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A Simple and Practical Preparation of an Efficient Water Soluble Olefin Metathesis Catalyst

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General Experimental Information

General Considerations

Manipulation of organometallic compounds was performed using standard Schlenk techniques under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen or in a nitrogen-filled drybox.

Instrumentation

Melting points (m.p.) were determined using a Reichert hot-stage melting point apparatus and are uncorrected.

Infrared spectra (IR) spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 1600 series Fourier Transform infrared spectrophotometer as thin films of liquid (neat) between sodium chloride plates. IR absorptions (v_{max}) are reported in wavenumbers (cm⁻¹) with the relative intensities expressed as s (strong), m (medium) or prefixed b (broad).

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance (¹H-NMR) spectra were recorded on Bruker DPX300 or DRX400 spectrometers operating at 300 or 400 MHz respectively, as solutions in deuterated solvents as specified. Each resonance was assigned according to the following convention: chemical shift; multiplicity; observed coupling constants (*J* Hz); number of protons. Chemical shifts (δ), measured in parts per million (ppm), are reported relative to the residual proton peak in the solvent used as specified. Multiplicities are denoted as singlet (s), doublet (d), triplet (t), quartet (q), pentet (p), multiplet (m) or prefixed broad (b), or a combination where necessary.

Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance (¹³C-NMR) spectra were recorded on Bruker DPX300 or DRX400 spectrometers operating at 75 or 100 MHz respectively, as solutions in deuterated solvents as specified. Chemical shifts (δ), measured in parts per million (ppm), are reported relative to the residual proton peak in the deuterated solvent (as specified).

Low resolution electrospray ionisation (ESI) mass spectra were recorded on a Micromass Platform Electrospray mass spectrometer (QMS-quadrupole mass spectrometry) as solutions in specified solvents. Spectra were recorded in positive and negative modes (ESI⁺ and ESI⁻) as specified. High resolution electrospray mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on a Bruker BioApex 47e Fourier Transform mass spectrometer (4.7 Tesla magnet) fitted with an analytical electrospray source. The mass spectrometer was calibrated with an internal standard solution of sodium iodide in CH₃OH.

Solvents and Reagents

Dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂) was supplied by Merck and distilled over CaH₂ prior to use. Diethyl ether (Et₂O), tetrahydrofuran (THF) and toluene (C₆H₅CH₃) were supplied by Merck and distilled over potassium prior to use. Acetic acid (AcOH), ethyl acetate (EtOAc), hexane, methanol (CH₃OH) and triethylamine (Et₃N) were used as supplied by Merck. 4-Bromo-2,6-dimethylaniline, cuprous cyanide (CuCN), lithium aluminum hydride (LiAlH₄), di*-tert*-butyl dicarbonate ((Boc)₂O), glyoxal solution 40 wt.% in H₂O, sodium borohydride (NaBH₄), ammonium tetrafluoroborate (NH₄BF₄), triethyl orthoformate ((EtO)₃CH), ammonium bicarbonate (NH₄HCO₃) and dichloro(*o*-isopropoxyphenylmethylene)(tricyclohexylphosphine)ruthenium(II) (**HGI**) were used as

supplied by Sigma-Aldrich. D₂O was purchased from Cambridge Isotopes Laboratory and degassed by bubbling with Ar (30 minutes).



Experimental Procedures

Scheme S1: Preparation of Ru-alkylidene 7

4-Amino-3,5-dimethylbenzonitrile 8



Compound **8** was prepared following a modified procedure developed by Gerritz and coworkers.¹ A magnetically stirred solution of 4-bromo-2,6-dimethylaniline (30.0 g, 150 mmol) and CuCN (26.7 g, 300 mmol) in NMP (400 mL) was heated to 160 °C for 16 h. After cooling to room temperature, water (150 mL) and ammonium hydroxide (150 mL) were added and the mixture stirred for a further 0.5 h. During this period, a grey precipitate formed, and the mixture was filtered. The filtrate was extracted with EtOAc (3x200 mL) and the combined organic extracts washed with brine (200 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford 7 (18.2 g, 83%) as a colourless solid, m.p. 106.0-107.5 °C. IR v_{max} 3476m, 3384m, 2205s, 1631s, 1599s, 1487s, 1431s, 1323s cm⁻¹.

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.20 (s, 2H), 4.16 (br s, 2H), 2.17 (s, 6H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.0, 132.2, 121.8, 120.6, 99.8, 17.4. All data was consistent with that previously reported.¹

tert-Butyl (4-amino-3,5-dimethylbenzyl)carbamate 9



A solution of benzonitrile **8** (17.5 g, 120 mmol) in THF (500 mL) was added dropwise to a magnetically stirred suspension of LiAlH₄ (9.31 g, 245 mmol). The mixture was stirred at reflux for 4 h then cooled to room temperature. The reaction was quenched by careful addition of H₂O (5 mL) and 1 M NaOH (5 mL) and stirred for 0.5 h. The mixture was dried (NaSO₄), filtered and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the amine as a clear colourless oil. To this residue was added CH₃OH (250 mL) and Et₃N (25 mL). The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and a solution of (Boc)₂O (26.2 g, 120 mmol) in CH₃OH (40 mL) was added over 2 minutes. The reaction was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. The mixture was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the (Na_2SO_4) , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford 9 (24.3 g, 81%) as a colourless solid, m.p. 100.2-101.3 °C, which was used without further purification. IR v_{max} 3383m, 3347m, 2927m, 1673s, 1622m, 1515s, 1490s, 1155s cm⁻¹. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.86 (s, 2H), 4.76 (br s, 1H), 4.15 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 3.57 (br s, 2H), 2.16 (s, 6H), 1.46 (s, 9H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.9, 142.1, 128.1, 127.9, 121.9, 79.2, 44.5, 28.5, 17.6. HRMS (ESI⁺, MeOH): *m/z* 251.1749 [M + H]⁺, Cl₄H₂₃N₂O₂⁺ requires 251.1754.

Di-*tert*-butyl (((ethane-1,2-diylidenebis(azanylylidene))bis(3,5-dimethyl-4,1phenylene))bis(methylene))dicarbamate SI-1



The intermediate diimine **SI-1** was prepared following a modified procedure of Hintermann.² To a magnetically stirred solution of carbamate **9** (20 g, 79.9 mmol) in CH₃OH (50 mL) at 50 °C was added a solution of glyoxal (5.80 g, 40 wt.% in H₂O, 40 mmol) and acetic acid (0.1 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The product precipitated from the solution and the suspension was filtered. The resultant yellow solid was washed with CH₃OH (2x15 mL) and dried to constant weight under reduced pressure to afford pure **SI-1**. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to a volume of 30 mL and set aside for a second crystallisation. Total yield of **SI-1**: 15.7 g (75%) as a yellow

solid, m.p. 185.9-187.5 °C. IR v_{max} 3339m, 2973m, 2932m, 1708s, 1519m, 1246m, 1158s, 1124m cm⁻¹. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.08 (s, 2H), 7.00 (s, 4H), 4.86 (br s, 2H), 4.24 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 4H), 2.16 (s, 12H), 1.47 (s, 18H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.6, 156.0, 149.1, 135.4, 127.6, 126.9, 79.6, 44.4, 28.6, 18.4. HRMS (ESI⁺, MeOH): *m/z* 523.3286 [M + H]⁺, C₃₀H₄₃N₄O₄⁺ requires 523.3279.

Di-tert-butyl (((ethane-1,2-diylbis(azanediyl))bis(3,5-dimethyl-4,1phenylene))bis(methylene))dicarbamate 10



Compound **10** was prepared following a modified procedure of Nolan and coworkers.³ To magnetically a stirred solution of diimine **SI-1** (15.0 g, 28.7 mmol) in THF (100 mL) and CH₃OH (50 mL) at 0 °C was carefully added NaBH₄ (6.54 g, 172 mmol) in small portions. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction was quenched with sat. NH₄Cl_(aq) (20 mL). The product was extracted with Et₂O (3x50 mL) and the combined organic extracts was washed brine (50 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was purified by column chromatography (1:1, EtOAc : hexane) to afford **10** (14.4 g, 95%) as a colourless solid, m.p. 107.8-108.7 °C. IR v_{max} 3339m, 3230m, 2969m, 1687s, 1538m, 1480m, 1271m, 1250m, 1155m, 1133m cm⁻¹. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.92 (s, 4H), 4.81 (br s, 2H), 4.18 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 4H), 3.35 (br s, 2H), 3.19 (s, 4H), 2.29 (s, 12H), 1.47 (s, 18H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.0, 144.9, 132.6, 129.9, 128.3, 79.4, 49.0, 44.4, 28.5, 18.7. HRMS (ESI⁺, MeOH): *m/z* 527.3596 [M + H]⁺, C₃₀H₄₇N₄O₄⁺ requires 527.3592.

1,3-Bis(4-(((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)methyl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium tetrafluoroborate 11



To a solution of diamine **10** (12.5 g, 23.7 mmol) in (EtO)₃CH (35 mL) was added NH₄BF₄ (2.48 g, 23.7 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 16 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and the product precipitated from solution. The mixture was filtered and the solid was washed with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL), Et₂O (10 mL) and dried under reduced pressure to afford imidazolinium salt **11** (12.6 g, 85%) as a colourless solid, m.p. 240.3 (decomp.). IR ν_{max} 3333m, 2976m, 1690s, 1637s, 1260s, 1169m, 1046s cm⁻¹. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 8.87 (s, 1H), 7.18 (s, 4H), 4.53 (s, 4H), 4.20 (s, 4H), 2.43 (s,

12H), 1.45 (s, 18H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 162.1, 158.4, 143.9, 137.0, 133.1, 129.1, 80.5, 52.6, 44.6, 28.8, 17.8. ¹⁹F-NMR (282 MHz, CD₃OD): δ -154.7. HRMS (ESI⁺, MeOH): *m/z* 537.3449 [M + H]⁺, C₃₁H₄₅N₄O₄⁺ requires 537.3435.

Ru-alkylidene complex 7



A glass column (2 cm diameter) packed with 5.0 g of Amberlite resin IRA-400 (Cl⁻) was washed with H₂O (30 mL). A solution of sat. NH₄HCO₃(aq) (50 mL) was passed slowly through the resin. The resin was washed with H₂O (30 mL) followed by H₂O/CH₃OH mixture (1:1) (30 mL) then finally CH₃OH (30 mL). A solution of imidazolinium BF₄ salt 11 (1.29 g, 2.07 mmol) dissolved in minimal CH₃OH (15 mL) was loaded onto the resin, and eluted with CH₃OH (25 mL). The combined eluent was concentrated and rigourlessly dried under reduced pressure to afford imidazolinium HCO3 salt 12 (1.22 g, 99%) as a colourless solid. To the vessel containing 12 (1.22 g, 2.04 mmol) was added HGI (919 mg, 1.53 mmol) and a stir bar. The vessel was evacuated and backfilled with N₂ (three times). Toluene (30 mL) was added to the vessel via syringe and the mixture stirred at 80 °C for 2 h. The mixture was cool to room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica column chromatography (1:1 Et₂O : hexane \rightarrow 20:1 Et₂O : hexane) (green band was collected) to afford Ru-alkylidene 7 (1.04 g, 79%) as a green solid, m.p. 158.1 °C (decomp.). IR v_{max} 3361m, 2971m, 1697s, 1515m, 1482m, 1365m, 1259s, 1165s cm⁻¹. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 16.6 (s, 1H), 7.24 (d, J = 6.4Hz, 1H), 7.11 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (s, 4H), 6.79 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 6.31 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (br s, 2H), 4.51 (sept, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 4H), 3.37 (s, 4H), 1.50 (s, 18H), 1.31 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 4H), 3.37 (s, 4H), 1.50 (s, 18H), 1.31 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 4H), 3.37 (s, 4H), 1.50 (s, 18H), 1.31 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 4H), 3.37 (s, 4H), 1.50 (s, 18H), 1.51 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 4H), 3.37 (s, 4H), 1.50 (s, 18H), 1.51 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 4H), 3.37 (s, 4H), 1.50 (s, 18H), 1.51 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 4H), 3.37 (s, 4H), 1.50 (s, 18H), 1.51 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 4H), 3.37 (s, 4H), 1.50 (s, 18H), 1.51 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 4H), 3.37 (s, 5.2 Hz, 6H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 292.5, 213.1, 155.9, 152.7, 145.9, 140.4, 139.9, 129.1, 128.2, 127.9, 122.7, 122.4, 113.2, 79.0, 75.2, 51.2, 44.5, 30.2, 28.6, 21.4. HRMS (ESI⁺, MeOH): *m/z* 857.3165 - 867.3336 (cluster) $[M + H]^+$, $C_{41}H_{57}Cl_2N_4O_5Ru^+$ requires 857.2744. Elemental analysis found: C, 56.6; H, 6.8; N, 6.3. C₄₁H₅₆Cl₂N₄O₅Ru requires C, 57.5; H, 6.6; N, 6.5% C₄₁H₅₆Cl₂N₄O₅Ru + H₂O requires C, 56.3; H, 6.7; N, 6.4%.

Substrate Preparation

N,*N*-Diallylamine hydrochloride (21), diallyldimethylammonium chloride (23), allyl alcohol (27), butenylammonium chloride (37), and allylammonium chloride (41) were used as supplied by Sigma-

Aldrich. Substrates **15**,⁴ **13**,⁵ **16**,⁶ **19**,⁷ **22**,⁴ **31**,⁸ **33**,⁹ **35**,¹⁰ **39**,¹¹ **43**¹² and **44**¹³ were prepared according to previous literature reports.

General Procedure for Olefin Metathesis in Water

Trifluoroacetic acid (0.50 mL) was added dropwise to a stirred and cooled (0 °C.) solution of **7** (10.0 mg, 0.012 mmol, 5 mol%) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 mL). The mixture was stirred for 1 h at 0 °C. The mixture was then concentrated under reduced pressure to afford **6** as a green solid. To **6** was added fresh CH₂Cl₂ (2.0 mL) and the resultant suspension was concentrated under reduced pressure to remove remaining traces to trifluoroacetic acid. Pre-catalyst **6** was dried under reduced pressure and a solution of the substrate (0.23 mmol) in D₂O (2.3 mL) was added. The homogeneous mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was analysed by ¹H-NMR spectroscopy. Isolation of metathesis products was performed on selected substrates. For isolation, the reaction mixture was cooled to r.t. and diluted with H₂O (5 ml). The aqueous phase was washed with Et₂O (5 mL) and the organic phase discarded. The aqueous phase was basified with 1 M NaOH solution (2 mL) and the free amine extracted with Et₂O (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and to the filtrate was added a saturated solution of HCl in Et₂O (2 mL). The resultant cloudy suspension was then concentrated in vacuo to afford the corresponding ammonium hydrochloride salt.

Entry	Substrate	Product	Conversion	Reference ^d
1	СІ ⁻ H ₃ N 15	CI H ₃ N 17	95%° 91% ^b	Figure S1
2	+ N _{H2} Cl ⁻ 13	+ N _{H2} CI ⁻ 14	>95% 88%°	Figure S2
3	Cl ⁻ H ₂ N Ph 16	$CI^{-} H_{2}N^{+}$ Ph^{-} 18	>95% 94%°	Figure S3
4	CI ⁻ H ₂ N 19		56%	Figure S4
5	+ N ₂ Cl [−] 21	$ \begin{array}{c} \overbrace{{}{}{}{}{}{}{$	61% (29%)	Figure S5
6	+ N ₂ Cl [−] 22	, N H₂CI 25	47%	Figure S6
7	+ N ⊂l [−] 23	√+ N CI [−] 26	25%	Figure S7
8	HO_ ^{/==} 27	HO- 28	>95%	Figure S8

Table 1. Olefin metathesis reaction catalyzed by pre-catalyst 6 in D₂O

9	[™] ⁺ ₈ [№] H ₃ CĪ 29	$H_3N = \frac{1}{8} H_3 = \frac{1}{8} H_3$	>95%	Figure S9
10	⊷ری ₆ ⁺ NH ₃ Cī 31	$H_{3}N \xrightarrow{f}_{6} H_{3} \xrightarrow{h}_{6} H_{3}$ $CI^{-} 32$	>95% 92%°	Figure S10
11	⁺ NH ₃ CĪ 33	$H_{3}N \xrightarrow{+}_{4} H_{3} \xrightarrow{+}_{4} H_{3}$ CI 34	>95% 90%°	Figure S11
12	, [*] NH ₃ Cī 35	$H_{3}N \xrightarrow{+}{3} CI^{-}$ CI 36	0%	Figure S12
13	$\mathbf{x}^{h}_{2}H_{3}x^{h}$	$H_{3N}^{+} H_{2}^{+} X^{-} X^{-}$	0%	Figure S13
14	+ N ⊂ CĪ 39	⁺ ⁺ [−] [−] [−] ⁺ ⁺ [−] [−] ² [−] ² [−] [−]	0%	Figure S14
15	⊷́NH ₃ Cī 41	H ₃ N ⁺ Cl ⁻ 42 ⁺ H ₃ N ⁺ Cl ⁻ 42	0%	Figure S15
16	Ph , NH ₃ Cī 43	$H_{3}N \xrightarrow{+}{2} NH_{3}$ CI ⁻ 38 (X = CI)	0%	Figure S16
17	[≁] √ ⁺ ₂ ^N H ₃ Cī 44	$H_{3N} + H_{2} + H_{3N} + H_$	33%	Figure S17

^a Metathesis reactions were performed using 5 mol% 6 in D₂O at 80 °C for 1 h. The initial substrate concentration was 0.1 M in D₂O. Conversions were determined by ¹H-NMR spectroscopy. ^b Reaction performed using 0.1 mol% precatalyst 6. ^c Isolated yield. ^d See Spectral Data section below.

Isolated Product Characterisation

Prepared following general procedure in 91% yield. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, D₂O): δ 5.75 (s, 2H), 3.04 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.63-2.56 (m, 3H), 2.15-2.08 (m, 2H). NH₃ protons not observed due to deuterium exchange. ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, D₂O): δ 129.8, 44.6, 36.3, 35.3. HRMS (ESI⁺, MeOH): m/z 98.0966 [M + H]⁺, C₆H₁₂N⁺ requires 98.0965.



Prepared following general procedure in 88% yield. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, D₂O): δ 6.02-5.96 (m, 1H), 5.79-5.73 (m, 1H), 3.67 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 3.34 (t, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.42-2.36 (m, 2H). NH₂ protons not observed due to deuterium exchange. HRMS (ESI⁺, MeOH): m/z 84.0807 [M

+ H]⁺, C₅H₁₀N⁺ requires 85.0808. All data was consistent with that previously reported.⁴



Prepared following general procedure in 94% yield. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, D₂O): δ 7.56-7.54 (m, 5H), 6.17-6.13 (m, 1H), 5.92-5.89 (m, 1H), 4.56 (dd, *J* = 10.4 & 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (d, *J* = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 1H), 2.82-2.65 (m, 2H). NH₂ protons not observed due to deuterium exchange. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, D₂O): δ 136.4, 129.9, 129.7, 127.3, 126.2, 119.8, 57.0, 43.4, 29.4. HRMS (ESI⁺, MeOH): m/z 160.1120 [M + H]⁺, C₁₁H₁₄N⁺ requires 160.1121.

$$H_{3}N \stackrel{+}{\underset{6}{\overset{+}{\underset{}}}} NH_{3} \stackrel{+}{\underset{6}{\overset{+}{\underset{}}}} NH_{3} \stackrel{+}{\underset{6}{\overset{+}{\underset{}}}} CI^{-}$$

Prepared following general procedure in 92% yield. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, D₂O): δ 5.44-5.41 (m, 2H), 2.88 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 4H), 1.98-1.86 (m, 4H), 1.57-1.51 (m, 4H), 1.31-1.18

(m, 12H). NH₃ protons not observed due to deuterium exchange. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, D₂O): δ 131.0, 39.6, 31.7, 28.5, 27.7, 26.7, 25.4. HRMS (ESI⁺, MeOH): *m/z* 227.2481 [M + H]⁺, C₁₄H₃₁N₂⁺ requires 227.2481.

Prepared following general procedure in 90% yield. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, D₂O): δ 5.57- G^{-} 34 5.54 (m, 2H), 3.02 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 4H), 2.10-2.06 (m, 4H), 1.73-1.65 (m, 4H), 1.47 (p, J= 7.6 Hz, 4H). NH₃ protons not observed due to deuterium exchange. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, D₂O): δ 130.6, 39.4, 31.2, 26.2, 25.5. HRMS (ESI⁺, MeOH): m/z 171.1857 [M + H]⁺, C₁₀H₂₃N₂⁺ requires 171.1856.

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Spectra Data



Figure S1. ¹H-NMR spectrum of a) starting substrate **15** and b) crude reaction mixture after olefin metathesis in water





Figure S2. ¹H-NMR spectrum of a) starting substrate **13** and b) crude reaction mixture after olefin metathesis in water



Figure S3. ¹H-NMR spectrum of a) starting substrate **16** and b) crude reaction mixture after olefin metathesis in water



Figure S4. ¹H-NMR spectrum of a) starting substrate **19** and b) crude reaction mixture after olefin metathesis in water



Figure S5. ¹H-NMR spectrum of a) starting substrate **21** and b) crude reaction mixture after olefin metathesis in water



Figure S6. ¹H-NMR spectrum of a) starting substrate **22** and b) crude reaction mixture after olefin metathesis in water



Figure S7. ¹H-NMR spectrum of a) starting substrate **23** and b) crude reaction mixture after olefin metathesis in water



Figure S8. ¹H-NMR spectrum of a) starting substrate **27** and b) crude reaction mixture after olefin metathesis in water



Figure S9. ¹H-NMR spectrum of a) starting substrate **29** and b) crude reaction mixture after olefin metathesis in water



Figure S10. ¹H-NMR spectrum of a) starting substrate **31** and b) crude reaction mixture after olefin metathesis in water



Figure S11. ¹H-NMR spectrum of a) starting substrate **33** and b) crude reaction mixture after olefin metathesis in water



Figure S12. ¹H-NMR spectrum of a) starting substrate **35** and b) crude reaction mixture after olefin metathesis in water





Figure S13. ¹H-NMR spectrum of a) starting substrate **37** and b-d) crude reaction mixtures after olefin metathesis in water



mixture after olefin metathesis in water



mixture after olefin metathesis in water



Figure S16. 'H-NMR spectrum of a) starting substrate 43 and b) crude react mixture after olefin metathesis in water



Figure S17. ¹H-NMR spectrum of a) starting substrate **44** and b) crude reaction mixture after olefin metathesis in water























CI H₃N 17











S38



S39