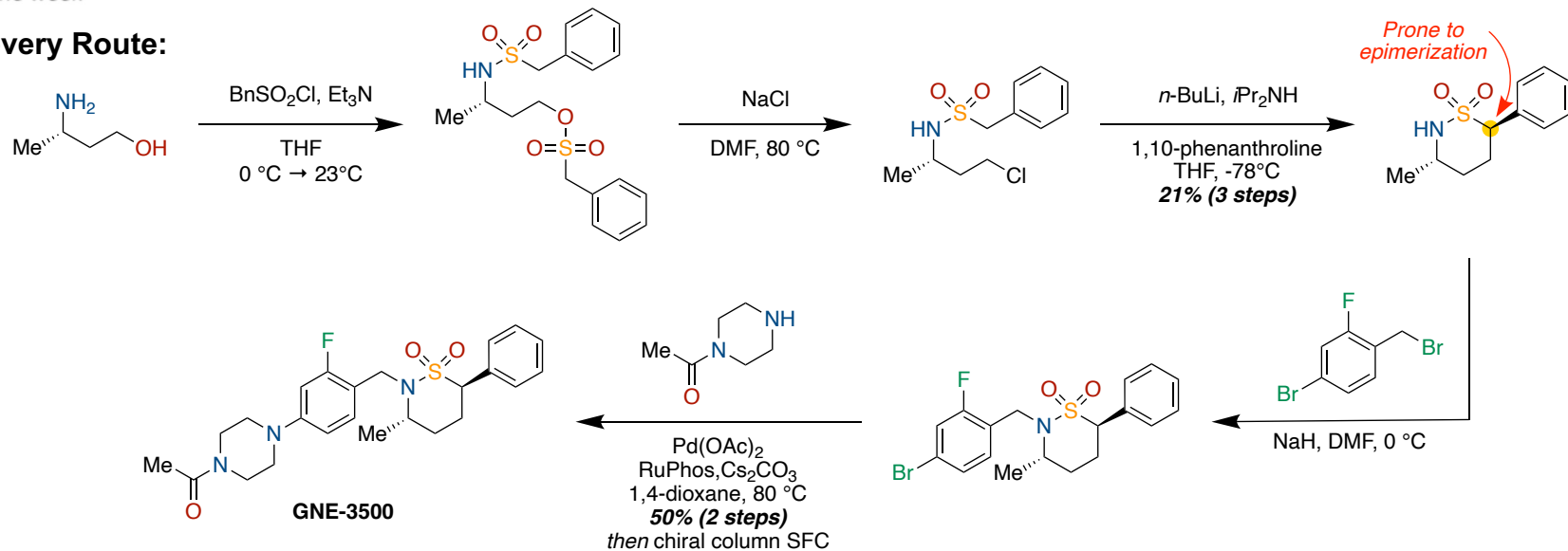
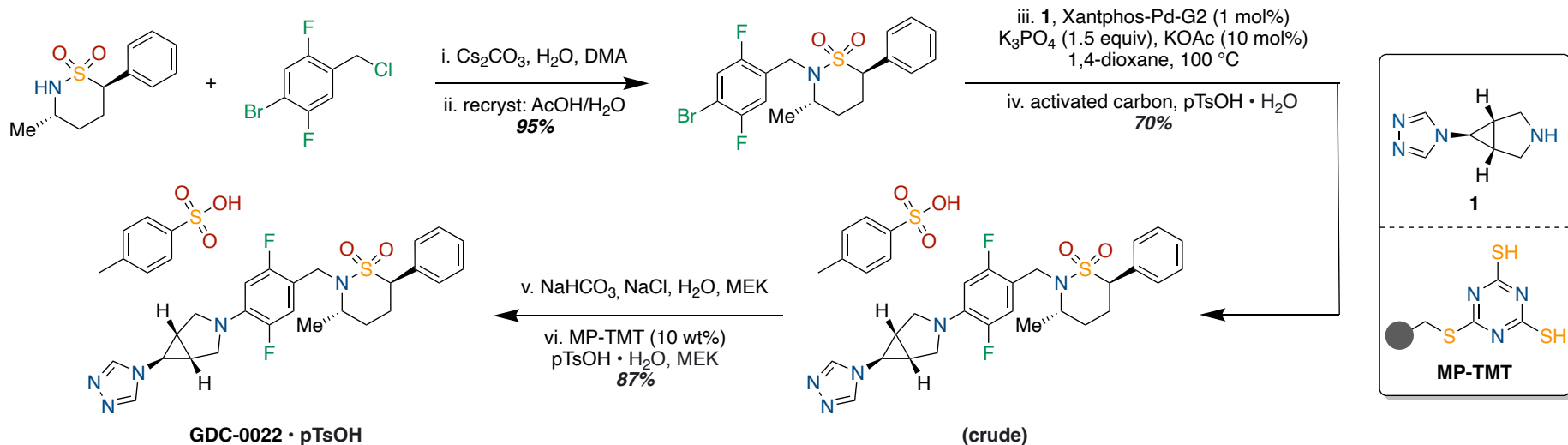


Discovery Route:

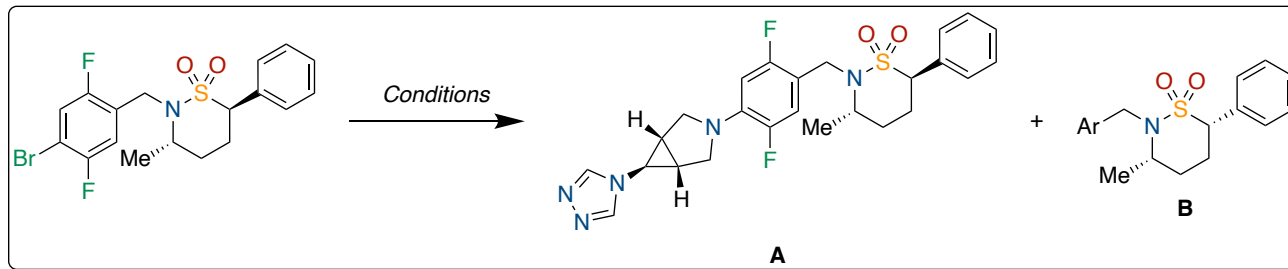


Fauber, B. P. *J. Med. Chem.* **2015**, *58* (13), 5308–5322. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jmedchem.5b00597>

Process Route:



Sirois, L. E. *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2020**, *24* (4), 567–578. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.oprd.0c00012>



Conditions	Conversion (A%)	B (A%)
a. Pd(OAc) ₂ (10 mol%) XantPhos (20 mol%), CsCO ₃ (5 equiv)	25-40*	Up to 12*
b. XantPhos-Pd-G2 (1 mol%) K ₃ PO ₄ (1.5 equiv)	69	4
c. XantPhos-Pd-G2 (1 mol%) K ₃ PO ₄ (1.5 equiv), KOAc (10 mol%)	93	4

*Isolated yield

Although condition **b** provide a cleaner reaction profile, addition of KOAc is necessary for adequate turnover with low catalyst loading!

Reaction progress kinetic analysis (RPKA) suggested catalyst deactivation or product inhibition. Ligand oxidation to a bisphosphine monoxide was shown to be a potential mode of catalyst deactivation.

