

Supporting Information
for DOI: 10.1055/s-0030-1259729
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Copper-Catalyzed Aromatic C–H Bond Halogenation Using Lithium Halides as Halogenating Reagents

Yongzhong Lu,^a Ruiping Wang,^a Xixue Qiao,^a and Zengming Shen,^{*b}

^a Department of Chemistry, College of Life and Environment Sciences, Shanghai Normal University, 100 Guilin Road, Shanghai, 200234, China

^b School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, 800 Dongchuan Road, Shanghai, 200240, China

Fax: 86-21-54741297

E-mail: shenzengming@sjtu.edu.cn

Supporting Information

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I. General procedures

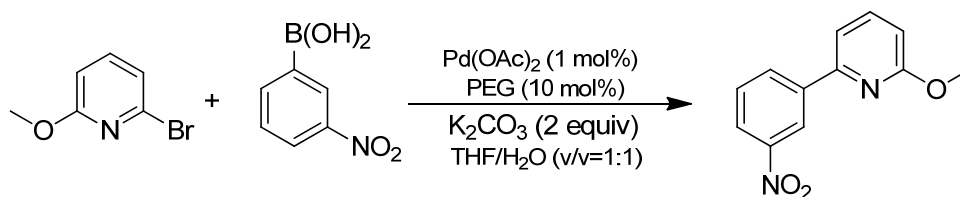
Cu-catalyzed C-H halogenation of 2-arylpyridines was performed in sealed vials. Substrates **1**, **2**, **9**, **11**, **12**, and **13** were purchased from Alfa Aesar or Acros and used without purification, substrates **3**,^{1a} **4**,^{1b} **5**,^{1a} **6**,^{1a} **7**,^{1b} **8**,^{1b} and **10**^{1b} were synthesized according to the literature reported methods.¹ The HOAc and Ac₂O were purified prior to use following the guidelines of Perrin and Armarego.² The Reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC). ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were obtained on a MERCURYplus 400 at 400 MHz and 100 MHz, respectively. Data for ¹H NMR spectra are reported as follows: chemical shift (δ shift), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet), integration, coupling

¹ (a) Liu, C.; Yang, W.-B. *Chem. Comm.* **2009**, 6267; (b) Razler, T.; Hsiao, Y.; Qian, F.; Fu, R.; Khan, R.; Doubleday, W. *J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, *74*, 1381.

² D. D. Perrin, W. L. F. Armarego, *Purification of Laboratory Chemicals*; 5th ed., Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1988.

constant (Hz), and assignment. Data for ^{13}C NMR are reported in terms of chemical shift (δ ppm). Mass spectra were recorded on an AMD 402/3 or a HP 5989A mass selective detector. Infrared spectra were recorded on a AVATAR 370 machine.

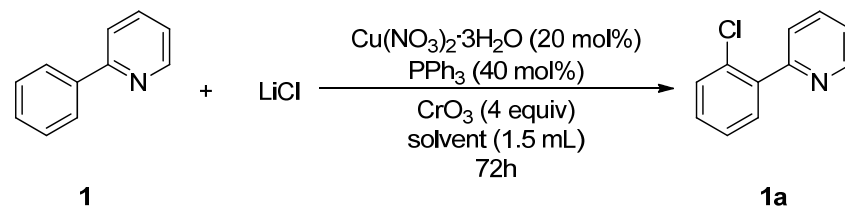
II. The synthesis of 2-Methoxy-6-(3-nitrophenyl)pyridine^{1b}



Under air, a mixture of 2-bromo-6-methoxy-pyridine (945 mg, 5 mmol), (3-nitrophenyl)boronic acid (1098.5 mg, 6.5 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (11.2 mg, 0.05 mmol), PEG (1 g, 0.5 mmol), K₂CO₃ (1.38 g, 10 mmol), THF (8 mL) and H₂O (8 mL) was stirred for 3 days at 80 °C. Then the mixture was diluted with H₂O and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL). The extract was washed with brine (2 x 50 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation, the residue was purified via chromatography on silica gel with petroleum ether/Et₂O (20/1 (v/v)) as the eluent to afford the white solid in 35% yield; m.p.: 102-104 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.06 (s, 3H), 6.79 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.23-8.25 (m, 1H), 8.39 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.90 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 53.4, 110.8, 113.1, 121.5, 123.3, 129.5, 132.4, 139.4, 140.7, 148.7, 151.9, 164.0; IR (KBr): ν 1575, 1523, 1469, 1429, 1248, 794, 739 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) m/z : 230.1 (M⁺), 229.1 (M-1)⁺, 200.1, 184.1, 155.1, 154.1, 153.1, 141.1, 140.1, 127.1, 114.0, 77.0; HRMS (EI) Calcd for C₁₂H₁₀N₂O₃: 230.0691, Found: 230.0685.

III. The optimization for the C-H halogenation

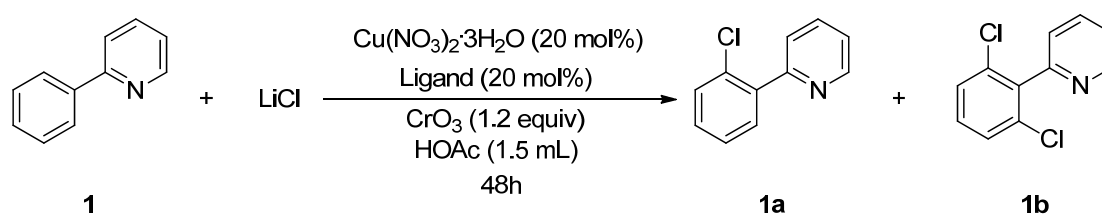
STable 1. Screening of Solvents for the Cu-Catalyzed C-H Halogenation^a



Entry	Solvent	Yield (%) (1a) ^b
1	NMP	N.R.
2	DMSO	N.R.
3	DMF	N.R.
4	CH ₃ CN	30
5	THF	N.R.
6	CH ₃ NO ₂	N.R.
7	1,4-dioxane	30
8	ⁱ PrOH	N.R.
9	acetone	N.R.
10	toluene	31

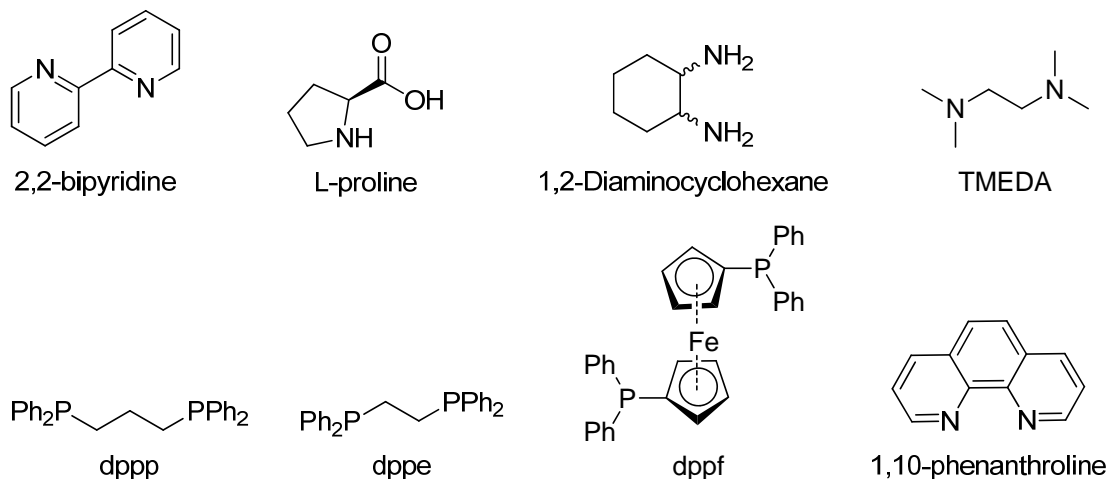
^a Conditions: **1** (31 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(NO₃)₂·3H₂O (9.7 mg, 20 mol%), PPh₃ (21 mg, 40 mol%), LiCl (34 mg, 0.8 mmol), CrO₃ (80 mg, 0.8 mmol), solvent (1.5 mL), 150 °C. ^b GC yield with *n*-dodecane as an internal standard.

STable 2. Screening of Ligands for the Cu-Catalyzed C-H Halogenation^a

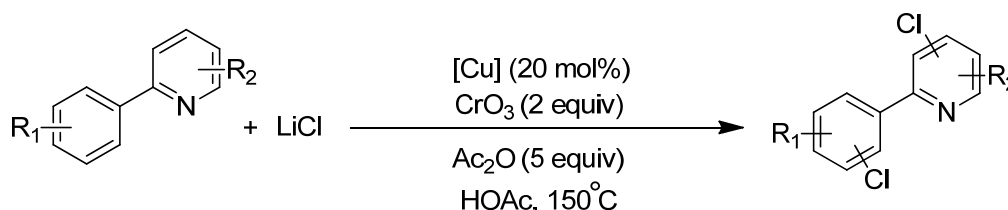


Entry	Ligand	Yield (%) (1a) ^b	Yield (%) (1b) ^b
1	2,2-bipyridine	8	3
2	L-proline	33	34
3	1,2-Diaminocyclohexane	24	-
4	dppp	26	29
5	dppe	11	62
6	dppf	<5	-
7	TEMEDA	52	13
8	1,10-phenanthroline	23	42

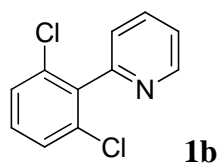
^a Conditions: **1** (31 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(NO₃)₂·3H₂O (9.7 mg, 20 mol%), LiCl (34 mg, 0.8 mmol), CrO₃ (24 mg, 0.24 mmol), HOAc (1.5 mL), ligand (20 mol%), 150 °C. ^b GC yield with *n*-dodecane as internal standard.



IV. Representative procedure for Cu-catalyzed C-H bond chlorination



Synthesis of 2-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)pyridine (1b**)³ as a typical example:**

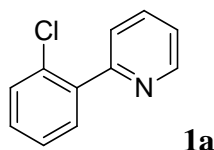


In a sealed tube, a solution of substrate **1** (31 mg, 0.2 mmol), LiCl (34 mg, 0.8 mmol), Cu(NO₃)₂·3H₂O (9.7 mg, 0.04 mmol), CrO₃ (40 mg, 0.4 mmol), Ac₂O (102 mg, 1.0 mmol) in HOAc (1.5 mL) was stirred at 150 °C for 2 days. Then the mixture was neutralized with NaHCO₃ (saturated solution) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The extract was washed with brine (2 x 15 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation, the residue was purified via chromatography on silica gel with petroleum

³ Chen, X.; Hao, X. S.; Goodhue, C. E.; Yu, J. Q. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, *128*, 6790.

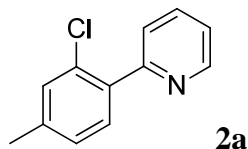
ether/Et₂O (2/1 (v/v)) as the eluent to afford oil **1b** in 71% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.28 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.34-7.37 (m, 2H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.82 (td, *J* = 2.0, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.76 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H); IR (KBr): ν 2929, 1593, 1566, 1422, 1191, 1116, 773, 747 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) *m/z*: 227.0 [M⁺ (³⁷Cl³⁷Cl)] (3.43), 225.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁷Cl³⁵Cl)] (20.26), 223.0 [M⁺ (³⁵Cl³⁵Cl)] (32.07), 190.0, 188.0, 161.0, 153.1, 152.1.

2-(2-Chlorophenyl)pyridine (**1a**)³



The separative method of product (**1a**) is the same as that of **1b**. Oil, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.29-7.32 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.48 (dd, *J* = 1.6, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dd, *J* = 2.0, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (td, *J* = 1.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.73 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H); IR (KBr): ν 2919, 1573, 1421, 1128, 751 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) *m/z*: 191.0 [M⁺ (³⁷Cl)] (19.72), 189.0 [M⁺ (³⁵Cl)] (51.25), 188.0, 155.1, 154.1, 153.0, 128.0, 127.0, 126.0.

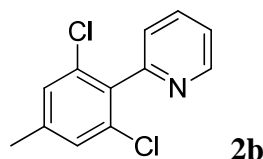
2-(2-Chloro-4-methylphenyl)pyridine (**2a**)



In a sealed tube, a solution of substrate **2** (67.6 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiCl (67.2 mg, 1.6 mmol), Cu(NO₃)₂·3H₂O (19.4 mg, 0.08 mmol), CrO₃ (80 mg, 0.8 mmol), Ac₂O (204 mg, 2 mmol) in HOAc (3 ml) was stirred at 150 °C for 6 days. Then the mixture was neutralized with NaHCO₃ (saturated solution) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers was washed with brine (2 x 15 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation, the residue was purified via thin-layer chromatography (TLC) with petroleum ether/Et₂O (2/1 (v/v)) as the eluent to afford oil **2a** in 32% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.38 (s, 3H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (t,

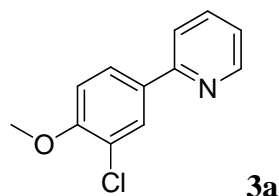
$J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.71 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 20.9, 122.1, 124.8, 127.8, 130.5, 131.3, 131.7, 135.7, 136.2, 139.9, 149.4, 156.8; IR (KBr): ν 2924, 1609, 1585, 1463, 1430, 874, 783 cm^{-1} ; MS (EI) m/z : 205.1 [M^+ (^{37}Cl)] (19.72), 203.1 [M^+ (^{35}Cl)] (66.28), 169.1, 168.1, 167.1, 153.1. HRMS (EI) Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{ClN}$: 203.0502, Found: 203.0505.

2-(2,6-Dichloro-4-methylphenyl)pyridine (**2b**)³



The separative method of product (**2b**) is the same as that of **2a**. Oil, 30% yield; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 2.30 (s, 3H), 7.16 (s, 2H), 7.31-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.73 (td, $J = 1.6, 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.68 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H); IR (KBr): ν 2923, 1731, 1600, 1494, 1452, 736, 696 cm^{-1} ; MS (EI) m/z : 241.0 [M^+ ($^{37}\text{Cl}^{37}\text{Cl}$)] (3.10), 239.0 [M^+ ($^{37}\text{Cl}^{35}\text{Cl}$)] (19.70), 237.0 [M^+ ($^{35}\text{Cl}^{35}\text{Cl}$)] (30.51), 205.0, 204.0, 202.0, 167.1, 166.1, 139.1, 138.0.

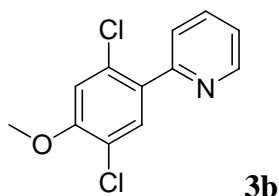
2-(3-Chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)pyridine (**3a**)



In a sealed tube, a solution of substrate **3** (74 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiCl (67.2 mg, 1.6 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (19.4 mg, 0.08 mmol), CrO_3 (80 mg, 0.8 mmol), Ac_2O (204 mg, 2 mmol) in HOAc (3 ml) was stirred at 150 °C for 19 hours. Then the mixture was neutralized with NaHCO_3 (saturated solution) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers was washed with brine (2 x 15 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4 . After evaporation, the residue was purified via thin-layer chromatography (TLC) with petroleum ether/1,4-dioxane (15/1 (v/v)) as the eluent to afford yellow oil **3a** in 24% yield; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.96 (s, 3H), 7.02 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.20-7.22 (m, 1H), 7.65 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.73 (td, $J = 2.0, 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.88 (dd, $J = 2.2, 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.66 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100

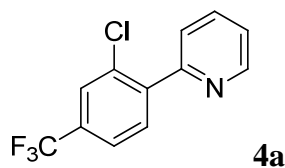
MHz, CDCl₃) δ 56.2, 112.0, 119.8, 121.9, 122.9, 126.2, 128.7, 132.5, 136.8, 149.6, 155.6, 155.7; IR (KBr): ν 2922, 1595, 1507, 1463, 1274, 1058, 774 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) *m/z*: 221.0 [M⁺ (³⁷Cl)] (23.53), 219.0 [M⁺ (³⁵Cl)] (100.00), 206.0, 204.0, 176.0, 169.1, 141.1, 78.0; HRMS (EI) Calcd for C₁₂H₁₀ClNO: 219.0451, Found: 219.0456.

2-(2,5-Dichloro-4-methoxyphenyl)pyridine (3b)



The separative method of product (**3b**) is the same as that of **3a**. Yellow solid, 35% yield; m.p.: 118-120 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.95 (s, 3H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 7.26-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.75 (td, *J* = 2.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.70 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 56.5, 113.5, 121.5, 122.4, 124.8, 130.9, 132.2, 132.5, 135.9, 149.6, 155.2, 155.4; IR (KBr): ν 2916, 1591, 1489, 1461, 1282, 1068, 746 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) *m/z*: 257.0 [M⁺ (³⁷Cl³⁷Cl)] (9.92), 256.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁷Cl³⁷Cl)] (8.21), 255.0 [M⁺ (³⁷Cl³⁵Cl)] (62.80), 254.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁷Cl³⁵Cl)] (13.21), 253.0 [M⁺ (³⁵Cl³⁵Cl)] (100.00), 240.0, 238.0, 220.0, 218.0, 203.0, 177.0, 175.0, 140.1, 99.0; HRMS (EI) Calcd for C₁₂H₉Cl₂NO: 253.0061, Found: 253.0054.

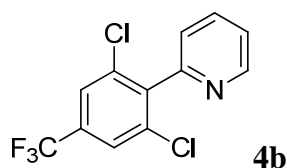
2-(2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)pyridine (4a)³



In a sealed tube, a solution of substrate **4** (44.6 mg, 0.2 mmol), LiCl (34 mg, 0.8 mmol), Cu(NO₃)₂·3H₂O (9.7 mg, 0.04 mmol), CrO₃ (40 mg, 0.4 mmol), Ac₂O (102 mg, 1 mmol) in HOAc (1.5 ml) was stirred at 150 °C for 2 days. Then the mixture was neutralized with NaHCO₃ (saturated solution) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers was washed with brine (2 x 15 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation, the residue was purified via chromatography on silica gel with petroleum ether/Et₂O (2/1 (v/v)) as the eluent to afford yellow oil **4a** in 23%

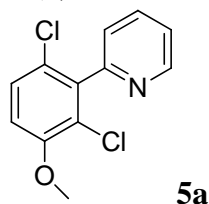
yield; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.34-7.37 (m, 1H), 7.63 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.68 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, $J = 10.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.81 (td, $J = 2.0, 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.75 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H); IR (KBr): ν 2924, 1654, 1560, 1508, 1458, 1395, 1324, 1134 cm^{-1} ; MS (EI) m/z : 259.0 [M^+ (^{37}Cl)] (13.65), 257.0 [M^+ (^{35}Cl)] (43.92), 223.0, 222.0, 191.1, 91.1, 71.1.

2-(2,6-Dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)pyridine (**4b**)³



The separative method of product (**4b**) is the same as that of **4a**. Oil, 58% yield; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.34 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.38-7.41 (m, 1H), 7.68 (s, 2H), 7.85 (td, $J = 1.6, 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.77-8.78 (m, 1H); IR (KBr): ν 2925, 1587, 1558, 1486, 1384, 1316, 1137, 1101 cm^{-1} ; MS (EI) m/z : 295.0 [M^+ ($^{37}\text{Cl}^{37}\text{Cl}$)] (2.73), 293.0 [M^+ ($^{37}\text{Cl}^{35}\text{Cl}$)] (17.57), 291.0 [M^+ ($^{35}\text{Cl}^{35}\text{Cl}$)] (27.46), 258.0, 257.0, 256.0, 236.0, 191.1, 78.0.

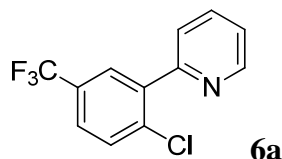
2-(2,6-Dichloro-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridine (**5a**)



In a sealed tube, a solution of substrate **5** (55.5 mg, 0.3 mmol), LiCl (50.4 mg, 1.2 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (14.5 mg, 0.06 mmol), CrO_3 (60 mg, 0.6 mmol), Ac_2O (153 mg, 1.5 mmol) in HOAc (2.25 ml) was stirred at 150 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 19 hours. Then the mixture was neutralized with NaHCO_3 (saturated solution) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers was washed with brine (2 x 15 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4 . After evaporation, the residue was purified via thin-layer chromatography (TLC) with petroleum ether/1,4-dioxane (5/1 (v/v)) as the eluent to afford oil **5a** in 38% yield; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.93 (s, 3H), 6.94 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.30-7.36 (m, 3H), 7.81 (td, $J = 2.0, 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.76 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz,

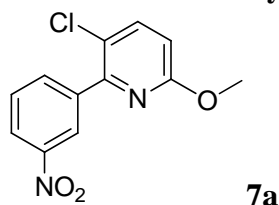
1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 56.6, 112.3, 122.9, 123.2, 124.9, 125.4, 128.1, 136.4, 139.3, 149.6, 154.2, 155.6; IR (KBr): ν 2938, 1565, 1457, 1427, 1297, 1027, 771 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) m/z: 257.0 [M⁺ (³⁷Cl³⁷Cl)] (5.37), 256.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁷Cl³⁷Cl)] (4.79), 255.0 [M⁺ (³⁷Cl³⁵Cl)] (36.58), 254.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁷Cl³⁵Cl)] (7.63), 253.0 [M⁺ (³⁵Cl³⁵Cl)] (58.88), 220.0, 218.0, 203.0, 175.0, 140.1; HRMS (EI) Calcd for C₁₂H₉ClNO: 253.0061, Found: 253.0061.

2-(2-Chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)pyridine (6a)⁴



In a sealed tube, a solution of substrate **6** (89.2 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiCl (67.2 mg, 1.6 mmol), Cu(NO₃)₂·3H₂O (19.4 mg, 0.08 mmol), CrO₃ (80 mg, 0.8 mmol), Ac₂O (204 mg, 2 mmol) in HOAc (3 ml) was stirred at 150 °C for 4.5 days. Then the mixture was neutralized with NaHCO₃ (saturated solution) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers was washed with brine (2 x 15 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation, the residue was purified via thin-layer chromatography (TLC) with petroleum ether/Et₂O (5/1 (v/v)) as the eluent to afford bright yellow oil **6a** in 44% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.33-7.36 (m, 1H), 7.58-7.63 (m, 2H), 7.68 (dt, *J* = 1.2, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (td, *J* = 2.0, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 8.76 (ddd, *J* = 0.8, 1.6, 4.8 Hz, 1H); IR (KBr): ν 2962, 1612, 1587, 1462, 1403, 1337, 1129, 826, 788 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) m/z: 259.0 [M⁺ (³⁷Cl)](15.19), 257.0 [M⁺ (³⁵Cl)] (48.25), 223.1, 222.1, 202.1, 188.0, 99.0, 71.1, 43.1.

3-Chloro-6-methoxy-2-(3-nitrophenyl)pyridine (7a)

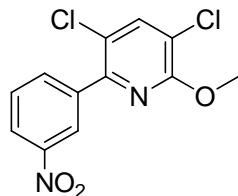


In a sealed tube, a solution of substrate **7** (69 mg, 0.3 mmol), LiCl (50.4 mg, 1.2 mmol),

⁴ Kakiuchi, F.; Kochi, T.; Mutsutani, H.; Kobayashi, N.; Urano, S.; Sato, M.; Nishiyama, S.; Tanabe, T. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, *131*, 11310.

Cu(NO₃)₂·3H₂O (14.5 mg, 0.06 mmol), CrO₃ (60 mg, 0.6 mmol), Ac₂O (153 mg, 1.5 mmol) in HOAc (2.25 ml) was stirred at 150 °C for 22 hours. Then the mixture was neutralized with NaHCO₃ (saturated solution) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers was washed with brine (2 x 15 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation, the residue was purified via thin-layer chromatography (TLC) with petroleum ether/Et₂O (15/1 (v/v)) as the eluent to afford white solid **7a** in 28% yield; m.p.: 138-140 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.97 (s, 3H), 6.76 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.26-8.29 (m, 1H), 8.70 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 53.9, 112.0, 121.7, 123.4, 124.6, 128.8, 135.4, 139.6, 141.0, 148.0, 149.8, 162.2; IR (KBr): ν 2977, 1586, 1526, 1463, 1410, 1351, 1251, 1027, 734 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) *m/z*: 266.0 [M⁺ (³⁷Cl)] (26.84), 265.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁷Cl)] (37.36), 264.0 [M⁺ (³⁵Cl)] (100.00), 263.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁵Cl)] (84.25), 235.0, 218.0, 217.0, 203.0, 140.1; HRMS (EI) Calcd for C₁₂H₉ClN₂O₃: 264.0302, Found: 264.0295.

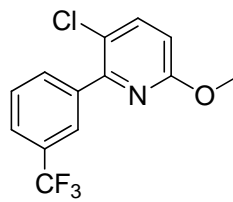
3,5-Dichloro-2-methoxy-6-(3-nitrophenyl)pyridine (**7b**)



7b

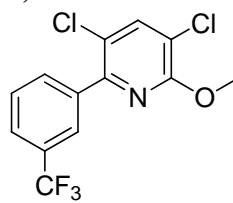
The separative method of product (**7b**) is the same as that of **7a**. White solid, 17% yield; m.p.: 131-132 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.07 (s, 3H), 7.65 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 8.16 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.29 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.69 (t, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 55.0, 118.8, 121.7, 123.9, 124.8, 129.2, 135.6, 135.7, 138.9, 140.3, 148.3, 157.8; IR (KBr): ν 2954, 1530, 1463, 1404, 1350, 1249, 731 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) *m/z*: 302.0 [M⁺ (³⁷Cl³⁷Cl)] (10.16), 301.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁷Cl³⁷Cl)] (13.74), 300.0 [M⁺ (³⁷Cl³⁵Cl)] (61.04), 299.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁷Cl³⁵Cl)] (50.71), 298.0 [M⁺ (³⁵Cl³⁵Cl)] (100.00), 297.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁵Cl³⁵Cl)] (65.29), 271.0, 269.0, 239.0, 237.0, 174.0; HRMS (EI) Calcd for C₁₂H₈Cl₂N₂O₃: 297.9912, Found: 297.9906.

3-Chloro-6-methoxy-2-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)pyridine (**8a**)⁵



In a sealed tube, a solution of substrate **8** (101.2 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiCl (67.2 mg, 1.6 mmol), Cu(NO₃)₂·3H₂O (19.4 mg, 0.08 mmol), CrO₃ (80 mg, 0.8 mmol), Ac₂O (204 mg, 2 mmol) in HOAc (3 ml) was stirred at 150 °C for 14 hours. Then the mixture was neutralized with NaHCO₃ (saturated solution) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers was washed with brine (2 x 15 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation, the residue was purified via thin-layer chromatography (TLC) with petroleum ether as the eluent to afford oil **8a** in 30% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.96 (s, 3H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.64-7.69 (m, 2H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H); IR (KBr): ν 2922, 1581, 1463, 1408, 1330, 1125, 701 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) *m/z*: 289.0 [M⁺ (³⁷Cl)] (19.53), 288.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁷Cl)] (29.75), 287.0 [M⁺ (³⁵Cl)] (72.09), 286.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁵Cl)] (100.00), 258.0, 222.0, 202.0.

3,5-Dichloro-2-methoxy-6-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)pyridine (**8b**)

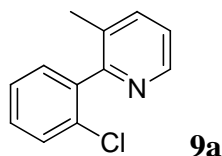


The separative method of product (**8b**) is the same as that of **8a**. Yellow solid, 33% yield; m.p.: 50-52 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.05 (s, 3H), 7.58 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 54.7, 117.9, 121.3, 125.57, 125.61, 126.32, 126.36, 128.5, 132.7, 137.9, 139.9, 149.1, 157.5; IR (KBr): ν 2953, 1570, 1467, 1405, 1326, 1248, 1128, 751 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) *m/z*: 325.0 [M⁺ (³⁷Cl³⁷Cl)] (9.56), 324.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁷Cl³⁷Cl)] (15.91), 323.0 [M⁺ (³⁷Cl³⁵Cl)] (59.97), 322.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁷Cl³⁵Cl)] (66.37), 321.0 [M⁺ (³⁵Cl³⁵Cl)] (100.00), 320.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁵Cl³⁵Cl)] (86.36), 294.0, 292.0, 256.0, 236.0;

⁵ Kalyani, D.; Dick, A. R.; Anani, W. Q.; Sanford, M. S. *Tetrahedron* **2006**, *62*, 11483.

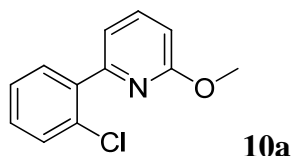
HRMS (EI) Calcd for C₁₃H₈Cl₂F₃NO: 320.9935, Found: 320.9923.

2-(2-Chlorophenyl)-3-methylpyridine (**9a**)³



In a sealed tube, a solution of substrate **9** (67.6 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiCl (67.2 mg, 1.6 mmol), Cu(NO₃)₂·3H₂O (19.4 mg, 0.08 mmol), CrO₃ (80 mg, 0.8 mmol), Ac₂O (204 mg, 2 mmol) in HOAc (3 ml) was stirred at 150 °C for 6 days. Then the mixture was neutralized with NaHCO₃ (saturated solution) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers was washed with brine (2 x 15 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation, the residue was purified via thin-layer chromatography (TLC) with petroleum ether/Et₂O (2/1 (v/v)) as the eluent to afford oil **9a** in 32% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.17 (s, 3H), 7.25 (dd, *J* = 4.8, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.30-7.36 (m, 3H), 7.46-7.48 (m, 1H), 7.60 (dd, *J* = 1.2, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.53 (dd, *J* = 0.8, 4.8 Hz, 1H); IR (KBr): ν 2923, 1569, 1430, 1080, 1021, 792, 755 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) *m/z*: 205.0 [M⁺ (³⁷Cl)] (17.68), 204.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁷Cl)] (37.19), 203.0 [M⁺ (³⁵Cl)] (53.60), 202.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁵Cl)] (100.00), 168.1, 167.1.

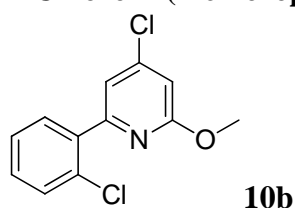
2-(2-Chlorophenyl)-6-methoxypyridine (**10a**)



In a sealed tube, a solution of substrate **10** (74 mg, 0.4 mmol), LiCl (67.2 mg, 1.6 mmol), Cu(NO₃)₂·3H₂O (19.4 mg, 0.08 mmol), CrO₃ (80 mg, 0.8 mmol), Ac₂O (204 mg, 2 mmol) in HOAc (3 ml) was stirred at 150 °C for 14 hours. Then the mixture was neutralized with NaHCO₃ (saturated solution) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers was washed with brine (2 x 15 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation, the residue was purified via thin-layer chromatography (TLC) with petroleum ether/1,4-dioxane (5/1 (v/v)) as the eluent to afford oil **10a** in 21% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.83 (s, 3H), 6.89 (dd, *J* = 2.8, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.0

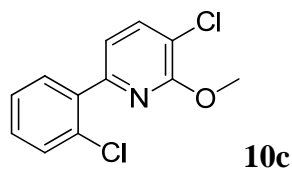
Hz, 1H), 7.77 (td, $J = 1.6, 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.72 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 55.6, 116.0, 116.1, 122.5, 123.4, 124.9, 130.8, 135.8, 139.8, 149.4, 156.8, 158.4; IR (KBr): ν 2928, 1734, 1585, 1460, 1224, 1034, 787 cm^{-1} ; MS (EI) m/z : 221.0 [M^+ (^{37}Cl)] (16.59), 220.0 [($\text{M}-1$) $^+$ (^{37}Cl)] (34.80), 219.0 [M^+ (^{35}Cl)] (58.71), 218.0 [($\text{M}-1$) $^+$ (^{35}Cl)] (100.00), 190.0, 189.0, 154.1, 78.0; HRMS (EI) Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{ClNO}$: 219.0451, Found: 219.0446.

4-Chloro-2-(2-chlorophenyl)-6-methoxypyridine (10b)



The separative method of product (**10b**) is the same as that of **10a**. Yellow solid, 18% yield; m.p.: 94-95 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.94 (s, 3H), 7.22 (s, 1H), 7.30-7.33 (m, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.78 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.73 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 56.4, 114.5, 122.7, 123.3, 123.4, 124.9, 131.1, 136.0, 138.3, 149.6, 154.0, 155.8; IR (KBr): ν 2921, 1735, 1560, 1458, 1370, 1245 cm^{-1} ; MS (EI) m/z : 257.0 [M^+ ($^{37}\text{Cl}^{37}\text{Cl}$)] (5.10), 256.0 [($\text{M}-1$) $^+$ ($^{37}\text{Cl}^{37}\text{Cl}$)] (13.32), 255.0 [M^+ ($^{37}\text{Cl}^{35}\text{Cl}$)] (31.47), 254.0 [($\text{M}-1$) $^+$ ($^{37}\text{Cl}^{35}\text{Cl}$)] (66.55), 253.0 [M^+ ($^{35}\text{Cl}^{35}\text{Cl}$)] (49.75), 252.0 [($\text{M}-1$) $^+$ ($^{35}\text{Cl}^{35}\text{Cl}$)] (100.00), 223.0, 188.0, 78.0; HRMS (EI) Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{Cl}_2\text{NO}$: 253.0061, Found: 253.0059.

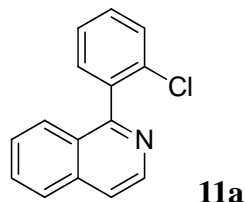
3-Chloro-6-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-methoxypyridine (10c)



The separative method of product (**10c**) is the same as that of **10a**. Oil, 36% yield; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.93 (s, 3H), 6.93 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.31-7.37 (m, 3H), 7.80 (td, $J = 2.0, 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.74 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 56.6, 112.3, 122.9, 123.2, 124.9, 125.4, 128.1, 136.4, 139.3, 149.6, 154.2, 155.6; IR (KBr): ν 2935, 1565, 1457, 1427, 1297, 1241, 1080, 1027, 772 cm^{-1} ; MS (EI) m/z :

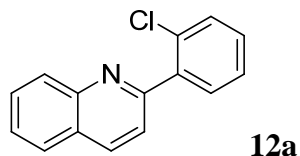
257.0 [M^+ ($^{37}\text{Cl}^{37}\text{Cl}$)] (5.76), 256.0 [$(M-1)^+$ ($^{37}\text{Cl}^{37}\text{Cl}$)] (4.63), 255.0 [M^+ ($^{37}\text{Cl}^{35}\text{Cl}$)] (35.30), 254.0 [$(M-1)^+$ ($^{37}\text{Cl}^{35}\text{Cl}$)] (7.51), 253.0 [M^+ ($^{35}\text{Cl}^{35}\text{Cl}$)] (56.45), 220.0, 218.0, 203.0, 175.0, 78.0; HRMS (EI) Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{Cl}_2\text{NO}$: 253.0061, Found: 253.0068.

1-(2-Chlorophenyl)isoquinoline (**11a**)⁶



In a sealed tube, a solution of substrate **11** (41 mg, 0.2 mmol), LiCl (34 mg, 0.8 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (9.7 mg, 0.04 mmol), MnO_2 (69.6 mg, 0.8 mmol) in HOAc (1.5 mL) was stirred at 150 °C for 4 days. Then the mixture was neutralized with NaHCO_3 (saturated solution) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The extract was washed with brine (2 x 15 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4 . After evaporation, the residue was purified via thin-layer chromatography (TLC) with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (10/1 (v/v)) as the eluent to afford oil **11a** in 33% yield; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Acetone- D_6) δ 7.36-7.51 (m, 6H), 7.64-7.67 (m, 1H), 7.74 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.47 (dd, $J = 0.8, 5.6$ Hz, 1H); IR (KBr): ν 1582, 1430, 1388, 1357, 1051, 826, 754 cm^{-1} ; MS (EI) m/z : 241.0 [M^+ (^{37}Cl)] (15.29), 240.0 [$(M-1)^+$ (^{37}Cl)] (30.52), 239.0 [M^+ (^{35}Cl)] (53.66), 238.0 [$(M-1)^+$ (^{35}Cl)] (100.0), 204.1, 202.1, 201.1, 177.1, 176.1, 175.1, 71.1, 43.0.

2-(2-Chlorophenyl)quinoline (**12a**)⁷



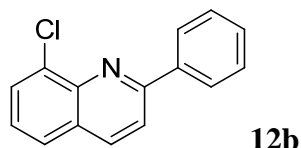
In a sealed tube, a solution of substrate **12** (61.5 mg, 0.3 mmol), LiCl (50.4 mg, 1.2 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (14.5 mg, 0.06 mmol), CrO_3 (60 mg, 0.6 mmol), Ac_2O (153 mg, 1.5 mmol) in HOAc (2.25 ml) was stirred at 150 °C for 5.5 days. Then the mixture was neutralized with NaHCO_3 (saturated solution) and extracted with EtOAc

⁶ Kalyani, D.; Dick, A. R.; Anani, W. Q.; Sanford, M. S. *Org. Lett.* **2006**, *8*, 2523.

⁷ Han, R. B.; Chen, S.; Lee, S. J.; Qi, F.; Wu, X.; Kim, B. H. *Heterocycles*, **2006**, *68*, 1675.

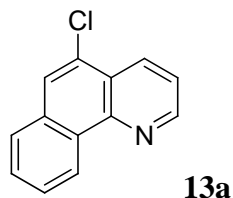
(3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers was washed with brine (2 x 15 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation, the residue was purified via thin-layer chromatography (TLC) with petroleum ether/Et₂O (20/1 (v/v)) as the eluent to afford oil **12a** in 21% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36-7.43 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.52 (m, 1H), 7.58 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (dd, *J* = 2.0, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.73-7.77 (m, 2H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H); IR (KBr): ν 1597, 1506, 1486, 1455, 760 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) *m/z*: 241.0 [M⁺ (³⁷Cl)] (14.39), 239.0 [M⁺ (³⁵Cl)] (44.87), 238.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁵Cl)] (7.48), 205.1, 204.1, 203.1, 176.1.

8-Chloro-2-phenylquinoline (**12b**)⁸



The separative method of product (**12b**) is the same as that of **12a**. Oil, 28% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.43 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.56 (m, 3H), 7.74-7.75 (m, 1H), 7.83-7.85 (m, 1H), 7.97 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.23 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.28-8.30 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 119.3, 126.3, 126.5, 127.5, 127.7, 128.4, 128.9, 129.7, 133.9, 137.2, 139.0, 144.3, 157.4; IR (KBr): ν 1744, 1567, 1416, 1123, 762 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) *m/z*: 241.0 [M⁺ (³⁷Cl)] (30.23), 240.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁷Cl)] (26.90), 239.0 [M⁺ (³⁵Cl)] (100.00), 238.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁵Cl)] (40.66), 204.1, 203.1; HRMS (EI) Calcd for C₁₅H₁₀ClN: 239.0502, Found: 239.0495.

5-Chlorobenzo[h]quinoline (**13a**)⁵



In a sealed tube, a solution of substrate **13** (53.7 mg, 0.3 mmol), LiCl (50.4 mg, 1.2 mmol), Cu(NO₃)₂·3H₂O (14.5 mg, 0.06 mmol), CrO₃ (60 mg, 0.6 mmol), Ac₂O (153 mg, 1.5 mmol) in HOAc (2.25 ml) was stirred at 150 °C for 5.5 days. Then the

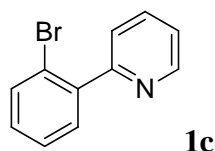
⁸ Demaude, T.; Knerr, L.; Pasau, P. *J. Comb. Chem.* **2004**, *6*, 768.

mixture was neutralized with NaHCO₃ (saturated solution) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers was washed with brine (2 x 15 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation, the residue was purified via thin-layer chromatography (TLC) with petroleum ether/Et₂O (2/1 (v/v)) as the eluent to afford yellow solid **13a** in 36% yield; m.p.: 110-112 °C (lit.⁵ m.p.: 113.6-115.0 °C); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.61 (dd, *J* = 4.4, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.67-7.74 (m, 2H), 7.81 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 8.62 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 9.03 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 9.24 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H); IR (KBr): ν 2922, 1586, 1565, 1444, 1398, 935, 757 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) *m/z*: 215.0 [M⁺ (³⁷Cl)] (26.83), 214.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁷Cl)] (14.88), 213.0 [M⁺ (³⁵Cl)] (100.00), 212.0 [(M-1)⁺ (³⁵Cl)] (11.71), 178.1, 151.1.

Representative procedure for the Cu-catalyzed C-H bond bromination

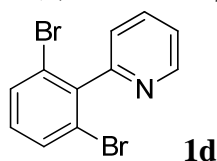
Synthesis of 2-(2-bromophenyl)pyridine (1c**)³ as a typical example:**

2-(2-Bromophenyl)pyridine (1c**)³**



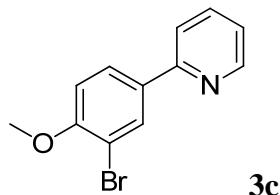
In a sealed tube, a solution of substrate **1** (31 mg, 0.2 mmol), LiBr (69 mg, 0.8 mmol), Cu(NO₃)₂·3H₂O (9.7 mg, 0.04 mmol), CrO₃ (40 mg, 0.4 mmol), Ac₂O (102 mg, 1 mmol) in HOAc (1.5 mL) was stirred at 150 °C for 19 hours. Then the mixture was neutralized with NaHCO₃ (saturated solution) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The extract was washed with brine (2 x 15 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation, the residue was purified via thin-layer chromatography (TLC) with petroleum ether/Et₂O (2/1 (v/v)) as the eluent to afford oil **1c** in 22% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.24-7.31 (m, 2H), 7.41 (td, *J* = 1.2, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (dd, *J* = 1.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (dd, *J* = 0.8, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (td, *J* = 1.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.72 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H); IR (KBr): ν 2926, 1636, 1566, 1415, 1114 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) *m/z*: 235.0 [M⁺ (⁸¹Br)] (23.53), 234.0 [(M-1)⁺ (⁸¹Br)] (12.80), 233.0 [M⁺ (⁷⁹Br)] (24.63), 232.0 [(M-1)⁺ (⁷⁹Br)] (10.77), 154.1, 127.1, 43.0.

2-(2,6-Dibromophenyl)pyridine (**1d**)³



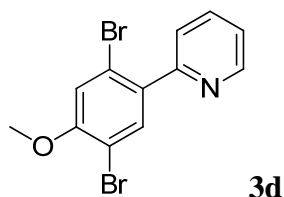
The separative method of product (**1d**) is the same as that of **1c**. Yellow solid, 48% yield; m.p.: 63-65 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.13 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.34-7.37 (m, 1H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.82 (td, *J* = 1.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.75 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H); IR (KBr): ν 2927, 1635, 1567, 1415, 1106 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) *m/z*: 314.9 [M⁺ (⁸¹Br⁸¹Br)] (11.08), 312.9 [M⁺ (⁸¹Br⁷⁹Br)] (21.96), 310.9 [M⁺ (⁷⁹Br⁷⁹Br)] (11.55), 234.0, 232.0, 153.1, 126.0.

2-(3-Bromo-4-methoxyphenyl)pyridine (**3c**)



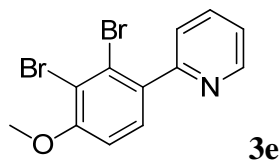
In a sealed tube, a solution of substrate **3** (55.5 mg, 0.3 mmol), LiBr (104 mg, 1.2 mmol), CuO(nano) (4.8 mg, 0.06 mmol), CrO₃ (60 mg, 0.6 mmol), Ac₂O (153 mg, 1.5 mmol) in HOAc (2.3 mL) was stirred at 150 °C for 17 hours. Then the mixture was neutralized with NaHCO₃ (saturated solution) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The extract was washed with brine (2 x 15 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation, the residue was purified via thin-layer chromatography (TLC) with petroleum ether/Et₂O (2/1 (v/v)) as the eluent to afford white solid **3c** in 51% yield; m.p.: 77-78 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.94 (s, 3H), 6.97 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.17-7.21 (m, 1H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (td, *J* = 1.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (dd, *J* = 2.4, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.23 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 8.65 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 56.2, 111.7, 112.0, 119.8, 121.9, 126.9, 131.7, 133.2, 136.7, 149.5, 155.5, 156.4; IR (KBr): ν 1598, 1506, 1464, 1279, 1054, 773 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) *m/z*: 265.0 [M⁺ (⁸¹Br)] (96.78), 263.0 [M⁺ (⁷⁹Br)] (100.00), 250.0, 169.1, 154.1, 141.1; HRMS (EI) Calcd for C₁₂H₁₀BrNO: 262.9946, Found: 262.9940.

2-(2,5-Dibromo-4-methoxyphenyl)pyridine (3d)



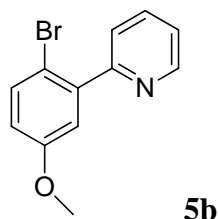
The separative method of product (**3d**) is the same as that of **3c**. Yellow solid, 13% yield; m.p.: 127-128 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.95 (s, 3H), 7.17 (s, 1H), 7.27-7.30 (m, 1H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 8.70 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 56.6, 111.0, 116.4, 120.8, 122.4, 124.8, 134.8, 135.4, 135.9, 149.5, 156.2, 156.8; IR (KBr): ν 2926, 1596, 1458, 1430, 1056 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) m/z: 344.9 [M⁺ (⁸¹Br⁸¹Br)] (28.31), 342.9 [M⁺ (⁸¹Br⁷⁹Br)] (72.17), 340.9 [M⁺ (⁷⁹Br⁷⁹Br)] (33.77), 264.0, 262.0, 247.0, 221.0, 140.1; HRMS (EI) Calcd for C₁₂H₉Br₂NO: 340.9051, Found: 340.9092.

2-(2,3-Dibromo-4-methoxyphenyl)pyridine (3e)



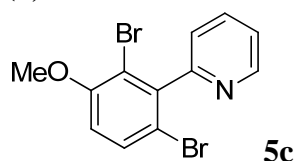
The separative method of product (**3e**) is the same as that of **3c**. Yellow solid, 10% yield; m.p.: 139-141 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.96 (s, 3H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (dd, *J* = 2.4, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (dd, *J* = 2.0, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.70 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 56.6, 112.1, 112.5, 119.2, 121.1, 127.1, 131.9, 132.3, 139.6, 150.9, 154.27, 154.34; IR (KBr): ν 2924, 1557, 1422, 1290, 1056, 801 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) m/z: 344.9 [M⁺ (⁸¹Br⁸¹Br)] (45.26), 342.9 [M⁺ (⁸¹Br⁷⁹Br)] (100.00), 340.9 [M⁺ (⁷⁹Br⁷⁹Br)] (50.05), 327.9, 247.0, 221.0, 140.1; HRMS (EI) Calcd for C₁₂H₉Br₂NO: 340.9051, Found: 340.9042.

2-(2-Bromo-5-methoxyphenyl)pyridine (5b)



In a sealed tube, a solution of substrate **5** (55.5 mg, 0.3 mmol), LiBr (104 mg, 1.2 mmol), CuO(nano) (4.8 mg, 0.06 mmol), CrO₃ (60 mg, 0.6 mmol), Ac₂O (153 mg, 1.5 mmol) in HOAc (2.3 ml) was stirred at 150 °C for 17 hours. Then the mixture was neutralized with NaHCO₃ (saturated solution) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers was washed with brine (2 x 15 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation, the residue was purified via thin-layer chromatography (TLC) with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (5/1 (v/v)) as the eluent to afford yellow oil **5b** in 40% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.82 (s, 3H), 6.83 (dd, *J* = 3.2, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (td, *J* = 2.0, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.71-8.72 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 55.5, 112.1, 116.2, 116.3, 122.4, 124.7, 133.9, 135.8, 141.8, 149.3, 158.1, 158.9; IR (KBr): ν 2926, 1636, 1567, 1415, 1112 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) *m/z*: 265.0 [M⁺ (⁸¹Br)] (62.51), 264.0 [(M-1)⁺ (⁸¹Br)] (96.51), 263.0 [M⁺ (⁷⁹Br)] (65.06), 262.0 [(M-1)⁺ (⁷⁹Br)] (100.00), 184.1, 154.1, 141.1; HRMS (EI) Calcd for C₁₂H₁₀BrNO: 262.9946, Found: 262.9940.

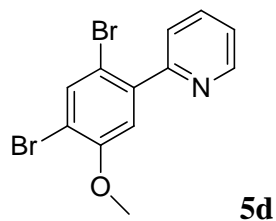
2-(2,6-Dibromo-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridine (**5c**)



The separative method of product (**5c**) is the same as that of **5b**. Yellow oil, 17% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.93 (s, 3H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.33-7.36 (m, 1H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (td, *J* = 2.0, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.75 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 56.7, 109.7, 112.7, 113.9, 122.9, 124.6, 131.9, 136.5, 142.8, 149.4, 155.7, 158.9; IR (KBr): ν 2924, 1559, 1423, 1293, 1024, 799 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) *m/z*: 344.9 [M⁺ (⁸¹Br⁸¹Br)] (14.91), 342.9 [M⁺ (⁸¹Br⁷⁹Br)] (32.02), 340.9 [M⁺ (⁷⁹Br⁷⁹Br)] (16.57), 264.0, 262.0, 247.0, 140.1; HRMS

(EI) Calcd for C₁₂H₉Br₂NO: 340.9051, Found: 340.9054.

2-(2,4-Dibromo-5-methoxyphenyl)pyridine (5d)



The separative method of product (**5d**) is the same as that of **5b**. White solid, 26% yield; m.p.: 109-111 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.92 (s, 3H), 7.12 (s, 1H), 7.31-7.34 (m, 1H), 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (td, *J* = 1.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 8.72 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 56.5, 112.1, 114.4, 122.7, 124.8, 135.9, 136.8, 141.1, 149.5, 155.4, 157.3, 168.8; IR (KBr): ν 2924, 1457, 1363, 1226, 1055, 786 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) *m/z*: 344.9 [M⁺ (⁸¹Br⁸¹Br)] (19.94), 343.9 [(M-1)⁺ (⁸¹Br⁸¹Br)] (38.62), 342.9 [M⁺ (⁸¹Br⁷⁹Br)] (46.07), 341.9 [(M-1)⁺ (⁸¹Br⁷⁹Br)] (100.00), 340.9 [M⁺ (⁷⁹Br⁷⁹Br)] (24.49), 339.9 [(M-1)⁺ (⁷⁹Br⁷⁹Br)] (42.96), 232.0, 140.1; HRMS (EI) Calcd for C₁₂H₉Br₂NO: 340.9051, Found: 340.9058.

IV. Spectral data of NMR

