## Enantioselective synthesis of spiro γ-butyrolactones by Nheterocyclic carbene (NHC)-catalyzed formal [3+2] annulation of enals with 3-hydroxy oxindoles

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#### **1. General Information**

Unless otherwise specified, all reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of argon in flame-dried reaction vessels with Teflon screw caps. Dry DME was purchased from commercial sources and stored under argon over 4 Å molecular sieves. The  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated aldehydes **2a**, **2b**, **2h**, **2j** were purchased from commercial sources and were used without further purification, and others were synthesized following the literature procedure.<sup>1</sup> The dioxindole derivatives were synthesized by following the literature procedure.<sup>2</sup> The triazolium salt **4** was synthesized following the literature procedure.<sup>3</sup>

Analytical thin layer chromatography was performed on TLC Silica gel 60  $F_{254}$ . Visualization was accomplished with short wave UV light or KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining solutions followed by heating. Flash chromatography was performed on silica gel (230-400 mesh) by standard techniques eluting with Pet. Ether-EtOAc solvent system.

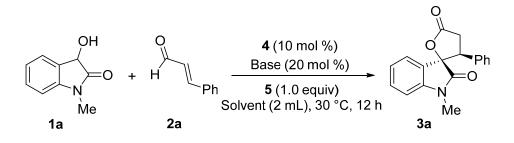
All compounds were fully characterized. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AV 400, in CDCl<sub>3</sub> as solvent. Chemical shifts ( $\delta$ ) are given in ppm. The residual solvent signals were used as references and the chemical shifts converted to the TMS scale (CDCl<sub>3</sub>:  $\delta$ H = 7.26 ppm,  $\delta$ C = 77.16 ppm). *In most of the cases, the two diastereomers are separable. Only in case of 3k, 3l and 3m the diastereomers are inseparable.* Infrared spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 1615 FT Infrared Spectrophotometer Model 60B. The wave numbers (n) of recorded IR-signals are quoted in cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI) data were recorded on a Thermo Scientific Q-Exactive, Accela 1250 pump. Optical rotation was measured with a JASCO P 2000 digital polarimeter at rt using 50 mm cell of 1 mL capacity. HPLC analysis was performed on Agilent Technologies 1260 Infinity with UV detector, and compound **3h**, **3i** were analyzed on Shimadzu Class-VP V6.12 SP5 with UV detector. X-ray intensity data were collected on a Bruker SMART APEX II CCD diffractometer with graphitemonochromatized (Mo K $\alpha$ =0.71073 Å) radiation at ambient temperature.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A. A. Wubea, A. Hüfner, C. Thomaschitz, M. Blunder, M. Kollroser, R. Bauer, F. Bucar, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2011, **19**, 567.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> B. M. Trost and K. Hirano, Org. Lett., 2012, 14, 2446.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> J. R. Struble, and J. W. Bode, Org. Synth., 2010, **87**, 362.

#### 2. General Procedure for the Optimization of Reaction Conditions



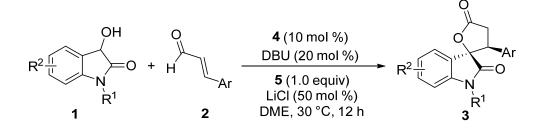
To a flame-dried screw-capped test tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added the triazolium salt 4 (0.009 g, 0.025 mmol) and dioxindole **1a** (0.25 mmol) and enal **2a** (0.25 mmol) was added. Then the screw-capped tube was evacuated and backfilled with argon. To this mixture was added solvent (2.0 mL) under argon atmosphere. The resultant reaction mixture was kept stirring at 30 °C. To this mixture base (0.05 mmol) was successively added. After 12 h the reaction was quenched and the mixture was diluted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (2.0 mL) and filtered through a short pad of silica gel and eluted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (10 mL). The solvent was evaporated to obtain the crude products, which was analyzed using <sup>1</sup>H NMR using  $CH_2Br_2$ (18.0 µL, 0.25 mmol) as the internal standard. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis on a chiral column.

## **3. Optimization Studies**

OI N Ma 1a	=O + H 2a 2a DBU (20 mo tBu O - 5 tBu 1.0 e THF, 30 0 "Standard C	tBu tBu conditions"	N N Me 3a	+ N Me 6a	
entry	variation of the standard	yield of	<i>d.r</i> of <b>3a</b> <sup>b</sup>	<i>er</i> of <b>3a</b>	yield of
	conditions	<b>3a</b> (%)		(%) <sup>c</sup>	6a (%)
1	None	86	4:1	87:13	-
$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	$Na_2CO_3$ instead of DBU	10	>10:1	53:47	74
3	KOt-Bu instead of DBU	31	>10:1	53:47	33 57
45	DABCO instead of DBU DMAP instead of DBU	15 25	>10:1 >10:1	57:43 65:35	57 41
6	TBD instead of DBU	23 75	>10:1 6:1	82:18	41
7	toluene instead of THF	73 68	0.1 10:1	60:40	-
8	$CH_2Cl_2$ instead of THF	89	2:1	88:12	-
9	CHCl <sub>3</sub> instead of THF	89 84	2:1	60:40	-
10	CHCI3 instead of THF CH <sub>3</sub> CN instead of THF	86	2.1 3:1	70:30	-
11	1,4-dioxane instead of	98	10:1	75:25	
11	THF	70	10.1	15.25	
12	DME instead of THF	84	4:1	89:11	-
13	50 mol % of LiCl in	81	3:1	95:5	_
15	standard condition	01	5.1	20.0	
14	20 mol % of LiCl in DME	77	3:1	95:5	-
15	50 mol % of LiCl in DME	82(82)	4:1	95:5	-
16	1 equiv of LiCl in DME	78	3:1	95:5	_
17	2 equiv of LiCl in DME	91	5:1	94:6	_
18	3 equiv of LiCl in DME	88	5:1	92:8	_
	-				-
19	4 equiv of LiCl in DME	95	5:1	94:6	-

<sup>a</sup> Standard conditions: **1a** (0.25 mmol), **2a** (0.25 mmol), **4** (10 mol %), DBU (20 mol %), THF (2.0 mL), 30 °C and 12 h. The yields were determined by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR analysis of crude products using CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> as the internal standard, isolated yield in parentheses. <sup>b</sup> Determined by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR Spectroscopy of crude reaction mixture <sup>c</sup> Determined by HPLC analysis on a chiral column.

## 4. General Procedure for the Enantioselective Synthesis of Spiro γ-Butyrolactones



To a flame-dried screw-capped test tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added the triazolium salt 4 (0.009 g, 0.025 mmol) and dioxindole 1 (0.25 mmol) and enal 2 (0.25 mmol), and LiCl (0.125 mmol) was added. Then the screw-capped tube was evacuated and backfilled with argon. To this mixture was added DME (2.0 mL) under argon atmosphere. The resultant reaction mixture was kept stirring at 30 °C. To this mixture DBU (0.008 gm, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) was successively added. After 12 h, when the reaction is complete, the solvent was evaporated and the crude residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel to afford the corresponding functionalized spiro  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone. All the racemic compounds were synthesized using IMes.HCl (10 mol %) and DBU (20 mol %) in THF solvent.

#### 5. X-ray Data of 3n

X-ray intensity data measurements of compound **3n** was carried out on a Bruker SMART APEX II CCD diffractometer with graphite-monochromatized (MoK<sub> $\alpha$ </sub>= 0.71073Å) radiation at 100(2) K. The X-ray generator was operated at 50 kV and 30 mA. A preliminary set of cell constants and an orientation matrix were calculated from three sets of 36 frames. Data were collected with  $\omega$  scan width of 0.5° at different settings of  $\varphi$  and  $2\theta$  with a frame time of 15 secs keeping the sample-todetector distance fixed at 5.00 cm. The X-ray data collection was monitored by APEX2 program (Bruker, 2006).<sup>4</sup> All the data were corrected for Lorentzian, polarization and absorption effects using SAINT and SADABS programs (Bruker, 2006). SHELX-97 was used for structure solution and full matrix least-squares refinement on  $F^{2,5}$  All the hydrogen atoms were placed in geometrically idealized position and constrained to ride on their parent atoms. An ORTEP III<sup>3</sup> view of both compounds were drawn with 50% probability displacement ellipsoids and H atoms are shown as small spheres of arbitrary radii. The absolute configuration of the molecule was found by using Flack parameter refinement.<sup>6</sup> A value of Flack parameter of 0.15(6) established that the configuration of atoms C1 is *R* and C11 is *S*.

Crystal data of **3n** C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>14</sub>ClNO<sub>3</sub>, M = 327.75, colorless plate, 0.43 x 0.31 x 0.20 mm<sup>3</sup>, monoclinic, space group *P*2<sub>1</sub>, *a* = 9.020(4) Å, *b* = 10.237(4) Å, *c* = 9.318(4) Å,  $\beta = 117.399(6)^{\circ}$ , *V* = 764.0(5) Å<sup>3</sup>, *Z* = 2, *T* = 100(2) K,  $2\theta_{max}=50.00^{\circ}$ ,  $D_{calc}$  (g cm<sup>-3</sup>) = 1.425, *F*(000) = 340,  $\mu$  (mm<sup>-1</sup>) = 0.265, 9508 reflections collected, 2640 unique reflections ( $R_{int}=0.0883$ ), 2245 observed ( $I > 2\sigma$  (I)) reflections, multi-scan absorption correction,  $T_{min} = 0.8947$ ,  $T_{max} = 9490$ , 209 refined parameters, number of restraints = 31, *S* = 1.122, *R*1 = 0.0457, *wR*2 = 0.1121 (all data *R* = 0.0691, *wR*2 = 0.1350), maximum and minimum residual electron densities;  $\Delta \rho_{max} = 0.578$ ,  $\Delta \rho_{min} = -0.671$  (eÅ<sup>-3</sup>).

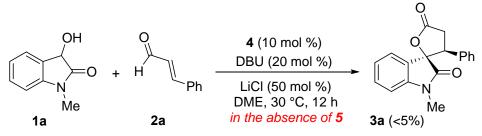
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Bruker (2006). APEX2, SAINT and SADABS. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> G. M. Sheldrick, Acta Crystallogr., 2008, A64, 112.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> L. J. Farrugia, J. Appl. Cryst. 1997, 30, 565.

#### 6. Mechanistic Experiments

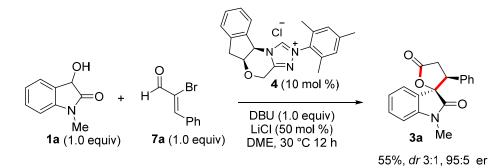
Procedure for the Enantioselective Synthesis of Spiro  $\gamma$ -Butyrolactone in absence of oxidant (Scheme 5, eq 3)



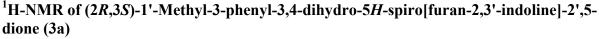
To a flame-dried screw-capped test tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added the triazolium salt **4** (0.009 g, 0.025 mmol) and isatin alcohol **1a** (0.25 mmol) and enal **2a** (0.25 mmol) and LiCl (0.125 mmol) was added. Then the screw-capped tube was evacuated and backfilled with argon. To this mixture was added DME (2.0 mL) under argon atmosphere. The resultant reaction mixture was kept stirring at 30 °C. To this mixture DBU (0.008 gm, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) was successively added. After 12 h, the reaction is quenched and the mixture was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2.0 mL) and filtered through a short pad of silica gel and eluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL). The solvent was evaporated to obtain the crude product, which was analyzed using <sup>1</sup>H NMR using CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> (18.0  $\mu$ L, 0.25 mmol) as the internal standard. Under these conditions, only traces of product **3a** was observed.

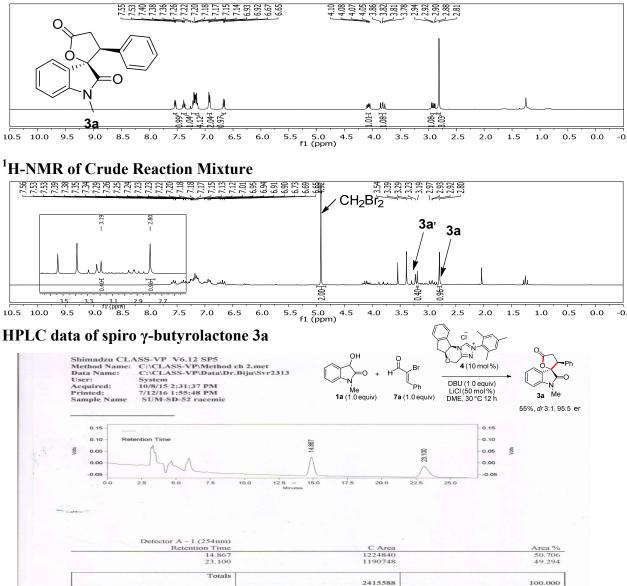
This experiment indicates the role of oxidant **5** in generating the  $\alpha$ , $\beta$ -unsaturated acyl azolium intermediate. It is noteworthy that under these conditions, the formation of the corresponding *N*-substituted isatin was also not observed.

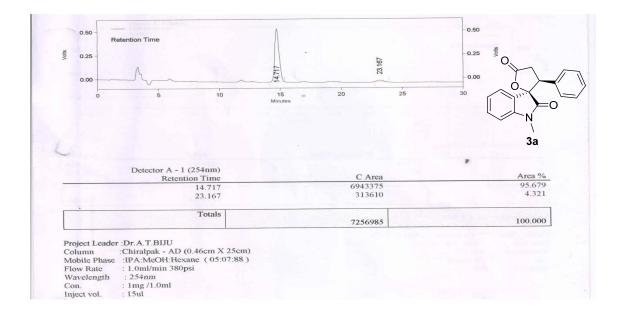
## Procedure for the Enantioselective Synthesis of Spiro $\gamma$ -Butyrolactone by Reactions of Dioxindole with 2-Bromoenal (Scheme 5, eq 4)



To a flame-dried screw-capped test tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added the triazolium salt 4 (0.009 g, 0.025 mmol) and dioxindole **1a** (0.25 mmol) and 2-bromoenal **7a** (0.25 mmol) and LiCl (0.125 mmol) was added. Then the screw-capped tube was evacuated and backfilled with argon. To this mixture was added DME (2.0 mL) under argon atmosphere. The resultant reaction mixture was kept stirring at 30 °C. To this mixture DBU (0.038 gm, 37.0  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) was successively added. After 12 h the reaction is quenched and the mixture was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2.0 mL) and filtered through a short pad of silica gel and eluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL). The solvent was evaporated to obtain the crude product, which was analyzed using <sup>1</sup>H NMR using CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> (18.0  $\mu$ L, 0.25 mmol) as the internal standard.

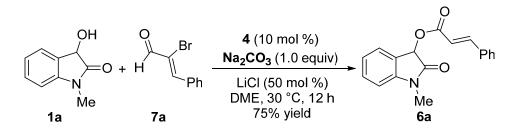




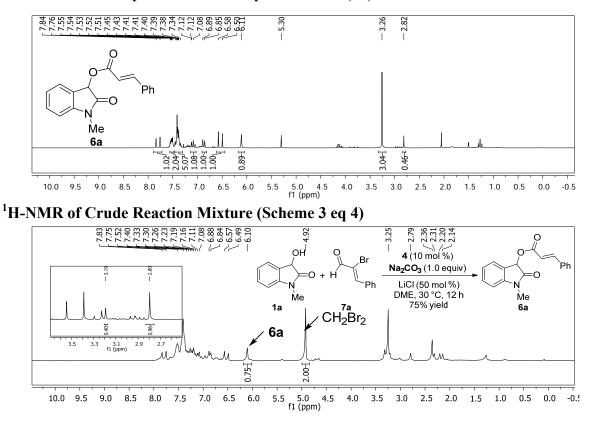


The formation of **3a** under these conditions clearly indicate the intermediacy of chiral  $\alpha$ , $\beta$ -unsaturated acyl azolium intermediate.

#### Procedure for the Reaction of Dioxindole with Bromoenal in $Na_2CO_3$ as base, leading to $\alpha$ , $\beta$ -unsaturated ester formation (Scheme 5, eq 5)



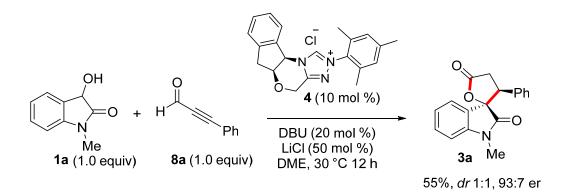
To a flame-dried screw-capped test tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added the triazolium salt 4 (0.009 g, 0.025 mmol) and dioxindole **1a** (0.25 mmol) and 2-bromoenal **7a** (0.25 mmol) and LiCl (0.125 mmol) was added. Then the screw-capped tube was evacuated and backfilled with argon. To this mixture was added DME (2.0 mL) under argon atmosphere. The resultant reaction mixture was kept stirring at 30 °C. To this mixture Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.026 gm, 0.25 mmol) was successively added. After 12 h the reaction is quenched and the mixture was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2.0 mL) and filtered through a short pad of silica gel and eluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL). The solvent was evaporated to obtain the crude product, which was analyzed using <sup>1</sup>H NMR using CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> (18.0  $\mu$ L, 0.25 mmol) as the internal standard.



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR of 1-methyl-2-oxoindolin-3-yl cinnamate (6a)

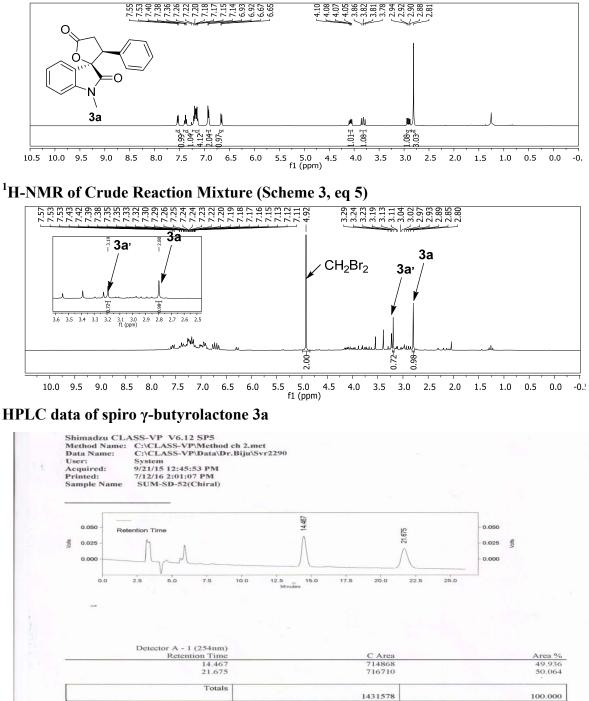
It is reasonable to believe that the use of an inorganic base allowed the 1,2-addition of the dioxindole onto the chiral  $\alpha$ , $\beta$ -unsaturated acyl azolium intermediate.

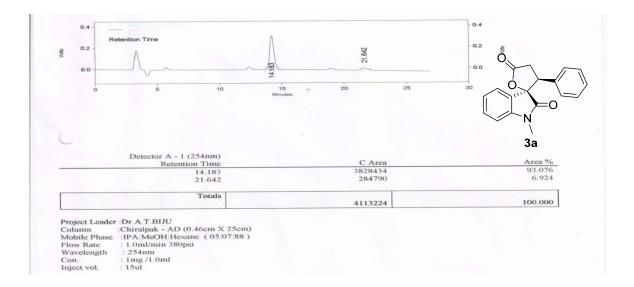
Procedure for the Enantioselective Synthesis of Spiro  $\gamma$ -Butyrolactone by Reactions of Dioxindole with ynal (Scheme 5, eq 6)



To a flame-dried screw-capped test tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added the triazolium salt 4 (0.009 g, 0.025 mmol) and dioxindole 1a (0.25 mmol) and ynal 8a (0.25 mmol) and LiCl (0.125 mmol) was added. Then the screw-capped tube was evacuated and backfilled with argon. To this mixture was added DME (2.0 mL) under argon atmosphere. The resultant reaction mixture was kept stirring at 30 °C. To this mixture DBU (0.008 gm, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) was successively added. After 12 h the reaction is quenched and the mixture was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2.0 mL) and filtered through a short pad of silica gel and eluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL). The solvent was evaporated to obtain the crude product, which was analyzed using <sup>1</sup>H NMR using CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> (18.0  $\mu$ L, 0.25 mmol) as the internal standard.

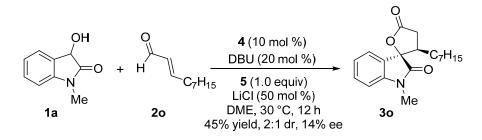
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR of (2*R*,3*S*)-1'-Methyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3a)



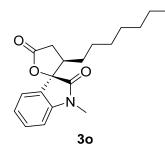


The formation of **3a** under these conditions clearly indicate the intermediacy of chiral  $\alpha$ , $\beta$ -unsaturated acyl azolium intermediate.

NHC-catalyzed reaction of dioxindole with aliphatic enal (Scheme 6)



Following the general procedure, treatment of 3-hydroxy-1-methylindolin-2-one **1a** (41.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) and (*E*)-dec-2-enal **2o** (39.0 mg, 46  $\mu$ L, 0.50 mmol) with triazolium salt **4** (9.2 mg,



0.025 mmol), oxidant 5 (102.0 mg, 0.25 mmol), LiCl (5.2 mg, 0.125 mmol), and DBU (7.6 mg, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) in DME (2.0 mL) at 30 °C for 12 h followed by column chromatography afforded (2*R*,3*R*)-3-heptyl-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-

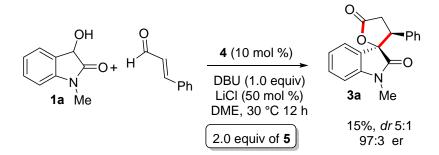
indoline]-2',5-dione (**30**) as a yellow sticky liquid (35.0 mg, 45% yield, dr 2:1).

 $R_f$  (Pet. ether /EtOAc = 70/30): 0.66; 57:43 er, HPLC (Chiralpak

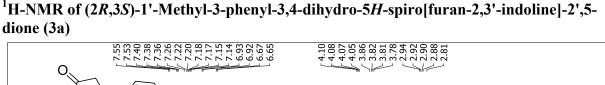
AD-H, 88:7:5 PE /MeOH/ IPA, 1.0 mL/min.) Major: 11.1 min, Minor: 7.9 min. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.42 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.11 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.16 (s, 3H), 2.95 (m, 1H), 2.74 (m, 2H), 1.50 – 1.30 (m, 1H), 1.30 – 0.95 (m, 12H), 0.81 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  175.68, 173.3, 144.5, 131.2, 125.4, 124.3,

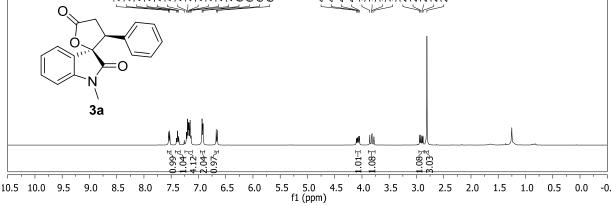
123.6, 108.8, 85.6, 45.5, 33.9, 31.7, 29.3, 29.0, 28.4, 28.0, 26.3, 22.6, 14.1. **HRMS** calculated  $[M+Na]^+$  for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>25</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>Na: 338.1727, found: 338.1719. **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2929, 2861, 2404, 1792, 1726, 1616, 1467, 1422, 1368, 1302, 1216, 1010.

#### General Procedure for the Reaction with excess oxidant 5 (Scheme 9)

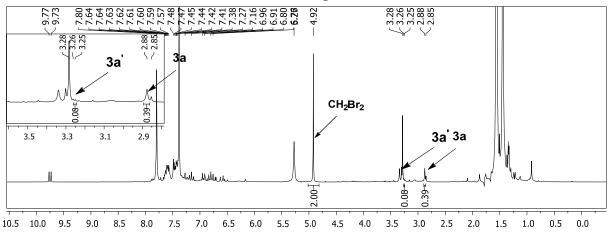


To a flame-dried screw-capped test tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added the triazolium salt **4** (0.009 g, 0.025 mmol) and isatin alcohol **1a** (0.25 mmol) and oxidant **5** (0.50 mmol) and LiCl (0.125 mmol) was added. Then the screw-capped tube was evacuated and backfilled with argon. To this mixture was added DME (2.0 mL) under argon atmosphere. The resultant reaction mixture was kept stirring at 30 °C. To this mixture cinnamaldehyde **2a** (0.25 mmol) and DBU (0.008 gm, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) was successively added. After 12 h the reaction is quenched and the mixture was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2.0 mL) and filtered through a short pad of silica gel and eluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL). The solvent was evaporated to obtain the crude product, which was analyzed using <sup>1</sup>H NMR using CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> (18.0  $\mu$ L, 0.25 mmol) as the internal standard.

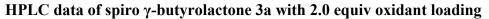


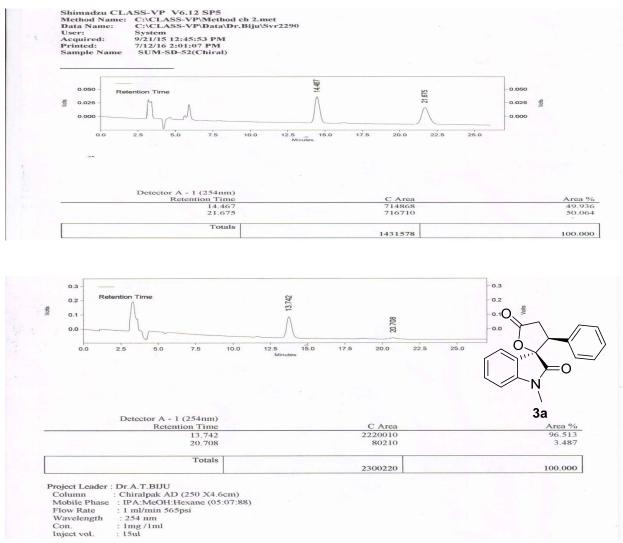




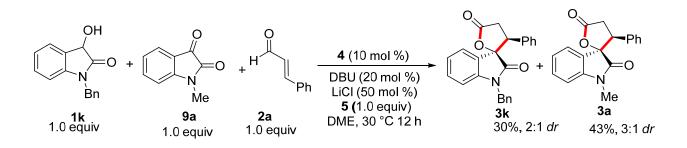


From the above experiments, it is clear that in presence of excess oxidant the reactivity dramatically decreases, which indicates existence of homoenolate reactivity along with  $\alpha$ , $\beta$ -unsaturated acylazolium reactivity.



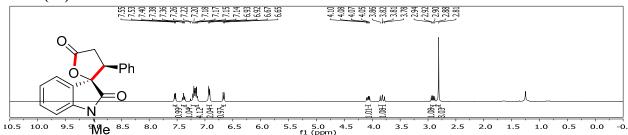


#### General Procedure for the Competition experiments between Isatin and Dioxindole

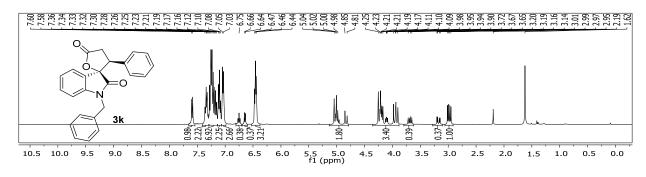


To a flame-dried screw-capped test tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added the triazolium salt **4** (0.009 g, 0.025 mmol) and dioxindole **1k** (0.25 mmol) and Isatin **9a** (0.25 mmol) and LiCl (0.125 mmol) was added. Then the screw-capped tube was evacuated and backfilled with argon. To this mixture was added DME (2.0 mL) under argon atmosphere. The resultant reaction mixture was kept stirring at 30 °C. To this mixture mixture cinnamaldehyde **2a** (0.25 mmol) and DBU (0.008 gm, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) was successively added. After 12 h the reaction is quenched and the mixture was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2.0 mL) and filtered through a short pad of silica gel and eluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL). The solvent was evaporated to obtain the crude product, which was analyzed using <sup>1</sup>H NMR using CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> (18.0  $\mu$ L, 0.25 mmol) as the internal standard.

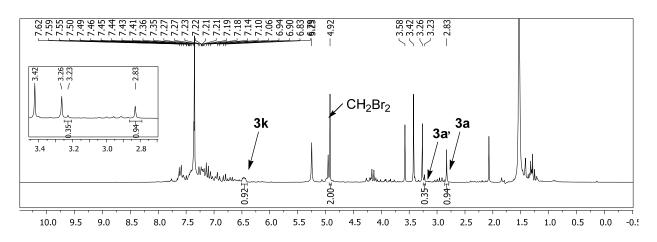
## <sup>1</sup>H-NMR of (2*R*,3*S*)-1'-Methyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3a)



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR of (2*R*,3*S*)-1'-benzyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione(3k)

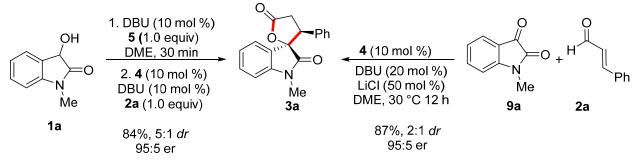


#### <sup>1</sup>H-NMR of Crude Reaction Mixture (Scheme 7, eq 6)



This experiment also indicates the compatibility of the [3+2] annulation of  $\alpha$ , $\beta$ -unsaturated acyl azolium with dioxindoles as well as the [3+2] annulation of NHC-bound homoenolate with isatins under the present conditions.

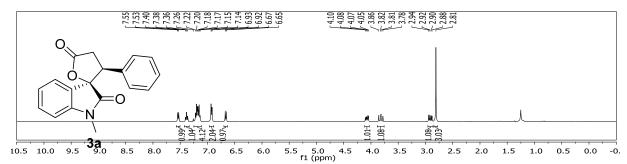
#### Experiments to isatin formation and Homoenolate Reactivity



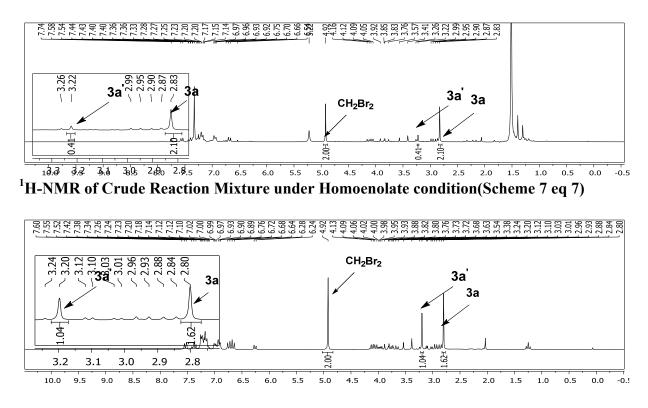
To support homoenolate reactivity, we carried out two parallel experiments. In first experiment, to a flame-dried screw-capped test tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added DBU (0.004 gm, 4.0  $\mu$ L, 0.025 mmol) and isatin alcohol **1a** (0.25 mmol) and oxidant **5** (0.25 mmol) and LiCl (0.125 mmol) in presence of DME (2 mL). The mixture was stirred for 30 min which led to complete conversion of isatin from isatin alcohol. To this reaction mixture, triazolium salt **4** (0.009 g, 0.025 mmol), DBU (0.004 gm, 4.0  $\mu$ L, 0.025 mmol) and cinnamaldehyde **2a** (0.25 mmol) was successfully added. After 12 h, the reaction was quenched and the mixture was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2.0 mL), filtered through a short pad of silica gel and eluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL). The solvent was evaporated to obtain the crude reaction mixture, which was analyzed using <sup>1</sup>H NMR using CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> (18.0  $\mu$ L, 0.25 mmol) as the internal standard shows spiro lactone in 83% yield and 93% ee.

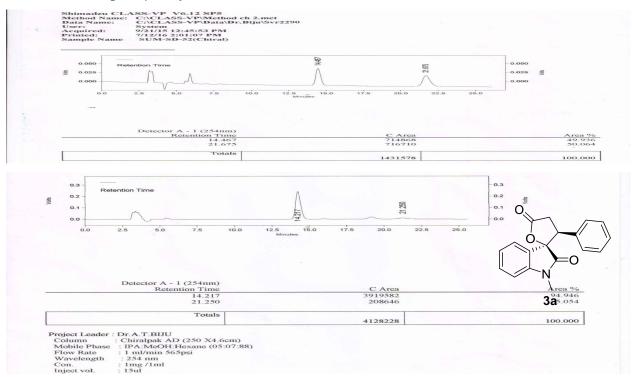
Similarly in case of second experiments To a flame-dried screw-capped test tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added the triazolium salt 4 (0.009 g, 0.025 mmol) and isatin **9a** (0.25 mmol) and LiCl (0.125 mmol). Then the screw-capped tube was evacuated and backfilled with argon. To this mixture was added DME (2.0 mL) under argon atmosphere. The resultant reaction mixture was kept stirring at 30 °C. To this mixture cinnamaldehyde **2a** (0.25 mmol) and DBU (0.008 gm, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) was successively added. After 12 h the reaction was quenched and the mixture was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2.0 mL) and filtered through a short pad of silica gel and eluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL). The solvent was evaporated to obtain the crude reaction mixture, which was analyzed using <sup>1</sup>H NMR using CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> (18.0  $\mu$ L, 0.25 mmol) as the internal standard shows spiro lactone in 87% yield and 91% ee.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR of (2*R*,3*S*)-1'-Methyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5dione (3a)



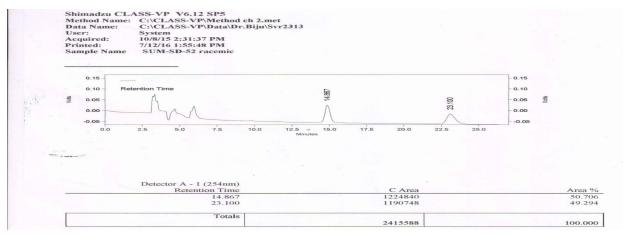
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR of Crude Reaction Mixture under oxidative condition (Scheme 7 eq 7)

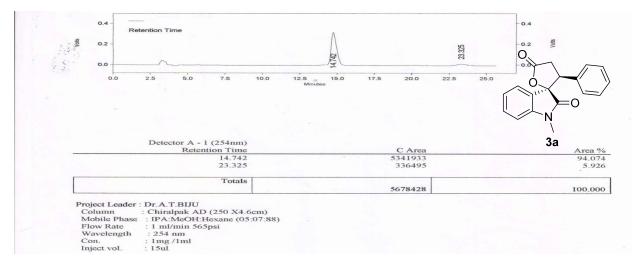




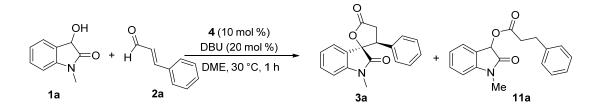
#### HPLC data of spiro $\gamma$ -butyrolactone 3a under oxidative condition

#### HPLC data of spiro $\gamma$ -butyrolactone 3a under homoenolate condition



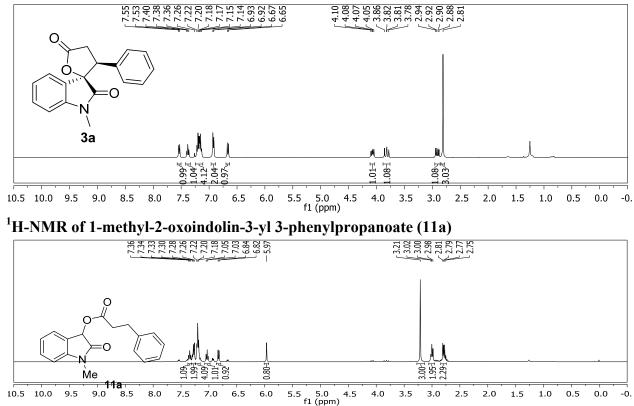


Procedure for the oxidant- free degassed reaction



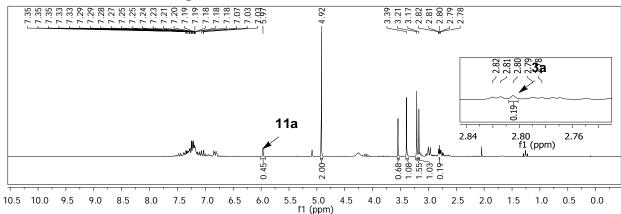
To a flame-dried screw-capped test tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added the triazolium salt **4** (0.009 g, 0.025 mmol) and dioxindole **1a** (0.25 mmol) and enal **2a** (0.25 mmol) was added. Then the screw-capped tube was evacuated and backfilled with argon. To this mixture was added DME (2.0 mL) under argon atmosphere. Then resultant reaction mixture was degassed three times and kept stirring at 30 °C. To this mixture DBU (0.008 gm, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) was successively added. After 12 h the reaction is quenched and the mixture was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2.0 mL) and filtered through a short pad of silica gel and eluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL). The solvent was evaporated to obtain the crude product, which was analyzed using <sup>1</sup>H NMR using CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> (18.0  $\mu$ L, 0.25 mmol) as the internal standard.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR of (2*R*,3*S*)-1'-Methyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3a)



S19

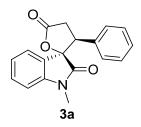
#### <sup>1</sup>H-NMR of oxidant free degassed reaction mixture



Under degassed condition, <10 % formation of annulated product 3a indicates the involvement of dissolved oxygen in DME under present reaction condition, which is responsible for the oxidation of dioxindole to isatin.

#### 7. Synthesis and Characterization of spiro γ-butyrolactones

#### (2R,3S)-1'-Methyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3a)<sup>7</sup>



Following the general procedure, treatment of 3-hydroxy-1methylindolin-2-one **1a** (41.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) and *trans* cinnamaldehyde **2a** (33.0 mg, 32  $\mu$ L, 0.25 mmol) with triazolium salt **4** (9.2 mg, 0.025 mmol), oxidant **5** (102.0 mg, 0.25 mmol), LiCl (5.2 mg, 0.125 mmol), and DBU (7.6 mg, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) in DME (2.0

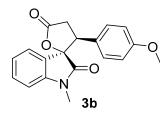
mL) at 30 °C for 12 h followed by column chromatography afforded (2R,3S)-1'-methyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione **3a** as a white solid (60.0 mg, 82% yield, *dr* 4:1).

*R<sub>f</sub>* (Pet. ether /EtOAc = 70/30): 0.47; 95:5 er,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  = -51.90 (c 0.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H, 88:7:5 PE /MeOH/ IPA, 1.0 mL/min.) Major: 11.4 min, Minor: 16.0 min. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.54 (d, *J*= 7.4 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.38 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.22-7.14 (m, 4H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 6.92 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 6.66 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (dd, *J* = 13.7, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (dd, *J* = 16.7, 13.8 Hz, 1H), 2.91 (dd, *J* = 16.8, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 2.82 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 175.0, 172.7, 144.4, 132.2, 131.4, 128.6, 128.4, 127.7, 124.8, 124.3, 123.6, 108.7, 86.6, 51.1, 32.3, 25.9. HRMS calculated [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>Na:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> For the racemic synthesis, see: V. Nair, S. Vellalath, M. Poonoth, R. Mohan and E. Suresh, *Org. Lett.*, 2006, **8**, 507.

316.0944, found: 316.0942. **FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>)** 2930, 2940, 1796, 1613, 1482, 1425, 1319, 1287, 1216, 1110, 1036, 769.

## (2*R*,3*S*)-3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5dione (3b)<sup>7</sup>

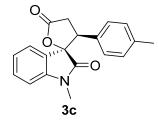


Following the general procedure, treatment of 3-hydroxy-1methylindolin-2-one **1a** (41.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) and (*E*)-3-(4methoxyphenyl)acrylaldehyde **2b** (41.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) with triazolium salt **4** (9.2 mg, 0.025 mmol), oxidant **5** (102.0 mg, 0.25 mmol), LiCl (5.2 mg, 0.125 mmol), and DBU (7.6 mg, 7.5  $\mu$ L,

0.05 mmol) in DME (2.0 mL) at 30 °C for 12 h followed by column chromatography afforded (2R,3S)-1'-methyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione **3b** as a wellow solid (64.0 mg, 78% yield, *dr* 6:1).

*R<sub>f</sub>* (Pet. ether /EtOAc = 70/30): 0.32; 90:10 er,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  = -165.0 (c 0.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H, 88:7:5 PE /MeOH/ IPA, 1.0 mL/min.) Major: 15.5 min, Minor: 19.2 min. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.54 (d, *J*= 7.4 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.39 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.20 (t, *J* = 15.0 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 6.86 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.69 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 4.05 (dd, *J* = 13.7, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.80-3.72 (m, 4H), 2.92-2.84 (m, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  175.0, 172.8, 159.4, 144.3, 131.3, 128.7, 124.8, 124.2, 123.9, 123.5, 113.8, 108.7, 86.5, 55.2, 50.3, 32.5. HRMS calculated [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>Na: 346.1050, found: 346.1051. FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2952, 1794, 1726, 1615, 1510, 1469, 1369, 1301, 1249, 1215, 1105, 1036.

## (2*R*,3*S*)-1'-Methyl-3-(p-tolyl)-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3c) Following the general procedure, treatment of 3-hydroxy-1-methylindolin-2-one 1a (41.0



mg, 0.25 mmol) and *(E)*-3-(p-tolyl)acrylaldehyde **2c** (36.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) with triazolium salt **4** (9.2 mg, 0.025 mmol), oxidant **5** (102.0 mg, 0.25 mmol), LiCl (5.2 mg, 0.125 mmol), and DBU (7.6 mg, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) in DME (2.0 mL) at 30 °C for 12 h followed by column chromatography afforded (2R,3*S*)-1'-methyl-3-

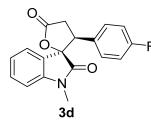
phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione **3c** as a white solid (63.0 mg, 73% yield, dr 2:1).

 $R_f$  (Pet. ether /EtOAc = 70/30): 0.37; 91:9 er,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  = -82.0 (c 0.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H, 88:7:5 PE /MeOH/ IPA, 1.0 mL/min.) Major: 12.2 min, Minor: 17.2 min.

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 7.63 (d, J= 7.2 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.48 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.30 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.06 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.92 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 6.78 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (dd, J = 13.7, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (dd, J = 16.5, 14.0 Hz, 1H), 3.02-2.94 (m, 4H), 2.34 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>**C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 175.1, 172.8, 144.4, 138.1, 131.3, 129.2, 129.1, 127.5, 124.9, 124.2, 123.6, 108.7, 86.5, 50.7, 34.5, 32.5, 30.4, 26.0, 21.1, 14.3. **HRMS** calculated [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>Na: 330.1101, found: 330.1093. **FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>)** 3020, 1794, 1727, 1617, 1515, 1495, 1472, 1423, 1353, 1215, 1165, 1108, 928, 774, 504.

## (2R,3S)-3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5H-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-

#### dione (3d)

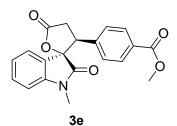


Following the general procedure, treatment of 3-hydroxy-1methylindolin-2-one **1a** (41.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) and *(E)*-3-(4fluorophenyl)acrylaldehyde **2d** (38.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) with triazolium salt **4** (9.2 mg, 0.025 mmol), oxidant **5** (102.0 mg, 0.25 mmol), LiCl (5.2 mg, 0.125 mmol), and DBU (7.6 mg, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05

mmol) in DME (2.0 mL) at 30 °C for 12 h followed by column chromatography afforded (2R,3S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione **3d** as a white solid (56.0 mg, 72% yield, *dr* 4:1).

*R<sub>f</sub>* (Pet. ether /EtOAc = 70/30): 0.40; 92:8 er,  $[α]_D^{25}$  = -90.0 (c 0.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). **HPLC** (Chiralpak AD, 88:7:5 PE /MeOH/ IPA, 1.0 mL/min.) Major: 13.4 min, Minor: 24.0 min. <sup>1</sup>**H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 7.52 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.38 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.19 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>) 6.92-6.81 (m, 4H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 6.68 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 4.05 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 8.2 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 3.78-3.70 (m, 1H), 2.90 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 8.1 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 16.6 Hz, 1H), 2.83 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>**C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 174.6, 172.6, 165.6 (d, *J* = 247.8 Hz), 144.3, 131.5, 129.4 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 127.9 (d, *J* = 2.9 Hz), 124.5, 124.2, 123.7, 115.5 (d, *J* = 21.4 Hz), 108.8, 86.4, 50.3, 32.5, 25.9. <sup>19</sup>**F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ -113.45. **HRMS** calculated [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>14</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>FNa: 334.0850, found: 334.0843. **FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>)** 3020, 2400, 2361, 1796, 1727, 1618, 1495, 1472, 1377, 1111. 1005, 771, 669, 495, 417.

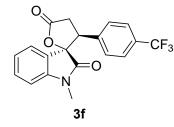
# Methyl 4-((2*R*,3*R*)-1'-methyl-2',5-dioxo-4,5-dihydro-3*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indolin]-3-yl)benzoate (3e)



Following the general procedure, treatment of 3-hydroxy-1methylindolin-2-one **1a** (41.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) and methyl (*E*)-4(3-oxoprop-1-en-1-yl)benzoate **2e** (48.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) with triazolium salt **4** (9.2 mg, 0.025 mmol), oxidant **5** (102.0 mg, 0.25 mmol), LiCl (5.2 mg, 0.125 mmol), and DBU (7.6 mg, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) in DME (2.0 mL) at 30 °C for 12 h followed by column chromatography afforded Methyl 4-((2*R*,3*S*)-1'-methyl-2',5-dioxo-4,5-dihydro-3*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indolin]-3-yl)benzoate **3e** as a white solid (72.0 mg, 82% yield, *dr* 4:1).

*R<sub>f</sub>* (Pet. ether /EtOAc = 70/30): 0.34; 96:4 er,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  = -25.0 (c 0.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). **HPLC** (Chiralpak AD-H, 88:7:5 PE /MeOH/ IPA, 1.0 mL/min.) Major: 30.4 min, Minor: 36.0 min. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) & 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.66 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 13.5 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.82 – 3.75 (m, 1H), 2.93 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 16.8 Hz, J<sub>2</sub> = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) & 174.5, 172.4, 166.6, 144.3, 137.4, 131.6, 130.2, 129.7, 127.8, 124.4, 124.3, 123.8, 108.9, 86.2, 52.3, 50.8, 32.2, 25.9. HRMS calculated [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>5</sub>Na: 374.0997, found: 374.0999. FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2966, 2403, 1798, 1724, 1615, 1477, 1431, 1378, 1285, 1216, 1110.

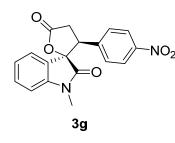
## (2*R*,3*S*)-1'-Methyl-3-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'indoline]-2',5-dione (3f)



Following the general procedure, treatment of 3-hydroxy-1methylindolin-2-one **1a** (41.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) and (*E*)-3-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)acrylaldehyde **2f** (50.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) with triazolium salt **4** (9.2 mg, 0.025 mmol), oxidant **5** (102.0 mg, 0.25 mmol), LiCl (5.2 mg, 0.125 mmol), and DBU (7.6 mg,

7.5 μL, 0.05 mmol) in DME (2.0 mL) at 30 °C for 12 h followed by column chromatography afforded (2*S*,3*R*)-1'-methyl-3-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione **3f** as a yellow solid (75.0 mg, 82% yield, *dr* 4:1). *R<sub>f</sub>* (Pet. ether /EtOAc = 70/30): 0.50; 94:6 er,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  = -80.0 (c 0.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). **HPLC** (Chiralpak AD-H, 88:7:5 PE /MeOH/ IPA, 1.0 mL/min.) Major: 10.0 min, Minor: 14.3 min. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.56 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (m, 3H), 7.21 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.70 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (dd, *J<sub>I</sub>* = 13.5 Hz, *J<sub>2</sub>* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 2.95 (dd, *J<sub>I</sub>* = 16.8 Hz, *J<sub>2</sub>* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.82 (s, 3H).<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 174.3, 172.4, 144.3, 136.5, 131.7, 128.2, 125.5, 125.5, 124.3, 124.3, 123.9, 109.0, 86.1, 50.5, 32.3, 26.0. HRMS calculated [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>14</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>F<sub>3</sub>Na: 384.0821, found: 384.0818. FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2405, 1799, 1726, 1616, 1479, 1423, 1367, 1324, 1212, 1172, 1022.

## (2*R*,3*S*)-1'-Methyl-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5dione (3g)

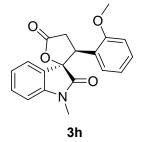


Following the general procedure, treatment of 3-hydroxy-1methylindolin-2-one **1a** (41.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) and (*E*)-3-(4nitrophenyl)acrylaldehyde **2g** (44.0 mg, 0.25 mmol)with triazolium salt **4** (9.2 mg, 0.025 mmol), oxidant **5** (102.0 mg, 0.25 mmol), LiCl (5.2 mg, 0.125 mmol), and DBU (7.6 mg, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) in DME (2.0 mL) at 30 °C for 12 h followed

by column chromatography afforded methyl (2S,3R)-1'-Methyl-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione **3g** as a white solid (61.0 mg, 72% yield, *dr* 4:1).

*R<sub>f</sub>* (Pet. ether /EtOAc = 70/30): 0.55; 99:1 er,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  = -66.0 (c 0.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H, 88:7:5 PE /MeOH/ IPA, 1.0 mL/min.) Major: 15.2 min, Minor: 33.6 min. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.13 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.68 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (m, 1H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.83 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.31 (dd, *J<sub>I</sub>* = 13.4 Hz , *J*<sub>2</sub> = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (m, 1H), 3.11 (dd, *J<sub>I</sub>* = 16.8 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.96 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  173.8, 172.2, 147.9, 144.3, 139.8, 132.0, 128.8, 124.4, 124.0, 124.0, 123.7, 109.1, 85.9, 50.5, 32.3, 26.1. HRMS calculated [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Na: 361.0790, found: 361.0795. FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2968, 2405, 1800, 1736, 1612, 1525, 1474, 1359, 1216, 1103, 1037.

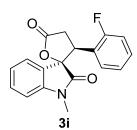
## (2*R*,3*S*)-3-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5dione (3h)



Following the general procedure, treatment of 3-hydroxy-1methylindolin-2-one **1a** (41.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) and (*E*)-3-(2methoxyphenyl)acrylaldehyde **2h** (40.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) with triazolium salt **4** (9.2 mg, 0.025 mmol), oxidant **5** (102.0 mg, 0.25 mmol), LiCl (5.2 mg, 0.125 mmol), and DBU (7.6 mg, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) in DME (2.0 mL) at 30 °C for 12 h followed by column

chromatography afforded (2*R*,3*S*)-3-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione **3h** as a yellow solid (64.0 mg, 79% yield, *dr* 2:1). *R<sub>f</sub>* (Pet. ether /EtOAc = 70/30): 0.48; 95:5 er,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  = -144.0 (c 0.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). **HPLC** (Chiralpak AD, 90:5:5 PE /MeOH/ IPA, 1.0 mL/min.) Major: 19.4 min, Minor: 22.3 min. <sup>1</sup>**H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  7.54 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.21 – 7.12 (m, 2H), 6.90 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (dd,  $J_1 = 7.8$  Hz,  $J_2 = 4.2$  Hz, 2H), 4.78 (dd,  $J_1 = 13.8$  Hz,  $J_2 = 8.3$  Hz, 1H), 3.74 (dd,  $J_1 = 16.8$  Hz ,  $J_2 = 4.0$  Hz, 1H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 2.93 – 2.76 (m, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  175.4, 173.2, 157.5, 144.0, 130.7, 129.2, 127.9, 125.1, 122.9, 120.6, 120.5, 110.4, 108.2, 86.5, 54.8, 42.2, 32.8, 25.9. HRMS calculated [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>Na: 346.1048, found: 346.1050. FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2496, 2405, 1792, 1725, 1614, 1481, 1426, 1366, 1296, 1212, 1106, 1388, 1036.

## (2*R*,3*S*)-3-(2-Fluorophenyl)-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5dione (3i)

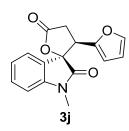


Following the general procedure, treatment of 3-hydroxy-1methylindolin-2-one **1a** (41.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) and (*E*)-3-(2fluorophenyl)acrylaldehyde **2i** (38.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) with triazolium salt **4** (9.2 mg, 0.025 mmol), oxidant **5** (102.0 mg, 0.25 mmol), LiCl (5.2 mg, 0.125 mmol), and DBU (7.6 mg, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) in DME

(2.0 mL) at 30 °C for 12 h followed by column chromatography afforded (2R,3S)-3-(2-fluorophenyl)-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione as a white solid (69.0 mg, 88% yield, *dr* 4:1).

*R<sub>f</sub>* (Pet. ether /EtOAc = 70/30): 0.42; 97:3 er,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  = -82.9 (c 0.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). **HPLC** (Chiralpak AD-H, 90:5:5 PE /MeOH/ IPA, 1.0 mL/min.) Major: 16.6 min, Minor: 24.7 min. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.53 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.47 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.34 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>) 7.20-7.14 (m, 2H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.08 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 6.80 (t, *J* = 9.4 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 6.65 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>) 4.51 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 8.3 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 3.80-3.72 (m, 1H), 2.94-2.88 (m, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  174.6, 172.9, 161.0 (d, *J* = 248.7 Hz), 144.0, 131.4, 129.9 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 128.8 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz), 124.9, 124.3 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz), 124.1, 123.6, 122.7, 119.6 (d, *J* = 13.3 Hz), 115.5 (d, *J* = 22.7 Hz), 108.6, 86.1, 42.3, 33.0, 26.0. HRMS calculated [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>14</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>FNa: 334.0850, found: 334.0843. FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3020, 1797, 1727, 1617, 1472, 1215, 1165, 1039, 929, 820, 669, 499.

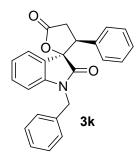
# (2*R*,3*S*)-3-(Furan-2-yl)-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3j)



Following the general procedure, treatment of 3-hydroxy-1methylindolin-2-one **1a** (41.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) and (E)-3-(furan-2yl)acrylaldehyde **2j** (31.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) with triazolium salt **4** (9.2 mg, 0.025 mmol), oxidant **5** (102.0 mg, 0.25 mmol), LiCl (5.2 mg, 0.125 mmol), and DBU (7.6 mg, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) in DME (2.0 mL) at 30 °C for 12 h followed by column chromatography afforded (2*S*,3*R*)-1'-methyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione **3j** as a yellow solid (48.0 mg, 67% yield, *dr* 3:1).

*R<sub>f</sub>* (Pet. ether /EtOAc = 70/30): 0.39 94:6 er,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  = -31.0 (c 0.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H, 88:7:5 PE /MeOH/ IPA, 1.0 mL/min.) Major: 13.3 min, Minor: 27.8 min. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.44 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.40 (t, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.19-7.15 (m, 2H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 6.78 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.21 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.01 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 13.2 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 16.9 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> =13.4 Hz, 1H), 3.00-2.94 (m, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  174.2, 172.5, 147.8, 144.5, 142.6, 131.5, 129.2, 124.8, 124.3, 123.6, 110.6, 108.8, 107.9, 84.7, 44.7, 32.3, 26.2, 18.0. HRMS calculated [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>Na: 306.0737, found: 306.0738. FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2404, 1799, 1730, 1615, 1480, 1421, 1372, 1214, 1104, 1010, 930.

#### (2R,3S)-1'-Benzyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3k)<sup>8</sup>



Following the general procedure, treatment of 1-benzyl-3-hydroxyindolin-2-one **1k** (60.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) and *trans* cinnamaldehyde **2a** (33.0 mg, 32  $\mu$ L, 0.25 mmol) with triazolium salt **4** (9.2 mg, 0.025 mmol), oxidant **5** (102.0 mg, 0.25 mmol), LiCl (5.2 mg, 0.125 mmol), and DBU (7.6 mg, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) in DME (2.0 mL) at 30 °C for 12 h followed by column chromatography

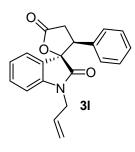
afforded (2R,3S)-1'-benzyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione **3k** as a white solid (70.0 mg, 76% yield, *dr* 3:1).

*R<sub>f</sub>* (Pet. ether /EtOAc = 70/30): 0.48; 90:10 er,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  = -41.0 (c 0.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H, 88:7:5 PE /MeOH/ IPA, 1.0 mL/min.) Major: 22.6 min, Minor: 25.7 min. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.57 (d, *J*= 7.4 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.34-7.29 (m, 2H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.34-7.29 (m, 2H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.26-7.14 (m, 7H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.08 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.02 (d, *J* = 7.62 Hz, 2H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 6.46-6.42(m, 3H), 5.03-4.94 (m, 1H), 4.24-4.15 (m, 1H), 3.92 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 16.8 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 2.96 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 16.8 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 8.0 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 174.9, 172.9, 143.8, 134.5, 132.1, 131.4, 129.1, 129.0, 128.8, 128.2, 127.5, 126.5, 124.4, 123.7, 110.1, 86.5, 50.9, 43.8, 32.4, 25.9. Representative Peaks of Minor Isomer: <sup>1</sup>H NMR δ 6.73 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 6.63 (d, *J*= 7.9 Hz), 4.81 (d, *J*= 15.8 Hz), 4.09 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 8.6 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 5.9

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> L. H. Sun, L. T. Shen and S. Ye, Chem. Commun., 2011, 47, 10136.

Hz), 3.67 (dd,  $J_1 = 17.5$  Hz,  $J_2 = 8.6$  Hz), 3.16 (dd,  $J_1 = 17.5$  Hz,  $J_2 = 5.9$  Hz). <sup>13</sup>C NMR  $\delta$ 130.86, 128.36, 127.31, 126.10, 124.75, 122.87, 109.74, 48.40, 44.15, 34.17.**HRMS** calculated [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>Na: 392.1255, found: 392.1257. **FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>)**2403, 1784, 1613, 1482, 1425, 1369, 1215, 1037, 924, 769, 671.

#### (2R,3S)-1'-Allyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5H-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3l)

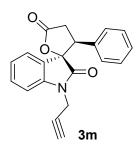


Following the general procedure, treatment of 1-allyl-3-hydroxyindolin-2-one **11** (47.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) and *trans* cinnamaldehyde **2a** (33.0 mg, 32  $\mu$ L, 0.25 mmol) with triazolium salt **4** (9.2 mg, 0.025 mmol), oxidant **5** (102.0 mg, 0.25 mmol), LiCl (5.2 mg, 0.125 mmol), and DBU (7.6 mg, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) in DME (2.0 mL) at 30 °C for 12 h followed by column chromatography afforded (2*R*,3*S*)-1'-allyl-3-phenyl-3,4-

dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione **3I** as a white solid (51.0 mg, 63% yield, *dr* 7:1).

*R<sub>f</sub>* (Pet. ether /EtOAc = 70/30): 0.55; 93:7 er,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  = -45.0 (c 0.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). **HPLC** (Chiralpak AD-H, 88:7:5 PE /MeOH/ IPA, 1.0 mL/min.) Major: 13.5 min, Minor: 23.0 min. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.55 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.34 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.24-7.14 (m, 4H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 6.94 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 6.63 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 5.24 – 5.17 (m, 1H), 4.82 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 4.29 – 4.19 (m, 1H), 4.10 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 13.7 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 16.7 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 16.6 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (dd, *J*<sub>1</sub> = 16.8 Hz, *J*<sub>2</sub> = 7.9 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  175.0, 172.4, 156.7, 137.6, 132.2, 128.5, 127.6, 125.9, 115.9, 111.2, 109.3, 86.8, 56.0, 51.1, 32.2, 25.9. HRMS calculated [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>Na: 342.1101, found: 342.1098. FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>)2403, 1795, 1728, 1614, 1476, 1426, 1372, 1215, 1116, 1040, 926, 767.

## (2*R*,3*S*)-3-Phenyl-1'-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5dione (3m)<sup>7</sup>

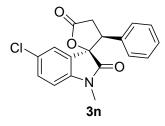


Following the general procedure, treatment of 3-hydroxy-1-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)indolin-2-one **1m** (47.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) and *trans* cinnamaldehyde **2a** (33.0 mg, 32  $\mu$ L, 0.25 mmol) with triazolium salt **4** (9.2 mg, 0.025 mmol), oxidant **5** (102.0 mg, 0.25 mmol), LiCl (5.2 mg, 0.125 mmol), and DBU (7.6 mg, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) in DME

(2.0 mL) at 30 °C for 12 h followed by column chromatography afforded (2*R*,3*S*)-3-phenyl-1'-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione **3m** as a yellow solid (64.0 mg, 80% yield, dr 2:1).

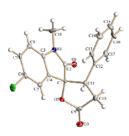
*R<sub>f</sub>* (Pet. ether /EtOAc = 70/30): 0.52; 94:6 er,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  = -38.0 (c=0.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H, 88:7:5 PE /MeOH/ IPA, 1.0 mL/min.) Major: 16.3 min, Minor: 42.5 min. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.58 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.43 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.28-7.15 (m, 7H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 4.19-4.01 (m, 3H), 3.86-3.78(m, 1H), 2.95 (dd, *J<sub>I</sub>* = 16.77 Hz, *J<sub>2</sub>* = 7.95 Hz, 1H), 2.01 (bs, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 174.8, 171.8, 142.5, 136.7, 131.4, 128.7, 128.8, 128.7, 127.6, 126.2, 124.4, 124.0, 109.8, 86.6, 76.1, 72.4, 51.3, 32.1, 29.0. Representative Peaks of Minor Isomer: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.31 – 7.12 (m, 2H), 6.90 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 9H), 6.78 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.33 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (dd, *J<sub>I</sub>* = 17.7 Hz, *J<sub>2</sub>* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (dd, *J* = 17.7 Hz, *J<sub>2</sub>* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (dd, *J<sub>I</sub>* = 17.6 Hz, *J*  $_2$  = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (dd, *J<sub>1</sub>* = 17.6 Hz, *J<sub>2</sub>* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 2.30 (t, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 175.9, 173.5, 136.7, 131.9, 130.9, 128.8, 128.4, 128.0, 124.8, 123.2, 109.7, 86.0, 76.1, 73.1, 48.1, 34.0, 29.8. HRMS calculated [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>Na: 340.0942, found: 340.0944. FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2974, 2403, 1795, 1733, 1614, 1478, 1424, 1369, 1215, 1039, 928.

## (2*R*,3*S*)-5'-Chloro-1'-methyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5dione (3n)



Following the general procedure, treatment of 3-hydroxy-1-m ethylindolin-2-one **1n** (41.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) and *trans* cinnamaldehyde **2a** (33.0 mg, 32  $\mu$ L, 0.25 mmol) with triazolium salt **4** (9.2 mg, 0.025 mmol), oxidant **5** (102.0 mg, 0.25 mmol), LiCl (5.2 mg, 0.125 mmol), and DBU (7.6 mg, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol)

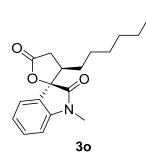
in DME (2.0 mL) at 30 °C for 12 h followed by column chromatography afforded (2*R*,3*S*)-1'-methyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione **3n** as a yellow solid (53.0 mg, 65% yield, *dr* 3:1). CCDC 1487677 (For the further detail about crystal structure please visit www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data\_request/cif)



 $R_f$  (Pet. ether /EtOAc = 70/30) 0.48; 91:9 er,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  = -141.0 (c 0.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H, 88:7:5 PE /MeOH/ IPA, 1.0 mL/min.) Major: 12.3 min, Minor: 20.0 min. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.65 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H, H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.48 (dd, J = 8.3, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.41-7.28 (m, 3H,

H<sub>ar</sub>), 7.07 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 6.72 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (dd,  $J_1 = 13.7$  Hz,  $J_2 = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 3.91 (dd,  $J_1 = 16.8$ ,  $J_2 = 13.8$  Hz, 1H), 3.04 (dd,  $J_1 = 16.8$  Hz,  $J_2 = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 2.92 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  174.5, 172.4, 143.0, 131.8, 131.4, 129.1, 128.7, 128.6, 127.7, 124.8, 109.8, 86.2, 51.2, 32.1, 30.5, 26.1. HRMS calculated [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>14</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>ClNa: 350.0554, found: 350.0554. FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2972, 2403, 1798, 1728, 1612, 1432, 1216, 1107, 1039, 922.

#### 3 (2R,3R)-3-Heptyl-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5H-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (30)



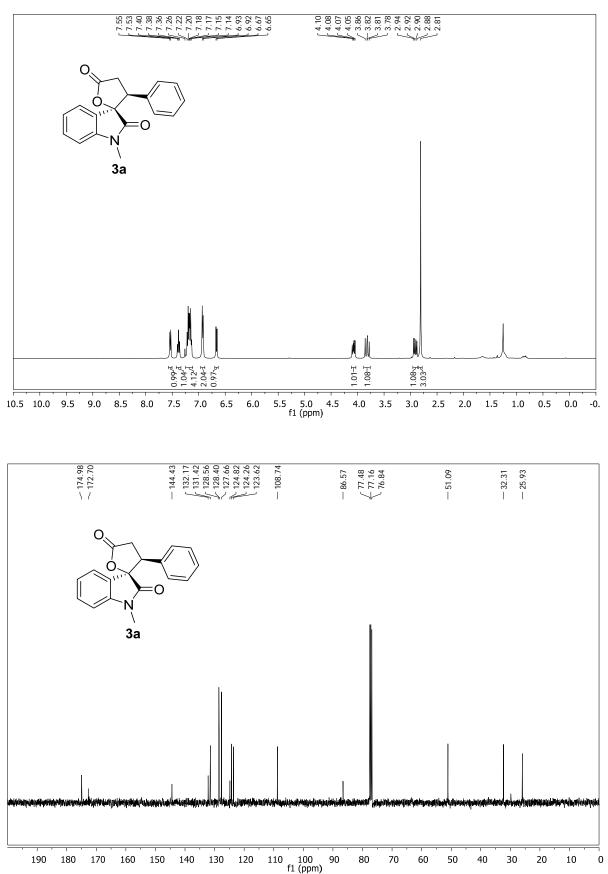
Following the general procedure, treatment of 3-hydroxy-1methylindolin-2-one **1a** (41.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) and (*E*)-dec-2-enal **2o** (39.0 mg, 46  $\mu$ L , 0.50 mmol) with triazolium salt **4** (9.2 mg, 0.025 mmol), oxidant **5** (102.0 mg, 0.25 mmol), LiCl (5.2 mg, 0.125 mmol), and DBU (7.6 mg, 7.5  $\mu$ L, 0.05 mmol) in DME (2.0 mL) at 30 °C for 12 h followed by column chromatography afforded (2*R*,3*R*)-3-heptyl-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-

indoline]-2',5-dione (30) as a yellow sticky liquid (35.0 mg, 45% yield, dr 2:1).

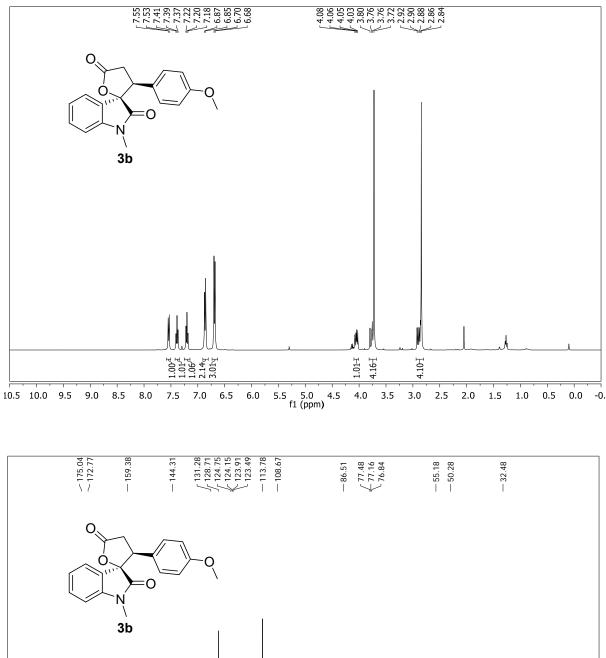
*R<sub>f</sub>* (Pet. ether /EtOAc = 70/30): 0.66; 57:43 er, **HPLC** (Chiralpak AD-H, 88:7:5 PE /MeOH/ IPA, 1.0 mL/min.) Major: 11.1 min, Minor: 7.9 min. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.42 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.11 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.16 (s, 3H), 2.95 (m, 1H), 2.74 (m, 2H), 1.50 – 1.30 (m, 1H), 1.30 – 0.95 (m, 12H), 0.81 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 175.6, 173.3, 144.5, 131.2, 125.4, 124.3, 123.6, 108.8, 85.6, 45.5, 33.6, 31.7, 29.3, 29.0, 28.4, 28.0, 26.3, 22.6, 14.1. HRMS calculated [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>25</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>Na: 338.1727, found: 338.1719. FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2929, 2861, 2404, 1792, 1726, 1616, 1467, 1422, 1368, 1302, 1216, 1010.

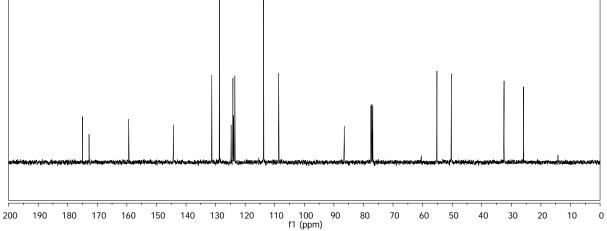
## 8. <sup>1</sup> H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR Spectra of spiro γ-butyrolactones

(2R,3S)-1'-Methyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3a)

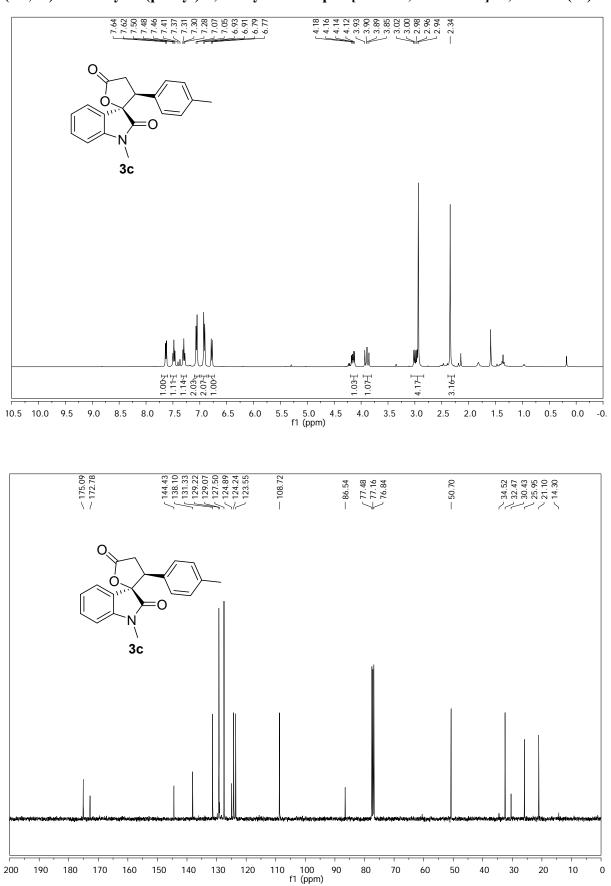


(2*R*,3*S*)-3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5dione (3b)



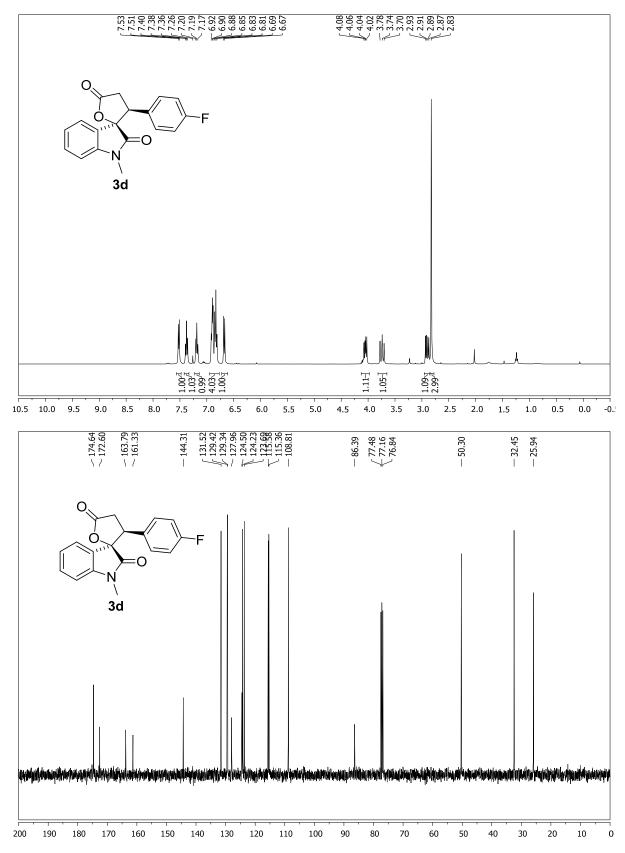


S31

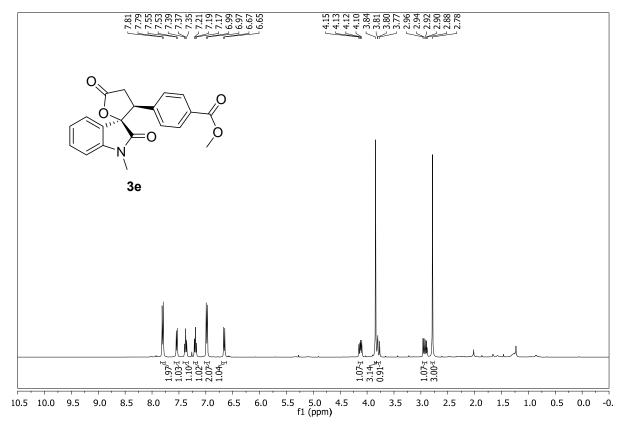


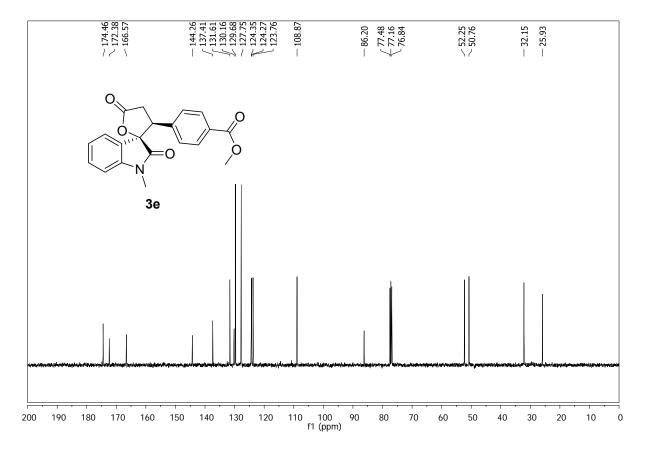
(2*R*,3*S*)-1'-Methyl-3-(p-tolyl)-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3c)

(2*R*,3*S*)-3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5dione (3d)

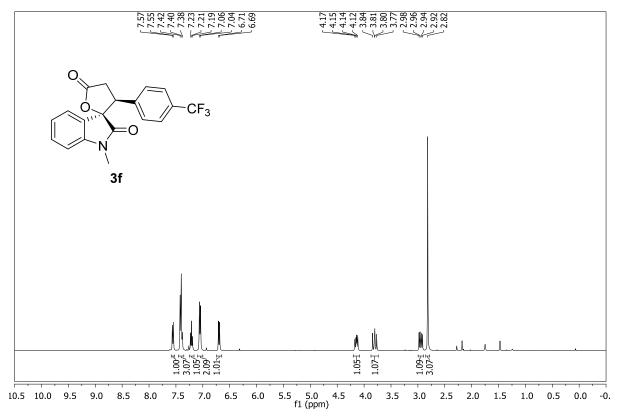


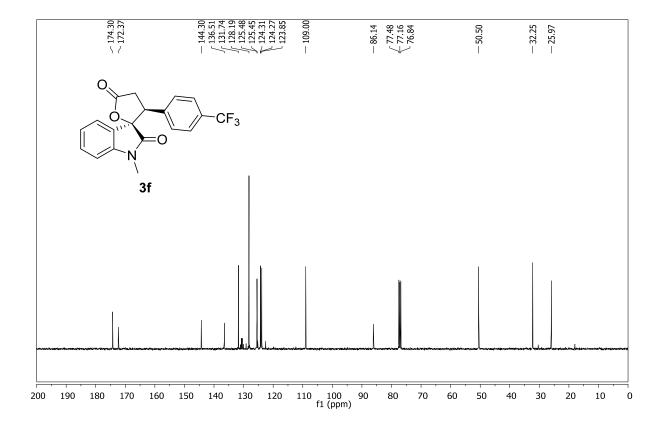
Methyl 4-((2*R*,3*S*)-1'-methyl-2',5-dioxo-4,5-dihydro-3*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indolin]-3-yl)benzoate (3e)

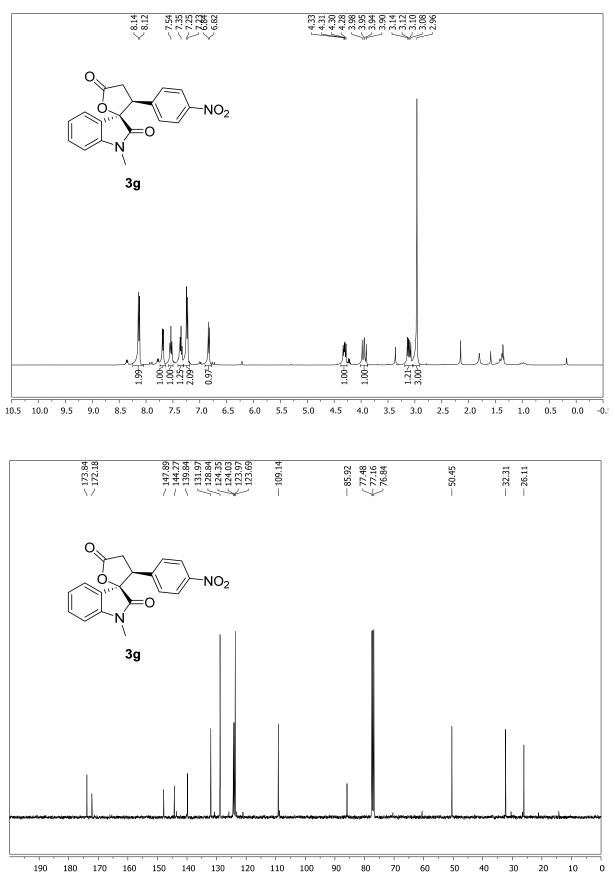




(2*R*,3*S*)-1'-Methyl-3-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'indoline]-2',5-dione (3f)

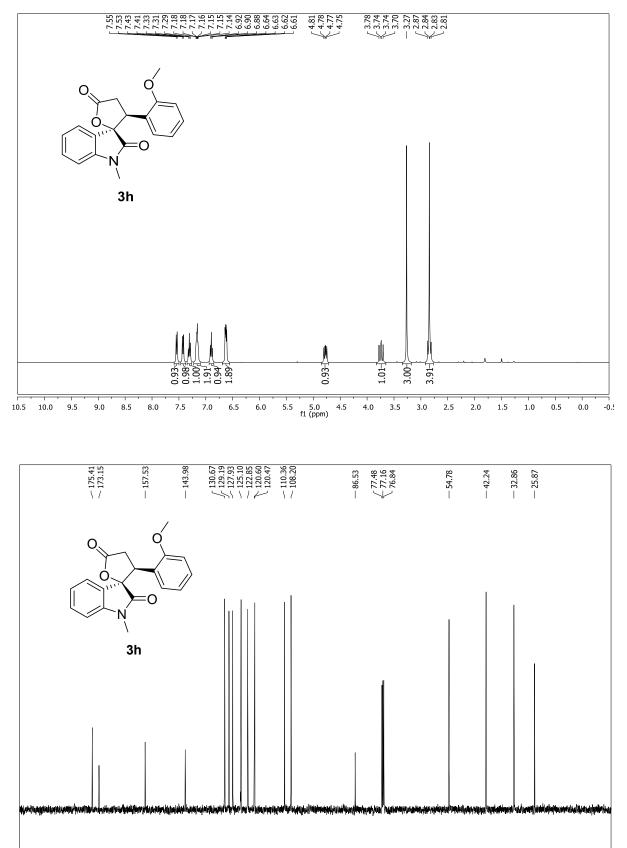


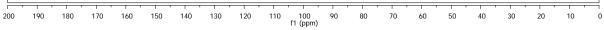




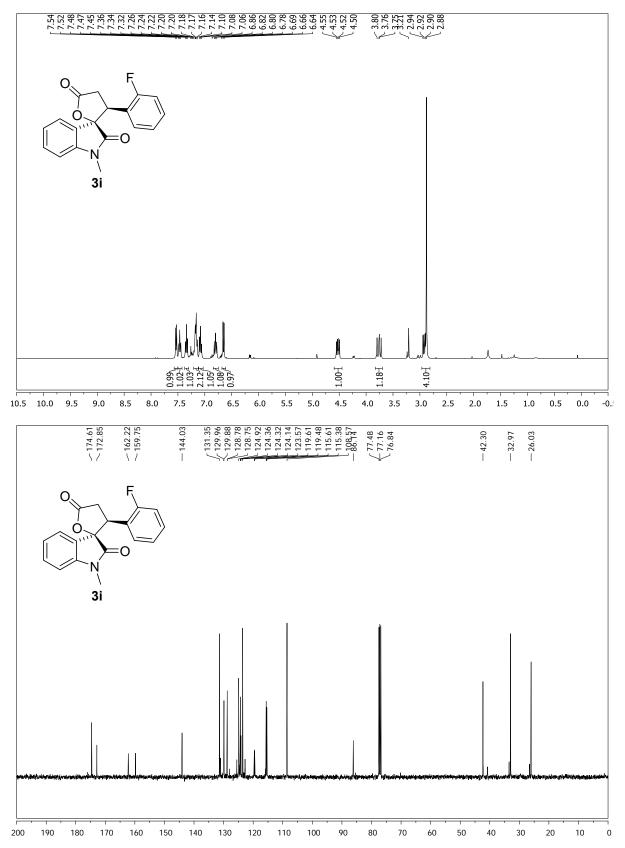
(2*R*,3*S*)-1'-Methyl-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5dione (3g)

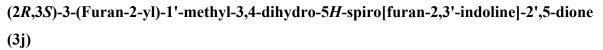
(2*R*,3*S*)-3-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5dione (3h)

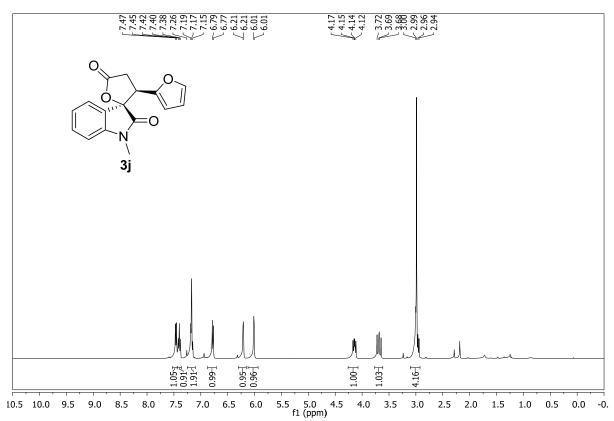


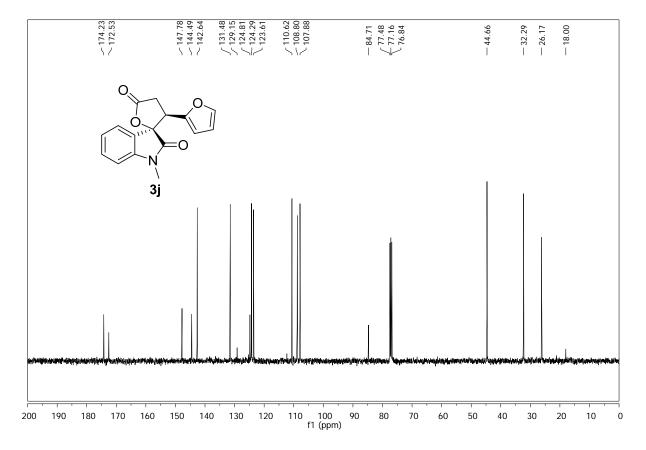


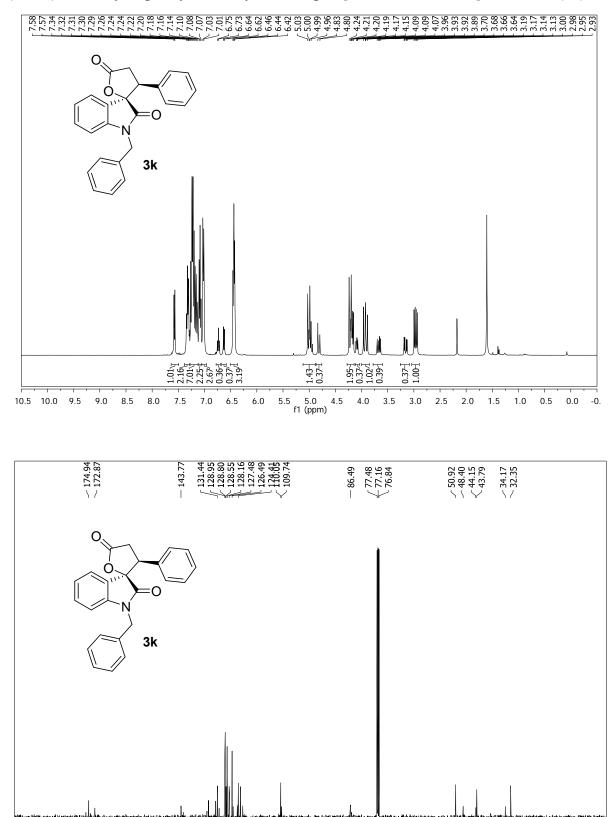
(2*R*,3*S*)-3-(2-Fluorophenyl)-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5dione (3i)





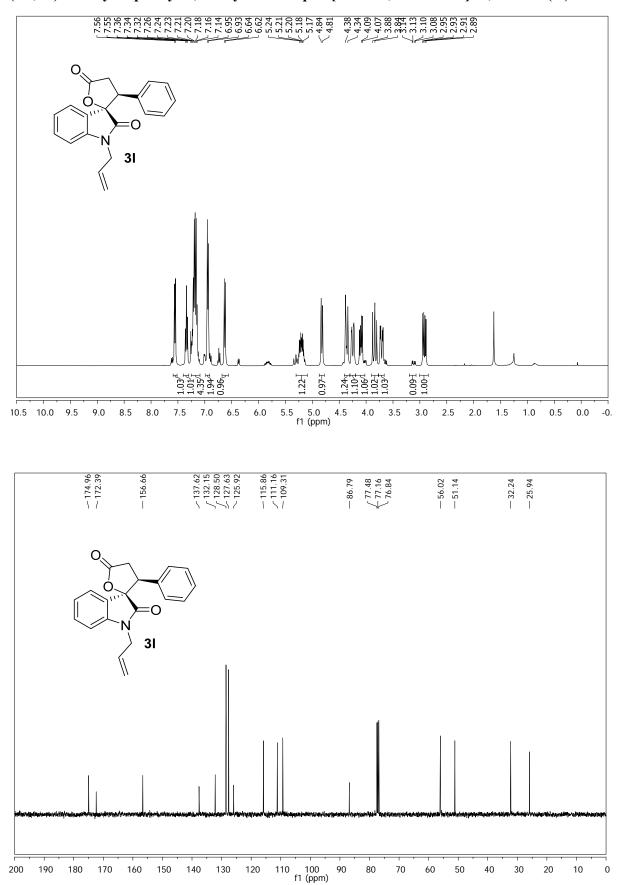






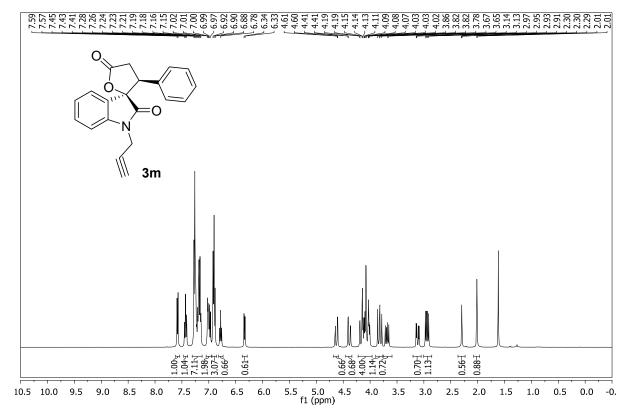
110 100 f1 (ppm)

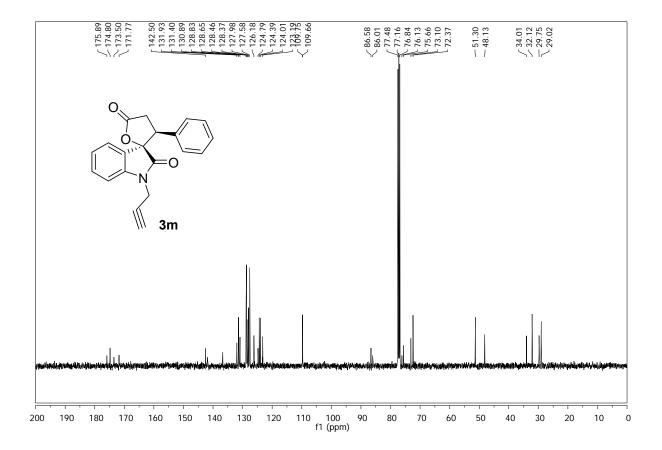
(2*R*,3*S*)-1'-Benzyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3k)



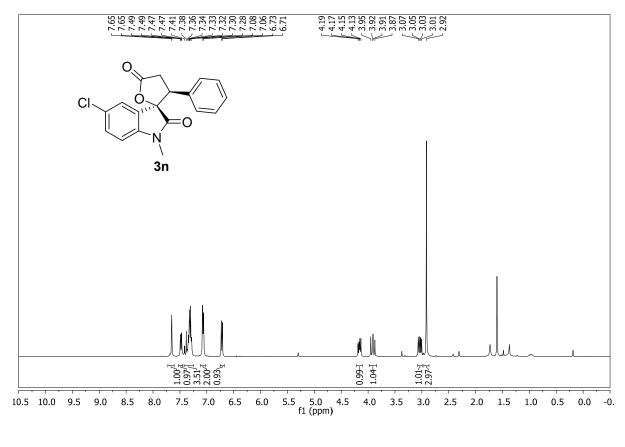
(2*R*,3*S*)-1'-Allyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3l)

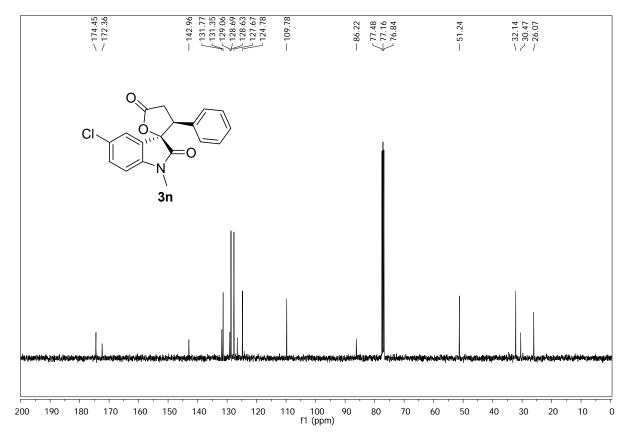
(2*R*,3*S*)-3-Phenyl-1'-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5dione (3m)

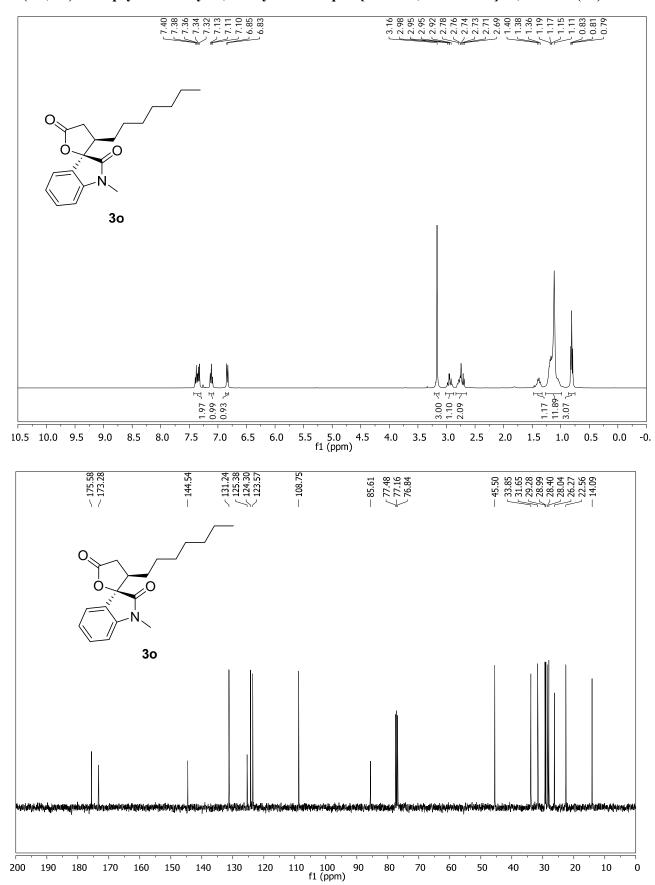




(2*R*,3*S*)-5'-Chloro-1'-methyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5dione (3n)



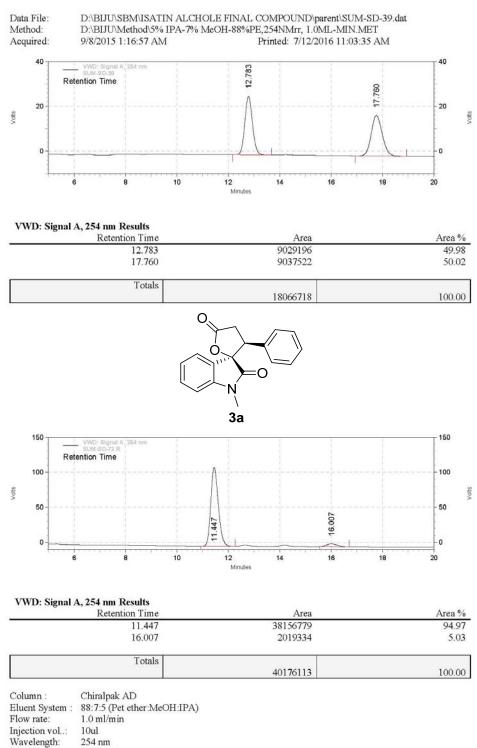




3 (2R,3R)-3-Heptyl-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5H-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (30)

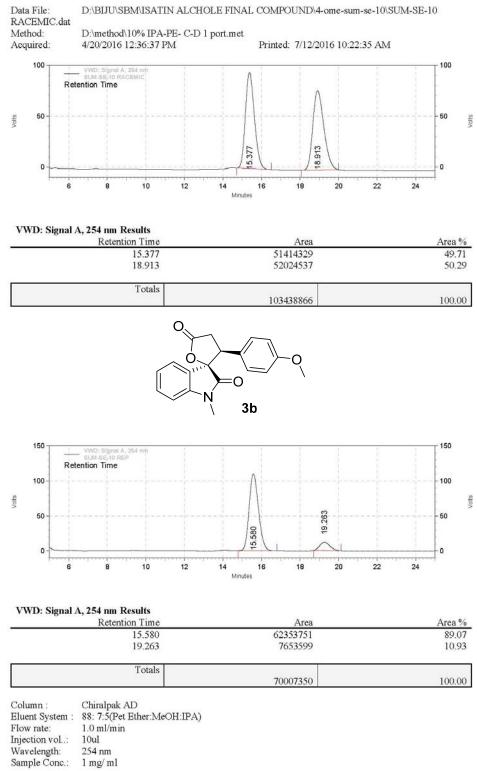
#### 9. HPLC Data of spiro γ-butyrolactones

#### (2R,3S)-1'-Methyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5H-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3a)



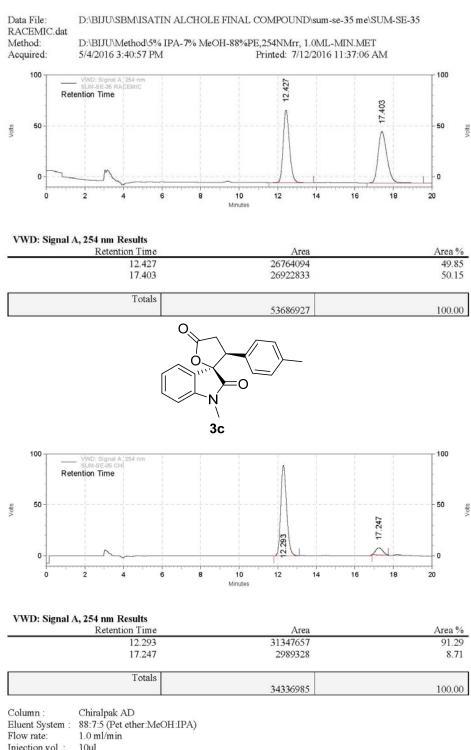
Sample Conc.: 1 mg/ ml

## (2R,3S)-3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5H-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5dione (3b)



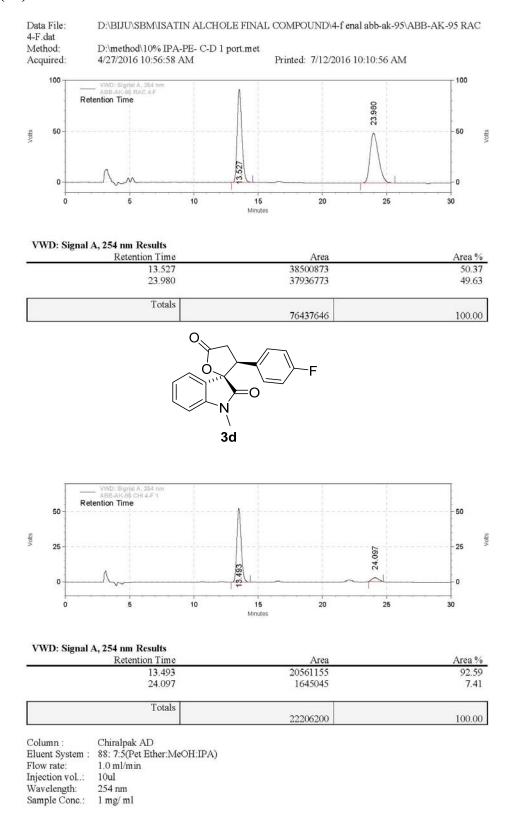
254 nm 1 mg/ ml

#### (2R,3S)-1'-Methyl-3-(p-tolyl)-3,4-dihydro-5H-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3c)



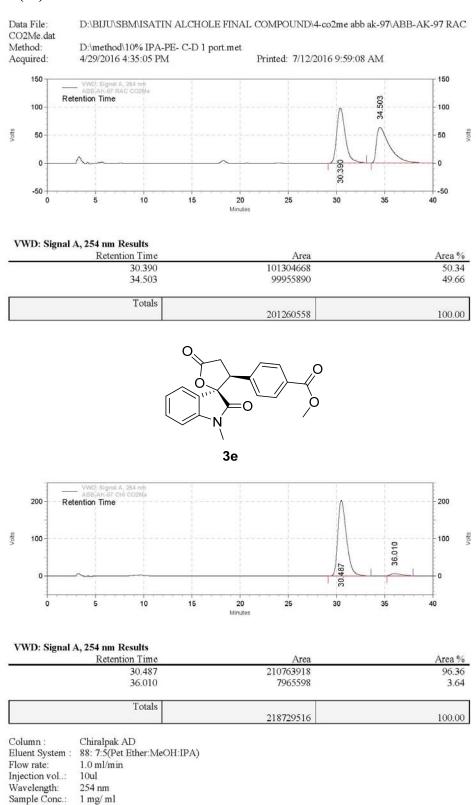
Injection vol..: 10ul Wavelength: 254 nm Sample Conc.: 1 mg/ ml

### (2*R*,3*S*)-3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5dione (3d)



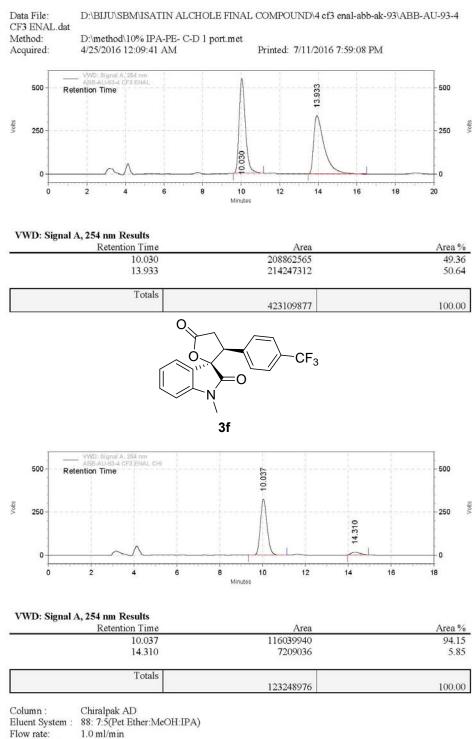
#### Methyl 4-((2R,3S)-1'-methyl-2',5-dioxo-4,5-dihydro-3H-spiro[furan-2,3'-indolin]-3-

#### yl)benzoate (3e)



#### (2R,3S)-1'-Methyl-3-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-3,4-dihydro-5H-spiro[furan-2,3'-

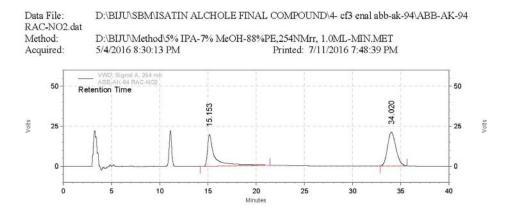
#### indoline]-2',5-dione (3f)



Injection vol..: 10ul

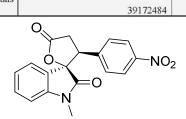
Wavelength: 254 nm Sample Conc.: 1 mg/ ml

## (2*R*,3*S*)-1'-Methyl-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5dione (3g)

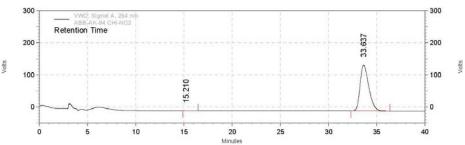


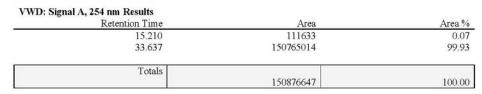
VWD: Signal A, 254 nm Results







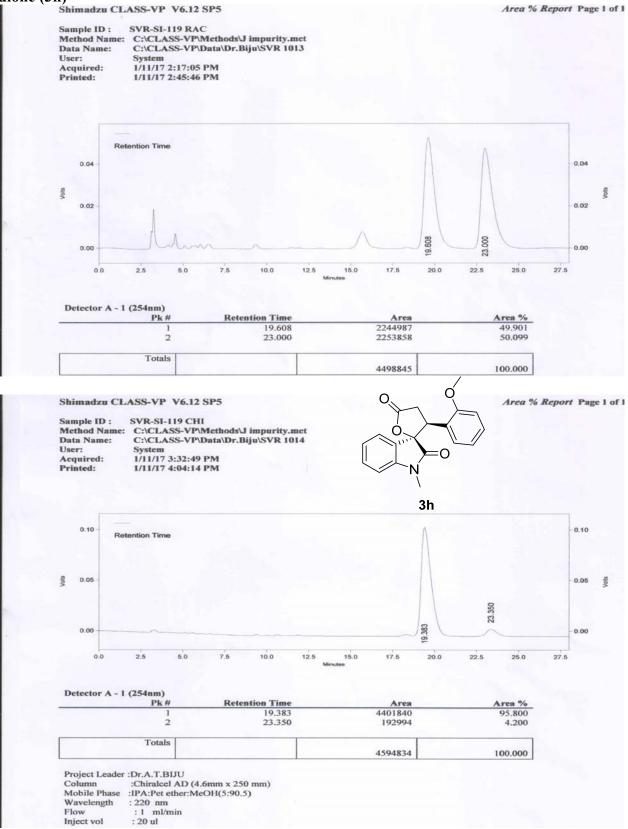




Column :Chiralpak ADEluent System :88: 7:5(Pet Ether:MeOH:IPA)Flow rate:1.0 ml/minInjection vol..:10ulWavelength:254 nmSample Conc.:1 mg/ml

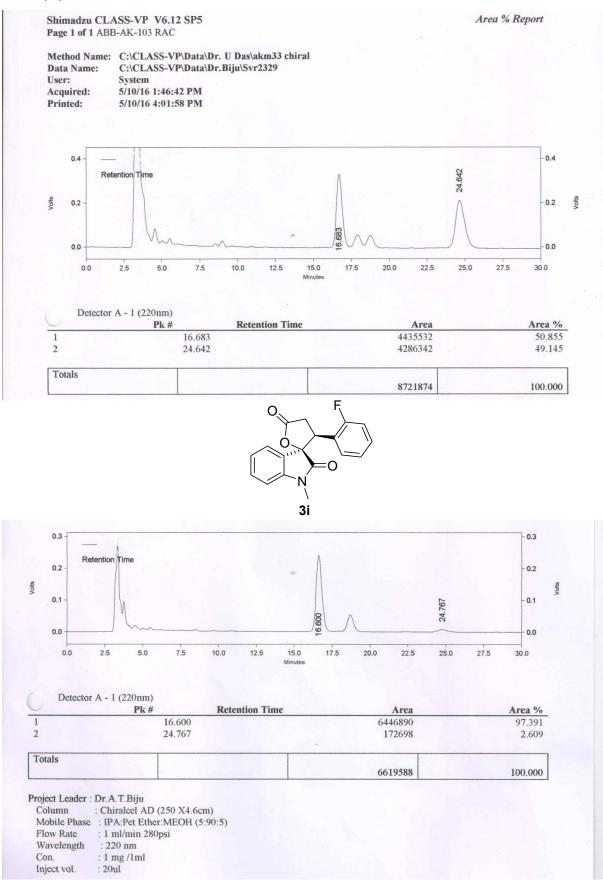
100.00

## (2*R*,3*S*)-3-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3h)

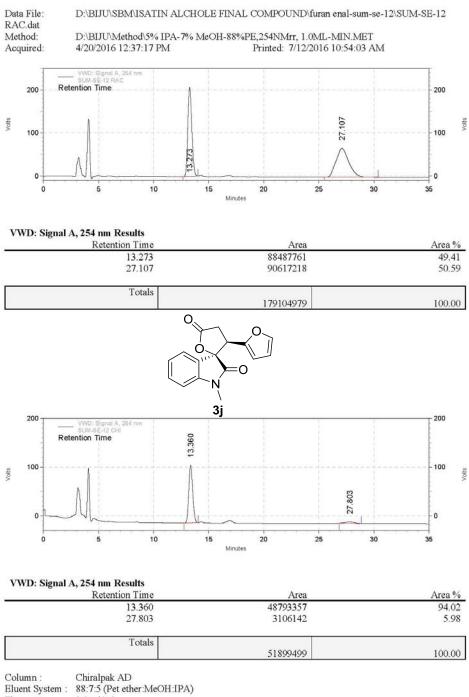


#### (2R,3S)-3-(2-Fluorophenyl)-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5H-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-

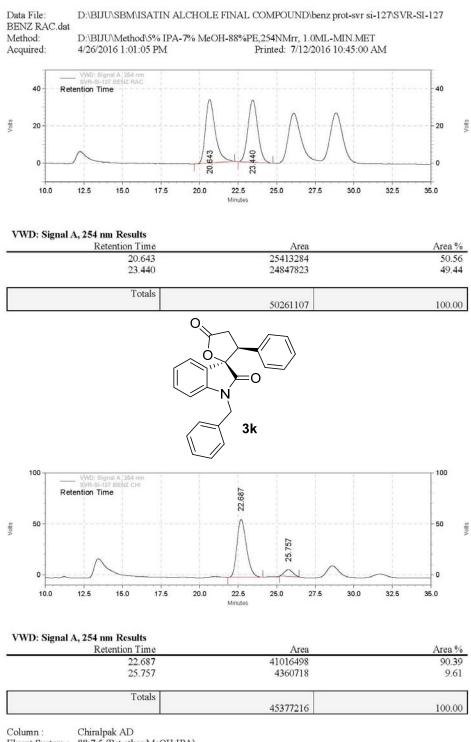
#### dione (3i)



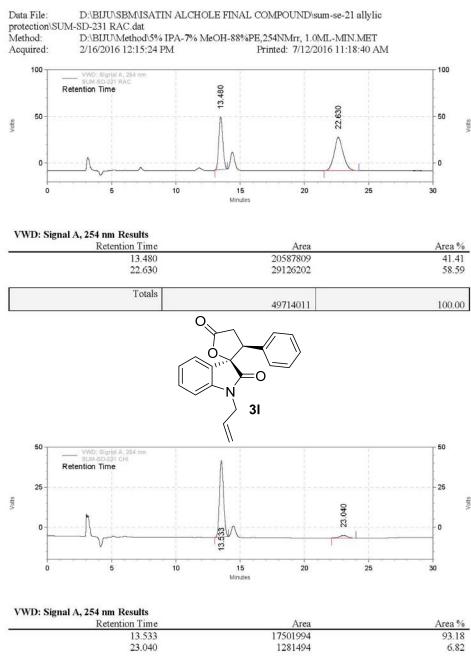
# (2*R*,3*S*)-3-(Furan-2-yl)-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3j)



#### (2R,3S)-1'-Benzyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5H-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3k)



#### (2R,3S)-1'-Allyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5H-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3l)



6.82	1281494	23.040
100.00	18783488	Totals

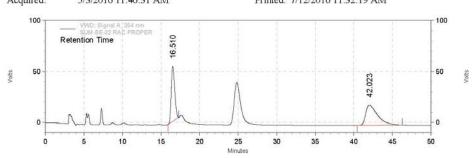
## $(2R, 3S) \hbox{-} 3- Phenyl-1'-(prop-2-yn-1-yl) \hbox{-} 3, 4-dihydro-5H-spiro[furan-2, 3'-indoline]-2', 5-dihydro-5H-spiro[furan-2, 5-dihydro-5H-s$

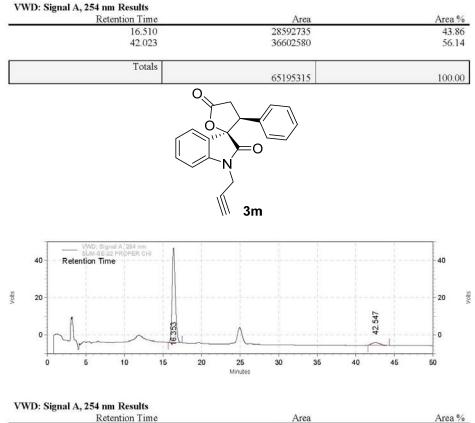
#### dione (3m)

 Data File:
 D:\BIJU\SBM\ISATIN ALCHOLE FINAL COMPOUND\sum-se-22 propergylic\SUM-SE-22

 RAC PROPER.dat
 D:\BIJU\Method\5% IPA-7% MeOH-88%PE,254NMrr, 1.0ML-MIN.MET

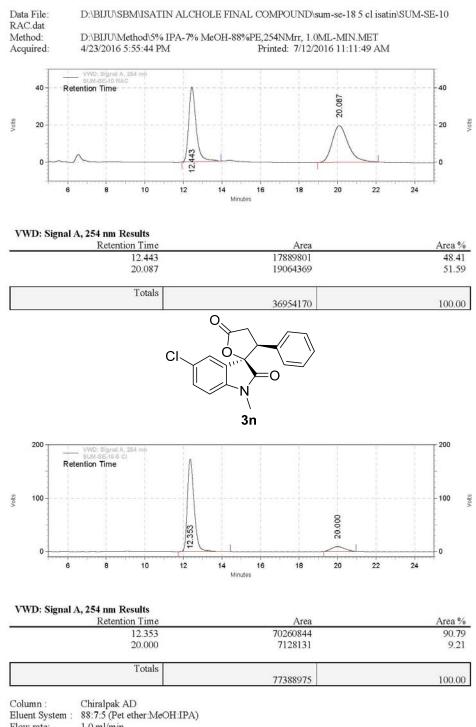
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 5/3/2016 11:46:31 AM
 Printed: 7/12/2016 11:32:19 AM



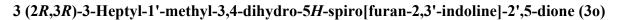


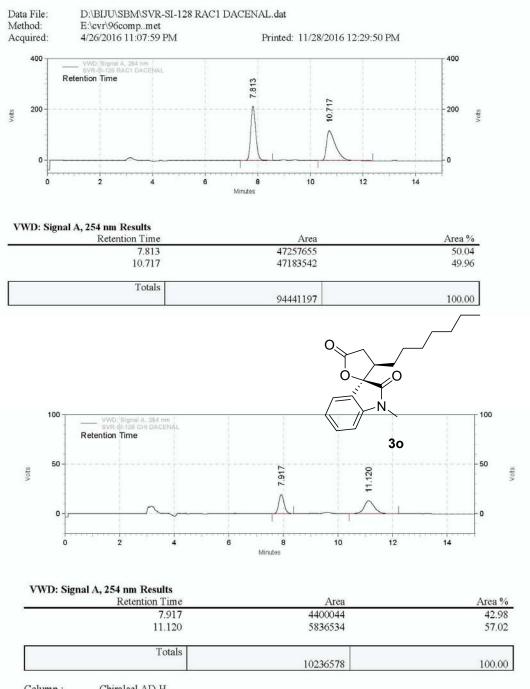
ruca /u	ruca	Recention Thire
93.75	24370973	16.353
6.25	1624128	42.547
		Totals
100.00	25995101	

### (2*R*,3*S*)-5'-Chloro-1'-methyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5dione (3n)



Eluent System : 88:7:5 (Pet ether:MeOH:IP. Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min Injection vol..: 10ul Wavelength: 254 nm Sample Conc.: 1 mg/ml

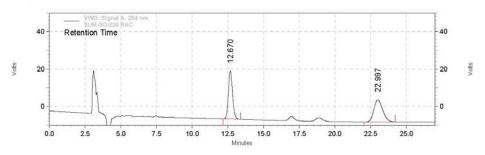


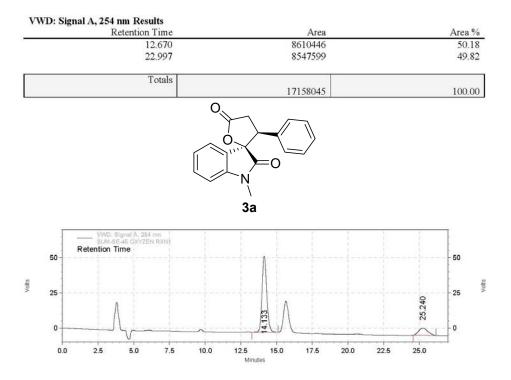


## HPLC data of spiro γ-butyrolactones synthesized in oxidant free condition (2*R*,3*S*)-1'-Methyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3a)

Data File: Method: Acquired:

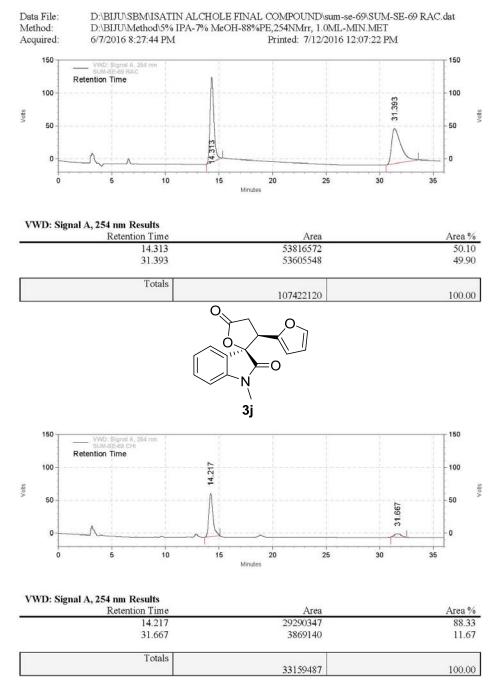
D:\BIJU\SBM\ISATIN ALCHOLE FINAL COMPOUND\sum-se-45\SUM-SD-228 RAC.dat D:\BIJU\Method\5% IPA-7% MeOH-88%PE,254NMrr, 1.0ML-MIN.MET 2/21/2016 7:32:18 AM Printed: 7/12/2016 12:03:15 PM





Retention Time	Area	Area %
14.133	20733660	84.52
25.240	3797961	15.48
Totals		
	24531621	100.00

# (2*R*,3*S*)-3-(Furan-2-yl)-1'-methyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5-dione (3j)



### (2*R*,3*S*)-5'-Chloro-1'-methyl-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-5*H*-spiro[furan-2,3'-indoline]-2',5dione (3n)

D:\BIJU\SBM\ISATIN ALCHOLE FINAL COMPOUND\sum-se-75\SUM-SE-75 RAC.dat

Data File:

#### Method: D:\BIJU\Method\5% IPA-7% MeOH-88%PE,254NMrr, 1.0ML-MIN.MET Acquired: 6/12/2016 12:20:59 PM Printed: 7/12/2016 12:13:22 PM 40 Retention Time 40 14.527 25.120 Volts Volts - 20 20 0 - 0 15 Minutes Ó 5 10 20 25 30 VWD: Signal A, 254 nm Results Retention Time Area Area % 14.527 9761624 49.87 25.120 9812543 50.13 Totals 100.00 19574167 0 Ο CI O 3n 40 Retention Time 40 Volts Volts 20 20 24.990 14.463 0 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 ò Minutes VWD: Signal A, 254 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area %
14.463	20702419	76.46
24.990	6373439	23.54
Totals		
	27075858	100.00