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Synthesis of Tetraaryl- and Tetraalkenylpyrazines by Suzuki-Miyaura Reactions of Tetrachloropyrazine

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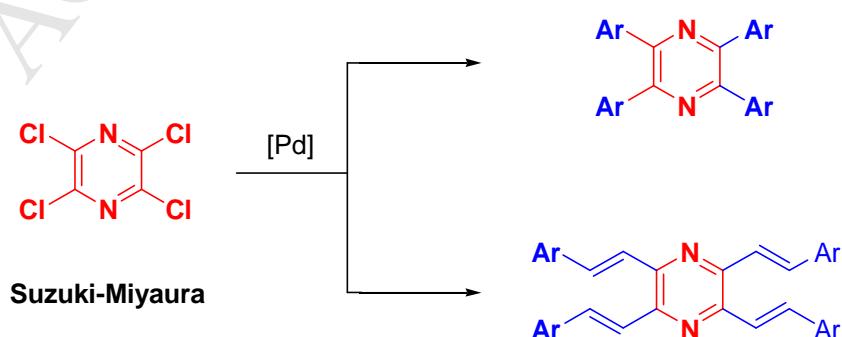
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Abstract: The first Suzuki-Miyaura reactions of tetrachloropyrazine allowed for a new and convenient approach to synthesize a variety of tetraarylpyrazines and tetraalkenylpyrazines which were isolated in good to excellent yields. The products show strong fluorescence with good quantum yields. The emission wavelength depends on the substitution pattern which suggests an electronic interaction of the aryl groups with the pyrazine moiety.

Key words: pyrazines; Suzuki-Miyaura reaction; heterocycles; palladium; catalysis

Graphical Abstract



Introduction

Pyrazines are of considerable pharmacological interest and are found in several natural products.^[1] A range of aryl substituted pyrazines have been reported to show activity as anti-platelet aggregants,^[2] antihyperglycemics,^[3] regulators of estrogen receptors (ER),^[4] cannabinoid receptor 1 (CB1) antagonists,^[5] COX-2 inhibitors,^[6] and sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) agonists.^[7] In addition, di-, tri- and tetraarylpyrazines are useful materials for diagnostic imaging in medical applications, due to their absorption and emission properties.^[8]

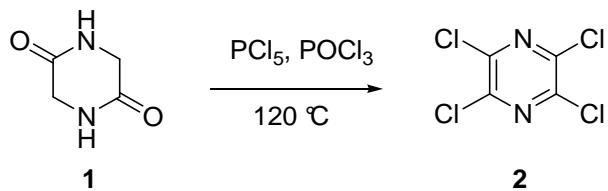
Previous studies on tetraalkenylpyrazines and other analogous cross-shaped alkenyl derivatives were focused on their electro-optical properties.^[9] In particular, tetraalkenylpyrazines show interesting two-photon absorption properties and are used as selective sensors for the detection of thrombin.^[10]

Tetraarylated pyrazines have been previously prepared by reaction of α -hydroxyketones with ammonium acetate,^[11] by reaction of 2-nitrooxiranes with ammonia,^[12] by cyclizations of *N,N'*-dibenzylidene derivatives,^[13] and by dimerization of azirines.^[14] These procedures have disadvantages, such as the availability of the starting materials, low yields, or requirement of the use of high pressure. In recent years, palladium-catalyzed Suzuki-Miyaura-,^[15] Sonogashira-,^[16] Heck-,^[17] and Stille^[18] reactions of dichloropyrazines have been reported. Suzuki-Miyaura reactions of tetrahalopyrazines have, to the best of our knowledge, not been previously reported.^[19] Herein, we report, for the first time, an efficient protocol for tetrafold Suzuki-Miyaura reactions of tetrachloropyrazine. These reactions provide a new approach to symmetrical tetraarylpyrazines. In addition, the starting material is readily available. Our procedure is more convenient and higher yielding than previously reported methods. In addition, we report the Suzuki-Miyaura reactions of tetrachloropyrazine with alkenylboronates, which offers an easy and straightforward access to tetraalkenylpyrazines. A thorough optimization of the conditions and application of modern catalysts and ligands allowed the preparation of a broad variety of target molecules in high yields and using small amounts of catalyst. Some tetraalkenylpyrazines have been previously synthesized from tetramethylpyrazine and the appropriate aldehydes under basic conditions.^[9g,9h,9i,10] However, our protocol based on the Suzuki reaction is advantageous in terms of yield, selectivity, scope and mildness of the conditions. In addition, we report that the tetraalkenylpyrazines prepared

exhibit fluorescence properties with high quantum yields. The emission wavelength depends on the substitution pattern which suggests an electronic interaction of the aryl groups with the pyrazine moiety.

Results and Discussion

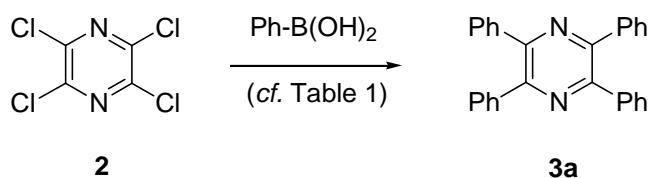
Tetrachloropyrazine **2** was prepared according to the procedure reported by Fleischauer *et. al* (Scheme 1).^[20]



Scheme 1. Synthesis of tetrachloropyrazine **2**.

To evaluate the best catalyst system for the tetrafold arylation we tested various catalysts in the Suzuki-Miyaura reaction of **2** with phenylboronic acid (Scheme 2). The application of standard conditions, i.e. $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (5 mol%) as the catalyst, toluene as the solvent and potassium phosphate as the base, gave tetraphenylpyrazine **3a** in 83% yield (Table 1, entry 1). The yield could be improved to more than 90% when the reaction was carried out using $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (5 mol%) in the presence of bulky monodentate phosphine ligands, such as S-Phos,^[21] CataCXium A,^[22] or tricyclohexylphosphine ($\text{P}(\text{Cy})_3$) (Figure 1). Product **3a** was isolated in 97% yield when $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (5 mol%) in the presence of $\text{P}(\text{Cy})_3$ (10 mol%) was employed (entry 4). It is important to note that the amounts of catalyst and ligand could be reduced to 0.25 mol% and 0.5 mol% without any decrease of the yield, respectively (entries 7-10). Further reduction of the catalyst loading (0.1 mol% of catalyst and 0.2 mol% of ligand) resulted in a slight decrease of the yield (88%, entry 11). The reaction mixture was stirred for 18 h at $100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. A decrease of the yield to 82% was observed when the reaction time was shortened to 10 h (entry 12). An excess of base and of phenylboronic acid was employed (8.0

equiv.). The yields only slightly dropped when the amounts of the reagents were reduced to 6.0 or 5.0 equiv. (entries 5 and 6).



Scheme 2. Optimization of the synthesis of **3a**.

Table 1. Optimization of the synthesis of **3a**.

Entry	Catalyst	K ₃ PO ₄ /Ph-B(OH) ₂ [equiv.]	Time [h]	Yield ^a [%]
1	Pd(PPh ₃) ₄ (5 mol%)	8/8	18	83
2	Pd(OAc) ₂ (5 mol%) S-Phos (10 mol%)	8/8	18	96
3	Pd(OAc) ₂ (5 mol%) CataCXium A (10 mol%)	8/8	18	92
4	Pd(OAc) ₂ (5 mol%) P(Cy) ₃ (10 mol%)	8/8	18	97
5	Pd(OAc) ₂ (5 mol%) P(Cy) ₃ (10 mol%)	5/5	18	86
6	Pd(OAc) ₂ (5 mol%) P(Cy) ₃ (10 mol%)	6/6	18	90
7	Pd(OAc) ₂ (3 mol%) P(Cy) ₃ (6 mol%)	8/8	18	96
8	Pd(OAc) ₂ (1 mol%) P(Cy) ₃ (2 mol%)	8/8	18	97
9	Pd(OAc) ₂ (0.5 mol%) P(Cy) ₃ (1 mol%)	8/8	18	96
10	Pd(OAc) ₂ (0.25 mol%) P(Cy) ₃ (0.5 mol%)	8/8	18	97
11	Pd(OAc) ₂ (0.1 mol%)	8/8	18	88

	P(Cy) ₃ (0.2 mol%)			
12	Pd(OAc) ₂ (0.25 mol%)	8/8	10	
	P(Cy) ₃ (0.5 mol%)			82

^a Yields of isolated products; conditions: catalyst (see Table), **2**, phenylboronic acid, K₃PO₄, toluene, 100 °C, 18 h.

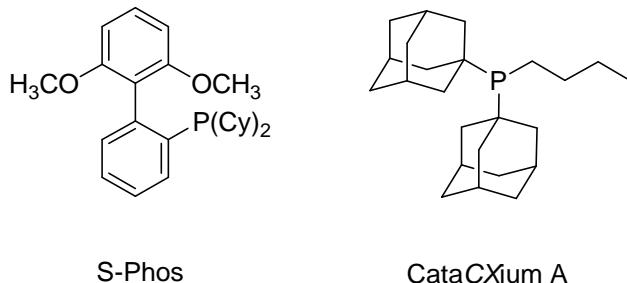
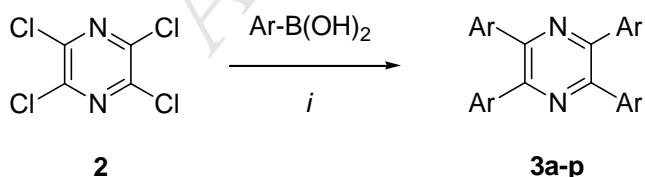


Figure 1. Structures of S-Phos and CataCXium A.

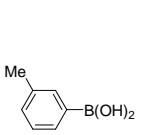
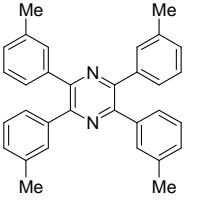
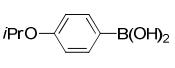
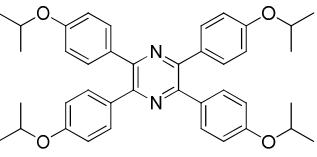
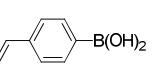
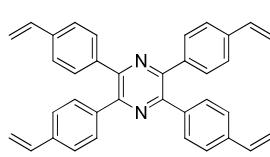
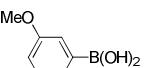
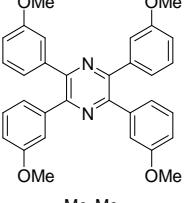
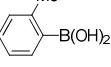
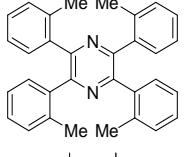
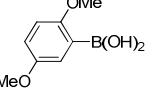
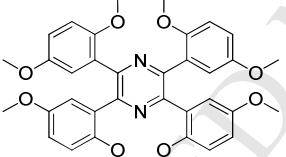
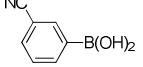
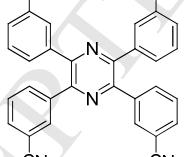
Having efficient reaction conditions in hand (Table 1, entry 10), we studied the preparative scope of the reaction (Scheme 3, Table 2). The Suzuki-Miyaura reaction of **2** with various arylboronic acids afforded tetraarylpyrazines **3a-j** in very good to excellent yields. The reactions were carried out using 0.25 mol% of Pd(OAc)₂ and 0.5 mol% of P(Cy)₃. In case of **3k-p**, the catalyst loading had to be increased to 2 mol% of Pd(OAc)₂ and 4 mol% of P(Cy)₃ in order to achieve good yields. Both electron-poor and -rich arylboronic acids were successfully employed in the reaction and gave equally good yields. In addition, a vinyl group was tolerated (product **3l**). The syntheses of **3a**,^[12,23] **3c**,^[24] and **3e**^[5,12] have been previously reported. However, spectroscopic data were reported only for compounds **3a** and **3e**.



Scheme 3. Synthesis of **3a-p**; *i*: **2**, Ar-B(OH)₂ (8 equiv.), K₃PO₄ (8 equiv.), toluene, 100 °C, 18 h, for **3a-j**: Pd(OAc)₂ (0.25 mol%), P(Cy)₃ (0.5 mol%), for **3k-p**: Pd(OAc)₂ (2 mol%), P(Cy)₃ (4 mol%).

Table 2. Synthesis of **3a-p.**

3	Ar-B(OH)₂	Product	Yield [%]^a
a			97
b			85
c			93
d			96
e			90
f			96
g			87
h			99
i			81

j			94
k			92
l			76
m			99
n			99
o			74
p			50

^a Yields of isolated products.

The molecular structure of **3b** was independently confirmed by X-ray crystal structure analysis. The aryl substituents were proven to be twisted out from the plane of the pyrazine ring by 32-50° in a propeller-like arrangement (Figure 2). Due to the twisted conformation of the peripheral substituents, tetraarylpyrazines can be used as solid-state luminogens^[11b] owing their aggregation-induced emission (AIE)^[25] characteristics.

Next, we studied the application of styrylboronic acid which gives access to tetraalkenylpyrazines. Surprisingly, the developed reaction conditions discussed above gave only low yields for the desired product. However, changing to the more bulky CataCXium A

ligand and using 1,4-dioxane as solvent gave the desired tetrastryrylpyrazine **4a** in quantitative yield.^[26]

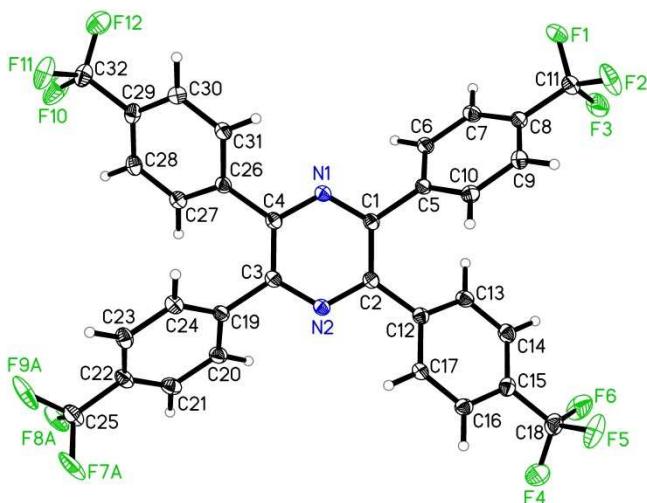
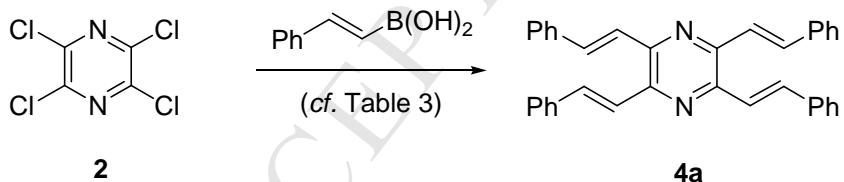


Figure 2. ORTEP diagram of **3b**. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

Further studies were devoted to the reduction of the catalyst loading. Using 1-2 mol% of palladium-catalyst, the product could be isolated in almost quantitative yield. However, the yield dropped to 60% when only 0.25 mol% of Pd(dba)₂ was employed. Thus, we employed 2 mol% of Pd(dba)₂ and 4 mol% of the CataCXium A ligand for elaboration of the substrate scope.



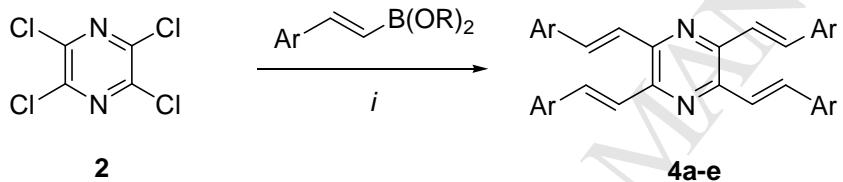
Scheme 4. Optimization of the synthesis of **4a**.

Table 3. Optimization of the synthesis of **4a**.

Entry	Catalyst	Yield ^a [%]
1	Pd(OAc) ₂ (2 mol%)	12 ^b
	P(Cy) ₃ (4 mol%)	
2	Pd(dba) ₂ (5 mol%)	99
	CataCXium A (10 mol%)	

	Pd(dba) ₂ (4 mol%)	98
3	CataCXium A (8 mol%)	
4	Pd(dba) ₂ (2 mol%)	97
	CataCXium A (4 mol%)	
5	Pd(dba) ₂ (1 mol%)	95
	CataCXium A (2 mol%)	
6	Pd(dba) ₂ (0.25 mol%)	60
	CataCXium A (0.5 mol%)	

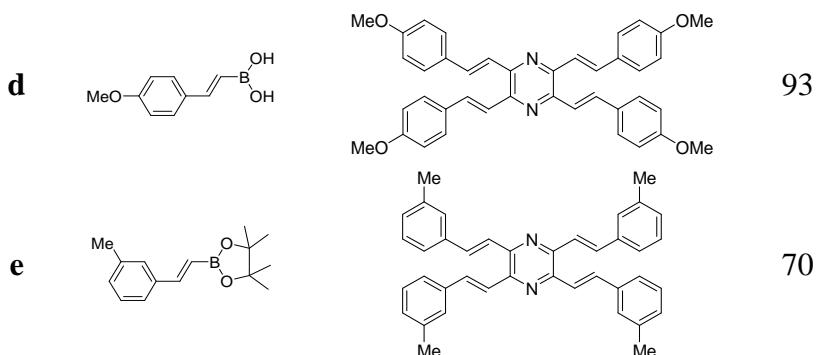
^a Yields of isolated products; *conditions*: catalyst (see Table), **2**, styrylboronic acid (8 equiv.), K₃PO₄ (8 equiv.), 1,4-dioxane, 100 °C, 20 h. ^b *conditions*: same as for the synthesis of **3k-p** (Scheme 3).



Scheme 5. Synthesis of **4a-e**; *i*: Pd(db_a)₂ (2 mol%), CataCXium A (4 mol%), **2**, styrylboronic acid or -pinacol ester (8 equiv.), K₃PO₄ (8 equiv), 1,4-dioxane, 100 °C, 20 h.

Table 4. Synthesis of 4a-e.

4	Coupling partner	Product	Yield [%] ^a
a			97
b			95
c			99



^a Yields of isolated products.

All products were isolated in good to excellent yields. Styrylboronic acids containing donating methyl- or methoxy-groups in *para* position gave slightly diminished yields (table 4, compounds **4b** and **4d**), while the substitution with the strongly electronegative fluorine gave quantitative yield of the desired product (compound **4c**). A methyl group located in 3-position (compound **4e**) resulted in a decreased yield of 70 %.

UV/Vis and Fluorescence Properties

As tetraalkenylpyrazines are known to show interesting photophysical properties^[9d,9g,9i,10] we decided to investigate the steady-state UV/Vis- and fluorescence properties of compounds **4a**, **4c** and **4d** (Figure 3). For the measurement of the optical properties it has to be considered that solutions of all studied compounds undergo photochemical reactions in solution even under exposition to daylight for some time. These reactions include for instance *E/Z*-isomerisations, cyclizations or polymerisations and are quite common for such alkenylderivatives.^[27] All three absorption spectra consist of three conspicuous transitions in the range of 323 nm – 459 nm (Table 5). Compound **4d**, containing a donating methoxy-group, shows a bathochromic shift, while the UV/Vis-spectra of compounds **4a** and **4c** show almost no difference between each other. The same trend is also observed in the fluorescence spectra of these compounds. Tetraalkenylderivative **4d** is bathochromically shifted with an emission maximum at 522 nm while compounds **4a** and **4c** show emission maxima at 498 nm and 497 nm, respectively. The bathochromic effect can be explained by the push-pull substitution pattern of **4d**. This result suggests an electronic interaction of the aryl groups with the pyrazine moiety. All three emission spectra possess at longer wavelengths a shoulder, due to a vibrational progression. We determined the quantum yields of the synthesized compounds

using quinine bisulfate as standard (Table 5). All compounds show good quantum yields between 0.55-0.61. The substitution pattern of the tetrastyrylpyrazines has only a marginal influence on the quantum yield. The fluorine and also the donating methoxy-group gave slightly increased quantum yields as compared to compound **4a**. Since the magnitude of the Stoke shifts is rather low and the quantum yields are quite high, significant intramolecular charge transfer contributions can be ruled out.

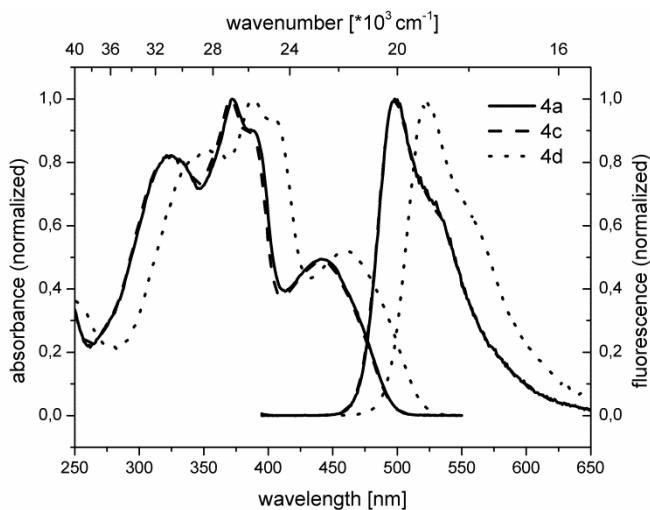


Figure 3. Normalized absorption and corrected emission spectra of compounds **4a**, **4c** and **4d**.

Table 3. UV/Vis absorption and fluorescence data for compounds **4a**, **4c**, **4d** in dichloromethane. For the measurement of the fluorescence quantum yields a solution of quinine bisulfate in 0.05 M H₂SO₄ ($\phi_f = 0.52$)^[28] was applied as standard.

compd	$\lambda_{abs}(\epsilon_{abs})$ [nm] ([10 ⁴ M ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹])	$\tilde{\nu}_{Stokes}$ [cm ⁻¹]	λ_{max}^{fluo} [nm]	ϕ_{fluo} Quantum yield
4a	323 (4.35)			
	373 (5.02)	2600	498	0.55
	441 (2.63)			
4c	324 (4.45)			
	371 (5.46)	2560	497	0.57
	441 (2.66)			
4d	353 (5.05)			
	388 (6.02)	2630	522	0.61
	459 (3.15)			

Conclusion

In conclusion, we synthesized various tetraarylpyrazines using the Suzuki-Miyaura reaction. After a thorough optimization the products were isolated in good to quantitative yields using only 0.25 mol% of the palladium catalyst. Furthermore, we synthesized tetrastyrylpyrazines in high yields by application of a modified protocol. Tetrastyrylpyrazines are promising substrates for photonic applications due to their high fluorescence quantum yields. So far, we have not been able to realize the selective reaction of tetrachloropyrazine with one or two equivalents of the boronic acids as the reactions result in the formation of complex mixtures. However, this project is topic of ongoing studies in our laboratories.

Acknowledgements

Financial support by the Volkswagenstiftung is gratefully acknowledged. We thank Mr. Wolfgang Breitsprecher for the measurements of the fluorescence spectra.

Experimental Section

General. All reactions were carried out under argon atmosphere. All chemicals are commercially available and were used without further purification. Column chromatography was performed using Merck Silicagel 60 (0.043 - 0.06 mm). NMR data were recorded on Bruker ARX 300, Bruker ARX 400 and Fourier 300 spectrometers. ^{13}C and ^1H NMR spectra were referenced to signals of deuterated solvent and residual protonated solvent, respectively. Peak characterization: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, pt = pseudo triplet, q = quartet, sept = septet, m = multiplet, bs = broad singlet, dd = doublet of doublet. Infrared Spectra were recorded on Nicolet 550 FT – IR spectrometer with ATR sampling technique for solids as well as liquids. Signal characterization: w = weak, m = medium, s = strong. Gas chromatography-mass analyses were carried out on Agilent HP-5890 instrument with an Agilent HP-5973 Mass Selective Detector (EI) and HP-5 capillary column using helium carrier gas. ESI HR-MS measurements were performed on an Agilent 1969A TOF mass spectrometer. For High Resolution MS (HRMS) Finnigan MAT 95 XP was used. Only the measurements with an average deviation from the theoretical mass of $\pm 2\text{mDa}$ were accounted as correct. Elemental analyses (EA) were performed with a LecoMikroanalysator - TrueSpec CHNS Micro. Melting points were determined on a Micro-Hot-Stage GalenTM III Cambridge Instruments, and are not corrected. X-ray crystal structure data were collected on a STOE IPDS II diffractometer. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares procedures on F^2 with the SHELXTL software package.^[29] ^[30] Absorption spectra were measured on an Analytik Jena Specord 50 or Perkin-

Elmer UV/Vis spectrometer Lambda2. The fluorescence spectra were recorded with a Fluoromax-4 Spectrofluorometer (Horiba Scientific). For the absorption spectra dichloromethane was used as solvent and a concentration of 5×10^{-6} M was applied for the quantitative determination of the molar extinction coefficient. A solution of quinine sulphate in 0.05 M sulphuric acid was applied as standard for the measurement of the fluorescence quantum yields ($\phi_f = 0.52$).^[28] Samples and standard were measured in air-equilibrated solutions and exhibited an absorbance of ~ 0.1 at the excitation wavelength.

General Procedures and Experimental Data

Synthesis of tetraarylpyrazines

Prior to all, solutions of Pd(OAc)₂ and P(Cy)₃ were prepared in dried and argon filled Schlenk tubes (both 0.0125 mmol, 5 mol%) using 1 mL of extra dry THF and toluene, respectively. Solutions were stirred at room temperature for 10 min.

To an argon-flushed glass pressure tube 50 μ L of Pd(OAc)₂ solution (0.000625 mmol, 0.25 mol%) was added (In cases of compounds **3k-p**, 2 mol% (1.1 mg) of Pd(OAc)₂ and 4 mol% (2.8mg) of P(Cy)₃ were used). After the removal of THF via evacuation of pressure tube, 100 μ L of earlier prepared solution of P(Cy)₃ (0.00125 mmol, 0.5 mol%), **2** (54 mg, 0.25 mmol), the appropriate arylboronic acid (2 mmol, 8.0 equiv.) and K₃PO₄ (2 mmol, 8.0 equiv.) were added, followed by the injection of dry toluene (3.5 mL). The tube was closed with a teflon screw cap and the reaction mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 18 hours. Subsequently, the mixture was cooled down to room temperature and diluted with water and dichloromethane. The aqueous layer was extracted three times with dichloromethane. Combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. Unless otherwise noted, solvent was evaporated and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using mixture of hexane and dichloromethane as eluent.

2,3,5,6-Tetraphenylpyrazine (3a):

According to the general procedure, compound **3a** was isolated as a white solid (93 mg, 97 %); mp. = 248 – 250 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.29 - 7.34 (m, 12H), 7.60 - 7.66 (m, 8H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 128.2 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 129.8 (CH), 138.4 (C), 148.4 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 384 (M⁺, 100), 305 (7), 178 (44), 152 (8), 103 (10). HRMS (ESI): calcd. for C₂₈H₂₁N₂ ([M+H]⁺): 385.16993; found: 385.17036. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3038 (w), 1389 (m), 1170 (m), 1104 (m), 1011 (m), 762 (s), 692 (s), 536 (s).

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)pyrazine (3b):

According to the general procedure, compound **3b** was isolated as a white solid (139 mg, 85 %); mp. = 265 – 266 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.62 (d, 8H, ³J = 8.2 Hz), 7.74 (d, 8H, ³J = 8.2 Hz). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 123.8 (q, ¹J_{C-F} = 272.3 Hz, CF₃), 125.5 (q, ³J_{C-F} = 3.8 Hz, CH), 130.1 (CH), 131.3 (q, ²J_{C-F} = 32.6 Hz, C), 140.8 (C), 147.9 (C). ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -62.3 (s, 12F, CF₃). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 656 (M⁺, 100), 637 (15), 587 (14), 314 (77), 295 (15), 264 (10), 225 (7), 171 (7). HRMS (ESI): calcd. For C₃₂H₁₇F₁₂N₂([M+H]⁺): 657.11946; found: 657.1192. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 1322 (s), 1167 (m), 1105 (s), 1011 (m), 849 (s), 631 (m), 535 (m). EA: calcd. for C₃₂H₁₆F₁₂N₂ (656.46): C, 58.55; H, 2.46; N, 4.27; found: C, 57.92; H, 2.32; N, 4.23.

2,3,5,6-Tetra-p-tolylpyrazine (3c):

According to the general procedure, compound **3c** was isolated as a white solid (103 mg, 93 %); mp. = 284 – 286 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.35 (s, 12H, CH₃), 7.09 - 7.13 (m, 8H), 7.52 - 7.56 (m, 8H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 21.3 (CH₃), 128.9 (CH), 129.6 (CH), 135.8 (C), 138.3 (C), 147.7 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 440 (M⁺, 100), 425 (10), 206 (19), 189 (8). HRMS (ESI): calcd. for C₃₂H₂₉N₂ ([M+H]⁺): 441.23253; found: 441.23245. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 2917 (w), 1385 (s), 1172 (m), 1096 (m), 1009 (m), 820 (s), 728 (s), 626 (m), 530 (s), 513 (s).

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(4-isopropylphenyl)pyrazine (3d):

According to the general procedure, compound **3d** was isolated as yellowish-white solid (133 mg, 96 %); mp. = 279 – 281 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.24 (d, 24H, ³J = 6.9 Hz, CH₃), 2.90 (sept, 4H, ³J = 6.9 Hz, CH_{i-Pr}), 7.13 - 7.17 (m, 8H), 7.56 - 7.60 (m, 8H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 23.8 (CH₃), 33.8 (CH_{i-Pr}), 126.2 (CH), 129.7 (CH), 136.1 (C), 147.5 (C), 149.2 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 552 (M⁺, 100), 537 (11), 509 (7). HRMS (ESI): calcd. for C₄₀H₄₅N₂ ([M+H]⁺): 553.35773; found: 553.35861. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 2959 (m), 2926 (w), 2866 (w), 1388 (s), 1181 (m), 1098 (m), 1006 (m), 839 (s), 632 (m), 552 (s).

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(4-methoxyphenyl)pyrazine (3e):

According to the general procedure, compound **3e** was isolated as a light brown solid (113 mg, 90 %); mp. = 278 – 280 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 3.81 (s, 12H, OCH₃), 6.81 - 6.86 (m, 8H), 7.56 - 7.61 (m, 8H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 55.2 (OCH₃), 113.6 (CH), 131.0 (CH), 131.2 (C), 146.8 (C), 159.8 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 504 (M⁺, 100), 252 (12), 238 (15), 223 (34), 195 (10), 152 (12), 133 (11). HRMS (EI, 70 eV): calcd. for C₃₂H₂₈N₂O₄: 504.20436; found: 504.20469. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 2926 (w), 2834 (w), 1602 (s), 1573 (m), 1511 (s), 1418 (m), 1381 (s), 1295 (s), 1244 (s), 1164 (s), 1027 (s), 830 (s), 796 (s), 740 (m), 529 (s).

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)pyrazine (3f):

According to the general procedure, compound **3f** was isolated as a white solid (157 mg, 96 %); mp. = 165 – 167 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.48 (pt, 4H, ³J = 7.8 Hz), 7.65 (d, 4H, ³J = 7.8 Hz), 7.75 (d, 4H, ³J = 7.8 Hz), 7.86 (bs, 4H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 123.6 (q, ¹J_{C-F} = 271.9 Hz, CF₃), 125.9 (q, ³J_{C-F} = 3.6 Hz, CH), 126.7 (q, ³J_{C-F} = 3.8 Hz, CH), 129.1 (CH), 131.1 (q, ²J_{C-F} = 32.6 Hz, C), 133.0 (CH), 138.0 (C), 148.1 (C). ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -62.5 (s, 12F, CF₃). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 656 (M⁺, 100), 637 (12), 314 (99), 295 (10), 264 (7), 225 (11), 171 (17). HRMS (EI, 70 eV): calcd. for C₃₂H₁₆F₁₂N₂: 656.11164; found: 656.11102. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 1323 (s), 1280 (m), 1164 (s), 1127 (s), 1069 (s), 908 (m), 801 (m), 700 (s). EA: calcd. for C₃₂H₁₆F₁₂N₂ (656.46): C, 58.55; H, 2.46; N, 4.27; found: C, 58.85; H, 2.28; N, 4.35.

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(4-ethylphenyl)pyrazine (3g):

According to the general procedure, compound **3g** was isolated as a white solid (108 mg, 87 %); mp. = 235 – 236 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.23 (t, 12H, ³J = 7.5 Hz, CH₃), 2.65 (q, 8H, ³J = 7.5 Hz, CH₂), 7.12 - 7.14 (m, 8H), 7.55 - 7.59 (m, 8H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 15.3 (CH₃), 28.6 (CH₂), 127.7 (CH), 129.7 (CH), 136.0 (C), 144.6 (C), 147.6 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 496 (M⁺, 100), 467 (12), 219 (28), 204 (14), 116 (11). HRMS (EI, 70 eV): calcd. for C₃₆H₃₆N₂: 496.28730; found: 496.28760. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 2961 (m), 2929 (w), 2870 (w), 1387 (s), 1180 (s), 1097 (m), 1007 (m), 632 (m), 536 (m). EA: calcd. for C₃₆H₃₆N₂ (496.68): C, 87.05; H, 7.31; N, 5.64; found: C, 86.96; H, 7.31; N, 5.63.

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(4-fluorophenyl)pyrazine (3h):

According to the general procedure, compound **3h** was isolated as a white solid (113 mg, 99 %); mp. = 233 – 234 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 6.97 - 7.05 (m, 8H), 7.54 - 7.61 (m, 8H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 115.4 (d, ²J_{C-F} = 21.8 Hz, CH), 131.6 (d, ³J_{C-F} = 8.3 Hz, CH), 134.0 (d, ⁴J_{C-F} = 3.2 Hz, C), 147.3 (C), 163.1 (d, ¹J_{C-F} = 250.1 Hz, CF). ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -111.7 (s, 4F, CF). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 456 (M⁺, 100), 359 (6), 214 (36). HRMS (EI, 70 eV): calcd. for C₂₈H₁₆F₄N₂: 456.12441; found: 456.12366. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 1602 (s), 1510 (s), 1415 (m), 1384 (s), 1226 (s), 1152 (s), 1108 (m), 1011 (m), 839 (s), 735 (m), 617 (m), 526 (s). EA: calcd. for C₂₈H₁₆F₄N₂ (456.43): C, 73.68; H, 3.53; N, 6.14; found: C, 73.64; H, 3.33; N, 6.09.

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(3,5-dimethylphenyl)pyrazine (3i):

According to the general procedure, compound **3i** was isolated as a white solid (101 mg, 81 %); mp. = 275 – 277 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.24 (s, 24H, CH₃), 6.94 (bs, 4H),

7.19 (bs, 8H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 21.2 (CH_3), 127.6 (CH), 129.9 (CH), 137.3 (C), 138.5 (C), 148.8 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 496 (M^+ , 100), 248 (10), 133 (22). HRMS (EI, 70 eV): calcd. for $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_2$: 496.28730; found: 496.28686. IR (ATR, cm^{-1}): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3025 (w), 2912 (m), 2855 (w), 1600 (m), 1391 (s), 1374 (s), 1187 (m), 1154 (m), 855 (s), 843 (s), 691 (s), 424 (m). EA: calcd. for $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_2$ (496.68): C, 87.05; H, 7.31; N, 5.64; found: C, 86.89; H, 7.44; N, 5.39.

2,3,5,6-Tetra-*m*-tolylpyrazine (3j):

According to the general procedure, compound **3j** was isolated as a white solid (104 mg, 94 %); mp. = 153 – 154 °C. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 2.33 (s, 12H, CH_3), 7.13 - 7.16 (m, 8H), 7.28 - 7.32 (m, 4H), 7.55 (bs, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 21.4 (CH_3), 127.0 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 129.2 (CH), 130.4 (CH), 137.8 (C), 138.5 (C), 148.6 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 440 (M^+ , 100), 425 (12), 384 (26), 258 (16), 206 (11), 102 (17), 69 (13), 57 (13). HRMS (EI, 70 eV): calcd. for $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2$: 440.22470; found: 440.22433. IR (ATR, cm^{-1}): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3034 (w), 2915 (w), 1371 (m), 1167 (m), 847 (m), 778 (s), 704 (s), 471 (s), 447 (m). EA: calcd. for $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2$ (440.58): C, 87.24; H, 6.41; N, 6.36; found: C, 87.30; H, 6.36; N, 6.32.

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(4-isopropoxyphenyl)pyrazine (3k):

In agreement with the general procedure, but with 2 mol% (1.1 mg) of $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ and 4 mol% (2.8mg) of $\text{P}(\text{Cy})_3$, compound **3k** was isolated as a white solid (142 mg, 92 %); mp. = 241 – 243 °C. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 1.33 (d, 24H, 3J = 6.1 Hz, CH_3), 4.55 (sept, 4H, 3J = 6.1 Hz, $\text{CH}_{i\text{-Pr}}$), 6.79 - 6.82 (m, 8H), 7.55 - 7.59 (m, 8H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 22.0 (CH_3), 69.7 ($\text{CH}_{i\text{-Pr}}$), 115.3 (CH), 131.0 (CH), 131.0 (C), 146.7 (C), 158.1 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 616 (M^+ , 100), 574 (13), 447 (37), 224 (12), 210 (16), 57 (14), 43 (14). HRMS (EI, 70 eV): calcd. for $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{44}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$: 616.32956; found: 616.32852. IR (ATR, cm^{-1}): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 2974 (m), 2923 (w), 1603 (s), 1510 (s), 1382 (s), 1287 (m), 1240 (s), 1163 (s), 1116 (s), 948 (s), 834 (s), 742 (m), 742 (m), 623 (m), 536 (s).

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(4-vinylphenyl)pyrazine (3l):

In agreement with the general procedure, but with 2 mol% (1.1 mg) of $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ and 4 mol% (2.8mg) of $\text{P}(\text{Cy})_3$, compound **3l** was isolated as a yellowish-white solid (93 mg, 76 %); mp. > 375 °C. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 5.27 (dd, 4H, $^3J_{\text{cis}} = 10.9$ Hz, $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 0.7$ Hz, $\text{CH}=\text{CH}_{\text{cis}}\text{-H}$), 5.77 (dd, 4H, $^3J_{\text{trans}} = 17.5$ Hz, $^2J_{\text{gem}} = 0.7$ Hz, $\text{CH}=\text{CH}\text{-H}_{\text{trans}}$), 6.71 (dd, 4H, $^3J_{\text{trans}} = 17.5$ Hz, $^3J_{\text{cis}} = 10.9$ Hz, $\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$), 7.34 - 7.38 (m, 8H), 7.60 - 7.64 (m, 8H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 114.5 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 130.0 (CH), 136.3 (CH), 137.7 (C), 137.8 (C), 147.5 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 488 (M^+ , 100), 461 (4), 230 (17), 202 (5), 71 (4). HRMS (EI, 70 eV): calcd. for $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2$: 488.22470; found: 488.22447. IR (ATR, cm^{-1}): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 2950 (w), 2917 (w), 2851 (w), 1627 (m), 1388 (s), 1174 (m), 1101 (m), 987 (s), 901 (s), 845 (s), 534 (s).

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(3-methoxyphenyl)pyrazine (3m):

In agreement with the general procedure, but with 2 mol% (1.1 mg) of Pd(OAc)₂ and 4 mol% (2.8mg) of P(Cy)₃, compound **3m** was isolated as a light brown solid (125 mg, 99 %); mp. = 170 – 172 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 3.69 (s, 12H, OCH₃), 6.85 - 6.89 (m, 4H), 7.15 - 7.22 (m, 12H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 55.2 (OCH₃), 114.8 (2 x CH), 122.4 (CH), 129.2 (CH), 139.6 (C), 148.2 (C), 159.2 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 504 (M⁺, 100), 262 (12), 207 (9), 188 (16), 145 (14), 117 (10), 73 (10). 60 (12), 43 (15). HRMS (EI, 70 eV): calcd. for C₃₂H₂₈N₂O₄: 504.20436; found: 504.20339. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3006 (w), 2921 (m), 2853 (w), 1578 (s), 1424 (m), 1377 (s), 1290 (m), 1229 (s), 1028 (s), 775 (s), 719 (s). EA: calcd. for C₃₂H₂₈N₂O₄ (504.58): C, 76.17; H, 5.59; N, 5.55; found: C, 76.49; H, 5.50; N, 5.42.

2,3,5,6-Tetra-*o*-tolylpyrazine (3n):

In agreement with the general procedure, but with 2 mol% (1.1 mg) of Pd(OAc)₂ and 4 mol% (2.8mg) of P(Cy)₃, compound **3n** was isolated as a white solid (109 mg, 99 %); mp. = 252 – 254 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.27 (s, 12H, CH₃), 6.99 - 7.06 (m, 4H), 7.08 - 7.15 (m, 12H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 20.1 (CH₃), 125.2 (CH), 128.2 (CH), 130.2 (CH), 130.4 (CH), 136.2 (C), 137.7 (C), 151.6 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 440 (M⁺, 100), 425 (60), 349 (16), 205 (12), 73 (16), 60 (17), 43 (14). HRMS (EI, 70 eV): calcd. for C₃₂H₂₈N₂: 440.22470; found: 440.22351. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3016 (w), 2921 (w), 2852 (w), 1382 (s), 1081 (m), 1016 (m), 757 (s), 723 (s), 460 (s). EA: calcd. for C₃₂H₂₈N₂ (440.58): C, 87.24; H, 6.41; N, 6.36; found: C, 87.47; H, 6.69; N, 6.20.

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)pyrazine (3o):

Reaction was made according to the general procedure, but with 2 mol% (1.1 mg) of Pd(OAc)₂ and 4 mol% (2.8mg) of P(Cy)₃. After combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulphate, filtered and solvent was removed, compound **3o** was isolated as a white solid by recrystallization of crude mixture from warm dichloromethane (116 mg, 74 %); mp. = 260 – 262 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 3.36 (s, 12H, OCH₃), 3.70 (s, 12H, OCH₃), 6.64 (d, 4H, ³J = 8.9 Hz), 6.77 (dd, 4H, ³J = 8.9 Hz, ⁴J = 3.0 Hz), 7.05 (d, ⁴J = 3.0 Hz, 4H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 55.4 (OCH₃), 55.8 (OCH₃), 111.9 (CH), 115.3 (CH), 116.6 (CH), 129.4 (C), 149.4 (C), 150.8 (C), 153.3 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 624 (M⁺, 100), 609 (45), 593 (71), 579 (12), 487 (23), 312 (11), 60 (10). HRMS (EI, 70 eV): calcd. for C₃₆H₃₆N₂O₈: 624.24662; found: 624.24559. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3002 (w), 2960 (w), 2833 (w), 1499 (s), 1447 (m), 1424 (s), 1275 (s), 1229 (s), 1079 (m), 1042 (s), 1016 (s), 873 (m), 802 (s). EA: calcd. for C₃₆H₃₆N₂O₈ (624.68): C, 69.22; H, 5.81; N, 4.48; found: C, 69.58; H, 5.74; N, 4.66.

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(3-cyanophenyl)pyrazine (3p):

In agreement with the general procedure, but with 2 mol% (1.1 mg) of Pd(OAc)₂ and 4 mol% (2.8mg) of P(Cy)₃, compound **3p** was isolated as a white solid (61 mg, 50 %); mp. = 296 – 297 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.48 (pt, 4H, ³J = 7.8 Hz), 7.70 - 7.76 (m, 8H), 7.96 (bs, 4H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 113.4 (C), 117.9 (C), 129.6 (CH), 133.1 (CH), 133.2 (CH), 133.8 (CH), 138.0 (C), 147.2 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 484 (M⁺, 100), 380 (7), 355 (5), 228 (38), 201 (8), 60 (5), 44 (5). HRMS (EI, 70 eV): calcd. for C₃₂H₁₆N₆: 484.14310; found: 484.14195. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3062 (w), 2953 (w), 2227 (m), 1371 (m), 1164 (m), 917 (m), 799 (s), 697 (s), 515 (m).

Synthesis of tetraalkenylpyrazines

An argon-flushed glass pressure tube was charged with Pd(dba)₂ (0.005 mmol, 2 mol%), CataCXium A (0.01 mmol, 4 mol%), **2** (54.4 mg, 0.25 mmol), the appropriate alkenylboronic acid or pinacol ester (2 mmol, 8.0 eq.), K₃PO₄ (2 mmol, 8.0 eq.) and anhydrous 1,4-dioxane (4 mL). The tube was sealed with a teflon cap and the reaction mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 20 hours. Resulting mixture was cooled down to room temperature, diluted with water and extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and the solvent was evaporated. After, the crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using mixture of hexane and dichloromethane as eluent. Gained solids in the end, were washed with cold hexane to give pure orange-coloured products.

2,3,5,6-Tetra((E)-styryl)pyrazine (4a):

According to the general procedure, compound **4a** was isolated as an orange solid (119 mg, 97 %); mp. = 258 – 259 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.31 - 7.35 (m, 4H, CH), 7.39 - 7.43 (m, 8H, CH), 7.54 (d, 4H, ³J = 15.5 Hz, CH=CH), 7.66 - 7.68 (m, 8H, CH), 7.96 (d, 4H, ³J = 15.5 Hz, CH=CH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 122.2 (CH=CH), 127.4, 128.6, 128.8 (CH), 135.9 (CH=CH), 136.8, 145.2 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 488 (M⁺, 100), 411 (63), 397 (34), 320 (14), 167 (10), 115 (11), 91 (16). HRMS (EI, 70 eV): calcd. for C₃₆H₂₈N₂: 488.22470; found: 488.22372. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3019 (w), 1622 (m), 1493 (m), 1381 (m), 1165 (s), 955 (s), 740 (s), 685 (s), 588 (s), 457 (s). EA: calcd. for C₃₆H₂₈N₂ (488.62): C, 88.49; H, 5.78; N, 5.73; found: C, 88.64; H, 5.54; N, 5.71.

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis((E)-4-methylstyryl)pyrazine (4b):

According to the general procedure, compound **4b** was isolated as an orange solid (129 mg, 95 %); mp. = 292 – 294 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.39 (s, 12H, CH₃), 7.21 (d, 8H, ³J = 7.9 Hz, CH), 7.48 (d, 4H, ³J = 15.5 Hz, CH=CH), 7.55 (d, 8H, ³J = 7.9 Hz, CH), 7.91 (d, 4H, ³J = 15.5 Hz, CH=CH). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 21.4 (CH₃), 121.3 (CH=CH), 127.3, 129.4 (CH), 134.2 (C), 135.5 (CH=CH), 138.6, 145.1 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 544 (M⁺, 100), 453 (35), 439 (28), 287 (13), 195 (21), 119 (14), 105 (19), 44 (17), 36 (10). HRMS (EI, 70 eV): calcd. for C₄₀H₃₆N₂:

544.28730; found: 544.28748. IR (ATR, cm^{-1}): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 2913 (w), 1622 (m), 1508 (m), 1382 (m), 1165 (s), 956 (s), 797 (s), 474 (s). EA: calcd. for $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_2$ (544.73): C, 88.20; H, 6.66; N, 5.14; found: C, 88.05; H, 6.61; N, 5.07.

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis((E)-4-fluorostyryl)pyrazine (4c):

According to the general procedure, compound **4c** was isolated as an orange solid (139 mg, 99 %); mp. = 284 – 286 °C. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 7.25 - 7.33 (m, 8H, CH), 7.88 (d, 4H, 3J = 15.5 Hz, CH=CH), 7.97 - 8.05 (m, 12H, CH, CH=CH). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 115.8 (d, $^2J_{\text{C}-\text{F}}$ = 21.6 Hz, CH), 121.9 (CH=CH), 130.2 (d, $^3J_{\text{C}-\text{F}}$ = 8.3 Hz, CH), 133.3 (d, $^4J_{\text{C}-\text{F}}$ = 3.2 Hz, C), 134.5 (CH=CH), 144.8 (C), 162.5 (d, $^1J_{\text{C}-\text{F}}$ = 246.2 Hz, CF). ^{19}F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -111.6 (s, 4F, CF). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 560 (M⁺, 100), 465 (38), 451 (19), 356 (10), 109 (16), 69 (11), 44 (13). HRMS (ESI): calcd. for $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{24}\text{F}_4\text{N}_2$ ([M+H]⁺): 561.19484; found: 561.19421. IR (ATR, cm^{-1}): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 1590 (m), 1503 (s), 1415 (m), 1226 (s), 1153 (s), 1091 (m), 964 (s), 813 (s), 529 (s), 479 (s). EA: calcd. for $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{24}\text{F}_4\text{N}_2$ (560.58): C, 77.13; H, 4.32; N, 5.00; found: C, 77.44; H, 4.42; N, 4.99.

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis((E)-4-methoxystyryl)pyrazine (4d):

According to the general procedure, compound **4d** was isolated as an orange solid (142 mg, 93 %); mp. = 229 – 230 °C. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 3.85 (s, 12H, OCH₃), 6.93 (d, 8H, 3J = 8.5 Hz, CH), 7.35 (d, 4H, 3J = 15.5 Hz, CH=CH), 7.58 (d, 8H, 3J = 8.5 Hz, CH), 7.85 (d, 4H, 3J = 15.5 Hz, CH=CH). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 55.3 (OCH₃), 114.1(CH), 120.2 (CH=CH), 128.7 (CH), 129.8 (C), 134.7 (CH=CH), 144.9, 159.9 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 608 (M⁺, 100), 501 (34), 487 (18), 227 (18), 121 (74). HRMS (ESI): calcd. for $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ ([M+H]⁺): 609.27478; found: 609.27537. IR (ATR, cm^{-1}): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3007 (w), 2929 (w), 2834 (w), 1602 (s), 1573 (m), 1508 (s), 1420 (m), 1245 (s), 1162 (s), 1028 (s), 965 (s), 810 (s), 561 (s).

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis((E)-3-methylstyryl)pyrazine (4e):

According to the general procedure, compound **4e** was isolated as an orange solid (96 mg, 70 %); mp. = 200 – 202 °C. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.41 (s, 12H, CH₃), 7.16 (d, 4H, 3J = 7.5 Hz, CH), 7.28 - 7.33 (m, 4H, CH), 7.44 - 7.50 (m, 12H, CH, CH=CH), 7.90 (d, 4H, 3J = 15.5 Hz, CH=CH). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 21.4 (CH₃), 122.0 (CH=CH), 124.5, 128.2, 128.6, 129.4 (CH), 135.8 (CH=CH), 136.8, 138.3, 145.2 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 544 (M⁺, 100), 453 (43), 439 (27), 195 (12), 119 (10), 105 (15), 44 (12). HRMS (ESI): calcd. for $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_2$ ([M+H]⁺): 545.29513; found: 545.29509. IR (ATR, cm^{-1}): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 2913 (w), 1623 (m), 1597 (m), 1371 (m), 1232 (m), 1156 (m), 962 (s), 766 (s), 685 (s), 431 (s). EA: calcd. for $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_2$ (544.73): C, 88.20; H, 6.66; N, 5.14; found: C, 87.99; H, 6.64; N, 5.15.

Acknowledgements. Financial support by the State of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (scholarship of the interdisciplinary faculty of the University of Rostock/Dept. LLM for S. R.) and by the Volkswagenstiftung (Project-ID Az 86 223) is gratefully acknowledged.

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Supporting Information

Synthesis of Tetraaryl- and Tetraalkenylpyrazines by Suzuki-Miyaura Reactions of Tetrachloropyrazine

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1. General Remarks

All reactions were carried out under argon atmosphere. All chemicals are commercially available and were used without further purification.

Column chromatography was performed using Merck Silicagel 60 (0.043 - 0.06 mm).

NMR data were recorded on Bruker ARX 300, Bruker ARX 400 and Fourier 300 spectrometers. ^{13}C and ^1H NMR spectra were referenced to signals of deuterated solvent and residual protonated solvent, respectively. Peak characterization: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, pt = pseudo triplet, q = quartet, sept = septet, m = multiplet, bs = broad singlet, dd = doublet of doublet.

Infrared Spectra were recorded on Nicolet 550 FT – IR spectrometer with ATR sampling technique for solids as well as liquids. Signal characterization: w = weak, m = medium, s = strong.

Gas chromatography-mass analyses were carried out on Agilent HP-5890 instrument with an Agilent HP-5973 Mass Selective Detector (EI) and HP-5 capillary column using helium carrier gas.

ESI HR-MS measurements were performed on an Agilent 1969A TOF mass spectrometer. For High Resolution MS (HRMS) Finnigan MAT 95 XP was used. Only the measurements with an average deviation from the theoretical mass of $\pm 2\text{mDa}$ were accounted as correct.

Elemental analyses (EA) were performed with a LecoMikroanalysator - TrueSpec CHNS Micro.

Melting points were determined on a Micro-Hot-Stage GalenTM III Cambridge Instruments, and are not corrected.

X-ray crystal structure data were collected on a STOE IPDS II diffractometer. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares procedures on F^2 with the SHELXTL software package.¹

Absorption spectra were measured on an Analytik Jena Specord 50 or Perkin-Elmer UV/Vis spectrometer Lambda2. The fluorescence spectra were recorded with a Fluoromax-4 Spectrofluorometer (Horiba Scientific). For the absorption spectra dichloromethane was used as solvent and a concentration of $5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$ was applied for the quantitative determination of

¹ G. M. Sheldrick, *Acta Crystallogr.* **2008**, A64, 112-122.

the molar extinction coefficient. A solution of quinine sulphate in 0.05 M sulphuric acid was applied as standard for the measurement of the fluorescence quantum yields ($\varphi_f = 0.52$).² Sample and standard were excited with an absorbance of ~ 0.1 in air-equilibrated solution.

² Meech, S. R., Phillips, D. *J. Photochem.* **1983**, *23*, 193-217

2. General Procedures and Experimental Data

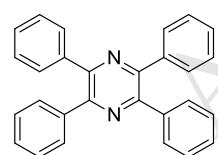
Synthesis of tetraarylpyrazines

Prior to all, solutions of Pd(OAc)₂ and P(Cy)₃ were prepared in dried and argon filled Schlenk tubes (both 0.0125 mmol, 5 mol%) using 1 mL of extra dry THF and toluene, respectively. Solutions were stirred at room temperature for 10 min.

To an argon-flushed glass pressure tube 50 μ L of Pd(OAc)₂ solution (0.000625 mmol, 0.25 mol%) was added³. After the removal of THF via evacuation of pressure tube, 100 μ L of earlier prepared solution of P(Cy)₃ (0.00125 mmol, 0.5 mol%), **2** (54 mg, 0.25 mmol), the appropriate arylboronic acid (2 mmol, 8.0 equiv.) and K₃PO₄ (2 mmol, 8.0 equiv.) were added, followed by the injection of dry toluene (3.5 mL). The tube was closed with a teflon screw cap and the reaction mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 18 hours. Subsequently, the mixture was cooled down to room temperature and diluted with water and dichloromethane. The aqueous layer was extracted three times with dichloromethane. Combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. Unless otherwise noted, solvent was evaporated and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using mixture of hexane and dichloromethane as eluent.

2,3,5,6-Tetraphenylpyrazine (3a):

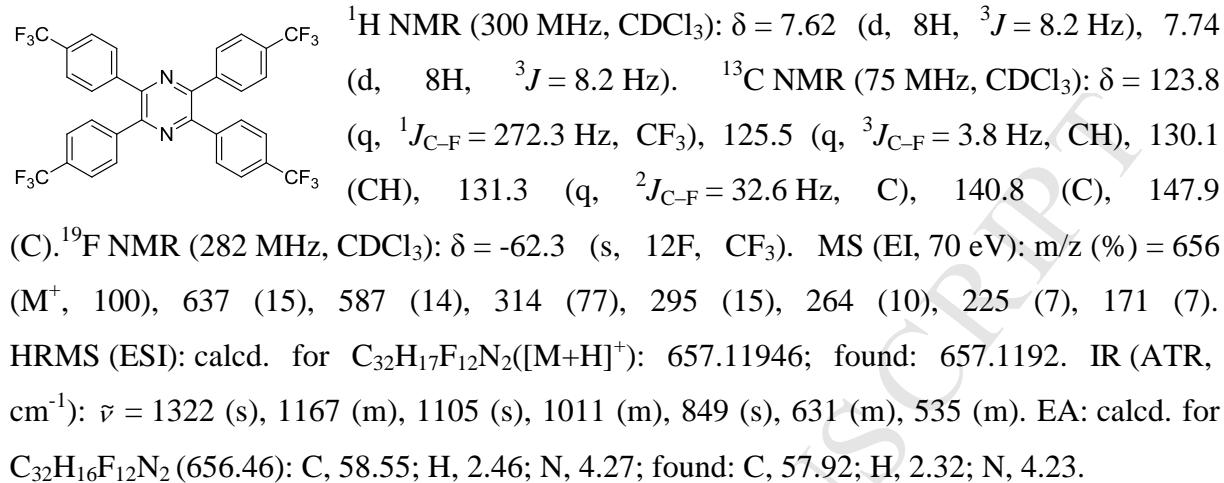
According to the general procedure, compound **3a** was isolated as a white solid (93 mg, 97 %); mp. = 248 – 250 °C.

 ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.29 - 7.34 (m, 12H), 7.60 - 7.66 (m, 8H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 128.2 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 129.8 (CH), 138.4 (C), 148.4 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 384 (M⁺, 100), 305 (7), 178 (44), 152 (8), 103 (10). HRMS (ESI): calcd. for C₂₈H₂₁N₂ ([M+H]⁺): 385.16993; found: 385.17036. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3038 (w), 1389 (m), 1170 (m), 1104 (m), 1011 (m), 762 (s), 692 (s), 536 (s).

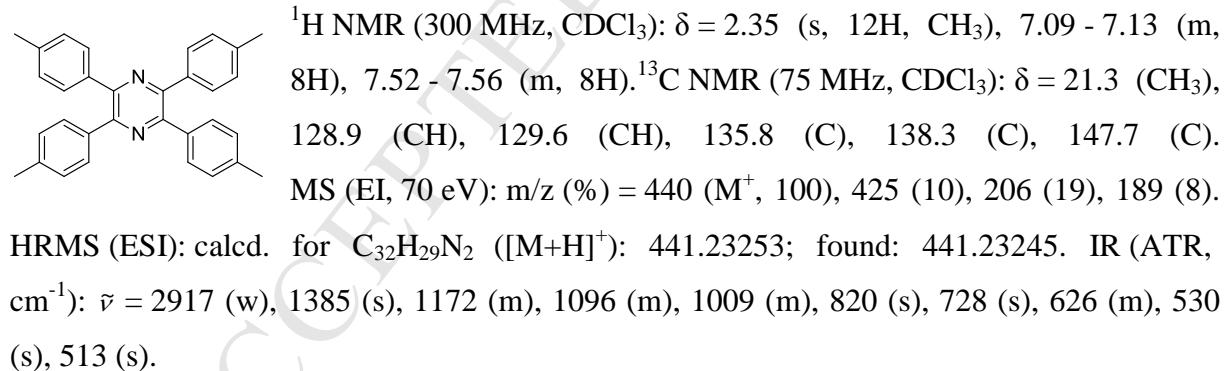
³ In cases of compounds **3k-p**, 2 mol% (1.1 mg) of Pd(OAc)₂ and 4 mol% (2.8mg) of P(Cy)₃ were used.

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)pyrazine (3b):

According to the general procedure, compound **3b** was isolated as a white solid (139 mg, 85 %); mp. = 265 – 266 °C.

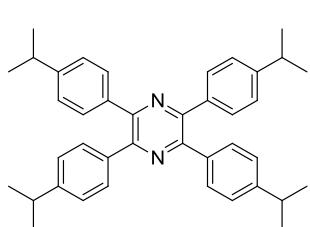
**2,3,5,6-Tetra-p-tolylpyrazine (3c):**

According to the general procedure, compound **3c** was isolated as a white solid (103 mg, 93 %); mp. = 284 – 286 °C.



2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(4-isopropylphenyl)pyrazine (3d):

According to the general procedure, compound **3d** was isolated as yellowish-white solid (133 mg, 96 %); mp. = 279 – 281 °C.

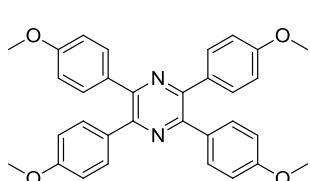


¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.24 (d, 24H, ³J = 6.9 Hz, CH₃), 2.90 (sept, 4H, ³J = 6.9 Hz, CH_i-Pr), 7.13 - 7.17 (m, 8H), 7.56 - 7.60 (m, 8H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 23.8 (CH₃), 33.8 (CH_i-Pr), 126.2 (CH), 129.7 (CH), 136.1 (C), 147.5 (C), 149.2 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 552 (M⁺, 100), 537 (11), 509 (7).

HRMS (ESI): calcd. for C₄₀H₄₅N₂ ([M+H]⁺): 553.35773; found: 553.35861. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 2959 (m), 2926 (w), 2866 (w), 1388 (s), 1181 (m), 1098 (m), 1006 (m), 839 (s), 632 (m), 552 (s).

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(4-methoxyphenyl)pyrazine (3e):

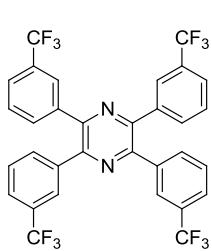
According to the general procedure, compound **3e** was isolated as a light brown solid (113 mg, 90 %); mp. = 278 – 280 °C.



¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 3.81 (s, 12H, OCH₃), 6.81 - 6.86 (m, 8H), 7.56 - 7.61 (m, 8H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 55.2 (OCH₃), 113.6 (CH), 131.0 (CH), 131.2 (C), 146.8 (C), 159.8 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 504 (M⁺, 100), 252 (12), 238 (15), 223 (34), 195 (10), 152 (12), 133 (11). HRMS (EI, 70 eV): calcd. for C₃₂H₂₈N₂O₄: 504.20436; found: 504.20469. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 2926 (w), 2834 (w), 1602 (s), 1573 (m), 1511 (s), 1418 (m), 1381 (s), 1295 (s), 1244 (s), 1164 (s), 1027 (s), 830 (s), 796 (s), 740 (m), 529 (s).

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)pyrazine (3f):

According to the general procedure, compound **3f** was isolated as a white solid (157 mg, 96 %); mp. = 165 – 167 °C.

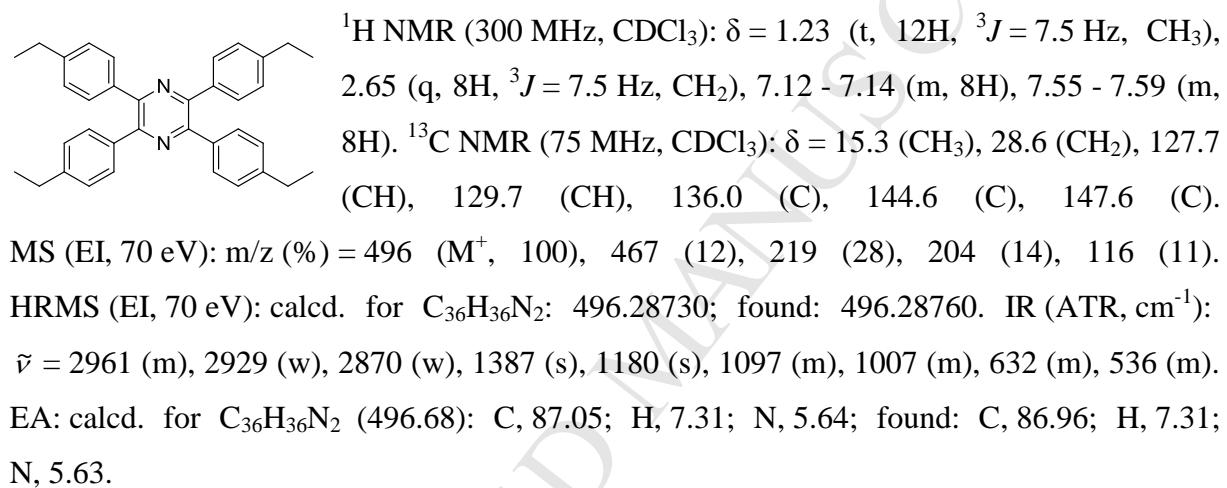


¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.48 (pt, 4H, ³J = 7.8 Hz), 7.65 (d, 4H, ³J = 7.8 Hz), 7.75 (d, 4H, ³J = 7.8 Hz), 7.86 (bs, 4H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 123.6 (q, ¹J_{C-F} = 271.9 Hz, CF₃), 125.9 (q, ³J_{C-F} = 3.6 Hz, CH), 126.7 (q, ³J_{C-F} = 3.8 Hz, CH), 129.1 (CH), 131.1 (q, ²J_{C-F} = 32.6 Hz, C), 133.0 (CH), 138.0 (C), 148.1 (C).

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -62.5 (s, 12F, CF₃). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 656 (M⁺, 100), 637 (12), 314 (99), 295 (10), 264 (7), 225 (11), 171 (17). HRMS (EI, 70 eV): calcd. for C₃₂H₁₆F₁₂N₂: 656.11164; found: 656.11102. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 1323 (s), 1280 (m), 1164 (s), 1127 (s), 1069 (s), 908 (m), 801 (m), 700 (s). EA: calcd. for C₃₂H₁₆F₁₂N₂ (656.46): C, 58.55; H, 2.46; N, 4.27; found: C, 58.85; H, 2.28; N, 4.35.

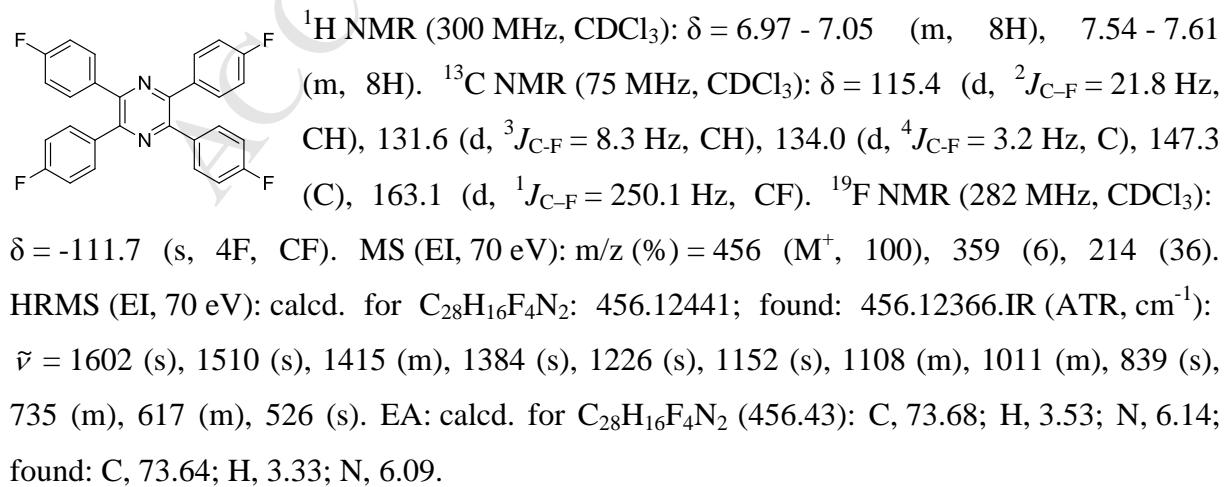
2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(4-ethylphenyl)pyrazine (3g):

According to the general procedure, compound **3g** was isolated as a white solid (108 mg, 87 %); mp. = 235 – 236 °C.



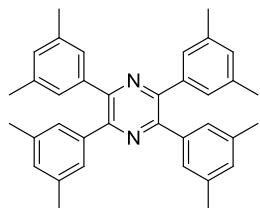
2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(4-fluorophenyl)pyrazine (3h):

According to the general procedure, compound **3h** was isolated as a white solid (113 mg, 99 %); mp. = 233 – 234 °C.



2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(3,5-dimethylphenyl)pyrazine (3i):

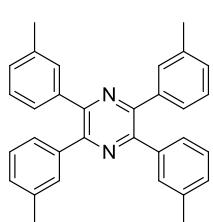
According to the general procedure, compound **3i** was isolated as a white solid (101 mg, 81 %); mp. = 275 – 277 °C.



¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.24 (s, 24H, CH₃), 6.94 (bs, 4H), 7.19 (bs, 8H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 21.2 (CH₃), 127.6 (CH), 129.9 (CH), 137.3 (C), 138.5 (C), 148.8 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 496 (M⁺, 100), 248 (10), 133 (22). HRMS (EI, 70 eV): calcd. for C₃₆H₃₆N₂: 496.28730; found: 496.28686. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3025 (w), 2912 (m), 2855 (w), 1600 (m), 1391 (s), 1374 (s), 1187 (m), 1154 (m), 855 (s), 843 (s), 691 (s), 424 (m). EA: calcd. for C₃₆H₃₆N₂ (496.68): C, 87.05; H, 7.31; N, 5.64; found: C, 86.89; H, 7.44; N, 5.39.

2,3,5,6-Tetra-*m*-tolylpyrazine (3j):

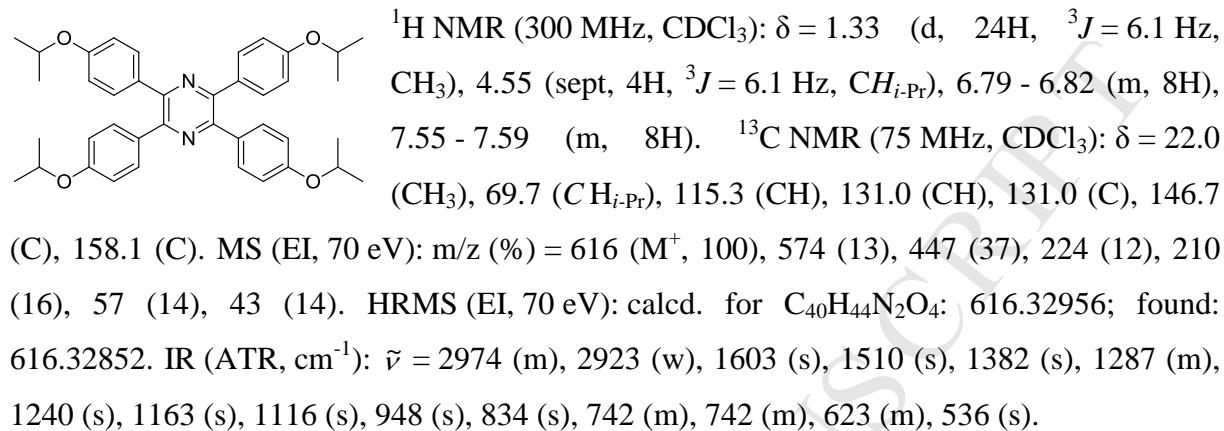
According to the general procedure, compound **3j** was isolated as a white solid (104 mg, 94 %); mp. = 153 – 154 °C.



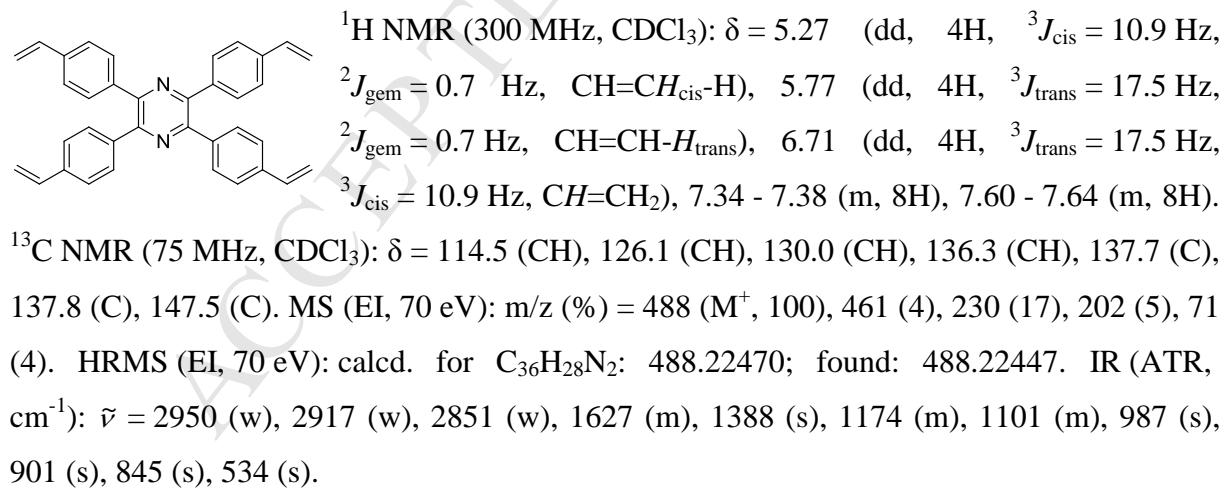
¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.33 (s, 12H, CH₃), 7.13 - 7.16 (m, 8H), 7.28 - 7.32 (m, 4H), 7.55 (bs, 4H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 21.4 (CH₃), 127.0 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 129.2 (CH), 130.4 (CH), 137.8 (C), 138.5 (C), 148.6 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 440 (M⁺, 100), 425 (12), 384 (26), 258 (16), 206 (11), 102 (17), 69 (13), 57 (13). HRMS (EI, 70 eV): calcd. for C₃₂H₂₈N₂: 440.22470; found: 440.22433. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3034 (w), 2915 (w), 1371 (m), 1167 (m), 847 (m), 778 (s), 704 (s), 471 (s), 447 (m). EA: calcd. for C₃₂H₂₈N₂ (440.58): C, 87.24; H, 6.41; N, 6.36; found: C, 87.30; H, 6.36; N, 6.32.

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(4-isopropoxyphenyl)pyrazine (3k):

In agreement with the general procedure, but with 2 mol% (1.1 mg) of Pd(OAc)₂ and 4 mol% (2.8mg) of P(Cy)₃, compound **3k** was isolated as a white solid (142 mg, 92 %); mp. = 241 – 243 °C.

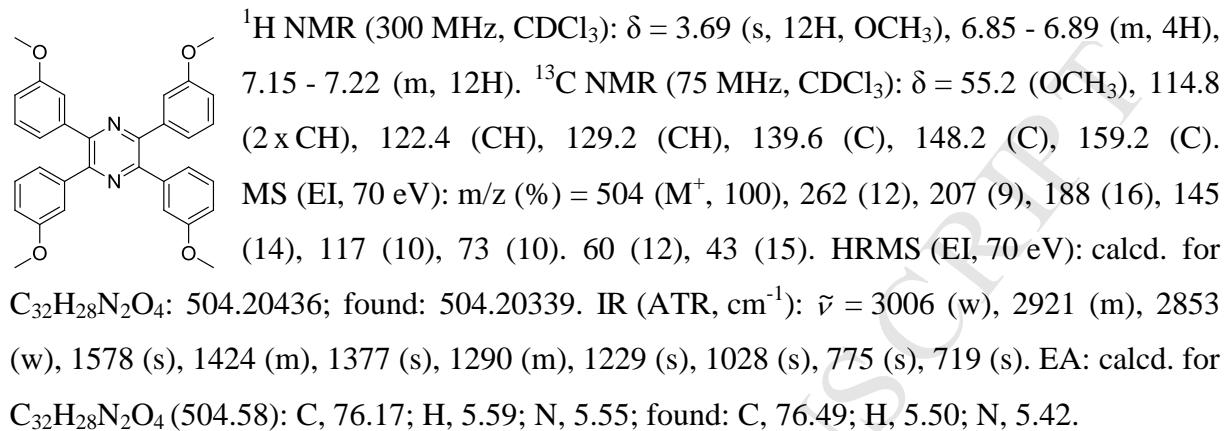
**2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(4-vinylphenyl)pyrazine (3l):**

In agreement with the general procedure, but with 2 mol% (1.1 mg) of Pd(OAc)₂ and 4 mol% (2.8mg) of P(Cy)₃, compound **3l** was isolated as a yellowish-white solid (93 mg, 76 %); mp. > 375 °C.

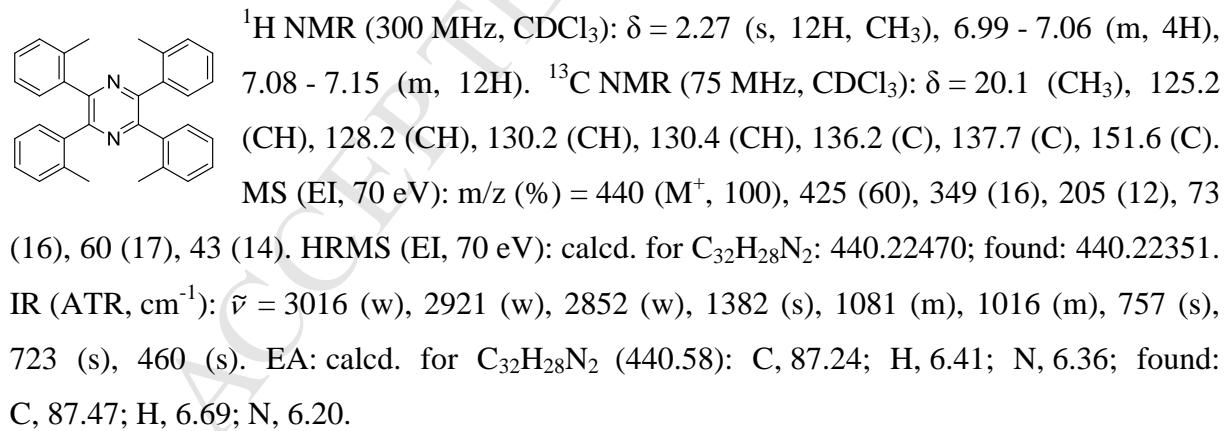


2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(3-methoxyphenyl)pyrazine (3m):

In agreement with the general procedure, but with 2 mol% (1.1 mg) of Pd(OAc)₂ and 4 mol% (2.8mg) of P(Cy)₃, compound **3m** was isolated as a light brown solid (125 mg, 99 %); mp. = 170 – 172 °C.

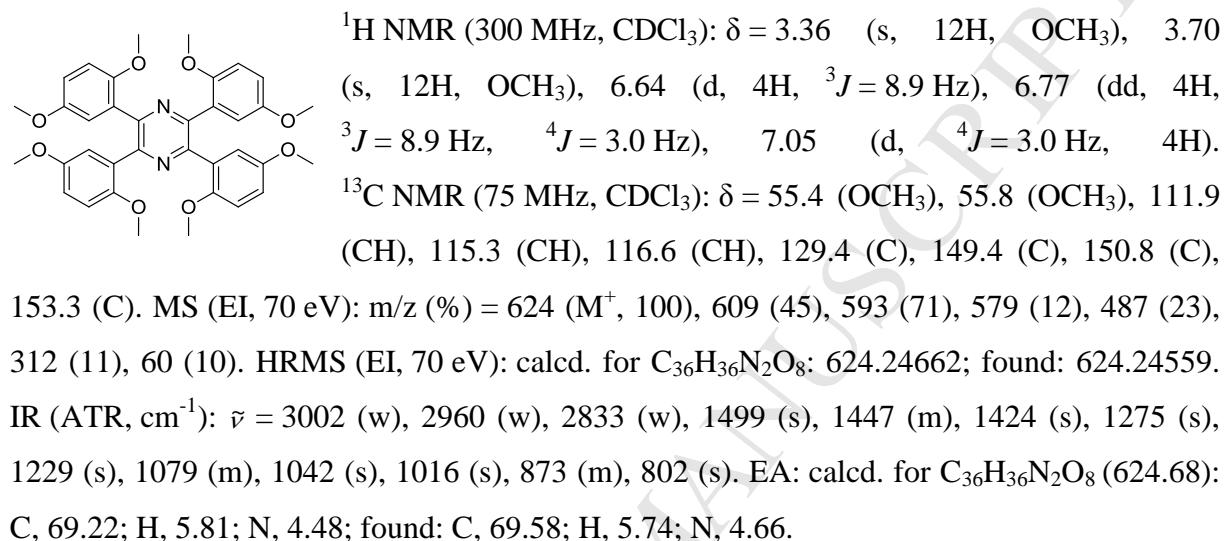
**2,3,5,6-Tetra-*o*-tolylpyrazine (3n):**

In agreement with the general procedure, but with 2 mol% (1.1 mg) of Pd(OAc)₂ and 4 mol% (2.8mg) of P(Cy)₃, compound **3n** was isolated as a white solid (109 mg, 99 %); mp. = 252 – 254 °C.

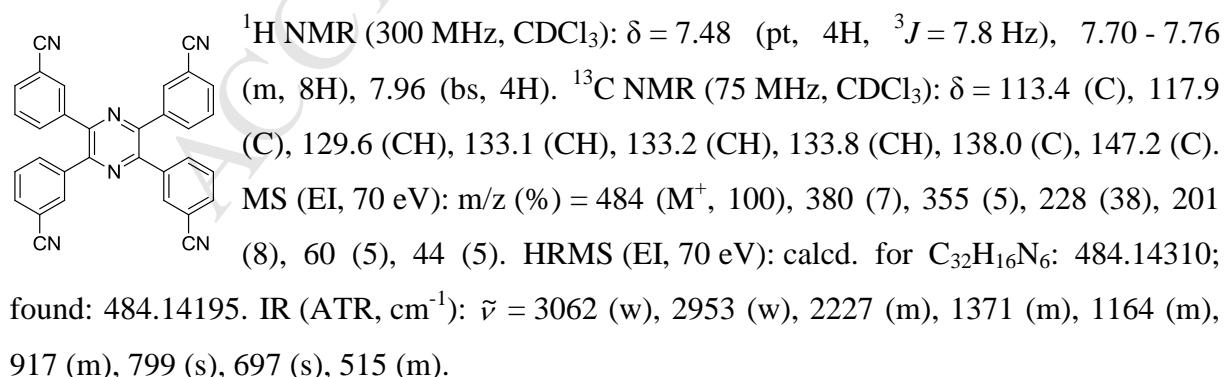


2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)pyrazine (3o):

Reaction was made according to the general procedure, but with 2 mol% (1.1 mg) of Pd(OAc)₂ and 4 mol% (2.8mg) of P(Cy)₃. After combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulphate, filtered and solvent was removed, compound **3o** was isolated as a white solid by recrystallization of crude mixture from warm dichloromethane. (116 mg, 74 %); mp. = 260 – 262 °C.

**2,3,5,6-Tetrakis(3-cyanophenyl)pyrazine (3p):**

In agreement with the general procedure, but with 2 mol% (1.1 mg) of Pd(OAc)₂ and 4 mol% (2.8mg) of P(Cy)₃, compound **3p** was isolated as a white solid (61 mg, 50 %); mp. = 296 – 297 °C.

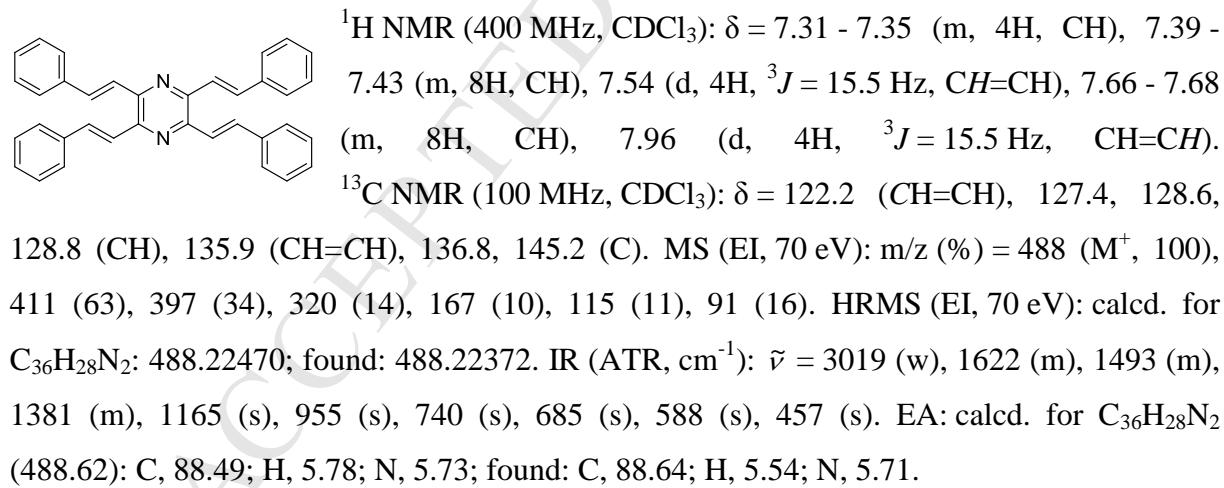


Synthesis of tetraalkenylpyrazines

An argon-flushed glass pressure tube was charged with Pd(dba)₂ (0.005 mmol, 2 mol%), CataCXium A (0.01 mmol, 4 mol%), **2** (54.4 mg, 0.25 mmol), the appropriate alkenylboronic acid or pinacol ester (2 mmol, 8.0 eq.), K₃PO₄ (2 mmol, 8.0 eq.) and anhydrous 1,4-dioxane (4 mL). The tube was sealed with a teflon cap and the reaction mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 20 hours. Resulting mixture was cooled down to room temperature, diluted with water and extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and the solvent was evaporated. After, the crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using mixture of hexane and dichloromethane as eluent. Gained solids in the end, were washed with cold hexane to give pure orange-coloured products.

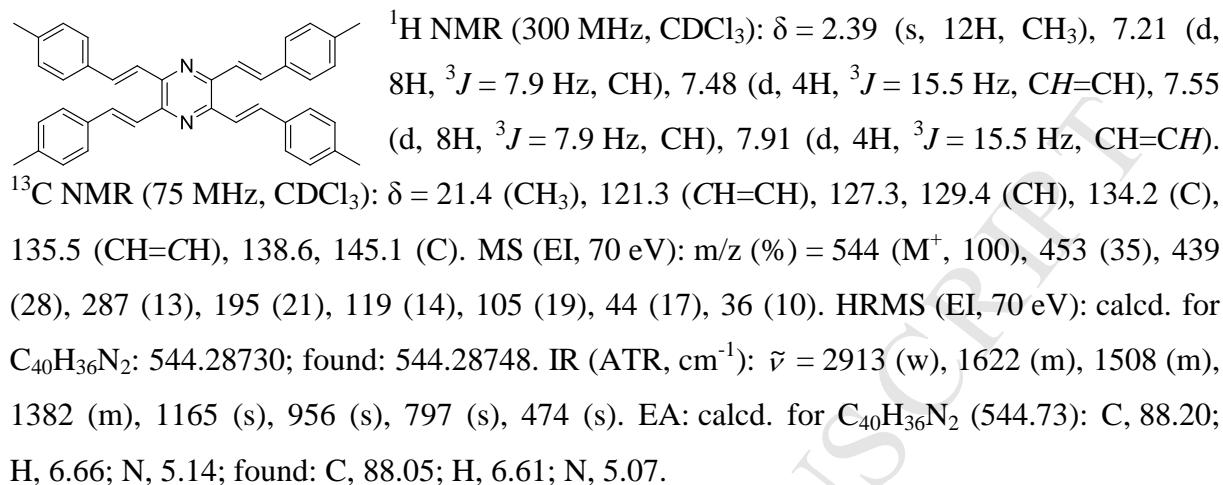
2,3,5,6-Tetra((E)-styryl)pyrazine (4a):

According to the general procedure, compound **4a** was isolated as an orange solid (119 mg, 97 %); mp. = 258 – 259 °C.

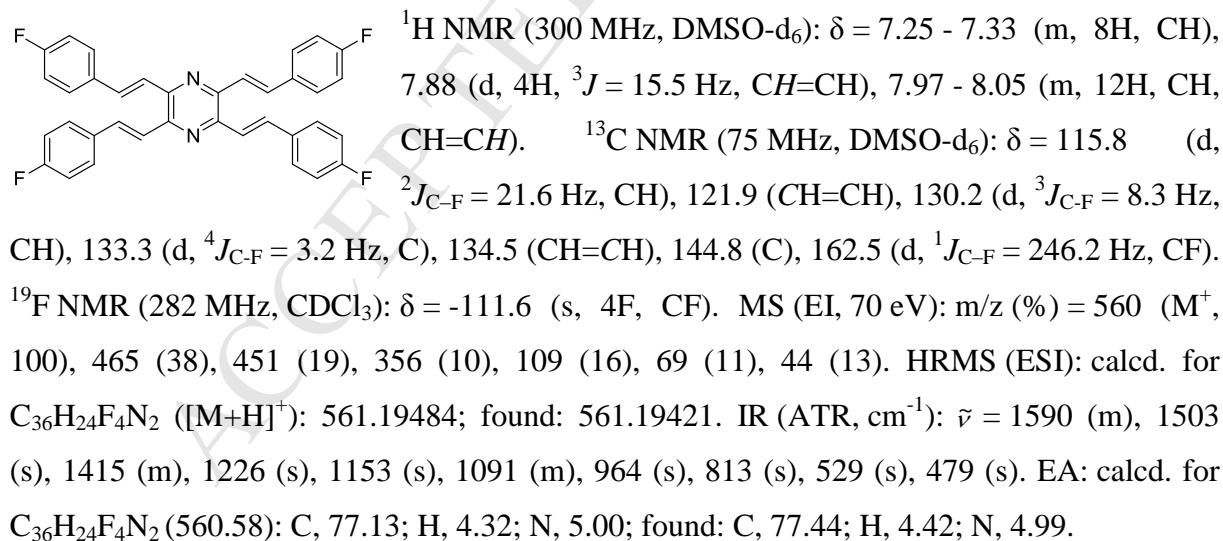


2,3,5,6-Tetrakis((E)-4-methylstyryl)pyrazine (4b):

According to the general procedure, compound **4b** was isolated as an orange solid (129 mg, 95 %); mp. = 292 – 294 °C.

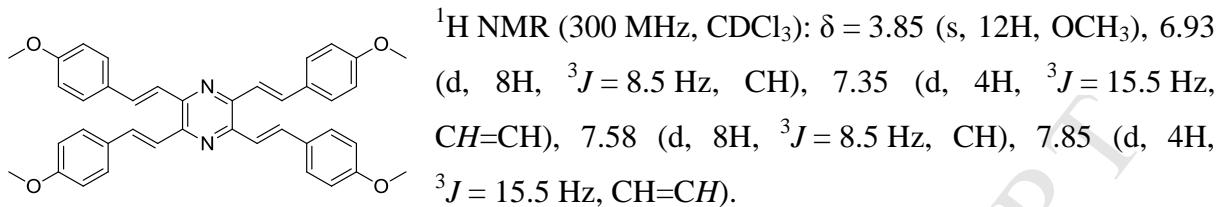
**2,3,5,6-Tetrakis((E)-4-fluorostyryl)pyrazine (4c):**

According to the general procedure, compound **4c** was isolated as an orange solid (139 mg, 99 %); mp. = 284 – 286 °C.



2,3,5,6-Tetrakis((E)-4-methoxystyryl)pyrazine (4d):

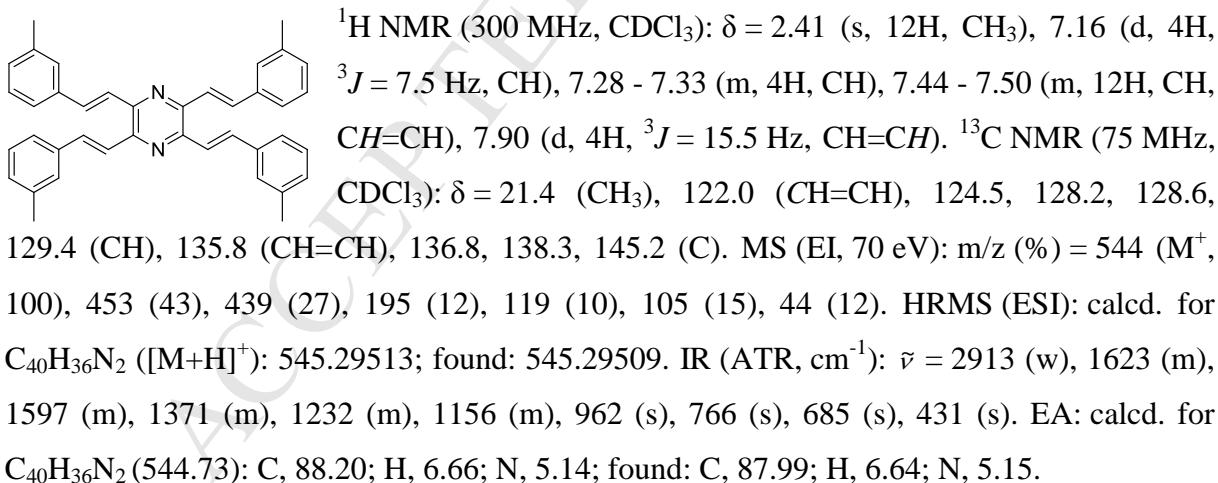
According to the general procedure, compound **4d** was isolated as an orange solid (142 mg, 93 %); mp. = 229 – 230 °C.



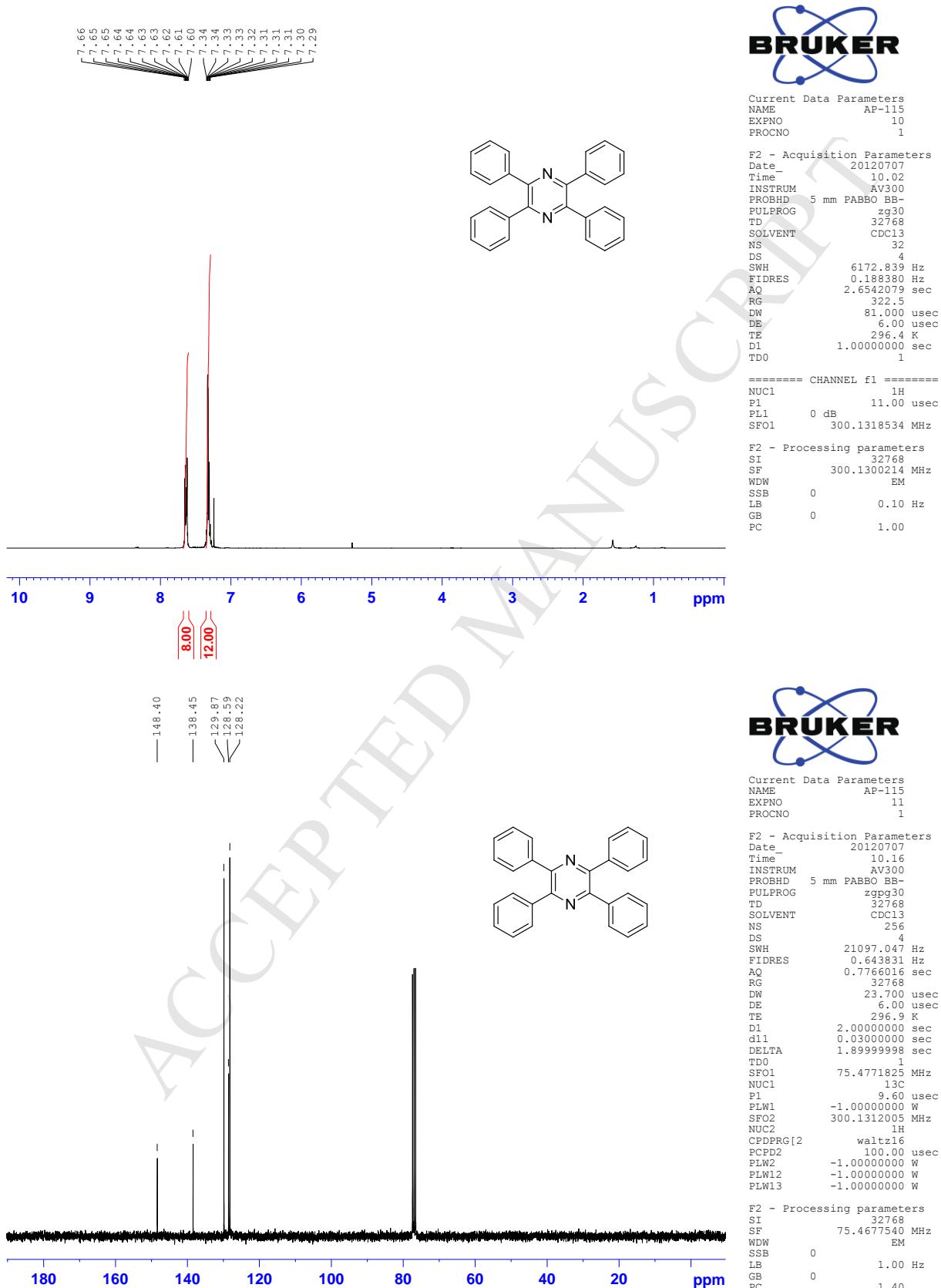
¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 55.3 (OCH₃), 114.1(CH), 120.2 (CH=CH), 128.7 (CH), 129.8 (C), 134.7 (CH=CH), 144.9, 159.9 (C). MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 608 (M⁺, 100), 501 (34), 487 (18), 227 (18), 121 (74). HRMS (ESI): calcd. for C₄₀H₃₆N₂O₄ ([M+H]⁺): 609.27478; found: 609.27537. IR (ATR, cm⁻¹): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3007 (w), 2929 (w), 2834 (w), 1602 (s), 1573 (m), 1508 (s), 1420 (m), 1245 (s), 1162 (s), 1028 (s), 965 (s), 810 (s), 561 (s).

2,3,5,6-Tetrakis((E)-3-methylstyryl)pyrazine (4e):

According to the general procedure, compound **4e** was isolated as an orange solid (96 mg, 70 %); mp. = 200 – 202 °C.



3. ^1H - and ^{13}C -NMR spectra



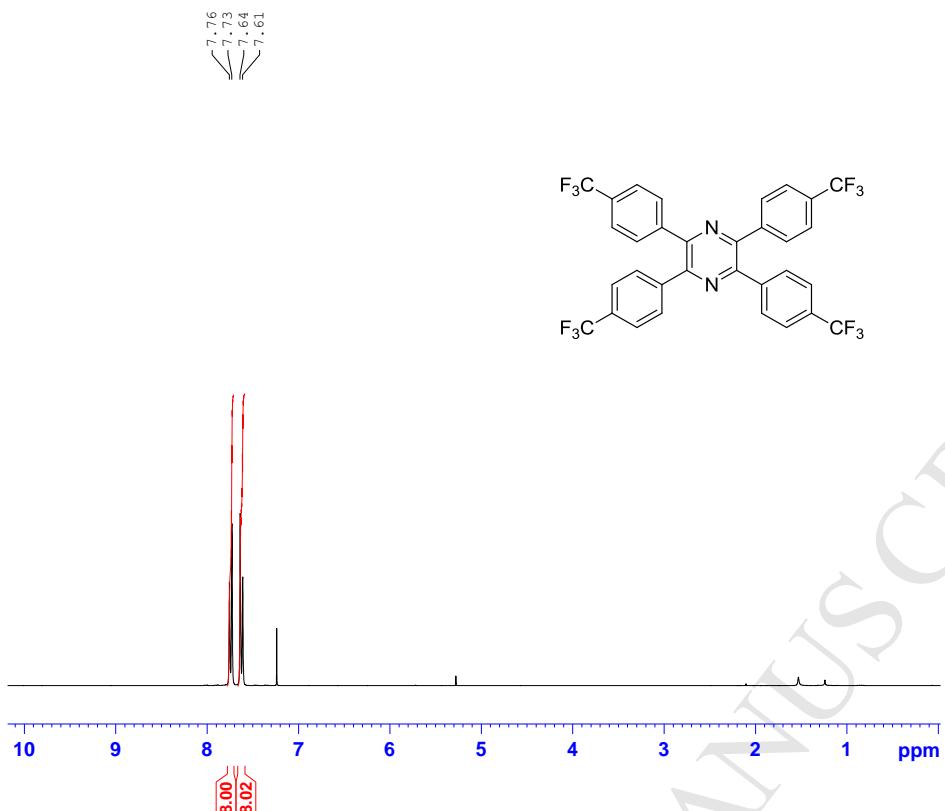


Current Data Parameters
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PROCNO 1

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TD 32768
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 32
DS 4
SWH 6172.839 Hz
FIDRES 0.188380 Hz
AQ 2.6542079 sec
RG 322.5
DW 81.000 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 296.2 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 1H
P1 11.00 usec
PL1 0 dB
SFO1 300.1318534 MHz

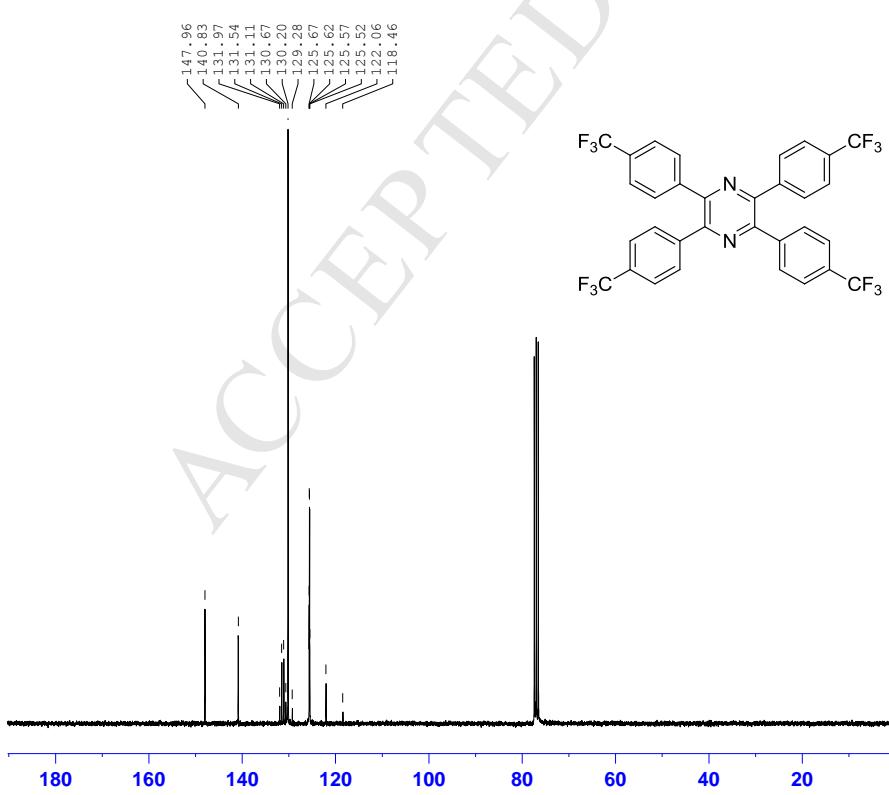
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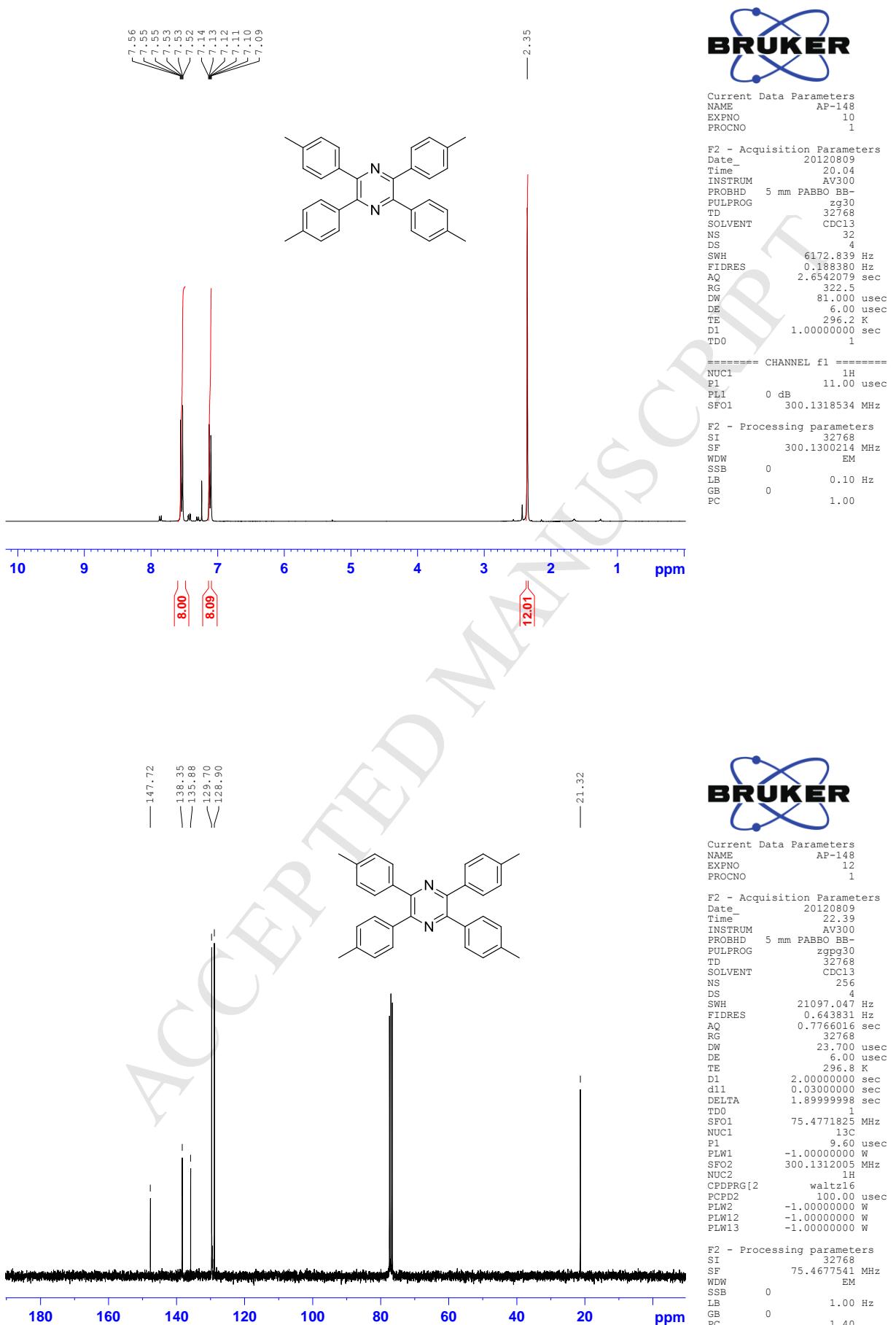


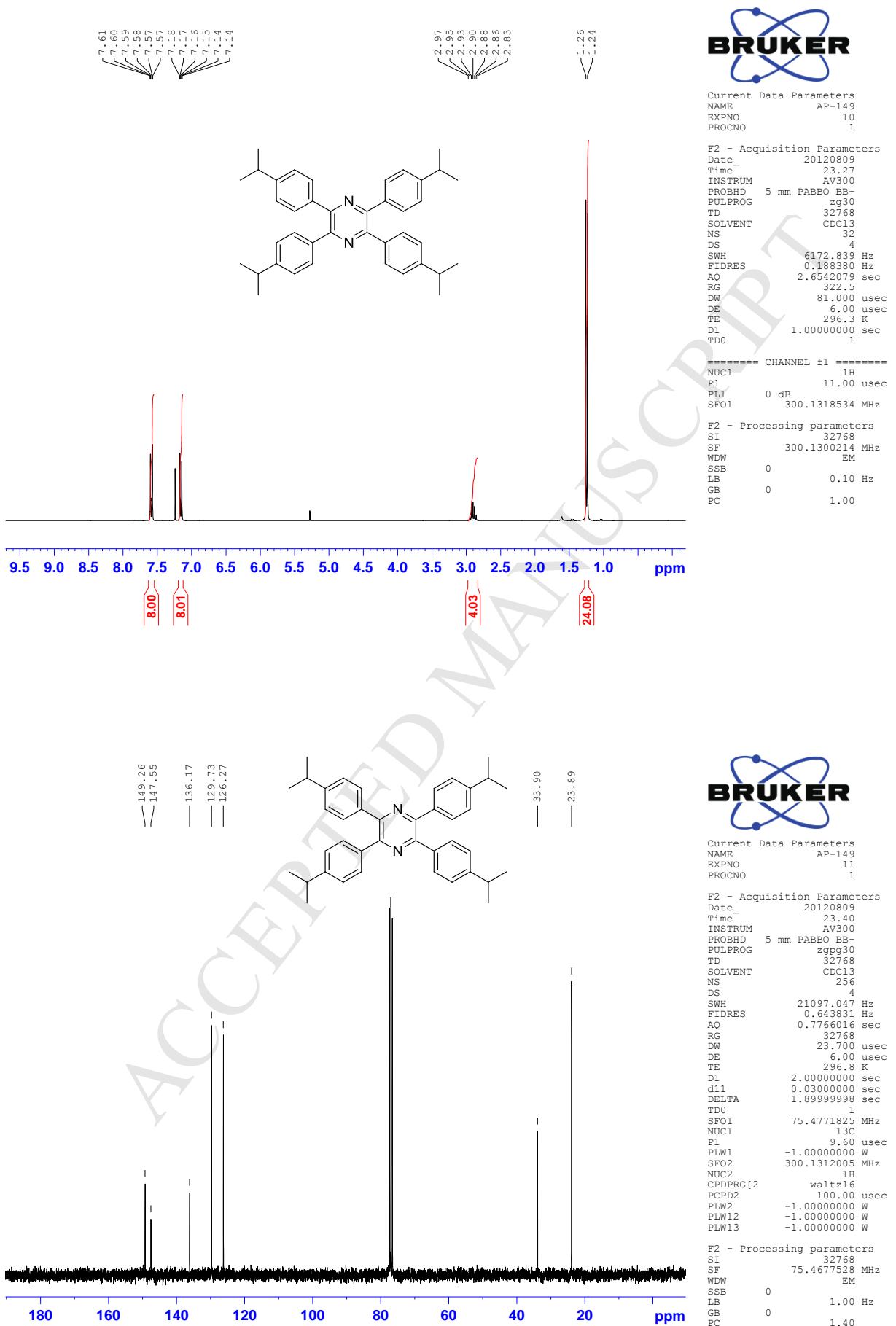
Current Data Parameters
NAME AP-147
EXPNO 11
PROCNO 1

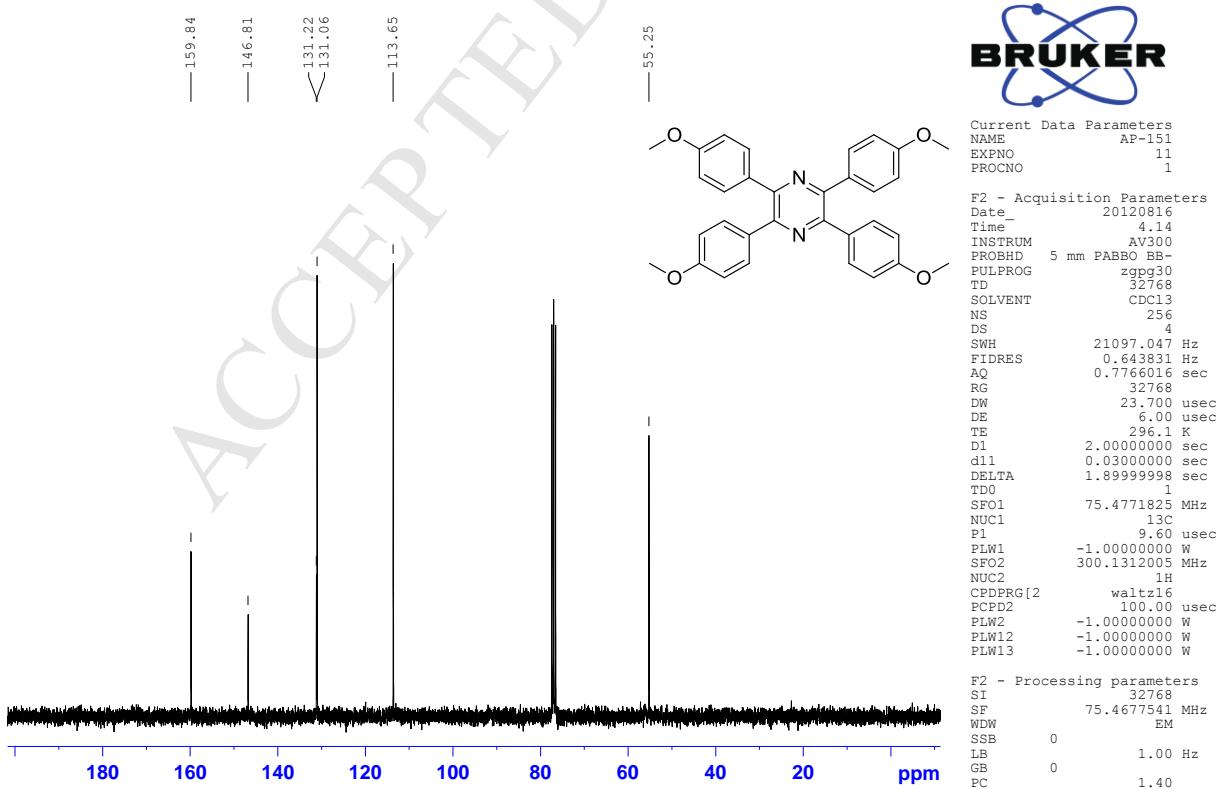
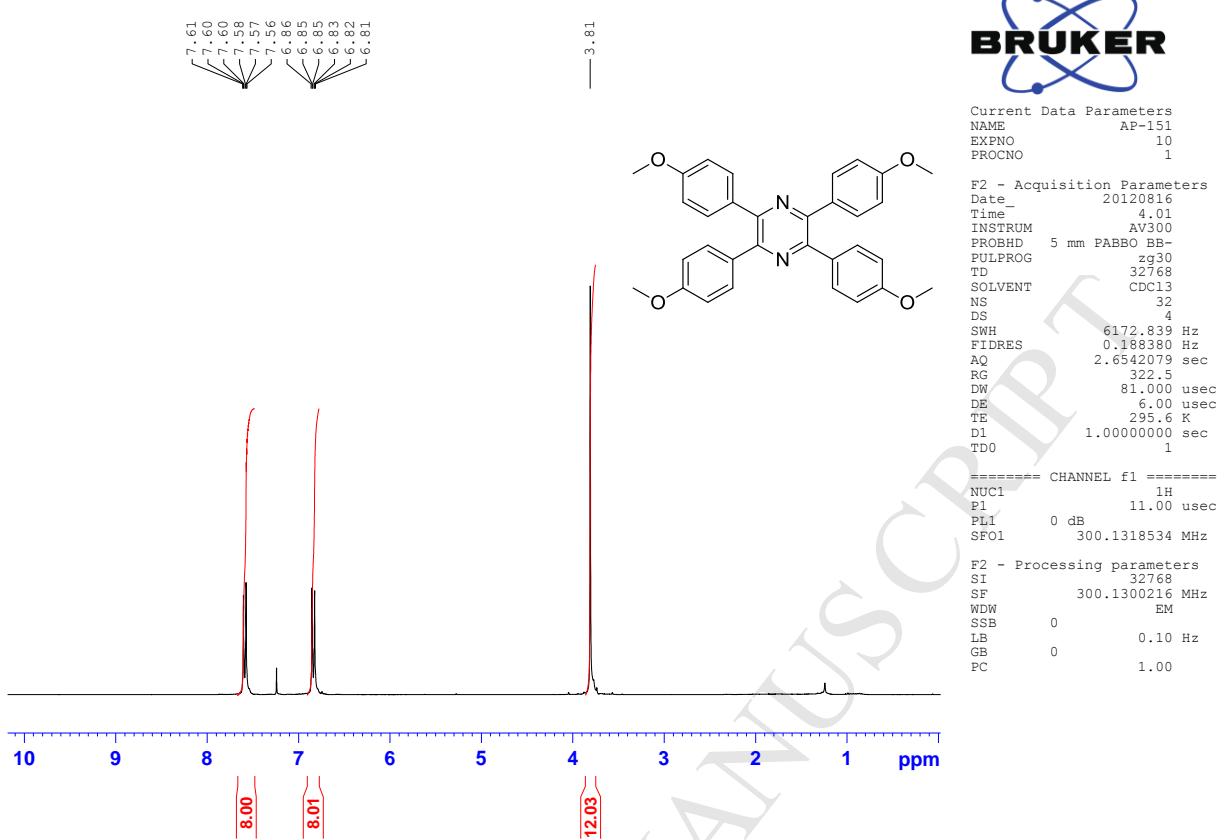
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TD 32768
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 2000
DS 4
SWH 21097.047 Hz
FIDRES 0.643831 Hz
AQ 0.7766016 sec
RG 32768
DW 23.700 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 296.4 K
D1 2.0000000 sec
d11 0.0300000 sec
DELTA 1.8999998 sec
TD0 1
SFO1 75.4771825 MHz
NUC1 13C
P1 9.60 usec
PLW1 -1.0000000 W
SFO2 300.1312005 MHz
NUC2 1H
CPDPG[2 waltz16
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PLW2 -1.0000000 W
PLW12 -1.0000000 W
PLW13 -1.0000000 W

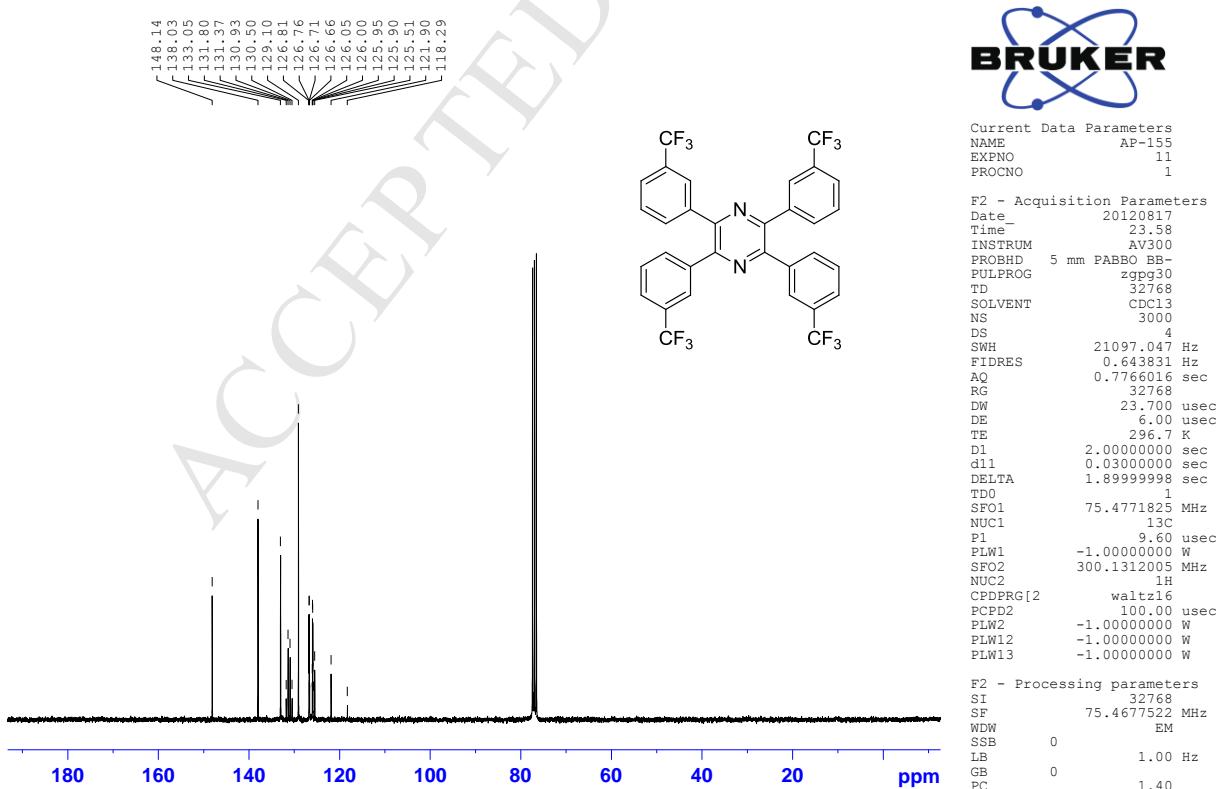
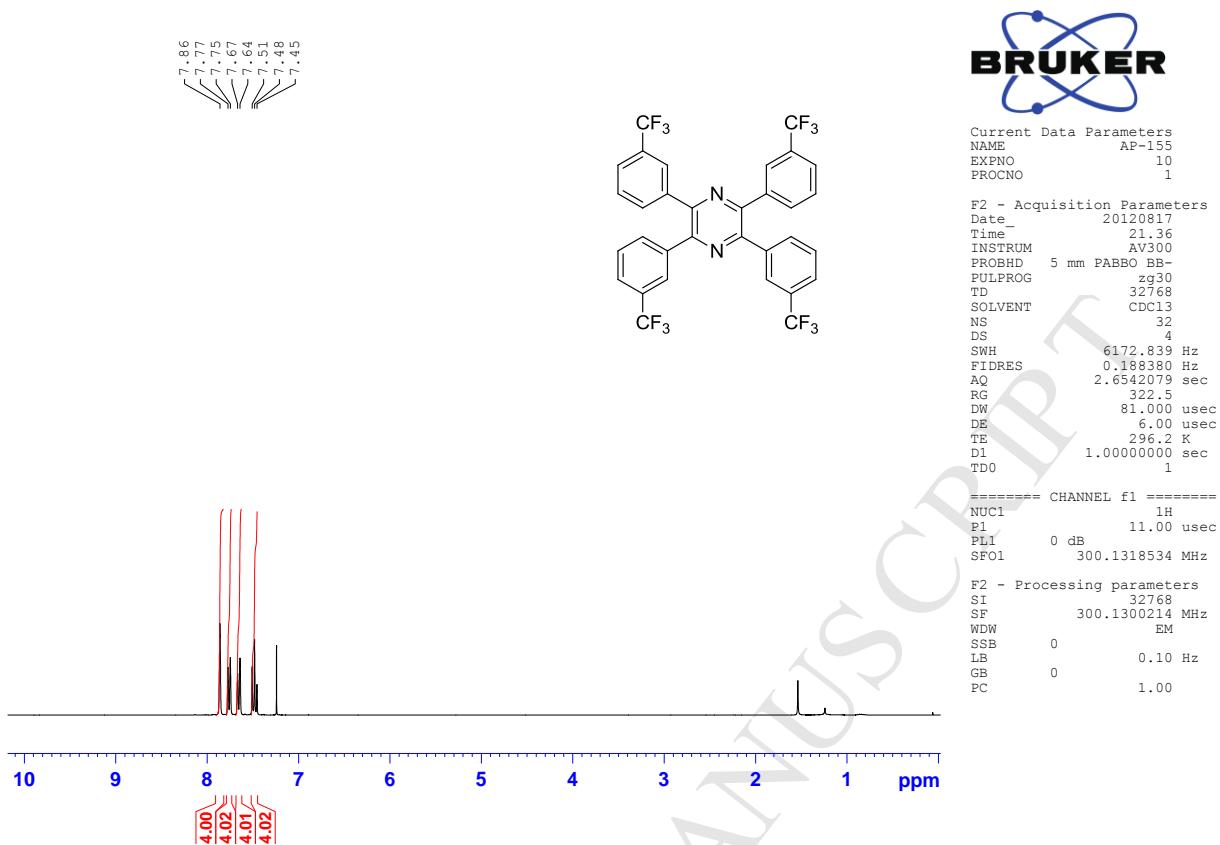
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WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

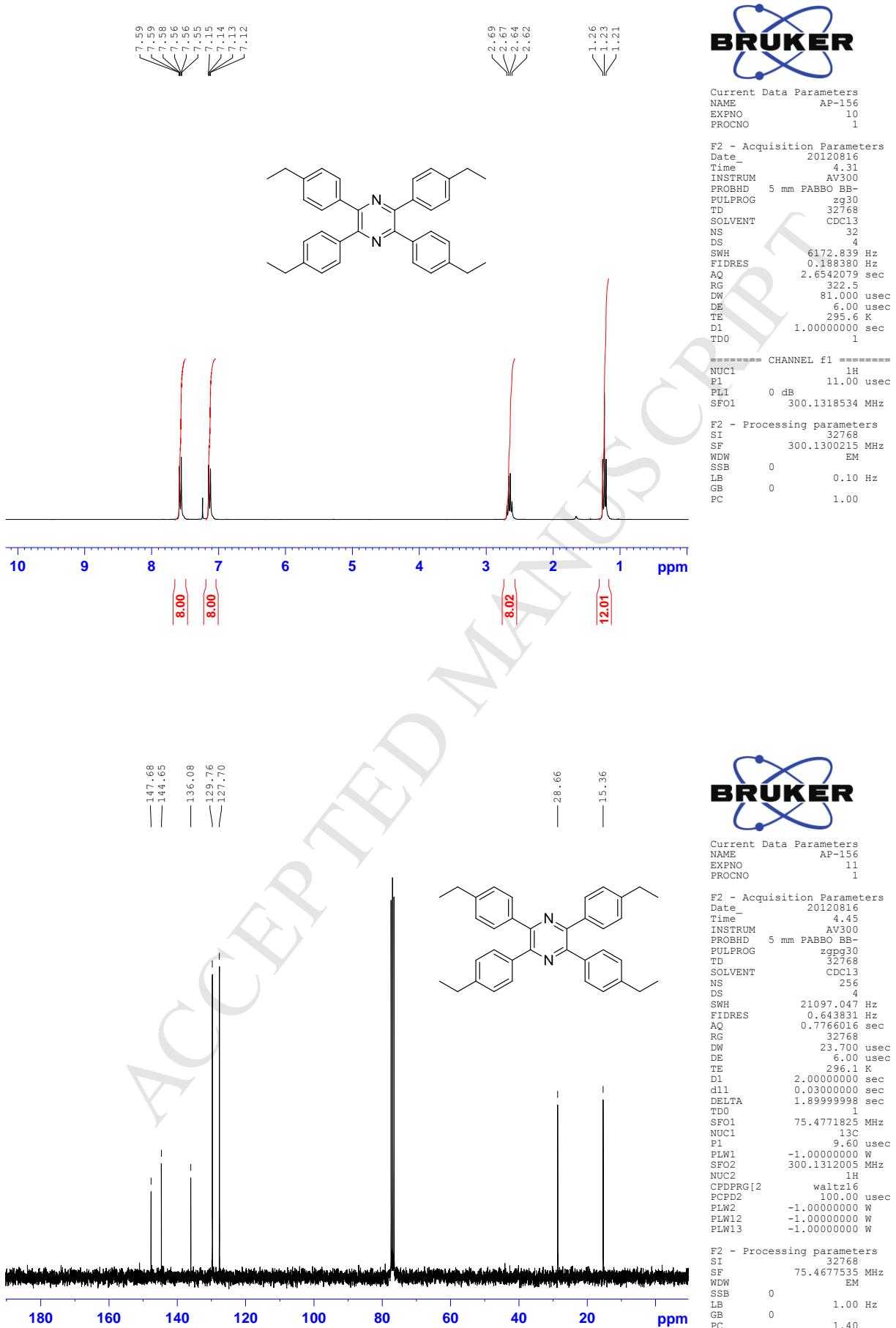












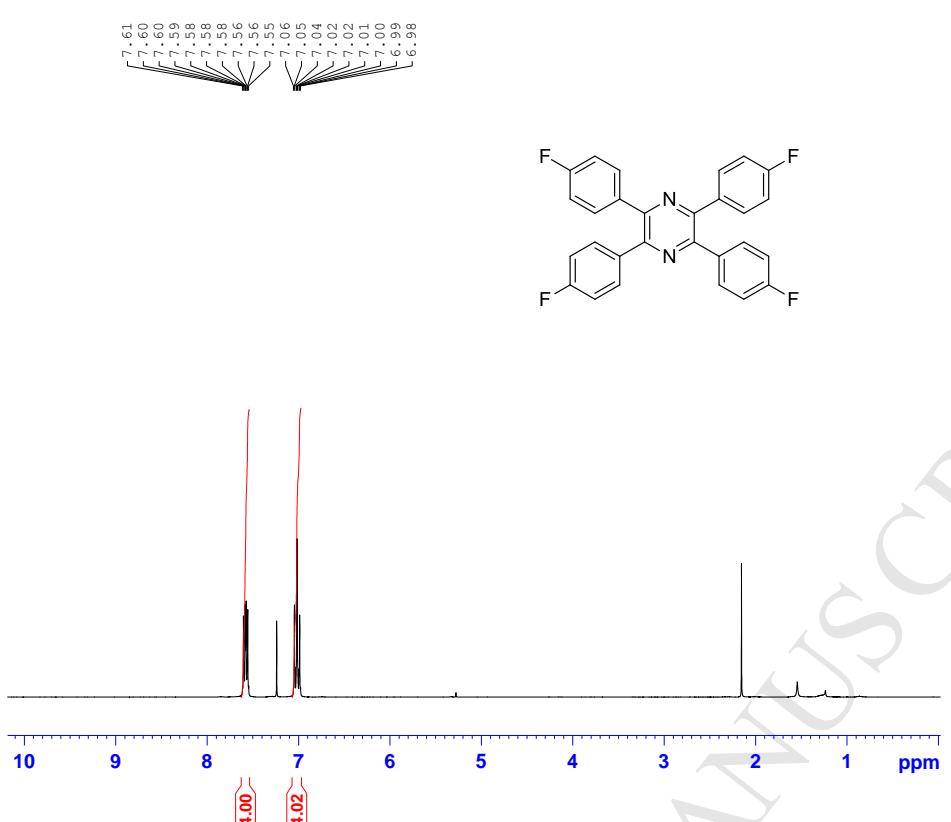


Current Data Parameters
NAME AP-161
EXPNO 10
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date 20120818
Time 0.23
INSTRUM AV300
PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-
PULPROG zg30
TD 32768
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 32
DS 4
SWH 6172.839 Hz
FIDRES 0.188380 Hz
AQ 2.6542079 sec
RG 456.1
DW 81.000 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 296.1 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 1H
P1 11.00 usec
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SFO1 300.1318534 MHz

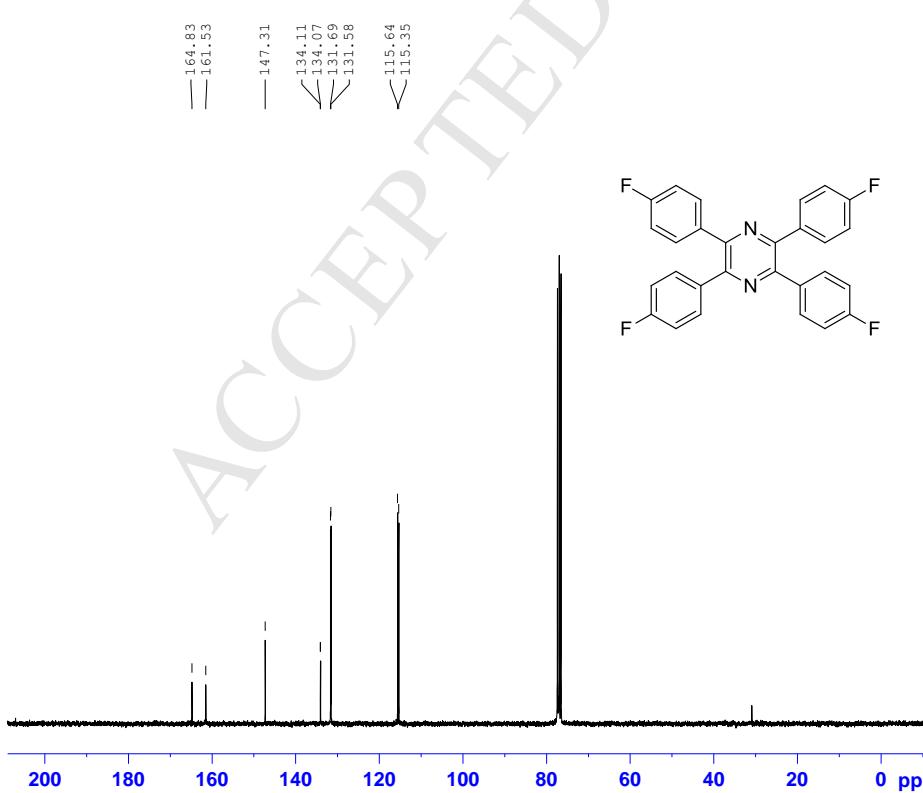
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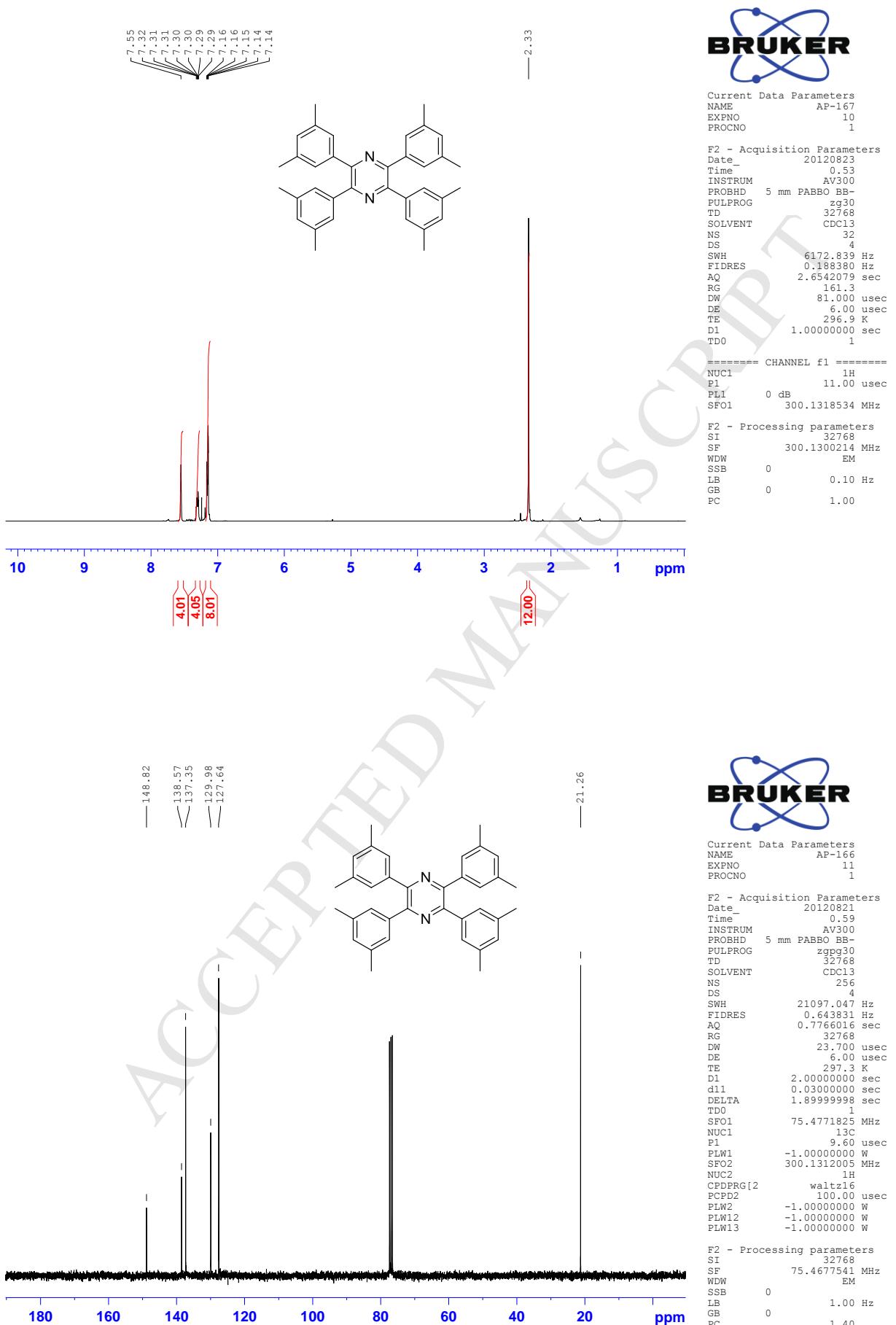


Current Data Parameters
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EXPNO 11
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
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PULPROG zgpg30
TD 32768
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 3000
DS 4
SWH 21097.047 Hz
FIDRES 0.643831 Hz
AQ 0.7766016 sec
RG 32768
DW 23.700 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 296.8 K
D1 2.0000000 sec
d11 0.0300000 sec
DELTA 1.8999998 sec
TD0 1
SFO1 75.4771825 MHz
NUC1 13C
P1 9.60 usec
PLW1 -1.0000000 W
SFO2 300.1312005 MHz
NUC2 1H
CPDPG[2] waltz16
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PLW2 -1.0000000 W
PLW12 -1.0000000 W
PLW13 -1.0000000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
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WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40





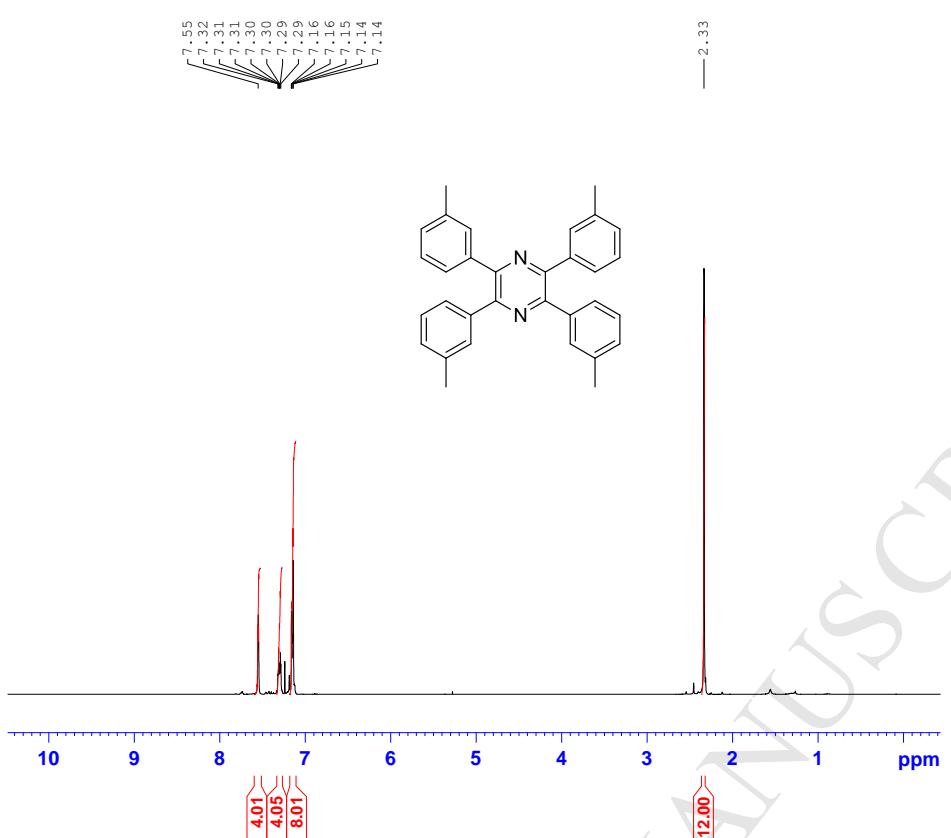


Current Data Parameters
 NAME AP-167
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
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 Time 0.53
 INSTRUM AV300
 PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 32768
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 32
 DS 4
 SWH 6172.839 Hz
 FIDRES 0.188380 Hz
 AQ 2.6542079 sec
 RG 161.3
 DW 81.000 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
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 TDO 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 11.00 usec
 PL1 0 dB
 SFO1 300.1318534 MHz

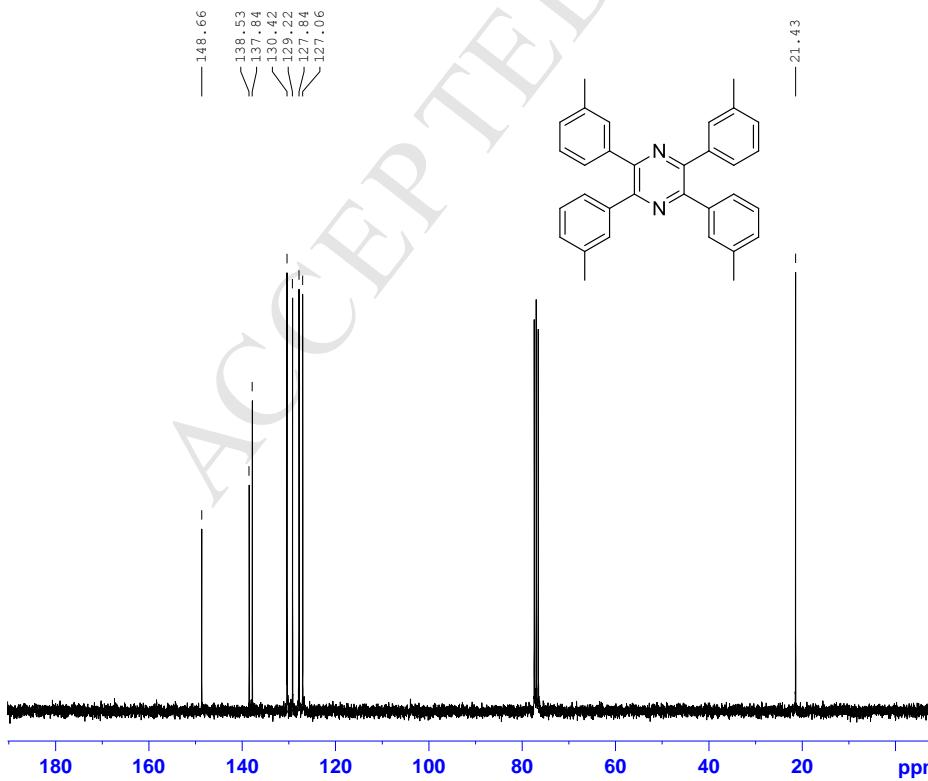
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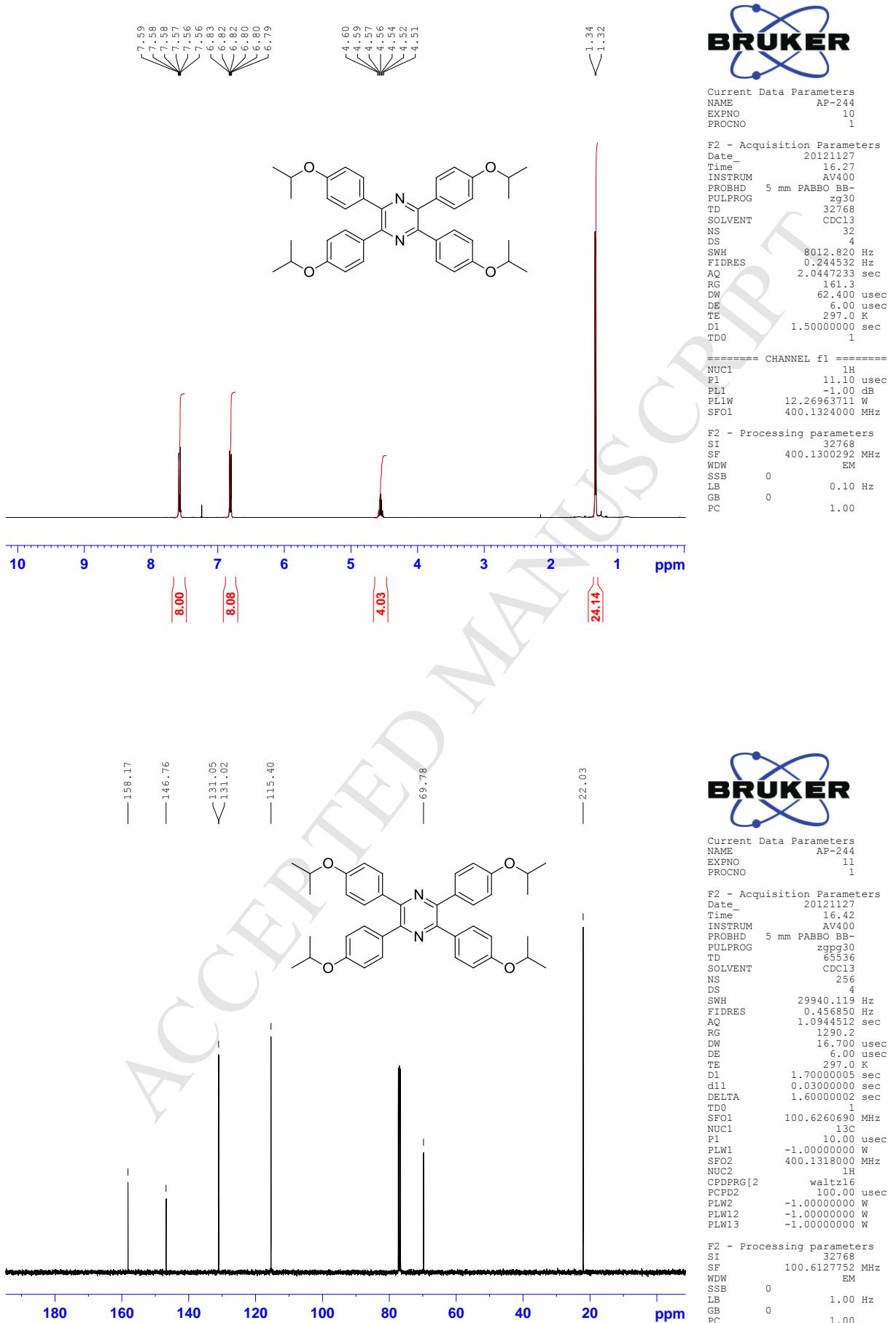


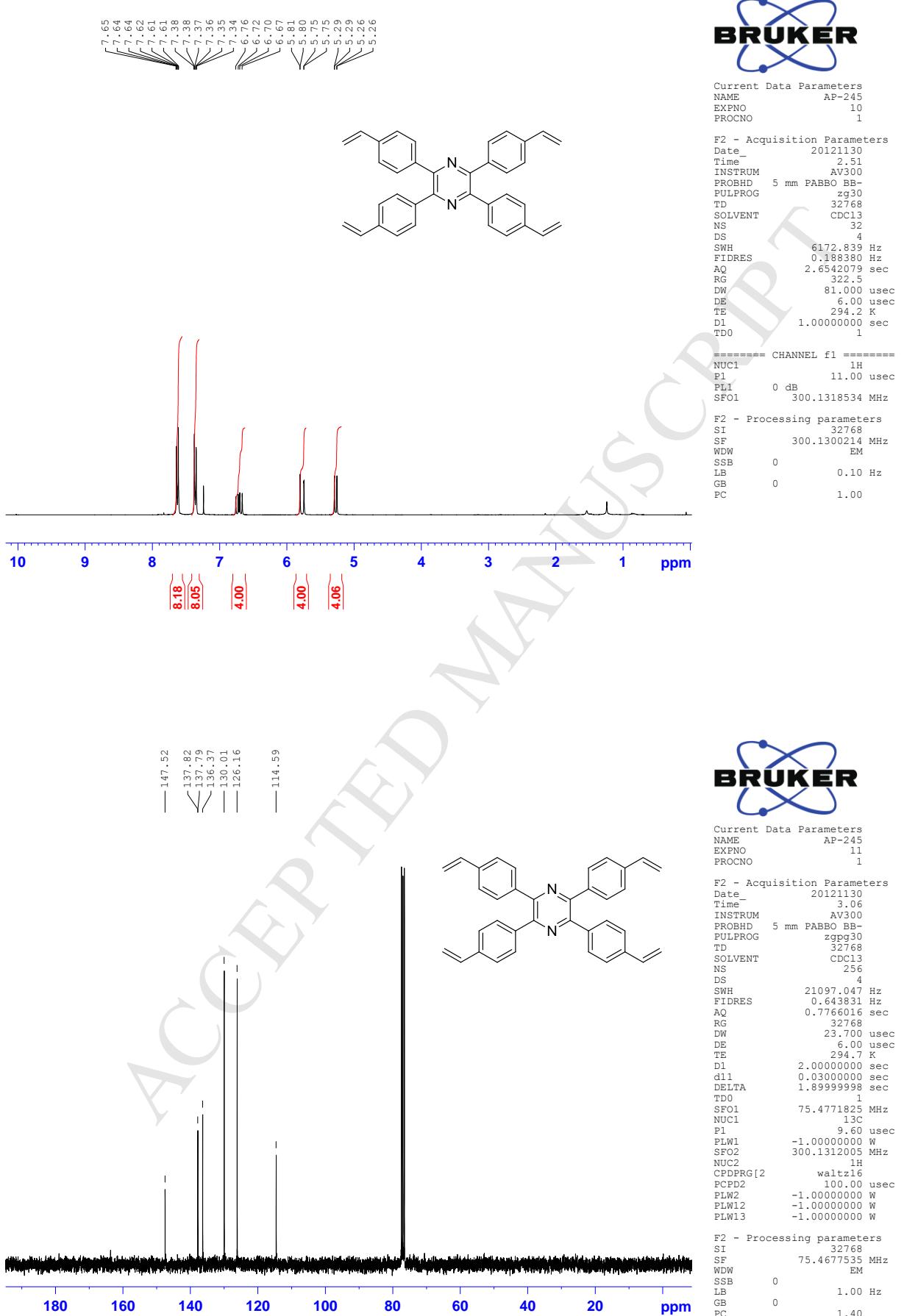
Current Data Parameters
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 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 1

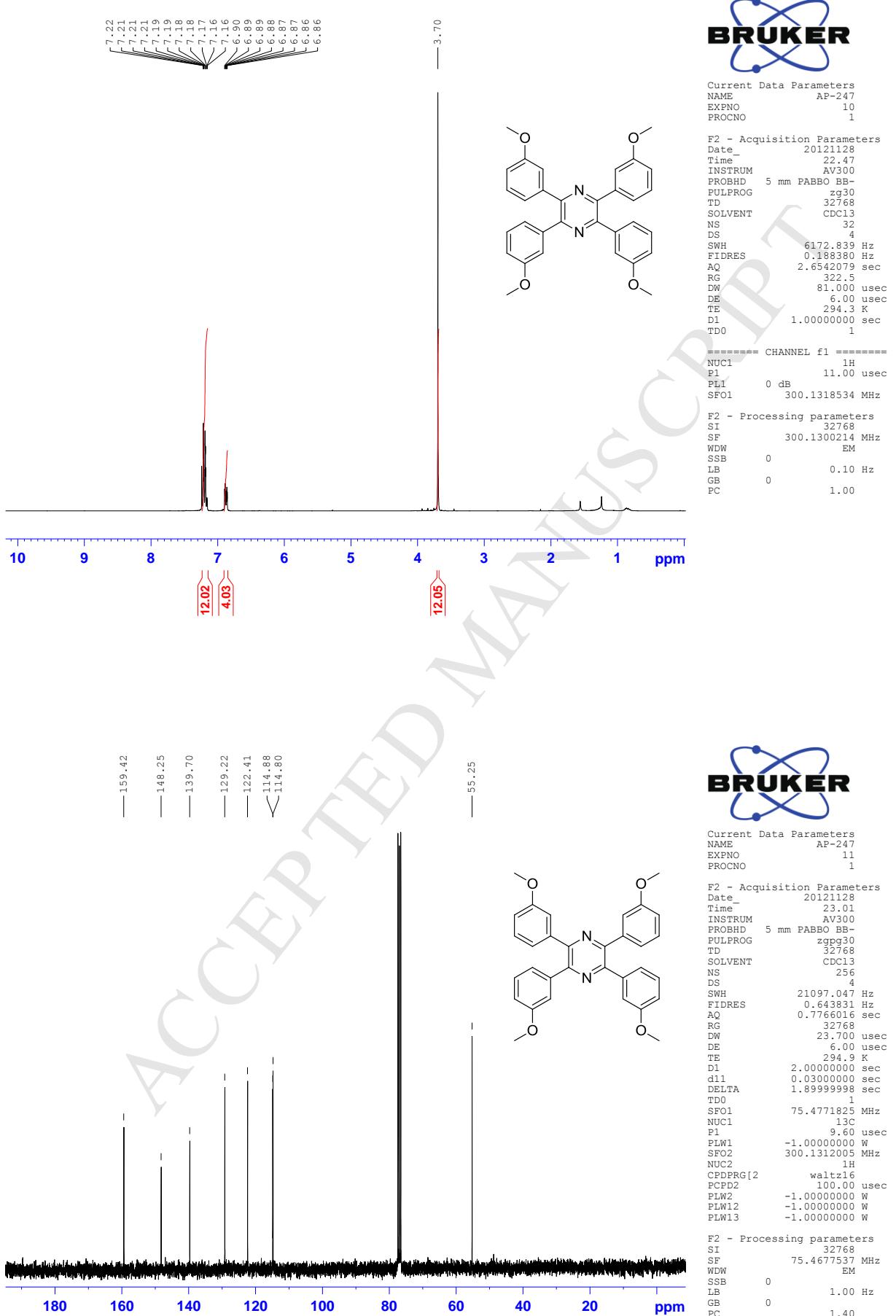
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
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 Time 1.06
 INSTRUM AV300
 PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-
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 TD 32768
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 256
 DS 4
 SWH 21097.047 Hz
 FIDRES 0.643831 Hz
 AQ 0.7766016 sec
 RG 32768
 DW 23.700 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 297.5 K
 D1 2.0000000 sec
 d11 0.0300000 sec
 DELTA 1.8999998 sec
 TDO 1
 SFO1 75.4771825 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P1 9.60 usec
 PLW1 -1.0000000 W
 SFO2 300.1312005 MHz
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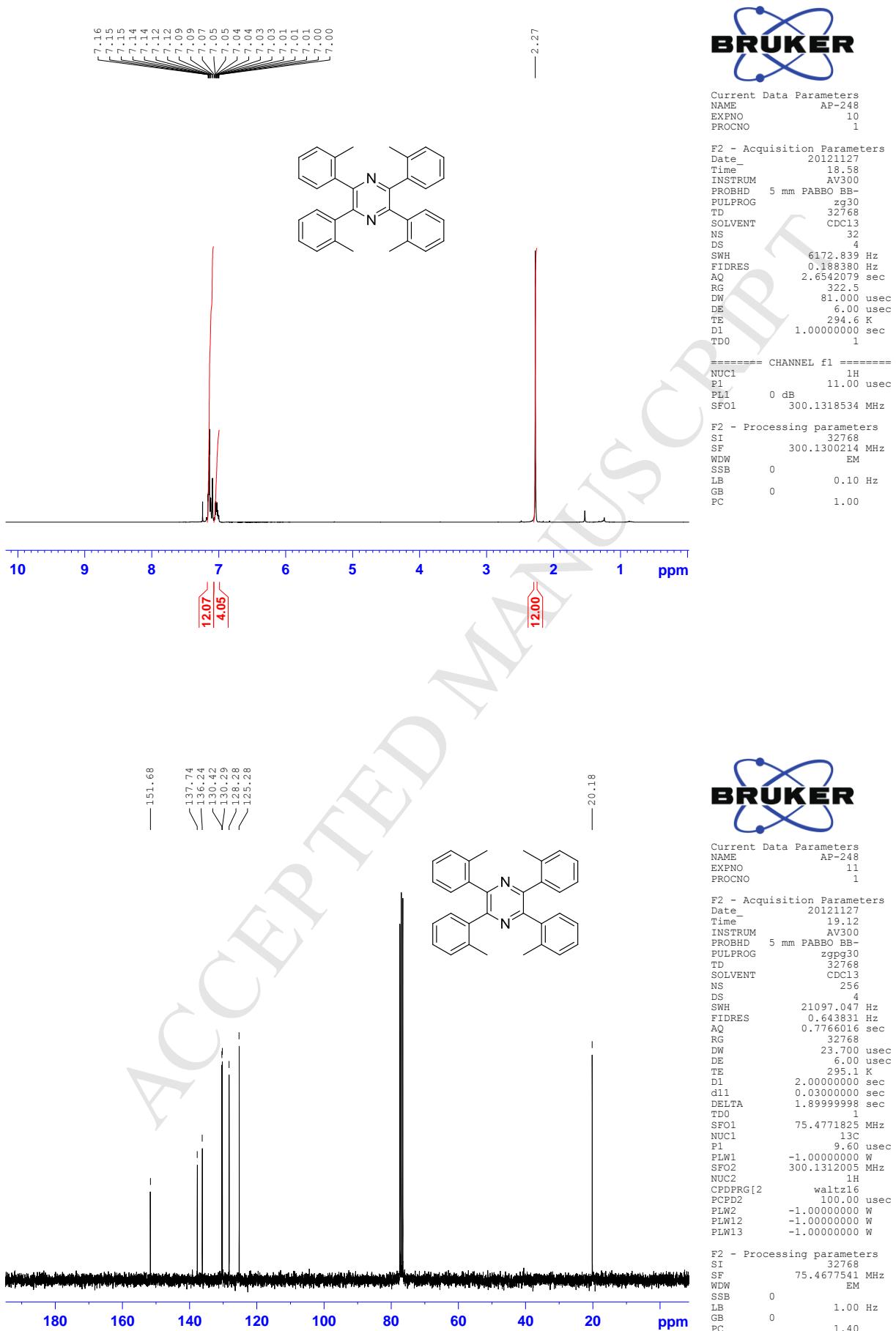
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 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
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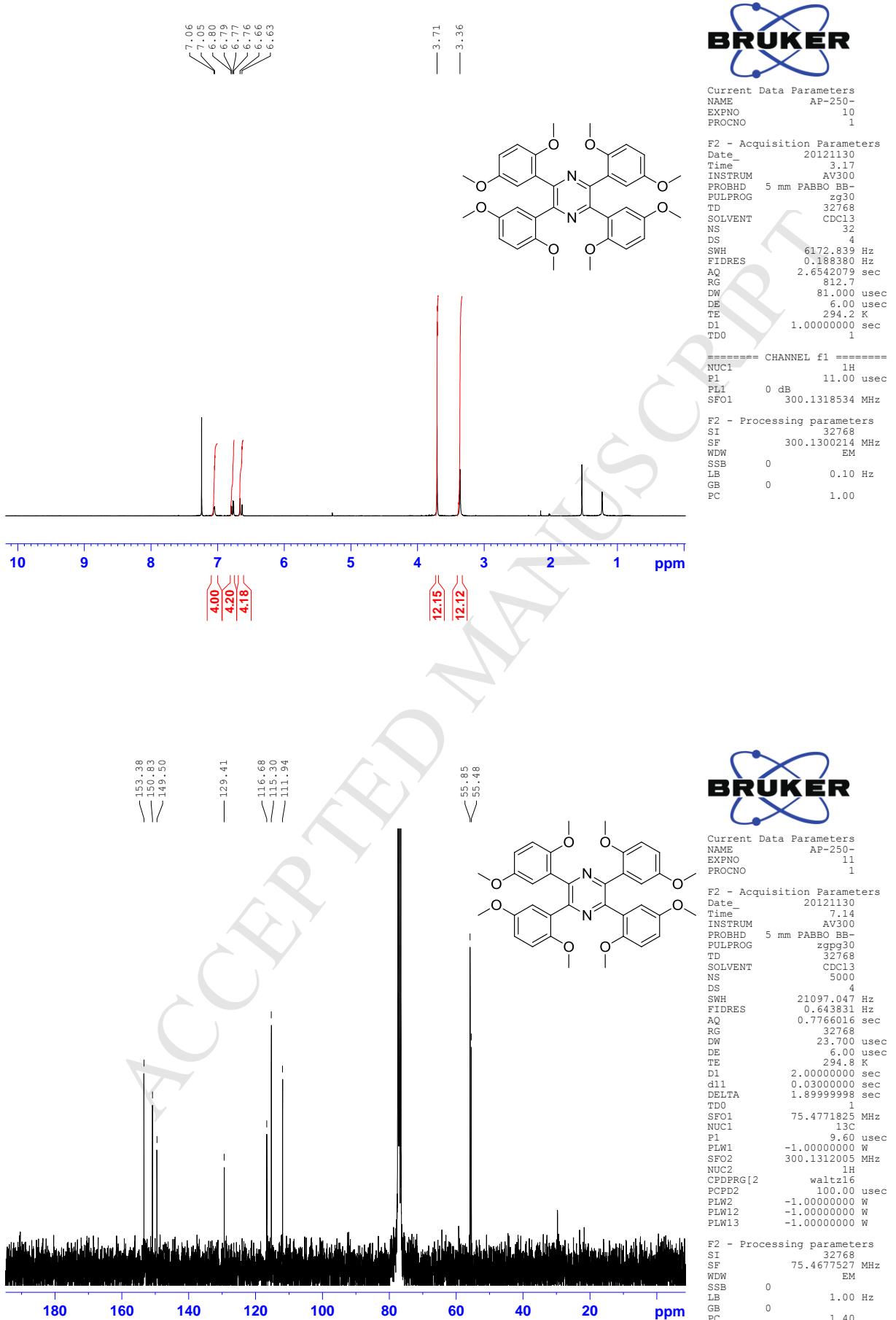


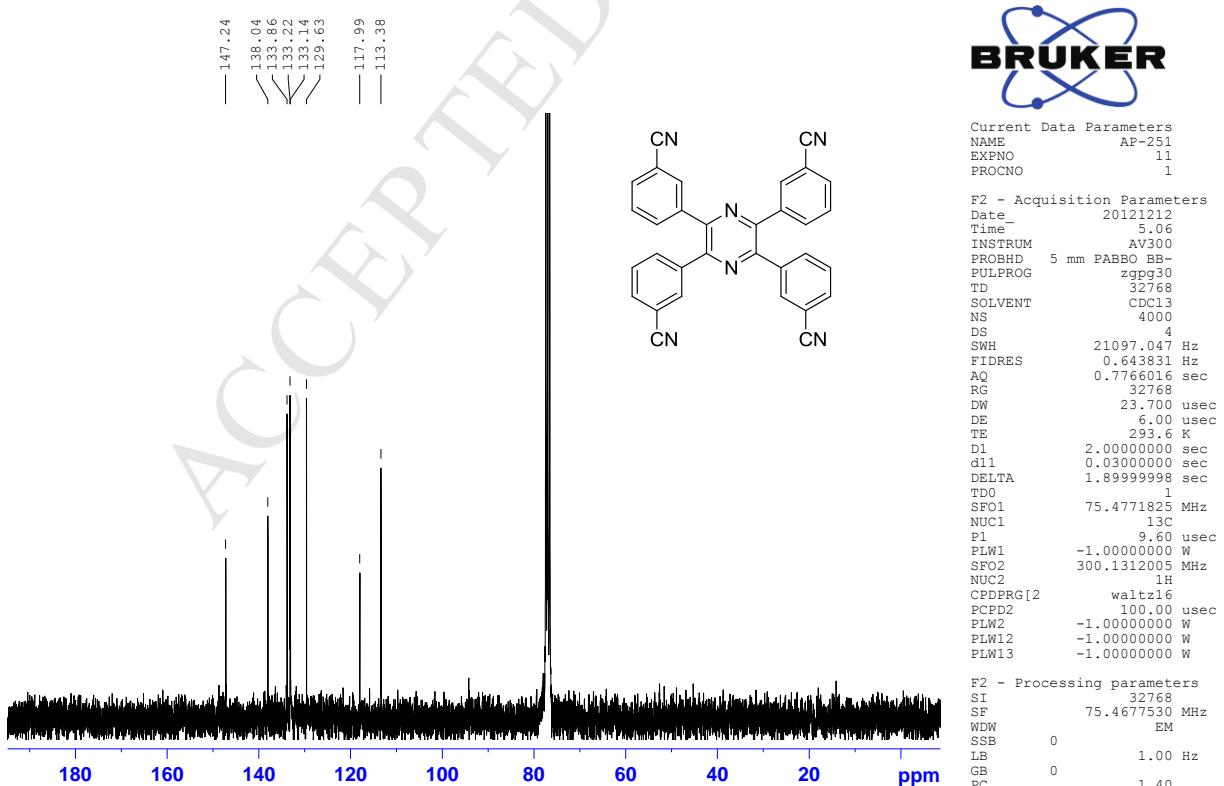
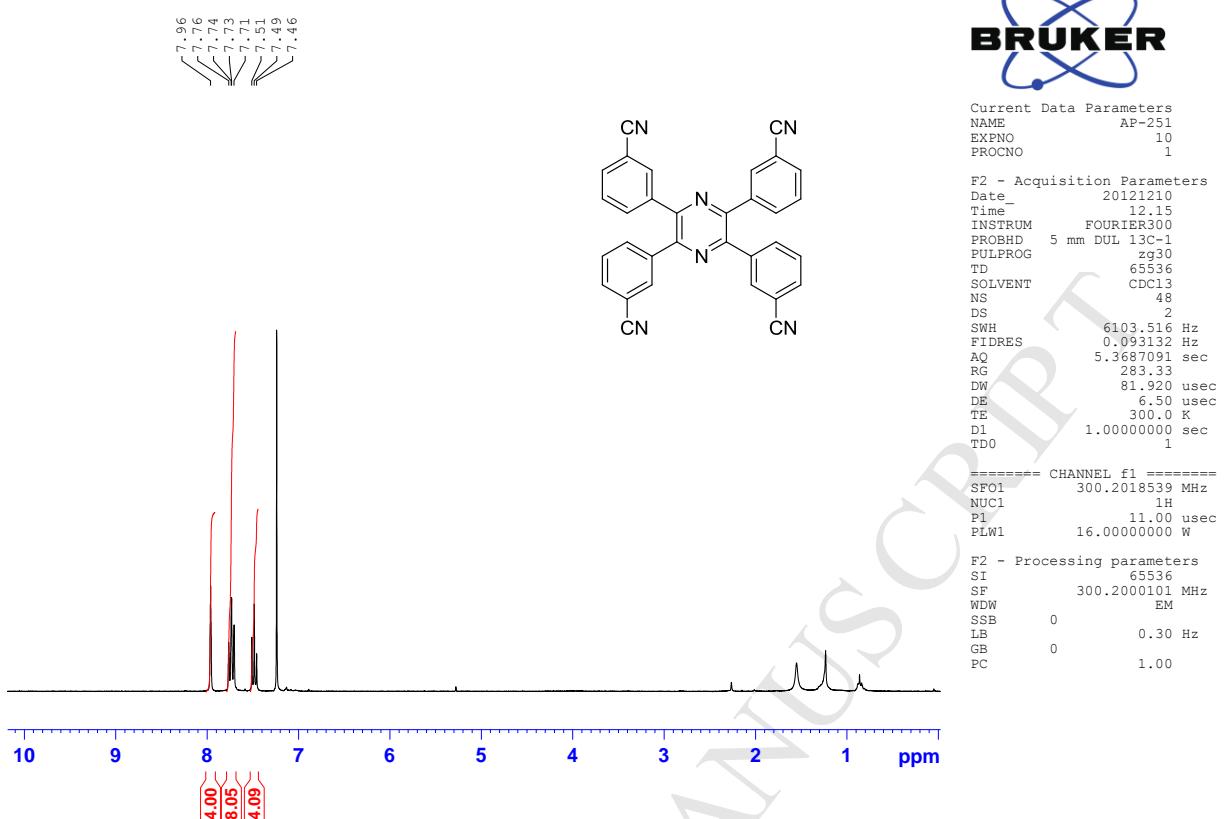


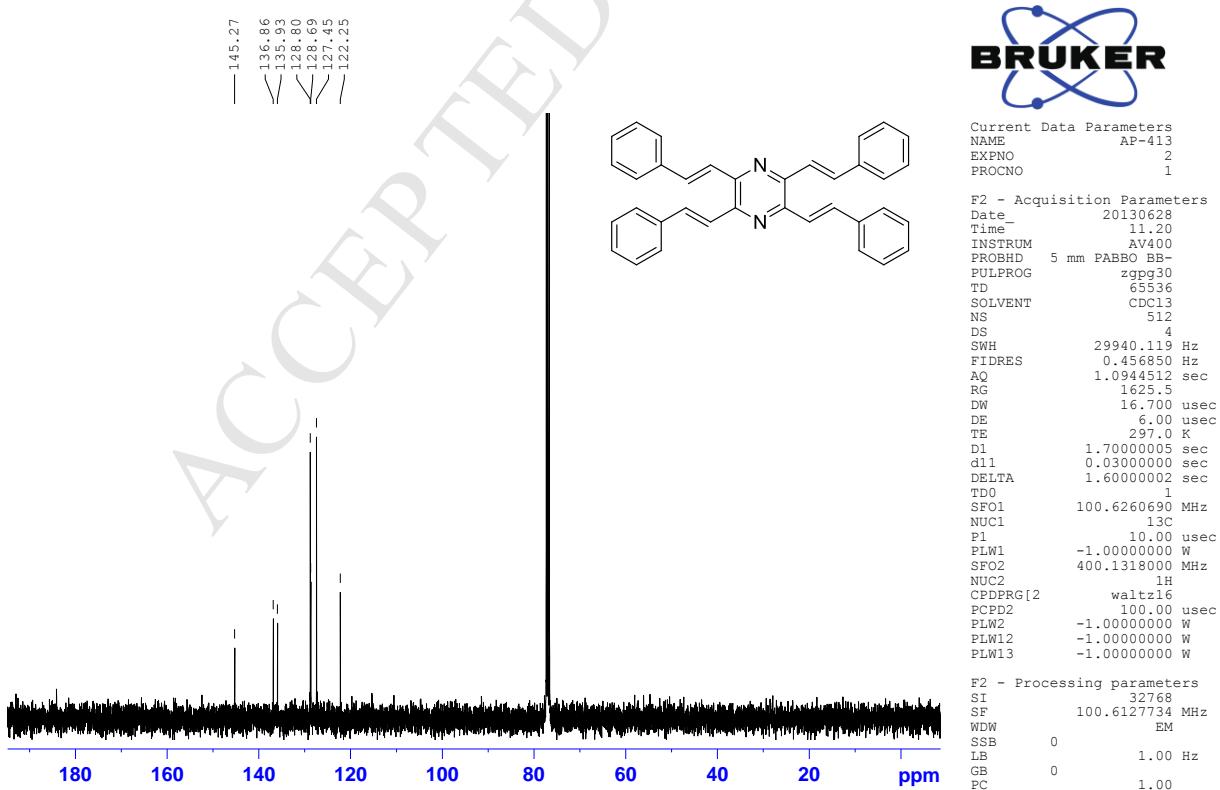
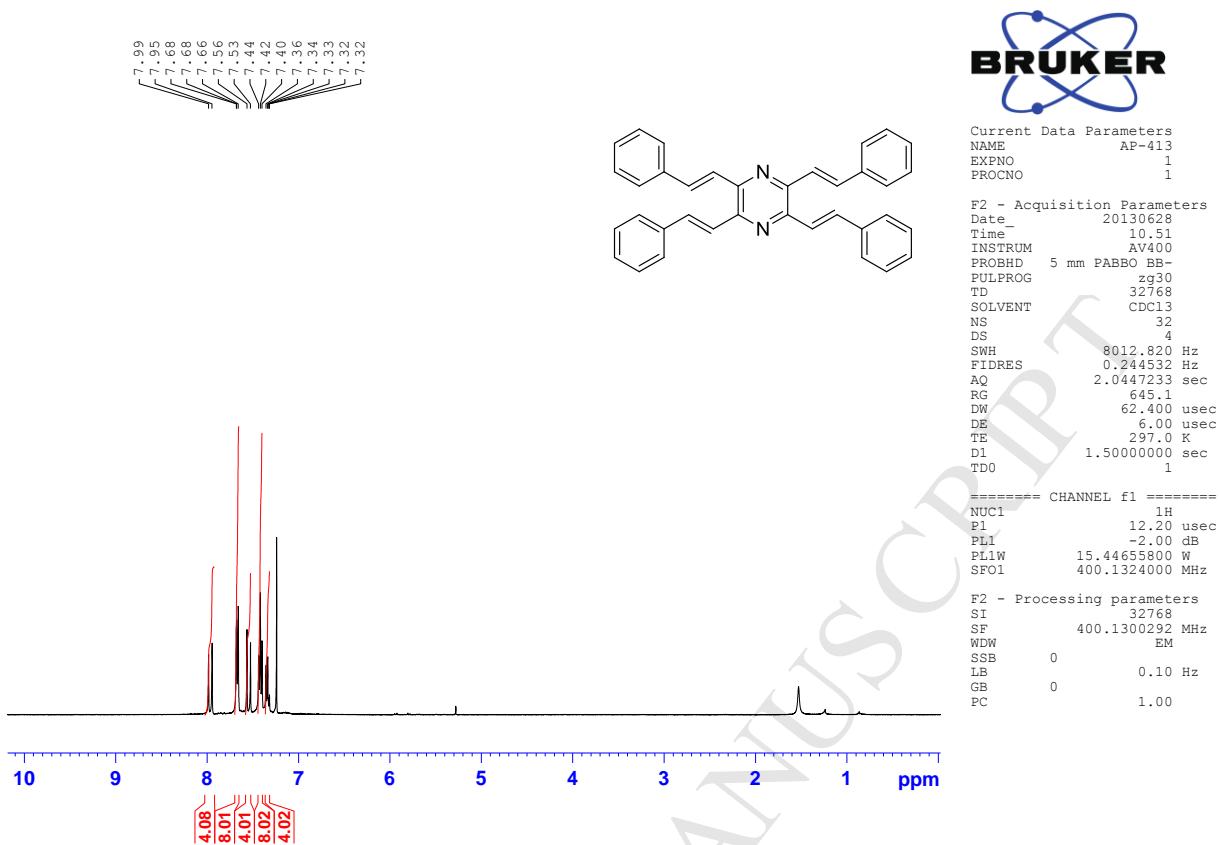












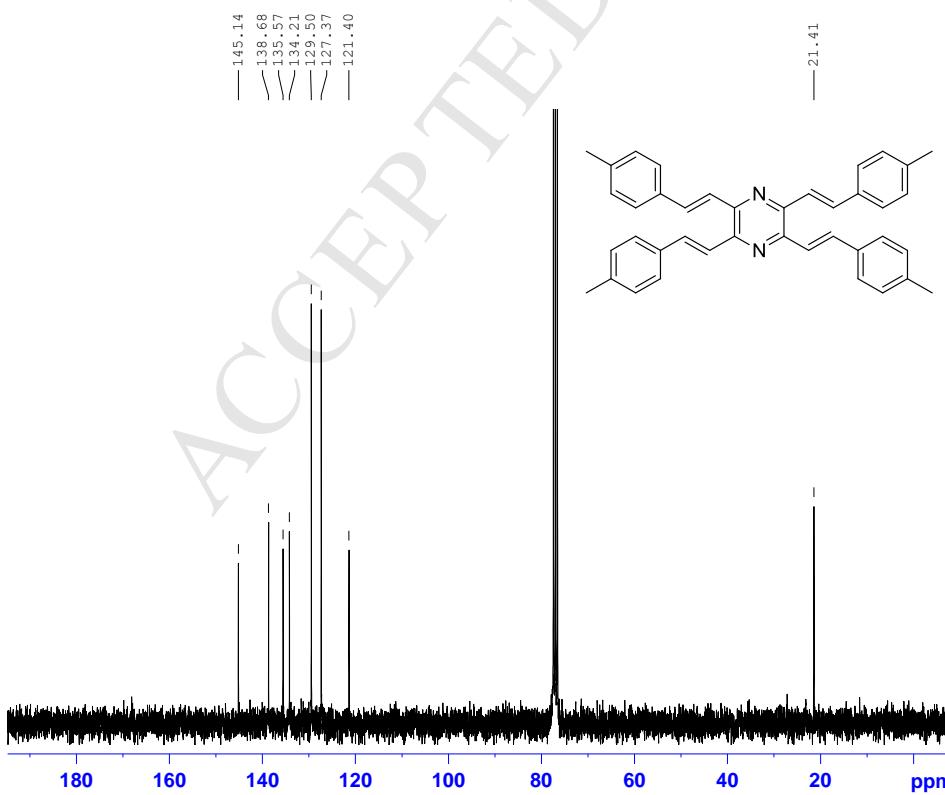
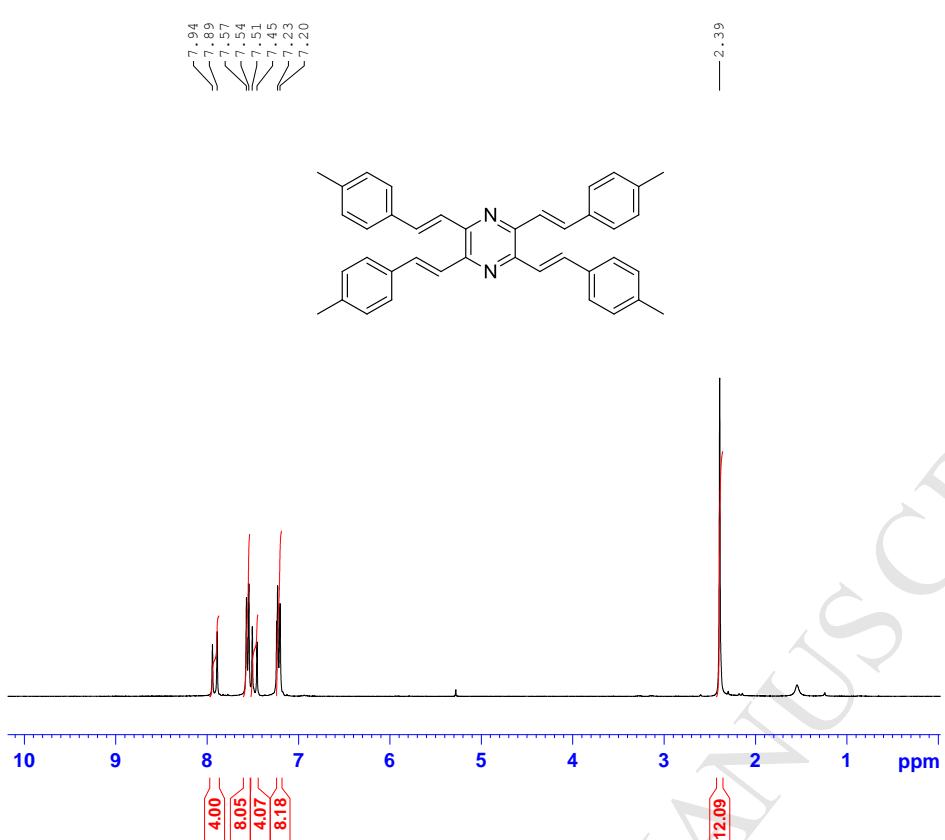


Current Data Parameters
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EXPNO 10
PROCNO 1

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PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
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DS 2
SWH 6103.516 Hz
FIDRES 0.093132 Hz
AQ 5.3687091 sec
RG 80.7194
DW 81.920 usec
DE 6.50 usec
TE 299.0 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
SFO1 300.2018539 MHz
NUC1 1H
P1 11.00 usec
PLW1 16.0000000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 300.2000096 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00



Current Data Parameters
NAME AP-423
EXPNO 11
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20130712
Time_ 8.13
INSTRUM FOURIER300
PROBHD 5 mm DUL 13C-1
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 1000
DS 4
SWH 24414.063 Hz
FIDRES 0.372529 Hz
AQ 1.3421773 sec
RG 501.187
DW 20.480 usec
DE 6.50 usec
TE 299.0 K
D1 2.0000000 sec
D11 0.0300000 sec
D31 0.00001140 sec
D40 0.02898005 sec
L4 40
L5 57
P32 90.00 usec
TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
SFO1 75.4928982 MHz
NUC1 13C
P1 11.40 usec
PLW1 30.0000000 W

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
SFO2 300.2012008 MHz
NUC2 1H
CPDPRG[2] waltz16
PCPD2 90.00 usec
PLW2 16.0000000 W
PLW12 0.23901001 W
PLW13 0.19360000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 75.48535100 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

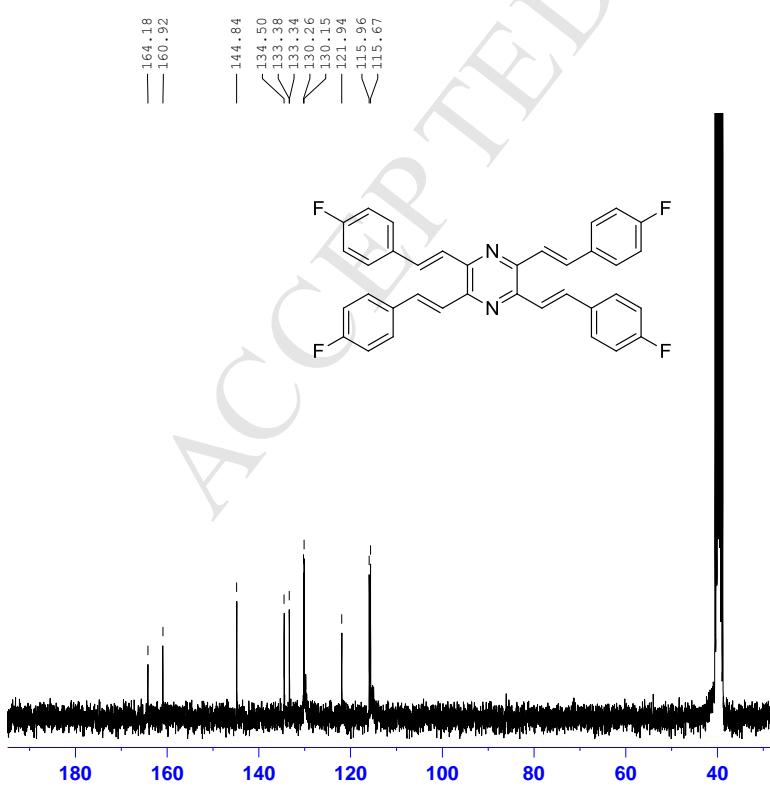
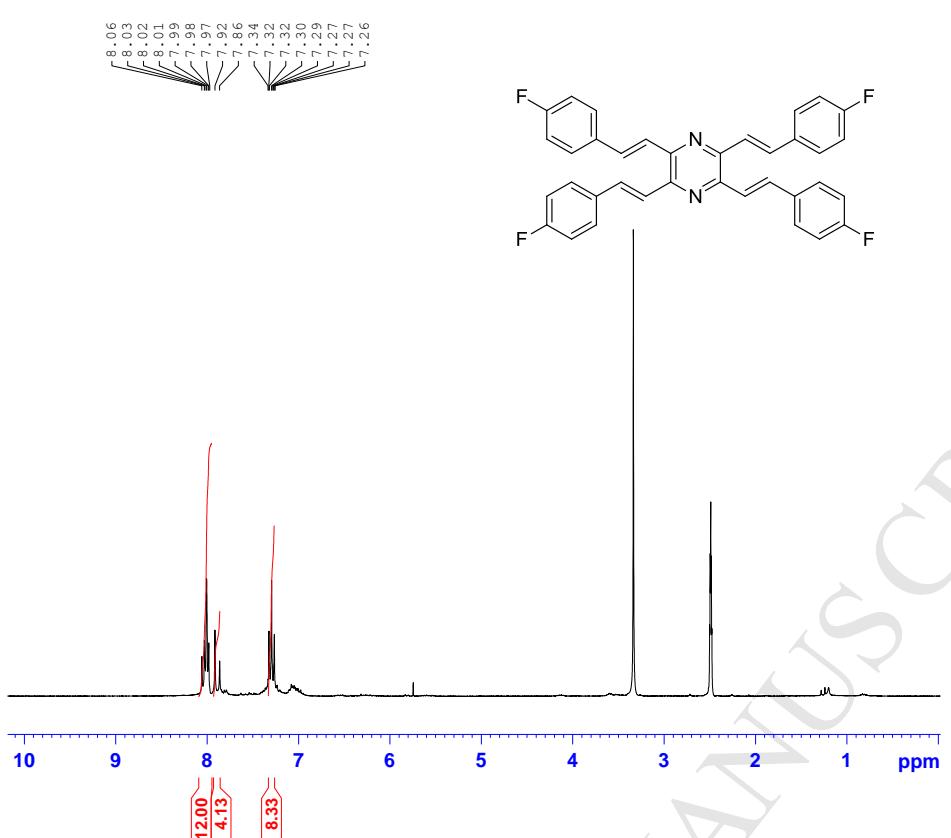


Current Data Parameters
 NAME AP-398
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20130618
 Time 22.56
 INSTRUM AV300
 PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 32768
 SOLVENT DMSO-d6 -cpcp13-
 NS 32
 DS 4
 SWH 6172.839 Hz
 FIDRES 0.188380 Hz
 AQ 2.6542079 sec
 RG 322.5
 DW 81.000 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 295.5 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 TDO 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 11.00 usec
 PL1 0 dB
 SFO1 300.1318534 MHz

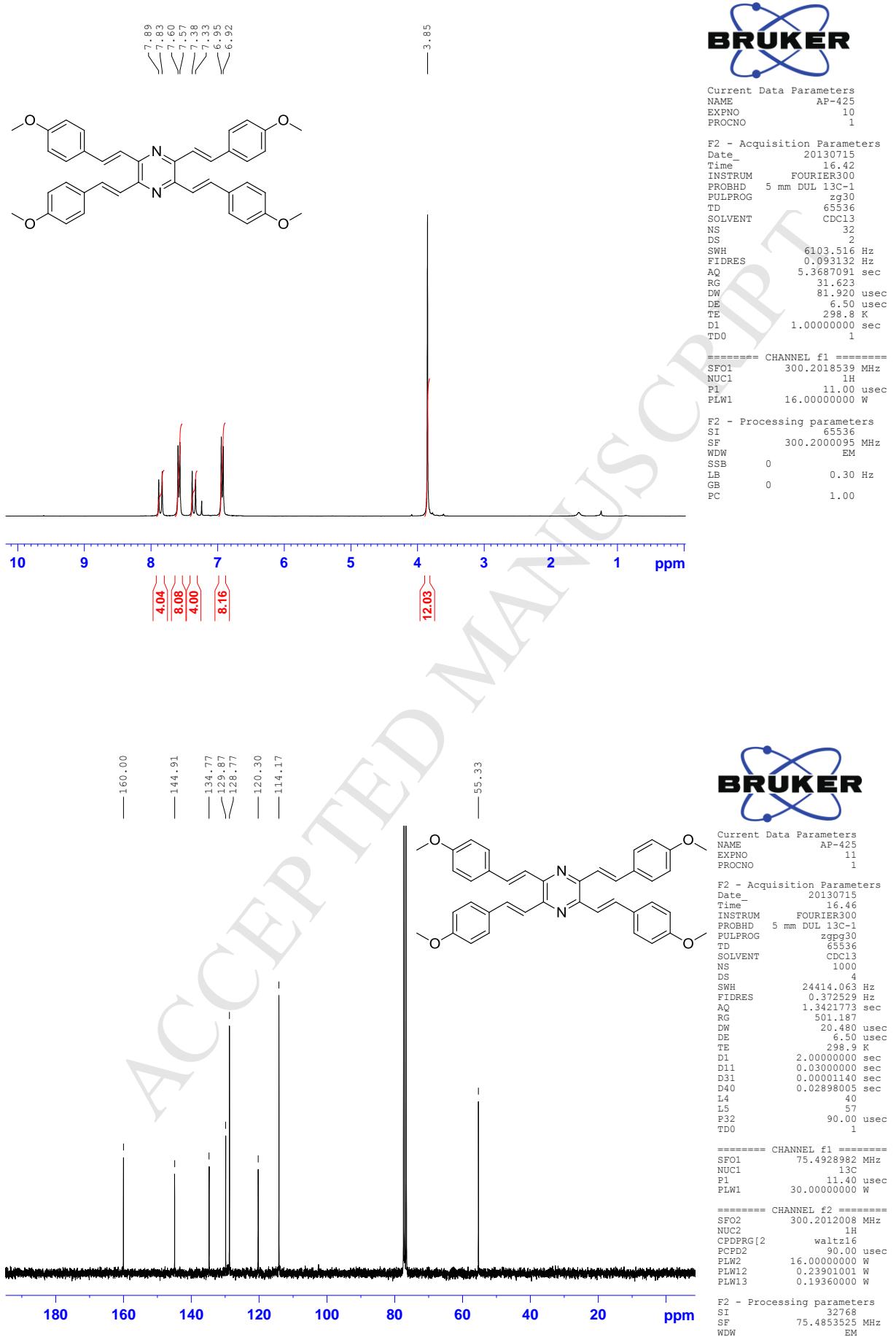
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 300.1314393 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.10 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



Current Data Parameters
 NAME AP-398
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 1

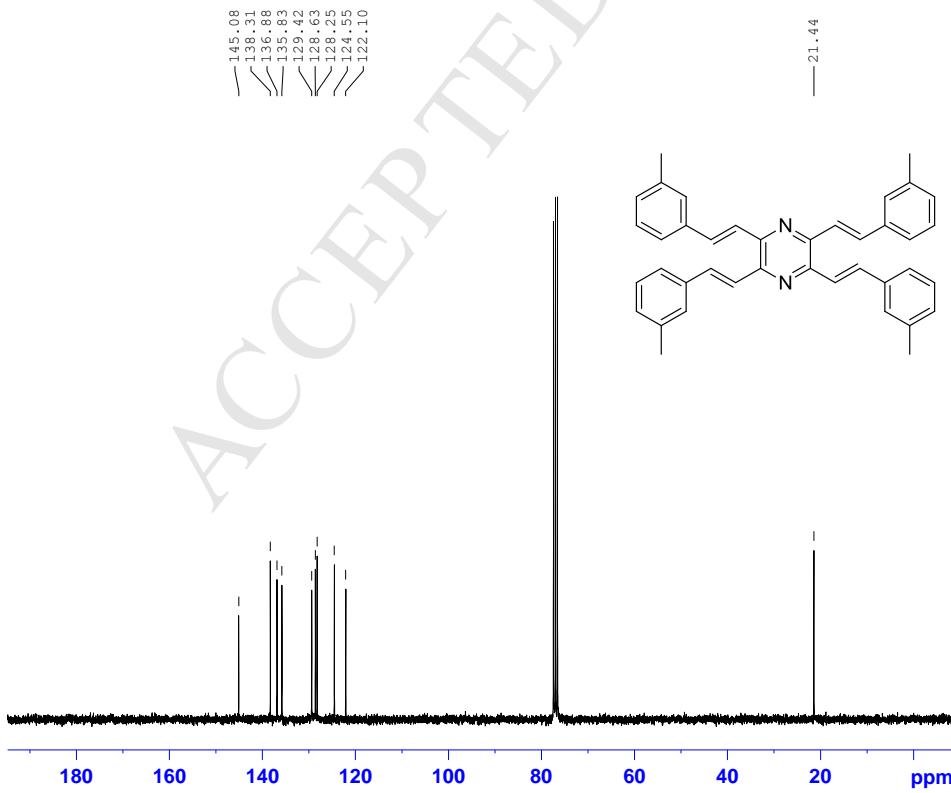
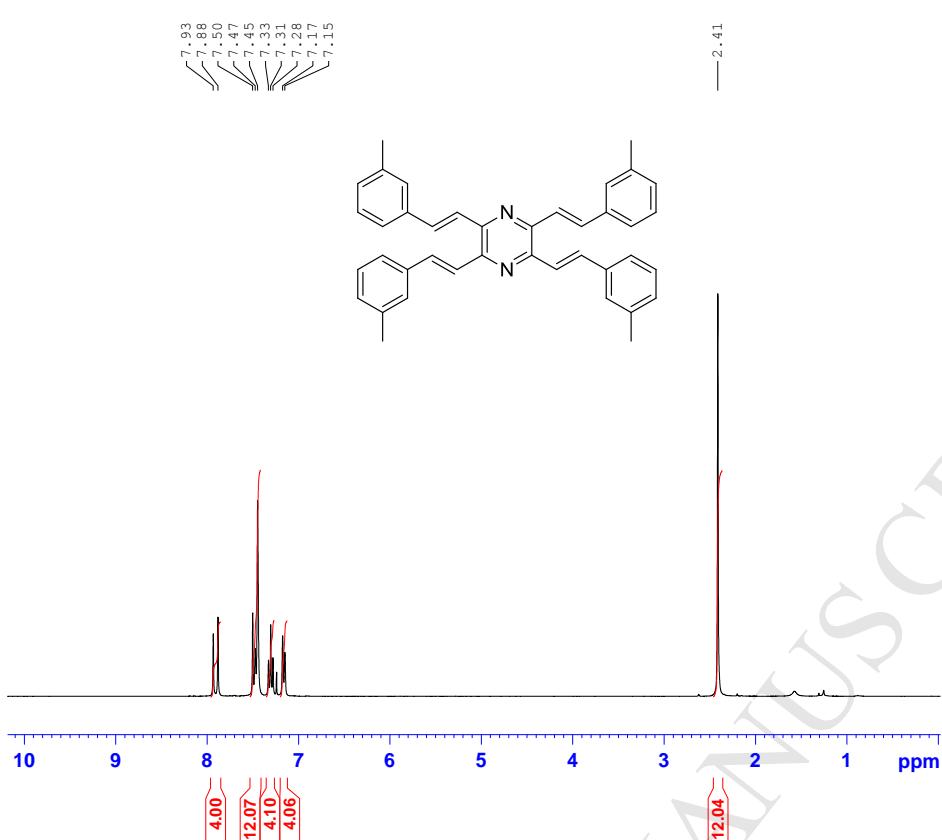
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20130619
 Time 1.19
 INSTRUM AV300
 PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 32768
 SOLVENT DMSO-d6 -cpcp13-
 NS 3000
 DS 4
 SWH 21097.047 Hz
 FIDRES 0.643831 Hz
 AQ 0.7766016 sec
 RG 32768
 DW 23.700 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 295.8 K
 D1 2.0000000 sec
 d11 0.03000000 sec
 DELTA 1.89999998 sec
 TDO 1
 SFO1 75.4771825 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P1 9.60 usec
 PLW1 -1.00000000 W
 SFO2 300.1312005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PLW2 -1.00000000 W
 PLW12 -1.00000000 W
 PLW13 -1.00000000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 75.4681302 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40





Current Data Parameters
 NAME AP-426
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 1
 F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20130717
 Time 9.00
 INSTRUM FOURIER300
 PROBHD 5 mm DUL 13C-1
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 32
 DS 2
 SWH 6103.516 Hz
 FIDRES 0.093132 Hz
 AQ 5.3687091 sec
 RG 31.623
 DW 81.920 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 300.0 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 TDO 1
 ===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 SFO1 300.2018539 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P1 11.00 usec
 PLW1 16.0000000 W
 F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 300.2000095 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



Current Data Parameters
 NAME AP-426
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 1
 F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date 20130717
 Time 9.04
 INSTRUM FOURIER300
 PROBHD 5 mm DUL 13C-1
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 1000
 DS 4
 SWH 24414.063 Hz
 FIDRES 0.372529 Hz
 AQ 1.3421773 sec
 RG 501.187
 DW 20.480 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 300.1 K
 D1 2.0000000 sec
 D11 0.0300000 sec
 D31 0.00001140 sec
 D40 0.02898005 sec
 L4 40
 L5 57
 P32 90.00 usec
 TDO 1
 ===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 SFO1 75.4928982 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P1 11.40 usec
 PLW1 30.0000000 W
 ===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 SFO2 300.2012008 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 16.0000000 W
 PLW12 0.2391001 W
 PLW13 0.19360000 W
 F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 75.4853526 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

4. Data of Crystal Structure Analysis

Crystal structure of **3b** was deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre. The data have been assigned the following deposition number: CCDC 945041.

Crystal data for **3b**: $C_{32}H_{16}F_{12}N_2$, $M = 656.47$, monoclinic, $a = 11.6303(4)$, $b = 10.9593(2)$, $c = 22.1529(8) \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 102.842(3)^\circ$, $V = 2752.98(15) \text{ \AA}^3$, $T = 150(2) \text{ K}$, space group $P2_1/n$, $Z = 4$, 45142 reflections measured, 6328 independent reflections ($R_{int} = 0.0361$), final R values ($I > 2\sigma(I)$): $R_1 = 0.0420$, $wR_2 = 0.1122$, final R values (all data): $R_1 = 0.0666$, $wR_2 = 0.1184$, 443 refined parameters.

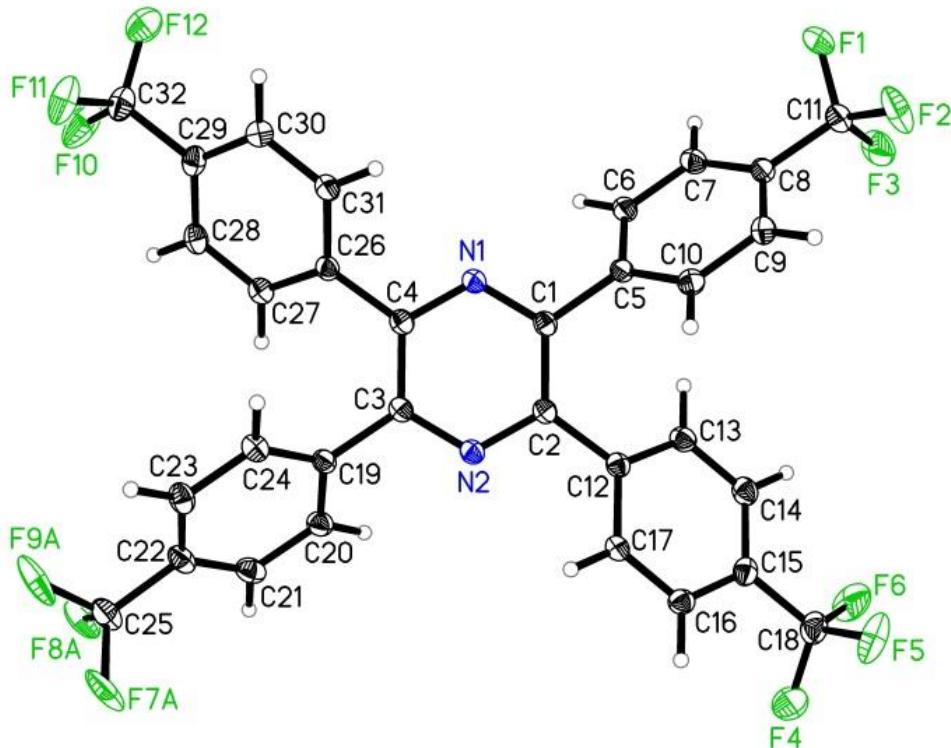


Figure 1. ORTEP diagram of **3b**. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. Angle between the pyrazine plane and the plane defined by C5-C10: 49.9° , angle between the pyrazine plane and the plane defined by C12-C17: 32.0° , angle between the pyrazine plane and the plane defined by C19-C24: 48.9° , angle between the pyrazine plane and the plane defined by C26-C31: 34.8° .