

Cite this: *Chem. Sci.*, 2025, **16**, 386

All publication charges for this article have been paid for by the Royal Society of Chemistry

Received 11th November 2024
Accepted 22nd November 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d4sc07630c
rsc.li/chemical-science

Introduction

Amines, especially aliphatic congeners with multiple amine functionalities in a linear carbon framework, hold great significance in pharmaceutical science, organic synthesis, and material chemistry.^{1,2} They represent a wide range of valuable natural products and biologically active molecules, including top-selling small-molecule drugs (Fig. 1).² Consequently, developing efficient catalytic techniques for constructing functionally enriched aliphatic amines, particularly vicinal diamines, is a continuous endeavor within the synthetic chemistry community. In this regime, we envisioned that transition-metal-catalyzed three-component carboamination reactions of unactivated olefins would be highly rewarding, potentially enabling the installation of both C–N and C–C bonds onto the olefin motif in a single operation (Scheme 1a).^{3,4} Particularly, the pioneering work from the Engle group unveiling the carboamination reaction of 8-aminoquinoline embedded 3-butenoic amides is a landmark contribution, showcasing the transformative potential of this approach (Scheme 1b).⁵ Surprisingly, such an intermolecular carboamination blueprint with allylamines remains largely unexplored, although it can potentially constitute a powerful platform for

Regioselective intermolecular carboamination of allylamines *via* nucleopalladation: empowering three-component synthesis of vicinal diamines†

Shib Nath Saha, Nityananda Ballav, Suman Ghosh and Mahiuddin Baidya *

An intermolecular carboamination reaction of allyl amines under Pd(II)-catalysis is reported, expediting the synthesis of valuable vicinal diamines embedded in a functionally enriched linear carbon framework with high yields and exclusive Markovnikov selectivity. Central to our approach is the strategic use of a removable picolinamide auxiliary, which directs the regioselectivity during aminopalladation and stabilizes the crucial 5,5-palladacycle intermediate. This stabilization facilitates oxidative addition to carbon electrophiles, enabling the simultaneous incorporation of diverse aryl/styryl groups as well as important amine motifs, such as sulfoximines and anilines, across carbon–carbon double bonds. The protocol features broad substrate compatibility, tolerance to various functional groups, and scalability. The utility of this method is further demonstrated by the site-selective diversification of pharmaceutical agents. Additionally, these products serve as versatile intermediates for synthesizing heterocycles and function as effective ligands in catalytic transfer hydrogenation reactions. Notably, this work represents a rare instance of nucleopalladation-guided intermolecular carboamination of allylamines.

accessing high-value vicinal diamine frameworks from inexpensive building blocks (Scheme 1a).^{1a,b,5} Mechanistically, transition-metal-catalyzed carboamination of alkenyl amines can be initiated either through the insertion mechanism or *via* the aminometalation pathway (Scheme 1c).⁶ In 2021, Wang *et al.* reported 1,2-arylation of various alkenyl amine derivatives with aryl boronic acids and N–O electrophiles under nickel catalysis (Scheme 1d, left).⁷ Engle *et al.* also delineated a sensitive Ni(COD)₂ catalyst for the carboamination reaction, engaging alkenyl amines, aryl/alkenyl boronic esters, and N–O reagents (Scheme 1d, right).⁸ To the best of our knowledge, these are few reports addressing the carboamination reactions of alkenyl amines, and these methodologies are based on an insertion pathway. Currently, the conceptually distinct aminometalation strategy, which capitalizes on Wacker reaction modality to enable intriguing olefin functionalization events, remains elusive for this purpose. Apparently, the materialization of the intermolecular aminometalation/carboamination reaction of allylamines is increasingly challenging as the

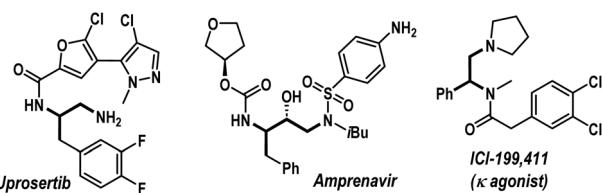
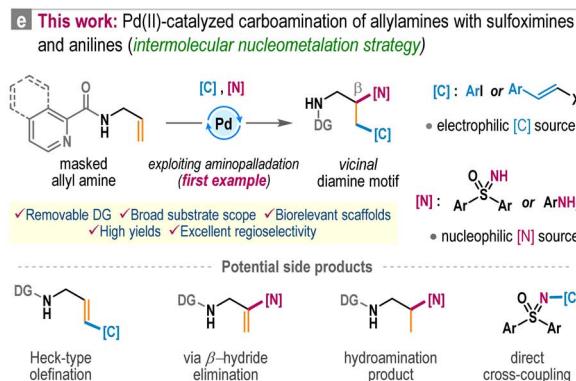
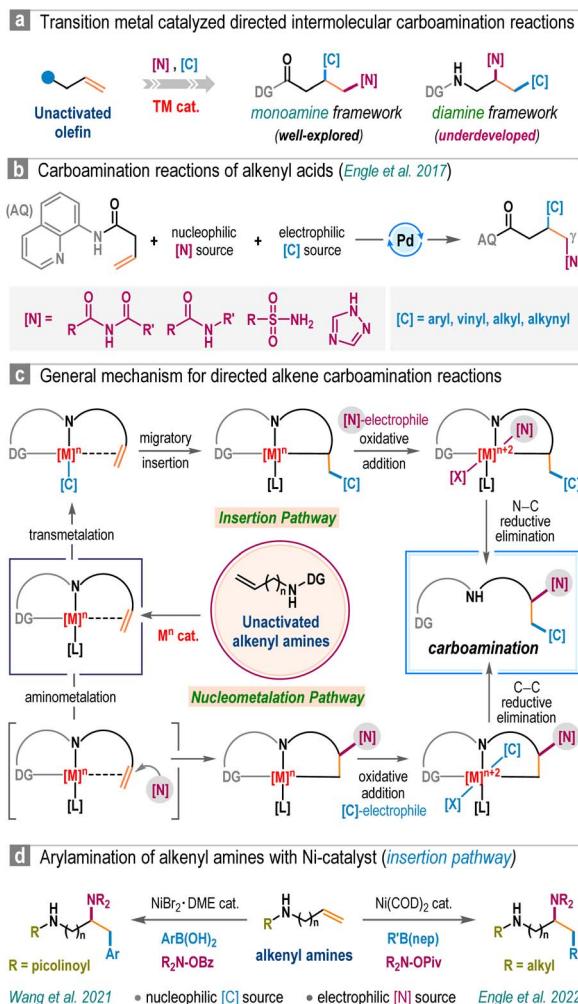


Fig. 1 Representative pharmaceuticals with 1,n-diamine motifs.

Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai 600036, India. E-mail: mbaidya@iitm.ac.in

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. CCDC: 2372817 and 2372870. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4sc07630c>





Scheme 1 Catalytic intermolecular carboamination of alkanyl amines.

anticipated reaction may prematurely terminate, leading to Heck-type olefination, *N*-alkenylation, or hydroamination products (Scheme 1e, below).⁹ Further, the protocol must overcome the underside direct cross-coupling reaction between carbon electrophiles and nitrogen nucleophiles, a renowned C–N bond-forming methodology under palladium catalysis.¹⁰

With our continuous interest in the nucleopalladation strategy,¹¹ herein, we report the first example of aminopalladation-guided intermolecular three-component

carboamination of allylamines (Scheme 1e). By employing removable directing groups in the presence of the Pd(OAc)₂ catalyst, a variety of sulfoximines as nucleophilic aminating agents and aryl iodides as carbon-electrophiles were regioselectively installed across the carbon–carbon double bond in allyl amines, furnishing a spectrum of densely sp³-functionalized vicinal diamines in high yields. The protocol is also operational with aromatic amines and remains effective in the presence of various medicinally relevant motifs, highlighting its synthetic versatility. Notably, our findings on the carboamination of allylamines complement those of the Engle group,^{3f} though we observed a distinct site-selectivity. In our study, nucleopalladation initiates at the β -center of allylamine, in contrast to Engle's work, where the nucleophilic attack occurs at the γ -position of the 3-butenoic amide.

Results and discussion

Our investigations began following the three-component coupling reaction of allylamine **1a** bearing the picolinamide (PA) directing group with diphenyl sulfoximine **2a** as an *N*-nucleophile and phenyl iodide **3a** as a carbon-electrophile (Table 1). This choice is beneficial, as the picolinamide directing group, initially introduced by Daugulis *et al.*, has a rich history in diverse metal-catalyzed coupling processes,¹² and sulfoximines, the chemically and metabolically stable monoaza S(vi)-congeners of sulfones, are emerging scaffolds in the pharmaceutical and crop protection industries.¹³ Meanwhile, sulfoximine nucleophiles have never been considered in the nucleometalation strategy. Satisfyingly, exposure of **1a**, **2a**, and **3a** to the Pd(OAc)₂ catalyst (10 mol%) and K₂CO₃ base (1.0 equiv.) in 1,2-dichloroethane (DCE) solvent at 100 °C could facilitate the carboamination reaction, furnishing vicinal diamine **4a** in a moderate yield of 67% (entry 1). Encouraged by this result, we have screened different aprotic and protic solvents; however, except acetonitrile, where **4a** was obtained in 45% yield, this carboamination reaction was unsuccessful in most of the cases (entries 2 and 3). Examination of different bases such as Na₂CO₃, NaOAc, and K₃PO₄ revealed only poor activity with the Na₂CO₃ base giving the desired product in 19% yield (entry 4). When the loading of the K₂CO₃ base was increased to 1.5 equiv., the reaction yield improved significantly, furnishing **4a** in 84% isolated yield (entry 5). However, a further increase in the K₂CO₃ base had a detrimental outcome (entry 6). Similarly, the consideration of a higher loading of sulfoximine **2a** (2.0 equiv.) or lowering the amount of aryl iodide **3a** (2.0 equiv.) reduced the reaction yield (entry 7).

Also, performing the reaction at a temperature of 80 °C or 120 °C did not improve the outcomes (entry 8). Control experiments revealed that the presence of both the Pd(OAc)₂ catalyst and the K₂CO₃ base was critical for this reaction, and the reaction completely shuts down in the absence of either component (entry 9). Examination of other catalysts, such as Ni(OAc)₂ and Co(OAc)₂·4H₂O, showed them to be unsuitable for promoting this carboamination reaction (entry 10). The efficacy of other directing groups was also examined. For example, the *N*-allyl amide **1a'** derived from isoquinoline-1-carboxylic acid

Table 1 Optimization of reaction conditions^a

Entry	Deviation from standard conditions	Yield of 4a ^b (%)
1	K_2CO_3 (1.0 equiv.)	67
2	In 1,4-dioxane/DMA/CH ₃ CN with K_2CO_3 (1.0 equiv.)	—/—/45
3	In MeOH/ ⁷ BuOH/HFIP with K_2CO_3 (1.0 equiv.)	—/—/—
4	With Na_2CO_3 /NaOAc/K ₃ PO ₄ (1.0 equiv.)	19/—/—
5	None	84
6	K_2CO_3 (2.0 equiv.)	65
7	With 2a (2.0 equiv.)/ 3a (2.0 equiv.)	60/48
8	80 °C/120 °C	58/71
9	Without $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ catalyst/ K_2CO_3 base	—/—
10	$\text{Ni}(\text{OAc})_2/\text{Co}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ instead of $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$	—/—

^a Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.2 mmol), **2a** (0.24 mmol), **3a** (4.0 equiv.), K_2CO_3 (1.5 equiv.), and solvent (1.0 mL), 24 h. ^b Isolated yield.

effectively gave the desired product **4a'** in 82% yield (Table 1 below).

With the optimized reaction conditions in hand, we then explored the scope of this carboamination reaction (Scheme 2). The protocol is quite general for a wide range of diaryl sulfoximines encompassing electronically diverse substitutions at *ortho*-, *meta*-, and *para*-positions in the arene ring, providing vicinal diamines **4b**–**4j** in good to excellent yields (62–90%). The reaction was fruitful with acyclic dinaphthyl sulfoximine and rigid cyclic dibenzothiophene sulfoximine, giving **4k** and **4l** in 82% and 79% yields, respectively. Other sulfoximines prepared from medicinally relevant heterocycles such as thioxanthone, phenoxathiin, and phenothiazine also effectively participated in the carboamination reaction, producing **4m**–**4o** in high yields. When diaryl sulfoximines featuring unsymmetrical substitution patterns were employed, the desired products **4p**–**4s** were obtained in high yields with a 1:1 mixture of diastereomers (Scheme 2). The reaction was also fruitful with alkyl-substituted sulfoximine, offering the product **4t** in 56% yield with dr 2:1 (Scheme 2). Next, we turned our attention toward the aryl iodide scope, which also proved to be very general (Scheme 2). Aryl iodides bearing alkyl (**5a**, **5j**, and **5o**), aryl (**5b**), ether (**5c**–**5e**, **5k**, and **5t**–**5u**), thioether (**5f**), and trifluoromethyl (**5n**) motifs smoothly reacted to produce carboamination products in very high to excellent yields. The compound **5a** was crystallized, and the single crystal X-ray analysis unambiguously validated the product structure and the regiochemistry. Notably, the presence of halogen functionalities such as fluorine (**5g** and **5l**), chlorine (**5h** and **5m**), and bromine (**5i**) did not hamper the reaction. Impressively, the protocol tolerates various useful common functional groups, such as ketone (**5p**), ester (**5q**), nitrile (**5r**), and nitro (**5s**), which are good synthetic handles for post-

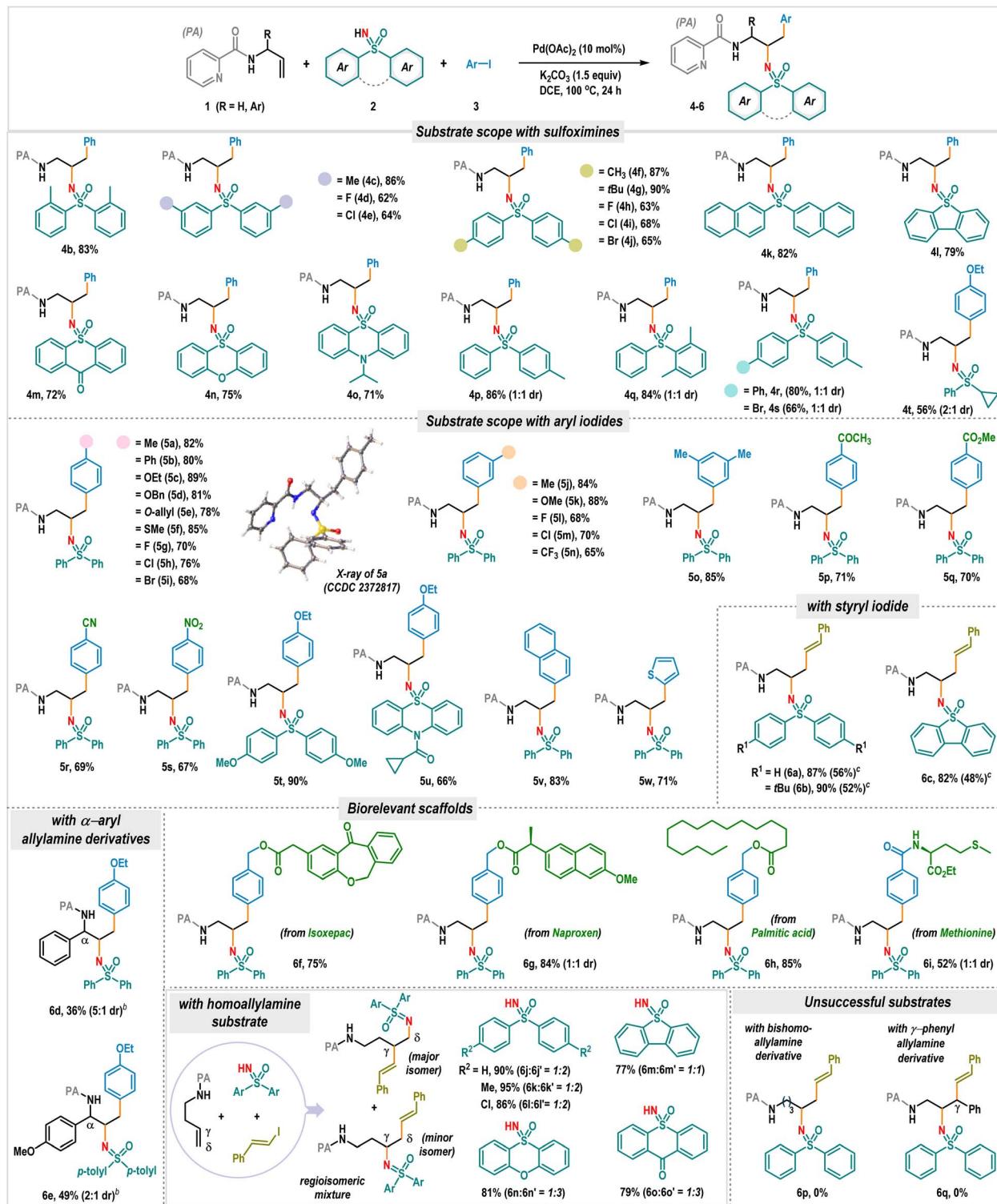
synthetic modifications. 2-Iodonaphthalene and heteroaryl iodide, such as 2-thienyl iodide, offered **5v** and **5w** in 83% and 71% yields, respectively. Delightfully, the carboamination reaction can also be effectively carried out with styryl iodide, offering synthetically valuable γ -alkenyl vicinal diamines **6a**–**6c** in excellent yields (Scheme 2). The reaction was also performed using the less reactive styryl bromide. However, products **6a**–**6c** are obtained in moderate yields under the reaction conditions (Scheme 2). The variation in the allylamine framework was also considered. The reactions with α -aryl allyl picolinamides led to the products **6d** and **6e** in synthetically useful yields, albeit requiring a switch to the Na_2CO_3 base (Scheme 2).

To showcase the synthetic versatility further, an array of pharmacophore-coupled aryl iodides were tested under standard reaction conditions, where substrates bearing bio-relevant scaffolds like isoxepac (**6f**), naproxen (**6g**), palmitic acid (**6h**) and methionine (**6i**) produced functionally enriched vicinal diamines in good to high yields (Scheme 2).

The three-component carboamination reaction was also successfully applied to substrates derived from homoallylic amines. However, we observed the formation of a regiosomeric mixture in these cases, producing carboamination products **6j**–**6o** and **6j'**–**6o'** in very high yields (77–95%, Scheme 2). The formation of regiosomeric products can be attributed to the competitive generation of 5,5- and 5,6-bispalladacycle intermediates. When the chain length was further extended, the three-component coupling failed (**6p**, Scheme 2), and the reaction was also unproductive with a γ -phenyl substituted allyl amine substrate (**6q**, Scheme 2). In these instances, the starting materials were recovered.

To advance the reaction generality further, we explored the potential of aromatic amines for this intermolecular

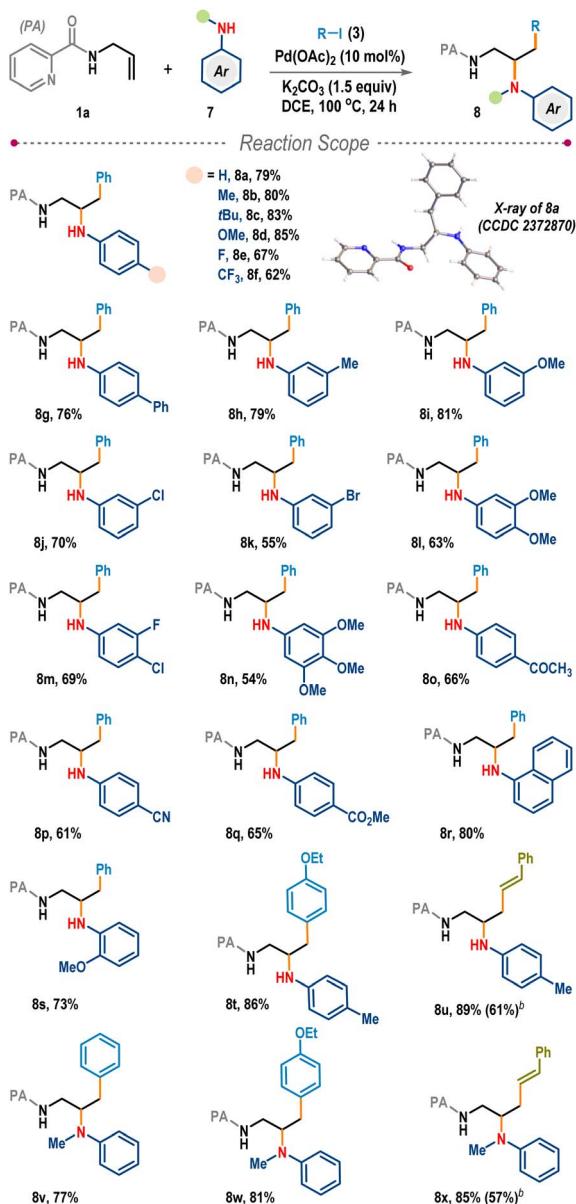




Scheme 2 Scope of the three-component carboamination reaction for sulfoxime nucleophiles.^a ^bReaction conditions: 1 (0.2 mmol), 2 (0.24 mmol), 3 (4.0 equiv.), K_2CO_3 (1.5 equiv.), and DCE (1.0 mL), 24 h. Isolated yields were provided. ^bReaction was performed with Na_2CO_3 (1.5 equiv.). ^cStyryl bromide (4.0 equiv.) was used as the coupling partner.

carboamination (Scheme 3).¹⁴ Gratifyingly, under the same reaction conditions, three-component coupling among the allyl amine (**1a**), phenyl iodide (**3a**), and aniline (**7a**) proceeded smoothly to furnish vicinal diamine **8a** in 79% yield. The

structure of the aniline adduct was also confirmed through single crystal X-ray analysis. Other mono- (**8b–8k**), di- (**8l, 8m**), and tri-substituted (**8n**) anilines with electronically diverse functional groups in the phenyl ring produced desired products

Scheme 3 Carboamination reaction of allylamines with anilines.^a

^aReaction conditions: **1a** (0.2 mmol), **7** (1.2 equiv.), **3** (4.0 equiv.), K_2CO_3 (1.5 equiv.), and DCE (1.0 mL), 24 h. Isolated yields were provided.

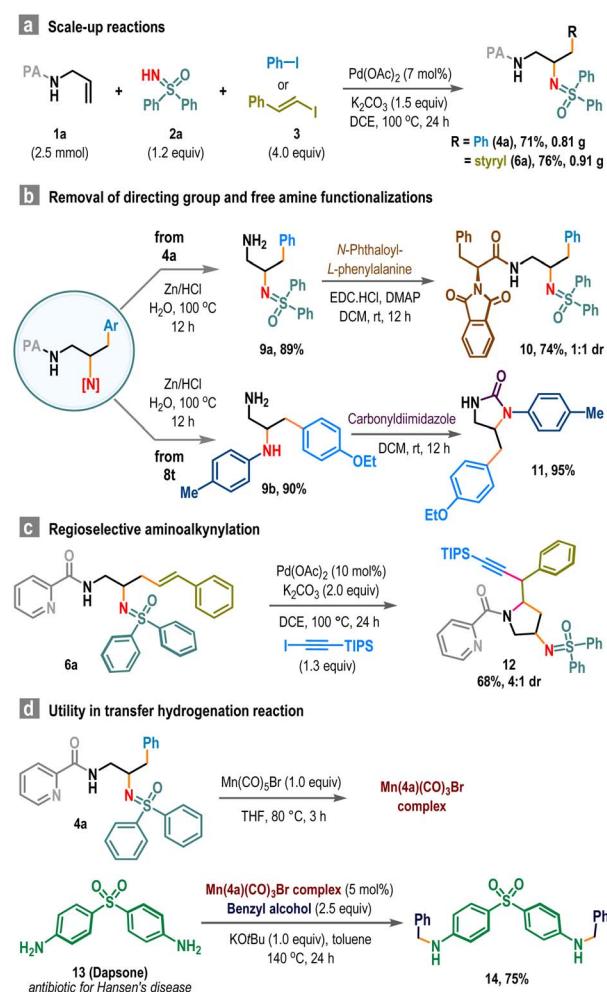
^bStyryl bromide (4.0 equiv.) was used as the coupling partner.

in high yields. The carboamination was also fruitful for poorly nucleophilic anilines bearing strongly withdrawing functionalities such as ketone (**8o**), nitrile (**8p**), and ester (**8q**). Bulky anilines, for example, 1-naphthylamine and 2-anisidine, were also suitable, delivering **8r** and **8s** in 80% and 73% yields, respectively. Reactions with substituted aryl iodide as well as styryl iodide provided **8t** and **8u** in excellent yields. Interestingly, the three-component carboamination was also productive with *N*-methylaniline, a secondary aromatic amine, and the desired vicinal diamines **8v**–**8x** were isolated in very high yields (77–85%, Scheme 3).

To demonstrate the synthetic utility, we performed scale-up reactions. Starting from 2.5 mmol scale reactions, compounds

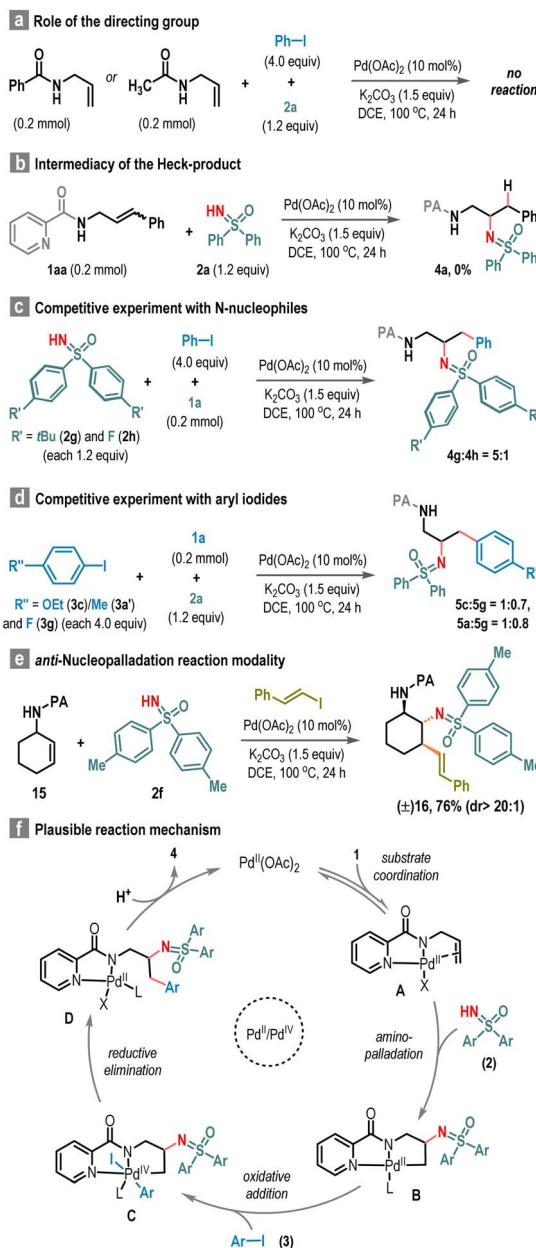
4a and **6a** were obtained in 71% and 76% yields, respectively (Scheme 4a). Removal of the picolinamide (PA) directing group enabled access to sp^3 -functionalized primary amine **9**, which was subsequently coupled with *N*-protected phenylalanine to produce sulfoxime-embedded peptide **10** in good yield (Scheme 4b). Similarly, cyclic urea derivative **11** was prepared in two steps from carboamination product **8t** in high yield (Scheme 4b, below). Also, the product **6a** was employed in an intramolecular amino alkylation reaction to afford trisubstituted pyrrolidine **12** in 68% isolated yield (Scheme 4c).¹⁵ Additionally, these vicinal diamine products serve as effective ligands for promoting transfer hydrogenation reactions.¹⁶ For instance, the Mn-complex derived from **4a** and $Mn(CO)_5Br$ efficiently converted dapsone (**13**), an antibiotic used in treating leprosy (Hansen's disease), to its *N*-benzyl derivative **14** using benzyl alcohol, achieving a 75% yield (Scheme 4d).

Various control experiments were conducted to shed light on the reaction profile. The necessity of a coordinating directing group became evident as attempts using *N*-benzoyl and *N*-acyl allylamines failed to produce the desired outcome (Scheme 5a). Moreover, the unsuccessful coupling of allylamine **1aa** with sulfoximine **2a** under standard conditions ruled out the



Scheme 4 Scale-up reactions and post-synthetic applications.





Scheme 5 Mechanistic study.

involvement of a Heck-product intermediate in this process (Scheme 5b). Further insights were gained from the competition experiment involving electronically distinct sulfoximines **2g** and **2h**, emphasizing that carboamination proceeds nearly five times faster with the electron-rich sulfoximine **2g** (Scheme 5c). Similarly, competition reactions using electron-rich (**3c** or **3a'**) and electron-deficient (**3g**) aryl iodides favored the electron-rich variant, albeit to a lesser extent compared to the impact observed with sulfoximines (Scheme 5d). To understand the nature of the nucleopalladation event, we performed the carboamination reaction with cyclic allylic amine (**15**) under standard reaction conditions, which resulted in three consecutively substituted cyclohexane derivative **16** in 76% yield as a spectroscopically observable single diastereomer. The

presence of a *trans-trans* substitution pattern in the cyclohexane ring in **16**, as confirmed by the NOE study, suggests an *anti*-nucleopalladation pathway for this reaction (Scheme 5e). Based on these findings and literature precedents, a reaction mechanism is proposed (Scheme 5f). Initially, the Pd(II)-catalyst forms a coordinative complex with the picolinamide directing group and activates the carbon–carbon double bond of the allyl amine, generating intermediate **A**. Then, regioselective amino-palladation takes place to form more stable 5,5-palladacycle intermediate **B**. The subsequent reaction with the aryl iodide electrophile (**3**) leads to the formation of Pd(IV)-intermediate **C**, which undergoes reductive elimination to yield the desired carboamination product **4** through the intermediacy of **D**, along with the regeneration of the active Pd(II)-catalyst to continue the catalytic cycles.

Conclusions

In summary, we have developed an intermolecular carboamination reaction of allylamines under Pd(II)-catalysis. Our approach leverages a nucleopalladation strategy facilitated by a removable bidentate PA-auxiliary, which stabilizes the 5,5-palladacycle, suppresses competitive β -hydride elimination and two-component coupling, and facilitates the simultaneous introduction of diverse aryl/styryl groups and important amine motifs like sulfoximines and anilines across carbon–carbon double bonds. This method enables a streamlined three-component synthesis of valuable vicinal diamines with high yields and exclusive Markovnikov selectivity. Furthermore, the reaction is scalable, tolerates a range of synthetically important functional groups, and remains effective in the presence of various medicinally relevant scaffolds. The products were also judiciously used in synthesizing functionally enriched peptides and heterocyclic frameworks, and as a ligand in the catalytic transfer hydrogenation process, showcasing their broad synthetic utility. Notably, this work represents a pioneering achievement in aminopalladation-guided intermolecular three-component carboamination of allylamines.

Data availability

General information, experimental procedures, characterization data for all new compounds, and NMR spectra are in the ESI.† Data for the crystal structure reported in this paper have been deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC) under the deposition numbers CCDC 2372817 and CCDC 2372870.

Author contributions

The manuscript was written through the contributions of all authors. All authors have given approval to the final version of the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.



Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge SERB, India (CRG/2023/001052). S. N. S. and S. G. acknowledge the PMRF fellowship from MHRD, Government of India, and N. B. acknowledges CSIR for fellowship. We also thank the FIST-DST, SAIF, and Department of Chemistry, IIT Madras, for the instrumental facilities.

Notes and references

- 1 For selected reviews, see: (a) D. Lucet, T. Le Gall and C. Mioskowski, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 1998, **37**, 2580–2627; (b) A. Viso, R. F. de la Pradilla, M. Tortosa, A. García and A. Flores, *Chem. Rev.*, 2011, **111**, PR1–PR42; (c) P. Das, M. D. Delost, M. H. Qureshi, D. T. Smith and J. T. Njardarson, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2019, **62**, 4265–4311; (d) B. Yang, A. Yu and Y. Wang, *ChemCatChem*, 2023, **15**, e202300141.
- 2 (a) G. F. Costello, B. G. Main, J. J. Barlow, J. A. Carroll and J. S. Shaw, *Eur. J. Pharmacol.*, 1988, **151**, 475–478; (b) C. H. Shen, Y. F. Wang, A. Y. Kovalevsky, R. W. Harrison and I. T. Weber, *FEBS J.*, 2010, **277**, 3699–3714; (c) H. Mei, J. Han, K. D. Klika, K. Izawa, T. Sato, N. A. Meanwell and V. A. Soloshonok, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2020, **186**, 111826.
- 3 (a) J. P. Wolfe, *Top. Heterocycl. Chem.*, 2013, **32**, 1–38; (b) T. Piou and T. Rovis, *Nature*, 2015, **527**, 86–90; (c) J. Cheng, X. Qi, M. Li, P. Chen and G. Liu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, **137**, 2480–2483; (d) A. Lerchen, T. Knecht, C. G. Daniliuc and F. Glorius, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2016, **55**, 15166–15170; (e) U. Orcel and J. Waser, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2016, **55**, 12881–12885; (f) Z. Liu, Y. Wang, Z. Wang, T. Zeng, P. Liu and K. M. Engle, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 11261–11270; (g) S. N. Gockel, T. L. Buchanan and K. L. Hull, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2018, **140**, 58–61; (h) J. S. Zhang, L. Liu, T. Chen and L. B. Han, *Chem.-Asian J.*, 2018, **13**, 2277–2291; (i) V. A. Van Der Puyl, J. Derosa and K. M. Engle, *ACS Catal.*, 2019, **9**, 224–229; (j) C. Han, Z. Fu, S. Guo, X. Fang, A. Lin and H. Yao, *ACS Catal.*, 2019, **9**, 4196–4202; (k) H. Jiang and A. Studer, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2020, **49**, 1790–1811; (l) T. Kang, N. Kim, P. T. Cheng, H. Zhang, K. Foo and K. M. Engle, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2021, **143**, 13962–13970.
- 4 For activated alkenes, see: (a) K. Hirano and M. Miura, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2022, **144**, 648–661; (b) Y. Kwon and Q. Wang, *Chem. -Asian J.*, 2022, **17**, e202200215; (c) Y.-Y. Liu, X.-H. Yang, R.-J. Song, S. Luo and J.-H. Li, *Nat. Commun.*, 2017, **8**, 14720; (d) D. Wang, L. Wu, F. Wang, X. Wan, P. Chen, Z. Lin and G. Liu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 6811–6814; (e) S. N. Gockel, S. H. Lee, B. L. Gay and K. L. Hull, *ACS Catal.*, 2021, **11**, 5166–5171; (f) D. Ma, D. Kong, P. Wu, Y. Tu, P. Shi, X. Wang and C. Bolm, *Org. Lett.*, 2022, **24**, 2238–2241.
- 5 S. R. S. Saibabu Kotti, C. Timmons and G. Li, *Chem. Biol. Drug Des.*, 2006, **67**, 101–114.
- 6 (a) J. P. Wolfe, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2007, 571–582; (b) R. I. McDonald, G. Liu and S. S. Stahl, *Chem. Rev.*, 2011, **111**, 2981–3019.
- 7 L. Xie, S. Wang, L. Zhang, L. Zhao, C. Luo, L. Mu, X. Wang and C. Wang, *Nat. Commun.*, 2021, **12**, 6280.
- 8 Article involving the Ni-nitrenoid transfer mechanism, see: (a) T. Kang, J. M. González, Z.-Q. Li, K. Foo, P. T. W. Cheng and K. M. Engle, *ACS Catal.*, 2022, **12**, 3890–3896; (b) Y. Hwang, S. R. Wisniewski and K. M. Engle, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2023, **145**, 25293–25303.
- 9 (a) J. J. A. Gurak, K. S. Yang, Z. Liu and K. M. Engle, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2016, **138**, 5805–5808; (b) R. Parella and S. A. Babu, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2017, **82**, 6550–6567; (c) D. G. Kohler, S. N. Gockel, J. L. Kennemur, P. J. Waller and K. L. Hull, *Nat. Chem.*, 2018, **10**, 333–340; (d) J. Jeon, C. Lee, H. Seo and S. Hong, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2020, **142**, 20470–20480; (e) D. Yang, H. Huang, H. Zhang, L. M. Yin, M. P. Song and J. L. Niu, *ACS Catal.*, 2021, **11**, 6602–6613; (f) Q. Liu, Z. Zhou, Z. Huang and Y. Zhao, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2023, **88**, 15350–15357.
- 10 (a) C. Bolm and J. P. Hildebrand, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2000, **65**, 169–175; (b) H. Okamura and C. Bolm, *Chem. Lett.*, 2004, **33**, 482–487; (c) P. Ruiz-Castillo and S. L. Buchwald, *Chem. Rev.*, 2016, **116**, 12564–12649.
- 11 (a) N. Ballav, S. Dana and M. Baidya, *Org. Lett.*, 2022, **24**, 9228–9232; (b) N. Ballav, S. N. Saha, S. Yadav and M. Baidya, *Chem. Sci.*, 2024, **15**, 4890–4896; (c) S. N. Saha, N. Ballav, S. Ghosh and M. Baidya, *ChemRxiv*, 2024, preprint, DOI: [10.26434/chemrxiv-2024-lcc96](https://doi.org/10.26434/chemrxiv-2024-lcc96).
- 12 (a) V. G. Zaitsev, D. Shabashov and O. Daugulis, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2005, **127**, 13154–13155; (b) O. Daugulis, J. Roane and L. D. Tran, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2015, **48**, 1053–1064.
- 13 (a) U. Lücking, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2013, **52**, 9399–9408; (b) M. Frings, C. Bolm, A. Blum and C. Gnamm, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2017, **126**, 225–245; (c) P. Mäder and L. Kattner, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2020, **63**, 14243–14275.
- 14 For relevant hydroamination reactions, see: (a) R. Dorta, P. Egli, F. Zürcher and A. Togni, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1997, **119**, 10857–10858; (b) J. Zhou and J. F. Hartwig, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2008, **130**, 12220–12221; (c) A. T. Ho, S. C. Ensign, E. P. Venable, D. Portillo, J. N. Humke, G. D. Kortman and K. L. Hull, *ACS Catal.*, 2022, **12**, 8331–8340.
- 15 N. Müller, B. S. Schreib, S. U. Leutenegger and E. M. Carreira, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2022, **61**, e202204535.
- 16 (a) A. Mukherjee and D. Milstein, *ACS Catal.*, 2018, **8**, 11435–11469; (b) T. Irrgang and R. Kempe, *Chem. Rev.*, 2019, **119**, 2524–2549; (c) K. Das, A. Mondal and D. Srimani, *Chem. Commun.*, 2018, **54**, 10582–10585.