

## **Supporting Information**

© Copyright Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, 69451 Weinheim, 2007

### Pd PEPPSI-IPr-Mediated Reactions in Metal-Coated Capillaries Under Microwave-Assisted, Continuous Flow Organic Synthesis (MACOS): The Synthesis of Indoles by Sequential Aryl Amination/Heck Coupling

Gjergji Shore, Sylvie Morin and Michael G. Organ\*<sup>[a]</sup>

[a] Department of Chemistry, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M3J 1P3 Table of Contents:

Experimental		<b>S</b> 3
	Microwave irradiation experiments	<b>S</b> 3
	General Procedure for creating the Pd- and Ag-film coating inside	
	of 1180 micron (ID) capillaries	<b>S</b> 3
	Pd film coating	<b>S</b> 3
	Ag film coating (the "silver-mirrror" approach)	<b>S</b> 3
	Ag film coating (the "colloidal silver" approach)	S4
	General Procedure for the Indole Synthesis	S4
References		S11
Spectra		S12
	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>3a</b>	S12
	LC-MS of compound <b>3a</b>	<b>S</b> 13
	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>3b</b>	S14
	LC-MS of compound <b>3b</b>	S15
	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>3c</b>	S16
	LC-MS of compound <b>3c</b>	S17
	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>3d</b>	S18
	<sup>13</sup> C-NMR of compound <b>3d</b>	S19
	LC-MS of compound <b>3d</b>	S20
	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>3e</b>	S21
	LC-MS of compound <b>3e</b>	S22
	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>3f</b>	S23
	LC-MS of compound <b>3f</b>	S24
	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound $3g$	S25
	<sup>13</sup> C-NMR of compound <b>3g</b>	S26
	LC-MS of compound <b>3g</b>	S27
	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>3h</b>	S28
	<sup>13</sup> C-NMR of compound <b>3h</b>	S29
	LC-MS of compound <b>3h</b>	S30

<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>3i</b>	S31
<sup>13</sup> C-NMR of compound <b>3i</b>	S32
LC-MS of compound <b>3i</b>	<b>S</b> 33
<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>3j</b>	<b>S</b> 34
<sup>13</sup> C-NMR of compound <b>3</b> j	S35
LC-MS of compound <b>3</b> j	S36
<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>3k</b>	<b>S</b> 37
LC-MS of compound <b>3k</b>	S38
<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>3</b> I	S39
LC-MS of compound <b>3</b> l	<b>S</b> 40
<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>3m</b>	S41
LC-MS of compound <b>3m</b>	S42
<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>3n</b>	S43
LC-MS of compound <b>3n</b>	<b>S</b> 44
<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>30</b>	S45
LC-MS of compound <b>30</b>	S46
<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>3p</b>	S47
<sup>13</sup> C-NMR of compound <b>3p</b>	<b>S</b> 48
LC-MS of compound <b>3p</b>	<b>S</b> 49
<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>3q</b>	S50
LC-MS of compound <b>3q</b>	<b>S</b> 51
<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>3r</b>	S52
LC-MS of compound <b>3r</b>	S53
<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>3s</b>	S54
<sup>13</sup> C-NMR of compound <b>3s</b>	S55
LC-MS of compound <b>3s</b>	S56
<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>3</b> t	S57
<sup>13</sup> C-NMR of compound <b>3</b> t	S58
LC-MS of compound <b>3t</b>	S59
<sup>1</sup> H-NMR of compound <b>3u</b>	<b>S</b> 60
<sup>13</sup> C-NMR of compound <b>3u</b>	S61

### **Experimental**

### Microwave irradiation experiments:

All MACOS experiments were performed in 1180  $\mu$ m borosilicate capillaries, using a single mode Biotage Smith Creator Synthesizer, operating at a frequency of 2.45 GHz with irradiation power from 0 to 300 W. The capillaries were fed reactants from Hamilton gastight syringes attached to a Harvard 22 syringe pump pre-set to the desired flow rate. The system was connected to a sealed collection vial, where a pressurized air line was attached to create backpressure (pressure inside the system reached 75 psi). The temperatures reported were measured by an IR sensor built into the microwave chamber that reads the temperature on the outer surface of capillaries. All reagents and solvents were purchased from commercial sources and used without additional purification. Column chromatography purifications were carried out using the flash technique on silica gel 60 (200 – 400 mesh). <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy was run using a Bruker Advance 400 MHz instrument and all spectra were calibrated to 7.26 ppm for the signal from the residual proton of the deuterated chloroform solvent.

Purity analyses were conducted on Waters 2695LC – Quattro Ultima Mass Spectrometer (MS) using an H<sub>2</sub>O-CH<sub>3</sub>CN solvent system; the MS was run in "ESI+, dual scan" mode ( $T = 350^{\circ}$ C). The

LC columns used were Synergy 4 micron Hydro RP 150mm X 4.6mm (T =  $20^{\circ}$ C) and Gemini C18 4 micron 150mm X 4.6mm (T =  $24^{\circ}$ C).

# General Procedure for creating the Pd- and Ag-film coating inside of 1180 micron (ID) capillaries.

**Pd film coating**. Borosilicate capillaries (1180  $\mu$ m internal diameter) were filled with a 0.1 mmol/mL solution of palladium acetate in DMF, capped at both ends with Teflon tape and placed inside a muffle furnace; the temperature was increased to 120° C. After 10-30 min., metallic Pd was gradually released from the solution and deposited on the inner side of capillaries. Capillaries were drained, rinsed with fresh DMF and the tubes with their new thin films were calcinated (dry) in the same furnace for 1 min. at 400°C (X3) before use in MACOS.

Ag film coating (the "silver-mirror" approach). Tollen's reagent (0.5 mL) was mixed with 0.5 mL of 5% D-glucose solution into a 2 mL vial. The 1180  $\mu$ m capillaries were filled with this mixture, capped at both ends with Teflon tape and left to develop at room temperature. After the Ag coating was fully developed (5-10 min), the remaining solution was poured out, the capillaries were rinsed with acetone and then they were calcinated at 400°C in a muffle furnace before use.

Tollen's reagent was prepared as follows: 1.5 mL of 4M NaOH was added drop-wise into 20 mL of a 5% AgNO<sub>3</sub> solution, forming a gray precipitate that was titrated with 4M NH<sub>4</sub>OH until the solution became clear.

**Ag film coating (the "colloidal silver" approach).** Borosilicate capillaries (1180 μm internal diameter) were filled with a 0.5 mmol/mL colloidal solution of silver oxide in ethylene glycol, capped at both ends with Teflon tape and placed inside a muffle furnace; the temperature was gradually increased to 140° C. After the Ag coating was fully developed (30 min), capillaries were rinsed with acetone and placed inside a muffle furnace for calcination at 400°C before use.

### General Procedure for the Indole Synthesis.

A stock solution containing the substituted bromo alkene **1** (0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), o-bromo aniline **2** (0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), sodium t-butoxide (1.5 mmol, 3.0 equiv.), Pd PEPPSI-IPr (18 mg, 2.6 mol %.) in 0.8 mL toluene (total mixture volume is 1.0 mL) was prepared.

The continuous flow microwave system was primed with toluene and a 1 mL aliquot from the homogenous stock solution was taken up in a Hamilton gastight syringe that was connected to the reactor system with the aid of Microtight<sup>TM</sup> fittings. The syringe was placed in a Harvard 22 syringe pump that was set to deliver 15  $\mu$ L/min and the single mode microwave was programmed so as to keep the temperature constant at the specified levels. The output (effluent) from the reactor was fed into a sealed, pressurized vial (75 psi) and then analyzed by <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy immediately after the reaction. Typically 0.5-0.8 mL of the crude reaction mixture was collected and the product was purified by silica gel column chromatography.



**2-Ethyl-1H-indole (3a).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.6 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1a** and **2a**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (14% ethyl acetate in hexane) afforded 35.1 mg of **3a** in 81% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.81 (br s, 1H), 7.61 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (m, 2H), 6.32 (s, 1H), 2.82 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.39 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H). Spectra matched that found in the literature.<sup>3</sup>



**2-Methyl-1H-indole (3b).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.55 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1b** and **2a**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (20% acetone in hexane) afforded 26 mg of **3b** in 72% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.87 (br s, 1H), 7.53 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (m, 2H), 6.24 (s, 1H), 2.47 (s, 3H). Spectra matched that found in the literature.<sup>1,2</sup>

**2-Phenyl-1H-indole (3c).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.7 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1c** and **2a**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (12% ethyl acetate in hexane) afforded 60 mg of **3c** in 74% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.35 (br s, 1H), 7.68 (m, 3H), 7.46 (m, 3H), 7.36 (t, J = 8.0 Hz,

1H), 7.23 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (s, 1H). Spectra matched that found in the literature.<sup>1</sup>

**2-Ethyl-5-fluoro-1H-indole (3d).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.55 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1a** and **2b**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (30% dichloromethane in hexane) afforded 33.6 mg of **3d** in 76% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.88 (br s, 1H), 7.21 (m, 2H), 6.88 (t, J<sup>1</sup>H-<sup>19</sup>F = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.23 (s, 1H), 2.81 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.37 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  157.9 (<sup>1</sup>J<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>19</sup>F = 232.3 Hz), 143.2, 132.3, 129.2 (<sup>3</sup>J<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>19</sup>F = 10.2 Hz), 110.6 (<sup>3</sup>J<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>19</sup>F = 10.2 Hz), 109.0 (<sup>2</sup>J<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>19</sup>F = 26.3 Hz), 104.7 (<sup>2</sup>J<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>19</sup>F = 23.4 Hz), 99.2 (<sup>4</sup>J<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>19</sup>F = 4.4 Hz), 21.5, 13.1. Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>NF: C, 73.88; H, 6.19; N, 8.58. Found: C, 73.90; H, 6,28; N, 8.48. Compound **3b** has been reported previously<sup>9</sup> without <sup>1</sup>H NMR or <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra, which are reported here.



**2-Methyl-5-fluoro-1H-indole (3e).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.58 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1b** and **2b**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in hexane) afforded 31.6 mg of **3e** in 73% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.84 (br s, 1H), 7.19 (m, 2H), 6.87 (dt, J<sup>1</sup>H-<sup>19</sup>F = 9.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.21 (s, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H). Spectra matched that found in the literature.<sup>5</sup>



**2-Phenyl-5-fluoro-1H-indole (3f).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.78 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1c** and **2b**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (30% dichloromethane in hexane) afforded 64.0 mg of **3f** in 78% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.33 (br s, 1H), 7.68 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (t, J = 8.0

Hz, 2H), 7.35 (m, 3H), 6.97 (dt,  $J^{1}H^{-19}F = 9.0$ , 3.0 Hz, 1H), 6.81 (s, 1H). Spectra matched that found in the literature.<sup>5,7</sup>



**2-Ethyl-5-isopropyl-1H-indole (3g).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.61 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1a** and **2c**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (30% dichloromethane in hexane) afforded 47.4 mg of **3g** in 83% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.68 (br s, 1H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.29 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.34 (s, 1H), 3.16 (septet, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 2.83 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.45 (m, 9H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  141.7, 140.2, 134.5, 129.0, 120.2, 116.9, 110.1, 98.5, 34.4, 24.9, 21.5, 13.5. HRMS *m/z* calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N: 187.1361; found: 187.1353.



**2-Methyl-5-isopropyl-1H-indole (3h).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.68 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1b** and **2c**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (30% dichloromethane in pentane) afforded 46.0 mg of **3h** in 79% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.69 (br s, 1H), 7.44 (s, 1H), 7.24 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.24 (s, 1H), 3.07 (septet, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 1.38 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  140.4, 135.3, 134.6, 129.2, 120.1, 116.7, 110.0, 100.1, 34.2, 24.7, 13.7. HRMS *m/z* calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N: 173.1204; found: 173.1206.



**2-Phenyl-5-isopropyl-1H-indole (3i).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.72 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1c** and **2c**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (30% dichloromethane in pentane) afforded 68.0 mg of **3i** in 80% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.27 (br s, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.49 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.18 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (s, 1H), 3.10 (septet, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H)

1H), 1.41 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  140.9, 138.0, 135.4, 132.6, 129.4, 128.9, 127.5, 125.1, 121.6, 117.5, 110.6, 99.8, 34.2, 24.6. HRMS *m*/*z* calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N: 235.1361; found: 235.1355.



**2-Ethyl-5-methyl-1H-indole (3j).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.66 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1a** and **2d**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in hexane) afforded 39.5 mg of **3j** in 75% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.79 (br s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 7.21 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.19 (s, 1H), 2.80 (q, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 1.36 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  141.4, 134.6, 130.2, 128.7, 122.4, 119.5, 109.9, 98.2, 21.5, 21.3, 13.2. HRMS *m*/*z* calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N: 159.1048; found: 159.1050. Compound **3j** has been reported previously<sup>9</sup> without <sup>1</sup>H NMR or <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra, which are reported here.



**2-Methyl-5-methyl-1H-indole (3k).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.84 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1b** and **2d**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (20% acetone in hexane) afforded 45.8 mg of **3k** in 82% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.76 (br s, 1H), 7.33 (s, 1H), 7.19 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (s, 1H), 2.45 (s, 6H). Spectra matched that found in the literature.<sup>6</sup>



**2-Phenyl-5-methyl-1H-indole (3l).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.75 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1c** and **2d**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (12% ethyl acetate in hexane) afforded 65.8 mg of **3l** in 85% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.26 (br s, 1H), 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.45 (m, 3H), 7.31 (m, 2H), 7.05 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (s, 1H), 2.48 (s, 3H). Spectra matched that found in the literature.<sup>4</sup>



**2-Ethyl-5-Chloro-1H-indole (3m).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.82 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1a** and **2e**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in hexane) afforded 51.4 mg of **3m** in 70% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.91 (br s, 1H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.22 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (dd, J = 9.1, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.21 (s, 1H), 2.81 (q, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 1.37 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 3H). Spectra matched that found in the literature.<sup>2</sup>



**2-Methyl-5-Chloro-1H-indole (3n).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.7 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1b** and **2e**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (20% acetone in hexane) afforded 35.8 mg of **3n** in 62% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.88 (br s, 1H), 7.49 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.19 (s, 1H), 2.49 (s, 3H). Spectra matched that found in the literature.<sup>5</sup>

**2-Phenyl-5-Chloro-1H-indole (30).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.5 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1c** and **2e**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (16% ethyl acetate in hexane) afforded 37.4 mg of **3o** in 69% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.38 (br s, 1H), 7.68 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.61 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.17 (dd, J = 9.1, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (s, 1H). Spectra matched that found in the literature.<sup>4</sup>



**2-Ethyl-5,7-dimethyl-1H-indole (3p).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.45 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1a** and **2f**, were collected

and purification by flash chromatography (10% acetone in hexane) afforded 27.0 mg of **3p** in 72% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.72 (br s, 1H), 7.22 (s, 1H), 6.81 (s, 1H), 6.22 (s, 1H), 2.84 (q, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 2.48 (s, 3H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 1.39 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  141.1, 133.7, 129.0, 128.4, 123.4, 119.2, 117.6, 99.1, 21.8, 21.3, 15.7, 13.4. HRMS *m*/*z* calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N: 173.1204; found: 173.1205.



**2-Methyl-5,7-dimethyl-1H-indole (3q).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.60 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1b** and **2f**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (20% acetone in hexane) afforded 37.5 mg of **3q** in 85% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.70 (br s, 1H), 7.19 (s, 1H), 6.79 (s, 1H), 6.17 (s, 1H), 2.48 (s, 3H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H). Spectra matched that found in the literature.<sup>10</sup>



**2-Phenyl-5,7-dimethyl-1H-indole (3r).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.40 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1c** and **2f**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (30% dichloromethane in hexane) afforded 36.4 mg of **3r** in 82% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.12 (br s, 1H), 7.71 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (m, 2H), 7.34 (m, 2H), 6.87 (s, 1H), 6.78 (s, 1H), 2.54 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H). Spectra matched that found in the literature.<sup>8</sup>



**2-Ethyl-5,7-difluoro-1H-indole (3s).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.68 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1a** and **2g**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (10% ethyl ether in pentane) afforded 39.2 mg of **3s** in 64% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.02 (br s, 1H), 7.01 (dd, J<sup>1</sup>H-<sup>19</sup>F = 9.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dt, J<sup>1</sup>H-<sup>19</sup>F = 10.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (s, 1H), 2.82 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.38 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  156.9 (<sup>1</sup>J<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>19</sup>F = 235.6; 10.2 Hz), 147.9 (<sup>1</sup>J<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>19</sup>F = 245.9; 14.6 Hz), 143.8, 131.3 (<sup>2</sup>J<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>19</sup>F = 19.1 Hz), 120.4 (<sup>3</sup>J<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>19</sup>F = 13.2 Hz), 100.5 (<sup>2</sup>J<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>19</sup>F = 21.9;16.1 Hz), 99.9 (<sup>4</sup>J<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>19</sup>F = 4.4

Hz), 95.9 ( ${}^{2}J^{_{13}}C^{_{-19}}F = 48.3$ ; 20.5 Hz), 22.2, 13.2. HRMS *m*/*z* calcd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NF<sub>2</sub>: 181.0703; found: 181.0701.



**2-Methyl-5,7-difluoro-1H-indole (3t).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.60 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1b** and **2g**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (10% ethyl ether in pentane) afforded 32.7 mg of **3t** in 65% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.00 (br s, 1H), 6.98 (d, J<sup>1</sup>H-<sup>19</sup>F = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (t, J<sup>1</sup>H-<sup>19</sup>F = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 6.24 (s, 1H), 2.48 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  157.3 (<sup>1</sup>J<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>19</sup>F = 235.6; 10.2 Hz), 147.6 (<sup>1</sup>J<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>19</sup>F = 244.4; 14.6 Hz), 138.2, 131.6 (<sup>2</sup>J<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>19</sup>F = 17.5 Hz), 120.8 (<sup>3</sup>J<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>19</sup>F = 11.7 Hz), 101.6 (<sup>4</sup>J<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>19</sup>F = 4.4 Hz), 100.3 (<sup>2</sup>J<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>19</sup>F = 23.4; 4.4 Hz), 96.1 (<sup>2</sup>J<sup>13</sup>C-<sup>19</sup>F = 30.7; 20.5 Hz), 13.6. HRMS *m*/*z* calcd for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NF<sub>2</sub>: 167.0547; found: 167.0544.



**2-Phenyl-5,7-difluoro-1H-indole (3u).** Following the general procedure above for the preparation of indoles using MACOS, 0.50 mL of crude reaction mixture, derived from **1c** and **2g**, were collected and purification by flash chromatography (25% dichloromethane in pentane) afforded 36.0 mg of **3u** in 63% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.44 (br s, 1H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (m, 1H), 7.11 (d, J<sup>+</sup>H<sup>-19</sup>F = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (s, 1H), 6.77 (t, J<sup>+</sup>H<sup>-19</sup>F = 10.0 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  157.2 (<sup>1</sup>J<sup>+</sup>G<sup>-19</sup>F = 237.1; 10.2 Hz), 148.4 (<sup>1</sup>J<sup>+3</sup>C<sup>-19</sup>F = 245.9; 14.6 Hz), 140.2, 131.7 (<sup>3</sup>J<sup>+3</sup>C<sup>-19</sup>F = 4.4 Hz), 131.2, 129.4, 128.1, 125.5, 121.6 (<sup>2</sup>J<sup>+3</sup>C<sup>-19</sup>F = 13.2 Hz), 101.0 (<sup>2</sup>J<sup>+3</sup>C<sup>-19</sup>F = 23.4; 4.4 Hz), 100.5, 97.4 (<sup>2</sup>J<sup>+3</sup>C<sup>-19</sup>F = 30.7; 20.5 Hz). HRMS *m*/*z* calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NF<sub>2</sub>: 229.0703; found: 229.0692. Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NF<sub>2</sub>: C, 73.36; H, 3.96; N, 6.11; F, 16.58. Found: C, 73.54; H, 3.58; N, 6.11; F, 16.38.

### References

1. Dib, H. H.; Al-Awadi, N.; Ibrahim, Y. A.; El-Dusouqui, M. E. J. Phys. Org. Chem. 2004, 17, 267.

2. Hamel, P.; Zajac, N.; Atkinson, J. G.; Girard, Y. J. Org. Chem. 1994, 59, 6372.

3. Zhao, D.; Hughes, D. L.; Bender, D. R.; DeMarco, A. M.; Reider, P. R. J. Org. Chem. 1991, 56, 3001.

- 4. Davies, I. W.; Smitrovich, J. H., Sidler, R., Qu, C., Gresham, V., Bazaral, C., *Tetrahedron*, **2005**, 61, 6425-37.
- 5. Mckew, J.C., Foley, M.A., Thakker, P., Behnke, M.L., Lovering, F.E., Sun, F-W., Tan, S., Wu, K., Shen, M., Zhang, W., Gonzalez, M., Liu, S., Mahadevan, A., Sard, H., Khor, S., Clark, J.D., *J*.

Med. Chem. 2006, 49, 135-138.

- 6. Sigma-Aldrich reference NMR spectrum.
- 7. Lautens, M., Fang, Y-Q., Org. Lett. 2005, 7, 3549.
- 8. Junjappa, H., Synthesis, 1975, 12, 798.
- 9. Bach, N.J., Dillard, R.D., Draheim, S.E., Hermann, R.B., Schevitz, R.W., "Preparation of 1Hindole-3acetic acid hydrazides as sPLA2 inhibitors", *Eur. Pat. Appl.* **1994**.
- 10. Piozzi, F., Langella, M.R., Gazzeta Chimica Italiana 1963, 93(11), 1382-91.





































































































