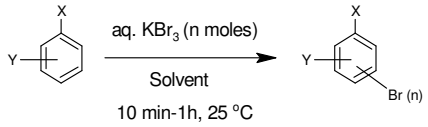
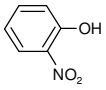
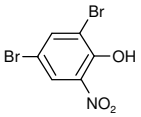
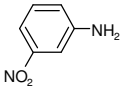
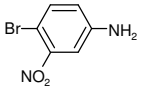
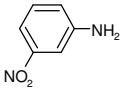
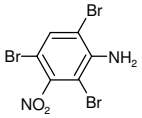
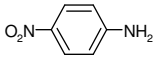
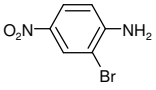
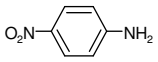
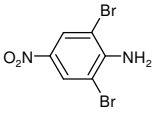
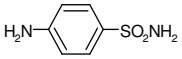
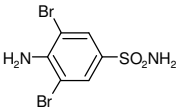
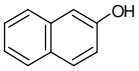
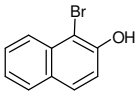
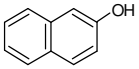
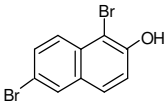
Supporting Information for Publication

1. Regioselective Bromination of Aromatics using Potassium Tribromide*

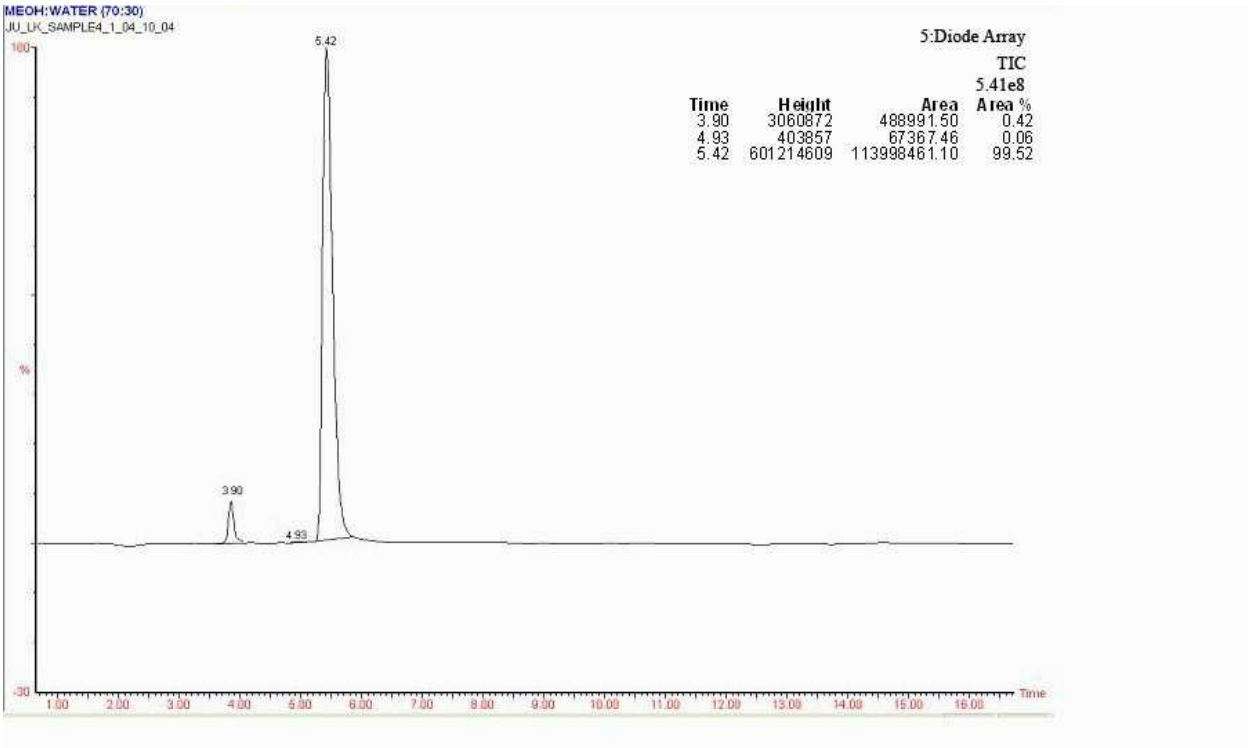
Table S1. Bromination of aromatic compounds using potassium tribromide[a]



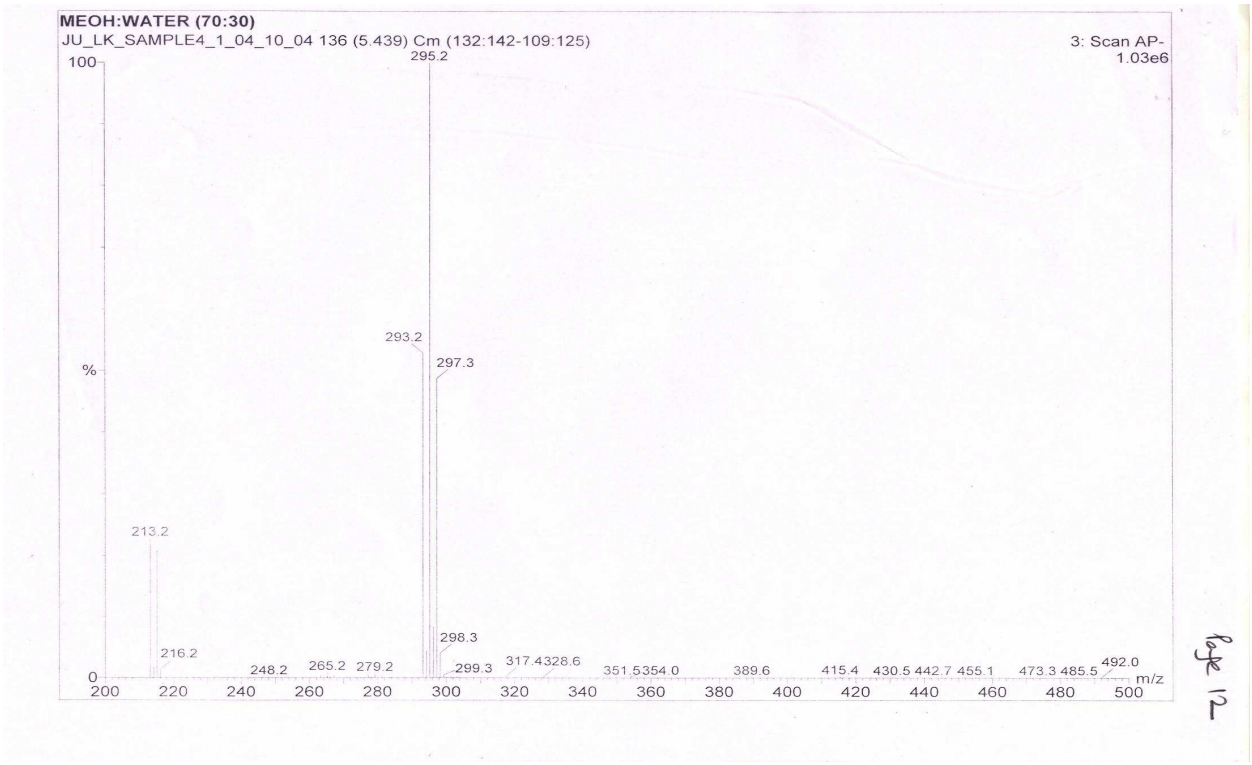
Entry	Substrate	Substrate: KBr_3	Solvent	Product	Time (min.)	Yield[b] (%)	Mp, °C (lit.)
1		1:2	AcOH		60	93	114 (116-117)
2		1:1	AcOH		60	81	126-130 (128-132)
3		1:3	AcOH		60	92	100-102 (102-103)
4		1:1	AcOH		60	72	102-104 (104)
5		1:2	AcOH		60	89	204-208 (206-208)
6		1:2	AcOH		60	76	235 (235-237)
7		1:1	AcOH		60	96	83-84 (84)
8		1:2	AcOH		60	92	102-104 (105-107)

[a]Confirmed by comparison with authentic samples. All the reactions were carried out on 10 mmol scale; solvent, 10 mL; H_2SO_4, 1 mL; water, 5 mL; temp 25 °C. [b]Yield of isolated pure product. *Unpublished results

2. HPLC chromatogram of 2,6-dibromo-4-nitroaniline (1l) (Figure S1):



3. Mass spectra of main peak at 5.42 min confirm 2,6-dibromo-4-nitroaniline (Figure S2):



4. Mass spectra of peak at 3.90 min indicate an impurity of monobrominated 4-nitroaniline (Figure S3):