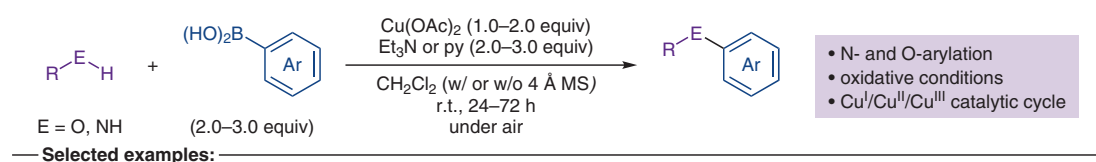


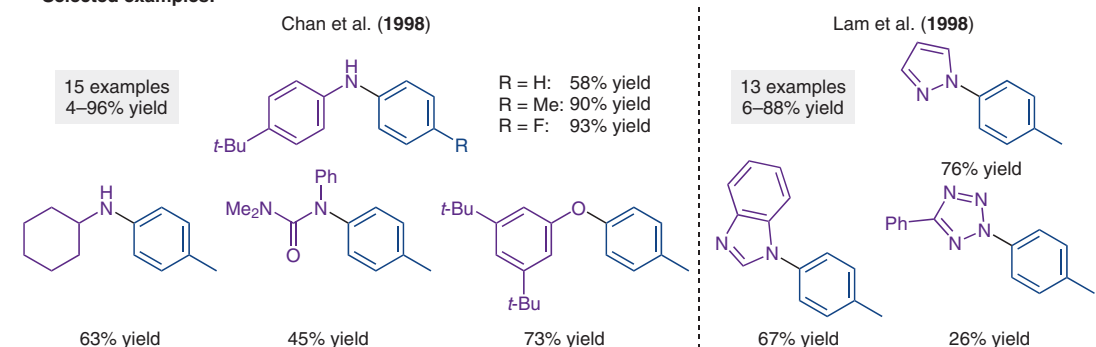
P. Y. S. LAM\*, C. G. CLARK, S. SAUBERN, J. ADAMS, M. P. WINTERS, D. M. T. CHAN\*, A. COMBS (THE DUPONT MERCK PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY, WILMINGTON, USA)  
 New Aryl/Heteroaryl C–N Bond Cross-coupling Reactions via Arylboronic Acid/Cupric Acetate Arylation  
*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 39, 2941–2944, DOI: 10.1016/S0040-4039(98)00504-8.  
 D. M. T. CHAN\*, K. L. MONACO, R.-P. WANG, M. P. WINTERS (STINE-HASKELL RESEARCH CENTER DUPONT, NEWARK, USA)

New N- and O-Arylations with Phenylboronic Acids and Cupric Acetate  
*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 39, 2933–2936, DOI: 10.1016/S0040-4039(98)00503-6.

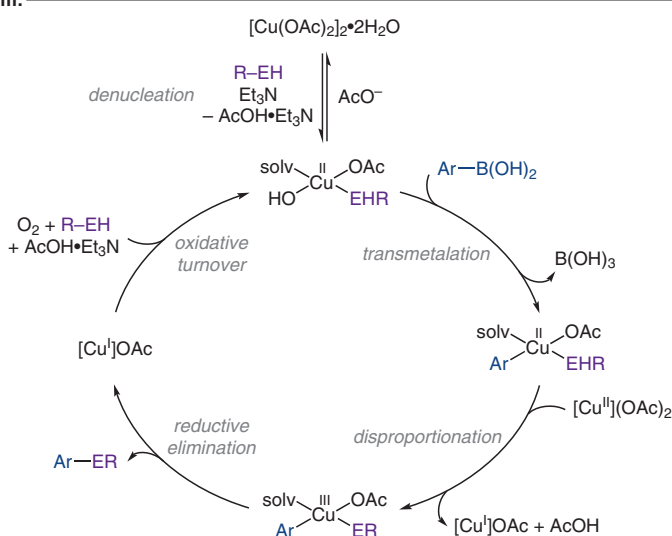
## The Chan–Evans–Lam Coupling



### Selected examples:



### Proposed mechanism:



**Significance:** In 1998, Chan and Lam as well as Evans (*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 39, 2937) independently reported a copper(II)-promoted oxidative cross-coupling of aryl boronic acids and heteroatomic nucleophiles such as amines and alcohols to form C(sp<sup>2</sup>)-heteroatom bonds. The reaction proceeds with stoichiometric amounts of copper under oxidative conditions (air or O<sub>2</sub>) at room temperature.

**Comment:** Over the past decades, the Chan–Evans–Lam coupling has been thoroughly investigated and reaction conditions were significantly enhanced to turn this reaction into a catalytic process. C(sp<sup>2</sup>)-S, C(sp<sup>2</sup>)-P and C(sp<sup>2</sup>)-halogen bond formations have been achieved. Studies for the elucidation of the mechanism have been recently described (J. C. Vantourout et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, 139, 4769).

**SYNFACTS Contributors:** Martin Oestreich, Hendrik F. T. Klare, Lucie Finck  
 Synfacts 2022, 18(07), 0772 Published online: 15.06.2022  
 DOI: 10.1055/s-0041-1737636; Reg-No.: M06122SF