.42 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.44 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (dd, J = 5.4, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 3.95 (s, 3H). The minor product of diarylation (S10c) was also isolated (9 mg, 9% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.48 (dd, J = 5.2, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.87 (d, J = 0.7 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (s, 1H), 7.50 (dd, *J* = 1.7, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, *J* = 5.2, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 3.96 (s, 3H).

2-Chloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-nitropyridine (11b). Compound 11b was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions A, 2,4-dichloro-3-nitro-pyridine (77.2 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and p-methoxyphenylboronic acid (60.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 9 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel in 10-15% acetone/hexanes ($R_f = 0.25$ in 10%) acetone in hexanes) provided **11b** as a colorless crystalline solid (70.3 mg, 66% yield), with evidence of

yellow impurity (1H NMR shows there is a 6% impurity comprising C2-monoarylated isomer S11a); mp 110-113 °C [uncorrected, measured against benzoic acid (110-113 °C)]. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.49 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.36-7.33 (multiple peaks, 3H), 6.99-6.97 (m, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 161.5, 150.0, 145.1 (this small quaternary peak was selected from among impurity peaks based on comparison with an ACD labs simulated spectrum), 144.3, 142.3, 129.2, 125.0, 124.3, 115.0, 55.5. HRMS (ESI Q-TOF) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₁₂H₉ClN₂O₃ 264.0302; Found 264.0298.



2-Chloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyridinecarbonitrile (12b). Compound 12b was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions A, 2,4-dichloro-3-cyano-pyridine (69.2 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and p-methoxyphenylboronic acid (60.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 12 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel ($R_f = 0.21$ in 10% acetone in hexanes) provided **12b** as a colorless crystalline solid (66.4 mg, 68% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.52 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 7.60-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.36 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 7.07-7.04 (m, 2H), 3.88 (s, 3H). Spectral data are

consistent with the literature.¹⁷ The minor product of diarylation (S12c) was also isolated (4.4 mg, 3% yield; $R_f =$ 0.10 in 10% acetone in hexanes). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.77 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.91-7.90 (m, 2H), 7.62-7.58 (m, 2H), 7.31 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.07-7.04 (multiple peaks, 4H), 3.89 (coincidentally overlapping singlets, 6H).

2-Chloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyridinecarboxaldehyde (13b). Compound 13b was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions C, 2,4-dichloro-3pyridinecarboxaldehyde (70.4 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and p-methoxyphenylboronic acid (60.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 12 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel $(R_f = 0.21 \text{ in } 10\% \text{ acetone in hexanes})$ provided **13b** as a yellow solid (51.4 mg, 52\% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 10.14 (s, 1H), 8.49 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.29-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.02-7.00 (m, 2H), 7.00 (m, 2H), 7 2H), 3.87 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 190.3, 161.0, 154.4, 151.5, 151.1, 130.8, 128.1, 127.6, 124.8, 114.5, 55.5. HRMS (ESI Q-TOF) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C13H10ClNO2 247.0400; Found 247.0385. The C2mononarylated isomer S13a was isolated as a minor product in low purity (9.9 mg, <10% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 9.97 (s, 1H), 8.65 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 7.51-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.38 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 7.03-7.02 (m, 2H), 3.88 (s, 3H).

2-Chloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyridinamine (14b). Compound 14b was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions C, 3-amino-2,4-dichloro-pyridine (65.2 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid (60.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 18.5 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel ($R_f = 0.42$ in 25% ethyl acetate in

^NCl hexanes) provided **14b** as a white crystalline solid (56.7 mg, 60% yield); mp 113-116 °C [uncorrected, measured against benzoic acid (111-113 °C)]. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.79 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 7.38-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.01-6.98 (m, 2H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (br s, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 159.9, 138.1, 137.6, 137.3, 135.2, 129.6, 128.7, 124.2, 114.7, 55.5. HRMS (ESI Q-TOF) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₁₂H₁₁ClN₂O 234.0560; Found 234.0557. The C2-monoarylated isomer **S14a** was isolated as a minor product (12.2 mg, 13% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.98 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.62-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.02-7.00 (m, 2H), 4.23 (br s, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H). The minor product of diarylation **S14c** was also isolated (16.7 mg, 14% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.13 (d, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.68-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.44 (m, 2H), 7.03-7.00 (multiple peaks, 4H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (br s, 2H), 3.864 (s, 3H), 3.859 (s, 3H).

2-Chloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-methylpyridine (15b). Compound **15b** was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions B, 2,4-dichloro-5-methylpyridine (64.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid (60.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 18.5 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (R_f = in 5% acetone in hexanes) resulted in partial purification of the C4-monoarylated isomer. One fraction containing coeluted monoarylated isomers and diarylated product was purified further by preparatory TLC in the same eluent. Product **15b** was extracted from the silica gel with acetone and combined with remaining **15b** fractions obtained from flash column chromatography, providing an off-white solid (49.9 mg, 53% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.26-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.19 (s, 1H), 7.00-6.98 (m, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 159.9, 152.1, 150.9, 149.2, 130.3, 129.91, 129.87, 124.2, 114.2, 55.5, 17.0. HRMS (ESI Q-TOF) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₁₃H₁₂ClNO 233.0607; Found 233.0603. The minor product of diarylation **S15c** was also isolated (21.8 mg, 18% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.52 (s, 1H), 7.96-7.94 (m, 2H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.33-7.31 (m, 2H), 7.01-7.98 (multiple peaks, 4H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H).

H₂N

NH₂

6-Chloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyridinamine (16b). Compound **16b** was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions C, 5-amino-2,4-dichloropyridine (78.2 mg, 0.48 mmol, 1.2 equiv) and *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid (60.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 21 h. Purification was performed by reversed phase flash column chromatography with a 12 g C18 silica column, using an initial automated program comprising of a flow rate of 36 mL/min of

water:acetonitrile (98:2 to 6:94) over 30 column volumes. When the product began eluting, the program was paused and reset to elute the analyte at 50-53% MeCN in water. After the elution, the initial program was resumed. The C4 monoarylated product **16b** coeluted with the C2 monoarylated isomer **S16a** at 52-53% MeCN. Fractions containing **16b** were partitioned between dichloromethane and saturated brine. The organic layers were combined and dried over magnesium sulfate and solvent was removed under reduced pressure affording a mixture of the product isomers. Further purification attempts were unsuccessful, and the final product **16b** was obtained as a rust colored solid in 94% purity (74.4 mg, 74% yield based on 94% purity). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆, δ): 7.55 (s, 1H), 6.55-7.00 (m, 2H), 6.90 (s, 1H), 6.66-6.71 (m, 2H), 3.28 (s, 3H), 2.88 (br s, 2H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, C₆D₆, δ): 160.6, 141.5, 139.9, 137.5, 136.9, 130.1, 124.6, 125.3, 115.1, 55.2. HRMS (ESI⁺) m/z: [M]+: Calcd for C₁₂H₁₁ClN₂O 234.0560; Found 234.0562.



H₂N

2,5-Dichloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)pyridine (17b). Compound **17b** was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions C, 2,4,5-trichloropyridine (73.0 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid (60.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 21 h. Purification was performed by reversed phase flash column chromatography with a 12 g C18 silica column, using an

 N Cl initial automated program comprising a flow rate of 30 mL/min of water:methanol (98:2 to 0:100) over 40 column volumes. When the product began eluting, the program was paused and reset to elute the analyte at 65-60% MeOH in water. After the elution, the initial program was resumed. The C4 monoarylated product eluted at 67% MeOH. Fractions containing product **17b** were partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated brine. The organic layers were combined and dried over magnesium sulfate and solvent was removed under reduced pressure affording an off-white solid (44.0 mg, 43% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆, δ): 8.16 (s, 1H), 6.94-7.02 (m, 2H), 6.87 (s, 1H), 6.66-6.71 (m, 2H), 3.26 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (150 MHz, C₆D₆, δ): 160.5, 149.9, 149.51, 149.46, 130.2, 128.9, 128.0, 125.3, 113.8, 54.5 ppm. HRMS (ESI+) m/z: [M]+: Calcd for C₁₂H₉Cl₂NO 253.0061; Found 253.0073.



yield); mp 167-172 °C [uncorrected, measured against benzoic acid (115-118 °C)]. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.51-7.49 (m, 2H), 6.96 (m, 2H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (br s, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 160.8, 158.8, 152.6, 150.2, 130.0, 128.2, 114.6, 111.5, 103.8, 55.5. HRMS (ESI Q-TOF) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₁₂H₁₁ClN₂O 234.0560; Found 234.0551. The C2-monoarylated isomer **S18a** was isolated as a minor product (*R_f* = 0.30 in 25% ethyl acetate in hexanes; 12.6 mg, 13% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.88-7.86 (m, 2H), 7.03 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.97-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.40 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (br s, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H). The column eluent was modified to 5% methanol in CH₂Cl₂ to elute the diarylated product **S18c**, isolated in low purity (*R_f* = 0.02 in 25% ethyl acetate in hexanes; 19.7 mg, <16% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.94-7.91 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.00-6.96 (multiple peaks, 4H), 6.58 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (br s, 2H), 3.859 (s, 3H), 3.856 (s, 3H). **2-Chloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)quinoline (19b).** Compound **19b** was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions B on a 3.0 mmol scale using 2,4-dichloroquinoline (**19**, 594.2 mg, 3.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid (455.9 mg, 3.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 19 h. The product mixture was diluted in ethyl acetate, filtered through celite, and solvent was removed under reduced pressure (as described in the general procedure) <u>Purification method 1</u>:

The concentrated residue was dissolved in excess acetone in a conical flask, then water was added until the solution appeared to become saturated. Slow evaporation of the acetone/water solution from the flask induced crystallization. Yellow-tinted crystals were collected from three crops, separated from solvent, and dried in air to provide product **19b** (454 mg, 56% yield). <u>Purification method 2:</u> The concentrated residue was purified on a Biotage Selekt automated column using 100 grams of high-capacity silica (*see General Materials and Methods*), a linear gradient of 2-20% acetone in hexanes over 12 column volumes, at a flow rate of 120 mL/min (R_f = 0.60 in 10% acetone in hexanes. GC analysis indicated coelution of the C2- and C4-monoarylated isomers (**S19a** and **19b**); however, large colorless crystals of **19b** formed selectively within the fractions, and were collected in two separate crops and dried under air to provide product **19b** (403.2 mg, 50% yield); mp 152-154 °C [uncorrected, measured against benzoic acid (113-117 °C)]. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.08 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (ddd, *J* = 8.4, 7.0, 1.2 H), 7.46-7.43 (m, 2H), 7.32 (s, 1H), 7.08-7.05 (m, 2H), 3.91 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 160.4, 151.5, 150.5, 148.6, 130.9, 130.5, 129.15, 129.12, 126.9, 126.1, 125.9, 122.1, 114.3, 55.6. HRMS (ESI Q-TOF) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₁₆H₁₂ClNO 269.0607; Found 269.0606.



2,8-Dichloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)quinoline (20b). Compound **20b** was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions C, 2,4,8-trichloroquinoline (102.3 mg, 0.44 mmol, 1.1 equiv) and *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid (60.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 15.5 h. The product was purified by reversed phase flash column chromatography with a 12 g C18 silica column, using an initial automated program utilizing a flow rate of 13 mL/min of water:acetonitrile (98:2 to 5:95) over 30 column volumes. When the product began eluting, the

program was paused and reset to elute the analyte at 61-70% MeCN in water. After the elution, the initial program was resumed. The C4 monoarylated product **20b** eluted cleanly at 65-67% MeCN, but the C2-monoarylated isomer **S20a** and the 2,4-diarylated product **S20c** subsequently coeluted with each other. Fractions containing **20b** were partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated brine. The organic layers were combined and dried over magnesium sulfate, concentrated, and dried furnishing **20b** as a white solid (65.9 mg, 54% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.86 (dd, *J* = 1.8, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (dd, *J* = 3.0, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.43-7.40 (multiple peaks, 3H), 7.38 (s, 1H), 7.08-7.05 (m, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 160.6, 152.1, 151.5, 145.0, 133.1, 130.9, 130.6, 128.9, 127.5, 126.7, 125.3, 123.2, 114.4, 55.6. HRMS (ESI Q-TOF) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₁₆H₁₁Cl₂NO 303.0218; Found 303.0217. The minor products **S20a** and **S20c** were further purified by (normal-phase) flash column chromatography in 5-20% acetone in hexanes. The C2-monoarylated isomer **S20a** was isolated as a minor product in low purity (4.0 mg, <3% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.24-8.22 (m, 2H), 8.13 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (s, 1H), 7.87 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.07-7.04 (m, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H). The minor product of 2,4-diarylation **S20c** was also isolated in low purity (7.3 mg, <5% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ):

8.30-8.27 (m, 2H), 7.83-7.81 (multiple peaks, 3H), 7.49-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.33 (dd, J = 8.4, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.09-7.07 (m, 2H), 7.07-7.04 (m, 2H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.89 (s, 3H).



2-Chloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,8-naphthyridine (21b). Compound **21b** was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions B, with the modification that catalyst **3f** (9.8 mg, 0.012 mmol, 3.0 mol%) was used instead of **3b**, 2,4-dichloro-1,8-naphthyridine (79.6 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid (60.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 12 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (R_f = 0.22 in 20% pyridine in hexanes)

provided **21b** as a white solid (72.1 mg, 67% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 9.04 (dd, J = 4.3, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.28 (dd, J = 8.3, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (dd, J = 8.3, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 7.38-7.37 (multiple peaks, 3H), 7.05-7.03 (m, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 160.7, 156.1, 154.0, 153.7, 152.3, 135.6, 130.8, 127.8, 123.0, 122.2, 120.6, 114.5, 55.5. HRMS (TOF MS ESI+) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₁₅H₁₁ClN₂O 270.0560; Found 270.0567.



3-Chloro-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-phenylpyridazine (22b). Compound **22b** was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions A, 3,5-dichloro-4-phenylpyridazine (**S22**, 135.0 mg, 0.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid (60.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 22 h. Product **22b** was purified on an automated column using 10 grams of high-capacity silica, a linear gradient of 5-40% acetone in hexanes over 11 column volumes ($R_f = 0.36$ in 20%

acetone in hexanes). Product **22b** was isolated as a white solid (81.5 mg, 69% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 9.12 (s, 1H), 7.34-7.33 (m, 3H), 7.15-7.14 (m, 2H), 7.03-7.01 (m, 2H), 6.77-6.75 (m, 2H), 3.74 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 160.3, 157.0, 151.6, 140.5, 137.7, 133.4, 130.9, 129.7, 128.9, 128.6, 126.0, 114.3, 55.3. HRMS (ESI Q-TOF) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₁₇H₁₃ClN₂O 296.0716; Found 296.0706. The minor product of diarylation **S22c** was also isolated in low purity (10.1 mg, <7% yield, *R*_f = 0.15 in 20% acetone in hexanes). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 9.15 (s, 1H), 7.28-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.17 (m, 3H), 7.03-7.01 (m, 2H), 6.93-6.91 (m, 2H), 6.79-6.75 (multiple peaks, 4H), 3.782 (s, 3H), 3.778 (s, 3H).



3-Chloro-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-(1-piperidinyl)pyridazine (23b). Compound **23b** was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions A, modified to heat at 66 °C instead of 60 °C, with 3,5-dichloro-4-(1-piperidinyl)-pyridazine (**S23**, 92.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid (60.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 8 days (however, yields were comparable when the reaction was run for only 3 days). Product **23b** was purified on an

automated column using 10 grams of high-capacity silica, a linear gradient of 5-40% acetone in hexanes over 11 column volumes (although **23b** eluted after 13 column volumes) at a flow rate of 40 mL/min (R_f = 0.21 in 20% acetone in hexanes), providing **23b** as a red-brown solid (38.7 mg, 32% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.74 (s, 1H), 7.28-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.00-6.98 (m, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 2.99-2.97 (m, 4H), 1.51-1.47 (m, 2H), 1.43-1.39 (m, 4H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 159.8, 156.5, 149.3, 143.0, 130.7, 126.4, 126.3, 114.4, 55.4, 50.2, 25.5, 23.8. HRMS (ESI Q-TOF) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₁₆H₁₈ClN₃O 303.1138; Found 303.1129.

3-Chloro-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)pyridazine (24b). Prior to the reaction, 3,5-dichloropyridazine (purchased as a reddish brown solid) was purified by trituration in pentanes and filtration through a sintered funnel; the filtrate was concentrated and dried furnishing 3,5-dichloropyridazine starting material as a white solid (70% recovery). Compound 24b was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions A, purified 3,5-dichloropyridazine (59.6 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and p-

methoxyphenylboronic acid (60.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 6 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (R_f = 0.22 in 15% acetone in hexanes) provided **24b** as a white crystalline solid with minor red-brown discoloration (68.8 mg, 78% yield); mp 94–97 °C [uncorrected, measured against benzoic acid (113-117 °C)]. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 9.24 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.55-7.54 (multiple peaks, 3H), 6.97 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 161.9, 157.2, 148.5, 140.7, 128.6, 125.0, 123.6, 115.2, 55.5. HRMS (ESI Q-TOF) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₁₁H₉ClN₂O 220.0403; Found 220.0403.



2,4-Bis-(4-methoxyphenyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine (S25c). Compound **S34c** was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions B, 2,4-dichloro-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine (86.4 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid (60.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 12 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica ($R_f = 0.34$ in 7% acetone in hexanes) provided **S25c** as a white crystalline solid (61.8 mg, 43% yield); mp 95-98 °C [uncorrected, measured against benzoic

acid (109-111 °C)]. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.09-8.06 (m, 2H), 7.96 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.67-7.64 (m, 2H), 7.06-7.00 (multiple peaks, 4H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.87 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 161.2, 161.1, 158.1, 150.4, 148.7 (q, $J_{CF} = 33.9$ Hz), 130.8, 129.9, 128.7, 128.5, 122.0 (q, $J_{CF} = 274.5$ Hz), 119.4, 115.5 (q, $J_{CF} = 2.7$ Hz), 114.8, 114.3, 55.54, 55.49. ¹⁹F NMR (471 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): -68.0.

2-Chloro-4-(4-phenoxyphenyl)-3-pyridinecarbonitrile (39b). Compound **39b** was prepared according to the general procedure using Conditions A on a 1.0 mmol scale, 2,4-dichloro-3-cyanopyridine (173.0 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *p*-phenoxyphenylboronic acid (214.0 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with stirring for 19 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (R_f = 0.26 in 10% acetone in hexanes) provided **39b** as a white solid (188 mg, 61% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.52 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 8.59-8.56 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.37 (multiple peaks, 3H), 7.20-7.17 (m, 1H), 7.12-

7.08 (multiple peaks, 4H). Spectral data are consistent with the literature.¹⁷

4. Discussion About Mass Balance

The moderate isolated yields in Scheme 2 (ligand-controlled conditions) are generally due to a combination of factors: (1) unreacted starting material, (2) formation of diarylated product, and (3) material loss during purification of the target product by column chromatography due to partial coelution of regioisomers.

In several examples above, we report isolated yields of the minor regioisomer as well as the diarylated regioisomer. These isolated yields are summarized below. In some cases, the mass balances are above 90%. In cases with lower mass balance, there was significant material loss during isolation of products.



Substrate	ArB(OH) ₂	estimated unreacted substrate based on crude GC (uncalibrated, %) ^a	a (%)	b (%)	c (%)	Sum of substrate + \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} (%)	
	NC-B(OH)2	6	9	71 (6b)	13	99	
1	MeN_B(OH) ₂	2	13	67 (10b)	9	91	
	MeO-	2	6 ^b	68 (12b)	3	79	
	MeO-	6	13	60 (14b)	14	93	
Me Cl	MeO-	11	2 ^b	53 (15b)	18	84	
H ₂ N N CI	MeO- B(OH) ₂	4	13	48 (18b)	16	81	

^{*a*}Yield calculated by extrapolation from the isolated yield of the C4 product (**b**) and the ratio of C4 product to remaining starting material signals by GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture. ^{*b*}Yield calculated by extrapolation from the isolated yield of the C4 product (**b**) and the ratio of C4:C2 product signals by GC analysis of the crude reaction mixture.

The GC chromatograms below illustrate the crude reaction mixtures prior to purification for two of the reactions from the table above with lower mass balance (reactions to form **12b** and **18b**). There are no significant unidentified peaks.



In the optimization table (Table 1), a standard was added to the reactions and calibrated GC yields were obtained. We generally see good mass balance accounted for by major and minor regioisomers, unreacted starting material, and diarylation products. Examples are illustrated below, corresponding to entries 3 and 5 of Table 1:



5. Scope Limitations of the Suzuki Coupling

<u>Boron Nucleophile Limitations</u>. Heteroaryl boronic acids and esters **S55-S57** were ineffective in the Suzuki cross-coupling with **1** under the optimized conditions using catalyst **3b** (General Procedure for GC-Scale Reactions) at room temperature or even at a higher temperature (75 °C, below). For **S55** and **S56**, most of the starting material **1** remained after the reaction time. For **S57**, most of the starting material was consumed, but only small amounts of products were detected by GC. The GC chromatograms of these crude reactions are depicted below.







Substrate Limitations: Overview. Some substrates did not provide the desired cross-coupling selectivity. These substrates are categorized below as 2,4-dihalopyridines that lead to overarylation (**25** and **26**), brominated 2,4-

dichloropyridine or quinolines that react at bromide instead of chloride (**27** and **28**), and **2,5**-dichloropyridine and pyrimidine (**29** and **30**), substrates for which the Pd/IPr catalytic system provides conventional selectivity next to nitrogen. The reactions below were conducted according to the General Procedure for GC-Scale Reactions.

Substrates Resulting in Overarylation. Reactions of both substrates **25** and **26** afford diarylated product **S25c** and **1c** as the major products by crude GC analysis.

For the reaction of **25** with catalyst **3b**, a small amount of C4-monarylated product **S25b** is detected by crude GC, but the major product is **S25c** from diarylation (Scheme S4). Product **S25c** was isolated and characterized (*vide supra*). The monoarylated product was not isolated, but its identity was tentatively assigned on the basis of its mass (by GCMS analysis) and inference based on the usual selectivity exhibited by **3b** (Pd/IPr, which favors reaction at C4 with other 2,4-dichloropyridines) and **3d** (Pd/IMes, which gives nearly a 1:1 mixture of C2- and C4-arylated products with other 2,4-dichloropyridines). When **3d** (Pd/IMes) is used as the catalyst for the Suzuki coupling of **25**, much less diarylation is observed, and two monoarylated products are formed in a 1.5:1 ratio (assigned as **S25b** and **S25a**, Scheme S5). Notably, only one of these two monoarylated products is observed in the reaction using catalyst **3b**, and based on the usual selectivity with **3b** we infer that this product is **S25b**.

Dibromo substrate **26** undergoes extensive diarylation using catalyst **3b** (Scheme S6). Product **1c** has been isolated and characterized (*vide supra*), and the identities of the minor monoarylated products **S26a** and **S26b** are supported by GCMS analysis. The regiochemistry of **S26a** and **S26b** was inferred based on the usual selectivity exhibited by **3b** (Pd/IPr, which favors reaction at C4 with 2,4-dichloropyridines) and subsequently confirmed using C4-selective cross-coupling conditions recently reported by Fairlamb¹⁸ (*vide infra*).



Scheme S4. Suzuki reaction of 25 using Pd/IPr catalyst 3b.



Scheme S5. Suzuki reaction of 25 using Pd/SIMes catalyst 3d.

Scheme S6. Suzuki reaction of 26 using Pd/IPr catalyst 3b.



<u>Substrates Resulting in Reaction at Bromide</u>. Substrates **27** and **28** undergo extensive reaction at bromide under the optimized conditions, providing a mixture of dichloro-monoarylated products **S27a** and **S28a** and

diarylated products resulting from reaction at bromide and one of the chlorides (Schemes S7-S8). Product identities were assigned based on GCMS analysis.



Scheme S7. Suzuki reaction of 27 using Pd/IPr catalyst 3b.





<u>Substrates Resulting in Cross-Coupling at the Conventional Site Next to Nitrogen.</u> 2,5-Dichloropyridine (**29**) and 2,5-dichloropyrimidine (**30**) favor reaction at C2 under the optimized system according to crude GC and GCMS analysis (ratio of **S29b** to **S29a** = 1 : 2.5, **S30b** to **S30a** = 1 : 1.3 based on the ratio of signal integrations by GC, Schemes S9-S10). As such, the use of catalyst **3b** does not enable unconventional selectivity with this substrate. The identities of the monoarylated products were assigned by a combination of GCMS analysis and comparison to the results obtained with a Pd(OAc)₂/dppf catalytic system, a system that normally favors conventional C2-selectivity in the reaction of other dichlorinated pyridines.¹⁰ The identity of the diarylated products **S29c** and **S30c** were assigned based on their masses obtained by GCMS analysis.







Scheme S10. Suzuki reaction of **30** using Pd/IPr catalyst **3b**.



6. Comparison of Results with IPr (C4-Selective) vs. dppf (C2-Selective)

C4-selectivity remains ligand-controlled for the substrates depicted in Scheme 2, as evidenced by the observation of different major products when using catalyst **3b** (ligand = IPr) versus using $Pd(OAc)_2/dppf$ (Table S2).

CI		OMe c	3b (3 mol %) or Pd(OAc) ₂ (3 mol %), dppf (3 mol %)			PMP		CI
$\int_{X} \frac{R}{R} \frac{R}{R}$ $X = C, N$	+	HO ^{-B} OH	K ₂ CO H ₂ O (1 THF c 25	₃ (3 equiv) 4-35 equiv) or benzene 5-60 °C		→ ∬ → R X N → CI with 3b		X N PMP
		entry	substrate	3b (min)	Pd/dppf	(min)		
		1	S11	7.11	7.2	1		
		2	S13	7.21	7.1	6		
		3	S14	7.25	7.0	2		
		4	S15	6.52	6.6	8		
		5	S16	7.81	7.8	8		
		6	S18	8.03	7.6	9		
		7	S21	7.10	7.2	0		
		8	S22	6.79	6.4	8		
		9	S23	7.62	7.9	8		
		10	S24	7.22	6.6	2		

Table S2. Retention time (RT) of major products by GC-FID for reactions catalyzed by **3b** or by
Pd(OAc)₂/dppf.

D. Kumada Cross Couplings with Pd/IPr

1. General Procedures

<u>*GC-Scale Reactions.*</u> The precatalyst **3b** (1.7 mg, 0.0024 mmol, 3.0 mol%) was added to an oven-dried 1-dram vial equipped with a stir bar. The vial was transferred to a N₂ atmosphere glovebox, and the Grignard reagent (0.77-2 equiv) was added as a solution in THF followed by 2,4-dichloropyridine (0.08 mmol, 1 equiv). The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and removed from the glovebox. The reaction was stirred for 2-4 hours at 23-60 °C. The reaction mixture was opened to air and quenched with EtOAc (~3.2 mL), and the internal standard undecane was added (7.5 μ L, 0.036 mmol). The vial was shaken to mix the contents, and the mixture was filtered through celite prior to analysis by GC and GCMS.

<u>Scaled-Up Reactions for Product Isolation</u>. The precatalyst **3b** (8.4 mg, 0.012 mmol, 3.0 mol%) was added to an oven-dried 1- or 5-dram vial equipped with a stir bar. The vial was transferred to a N₂ atmosphere glovebox, and the Grignard reagent (0.77-2 equiv) as a solution in THF was added followed by the addition of 2,4-dichloropyridine (1 equiv). The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and removed from the glovebox. The reaction was stirred for 2-5 hours at 23 °C, then the vial was opened to air. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc and washed with sat. aqueous NH₄Cl (3 x 10 mL), sat. aqueous NaHCO₃ (3 x 10 mL), and brine (2 x 10 mL) in a separatory funnel. The organic layer was extracted with additional EtOAc (3 x 10 mL) and the combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. The crude reaction mixture was analyzed by GC, concentrated under vacuum, and purified by normal or reversed phase flash column chromatography.

2. Optimization

Kumada reactions were performed according to the general procedure for GC-scale reactions.



Table S3. Optimization of Kumada Cross-Couplings

^{*a*} Ratios based on the ratio of signals for **a** and **b** in the GC chromatogram. ^{*b*}GC yield of recovered starting material calibrated against undecane. In entry 3, the starting material was 2-bromo-4-chloropyridine instead of **1**. ^{*c*}No catalyst (metal free control). ^{*d*}"--" means no cross-coupled products **a** or **b** were observed. ^{*e*}2-Bromo-4-chloropyridine was used instead of **1** in combination with Pd(OAc)₂ (5 mol %) and dppf (5 mol %) as the catalytic system instead of **3b**. ^{*f*}Pd(OAc)₂ (5 mol %) and dppf (5 mol %) was used as the catalytic system instead of **3b**.

<u>Discussion</u>: Catalyst-free controls using reagents **S50–S52** (Table S3, entries 2, 6, 9) show no formation of products **a** or **b**, indicating that there is no background S_NAr reactivity. Entries 1, 5, and 8 represent the optimized conditions that were used for scale-up reactions. Interestingly, products **a** and **c** were not observed in the cross couplings with **S50** and **S52**. The use of 2-bromo-4-chloropyridine as the substrate for reaction with **S50** (entry 3), a substrate that should be strongly biased toward reaction at C2, also did not lead to any detectable cross-coupled products. Reaction of the pyridyl Grignard **S50** at C2 would lead to a 2,2'-bipyridine derivative which can chelate to Pd or Mg, providing a compound that is insoluble or not volatile and therefore invisible by GC-FID. Similarly in the case of Grignard **S52**, product **a** is not obtained even when using Pd(OAc)₂/dppf (entry 10), although considerably more starting material was consumed. It is possible that the C2-functionalized product **a** resulting from reaction of Grignard **S52** is prone to decomposition.

3. Isolation and Characterization of Kumada Products from Scheme 3

2-Chloro-5'-methyl-4,2'-bipyridine (31b). Product **31b** was prepared according to the general procedure using **3b** (8.4 mg, 0.012 mmol, 3 mol %), 5-methyl-2-pyridylmagnesium bromide (**S50**, 1.6 mL of a 0.25 *M* solution in THF, 0.40 mmol, 1.00 equiv), and **1** (43.2 μ L, 0.40 mmol, 1.00 equiv). The reaction was stirred at 23 °C for 2 h. The crude GC chromatogram indicated the presence of unreacted **1**. Purification was performed by flash column chromatography (R_f= 0.46 in 90:10 Hex:EtOAc) yielded a

white solid (49.7 mg, 61% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.58-8.61 (m, 1H), 8.49 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.96-7.99 (m, 1H), 7.82 (dd, J = 5.2, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 152.7, 151.0, 150.8, 149.7, 137.8, 134.6, 121.7, 120.7, 119.8. HRMS (ESI+) m/z: [M]+: Calcd for C₁₁H₉ClN₂ 204.0454; Found 204.0455. The C2 monoarylated isomer **S31a** has been reported in previous literature, and the signals for product **31b** are not consistent with those reported for **S31a**.¹⁹

2-Chloro-4-cyclopentylpyridine (32b). Product **32b** was prepared according to the general procedure using **3b** (8.4 mg, 0.012 mmol, 3 mol %), cyclopentylmagnesium bromide (**S51**, 1.34 mL of a 0.299 \pm 0.004 *M* solution in THF, 0.40 mmol, 0.77 equiv), and **1** (56.2 µL, 0.52 mmol, 1.00 equiv). The reaction was stirred at 23 °C for 4 h. The crude GC chromatogram indicated the presence of unreacted **1**. Purification was performed by reversed phase flash column chromatography with a 12 g C18 silica column, using an initial automated program comprising a flow rate of 30 mL/min of water:acetonitrile (98:2 to 0:100) over 31 column volumes. When the product began eluting, the program was paused and reset to elute the analyte at 58-69% MeCN in water over 11 column volumes. After the elution, the initial program was resumed. The C4 monoarylated product **32b** eluted at 61-64% MeCN. Fractions containing **32b** were partitioned between dichloromethane and saturated brine. The organic layers were combined and dried over magnesium sulfate and solvent was removed under reduced pressure affording **32b** as a light brown oil (50.8 mg, 62% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.24 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.17 (s, 1H), 7.06 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 2.92-3.01 (m, 1H), 2.02-2.12 (m, 2H), 1.75-1.85 (m, 2H), 1.65-1.75 (m, 2H), 1.51-1.61 (m, 2H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 159.3, 151.7. 149.5, 123.1, 121.6, 45.1, 34.0, 25.6. HRMS (ESI+) m/z: [M]+: Calcd for C₁₀H₁₂ClN 181.0658; Found 181.0666.

2-Chloro-4-(3,3'-methyloxetanyl)pyridine (33b). Product **33b** was prepared according to the general procedure using **3b** (8.4 mg, 0.012 mmol, 3 mol %), 3,3'-methyloxetanylmagnesium bromide (**S52**, 5.71 mL of a 0.14 *M* solution in THF, 0.80 mmol, 2.0 equiv), and **1** (43.2 μL, 0.40 mmol, 1.00 equiv). The reaction was stirred at 23 °C for 3 h. Purification was performed by reversed phase flash column chromatography with a 12 g C18 silica column, using an initial automated program comprising a flow rate of 25 mL/min of water:acetonitrile (98:2 to 8:92) over 21 column volumes. When the product began eluting, the program was paused and reset to elute the analyte at 46-49% MeCN in water. After the elution, the initial program was resumed. The C4 monoarylated product **33b** coeluted with an aliphatic impurity at 49% MeCN. Fractions containing **33b** were partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated brine. The organic layers were combined and dried over magnesium sulfate and solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The aliphatic impurity was removed *in vacuo* yielding an off white colored solid (46.5 mg, 59% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.30 (d,

 $J = 5.0 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}, 7.11 \text{ (s, 1H)}, 6.99 \text{ (d, } J = 5.0 \text{ Hz}\text{)}, 4.59 \text{ (d, } J = 5.8 \text{ Hz}, 2\text{H}\text{)}, 4.37 \text{ (d, } J = 5.8 \text{ Hz}, 2\text{H}\text{)}, 2.96 \text{ (s, 2H)}, 1.28 \text{ (s, 3H)}. {}^{13}\text{C}{}^{1}\text{H}\text{NMR} \text{ (101 MHz, CDCl}_{3}, \delta\text{)}: 151.8, 150.5, 149.6, 125.0, 123.4, 82.7, 82.1, 43.9, 39.7, 23.3 ppm. HRMS (ESI+) m/z: [M]+: Calcd for C_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{ClNO} 197.0607; Found 197.0599.}$

4. Discussion about Decomposition of Putative Products S31a and S33a

Although typical C4:C2 selectivity for Pd/IPr-catalyzed Suzuki, Kumada, and Negishi couplings of **1** is about 10:1 (range 7:1 to 13:1 for the reactions reported in the manuscript), the reactions of **1** with a pyridyl or a methyloxetanyl Grignard reagent (**S50** and **S52**) lead to the C4-functionalized products **31b** and **33b** as the only products observed. We hypothesize that this apparently high selectivity is misleading, and the selectivity in these reactions is likely similar to the other Pd/IPr-catalyzed reactions in the manuscript. It is likely that some amount of C2-functionalized products (**S31a** and **S33a**) *are* formed, but these products undergo further reaction in a way that makes them undetected by crude GC-FID, GC-MS, or NMR due to poor volatility or solubility. The hypothesized decompositions are represented below:



Evidence to support the hypothesis that **S31a** and **S33a** (but not other C2-functionalized products) undergo decomposition includes the following:

(1) With the exception of the reactions with S50 and S52, good mass balance in seen in the other Kumada couplings, as well as in the Suzuki and Negishi couplings (see Sections I.C.4 and I.G.6). As an example, the following reaction was performed, affording known products that have all been previously isolated and calibrated against an internal standard for GC-FID analysis. As illustrated, there is no evidence for decomposition of the C2-functionalized product 1a. The C4:C2 product ratio is 11:1, which is comparable to other cross-couplings performed with substrate 1 using Pd/IPr. The mass balance in the crude GC chromatogram adds up to 100% (estimated error is ±3%), indicating that all material is accounted for.



(2) Efforts to bias the reaction of 1 to favor formation of the C2-functionalized products S31a and S33a, using the ligand dppf, have been largely unsuccessful. The ligand dppf normally promotes highly-selective and efficient C2-functionalization,¹⁰ as illustrated in the Kumada coupling below:



However, when this catalytic system is applied to the Kumada coupling of **1** with **S50** and **S52**, no crosscoupled products are observed despite partial consumption of **1**:



(3) The use of the Pd/dppf catalytic system for the cross-coupling of 2-bromo-4-chloropyridine would be expected to lead to improved cross-coupling at C2, because this substrate has enhanced reactivity at C2 due to the 2-Br substituent. Indeed, excellent mass balance is observed in the reaction between 2-bromo-4-chloropyridine and a simple aryl Grignard reagent:



However, the use of this system for the reactions with Grignard reagents **S50** and **S52** leads to none or only a small amount of detectable C2-functionalized products, despite partial consumption of the starting material. These results are consistent with conversion of the C2-functionalized products into materials that are not identified by crude GC-FID, GC-MS, or NMR due to poor solubility or volatility. We are continuing to explore the nature of these decomposition pathways in our lab.




E. Negishi Cross-Couplings with Pd/IPr

1. General Procedures

<u>*GC-Scale Reactions.*</u> In a glovebox, Grignard reagent (0.77-1 equiv as a solution in THF) and a solution of ZnCl² in THF (1 *M*, equimolar with the Grignard reagent) were combined in an oven-dried 1-dram vial ("vial A") equipped with a stir bar and stirred for at least 0.5 hours at ambient temperature. Outside of the glovebox, the precatalyst **3b** (1.7 mg, 0.0024 mmol, 3.0 mol %) was added to a separate oven-dried 1-dram vial equipped with a stir bar ("vial B"), and this vial was transferred into the glovebox. The contents of vial A, comprising the organozinc reagent (0.77-1 equiv), and 2,4-dichloropyridine (0.08 mmol, 1 equiv) were added to vial B. Vial B was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and removed from the glovebox. Reactions were stirred for 0.75-4 hours at 23-60 °C. The reaction mixture was opened to air, diluted with ethyl acetate (~3 mL), and the internal standard undecane was added (7.5 μ L, 0.036 mmol). The vial was shaken to mix the contents, and the mixture was filtered through celite prior to analysis by GC and GCMS.

<u>Scaled-Up Reactions for Product Isolation.</u> In a glovebox, Grignard reagent (0.77-1 equiv as a solution in THF) and a solution of $ZnCl_2$ in THF (1 *M*, equimolar with the Grignard reagent). were combined in an oven-dried 1- or 5-dram vial ("vial A") equipped with a stirbar. The mixture was stirred for 0.5 hours at ambient temperature. Outside of the glovebox, the precatalyst **3b** (8.4 mg, 0.012 mmol, 3.0 mol %) was added to a separate oven-dried 1- or 5-dram vial equipped with a stir bar ("vial B"), and this vial was transferred into the glovebox. The contents of vial A, comprising the organozinc reagent (0.77-1 equiv), and 2,4-dichloropyridine (0.08 mmol, 1 equiv) were added to vial B. Vial B was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and removed from the glovebox. Reactions were stirred for 0.75-4 hours at 60 °C unless otherwise indicated. The reaction mixture was opened to air, diluted with ethyl acetate (~3 mL), and washed with sat. NH₄Cl (3 x 10 mL), sat. NaHCO₃ (3 x 10 mL), and brine (2 x 10 mL) in a separatory

funnel. The organic layer was extracted with additional ethyl acetate ($3 \times 10 \text{ mL}$) and the combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. The crude product was analyzed by GC and purified by normal or reversed phase column chromatography.

2. Optimization

Negishi reactions were performed according to the general procedure for GC-scale reactions. Yield of remaining starting material (1) is calibrated against the undecane internal standard. Ratio of products **a** and **b** are assuming equal response factor between the isomers.



Table S4. Optimization of Negishi Cross Couplings.

^{*a*} Ratios based on the ratio of signals for **a** and **b** in the GC chromatograph. ^{*b*}All reactions were performed with 2,4dichloropyridine (1) unless otherwise indicated. GC yield of recovered starting material calibrated against undecane. ^{*c*}No catalyst (metal free control). ^{*d*}"--" means no cross-coupled products **a** or **b** were detected. ^{*e*}2,4-Dichloroquinoline (19) was used instead of 1.

<u>Discussion</u>: Catalyst-free controls (Table S4, entries 3 and 7) show no reaction, indicating that there is no background S_NAr reactivity. Entries 2, 6, and 10 represent optimized conditions that were used for scale-up reactions. Although the results of entry 1 appear promising only low yields of product B could be isolated.

3. Isolation and Characterization of Negishi Products from Scheme 3

S S **4-Benzothiophen-2-yl-2-chloropyridine (34b).** Product **34b** was prepared according to the general procedure using **3b** (8.4 mg, 0.012 mmol, 3 mol %), benzothiophenylzinc chloride (**S53**, 2.35 mL of a 0.170 \pm 0.001 *M* solution in THF, 0.40 mmol, 0.80 equiv), and **1** (54.0 μ L, 0.50 mmol, 1.00 equiv). The reaction was stirred at 60 °C for 0.75 h. Purification was performed by reversed phase flash column chromatography with a 12 g C18 silica column, using an initial automated program comprising

a flow rate of 12 mL/min of water:acetonitrile (98:2 to 5:95) over 35 column volumes. When the product began eluting, the program was paused and reset to elute the analyte at 61-70% MeCN in water. After the elution, the initial program was resumed. The C4-monoarylated product **34b** coeluted with the diarylated product at 65-67% MeCN in water. Fractions containing **34b** were partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated brine. The organic layers were combined and dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. Compound **34b** was further purified by normal phase flash column chromatography (R_f= 0.36 in 80:20 Hex:EtOAc), affording **34b** as an off-white colored solid (68.9 mg, 70% yield). Spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.²⁰

2-Chloro-4-methylquinoline (35b). Compound (**35b**) was prepared according to the general procedure using **3b** (8.4 mg, 0.012 mmol, 3 mol %), methylzinc chloride (1.00 mL of 0.67 \pm 0.02 *M* solution in THF, 0.40 mmol, 0.77 equiv), and 2,4-dichloroquinoline (103.0 mg, 0.52 mmol, 1.00 equiv). The reaction was stirred at 60 °C for 4 h. Purification was performed by reversed phase flash column chromatography with a 12 g C18 silica column, using an initial automated program comprising a flow rate of 30 mL/min of water:acetonitrile (98:2 to 6:94) over 35 column volumes. When the product began eluting, the program was paused and reset to elute the analyte at 56% MeCN in water. After the elution, the initial program was resumed. The C4 monoarylated product eluted at 56% MeCN. Fractions containing **35b** were partitioned between dichloromethane and saturated brine. The organic layers were combined and dried over magnesium sulfate and solvent was removed under reduced pressure affording **35b** as a white solid (50.5 mg, 71% yield). Spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.²¹

4-Benzyl-2-chloropyridine (36b). Compound (36b) was prepared according to the general procedure using 3b (8.4 mg, 0.012 mmol, 3 mol %), benzylzinc chloride (S54, 4.82 mL of a 0.083 *M* solution in THF, 0.40 mmol, 1.00 equiv), and 2,4-dichloropyridine (43.2 μL, 0.40 mmol, 1.00 equiv). The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 3 h. Purification was performed by reversed phase flash column chromatography with a 12 g C18 silica column, using an initial automated program comprising a flow rate of 35 mL/min of water:acetonitrile (98:2 to 5:95) over 35 column volumes. When the product began eluting, the

program was paused and reset to elute the analyte at 70-73% MeCN in water. After the elution, the initial program was resumed. The C4 monoarylated product **36b** eluted at 72-73% MeCN. Fractions containing **36b** were partitioned between dichloromethane and saturated brine. The organic layers were combined and dried over magnesium sulfate and solvent was removed under reduced pressure affording **36b** as a light brown oil (52.3 mg, 64% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆, δ): 7.95 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.00-7.10 (multiple peaks, 3H), 6.75-6.80

(multiple peaks, 3H), 6.33 (dd, J = 5.0, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (s, 2H) ppm. ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, C₆D₆, δ): 153.4, 152.7, 150.2, 138.8, 129.5, 129.3, 127.3, 124.9, 123.2, 41.0 ppm. HRMS (ESI+) m/z: [M]+: Calcd for C₁₂H₁₁ClN 203.0502; Found 203.0519.

F. Multistep Syntheses using C4-Selective Cross-Coupling with Pd/IPr (Scheme 4)



4-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-2-(phenylthio)-3-pyridinecarbonitrile (37). Thiophenol (40.8 μ L, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise to a stirring solution of 2-chloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyridinecarbonitrile (**12b**, 97.9 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv), triethylamine (111.5 μ L, 0.8 mmol, 2.0 equiv), and DMF (0.4 mL) in a 1-dram reaction vial. The vial was sparged with N₂ gas using the technique described in the "general procedure" on S9, sealed with a PTFE-lined cap, and heated to 60 °C for 18.3 h. After cooling, a crystalline precipitate formed. The mixture was poured into a 125 mL Erlenmeyer flask and diluted with 30 mL of deionized water, inducing precipitation of the desired product and

solubilizing byproducts. The precipitate was filtered and saved, and the liquid filtrate was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was concentrated, affording mixed white and orange solids. The solids were washed with diethyl ether over a fritted funnel until all orange discoloration had passed into the filtrate. The combined organic solids were dried under vacuum furnishing **37** as a colorless crystalline solid with slight yellow discoloration (92.2 mg, 72% yield); mp 156–158 °C [uncorrected, measured against benzoic acid (113-117 °C)]. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆, δ): 7.84 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.59-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.24-7.22 (m, 2H), 7.12-7.04 (multiple peaks, 3H), 7.00-6.67 (m, 2H), 6.29 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.23 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, C₆D₆, δ): 164.9, 161.6, 153.4, 151.3, 136.4, 130.3, 129.5, 129.4, 129.3, 119.7, 115.8, 114.6, 105.5, 54.9 (two signals are coincidentally overlapping). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 164.5, 161.4, 153.7, 151.8, 135.6, 130.1, 129.6, 129.4, 128.8, 127.9, 120.0, 115.9, 114.6, 105.1, 55.6. HRMS (ESI Q-TOF) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₁₉H₁₄N₂OS 318.0827; Found 318.0812.

2-Iodo-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-quinoline (38). Reaction conditions were adapted from a literature procedure describing the di-iodination of 2,4-dichloropyridine.²² 2-Chloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)quinoline (**19b**, 107.9 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv), NaI (179.9 mg, 1.2 mmol, 3.0 equiv), and acetonitrile (0.45 mL) were combined in a 1-dram vial with stir bar. Acetyl chloride (2.1 equiv 0.84 mmol, 59.9 μ L) was added dropwise to the stirring mixture. The vial was sparged with N₂ gas

using the technique described under "general procedure" on S9 sealed with a PTFE cap, and heated to reflux for 67 h. TLC analysis indicated complete consumption of quinoline starting material **19b**. The product mixture was quenched by dropwise addition of deionized water (8.5 mL) while stirring. An aqueous solution of 10% K₂CO₃/5% NaHSO₃ was added to the mixture, and the mixturew was shaken and extracted with CHCl₃ (3x). The organic fractions were combined, dried over Mg₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated, and purified by column chromatography on silica (R_f = 0.46 in 10% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to separate product **38** from polar impurities detected by TLC. Product fractions were concentrated and dried affording **38** as a white crystalline solid (119 mg, 82% yield); mp 114-117 °C [uncorrected, measured against benzoic acid (112-114 °C)]. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.06 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (ddd, J = 8.4, 6.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 7.47 (ddd, J = 8.4, 6.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.40-7.37 (m, 2H), 7.04-7.01 (m, 2H), 3.87 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 160.3, 149.97, 149.50, 131.6, 130.8, 130.1, 129.3, 128.6, 127.1, 126.3, 126.2, 119.2, 114.3, 55.5. HRMS (ESI Q-TOF) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₁₆H₁₂INO 360.9964; Found 360.9963.

4-(4-phenoxyphenyl)-1H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-3-amine (40).



2-Chloro-4-(4-phenoxyphenyl)-3-pyridinecarbonitrile (**39b**, 122.7 mg, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv), hydrazine-monohydrate (200.2 mg, 4.0 mmol, 10.0 equiv), and *i*PrOH (6.2 mL) were combined with a stir bar in a 25 mL round-bottom flask equipped with water-cooled jacketed condenser. The condenser was sealed with a rubber septum secured by copper wire, the system was sparged with N_2 gas, and the reaction was heated to 90 °C with stirring for 15 h under an atmosphere of N_2 . The mixture

was cooled, and trace impurities were detected by TLC. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the solids were columned on silica ($R_f = 0.27$ in 4.5% methanol in CH₂Cl₂). All rinses and transfers were completed with CHCl₃. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure, furnishing a bright yellow solid. Drying under vacuum afforded **40** (119.3 mg, 99% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 10.82 (br s, 1H), 8.50 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 7.58-7.55 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.17 (m, 1H), 7.16-7.14 (m, 2H), 7.12-7.10 (m, 2H), 6.95 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.05 (br s, 2H). ¹3C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 158.8, 156.3, 153.5, 149.4, 147.5, 145.3, 131.7, 130.4, 130.1, 124.3, 119.8, 118.6, 115.8, 104.1.

G. Ligand-Free Suzuki Cross-Couplings

1. Ligand-Free Control Reaction Based on Previously-Reported Conditions (Scheme 5b)

Reactions were set up according to the literature procedure¹⁵ (Table S5, entries 1-3) with the indicated modifications (entries 4-12).

CI		PN	AP cat. Pd (2.	5 mol %), NaOAc (2 e	equiv)	CI	PMP I	РМР
		+ 0 ^B	O then cat. Pd (100 °	, PEG400, 100 °C, ove 2.5 mol %), Na ₂ CO ₃ (2C, another overnight	ernight 1 equiv)	* N PMF	N CI	N PMP
	(1.5 equ	uiv) (1 equ	uiv)			1a	1b	1c
	entry	trial	Pd source	additional ligand (mol %)	1a (%)	1b (%)	1c (%)	1a : 1b
	1	1	PEPPSI-IPr		<1	80	2	<1:80
	2	2	PEPPSI-IPr		<1	84	2	<1:84
	3	Average	PEPPSI-IPr		<1	82	2	<1:82
	4	1	3b		<1	69	1	<1:69
	5	2	3p		<1	81	1	<1:81
	6	Average	3p		<1	75	1	<1:75
	7	1	Pd(OAc) ₂	$PPh_3(5)$	28	14	2	1.9 :1
	8	2	$Pd(OAc)_2$	$PPh_3(5)$	32	18	2	1.8 : 1
	9	Average	Pd(OAc) ₂	$PPh_3(5)$	30	16	2	1.9:1
	10	1	$PdCl_2$		<1	54	1	<1:54
	11	2	$PdCl_2$		<1	66	1	<1:66
	12	Average	PdCl ₂		<1	60	1	<1:60

Table S5. Analysis of the Role of Ligand in the Previously-Reported Conditions¹⁵ for C4-Selective Suzuki Cross-Coupling^a

^aGC yields calibrated against undecane as the internal standard.

<u>Discussion</u>: Selectivity under Yang's high-temperature conditions is significantly better than what is observed under the Pd/IPr-catalyzed room temperature conditions employed in our work. However, ligand-free control reactions using PdCl₂ (Table S5, entries 10-12) demonstrate that the same extremely high selectivity is observed in the absence of IPr. The selectivity under the conditions reported in reference 15 is therefore not ligand-controlled. When PPh₃ is used as a ligand in combination with Pd(OAc)₂ (entries 7-9, a catalytic system analogous to Fairlamb's work with dibromopyridine),¹⁸ the reaction favors C2-arylated product **1a**, but with poor yield. In all other entries, extremely high selectivity for product **1b** is observed.

2. Coupling of 1 under Fairlamb's Recently Reported Pd/PPh3 Conditions

OMo

The Suzuki coupling in Table S6 was set up according to conditions reported by Fairlamb et al., who observed C4-selective cross-coupling of 2,4-dibromopyridine.¹⁸ Reactions were conducted on a 0.16 mmol reaction scale.

CI	+ B(OH)	Pd(OAc) ₂ (3 PPh ₃ (3 mo NBu ₄ Br (2.5 equ then 1.0 <i>M</i> aq. KOI	mol%) bl %) uiv), 5 min H (2.5 equiv)	CI + N PMP	PMP + N Cl	
່ 1	(1 equiv)	1 h		1a	1b	1c
entry	solvent	Temp. (°C)	1a (%)	1b (%)	1c (%)	1a : 1b
1	THF	40	90.6	5.2	4.9	17:1
2	dioxane	110	85.4	0.6	12.8	142:1

Table S6. Reaction of 1 under Fairlamb's Conditions

<u>Discussion</u>: Intriguingly, although these conditions promote C4-selective Suzuki coupling of 2,4di*bromo*pyridine, 2,4-di*chloro*pyridine undergoes preferential C2-coupling.

3. General Procedures for the Ligand-Free 'Jeffery' Conditions Reported Herein

<u>*GC-Scale Reactions.*</u> Solids were added to a 1-dram reaction vial in order of increasing mass: palladium catalyst (typically 0.008 mmol, 5 mol %), *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid (26.7 mg, 0.18 mmol, 1.1 equiv), sodium carbonate (50.9 mg, 0.48 mmol, 3.0 equiv), tetrabutylammonium salt (0-5 equiv), and a stir bar. Inside a nitrogen-atmosphere glovebox, liquid reagents were pre-measured by syringe and added in quick succession: DMF (0.64 mL) via 1-mL syringe, followed by 2,4-dichloropyridine (17.2 μ L, 0.16 mmol, 1.0 equiv) via 25- μ L syringe. The reaction vial was sealed under nitrogen with either a septum screwcap or a solid PTFE-lined screwcap. When indicated, N₂-sparged deionized water was added through the septum cap outside the glovebox via 25- or 50- μ L syringe, and the puncture was sealed with electrical tape. The reaction was stirred vigorously at the indicated temperature for 22 h. The reaction vial was opened to air, diluted with ethyl acetate (~ 3 mL), and *n*-undecane (15 μ L, 0.44 equiv) was added as an internal standard via 25- μ L syringe. An aliquot was filtered through celite into a separate vial for GC analysis.

<u>Scaled-Up Reactions for Product Isolation.</u> $PdCl_2$ (4.4 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5.0 mol%) was weighed into a 1-dram vial followed by solid substrate if applicable (2,5-dichloropyridine, pyrimidine, or 2,4-dichloroquinoline, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), arylboronic acid (0.5 mmol, 1.1 equiv), sodium carbonate (159 mg, 1.5 mmol, 3.0 equiv), tetrabutylammonium bromide (806 mg, 2.5 mmol, 5.0 equiv) and a stir bar. DMF (2 mL) was added inside a nitrogen-atmosphere glovebox and sealed with either a septum screwcap or a solid PTFE-lined screwcap. Unless otherwise indicated, N₂-sparged deionized water (45 μ L, 2.5 mmol, 5.0 equiv) was added through the septum cap outside the glovebox via 50- μ L syringe (*note: conversion in 0.5 mmol scale reactions was more adversely affected by dry conditions compared to 0.16 mmol scale reactions*), followed by 2,4-dichloropyridine substrate (if liquid), and the puncture was sealed with electrical tape. The reaction was stirred vigorously at 110 °C for the indicated time. After cooling to ambient temperature, the cap was removed, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and,

in cases where calibrated GC yields are reported, *n*-undecane (46.9 μ L, 0.44 equiv) was added as an internal standard via 50- μ L syringe. The reaction mixture was then filtered through a plug of celite. The reaction outcome was assessed by GC and TLC (isomeric ratios were determined by GC). The mixture was purified by flash column chromatography and/or reversed phase chromatography as indicated, and the product was dried under vacuum.

4. Optimization of the Ligand-Free Conditions (Table 2)



	[Pd] (5 mol%)						
	Cl	Na ₂ C	O ₃ (3 equiv)	Cl	PMP	РМР	
	\downarrow		B(OH)	\downarrow	\mathbf{k}	\mathbf{k}	
	Í	/ \	(1.1 equiv)				
	N	`CI	NBU X	N PMP	N CI	N P	MP
		DMI	F (0.25 M)	4.	41	4-	
		110) °C, 22 h	Ta	ID	IC	
ontwo	trial	Dd gourgo	NPu V (oqui	(0/)	1b (0/)	10(0/)	10 . 1h
entry	u lai	Pd Source	$\frac{\text{NDu}_{4}\text{A}}{\text{Br}}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{10}$	10 (%)		
1	1	\mathbf{PdCl}_2	$\operatorname{Br}(3)$	0.3	02 80	0.4	1.299
2	Avorago		$\operatorname{Br}(3)$	0.0	80 81	0.4	1.>99
3	Average		$\operatorname{Br}(3)$	0.5	01 87	0.4	1.299
4	1		DI(5)	0.4	0/ 80	0.4	1.299
5	2		$D\Gamma(5)$ Pr(-)	0.5	00 04	0.4	1:>99
0	Average		$D\Gamma(5)$	0.5	04	0.4	1:>99
7	1	$PU(OAC)_2$	$D\Gamma(3)$	0.7	75	0.4	1:>99
8	2	$Pd(OAc)_2$	Br(3)	0.6	71	0.3	1:>99
9	Average	Pu(OAC) ₂	Br(3)	0.7	73	0.4	1:>99
10	1	Pd_2dDa_3	Br(3)	0.4	01	0.2	1:>99
11	2	Pd_2dDa_3	Br(3)	0.5	52	0.2	1:>99
12	Average	Pd_2dba_3	Br(3)	0.5	57	0.2	1:>99
13	1	PdCl ₂	CI(3)	0.8	72	0.4	1:90
14	2	PdCl ₂	Cl (3)	1.3	72	0.6	1:55
15	Average	PdCl ₂	CI (3)	1.1	72	0.5	1:65
16	1	PdCl ₂	Br (1)	1.2	67	0.8	1:56
17	2	PdCl ₂	Br (1)	1.2	71	0.6	1:59
18	Average	PdCl ₂	Br (1)	1.2	69	0.7	1:58
19	1	PdCl ₂	PF ₆ (3)	2.6	44	2.4	1:17
20	2	$PdCl_2$	$PF_{6}(3)$	3.4	52	3.8	1:15
21	Average	$PdCl_2$	PF ₆ (3)	3.0	48	3.1	1:16
22^{b}	1	$PdCl_2$		1.9	70	1.6	1:37
23^{b}	2	$PdCl_2$		2.2	68	1.5	1:31
24 ^b	Average	$PdCl_2$		2.1	69	1.6	1:33
25	1	PdCl ₂		3.3	55	3.0	1:17
26	2	PdCl ₂		3.7	58	3.2	1:16
27	Average	$PdCl_2$		3.5	56	3.1	1:16
28	1	PdCl ₂	Br (1)	1.2	67	0.8	1:56
29	2	PdCl ₂	Br (1)	1.2	71	0.6	1:59
30	Average	PdCl ₂	Br (1)	1.2	69	0.7	1:58
31 ^c	1	PdCl ₂	Br (3)	1	80	0.6	1:80
32 ^c	2	PdCl ₂	Br (3)	0.8	78	0.5	1:98
33 ^c	Average	PdCl ₂	Br (3)	0.9	79	0.6	1:88
34^{d}	1	PdCl ₂	Br (3)	1.1	82	0.6	1:75
35^{d}	2	PdCl ₂	Br(3)	1.0	84	0.8	1:84
36 ^d	Average	PdCl ₂	Br (3)	1.1	83	0.7	1:75
37^{e}	1	PdCl ₂	Br (3)	0.8	40	0.5	1:50

38^{e}	2	PdCl ₂	Br (3)	0.8	49	0.4	1:61
39 ^e	Average	$PdCl_2$	Br (3)	0.8	45	0.5	1:56
40 ^f	1	PdCl ₂	Br (3)	0.3	8	0.4	1:27
41 ^f	2	PdCl ₂	Br (3)	0.3	10	0.5	1:33
42 ^f	Average	$PdCl_2$	Br (3)	0.3	9	0.5	1:29
$43^{\rm c}$	1	PdCl ₂	Br (5)	0.8	85	0.4	1:>99
44 ^c	2	PdCl ₂	Br (5)	0.7	84	0.6	1:>99
$45^{\rm c}$	Average	PdCl ₂	Br (5)	0.8	85	0.5	1:>99

^aReactions were conducted according to the General Procedure on S37 for GC-scale reactions. GC yields calibrated against undecane as an internal standard. Calculated yield values were rounded to the nearest integer. ^bWith KBr (3 equiv). ^cWith H₂O (5 equiv). ^dWith H₂O (10 equiv). ^eWith 1 mol% PdCl₂. ^fReaction run at 25 °C.

5. Isolation and Characterization of Cross-Coupled Products (Scheme 6)

2-Chloro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)pyridine (1b). Compound **1b** was prepared according to the general procedure under ligand-free conditions using 2,4-dichloropyridine (54 μ L, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid (83.6 mg, 0.55 mmol, 1.1 equiv) with stirring for 30 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel in 6-20% ethyl acetate/hexanes (R_f = 0.42 in 15% ethyl acetate in hexanes) provided **1b** as a white solid (82.1 mg, 75% yield). Spectral data are consistent with previously reported data and literature.¹²

Larger-Scale Preparation of 1b: Compound **1b** was prepared according to the general procedure under ligandfree conditions using 2,4-dichloropyridine (270 μ L, 2.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid (417.9 mg, 2.75 mmol, 1.1 equiv) with stirring for 40 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel in 6-20% ethyl acetate/hexanes (R_f = 0.42 in 15% ethyl acetate in hexanes) provided **1b** as a white solid (347 mg, 63% yield). Spectral data are consistent with previously reported data and literature.¹²



4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-chloro-pyridine (41b). Compound **41b** was prepared according to the general procedure under ligand-free conditions using 2,4-dichloropyridine (54 μ L, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 3,4-(methylenedioxy)benzeneboronic acid (91.3 mg, 0.55 mmol, 1.1 equiv) with stirring for 34 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel in 2-21% ethyl acetate/hexanes (R_f = 0.35 in 15% ethyl acetate in hexanes) provided **41b** as a white solid (75 mg, 64% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz,

CDCl₃, δ): 8.36 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (dd, J = 5.2, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (dd, J = 8.1, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 6.90 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (s, 2H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 152.3, 151.2, 150.1, 149.2, 148.7, 131.0, 121.7, 121.4, 120.2, 109.1, 107.3, 101.8. HRMS (ESI Q-TOF) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₁₂H₈ClNO₂ 233.0244; Found 233.0245.

2-Chloro-4-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-pyridine (42b). Compound **42b** was prepared according to the general procedure under ligand-free conditions using 2,4-dichloropyridine (54 μ L, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *p*-(trifluoromethyl)phenylboronic acid (104.5 mg, 0.55 mmol, 1.1 equiv) with stirring for 23 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel using a linear gradient of 1-28% ethyl acetate/hexanes over 9 column volumes ($R_f = 0.40$ in 15% ethyl acetate in hexanes) provided

42b as a white solid (79.1 mg, 62% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.46 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 8.4, 2H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (dd, *J* = 5.2, 1.3 Hz, 1H). Spectral data are consistent with literature.²³



CF₃

2-Chloro-*4***-(***3***-quinolinyl)-quinoline (43b).** Compound **43b** was prepared according to the general procedure under ligand-free conditions using 2,4-dichloroquinoline (99 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 3-quinolineboronic acid (95.1 mg, 0.55 mmol, 1.1 equiv) with stirring for 27.5 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel in 20% ethyl acetate/hexanes (R_f = 0.33 in 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) provided **43b** as a tan solid (94.1 mg, 65% yield). ¹H NMR (500

MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 9.05 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1 H), 8.32 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1 H), 8.24 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H) 7.94 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.83-7.87 (multiple peaks, 3H), 7.68 (dd, J = 15.2, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (dd, J = 15.2, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (s, 1H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ): 150.5, 150.4, 148.6, 148.22, 148.15, 136.7, 131.0, 130.8, 130.0, 129.7, 129.5, 128.3, 127.8, 127.7, 127.6, 125.7, 125.5, 122.9. HRMS (ESI Q-TOF) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₁₈H₁₁ClN₂ 290.0611; Found 290.0615.



2-Chloro-6-methyl-4-(1-methyl-1H-indol-5-yl)-pyridine (44b). Compound **44b** was prepared according to the general procedure under ligand-free conditions using 2,4-dichloro-6-methylpyridine (81 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 1-methyl-5-indolyl-boronic acid (96.2 mg, 0.55 mmol, 1.1 equiv) with stirring for 30 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel in 5-20% ethyl acetate/hexanes ($R_f = 0.45$ in 20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) provided **44b** as a white

solid (62.2 mg, 49% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.88 (m, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (dd, J = 8.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (d, J = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (dd, J = 3.1, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.58 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 159.3, 153.2, 151.1, 137.4, 130.3, 129.1, 128.4, 120.7, 120.1, 119.9, 119.0, 110.0, 101.9, 33.1, 24.4. HRMS (ESI Q-TOF) m/z: [M]+ Calcd for C₁₅H₁₃ClN₂ 256.0767; Found 256.0772.

2-Chloro-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-pyridine (29b). Compound **29b** was prepared according to the general procedure under ligand-free conditions, with the modification that no water was added. The reaction vial was charged with 2,5-dichloropyridine (74 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid (83.6 mg, 0.55 mmol, 1.1 equiv) and stirred for 30 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel in 1-36% ethyl acetate/hexanes ($R_f = 0.41$ in 15% ethyl acetate in hexanes) resulted in coelution of **29b** and the diarylated product (the estimated crude yield of diarylated

product is ~1% based on GC analysis). Further purification was performed using reversed phase flash column

chromatography with a 30 g C18 silica column, using an initial automated program comprising a flow rate of 35 mL/min of water:acetonitrile (98:2 to 1:99) over 20 column volumes. When the product began eluting, the program was paused and reset to elute the analyte at 98% MeCN in water. Fractions containing **29b** were partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated brine. The organic layers were combined and dried over magnesium sulfate and dried *in vacuo* providing **29b** as a white solid (22.4 mg, 20% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.57 (dd, *J* = 2.6, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.51 (m, 2H), 7.36 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 6.98-7.03 (m, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H). The product of C2-arylation was also isolated (4.5 mg, 4%). Spectral data for both monoarylated products are consistent with the literature.¹¹ Side products resulting from diarylation and homocoupling of **29** (m/z = 224) were each detected by GCMS (Scheme S11). These side products, as well as remaining starting material, appears to account for most of the remaining mass balance.



Scheme S11. Suzuki reaction of 29 under ligand-free conditions.

2-Chloro-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-pyrimidine (30b). Compound **30b** was prepared according to the general procedure under ligand-free conditions with the modification that no water was added. The reaction vial was charged with 2,5-dichloropyrimidine (74.5 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and *p*-methoxyphenylboronic acid (83.6 mg, 0.55 mmol, 1.1 equiv) and stirred for 30 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel in 1-45% ethyl acetate/hexanes ($R_f = 0.31$ in 15% ethyl acetate in hexanes) resulted in coelution of the C5 isomer and a bipyrimidine side product. Fractions containing **ach** were combined and solvent use removed under reduced pressure. Further purification use performed

product **30b** were combined and solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Further purification was performed using reversed phase flash column chromatography with a 30 g C18 silica column, using an initial automated

program comprising a flow rate of 35 mL/min of water:acetonitrile (98:2 to 1:99) over 20 column volumes. When the product began eluting, the program was paused and reset to elute the analyte at 50-55% MeCN in water. Fractions containing **30b** were partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated brine. The organic layers were combined and dried over magnesium sulfate and dried *in vacuo* providing **30b** as a white solid (18.5 mg, 17% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.78 (s, 2H), 7.46-7.53 (m, 2H), 7.00-7.08 (m, 2H), 3.87 (s, 3H). Spectral data are consistent with the literature.²⁴ The crude reaction mixture was analyzed by GCMS; in addition to remaining starting material, a small amount of C2-arylated product, and trace diarylated product, several small peaks corresponding to unidentified side products were observed (Scheme S12).

Scheme S12. Suzuki reaction of 30 under ligand-free conditions.



^aA side product that overlaps with NBu₄Br was detected in a column fraction during purification and analyzed by GCMS providing a m/z = 157. This mass is consistent with a side product resulting from an S_NAr reaction between dimethylamine and 2,5-dichloropyrimidine. Dimethylamine is a common contaminant in DMF.

6. Discussion about Mass Balance

Lower yields under the ligand-free conditions are near-exclusively explained by unreacted starting material as well as some material loss during product isolation, as illustrated by the three GC chromatograms below that are representative of the reactions shown in Scheme 6 (product was not isolated from the trials shown below due to the addition of internal standard, undecane, after completion of the reaction). We tentatively hypothesize that the reactions stall due to aggregation of Pd nanoparticles into unreactive Pd black, leaving a significant portion of starting material unreacted.



7. Comparison of Ligand-Free Results (C4-Selective) vs. C2-Selective Conditions

The ligand-free conditions described herein promote Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling of 2,4-dichloropyridines and quinoline with high C4-selectivity and promote C5-selective coupling of 2,5-dichloropyridine and pyrimidine. In contrast, Pd/dppf is a highly C2-selective catalyst for each of these substrates. Tables S8 and S9 demonstrate orthogonality between these two catalytic systems, based on the distinct GC retention times of the major products under each of these conditions.

Table S8. Retention times (RT) of C4- and C2-arylated products by GC-FID for ligand-free reactions versus Pd(OAc)₂/dppf -catalyzed reactions.^a



^aConditions A: PdCl₂ (5 mol%), Na₂CO₃ (3 equiv), N(n-Bu)₄Br (5 equiv), H₂O (5 equiv), DMF (0.25 *M*), 110 °C, 22-34h. Conditions B: Pd(OAc)₂ /dppf (5 mol%), Cs₂CO₃ (2.5 equiv), H₂O (7 equiv), 1,4-dioxane (0.25 *M*), 60 °C, 12 h.

Table S9. Retention times (RT) of C5- and C2-arylated products by GC-FID for ligand-free reactions versus

Pd(OAc)₂/dppf -catalyzed reactions^a



^aConditions A: PdCl₂ (5 mol%), Na₂CO₃ (3 equiv), N(n-Bu)₄Br (5 equiv), H₂O (5 equiv), DMF (0.25 *M*), 110 °C, 22-34h. Conditions B: Pd(OAc)₂ /dppf (5 mol%), Cs₂CO₃ (2.5 equiv), H₂O (7 equiv), 1,4-dioxane (0.25 *M*), 60 °C, 12 h.

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III. NMR Spectra














































¹³C at 130 ppm correlated to the *meta* C-H protons



Meta C-H protons correlate to methyl on the C5 carbon















1,1 ADEQUATE





C4 reasoned by process of elimination, HMBC correlations, and chemical shift. Optimized 3-bond correlations. C(129ppm) weak correlation to C6-H, and a strong correlation to C3-H results in identification as C5. Absence of correlation from C(149.5) to C3-H and strong correlation to C6-H results in identification of C4.



















`O BRUKÉR ppm
 EXPNO
 11

 FRACINO
 1

 FRACINO
 1

 Fraction
 1.6.0 h

 Date
 2.0211103

 Filter
 1.8.0 h

 Handback
 1.0.0 h

 Handback
 4.0.5 h

 Hombody
 4.0.5 h

 Hombody
 4.0.5 h

 HULFBOG
 4.0.5 h

 SOLVENT
 CDC13

 NR
 4

 DE
 1.0.00 lenec

 DE
 1.6.00 usec

 DE
 1.0.000000 sec

 DI
 1.0.000000 sec

 DI
 1.0.000000 sec

 DI
 1.0.000000 sec

 DI
 0.0000000 sec

 DI
 1.0.000000 sec

 DI
 1.0.00000 sec

 DI
 1.0.000000 sec

 DI
 1.0.0000 1.1.1 0 Ň CI ^دا 20b 20 h 40 Т 115 60 120 1 1 80 1 1 125 . 100 130 Ł 4 120 135 1.1.1 11. 140 140
 F1
 - Acquisition parameters

 TD
 128

 SF01
 125.7955 MHz

 FIDRES
 431.629822 Hz

 SW
 219.597 ppm

 FnMODE
 QF
. . . 145 8.4 8.2 8.0 7.8 7.6 7.4 7.2 7.0 6.8 6.6 6.4 ppm . . 1 160
 F2
 - Processing parameters

 SI
 4096

 SF
 500.2300126 MHz

 WDW
 QSINE

 SSB
 0

 LB
 0 Hz

 GB
 0 Hz

 GB
 1.40
180
 F1
 Frocessing parameters

 SI
 1024

 MC2
 QF

 SF
 125.7829432

 WDW
 QSINE

 SSB
 0

 IB
 0 Hz

 GB
 0
200 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 3 2 0 4 1 ppm

Current Data Parameters NAME JPN-2-47-3 EXPNO 11 PROCNO 1

C9 correlation to meta C-H and C3-H

HMBC
















































COSY





Current Data Parameters NAME NL-1-73-2d EXPNO 23 PROCNO 1	
F2 - Acquisition Paramet Date_ 20210701 Time 13.09 INSTRUM spect PROBHD 2125869_0055 (PULPROG hmbcgplpndgf TD 2048 SolVENT CDC13 NS 4 Pc 16	h h
SWH 4716.981 FIDRES 4.606427 AQ 0.2170880 RG 190.44 DW 106.000 DE 16.00	Hz Hz sec usec usec
TE 300.0 CNST2 145.000000 CNST13 10.000000 D0 0.0000300 D1 1.5000000 D2 0.00344828 D6 0.0500000	K sec sec sec
D16 0.00020000 IN0 0.00001810 TDav 1 SF01 500.2322599 NUC1 1H P1 12.00 D2 24.00	sec MHz usec
FLW1 11.44699955 SF02 125.7955118 NUC2 13C F3 10.00 F1W2 56.90299988 GENANULL SWC010.100	W MHz USec W
GP21 50.00 GP21 50.00 GP22 30.00 GPX2 30.00 GPX3 5MSQ10.100 GP23 40.10 P16 10000	\$ \$ \$
F1 - Acquisition paramet TD 128 SF01 125.7955 FIDRES 431.629822 SW 219.597 FnMODE QF	MHz Hz ppm
F2 Processing parameter SI 2048 SF 500.2299980 WDW SINE SSB 0	ers MHz
LB 0 GB 0 PC 1.40 F1 - Processing parameter	Hz ers
MC2 QF SF 125.7828890 WDW SINE SSB 0 LB 0 GB 0	MHz Hz









HMBC











COSY



HSQC



















	8.37 8.36 7.44 7.144 7.33 7.12 33 7.110 7.112 7.112 7.110	-7.06 -7.06 -6.91 -6.03				BR	UKER	
						Current NAME EXPNO PROCNO	Data Parameters JPN-2-153-3 10 1	
<pre></pre>						F2 - Acq Date_ Time INSTRUM PROBHD PULPROG TD SOLVENT NS DS SWH FIDRES AQ RG DW DE TE D1 TD0 SF01	uisition Paramet 20220228 14.24 spect 2125869_0055 (2g30 65536 CDC13 64 2 10000.000 0.305176 3.2767999 43.72 50.000 16.00 298.0 2.00000000 1 500.2330889	Hz Hz Hz sec usec usec K sec MHz
	CHCI3			i - I		NUC1 P0 P1 PLW1 F2 - Pro SI SF WDW	1H 4.00 12.00 11.44699955 cessing paramete 65536 500.2300120	usec usec W ers MHz
10	7 8 7 1 1 00 1 1 00 1 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1	6 5 	4 3	2 1	0 ppm	SSB LB GB PC	0 0.30 0 1.00	Hz





141








