

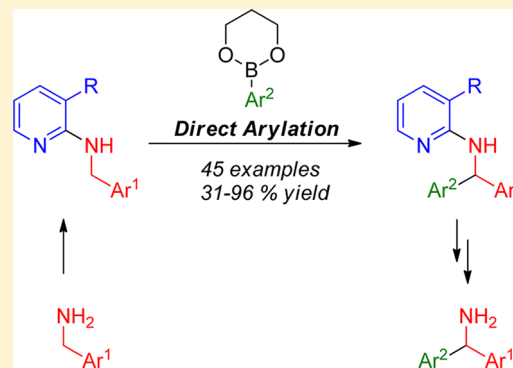
Mechanistic Investigations and Substrate Scope Evaluation of Ruthenium-Catalyzed Direct sp^3 Arylation of Benzylic Positions Directed by 3-Substituted Pyridines

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S Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: A highly efficient direct arylation process of benzylic amines with arylboronates was developed that employs Ru catalysis. The arylation takes place with greatest efficiency at the benzylic sp^3 carbon. If the distance to the activating aryl ring is increased, arylation is still possible but the yield drops significantly. Efficiency of the CH activation was found to be significantly increased by use of 3-substituted pyridines as directing groups, which can be removed after the transformation in high yield. Calculation of the energy profile of different rotamers of the substrate revealed that presence of a substituent in the 3-position favors a conformation with the CH_2 group adopting a position in closer proximity to the directing group and facilitating C–H insertion. This operationally simple reaction can be carried out in argon atmosphere as well as in air and under neutral reaction conditions, displaying a remarkable functional group tolerance. Mechanistic studies were carried out and critically compared to mechanistic reports of related transformations.



INTRODUCTION

Efficient synthesis of complex organic molecules is a permanent challenge for synthetic chemists. The available portfolio of chemical transformations allows for the synthesis of almost any molecule; however, the introduction of functional groups or substituents in a specific position often requires multistep synthesis, which naturally lowers atom efficiency. Additionally, purification of the intermediates is time-consuming and resource-intensive, and yields over several steps are often rather low. Therefore, one of the most important quests for synthetic chemists is the development of new, more efficient, and direct transformations that allow the elimination of synthetic detours. In this regard, the direct catalytic cleavage of C–H bonds is highly attractive and one of the most investigated but also most challenging topics in modern organic synthesis.¹ Much effort is put into realizing such C–H activation reactions since they would increase the atom efficiency of transformations and, therefore, be consistent with the principles of green chemistry.

In recent years, the field of transition-metal-catalyzed C–H activation reactions has rapidly expanded, and the commitment of research groups all around the world afforded many interesting results in this area. However, most of the developed methods are focused on the direct functionalization of sp^2 C–H bonds.² The more challenging direct functionalization of sp^3 C–H bonds is a highly attractive process, since regioselective functionalization of such sp^3 C–H bonds still requires multistep sequences in many cases in order to address a specific C–H bond without compromising others.³ Cyclometalation is among the proposed solutions to achieve C–H

bond activation by transition metal complexes utilizing nearby heteroatoms as directing/coordinating groups.⁴ Again, many chelation-assisted functionalizations have been reported in the context of sp^2 C–H bond activation, but only a few involve sp^3 C–H bonds.⁵ One of the first chelation-assisted transformations of sp^3 C–H bonds was described by Jun in 1998.⁶ A few years later, Kakiuchi et al.⁷ demonstrated in their pioneering work the arylation of aromatic ketones with arylboronates. Afterward, Sames and co-workers⁸ published the arylation of pyrrolidines and piperidine directed by a cyclic imine (Figure 1A), followed by the discovery of Maes and co-workers⁹, where they showed a pyridine-directed arylation of piperidine derivatives (Figure 1B). However, the last two methods were limited to cyclic amines. The limitation to saturated N-heterocycles is probably related to the preferred geometrical alignment of such systems where the directing group is excellently positioned to activate the CH_2 group adjacent to the heteroatom. In acyclic systems such a conformational lock is not possible; therefore, the directing group and positions to be activated rather arrange in a way of greatest distance to minimize energy. Hence, in order to successfully achieve a direct substitution via C–H activation, provisions have to be undertaken in order to bring the directing group and the C–H bond to be functionalized in close enough proximity. We reported recently¹⁰ the direct arylation of acyclic sp^3 C–H bonds adjacent to a free NH group with various arenes via cyclometalation with $Ru_3(CO)_{12}$ (Figure 1C).

Received: November 22, 2012

Published: December 13, 2012

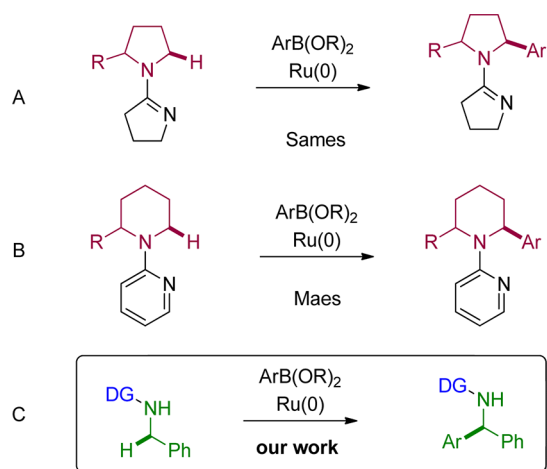


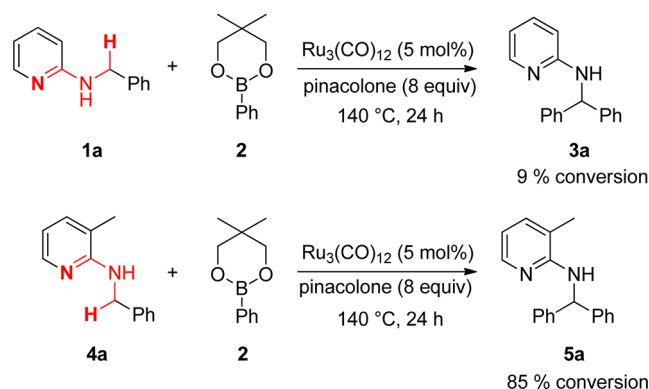
Figure 1. Direct arylation of sp^3 C–H bonds adjacent to nitrogen.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We started our project by investigating the role of the directing group. Therefore, we synthesized different benzylic amines and tested them under the specific conditions described by Sames and co-workers⁸ (Scheme 1). We tested different heterocyclic, (sulfon)amide, and carbamate directing groups, but only pyridine showed low activity. All other directing groups, including the carbonyl of Boc carbamate and the pivaloyl moiety, were not suitable for this protocol.

Hence, we focused on pyridine as a suitable directing group. However, intensive screening of the conditions afforded no higher conversion until we discovered that the installation of a substituent in the 3-position of pyridine enhanced the conversion significantly, which was described in our previously published study containing preliminary results (Scheme 2).¹⁰ The crucial role of the substituent in 3-position was also described by Jun and co-workers.¹¹ When the direct arylation was carried out with **4a**, a much higher conversion (85%) could be achieved compared to the reaction with **1a**. We hypothesized that the installation of a sterically demanding group in the 3-position of the pyridine ring forces the benzylic group into a position where the metal and CH_2 group are in much closer proximity, which facilitates the C–H insertion of the metal significantly. This Ru(0)-catalyzed arylation of benzylic amines with arylboronates works most efficiently (but is not limited to) when benzylic C–H bonds are arylated. Notably, this operationally simple method does not require the proximity of a heteroatom. In subsequent work we could

Scheme 2. Ru-Catalyzed Arylation of sp^3 C–H Bond



develop a method for the reaction with aryl halides as well by using a Ru(II) catalyst with the same directing group.¹²

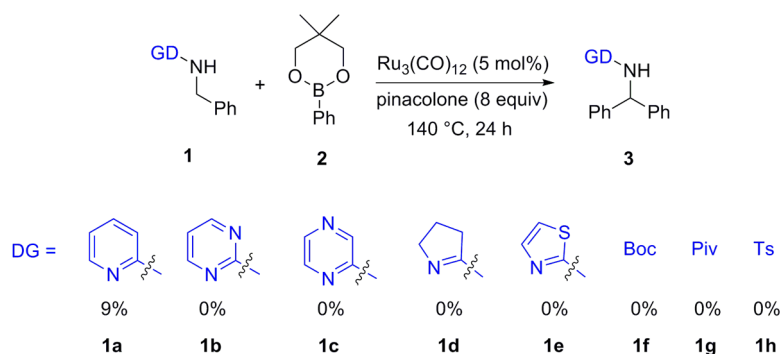
Within this paper, we report a systematic evaluation of directing groups, substrate scope exploration, and mechanistic investigations of the Ru(0)-catalyzed direct arylation process.

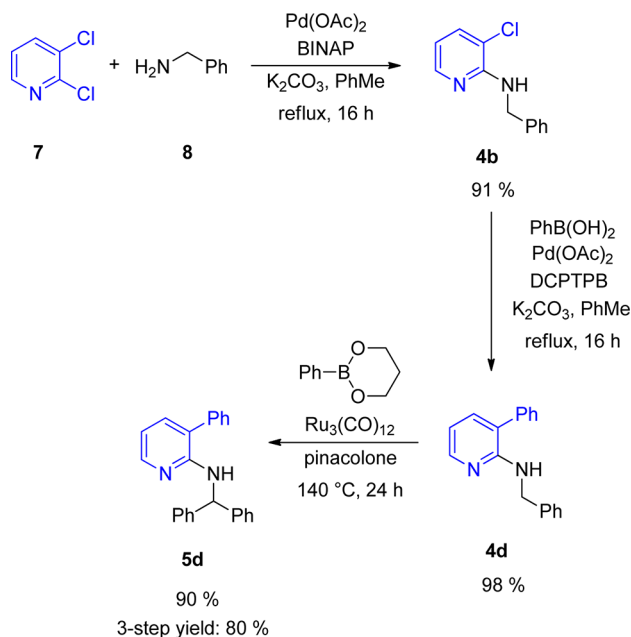
Having identified the presence of a bulky group in the 3-position as a key element of the directing group, we tested which other groups in the 3-position would be tolerated and give similar results as the methyl group in **4a**. Therefore, substrates carrying chlorine (**4b**), CF_3 (**4c**), and phenyl (**4d**) in the 3-position were prepared. The 3-phenyl substrate **4d** could be efficiently prepared from **4b** via Suzuki–Miyaura cross-coupling (Scheme 3).¹³ In the case of chlorine, conversion to the product was detected but only to an extent of ~10% (Table 1, entry 2). Trifluoromethyl was also a suitable bulky group, and an improved yield of 78% was obtained (Table 1, entry 4). The phenyl group gave even better results, and 90% yield of product was obtained (Table 1, entry 5). This indicates that the size of the bulky group in the 3-position has an influence on the effectiveness of the arylation process. It should be mentioned that the overall process of benzylamine attachment, phenyl introduction, and finally direct arylation to **5d** is very efficient and gave 80% overall yield over three steps (Scheme 3).

The reaction was further optimized regarding the aryl source, revealing that the 1,3-propanediol boron ester **6** gave the best result.¹⁰ This ester is also most convenient in the reaction workup since it can be hydrolyzed easily to the boronic acid, facilitating chromatographic purification of the product.

Taking into account the mandatory features of a suitable directing group, we expected N-substituted benzimidazole **9** to perform in a similar way as **4a** due to the analogous geometry of the directing group compared to 3-methylpyridin-2-yl. Indeed,

Scheme 1. Investigated Directing Groups for Ru-Catalyzed C–H Arylation Protocol

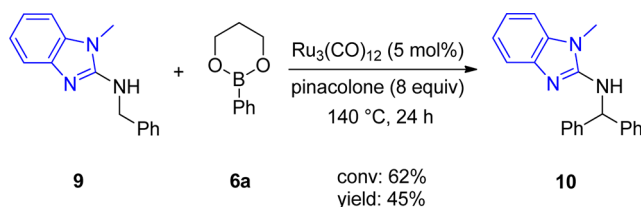


Scheme 3. Sequential Coupling of 2,3-Dichloropyridine (7) to the Arylated Product (5d)

Table 1. Influence of Substituent at the 3-Position of Pyridine on the Direct Arylation Process^a

entry	reactant 4	R	product 5	conv ^b (%)	yield ^c (%)
1	1a	H	3a	9	ni
2	4b	Cl	5b	10	ni
3	4a	CH ₃	5a	85	64
4	4c	CF ₃	5c	90	78
5	4d	Ph	5d	100	90

^aReaction conditions: **4** (0.5 mmol), **6a** (0.75 mmol), Ru₃(CO)₁₂ (5 mol %), and pinacolone (0.5 mL). ^bConversion based on GC analysis with respect to **4** (dodecane as internal standard). ^cni = not isolated.

this group showed activity, albeit with comparatively lower conversion and yield (Scheme 4). The lower conversion can be

Scheme 4. Ru-Catalyzed Arylation of 9


rationalized by the differences in geometry of a five- compared to a six-membered ring; this leads to less interference of the N-methyl group with the CH₂ group to be arylated as compared to the methyl group in **4a** and the benzylic position. Hence the energy difference between the two conformers will be lower

and the “right” conformer is less preferred, resulting in lower conversion and yield.

Hence, 3-substituted pyridines were chosen as directing groups for further investigations. Such directing groups can be introduced easily via Buchwald–Hartwig amination, starting from commercially available 2-chloro-3-substituted pyridine derivatives and benzylic amines (see Supporting Information). This operationally simple, high-yielding reaction provides an applicable entry to the starting materials.

With the optimized conditions in hand, we wanted to investigate the scope and limitations of the presented transformation. This catalytic method was found to be compatible with arene donors carrying a variety of different functional groups. With 3-methyl substituted pyridine as directing group, simple phenylboronic acid ester gave a good yield of 64% (Table 2, entry 1). Sterically demanding aryls (2-

Table 2. Ru(0)-Catalyzed Arylation of Pyridine Derivatives^a

entry	reactant 4	R	Ar	product 5	conv ^b (%)	yield ^c (%)
1	4a	Me	Ph	5a	86	64
2	4a	Me	2-Me-Ph	5e	55	ni ^d
3	4a	Me	1-naph	5f	8	ni
4	4a	Me	3-Me-Ph	5g	87	61
5	4a	Me	3-Cl-Ph	5h	59	38
6	4a	Me	4-Me-Ph	5i	88	62
7	4a	Me	4- <i>t</i> -Bu-Ph	5j	87	64
8	4a	Me	4-OMe-Ph	5k	50	39
9	4a	Me	4-F-Ph	5l	89	66
10	4a	Me	4-Cl-Ph	5m	49	33
11	4a	Me	4-CF ₃ -Ph	5n	61	41
12	4a	Me	4-Ac-Ph	5o	11	ni
13	4a	Me	4-NO ₂ -Ph	5p	0	0
14	4a	Me	4-CN-Ph	5q	0	0
15	4a	Me	3-pyridyl	5r	0	0
16	4a	Me	2-thienyl	5s	0	0
17	4c	CF ₃	Ph ^e	5c	90	78
18	4c	CF ₃	4-Me-Ph ^e	5t	92	77
19	4c	CF ₃	4- <i>t</i> -Bu-Ph ^e	5u	84	70
20	4c	CF ₃	4-OMe-Ph ^e	5v	76	61
21	4c	CF ₃	4-F-Ph ^e	5w	65	51
22	4d	Ph	Ph ^e	5d	100	90
23	4d	Ph	4-Me-Ph ^e	5x	100	85
24	4d	Ph	4- <i>t</i> -Bu-Ph ^e	5y	100	96
25	4d	Ph	4-F-Ph ^e	5z	100	72
26	4d	Ph	4-Cl-Ph ^e	5aa	87	64
27	4d	Ph	4-CF ₃ -Ph ^e	5ab	65	31
28	4d	Ph	4-Ac-Ph ^e	5ac	89	52
29	4d	Ph	4-NO ₂ -Ph ^e	5ad	0	0
30	4d	Ph	4-CN-Ph ^e	5ae	0	0

^aReaction conditions: **4** (0.5 mmol), **6** (0.75 mmol), Ru₃(CO)₁₂ (5 mol %), and pinacolone (0.5 mL). ^bConversion based on GC analysis with respect to **4** (dodecane as internal standard). ^cni = not isolated.

^dCould not be isolated because of side products. ^e150 °C.

methylphenyl, 1-naphthyl) were not tolerated and led to unsatisfactory yields (Table 2, entries 2 and 3), but meta (3-Me, 3-Cl) and para phenyl substituents showed good reactivity (Table 2, entries 4 and 5). Aryls containing electron-donating alkyl substituents (Me, *t*-Bu) also gave good yields (Table 2, entries 6 and 7), but 4-methoxy substitution led to a decreased yield of 39% (Table 2, entry 8). Also, a 4-fluoro substituent was well tolerated (Table 2, entry 9); however, 4-Cl (33%) and 4-CF₃ (41%) phenyl substituents led to significantly lower yields (Table 2, entries 10 and 11), indicating that electron-withdrawing substituents are unfavorable. Still, halides are tolerated and can be used for further manipulations, for example, cross-coupling reactions. Strong electron-withdrawing substituents were not tolerated (Table 2, entries 12–14). Also, heterocyclic boronic esters were inefficient (Table 2, entries 15 and 16).

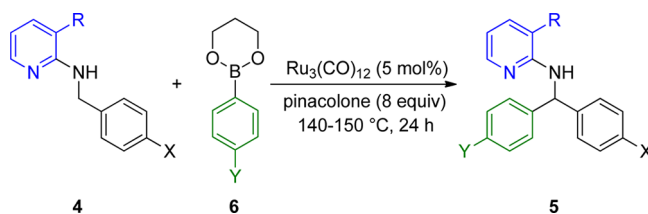
We replaced the 3-methyl group with the 3-trifluoromethyl group in order to test whether stereoelectronic effects of the 3-substituent had an influence on the reaction outcome. Interestingly, the 3-trifluoromethyl group showed even better yields but also required a higher reaction temperature (Table 2, entries 17–21). For instance, the yield could be increased from 64% to 78% for Ph (Table 2, entry 1 vs entry 17) and from 62% to 77% for 4-Me-Ph (Table 2, entry 6 vs entry 18). In one case, namely, 4-fluoro-substituted boronic acid ester, the yield was lower in the CF₃ case as compared to the CH₃ case (Table 2, entry 9 vs entry 21).

Additionally, we tested the phenyl group as an even bulkier substituent in 3-position. Indeed, the arylation yield could be significantly increased when the substituent at the 3-position of the pyridine directing group was changed to a phenyl group (Table 2, entries 22–30). The yield could be increased in almost all cases [e.g., 64% (entry 1) → 90% (entry 22) for Ph; 64% (entry 7) → 96% (entry 24) for 4-*t*-Bu-Ph]. Even the more problematic electron-withdrawing substituents now gave better yields [e.g., 33% (entry 10) → 64% (entry 26) for 4-Cl-Ph; 52% (entry 28) for 4-Ac-Ph]. However, as expected, strong coordinating substituents such as NO₂ and CN showed again no conversion at all (Table 2, entries 29 and 30).

After exploration of the substrate scope of the boronic acid ester coupling partner, the influence of substituents on the benzylic position was investigated by exercising different electronic effects. Model substrates were synthesized with different substituents in the para position of the benzylic substituent, and these precursors were submitted to the optimized conditions with phenylboronic acid ester **6a** as coupling partner. In general, it appears that the reaction is very sensitive to the electronic properties of the benzylic amine. Strong electron-donating (Table 3, entries 1 and 2) and electron-withdrawing (Table 3, entries 6 and 7) substituents diminished the conversion. Best results could again be achieved with weak electron-donating or -withdrawing substituents (Table 3, entries 3–5). In the case of the methyl ester substrate **4j**, we could also detect decarboxylated compound **5a** as a side product. Even though Ru₃(CO)₁₂ has been used in decarboxylative coupling reactions,¹⁴ this was unexpected since a directing group is lacking to bring the catalyst in proximity to the ester functionality and the pyridine is too far away in order to act as directing group for the decarboxylation process.

Since the *p*-methyl substrate **4g** gave the best conversion and yield so far, a series of reactions was performed with substrates **4g**, **4k**, and **4m**, all carrying this *p*-methylbenzyl substituent and different blocking groups in the 3-position of pyridine. In the

Table 3. Competitive Experiments for the Ru(0)-Catalyzed Reaction^a



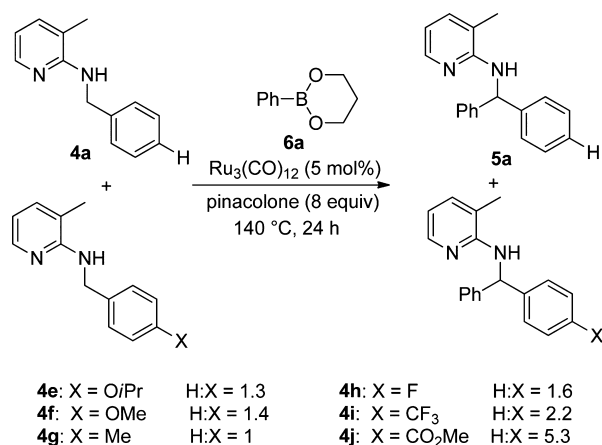
entry	reactant 4	R	X	Y	product 5	conv ^b (%)	yield (%)
1	4e	Me	O <i>i</i> Pr	H	Saf	35	25
2	4f	Me	OMe	H	Sk	58	32
3	4g	Me	Me	H	Si	99	76
4	4a	Me	H	H	Sa	86	64
5	4h	Me	F	H	Sl	73	44
6	4i	Me	CF ₃	H	Sn	24	15
7	4j	Me ^c	CO ₂ Me	H	Sag	43	26
8	4g	Me	Me	Cl	Sah	69	50
9	4g	Me	Me	CF ₃	Sai	48	33
10	4k	CF ₃	Me	H	St	95	80
11	4m	Ph ^c	Me	H	Sx	98	90
12	4m	Ph ^c	Me	Me	Saj	88	73
13	4m	Ph ^c	Me	<i>t</i> -Bu	Sak	76	67
14	4m	Ph ^c	Me	F	Sal	71	60
15	4m	Ph ^c	Me	CF ₃	Sam	47	33

^aReaction conditions: **4** (0.5 mmol), **6** (0.75 mmol), Ru₃(CO)₁₂ (5 mol %), and pinacolone (0.5 mL). ^bConversion based on GC analysis with respect to **4** (dodecane as internal standard). ^c150 °C.

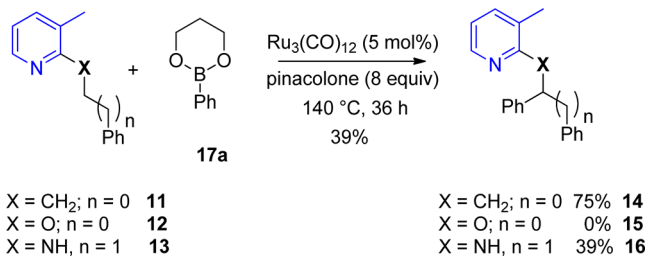
introduction of the phenyl substituent, a significantly higher yield was obtained with **4g** as substrate (Table 3, entry 3, 76%) as compared to **4a** (Table 2, entry 1, 64%). In cases where **4a** gave low conversions and yield (Table 2, entries 10 and 11) the difference compared to **4g** as substrate was negligible (Table 3, entries 8 and 9). For *p*-methylbenzyl-substituted substrates with either trifluoromethyl (**4k**) or phenyl (**4m**) as a bulky substituent in the 3-position of pyridine (Table 3, entries 10 and 11), the yields were almost identical to those of substrates **4c** and **4d**. Substrate **4m** was also reacted with different aryl donors (Table 3, entries 12–15). The trend of decrease of conversion from electron-donating to -withdrawing substituents is again similar to the previous observed results.

In order to investigate the relative reactivity of differently substituted starting materials, we performed a series of intermolecular competition experiments. For this purpose, 1 equiv each of two different starting materials and 1 equiv of phenylboronic acid ester **6a** were reacted under standard conditions (Scheme 5). The reaction was monitored via gas chromatography (GC), and the product distribution was also determined by GC analysis. The obtained results indicate that substrates with electron-neutral or weakly electron-donating substituents react fastest, which also goes in line with the finding that those starting materials give the highest yields. The 4-methyl-substituted starting material **4g** reacts at the same rate as unsubstituted **4a** (Scheme 5, H:X = 1). The substrates carrying electron-donating (**4e** and **4f**) and electron-withdrawing substituents (**4h** and **4i**) react comparatively more slowly. In the case of the methyl ester **4j**, again we observed decarboxylation to **5a** as a side reaction. Hence, the high H:X ratio of 5.3 does not correlate to the difference in reaction rate in this case.

Scheme 5. Competitive Experiments for the Ru(0)-Catalyzed Reaction



Finally, we investigated whether the reaction is limited to C–H bonds adjacent to nitrogen. We found that the NH group can be replaced by a CH₂ group as in **11**, which even gives an improved yield in the arylation step (Scheme 6, 75% yield of

Scheme 6. Direct Transformation of C–H Bond Adjacent to CH₂ Group (**11**) and Nonbenzylic C–H Bond (**13**)

14). However, extending the reaction time to 36 h was required. Interestingly, the reaction did not work when NH was replaced with oxygen as in **12** (Scheme 6, 0% yield of **15**). Furthermore, the transformation also works with nonbenzylic sp³ C–H bonds as in **13**, however, again with longer reaction time and lower yield (Scheme 6, 39% yield of **16**). Overall, this suggests that an adjacent NH has a significantly lower activating influence (if any) on the CH₂ group as compared to the adjacent phenyl group.

To strengthen our hypothesis that a bulky group in position 3 of pyridine favors the desired conformation of the substrate, we calculated the structures of two stable rotamers of *N*-benzyl-3-methylpyridine-2-amine **4a** and *N*-benzylpyridine-2-amine **1a** and the corresponding transition states for their interconversion by means of density functional theory (DFT) calculations (Gaussian 03/PBE1PBE; see Supporting Information).¹⁵ The energy profiles, optimized structures, and transition states obtained are presented in Figure 2 (results for the **1a** system are given in parentheses). The methyl substituent in the 3-position of the pyridine moiety stabilizes rotamer A over rotamer B by 4.4 kcal/mol, while in the case of parent amine the energies of both rotamers are essentially the same, differing merely by 0.5 kcal/mol. The energy barrier for interconversion of A to B via 180° rotation around the C–N bond is slightly higher in the case of **4a** by 1.6 kcal/mol. Accordingly, chelate-assisted C–H bond activation at the benzylic C–H bonds by transition metals is facilitated in the case of **4a** and most likely

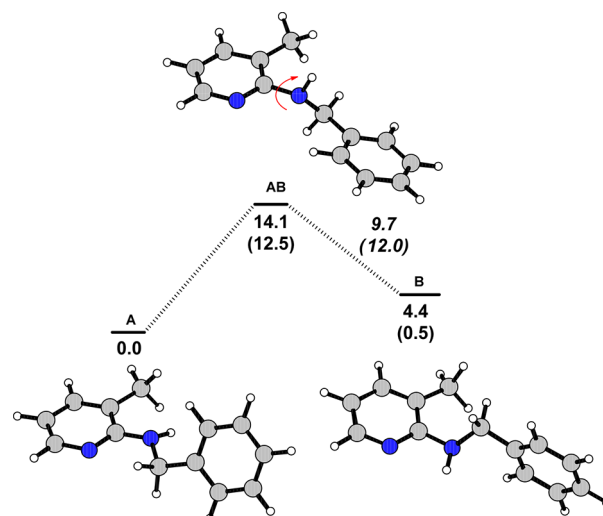


Figure 2. Energy profile (PBE1PBE) for interconversion of the stable *N*-benzyl-3-methylpyridine-2-amine **4a** rotamers A and B via rotation about the C–N bond. The numbers in parentheses refer to parent *N*-benzylpyridine-2-amine **1a**. Energy values (in kilocalories per mole) are referred to the more stable rotamer A.

generally by derivatives with bulky substituents in the 3-position.

So far, only substrates with a free NH group had been tested (with the exception of **11** and **12**). Now we tried to introduce a second substituent on the amino nitrogen to see whether such substituents would be tolerated. Use of compound **17** as starting material, which carries an *N*-methyl group but lacks the pyridine methyl group, gave very low conversion of 8% (Table 4, entry 3). Furthermore, compound **18** led also to a decreased

Table 4. Direct Arylation of *N*-Substituted Benzylic Amines^a

entry	starting material	R ¹	R ²	conv ^b (%)
1	1a	H	H	9
2	4a	Me	H	86
3	17	H	Me	8
4	18	Me	Me	17

^aReaction conditions: Benzylic amine (0.5 mmol), **6a** (0.75 mmol), Ru₃(CO)₁₂ (5 mol %), and pinacolone (0.5 mL). ^bConversion determined by GC analysis with respect to benzylic amine.

conversion of only 17% (Table 4, entry 4). Other substituents on the amine nitrogen such as acetyl, pivalyl, or benzoyl (substrates **19–24** in the Experimental Section) did not give any conversion, whether the methyl group at the 3-position of pyridine was present or not.

Further DFT calculations showed that the *N*-Me substitution leads to a decreased energy difference between rotamer B, which has the preferred conformation for C–H insertion of the metal, over rotamer A (Figure 3). As shown in Figure 2, rotamer B of *N*-benzyl-3-methylpyridine-2-amine **4a** is stabilized by 4.4 kcal/mol over rotamer A. After *N*-methylation, rotamer B of *N*-benzyl-*N*-3-dimethylpyridin-2-amine **18** shows

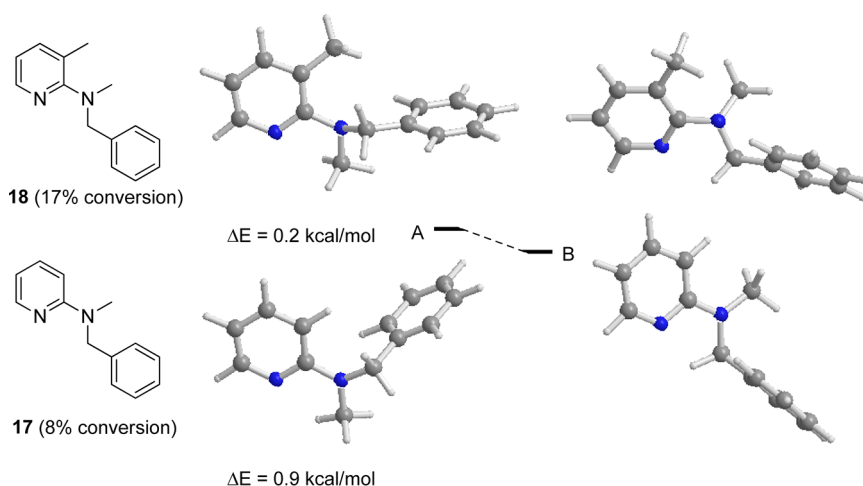
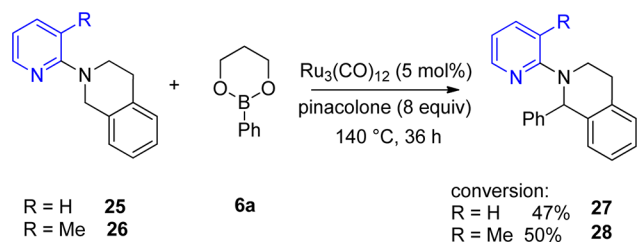


Figure 3. Energy profile (PBE1PBE) for interconversion of stable 17 and 18 rotamers A and B via rotation around the C–N bond. Energy values (in kilocalories per mole) are referred to the more stable rotamer A.

only 0.2 kcal/mol stability over A (the stability of rotamer B of compound 17 over rotamer A was 0.9 kcal/mol). We hypothesize that this decreased stability causes a lower energy barrier for rotation of the benzylic amine around the N–C bond, which hinders the metal insertion into the C–H bond. This calculation explains the lower conversion (17%) of 18 compared to the unsubstituted compound 4a (86%).

On cyclic tetrahydroisoquinoline substrates 25 and 26, which have of course a locked conformation in which the CH₂ group has to point toward the pyridine nitrogen, the reaction also worked but with moderate conversion (Scheme 7). However,

Scheme 7. Direct Arylation of N-Substituted Tetrahydroisoquinolines 25 and 26



this example shows that the 3-methyl group functions only to favor the conformation that can be arylated. Since 27 and 28 are formed in the same yield essentially, influences of the 3-methyl group other than steric ones can be excluded.

After having established the substrate scope of the transformation, we set out to investigate the mechanism of this arylation process. For similar reactions, two different mechanisms were proposed by the groups of Sames⁸ and Maes.⁹

So far, all reactions were carried out under an argon atmosphere with pinacolone as solvent (Table 5, entry 1). Sames and co-workers⁸ argued that the ketone was important to form an intermediate metal–alkoxy complex that can then undergo transmetalation. Maes and co-workers,⁹ on the other hand, reported that an alcohol as solvent is important to trap a formed alkyl–borate species upon concomitant formation of hydrogen. Hence, we investigated the effect of different solvents and atmospheres to check if one of these two mechanisms is operable in our case.

Table 5. Screening of Conditions^a

entry	atmosphere	solvent	conv ^b (%)	yield ^{c,d} (%)
1	argon	pinacolone	86	69 [64]
2	argon	acetone/dioxane (1:1)	82	62
3	argon	cyclohexanone	83	61
4	argon	acetophenone	80	61
5	air	pinacolone	91	73 [61]
6	CO	pinacolone	65	43
7	H ₂	pinacolone	97	93 [91]
8	argon ^e	3-ethyl-3-pentanol	96	45
9	argon ^f	pinacolone	99	59 [53]

^aReaction conditions: 4a (0.5 mmol), 6a (0.75 mmol), Ru₃(CO)₁₂ (5 mol %), and pinacolone (0.5 mL). ^bConversion based on GC analysis with respect to 4a (dodecane as internal standard). ^cYield determined by GC analysis with respect to 4a (dodecane as internal standard). ^dNumber in brackets is yield of 5a. ^eThe reaction was performed in a vial with septum and argon balloon. ^fMicrowave reaction: 170 °C for 2.5 h.

The nature of the ketone seems to be irrelevant, since all investigated ketones gave similar conversions and yield (Table 5, entries 1–4). In the case of acetone, a 1:1 mixture with dioxane had to be used in order to reach the required temperature. In terms of operational simplicity, we tested whether the reaction could also be carried out in air, that is, if the catalyst is stable under air at such elevated temperatures. Gratifyingly, we found that the conversion remained in a similar range under air and also the yield was within experimental error (Table 5, entry 5). We also carried out the reaction under atmospheres of CO and H₂. As expected, CO as strong coordinating ligand led to a decreased catalyst activity (Table 5, entry 6). The group of Maes⁹ suggested that the Ru(II) hydride species obtained after C–H insertion undergoes transmetalation with the boronic ester directly leading to a pinacolborane species. Since this pinacolborane could poison the catalyst, they suggest trapping it with an alcohol to give a boronate and H₂. Indeed, they were able to detect H₂ via Raman spectroscopy, supporting their mechanistic suggestion. We hypothesized that an atmosphere of H₂ should decrease the conversion and yield if the reaction proceeds via this mechanism, since trapping of the borane species might be hampered. Interestingly, the reaction worked even better under hydrogen, suggesting that either no hydrogen is produced in

the current transformation or it has no detrimental influence on the arylation (Table 5, entry 7). Regarding the solvent, pinacolone can be replaced by 3-ethyl-3-pentanol, albeit the yield was lower (Table 5, entry 8). Hence, it can be excluded that in the case of pinacolone as ketone, a reduction to the corresponding alcohol is the initial step of the reaction. If that were the case, the yield with 3-ethyl-3-pentanol as solvent should be significantly higher, in the range of the yields obtained with ketones as solvents. The improved result under H₂ atmosphere cannot be explained at this point. It could be possible that under H₂ atmosphere a more reactive catalytic species is formed, but evidence for that is lacking.

To test whether pinacolborane (HBpin) indeed hampers the reaction by poisoning the catalyst, we performed the reaction in the presence of 1 equiv of HBpin. Maes and co-workers⁹ speculated that such a pinacolborane species could poison the catalyst eventually by oxidative addition, and the reaction should actually be shut down almost completely when such a great excess of HBpin is present. We observed that the conversion indeed decreased to 75% in comparison to 95% without HBpin. However, even with a large excess of HBpin with respect to the catalyst, the conversion is still high. This result indicates that HBpin eventually produced in the reaction is not poisoning the catalyst, and the decrease of conversion in the control experiment could be explained by other reasons (e.g., dilution, change of the internal temperature, etc.).

It seems that the mechanism described by the Maes group⁹ is either not operable in this case or at least not the preferred one for this particular transformation. Seemingly, the arylation proceeds rather via the mechanism suggested by Sames and co-workers⁸ in our case. Notably, the reaction is also feasible under microwave irradiation (Table 5, entry 9), which shortens the reaction time significantly (2.5 h instead of 24 h) with only a slight decrease in yield (59% microwave vs 64% conventional heating).

Since an H₂ atmosphere was found to improve the yield in our standard reaction, we investigated whether this can be generalized to other boronic esters. As already shown in Table 5, the yield for reaction of **4a** with boronic ester **6a** improved from 64% to 91% under H₂ atmosphere (Table 6, entries 1 and

Table 6. Ru(0)-Catalyzed Arylation of **4a under Argon and Hydrogen^a**

entry	Ar	atmosphere	S	conv ^b (%)	yield ^c (%)
1	Ph	argon	5a	86	64
2	Ph	H ₂	5a	97	91
3	4-Me-Ph	argon	5f	88	62
4	4-Me-Ph	H ₂	5f	98	83
5	4-OMe-Ph	argon	5h	50	39
6	4-OMe-Ph	H ₂	5h	23	ni
7	4-CF ₃ -Ph	argon	5k	61	41
8	4-CF ₃ -Ph	H ₂	5k	65	35

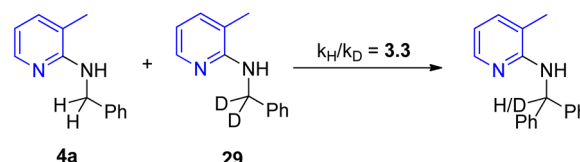
^aReaction conditions: **4a** (0.5 mmol), **6a** (0.75 mmol), Ru₃(CO)₁₂ (5 mol %), and pinacolone (0.5 mL). ^bConversion based on GC analysis with respect to **4a** (dodecane as internal standard). ^cni = not isolated.

2). Also, in the case of 4-methylphenylboronic ester, the yield improved significantly from 62% to 83% (Table 6, entries 3 and 4). However, other boronic esters, such as 4-methoxy- or 4-trifluoromethyl-substituted ones (Table 6, entries 5–8), performed worse. Due to this discrepancy, reaction under argon atmosphere is the more reliable choice.

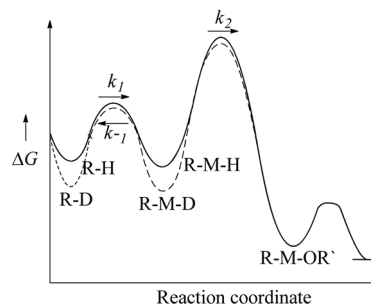
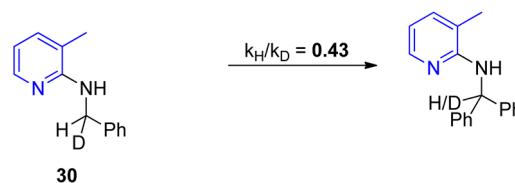
Kinetic isotope effect (KIE) studies were carried out for inter- and intramolecular experiments to gain additional mechanistic insight. The KIE was found to be $k_H/k_D = 3.3$ for the intermolecular experiment with starting material **4a** and its deuterated counterpart **29**. However, this primary isotope effect does not provide evidence whether C–H bond cleavage occurs during the rate-determining step of the reaction.¹⁶ Interestingly, the intramolecular KIE for substrate **30** was found to be $k_H/k_D = 0.43$, which can be explained by a reversible C–H activation step (also termed inverse equilibrium isotope effect).¹⁷ Naturally, the C–H bond is preferentially broken over the C–D bond. However, the R–Ru–D intermediate is more stable as compared to the R–Ru–H species. Hence, the reverse reaction for R–Ru–D is slower, and this intermediate can be accumulated ($k_{-1H} > k_{-1D}$). Obviously the subsequent step in the catalytic cycle is significantly slower (i.e., rate-determining), and due to the much higher concentration of R–Ru–D in the reaction mixture, this species is converted more often, resulting in the observed inverse equilibrium isotope effect. These results demonstrate that the C–H activation step is not the rate-determining step; otherwise, a reversed KIE would not be observed. The energy diagram in Scheme 8 shows qualitatively

Scheme 8. Competitive Deuterium-Labeling Experiment

Intermolecular Competition Experiment:



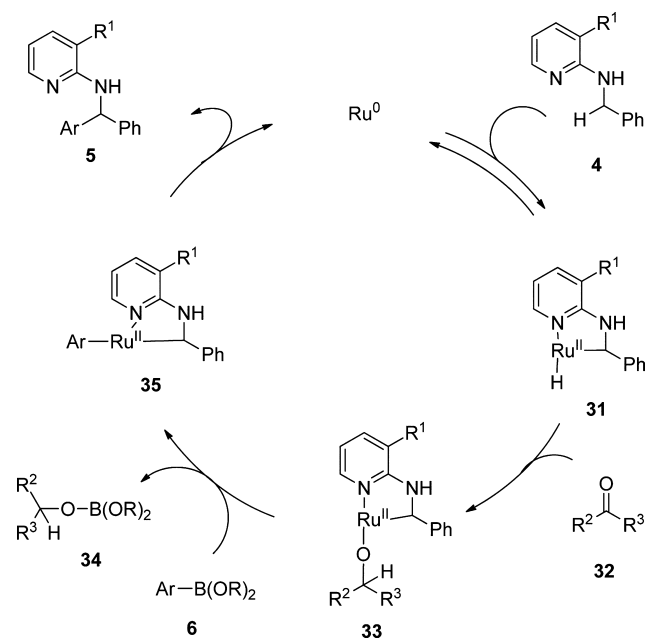
Intramolecular Competition Experiment:



the energy profile of this reaction up to the proposed Ru–alkoxy complex (no detailed DFT calculations were carried out since there is not known enough about the nature of the intermediate Ru complexes).

Mechanistic Proposal. In agreement with the work of Kakiuchi et al.,⁷ we propose the mechanism shown in Scheme 9. In the first step, the Ru(0) complex is coordinated to the pyridine nitrogen before C–H insertion takes place. The ketone reacts with this intermediate complex via hydride transfer and forms a metal–alkoxy (Ru–OR) species **33**, which

Scheme 9. Proposed Mechanism

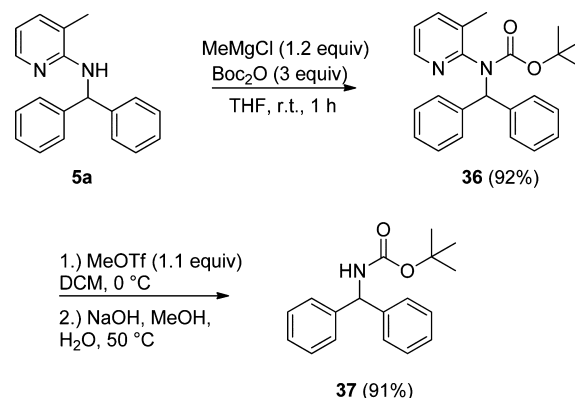


facilitates transmetalation with Ar-B(OR)_2 . Therefore, the ketone works as hydrogen and boron scavenger simultaneously. We could detect the formed alcohol species by GC–mass spectrometry (MS). The reductive elimination delivers finally product **5** and regenerates the catalyst.

Potentially, imine formation from the amine substrate and subsequent sp^2 arylation via nucleophilic attack of the boronic acid ester could also be possible. However, we excluded this possibility for several reasons. First of all, the reaction also works when NH is substituted by a CH_2 group, where imine formation is not possible. Also, when the reaction mixtures were analyzed, no imine was detected in any case (GC–MS analysis) from either the substrate or the product. This is in contrast to our previously reported Ru(II)-catalyzed arylation protocol,¹² where we detected the arylated imine in most cases. Additionally, the reaction also proceeds in H_2 atmosphere, where imine formation is certainly disfavored. Also, the tetrahydroisoquinoline substrates **25** and **26** give the product. In these cases, no imine but only an iminium cation could be formed. Hence, we excluded the possibility of intermediate imine formation and subsequent arylation.

Very recently, a reductive deprotection protocol for the pyridine directing group was reported.⁹ In this example the pyridine ring was first reduced ($\text{Pd/C}/\text{H}_2$) to the corresponding cyclic imine before it was cleaved by hydrazine and acetic acid as reported previously.⁸ Due to the initial reduction step, it was expected that this protocol would not be suitable for our systems since rather “benzylic deprotection” will occur, leading to diphenylmethane as well as 3-methylpyridine-2-amine. Indeed, the benzylic product **5a** delivered only diphenylmethane as expected. Therefore, we adopted a strategy recently reported by Studer and co-workers¹⁸ (Scheme 10). Initially the amino group of **5a** is Boc-protected before N-methylation of the pyridyl group. A final hydrolysis of the pyridinium salt delivers the Boc-protected diphenylmethanamine in high yield (84% overall). The Boc-protected compounds can be used in further reactions or deprotected by well-established protocols.¹⁹

Scheme 10. Cleavage of the Directing Group



CONCLUSION

In conclusion, benzylic amines were readily arylated with various arenes via cyclometalation with $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$. 3-Substituted pyridine emerged as a useful directing group for this transformation. Various bulky groups (CH_3 , CF_3 , Ph) were applied and usually led to the desired products in good yield. Only chlorine was inefficient, being apparently not bulky enough. The free NH group seems to be crucial for this reaction but could also be replaced by CH_2 without decrease in yield. The reaction seems to be sensitive toward the electronic and steric nature of the substituents on the aryl donor and the benzylic amine. This operationally simple reaction can be performed under air and showed even better activity under H_2 atmosphere in selected examples. Finally, removal of the directing group was successfully demonstrated. The performed mechanistic investigations support the mechanism proposed by Kakiuchi et al.,⁷ which is also supported by the group of Sames.⁸

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

General Methods. All reactions were carried out under argon, unless otherwise mentioned. Argon was purified by passage through Drierite. Unless otherwise noted, chemicals were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. Microwave reactions were performed on a Biotage Initiator 60 microwave unit (max pressure 20 bar, IR temperature sensor). High-resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) for literature-unknown compounds was performed by liquid chromatography in combination with hybrid ion trap and high-resolution time-of-flight mass spectrometry (LC-IT-TOF-MS) in only positive-ion detection mode with the recording of standard (MS) and tandem (MS/MS) spectra. NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl_3 with tetramethylsilane (TMS) as internal standard, and chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm). GC–MS runs were performed on a standard capillary column BGB 5 (30 m \times 0.32 mm i.d.).

General Procedure I for Preparation of Benzylic Amines. 2-Chloro-3-substituted pyridine (1 equiv), amine (1.2 equiv), K_2CO_3 (3.5 equiv), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (2 mol %), and 2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl (BINAP; 2 mol %) were placed in an oven-dried 6 mL vial with a septum screw cap and a magnetic stirring bar. The vial was evacuated and flushed with argon (three times). After addition of dry toluene to the reaction mixture, the vial was closed with a fully covered solid Teflon-lined cap. The reaction vial was then heated in a reaction block at 130 °C for 16 h. After cooling to room temperature (rt), the solid material was removed by filtration and washed with 10 mL of CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organic layers were evaporated, and the resulting crude product was purified by flash column chromatography [petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (PE/EtOAc) = 10:1].

General Procedure II for C–H Activation Reaction. Pyridine derivative (0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), arylboronic acid ester (0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) were placed in an oven-dried 6 mL-vial with a septum screw cap and a magnetic stirring bar. The vial was evacuated and flushed with argon (three times). After addition of 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone to the reaction mixture, the vial was closed with a fully covered solid Teflon-lined cap. The reaction vial was then heated in a reaction block at 140 °C for 24–36 h. After cooling to rt, 2 mL of EtOAc and 2 mL of water were added to the reaction mixture, which was stirred for 5 min at rt. The reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (three times). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 49:1) and dried under high vacuum.

General Procedure III for Preparation of Tertiary Amines. 2-Bromo-3-substituted pyridine (1 equiv), amine (1.4 equiv), NaOtBu (2 equiv), tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0) [$\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$; 2 mol %], and DPPP [1,3-bis(diphenylphosphino)propane, 2 mol %] were placed in an oven-dried 6 mL vial with a septum screw cap and a magnetic stirring bar. The vial was evacuated and flushed with argon (three times). After addition of dry toluene to the reaction mixture, the vial was closed with a fully covered solid Teflon-lined cap. The reaction vial was then heated in a reaction block at 75 °C for 16 h. After cooling to rt, the solid material was removed by filtration and washed with 10 mL of CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organic layers were evaporated, and the resulting crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 15:1/10:1).

General Procedure IV for Preparation of Amides. A 3 M solution of CH_3MgCl in tetrahydrofuran (THF; 1.2 equiv) was added dropwise to a solution of *N*-benzylpyridin-2-amine (1 equiv) in dry THF (5 mL) at rt, and the mixture was stirred for 10 min at that temperature. The acyl chloride (3 equiv) was dissolved in 2 mL of THF and then added slowly to the solution. The stirring was continued at rt for 1 h (or full conversion, monitored by thin-layer chromatography, TLC). Then the reaction was quenched with H_2O , and the resulting solution was extracted with Et_2O (3 × 5 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with NaHCO_3 (2×) and brine (2×), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated in vacuo.

***N*-Benzyl-3-methylpyridin-2-amine (4a).** Reaction of 2-chloro-3-methylpyridine (128 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), benzylamine (128 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), K_2CO_3 (483 mg, 3.5 mmol, 3.5 equiv), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (4 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %), and BINAP (12 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %) in 2.5 mL of dry toluene was carried out according to general procedure I. Analytical data are in accordance with the literature.²⁰ Colorless solid (182 mg, 92% yield); mp 48–49 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.09 (s, 3H), 4.36 (s, 1H), 4.70 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 2H), 6.57 (dd, J = 7.1, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.23–7.43 (m, 6H), 8.06 (dd, J = 5.0, 1.3 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 17.1, 45.9, 113.0, 116.6, 127.3, 128.0, 128.7, 136.9, 140.1, 145.6, 156.8.

***N*-Benzyl-3-chloropyridin-2-amine (4b).** Reaction of 2,3-dichloropyridine (148 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), benzylamine (128 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), K_2CO_3 (483 mg, 3.5 mmol, 3.5 equiv), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (4 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %), and BINAP (12 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %) in 2.5 mL of dry toluene was carried out according to general procedure I. Analytical data are in accordance with the literature.²¹ Yellow oil (200 mg, 91% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 4.68 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 5.26 (s, 1H), 6.54 (dd, J = 7.6, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.23–7.39 (m, 5H), 7.45 (dd, J = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (dd, J = 4.9, 1.6 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 45.6, 113.2, 115.4, 127.4, 127.8, 128.7, 136.2, 139.4, 146.2, 154.0.

***N*-Benzyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-amine (4c).** Reaction of 2-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine (182 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), benzylamine (128 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), K_2CO_3 (483 mg, 3.5 mmol, 3.5 equiv), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (4 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %), and BINAP (12 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %) in 2.5 mL of dry toluene was carried out according to general procedure I. Colorless oil (238 mg, 95% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 4.66 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 2H), 5.11 (s, 1H), 6.56 (dd, J = 7.5, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.16–7.28 (m, 5H), 7.59 (dd, J = 7.6, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ

45.4, 108.7 (q, J = 31.3 Hz), 118.8, 124.6 (q, J = 271.5 Hz) 127.4, 127.6, 128.8, 135.1 (q, J = 5.1 Hz), 139.2, 151.9, 154.4. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 253.0947. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 253.0955.

***N*-Benzyl-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine (4d).** Reaction of *N*-benzyl-3-chloropyridin-2-amine 4c from the above protocol (219 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), phenylboronic acid (366 mg, 3 mmol, 3 equiv), K_2CO_3 (276 mg, 2 mmol, 2 equiv), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (4 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %), and 2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-triisopropylbiphenyl (DCPTPB; 10 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %) in 2.5 mL of dry toluene was carried out according to general procedure I. Colorless solid (255 mg, 98% yield); mp 58–60 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 M + Hz) δ 4.64 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 4.88 (s, 1H), 6.66 (dd, J = 7.2, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.18–7.42 (m, 11H), 8.14 (dd, J = 4.9, 1.5 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 45.6, 113.1, 122.4, 127.1, 127.5, 127.9, 128.6, 129.0, 129.3, 137.2, 138.0, 140.0, 147.2, 155.5. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 261.1386. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 261.1390.

***N*-(4-Isopropoxybenzyl)-3-methylpyridin-2-amine (4e).** Reaction of 2-chloro-3-methylpyridine (128 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), (4-isopropoxyphenyl)methanamine (198 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), K_2CO_3 (483 mg, 3.5 mmol, 3.5 equiv), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (4 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %), and BINAP (12 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %) in 2.5 mL of dry toluene was carried out according to general procedure I. Colorless oil (185 mg, 72% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 1.33 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 6H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 4.27 (s, 1H), 4.51 (sep, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 6.54 (dd, J = 7.1, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.20–7.32 (m, 3H), 8.05 (dd, J = 5.1, 1.3 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 17.1, 21.2, 45.5, 70.0, 112.9, 116.0, 116.6, 129.3, 131.9, 136.9, 145.6, 156.8, 157.3. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 257.1648. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 257.1642.

***N*-(4-Methoxybenzyl)-3-methylpyridin-2-amine (4f).** Reaction of 2-chloro-3-methylpyridine (128 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), 4-methoxybenzylamine (164 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), K_2CO_3 (414 mg, 3 mmol, 3 equiv), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (4 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %), and BINAP (12 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %) in 2.5 mL of dry toluene was carried out according to general procedure I. Yellow oil (183 mg, 80% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.07 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 4.30 (s, 1H), 4.61 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 6.55 (dd, J = 7.1, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.21–7.34 (m, 3H), 8.06 (dd, J = 4.9, 1.0 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 17.1, 45.4, 55.4, 112.9, 114.1, 116.6, 129.3, 132.1, 136.9, 145.5, 156.8, 158.9. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 229.1335. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 229.1338.

3-Methyl-*N*-(4-methylbenzyl)pyridin-2-amine (4g). Reaction of 2-chloro-3-methylpyridine (128 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), 4-methylbenzylamine (145 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), K_2CO_3 (414 mg, 3 mmol, 3 equiv), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (4 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %), and BINAP (12 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %) in 2.5 mL of dry toluene was carried out according to general procedure I. Colorless solid (188 mg, 88% yield); mp 46–47 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.01 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 4.26 (s, 1H), 4.59 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 6.50 (dd, J = 7.1, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.08–7.26 (m, 5H), 8.00 (dd, J = 5.0, 1.3 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 17.1, 21.2, 45.8, 112.9, 116.6, 128.0, 129.4, 136.8, 136.9, 137.0, 145.5, 156.8. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 213.1386. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 213.1380.

***N*-(4-Fluorobenzyl)-3-methylpyridin-2-amine (4h).** Reaction of 2-chloro-3-methylpyridine (128 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), (4-fluorophenyl)methanamine (150 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), K_2CO_3 (483 mg, 3.5 mmol, 3.5 equiv), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (4 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %), and BINAP (12 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %) in 2.5 mL of dry toluene was carried out according to general procedure I. Colorless oil (158 mg, 73% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.08 (s, 3H), 4.36 (s, 1H), 4.65 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 6.56 (dd, J = 7.1, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 6.96–7.05 (m, 2H), 7.21–7.37 (m, 3H), 8.03 (dd, J = 5.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 17.1, 45.1, 113.2, 115.5 (d, J_{CF} = 21.3 Hz), 116.6, 129.5 (d, J_{CF} = 8.0 Hz), 135.9 (d, J_{CF} = 3.1 Hz), 137.1, 145.6, 156.6, 162.2 (d, J_{CF} = 244.9 Hz). HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{FN}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 217.1136. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 217.1128.

3-Methyl-*N*-[4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]pyridin-2-amine (4i). Reaction of 2-chloro-3-methylpyridine (128 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), [4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methanamine (210 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), K_2CO_3 (483 mg, 3.5 mmol, 3.5 equiv), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (4 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2

mol %), and BINAP (12 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %) in 2.5 mL of dry toluene was carried out according to general procedure I. Colorless solid (195 mg, 73% yield); mp 54–55 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.14 (s, 3H), 4.50 (s, 1H), 4.78 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 2H), 6.58 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.25–7.29 (m, 1H), 7.53 (d, $J = 9.7$ Hz, 4H), 8.03 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.2$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 17.1, 45.2, 113.5, 116.7, 124.4 (q, $J_{\text{CF}} = 271.9$ Hz), 125.6 (q, $J_{\text{CF}} = 3.9$ Hz), 127.9, 129.4 (q, $J_{\text{CF}} = 32.3$ Hz), 137.2, 144.6, 145.6, 156.4. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{13}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 267.1104. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 267.1099.

Methyl 4-[(3-Methylpyridin-2-yl)amino]methyl]benzoate (4j). Reaction of 2-chloro-3-methylpyridine (128 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), methyl 4-(aminomethyl)benzoate (198 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), K_2CO_3 (414 mg, 3 mmol, 3 equiv), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (4 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %), and BINAP (12 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %) in 2.5 mL of dry toluene was carried out according to general procedure I. Colorless solid (223 mg, 87% yield); mp 122–123 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.12 (s, 3H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 4.48 (s, 1H), 4.77 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 2H), 6.56 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.23–7.27 (m, 1H), 7.43 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.97–8.02 (m, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 17.1, 45.3, 52.2, 113.3, 116.6, 127.5, 129.0, 130.0, 137.1, 145.6, 145.8, 156.5, 167.1. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 257.1285. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 257.1296.

N-(4-Methylbenzyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-amine (4k). Reaction of 2-chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine (182 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), methylbenzylamine (145 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), K_2CO_3 (483 mg, 3.5 mmol, 3.5 equiv), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (4 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %), and BINAP (12 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %) in 2.5 mL of dry toluene was carried out according to general procedure I. Colorless oil (260 mg, 98% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.33 (s, 3H), 4.67 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 2H), 5.13 (s, 1H), 6.62 (dd, $J = 7.5, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.12–7.26 (m, 4H), 7.65 (dd, $J = 7.6, 0.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.27 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 21.2, 45.2, 108.6 (q, $J = 31.3$ Hz), 111.6, 124.6 (q, $J = 271.5$ Hz), 127.6, 129.4, 135.1 (q, $J = 5.1$ Hz), 136.1, 137.0, 151.8, 154.5. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{13}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 267.1104. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 267.1093.

3-Chloro-N-(4-methylbenzyl)pyridin-2-amine (4l). Reaction of 2,3-dichloropyridine (148 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), 4-methylbenzylamine (145 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), K_2CO_3 (483 mg, 3.5 mmol, 3.5 equiv), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (4 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %), and BINAP (12 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %) in 2.5 mL of dry toluene was carried out according to general procedure I. Colorless oil (201 mg, 86% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.35 (s, 3H), 4.65 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 2H), 5.23 (s, 1H), 6.54 (dd, $J = 7.6, 4.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.14–7.30 (m, 4H), 7.45 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.04 (dd, $J = 4.9, 1.6$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 21.2, 45.4, 113.1, 115.4, 127.8, 129.4, 136.1, 136.3, 137.0, 146.2, 154.0. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClN}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 233.0840. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 233.0849.

N-(4-Methylbenzyl)-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine (4m). Reaction of 3-chloro-N-(4-methylbenzyl)pyridin-2-amine 4l from the above protocol (233 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), phenylboronic acid (366 mg, 3 mmol, 3 equiv), K_2CO_3 (276 mg, 2 mmol, 2 equiv), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (4 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %), and 2-dicyclohexylphosphino-2',4',6'-triisopropylbiphenyl (DCPTPB; 10 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %) in 2.5 mL of dry toluene was carried out according to general procedure I. Colorless solid (230 mg, 84% yield); mp 68–69 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.33 (s, 3H), 4.62 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.87 (s, 1H), 6.69 (dd, $J = 7.2, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.10–7.45 (m, 10H), 8.18 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 21.2, 45.5, 113.0, 122.4, 127.6, 127.9, 129.0, 129.3, 136.7, 136.9, 137.2, 138.1, 147.2, 155.5 (one phenyl carbon is overlapping). HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 275.1543. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 275.1556.

N-Benzhydryl-3-methylpyridin-2-amine (5a). Reaction of N-benzyl-3-methylpyridin-2-amine 4a (99 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-phenyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (122 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Analytical data are in accordance with the literature.^{4b} Colorless solid (88 mg, 64% yield); mp 91–93 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.07 (s, 3H), 4.60 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.42–6.48 (m, 2H), 7.12–7.29 (m, 11H), 7.89 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.3$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50

MHz) δ 17.2, 58.6, 113.2, 116.4, 127.1, 127.7, 128.6, 137.0, 143.6, 145.7, 155.8.

N-Benzhydryl-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-amine (5c). Reaction of N-benzyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-amine 4c (126 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-phenyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (122 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless oil (128 mg, 78% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 5.45 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.54–6.63 (m, 2H), 7.19–7.32 (m, 10H), 7.66 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, $J = 4.6, 1\text{H}$); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 58.5, 108.8 (q, $J = 31.2$ Hz), 112.1, 124.6 (q, $J = 271.3$ Hz), 127.4, 127.6, 128.8, 135.1 (q, $J = 5.1$ Hz), 142.7, 151.9, 153.6. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{15}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 329.1260. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 329.1271.

N-Benzhydryl-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine (5d). Reaction of N-benzyl-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine 4d (130 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-phenyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (122 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II for 36 h. Colorless solid (151 mg, 90% yield); mp 90–92 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 5.18 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.51 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.64 (dd, $J = 7.2, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.14–7.44 (m, 16H), 8.08 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 58.5, 113.5, 122.4, 127.1, 127.5, 128.0, 128.6, 128.9, 129.4, 137.4, 138.1, 143.5, 147.4, 154.6. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 337.1699. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 337.1713.

3-Methyl-N-[phenyl(m-tolyl)methyl]pyridin-2-amine (5g). Reaction of N-benzyl-3-methylpyridin-2-amine 4a (99 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-(*m*-tolyl)-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (132 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless oil (88 mg, 61% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 4.63 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.46–6.52 (m, 2H), 7.01–7.34 (m, 10H), 7.95 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.2$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 17.2, 21.6, 58.5, 113.1, 116.4, 124.7, 127.0, 127.6, 127.9, 128.5, 128.6, 129.3, 137.0, 138.2, 143.6, 143.7, 145.8, 155.8. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 289.1699. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 289.1679.

N-[(3-Chlorophenyl)(phenyl)methyl]-3-methylpyridin-2-amine (5h). Reaction of N-benzyl-3-methylpyridin-2-amine 4a (99 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (147 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless oil (58 mg, 38% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.13 (s, 3H), 4.59 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.46–6.57 (m, 2H), 7.19–7.32 (m, 10H), 7.95 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.3$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 17.2, 58.3, 113.6, 116.6, 125.8, 127.3, 127.5, 127.6, 127.8, 128.9, 129.8, 134.5, 137.2, 143.0, 145.7, 155.6. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{17}\text{ClN}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 309.1153. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 309.1138.

3-Methyl-N-[phenyl(p-tolyl)methyl]pyridin-2-amine (5i). Reaction of N-benzyl-3-methylpyridin-2-amine 4a (99 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-(*p*-tolyl)-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (132 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless solid (89 mg, 62% yield); mp 103–105 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.13 (s, 3H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 4.64 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.46–6.54 (m, 2H), 7.09–7.32 (m, 10H), 7.96 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.3$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 17.2, 21.2, 58.3, 113.1, 116.4, 127.0, 127.6, 127.7, 128.6, 129.3, 136.8, 137.0, 140.7, 143.7, 145.8, 155.8. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 289.1699. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 289.1699.

N-[[4-(tert-Butyl)phenyl](phenyl)methyl]-3-methylpyridin-2-amine (5j). Reaction of N-benzyl-3-methylpyridin-2-amine 4a (99 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-[4-(*tert*-butyl)phenyl]-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (164 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless solid (106 mg, 64% yield); mp 120–122 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 1.29 (s, 9H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 4.66 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.48–6.53 (m, 2H), 7.20–7.34 (m, 10H),

7.96 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.3$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 17.3, 31.5, 34.6, 58.2, 113.1, 116.4, 125.6, 127.0, 127.4, 127.6, 128.5, 137.0, 140.6, 143.7, 145.8, 150.0, 155.9. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 331.2169. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 331.2178.

***N*-[[4-Methoxyphenyl](phenyl)methyl]-3-methylpyridin-2-amine (5k).** Reaction of *N*-benzyl-3-methylpyridin-2-amine (99 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (144 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless solid (59 mg, 39% yield); mp 59–61 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.14 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 4.63 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.46–6.55 (m, 2H), 6.82–6.89 (m, 2H), 7.22–7.36 (m, 8H), 7.97 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.3$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 17.2, 55.4, 58.0, 113.2, 114.0, 116.4, 127.0, 127.6, 128.6, 128.9, 135.8, 137.0, 143.8, 145.8, 155.8, 158.7. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 305.1648. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 305.1655.

***N*-[[4-Fluorophenyl](phenyl)methyl]-3-methylpyridin-2-amine (5l).** Reaction of *N*-benzyl-3-methylpyridin-2-amine (99 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (135 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless solid (97 mg, 66% yield); mp 101–103 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.07 (s, 3H), 4.55 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.42–6.50 (m, 2H), 6.86–6.97 (m, 2H), 7.16–7.26 (m, 8H), 7.90 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.3$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 17.4, 115.4 (d, $J = 21.3$ Hz), 116.5, 127.3, 127.7, 128.7, 129.2 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 137.2, 139.3 (d, $J = 3.1$ Hz), 143.4, 145.7, 155.6, 161.9 (d, $J = 245.0$ Hz). HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{F}^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 293.1449. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 293.1448.

***N*-[[4-Chlorophenyl](phenyl)methyl]-3-methylpyridin-2-amine (5m).** Reaction of *N*-benzyl-3-methylpyridin-2-amine 4a (99 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (147 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless oil (51 mg, 33% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.12 (s, 3H), 4.59 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.45–6.55 (m, 2H), 7.21–7.32 (m, 10H), 7.94 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.3$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 17.1, 58.2, 113.5, 116.5, 127.5, 127.8, 128.7, 128.8, 129.0, 132.7, 137.1, 142.1, 143.2, 145.7, 155.6. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{17}\text{ClN}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 309.1153. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 309.1138.

3-Methyl-*N*-[phenyl(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methyl]pyridin-2-amine (5n). Reaction of *N*-benzyl-3-methylpyridin-2-amine 4a (99 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (173 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless solid (70 mg, 41% yield); mp 56–58 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.17 (s, 3H), 4.65 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.54–6.60 (m, 2H), 7.26–7.60 (m, 10H), 7.97 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.3$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 17.1, 58.6, 113.7, 116.6, 124.4 (q, $J = 272.7$ Hz), 125.5 (q, $J = 3.8$ Hz), 127.7, 127.8, 127.9, 128.9, 129.2 (q, $J = 32.3$ Hz), 137.2, 142.9, 145.7, 147.6, 155.5. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{17}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 343.1417. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 343.1433.

***N*-[Phenyl(*p*-tolyl)methyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-amine (5t).** Reaction of *N*-benzyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-amine 4c (126 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-(*p*-tolyl)-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (132 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless oil (132 mg, 77% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.32 (s, 3H), 5.44 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.51 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.60 (dd, $J = 7.6, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.10–7.36 (m, 9H), 7.66 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, $J = 4.7$, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 21.2, 58.3, 108.7 (q, $J = 31.3$ Hz), 112.0, 124.6 (q, $J = 271.6$ Hz), 127.3, 127.4, 127.5, 128.7, 129.4, 135.0 (q, $J = 5.1$ Hz), 137.0, 139.8, 142.9, 152.0, 153.6. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{17}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 343.1417. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 343.1429.

***N*-[[4-(*tert*-Butyl)phenyl](phenyl)methyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-amine (5u).** Reaction of *N*-benzyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-amine 4c (126 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-[4-(*tert*-butyl)phenyl]-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (164 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv),

and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless oil (134 mg, 70% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 1.29 (s, 9H), 5.47 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.53–6.64 (m, 2H), 7.12–7.35 (m, 9H), 7.66 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, $J = 4.8$, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 31.5, 34.6, 58.1, 108.7 (q, $J = 31.3$ Hz), 112.0, 124.7 (q, $J = 271.7$ Hz), 125.7, 127.3, 127.5, 128.7, 129.4, 135.1 (q, $J = 5.1$ Hz), 139.6, 142.9, 150.2, 152.0, 153.7. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{23}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 385.1886. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 385.1910.

***N*-[[4-Methoxyphenyl](phenyl)methyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-amine (5v).** Reaction of *N*-benzyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-amine 4c (126 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (144 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless oil (109 mg, 61% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 3.79 (s, 3H), 5.41 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.51 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.62 (dd, $J = 7.6, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.82–6.90 (m, 2H), 7.18–7.32 (m, 7H), 7.67 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, $J = 4.5$, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 55.3, 57.9, 108.7 (q, $J = 31.3$ Hz), 112.0, 114.1, 124.6 (q, $J = 271.5$ Hz), 127.3, 127.4, 128.7, 128.8, 134.9, 135.0 (q, $J = 5.5$ Hz), 142.9, 152.0, 153.6, 158.9. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{17}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 359.1366. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 359.1386.

***N*-[[4-Fluorophenyl](phenyl)methyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-amine (5w).** Reaction of *N*-benzyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-amine 4c (126 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (135 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless oil (88 mg, 51% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 5.39 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.53 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.63 (dd, $J = 7.6, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.00–7.04 (m, 2H), 7.23–7.33 (m, 7H), 7.67 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, $J = 4.8$, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 57.9, 108.9 (q, $J = 31.3$ Hz), 112.3, 115.6 (d, $J = 21.2$ Hz), 124.6 (q, $J = 271.6$ Hz), 127.5, 127.6, 128.9, 129.1 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 135.1 (q, $J = 5.1$ Hz), 138.5 (d, $J = 3.2$ Hz), 142.5, 151.9, 153.5, 162.1 (d, $J = 245.5$ Hz). HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{14}\text{F}_4\text{N}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 347.1166. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 347.1178.

3-Phenyl-*N*-[phenyl(*p*-tolyl)methyl]pyridin-2-amine (5x). Reaction of *N*-benzyl-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine 4d (130 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-(*p*-tolyl)-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (132 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II for 36 h. Colorless oil (149 mg, 85% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.29 (s, 3H), 5.17 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.47 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.63 (dd, $J = 7.2, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.04–7.44 (m, 15H), 8.08 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 21.2, 58.4, 113.3, 122.3, 126.9, 127.4, 127.5, 127.9, 128.5, 129.0, 129.3, 129.4, 136.6, 137.3, 138.1, 140.5, 143.6, 147.4, 154.6. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 351.1856. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 351.1873.

***N*-[[4-(*tert*-Butyl)phenyl](phenyl)methyl]-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine (5y).** Reaction of *N*-benzyl-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine 4d (130 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-[4-(*tert*-butyl)phenyl]-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (164 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II for 36 h. Colorless solid (189 mg, 96% yield); mp 74–76 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 1.27 (s, 9H), 5.20 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.50 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.62 (dd, $J = 7.2, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.12–7.44 (m, 15H), 8.08 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 31.5, 34.5, 58.2, 113.2, 122.3, 125.5, 126.9, 127.2, 127.5, 127.9, 128.5, 129.0, 129.4, 137.3, 138.1, 140.4, 143.7, 147.4, 149.8, 154.6. (one phenyl carbon is overlapping). HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2^+$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 393.2325. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 393.2349.

***N*-[[4-Fluorophenyl](phenyl)methyl]-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine (5z).** Reaction of *N*-benzyl-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine 4d (130 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (135 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II for 36 h. Colorless solid (128 mg, 72% yield); mp 79–81 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 5.12 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.48 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.65 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.90–6.99 (m,

2H), 7.14–7.44 (m, 13H), 8.08 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 58.1, 113.5, 115.3 (d, $J = 21.3$ Hz), 122.4, 127.2, 127.5, 128.1, 128.7, 128.9, 129.1 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 129.4, 137.4, 138.0, 139.2 (d, $J = 3.2$ Hz), 143.2, 147.3, 154.4, 161.9 (d, $J = 245.1$ Hz). HRMS calcd for C₂₄H₁₉N₂F⁺: [M + H]⁺ 355.1605. Found: [M + H]⁺ 355.1621.

N-[(4-Chlorophenyl)(phenyl)methyl]-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine (5aa). Reaction of *N*-benzyl-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine **4d** (130 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (147 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and Ru₃(CO)₁₂ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II for 36 h. Colorless oil (118 mg, 64% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 5.12 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.47 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.64 (dd, $J = 7.2, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.15–7.42 (m, 15H), 8.07 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 58.2, 113.6, 122.4, 127.3, 127.5, 128.0, 128.6, 128.7, 128.9, 129.4, 132.7, 137.4, 137.9, 142.0, 142.9, 147.3, 154.3 (one phenyl carbon is overlapping). HRMS calcd for C₂₄H₁₉N₂Cl⁺: [M + H]⁺ 371.1310. Found: [M + H]⁺ 371.1294.

3-Phenyl-N-{phenyl[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl}pyridin-2-amine (5ab). Reaction of *N*-benzyl-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine **4d** (130 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (173 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and Ru₃(CO)₁₂ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II for 36 h. Colorless oil (62 mg, 31% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 5.16 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.53 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.67 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.18–7.55 (m, 15H), 8.07 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 58.6, 113.8, 122.5, 124.4 (q, $J_{\text{CF}} = 272.3$ Hz), 125.5 (q, $J_{\text{CF}} = 3.8$ Hz), 127.5, 127.6, 127.7, 128.0, 128.8, 129.3, 137.4, 137.8, 142.5, 147.2, 147.5, 154.2 (two phenyl carbons are overlapping). HRMS calcd for C₂₅H₁₉N₂F₃⁺: [M + H]⁺ 405.1573. Found: [M + H]⁺ 405.1568.

1-(4-{Phenyl[(3-phenylpyridin-2-yl)amino]methyl}phenyl)ethanone (5ac). Reaction of *N*-benzyl-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine **4d** (130 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 1-[4-(1,3,2-dioxaborinane-2-yl)phenyl]ethanone (153 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and Ru₃(CO)₁₂ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II for 36 h. Colorless oil (98 mg, 52% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 2.53 (s, 3H), 5.18 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.52 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.66 (dd, $J = 7.2, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.19–7.44 (m, 13H), 7.87 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 8.06 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.7$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 26.7, 58.7, 113.7, 122.4, 127.4, 127.5, 127.6, 128.0, 128.7, 128.8, 128.9, 129.4, 135.9, 137.4, 137.8, 142.6, 147.3, 149.0, 154.3, 197.8. HRMS calcd for C₂₆H₂₂N₂O⁺: [M + H]⁺ 379.1805. Found: [M + H]⁺ 379.1799.

N-[(4-Isopropoxyphenyl)(phenyl)methyl]-3-methylpyridin-2-amine (5af). Reaction of *N*-(4-isopropoxybenzyl)-3-methylpyridin-2-amine **4e** (128 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-phenyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (122 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and Ru₃(CO)₁₂ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless oil (42 mg, 25% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 1.30 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 6H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 4.49 (sep, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.61 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.44–6.52 (m, 2H), 6.77–6.85 (m, 2H), 7.17–7.34 (m, 8H), 7.95 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.3$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 17.2, 22.2, 58.0, 69.9, 113.1, 115.8, 116.4, 126.9, 127.5, 128.5, 128.9, 135.6, 137.0, 143.8, 145.8, 155.8, 157.0. HRMS calcd for C₂₂H₂₄N₂O⁺: [M + H]⁺ 333.1961. Found: [M + H]⁺ 333.1963.

Methyl 4-[(3-Methylpyridin-2-yl)amino](phenyl)methylbenzoate (5ag). Reaction of methyl 4-[(3-methylpyridin-2-yl)amino]methylbenzoate **4j** (128 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-phenyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (122 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and Ru₃(CO)₁₂ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless oil (43 mg, 26% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 2.13 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 4.65 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.49–6.55 (m, 2H), 7.21–7.33 (m, 6H), 7.41 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 7.92–7.99 (m, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 17.1, 52.1, 58.7, 113.5, 116.5, 127.4, 127.5, 127.9, 128.8, 129.9, 137.1,

142.9, 145.7, 148.8, 155.5, 167.1. HRMS calcd for C₂₁H₂₀N₂O₂⁺: [M + H]⁺ 333.1598. Found: [M + H]⁺ 333.1587.

N-[(4-Chlorophenyl)(*p*-tolyl)methyl]-3-methylpyridin-2-amine (5ah). Reaction of 3-methyl-*N*-(4-methylbenzyl)pyridin-2-amine **4g** (106 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (147 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and Ru₃(CO)₁₂ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless oil (81 mg, 50% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 2.03 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 4.49 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.34 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.43 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.01–7.16 (m, 9H), 7.86 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.3$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 17.2, 21.2, 57.9, 113.4, 116.5, 127.7, 128.6, 128.9, 129.5, 132.6, 137.1, 137.2, 140.2, 142.2, 145.7, 155.6. HRMS calcd for C₂₀H₁₉N₂Cl⁺: [M + H]⁺ 323.1310. Found: [M + H]⁺ 323.1317.

3-Methyl-N-{*p*-tolyl[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl}pyridin-2-amine (5ai). Reaction of 3-methyl-*N*-(4-methylbenzyl)pyridin-2-amine **4g** (106 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (173 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and Ru₃(CO)₁₂ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless oil (58 mg, 33% yield); ^1H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 4.63 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.49–6.59 (m, 2H), 7.14–7.29 (m, 5H), 7.52 (q, $J = 9.7$ Hz, 4H), 7.97 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.3$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 17.2, 21.2, 58.4, 113.6, 116.6, 124.4 (q, $J_{\text{CF}} = 272.0$ Hz), 125.4 (q, $J_{\text{CF}} = 3.8$ Hz), 127.7, 127.8, 129.1 (q, $J_{\text{CF}} = 32.3$ Hz), 129.7, 137.2, 137.4, 140.0, 145.7, 147.8, 155.6. HRMS calcd for C₂₁H₁₉N₂F₃⁺: [M + H]⁺ 357.1573. Found: [M + H]⁺ 357.1587.

N-(Di-*p*-tolylmethyl)-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine (5aj). Reaction of *N*-(4-methylbenzyl)-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine **4m** (137 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-(*p*-tolyl)-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (132 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and Ru₃(CO)₁₂ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless solid (133 mg, 73% yield); mp 127–129 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 2.19 (s, 6H), 5.08 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.35 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.52 (dd, $J = 7.2, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.95–7.34 (m, 14H), 7.99 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 21.2, 58.1, 113.2, 122.3, 127.4, 127.9, 128.9, 129.2, 129.3, 136.5, 137.2, 138.1, 140.7, 147.4, 154.6. HRMS calcd for C₂₆H₂₄N₂⁺: [M + H]⁺ 365.2012. Found: [M + H]⁺ 365.2043.

N-[(4-*tert*-Butyl)phenyl(*p*-tolyl)methyl]-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine (5ak). Reaction of *N*-(4-methylbenzyl)-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine **4m** (137 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-[4-(*tert*-butyl)phenyl]-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (164 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and Ru₃(CO)₁₂ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless solid (137 mg, 67% yield); mp 97–99 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 1.18, (s, 9H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 5.11 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.38 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.53 (dd, $J = 7.2, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.96–7.36 (m, 14H), 8.00 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 21.2, 31.5, 34.5, 57.9, 113.1, 122.3, 125.4, 127.1, 127.4, 127.9, 129.0, 129.2, 129.3, 136.5, 137.3, 138.2, 140.6, 140.8, 147.4, 149.7, 154.7. HRMS calcd for C₂₉H₃₀N₂⁺: [M + H]⁺ 407.2482. Found: [M + H]⁺ 407.2515.

N-[(4-Fluorophenyl)(*p*-tolyl)methyl]-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine (5al). Reaction of *N*-(4-methylbenzyl)-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine **4m** (137 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (135 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and Ru₃(CO)₁₂ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless solid (110 mg, 60% yield); mp 100–102 °C; ^1H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 2.29 (s, 3H), 5.11 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.43 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.64 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.90–7.45 (m, 14H), 8.07 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 21.2, 57.8, 113.4, 115.3 (d, $J_{\text{CF}} = 21.3$ Hz), 122.4, 127.4, 128.0, 128.9, 129.1, 129.4, 136.9, 137.4, 138.0, 139.4 (d, $J_{\text{CF}} = 3.1$ Hz), 140.3, 147.4, 154.5, 161.9 (d, $J_{\text{CF}} = 244.9$ Hz) (one carbon is overlapping). HRMS calcd for C₂₅H₂₁N₂F⁺: [M + H]⁺ 369.1762. Found: [M + H]⁺ 369.1787.

3-Phenyl-N-{*p*-tolyl[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl}pyridin-2-amine (5am). Reaction of *N*-(4-methylbenzyl)-3-phenylpyridin-2-amine **4m** (137 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-[4-

(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (173 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless oil (69 mg, 33% yield); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.21 (s, 3H), 5.06 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.39 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.58 (dd, $J = 7.3, 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.00 (s, 4H), 7.14–7.46 (m, 10H), 7.98 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.8$ Hz, 1H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 21.2, 53.4, 113.7, 122.5, 125.5 (q, $J_{\text{CF}} = 3.8$ Hz), 127.5, 127.6, 128.1, 128.9, 129.4, 129.6, 137.3, 137.4, 137.9, 139.7, 147.3, 147.9, 154.3 (two carbons are overlapping with other peaks). HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_2\text{F}_3$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 419.1735. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 419.1765.

N-Benzyl-1-methyl-1H-benzod[imidazol-2-amine (9). 1-Methyl-2-(methylthio)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole (356 mg, 2 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in 20 mL of dry dichloromethane (DCM) and cooled to 5 °C. Then *m*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (*m*-CPBA; 692 mg, 4 mmol, 2 equiv) was added slowly to the solution, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was added to a NaHCO_3 solution and the organic phase was separated. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. The mixture of sulfoxide and sulfone product (400 mg) was recrystallized from EtOAc. In an 8 mL vial was placed the mixture (400 mg), benzylamine (856 mg, 8 mmol, 4 equiv), and 6 mL of $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$. The vial was capped (with a Teflon septum cap), evacuated, and refilled with argon via a needle through the septum three times. Dry toluene (5 mL) was then added via syringe. The septum cap was quickly replaced with a fully covered solid Teflon-lined cap. The reaction vial was placed in a reaction block at 140 °C and stirred for 16 h. Then the vial was cooled to room temperature and the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The product was purified by flash column chromatography (PE/EtOAc 4:1). Colorless solid (310 mg, 65% yield); mp 164–166 °C; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 3.46 (s, 3H), 4.44 (s, 1H), 4.72 (d, 2H, $J = 5.5$ Hz), 7.06–7.18 (m, 3H), 7.30–7.53 (m, 6H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 28.4, 47.7, 107.2, 116.6, 119.8, 121.4, 127.8, 128.2, 128.8, 135.1, 138.7, 142.2, 154.4.

N-Benzhydryl-1-methyl-1H-benzod[imidazol-2-amine (10). Reaction of *N*-benzyl-1-methyl-1H-benzod[imidazol-2-amine 13 (119 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 5,5-dimethyl-2-phenyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinane 2 (143 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Yellow solid (70 mg, 45% yield); mp 189–191 °C; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 3.54 (s, 3H), 4.62 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.49 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.07–7.10 (m, 3H), 7.29–7.49 (m, 11H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 28.5, 60.5, 107.2, 117.0, 119.8, 121.3, 127.5, 127.6, 128.8, 135.1, 142.2, 142.4, 153.4. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_3$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 314.1652. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 314.1660.

3-Methyl-2-(phenylethynyl)pyridine. 2-Bromo-3-methylpyridine (172 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), phenylacetylene (122 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), pyrrolidine (142 mg, 2 mmol, 2 equiv), PdCl_2 (4 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %), PPH_3 (10 mg, 0.04 mmol, 4 mol %), and 2 mL of degassed water were placed in an oven-dried 6 mL vial with a Teflon cap and a magnetic stirring bar. The reaction vial was then heated in a reaction block at 120 °C for 3 h. After cooling to rt, the reaction mixture was extracted with diethyl ether (4 × 5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 9:1) to give the pure product as red oil (139 mg, 72% yield). Analytical data are in accordance with the literature.²² $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.52 (s, 3H), 7.15 (dd, $J = 7.7, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.33–7.40 (m, 3H), 7.51–7.63 (m, 3H), 8.45 (dd, $J = 4.7, 1.0$ Hz, 1H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 19.6, 87.6, 93.2, 122.6, 122.8, 128.5, 129.0, 132.1, 136.0, 137.1, 143.2, 147.5.

3-Methyl-2-phenethylpyridine (11). 3-Methyl-2-(phenylethynyl)pyridine from the above protocol (193 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), triethylamine (253 mg, 2.5 mmol, 2.5 equiv), 10% palladium on carbon (30 mg), and 30 mL of EtOH were charged in a round-bottomed flask. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature under atmospheric H_2 pressure for 16 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was dissolved in 25 mL of

Et_2O . The solid material was filtered off. The organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO_3 and with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. Analytical data are in accordance with the literature.²³ Pale yellow oil (196 mg, 99% yield); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.23 (s, 3H), 3.02–3.10 (m, 4H), 7.05 (dd, $J = 7.6, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.19–7.42 (m, 6H), 8.42 (d, $J = 3.7$ Hz, 1H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 18.8, 35.1, 37.5, 121.4, 126.0, 128.5, 128.6, 131.3, 137.7, 142.1, 146.8, 159.6.

2-(Benzoyloxy)-3-methylpyridine (12). 2-Chloro-3-methylpyridine (128 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), phenylmethanol (140 mg, 1.3 mmol, 1.3 equiv), KOTBu (224 mg, 2 mmol, 2 equiv), and 5 mL of dioxane were charged in a round-bottomed flask. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 24 h. After cooling to rt, 2 mL of H_2O was added to the solution and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 5 mL). The combined organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO_3 and with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 19:1) to give the pure product. Analytical data are in accordance with the literature.²⁴ Colorless oil (140 mg, 70% yield); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.26 (s, 3H), 5.44 (s, 2H), 6.82 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.31–7.52 (m, 6H), 8.03 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.3$ Hz, 1H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 16.0, 67.3, 116.9, 121.1, 127.6, 127.7, 128.5, 138.0, 138.7, 144.1, 162.0.

3-Methyl-*N*-phenethylpyridin-2-amine (13). Reaction of 2-chloro-3-methylpyridine (128 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-phenylethanamine (145 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), K_2CO_3 (483 mg, 3.5 mmol, 3.5 equiv), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (4 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %), and BINAP (12 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %) in 2.5 mL of dry toluene was carried out according to general procedure I. Pale yellow oil (183 mg, 86% yield); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 1.98 (s, 3H), 2.98 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 3.78 (q, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.13 (s, 1H), 6.54 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.20–7.38 (m, 6H), 8.07 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.1$ Hz, 1H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 16.9, 35.8, 42.8, 112.7, 116.7, 126.4, 128.6, 129.0, 136.8, 139.9, 145.6, 156.8. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 213.1386. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 213.1395.

2-(2,2-Diphenylethyl)-3-methylpyridine (14). Reaction of 3-methyl-2-phenethylpyridine 11 (99 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-phenyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (122 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless oil (102 mg, 75% yield); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.01 (s, 3H), 3.51 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 4.74 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.97 (dd, $J = 7.6, 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.11–7.29 (m, 11H), 8.38 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 1H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 18.8, 40.8, 50.5, 121.2, 126.2, 128.2, 128.3, 131.8, 137.6, 144.7, 146.7, 158.4. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 274.1590. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 274.1601.

***N*-(1,2-Diphenylethyl)-3-methylpyridin-2-amine (16).** Reaction of 3-methyl-*N*-phenethylpyridin-2-amine 13 (106 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-phenyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinane (122 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (16 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol %) in 0.5 mL of dry pinacolone was carried out according to general procedure II. Colorless oil (56 mg, 39% yield); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 2.05 (s, 3H), 3.21 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 4.48 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.55 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.49 (dd, $J = 7.1, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.06–7.35 (m, 11H), 7.96 (dd, $J = 5.0, 1.3$ Hz, 1H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 17.0, 43.7, 55.6, 112.9, 116.7, 126.5, 126.7, 126.9, 128.3, 128.4, 129.6, 136.9, 138.0, 143.5, 145.7, 156.0. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2$: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 289.1699. Found: $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 289.1708.

***N*-Benzyl-*N*-methylpyridin-2-amine (17).** Reaction of 2-bromopyridine (158 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), *N*-methyl-1-phenylmethanamine (169 mg, 1.4 mmol, 1.4 equiv), NaOtBu (192 mg, 2 mmol, 2 equiv), $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$ (18 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %), and DPPP (16 mg, 0.04 mmol, 4 mol %) in 4 mL of dry toluene was carried out according to general procedure III. Analytical data are in accordance with the literature.²⁵ Pale yellow oil (186 mg, 94% yield); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 200 MHz) δ 3.05 (s, 3H), 4.79 (s, 2H), 6.46–6.57 (m, 2H), 7.19–7.45 (m, 6H), 8.16–8.20 (m, 1H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 50 MHz) δ 36.2, 53.3, 105.8, 111.9, 127.0, 127.1, 128.6, 137.4, 138.8, 148.1, 159.0.

***N*-Benzyl-*N*,3-dimethylpyridin-2-amine (18).** Reaction of 2-bromo-3-methylpyridine (172 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), *N*-methyl-1-

phenylmethanamine (169 mg, 1.4 mmol, 1.4 equiv), NaOtBu (192 mg, 2 mmol, 2 equiv), Pd₂(dba)₃ (18 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %), and DPPP (16 mg, 0.04 mmol, 4 mol %) in 4 mL of dry toluene was carried out according to general procedure III. Colorless oil (186 mg, 88% yield); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 2.32 (s, 3H), 2.75 (s, 3H), 4.33 (s, 2H), 6.82 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.24–7.40 (m, 6H), 8.16 (dd, *J* = 4.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 19.0, 39.1, 57.8, 117.4, 124.5, 126.9, 128.0, 128.4, 139.3, 139.5, 145.2, 162.6. HRMS calcd for C₁₄H₁₆N₂⁺: [M + H]⁺ 213.1386. Found: [M + H]⁺ 213.1385.

***N*-Benzyl-*N*-(pyridin-2-yl)acetamide (19).** Reaction of *N*-benzylpyridin-2-amine **1a** (184 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), acetyl chloride (237 mg, 3 mmol, 3 equiv), and MeMgCl (3 M in THF, 0.4 mL, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in 7 mL of THF was carried out according to general procedure IV. Analytical data are in accordance with the literature.²⁶ Yellow oil (213 mg, 94% yield); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 2.07 (s, 3H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 7.08–7.30 (m, 7H), 7.61–7.70 (m, 1H), 8.49 (d, ³*J* = 4.3 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 23.2, 51.1, 121.7, 122.1, 127.2, 127.8, 128.4, 137.6, 138.1, 149.2, 155.2, 170.5.

***N*-Benzyl-*N*-(3-methylpyridin-2-yl)acetamide (20).** Reaction of *N*-benzyl-3-methylpyridin-2-amine **4a** (198 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), acetyl chloride (237 mg, 3 mmol, 3 equiv), and MeMgCl (3 M in THF, 0.4 mL, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in 7 mL of THF was carried out according to general procedure IV. The resulting crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 1:1). Colorless oil (227 mg, 95% yield); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 1.79 (s, 3H), 1.87 (s, 3H), 4.73 (s, 1H), 5.14 (s, 1H), 7.19 (s, 6H), 7.52 (d, ³*J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.40 (d, ³*J* = 4.6 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 17.0, 22.2, 51.1, 123.6, 127.5, 128.3, 129.3, 131.6, 136.9, 140.2, 147.6, 154.0, 169.9. HRMS calcd for C₁₅H₁₆N₂O⁺: [M + H]⁺ 241.1335. Found: [M + H]⁺ 241.1335.

***N*-Benzyl-*N*-(pyridin-2-yl)benzamide (21).** Reaction of *N*-benzylpyridin-2-amine **1a** (184 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), benzoyl chloride (420 mg, 3 mmol, 3 equiv), and MeMgCl (3 M in THF, 0.4 mL, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in 7 mL of THF was carried out according to general procedure IV. Colorless solid (224 mg, 78% yield); mp 113–115 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 5.35 (s, 2H), 6.59 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.14–7.38 (m, 11H), 8.43 (dd, *J* = 4.9, 1.9 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 51.7, 121.1, 122.8, 127.3, 128.1, 128.3, 128.4, 128.8, 130.3, 136.0, 137.3, 137.8, 148.8, 155.9, 170.8. HRMS calcd for C₁₉H₁₆N₂O⁺: [M + H]⁺ 289.1335. Found: [M + H]⁺ 289.1327.

***N*-Benzyl-*N*-(3-methylpyridin-2-yl)benzamide (22).** Reaction of *N*-benzyl-3-methylpyridin-2-amine **4a** (198 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), benzoyl chloride (420 mg, 3 mmol, 3 equiv), and MeMgCl (3 M in THF, 0.4 mL, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in 7 mL of THF was carried out according to general procedure IV. The resulting crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 1:1). Colorless solid (251 mg, 83% yield); mp 114–116 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 1.41 (s, 3H), 4.82 (d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 5.50 (d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 6.93–7.29 (m, 12H), 8.36 (dd, *J* = 4.6, 1.7 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 17.1, 52.4, 122.8, 127.5, 127.6, 128.3, 128.8, 129.4, 130.2, 131.4, 136.1, 137.0, 140.0, 147.1, 154.4, 169.7. HRMS calcd for C₂₀H₁₈N₂O⁺: [M + H]⁺ 303.1492. Found: [M + H]⁺ 303.1492.

***N*-Benzyl-*N*-(pyridin-2-yl)pivalamide (23).** Reaction of *N*-benzylpyridin-2-amine **1a** (184 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), pivaloyl chloride (363 mg, 3 mmol, 3 equiv), and MeMgCl (3 M in THF, 0.4 mL, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in 7 mL of THF was carried out according to general procedure IV. Colorless solid (211 mg, 79% yield); mp 69–71 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 1.06 (s, 9H), 4.95 (s, 2H), 6.92 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.17–7.24 (m, 6H), 7.57–7.65 (m, 1H), 8.49–8.52 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 29.3, 41.4, 54.6, 122.8, 123.5, 127.2, 128.4, 137.9, 138.0, 149.2, 156.5, 178.9. HRMS calcd for C₁₇H₂₀N₂O⁺: [M + H]⁺ 269.1648. Found: [M + H]⁺ 269.1645.

***N*-Benzyl-*N*-(3-methylpyridin-2-yl)pivalamide (24).** Reaction of *N*-benzyl-3-methylpyridin-2-amine **4a** (198 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), pivaloyl chloride (363 mg, 3 mmol, 3 equiv), and MeMgCl (3 M in THF, 0.4 mL, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in 7 mL of THF was carried out

according to general procedure IV. The resulting crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 6:1). Colorless solid (221 mg, 78% yield); mp 67–69 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 1.03 (s, 9H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 4.61 (s, 1H), 4.97 (s, 1H), 7.14–7.31 (m, 6H), 7.54 (d, ³*J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 8.33 (dd, *J* = 4.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 17.8, 28.7, 41.2, 54.1, 123.6, 127.2, 128.3, 128.7, 131.7, 137.5, 140.0, 146.6, 155.4, 178.6. HRMS calcd for C₁₈H₂₂N₂O⁺: [M + H]⁺ 283.1805. Found: [M + H]⁺ 283.1807.

2-(Pyridin-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (25). Reaction of 2-bromopyridine (158 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (186 mg, 1.4 mmol, 1.4 equiv), NaOtBu (192 mg, 2 mmol, 2 equiv), Pd₂(dba)₃ (18 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %), and DPPP (16 mg, 0.04 mmol, 4 mol %) in 4 mL of dry toluene was carried out according to general procedure III. Analytical data are in accordance with the literature.²⁷ Colorless solid (199 mg, 95% yield); mp 47–49 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 2.98 (t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 3.86 (t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 4.72 (s, 2H), 6.59–6.71 (m, 2H), 7.21 (q, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 4H), 7.46–7.55 (m, 1H), 8.25 (dd, *J* = 4.9, 1.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 29.1, 42.6, 47.2, 106.7, 112.6, 126.3, 126.5, 126.7, 128.5, 134.5, 135.5, 137.5, 148.1, 158.8.

2-(3-Methylpyridin-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (26). Reaction of 2-bromo-3-methylpyridine (172 mg, 1 mmol, 1 equiv), 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (186 mg, 1.4 mmol, 1.4 equiv), NaOtBu (192 mg, 2 mmol, 2 equiv), Pd₂(dba)₃ (18 mg, 0.02 mmol, 2 mol %), and DPPP (16 mg, 0.04 mmol, 4 mol %) in 4 mL of dry toluene was carried out according to general procedure III. Yellow oil (203 mg, 91% yield); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 2.35 (s, 3H), 3.07 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 3.41 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 4.45 (s, 2H), 6.88 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (s, 4H), 7.42–7.46 (m, 1H), 8.22 (dd, *J* = 4.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 18.5, 29.9, 48.5, 51.6, 117.8, 124.9, 125.9, 126.2, 126.9, 128.9, 134.6, 135.4, 139.4, 145.3, 161.9. HRMS calcd for C₁₅H₁₆N₂⁺: [M + H]⁺ 225.1386. Found: [M + H]⁺ 225.1378.

***tert*-Butyl Benzhydryl(3-methylpyridin-2-yl)carbamate (36).** A 3 M solution of CH₃MgCl in THF (1.2 mL, 3.6 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added dropwise to a solution of *N*-benzhydryl-3-methylpyridin-2-amine **5a** (822 mg, 3 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry THF (20 mL) at rt, and the mixture was stirred for 10 min at that temperature. Di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (1.96 g, 9 mmol, 3 equiv) was dissolved in 10 mL of THF and then added slowly to the solution. The stirring was continued at rt for 1 h. Then the reaction was quenched with H₂O, and the resulting solution was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 19:1) to give **36** as a colorless solid (1.03 g, 92% yield); mp 114–115 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 1.27 (s, 9H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 6.92–7.30 (m, 10 H), 7.69 (s, 2H), 8.29 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 17.7, 28.1, 67.0, 80.7, 122.3, 126.9, 127.8, 129.9, 132.2, 138.8, 139.6, 146.0, 153.2, 153.9. HRMS calcd for C₂₄H₂₆N₂O₂⁺: [M + H]⁺ 375.2067. Found: [M + H]⁺ 375.2057.

***tert*-Butyl Benzhydrylcarbamate (37).** Methyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (45 mg, 0.275 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was added dropwise to a solution of **36** (94 mg, 0.25 mmol, 1 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (6 mL) at 0 °C, and the resulting solution was stirred for 12 h at that temperature. Then the solvent was removed under vacuum, and the residue was dissolved in MeOH (3 mL). A 2 M aqueous NaOH solution (1.5 mL) was added, and stirring was continued at 50 °C for 6 h. The solvents were removed, and the resulting residue was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 5 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was recrystallized from MeOH/water to give the desired product as a colorless solid (64 mg, 91% yield). Analytical data are in accordance with the literature:²⁸ mp 121–122 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz) δ 1.43 (s, 9H), 5.17 (s, 1H), 5.90 (s, 1H), 7.22–7.36 (m, 10 H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz) δ 28.3, 58.4, 79.8, 127.2, 127.3, 128.6, 142.1, 155.0.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

● Supporting Information

One table listing catalyst screening, additional text describing DFT calculations, and NMR spectra of all prepared compounds. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

■ ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We acknowledge the Austrian Science Foundation (FWF, Project P21202-N17) for financial support of this work.

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