

Supporting Information

**Synthetic and Theoretical Investigation on One-Pot Halogenation of β -Amino Alcohols
and Nucleophilic Ring Opening of Aziridinium Ions**

Yunwei Chen, Xiang Sun, Ningjie Wu, Jingbai Li, Shengnan Jin, Yongliang Zhong, Zirui

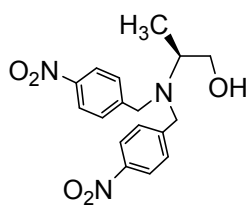
Liu, Andrey Rogachev, and Hyun-Soon Chong*

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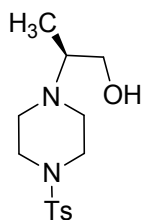
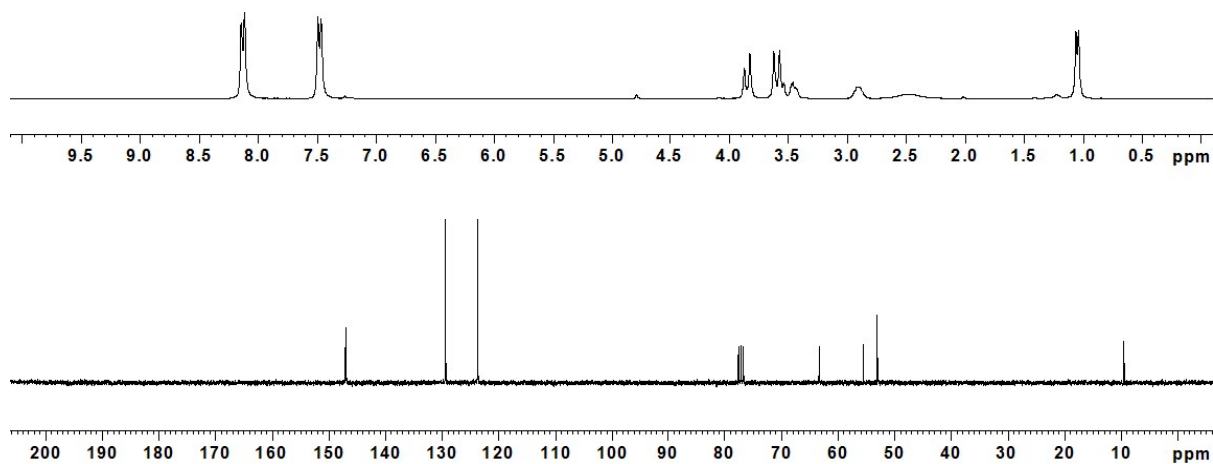
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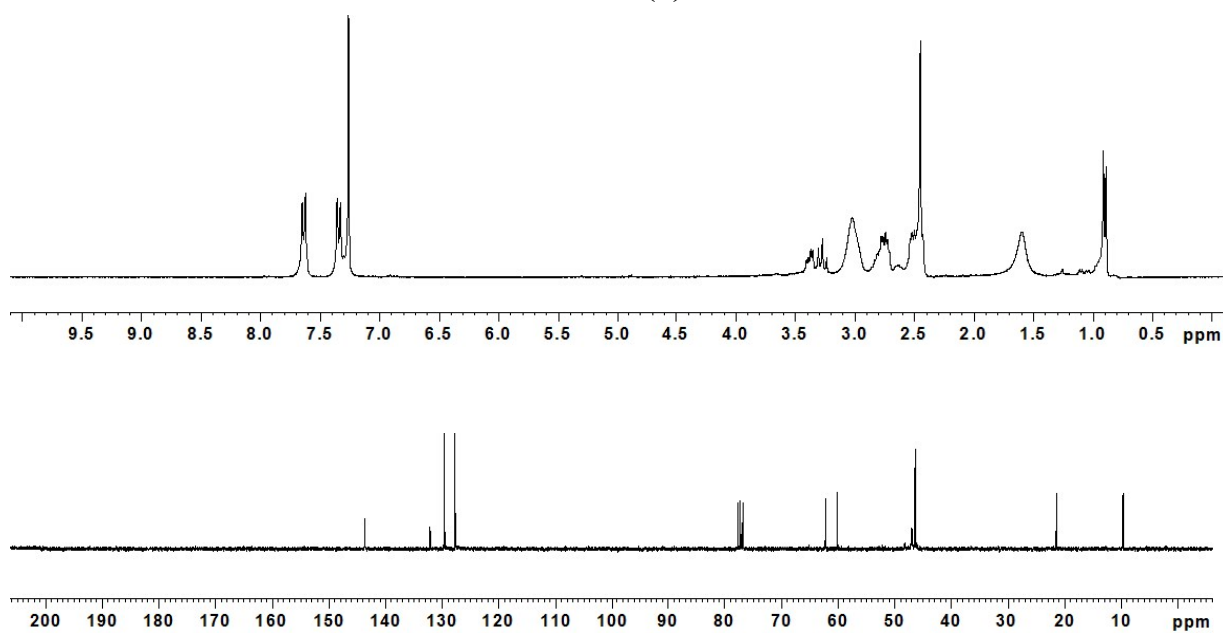
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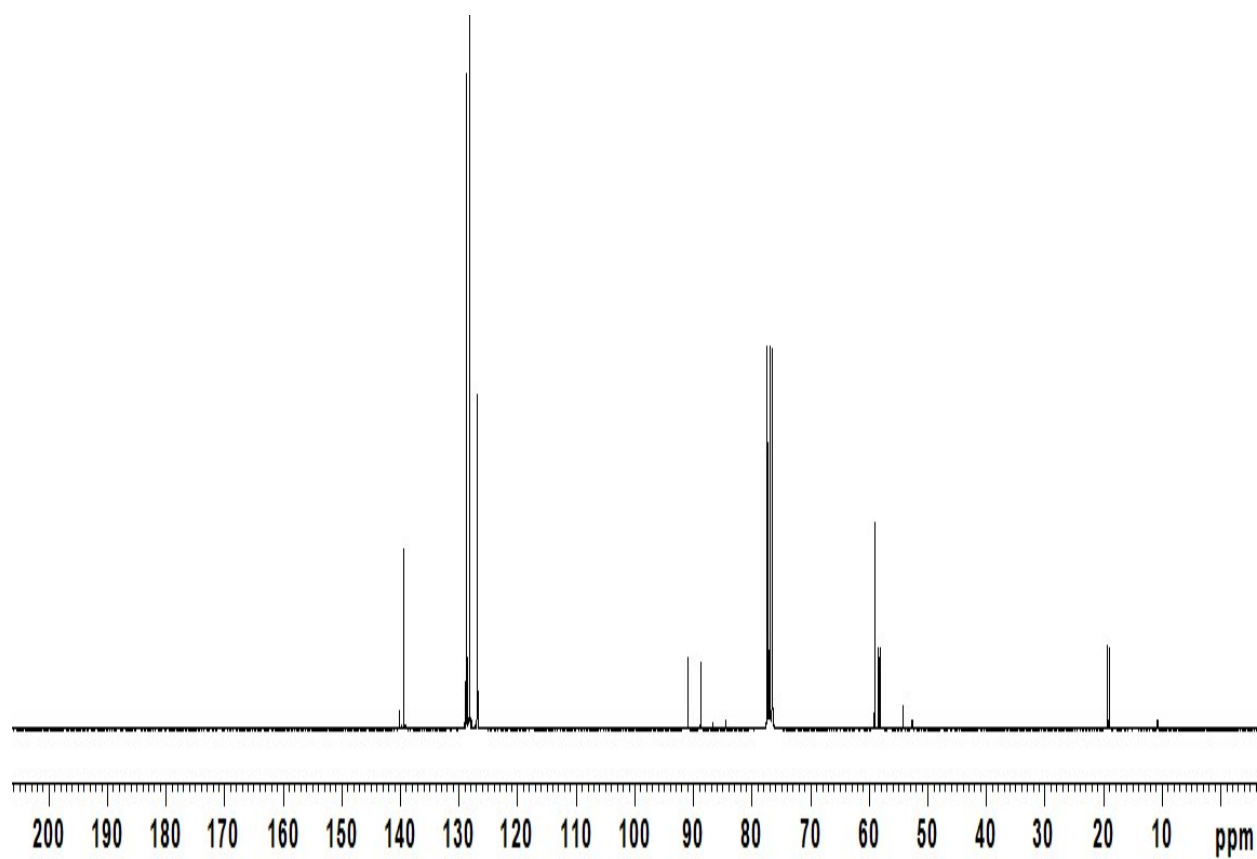
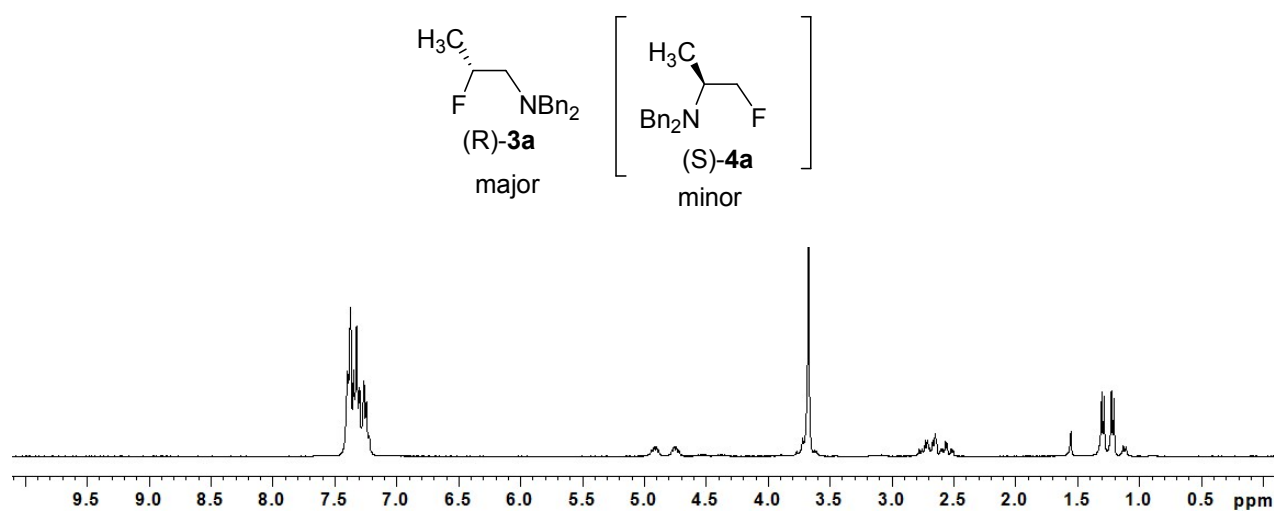


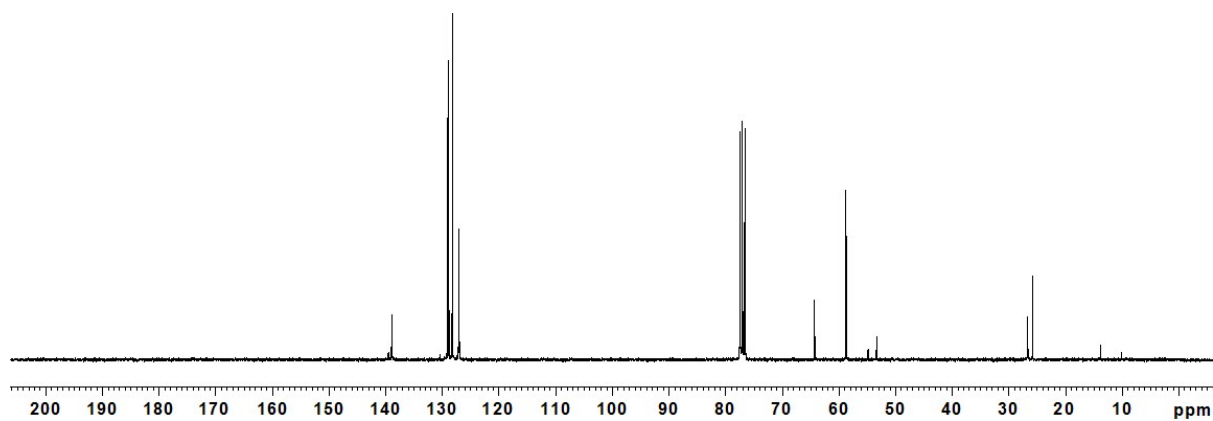
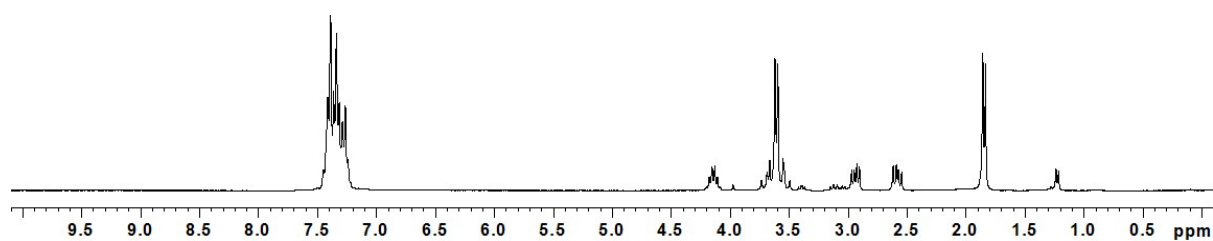
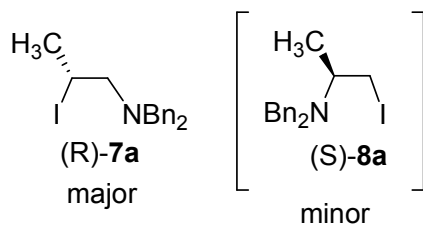
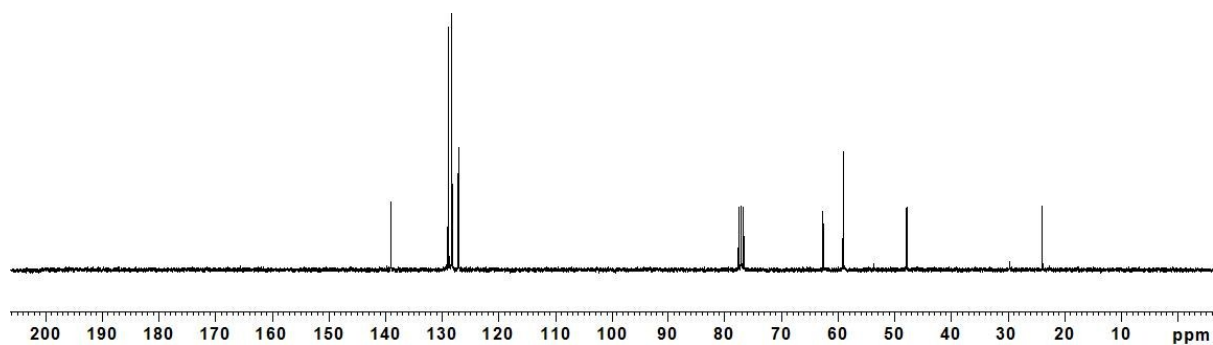
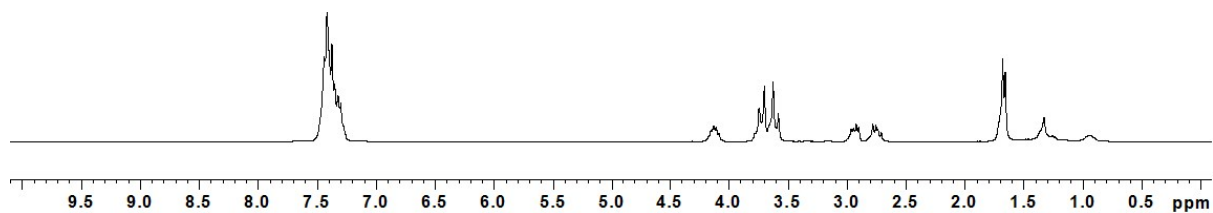
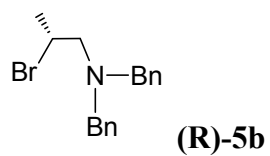
(S)-1b



(S)-1c







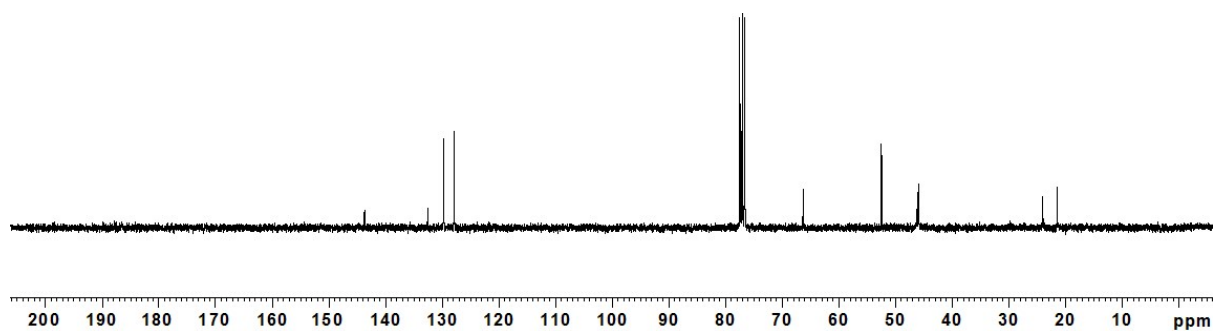
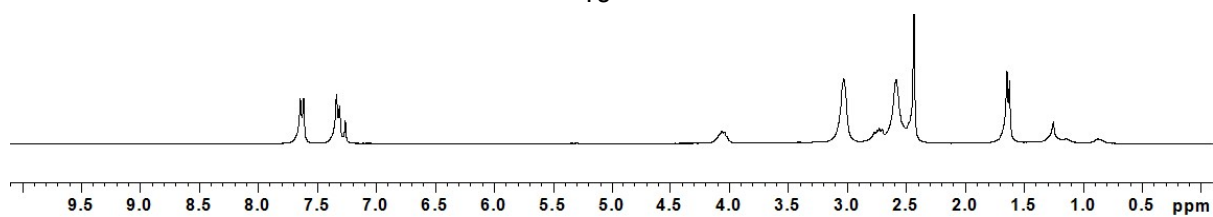
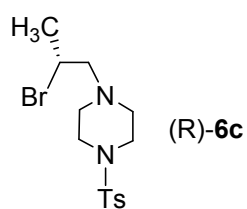
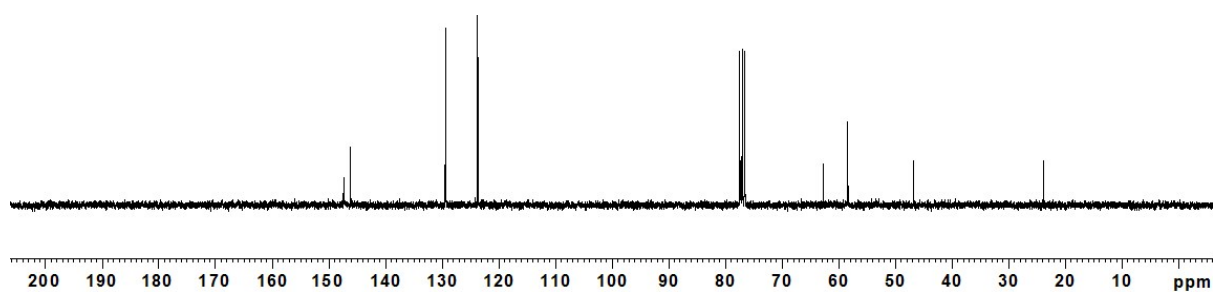
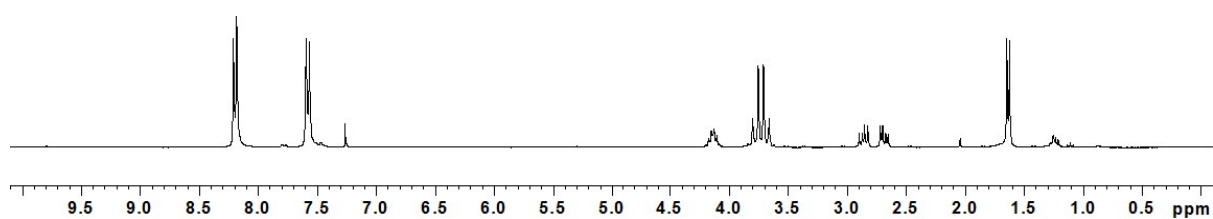
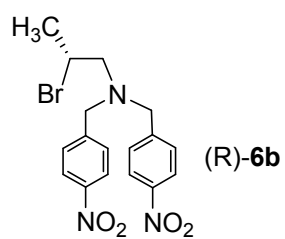
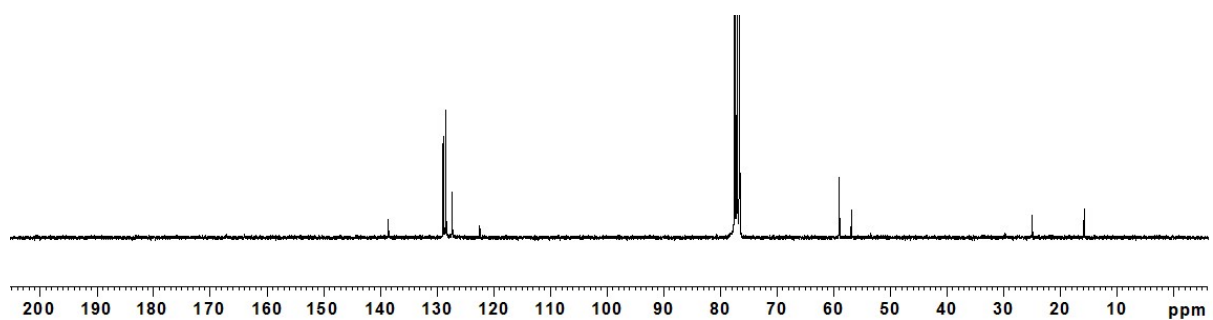
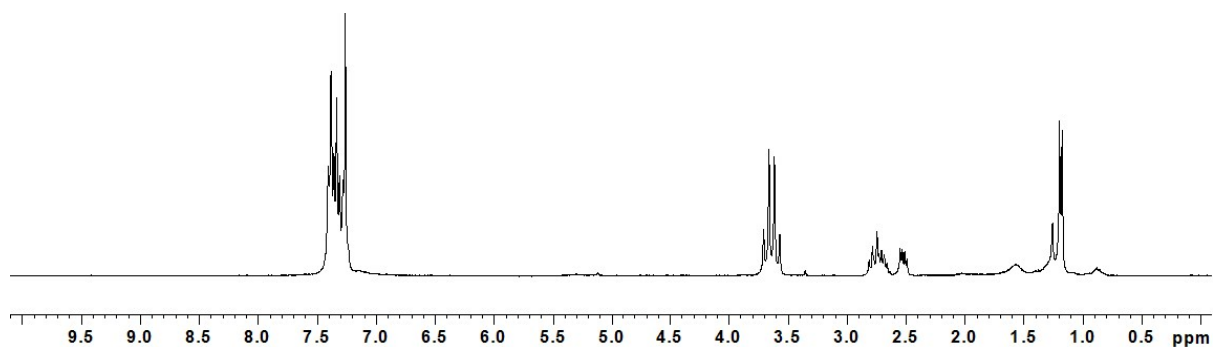
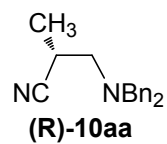
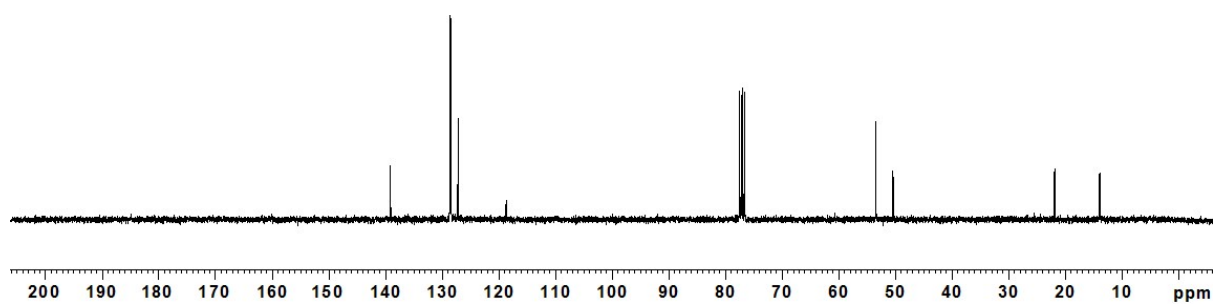
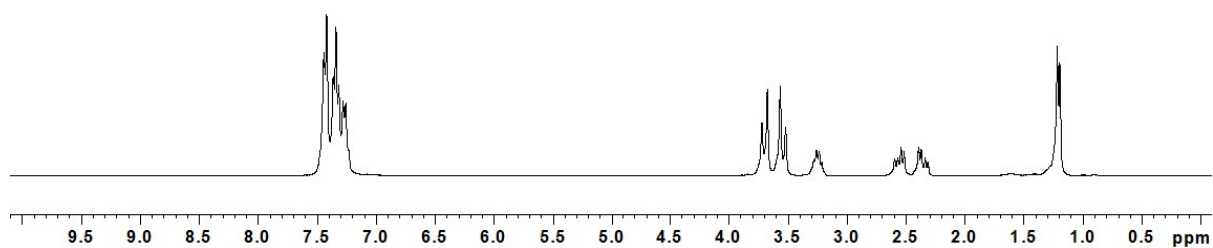
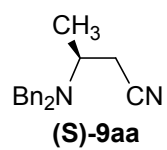
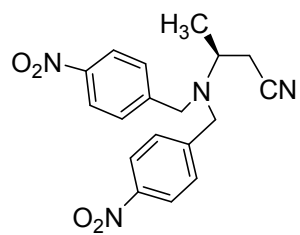
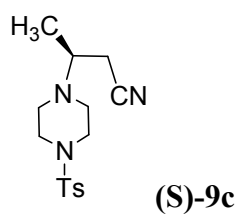
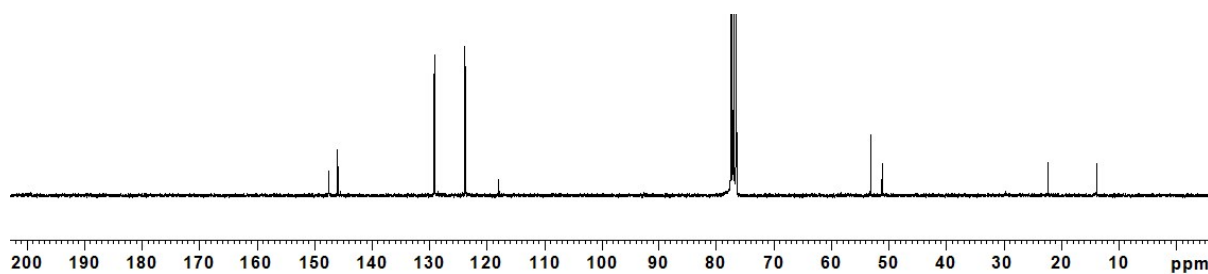
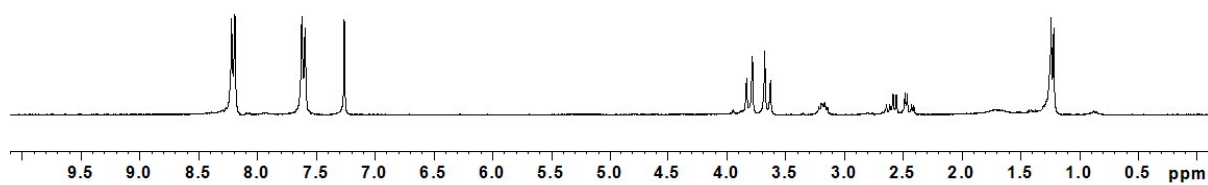


Table 2. Ring opening of aziridinium ions: synthesis of β -amino nitriles





(S)-9b



(S)-9c

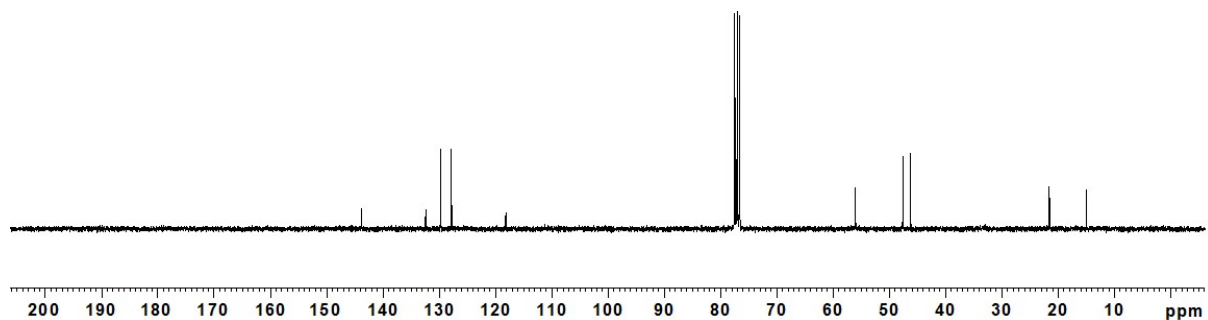
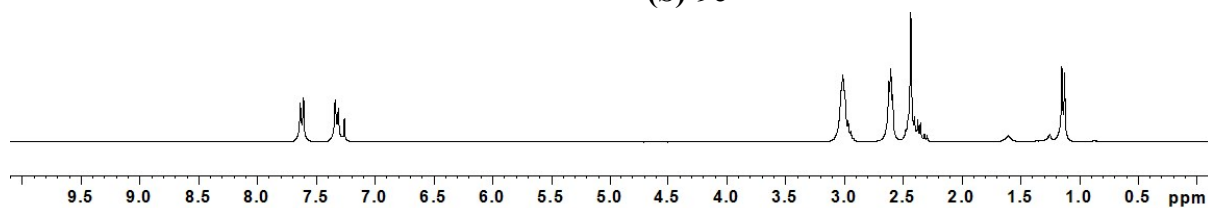
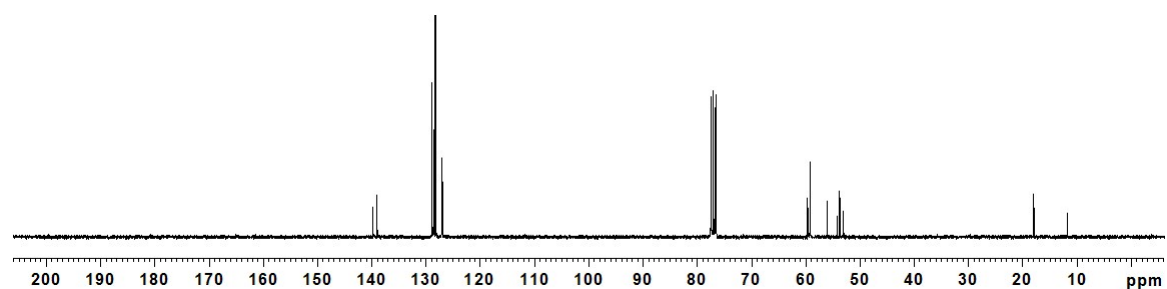
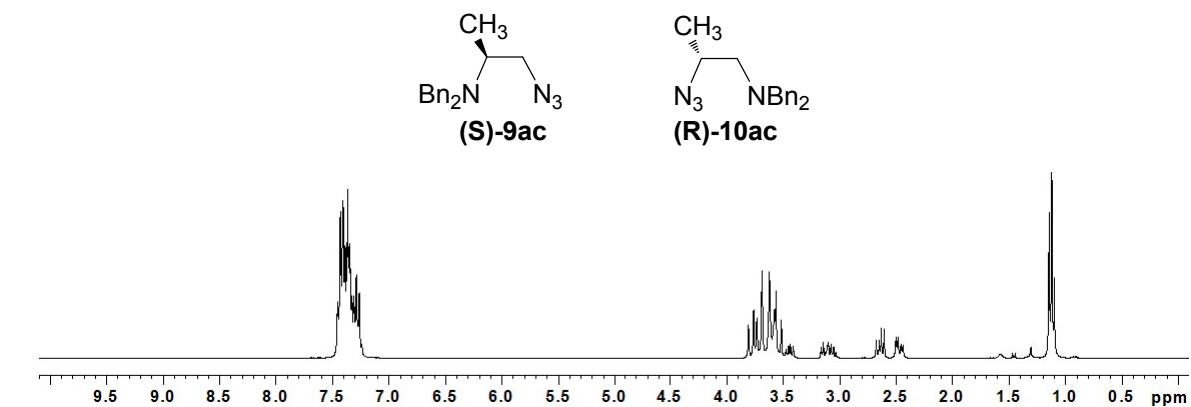
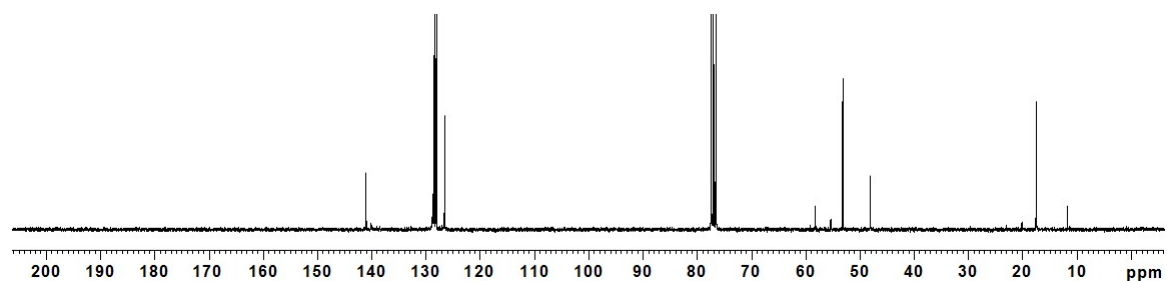
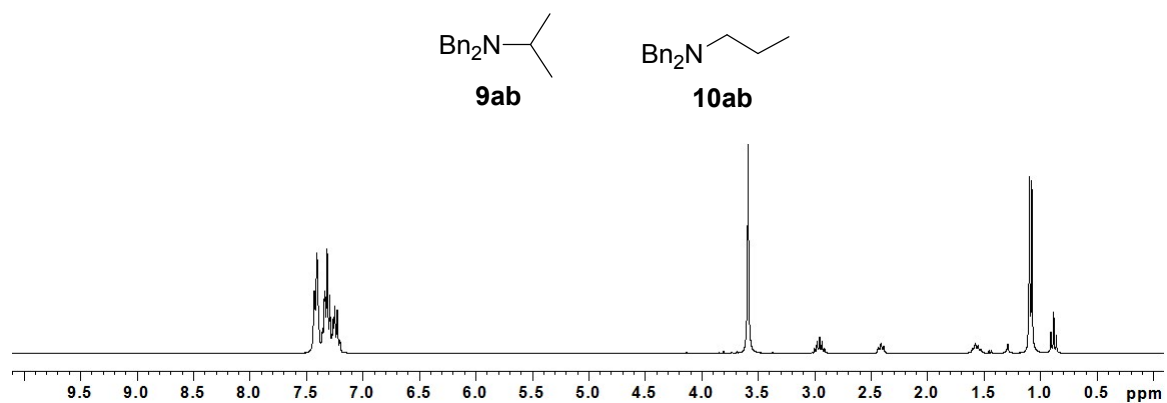
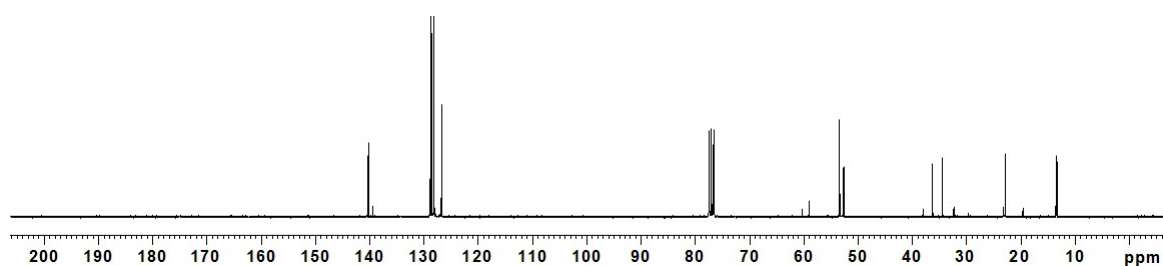
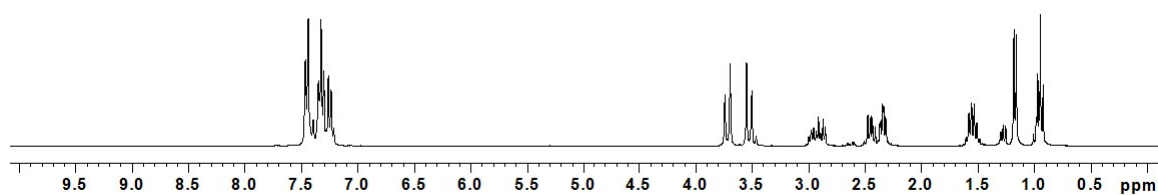
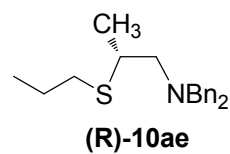
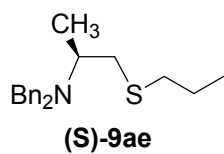
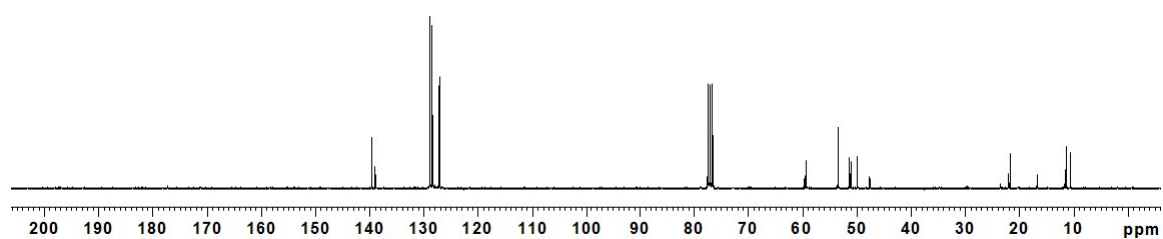
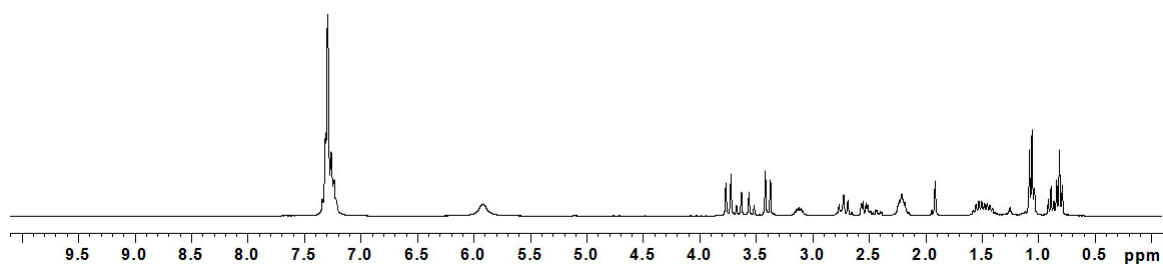
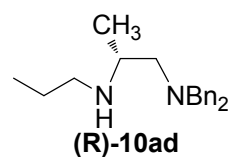
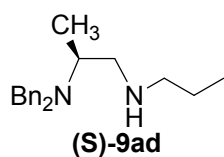
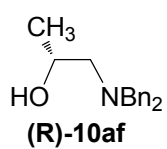
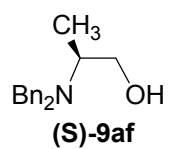


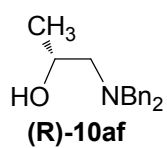
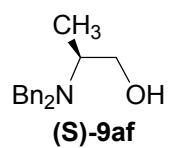
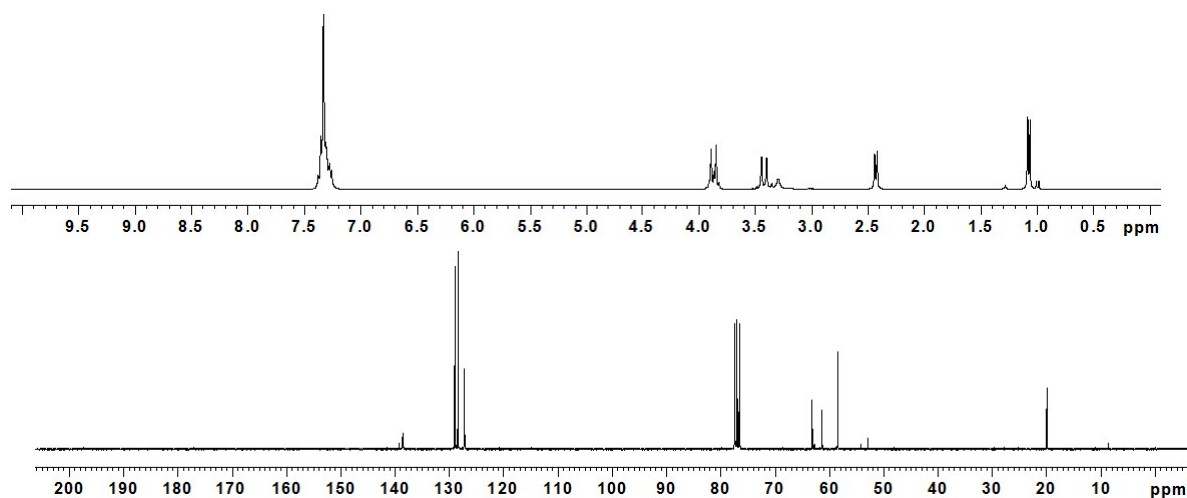
Table 3. Ring opening of aziridinium ion (S)-2a with different nucleophiles



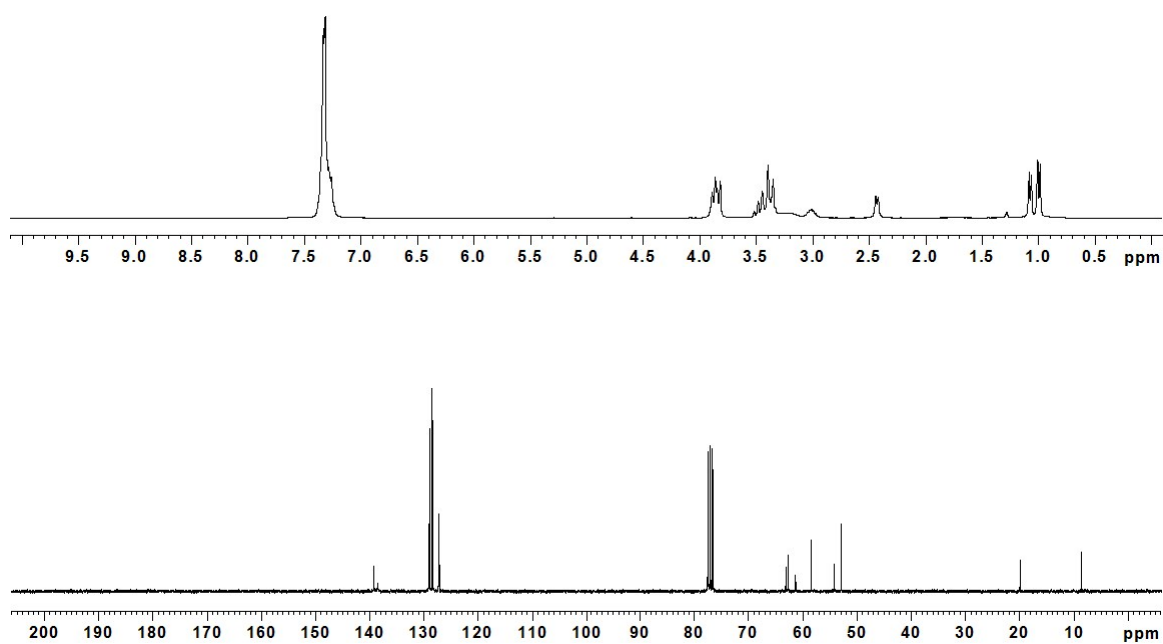


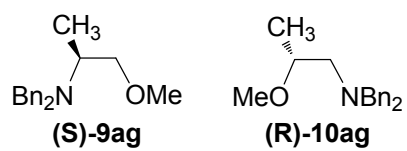


(Table 3, entry 6, in the absence of NaOH)

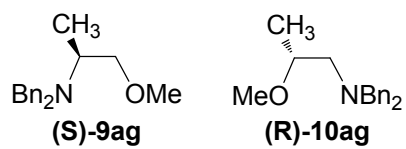
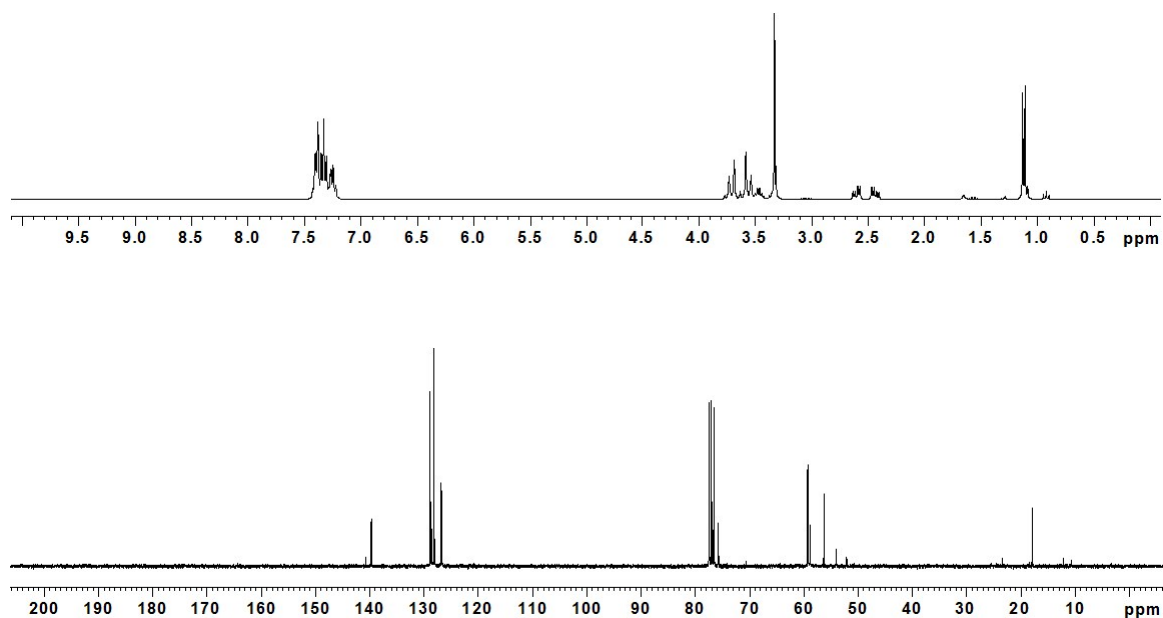


(Table 3, entry 9, in the presence of NaOH))

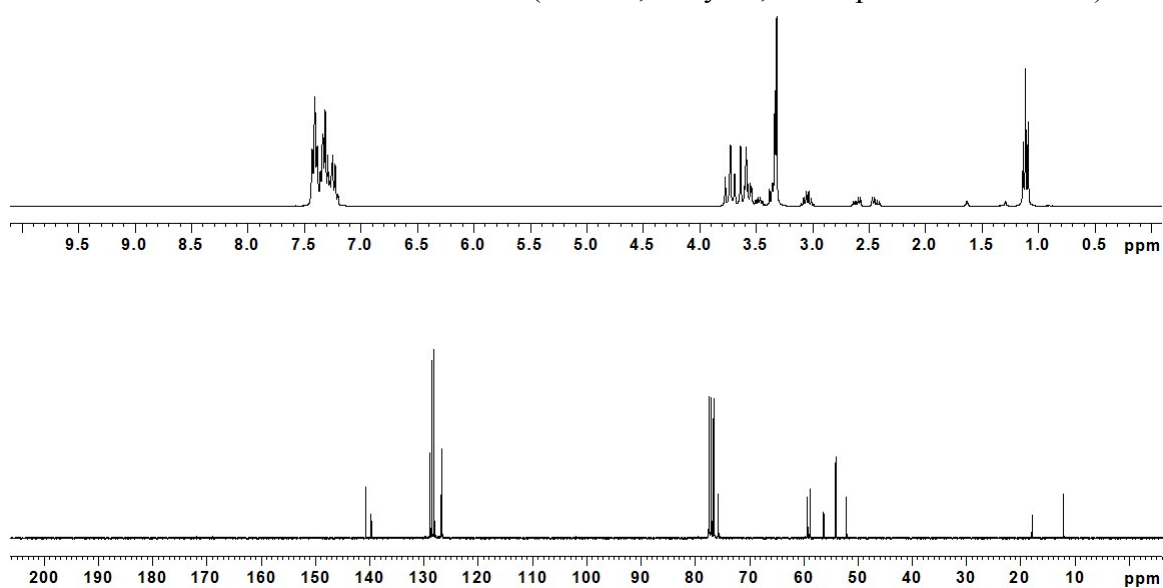


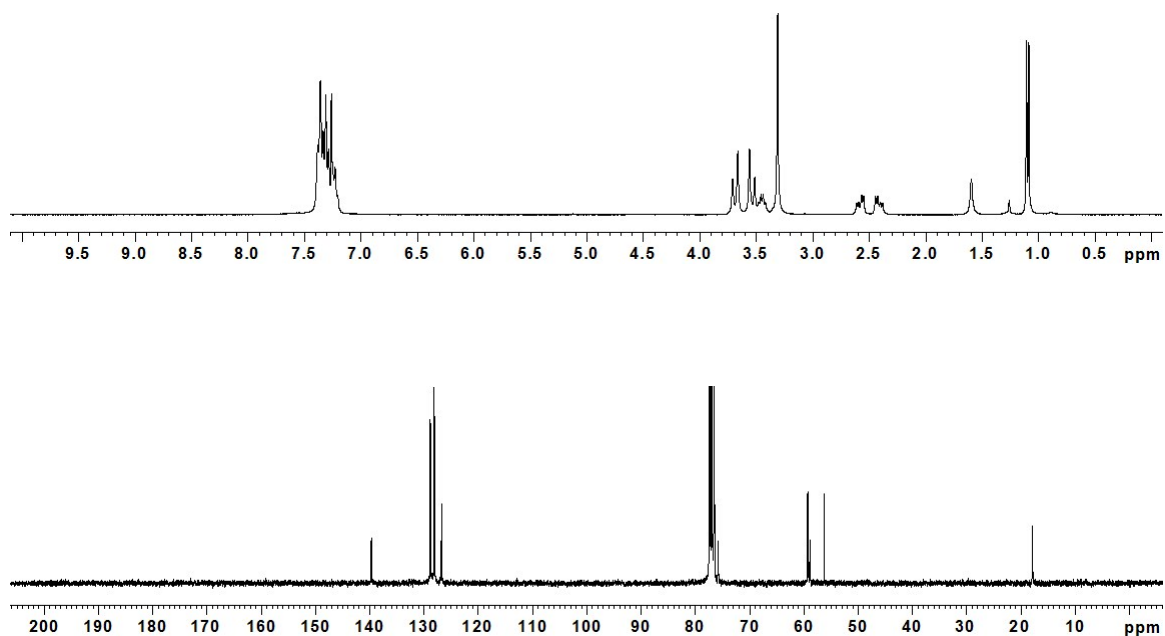
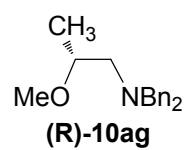
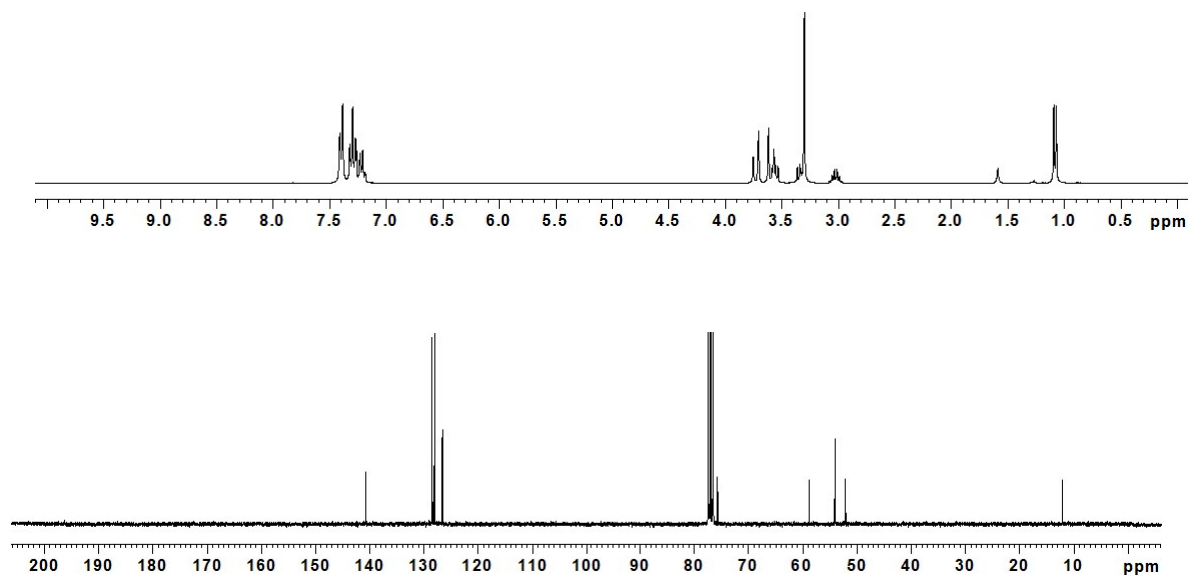
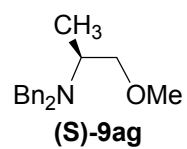


(Table 3, entry 7, in the absence of NaOH)



(Table 3, entry 10, in the presence of NaOH)





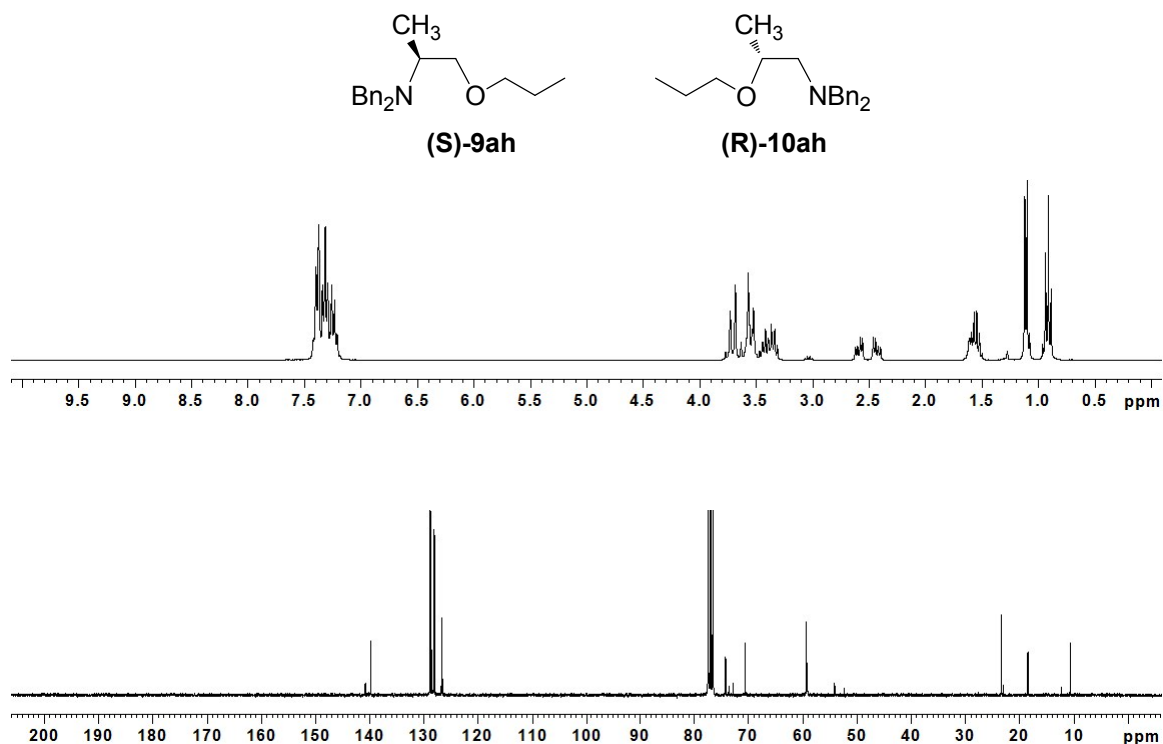
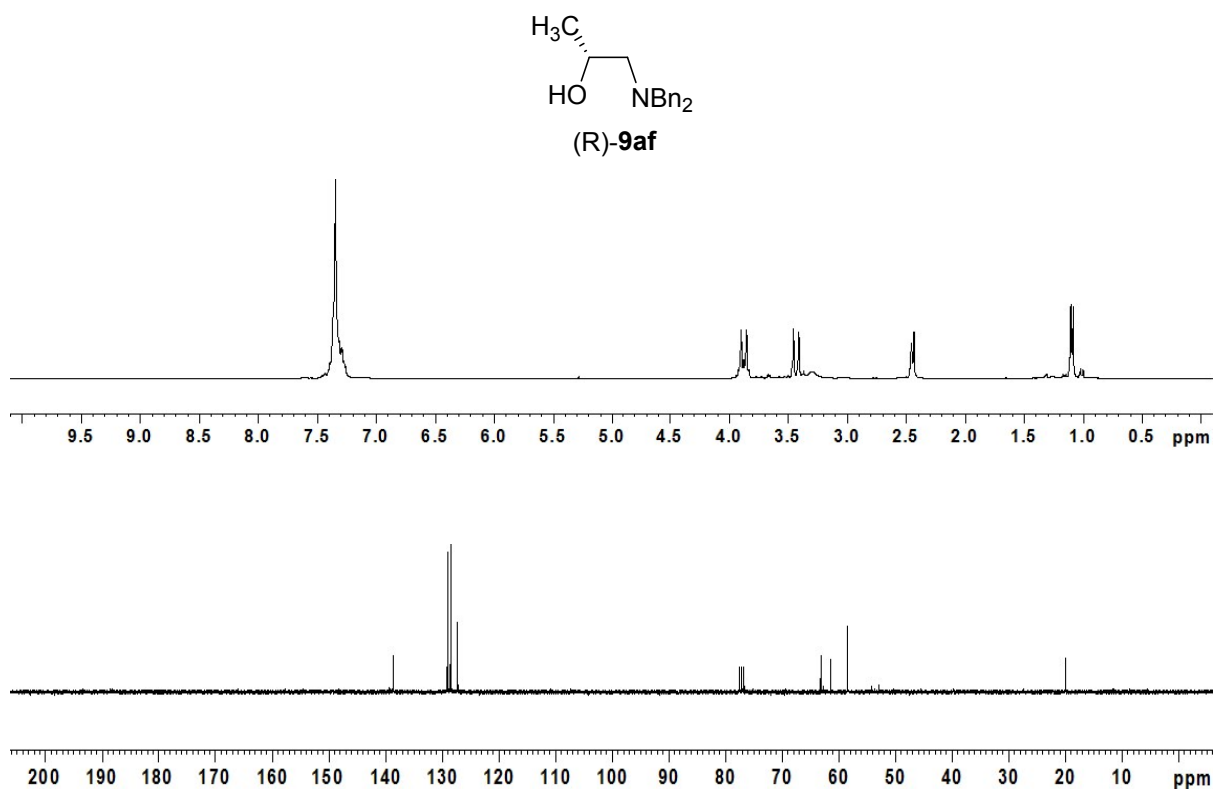
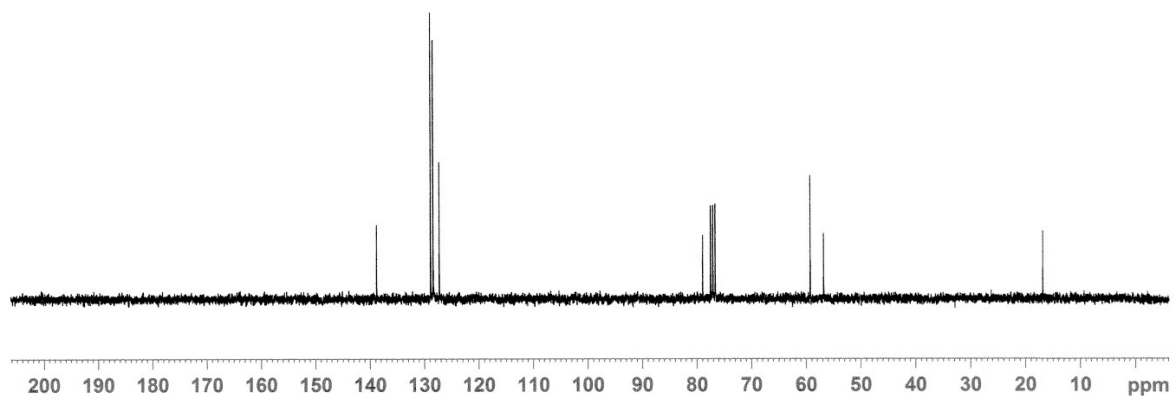
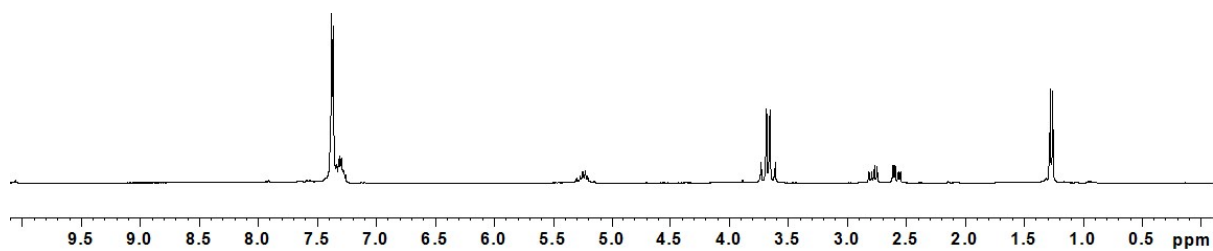
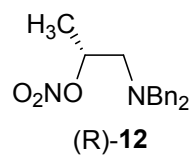
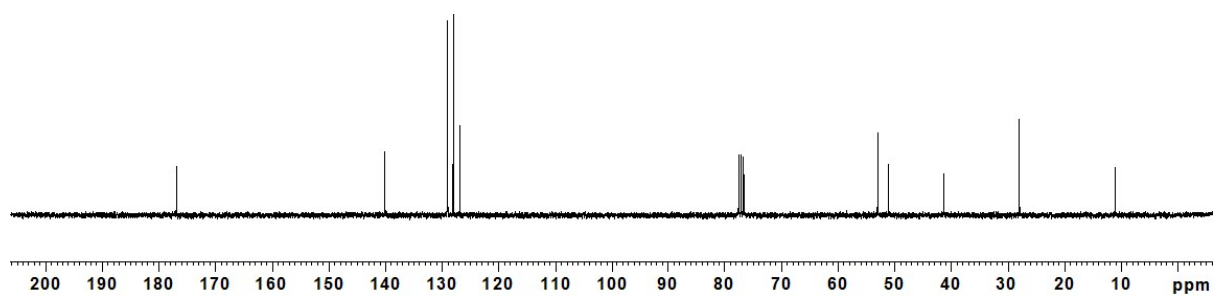
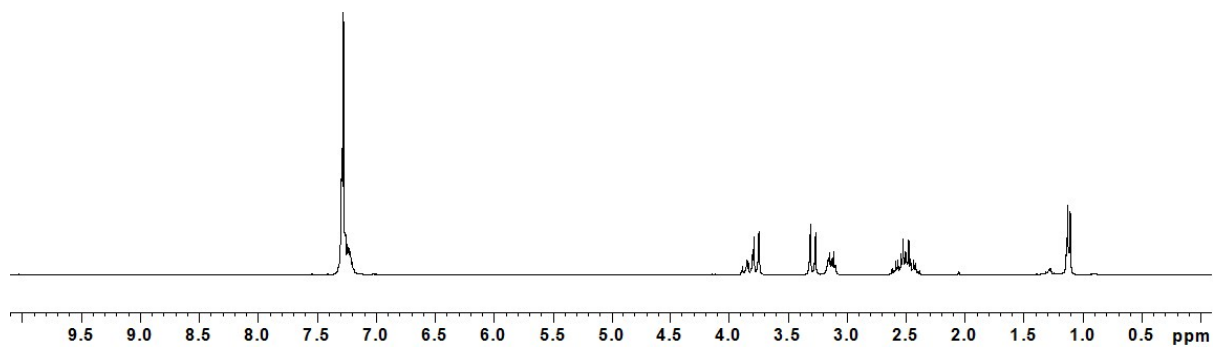
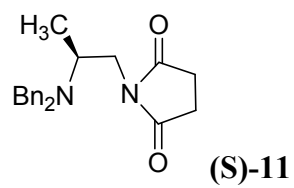
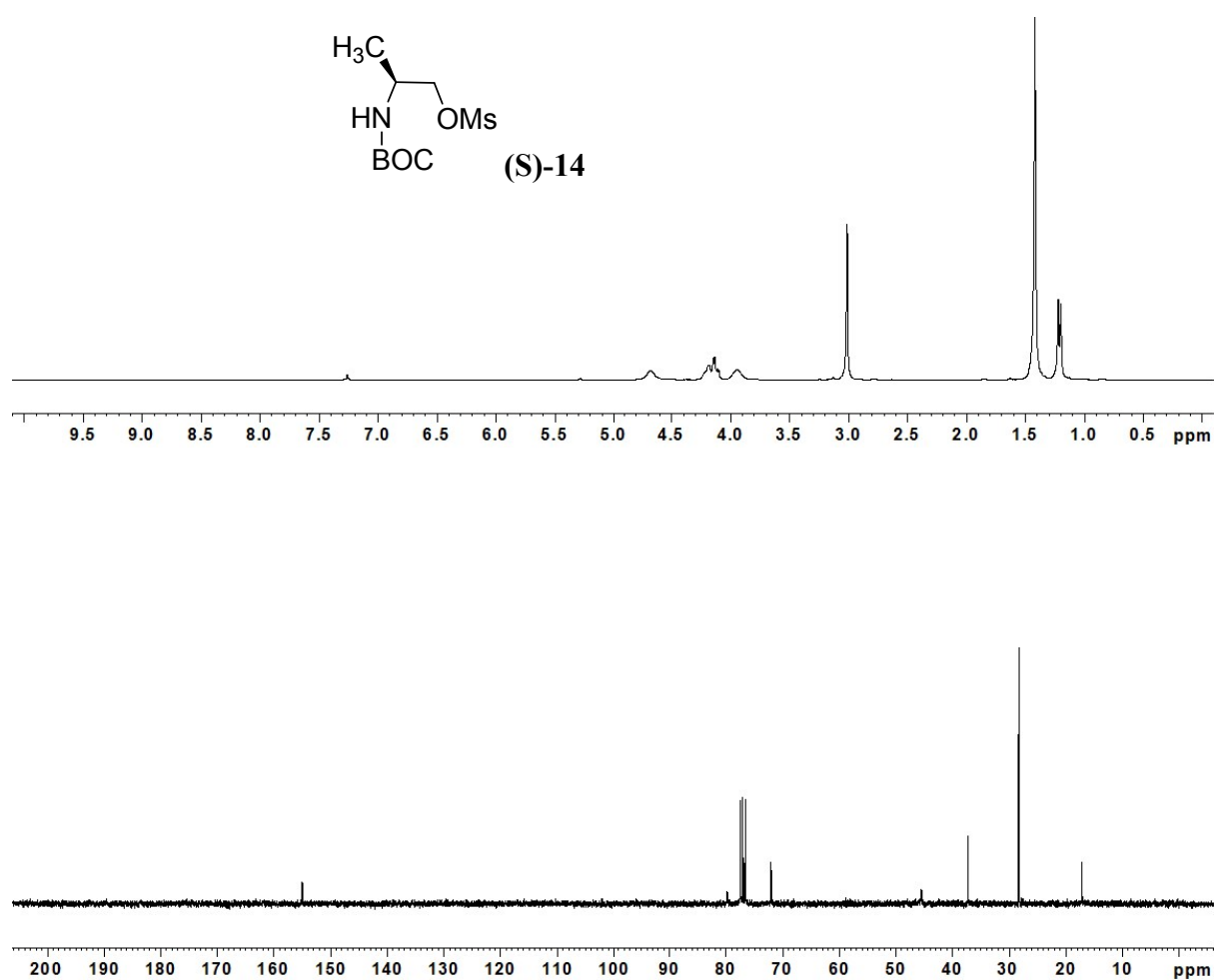


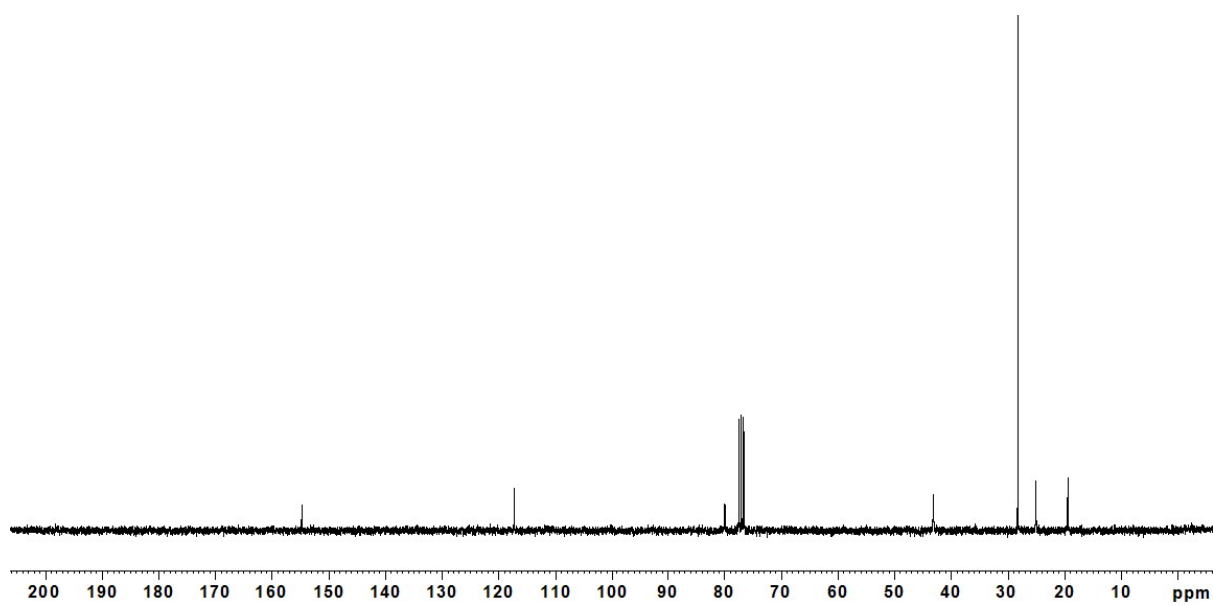
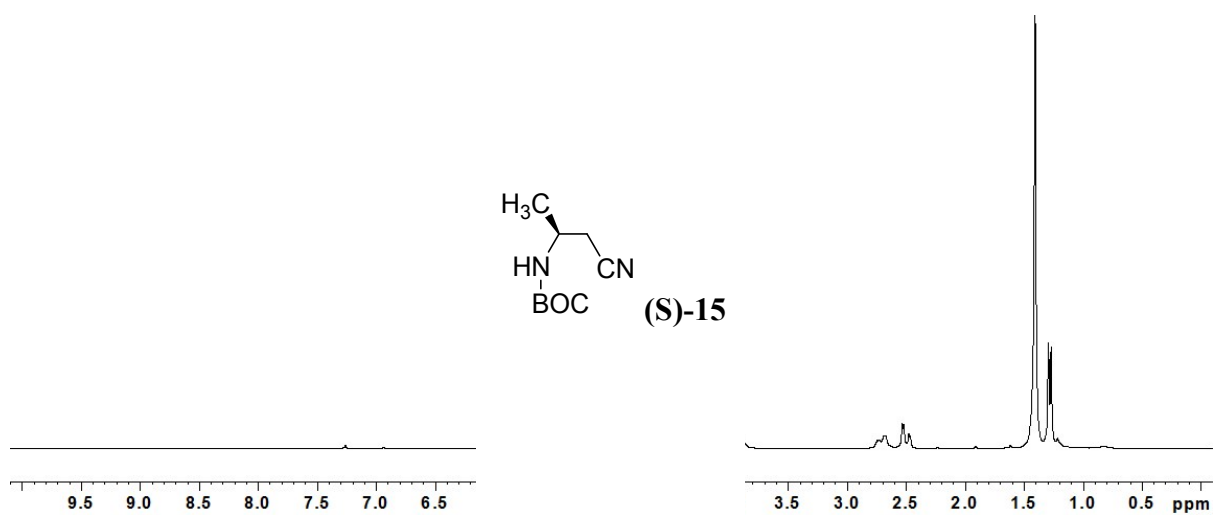
Table 4. One-pot synthesis of N-protected β -amino nitrile, β -amino alcohol, and vicinal diamine from primary β -amino alcohol (S)-1a.

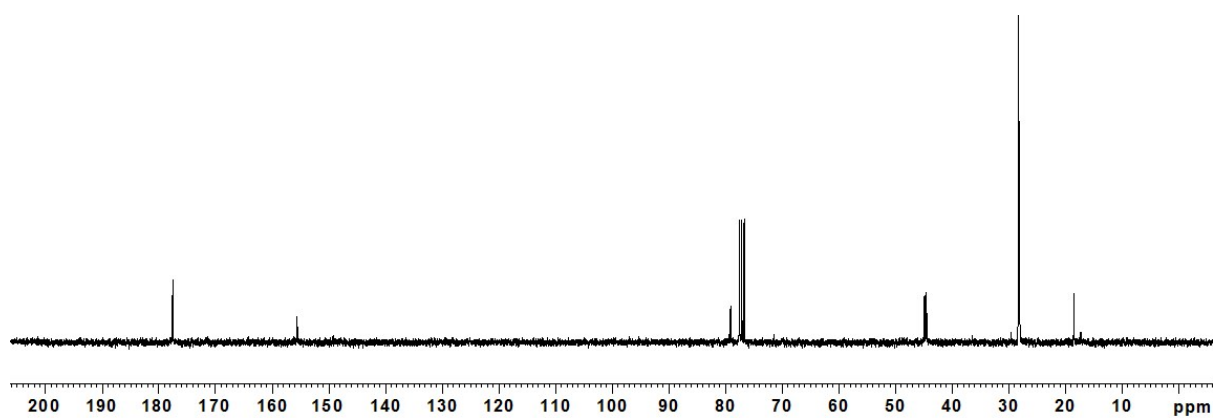
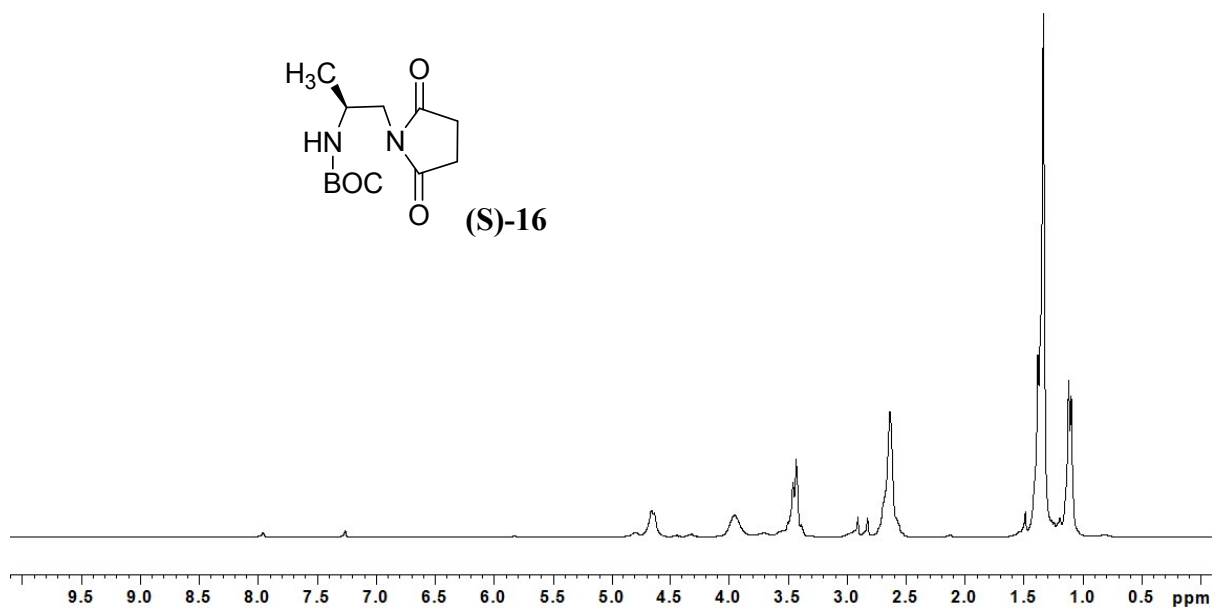
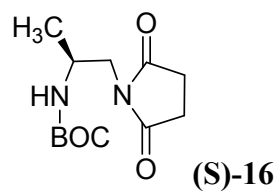


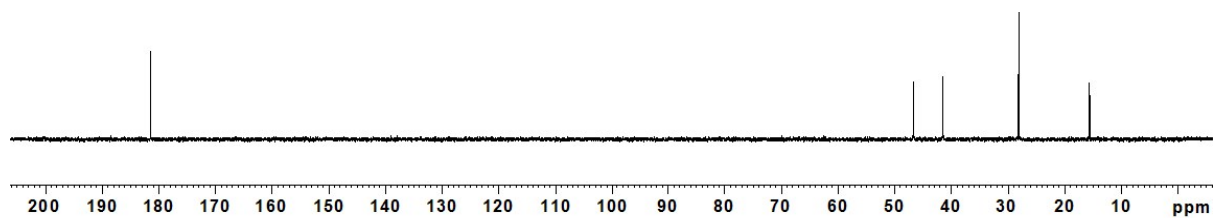
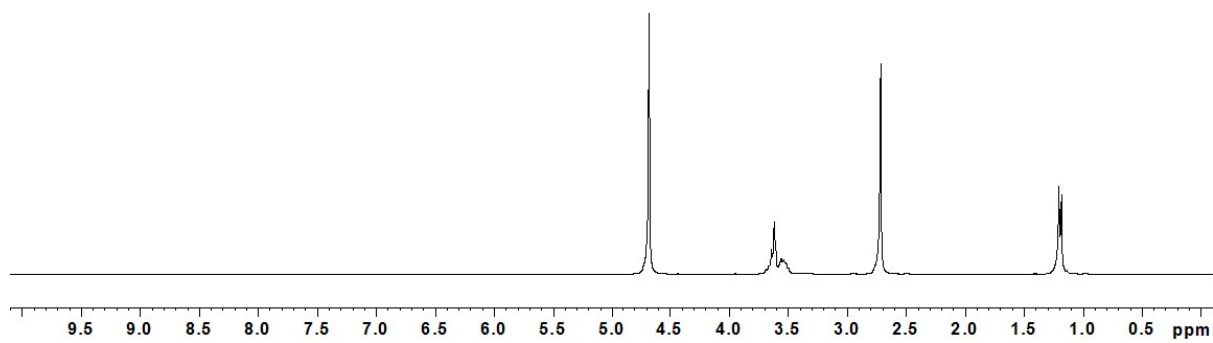
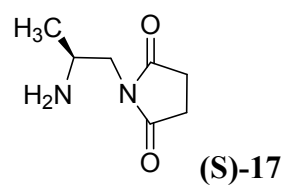


Scheme 3. Structural determination of 9aa and 11

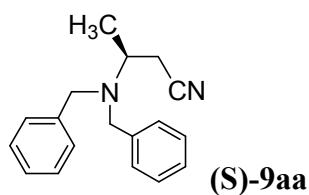






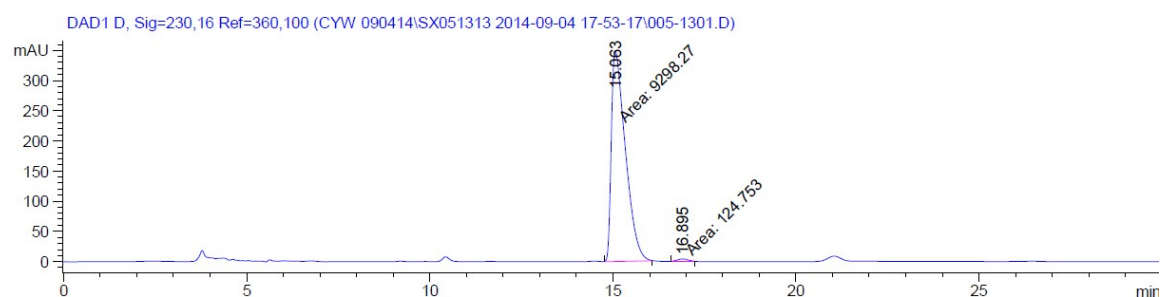


Chiral HPLC Chromatograms of Compounds



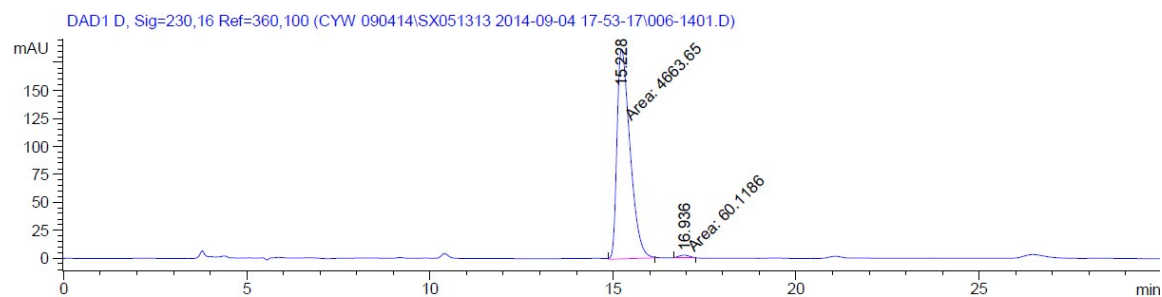
HPLC method A (1/99 = *i*-PrOH/Hexanes at a flow rate of 0.5 mL/min, 30 min)

Table 2, entry 1, solvent: CH₃CN, 97.4% e.e



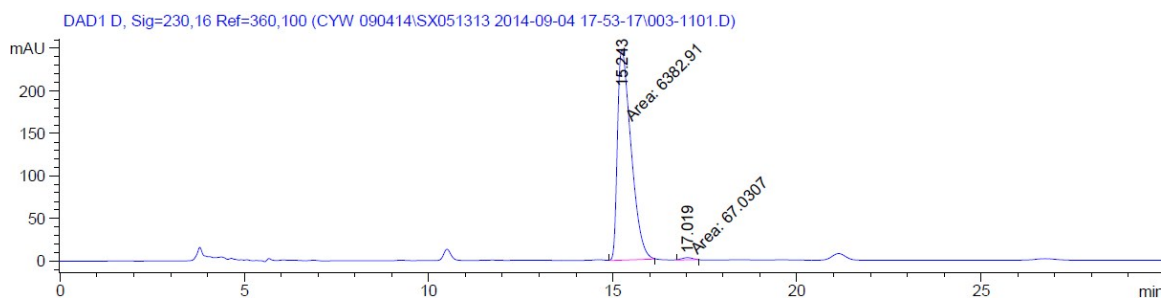
Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	15.063	MM	0.4441	9298.27344	348.92560	98.6761
2	16.895	MM	0.4084	124.75290	5.09075	1.3239

Table 2, entry 2, solvent: DMSO, 97.5% e.e



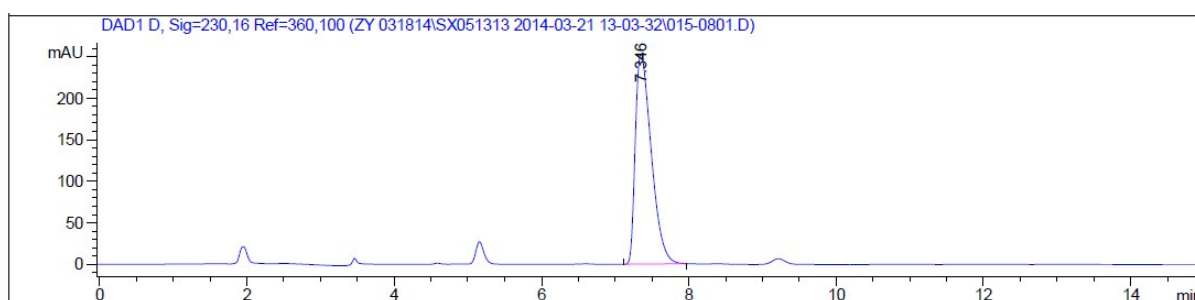
Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	15.228	MM	0.4136	4663.65479	187.91025	98.7273
2	16.936	MM	0.3694	60.11864	2.71231	1.2727

Table 2, entry 3, solvent: CH₃CN/H₂O, 97.9% e.e



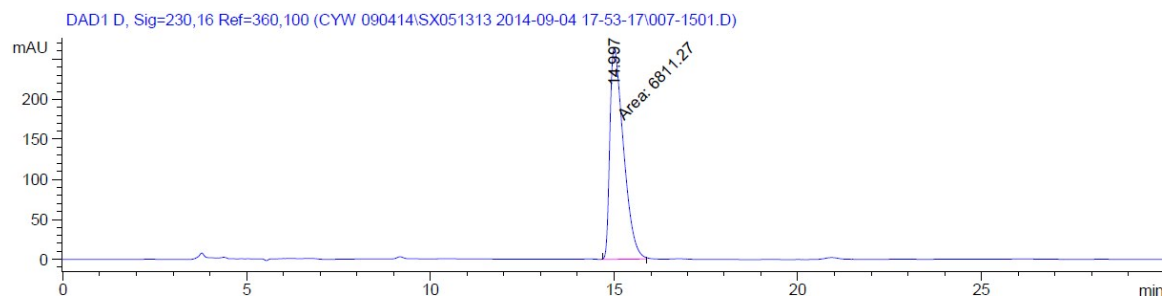
Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	15.243	MM	0.4290	6382.91016	247.95433	98.9608
2	17.019	MM	0.3732	67.03071	2.99349	1.0392

Table 3, entry 1, >99% ee

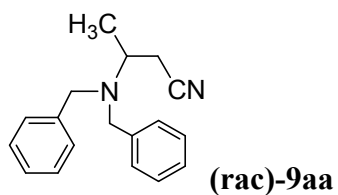


Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	7.346	BB	0.2340	848.16101	56.23817	100.0000

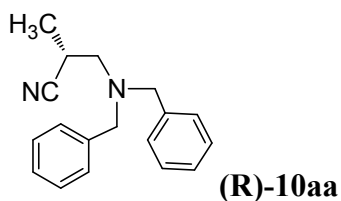
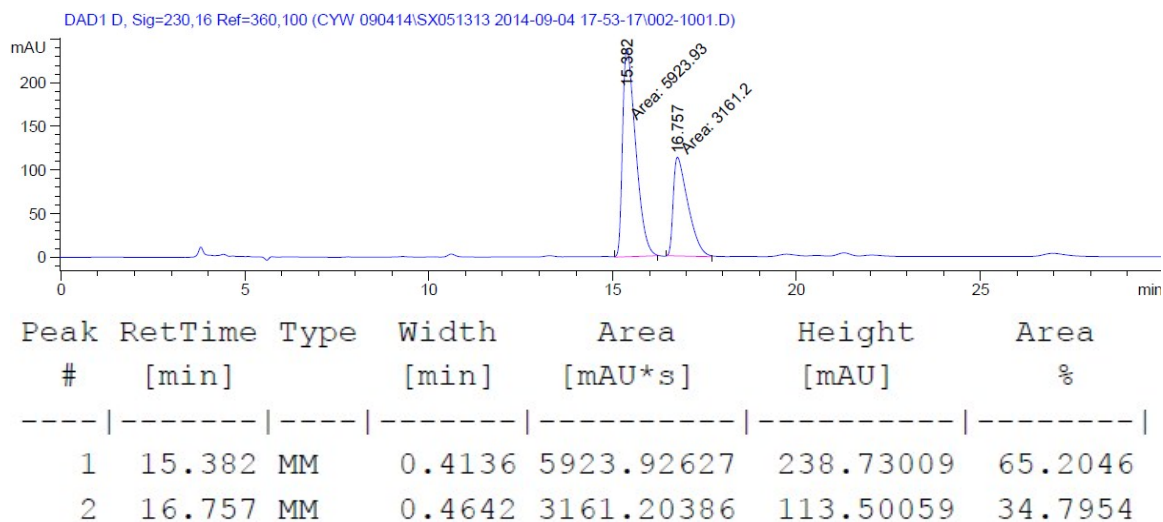
Scheme 3, prepared as authentic sample, >99% ee



Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	14.997	MM	0.4303	6811.27100	263.82727	100.0000



HPLC method A (1/99 = *i*-PrOH/Hexanes at a flow rate of 0.5 mL/min, 30 min)



HPLC method B (1/99 = *i*-PrOH/Hexanes at a flow rate of 1 mL/min, 15 min)

Table 1, entry 1, solvent: CH₃CN, >99% e.e.

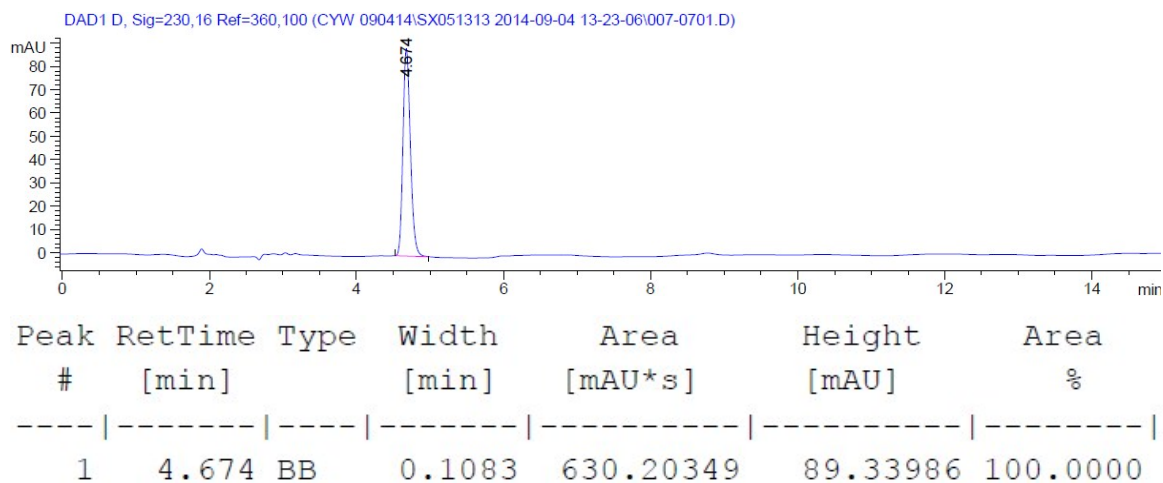
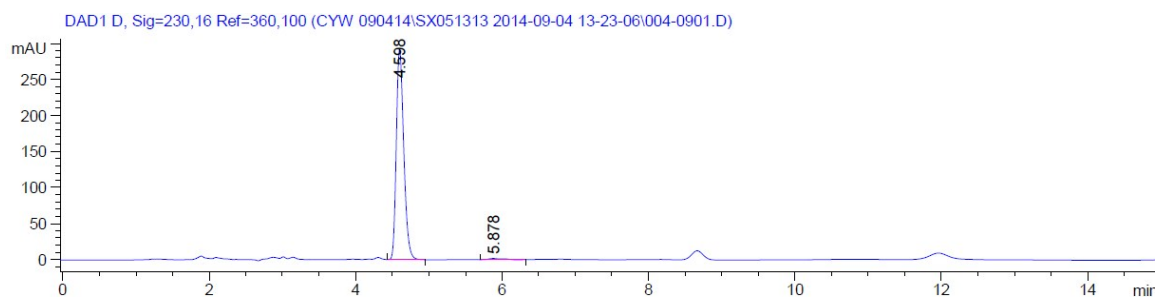
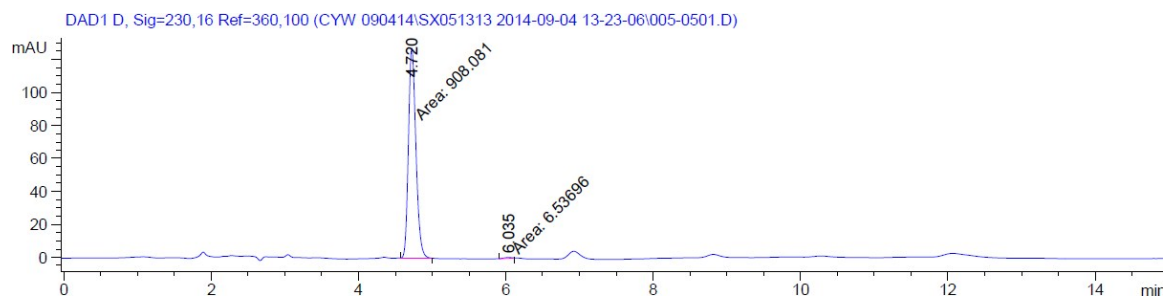


Table 1, entry 2, solvent: DMSO, 97.9% e.e.

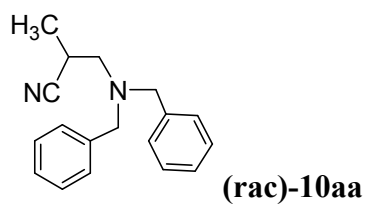


Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	4.598	VB	0.1106	2070.28491	292.44000	98.9429
2	5.878	BB	0.1820	22.11900	1.69778	1.0571

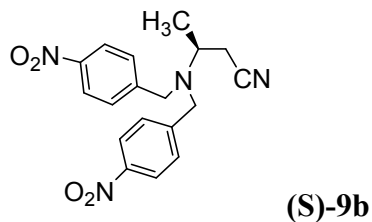
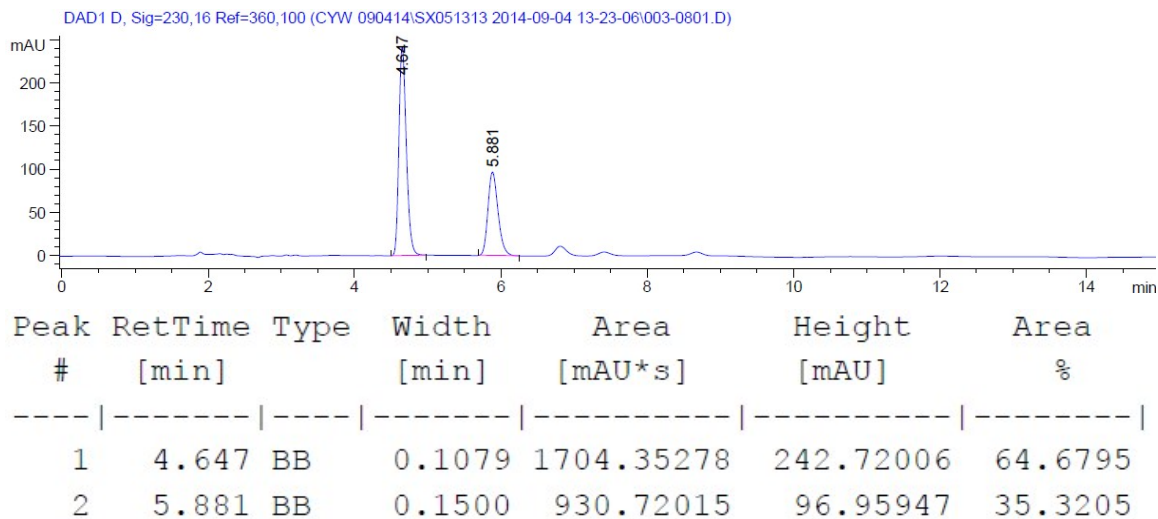
Table 1, entry 3, solvent: CH₃CN/H₂O, 98.6% e.e.



Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	4.720	MM	0.1182	908.08057	128.04002	99.2853
2	6.035	MM	0.1487	6.53696	7.32456e-1	0.7147

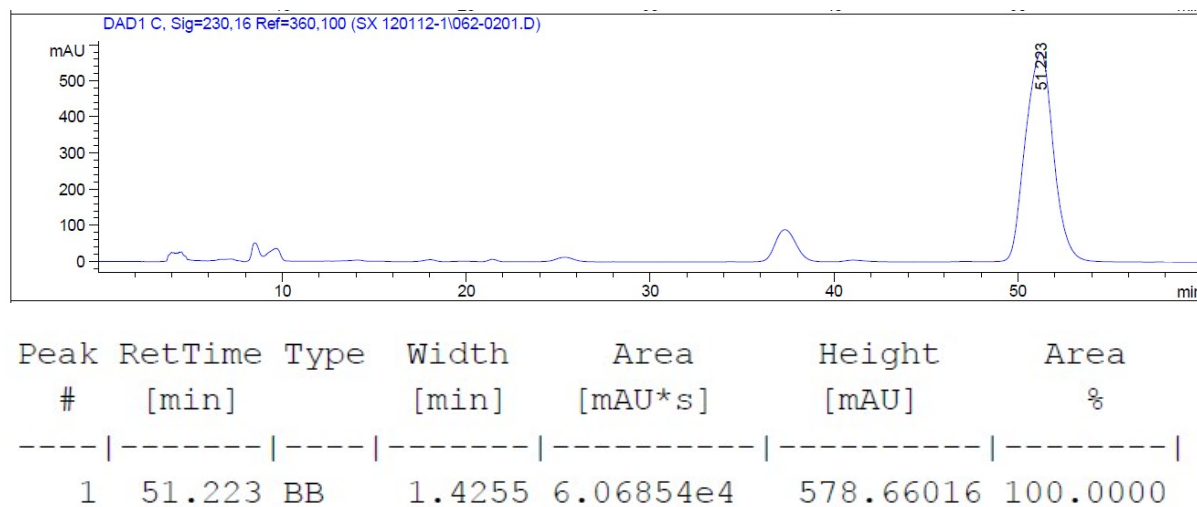


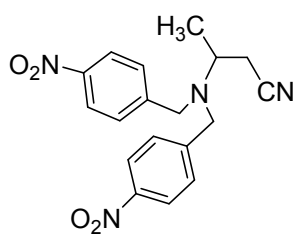
HPLC method B (1/99 = *i*-PrOH/Hexanes at a flow rate of 1 mL/min, 15 min)



Method C (8/92 = *i*-PrOH/Hexanes at a flow rate of 0.5 mL/min, 160 min)

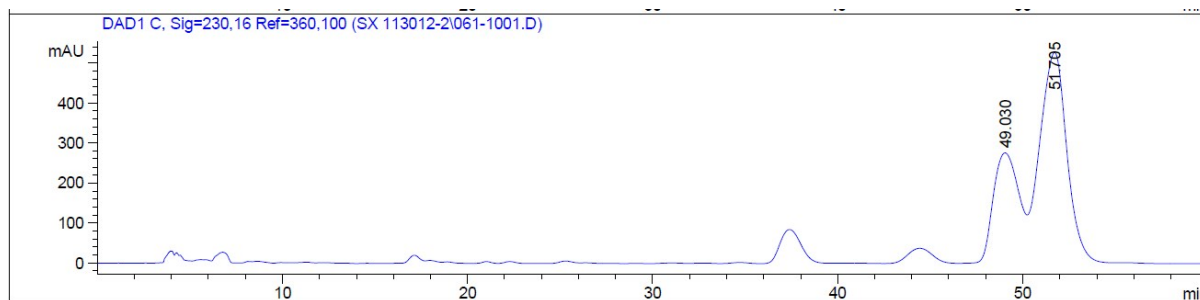
Table 2, entry 4, >99% ee



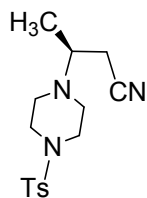


(rac)-9b

Method C (8/92 = *i*-PrOH/Hexanes at a flow rate of 0.5 mL/min, 160 min);



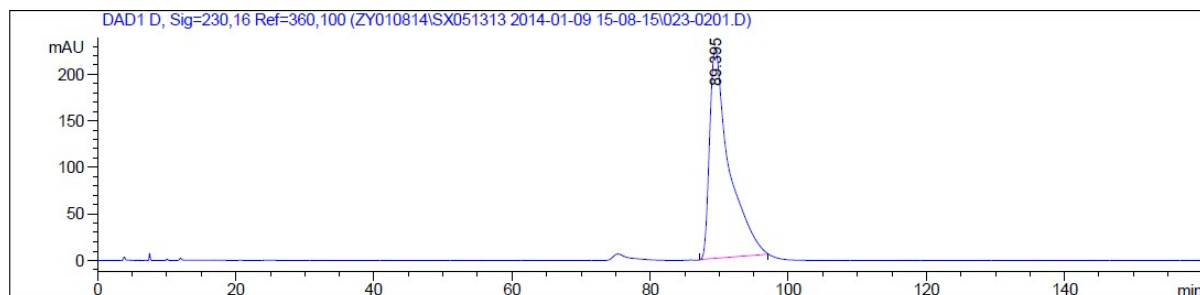
Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	49.030	BV	1.4559	2.63756e4	275.27292	32.9264
2	51.705	VB	1.4573	5.37291e4	526.18042	67.0736



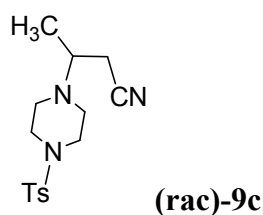
(S)-9c

Method D (8/92 = *i*-PrOH/Hexanes at a flow rate of 0.5 mL/min, 160 min);

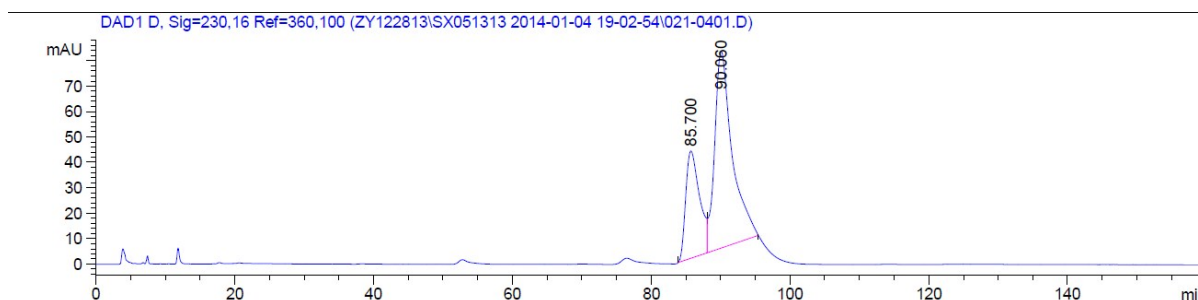
Table 2, entry 5, >99% ee



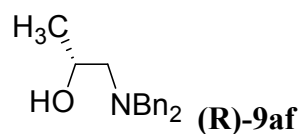
Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	66.082	BB	1.7125	1.03662e4	85.62219	100.0000



Method D (8/92 = *i*-PrOH/Hexanes at a flow rate of 0.5 mL/min, 160 min)

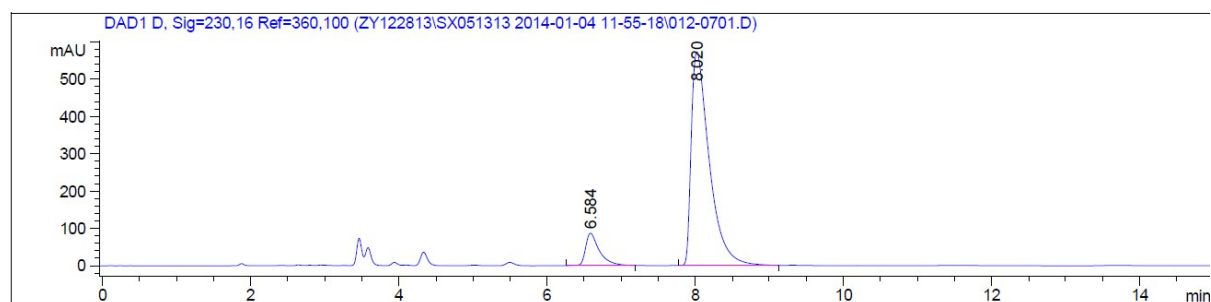


Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	85.700	BV	1.8465	5863.63086	42.26819	29.9085
2	90.060	VB	2.3624	1.37416e4	77.58418	70.0915



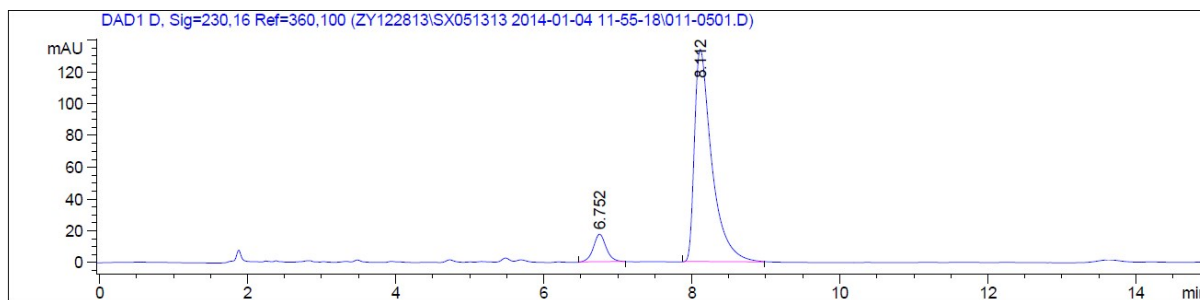
Method E (0.2/99.8 = *i*-PrOH/Hexanes at a flow rate of 0.5 mL/min, 15 min)

Table 3, entry 2, nucleophilic reagent: AgCN/H₂O, 79.5% ee.

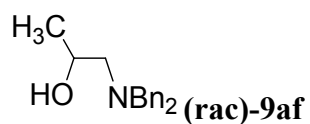


Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	6.584	BB	0.1914	1130.74194	87.14746	10.4557
2	8.020	BB	0.2532	9683.87598	572.87152	89.5443

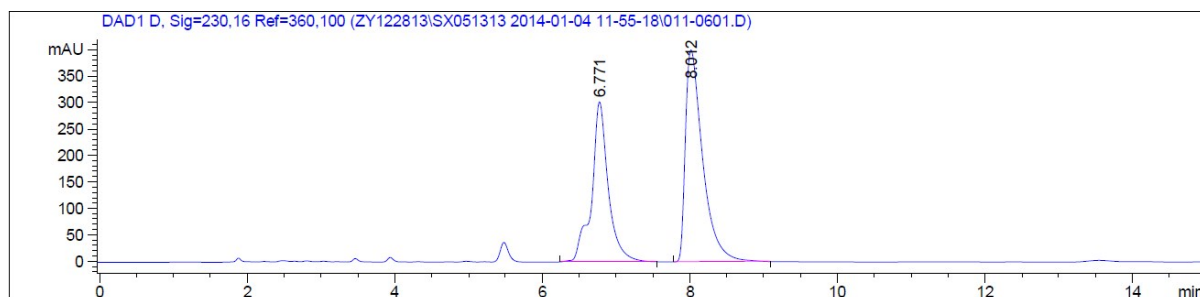
Table 3, from nitrate hydrolysis of (R)-15, 80.9% ee



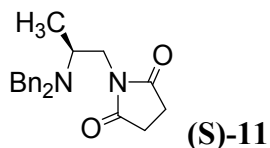
Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	6.752	BB	0.1849	214.78168	17.53238	8.9569
2	8.112	BB	0.2403	2183.17725	133.87065	91.0431



Method E (0.2/99.8 = *i*-PrOH/Hexanes at a flow rate of 0.5 mL/min, 15 min)

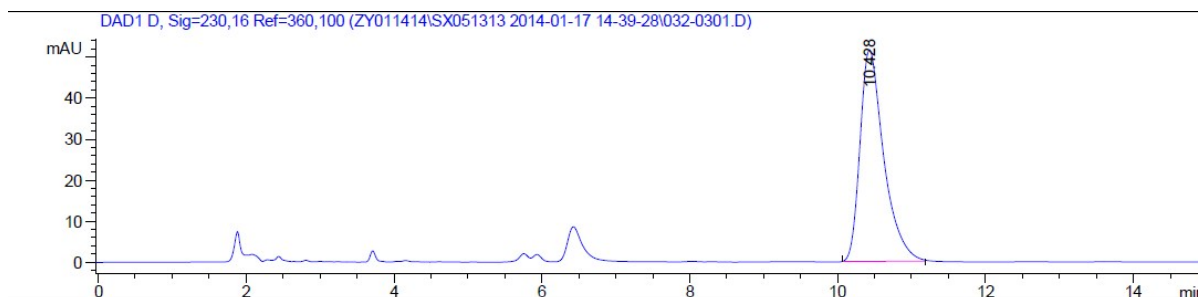


Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	6.771	BB	0.2243	4782.09717	302.66464	42.2477
2	8.012	BB	0.2445	6537.09619	400.32202	57.7523



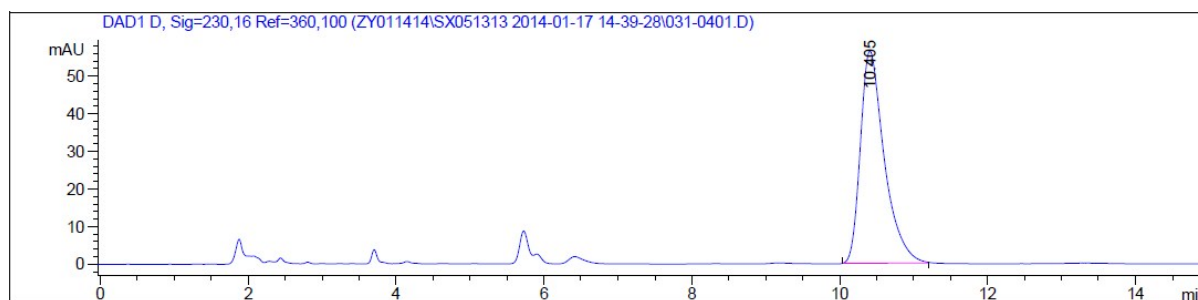
Method F (3/97 = *i*-PrOH/Hexanes at a flow rate of 1 mL/min, 15 min).

Table 3, entry 4, nucleophilic reagent: Ag₂CO₃, 99% ee.

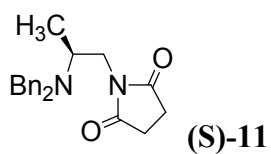


Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	10.428	BB	0.3346	1153.77698	51.65539	100.0000

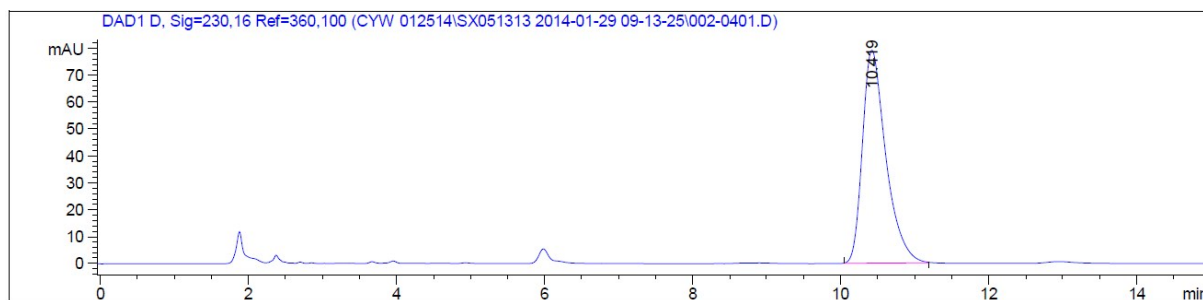
Table 3, entry 3, nucleophilic reagent: 1M NaOH, >99% ee.



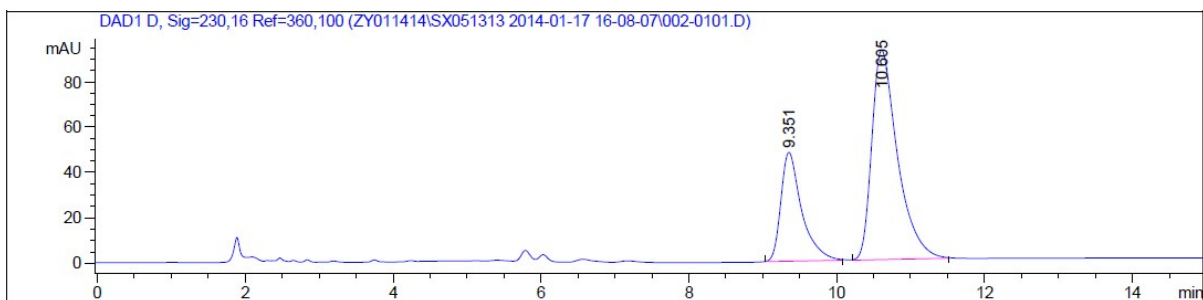
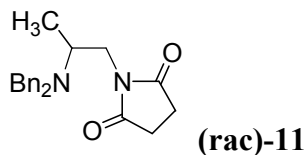
Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	10.405	BB	0.3364	1271.11780	56.50495	100.0000



Scheme 3, prepared as authentic sample, >99% ee



Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	10.419	BB	0.3311	1745.52271	79.19775	100.0000



Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.351	BB	0.2913	946.70941	48.17430	29.6655
2	10.605	BB	0.3631	2244.57373	92.50626	70.3345

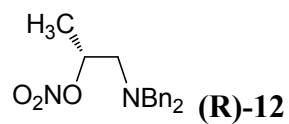
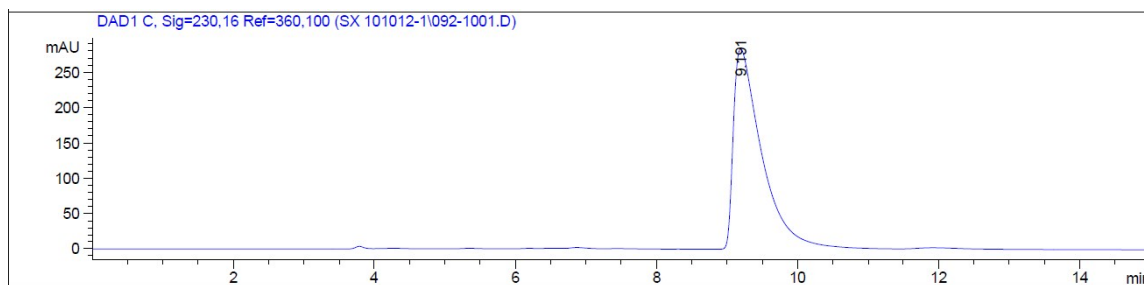
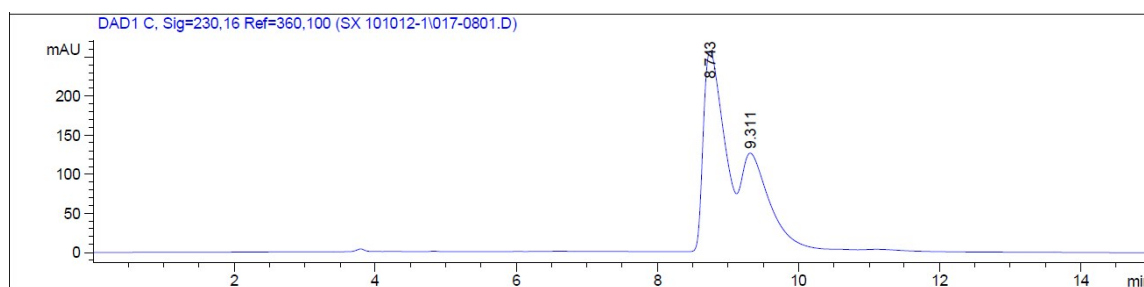
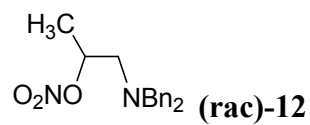


Table 3, entry 5, nucleophilic reagent: AgNO₃/H₂O, >99% ee.



Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.191	BB	0.4044	7880.58643	283.43564	100.0000



Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	8.743	BV	0.3125	5232.98193	256.03314	59.5829
2	9.311	VB	0.4163	3549.71289	124.61929	40.4171