

Supporting Information

Pd-Catalyzed Asymmetric Allylic Alkylations via C-H Activation of *N*-Allyl Imines with Glycinates

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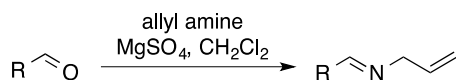
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I. General: All reactions were performed in flame- or oven-dried glassware with magnetic stirring under nitrogen or argon atmosphere using freshly distilled solvents. THF was distilled over sodium and CH_2Cl_2 was obtained from a solvent purification system (activated alumina). All commercial reagents were used without purification unless otherwise noted. Air and moisture sensitive liquids and solutions were transferred via stainless steel syringe or cannula and introduced into the reaction vessel through rubber septa. Thin-layer chromatography was performed on EMD silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ plates (0.25 mm); visualization of the developed chromatogram was performed by fluorescence quenching and staining with aqueous ceric ammonium molybdate, *p*-anisaldehyde, or potassium permanganate. Organic solutions were concentrated by rotary evaporation below 40 °C at ca. 25 mm Hg. Chromatographic purification of products was accomplished using forced-flow chromatography on Silicycle silica gel (particle size 0.040-0.063 μm). All isolated and characterized compounds were >95% pure as judged by ^1H NMR spectroscopic analysis. Melting points were determined on a Thomas Hoover Capillary Melting Point Apparatus and are uncorrected. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectroscopy were performed on a Varian Mercury NMR operating at 400 and 100 MHz, respectively. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm relative to the residual protiated solvent (CDCl_3 : $\delta_{\text{H}} = 7.26$ ppm, $\delta_{\text{C}} = 77.26$ ppm); all ^{13}C NMR spectra are proton decoupled. Data for ^1H are reported in terms of chemical shift (δ ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, sept = septet, m = multiplet), coupling constant, and integration; data for ^{13}C are reported in terms of chemical shift. Infrared spectroscopic data was recorded as thin films on sodium chloride plates on a Thermo Scientific Nicolet IR100 FT-IR spectrometer. High-resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) was measured on a Bruker micrOTOF-Q II electrospray ionization (ESI) mass spectrometer by the Vincent Coates Foundation Mass Spectrometry Laboratory at Stanford University. Mass peaks are reported in *m/z* units.

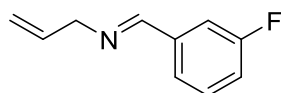
II. Preparation of starting materials:

Imines: Imines **1a**, **1b**, **1c**, **1d**, **1e**, **1f**, **1g**, **1h**, **1k**, **1l**, **1m**, **1p** and **1q** were prepared according to the reported literature.¹

General method for synthesis of imines:

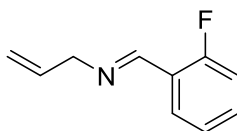


To a stirred solution of aldehyde (10.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in CH₂Cl₂ (12 mL) was added MgSO₄ (1.0 g) followed by allyl amine (0.82 mL, 628 mg, 11.0 mmol, 1.1 equiv.). After 24 h, the reaction was filtered through a sintered glass funnel. Solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was kept under high vacuum for 3 h. The crude material was sufficiently clean (>95% purity by NMR) and was directly used for oxidative C-H activation.



(*E*)-*N*-allyl-1-(3-fluorophenyl)methanimine (**1i**)

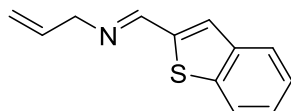
colorless oil. IR: (neat) 3076, 2823, 1648, 1586 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 8.27 (s, 1H), 7.47-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.40 (m, 1H), 7.11 (tdd, *J* = 8.5, 3.0, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.02-6.10 (m, 1H), 5.24 (dd, *J* = 17.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.26 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 1.5 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 163.2 (d, *J* = 245 Hz), 160.8, 138.7 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 135.8, 130.3 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 124.5, 117.9 (d, *J* = 25.1 Hz), 116.5, 114.4 (d, *J* = 22 Hz), 63.6. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for C₁₀H₁₀FN [M+H]⁺ 164.0797, found 164.0795.



(*E*)-*N*-allyl-1-(2-fluorophenyl)methanimine (**1j**)

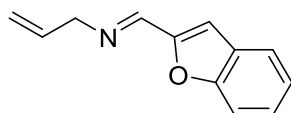
colorless oil. IR: (neat) 3078, 2824, 1650, 1586, 1450 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 8.60 (s, 1H), 8.00 (td, *J* = 7.6, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.36-7.42 (m, 1H), 7.17 (t, *J* =

7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (dd, $J = 8.4, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.02-6.11 (m, 1H), 5.23 (dd, $J = 17.2, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.16 (dd, $J = 10.4, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.28 (dd, $J = 6.4, 1.6$ Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 162.5 (d, $J = 250.9$ Hz), 155.5 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz), 135.9, 132.4 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 127.9 (d, $J = 2.9$ Hz), 124.5 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz), 124.0, 116.3 (d, $J = 44.2$ Hz), 115.9, 64.1. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{FN}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$ 164.0797, found 164.0799.



(*E*)-*N*-allyl-1-(benzo[*b*]thiophen-2-yl)methanimine (1n)

White solid, mp = 66-67 °C. IR: (neat) 2865, 2816, 1630, 1432 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 8.51 (s, 1H), 7.80-7.88 (m, 2H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.36-7.44 (m, 2H), 6.04-6.17 (m, 1H), 5.25-5.32 (m, 1H), 5.20-5.24 (m, 1H), 4.32 (dd, $J = 5.7, 1.5$ Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 156.1, 142.9, 140.8, 139.5, 135.6, 128.0, 126.3, 124.8, 124.7, 123.0, 116.7, 63.3.



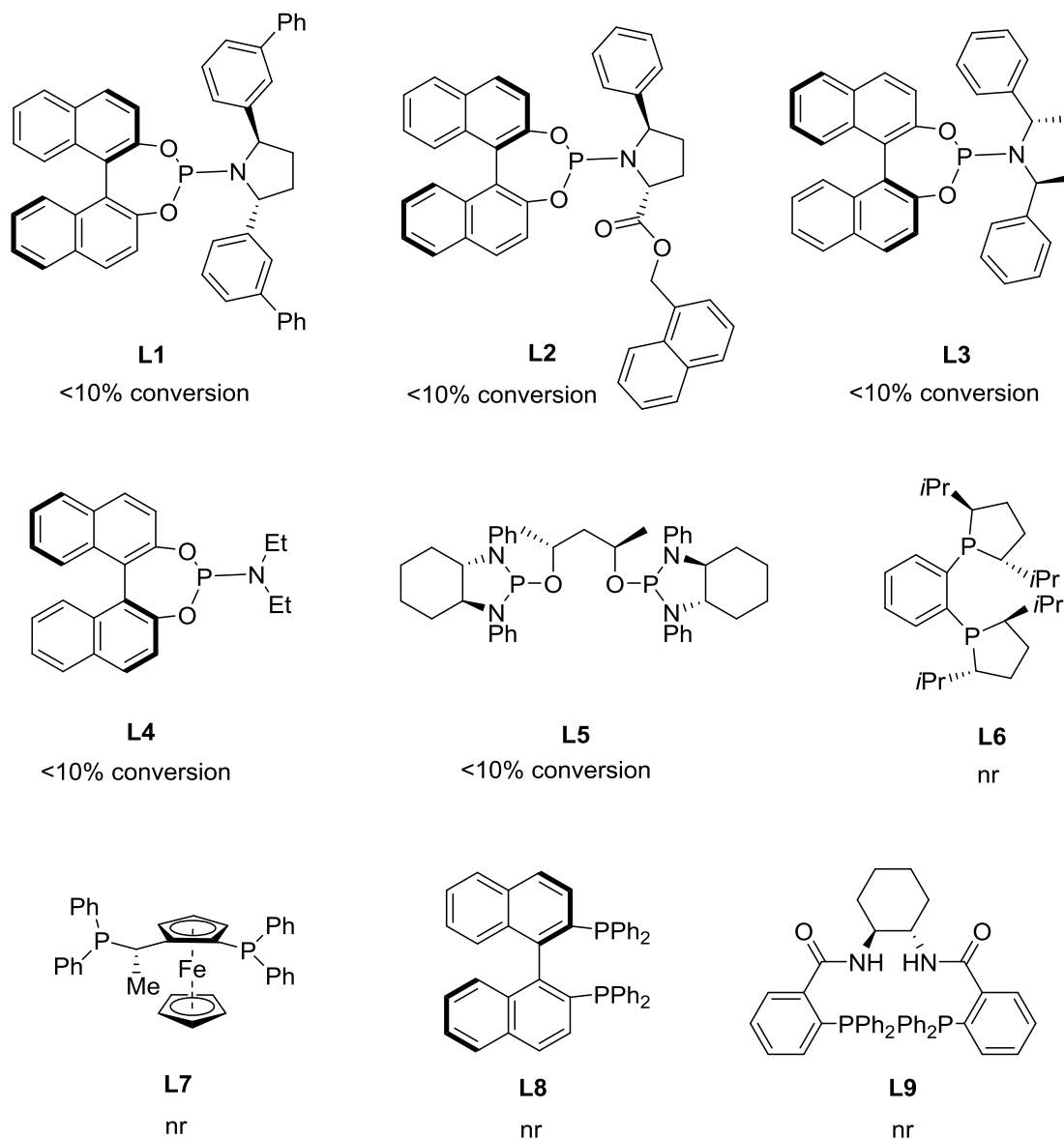
(*E*)-*N*-allyl-1-(benzofuran-2-yl)methanimine (1o)

colorless oil. IR: (neat) 3084, 2884, 2821, 1648, 1450 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 8.26 (s, 1H), 7.63 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.38 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.27 (dd, $J = 8.0, 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 6.06-6.16 (m, 1H), 5.27 (dd, $J = 17.2, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.20 (dd, $J = 10.0, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.32 (dd, $J = 6.0, 1.2$ Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 155.8, 152.8, 151.2, 135.4, 127.9, 126.7, 123.6, 122.2, 117.1, 112.3, 111.3, 64.1. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]$ 208.0738, found 208.0733.

Glycinate nucleophiles: Glycinate benzophenone imines were prepared according to reported literatures.²

III. Reaction optimization:

No desired product was observed with phosphoramidite ligands or phosphine ligands in our initial studies as shown in **Figure 1**.



nr = no reaction

Figure 1. Initial ligands screening

We were also interested in improving enantioselectivity by varying glycinate nucleophiles. With DIOP as the standard ligand, a number of glycinate nucleophiles were screened (**Figure 2**). In fact, the two halves of the glycinate structure is of paramount importance. Changing from *N*-dibenzylidene glycinate (**2a**) to *N*-benzylidene glycinate (**2e**) resulted in the decrease of enantioselectivity indicating the importance of bulky aromatic imine substitution for maintaining high level of enantio-induction. Moreover,

fine tuning of the ester moiety of glycinate found that the presence of sterically less demanding substituents were beneficial for enantioselectivity. The highest enantioselectivity (85:15 er) was obtained upon using methyl glycinate (**2b**) as the nucleophile. Surprisingly, replacing methyl ester with cyano group (**2b** vs **2g**) resulted in lower enantioselectivity and poor diastereoselectivity. Further study showed that sterically more demanding substituents on imines, such as 3,5-dimethylphenyl or 2-naphthyl groups, did not have significant impact on the enantioselectivity (**2h** and **2i** vs **2b**).

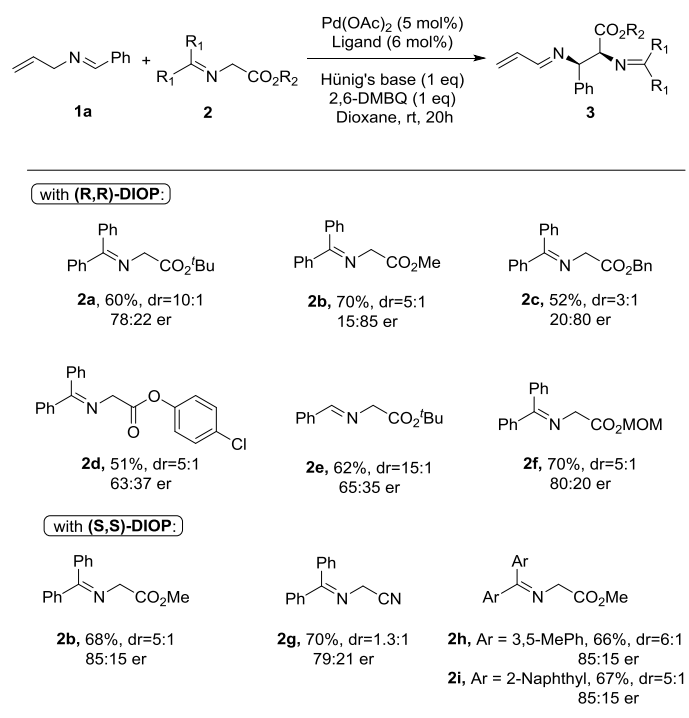


Figure 2. Screening of the glycinate

Efforts to improve the enantioselectivity then shifted to examine the solvent effect (**Table 1**) with dioxane being the standard (**Table 1**, entry 1). Shifting to THF and DME, similar ethereal solvents, showed some differences (entries 2 and 3). Notably, DME improved the diastereoselectivity while maintaining yield and enantioselectivity. When the medium was changed to DCM, however, a complex mixture was observed (entry 4). Aromatic solvents turned out to be generally beneficial for this transformation. A slightly higher enantioselectivity was obtained with toluene as the solvent (entry 6, 87:13 er). Importantly, full conversion was maintained. Although xylene and mesitylene were better solvents in terms of enantioselectivity, reaction conversions were typically poor even after a prolonged reaction time (entry 8 and 9). In an attempt to increase the reaction conversion, a combination of toluene and mesitylene (1:1 mixture) was also examined (entry 10). Although similar enantiomeric excess of the product was obtained, no beneficial effect on either the reaction conversion or the diastereoselectivity was observed.

Table 1. Solvent screening^a

Entry	Solvent	Conversion ^c	Yield ^b	dr ^c	er ^d
1	Dioxane	100%	70%	5:1	85:15
2	THF	100%	65%	4:1	85:15
3	DME	100%	68%	6:1	84:16
4	DCM	100%	messy	-	-
5	Benzene	100%	62%	4:1	85:15
6	Toluene	100%	67%	5:1	87:13
7	2-ClPh	100%	61%	4:1	86:14
8 ^e	Xylene	52%	35%	5:1	88:12
9 ^e	Mes	47%	38%	5:1	90:10
10 ^e	Tol/Mes (1:1)	51%	33%	4:1	86:14

^aReaction conditions: **1a** (0.1 mmol), **2b** (0.1 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (5 mol%), Ligand (6 mol%), Hunig's base (0.1 mmol), 2,6-DMBQ (0.1 mmol), dioxane, rt, 15-20h. ^bIsolated yield. ^cDetermined by ¹H-NMR. ^dDetermined by chiral HPLC. ^e40h.

With toluene as the most effective solvent for this reaction, other reaction parameters, such as temperature and concentration, were further examined (**Table 2**). The reaction was sensitive to temperature. Lowering the temperature from room temperature to 4°C, higher diastereoselectivity and enantioselectivity was observed (entry 2), at the expense of conversion. Increasing the concentration to 0.5 M provided **3b** in 49% conversion (entry 3). At 0.8 M and 1.0 M, the reaction also proceeded to 50% conversion, although the isolated yield decreased (entry 4 and 5). Notably in those cases, the enantiomeric excess of the product was maintained (90:10 er). Although this seemed a promising line of inquiry, prolonging the reaction time while maintaining this relatively high reaction concentration of 0.8 M did not significantly improve the isolated yield of **3b** but the diastereoselectivity decreased (entry 6). The asymmetric allylic alkylation proceeded with almost complete conversion after 70h, and afforded **3b** in 58% yield and 89:11 er (entry 7).

Table 2. Temperature and concentration optimization^a

Entry	Temp ^t & concn	Conver ^c	Yield ^b	dr ^c	er ^d
1	rt, 0.3M	100%	67%	5:1	87:13

2	4°C, 0.3M	32%	25%	9:1	90:10
3	4°C, 0.5M	49%	40%	8:1	90:10
4	4°C, 0.8M	50%	36%	8:1	89:11
5	4°C, 1.0M	52%	32%	8:1	89:11
6 ^e	4°C, 0.8M	88%	54%	5:1	89:11
7 ^e	4°C, 0.5M	95%	58%	5:1	89:11

^aReaction conditions: **1a** (0.1 mmol), **2b** (0.1 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (5 mol%), Ligand (6 mol%), Hunig's base (0.1 mmol), 2,6-DMBQ (0.1 mmol), dioxane, rt, 15-20h. ^bIsolated yield. ^cDetermined by ¹H-NMR. ^dDetermined by chiral HPLC. ^e70h.

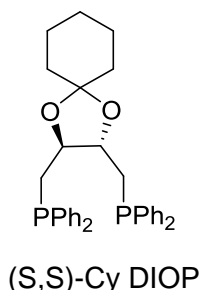
We examined this transformation with a variety of secondary and tertiary amines (**Table 3**). Triethylamine (entry 2) were remarkably more effective than *N,N*-diisopropylethyl amine (entry 1) giving the desired product in 65% yield and 90:10 er with full conversion. When *N*-methylpyrrolidine (entry 3), an amine that, with two conformationally-restricted substituents, has less steric bulk than either triethylamine or *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine was employed, **3b** was obtained in 85% conversion and 87:13 er. A collection of secondary amines were also examined. With diisopropylamine, the reaction progressed to 80% and produced **3b** in 51% yield (NMR, entry 4). No conversion was observed with morpholine as the base (entry 5). When pyridine was employed, low conversion was obtained (entry 6). No desired product was observed when either DBU (entry 7) or inorganic base, K₂CO₃ (entry 8), were tested. These results suggest the steric demands, rather than the electronics or basicity of the amine, are crucial to both catalyst turnover and enantioinduction.

Table 3. Bases screening^a

Entry	Base	Conversion ^c	Yield ^b	dr ^c	er ^d
1	<i>i</i> Pr ₂ NEt	70%	45%	5:1	90:10
2	Et ₃ N	100%	65%	6:1	90:10
3	<i>N</i> -Me Pyrrolidine	85%	55%	3:1	87:13
4	<i>i</i> Pr ₂ NH	80%	51%	5:1	90:10
5	Morpholine	trace	-	-	-
6	Pyridine	30%	19%	5:1	89:11
7	DBU	100%	trace	-	-
8	K ₂ CO ₃	61%	trace	-	-

^aReaction conditions: **1a** (0.1 mmol), **2b** (0.1 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (5 mol%), Ligand (6 mol%), Hunig's base (0.1 mmol), 2,6-DMBQ (0.1 mmol), dioxane, rt, 15-20h. ^bIsolated yield. ^cDetermined by ¹H-NMR. ^dDetermined by chiral HPLC.

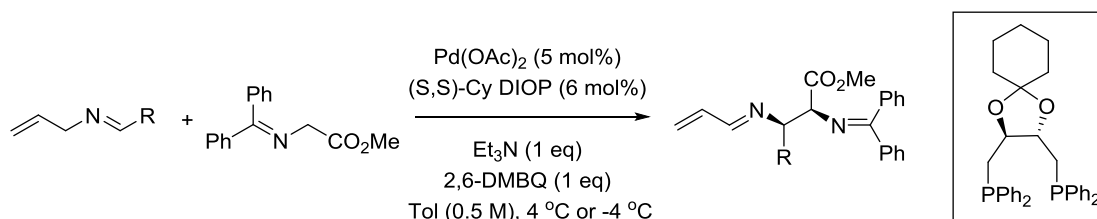
DIOP ligands: DIOP ligands were prepared according to established procedures.³



(2S,3S)-2,3-bis((diphenylphosphaneyl)methyl)-1,4-dioxaspiro[4.5]decane^{3c}

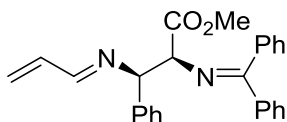
White solid, mp = 86-88 °C. $\alpha_D^{25} = +25.2$ ($c = 2.0$, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 7.43-7.48 (m, 8H), 7.33-7.36 (m, 12H), 3.98-4.01 (m, 2H), 2.37-2.46 (m, 4H), 1.57-1.60 (m, 4H), 1.44-1.54 (m, 4H), 1.33 (q, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 138.8 (dd, $J = 15.6, 12.5$ Hz), 133.0 (dd, $J = 19.1, 8.3$ Hz), 128.5-128.8 (m), 109.6, 79.5 (dd, $J = 14.8, 8.0$ Hz), 37.0, 32.6, 32.5, 25.3, 24.0. ³¹P NMR (161 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ -21.6 ppm.

IV. General method for asymmetric allylic alkylations:



General procedure for the Pd-catalyzed asymmetric allylic alkylation involving π -allyl intermediate: An oven dried Pyrex microwave vial was charged with Pd(OAc)₂ (5.6 mg, 0.025 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (16.2 mg, 0.03 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (70 mg, 0.5 mmol) and was sealed with a rubber septa. The vial was evacuated and filled with nitrogen three times in an interval of 10 min. In a separate sealed nitrogen flushed vial, glycinate (0.5 mmol) and *N*-allyl imine (0.5 mmol) were taken in freshly distilled toluene (1 ml). The solution was cannulated to the microwave vial with

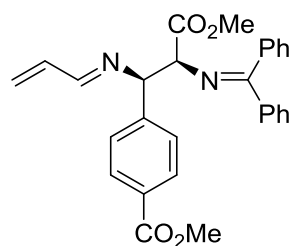
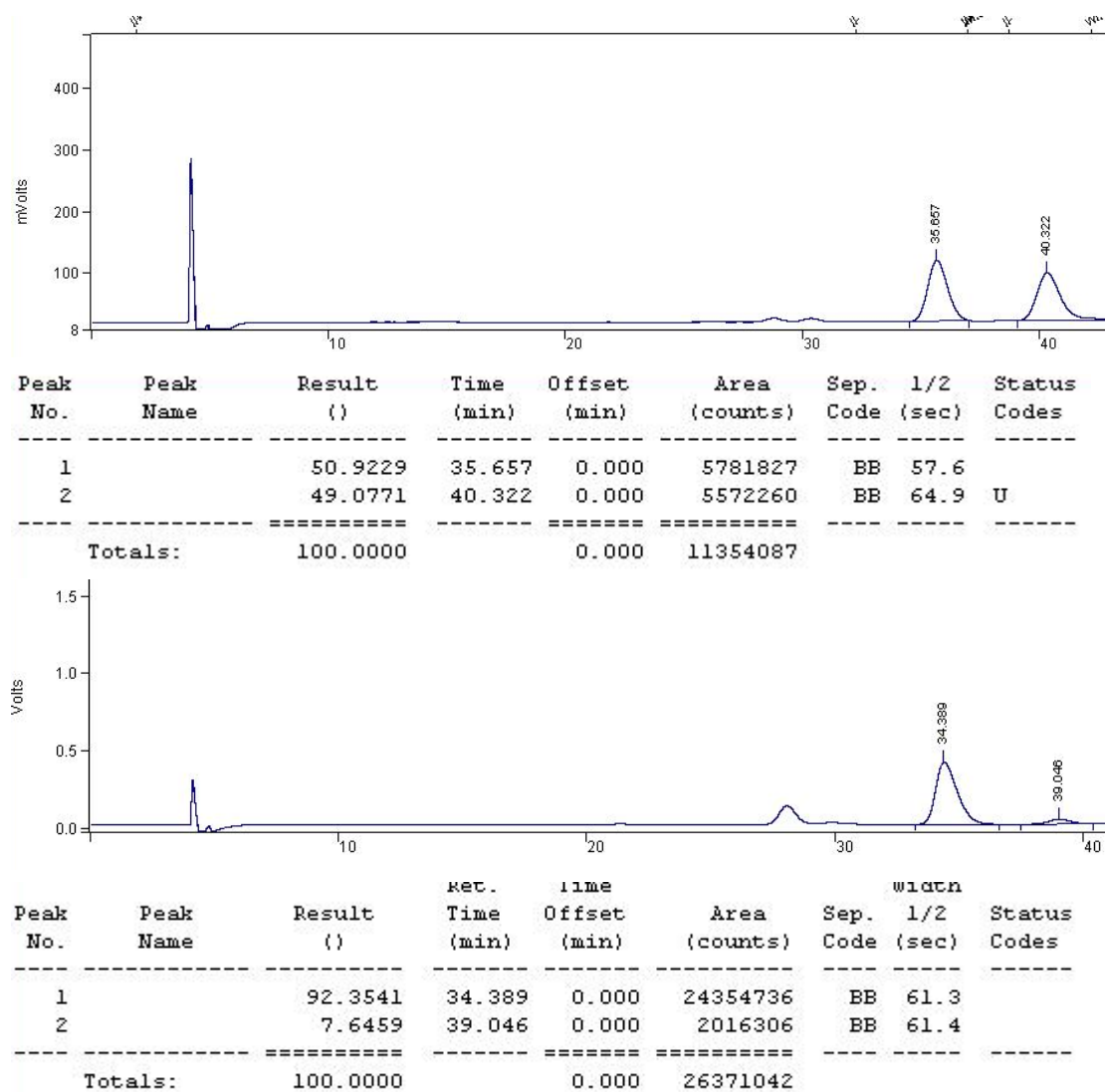
palladium catalyst. Et₃N (50 mg, 0.5 mmol) was added to the resulting turbid solution and was allowed to stir at 4 °C or -4 °C for 35-60h. Upon completion (monitored by crude NMR), solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by flash chromatography over silica gel (pre-neutralized with 3% Et₃N in Hexanes), eluting with EtOAc / hexanes/ Et₃N, to give the product.



Methyl (2S,3R)-3-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-phenyl propanoate (3b)

The reaction was performed with *N*-allyl imine (72.5 mg, 0.5 mmol), methyl glycinate (126 mg, 0.5 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (5.6 mg, 0.025 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (16.2 mg, 0.03 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (70 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Et₃N (50 mg, 0.5 mmol) in toluene (1.0 mL) for 36 h at 4°C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes /Et₃N = 5/95/1) gave product (129 mg, 65%) as a colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -33.7$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl₃). IR: (neat) 3017, 2936, 1708, 1622, 1599, 1348 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 8.06 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, $J = 8.5$, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 7.45-7.47 (m, 3H), 7.39-7.42 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.35 (m, 4H), 7.27-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.23-7.25 (m, 1H), 7.08-7.10 (m, 2H), 6.51-6.58 (m, 1H), 5.73 (d, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.67 (d, $J = 17.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.91 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.58 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.54 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.3, 170.9, 164.7, 140.2, 139.8, 137.1, 136.5, 130.6, 129.1, 128.9, 128.6, 128.5, 128.3, 128.3, 128.2, 127.9, 127.8, 78.0, 72.0, 52.2. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for C₂₆H₂₄N₂O₂ [M+Na] 419.1736, found 419.1723.

Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/Et₃N = 100/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer (t_R = 34.4 min), minor enantiomer (t_R = 39.0 min): er = 92:8.

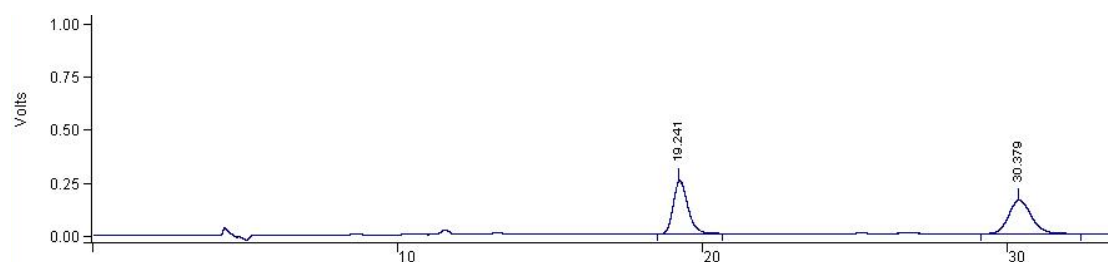


Methyl 4-((1R,2S)-1-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-methoxy-3-oxopropyl)benzoate (3c)

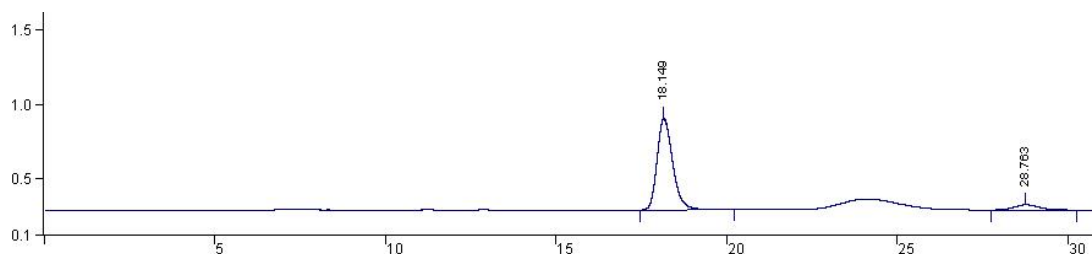
The reaction was performed with *N*-allyl imine (101.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), methyl glycinate (126 mg, 0.5 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (5.6 mg, 0.025 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (16.2 mg, 0.03 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (70 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Et₃N (50 mg, 0.5 mmol) in toluene (1.0 mL) for 40 h at -4°C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash

chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes /Et₃N = 10/90/1) gave product (170 mg, 75%) as a colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -85.7$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl₃). IR: (neat) 3058, 2951, 1723, 1611, 1435 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 8.02 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.57 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.42-7.44 (m, 3H), 7.36-7.40 (m, 3H), 7.29-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.03-7.05 (m, 2H), 6.48-6.56 (m, 1H), 5.73 (d, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.66 (d, $J = 17.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.93 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.53 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.51 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.6, 170.6, 167.1, 165.2, 145.4, 139.6, 137.0, 136.3, 130.7, 129.8, 129.5, 129.1, 128.9, 128.6, 128.3, 128.2, 128.1, 128.1, 77.5, 71.2, 52.3. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for C₂₈H₂₆N₂O₄ [M+Na] 477.1790, found 477.1771.

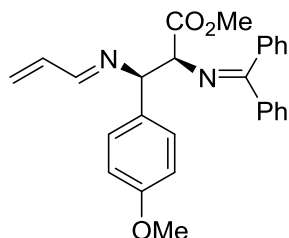
Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/Et₃N = 20/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer (t_R = 18.1 min), minor enantiomer (t_R = 28.7 min): er = 92:8.



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
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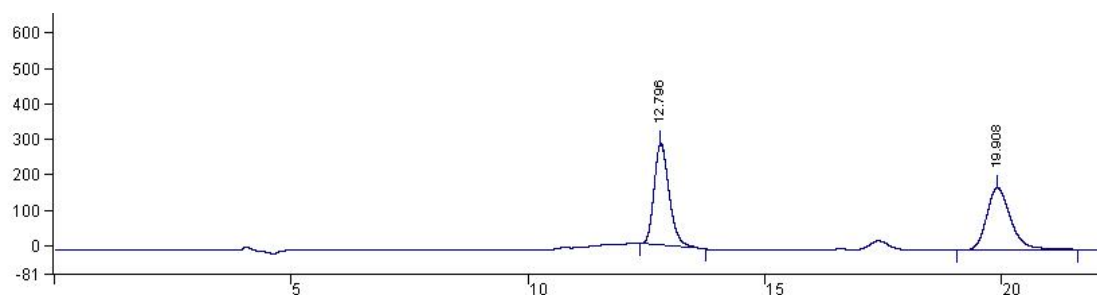
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1		92.0109	18.149	0.000	19624650	BB	29.3	
2		7.9891	28.763	0.000	1703957	BB	45.3	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	21328607			



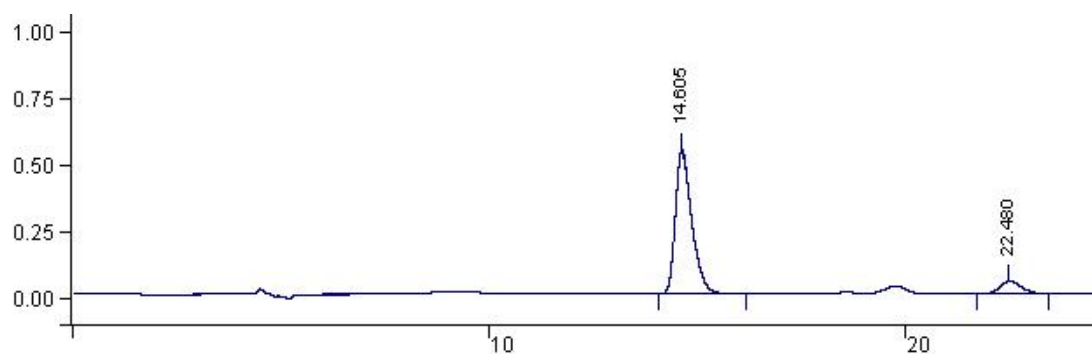
Methyl (2S,3R)-3-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)propanoate (3d)

The reaction was performed with *N*-allyl imine (87.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), methyl glycinate (126 mg, 0.5 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (5.6 mg, 0.025 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (16.2 mg, 0.03 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (70 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Et₃N (50 mg, 0.5 mmol) in toluene (1.0 mL) for 40 h at 4°C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes / Et₃N = 5/95/1) gave product (149 mg, 70%) as a colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -51.6$ ($c = 2.0$, CHCl₃). IR: (neat) 3059, 2950, 1741, 1611, 1511 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 7.98 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.41-7.43 (m, 3H), 7.34-7.37 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.20 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.06-7.08 (m, 2H), 6.77 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 6.43-6.50 (m, 1H), 5.67 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.62 (d, $J = 17.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.80 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.50 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.2, 171.0, 164.4, 159.1, 139.9, 137.2, 136.5, 132.3, 130.6, 129.3, 129.1, 128.9, 128.6, 128.3, 128.2, 127.8, 113.9, 77.4, 72.1, 55.4, 52.2. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for C₂₇H₂₆N₂O₃ [M+Na] 449.1841, found 449.1834.

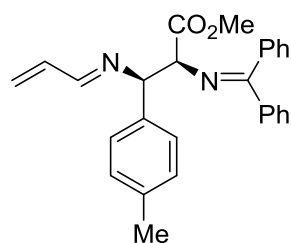
Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/Et₃N = 20/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer (t_R = 14.6 min), minor enantiomer (t_R = 22.5 min): er = 89.5 :10.5.



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		50.6349	12.796	0.000	6383686	BB	19.7	
2		49.3651	19.908	0.000	6223598	BB	31.5	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	12607284			



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		89.4952	14.605	0.000	14988652	BB	24.9	
2		10.5048	22.480	0.000	1759343	BB	33.8	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	16747995			

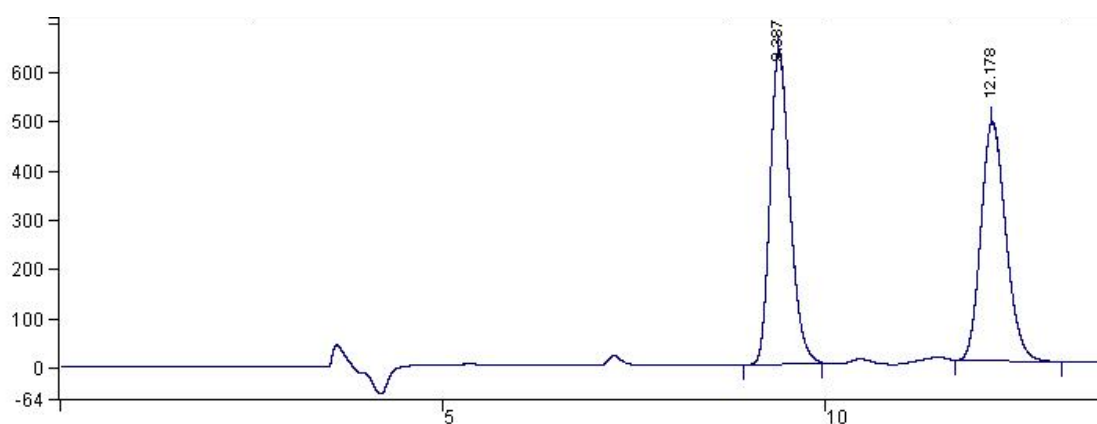


Methyl (2S,3R)-3-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-(4-methylphenyl)propanoate (3e)

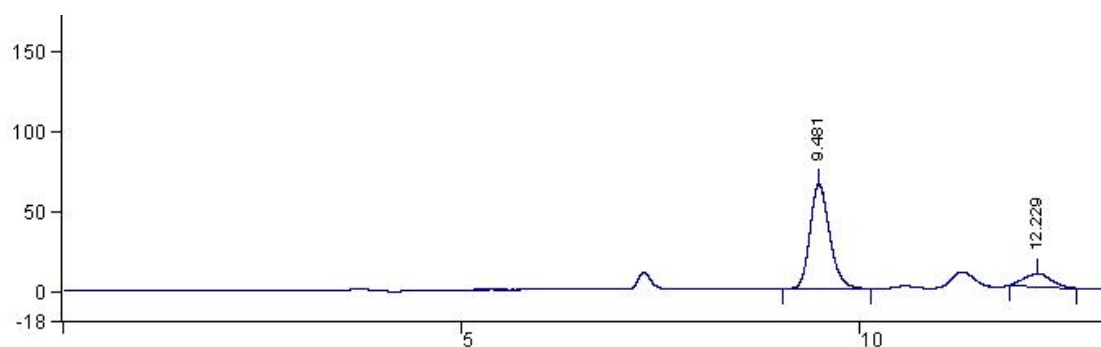
The reaction was performed with *N*-allyl imine (87.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), methyl glycinate (126 mg, 0.5 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (5.6 mg, 0.025 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (16.2 mg, 0.03 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (70 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Et₃N (50 mg, 0.5 mmol) in

toluene (1.0 mL) for 40 h at 4°C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes /Et₃N = 5/95/1) gave product (127 mg, 62%) as a colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -55.2$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl₃). IR: (neat) 3056, 3026, 1742, 1645, 1621, 1446 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 8.01 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.42-7.44 (m, 3H), 7.35-7.38 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.18 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.04-7.10 (m, 4H), 6.45-6.54 (m, 1H), 5.68 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.63 (d, $J = 17.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.84 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.54 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.2, 171.0, 164.5, 139.9, 137.3, 137.2, 137.1, 136.5, 130.5, 129.2, 129.1, 128.8, 128.5, 128.3, 128.1, 128.1, 127.8, 77.7, 72.1, 52.1, 21.3. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for C₂₇H₂₆N₂O₂ [M+Na] 433.1881, found 433.1886.

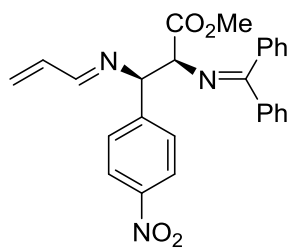
Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/Et₃N = 20/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer (tR = 9.5 min), minor enantiomer (tR = 12.2 min): er = 86 :14.



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		50.9612	9.387	0.000	11516488	BB	16.5	
2		49.0388	12.178	0.000	11082073	BB	20.8	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	22598561			



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		86.3748	9.481	0.000	1127036	BB	15.5	
2		13.6252	12.229	0.000	177784	BB	20.6	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	1304820			

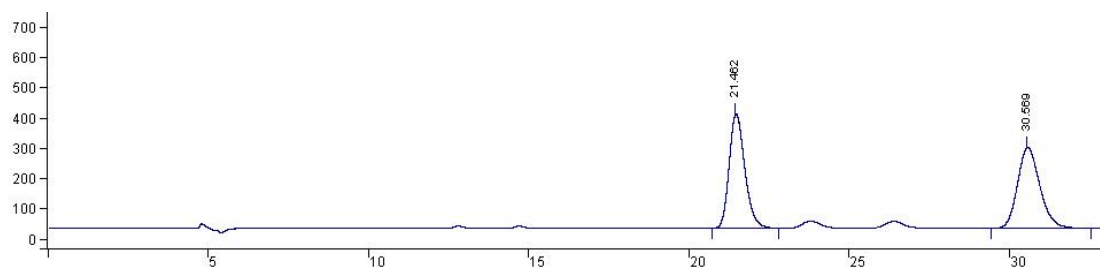


Methyl (2S,3R)-3-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)propanoate (3f)

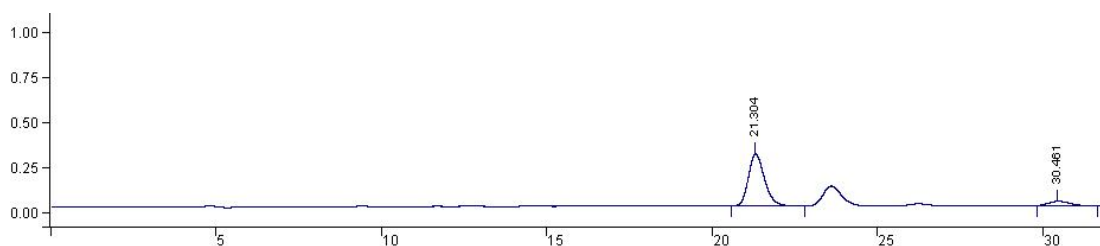
The reaction was performed with *N*-allyl imine (95.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), methyl glycinate (126 mg, 0.5 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (5.6 mg, 0.025 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (16.2 mg, 0.03 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (70 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Et₃N (50 mg, 0.5 mmol) in toluene (1.0 mL) for 72 h at -20°C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes / Et₃N = 5/95/1) gave product (154 mg, 70%) as a colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -77.1$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl₃). IR: (neat) 3057, 1741, 1646, 1599, 1521 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl₃) major diastereomer: δ 8.10 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H), 8.00 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.42-7.43 (m, 3H), 7.34-7.37 (m, 1H), 7.27-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.04-7.06 (m, 2H), 6.44-6.52 (m, 1H), 5.72 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.66 (d, $J = 17.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.91 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.33 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.54 (s, 3H). minor diastereomer: δ 8.08 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H), 8.03 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.68 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.62 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.42-7.47 (m, 3H), 7.36-7.37 (m, 1H), 7.27-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.04-7.06 (m, 2H), 6.42-6.47 (m, 1H), 5.83 (d, J

= 10.0 Hz, 1H), 5.75 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 5.03 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.0, 170.4, 165.6, 147.8, 147.5, 139.4, 136.8, 136.2, 130.9, 129.3, 129.1, 128.9, 128.7, 128.3, 128.2, 128.1, 123.7, 77.0, 71.6, 52.4. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]$ 464.1586, found 464.1578.

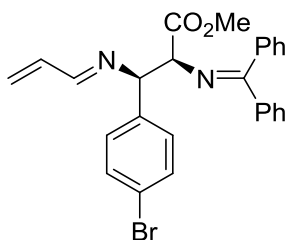
Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/ Et_3N = 20/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer (t_R = 21.3 min), minor enantiomer (t_R = 30.5 min): er = 90 :10.



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		50.0223	21.462	0.000	12900804	BB	31.8	
2		49.9777	30.569	0.000	12889284	BB	44.5	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	25790088			



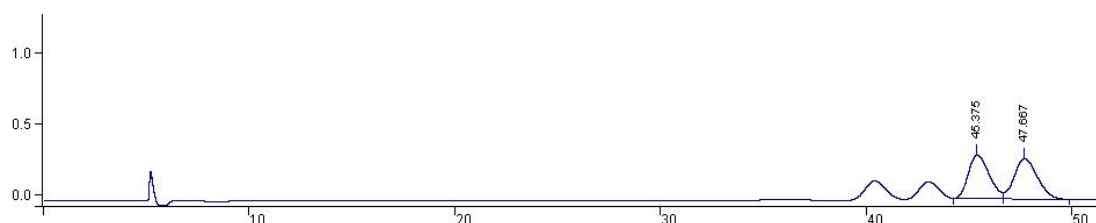
Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		90.3347	21.304	0.000	9881343	BB	31.8	
2		9.6653	30.461	0.000	1057248	BB	40.6	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	10938591			



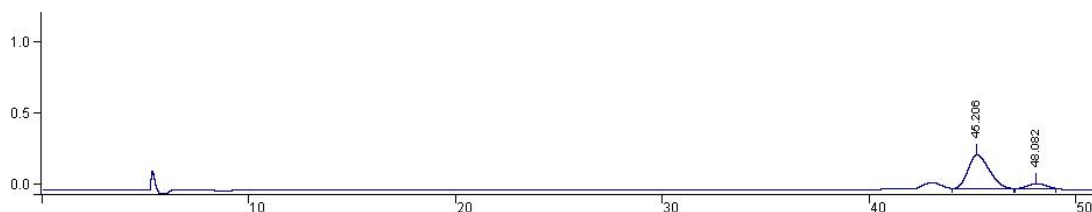
Methyl (2S,3R)-3-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-(4-bromophenyl)propanoate (3g)

The reaction was performed with *N*-allyl imine (111.0 mg, 0.5 mmol), methyl glycinate (126 mg, 0.5 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (5.6 mg, 0.025 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (16.2 mg, 0.03 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (70 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Et₃N (50 mg, 0.5 mmol) in toluene (1.0 mL) for 42 h at -4 °C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes / Et₃N = 5/95/1) gave product (200 mg, 84%) as a colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -102$ ($c = 3.0$, CHCl₃). IR: (neat) 3057, 2950, 1742, 1621, 1487, 1446 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 8.02 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.43-7.47 (m, 4H), 7.36-7.38 (m, 1H), 7.29-7.34 (m, 3H), 7.24-7.25 (m, 1H), 7.11 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.02-7.05 (m, 2H), 6.48-6.55 (m, 1H), 5.73 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.66 (d, $J = 17.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.85 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.51 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.56 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.6, 170.7, 165.2, 142.6, 139.6, 137.0, 136.3, 131.6, 131.3, 130.8, 130.0, 129.1, 129.0, 128.6, 128.1, 126.9, 122.5, 77.1, 71.7, 52.3. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for C₂₆H₂₃BrN₂O₂ [M+H] 475.1013, found 475.1016.

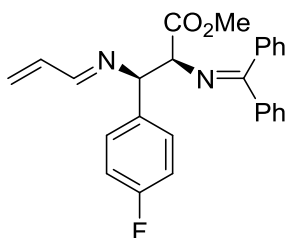
Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/Et₃N = 150/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer (t_R = 45.2 min), minor enantiomer (t_R = 48.0 min): er = 90 :10.



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		49.1020	45.375	0.000	21620838	BV	72.0	
2		50.8980	47.667	0.000	22411654	VB	76.7	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	44032492			



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		90.1788	45.206	0.000	16814282	BB	73.1	
2		9.8212	48.082	0.000	1831211	BB	62.0	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	18645493			

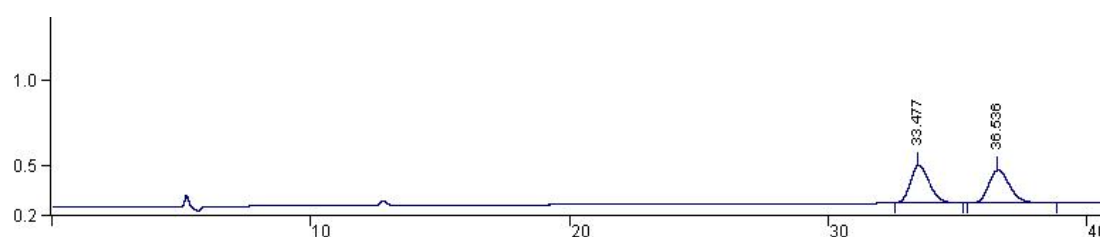


Methyl (2S,3R)-3-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propanoate (3h)

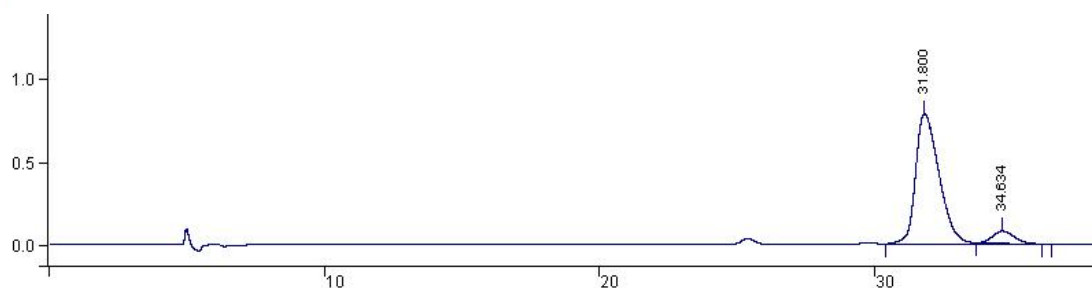
The reaction was performed with *N*-allyl imine (81.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), methyl glycinate (126 mg, 0.5 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (5.6 mg, 0.025 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (16.2 mg, 0.03 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (70 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Et₃N (50 mg, 0.5 mmol) in toluene (1.0 mL) for 42 h at -4°C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes / Et₃N = 5/95/1) gave product (149 mg, 72%) as a colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -62.4$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl₃). IR: (neat) 3058, 1742, 1604, 1508 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 8.01 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.43-7.45 (m, 3H), 7.35-7.38 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.32 (m, 4H), 7.09 (dd, $J = 7.5, 2.0$ Hz, 2H), 6.94 (t, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 6.43-6.52 (m, 1H), 5.70 (d, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.64 (d, $J = 17.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.82 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.35 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.51 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125

MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.5, 170.8, 164.8, 162.3 (d, J = 244 Hz), 139.7, 137.0, 136.4, 136.0, 130.7, 129.8 (d, J = 8.0 Hz), 129.1, 128.8, 128.6, 128.3, 128.1, 127.9, 115.2 (d, J = 21.3 Hz), 77.1, 72.0, 52.2. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for C₂₆H₂₃FN₂O₂ [M+Na] 437.1641, found 437.1638.

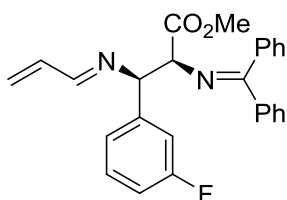
Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/Et₃N = 100/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer (t_R = 31.8 min), minor enantiomer (t_R = 34.6 min): er = 92.5 :7.5.



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result (°)	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		50.3642	33.477	0.000	11005453	BB	48.9	
2		49.6358	36.536	0.000	10846293	BB	52.8	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	21851746			



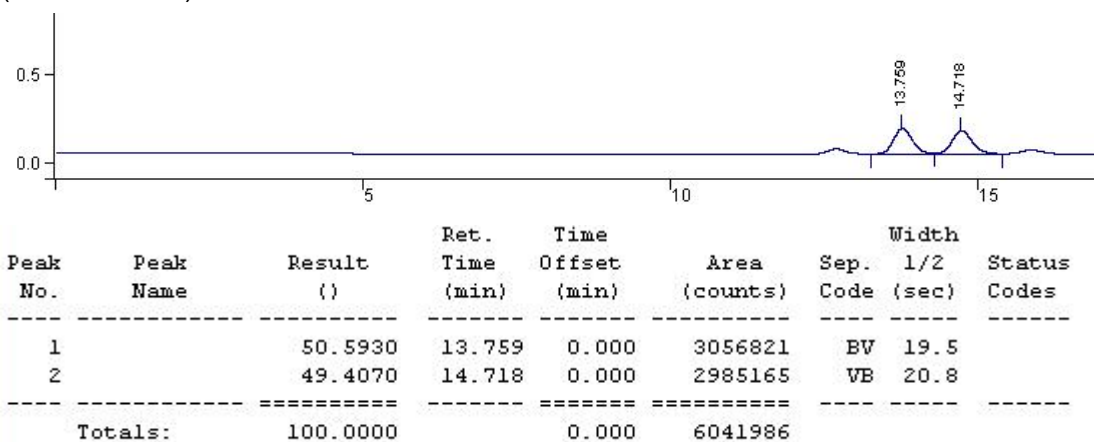
Peak No.	Peak Name	Result (°)	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		92.4230	31.800	0.000	46796644	BB	60.6	
2		7.5770	34.634	0.000	3836471	TS	0.0	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	50633115			



Methyl (2S,3R)-3-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-(3-fluorophenyl)propanoate (3i)

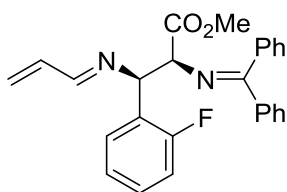
The reaction was performed with *N*-allyl imine (81.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), methyl glycinate (126 mg, 0.5 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (5.6 mg, 0.025 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (16.2 mg, 0.03 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (70 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Et₃N (50 mg, 0.5 mmol) in toluene (1.0 mL) for 42 h at -4°C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes / Et₃N = 5/95/1) gave product (155 mg, 75%) as a colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -52.5$ ($c = 2.0$, CHCl₃). IR: (neat) 3061, 2952, 1742, 1619, 1446, 1325 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 8.05 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.46-7.48 (m, 3H), 7.39-7.41 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.26 (m, 1H), 7.07-7.12 (m, 4H), 6.91-6.94 (m, 1H), 6.50-6.56 (m, 1H), 5.75 (d, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.68 (d, $J = 17.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.89 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.53 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.6, 170.7, 165.0, 162.8 (d, $J = 244$ Hz), 142.8, 139.7, 137.0, 136.4, 130.7, 130.0 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 129.1, 128.9, 128.6, 128.3, 128.3, 128.2, 123.9 (d, $J = 2.5$ Hz), 115.3 (d, $J = 21.8$ Hz), 114.7 (d, $J = 21$ Hz), 76.8, 71.8, 52.2. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for C₂₆H₂₃FN₂O₂ [M+Na] 437.1641, found 437.1638.

Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/Et₃N = 20/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer (tR = 14.7 min), minor enantiomer (tR = 15.8 min): er = 90.5 :9.5.





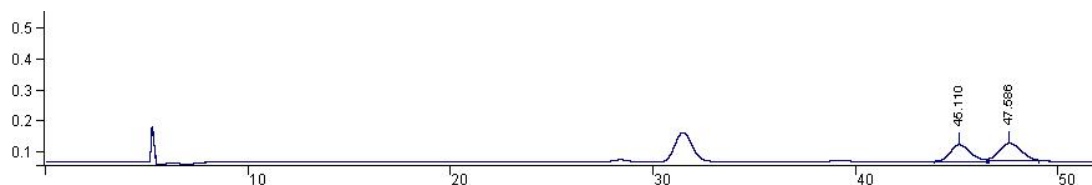
Peak No.	Peak Name	Result {}	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		90.4709	14.708	0.000	8270483	BV	20.8	
2		9.5291	15.843	0.000	871112	VB	21.6	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	9141595			



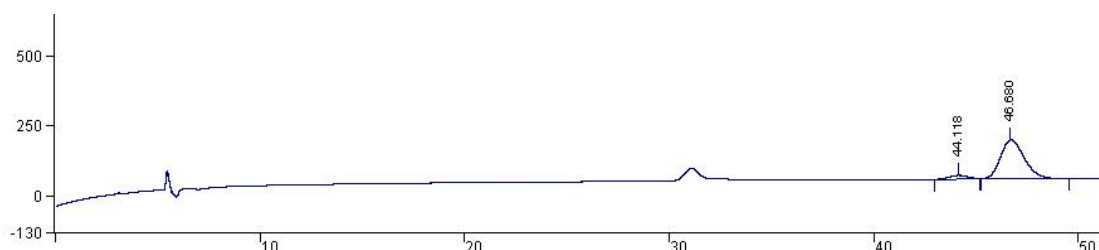
Methyl (2S,3R)-3-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-(2-fluorophenyl)propanoate (3j)

The reaction was performed with *N*-allyl imine (81.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), methyl glycinate (126 mg, 0.5 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (5.6 mg, 0.025 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (16.2 mg, 0.03 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (70 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Et₃N (50 mg, 0.5 mmol) in toluene (1.0 mL) for 42 h at -4°C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes / Et₃N = 5/95/1) gave product (157 mg, 76%) as a colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -35.3$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl₃). IR: (neat) 3059, 2951, 1742, 1644, 1621, 1490 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 8.09 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.44-7.45 (m, 4H), 7.38-7.41 (m, 1H), 7.31-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.18-7.21 (s, 1H), 7.08 (dd, $J = 7.5, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.03-7.06 (m, 2H), 6.96-7.00 (m, 1H), 6.53-6.60 (m, 1H), 5.76 (d, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.70 (d, $J = 17.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.28 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.68 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.61 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.6, 170.7, 165.7, 160.2 (d, $J = 244$ Hz), 139.7, 137.1, 136.4, 130.6, 130.2 (d, $J = 2.5$ Hz), 129.2, 129.1, 128.9, 128.6, 128.5, 128.3 (d, $J = 3.3$ Hz), 128.1, 127.3 (d, $J = 13.3$ Hz), 124.3, 115.4 (d, $J = 22.1$ Hz), 71.6, 70.0 (d, $J = 16.3$ Hz), 52.3. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for C₂₆H₂₃FN₂O₂ [M+Na] 437.1641, found 437.1628.

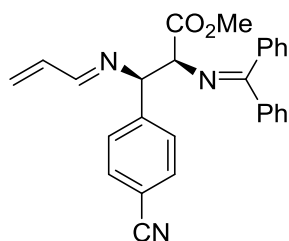
Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/Et₃N = 100/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Minor enantiomer (*t*_R = 44.1 min), major enantiomer (*t*_R = 46.7 min): *er* = 7 :93.



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		48.0339	45.110	0.000	3687394	BV	66.4	U
2		51.9661	47.586	0.000	3989255	VB	74.6	U
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	7676649			



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		6.6898	44.118	0.000	798494	BB	67.7	
2		93.3102	46.680	0.000	11137474	BB	77.3	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	11935968			

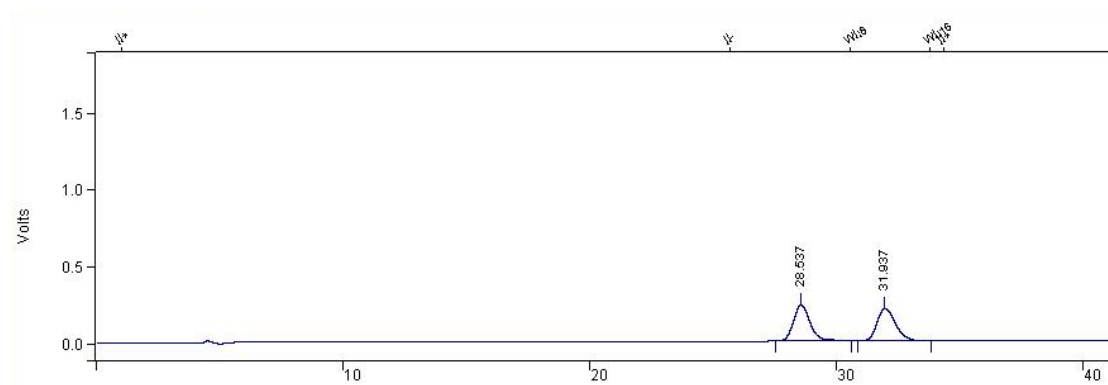


Methyl (2S,3R)-3-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)propanoate (3k)

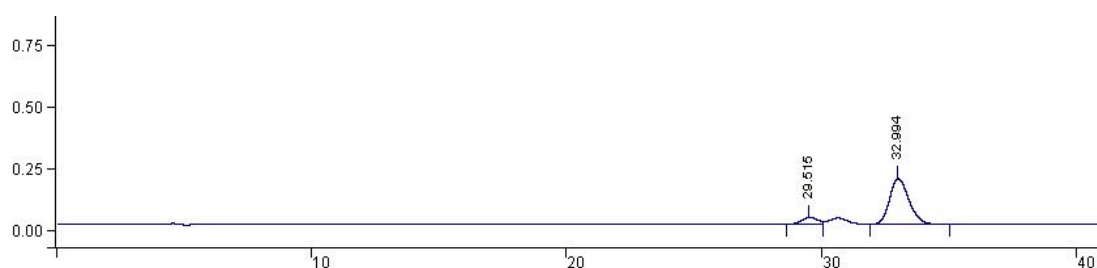
The reaction was performed with *N*-allyl imine (84.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), methyl glycinate (126 mg, 0.5 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (5.6 mg, 0.025 mmol), (*S,S*)-Cy DIOP (16.2 mg, 0.03 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (70 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Et₃N (50 mg, 0.5 mmol) in

toluene (1.0 mL) for 40 h at -4 °C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes /Et₃N = 5/95/1) gave product (147 mg, 70%) as a colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -77.7$ ($c = 2.0$, CHCl₃). IR: (neat) 3054, 2228, 1741, 1606, 1576 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 8.02 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.54-7.57 (m, 4H), 7.43-7.45 (m, 5H), 7.31-7.37 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.03-7.05 (m, 2H), 6.46-6.52 (m, 1H), 5.75 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.67 (d, $J = 17.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.91 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.48 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.54 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.0, 170.4, 165.5, 145.8, 139.4, 136.8, 136.2, 132.3, 130.8, 129.2, 129.1, 129.1, 128.8, 128.7, 128.2, 128.1, 119.0, 111.5, 77.3, 71.5, 52.4. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for C₂₇H₂₃N₃O₂ [M+Na] 444.1670, found 444.1682.

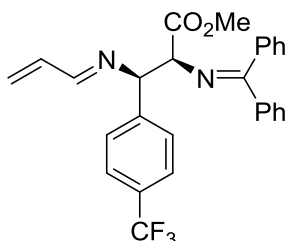
Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/Et₃N = 20/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Minor enantiomer (t_R = 29.5 min), major enantiomer (t_R = 33.0 min): er = 11.5 :88.5.



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		50.2198	28.537	0.000	10957139	BB	43.1	
2		49.7801	31.937	0.000	10861204	BB	48.3	
Totals:		99.9999		0.000	21818343			



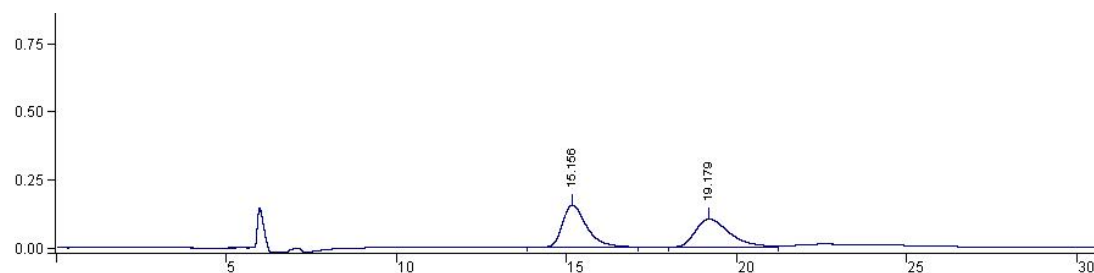
Peak No.	Peak Name	Result (s)	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		11.5250	29.515	0.000	1268972	BB	46.2	
2		88.4750	32.994	0.000	9741600	BB	49.3	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	11010572			



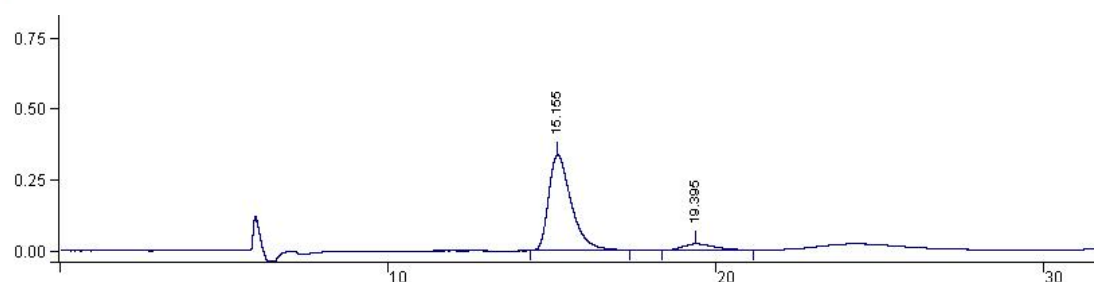
Methyl (2S,3R)-3-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)propanoate (3I)

The reaction was performed with *N*-allyl imine (106.2 mg, 0.5 mmol), methyl glycinate (126 mg, 0.5 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (5.6 mg, 0.025 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (16.2 mg, 0.03 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (70 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Et₃N (50 mg, 0.5 mmol) in toluene (1.0 mL) for 72 h at -4°C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes / Et₃N = 5/95/1) gave product (167 mg, 72%) as a colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -83.4$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl₃). IR: (neat) 3062, 2952, 1743, 1651, 1618, 1326 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 8.03 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.57-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.43-7.45 (m, 3H), 7.35-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.32 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.27-7.30 (m, 1H), 7.04-7.06 (m, 2H), 6.47-6.54 (m, 1H), 5.73 (d, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.67 (d, $J = 17.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.93 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.53 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.53 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.8, 170.6, 165.3, 144.4, 139.6, 137.0, 136.9, 136.3, 135.6, 130.8, 129.9 (d, $J = 32$ Hz), 129.1, 128.7, 128.6, 128.2, 128.1 (d, $J = 5$ Hz), 125.4, 124.1 (d, $J = 267$ Hz), 77.3, 71.7, 52.3. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for C₂₇H₂₃F₃N₂O₂ [M+Na] 487.1593, found 487.1604.

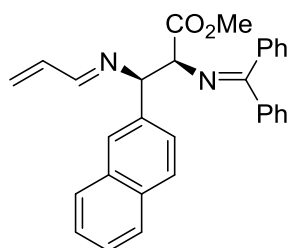
Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 0.8 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/Et₃N = 100/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer ($t_R = 15.1$ min), minor enantiomer ($t_R = 19.4$ min): er = 91.5 :8.5.



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result (°C)	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		50.7857	15.156	0.000	7621719	BB	47.0	
2		49.2143	19.179	0.000	7385892	BB	66.1	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	15007611			



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result (°C)	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		91.4727	15.155	0.000	16156736	BB	46.4	
2		8.5273	19.395	0.000	1506163	BB	66.6	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	17662899			

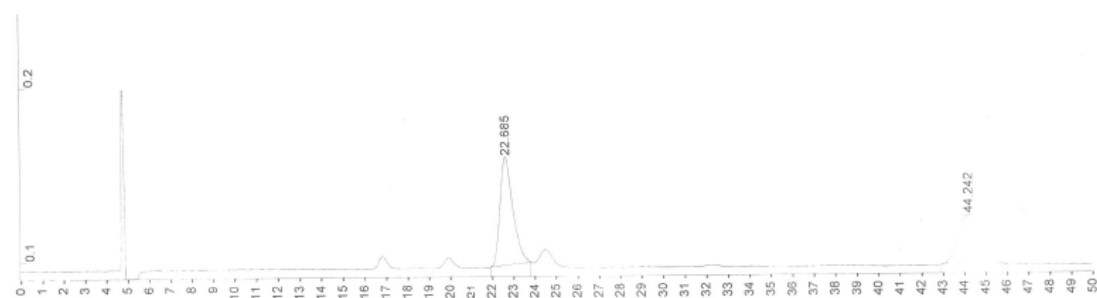


Methyl (2S,3R)-3-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-(naphthalene-2-yl)propanoate (3m)

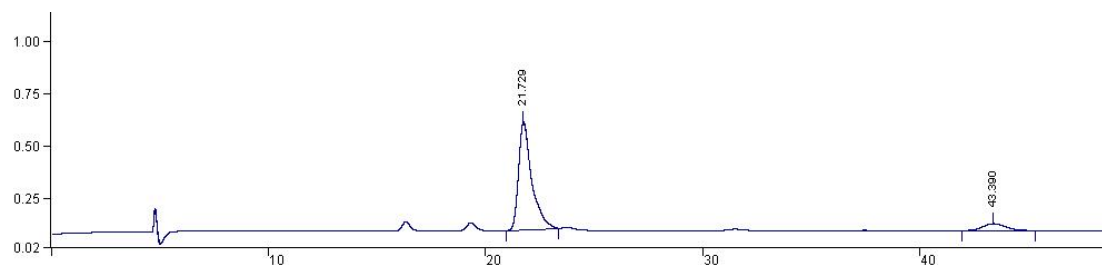
The reaction was performed with *N*-allyl imine (97.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), methyl glycinate (126 mg, 0.5 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (5.6 mg, 0.025 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (16.2 mg, 0.03 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (70 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Et₃N (50 mg, 0.5 mmol) in toluene (1.0 mL) for 40 h at 4°C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes / Et₃N = 5/95/1) gave product (167 mg, 75%) as a

colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -70.5$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3). IR: (neat) 3057, 2950, 1741, 1621, 1446 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 8.08 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.75-7.77 (m, 3H), 7.72-7.74 (m, 1H), 7.58 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.40-7.45 (m, 6H), 7.36-7.38 (m, 1H), 7.29-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.04-7.07 (m, 2H), 6.49-6.55 (m, 1H), 5.72 (d, $J = 10.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.66 (d, $J = 17.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.04 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.66 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.46 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 172.4, 170.9, 164.9, 139.8, 137.7, 137.1, 136.5, 133.5, 133.1, 131.1, 130.6, 129.2, 128.9, 128.6, 128.3, 128.2, 128.2, 128.1, 127.8, 127.2, 126.3, 126.1, 126.0, 78.1, 71.9, 52.2. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]$ 469.1892, found 469.1882.

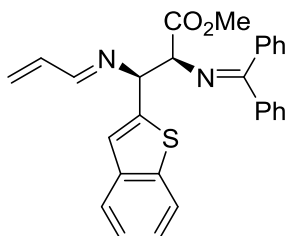
Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/ Et_3N = 40/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer ($t_R = 21.7$ min), minor enantiomer ($t_R = 43.4$ min): er = 90 :10.



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		50.5346	22.685	0.000	2113546	BB	36.6	
2		49.4654	44.242	0.000	2068831	BB	67.9	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	4182377			



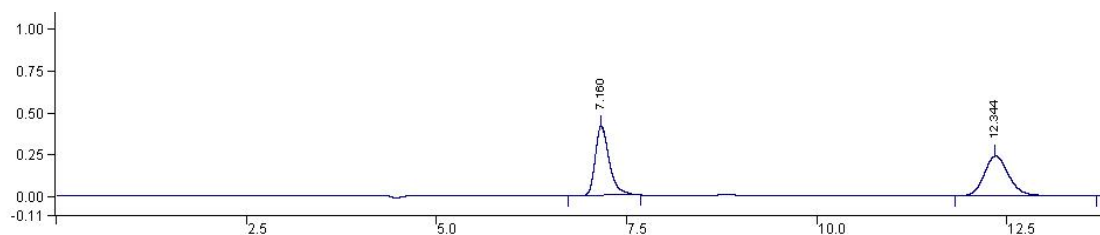
Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		90.2635	21.729	0.000	21758568	BB	37.4	
2		9.7365	43.390	0.000	2347048	BB	67.7	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	24105616			



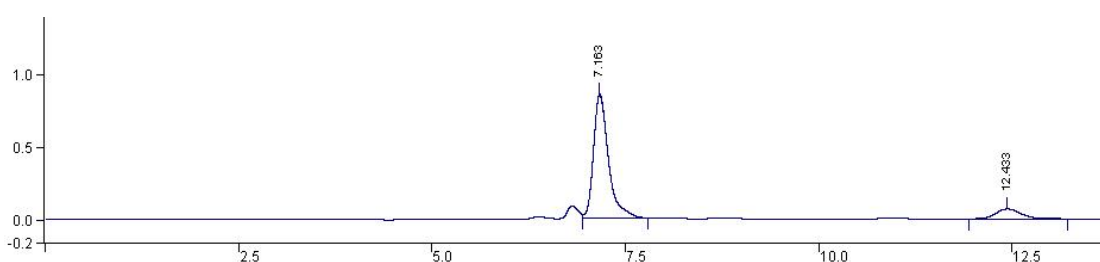
Methyl (2S,3S)-3-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-3-(benzo[b]thiophen-2-yl)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)propanoate (3n)

The reaction was performed with *N*-allyl imine (99.8 mg, 0.5 mmol), methyl glycinate (126 mg, 0.5 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (5.6 mg, 0.025 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (16.2 mg, 0.03 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (70 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Et₃N (50 mg, 0.5 mmol) in toluene (1.0 mL) for 62 h at 4 °C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes /Et₃N = 5/95/1) gave product (138 mg, 61%) as a colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -49.5$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl₃). IR: (neat) 3057, 2950, 1741, 1645, 1620 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 8.10 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.66-7.68 (m, 2H), 7.47-7.49 (m, 3H), 7.42-7.47 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.23 (s, 1H), 7.17-7.19 (m, 2H), 6.56-6.62 (m, 1H), 5.78 (d, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.73 (d, $J = 17.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.37 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.68 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.64 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.8, 170.6, 165.4, 143.9, 140.0, 139.6, 139.4, 136.9, 136.2, 130.7, 129.2, 128.9, 128.6, 128.2, 128.1, 124.2, 124.1, 123.5, 122.4, 121.6, 72.9, 71.8, 52.4. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for C₂₈H₂₄N₂O₂S [M+Na] 475.1441, found 475.1451.

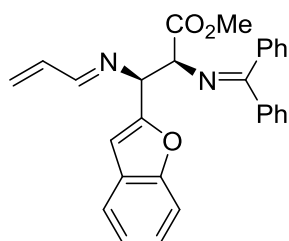
Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/Et₃N = 20/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer (tR = 7.2 min), minor enantiomer (tR = 12.4 min): er = 88.5 :11.5.



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		50.4046	7.160	0.000	5327029	BB	11.4	
2		49.5954	12.344	0.000	5241515	BB	20.2	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	10568544			



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		88.4071	7.163	0.000	11505078	BB	11.4	
2		11.5929	12.433	0.000	1508671	BB	20.7	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	13013749			

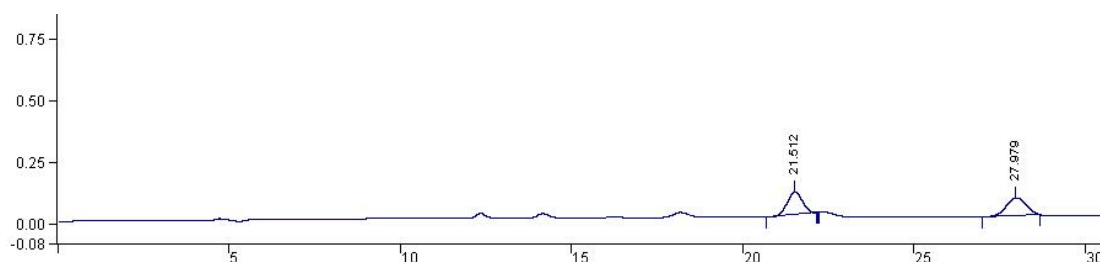


Methyl (2S,3S)-3-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-3-(benzofuran-2-yl)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)propanoate (3o)

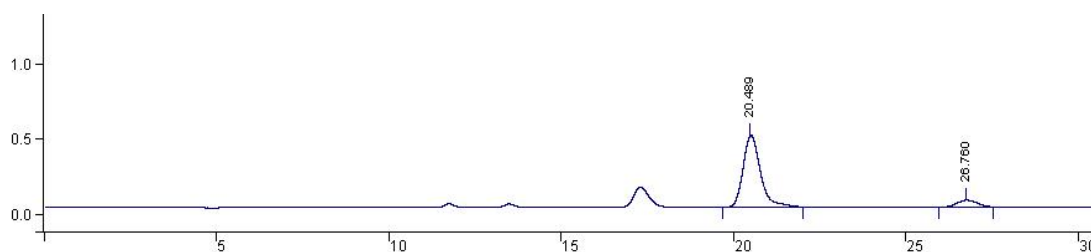
The reaction was performed with *N*-allyl imine (92.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), methyl glycinate (126 mg, 0.5 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (5.6 mg, 0.025 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (16.2 mg, 0.03 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (70 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Et₃N (50 mg, 0.5 mmol) in toluene (1.0 mL) for 50 h at 4°C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes / Et₃N = 5/95/1) gave product (144 mg, 66%) as a

colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -58.2$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3). IR: (neat) 3058, 1742, 1622, 1454 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 8.13 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.59-7.61 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.51 (m, 1H), 7.46-7.47 (m, 3H), 7.38-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.31-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.19-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.16-7.18 (m, 2H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 6.55-6.60 (m, 1H), 5.79 (d, $J = 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.75 (d, $J = 17.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.14 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.66 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 172.9, 170.6, 166.7, 155.6, 155.0, 139.8, 136.9, 136.2, 130.7, 129.2, 129.0, 128.9, 128.7, 128.3, 128.3, 128.2, 124.1, 122.8, 121.0, 111.5, 104.6, 71.1, 68.8, 52.5. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$ 437.1865, found 437.1860.

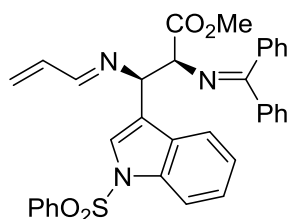
Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/ Et_3N = 20/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer ($t_R = 20.5$ min), minor enantiomer ($t_R = 26.8$ min): er = 89 :11.



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Time (min)	Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		49.5931	21.512	0.000	2833231	BB	33.1	U
2		50.4069	27.979	0.000	2879720	BB	39.9	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	5712951			



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		89.7737	20.489	0.000	16704058	BB	31.5	
2		10.2263	26.760	0.000	1902784	BB	40.3	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	18606842			

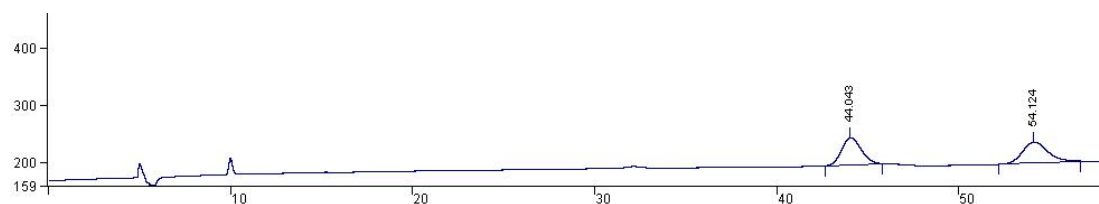


Methyl (2S,3R)-3-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-(1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)propanoate (3p)

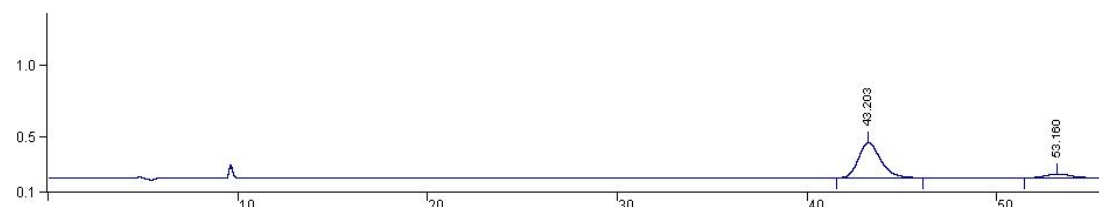
The reaction was performed with *N*-allyl imine (170.0 mg, 0.5 mmol), methyl glycinate (126 mg, 0.5 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (5.6 mg, 0.025 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (16.2 mg, 0.03 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (70 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Et₃N (50 mg, 0.5 mmol) in toluene (1.0 mL) for 42 h at 4°C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes / Et₃N = 8/92/1) gave product (178 mg, 62%) as a colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -79.3$ ($c = 2.0$, CHCl₃). IR: (neat) 3058, 1741, 1650, 1619, 1447 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 8.03 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.81 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.59 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.42-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.36 (m, 3H), 7.25-7.32 (m, 6H), 7.08 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 6.47-6.54 (m, 1H), 5.71 (d, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.63 (d, $J = 17.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.13 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.55 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.47 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.0, 169.2, 165.1, 139.7, 138.2, 137.2, 136.1, 135.2, 133.8, 133.5, 130.7, 129.4, 129.3, 129.2, 128.8, 128.4, 128.2, 128.1, 127.0, 124.8, 124.4, 123.3, 121.7, 120.7, 113.5, 69.8, 69.7, 52.2. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for C₃₄H₂₉N₃O₄S [M+Na] 598.1776, found 598.1771.

Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/Et₃N =

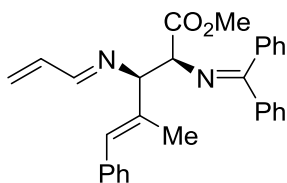
20/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer (tR = 43.2 min), minor enantiomer (tR = 53.2 min): er = 89 :11.



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		50.1614	44.043	0.000	3574362	BB	74.8	
2		49.8386	54.124	0.000	3551360	BB	99.3	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	7125722			



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		88.8054	43.203	0.000	19966292	BB	77.4	
2		11.1946	53.160	0.000	2516911	BB	89.8	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	22483203			

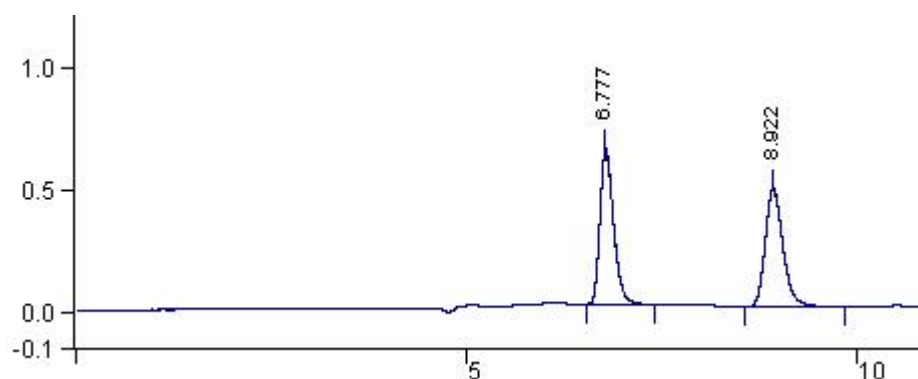


Methyl (2S,3R,E)-3-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-4-methyl-5-phenylpent-4-enoate (3q)

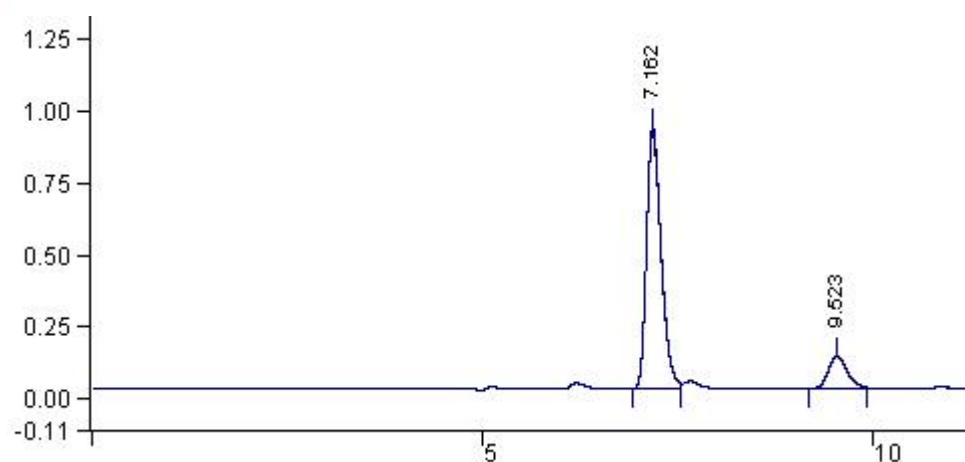
The reaction was performed with *N*-allyl imine (91.8 mg, 0.5 mmol), methyl glycinate (126 mg, 0.5 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (5.6 mg, 0.025 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (16.2 mg, 0.03 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (70 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Et₃N (50 mg, 0.5 mmol) in toluene (1.0 mL) for 72 h at 4°C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes / Et₃N = 5/95/1) gave product (162 mg, 74%) as a colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -36.8$ ($c = 2.0$, CHCl₃). IR: (neat) 3056, 2950, 1742, 1614, 1492

cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 8.05 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.60-7.62 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.48 (m, 3H), 7.39-7.41 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.35 (m, 5H), 7.23-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.22 (m, 2H), 6.50-6.57 (m, 2H), 5.76 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 5.70 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 1.87 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.1, 171.3, 164.7, 139.9, 137.7, 137.4, 137.2, 136.5, 130.5, 129.2, 129.1, 128.9, 128.6, 128.3, 128.2, 128.2, 128.1, 127.9, 126.6, 82.3, 69.3, 52.3, 15.2. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for C₂₉H₂₈N₂O₂ [M+Na] 459.2033, found 459.2043.

Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/Et₃N = 20/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer (t_R = 7.2 min), minor enantiomer (t_R = 9.5 min): er = 86.5 :13.5.

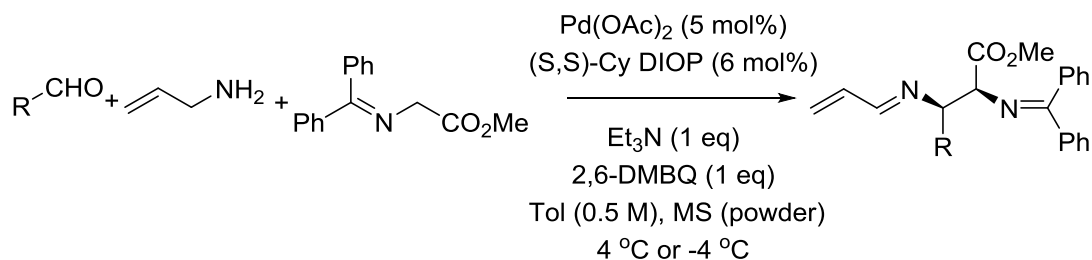


Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		50.1027	6.777	0.000	7742906	BB	11.0	
2		49.8973	8.922	0.000	7711178	BB	14.3	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	15454084			

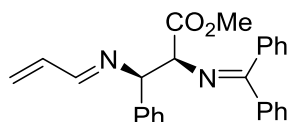


Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		86.5055	7.162	0.000	11755970	BB	11.8	
2		13.4945	9.523	0.000	1833881	BB	15.4	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	13589851			

V. General procedure for the three-component AAA reactions:



An oven dried Pyrex microwave vial was charged with Pd(OAc)₂ (3.4 mg, 0.015 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (10.1 mg, 0.018 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (42 mg, 0.3 mmol) and molecular sieve (4 Å, 120 mg) was sealed with a rubber septa. The vial was evacuated and filled with nitrogen three times in an interval of 10 min. In a separate sealed nitrogen flushed vial, aldehyde (0.3 mmol), allyl amine (0.3 mmol) and glycinate **2e** (0.3 mmol) were dissolved in freshly distilled toluene (0.6 ml). The solution was cannulated to the microwave vial with palladium catalyst. Et₃N (30 mg, 0.3 mmol) was added to the resulting turbid solution and was allowed to stir at 4 °C or -4 °C for 35-60h. Upon completion (monitored by crude NMR), solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by flash chromatography over silica gel (pre-neutralized with 3% Et₃N in Hexanes), eluting with EtOAc / hexanes/ Et₃N, to give the product.



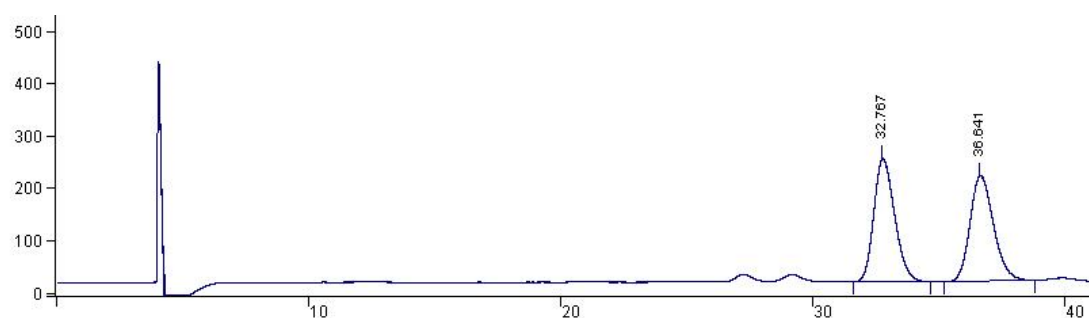
Methyl (2S,3R)-3-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-phenylpropanoate (**6a**)

The reaction was performed with allyl amine (17.1 mg, 0.3 mmol), benzaldehyde (31.8 mg, 0.3 mmol), methyl glycinate (75.3 mg, 0.3 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (3.4 mg, 0.015 mmol),

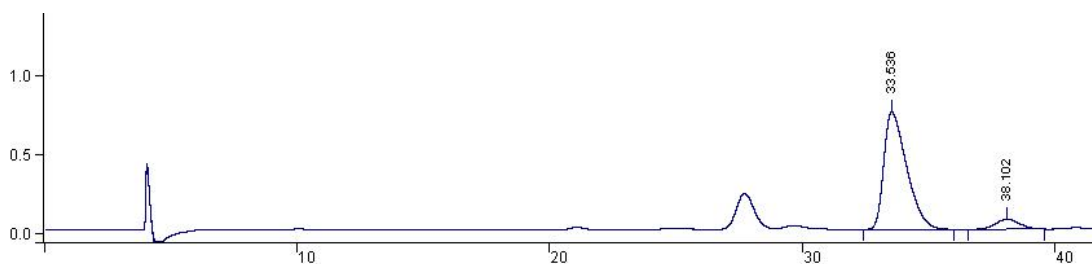
(S,S)-Cy DIOP (10.1 mg, 0.018 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (40.8 mg, 0.3 mmol), Et₃N (30.3 mg, 0.3 mmol) and molecular sieve (4 Å, 120 mg) in toluene (0.6 mL) for 36 h at 4°C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes / Et₃N = 5/95/1) gave product (69 mg, 58%) as a colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -32.4$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 8.06 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.45-7.47 (m, 3H), 7.39-7.42 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.35 (m, 4H), 7.27-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.23-7.25 (m, 1H), 7.08-7.10 (m, 2H), 6.51-6.58 (m, 1H), 5.73 (d, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.67 (d, $J = 17.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.91 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.58 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.54 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.3, 170.9, 164.7, 140.2, 139.8, 137.1, 136.5, 130.6, 129.1, 128.9, 128.6, 128.5, 128.3, 128.3, 128.2, 127.9, 127.8, 78.0, 72.0, 52.2.

The analytical data of the compound **6a** was in complete agreement with compound **3b**.

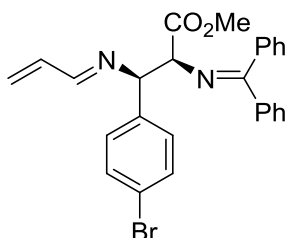
Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/Et₃N = 100/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer ($t_R = 33.5$ min), minor enantiomer ($t_R = 38.1$ min): er = 92:8.



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		50.9083	32.767	0.000	13604943	BB	56.7	
2		49.0917	36.641	0.000	13119480	BB	61.4	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	26724423			



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		91.6614	33.536	0.000	47177608	BB	66.1	
2		8.3386	38.102	0.000	4291805	BB	63.9	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	51469413			

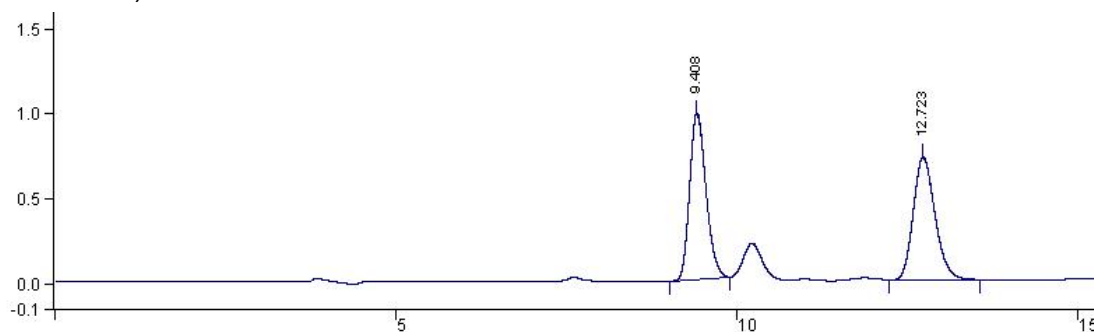


Methyl (2S,3R)-3-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-(4-bromophenyl)propanoate (6b)

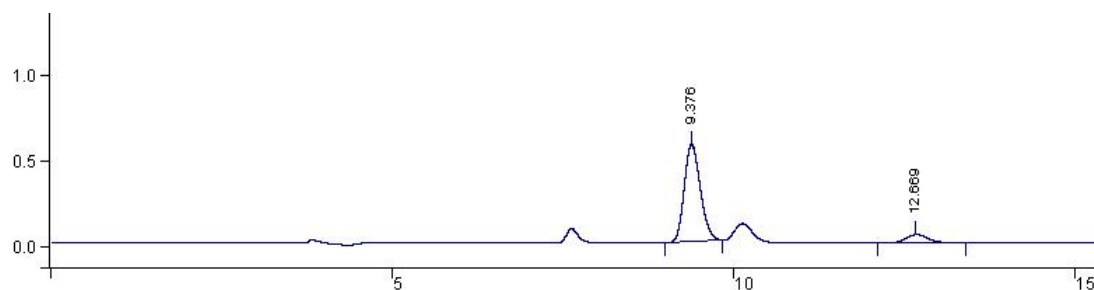
The reaction was performed with allyl amine (17.1 mg, 0.3 mmol), 4-bromobenzaldehyde (55.5 mg, 0.3 mmol), methyl glycinate (75.3 mg, 0.3 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (3.4 mg, 0.015 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (10.1 mg, 0.018 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (40.8 mg, 0.3 mmol), Et₃N (30.3 mg, 0.3 mmol) and molecular sieve (4 Å, 120 mg) in toluene (0.6 mL) for 42 h at -4 °C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes / Et₃N = 5/95/1) gave product (99.8 mg, 70%) as a colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -101.2$ ($c = 3.0$, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 8.02 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.45-7.47 (m, 3H), 7.39-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.32-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.21 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.08-7.10 (m, 2H), 6.48-6.58 (m, 1H), 5.73 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.66 (d, $J = 17.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.85 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.51 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.58 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.6, 170.7, 165.2, 142.6, 139.6, 137.0, 136.3, 131.6, 131.3, 130.8, 130.0, 129.1, 129.0, 128.6, 128.1, 126.9, 122.5, 77.1, 71.7, 52.3.

The analytical data of the compound **6b** was in complete agreement with compound **3g**.

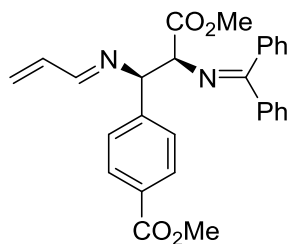
Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/Et₃N = 20/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer (tR = 9.4 min), minor enantiomer (tR = 12.7 min): er = 90 :10.



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		50.5039	9.408	0.000	16373066	BB	15.6	
2		49.4961	12.723	0.000	16046370	BB	20.4	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	32419436			



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		89.7225	9.376	0.000	9443265	BB	15.3	
2		10.2775	12.669	0.000	1081702	BB	20.3	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	10524967			

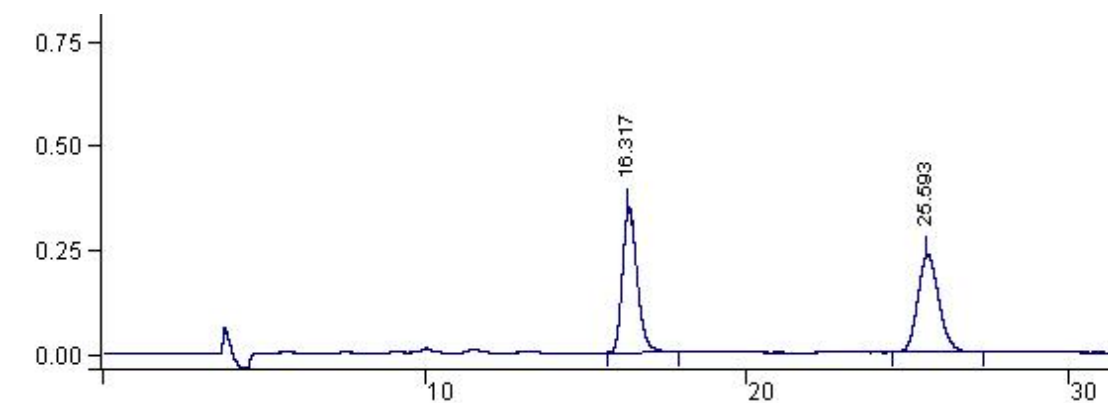


Methyl 4-((1R,2S)-1-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-methoxy-3-oxopropyl)benzoate (6c)

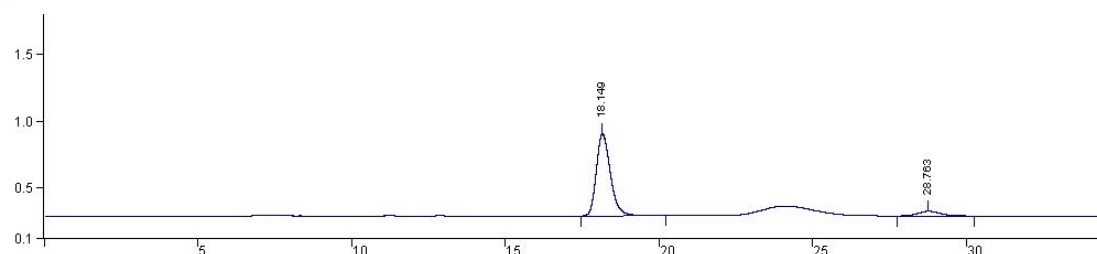
The reaction was performed with allyl amine (17.1 mg, 0.3 mmol), methyl 4-formylbenzoate (49.3 mg, 0.3 mmol), methyl glycinate (75.3 mg, 0.3 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (3.4 mg, 0.015 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (10.1 mg, 0.018 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (40.8 mg, 0.3 mmol), Et₃N (30.3 mg, 0.3 mmol) and molecular sieve (4 Å, 120 mg) in toluene (0.6 mL) 40 h at -4°C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes / Et₃N = 10/90/1) gave product (87.3 mg, 68%) as a colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -95.9$ ($c = 2.0$, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 8.05 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.95 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.60 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.44-7.46 (m, 3H), 7.39-7.43 (m, 3H), 7.31-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.05-7.08 (m, 2H), 6.51-6.59 (m, 1H), 5.75 (d, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.69 (d, $J = 17.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.96 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.55 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.54 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.1, 170.6, 167.1, 165.2, 145.4, 139.6, 137.0, 136.3, 130.7, 129.8, 129.5, 129.1, 128.9, 128.6, 128.3, 128.2, 128.1, 128.1, 77.5, 71.2, 52.3.

The analytical data of the compound **6c** was in complete agreement with compound **3c**.

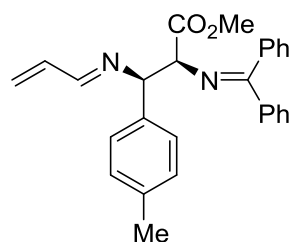
Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/Et₃N = 20/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer (t_R = 18.1 min), minor enantiomer (t_R = 28.8 min): er = 92:8.



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		50.9142	16.317	0.000	11111619	BB	29.4	
2		49.0858	25.593	0.000	10712607	BB	42.1	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	21824226			



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		92.0109	18.149	0.000	19624650	BB	29.3	
2		7.9891	28.763	0.000	1703957	BB	45.3	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	21328607			



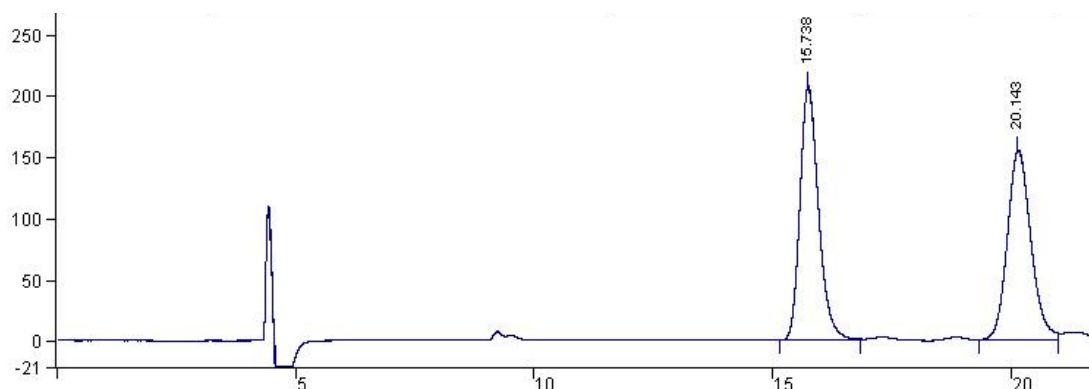
Methyl (2S,3R)-3-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-(4-methylphenyl)propanoate (6d)

The reaction was performed with allyl amine (17.1 mg, 0.3 mmol), 4-methylbenzaldehyde (36.1 mg, 0.3 mmol), methyl glycinate (75.3 mg, 0.3 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (3.4 mg, 0.015 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (10.1 mg, 0.018 mmol),

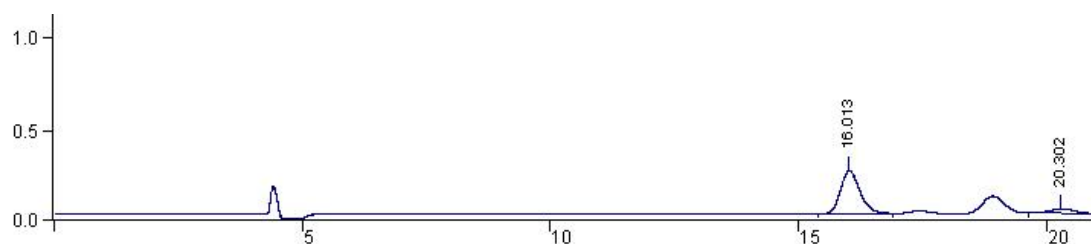
2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (40.8 mg, 0.3 mmol), Et₃N (30.3 mg, 0.3 mmol) and molecular sieve (4 Å, 120 mg) in toluene (0.6 mL) for 40 h at 4°C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes /Et₃N = 5/95/1) gave product (64 mg, 52%) as a colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -55.4$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 8.01 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.42-7.44 (m, 3H), 7.35-7.38 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.18 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.04-7.10 (m, 4H), 6.45-6.54 (m, 1H), 5.68 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.63 (d, $J = 17.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.84 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.54 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.2, 171.0, 164.5, 139.9, 137.3, 137.2, 137.1, 136.5, 130.5, 129.2, 129.1, 128.8, 128.5, 128.3, 128.1, 128.1, 127.8, 77.7, 72.1, 52.1, 21.3.

The analytical data of the compound **6d** was in complete agreement with compound **3e**.

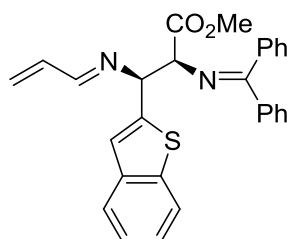
Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/Et₃N = 40/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer ($t_R = 16.0$ min), minor enantiomer ($t_R = 20.3$ min): er = 88.5 :11.5.



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		51.2319	15.738	0.000	5603092	BB	24.8	
2		48.7681	20.143	0.000	5333625	BB	31.1	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	10936717			



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		88.4517	16.013	0.000	6268478	BB	25.1	
2		11.5483	20.302	0.000	818417	BB	30.7	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	7086895			

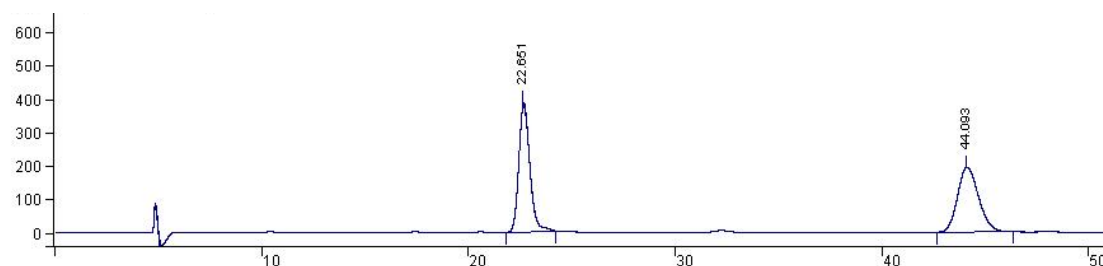


Methyl (2S,3S)-3-(((E)-allylidene)amino)-3-(benzo[b]thiophen-2-yl)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)propanoate (6e)

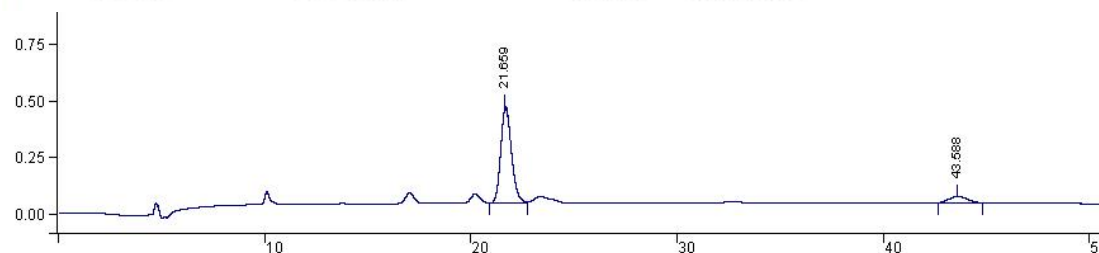
The reaction was performed with allyl amine (17.1 mg, 0.3 mmol), benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxaldehyde (48.7 mg, 0.3 mmol), methyl glycinate (75.3 mg, 0.3 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (3.4 mg, 0.015 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (10.1 mg, 0.018 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (40.8 mg, 0.3 mmol), Et₃N (30.3 mg, 0.3 mmol) and molecular sieve (4 Å, 120 mg) in toluene (0.6 mL) for 62 h at 4 °C. After removing the solvent, purification by flash chromatography (EtOAc / hexanes / Et₃N = 5/95/1) gave product (82 mg, 60%) as a colorless oil. $\alpha_D^{25} = -43.4$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 8.05 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.62-7.65 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.44 (m, 3H), 7.38-7.43 (m, 1H), 7.31-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.23-7.30 (m, 3H), 7.13-7.15 (m, 2H), 6.56-6.62 (m, 1H), 5.74 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.68 (d, $J = 17.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.30 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.61 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.8, 170.6, 165.4, 143.9, 140.0, 139.6, 139.4, 136.9, 136.2, 130.7, 129.2, 128.9, 128.6, 128.2, 128.1, 124.2, 124.1, 123.5, 122.4, 121.6, 72.9, 71.8, 52.4.

The analytical data of the compound **6e** was in complete agreement with compound **3n**.

Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC with a chiral stationary phase. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: Hept/*i*-PrOH/Et₃N = 40/1/0.1, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer (t_R = 21.7 min), minor enantiomer (t_R = 43.6 min): er = 90 :10.

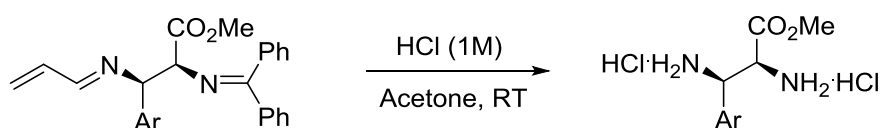


Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		50.9011	22.651	0.000	14306732	BB	34.4	
2		49.0989	44.093	0.000	13800196	BB	67.6	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	28106928			



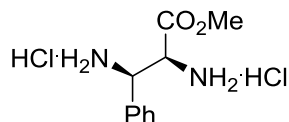
Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		89.7569	21.659	0.000	15366331	BB	33.9	
2		10.2431	43.588	0.000	1753606	BB	61.4	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	17119937			

VI. General method for synthesis of vicinal diamino derivatives:



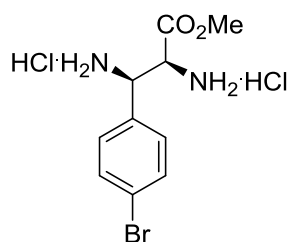
To a solution of 1-aza diene (0.3 mmol) in acetone (3 ml) was added HCl (1M, 1.2 mmol) dropwised at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h.

The acetone was removed in vacuo and the residue was washed with Et₂O (3 ml) twice. The residue was dried in vacuo to afford the product as a solid.



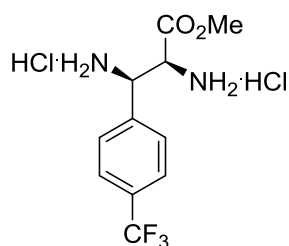
Methyl (2S,3R)-2,3-diamino-3-phenylpropanoate dihydrochloride (7a)

Light yellow solid, 74 mg, 92% yield, Mp = 202-204 °C. $\alpha_D^{25} = +11.0$ (free amine, $c = 1.0$, CHCl₃). IR: (neat) 3644, 3331, 3263, 1754, 1528, 1422 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-DMSO) δ 9.57 (br, 3H), 9.26 (br, 3H), 7.54-7.56 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.48 (m, 3H), 5.04 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.82 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.63 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, d-DMSO) δ 166.4, 131.4, 129.9, 128.9, 128.2, 54.5, 54.3, 53.4. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for C₁₀H₁₆Cl₂N₂O₂ [M-2HCl+H] 195.1132, found 195.1128.



Methyl (2S,3R)-2,3-diamino-3-(4-bromophenyl)propanoate dihydrochloride (7b)

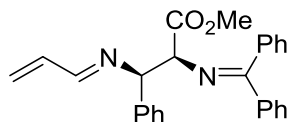
white solid, 93 mg, 90% yield, Mp = 214-217 °C. $\alpha_D^{25} = +18.6$ (free amine, $c = 1.0$, CHCl₃). IR: (neat) 3648, 3255, 2069, 1742, 1522 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CD₃OD) δ 7.75 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.49 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 5.15 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.97 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.98 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, d-CD₃OD) δ 167.2, 134.1, 131.4, 130.2, 126.1, 55.3, 54.8, 54.6. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for C₁₀H₁₅BrCl₂N₂O₂ [M-2HCl+H] 273.0231, found 273.0233.



Methyl (2S,3R)-2,3-diamino-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)propanoate dihydrochloride (7c)

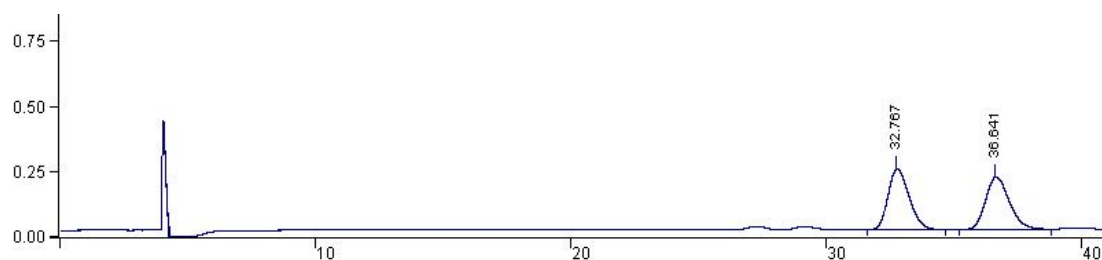
Light yellow solid, 90 mg, 90% yield, Mp = 221-225 °C. $\alpha_D^{25} = +17.4$ (free amine, $c = 1.0$, CHCl_3). IR: (neat) 3661, 3355, 2078, 1740, 1536 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $d\text{-CD}_3\text{OD}$) δ 7.89 (d, $J = 8.0\text{Hz}$, 2H), 7.81 (d, $J = 8.0\text{Hz}$, 2H), 5.32 (d, $J = 5.0\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 5.06 (d, $J = 5.0\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 3.97 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, $d\text{-CD}_3\text{OD}$) δ 167.1, 135.5, 133.5 (q, $J = 32\text{ Hz}$), 130.5 (d, $J = 12\text{ Hz}$), 127.8, 125.1 (d, $J = 271\text{ Hz}$), 55.4, 54.9, 54.7. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{15}\text{F}_3\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ [$\text{M}-2\text{HCl}+\text{H}$] 263.1001, found 263.1002.

Preparation of the product 3b in gram scale:

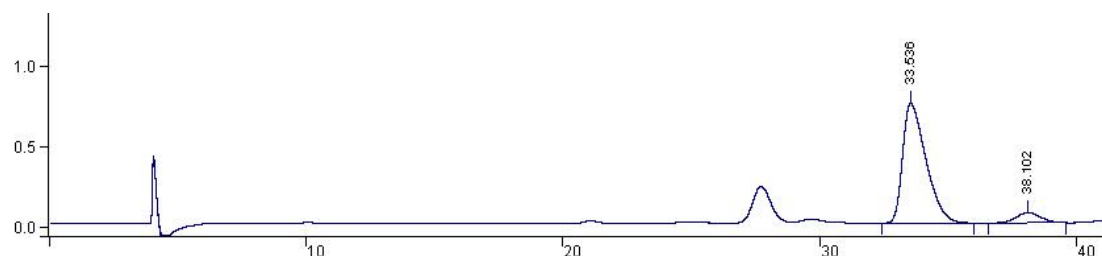


An oven dried Pyrex microwave vial was charged with $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (56 mg, 0.25 mmol), (S,S)-Cy DIOP (162 mg, 0.3 mmol), 2,6-dimethylbenzoquinone (700 mg, 5 mmol) and was sealed with a rubber septa. The vial was evacuated and filled with nitrogen three times in an interval of 10 min. In a separate sealed nitrogen flushed vial, methyl glycinate (1.25 g, 5 mmol) and *N*-allyl imine (750 mg, 5 mmol) were taken in freshly distilled toluene (10 ml). The solution was cannulated to the microwave vial with palladium catalyst. Et_3N (500 mg, 5 mmol) was added to the resulting turbid solution and was allowed to stir at 4 °C for 40 h. Upon completion (monitored by crude NMR), solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by flash chromatography over silica gel (pre-neutralized with 3% Et_3N in Hexanes), eluting with EtOAc / hexanes/ Et_3N , to give the product **3b** 1.33 g in 67% yield.

Enantiomeric excess was determined by using HPLC. Stationary phase (AD column, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, eluent: $\text{Hept}/i\text{-PrOH}/\text{Et}_3\text{N} = 100/1/0.1$, 254 nm absorbance). Major enantiomer ($t_R = 33.5\text{ min}$), minor enantiomer ($t_R = 38.1\text{ min}$): er = 92:8.

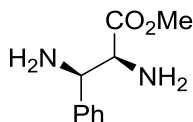


Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		50.9083	32.767	0.000	13604943	BB	56.7	
2		49.0917	36.641	0.000	13119480	BB	61.4	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	26724423			



Peak No.	Peak Name	Result ()	Ret. Time (min)	Time Offset (min)	Area (counts)	Sep. Code	Width 1/2 (sec)	Status Codes
1		91.6614	33.536	0.000	47177608	BB	66.1	
2		8.3386	38.102	0.000	4291805	BB	63.9	
Totals:		100.0000		0.000	51469413			

Determination of relative and absolute configuration of AAA products:



The relative stereochemistry of both diastereomers were determined by comparing the ^1H NMR spectra of diamines **7a** with the ones obtained from literature.⁴ The free diamines were obtained by dissolving the diaminium salts in 1 N NaOH solution and extraction with CH_2Cl_2 for three times.

Major diastereomer: ^1H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 7.28-7.36 (m, 5H), 4.30 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 3.65 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 1.71 (brs, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz,

d-CDCl₃) δ 174.6, 142.8, 128.7, 127.6, 126.9, 61.0, 58.4, 52.3.

The spectra data of the compound was in complete agreement with the literature of *cis*-diamine.^{4a}

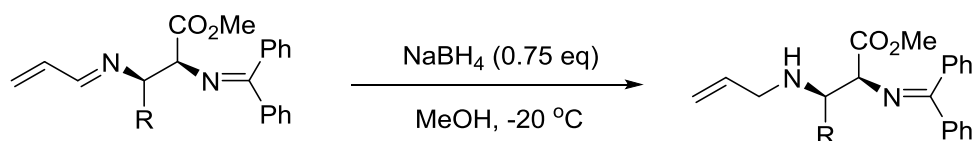
Minor diastereomer: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 7.28-7.36 (m, 5H), 4.25 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H).

The spectra data of the compound was in complete agreement with the literature of *trans*-diamine.^{4b}

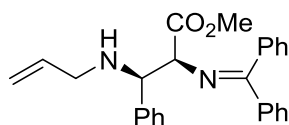
The absolute configuration was established by its optical rotation of $\alpha_D^{25} = +11.0^\circ$ (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃, 92:8 *er*) which agrees with that reported for the *S,R*-isomer $\alpha_D^{25} = +16.0^\circ$ (*c* = 1.0, CHCl₃, >99%*ee*).⁵

VII. Structural Derivatization of AAA products

General procedure for reduction with NaBH₄:



To a solution of 1-aza diene (0.3 mmol) in MeOH (1.5 ml) was added NaBH₄ (8.6 mg, 0.21 mmol) at -20 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min. The methanol was removed in vacuo and the residue was washed with DCM (3 ml) twice. The dichloromethane solution was dried in vacuo and purified by flashing chromatography.

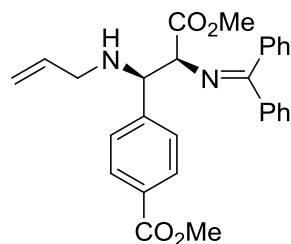


Methyl (2*S*,3*R*)-3-(allylamino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-

Phenylpropanoate (8a)

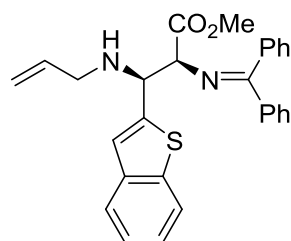
Colorless oil. 74 mg, 62% yield. $\alpha_D^{25} = -79.7$ (*c* = 1.2, CHCl₃). IR: (neat) 3361, 3061, 2952, 1741, 1448 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 7.64 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 7.39-7.41 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.36 (m, 3H), 7.27-7.32 (m, 3H), 7.22-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.15-7.18

(m, 2H), 6.60 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 5.82-5.92 (m, 1H), 5.09-5.15 (m, 1H), 5.04-5.07 (m, 1H), 4.44 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.17 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.20-3.26 (m, 1H), 2.99-3.05 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 172.2, 171.6, 140.5, 139.3, 137.3, 136.2, 130.7, 129.1, 128.6, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 128.1, 127.6, 127.4, 115.8, 71.6, 64.4, 52.2, 49.6. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]$ 421.1870, found 421.1882.



Methyl 4-((1R,2S)-1-(allylamino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-methoxy-3-oxopropyl)benzoate (8b)

Colorless oil. 82 mg, 63% yield. $\alpha_{\text{D}}^{25} = -93.8$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3). IR: (neat) 3364, 3002, 2951, 1724, 1440 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 7.95 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.65 (dd, $J = 8.5, 3.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.47-7.52 (m, 1H), 7.42-7.45 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.30-7.32 (m, 3H), 6.64 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 5.84-5.92 (m, 1H), 5.11-5.15 (m, 1H), 5.07-5.10 (m, 1H), 4.52 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.21 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 3.23-3.27 (m, 1H), 3.01-3.06 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 172.6, 171.3, 167.2, 146.3, 139.1, 137.0, 136.0, 130.9, 129.7, 129.3, 129.1, 128.8, 128.6, 128.3, 128.2, 127.5, 116.1, 71.2, 64.1, 52.4, 52.3, 49.7. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$ 457.2122, found 457.2113.

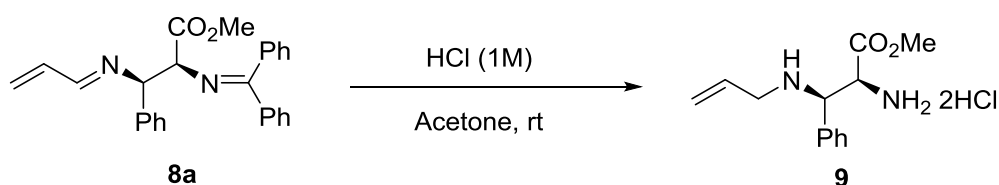


Methyl (2S,3S)-3-(allylamino)-3-(benzo[b]thiophen-2-yl)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)propanoate (8c)

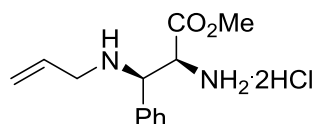
Colorless oil. 79 mg, 58% yield. $\alpha_{\text{D}}^{25} = -77.1$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3). IR: (neat) 3338, 3060, 2918, 1741, 1625 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 7.71-7.75 (m, 3H), 7.66 (dd, J

= 7.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.42-7.45 (m, 1H), 7.38-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.36 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.33 (m, 3H), 7.27-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.23-7.26 (m, 1H), 6.89 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 5.82-5.92 (m, 1H), 5.15-5.19 (m, 1H), 5.08-5.11 (m, 1H), 4.75 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 3.31-3.36 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.15 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 173.3, 171.2, 146.5, 140.2, 139.5, 139.3, 137.1, 136.2, 130.9, 129.4, 128.8, 128.7, 128.3, 127.6, 124.2, 124.0, 123.4, 122.6, 122.5, 116.3, 70.8, 60.4, 52.5, 49.5. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$ 455.1788, found 455.1779.

Derivatization procedure for product 8a:

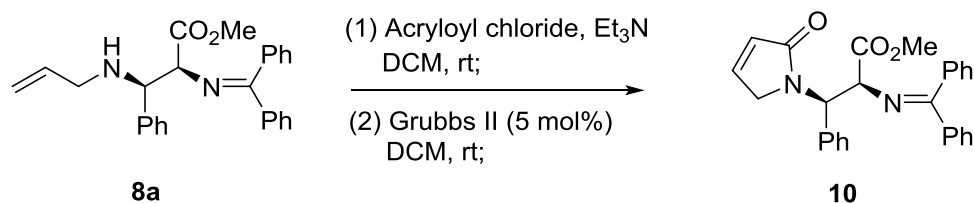


To a solution of 1-aza diene **8a** (40mg, 0.1 mmol) in acetone (1 ml) was added HCl (1M, 0.4 mmol) dropwisely at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The acetone was removed in vacuo and the residue was washed with Et_2O (3 ml) twice. The residue was dried in vacuo to afford the product as a white solid.



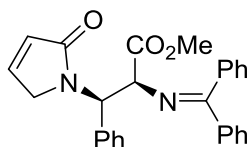
Methyl (2S,3R)-3-(allylamino)-2-amino-3-phenylpropanoate dihydrochloride (9)

White solid, 22 mg, 95% yield, Mp = 210-212 °C. $\alpha_{\text{D}}^{25} = +15.0$ (free amine, $c = 0.2$, CHCl_3). IR: (neat) 3318, 2921, 2853, 1737, 1450 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{d-CD}_3\text{OD}$) δ 7.57-7.62 (m, 3H), 7.45-7.47 (m, 2H), 5.99-6.07 (m, 1H), 5.56 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 5.49 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 5.03 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, $\text{d-CD}_3\text{OD}$) δ 167.3, 132.7, 131.4, 130.2, 128.7, 128.2, 126.0, 61.0, 54.6, 50.6. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{18}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M}-2\text{HCl}+\text{H}]$ 235.1441, found 235.1441.



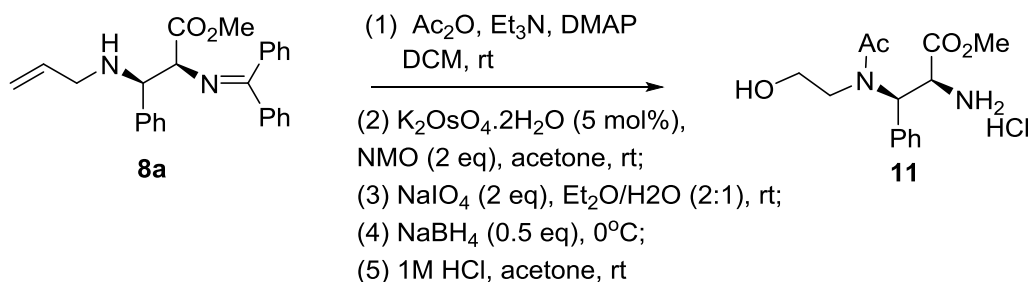
To a solution of allyl amine substrate **8a** (40 mg, 0.1 mmol) in DCM (1 ml) was added acryloyl chloride (9 mg, 0.1 mmol) dropwised at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel and washed with DCM (5 ml). The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was used directly for the next step.

To a solution of the above residue in degassed DCM (3 ml) was added Grubbs II cat (4.2 mg, 0.005 mmol) under argon protection. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of Celite and washed with DCM (5 ml). The residue was dried in vacuo and purified by flashing chromatography.



Methyl (2S,3R)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-(2-oxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-3-phenylpropanoate (10)

Colorless oil, 31 mg, 73% yield over two steps. $\alpha_D^{25} = -98.6$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3). IR: (neat) 3059, 2922, 1742, 1689, 1621, 1445 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 7.55 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.44 (dd, $J = 5.6, 1.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.38-7.40 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.26 (m, 4H), 7.14-7.17 (m, 2H), 7.04-7.06 (m, 1H), 7.01-7.03 (m, 2H), 6.16 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.06 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.85 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.31 (dt, $J = 20.8, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.99 (dt, $J = 20.4, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.62 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 172.6, 171.7, 170.9, 144.1, 139.7, 137.9, 135.9, 130.8, 129.3, 129.3, 128.8, 128.8, 128.4, 128.1, 127.9, 127.3, 68.0, 57.1, 52.6, 52.1. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$ 425.1860, found 425.1849.



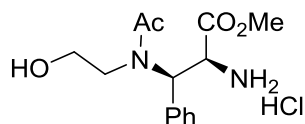
To a solution of allyl amine substrate **8a** (40 mg, 0.1 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (0.5 ml) was added acetic anhydride (15 mg, 0.15 mmol), DMAP (1.2 mg, 0.01 mmol) and Et_3N (30 mg, 0.3 mmol) at rt. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 6h. Water was added to the reaction mixture and it was extracted with EtOAc (10ml X 3). The organic layers were dried by Na_2SO_4 and evaporated under vacuum, and the residue was used for the next step.

A solution of $\text{K}_2\text{OsO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (2 mg, 0.005 mmol) and NMO (23.4 mg, 0.2 mmol) in water (0.1 ml) was added dropwise to a solution of **8a** acetate in acetone (1 ml). The reaction was stirred for 4h at rt. $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ (1ml, 2M solution) was added, the mixture was stirred for 30 min and then filtered through a pad of Celite, the solvent was removed in vacuo.

The crude product was dissolved in $\text{Et}_2\text{O}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1ml, 2:1). NaIO_4 (43 mg, 0.2 mmol) was added, and the reaction mixture was vigorously stirred for 1h at rt. Water (5 ml) and EtOAc (5 ml) was added, the aqueous layer was separated and extracted with EtOAc (3 X 5 ml). The organic layers were dried by Na_2SO_4 and concentrated in vacuo.

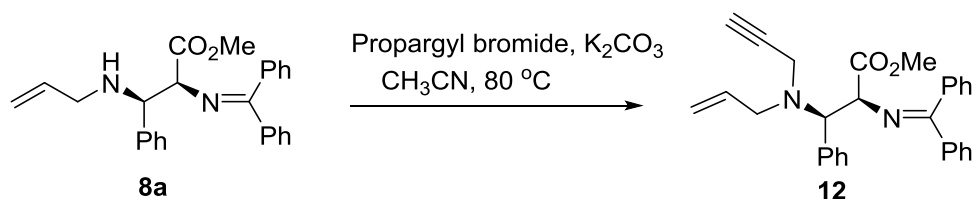
To a solution of the crude residue in MeOH (0.5 ml) was added NaBH_4 (2 mg, 0.05 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 5 min. The methanol was removed in vacuo and the residue was washed with DCM (3 ml) twice. The residue was dried in vacuo.

The residue was dissolved in acetone (1 ml) was added HCl (1M, 0.4 mmol) dropwise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The acetone was removed in vacuo and the residue was washed with Et_2O (3 ml) twice. The residue was dried in vacuo to afford the product as a white solid.

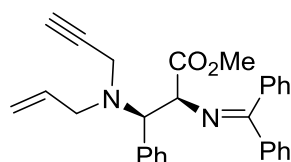


Methyl (2S,3R)-2-amino-3-(N-(2-hydroxyethyl)acetamido)-3-phenylpropanoate (11)

White solid, mp = 200-202 °C. 17 mg, 55% yield over five steps. $\alpha_D^{25} = 13.8$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl₃). IR: (neat) 3296, 3060, 2950, 2816, 1740, 1623, 1446 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, d-CD₃OD) δ 7.48-7.54 (m, 5H), 5.14 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.76 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.79-3.84 (m, 2H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 3.05-3.09 (m, 2H), 2.09 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, d-CD₃OD) δ 174.3, 170.1, 131.9, 131.5, 130.6, 129.9, 68.9, 65.9, 64.2, 57.3, 56.0, 22.4. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for C₁₄H₂₀N₂O₄ [M-HCl+Na] 303.1321, found 303.1311.



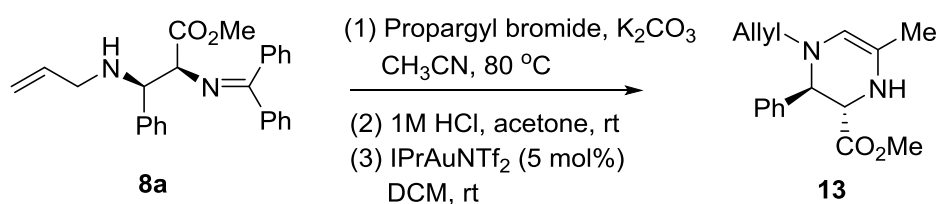
To a solution of allyl amine substrate **8a** (40 mg, 0.1 mmol) in CH₃CN (0.5 ml) was added propargyl bromide (30 mg, 80% wt in toluene, 0.2 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (70 mg, 0.5 mmol) at rt. The reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt and quenched with water (5 ml). The reaction mixture was then extracted with ethyl acetate (5 ml) three times. The organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄, and removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by flashing chromatography.



Methyl (2S,3R)-3-(allyl(prop-2-yn-1-yl)amino)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-phenylpropanoate (12)

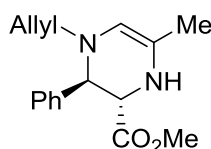
Colorless oil, 37 mg, 85% yield. $\alpha_D^{25} = -63.1$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl₃). IR: (neat) 3296, 3060, 2950, 2816, 1740, 1623, 1446 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, d-CDCl₃) δ 7.67-7.69 (m, 2H),

7.33-7.41 (m, 6H), 7.19-7.24 (m, 5H), 6.96 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 5.74-5.84 (m, 1H), 5.21 (d, $J = 17.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.13 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.65 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.57 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 3.51-3.54 (m, 1H), 3.35-3.39 (m, 1H), 2.98-3.07 (m, 2H), 2.12 (t, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 171.4, 171.4, 140.0, 137.5, 136.6, 136.2, 130.5, 129.5, 129.3, 128.8, 128.5, 128.3, 128.2, 128.2, 127.7, 117.7, 80.6, 72.5, 68.9, 67.3, 53.7, 52.2, 39.9. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$ 437.2224, found 437.2215.



To a solution of **12** (33 mg, 0.08 mmol) in acetone (1 ml) was added HCl (1M, 0.4 mmol) dropwise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The acetone was removed in vacuo and the residue was washed with Et_2O (3 ml) twice. The residue was dried in vacuo to afford the product as a white solid. The free amine was obtained by dissolving the diamine salts in 1 N NaOH solution and extraction with DCM for three times.

To a solution of free amine (16 mg, 0.07 mmol) in DCM (0.3 ml) was added the IPrAuNTf₂ (3 mg, 0.0035 mmol) at rt. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 6h. The solvent was removed under vacuum and the residue was purified by flashing chromatography.

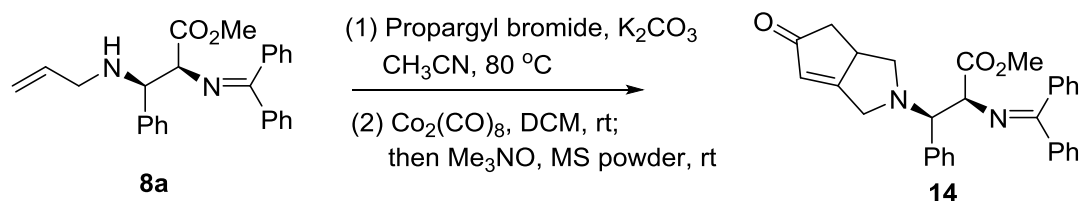


Methyl

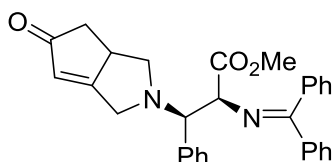
(2S,3R)-4-allyl-6-methyl-3-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrazine-2-carboxylate (**13**)

Colorless oil, 14 mg, 56% yield over three steps. $\alpha_D^{25} = +33$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3). IR: (neat) 2921, 2852, 1745, 1674, 1643 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 7.36-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.16 (dd, $J = 7.2, 1.5$ Hz, 2H), 5.65-5.78 (m, 1H), 5.23 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.14 (d, $J =$

17.1 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.85 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.72-4.79 (m, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.22 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.17 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.40 (d, $J = 0.9$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 169.7, 166.5, 156.7, 137.2, 131.8, 129.4, 128.7, 126.6, 119.5, 65.7, 59.2, 53.3, 47.5, 21.8. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$ 273.1525, found 273.1530.



To a solution of **12** (33 mg, 0.08 mmol) in DCM (1 ml) was added $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$ (28 mg, 0.08 mmol) at rt. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The starting material was consumed as checked by TLC. To the reaction mixture was added the MS powder (4 Å, 50 mg), followed by Me_3NO (37 mg, 0.5 mmol) at rt. The reaction mixture was vigorously stirred for 6h. The mixture was filtered through a small pad of Celite and washed with DCM (10 ml). The solvent was removed under vacuum and the residue was purified by flashing chromatography.



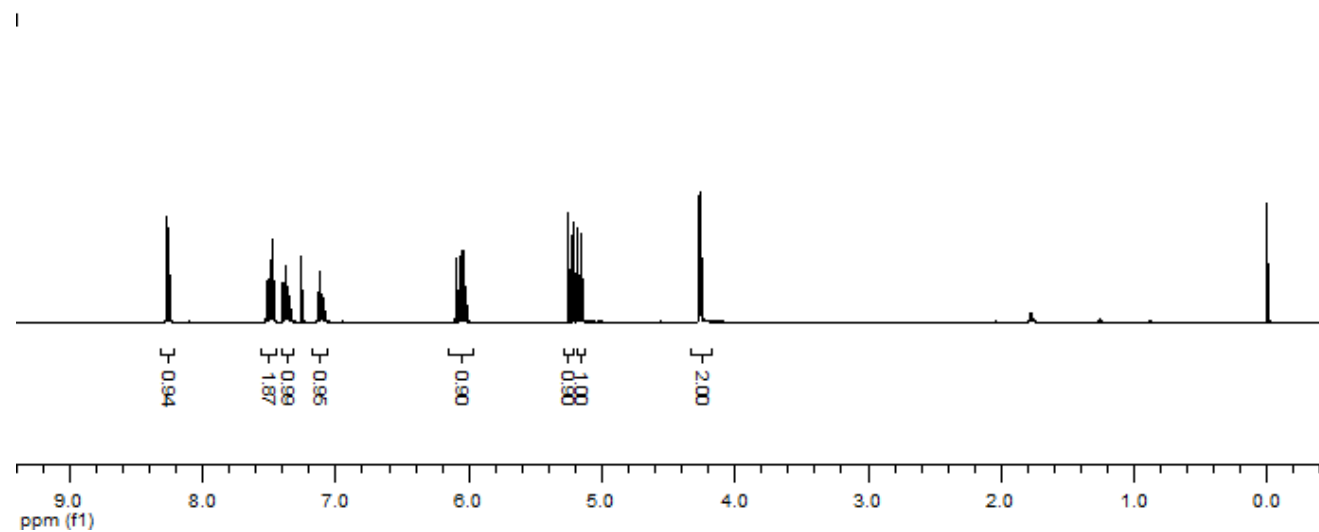
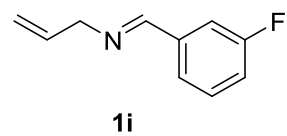
Methyl (2S,3R)-2-((diphenylmethylene)amino)-3-(5-oxo-3,3a,4,5-tetrahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrol-2(1H)-yl)-3-phenylpropanoate (14**)**

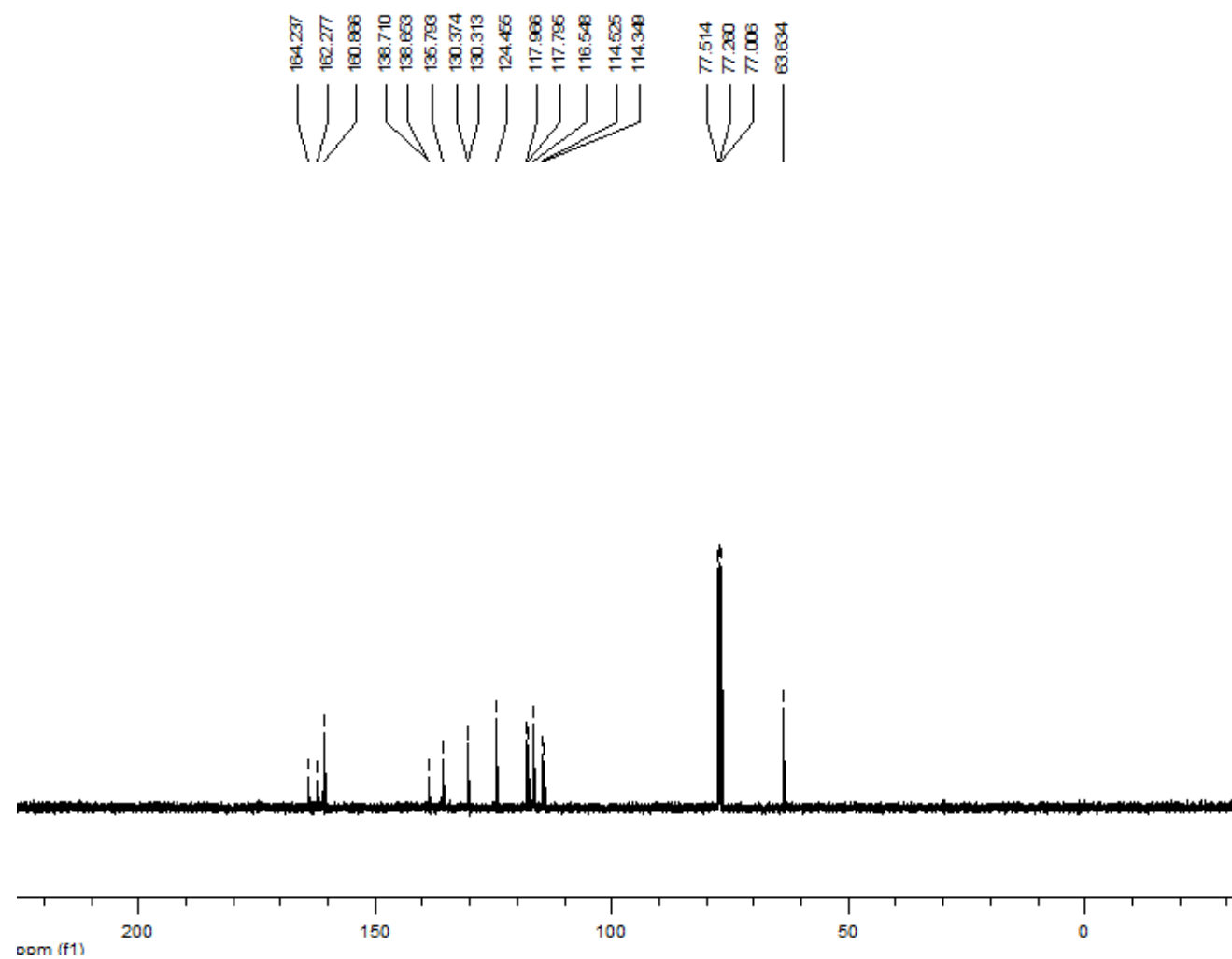
Colorless oil, 30 mg, 65% yield over two steps. $\alpha_{\text{D}}^{25} = -72.1$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3). IR: (neat) 2920, 1738, 1709, 1627, 1236 cm^{-1} ; dr = 1:1, ^1H NMR (500 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 7.87-7.89 (m, 4H), 7.61-7.65 (m, 5H), 7.56-7.59 (m, 5H), 7.51-7.54 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.48 (m, 8H), 7.40-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.22 (m, 2H), 6.99-7.01 (m, 2H), 6.07 (s, 1H), 6.02 (s, 1H), 4.82 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.68 (s, 2H), 4.65 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.35 (d, $J = 12.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.90-3.95 (m, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.65 (d, $J = 12.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.46-3.50 (m, 1H), 3.33-3.37 (m, 1H), 3.28-3.30 (m, 1H), 3.25-3.26 (m, 1H), 2.76-2.81 (m, 1H),

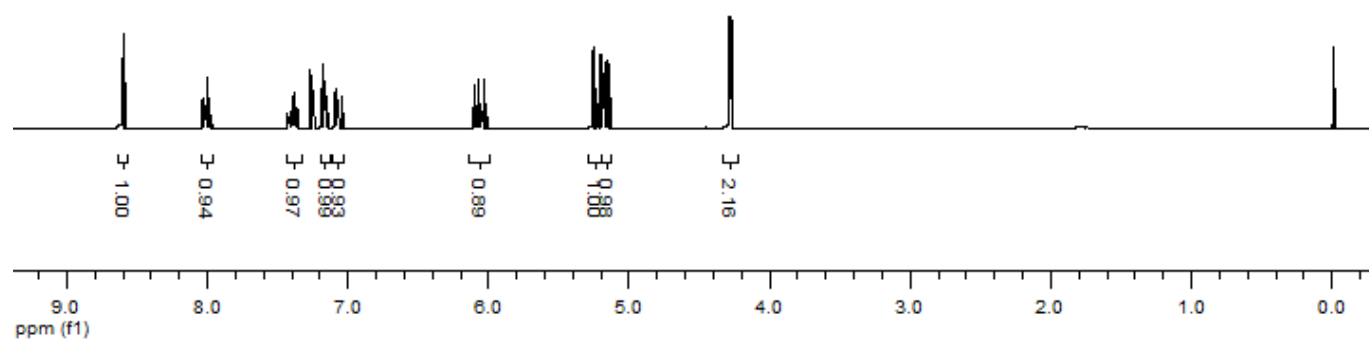
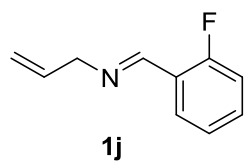
2.67-2.72 (m, 1H), 2.42-2.45 (m, 1H), 2.26-2.32 (m, 1H), 2.16-2.20 (m, 1H), 2.07-2.11 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, d-CDCl_3) δ 210.0, 209.9, 186.9, 186.8, 171.8, 171.6, 171.5, 171.3, 139.8, 138.6, 137.6, 136.1, 136.1, 130.8, 130.7, 130.3, 129.3, 129.2, 129.2, 129.0, 128.9, 128.8, 128.6, 128.5, 128.5, 128.4, 128.4, 128.3, 128.1, 128.0, 127.9, 124.3, 124.2, 70.4, 70.0, 69.9, 69.8, 56.1, 55.2, 52.4, 52.2, 51.9, 51.5, 46.0, 45.6, 40.5, 40.3. HRMS (ESI+) calcd. for $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$ 465.2173, found 465, 2164.

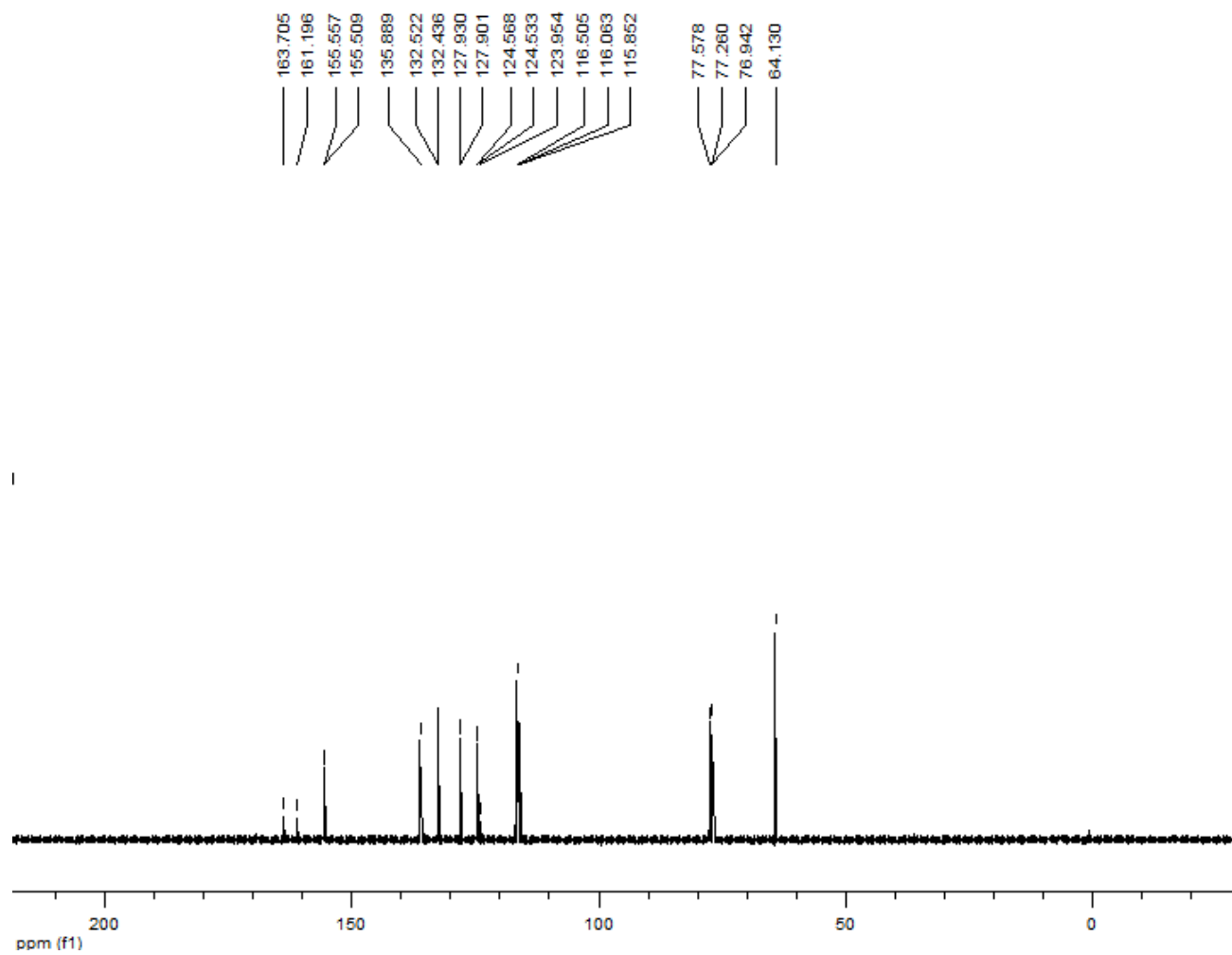
VIII. References:

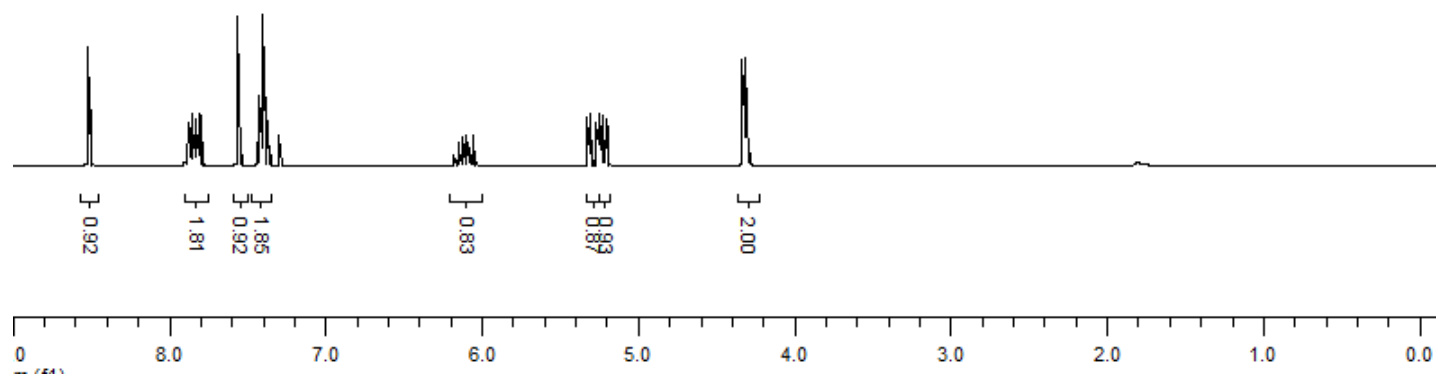
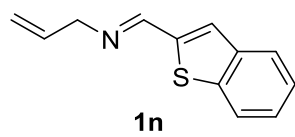
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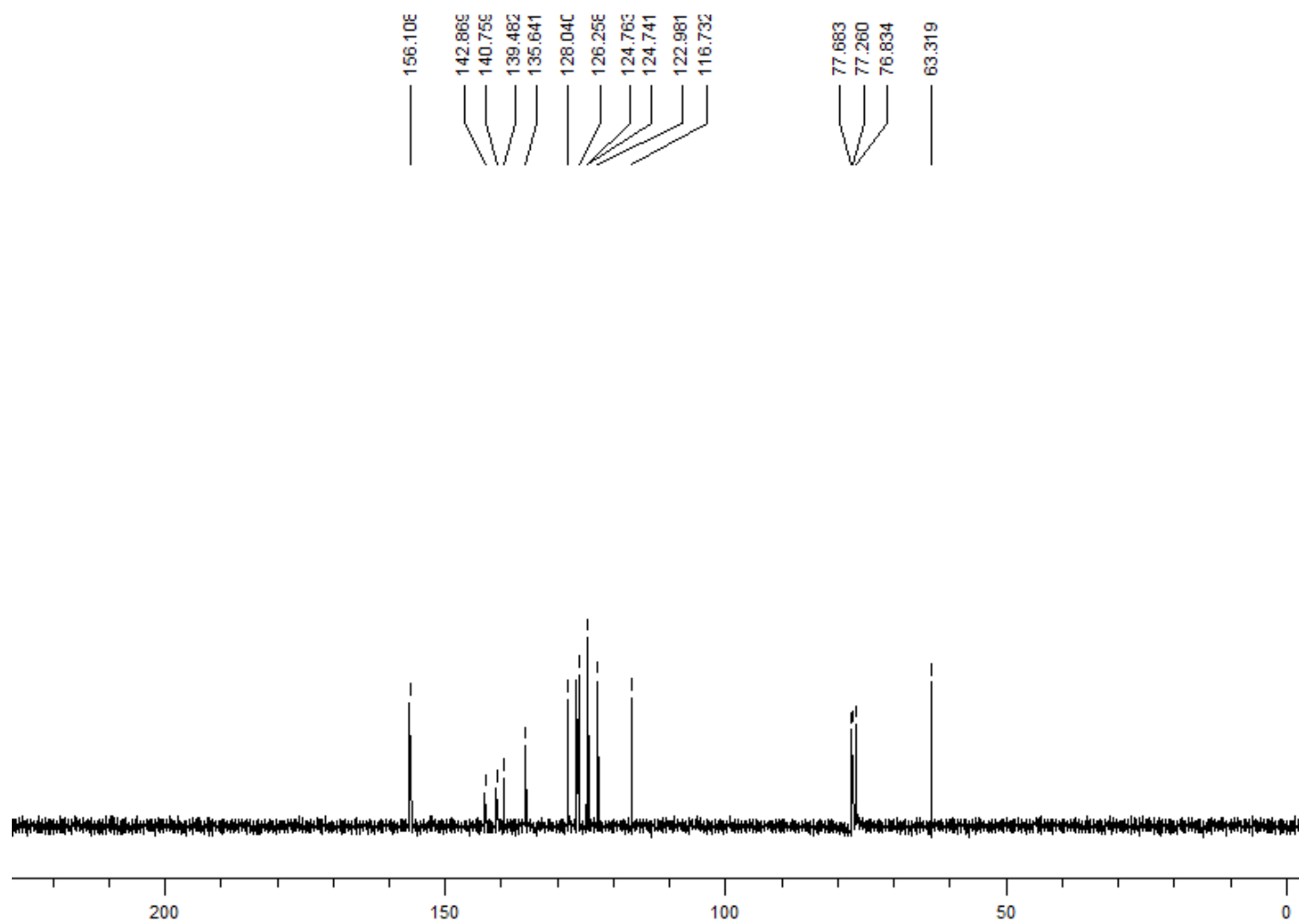


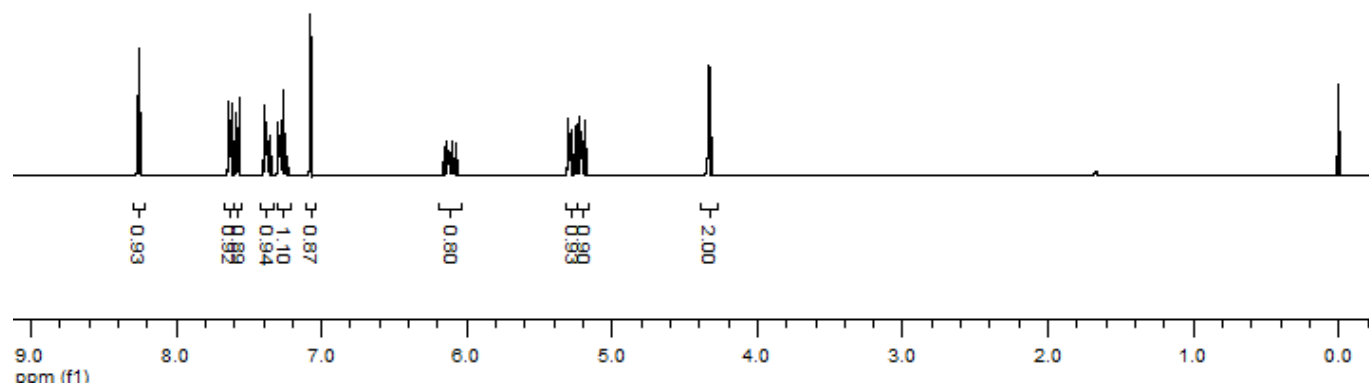
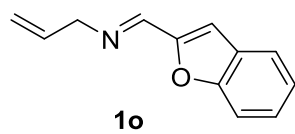


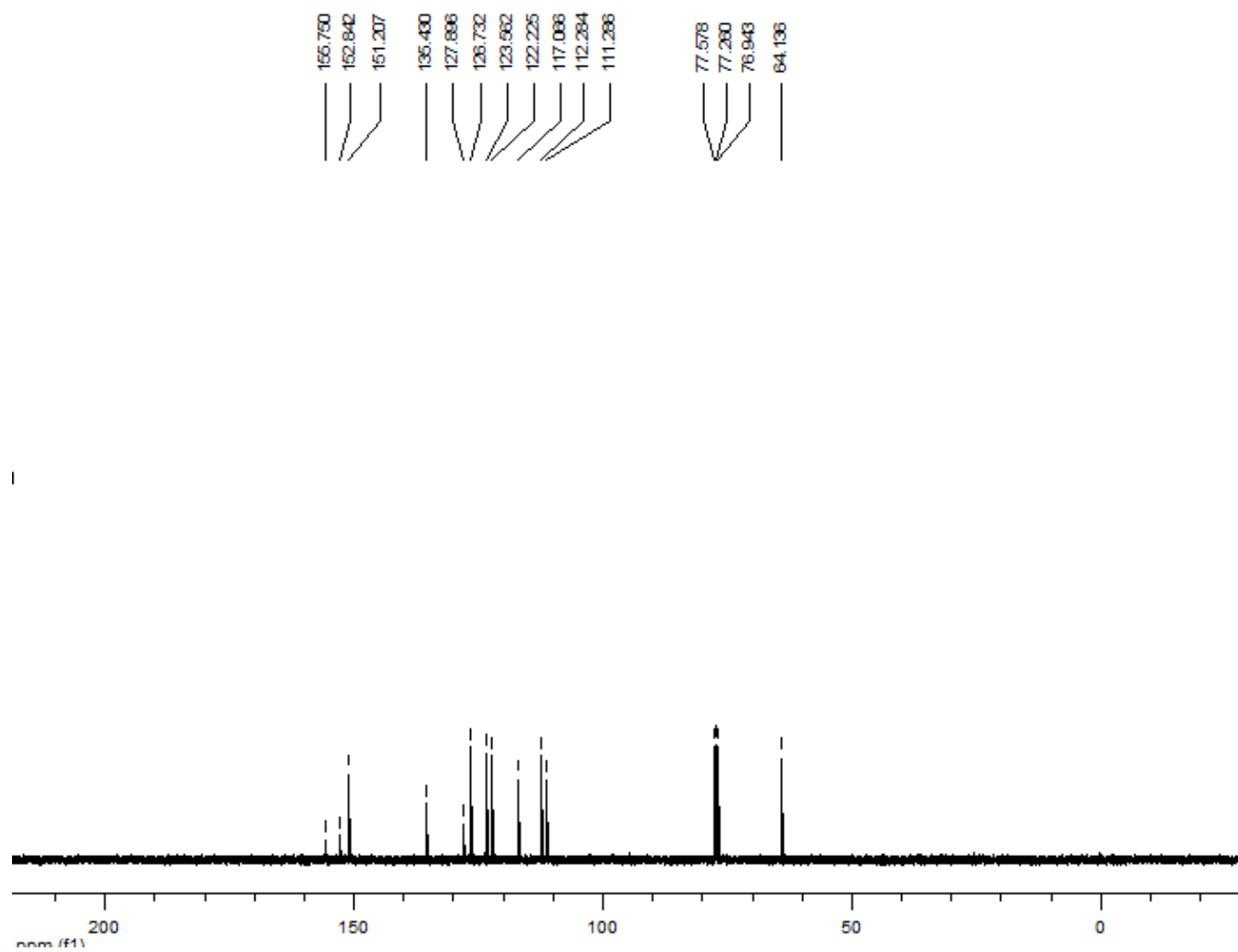


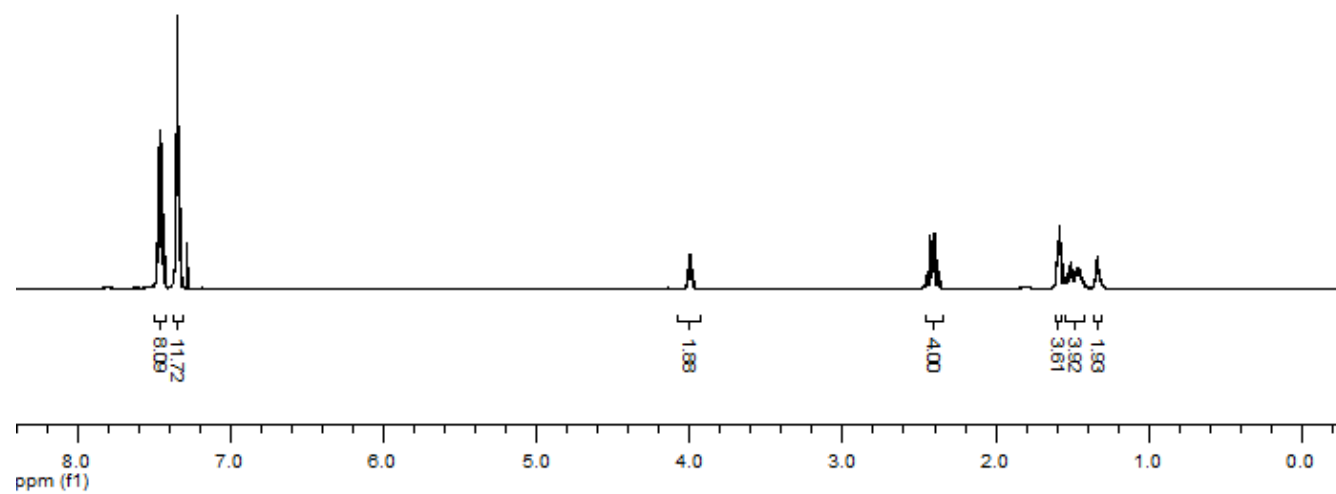
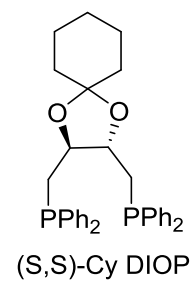


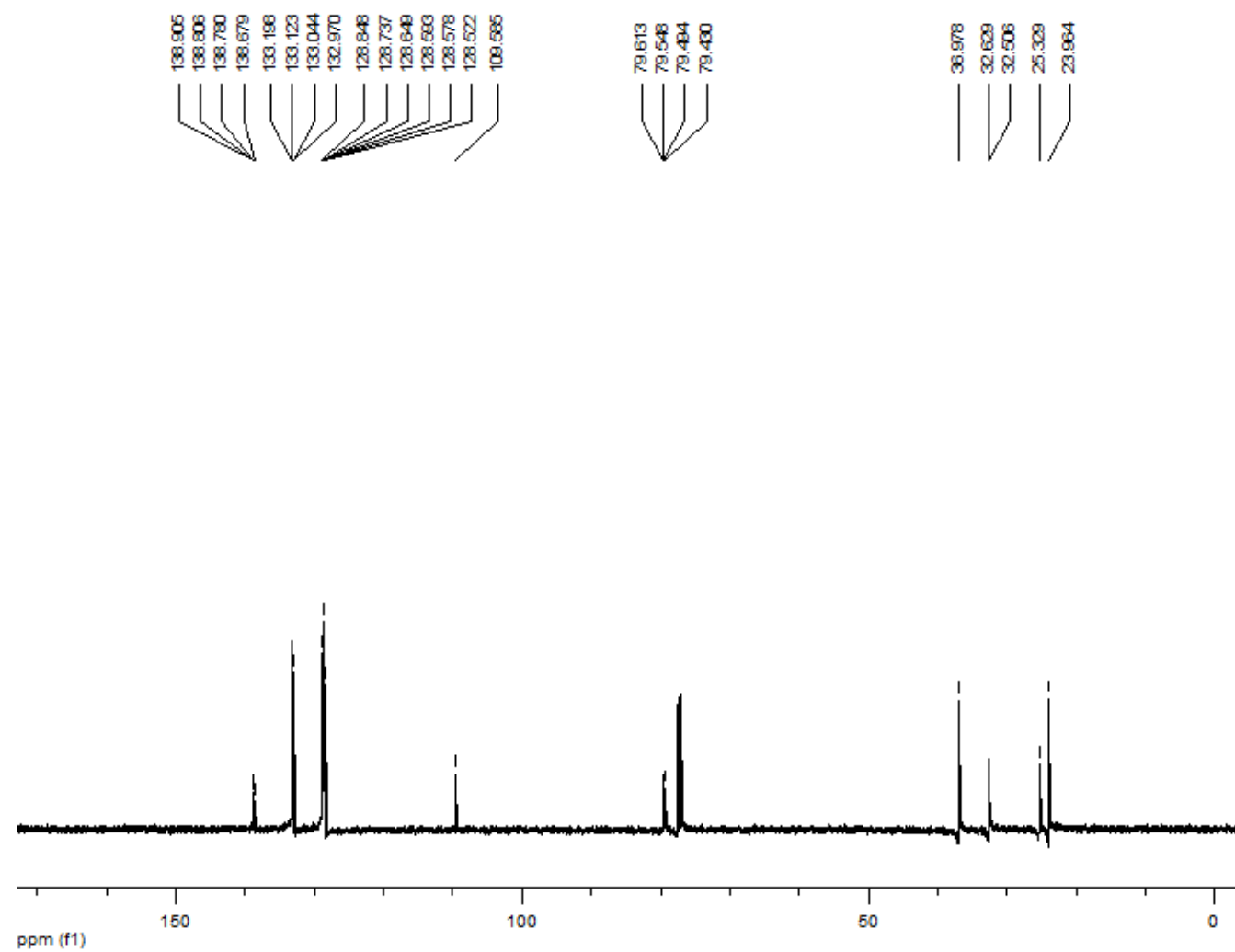


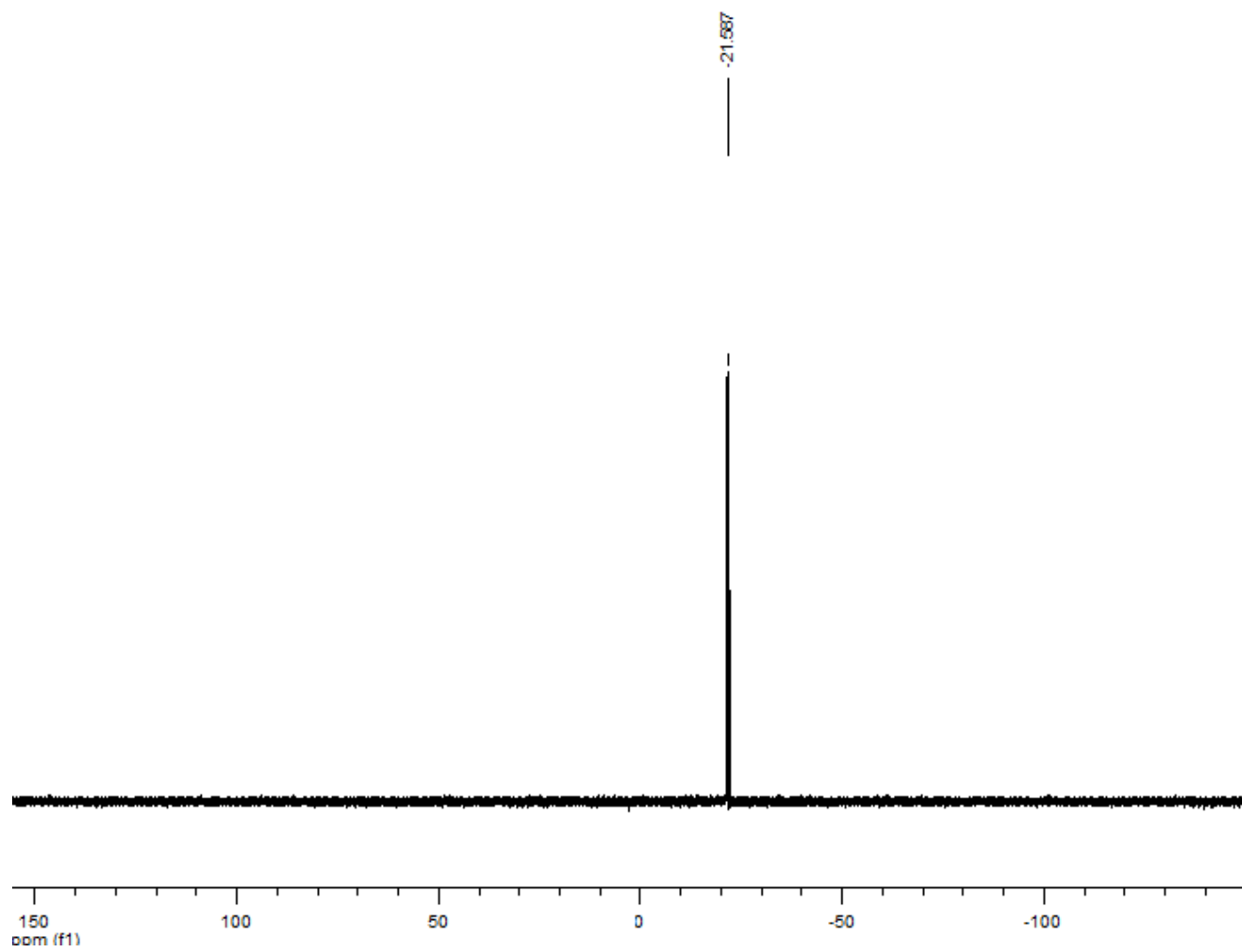


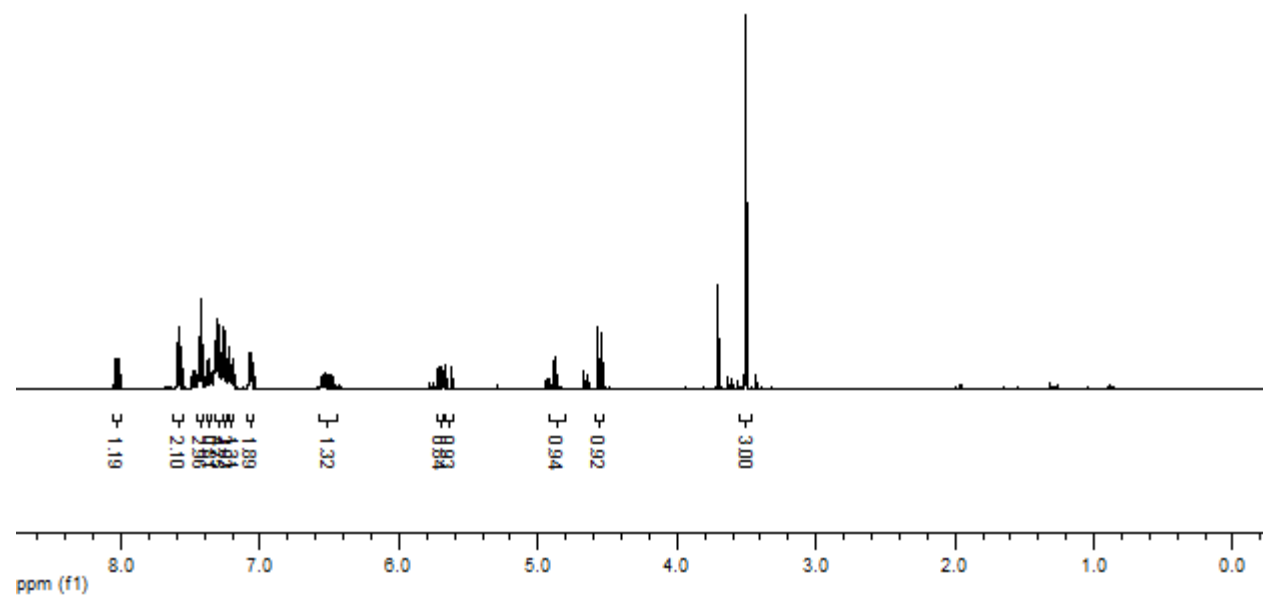
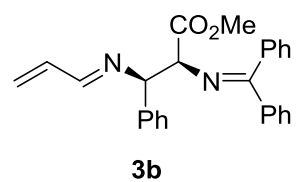


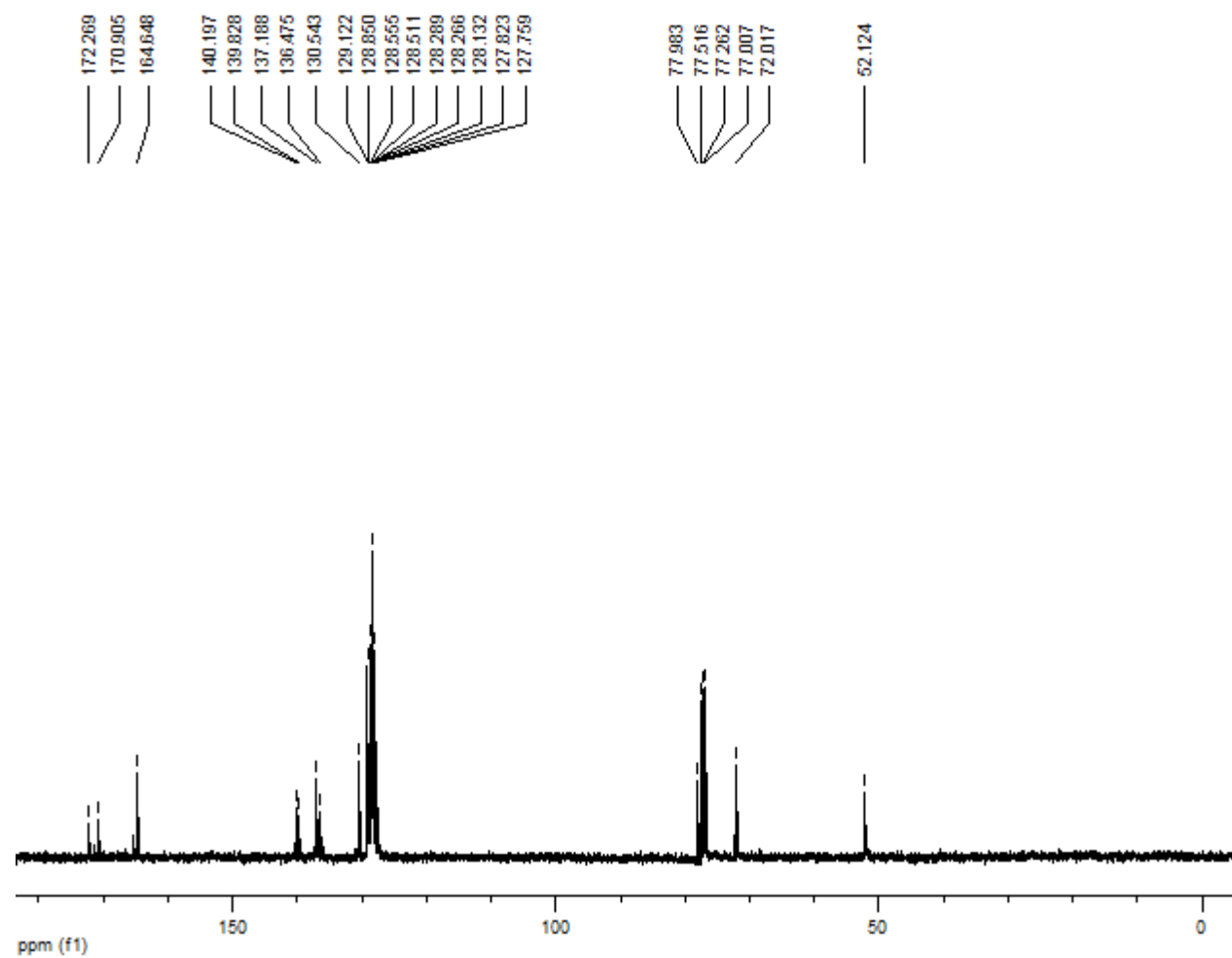


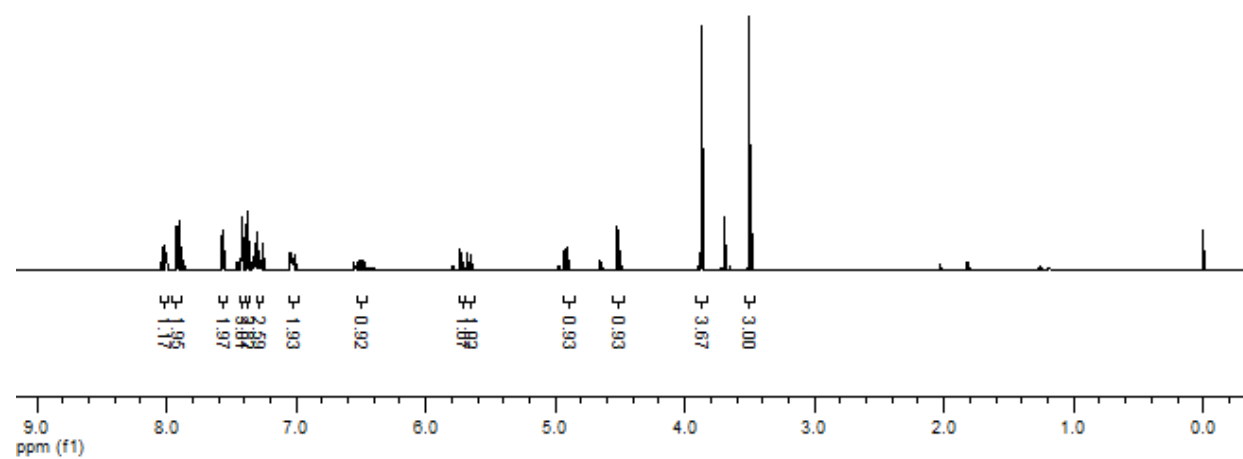
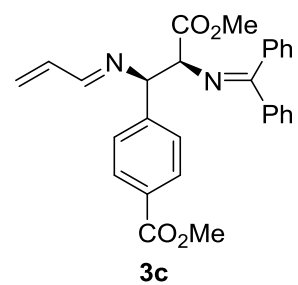


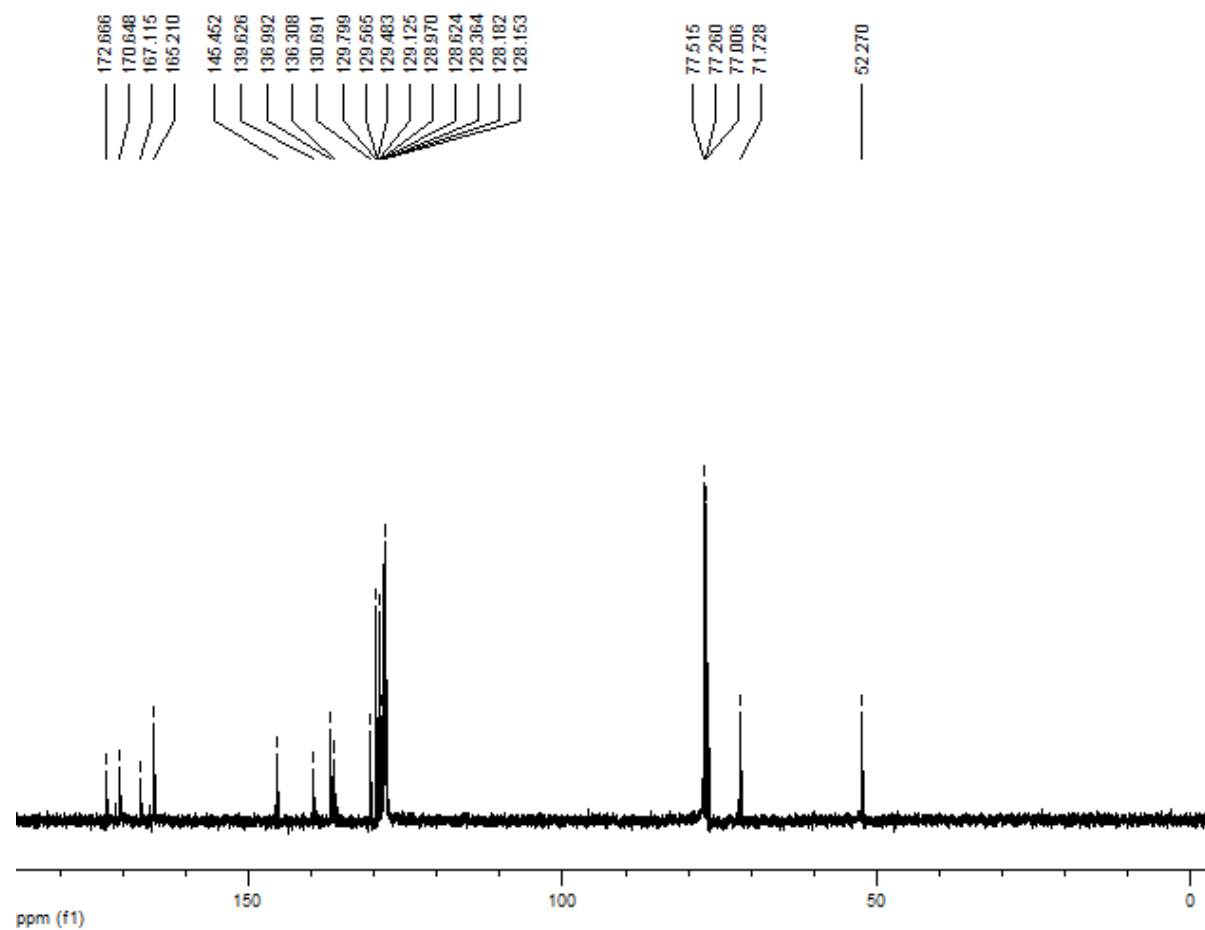


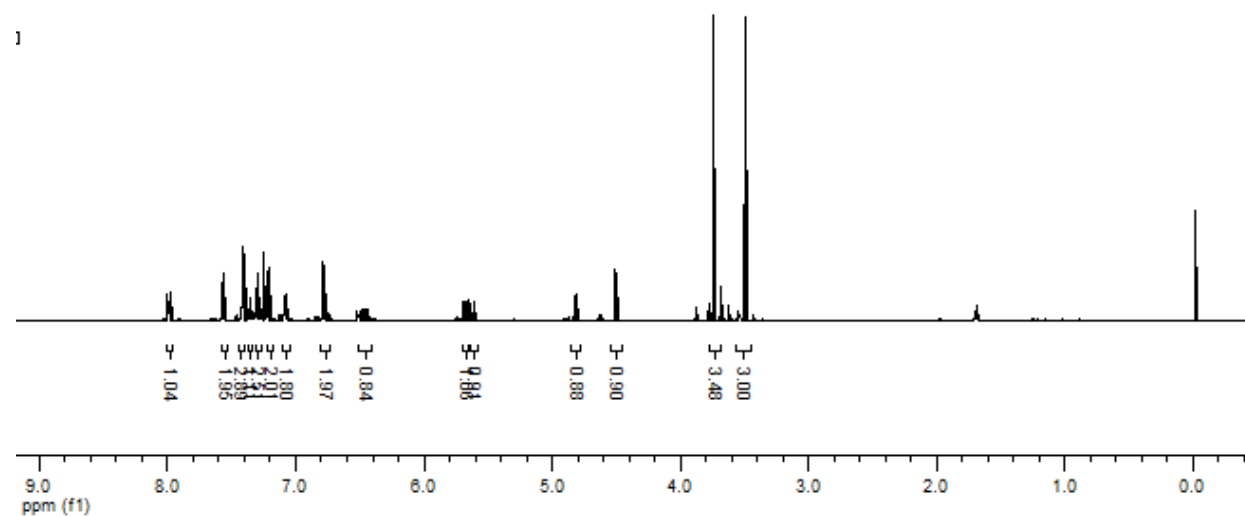
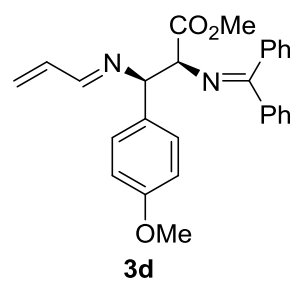


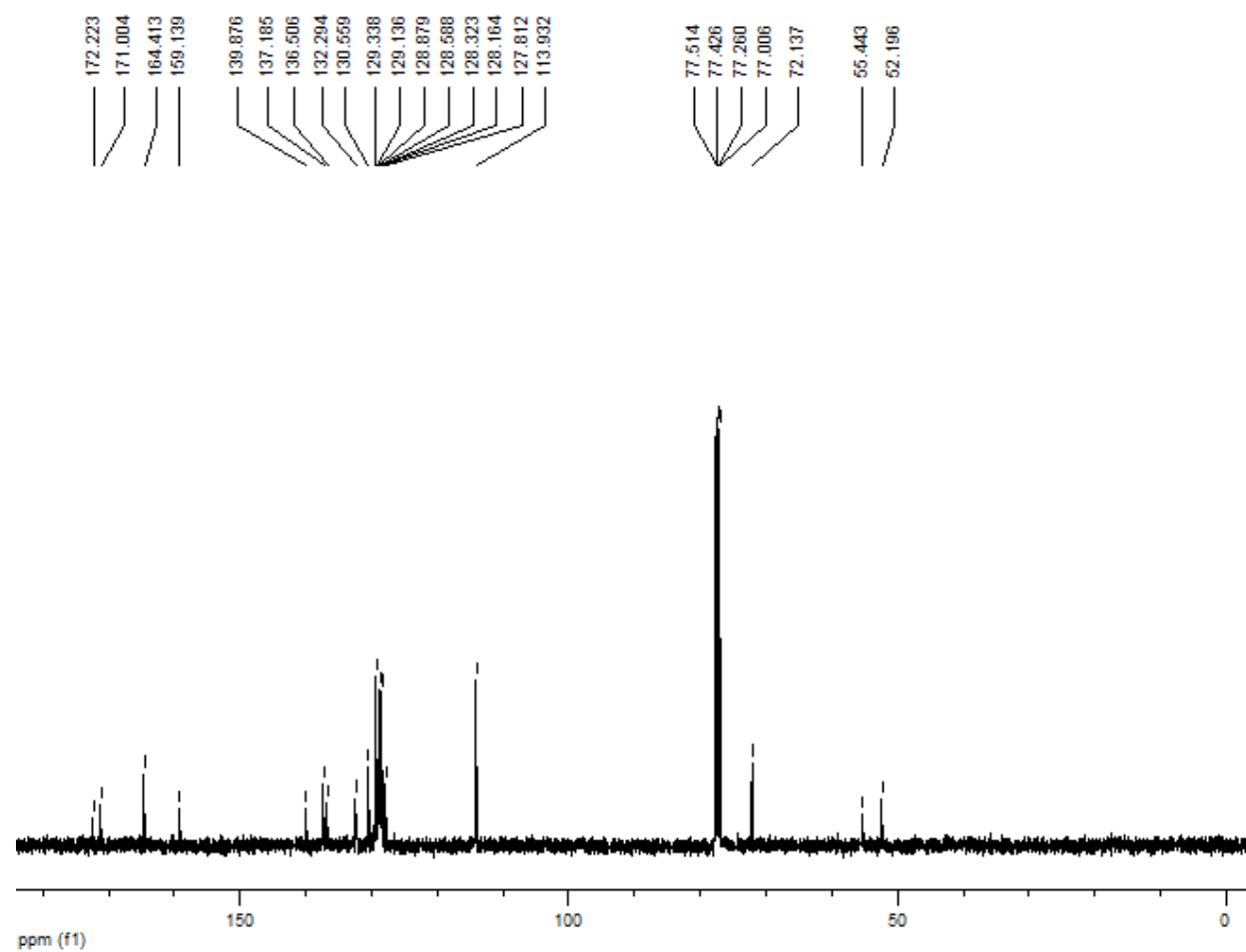


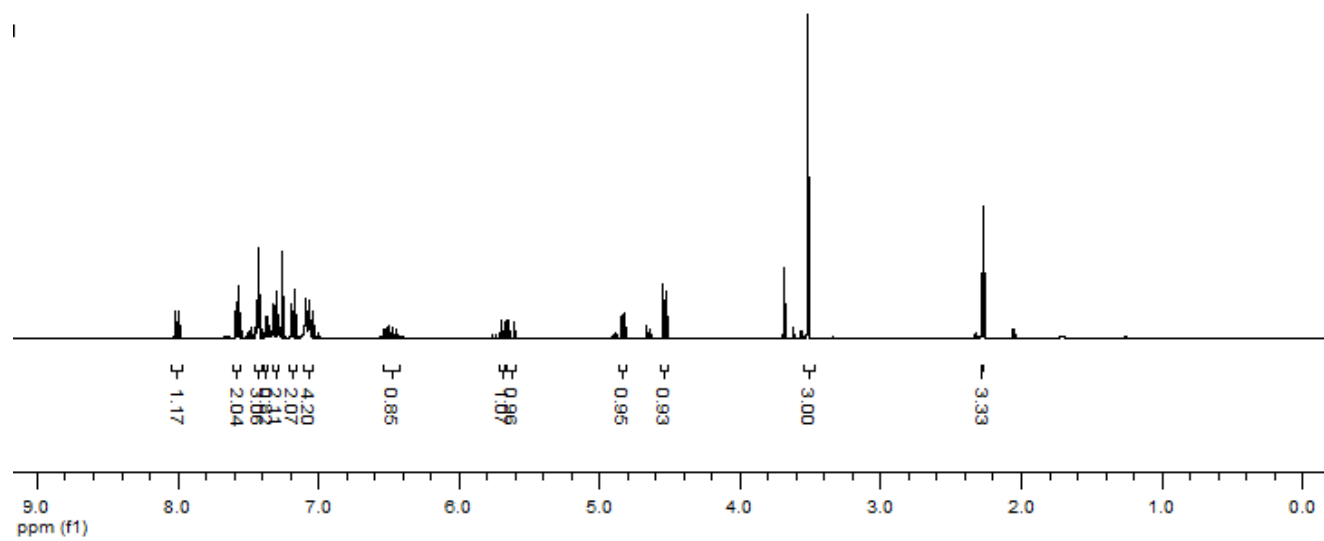
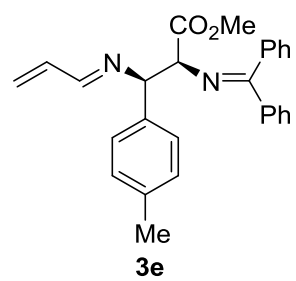


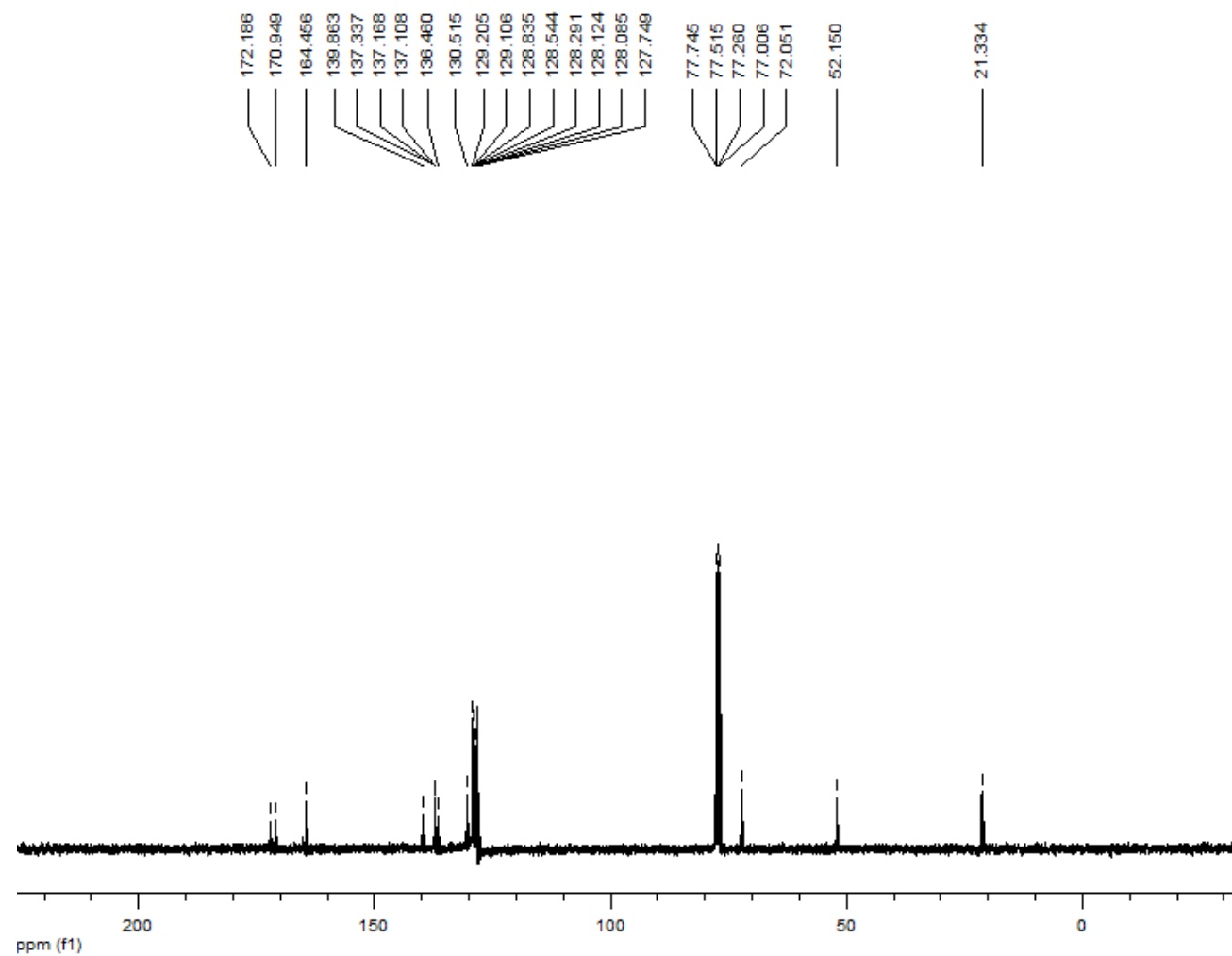


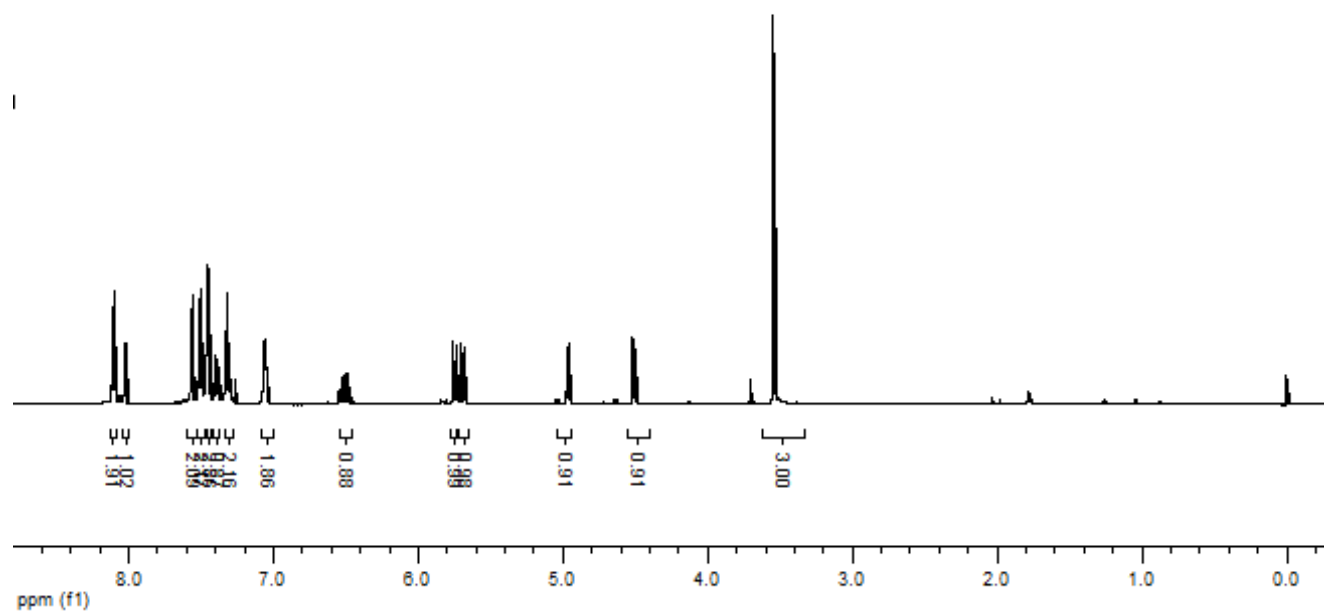
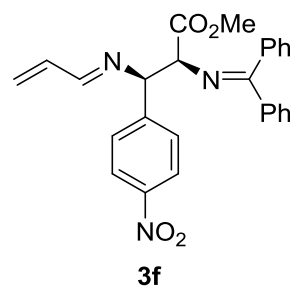


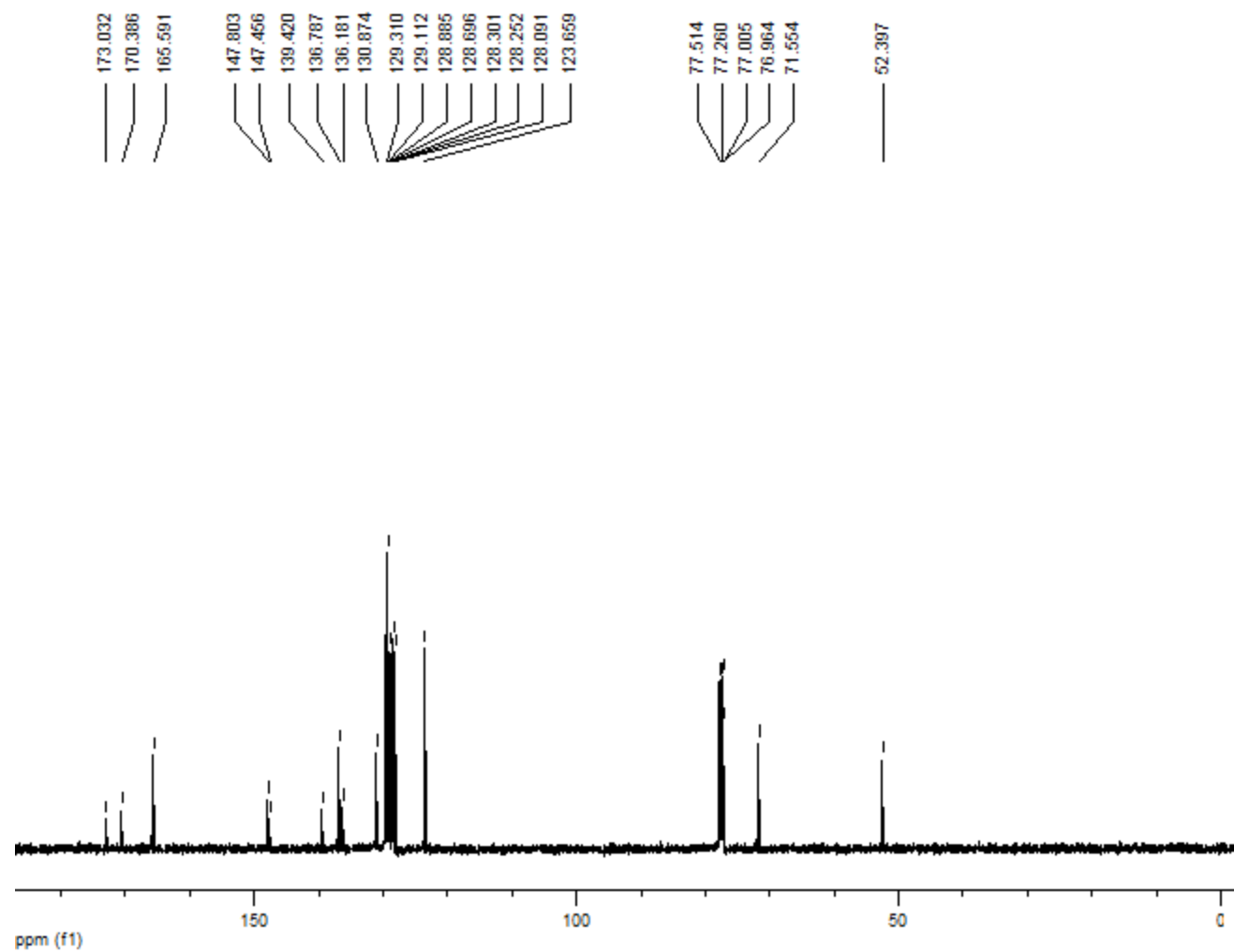


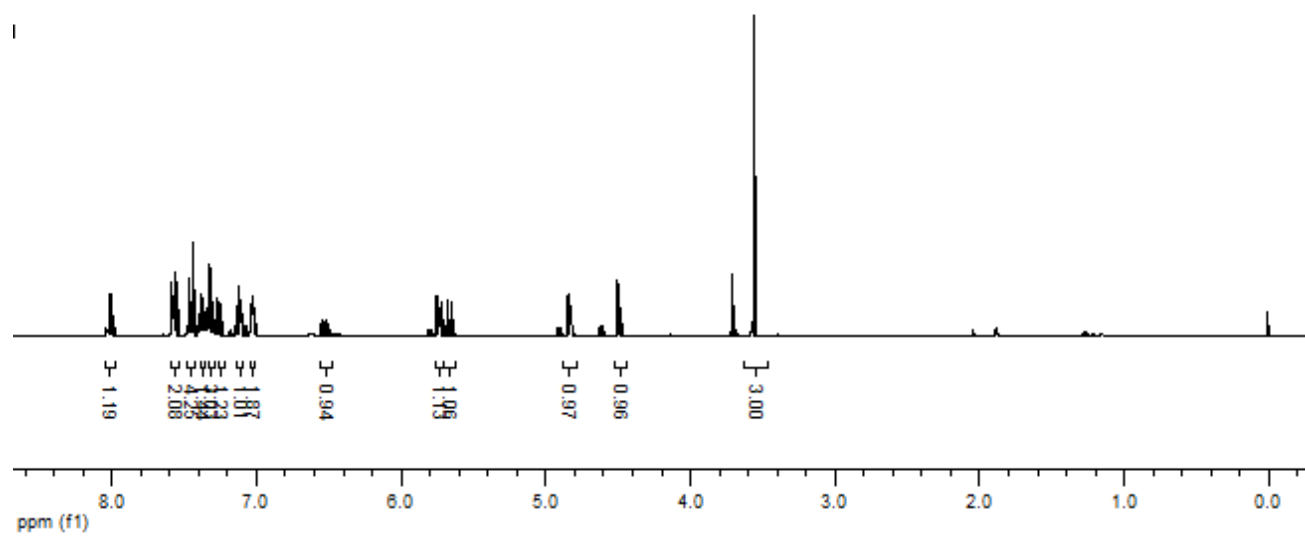
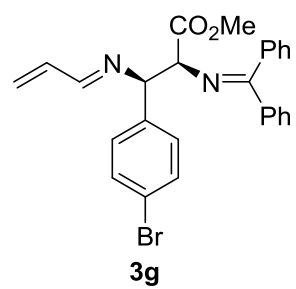


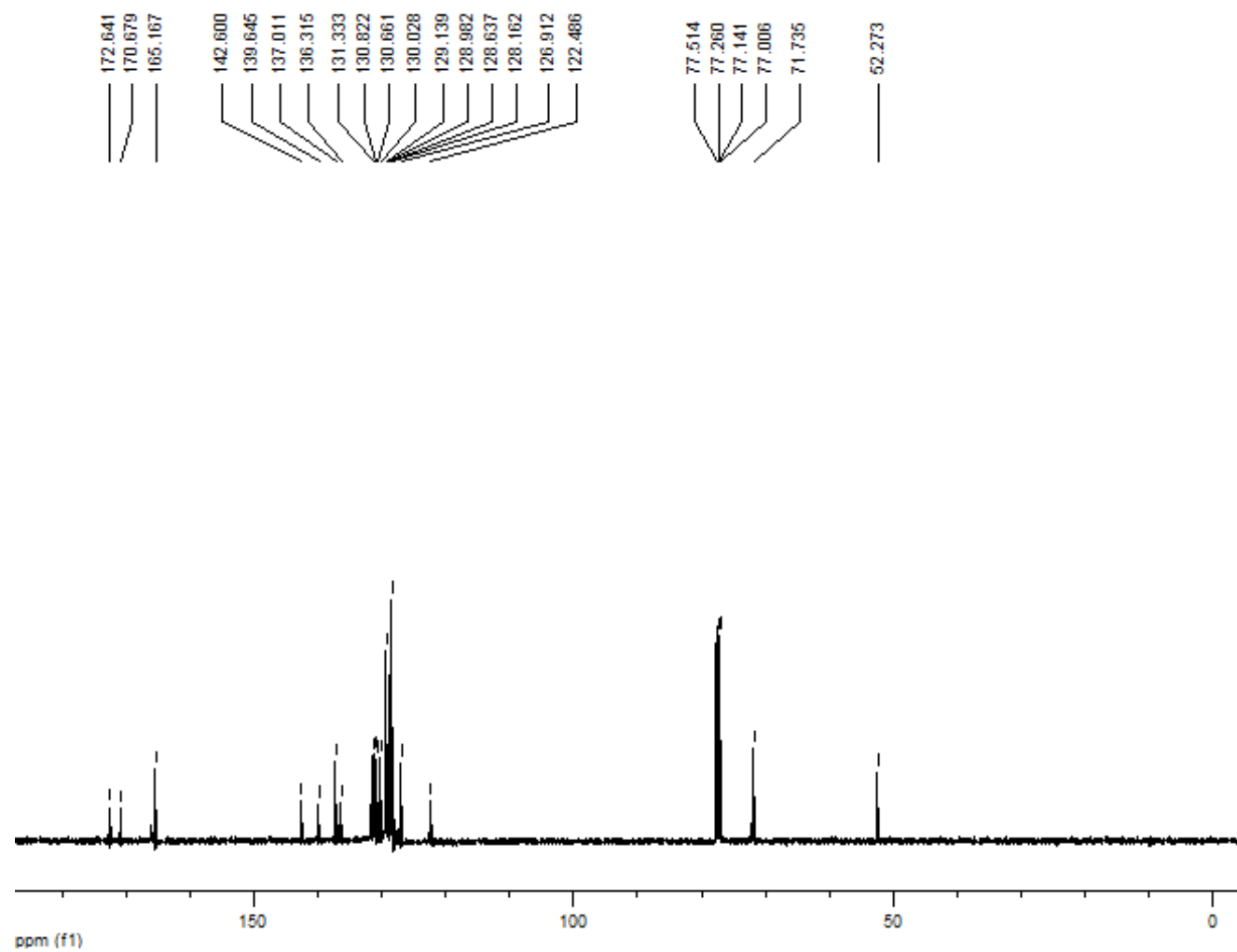


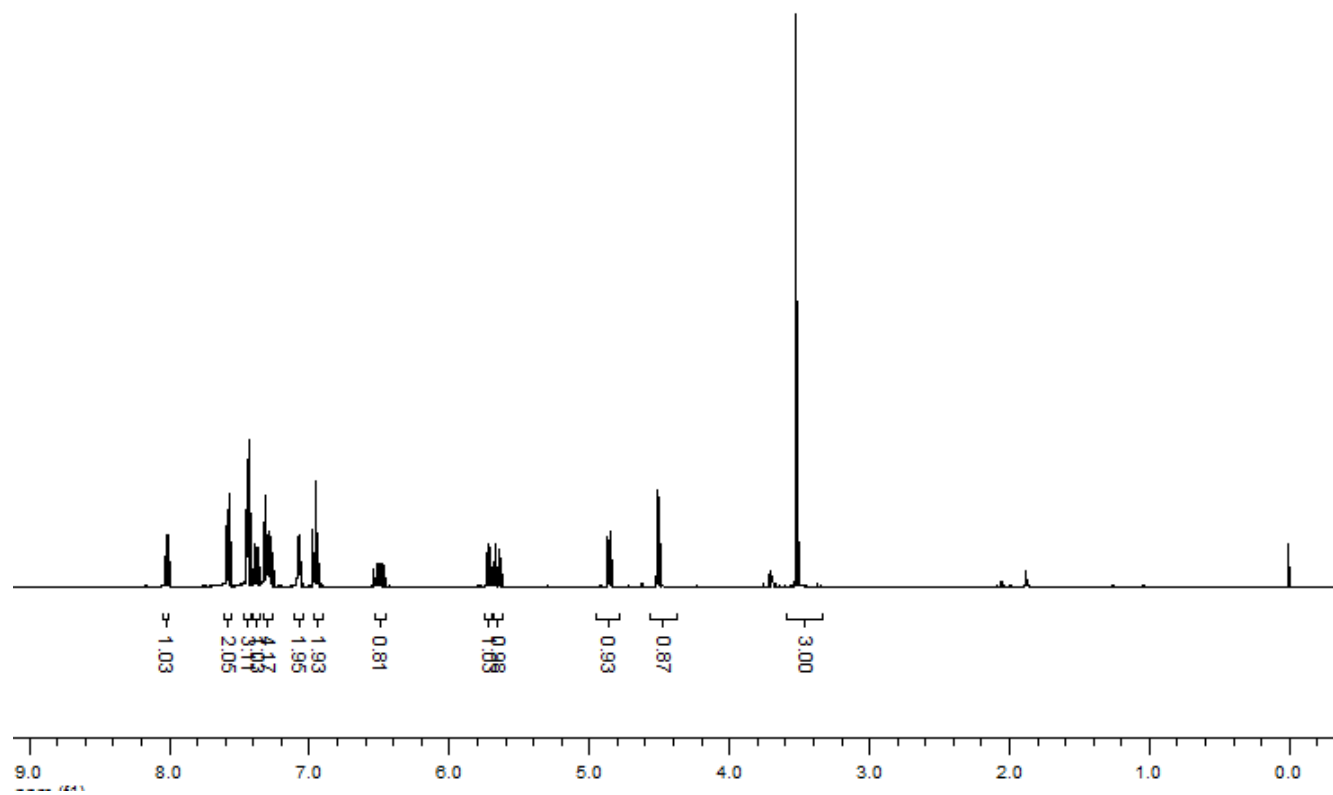
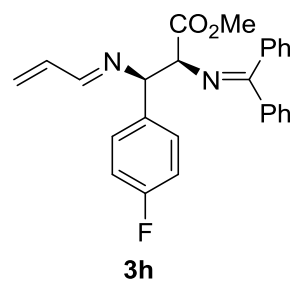


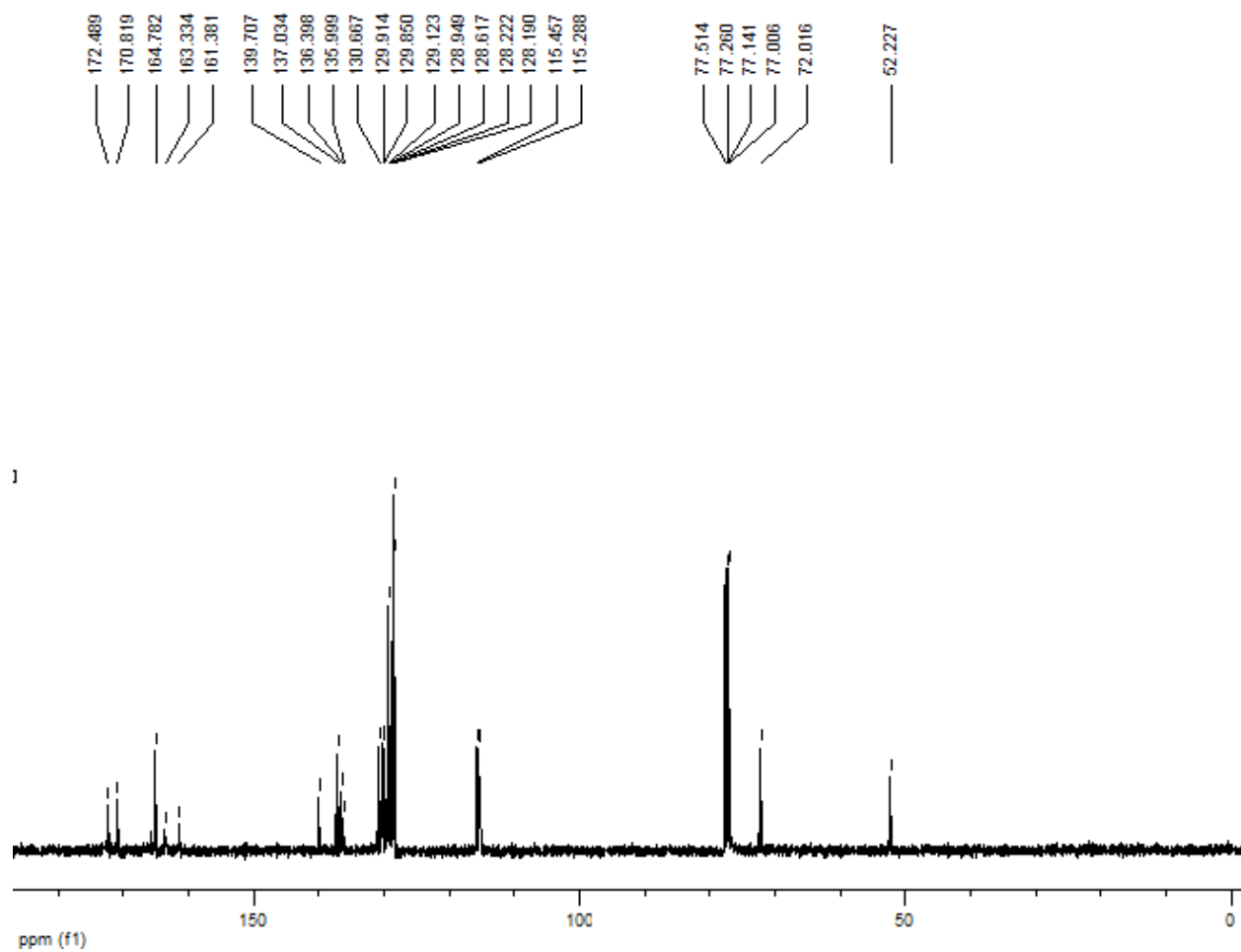


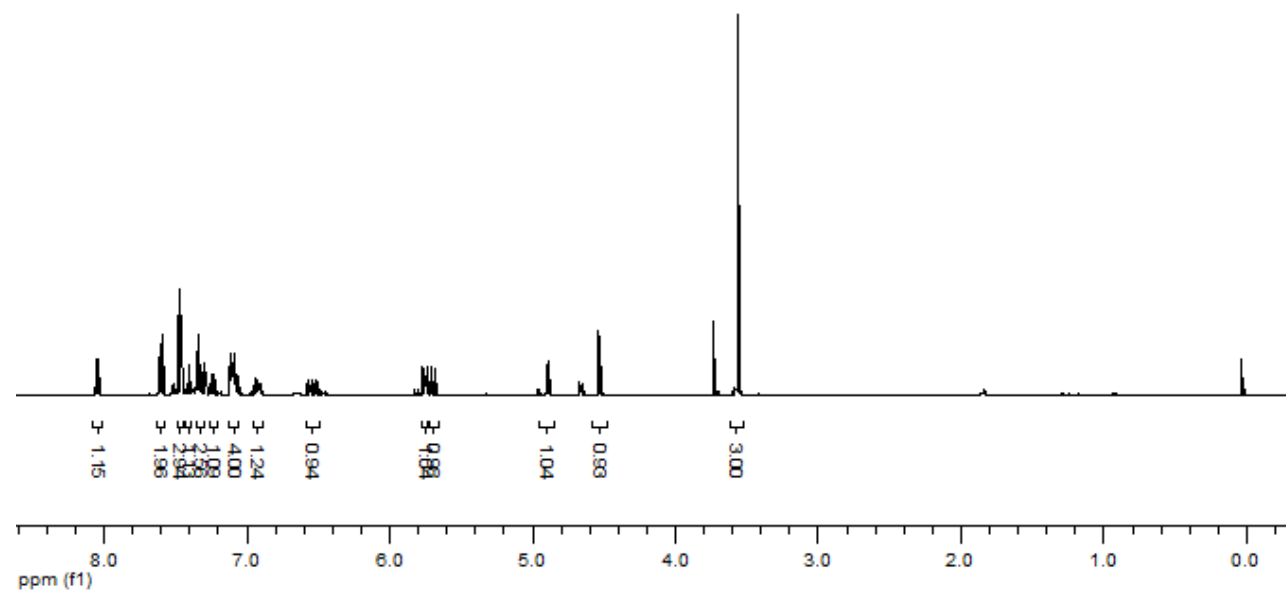
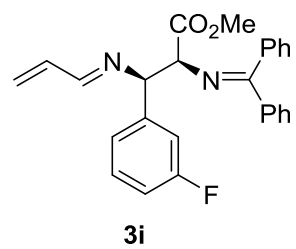


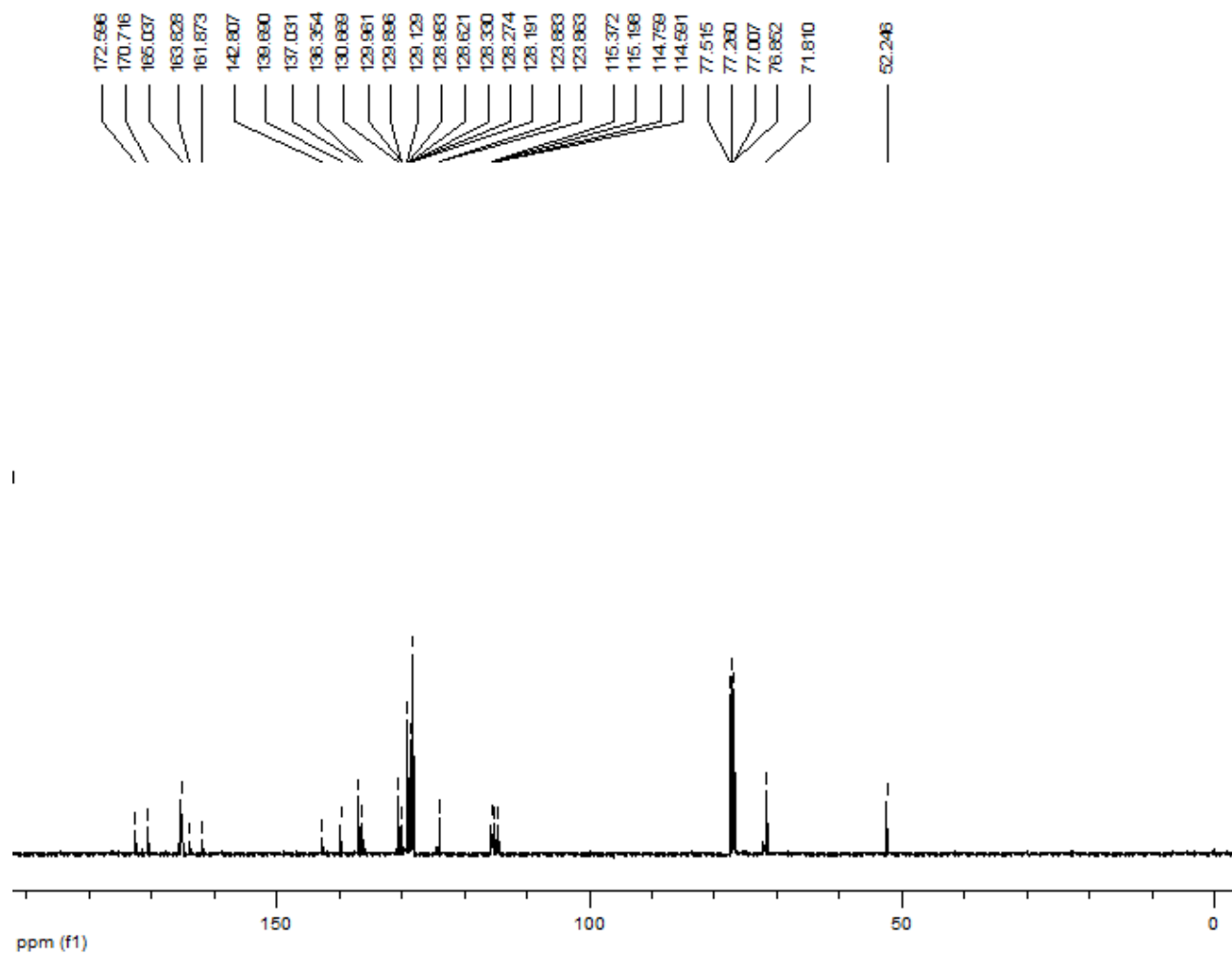


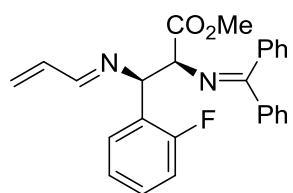




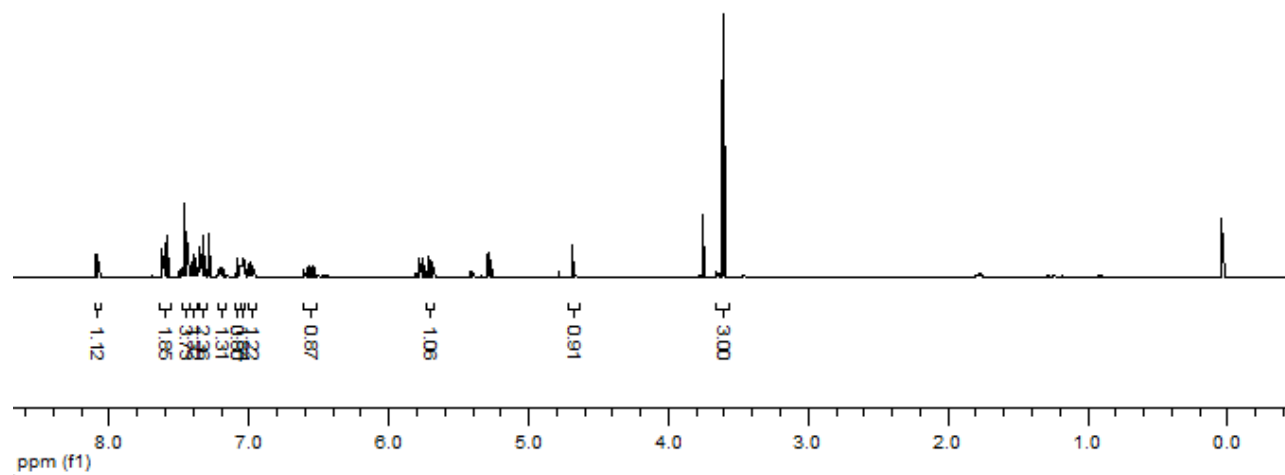


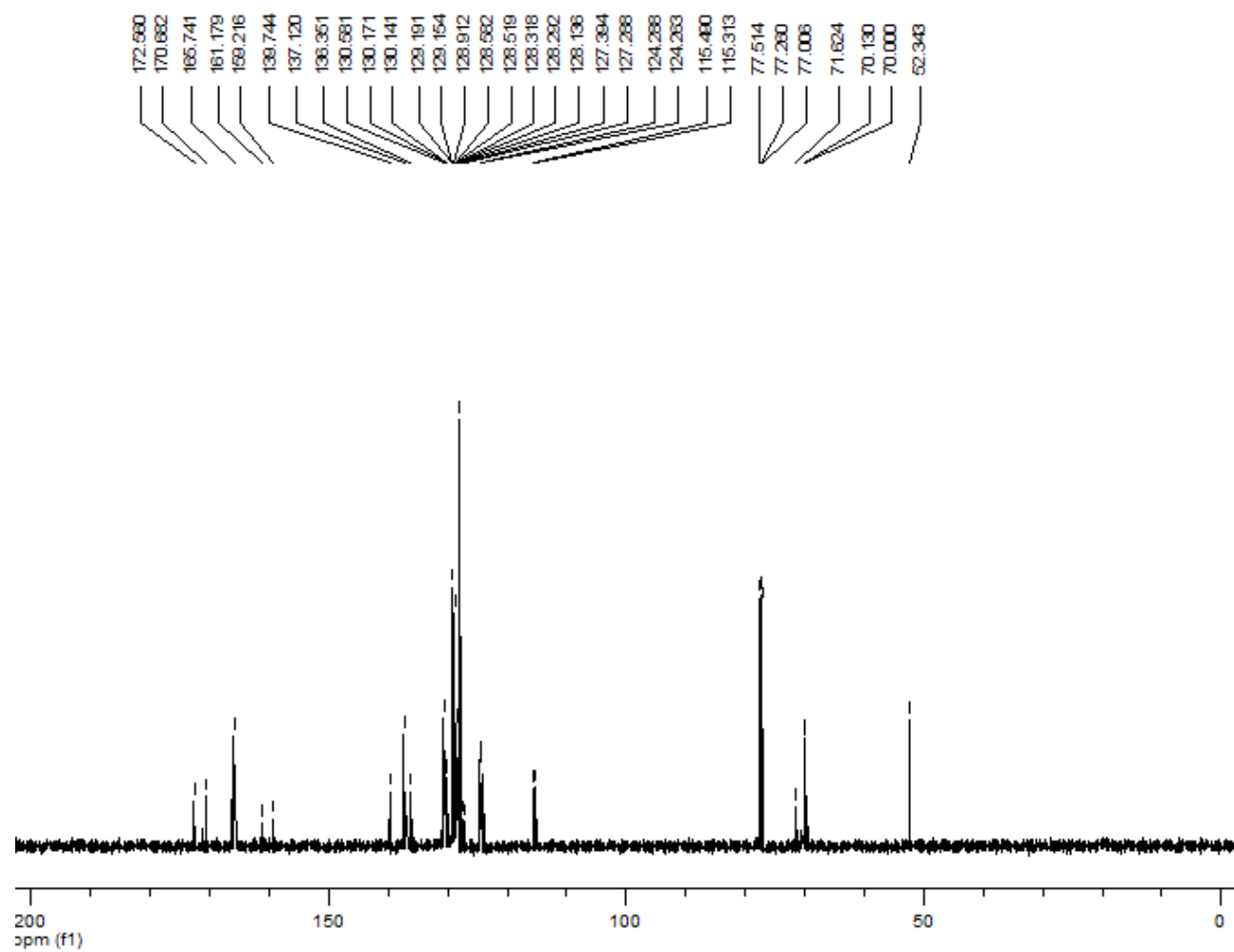


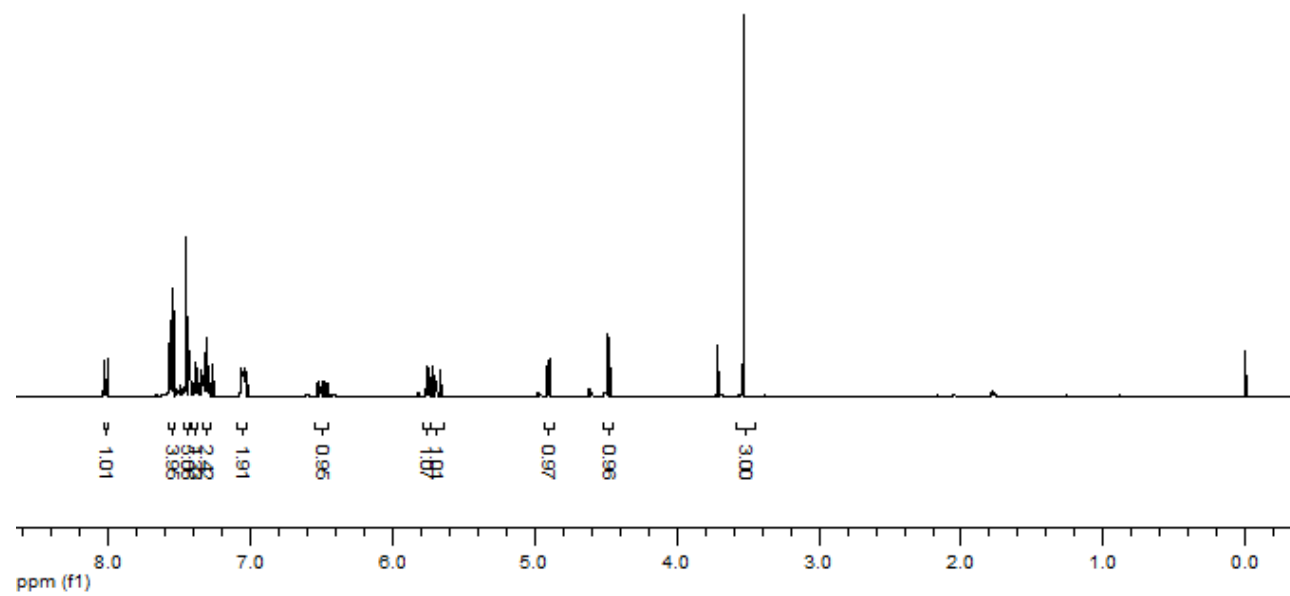
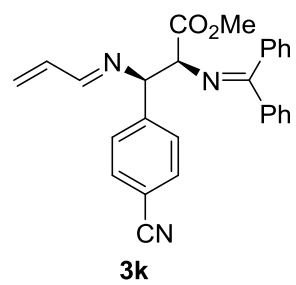


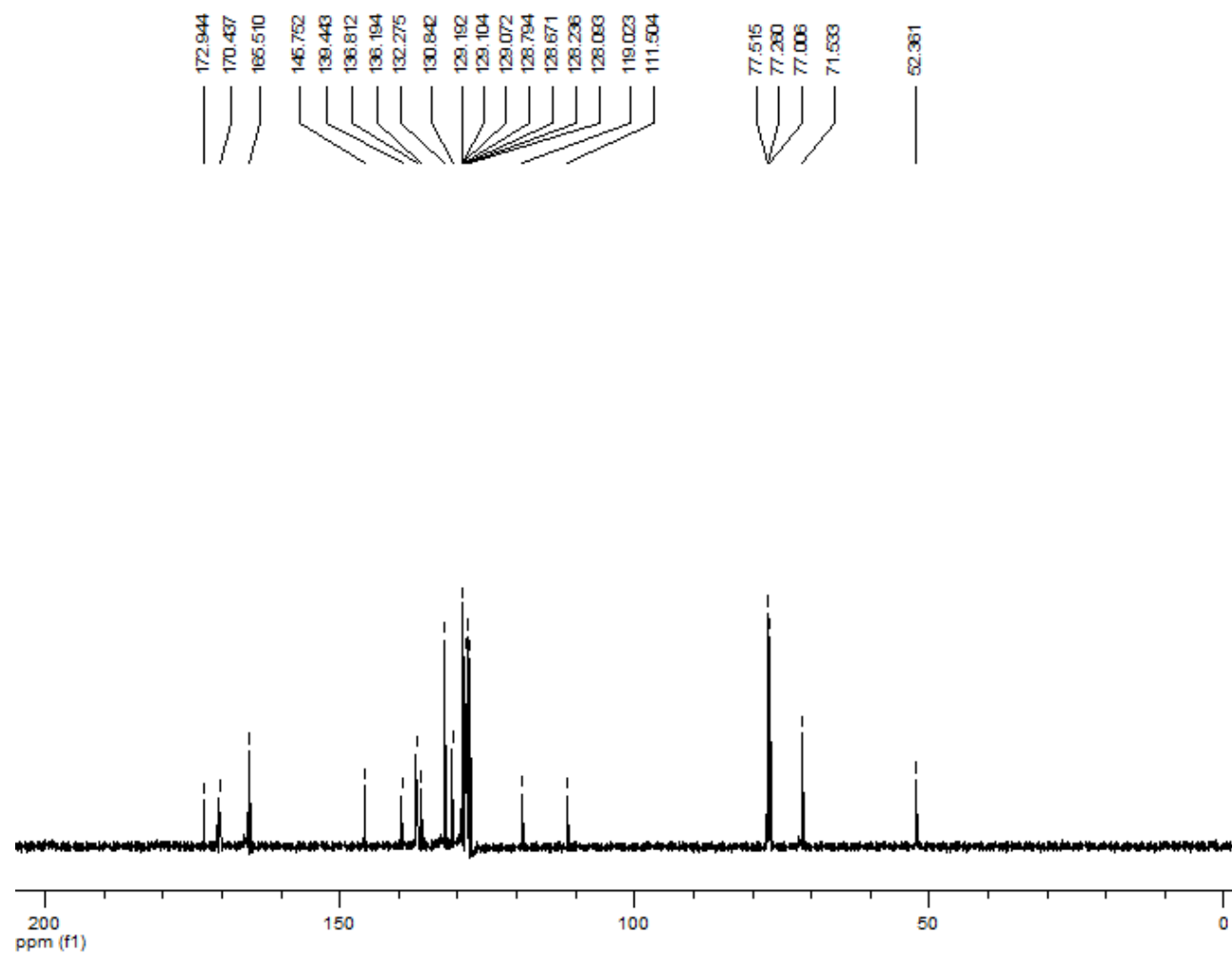


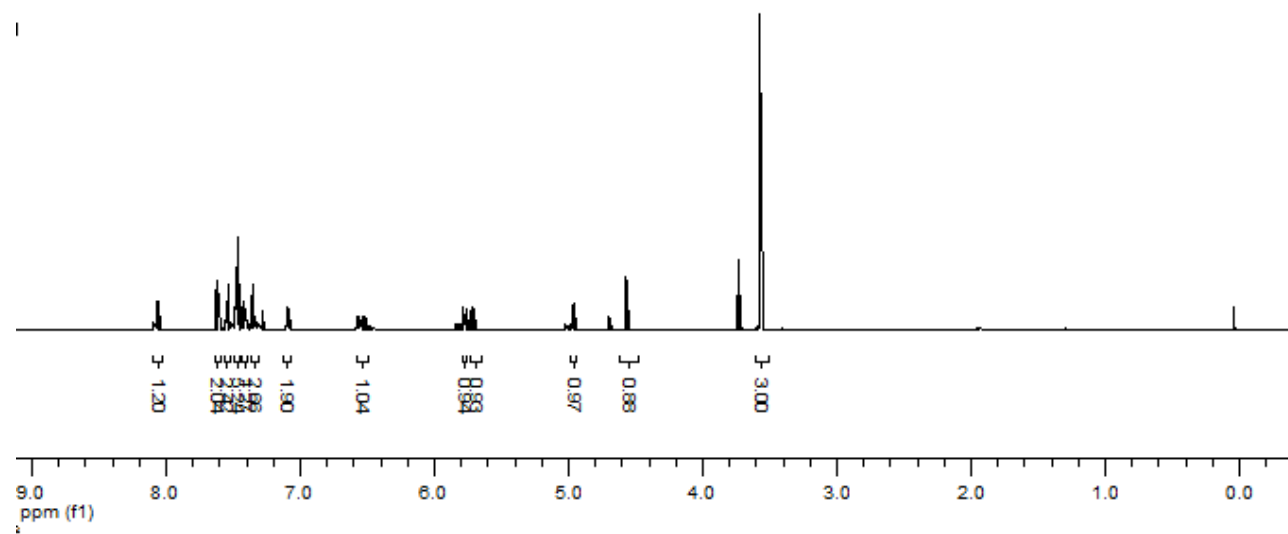
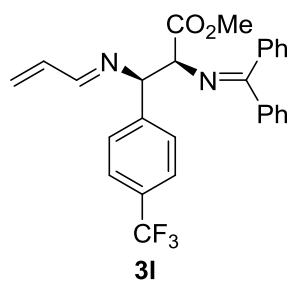
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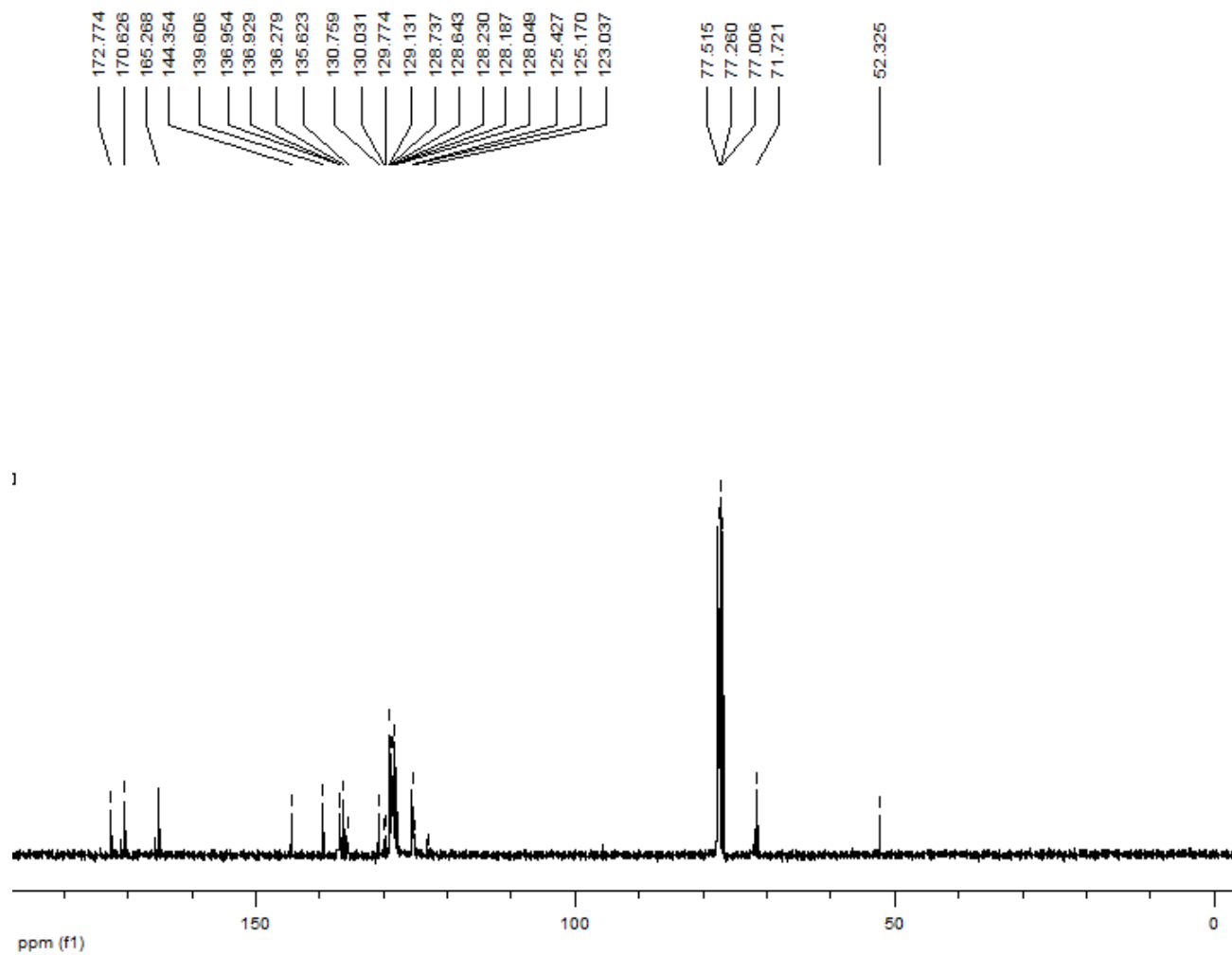


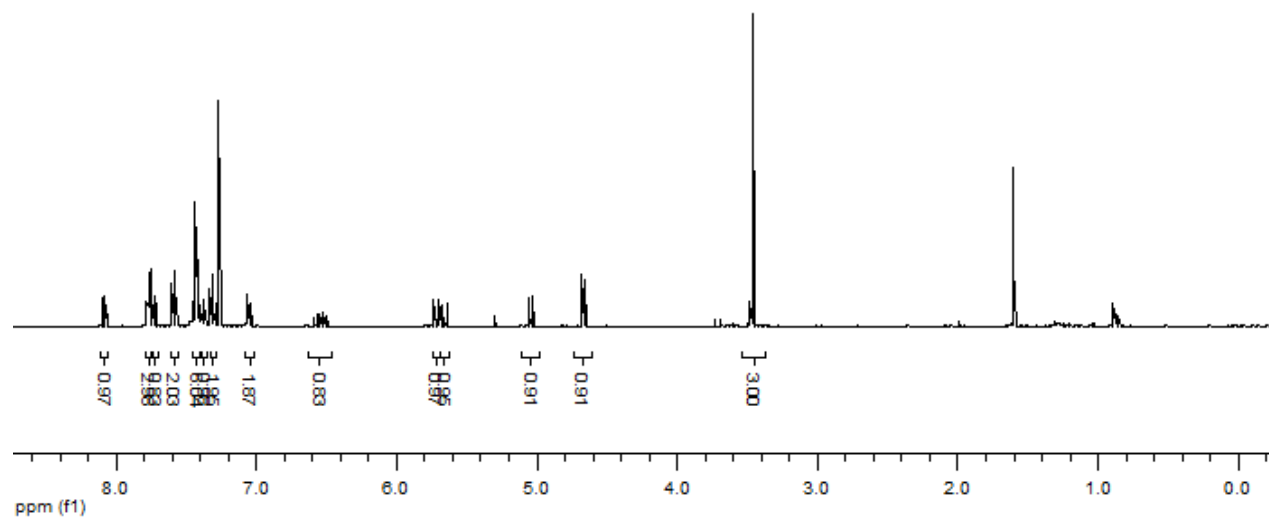
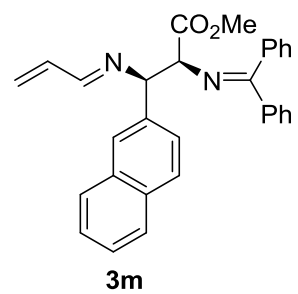


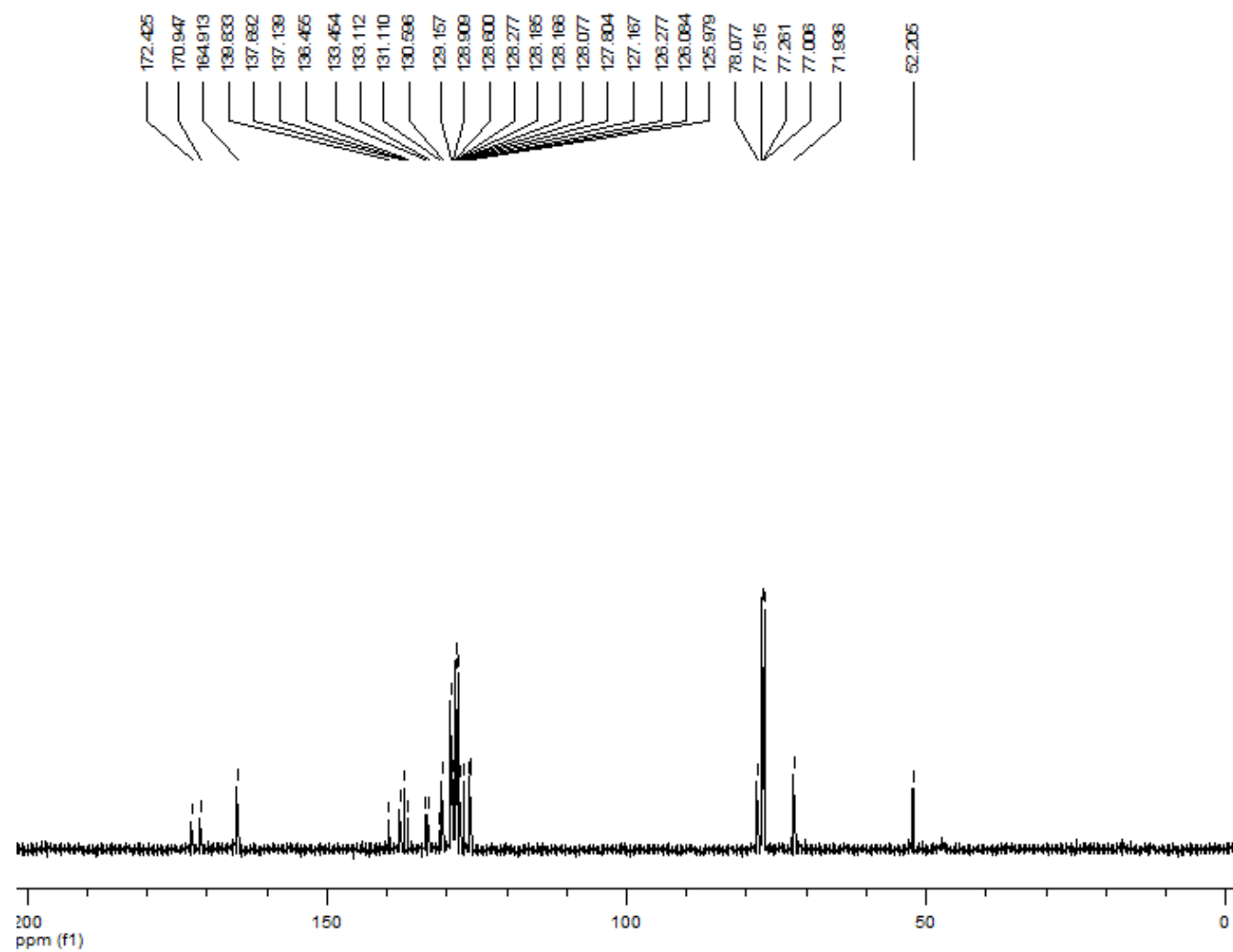


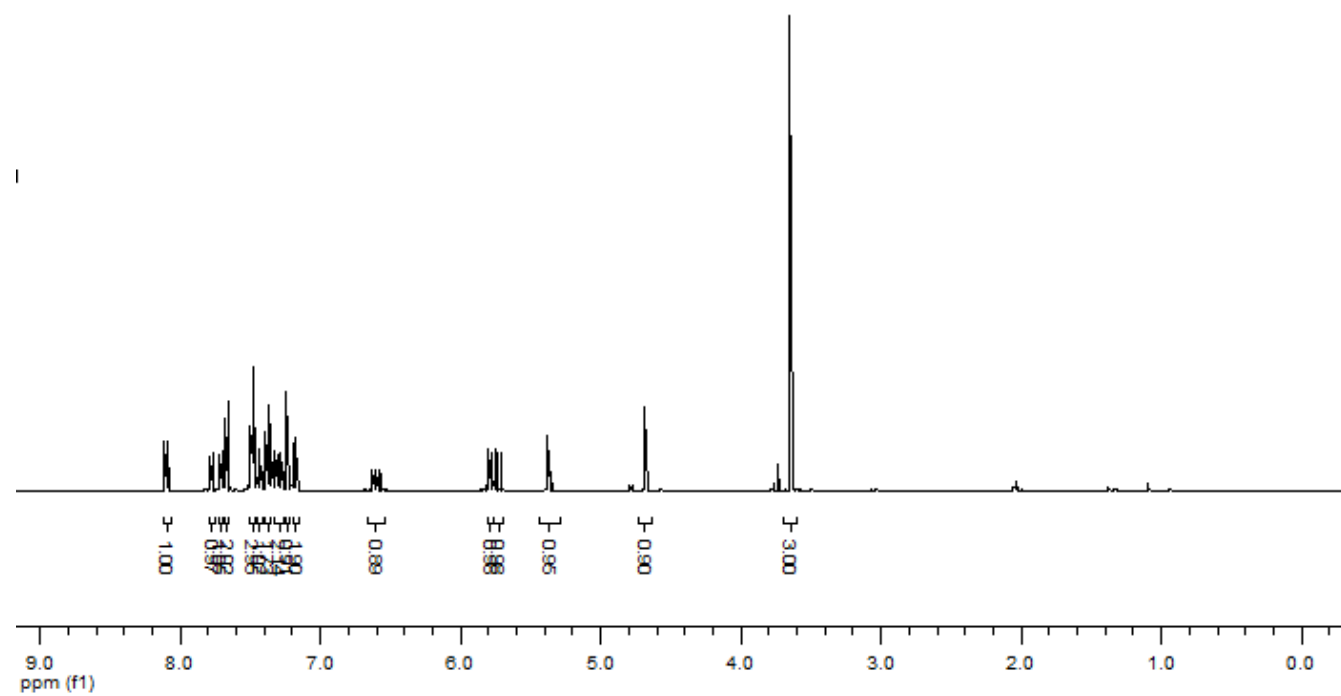
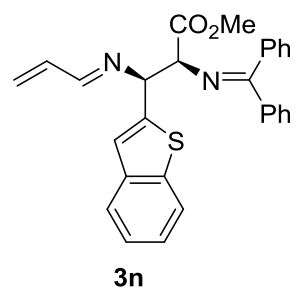


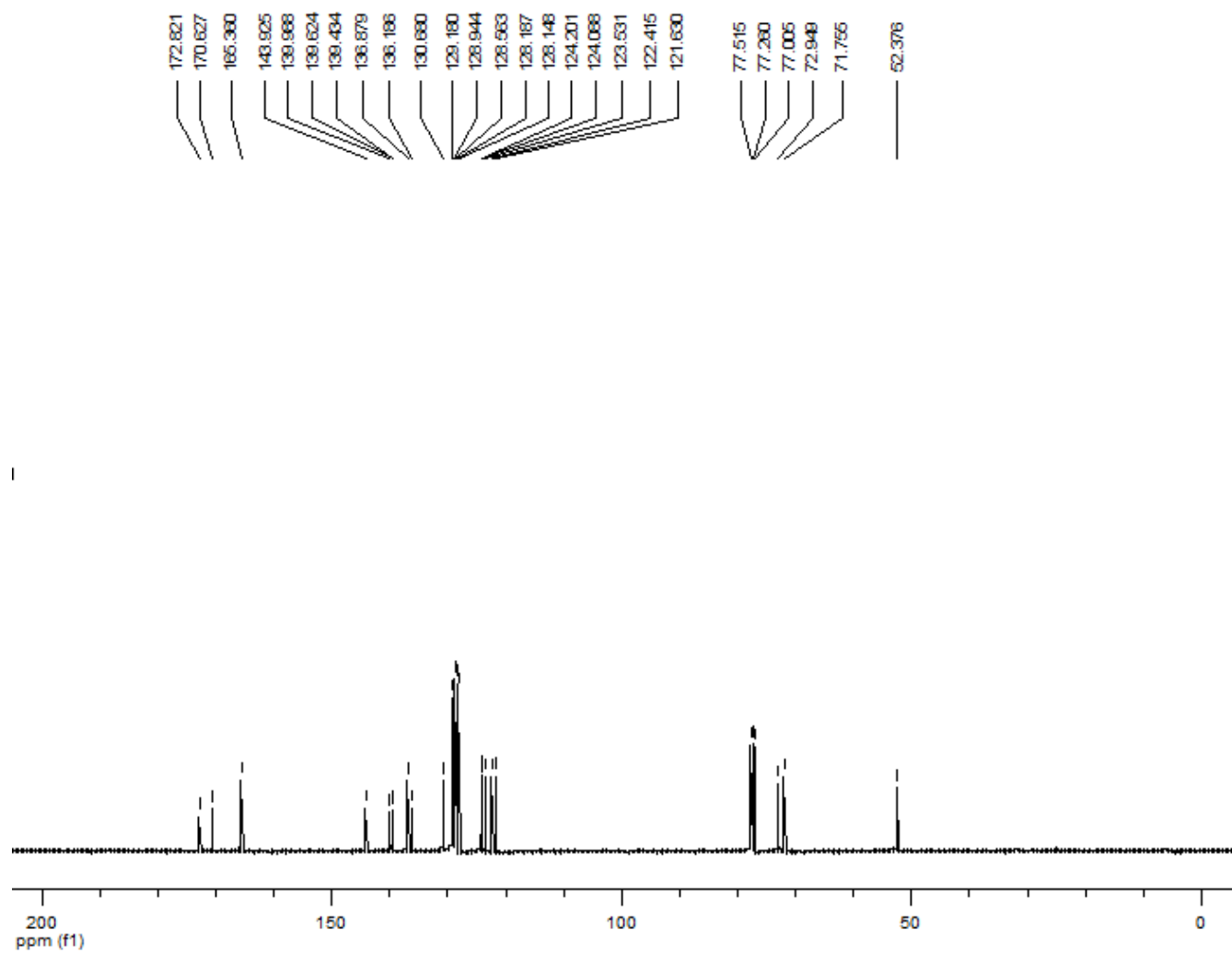


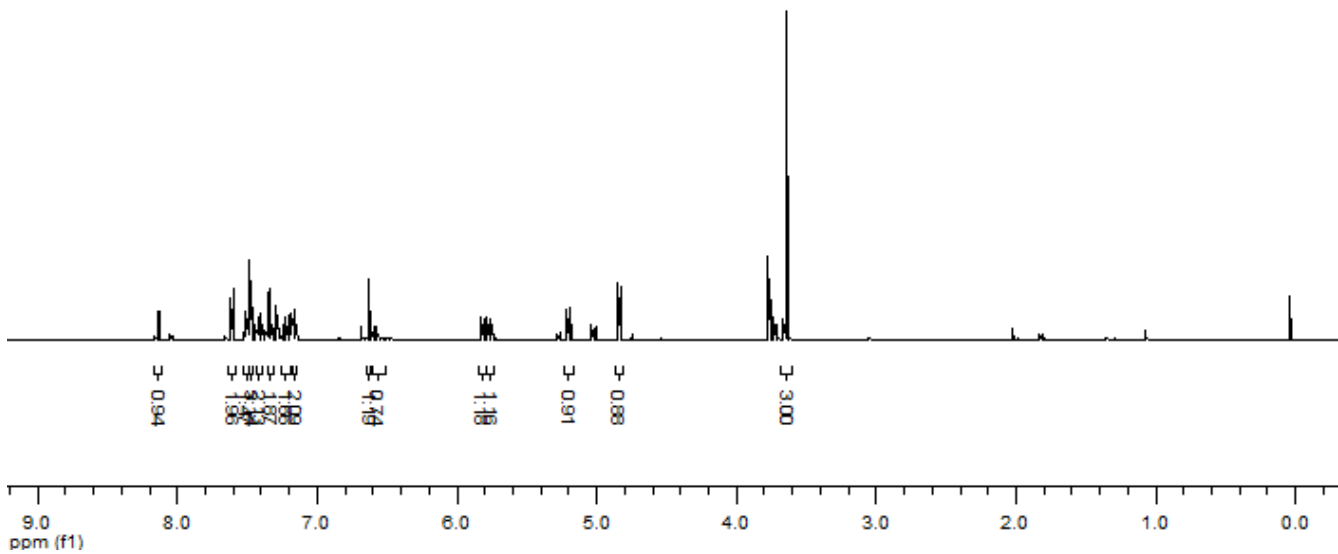


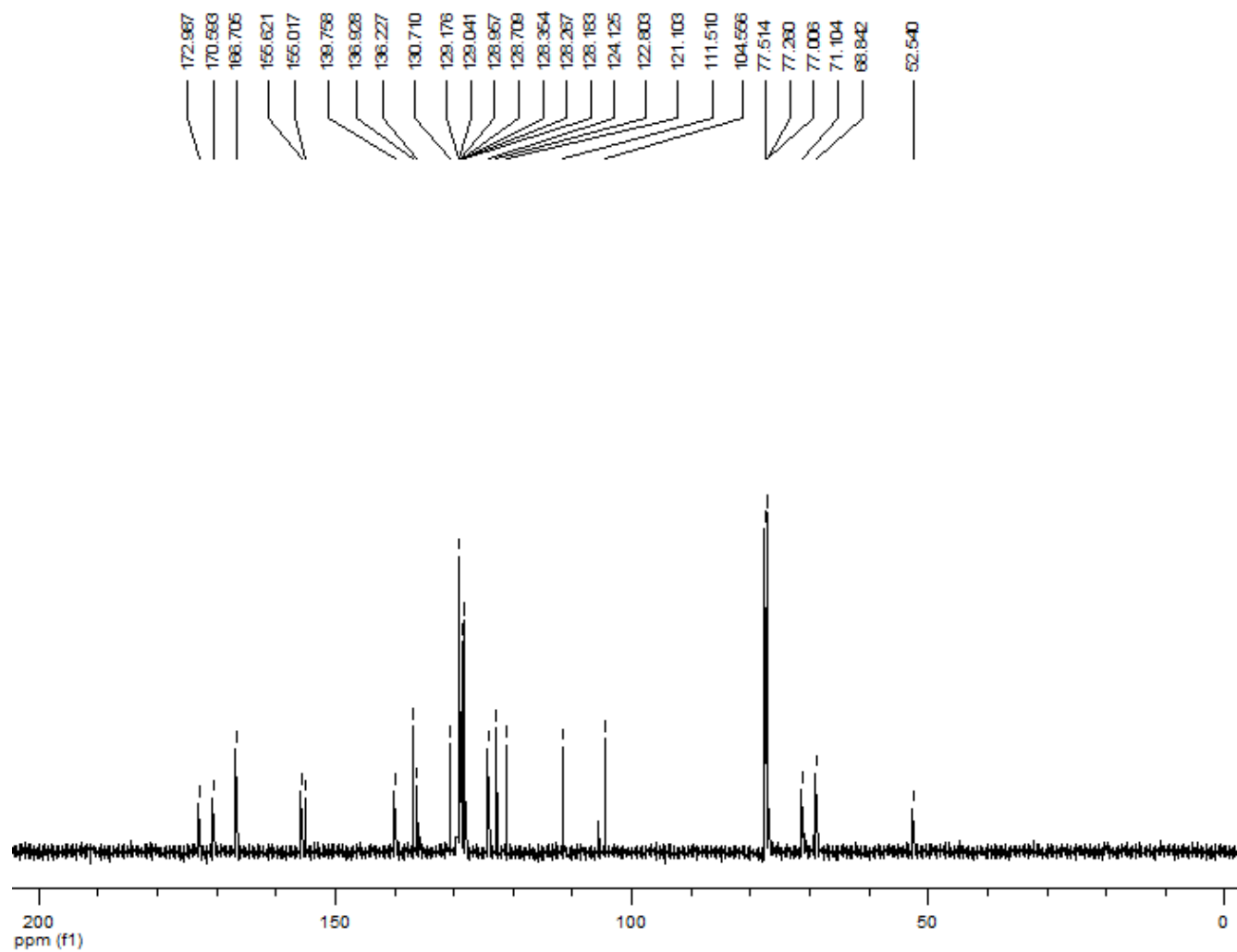


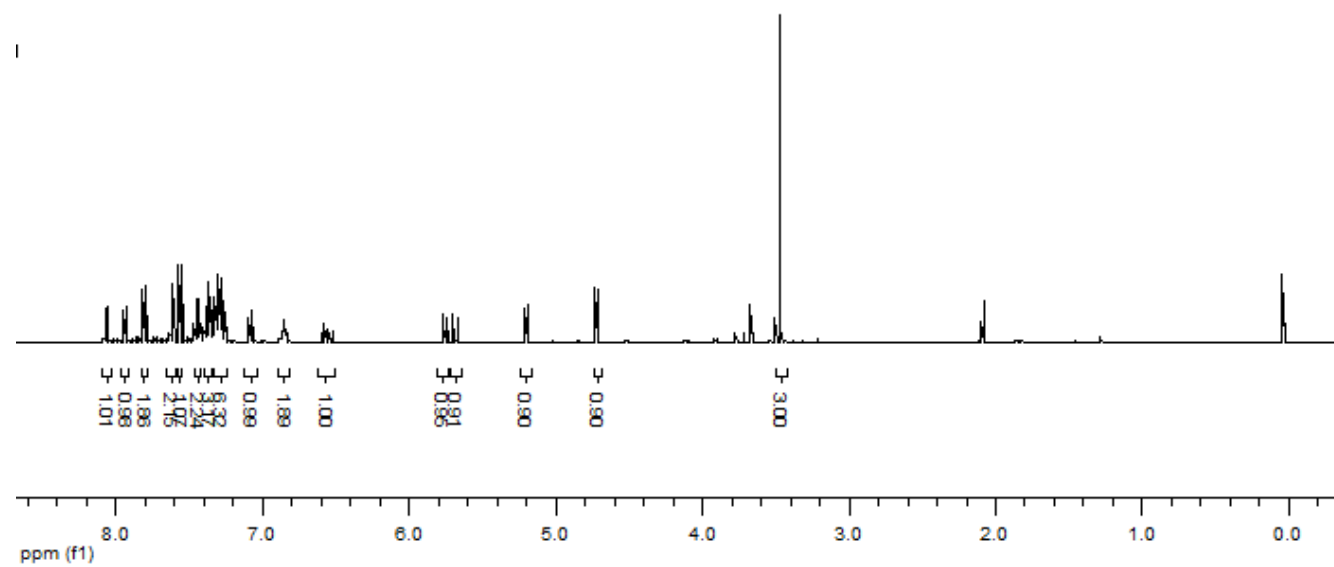
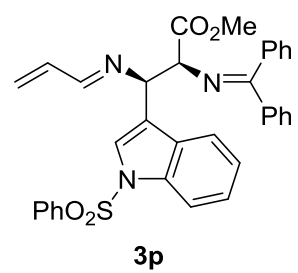


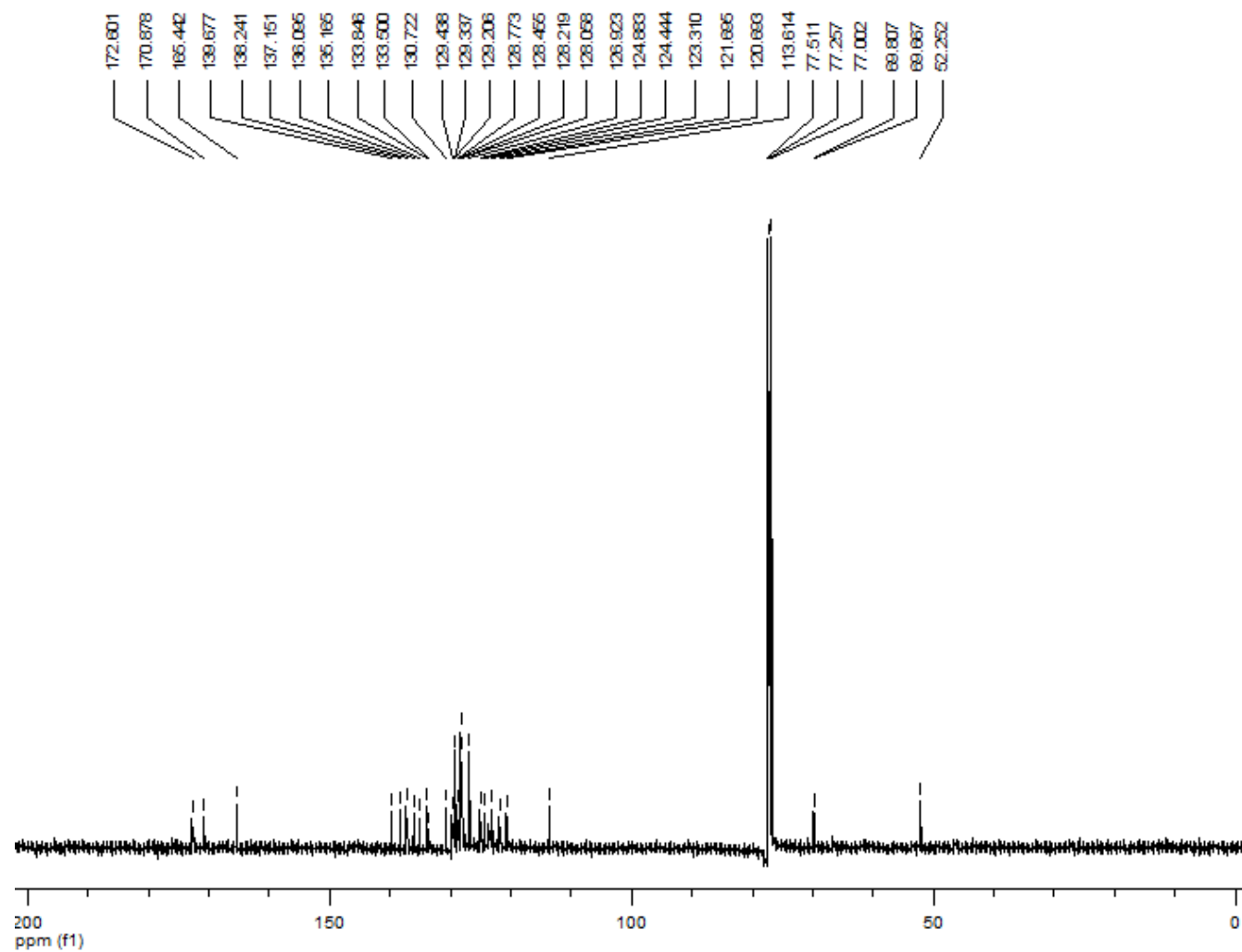


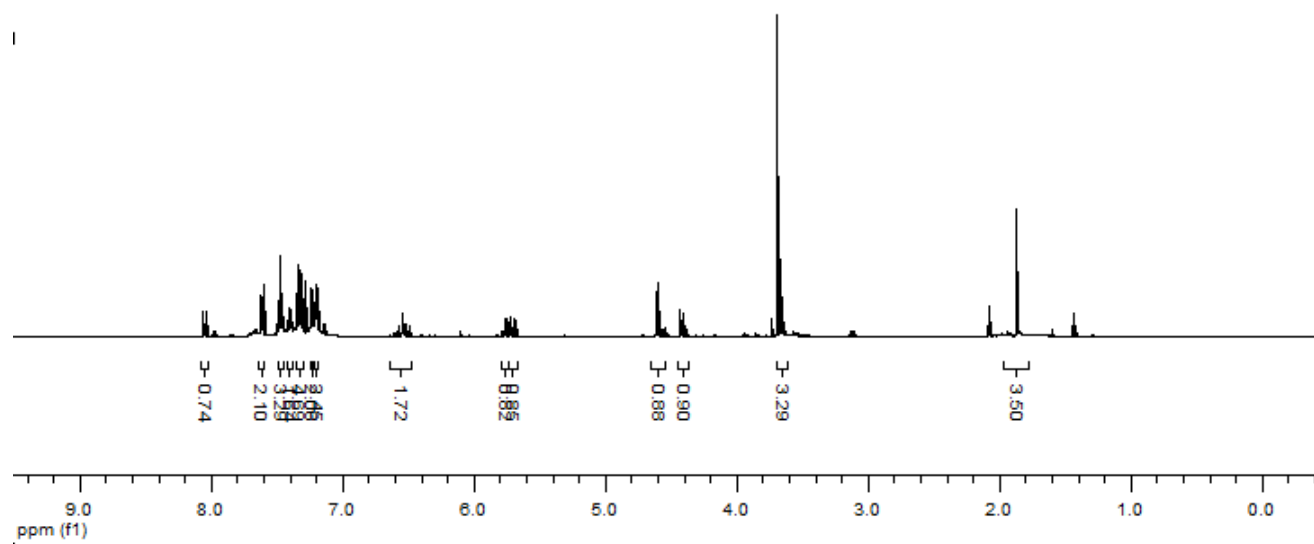
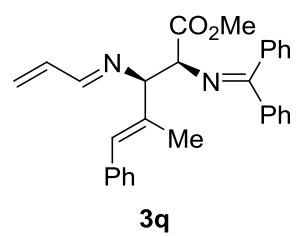


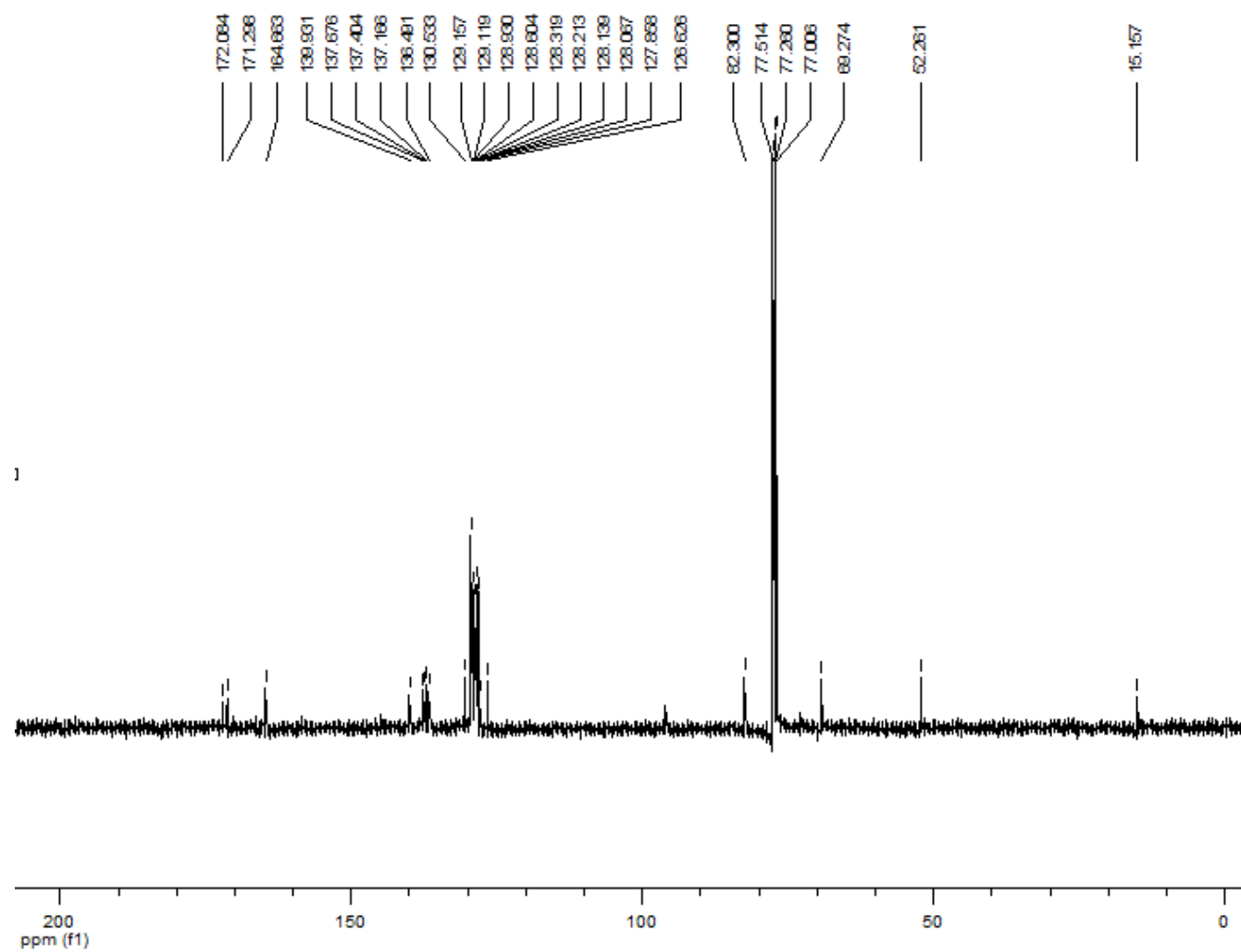


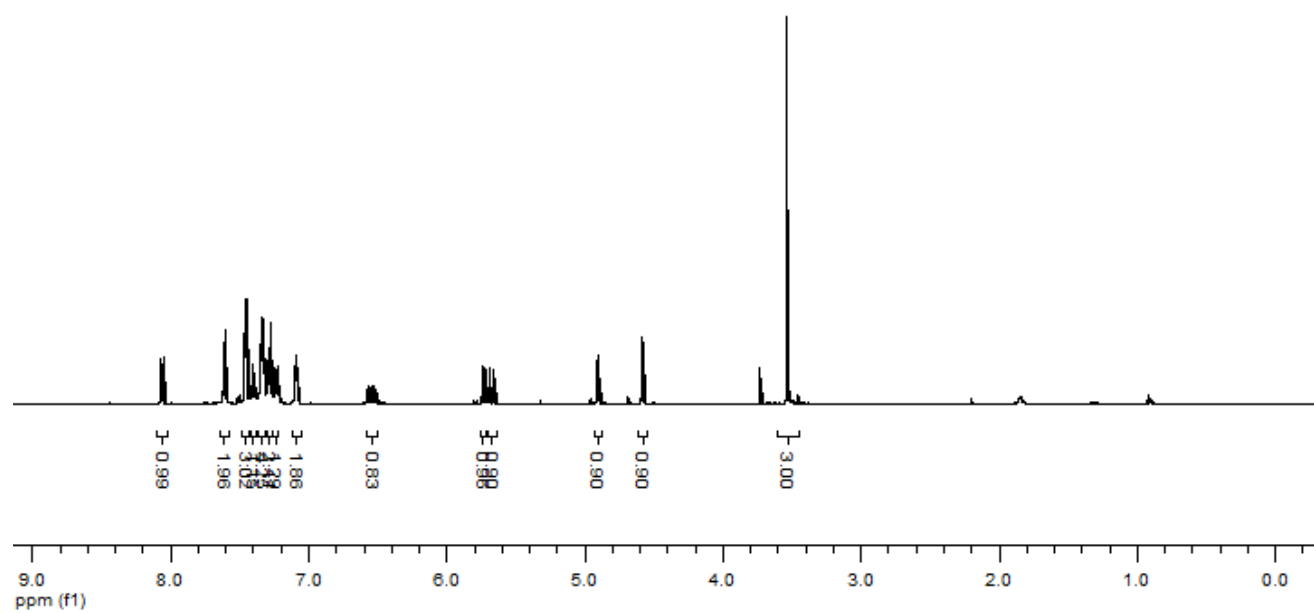
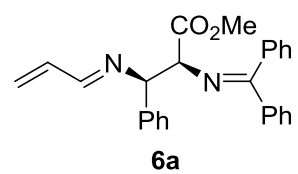


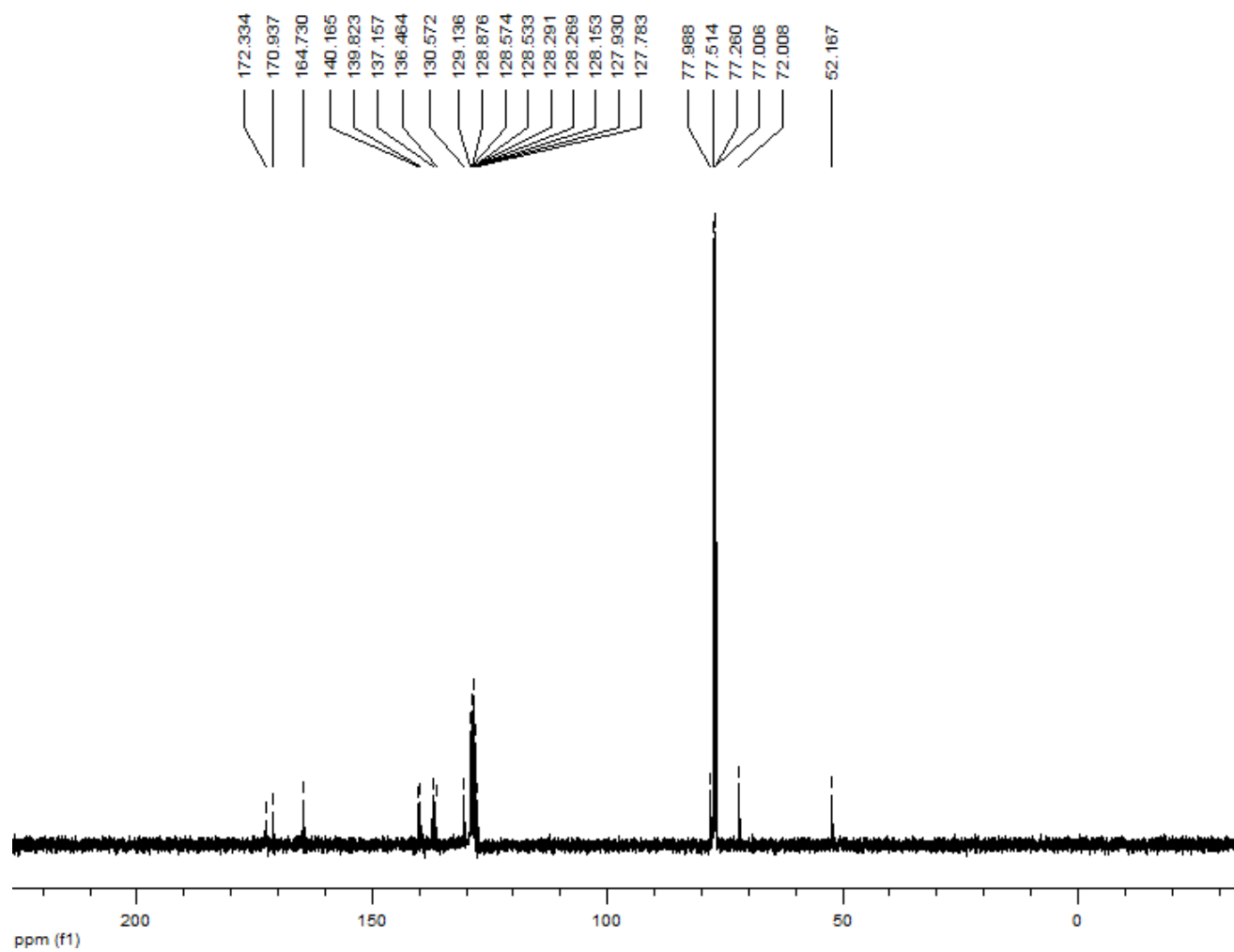


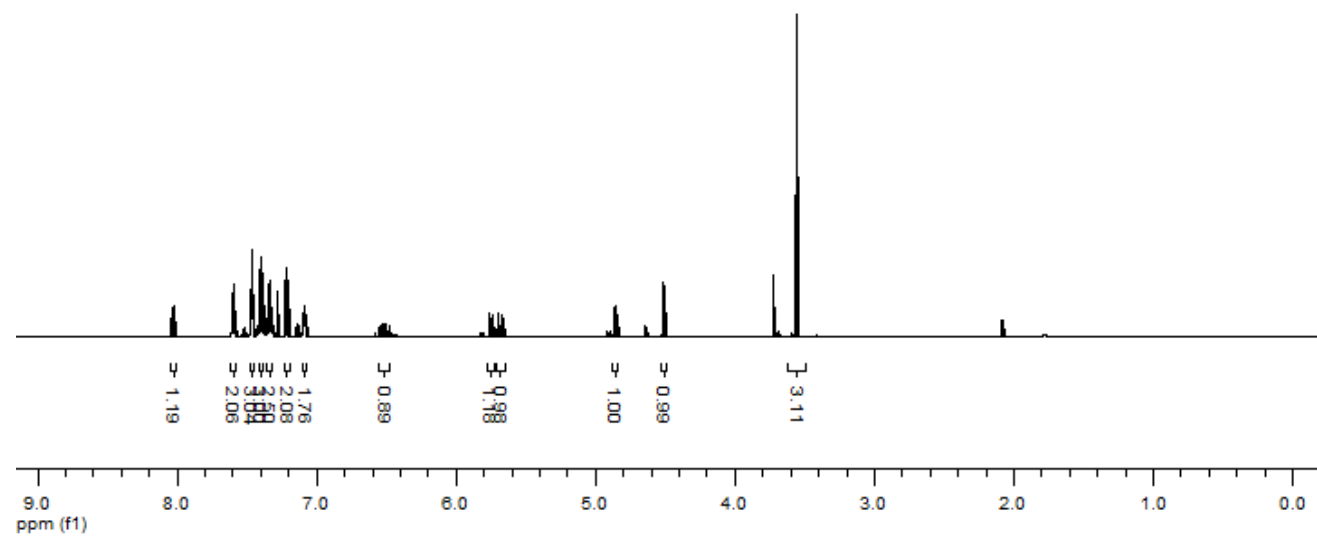
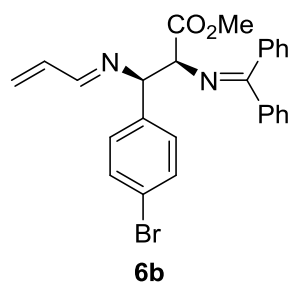


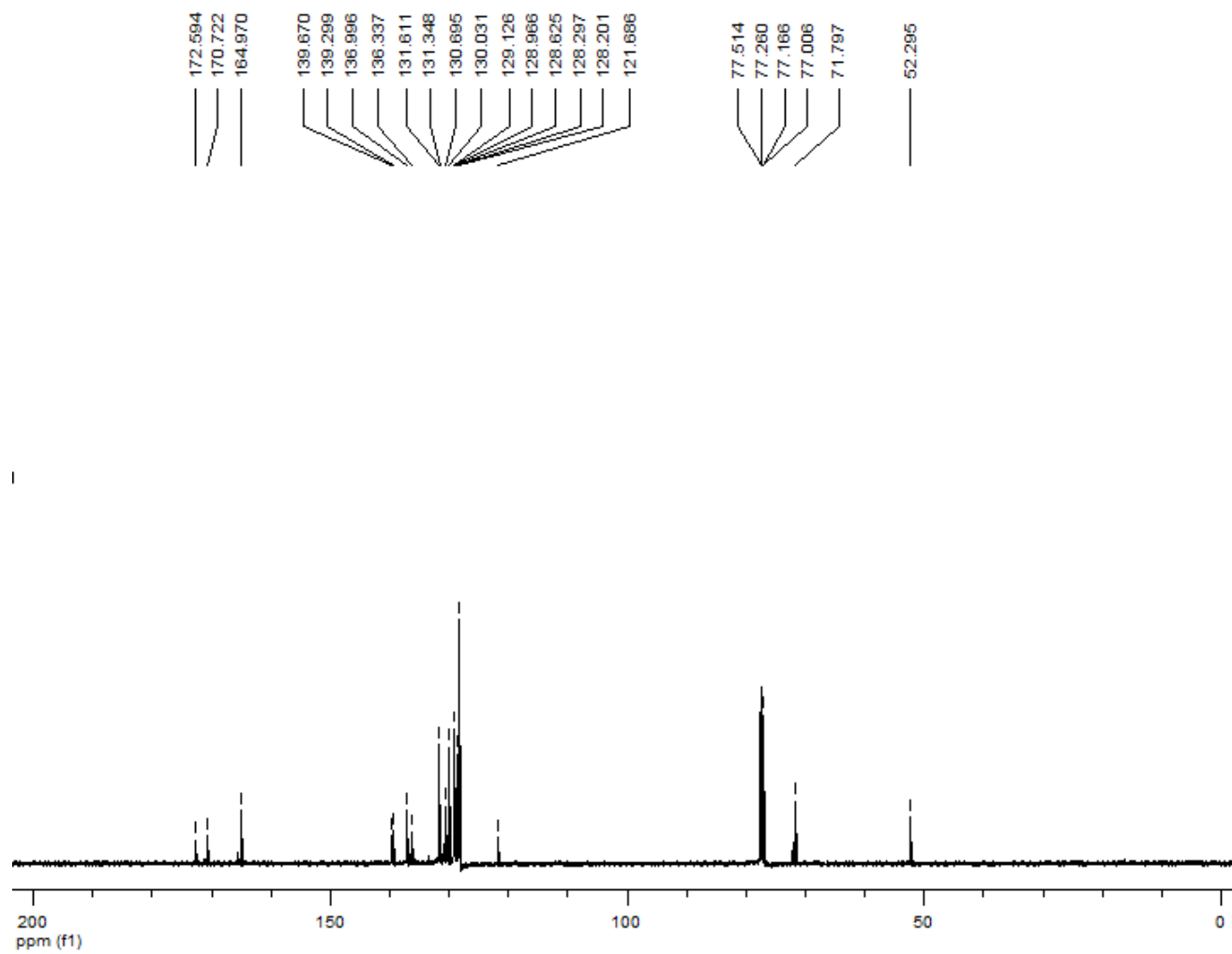


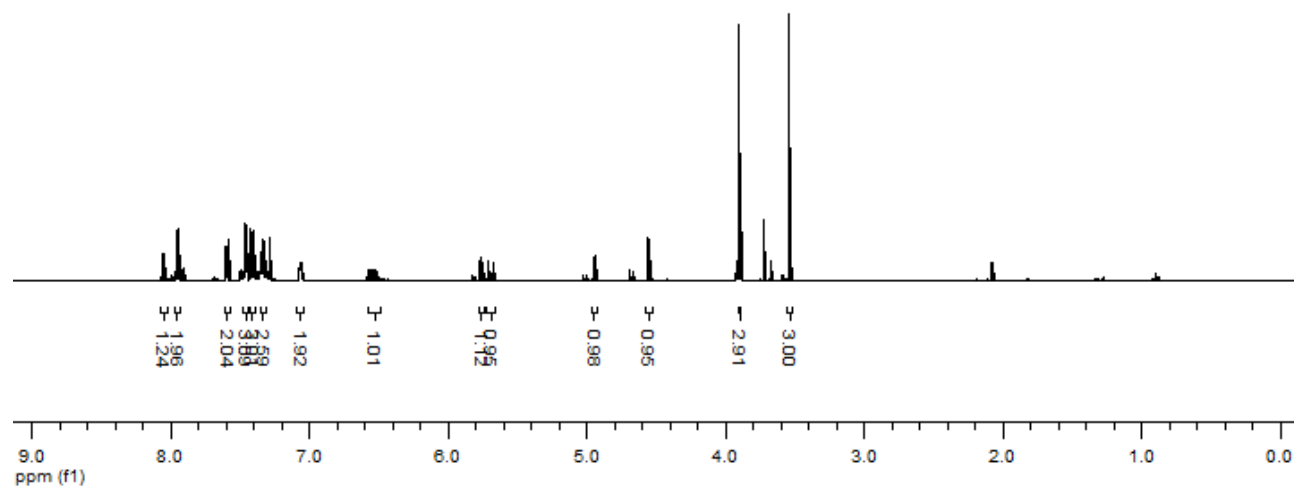
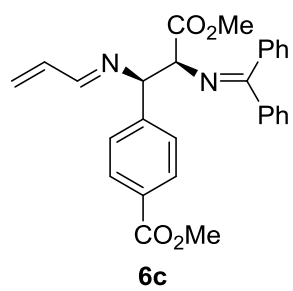


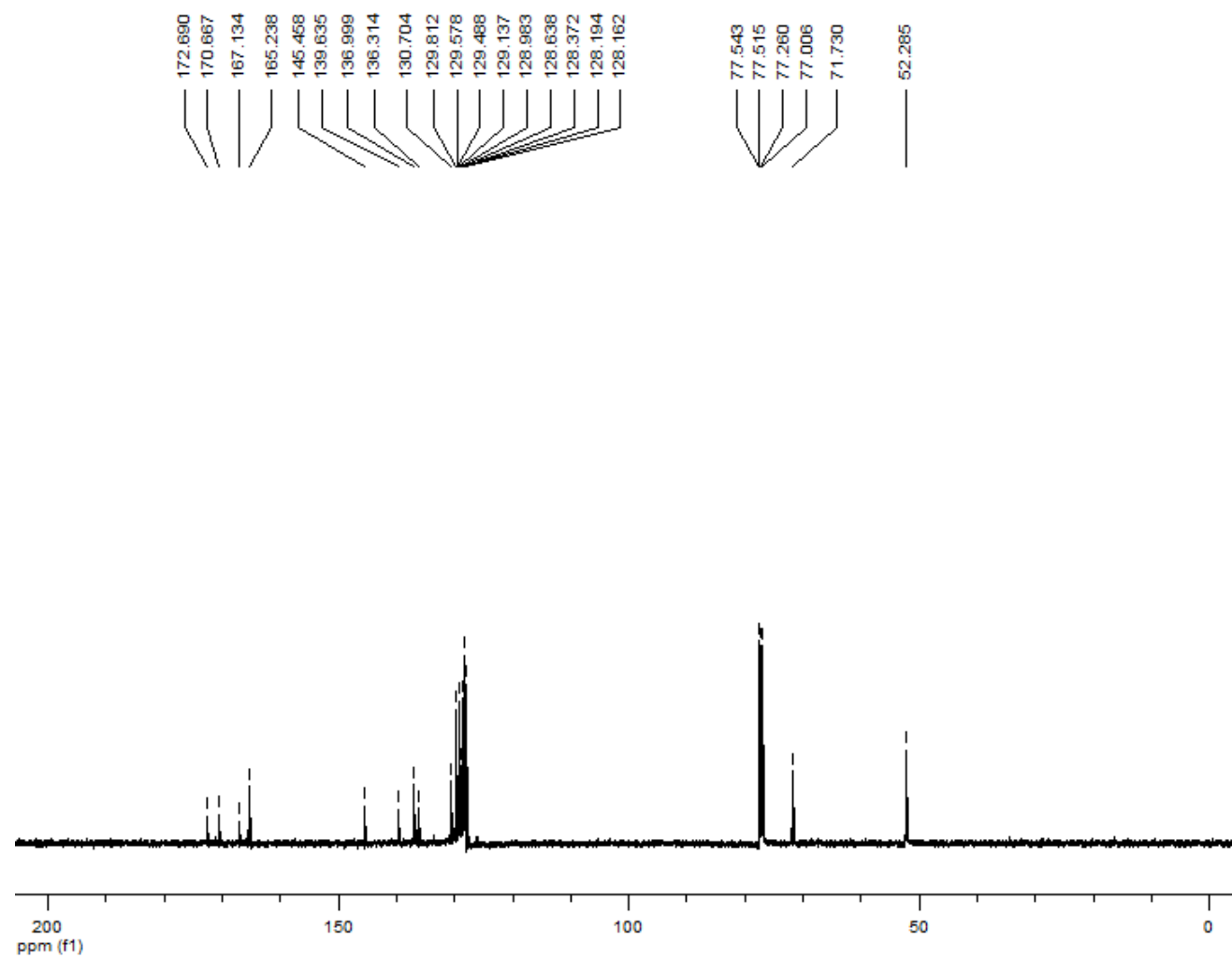


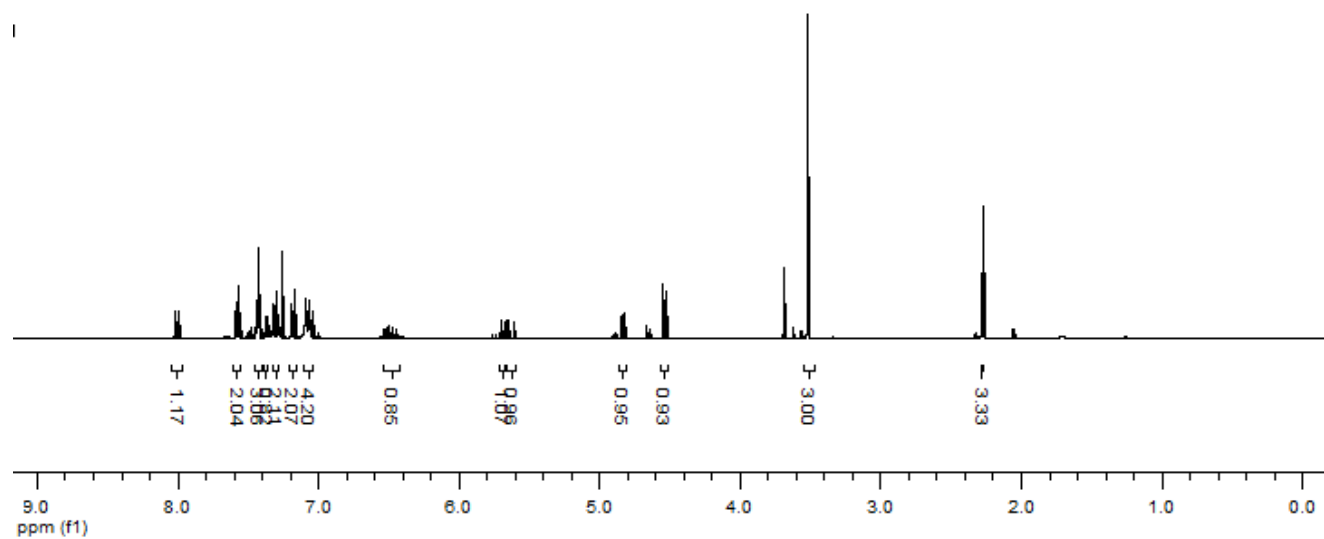
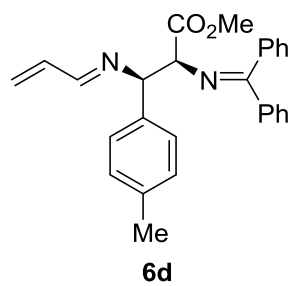


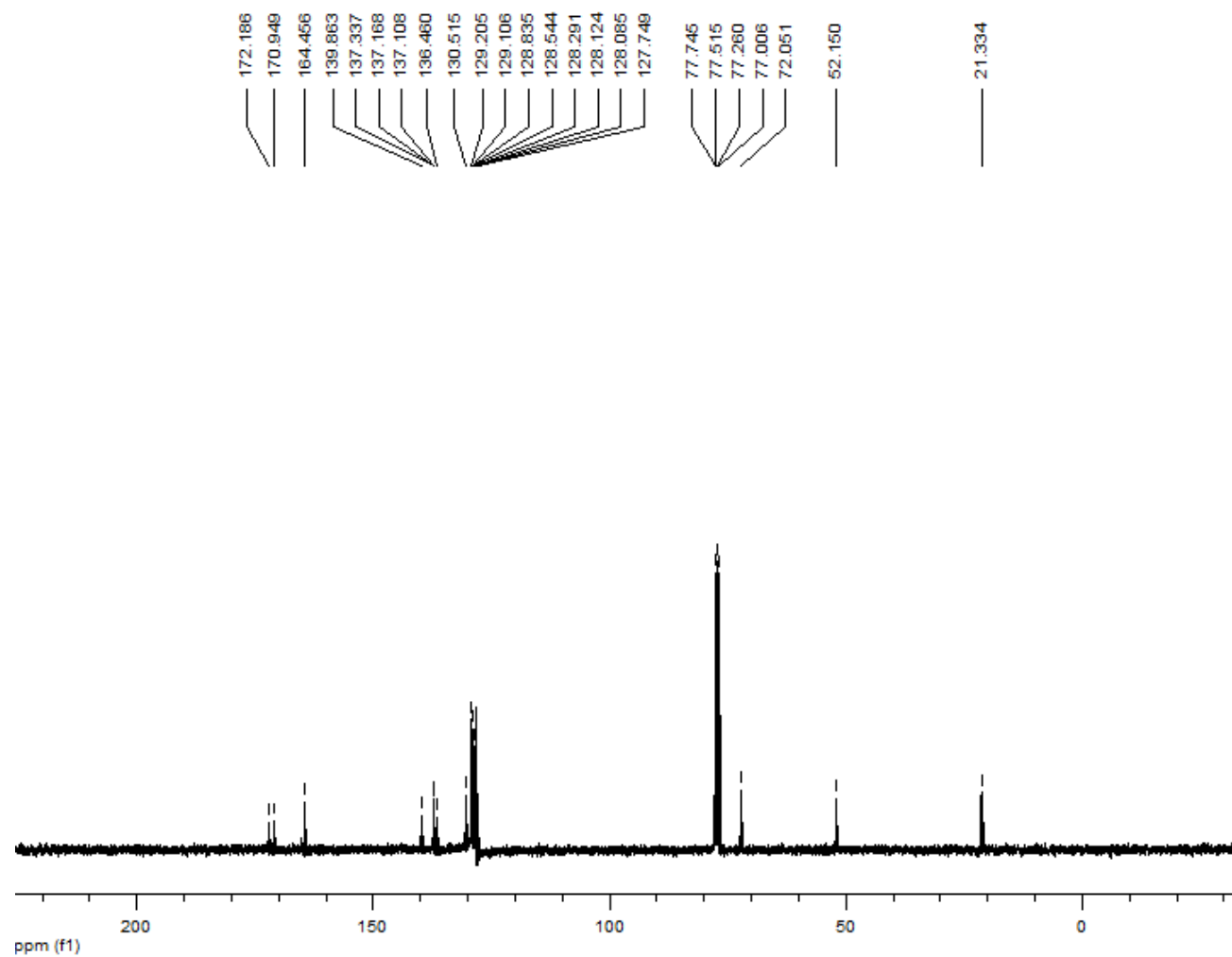


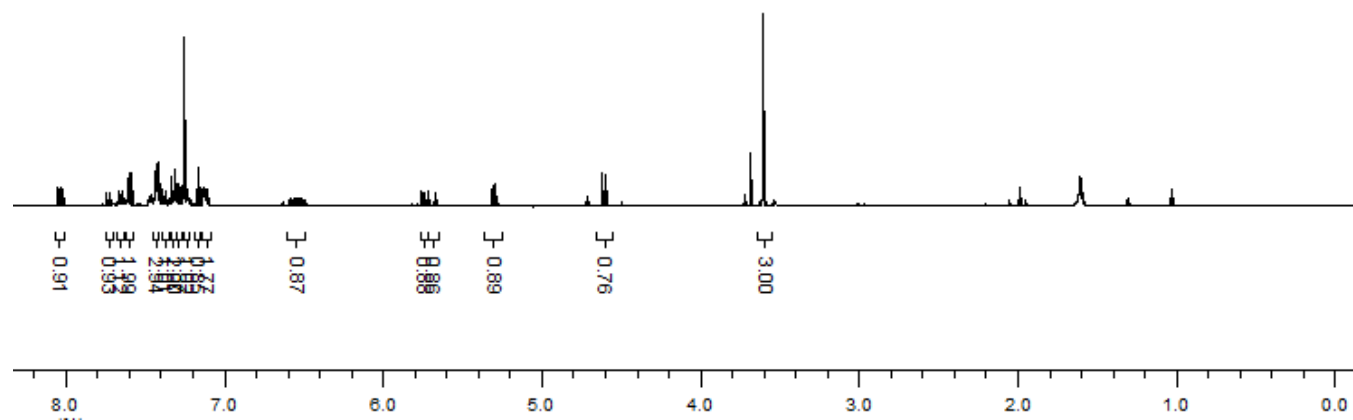
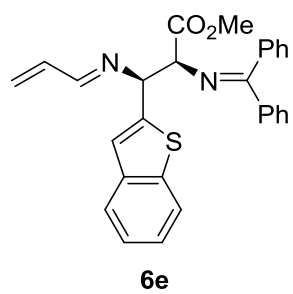


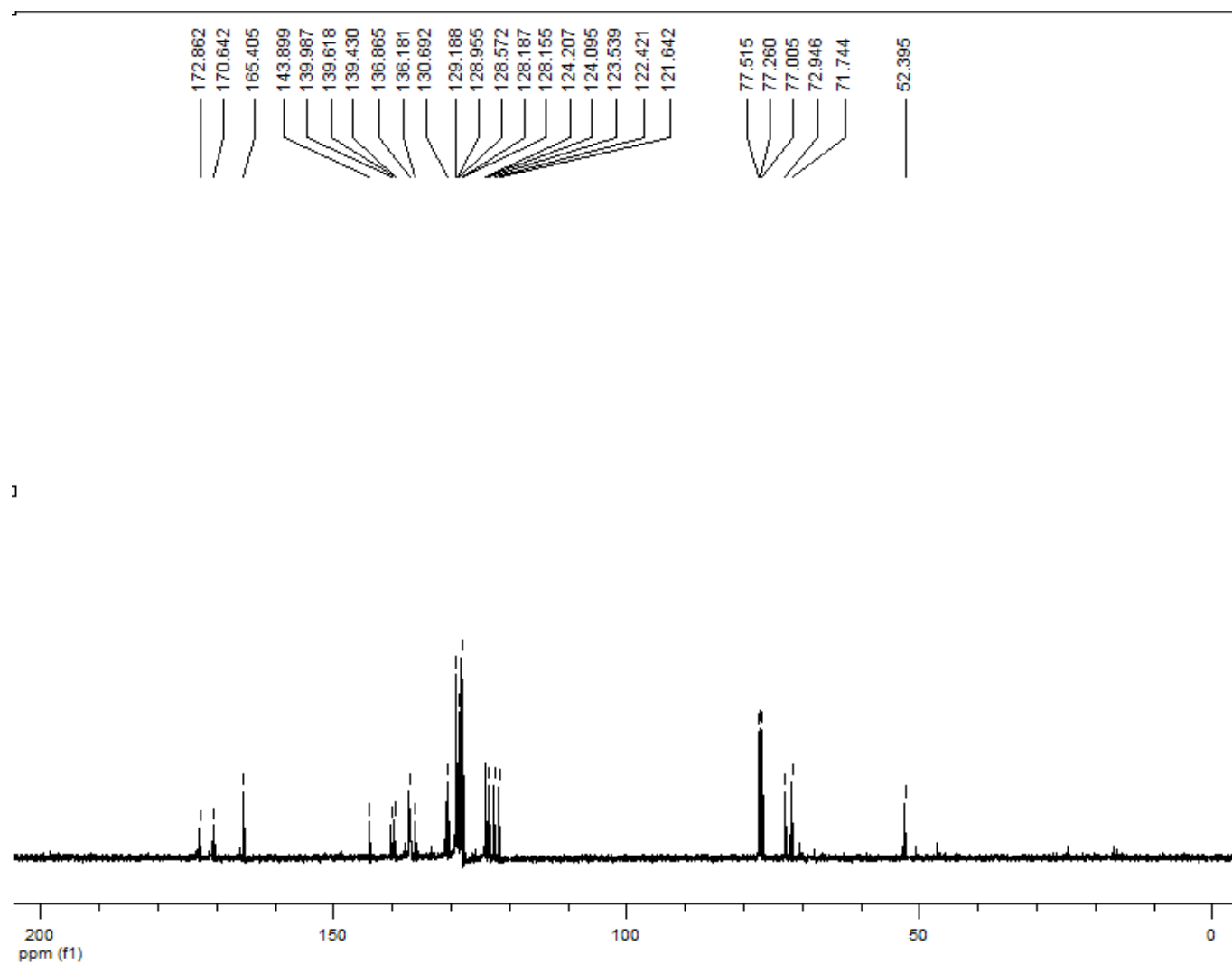


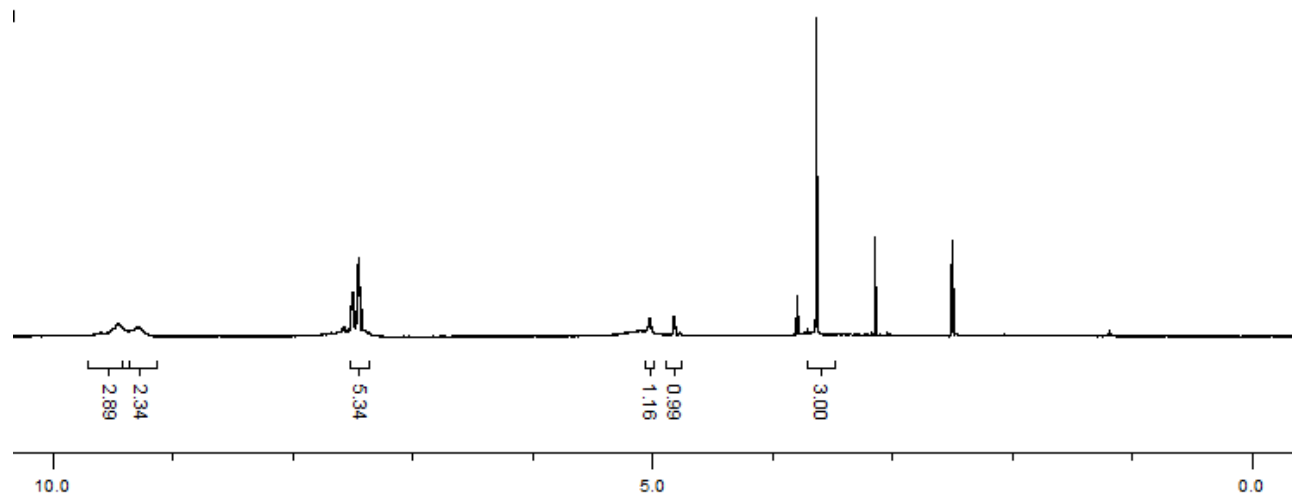
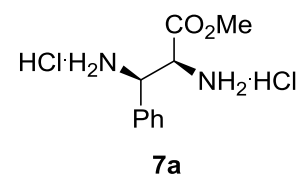


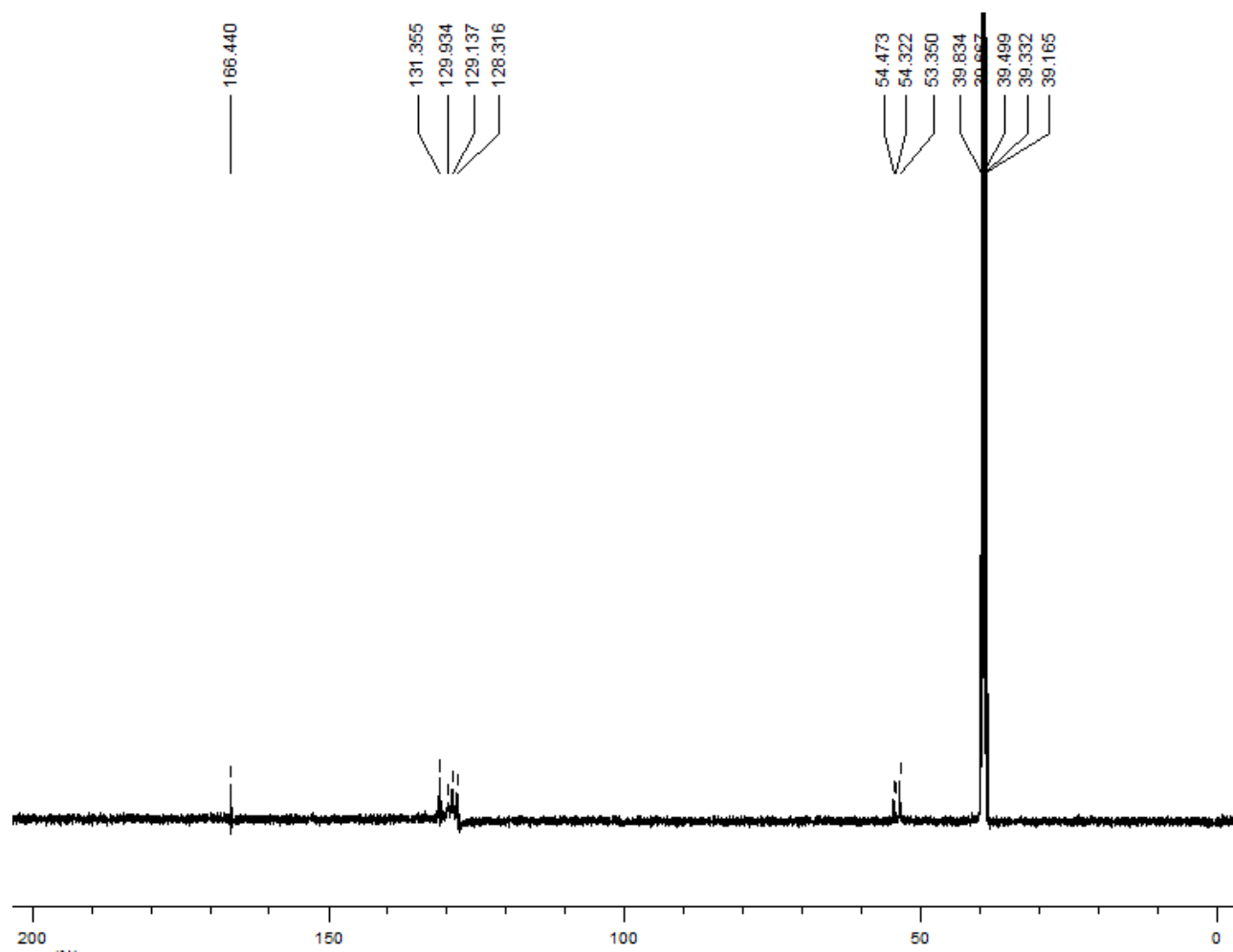


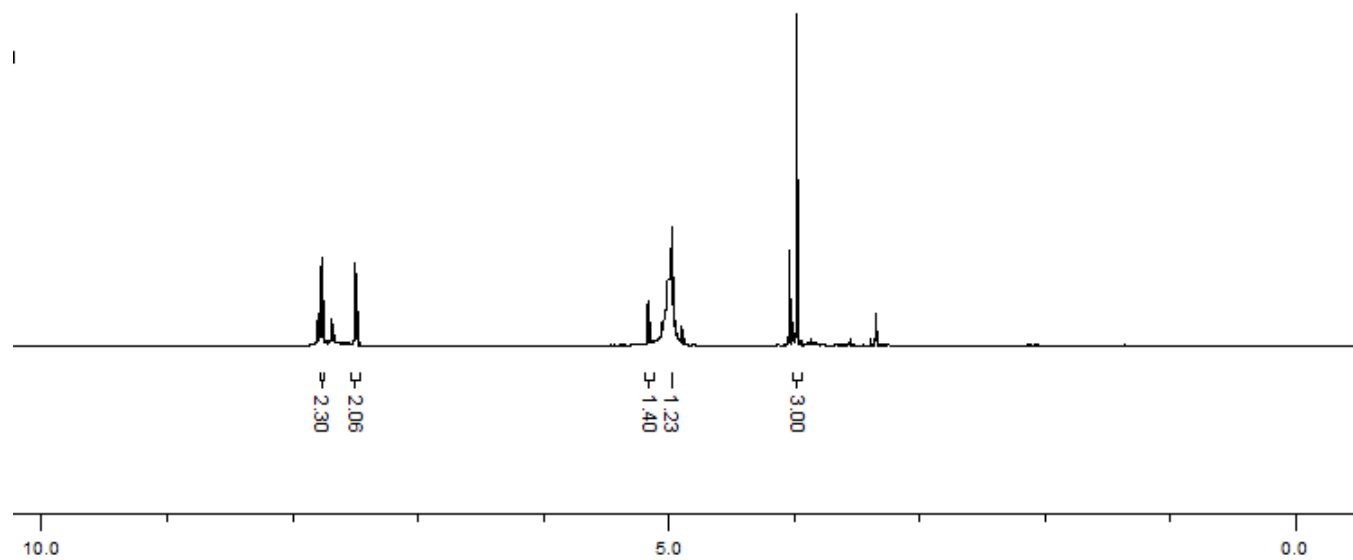
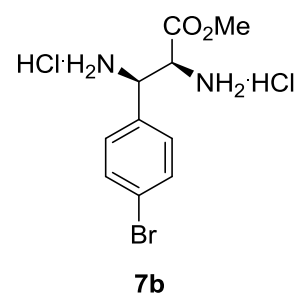


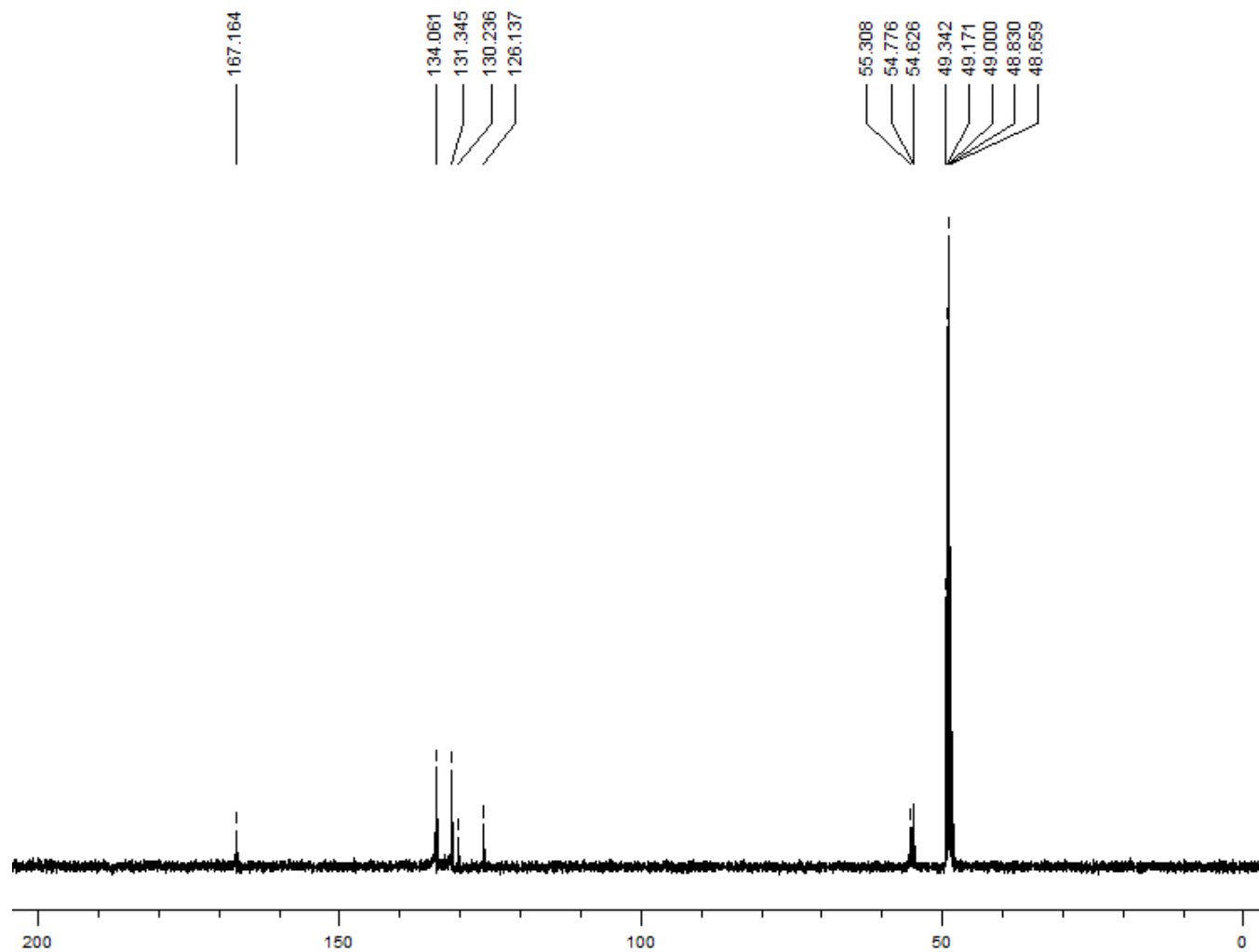


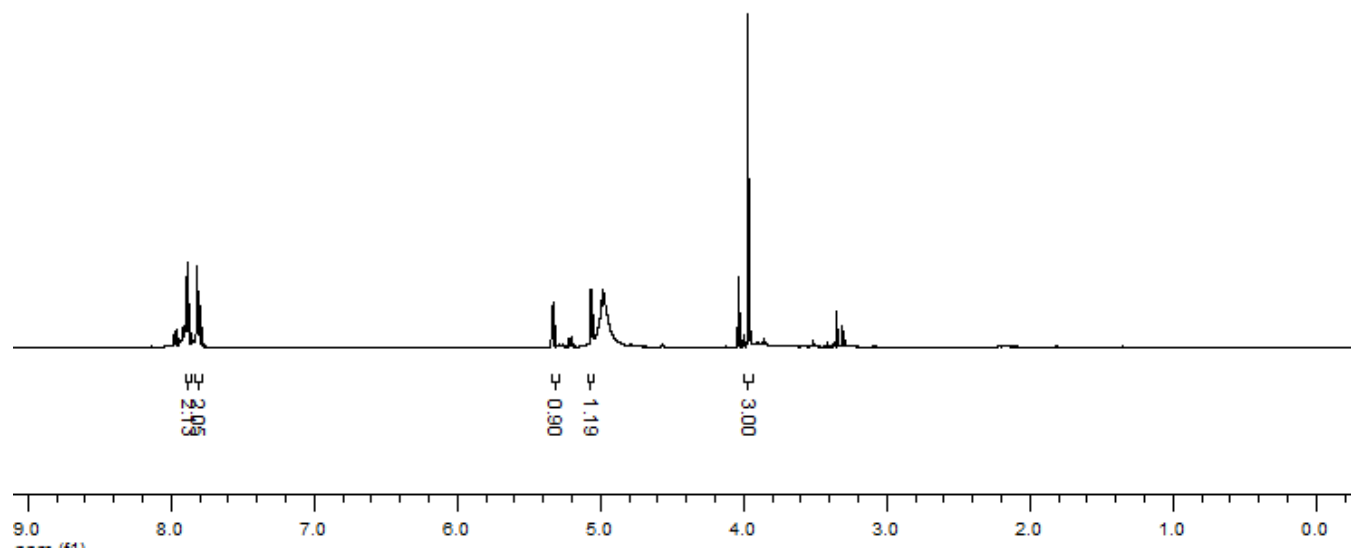
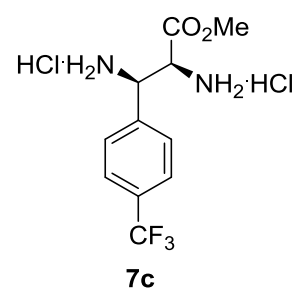


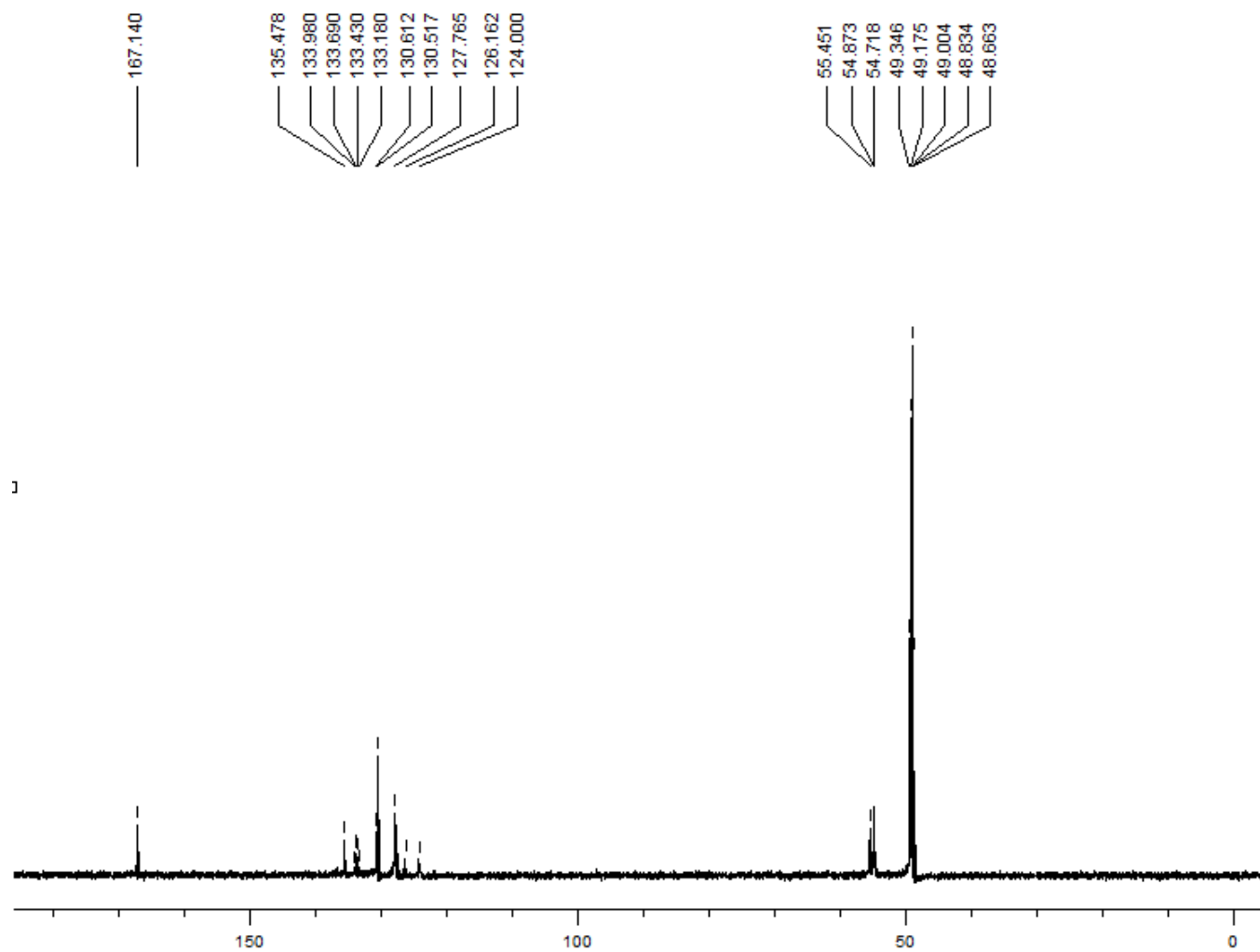


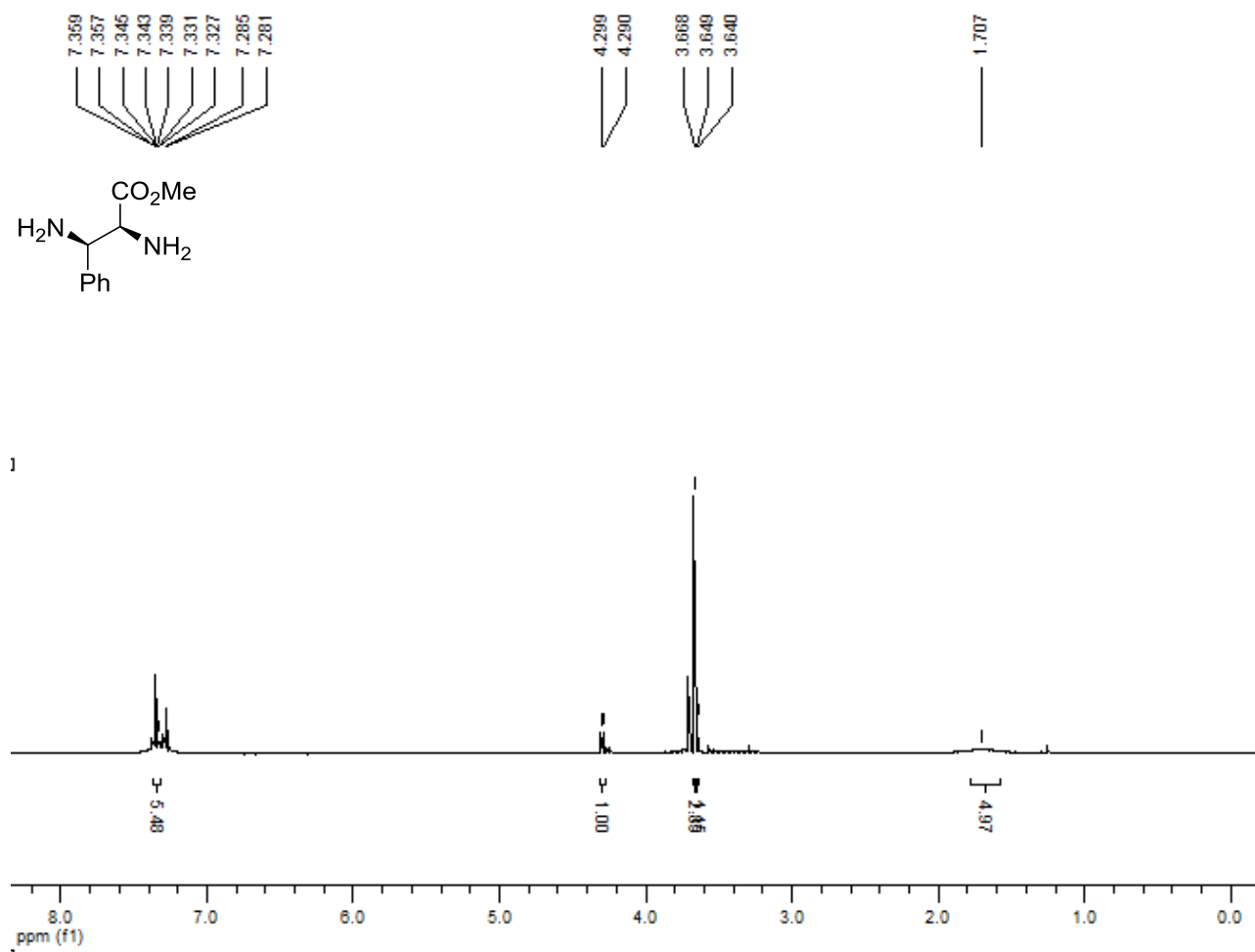


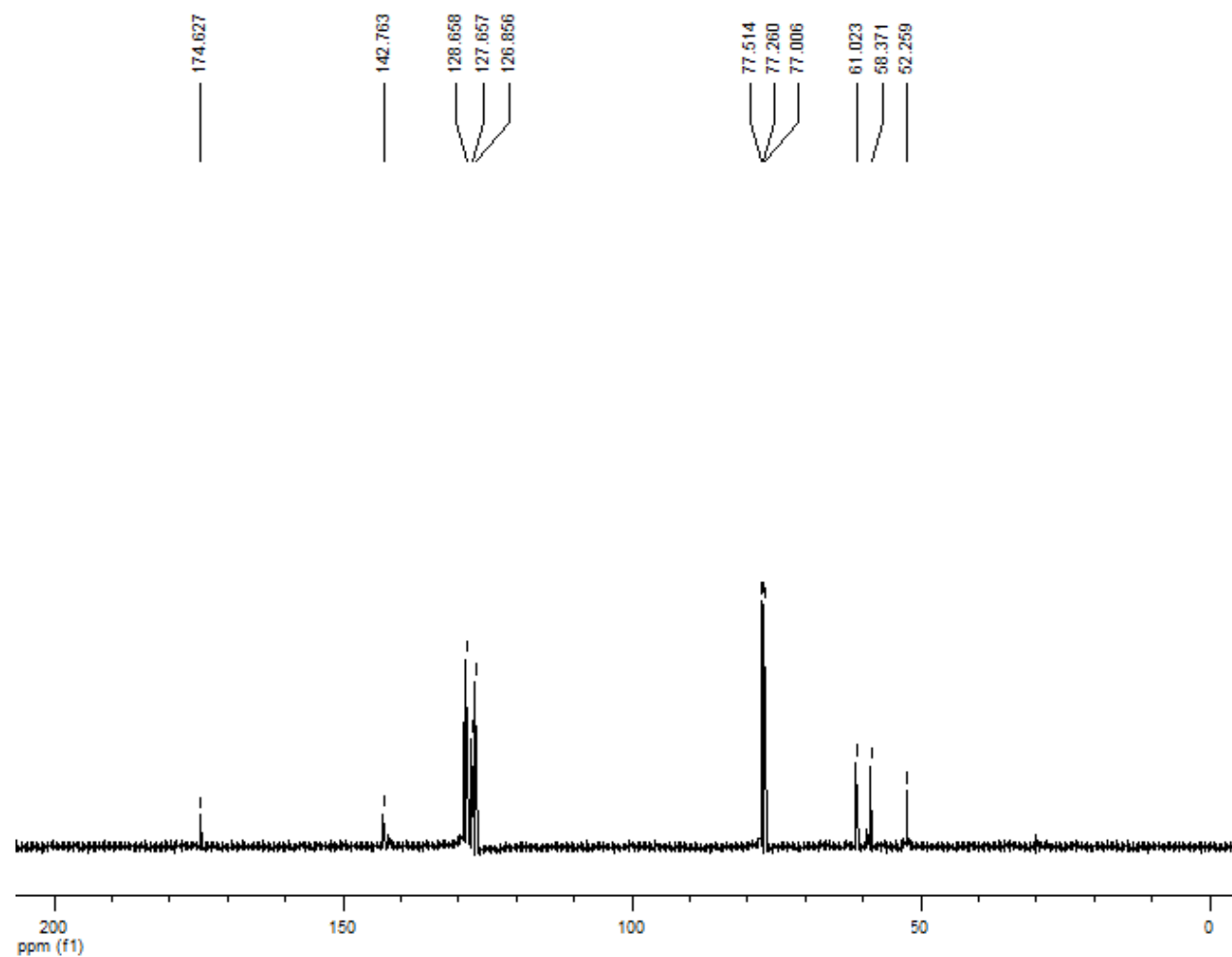


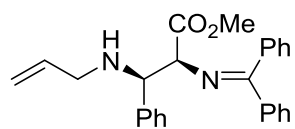




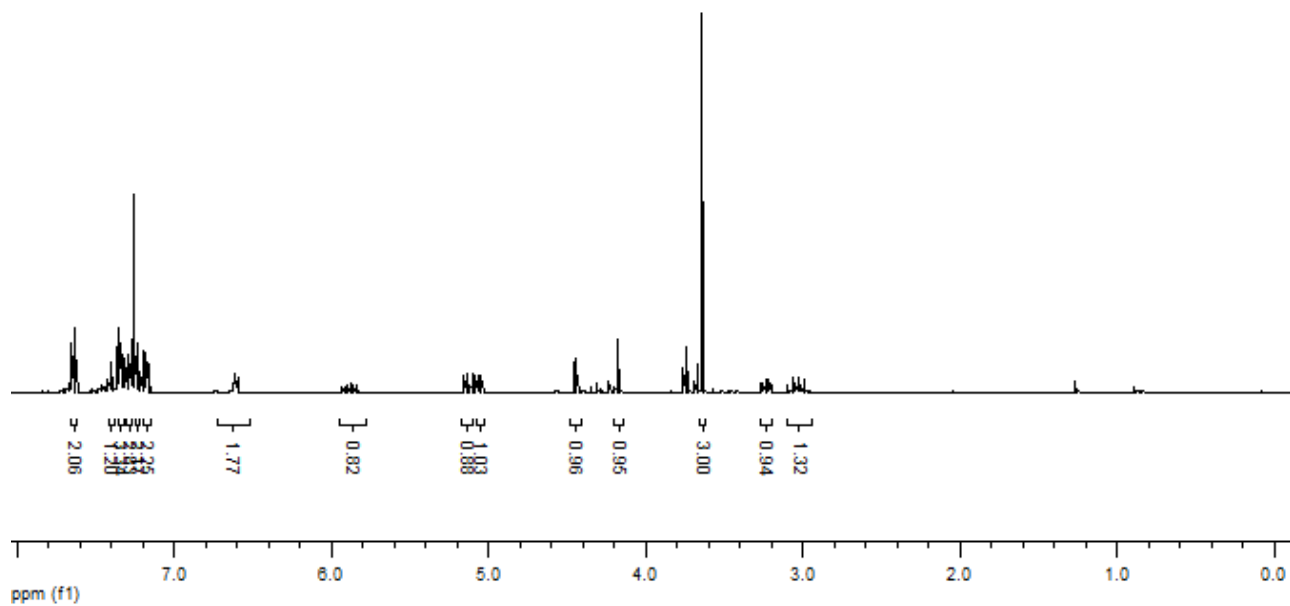


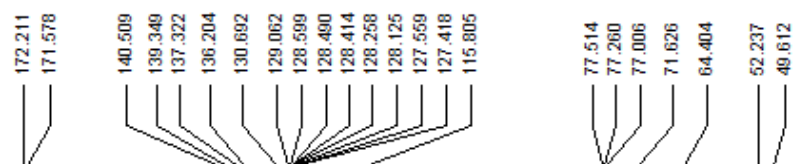




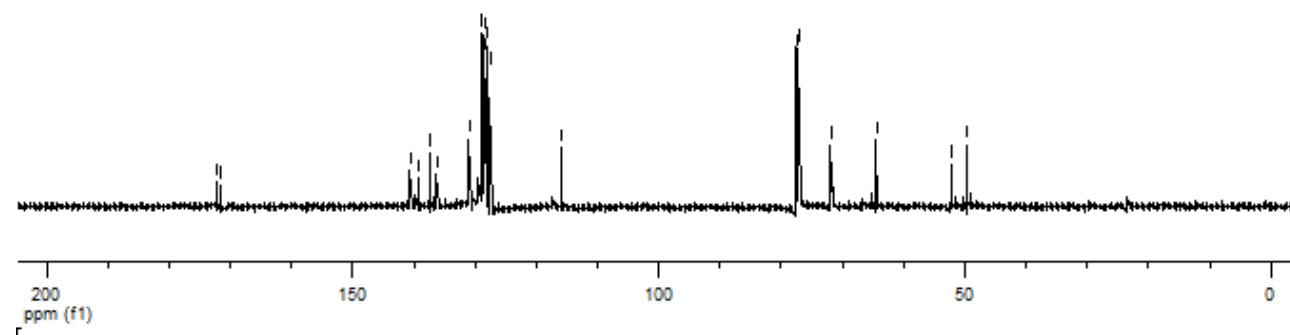


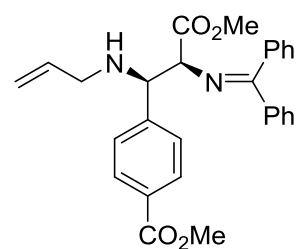
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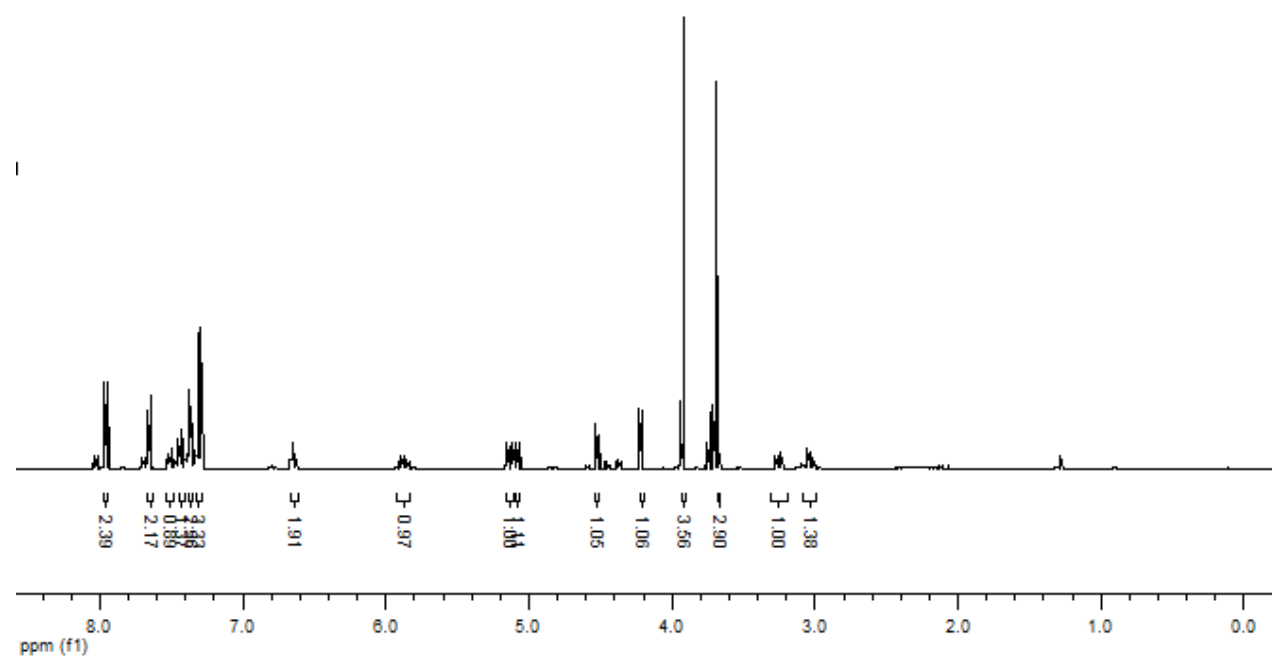


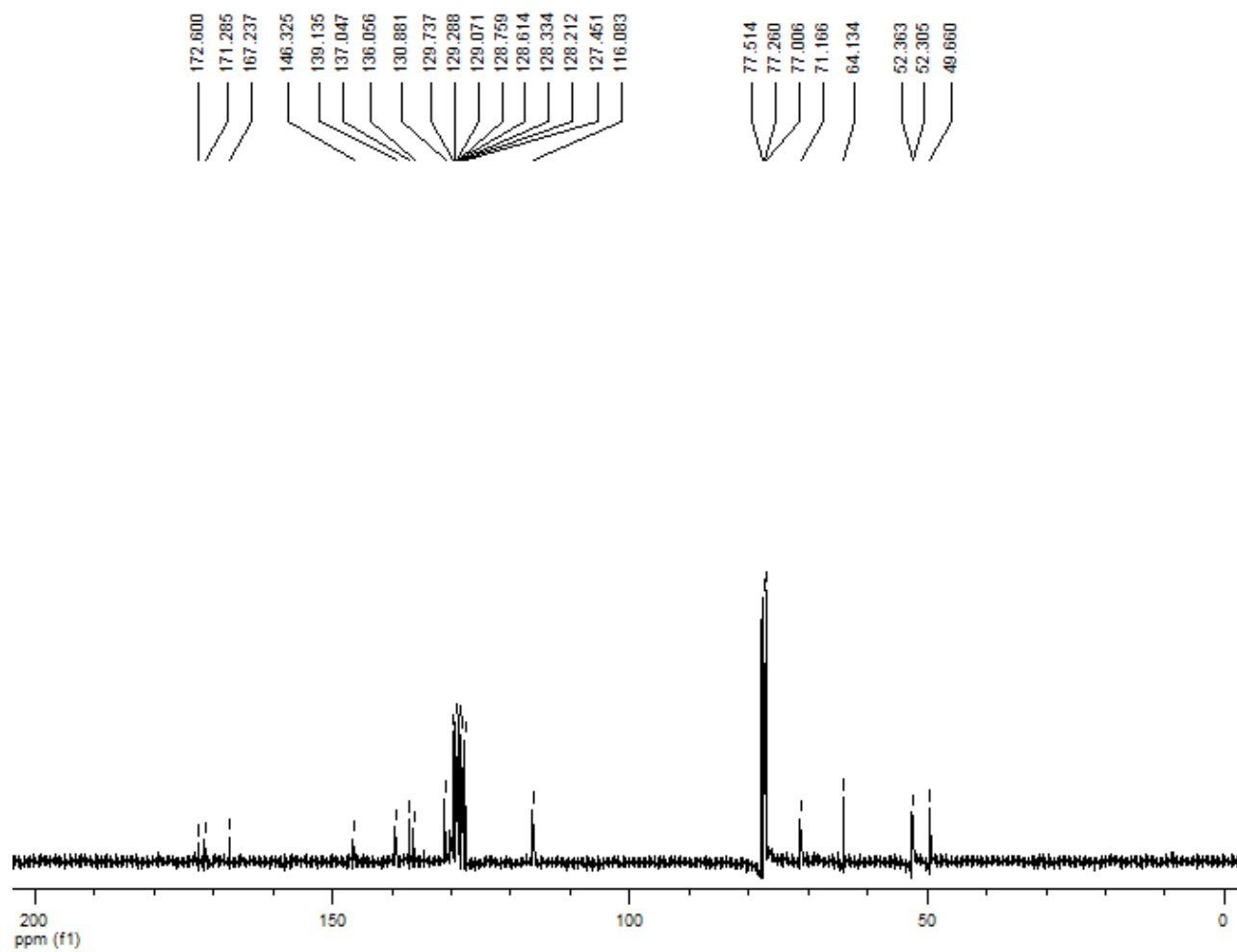
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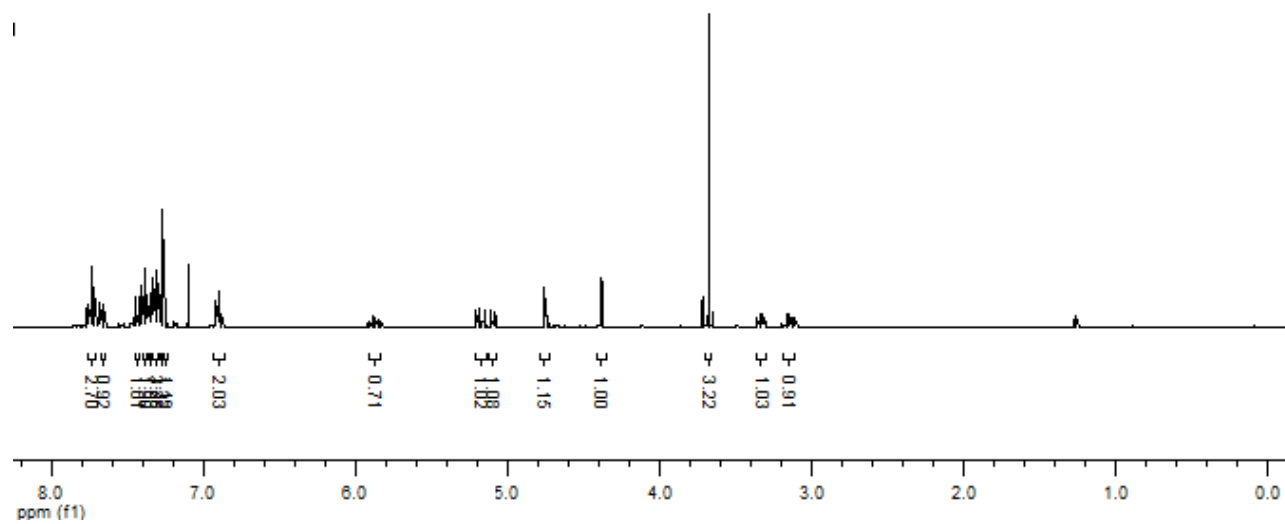
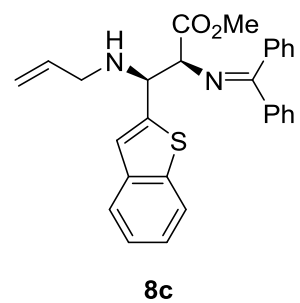


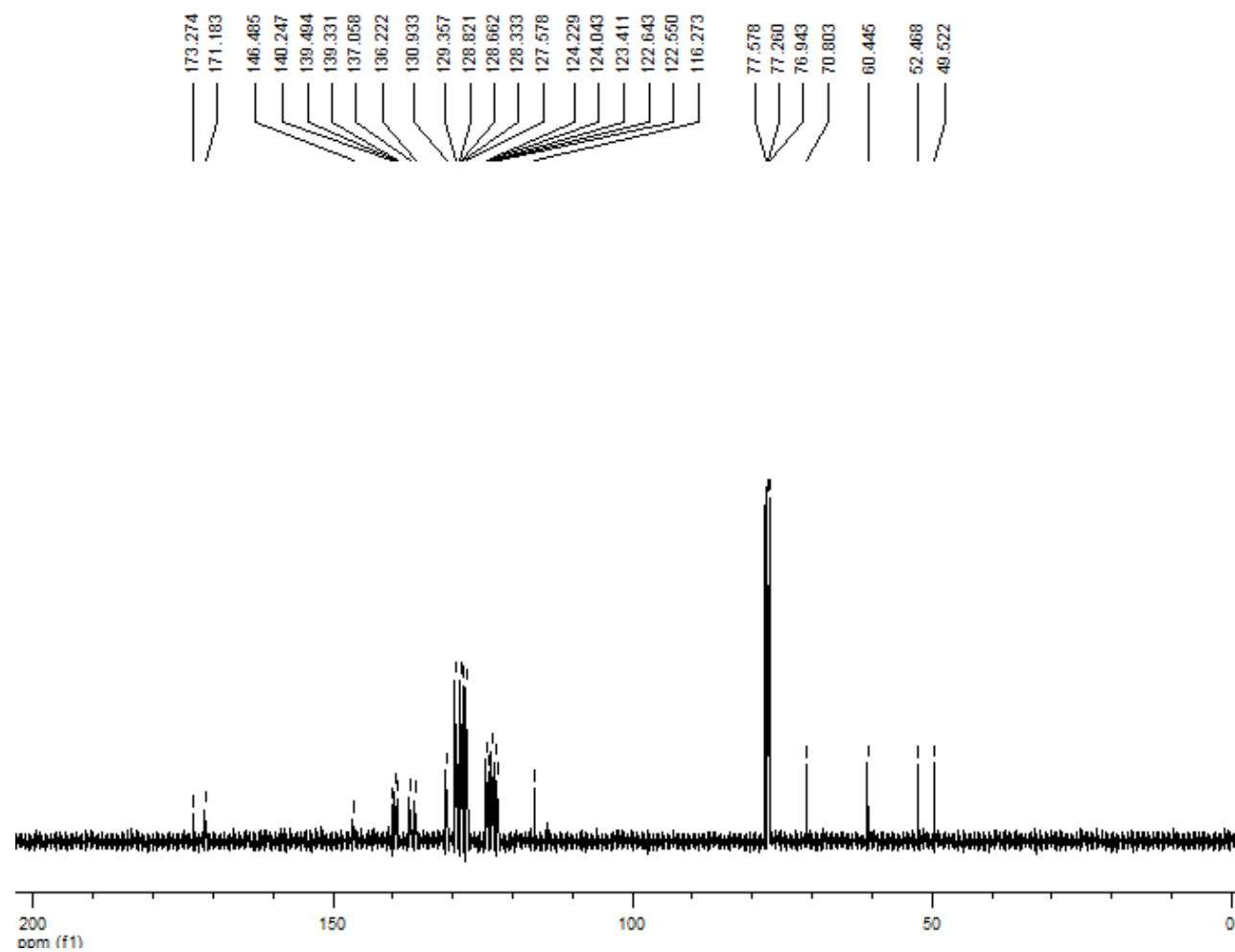


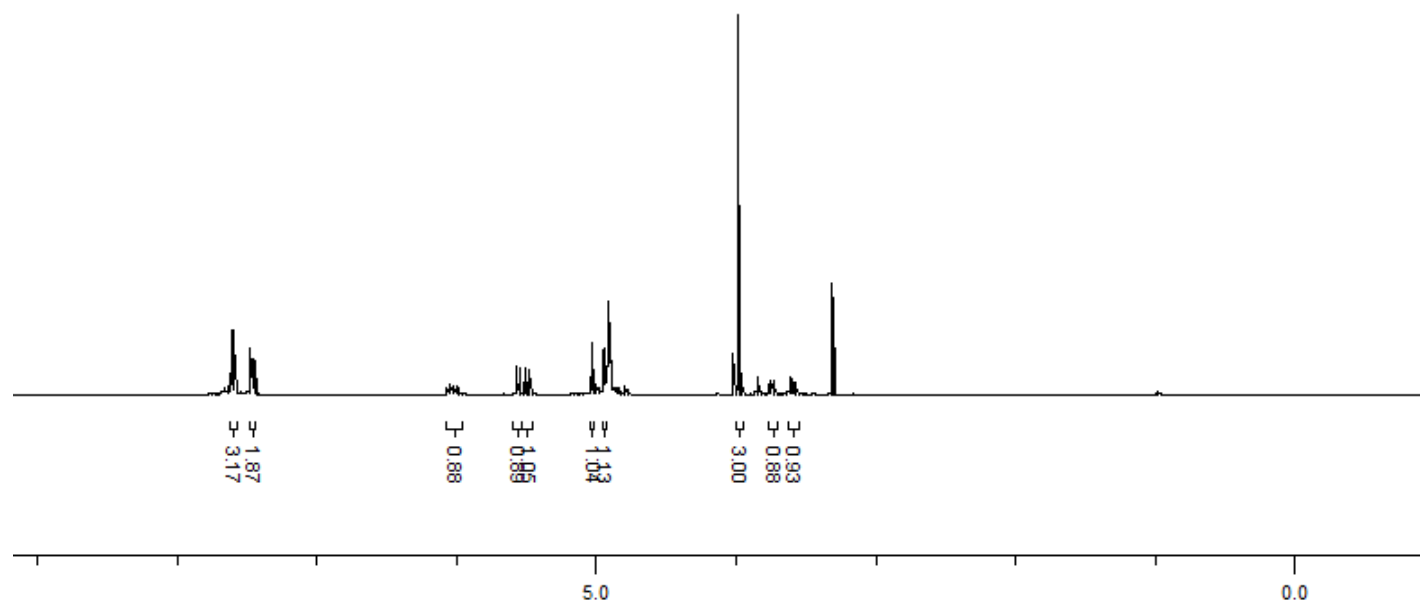
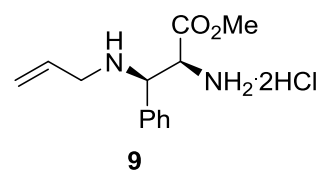
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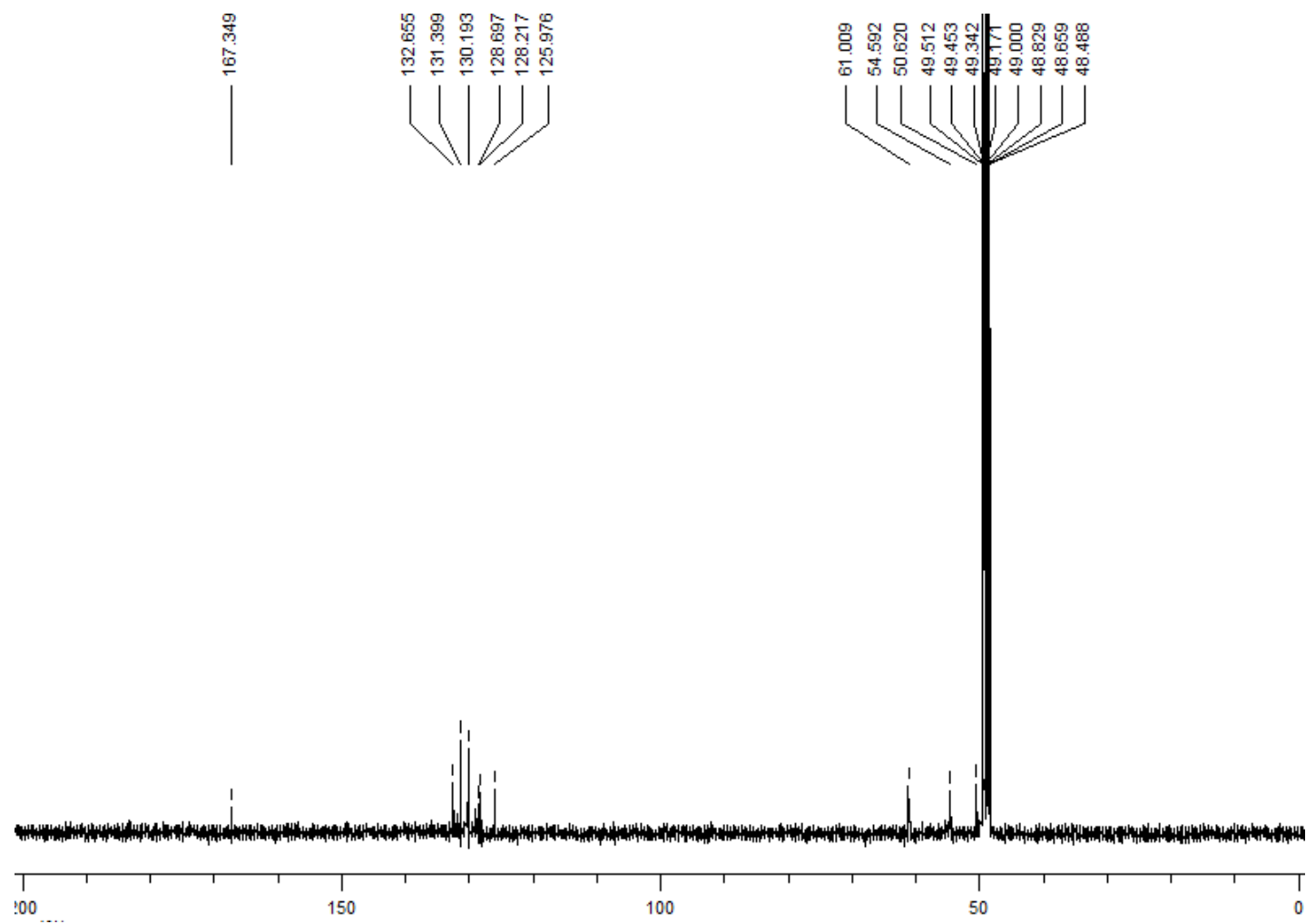


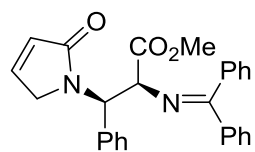




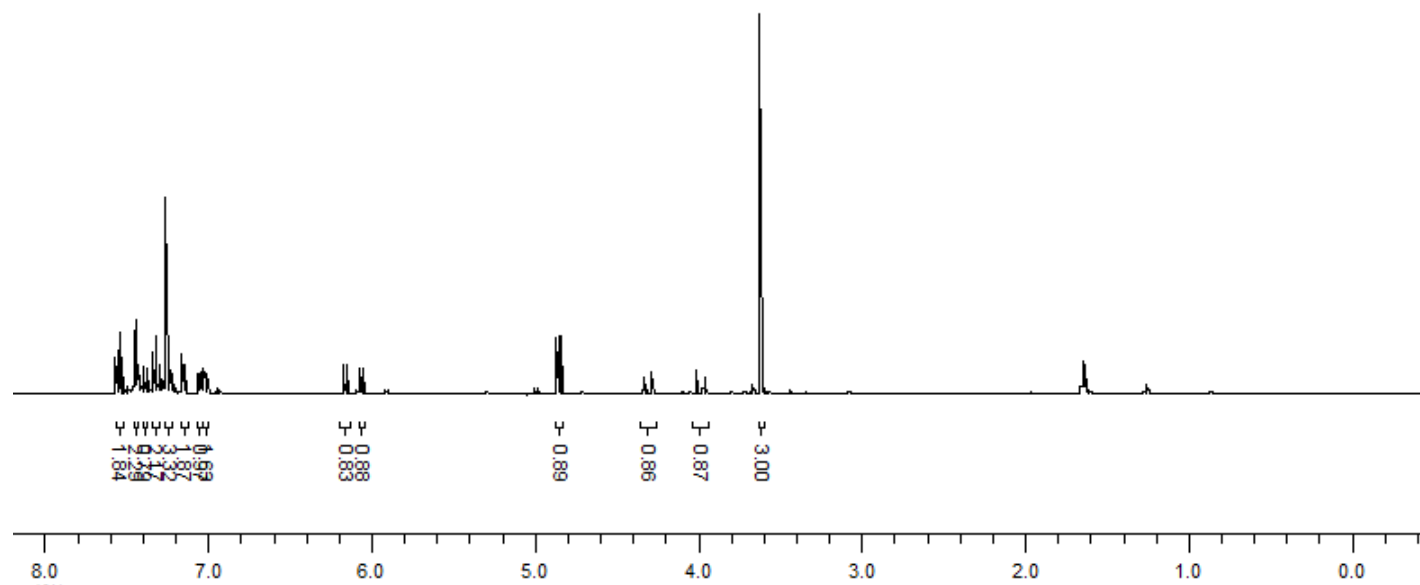


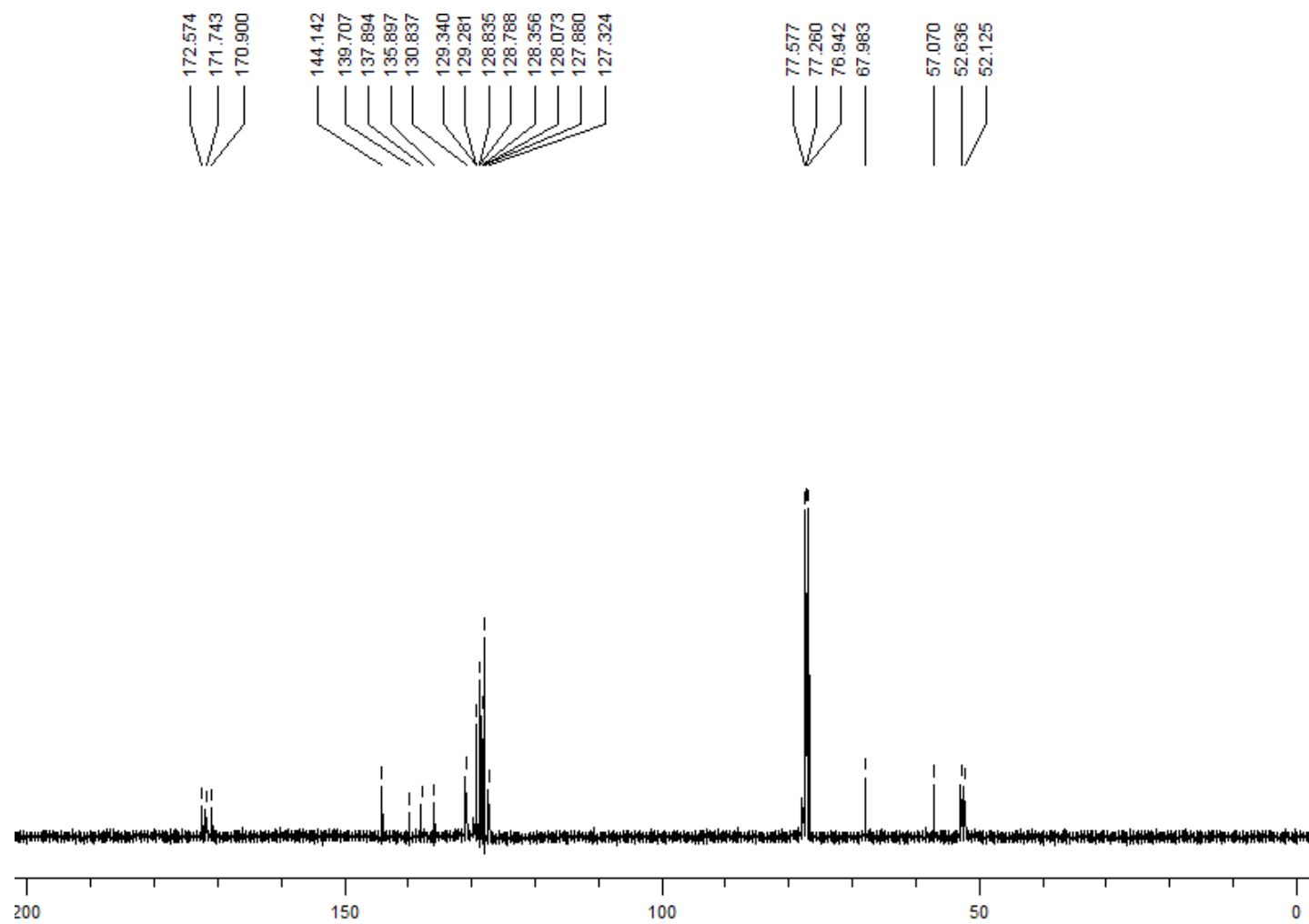


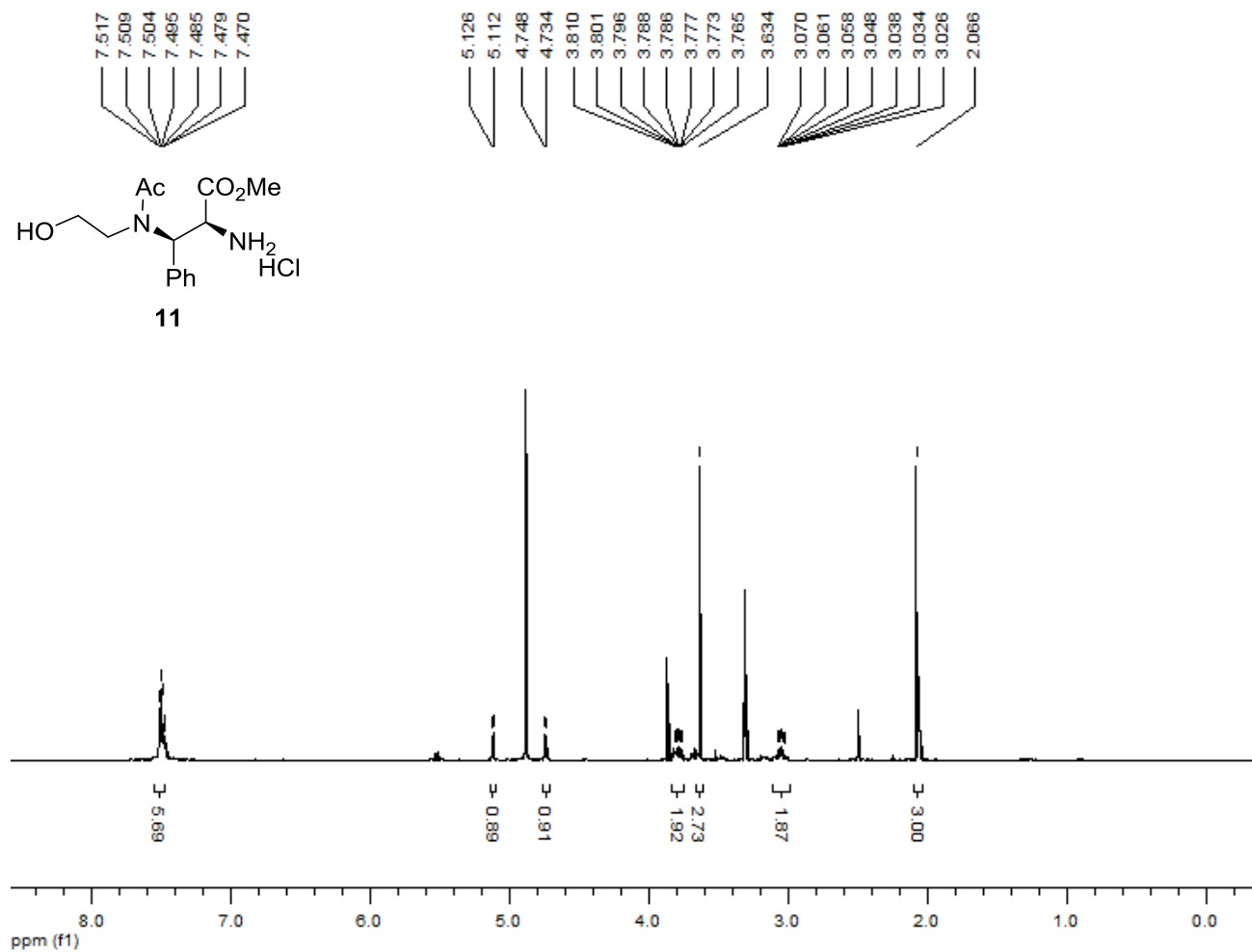


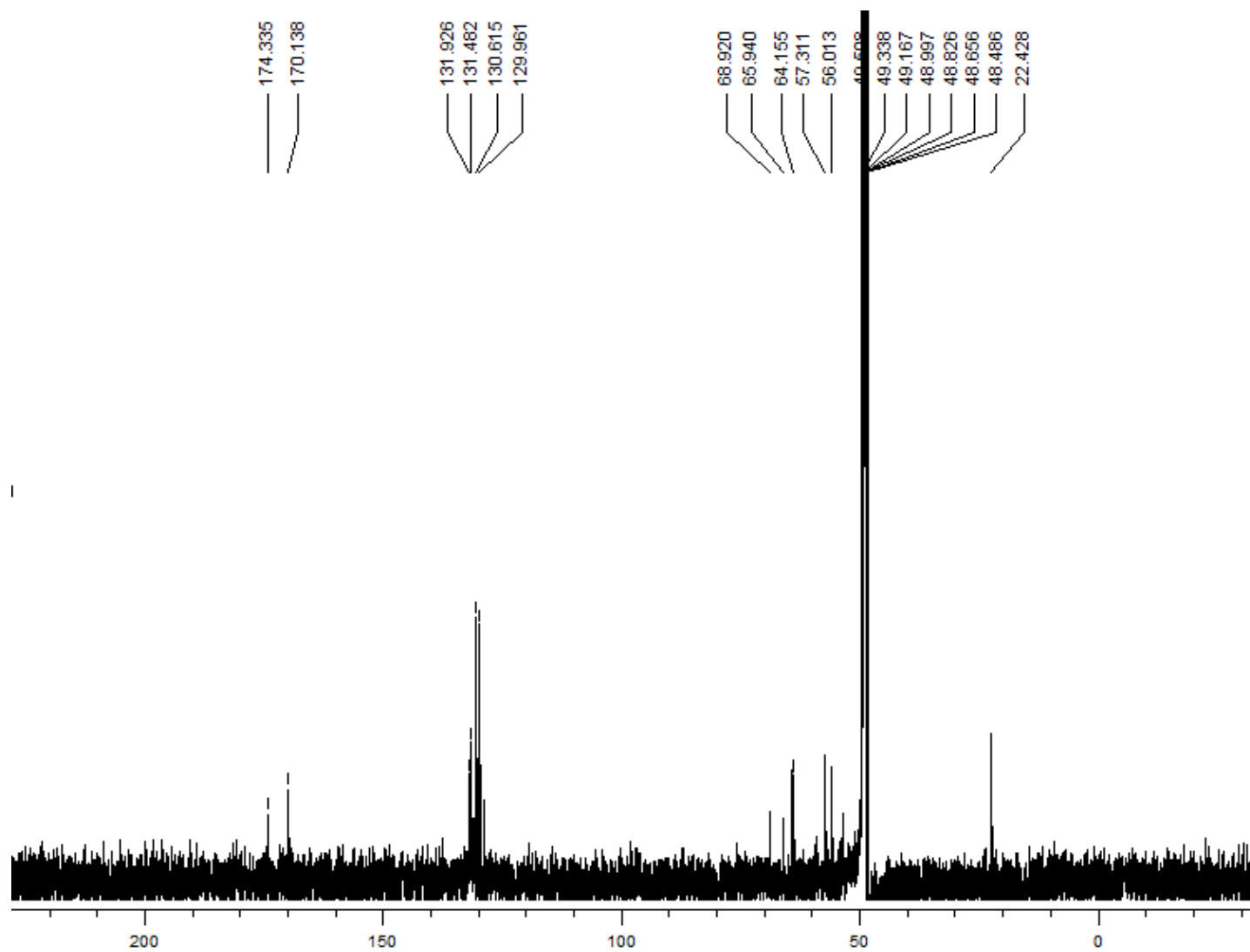


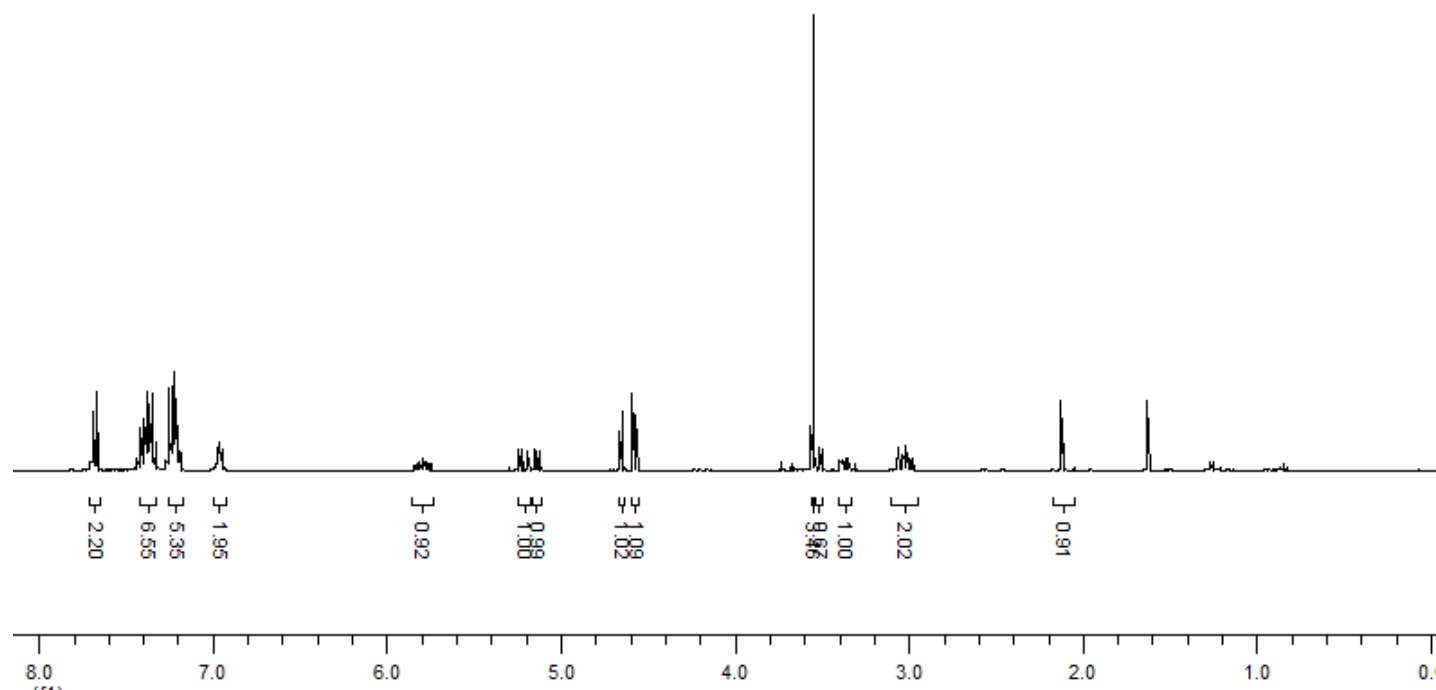
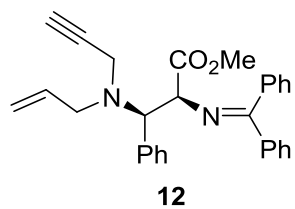
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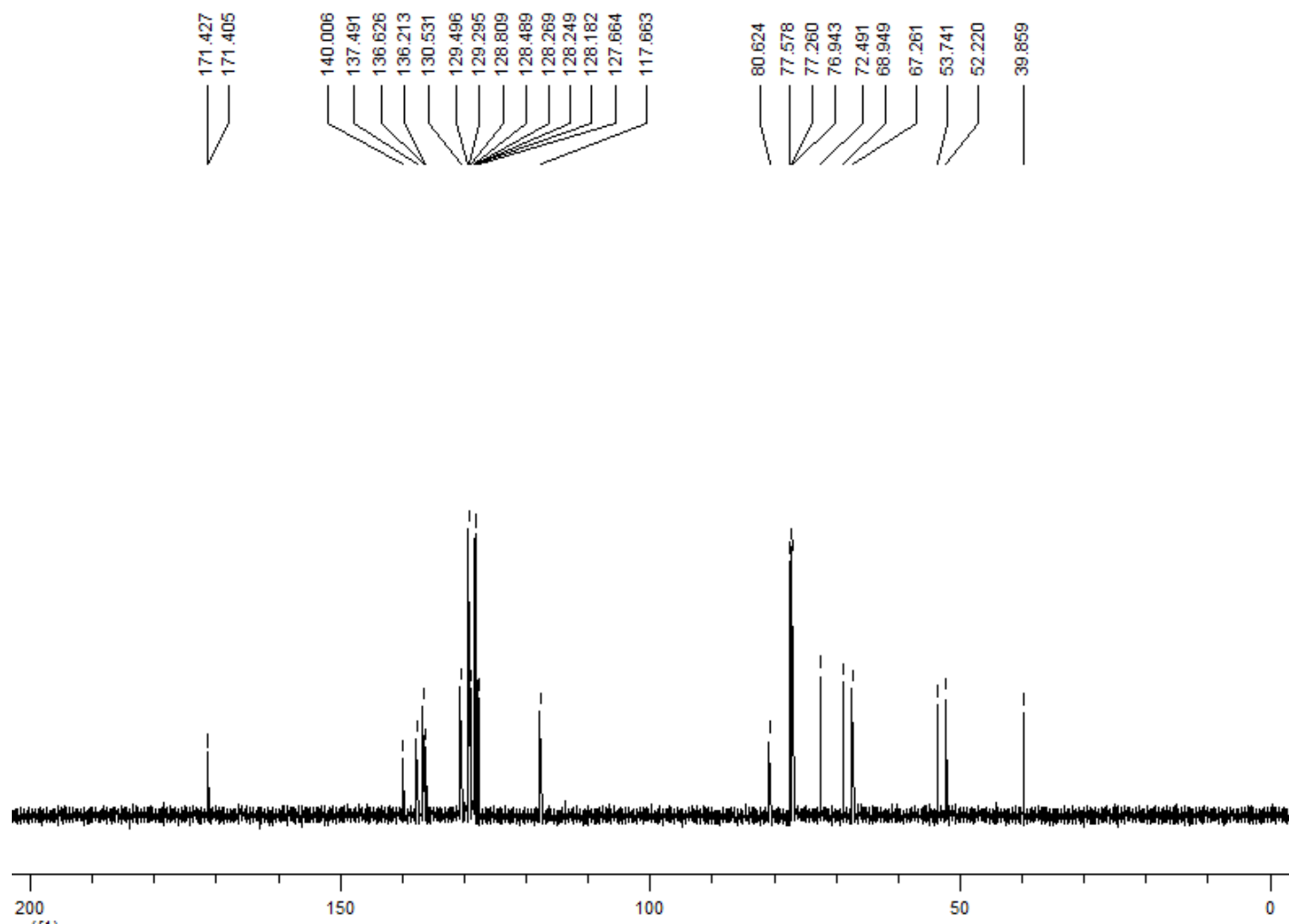


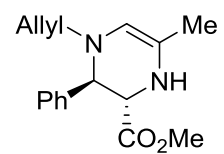












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