# **Supplementary Material**

# Synthetic route design and development for an anthranilic diamide compound containing 2-methyl-2-amino-propanamide group as a potential insecticide

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### **1.** General procedures for compound **1**

## **1.1.** General method for optimizing reaction conditions for synthesis of compound 6.

To a round-bottom flask was added 2-amino-3,5-dichlorobenzoic acid **2** (1 g, 5 mmol) and toluene (10 mL). Thionyl chloride (2.95 g, 25 mmol) was slowly added, and the mixture was heated at reflux for 4 hours. Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded intermediate **4** as a brown oil.

To a round-bottom flask was added compound **3** (0.72 g, 6 mmol), acetonitrile (10 mL), sodium hydroxide (0.24 g, 6 mmol), sodium bicarbonate (0.5 g, 6 mmol) and water (10 mL). The mixture was stirred until well blended. After cooling the mixture in an ice bath for 0.5 hours, the above intermediate **4** in acetonitrile (5 mL) was slowly added to the mixture. After 2 hours at room temperature, ethyl acetate (50 mL) and water (10 mL) were added for extraction. The organic layer was washed with saturated sodium chloride solution (20 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified using silica gel column chromatography. Elution with ethyl acetate/petroleum ether (1:3 v/v) afforded the title compound **6**.

The solvent was selected from ethyl acetate, dichloromethane, toluene, 1,4-dioxane, THF, 2-methoxy-2-methylpropane, acetonitrile.

Reaction detection and product analysis were performed by HPLC.

## 1.2. General method for optimizing reaction conditions for synthesis of compound 16.

To a round-bottom flask was added compound **8** (1.3 g, 5 mmol) and chlorobenzene (20 mL). The solution was slowly added thionyl chloride (1.19 g, 10 mmol) and heated to 80 °C for 2 hours. After cooling the solution to room temperature, sulfuryl chloride (0.34 g, 2.5 mmol) and AIBN (4 mg, 0.025 mmol) were added to the mixture and heated to 80 °C for another 4 hours. Intermediate **9** was obtained by evaporating under reduced pressure as a brown oil.

To a round-bottom flask was added intermediate **6** (1.36 g, 5 mmol) and acetonitrile (20 mL). The solution was heated to reflux and the above intermediate **9** in acetonitrile (10 mL) was slowly added. The mixture was heated at reflux for 2 hours. After cooling the solution to room temperature, ethyl acetate (50 mL) and water (20 mL) was added to the mixture for extraction. The organic layer was washed with saturated sodium chloride solution (20 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified using silica gel column chromatography. Elution with ethyl acetate/petroleum ether (1:1 v/v) afforded the title compound **16**.

The solvent was selected from chlorobenzene, DMF, toluene, xylene, acetonitrile.

Reaction detection and product analysis were performed by HPLC.

## **1.3.** General method for optimizing reaction conditions for synthesis of compound **1**.

To a three-neck round-bottom flask was added concentrated hydrochloric acid (100 mL) and heated to 36-38 °C. The solution was stirred intensely and intermediate **16** (53 g, 104.5 mmol) was added slowly while keeping the temperature below 40 °C. After 30 minutes at 36-38 °C, the mixture was poured into ice water-and stirred for half an hour while keeping the temperature below 10 °C. The resulting solid was collected by filtration, and dried to give the title compound **1**.

The solvent was selected from concentrated hydrochloric acid, dilute sulfuric acid aqueous solution. Reaction and product analysis were performed by HPLC.

#### 2. DSC traces

DSC trace for compound 1



#### DSC trace for compound 6



#### DSC trace for compound 8



#### DSC trace for compound **16**



## 3. <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra and HPLC chromatograms of compounds



## $^1\text{H}$ NMR (600 MHz, CDCl\_3) and $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR (150 MHz, CDCl\_3) spectra of compound 5



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<sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) spectra and HPLC chromatogram of compound 17



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 $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz, CDCl\_3),  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz, CDCl\_3) spectra and HPLC chromatogram of compound 18



