

Supporting Information

Visible Light Mediated direct C8-H Arylation of Quinolines and C2-H Arylation of Quinolin-N-oxides and Pyridines under Organic Photocatalysis

Saira Banu^[a,b], Kuldeep Singh^[a,b], Prem P. Yadav^[a,b]*

^a Medicinal and Process Chemistry Division, CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow-226031, India

^bAcademy of Scientific & Innovative Research, Ghaziabad-201002, India

S. No.	Contents	Page No
1.	General Information	S2
2.	Experimental Procedures	
	2.1. Method for estimation of Chlorophyll a	S2
	2.2. General Procedure for Arylation of quinoline derivatives	S3
	2.2.1. General experimental procedure for the synthesis of 3	S3
	2.2.2. General experimental procedure for the synthesis of 7, 8	S5
	2.2.3. General experimental procedure for the synthesis of 5	S5
3	Mechanistic Investigations	
	3.1. Stern-Volmer fluorescence quenching experiments	S6
	3.2. Control Experiments	S9
	3.3. Investigation for EDA complexes	S10
	3.4. Electron Spin-Resonance (ESR) spectroscopy experiments	S13
4	Plausible Mechanism	S18
5	Characterizations of the Products 3(4),7, 8	S19
6	NMR Spectra of the Products 3,7, 8	S42
7	References	S67

1.1 General Information

Commercial reagents and solvents were purchased from Merck, Thermo fischer, TCI, Spectrochem, Avra chemicals, and they were directly used without any further purification. Organic solutions were concentrated under reduced pressure using Buchi rotary evaporator and chiller. Flash column chromatography was performed using silica gel (230-400 mesh). Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Merck (Darmstadt, Germany) TLC Aluminium plates precoated with silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ of size (20 x 20 cm). ¹H and ¹³C NMR were recorded on Bruker 300 MHz (75 MHz) and 400 MHz (100 MHz) instruments, ¹H NMR chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to residual chloroform (7.26 ppm). ¹³C NMR chemical shifts are reported in ppm relative to chloroform (77.16 ppm) (chemical shifts were internally referenced to TMS). Coupling constants are reported in Hz. Data for ¹H NMR is written following the pattern: chemical shifts (δ ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, dd = doublet of doublet, dt = doublet of triplets, br = broad signal), coupling constants (*J* Hz). Data for ¹³C NMR are reported in terms of chemical shifts only. Melting points were recorded on DBK- Programmable Melting point Apparatus. ESMS were recorded on LC/triple quadrupole mass spectrometer by electrospray ionisation. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were acquired on LC/QTOF (quadrupole time of flight) mass spectrometer with electrospray ionisation source.

2. Experimental Procedures

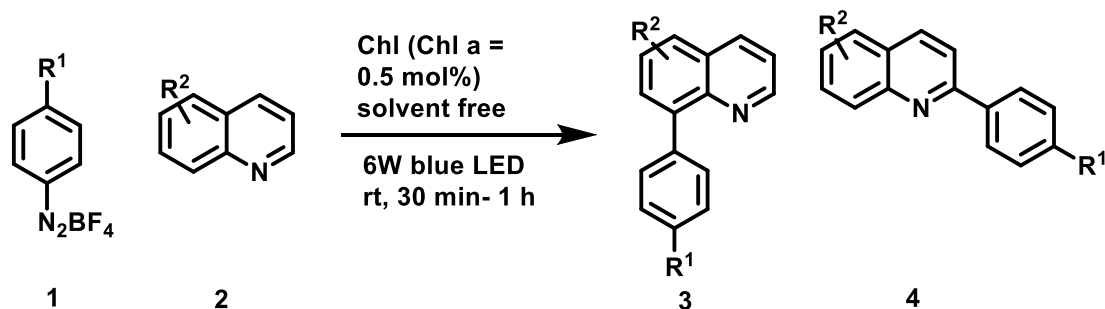
2.1. Method for estimation of Chlorophyll a

The natural pigment chlorophyll we used was purchased from Tokyo Chemical Industry (TCI, Product No. C0780, EC No. 215-800-7, Lot. BF4IC-SB). This is a mixture of chlorophyll, lactose, and dry gum Arabic (according to the product description). The mass percentage of chlorophyll a content in this reagent was determined and found to be 0.51% (mass percentage) by measuring the absorbance of chlorophyll at 663 nm and 645 nm in 90% acetone solution following the Wellburn estimation method.

It was observed that different Lot. of the commercially available chlorophyll contained different concentrations of chlorophyll a,¹ so we had estimated the chlorophyll-a concentration of a particular bottle before installing reactions with it.

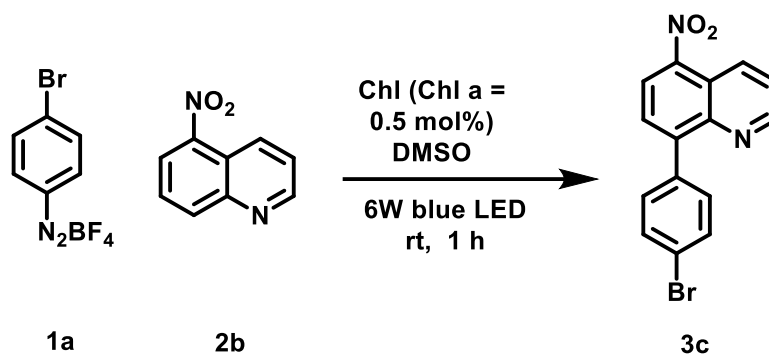
2.2. General Procedure for Arylation of quinoline derivatives

2.2.1. General Procedure for synthesis of 3 (A)



Quinoline (**2**) (30 equiv., 6.0 mmol) and chlorophyll (Chl a = 0.5 mol%) was added to a glass vial (30 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred under the irradiation of 3W blue LED (approximately 2 cm away from the light source) under aerobic condition. Thereafter, phenyl diazonium salt (**1**) (1 equiv., 0.2 mmol) was added to the reaction media in a portion-wise manner for 30 minutes to 1 hour. In the case of solid analogues of quinoline (**2**), at first, substrate **2** was dissolved in 0.5-0.7 mL of DMSO and stirred for half an hour, afterward, the PC (Chl, 0.5 mol%) was added followed by portion-wise addition of phenyl diazonium salts **1**. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes to 1 hour under the irradiation of a 6 W blue LED. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was diluted with brine solution, then extracted with (3 x 50 mL) EtOAc. Thereafter, the combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give desired products **3** using hexane/EtOAc as the eluent, and the unreacted quinoline was recovered.

Gram Scale Experiment



5-nitroquinoline (**2b**) (29 g, 166.51 mmol), at first was dissolved in 10 mL of DMSO and stirred for half an hour, afterward, the PC (Chl, 0.5 mol%) was added followed by portion-wise addition of 4-bromobenzene diazonium tetrafluoroborate salt (**1a**) (1.58 g, 5.83 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour under the irradiation of a 6 W blue LED. The desired product 8-(4-bromophenyl)-5-nitroquinoline (**3c**) was obtained in 79% yield (1.51 g)

As, arene diazonium tetrafluoroborate salts possess an easily accessible reduction potential, and the commonly employed organic dyes such as eosin Y, rose bengal, rhodamine B, methylene blue bear compatible excited state oxidation potentials,² capable to initiate SET and generate aryl radical. Henceforth, to check the effectiveness of these dyes under our protocol, reactions were installed (Table TS1) that afforded the desired product in good to moderate yields with C8/ C2 ratios of 3:1 to 4:1, comparable to that of the chlorophyll-catalyzed reaction. Also, the reaction was performed under different conditions, Table TS1 reports all these reactions performed.

Table TS1:

Entry	Conditions	Yield (%) ^b (3a:4a)
1	2a (15 equiv.), DMSO, K ₃ PO ₄ (1.5 equiv.), 16 h	14 (1:1)
2	2a (15 equiv.), H ₂ O, K ₃ PO ₄ (1.5 equiv.), 16 h	7 (1:1)
3	2a (15 equiv.), DMSO, Et ₃ N (1.5 equiv.), 16 h	Trace
4	2a (15 equiv.), DMSO, DABCO (1.5 equiv.), 16 h	Trace
5	2a (15 equiv.), DMSO, NaN ₃ (1.5 equiv.), 16 h	Trace
6	2a (15 equiv.), DMSO, no light, 48 h	16 (2:1)
7	2a (15 equiv.), DMSO, no photocatalyst, 48 h	45 (3:1)
8	2a (30 equiv.), no light, 30 min	Trace
9	2a (30 equiv.), no photocatalyst, 30 min	Trace
10	2a (30 equiv.), Eosin Y, 1 h, 6W blue LED	57 (4:1)
11	2a (30 equiv.), Rose bengal, 1 h, 6W blue LED	55 (4:1)

12	2a (30 equiv.), Rhodamine B, 1 h, 6W green LED	60 (3:1)
13	2a (30 equiv.), Methylene blue, 1 h, 6 W white LED	62 (3:1)

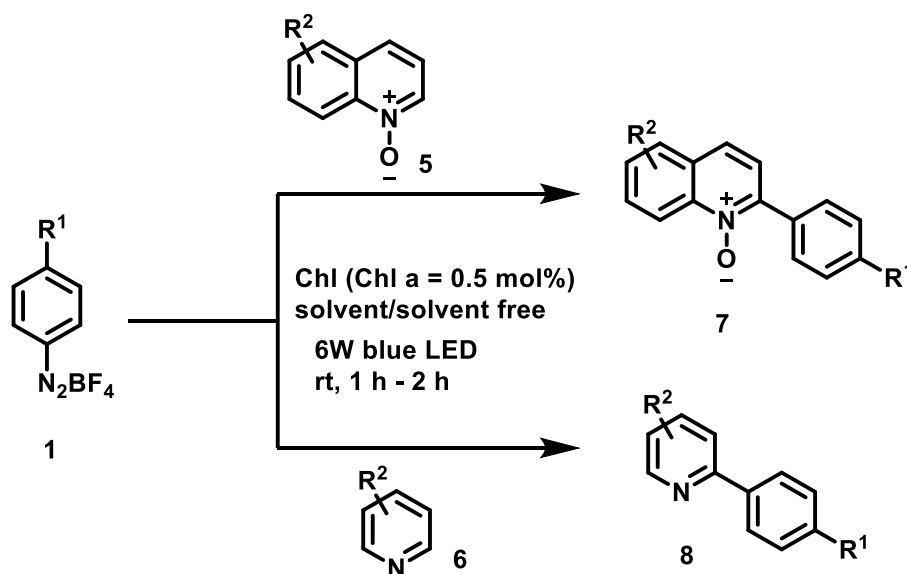
^aReaction conditions: 0.20 mmol **1a**, solvent free or solvent 0.5-0.7 mL, open atmosphere, 25 °C.

^bNMR yield based on **1a**, by using dibromomethane as the internal standard.

2.2.2. General Procedure for synthesis of **7**, **8** (B)

In a 30 mL glass vial, quinoline-N-oxide **5** (3 equiv., 0.6 mmol) was dissolved in DMSO (0.5-0.7 mL) and stirred for 30 minutes, afterward, the PC (Chl, 0.5 mol%), phenyl diazonium salts **1** were added to the reaction media. The resulting mixture was stirred for one hour to one and half hours under the irradiation of a 6 W blue LED. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was diluted with brine solution, then extracted with (3 x 50 mL) EtOAc. Thereafter, the combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography to give desired products **7** using hexane/ EtOAc as the eluent.

In the case of pyridines **6** (15 equiv., 3.0 mmol), a similar reaction procedure; as described for quinolines (**2**) was followed, which afforded the C2-arylated pyridines **8** via column chromatography.



2.2.3. General Procedure for Synthesis of quinoline-N-oxides **5**

Quinoline N-oxides **5** were synthesized according to the reported methods.³ Quinoline **2** (1 equiv.) and *m*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (1.2 equiv.) were dissolved in reagent grade dichloromethane (DCM) (0.5M) and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 24 hours, which precipitated a white solid (*m*-chlorobenzoic acid). The solvent was then evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography to afford the corresponding N-oxides **5**.

3. Mechanistic Investigation

3.1. Stern-Volmer Fluorescence quenching experiments with **2a** (Quinoline) and **1a** (4-Bromobenzene tetrafluoroborate salt) as quenchers respectively

To explore the mechanism of the visible light mediated direct arylation of quinoline derivatives, Stern-Volmer fluorescence quenching experiments were carried out. The experiments were performed on the FlexStation 3 Multi-Mode Microplate Reader. As discussed in our earlier reports,⁴ a 672 nm fluorescence was launched by chlorophyll (PC) on excitation at 433 nm. The fluorescence quenching experiments were conducted by adding 200 μ L solution of chlorophyll (Chl a conc. = 1 μ M) in DMSO, to the individual well of Corning 96 well cell plate, then 1mM solution of quencher in DMSO was added into the well by 10 μ L successively, and the emission spectrum of the sample was recorded. At first 1mM solution of 4-bromobenzene tetrafluoroborate salt (**1a**) in DMSO was used as the quencher. The solution was excited at $\lambda = 433$ nm (excitation maxima of Chl a) and the emission intensity at $\lambda = 672$ nm (670 nm) (emission maxima of Chl a) was observed, a significant decrease in emission intensity occurred on subsequent addition of quencher **1a** (Figure 1). The induced fit plot depicted that the emission intensity of **PC** decreases linearly with the gradual addition of **1a** (Figure 2). Thereafter we conducted another Stern-Volmer fluorescence quenching experiment with a 1mM solution of quinoline (**2a**) as the quencher to investigate its effect on the fluorescence intensity of chlorophyll. Following the same procedure as in the case of quencher **1a**, the solution was excited at $\lambda = 433$ nm and emission

intensity at $\lambda = 672$ nm was recorded (Figure 3) and there was no significant decrease in emission intensity of chlorophyll. The induced fit plot showed that the emission intensity of **PC** remained unchanged even with the gradual addition of **2a** (Figure 4). As per the observations, the probability of an electron transfer between chlorophyll and quencher **1a** could be envisioned, at the same time electron transfer between PC and quinoline **2a** could be negated. Furthermore, the reduction potential of arene diazonium salts is reported to be 0.0 V vs SCE (0.244 V vs SHE),⁵ that is higher than $E_{1/2ox}$ (Chl) = -0.53 V vs SHE, and the fluorescence quenching experiments indicated that **1a** could acquire a single electron from PC under visible light irradiation.

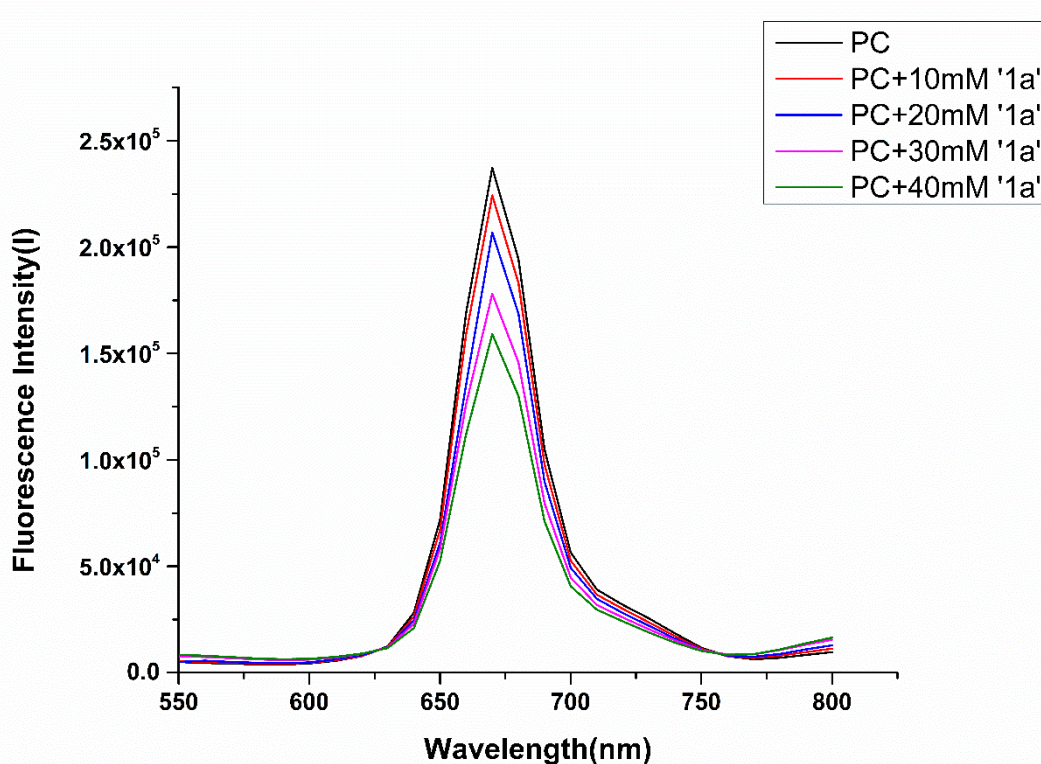


Figure 1. The fluorescence emission spectra of chlorophyll with different concentrations of added quencher (**1a**) excited at 433 nm.

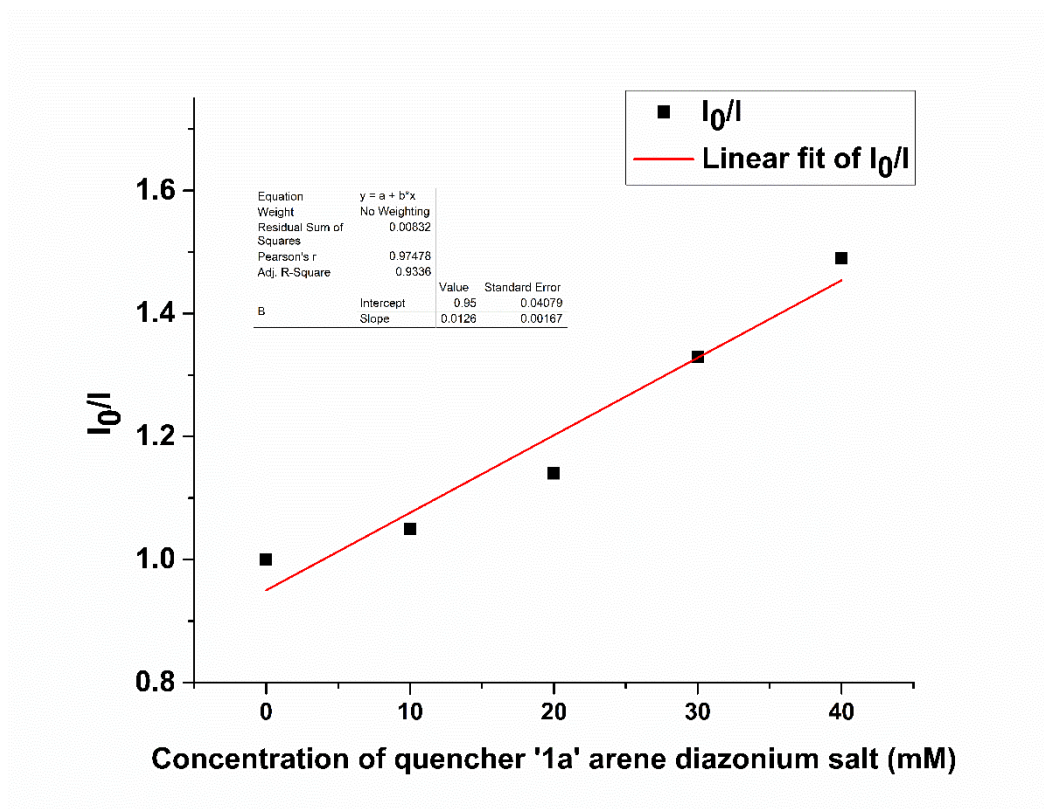


Figure 2. Chl (PC) emission quenching by **1a**. Linear quenching was observed.

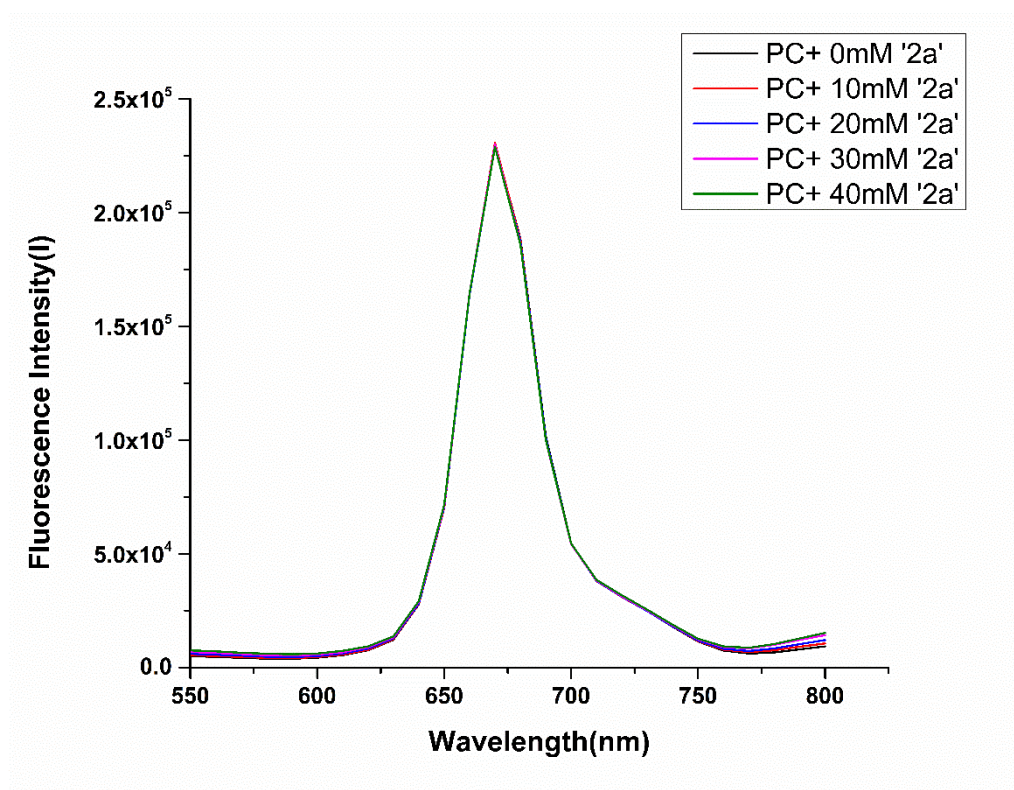


Figure 3. The fluorescence emission spectra of chlorophyll with different concentrations of added quencher (**2a**) excited at 433 nm.

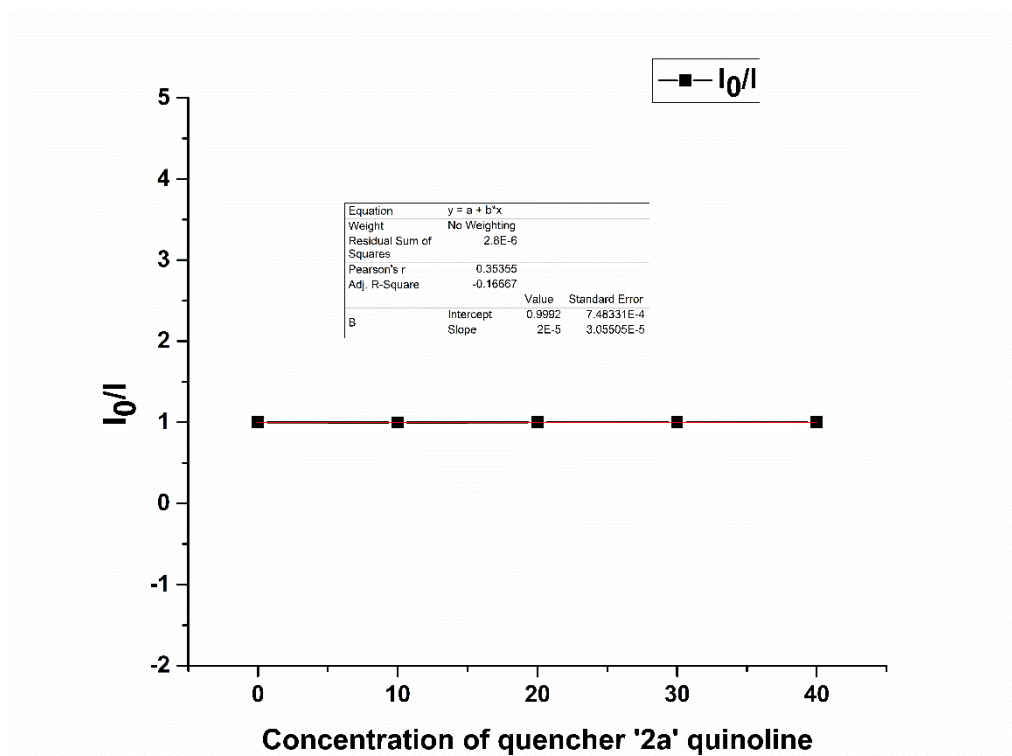
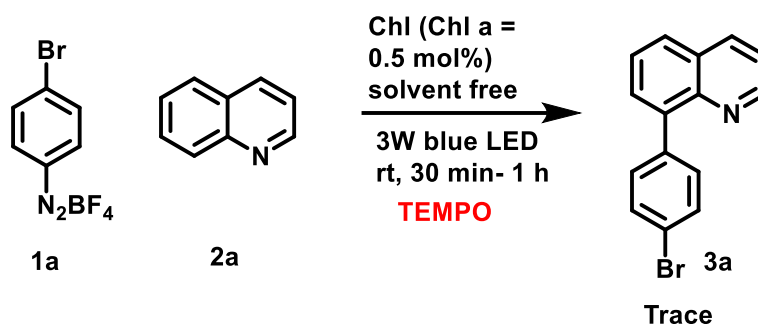
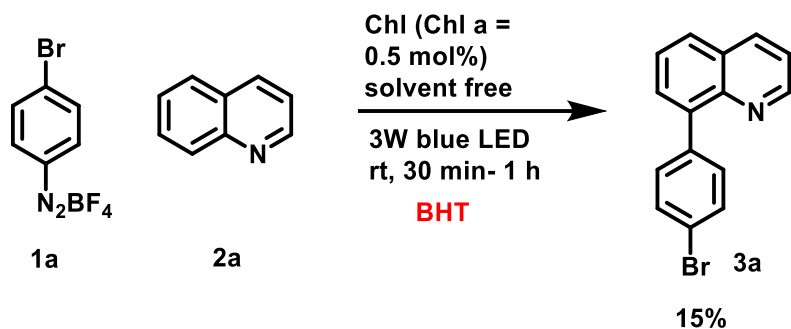


Figure 4. Chl (PC) emission quenching by **2a**. There was no significant quenching.

3.2. Control Experiments (by using Radical scavengers)

To gain further insight into the mechanism of the photocatalytic direct arylation reaction, some control experiments were performed using 4-bromobenzene tetrafluoroborate salt (**1a**) and quinoline (**2a**) as the model substrates (Scheme 1). When TEMPO (2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidinoxy) or BHT (2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol) (radical scavengers) (0.6 mmol, 3 equiv.) was added to the reaction system comprising of **1a** and **2a**, the yield of **3a** decreased, which suggested for the involvement of a radical intermediate.





Scheme 1. Radical scavenger experiments. Yields were determined by ^1H NMR using dibromomethane as the internal standard.

3.3. Electron-donor acceptor (EDA) complex formation Investigation

To find out whether chlorophyll could combine with either 4-bromobenzene tetrafluoroborate salt (**1a**) or quinoline (**2a**) to form the electron donor-acceptor (EDA) complexes, UV-visible experiments were performed on LABINDIA UV 3092 Spectrophotometer with a quartz cuvette of 1.0 cm path length. UV-Vis spectra of crude chlorophyll (**PC**) and **1a**, **2a** in DMSO are shown in Figure 5, Figure 6, and Figure 7 respectively.

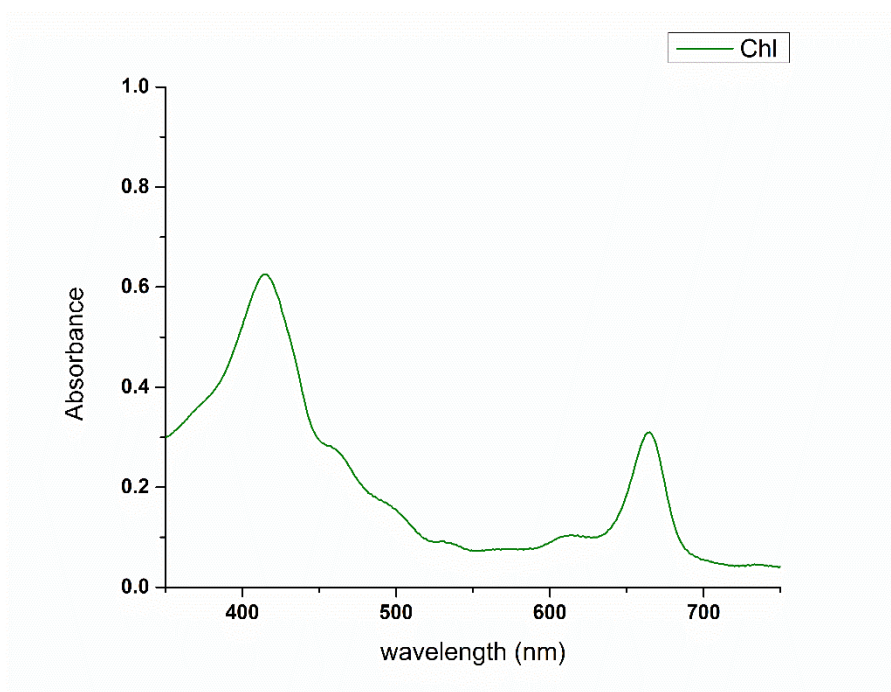


Figure 5. UV-visible spectrum of **PC** (10^{-6} M in DMSO)

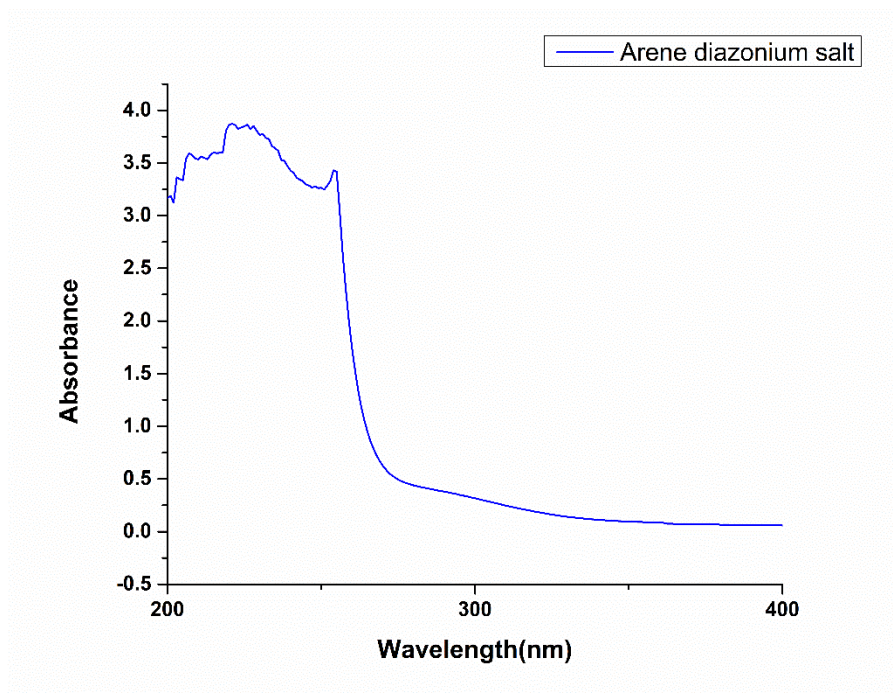


Figure 6. UV-visible spectrum of **1a** (10^{-2} M in DMSO)

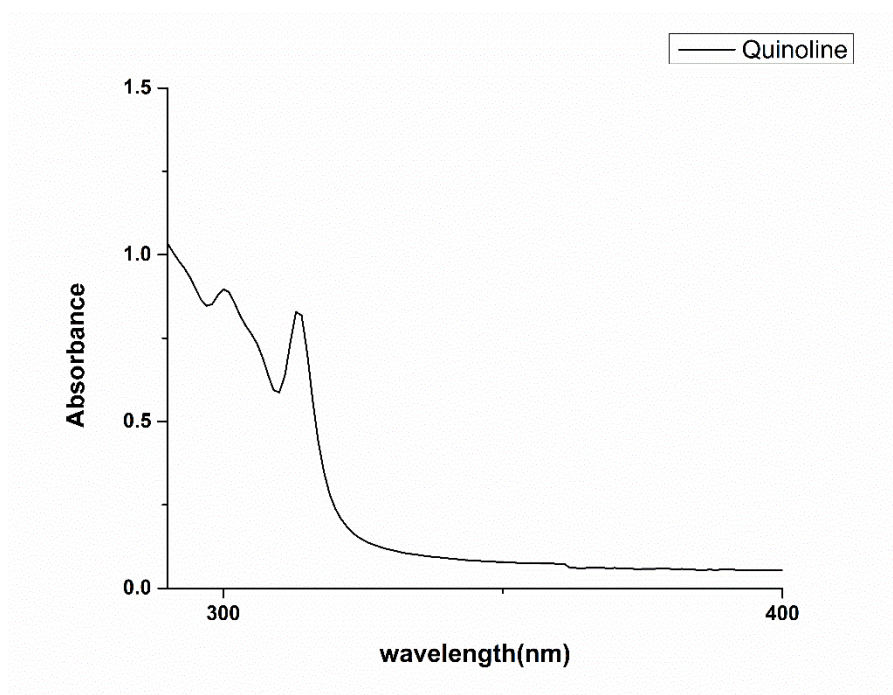


Figure 7. UV-visible spectrum of **2a** (10^{-2} M in DMSO)

At first, a solution of **1a** (10^{-2} M in DMSO) was added to the 10^{-6} M (Chl a= 10^{-6} M in DMSO) solution of **PC** and the UV-Vis spectra were recorded. As could be observed from Figure 8, there was no red shift band, which ruled out the formation of any EDA complex between **PC** and substrate **1a**. However, a new absorbance (blue shift) band was observed, most probably due to the generation of Chl^{*+} , which provided evidence for photoinduced SET as the mechanism for aryl radical generation. Thereafter, the solution of quinoline **2a** (10^{-2} M in DMSO) was added to the 10^{-6} M (Chl a= 10^{-6} M in DMSO) solution of **PC**, and we recorded the UV-Vis spectra (Figure 9), there was no bathochromic shift, which indicated non-involvement of quinoline-Chl EDA complex formation. However, it was observed that the solubility of chlorophyll increased in organic solvent in presence of substrate **2a**.

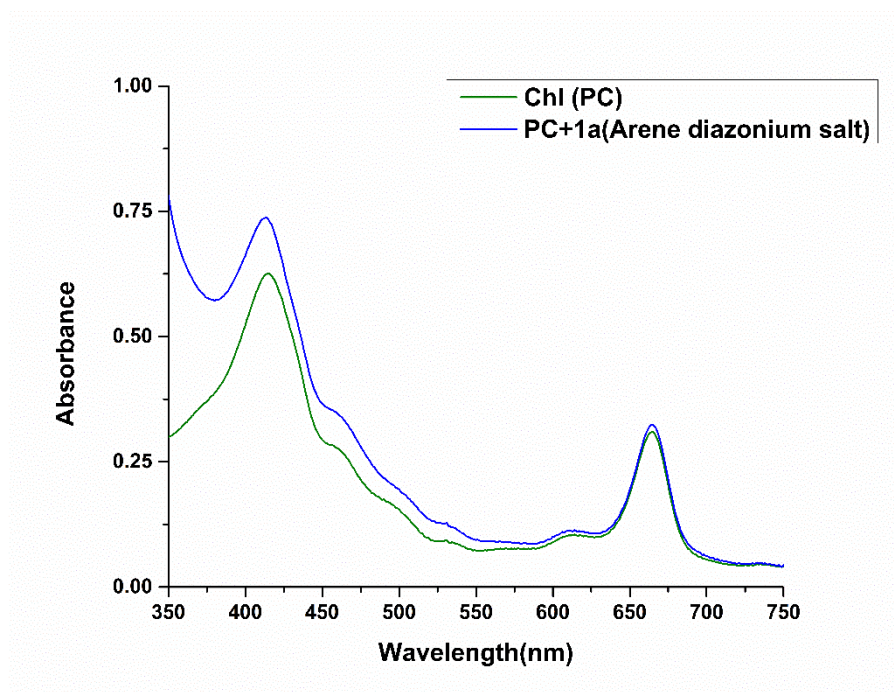


Figure 8. UV-visible spectra of PC (10^{-6} M in DMSO) on the addition of **1a**. No red-shift band was observed

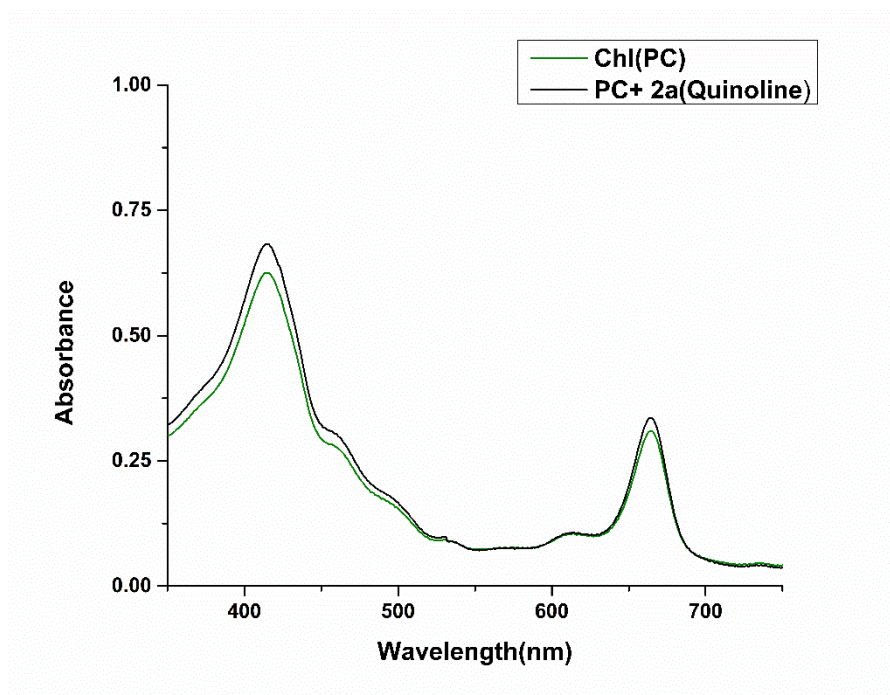


Figure 9. UV-visible spectra of PC (10^{-6} M in DMSO) on the addition of **2a**. No red-shift band was observed

3.4. Electron-Spin Resonance Studies

Next, we attempted to find out the types of radicals formed under different conditions by electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) in presence of DMPO (5,5-dimethyl-1-pyrroline N-oxide) as a spin trapping agent. Electron spin resonance (ESR) spectra were recorded on a JEOL JES FA200 (X-band). The reactions were performed in a glass vial (30 mL) under different conditions, then smaller fractions of the samples were transferred to the capillaries, and ESR spectra were recorded (Figure 10). At first, the mixture of chlorophyll (containing Chl a; 0.5 mol%), DMPO (0.14 mM) in DMSO was irradiated with 6W blue LED for 5 minutes at room temperature, then the ESR spectrum was recorded (Figure 11). From the spectrum, we could ascertain that only chlorophyll could not produce radicals under irradiation of visible light. When the mixture of quinoline **2a** (1.35mM), chlorophyll (Chl a; 0.5 mol%), DMPO (0.14 mM) in DMSO was irradiated with 6W blue LED for 5 minutes at room temperature and ESR spectrum was recorded, no signal was observed (Figure 11), thus nullifying the involvement of electron transfer in between PC and **2a** (in line with fluorescence quenching experiments). Next, a mixture of 4-bromobenzene tetrafluoroborate salt **1a** (0.09 mM), chlorophyll (Chl a; 0.5 mol%), DMPO (0.14 mM) in DMSO was irradiated with 6W blue LED at room temperature for 5 minutes, and ESR spectrum showed a new poorly resolved quartet signal with $g = 2.0003$ (Figure 12). From the observation and

earlier literature report, it was envisaged that the signal corresponds to aryldiazenyl radical-DMPO adduct (ArN=N-DMPO) which could be observed for several hours,⁶ aryldiazenyl radical might have been formed as an intermediate, upon single electron transfer from Chl to the substrate **1a**. The radical spin-DMPO adduct was expected to exhibit a quartet of triplets, however in our case, we ended up with a broadened quartet signal, we believe that each set of triplet signals gets merged into broad singlets. Thereafter, mixture of 4-bromobenzene tetrafluoroborate salt **1a** (0.09 mM), quinoline **2a** (1.35 Mm), chlorophyll (Chl a; 0.5 mol%), DMPO (0.14 mM) in DMSO was irradiated with 6W blue LED for 5 minutes, and ESR spectrum showed a new triplet signal with $g = 2.0003$, $a_N = a_H = 1.35$ mT which indicated the formation of aryl radical (C-centered)-DMPO adduct⁷ (Figure 13). Henceforth, based on the observed ESR spectra along with the earlier literature reports,⁶⁻⁷ it could be ascribed that the aryl radicals were the major arylating agent under this visible light photocatalytic arylation process, intermediacy of other radical species *viz.* N-centered aryldiazenyl radical (Ar-N=N•) had also been predicted.

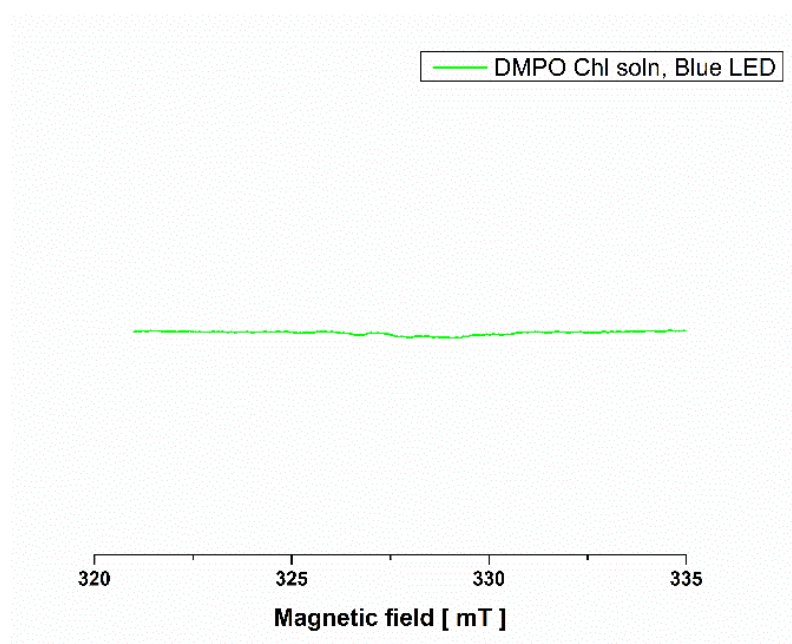


Figure 10. ESR spectrum of mixture of DMPO, Chl in DMSO irradiated with 6W blue LED for 5 minutes.

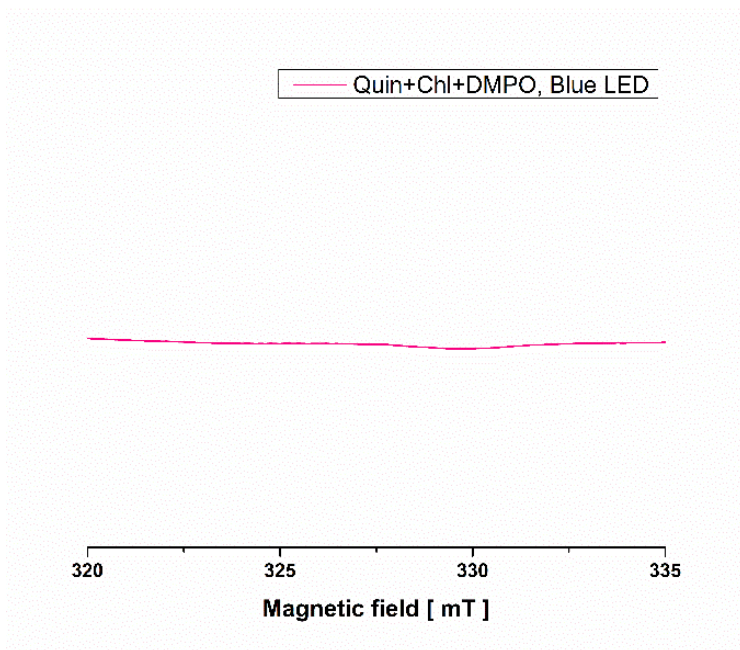


Figure 11. ESR spectrum of mixture of DMPO, Chl, **2a** in DMSO irradiated with 6W blue LED for 5 minutes.

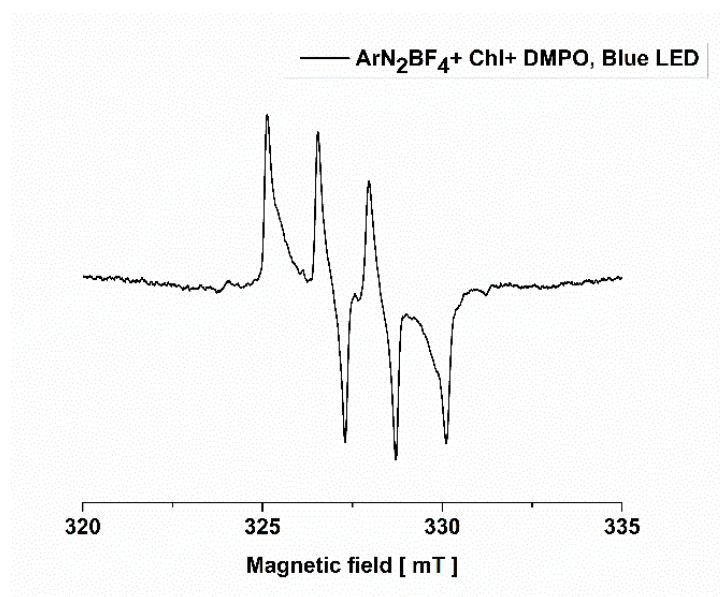


Figure 12. ESR spectrum of mixture of DMPO, Chl, **1a** in DMSO irradiated with 6W blue LED for 5 minutes.

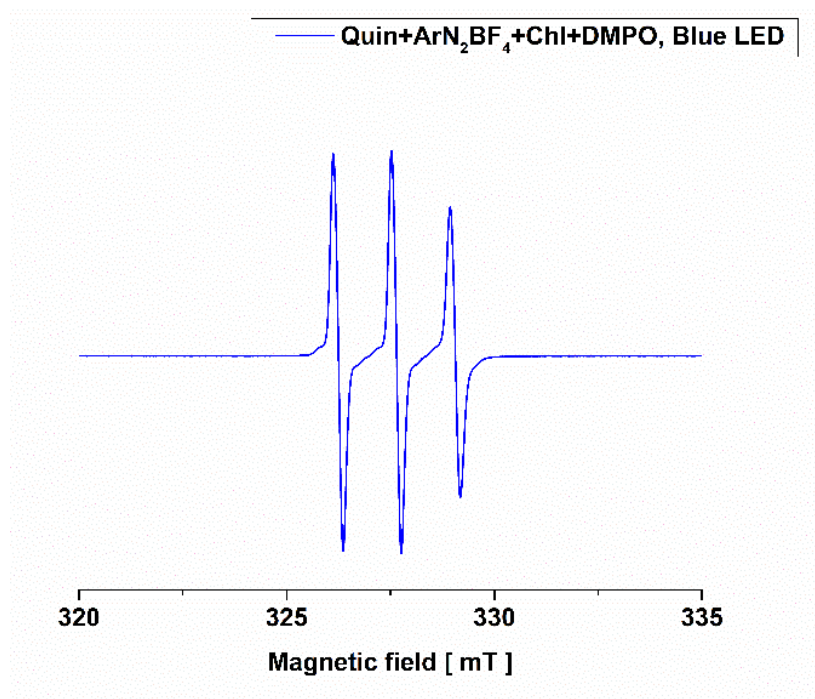


Figure 13. ESR spectrum of mixture of DMPO, Chl, **1a**, **2a** in DMSO irradiated with 6W blue LED for 5 minutes. **ESR conditions:** Frequency = 9.17 GHz, Power = 0.998 mW, Modulation width = 2.0 mT, Centre field = 390.317 mT, Amplitude = 2.000 x 1 (modulation frequency 100 kHz), Sweep width = 4 x 100 mT, Sweep time = 30 sec, Time constant = 0.03, Temperature = 25 °C.

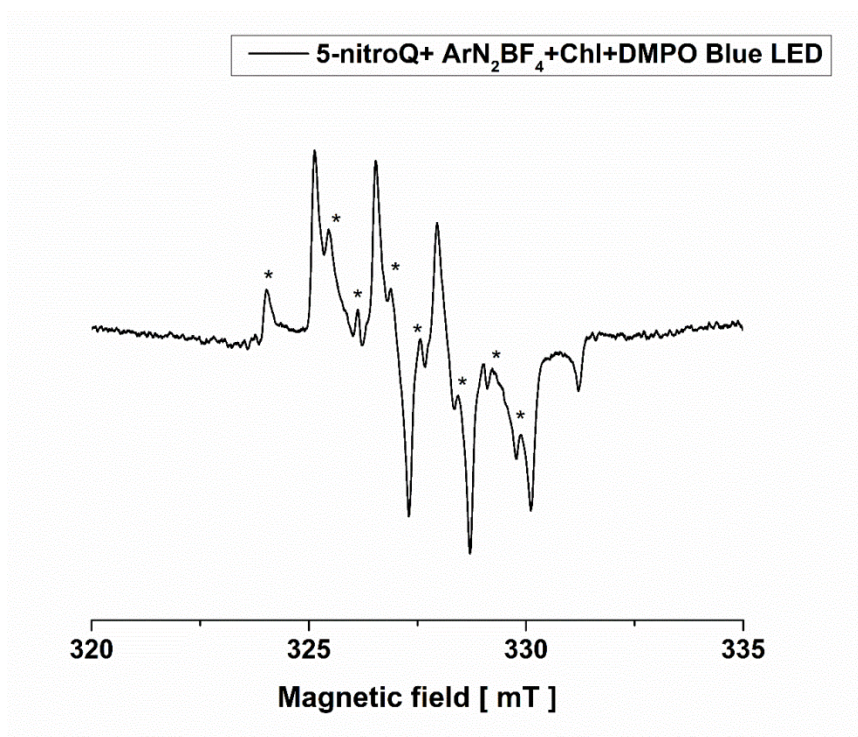
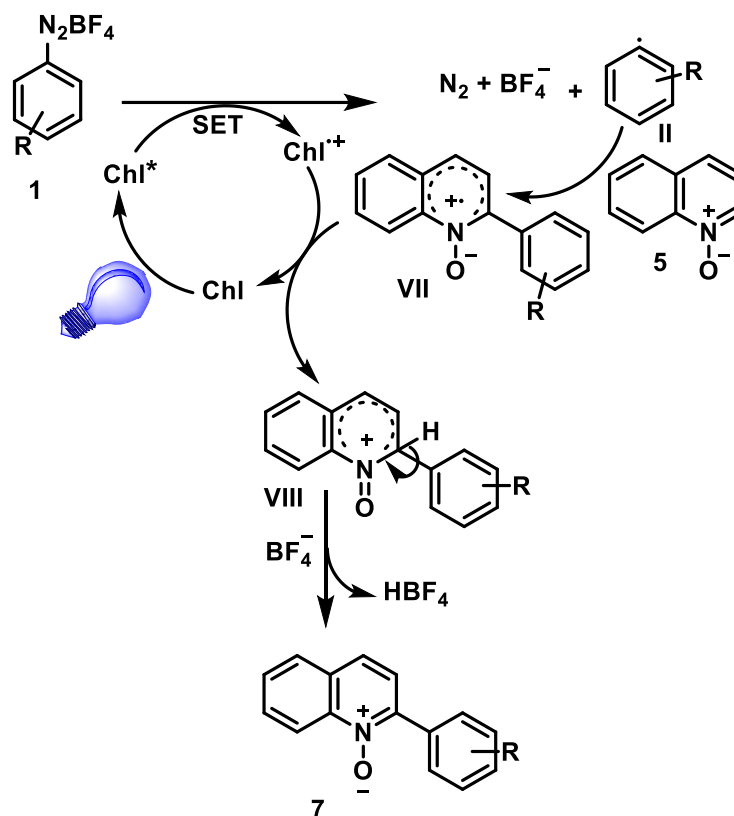


Figure 14. ESR spectrum of mixture of DMPO, 5-nitroquinoline (**2c**), **1a**, Chl in DMSO irradiated with 6W blue LED. **ESR conditions:** Frequency = 9.17 GHz, Power = 0.998 mW, Modulation width = 2.0 mT, Centre field = 390.317 mT, Amplitude = 2.000 x 1 (modulation frequency 100 kHz), Sweep width = 4 x 100 mT, Sweep time = 30 sec, Time constant = 0.03, Temperature = 25 °C

Apart from this, a mixture of 4-bromobenzene tetrafluoroborate salt **1a** (0.09 mM), 5-nitroquinoline **2c** (1.35 mM), chlorophyll (Chl a; 0.5 mol%), DMPO (0.14 mM) in DMSO was irradiated with 6W blue LED for 5 minutes, and the recorded ESR spectrum displayed a new complex spectrum ($g = 2.0003$) which suggested the simultaneous presence of two or more type of radicals (Figure 14). We envisage that the ESR spectra correspond to a mixture of N-centered and C-centered aryl radicals-DMPO adducts present in reaction media.

4. Plausible Mechanism



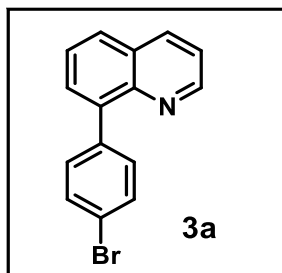
Scheme 2. Plausible reaction mechanism for direct arylation of quinoline N-oxides **6**

Similar to quinolines **2**, in the case of quinoline-N-oxides **5**, and pyridines **6** in situ generated aryl radical led to the formation of C2-arylated quinoline-N-oxides **7** and C2-arylated pyridines **8** respectively. It is well known that quinoline is transformed into its N-oxide analogues to impart selectivity and higher reactivity at the C2 position.⁸ Based on the literature reports and our observations the tentative mechanism for the C2-arylation of quinoline-N-oxides is proposed as shown in Scheme 2. Following the same methodology as in scheme 2 of the main article, at first aryl radical **II** is generated via SET. Thereafter, the aryl radical **II** attacks selectively at the C2 position of quinoline-N-oxides **5** (or pyridine **6**) to generate intermediate **VII**, which undergoes another SET reaction to furnish intermediate **VIII**, with the regeneration of ground state Chl. Lastly, intermediate **VIII** deprotonates to afford the final products **7** (or **8**).

5. Characterization data of Compounds 3(4), 7, 8

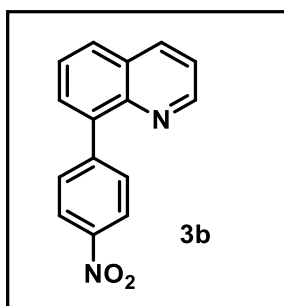
5.1. Characterization data of C8-Aryl Quinolines 3

Compound 3a: 8-(4-bromophenyl)quinoline⁹



3a was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using quinoline **2a** (710 μ L, 6.0 mmol), 4-bromobenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1a** (54 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 2% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **3a** (24 mg, 43%, based on **1a**) as a light brown semi-solid compound. R_f (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:9) = 0.51. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.95 (dd, J = 4.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (dd, J = 8.3, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (dd, J = 8.1, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, J = 7.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.63 – 7.56 (m, 5H), 7.43 (dd, J = 8.3, 4.2 Hz, 1H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 150.5, 145.9, 139.7, 138.5, 136.5, 132.4 (2C), 131.3 (2C), 130.2, 128.9, 128.0, 126.4, 121.9, 121.3. **HRMS** (ESI⁺): Calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{BrN}$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ m/z 284.0069. Found 284.0067.

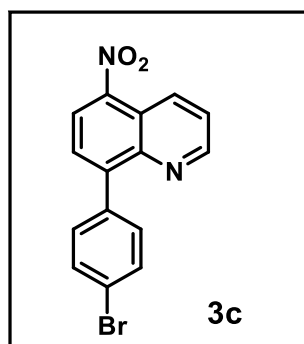
Compound 3b: 8-(4-nitrophenyl)quinoline



3b was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using quinoline **2a** (710 μ L, 6.0 mmol), 4-nitrobenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1b** (48 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 2% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **25b** (27 mg, 54%, based on **1b**) as a yellow solid. R_f

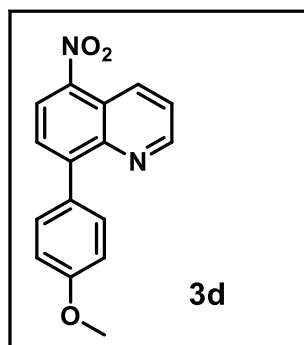
(EtOAc:Hexane = 1:9) = 0.53. **M.P.** 168-170 °C. **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.95 (dd, *J* = 4.1, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 8.36 – 8.33 (m, 2H), 8.25 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (dd, *J* = 6.9, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.89 – 7.87 (m, 2H), 7.76 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 4.2 Hz, 1H). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.7, 147.2, 146.5, 145.7, 138.6, 136.6, 131.6 (2C), 130.5, 129.1, 128.9, 126.4, 123.3 (2C), 121.6. **HRMS (ESI⁺):** Calcd for C₁₅H₁₁N₂O₂, [M+H]⁺ *m/z* 251.0815. Found 251.0821.

Compound 3c: 8-(4-bromophenyl)-5-nitroquinoline



3c was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using quinoline **2b** (1 g, 6.0 mmol), 4-bromobenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1a** (54 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 2% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **3c** (58 mg, 89%, based on **1a**) as a yellow solid. **R_f** (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:9) = 0.50. **M.P.** 147-149 °C. **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.08 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 9.05 (dd, *J* = 4.1, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.42 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.68 – 7.65 (m, 3H), 7.57 – 7.54 (m, 2H). **¹³C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.4, 146.7, 145.8, 145.0, 136.9, 132.4 (2C), 132.2, 131.5 (2C), 128.2, 124.4, 123.9, 123.3, 121.9. **HRMS (ESI⁺):** Calcd for C₁₅H₁₀BrN₂O₂, [M+H]⁺ *m/z* 328.9920. Found 328.9924.

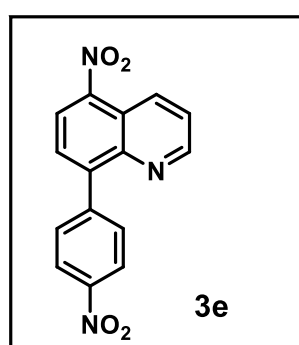
Compound 3d: 8-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-nitroquinoline



3d was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using quinoline **2b** (1 g, 6.0 mmol), 4-methoxybenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1c** (45 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll

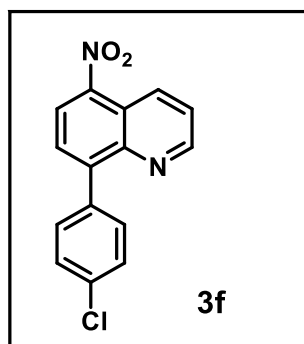
(0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 2% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **3d** (48 mg, 86%, based on **1c**) as a dark green solid. R_f (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:9) = 0.53. **M.P.** 158-161 °C. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.09 (dd, $J = 8.8, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 9.05 (dd, $J = 4.1, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.42 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.68 – 7.61 (m, 3H), 7.07 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 160.3, 151.1, 147.8, 146.0, 144.3, 132.3 (2C), 132.2, 130.5, 128.0, 124.7, 123.7, 122.1, 114.0 (2C), 55.6. **HRMS (ESI⁺)**: Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ m/z 281.0921. Found 281.0924.

Compound 3e: 5-nitro-8-(4-nitrophenyl)quinoline



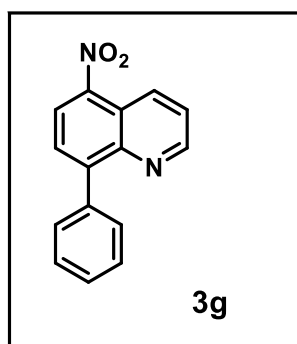
3e was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using quinoline **2b** (1 g, 6.0 mmol), 4-nitrobenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1b** (48 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 5% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **3e** (52 mg, 88%, based on **1b**) as off-white solid. R_f (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:8) = 0.53. **M.P.** 189-191 °C. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.07 (dd, $J = 8.8, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 9.04 (dd, $J = 4.1, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.45 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.39 – 8.36 (m, 2H), 7.86 – 7.83 (m, 3H), 7.71 (dd, $J = 8.8, 4.1$ Hz, 1H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 151.7, 147.9, 145.7, 145.3, 144.6, 132.3, 131.7, 128.5, 124.1, 124.16, 123.4, 121.9. **ESMS (ESI⁺)**: Calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ m/z 296.3. Found 296.4.

Compound 3f: 8-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-nitroquinoline



3f was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using quinoline **2b** (1 g, 6.0 mmol), 4-chlorobenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1d** (45 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 3% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **3f** (43 mg, 75%, based on **1d**) as a pale yellow solid. R_f (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:9) = 0.47. **M.P.** 153-155 °C. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.08 (dd, $J = 8.8, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 9.04 (dd, $J = 4.1, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.42 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.80 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.66 (dd, $J = 8.8, 4.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 151.3, 146.7, 145.8, 144.9, 136.4, 135.0, 132.2, 132.1 (2C), 128.5 (2C), 128.2, 124.4, 123.8, 121.9. HRMS (ESI⁺): Calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{10}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ m/z 285.0425. Found 285.0426.

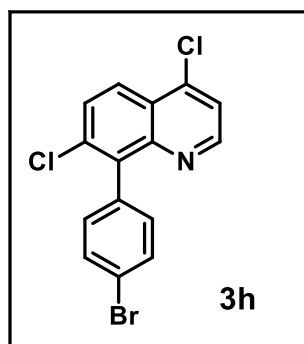
Compound 3g: 5-nitro-8-phenylquinoline



3g was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using quinoline **2b** (1 g, 6.0 mmol), benzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1e** (43 mg, 0.22 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 2% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **3g** (40 mg, 73%, based on **1e**) as an off-white solid. R_f (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:9) = 0.50. **M.P.** 144-146 °C. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.08 (dd, $J = 8.8, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 9.05 (dd, $J = 4.1, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.43 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.81 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.68 – 7.66 (m, 2H), 7.65 (dd, $J = 8.8, 4.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.55 – 7.51 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.46 (m,

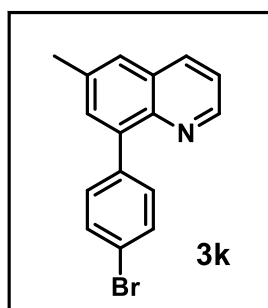
1H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 151.3, 148.1, 146.0, 144.7, 138.1, 132.14, 130.8, 128.7, 128.4, 128.3, 124.4, 123.7, 121.9. HRMS (ESI⁺): Calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ m/z 251.0815. Found 251.0810.

Compound 3h: 8-(4-bromophenyl)-4,7-dichloroquinoline



3h was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using quinoline **2c** (1.2 g, 6.0 mmol), 4-bromobenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1a** (54 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 3% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **3h** (13 mg, 19%, based on **1a**) as an off-white solid. R_f (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:9) = 0.50. M.P. 155-157 °C. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.74 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 7.27 – 7.25 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 150.7, 142.9, 138.4, 135.7, 132.3 (2C), 132.0, 131.4 (2C), 129.3, 128.4, 125.6, 125.0, 122.4, 121.4. HRMS (ESI⁺): Calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_9\text{NBrCl}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ m/z 353.9269. Found 353.9275.

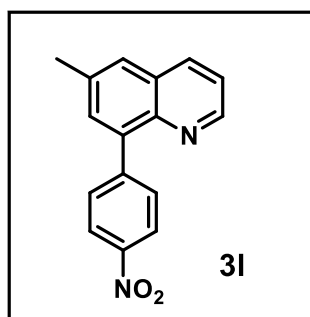
Compound 3k: 8-(4-bromophenyl)-6-methylquinoline



3k was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using quinoline **2d** (805 μL , 6.0 mmol), 4-bromobenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1a** (54 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 3% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **3k** (17 mg, 29%, based on **1a**) as a brown solid. R_f

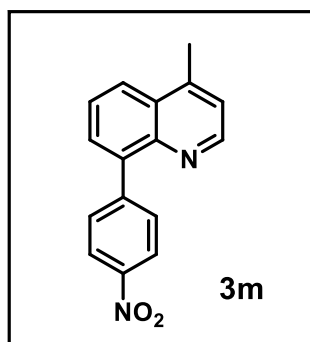
(EtOAc:Hexane = 1:9) = 0.51. **M.P.** 91-94 °C. **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.87 (dd, *J* = 4.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 8.42 – 8.25 (m, 2H), 8.15 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.95 – 7.82 (m, 2H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (s, 3H). **¹³C NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.6, 144.6, 139.4, 138.6, 136.1, 135.7, 132.5, 132.3 (2C), 131.2 (2C), 129.0, 126.9, 121.8, 121.3, 21.7. **HRMS (ESI⁺)**: Calcd for C₁₆H₁₃NBr, [M+H]⁺ *m/z* 298.0226. Found 298.0226.

Compound 3l: 6-methyl-8-(4-nitrophenyl)quinoline



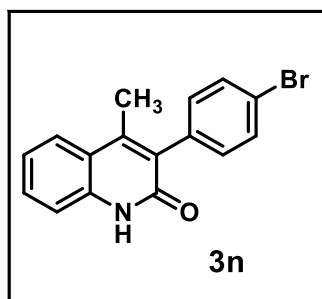
3l was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using quinoline **2d** (805 μL, 6.0 mmol), 4-nitrobenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1b** (48 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 3% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **3l** (23 mg, 45%, based on **1b**) as a pale yellow solid. **R_f** (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:9) = 0.49. **M.P.** 173-175 °C. **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.87 (dd, *J* = 4.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 8.35 – 8.33 (m, 2H), 8.15 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.89 – 7.85 (m, 2H), 7.67 (s, 1H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (s, 3H). **¹³C NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.9, 147.2, 146.6, 144.3, 138.3, 136.2, 135.9, 132.8, 131.6 (2C), 129.0, 127.9, 123.2 (2C), 121.6, 21.7. **HRMS (ESI⁺)**: Calcd for C₁₆H₁₃N₂O₂, [M+H]⁺ *m/z* 265.0972. Found 265.0979.

Compound 3m: 4-methyl-8-(4-nitrophenyl)quinoline



3m was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using quinoline **2e** (805 μ L, 6.0 mmol), 4-nitrobenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1b** (48 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 3% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **3m** (19 mg, 36%, based on **1b**) as a white solid. R_f (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:9) = 0.49. **M.P.** 82-84 $^{\circ}$ C. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.79 (d, J = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 8.33 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.11 (b d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.74 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 150.4, 147.1, 147.1, 145.5, 144.7, 139.1, 131.7 (2C), 130.2, 128.9, 126.1, 125.1, 123.2 (2C), 122.4, 19.2. **HRMS (ESI $^+$)**: Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ m/z 265.0972. Found 265.0977.

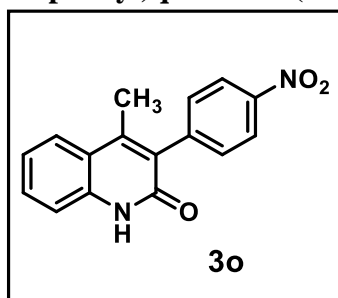
Compound 3n: 3-(4-bromophenyl)-4-methylquinolin-2(1H)-one



3n was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using quinoline **2f** (954 mg, 6.0 mmol), 4-bromobenzediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1a** (54 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 45% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **3n** (37 mg, 59%, based on **1a**) as an off-white solid. R_f (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:1) = 0.50. **M.P.** 271-272 $^{\circ}$ C. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 11.47 (br, s, 1H), 7.82 – 7.70 (m, 1H), 7.63 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.51 – 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.27-7.20 (m, 5H), 2.36 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.8, 145.3, 137.4, 134.9, 132.2 (2C), 131.6 (2C),

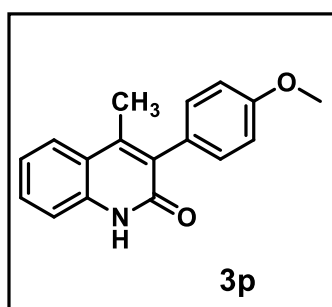
131.1, 130.5, 125.1, 122.7, 122.0, 120.9, 116.3, 17.0. **HRMS (ESI⁺)**: Calcd for C₁₆H₁₃NBrO, [M+H]⁺ m/z 314.0175. Found 314.0182.

Compound 3o: 4-methyl-3-(4-nitrophenyl)quinolin-2(1H)-one



3o was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using quinoline **2f** (954 mg, 6.0 mmol), 4-nitrobenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1b** (48 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 50% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **3o** (35 mg, 63%, based on **1b**) as pale-yellow solid. **R_f** (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:1) = 0.50. **M.P.** 287-289 °C. **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃+CD₃OD) δ 8.18 (d, *J* = 8.76, 2H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.29, 1H), 7.42 (m, 1H), 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.19 (m, 2H), 2.23 (s, 3H) **¹³C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃+CD₃OD) δ 161.7, 147.1, 145.9, 143.1, 137.4, 131.4 (2C), 130.8, 129.9, 125.1, 123.3 (2C), 122.8, 120.4, 115.8, 16.7 **HRMS (ESI⁺)**: Calcd for C₁₆H₁₃N₂O₃, [M+H]⁺ m/z 281.0921. Found 281.0924.

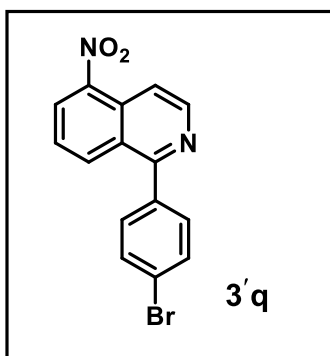
Compound 3p: 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methylquinolin-2(1H)-one



3p was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using quinoline **2f** (954 mg, 6.0 mmol), 4-methoxybenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1c** (45 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 50% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **3p** (24 mg, 45%, based on **1c**) as an off-white solid. **R_f** (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:1) = 0.50. **M.P.** 243-245 °C. **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.99 (s,

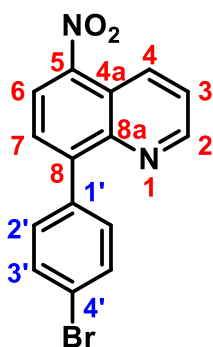
1H), 7.73 (dd, $J = 8.7, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.45 (ddd, $J = 8.3, 7.1, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.20 (m, 4H), 7.03 – 7.00 (m, 2H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 2.37 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 163.0, 159.1, 144.9, 137.2, 131.9, 131.5 (2C), 130.0, 128.1, 125.0, 122.5, 121.1, 115.9, 113.8 (2C), 55.3, 17.0. HRMS (ESI⁺): Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{NO}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ m/z 266.1176. Found 266.1174.

Compound 3'q: 1-(4-bromophenyl)-5-nitroisoquinoline



3'q was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using 5-nitroisoquinoline **2'g** (954 mg, 6.0 mmol), 4-bromobenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1a** (54 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 3% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **3'q** (23 mg, 35%, based on **1a**) as a brown solid. R_f (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:9) = 0.45. **M.P.** 171-173 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.81 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.52 (dd, $J = 7.7, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 8.45 (dd, $J = 6.2, 0.9$ Hz, 1H), 8.38 (dt, $J = 8.5, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.72 – 7.69 (m, 2H), 7.67 – 7.63 (m, 1H), 7.56 – 7.53 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 160.5, 145.5, 137.7, 134.3, 131.9 (2C), 131.7, 129.8, 129.4, 128.1, 127.3, 125.8, 124.0, 115.1. HRMS (ESI⁺): Calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{10}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ m/z 328.9920. Found 328.9930.

5.1A. 2D-NMR data analysis of Compound 3c; 8-(4-bromophenyl)-5-nitroquinoline

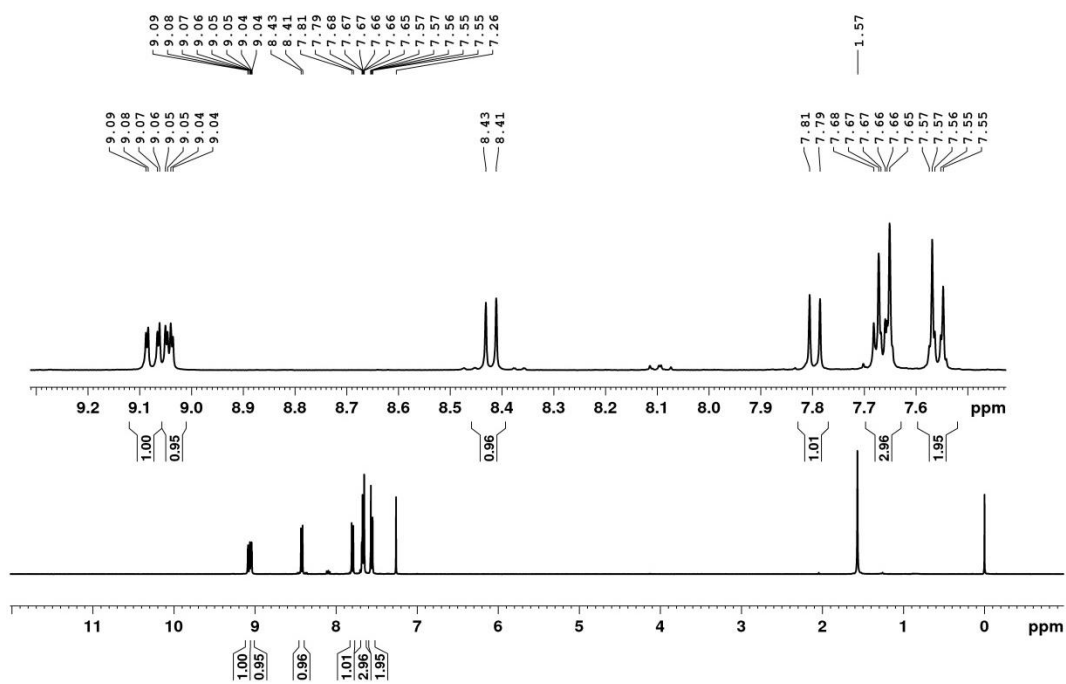


8-(4-bromophenyl)-5-nitroquinoline

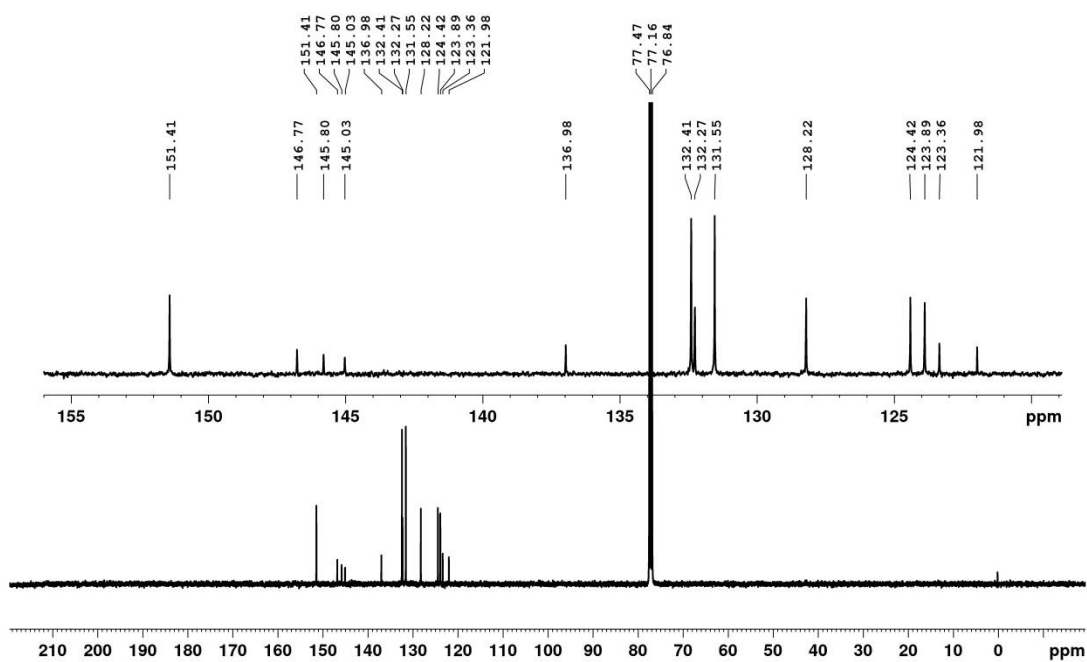
Table 4: ^1H NMR (400 MHz) and ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz) data for compound 3c in CDCl_3

Position	^1H (δ), J (Hz)	^{13}C (δ) mult.*
1	-	-
2	9.05 (1H, <i>dd</i> , $J = 4.1, 1.7$)	151.4 (CH)
3	7.68-7.65 (1H, <i>m</i> , <i>overlapped</i>)	123.9 (CH)
4	9.08 (1H, <i>dd</i> , $J = 8.8, 1.7$)	132.2 (CH)
4a	-	121.9 (C)
5	-	145.8 (C)
6	8.42 (1H, <i>d</i> , $J = 8.0$)	124.4 (CH)
7	7.80 (1H, <i>d</i> , $J = 8.0$)	128.2 (CH)
8	-	146.7 (C)
8a	-	145.0 (C)
1'	-	136.9 (C)
2', 3'	7.68-7.65 (2H, <i>m</i> , <i>overlapped</i>)	131.5 (2CH)
	7.57-7.54 (2H, <i>m</i>)	132.4 (2CH)
4'	-	123.3 (C)

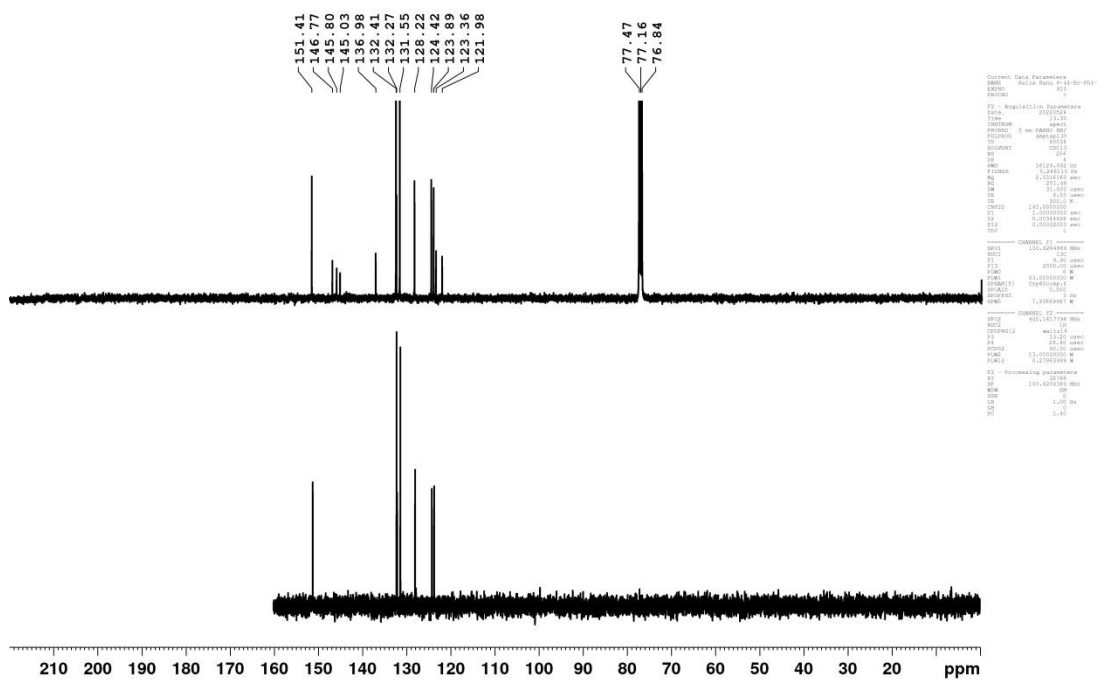
*Assigned based on DEPT 135° and HSQC spectrums



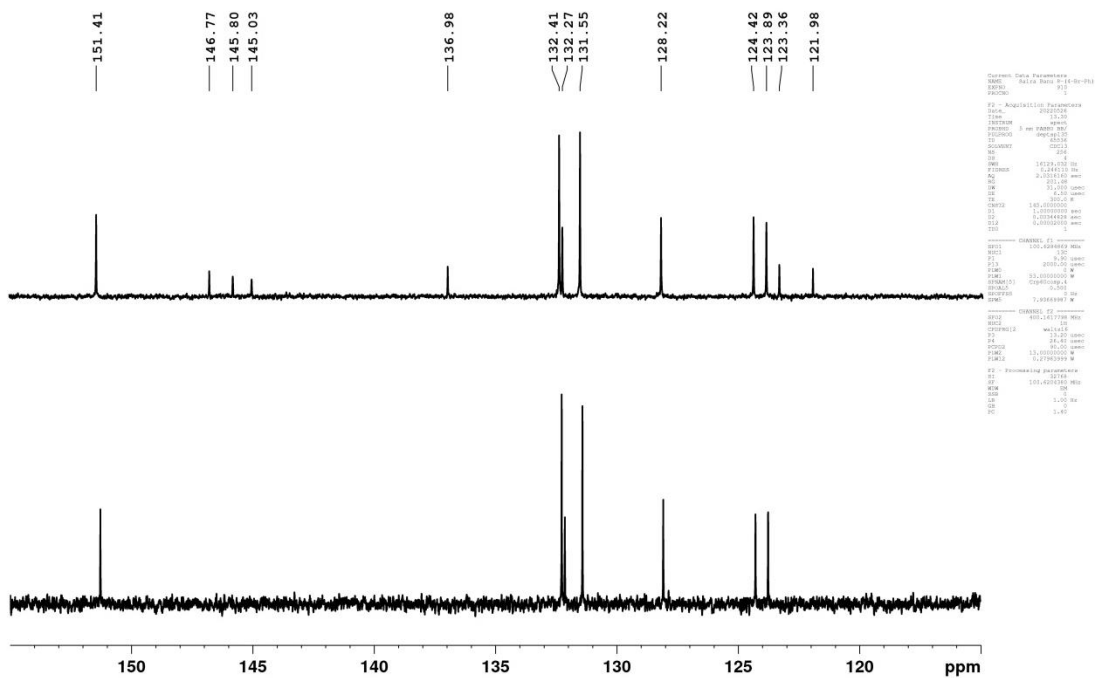
¹H NMR spectrum (400 MHz) of **3c** in CDCl₃



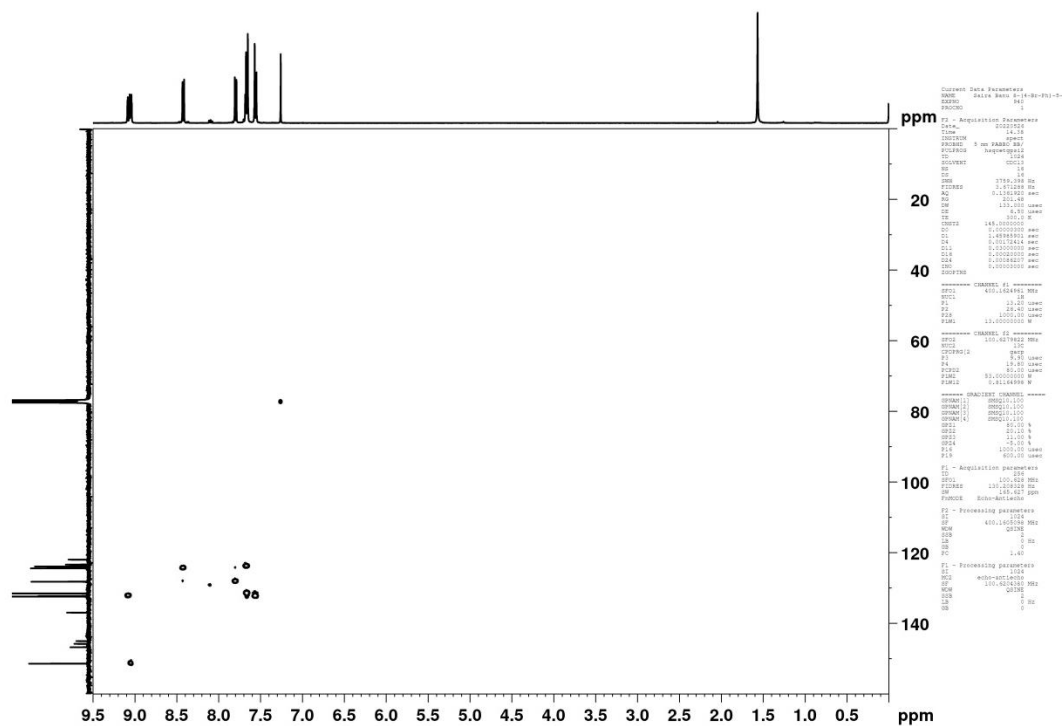
¹³C NMR spectrum (100 MHz) of **3c** in CDCl₃



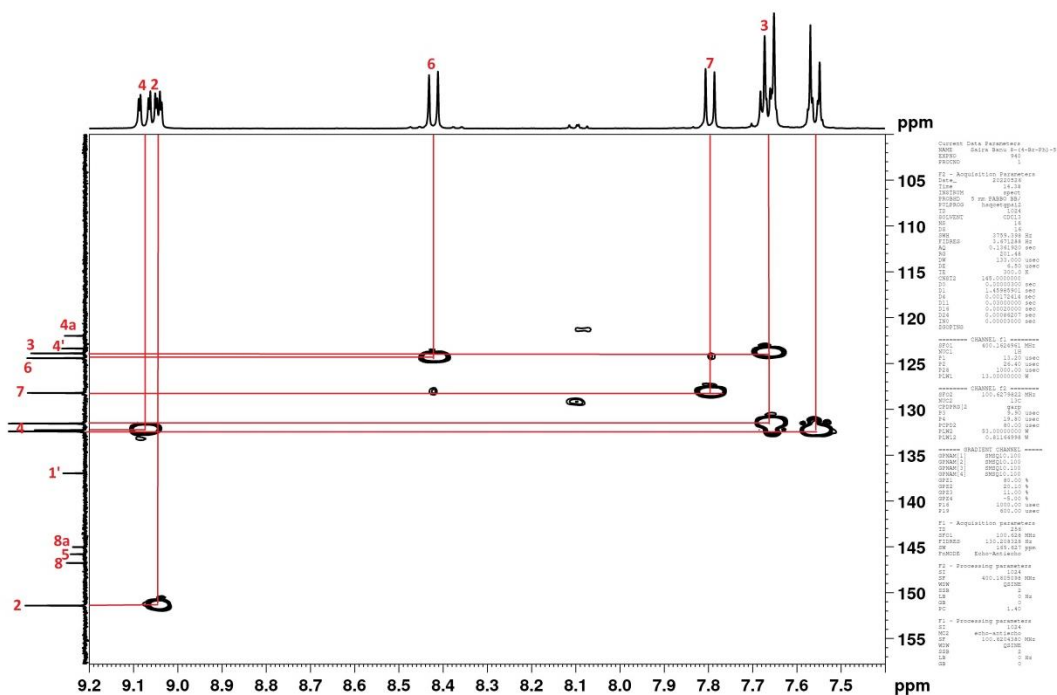
^{13}C and DEPT 135° (100 MHz) of **3c** in CDCl_3



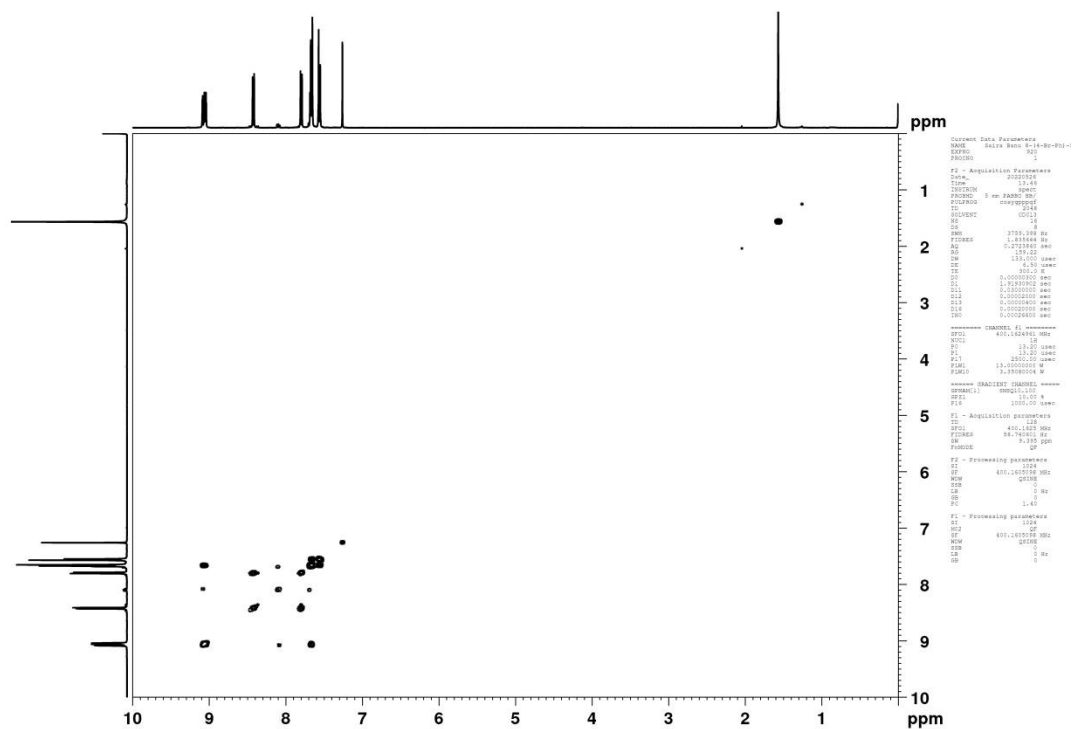
Expansion of ^{13}C and DEPT 135° (100 MHz) of **3c** in CDCl_3



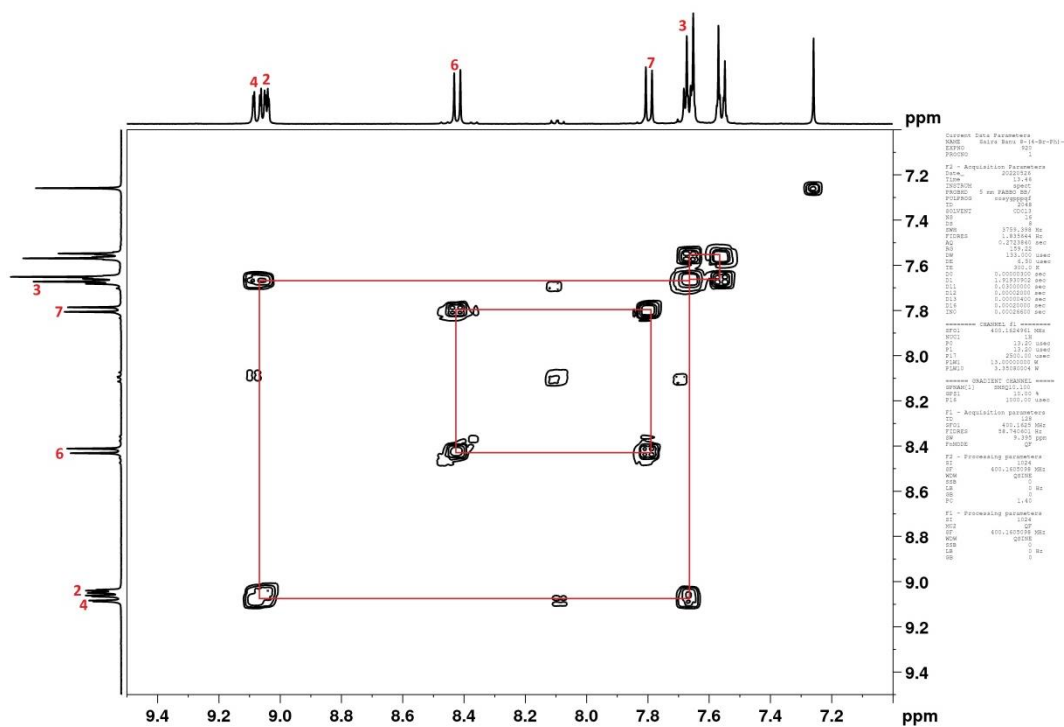
HSQC spectrum (400 MHz) of **3c** in CDCl₃



Expansion of HSQC spectrum (400 MHz) of **3c** in CDCl₃



^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum (400 MHz) of **3c** in CDCl_3



Expansion of ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum (400 MHz) of **3c** in CDCl_3

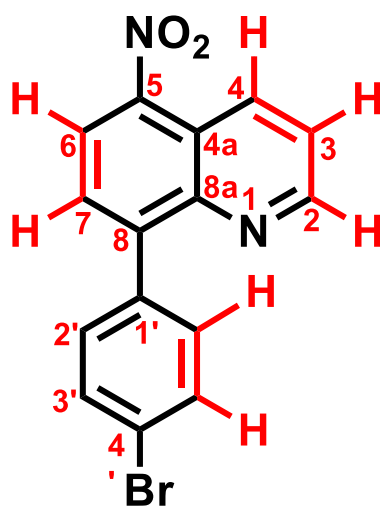
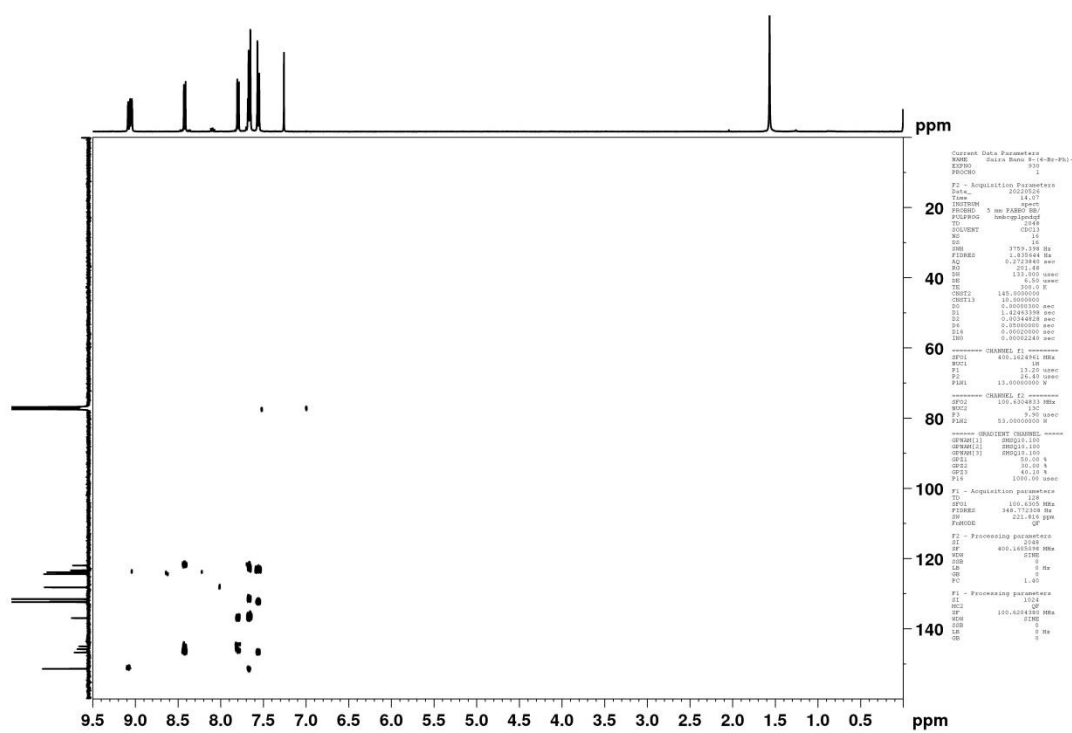
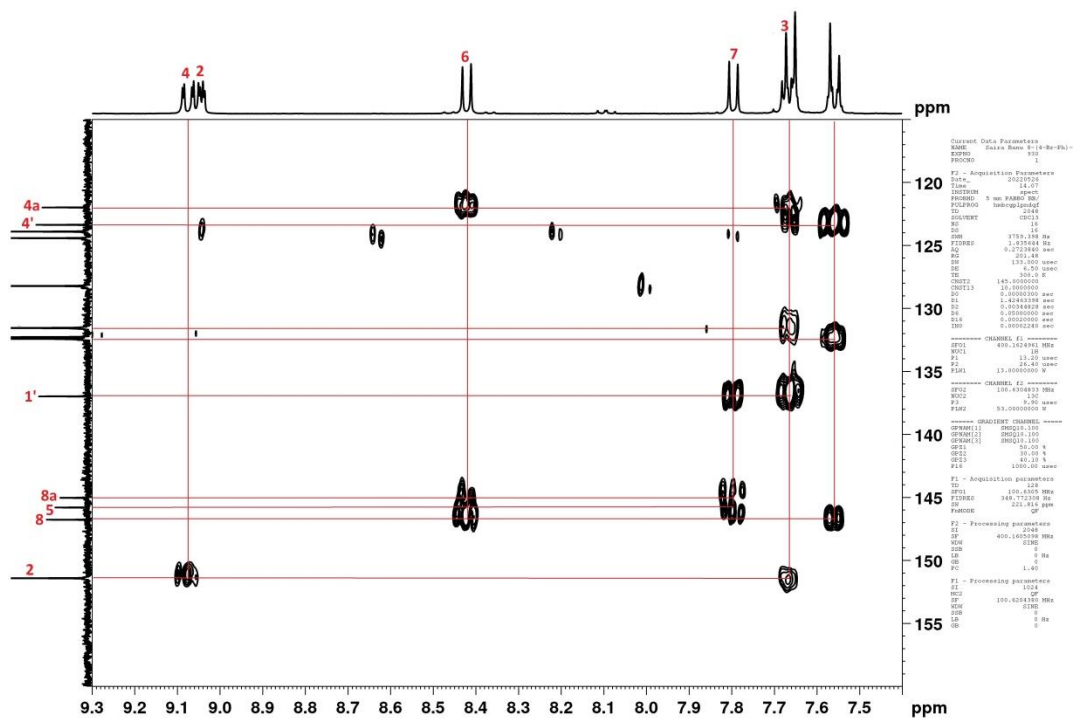


Figure 16: Selected ^1H - ^1H COSY correlations (—)



HMBC spectrum (400 MHz) of **3c** in CDCl_3



Expansion of HMBC spectrum (400 MHz) of **3c** in CDCl₃

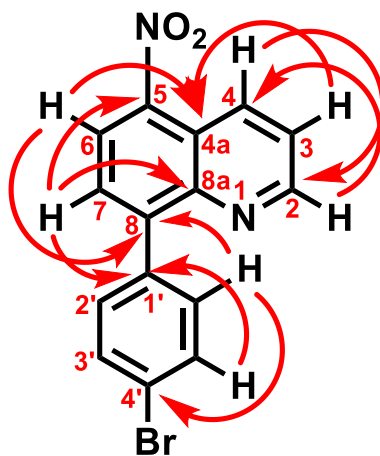
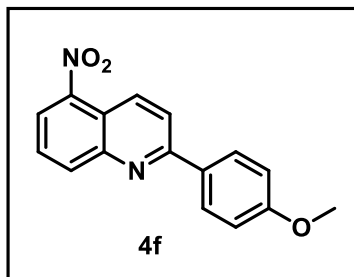


Figure 17: Selected HMBC (↪) Correlation

5.1.1. Representative Compound for C2-arylated quinolines **4** with ^1H , ^{13}C data and spectra

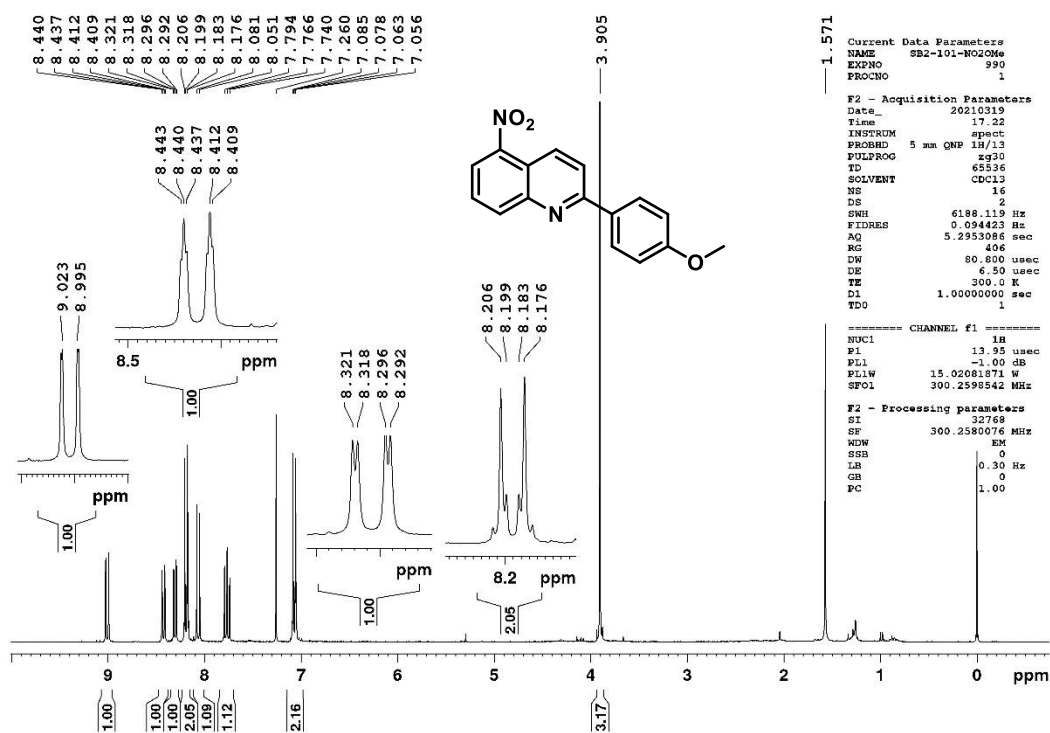
Compound **4d**: 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-nitroquinoline



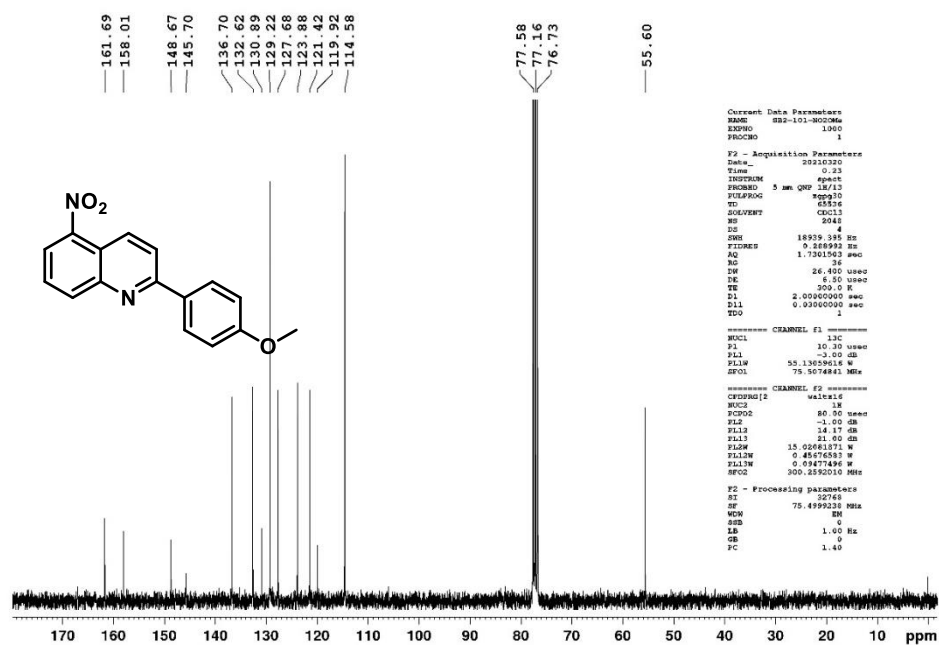
2% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **4d** (6 mg, 11%, based on **1c**) as a yellow needle-like crystalline solid. R_f (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:9) = 0.55. **M.P.** 146 -148 °C.

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.01 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.42 (dt, $J = 8.4, 0.9$ Hz, 1H), 8.30 (dd, $J = 7.7, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 8.20 – 8.17 (m, 2H), 8.06 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.76 (t, $J = 8.3, 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.13 – 7.04 (m, 2H), 3.91 (s, 3H).

$^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 161.7, 158.0, 148.6, 145.7, 136.7, 132.6, 130.8, 129.2, 127.6, 123.8, 121.4, 119.9, 114.5, 55.6. **HRMS (ESI $^+$)**: Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ m/z 281.0921. Found 281.0923.



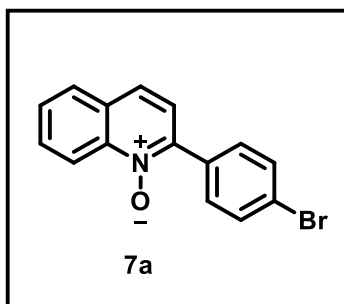
¹H NMR spectrum of **4d** (300 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹³C NMR spectrum of **4d** (75 MHz, CDCl₃)

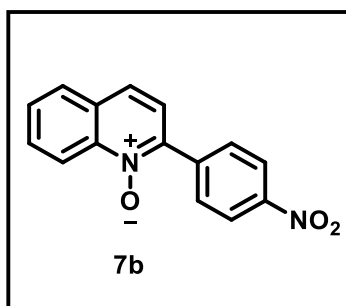
5.2. Characterization data of C2-Aryl Quinoline-N-Oxides 7

Compound 7a: 2-(4-bromophenyl)quinoline 1-oxide



7a was prepared according to the general procedure (B) using quinoline 1-oxide **5a** (87 mg, 0.6 mmol), 4-bromobenzene diazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1a** (54 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 25% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **7a** (39 mg, 65%, based on **1a**) as a pale brown solid. R_f (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:2) = 0.45. **M.P.** 175-179 °C. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.83 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.89-7.86 (m, 3H), 7.81-7.75 (m, 2H), 7.67-7.63 (m, 3H), 7.48 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 144.1, 142.4, 132.4, 131.7 (2C), 131.3 (2C), 130.8, 129.8, 128.7, 128.1, 125.5, 124.1, 122.9, 120.3. **HRMS (ESI⁺)**: Calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{BrNO}$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ m/z 300.0019. Found 300.0021.

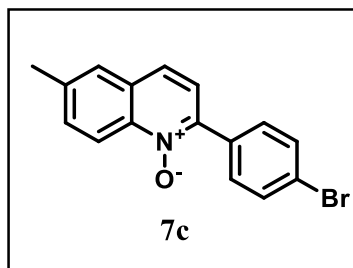
Compound 7b: 2-(4-nitrophenyl)quinoline 1-oxide



7b was prepared according to the general procedure (B) using quinoline 1-oxide **5a** (87 mg, 0.6 mmol), 4-nitrobenzene diazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1b** (48 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 30% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **7b** (35 mg, 67%, based on **1b**) as a yellow solid. R_f (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:2) = 0.50. **M.P.** 222-225 °C. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO_d6) δ 8.64 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.37 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 8.26 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 8.14 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 8.05

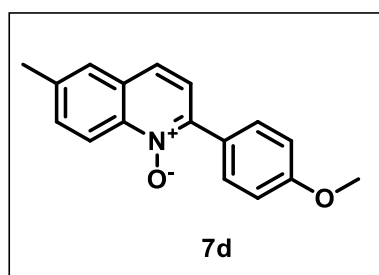
(d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.90-7.86 (m, 1H), 7.81-7.71 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO_6) δ 147.4, 141.9, 141.4, 139.6, 131.0, 130.9, 129.8, 129.2, 128.7, 125.1, 123.3, 123.1, 119.3. **HRMS (ESI⁺):** Calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ m/z 267.0764. Found 267.0777.

Compound 7c: 2-(4-bromophenyl)-6-methylquinoline 1-oxide



7c was prepared according to the general procedure (**B**) using 6-methylquinoline 1-oxide **5b** (96 mg, 0.6 mmol), 4-bromobenzene diazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1a** (54 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 30% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **7c** (33 mg, 53%, based on **1a**) as a red solid. R_f (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:2) = 0.50. **M.P.** 140-143 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.71 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.68-7.59 (m, 5H), 7.42 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.55 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 143.4, 140.9, 139.05, 133.05, 132.5, 131.6 (2C), 131.3 (2C), 129.9, 127.1, 125.1, 123.8, 122.9, 120.1, 21.5. **HRMS (ESI⁺):** Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{13}\text{BrNO}$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ m/z 314.0175. Found 314.0173

Compound 7d: 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-6-methylquinoline 1-oxide

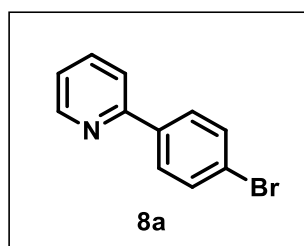


7d was prepared according to the general procedure (**B**) using 6-methylquinoline 1-oxide **5b** (96 mg, 0.6 mmol), 4-methoxybenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1c** (45 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 30% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **7d** (22 mg, 41%, based on **1c**) as a pale brown solid. R_f (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:2) = 0.45. **M.P.** 143-146 °C. ^1H NMR (300 MHz,

CDCl₃) δ 8.72 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 8.02-7.98 (m, 2H), 7.64-7.56 (m, 3H), 7.45 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.04-7.01 (m, 2H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 2.53 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.5, 144.1, 140.9, 138.4, 132.7, 131.3 (2C), 129.5, 126.9, 125.9, 124.9, 123.1, 120.1, 113.7 (2C), 55.4, 21.4. HRMS (ESI⁺): Calcd for C₁₇H₁₆NO₂, [M+H]⁺ m/z 266.1176. Found 266.1173.

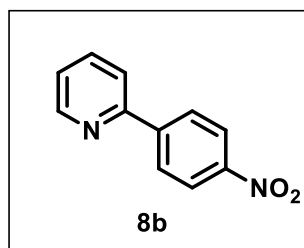
5.3. Characterization data of C2-Aryl Pyridines **8**

Compound **8a**: 2-(4-bromophenyl)pyridine¹⁰



8a was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using pyridine **6a** (242 μ L, 3.0 mmol), 4-bromobenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1a** (54 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 5% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **8a** (24 mg, 51%, based on **1a**) as a brown solid. R_f (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:9) = 0.50. M.P. 63-65 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.68 (ddd, J = 4.8, 1.6, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.89 – 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.78 – 7.67 (m, 2H), 7.61 – 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.26 – 7.22 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.3, 149.8, 138.3, 137.0, 132.0 (2C), 128.6 (2C), 123.6, 122.5, 120.4. HRMS (ESI⁺): Calcd for C₁₁H₉BrN, [M+H]⁺ m/z 233.9913. Found 233.9912.

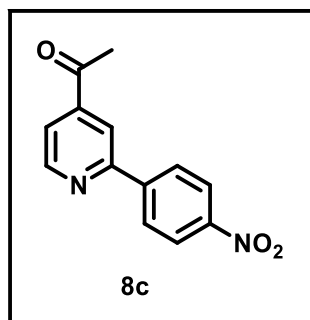
Compound **8b**: 2-(4-nitrophenyl)pyridine



8b was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using pyridine **6a** (242 μ L, 3.0 mmol), 4-nitrobenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1b** (48 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 5% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **8b** (21 mg, 53%, based on **1b**) as a white solid. R_f

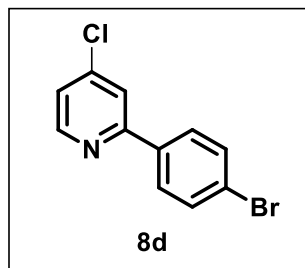
(EtOAc:Hexane = 1:9) = 0.50. **M.P.** 127-129 °C. **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.76 – 8.74 (m, 1H), 8.34 – 8.31 (m, 2H), 8.19 – 8.17 (m, 2H), 7.83 – 7.81 (m, 2H), 7.33 (ddd, *J* = 6.7, 4.8, 2.2 Hz, 1H). **¹³C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.9, 150.2, 148.2, 145.3, 137.2, 127.7 (2C), 124.1 (2C), 123.6, 121.3. **HRMS (ESI⁺)**: Calcd for C₁₁H₉N₂O₂, [M+H]⁺ *m/z* 201.0659. Found 201.0656.

Compound 8c: 1-(2-(4-nitrophenyl)pyridin-4-yl)ethan-1-one



8c was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using 1-(pyridin-4-yl)ethan-1-one **6b** (333 μL, 3.0 mmol), 4-nitrobenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1b** (48 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 6% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **8c** (27.5 mg, 57%, based on **1b**) as an off-white solid. **R_f** (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:9) = 0.50. **M.P.** 151-153 °C. **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.94 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 8.35 – 8.33 (m, 2H), 8.25 – 8.23 (m, 3H), 7.75 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 2.70 (s, 3H). **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.0, 156.3, 151.4, 148.6, 144.5, 144.2, 128.0 (2C), 124.2 (2C), 121.3, 18.6, 26.9. **HRMS (ESI⁺)**: Calcd for C₁₃H₁₁N₂O₃, [M+H]⁺ *m/z* 243.0764. Found 243.0771.

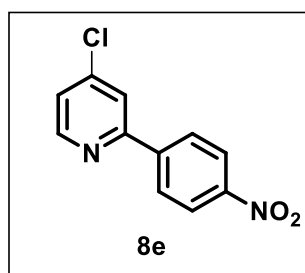
Compound 8d: 2-(4-bromophenyl)-4-chloropyridine¹¹



8d was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using 4-chloropyridine hydrochloride **6c** (450 mg, 3.0 mmol), 4-bromobenzediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1a** (54 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by

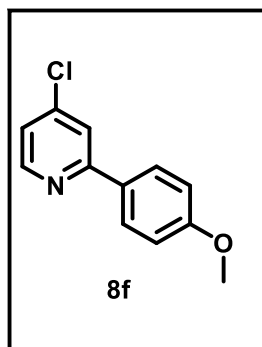
column chromatography using 5% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **8d** (31 mg, 58%, based on **1a**) as brown semi-solid compound. R_f (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:9) = 0.55. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.57 (d, $J = 5.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.97 – 7.81 (m, 2H), 7.61 – 7.46 (m, 2H), 7.25 – 7.24 (m, 1H). **HRMS (ESI⁺)**: Calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_8\text{BrClNO}$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ m/z 267.9523. Found 267.9523.

Compound 8e: 4-chloro-2-(4-nitrophenyl)pyridine



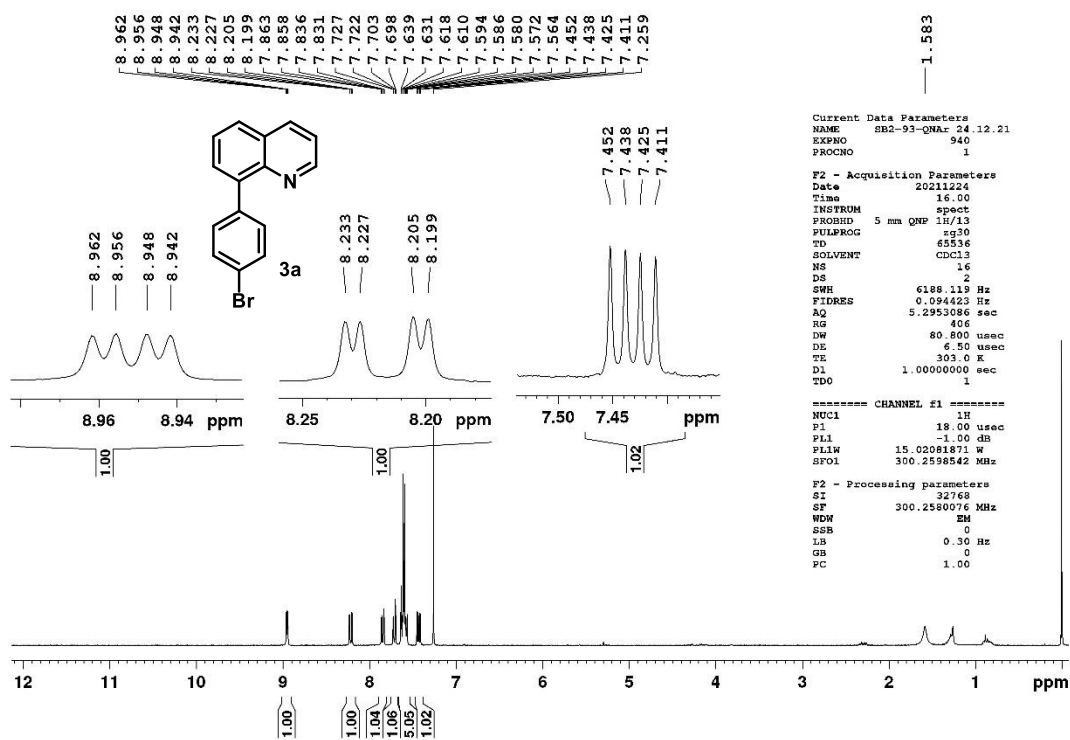
8e was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using 4-chloropyridine hydrochloride **6c** (450 mg, 3.0 mmol), 4-nitrobenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1b** (48 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 5% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **8e** (30 mg, 64%, based on **1b**) as a yellow solid. R_f (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:9) = 0.50. **M.P.** 137-139 °C. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.65 (d, $J = 5.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.35 – 8.32 (m, 2H), 8.18 – 8.15 (m, 2H), 7.82 – 7.81 (m, 1H), 7.36 (dd, $J = 5.3, 1.9$ Hz, 1H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.5, 151.0, 148.7, 145.4, 144.0, 128.0 (2C), 124.2 (2C), 123.8, 121.7. **HRMS (ESI⁺)**: Calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_8\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ m/z 235.0269. Found 235.0266.

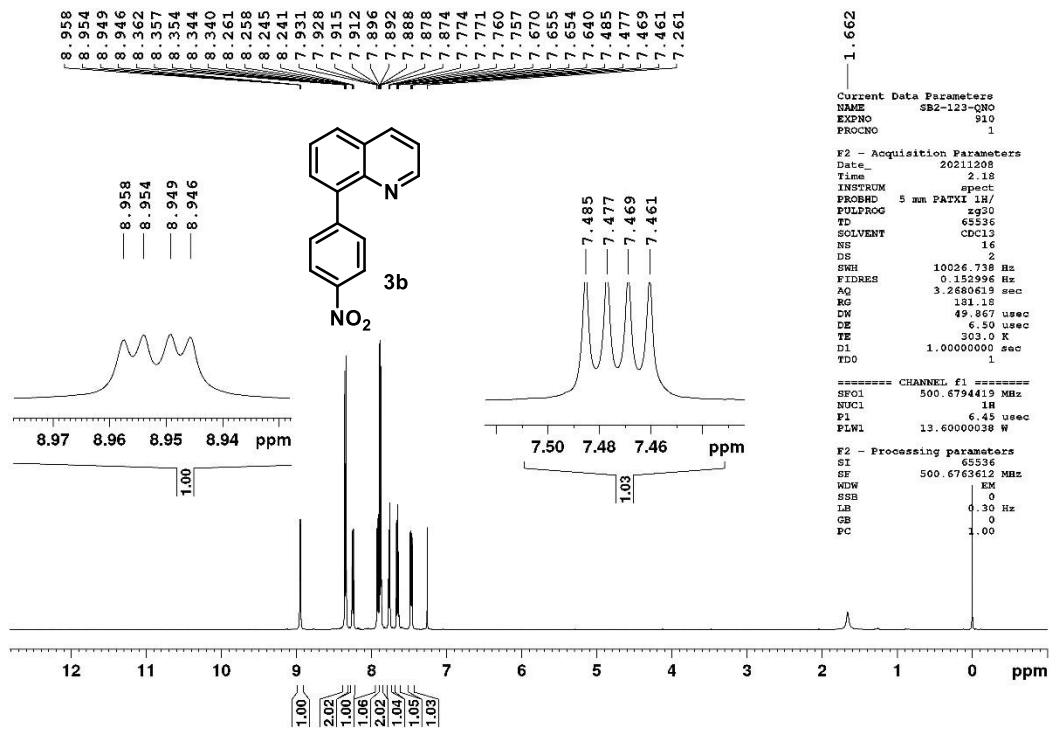
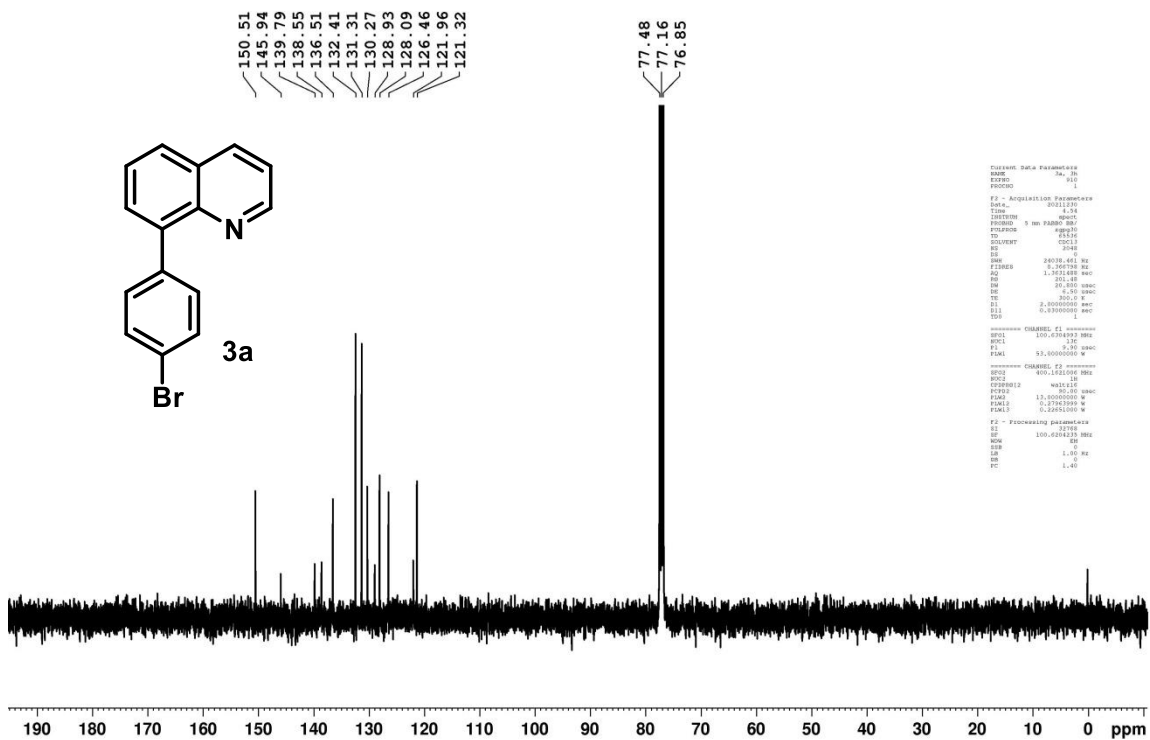
Compound 8f: 4-chloro-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)pyridine¹¹

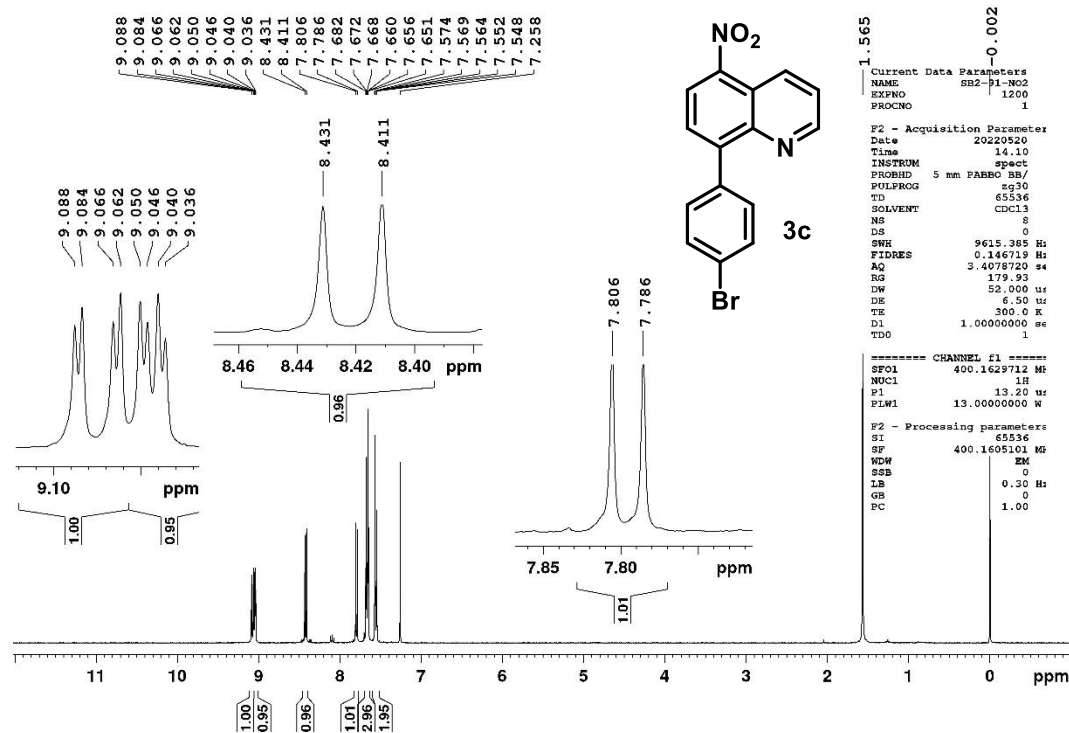
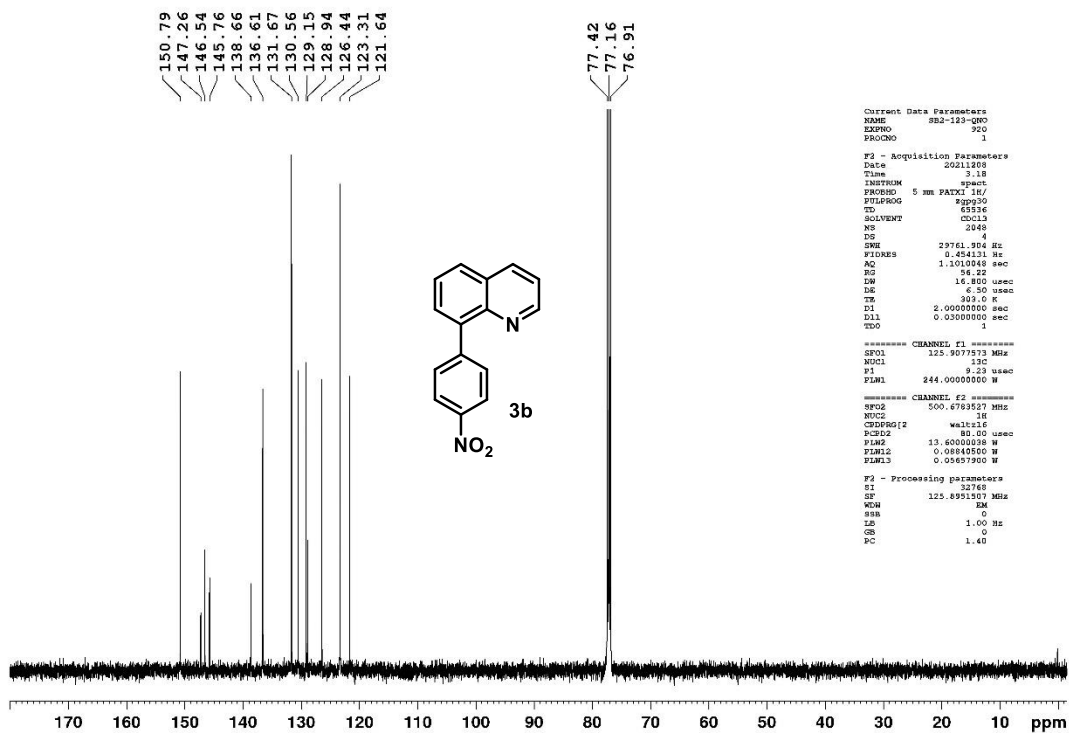


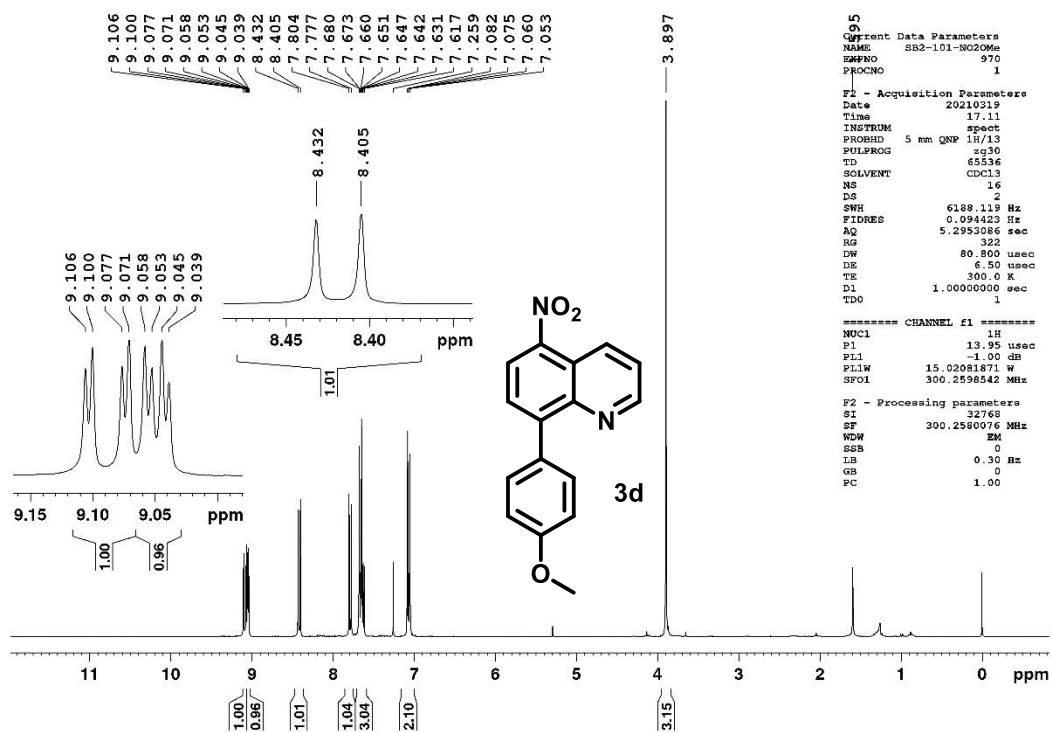
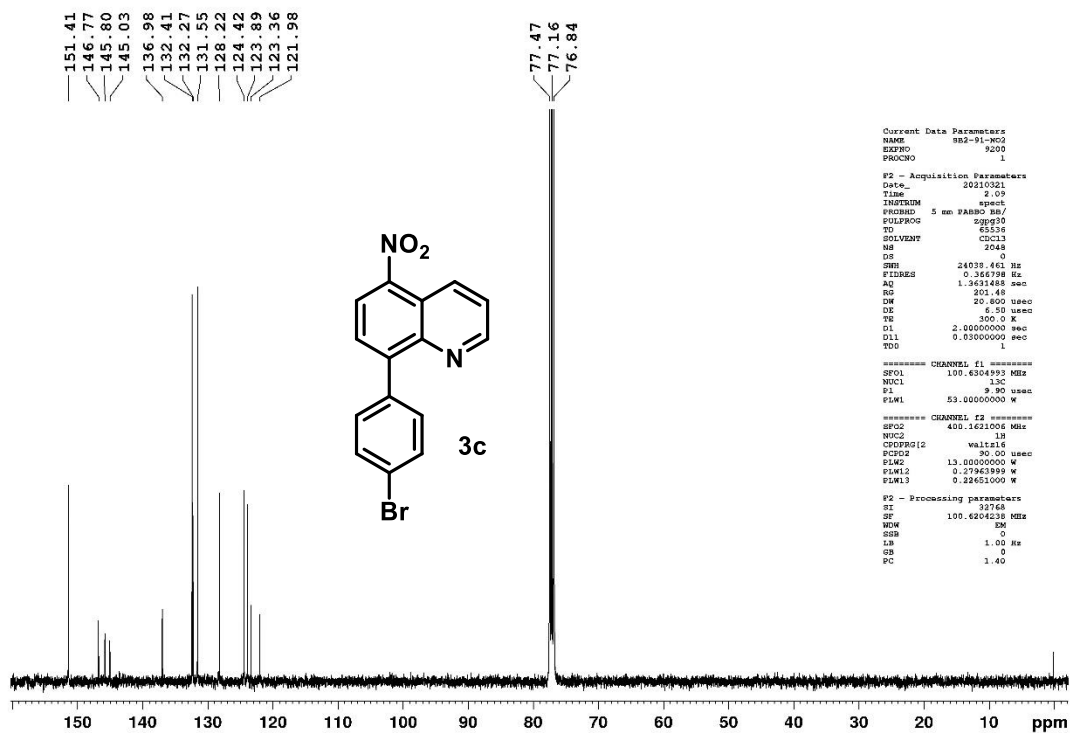
8f was prepared according to the general procedure (A) using 4-chloropyridine hydrochloride **6c** (450 mg, 3.0 mmol), 4-methoxybenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate salt **1c** (45 mg, 0.20 mmol) and chlorophyll (0.5 mol%). The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using 6% EtOAc/Hexane afforded **8f** (25 mg, 57%, based on **1c**) as a yellow solid. R_f (EtOAc:Hexane = 1:9) = 0.45. **M.P.** 98-100 °C. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.54 (d, $J = 5.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.93 – 7.89 (m, 2H), 7.65 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.18 (dd, $J = 5.3, 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.01 – 6.95 (m, 2H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 161.1, 158.8, 150.5, 144.8, 130.7, 128.5 (2C), 121.7, 120.2, 114.3 (2C), 55.5. **HRMS (ESI⁺)**: Calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_8\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2$, $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ m/z 220.0524. Found 220.0523.

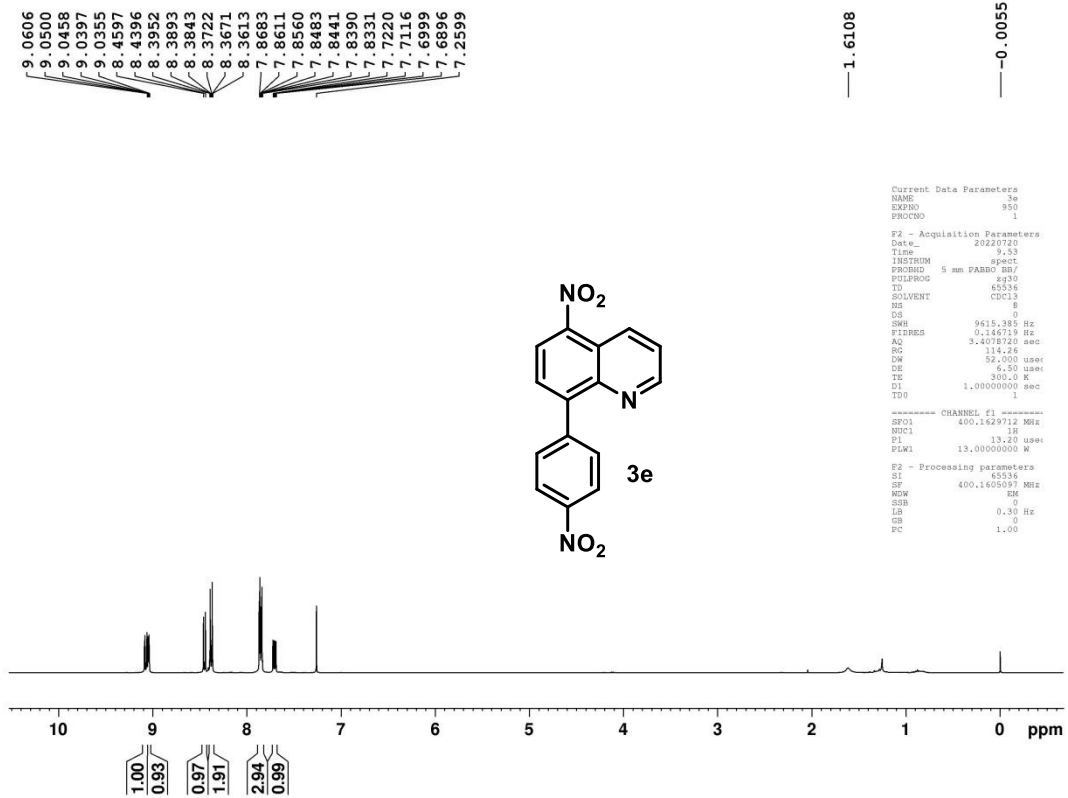
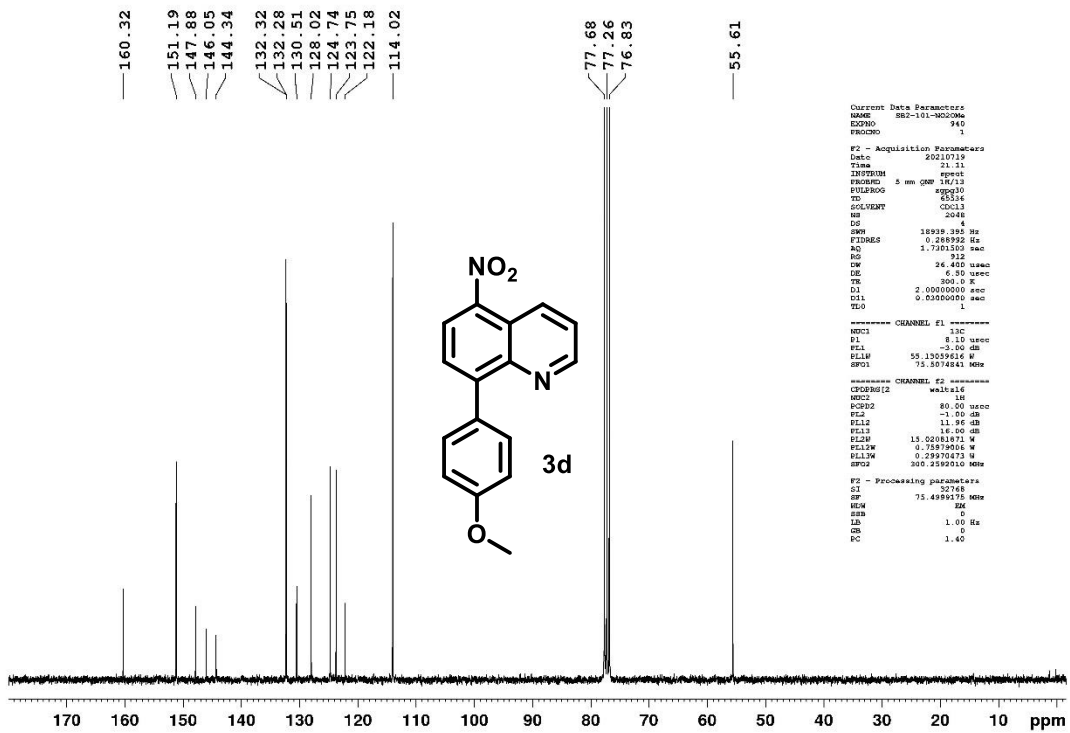
6. NMR Spectral data of Compounds 3, 7, 8

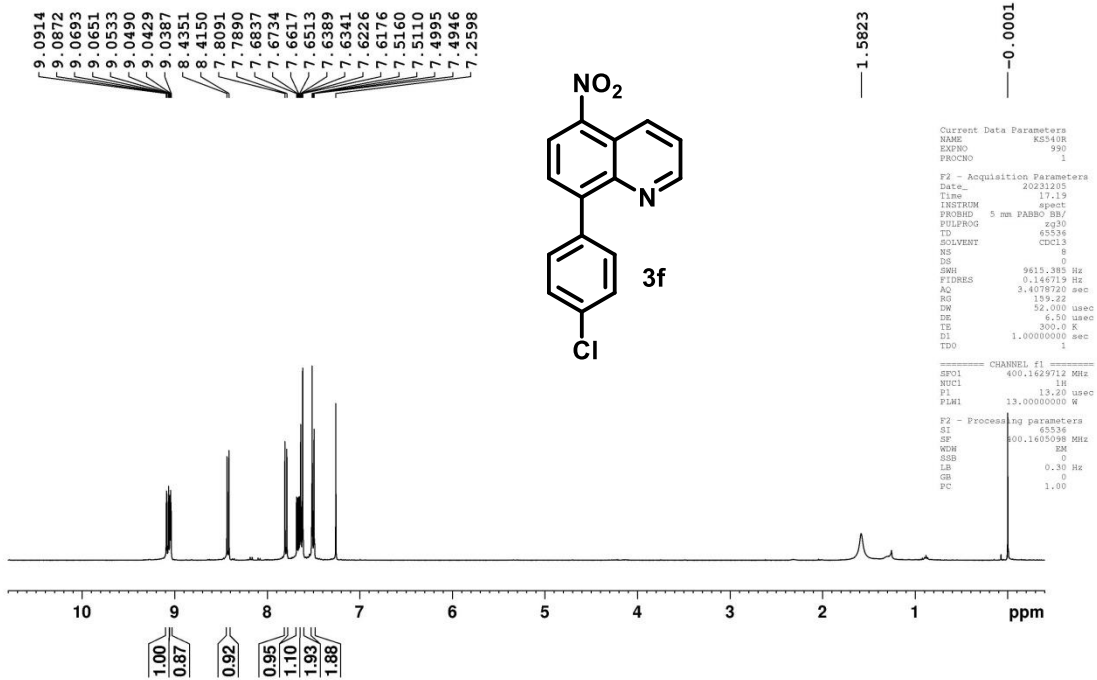
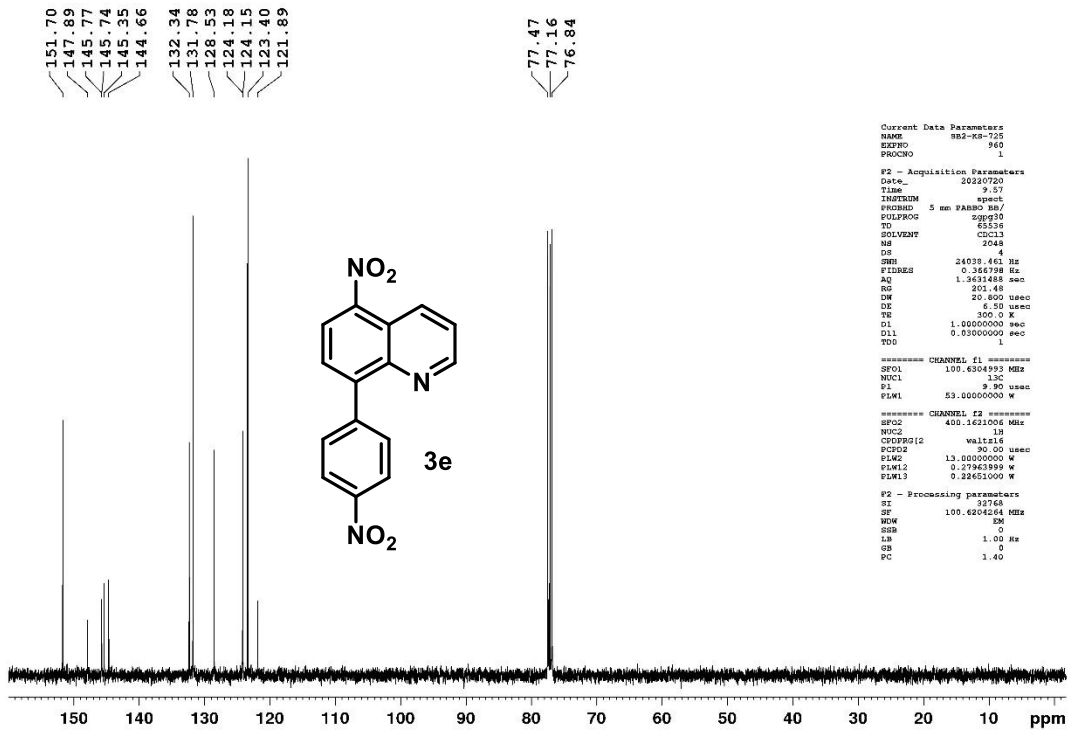


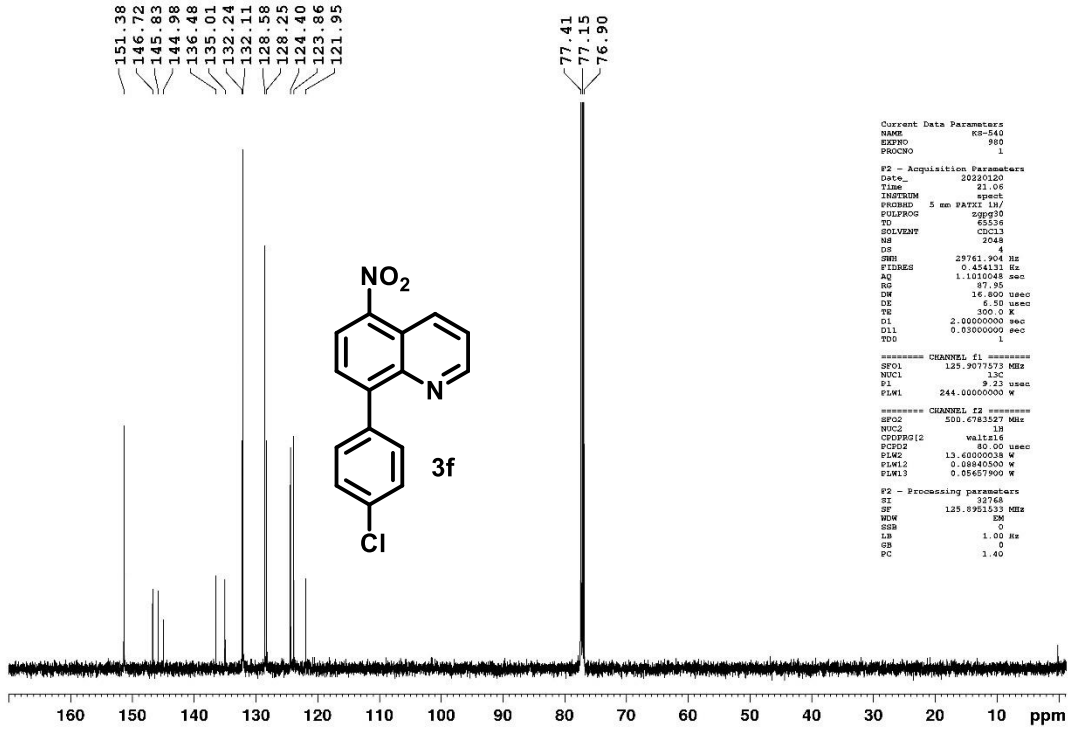












```

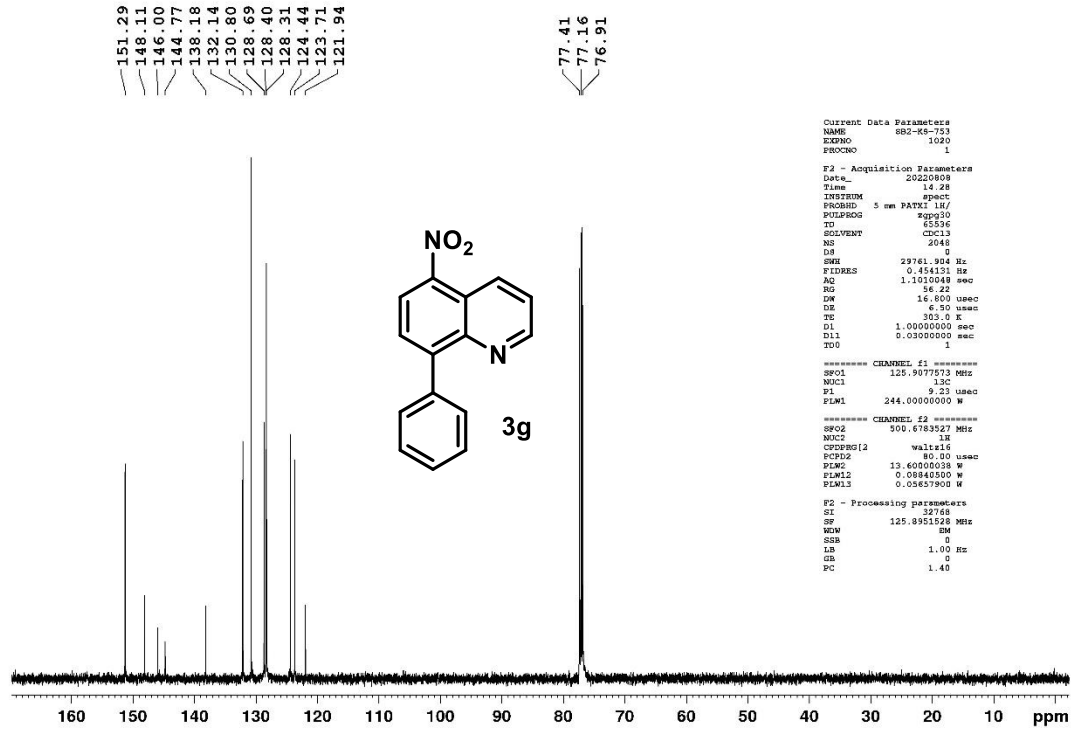
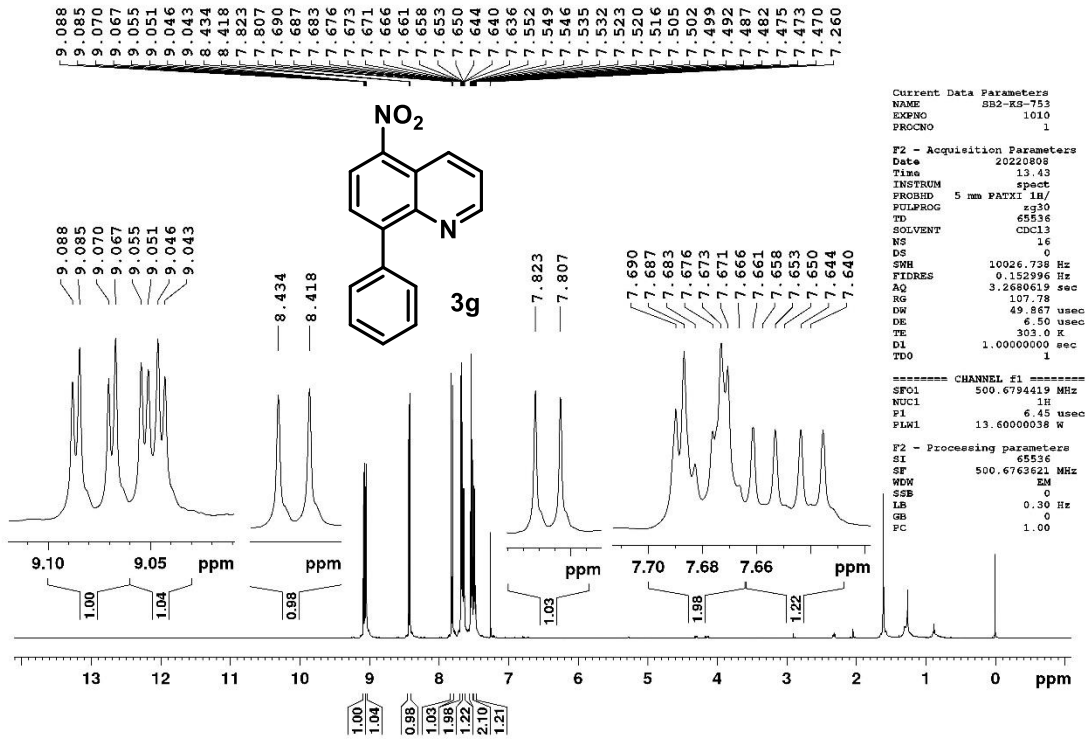
Current Data Parameters
NAME      KM-540
EXPNO    980
PROCNO   1

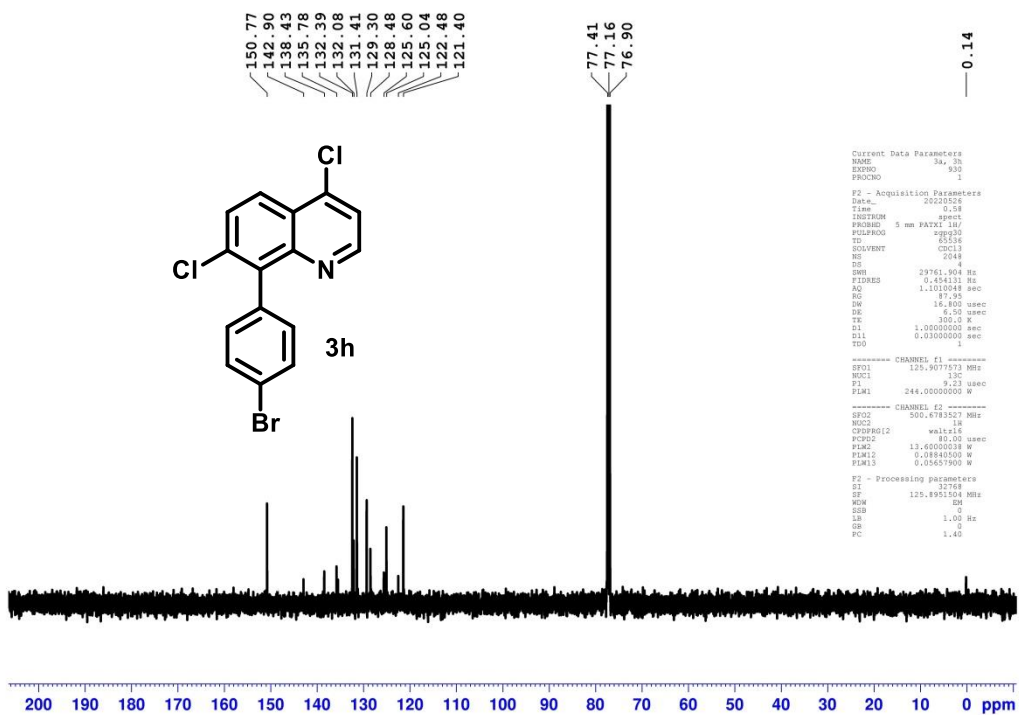
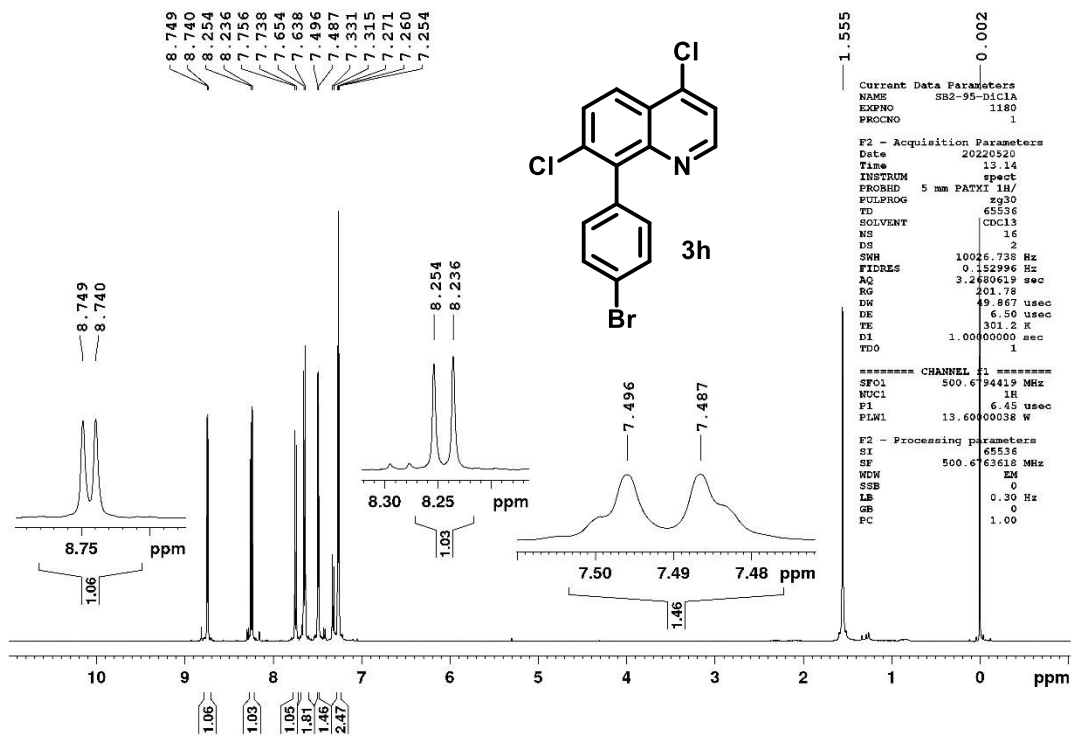
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_    20220120
Time     21.06
INSTRUM  spect
PROBHD   5 mm PATEX 1H/
PULPROG  zgpg30
TD       65536
SOLVENT  CDCl3
NS       2048
DS       4
SFR      29761.904 Hz
FIDRES   0.454131 Hz
AQ       1.101048 sec
RG       87.95
DM       18.800 usec
DE       6.50 usec
TE       300.2 K
D1       2.00000000 sec
d11      0.03000000 sec
TD0      1

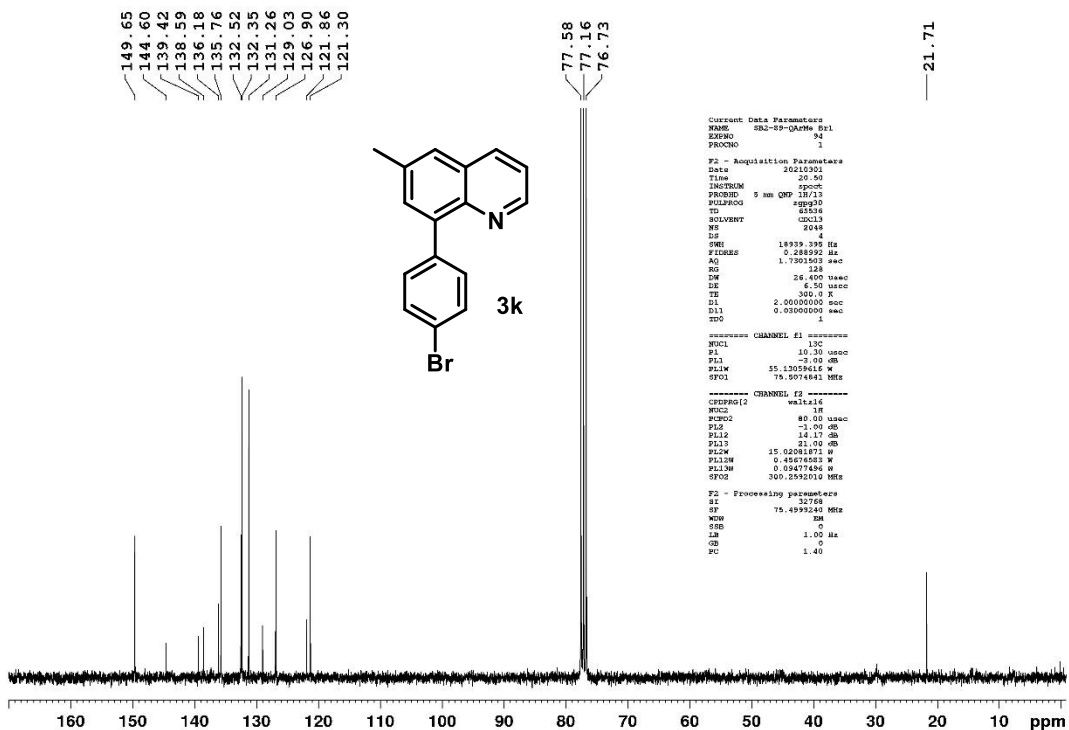
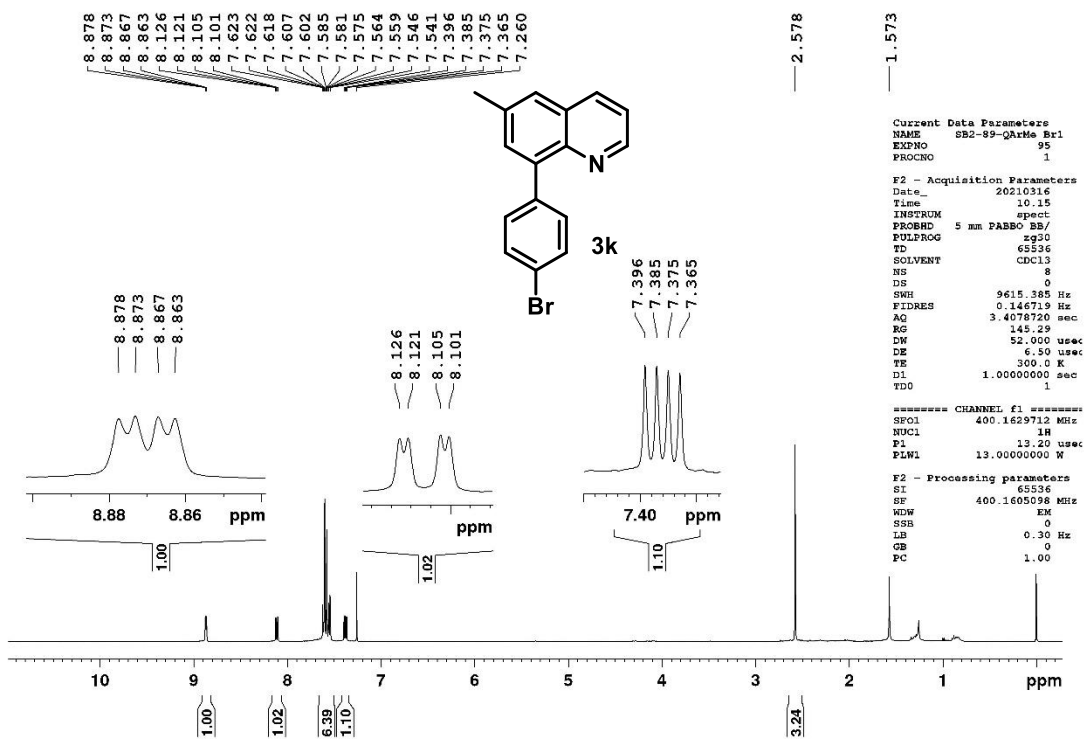
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
SFO1     125.9077573 MHz
NUC1     13C
P1       9.23 usec
P1M1    244.0000000 W

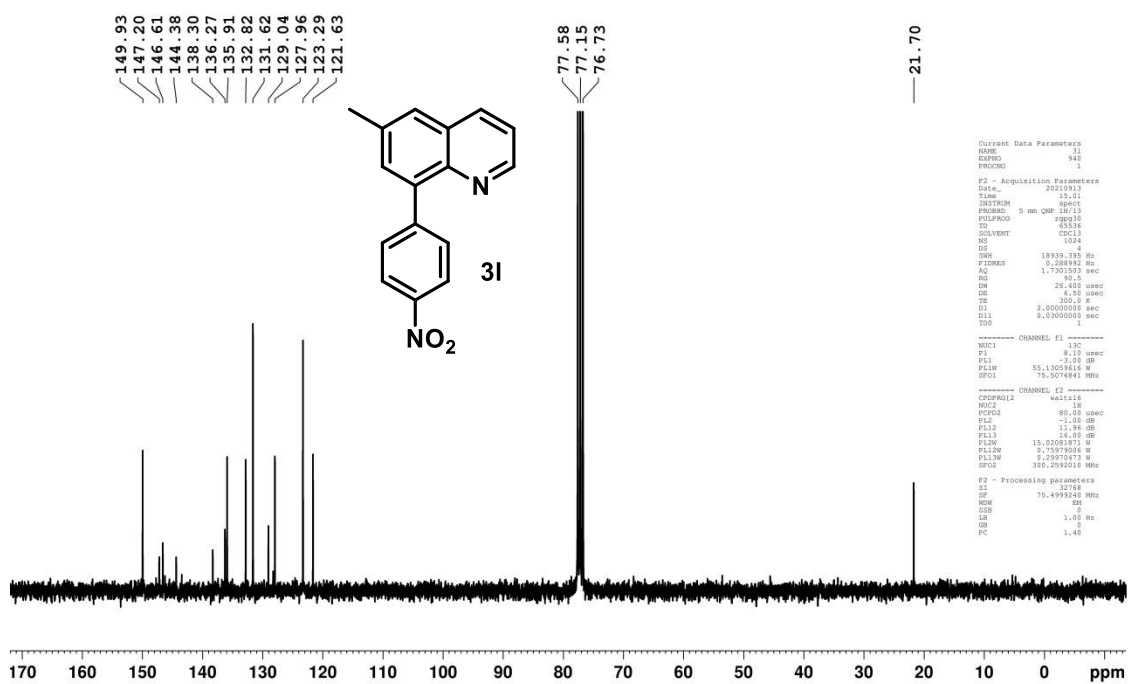
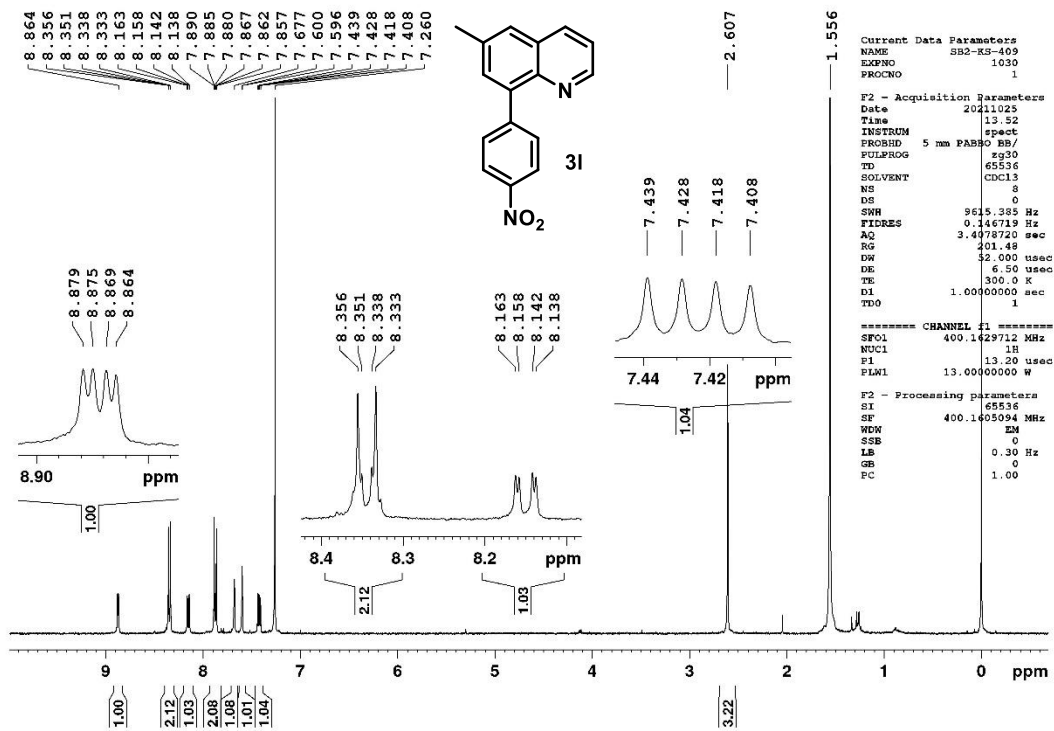
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
SFO2     500.6783527 MHz
NUC2     1H
C1P2PRG2  waltz16
PCPD2    80.00 usec
P1M2    13.00000000 W
P1M12   0.08840500 W
P1M13   0.05667900 W

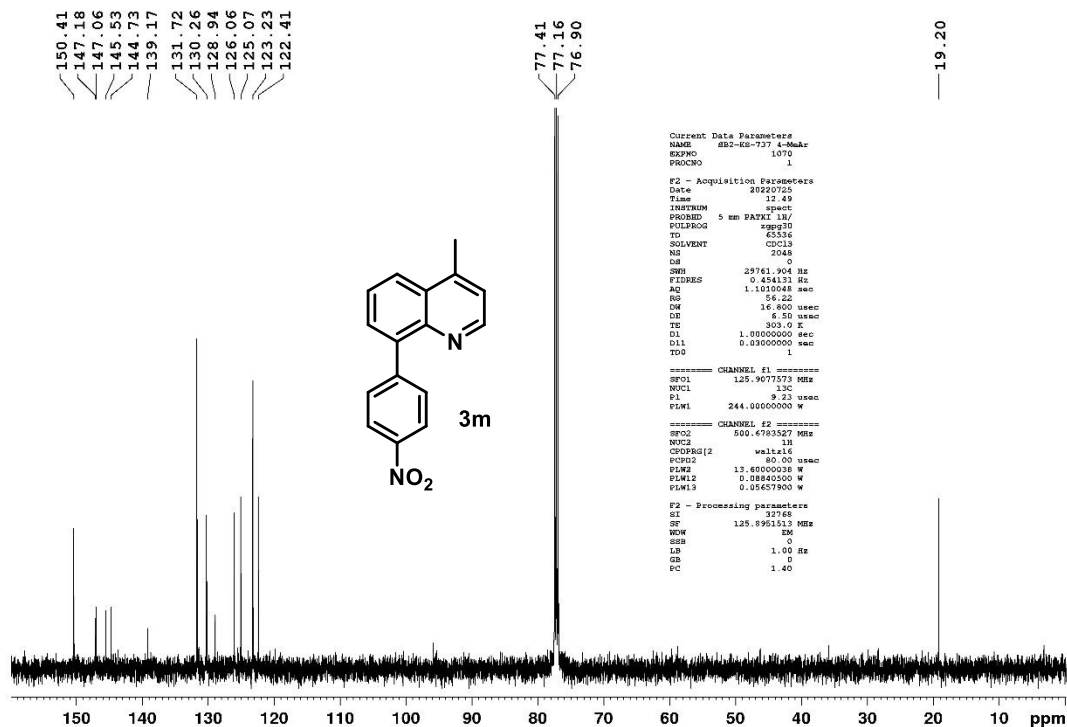
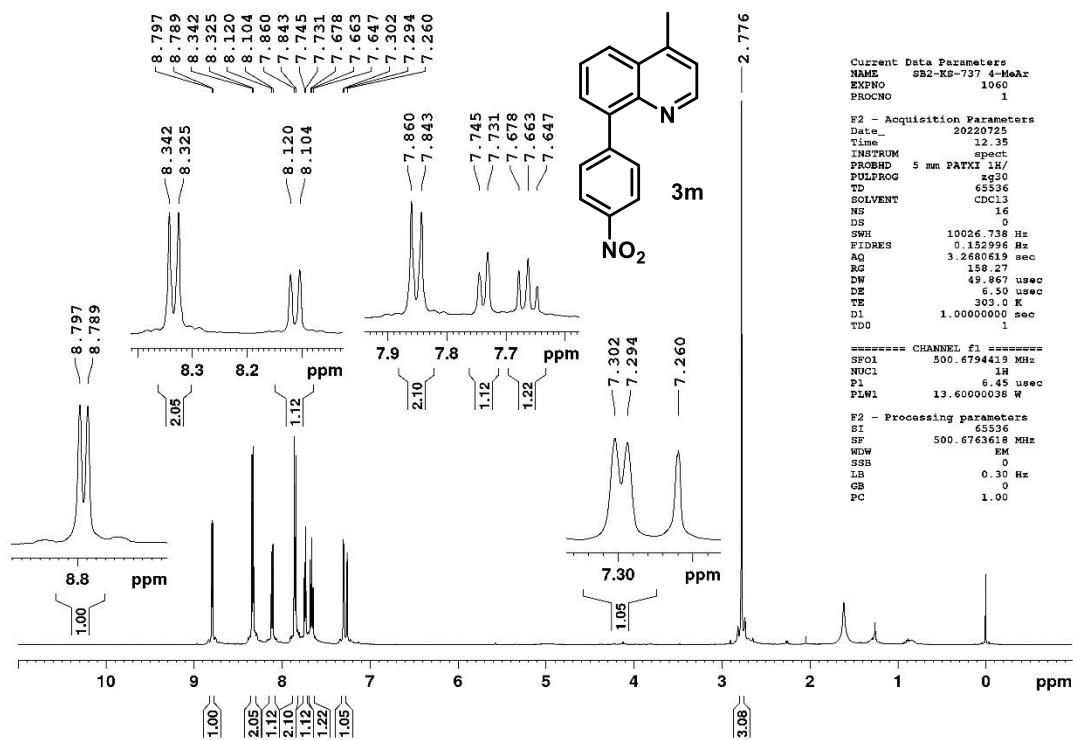
F2 - Processing parameters
SI       3768
SF       125.8951533 MHz
WDW      EM
SSB      0
LB       1.00 Hz
GB       0
PC       1.40
  
```

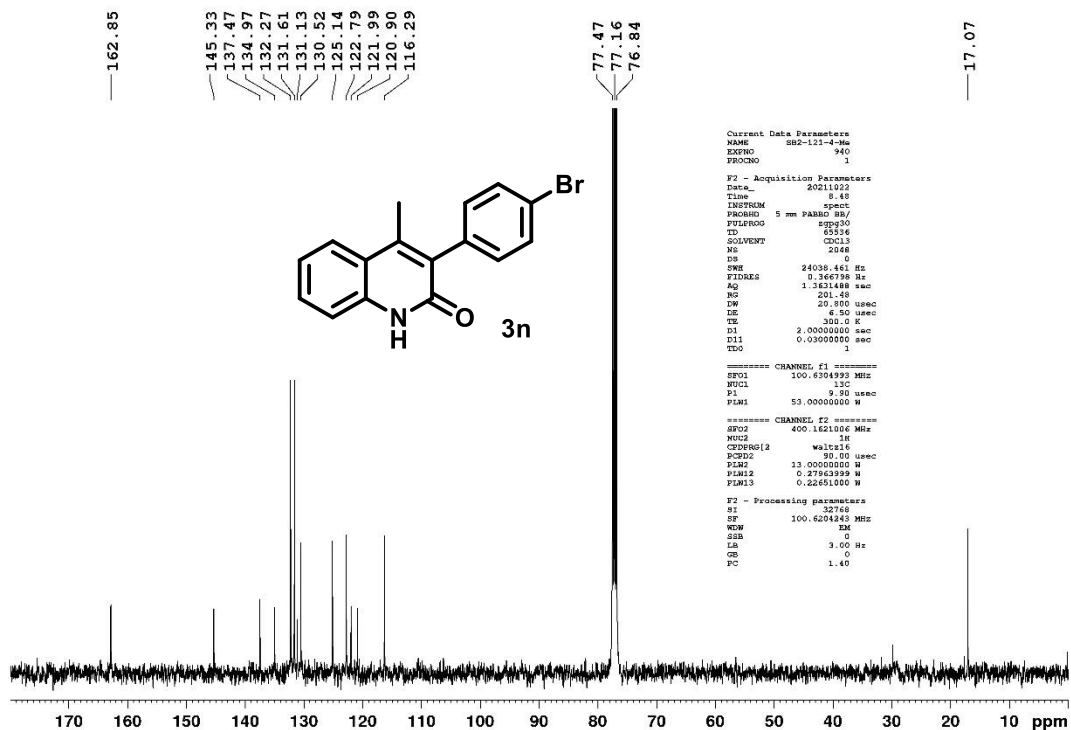
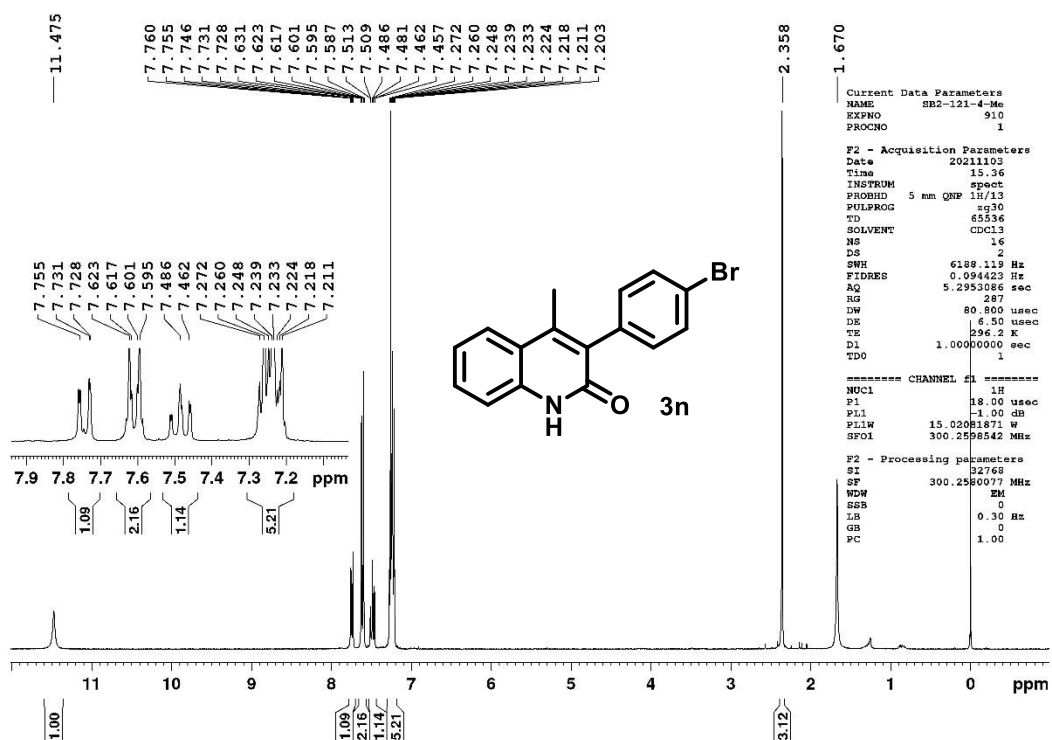



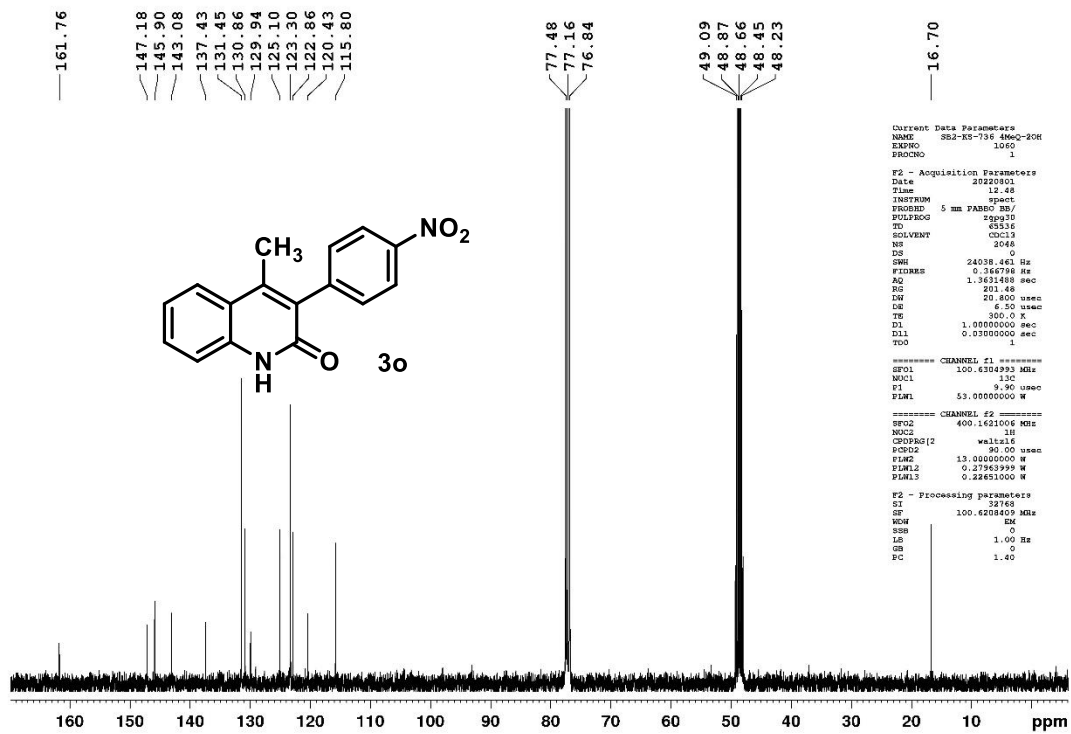
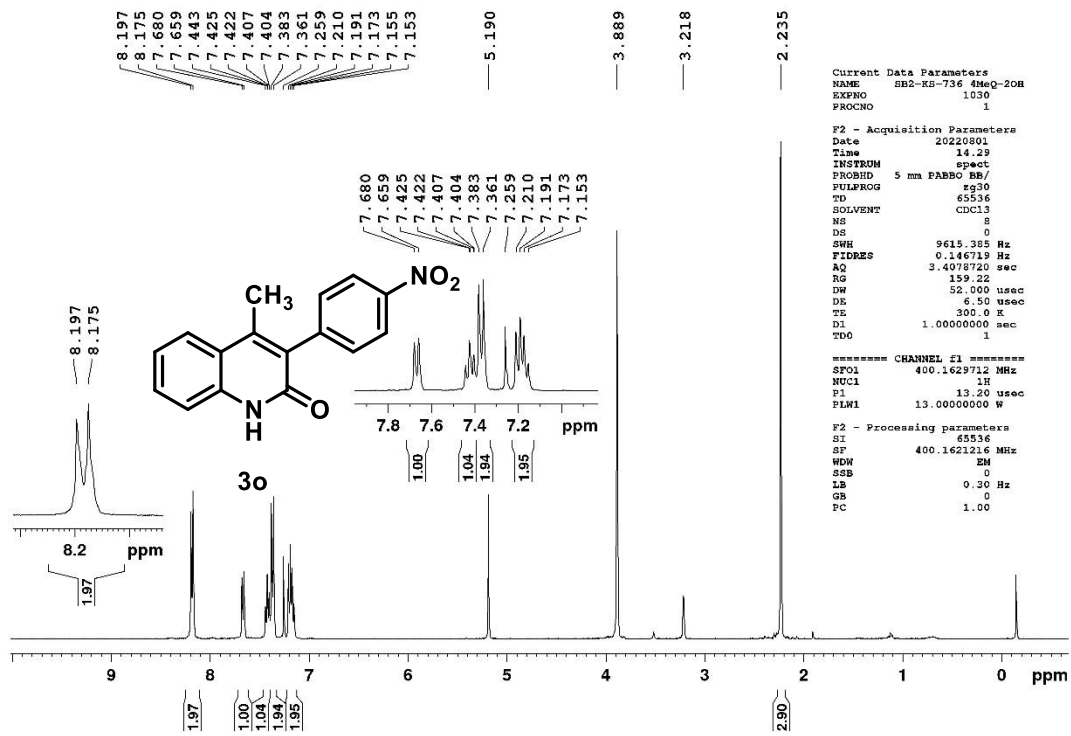


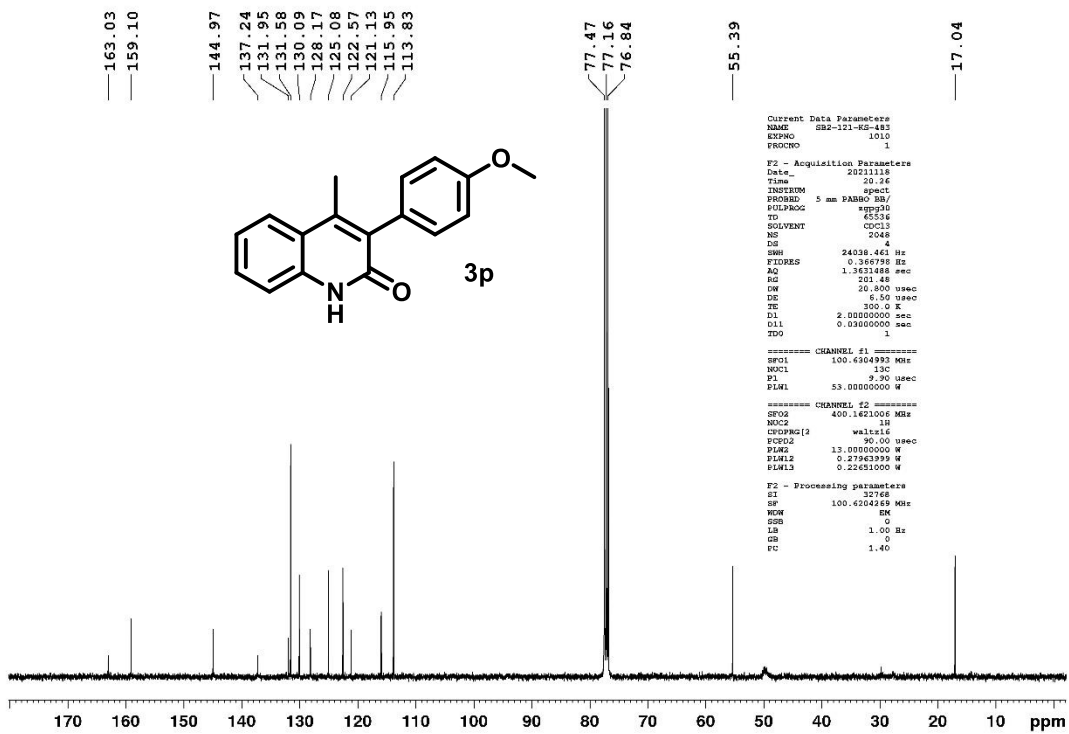
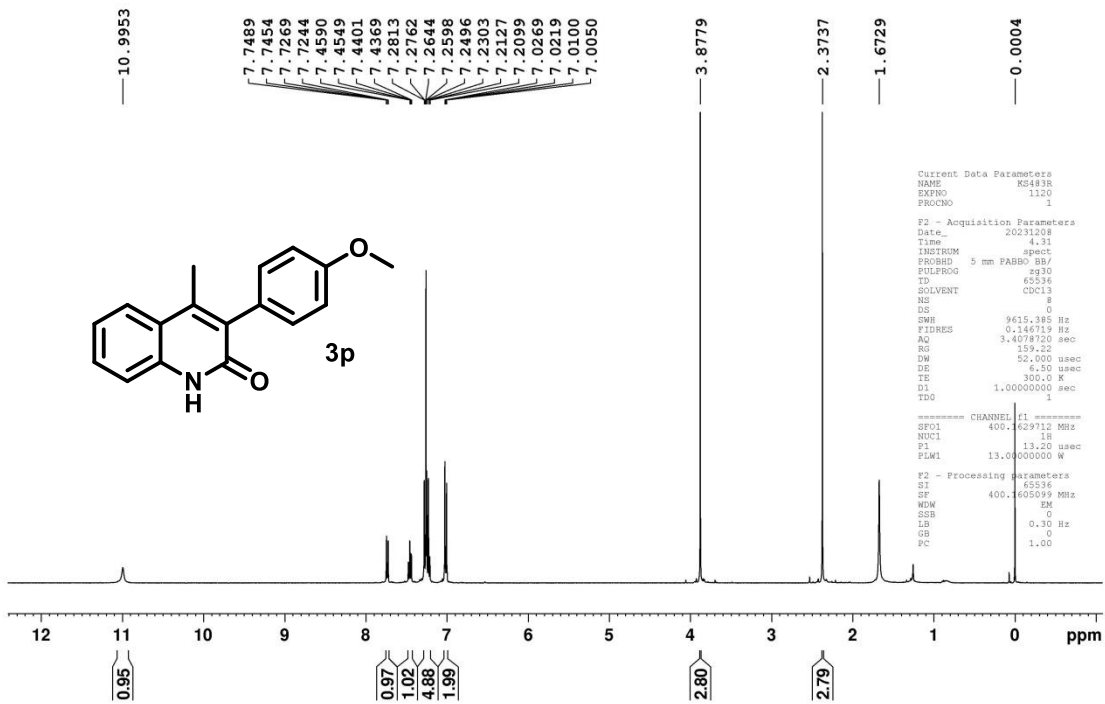


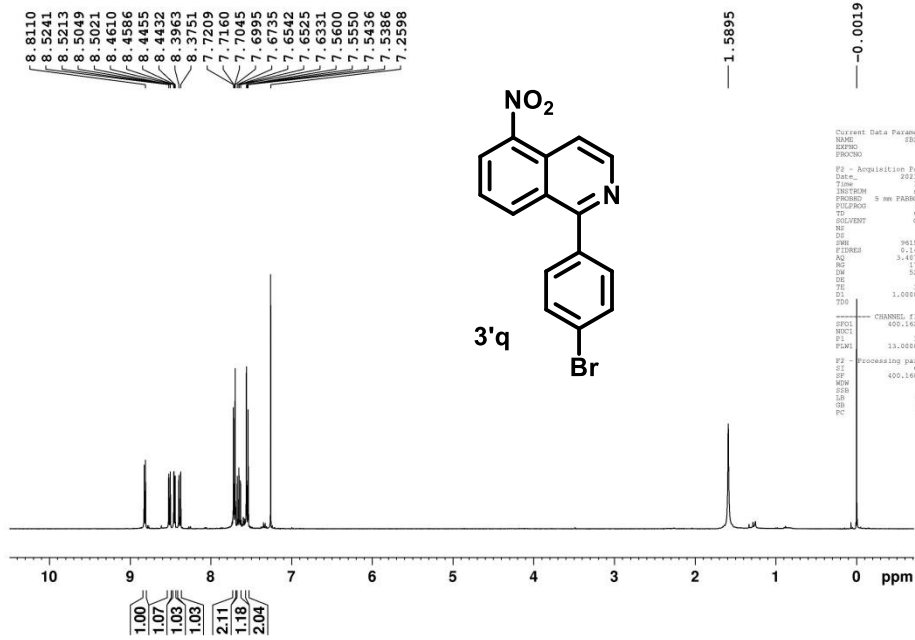












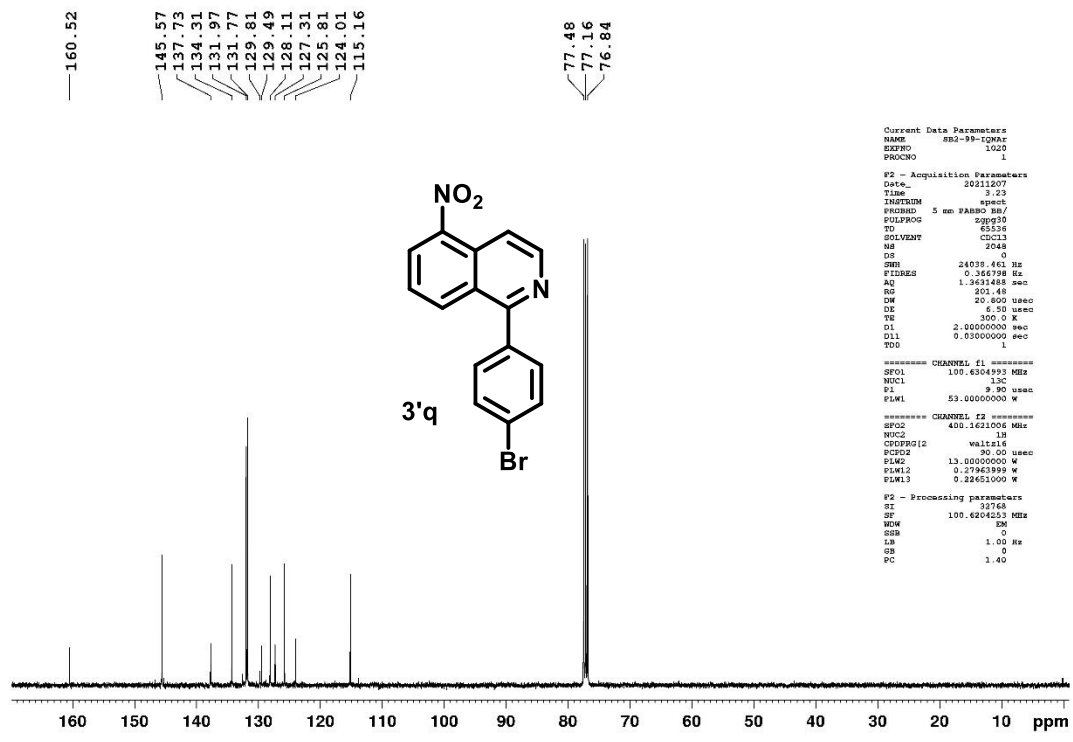
```

Current Data Parameters
NAME      882-99-1QNAr
EXPNO     1020
PROCNO    1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_     2021208
Time      15.19
INSTRUM   spect
PROBHD    5 mm PABBO BB/
PULPROG   zg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT    CDCl3
NS         0
DS         0
SWH        9615.385 Hz
FIDRES     0.146719 Hz
AQ         3.4497225 sec
RG         179.93
DW         32.499 usec
DE         5.90 usec
TE         300.2 K
D1         1.0000000 sec
D11        1
TD0        1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
SFO1      400.147112 MHz
NUC1      13C
P1         9.00 usec
PL1        0.0000000 W
SFO2      400.147112 MHz
NUC2      13C
P2         9.00 usec
PL2        0.0000000 W
SFO3      400.147112 MHz
NUC3      13C
P3         9.00 usec
PL3        0.0000000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI         32768
SF         100.6261253 MHz
WDW        EM
SSB        0
LB         1.00 Hz
GB         0
PC         1.40
  
```



```

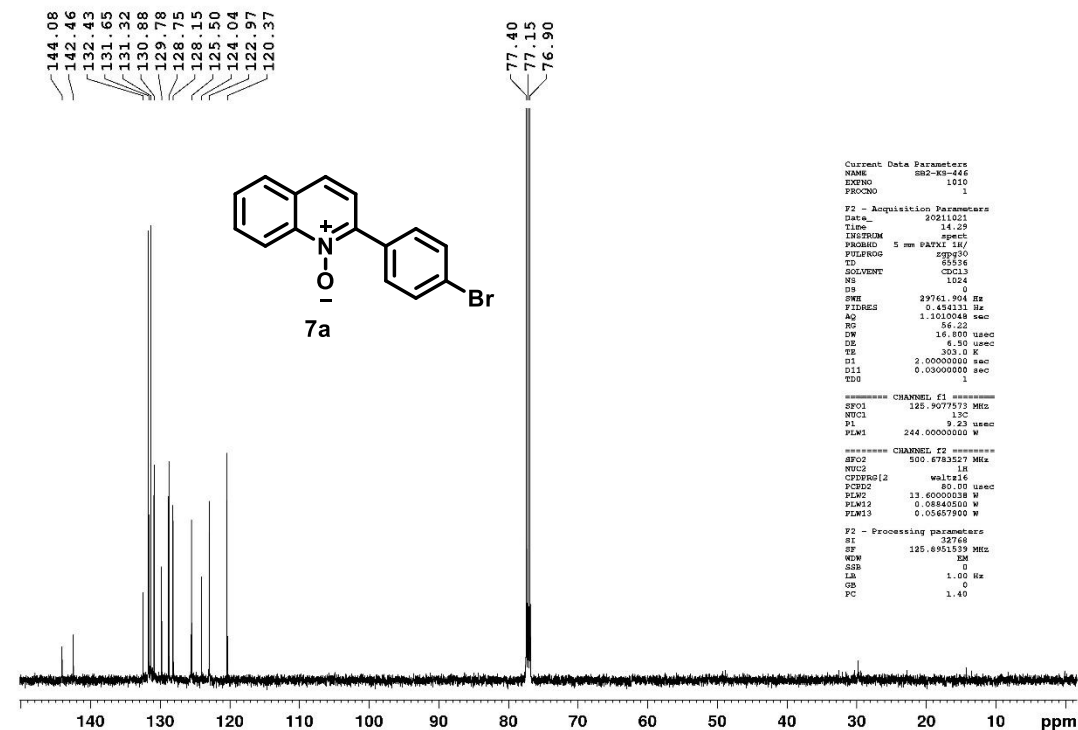
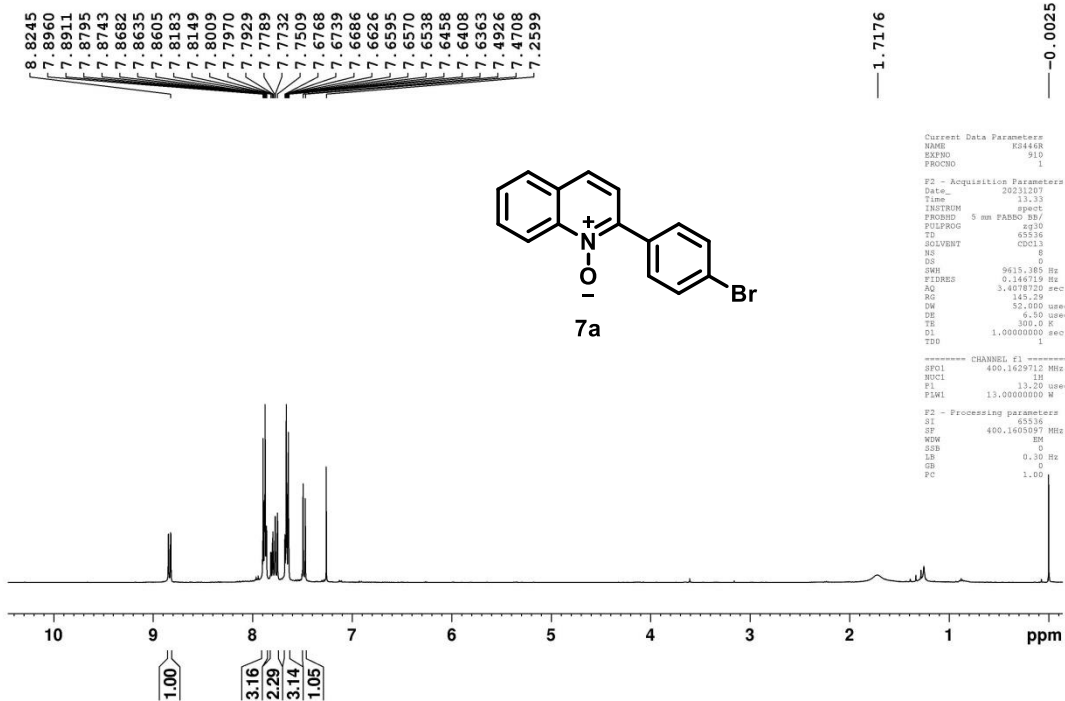
Current Data Parameters
NAME      882-99-1QNAr
EXPNO     1020
PROCNO    1

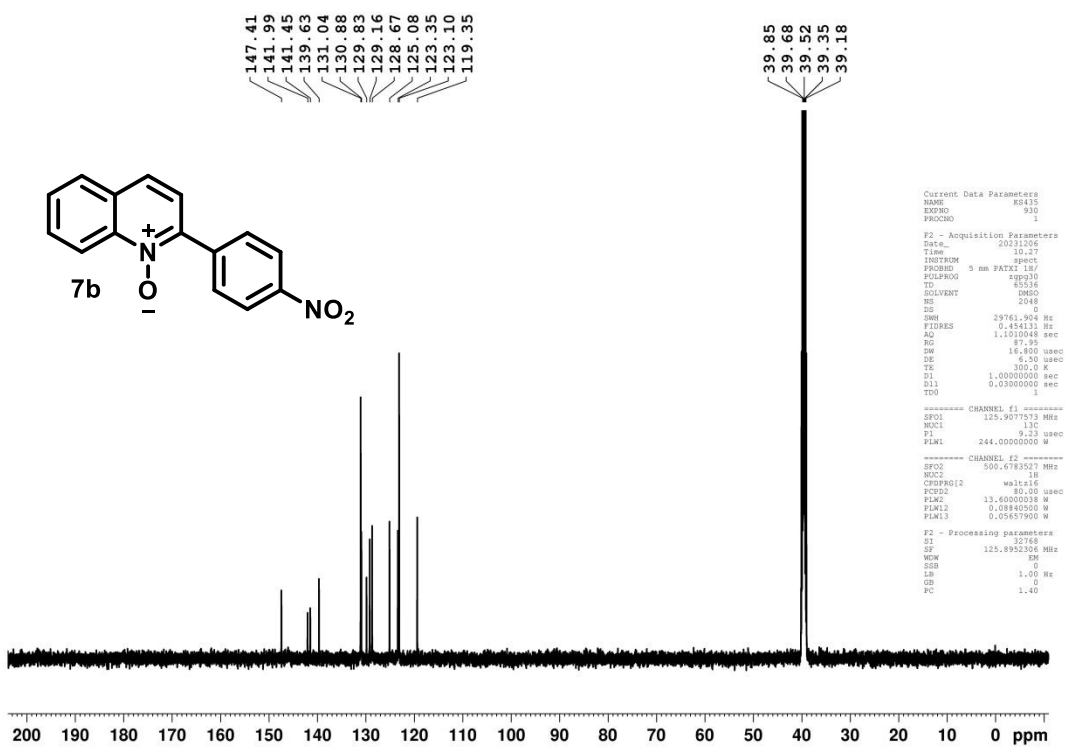
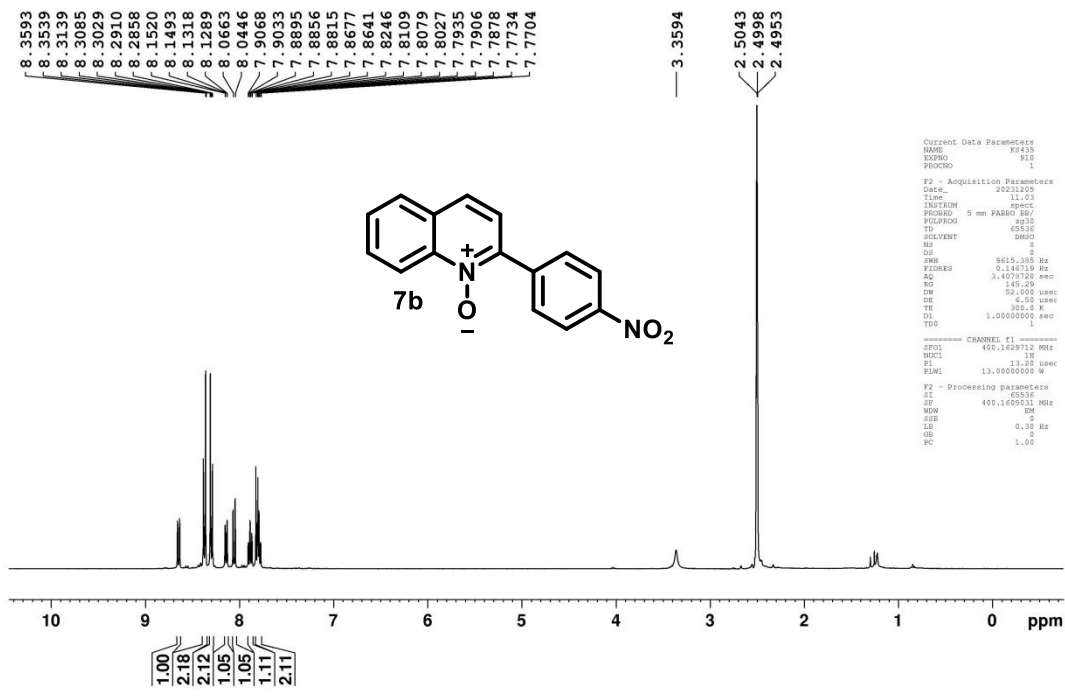
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_     2021207
Time      3.23
INSTRUM   spect
PROBHD    5 mm PABBO BB/
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT    CDCl3
NS         0
DS         0
SWH        24039.461 Hz
FIDRES     0.346798 Hz
AQ         1.3631468 sec
RG         301.48
DW         20.800 usec
DE         6.50 usec
TE         300.0 K
D1         2.0000000 sec
D11        0.0300000 sec
TD0        1

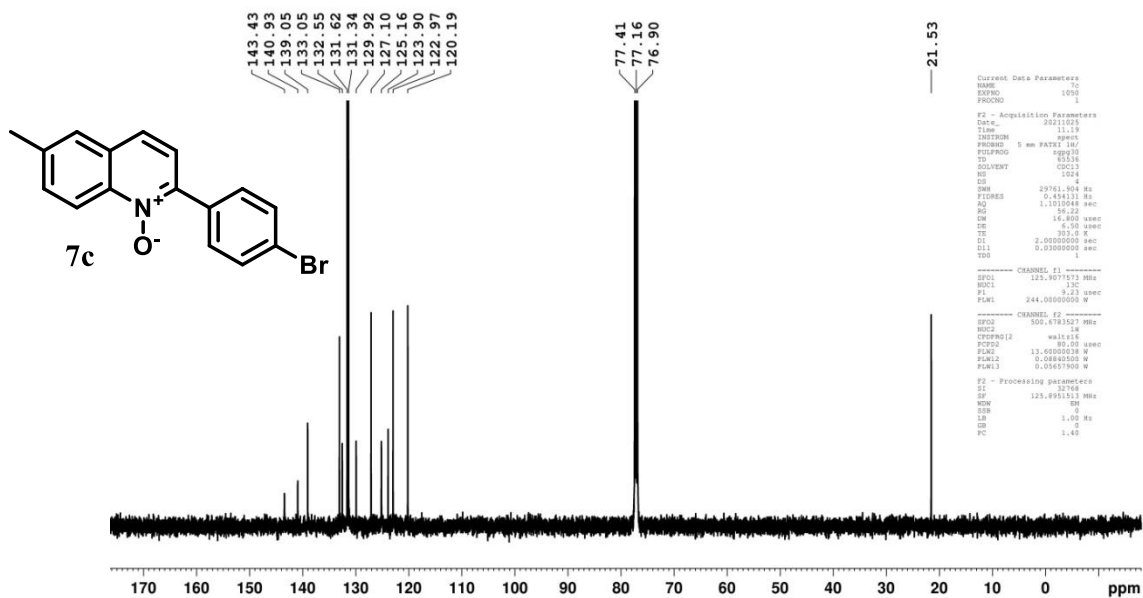
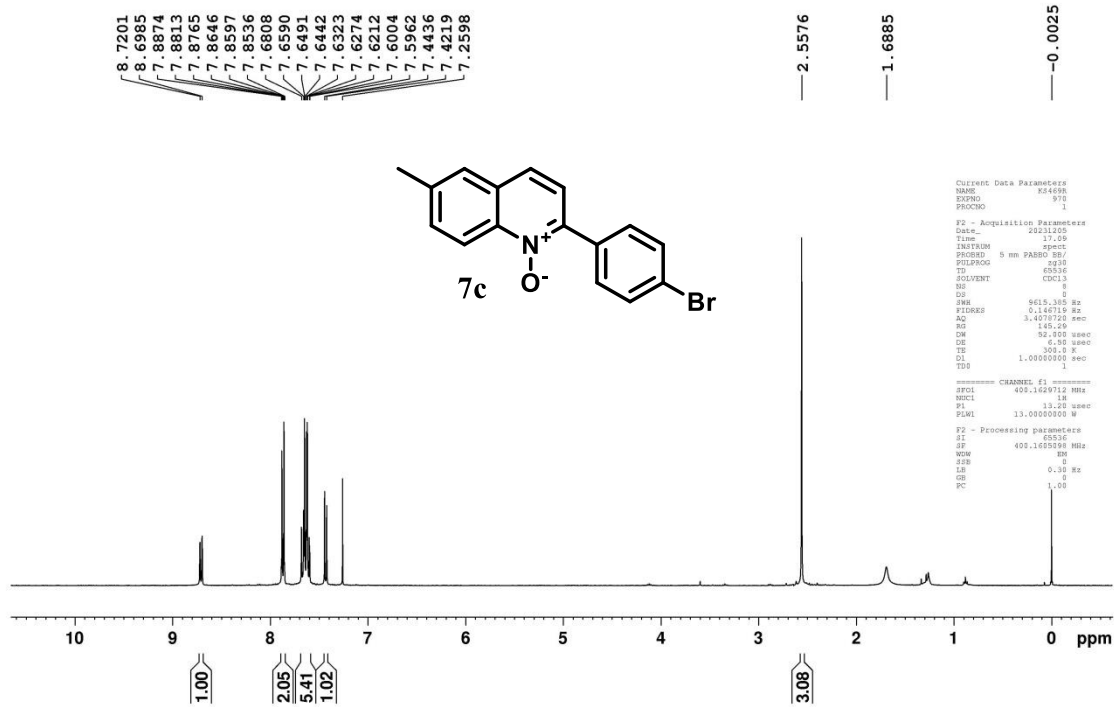
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
SFO1      100.6261253 MHz
NUC1      13C
P1         9.00 usec
PL1        0.0000000 W

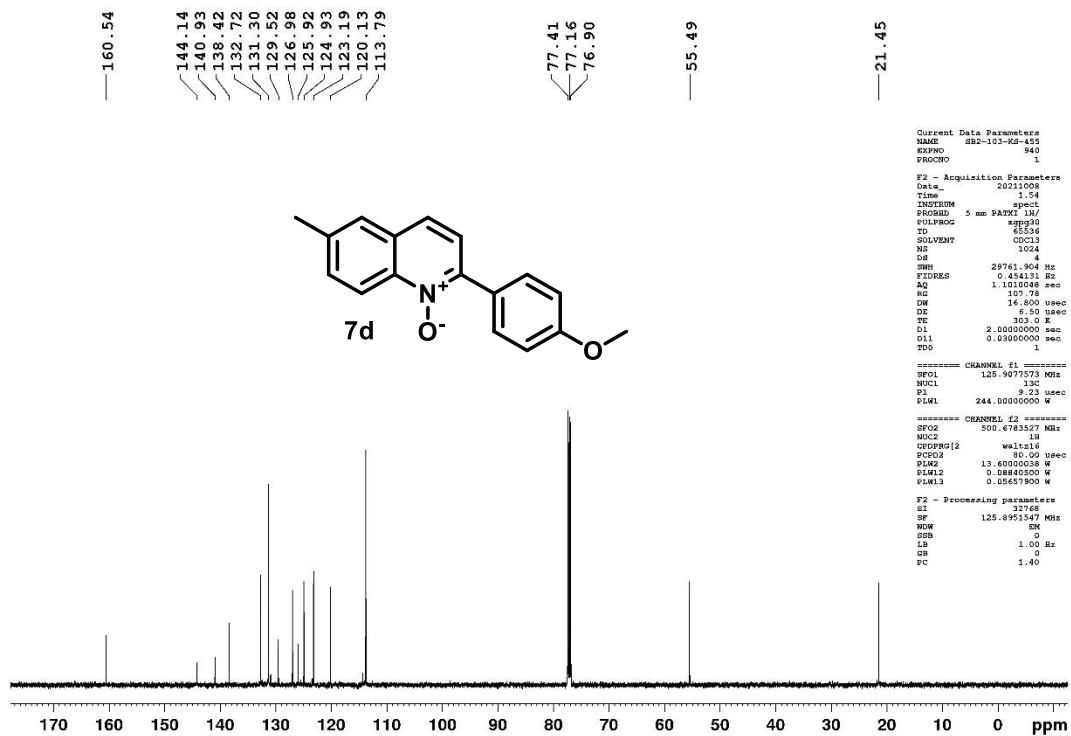
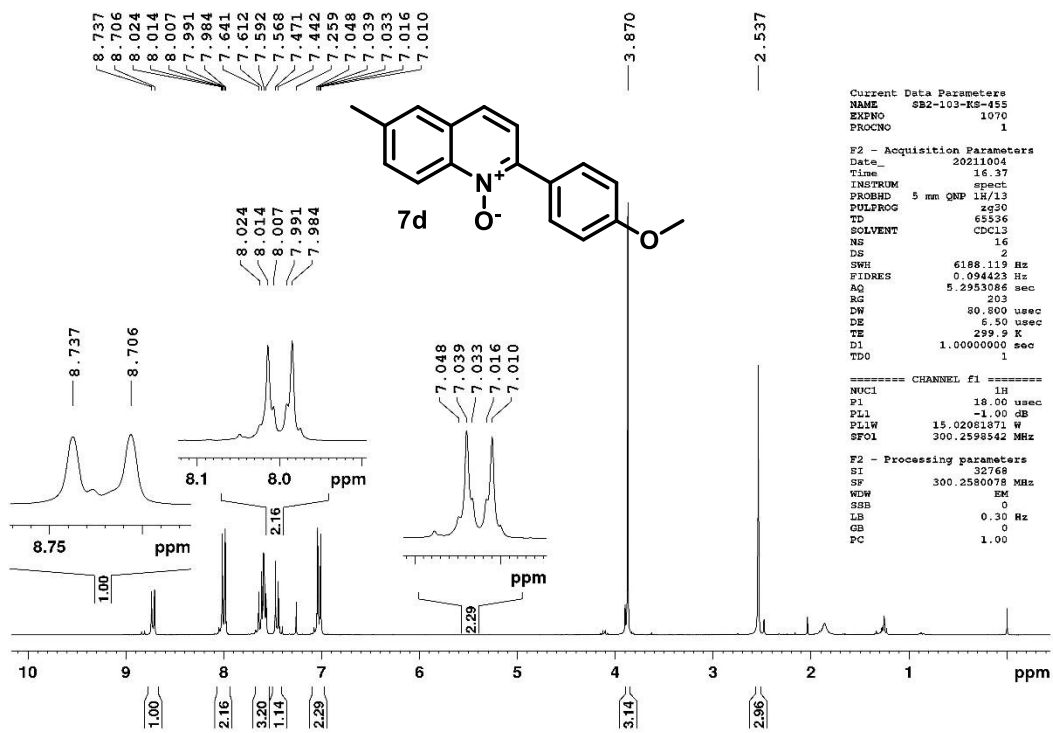
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
SFO2      400.147112 MHz
NUC2      13C
P2         9.00 usec
PL2        0.0000000 W
SFO3      400.147112 MHz
NUC3      13C
P3         9.00 usec
PL3        0.0000000 W

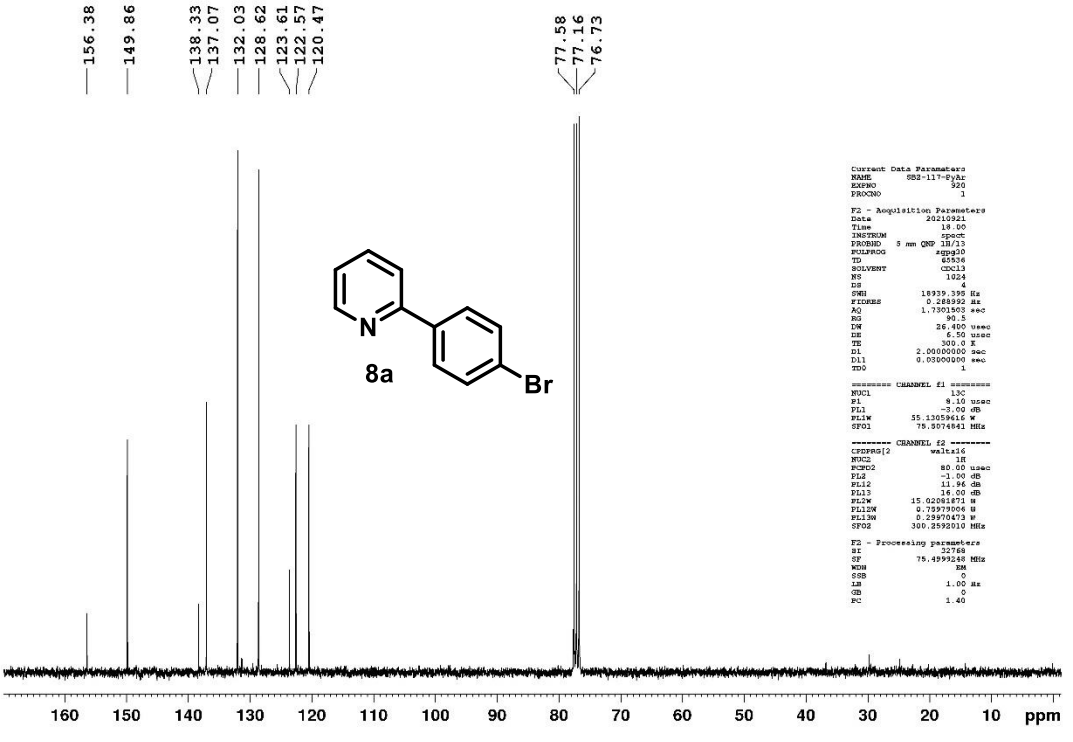
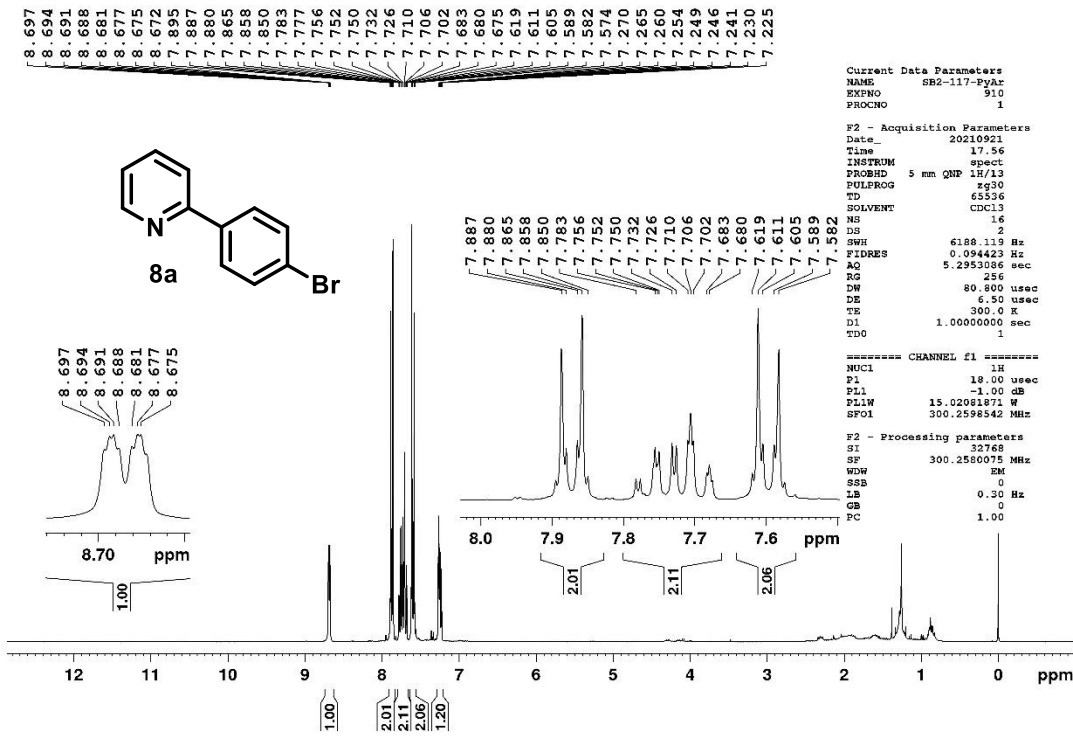
F2 - Processing parameters
SI         32768
SF         100.6261253 MHz
WDW        EM
SSB        0
LB         1.00 Hz
GB         0
PC         1.40
  
```

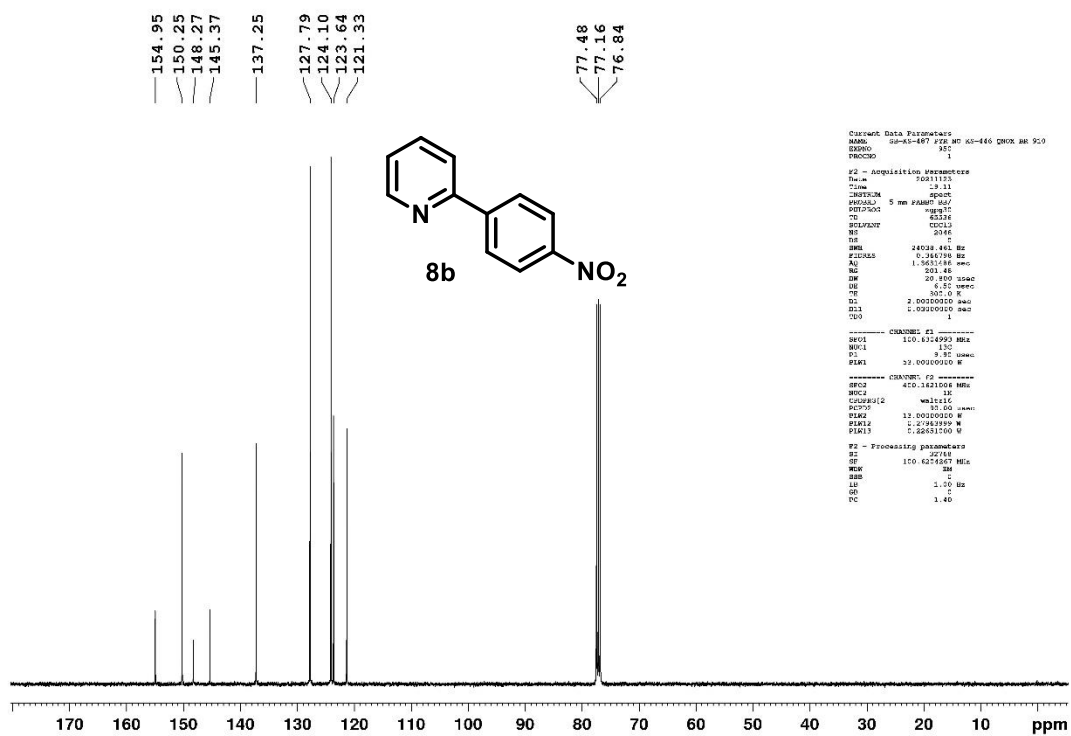
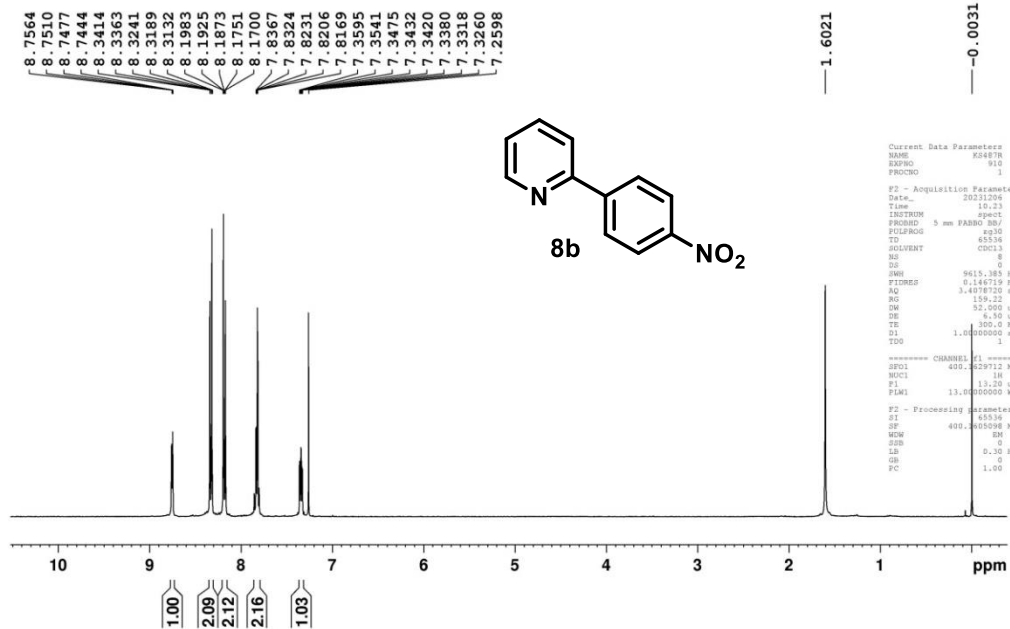


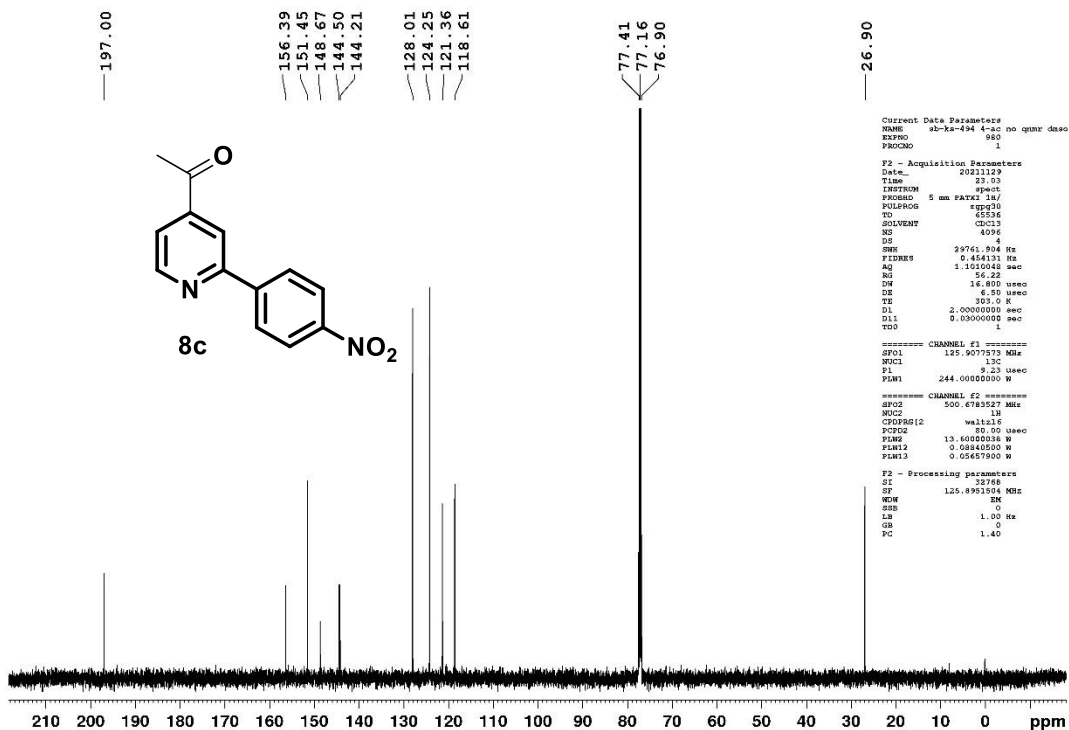
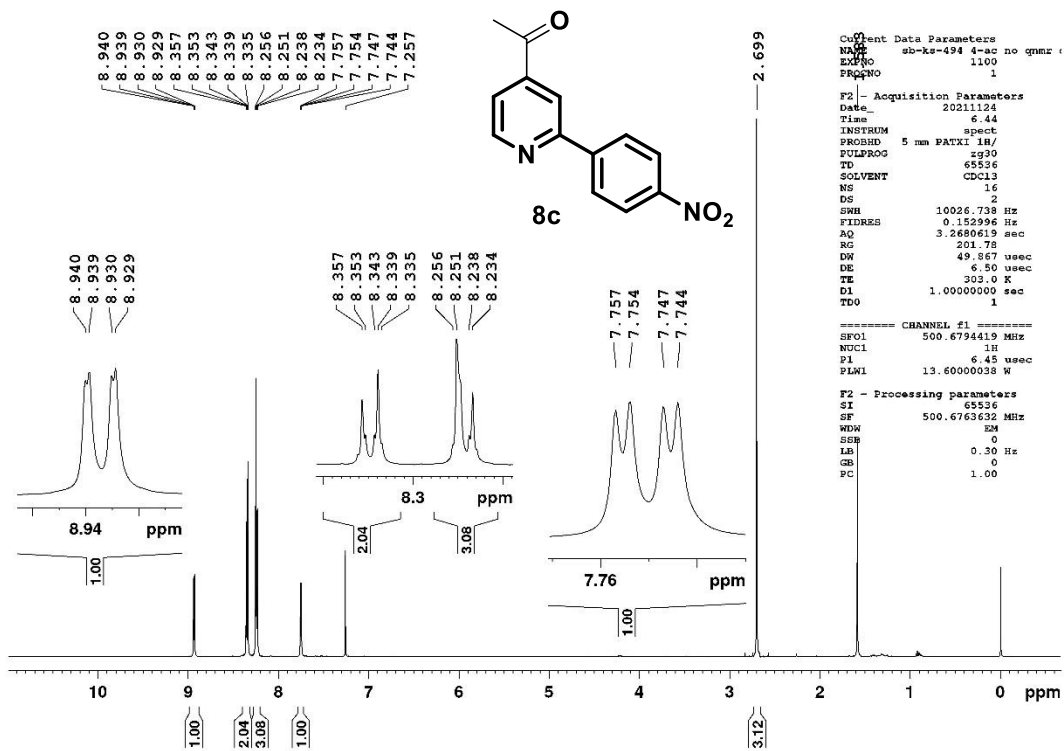


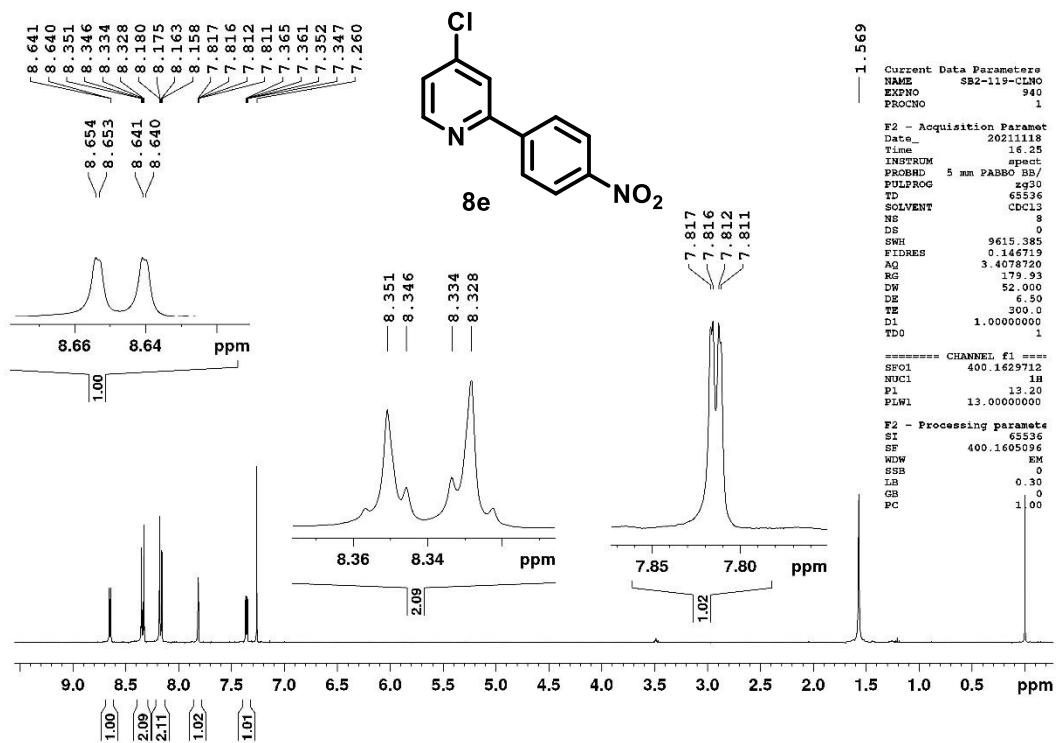
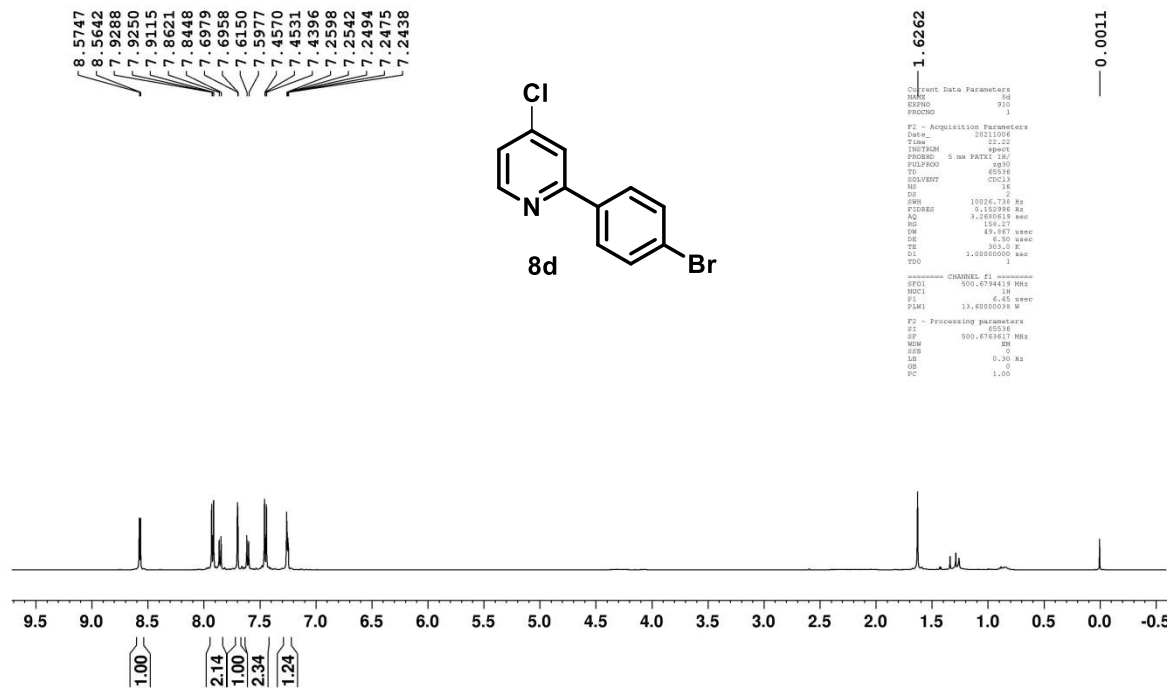


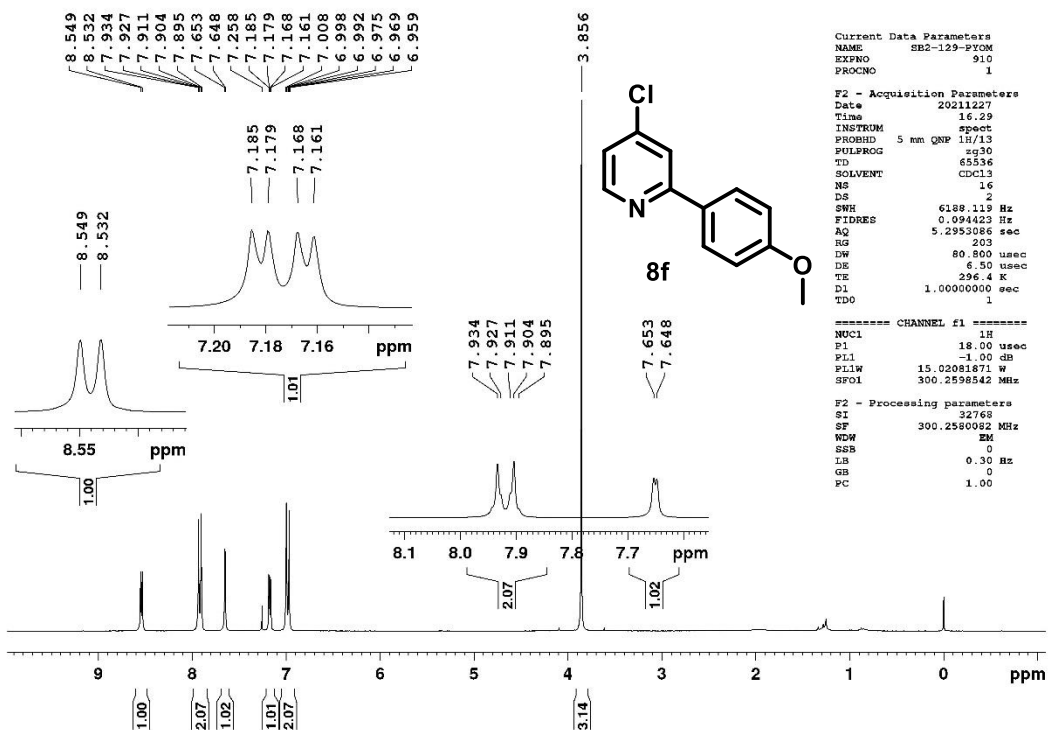
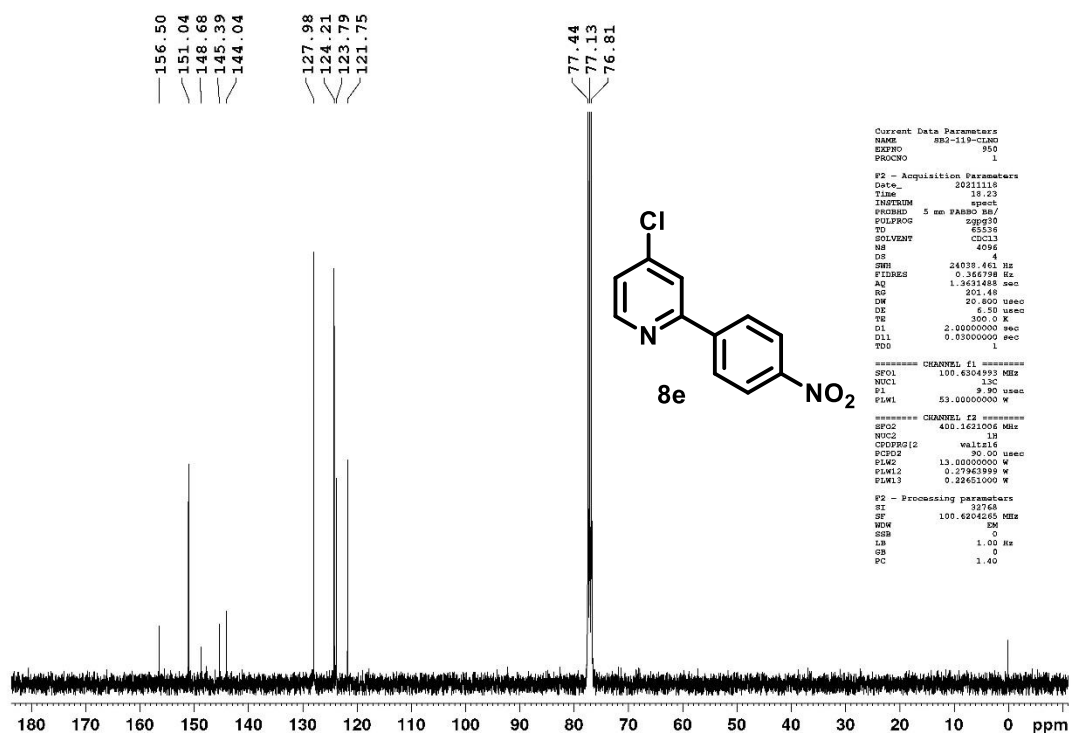


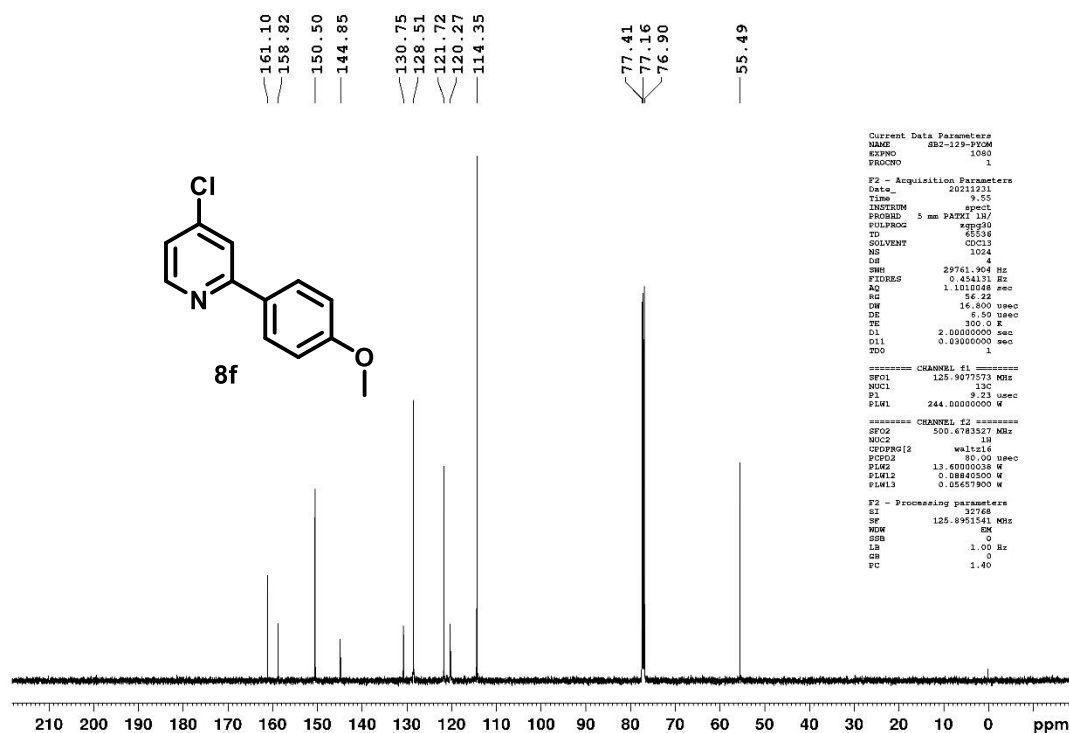












7. References

- (a) W. Schilling, Y. Zhang, P. K. Sahoo, S. K. Sarkar, S. Gandhi, H. W. Roesky and S. Das, *Green Chem.*, 2021, **23**, 379-387; (b) J.-T. Guo, D.-C. Yang, Z. Guan and Y.-H. He, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2017, **82**, 1888-1894.
- N. A. Romero and D. A. Nicewicz, *Chem. Rev.*, 2016, **116**, 10075-10166.
- (a) L.-C. Campeau, D. R. Stuart, J.-P. Leclerc, M. Bertrand-Laperle, E. Villemure, H.-Y. Sun, S. Lasserre, N. Guimond, M. Lecavallier and K. Fagnou, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2009, **131**, 3291-3306; (b) D. Li, C. Liang, Z. Jiang, J. Zhang, W.-T. Zhuo, F.-Y. Zou, W.-P. Wang, G.-L. Gao and J. Song, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2020, **85**, 2733-2742.
- (a) S. Banu, S. Choudhari, G. Patel and P. P. Yadav, *Green Chem.*, 2021, **23**, 3039-3047; (b) S. Banu, K. Singh, S. Tyagi, A. Yadav and P. P. Yadav, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2021, **19**, 9433-9438.
- (a) I. Ghosh, L. Marzo, A. Das, R. Shaikh and B. König, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2016, **49**, 1566-1577; (b) V. V. Pavlishchuk and A. W. Addison, *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, 2000, **298**, 97-102.
- A. Naghipur, K. Reszka, A. M. Sapse and J. W. Lown, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1989, **111**, 258-268.
- K. Reszka, A. Naghipur and J. W. Lown, *Free radical research communications*, 1990, **10**, 47-56.
- D. Wang, L. Désaubry, G. Li, M. Huang and S. Zheng, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2021, **363**, 2-39.
- D. E. Stephens, J. Lakey-Beitia, A. C. Atesin, T. A. Ateşin, G. Chavez, H. D. Arman and O. V. Larionov, *ACS Catal.*, 2015, **5**, 167-175.
- J. Zhu, P.-h. Chen, G. Lu, P. Liu and G. Dong, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2019, **141**, 18630-18640.
- K. Komeyama, Y. Nagao, M. Abe and K. Takaki, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.*, 2013, **87**, 301-313.

