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Electronic Supplementary Information

Preparation of optically active cycloalkenes bearing all-carbon quaternary stereogenic centres via lipase–oxovanadium combo-catalysed dynamic kinetic resolution

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General considerations

Melting points were determined on a Yanagimoto melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. Infrared (IR) absorption spectra were recorded on a SHIMADZU FTIR-8400S spectrophotometer. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were measured on JEOL JNM-ECA500 (¹H: 500 MHz, ¹³C: 125 MHz), JEOL AL-400 (¹H: 400 MHz, ¹³C: 100 MHz) and JEOL AL-300 (¹H: 300 MHz, ¹³C: 75 MHz) instruments with chemical shifts reported in ppm relative to the residual deuterated solvent. The mass spectra (MS) were measured on JEOL JMS-S3000 (MALDI) and JEOL JMS-700 (FAB) instruments. Yield refers to isolated yields of compounds greater than 95% purity as determined by ¹H NMR analysis. ¹H NMR and melting points (where applicable) of all known compounds were taken. All new products were further characterized by ¹³C NMR, IR and high resolution mass spectrum (HRMS). HPLC analyses were carried out using a JASCO LC-2000Plus system (HPLC pump: PU-2080, UV detectors: MD-2018 and MD-4017) equipped with Daicel CHIRALPAK AD-3, IC-3, IE, OD-3 and OJ-H columns. All optically active compounds are detected by 254 nm wavelength absorption unless otherwise noted. Optical rotations were measured on a JASCO P-1030 polarimeter.

Immobilized *Burkholderia cepacia* lipases PS-IM and PS-CII, kindly supplied by Amano Enzyme Inc., Japan, were used as received without further purification. *Candida antarctica* lipase B (CAL-B) immobilized on a support (commercial name: Chirazyme L-2 C4) was purchased from Roche Diagnostics K. K., Japan and was used as received without further purification. V-MPS4 was prepared according to the report¹ (it is now commercially available from Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. Japan). Kanto silica gel 60N was used for column chromatography. All reagents were of reagent grade unless otherwise stated. In general, the reactions were carried out in anhydrous solvents.

The preparation of racemic tertiary alcohols 5a-5e

A general procedure: Under an argon atmosphere, an organolithium compound (12.0 mmol) was added to a solution of an enone **1** (10.0 mmol) in anhydrous Et₂O (50 mL) at -78 °C. After being stirred for 10 min at -78 °C, the reaction mixture was warmed to 0 °C over 10 min and quenched with saturated aq. NH₄Cl (50 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 25 mL), and the combined organic phases were washed with brine (50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel) to give (±)-5.

1-Phenylcyclohex-2-enol [(±)-5a]



According to the general procedure for the preparation of racemic **5**, (\pm)-**5a** was obtained in 97% yield as a white solid. MP 44–45 °C (lit.² mp 44–45 °C). Its spectroscopic data were in good agreement with data reported previously.²

1-Butylcyclohex-2-enol [(±)-5b]



According to the general procedure for the preparation of racemic 5, (\pm) -5b was obtained in 95% yield as a colorless oil. Its spectroscopic data were in good agreement with data reported previously.²

2-Methyl-1-phenylcyclohex-2-enol [(±)-5c]



According to the general procedure for the preparation of racemic **5**, (±)-**5c** was obtained in 93% yield as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.51-1.60 (m, 1H), 1.54 (dd, J = 2.0, 3.5 Hz, 3H), 1.61-1.71 (m, 1H), 1.87-2.00 (m, 2H), 2.08-2.15 (m, 2H), 5.76-5.78 (m, 1H), 7.24 (tt, J = 1.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (br t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (br d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 18.6, 19.3, 25.7, 41.3, 75.6, 125.9, 126.7, 127.3, 128.1, 136.5, 146.6; IR (neat) v 3460 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) *m*/*z* calcd for C₁₃H₁₆ONa [M+Na]⁺: 211.1093. Found: 211.1096.

1-Phenylcyclohept-2-enol [(±)-5d]



According to the general procedure for the preparation of racemic **5**, (\pm) -**5d** was obtained in 98% yield as a white solid. MP 42-43 °C (lit.³ mp 42-43 °C). Its spectroscopic data were in good agreement with data reported previously.³

1-Butylcyclohept-2-enol [(±)-5e]



According to the general procedure for the preparation of racemic 5, (\pm) -5e was obtained in 92% yield as a colorless oil. Its spectroscopic data were in good agreement with data reported previously.⁴

Dynamic kinetic resolution of (±)-5 to provide optically active esters 7 (*R*)-3-Phenylcyclohex-2-enyl chloroacetate [(*R*)-7aD] (Table 1, entry 6): A typical procedure $Ph_{active} = 0$ ($COCH_2CI$)

Under an argon atmosphere, *Candida antartica* lipase B (CAL-B) immobilized on a support (commercial name: Chirazyme L-2 C4; 300 mg, 3.0 w/w), V-MPS4 (29 mg, 5.7 µmol of the vanadium component) and vinyl chloroacetate (**3D**) (0.12 mL, 1.5 mmol) were added to a solution of (±)-**5a** (100 mg, 0.57 mmol) in MeCN (7.2 mL, 0.08 M) in this order at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at 35 °C for 24 h and filtered through a Celite pad. The Celite pad was washed with EtOAc, and the combined filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/EtOAc = 10:1) to give (*R*)-3-phenylcyclohex-2-enyl chloroacetate [(*R*)-**7aD**] (143 mg, 99% yield, 99% ee) as a colorless oil. Its optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis at 20 °C, using a CHIRALCEL AD-3 column (hexanes/2-propanol = 99:1, 1.0 mL/min; retention times 9.9 (*S*), 10.9 min (*R*)). [α]²⁰_D = +90 (*c* 1.16, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 1.78-1.97 (m, 4H), 2.35-2.57 (m, 2H), 4.20 (s, 2H), 5.46-5.51 (m, 1H), 6.04-6.09 (m, 1H), 7.25 (tt, *J* = 1.5, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.40 (dt, *J* = 1.5, 7.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 21.1, 29.3, 29.7, 42.8, 73.0, 123.0, 127.4, 129.7, 130.3, 143.2, 145.5, 169.8; IR (neat) v 1748 cm⁻¹. HRMS (FAB) *m/z* calcd for C₁₄H₁₅ClO₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 273.0658. Found: 273.0667.

(*R*)-3-Phenylcyclohex-2-enyl acetate [(*R*)-7aA] (Table 1, entry 1)



(*R*)-7aA (92% yield, 96% ee) was obtained from (±)-5a and 3A. Its optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis at 20 °C, using a CHIRALCEL AD-3 column (hexanes/2-propanol = 99:1, 1.0 mL/min; retention times 8.1 (*R*), 8.7 min (*S*)). A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +189$ (*c* 0.76, CHCl₃) (lit.^{5b} $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +157.9$ (*c* 0.41, CHCl₃) for (*R*)-7aA (99% ee)). The spectroscopic data (¹H NMR, IR) of the obtained product (*R*)-7aA were in agreement with those in our previous publications.⁵

(*R*)-3-Phenylcyclohex-2-enyl butyrate [(*R*)-7aB] (Table 1, entry 3)

(*R*)-7aB (95% yield, 99% ee) was obtained from (±)-5a and 3B. Its optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis at 20 °C, using a CHIRALCEL AD-3 column (hexanes/2-propanol = 99:1, 1.0 mL/min; retention times 5.9 (*R*), 6.6 min (*S*)).



A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +154$ (*c* 0.93, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.96 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.68 (sext, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.73-1.85 (m, 2H), 1.86-1.98 (m, 2H), 2.30 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.34-2.43 (m, 1H), 2.49-2.57 (m, 1H), 5.45-5.49 (m, 1H), 6.08 (td, J = 1.5, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (br t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (br t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (br d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.7, 18.6, 19.4, 27.3, 28.0, 36.6, 68.6, 122.4, 125.4, 127.6, 128.3, 141.1, 142.0, 173.5; IR (neat) v 1728 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₆H₂₁O₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 245.1536. Found: 245.1542.

(*R*)- 3-Phenylcyclohex-2-enyl decanoate [(*R*)-7aC] (Table 1, entry 5)



(*R*)-7aC (97% yield, 98% ee) was obtained by conducting DKR of (±)-5a with 3C, CAL-B (1.0 w/w) and V-MPS4 (0.5 mol %). Its optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis at 20 °C, using a CHIRALCEL AD-3 column (hexanes/2-propanol = 99:1, 0.5 mL/min; retention times 9.6 (*R*), 10.7 min (*S*)). A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +104$ (*c* 1.05, CHCl₃) (lit.² $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +102.1$ (*c* 0.31, CHCl₃) for (*R*)-7aC (99% ee)). The spectroscopic data (¹H NMR) of the obtained product 7aC were in good agreement with those in a previous publication, in which (*R*)-7aC (99% ee) was obtained in 72% yield.²

(*R*)- 3-Butylcyclohex-2-enyl acetate [(*R*)-7bA] (Table 1, entry 9)

(*R*)-7bA (79% yield, 90% ee) was obtained by conducting DKR of (\pm) -5b with 3A, CAL-B (1.0 w/w) and V-MPS4 (0.5 mol %) at -10 °C for 8 days. Its optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis at 20 °C, using a CHIRALCEL AD-3 column (hexanes only, 0.5 mL/min, 208 nm; retention times 12.4 (*R*), 13.3 min (*S*)).



(S))

A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = +160$ (*c* 0.90, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.89 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.79 (sext, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.34-1.45 (m, 2H), 1.58-1.84 (m, 4H), 1.87-2.03 (m, 4H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 5.23-5.29 (m, 1H), 5.43-5.46 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.0, 19.2, 21.5, 22.4, 28.3, 28.4, 29.6, 37.4, 69.0, 119.2, 145.0, 170.9; IR (neat) v 1732 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₂H₂₀O₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 219.1356. Found: 219.1355.

(*R*)- 3-Butylcyclohex-2-enyl butyrate [(*R*)-7bB] (Table 1, entry 10)

(*R*)-**7bB** (93% yield, 96% ee) was obtained from (\pm)-**5b** and **3B**. Its optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis at 20 °C, using a CHIRALCEL OD-3 column (hexanes only, 1.0 mL/min, 208 nm; retention times 6.3 (*R*), 7.5 min (*S*)).



A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +145$ (*c* 1.09, CHCl₃) (lit.^{5b} $[\alpha]_D^{27} = +147.7$ (c 0.47, CDCl₃) for (*R*)-**7bB** (99% ee)). The spectroscopic data (¹H NMR) of the obtained product (*R*)-**7bB** were in good agreement with those in our previous publication.^{5b}

(*R*)- 2-Metyl-3-phenylcyclohex-2-enyl acetate [(*R*)-7cA] (Table 1, entry 12)



7cA (77% yield, 81% ee) was obtained by conducting DKR of (\pm)-**5c** with **3A**, lipase PS-IM (3.0 w/w) and V-MPS4 (1.0 mol %) in toluene at 50 °C for 24 h. Its optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis at 20 °C, using a CHIRALCEL OJ-H column (hexanes/2-propanol = 99:1, 1.0 mL/min; retention times 9.8 (*R*),

10.3 min (*S*)).

A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +73$ (*c* 0.89, MeOH). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.56 (t, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 3H), 1.69-1.95 (m, 4H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.19-2.38 (m, 2H), 5.34-5.39 (m, 1H), 7.16 (br d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (br t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (br t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 17.4, 18.9, 21.4, 28.9, 32.1, 71.8, 126.6, 126.9, 128.0, 128.1, 139.0, 142.9, 171.1; IR (neat) v 1732 cm⁻¹. HRMS (FAB) *m*/*z* calcd for C₁₅H₁₈O₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 253.1204. Found: 253.1208.

(*R*)- 2-Metyl-3-phenylcyclohex-2-enyl decanoate [(*R*)-7cC] (Table 1, entry 13)

7cC (84% yield, 93% ee) was obtained by conducting DKR of (\pm)-**5c** with **3C**, lipase PS-IM (3.0 w/w) and V-MPS4 (1.0 mol %) in toluene at 50 °C for 24 h. Its optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis at 20 °C, using a CHIRALCEL OJ-H column (hexanes/2-propanol = 99.5:0.5, 1.0 mL/min; retention times 4.8 (*S*), 5.5 min (*R*)).



A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +72$ (*c* 0.28, MeOH). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.87 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.16-1.40 (m, 12H), 1.55 (t, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 3H), 1.61-1.92 (m, 6H), 2.17-2.39 (m, 4H), 5.33-5.40 (m, 1H), 7.16 (br d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (br t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (br t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.1, 17.5, 19.0, 22.7, 25.2, 29.0, 29.16, 29.24, 29.3, 29.4, 31.8, 32.1, 34.8, 71.5, 126.5, 127.0, 128.0, 128.1, 138.9, 143.0, 173.9; IR (neat) v 1732 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) *m*/*z* calcd for C₂₃H₃₅O₂ [M+H]⁺: 343.2632. Found: 343.2621.

(*R*)-3-Phenylcyclohept-2-enyl acetate [(*R*)-7dA] (Table 1, entry 15)

(*R*)-7dA (82% yield, 98% ee) was obtained from (\pm)-5d and 3A. Its optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis at 20 °C, using a CHIRALCEL AD-3 column (hexanes/2-propanol = 99:1, 1.0 mL/min; retention times 5.4 (*R*), 6.1 min (*S*)).



A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +66$ (*c* 0.98, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.44-1.54 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.93 (m, 4H), 1.99-2.06 (m, 1H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 2.50-2.71 (m, 2H), 5.54-5.62 (m, 1H), 5.87-5.92 (m, 1H), 7.23 (br t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.27-7.35 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.3, 26.0, 27.6, 32.55, 32.61, 74.3, 125.6, 126.9, 128.2, 131.5, 143.0, 143.7, 170.3; IR (neat) v 1736 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) m/z calcd for C₁₅H₁₈O₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 253.1199. Found: 253.1194.

(*R*)-3-Phenylcyclohept-2-enyl butyrate [(*R*)-7dB] (Table 1, entry 16)



(*R*)-7dB (81% yield, 98% ee) was obtained from (±)-5d and 3B. Its optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis at 20 °C, using a CHIRALCEL AD-3 column (hexanes/2-propanol = 99:1, 0.5 mL/min; retention times 8.8 (*S*), 10.3 min (*R*)). A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = +50$ (*c* 0.95, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.97

(t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.54 (m, 1H), 1.64-1.92 (m, 6H), 1.99-2.07 (m, 1H), 2.32 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.51-2.59 (m, 1H), 2.64-2.72 (m, 1H), 5.57-5.62 (m, 1H), 5.87-5.91 (m, 1H), 7.23 (dt, J = 2.0, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.38 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.7, 18.5, 26.0, 27.7, 32.6, 32.7, 36.5, 74.0, 125.8, 126.9, 128.2, 131.6, 143.0, 143.8, 173.0; IR (neat) v 1732 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) m/z calcd for C₁₇H₂₃O₂ [M+H]⁺: 259.1692. Found: 259.1690.

(*R*)-3-Butylcyclohept-2-enyl acetate [(*R*)-7eA] (Table 1, entry 17)

(*R*)-**7eA** (93% yield, 98% ee) was obtained from (\pm)-**5e** and **3A**. Its optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis at 20 °C, using a CHIRALCEL AD-3 column (hexanes/2-propanol = 99:1, 0.5 mL/min, 208 nm; retention times 7.6 (*R*), 9.4 min (*S*)).



A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +50$ (*c* 0.88, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.89 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.23-1.39 (m, 5H), 1.57-1.71 (m, 3H), 1.76-1.82 (m, 1H), 1.86-1.99 (m, 3H), 2.03-2.15 (m, 2H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 5.28-5.45 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.0, 21.4, 22.3, 26.0, 27.2, 29.8, 32.4, 32.9, 39.8, 74.0, 127.1, 143.9, 170.5; IR (neat) v 1736 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₃H₂₂O₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 233.1512. Found: 233.1505.

(*R*)-3-Butylcyclohept-2-enyl butyrate [(*R*)-7eB] (Table 1, entry 18)

(*R*)-7eB (91% yield, >99% ee) was obtained from (±)-5e and 3B. Its optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis at 20 °C, using a CHIRALCEL AD-3 column (hexanes/2-propanol = 99.5:0.5, 1.0 mL/min, 208 nm; retention times 5.3 (*R*), 6.5 min (*S*)).



A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +47$ (*c* 0.96, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.89 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.24-1.40 (m, 5H), 1.59-1.71 (m, 5H), 1.76-1.82 (m, 1H), 1.87-1.99 (m, 3H), 2.04-2.18 (m, 2H), 2.28 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 5.34-5.41 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.7, 14.0, 18.5, 22.4, 26.0, 27.2, 29.8, 32.4, 32.9, 36.6, 39.8, 73.7, 127.2, 144.0, 173.1; IR (neat) v 1732 cm⁻¹.HRMS (MALDI) *m*/*z* calcd for C₁₅H₂₇O₂ [M+H]⁺: 239.2006. Found: 239.1999.

The optimization of the reaction conditions of DKR of (±)-5b using vinyl acetate (3A)

At first, the effect of the amount of V-MPS4 and CAL-B on the optical purity and yield of the ester (*R*)-**7bA** was examined to find the following results: The use of 5 mol % of V-MPS4 at 35 °C resulted in the decrease of the yield of (*R*)-**7bA**, while maintaining the optical purity (80% ee), due to the formation of a significant amount of the dimeric ether **S1** (Table S1, entry 2). The use of a less amount (1 w/w) of CAL-B increased the optical purity to 86% ee although the chemical yield (60%) was decreased (entry 3). Therefore, 3 w/w of CAL-B and 1 mol % of V-MPS4 was found to be a good combination.

Next, we investigated the temperature effect and found that the reaction at either higher temperature (50 °C) or lower temperature (10 °C) produced improvement of the optical purity of (*R*)-**7bA**, among which the reaction at 10 °C was more suitable for affording a higher yield of (*R*)-**7bA** albeit longer reaction time (48 h) (entries 4 and 5). The use of less amounts of V-MPS4 (1 w/w) and CAL-B (0.5 mol %) brought increase in both optical purity (88% ee) and chemical yield (92%), although the reaction was slow and needed longer time (72 h) (entry 6). The optical purity was further improved to 92% ee by performing the reaction at lower temperature (-10 °C). After 72 h, (*R*)-**7bA** was obtained in 65% yield along with racemic 3-butylcyclohex-2-enol (28% yield), which showed that V-MPS4 was active at such low temperature (entry 7). Finally, (*R*)-**7bA** (90% ee) was obtained in 79% yield by the reaction at -10 °C for 192 h (entry 8).

HO <i>n</i> Bu		vinyl acetate (3A) (2.0 equiv) CAL-B V-MPS4 ────►			nBu,,,,OAc (nBu		
(±)- 5 b		MeCN (0.08 M)		(F	∽ / ₂ S1		
entry	amount	equiv of	temp.	reaction	(R)- 7b	yield of S1	
of CAL-B		-B V-MPS4		time	isolated yield	optical purity ^a	
1 ^b	3 w/w	1 mol %	35 °C	24 h	90%	80% ee	5%
2	3 w/w	5 mol %	35 °C	24 h	33%	80% ee	28%
3	1 w/w	1 mol %	35 °C	24 h	60%	86% ee	7%
4	3 w/w	1 mol %	50 °C	24 h	70%	83% ee	21%
5	3 w/w	1 mol %	10 °C	48 h	85%	85% ee	8%
6	1 w/w	0.5 mol %	10 °C	72 h	92%	88% ee	7%
7 ^c	1 w/w	0.5 mol %	–10 °C	72 h	65%	92% ee	3%
8	1 w/w	0.5 mol %	–10 °C	192 h	79%	90% ee	8%

Table S1 The optimization of the reaction conditions of DKR of (\pm) -5b using vinyl acetate (3A).

a) Determined by HPLC using a chiral column.

b) Cited from entry 7 of Table 1.

c) Racemic 3-butylcyclohex-2-enol was recovered in 28% yield.

The optimization of the reaction conditions of DKR of (±)-5c using vinyl acetate (3A)

At first, some commercially available immobilized lipases were examined for the kinetic resolution of racemic secondary alcohol **6c** to find that *Candida antarctica* lipase B (CAL-B) and *Burkholderia cepacia* lipases (PS-CII and PS-IM) were effective (Table S2). In particular, the use of PS-IM in a range of organic solvents produced high enantioselectivity (E value: up to 140) (entries 5-8).

Me PhOH		ОН	vinyl acetate lipase (1.5 w	e (3A) (2.0 //w)	equiv)	Ph, ,,,,OAc	Ph OH	
	(±)-60	;	solvent (0.08 35 °C, 3 h	3 M)		(<i>R</i>)-7cA	 (\$	S)- 6c
	_	entry	lipase	solvent	conv. ^a	optical purity of (<i>S</i>)- 6c	E value	
		1	CAL-B	MeCN	43%	48% ee	7.3	
		2	CAL-B	hexane	68%	91% ee	7.4	
		3 ^b	PS-CII	MeCN	54%	89% ee	24	
		4 ^b	PS-CII	hexane	60%	>99% ee	30	
		5	PS-IM	MeCN	49%	91% ee	140	
		6	PS-IM	hexane	61%	>99% ee	23	
		7	PS-IM	<i>i</i> Pr ₂ O	53%	>99% ee	97	
		8	PS-IM	toluene	54%	>99% ee	70	

Table S2 The screening of lipases and solvents for kinetic resolution of (\pm) -6c

a) Determined by ¹H NMR. b) Conducted for 1.5 h.

Next, DKR was examined by using PS-IM and V-MPS4 in various organic solvents at 35 °C (Table S3, entries 1-6), in which DKR in toluene afforded the best results in terms of the yield (84%) and optical purity (71% ee) of the ester **7cA** (entry 3). A similar reaction in toluene at 50 °C provided **7cA** with better optical purity (81% ee) albeit in lower yield (77%) (entry 7); however, similar tendency was not observed in CH_2Cl_2 (entry 8). The use of vinyl decanoate (**3C**) instead of vinyl acetate (**3A**) effected improvement of both yield (84%) and optical purity (93% ee) of the corresponding ester (*R*)-**7cC** (entry 9).

HO Ph (±)	Me vinyl ac lipase F V-MPS solvent	etate (3A) PS-IM (3.0 <u>4 (1 mol %</u> (0.08 M)) (2.0 equiv) w/w) %)	→ Ph → (F	Me ,,,,OAc					
entry	solvent	temp.	reaction	(<i>R</i>)-7cA						
			time	isolated yield	optical purity					
1	hexane	35 °C	24 h	92%	61% ee					
2 ^a	hexane	35 °C	48 h	87%	63% ee					
3	toluene	35 °C	48 h	84%	71% ee					
4	iPr ₂ O	35 °C	48 h	77%	50% ee					
5	c-C₅H ₉ OMe	35 °C	72 h	58% ^b	73% ee					
6	CH ₂ Cl ₂	35 °C	48 h	62%	73% ee					
7	toluene	50 °C	24 h	77%	81% ee					
8	CH ₂ Cl ₂	50 °C	24 h	49%	60% ee					
9 ^c	toluene	50 °C	24 h	84%	93% ee		Ме			Ме
	= ()					DI.	1	~	-	

Table S3 The optimization of the reaction conditions of DKR of 5c

a) PS-IM (1.5 w/w) was used. b) Alcohol **6c** (88% ee) was recovered in 34% yield. c) Vinyl decanoate (**3C**) was used instead of vinyl acetate. The isolated yield and optical purity of (R)-**7cC** are shown.



The Ireland–Claisen rearrangement of optically active esters 7

(S)-(1-Phenylcyclohex-2-enyl)acetic acid (4aA) (Table 2, entry 1): A typical procedure

Ph COOH

Under an argon atmosphere, HMPA (0.13 mL, 5% of total volume of THF) was added to a solution of LDA (0.55 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) at -78 °C. Then, a solution of (*R*)-**7aA** (96% ee, 100 mg, 0.46 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) was added via a cannula. After the reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 15 min, a solution of TBSCl (105 mg, 0.69 mmol) in THF (0.5 mL) was added. After being stirred at -78 °C for 15 min, the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature over 1 h and then refluxed for 15 h. After cooling to room temperature, aqueous hydrochloric acid (1.0 M, 1.0 mL) was added to the solution, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. Et₂O (5 mL) was added, and the organic phase was separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with Et₂O (2 x 5 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (5 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/EtOAc = 3:1) to give (*S*)-**4aA** (79 mg, 79%, 96% ee). Its optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis of the alcohol **S2** obtained by the reduction of (*S*)-**4aA** (vide infra).

(*S*)-**4aA**. A white solid. Mp 87-88 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +39$ (*c* 0.86, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.30-1.41 (m, 1H), 1.51-1.58 (m, 1H), 1.87 (ddd, *J* = 3.0, 11.5, 13.0 Hz, 1H), 1.95 (ddd, *J* = 2.5, 6.5, 13.0 Hz, 1H), 1.99-2.08 (m, 2H), 2.73 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 2.83 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 5.95 (td, *J* = 3.5, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 6.07 (ddd, *J* = 2.5, 3.5, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (dt, *J* = 1.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (br t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (br d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 18.6, 25.0, 37.0, 41.7, 46.4, 126.0, 126.7, 128.0, 128.8, 131.8, 146.6,

176.8; IR (neat) v 1713, 3024 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) m/z calcd for C₁₄H₁₆O₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 239.1043. Found: 239.1043.

(*R*)-2-[(*R*)-1-Phenylcyclohex-2-enyl]butanoic acid (4aB) and (*S*)-2-[(*R*)-1-phenylcyclohex-2-enyl]butanoic acid (4aB') (Table 2, entry 2)

4aB (63% yield, 99% ee) and **4aB'** (6% yield, optical purity was not determined) were obtained from (*R*)-**7aB** (99% ee) by column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1).

4aB. A white solid. Mp 145-146 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +28$ (*c* 0.96, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.82 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.14-1.28 (m, 2H), 1.49-1.57 (m, 1H), 1.63-1.74 (m, 1H), 1.89 (dt, *J* = 2.0, 13.0 Hz, 1H), 1.94-2.06 (m, 2H), 2.20 (dt, *J* = 5.0, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.71 (dd, *J* = 3.0, 13.0 Hz, 1H), 5.96 (td, *J* = 3.0, 11.0 Hz, 1H), 6.01 (ddd, *J* = 1.5, 3.5, 11.0 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.37 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.7, 18.8, 20.8, 25.4, 33.9, 45.6, 58.8, 126.0, 127.3, 128.1, 129.3, 130.0, 146.3, 180.1; IR (neat) v 1704, 3025 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) *m*/*z* calcd for C₁₆H₂₀O₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 267.1356. Found: 267.1350. Its optical purity was determined by the HPLC analysis of the alcohol **S3** obtained by the reduction of (*S*)-**4aB** (vide infra) and its relative configuration was determined by the derivatization of **4aB** into the iodo lactone **S5** (vide infra).

4aB'. A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = +72$ (*c* 1.07, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.88 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.21-1.34 (m, 2H), 1.49-1.69 (m, 2H), 1.90-2.04 (m, 4H), 2.63 (dd, *J* = 3.5, 11.0 Hz, 1H), 5.89-5.93 (m, 1H), 6.20-6.24 (m, 1H), 7.15 (br t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (br t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (br d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.8, 18.7, 21.4, 25.2, 32.4, 45.1, 57.7, 126.0, 127.5, 127.8, 129.0, 130.8, 145.9, 178.9; IR (neat) v 1703, 3031 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₆H₂₀O₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 267.1356. Found: 267.1353.

(*R*)-2-[(*R*)-1-Phenylcyclohex-2-enyl]decanoic acid (4aC) and (*S*)-2-[(*R*)-1-phenylcyclohex-2-enyl]decanoic acid (4aC') (Table 2, entry 3)



Et.

Et /

Ph

COOH

4aB

СООН

4aB'

An 11:1 mixture of **4aC** and **4aC'** was obtained from (*R*)-**7aC** (98% ee), whose ratio was determined by ¹H NMR analysis of a crude product. Pure **4aC** (77% yield) was isolated by column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1). **4aC**. A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = +28$ (*c* 1.21, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.85 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.04-1.33 (m, 14H), 1.48-1.57 (m, 1H), 1.62-1.74 (m, 1H), 1.82-2.06 (m, 3H), 2.20 (br d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (br d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.93-6.03 (m, 2H), 7.19 (br t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.36 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.1, 18.8, 22.6, 25.3, 27.4, 28.2, 29.16, 29.22, 29.3, 31.8, 33.7, 45.6, 56.9, 126.0, 127.3, 128.0, 129.2, 130.1, 146.2, 181.1; IR (neat) v 1701, 3028 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) *m*/*z* calcd for C₁₆H₂₀O₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 267.1356. Found: 267.1350.

4aC'. Some typical ¹H NMR data (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.89-5.93 (m, 1H), 6.24-6.29 (m, 1H).

(R)-2-(1-Butylcyclohex-2-enyl)acetic acid (4bA) (Table 2, entry 4)

(*R*)-4bA (78% yield) was obtained from (*R*)-7bA (90% ee).



A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +2.4$ (*c* 1.04, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.89 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.18-1.34 (m, 4H), 1.37-1.71 (m, 6H), 1.87-2.02 (m, 2H), 2.33 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 2.36 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 5.53 (td, *J* = 2.0, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 5.70 (td, *J* = 3.5, 10.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 14.1, 18.8, 23.4, 24.9, 26.0, 32.5, 36.8, 39.6, 44.0, 127.1, 133.9, 178.4; IR (neat) v 1709, 3020 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) *m*/*z* calcd for C₁₂H₂₀O₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 219.1356. Found: 219.1360.

(S)-2-(1-Phenylcyclohept-2-enyl)acetic acid (4dA) (Table 2, entry 6)

(*S*)-**4dA** (63% yield, 98% ee) was obtained from (*R*)-**7dA** (99% ee) by conducting Ireland-Claisen rearrangement with HMPA, $KN(SiMe_3)_2$ and TBSCl in THF. Its optical purity was determined by the HPLC analysis of the alcohol **S4** obtained by the reduction of (*S*)-**4dA** (vide infra).



A white solid. Mp 110 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +90$ (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.29-1.53 (m, 3H), 1.58-1.70 (m, 1H), 1.89-2.21 (m, 4H), 2.68 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.70 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.00-6.04 (m, 2H), 7.20 (tt, *J* = 1.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (br t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (br d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 25.0, 26.3, 27.9, 38.6, 47.5, 49.6, 126.0, 126.9, 128.2, 132.6, 136.2, 144.7, 177.0; IR (neat) v 1705, 3021 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₅H₁₈O₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 253.1199. Found: 253.1194.

The determination of the optical purity of (S)-4aA, (R,R)-4aB and (S)-4dA

(S)-2-(1-Phenylcyclohex-2-enyl)ethanol (S2)



A solution of (*S*)-4aA (10 mg, 0.046 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) was added to a suspension of LiAlH₄ (1.8 mg, 0.046 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL) at 0 °C. Then, the reaction mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 2 h, cooled to 0 °C, and quenched with aqueous hydrochloric acid (1.0 M, 1.0 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 1.0 mL), and the combined organic phases were washed with brine (1.0 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/EtOAc = 3:1) to give **S2** (9.4 mg, quantitative yield). Its optical purity was determined by HPLC

analysis at 20 °C, using a CHIRALCEL IE column (hexanes/2-propanol = 95:5, 1.0 mL/min, 208 nm; retention times 11.0 (*R*), 11.7 min (*S*)).

A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +62$ (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 1.14-1.28 (m, 1H), 1.45-1.57 (m, 1H), 1.63-1.73 (m, 1H), 1.79-2.04 (m, 5H), 3.12-3.19 (m, 1H), 3.26-3.30 (m, 1H), 5.81-5.92 (m, 2H), 7.13-7.19 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.34 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 18.5, 24.9, 36.5, 41.3, 45.1, 57.4, 126.0, 126.7, 127.3, 128.1, 133.2, 147.8; IR (neat) v 3337 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) *m*/*z* calcd for C₁₄H₁₈ONa [M+Na]⁺: 225.1250. Found: 225.1251.

(R)-2-[(R)-1-Phenylcyclohex-2-enyl)butanol (S3)

According to the procedure of preparation of **S2**, **S3** was obtained from (*R*,*R*)-**4aB** in 99% yield. Its optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis at 20 °C, using a CHIRALCEL IC-3 column (hexanes/2-propanol = 97.5:2.5, 1.0 mL/min, 208 nm; retention times 7.5 (*R*,*R*), 8.2 min (*S*,*S*)).



A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = +109$ (*c* 0.50, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.85 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H), 1.16-1.37 (m, 3H), 1.51-1.58 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.74 (m, 1H), 1.92-2.09 (m, 4H), 3.745 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 11.5 Hz 1H), 3.754 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 11.5 Hz, 1H), 5.85-5.94 (m, 2H), 7.12 (tt, *J* = 2.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.34 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.5, 18.8, 20.2, 25.6, 32.9, 46.5, 52.9, 62.6, 125.6, 127.3, 128.0, 129.6, 132.2, 147.9; IR (neat) v 3375 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₆H₂₂ONa [M+Na]⁺: 253.1563. Found: 253.1562.

(S)-2-(1-Phenylcyclohept-2-enyl)ethan-1-ol (S4)

According to the procedure of preparation of **S2**, **S4** was obtained from (*S*)-**4dA** in 99% yield. Its optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis at 20 °C, using a CHIRALCEL OJ-H column (hexanes/2-propanol = 95:5, 1.0 mL/min, 208 nm; retention times 10.7 (*R*), 19.7 min (*S*)).



A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +115$ (*c* 0.88, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 1.16-1.43 (m, 3H), 1.50-1.63 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.94 (m, 4H), 2.00-2.15 (m, 2H), 3.07-3.17 (m, 1H), 3.30-3.43 (m, 1H), 5.76-5.82 (m, 1H), 5.89-5.97 (m, 1H), 7.12-7.20 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.34 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 25.6, 27.0, 28.4, 39.2, 48.0, 49.2, 58.6, 126.4, 127.6, 129.0, 132.4, 138.6, 146.9; IR (neat) v 3345 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) *m*/*z* calcd for C₁₅H₂₀ONa [M+Na]⁺: 239.1406. Found: 239.1406.

The determination of the relative configuration of the major isomer 4aB

The relative configuration of the major isomer **4aB** was determined based on the nOe experiment of the iodo lactone **S5** obtained by the reaction with iodine under basic reaction conditions (Scheme S1).



Scheme S1. Determination of the relative configuration of 4aB.

(3R,3aR,7S,7aS)-3-Ethyl-7-iodo-3a-phenylhexahydrobenzofuran-2(3H)-one (S5)

Iodine (20 mg, 0.082 mmol) was added to a solution of **4aB** (10 mg, 0.041 mmol) in THF/aq. NaHCO₃ (1:1, 1.0 mL) at 0 °C. Then, the solution was warmed to room temperature over 30 min and quenched with saturated aq. Na₂S₂O₃ (1.0 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5.0 mL), and the combined organic phases were washed with brine (1.0 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1) to give **S5** (11.8 mg, 78%).



A white solid. Mp 129-130 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +65$ (*c* 0.90, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.95-1.13 (m, 5H), 1.50-1.58 (m, 1H), 1.63-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.83-1.97 (m, 2H), 2.34-2.41 (m, 1H), 2.48-2.54 (m, 1H), 2.60 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (ddd, *J* = 4.5, 9.0, 13.0 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (br t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 7.23-7.32 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.5, 19.4, 23.3, 28.1, 31.3, 36.0, 47.2, 50.5, 88.4, 126.2, 127.4, 128.7, 142.0, 176.5; IR (neat) v 1779 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) *m*/*z* calcd for C₁₆H₁₉O₂NaI [M]⁺: 393.0322. Found: 393.0321.

Asymmetric total synthesis of (-)-crinane

1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)cyclohex-2-enol [(±)-5f]



Under an argon atmosphere, *n*BuLi (2.6 M in hexane; 12 mL, 31 mmol) was added to a solution of 4-bromo-1,2-metylenedioxybenzene (6.3 g, 31 mmol) in Et₂O (60 mL) and THF (30 mL) at -78 °C. After 30 min at -78 °C, a solution of cyclohex-2-enone (2.5 g, 26 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature over 15 min and quenched with saturated aq. NH₄Cl (70 mL). The organic phase was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1) to give **5f** (5.5 g, 96%).

A white solid. Mp 52-53 °C (lit.⁶ mp 55-56 °C). The ¹H NMR data of the obtained product **5f** was in good agreement with those in a previous publication.⁶

The optimization of the reaction conditions of DKR of (±)-5f using vinyl acetate (3A)

At first, the DKR of (\pm)-**5f** (50 mg) was conducted under standard conditions at 35 °C for 24 h to give the ester (*R*)-**7fA** with 89% ee in 79% yield (Table S4, entry 1). A similar reaction performed at -5 °C by using CAL-B (1.0 w/w) and V-MPS4 (0.5 mol %) provided the increase of both yield (87%) and optical purity (95% ee) of (*R*)-**7fA** (entry 2). At lower temperature (-10 and -20 °C) the optical purity of (*R*)-**5fA** was further improved to 97–98% ee (entries 3 and 4). A similar reaction of 1 g of (\pm)-**5f** also afforded the same chemical and optical yields of (*R*)-**7fA** (entry 5).

<u>ب</u>	ОН	vinyl aceta CAL-B V-MPS4	ate (3A) (2.0	equiv)				
	(±)-5f	MeCN (0.0	08 M)		(R)-7fA			
entry ^{a)}	amount of	equiv of	temp.	reaction	(R)- 7fA			
	CAL-B	V-MPS4		time	isolated yield	optical purity		
1	3.0 w/w	1.0 mol %	35 °C	24 h	79%	89% ee		
2	1.0 w/w	0.5 mol %	–5 °C	65 h	87%	95% ee		
3	1.0 w/w	0.5 mol %	–10 °C	72 h	88%	97% ee		
4	1.0 w/w	0.5 mol %	–20 °C	78 h	88%	98% ee		
5 ^b	1.0 w/w	0.5 mol %	–30 °C	120 h	89%	97% ee		

Table S4 The optimization of the reaction conditions of DKR of (\pm) -5f using vinyl acetate (3A)

a) The reaction was conducted by using 50 mg of (±)-5f, otherwise noted.

b) One gram of (±)-5f was used.

(*R*)-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)cyclohex-2-enyl acetate [(*R*)-7fA]

Under an argon atmosphere, CAL-B (100 mg), V-MPS4 (11 mg, 2.3 µmol of the vanadium component) and vinyl acetate (85 µL, 0.92 mmol) were added to a solution of (\pm)-**5f** (100 mg, 0.46 mmol) in MeCN (5.7 mL, 0.08 M) in this order at -20 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at -20 °C for 78 h and then filtered through a Celite pad. The Celite pad was washed with EtOAc, and the combined filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexanes/EtOAc = 7:1) to give (*R*)-**7fA** (105 mg, 88% yield, 98% ee). Its optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis at 20 °C, using a CHIRALCEL AD-3 column (hexanes/2-propanol = 99:1, 1.0 mL/min; retention times 22.9 (*R*), 24.6 min (*S*)).

A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +144$ (*c* 0.99, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.69-1.98 (m, 4H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.27-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.42-2.51 (m, 1H), 5.40-5.46 (m, 1H), 5.93-6.00 (m, 3H), 6.76 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (dd, *J* = 2.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 19.4, 21.5, 27.6, 28.0, 68.9, 101.0, 106.0, 108.0, 119.0, 121.2, 135.4, 141.6, 147.1, 147.7, 170.9; IR (neat) v 1729 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) *m*/*z* calcd for C₁₅H₁₆O₄ [M]⁺: 260.1043.

(S)-[1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)cyclohex-2-enyl]acetic acid [(S)-4fA]

Similarly to the preparation of (S)-4aA, (S)-4fA was obtained in 70% yield.



A white solid. Mp 118-119 °C. $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = +43$ (*c* 0.91, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.31-1.41 (m, 1H), 1.50-1.57 (m, 1H), 1.78-1.91 (m, 2H), 1.96-2.04 (m, 2H), 2.67 (d, *J* = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (d, *J* = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 5.89-5.95 (m, 3H), 6.03 (dd, *J* = 1.0, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (dd, *J* = 2.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 18.5, 25.0, 37.3, 41.5, 46.5, 100.9, 107.5, 107.7, 120.0, 128.9, 131.7, 140.6, 145.6, 147.4, 177.1; IR (neat) v 3021, 1705 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) *m*/*z* calcd for C₁₅H₁₆O₄ [M]⁺: 260.1043. Found: 260.1045.

(S)-2-[1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)cyclohex-2-enyl]ethanol [(S)-8]



Similarly to the preparation of **S2**, (*S*)-**8** was obtained in quantitative yield with 98% ee. Its optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis at 20 °C, using a CHIRALCEL AD-3 column (hexanes/2-propanol = 90:10, 1.0 mL/min; retention times 11.1 (*R*), 12.0 min (*S*)).

A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +58$ (*c* 0.74, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.30-1.39 (m, 1H), 1.51-1.59 (m, 1H), 1.71 (ddd, J = 3.0, 11.0, 13.0 Hz, 1H), 1.83-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.92-2.06 (m, 4H), 3.51-3.64 (m, 2H), 5.80-5.85 (m, 1H), 5.87-5.91 (m, 1H), 5.92 (s, 2H), 6.73 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.77 (dd, J = 2.0, 8.5 Hz,



1H), 6.85 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 18.6, 25.3, 37.4, 41.5, 45.2, 59.7, 100.8, 107.5, 107.7, 120.0, 128.4, 132.6, 141.8, 145.4, 147.6; IR (neat) v 3348 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) m/z calcd for C₁₅H₁₈O₃ [M]⁺: 246.1250. Found: 246.1248.

(S)-3a-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-3,3a,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2*H*-indole [(S)-9]

DPPA (53 μ L, 0.24 mmol) and DBU (37 μ L, 0.24 mmol) were added to a solution of (*S*)-**8** (50 mg, 0.20 mmol) in toluene (0.70 mL) at 30 °C. After the reaction mixture was stirred at 30 °C for 1 h, TMSN₃ (27 μ L, 0.20 mmol) and DBU (30 μ L, 0.20 mmol) were added to the solution. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 24 h and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂/MeOH = 7:1) to give (*S*)-**9** (39 mg, 78% yield).



A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -43$ (*c* 1.57, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.33-1.65 (m, 4H), 1.85-1.95 (m, 3H), 2.19-2.30 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.76 (m, 2H), 3.62 (ddt, *J* = 4.0, 8.5, 15.0 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (dddd, *J* = 1.5, 3.5, 8.0, 15.0 Hz, 1H), 5.94 (s, 2H), 6.54 (dd, *J* = 2.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 22.4, 27.5, 30.2, 39.2, 41.9, 57.5, 58.5, 101.0, 106.6, 108.4, 119.1, 137.0, 145.8, 148.3, 180.8; IR (neat) v 1651 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) *m*/*z* calcd for C₁₅H₁₈NO₂ [M+H]⁺: 244.1332. Found: 244.1331.

(3aR,7aR)-3a-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)octahydro-1*H*-indole (10)

NaBH₃CN (11 mg, 0.16 mmol) was added to a solution of (*S*)-**9** (20 mg, 0.082 mmol) in acetic acid (0.33 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min, and 15% aq. NaOH (2 mL) and Et₂O (10 mL) were added. The organic phase was separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂/MeOH = 5:1) to give **10** (17.7 mg, 88% yield).

A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +11$ (*c* 0.86, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.15-1.32 (m, 1H), 1.40-1.58 (m, 3H), 1.62-1.94 (m, 5H), 2.00 (ddd, *J* = 4.0, 8.5, 13.0 Hz, 1H), 2.07 (br s, 1H), 3.00 (dt, *J* = 4.5, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.09-3.17 (m, 1H), 3.42 (t, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 5.93 (s, 2H), 6.76 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (dd, *J* = 2.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.1, 22.1, 26.3, 33.9, 41.4, 43.1, 47.9, 61.0, 100.8, 107.6, 107.7, 119.4, 141.0, 145.2, 147.6; IR (neat) v 3339 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) *m*/*z* calcd for C₁₅H₂₀NO₂ [M+H]⁺: 246.1489. Found: 246.1493.





N,N-Dimethylmethyleneammonium iodide (15 mg, 0.082 mmol) was added to a solution of **10** (10 mg, 0.041 mmol) in THF (2 mL) and the mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 36 h. THF was removed under reduced pressure, and Et₂O (5 mL) was added. 15% aq. NaOH was added until the solution became basic. The aqueous phase was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 5 mL). The organic phases were combined and washed with brine (5 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, CH₂Cl₂/MeOH = 10:1) to give (–)-crinane (10.1 mg, 96% yield).

A colorless oil. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -8.6$ (*c* 0.77, CHCl₃) [ref.⁷ $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -12.2 (*c* 0.66, CHCl₃), ref.⁸ $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +7.0 (c 1.0, CHCl₃) for (+)-crinane with 94% ee}]. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.12-1.32 (m, 2H), 1.43-1.67(m, 2H), 1.68-1.81 (m, 4H), 2.16-2.26 (m, 1H), 2.34 (d, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 1H), 2.75-2.90 (m, 2H), 3.29-3.41 (m, 1H), 3.75 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 5.88 (s, 2H), 6.46 (s, 1H), 6.71 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.8, 24.4, 27.6, 29.0, 37.9, 29.0, 52.0, 62.1, 67.4, 100.7, 103.4, 106.3, 126.0, 142.2, 145.6, 146.3. ; IR (neat) v 3460 cm⁻¹. HRMS (MALDI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₆H₂₀NO₂ [M+H]⁺: 258.1489. Found: 258.1484.

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