## **Supporting Information**

# Linchpin Synthons: Metallation of Aryl Halides Bearing a Proximal Trifluoroborate Moiety

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General. *n*-BuLi was used as a 2.5 M solution in hexanes purchased commercially and stored at 3 °C. All boronic acids and aldehydes were obtained from commercial sources and used without further purification. Solvents were distilled from sodium/benzophenone prior to use. Standard benchtop techniques were employed for handling air–sensitive reagents. Melting points (°C) were determined using a Thomas–Hoover melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C, and <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra were recorded on a 500 MHz spectrometer. <sup>11</sup>B NMR spectra were recorded on a 400 MHz spectrometer with appropriate decoupling accessories. Compounds 1<sup>2</sup>, 2<sup>1</sup>, and 23<sup>2</sup> were prepared according to known literature procedures. They are also commercially available.

Bromoaryl Trifluoroborates. Preparation of Potassium 4-(1-Hydroxypropyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate. To an oven-dried round bottom flask (50 mL) was added *p*-bromophenyl trifluoroborate (262 mg, 1.0 mmol). The flask was evacuated and back-filled with N<sub>2</sub> three times before adding freshly distilled THF (10 mL). A Dry Ice/ acetone bath was then used to cool the reaction to –78 °C and *n*-BuLi (1.0 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction was then left to stir at –78 °C for 1 h, during which time an insoluble salt precipitated. Next, neat propionaldehyde (58 mg, 1.0 mmol) was added dropwise, and stirring was continued for an additional 10 min at –78 °C. After warming to rt, the reaction was stirred for 30 min, then sat. KHF<sub>2</sub> (aq) (390 mg, 5.0 mmol) was added, and the reaction was stirred at rt for an additional 10 min. Evaporation of the

solvent *in vacuo* was followed by drying at 0.05 torr for a minimum of 6 h. Acetone extraction (3 x 20 mL) and filtration of the solids gave a solution of the product trifluoroborate in acetone. Reduction of the solvent followed by dropwise addition of Et<sub>2</sub>O led to precipitation of the product. The product was then filtered, collected, and dried overnight at 0.05 torr to afford potassium 4-(1-hydroxypropyl)phenyl trifluoroborate (212 mg, 88%).

#### **Compound Characterization:**

According to the general procedure, the product was obtained in 84% yield (250 mg, 0.84 mmol) as a white crystalline solid after acetone/Et<sub>2</sub>O precipitation. mp > 250 °C. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): 7.27 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 6.96 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 4.77 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (dd, J = 6.8, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 1.86 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 1.66 (d, J = 12.5 Hz, 1H), 1.57 (s, 2H), 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.35 (d, J = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 1.13 (m, 3H), 0.93 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125.8 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): 141.1, 130.6, 124.6, 77.6, 45.0, 29.1, 28.5, 26.2, 25.8, 25.7; <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (471 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): -139.1; <sup>11</sup>B-NMR (128.37 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): 4.07; IR (KBr) = 3539, 2914, 2852 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>17</sub>BF<sub>3</sub>O (M<sup>-</sup>) 257.1324, found 257.1340.

According to the general procedure, the product was obtained in 87% yield (270 mg, 0.87 mmol) as a white crystalline solid after acetone/Et<sub>2</sub>O precipitation. mp > 250 °C. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): 7.26 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.02 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 4.79 (d, J = 4 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (m, 1H), 1.58 (m, 1H), 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.23 (m, 10 H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125.8 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): 142.6, 130.9, 123.9, 72.8, 39.5, 31.3, 29.1, 28.8, 25.5, 22.1, 13.9; <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (471 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): -139.1; <sup>11</sup>B-NMR (128.37 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): 3.78; IR (KBr) = 3392, 2924, 2854 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI) calcd. for  $C_{14}H_{21}BF_3O$  (M<sup>-</sup>) 273.1638, found 273.1638.

#### According to the

general procedure, the product was obtained in 69% yield (200 mg, 0.69 mmol) as a white crystalline solid after acetone/Et<sub>2</sub>O precipitation. mp > 250 °C. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): 7.36 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.26 (m, 4H), 7.17 (m, 1H), 7.08 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 5.61 (d, J = 4 Hz, 1H), 5.59 (d, J = 4 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125.8 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ): 146.4, 142.0, 131.0, 127.8, 126.3, 126.2, 124.4, 74.7; <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (471 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): -139.3; <sup>11</sup>B-NMR (128.37 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): 2.82; IR (KBr) = 3527, 3032, 2891 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>11</sub>BF<sub>3</sub>O (M<sup>-</sup>) 251.0855, found 251.0858.

4-(1-Hydroxypropyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (10). According to the general procedure, the product was obtained in 88% yield (212 mg, 0.88 mmol) as a white crystalline solid after acetone/Et<sub>2</sub>O precipitation. mp > 250 °C.  $^{1}$ H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): 7.26 (d, J =

7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.0 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 4.82 (m, 1H), 4.31 (m, 1H), 1.58 (m, 2H), 0.80 (t, J = 7 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125.8 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): 142.3, 130.9, 123.9, 74.2, 32.1, 10.3; <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (471 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): -139.2; <sup>11</sup>B-NMR (128.37 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): 3.37; IR (KBr) = 3403, 2964 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI) calcd. for  $C_9H_{11}OBF_3$  (M<sup>-</sup>) 203.0855, found 203.0845.

OH **4-(1-Hydroxyallyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate** (12). According to the general procedure, the product was obtained in 94% yield (225 mg, 0.94 mmol) as a white crystalline solid that was 95% pure after acetone/Et<sub>2</sub>O precipitation. mp > 250 °C.  $^{1}$ H-NMR (500 MHz, acetone- $d_{6}$ ): 7.45 (d, J = 8 Hz, 2H), 7.12 (d, J = 8 Hz, 2H), 5.99 (ddd, J = 16.5, 10.3, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.25 (m, 1H), 5.06 (s, 1H), 5.00 (m, 1H), 4.16 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1H);  $^{13}$ C-NMR (125.8 MHz, acetone- $d_{6}$ ): 142.5, 140.8, 131.5, 124.5, 112.1, 74.9;  $^{19}$ F-NMR (471 MHz, acetone- $d_{6}$ ): -142.6;  $^{11}$ B-NMR (128.37 MHz, acetone- $d_{6}$ ): 3.77; IR (KBr) = 3394, 3017, 2874, 1939 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI) calcd. for  $C_{9}H_{9}BF_{3}O$  (M<sup>-</sup>) 201.0698, found 201.0697.

BF<sub>3</sub>K

OH *4-(2-Hydroxy-2-butanyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate* (**14**). According to the general procedure, the product was obtained in 83% yield (212 mg, 0.83 mmol) as a white crystalline solid after acetone/Et<sub>2</sub>O precipitation. mp > 250 °C. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): 7.25 (d, J = 7.34 Hz, 2H), 7.13 (d, J = 7.34 Hz, 2H), 4.51 (s, 1H), 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.36 (s, 3H), 0.68 (t, J = 7.34 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125.8 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ):

29.8, 8.5;  $^{19}$ F-NMR (471 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): -139.6;  $^{11}$ B-NMR (128.37 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): 3.80; IR (KBr) = 3430, 2974, 2937 cm $^{-1}$ ; HRMS (ESI) calcd. for  $C_{10}H_{13}BF_3O$  (M $^{-1}$ ) 217.1011, found 217.1014.

BF<sub>3</sub>K

145.1, 130.6, 122.9, 72.9, 36.6,

4-(Hydroxycyclohexyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (16). According

to the general procedure, the product was obtained in 65% yield (183 mg, 0.65 mmol) as a white crystalline solid in 95% purity after acetone/Et<sub>2</sub>O precipitation. mp > 250 °C. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ): 7.41 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.26 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 3.26 (s, 1H), 1.80 (m, 4H),

1.68 (m, 3H), 1.52 (m, 2H), 1.29 (m, 1H);  $^{13}$ C-NMR (125.8 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ): 148.0, 132.2, 123.5, 72.9, 40.0, 26.7, 23.1;  $^{19}$ F-NMR (471 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ): -142.7;  $^{11}$ B-NMR (128.37 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ): 3.94; IR (KBr) = 3434, 2930, 2858 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI)

calcd. for  $C_{12}H_{15}BF_3O\ (M^-)\ 243.1168$ , found 243.1178.

BF<sub>3</sub>K

 $BF_3K$ 4-(Trimethylsilyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (18). According to the general procedure, the product was obtained in 68% yield (172 mg, 0.68 mmol) as a white crystalline solid after acetone/Et<sub>2</sub>O precipitation. mp > 250 °C. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ): 7.47 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 0.20 (s, 9H);  $^{13}$ C-NMR (125.8 MHz, acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): 136.2, 132.2, 132.1, -0.8; <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (471 MHz, acetone $d_6$ ): -143.1; <sup>11</sup>B-NMR (128.37 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ): 3.59; IR (KBr) = 3638, 3054, 2959 cm<sup>-2</sup> <sup>1</sup>; HRMS (ESI) calcd. for  $C_9H_{13}BF_3Si$  (M<sup>-</sup>) 217.0831, found 217.0835.

4-Iodophenyl Trifluoroborate (20). According to the general procedure, the product was obtained in 64% yield (198 mg, 0.64 mmol) as a white crystalline solid that was 90% pure after acetone/Et<sub>2</sub>O precipitation. mp > 250 °C. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_s$ ): 7.45 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.14 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125.8 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): 134.9, 133.9, 91.4; <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (471 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ): -140.1; <sup>11</sup>B-NMR  $(128.37 \text{ MHz}, \text{acetone-}d_6)$ : 3.50; IR (KBr) = 3660, 3030, 2926 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>BF<sub>3</sub>I (M<sup>-</sup>) 270.9402, found 270.9390.

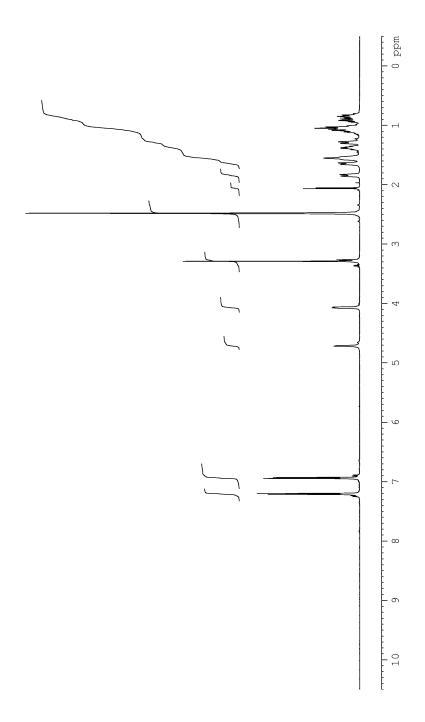
to the general procedure, the product was obtained in 68% yield (208 mg, 0.68 mmol) as a white crystalline solid after acetone/Et<sub>2</sub>O precipitation. mp > 250 °C. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): 10.01 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.73 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.47 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.07 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125.8 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): 166.9, 140.0, 132.1, 131.6, 129.0, 126.1, 123.7, 120.7; <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (471 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): -140.0; <sup>11</sup>B-NMR (128.37 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ): 3.66; IR (KBr) = 3057, 1944 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>10</sub>BF<sub>3</sub>NO (M<sup>-</sup>) 264.0808, found 264.0817.

bromophenyl trifluoroborate (262 mg, 1.0 mmol) in THF at -78 °C was added dropwise a solution of t-BuLi in pentane (2.0 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 10 minutes, at which point neat TMSCl (109 mg, 1 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was allowed to warm to rt. After stirring for 30 minutes, a saturated solution of KHF<sub>2</sub>(aq) (390 mg, 5.0 mmol) was added and the mixture was kept stirring for 10 minutes before removing the solvents *in vacuo* and subjecting the resulting solids to a vacuum of 0.05 torr for a minimum of 6 h. Acetone extraction (3 x 20 mL) and filtration of the solids gave a solution of the product trifluoroborate in acetone. Reduction of the acetone followed by dropwise addition of Et<sub>2</sub>O led to precipitation of the product. The product was obtained in 81% yield (208 mg, 0.81 mmol) as a white crystalline solid upon filtration. mp > 250 °C. ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, acetone- $d_0$ ): 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.48 (d, J = 7.15 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 0.21 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125.8

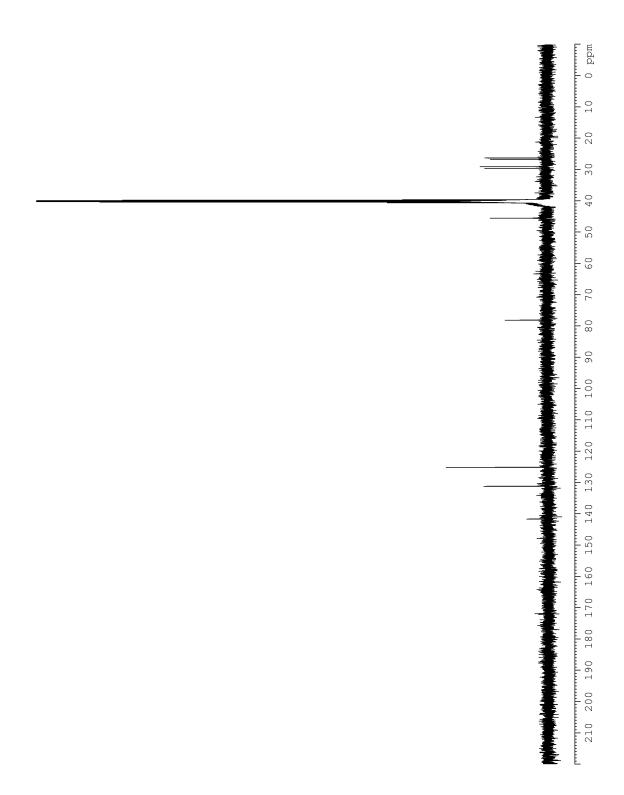
MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ): 136.7, 132.5, 130.1, 125.7; <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (471 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ): -142.9; <sup>11</sup>B-NMR (128.37 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ ): 3.72; IR (KBr) = 2958, 2896 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>13</sub>BF<sub>3</sub>Si ( M )<sup>-</sup> 217.0832, found 217.0826.

### **References:**

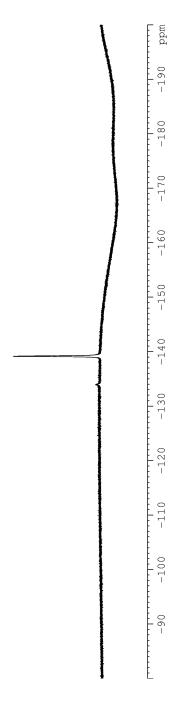
- (1) Vedejs, E.; Chapman, R. W.; Fields, S.C.; Lin, S.; Schrimpf, M. R. *J. Org. Chem.* **1995**, *60*, 3020-3027.
- (2) Darses, S.; Michaud, G.; Genêt, J-P. Eur. J. Org. Chem. 1999, 1875-1883.



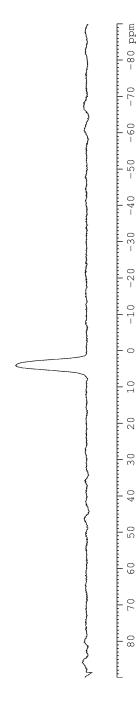
<sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectrum of 4-(Cyclohexyl(hydroxy)methyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (**4**)



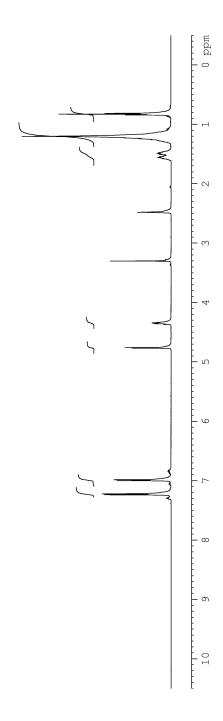
<sup>13</sup>C NMR Spectrum of 4-(Cyclohexyl(hydroxy)methyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (4)



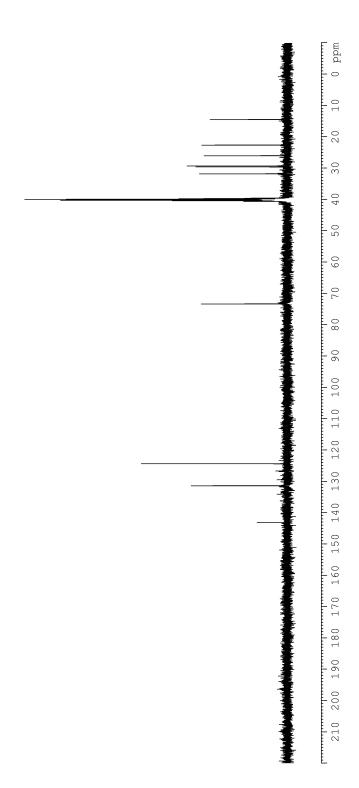
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>F NMR Spectrum of 4-(Cyclohexyl(hydroxy)methyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (**4**)



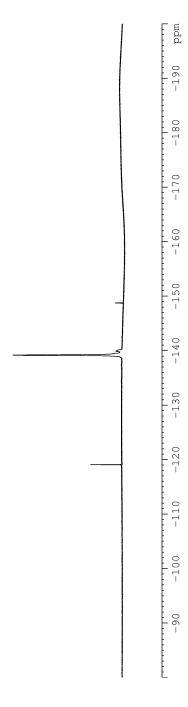
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>B NMR Spectrum of 4-(Cyclohexyl(hydroxy)methyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (4)



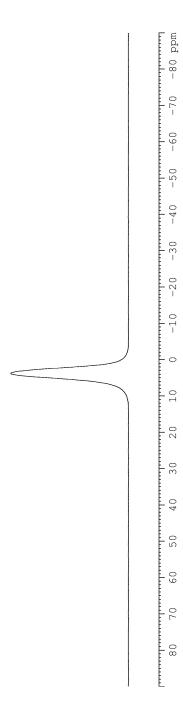
<sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectrum of 4-(1-Hydroxyoctyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (**6**)



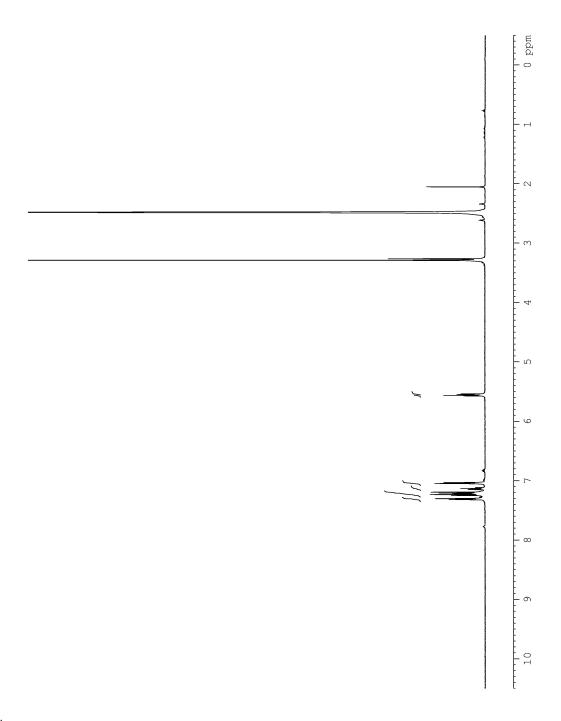
<sup>13</sup>C NMR Spectrum of 4-(1-Hydroxyoctyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (6)



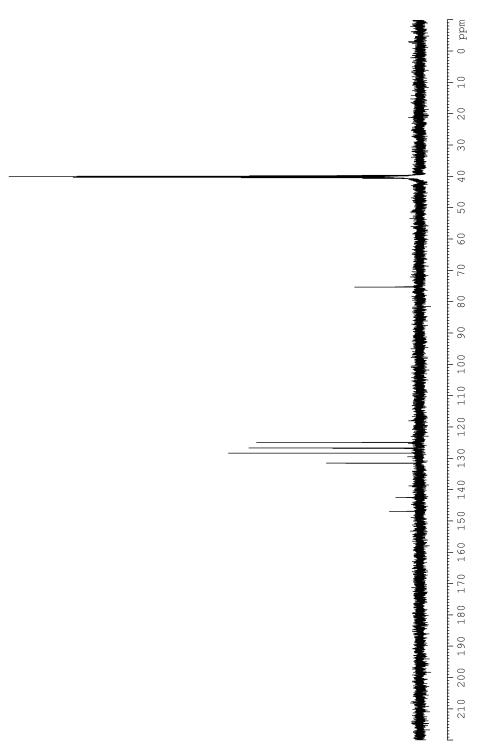
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>F NMR Spectrum of 4-(1-Hydroxyoctyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (6)



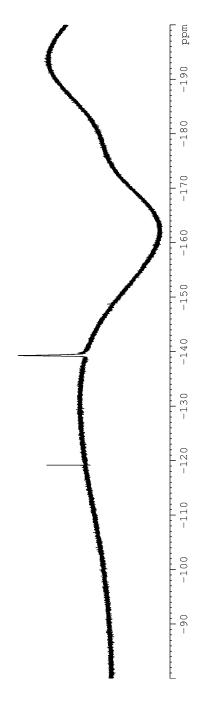
<sup>11</sup>B NMR Spectrum of 4-(1-Hydroxyoctyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (6)



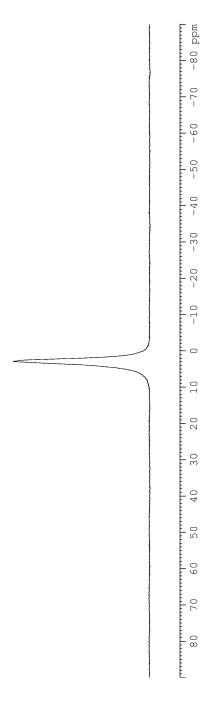
<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 4-(Hydroxy(phenyl)methyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (8)



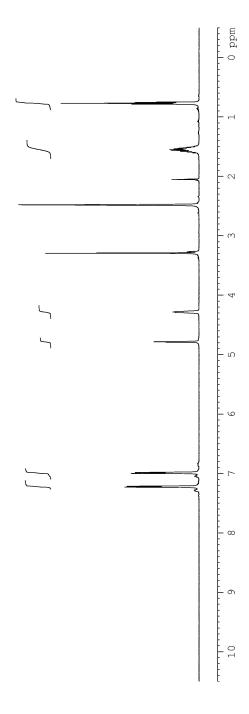
<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 4-(Hydroxy(phenyl)methyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (8)



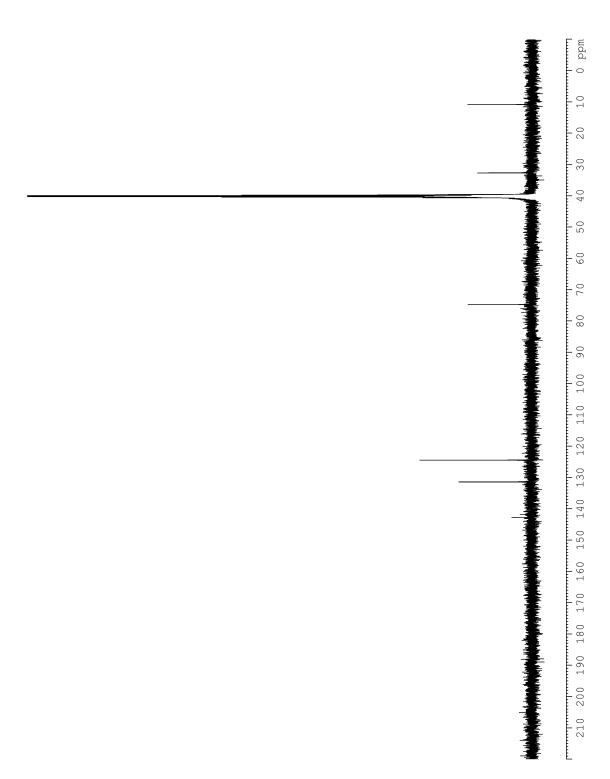
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>F NMR spectrum of 4-(Hydroxy(phenyl)methyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (8)



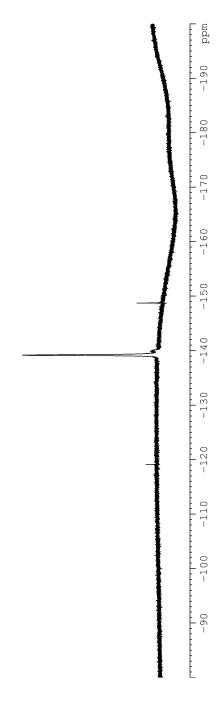
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>B NMR spectrum of 4-(Hydroxy(phenyl)methyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (8)



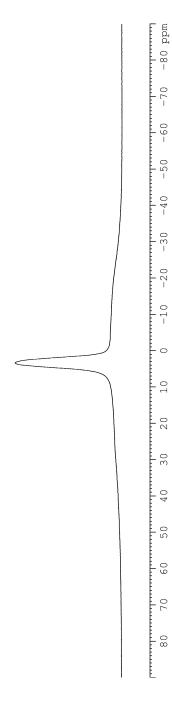
<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 4-(1-Hydroxypropyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (**10**)



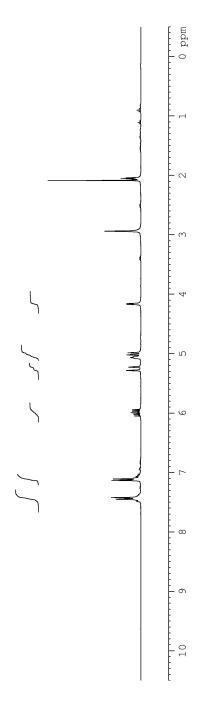
<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 4-(1-Hydroxypropyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (10)



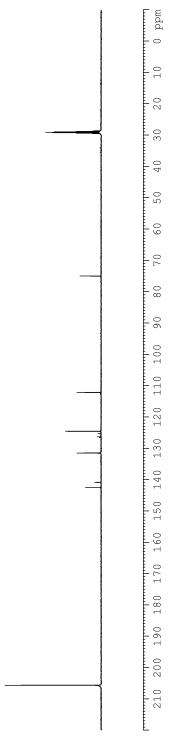
<sup>19</sup>F NMR spectrum of 4-(1-Hydroxypropyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (**10**)



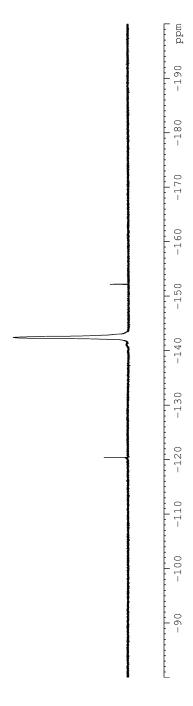
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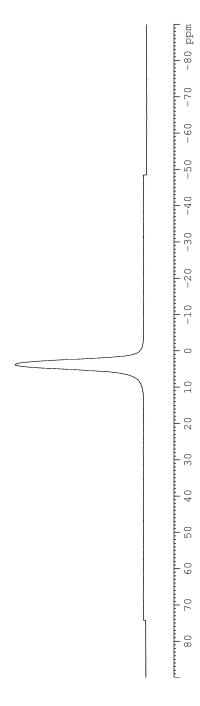
<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 4-(1-Hydroxyallyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (**12**)



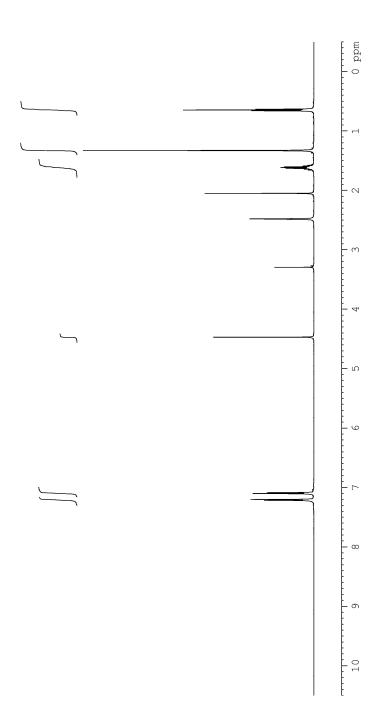
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 4-(1-Hydroxyallyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (12)



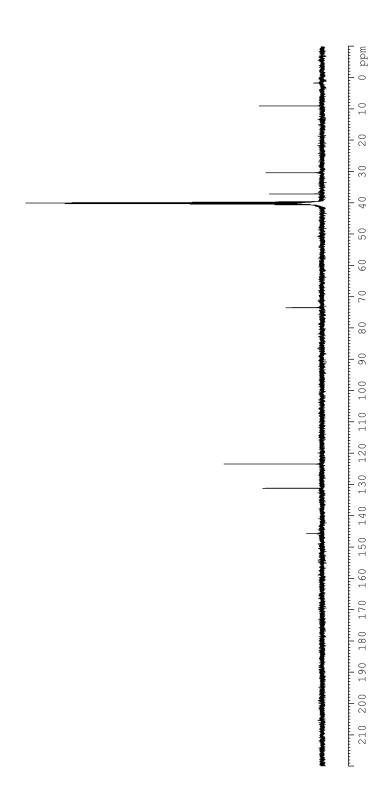
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>F NMR spectrum of 4-(1-Hydroxyallyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (**12**)



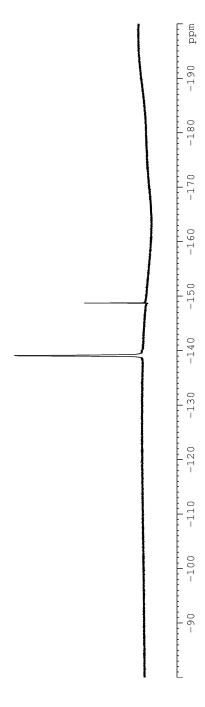
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>B NMR spectrum of 4-(1-Hydroxyallyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (12)



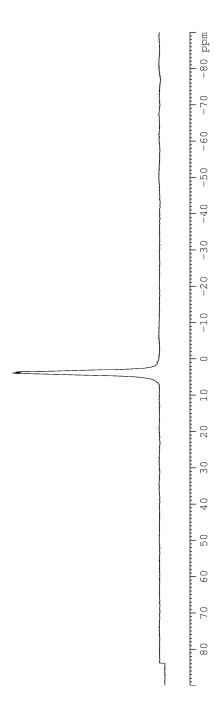
<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 4-(2-Hydroxy-2-butanyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (**14**)



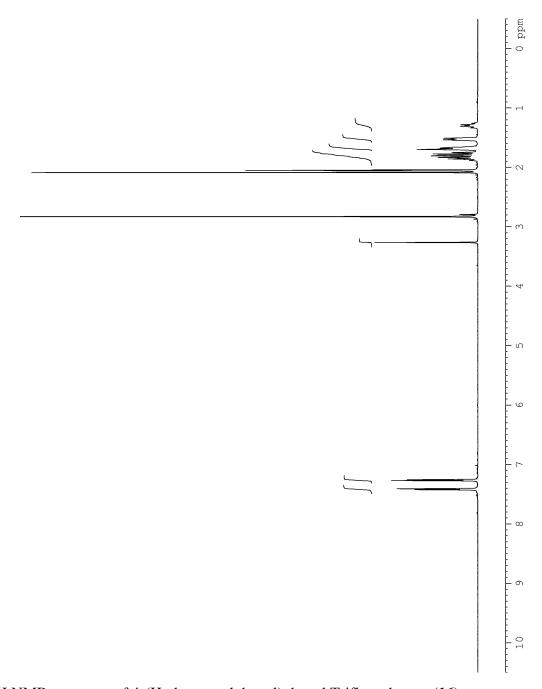
<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 4-(2-Hydroxy-2-butanyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (14)



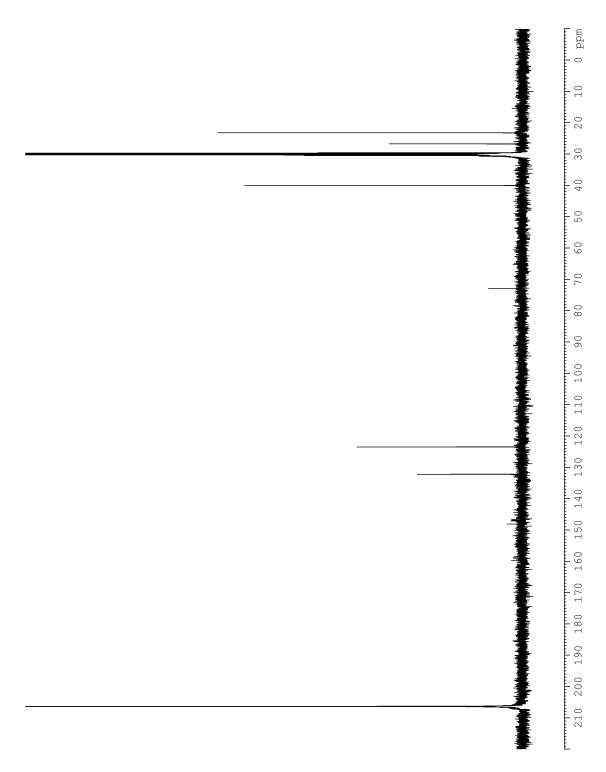
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>F NMR spectrum of 4-(2-Hydroxy-2-butanyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (**14**)



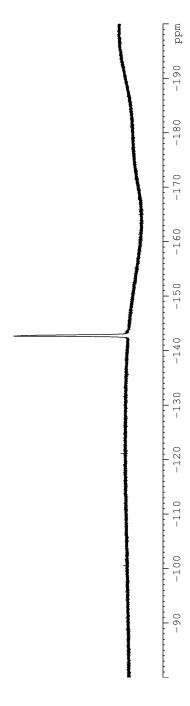
<sup>11</sup>B NMR spectrum of 4-(2-Hydroxy-2-butanyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (**14**)



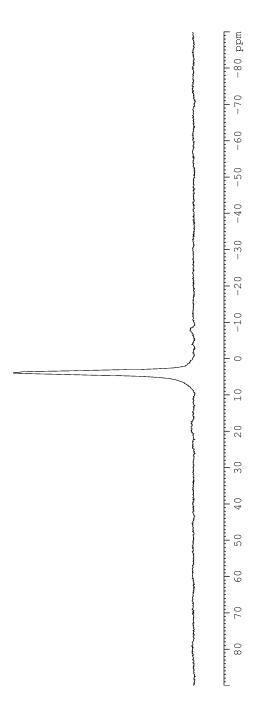
<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 4-(Hydroxycyclohexyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (**16**)



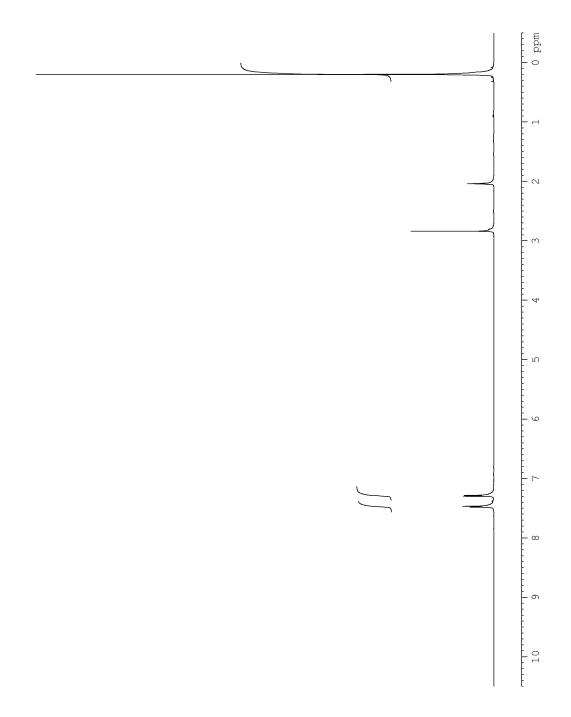
<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 4-(Hydroxycyclohexyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (16)



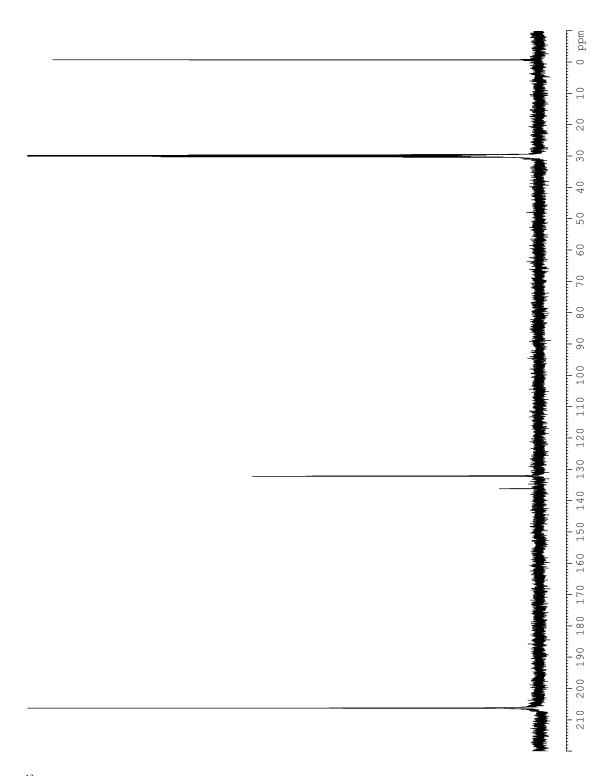
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>F NMR spectrum of 4-(Hydroxycyclohexyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (**16**)



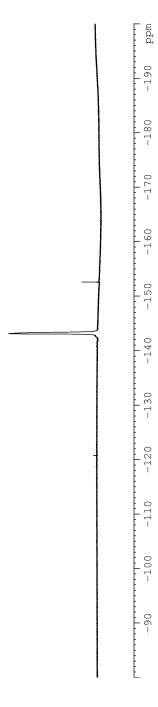
<sup>11</sup>B NMR spectrum of 4-(Hydroxycyclohexyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (16)



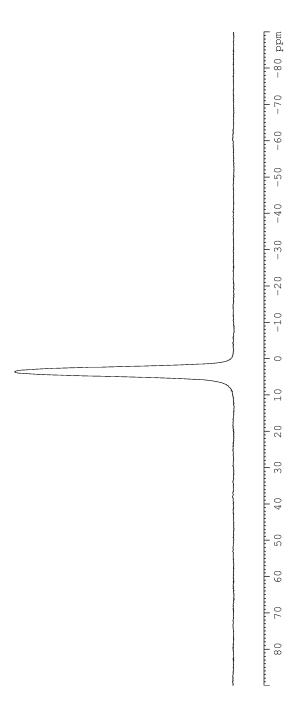
<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 4-(Trimethylsilyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (**18**)



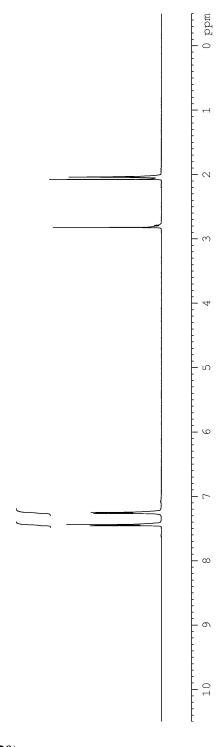
<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 4-(Trimethylsilyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (18)



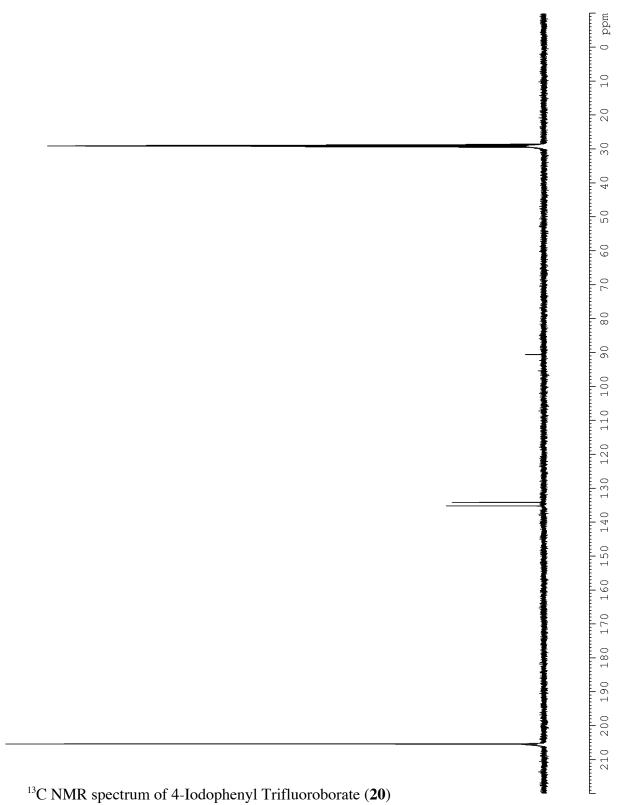
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>F NMR spectrum of 4-(Trimethylsilyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (**18**)



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>B NMR spectrum of 4-(Trimethylsilyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (18)



<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 4-Iodophenyl Trifluoroborate (20)



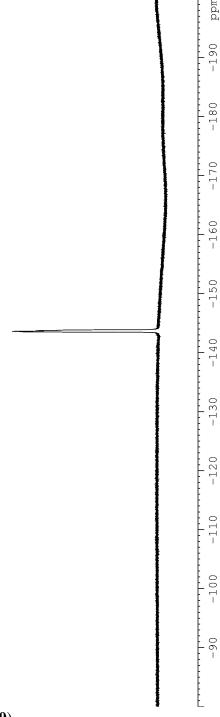
20

40

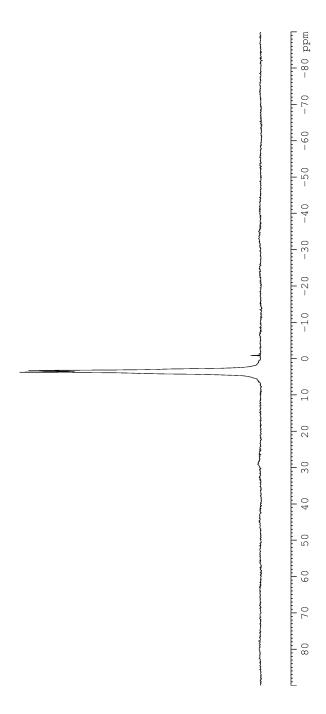
20

.09

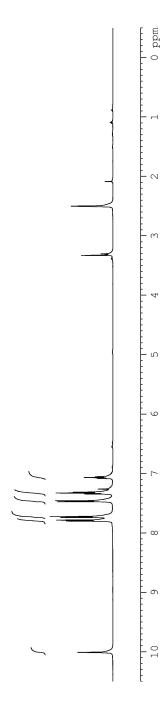
S43



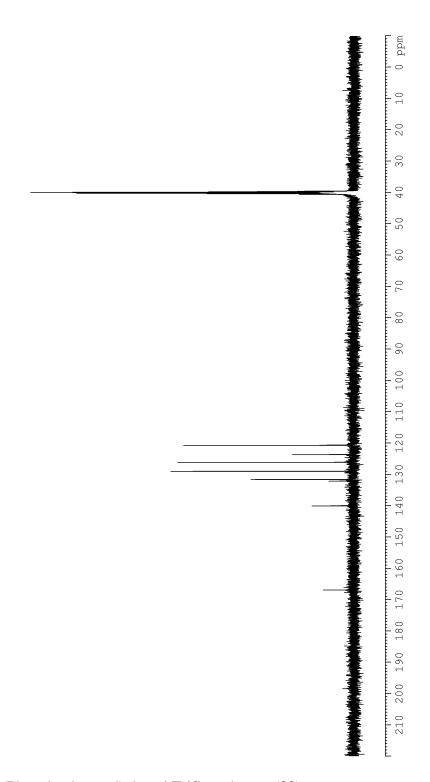
<sup>19</sup>F NMR spectrum of 4-Iodophenyl Trifluoroborate (20)



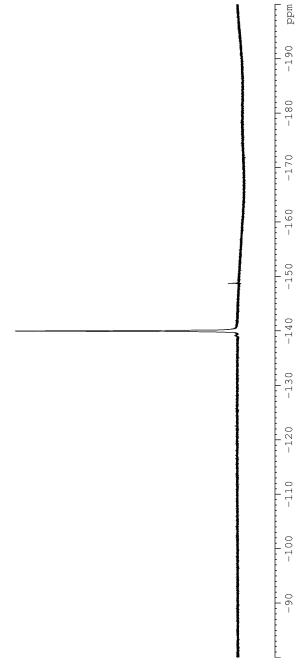
<sup>11</sup>B NMR spectrum of 4-Iodophenyl Trifluoroborate (20)



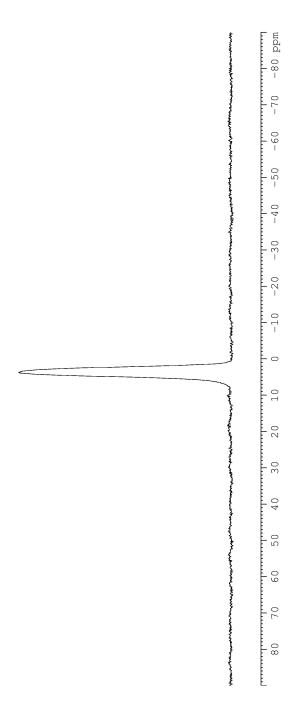
<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 4-(Phenylcarbamoyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (22)



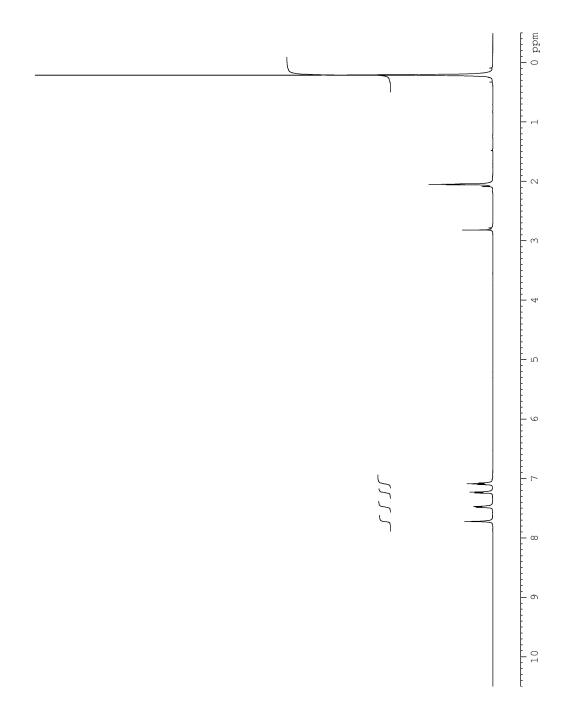
<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 4-(Phenylcarbamoyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (22)



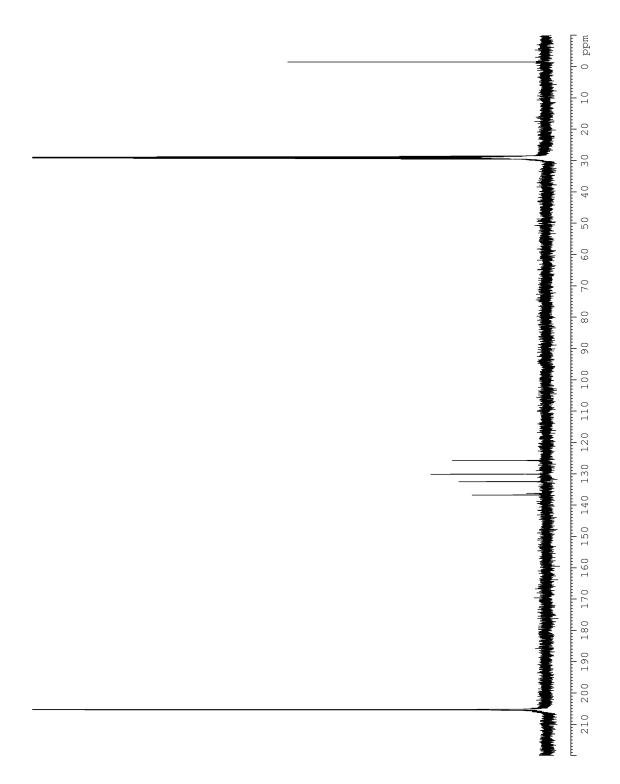
<sup>19</sup>F NMR spectrum of 4-(Phenylcarbamoyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (22)



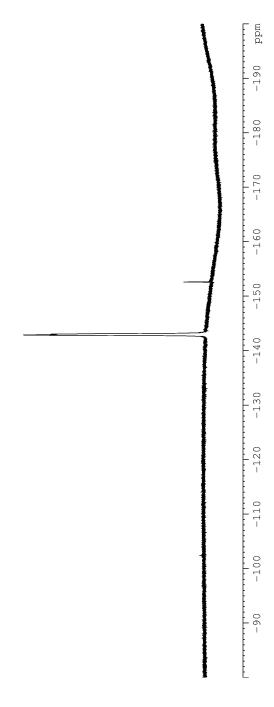
<sup>11</sup>B NMR spectrum of 4-(Phenylcarbamoyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (22)



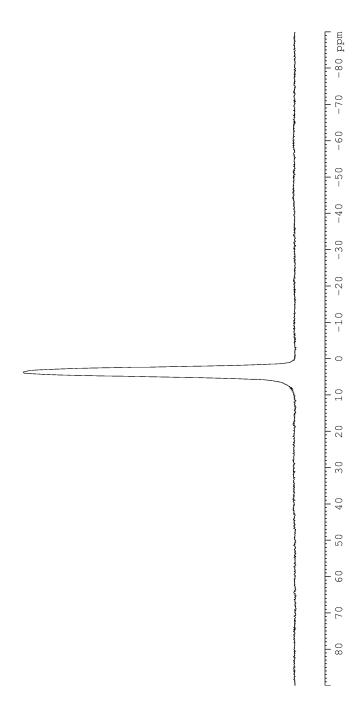
<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 3-(Trimethylsilyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (**24**)



<sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 3-(Trimethylsilyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (24)



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>F NMR spectrum of 3-(Trimethylsilyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (**24**)



<sup>11</sup>B NMR spectrum of 3-(Trimethylsilyl)phenyl Trifluoroborate (24)