

# Supporting Information

## Highly Regioselective Internal Heck Arylation of Hydroxyalkyl Vinyl Ethers by Aryl Halides in Water

*Riina K. Arvela<sup>†</sup>, Serena Pasquini<sup>‡</sup> and Mats Larhed<sup>†\*</sup>*

mats@orgfarm.uu.se

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## 1. General Information and Materials

All small scale reactions were performed in sealed process vials (capable to withstand elevated pressure) under air with magnetic stirring. Microwave experiments were conducted using a Smith Synthesizer™ single mode cavity, producing controlled irradiation at 2450 MHz. In all microwave heated reactions, the temperature of the reaction mixture was measured using a built-in, on-line infrared temperature sensor. For column chromatography commercially available silica gel 60 (particle size: 0.040-0.063 mm) was used. GC-MS analyses were done with a CP-SIL 8 CB Low Bleed (30 m × 0.25 mm) or a CP-SIL 5 CB Low Bleed (30 m × 0.25 mm) capillary column using a 40-300 °C temperature gradient and EI ionization. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded at 400 and 100 MHz, respectively, using CDCl<sub>3</sub> as a solvent. Chemical shifts for <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C are referenced to TMS via the solvent signal. Compounds **5a-e**<sup>1</sup>, **5f**<sup>2</sup>, **5g**<sup>1</sup>, **5h**<sup>3</sup>, **5i**<sup>1</sup> and **5j-k**<sup>4</sup> are known structures and spectroscopic data matched with the literature.

The aryl halides **1a-s**, olefins **2a-i**, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub>, dppp and (dppp)<sub>2</sub>Pd were purchased from commercial suppliers and were used directly as received. (dppp)<sub>2</sub>Pd was stored at -20 °C under N<sub>2</sub>. High quality ultrapure Millipore-water was used in reactions utilizing water as a reaction media.

## 2. General Experimental Procedure for Internal Heck Reactions using Aryl Bromides or Aryl Iodides (Tables 1, 2, 4 and 5)

A mixture of corresponding aryl bromide or aryl iodide (0.50 mmol), olefin (2.5 mmol), Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (2.8 mg, 0.0125 mmol), dppp (10.3 mg, 0.025 mmol), K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (83-207 mg, 0.60-1.5 mmol) and 1.0 mL of water was stirred in a sealed vessel in a preheated oil bath at 90 °C for 80 min. In comparative arylations reported in Table 5, water was replaced with toluene or

reactions were run without any solvent. After cooling down, 2.0 mL of ethyl acetate was added to the reaction mixture which was stirred for 5 min before analysis of the organic layer with GC/MS. 0.5 mL of concentrated HCl (aq.) was added to the mixture followed by stirring at room temperature for 1-3 h. Completion of hydrolysis was verified with GC/MS. The reaction was worked up by extraction with ethyl acetate and 10 % K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (aq.). Products were purified by flash chromatography on silica gel. Eluents: isohexane/ethyl acetate.

### **3. Experimental Procedure for Large Scale Internal Heck Reaction using 4-Bromoanisole and Ethylene Glycol Vinyl Ether (Table 2, entry 1)**

A mixture of 4-bromoanisole (9.35 g, 50 mmol), ethylene glycol vinyl ether (22.4 mL, 250 mmol), Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (0.28 g, 1.25 mmol), dppp (1.03 g, 2.5 mmol), K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (8.29 g, 60 mmol) and 100 mL of water was stirred in a 250 mL round bottom flask at 90 °C for 80 min under reflux. After cooling down, 50 mL of ethyl acetate was added to the reaction mixture which was stirred for 5 min before analysis of the organic layer with GC/MS. Thereafter, 25 mL of concentrated HCl (aq.) was slowly added to the mixture followed by stirring at room temperature for 1 h. Completion of hydrolysis was verified with GC/MS. Reaction was worked up and purified as described above.

### **4. General Experimental Procedure for Microwave Assisted Internal Heck Reactions using Aryl Chlorides (Table 3)**

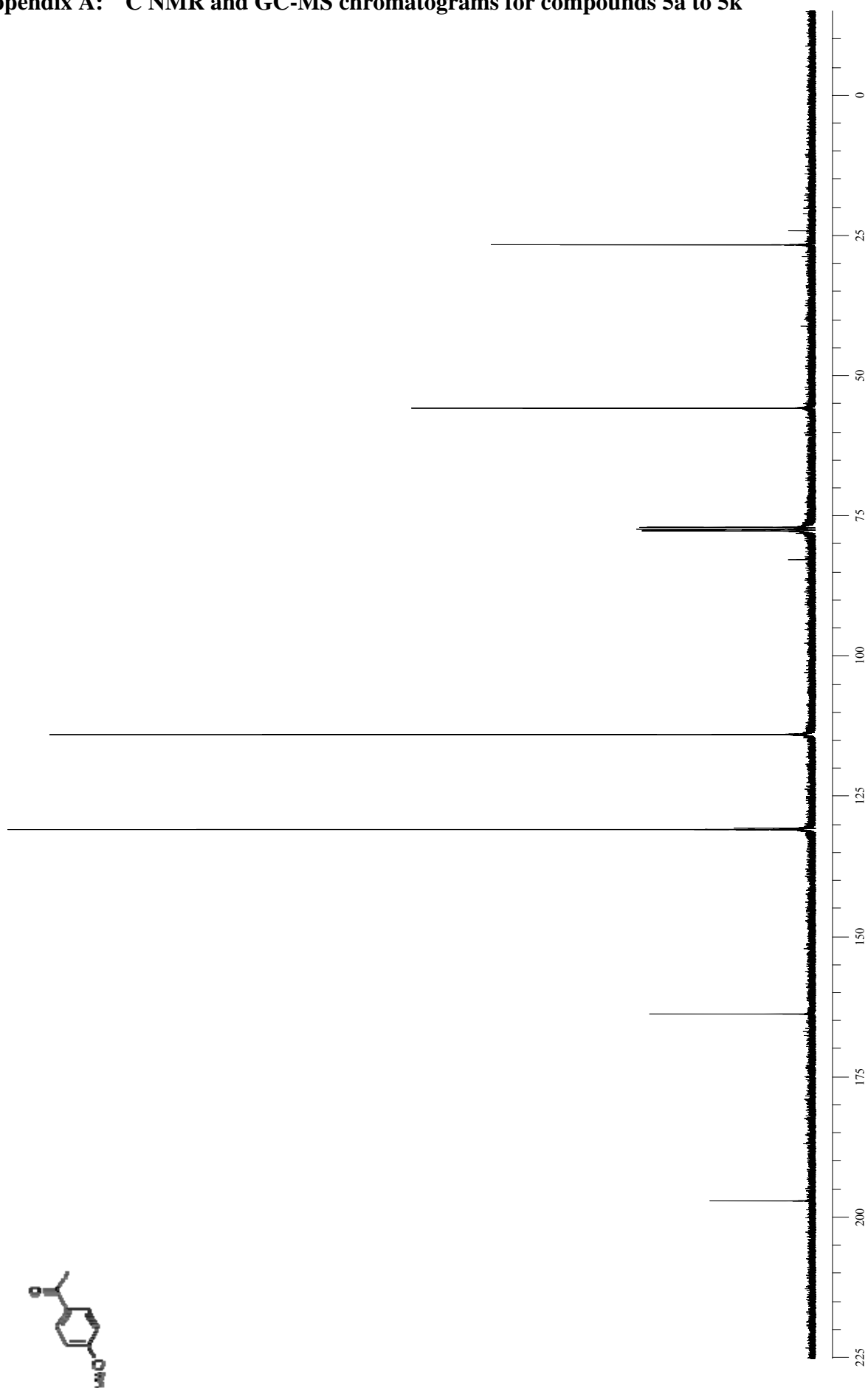
A mixture of corresponding aryl chloride (0.25 mmol), (dipp)<sub>2</sub>Pd (8.2 mg, 0.0125 mmol), K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (104 mg, 0.75 mmol) and 1.0 mL of water was stirred in a sealed vessel suitable for microwave experiments in a preheated oil bath at 50 °C for 15 min. Ethylene glycol vinyl ether (112 µL, 1.25 mmol) was added, the vessel was sealed and the reaction mixture was

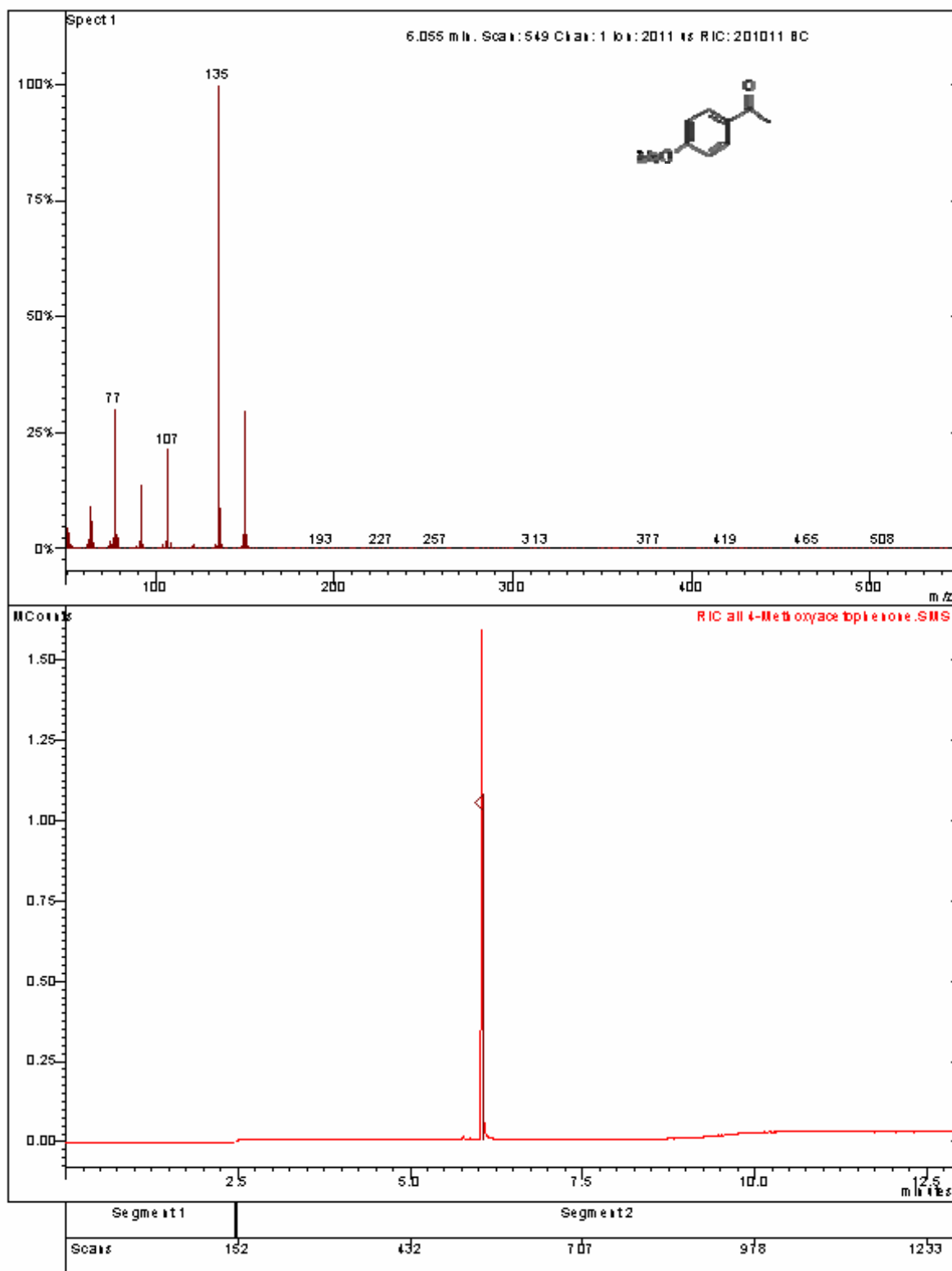
irradiated with microwaves at 130 °C for 90 min. Reactions were hydrolyzed, worked up and purified as previously described.

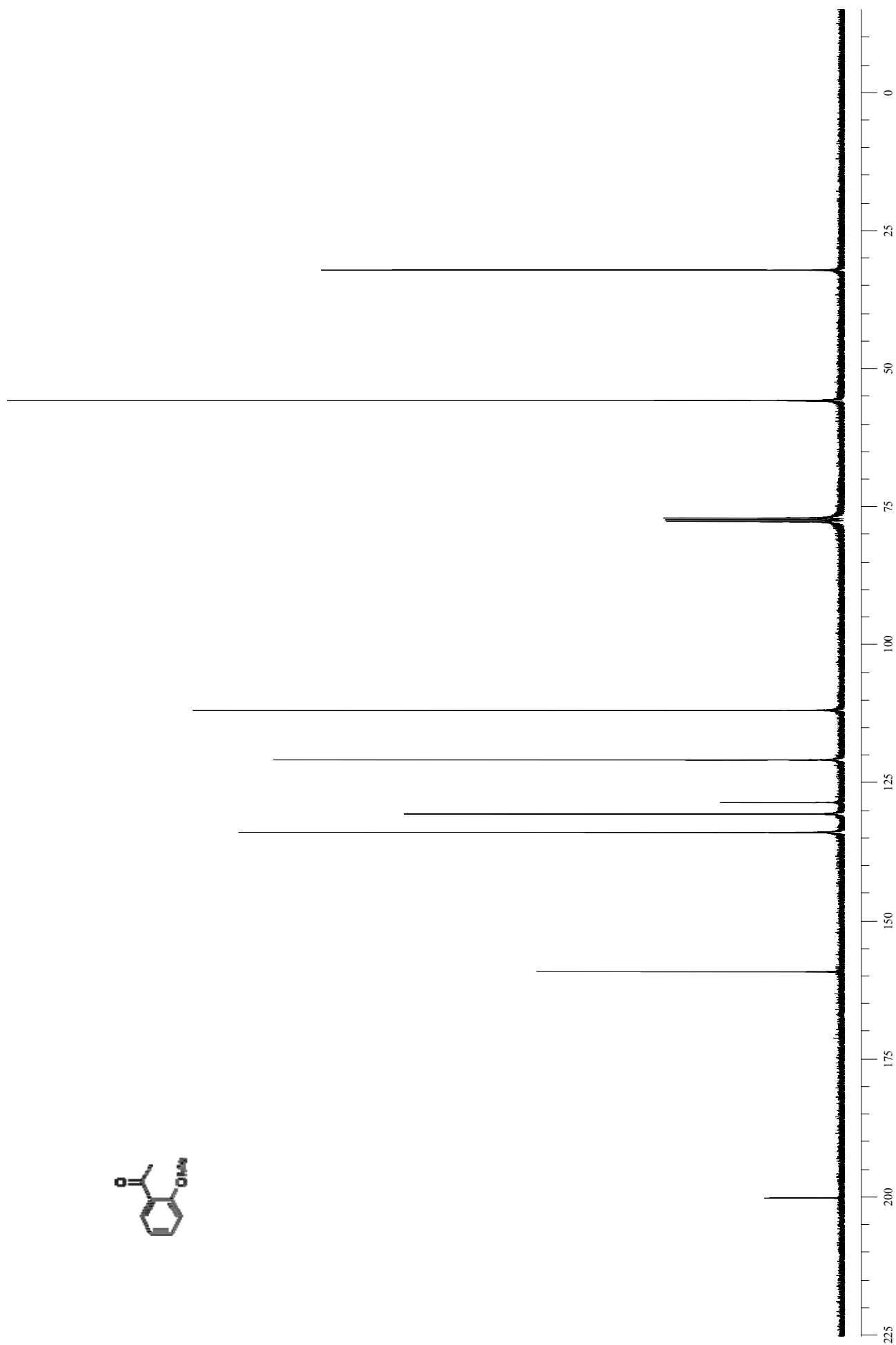
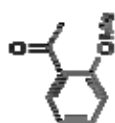
## 5. References

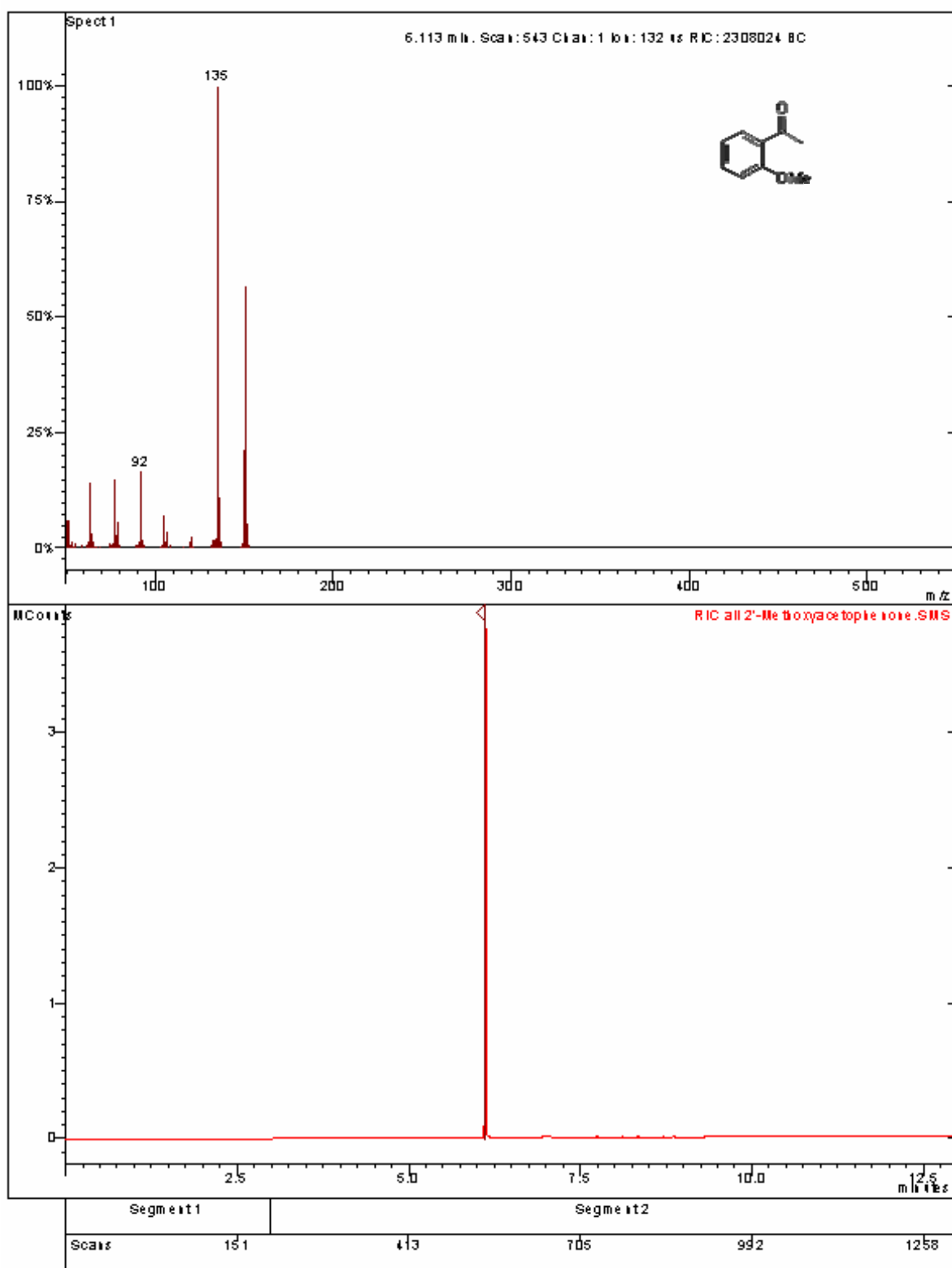
- (1) Liu, S. F.; Berry, N.; Thomson, N.; Pettman, A.; Hyder, Z.; Mo, J.; Xiao, J. L. *J. Org. Chem.* **2006**, *71*, 7467.
- (2) Kazmierski, I.; Bastienne, M.; Gosmini, C.; Paris, J. M.; Perichon, J. *J. Org. Chem.* **2004**, *69*, 936.
- (3) Pena, M. A.; Sestelo, J. P.; Sarandeses, L. A. *Synthesis* **2003**, 780.
- (4) Pei, W.; Mo, J.; Xiao, J. L. *J. Organomet. Chem.* **2005**, *690*, 3546.

Appendix A:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR and GC-MS chromatograms for compounds 5a to 5k

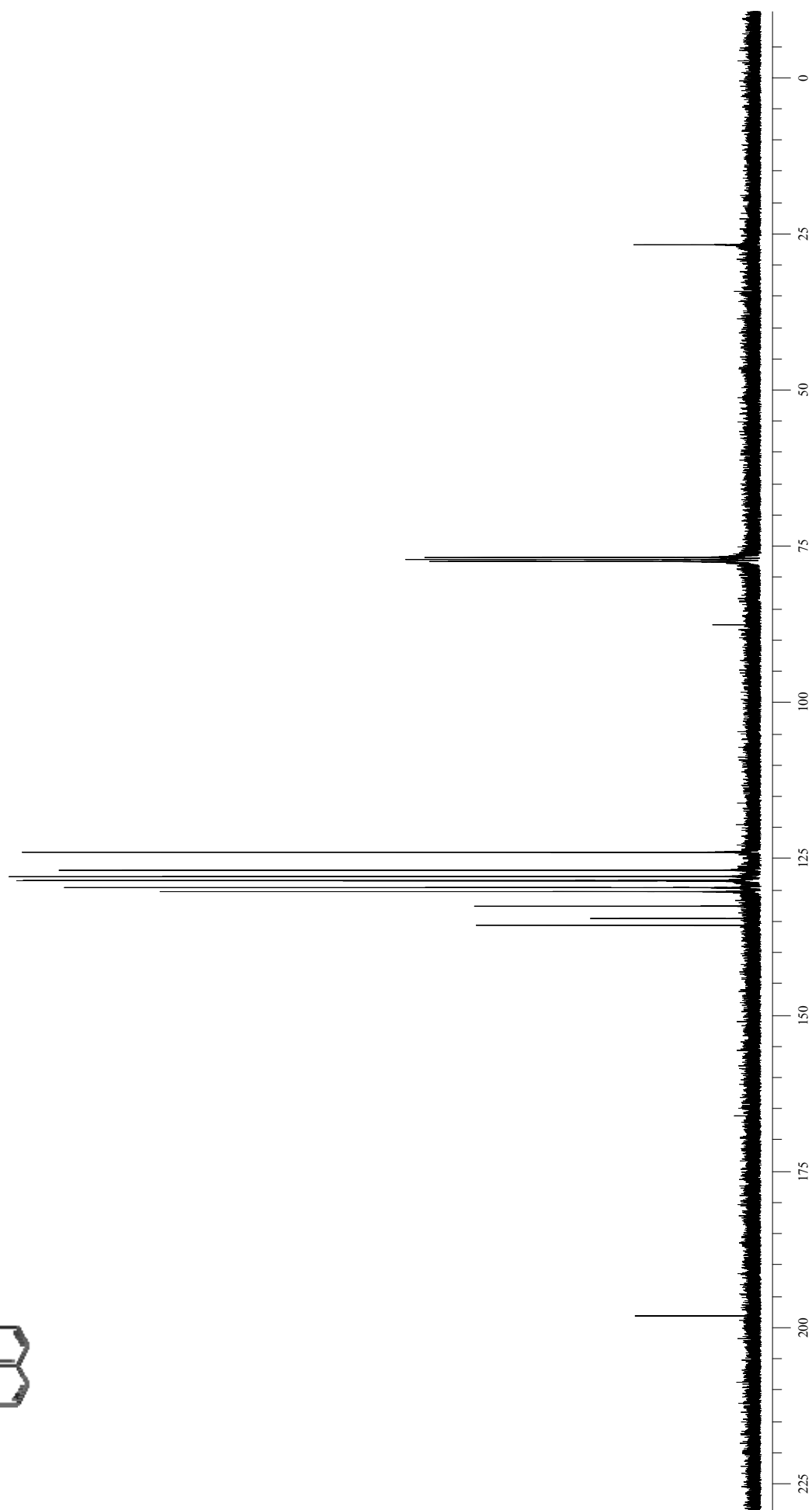


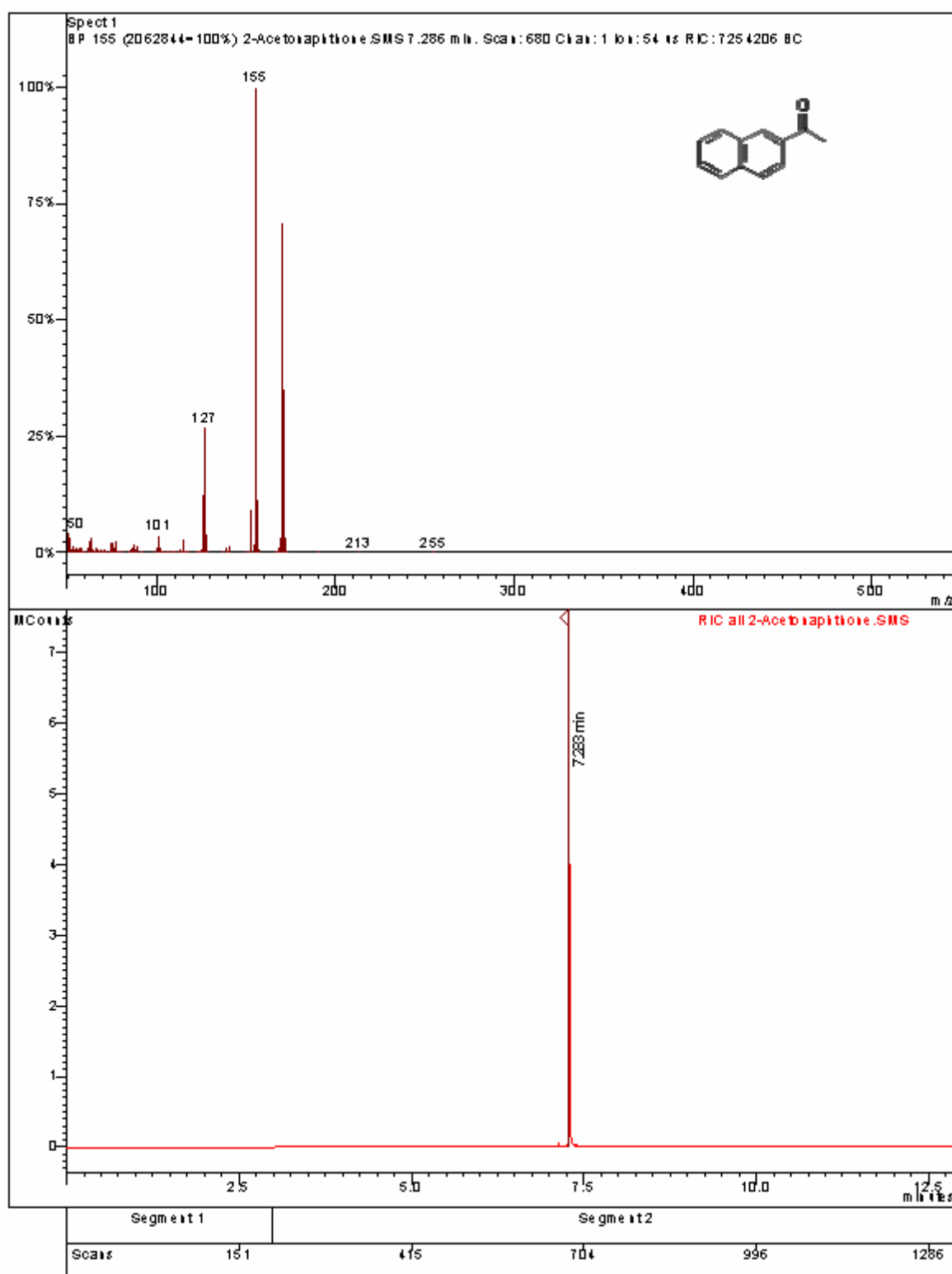


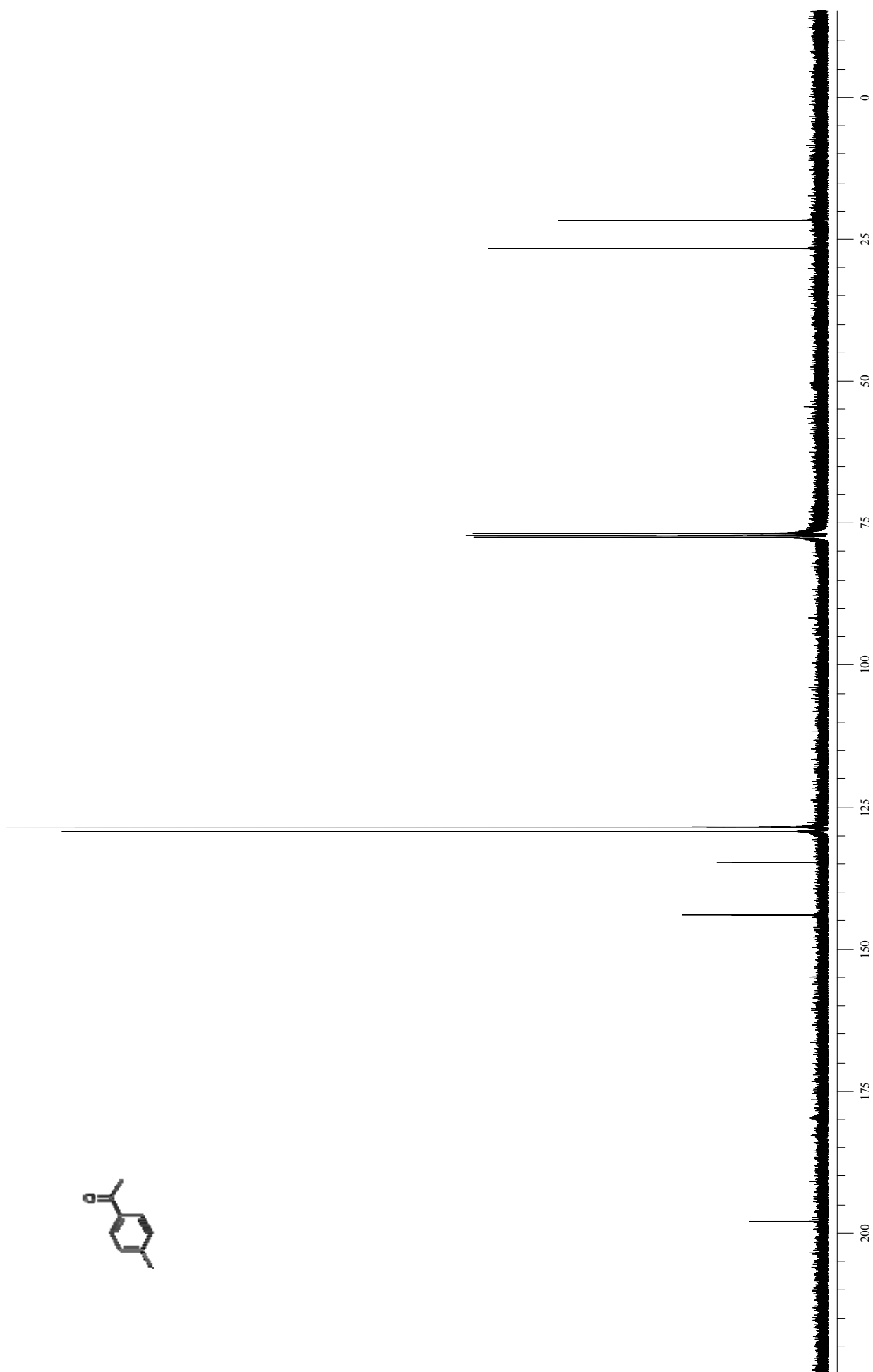


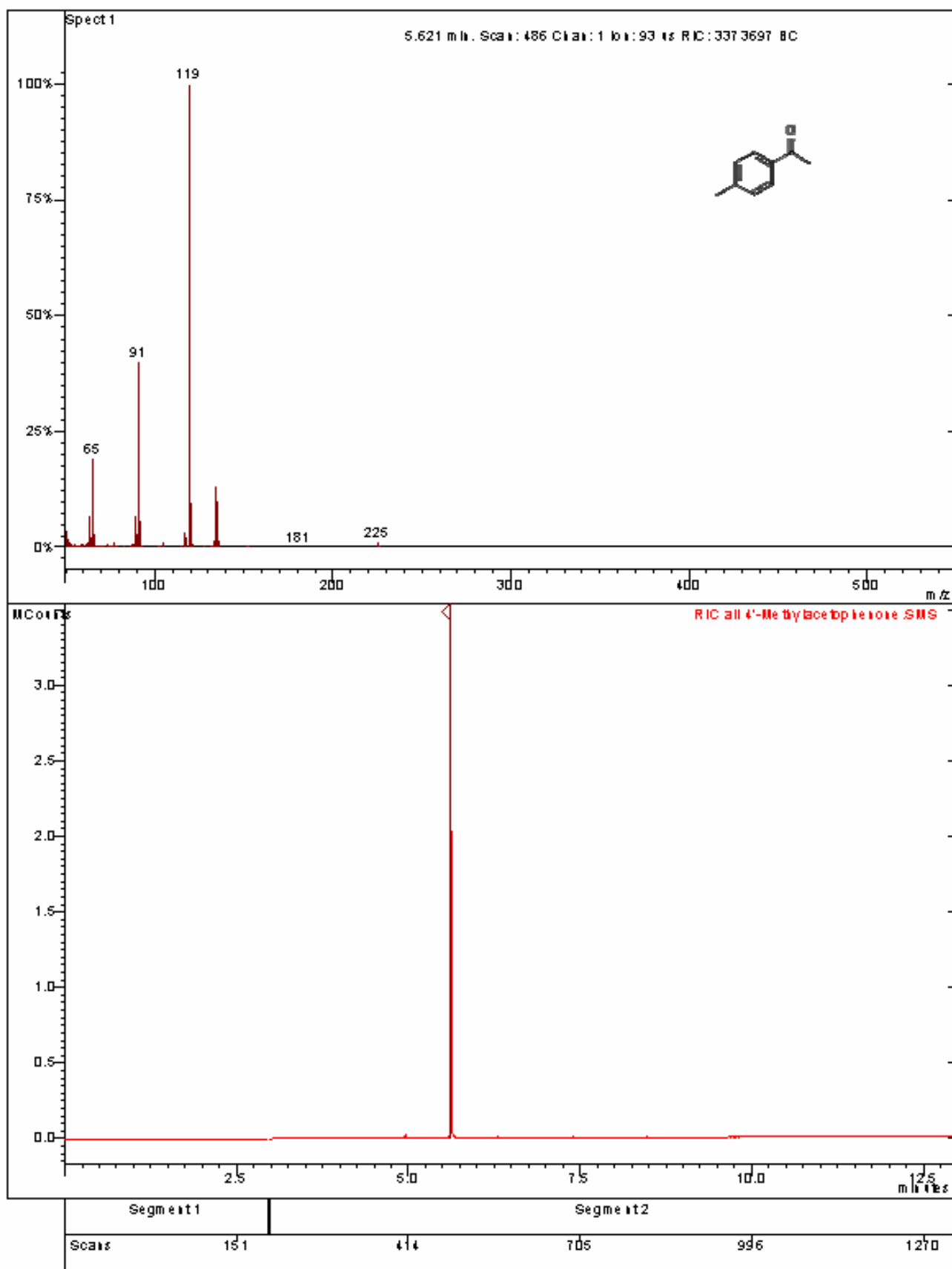


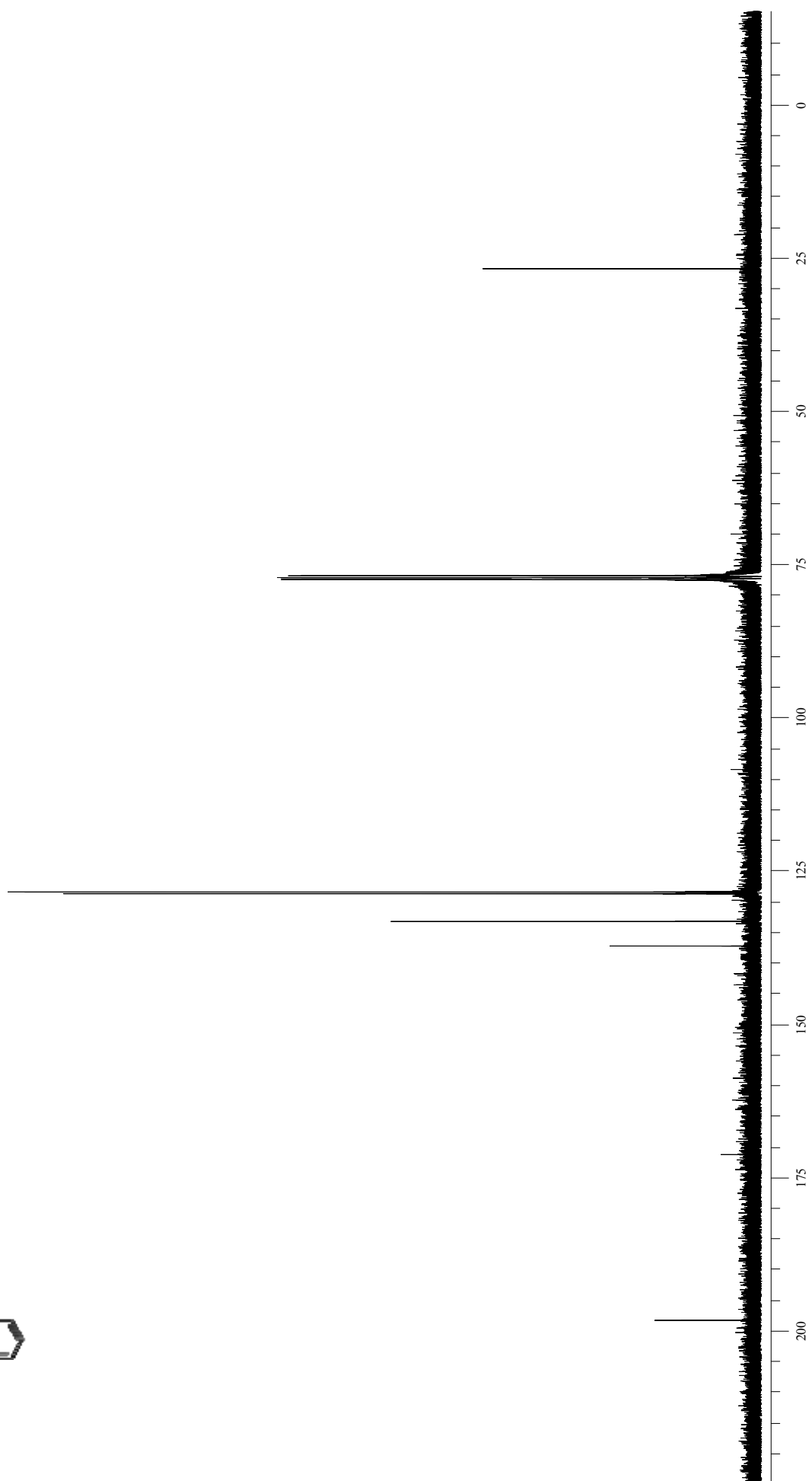


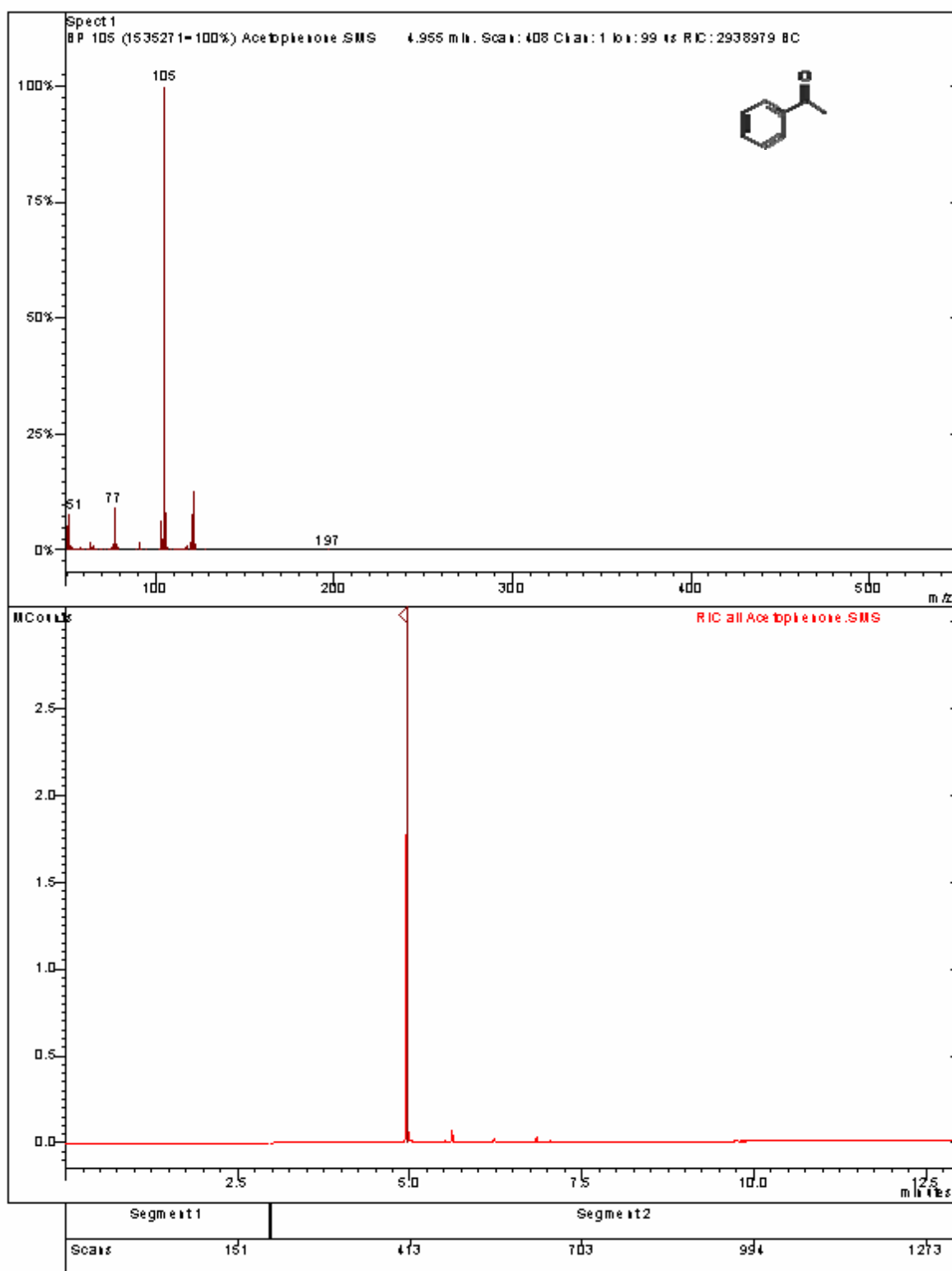


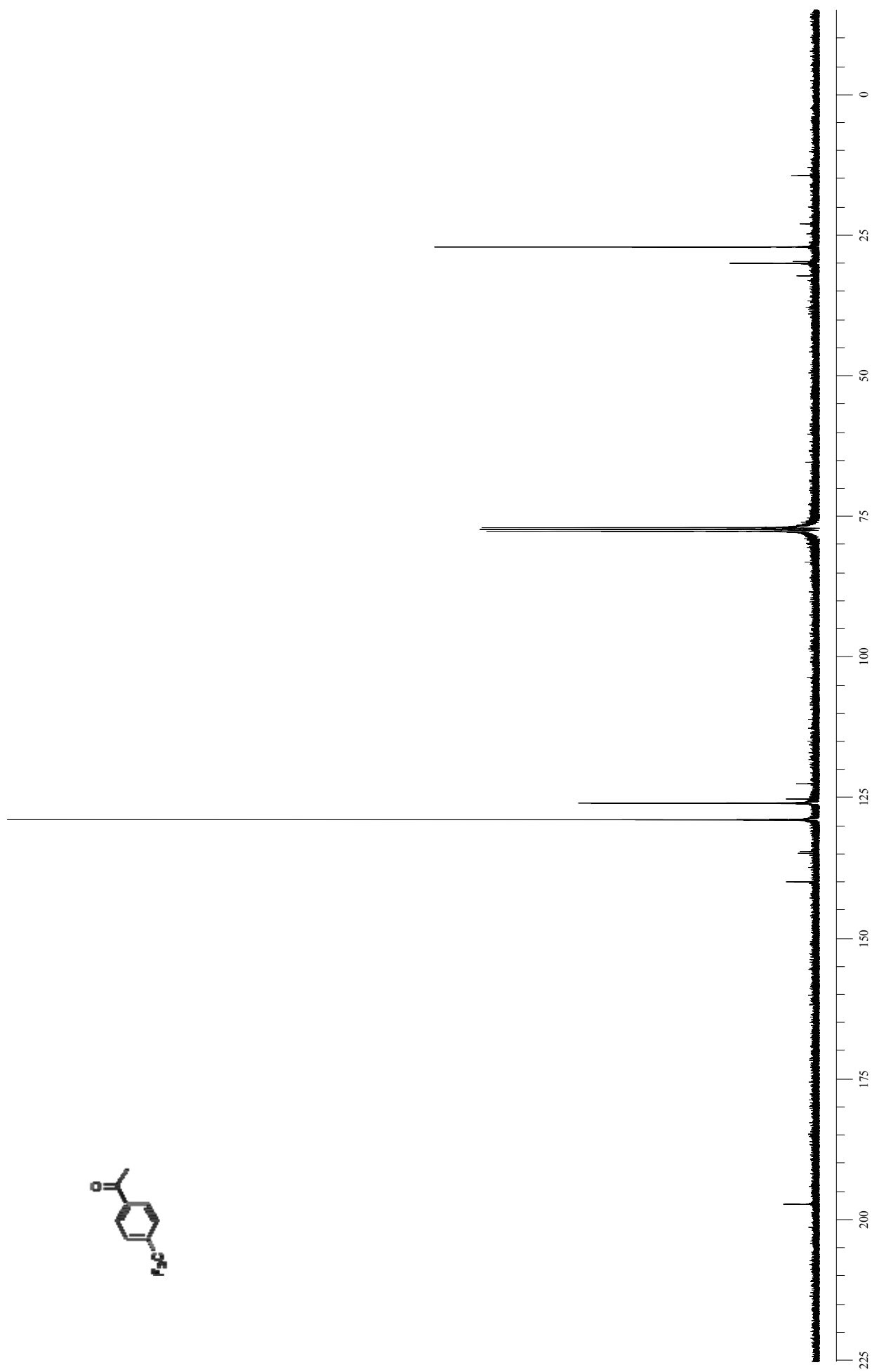


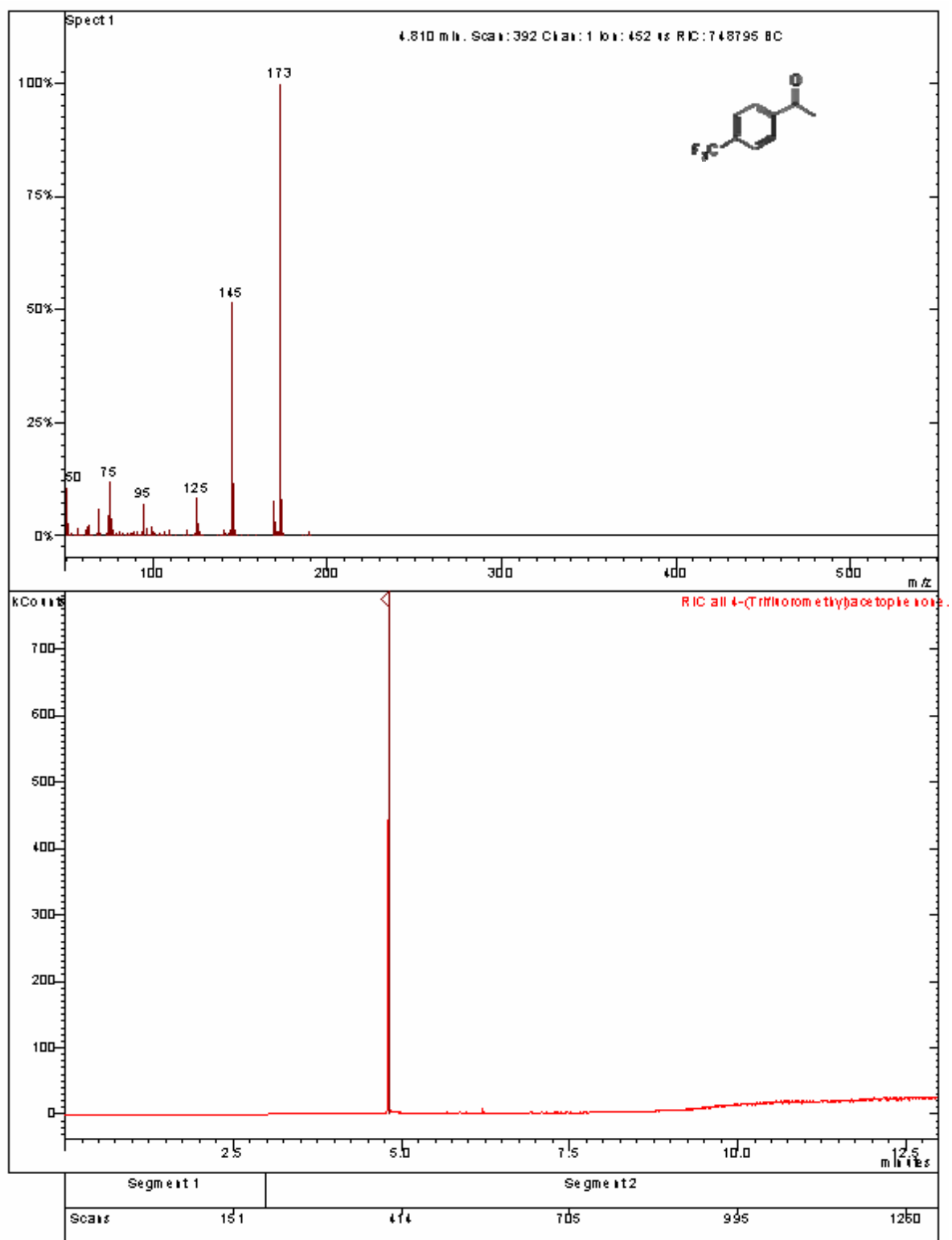




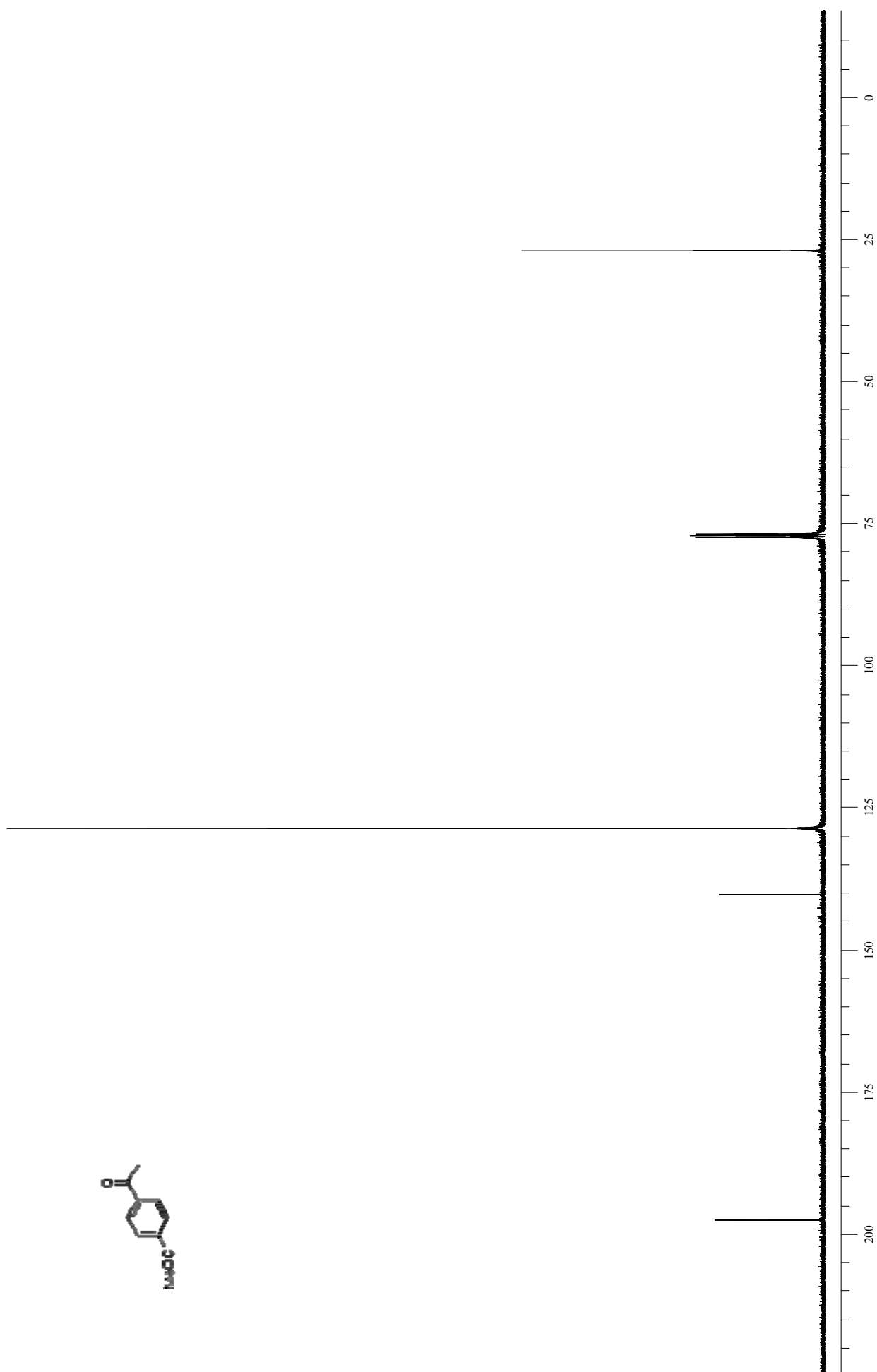
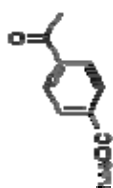


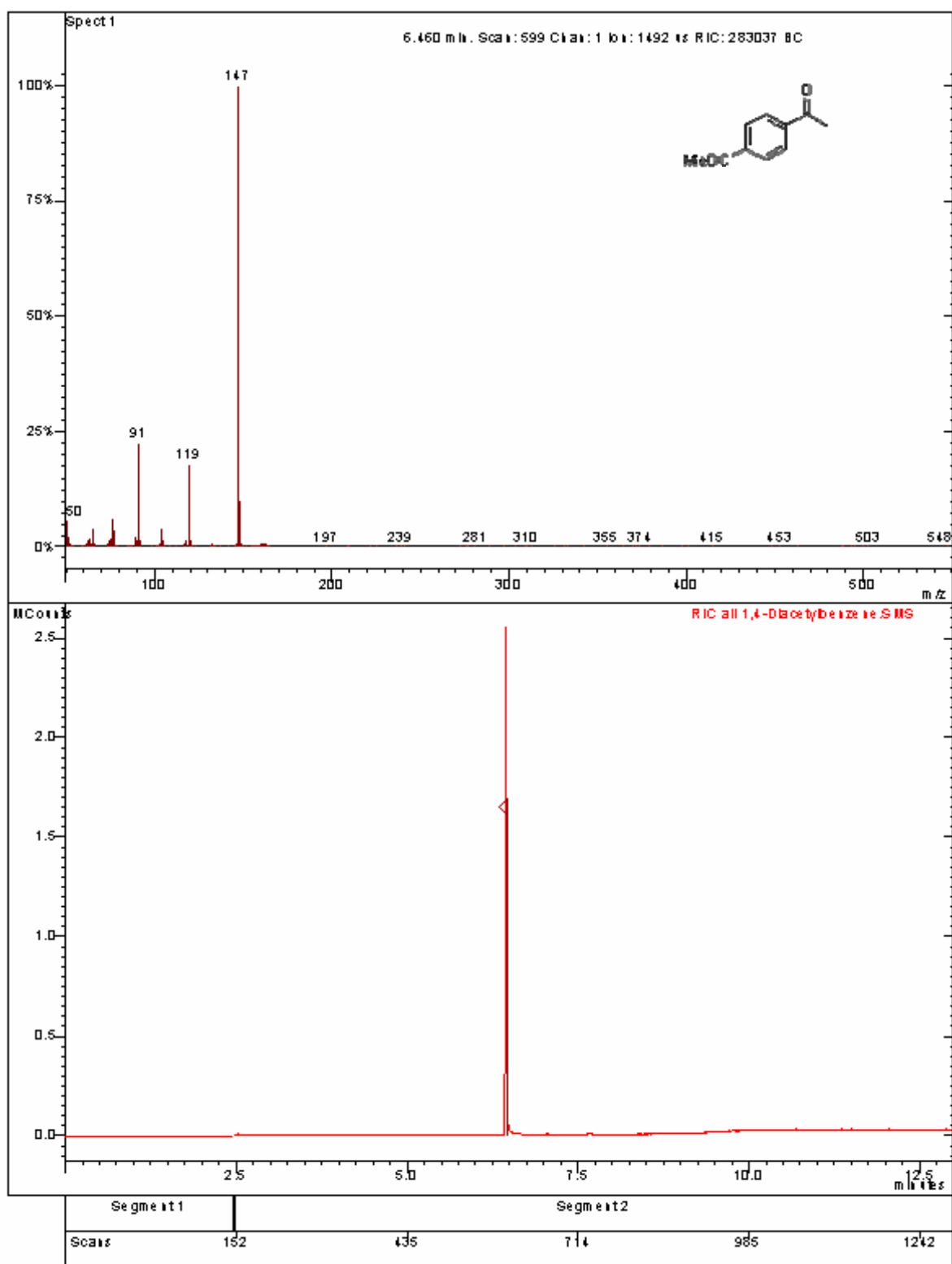


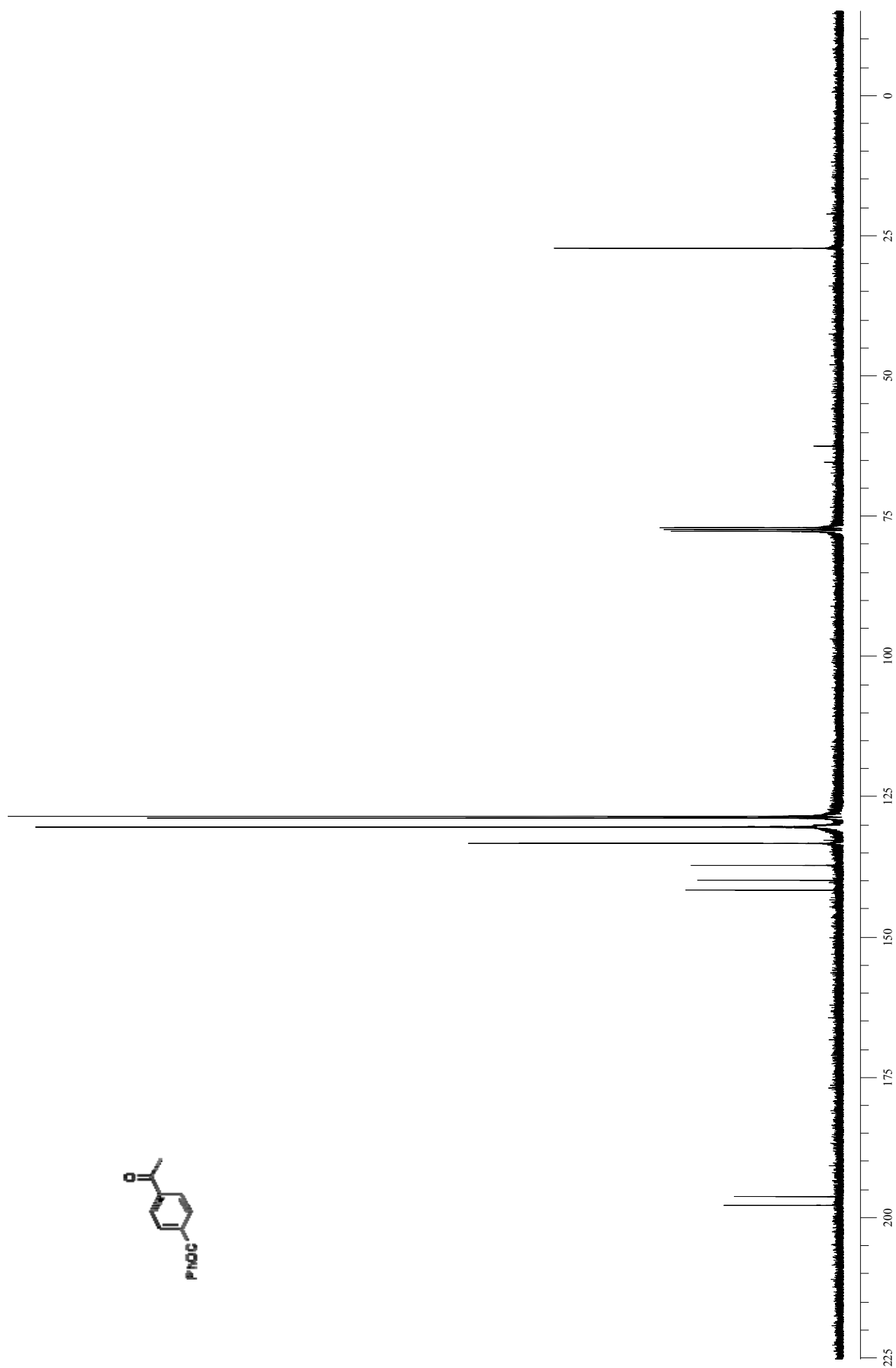
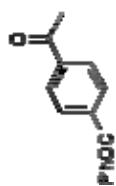


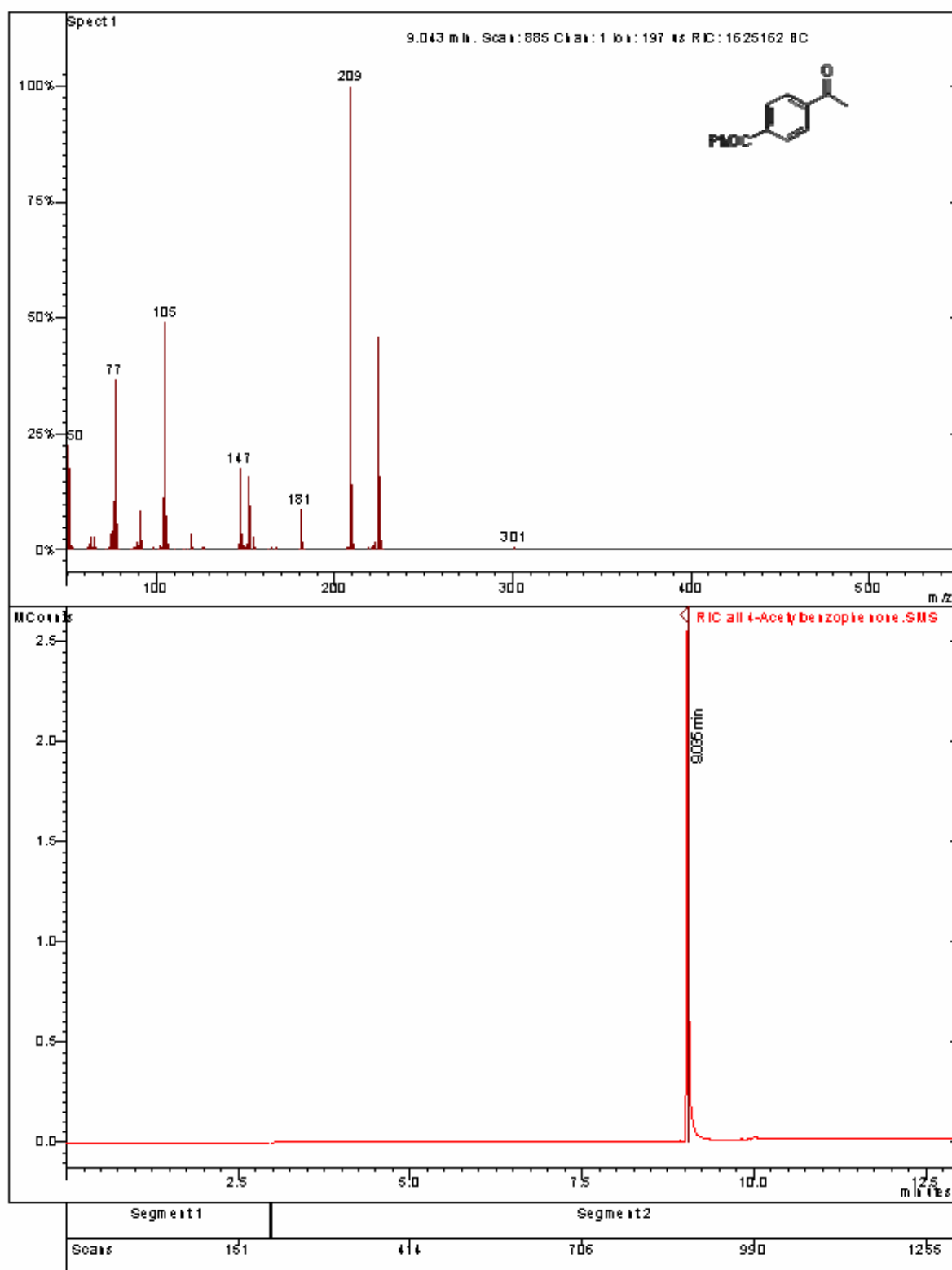


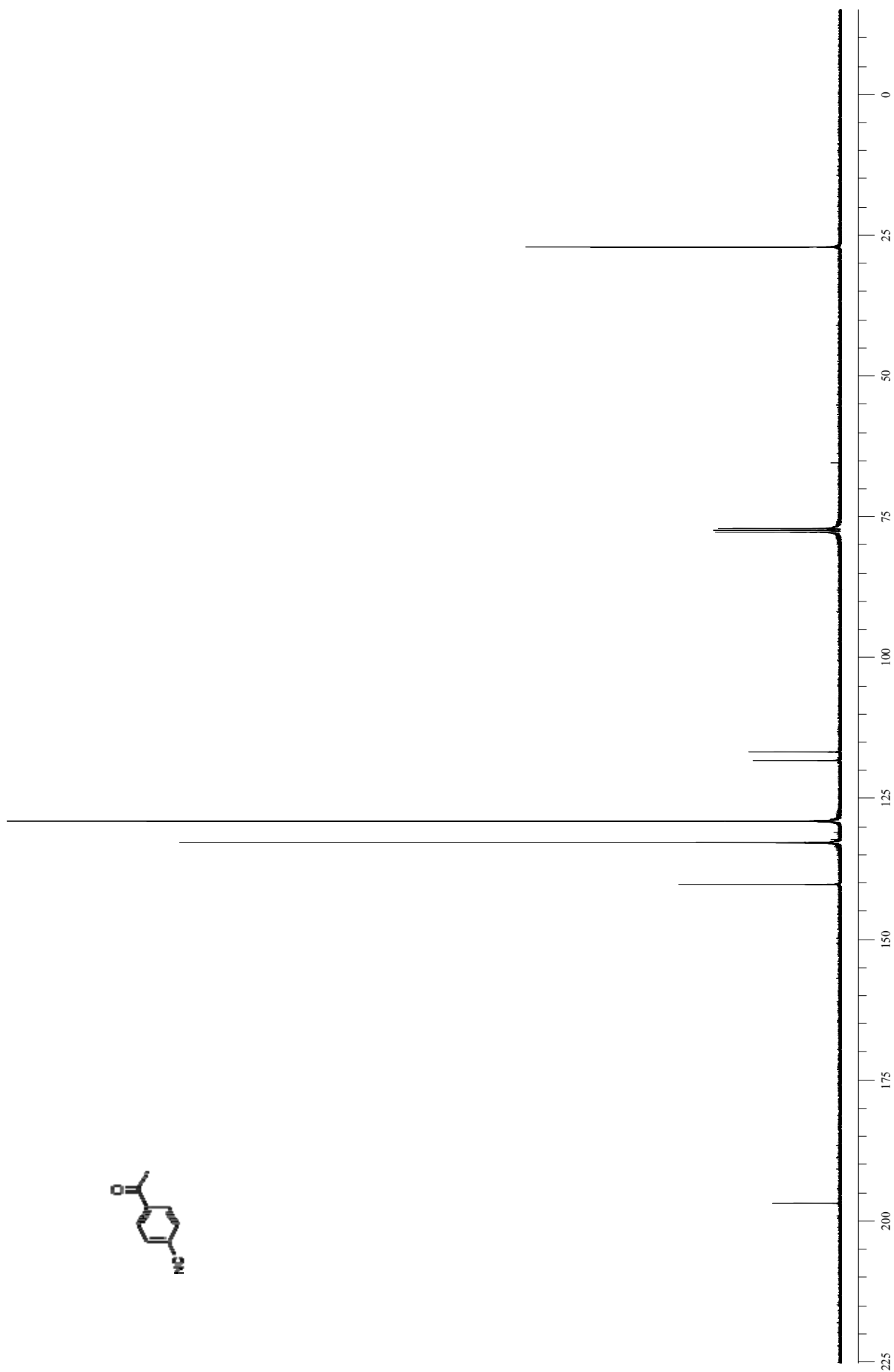
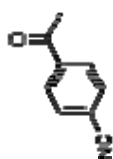


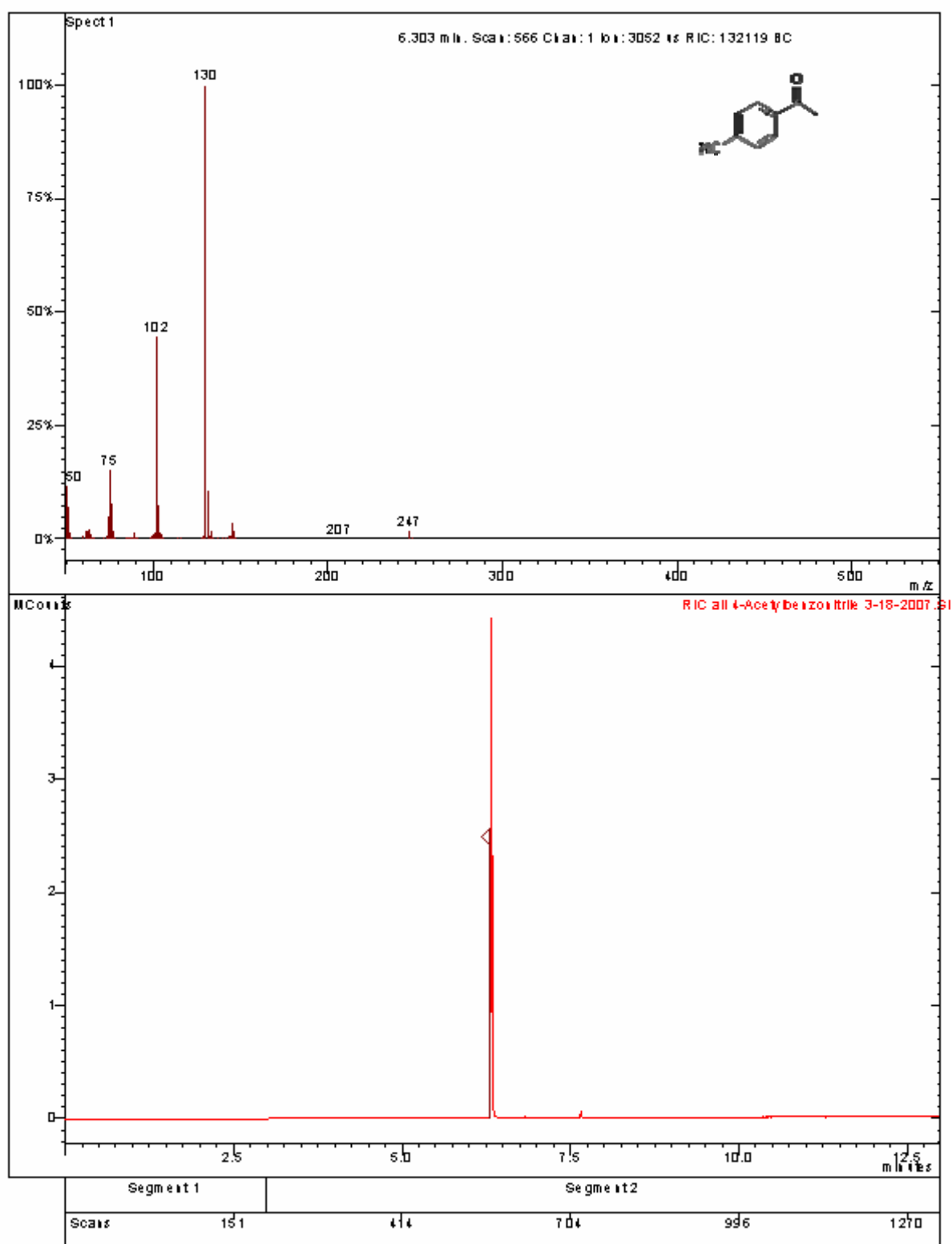


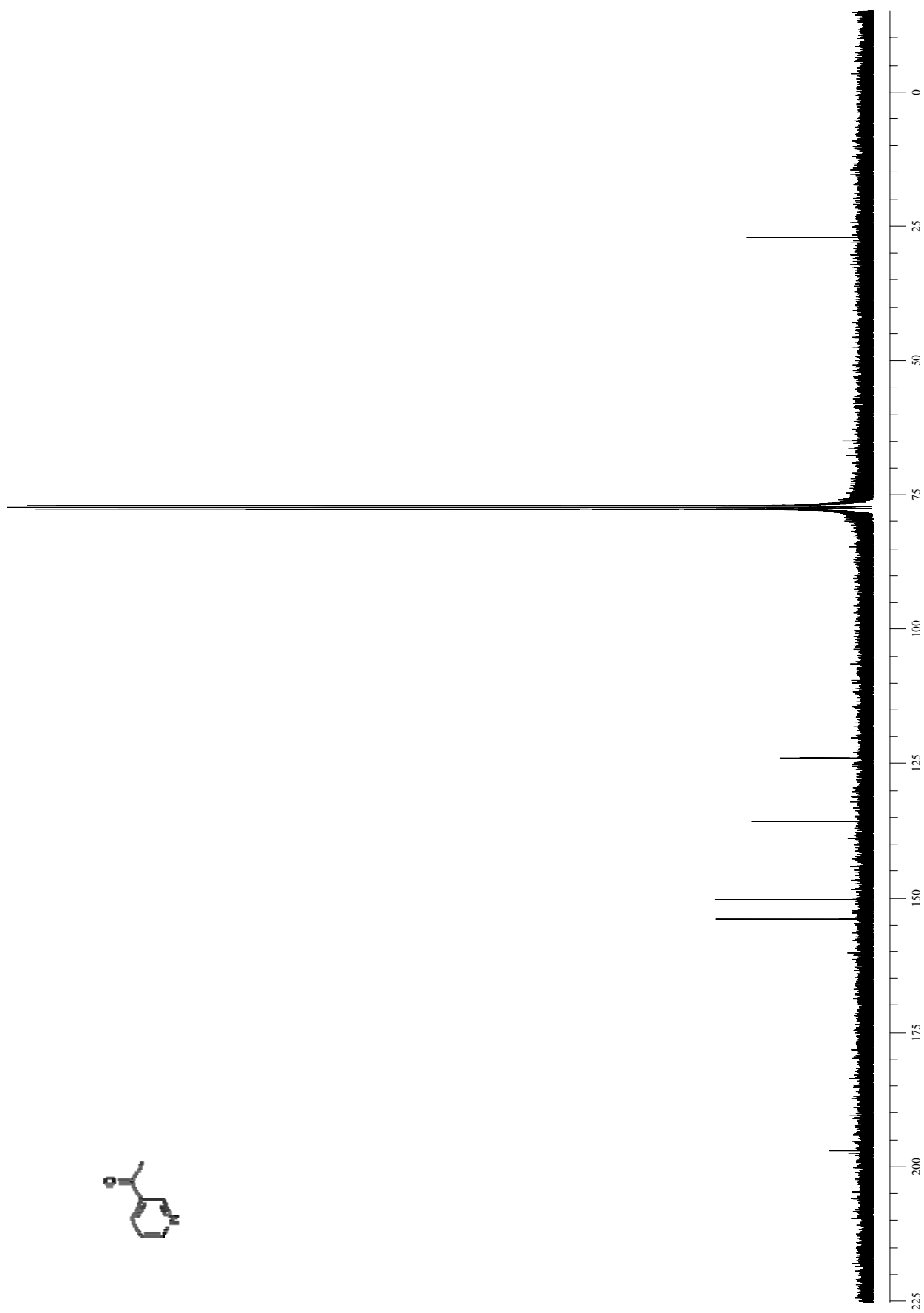


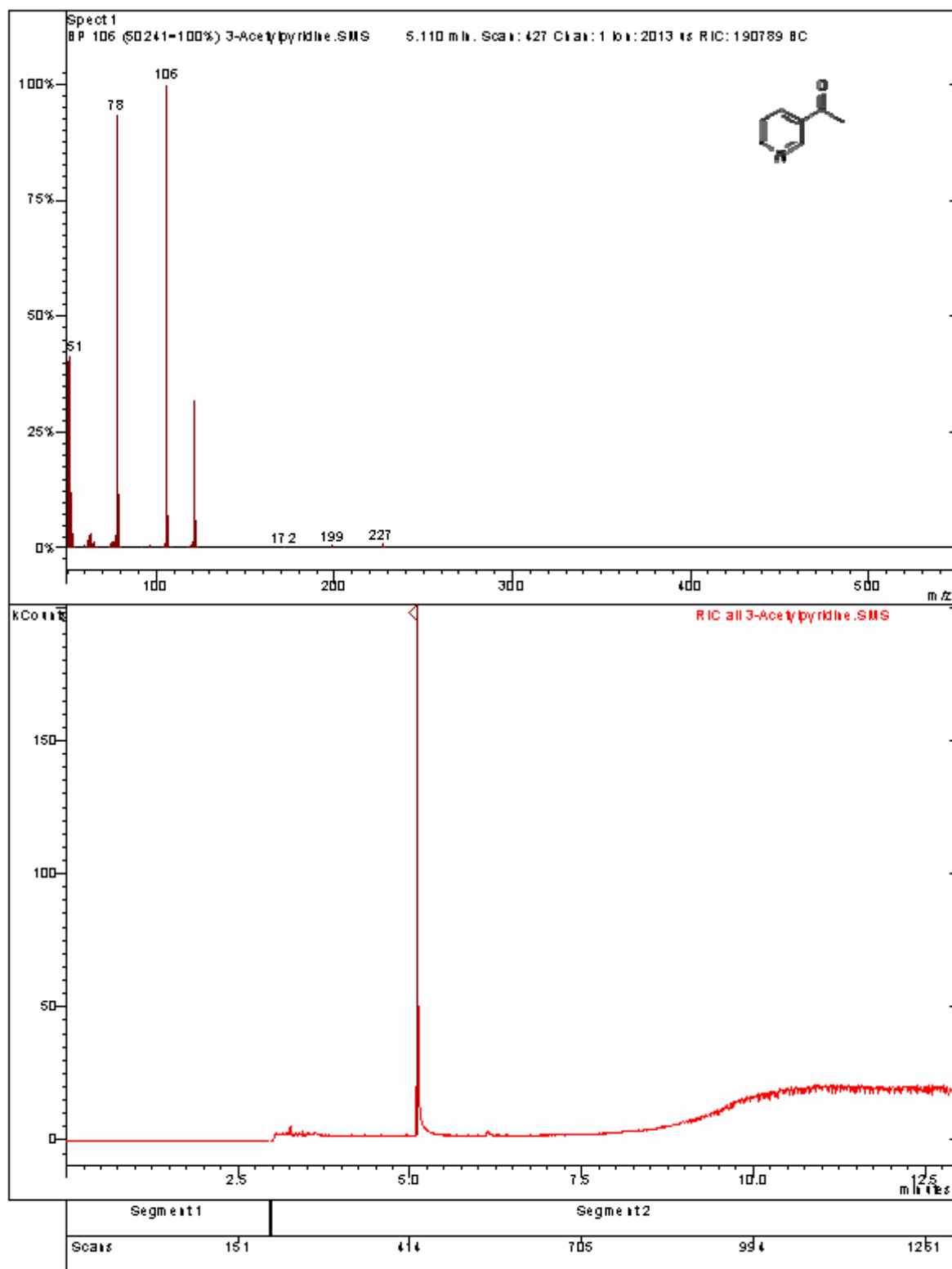




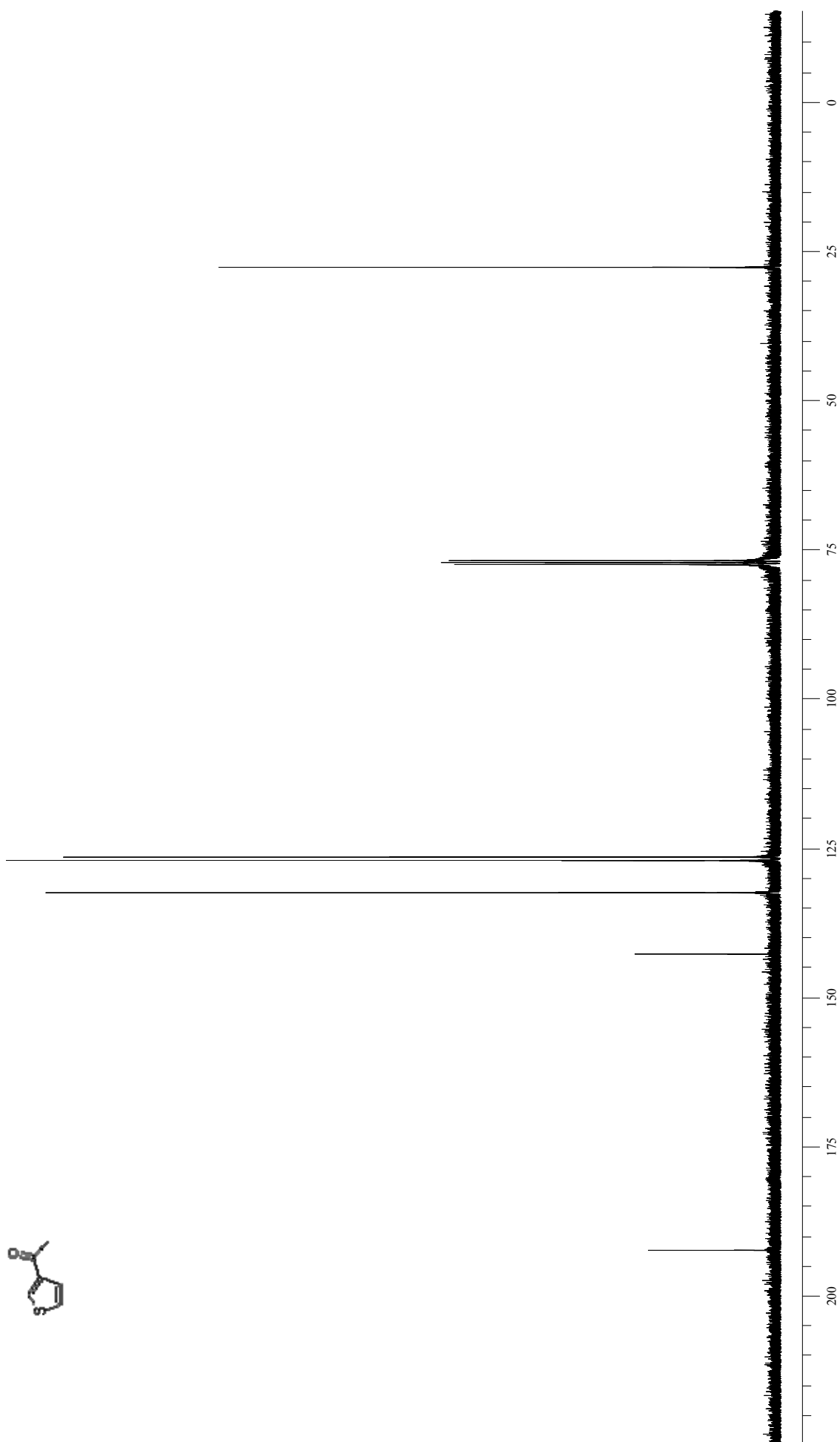


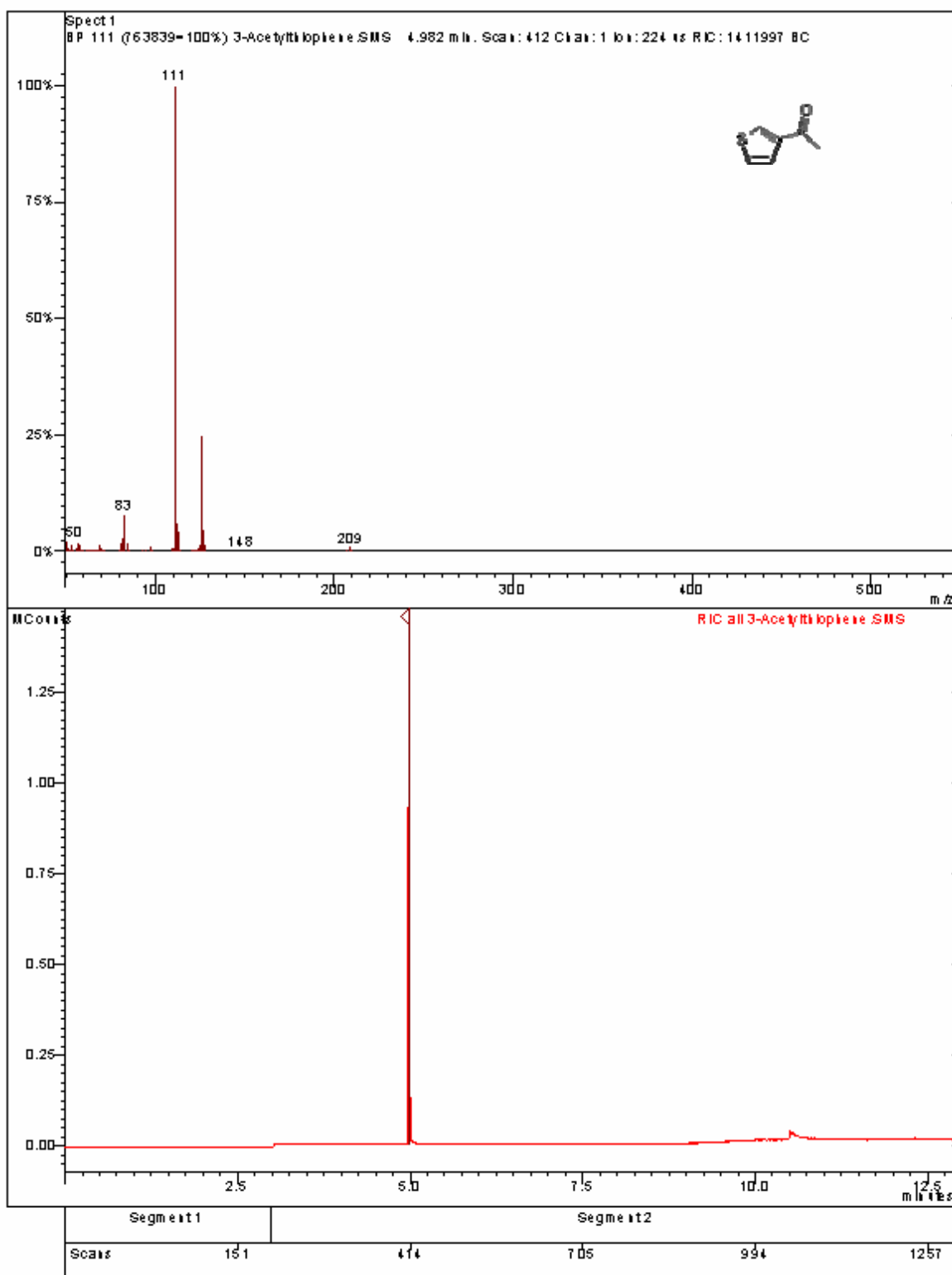




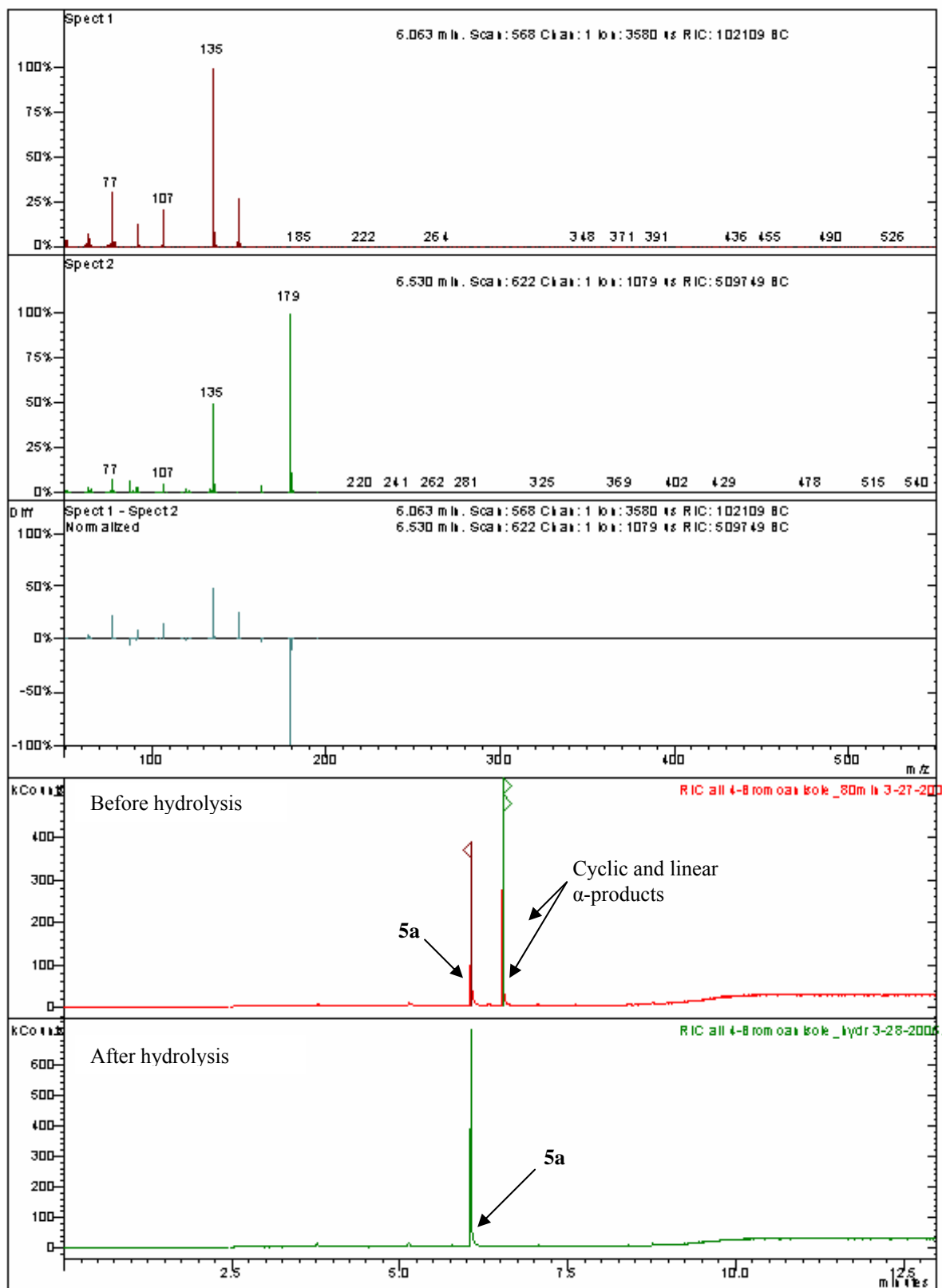
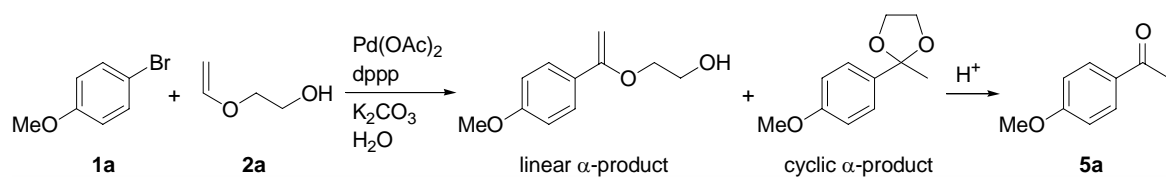


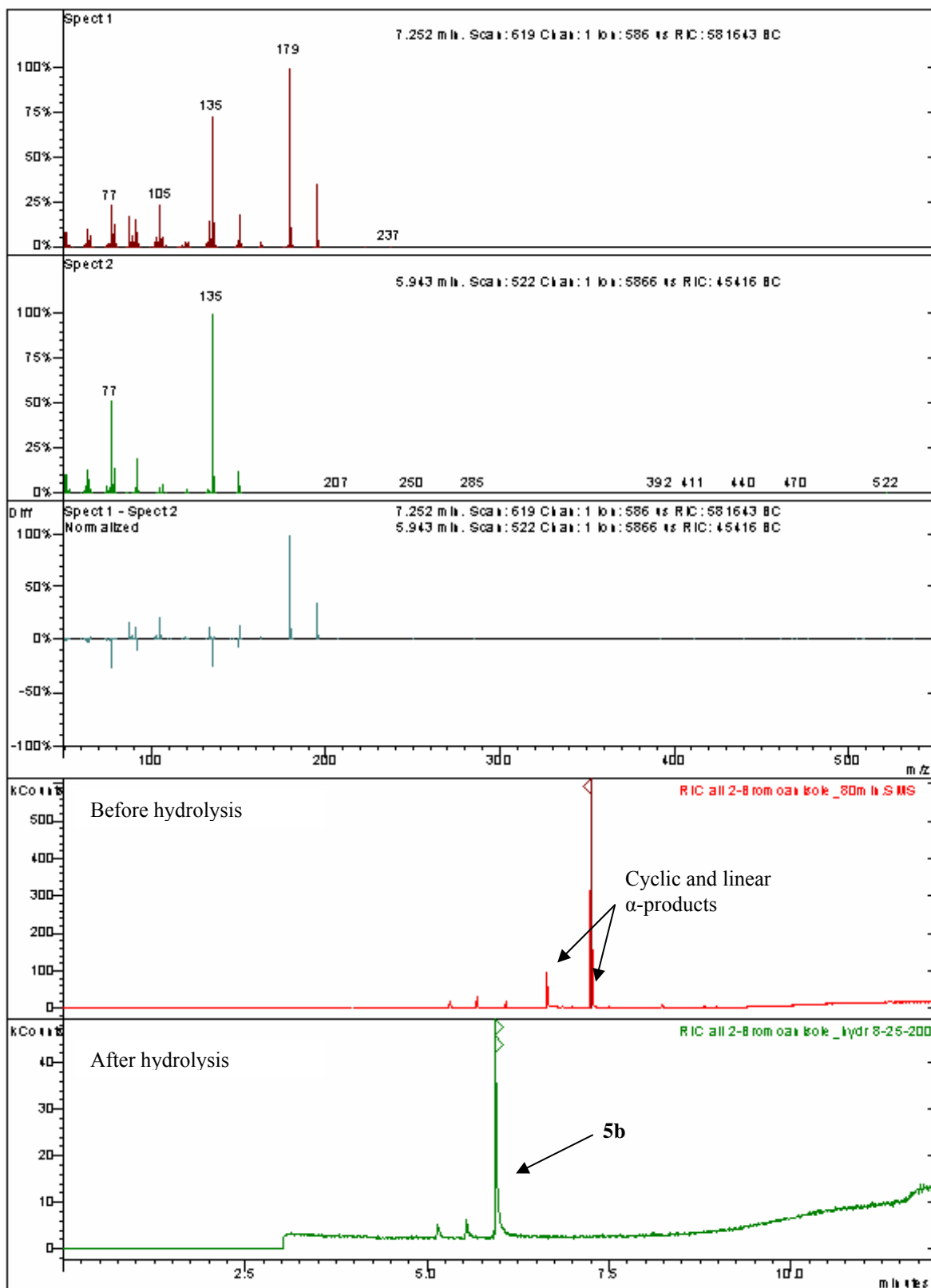
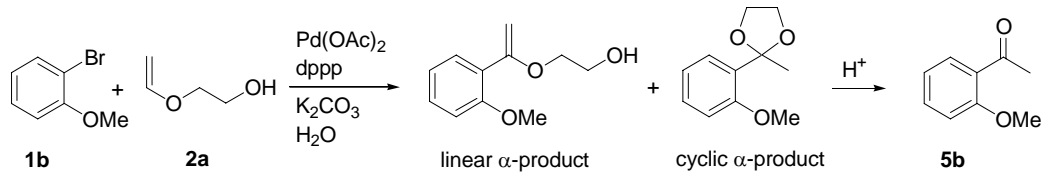


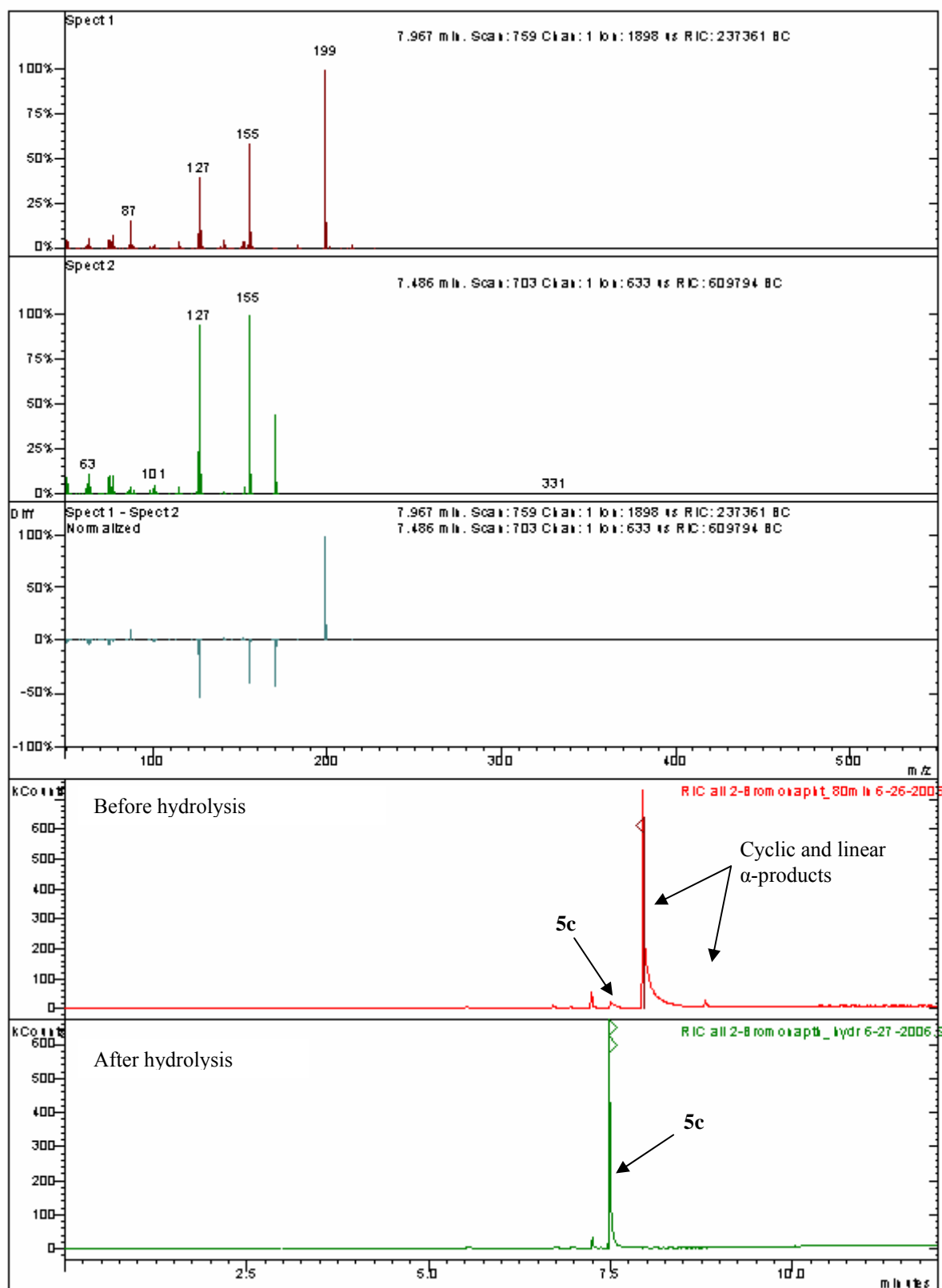
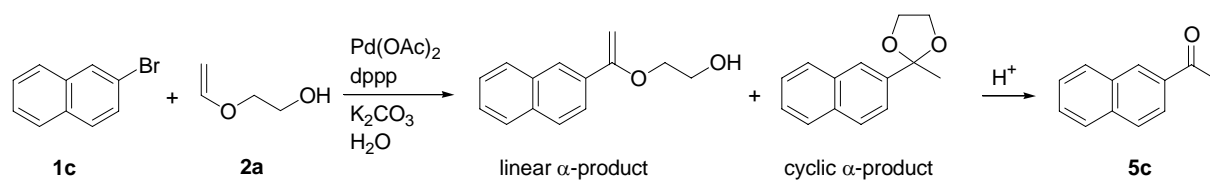


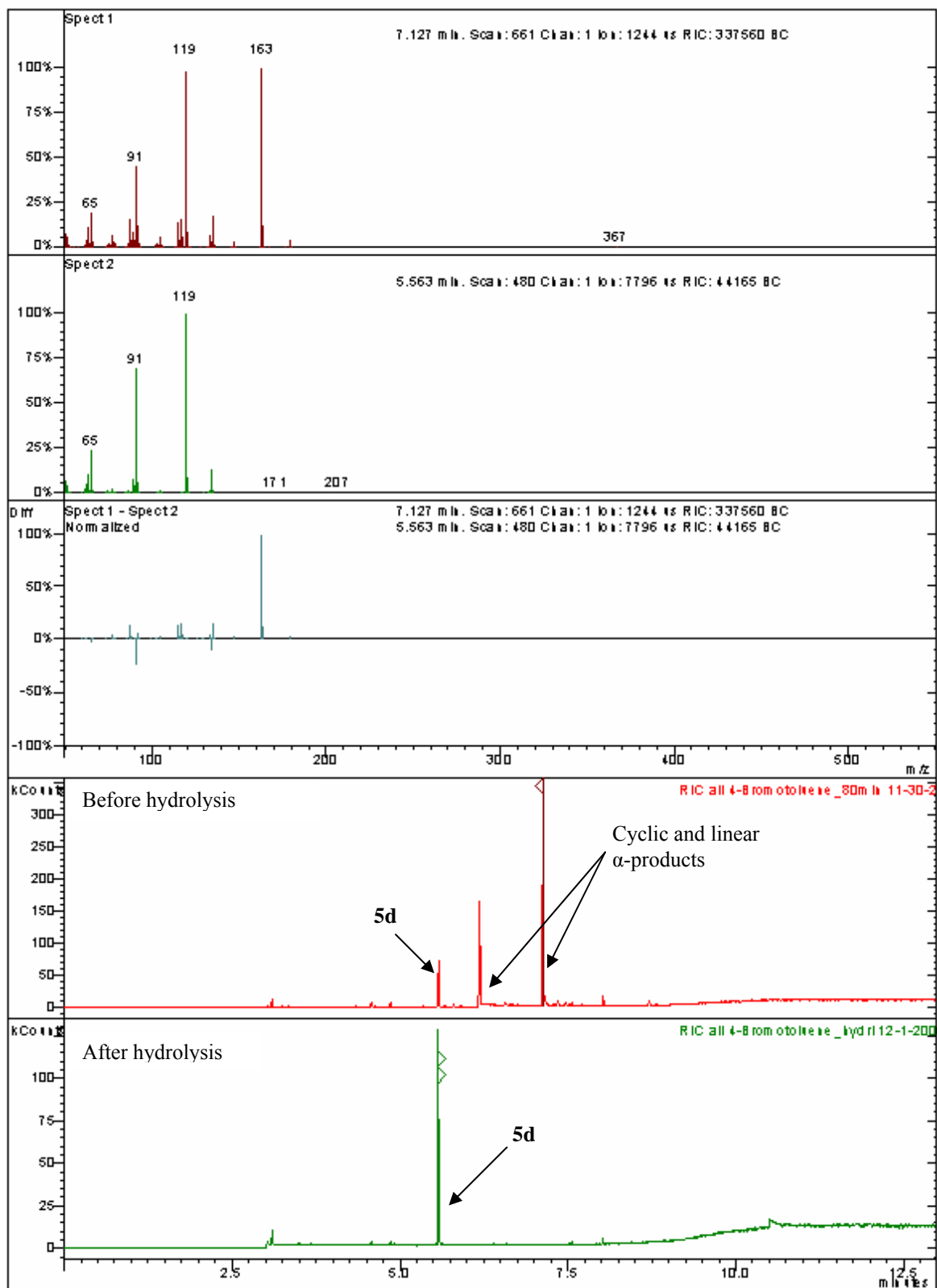
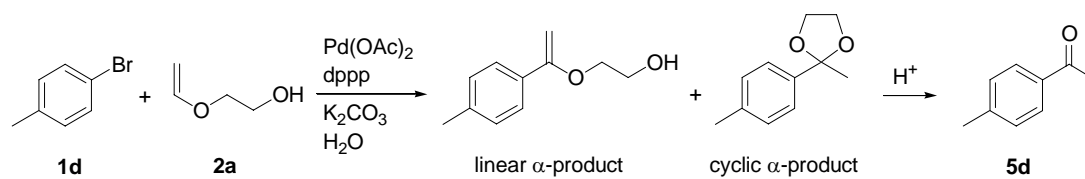


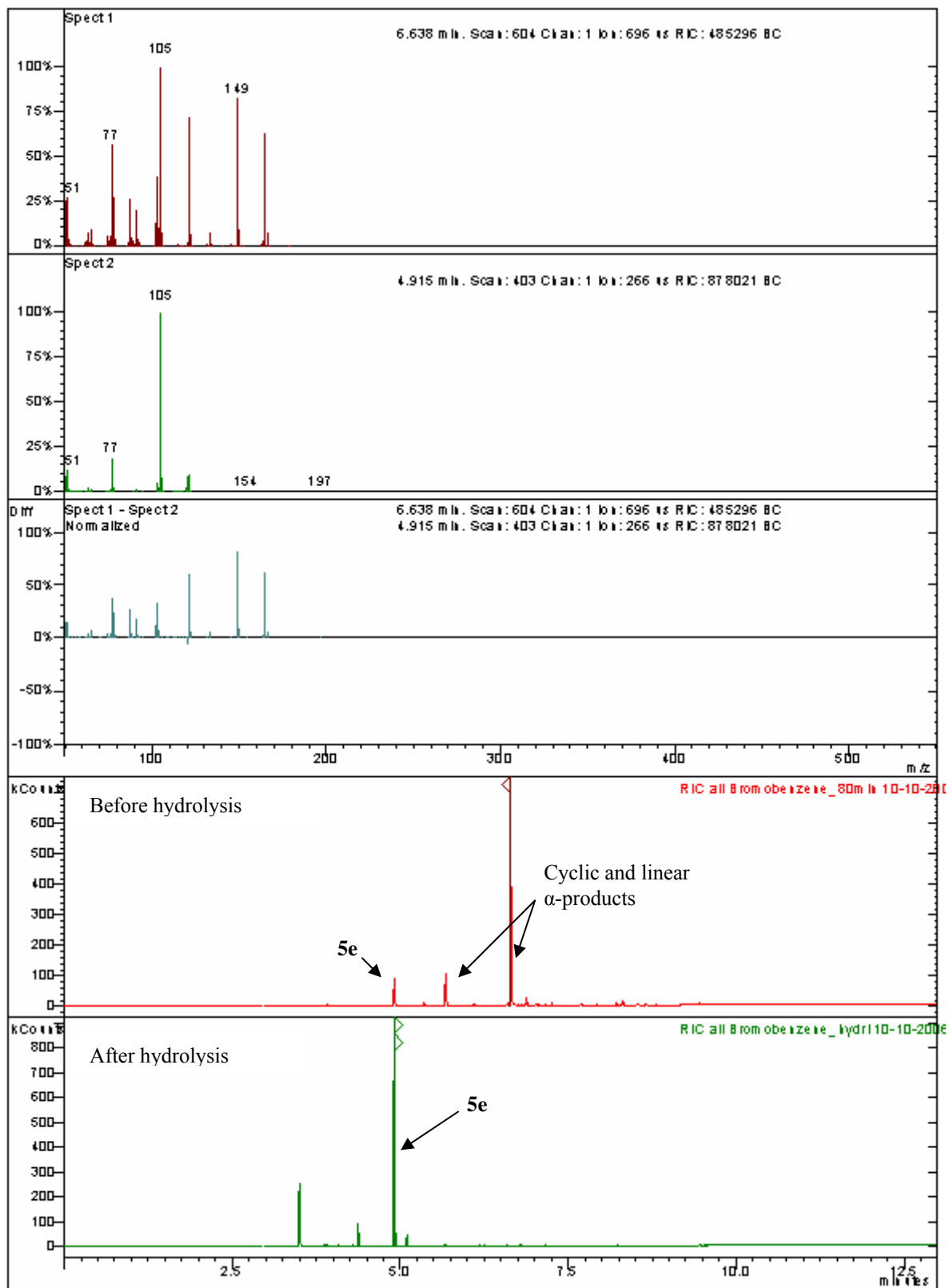
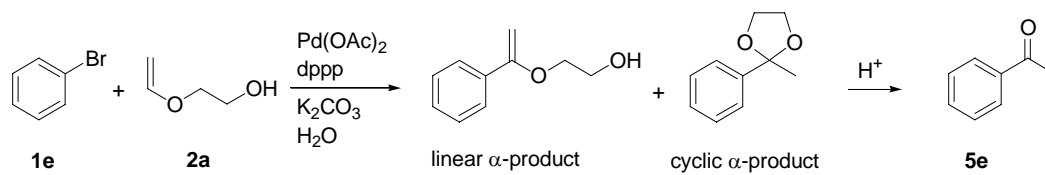
## B: GC-MS chromatograms for reaction mixtures before and after hydrolysis

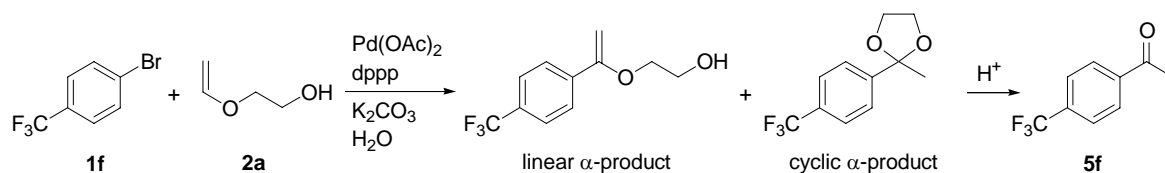




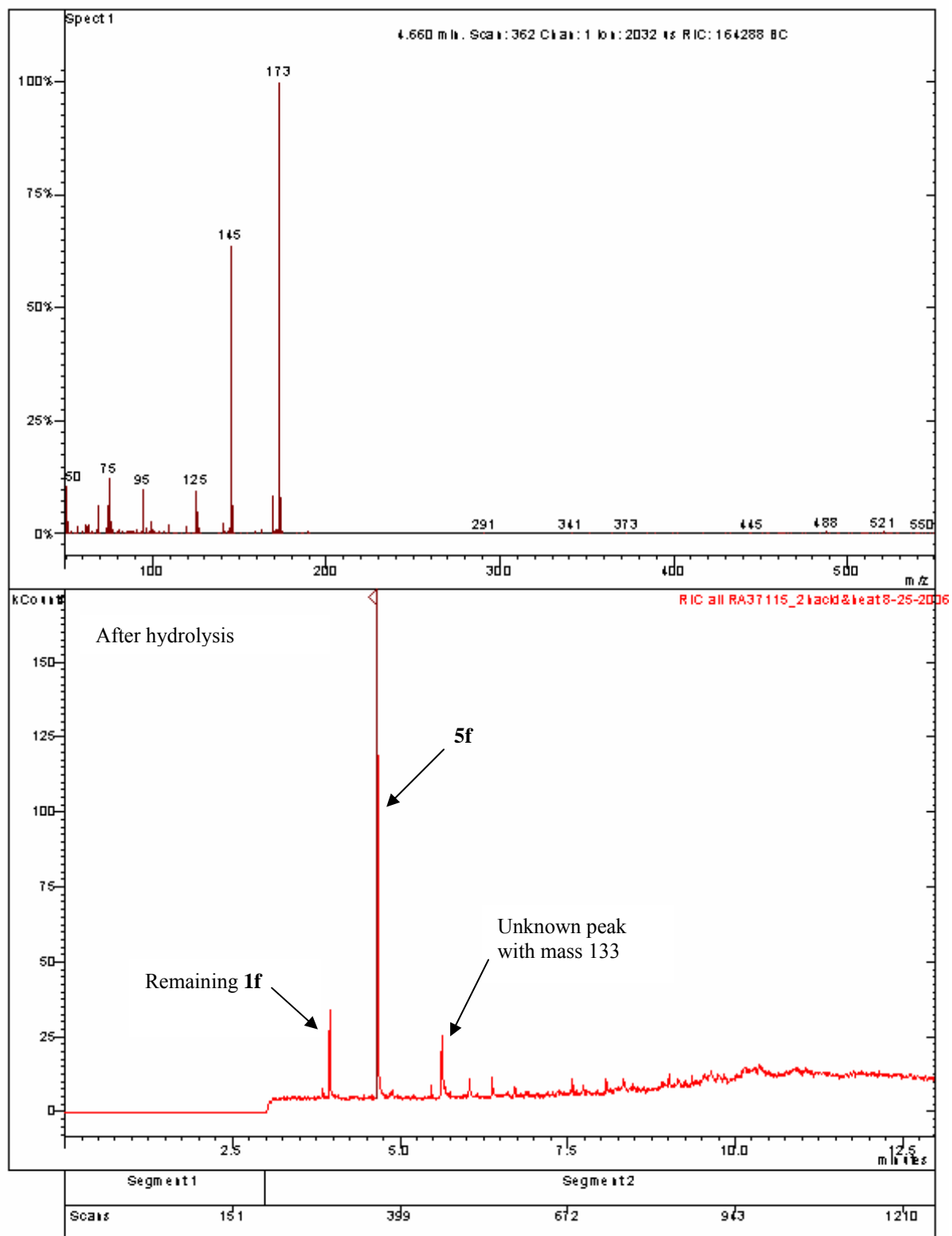




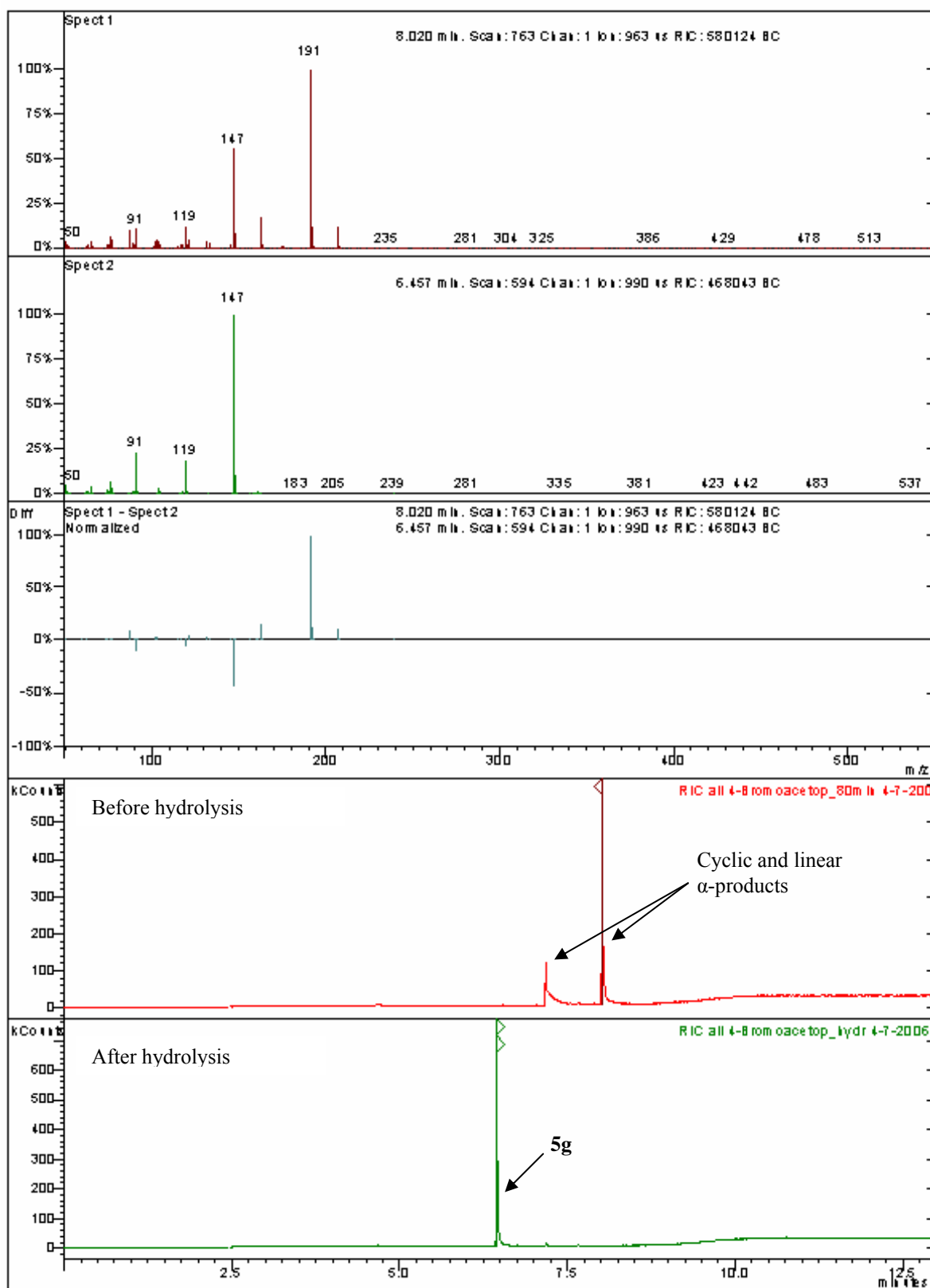
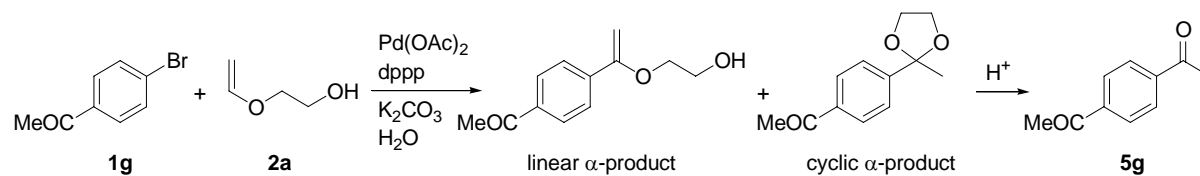


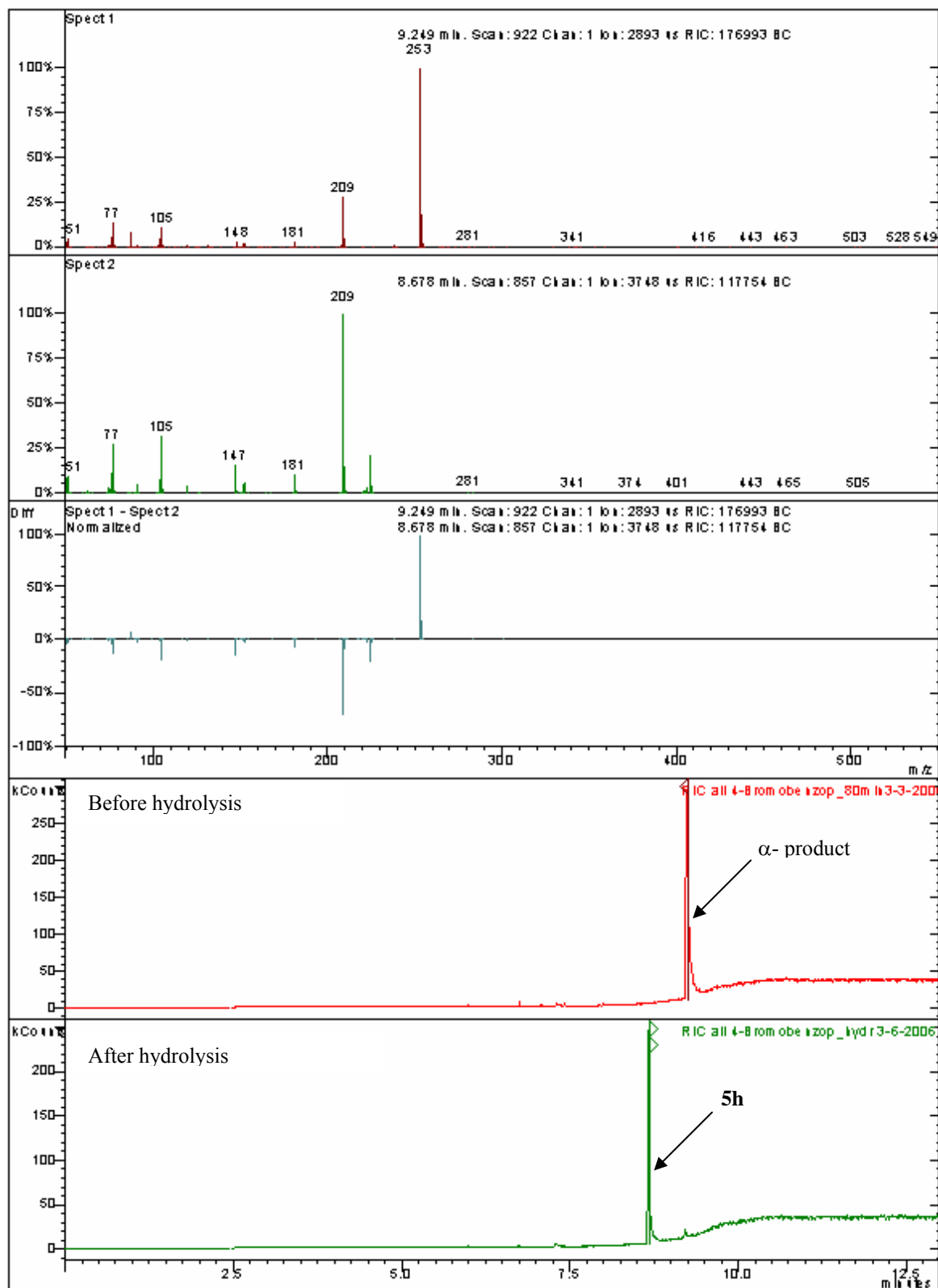
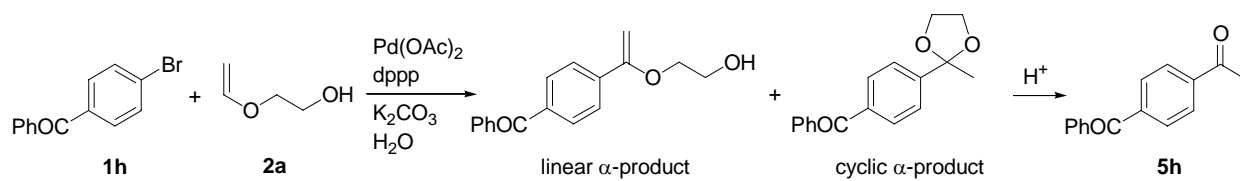


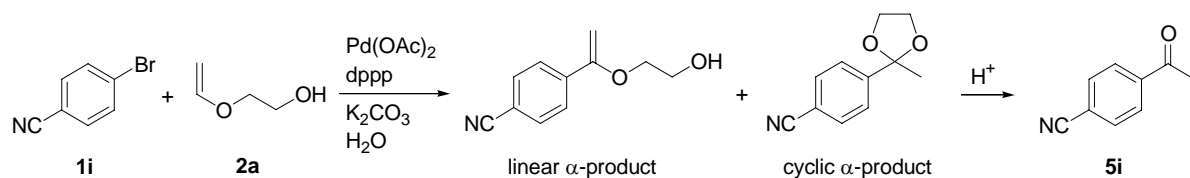
As the formed internal product seems to prefer alkaline water instead of ethyl acetate, there is no good spectrum available for reaction mixture before hydrolysis.



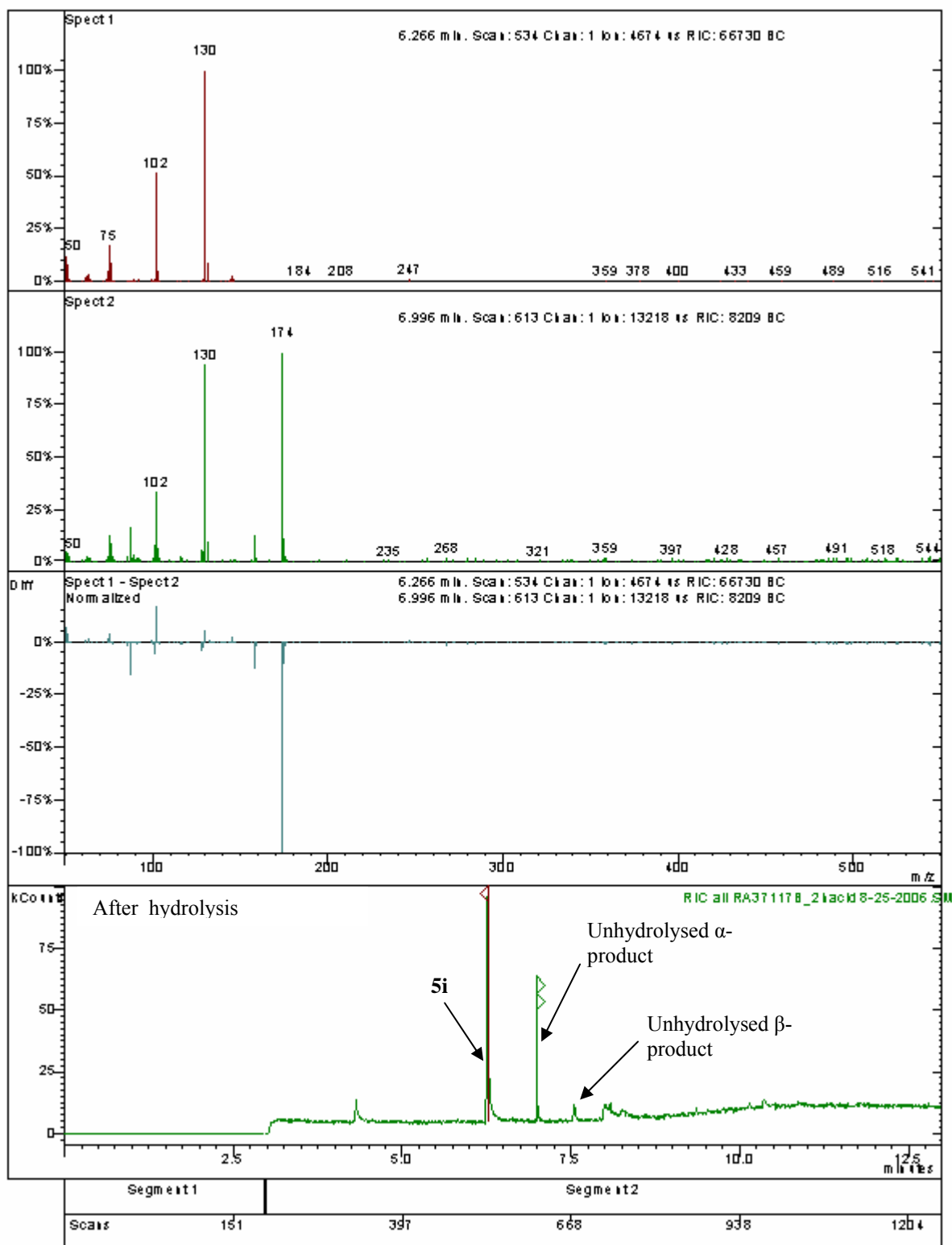


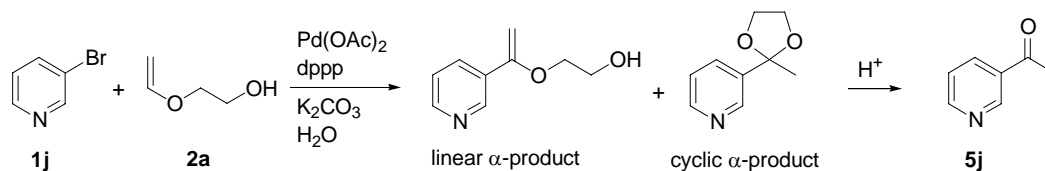






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Weak GC-MS chromatogram due to high water solubility.

