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Supporting Information

Ce(OTf)₃/PyBox Catalyzed Enantioselective Hosomi-Sakurai Reactions of Aldehydes with Allyltrimethylsilane

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General Information

Unless otherwise stated, all reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. All solvents used in the reactions were distilled from appropriate drying agents prior to use. Dichloromethane and trichloromethane were distilled from phosphorus pentoxide immediately prior to use. THF and toluene were distilled from sodium benzophenone ketone. Thionyl chloride and liquid aldehydes were purchased commercially and distilled before use. The 4 Å molecular sieves were purchased in a powder form, crushed, sieved at 100 mesh screen and then activated at 200°C for 4 h. Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on silica gel GF 254 (Qingdao, China). The TLC plates were visualized by exposure to ultraviolet light and/or immersion in a staining solution (phospho-molybdic acid) followed by heating on a hot plate. Flash column chromatography was undertaken on silica gel (200-300 mesh; Qingdao, China) using a proper eluent. Melting points were determined on a Yanaco MP-S3 micro melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR was recorded on a Varian Inova-400 in deuterated solvent. ¹H chemical shifts are reported in ppm (δ) with the TMS or solvent resonance employed as the internal standard (TMS, δ 0.00 ppm; CDCl₃, δ 7.24 ppm). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, number of equivalent nuclei (by integration), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, br = broad, brs = broad singlet), coupling constant (Hz) and assignment. ¹³C chemical shifts are reported in ppm (δ) with the TMS or solvent resonance employed as the internal standard (TMS, δ 0.00 ppm; CDCl₃, δ 77.0 ppm). Optical rotations were measured on a Autopol VI automatic polarimeter (Rudolph Research Analytical) and are reported as follows: concentration (c = g/dL), and solvent. The enantiomeric ratios were determined by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC, Shimadzu LC-20AB) analysis employing a chiral stationary phase column specified in the individual experiment, by comparing the samples with the appropriate racemic mixtures.

The following abbreviations are used throughout: ethyl acetate (EtOAc), dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂), chloroform (CHCl₃), tetrahydrofuran (THF), isopropanol (IPA), enantiomeric excess (*ee*), trimethylsilylchloride (TMSCl), melting point (m.p.), *tetra*-n-butylammonium fluoride (TBAF), 2,6-bis(oxazolinyl)pyridine (Pybox).

Catalyst Synthesis

Representative procedure for the synthesis of ligand PyBox-1~Pybox-4 (Scheme 1)



i) amino alcohol, CH₂Cl₂, Et₃N; ii) MsOH, CH₂Cl₂, reflux; iii) SOCl₂, CHCl₃, reflux; iv) NaOH, MeOH, rt

Scheme 1 synthesis of Pybox 1~Pybox 4

Pyridine-2,6-Dicarbonyl Dichloride (1)^[1]. Pyridine-2, 6-dicarboxylic acid (0.418 g, 2.5 mmol) was dissolved in thionyl chloride (5 mL), the mixture was refluxed with stirring for 24 h under a nitrogen atmosphere until a homogenous brown solution was obtained.. The excess thionyl chloride was removed by distillation. The residue was placed under high vacuum for several hours to afford pyridine-2,6-dicarbonyl dichloride (0.501 g, 98.2%) as pale cream crystals (m.p. 55-58 °C). The product was moisture sensitive and used directly in the next procedure.

Amido Alcohols (2)^[2, 3]. To a stirred solution of (*S*)-amino alcohol ^[4, 5] (2.0 mmol) and Et₃N (5.0 mmol, 0.7 mL) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was added dropwise a solution of pyridine-2,6-dicarbonyl dichloride (1.0 mmol, 0.204 g) in 10 mL of CH₂Cl₂ at 0 $^{\circ}$ C, and the mixture was stirred for 12 h (0 $^{\circ}$ C to rt). The reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and then washed sequentially with aqueous NaHCO₃ (15 mL), water (30 mL) and brine (15 mL). The organic layer was dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo, the residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel to give corresponding pure amido alcohols **2**.

2,6-bis((*S*)-**4,5-dihydro-4-isopropyl-5,5-diphenyloxazol-2-yl)pyridine** (**Pybox-1**) ^[3b]. Compound **2a** (0.11 mmol, 70.6 mg) and methansesulfonic acid (0.66 mmol, 63.4 mg) were dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL), the solution was refluxed for 6 h while keeping CaH_2 in an addition funnel for removing the water generated during the reaction. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2

(3 mL), washed sequentially with aqueous NaHCO₃, water, and brine. The organic phase was dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo, the residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel to get the pure cyclized product **Pybox-1**(57.3 mg, yield 86%). White solid, m.p. 66-67 °C; $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ -252° (*c* 0.100, CHCl₃); R_f = 0.48 (4:1 hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ (ppm) 8.22 (2H, dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, *J* = 3.6 Hz, H-3), 7.92 (1H, t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-4), 7.63 (4H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, *J* = 7.2 Hz, Ph), 7.42-7.31 (8H, m, Ph), 7.30-7.22 (8H, m, Ph), 4.89 (2H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, H-4'), 1.95-1.90 (2H, m, CHCH₃), 1.06 (6H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, CH₃), 0.67 (6H, d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 160.3 (C, C-2'), 146.8 (C, C-2), 144.9 (C, Ph), 140.3(C, Ph), 137.7 (CH, C-4), 128.3(CH, Ph), 127.9 (CH, Ph), 127.7 (CH, Ph), 127.3 (CH, Ph), 126.9 (CH, Ph), 126.3 (CH, Ph), 125.4 (CH, C-3), 93.7 (CH₂, C-5'), 80.3 (CH, C-4'), 30.3 (CH, CHCH₃), 21.9 (CH₃), 17.3 (CH₃).

2,6-bis((*S*)-**4**-benzyl-**4,5**-dihydro-**5,5**-diphenyloxazol-**2**-yl)pyridine (Pybox-**2**) ^[3b]. Using a procedure similar to that described above for the preparation of Pybox-1 from bisamide **2b**, bisamide **2b** (0.1 mmol, 73.8 mg) was treated with methansesulfonic acid (0.6 mmol, 57.7 mg) to afford **Pybox-2** (56.9 mg, 81%). White solid, m.p. 93-95 °C; $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ -361° (*c* 0.100, CHCl₃); R_f = 0.4 (4:1 hexane:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ (ppm) 8.21 (2H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-3), 7.89 (1H, t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-4), 7.54 (4 H, dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, *J* = 3.2 Hz, Ph), 7.37-7.09 (26H, m, Ph), 5.24 (2H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, *J* = 6.0 Hz, H-4'), 2.67 (4H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, CH₂Ph). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 161.0 (C, C-2'), 147.3 (C, C-2), 143.8 (C, Ph), 140.3 (C, Ph), 138.8 (C, Ph), 137.3 (CH, C-4), 129.3 (CH, Ph), 128.4 (CH, Ph), 128.1 (CH, Ph), 127.9 (CH, Ph), 127.8 (CH, Ph), 127.6 (CH, Ph), 127.1 (CH, Ph), 126.5 (CH, Ph), 126.1 (CH, Ph), 125.9 (CH, C-3), 93.7 (CH₂, C-5'), 67.0 (CH, C-4'), 40.0 (CH₂, CH₂Ph).

2,6-bis((*S*)-**4,5-dihydro-4-isopropyloxazol-2-yl)pyridine** (**Pybox-3**) ^[6]. Thionyl chloride (25.0 mmol, 1.9 mL) was added with stirring to a solution of compound **2c** (2.0 mmol, 0.675 g) in chloroform (15 mL). The mixture was heated under reflux for 3 h, then cooled in ice bath. Water was added through the top of the condenser to quench the excess thionyl chloride and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3×20 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (15 mL), water (30 mL) and brine (15 mL). The organic layer was dried with anhydrous NaSO₄. The filtrate was removed at reduced pressure to give compound **3** as a cream solid. The solid was dissolved in MeOH (15 mL) and treated immediately with

aqueous NaOH (5.3 mL, 3 mol·L⁻¹). The mixture was stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for 3 days, and then extracted with dichloromethane (2×30 mL). The extract was washed with water, brine and then dried with NaSO₄. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo, the residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel to get the pure cyclized product **Pybox-3** (0.374 g, yield 62%). White solid, m.p. 150-153 °C; $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ +124° (*c* 0.100, CH₂Cl₂); *R_f* = 0.31 (2:1, CH₂Cl₂:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ (ppm) 8.22 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-3), 7.87 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-4), 4.54 (2H, dd, *J* = 9.6 Hz, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-5'A), 4.25-4.22 (2H, m, H-5'B), 4.18-4.12 (2H, m, H-4'), 1.87 (2H, m, CHCH₃), 1.05 (6H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, CH₃), 0.94 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 162.2 (C, C-2'), 146.9 (C, C-2), 137.2 (CH, C-4), 125.7 (CH, C-3), 72.9 (CH₂, C-5'), 71.0 (CH, C-4'), 32.8 (CH, CHCH₃), 19.1 (CH₃), 18.3 (CH₃).

2,6-bis((*S*)-**4-benzyl-4**, **5-dihydrooxazol-2-yl)pyridine** (**Pybox-4**) ^[6]. Using a procedure similar to that described above for the preparation of Pybox-3 from bisamide **2d**, bisamide **2d** (0.5 mmol, 0.396 g) was treated with thionyl chloride to afford **Pybox-4** (0.134 g, 67%).. White solid, m.p. 155-156 °C; $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ -58° (*c* 0.100, CH₂Cl₂); R_f = 0.25 (2:1 CH₂Cl₂:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ (ppm) 8.22 (2H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-3), 7.89 (1H, t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-4), 7.33-7.22 (10H, m, Ph), 4.67-4.61 (2H, m, H-4'), 4.46 (2H, t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, H-5'A), 4.26 (2H, dd, *J* = 8.8 Hz, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-5'B), 3.27 (2H, dd, *J* = 13.6 Hz, *J* = 5.2 Hz, CH_AH_BPh), 2.74 (2H, dd, *J* = 13.6 Hz, *J* = 8.8 Hz, CH_AH_BPh); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 162.6 (C, C-2'), 146.7 (C, C-2), 137.6 (C, Ph), 137.3 (CH, C-4), 129.1 (CH, Ph), 128.5 (CH, Ph), 126.5 (CH, Ph), 125.7 (CH, C-3), 72.5 (CH₂, C-5'), 68.0 (CH, C-4'), 41.6 (CH₂, CH₂Ph).

Representative procedure for asymmetric allylation of aldehydes

To an oven dried 10 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was added $Ce(OTf)_3$ (23.5 mg, 0.04 mmol), 4Å molecular sieve (80 mg) and anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL). Pybox-1 (26.7 mg, 0.044 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (0.1 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred under nitrogen atmosphere at room temperature for 2 hours to afford a light white suspension. A mixture of benzaldehyde (21.2 mg, 0.2 mmol) and TMSCl (30.4 µL, 0.24 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (0.2 mL) was added to the resulting suspension. The mixture was then cooled to 0 °C followed by the addition of allyltrimethylsilane (63.5 µL, 0.4 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 h, then was quenched with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (2 mL). The mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3×10 mL), washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The residual crude product was purified via silica gel (20:1 hexane:EA) chromatography to afford the homoallylic alcohol as colorless oil.



Compound **2a**, (*R*)-1-phenylbut-3-en-1-ol, C₁₀H₁₂O, M=148.2, colorless viscous oil, $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ +50° (*c* 0.100, CHCl₃)^[7]. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.40-7.35 (3H, m, Ph), 7.32-7.28 (2H, m, Ph), 5.87-5.79 (1H, m, H-3), 5.22-5.15 (2H, m, H-4), 4.76 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.6 Hz, *J* = 7.2 Hz, H-1), 2.59-2.48 (2H, m, H-2), 2.08 (1H, brs, OH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 143.8 (C, Ph), 134.4 (CH, C-3), 128.4 (CH, Ph), 127.5 (CH, Ph), 125.8 (CH, Ph), 118.4(CH₂, C-4), 73.3 (CH, C-1), 43.8 (CH₂, C-2). Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC (Chiracel OD-H, 99:1 hexanes: isopropanol, 1.0 mL/min, 230 nm): *t_r* (major) = 18.9 min, *t_r* (minor) = 21.4 min.



Compound **2b**, (*R*)-1-*m*-tolylbut-3-en-1-ol, C₁₁H₁₄O, M=162.2, colorless viscous oil, $[\alpha]^{25}_{D} +40^{\circ}$ (*c* 0.100, CH₂Cl₂)^[8]. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.24 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.6 Hz, *J* = 7.2 Hz, Ar), 7.19-7.14 (2H, m, Ar), 7.09 (1H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, Ar), 5.85-5.77 (1H, m, H-3), 5.30-5.13 (2H, m, H-4), 4.71 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, *J* = 5.6 Hz, H-1), 2.54-2.48 (2H, m, H-2), 2.37 (3H, s, CH₃), 2.04 (1H, s, OH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 143.9 (C, Ar), 138.1 (C, Ar), 134.6 (CH, C-3), 128.4 (CH, Ar), 128.3 (CH, Ar), 126.5 (CH, Ar), 122.9 (CH, Ar), 118.3 (CH₂, C-4), 73.4 (CH, C-1), 43.8 (CH₂, C-2), 21.5 (CH₃). Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC (Chiracel OD-H, 98:2 hexanes:isopropanol, 0.6 mL/min, 254 nm): *t_r* (major) = 16.5 min, *t_r* (minor) = 22.1 min.



Compound **2c**, (*R*)-1-*p*-tolylbut-3-en-1-ol, C₁₁H₁₄O, M=162.2, colorless viscous oil, $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ +60° (*c* 0.100, CH₂Cl₂)^[8]. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.25 (2H, dd, *J* = 6.0 Hz, *J* = 2.0 Hz, Ar), 7.16 (2H, dd, *J* = 6.0 Hz, *J* = 2.0 Hz, Ar), 5.86-5.76 (1H, m, H-3), 5.19-5.11 (2H, m, H-4), 4.69 (1H, t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, H-1), 2.52-2.48 (2H, m, H-2), 2.35 (3H, s, CH₃), 2.04 (1H, brs, OH). ¹³C

NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 140.9 (C, Ar), 137.1 (C, Ar), 134.6 (CH, C-3), 129.0 (CH, Ar), 125.7 (CH, Ar), 118.1 (CH₂, C-4), 73.2 (CH, C-1), 43.7 (CH₂, C-2), 21.1 (CH₃). Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC (Chiracel AS-H, 98:2 hexanes:isopropanol, 0.7 mL/min, 254 nm): t_r (major) = 14.1 min, t_r (minor) = 15.8 min.



Compound **2d**, (*R*)-1-(2-methoxyphenyl)but-3-en-1-ol, C₁₁H₁₄O₂, M=178.2, colorless viscous oil, $[\alpha]^{25}_{D} + 42^{\circ}$ (*c* 0.100, CH₂Cl₂)^[8]. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.33 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.6 Hz, *J* = 1.6 Hz, Ar), 7.26-7.22 (1H, m, Ar), 6.96 (1H, td, *J* = 7.6 Hz, *J* = 1.2 Hz, Ar), 6.87 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, *J* = 1.2 Hz, Ar), 5.90-5.79 (1H, m, H-3), 5.16-5.08 (2H, m, H-4), 4.98-4.94 (1H, m, H-1), 3.85 (3H, s, OCH₃), 2.62-2.46 (3H, m, H-2 and OH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 156.3 (C, Ar), 135.2 (CH, C-3), 131.7 (C, Ar), 128.2 (CH, Ar), 126.8 (CH, Ar), 120.6 (CH, Ar), 117.5 (CH₂, C-4), 110.4 (CH, Ar), 69.6 (CH, C-1), 55.2 (OCH₃), 41.8 (CH₂, C-2). Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC (Chiracel OD-H, 98:2 hexanes:isopropanol, 0.8 mL/min, 254 nm): *t_r* (minor) = 16.8 min, *t_r* (major) = 18.5 min.



Compound **2e**, (*R*)-1-(3-methoxyphenyl)but-3-en-1-ol, $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$, M=178.2, colorless viscous oil, $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ +48° (*c* 0.100, CH₂Cl₂)^[8]. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.25 (1H, t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, Ar), 6.94-6.91 (2H, m, Ar), 6.81 (1H, qd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, *J* = 2.8 Hz, *J* = 1.2 Hz, Ar), 5.85-5.75 (1H, m, H-3), 5.19-5.12 (2H, m, H-4), 4.70 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, *J* = 1.6 Hz, H-1), 3.81 (3H, s, OCH₃), 2.54-2.46 (2H, m, H-2), 2.09 (1H, brs, OH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 159.7 (C, Ar), 145.6 (C, Ar), 134.4(CH, C-3), 129.4 (CH, Ar), 118.3 (CH, Ar), 118.0 (CH₂, C-4), 112.9 (CH, Ar), 111.3 (CH, Ar), 73.2 (CH, C-1), 55.2 (OCH₃), 43.7 (CH₂, C-2). Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC (Chiracel OD-H, 98:2 hexanes:isopropanol, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm): *t_r* (major) = 26.7 min, *t_r* (minor) = 34.2 min.



Compound **2f**, (*R*)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)but-3-en-1-ol, C₁₁H₁₄O₂, M=178.2, colorless viscous oil, $[\alpha]^{25}{}_{D}$ +56° (*c* 0.100, CHCl₃)^[7]. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.28 (1H, dd, *J* = 6.8 Hz, *J* = 2.0 Hz, Ar), 6.88 (1H, dd, *J* = 6.8 Hz, *J* = 2.0 Hz, Ar), 5.84-5.74 (1H, m, H-3), 5.18-5.11 (2H, m, H-4), 4.68 (1H, t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, H-1), 3.80 (3H, s, OCH₃), 2.52-2.48 (2H, m, H-2), 2.02 (1H, brs, OH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 159.0 (C, Ar), 136.0 (C, Ar), 134.6 (CH, C-3), 127.0 (CH, Ar), 118.2 (CH₂, C-4), 113.8 (CH, Ar), 72.9 (CH, C-1), 55.2 (OCH₃), 43.7 (CH₂, C-2). Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC (Chiracel OD-H, 95:5 hexanes:isopropanol, 0.8 mL/min, 230 nm): *t_r* (minor) = 13.1 min, *t_r* (major) = 13.9 min.



Compound **2g**, (*R*)-1-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)but-3-en-1-ol, C₁₂H₁₆O, M=176.3, colorless viscous oil, $[\alpha]^{25}{}_{D}$ +63° (*c* 0.100, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.36 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, Ar), 7.04 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, Ar), 6.96 (1H, s, Ar), 5.91-5.80 (1H, m, H-3), 5.20-5.13 (2H, m, H-4), 5.94 (1H, m, H-1), 2.52-2.41 (2H, m, H-2), 2.31 (3H, s, CH₃), 2.30 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.89 (1H, brs, OH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 138.9 (C, Ar), 136.8 (C, Ar), 134.9 (CH, C-3), 134.3 (C, Ar), 131.1 (CH, Ar), 126.9 (CH, Ar), 125.2 (CH, Ar), 118.1 (CH₂, C-4), 69.6 (CH, C-1), 42.6 (CH₂, C-2), 20.9 (CH₃), 18.9 (CH₃). Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC (Chiracel OD-H, 95:5 hexanes:isopropanol, 0.8 mL/min, 220 nm): *t_r* (major) = 8.0 min, *t_r* (minor) = 8.8 min.



Compound **2h**, (*R*)-1-phenylhex-5-en-3-ol, C₁₂H₁₆O, M=176.3, colorless viscous oil, $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ +4° (*c* 0.100, CHCl₃)^[9]. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.31-7.25 (2H, m, Ph), 7.22-7.17 (3H, m, Ph), 5.87-5.77 (1H, m, H-5), 5.17-5.13 (2H, m, H-6), 3.68 (1H, m, H-3), 2.85-2.78 (1H, m, H-1A), 2.73-2.65 (1H, m, H-1B), 2.36-2.29 (1H, m, H-4A), 2.22-2.14 (1H, m, H-4B), 1.82-1.76 (2H, m, H-2), 1.64 (1H, s, OH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 142.0 (C, Ph), 134.6 (CH, C-5), 128.4 (CH, Ph), 128.3 (CH, Ph), 125.8 (CH, Ph), 118.3 (CH₂, C-6), 69.9 (CH, C-3), 42.0 (CH₂, C-4), 38.4 (CH₂, C-2), 32.0 (CH₂, C-1). Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC (Chiracel OD-H, 95:5 hexanes:isopropanol, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm): *t_r* (major) = 5.5 min, *t_r* (minor) = 10.5 min.



Compound **2i**, (*R*)-1-(naphthalen-5-yl)but-3-en-1-ol, C₁₄H₁₄O, M=198.3, colorless viscous oil, $[\alpha]^{25}_{D} +176^{\circ}$ (c 0.100, CHCl₃)^[7]. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 8.08 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, Ar), 7.88 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.6 Hz, *J* = 1.6 Hz, Ar), 7.79 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, Ar), 7.67 (1H, d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, Ar), 7.56-7.47 (3H, m, Ar), 5.99-5.89 (1H, m, H-3), 5.53 (1H, m, H-1), 5.25-5.18 (2H, m, H-4), 2.80-2.74 (1H, m, H-2A), 2.65-2.58 (1H, m, H-2B), 2.28 (1H, d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, OH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 139.4 (C, Ar), 134.7 (CH, C-3), 133.7 (C, Ar), 130.2 (C, Ar), 128.9 (CH, Ar), 127.9 (CH, Ar), 125.9 (CH, Ar), 125.4 (CH, Ar), 125.3 (CH, Ar), 122.9 (CH, Ar), 122.8 (CH, Ar), 118.2 (CH₂, C-4), 69.9 (CH, C-1), 42.8 (CH₂, C-2). Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC (Chiracel OD-H, 90:10 hexanes:isopropanol, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm): *t_r* (major) = 8.1 min, *t_r* (minor) = 13.9 min.



Compound **2j**, (*R*)-1-(thiophen-2-yl)but-3-en-1-ol, C₈H₁₀OS, M=154.2, colorless viscous oil, $[\alpha]^{25}{}_{D}$ +38° (c 0.100, CH₂Cl₂)^[8]. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.25 (1H, dd, *J* = 4.8 Hz, *J* = 1.6 Hz, Ar), 6.99-6.96 (2H, m, Ar), 5.88-5.78 (1H, m, H-3), 5.22-5.14 (2H, m, H-4), 5.05-4.96 (1H, m, H-1), 2.64-2.60 (2H, m, H-2), 2.34 (1H, d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, OH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 147.8 (C, Ar), 133.8 (CH, C-3), 126.6 (CH, Ar), 124.5 (CH, Ar), 123.7 (CH, Ar), 118.8 (CH₂, C-4), 69.3 (CH, C-1), 43.7 (CH₂, C-2). Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC (Chiracel OD-H, 97:3 hexanes:isopropanol, 0.6 mL/min, 220 nm): *t_r* (major) = 19.8 min, *t_r* (minor) = 21.5 min.

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Copys of HPLC analysis of homoallylic alcohols

Compound 2a: (R)-1-phenylbut-3-en-1-ol



Peak	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %
1	18.941	23239	305.7	26.4689
2	21.353	24547	295.4	73.5311



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Peak	Ret. Tim	e	Area		Н	leight		Α	rea %
1	20.186		2944.3		,	78.3		10	000.000

Compound **2b**: (*R*)-1-*m*-tolylbut-3-en-1-ol



Peak	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %
1	19.892	15116.5	175.2	49.555
2	26.415	15388.1	166.3	50.445



Peak	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %
1	16.478	190.7	7	11.159
2	22.071	1518.2	54.7	88.841

Compound **2c**: (*R*)-1-*p*-tolylbut-3-en-1-ol



Peak	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %
1	14.085	83293.4	1627.8	94.765
2	15.788	4601.2	113	5.235

Compound **2d**: (*R*)-1-(2-methoxyphenyl)but-3-en-1-ol





Compound **2e**: (*R*)-1-(3-methoxyphenyl)but-3-en-1-ol





Peak	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %
1	26.701	592.4	10.3	77.556
2	34.237	171.4	3.2	22.444

Compound **2f**: (*R*)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)but-3-en-1-ol



Peak	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %
1	11.426	42335	2080.7	48.512
2	12.807	44932.6	1815.1	51.488



	14.0	0	133	54	14.5	λ.,

Peak	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %
1	13.139	18.5	9.7E-1	6.787
2	13.909	254.6	11.6	93.213

Compound **2g**: (*R*)-1-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)but-3-en-1-ol





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Peak	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %
1	7.975	8486.1	737	94.897
2	8.769	456.3	37	5.103

Compound **2h**: (*R*)-1-phenylhex-5-en-3-ol



I Can	Ret. Thire	Alca	meight	Alca /0
1	8.5	1618	114.5	50.445
2	12.404	1589.4	73.8	49.555



Peak	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %
1	5.476	5650.8	594.1	93.064
2	10.51	421.1	21.2	6.936

Compound **2i**: (*R*)-1-(naphthalen-5-yl)but-3-en-1-ol



Peak	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %
1	8.109	9374.3	626.4	90.917
2	13.979	936.6	35.9	9.083

Compound **2j**: (*R*)-1-(thiophen-2-yl)but-3-en-1-ol





Peak	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %
1	19.836	2752.4	108.5	97.787
2	21.513	62.3	2.1	2.213

Copys of ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra







S17

















S25

































