Table of Contents

- 1. Syntheses of starting materials
- 2. General procedure for the phosphoric acid catalyzed kinetic resolution and characterization data
- of secondary amines
- 3. Synthesis of (*R*)-Angustureine and (*R*)-Galipinine
- 3. ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, and HPLC data of the reaction products and new compounds

General. NMR spectra were recorded on Unity Inova-400 instrument (Varian Inc., 400 MHz for ¹H, 100 MHz for ¹³C) using CDCl₃ as a solvent. Tetramethylsilane (TMS) ($\delta = 0$) or CHCl₃ ($\delta = 7.26$) served as an internal standard for ¹H NMR, and CDCl₃ was used as an internal standard ($\delta = 77.0$) for ¹³C NMR. Melting point (mp) determinations were performed by using a AS ONE ATM-01 instrument and are uncorrected. Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a FTIR-8600PC instrument (Shimadzu Co.). Electron spray ionization (ESI) mass spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu LCMS_2010 eV spectrometer or Bruker Daltonics microTOF_15 focus. EI mass spectra were recorded on JEOL GCmateTM II GC/MS Double-Focusing Mass Spectrometer. Optical rotations were measured on a HORIBA SEPA-500 polarimeter. Purification of the products was performed by column chromatography on silica gel (Fuji sylisia PSQ-60B) or preparative TLC on silica gel (Wako gel B-5F). All solvents were purified according to the standard procedures.

1. Syntheses of starting materials

Syntheses of 2-alkyl substituted tetrahydroquinolines (2a-2d)

2-Alkyl substituted tetrahydroquinolines **2a-2d** were synthesized according to literature procedure.¹ 2-Aminobenzyl alcohol (10 mmol) and ketone (20 mmol), KOH (30 mmol), and Pd(OAc)₂ (0.20 mmol) was mixed in toluene (30 mL). After being stirred for 1 d at reflux, the mixture was filtered through Celite (washed with CH₂Cl₂). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by silica-gel flash column chromatography to afford 2-alkyl substituted quinoline. The quinoline was dissolved to AcOH (0.2 M) and NaBH₃CN (2.5 equiv) was added at room temperature. After being stirred for 1 day, the reaction was quenched by adding saturated Na₂CO₃ aq. The mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ three times and the combined organic phase was dried over MgSO₄. After filtration, the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica-gel flash column chromatography to afford 2-alkyl substituted tetrahydroquinoline.

Syntheses of 2-aryl substituted tetrahydroquinolines (2e-2n)

2-Aryl substituted tetrahydroquinolines **2e-2n** were synthesized according to literature procedure.² 2-Chloro quinolone (5.3 mmol), aryl boronic acid (6.7 mmol), and Na₂CO₃ (26.5 mmol) was dissolved in distilled H₂O (10 mL) with 1,4-dioxane (40 mL) under inert atmosphere. Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.050 mmol) was quickly added to the mixture and the mixture was refluxed for 1 day. After Celite filtration (washed with AcOEt), the mixture was extracted with AcOEt three times. The combined organic phase was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄. After filtration, the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was directly used for next step without further purification.

The crude mixture was dissolved in AcOH (25 mL), and NaBH₃CN (10.6 mmol) was added at room temperature. After being stirred for 1 day, the reaction was quenched by adding saturated Na₂CO₃ aq. The mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ three times and the combined organic phase was dried over MgSO₄. After filtration, the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica-gel flash column chromatography.

Syntheses of 2-substituted dihydrobenzoxazines (5a and 5b)

2-Substituted dihydrobenzoxazines **5a** and **5b** were synthesized according to literature procedure.³ Phenacyl bromide derivative (4 mmol), K_2CO_3 (16 mmol), and tetrabutylammonium bromide were dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL) and distilled H₂O (10 mL). 2-Aminophenol was added to the mixture and the mixture was warmed to 50 °C. After being stirred for 4 d, the mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ three times, dried over MgSO₄. After filtration, the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica-gel flash column chromatography to give benzoxazine derivative.

The benzoxazine derivative (3.0 mmol) was dissolved in EtOH (30 mL). NaBH₄ (9 mmol) was added to the solution and the mixture was stirred at reflux for 1 d. The reaction was quenched by adding H₂O. The mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 three times, dried over MgSO₄. After filtration, the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica-gel flash column chromatography to give dihydrobenzoxazine derivative.

Synthesis of 2-substituted dihydrobenzothiazine (5c)

2-Substituted dihydrobenzothiazine 5c was synthesized by the following procedure.

Phenacyl bromide derivative (5 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (10 mL) and AcOH (0.2 mL). 2-Aminothiophenol (5 mmol) was added to the solution and the solution was stirred for 30 min. NaBH₃CN was added to the mixture and the mixture was stirred for 14 h. The reaction was quenched by adding saturated NaHCO₃ aq and the mixture was extracted with AcOEt three times. The combined organic phase was dried over MgSO₄ and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by silica-gel flash column chromatography.

Synthesis of 2-substituted tetrahydroazepine (5d)

2-Substituted tetrahydroazepine 5d was synthesized according to literature procedure.⁴

2-Iodoaniline (5 mmol), homoallyl alcohol (5 mmol), *i*-Pr₂NEt (40 mmol), LiCl (15 mmol) and Pd $(OAc)_2$ (0.25 mmol) were mixed in DMF (50 mL) under inert atmosphere. After being stirred at 120 ^oC for 12 h, water was added to the mixture. The mixture was extracted with AcOEt three times and the combined organic phase was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica-gel flash column chromatography.

2. General procedure and for the phosphoric acid catalyzed kinetic resolution and characterization data of secondary amines

A typical procedure for the reaction of racemic **2a** is described.

A magnetic stirring bar and powdered molecular sieves 5Å (5Å MS) (50 mg) were placed in a test tube (TT) under nitrogen atmosphere. The 5Å MS were then dried with a heat gun under reduced pressure, and the TT was refilled with nitrogen. Ketimine **3c** (28.5 mg, 0.0999 mol), phosphoric acid (*R*)-**1** (7.6 mg, 0.0100 mol), and **2a** (19.0 mg, 0.100 mmol) were added to the TT successively under nitrogen atmosphere. Then, degassed toluene (1 mL) was added to the TT. After being stirred for 3 days at 110 °C, the mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered through Celite pad (washed with CH₂Cl₂). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography on silica gel (AcOEt/hexane = 1/10) to give 8.7 mg (0.0460 mmol, 46%, 98% ee) of (*R*)-**2a** as a pale yellow oil. The ee of (*R*)-**2a** was determined by HPLC analysis using a chiral stationary phase.



2a (3 d, Pale yellow oil, 46%, 98% ee)⁵

2a was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (AcOEt/Hexane = 1/5, $R_f = 0.8$). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.84-0.98 (m, 3H), 1.24-1.72 (m, 7H), 1.92-2.03 (m, 1H), 2.66-2.86 (m, 2H), 3.18-3.31 (m, 1H), 3.78 (brs, 1H), 6.49 (d, *J*=7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.61 (t, *J*=7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (t, *J*=7.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 14.1, 22.8, 26.4, 27.9, 28.1, 36.4, 51.2, 114.1, 117.0, 121.4, 126.7, 129.2, 144.6; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] OJ-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 10/1, flow rate = 0.5 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: $t_R = 12.73$ min; minor enantiomer: $t_R = 14.17$ min. $[\alpha]_D^{22} = 42.01$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\alpha]_D^{RT} = 90.4$ (c 0.19, CHCl₃) for 99%ee of (*R*)-enantiomer]⁵



2b (3 d, Pale yellow oil, 50%, 98% ee)⁵

2b was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (AcOEt/Hexane = 1/5, $R_f = 0.8$).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.81-0.97 (m, 3H), 1.22-1.73 (m, 9H), 1.92-2.01 (m, 1H), 2.64-2.85 (m, 2H), 3.19-3.32 (m, 1H), 6.46 (d, *J*=7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.59 (t, *J*=7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.91-7.00 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 13.9, 22.5, 25.1, 26.2, 27.8, 31.8, 36.4, 51.3, 113.8, 116.5, 120.9, 126.4, 128.9, 144.5; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] OJ-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 9/1, flow rate = 0.5 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: t_R = 10.97 min; minor enantiomer: t_R = 10.33 min. $[\alpha]_D^{21} = 8.14$ (c 1.3, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\alpha]_D^{RT} = 87.3$ (c 0.20, CHCl₃) for 99% ee of (*R*)-enantiomer]⁵



2c $(3 \text{ d}, \text{Yellow oil}, 50\%, 98\% \text{ ee})^6$

2c was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (AcOEt/Hexane = 1/5 (twice), $R_f = 0.8$). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.96-1.94 (m, 12H), 2.67-2.79 (m, 2H), 2.99-3.05 (m, 1H), 3.78 (brs, 1H), 6.45 (d, *J*=7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (t, *J*=7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.88-7.01 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 24.6, 16.3, 26.4, 26.5, 26.6, 28.7, 29.1, 42.4, 56.5, 114.0, 116.7, 121.4, 126.6, 129.1, 144.9; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] OD-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 5/1, flow rate = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: $t_R = 3.93$ min; minor enantiomer: $t_R = 4.37$ min. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = 20.41 \text{ (c } 1.0, \text{CHCl}_3)$



2d (3 d, Pale yellow oil, 53%, 97% ee)⁵

2d was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (AcOEt/Hexane = 1/5, $R_f = 0.7$). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.60-1.73 (m, 1H), 1.74-1.84 (m, 2H), 1.94-2.02 (m, 1H), 2.63-2.86 (m, 4H), 3.23-3.32 (m, 1H), 6.47 (d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.58-6.67 (m, 2H), 6.68-6.78 (m, 2H), 6.85-7.00 (m, 2H) ; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 26.2, 27.9, 31.8, 38.4, 51.0, 100.8, 108.2, 108.8, 114.3, 117.2, 121.0, 121.4, 126.7, 129.2, 135.6, 144.2, 145.7, 147.6; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] OD-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 5/1, flow rate = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: $t_R = 8.72$ min; minor enantiomer: $t_R = 11.58$ min.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{21} = 75.23$ (c 1.7, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\alpha]_{D}^{RT} = 53.0$ (c 0.20, CHCl₃) for 99% ee of (*R*)-enantiomer]⁵



2e (2 d, Yellow oil, 50%, 81% ee)⁵

2e was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (AcOEt/Hexane = 1/5, $R_f = 0.8$). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.97-2.16 (m, 2H), 2.69-2.81 (m, 1H), 2.88-2.99 (m, 1H), 4.44 (dd, *J*=9.4, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (td, *J*=8.2, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.99-7.06 (m, 2H), 7.19-7.40 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 26.3, 30.9, 56.2, 113.9, 117.1, 120.8, 126.5, 126.8, 127.4, 128.5, 144.6, 144.7; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] OD-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 5/1, flow rate = 0.5 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: $t_R = 13.75$ min; minor

enantiomer: $t_R = 15.34$ min.

 $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ = -45.6 (c 1.1, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\alpha]_D^{RT}$ = 36.8 (c 0.95, CHCl₃) for 92% ee of (*R*)-enantiomer]⁵



2f (2 d, Yellow oil, 55%, 96% ee)⁷

2f was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (AcOEt/Hexane = 1/5, $R_f = 0.8$).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.87-2.18 (m, 2H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 2.65-3.01 (m, 2H), 3.79-4.24 (brs, 1H), 4.41 (dd, *J*=9.4, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (t, *J*=7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.96-7.03 (m, 2H), 7.17 (d, *J*=7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.22-7.38 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 21.1, 26.5, 31.0, 56.0, 114.0, 117.1, 120.9, 126.4, 126.8, 129.2, 129.3, 137.1, 141.8, 144.7; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] OJ-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 5/1, flow rate = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: t_R = 11.95 min; minor enantiomer: t_R = 13.34 min.

 $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ = -15.3 (c 1.2, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = 24.3 (c 0.86, CHCl₃) for 90% ee of (S)-enantiomer]⁷



2g (2 d, Pale yellow oil, 52%, 99% ee)⁵

2g was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (AcOEt/Hexane = 1/5, $R_f = 0.7$).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.87-2.18 (m, 2H), 2.64-3.00 (m, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 4.39 (dd, *J*=9.4, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (d, *J*=8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (t, *J*=7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.86-6.93 (m, 2H), 6.97-7.03 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.37 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 26.5, 31.1, 55.3, 55.7, 113.9, 113.9, 117.1, 120.9, 126.8, 127.6, 129.2, 136.9, 144.8, 158.9; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] OJ-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 5/1, flow rate = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: t_R = 24.60 min; minor enantiomer: t_R = 21.45 min.

 $[\alpha]_D^{21} = -6.5$ (c 1.2, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\alpha]_D^{RT} = 31.9$ (c 2.35, CHCl₃) for 92% ee of (*R*)-enantiomer]⁵



2h (4 d, Pale yellow oil, 44%, 89% ee)⁵

2h was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (AcOEt/Hexane = 1/5, $R_f = 0.8$).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.87-2.19 (m, 2H), 2.64-3.02 (m, 2H), 4.05 (brs, 1H), 4.44 (dt, *J*=9.4, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (d, *J*=8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.66(t, *J*=7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.97-7.06 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.43 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 26.3, 30.9, 56.2, 113.9, 117.2, 120.9, 126.5, 126.9, 127.4, 128.5, 144.6, 144.7; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] AD-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 5/1, flow rate = 0.5 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: t_R = 11.07 min; minor enantiomer: t_R = 9.85 min.

 $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -31.69$ (c 1.7, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\alpha]_D^{RT} = 37.1$ (c 1.75, CHCl₃) for 85% ee of (*R*)-enantiomer]⁵



2i (3 d, Pale yellow oil, 56%, 95% ee)²

2i was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/Hexane = 1/4, R_f = 0.6).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.00-2.23 (m, 2H), 2.75-3.01 (m, 2H), 4.47 (dd, *J*=9.4, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 6.59 (d, *J*=8.3 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (t, *J*=7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.97-7.07 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.39 (m, 1H), 7.40-7.54 (m, 4H), 7.57-7.61 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 26.3, 30.9, 55.9, 114.1, 117.3, 120.9, 126.9, 127.0, 127.0, 127.2, 127.3, 128.8, 129.3, 140.4, 140.8, 143.8, 144.5; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] AD-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 5/1, flow rate = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: t_R = 8.38 min; minor enantiomer: t_R = 6.25 min.

 $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -17.25 (c \ 1.5, CHCl_3)^2$



2j (3 d, Colorless solid, 53%, >99% ee)⁵

2j was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (AcOEt/Hexane = 1/5, $R_f = 0.8$).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.93-2.18 (m, 2H), 2.69-2.98 (m, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 4.03 (brs, 1H), 4.41 (dd, *J*=9.3, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (d, *J*=7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (t, *J*=6.3 Hz, 1H), 6.74-6.85 (m, 1H), 6.95-7.03 (m, 4H), 7.22-7.30 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 26.4, 30.9, 55.2, 56.2, 112.0, 112.8, 114.1, 117.3, 118.9, 120.9, 126.9, 129.3, 129.5, 144.5, 146.4, 159.8; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] OJ-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 5/1, flow rate = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: t_R = 21.36 min; minor enantiomer: t_R = 39.55 min.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{16}$ = -51.86 (c 2.7, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\alpha]_{D}^{RT}$ = 20.3 (c 1.0, CHCl₃) for 88% ee of (*R*)-enantiomer]⁵



2k (3 d, Pale yellow oil, 52%, 77% ee)⁵

2k was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (AcOEt/Hexane = 1/5, $R_f = 0.8$).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.92-2.18 (m, 2H), 2.64-2.75 (m, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 4.86 (dd, *J*=8.2,

3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (d, *J*=7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (t, *J*=7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.91-7.03 (m, 3H), 7.24 (t, *J*=8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (d, *J*=7.5 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 26.0, 18.0, 49.1, 55.3, 110.3, 114.1, 117.0, 120.6, 121.2, 126.8, 126.8, 128.0, 129.2, 132.6, 144.9, 156.4; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] OJ-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 5/1, flow rate = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: t_R = 11.75 min; minor enantiomer: t_R = 18.73 min.

 $[\alpha]_D^{17} = -37.98$ (c 1.3, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\alpha]_D^{RT} = 26.6$ (c 0.6, CHCl₃) for 95% ee of (*R*)-enantiomer]⁵



21 (3 d, Pale yellow oil, 50%, 97% ee)

21 was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (AcOEt/Hexane = 1/5 (twice), $R_f = 0.9$). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.93-2.13 (m, 2H), 2.32 (s, 6H), 2.70-2.94 (m, 2H), 4.35 (dd, *J*=9.6, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (dd, *J*=8.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.64(t, *J*=7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.91-7.03 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 21.3, 26.7, 31.0, 56.3, 114.0, 117.1, 121.0, 124.3, 126.8, 129.1, 129.2, 138.1, 144.7; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] OJ-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 5/1, flow rate = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: $t_R = 6.48$ min; minor enantiomer: $t_R = 8.22$ min.

 $[\alpha]_D^{21} = -25.53$ (c 1.4, CHCl₃)

IR (film): 2918, 1607, 1585, 1480, 1338, 1309, 1274, 1249, 1155, 1113, 848, 745 cm⁻¹. HRMS (EI) m / z calcd for C₁₇H₂₀N (M+H)⁺238.1596, found 238.1599.



2m (3 d, Pale yellow oil, 46%, 97% ee)⁸

2m was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (AcOEt/Hexane = 1/5, $R_f = 0.8$).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.88-2.11 (m, 2H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.62-2.73 (m, 1H), 2.80-2.91 (m, 1H), 3.84 (brs, 1H), 4.35(dd, *J*=3.1, 9.4 Hz, 1H), 6.41 (t, *J*=4.1 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (s, 1H), 7.21-7.37 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 20.3, 26.3, 31.1, 114.0, 120.8, 126.2, 126.5, 127.2, 127.3, 128.4, 142.3, 144.9; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] OJ-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 5/1, flow rate = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: t_R = 13.87 min; minor enantiomer: t_R = 16.50 min.

 $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -40.44 \text{ (c } 1.2, \text{ CHCl}_3)^8$



2n (3 d, Pale yellow oil, 49%, >99% ee)

2n was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (AcOEt/Hexane = 1/5, $R_f = 0.8$). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.92-2.10 (m, 2H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.63-2.76 (m, 1H), 2.82-2.90 (m, 1H), 4.34(dd, *J*=9.6, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 6.44 (dd, *J*=3.1, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.81 (d, *J*=6.7 Hz, 2H), 7.14 (d, *J*=7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.22-7.31 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 20.4, 21.1, 26.5, 31.2, 56.1, 114.1, 120.9, 126.3, 126.4, 127.3, 129.2, 129.8, 137.0, 141.9, 142.4; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] OJ-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 5/1, flow rate = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: $t_R = 13.91$ min; minor enantiomer: $t_R = 24.65$ min.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = -16.12 (c 1.0, CHCl_3)$

IR (film): 3399, 3006, 2920, 2855, 1619, 1509, 1471, 1442, 1335, 1303, 1274, 1253, 1214, 1167, 1132, 1104, 1045, 1020, 877, 809, 534 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (EI) m / z calcd for C₁₇H₂₀N (M)⁺238.1596, found 238.1595.

m. p. 106-108 °C



5a (8 d, Pale yellow oil, 53%, 84% ee)⁷

5a was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (AcOEt/Hexane = 1/5, $R_f = 0.7$).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.96 (dd, *J*=8.6, 10.6 Hz, 2H), 4.24 (dd, *J*=2.9, 10.6 Hz, 1H), 4.44 (dd, *J*=2.9, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.61-6.70 (m, 2H), 6.75-6.86 (m, 2H), 7.27-7.38 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 54.1, 70.9, 115.3, 116.5, 118.8, 121.4, 127.1, 128.3, 128.7, 133.8, 139.1, 143.4; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] OD-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 5/1, flow rate = 0.5 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: t_R = 17.45 min; minor enantiomer: t_R = 21.25 min.

 $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ = -102.61 (c 0.9, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\alpha]_D^{16}$ = -137.9 (c 0.84, CHCl₃) for 92% ee of (*R*)-enantiomer]⁷



5b (7 d, Pale yellow oil, 40%, 72% ee)³

5b was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (AcOEt/Hexane = 1/5, $R_f = 0.6$).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.96 (dd, *J*=8.8, 10.6 Hz, 1H), 4.24 (dd, *J*=10.6, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (dd, *J*=2.9, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.63-6.74 (m, 2H), 6.77-6.87 (m, 2H), 6.89-6.94 (m, 2H), 7.29-7.34 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 53.6, 55.3, 71.0, 114.2, 115.4, 116.6, 118.9, 121.4, 128.3, 131.1, 133.8, 143.5, 159.6; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] OD-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 10/1, flow rate = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: t_R = 12.32 min; minor enantiomer: t_R = 21.49 min.

 $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ = -112.81 (c 0.8, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = 53.2 (c 1.00, CHCl₃) for 91% ee of (S)-enantiomer]³



5c (7 d, Pale yellow oil, 48%, 73% ee)⁹

5c was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (AcOEt/Hexane = 1/5 (twice), $R_f = 0.7$). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.97 (dd, *J*=2.7, 12.5 Hz, 2H), 3.17 (dd, *J*=12.3, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 4.62 (dd, *J*=2.6, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (d, *J*=7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (t, *J*=8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.88-6.96 (m, 3H), 7.06 (d, *J*= 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.27-7.32 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 33.1, 55.3, 55.6, 114.2, 115.4, 118.4, 125.6, 127.4, 127.8, 134.8, 142.2, 159.5; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] OD-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 10/1, flow rate = 1.0 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: $t_R = 16.09$ min; minor enantiomer: $t_R = 21.75$ min.

$$[\alpha]_D^{21} = 5.67 \text{ (c } 1.2, \text{ CHCl}_3)$$





¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.43-1.53 (m, 1H), 1.90-2.08 (m, 3H), 2.82-2.92 (m, 2H), 3.74-3.81 (m, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 6.74 (brs, 1H), 6.84-6.92 (m, 3H), 7.01-7.08 (m, 1H), 7.10-7.18 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.81 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 26.6, 35.5, 40.0, 55.3, 63.2, 114.0, 114.0, 120.0, 121.3, 126.7, 127.6, 130.6, 133.8, 128.4, 158.9,; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] OD-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 5/1, flow rate = 0.5 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: t_R = 9.03 min; minor enantiomer: t_R = 14.37 min.

$$[\alpha]_D^{18} = 40.2 \text{ (c } 1.4, \text{ CHCl}_3)$$

IR (film): 3345, 3006, 2925, 2834, 1890, 1609, 1586, 1512, 1471, 1438, 1350, 1336, 1303, 1291, 1245, 1176, 1097, 1063, 1035, 960, 930, 896, 870, 830, 812, 756, 722, 636, 812, 756, 722, 636, 812, 756, 722, 636, 613, 585, 550, 529 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (EI) m / z calcd for C₁₇H₂₀NO (M)⁺254.1545, found 254.1551.

m. p. 96-99 °C

3. Synthesis of (R)-Angustureine ((R)-2ba) and (R)-Galipinine ((R)-2da)

(*R*)-2b or (*R*)-2d (0.11 mmol) were dissolved in THF (5 mL), and K_2CO_3 (0.47 mmol), MeI (0.28 mmol) were added to the solution. After being stirred at 65 °C for 21 h, the mixture was diluted with water. The mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ three times, the combined organic phase was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography to give (*R*)-2ba or (*R*)-2da.



(R)-2ba: (R)-Angusture (Pale yellow oil, 82%, 98% ee)¹⁰

(*R*)-2ba was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (AcOEt/Hexane = 1/10, $R_f = 0.7$).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.82-0.96 (m, 3H), 1.24-1.61 (m, 8H), 1.82-1.90 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.70 (m, 1H), 2.74-2.85 (m, 1H), 2.91 (s, 3H), 3.18-3.25 (m, 1H), 6.51 (d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (t, *J*=7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d, *J*=7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (t, *J*=7.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 14.0, 22.7, 23.5, 24.4, 25.7, 31.1, 32.0, 37.9, 58.9, 110.3, 115.1, 121.8, 127.0, 128.6, 145.4; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] OJ-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 95/5, flow rate = 0.5 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: t_R = 11.37 min; minor enantiomer: t_R = 12.42 min.

 $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ = -13.16 (c 2.2, CHCl₃) [lit. $[\alpha]_D^{RT}$ =-6.9 (c 1.0, CHCl₃) for 90% ee of (*R*)-enantiomer]¹⁰



(*R*)-2da: (*R*)-Galipinine (Pale yellow oil, 86%, 98% ee)¹⁰

(*R*)-2da was isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography (AcOEt/Hexane = 1/5, $R_f = 0.6$). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.67-1.96 (m, 4H), 2.48-2.55 (m, 3H), 2.58-2.71 (m, 1H), 2.90 (s, 3H), 3.23-3.29 (m, 1H), 5.92 (s, 2H), 6.52 (d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.56-6.64 (m, 2H), 6.66-6.77 (m, 2H), 6.97 (d, *J*= 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (t, *J*=7.4 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 23.5, 24.3, 32.0, 33.1, 38.0, 58.2, 100.8, 108.1, 108.7, 110.6, 115.4, 120.9, 121.7, 127.1, 128.7, 135.8, 145.3, 145.6, 147.6; HPLC conditions: CHIRALCEL[®] OD-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 5/1, flow rate = 0.5 mL min⁻¹, major enantiomer: $t_R = 13.88$ min; minor enantiomer: $t_R = 16.75$ min. [α]_D²⁰= 34.74 (c 2.4, CHCl₃) [lit. [α]_D^{RT} = 26.4 (c 1.0, CHCl₃) for 91% ee of (*R*)-enantiomer]¹⁰

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