

Supporting Information

Nickel-Catalyzed Alkylation of Amide Derivatives

Bryan J. Simmons,[†] Nicholas A. Weires,[†] Jacob E. Dander, and Neil K. Garg*

*Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California
Los Angeles, California 90095*

E-mail: neilgarg@chem.ucla.edu

Supporting Information – Table of Contents

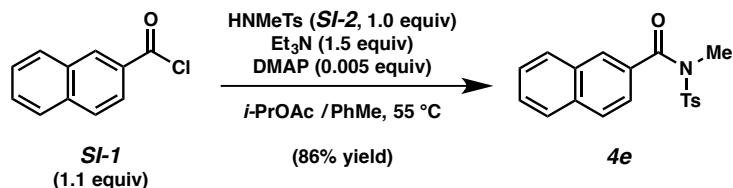
Materials and Methods	S2
Experimental Procedures	S3
A. Syntheses of Amide Substrates.....	S3
B. Preparation of Organozinc Halides	S6
C. Initial Survey of Naphthamide Substrates with Benzylzinc Bromide (5)	S7
D. Relevant Control Experiments in the Alkylation of Amide 4e	S9
E. Scope of Methodology.....	S10
F. Gram-Scale Alkylation to Form Ketone 21	S15
References.....	S16
¹H NMR Spectra	S17
¹³C NMR Spectra...	S36

Materials and Methods. Unless stated otherwise, reactions were conducted in flame-dried glassware under an atmosphere of nitrogen and commercially obtained reagents were used as received. Non-commercially available substrates were synthesized following protocols specified in Section A in the Experimental Procedures. Prior to use, tetrahydrofuran was purified by distillation and taken through five freeze-pump-thaw cycles. Iodine was obtained from Spectrum Chemical. Benzyl bromide, 1-bromopropane, 1-iodo-2,2-dimethylpropane, 2-bromopropane, 2-bromobutane, iodocyclohexane, bromocyclopentane, acid chlorides **SI-1**, **SI-5**, and carboxylic acid **SI-3** were obtained from Sigma–Aldrich and used as received. *N*,4-Dimethylbenzenesulfonamide (**SI-2**) and carboxylic acid **SI-7** were obtained from Combi-Blocks. $\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$, SPr, and Zn powder (325 mesh, 99.9%) were obtained from Strem Chemicals and stored in a glove box. Anhydrous lithium chloride (99%) was obtained from Alfa Aesar and stored in a glove box. Chlorotrimethylsilane and 1,2-dibromoethane were obtained from Alfa Aesar and Sigma–Aldrich, respectively, and distilled before use. Reaction temperatures were controlled using an IKAmag temperature modulator, and unless stated otherwise, reactions were performed at room temperature (approximately 23 °C). Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was conducted with EMD gel 60 F254 pre-coated plates (0.25 mm for analytical chromatography and 0.50 mm for preparative chromatography) and visualized using a combination of UV, anisaldehyde, and potassium permanganate staining techniques. Silicycle Siliaflash P60 (particle size 0.040–0.063 mm) was used for flash column chromatography. ^1H NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker spectrometers (at 300, 400 and 500 MHz) and are reported relative to residual solvent signals. Data for ^1H NMR spectra are reported as follows: chemical shift (δ ppm), multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz), integration. Data for ^{13}C NMR are reported in terms of chemical shift (at 75 and 125 MHz). ^{19}F NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker spectrometers (at 282 MHz) and reported in terms of chemical shift (δ ppm). IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer UATR Two FT-IR spectrometer and are reported in terms of frequency absorption (cm^{-1}). High-resolution mass spectra were obtained on Thermo Scientific™ Exactive Mass Spectrometer with DART ID-CUBE.

Experimental Procedures

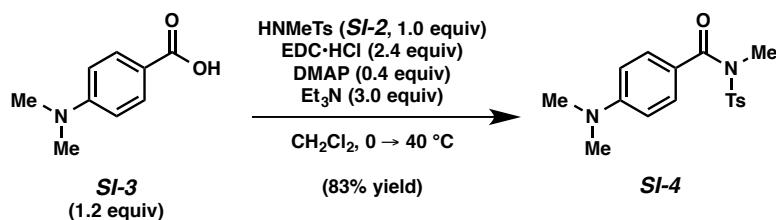
A. Syntheses of Amide Substrates

Representative Procedure A for the synthesis of amide substrates from Scheme 1, Figures 2 and 3 (synthesis of amide 4e is used as an example).



To a solution of sulfonamide **SI-2** (3.00 g, 16.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMAP (9.9 mg, 0.081 mmol, 0.005 equiv), triethylamine (3.40 mL, 24.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and *i*-PrOAc (35.2 mL) at 55 °C was added dropwise a solution of acid chloride **SI-1** (3.41 g, 17.8 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in toluene (10.0 mL, 0.46 M in total) over 1 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at 55 °C for 1 h. After cooling the reaction mixture to room temperature, the reaction was quenched by the addition of 1.0 M aqueous HCl (10 mL). The resulting biphasic mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (30 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 30 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (24:1 Hexanes:EtOAc → 14:1 Hexanes:EtOAc → 9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield amide **4e** (5.2 g, 86% yield) as a white solid. Amide **4e**: mp: 96–98 °C; R_f 0.50 (7:3 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.07–8.06 (s, 1H), 7.87–7.84 (m, 5H), 7.62–7.53 (m, 3H), 7.34–7.32 (m, 2H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 2.44 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.9, 145.2, 135.6, 135.1, 132.5, 132.0, 130.0, 129.9, 129.3, 128.8, 128.5, 128.5, 128.2, 127.3, 124.9, 36.0, 22.0; IR (film): 3060, 2954, 2922, 1682, 1356 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₉H₁₈NO₃S, 340.10074; found 340.09984.

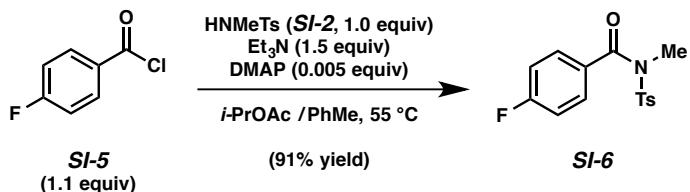
Representative Procedure B for the synthesis of amide substrates from Scheme 1, Figures 2 and 3 (synthesis of amide **SI-4 is used as an example).**



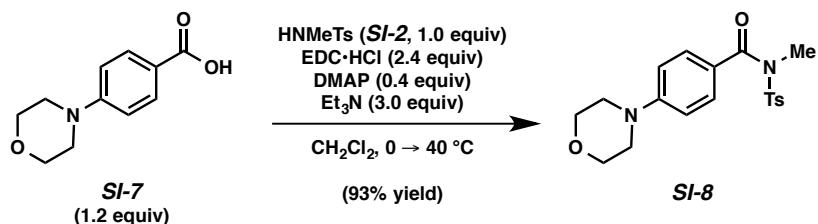
To a solution of sulfonamide **SI-2** (1.00 g, 5.40 mmol, 1.0 equiv), EDC•HCl (2.48 g, 13.0 mmol, 2.4 equiv), DMAP (263 mg, 2.16 mmol, 0.4 equiv), triethylamine (2.30 mL, 16.2 mmol, 3.0 equiv), and CH₂Cl₂ (15.4 mL, 0.35 M) at 0 °C was added carboxylic acid **SI-3** (1.07 g, 6.48 mmol, 1.2 equiv) as a solid in one portion. The reaction mixture was allowed to come to room temperature and then stirred at 40 °C for 16 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (30 mL) and washed with 1.0 M aqueous HCl (2 x 10 mL), followed by 1.0 M aqueous NaOH (2 x 10 mL), and deionized water (10 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (20:1 Benzene:Et₂O) to yield amide **SI-4** (1.48 g, 83% yield) as an off-white solid. Amide **SI-4**: mp: 104–106 °C; R_f 0.52 (3:2 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.85 (d, J = 8.2, 2H), 7.65 (d, J = 9.0, 2H), 7.31 (d, J = 8.2, 2H), 6.63 (d, J = 8.9, 2H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 3.05 (s, 6H), 2.43 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.0, 153.7, 144.7, 135.5, 132.3, 129.8, 128.8, 120.5, 110.8, 40.4, 36.4, 21.9; IR (film): 3060, 2917, 2823, 1672, 1600 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₇H₂₁N₂O₃S, 333.12729; found 333.12611

Note: Supporting information for the syntheses of some amides shown in Scheme 1, Figures 2 and 3, and Scheme 2 have previously been reported: **4a**,^{1a} **4b**,^{1b} **4c**,^{1c} **4d**,^{1d} **SI-14**,^{1e} **SI-15**,^{1f} **SI-16**,^{1d} and **19**.^{1d} Syntheses for the remaining substrates shown in Scheme 1, Figures 2 and 3 are as follows:

Any modifications of the conditions shown in the representative procedures above are specified in the following schemes.

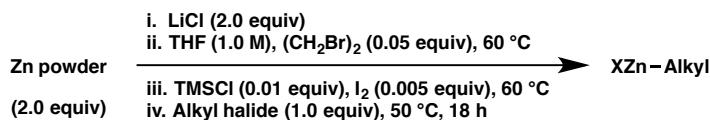


Amide SI-6. Followed representative procedure A. Purification by flash chromatography (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated amide **SI-6** (91% yield) as a white solid. Amide **SI-6**: mp: 80–83 °C; R_f 0.54 (7:3 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.3, 2H), 7.62–7.59 (m, 2H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 8.0, 2H), 7.12–7.08 (m, 2H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.0, 165.3 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 253.9), 145.4, 135.3, 131.7 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 9.1) 131.1 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 3.3), 130.1, 128.6, 115.8 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 22.2), 35.8, 22.0; ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 106.1; IR (film): 3074, 2954, 2924, 1683, 1596 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₁₅FNO₃S, 308.07567; found 308.07463.



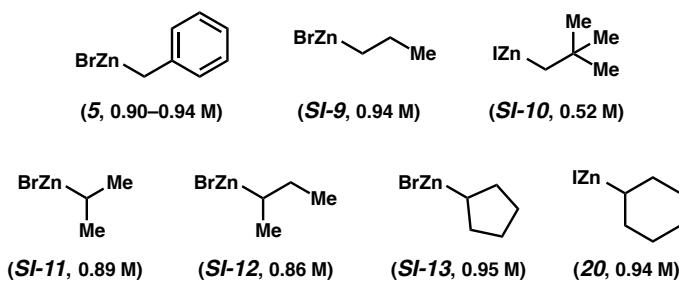
Amide SI-8. Followed representative procedure B. Purification by flash chromatography (1:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated amide **SI-8** (93% yield) as a white solid. Amide **SI-8**: mp: 141–143 °C; R_f 0.60 (3:7 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.3, 2H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 8.8, 2H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 8.3, 2H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 8.8, 2H), 3.85 (t, *J* = 4.8, 4H), 3.29 (t, *J* = 4.8, 4H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.7, 154.3, 144.9, 135.4, 131.8, 129.9, 128.8, 124.1, 113.5, 66.9, 47.9, 36.3, 22.0; IR (film): 3049, 2964, 2854, 1673, 1601 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₉H₂₃N₂O₄S, 375.13785; found 375.13717.

B. Preparation of Organozinc Halides

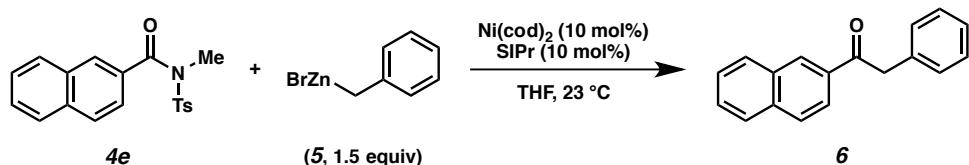


Following a modification of the procedure reported by Knochel,² a flame-dried 25 mL round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar and rubber septum was brought into a glove box where Zn powder (650 mg, 10.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv, Strem 325 mesh) and anhydrous LiCl (420 mg, 10.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv) were added. The flask was then removed from the glove box and heated with a heat gun for 10 min under high vacuum, cooled to room temperature, and then backfilled with N₂. Freshly distilled THF (5.0 mL) and 1,2-dibromoethane (22 µL, 0.25 mmol, 0.05 equiv) were added via syringe and the reaction mixture was heated at 60 °C for 20 min. After cooling to room temperature, freshly distilled TMSCl (6 µL, 0.05 mmol, 0.01 equiv) followed by a solution of I₂ (6.4 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.005 equiv) in THF (25 µL, 1.0 M) were added via syringe and the reaction mixture was heated again at 60 °C for 20 min. After cooling to room temperature, the alkyl halide (5.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise via syringe over 1 min. A flame-dried air condenser was attached to the flask under N₂ and the reaction vessel was heated at 50 °C for 18 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and allowed to stand for 1 h before the supernatant fluid was transferred to a flame-dried schlenk flask via syringe. The concentration of the organozinc halide was determined by iodometric titration using Knochel's procedure.³

Note: The use of organozinc reagents with lower titers led to lower yields in the subsequent coupling reactions.



C. Initial Survey of Naphthamide Substrates with Benzylzinc Bromide (**5**)



Representative Procedure for alkylation reactions of naphthamides from Tables S1 and S2 (coupling of amide **4e and benzylzinc bromide (**5**) is used as an example).** A 1-dram vial was charged with a magnetic stir bar and flame-dried under reduced pressure, and then allowed to cool under N_2 . Amide substrate **4e** (67.8 mg, 0.200 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and hexamethylbenzene (3.2 mg, 0.020 mmol, 0.1 equiv) were added, and the vial was flushed with N_2 . The vial was taken into a glove box and charged with $\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$ (5.5 mg, 0.020 mmol, 10 mol%) and SiPr (7.8 mg, 0.020 mmol, 10 mol%). Subsequently, THF (0.20 mL, 1.0 M) was added, and the vial was removed from the glove box and the reaction was allowed to stir at 23°C for 1 h. Concurrently, the benzylzinc bromide solution (**5**) was heated in a water bath at 50°C for 1 h. A portion of the preheated solution of **5** (333 μL , 0.300 mmol, 1.5 equiv, 0.90 M in THF) was then added to the reaction mixture dropwise via syringe over 3 sec. The vial was then capped with a Teflon-lined screw cap under a flow of N_2 . The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 23°C for 24 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a saturated aqueous solution of NH_4Cl (0.5 mL), and the resulting aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 2 mL). The combined organics were filtered over a plug of silica gel (10 mL of EtOAc eluent). The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, and the yield was determined by ^1H NMR analysis with hexamethylbenzene as an internal standard.

Any modifications of the conditions shown in the representative procedure above are specified below in Tables S1 and S2.

Table S1. Initial Survey of Naphthamide Substrates with Benzylzinc Bromide (**5**)^a

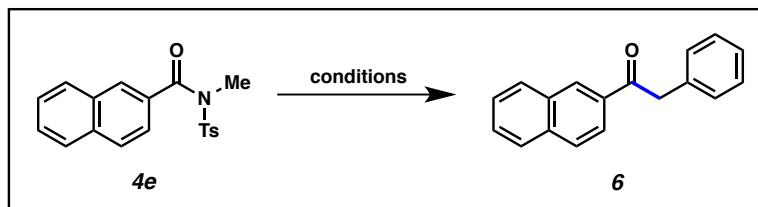
c1ccc2cc(C(=O)N(R')R'')c3ccccc32 + BrZn-CH2Ph $\xrightarrow[\text{THF, 23 } ^\circ\text{C, 24 h}]{\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2 \text{ (10 mol\%)} \text{ SiPr (10 mol\%)}}$ c1ccc2cc(C(=O)C2Ph)c3ccccc3

<i>Entry</i>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{N} \\ \text{ } \\ \text{R}' \\ \\ \text{R}'' \end{array}$	<i>Recovered</i> 4	<i>Yield of</i> Ketone 6
1	$\begin{array}{c} \text{N} \\ \text{ } \\ \text{Bn} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array}$	$4a$	100% 0%
2	$\begin{array}{c} \text{N} \\ \text{ } \\ \text{OMe} \\ \\ \text{Me} \end{array}$	$4b$	51% 0%
3	$\begin{array}{c} \text{N} \\ \text{ } \\ \text{Me} \\ \\ \text{Ph} \end{array}$	$4c$	100% 0%
4	$\begin{array}{c} \text{N} \\ \text{ } \\ \text{Bn} \\ \\ \text{Boc} \end{array}$	$4d$	40% 60%
5	$\begin{array}{c} \text{N} \\ \text{ } \\ \text{Me} \\ \\ \text{Ts} \end{array}$	$4e$	17% 81%

^a Yields were determined by ¹H NMR analysis using hexamethylbenzene as an internal standard.

D. Relevant Control Experiments in the Alkylation of Amide 4e

Table S2. Relevant Control Experiments in the Alkylation of Amide 4e^a

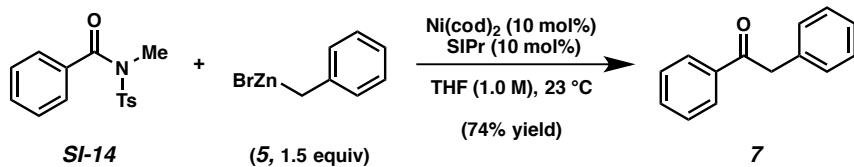


Reaction Conditions	Experimental Results	
	4e	6
BnZnBr (1.5 equiv), Ni(cod) ₂ (10 mol%), SiPr (10 mol%) THF (1.0 M), 23 °C, 24 h	17%	81%
<i>Control Experiments:</i>		
BnZnBr (1.5 equiv) THF (1.0 M), 23 °C, 24 h	100%	0%
BnZnBr (1.5 equiv), SiPr (10 mol%) THF (1.0 M), 23 °C, 24 h	100%	0%
BnZnBr (1.5 equiv), Ni(cod) ₂ (10 mol%) THF (1.0 M), 23 °C, 24 h	33%	35% ^b

^a Yields were determined by ¹H NMR analysis using hexamethylbenzene as an internal standard.

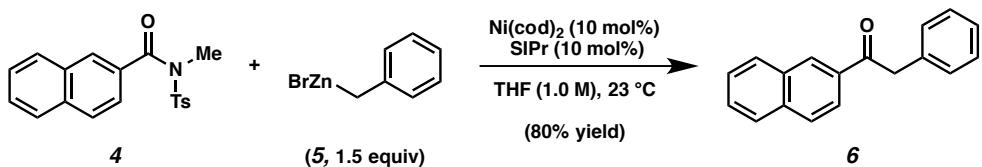
^b Some conversion to the ketone was observed in the absence of SiPr, but in greatly diminished yield relative to the experiment run with both Ni(cod)₂ and SiPr. Additionally, use of these conditions with other substrates was even less successful.

E. Scope of Methodology

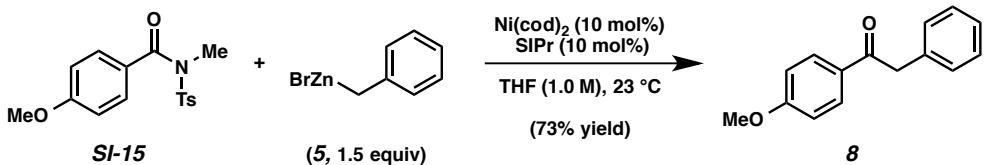


Representative Procedure (coupling of amide **SI-14 and benzylzinc bromide **5** is used as an example).** **Ketone 7.** A 1-dram vial was charged with a magnetic stir bar and flame-dried under reduced pressure, and then allowed to cool under N_2 . Amide substrate **SI-14** (57.8 mg, 0.200 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added, and the vial was flushed with N_2 . The vial was taken into a glove box and charged with $\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$ (5.5 mg, 0.020 mmol, 10 mol%) and SiPr (7.8 mg, 0.020 mmol, 10 mol%). Subsequently, THF (0.20 mL, 1.0 M) was added, and the vial was removed from the glove box and the reaction was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 1 h. Concurrently, the benzylzinc bromide solution (**5**) was heated in a water bath at 50 °C for 1 h. A portion of the preheated solution of **5** (319 μL , 0.300 mmol, 1.5 equiv, 0.94 M in THF) was then added to the reaction mixture dropwise via syringe over 3 sec. The vial was then capped with a Teflon-lined screw cap under a flow of N_2 . The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 24 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a saturated aqueous solution of NH_4Cl (0.5 mL), and the resulting aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 2 mL). The combined organics were filtered over a plug of silica gel (10 mL of EtOAc eluent). The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, and the crude residue was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography (5:1 Hexanes: EtOAc) to yield ketone product **7** (74% yield, average of two experiments) as a white solid. Ketone **7**: R_f 0.54 (5:1 Hexanes: EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁴

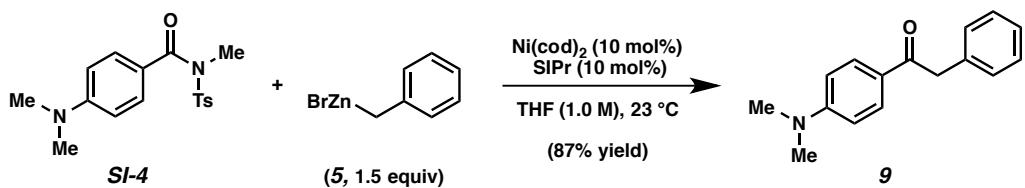
Any modifications of the conditions shown in the representative procedure above are specified in the following schemes, which depict all of the results shown in Figures 2 and 3.



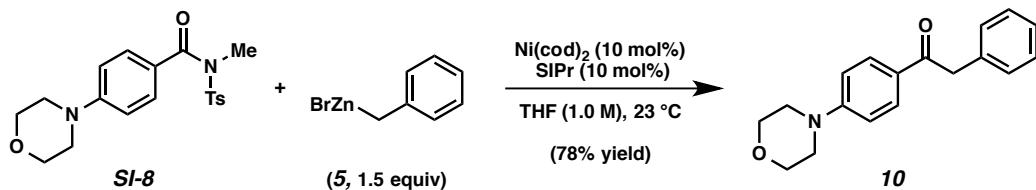
Ketone 6. Purification by preparative thin-layer chromatography (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ketone **6** (80% yield, average of two experiments) as a white solid. Ketone **6**: R_f 0.53 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁴



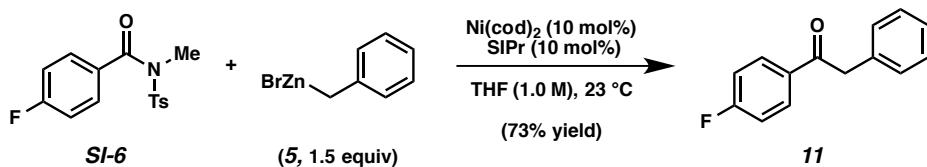
Ketone 8. Purification by preparative thin-layer chromatography (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ketone **8** (73% yield, average of two experiments) as a white solid. Ketone **8**: R_f 0.46 (4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁵



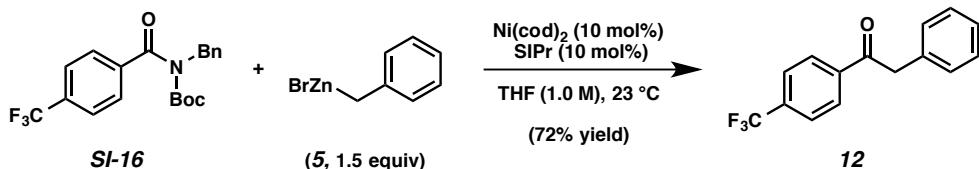
Ketone 9. Purification by flash chromatography (8:1:1 PhH:Et₂O:CH₂Cl₂) generated ketone **9** (87% yield, average of two experiments) as a white solid. Ketone **9**: R_f 0.46 (8:1:1 PhH:Et₂O:CH₂Cl₂). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁶



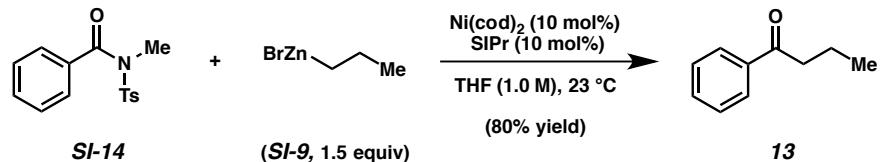
Ketone 10. Purification by flash chromatography (10:5:1 CHCl₃:Hexanes:CH₃CN) followed by preparative thin-layer chromatography (10:2:1 CHCl₃:Hexanes:CH₃CN) generated ketone **10** (78% yield, average of two experiments) as a white solid. Ketone **10**: mp: 138–139 °C; R_f 0.64 (3:2 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃CN): δ 7.94–7.88 (m, 2H), 7.33–7.19 (m, 5H), 6.95–6.89 (m, 2H), 4.21 (s, 2H), 3.77–3.73 (m, 4H), 3.29–3.24 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃CN): δ 196.8, 155.5, 137.1, 131.4, 130.6, 129.4, 127.9, 127.4, 114.1, 67.1, 48.1, 45.5; IR (film): 3042, 2957, 2857, 2840, 1675, 1595 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₈O₂, 282.14940; found 282.14800.



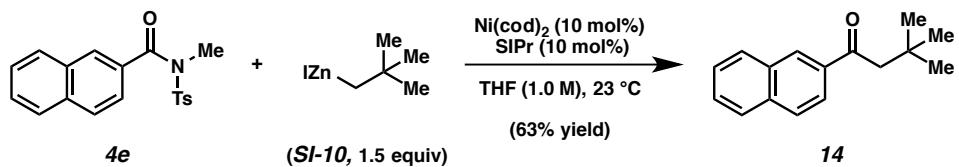
Ketone 11. Purification by preparative thin-layer chromatography (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ketone **11** (73% yield, average of two experiments) as a white solid. Ketone **11**: R_f 0.50 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁴



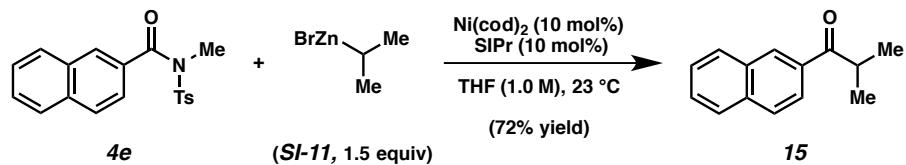
Ketone 12. Purification by flash chromatography (100% PhH) generated ketone **12** (72% yield, average of two experiments) as a white solid. Ketone **12**: R_f 0.68 (100% PhH). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁷



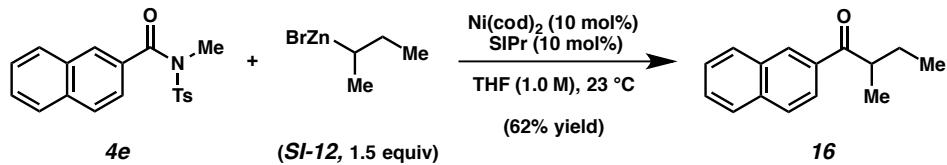
Ketone 13. Purification by preparative thin-layer chromatography (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ketone **13** (80% yield, average of two experiments) as a colorless oil. Ketone **13**: R_f 0.57 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁴



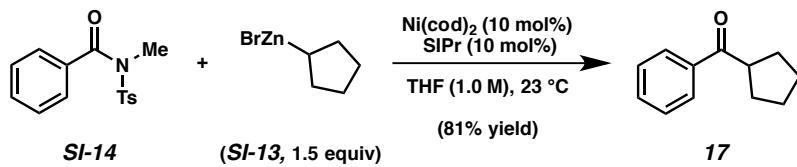
Ketone 14. Purification by preparative thin-layer chromatography (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ketone **14** (63% yield, average of two experiments) as a colorless oil. Ketone **14**: R_f 0.63 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁸



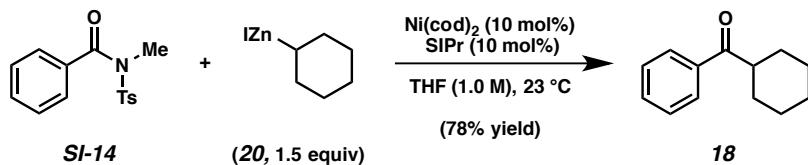
Ketone 15. Purification by preparative thin-layer chromatography (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ketone **15** (72% yield, average of two experiments) as a colorless oil. Ketone **15**: R_f 0.64 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁹



Ketone 16. Purification by preparative thin-layer chromatography (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ketone **16** (62% yield, average of two experiments) as a colorless oil. Ketone **16**: R_f 0.44 (10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 8.35 (br s, 1H), 8.13 (dd, J = 8.6, 1.6, 1H), 7.63 (d, J = 7.9, 1H), 7.56 (d, J = 8.6, 1H), 7.53 (d, J = 7.9, 1H) 7.27–7.19 (m, 1H), 3.26–3.18 (m, 1H), 1.93–1.83 (m, 1H), 1.48–1.38 (m, 1H), 1.14 (d, J = 6.9, 3H), 0.83 (t, J = 7.5, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃CN): δ 205.3, 136.4, 135.2, 133.7, 130.7, 130.5, 129.5, 129.4, 128.6, 127.8, 125.0, 42.7, 27.6, 17.2, 12.0; IR (film): 3060, 2965, 2932, 2875, 1677, 1625 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₈O₂, 213.12794; found 213.12691.

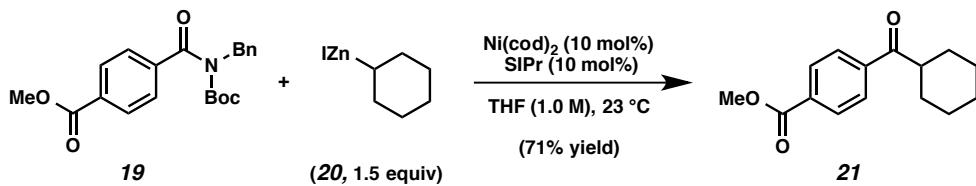


Ketone 17. Purification by preparative thin-layer chromatography (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ketone **17** (81% yield, average of two experiments) as a colorless oil. Ketone **17**: R_f 0.64 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.¹⁰



Ketone 18. Purification by preparative thin-layer chromatography (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ketone **18** (78% yield, average of two experiments) as a colorless oil. Ketone **18**: R_f 0.54 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.¹¹

F. Gram-Scale Alkylation to Form Ketone 21

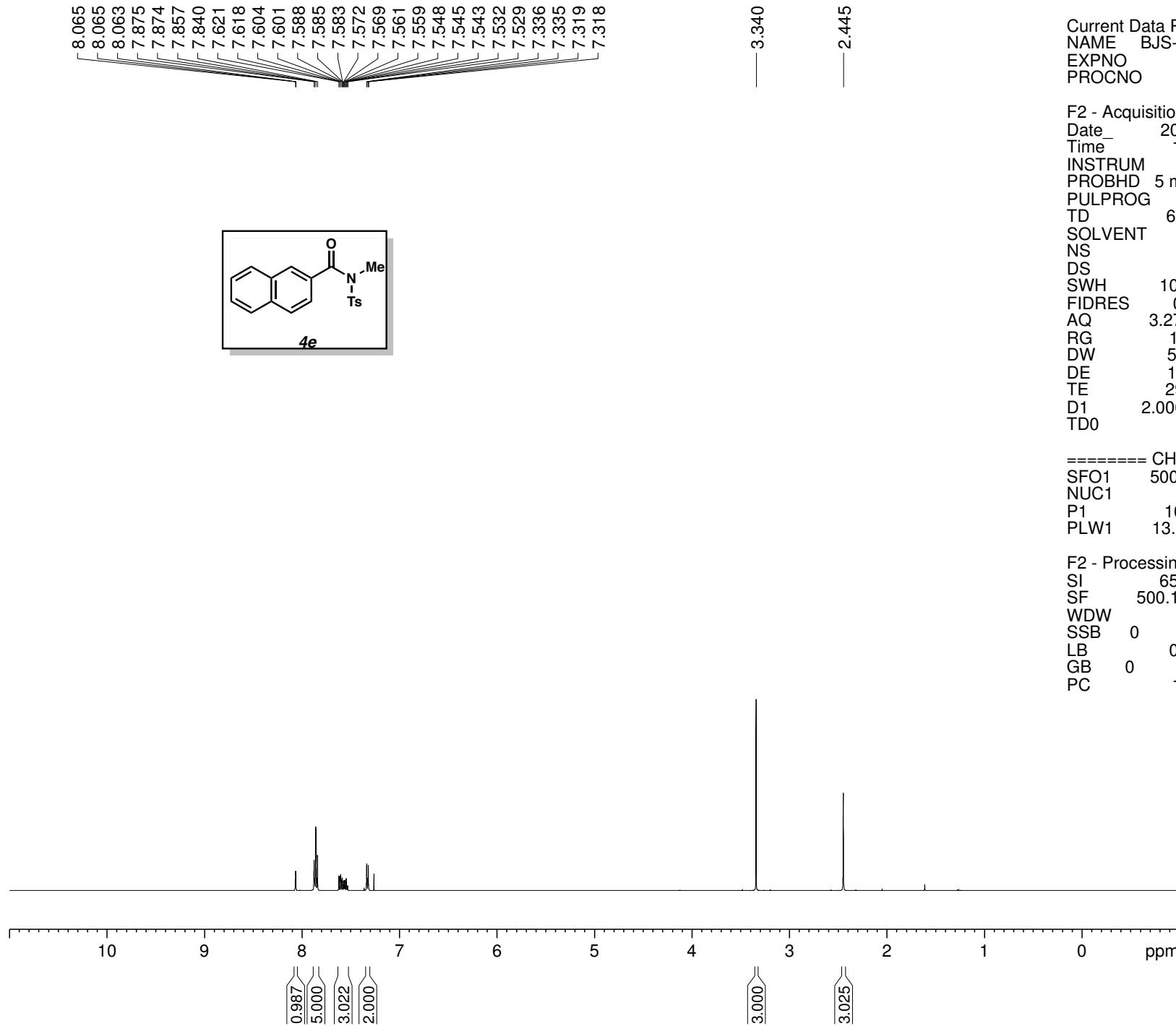


Ketone 21. A 20 mL scintillation vial was charged with a magnetic stir bar and flame-dried under reduced pressure, and then allowed to cool under N_2 . Amide substrate **19** (1.00 g, 2.71 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added, and the vial was flushed with N_2 . The vial was taken into a glove box and charged with $\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$ (74.5 mg, 0.270 mmol, 10 mol%) and SiPr (106 mg, 0.270 mmol, 10 mol%). Subsequently, THF (2.7 mL, 1.0 M) was added, and the vial was removed from the glove box and the reaction was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 1 h. Concurrently, the cyclohexylzinc iodide solution (**20**) was heated in a water bath at 50 °C for 1 h. A portion of the preheated solution of **20** (4.32 mL, 4.07 mmol, 1.5 equiv, 0.94 M in THF) was then added to the reaction mixture dropwise via syringe over 5 sec. The vial was then capped with a Teflon-lined screw cap under a flow of N_2 . The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 24 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a saturated aqueous solution of NH_4Cl (3 mL), and the resulting aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5 mL). The combined organics were filtered over a plug of silica gel (50 mL of EtOAc eluent). The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, and the crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (24:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield ketone product **21** (472 mg, 71% yield) as a pale yellow solid. Ketone **21**: R_f 0.50 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.

References

- ¹ (a) Allen, C. L.; Davulcu, S.; Williams, J. M. *J. Org. Lett.* **2010**, *12*, 5096–5099. (b) Krishnamoorthy, R.; Lam, S. Q.; Manley, C. M.; Herr, R. J. *J. Org. Chem.* **2010**, *75*, 1251–1258. (c) Baroudi, A.; Alicea, J.; Flack, P.; Kirincich, J.; Alabugin, I. V. *J. Org. Chem.* **2011**, *76*, 1521–1537. (d) Weires, N. A.; Baker, E. L.; Garg, N. K. *Nat. Chem.* **2016**, *8*, 75–79. (e) Yates, M. H.; Kallman, N. J.; Ley, C. P.; Wei, J. N. *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2009**, *13*, 255–262. (f) Inamoto, Y.; Kaga, Y.; Nishimoto, Y.; Yasuda, M.; Baba, A. *Org. Lett.* **2013**, *15*, 3452–3455.
- ² Krasovskiy, A.; Malakhov, V.; Gavryushin, A.; Knochel, P. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2006**, *45*, 6040–6044.
- ³ Krasovskiy, A.; Knochel, P. *Synthesis* **2006**, 890–891.
- ⁴ Zhao, B.; Lu, X. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2006**, *47*, 6765–6768.
- ⁵ Ahmad, I.; Pathak, V.; Vasudev, P. G.; Maurya, H. K.; Gupta, A. *RSC Adv.* **2014**, *4*, 24619–24634.
- ⁶ Dolhem, E.; Barhdadi, R.; Folest, J. C.; Nédelec, J. Y.; Troupel, M. *Tetrahedron* **2001**, *57*, 525–529.
- ⁷ Takemiya, A.; Hartwig, J. F. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, *128*, 14800–14801.
- ⁸ Klemm, L. H.; Solomon, W. C.; Tamiz, A. P. *J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, *63*, 6503–6510.
- ⁹ Jean, M.; Renault, J.; Uriac, P.; Capet, M.; van de Weghe, P. *Org. Lett.* **2007**, *9*, 3623–3625.
- ¹⁰ Wu, J.; Yang, X.; He, Z.; Mao, X.; Hatton, T. A.; Jamison, T. F. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2014**, *53*, 8416–8420.
- ¹¹ Gonzalez-de-Castro, A.; Xiao, J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2015**, *137*, 8206–8218.

^1H NMR Spectra



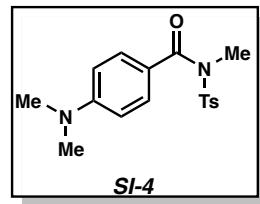
Current Data Parameters
 NAME BJS-2-NMeNTsNaphthyl3
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20151124
 Time 18.10
 INSTRUM av500
 PROBHD 5 mm DCH 13C-1
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 8
 DS 0
 SWH 10000.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
 AQ 3.2767999 sec
 RG 12.14
 DW 50.000 usec
 DE 10.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 ======
 SFO1 500.1330008 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P1 10.00 usec
 PLW1 13.50000000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 500.1300120 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

7.861
 7.845
 7.658
 7.640
 7.328
 7.311
 6.644
 6.626



3.202
 3.052
 — 2.430

Current Data Parameters
 NAME BJS-2-paraDimethylaminoN
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

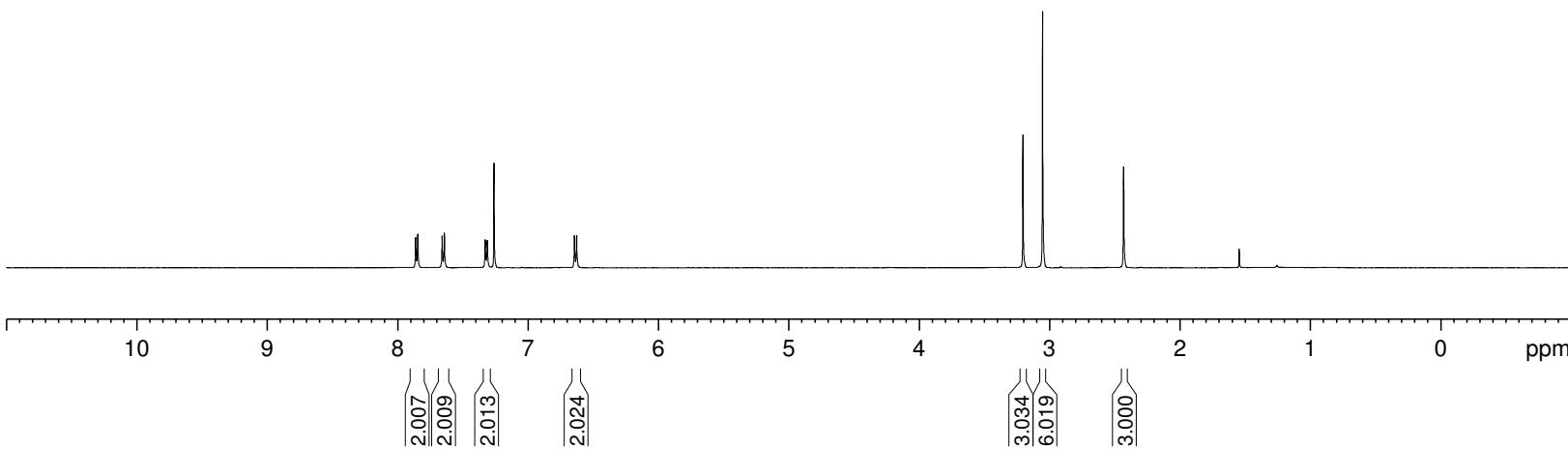
Date 20151122
 Time 14.40
 INSTRUM av500
 PROBHD 5 mm DCH 13C-1
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 8
 DS 0
 SWH 10000.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
 AQ 3.2767999 sec
 RG 12.14
 DW 50.000 usec
 DE 10.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 TD0 1

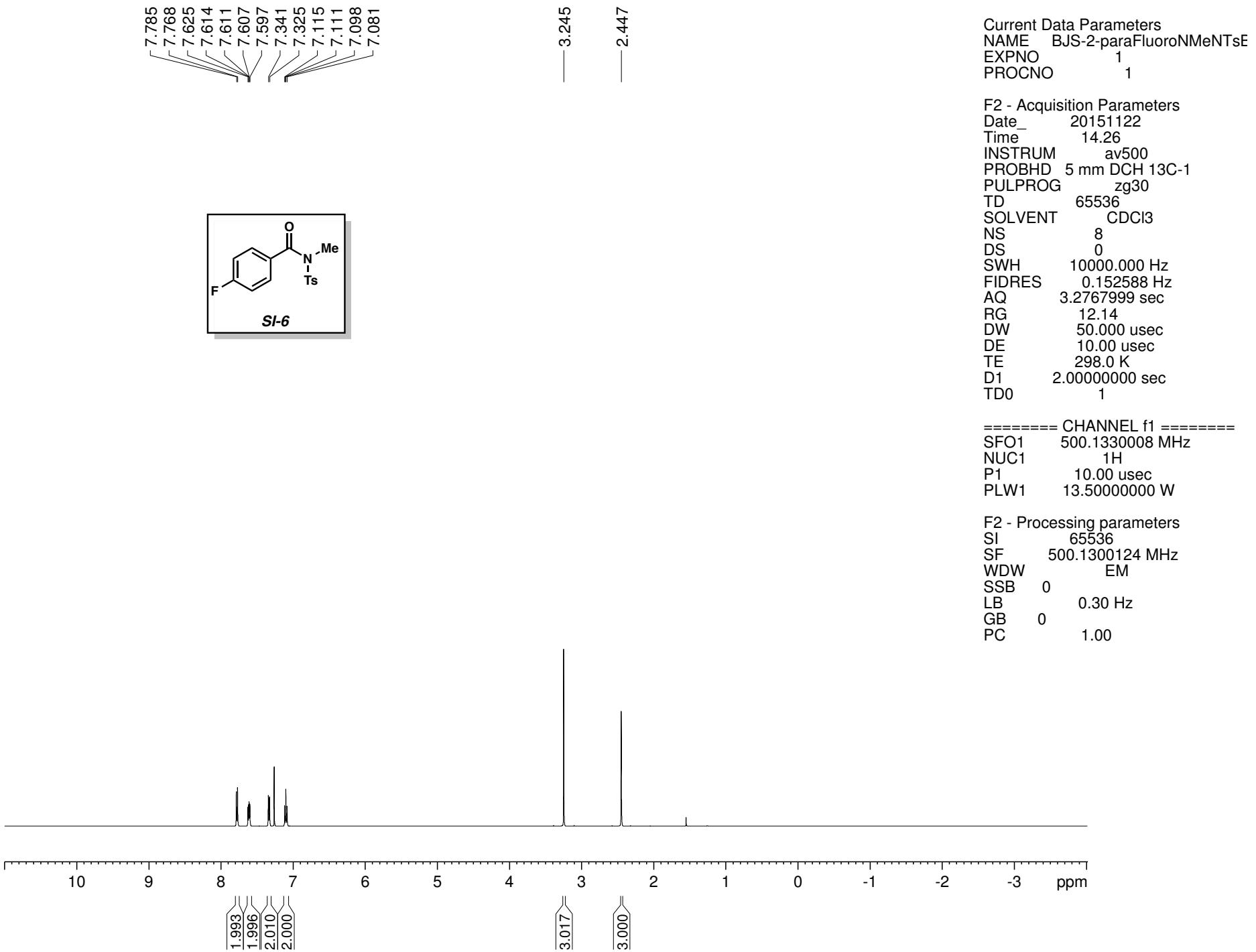
===== CHANNEL f1 =====

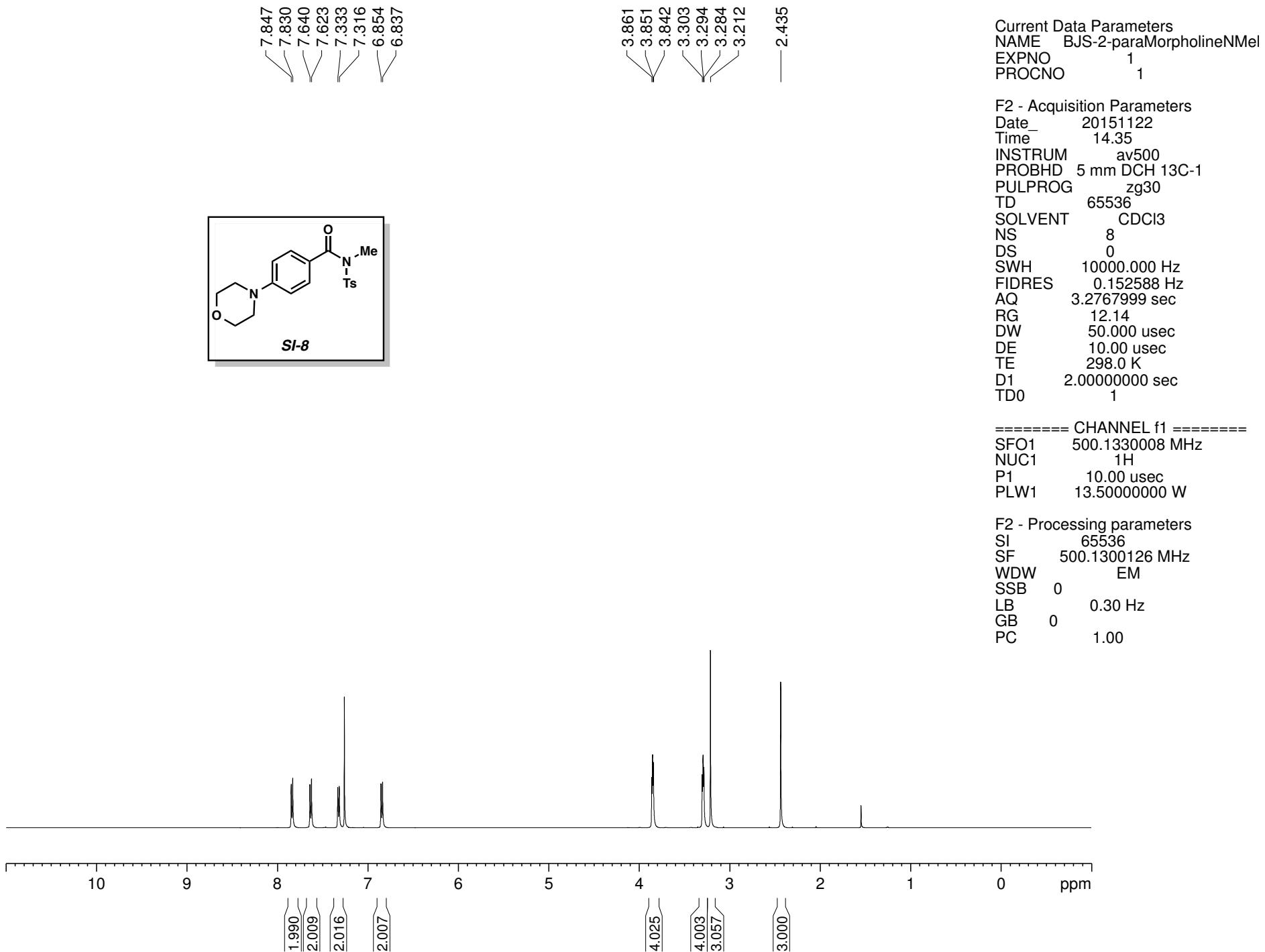
SFO1 500.1330008 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P1 10.00 usec
 PLW1 13.50000000 W

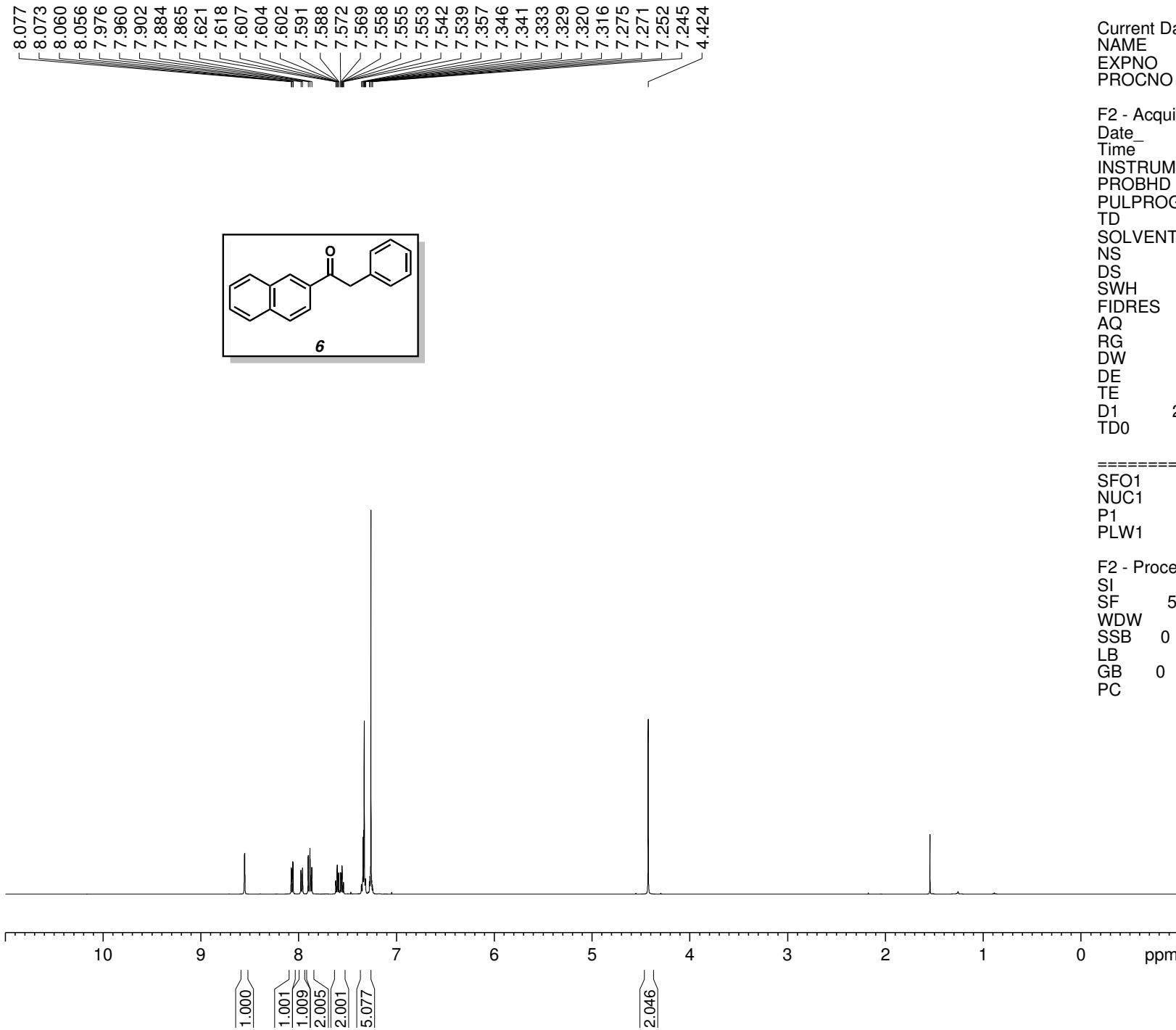
F2 - Processing parameters

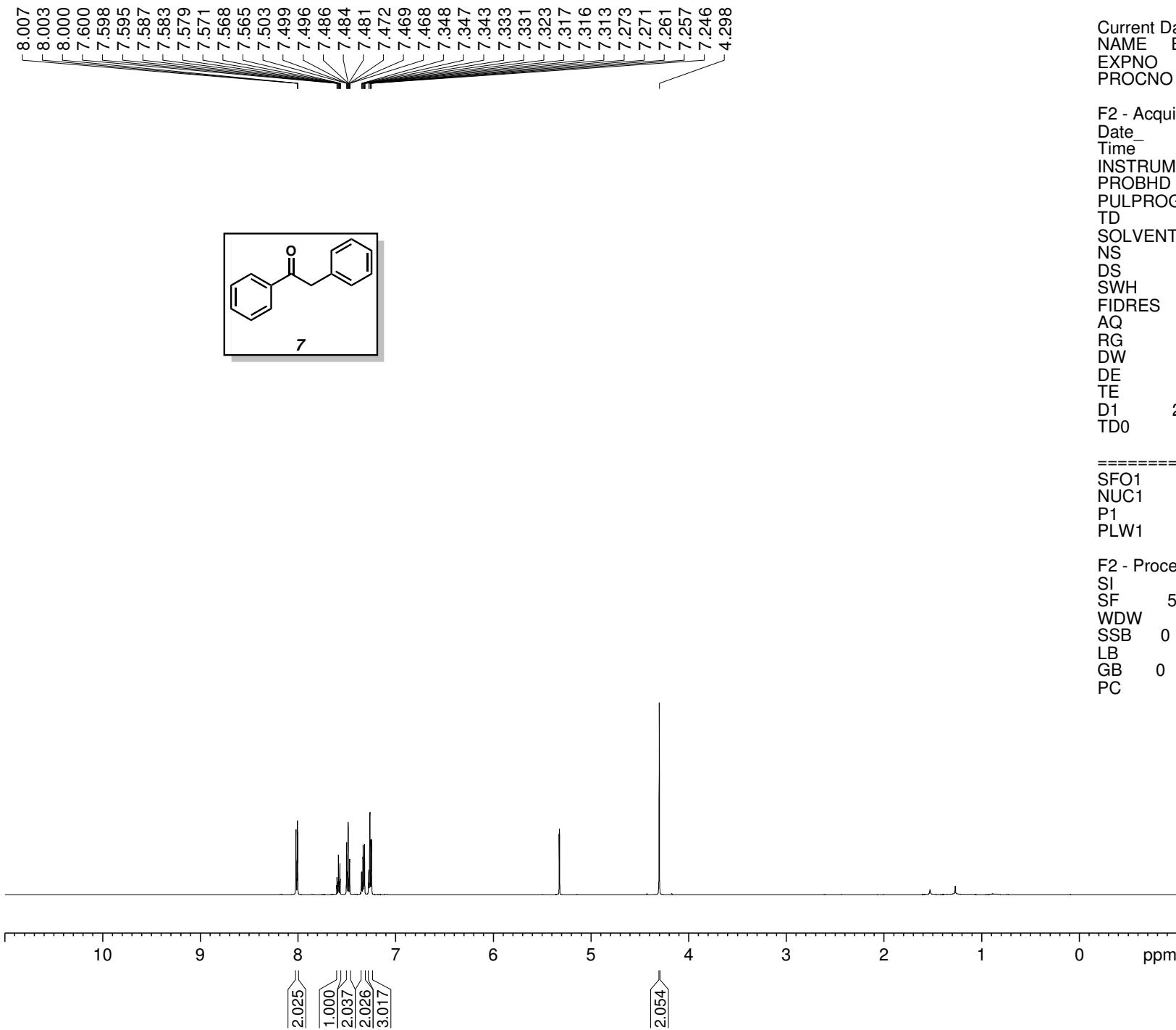
SI 65536
 SF 500.1300123 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

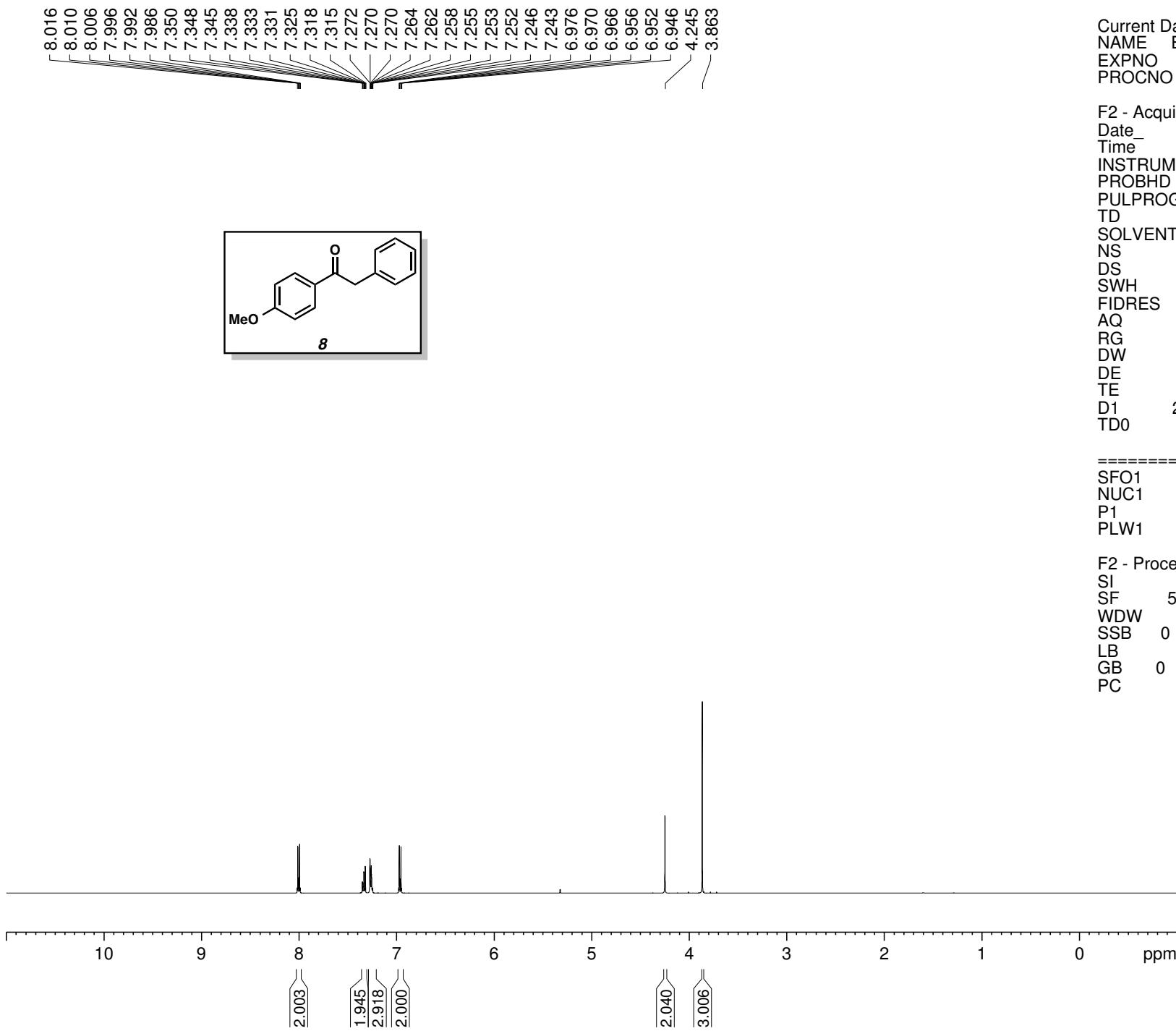


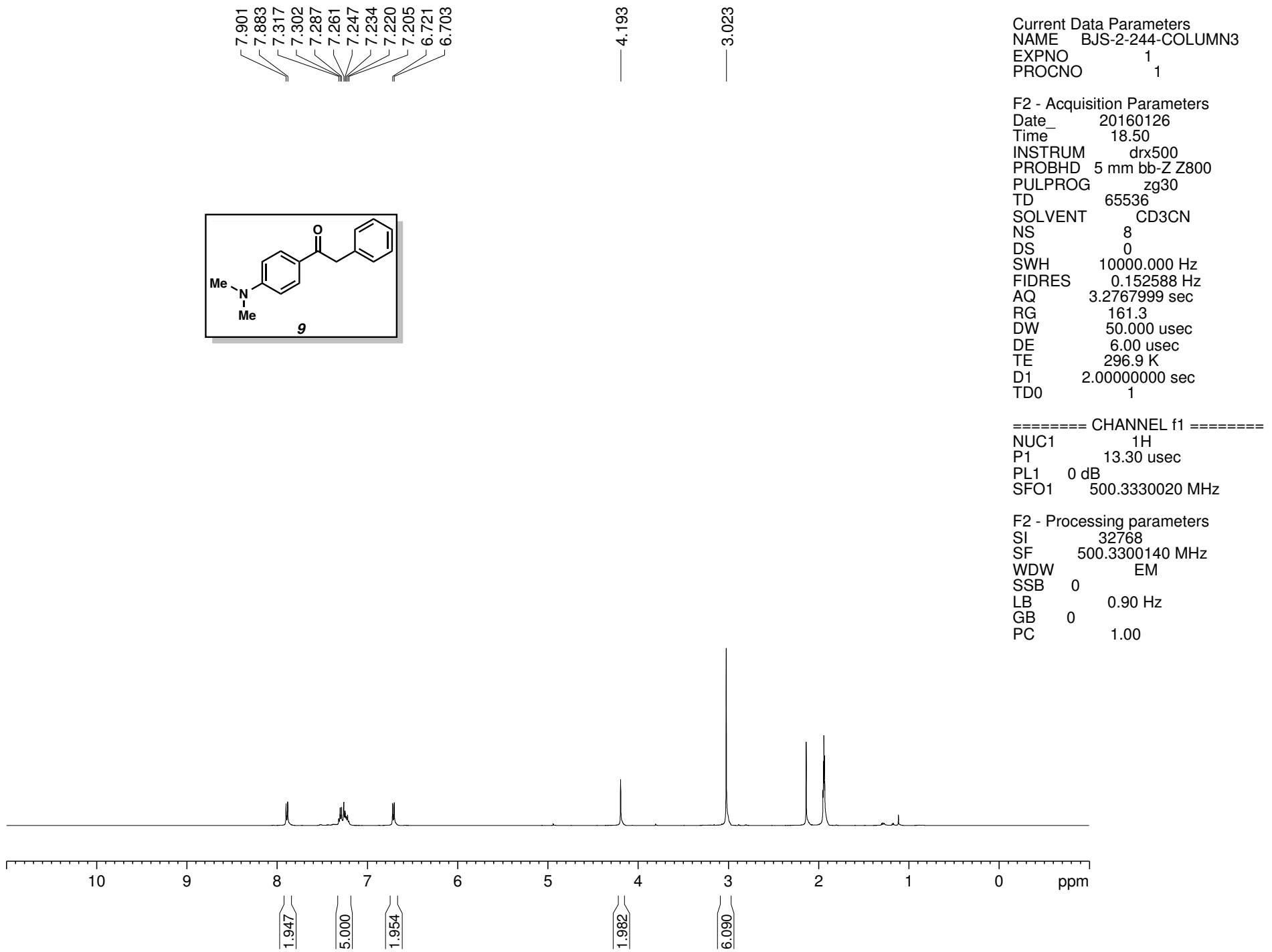


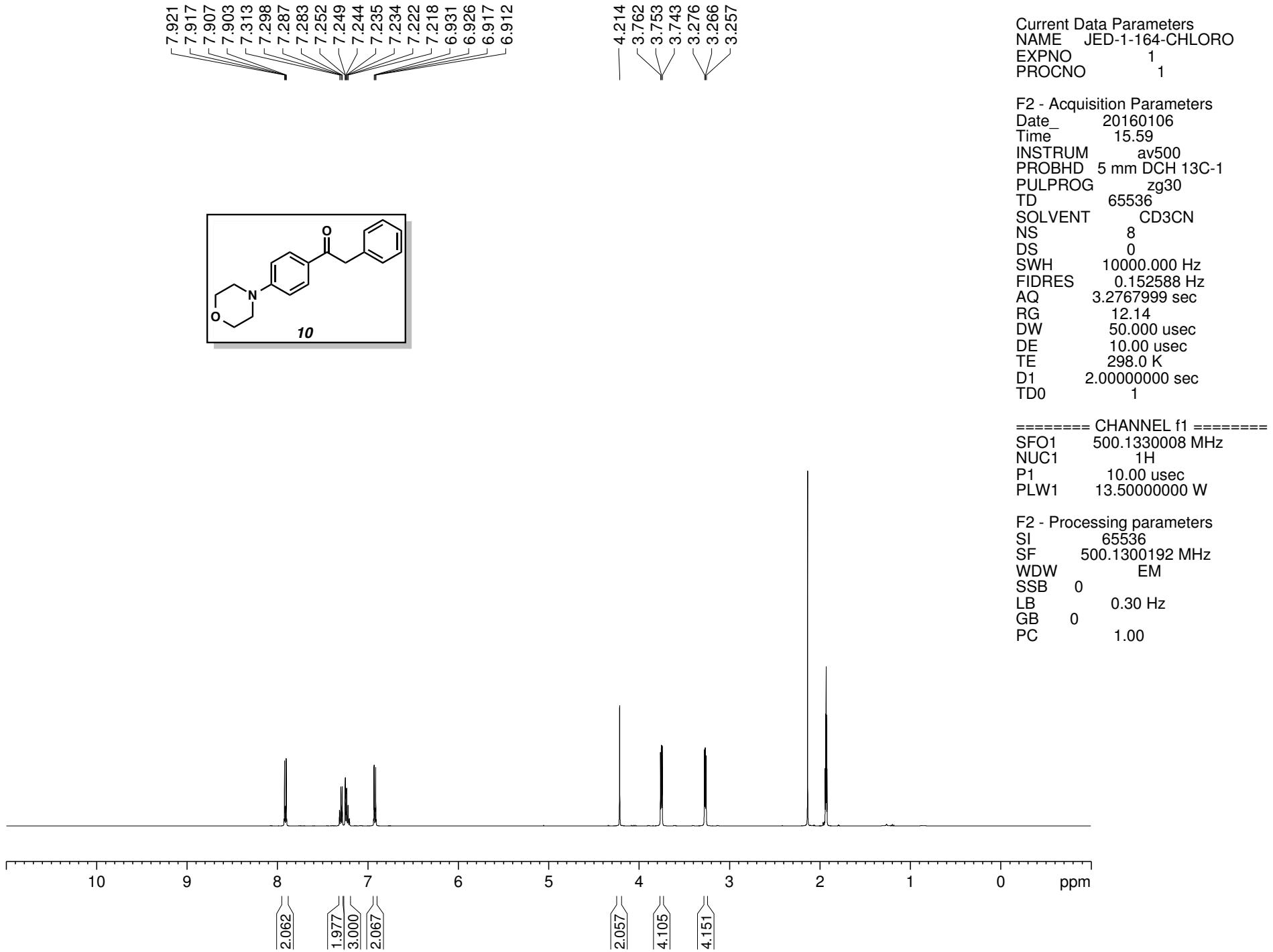


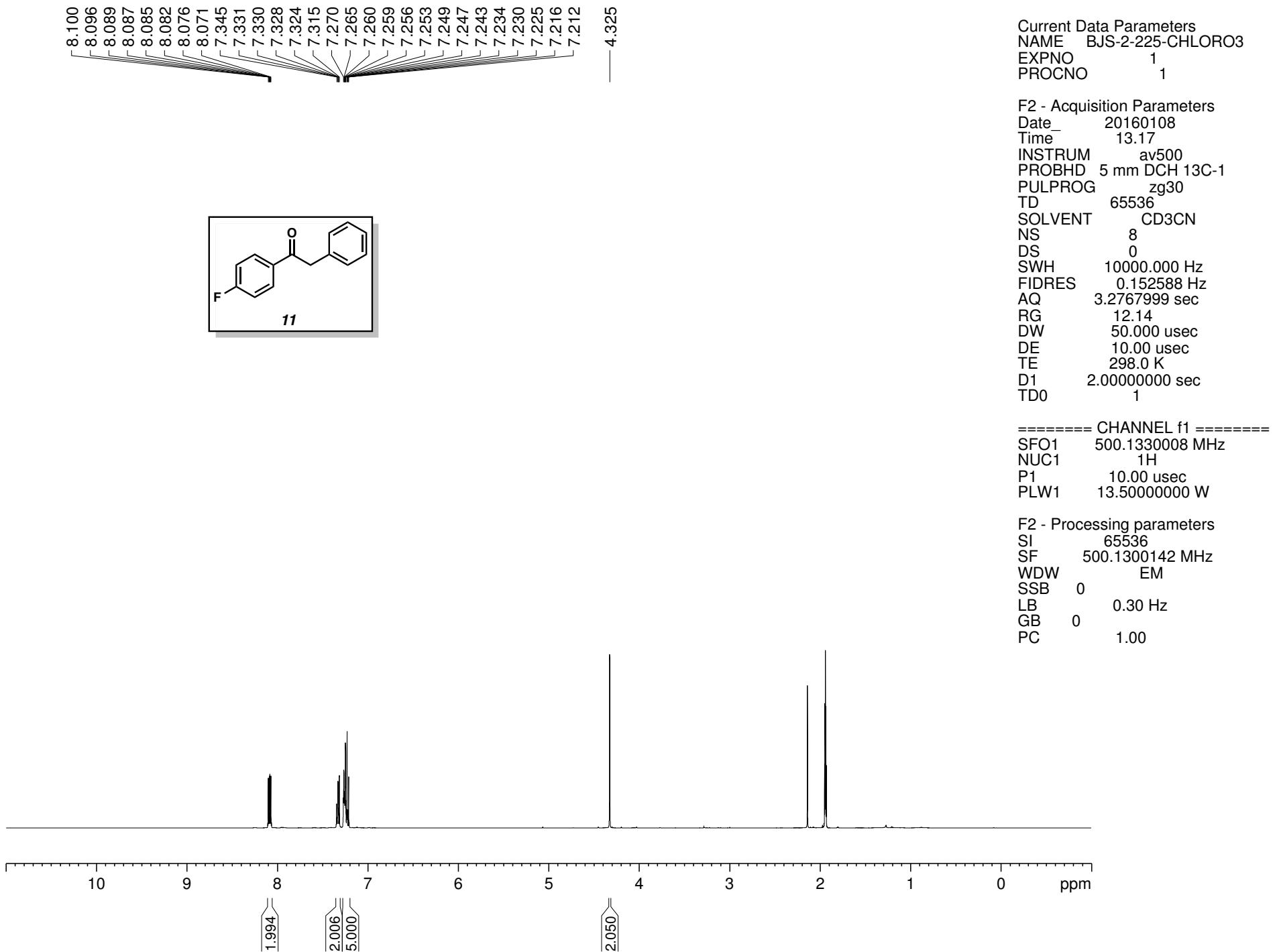


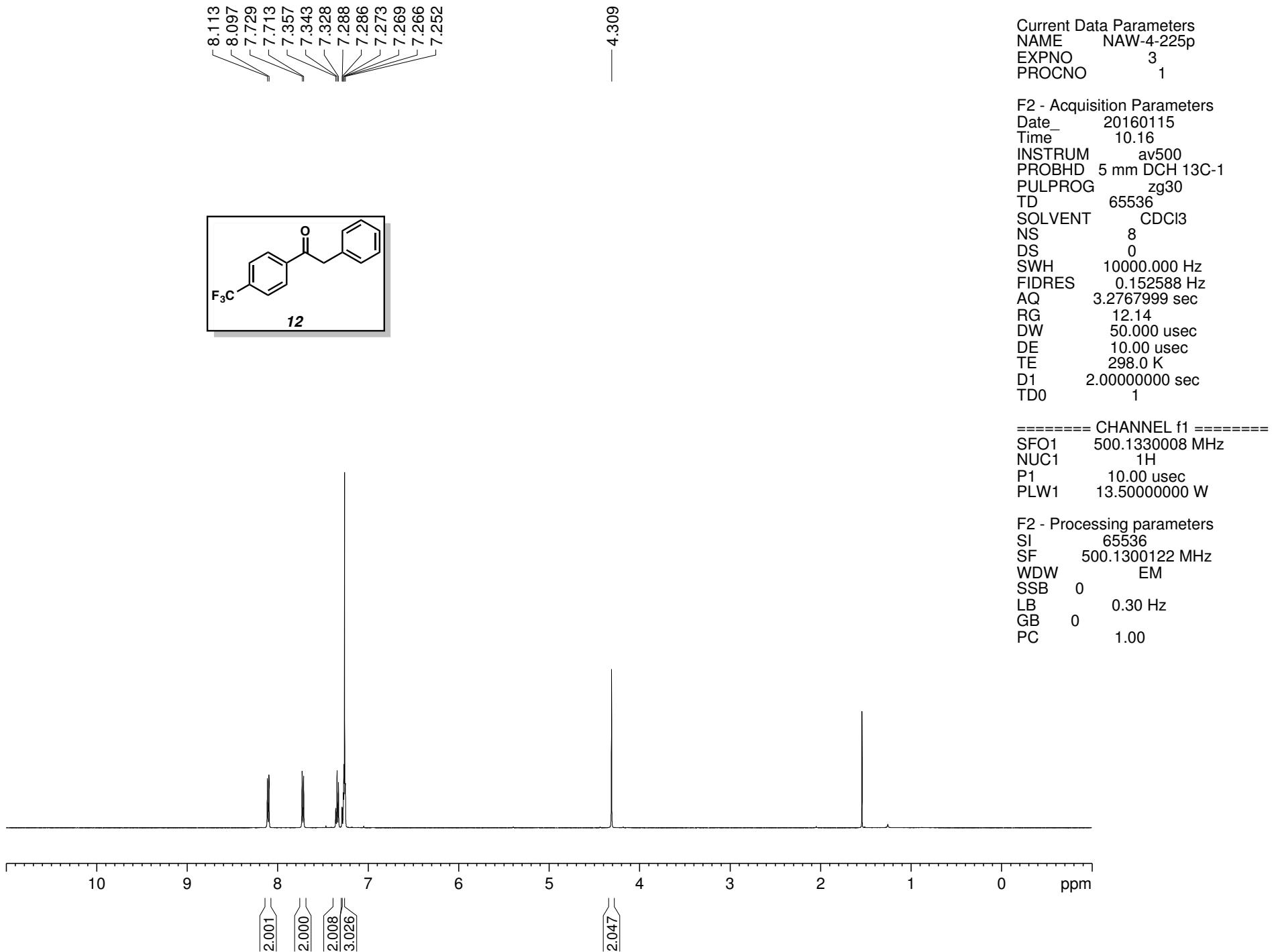




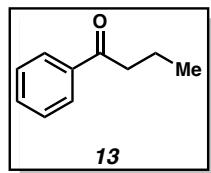








7.971
 7.956
 7.568
 7.553
 7.538
 7.475
 7.459
 7.444



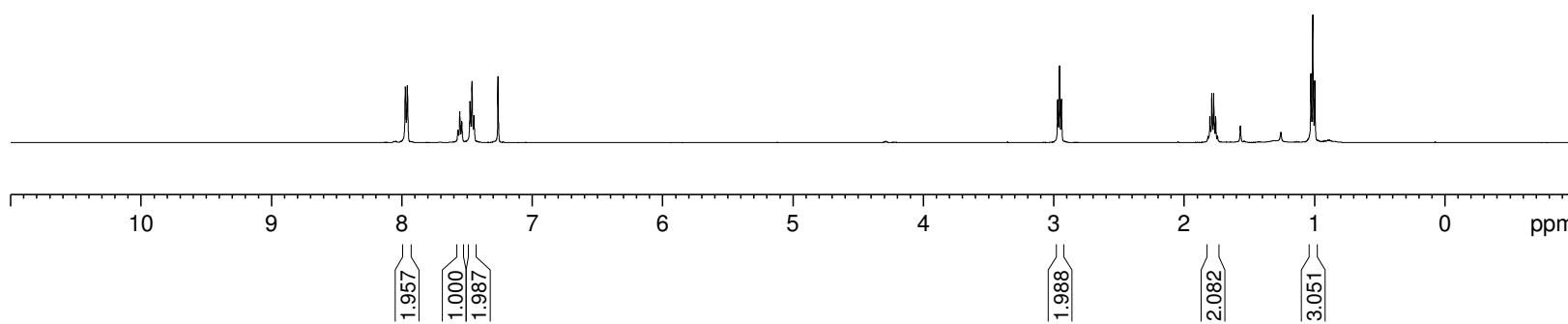
2.967
 2.952
 2.938
 1.814
 1.799
 1.784
 1.770
 1.755
 1.740
 1.024
 1.009
 0.995

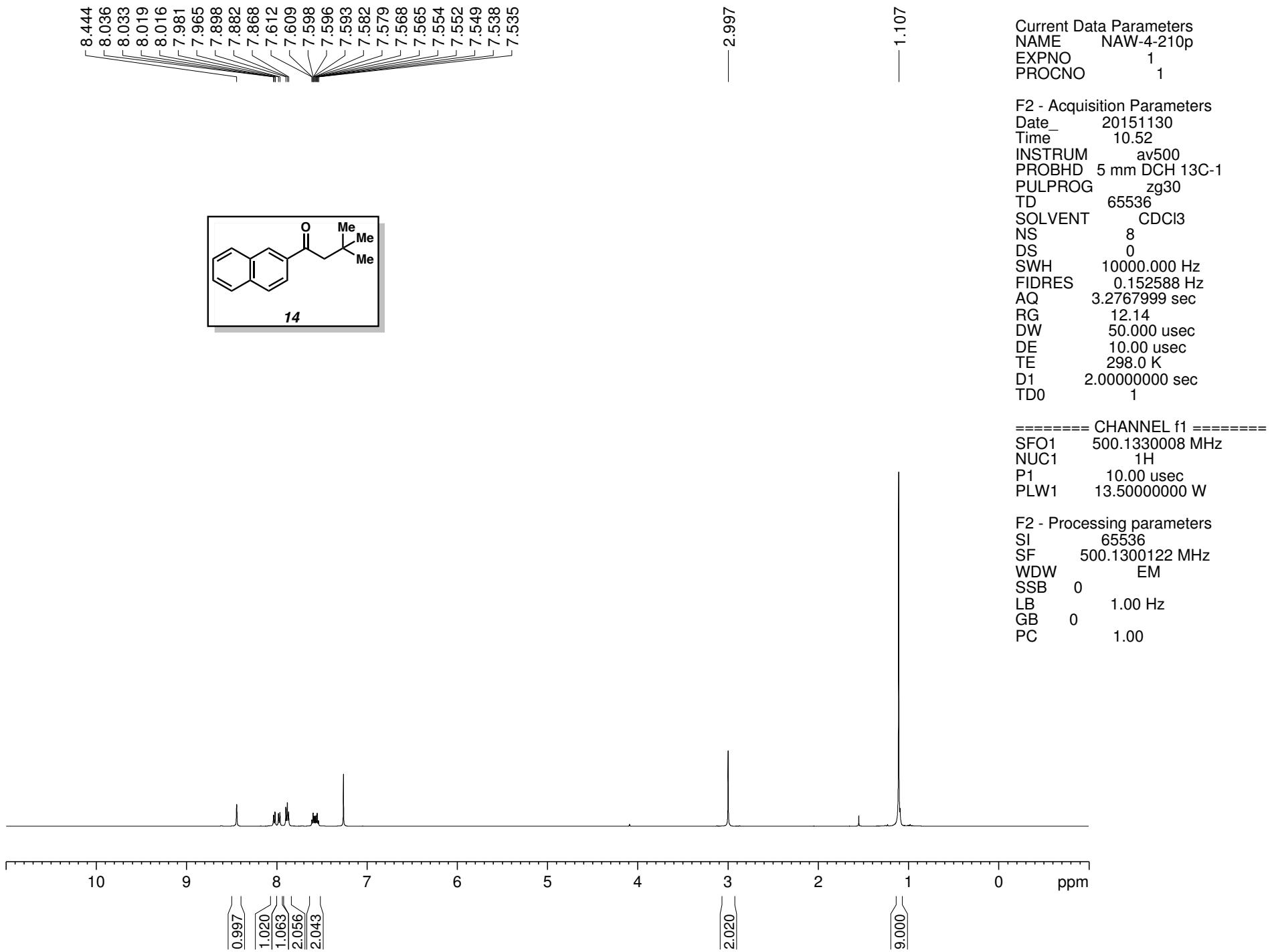
Current Data Parameters
 NAME BJS-2-194-PREP2
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

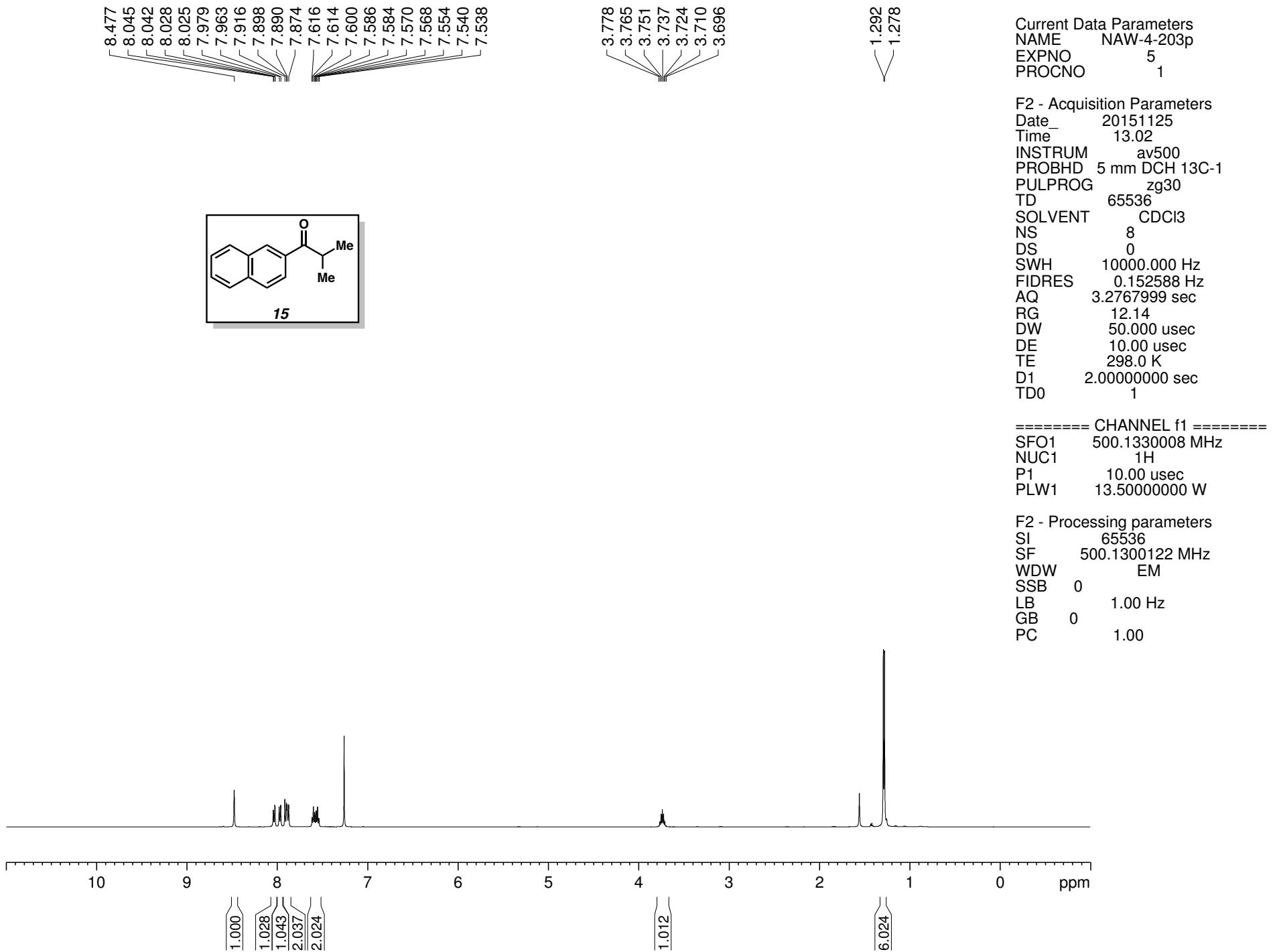
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20151201
 Time 17.48
 INSTRUM drx500
 PROBHD 5 mm bb-Z Z800
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 8
 DS 0
 SWH 10000.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
 AQ 3.2767999 sec
 RG 161.3
 DW 50.000 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 297.0 K
 D1 2.0000000 sec
 TD0 1

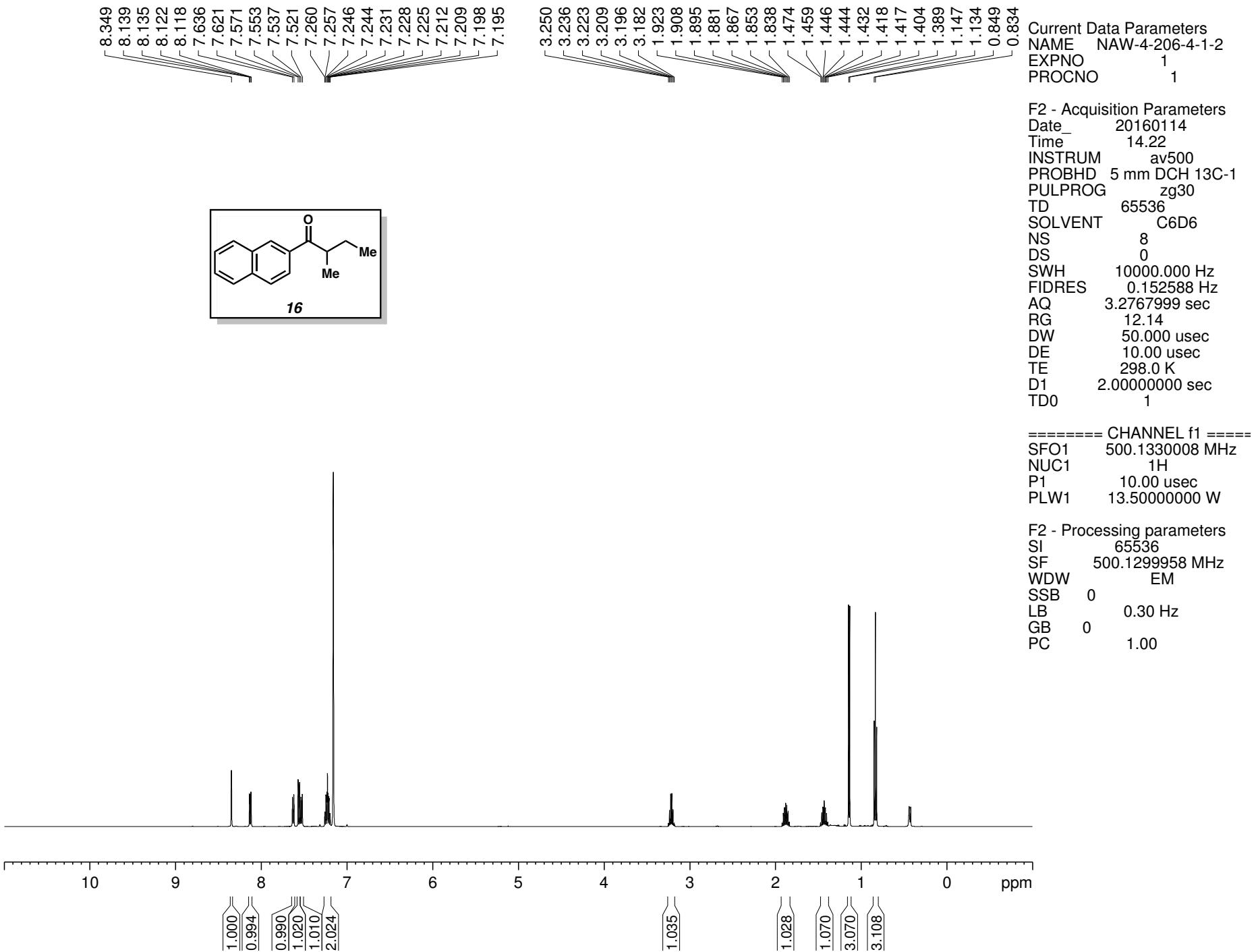
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 13.30 usec
 PL1 0 dB
 SFO1 500.3330020 MHz

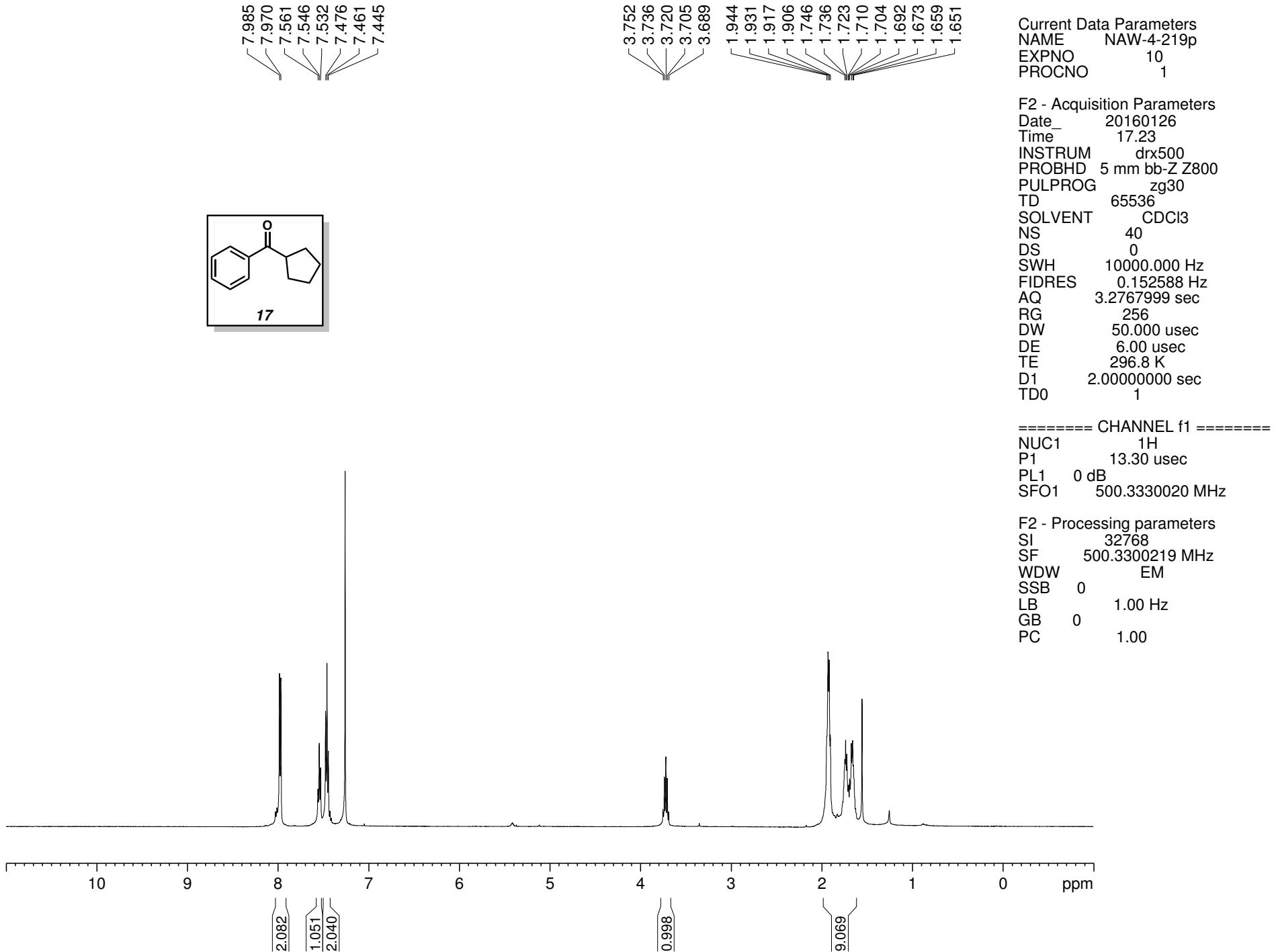
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 500.3300221 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

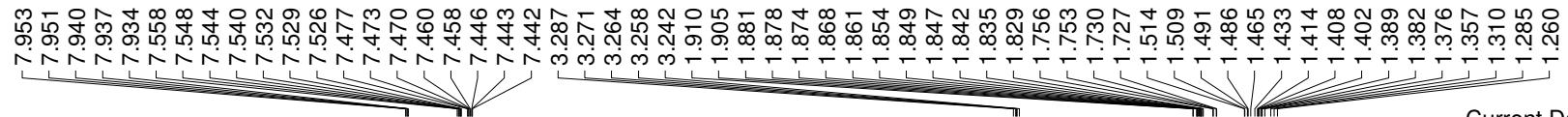










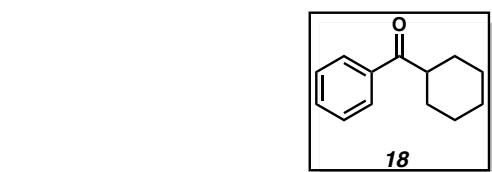


Current Data Parameters
 NAME JED-1-144p
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20151129
 Time 10.33
 INSTRUM av500
 PROBHD 5 mm DCH 13C-1
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 8
 DS 0
 SWH 10000.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
 AQ 3.2767999 sec
 RG 12.14
 DW 50.000 usec
 DE 10.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.0000000 sec
 TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 SFO1 500.1330008 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P1 10.00 usec
 PLW1 13.5000000 W

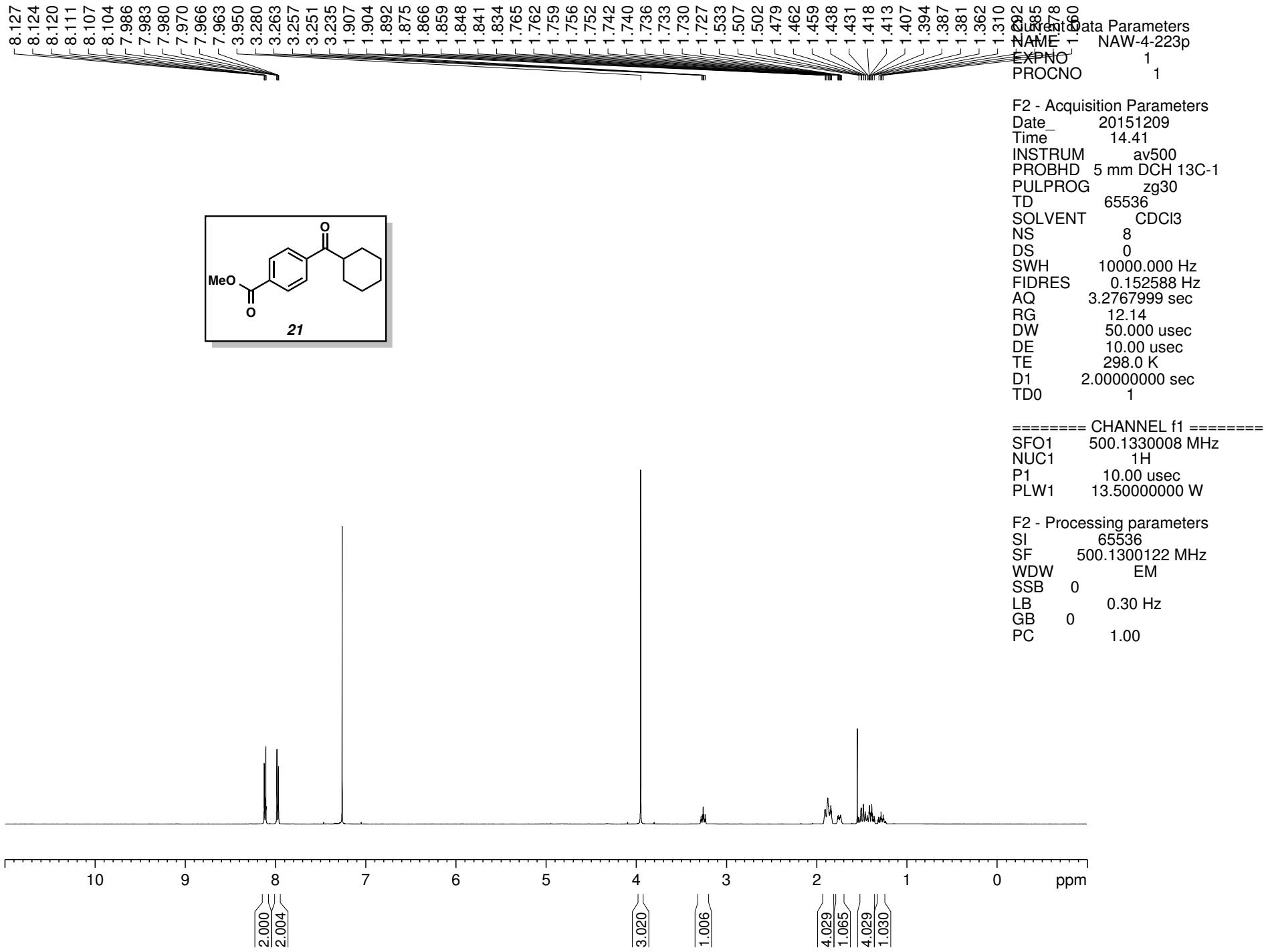
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 500.1300120 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



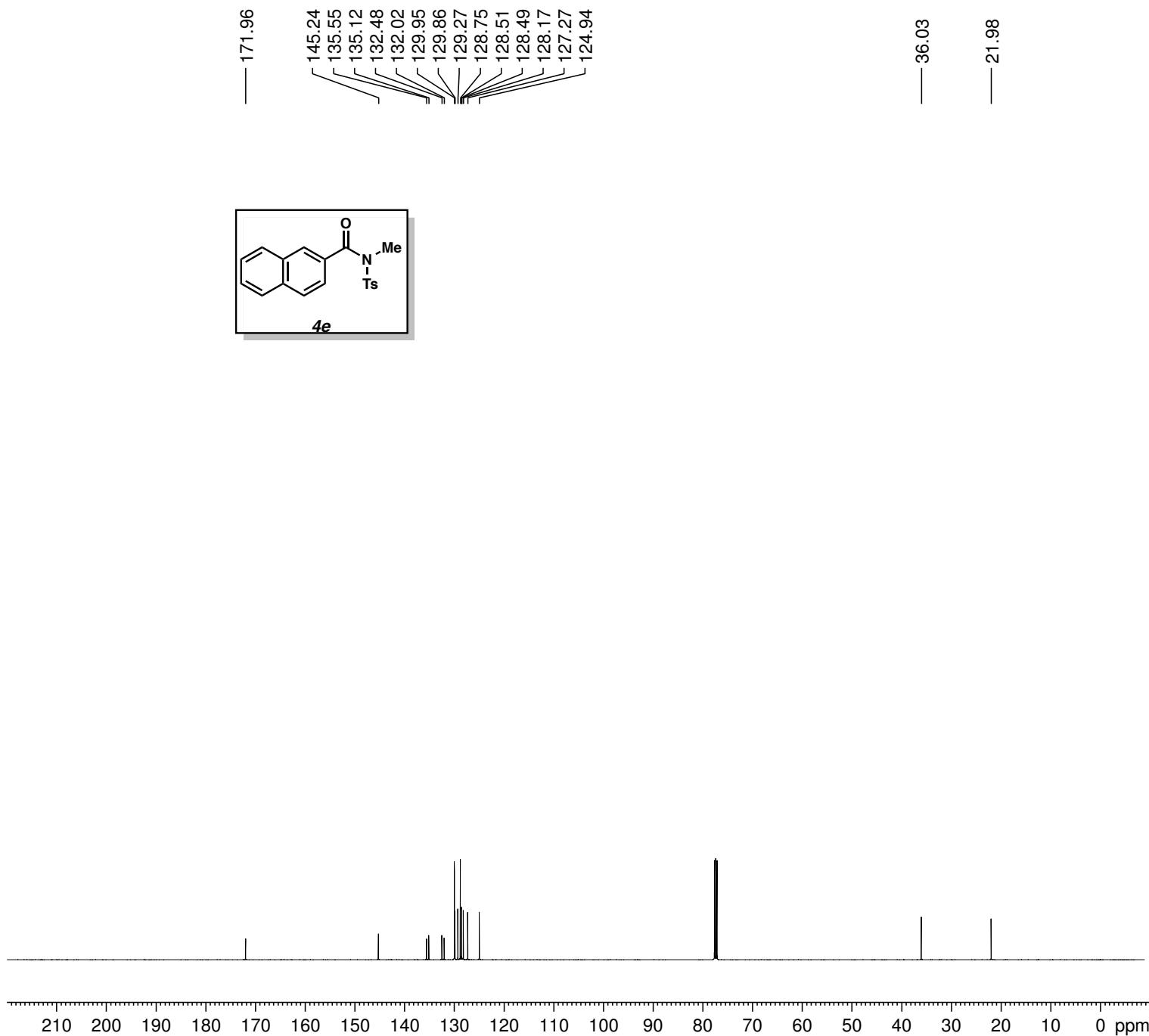
2.000
1.003
2.008

1.016

4.085
1.051
2.062
2.088
1.084



^{13}C NMR Spectra



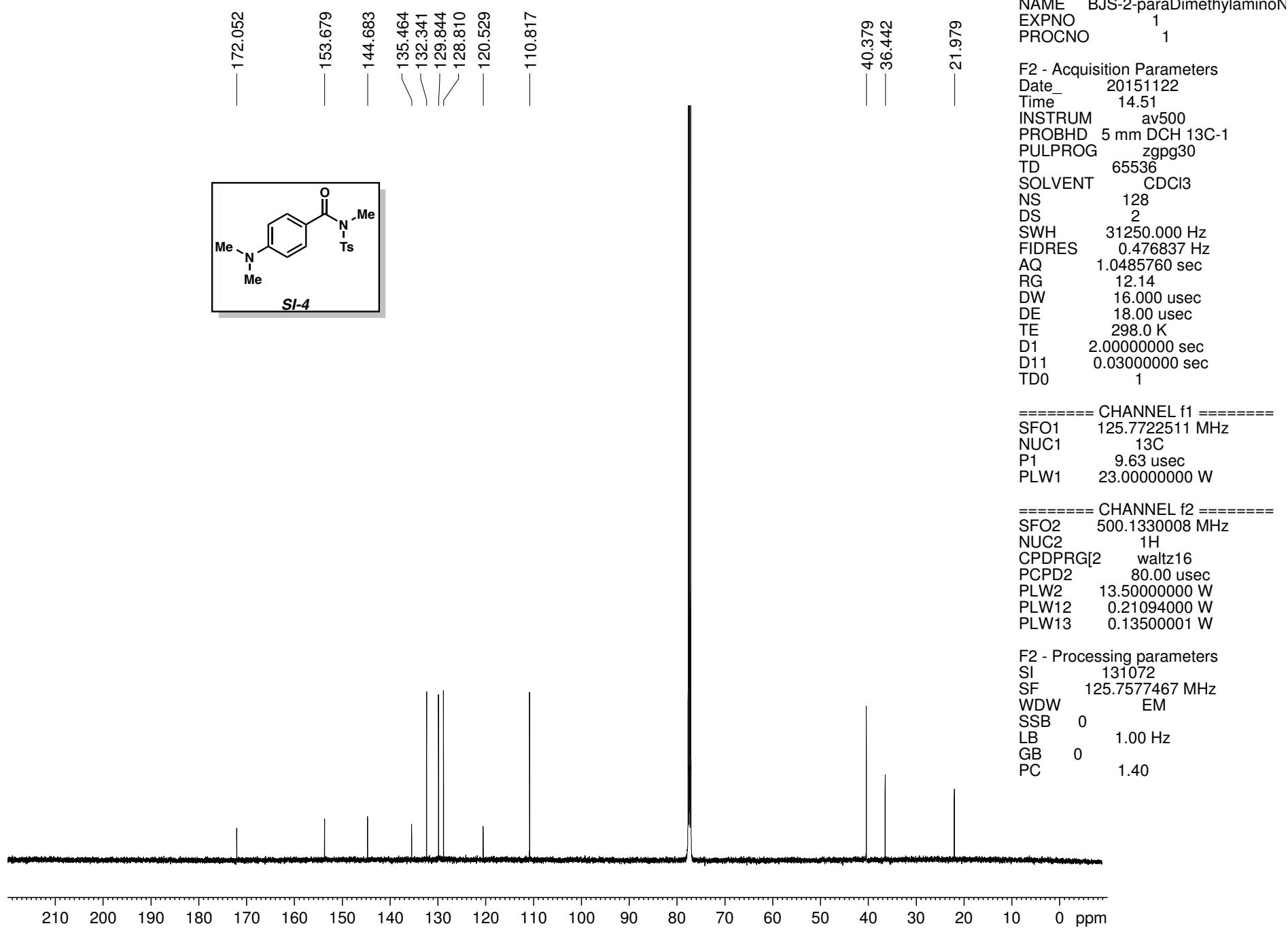
Current Data Parameters
 NAME BJS-2-NMeNTsNaphthyl-C₆
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

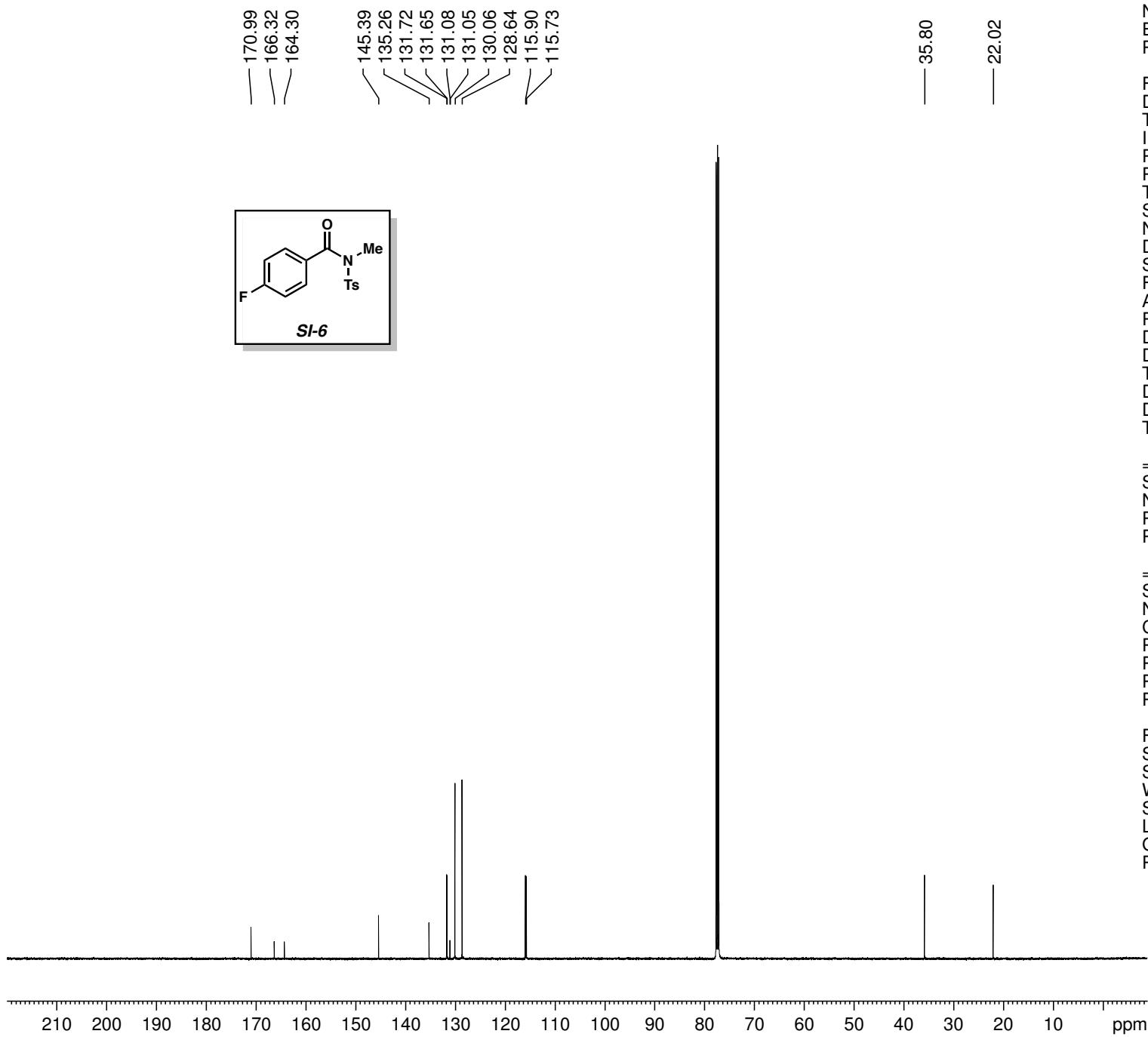
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20151124
 Time 18.20
 INSTRUM av500
 PROBHD 5 mm DCH 13C-1
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl₃
 NS 128
 DS 2
 SWH 31250.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.476837 Hz
 AQ 1.0485760 sec
 RG 13.13
 DW 16.000 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.0000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1

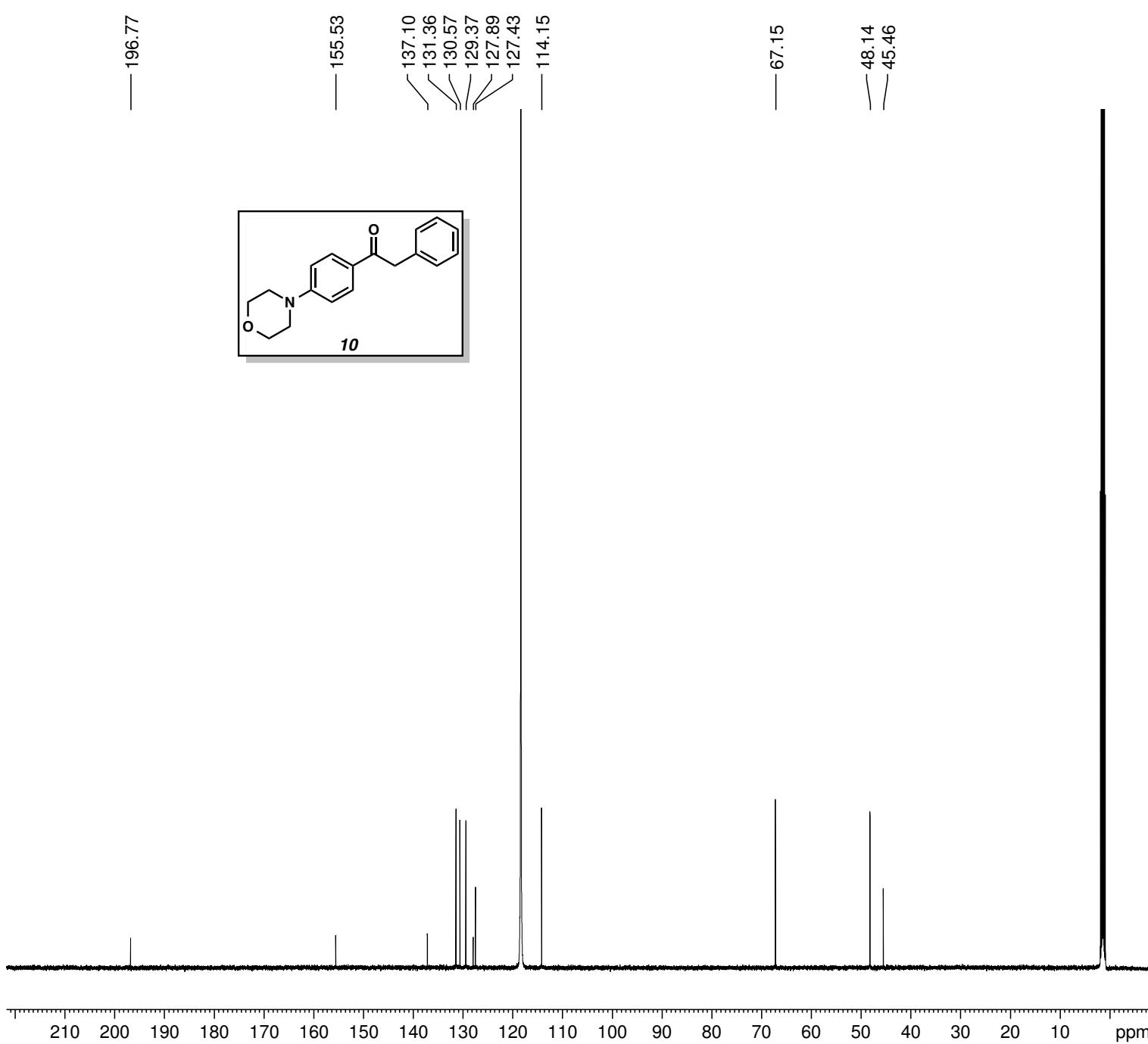
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 SFO1 125.7722511 MHz
 NUC1 ¹³C
 P1 9.63 usec
 PLW1 23.0000000 W

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 SFO2 500.1330008 MHz
 NUC2 ¹H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 13.5000000 W
 PLW12 0.21094000 W
 PLW13 0.13500001 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 131072
 SF 125.7577523 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40







Current Data Parameters
 NAME JED-1-164-CHLORO-CARE
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date_ 20160106
 Time 16.27
 INSTRUM av500
 PROBHD 5 mm DCH 13C-1
 PULPROG zpgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CD3CN
 NS 32
 DS 2
 SWH 31250.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.476837 Hz
 AQ 1.0485760 sec
 RG 14.67
 DW 16.000 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.0000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

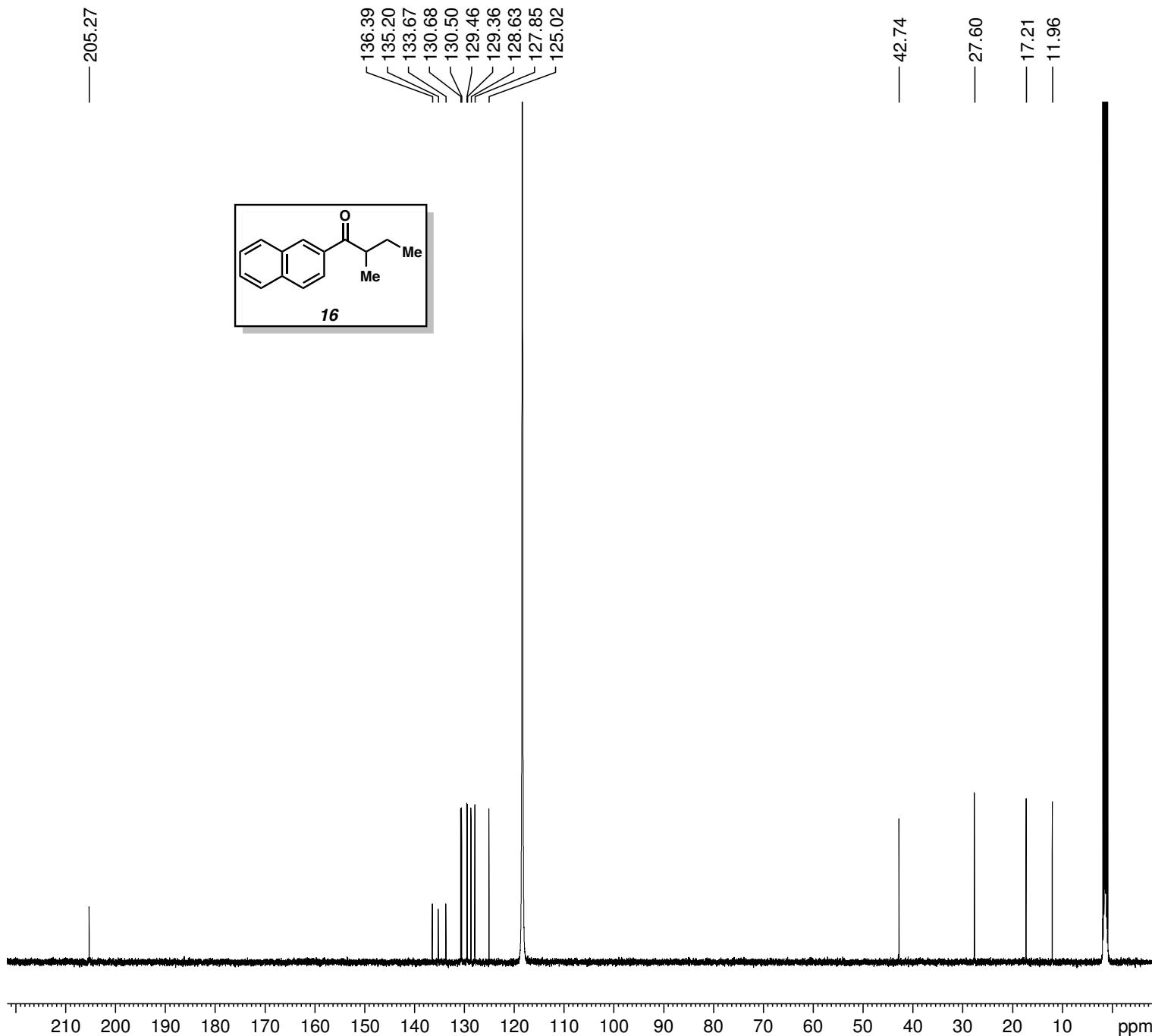
SFO1 125.7722511 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P1 9.63 usec
 PLW1 23.0000000 W

===== CHANNEL f2 =====

SFO2 500.1330008 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2 waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 13.5000000 W
 PLW12 0.21094000 W
 PLW13 0.13500001 W

F2 - Processing parameters

SI 131072
 SF 125.7576653 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40



Current Data Parameters
 NAME NAW-4-206-4-1-CARBON2
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20160115
 Time 10.00
 INSTRUM av500
 PROBHD 5 mm DCH 13C-1
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CD3CN
 NS 64
 DS 2
 SWH 31250.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.476837 Hz
 AQ 1.0485760 sec
 RG 13.13
 DW 16.000 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.0000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 SFO1 125.7722511 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P1 9.63 usec
 PLW1 23.0000000 W

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 SFO2 500.1330008 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2 waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 13.5000000 W
 PLW12 0.21094000 W
 PLW13 0.13500001 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 131072
 SF 125.7576650 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40