Supporting Information

Discovery of Temperature-dependent, Autoinductive

Reversal of Enantioselectivity: Palladium-mediated

[3+3]-Annulation of 4-Hydroxycoumarins

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1. General Information

Unless otherwise noted, all the reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded at 400 MHz. The chemical shifts were recorded in ppm relative to tetramethylsilane and with the solvent resonance as the internal standard. Data were reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet), coupling constants (Hz), integration. ¹³C NMR data were collected at 100 MHz with complete proton decoupling. Chemical shifts were reported in ppm from the tetramethylsilane with the solvent resonance as internal standard. Infrared spectra (IR) were measured by FT-IR apparatus. High resolution mass spectroscopy (HRMS) was recorded on TOF MS mass spectrometer and acetonitrile the sample. Chiral HPLC was performed with chiral used to dissolve was columns (chirapak AD, OD, OJ columns).

Column chromatography was carried out on silica gel (200-300 mesh). All solvents and commercially available reagents were either purified via literature procedures or used without further purification.

2. Optimization of Reaction Conditions



Typical experimental procedure

To a solution of 4-hydroxycoumarin 1a (0.20 mmol), and MBHA 2a (0.40 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in dry solvent (2 mL) was added catalyst (0.01 mmol, 5 mol %), and ligand (0.03 mmol, 15 mol %), and base. The resulting mixture was then stirred at the designated temperature. After completion of the reaction (monitored by TLC), organic solvent was removed *in vacuo*. Then the residue was purified *via* silica gel

chromatography (ethyl acetate / petroleum ether = 10% - 20%) to yield the corresponding product **3a**.

-- Screening of Pd catalyst is presented in Table 1S. We carefully examined the effect of Pd catalyst on enantioselectivity and chemical yield by employing (*S*)-binap as the ligand at room temperature and 60 °C respectively. It was found that $Pd(OAc)_2$ afforded the best ee value and yield (entry 2).

	ОН	0 0 0	DAc	catalyst (5 (S)-BINAP (1 K ₂ CO ₃ (2 1e THF	mol %) 5 mol %) equiv) ┣		COMe
	1a	2	а			3a	
_	Entry ^a	Cat.	Ligand	Т	Time	Yield	ee
				(°C)	(h)	(%)	(%)
-	1	Pd(OAc) ₂	(S)-binap	rt	48	85	-31
	2	Pd(OAc) ₂	(S)-binap	60	12	97	+56
	3	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃	(S)-binap	rt	48	Trace	-
	4	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃	(S)-binap	60	12	50	+2
	5	PdCl ₂	(S)-binap	rt	48	NR	-
	6	PdCl ₂	(S)-binap	60	12	NR	-

Table 1S. Screening of Catalysts for [3+3]-Annulation of 1a and 2a

^a The reactions were carried out with **1a** (0.2 mmol) and **2a** (0.4 mmol) in dry THF (2 mL).

-- The model reaction was carried out in a variety of solvents while the other reaction parameters remained unchanged (Table 2s). It can be clearly seen that toluene gave a superior enantioselectivity.

Table 2S. Effect of Solvent on the Model Reaction^a



3	DMF	12	87	44
4	Dioxane	12	81	18
5	THF	12	89	59
6	Et_2O	12	85	54
7	MeOH	12	Trace	-
8	DCM	12	92	41
9	DEM	12	87	-23
10	Toluene	12	91	61
11	<i>p</i> -Xylene	12	97	39
12	Trifluorotoluene	12	84	2
13	Hexane	12	NR	-

^a The reactions were carried out with **1a** (0.2 mmol) and **2a** (0.4 mmol) in dry solvent (2 mL).

-- Various bases were examined in this model reaction. Generally, inorganic bases such as K_2CO_3 , Na_2CO_3 , and Cs_2CO_3 gave better ee's than organic bases. And K_2CO_3 was proven the optimum base for this annulation (Table 3S).

Table 3S. Screening of Different Bases^a

OH O OH + O 1a	OAc Pd(O (S)-BI ba OMe 6 2a	PAc) ₂ (5 mol %) NAP (15 mol %) ise (2 equiv) ₩ 0 °C, 12 h	o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o
Entry ^a	Base ^b	Yield	ee
		(%)	(%)
1	K ₂ CO ₃	99	65
2	Na ₂ CO ₃	98	59
3	Cs_2CO_3	77	59
4	K ₃ PO ₄	76	43
5	NaOAc	NR	-
6	AgOAc	Trace	-
7	NaHCO ₃	Trace	-
8	t-BuOK	81	45
9	AgOTf	96	4
10	Et ₃ N	47	18
11	DMAP	36	0
12	DABCO	77	26
13	Quinine	83	12
14	TMEDA	NR	-

^a The reactions were carried out with **1a** (0.2 mmol) and **2a** (0.4 mmol) in dry solvent (2 mL); ^b Base (2 equiv) in reaction.

-- The loading of base was also examined as shown in Table 4S. Using 2 equivalents of K_2CO_3 afforded the highest ee (65% ee) and the best yield (96%).

Entry	Equiv	Yield (%)	ee (%)
1	0.5	80	19
2	1.0	84	35
3	2.0	96	65
4	3.0	95	41
5	5.0	94	45

Table 4S. Effect of Loading of K₂CO_{3^a}

^aThe reactions were carried out with **1a** (0.2 mmol), **2a** (0.4 mmol), $Pd(OAc)_2$ (5 mol %), and (*S*)-BINAP in dry toluene (2 mL) at 60 °C for 12 h.

--The phosphine ligands were also investigated for the annulation process. BINAP was effective in promoting the model reaction (Table 5S) and only medium enantioselectivity and yield were obtained (entries 1 and 2). Notably, TARE was observed by using this ligand. Obviously, (*S*)-tol-BINAP gave better ee's and yields. Unfortunately, Trost's ligand (**L3**) was ineffective in this reaction. As a result, (*S*)-tol-BINAP was employed in the following reactions.

Table 5S. Screening of Ligand in the Model Reaction^a



Entry	Ligand	Т	Time	Yield	ee
_		(°C)	(h)	(%)	(%)
1	L-1	rt	48	90	-31
2	L-1	60	12	97	+61
3	L-2	rt	48	95	-50

4	L-2	60	12	99	+65
5	L-3	rt	48	NR	-
6	L-3	60	12	NR	-

^a The reactions were carried out with **1a** (0.2 mmol) and **2a** (0.4 mmol) in dry tolene (2 mL).

Figure 1S. Correlation of temperature and enantioselectivity of the reaction as represented by a plot of $\ln(k+/k-)$ vs 1/T



3. Control Experiments for the Mechanistic Studies

-- In order to elaborate the effect of the chiral center in MBHA 2 on the reversal of enantioselectivity, the model reaction was intentionally stopped at given points, where the enantiopurity of 2a was determined. The results and the corresponding HPLC traces are shown in the following Table and spectra. As we can see, the enantiopurity of 2a is always close to racemic regardless of reaction temperature and reaction time, which can essentially rule out the possibility of TARE induced by the kinetic resolution of 2.

Table 6S. Monitoring the Change of Enantiopurity of 2a



HPLC Spectra of 2a HPLC chromatogram of racemic 2a





-- Given the poor solubility of K₂CO₃ in organic solvent, the role of base in the seeding experiments as shown in Figure 4 (main text) needs to be clarified. As the added product might increase the solubility of K₂CO₃ in toluene, the observed acceleration in the seeding experiments could be affected by the improved solubility of base. Therefore, we employed organic base - Et₃N to proceed the seeding experiments, which is miscible with toluene. The obtained ee and yield of the seeded and unseeded reactions were monitored in the process of reaction (as shown in Figure 1S). As a result, the exact same trend was observed in this control experiment. The addition of the matched product (+)-3g significantly promoted the reaction in the sense of yield and ee. After 2 hours, the seeded reaction already gave 45% ee while only 28% ee was obtained in the unseeded reaction. On the other hand, the addition of product also clearly accelerated the reaction and the seeded reaction consistently gave higher yields as compared to the unseeded reaction. Accordingly, the hypothesis that the observed acceleration was induced by the change of solubility of K_2CO_3 can be completely ruled out. The corresponding product affected the reaction pathway and the stereochemical outcome in an autoinductive manner.

Figure 2S. Model Validation of TARE by Using Et₃N at 60 °C



-- In some cases, the other regioisomer was obtained as the minor product (**3c** *regioisomeric ratio: 18:1;* **3k** *regioisomeric ratio: 8:1;* **3l** *regioisomeric ratio: 7:1*) at 60 °C. However, it was extremely difficult to isolate the pure minor regioisomer since only small amount of the minor product was present in the product mixture and silica gel chromatography was ineffective in separating these two regioisomers. Extensive efforts were made to achieve the minor regioisomer on the other substrates. Ultimately, a minor regioisomer **3h'**, whose structure was confirmed by NMR spectroscopy, was isolated under modified reaction conditions as shown in Scheme 1S. A characteristic doublet can be found at 5.60 ppm for the minor regioisomer **3h'**, which also can be observed in the NMR spectra of the product mixtures of **3c**, **3k**, and **3l**, respectively. Finally, the regioisomeric ratios can be calculated based on the ratios of peak areas in their HPLC spectra, which are specified in Table 2 of main text. **Scheme 1S**. Regioisomeric Studies under Modified Reaction Conditions



¹H NMR Spectrum for Minor Regioisomer **3h'**



¹³C NMR Spectrum for Minor Regioisomer **3h'**



¹H NMR Spectrum for the product mixture of **3l** and **3l'**



Product mixture of **3c** and **3c'** from 60 ° Product mixture of **3h** and **3h'** from 60 °C



Product mixture of **3k** and **3k'** from 60 °C Product mixture of **3l** and **3l'** from 60 °C





4. Experimental Procedures and Characterization Data of 3a-3q, and

4.

Typical experimental procedure for 3

To a solution of 4-hydroxycoumarin **1** (0.20 mmol), and MBHA **2** (0.40 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in dry toluene (2 mL) was added Pd(OAc)₂ (0.01 mmol, 5 mol %), and (*S*)-*tol*-BINAP (0.03 mmol, 15 mol %), and K₂CO₃ (0.40 mmol, 2.0 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at 10 °C or 60 °C for the designated reaction time. After completion of the reaction (monitored by TLC), organic solvent was removed *in vacuo*. Then the residue was purified *via* silica gel chromatography (ethyl acetate / petroleum ether = 10% - 20%) to yield the corresponding product.



3a: white solid (**10** °**C**: 50.0 mg, 0.13 mmol, yield 67%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, -60% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -110.1$ (c = 0.5 in CH₂Cl₂); **60** °**C**: 65.1 mg, 0.20 mmol, quantitive yield,

regioisomeric ratio >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, +65% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +120.4$

(c = 0.5 in CH₂Cl₂)) m.p. 176-178 °C; IR (KBr) v 3413, 2956, 1704, 1627, 1510, 1251, 1033 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.78 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.76-4.79 (m, 1H), 4.73 (s, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.84 (s, 1H), 2.38-2.53 (m, 3H), 2.10-2.21 (m, 2H), 1.93-2.00 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 206.2, 161.8, 159.9, 158.6, 152.7, 134.8, 131.7, 128.8, 123.8, 122.4, 116.7, 115.2, 114.3, 101.5, 74.3, 55.3, 54.7, 41.1, 33.7, 29.4, 21.8; HRMS (TOF-ES+) m/z: [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₃H₂₀O₅Na 399.1208, found 399.1204; HPLC analysis: (CHIRALCEL OD-H, 30% *i*-propanol/hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, UV: 254 nm), 10 °C: *t*_R = 11.2 min (major), 17.8 min (minor); 60 °C: *t*_R = 11.7 min (minor), 17.4 min (major).



3b: white solid (**10** °**C**: 48.1 mg, 0.12 mmol, yield 62%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, -66% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -197.0$ (c = 0.4 in CH₂Cl₂); **60** °**C**: 60.5 mg, 0.16 mmol, yield 82%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, +73% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +216.2$ (c

= 0.3 in CH₂Cl₂)); m.p. 231-233 °C; IR (KBr) v 3404, 2943, 1708, 1629, 1506, 1311,

1013, 751 ; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.79 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (td, *J* = 8.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.27-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.13-7.16 (m, 2H), 6.98-7.02 (m, 2H), 4.77 (s, 1H), 4.75 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.83 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.41-2.54 (m, 3H), 2.10-2.19 (m, 2H), 1.94-2.02 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 205.8, 161.9 (d, ^{*I*}*J*_{*C*·*F*} = 244 Hz), 161.7, 160.0, 152.7, 138.49, 138.46, 131.9, 129.3 (d, ³*J*_{*C*·*F*} = 8 Hz), 123.8, 122.4, 116.8, 115.8 (d, ²*J*_{*C*·*F*} = 21 Hz), 115.1, 101.1, 74.1, 54.6, 41.1, 33.9, 29.4, 21.7; ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz) δ -115.9; HRMS (TOF-ES+) m/z: [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₁₇O₄NaF calcd for 387.1009, found 387.1002; HPLC analysis: (CHIRALCEL OD-H, 30% *i*-propanol/hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, UV: 254 nm), 10 °C: *t*_R = 9.4 min (major), 12.9 min (minor); 60 °C: *t*_R = 9.5 min (minor), 12.5 min (major).



3c: white solid (**10** °**C**: 50.3 mg, 0.13 mmol, yield 66%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, -84% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -190.5$ (c = 0.5 in CH₂Cl₂); **60** °**C**: 65.8 mg, 0.17 mmol, yield 86%, *regioisomeric ratio* 18:1, > 20:1 *dr*, +82% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +275.0$ (c

= 0.5 in CH₂Cl₂)); m.p. 240-242 °C; IR (KBr) v 3388, 2951, 2887, 1698, 1630, 1403, 1307, 1086, 755; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.79 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.27-7.35 (m, 4H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 4.76 (s, 1H), 4.71-4.74 (m, 1H), 2.83 (s, 1H), 2.43-2.55 (m, 3H), 2.12-2.19 (m, 2H), 1.95-2.02 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃,100 MHz) δ 205.6, 161.7, 160.1, 152.7, 141.4, 132.9, 132.0, 129.2, 129.0, 123.9, 122.4, 116.8, 115.0, 100.8, 74.2, 54.5, 41.1, 34.1, 29.4, 21.7; HRMS (TOF-ES+) m/z: [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₁₈O₄Cl calcd for 381.0894, found 381.0908; HPLC analysis: (CHIRALCEL OD-H, 30% *i*-propanol/hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, UV: 254 nm), 10 °C: *t*_R = 9.6 min (major), 13.7 min (minor); 60 °C: *t*_R = 9.7 min (minor), 12.9 min (major).



3d: white solid (**10** °**C**: 550.3 mg, 0.13 mmol, yield 65%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, -77% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -90.5$ (c = 0.5 in CH₂Cl₂); **60** °**C**: 82.5 mg, 0.19 mmol, yield 97%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, +51% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +148.6$ (c

= 0.7 in CH₂Cl₂)); m.p. 240-242 °C; IR (KBr) v 3423, 2917, 1702, 1625, 1489, 1407, 1310, 1011, 761; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.78 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.54

(td, J = 8.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.29-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.06 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.75 (s, 1H), 4.73 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.82 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.39-2.55 (m, 3H), 2.11-2.22 (m, 2H), 1.94-2.01 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 205.5, 161.6, 160.1, 152.8, 141.9, 131.98, 131.95, 0129.5, 123.8, 122.4, 121.0, 116.8, 115.0, 100.7, 74.2, 54.5, 41.0, 34.2, 29.4, 21.7; HRMS (TOF-ES+) m/z: [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₁₇O₄NaBr calcd for 447.0208, found 447.0191; HPLC analysis: (CHIRALCEL OD-H, 30% *i*-propanol/hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, UV: 254 nm), 10 °C: $t_R = 9.9$ min (major), 14.3 min (minor), 60 °C: $t_R = 9.9$ min (minor), 12.7 min (major).



3e: white solid (**10** °**C**: 20.2 mg, 0.05 mmol, yield 24%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, -54% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -213.6$ (c = 0.2 in CH₂Cl₂); **60** °**C**: 50 mg, 0.12 mmol, yield 60%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, +37% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +199.5$ (c

= 0.5 in CH₂Cl₂)); m.p. 232-234 °C; IR (KBr) v 3414, 2964, 1706, 1629, 1323, 1209, 1111, 759; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.80 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.54-7.59 (m, 3H), 7.28-7.35 (m, 4H), 4.85 (s, 1H), 4.72 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.41-2.57 (m, 3H), 2.11-2.24 (m, 2H), 1.95-2.03 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 205.4, 161.7, 160.4, 152.8, 147.0, 132.1, 128.2, 125.89, 125.85, 123.9, 122.5, 116.8, 115.0, 100.4, 74.2, 54.3, 41.0, 34.6, 29.3, 21.7; ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz) δ -62.5; HRMS (TOF-ES+) m/z: [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₃H₁₇O₄NaF₃ calcd for 437.0977, found 437.0965; HPLC analysis: (CHIRALCEL OD-H, 30% *i*-propanol/hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, UV: 254 nm), 10 °C: *t*_R = 11.9 min (minor), 23.6 min (major); 60 °C: *t*_R = 11.5 min (major), 24.4 min (minor).



3f: white solid (**10** °**C**: 71.0 mg, 0.19 mmol, yield 94%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, -51% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -140.3$ (c = 0.5 in CH₂Cl₂); **60** °**C**: 73.8 mg, 0.20 mmol, yield 99%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, +60% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +176.4$ (c

= 0.5 in CH₂Cl₂)); m.p. 143-145 °C; IR (KBr) v 3411, 2962, 2931, 1712, 1627, 1399, 1310, 1190, 1110, 1009, 763; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.78 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (td, *J* = 8.1, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.78 (d, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (s, 1H), 2.86 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (q, *J*

= 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.42-2.53 (m, 3H), 2.10-2.21 (m, 2H); 1.93-1.99 (m, 1H),1.21 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 206.2, 161.8, 159.8, 152.7, 142.9, 139.9, 131.7, 128.4, 127.7, 123.7, 122.4, 116.7, 115.2, 101.4, 74.3, 54.6, 41.1, 34.2, 29.4, 28.4, 21.8, 15.5; HRMS (TOF-ES+) m/z: [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₄H₂₂O₄Na calcd for 397.1416, found 397.1404; HPLC analysis: (CHIRALCEL OD-H, 30% *i*-propanol/hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, UV: 254 nm), 10 °C: t_R = 7.8 min (major), 10.5 min (minor); 60 °C: t_R = 7.8 min (minor), 10.0 min (major).



3g: White solid (**10** °**C**: 34.6 mg, 0.10 mmol, yield 48%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, -99% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -185.2$ (c = 0.3 in CH₂Cl₂); **60** °**C**: 50.5 mg, 0.14 mmol, yield 70%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, +99% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +184.4$ (c

= 0.5 in CH₂Cl₂)); m.p. 264-266 °C; IR (KBr) ν 3404, 2938, 1711, 1628, 1311, 1086, 1010, 766 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.79 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (td, J = 7.6, 1.6 Hz,, 1H), 7.28-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.20 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.95-6.98 (m, 2H), 4.78 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (s, 1H), 2.86 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.38-2.50 (m, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.08-2.21 (m, 2H), 1.92-2.00 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 206.0, 161.8, 159.9, 152.7, 142.8, 138.5, 131.7, 128.7, 128.5, 127.8, 124.8, 123.7, 122.4, 116.8, 115.2, 101.3, 74.3, 54.6, 41.1, 34.5, 29.4, 21.7, 21.5; HRMS (TOF-ES+) m/z: [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₃H₂₀O₄Na 383.1259, found 383.1253; HPLC analysis: (CHIRALCEL OD-H, 30% *i*-propanol/hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, UV: 254 nm), 10 °C: $t_{\rm R}$ = 11.8 min (minor), 14.4 min (major); 60 °C: $t_{\rm R}$ = 11.0 min (major), 14.7 min (minor).



3h: White solid (**10** °**C**: 38.1 mg, 0.10 mmol, yield 50%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, -96% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -82.4$ (c = 0.3 in CHCl₃); **60** °**C**: 53.3 mg, 0.14 mmol, yield 70%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, +99% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +110.5$ (c

= 0.3 in CHCl₃)); m.p. 261-263 °C; IR (KBr) v 3397, 2949, 1704, 1628, 1401, 1311, 1014, 762 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.79 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (td, J = 6.8, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.14-7.16 (m, 1H), 7.07-7.09 (m, 1H), 4.77 (s, 1H), 4.75 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.85 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H),

2.43-2.55 (m, 3H), 2.10-2.19 (m, 2H), 1.98-2.03 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃ 100 MHz) δ 205.5, 161.7, 160.2, 152.8, 145.0, 134.8, 132.0, 130.2, 127.9, 127.3, 126.1, 123.9, 122.4, 116.8, 115.0, 100.5, 74.2, 54.4, 41.1, 34.4, 29.3, 21.7; HRMS (TOF-ES+) m/z: [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₁₇O₄NaCl 403.0713, found 403.0695; HPLC analysis: (CHIRALCEL OD-H, 30% *i*-propanol/hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, UV: 254 nm), 10 °C: $t_{\rm R} = 11.6$ min (minor), 23.3 min (major); 60 °C: $t_{\rm R} = 10.6$ min (major), 24.0 min (minor).



3i: white solid (**10** °**C**: 35.4 mg, 0.08 mmol, yield 41%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, -55% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -92.6$ (c = 0.3 in CH₂Cl₂); **60** °**C**: 53.0 mg, 0.12 mmol, yield 62%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, +36% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +62.5$ (c =

0.5 in CH₂Cl₂)); m.p. 246-248 °C; IR (KBr) v 3406, 2949, 1711, 1629, 1527, 1350, 1308, 1017, 767; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 8.12 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 8.02-8.04 (m, 1H), 7.81 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.49-7.61 (m, 3H), 7.35 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.90 (s, 1H), 4.73 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H) 2.89 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.43-2.59 (m, 3H), 2.14-2.26 (m, 2H), 1.96-2.05 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 205.0, 161.7, 160.7, 152.8, 148.7, 145.2, 134.2, 132.3, 129.9, 124.1, 122.9, 122.6, 122.3, 116.9, 114.9, 99.9, 74.2, 54.2, 41.0, 34.5, 29.3, 21.6; HRMS (TOF-ES+) m/z: [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₁₇O₄NaBr calcd for 447.0208, found 447.0191; HPLC analysis: (CHIRALCEL OD-H, 30% *i*-propanol/hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, UV: 254 nm), 10 °C: *t*_R = 11.9 min (minor), 23.6 min (major); 60 °C: *t*_R = 11.5 min (major), 24.4 min (minor).



3j: White solid (**10** °**C**: 30.3 mg, 0.08 mmol, yield 42%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, -39% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -100.1$ (c = 0.3 in CH₂Cl₂); **60** °**C**: 46.9 mg, 0.13 mmol, yield 65%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, +8% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +15.8$ (c = 0.4

in CH₂Cl₂)); m.p. 265-267 °C; IR (KBr) ν 3402, 2946, 1707, 1629, 1399, 1312, 1012, 767; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.79 (dd, J = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (td, J = 8.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.22 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (td, J = 7.2, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (s, 1H), 4.80 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, f_{17}

1H), 2.69 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.38-2.55 (m, 6H), 2.07-2.15 (m, 1H), 2.15-2.21 (m, 1H), 1.91-2.00 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 205.9, 161.5, 160.0, 152.7, 140.7, 135.51, 131.7, 131.2, 127.4, 127.0, 126.0, 123.7, 122.3, 116.7, 115.2, 101.6, 74.1, 52.3, 41.0, 31.3, 29.4, 21.6, 19.2; HRMS (TOF-ES+) m/z: [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₃H₂₀O₄Na 383.1259, found 383.1271; HPLC analysis: (CHIRALCEL OD-H, 30% *i*-propanol/hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, UV: 254 nm), 10 °C: $t_{\rm R} = 12.0$ min (minor), 24.9 min (major), 60 °C: $t_{\rm R} = 12.0$ min (major), 25.0 min (minor).



3k: White solid (**10** °**C**: 19.1 mg, 0.05 mmol, yield 23%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, -75% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -156.9$ (c = 0.2 in CH₂Cl₂); **60** °**C**: 34.1 mg, 0.08 mmol, yield 41%, *regioisomeric ratio* 8:1, > 20:1 *dr*, +49% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +25.7$ (c = 0.3

in CH₂Cl₂)); m.p. 271-273 °C; IR (KBr) *v* 3422, 2918, 1703, 1629, 1310, 1017, 761; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.79 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.40 (m, 4H), 7.04 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (s, 1H), 4.71-4.73 (m, 1H), 2.83 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.40-2.56 (m, 3H), 2.13-2.22 (m, 2H), 1.94-2.03 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 205.3, 161.6, 160.4, 152.8, 143.2, 133.0, 132.2, 131.3, 130.8, 129.7, 127.2, 124.0, 122.5, 116.9, 114.9, 100.2, 74.2, 54.3, 41.0, 34.0, 29.3, 21.7; HRMS (TOF-ES+) m/z: [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₁₆O₄NaCl₂ 437.0323, found 437.0338; HPLC analysis: (CHIRALCEL OD-H, 30% *i*-propanol/hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, UV: 254 nm), 10 °C: *t*_R = 9.6 min (major), 13.8 min (minor); 60 °C: *t*_R = 9.7 min (minor), 13.3 min (major).



31: White solid (**10** °**C**: 19.9 mg, 0.05 mmol, yield 25%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, -97% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -95.3$ (c = 0.2 in CH₂Cl₂); **60** °**C**: 35.9 mg, 0.09 mmol, yield 45%,

regioisomeric ratio 7:1, > 20:1 *dr*, +84% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +55.7$ (c = 0.3 in CH₂Cl₂)); m.p. 248-250 °C; IR (KBr) v 3394, 2944, 1706, 1631, 1356, 1314, 1016, 755; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.79 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (td, *J* = 6.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.35 (m ,2H), 7.20 (dd, *J* = 6.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.04-7.12 (m, 2H), 4.75 (s, 1H), 4.73 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.83 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.40-2.56 (m, 3H), 2.11-2.20 (m, 2H), 1.96-2.04 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 205.4, 161.6, 160.3, 157.2 (d,

 ${}^{1}J_{C-F} = 247$ Hz) 152.8, 139.9, 132.1, 129.8, 127.5 (d, ${}^{3}J_{C-F} = 8$ Hz) 123.9, 122.5, 121.5, 121.4, 117.0 (d, ${}^{2}J_{C-F} = 21$ Hz), 114.9, 100.4, 74.1, 54.4, 41.0, 33.8, 29.3, 21.7; 19 F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz) δ -117.9; HRMS (TOF-ES+) m/z: [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₁₆O₄NaClF 421.0619, found 421.0632; HPLC analysis: (CHIRALCEL OD-H, 20% *i*-propanol/hexanes, 1.0 mL/min, UV: 254 nm), 10 °C: $t_{\rm R} = 10.1$ min (major), 17.1 min (minor); 60 °C: $t_{\rm R} = 10.5$ min (minor), 16.0 min (major).



3m: White solid (**10** °**C**: 49.8 mg, 0.14 mmol, yield 72%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, -88% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -60.3$ (c = 0.5 in CH₂Cl₂); **60** °**C**: 65.2 mg, 0.19 mmol, yield 94%,

regioisomeric ratio >20:1, > 20:1 dr, +76% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +154.0$ (c = 0.5 in CH₂Cl₂)); m.p. 276-278 °C; IR (KBr) v 3402, 2950, 2909, 1709, 1626, 1311, 1013; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.80 (dd, J = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.51-7.56 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.32 (m, 4H), 7.23-7.25 (m, 1H), 7.17-7.18 (m, 2H), 4.80 (s, 1H), 4.78 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.87 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.39-2.51 (m, 3H), 2.09-2.19 (m, 2H), 1.92-1.97 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 206.0, 161.8, 159.9, 152.7, 142.8, 131.8, 128.9, 127.8, 127.0, 123.8, 122.4, 116.8, 115.2, 101.2, 74.2, 54.6, 41.1, 34.5, 29.4, 21.7; HRMS (TOF-ES+) m/z: [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₁₈O₄Na calcd for 369.1103, found 369.1117; *Due to the problematic solubility of* **3m**, *the determination of ee for* **3m** *was conducted on the corresponding reduced product of* **3m** – *alcohol* **4** (HPLC analysis: *please see the HPLC data of* **4**).



3n: White solid (**10** °**C**: 75.7 mg, 0.19 mmol, yield 96%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, -46% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -131.2$ (c = 0.5 in CH₂Cl₂); **60** °**C**: 78.9 mg, 0.20 mmol, yield 99%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, +56% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +91.5$

(c = 0.5 in CH₂Cl₂)); m.p. 157-159 °C; IR (KBr) v 3406, 2940, 1712, 1631, 1506, 1240, 1004, 831; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.44 (dd, J = 8.4, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.32 (m, 1H), 7.21-7.25 (m, 1H), 7.07 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.85 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.78 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (s, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.84 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.39-2.54 (m, 3H), 2.09-2.18 (m, 2H), 1.93-2.02 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 206.1 161.4, 158.9, 158.7, 158.6 (d, ¹J_{C-F} = 242 Hz), 148.8, 134.5, 128.8,

119.2 (d, ${}^{2}J_{C-F} = 25$ Hz), 118.4 (d, ${}^{3}J_{C-F} = 8$ Hz), 116.0 (d, ${}^{3}J_{C-F} = 9$ Hz), 114.4, 108.3, 108.1, 102.4, 74.6, 55.3, 54.6, 41.1, 33.8, 29.3, 21.8; 19 F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz) δ -117.6; HRMS (TOF-ES+) m/z: [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₃H₁₉O₅NaF 417.1114, found 417.1104; HPLC analysis: (CHIRALCEL OD-H, 30% *i*-propanol/hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, UV: 254 nm), 10 °C: $t_{\rm R} = 11.7$ min (minor), 19.5 min (major); 60 °C: $t_{\rm R} = 11.7$ min (major), 20.0 min (minor).



3o: White solid (**10** °**C**: 30.3 mg, 0.08 mmol, yield 38%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, -98% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -128.1$ (c = 0.3 in CH₂Cl₂); **60** °**C**: 44.7 mg, 0.11 mmol, yield 56%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, +94% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +80.5$ (c

= 0.3 in CH₂Cl₂)); m.p. 277-279 °C; IR (KBr) ν 3406, 2947, 1709, 1629, 1580, 1303, 834; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 Hz) δ 7.44 (dd, J = 8.4, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.23-7.34 (m, 4H), 7.11-7.13 (m, 1H), 7.06 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.75-4.77 (m, 2H), 2.86-2.87 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.56 (m, 3H), 2.09-2.18 (m, 2H), 1.96-2.03 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 205.4, 161.3, 159.4, 158.7 (d, ¹ J_{C-F} = 242 Hz), 148.9, 144. 7, 134.9, 130.2, 127.9, 127.4, 126.0, 119.4 (d, ² J_{C-F} = 25 Hz), 118.5 (d, ³ J_{C-F} = 8 Hz), 115.9 (d, ³ J_{C-F} = 9 Hz), 108.3 (d, ² J_{C-F} = 25 Hz), 101.4, 74.5, 54.3, 41.0, 34.4, 29.3, 21.7; ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz) δ -117.3; HRMS (TOF-ES+) m/z: [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₁₆O₄NaClF 421.0619, found 421.0617; HPLC analysis: (CHIRALCEL OD-H, 30% *i*-propanol/hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, UV: 254 nm), 10 °C: $t_{\rm R}$ = 13.3 min (minor), 29.7 min (major); 60 °C: $t_{\rm R}$ = 12.7 min (major), 31.1 min (minor).



3p: White solid (**10** °**C**: 52.8 mg, 0.13 mmol, yield 65%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, -65% ee, $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = -152.5$ (c = 0.5 in CH₂Cl₂); **60** °**C**: 65.0 mg, 0.16 mmol, yield 80%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, +62% ee, $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = -152.5$

+130.9 (c = 0.5 in CH₂Cl₂)); m.p. 235-237 °C; IR (KBr) v 3415, 2928, 1701, 1619, 1509, 1438, 1246, 1157, 830; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.66 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.81-6.86 (m, 4H), 4.74-4.76 (m, 1H), 4.70 (s, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.80-2.82 (m, 1H), 2.38-2.52 (m, 3H), 2.09-2.20 (m, 2H), 1.92-1.99 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 206.3, 162.7, 162.2, 160.2, 158.55, 154.5,

135.0, 128.8, 123.4, 114.3, 112.1, 108.4, 100.4, 98.7, 74.1, 55.8, 55.3, 54.8, 41.1, 33.6, 29.4, 21.7; HRMS (TOF-ES+) m/z: $[M+Na]^+$ calcd for C₂₄H₂₂O₆Na 429.1314, found 429.1298; HPLC analysis: (CHIRALCEL OD-H, 30% *i*-propanol/hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, UV: 254 nm), 10 °C: $t_R = 13.0$ min (major), 25.4 min (minor); 60 °C: $t_R = 14.0$ min (minor), 25.5 min (major).



3q: White solid (**10** °**C**: 24.7 mg, 0.06 mmol, yield 37%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, -65% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -135.2$ (c = 0.2 in CH₂Cl₂); **60** °**C**: 45.2 mg, 0.11 mmol, yield 55%, *regioisomeric ratio* >20:1, > 20:1 *dr*, +48% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +80.5$ (c

= 0.6 in CH₂Cl₂)); m.p. 238-240 °C; IR (KBr) *v* 3426, 2935, 1686, 1622, 1402, 1157, 1028, 775; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.20-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (td, *J* = 7.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (s, 1H), 4.71 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 2.82 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.38-2.55 (m, 3H), 2.09-2.22 (m, 2H), 1.92-2.01 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 205.6, 162.9, 162.1, 160.7, 154.6, 145.3, 134.7, 130.1, 127.9, 127.2, 126.1, 123.5, 112.3, 108.3, 100.7, 97.8, 74.0, 55.6, 54.5, 41.0, 34.2, 29.4, 21.6; HRMS (TOF-ES+) m/z: [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₃H₁₉O₅NaCl 433.0819, found 433.0838; HPLC analysis: (CHIRALCEL OD-H, 30% *i*-propanol/hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, UV: 254 nm), 10 °C: *t*_R = 15.7 min (minor), 22.4 min (major); 60 °C: *t*_R = 15.2 min (major).

Preparation of 4 via the reduction of 3m



To a solution of **3m** (0.2 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) was added NaBH₄ (0.30 mmol) under argon atmosphere at 0°C. Then, the resulting mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature before it was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl aqueous solution. Methanol was removed under reduced pressure and the corresponding aqueous solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (3×10 mL). The combined organic layer was

washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. After filtration through a short pad of silica gel, alcohol 4 was obtained as a white solid. (from (-)-3m: 5.1:1 dr, -88% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -110.8$ (c = 0.5 in CH₂Cl₂); from (+)-3m: 6.0:1 dr, +79% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +165.7$ (c = 0.5 in CH₂Cl₂); m.p. 277-279 °C; IR (KBr) v 3385, 2911, 1681, 1622, 1410, 1324, 1112, 759; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 Hz, mixture of two diastereomers, ratio = 6:1, major isomer) δ 7.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.50-7.54 (m, 1H), 7.29-7.32 (m, 4H), 7.19-7.24 (m, 3H), 4.45-4.47 (m, 1H), 4.28 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (s, 1H), 2.36 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 1.85-2.06 (m, 2H), 1.40-1.66 (m, 5H); ${}^{13}C$ NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz, mixture of two diastereomers, ratio = 6:1, major isomer) § 162.4, 161.9, 152.7, 144.8, 143.7, 131.8, 131.5, 128.7, 128.6, 127.9, 127.4, 126.7, 123.7, 123.8, 122.8, 122.6, 116.8, 116.6, 115.5, 101.8, 100.0, 90.3, 72.5, 70.9, 70.5, 67.9, 49.1, 44.5, 40.7, 36.6, 34.8, 33.3, 30.0, 29.8, 19.0, 14.1; HRMS (TOF-ES+) m/z: $[M+Na]^+$ calcd for C₂₂H₂₀O₄Na 371.1259, found 371.1264; HPLC analysis: (CHIRALCEL OD-H, 10% i-propanol/hexanes, 1.0 mL/min, UV: 254 nm), from (-)-3m: $t_{\rm R} = 10.9$ min (minor), 24.5 min (major); from (+)-3m: $t_{\rm R} = 10.8$ min (major), 25.5 min (minor).

5. NMR Spectra of All New Compounds









S26













































S43









6. Chiral HPLC Spectra of Products

HPLC chromatogram of racemic 3a



HPLC chromatogram of racemic 3b



enantioenriched 3b from 60 °C

enantioenriched 3b from 10 °C



HPLC chromatogram of racemic 3c



enantioenriched **3c** from 10 °C

enantioenriched 3c from 60 °C





2

14.303 BB

0.7694 3340.88135 62.52182 11.3918



1 9.982 BV R 0.4452 5892.84814 186.19588 24.7522 2 13.704 BB 0.7292 1.79145e4 353.52075 75.2478

HPLC chromatogram of racemic 3e



enantioenriched 3e from 10 °C

enantioenriched 3e from 60 °C



HPLC chromatogram of racemic 3f



1 7.852 BB 0.3529 2.28337e4 1 7.758 BV R 0.3499 6.26278e4 2687.37939 75.3684 2 10.525 VB 0.6261 2.04678e4 461.37109 24.6316 2 10.011 BB 0.6530 9.12454e4 1947.91235 79.9843

999.87079 20.0157

HPLC chromatogram of racemic 3g



enantioenriched 3g from 60 °C

enantioenriched **3g** from 10 °C

1037 867 14.786 Ξ 14 16 18 12 10 12 0 14 mì Height RT [min] Type Width [min] Area RT [min] Type Width [min] Area Area% Height Area% 1 11.037 BB 0.6141 6.13654e4 1422.91821 99.5779 1 11.867 BV 0. 3214 50. 35434 2.32248 0.1576 2 14.386 VB 0.5770 3.18996e4 846.74261 99.8424 2 14.786 BB 0.4817 260.11621 8.14296 0.4221







S54



HPLC chromatogram of racemic 3k



enantioenriched 3k from 10 °C



HPLC chromatogram of racemic 31





enantioenriched 31 from 60 °C

20

Area%







HPLC chromatogram of racemic 30



HPLC chromatogram of racemic 3p





enantioenriched 3p from 60 °C









7. X-ray crystallographic data of compound 3h

i. X-ray crystallographic data of compound (-)-3h (CCDC 1508097)

			O CI
Bond precision:	C-C = 0.0030 A	Wavelengt	h=0.71073
Cell:	a=9.3404(10) alpha=90	b=11.2518(11) beta=90	c=16.982(2) gamma=90
Volume Space group Hall group Moiety formula Sum formula Mr Dx,g cm-3 Z Mu (mm-1) F000 F000' h,k,lmax Nref Tmin,Tmax Tmin'	Calculated 1784.8(3) P 21 21 21 P 2ac 2ab C22 H17 Cl 04 C22 H17 Cl 04 380.81 1.417 4 0.240 792.0 792.97 11,13,20 3138[1810] 0.944,0.953 0.931	Reported 1784.7(3) P2(1)2(1) ? C22 H17(380.81 1.417 4 0.240 792.0 11,13,20 3132) 22(2104
Correction meth	od= Not given	Theta(max) = 25.0	10
R(reflections) =	0.0305(2753)	wR2(reflections)	= 0.0723(3132)
S = 1.022	Npar=	244	

ii. X-ray crystallographic data of compound (+)-3h (CCDC 1508098)

Bond precision:	C-C = 0.0025 A	Waveleng	th=0.71073
Cell: Temperature:	a=9.3379(2) alpha=90 296 K	b=11.2530(3) beta=90	c=17.0022(4) gamma=90
Volume Space group Hall group Moiety formula Sum formula Mr Dx,g cm-3 Z Mu (mm-1) F000 F000' h,k,lmax Nref Tmin,Tmax Tmin'	Calculated 1786.58(7) P 21 21 21 P 2ac 2ab C22 H17 Cl 04 C22 H17 Cl 04 380.81 1.416 4 0.240 792.0 792.97 11,13,20 3273[1886] 0.944,0.953 0.931	Reporte 1786.58 P2(1)2(? C88 H68 1523.22 1.416 1 0.240 792.0 11,13,2 3239	d (7) 1)2(C14 O16
Data completere	od= Not given	Theta(max) - 25	340
R(reflections) =	0.0279(2984)	wR2 (reflections)= 0.0730(3239)
S = 0.983	Npar=	244	