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# **Supporting Information**

# Chiral Benzazaborole as Catalyst for

# Enantioselective Sulfonylation of cis-1,2-Diols

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# 1. General

Dry solvents were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. Analytical thinlayer chromatography (TLC) was performed on glass plates coated with 0.25 mm 230-400 mesh silica gel containing a fluorescent indicator (Merck, #1.05715.0009). Silica gel column chromatography was performed on Kanto silica gel 60 (spherical, 100-210 μm). Alumina column chromatography was performed on aluminium oxide 90 active neutral (Merck, #1.01077.1000). Preparative thin-layer chromatography was performed on glass plates coated with 1 mm 230-400 mesh silica gel. IR spectra were recorded on JASCO FT/IR-4100 using ATR. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra were recorded on JEOL ECS-400 (400 MHz), ECA-500 (500 MHz), ECX-400 (400 MHz) spectrometers. Chemical shifts of <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra were reported relative to tetramethyl silane (δ 0). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectra were recorded on JEOL ECS-400 (100 MHz), ECA-500 (125 MHz), ECX-400 (100 MHz) spectrometers. Chemical shifts of <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectra were reported relative to CDCl<sub>3</sub> (δ 77.0). Splitting patterns were reported as s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; m, multiplet; br, broad.

# 2. Synthesis of chiral Benzazaboroles and boronic acid catalysts



2-Formylphenylboronic acid (1.5 eq), amine (1 eq), 4A molecular sieves and 1,2-dichloroethane (0.35 M) were added to a round-bottom flask containing a stir bar under Ar. After being stirred for appropriate time at room temperature, 4A molecular sieves were removed from the mixture by filtration, and the filtrate in one-necked round-bottom flask was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in MeOH (0.35 M), and sodium borohydride (2 eq) was added portionwise at 0 °C. After being stirred for 10 minutes at 0 °C, the mixture was further stirred for appropriate time at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of water at 0 °C, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane 5 times. The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. After purification by alumina column chromatography (Chloroform/methanol = 1/0 to 100/1), corresponding catalysts were obtained.

2-((S)-quinolin-4-yl((1S,2S,4S,5R)-5-vinylquinuclidin-2-yl)methyl)-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*c*][1,2]azaborol-1-ol (1a)



Cinchonidinee-derived amine was used; reaction time: 22 h for Schiff base formation, 4 h for reduction; white solids (72% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  8.94 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 8.44 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.86-7.71 (m, 3H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 7.20-6.96 (m, 2H), 6.86 (br s, 1H), 6.00-5.76 (m, 1H), 5.27-4.95 (m, 3H), 3.88 (br, 2H), 3.59-3.21 (m, 3H), 3.05-2.67 (m, 2H), 2.36 (br s, 1H), 1.62 (br s, 3H), 1.40-1.28 (m, 1H), 0.73 (br s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  150.8, 149.1, 144.9, 142.6, 134.1, 131.2, 130.2, 129.6, 128.6, 128.3, 127.9, 124.8, 121.6, 115.0, 61.3, 56.6, 52.2, 41.9, 40.8, 28.7, 28.4, 26.6; **IR** (neat) 3255, 3060, 3001, 2941, 1593, 1446, 1392, 1360, 1218, 745 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>29</sub>BN<sub>3</sub>O [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 410.2404: found 410.2394; **[a]**<sub>D</sub><sup>24</sup> = +36.8 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>).

2-benzyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-benzo[c][1,2]azaborol-1-ol (1b)



Benzyl amine was used; reaction time: 16 h for Schiff base formation, 3 h for reduction; white solids (56% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  8.28 (s, 1H), 7.48-7.18 (m, 9H), 4.39 (s, 2H), 3.87 (s, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  142.2, 136.1, 131.6, 130.8, 129.9, 129.4, 128.3, 127.6, 124.3, 54.1, 52.2; **IR** (neat) 3240, 3071, 3038, 1452, 1354, 1289, 1218, 1180, 741, 702 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>17</sub>BNO<sub>2</sub> [M + H<sub>3</sub>O]<sup>+</sup> 242.1352: found 242.1347.

2-((*R*)-quinolin-4-yl((1*S*,2*R*,4*S*,5*R*)-5-vinylquinuclidin-2-yl)methyl)-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[c][1,2]azaborol-1-ol (1c)



Cinchonine-derived amine was used; reaction time: 14 h for Schiff base formation, 2 h for reduction; white solids (30% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  8.97 (d, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 8.64-8.23 (m, 1H), 8.12 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.97-7.69 (m, 3H), 7.60-7.42 (m, 1H), 7.36-6.68 (m, 3H), 5.96-5.76 (m, 1H), 5.32-5.02 (m, 3H), 3.97 (br s, 2H), 3.07 (s, 4H), 2.39 (br s, 1H), 1.66 (br s, 4H), 1.09 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  150.9, 149.2, 144.4, 141.2, 134.1, 131.4, 130.3, 129.5, 128.7, 128.1, 127.8, 124.8, 121.6, 115.3, 61.3, 51.8, 40.4, 38.3, 29.0, 27.1, 26.4, 25.9, 12.5; **IR** (neat) 2935, 2865, 1593, 1452, 1387, 1360, 751 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>29</sub>BN<sub>3</sub>O [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 410.2398: found 410.2404; **[a]<sub>D</sub>**<sup>17</sup> = +78.4 (*c* = 0.5, CHCl<sub>3</sub>).

2-((S)-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)((1S,2S,4S,5R)-5-vinylquinuclidin-2-yl)methyl)-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*c*][1,2]azaborol-1-ol (1d)



Quinine-derived amine was used; reaction time: 15 h for Schiff base formation, 5 h for reduction; white solids (35% yield);<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  7.61-7.24 (m, 7H), 7.24-7.13 (m, 2H), 7.07 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (s, 2H), 3.86 (s, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  158.7, 146.8, 144.0, 141.4, 132.9, 130.4, 129.5, 126.6, 122.6, 120.4, 113.8, 101.5, 59.9, 55.4, 55.1, 50.4, 48.6, 40.6, 39.5, 27.5, 27.3, 25.4, 11.1; **IR** (neat) 3370, 2484, 2229, 2065, 1473, 1370, 1120, 974 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>31</sub>BN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 440.2509: found 440.2505; **[a]** $\mathbf{p}^{24}$  = +13.8 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>).

# (S)-2-(1-phenylethyl)-2,3-dihydro-1H-benzo[c][1,2]azaborol-1-ol (1e)



(*S*)-(-)-1-Phenylethylamine was used; reaction time: 20 h for Schiff base formation, 2 h for reduction; white solids (50% yield);<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, DMSO-D6): δ 8.23 (s, 1H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.39-7.16 (m, 8H), 4.89 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (d, *J* = 16.6 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (d, *J* = 16.6 Hz, 1H), 1.60 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 141.3, 140.5, 133.0, 130.0, 129.5, 128.6, 127.9, 126.6, 58.9, 53.8, 20.9; **IR** (neat) 3294, 3001, 1446, 1337, 1300, 1218, 1186, 1110, 908, 751, 708 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>19</sub>BNO<sub>2</sub> [M + H<sub>3</sub>O]<sup>+</sup> 256.1503: found 256.1502; **[α]** $p^{24} = -2.1$  (*c* = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>).

# 2-((1*S*,2*S*)-2-(1H-benzo[de]isoquinolin-2(3H)-yl)-1,2-diphenylethyl)-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*c*][1,2]azaborol-1-ol (1f)



(1*S*,2*S*)-2-(1*H*-benzo[*de*]isoquinolin-2(3*H*)-yl)-1,2-diphenylethan-1-amine was used; reaction time: 16 h for Schiff base formation, 2 h for reduction; white solids (11% yield);<sup>1</sup>**H** NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.40-7.12 (m, 13H), 7.05 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (td, *J* = 6.1, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 5.22 (d, *J* = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (d, *J* = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 4.24 (d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 2H), 3.93 (s, 2H), 3.85 (d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>**C** NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): δ 136.4, 135.1, 134.5, 133.7, 132.9, 131.6, 131.3, 129.7, 129.5, 129.2, 129.0, 128.9, 128.3, 128.0, 127.4, 127.0, 126.6, 123.1, 72.5, 60.4, 54.2, 51.4; **IR** (neat) 33358, 3060. 3038, 2935, 2506, 2224, 2077, 1446, 1376, 1110, 968, 751, 702 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>33</sub>H<sub>30</sub>BN<sub>2</sub>O [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 481.2451: found 481.2439; **[α]** $_{D}^{24}$  = +46.5 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>).

#### B. (S)-(2-((2-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)methyl)phenyl)boronic acid (1g)



2-Formylphenylboronic acid (1 mmol, 1 eq), L-proline *tert*-butyl ester (1 mmol, 1 eq) and methanol (7.4 ml) were added to a round-bottom flask containing a stir bar under Ar. After being stirred for 17 h at room temperature, sodium borohydride (1.5 mmol, 1.5 eq) was added portionwise at 0 °C. After being stirred for 10 minutes at 0 °C, the mixture was further stirred for 1 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and directly purified by alumina column chromatography (Chloroform). product was obtained as white solids (51% yield). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  8.02 (br, 2H), 7.93-7.85 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.23-7.14 (m, 1H), 3.92 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.33-3.15 (m, 1H), 3.12-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.64-2.51 (m, 1H), 2.22-2.12 (m, 1H), 2.01-1.76 (m, 3H), 1.34 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta$  172.1, 142.1, 142.0, 131.7, 127.6, 126.3, 125.0, 80.8, 64.9, 57.6, 53.3, 28.8, 27.8, 22.5; **IR** (neat) 3341, 3012, 2980, 1730, 1338, 1216, 750 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>25</sub>O<sub>4</sub>NB [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 306.1871: found 306.1868; **[a]p<sup>24</sup>** = -50.4 (*c* = -1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>).

# C. (2-((methyl((S)-quinolin-4-yl((1*S*,2*S*,4*S*,5*R*)-5-vinylquinuclidin-2-yl)methyl)amino)methyl)phenyl)boronic acid (1h)



**1a** (0.51 mmol, 1 eq), paraformaldehyde (0.77 mmol, 1.5 eq) and methanol (1.5 ml) was added to a round-bottom /flask containing a stir bar under Ar. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C, and sodium cyanoborohydride (1.02 mmol, 2 eq) was slowly added. After being stirred for 12 h at room temperature, the reaction was quenched by the addition of water at 0 °C. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane 5 times. The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. After purification by alumina column chromatography (Chloroform and Chloroform/methanol = 1/0 to 100/1), product was obtained as white solids (83% yield). **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>Cl):  $\delta$  8.98 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.35-7.00 (m, 5H), 5.84-5.51 (m, 1H), 5.21-4.63 (m, 2H), 4.52 (d, *J* = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (d, *J* = 13.7 Hz, 1H), 3.35 (d, *J* = 13.7 Hz, 1H), 3.18 (dd, *J* = 13.7, 10.1 Hz, 1H), 3.07-2.56 (m, 4H), 2.21 (br s, 1H), 1.80-1.39 (m, 3H), 1.22-1.01 (m, 1H), 0.91-0.62 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>Cl), 50 °C):  $\delta$  149.4, 148.8, 142.2, 141.9, 141.3, 135.3, 130.6, 130.3, 129.1, 128.8, 127.1, 126.6, 123.4, 119.9, 114.2, 61.1, 58.5, 58.1, 56.3, 55.8, 40.9, 39.6, 35.8, 28.0, 27.5, 27.2, 17.3; **IR** (neat) 2944, 2865, 1443, 1376, 1346, 905, 725, 647 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>33</sub>BN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 442.2666: found 442.2643; **[a**]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> = +13.3 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>).

#### D. (S)-N-benzyl-1-(quinolin-4-yl)-1-((1S,2S,4S,5R)-5-vinylquinuclidin-2-yl)methanamine (1i)



Benzaldehyde (1.5 eq), chinchonidine-derived amine (1 eq), 4A molecular sieves and 1,2-dichloroethane (0.35 M) were added to a round-bottom flask containing a stir bar under Ar. After being stirred for 17 h at room temperature, 4A molecular sieves were removed from the mixture by filtration, and the filtrate in one-necked round-bottom flask was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in MeOH (0.35 M), and sodium borohydride (2 eq) was added portionwise at 0 °C. After being stirred for 10 minutes at 0 °C, the mixture was further stirred for 4 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of water at 0 °C, and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane 5 times. The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. After purification by silica gel column chromatography column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 1/5), product was obtained as colorless oil (66% yield).<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  8.98 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1Hz, 1Hz), 7.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1Hz, 1Hz), 7.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1Hz, 1Hz), 7.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1Hz), 7.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz)1H), 7.41-6.92 (m, 5H), 5.97-5.50 (m, 1H), 5.23-4.73 (m, 2H), 4.52 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (d, J = 13.7 Hz, 1H), 3.35 (d, J = 13.7 Hz, 1H), 3.21-3.15 (m, 1H), 3.10-2.40 (m, 4H), 2.21 (br s, 1H), 1.71-1.36 (m, 3H), 1.22-1.01 (m, m, m), 1.22-1.01 (m, m), 1.22-1.01 (m), 1H), 0.98-0.60 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 150.5, 148.5, 148.1, 141.6, 140.3, 130.3, 128.8, 128.7, 128.1, 128.0, 126.7, 126.0, 122.5, 119.9, 114.0, 62.4, 55.9, 55.7, 50.8, 40.7, 39.7, 27.9, 27.3, 25.0; IR (neat) 2941, 2865, 2250, 2213, 1446, 914, 724, 642 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>30</sub>N<sub>3</sub> [M +H]<sup>+</sup> 384.2434: found 384.2427;  $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +91.5 \ (c = 1.0, \text{CHCl}_3).$ 

# **3.Optimization of reaction conditions**

# 3-1. Screening of solvent

OH OH 2a 1	<b>1a</b> 10 mol % Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> 1.5 eq TsCl <b>solvent</b> , rt, 24 h .5 eq	OTs OH 4a	
entry	solvent	yield (%)	ee (%)
1	MeCN	45	70
2	CHCI <sub>3</sub>	13	-12
3	toluene	6	-51
4	THF	11	47
5	DMF	trace	N.D.

*cis*-1,2-Cyclohexanediol **2a** (0.1 mmol, 1 eq), sodium carbonate (0.15 mmol, 1.5 eq), catalyst **1a** (0.01 mmol, 10 mol %), and tosyl chloride **3a** (0.15 mmol, 1.5 eq) were added to a round-bottom flask containing a stir bar under Ar. To the flask, **solvent** (0.5 ml) was added. After being stirred for 24 h, water was added to the reaction mixture, and then the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, and then dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the resulting residue was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate =2/1) to afford product **4a**. The enantiomeric excesses of the product were determined by chiral stationary phase HPLC using Daicel Chiralcel OJ-H column.

#### 3-2. Screening of nucleophilic co-catalysts



*cis*-1,2-Cyclohexanediol **2a** (0.1 mmol, 1 eq), sodium carbonate (0.2 mmol, 2 eq), catalyst **1a** (0.01 mmol, 10 mol %), **co-catalyst** (0.005 mmol, 5 mol %) and tosyl chloride **3a** (0.2 mmol, 2 eq) were added to a round-bottom flask containing a stir bar under Ar. To the flask, acetonitrile (0.5 ml) was added. After being stirred for appropriate time, water was added to the reaction mixture, and then the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, and then dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the resulting residue was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate =2/1) to afford product **4a**. The enantiomeric excesses of the product were determined by chiral stationary phase HPLC using Daicel Chiralcel OJ-H column.

#### 4. General procedure for enantioselective sulfonylation of cis-1,2-diols



Diol 2 (0.2 mmol, 1 eq), sodium carbonate (0.4 mmol, 2 eq), catalyst **1a** (0.02 mmol, 10 mol%), and sulfonyl chloride **3** (0.4 mmol, 2 eq) were added to a one-necked round-bottom flask containing a stir bar, under Ar atmosphere. To the flask, 10 mM solution of 1-methylimidazole (NMI) in acetonitrile (1.0 ml, 0.01 mmol, 5 mol%) was added. After stirring for the appropriate length of time at room temperature, water was added to the reaction mixture, and then, the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, and then dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the resulting residue was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1 or 2:1) to afford product **4**. The enantiomeric excesses of the products were determined by chiral stationary phase HPLC on Daicel Chiralpak AS-H, AD-3, and Chiralcel OJ-H columns.

# 5. Analytical data for products of enantioselective sulfonylation of *cis*-1,2-diols (1*R*,2*S*)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (4a)



Reaction time: 13 h; colorless oil (50.9 mg, 92% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.82 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.70-4.61 (m, 1H), 3.83 (br, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.01 (d, J = 5.0, H), 1.95-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.78-1.71 (m, 1H), 1.67-1.47 (m, 4H), 1.34-1.25 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  144.9, 133.8, 129.9, 127.7, 123.9, 122.4, 80.6, 67.0, 31.4, 28.4, 21.6; **IR** (neat) 3418, 2945, 2870, 1343, 1174, 930, 892, 669 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>4</sub>NaS [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 293.0818: found 293.0812;  $[a]_D^{22} = +3.4$  (c = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 81% ee). **Enantiomeric excess** was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane:2-propanol = 90:10, 1.0)

**Enantiomeric excess** was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane:2-propanol = 90:10, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer  $t_R = 13.5$  min, major enantiomer  $t_R = 12.1$  min, 81% ee.

# (1R,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl benzenesulfonate (4b)



Reaction time: 12 h; colorless oil (25.7 mg, 96% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.95 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.67 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 4.69-4.65 (m, 1H), 3.84 (br, 1H), 1.97-1.89 (m, 2H), 1.79-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.48 (m, 4H), 1.35-1.25 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 137.1, 133.8, 129.3, 127.6, 83.4, 69.1, 30.2, 27.7, 21.6, 20.7; **IR** (neat) 3213, 2945, 2865, 1451, 1355, 1184, 1098, 937, 895 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for

 $C_{12}H_{20}NSO_4 [M + NH_4]^+ 274.1108$ : found 274.1103;  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +3.6 (c = 1.0, CHCl_3, 84\% ee).$ 

**Enantiomeric excess** was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane:2-propanol = 90:10, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer  $t_R = 18.2$  min, major enantiomer  $t_R = 15.2$  min, 84% ee.

### (1R,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl 4-(tert-butyl)benzenesulfonate (4c)



Reaction time: 19 h; colorless oil (54.7 mg, 86% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.85 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.69-4.65 (m, 1H), 3.85-3.81 (m, 1H), 2.01 (br, 1H), 1.97-1.89 (m, 1H), 1.81-1.73 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.51 (m, 4H), 1.35 (s, 9H), 1.33-1.25 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  157.6, 134.0, 127.4, 126.2, 83.1, 68.9, 35.2, 31.0, 30.2, 27.7, 21.7, 20.7; **IR** (neat) 3555, 2956, 1344, 1189, 943, 900, 761 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O<sub>4</sub>NS [M + NH<sub>4</sub>]<sup>+</sup> 330.1734: found 330.1730; **[a]** $\mathbf{p}^{23}$  = +4.2 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 77% ee).

**Enantiomeric excess** was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak AS-H column (hexane:2-propanol = 95:5, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer  $t_R = 24.7$  min, major enantiomer  $t_R = 20.4$  min, 77% ee.

# (1R,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl 4-chlorobenzenesulfonate (4d)



Reaction time: 13 h; colorless oil (54.8 mg, 90% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.88 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.70-4.67 (m, 1H), 3.86-3.84 (m, 1H), 1.98-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.82-1.49 (m, 6H), 1.36-1.25 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  140.3, 135.6, 129.5, 129.1, 83.8, 69.0, 30.2, 27.8, 21.5, 20.8; **IR** (neat) 3534, 2951, 2865, 1350, 1189, 1092, 932, 900 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>4</sub>ClNaS [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 313.0272: found 313.0267; **[a]**<sub>D</sub><sup>23</sup> = +1.9 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 80% ee).

**Enantiomeric excess** was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane:2-propanol = 90:10, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer  $t_R = 17.1$  min, major enantiomer  $t_R = 11.2$  min, 80% ee.

# (1R,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl 4-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonate (4e)



Reaction time: 14 h; colorless oil (53.6 mg, 82% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  8.08 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.78-4.75 (m, 1H), 3.88-3.86 (m, 1H), 2.01-1.93 (m, 1H), 1.81-1.71 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.52 (m, 4H), 1.38-1.30 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  140.8, 135.3 (d, *J* = 33.5 Hz), 128.2, 126.4 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz), 123.0 (d, *J* = 274.0 Hz), 84.3, 69.0, 30.2, 27.9, 21.5, 20.8; **IR** (neat) 3424, 2941, 2870, 1360, 1333, 1170, 1120, 930, 898, 768 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>4</sub>F<sub>3</sub>NaS [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 347.0535: found 347.0526; **[a]**<sub>D</sub><sup>22</sup> = +1.8 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 78% ee).

Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane:2-propanol = 90:10, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer  $t_R = 10.1$  min, major enantiomer  $t_R = 7.6$  min, 78% ee.

# (1R,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl 3-bromobenzenesulfonate (4f)



Reaction time: 13 h; colorless oil (52.9 mg, 77% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  8.09 (t, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.89-7.86 (m, 1H), 7.80-7.77 (m, 1H), 7.44 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 4.73-4.69 (m, 1H), 3.87-3.85 (m, 1H), 1.98-1.92 (m, 1H), 1.79-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.51 (m, 5H), 1.39-1.30 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  138.9, 136.8, 130.7, 130.5, 126.2, 123.1, 83.9, 69.1, 30.1, 27.9, 21.5, 20.8,; **IR** (neat) 3550, 2940, 2860, 1355, 1178, 927, 900 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>4</sub>BrS [M + NH<sub>4</sub>]<sup>+</sup> 354.0198: found 354.0187; **[a]**<sub>D</sub><sup>23</sup> = -9.0 (*c* = 0.5, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 73% ee). **Enantiomeric excess** was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane:2-propanol = 90:10, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer t<sub>R</sub> = 27.6 min, major enantiomer t<sub>R</sub> = 24.7 min, 73% ee.

#### (1R,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl 3-fluorobenzenesulfonate (4g)



Reaction time: 13 h; colorless oil (52.4 mg, 95% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.75 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (td, J = 7.9, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.67-7.64 (m, 1H), 7.37 (dt, J = 3.4, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 4.76-4.69 (m, 1H), 3.87-3.85 (m, 1H), 2.10-1.91 (m, 2H), 1.81-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.50 (m, 4H), 1.37-1.24 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 162.2 (d, J = 253.9 Hz), 139.0, 131.1, 123.4, 121.0 (d, J = 21.1 Hz), 115.0 (d, J = 24.9 Hz), 84.0, 68.9, 30.1, 27.8, 21.5, 20.7; **IR** (neat) 3588, 3020, 2940, 1365, 1220, 1173, 921, 755 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>4</sub>NFS [M + NH<sub>4</sub>]<sup>+</sup> 292.1013: found 292.1013;  $[\alpha]_{D}^{23} = +1.3$  (c = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 82% ee).

**Enantiomeric excess** was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak AD-3 column (hexane:2-propanol = 90:10, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer  $t_R = 19.9$  min, major enantiomer  $t_R = 15.6$  min, 82% ee.

# (1R,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl 2-methylbenzenesulfonate (4h)



Reaction time: 14 h; colorless oil (54.1 mg, 95% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  8.01 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.37-7.30 (m, 2H), 4.65-4.61 (m, 1H), 3.89 (br, 1H), 2.69 (s, 3H), 2.00 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 1.94-1.86 (m, 1H), 1.81-1.74 (m, 1H), 1.67-1.46 (m, 4H), 1.36-1.26 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  138.2, 135.3, 133.7, 132.5, 129.5, 126.1, 83.1, 68.9, 30.2, 27.5, 27.8, 20.6, 20.2; **IR** (neat) 3533, 2946, 2870, 1452, 1337, 1180, 925, 892 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>3</sub>NaO<sub>2</sub> [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 308.1369: found 308.1362; **[\alpha]<sub>D</sub><sup>24</sup>** = +7.6 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 84% ee).

Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane:2-propanol = 90:10, 0.5 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer  $t_R = 22.0$  min, major enantiomer  $t_R = 20.2$  min, 84% ee.

# (1R,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl 3-bromo-4-methylbenzenesulfonate (4i)



eaction time: 13 h; colorless oil (56.2 mg, 80% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.79 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H) 7.60 (dd, *J* = 2.3, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.7-4.65 (m, 1H), 3.86-3.84 (m, 1H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 2.05-1.90 (m, 2H), 1.81-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.50(m, 4H), 1.36-1.25 (m, 2H) ; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  139.7, 136.1, 133.3, 131.3, 129.4, 126.2, 83.7, 68.9, 30.2, 27.8, 23.0, 21.6, 20.7; **IR** (neat) 3463, 2941, 2865, 1354, 1174, 925, 898, 757 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>17</sub>BrO<sub>4</sub>NaS [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 372.9903: found 372.9895; **[***a***]** $p^{22}$  = +2.6 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 80% ee).

**Enantiomeric excess** was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak AD-3 column (hexane:2-propanol = 90:10, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer  $t_R = 15.8$  min, major enantiomer  $t_R = 12.9$  min, 80% ee.

# (1R,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl 3,4-dichlorobenzenesulfonate (4j)



Reaction time: 13 h; colorless oil (55.7 mg, 84% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  8.03 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (dd, J = 8.4, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.75-4.68 (m, 1H), 3.88-3.85 (m, 1H), 2.05-1.95 (m, 2H), 1.81-1.52 (m, 5H), 1.39-1.24 (m, 1H) ; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  136.7, 136.9, 133.8, 131.3, 129.6, 126.6, 84.3, 69.0, 30.3, 27.9, 21.5, 20.8; **IR** (neat) 3430, 2935, 2859, 1365, 1174, 925 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>NaS [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 346.9882: found 346.9874; **[a]**<sub>D</sub><sup>22</sup> = +0.4 (c = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 77% ee).

**Enantiomeric excess** was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak AD-3 column (hexane:2-propanol = 90:10, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer  $t_R = 14.3$  min, major enantiomer  $t_R = 12.1$  min, 77% ee.

# (1R,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl naphthalene-2-sulfonate (4k)



Reaction time: 14 h; white solids (52.5 mg, 85% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  8.52 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.7 Hz, 2H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.71-7.63 (m, 2H), 4.72-4.67 (m, 1H), 3.89-3.84 (m, 1H). 1.98-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.87 (br, 1H), 1.79-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.48 (m, 4H), 1.34-1.25 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  135.2, 133.8, 131.9, 129.7, 129.4, 128.0, 127.8, 83.5, 69.0, 30.2, 27.8, 21.7, 20,7; **IR** (neat) 3523, 2940, 2865, 1350, 1173, 664 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>4</sub>NS [M + NH<sub>4</sub>]<sup>+</sup> 324.0264:

found 324.1260;  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +0.4$  (c = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 84% ee).

**Enantiomeric excess** was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane:2-propanol = 90:10, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer  $t_R = 28.4$  min, major enantiomer  $t_R = 19.3$  min, 84% ee.

#### (1R,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl naphthalene-1-sulfonate (41)



Reaction time: 13 h; white solids (54.6 mg, 89% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  8.64 (dd, J = 8.6, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 8.31 (dd, J = 7.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (dt, J = 7.9, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (dt, J = 7.5, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 4.65-4.61 (m, 1H), 3.73-3.71 (m, 1H), 1.93-1.79 (m, 2H), 1.74-1.49 (m, 4H), 1.45-1.37 (m, 1H), 1.30-1.17 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  135.3, 134.1, 132.2, 130.0, 129.0, 128.7, 128.3, 127.2, 124.6, 124.1, 83.8, 69.0, 30.2, 27.7, 21.6, 20.8; **IR** (neat) 3397, 2935, 1343, 1170, 757 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>4</sub>NaS [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 329.0818: found 329.0813; **[\alpha]p<sup>22</sup>** = +10.0 (c = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 76% ee).

**Enantiomeric excess** was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak AS-H column (hexane:2-propanol = 90:10, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer  $t_R = 27.7$  min, major enantiomer  $t_R = 24.9$  min, 76% ee.

# (1R,6S)-6-hydroxycyclohex-3-en-1-yl benzenesulfonate (4m)



Reaction time: 14 h; colorless oil (27.7 mg, 92% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.82 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.60-5.51 (m, 1H), 5.51-5.46 (m, 1H), 4.78-4.75 (m, 1H), 4.05-4.03 (m, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.44-2.64 (m, 1H), 2.30-2.22 (m, 2H), 2.09 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  144.9, 133.9, 129.9, 127.7, 123.9, 122.4, 80.6, 67.1, 31.5, 28.5, 21.7; **IR** (neat) 3517, 3038, 2919, 1604, 1354, 1180, 914, 881, 745, 669 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>4</sub>NaS [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 291.0662: found 291.0656; **[***a***]<sub>D</sub><sup>22</sup>** = +7.8 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 76% ee).

**Enantiomeric excess** was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane:2-propanol = 90:10, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer  $t_R = 18.0$  min, major enantiomer  $t_R = 20.4$  min, 76% ee.

#### 6. Gram scale synthesis of 4a.



Diol **2a** (1.0 g, 8.6 mmol, 1 eq), sodium carbonate (17.2 mmol, 2 eq), catalyst **1a** (352 mg, 0.86 mmol, 10 mol %), and sulfonyl chloride **3a** (17.2 mmol, 2 eq) were added to a round-bottom flask containing a stir bar, under Ar atmosphere. To the flask, acetonitrile (43 ml) and NMI (0.43 mmol, 5 mol %) were added. After stirring for 21 h at room temperature, water (30 ml) and ethyl acetate (30 ml) were added. After stirring for 10 min, separated organic layer was washed with 10% HCl aq ( $30ml \times 2$ ), saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> aq ( $30ml \times 2$ ), water ( $30ml \times 2$ ) and brine (30 ml), and then dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded product **4a** (2.17 g, 93% yield, 82 % ee). The enantiomeric excesses of the products were determined by chiral stationary phase HPLC on Daicel Chiralcel OJ-H column.

# 7. General procedure for enantioselective sequential dual protection of cis-1,2-diols



Diol 2 (0.1 mmol, 1 eq), sodium carbonate (0.2 mmol, 2 eq), catalyst 1a (0.01 mmol, 10 mol %) and sulfonyl chloride 3 (0.2 mmol, 2 eq) were added to a round-bottom flask containing a stir bar under Ar. To the flask, 10 mM solution of 1-methylimidazole (NMI) in acetonitrile (0.5 ml, 0.005 mmol, 5 mol %) was added. After being stirred for appropriate time at room temperature, solvent was removed under reduced pressure. To the residue, Choloroform (0.1 ml) and pyridine (0.5 mmol, 5 eq) were added. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C, and additional electrophile (0.3 mmol, 3 eq) was slowly added. After being stirred for appropriate time at room temperated aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, and then dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica-gel column chromatography to afford sequentially protected product 5. The enantiomeric excesses of the products were determined by chiral stationary phase HPLC using Chiralpak AD-3 column.

#### 8. Analytical data for products of enantioselective sequential dual protection of cis-1,2-diols

# (1S,2R)-2-(tosyloxy)cyclohexyl benzoate (5a)



Reaction time: 15 h for tosylation, 8 h for acylation (at room temperature); white solids (30.0 mg, 80% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.89 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.08 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.97 (td, J = 9.7, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.87-4.85 (m, 1H), 2.26 (s, J = 3H), 2.14-2.09 (m, 1H), 2.03-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.77-1.69 (m, 4H), 1.53-1.36 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  165.4, 144.3, 133.9, 132.9, 129.8, 129.6, 128.1, 127.5, 79.1, 71.8, 29.2, 26.7, 22.3, 21.5, 20.2; **IR** (neat) 2935, 2870, 2359, 2337, 1718, 1360, 173, 1174, 1110, 898 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>5</sub>SNa [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 397.1080: found 390.1078; [**a**]**p**<sup>22</sup> = +5.4 (c = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 80% ee).

**Enantiomeric excess** was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak AD-3 column (hexane:2-propanol = 99:1, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer  $t_R = 46.2$  min, major enantiomer  $t_R = 65.7$  min, 80% ee.

#### (1*S*,2*R*)-2-(tosyloxy)cyclohexyl acetate (5b)

**∠**OTs 'OAc

Reaction time: 19 h for tosylation, 17 h for acylation (at room temperature); white solids (25.9 mg, 79% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.80 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.75-4.71 (m, 2 H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 1.90 (s, 3H), 1.93-1.79 (m, 2H), 1.73-1.52 (m, 4H), 1.44-1.25 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  170.3, 144.5, 134.3, 129.7, 127.8, 78.9, 71.2, 29.1, 26.5, 22.3, 21.6, 20.9, 20.1; **IR** (neat) 2952, 2865, 1739, 1360, 1240, 1180, 1028, 935, 898, 751 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>24</sub>O<sub>5</sub>NS [M + NH<sub>4</sub>]<sup>+</sup> 330.1370: found 330.1366; **[a]**<sub>D</sub><sup>22</sup> = -24.3 (c = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 79% ee).

**Enantiomeric excess** was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak AD-3 column (hexane:2-propanol = 99:1, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer  $t_R = 39.6$  min, major enantiomer  $t_R = 63.4$  min, 79% ee.

# (1R,2S)-2-((triethylsilyl)oxy)cyclohexyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (5c)

Reaction time: 15 h for tosylation, 4 h for silylation (at 50 °C); white solids (34.4 mg, 84% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.80 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.31 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.47-4.43 (m, 1H), 3.89-3.87 (m, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.05-1.96 (m, 1H), 1.74-1.59 (m, 3H), 1.51-1.39 (m, 2H), 1.32-1.21 (m, 2H), 0.90 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 9H), 0.52 (q, J = 8.2 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  144.2, 1340.8, 129.5, 127.7, 83.1, 69.4, 31.9, 27.5, 22.6, 21.6, 20.2, 6.8, 4.8; **IR** (neat) 2951, 2875, 1360, 1170, 903, 729 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>4</sub>SSiNa [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 407.1683: found 407.1682; **[\alpha]<sub>D</sub><sup>22</sup> = +13.2 (c = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 81% ee).** 

**Enantiomeric excess** was determined after deprotection of silyl moiety (see section 8 for details) by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane:2-propanol = 90:1, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer  $t_R = 13.5$  min, major

enantiomer  $t_R = 12.1 \text{ min } 81\%$  ee.

#### (1R,2S)-2-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)cyclohexyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (5d)



Reaction time: 16 h for tosylation, 26 h for silylation (at 50 °C); white solids (27.1 mg, 76% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.77 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 4.40-4.37 (m, 1H), 3.94-3.93 (m, 1H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 1.96-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.37 (m, 4H), 1.27-1.18(m, 1H), 1.27-1.18 (m, 2H), 0.84 (s, 9H), 0.0 (s); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  144.2, 134.8, 129.6, 127.6, 83.1, 69.2, 32.2, 26.9, 25.7, 23.3, 21.6, 19.4, 18.1, -4.9, -5.0; IR (neat) 2941, 2886, 2853, 1370, 1174, 941, 914, 729 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>4</sub>SSiNa [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 407.1683: found 407.1681; **[a]** $p^{22}$  = +22.1 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 81% ee).

**Enantiomeric excess** was determined after deprotection of silyl moiety (see section 8 for details) by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane:2-propanol = 90:1, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer  $t_R = 13.5$  min, major enantiomer  $t_R = 12.1$  min 81% ee.

# (1*R*,2*S*)-2-((*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)cyclohexyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (5e)

# OTS OTBDPS

Reaction time: 16 h for tosylation, 50 h for silylation (at 50 °C); white solids (36.6 mg, 74% yield); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.70-7.61 (m, 4H), 7.60-7.55 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.29 (m, 6H), 7.20 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.44 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (d, *J* = 2.9 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.19-2.05 (m, 1H), 1.79-1.45 (m, 4H), 1.36-1.11 (m, 3H), 1.04 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  140.0, 136.1, 135.8, 134.7, 134.2, 133.4, 139.5, 127.6, 127.5, 82.8, 70.6, 31.1, 27.9, 26.9, 22.4, 21.6, 20.4, 19.3; **IR** (neat) 2941, 2853, 1354, 1180, 757 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>36</sub>O<sub>4</sub>SSiNa [M+ Na]<sup>+</sup> 531.1996: found 531.1993; **[a]** $_{D}^{22}$  = +2.6 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 81% ee).

**Enantiomeric excess** was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak AD-3 column (hexane:2-propanol = 99:1, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer  $t_R = 39.6$  min, major enantiomer  $t_R = 74.6$  min, 81% ee.

#### 9. Determination of ee of dual protection products

	$\bigwedge$	OTs	TBAF 2 eq	OTs	
		OR <sup>1</sup>	THF, rt, time	ОН	
	5			4a	
entry	5	R	time (h)	yield (%)	ee (%)
1	5c	TES	2	85	81
2	5d	TBS	4	84	81

Dual protection product **5** (1 eq), and THF (0.2 M) were added to a round-bottom flask containing a stir bar under Ar. To the flask, tetrabutylammonium fluoride solution (1 mol/L, 2 eq) was added at 0 °C. After being stirred for appropriate time at room temperature, water was added to the reaction mixture, and then the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, and then dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the resulting residue was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 2/1) to afford product **4a**. The enantiomeric excesses of the products were determined by chiral stationary phase HPLC using Daicel Chiralcel OJ-H column.

### **10. Transformation of the products**

10-1. Azidation of 5f



**5e** (0.038 mmol, 1 eq), 15-crown-5 (0.038 mmol, 1 eq) and DMF (0.1 ml) were added to a round-bottom flask containing a stir bar. To this flask, sodium azide (0.076 mmol, 2 eq) was added. After being stirred for 8 h at 90°C, the mixture was cooled to rt. Water was added to the reaction mixture, and separated aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate in 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane/ chloroform = 5/1) to afford product **6** as colorless oil (10.1 mg, 71% yield). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.79-7.63 (m, 4H), 7.47-7.33 (m, 6H), 3.61-3.45 (m, 1H), 3.37-3.19 (m, 1H), 2.10-1.91 (m, 1H), 1.71-1.46 (m, 4H), 1.39-1.19 (m, 3H), 1.08 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  165.7, 133.1, 129.8, 129.7, 128.4, 124.0, 123.5, 72.6, 59.6, 30.3, 30.1; **IR** (neat) 3077, 3060, 2935, 2865, 2098, 1267, 1104, 702 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>3</sub>NaO<sub>2</sub> [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 402.1972: found 402.1968; [**a**]p<sup>22</sup> = +0.9 (*c* = 0.5, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 81% ee).

**Enantiomeric excess** was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OD-H column (hexane, 0.5 mL/min, 220 nm); major enantiomer tr = 11.1 min, minor enantiomer tr = 10.4 min, 81% ee.

#### 10-2. Dihydroxylation of (1R,6S)-6-hydroxycyclohex-3-en-1-yl benzenesulfonate 4m



**4m** (0.11 mmol, 1eq), 4-Methylmorpholine *N*-Oxide (50% in water, 0.17 mmol, 1.5 eq) and water/acetone (1/3, 0.60 ml) were added to a round-bottom flask containing a stir bar. To this flask, osmium tetroxide (4% in water, 0.011mmol, 1 mol %) was added. After being stirred for 19 h, the reaction mixture was directly purified by silica-gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate as eluent) to afford product **6** as white solid (30.6 mg, 89% yield). The diastereomeric ratio of the products was determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy. Diastereomers were separated by further silica-gel column chromatography (chloroform/methanol = 20/1). Spectra of major diastereomer; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.81 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.91-4.76 (m, 1H), 4.30-3.89 (m, 3H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.15-2.00 (m, 1H), 2.00-1.69 (m, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 145.1, 133.4, 130.0, 127.7, 80.1, 68.1, 66.8, 33.1, 30.9, 21.6; **IR** (neat) 3403, 2359, 2337, 1349, 1174, 898 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NaO<sub>6</sub>S [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 325.0716: found 325.0715; **[α]**p<sup>22</sup> = +16.4 (*c* = 0.25, CHCl<sub>3</sub>).

**Enantiomeric excess** was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane:2-propanol = 90:10, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm); major enantiomer tr = 37.3 min, minor enantiomer tr = 43.2 min, 76% ee.

#### 11. Determination of relative stereochemistry of 7



7 (0.16 mmol, 1 eq), imidazole (1.28 mmol, 8 eq) and DMF (0.5 ml) were added to a round-bottom flask containing a stir bar under Ar. To this flask, TBSCl (0.96 mmol, 6 eq) was added. After being stirred for 24 h at room temperature, water was added to the reaction flask, and separated aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane 4 times. The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3/1) to afford product **S1**. (57% yield).

**S1** (0.084 mmol, 1 eq), magnesium (0.84 mmol, 10 eq) and methanol (1.4 ml) were added to a round-bottom flask containing a stir bar under Ar. After being stirred for 3 h at room temperature, the resulting suspension was heated to reflux for 13 h. The resulting reaction mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 20/1 to hexane/chloroform = 5/1) to afford product **S2**. (57% yield).

S2 (0.0367 mmol, 1 eq), Cu(OTf)<sub>2</sub> (0.004 mmol, 10 mol %) and dichloromethane (0.2 ml) were added to a roundbottom flask containing a stir bar under Ar. To this flask, acetic anhydride (0.15 mmol, 4.2 eq) was added. After being stirred for 44 h at room temperature, water was added to the reaction flask, and separated aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub>aq and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. the residue contained some partially acetylated compounds. This mixture was further stirred with Cu(OTf)<sub>2</sub> (0.002 mmol, 5 mol %) , dichloromethane (0.5 ml) and acetic anhydride (0.073 mmol, 2 eq) for 18 h. Water was added to the reaction flask, and separated aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub>aq and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The residue was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 20/1 to 5/1 to 1/1) to afford product S3. (46% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  5.30 (s, 4H), 2.06 (s, 16H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  170.2, 67.8, 29.1, 21.0. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR were identical to those reported in the literature.<sup>[1]</sup>

#### 12. Kinetic resolution of 3-methylcyclohexane-1,2-diol 8



Diol 8 (0.1 mmol, 1 eq), sodium carbonate (0.3 mmol, 1 eq), catalyst **1a** (0.02 mmol, 20 mol%), and sulfonyl chloride **3** (0.3 mmol, 3 eq) were added to a round-bottom flask containing a stir bar, under Ar atmosphere. To the flask, 10 mM solution of 1-methylimidazole (NMI) in acetonitrile (0.5 ml, 0.005 mmol, 5 mol%) was added. After stirring for 15 h at room temperature, solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and them the resulting residue was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1 to 1:1) to afford mixture of **9** and **10**. Regioisomers were separated by preparative TLC on silica gel (hexane/ether = 1:1). The enantiomeric excesses of the products were determined by chiral stationary phase HPLC on Chiralcel OJ-H column.

# (1R,2S,6S)-2-hydroxy-6-methylcyclohexyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (9)



Colorless oil (18.4 mg, 65% yield); <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.82 (dd, J = 6.5, 1.8 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 4.20 (dd, J = 10.3, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.12-1.96 (m, 2H), 1.97-1.82 (m, 1H), 1.78-1.67 (m, 1H), 1.67-1.60 (m, 1H), 1.53-1.33 (m, 2H), 1.13-0.90 (m, 1H), 0.76 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  144.9, 134.0, 129.8, 127.7, 89.6, 68.0, 32.8, 31.0, 30.9, 21.7, 18.6, 18.0; **IR** (neat) 3537, 2935, 1712, 1457, 1354, 1278, 1180, 914 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>4</sub>NaS [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 307.0975: found 307.0972; **[\alpha]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> = +13.5 (c = 0.5, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 35% ee).** 

**Enantiomeric excess** was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane:2-propanol = 95:5, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer  $t_R = 17.9$  min, major enantiomer  $t_R = 14.1$  min, 35% ee.

# (1S,2R,6R)-2-methyl-6-tosylcyclohexan-1-ol (10)



Colorless oil (8.6 mg, 30% yield); <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.83 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 4.83 (s, 1H), 3.27-3.04 (m, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.08-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.89-1.31 (m, 6H), 1.10-0.90 (m, 4H); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  144.8, 134.0, 129.9, 127.7, 82.6, 75.7, 34.3, 32.1, 29.9, 21.7, 19.2, 18.0; **IR** (neat) 3538, 2935, 1723, 1349, 11174, 903 cm<sup>-1</sup>; **HRMS** (ESI+) calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>4</sub>NaS [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 307.0975: found 307.0972;  $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -1.2$  (c = 0.2, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 71% ee).

**Enantiomeric excess** was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane:2-propanol = 95:5, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm); minor enantiomer  $t_R = 22.0$  min, major enantiomer  $t_R = 24.1$  min, 64% ee

#### 13. Regioselective sulfonylation of protected methyl a-D-galactopyranoside 11



Protected methyl  $\alpha$ -D-galactopyranoside **11** (0.1 mmol, 1 eq), sodium carbonate (0.2 mmol, 2 eq), catalyst **1a** (0.01 mmol, 10 mol%), and sulfonyl chloride **3** (0.2 mmol, 2 eq) were added to a round-bottom flask containing a stir bar, under Ar atmosphere. To the flask, 10 mM solution of 1-methylimidazole (NMI) in acetonitrile (0.5 ml, 0.005 mmol, 5 mol%) was added. After stirring for the 24 h at room temperature, water was added to the reaction mixture, and then, the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, and then dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the resulting residue was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 5:1 to 1:1) to afford product **12** (43.1 mg, 82% yield).

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.82 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.14-7.36 (m, 12H), 4.86 (dd, J = 10.0, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (d, J = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 4.56 (s, 2H), 4.41 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (s, 1H), 4.32 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.88-3.93 (m, 2H), 3.74-3.67 (m, 2H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 2.82-2.86 (m, 1H), 2.39 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 144.8, 137.7, 137.5, 133.7, 129.7, 128.5, 128.3, 127.9, 127.87, 127.85, 127.7, 98.5, 80.7, 73.7, 73.2, 73.1, 69.9, 69.7, 67.8, 55.4, 21.7; **IR** (neat) 3489, 2924, 2870, 1454, 1145, 813, 669 cm<sup>-1</sup>; C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>8</sub>NaS [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 551.1710: found 551.1702; **[α]p** <sup>19</sup>= +68.0 (c = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>).

#### 14. Mechanistic Studies

# 14-1. Determination of the structure of 1a as benzazaborole



Chart-a (<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 1a in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

The integral value of OH group bound to the boron atom (broad singlet at 8.78 ppm) is 1H. Moreover, the chemical shift is close to that of previously reported benzazaborole compound.<sup>[2]</sup> ESI-MS analysis also support the structure of **1a** as benzazaborole (HRMS calcd for  $C_{26}H_{29}BN_3O$  [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 410.2404: found 410.2394). These observations indicate that **1a** is a benzazaborole derivative, and is not a boronic acid compound.

#### 14-2. Formation of intermediate S4



**1a** (0.053 mmol, 1.05eq), *cis*-1,2-cyclohexanediol **2a** (0.05 mmol, 1 eq) and toluene (0.5 ml) were added to a roundbottom flask containing a stir bar. After being stirred for 14 h at 100°C, solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Resulting crude mixture contained **S4**. Formation of the **S4** was confirmed by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (**Chart-b**).





# **ESI-MS** analysis



ESI-MS analysis of the catalyst-substrate mixture solution suggested formation of intermediate S4 when mixing 1a with 2a in acetonitrile. An ion peak at m/z = 508.3123 was attributed to S4.

#### 14-3. Sulfonylataion from intermediate S4



To the crude mixture including S4 in a round-bottom flask containing a stir bar, sodium carbonate (0.1 mmol, 2 eq), NMI (0.0025 mmol, 5 mol %) and tosyl chloride **3a** (0.1 mmol, 2 eq) were added. To the flask, acetonitrile (0.5 ml) was added. After being stirred for 7 h, water was added, and then the separated aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, and then dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the resulting residue was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate =2/1) to afford product **4a** in 72% yield with 81% ee.

		phenylboronic acid (10 mol	l %)
		amine base (10 mol %)	
		NMI (5 mol %)	
ОН		Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (2 equiv)	
СЧОН	+ ISCI	MeCN, rt, 14 h	С
2a	1.5 eq		4a
2a entry	1.5 eq	amine base	4a yield (%)
2a entry 1	1.5 eq	<b>amine base</b> diethylamine	4a yield (%) trace

#### 14-4. Reactions catalyzed by phenylboronic acid with external amine bases

Diol **2a** (0.1 mmol, 1 eq), sodium carbonate (0.2 mmol, 2 eq), **phenylboronic acid** (0.01 mmol, 10 mol %) and tosyl chloride **3a** (0.2 mmol, 2 eq) were added to a round-bottom flask containing a stir bar under Ar. To the flask, 10 mM solution of 1-methylimidazole (NMI) in acetonitrile (1.0 ml, 0.01 mmol, 5 mol %) and **amine base** (0.01 mmol, 10 mol %) were added. After being stirred for 14 h at room temperature, water was added to the reaction mixture, and then the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate 3 times. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, and then dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the resulting residue was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 2/1) to afford product **4**.

## 14-5. <sup>11</sup>B NMR study



<sup>11</sup>B NMR of benzazaborole **1a** was examined. Chemical shift of **1a** was 30.2 ppm in DMSO- $d_6$  (or 29.7 ppm in CDCl<sub>3</sub>), and the value was similar to that of benzazaborole derivative reported by Młynarz *et al.* (28.5 ppm in DMSO- $d_6$ ).<sup>[3]</sup> <sup>11</sup>B NMR study of crude mixture was also investigated. While clear <sup>1</sup>H NMR chart was obtained in CDCl<sub>3</sub>, <sup>1</sup>H NMR chart in DMSO- $d_6$  became messy. In general, <sup>11</sup>B NMR of 2-aminomethyl phenyl bononate ester has a peak between 10 and 20 (for example, 12.4 ppm in CDCl<sub>3</sub>).<sup>[4]</sup> Compared to this value, observed chemical shift of crude mixture in CDCl<sub>3</sub> was 28.1 ppm in <sup>11</sup>B NMR. This result suggests that the intermediate exists as a not boronate ester but benzazaborole derivative.

# 15. Reference

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### 16. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectra




































































































































## 17. HPLC spectra



**S**60





S62
































