Supporting Information

Solvent-free iron(III) chloride catalyzed direct amidation of esters

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1. Materials and Methods

All the solvents used were freshly distilled and dried by appropriate techniques. All reagents were purchased from Sigma Aldrich FeCl₃ reagent grade 97% was used as the catalyst. All reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) on aluminum-backed Merck silica gel 60 F254 plates using an ascending technique. The plates were visualized under UV light at 254 nm. Gravity column chromatography was done on Merck silica gel 60 (70–230 mesh). All proton nuclear magnetic resonance (¹H NMR) spectra were recorded using deuterated chloroform solutions on a Bruker Ultrashield (400 or 500 MHz) spectrometer. Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance (¹³C NMR) spectra were recorded on the same instruments at 100 MHz. All chemical shifts are reported in ppm. The chemical structures of the synthesized compounds were confirmed by comparison of their NMR data to literature reported data.

2. Optimization of reaction conditions

2.1 Catalyst Screening

Catalyst screening, reaction temperature as well as catalyst loading were optimized using ester **1a** and amine **2a** as model substrates. Reactions were carried out as reported in the manuscript using 10 mol% of each catalyst under solvent-free conditions. The reactions were left to stir for 24 hours at 50 °C. The formed products were isolated by column chromatographic techniques and the yields reported as shown in table S1. No product was observed upon TLC analysis of the control experiment.

Entry	Catalyst	Temperature (°C)	Time (h)	Yield
1	AlCl ₃	50	24	91%
2	FeBr ₃	50	24	84%
3	FeCl ₃	50	24	98%
4	BiCl ₃	50	24	96%
5	FeCl ₂	50	24	81%
6	None	50	24	0%

Table S1

2.2 Reaction Temperature

Amidation of ester **1a** with amine **2a** was conducted at 50 °C, 80 °C and 100 °C as shown in Table S2. The reaction time to reach completion was monitored by TLC. Lowering the reaction temperature resulted in prolonged reaction times and there was no difference between reactions at 80 and 100 °C.

Table S2

Entry	Temperature (°C)	Catalyst Loading (mol%)	Reaction Time (h)
1	100	10	6
2	80	10	6
3	50	10	24

2.3 Catalyst Loading

Amidation of ester **1a** with amine **2a** was conducted according to the procedure reported in the manuscript using 5 mol%, 10 mol% and 15 mol% FeCl₃. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC plate and the reaction times are shown in Tables S3. The optimum catalyst loading was 15 mol% as the reaction was complete within 1.5 hours.

Table S3

Entry	Catalyst Loading (mol%)	Temperature (°C)	Reaction Time (h)
1	5	80	24
2	10	80	6
3	15	80	1.5

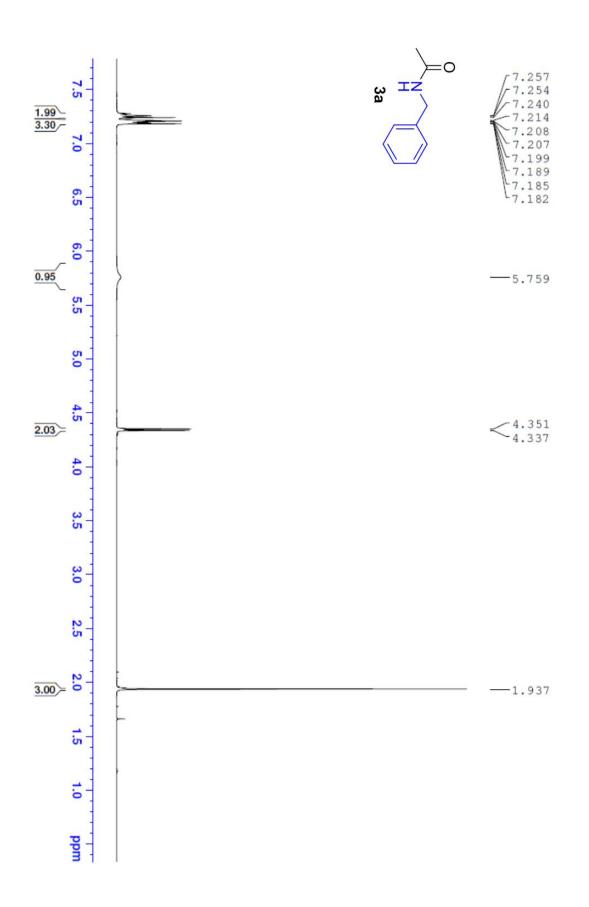
2.4 Solvent Screening

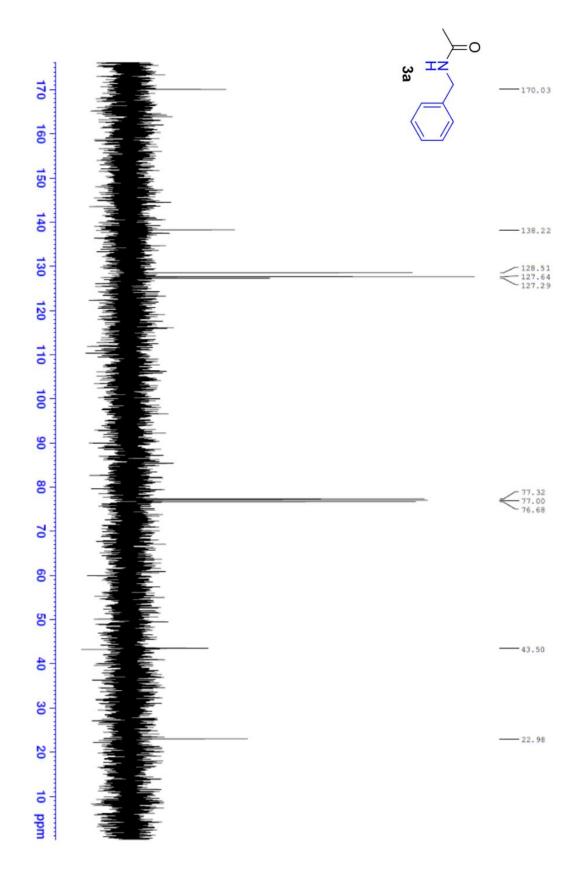
An oven-dried pressure tube equipped with a magnetic stirrer was evacuated with nitrogen. To this was added of ester **1a** (492 ul, 5.04 mmol) followed by amine **2a** (0.5 ml, 4.58 mmol) and a 1 ml of solvent (Toluene, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran or 1,2-dichloroethane. Finally, FeCl₃ (111 mg, 0.684 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was then sealed and stirred at 80 °C. The reaction was left to stir for 90 min and was diluted with EtOAc and washed once with saturated NaHCO₃ and once with distilled H₂O. The combined aqueous layers were extracted once with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were then dried over MgSO₄, filtered and solvents removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel flash column chromatography using a combination of hexane and ethyl acetate (3:2). The isolated product yields are reported in Table 1 of the manuscript.

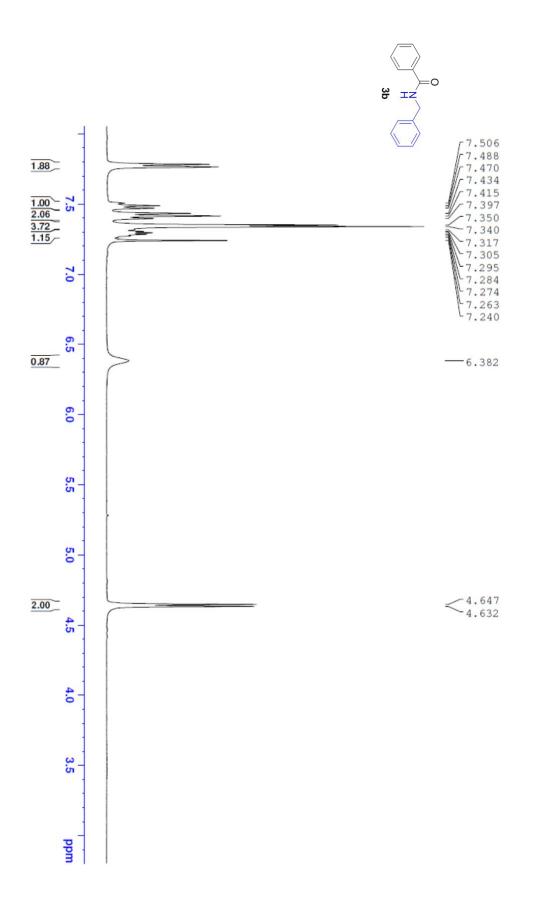
3. Typical experimental procedure for FeCl3 catalyzed direct amidation of esters

An oven-dried pressure tube equipped with a magnetic stirrer was evacuated with nitrogen. To this was added of ester **1a** (492 ul, 5.04 mmol) followed by amine **2a** (0.5 ml, 4.58 mmol) and finally FeCl₃ (111 mg, 0.684 mmol). The mixture was then sealed and stirred at 80 °C (0.5 ml of CH₃CN was added if the reaction mixture solidified). The reaction was monitored by TLC until completion upon which it was diluted with EtOAc and washed once with saturated NaHCO₃ and once with distilled H₂O. The combined aqueous layers were extracted once with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were then dried over MgSO₄, filtered and solvents removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel flash column chromatography using a combination of hexane and ethyl acetate (3:2).

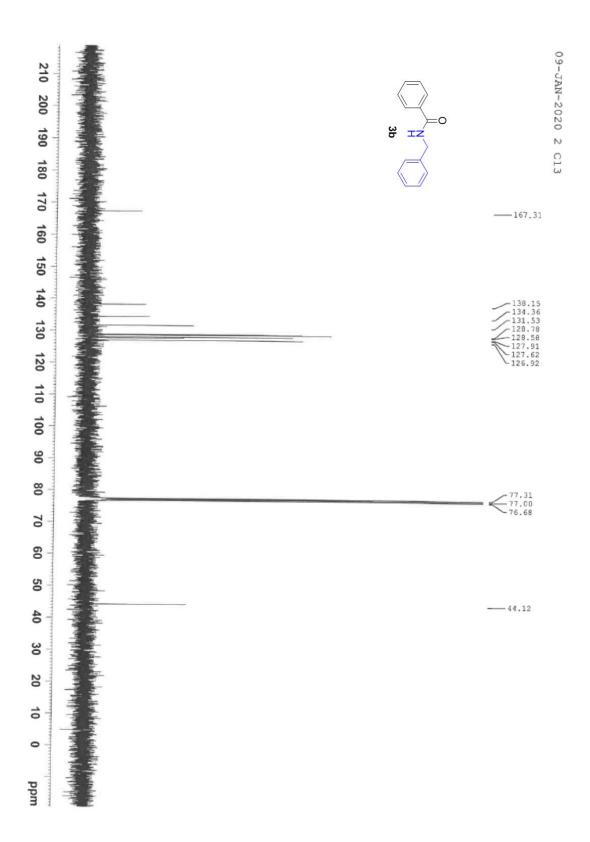
4. NMR Spectra of Products

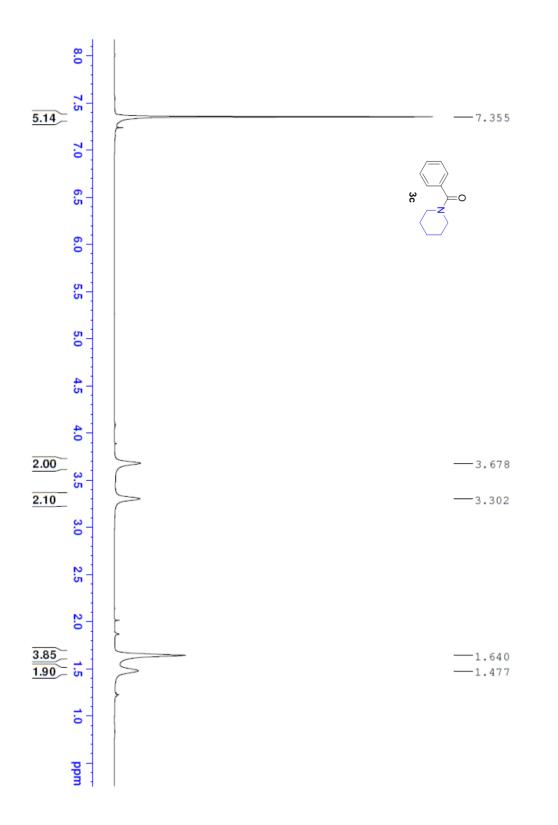


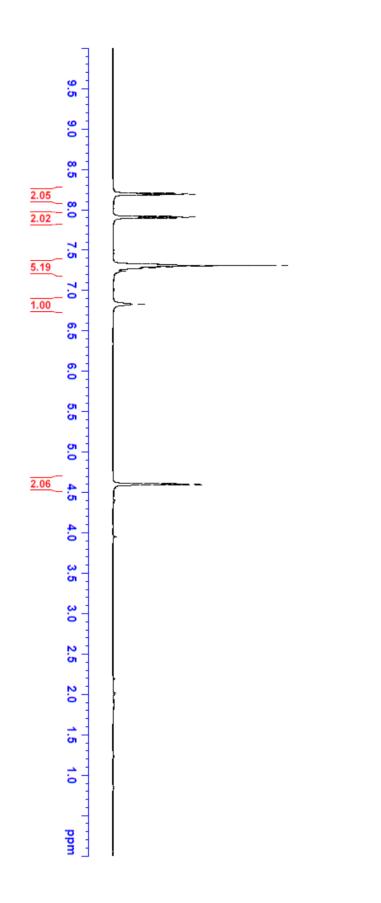


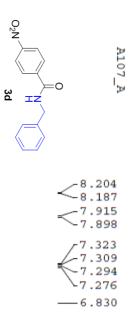












 $<^{4.606}_{4.595}$

