### Supporting Information for:

### **The Enantioselective Tsuji Allylation** Douglas C. Behenna, and Brian M. Stoltz\*

The Arnold and Mabel Beckman Laboratories of Chemical Synthesis, Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125, USA

Materials and Methods. Unless otherwise stated, reactions were performed in flame-dried glassware under an argon atmosphere using dry, deoxygenated solvents. Solvents were dried by passage through an activated alumina column under argon. Tetrabutylammonium triphenyldifluorosilicate (TBAT) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Company and azeotropically dried five times from acetonitrile prior to use. Trimethylsilyl chloride (TMSCl) and triethyl amine (TEA) were distilled from sodium hydride immediately prior to use. Sodium iodide was dried by heating at 90 °C (2 torr) for 12 h. (R,R)-Trost Ligand (3), (R)-Binap (4), (R,R)-Me-Duphos (5), (R,R)-Diop (6), (R)-Mop (7), (R)-Quinap (8), (R)-i-Pr-PHOX (11), and Tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0) ( $Pd_2(dba)_3$ ) were purchased from Strem and stored in a glove box until immediately before use. (R)-Ph-PHOX (9), (S)-Bn-PHOX (10), and (S)-t-Bu-PHOX (12) were prepared by known methods.<sup>1</sup> Allyl chloroformate, and diallyl carbonate and dimethallyl carbonate were used as received. Methallyl chloroformate was prepared by the method of Kirby.<sup>2</sup> Reaction temperatures were controlled by an IKAmag temperature modulator. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using E. Merck silica gel 60 F254 precoated plates (0.25 mm) and visualized by UV fluorescence quenching, anisaldehyde, or ICN Silica gel (particle size 0.032-0.063 mm) was used for flash CAM staining. chromatography. Analytical chiral HPLC was performed with an Agilent 1100 Series HPLC utilizing chiralcel AD, OD-H, or OJ columns (4.6 mm x 25 cm) obtained from Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd with visualization at 254 nm. Analytical chiral GC was performed with an Agilent 6850 GC utilizing a G-TA (30 m x 0.25cm) column (1.0 mL/min carrier gas flow). Analytical achiral GC was performed with an Agilent 6850 GC utilizing a DB-WAX (30m x 0.25 mm) column (1.0 mL/min carrier gas flow). Optical rotations were measured with a Jasco P-1010 polarimeter at 589 nm. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Mercury 300 (at 300 MHz and 75 MHz respectively), and are reported relative to Me<sub>4</sub>Si ( $\delta$  0.0). Data for <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra are reported as follows: chemical shift ( $\delta$  ppm) (multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz), integration). Data for <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra are reported in terms of chemical shift relative to Me<sub>4</sub>Si ( $\delta$  0.0). IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer Paragon 1000 spectrometer and are reported in frequency of absorption (cm<sup>-1</sup>). High resolution mass spectra were obtained from the Caltech Mass Spectral Facility. Crystallographic data have been deposited at the CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK and copies can be obtained on request, free of charge, by quoting the publication citation and the deposition number.

## General Procedure for the Synthesis of Silyl Enol Ethers.

**Table 3 Entry 2.** Substrate:<sup>3,4</sup> To a solution of sodium iodide (15.0 g, 100 mmol, 1.25 equiv) in ACN (125 mL) were added 2-ethylcyclohexanone (10.1 g, 80 mmol, 1.0 equiv), TEA (14.0 mL, 100 mmol, 1.25 equiv), and finally TMSCl (11.6 mL, 91.2 mmol, 1.14 equiv) in a dropwise fashion. After 1 h, pentane (75 mL) was added, the biphasic mixture was stirred for 2 min, and the pentane decanted. After additional pentane extractions (5 x 75 mL), the combined pentane fractions were washed with water (2 x 50 mL), brine (1 x 50 mL), and dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). Evaporation under reduced pressure gave the crude silvl enol ether (12.0 g) as an 80 : 20 mixture (NMR) of regioisomers favoring the tetrasubstituted silvl enol ether. An oxygen balloon was affixed to a flask containing a solution of the crude silvl enol ether (6.0 g) and palladium (II) diacetate (338.9 mg, 1.51 mmol) in DMSO (250 mL). The reaction mixture darkened and became heterogeneous. After 48 h, <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis of an aliquot indicated less than 2% of the undesired isomer, and the reaction mixture was poured into a separatory funnel containing pentane (300 mL), water (300 mL), and ice (200 g). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer extracted with pentane (3 x 200 mL). The pentane fractions were washed with water (2 x 100 mL), brine (100 mL), and dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). Evaporation and chromatography (2 % Et<sub>2</sub>O in Hexanes on SiO<sub>2</sub>) afforded the pure silvl enol ether (3.21 g, 40.5 % yield). 84.2 %

# OTMS CH<sub>3</sub>

84.2 % yield of a ~10 : 1 mixture favoring the tetrasubstituted isomer was isolated after simple distillation. The minor isomer was removed by fractional distillation with a spinning band column.<sup>5</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.00 (m, 2H), 1.94 (m, 2H), 1.64 (m, 2H), 1.58-1.49 (m, 5H), 0.16 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  142.9, 111.8, 30.3, 30.1, 23.8, 23.0, 16.3, 0.7; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2930, 1688, 1252, 1185, 843 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>20</sub>OSi [M]<sup>+</sup>: 184.1284, found 184.1275.



40.5 % yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.08-1.90 (m, 6H), 1.62 (m, 2H), 1.54 (m, 2H), 0.92 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 3H), 0.16 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  142.2, 117.4, 30.4, 27.0, 23.7, 23.1, 22.9, 12.2, 0.7; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2961, 2933, 1680, 1252, 922, 843 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>22</sub>OSi [M]<sup>+</sup>: 198.1440, found 198.1436.



51.1 % yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  3.96 (m, 4H), 2.21 (m, 4H), 1.79 (app. t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.54 (s, 3H), 0.17 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  142.2, 108.9, 108.0, 64.4,

39.9, 31.7, 28.7, 16.2, 0.69; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2956, 1691, 1252 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for  $C_{12}H_{22}O_3Si [M]^+$ : 242.1338, found 242.1334.



38.5 % yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.23 (app. t, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 2.01 (app. t, J = 5.1 Hz, 2H), 1.66 (m, 2H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.56-1.45 (m, 4H), 0.16 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  147.9, 116.9, 35.1, 32.7, 31.6, 26.5, 25.5, 18.7, 0.6; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2921, 1678, 1251, 1171, 892, 842 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m*/*z* calc'd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>22</sub>OSi [M]+: 198.1440, found 198.1439.



29.4 % yield. Pyridine was substituted for TEA. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.21 (m, 2H), 2.05 (m, 2H), 1.61-1.44 (m, 8H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 0.18 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  145.1, 113.5, 31.7, 28.9, 28.8, 26.7, 26.3, 15.8, 0.8; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2924, 1678, 1251 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>24</sub>OSi [M]+: 212.1597, found 212.1590.

# OTMS *t*-Bu

24.6 % yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.09-1.99 (m, 4H), 1.63-1.44 (m, 4H), 1.11 (s, 9H), 0.20 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  143.2, 120.7, 34.1, 32.1, 29.6, 26.1, 23.7, 23.4, 1.3; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2931, 1653, 1253, 1188, 931, 842 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>24</sub>OSi [M]+: 226.1753, found 226.1743.

### General Procedures for the Synthesis of Allyl Enol Carbonates.

**Method A. Table 2 Entry 1. Substrate:**<sup>6</sup> To a solution of potassium *t*-butoxide (5.88 g, 52.5 mmol, 1.05 equiv) in DMF (100 mL) was added 2-methylcyclohexanone (6.13 mL, 50 mmol, 1.0 equiv). After 12 h, the reaction mixture was cooled in an ice bath and allyl chloroformate (6.4 mL, 60 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added in a dropwise fashion. After an additional 30 min in the ice bath and 15 min at 25 °C, the reaction mixture was quenched into water (250 mL), extracted with DCM / hexanes 2 / 1 (4 x 125 mL), dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and evaporated. Chromatography (2.5  $\rightarrow$  4 % Et<sub>2</sub>O in Hexanes on SiO<sub>2</sub>) afforded the allyl enol carbonate (4.49 g, 45.7 % yield).

**Method B. Table 2 Entry 4. Substrate:**<sup>7</sup> To a solution of (2-ethylcyclohex-1enyloxy)trimethylsilane (Table 3 Entry 2 Substrate) (1.50 g, 7.56 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (14 mL) cooled to -78 °C was added a solution of potassium *t*-butoxide (0.933 g, 8.32 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in THF (8 mL) in a dropwise fashion over 2 min. The reaction mixture was maintained at -60 °C for 2.5 h, at which time allyl chloroformate (847  $\mu$ L, 7.93 mmol, 1.05 equiv) in THF (3 mL) was added. After 1 h at -50 °C, the reaction mixture was poured into a mixture of DCM (20 mL) and half saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (20 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer extracted with DCM (3 x 10 mL). The organic fractions were washed with water (50 mL), brine (50 mL), and dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). Evaporation of the solvents under reduced pressure followed by chromatography on (2 % Et<sub>2</sub>O in Hexanes on SiO<sub>2</sub>) and heating (rt  $\rightarrow$  105 °C) at 2 torr in a kugelrohr distillation apparatus afforded the allyl enol carbonate (0.944 g, 59.4 % yield).

**Method C. Table 2 Entry 12. Substrate:**<sup>8</sup> To a cooled (0 °C) solution of LiHMDS (17.16 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in THF (37 mL) was added 2-methyl-1-tetralone (2.37 mL, 15.6 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in a dropwise manner over 15 min. After an additional 1.5 h at 0 °C, the enolate solution was added dropwise over 15 min to a -78 °C solution of allyl chloroformate (2.0 mL, 18.7 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in THF (80 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 25 °C in a Dewar vessel over 8 h. At which time, the reaction was quenched into DCM (100 mL) and half saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (100 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer extracted with DCM (2 x 50 mL). The organic fractions were washed with brine (100 mL), and dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). Evaporation of the solvents under reduced pressure, and chromatography (2  $\rightarrow$  5 % Et<sub>2</sub>O in Hexanes on SiO<sub>2</sub>) afforded the allyl enol carbonate (3.34 g, 87.7 % yield).

### OCO<sub>2</sub>allyl



45.7 % yield. Prepared by Method A: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.94 (ddt, J = 17.4, 10.5, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 5.36 (dq, J = 17.1, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.26 (dq, J = 10.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (dt, J = 5.7, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 2.13 (m, 2H), 2.02 (m, 2H), 1.70 (m, 2H), 1.59 (m, 2H), 1.55 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  153.1, 142.2, 131.5, 120.8, 118.8, 68.5, 30.0, 26.6, 23.1, 22.3, 15.7; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 3936, 1755, 1275, 1239, 1037 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup>: 196.1100, found 196.1092.

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59.4 % yield. Prepared by Method B: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.95 (ddt, J = 17.4, 10.5, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 5.37 (dq, J = 17.2, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.27 (dq, J = 10.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (dt, J = 5.7, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 2.16 (m, 2H), 2.05 (m, 2H), 1.99 (q, J = 7.8, 2H), 1.70 (m, 2H), 1.61 (m, 2H), 0.4 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  153.3, 141.7, 131.5, 126.3, 118.8, 68.5, 27.2, 26.6, 23.0, 22.9, 22.3, 11.9; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2936, 1754, 1239 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup>: 210.1256, found 210.1255.

OCO<sub>2</sub>allyl



17.5 % yield. Prepared by Method B: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.95 (ddt, J = 17.3, 10.4, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.38 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 5.27 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 5.65 (app. dt, J = 5.7, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 2.19 (m, 2H), 2.10 (m, 2H), 1.63 (m, 4H), 1.10 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 

153.1, 142.1, 131.6, 130.7, 118.9, 68.4, 34.8, 29.4, 28.1, 26.4, 23.1, 22.7; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2926, 1754, 1241 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for  $C_{14}H_{22}O_3$  [M]<sup>+</sup>: 238.1569, found 238.1566.



51.6 % yield. Prepared by Method A: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.30-7.16 (m, 5H), 5.95 (ddt, *J* = 17.3, 10.4, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.38 (dq, *J* = 17.3, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (dq, *J* = 10.2,1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (app. dt, *J* = 5.7, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 3.35 (s, 2H), 2.27 (app. t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 1.95 (m, 2H), 1.73 (m, 2H), 1.58 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  153.2, 143.1, 139.3, 131.4, 128.8, 128.3, 126.0, 123.9, 119.0, 68.6, 36.0, 27.5, 26.7, 23.0, 22.2; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2937, 1754, 1702, 1648, 1600, 1239 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup>: 272.1413, found 272.1416.



47.6 % yield. Prepared by Method A: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.34-7.26 (m, 5H), 5.92 (ddt, *J* = 17.1, 10.5, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.35 (dq, *J* = 17.1, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.25 (dq, *J* = 10.5, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (app. dt, *J* = 5.7, 0.9 Hz, 2H), 4.49 (s, 2H), 3.44 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.11 (m, 6H), 1.64 (m, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  153.2, 142.6, 138.7, 131.5, 128.3, 127.6, 127.4, 124.3, 118.8, 72.7, 70.0, 68.5, 27.7, 27.3, 26.6, 26.5, 23.0, 22.3; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2924, 1754, 1240 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m*/*z* calc'd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>27</sub>O<sub>4</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 331.1909, found 331.1907.

OCO<sub>2</sub>2'-Me-allyl



16.1 % yield. Prepared by Method B: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.03 (s, 1H), 4.96 (s, 1H), 4.57 (s, 2H), 2.16 (m, 2H), 2.034 (bs, 2H), 1.79 (s, 3H), 1.77-1.58 (m, 4H), 1.58 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  153.2, 142.2, 139.4, 120.9, 113.4, 71.1, 30.1, 26.6, 23.1, 22.3, 19.3, 15.8; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2926, 1755, 1236 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup>: 210.1256, found 210.1259.



58.6 % yield. Prepared by Method C: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.96 (m, 1H), 5.38 (d, J = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.05 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 1.56 (m, 4H), 1.49 (s, 3H), 1.04 (s, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  153.3, 147.9, 131.6, 120.7, 118.8, 68.5, 39.2, 34.9, 31.1, 26.7, 19.1, 16.5; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2935, 1759, 1238 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup>: 224.1413, found 224.1418.



30.9 % yield. Prepared by Method B: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.95 (ddt, J = 17.1, 10.5, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.41 (dq, J = 17.1, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (dq, J = 10.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (app. dt, J = 5.7, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 3.97 (m, 4H), 2.37 (m, 2H), 2.30 (bs, 2H), 1.87 (app. t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.58 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  152.9, 141.3, 131.4, 119.0, 118.5, 107.3, 68.6, 64.5, 39.9, 31.3, 25.3, 15.8; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2919, 1756, 1250 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>5</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 255.1232, found 255.1227.

### OCO<sub>2</sub>allyl



44.8 % yield. Prepared by Method C: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.90 (ddt, J = 17.1, 10.5, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 5.75 (m, 2H), 5.39 (dq, J = 17.1, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.29 (d, J = 10.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (app. dt, J = 5.7, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 2.42 (bs, 4H), 1.69 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  153.2, 140.4, 131.3, 126.1, 122.7, 120.0, 119.1, 68.8, 28.2, 22.4, 15.7; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2933, 1760, 1260 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m*/*z* calc'd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup>: 194.0943, found 194.0938.



87.7 % yield. Prepared by Method C: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.20-7.08 (m, 4H), 6.01 (ddt, J = 17.7, 10.4, 5.6 Hz 1H), 5.41 (dq, J = 17.3, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.32 (dd, J = 10.2, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (dt, J = 6.3, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 2.87 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.40 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.83 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 153.1, 140.6, 135.2, 131.3, 130.8, 127.3, 127.0, 126.4, 124.4, 119.9, 119.1, 68.9, 28.8, 27.4, 16.5; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2935, 2833, 1760, 1239 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS m/z calc'd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup>: 244.1100, found 244.1098.



88.1 % yield. Prepared by Method C: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.04 (m, 1H), 6.70 (m, 2H), 5.98 (ddt, J = 17.1, 10.4, 5.7 Hz 1H), 5.42 (dq, J = 17.1, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.32 (dq, J = 10.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.71 (dt, J = 5.7, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.84 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.38 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 1.80 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  158.7, 153.1, 140.4, 137.2, 131.3, 123.9, 121.4, 121.1, 119.1, 113.7, 110.9, 68.9, 55.2, 28.8, 27.8, 16.3; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2933, 1758, 1237 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>4</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup>: 274.1205, found 274.1213.

### OCO<sub>2</sub>allyl

 $3\overline{5.7}$  % yield. Prepared by Method B: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.95 (ddt, J = 17.1, 10.5, 5.7 Hz 1H), 5.37 (dq, J = 17.1, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (dq, J = 10.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (app. dt, J = 10.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.5 (app. dt, J = 10.

6.0, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 2.33 (m, 2H), 2.10 (m, 2H), 1.70-1.54 (m, 6H), 1.63 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  153.4, 146.2, 131.5, 125.5, 118.8, 68.5, 32.8, 32.5, 31.0, 25.7, 25.3, 18.3; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2925, 1753, 1255, 1226 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m*/*z* calc'd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup>: 210.1256, found 210.1253.

27.8 % yield. Prepared by Method B: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.95 (m, 1H), 5.39 (d, J = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 5.29 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 2.34 (app. t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.15 (app. t, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.64-1.48 (m, 8H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  153.4, 143.7, 131.5, 123.0, 118.8, 68.5, 31.4, 29.7, 28.7, 28.4, 26.6, 25.6, 15.5; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2927, 1754, 1227 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup>: 224.1413, found 224.1419.

% ee<sup>b</sup>

64<sup>c</sup>

2<sup>c</sup>

0

2<sup>c</sup>

13

61

65<sup>c</sup>

63

83<sup>c</sup>

88

PPh/

PPh<sub>2</sub>



Table 1. Ligand Screen.

<sup>a</sup> GC yield relative to an internal standard (tridecane). <sup>b</sup> Enantiomeric excess measured by chiral GC. <sup>c</sup> (R)-2 produced as the major product.

General Procedure for the Asymmetric Tsuji Allylation of Allyl Enol Carbonate (1) to produce Ketone (2). Ligand and Solvent Screening Trials. A 1 dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar was flame dried under vacuum. After cooling under dry argon, Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> (4.6 mg, 0.005 mmol, 0.05 equiv) and ligand (0.0125 mmol, 0.125 equiv) were added. After the flask was flushed with argon, THF (3.0 mL) was added, the contents were stirred at 25 °C for 30 min, at which time tridecane (12.25 µL) and allyl enol carbonate 1 (19.6 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv) were added by syringe. When the reaction was complete by TLC, the reaction mixture was diluted with hexanes (5 mL), filtered through a small plug of silica gel and analyzed by GC. GC yield determined on DB-WAX column (70 °C initial temp, 5 °C/min ramp to 180 °C), tridecane Ret. Time = 7.000 min, Ketone 2 Ret. Time = 12.309 min

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	entry	substrate	product		time (h)	% yield <sup>b</sup>	% ee <sup>c</sup>
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1	OCO₂allyl I	0		2	85	87
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	<b>2</b> <sup>d</sup>	$\wedge$		//	5	85	88 (96) <sup>e</sup>
$\begin{array}{cccccc} 4 & OCO_{2}allyl & O & R = CH_{2}CH_{3} & 2 & 96 & 92 \\ 5^{6} & & & & \\ 6 & & & \\ 7 & & & & \\ 7 & & & & \\ 7 & & & &$	3 <sup><i>f</i></sup>				9	90	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		-	2				
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		OCO <sub>2</sub> allyl	O II B				
7 $R = (CH_2)_3OBn \ 2 \ 87 \ 88 \ 89 \ 91 \ 9 \ + + + + + + + 8 \ 89 \ 91 \ 9 \ + + + + + + + + + 8 \ 89 \ 91 \ 9 \ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +$							
$ \begin{array}{cccccc} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & $		ĹĴ		=			
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7		$\sim$	$\mathbf{R} = (\mathbf{CH}_2)_3 \mathbf{OBn}$	2	87	88
9 $++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++$	8 <sup>g</sup>	$\bigcup$		//	8	89	91
$10 \qquad \qquad 1 \qquad 87 \qquad 86$ $11 \qquad \qquad 0 \qquad 0$	9	$\forall$		//	1	94	92
11 $11$ $1$ 91 89 12 $12^{i}$ $R = H$ 2 87 91 13 $R$ $R = OCH_3$ 8 94 91 14 $OCO_2allyl$ $O$ $n = 1$ 6 81 87	10	$\langle \rangle$		//	1	87	86
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11	OCO <sub>2</sub> allyl		//	1	91	89
$13^{i} R = 0CH_{3} 8 94 91$ $14 \qquad \qquad$			9 <u>-</u>				
14 OCO <sub>2</sub> allyl O n = 1 6 81 87	12 <sup>i</sup>			✓ R=H	2	87	91
14 OCO <sub>2</sub> allyl O n = 1 6 81 87	13 <sup>/</sup> в⁄			R = OCH₂	8	94	91
14 n=1 6 81 87	- 11		ö	- 3	-		
	14			n = 1	6	81	87
		$\langle \rangle$	$\langle \rangle$	n = 2	2	90	79

Table 2. The Enantioselective Tsuji Enol-Carbonate Allylation.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>*a*</sup> Reactions were performed using 1.0 mmol of substrate in THF (0.033 M in substrate) at 25 °C with  $Pd_2(dba)_3$  (2.5 mol%), **12** (6.25 mol%), unless stated otherwise. <sup>*b*</sup> Isolated yields. <sup>*c*</sup> Measured by chiral GC or HPLC. <sup>*d*</sup> Performed on 5.1 mmol scale. <sup>*e*</sup> In parentheses is the % ee after one recrystallization of the corresponding semicarbazone. <sup>*f*</sup> Reaction performed at 12 °C (GC yield). <sup>*g*</sup> Performed with 5 mol%  $Pd_2(dba)_3$  and 12.5 mol%) **12**. <sup>*h*</sup> Isolated yield after conversion to the corresponding diketone via Wacker oxidation. <sup>*i*</sup> Performed at 10 °C.

General Procedure for the Asymmetric Tsuji Allylation of Allyl Enol Carbonates: Preparative Runs (1.0 mmol) in Table 2. A 50 mL rb flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was flame dried under vacuum. After cooling under dry argon,  $Pd_2(dba)_3$  (22.9 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.025 equiv) and (S)-t-Bu-PHOX (24.2 mg, 0.0625 mmol, 0.0625 equiv) were added. After the flask was flushed with argon, THF (30 mL) was added and the contents were stirred at 25 °C for 30 min, at which time allyl enol carbonate 1 (196.2 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added by syringe in one portion. When the reaction was complete by TLC, the reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue chromatographed (2  $\rightarrow$  3 % Et<sub>2</sub>O in Pentane on SiO<sub>2</sub>) to afford ketone 2 (129.6 mg, 85.1% yield).

entry	substrate	product		time (h)	% yield <sup>b</sup>	% ee'
1		O R	R = CH <sub>3</sub>	2	95	87
2			$R = CH_2CH_3$	3	96	92
3 <sup>d</sup>	OTMS		\$	4	79	91
4	OTMS		2	2	99	81
5	OTMS		n=1	2	94	86
6	$\langle \rangle$	$\langle \rangle$	n = 2	3	96	79

Table 3. The Enantioselective Tsuji Enol-Silane Allylation.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>*a*</sup> Reactions were performed using 1.0 mmol of substrate in THF (0.033 M in substrate) at 25 °C with Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> (2.5 mol%), **12** (6.25 mol%), diallyl carbonate (1.05 equiv), TBAT (35 mol%) unless stated otherwise. <sup>*b*</sup> Isolated yields. <sup>*c*</sup> Measured by chiral GC or HPLC. <sup>*d*</sup> Reaction performed with dimethallyl carbonate (1.05 equiv).

General Procedure for the Asymmetric Tsuji Allylation of Silyl Enol Ethers: Preparative Runs (1.0 mmol) in Table 3. A 50 mL rb flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was flame dried under vacuum. After cooling under dry argon, Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> (22.9 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.025 equiv), (S)-t-Bu-PHOX (24.2 mg, 0.0625 mmol, 0.0625 equiv), and TBAT (189 mg, 0.35 mmol, 0.35 equiv) were added. After the flask was flushed with argon, THF (30 mL) was added, the contents were stirred at 25 °C for 30 min, at which time diallyl carbonate (150.6 L, 1.05 mmol, 1.05 equiv) and then (2-methylcyclohex-1-enyloxy)trimethylsilane (184.35 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) were added by syringe in one portion. When the reaction was complete by TLC, the reaction mixture evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue chromatographed (2  $\rightarrow$  3 % Et<sub>2</sub>O in Pentane on SiO<sub>2</sub>) to afford ketone 2 (144.3 mg, 94.8 % yield).



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.75-5.61 (m, 1H), 5.05 (s, 1H), 5.01 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.31 (m, 3H), 2.21 (dd, J = 13.8, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 1.78 (m, 5H), 1.56 (m, 1H), 1.06 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  215.4, 133.7, 117.9, 48.4, 41.9, 38.8, 38.5, 27.4, 22.6, 21.0; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2934, 2865, 1707, 1451, 912 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m*/*z* calc'd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O [M]<sup>+</sup>: 152.1201, found 152.1204; [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>28</sup> -22.90° (*c* 2.09, hexane, 98 % ee).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.66 (m, 1H), 5.02 (m, 2H), 2.47-2.18 (m, 4H), 1.90-1.60 (m, 7H), 1.46 (ddd, J = 21.6, 15.0, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 0.75 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  215.0, 134.2, 117.6, 51.6, 39.2, 38.5, 36.0, 27.2, 27.1, 20.7, 7.8; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2937, 1703 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O [M]<sup>+</sup>: 166.1358, found 166.1362; [ $\alpha$ ]D<sup>28</sup> +28.58° (*c* 1.51, hexane, 92 % ee).

# <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) $\delta$ 3.29 (d, J = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 2.58 (app. dt, J = 16.2, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.34 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 1H), 2.23 (dd, J = 11.1, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.18-2.00 (m, 2H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.92-1.60 (m, 4H), 0.94 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) $\delta$ 214.5, 207.6, 53.0, 51.3, 43.2, 36.6, 31.6, 30.5, 27.7, 24.0, 23.9; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2955, 1716, 1692, 1372, 1171 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS m/z calc'd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>2</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup>: 210.1620, found 210.1615; [ $\alpha$ ]D<sup>28</sup> +132.01° (c 1.38, hexane, 81 % ee).



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.24 (m, 3H), 7.12 (m, 2H), 5.74 (ddt, J = 17.2, 10.1, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.12-5.03 (m, 2H), 2.91 (s, 2H), 2.46 (m, 2H), 2.28 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.86-1.65 (m, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  214.1, 137.5, 133.7, 130.6, 127.9, 126.3, 118.2, 52.5, 40.8, 39.6, 39.2, 35.5, 26.8, 20.8; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2937, 1704, 1638, 1602 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O [M]<sup>+</sup>: 228.1514, found 228.1514; [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>28</sup>-12.34° (*c* 2.07, hexane, 85 % ee).



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.35-7.26 (m, 5H), 5.68 (m, 1H), 5.06 (s, 1H), 5.01 (m, 1H), 4.84 (s, 2H), 3.44 (app. t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (m, 4H), 1.88-1.24 (m, 10H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  214.8, 138.5, 133.9, 128.3, 127.5, 127.5, 117.8, 72.8, 70.5, 51.2, 39.2, 39.0, 36.4, 31.2, 27.1, 23.8, 20.7; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2926, 1703, 1102 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>27</sub>O<sub>2</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 287.2011, found 287.2001; [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>27</sup>+24.19° (*c* 2.73, hexane, 88 % ee).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  4.81 (s, 1H), 4.64 (s, 1H), 2.52 (m, 1H), 2.48 (d, J = 13.5 Hz, 1H), 2.36 (app. dt, J = 14.7, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.25 (d, J = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 1.94-1.53 (m, 6H), 1.65 (s, 3H), 1.06 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  215.8, 142.2, 114.7, 48.7, 45.4, 40.0, 38.9,

27.6, 24.3, 23.3, 21.1; IR (neat) 2927, 1707 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS m/z calc'd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O [M]<sup>+</sup>: 166.1358, found 166.1358; [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>27</sup> -26.42° (*c* 1.85, hexane, 90 % ee).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.63 (m, 1H), 5.01 (m, 2H), 2.33 (dd, J = 13.8, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.18 (dd, J = 13.8, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 1.82-1.53 (m, 6H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 1.09 (s, 3H), 1.08 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  219.8, 134.6, 117.9, 47.6, 44.4, 43.9, 39.7, 36.8, 27.8, 27.2, 25.5, 17.7; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2933, 1697, 1463 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m*/*z* calc'd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O [M]<sup>+</sup>: 180.1514, found 180.1521; [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>27</sup> -35.69° (*c* 2.15, hexane, 92 % ee).



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.67 (ddt, J = 17.1, 10.5, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (bs, 1H), 5.02 (app. d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (app. d, J = 1.5 Hz, 4H), 2.57 (app. t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (m, 2H), 2.00 (d, J = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 1.98 (app. t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.75 (d, J = 14.1 Hz, 1H), 1.12 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  213.9, 133.7, 118.4, 107.6, 64.4, 64.3, 47.5, 44.3, 42.7, 35.7, 34.5, 23.9; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2964, 1710, 1116 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS m/z calc'd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup>: 210.1256, found 210.1255; [ $\alpha$ ]D<sup>29</sup> -7.99° (c 2.41, hexane, 86 % ee).



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  6.87 (app. dt, J = 10.2, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 5.91 (app. dt, J = 10.2, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 5.72 (m, 1H), 5.07 (m, 1H), 5.02 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (m, 3H), 2.16 (dd, J = 13.8, 7.5, Hz, 1H), 1.91 (dt, J = 13.8, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.74 (dt, J = 13.8, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.07 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  203.7, 148.8, 134.0, 128.4, 118.0, 44.4, 40.9, 32.9, 23.1, 21.6; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2927, 1673 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS m/z calc'd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O [M]<sup>+</sup>: 150.1045, found 150.1039; [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>26</sup> +14.62° (*c* 1.56, hexane, 89 % ee).



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.04 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (dt, J = 7.7, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (app. t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (app. d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.85-5.71 (m, 1H), 5.10 (s, 1H), 5.05 (s, 1H), 2.97 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.46 (dd, J = 13.8, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.27 (ddt, J = 14.0, 7.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.07 (ddd, J = 13.4, 7.2, 6.0 Hz 1H), 1.89 (ddd, J = 14.0, 6.9, 5.7 1H), 1.18 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  202.0, 143.2, 133.9, 133.0, 131.5, 128.6, 127.9, 126.5, 118.1, 44.5, 41.0, 33.2, 25.3, 21.8; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 3073, 2930, 1682, 1455, 1220, 916, 742 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O [M]<sup>+</sup>: 200.1201, found 200.1194; [ $\alpha$ ]D<sup>27</sup>-18.59° (*c* 2.08, hexane, 88 % ee).



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.01 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.78 (m, 1H), 5.09 (s, 1H), 5.04 (m, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.93 (app. t, J = 6 Hz, 2H), 2.45 (dd, J = 13.8, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.25 (dd, J = 13.8, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.05 (m, 1H), 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.17 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  200.9, 163.3, 145.7, 134.1, 130.4, 125.1, 118.0, 113.2, 112.2, 55.4, 44.3, 41.3, 33.4, 25.7, 22.0; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2931, 1672, 1601, 1256 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m*/*z* calc'd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>2</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup>: 230.1307, found 230.1313; [ $\alpha$ ]D<sup>26</sup> -13.71° (*c* 1.5, hexane, 89 % ee).



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.70 (ddt, J = 16.8, 10.2, 7.5, 1H), 5.02 (m, 2H), 2.59 (app. td, J = 11.1, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (app. t, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 2.24 (dd, J = 13.8, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.16 (dd, J = 13.8, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 1.78-1.30 (m, 8H), 1.03 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  217.4, 133.8, 117.9, 50.8, 43.6, 40.6, 36.6, 30.6, 26.4, 24.4, 22.3; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2930, 1702, 1458 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS m/z calc'd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O [M]<sup>+</sup>: 166.1358, found 166.1360; [ $\alpha$ ]D<sup>28</sup> -34.70° (c 1.52, hexane, 87 % ee).



<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.67 (m, 1H), 5.04 (app. d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 5.00 (app. d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (m, 1H), 2.29 (m, 2H), 2.12 (dd, J = 14.1, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 2.01 (m, 1H), 1.83-1.70 (m, 3H), 1.61-1.32 (m, 5H), 1.18 (m, 1H), 1.01 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  220.3, 133.9, 117.8, 50.1, 42.0, 36.8, 33.5, 30.4, 25.9, 24.8, 24.3, 19.8; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2929, 1699 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m*/*z* calc'd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O [M]<sup>+</sup>: 180.1514, found 180.1508; [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>26</sup> -21.22° (*c* 1.56, hexane, 79 % ee).

Entry	Product	Compound Assayed	ee Assay	Conditions	Retention time of ( <i>S</i> ) (major) isomer (min)	Retention time of ( <i>R</i> ) (minor) isomer (min)	% ee
1			GC G-TA	100 °C Isotherm	10.76	12.80	87
4 <sup>a</sup>			GC G-TA	100 °C Isotherm	14.52	13.35	92
5 <sup>a</sup>			GC G-TA	110 °C Isotherm	63.65	62.01	82
6			HPLC Chiralcel OJ	4 %EtOH in Hexane, isocratic 1.0 ml/min	17.76	11.90	85
7		Bn O OBn	HPLC Chiralcel AD	0.75 % IPA in Hexane, isocratic 1.0 ml/min	11.95	13.80	88
8			GC G-TA	100 °C Isotherm	17.84	20.44	91
9			GC G-TA	80 °C Isotherm	25.48	27.90	92
10			GC G-TA	120 °C Isotherm	26.74	28.46	86

Table 4. Methods utilized for the determination of enantiomeric excess.

Entry	Product	Compound Assayed	ee Assay	Conditions	Retention time of ( <i>S</i> ) (major) isomer (min)	Retention time of ( <i>R</i> ) (minor) isomer (min)	% ee
11			GC G-TA	100 °C Isotherm	14.66	17.52	89
12			HPLC Chiralcel OD-H	0.1 % IPA in Heptane, isocratic 0.70 ml/min	21.60	23.19	91
13 MeO	MeO		HPLC Chiralcel OJ	1.0% EtOH in Hexane, isocratic 1.0 ml/min	11.38	10.16	91
14			GC G-TA	110 °C Isotherm	9.88	10.68	87
15 <sup>a</sup>		<u>у</u> г	GC G-TA	110 °C Isotherm	63.25	61.94	79

<sup>a</sup> Derivative made in an analogous manner to enone 16

#### **Representative Derivative Compounds:**



Enone 13:<sup>9</sup> To a solution of ketone 2 (152.2 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and methyl vinyl ketone (208.1 L, 2.5 mmol, 2.5 equiv) in DCM (5 mL) was added Grubbs' 2<sup>nd</sup> generation catalyst (42.4 mg, 0.05 mmol, 0.05 equiv). The reaction mixture was heated at 40 °C for 18 h, cooled to 25 °C, and concentrated. Chromatography (20 % EtOAc in Hexanes on SiO<sub>2</sub>) gave the enone (152.1 mg 78.3 % vield), which was dissolved in EtOAc (12 mL) and treated with 10 % Pd/C (30 mg) under an atmosphere of hydrogen gas for 12 h. The system was purged with argon, filtered through a small pad of silica gel, and concentrated. To a solution of the crude diketone in EtOH (12 mL) was added KOH (2.0 mL of a 50 mg/mL ethanolic solution). The reaction mixture was heated to 65 °C for 8 h, cooled to 25 °C, concentrated, and the residue partitioned between EtOAc (10 mL) and 1 M HCl (10 mL) The layers were separated, the aqueous layer extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 25 mL), and the combined organics were washed with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (25 mL) then brine (25 mL), dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated. Chromatography  $(10 \rightarrow 15 \% \text{ Et}_2\text{O} \text{ in Hexanes on SiO}_2)$  gave enone 13 (112.4 mg, 80.5 % yield): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  3.32 (d, J = 14.7 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (m, 2H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.01 (app. t, J = 13.5 Hz, 1H), 1.82 (m, 3H), 1.59 (m, 3H), 1.43-1.23 (m, 2H), 1.08 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 199.2, 162.2, 131.9, 48.6, 41.5, 39.0, 30.9, 30.5, 27.1, 25.2, 22.9, 22.0; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2931, 1678, 1654, 1614, 1357 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS m/z calc'd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O [M]<sup>+</sup>: 178.1358, found 178.1355;  $[\alpha]_D^{27}$  +82.91° (c = 3.26, hexane, 98 % ee).



Lactone 14:<sup>10</sup> To a cooled (0 °C) solution of ketone 2 (152.2 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in DCM (20 mL) was added Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (593.6 mg, 5.6 mmol, 5.6 equiv) and peracetic acid (800 \_ L of 32 % solution in dilute acetic acid). The reaction mixture was maintained at 0 °C for 9 h, then allowed to warm to 25 °C for an additional 12 h, diluted with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, and the organic layer dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). Chromatography (5→20 % EtOAc in Hexanes on SiO<sub>2</sub>) afforded lactone 14 (125.6 mg, 74.6 % yield): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) & 5.85 (m, 1H), 5.15 (m, 1H), 5.11 (app. d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.78-2.61 (m, 2H), 2.51 (dd, J = 13.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (dd, J = 14.1, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 1.86-1.62 (m, 6H), 1.43 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) & 174.7, 132.8, 119.0, 82.7, 46.7, 38.4, 37.3, 24.8, 23.8, 23.3; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2936, 1717, 1172 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>2</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup>: 168.1150, found 168.1154; [ $\alpha$ ]D<sup>27</sup> +20.58° (c = 3.46, hexane, 98 % ee).



**Enone 15:** A solution of ketone **2** (1.23 g, 8.11 mmol, 1.0 equiv), ethylene glycol (1.8 mL), pyridinium tosylate (0.6 g) and benzene (45 mL) was refluxed for 22 h in a Dean-Stark apparatus. The reaction mixture was cooled, poured into in saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (50 mL), the aqueous layer extracted with hexanes / Et<sub>2</sub>O (1/1) (2 x 20 mL), and washed with brine (2 x 15 mL). The combined organics were dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated, and chromatographed to give the ketal (1.59 g). The ketal in THF (15 mL) was added dropwise to a cooled (-25 °C) solution of BH<sub>3</sub>•THF (20.3 mmol, 2.5 equiv) in THF (100 mL), and after 4 h was allowed to warm to 25 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was then cooled to -10 °C, water (25 mL) was slowly added, followed by NaBO<sub>3</sub>•4H<sub>2</sub>O (4.99 g, 32.4 mmol, 4.0 equiv), and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 25 °C. After 48 h, the reaction mixture was partitioned between water (100 mL) and EtOAc (100 mL), the layers separated, the aqueous layer extracted with EtOAc (5 x 75 mL), and the organic fractions were dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). Evaporation of the solvents under reduced pressure, and chromatography (20→40 % EtOAc in Hexanes on SiO<sub>2</sub>) gave the primary alcohol (1.50 g, 86.5 % yield).

To a cooled (-78 °C) solution of DMSO (479.0 L, 6.72 mmol, 1.6 equiv) in DCM (45 mL) was added oxalyl chloride (475.2 L, 5.45mmol, 1.3 equiv). After 45 min, the primary alcohol (900 mg, 4.19 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in DCM (5 mL) was added in a dropwise manner. After an additional 30 min, TEA (2.32 mL, 16.8 mmol, 4.0 equiv) was added, the reaction mixture warmed to 25 °C, and quenched with half saturated aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>. The aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (3 x 30 mL), the combined organics dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and solvents evaporated. This crude aldehyde in THF (45 mL) was cooled to -10 °C, treated with methyl magnesium bromide 3 M in Et<sub>2</sub>O (8.40 mmol, 2.0 equiv), quenched with water (20 mL) and saturated aq. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (20 mL), extracted DCM (4 x 20 mL), dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and solvents evaporated. The resulting crude secondary alcohol was resubmitted to the Swern oxidation conditions described above to give a crude methyl ketone. A solution of the methyl ketone in acetone (45 mL) and water (0.7 mL) was treated with TsOH•H<sub>2</sub>O (60 mg), and heated at 50 °C for 4 h. The reaction mixture was then concentrated, and chromatographed (7.5→20 % EtOAc in Hexanes on SiO<sub>2</sub>) to give the diketone (515.8 mg, 67.5 % yield for 4 steps).

To a solution of KOH (300mg 5.36 mmol, 1.91 equiv) in EtOH (40 mL) was added the diketone (510.0 mg, 2.80 mmol, 1.0 eq) dissolved in EtOH (15 mL), and the reaction mixture heated at 60 °C for 4 h. The reaction was quenched with acetic acid (306 \_ L, 5.36 mmol, 1.91 equiv), concentrated and chromatographed (5 $\rightarrow$ 20 % Et<sub>2</sub>O in Hexanes on SiO<sub>2</sub>) to give enone **15** (334.2 mg, 72.7 % yield, 42.4 % overall yield): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.71 (s, 1H), 2.56-2.22 (m, 4H), 1.92-1.64 (m, 6H), 1.44-1.30 (m, 2H), 1.23 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  199.6, 170.5, 124.1, 41.5, 38.0, 35.9, 34.0, 32.7, 27.1, 22.0, 21.7; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2930, 1678 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O [M]<sup>+</sup>: 164.1201, found 164.1196; [ $\alpha$ ]D<sup>28</sup> +216.15° (*c* = 1.05, ethanol, 98 % ee).<sup>11</sup>



**Enone 16:**<sup>12</sup> To a solution of ketone 2 (304.4 mg, 2.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in dimethylacetamide (2.8 mL) and water (0.4 mL) was added palladium (II) chloride (53.1 mg, 1.2 mmol, 0.15 equiv), copper (II) acetate hydrate (217.9 mg, 1.20 mmol, 0.60 equiv), and an oxygen balloon. After 24 h of vigorous stirring at 25 °C the reaction mixture was chromatographed ( $5 \rightarrow 25$  % EtOAc in Hexanes on SiO<sub>2</sub>). To a solution of the resulting diketone in EtOH (30 mL) was added KOH (3.4 mL of a 50 mg/mL ethanolic solution), and the reaction mixture was heated at 60 °C for 6 h. The temperature was increased to 80 °C and additional KOH (200 mg) was added. After 4 h the reaction was cooled and concentrated. The resulting residue was partitioned between EtOAc (30 mL) and water (20 mL) and acidified to pH = 2 with HCl (3 M). The layers were separated, and aqueous layer extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL). The combined organics were washed with brine (30 mL), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated. Chromatography (10 $\rightarrow$ 30% Et<sub>2</sub>O in Pentane on SiO<sub>2</sub>) afforded enone **16** (219.1 mg, 72.9% overall yield ): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 5.74 (s, 1H), 2.62 (bd, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (td, J = 13.5, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.27 (dd, J = 18.3, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 2.17 (d, J = 18.6 Hz, 1H), 2.26-1.88 (m, 2H), 1.64 (m, 2H), 1.36 (m, 2H), 1.22 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) § 208.2, 188.6, 126.0, 52.1, 43.1, 40.6, 27.9, 27.8, 24.0, 21.8; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2934, 1713, 1622, 1221 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS m/z calc'd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O [M]<sup>+</sup>: 150.1045, found 150.1041;  $[\alpha]_D^{27}$  -44.86° (c = 3.55, hexane, 98 % ee).



**Procedure for Increasing Enantiomeric Excess of Ketone Products:** To a solution of ketone **2** (661.4 mg, 4.34 mmol, 1.0 equiv) of 88 % ee in pyridine (1.22 mL), water (3.0 mL), and MeOH (8.0 mL) was added semicarbazide•HCl (848.1 mg, 7.60 mmol, 1.75 equiv). The reaction mixture was heated at 105 °C for 15 min, cooled, diluted with water (10 mL), filtered, and dried to give the semicarbazone (763 mg, 84.0 % yield). The semicarbazone (3.10 g, 14.8 mmol, 87 % ee) was suspended in EtOH / water (35/65 v/v 355 mL) and warmed to 90 °C. When all the material had dissolved, heating was discontinued, and the flask allowed to cool in the heating bath. After 8 h, crystals were filtered and dried giving the enantioenriched semicarbazone (1.894 g, 61.1 % yield, 95 % ee). Recrystalization of this material in EtOH / water (30/70 v/v 175 mL) by the same procedure gave semicarbazone (1.692 g, 89.3 % yield, 98 % ee). To a biphasic mixture of Et<sub>2</sub>O (30 mL) and 3 M HCl (3.0 mL) was added the enriched semicarbazone (1.00g, 4.77mmol, 1.0 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred vigorously for 2 h and then quenched with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (40 mL). The layers were separated, and aqueous layer extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (4 x 30 mL). The combined organics were washed with brine (30 mL), dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated to give ketone **2** (718.2 mg, 98.9 % yield).



m.p. 188-189 °C from EtOH / water; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.93 (bs, 1H), 5.73 (m, 1H), 5.05 (s, 1H), 5.00 (app. d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 2.40-2.11 (m, 4H), 1.71-1.44 (m, 6H), 1.10 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  158.1, 156.8, 134.6, 117.2, 42.9, 41.5, 38.6, 25.9, 24.5, 22.5, 21.0; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 3465, 3195, 1693, 1567, 1478 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m*/*z* calc'd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>20</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 210.1606, found 210.1599; [ $\alpha$ ]D<sup>28</sup> -50.35° (c = 2.60, methanol).



(isopinocamphenylamine)-semicarbazone (*SII*): To a solution of the semicarbazone (100 mg, 0.43 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in xylenes (1.0 mL) was added (1*S*,2*S*,3*S*,5*R*)-(+)-isopinocampheylamine (76.2  $\mu$ L, 0.45 mmol, 1.05 equiv). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 2 h, cooled, and concentrated. Chromatography (10 $\rightarrow$ 50 % EtOAc in Hexanes on SiO<sub>2</sub>) afforded the (isopinocamphenylamine)-semicarbazone **SI1** (130.5 mg, 87.8 % yield): m.p. 131-133° from acetone; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.47 (bs, 1H), 6.08 (bd, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 5.77 (m, 1H), 5.06 (s, 1H), 5.01 (s, 1H), 4.18 (m, 1H), 2.63 (app. tdd, *J* = 9.9, 3.6, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.45-2.13 (m, 4H), 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.74-1.41 (m, 8H), 1.23 (s, 3H), 1.15 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 0.89 (d, *J* = 9.9 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  156.5, 155.5, 134.9, 117.0, 48.0, 47.8, 46.8, 43.0, 41.6, 41.5, 38.5, 38.3, 37.8, 35.3, 28.0, 25.9, 24.5, 23.4, 22.4, 21.0, 20.8; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 3400, 3189, 3074, 2929, 1672, 1526 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>36</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 346.2858, found 346.2874; [ $\alpha$ ]D<sup>27</sup> -18.92° (*c* = 0.53, hexane). The semicarbazone was recrystallized from EtOH/H<sub>2</sub>O to provide suitable crystals for X-ray

The semicarbazone was recrystallized from  $EtOH/H_2O$  to provide suitable crystals for X-ray analysis.



**Note:** Crystallographic data have been deposited at the CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK and copies can be obtained on request, free of charge, by quoting the publication citation and the deposition number 246585.

# Table 5. Crystal data and structure refinement for DCB26 (CCDC 246585).

Empirical formula	$C_{21}H_{35}N_3O$		
Formula weight	345.52		
Crystallization Solvent	Ethanol/water		
Crystal Habit	Fragment		
Crystal size	0.41 x 0.37 x 0.24 mm <sup>3</sup>		
Crystal color	Colorless		
Data Coll	ection		
Type of diffractometer	Bruker SMART 1000		
Wavelength	0.71073 Å ΜοΚα		
Data Collection Temperature	100(2) K		
$\theta$ range for 7110 reflections used in lattice determination	2.31 to 24.12°		
Unit cell dimensions			
Volume	4166.0(5) Å <sup>3</sup>		
Ζ	8		
Crystal system	Monoclinic		
Space group	C2		
Density (calculated)	1.102 Mg/m <sup>3</sup>		
F(000)	1520		
$\theta$ range for data collection	1.73 to 33.55°		
Completeness to $\theta = 33.55^{\circ}$	81.9 %		
Index ranges	$-29 \le h \le 34, -20 \le k \le 20, -18 \le l \le 17$		
Data collection scan type	$\omega$ scans at 4 $\phi$ settings		
Reflections collected	30377		
Independent reflections	12571 $[R_{int} = 0.0616]$		
Absorption coefficient	0.068 mm <sup>-1</sup>		
Absorption correction	None		
Max. and min. transmission	0.9838 and 0.9726		

### Table 5 (cont.)

### **Structure solution and Refinement**

Structure solution program	SHELXS-97 (Sheldrick, 1990)
Primary solution method	Direct methods
Secondary solution method	Difference Fourier map
Hydrogen placement	Geometric positions
Structure refinement program	SHELXL-97 (Sheldrick, 1997)
Refinement method	Full matrix least-squares on F <sup>2</sup>
Data / restraints / parameters	12571 / 64 / 486
Treatment of hydrogen atoms	Riding
Goodness-of-fit on F <sup>2</sup>	1.972
Final R indices [I> $2\sigma$ (I), 5761 reflections]	R1 = 0.0873, wR2 = 0.1490
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.1657, wR2 = 0.1573
Type of weighting scheme used	Sigma
Weighting scheme used	$w=1/\sigma^2(Fo^2)$
Max shift/error	0.002
Average shift/error	0.000
Absolute structure parameter	0.4(16)
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.630 and -0.361 e.Å <sup>-3</sup>

### **Special Refinement Details**

The data are weak and the structure is disordered, in the allyl of molecule B. These two factors combine to produce a final structure that falls short of the desired quality. Nevertheless, the quality is sufficient to determine the relative stereochemistry around C1 and, given the known stereochemistry of another chiral center, the absolute conformation can be deduced. The allylic fragments were restrained to have similar geometry and the anisotropic displacement factors of the B molecule allyl fragment (only) were restrained to tend towards isotropic behavior.

Refinement of  $F^2$  against ALL reflections. The weighted R-factor (wR) and goodness of fit (S) are based on  $F^2$ , conventional R-factors (R) are based on F, with F set to zero for negative  $F^2$ . The threshold expression of  $F^2 > 2\sigma$ ( $F^2$ ) is used only for calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R-factors based on  $F^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on F, and R-factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds involving l.s. planes.



(isopinocamphenylamine)-semicarbazone (*SI2*): Prepared in an analogous manner to SI1: m.p. 145-146° from acetone; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.78 (db, J = 21.3 Hz, 1H), 6.07 (db, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 5.86-5.72 (m, 1H), 5.08-5.04 (m, 1H), 5.00 (s, 1H), 4.23-4.12 (m, 1H), 2.68-2.55 (m, 1H), 2.46-2.34 (m, 2H), 2.30 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.12-2.00 (m, 1H), 1.98-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.88-1.40 (m, 11H), 1.22 (s, 3H), 1.15 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.05 (s, 3H), 0.88 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 0.77 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  156.8, 154.4, 135.3, 116.7, 48.0, 47.9, 46.8, 44.2, 41.7, 39.9, 38.3, 37.9, 35.6, 35.3, 28.1, 28.0, 25.6, 23.4, 22.6, 20.8, 20.7, 7.8; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 3402, 3194, 3074, 2930, 1672, 1526 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>37</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O [M]<sup>+</sup>: 359.2937, found 359.2940; [ $\alpha$ ]D<sup>29</sup> -4.43° (c = 0.38, hexane).

The semicarbazone was recrystallized from acetone to provide suitable crystals for X-ray analysis.



**Note:** Crystallographic data have been deposited at the CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK and copies can be obtained on request, free of charge, by quoting the publication citation and the deposition number 248956.

# Table 6. Crystal data and structure refinement for DCB27 (CCDC 248956).

J J	<b>X</b>		
Empirical formula	$C_{22}H_{37}N_3O$		
Formula weight	359.55		
Crystallization Solvent	Acetone		
Crystal Habit	Fragment		
Crystal size	0.39 x 0.37 x 0.24 mm <sup>3</sup>		
Crystal color	Colorless		
Data Coll	ection		
Type of diffractometer	Bruker SMART 1000		
Wavelength	0.71073 Å MoKα		
Data Collection Temperature	100(2) K		
$\theta$ range for 13615 reflections used			
in lattice determination	2.25 to 21.58°		
Unit cell dimensions	a = 13.4105(11)  Å b = 13.4433(11)  Å		
	c = 24.353(2)  Å		
Volume	4390.4(6) Å <sup>3</sup>		
Ζ	8		
Crystal system	Orthorhombic		
Space group	P2 <sub>1</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub>		
Density (calculated)	1.088 Mg/m <sup>3</sup>		
F(000)	1584		
$\theta$ range for data collection	1.67 to 28.34°		
Completeness to $\theta = 28.34^{\circ}$	94.5 %		
Index ranges	$-17 \leq \mathbf{h} \leq 17,-17 \leq \mathbf{k} \leq 17,-32 \leq \mathbf{l} \leq 30$		
Data collection scan type	$\omega$ scans at 5 $\phi$ settings		
Reflections collected	63444		
Independent reflections	$10086 [R_{int} = 0.0909]$		
Absorption coefficient	0.067 mm <sup>-1</sup>		
Absorption correction	None		
Max. and min. transmission	0.9841 and 0.9744		

### Table 6 (cont.)

### **Structure solution and Refinement**

Structure solution program	SHELXS-97 (Sheldrick, 1990)
Primary solution method	Direct methods
Secondary solution method	Difference Fourier map
Hydrogen placement	Geometric positions
Structure refinement program	SHELXL-97 (Sheldrick, 1997)
Refinement method	Full matrix least-squares on F <sup>2</sup>
Data / restraints / parameters	10086 / 447 / 570
Treatment of hydrogen atoms	Riding
Goodness-of-fit on F <sup>2</sup>	2.208
Final R indices [I> $2\sigma$ (I), 6214 reflections]	R1 = 0.0842, wR2 = 0.1195
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.1330, wR2 = 0.1224
Type of weighting scheme used	Sigma
Weighting scheme used	$w=1/\sigma^2(Fo^2)$
Max shift/error	0.000
Average shift/error	0.000
Absolute structure parameter	0.6(17)
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.271 and -0.287 e.Å <sup>-3</sup>

### **Special Refinement Details**

The diffraction intensities fall off sharply past  $2\theta$ =40°, presumably because the structure is disordered. The asymmetric unit contains two molecules (hydrogen bonded to each other and of the same configuration) disordered in different ways. Molecule A is disordered about the terminal carbon (C11) of the allyl moiety. Both orientations were modeled, including riding hydrogen atoms, with the only restraint being a total occupancy of 1.0 for C11A and C11C. Molecule B is disordered in the camphene moiety, C13B-C22B. The disorder manifests as a rotation of the camphene around the N3B-C13B bond. Both orientations were restrained to have geometry similar to the corresponding part of the A molecule, using the SAME command. Additional restraints were imposed in this portion of molecule B as follows; 1) SIMU – to restrained bonded atoms to have similar displacement parameters and 2) ISOR – to restrain the anisotropic displacement parameters, U<sub>ij</sub>, to approximate isotropic behavior without placing restraint on the refined value of the isotropic U.

Refinement of  $F^2$  against ALL reflections. The weighted R-factor (*w*R) and goodness of fit (S) are based on  $F^2$ , conventional R-factors (R) are based on F, with F set to zero for negative  $F^2$ . The threshold expression of  $F^2 > 2\sigma$  ( $F^2$ ) is used only for calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R-factors based on  $F^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on F, and R-factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds involving l.s. planes.

Improved Synthesis of (S)-t-Bu-PHOX Ligand.



**amide** (*SI3*): To a solution of (*S*)-*t*-leucinol<sup>13</sup> (3.57 g, 30.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in DCM (100 mL) was added a solution of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (9.70 g, 91.5 mmol, 3.0 equiv) in water (75.0 mL). To the vigorously stirred biphasic mixture was added 2-bromobenzoyl chloride (4.58 mL, 35.1 mmol, 1.15 equiv) in a dropwise manner. After 12 h ambient temperature, the layers were separated, and aqueous layer extracted with DCM (2 x 50 mL). The combined organics were treated with KOH (15 mL of a 1 M methanolic solution) for 15 min, neutralized with 3 M HCl, and water (50 mL) was added. The layers were separated, and aqueous layer extracted with DCM (2 x 50 mL). The combined organics were dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), evaporated, and the residue chromatographed (25 $\rightarrow$ 35 % Acetone in Hexanes on SiO<sub>2</sub>) to give amide *SI3* (8.19 g, 89.5 % yield): m.p. 50.0-51.0° from acetone / hexanes; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.58 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (app. dt, *J* = 7.4, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (app. dt, *J* = 7.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.24 (bd, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.05 (m, 1H), 3.93 (dd, *J* = 11.4, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (dd, *J* = 11.4, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.68 (bs, 1H), 1.03 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  168.7, 137.9, 133.3, 131.2, 129.7, 127.6, 119.0, 62.9, 60.2, 33.8, 27.1; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 3245, 3070, 2963, 1640, 1557 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>Br [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 300.0599, found 300.0590; [ $\alpha$ ]p<sup>29</sup>+20.19° (*c* = 2.38, methanol, 100 % ee).

**phenyloxazoline (SI4):**<sup>1</sup> A solution of amide *SI3* (8.10 g, 27.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), tosyl chloride (6.69 g, 35.1 mmol, 1.3 equiv), triethylamine (18.7 mL, 135.0 mmol, 5.0 equiv) in DCM (200 mL) in a rb flask equipped with a reflux condenser was heated at 55 °C for 22 h. At which time, water (28 mL) was added and heating continued at 75 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was cooled, the layers separated, and the aqueous layer extracted with DCM (2 x 25 mL). The combined organics were dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), evaporated, and the residue chromatographed (5 % EtOAc in Hexanes on SiO<sub>2</sub>) to give phenyloxazoline *SI4* (6.19 g, 81.2 % yield): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) & 7.64 (app. dt, J = 8.7, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (app. dt, J = 7.7, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (m, 1H), 4.38 (dd, J = 10.5, 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (app. t, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 4.10 (dd, J = 10.2, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 1.00 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) & 162.8, 133.6, 131.4, 131.2, 130.2, 127.0, 121.8, 76.6, 69.0, 34.0, 25.9; IR (Neat Film NaCl) 2956, 1661, 1478, 1354, 1099, 1022, 963 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS *m/z* calc'd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NOBr [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 282.0493, found 282.0488; [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>29</sup> - 48.32° (*c* = 3.77, hexane, 100 % ee).

(S)-t-Bu-PHOX (12):<sup>14</sup> A mixture of copper(I) iodide (338.3 mg, 1.77 mmol, 0.125 equiv), diphenylphosphine (4.64 mL, 26.7 mmol, 1.88 equiv), N,N'-dimethylethylenediamine (1.32 mL, 12.4 mmol, 0.875 equiv) in toluene (60 mL) was stirred for 20 min a ambient temperature. At which point, phenyloxazoline *SI4* (4.00 g, 14.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), cesium carbonate (17.4 g, 53.3 mmol, 3.75 equiv), and toluene (60 mL) were added, the flask sealed and heated to 110 °C with stirring. A the reaction mixture became deep red after ~15 min of heating. After 6 h, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to ambient temperature, filtered, and washed with DCM (2 x 50 mL). Evaporation of the solvent and chromatography (3 $\rightarrow$ 7 % EtO<sub>2</sub> in Hexanes on SiO<sub>2</sub>) afforded the known<sup>1</sup> (*S*)-t-Bu-PHOX **12** (4.48 g, 81.4 % yield).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR of Product Ketones:


































Representative GC and HPLC Traces of Product Ketones:

Ketone 2 racemic:

Data File E:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\DCB23\D23\_RAC.D

Sample Name: Racemic 🔅



Ketone 2 87 % ee:

Data File E:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\DCB23\D23 043.D

Sample Name: DCB23 043 🔅

Injection Date : 7/13/04 5:13:22 PM Seq. Line : 2 : DCB23 043 Location : Vial 4 Sample Name Acq. Operator : DCB Inj: 1 Inj Volume : l µl : C:\HPCHEM\1\METHODS\DB100ISO.M Aca. Method : 2/19/03 5:36:15 PM by pnc Last changed Analysis Method : C:\HPCHEM\1\METHODS\PWRDOWN.M : 10/8/04 9:47:53 AM bv JTM Last changed (modified after loading) powerdown FID1 A, (DCB23\D23\_043.D) pА 180 10.758 160 140 120 100 80 60 12.708 40 20 Û 10 15 20 min \_\_\_\_\_ Area Percent Report Sorted Bv Sional : Multiplier 1.0000 : Dilution 1.0000 : Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs Signal 1: FID1 A, Peak RetTime Type Width Height Area Area [min] [bA\*s] # [min] ΓDΑΊ \* ----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----| 1 10.759 PB 0.2869 3364.51807 152.80559 93.55079 2 12.798 BB 0.1617 231.94328 19.79247 6.44921 Totals : 3596.46135 172.59806 Results obtained with enhanced integrator! \_\_\_\_\_ \*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

Ketone 2 One Recrystalization:

Data File E:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\DCB23\D23\_231B.D

Sample Name: dcb23\_2312ndBlcr 🔅

	==			===				
Injection Date	:	9/5/04 12:33:37 PM	Sec	η.	Line	:	2	
Sample Name	:	dcb23 2312ndBlcr	Lo	DC8	ation	:	Vial	2
Acq. Operator	:	DCB			Inj	:	1	
			Inj	Vo	olume	:	l µl	
Aca. Method	:	C:\HPCHEM\1\METHODS\DB100IS0.]	М					
Last changed	:	2/19/03 5:36:15 PM by pnc						
Analysis Method	:	C:\HPCHEM\1\METHODS\PWRDOWN.M						
Last changed	:	10/8/04 9:50:56 AM by JTM						
		(modified after loading)						



Signal 1: FID1 A,

Totals: 1808.65816 86.82009

Results obtained with enhanced integrator! \*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

Ketone 2 Two Recrystalizations:

Data File E:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\DCB23\D23\_231X.D

Sample Name: 2ndxstal2ndBatch 🔅

		-					
Injection Date Sample Name Acq. Operator			In	1 : Vial 2 : 1			
Acg. Method Last changed Analysis Method Last changed	: 2/19/03 5:36 : C:\HPCHEM\1\ : 10/8/04 9:57	METHODS\PWRDOWN.		e : 1 µl			
powerdown FID1A (D)	CB23\D23_231X.D)						
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30 -							
20 -							
10 -		12.732					~
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		10	20	20			
	Area 	Percent Report					
Sorted Bv	: 3	ional					
Multiplier	: 1	.0000					
Dilution Use Multiplier -		.0000 or with ISTDs					
Signal 1: FID1 .	Α,						
Peak RetTime Typ		rea Height	Area				
		sl [vAl]. 					
		.78455 63.0905 .58796 1.1724					
Totals :		.37251 64.2630					
Results obtain	ed with enhance	d integrator!					
		End of Report **					
		and of Report ""					

Table 2 Entry 4 Enone Derivative Racemic: Data File E:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\DCB22\D22\_263A.D

Sample Name: dcb22\_263 🔅

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7/2/04 10:52:43 AM				
DCB				
C.) HDCHEW) 1) METHODS		: 1 µ1		
2\D22_263A.D)				
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3 10	15 20	20	30	John
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: 1.0000 : 1.0000	ISTDs			
: 1.0000 : 1.0000	ISTDs			
: 1.0000 : 1.0000 Dilution Factor with				
: 1.0000 : 1.0000 Dilution Factor with Width Area [min] [pA*s]	Height Area [vAl %			
: 1.0000 : 1.0000 Dilution Factor with Width Area [min] [pA*s]	Неight Area ГрА1 % 			
: 1.0000 : 1.0000 Dilution Factor with Midth Area [min] [vA*s] 	Height Area [bA] %    32.10103 49.99098			
: 1.0000 : 1.0000 Dilution Factor with Midth Area [min] [bA*s] []- 0.1254 306.60608	Неight Area ГрА1 % 			
: 1.0000 : 1.0000 Dilution Factor with [min] [vA*s] 	Height Area [bA] %    32.10103 49.99098 24.20015 50.00902			
: 1.0000 : 1.0000 Dilution Factor with Midth Area [min] [vA*s] 	Height Area [bA] %    32.10103 49.99098 24.20015 50.00902			
: 1.0000 : 1.0000 Dilution Factor with [min] [vA*s] 	Height Area [bA] % 32.10103 49.99098 24.20015 50.00902 56.30118			
: 1.0000 : 1.0000 Dilution Factor with [min] [pA*s] 	Height Area [bA] % 32.10103 49.99098 24.20015 50.00902 56.30118			
	7/2/04 10:52:43 AM dcb22 263 DCB C:\HPCHEM\1\METHODS 6/6/04 2:33:48 PM b C:\HPCHEM\1\METHODS 10/8/04 10:02:01 AM (modified after loa 2\D22_263AD) 2\D22_263AD)	7/2/04 10:52:43 AM Seq. Line   dcb22 263 Location   DCB Ini   Inj Volume Inj Volume   C:\HPCHEM\1\METHODS\140IS030.M 6/6/04 2:33:48 PM by dcvb   C:\HPCHEM\1\METHODS\PWRDOWN.M 10/8/04 10:02:01 AM by JTM   (modified after loading) 2\D22_263A.D)   2\D22_263A.D) 8   4 9   5 10   15 20	7/2/04 10:52:43 AM Seg. Line : 3 dcb22 263 Location : Vial 1 DCB Inj : 1 Inj Volume : 1 µl C:\HPCHEM\1\METHODS\140IS030.M 6/6/04 2:33:48 PM by dcvb C:\HPCHEM\1\METHODS\PWRDOWN.M 10/8/04 10:02:01 AM bv JTM (modified after loading) 2022_263AD) 2022_263AD)	7/2/04 10:52:43 AM Seq. Line : 3 dcb22 263 Location : Vial 1 DCB Inj : 1 C:\HPCHEN\1\METHODS\140IS030.M 6/6/04 2:33:48 PM by dcvb C:\HPCHEN\1\METHODS\PWRDOWN.M 10/8/04 10:02:01 AM by JTM (modified after loading) 2022_263AD) 2022_263AD)

Table 2 Entry 4 Enone Derivative 92 % ee: Data File E:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\KEF1\DB22301A.D

Sample Name: dcb22\_301 🔅

Injection Date Sample Name Acg. Operator	: 7/9/04 ] : dcb22 30 : kristin				Vial 3 1		
Acg. Method Last changed Analysis Method Last changed	: 6/6/04 2 : C:\HPCHI : 10/8/04	CM\1\METHODS 2:33:48 PM b CM\1\METHODS 10:05:02 AM ed after loa	v dcvb Sypwrdown.M I bv JTM	Inj Volume M	: l µl		
powerdown FID1 A, (Ki	EF1\D822301A.D						
pA ] 160 -							
140 -				<i></i>			
120 -			- 14517				
100							
80 -			l,				
60							
40							
20 -				<b>^</b>		~~~	
۰ 1	5	10	15	20	25	30	
Sorted By Multiplier	i	Area Percent Sional 1.0000	Report				
Dilution Use Multiplier -	& Dilution	1.0000 Factor with	ı ISTDs				
Signal 1: FID1 .	Α,						
Peak RetTime Ty # [min] 	ſminl	Area [bA*s] 	Height [pA]	Area ۶			
1 13.349 VB	0.1073		19.14288	3.92765			
Totals :		3562.75134	124.22008				
Results obtain							

Table 2 Entry 5 Diketone Derivative Racemic: Data File E:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\DCB22\DB22293H.D

Sample Name: dcb22 293 🔅



Table 2 Entry 5 Enone Derivative 82 % ee: Data File E:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\DCB23\D23\_109B.D

Sample Name: DCB23\_109 🔅

	: 8/5/04 5 : DCB23 10			Seq. Line Location	: 4 : Vial 1		
Acq. Operator	: dcb	-		Inj	: 1		
Acg. Method Last changed Analysis Method Last changed	: 7/10/04 : C:\HPCHE : 10/8/04	M\1\METHODS 7:44:46 PM M\1\METHODS 10:18:39 AM ed after los	by kefl 5\PWRDOWN.M I by JTM	Inj Volume	: l µl		
powerdown							
	B23\D23_109B.0	))					
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20					E soc BULLAS		
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	20		40		60	80	m
	A	rea Percent	: Report				
Sorted Bv	:	Signal					
Multiplier Dilution		1.0000 1.0000					
use Multiplier ۵	Dilution	Factor with	n ISTDs				
Signal 1: FID1 A	ι,						
Peak RetTime Typ	e Width	Area	Height	Area			
# [min] 	[min]	[vA*s]	[by]	÷ ا ـــــا			
1 62.534 BB		60.73349					
2 64.373 MM	1.1678	602.84882	8.60358	90.84763			
		663.58231	10.40559				
Totals :		003.30231	10.40339				
	d with enh						
Totals : Results obtaine		nanced integ	rator!				

Table 2 Entry 6 Racemic:

Data File C:\HPCHEM\2\DATA\DCB22\D137C3E4.D

Sample Name: dcb22 137



Table 2 Entry 6 85 % ee: Data File C:\HPCHEM\2\DATA\DCB22\D135C3E4.D Sample Name: dcb22 135 Injection Date : 5/26/2004 12:17:20 AM Seq. Line : 16 : dcb22 135 Sample Name Location : Vial 62 Acq. Operator : DCB Inj: 1 Inj Volume : 5 µl Acg. Method : C:\HPCHEM\2\METHODS\4-EOH30.M Last changed : 3/31/2004 3:41:22 PM by mike Analysis Method : C:\HPCHEM\2\METHODS\BYPASS.M Last changed : 10/8/2004 10:27:45 AM by dra (modified after loading) Position # 1 METHOD : (No Column) Valve to Position # 1 (By-Pass / Flush Line). VWD1 A Wavelength=254 nm, TT (DCB22\D135C3E4.D) mAU 70 17.757 60 50 40 30 20 11.88 10 Û 10 20 \_\_\_\_\_ Area Percent Report Sorted By Sional : Multiplier 1.0000 : Dilution 1.0000 : Signal 1: VWD1 A, Wavelength=254 nm, TT Peak RetTime Type Width Area Height Area [min] mAU \*s [mAU ] \* # [min] ----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----| 1 11.900 PB 0.4318 325.66907 11.93796 7.5503 2 17.757 BB 0.9816 3987.63940 61.90025 92.4497 Totals : 4313.30847 73.83821 Results obtained with enhanced integrator! \_\_\_\_\_ \*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

Table 2 Entry 7 Racemic:

Data File C:\HPCHEM\3\DATA\RMAC2\D17\_087C.D

Sample Name: dcb17 87



Table 2 Entry 7 88 % ee: Data File C:\HPCHEM\3\DATA\RMAC2\D22\_229C.D Sample Name: DCB22 229 Injection Date : 6/23/2004 10:52:08 AM Seq. Line : - 9 : DCB22 229 Location : Vial 12 Sample Name Acq. Operator : rmm Inj: 1 Inj Volume : 5 µl Acg. Method : C:\HPCHEM\3\METHODS\15D30.M Last changed : 6/23/2004 9:30:17 AM by rmm Analysis Method : C:\HPCHEM\3\METHODS\BYPASS.M Last changed : 10/8/2004 10:36:42 AM by jmb (modified after loading) Position # 1 METHOD : (No Column) Valve to \VWD1 A Wavelength=254 nm, TT (RMAC2\D22\_229C.D) Position # 1 (By-Pass / Flush Line). mAU 11.882 100 80 60 40 20 13.802 Û  $2\dot{5}$ 10 mir \_\_\_\_\_ Area Percent Report Sorted By Sional : Multiplier 1.0000 : Dilution 1.0000 : Signal 1: VWD1 A, Wavelength=254 nm, TT Peak RetTime Type Width Area Height Area [min] mAU \*s [mAU ] \* # [min] ----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----| 1 11.952 BV 0.3543 2189.22803 95.67223 93.7334 2 13.802 VB 0.4552 146.36189 4.75447 6.2666 Totals : 2335.58992 100.42670 Results obtained with enhanced integrator! \*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

Table 2 Entry 8 Racemic:

Data File C:\HPCHEM\3\DATA\TUTTLE\DB22177Z.D

Sample Name: dcb22 177



Table 2 Entry 8 91 % ee: Data File C:\HPCHEM\3\DATA\DCB23\D23\_145.D

Sample Name: DCB23 145



## Table 2 Entry 9 Racemic:

Data File C:\HPCHEM\2\DATA\DCB22\D22\_119E.D

Sample Name: dcb22 119



Table 2 Entry 9 92 % ee: Data File C:\HPCHEM\2\DATA\DCB22\D22\_115C.D

Sample Name: dcb22\_115

		-				
			Seq. Line : Location : Inj :	5 Vial 10 1		
Last changed : Analysis Method :	C:\HPCHEM\2\ME 4/26/2004 4:15 C:\HPCHEM\2\ME 10/8/2004 11:2 (modified afte	:11 PM by yh THODS\150IS80.1 7:38 AM by spb		ι μι		
150iso80 FID1 A, (DC82)						
pA]	1022_1100.0)					
160 -						
140 -						
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<u>0</u> 10	20	30 4	<del>10</del> 50	60	70	8Ò
	Area Pe	rcent Report				
forted Bv Multiplier	: Sia : 1.0					
lution	: 1.0					
Signal 1: FID1 A,						
?eak RetTime Type # [min] 	[min] [pA*s	] [pA]	*			
1 25.480 PB 2 27.905 BB	0.3194 2897.9	6167 112.1838	5 95.77809			
Fotals :	3025.7	0415 118.6524	5			
Results obtained						
	EII	a or nepore ""				

Table 2 Entry 10 Racemic:

Dat

DCB23\_037 🔅

a File E:\HPCHEM\		DATA\DCB23\D23_037F.D		Sample	Name:	Ľ
Injection Date	:	DCB23 037 DCB	eq. Line : 5 Location : Vial 3 Inj : 1 j Volume : 1 μl			
Last changed Analysis Method	:	8/6/03 10:48:34 PM by DCB C:\HPCHEM\1\METHODS\PWRDOWN.M 10/8/04 11:16:40 AM by JTM (modified after loading)				
PA PA 90 90 80 70 60 50 40 20 10 						
0	_	10 20 30	40 50		60	_
		Area Percent Report				
Sorted Bv Multiplier Dilution Use Multiplier &	; I	: Signal : 1.0000 : 1.0000 Dilution Factor with ISTDs				
Signal 1: FID1 A	ι,					
Doolt DotTime Tre		Uidth Area Usight	l roo			

Peak RetTime Type Width Area Height Area # [min] [min] [vA\*s] [DA] \* \* (min) (bx\*3) (bx) (bx - ----) 1 26.628 PB 0.1795 847.58063 64.83565 50.13650 2 28.195 BB 0.2247 842.96545 48.28147 49.86350

Totals : 1690.54608 113.11712

Results obtained with enhanced integrator! \_\_\_\_\_ \*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

.

min

Table 2 Entry 10 86 % ee: Data File E:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\DCB23\DB23\_097.D

Sample Name: DCB23 97 🔅

Injection Date : 7/30/04 5:57:53 PM Seq. Line : 2 : DCB23 97 Location : Vial 1 Sample Name Acq. Operator : DCB Inj: l Inj Volume : l µl : C:\HPCHEM\1\METHODS\120IS060.M : 8/6/03 10:48:34 PM by DCB Aca. Method Last changed Analysis Method : C:\HPCHEM\1\METHODS\DB100ISO.M Last changed : 10/8/04 11:22:24 AM by JTM (modified after loading) 100 isotherm 30 min, ramp 20 to bake after FID1 A (DCB23\DB23\_097.D) pА 225 200 28.737 175 150 125 100 75 50 魯 8 25 Û 2Ò з'n аń 5Ò 60 10 min \_\_\_\_\_ Area Percent Report Sorted Bv Sional : Multiplier 1.0000 : Dilution 1.0000 : Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs Signal 1: FID1 A, Peak RetTime Type Width Height Area Area [min] [bA\*s] # [min] ΓDΑΊ \* ----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----| 1 26.737 BB 0.1953 2448.60522 150.88455 93.03473 2 28.455 BB 0.1954 183.32065 12.62448 6.96527 Totals : 2631.92587 163.50903 Results obtained with enhanced integrator! \_\_\_\_\_ \*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

Table 2 Entry 11 Racemic: Data File E:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\DCB22\DB107100.D

Sample Name: dcb22 107 🔅

Injection Date : 5/12/04 10:20:31 AM Seq. Line : 2 Sample Name : dcb22 107 Location : Vial 1 Acq. Operator : DCB Inj : 1 Market C:\HPCHEM\1\METHODS\DB100IS0.M Last changed : 2/19/03 5:36:15 PM by pnc Analysis Method : C:\HPCHEM\1\METHODS\PWRDOWN.M Last changed : 10/8/04 11:26:21 AM by JTM (modified after loading) powerdown FID1 A (DCB22\DB107100.D) pA 35		
FID1 A, (DCB22\DB107100.D)		
35		
30 -		
25		
20		
15 -		
5-		
<u>1</u>		
5 10 15 20 25	30 3	35 min
Area Percent Report		
Sorted Bv : Sional Multiplier : 1.0000		
Dilution : 1.0000		
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs		
Signal 1: FID1 A,		
Peak RetTime Type Width Area Height Area # [min] [min] [bA*s] [bA] %		
 1 14.675 PB 0.2359 342.18802 17.29111 50.06505 2 17.212 MM 0.4298 341.29883 13.23439 49.93495		
Totals : 683.48685 30.52550		
Results obtained with enhanced integrator!		
*** End of Report ***		

Table 2 Entry 11 89 % ee: Data File E:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\DCB22\DB22\_109.D

Sample Name: dcb22\_109 🔅

Injection Date				Seq. Lin	e: 2	:=		
Sample Name	: dcb22 10				n : Vial 2			
Acq. Operator	: DCB	-			j: 1			
				Inj Volum	e:lµl			
Aca. Method				M				
Last changed								
Analysis Method								
Last changed		11:28:24 AM						
	(modifie	d after loa	ding)					
powerdown FIDIA (D	CB22\DB22_109.D	n						
pA]	-							
35 -			50					
			14.065					
30 -			<u>+</u>					
			l.					
25 -			0					
			Ц					
20 -			1					
			n					
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Sorted By Multiplier Dilution	A 	signal 1.0000	Report			:=	35	 
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Sorted By Multiplier Dilution Use Multiplier Signal 1: FID1 Peak RetTime Ty # [min] 	A 	Signal 1.0000 1.0000 Factor with Area [pA*s]   483.15540	Report ISTDs Height [DA] 21.54602	Area %    94.50080		:=	35	r
Sorted By Multiplier Dilution Use Multiplier Signal 1: FID1 Peak RetTime Ty # [min]	A 	Signal 1.0000 1.0000 Factor with Area [pA*s]   483.15540	Report ISTDs Height [DA] 21.54602	Area %    94.50080		:=	35	r
Sorted By Multiplier Dilution Use Multiplier Signal 1: FID1 Peak RetTime Ty # [min]   1 14.655 PB 2 17.515 PB	A 	Signal 1.0000 1.0000 Factor with Area [pA*s]   483.15540 28.11581	Report ISTDs Height ΓυΑ1 21.54602 1.63529	Area %    94.50080		:=	35	
Sorted By Multiplier Dilution Use Multiplier Signal 1: FID1 Peak RetTime Ty # [min]    1 14.655 PB	A 	Signal 1.0000 1.0000 Factor with Area [pA*s]   483.15540	Report ISTDs Height ΓυΑ1 21.54602 1.63529	Area %    94.50080		:=	35	
Sorted By Multiplier Dilution Use Multiplier Signal 1: FID1 Peak RetTime Ty # [min] 	A : : & Dilution A, pe Width [min]    0.2696 0.2066	Sigmal 1.0000 1.0000 Factor with Area [pA*s] 	Report ISTDs Height ΓbA1 21.54602 1.63529 23.18131	Area %    94.50080		:=	35	
Sorted By Multiplier Dilution Use Multiplier Signal 1: FID1 Peak RetTime Ty # [min]   1 14.655 PB 2 17.515 PB	A 	Sigmal 1.0000 1.0000 Factor with Area [pA*s] 	Report ISTDs Height ΓbA1 21.54602 1.63529 23.18131 rator!	Area * !  94.50080 5.49920			35	

Table 2 Entry 12 Racemic:

Data File E:\HPCHEM\4\DATA\DCB\DB13151A.D

Sample Name: db13 151 🔅





Table 2 Entry 13 Racemic:

Data File C:\HPCHEM\2\DATA\RMAC\D111C3E1.D

Sample Name: db22\_111



Table 2 Entry 13 91 % ee: Data File C:\HPCHEM\2\DATA\DCB23\D23\_117B.D Sample Name: dcb23 117 Injection Date : 8/5/2004 1:29:50 AM Seq. Line : - 7 : dcb23 117 Location : Vial 11 Sample Name Acq. Operator : DCB Inj: 1 Inj Volume : 5 µl Acg. Method : C:\HPCHEM\2\METHODS\2 IPA30.M Last changed : 5/19/2004 9:40:10 AM by emf Analysis Method : C:\HPCHEM\2\METHODS\BYPASS.M Last changed : 10/8/2004 12:01:33 PM by dra (modified after loading) Position # 1 METHOD : (No Column) Valve to Position # 1 (By-Pass / Flush Line). \VWD1 A Wavelength=254 nm, TT (DCB23\D23\_117B.D) mAU 11.38 1200 1000 800 600 400 200 10.173 Û  $2\dot{5}$ 10  $2\dot{0}$ mir \_\_\_\_\_ Area Percent Report Sorted By Sional : Multiplier 1.0000 : Dilution 1.0000 : Signal 1: VWD1 A, Wavelength=254 nm, TT Peak RetTime Type Width Area Height Area [min] mAU \*s [mAU ] \* # [min] ----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----| 0.3325 1390.20593 65.00232 0.4067 2 84657-4 1 10.173 BV 4.6564 2 11.335 VV 0.4067 2.84657e4 1110.97388 95.3436 Totals : 2.98559e4 1175.97620 Results obtained with enhanced integrator! \_\_\_\_\_ \*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

Table 2 Entry 14 Racemic:

Data File E:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\DCB23\D23\_047A.D

Sample Name: DCB23\_047 🔅

							===
Injection Date	: 7/14	/04 12:28:51 I	PM .	Seq. Line	:	2	
Sample Name	: DCB2	3 047		Location	: V	/ial	6
Acq. Operator	: DCB			Inj	:	1	
			I	nj Volume	: ]	lμl	
Aca. Method	: C:\E	IPCHEM\1\METHOI	SV110IS030.W				
Last changed	: 9/11	/03 10:31:22 <i>i</i>	AM by JLS				
Analysis Method	: C:\E	IPCHEM\1\METHOI	)S\PWRDOWN.M				
Last changed	: 10/8	/04 12:09:54 1	M by JTM				
	(mod	lified after lo	(ading)				
powerdown	-						
FID1 A (D0	B23\D23_	047A.D)					
PA							



Area Percent Report

Sorted Bv	:	Sional
Multiplier	:	1.0000
Dilution		1 0000

Dilution		: 1.0000				
Use	Multiplier	6	Dilution	Factor	with	ISTDs

Signal 1: FID1 A,

	Гш	inl [bA*s]		*
1 9.995	PB 0.	0876 332.987	15 58.30622	50.03587
2 10.609	BB 0.	1000 332.509	70 49.75749	49.96413

Totals: 665.49686 108.06371

Results obtained with enhanced integrator! \*\*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

Table 2 Entry 14 87 % ee: Data File E:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\DCB23\D23\_051A.D

Sample Name: DCB23\_51 🔅

		-			-		-
Injection Date Sample Name Acq. Operator		21:12 PM		: Vial 8 : 1			
Acc. Method Last changed Analysis Method Last changed	: 9/11/03 10:3 : C:\HPCHEM\1\ : 10/8/04 12:1	METHODS\110IS030 31:22 AM by JLS METHODS\PWRDOWN. 5:03 PM by JTM ter loading)		: I µI			
powerdown	CB23\D23_051A.D)						
PA ]							
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300 -	ä 	hor					
250 -							
200							
150 -							
100 -							
50	·	10.679 0679					
	<u> </u>		<del></del>			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
_	5 10	b 15	20	25	30	35	mi
		Percent Report					
Sorted Bv Multiplier Dilution Use Multiplier	: 1	Signal 1.0000 1.0000 tor with ISTDs					
Signal 1: FID1	Α,						
Peak RetTime Ty # [min]	ſminl ſvA	Area Height A*sl [vA]	Area %				
1 9.882 MM	0.1564 2821	1.61987 300.7663 3.84238 30.6663	3 93.26244				
Totals :	3025	5.46225 331.4327	1				
	ed with enhance	ed integrator!					
		End of Report **					

Table 2 Entry 15 Diketone Derivative Racemic: Data File E:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\DCB23\D23\_031G.D

Sample Name: DCB23\_031 🔅



Table 2 Entry 15 Diketone Derivative 79 % ee: Data File E:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\DCB23\D23\_111D.D

Sample Name: DCB23 111CONC 🔅



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