Efficient Fluoride-Catalyzed Conversion of CO₂ to

CO at Room Temperature

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General Methods

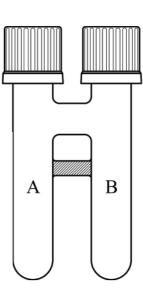
Solvents were dried according to standard procedures and reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) analysis. All other chemicals were used as received without further purification. Flash chromatography was carried out on silica gel 60 (230-400 mesh). Pressure was measured using a Digital Manometer LEO Record (EI). The ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and ¹⁹F NMR spectra were recorded at 400 MHz, 100 MHz and 376 MHz, respectively, on a 400 MHz spectrometer. The chemical shifts for the NMR spectra are reported in ppm relative to the solvent residual peak. NMR spectra are reported as follows (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quin = quintuplet, sext = sextet, sep = septet, m = multiplet, b = broad; coupling constant(s) in Hz; integration). HRMS were performed on a LC TOF (ES).

COware

Two glass vials (Chamber A and B) connected with a glass tube to allow gas-transfer.

Total volume = 20 mL.

The system is sealed using a screw cap lined with a PTFE/silicone seal.

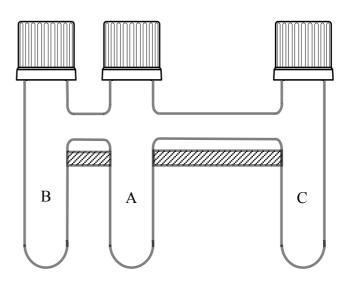


3-Chamber system

Three glass vials (chamber A, B and C) connected with glass tubes to allow gastransfer. The connecting tube between chamber A and C measures 5 cm to allow heating of chamber C if needed.

Total volume = 33 mL.

Closed using H-Caps and screw caps lined with PTFE/silicone seals.



Tetraphenyldimethyldisilane

(Ph₂MeSi)₂ was prepared according to literature procedure.¹

In an oven-dried round bottom flask under argon atmosphere was added freshly hexane-washed lithium (500 mg, 72.0 mmol), dry THF (50 mL) and chlorodiphenyl(methyl)silane (23.2 g, 100 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 4 h under argon. 1,2-Dibromoethane (1 mL) and water (100 mL) were added and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (100 mL), dried using Na₂SO₄ and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure. Recrystallization from EtOH afforded pure tetraphenyldimethyldisilane as colorless crystals (11.8 g, 60% yield).

Spectral data matched those reported in the literature.

Conditions for the Cu(OAc)₂ catalyzed reduction of CO₂ via injection

General procedure for chamber A in the two-chamber system for Cu(OAc)₂ catalyzed CO₂ reduction.

In a glovebox under argon, to chamber A of the two-chamber system was added Cu(OAc)₂ (14 mg, 0.075 mmol), 1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)benzene (DPPBz) (37 mg, 0.083 mmol), tetraphenyldimethyldisilane (296 mg, 0.75 mmol) and NMP (3.0 mL). Chamber A was sealed using a screw cap lined with a PTFE/silicone seal. As the last reagent, CO₂ (21 mL, 0.85 mmol) was added with a syringe through the septum outside the glovebox. Reaction mixture in Chamber A was stirred at 150 °C for 18 h.

Conversion in chamber A was determined by crude ¹H NMR-analysis (CDCl₃) comparing the integrals of the peaks residing at 0.53 ppm for (MePh₂Si)₂O and at 0.61 ppm for (MePh₂Si)₂

General procedure for chamber B (aminocarbonylation from *p*-iodoanisole with *n*-hexylamine).

In a glovebox under argon, in chamber B of the two-chamber system, $Pd(dba)_2$ (15 mg, 0.025 mmol), PPh_3 (13 mg, 0.050 mmol) and p-iodoanisole (117 mg, 0.50 mmol) were dissolved in dioxane (3.0 mL). n-Hexylamine (133 μ L, 1.0 mmol) and Et_3N (135 μ L, 1.0 mmol) were then added. Chamber B was sealed using a screw cap lined with a PTFE/silicone seal and the reaction mixture stirred at 80 °C for 18 hours. Conversion in chamber B was measured by crude 1H NMR

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¹ Fleming, I.; Roberts, R. S.; Smith, S. C. J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1998, 1209.

(CDCl₃) analysis. The crude reaction mixture from chamber B was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with 20% EtOAc in pentane.

Conditions for the CsF catalyzed reduction of CO₂ via injection.

General procedure for chamber A in the two-chamber system for CsF catalysed CO₂ reduction.

In a glovebox under argon, to chamber A of the two-chamber system was added CsF (11 mg, 0.075 mmol), tetraphenyldimethyldisilane (296 mg, 0.75 mmol) and DMSO (3.0 mL). Chamber A was sealed using a screw cap lined with a PTFE/silicone seal. As the last reagent, CO_2 (21 mL, 0.85 mmol) was added with a syringe through the septum outside the glovebox. Reaction mixture in Chamber A was stirred at 20 °C for 18 hours.

NB: For the optimization experiments, 0.050 mmol (7.6 mg) of CsF and 0.5 mmol (197 mg) of tetraphenyldimethyldisilane were used.

Conversion in chamber A was determined by crude ¹H NMR-analysis (CDCl₃) comparing the integrals of the peaks residing at 0.53 ppm for (MePh₂Si)₂O and at 0.61 ppm for (MePh₂Si)₂.

Chamber B is loaded following the General procedure for Chamber B (aminocarbonylation from *p*-iodoanisole with *n*-hexylamine) as previously described.

Experimental details

n-Hexyl-4-methoxybenzamide $(2)^2$

2 was prepared following the general procedure for the reduction of CO_2 *via* injection for chamber A and chamber B. The title compound was isolated as a pale yellow solid (116 mg, 99% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.73 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H),

6.87 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.35 (bs, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.39 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 1.57 (quin, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.41-1.23 (m, 6H), 0.86 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.1, 162.1, 128.4 (2C), 127.3, 113.7 (2C), 55.4, 40.2, 31.6, 29.8, 26.8, 22.7, 14.1. HRMS C₁₄H₂₁NO₂ [M+H⁺]: calculated 236.1651, found 236.1648.

$4-(3-(4-(Cyclopropanecarbonyl)piperazine-1-carbonyl)-4-fluorobenzyl)phthalazin-1(2H)-one (Olaparib) <math>(3a)^3$

3a was prepared following the general procedure for the reduction of CO₂ *via* injection to chamber A. In chamber B of the two-chamber system was added 4-(3-bromo-4-fluorobenzyl)phthalazin-1(2*H*)-one (166.6 mg, 0.50 mmol), cyclopropyl(piperazin-1-yl)methanone (154 mg, 1.0 mmol) Pd(dba)₂ (30 mg, 0.050 mmol), Xantphos (29 mg, 0.050

mmol), DIPEA (250 μL, 1.4 mmol) and dioxane (3 mL). Chamber B was stirred at 100 °C for 18 h. Column chromatography (0 to 2% MeOH in EtOAc) afforded **3a** as a light yellow solid (210 mg, 97% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.91-11.75 (m, 1H), 8.48-8.40 (m, 1H), 7.78-7.67 (m, 3H), 7.38-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.01 (t, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.28 (s, 2H), 3.89-3.50 (m, 6H), 3.43-3.17 (m, 2H), 1.81-1.56 (m, 1H), 1.02-0.95 (m, 2H), 0.84-0.66 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.4, 165.3, 161.1, 157.1 (d, J = 248.0 Hz), 145.6, 134.6 (d, J = 2.9 Hz), 133.7, 131.8 (d, J = 8.1 Hz), 131.6, 129.6, 129.3 (bs), 128.4, 127.2, 125.1, 123.8 (d, J = 16.9 Hz), 116.2 (d, J = 22.0 Hz),

²Hermange, P.; Lindhardt, A. T.; Taaning, R. H.; Bjerglund, K.; Lupp, D. and Skrydstrup, T. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2011**, *133*, 6061

³ Lindhardt, A. T.; Simonssen, R.; Taaning, R. H.; Gøgsig, T. M.; Nilsson, G. N.; Stenhagen, G.; Elmore, C. S.; Skrydstrup, T. *J. Label. Compd. Radiopharm.* **2012**, *55*, 411

47.5-46.7 (m), 45.9-44.8 (m), 42.3 (bs, 2C), 37.8, 11.1, 7.8 (2C). ¹⁹F NMR (367 MHz, CDCl₃) δ - 117.8 HRMS C₂₄H₂₃FN₄O₃ [M+H⁺]: calculated 435.1832, found 435.1829

4-Chloro-N-(2-morpholinoethyl)benzamide (Moclobemide) (4a)⁴

4a was prepared following the general procedure for the reduction of CO₂ *via* injection to chamber A. In chamber B of the two-chamber system was added 1-chloro-4-iodobenzene (119 mg, 0.50 mmol), 2-morpholinoethanamine (130 mg, 1.0 mmol), Pd(dba)₂ (15 mg, 0.025 mmol), PPh₃ (13 mg, 0.050 mmol), Et₃N (135 μL, 1.0 mmol) and dioxane (3 mL). Chamber B was stirred at 80 °C for 18 h. Column chromatography (1 to 2% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) afforded 4a as a colorless solid (133 mg, 99% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.69 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.83 (bs, 1 H), 3.68 (t, J = 4.4 Hz, 4H), 3.50 (q, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 2.56 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.46 (t, J = 4.4 Hz, 4H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.4, 137.6, 133.0, 128.8 (2C), 128.4 (2C), 67.0 (2C), 56.9, 53.4 (2C), 36.2. HRMS C₁₃H₁₇ClN₂O₂ [M+H⁺]: calculated 269.1057, found 269.1054.

2-(Diethylamino)ethyl 4-butoxybenzoate (Butoxycaine) (5a)

5a was prepared following the general procedure for the reduction of CO₂ via injection to chamber A. In Chamber B of the two-chamber system was added 1-bromo-4-butoxybenzene (115 mg, 0.50 mmol), 2-

(diethylamino)ethan-1-ol (266 μ L, 2.0 mmol), Pd(dba)₂ (15 mg, 0.025 mmol), CataCXium A (18 mg, 0.050 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (160 mg, 1.5 mmol), DMAP (15.3 mg, 0.13 mmol) and toluene (3 mL). Chamber B was stirred at 100 °C for 18 h. Column chromatography (0 to 5% MeOH in EtOAc) afforded **5a** as a colorless oil (141 mg, 96% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.97 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 6.90 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 4.36 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 4.01 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.85 (t, J = 6.2, 2H), 2.63 (q, J = 7.1, 4H), 1.79 (quin, J = 7.4, 2H), 1.50 (sext, J = 7.4, 2H), 1.07 (t, J = 7.1, 6H), 0.98 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.6, 163.1, 131.7 (2 C), 122.6, 114.2 (2 C), 68.0, 63.3, 51.2, 48.0 (2 C), 31.3, 19.3, 14.0, 12.3 (2 C). HRMS C₁₇H₂₇NO₃ [M+H⁺]: calculated 294.2069, found 294.2070.

⁴ Allen, C. L.; Chhatwal, A. R.; Williams, J. M. J. Chem. Commun. 2012, 48, 666

tert-Butyl (4-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)benzoyl)glycinate (Protected aminohippuric acid) (6a)

6a was prepared following the general procedure for the reduction of CO₂ *via* injection to chamber A. In chamber B of the two-chamber system was added *tert*-butyl (4-bromophenyl)carbamate (136 mg, 0.50 mmol), *tert*-butyl

glycinate (131 mg, 1.0 mmol), Pd(dba)₂ (15 mg, 0.025 mmol), CataCXium A (18 mg, 0.05 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (160 mg, 1.5 mmol), DMAP (15.3 mg, 0.13 mmol) and toluene (3 mL). Chamber B was stirred at 80 °C for 18 h. Column chromatography (0 to 3% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) afforded **6a** as a colorless solid (162 mg, 93% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.63 (s, 1H), 8.66 (t, J = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 3.86 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (s, 9H), 1.42 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 169.2, 166.0, 152.6, 142.4, 128.1 (2 C), 127.1, 117.1 (2 C), 80.5, 79.5, 41.8, 28.1 (3 C), 27.7 (3 C). HRMS C₁₈H₂₆N₂O₅ [M+Na⁺]: calculated 373.1739, found 373.1737.

N-(4-(2-(Dimethylamino)ethoxy)benzyl)-3,4,5-trimethoxybenzamide (Tigan) (7a)

7a was prepared following the general procedure for the reduction of CO₂ *via* injection to chamber A. In Chamber B of the two-chamber system was added 5-iodo-1,2,3-trimethoxybenzene (147 mg, 0.50 mmol), 2-

(4-(aminomethyl)phenoxy)-*N*,*N*-dimethylethanamine (194 mg, 1.0 mmol), Pd(dba)₂ (15 mg, 0.025 mmol), PPh₃ (13 mg, 0.050 mmol), Et₃N (135 μL, 1.0 mmol) and dioxane (3 mL). Chamber B was stirred at 80 °C for 18 h. Column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc/MeOH 5:1:1) afforded **7a** as a light yellow solid (193 mg, 99% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.27 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.02 (s, 2H), 6.89 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.46 (bs, 1H), 4.55 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 4.14 (t, J = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 3.88 (s, 6H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 2.90-2.85 (m, 2H), 2.44 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.1, 158.5, 153.3 (2 C), 141.0, 130.5, 130.0, 129.4 (2 C), 114.9 (2 C), 104.5 (2 C), 66.2, 61.0, 58.4, 56.4 (2 C), 46.0 (2 C), 43.8. HRMS C₂₁H₂₈N₂O₅ [M+H⁺]: calculated 389.2076, found 389.2077.

4-(3,3-Dimethylbutanamido)-3,5-difluoro-N-(thiazol-2-yl)benzamide (Potent hA_{2A} receptor antagonist) (8a)⁵

8a was prepared following the general procedure for the reduction of CO_2 *via* injection to chamber A. In chamber B of the two-chamber system was added *N*-(4-bromo-2,6-difluorophenyl)-3,3-dimethylbutanamide (153 mg, 0.50 mmol), thiazol-2-amine

(55 mg, 0.55 mmol), Pd(dba)₂ (15 mg, 0.025 mmol), Xantphos (14.5 mg, 0.050 mmol), DIPEA (175 μ L, 1.0 mmol) and toluene (3 mL). Chamber B was stirred at 100 °C for 18 h. Column chromatography (2 to 5 % MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) followed by recrystallization from CH₂Cl₂ afforded **8a** as a colorless solid (134 mg, 76% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 12.74 (s, 1H), 9.76 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (s, 2H), 0.99 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 169.7, 162.8, 158.9 (bs), 157.1 (dd, J = 249.4 Hz, 5.1 Hz, 2C), 137.1 (bs), 131.4 (bs), 118.5 (t, J = 17.1 Hz), 114.1, 111.7 (d, J = 24.9 Hz, 2C), 48.4, 30.7, 29.5 (3C). ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ –115.5. HRMS $C_{16}H_{17}F_2N_3O_2S$ [M+H⁺]: calculated 354.1088, found 354.1086.

Conditions for the reduction of ¹³CO₂ generated from Ba¹³CO₃ in the three-chamber system Chamber A

In a glovebox under argon, to chamber A of the three-chamber system was added CsF (11 mg, 0.075 mmol), tetraphenyldimethyldisilane (296 mg, 0.75 mmol) and DMSO (3.0 mL). Chamber A was fitted with a H-cap and stirred at 20 °C for 18 hours outside the glovebox.

Chamber B

The chamber B of the three-chamber system is loaded in a glovebox under argon and sealed with H caps. See below conditions in chamber B for each substrate.

Chamber C

In a glovebox under argon, to chamber C of the three-chamber system was added Ba¹³CO₃ (198.3 mg, 1.0 mmol) and camphorsulfonic acid (476 mg, 2.1 mmol). 1,2-Dichlorobenzene (0.7 mL) was added and at last water (0.6 mL) was added slowly and chamber C was fitted with a H-cap. The

⁵ Korsager, S.; Skrydstrup, T.; Taaning, R. H. J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2013**, 135, 2891

release of ¹³CO₂ starts when chamber C is stirred at 20 °C outside the glovebox. Chamber C is stirred at 20 °C for 18 hours (release of ¹³CO₂ is done after 10 minutes).

[¹³C]-4-(3-(4-(Cyclopropanecarbonyl)piperazine-1-carbonyl)-4-fluorobenzyl)phthalazin-1(2*H*)-one (¹³C-Olaparib) (3b)

3b was prepared in the three-chamber system according to the general procedure for chambers A and C. In a glovebox under argon, in chamber B of the three-chamber system was added 4-(3-bromo-4-fluorobenzyl)phthalazin-1(2*H*)-one (166.6 mg, 0.50 mmol), cyclopropyl(piperazin-1-yl)methanone (154 mg, 1.0 mmol), Pd(dba)₂ (30 mg, 0.050 mmol), Xantphos (29 mg,

0.050 mmol), DIPEA (250 μL, 1.4 mmol) and dioxane (3 mL). Chamber B was stirred at 100 °C for 18 h. Column chromatography (0 to 1% MeOH in EtOAc) afforded **3b** (179 mg, 82% yield) as a light yellow solid. 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.79-11.63 (m, 1H), 8.48-8.43 (m, 1H), 7.78-7.67 (m, 3H), 7.38-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.01 (t, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.28 (s, 2H), 3.89-3.50 (m, 6H), 3.43-3.17 (m, 2H), 1.81-1.56 (m, 1H), 1.02-0.95 (m, 2H), 0.84-0.66 (m, 2H). 13 C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.5, 165.4 (13 C-enriched), 160.9, 157.2 (d, J = 247.2 Hz), 145.7, 134.6 (t, J = 3.7 Hz), 133.8, 131.9 (d, J = 8.1 Hz), 131.7, 129.7, 129.4 (bs), 128.5, 127.4, 125.2, 124.4-123.3 (m), 116.4 (d, J = 20.5 Hz), 47.5-44.9 (m, 2C), 42.4 (bs, 2C), 37.9, 11.2, 7.9 (2C). 19 F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ - 117.7. HRMS C_{23} 13 CH₂₃FN₄O₃ [M+H⁺]: calculated 436.1866, found 436.1866.

[¹³C]-4-Chloro-N-(2-morpholinoethyl)benzamide (¹³C-Moclobemide) (4b)

4b was prepared in the three-chamber system according to the general procedure for chambers A and C. In a glovebox under argon, in chamber B of the three-chamber system was added 1-chloro-4-

iodobenzene (119 mg, 0.50 mmol), 2-morpholinoethanamine (130 mg, 1.0 mmol), Pd(dba)₂ (15 mg, 0.025 mmol), PPh₃ (13 mg, 0.050 mmol), Et₃N (135 μ L, 1.0 mmol) and dioxane (3 mL). Chamber B was stirred at 80 °C for 18 h. Column chromatography (1 to 2 % MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) afforded **4b** as a colorless solid (132 mg, 98% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.69 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, J = 3.6 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.81 (bs, 1H), 3.70 (t, J = 4.4 Hz, 4H), 3.57-3.45 (m, 2H), 2.57 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.53-2.41 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.4 (¹³C-enriched),

137.6, 133.1 (d, J = 64.6 Hz), 128.9 (d, J = 4.4 Hz), 128.4 (d, J = 2.5 Hz), 67.1 (2C), 56.9, 53.4 (2C), 36.2. HRMS C_{12}^{13} CH₁₇ClN₂O₂ [M+H⁺]: calculated 270.1090, found 270.1088.

[¹³C]-2-(Diethylamino)ethyl 4-butoxybenzoate (¹³C-Butoxycaine) (5b)

13 C 0 N

5b was prepared in the three-chamber system according to the general procedure for chambers A and C. In a glovebox under argon, in chamber B of the three-chamber system was

added 1-bromo-4-butoxybenzene (115 mg, 0.50 mmol), 2-(diethylamino)ethanol (265 μ L, 2.0 mmol), Pd(dba)₂ (15 mg, 0.025 mmol), CataCXium A (17.9 mg, 0.050 mmol), DMAP (15.3 mg, 0.13 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (159 mg, 1.5 mmol) and toluene (3 mL). Chamber B was stirred at 100 °C for 18 h. Column chromatography (0 to 2% MeOH in EtOAc) afforded **5b** as a colorless oil (139 mg, 94% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.98-7.94 (m, 2H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 4.34 (td, J = 6.4 Hz, J = 3.2 Hz, 2H), 3.99 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.83 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.61 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 1.79 (quint, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.47 (sext, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.05 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H), 0.97 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.3 (¹³C-enriched), 162.9, 131.5 (d, J = 2.9 Hz, 2C), 122.4 (d, J = 77.0 Hz), 114.0 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 2 C), 67.8, 63.0 (d, J = 2.2 Hz), 51.0, 47.8 (2 C), 31.1, 19.1, 13.8, 12.1 (2 C). HRMS C₁₆¹³CH₂₇NO₃ [M+H⁺]: calculated 295.2103, found 295.2104.

[¹³C]-tert-Butyl 2-(4-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)benzamido)acetate (¹³C-Protected aminohippuric acid) (6b)

 $\begin{array}{c} O \\ O \\ N \\ H \end{array}$

6b was prepared in the three-chamber system according to the general procedure for chambers A and C. In a glovebox under argon, in chamber B of the three-chamber system was

added *tert*-butyl (4-bromophenyl)carbamate (136 mg, 0.50 mmol), *tert*-butyl glycinate HCl salt (167 mg, 1.0 mmol), CataCXium A (18 mg, 0.005 mmol), Pd(dba)₂ (15 mg, 0.025 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (266 mg, 2.5 mmol), DMAP (15.3 mg, 0.13 mmol) and toluene (3 mL). Chamber B was stirred at 80 °C for 18 h. Column chromatography (0.5 to 1% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) afforded **5b** as a colorless solid (146 mg, 84% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (dt, J = 8.8 Hz, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.72 (bs, 1H), 6.58 (bs, 1H), 4.12 (dt, J = 4.8 Hz, J = 0.8 Hz, 2H), 1.52 (s, 9H), 1.50 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.5, 166.8 (¹³C-enriched), 152.4, 141.8, 128.4 (m, 2 C), 128.3 (d, J = 32.0 Hz, 1 C), 117.8 (m, 2 C), 82.7, 81.3, 42.6, 28.4 (3 C), 28.2 (3 C). HRMS C₁₇ ¹³CH₂₆N₂O₅ [M+Na⁺]: calculated 374.1773, found 374.1771.

[¹³C]-N-(4-(2-(Dimethylamino)ethoxy)benzyl)-3,4,5-trimethoxybenzamide (¹³C-Tigan) (7b)

7b was prepared in the three-chamber system according to the general procedure for chambers A and C. In a glovebox under argon, in chamber B of the three-chamber system was added 5-iodo-1,2,3-

trimethoxybenzene (147 mg, 0.50 mmol), 2-(4-(aminomethyl)phenoxy)-*N*,*N*-dimethylethanamine (194 mg, 1.0 mmol), Pd(dba)₂ (15 mg, 0.025 mmol), PPh₃ (13 mg, 0.050 mmol), Et₃N (135 μ L, 1.0 mmol) and dioxane (3 mL). Chamber B was stirred at 80 °C for 18 h. Column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc/MeOH 5:1:1) afforded 7b as a colorless solid (192 mg, 99% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD) δ 7.36 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.26 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.99 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.56 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 4.26 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 3.91 (s, 6H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.26 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 2.73 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, MeOD) δ 169.2 (¹³C-enriched), 158.7, 154.3 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 2C), 142.0, 133.2, 130.8 (d, J = 64.5), 130.1 (2C), 115.7 (2C), 106.0 (d, J = 2.7 Hz, 2C), 64.8, 61.1, 58.3, 56.8 (2C), 44.9 (2C), 44.0. HRMS C₂₀ ¹³CH₂₈N₂O₅ [M+H⁺]: calculated 390.2110, found 390.2109.

[¹³C]-4-(3,3-Dimethylbutanamido)-3,5-difluoro-N-(thiazol-2-yl)benzamide (8b)

8b was prepared in the three-chamber system according to the general procedure for chambers A and C. In a glovebox under argon, in chamber B of the three-chamber system was added *N*-(4-bromo-2,6-difluorophenyl)-3,3-dimethylbutanamide (153 mg, 0.50

mmol), 2-aminothiazole (55 mg, 0.55 mmol), Pd(dba)₂ (15 mg, 0.025 mmol), Xantphos (14.5 mg, 0.025 mmol), DIPEA (175 μL, 1.0 mmol) and toluene (3 mL). Chamber B stirred at 100 °C for 18 h. Column chromatography (0 to 5% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) followed by recrystallization from CH₂Cl₂ afforded **8b** as a colorless solid (136 mg, 77% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 12.8 (bs, 1H), 9.82 (s, 1H), 7.89 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, J = 4.4 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, J = 3.7 Hz 1H), 7.31 (d, J = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.26 (s, 2H), 1.04 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 169.7, 162.8 (¹³C enriched), 157.2 (dt, J = 250.2, 6.6 Hz, 2C), 137.1, 131.4 (dt, J = 68.2 Hz, J = 8.8 Hz), 118.6 (t, J = 17.6 Hz), 114.1 (2C), 111.8 (d, J = 23.5 Hz, 2C), 48.4, 30.7, 29.5 (3C). ¹⁹F NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 376 MHz) δ - 115.6. HRMS C₁₅ ¹³CH₁₇F₂N₃O₂S [M+H⁺]: calculated 355.1121, found 355.1117.

Experiments with B₂pin₂ and pinBSiMe₂Ph

In a glovebox under argon, to chamber A of the two-chamber system was added CsF (7.6 mg, 0.050 mmol), B_2pin_2 (127 mg, 0.50 mmol) or pinBSiMe₂Ph (131 mg, 0.50 mmol) and DMSO (3.0 mL). Chamber A was sealed using a screw cap lined with a PTFE/silicone seal. In chamber B of the two-chamber system, $Pd(dba)_2$ (15 mg, 0.025 mmol), PPh_3 (13 mg, 0.050 mmol) and p-iodoanisole (117 mg, 0.50 mmol) were dissolved in dioxane (3.0 mL). n-Hexylamine (133 μ L, 1.0 mmol) and Et_3N (135 μ L, 1.0 mmol) were then added. Chamber B was sealed using a screw cap lined with a PTFE/silicone seal. As the last reagent, CO_2 (21 mL, 0.85 mmol) was added with a syringe through the septum outside the glovebox. The reactions mixtures were stirred overnight with chamber A at room temperature and chamber B at 80 °C. Conversion in Chamber A was measured by crude 1H and ^{11}B NMR (a capillary with DMSO- d_6 added) analysis. Conversion in chamber B was measured by crude 1H NMR (CDCl₃) analysis.

Experiments Set up in Air

In air outside a glovebox, to chamber A of the two-chamber system was added KHF₂ (3.9 mg, 0.050 mmol), (MePh₂Si)₂ (197 mg, 0.50 mmol) and DMSO (3.0 mL). Chamber A was sealed using a screw cap lined with a PTFE/silicone seal. In chamber B of the two-chamber system, Pd(dba)₂ (15 mg, 0.025 mmol), PPh₃ (13 mg, 0.050 mmol) and *p*-iodoanisole (117 mg, 0.50 mmol) were dissolved in dioxane (3.0 mL). *n*-Hexylamine (133 μL, 1.0 mmol) and Et₃N (135 μL, 1.0 mmol) were then added. Chamber B was sealed using a screw cap lined with a PTFE/silicone seal. As the last reagent, CO₂ (21 mL, 0.85 mmol) was added with a syringe through the septum. The reactions mixtures were stirred overnight with chamber A at room temperature or at 30 °C and chamber B at 80 °C. Conversion in Chamber B was measured by crude ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) analysis.

Pressure Measurement Experiment

In a glovebox under argon, to chamber A of the two-chamber system was added CsF (7.6 mg, 0.050 mmol), (MePh₂Si)₂ (197 mg, 0.50 mmol) and DMSO (3.0 mL). Chamber A was sealed using a screw cap lined with a PTFE/silicone seal and a manometer was attached to chamber B. CO₂ (21 mL, 0.85 mmol) was added with a syringe through the septum outside the glovebox. The reaction was followed by measuring the pressure of the system every 3 seconds.

