


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2024, **14**, 12179

LED-induced Ru-photoredox Pd-catalyzed C–H arylation of (6-phenylpyridin-2-yl)pyrimidines and heteroaryl counterparts†

 Ioakeim M. Antoniou Natalia Ioannou, Nikos Panagiotou [‡] and Savvas N. Georgiades ^{*}

N-heterocycles are essential building blocks and scaffolds in medicinal chemistry. A Pd-catalyzed, Ru-photoredox-mediated C–H arylation is applied herein, for converting a series of functionality-inclusive (6-phenylpyridin-2-yl)pyrimidines to single arylated derivatives, using phenyldiazonium tetrafluoroborate as aryl source. This green chemistry-compliant transformation is induced by LED light. The drug-like modular substrates are constructed *via* combination of Biginelli multi-component condensation and Suzuki C–C cross-coupling, in order to strategically install, adjacent to the Ph-ring intended to undergo C–H arylation, a (6-pyridin-2-yl)pyrimidine that plays the role of a chelating directing moiety for the C–H arylation catalyst. The scope has been demonstrated on a series of 26 substrates, comprising diverse Ph-ring substituents and substitution patterns, as well as with 13 different aryl donors. Substrates in which the Ph-ring (arylation acceptor) was replaced by an electron-rich heteroaryl counterpart (2-/3-thiophene or -benzofuran) have also been examined and found to undergo arylation regioselectively. End-product conformations afford interesting motifs for occupying 3D chemical space, as implied by single-crystal X-ray diffraction, which has allowed the elucidation of six structures of aryl derivatives and one of an unprecedented pyrimidine-pyridine-benzofuran carbopalladated complex, believed to be a C–H activation derivative.

Received 21st March 2024

Accepted 10th April 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d4ra02173h

rsc.li/rsc-advances

Introduction

C–H activation approaches are gaining ground in recent years as innovative enabling technologies for the controlled functionalization of substrates considered to be either unreactive or unselective towards conventional organic chemistry transformations.¹ By means of C–H bond activation, useful chemical moieties can be introduced in a single stage, thus by-passing the need for multi-step, laborious and costly synthetic processes. Transformations of this type, often developed within the context of sustainability, have already yielded diverse derivatives of bioactive and medicinal compounds, fine chemicals and various classes of added-value materials.²

The inclusion of an efficient directing moiety in the substrate structure is an essential strategy for controlling site-selectivity and enhancing conversion in a C–H activation reaction. This

may, in fact, even enable accessing products that are not attainable by alternative methods, by means of overriding intrinsic substrate reactivity.³ Nitrogen heterocycles are entities often selected as directing moieties,⁴ owing both to their Lewis basicity and ability to coordinate to metal catalysts, as well as other properties (*e.g.*, pharmacological) that they bring to end-products, should they be retained in the final structure.

Pyridine is a frequently employed directing group, especially in cases of catalytic C–H arylation on adjacent phenyl rings (Scheme 1A), with a significant body of research on this topic having emerged over the last few years. Metal complex catalysts for C–H arylation of phenylpyridines are predominantly based on ruthenium,⁵ rhodium⁶ or palladium,⁷ and to a lesser extent iron,⁸ cobalt⁹ or nickel.¹⁰ Aryl donors have been diverse, including aryl halides,^{5a,p,6i} benzoyl halides,^{6g} aryl acylperoxides,⁷ⁱ arylboronic acids,^{7k} Grignard reagents,^{8b} triarylindium reagents,^{6a} arylstannanes,^{6h} arylsilanes,^{5e} aryltrifluoroborate salts,^{7j} diaryliodonium salts^{7f} or alternative hypervalent iodine reagents^{7b} and phenyldiazonium salts.^{7h} Some of the described methods are also compatible with the use of (the less basic) pyrimidine as directing moiety in structurally related 2-/4-phenylpyrimidine substrates (Scheme 1B).^{11,6a,d,7h,8b} Despite a significant number of highly efficient, *N*-directed, catalytic C–H arylation protocols, applications have been largely limited to relatively simple and unfunctionalized phenylpyridine and

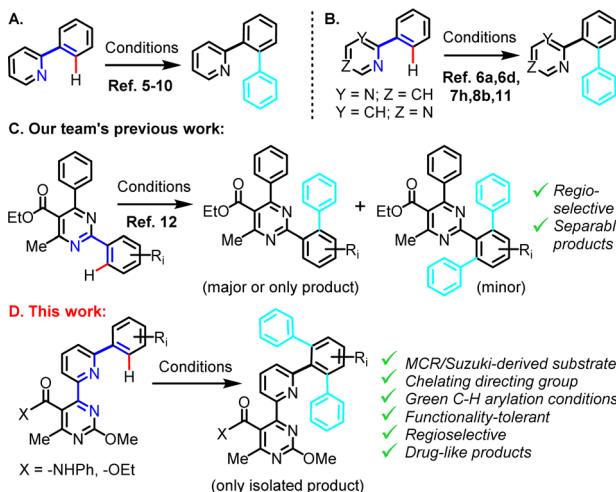
Department of Chemistry, University of Cyprus, 1 Panepistimiou Avenue, Aglandjia, 2109, Nicosia, Cyprus. E-mail: georgiades.savvas@ucy.ac.cy

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Supplementary synthetic methods and characterization data; ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of synthesized compounds; crystal structures and single-crystal X-ray diffraction data. CCDC 2307358–2307364. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4ra02173h>

‡ Current address: Department of Chemistry, University of Liverpool, Crown Street, Liverpool L69 7ZD, UK.



Literature:



Scheme 1 Previously reported *N*-directed C–H arylations, demonstrated on simple 2-phenylpyridines (A), simple 2-/4-phenylpyrimidines (B) or 2,6-diphenylpyrimidines (C) vs. the current work (D), which exploits a MCR/Suzuki-derived chelating directing group and drug-like multi-substituted (6-phenylpyridin-2-yl)pyrimidine substrates. The scissile C–H bond is shown in red, the added phenyl rings in cyan, while the connectivity of the atoms that engage in metal catalyst coordination is highlighted in blue.

phenylpyrimidine substrates (Scheme 1A and B). This may be indicative of the various restrictions imposed by protocols that entail high temperature requirement, costly and/or extravagant catalysts or additives and overly reactive or sacrificial fragment-containing aryl donors, in relation to substrate tolerance or process practicality and viability considerations.

Having identified an emerging need to address the issue of C–H arylation in structurally complex substrates of medicinal relevance, while taking into account chemical functionality tolerance and applicability considerations, we have recently investigated a 2,6-diphenylpyrimidine series of polysubstituted substrates under mild (r.t., light-induced) C–H phenylation conditions (Scheme 1C).¹² These involved Pd(II)-catalysis combined with Ru(II)- or Ir(III)-photoactivation to generate phenyl radicals from a readily accessible phenyldiazonium precursor. This methodology, which afforded C–H phenylation on challenging substrates regioselectively, was inspired from pre-existing work by Sanford and co-workers^{7,8} and was adapted/extended by our team, for application on the system at hand.

In the current work (Scheme 1D), we describe an advancement of this C–H arylation methodology, as a late-stage derivatization tool, in conjunction with a (medicinally validated) multi-component reaction (Biginelli condensation), whose aim herein is to enable early-stage construction of a 4-(pyridin-2-yl)pyrimidine chelator precursor. The assembled chelator is intended to play the role of the directing moiety in the final C–H arylation stage of a linear synthesis. This is advantageous, since the proposed synthetic process exploits a previously unexplored for C–H arylation directing moiety (*i.e.*, pyrimidine–pyridine–phenyl), which is far superior compared to the simple *N*–

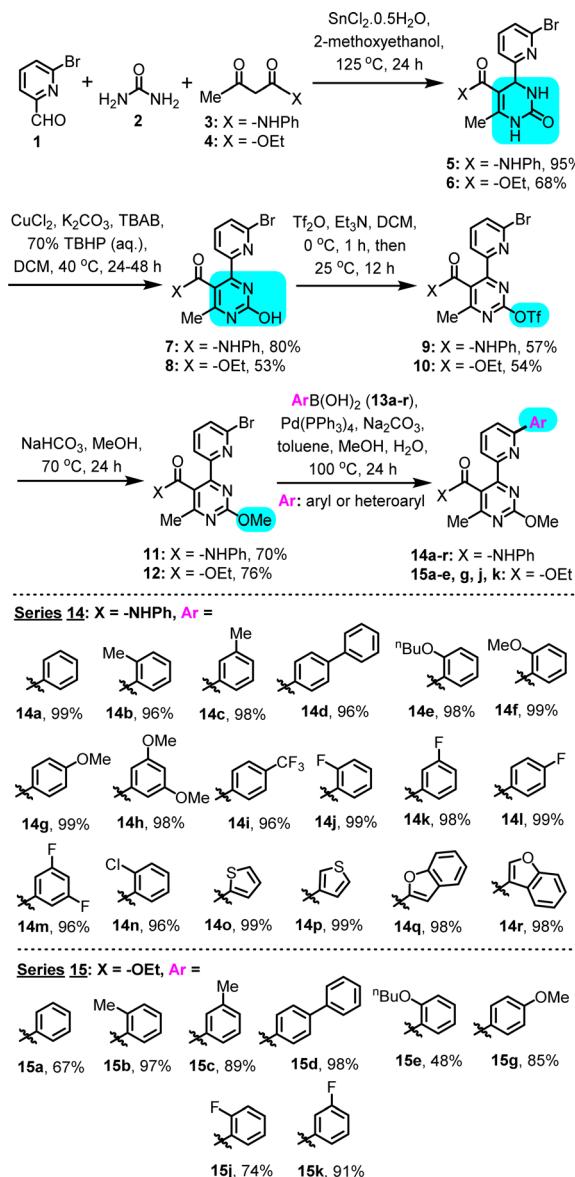
atoms typically used in phenylpyridine or phenylpyrimidine substrates. Overall, the modular substrates employed for C–H arylation in the current study are structurally more complex and functionality-inclusive compared to simple 2-phenylpyridines or 2-/4-phenylpyrimidines typically encountered in previous *N*-directed C–H arylation studies. Nonetheless, the C–H arylation proceeds efficiently, yielding a single isolated product. Additionally, this study provides a molecular library of new drug-like compounds with potentially interesting 3D conformations, in which the medicinally relevant 4-(pyridin-2-yl)pyrimidine fragment constitutes an integral component. The fact that this green chemistry-compliant method is amenable to parallel synthesis format, renders it a valuable modern tool in the context of lead compound derivatization.

Results and discussion

To produce the desired modular substrates for C–H arylation, we have employed the Biginelli reaction, a 3-component MCR, which affords the medicinally-relevant 3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1*H*)-one heterocycle in a first, atom-economic step, from three simple and readily available components. It is noted that the Biginelli-derived multisubstituted 3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1*H*)-one scaffold has been linked to diverse biological activities, such as anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antimitotic, antifungal, antioxidant, antihypertensive, adrenoreceptor antagonistic and calcium channel-blocking.¹³ In this case, Sn(II)-catalyzed Biginelli condensation conditions were applied,¹⁴ with 2-methoxyethanol as solvent, using a combination of 6-bromo-2-pyridinecarboxaldehyde (1), urea (2) and either 3-oxo-*N*-phenylbutanamide (3) or methyl 3-oxobutanoate (4), to construct phenylamide- or ethyl ester-substituted 3,4-dihydropyrimidinones 5 and 6, respectively (Scheme 2). While Biginelli condensations employing simple picolyl aldehyde components often suffer from low isolated yields,¹⁵ likely due to difficulties in isolation of these polar products, in our case the opposite was true, as a result of using a bromo-substituted picolyl aldehyde (1). Presence of bromide both reduced solubility and facilitated product handling and isolation after reaction completion, by means of filtration and recrystallization, thus affording satisfactory to high yields (5 in 95%; 6 in 68%).

Compounds 5 and 6 were subsequently converted to the corresponding pyrimidin-2-ols (7 and 8, respectively), *via* a Cu(II)-catalyzed oxidation in the presence of Luperox 70 wt%, in a mixed solvent (water–DCM), under basic conditions.¹⁶ In this biphasic system, the substrates demonstrated low solubility, therefore, we introduced a phase-transfer catalyst (tetrabutylammonium bromide, TBAB), which led to a significant improvement in yields (7 in 80%; 8 in 53%). The hydroxypyrimidine scaffold obtained in this step is also considered medicinally-relevant, as it can correlate to nucleobase analogues, vitamins, unnatural amino-acids, natural products and known pharmaceuticals.¹⁷ The chemistry described herein provides a way to functionalize it in a way not previously explored, in order to access unprecedented derivatives for biological evaluation.





Scheme 2 Biginelli/Suzuki synthetic route for generation of the (6-heteroaryl)pyridin-2-yl)pyrimidine substrates.

Pyrimidin-2-ols **7** and **8** could be further elaborated into activated derivatives, namely trifluoromethanesulfonic esters **9** (57%) and **10** (54%), respectively, to allow the introduction of a 'cap' on the -OH and avoid interference in subsequent synthetic steps. Introduction of the triflate was achieved with trifluoromethane-sulfonic anhydride in DCM, in the presence of excess TEA.^{12,18} Triflate derivatives **9** and **10** were submitted to treatment with NaHCO₃ in MeOH, under reflux, to achieve conversion to the corresponding methyl ethers, **11** (70%) and **12** (76%), respectively, by means of addition-elimination. Each of the desired methyl ethers was accompanied by a percentage (<30%) of the triflate methanolysis product – pyrimidin-2-ol **7** or **8**. Nonetheless, this 2-stage conversion of pyrimidin-2-ols **7/8** to methoxy-'capped' derivatives **11/12** was found to be superior compared to a direct (single-stage) methylation of the

pyrimidin-2-ols with MeI, since the latter afforded complex mixtures of constitutional isomers, resulting from non-selective Me addition on various heteroatoms of the substrate, under all examined conditions.

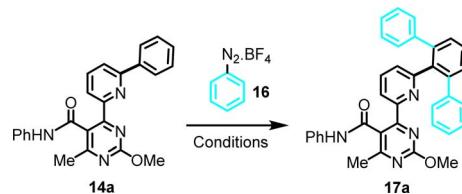
The synthesis of the 4-(6(hetero)aryl)pyridin-2-yl)pyrimidine substrates was completed by means of a series of parallel Suzuki–Miyaura C–C cross-couplings with boronic acids **13a–r**, employing Pd(PPh₃)₄ as catalyst in a mixed toluene–methanol–water solvent system,¹⁹ which took place on the bromo-substituted position of the pyridine in compounds **11** and **12** in high yields, to introduce a new (unsubstituted or substituted) phenyl or heteroaryl (2-3-thiophene or 2-3-benzofuran) ring system. The synthesized C–C coupling derivatives (Scheme 2, inset: series **14** from precursor **11**; series **15** from precursor **12**) encompass a representative range of substitution patterns and substituent electronic characteristics, while exhibiting unoccupied C–H sites, available for the ensuing C–H arylation step. The extended oligoaryl scaffold constructed *via* the Suzuki–Miyaura step combines the powerful (6-pyridin-2-yl)pyrimidine chelating moiety with the intended C–H arylation locus – the phenyl/heteroaryl ring – thus affording the possibility for *N*-directed C–H activation. As substrates for C–H arylation, compounds of series **14** and **15** (Scheme 2) are more functionality-inclusive, compared to ones investigated in prior C–H arylation studies.

Optimization of conditions for the C–H arylation stage was required, and results for C–H arylation attempts on the simplest substrate (**14a**), as a model system, are summarized in Table 1. Phenyl diazonium tetrafluoroborate (**16**) was employed as a readily available Ph-source, and the effects of a Pd(II)-catalyst, a Ru(II)-photoinitiator and a Ag(I)- or Ag(II)-oxidant were evaluated in MeOH, under photoactivation conditions induced by a household LED lamp. The optimization revealed the following: (a) phenyl diazonium tetrafluoroborate has to be present in excess (4 equiv.) relative to the substrate for maximum conversion, thus eliminating possibility of mono-arylation; (b) light, as well as a Pd(II)-catalyst and a Ru(II)-photoinitiator are essential for the reaction to occur; (c) Pd(II)-catalysts with chelating, non-exchangeable ligands (*e.g.*, Pd(dppf)Cl₂) are unsuitable, likely due to blocking coordination sites and excluding the substrate from forming a stable complex; and (d) presence of Ag(I) or Ag(II), albeit not essential, significantly enhances yields, especially AgOAc, which suggests a potential role for silver salts in maintaining the catalytic activity of palladium, in agreement with previous reports by others.²⁰

Further optimization was not attempted, after recognizing the synthetic challenge posed by this functionality-dense substrate. A yield >60% in this model reaction was deemed to be of synthetic utility. It is noteworthy that the remaining percentage mostly accounts for unreacted starting material. Based on the above, condition set #4 (Table 1) was selected as optimal working conditions, for application on all substrates shown in Scheme 2, both from the amide and ester set (**14a–r** and **15a–e, g, j, k**, respectively).

This catalytic C–H arylation protocol is green chemistry-compliant and readily amenable to parallel synthesis. A non-toxic solvent is employed (MeOH), the aryl donor only

Table 1 Tested conditions on a representative model system for the optimization of C–H arylation reaction



Entry	PhN ₂ ·BF ₄ ^a equiv.	Cat. equiv.	Ru(II) equiv. ^b	Oxid. equiv.	LED light ^c	%
1	1	Pd(OAc) ₂ 10 mol%	5 mol%	AgOAc 2 equiv.	Yes	11
2	2	Pd(OAc) ₂ 10 mol%	5 mol%	AgOAc 2 equiv.	Yes	27
3	3	Pd(OAc) ₂ 10 mol%	5 mol%	AgOAc 2 equiv.	Yes	36
4	4	Pd(OAc)₂ 10 mol%	5 mol%	AgOAc 2 equiv.	Yes	61
5	5	Pd(OAc) ₂ 10 mol%	5 mol%	AgOAc 2 equiv.	Yes	60
6	4	0 mol%	5 mol%	AgOAc 2 equiv.	Yes	0
7	4	Pd(OAc) ₂ 10 mol%	0 mol%	AgOAc 2 equiv.	Yes	0
8	4	Pd(OAc) ₂ 10 mol%	5 mol%	AgOAc 2 equiv.	No	0
9	4	Pd(OAc) ₂ 5 mol%	5 mol%	AgOAc 2 equiv.	Yes	42
10	4	Pd(OAc) ₂ 10 mol%	5 mol%	AgOAc 1 equiv.	Yes	39
11	4	PdCl ₂ 10 mol%	5 mol%	AgOAc 2 equiv.	Yes	60
12	4	Pd(dppf)Cl ₂ 10 mol%	5 mol%	AgOAc 2 equiv.	Yes	0
13	4	Pd(OAc) ₂ 10 mol%	5 mol%	0 equiv.	Yes	25
14	4	Pd(OAc) ₂ 10 mol%	5 mol%	AgO 2 equiv.	Yes	32
15	4	Pd(OAc) ₂ 10 mol%	5 mol%	AgNO ₃ 2 equiv.	Yes	28
16	4	Pd(OAc) ₂ 10 mol%	5 mol%	AgOAc 3 equiv.	Yes	61
17	4	Pd(OAc) ₂ 10 mol%	5 mol%	AgOAc 0.5 equiv.	Yes	32

^a Phenyl donor. ^b [Ru(bpy)₃]Cl₂ photoinitiator. ^c Phillips, 12.5 W, 1521 lumen, emission wavelength range 400–700 nm.

generates benign N₂ gas and (easily separable) homocoupling by-product (1,1'-biphenyl), apart from the only arylation derivative, while the transformation occurs at room temperature, activated simply by a commercial white LED lamp (Phillips, 12.5 W, 1521 lumen, emission wavelength 400–700 nm).

All substrates included in this study behaved similarly under the selected conditions. The C–H phenylation results for the amide- and ester-containing substrates are shown in Schemes 3 and 4, respectively. C–H phenylation occurred exclusively on unoccupied *ortho*-positions of the aryl moiety connected to the pyridine's C2. Under the selected conditions, substrates exhibiting a single unoccupied *ortho*-site (pre-existing 2-substituent) afforded the expected mono-aryl derivatives, while all substrates with two such sites, either equivalent (*i.e.*, unsubstituted, 4-substituted or 3,5-disubstituted) or non-equivalent (3-substituted), afforded the bis-aryl derivative as the only observed product, in yields which in some cases surpassed 70%. All isolated C–H arylation derivatives were systematically characterized by means of ¹H and ¹³C NMR, FT-IR, LC-MS(API) and melting point determination (for solids), while ones for which crystals were obtained (**17b, d, f, h, j, r**) were also characterized by single-crystal X-ray diffraction (XRD) (for characterization and selected crystallographic data, see the ESI†).

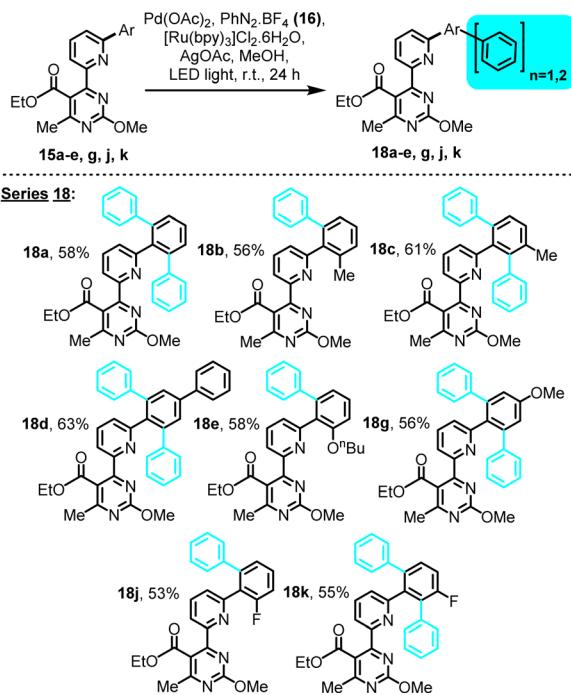
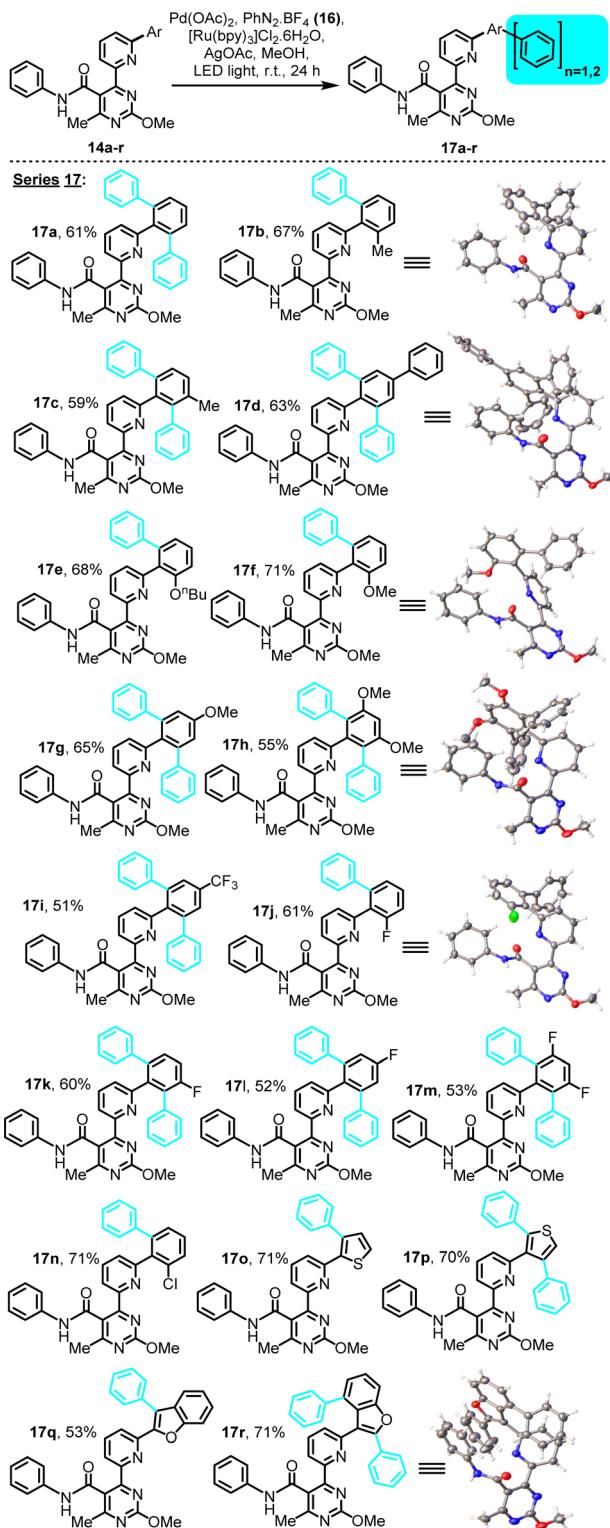
In the amide series, substrates exhibiting either electron-donating or electron-withdrawing substituents and diverse substitution patterns (*i.e.*, 2-, 3- or 4-monosubstitution, 3,5-disubstitution) on the arylation-receiving phenyl ring performed comparably (Scheme 3), indicating that electronic effects of pre-existing substituent(s) do not significantly impact

this arylation, unlike the case of a pyrimidine-directed arylation in our previous study, where the substrates' electronic features proved significant.¹² This difference could be indicative of a strong influence of the chelating (6-pyridin-2-yl)pyrimidine directing moiety employed herein on the arylation mechanism, especially on facilitating the initial C–H palladation step. The current C–H arylation occurs independently of pre-existing substituent effects, thus broadening the synthetic scope with regard to substrate diversity.

The functionality-rich products obtained through this effort are conformationally appealing oligo-aryl systems, as suggested by the elucidated crystal structures of six members of the amide series (Scheme 3, inset, series **17**), affording unusual architectures and conformations for occupying 3D chemical space. Hence, they should be of interest to future screening efforts for identifying either bioactive compounds or useful ligands for metal coordination and catalysis.

Within the amide subset of C–H phenylation derivatives (Scheme 3, series **17**), of particular importance are examples **17o–r**, involving electron-rich heteroaryl rings of 2- and 3-thiophene, as well as 2- and 3-benzofuran, as the phenyl-receiving moieties. In these examples, phenyl transfer was observed exclusively on positions dictated by the directing effect of the (6-pyridin-2-yl)pyrimidine moiety, but not on other (electron-rich) positions as dictated by the heteroaryl's intrinsic reactivity. This observed regioselectivity could find application in medicinal and materials chemistry, for site-selective functionalization of these valuable heteroaryl ring systems. For substrates **14p** and **14r**, which exhibit two non-equivalent positions for C–H





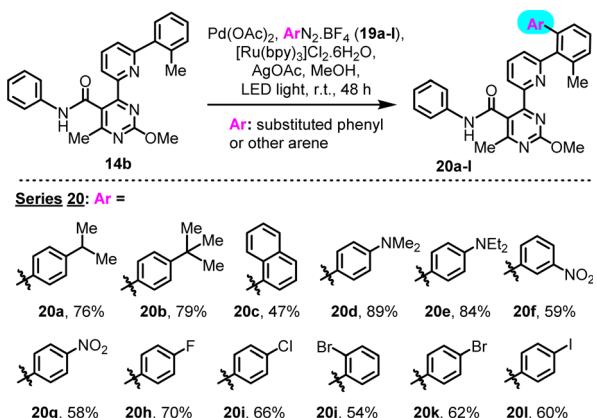
may be in play, en route to the observed product, as will be discussed below.

The series of ester substrates afforded similar type products (Scheme 4, series 18), at yields comparable to the amide series, indicating a tolerance of the selected reaction conditions to ester functionalities.

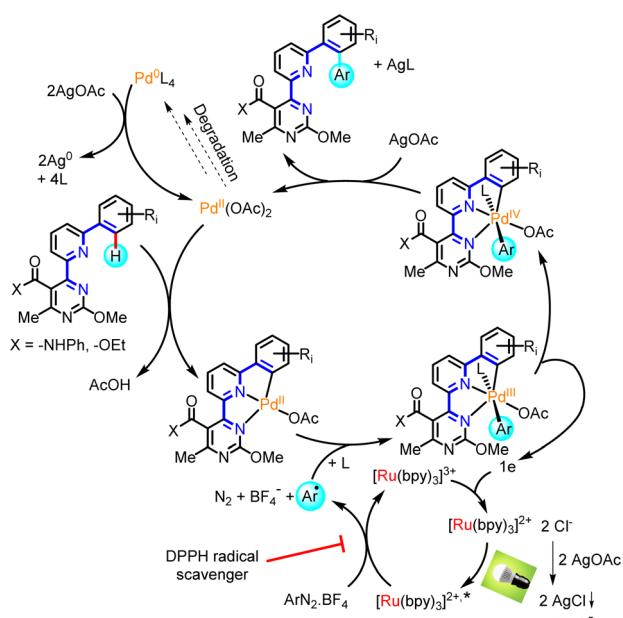
We subsequently explored the scope of this transformation with regard to the aryl donor component. In particular 4-*i*Pr, 4-*t*Bu, 4-Me₂N, 4-Et₂N, 3-NO₂, 4-NO₂, 4-F, 4-Cl, 2-Br, 4-Br and 4-I substituted phenyldiazonium tetrafluoroborates, as well as the 1-naphthyl counterpart, were successfully employed in combination with substrate **14b** (2-Me pre-existing substituent), to yield the corresponding C-H arylation derivatives (Scheme 5, series **20**). All diazonium tetrafluoroborates were in-house prepared, immediately prior to use (see ESI†). This study revealed a general compatibility of the reaction with various types of diazonium salts that contain diverse functionalities. A sensitivity to the steric bulk of the arylating agent was suggested by the 1-naphthyl case (**20c**), as reflected by the moderate yield.

Mechanistically, we propose the early generation of a square planar Pd(II)-species *via* C-H palladation, with participation of the Biginelli/Suzuki-assembled tridentate (6-phenylpyridin-2-yl) pyrimidine motif (Scheme 6). Chelation is believed to be key in this initial activation event, based on the superiority of this system relative to a phenylpyrimidine counterpart.¹² The Ru(II)/(III)-photoredox cycle, triggered by light, is well-established in the literature^{7h} and in our described system photoactivation is brought about by a commercial LED light. Single-electron transfer from the photoexcited Ru(II)*-species to the diazonium salt results in dissociation of the latter to generate an aryl

phenylation, the bis-phenyl adduct is the only isolated product. In particular, bis-phenylated derivative **17r**, that originates from 3-benzofuranyl substrate **14r**, suggests that a 6-membered carbopalladated intermediate, in addition to a 5-membered one,



Scheme 5 Investigation of scope of LED-activated C–H arylation, with regard to structures of diazonium salt aryl donors.



Scheme 6 Proposed mechanism for the LED-activated, Pd-catalyzed, Ru-photoredox-mediated C–H arylation on 4-(6-phenylpyridin-2-yl)pyrimidine substrates with (above) stoichiometric AgOAc. The reaction is suppressed in the presence of DPPH (L = general ligand or the solvent; DPPH = diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl).

radical. We have verified the intermediacy of a radical species, by examining a model reaction (**14a** + **16**) under the selected reaction conditions (Table 1, entry 4) and time duration (24 h), in the presence of a known radical scavenger, diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH).²¹ The efficient suppression of conversion, and the 90% recovery of starting material observed after workup and column chromatography, was attributed to the compromise imposed by DPPH to radical reactivity, as has been reported in other studies employing radical scavengers.²² A combination of the aryl radical with the organopalladium(II)-species may lead to a transient Pd(III)-complex. Such intermediates have been frequently invoked in palladium catalytic cycles,^{7b} but rarely isolated. Ritter has shown that certain Pd(III)-

complexes with N–N-bidentate and two acetate ligands are bimetallic,²³ however no information is available on tridentate-monoacetate ligand combinations, in cases of complexes generated *via* radical uptake. Transfer of a single electron from the Pd(III) to the Ru(II) affords a Pd(IV)-hexacoordinated species and regenerates the Ru(II)-photosensitizer. Finally, reductive elimination results in the release of the C–H arylated derivative and regeneration of the Pd(II)-catalyst. Substrates with a second available *ortho*-site (e.g., **14r**) may enter a second catalytic round to install an additional aryl ring.

The role of silver acetate is collectively significant and can be attributed to:²⁰ (a) the ability of Ag(I) to serve as a stoichiometric oxidant in the event of formation of Pd(0) degradation species, ensuring return of the catalyst to the Pd(II) oxidation state; (b) the common counterion it shares with Pd(OAc)₂, enriching acetate concentration to ensure acetate ligand transfer to palladium in the reductive elimination step; (c) acetate being superior to other counterions tested, which is compliant with the bridging ability of carboxy-ligands to form transient bimetallic complexes between Ag(I) and Pd(II), while also facilitating the Pd-mediated C–H activation step; and (d) the halide scavenging ability of silver(I), that ensures halides pose no competition for acetate. Some of these aspects are shown in Scheme 6.

Evidence of what is proposed to be a stable tetracoordinated, carbopalladated derivative of a mechanistic intermediate was obtained from a partially purified sample of the C–H phenylation reaction that generated product **17r** from precursor **14r**. Upon silica column purification of an unquenched reaction mixture, **17r** was obtained along with traces of an orange impurity. Attempts to crystallize this product from DCM solution, with slow diffusion of pentane, afforded colorless needle-like crystals of **17r** mingled with orange block-like crystals of the unknown impurity (Fig. 1). After manually segregating the two types of crystals under a microscope, both structures were solved by XRD. Crystallography unambiguously confirmed the bis-phenyl adduct structure proposed for **17r** (see Scheme 3, inset), and revealed that the orange impurity was the distorted square-planar Pd(II)-complex **23** (Fig. 1).

Interestingly, **23** contains the retron of one C–H phenylation event (post-functionalization adduct), on the C4 of the benzofuran ring, while the C2 of the benzofuran is involved in organometallic bond with Pd(II), as would be expected prior to the C–H phenylation of position C2 (pre-functionalization complex with regard to the second C–H phenylation that eventually leads to **17r**). Additionally, both the pyridine and pyrimidine N-atoms are coordinated on the Pd(II) center, while the fourth coordination site is occupied by a terminally-ligated chloride, likely originating from the [Ru(bpy)₃]Cl₂ photoinitiator, which has replaced the acetate. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of a 4-(6-(benzofuran-3-yl)pyridin-2-yl)pyrimidine motif in the role of a tridentate ligand in palladium chemistry. It is noteworthy that two alternative conformations of complex **23** were detected in the crystallographic cell, which differ in the angles formed between the phenylamide and phenyl substituents relative to the metal-promoted hexacyclic central scaffold (Fig. 1). The tridentate ligand's bite angle was found to be 158.3° and 158.5° in these



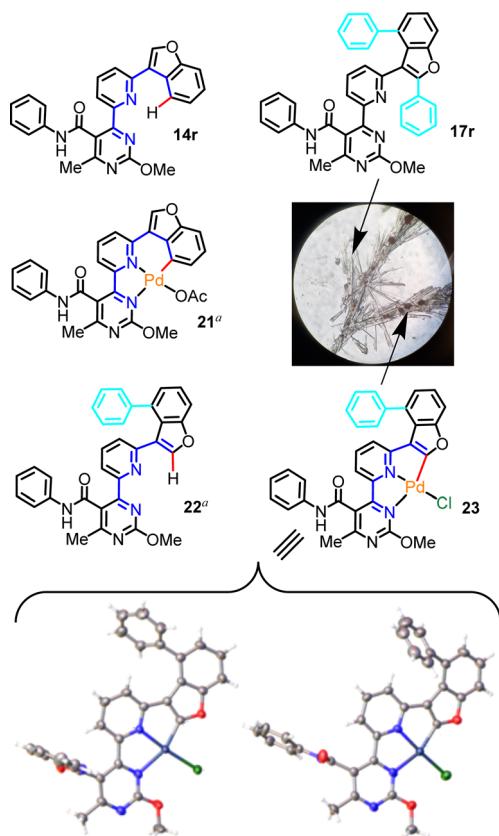


Fig. 1 Structures of substrate **14r**, isolated bis-phenyl end-product **17r** and presumptive mechanistic intermediates (**21**, **22**) or isolated organometallic derivatives (**23**) in the conversion of **14r** to **17r**. Colorless needle crystals of **17r** and orange block crystals of **23** were obtained from a recrystallization, thus allowing elucidation of the corresponding structures. The X-ray crystal structure of carbopalladated derivative **23** reveals two alternative conformations. Color code in crystal structures: C: grey; H: white; O: red; N: blue; Cl: green; Pd: dark blue (a = not isolated).

conformations, in agreement with other tridentate ligand types reported in the literature.²⁴

We believe that Pd(II)-complex **23** represents a derivative of a [5,5]-membered organometallic precursor (the acetate counterpart) en route to product **17r**, and a similar type of precursor would be expected for all other substrates discussed in this study. Moreover, the occurrence of C–H arylation on the benzofuran C4, prior to the formation of **23**, implies that another organopalladated [5,6]-ring species, the hypothetical **21**, is a possible intermediate in this particular reaction and a direct precursor to presumptive mono-aryl derivative **22**. Formation of complex **21** as intermediate is deemed possible, since various other types of stable [5,6]-ring complexes of Pd(II) are known.²⁵

Experimental

Synthesis

4-(6-Bromopyridin-2-yl)-6-methyl-2-oxo-N-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxamide (**5**). 6-Bromo-2-pyridinecarboxaldehyde (**1**, 1.38 g, 7.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), urea

(**2**, 0.67 g, 11.1 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), 3-oxo-N-phenylbutanamide (**3**, 1.31 g, 7.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.073 g, 0.37 mmol, 0.05 equiv.) were transferred to a round-bottom flask. The flask was fitted with a vertical condenser and set under nitrogen atmosphere. Methoxyethanol (7.0 mL) was added and the mixture was heated at 125 °C for 24 h. It was subsequently cooled down to r.t. and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude solid was suspended in EtOH and water was added. The mixture was filtered on a sintered Büchner funnel and the obtained solid washed with water and a small amount of cold EtOH, then dried under house vacuum overnight, to afford 2.71 g (7.0 mmol, 95%) of compound **5** as a sub-yellow powder. It was found free of organic impurities by ¹H and ¹³C NMR and was used in the next step without further purification.

Ethyl-4-(6-bromopyridin-2-yl)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (**6**). 6-Bromo-2-pyridinecarboxaldehyde (**1**, 2.00 g, 10.8 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), urea (**2**, 0.97 g, 16.2 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) and $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.11 g, 0.55 mmol, 0.05 equiv.) were transferred to a round-bottom flask. The flask was fitted with a vertical condenser and set under nitrogen atmosphere. Methoxyethanol (10.0 mL) was added, followed by ethyl acetoacetate (**4**, 1.4 mL, 10.8 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), and the mixture was heated at 125 °C for 24 h. It was subsequently cooled down to r.t., filtered on a sintered Büchner funnel and the obtained solid washed with CH_3CN and dried under house vacuum overnight, to afford 2.49 g (7.3 mmol, 68%) of compound **6** as a white powder. It was found free of organic impurities by ¹H and ¹³C NMR and was used in the next step without further purification.

4-(6-Bromopyridin-2-yl)-2-hydroxy-6-methyl-N-phenylpyrimidine-5-carboxamide (**7**). Compound **5** (1.7 g, 4.4 mmol, 1 equiv.), CuCl_2 (0.30 g, 2.2 mmol, 0.5 equiv.), K_2CO_3 (1.22 g, 8.8 mmol, 2 equiv.) and Bu_4NBr (0.35 g, 1.1 mmol, 0.25 equiv.) were transferred to a round-bottom flask. The flask was fitted with a vertical condenser and set under nitrogen atmosphere. DCM (19.0 mL) was added and the mixture was heated at 40 °C. This was followed by dropwise addition of TBHP 70 wt% aqueous solution (3.0 mL, 22 mmol, 5 equiv.) under vigorous stirring, and the reaction continued at the same temperature for 24 h. The mixture was then cooled down to r.t. Aqueous sodium thiosulfate 0.5 M solution and aqueous NH_4Cl 25 wt% solution were added, and the mixture was stirred at r.t. for 1 h. The pH was checked to be approximately 7.0 at the end of this stirring time. The mixture was then filtered under vacuum and the crude solid was washed with water and cold DCM and allowed to dry under house vacuum overnight. Overall, 1.355 g (3.5 mmol, 80%) of compound **7** were isolated as a white powder. It was found free of organic impurities by ¹H and ¹³C NMR and was used in the next step without further purification.

Ethyl-4-(6-bromopyridin-2-yl)-2-hydroxy-6-methylpyrimidine-5-carboxylate (**8**). Compound **6** (1.19 g, 3.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), CuCl_2 (0.235 g, 1.75 mmol, 0.5 equiv.), K_2CO_3 (0.97 g, 7.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) and Bu_4NBr (0.29 g, 0.9 mmol, 0.25 equiv.) were transferred to a round-bottom flask. The flask was fitted with a vertical condenser and set under



nitrogen atmosphere. DCM (15.0 mL) was added and the mixture was heated at 40 °C. This was followed by dropwise addition of TBHP 70 wt% aqueous solution (2.4 mL, 17.5 mmol, 5.0 equiv.) under vigorous stirring and the reaction continued at the same temperature for 48 h. The mixture was then cooled down to r.t. Aqueous sodium thiosulfate 0.5 M solution and aqueous NH₄Cl 25 wt% solution were added and the mixture was stirred at r.t. for 1 h. The pH was checked to be approximately 7.0 at the end of this stirring time. The mixture was then transferred to a separatory funnel and extracted with DCM (×3). The combined organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄. After filtering out the drying agent, the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude sample was redissolved in DCM and applied to a silica column for flash chromatography. Elution took place using initially a hexane–ethyl acetate step gradient (from 1 : 5 to 1 : 10) and then ethyl acetate–methanol (10 : 1), to afford 0.62 g (1.85 mmol, 53%) of compound **8** as a sub-yellow powder.

4-(6-Bromopyridin-2-yl)-6-methyl-5-(phenylcarbamoyl)pyrimidin-2-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate (9). Compound **7** (0.85 g, 2.2 mmol, 1 equiv.) was transferred to a round-bottom flask. The flask was sealed and set under nitrogen atmosphere. Anhydrous DCM (6.0 mL) was added, followed by Et₃N (1.6 mL, 11 mmol, 5 equiv.) and the mixture was cooled and stirred at 0 °C. A solution of trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (Tf₂O) (1.2 mL, 6.6 mmol, 3 equiv.) in DCM (2.2 mL) was added dropwise and the mixture was vigorously stirred at the same temperature for 1 h. It was then brought up to r.t. and the stirring continued for 12 h. The mixture was subsequently diluted with DCM and washed with aqueous NaCl saturated solution and water. The organic layer was collected and dried over Na₂SO₄. After filtering out the drying agent, the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude sample was re-dissolved in DCM and applied to a silica column for flash chromatography. Elution took place using a hexane–ethyl acetate step gradient (from 8 : 1 to 5 : 1), to afford 0.65 g (1.25 mmol, 57%) of compound **9** as a white solid.

Ethyl-4-(6-bromopyridin-2-yl)-6-methyl-2-(((trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl)oxy)pyrimidine-5-carboxylate (10). Compound **8** (0.37 g, 1.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was transferred to a round-bottom flask. The flask was sealed and set under nitrogen atmosphere. Anhydrous DCM (3.0 mL) was added, followed by Et₃N (0.4 mL, 2.75 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) and the mixture was cooled and stirred at 0 °C. A solution of trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (Tf₂O) (0.3 mL, 1.65 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) in DCM (1.1 mL) was added dropwise and the mixture was vigorously stirred at the same temperature for 1 h. It was then brought up to r.t. and the stirring continued for 12 h. The mixture was subsequently diluted with DCM and washed with aqueous NaCl saturated solution and water. The organic layer was collected and dried over Na₂SO₄. After filtering out the drying agent, the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude sample was redissolved in DCM and applied to a silica column for flash chromatography. Elution took place with hexane–ethyl acetate (20 : 1), to afford 0.28 g (0.6 mmol, 54%) of compound **10** as a sub-yellow powder.

4-(6-Bromopyridin-2-yl)-2-methoxy-6-methyl-N-phenylpyrimidine-5-carboxamide (11). Compound **9** (0.19 g, 0.37 mmol, 1 equiv.) and NaHCO₃ (0.155 g, 1.85 mmol, 5 equiv.)

were transferred to a round-bottom flask. The flask was fitted with a vertical condenser and set under nitrogen atmosphere. Anhydrous methanol (15 mL) was added and the mixture was heated under reflux at 70 °C for 12 h. It was subsequently cooled down to r.t. and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The sample was resuspended in DCM. Water and brine were added to the mixture, which was then transferred to a separatory funnel and extracted with DCM (×3). The combined organic extract was dried over Na₂SO₄. After filtering out the drying agent, the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude sample was redissolved in DCM and applied to a silica column for flash chromatography. Elution took place using a hexane–ethyl acetate step gradient (from 4 : 1 to 1 : 1) to afford 0.105 g (0.26 mmol, 70%) of compound **11** as a white foamy solid.

Ethyl-4-(6-bromopyridin-2-yl)-2-methoxy-6-

methylpyrimidine-5-carboxylate (12). Compound **10** (0.19 g, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and NaHCO₃ (0.165 g, 2.0 mmol, 5.0 equiv.) were transferred to a round-bottom flask. The flask was fitted with a vertical condenser and set under nitrogen atmosphere. Anhydrous methanol (3.5 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at r.t. for 1 h, then heated under reflux at 70 °C for 12 h. It was subsequently cooled down to r.t. Water was added to the mixture, which was then transferred to a separatory funnel and extracted with ethyl acetate (×3). The combined organic extract was dried over Na₂SO₄. After filtering out the drying agent, the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude sample was redissolved in DCM and applied to a silica column for flash chromatography. Elution took place using a hexane–ethyl acetate step gradient (from 6 : 1 to 2 : 1) to afford 0.12 g (0.34 mmol, 85%) of compound **12** as a white powder.

General method for Suzuki–Miyaura cross-coupling to afford products of type 14. Compound **11** (0.16 g, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), a boronic acid of type **13** (0.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.018 g, 0.016 mmol, 0.04 equiv.) were transferred to a round-bottom flask. The flask was fitted with a vertical condenser and set under nitrogen atmosphere. A toluene–methanol 4 : 1 mixture (8 mL), which had nitrogen bubbled through it, was added to the reaction. Finally, Na₂CO₃ (0.275 g, 2.6 mmol, 6.5 equiv.) dissolved in water (2.5 mL), which also had nitrogen bubbled through it, was added to the flask. The mixture was heated at 100 °C with vigorous stirring for 12 h. It was subsequently cooled down to r.t. and ethyl acetate was added. The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel and washed (×3) with aqueous Na₂CO₃ 10 wt% solution and water. The combined organic phase was dried over Na₂SO₄. After filtering out the drying agent, the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude sample was re-dissolved in DCM and applied to a silica column for flash chromatography. Elution took place using a hexane–ethyl acetate step gradient (different in each case depending on product polarity) to afford products of type **14**.

General method for Suzuki–Miyaura cross-coupling to afford products of type 15. Compound **12** (0.14 g, 0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), a boronic acid of type **13** (0.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.018 g, 0.016 mmol, 0.04 equiv.) were transferred to a round-bottom flask. The flask was fitted with a vertical condenser and set under nitrogen atmosphere. A toluene–



methanol 4 : 1 mixture (8 mL), which had nitrogen bubbled through it, was added to the reaction. Finally, Na_2CO_3 (0.275 g, 2.6 mmol, 6.5 equiv.) dissolved in water (2.5 mL), which also had nitrogen bubbled through it, was added to the mixture. The mixture was heated at 100 °C with vigorous stirring for 12 h. It was subsequently cooled down to r.t. Aqueous NH_4Cl 25 wt% solution was added to the flask and the mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel and extracted with ethyl acetate ($\times 3$). The combined organic extract was dried over Na_2SO_4 . After filtering out the drying agent, the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude sample was redissolved in DCM and applied to a silica column for flash chromatography. Elution took place using a hexane–ethyl acetate step gradient (from 10 : 1 to 4 : 1) to afford products of type 15.

General method for C–H arylation to afford products of type 17 & 20. A unsubstituted (16) or substituted (type 19) benzene-diazonium tetrafluoroborate (0.6 mmol, 4 equiv.), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.001 g, 0.0045 mmol, 0.03 equiv.), $\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.007 g, 0.009 mmol, 0.06 equiv.) and AgOAc (0.050 g, 0.3 mmol, 2 equiv.) were transferred to a 5 mL round-bottom flask. The flask was sealed and set under nitrogen atmosphere. Anhydrous MeOH (1 mL) was added and the mixture was vigorously stirred for 5 min. Substrate of type 14 (0.15 mmol, 1 equiv.), dissolved in MeOH (1 mL), was added, and the flask was submitted to irradiation with two white household LED lamps (Phillips, 12.5 W, 1521 lumen) placed on opposite sides of the flask at 1–2 cm distance, at ambient temperature for 24 h. Subsequently, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with aqueous NH_4Cl 25 wt% solution. The aqueous phase was extracted two additional times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phase was then washed with aqueous Na_2CO_3 10 wt% solution and aqueous NaCl saturated solution and dried over Na_2SO_4 . The drying agent was removed by filtration and the solvent was evaporated under vacuum. The crude sample was redissolved in DCM and applied to a silica column for flash chromatography. Elution took place using a hexane–ethyl acetate step gradient (different in each case depending on product polarity), to afford C–H arylated derivative of type 17 or type 20.

General method for C–H arylation to afford products of type 18. Benzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate (16, 0.15 g, 0.8 mmol, 4.0 equiv.), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.001 g, 0.006 mmol, 0.03 equiv.), $\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.009 g, 0.012 mmol, 0.06 equiv.) and AgOAc (0.065 g, 0.4 mmol, 2 equiv.) were transferred to a 5 mL round-bottom flask. The flask was sealed and set under nitrogen atmosphere. Anhydrous MeOH (1 mL) was added and the mixture was vigorously stirred for 5 min. Substrate of type 15 (0.2 mmol, 1 equiv.), dissolved in MeOH (1 mL), was added, and the flask was submitted to irradiation with two white household LED lamps (Phillips, 12.5 W, 1521 lumen), placed on opposite sides of the flask at 1–2 cm distance, at ambient temperature for 24 h. Subsequently, aqueous Na_2CO_3 10 wt% solution was added to the flask. The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel and extracted with ethyl acetate ($\times 3$). Aqueous HCl 1 M solution was used to acidify the aqueous phase and this was also washed with ethyl acetate ($\times 3$). The combined organic extract was dried over Na_2SO_4 . After filtering out the drying agent, the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude sample was

redissolved in DCM and applied to a silica column for flash chromatography. Elution took place using a hexane–ethyl acetate step gradient (from 1 : 0 to 3 : 1), to afford C–H arylated derivative of type 18.

X-ray diffraction (XRD)

Single crystal X-ray diffraction data were collected on a Rigaku Synergy S X-ray diffractometer, equipped with a HyPix-6000HE area detector utilizing $\text{Cu}-\text{K}\alpha$ ($\lambda = 1.54184 \text{ \AA}$) radiation. A suitable crystal was mounted on a Hampton cryoloop with Paratone-N oil and transferred to a goniostat, where it was cooled for data collection. The structures were solved by direct methods using SHELXT and refined on F2 using full-matrix least squares employing SHELXL14.1.²⁶ The software packages used were: CrysAlis CCD for data collection and CrysAlis RED for cell refinement and data reduction (CrysAlis CCD and CrysAlis RED, version p171.38.46, Oxford Diffraction Ltd, Abingdon, Oxford, 2017); WinGX²⁷ or OLEX2²⁸ for geometric calculations; and DIAMOND for molecular graphics (K. Brandenburg, DIAMOND, version 3.2k, Crystal Impact GbR, Bonn, Germany, 2014). The non-H atoms were treated anisotropically, whereas the aromatic hydrogen atoms were placed in calculated, ideal positions and refined as riding on their respective carbon atoms. To limit the disorder of functional groups or lattice solvent molecules, various restraints have been applied in the refinement of the crystal structures. Electron density contributions from disordered guest molecules were handled using the SQUEEZE procedure from the PLATON software suite.²⁹ All the crystal structures described in this study were deposited *via* the joint CCDC/FIZ Karlsruhe deposition service and have been assigned the deposition numbers CCDC 2307358–2307364.†

Conclusions

A short and efficient synthetic route was described for the generation of a collection of 26 modular oligoaryl compounds, belonging to the families of (6-phenylpyridin-2-yl)pyrimidines and (6-heteroarylpyridin-2-yl)pyrimidines. These proved to be ideal substrates for late-stage C–H arylation. For this purpose, a robust and reproducible C–H arylation protocol was applied, which was compatible with sustainable chemistry principles, such as the use of a benign solvent, a $\text{Pd}(\text{II})$ -catalyst and a commercial LED lamp as activation source to promote Ru-photoredox chemistry, in the absence of a heating source. The simplicity of this method renders it a useful synthetic tool, amenable to parallel synthesis of molecular libraries. The novelty of our approach stems from the use of a multi-component reaction (Biginelli) in the early stages of the linear synthetic route, to strategically pre-assemble the (*N*-based) chelating moiety that later serves both as a highly efficient directing group for the catalyst in the C–H arylation, as well as an integral component of the final arylated products, intended to contribute to a potentially unique conformation.

The successful application of the C–H arylation on the series of 26 substrates showed a general applicability of the reaction,



tolerance to various functionalities of the substrate, such as amides, esters, ethers, halogens (F, Cl), as well as electron-deficient (pyrimidine, pyridine) and electron-rich (thiophene, benzofuran) heteroaromatics. A series of 13 diazonium tetrafluoroborates, employed under the selected C–H arylation conditions in the role of aryl donor, showed compatibility of this transformation with branched alkyl, naphthyl, dialkylamino, nitro and (any) halogen substituent on the aryl donor. Notably, the pyrimidine-pyridine-phenyl chelating moiety present in the substrates enhances reaction conversion, relative to unfunctionalized substrates that employ a simple *N*-based directing group. Moreover, regioselectivity appears to be predominantly dictated by the directing group, and in certain cases overrides the substrates' intrinsic reactivity. Such processes are highly desirable in sustainable chemistry, to facilitate direct access to specific products, by means by-passing longer alternative routes that employ conventional chemistry and are often prone to limitations due to substrate reactivity predispositions. These features enabled fine-tuning of the reaction conditions, to achieve absence of formation of any competitive product. The bis-adducts, where possible, were consistently the only isolated products, while no mono-adduct from substrates with two available reaction sites was observed. This departs from our own previous findings pertaining to a library of 2,6-diphenylpyrimidine counterparts,¹² where the mono-aryl adduct was the major product but bis-adducts were also possible, suggesting that the current type of substrates, unlike our previous series, undergo a second arylation more readily after they have one aryl group already incorporated. This finding suggests a key role of substrate architecture, creating valuable precedent for informed substrate design in future C–H activation efforts.

Finally, the XRD crystal structure of isolated [5,5]-carbopalladated complex **23** provides support for our mechanistic proposal for this C–H arylation and highlights the possibility of manipulating the rather underexplored [5,6]-carbopalladated counterparts for obtaining access to unprecedented C–H arylation derivatives.

Author contributions

IMA: compound synthesis and characterization, crystal growing, data collection and processing, manuscript draft writing; NI: compound synthesis and characterization, data collection and processing; NP: XRD data collection and processing, manuscript draft writing; SNG: project supervision, compound synthesis and characterization, data collection and processing, final manuscript writing.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

SNG gratefully acknowledges the University of Cyprus for funding of this project through allocation of public funds, as

well as for the award of a research fellowship to IMA. SNG thanks COST organization and the Action Chair for his participation in COST Action CA15106 (C–H Activation in Organic Synthesis, CHAOS).

References

- 1 K. M. Altus and J. A. Love, The continuum of carbon–hydrogen (C–H) activation mechanisms and terminology, *Commun. Chem.*, 2021, **4**, 173.
- 2 (a) T. Dalton, T. Faber and F. Glorius, C–H Activation: Toward Sustainability and Applications, *ACS Cent. Sci.*, 2021, **7**, 245; (b) T. Rogge, N. Kaplaneris, N. Chatani, J. Kim, S. Chang, B. Punji, L. L. Schafer, D. G. Musaev, J. Wencel-Delord, C. A. Roberts, R. Sarpong, Z. E. Wilson, M. A. Brimble, M. J. Johansson and L. Ackermann, C–H activation, *Nat. Rev. Methods Primers*, 2021, **1**, 43; (c) A. Yamashita, H. Nishiyama, S. Inagi and I. Tomita, Synthesis of π -conjugated poly(arylene)s by polycondensation of 1,4-bis(3-methylpyridin-2-yl)benzene and aryl dibromides through regiospecific C–H functionalization process, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A: Polym. Chem.*, 2018, **56**, 2771.
- 3 J. M. Zakis, T. Smejkal and J. Wencel-Delord, Cyclometallated complexes as catalysts for C–H activation and functionalization, *Chem. Commun.*, 2022, **58**, 483.
- 4 K. Murali, L. A. Machado, R. L. Carvalho, L. F. Pedrosa, R. Mukherjee, E. N. da Silva Jr and D. Maiti, Decoding Directing Groups and their Pivotal Role in C–H Activation, *Chem.–Eur. J.*, 2021, **27**, 12453.
- 5 (a) R. González-Fernández, P. Crochet and V. Cadierno, Hydrophilic (η^6 -Arene)–Ruthenium(II) Complexes with P–OH Ligands as Catalysts for the Isomerization of Allylbenzenes and C–H Bond Arylation Reactions in Water, *Organometallics*, 2019, **38**, 3696; (b) C. Binnani, S. C. Mandal, B. Pathak and S. K. Singh, Ruthenium-Catalyzed C–H Bond Activation/Arylation Accelerated by Biomass-Derived Ligands, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.*, 2019, **2019**, 2844; (c) D. Sierra, C. Contreras, J. Francos, J. Gómez and V. Cadierno, Novel ferrocenylphosphino sulfonates: Synthesis, crystal structure and preliminary application as ligands in aqueous catalysis, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, 2018, **854**, 106; (d) N. Kaloglu, I. Özdemir, N. Gürbüz, H. Arslan and P. H. Dixneuf, Ruthenium(η^6 , η^1 -arene-CH₂-NHC) Catalysts for Direct Arylation of 2-Phenylpyridine with (Hetero)Aryl Chlorides in Water, *Molecules*, 2018, **23**, 647; (e) P. Nareddy, F. Jordan and M. Szostak, Ruthenium(II)-catalyzed ortho-C–H arylation of diverse N-heterocycles with aryl silanes by exploiting solvent-controlled N-coordination, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2017, **15**, 4783; (f) L. V. Graux, M. Giorgi, G. Buono and H. Clavier, [RuCl₂(η^6 -p-cymene)] complexes bearing phosphinous acid ligands: preparation, application in C–H bond functionalization and mechanistic investigations, *Dalton Trans.*, 2016, **45**, 6491; (g) G. M. Reddy, N. S. S. Rao, P. Satyanarayana and H. Maheswaran, PhI(OCOCF₃)₂-mediated ruthenium catalyzed highly site-selective direct ortho-C–H



monoarylation of 2-phenylpyridine and 1-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazole and their derivatives by arylboronic acids, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 105347; (h) P. B. Arockiam, C. Fischmeister, C. Bruneau and P. H. Dixneuf, Ruthenium(II)-catalyzed selective monoarylation in water and sequential functionalisations of C–H bonds, *Green Chem.*, 2013, **15**, 67; (i) M. Christakakou, M. Schön, M. Schnürch and M. D. Mihovilovic, Arylation of Pyridines via Suzuki–Miyaura Cross-Coupling and Pyridine-Directed C–H Activation Using a Continuous-Flow Approach, *Synlett*, 2013, **24**, 2411; (j) H. Li, W. Wei, Y. Xu, C. Zhang and X. Wan, Ru-catalyzed aerobic oxidative coupling of arylboronic acids with arenes, *Chem. Commun.*, 2011, **47**, 1497; (k) P. B. Arockiam, C. Fischmeister, C. Bruneau and P. H. Dixneuf, C–H Bond Functionalization in Water Catalyzed by Carboxylato Ruthenium(II) Systems, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2010, **49**, 6629; (l) N. Luo and Z. Yu, $\text{RuCl}_3 \cdot x \text{H}_2\text{O}$ -Catalyzed Direct Arylation of Arenes with Aryl Chlorides in the Presence of Triphenylphosphine, *Chem.–Eur. J.*, 2010, **16**, 787; (m) B. Yu, X. Yian, S. Wang, N. Tang and C. Xi, A Highly Efficient Ruthenium(II) Catalyst with(1,2-Diarylvinyl)phosphine Ligands for Direct OrthoArylation of 2-Arylpyridine with Aryl Chlorides, *Organometallics*, 2010, **29**, 3222; (n) A. Prades, M. Poyatos and E. Peris, η^6 -Arene)ruthenium(N-heterocyclic carbene) Complexes for the Chelation-Assisted Arylation and Deuteration of Arylpyridines: Catalytic Studies and Mechanistic Insights, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2010, **352**, 1155; (o) S. Oi, S. Fukita, N. Hirata, N. Watanuki, S. Miyano and Y. Inoue, Ruthenium complex-catalyzed direct ortho arylation and alkenylation of 2-arylpyridines with organic halides, *Org. Lett.*, 2001, **3**, 2579; (p) Y.-Q. He, Z.-Q. Li and Y.-W. Zhong, Synthesis of Dibenzo[*f,h*]quinolines by Stepwise C–H Arylation of 2-Phenylpyridine and Reductive Cyclodehydrogenation, *Synthesis*, 2023, **55**, 2779.

6 (a) R. Riveiros, R. Tato, J. P. Sestelo and L. A. Sarandeses, Triorganoindium Reagents in Rh-Catalyzed C–H Activation/C–C Cross-Coupling Reactions of 2-Arylpyridines, *Molecules*, 2018, **23**, 1582; (b) G. Meng and M. Szostak, Site-Selective C–H/C–N Activation by Cooperative Catalysis: Primary Amides as Arylating Reagents in Directed C–H Arylation, *ACS Catal.*, 2017, **7**, 7251; (c) G. Meng and M. Szostak, Rhodium-Catalyzed C–H Bond Functionalization with Amides by Double C–H/C–N Bond Activation, *Org. Lett.*, 2016, **18**, 796; (d) M.-Z. Lu, P. Lu, Y.-H. Xu and T.-P. Loh, Mild Rh(III)-Catalyzed Direct C–H Bond Arylation of (Hetero)Arenes with Arylsilanes in Aqueous Media, *Org. Lett.*, 2014, **16**, 2614; (e) Q. Shuai, L. Yang, X. Guo, O. Baslé and C.-J. Li, Rhodium-Catalyzed Oxidative C–H Arylation of 2-Arylpyridine Derivatives via Decarbonylation of Aromatic Aldehydes, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2010, **132**, 12212; (f) T. Vogler and A. Studer, Oxidative coupling of arylboronic acids with arenes via Rh-catalyzed direct C–H arylation, *Org. Lett.*, 2008, **10**, 129; (g) X. Zhao and Z. Yu, Rhodium-Catalyzed Regioselective C–H Functionalization via Decarbonylation of Acid Chlorides and C–H Bond Activation under Phosphine-Free

Conditions, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2008, **130**, 8136; (h) S. Oi, S. Fukita and Y. Inoue, Rhodium-catalysed direct ortho arylation of 2-arylpyridines with arylstannanes via C–H activation, *Chem. Commun.*, 1998, 2439; (i) H. Teng, X. Shao, Z.-F. Zhang, K.-F. Yang, M.-D. Su, L.-W. Xu and L. Yang, Directing group assisted rhodium-catalyzed formal C–H arylation and carbonylative arylation of arenes with aryl halides in the presence of CO, *J. Catal.*, 2024, **429**, 115234.

7 (a) M. V. N. Raju, G. M. Reddy, B. J. Reddy, V. J. Rao and S. P. Parvathaneni, Pd(II) catalyzed regioselective ortho arylation of 2-arylpyridines, 1-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazoles, and N-pyridinylcarbazoles with diaryliodonium salts, *Monatsh. Chem.*, 2022, **153**, 1261; (b) Y. He, L. Huang, L. Xie, P. Liu, Q. Wei, F. Mao, X. Zhang, J. Huang, S. Chen and C. Huang, Palladium-Catalyzed C–H Bond Functionalization Reactions Using Phosphate/Sulfonate Hypervalent Iodine Reagents, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2019, **84**, 10088; (c) J. Yu, W. Lv and G. Cheng, Palladium-Catalyzed Site-Selective C–H Arylation of 2,2'-Bipyridine-6-carboxamides via a Rollover Cyclometalation Pathway, *Org. Lett.*, 2018, **20**, 4732; (d) L. Su, D.-D. Guo, B. Li, S.-H. Guo, G.-F. Pan, Y.-R. Gao and Y.-Q. Wang, Palladium-Catalyzed Direct Monoarylation of Aryl C–H Bonds with Iodoarenes, *ChemCatChem*, 2017, **9**, 2001; (e) J. Feng, G. Lu, M. Lv and C. Cai, Palladium(II)-Catalyzed Oxidative ortho-Arylation of 2-Phenylpyridines, *Synlett*, 2013, **24**, 2153; (f) S. R. Neufeldt and M. S. Sanford, Combining Transition Metal Catalysis with Radical Chemistry: Dramatic Acceleration of Palladium-Catalyzed C–H Arylation with Diaryliodonium Salts, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2012, **354**, 3517; (g) W. Li, Z. Yin, X. Jiang and P. Sun, Palladium-Catalyzed Direct Ortho C–H Arylation of 2-Arylpyridine Derivatives with Aryltrimethoxysilane, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2011, **76**, 8543; (h) D. Kalyani, K. B. McMurtrey, S. R. Neufeldt and M. S. Sanford, Room-Temperature C–H Arylation: Merger of Pd-Catalyzed C–H Functionalization and Visible-Light Photocatalysis, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2011, **133**, 18566; (i) W.-Y. Yu, W. N. Sit, Z. Zhou and A. S.-C. Chan, Palladium-catalyzed decarboxylative arylation of C–H bonds by aryl acylperoxides, *Org. Lett.*, 2009, **11**, 3174; (j) J.-H. Chu, S.-L. Tsai and M.-J. Wu, Palladium(II)-Catalyzed ortho Arylation of 2-Phenylpyridines with Potassium Aryltrifluoroborates by C–H Functionalization, *Synthesis*, 2009, **22**, 3757; (k) S. Kirchberg, T. Vogler and A. Studer, Directed Palladium-Catalyzed Oxidative C–H Arylation of (Hetero)arenes with Arylboronic Acids by Using TEMPO, *Synlett*, 2008, 2841.

8 (a) N. Yoshikai, S. Asako, T. Yamakawa, L. Ilies and E. Nakamura, Iron-Catalyzed C–H Bond Activation for the ortho-Arylation of Aryl Pyridines and Imines with Grignard Reagents, *Chem.–Asian J.*, 2011, **6**, 3059; (b) J. Norinder, A. Matsumoto, N. Yoshikai and E. Nakamura, Iron-Catalyzed Direct Arylation through Directed C–H Bond Activation, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2008, **130**, 5858.

9 B. Li, Z.-H. Wu, Y.-F. Gu, C.-L. Sun, B.-Q. Wang and Z.-J. Shi, Direct Cross-Coupling of C–H Bonds with Grignard Reagents



through Cobalt Catalysis, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2011, **50**, 1109.

10 R. A. Ragtap, V. Soni and B. Punji, Expeditious and Solvent-Free Nickel-Catalyzed C–H Arylation of Arenes and Indoles, *ChemSusChem*, 2017, **10**, 2242.

11 T. Mandal, M. Mondal and J. Choudhury, Hypercrosslinked Polymer Platform-Anchored Single-Site Heterogeneous Pd-NHC Catalysts for Diverse C–H Functionalization, *Organometallics*, 2021, **40**, 2443.

12 S. N. Georgiades, P. G. Nicolaou and N. Panagiotou, N-Directed Pd-Catalyzed Photoredox-Mediated C–H Arylation for Accessing Phenyl-Extended Analogues of Biginelli/Suzuki-Derived Ethyl 4-Methyl-2,6-diphenylpyrimidine-5-carboxylates, *Catalysts*, 2021, **11**, 1071.

13 (a) H. Nagarajaiah, A. Mukhopadhyay and J. N. Moorthy, Biginelli reaction: An overview, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2016, **57**, 5135; (b) Â. de Fátima, T. C. Braga, L. da Silva Neto, B. S. Terra, B. G. F. Oliveira, D. L. da Silva and L. V. Modolo, A mini-review on Biginelli adducts with notable pharmacological properties, *J. Adv. Res.*, 2015, **6**, 363.

14 D. Russowsky, F. A. Lopes, V. S. S. da Silva, K. F. S. Canto, M. G. Montes D’Oca and M. N. Godoi, Multicomponent Biginelli’s Synthesis of 3,4-Dihydropyrimidin-2(1*H*)-ones Promoted by $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, *J. Braz. Chem. Soc.*, 2004, **15**, 165.

15 (a) V. Singh, K. Rajput, P. Verma, S. Singh and V. Srivastava, A green approach for the synthesis of 2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidines through oxidative functionalization of methyl arenes/benzyl derivatives via *in situ* generated urea, *Res. Chem. Intermed.*, 2023, **49**, 2969; (b) A. N. Dadhania, V. K. Patel and D. K. Raval, A facile approach for the synthesis of 3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1*H*)-ones using a microwave promoted Biginelli protocol in ionic liquid, *J. Chem. Sci.*, 2012, **124**, 921; (c) H. Biklarian, F. K. Dehbahani and Z. Fakhroueian, 22% $\text{Co}/\text{CeO}_2\text{-ZrO}_2$ -catalyzed Synthesis of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-pyrimidinones and -thiones, *Lett. Org. Chem.*, 2012, **9**, 580; (d) H. Valizadeh and A. Shockravi, Imidazolium-Based Phosphinate Ionic Liquid as Reusable Catalyst and Solvent for One-Pot Synthesis of 3,4-Dihydropyrimidin-2(1*H*)-(thio)ones, *Heterat. Chem.*, 2009, **20**, 284; (e) K. Kaur and E. E. Knaus, Synthesis of alkyl 6-methyl-4-(2-pyridyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2*H*-pyrimidine-2-one-5-carboxylates for evaluation as calcium channel antagonists, *J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, 2007, **44**, 745; (f) R. Varala, M. M. Alam and S. R. Adapa, Bismuth Triflate Catalyzed One-Pot Synthesis of 3,4-Dihydropyrimidin-2(1*H*)-ones: An Improved Protocol for the Biginelli Reaction, *Synlett*, 2003, 67.

16 (a) K. Yamamoto, Y. G. Chen and F. G. Buono, Oxidative Dehydrogenation of Dihydropyrimidinones and Dihydropyrimidines, *Org. Lett.*, 2005, **7**, 4673; (b) Z.-J. Quan, F.-Q. Jing, Z. Zhang, Y.-X. Da and X.-C. Wang, Palladium(II) Catalyzed Suzuki/Sonogashira Cross-Coupling Reactions of Sulfonates: An Efficient Approach to C2-Functionalized Pyrimidines and Pyridines, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2013, **2013**, 7175.

17 (a) I. M. Lagoja, Pyrimidine as constituent of natural biologically active compounds, *Chem. Biodiversity*, 2005, **2**, 1; (b) S. Prachayasittikul, R. Pingaew, A. Worachartcheewan, N. Sinthupoom, V. Prachayasittikul, S. Ruchirawat and V. Prachayasittikul, Roles of Pyridine and Pyrimidine Derivatives as Privileged Scaffolds in Anticancer Agents, *Mini-Rev. Med. Chem.*, 2017, **17**, 869; (c) R. Kaur, P. Kaur, S. Sharma, G. Singh, S. Mehndiratta, P. M. S. Bedi and K. Nepali, Anti-cancer pyrimidines in diverse scaffolds: A review of patent literature, *Recent Pat. Anti-Cancer Drug Discovery*, 2015, **10**, 23; (d) V. Sharma, N. Chitranshi and A. K. Agarwal, Significance and Biological Importance of Pyrimidine in the Microbial World, *Int. J. Med. Chem.*, 2014, **2014**, 202784.

18 J. Sandosham and K. Undheim, Synthesis of Pyrimidinyl Triflates and Palladium-catalyzed Coupling with Organotin and Organozinc Reagents, *Heterocycles*, 1994, **37**, 501.

19 C. Sicre, A. A. C. Braga, F. Maseras and M. M. Cid, Mechanistic insights into the transmetalation step of a Suzuki–Miyaura reaction of 2(4)-bromopyridines: characterization of an intermediate, *Tetrahedron*, 2008, **64**, 7437.

20 (a) M. D. Lotz, N. M. Camasso, A. J. Carty and M. S. Sanford, Role of Silver Salts in Palladium-Catalyzed Arene and Heteroarene C–H Functionalization Reactions, *Organometallics*, 2017, **36**, 165; (b) K. L. Bay, Y.-F. Yang and K. N. Houk, Multiple roles of silver salts in palladium-catalyzed C–H activations, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, 2018, **864**, 19.

21 P. Ionita, The Chemistry of DPPH[•] Free Radical and Congeners, *Int. J. Mol. Sci.*, 2021, **22**, 1545.

22 Y. Zhang, W. Li, Z. Hu, X. Jing and L. Yu, Mo@PANI-catalyzed oxidative deoxygenation reaction, *Chin. Chem. Lett.*, 2024, **35**, 108938.

23 (a) D. C. Powers and T. Ritter, Bimetallic Redox Synergy in Oxidative Palladium Catalysis, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2012, **45**, 840; (b) D. C. Powers, D. Benitez, E. Tkatchouk, W. A. Goddard III and T. Ritter, Bimetallic Reductive Elimination from Dinuclear Pd(III) Complexes, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2010, **132**, 14092; (c) D. C. Powers, D. Y. Xiao, M. A. L. Geibel and T. Ritter, On the Mechanism of Palladium-Catalyzed Aromatic C–H Oxidation, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2010, **132**, 14530; (d) D. C. Powers and T. Ritter, Bimetallic Pd(III) complexes in palladium-catalysed carbon–heteroatom bond formation, *Nat. Chem.*, 2009, **1**, 302; (e) D. C. Powers, M. A. L. Geibel, J. E. M. N. Klein and T. Ritter, Bimetallic Palladium Catalysis: Direct Observation of Pd(III)–Pd(III) Intermediates, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2009, **131**, 17050.

24 (a) J. L. Appleton, V. Silber, L. Karmazin, C. Bailly, J.-C. Chambron, J. Weiss and R. Ruppert, A New Phenanthroline Ligand and the Spontaneous Resolution of its Homoleptic Copper(I) Complex, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2020, **2020**, 7320; (b) E. E. Galenko, M. S. Novikov, F. M. Shakirova, J. R. Shakirova, I. V. Kornyakov, V. A. Bodunov and A. F. Khlebnikov, Isoxazole Strategy for the Synthesis of 2,2'-Bipyridine Ligands: Symmetrical and Unsymmetrical 6,6'-Binicotinates, 2,2'-Bipyridine-5-carboxylates, and their Metal Complexes, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2019, **84**, 3524; (c) M. Kuritani, S. Tashiro and



M. Shionoya, Organic and Organometallic Nanofibers Formed by Supramolecular Assembly of Diamond-Shaped Macroyclic Ligands and Pd^{II} Complexes, *Chem.-Asian J.*, 2013, **8**, 1368; (d) A. Zucca, G. L. Petretto, M. L. Cabras, S. Stoccoro, M. A. Cinelli, M. Manassero and G. Minghetti, N⁺N⁺C platinum(II) and palladium(II) cyclometallates of 6,6'-diphenyl-2,2'-bipyridine, L: Crystal and molecular structure of [Pd(L-H)Cl], *J. Organomet. Chem.*, 2009, **694**, 3753.

25 (a) Q. Luo, J. Zhang and J. Xia, Developing strong NIR absorption materials through linear planar π -conjugated cyclopalladated complex dimers, *Dalton Trans.*, 2021, **50**, 1344; (b) X.-Q. Zhou, M. Xiao, V. Ramu, J. Hilgendorf, X. Li, P. Papadopoulou, M. A. Siegler, A. Kros, W. Sun and S. Bonnet, The Self-Assembly of a Cyclometalated Palladium Photosensitizer into Protein-Stabilized Nanorods Triggers Drug Uptake In Vitro and In Vivo, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2020, **142**, 10383; (c) A. Zucca, M. A. Cinelli, M. V. Pinna, S. Stoccoro, G. Minghetti, M. Manassero and M. Sansoni, Cyclopalladation of 6-Substituted-2,2'-bipyridines. Metalation of Unactivated Methyl Groups vs Aromatic C-H Activation, *Organometallics*, 2000, **19**, 4295; (d) G. Minghetti, M. A. Cinelli, G. Chelucci and S. Gladiali, Palladium(II) and platinum(II) derivatives with chiral 2,2'-bipyridines. X-ray structure of C₁₈H₁₅ClN₂Pd; C- and N-intramolecular coordination in a six-membered metallacycle, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, 1986, **307**, 107.

26 G. M. Sheldrick, A short history of SHELX, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. A: Found. Crystallogr.*, 2008, **64**, 112.

27 L. J. Farrugia, Synthesis, X-Ray Crystallography and DFT Studies of Ni(II) Complex with Tetridentate, *J. Appl. Crystallogr.*, 1999, **32**, 837.

28 O. V. Dolomanov, L. J. Bourhis, R. J. Gildea, J. A. K. Howard and H. Puschmann, OLEX2: a complete structure solution, refinement and analysis program, *J. Appl. Crystallogr.*, 2009, **42**, 339.

29 A. L. Spek, Single-crystal structure validation with the program PLATON, *J. Appl. Crystallogr.*, 2003, **36**, 7.

