

Enantioselective Fluorination of Homoallylic Alcohols Enabled by the Tuning of Non-Covalent Interactions

Jaime A. S. Coelho,[†] Akira Matsumoto,[†] Manuel Orlandi,[‡] Margaret J. Hilton,[‡] Matthew S. Sigman,^{‡,*} F. Dean Toste^{†,*}

[†]Department of Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, United States

[‡]Department of Chemistry, University of Utah, 315 South 1400 East, Salt Lake City, United States

Supporting Information

General Information.....	2
Synthesis of Substrates	3
Synthesis of Boronic Acids.....	12
Enantioselective Fluorination Reactions.....	14
Model development	20
Characterization Data of Fluorination Products.....	26
HPLC Chromatograms	35
NMR Spectra	57
References.....	99

General Information

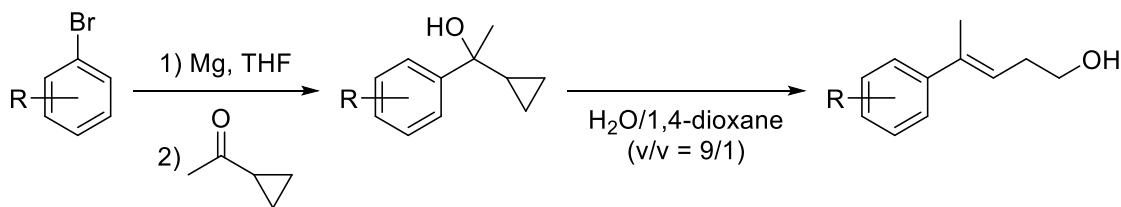
Unless otherwise noted, all reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. Catalysts **5**¹, **6**² and **7**³ were synthesized according to reported procedures. Tetrahydrofuran (THF), dichloromethane (DCM), toluene and triethylamine (Et₃N) were purified by passage through an activated alumina column under argon.

Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) analysis of reaction mixtures was performed using Merck silica gel 60 F254 TLC plates, and visualized under UV or by staining with phosphomolybdic acid or KMNO₄ stains. Column chromatography was performed on Merck Silica Gel 60 Å, 230 X 400 mesh.

Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded using Bruker AV-600 spectrometer. ¹H and ¹³C chemical shifts are reported in ppm downfield of tetramethylsilane and referenced to residual solvent peak. Multiplicities are reported using the following abbreviations: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, app t = apparent triplet, m = multiplet, br = broad resonance. Mass spectral data were obtained from the Micro-Mass/Analytical Facility operated by the College of Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley. Enantiomeric excesses were measured on a Shimadzu VP Series Chiral HPLC using Chiralpak AD-H column.

Synthesis of Substrates

General procedure for the synthesis of (*E*)-homoallylic alcohols

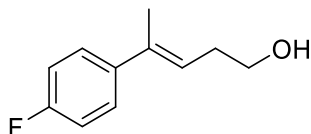


To a mixture of Mg (1.15 equiv, 0.28 g, 11.5 mmol) and I₂ (ca. 10 mg) in dry THF (10 mL) was added a solution of aryl bromide (10 mmol) in dry THF (10 mL) dropwise at room temperature and the resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min. The reaction mixture was then cooled to 0°C and cyclopropylmethylketone (1.0 equiv, 0.85 mL, 10 mmol) was added dropwise. After the mixture was stirred for 2 h, the reaction was quenched with a saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl (10 mL). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 20 mL), the combined organic extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in *vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (Hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1) to give the corresponding cyclopropylcarbinol.

To a mixture of water/1,4-dioxane (v/v = 9/1, 125 mL) was added cyclopropylcarbinol (5.0 mmol) and the resulting solution was refluxed overnight. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in *vacuo*. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane-EtOAc = 10/1-5:1) to give the desired (*E*)-homoallylic alcohols as a major product.

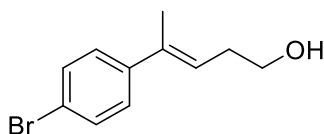
(*E*)-4-Phenylpent-3-en-1-ol (*E*-2a)⁴ and **(*E*)-4-(*p*-tolyl)pent-3-en-1-ol (*E*-2d)**⁵ are known compounds and the NMR spectral data are in accordance with the literature.

(E)-4-(4-Fluorophenyl)pent-3-en-1-ol (E-2b)



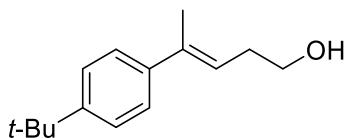
The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and obtained as a colorless oil (0.252 g, 28%). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.34–7.31 (m, 2H), 7.00–6.94 (m, 2H), 5.72 (t, $J = 10.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.71 (t, $J = 10.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.91 (br s, 1H), 2.46 (dt, $J = 10.8, 10.2$ Hz, 2H) 2.02 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 161.9 (d, $J = 243.8$ Hz), 139.6 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz), 136.2, 128.1 (d, $J = 11.8$ Hz), 123.8, 114.9 (d, $J = 32.0$ Hz), 62.1, 32.3, 16.0. $^{19}\text{F NMR}$ (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -115.41 – -115.48 (m). HRMS (EI) m/z Calcd. for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{FO}$ $[\text{M}]^+$: 180.0950. Found: 180.0953.

(E)-4-(4-Bromophenyl)pent-3-en-1-ol (E-2c)



The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and obtained as a colorless oil (0.109 g, 9% yield). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.43–7.41 (m, 2H), 7.26–7.24 (m, 2H), 5.79 (td, $J = 7.2, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.75 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.49 (td, $J = 7.2, 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.50 (br s, 1H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 142.5, 137.7, 131.4, 127.4, 124.6, 120.8, 62.4, 32.5, 16.1. HRMS (EI) Calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{O}^{81}\text{Br}$ $[\text{M}]^+$: 242.0129. Found: 242.0126.

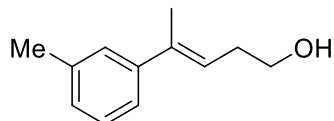
(E)-4-(4-(tert-Butyl)phenyl)pent-3-en-1-ol (E-2e)



The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and obtained as a white solid (0.197 g, 18% yield). $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.384–7.379 (m, 4H), 5.81 (td, $J = 7.2, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.76 (t,

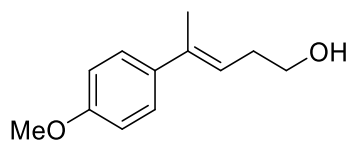
$J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.52 (td, $J = 7.2, 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 1.95 (br s, 1H), 1.36 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 149.9, 140.6, 137.4, 125.3, 125.2, 123.1, 62.4, 34.5, 32.5, 31.4, 16.0. HRMS (EI) Calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}$: $[\text{M}]^+$: 218.1671. Found: 218.1665.

(E)-4-(*m*-Tolyl)pent-3-en-1-ol (E-2f)



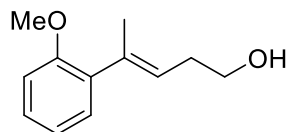
The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and obtained as a colorless oil (0.273 g, 31% yield). ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.25–7.21 (m, 3H), 7.08 (m, 1H), 5.79 (td, $J = 7.2, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.76 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.51 (td, $J = 7.2, 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 1.84 (br s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 143.7, 137.9, 137.8, 128.2, 127.7, 126.5, 123.6, 122.9, 62.4, 32.4, 21.6, 16.2. HRMS (EI) Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$: $[\text{M}]^+$: 176.1201. Found: 176.1201.

(E)-4-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pent-3-en-1-ol (E-2g)



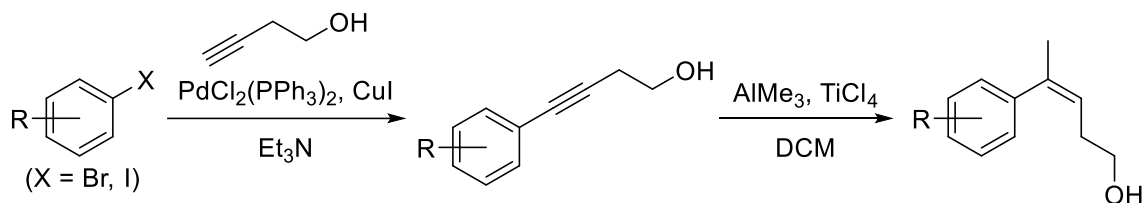
The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and obtained as a white solid (0.288 g, 30% yield). ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.35–7.33 (m, 2H), 6.87–6.85 (m, 2H) 5.71 (t, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.74 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.49 (m, 2H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 1.51 (br s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 158.8, 137.3, 136.2, 126.8, 122.2, 113.7, 62.6, 55.4, 32.5, 16.2. HRMS (EI) Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2$: $[\text{M}]^+$: 192.1150. Found: 192.1152.

(E)-4-(2-Methoxyphenyl)pent-3-en-1-ol (E-2i)



The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and obtained as a colorless oil (0.337 g, 35% yield). The crude product was a *E/Z* mixture of 7:1. **¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 7.24 (m, 1H), 7.13 (m, 1H), 6.92 (m, 1H), 6.87 (m, 1H), 5.44 (td, *J* = 7.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.73 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.48 (td, *J* = 7.2, 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.91 (br s, 1H). **¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 156.5, 138.1, 134.7, 129.5, 128.1, 125.3, 120.6, 110.8, 62.3, 55.5, 32.0, 17.5. **HRMS (EI)** Calcd for C₁₂H₁₆O₂: [M]⁺: 192.1150. Found: 192.1154.

General procedure for the synthesis of (*Z*)-homoallylic alcohols

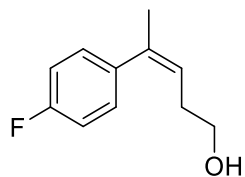


To a solution of aryl bromide or aryl iodide (10 mmol) in Et₃N (40 mL) were added PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (2 mol%, 0.140 g, 0.2 mmol), and CuI (1 mol%, 0.019 g, 0.1 mmol) under N₂ atmosphere. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 5 min. at room temperature, but-3-yn-1-ol (1.2 equiv, 0.91 mL, 12 mmol) was added by a syringe. The reaction mixture was then heated to 60°C and stirred overnight. The resulting mixture was filtered through a short column of silica gel and concentrated in *vacuo*. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica (Hexanes/EtOAc = 5:1) to give the corresponding 4-arylbut-3-yn-1-ol.

To a cooled (0°C) solution of AlMe₃ (2 equiv, 5.0 mL, 2.0 M solution in toluene, 10 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was added 4-arylbut-3-yn-1-ol (5.0 mmol) dropwise at 0°C and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 20 min. The reaction mixture was then cooled to -45 °C followed by the slow addition of a cooled (0 °C) solution of TiCl₄ (1 equiv, 0.55 mL, 5.0 mmol) in DCM (15 mL). The resulting mixture was allowed to stir for 4 h at -45 °C and then quenched by the slow addition of cooled (0°C) MeOH (4.0 mL). 3 M HCl *aq.* saturated with NaCl (10 mL) was then added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The resulting solution was extracted with Et₂O (3 × 25 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in *vacuo*. The obtained crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes/EtOAc = 10/1-5:1) to give the desired (*Z*)-homoallylic alcohols.

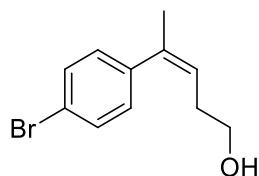
(*Z*)-4-Phenylpent-3-en-1-ol (Z-2a)⁶ is a known compound and the NMR spectral data are in accordance with the literature.

(Z)-4-(4-Fluorophenyl)pent-3-en-1-ol (Z-2b)



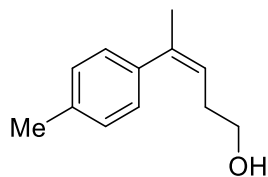
The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure using 1-bromo-4-fluorobenzene (X=Br) and obtained as a colorless oil (0.360 g, 40% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.17–7.13 (m, 2H), 7.03–6.98 (m, 2H), 6.02 (td, *J* = 10.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (t, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 2H), 2.22 (td, *J* = 10.8, 9.6 Hz, 2H), 2.03 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 3H), 1.95 (br s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 161.6 (d, *J* = 246.1 Hz), 138.1, 137.6, 129.5 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 123.6, 114.5 (d, *J* = 21.1 Hz), 62.5, 32.6, 25.8. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -115.11 – -115.19 (m). HRMS (EI) Calcd. for C₁₁H₁₃FO [M]⁺: 180.0950. Found: 180.0952.

(Z)-4-(4-Bromophenyl)pent-3-en-1-ol (Z-2c)



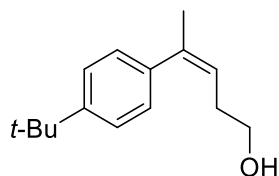
The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure using 1-bromo-4-iodobenzene (X=I) and obtained as a pale yellow oil (0.639 g, 53%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.46–7.43 (m, 2H), 7.07–7.05 (m, 2H), 5.49 (td, *J* = 7.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.21 (td, *J* = 7.2, 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.68 (br s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.7, 138.2, 131.4, 129.8, 124.0, 120.6, 62.6, 32.6, 25.7. HRMS (EI) Calcd for C₁₁H₁₃O⁸¹Br [M]⁺: 242.0129. Found: 242.0133.

(Z)-4-(*p*-Tolyl)pent-3-en-1-ol (Z-2d)



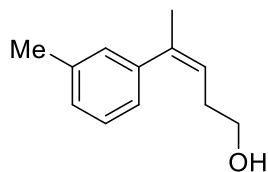
The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure using 1-iodo-4-methylbenzene (X= I) and obtained as a pale yellow oil (0.344 g, 39% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.19 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 5.50 (td, *J* = 7.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.33 (br s, 1H), 2.29 (td, *J* = 7.2, 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.9, 138.8, 136.2, 128.8, 127.8, 122.9, 62.6, 32.6, 25.8, 21.1. HRMS (EI) Calcd. for C₁₂H₁₆O [M]⁺: 176.1201. Found: 176.1198.

(Z)-4-(4-(*tert*-Butyl)phenyl)pent-3-en-1-ol (Z-2e)



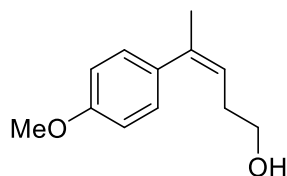
The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure using 1-bromo-4-(*tert*-butyl)benzene (X= Br) and obtained as a pale yellow oil (0.207 g, 19%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38–7.36 (m, 2H), 7.16–7.14 (m, 2H), 5.47 (td, *J* = 7.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.30 (td, *J* = 7.8, 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.75 (br s, 1H), 1.35 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.5, 139.2, 138.7, 127.6, 125.1, 122.9, 62.8, 34.6, 32.8, 31.5, 25.9. HRMS (EI) Calcd for C₁₅H₂₂O: [M]⁺: 218.1671. Found: 218.1668.

(Z)-4-(*m*-Tolyl)pent-3-en-1-ol (Z-2f)



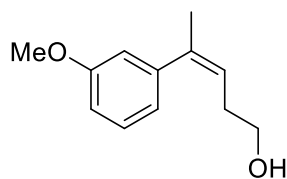
The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure using 1-iodo-3-methylbenzene (X= I) and obtained as a pale yellow oil (0.238 g, 27%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.26 (m, 1H), 7.09 (m, 1H), 7.05–7.02 (m, 2H), 5.50 (td, *J* = 7.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.34 (br s, 1H), 2.28 (td, *J* = 7.2, 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.09 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 141.7, 139.2, 137.6, 128.5, 128.0, 127.4, 125.0, 123.0, 62.5, 32.6, 25.8, 21.5. HRMS (EI) Calcd for C₁₂H₁₆O: [M]⁺: 176.1201. Found: 176.1201.

(Z)-4-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pent-3-en-1-ol (Z-2g)



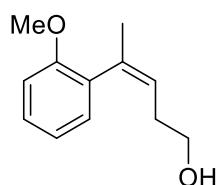
The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure using 1-bromo-4-methoxybenzene (X= Br) and obtained as a colorless oil (0.452 g, 47%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.14–7.13 (m, 2H), 6.88–6.87 (m, 2H), 5.44 (td, *J* = 7.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.61 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.28 (td, *J* = 7.2, 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 1.46 (br s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.4, 139.1, 134.1, 129.1, 122.8, 113.7, 62.9, 55.4, 32.8, 26.0. HRMS (EI) Calcd for C₁₂H₁₆O₂: [M]⁺: 192.1150. Found: 192.1154.

(Z)-4-(3-Methoxyphenyl)pent-3-en-1-ol (Z-2h)



The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure using 1-bromo-3-methoxybenzene (X= Br) and obtained as a colorless oil (0.528 g, 55%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.25 (m, 1H), 6.80–6.77 (m, 2H), 6.75 (m, 1H), 5.47 (td, *J* = 7.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.58 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.25 (td, *J* = 7.8, 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.05 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 3H), 1.94 (br s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.4, 143.3, 139.2, 129.2, 123.3, 120.4, 113.8, 111.9, 62.6, 55.2, 32.7, 25.8. HRMS (EI) Calcd for C₁₂H₁₆O₂: [M]⁺: 192.1150. Found: 192.1154.

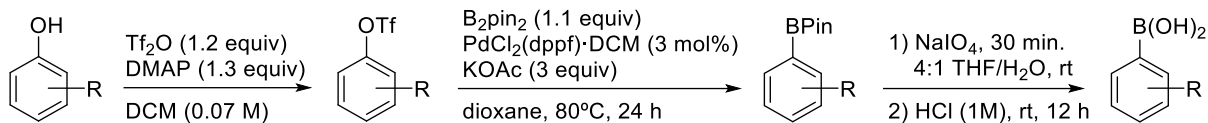
(Z)-4-(2-Methoxyphenyl)pent-3-en-1-ol (Z-2i)



The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure using 1-bromo-2-methoxybenzene (X= I) and obtained as a colorless oil and a crude *E/Z* mixture of 1:9 (0.240 g, 25%). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.27–7.24 (m, 1H), 7.03–7.02 (m, 1H), 6.95 (m, 1H), 6.91 (m, 1H), 5.52 (td, *J* = 7.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.55 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.08 (td, *J* = 7.2, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.87 (br s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.0, 137.8, 130.9, 129.8, 128.3, 124.2, 120.9, 111.0, 62.2, 55.5, 32.9, 25.2. HRMS (EI) Calcd for C₁₂H₁₆O₂: [M]⁺: 192.1150. Found: 192.1152.

Synthesis of Boronic Acids

General Procedure for preparation of boronic acids from the corresponding phenol

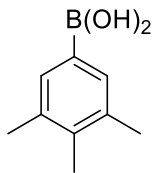


To a magnetically-stirred solution of phenol derivative (2 mmol) in DCM (30 mL) were added 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.317 g, 2.6 mmol) and trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (0.4 mL, 2.4 mmol) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to ambient temperature and was then stirred for 5 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with a sat. aq. sol. of NH₄Cl (30 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (2 × 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (30 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was suspended in hexanes/EtOAc 1:1 and passed through a short plug of silica gel. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure.

To a solution of the triflate derivative in dioxane (12.5 mL) were added bis(pinacolato)diboron (1.1 equiv), potassium acetate (3 equiv), and Pd(dppf)Cl₂·DCM (3 mol%). The mixture was heated at 80°C with stirring under an atmosphere of nitrogen. After 24 h, the mixture was filtered through a pad of celite, and the filtrate diluted with sat. aq. sol. of NH₄Cl and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using hexanes/EtOAc as eluent (9:1 to 1:1).

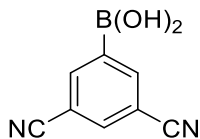
The resulting purified pinacolboronic ester was dissolved in THF/H₂O (4:1, 0.15 M), and NaIO₄ (3.0 equiv) was added. After stirring 15 min, 1 M HCl (2 mL) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was then extracted with EtOAc (3 × 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuum. The crude residue was triturated with hexanes, and the resulting solid was collected *via* vacuum filtration.

(3,4,5-trimethylphenyl)boronic acid



The corresponding pinacolboronic ester (¹H NMR data match those reported in the literature⁷) was subjected to cleavage according to the general procedure to yield the title compound (0.100 g, 30% yield over three steps) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.81 (s, 2H), 7.40 (s, 2H), 2.22 (s, 6H), 2.12 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 136.5, 134.5, 133.5, 130.4, 20.2, 15.2. HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C₁₀H₁₄BO₂ [M+13]⁻ (M+MeOH- H₂O)⁻: 177.1092; found 177.1092.

(3,5-dicyanophenyl)boronic acid



The corresponding pinacolboronic ester (¹H NMR data match those reported in the literature⁸) was subjected to cleavage according to the general procedure to yield the title compound (0.220 g, 64% yield over three steps) as a light yellow solid. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, acetone-d₆) δ 8.42 (m, 2H), 8.33 (m, 1H), 7.86 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, acetone-d₆) δ 142.4, 137.9, 118.1, 114.3. HRMS (ESI) calcd. for C₉H₆BN₂O₂ [M+13]⁻ (M+MeOH- H₂O)⁻: 185.0528; found 185.0543.

Enantioselective Fluorination Reactions

General Procedure for Enantioselective Fluorination Reactions (Note 1):

A stock solution of homoallylic alcohol *E-2* or *Z-2* (0.1 M in toluene) was prepared immediately prior to use. A 1-dram vial was charged with the appropriate catalyst (0.005 mmol), boronic acid (0.065 mmol), Na₂HPO₄ (0.20 mmol, Note 2), MS 4Å (40 mg, Note 3) and an 8 mm Teflon magnetic stir bar. To this vial was added 0.5 mL of the substrate stock solution, and the resulting mixture was placed directly onto the surface of a stirring plate to allow stirring at 500-600 rpm. After 30 min, Selectfluor (23 mg, 0.065 mmol, Note 4) was added to the vial, and the mixture was again placed directly on the surface of the stirring plate to stir at 500-600 rpm for 42-48h. After the designated time, the reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of silica gel using DCM (5 mL) as eluent. The filtrate was concentrated in *vacuo*, and the residue was dissolved in 10 % IPA/hexanes for direct analysis of enantiomeric excess by HPLC using a chiral stationary phase (Chiralpak AD-H column, 99:01 hexanes:isopropanol, 1 mL/min); *tr* = 44, 46 min). In some of the reactions 1-fluoro-nitrobenzene was used as internal standard to determine the conversion of the homoallylic alcohols.

Note 1: Enantioselective fluorination reactions were run in 1 dram vials equipped with a screw cap and stirred using a magnetic Teflon stir bar, placed on the surface of a magnetic stir plate. Due to the heterogeneous nature of these reactions, it was important that fast and efficient stirring be maintained over the course of the reaction in order to obtain optimal results.

Note 2: Na₂HPO₄ was ground with a mortar and pestle and dried at 140 °C overnight prior to use.

Note 3: Powdered MS 4Å were dried at 140°C overnight prior to use.

Note 4: Selectfluor was ground with a mortar and pestle and dried under high vacuum at 80°C for 30 min. The resulting powder was stored in a desiccator when not in use.

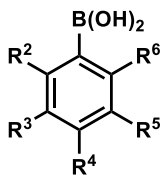
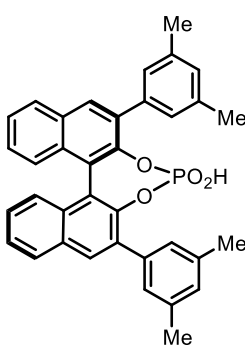
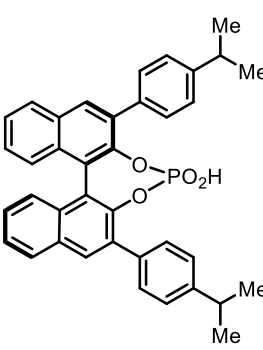
Enantioselectivity for All Boronic Acid/Phosphoric Acid Combinations

Alkene	PA	BA	ee (%) ^a
E ⁻	5 (6,6'-Mes-PA)	2-Br-Ph	-28, -32
E ⁻	5 (6,6'-Mes-PA)	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	-2, -1
E ⁻	5 (6,6'-Mes-PA)	3,5-Me ₂ -Ph	-9, -4
E ⁻	5 (6,6'-Mes-PA)	3,5-(OMe) ₂ -Ph	-28, -29
E ⁻	5 (6,6'-Mes-PA)	Ph	11, 9
E ⁻	5 (6,6'-Mes-PA)	4-NO ₂ -Ph	0, 2
E ⁻	5 (6,6'-Mes-PA)	4-Me-Ph	16, 14
E ⁻	5 (6,6'-Mes-PA)	2-Me-Ph	10, 7
E ⁻	5 (6,6'-Mes-PA)	2,4,6-Me ₃ -Ph	-2, -5 (low yield)
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	35, 41
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	3,4,5-(OMe) ₃ -Ph	54, 54
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	3,4,5-F ₃ -Ph	31, 32
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	3,5-Br ₂ -Ph	69, 70
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	3,5-Me ₂ -Ph	68, 73, 69, 72
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	3,4,5-Cl ₃ -Ph	76, 77
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	3,4,5-Me ₃ -Ph	63, 63
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	2,6-Cl ₂ -Ph	31, 24 (low conversion)
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	4-Me-Ph	35, 38
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	4-NO ₂ -Ph	24, 24
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	2-Me-Ph	20, 21
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	4- <i>t</i> -Bu-Ph	51, 55
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	4-OMe-Ph	49, 52
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	2-Br-Ph	15, 13
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	2-OMe-Ph	1, -3 (low yield)
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	4-Py	-4, -9
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	4-CF ₃ -Ph	33, 34
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	Ph	30, 32
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	3,5-Cl ₂ -Ph	73, 74
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	2-Napht	63, 62
E ⁻	6 (R-TRIP)	3,5-(OMe) ₂ -Ph	61, 62
E ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	3,5-(CN) ₂ -Ph	-12, -14
E ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	3,5-(OMe) ₂ -Ph	-63, -60
E ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	3,4,5-(OMe) ₃ -Ph	-77, -74, -69, -70
E ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	3,5-Br ₂ -Ph	-25, -25
E ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	3,5-Cl ₂ -Ph	-20, -21
E ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	-7, -6
E ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	Ph	16, 21
E ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	4-Me-Ph	22, 28
E ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	4-NO ₂ -Ph	16, 21
E ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	2-Me-Ph	18, 16
E ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	2,4,6-Me ₃ -Ph	5, 1
E ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	2-OMe-Ph	-3, -5
E ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	2-Br-Ph	1, 1
Z ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	3,4,5-(OMe) ₃ -Ph	89, 90
Z ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	3,5-(OMe) ₂ -Ph	88, 88
Z ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	3,5-Me ₂ -Ph	72, 74
Z ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	64, 56, 58
Z ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	3,5-Br ₂ -Ph	72, 78
Z ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	3,5-Cl ₂ -Ph	76, 79
Z ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	3,4,5-Cl ₃ -Ph	85, 86
Z ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	3,4,5-F ₃ -Ph	43, 45
Z ⁻	7 (R-TCYP)	3-Cl-5-Me-Ph	73, 74

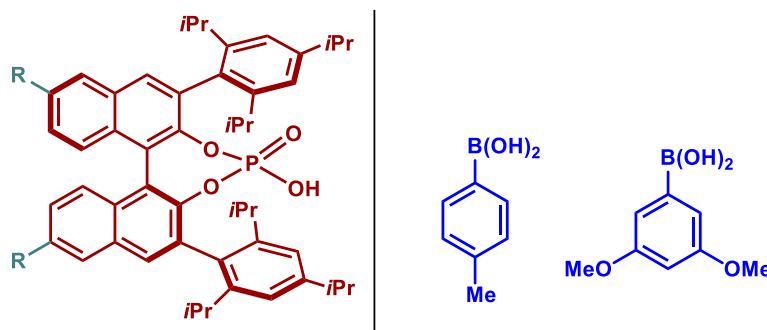
^a Each enantioselectivity value was obtained in duplicate.

Additional Enantioselectivity data

The data obtained with phosphoric acid catalysts bearing Ar=3,5-Me₂ or Ar=4-*i*Pr is summarized in the following table. This data was not included in the model because these phosphoric acid catalysts provided a nonlinear effect between product and catalyst enantioselectivities, which is tentatively attributed to the reduced steric profile proximal to the phosphate moiety resulting in dimeric salts with Selectfluor, as previously reported by us.⁹

								
R ²	R ³	R ⁴	R ⁵	R ⁶				
H	H	H	H	H	-61		-70	
Me					-36		-62	
Br					-11		10	
OMe					-19		-28	
OPh					-62		-47	
Me				Me	25		-14	
Cl				Cl	10		10	
CF ₃				CF ₃	-11		-13	
F		OMe		F			0	
Me		Me		Me	31		-9	
Me		OMe		Me			-1	
	Me		Me		-78		-78	
	CF ₃		CF ₃		-24		-15	
	OMe		OMe		-71		-66	
	Ph		Ph				-66	
	Br		Br		-64		-47	
	Cl		Cl		-62		-35	
	F						-9	
	Ph						-57	
	Me				-10		-1	
	F	OMe					-71	
	Me	OMe			-60		-74	
	OMe	OMe			-33		-65	
	Me	F			-75		-78	
		Me			-71		-74	
		<i>i</i> -Bu			-60		-70	
		<i>t</i> -Bu			-50		-8	
		CF ₃			-31		-12	
		NO ₂			-47		-52	
		OMe			-64		-71	
		OBn			-57		-68	
		F			-64		-71	

Enantioselective data obtained with modified catalysts bearing R=Ph, Bn and Br was not significantly different from R=H (TRIP catalyst).



The image shows the general structure of the TRIP catalyst, which consists of two 1,1'-bi-2-naphthyl (BINOL) units linked at their 1 and 1' positions. Each naphthyl ring has an isopropyl (iPr) group at the 2 and 2' positions. A phosphoric acid group is attached to the 3 and 3' positions of the naphthyl rings. The R groups are defined as follows:

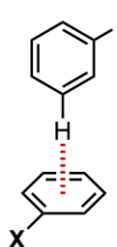
- R = H, (R)-TRIP
- R = Ph, (S)-6,6'-Ph₂-TRIP
- R = Bn, (S)-6,6'-Bn₂-TRIP
- R = Br, (S)-6,6'-Br₂-TRIP

Two boronic acid derivatives are also shown:

- 4-Methylphenylboronic acid (B(OH)₂ and Me at para positions)
- 3,5-Dimethoxyphenylboronic acid (B(OH)₂ and two MeO groups at meta positions)

R = H, (R)-TRIP	+36	+62	<i>E</i> -homoallylic
	+45	+62	<i>Z</i> -homoallylic
R = Ph, (S)-6,6'-Ph ₂ -TRIP	-30	-58	<i>E</i> -homoallylic
	-45	-59	<i>Z</i> -homoallylic
R = Bn, (S)-6,6'-Bn ₂ -TRIP	-39	-63	<i>E</i> -homoallylic
	-47	-63	<i>Z</i> -homoallylic
R = Br, (S)-6,6'-Br ₂ -TRIP	-31	-61	<i>E</i> -homoallylic

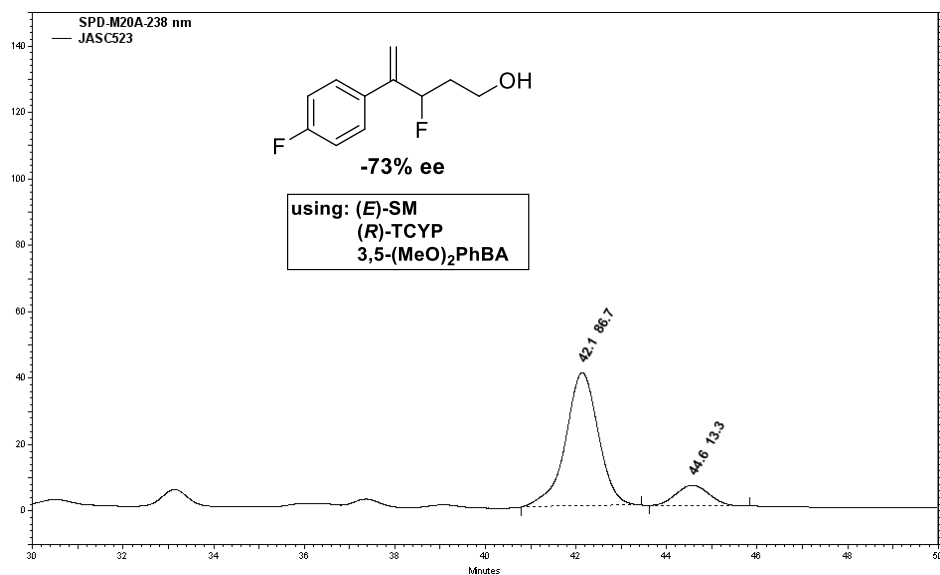
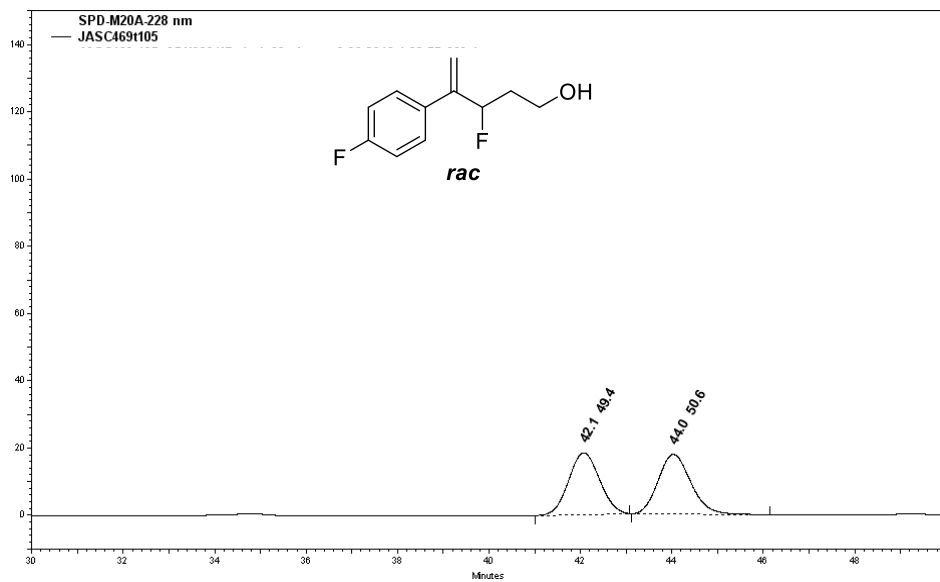
In fact, the calculated parameters ${}^T E_{\pi}$ and ${}^T D_{\pi}$ for different X-substituents were all very similar:

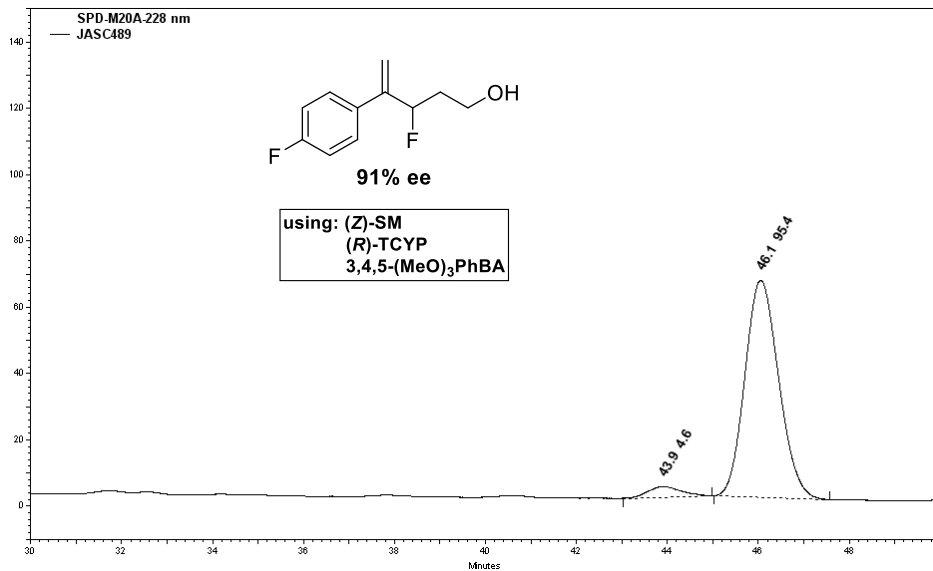


The diagram shows a transition state model where a boronic acid group (B(OH)₂) is coordinated to a hydrogen atom (H) on a phenyl ring. The phenyl ring is substituted with an X group at the para position. A dashed line indicates the interaction between the boron atom and the hydrogen atom.

X	${}^T E_{\pi}$	${}^T D_{\pi}$
CF ₃	-3.11	2.43
Br	-3.01	2.43
H	-2.95	2.44
OMe	-3.37	2.41
SMe	-3.37	2.40

Representative HPLC Traces

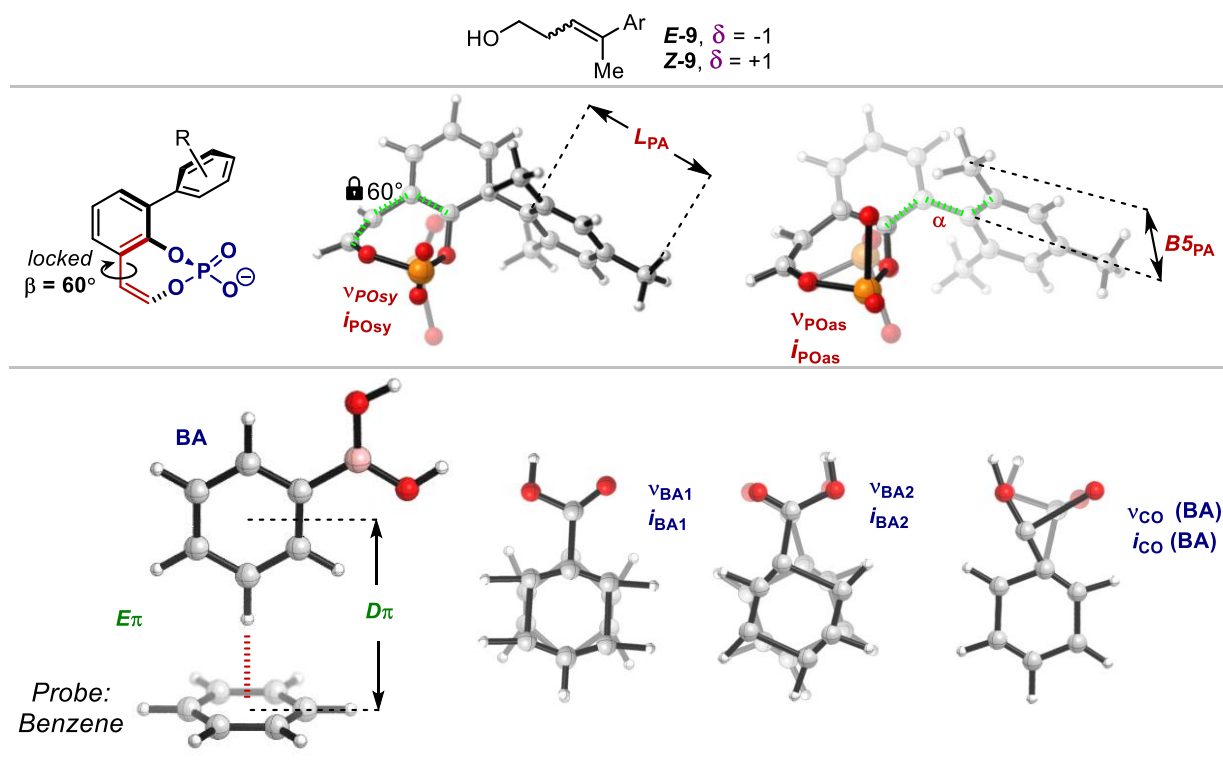




Model development

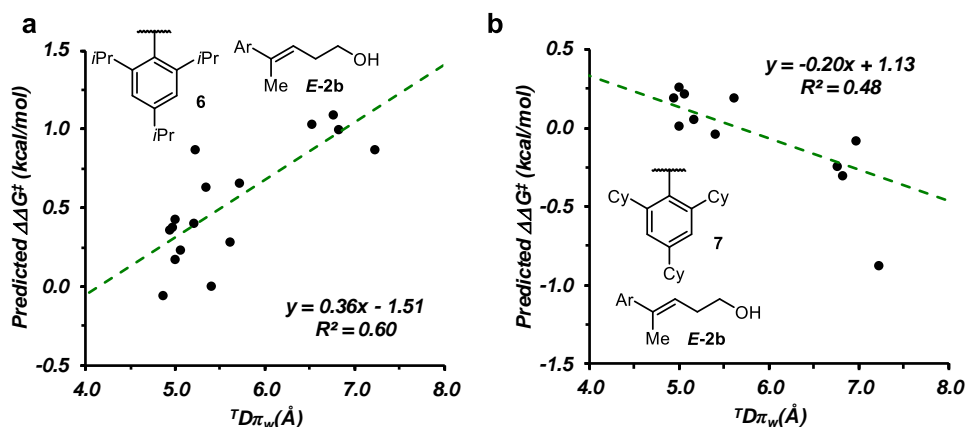
Parameters collected

The calculated parameters are summarized in the following table. Sterimol parameters **L**, **B1** and **B5**, represent the length, the minimum and the maximum widths of the substituent, respectively. The calculation of the π -parameters, BAs' frequencies and intensities of the carbonyl stretching (ν_{CO} and i_{CO}) and of the arene compressions (ν_{BA1} , i_{BA1} , ν_{BA2} and i_{BA2}) and the parameters relative to chiral phosphoric acids **5**, **6** and **7** have been previously reported by us¹⁰.



Single parameter correlations

Single parameter correlations for the fluorination of homoallylic alcohols are reported in the following graphs. In **a**, the datapoints relative to catalyst *R*-TRIP **6** show a trend with ${}^T D\pi_w$ ($R^2 = 0.60$); **b** shows the correlation between the datapoints of **PA 7** (*R*-TCYP) and ${}^T D\pi_w$ with substrates **E-2b** ($R^2 = 0.48$). Notably, even though these graphs only show a trend between the reaction selectivity and ${}^T D\pi_w$, no other trend/correlation was found with any other parameter.

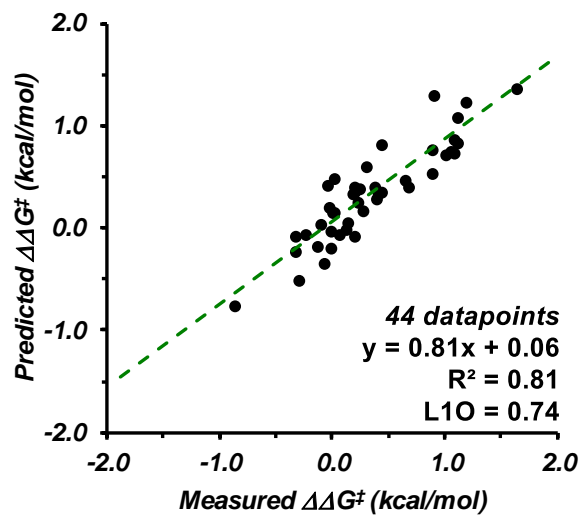


Model development

Measured $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ values were calculated using the formula $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger = -RT\ln(er)$ where *R* is the gas constant, *T* is temperature, and *er* is the enantiomeric ratio (*er* is the average enantiomeric ratio of two experimental results and the temperature is set at 298 K). Multiple linear regression models were developed using the functions *LinearModel.stepwise* and *LinearModel.fit* implemented in MATLAB[®] R2014a software in order to obtain the predicted $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$. A good linear correlation (R^2 close to 1.0 and intercept close to 0.0) between the **Predicted $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$** and the **Measured $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$** indicates that the obtained model adequately approximates the system under study. Leave-K-Out (LKO) values were also generated using MATLAB and are always reported below the R^2 value in the plots.

The model presents $R^2 = 0.81$ and intercept = 0.06.

$$\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger = 0.21 + 0.29 {}^T E\pi_D + 0.63 \delta {}^T D\pi_W + 0.20 B5_{PA} + v_{POas} (0.14 {}^T E\pi_D - 0.34 {}^T D\pi_W - 0.46)$$



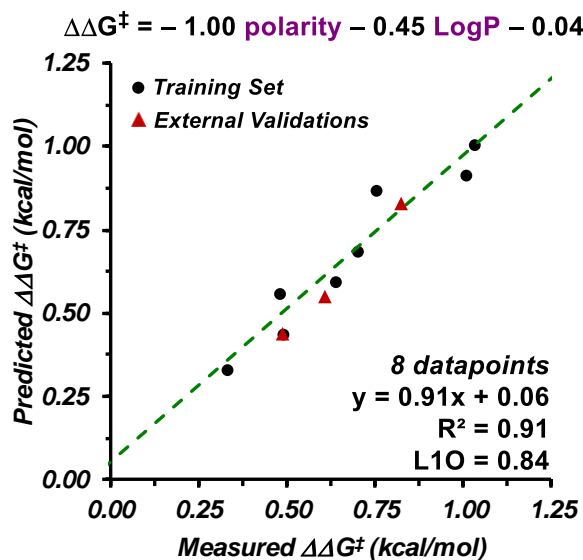
Alkene	PA	BA	Measured $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ (kcal/mol)	Predicted $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ (kcal/mol)
<i>E</i> -9	5	2-Br-Ph	-0.34	-0.08
<i>E</i> -9	5	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	-0.02	-0.03
<i>E</i> -9	5	3,5-Me ₂ -Ph	-0.11	0.03
<i>E</i> -9	5	3,5-(OMe) ₂ -Ph	-0.34	-0.23
<i>E</i> -9	5	Ph	0.13	0.05
<i>E</i> -9	5	4-NO ₂ -Ph	0.00	0.15
<i>E</i> -9	5	4-Me-Ph	0.19	-0.07
<i>E</i> -9	5	2-Me-Ph	0.12	-0.02
<i>E</i> -9	5	2,4,6-Me ₃ -Ph	-0.02	-0.19
<i>E</i> -9	6	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	0.43	0.81
<i>E</i> -9	6	3,5-Br ₂ -Ph	1.00	0.71
<i>E</i> -9	6	3,5-Me ₂ -Ph	1.04	0.75
<i>E</i> -9	6	2,6-Cl ₂ -Ph	0.38	0.29
<i>E</i> -9	6	4-Me-Ph	0.43	0.35
<i>E</i> -9	6	4-NO ₂ -Ph	0.29	0.60
<i>E</i> -9	6	2-Me-Ph	0.24	0.39
<i>E</i> -9	6	4- <i>t</i> Bu-Ph	0.67	0.40
<i>E</i> -9	6	4-OMe-Ph	0.63	0.46
<i>E</i> -9	6	2-Br-Ph	0.18	0.34
<i>E</i> -9	6	2-OMe-Ph	0.01	0.49
<i>E</i> -9	6	4-Py	-0.05	0.41
<i>E</i> -9	6	4-CF ₃ -Ph	0.41	0.33
<i>E</i> -9	6	Ph	0.37	0.40
<i>E</i> -9	6	3,5-Cl ₂ -Ph	1.10	0.84
<i>E</i> -9	6	2-Napht	0.88	0.54
<i>E</i> -9	6	3,5-(OMe) ₂ -Ph	0.88	0.76
<i>E</i> -9	7	3,5-(CN) ₂ -Ph	-0.14	-0.17
<i>E</i> -9	7	3,5-(OMe) ₂ -Ph	-0.88	-0.76
<i>E</i> -9	7	3,5-Br ₂ -Ph	-0.30	-0.51
<i>E</i> -9	7	3,5-Cl ₂ -Ph	-0.24	-0.06
<i>E</i> -9	7	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	-0.08	-0.35
<i>E</i> -9	7	Ph	0.19	0.40
<i>E</i> -9	7	4-Me-Ph	0.26	0.17
<i>E</i> -9	7	4-NO ₂ -Ph	0.19	0.36
<i>E</i> -9	7	2-Me-Ph	0.22	0.25
<i>E</i> -9	7	2,4,6-Me ₃ -Ph	0.06	-0.07
<i>E</i> -9	7	2-OMe-Ph	-0.04	0.20
<i>E</i> -9	7	2-Br-Ph	0.01	0.16
<i>Z</i> -9	7	3,5-(OMe) ₂ -Ph	1.63	1.36
<i>Z</i> -9	7	3,5-Me ₂ -Ph	1.07	0.74
<i>Z</i> -9	7	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	0.90	1.30
<i>Z</i> -9	7	3,5-Br ₂ -Ph	1.07	0.87
<i>Z</i> -9	7	3,5-Cl ₂ -Ph	1.18	1.23
<i>Z</i> -9	7	3-Cl-5-Me-Ph	1.10	1.09
<i>E</i> -9	6	3,4,5-(OMe) ₃ -Ph	0.72	0.71
<i>E</i> -9	6	3,4,5-F ₃ -Ph	0.38	0.83
<i>E</i> -9	6	3,4,5-Cl ₃ -Ph	1.18	0.79
<i>E</i> -9	6	3,4,5-Me ₃ -Ph	0.88	0.70
<i>E</i> -9	7	3,4,5-(OMe) ₃ -Ph	-1.09	-0.91
<i>Z</i> -9	7	3,4,5-(OMe) ₃ -Ph	1.68	1.19
<i>Z</i> -9	7	3,4,5-Cl ₃ -Ph	1.51	1.04
<i>Z</i> -9	7	3,4,5-F ₃ -Ph	0.54	0.54

Solvent Parameters/Data

All parameters were calculated using Molecular Modeling, Version 6.3.6. Fragment addition LogP and van Krevelen and Hoftyzer type 3-D solubility parameters ($J^{1/2} \text{ cm}^{-3/2}$) for polarity were used in the model.

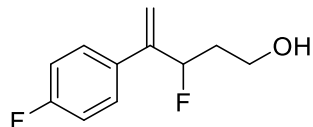
Solvent	Polarity	Log P	Measured $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ (kcal/mol)	Predicted $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ (kcal/mol)
Toluene (Me-Ph)	0.42802	2.791	1.00	0.92
Benzene (H-Ph)	0.49667	2.142	1.03	1.01
1,3,5-F ₃ -Ph	9.13052	2.571	0.49	0.44
1,4-F ₂ -Ph	7.37654	2.428	0.47	0.56
CF ₃ -Ph	0.64882	3.025	0.75	0.87
1,4-Et ₂ -Ph	0.29512	4.498	0.70	0.69
1,3-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	7.72369	3.908	0.33	0.33
Cl-Ph	5.78438	2.855	0.63	0.59
1,3-Me ₂ -Ph	0.37604	3.440	0.82	0.83
1-Me,4-Cl-Ph	5.02120	3.504	0.60	0.55
1,2,3-F ₃ -Ph	9.13052	2.571	0.49	0.44

The model presents $R^2 = 0.91$ and intercept = 0.06.



Characterization Data of Fluorination Products

3-Fluoro-4-(4-fluorophenyl)pent-4-en-1-ol (4b)



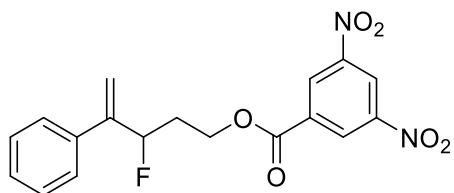
Colorless oil. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.372–7.337 (m, 2H), 7.06–7.01 (m, 2H), 5.55 (m, 1H), 5.42 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.39 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.86–3.74 (m, 2H), 1.98–1.84 (m, 2H), 1.58 (br s, 1H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.7 (d, $J = 247.6$ Hz), 146.4 (d, $J = 16.6$ Hz), 134.4 (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz), 128.8 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 115.6 (d, $J = 21.1$ Hz), 115.0 (d, $J = 10.6$ Hz), 91.8 (d, $J = 21.1$ Hz), 59.1 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz), 37.2 (d, $J = 22.3$ Hz). $^{19}\text{F NMR}$ (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -113.27 – -113.35 (m), -179.16 – -179.42 (m). **HRMS (EI)** Calcd. for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{OF}_2$ $[\text{M}]^+$: 198.0856. Found: 198.0854.

General Protocol for the Benzoylation reaction

The resulting reaction mixture of fluorination (0.1 mmol scale with respect to homoallylic alcohol) was filtered through a plug of silica gel using DCM (10 mL) as eluent, and the crude product concentrated in *vacuo*. Then, to a solution of the fluorinated crude product in DCM (1 mL) were added 3,5-dinitrobenzoyl chloride (1.5 equiv, 35 mg, 0.15 mmol), DMAP (1.5 equiv, 18 mg, 0.15 mmol), Et_3N (1.5 equiv, 20 μL), and the resulting mixture stirred at rt. After complete consumption of the starting material, as judged by TLC analysis (up to 20 minutes), the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel to give the desired 3,5-dinitrobenzoylestere.

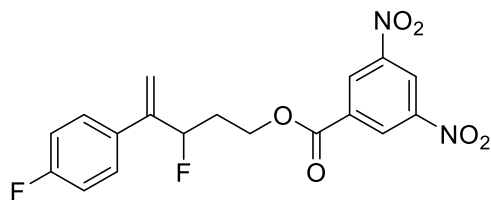
Characterization data of Benzoylation Products

3-Fluoro-4-phenylpent-4-en-1-yl 2-(3,5-dinitrophenyl)acetate (**9a**)



The title compound was obtained according to the general procedure and obtained as a colorless oil (18.4 mg, 49% yield) from **Z-2a** (18.0 mg, 0.1 mmol) using (*R*)-TRIP and *p*-tolylboronic acid. **¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 9.23 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 9.12 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 2H), 7.40–7.32 (m, 5H), 5.61 (m, 1H), 5.49 (m, 2H), 4.62–4.55 (m, 2H), 2.26 (m, 1H), 2.22 (m, 1H). **¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 162.5, 148.8, 146.5 (d, *J* = 15.1 Hz), 138.0, 133.9, 129.5, 128.9, 128.5, 126.9, 122.6, 115.1 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz), 92.3 (d, *J* = 176.7 Hz), 63.2 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 33.6 (d, *J* = 24.2 Hz). **¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ -179.95 – -180.21 (m). **HRMS (EI)** Calcd. for C₁₈H₁₅N₂O₆F [M]⁺: 374.0920. Found: 374.0915. **HPLC** (CHIRALPAK AD-H column) 95:5 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1 mL/min; *t*_{major} (17.1 min), *t*_{minor} (19.5 min); 88% ee from **Z-2a** using (*R*)-TCYP and 3,5-(dimethoxyphenyl)boronic acid.

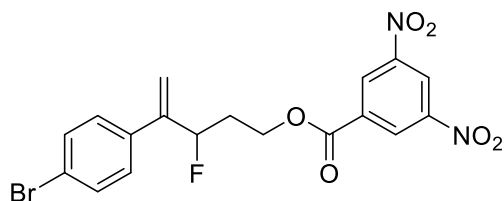
3-Fluoro-4-(4-fluorophenyl)pent-4-en-1-yl 2-(3,5-dinitrophenyl)acetate (**9b**)



The title compound was obtained according to the general procedure and obtained as a colorless oil (14.5 mg, 37% yield) from **Z-2b** (19.8 mg, 0.1 mmol) using (*R*)-TRIP and *p*-tolylboronic acid. **¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 9.23 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 9.13 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 2H), 7.38–7.36 (m, 2H), 7.08–7.05 (m, 2H), 5.54 (m, 1H), 5.48 (s, *J* = 1H), 5.45 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.62–4.56 (m, 2H), 2.24 (m, 1H), 2.20 (m, 1H).

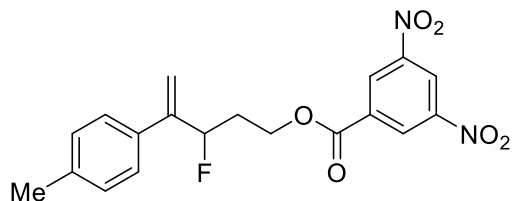
^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.9 (d, $J = 247.6$ Hz), 162.5, 148.9, 145.5 (d, $J = 16.6$ Hz), 134.0, 133.8, 129.5, 128.7 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz), 122.6, 115.8 (d, $J = 22.7$ Hz), 115.6 (d, $J = 10.6$ Hz), 90.9 (d, $J = 24.2$ Hz), 63.1 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz), 33.5 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -112.58 – -112.66 (m), -179.07 – -179.33 (m). HRMS (EI) Calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6\text{F}_2$ $[\text{M}]^+$: 392.0825. Found: 392.0820. HPLC (CHIRALPAK AD-H column) 95:5 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1 mL/min; t_{major} (22.7 min), t_{minor} (24.2 min); 91% ee from **Z-2b** using (*R*)-TCYP and 3,5-(dimethoxyphenyl)boronic acid.

4-(4-Bromophenyl)-3-fluoropent-4-en-1-yl 2-(3,5-dinitrophenyl)acetate (**9c**)



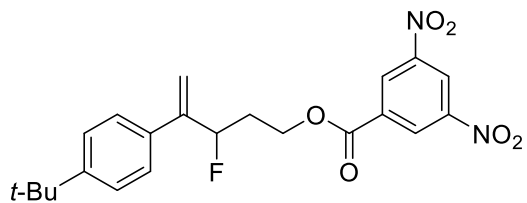
The title compound was obtained according to the general procedure and obtained as a colorless oil (16.8 mg, 37%) yield from **E-2c** (25.9 mg, 0.1 mmol) using (*R*)-TRIP and *p*-tolylboronic acid. ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.24 (t, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 9.12 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.50–7.49 (m, 2H), 7.28–7.25 (m, 2H), 5.54 (m, 1H), 5.51 (s, 1H), 5.49 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.61–4.54 (m, 2H), 2.24 (m, 1H), 2.20 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.4, 148.9, 145.6, 145.5, 136.9 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz), 133.8, 132.0, 129.5, 128.6, 122.6, 116.1 (d, $J = 10.6$ Hz), 91.2 (d, $J = 176.7$ Hz), 63.1 (d, $J = 4.5$ Hz), 33.5 (d, $J = 24.2$ Hz). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -179.16 – -179.41 (m). HRMS (EI) Calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6\text{F}^{79}\text{Br}$ $[\text{M}]^+$: 452.0025. Found: 452.0018. HPLC (CHIRALPAK AD-H column) 95:5 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1 mL/min; t_{major} (26.1 min), t_{minor} (28.2 min); 95% ee from **Z-2c** using (*R*)-TCYP and 3,5-(dimethoxyphenyl)boronic acid.

3-Fluoro-4-(*p*-tolyl)pent-4-en-1-yl 2-(3,5-dinitrophenyl)acetate (9d)



The title compound was obtained according to the general procedure and obtained as a colorless oil (27.2 mg, 70% yield) from **Z-2d** (19.4 mg, 0.1 mmol) using (*R*)-TRIP and *p*-tolylboronic acid. **¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 9.23 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 9.12 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 7.28–7.27 (m, 2H), 7.18–7.16 (m, 2H), 5.60 (m, 1H), 5.45 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.44 (s, 1H), 4.61–4.54 (m, 2H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.26 (m, 1H), 2.22 (m, 1H). **¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 162.5, 148.8, 146.4, 146.2, 138.4, 135.1 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 133.9, 129.5 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 126.7, 122.6, 114.2 (d, *J* = 10.6 Hz), 90.8 (d, *J* = 24.2 Hz), 63.2 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 33.6 (d, *J* = 22.7 Hz), 21.3. **¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ -180.15 – -180.40 (m). **HRMS (EI)** Calcd. for C₁₉H₁₇N₂O₆F [M]⁺: 388.1076. Found: 388.1072. **HPLC** (CHIRALPAK AD-H column) 95:5 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1 mL/min; *t*_{major} (15.4 min), *t*_{minor} (17.5 min); 96% ee from **Z-2d** using (*R*)-TCYP and 3,5-(dimethoxyphenyl)boronic acid.

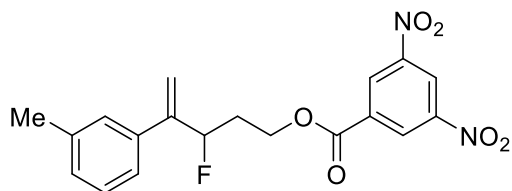
4-(4-(*tert*-Butyl)phenyl)-3-fluoropent-4-en-1-yl 2-(3,5-dinitrophenyl)acetate (9e)



The title compound was obtained according to the general procedure and obtained as a yellow solid (26.2 mg, 61% yield) from **E-2e** (23.6 mg, 0.1 mmol) using (*R*)-TRIP and *p*-tolylboronic acid. **¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 9.23 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 9.14 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 2H), 7.40–7.38 (m, 2H), 7.33–7.32 (m, 2H), 5.61 (m, 1H), 5.47 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.45 (s, 1H), 4.63–4.56 (m, 2H), 2.30–2.26 (m, 1H), 2.26–2.22 (m,

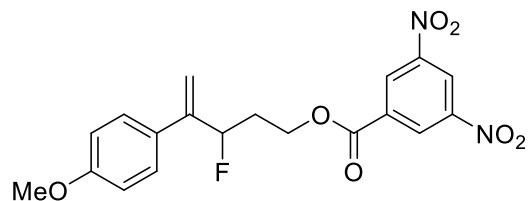
1H), 1.32 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.5, 159.81, 148.8, 145.9, 145.8, 133.9, 130.3, 129.5, 128.0, 122.6, 114.2, 113.7 (d, *J* = 10.6 Hz), 91.4 (d, *J* = 175.2 Hz), 63.2 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 55.4, 33.6 (d, *J* = 22.3 Hz). ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -179.67 – -179.93 (m). HRMS (EI) Calcd. for C₂₂H₂₃N₂O₆F [M]⁺: 430.1546. Found: 430.1541. HPLC (CHIRALPAK AD-H column) 95:5 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1 mL/min; *t*_{major} (11.1 min), *t*_{minor} (11.9 min); 89% ee from **Z-2e** using (*R*)-TCYP and 3,5-(dimethoxyphenyl)boronic acid.

3-Fluoro-4-(*m*-tolyl)pent-4-en-1-yl 2-(3,5-dinitrophenyl)acetate (**9f**)



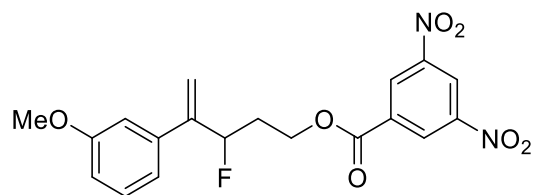
The title compound was obtained according to the general procedure and obtained as a white solid (17.9 mg, 46% yield) from **Z-2f** (19.4 mg, 0.1 mmol) using (*R*)-TRIP and *p*-tolylboronic acid. ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.23(t, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 9.12 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 7.25 (m, 1H), 7.19–7.14 (m, 3H), 5.69 (m, 1H), 5.463 (s, 1H), 5.458 (s, 1H), 4.62–4.55 (m, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.26 (m, 1H), 2.22 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.5, 148.8, 146.6 (d, *J* = 16.6 Hz), 138.5, 138.0 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 133.9, 129.5, 129.2, 128.7, 127.6, 123.9, 122.6, 114.8 (d, *J* = 10.6 Hz), 91.3 (d, *J* = 176.7 Hz), 63.2 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 33.6 (d, *J* = 22.7 Hz), 21.6. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -179.91 – -180.16 (m). HRMS (EI) Calcd. for C₁₉H₁₇N₂O₆F [M]⁺: 388.1076. Found: 388.1072. HPLC (CHIRALPAK AD-H column) 95:5 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1 mL/min; *t*_{major} (13.1 min), *t*_{minor} (15.2 min); 85% ee from **Z-2f** using (*R*)-TCYP and 3,5-(dimethoxyphenyl)boronic acid.

3-Fluoro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)pent-4-en-1-yl 2-(3,5-dinitrophenyl)acetate (9g)



The title compound was obtained according to the general procedure and obtained as a pale yellow oil (17.0 mg, 42% yield) from **Z-2g** (21.0 mg, 0.1 mmol) using (*R*)-TRIP and *p*-tolylboronic acid. **¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 9.23 (m, 1H), 9.120–9.115 (m, 2H), 7.33–7.31 (m, 2H), 6.90–6.87 (m, 2H), 5.57 (m, 1H), 5.41 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.40 (s, 1H), 4.61–4.54 (m, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.26 (m, 1H), 2.22 (m, 1H). **¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 162.5, 159.8, 148.8, 145.8 (d, *J* = 16.6 Hz), 133.9, 130.3, 129.5, 128.0, 122.6, 114.2, 113.7 (d, *J* = 10.6 Hz), 91.4 (d, *J* = 175.2 Hz), 63.2 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 55.4, 33.6 (d, *J* = 22.3 Hz). **¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ -179.67 – -179.93 (m). **HRMS (EI)** Calcd. for C₁₉H₁₇N₂O₇F [M]⁺: 404.1025. Found: 404.1019. **HPLC** (CHIRALPAK AD-H column) 95:5 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1 mL/min; *t*_{major} (27.4 min), *t*_{minor} (30.0 min); 81% ee from **Z-2g** using (*R*)-TCYP and 3,5-(dimethoxyphenyl)boronic acid.

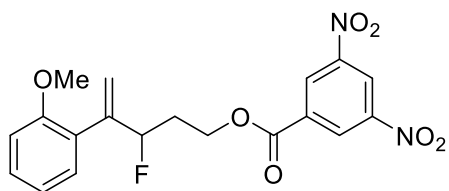
3-Fluoro-4-(3-methoxyphenyl)pent-4-en-1-yl 2-(3,5-dinitrophenyl)acetate (9h)



The title compound was obtained according to the general procedure and obtained as a white solid (13.0 mg, 32% yield) from **Z-2h** (21.0 mg, 0.1 mmol) using (*R*)-TRIP and *p*-tolylboronic acid. **¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 9.23 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 9.11–9.10 (m, 2H), 7.28 (m, 1H), 6.95 (m, 1H), 6.88–6.85 (m, 2H), 5.58 (m, 1H), 5.480 (s, 1H), 5.478 (s, 1H), 4.58 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 2.27 (m, 1H), 2.22 (m, 1H). **¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 162.5, 159.9, 148.8, 146.3 (d, *J* = 16.6 Hz), 139.4 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz),

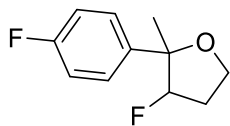
133.9, 129.9, 129.5, 122.5, 119.2, 115.1 ($J = 10.6$ Hz), 113.4, 113.1, 91.3 (d, $J = 175.2$ Hz), 63.1 (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz), 55.4, 33.6 (d, $J = 227$ Hz). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -179.86 – -180.12 (m). HRMS (EI) Calcd. for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7\text{F}$ $[\text{M}]^+$: 404.1025. Found: 404.1020. HPLC (CHIRALPAK AD-H column) 95:5 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1 mL/min; t_{major} (23.0 min), t_{minor} (25.2 min); 94% ee from **Z-2h** using (*R*)-TCYP and 3,5-(dimethoxyphenyl)boronic acid.

3-Fluoro-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)pent-4-en-1-yl 2-(3,5-dinitrophenyl)acetate (**9i**)



The title compound was obtained according to the general procedure and obtained as a yellow solid (15.0 mg, 37% yield) from **Z-2i** (21.0 mg, 0.1 mmol) using (*R*)-TRIP and *p*-tolylboronic acid. ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.22 (t, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 9.12 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.31 (m, 1H), 7.21 (m, 1H), 6.95 (m, 1H), 6.90 (m, 1H), 5.74 (m, 1H), 5.58 (m, 1H), 5.28 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.59–4.57 (m, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 2.19 (m, 1H), 2.08 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.5, 156.6, 148.8, 146.4 (d, $J = 18.1$ Hz), 134.1, 130.7, 129.7, 129.5, 128.1, 122.5, 121.2, 115.2 (d, $J = 12.1$ Hz), 111.1, 90.4 (d, $J = 176.7$ Hz), 63.4 (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz), 55.7, 33.5 (d, $J = 21.1$ Hz). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -182.32 – -182.58 (m). HRMS (EI) Calcd. for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7\text{F}$ $[\text{M}]^+$: 404.1025. Found: 404.1020. HPLC (CHIRALPAK AD-H column) 95:5 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1 mL/min; t_{major} (14.0 min), t_{minor} (17.7 min); 64% ee from **Z-2i** using (*R*)-TCYP and 3,5-(dimethoxyphenyl)boronic acid.

3-Fluoro-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-methyltetrahydrofuran (8b, major diastereomer)

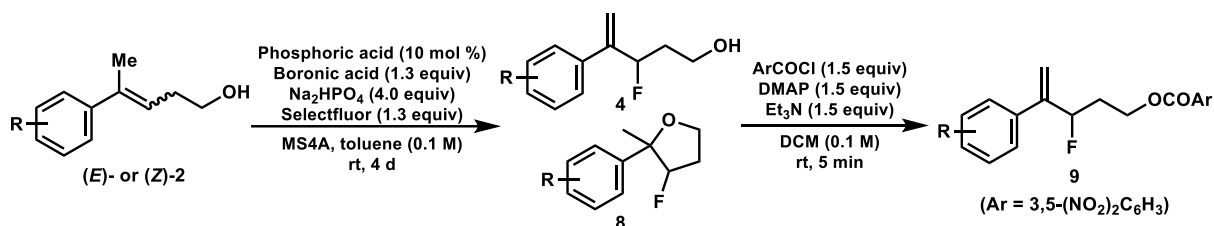


Major diastereomer: Colorless oil. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.35–7.33 (m, 2H), 7.05–7.01 (m, 2H), 5.10 (dd, $J_{\text{H-F}} = 54.1$ Hz, $J = 4.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.18 (m, 1H), 4.03 (td, $J = 9.0, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.15 (m, 1H), 1.98 (m, 1H), 1.55 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.1 (d, $J = 246.1$ Hz), 140.4, 126.6 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 115.4 (d, $J = 21.1$ Hz), 98.9 (d, $J = 187.2$ Hz), 87.0 (d, $J = 16.9$ Hz), 65.8, 32.1 (d, $J = 21.1$ Hz), 23.4 (d, $J = 9.1$ Hz). $^{19}\text{F NMR}$ (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -115.06 – -115.13 (m), -182.97 – -183.28 (m).

HRMS (EI) Calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{OF}$ $[\text{M}]^+$: 198.0856. Found: 198.0854.

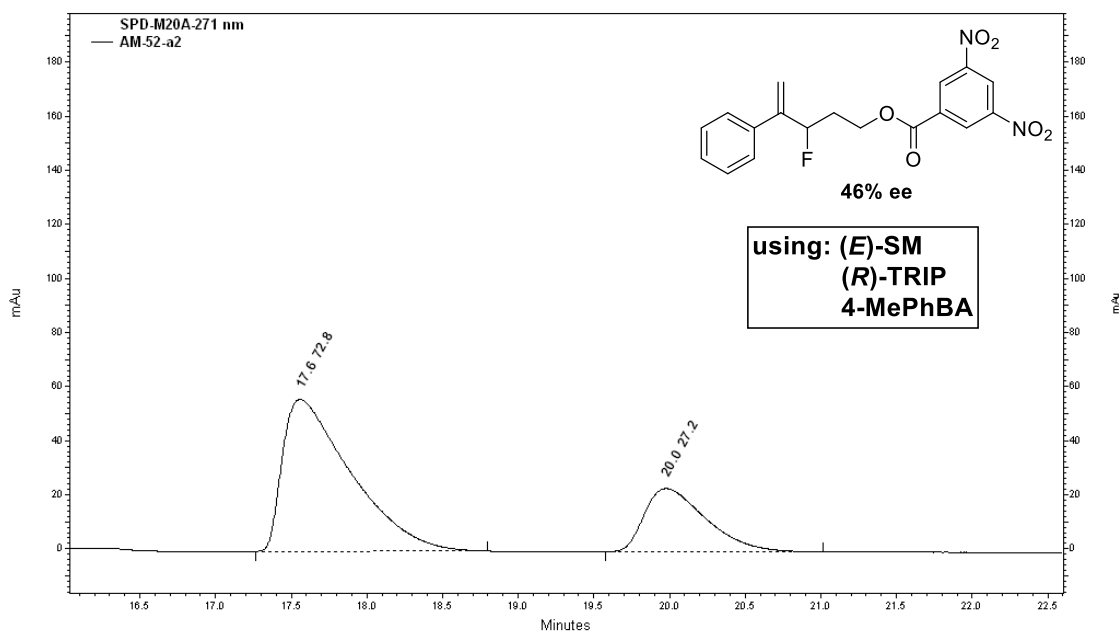
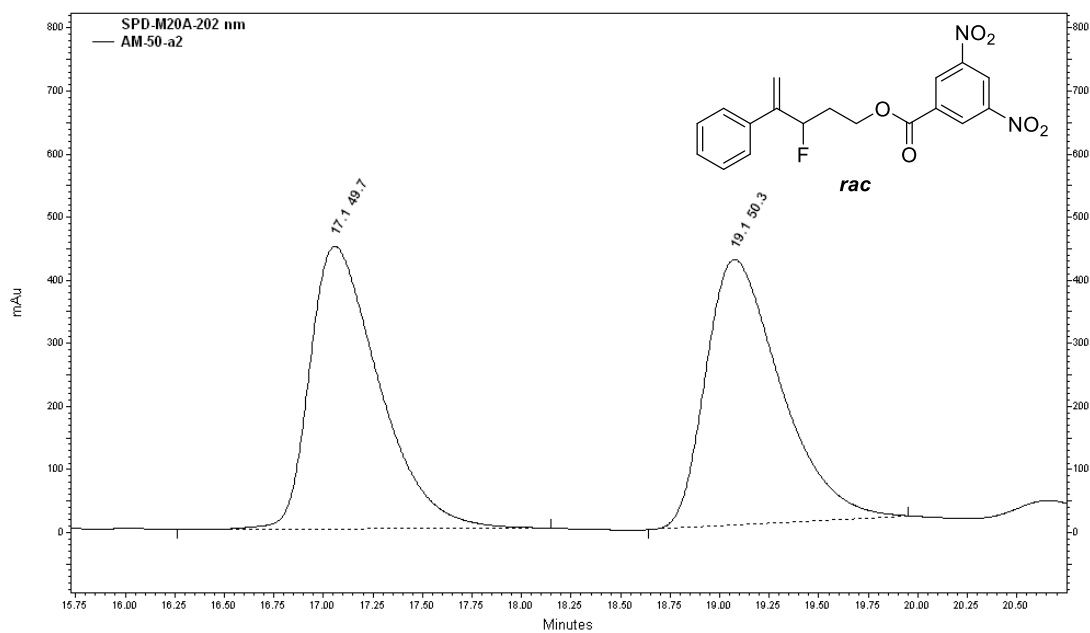
Minor diastereomer: Colorless oil. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.43–7.38 (m, 2H), 7.07–7.01 (m, 2H), 5.10 (ddd, $J_{\text{H-F}} = 53.6.6$ Hz, $J = 4.5, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.23–4.13 (m, 2H), 2.51–2.23 (m, 2H), 1.44 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.0 (d, $J = 244.9$ Hz), 137.7, 127.6 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 114.9 (d, $J = 21.1$ Hz), 97.5 (d, $J = 185.0$ Hz), 86.7 (d, $J = 19.3$ Hz), 65.9, 32.9 (d, $J = 22.4$ Hz), 26.8 (d, $J = 4.2$ Hz). $^{19}\text{F NMR}$ (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -115.55 – -115.61 (m), -175.50 – -175.80 (m).

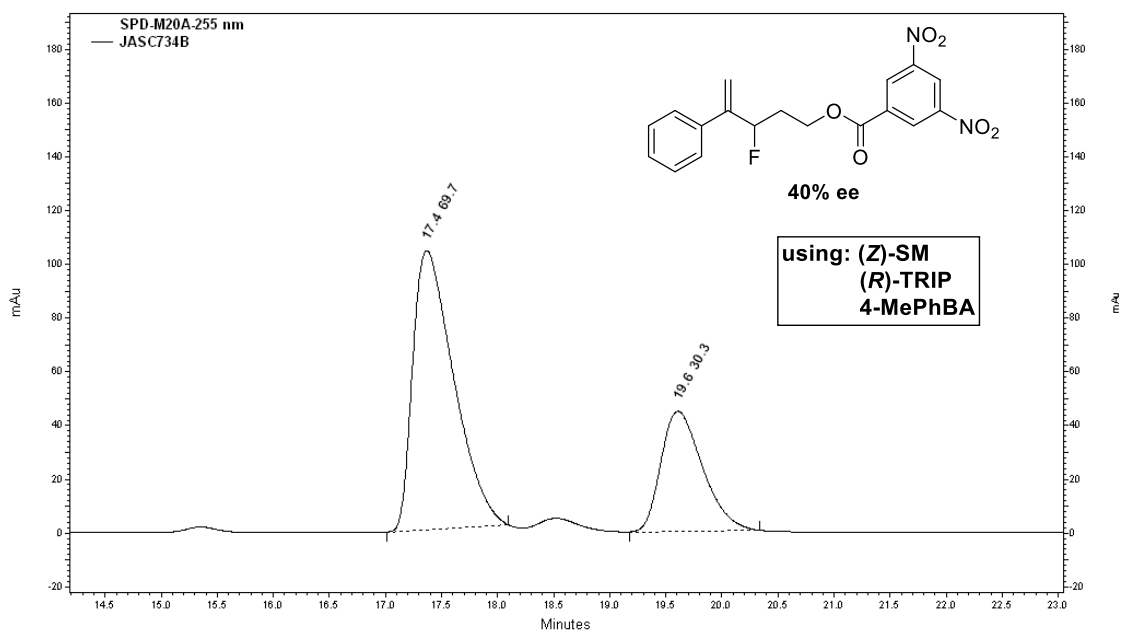
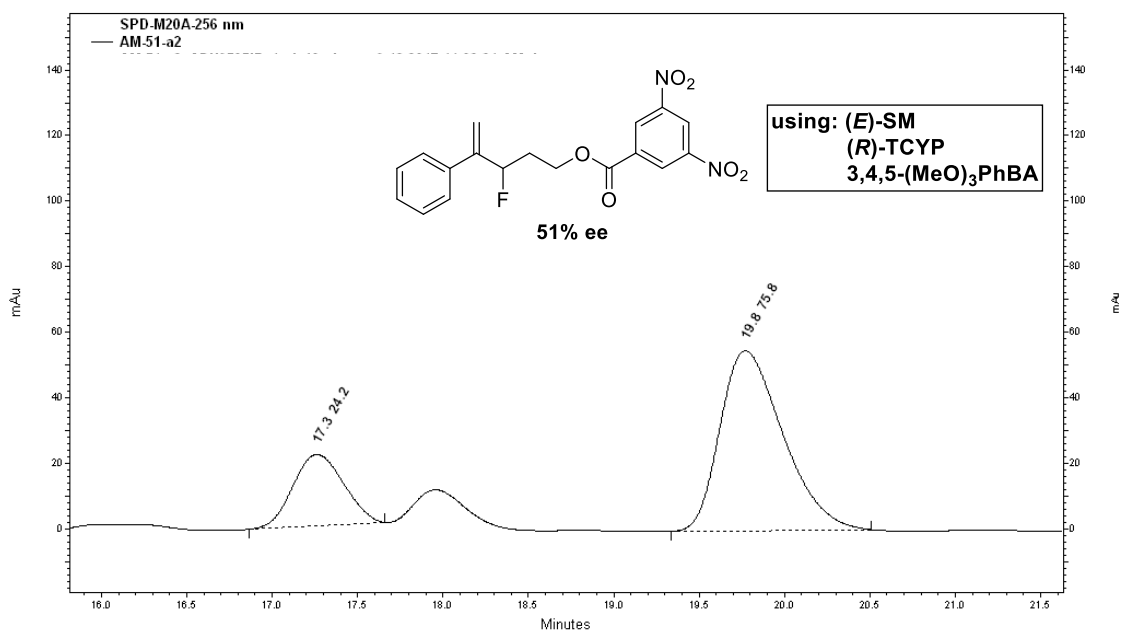
Scope data

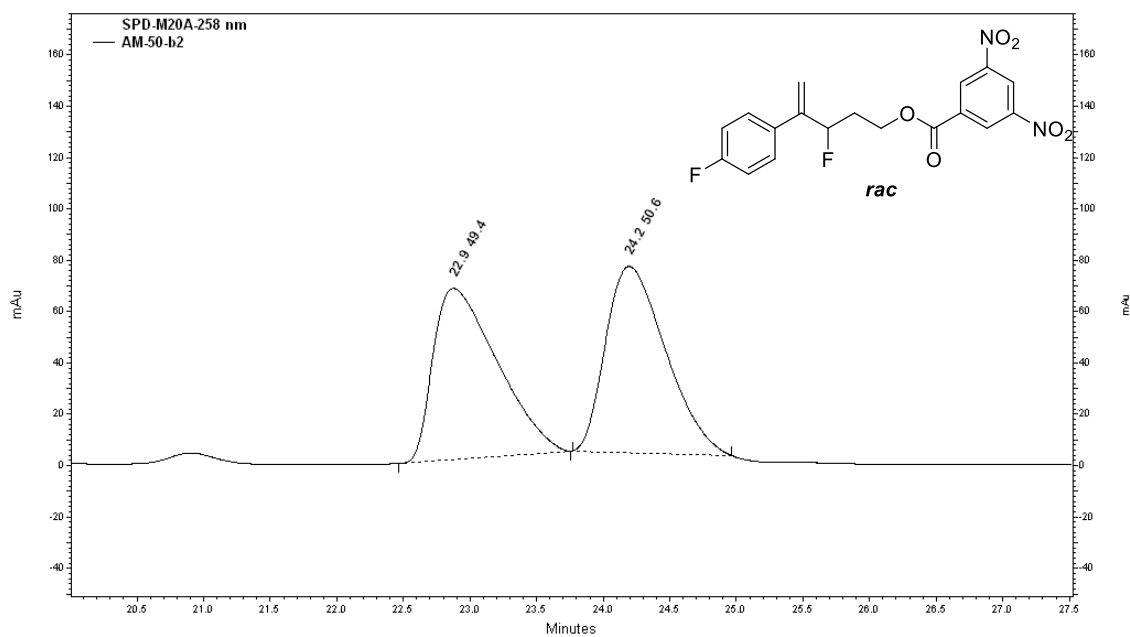
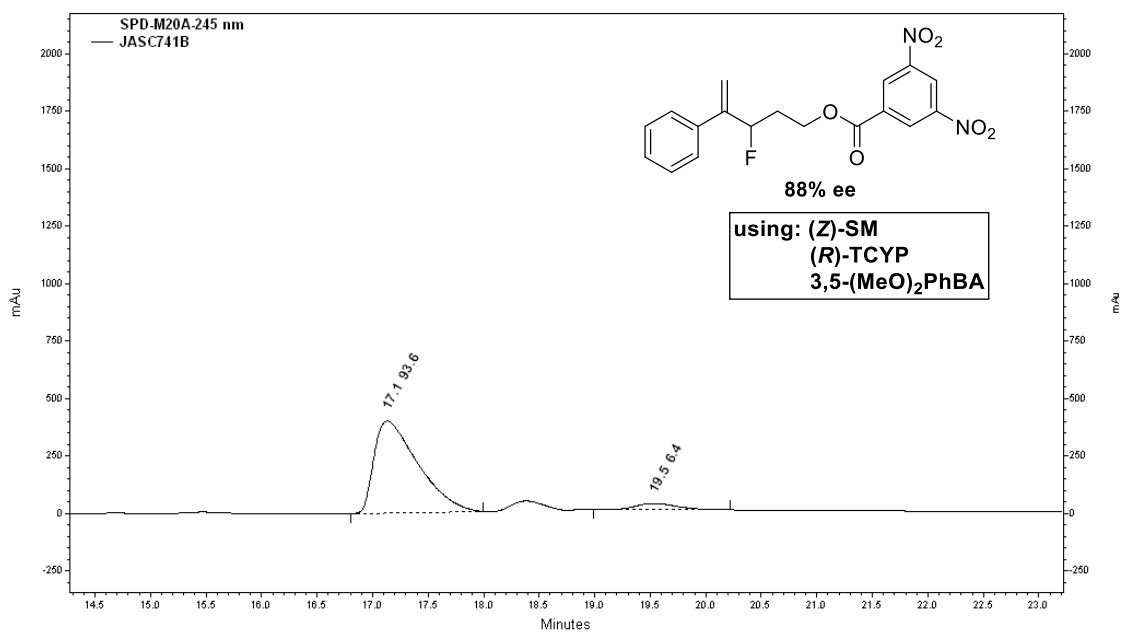


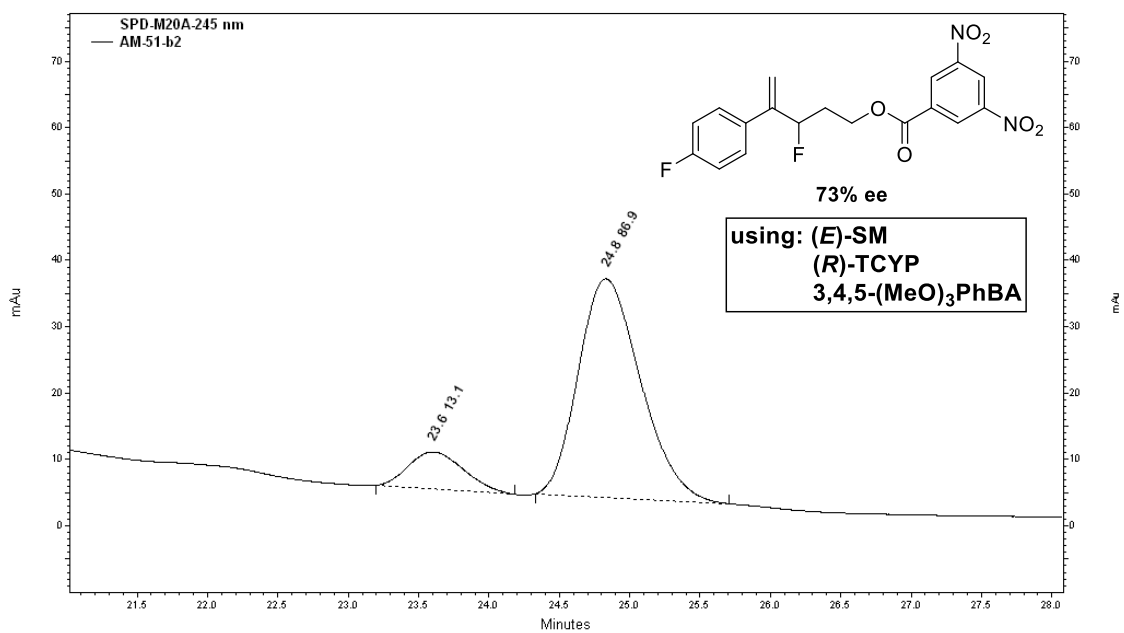
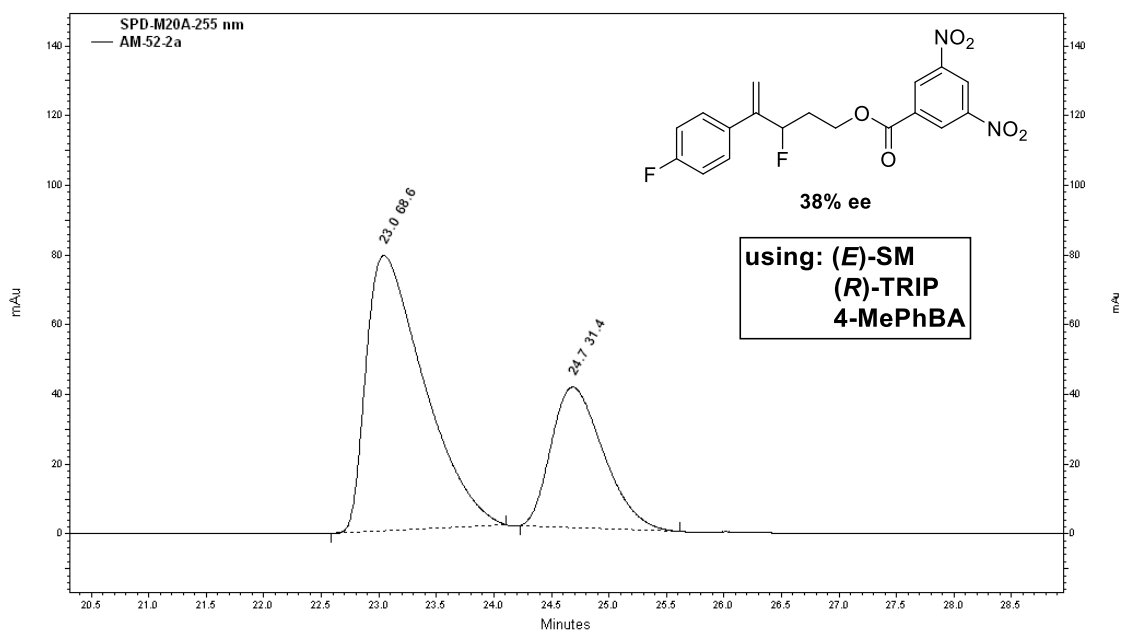
E/Z	R	PA	BA	NMR Yield 4	Isolated Yield 9	ee 9
Z	4-F	(R)-TRIP (6)	4-Me-PhB(OH) ₂	40% (20% 2 , 6% 8)	37%	41%
	H			60% (8% 2 , 18% 8)	49%	40%
	4-Me			65% (10% 8)	70%	42%
	4- <i>t</i> -Bu			50% (20% 8)	44%	28%
	3-Me			45% (15% 2 , 5% 8)	46%	45%
	4-Br			40% (15% 2 , 6% 8)	30%	46%
	2-MeO			42% (19% 2)	37%	33%
	3-MeO			32% (12% 2 , 14% 8)	32%	43%
	4-MeO			46% (4% 8)	42%	17%
	Z			4-F	(R)-TCYP (7)	3,5-(MeO) ₂ -PhB(OH) ₂
H		40% (30% 2 , 10% 8)	ND	88%		
4-Me		50% (25% 2 , 8% 8)	ND	96%		
4- <i>t</i> -Bu		50% (20% 2 , 4% 8)	ND	89%		
3-Me		30% (35% 2 , 2% 8)	ND	85%		
4-Br		32% (35% 2 , 4% 8)	ND	95%		
2-MeO		20% (59% 2)	ND	64%		
3-MeO		24% (66% 2)	ND	94%		
4-MeO		26% (51% 2 , 1% 8)	ND	81%		
E		4-F	(R)-TRIP (5)	4-Me-PhB(OH) ₂		
	H	26% (5% 8)			31%	46%
	4-Me	22% (17% 8)			22%	38%
	4- <i>t</i> -Bu	60% (27% 8)			61%	28%
	3-Me	37% (7% 2 , 24% 8)			39%	40%
	4-Br	36% (30% 2 , 19% 8)			37%	23%
	2-MeO	8% (3% 8)			7%	32%
	3-MeO	29% (5% 2 , 17% 8)			36%	82%
	4-MeO	31% (9% 8)			31%	32%
	E	4-F			(R)-TCYP (7)	3,4,5-(MeO) ₃ -PhB(OH) ₂
H		11% (59% 2 , 2% 8)	ND	-51%		
4-Me		11% (55% 2 , 2% 8)	ND	-65%		
4- <i>t</i> -Bu		10% (48% 2 , 2% 8)	ND	-75%		
3-Me		8% (66% 2 , 3% 8)	ND	-28%		
4-Br		7% (68% 2 , 2% 8)	ND	-87%		
2-MeO		15% (49% 2)	ND	-21%		
4-MeO		18% (36% 2 , 2% 8)	ND	-41%		

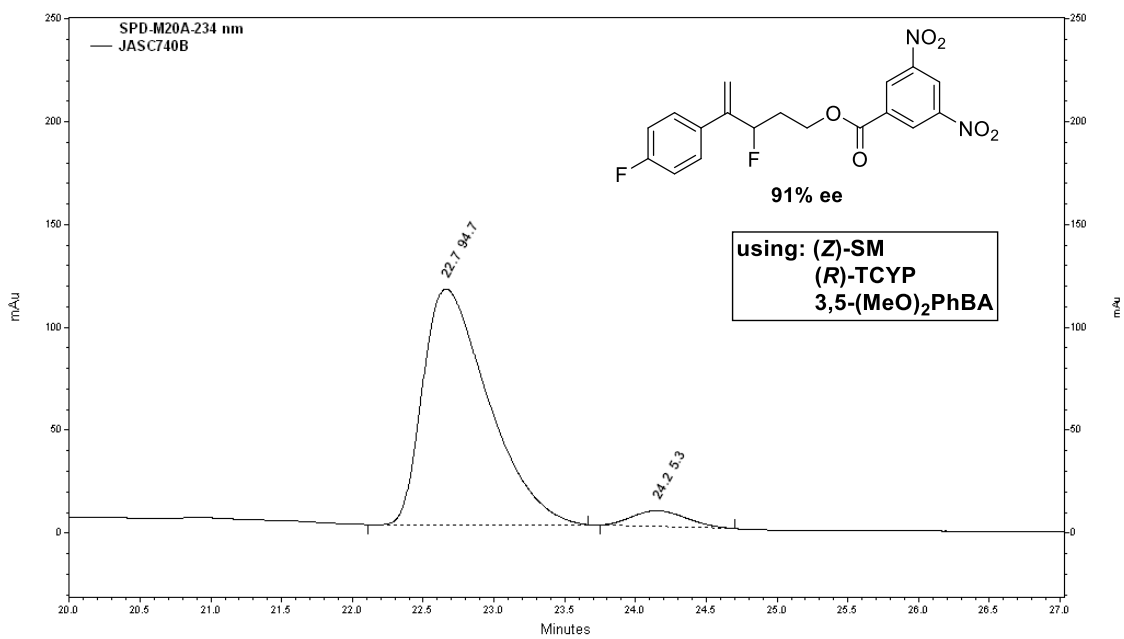
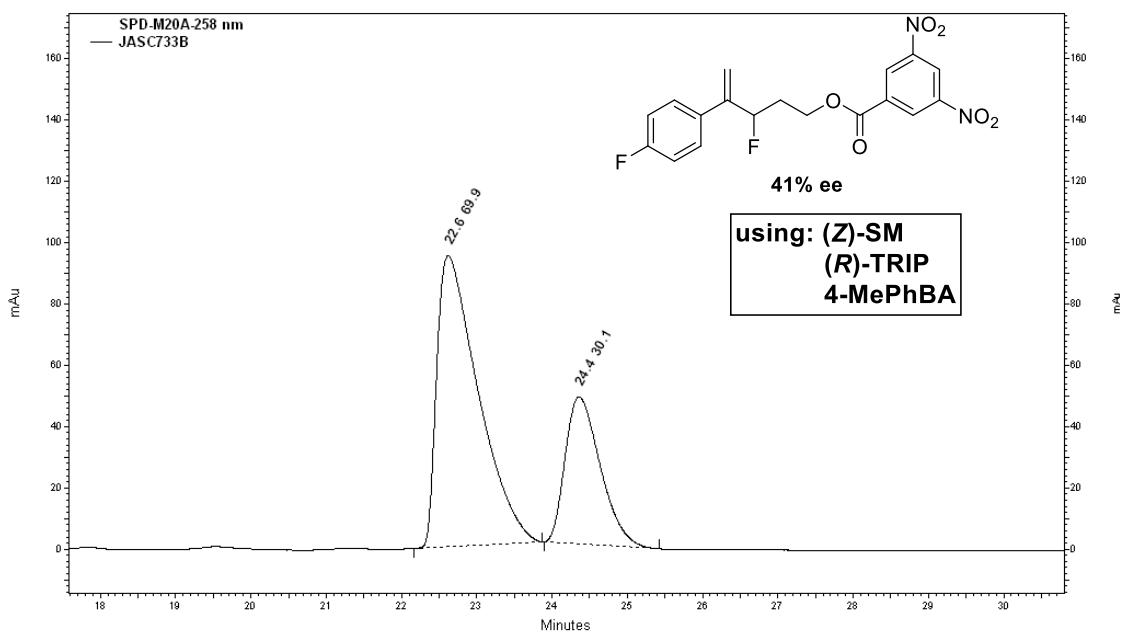
HPLC Chromatograms

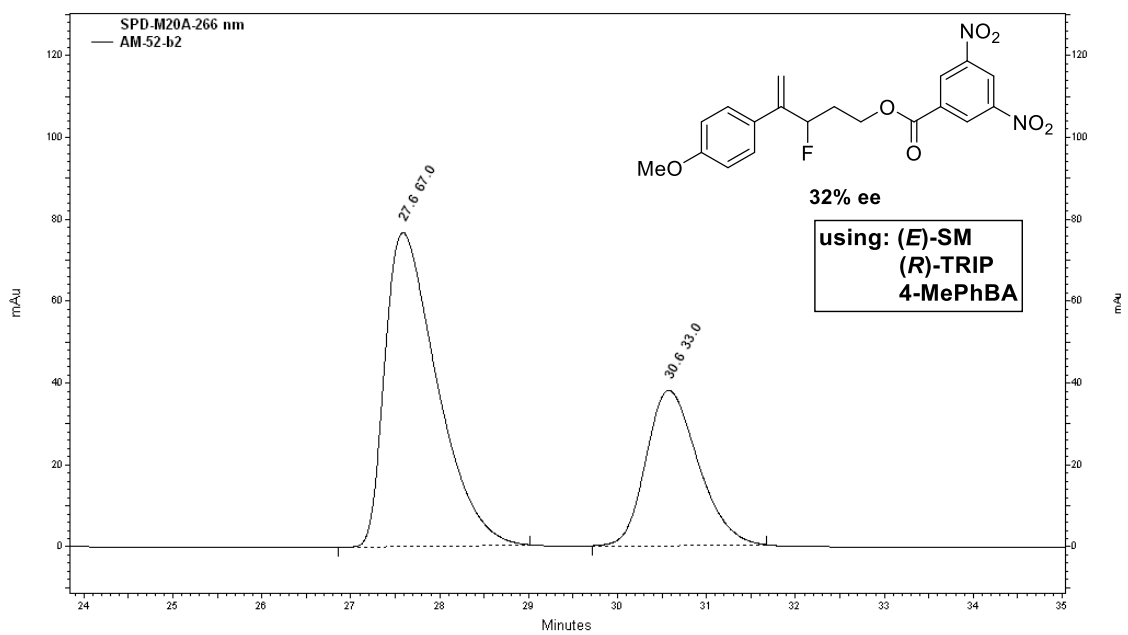
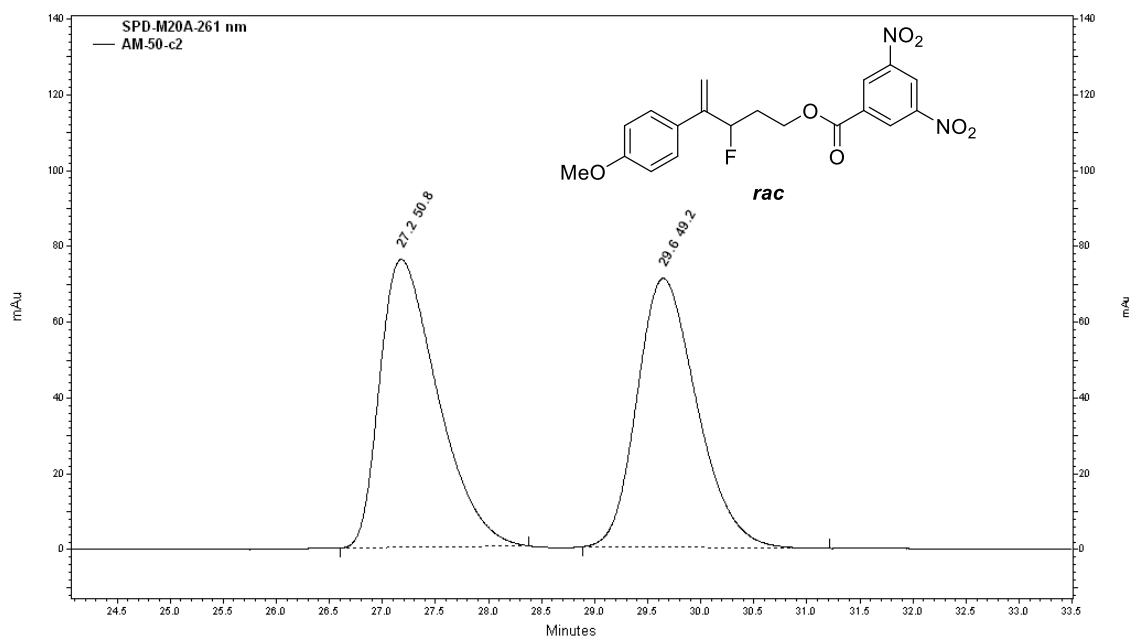


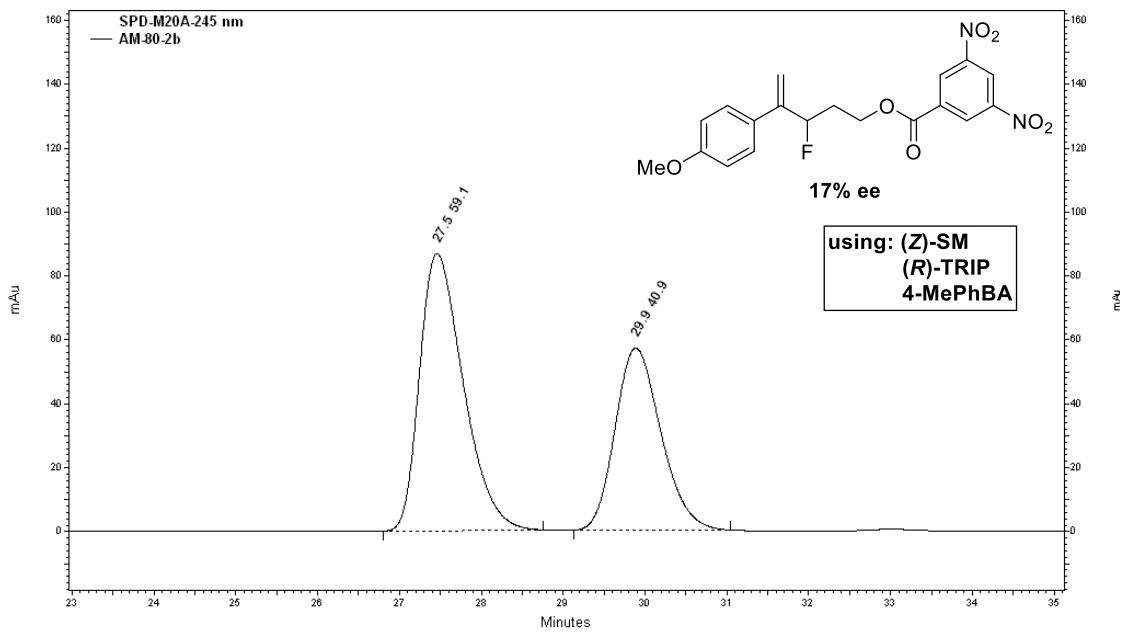
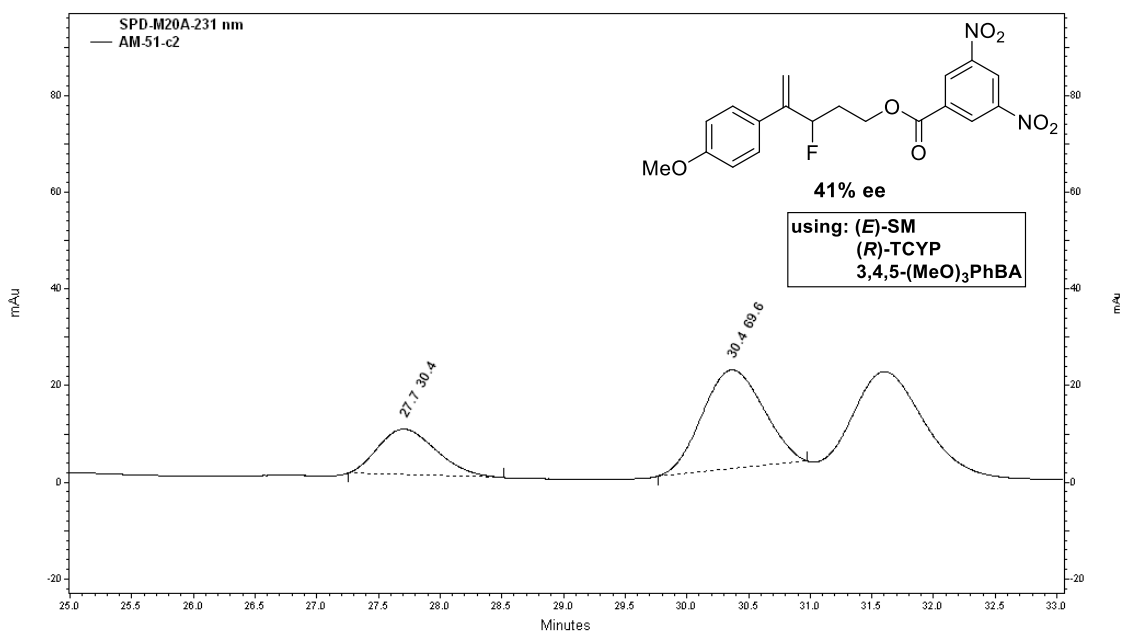


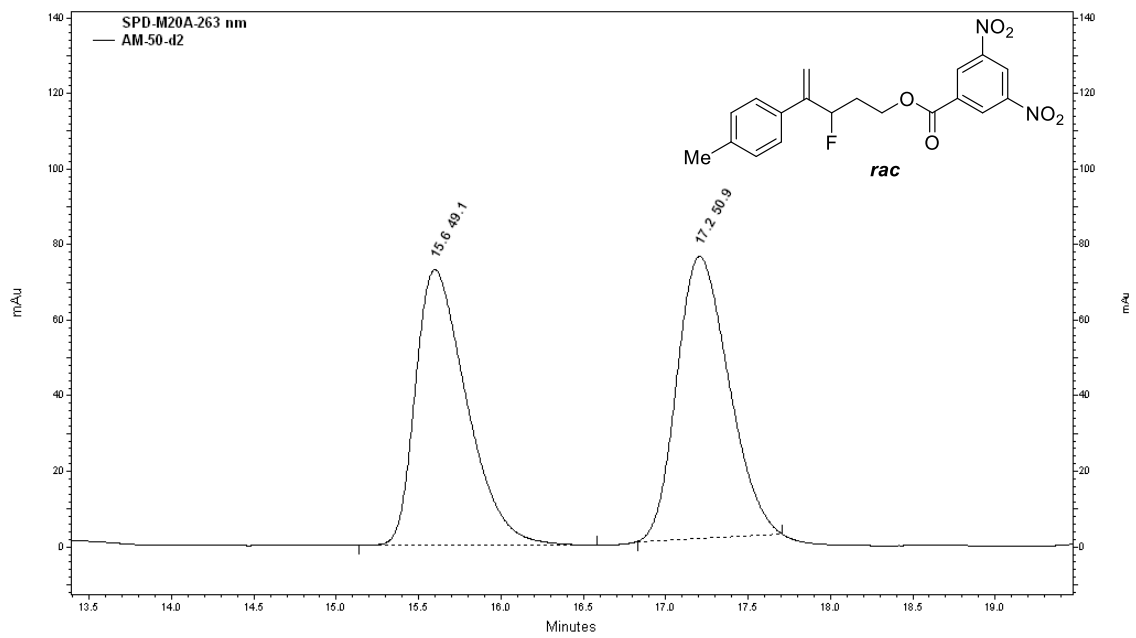
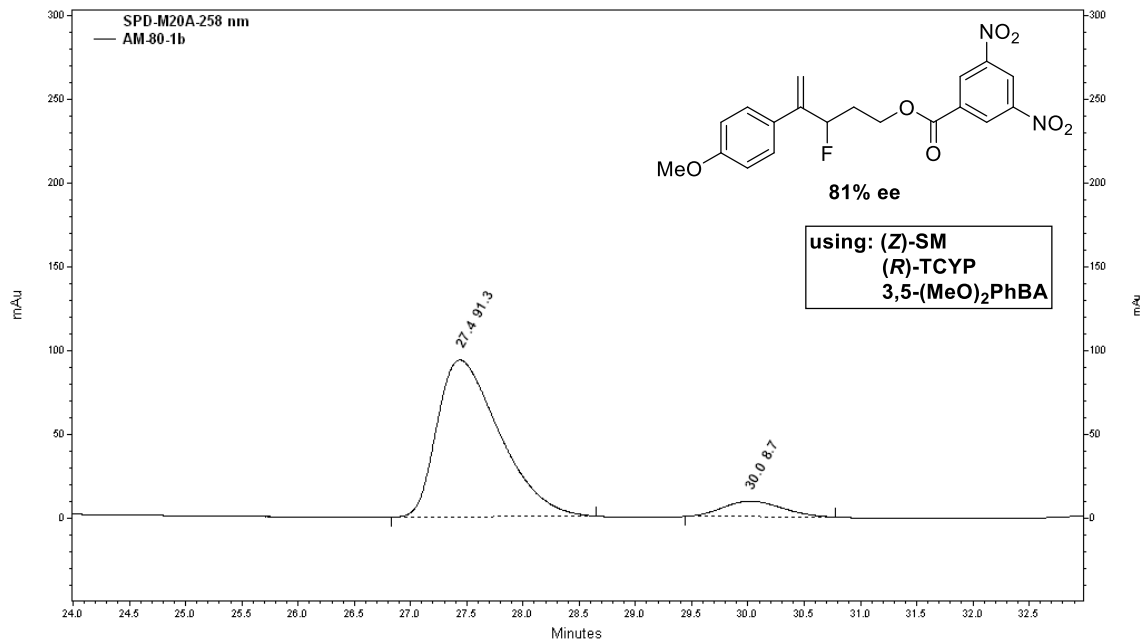


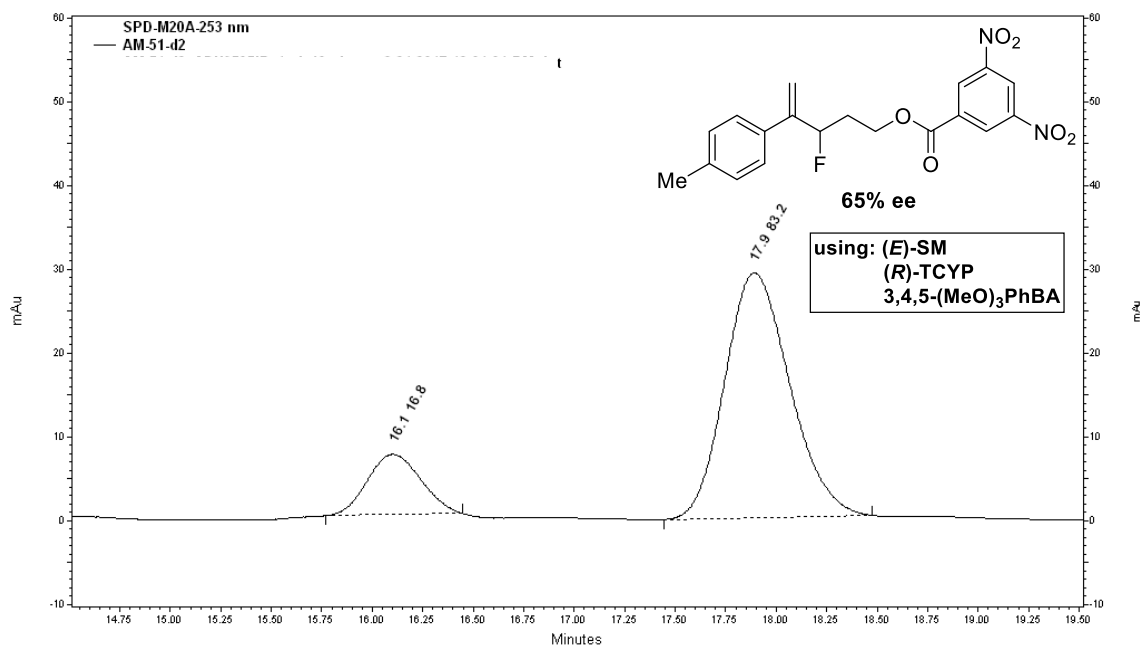
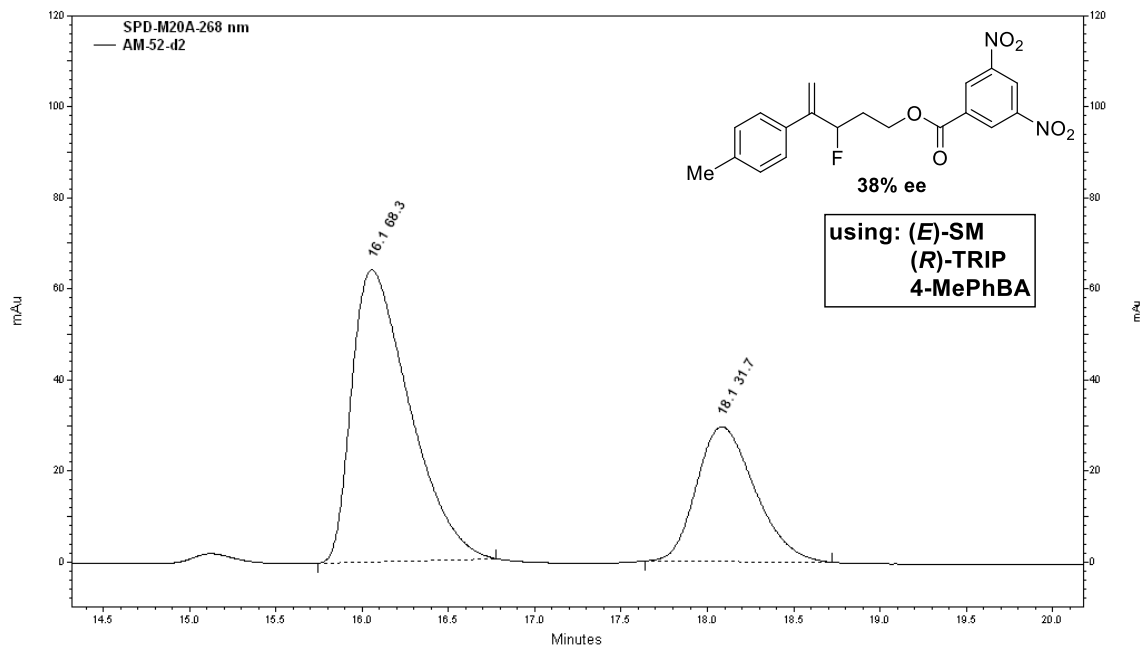


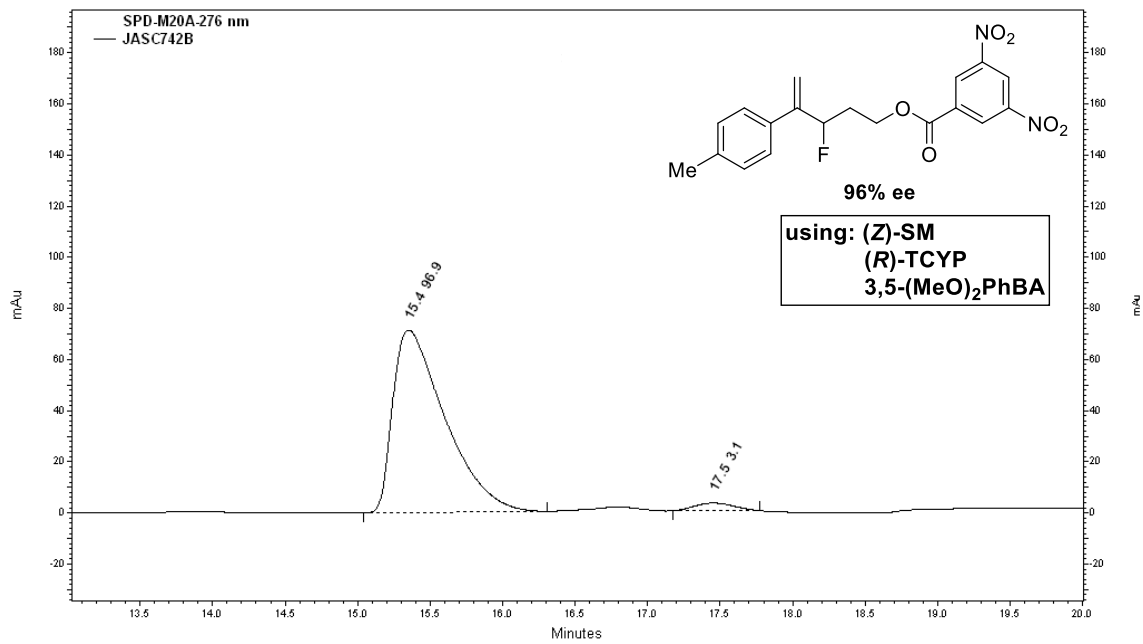
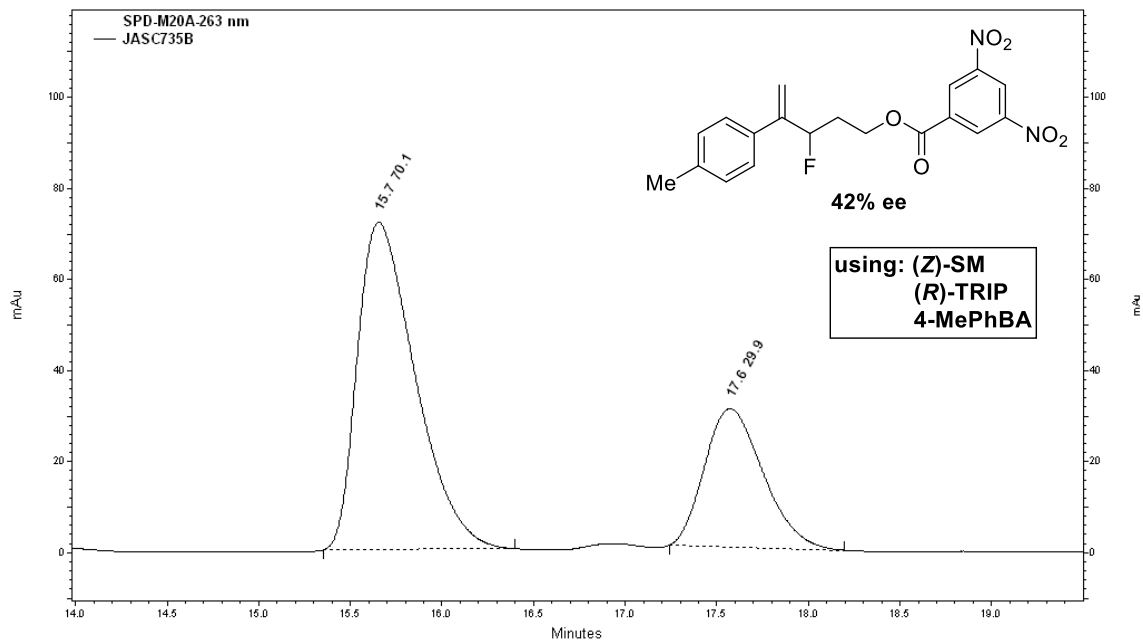


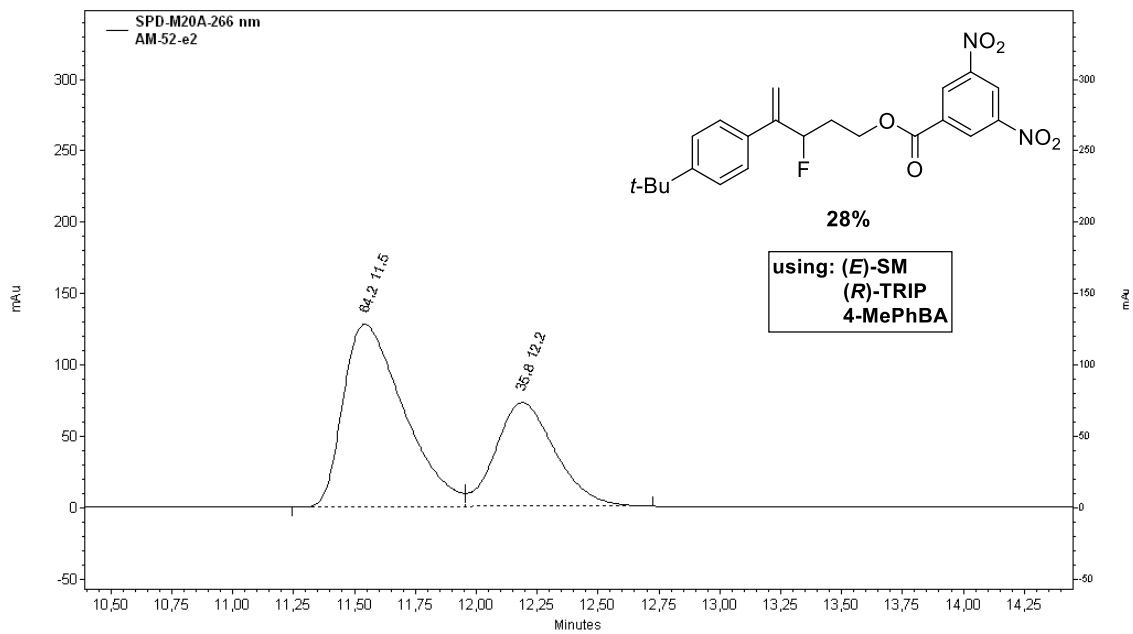
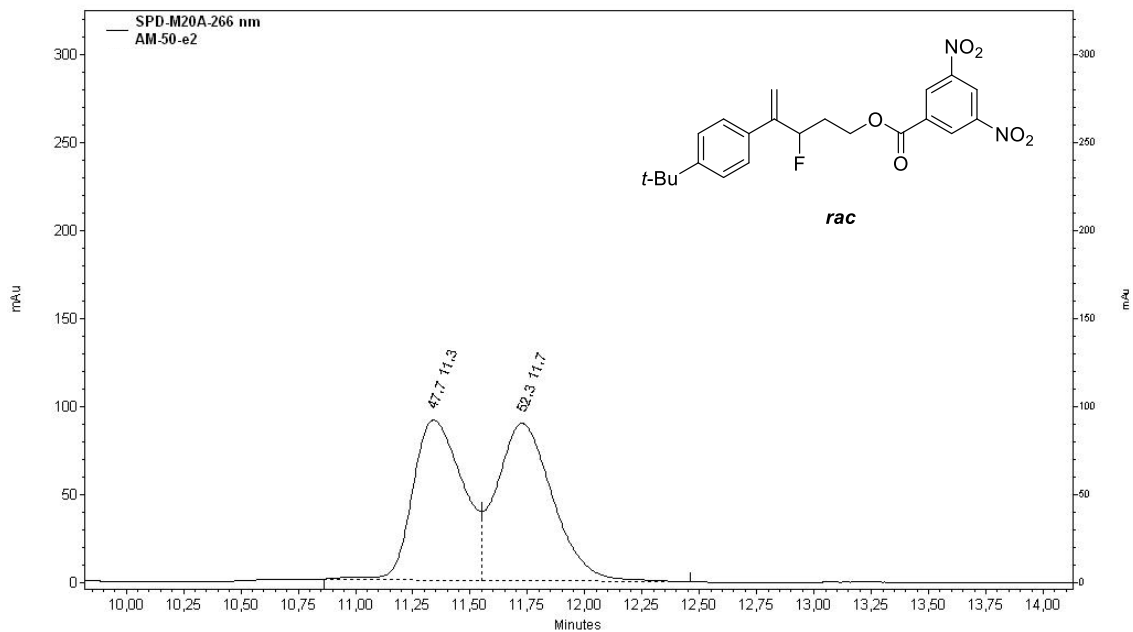


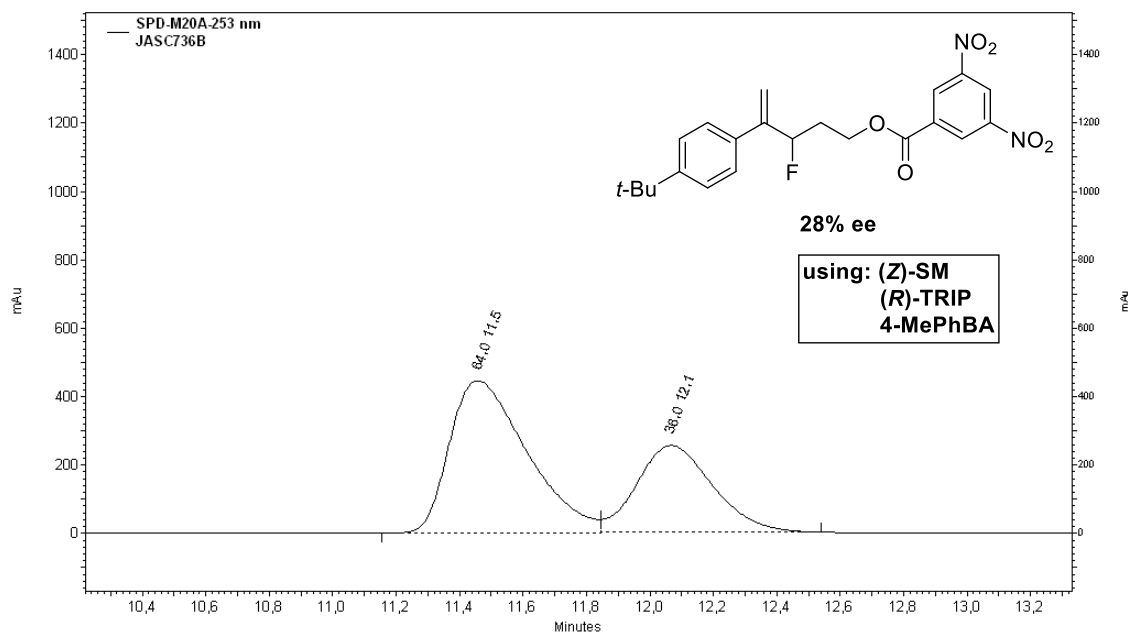
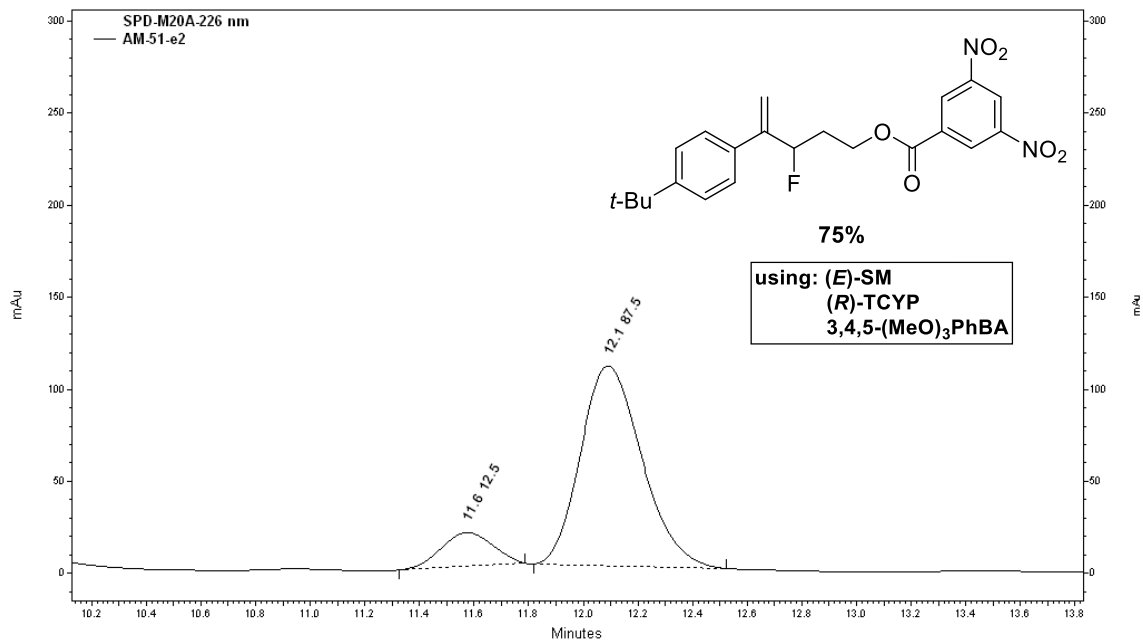


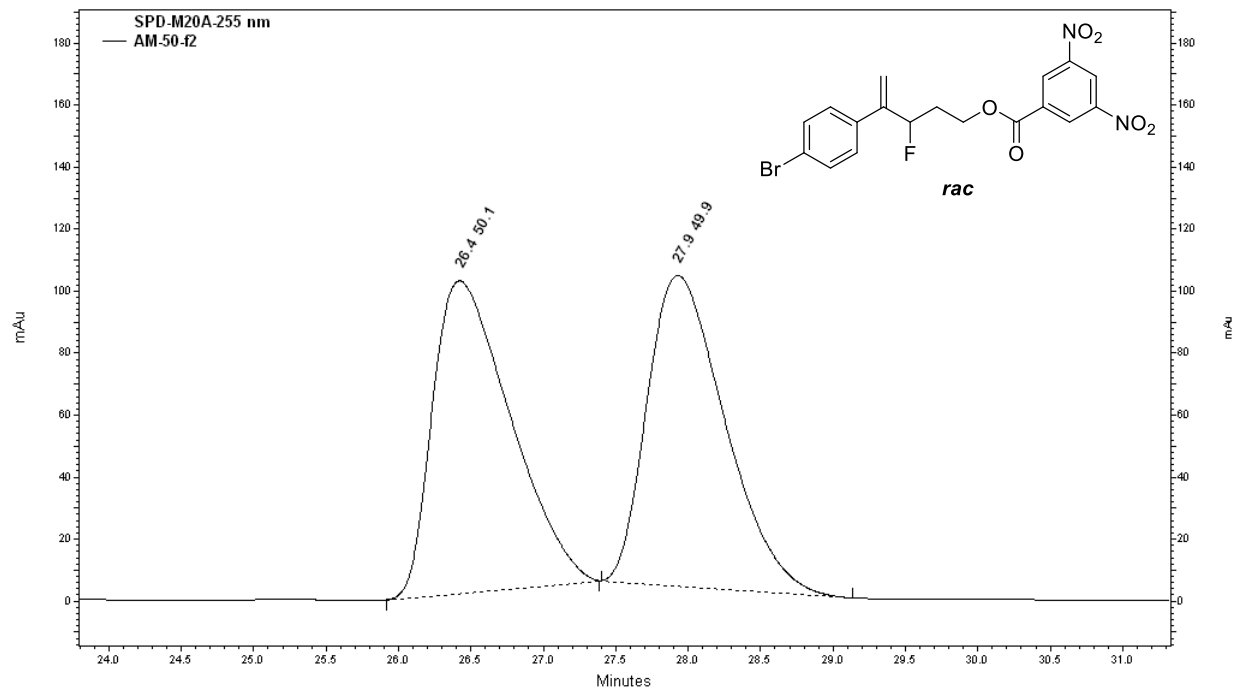
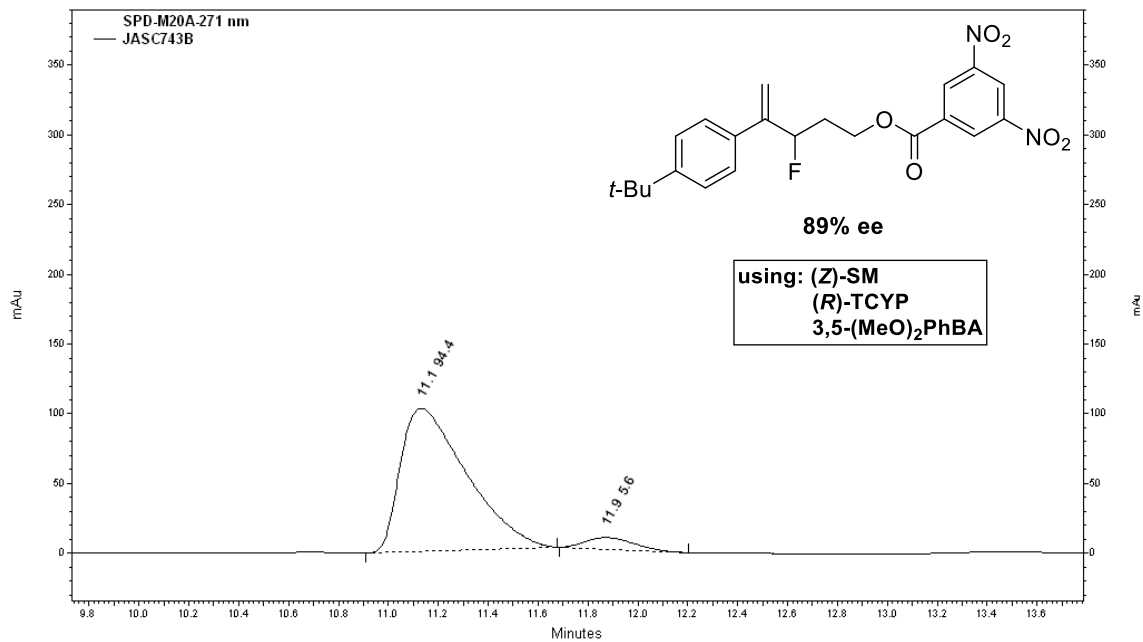


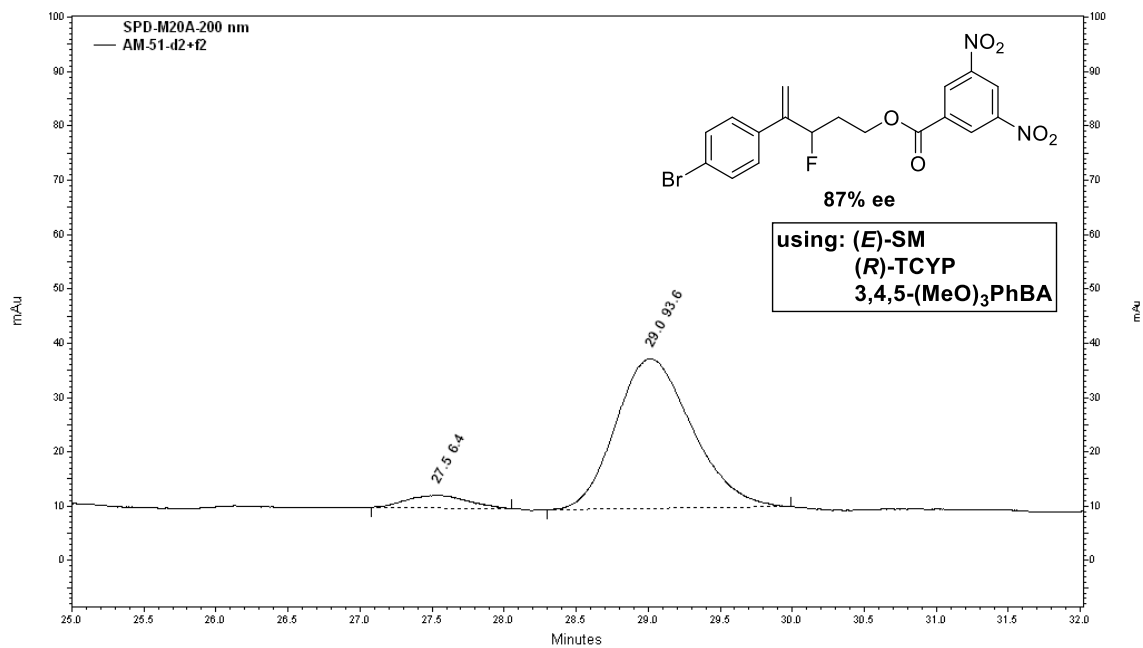
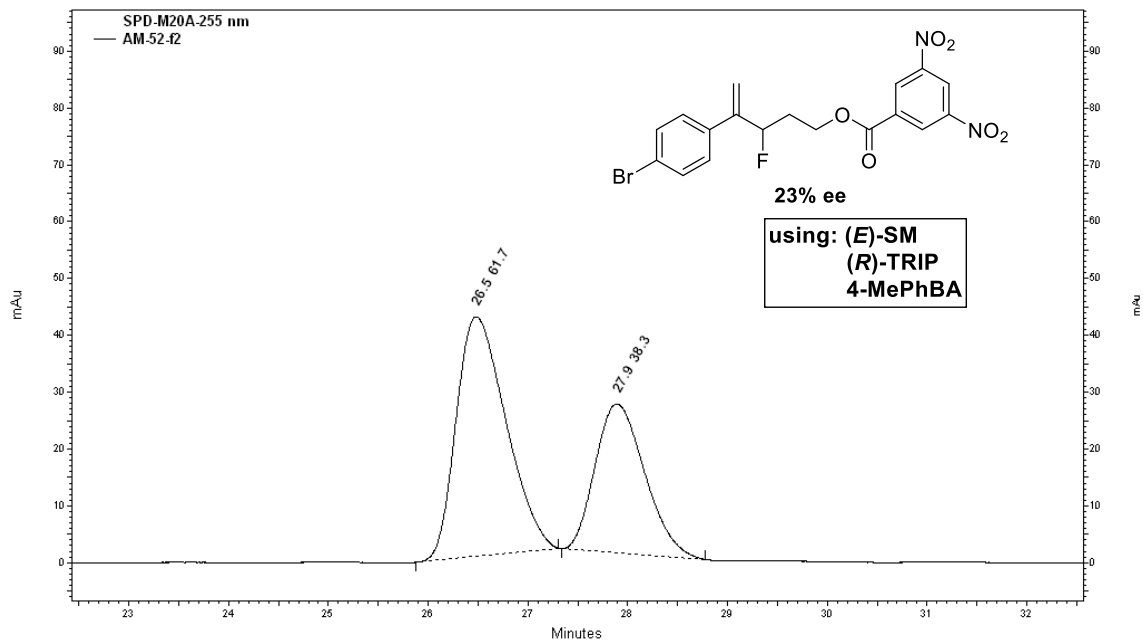


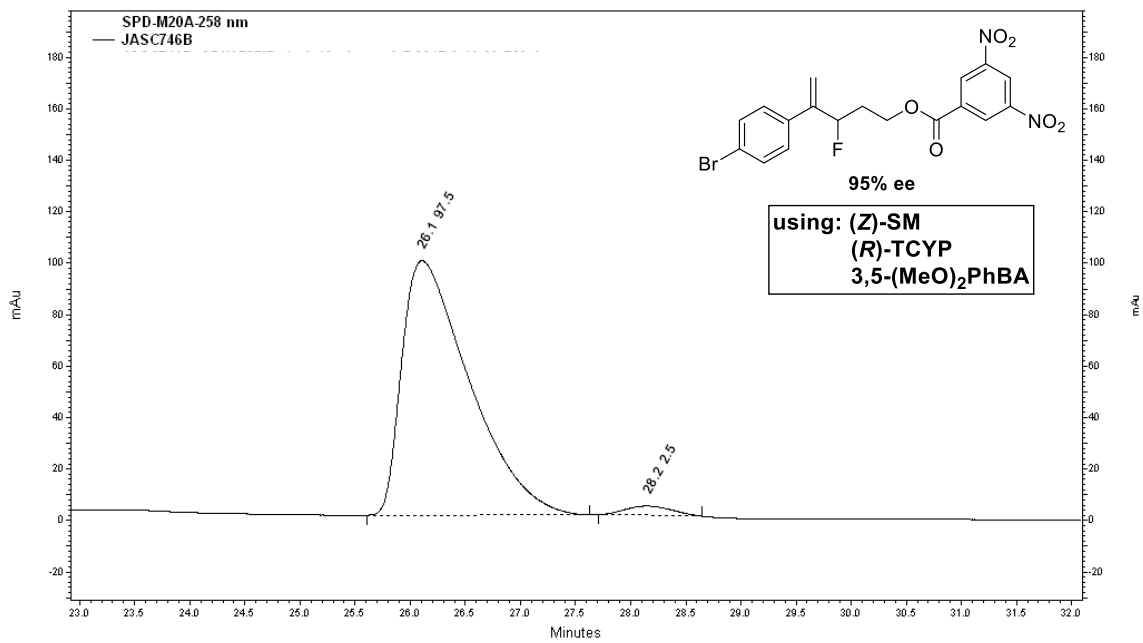
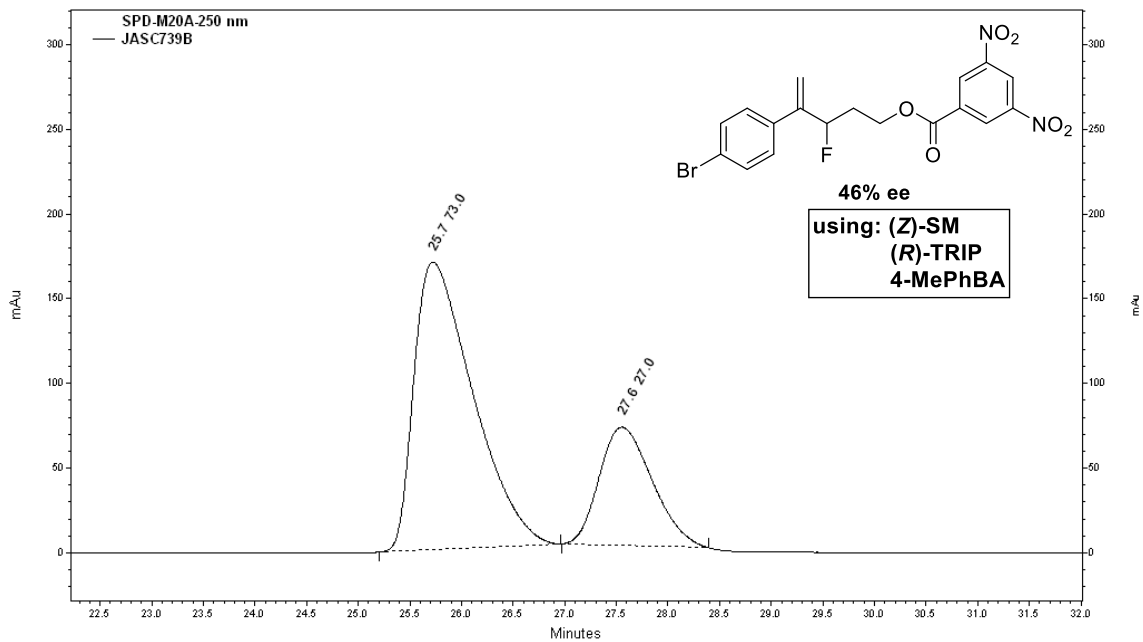


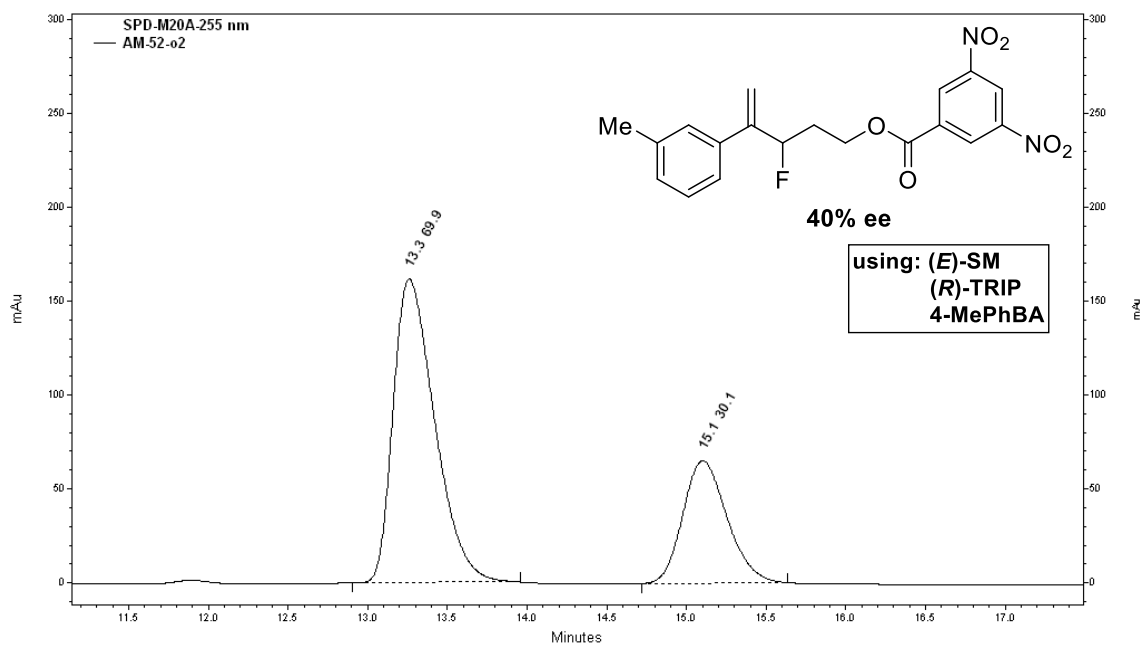
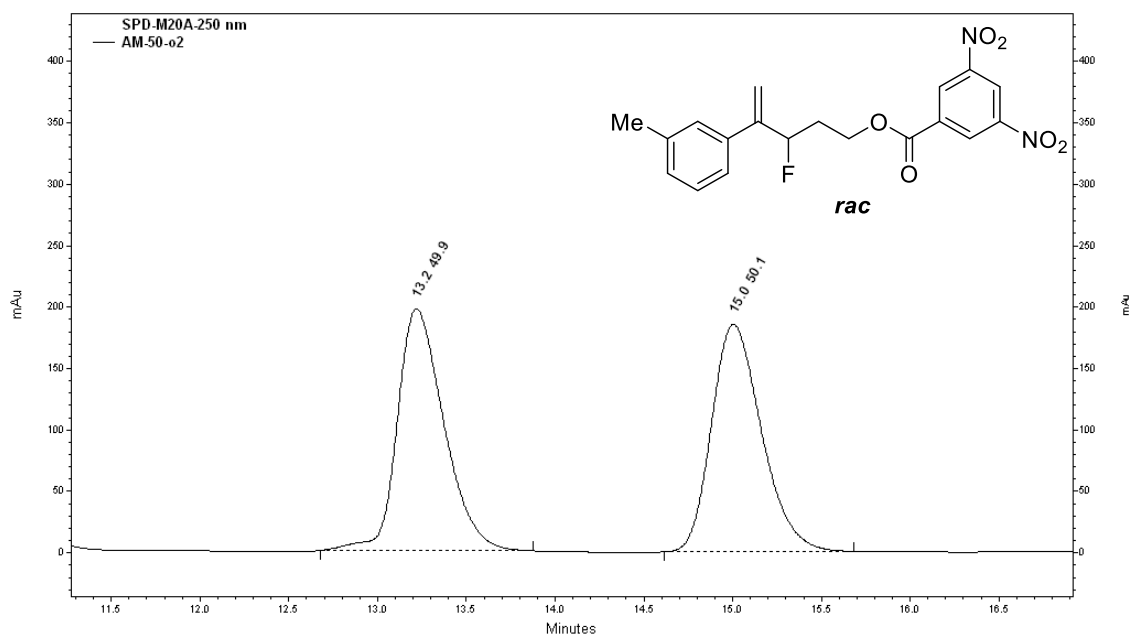


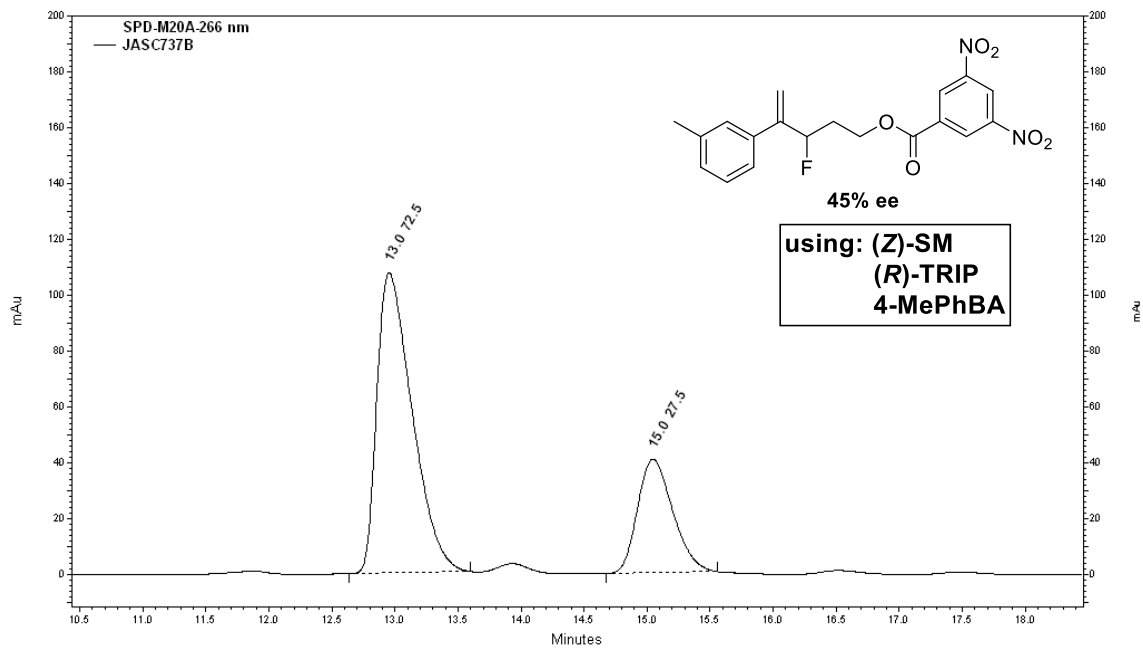
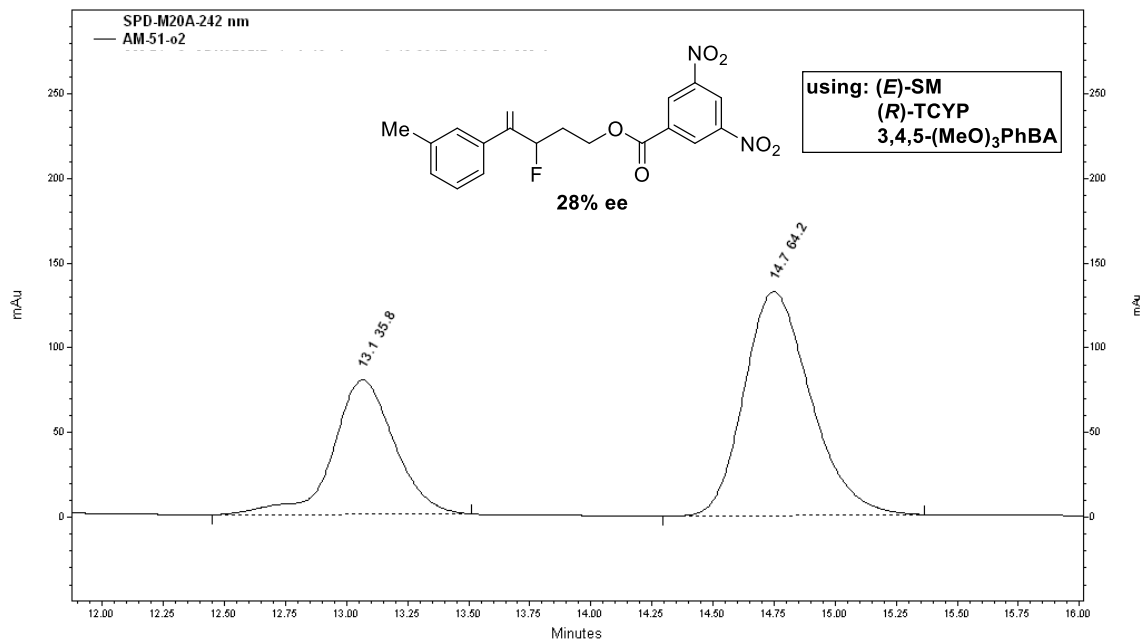


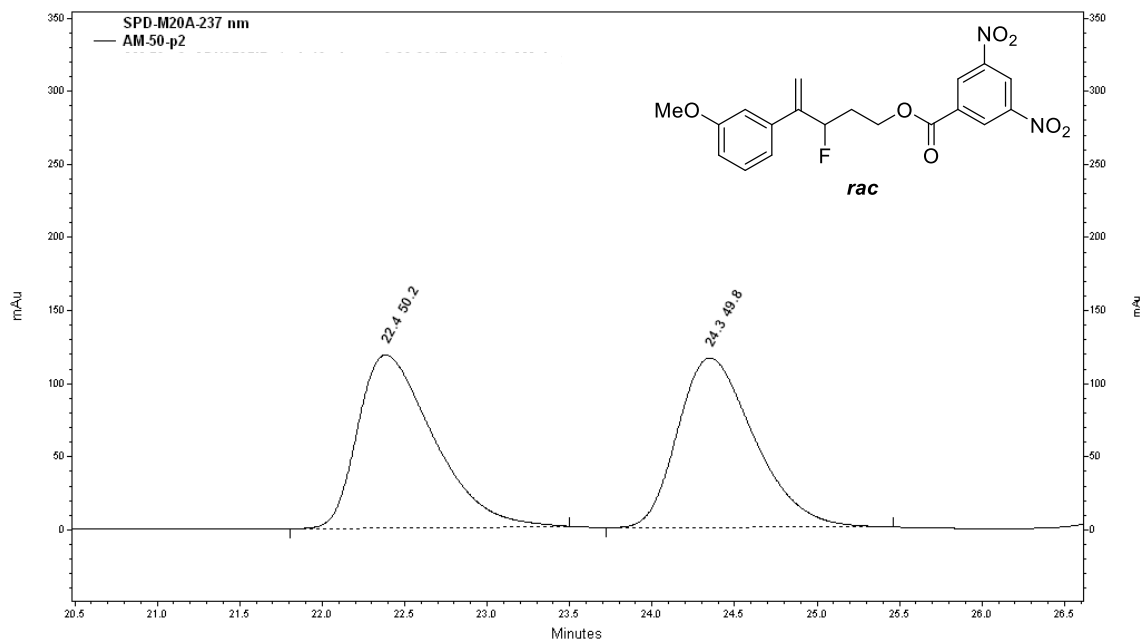
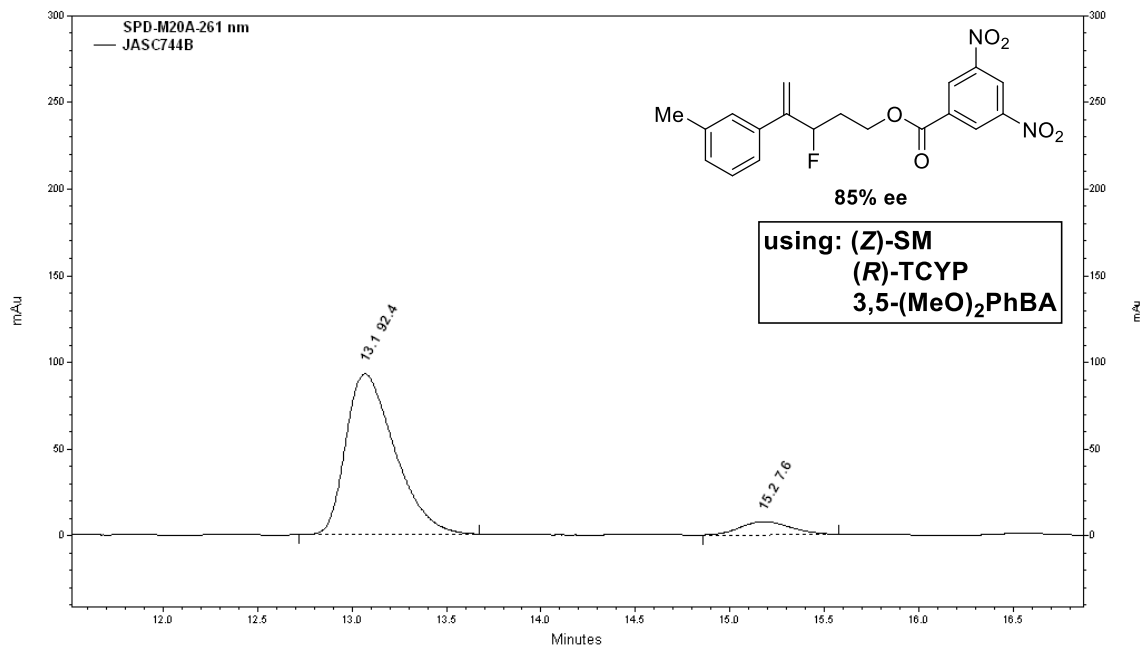


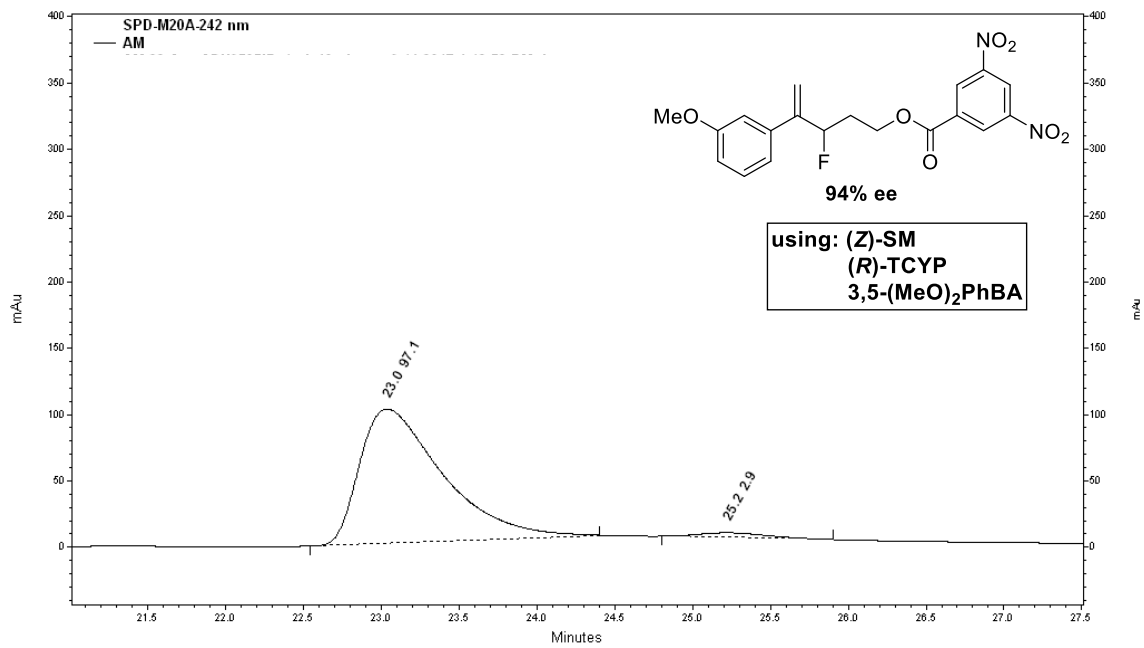
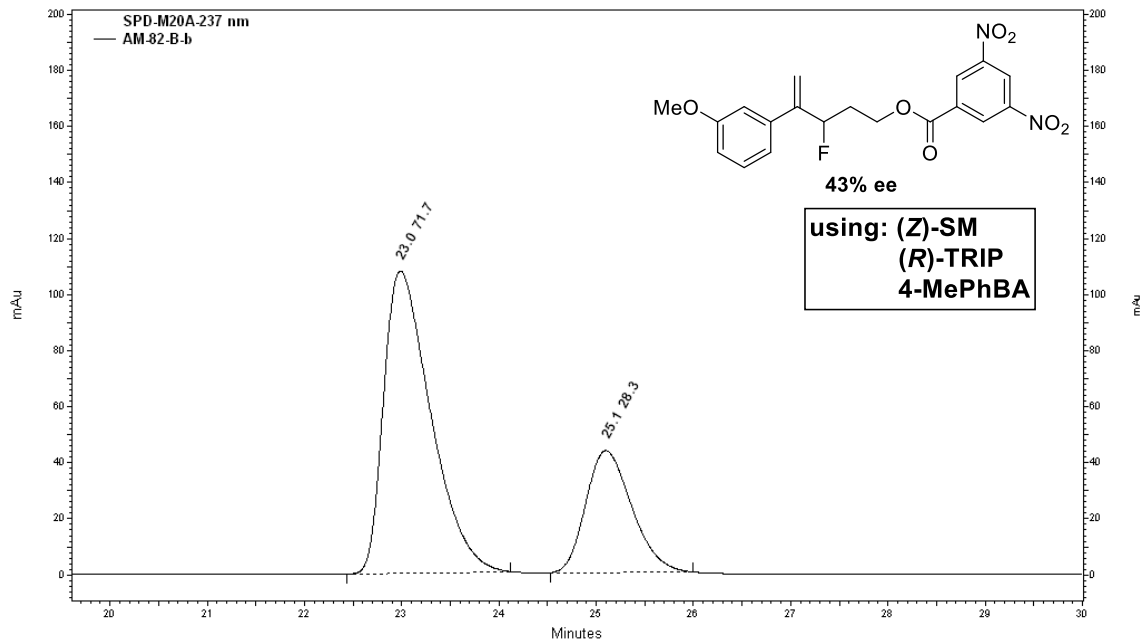


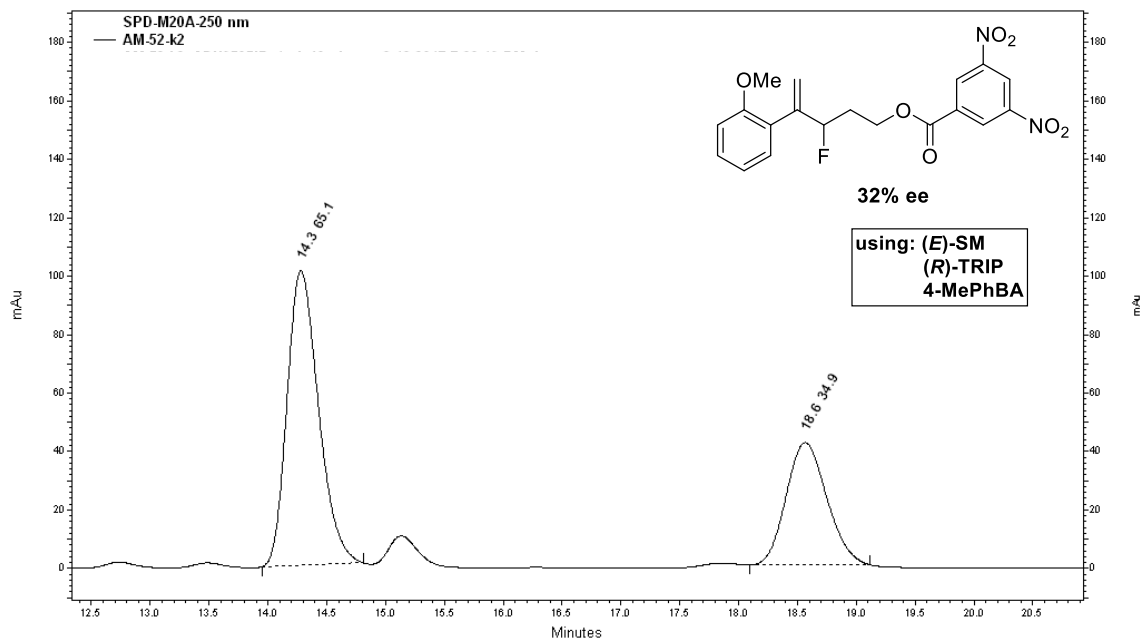
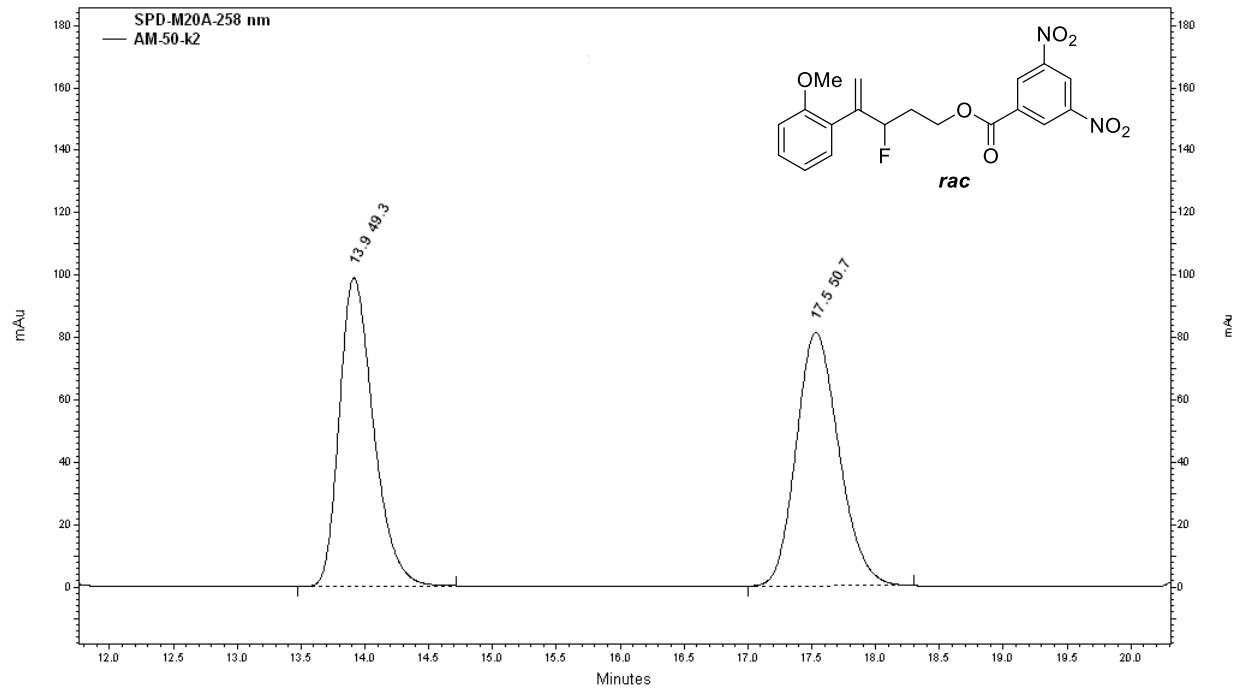


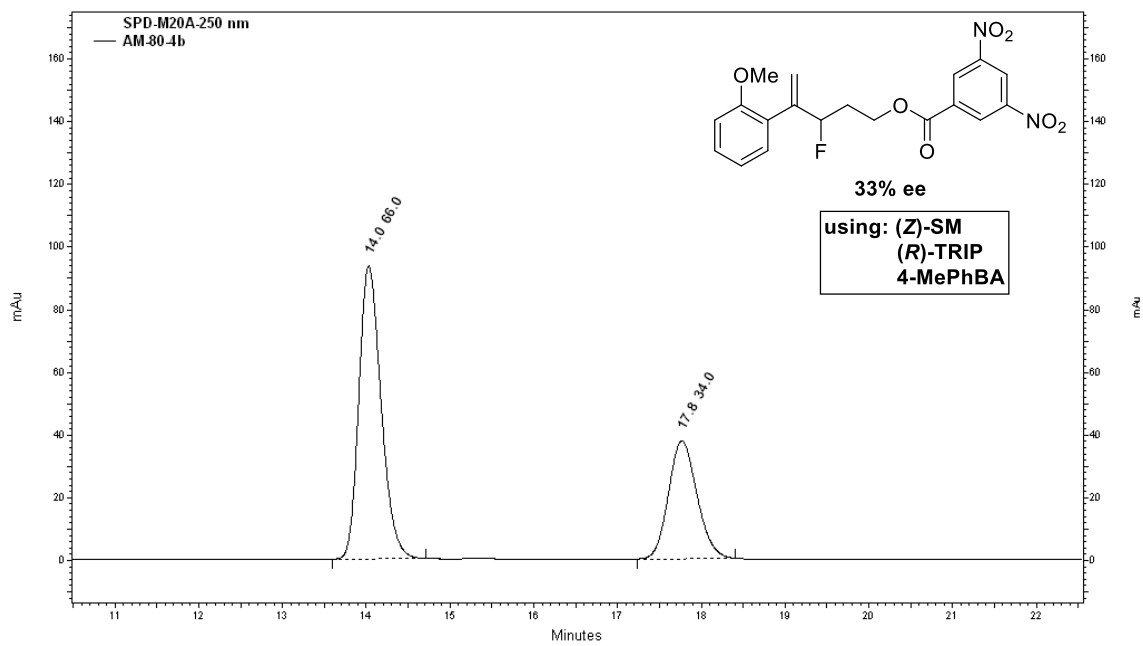
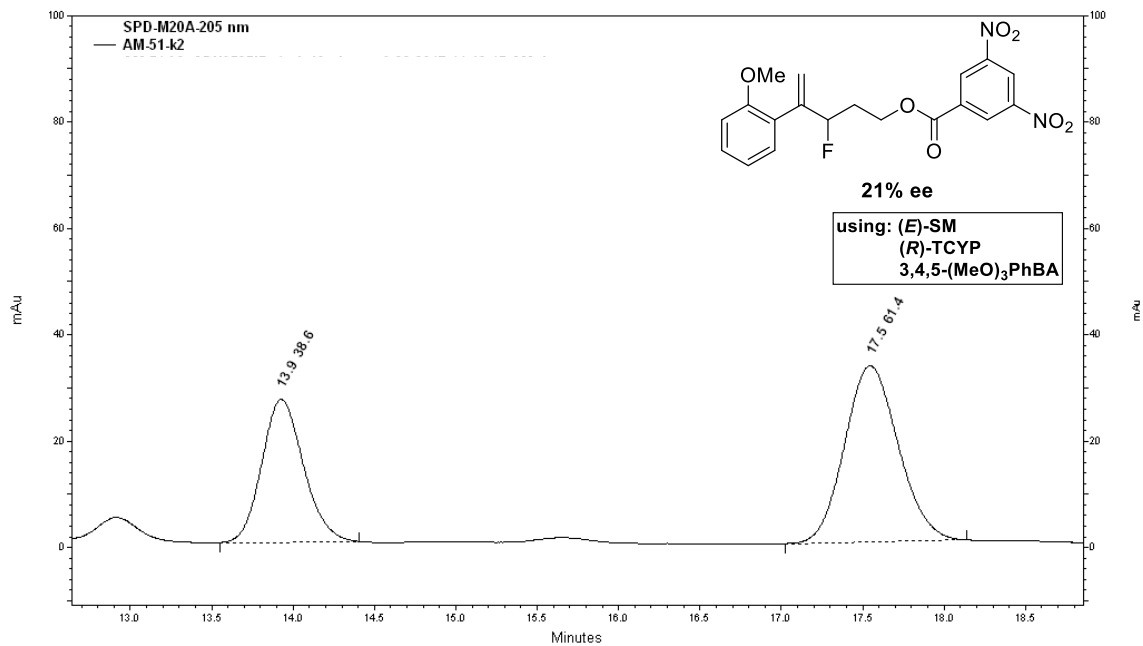


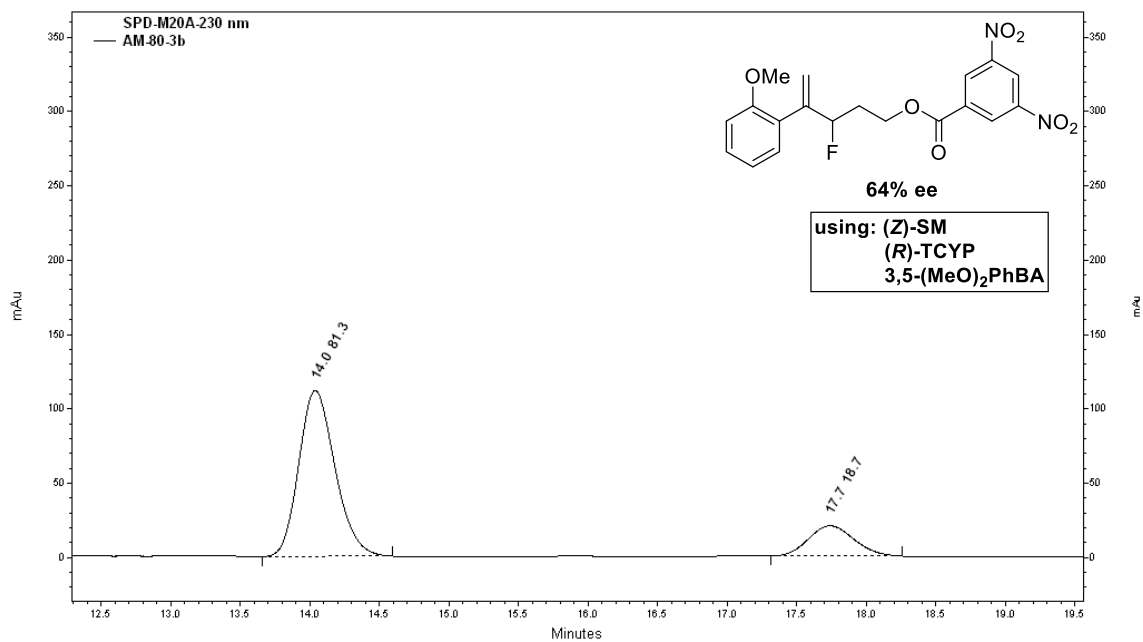




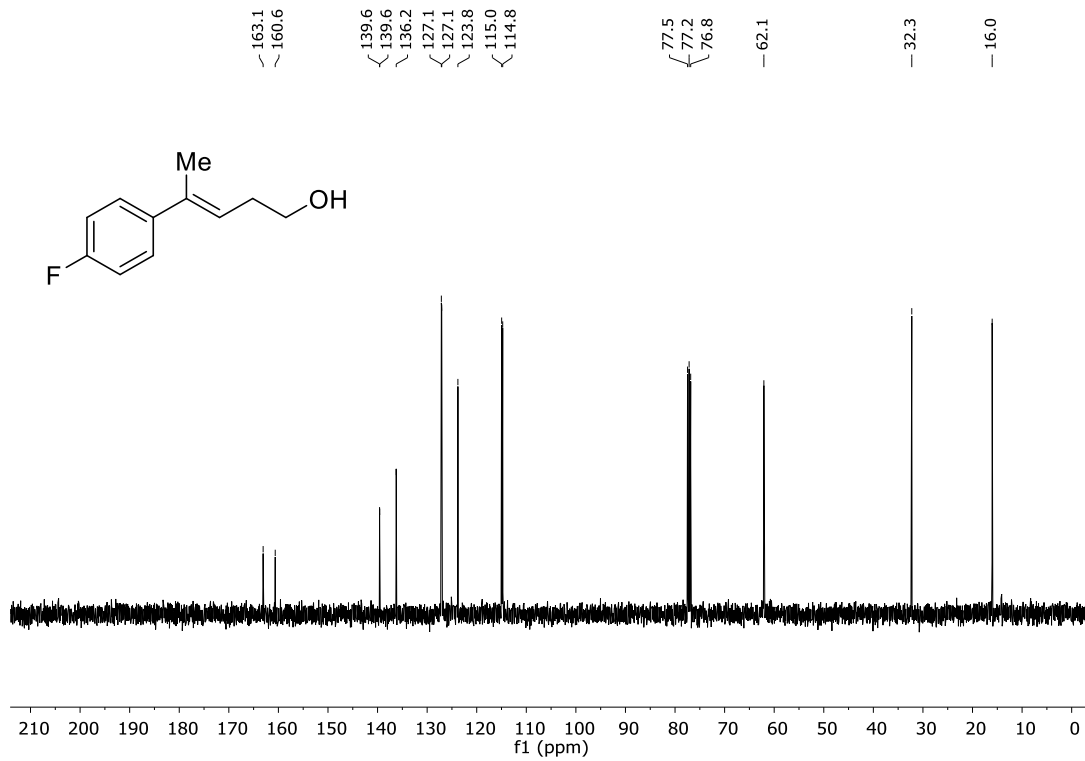
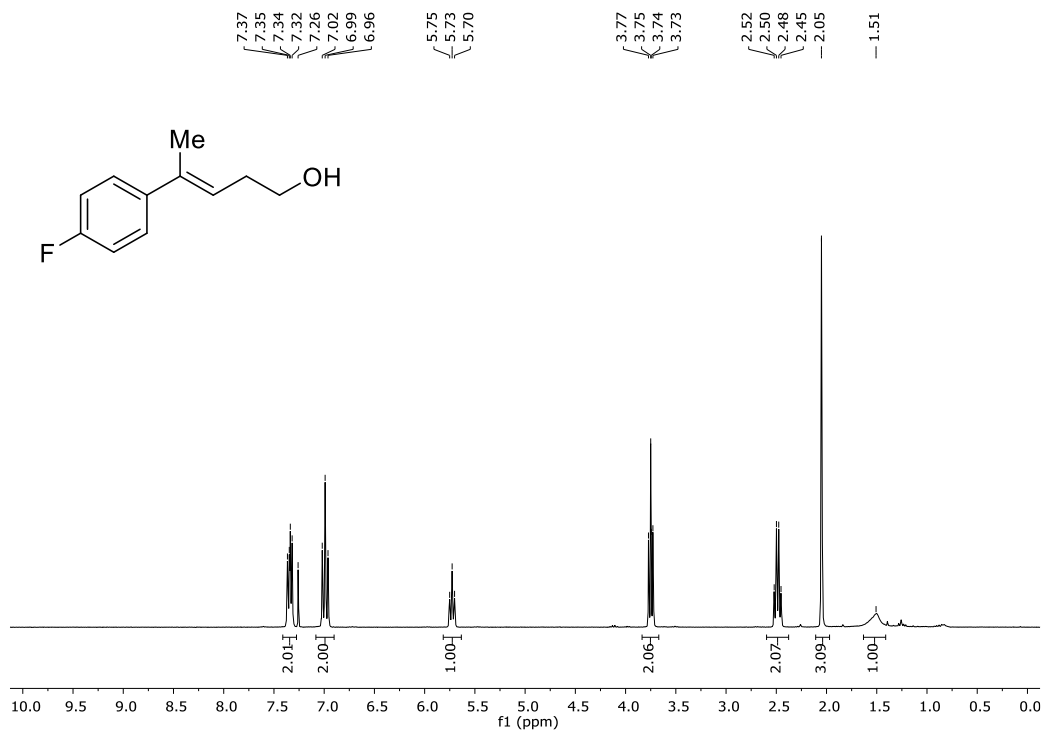


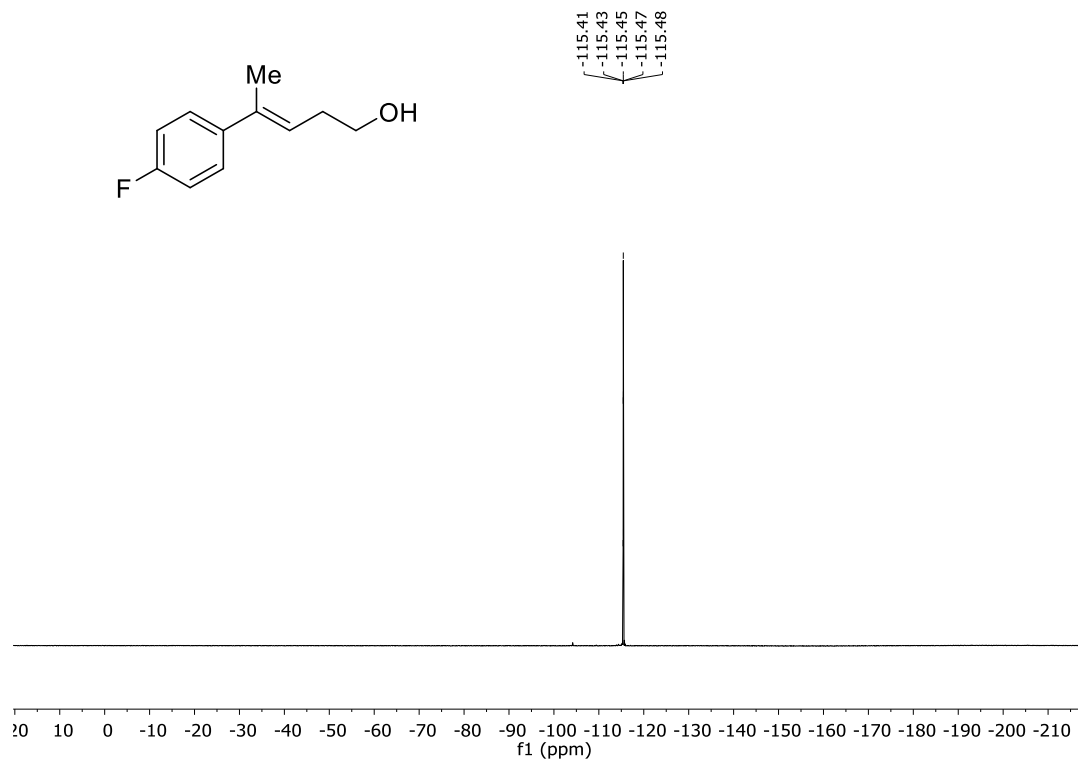
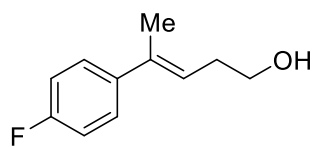


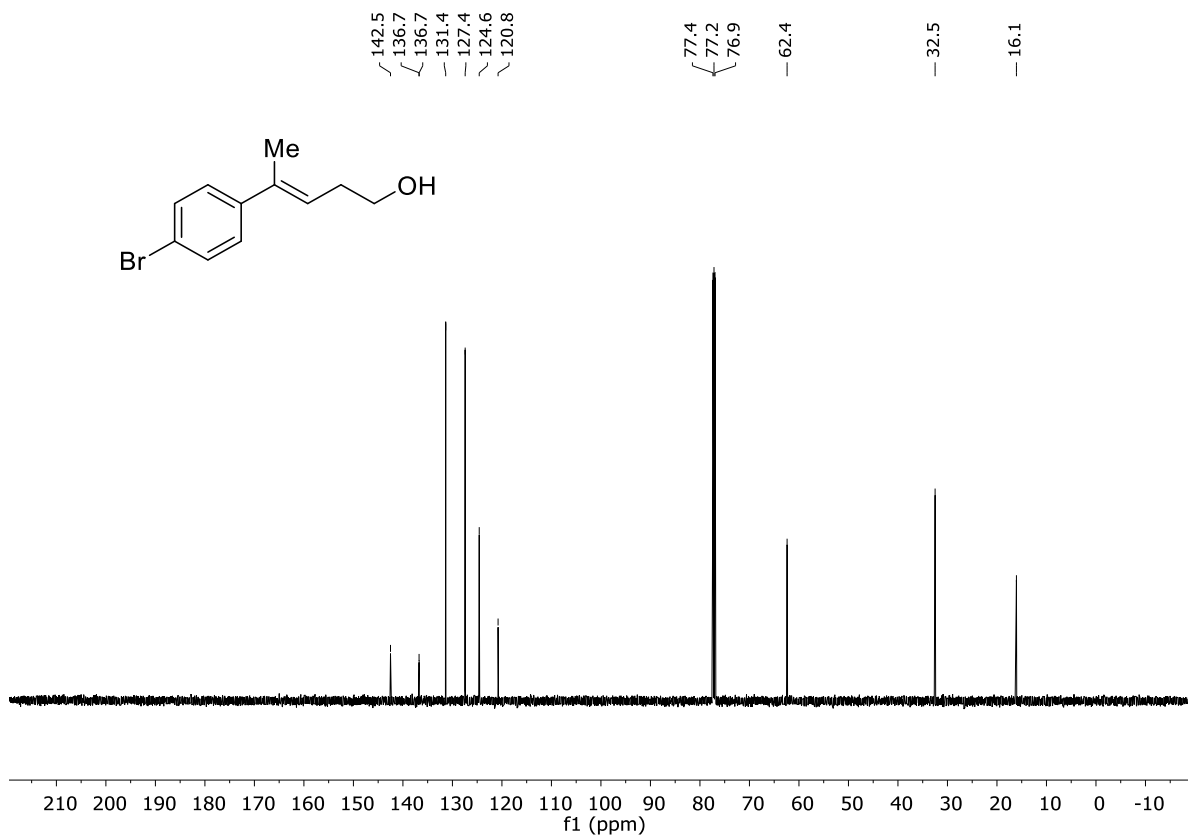
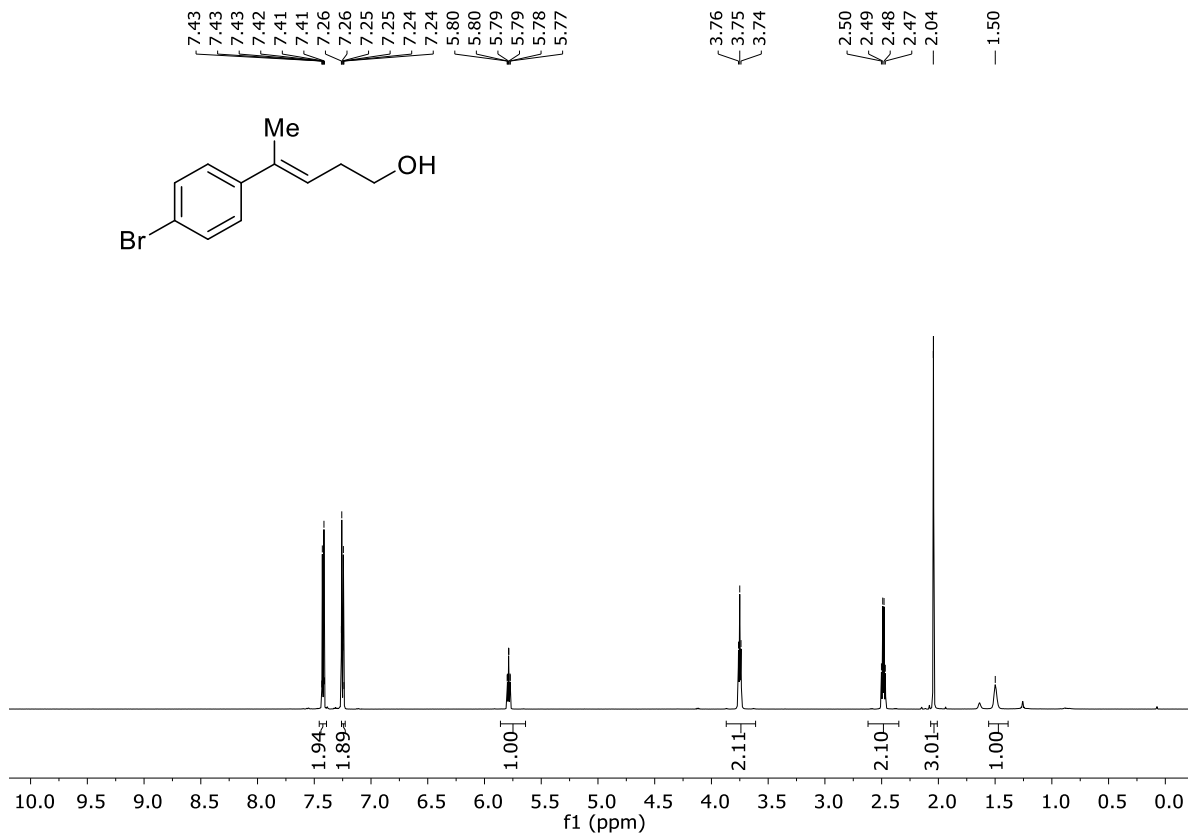


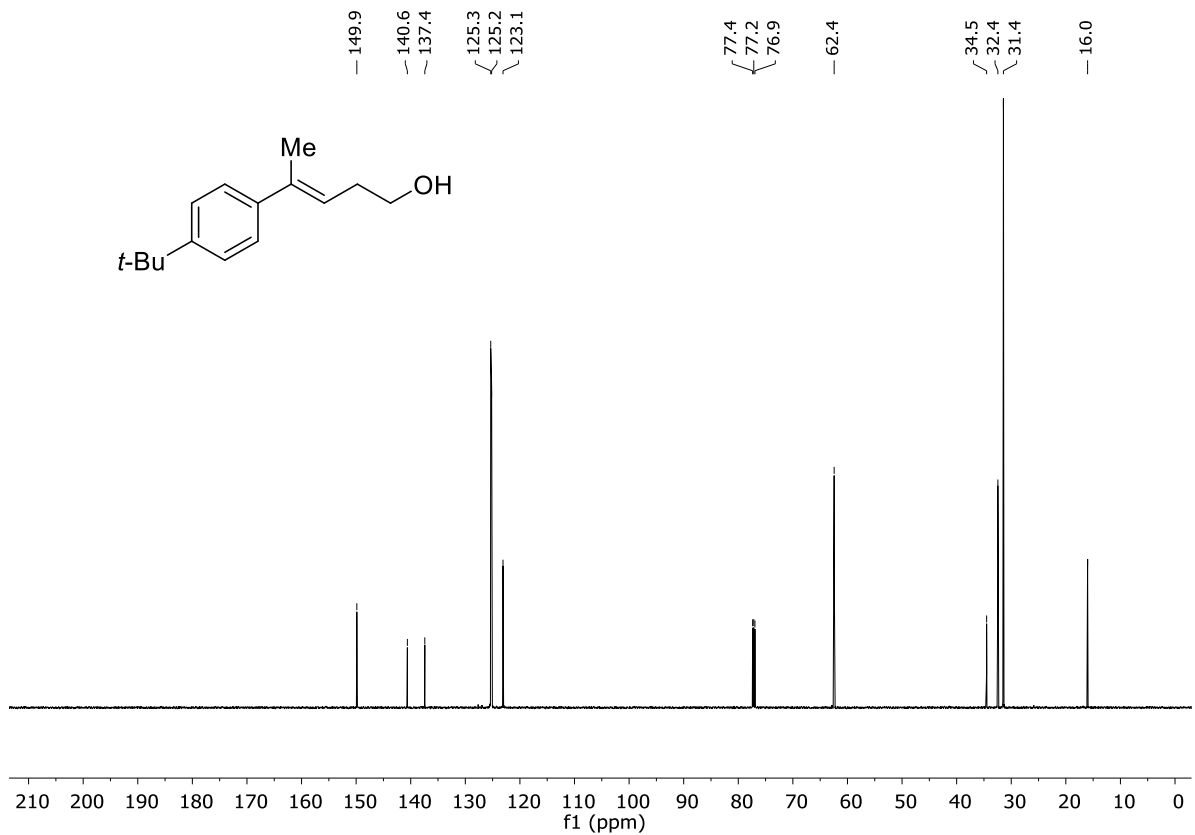
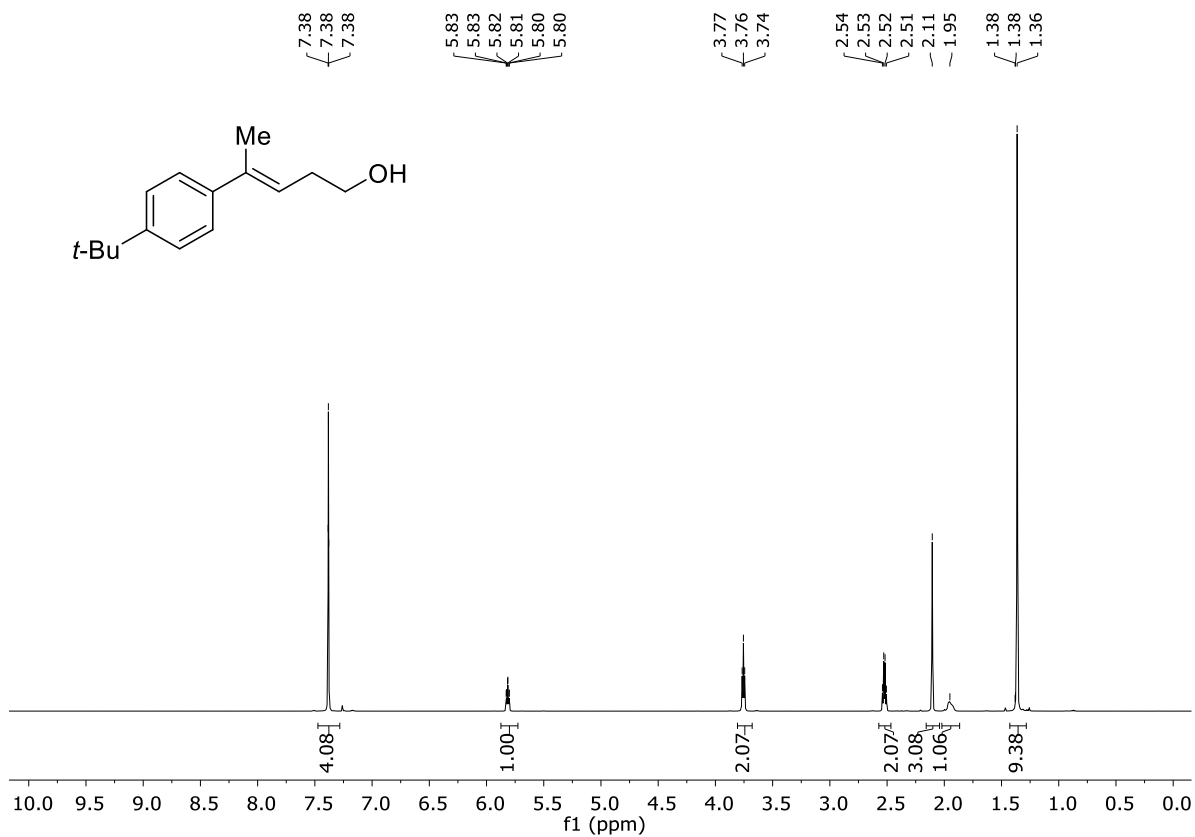


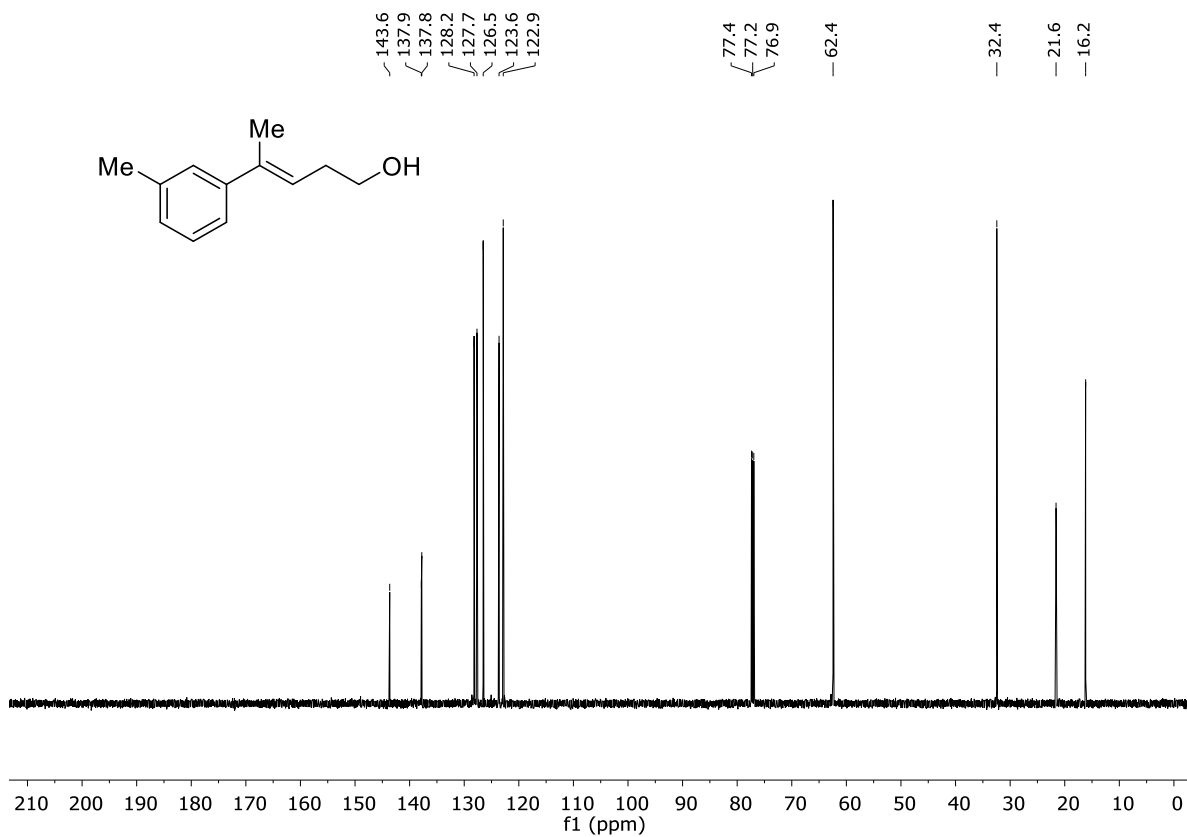
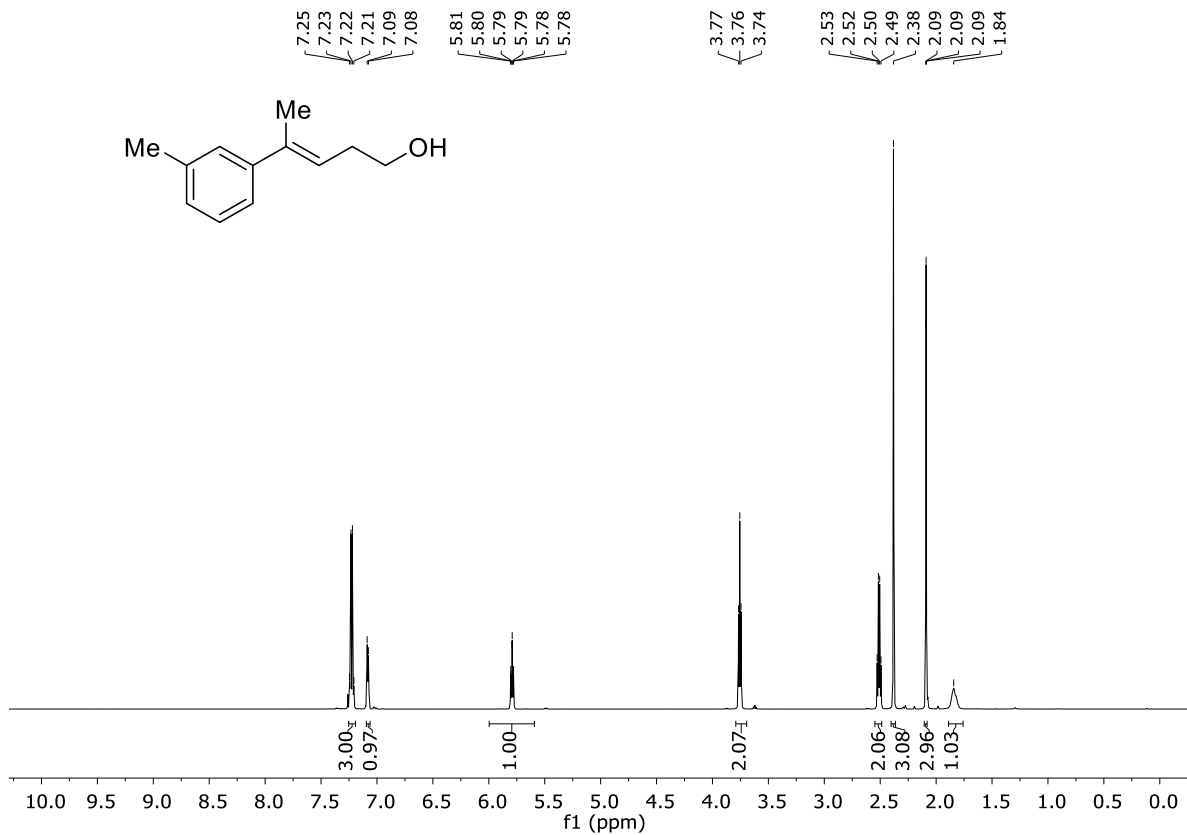
NMR Spectra

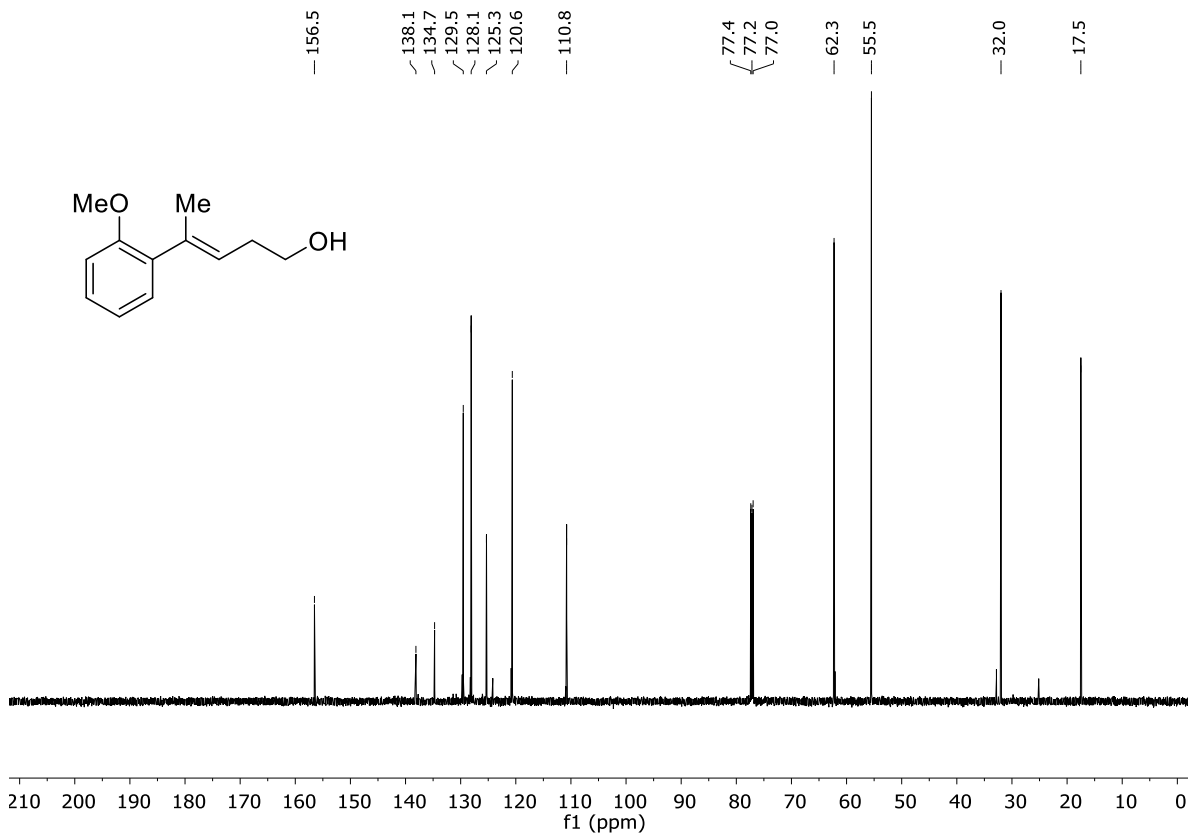
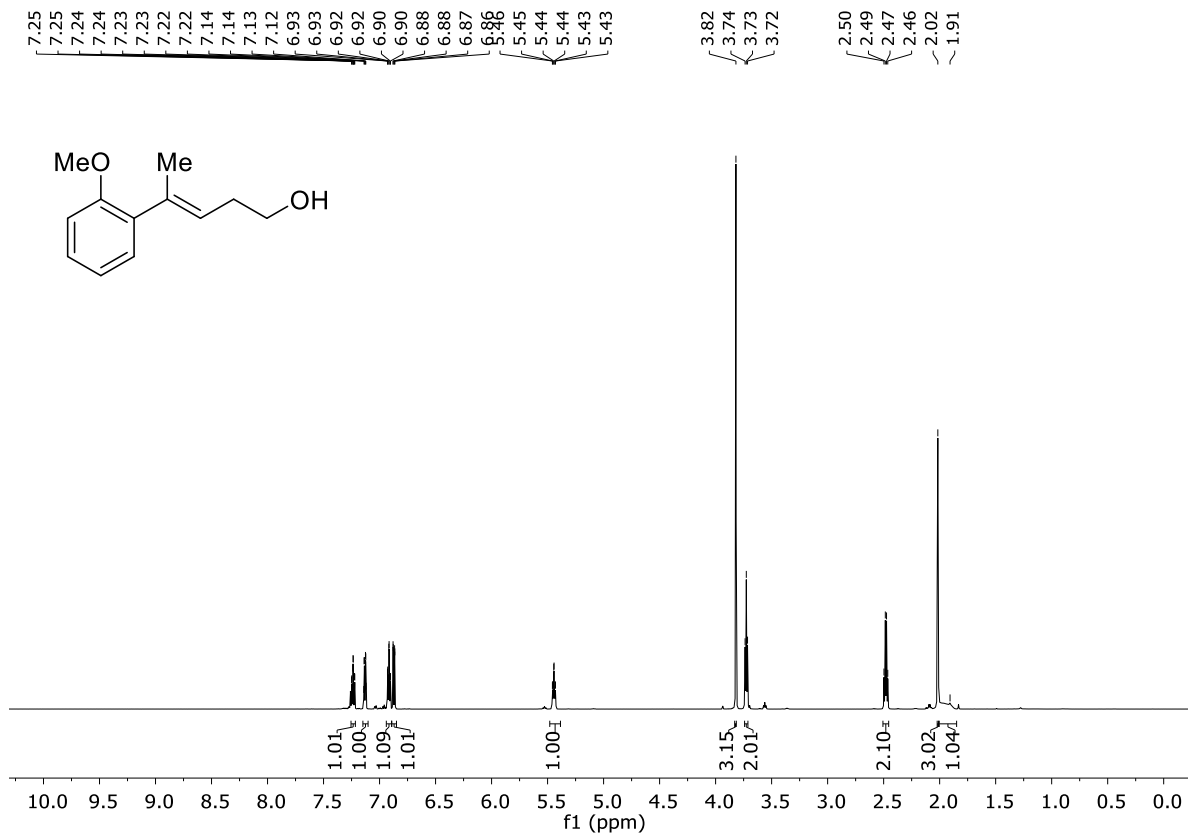


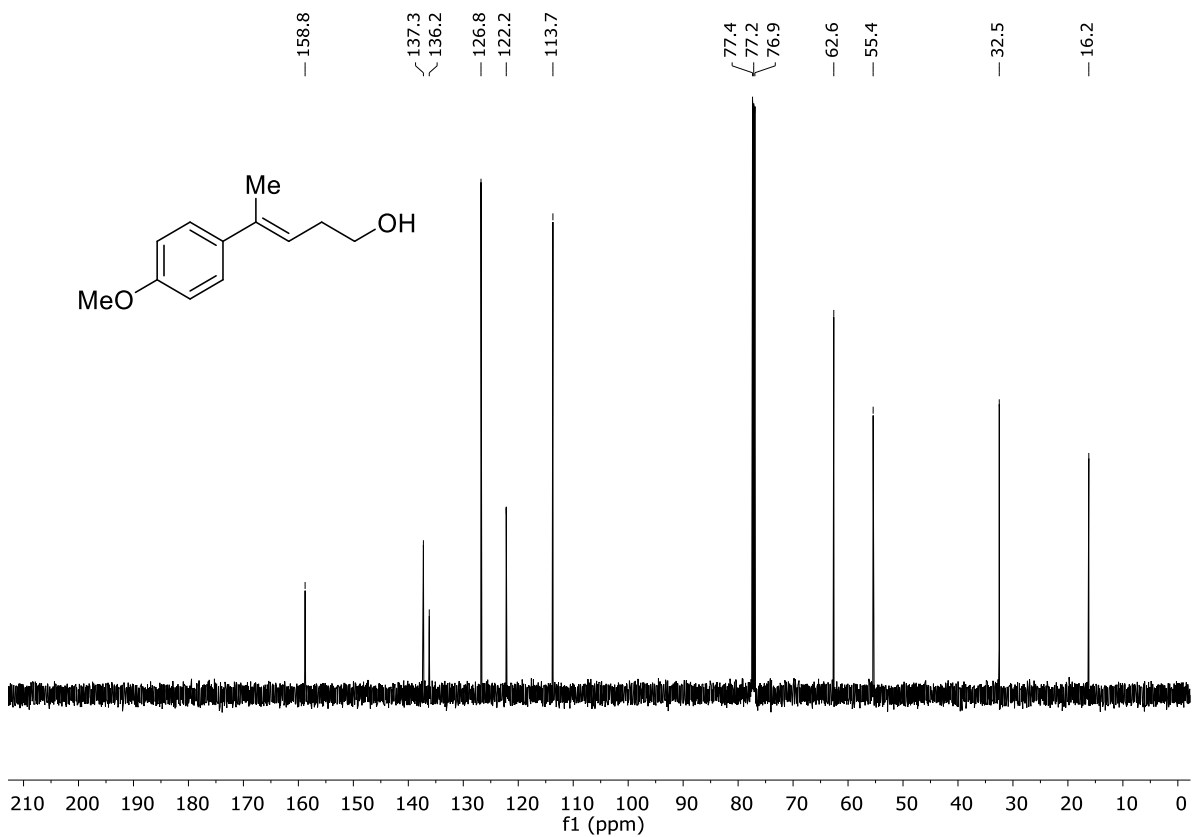
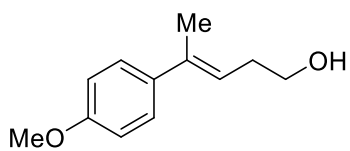
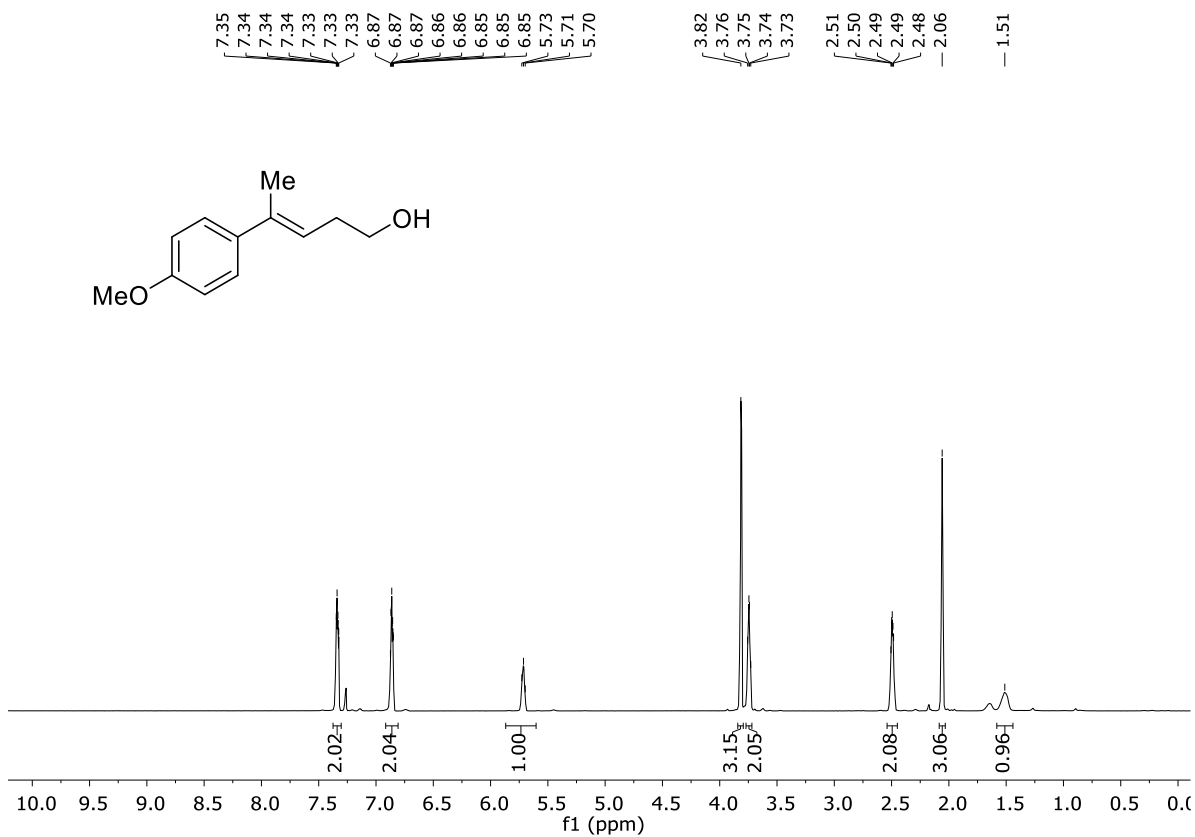
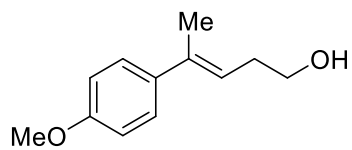


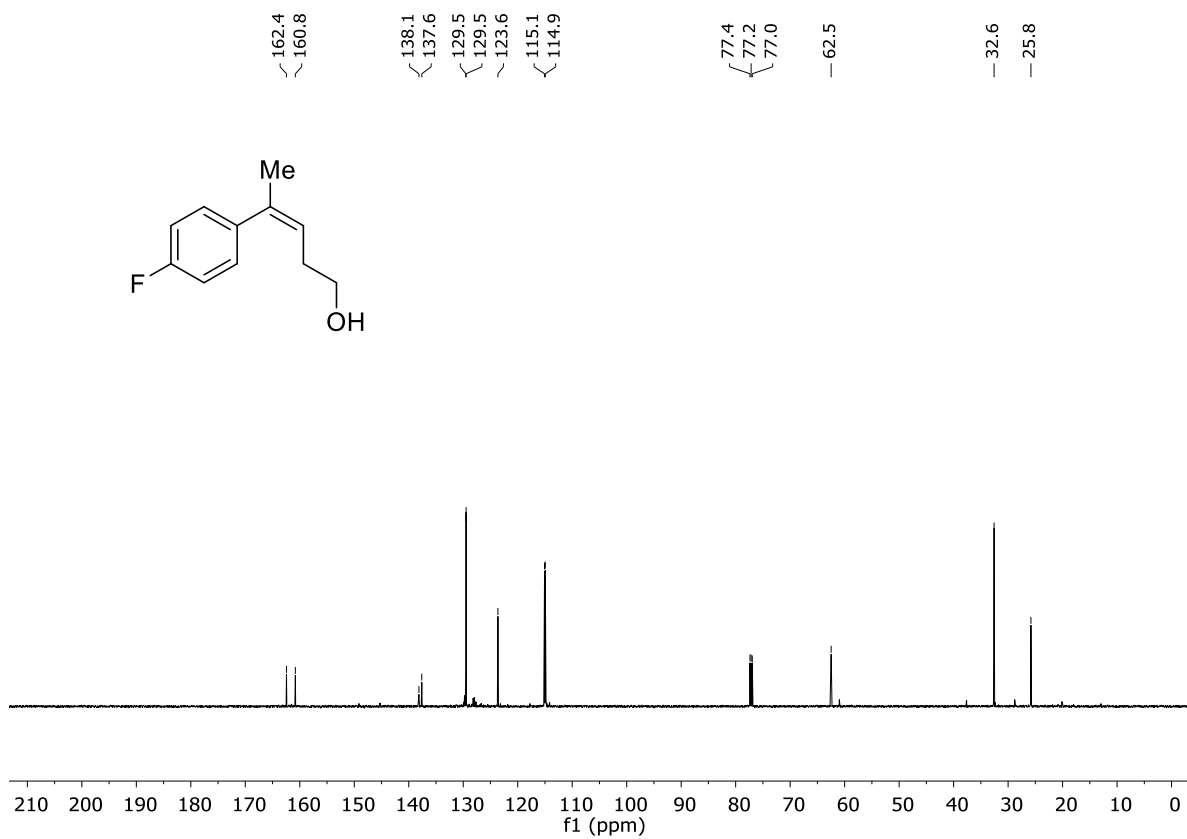
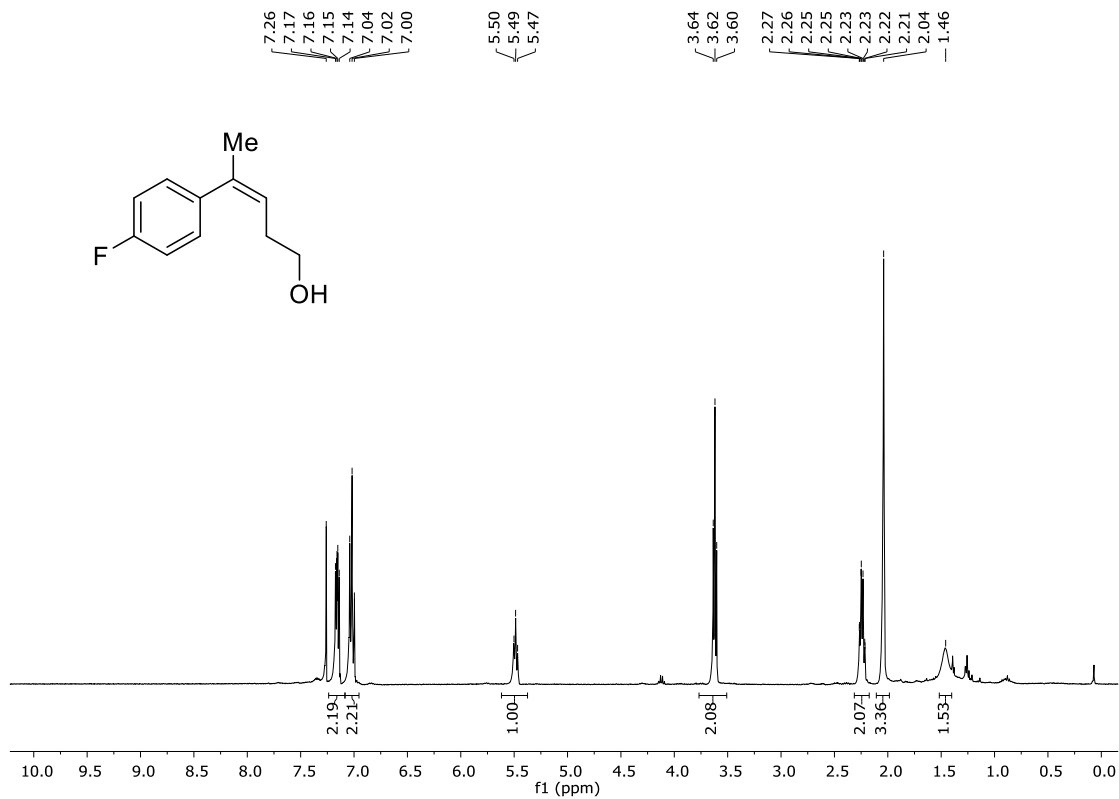


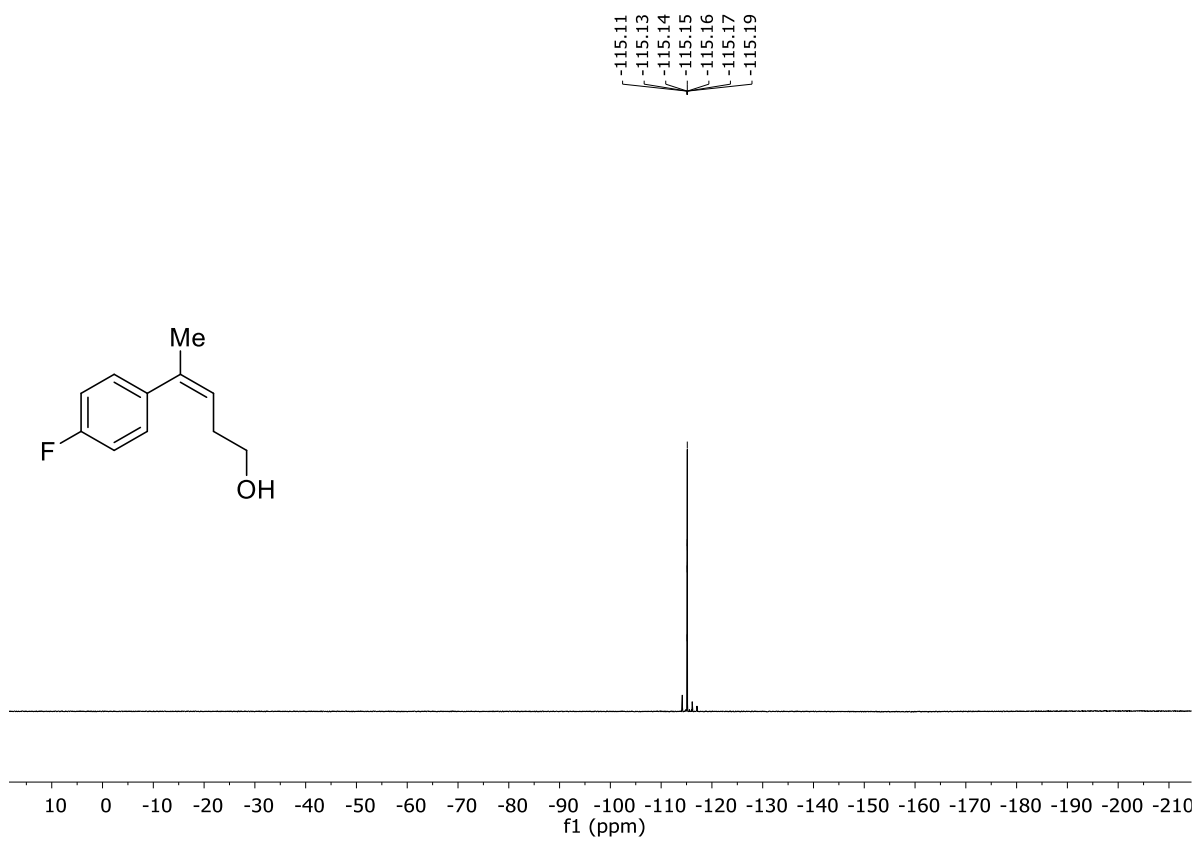


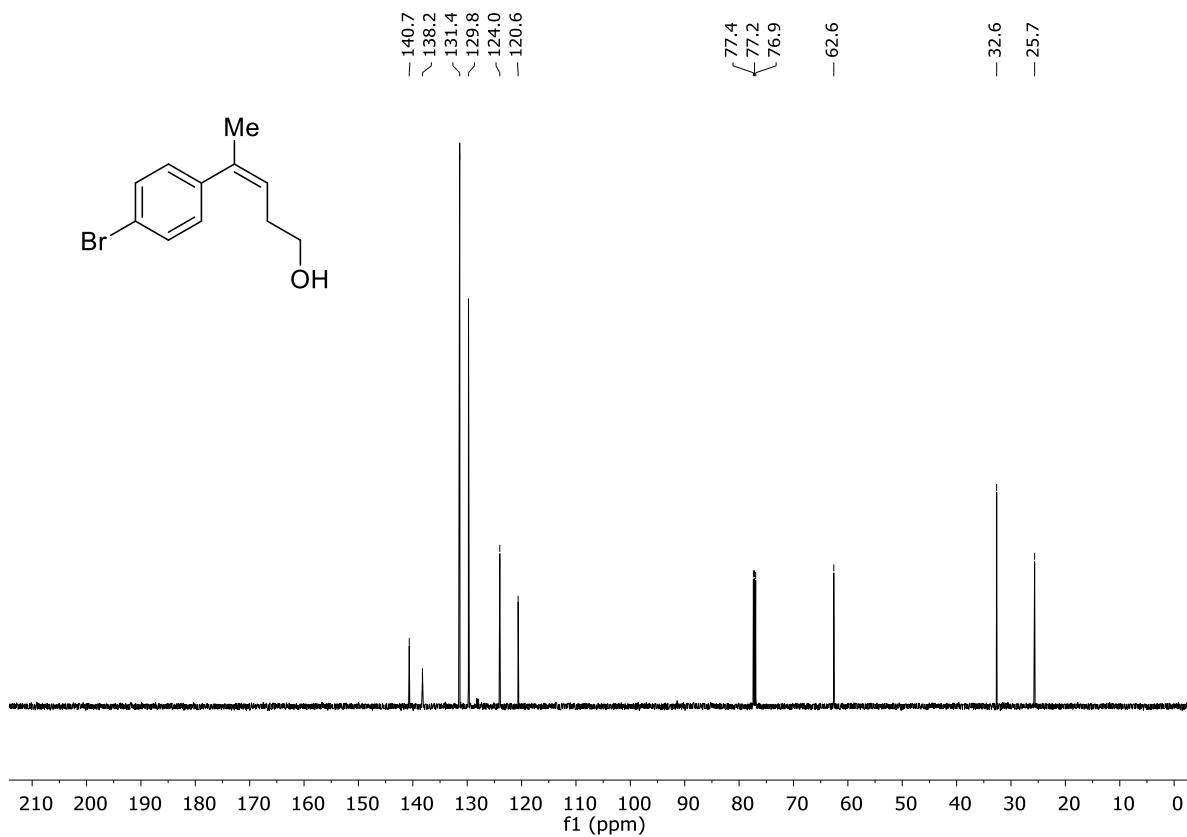
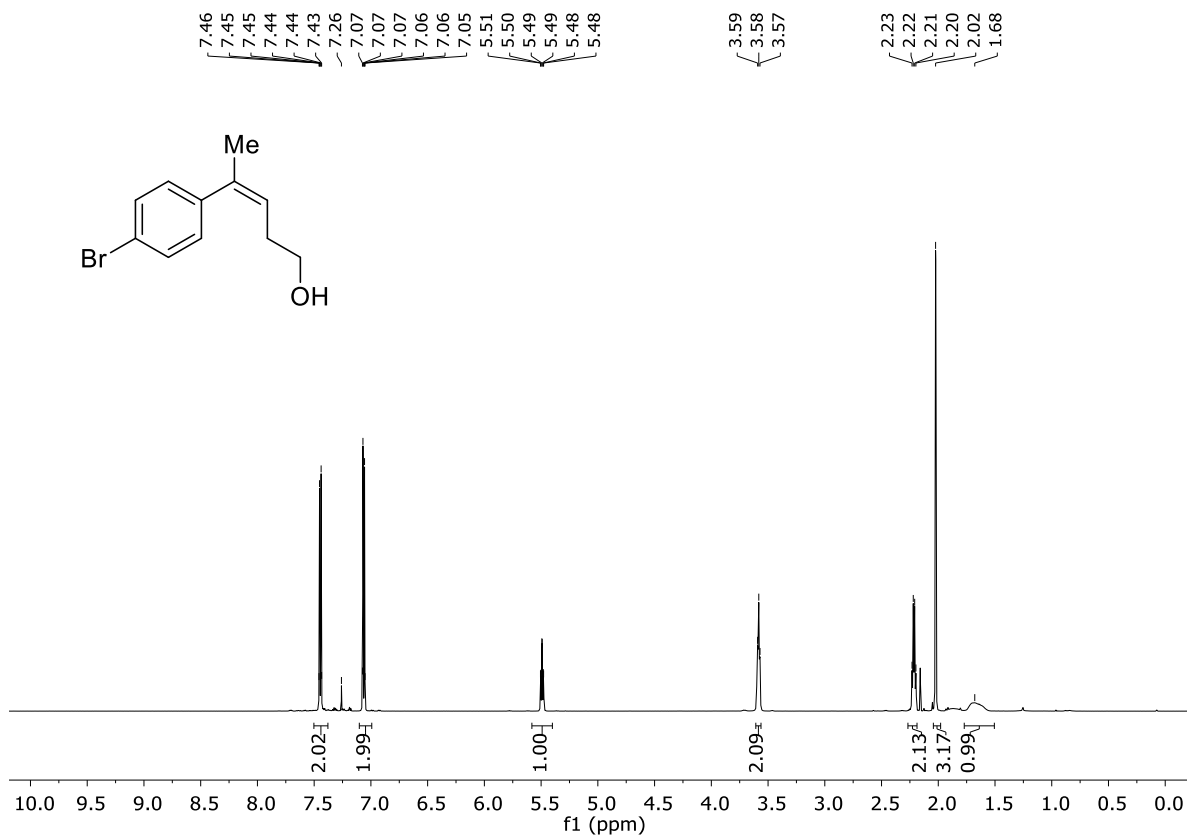


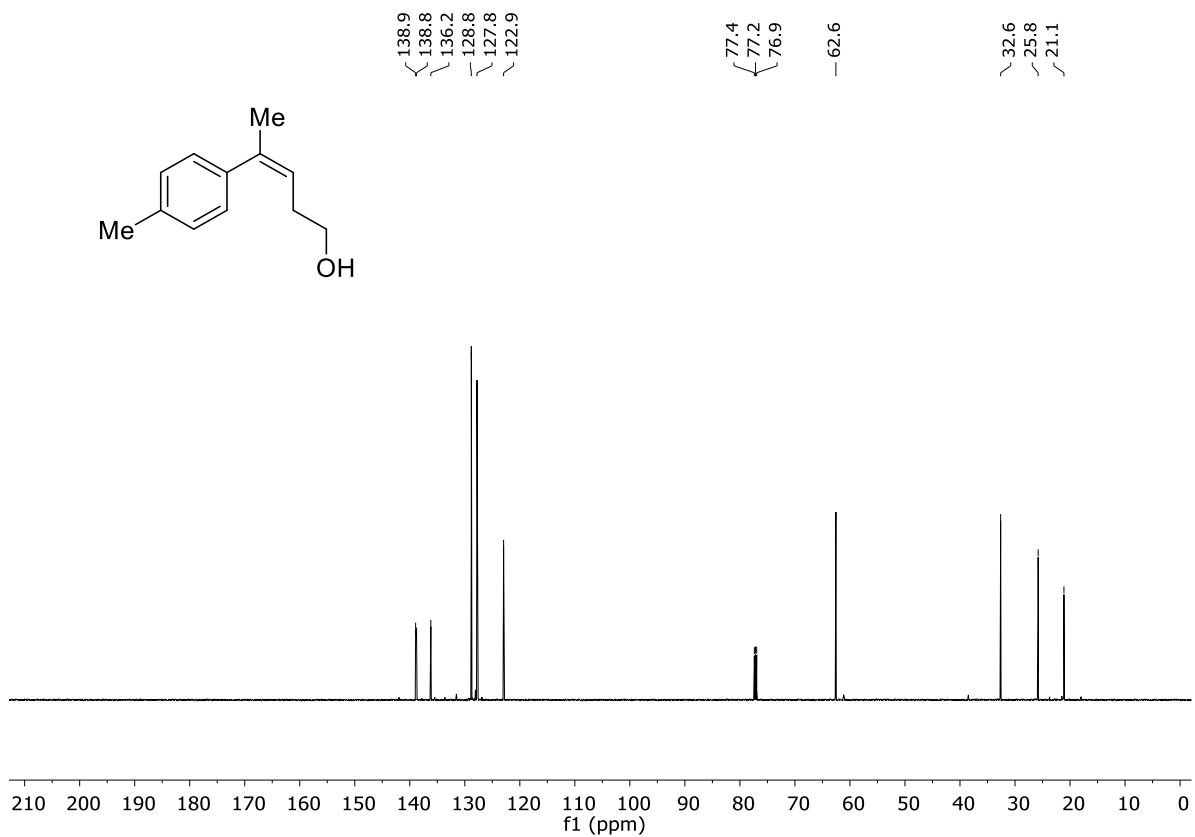
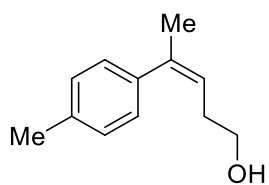
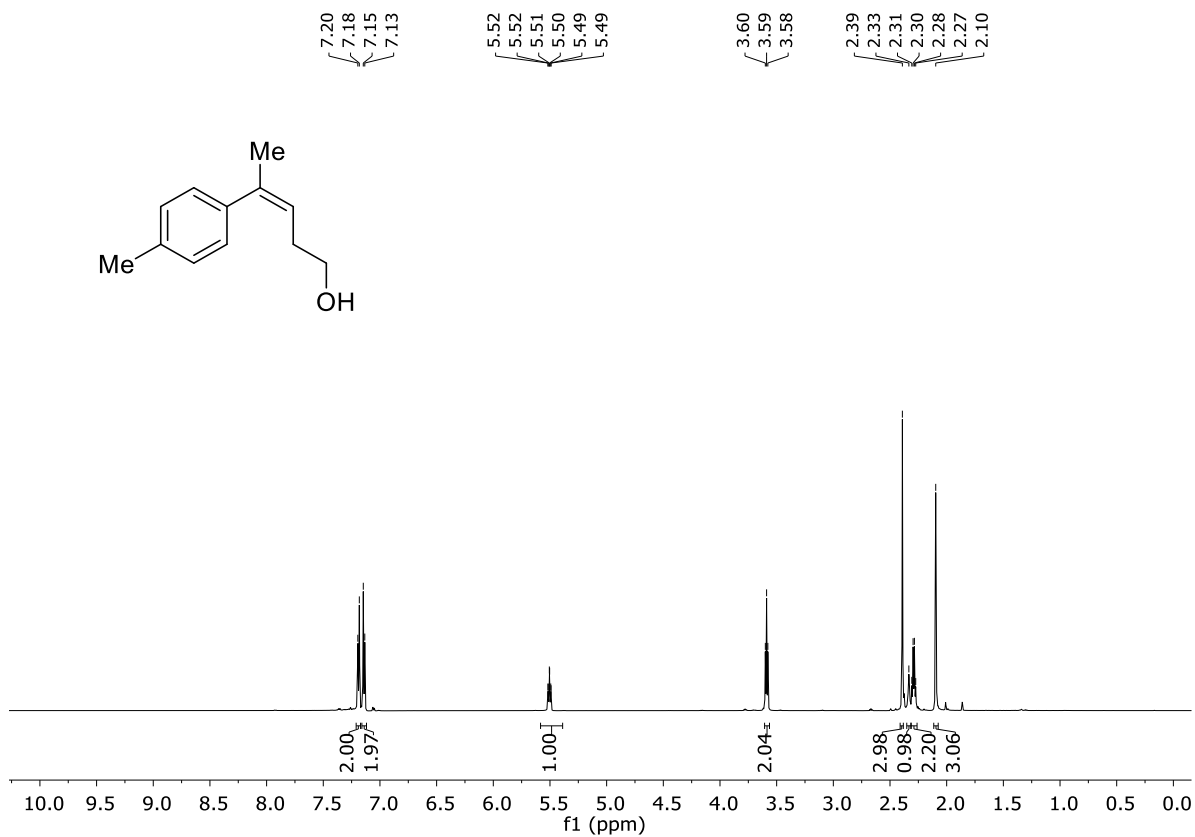
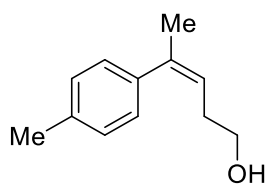


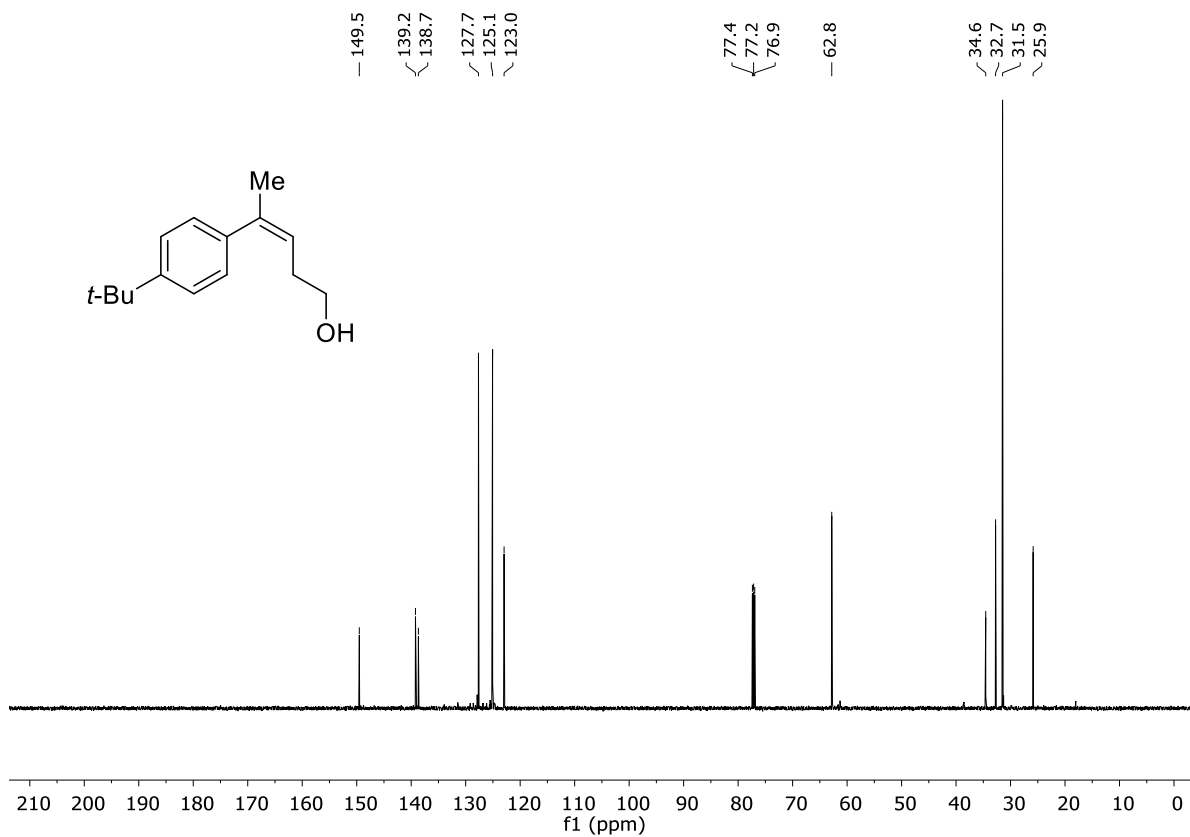
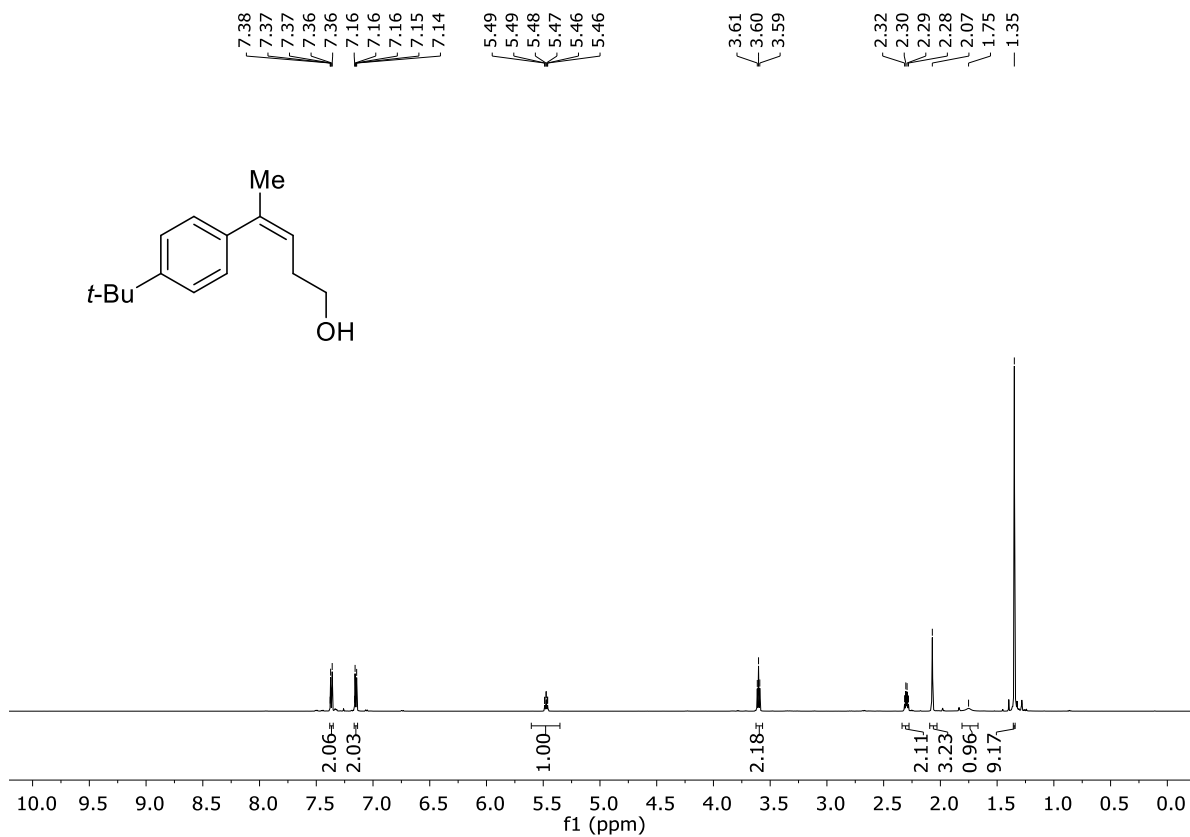


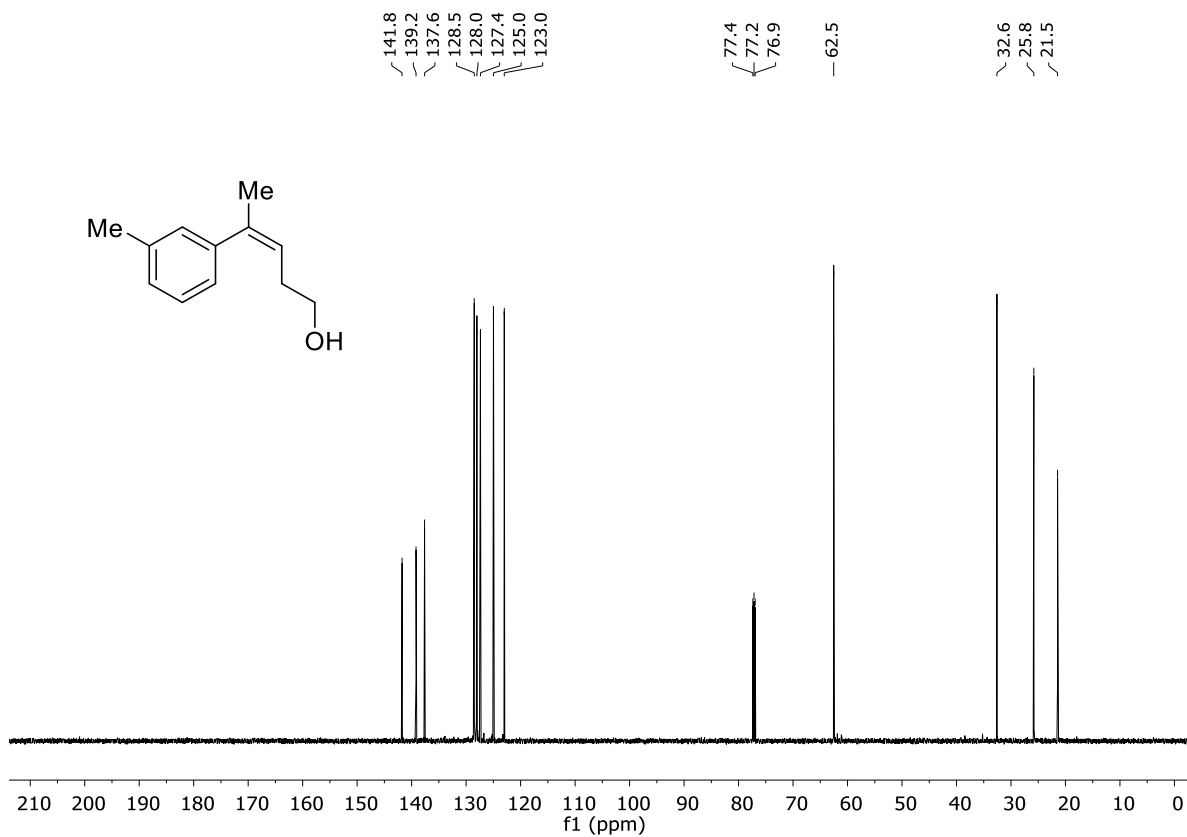
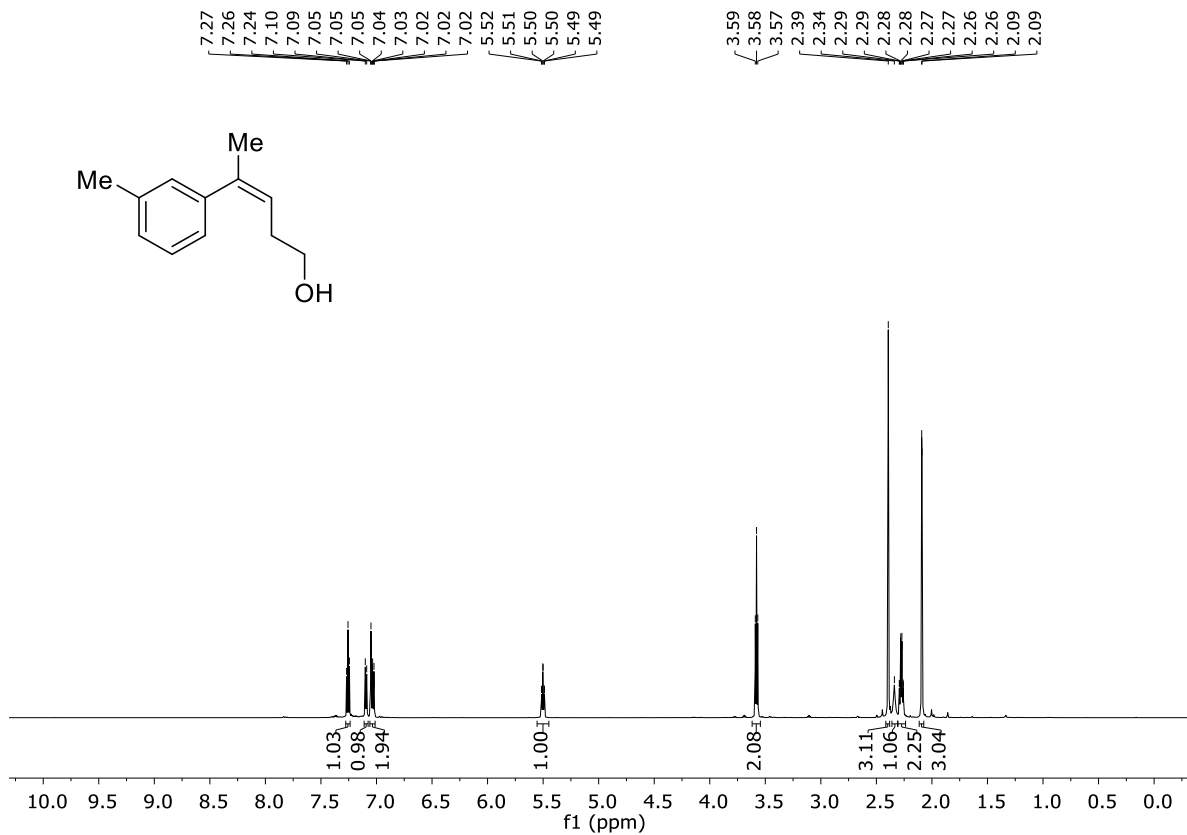


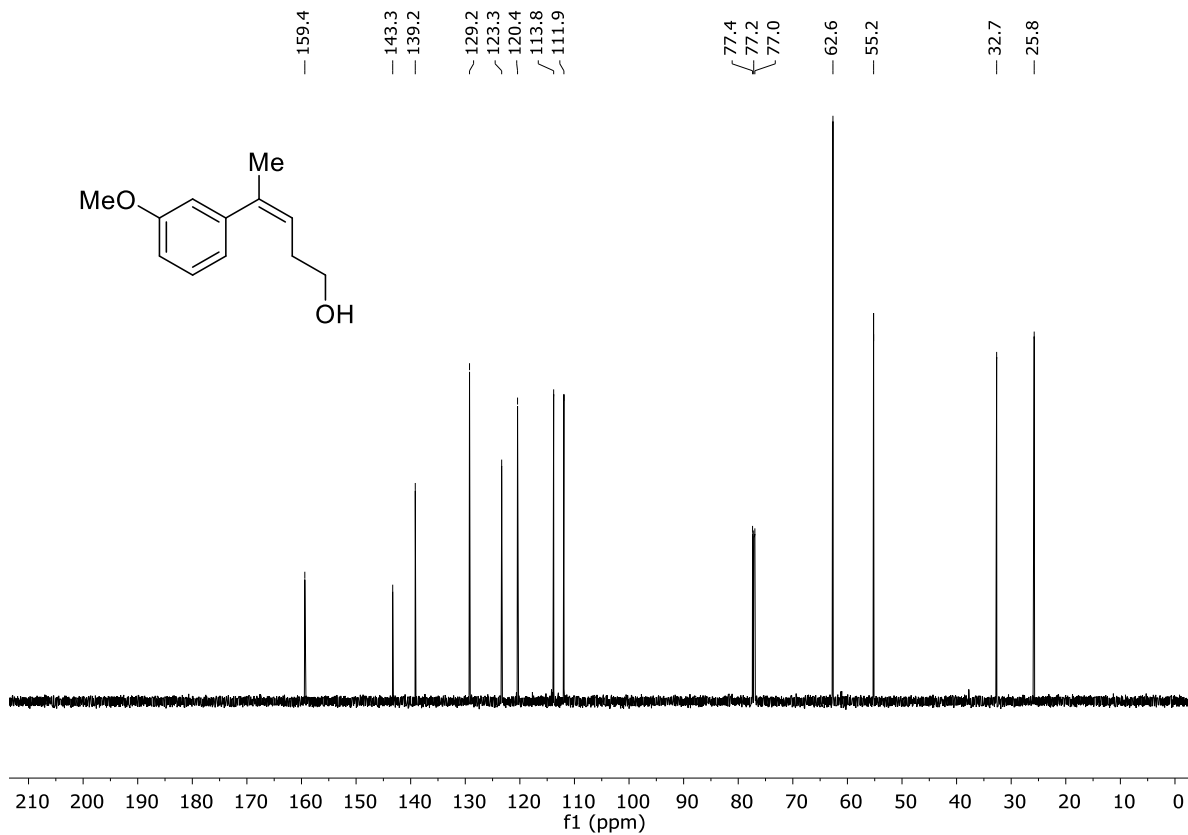
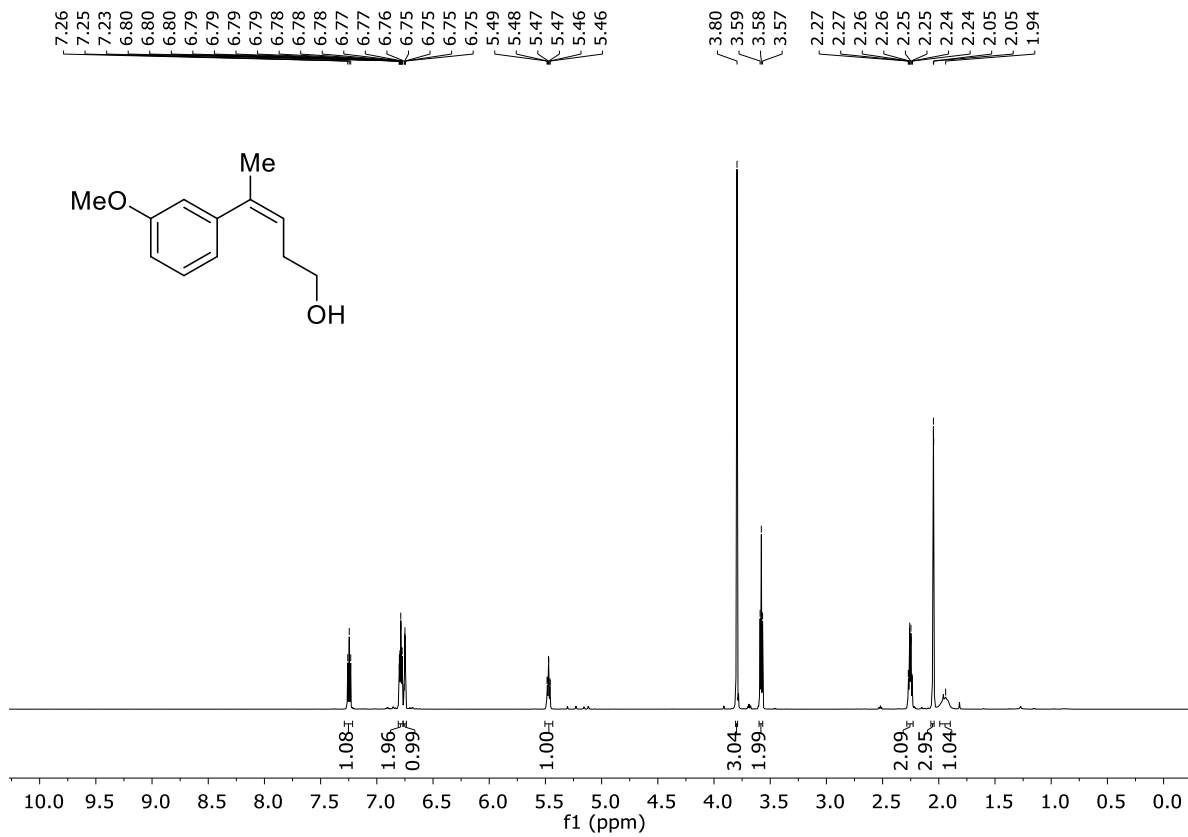


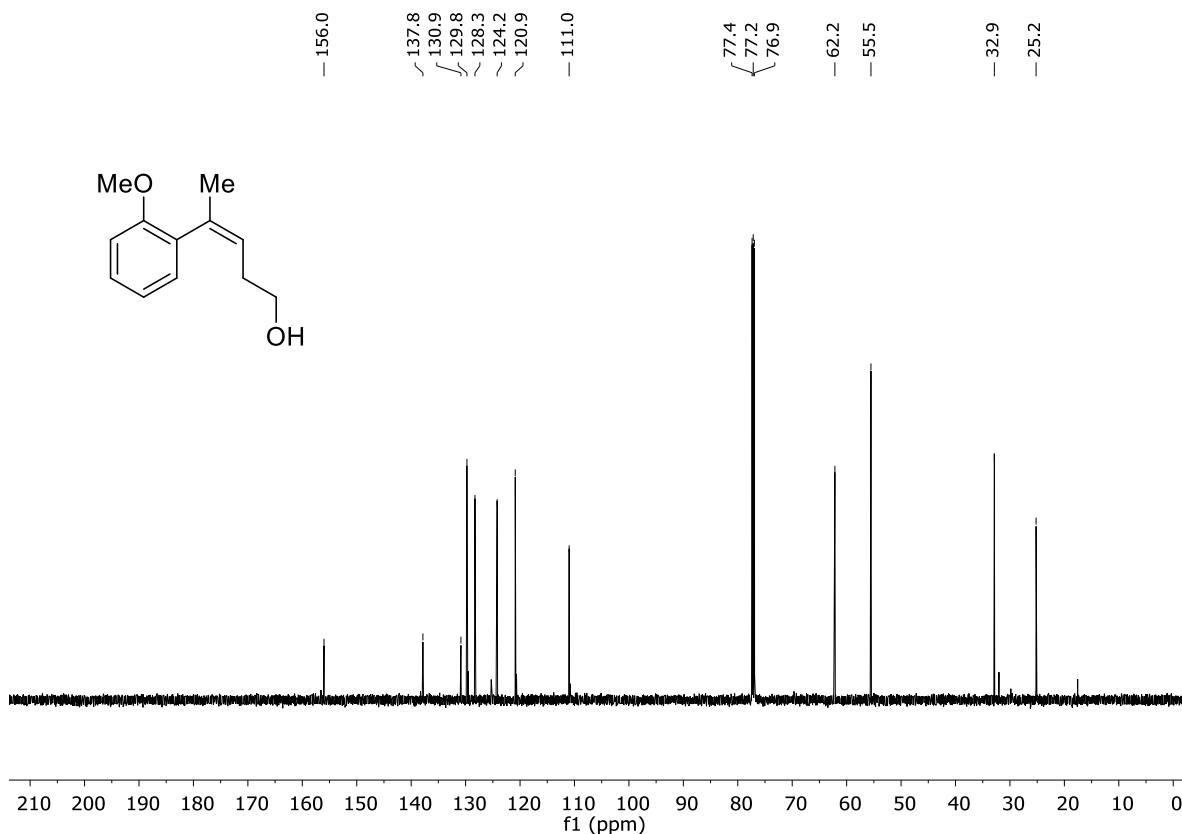
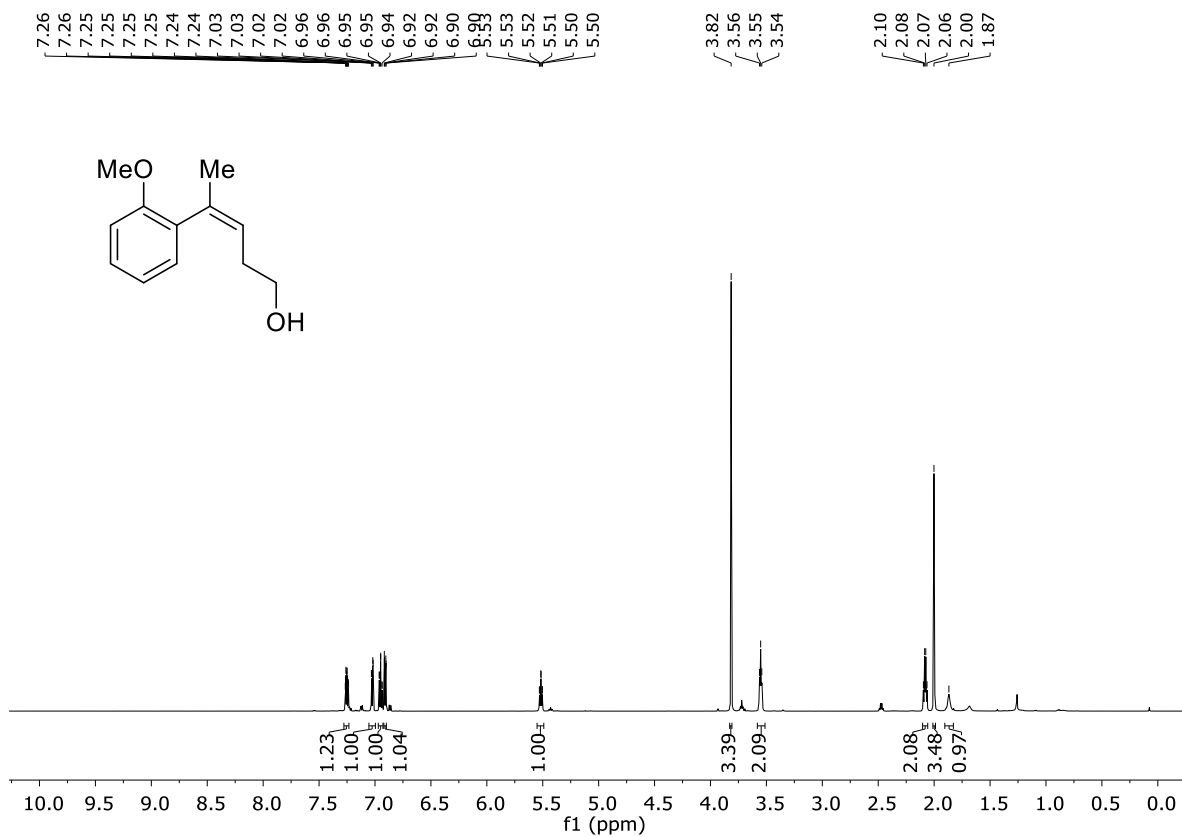


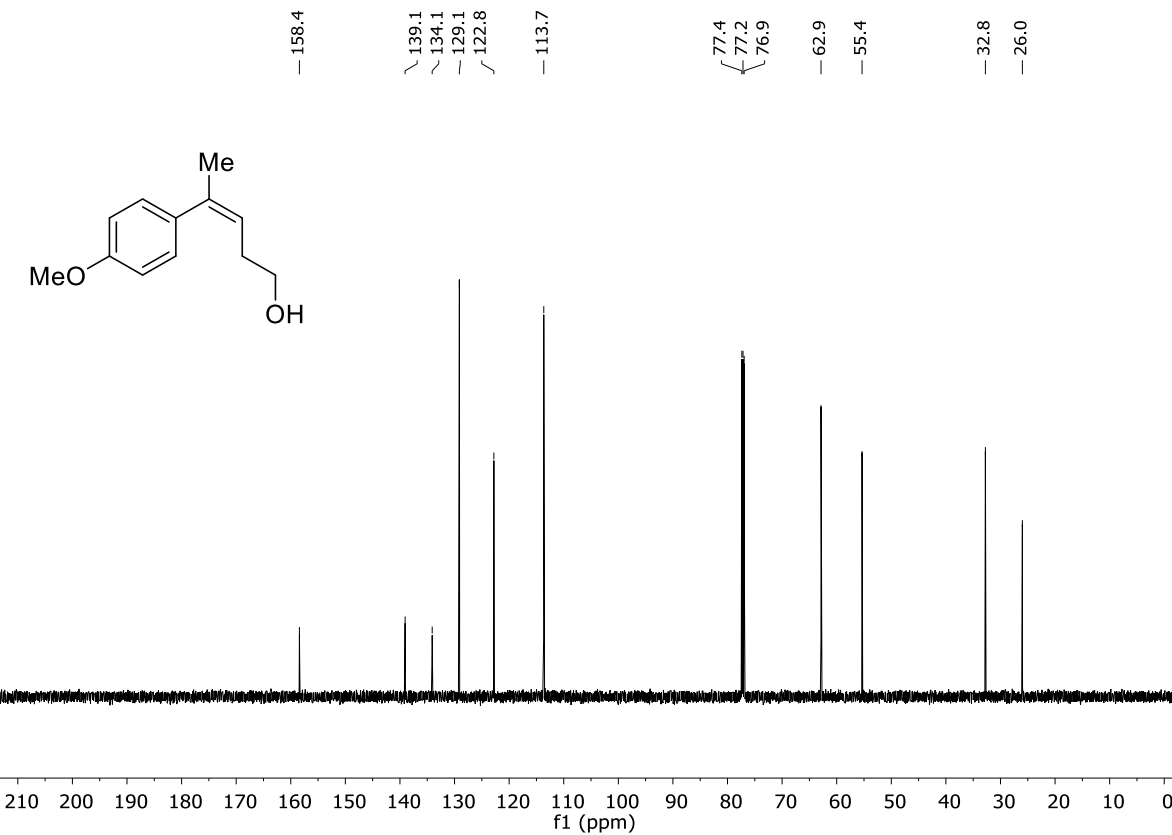
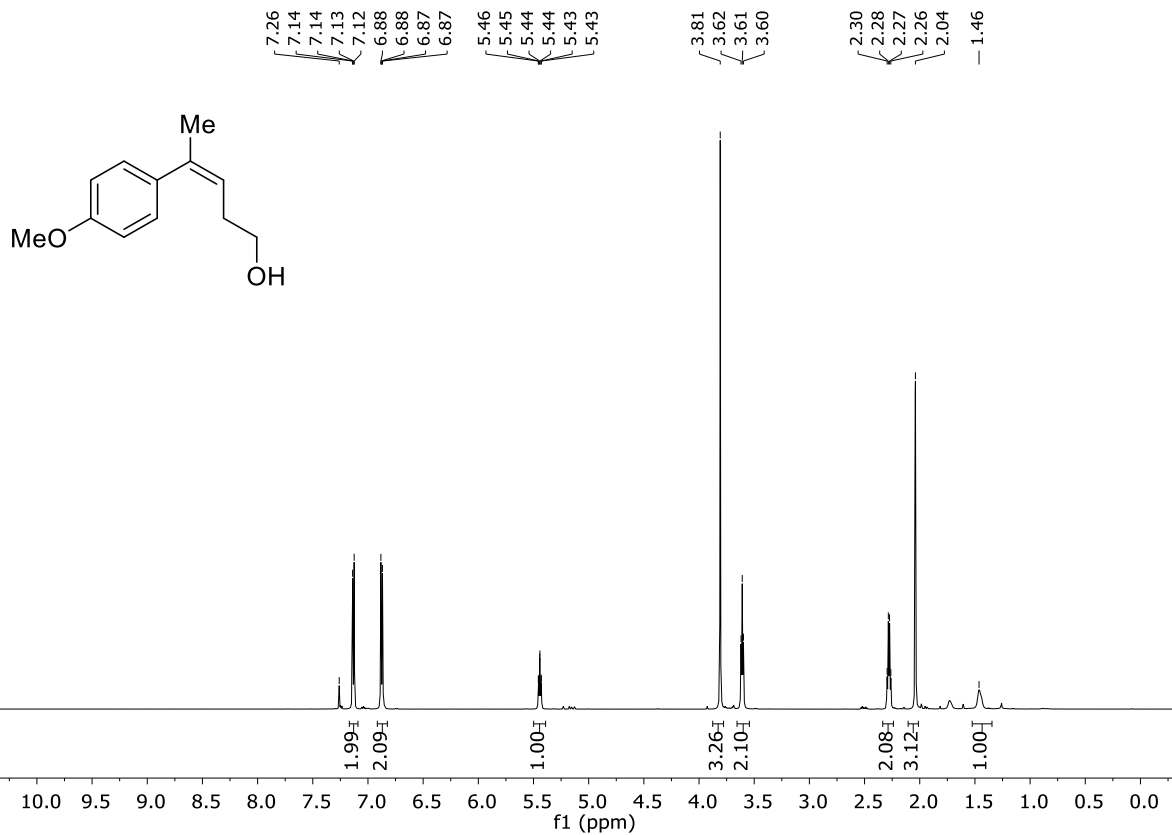


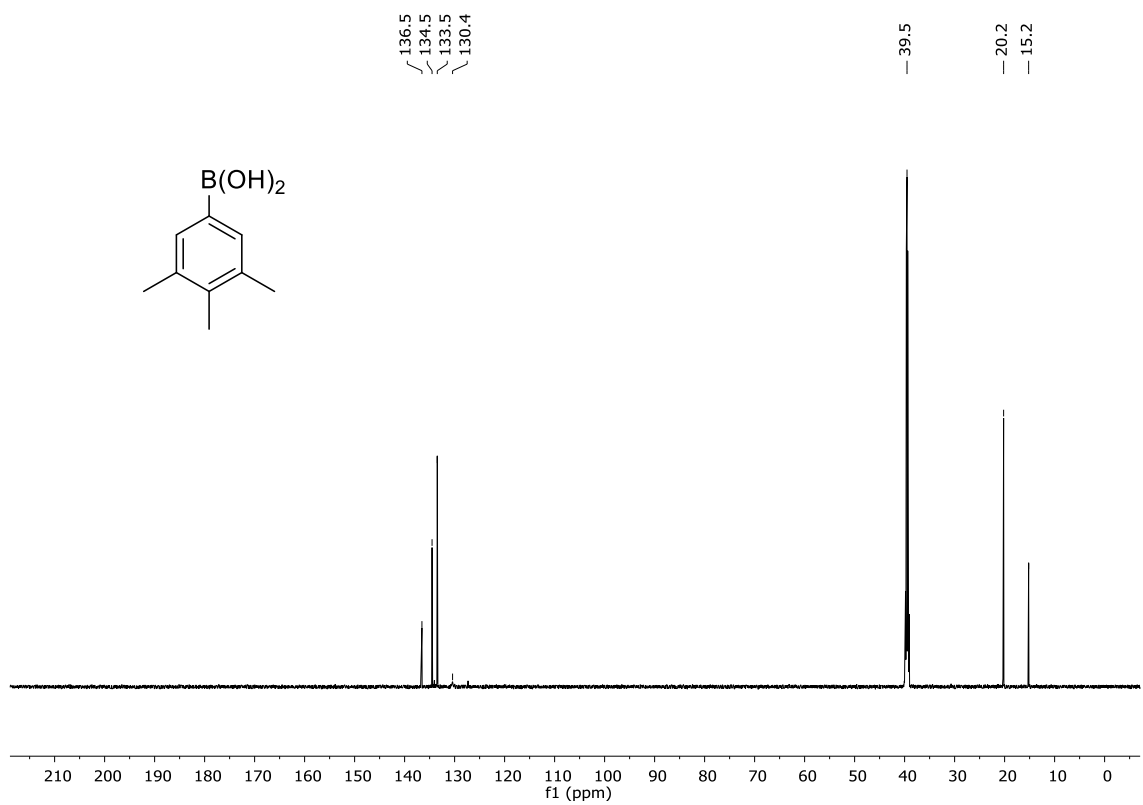
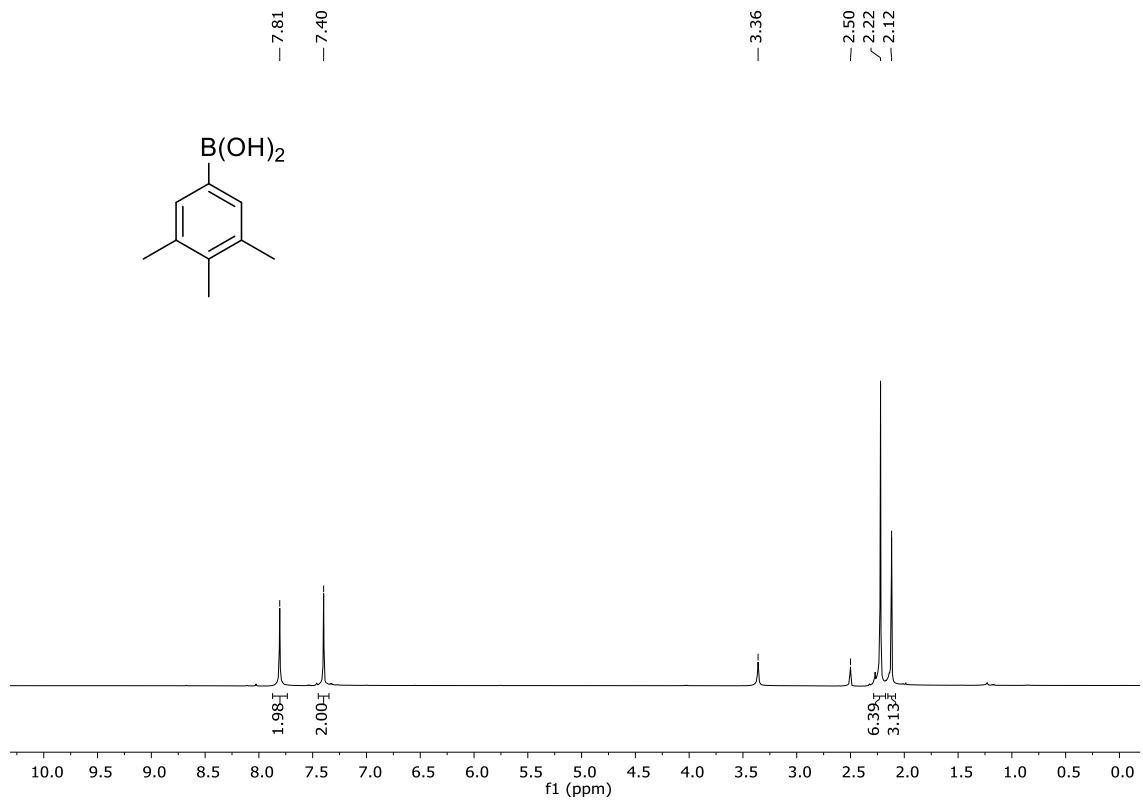






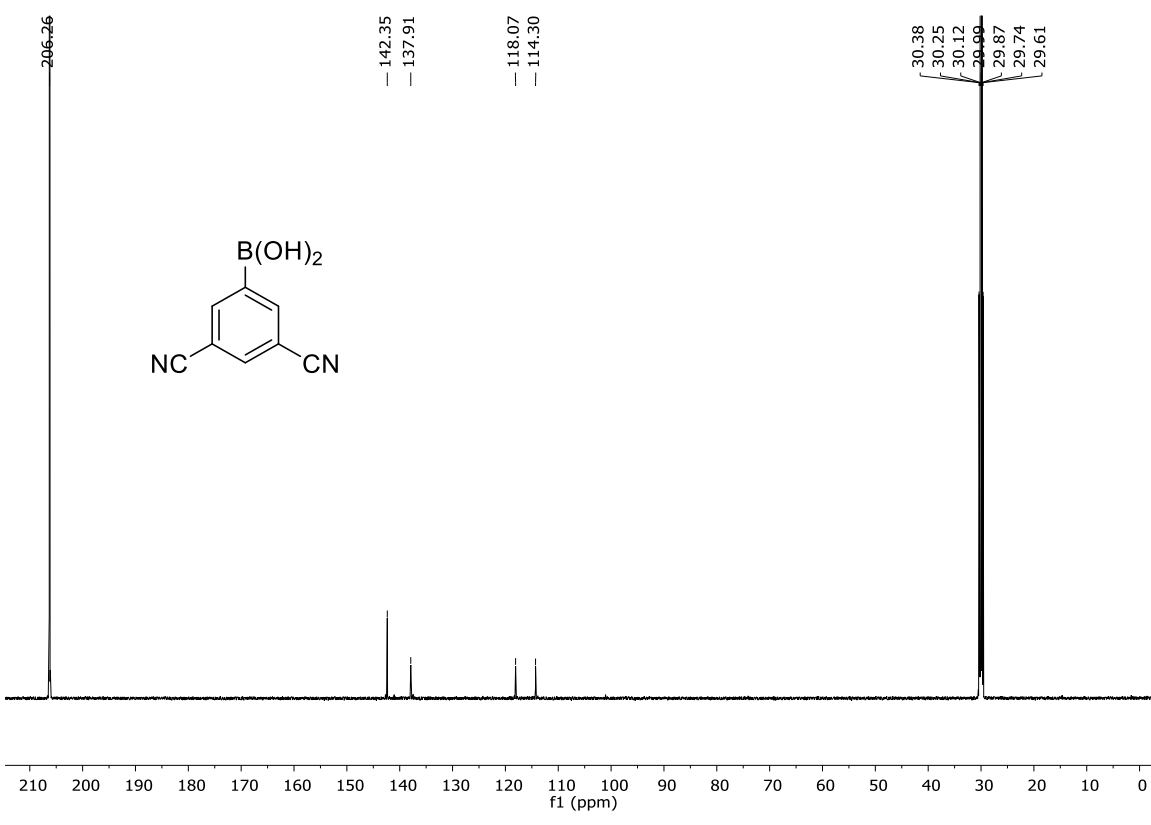
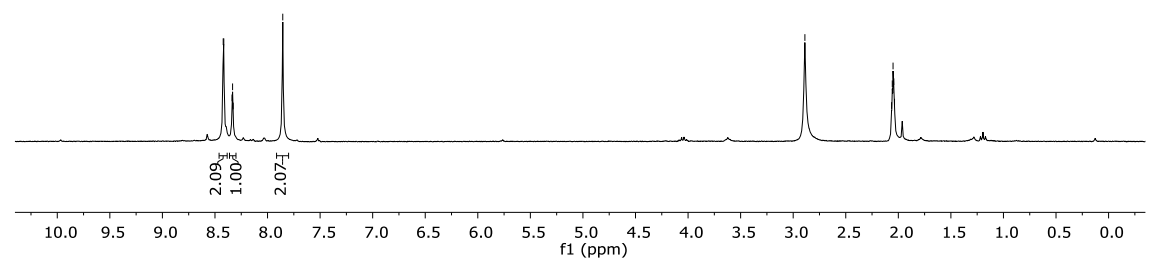
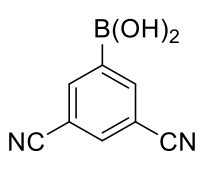


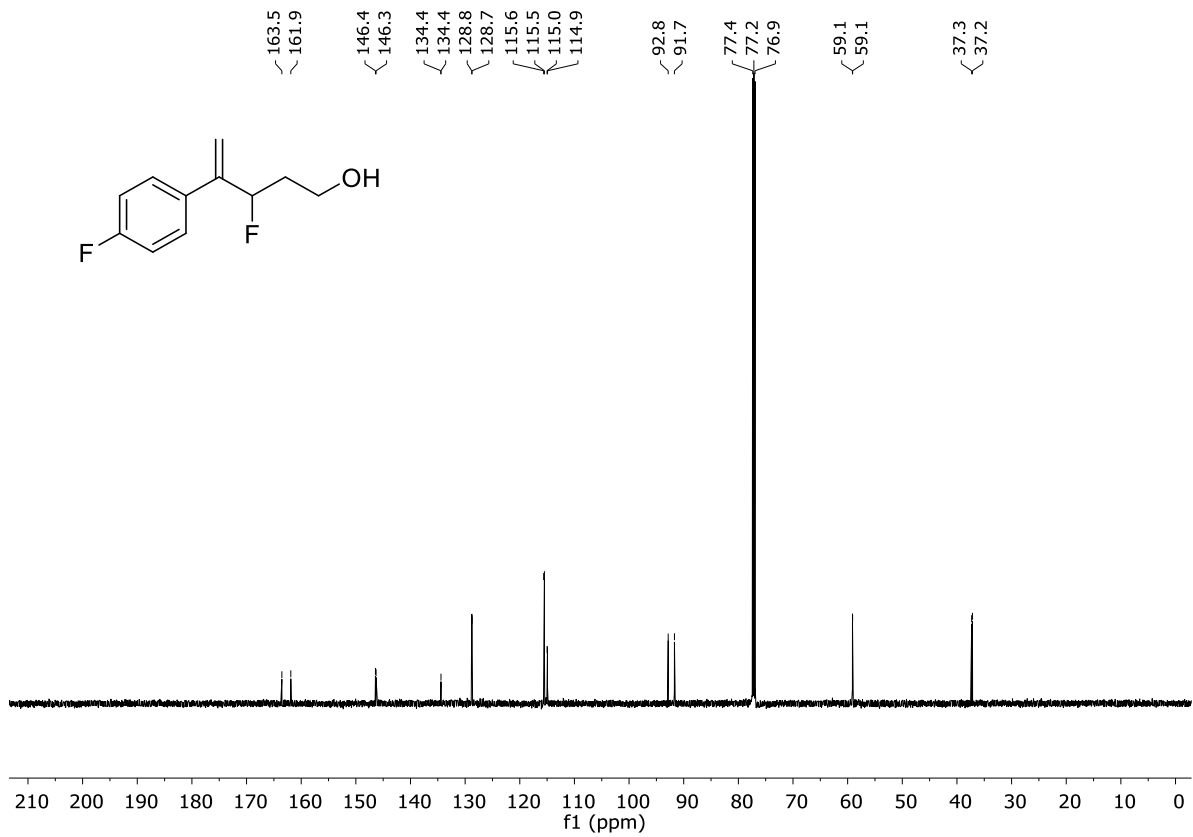
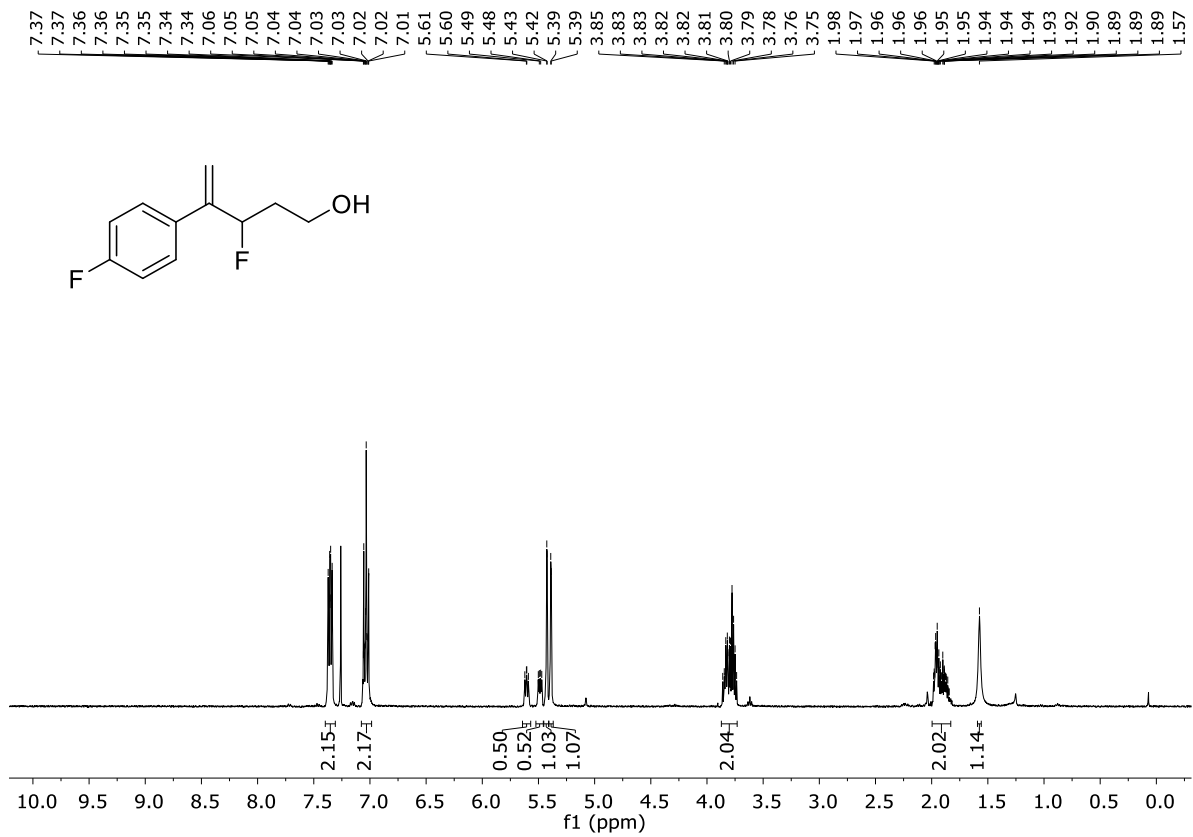


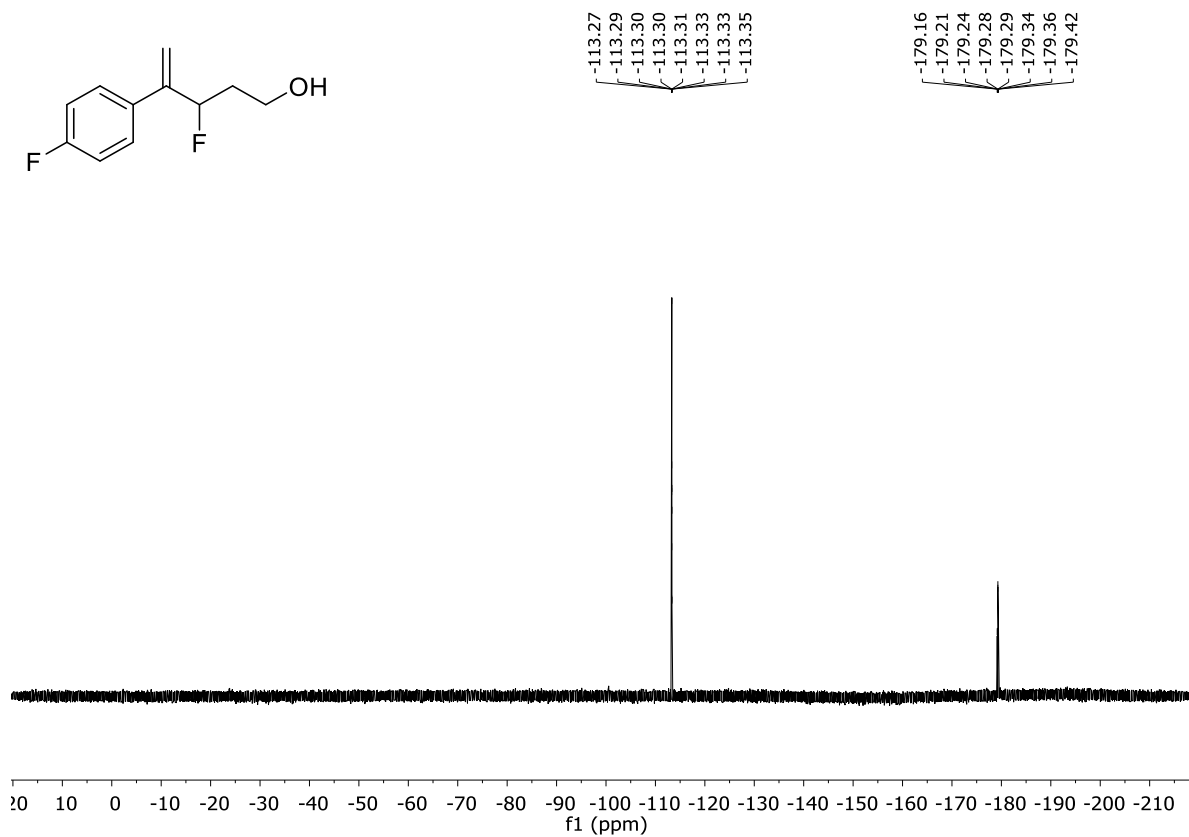
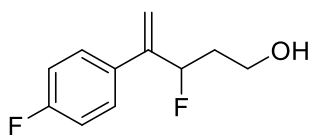


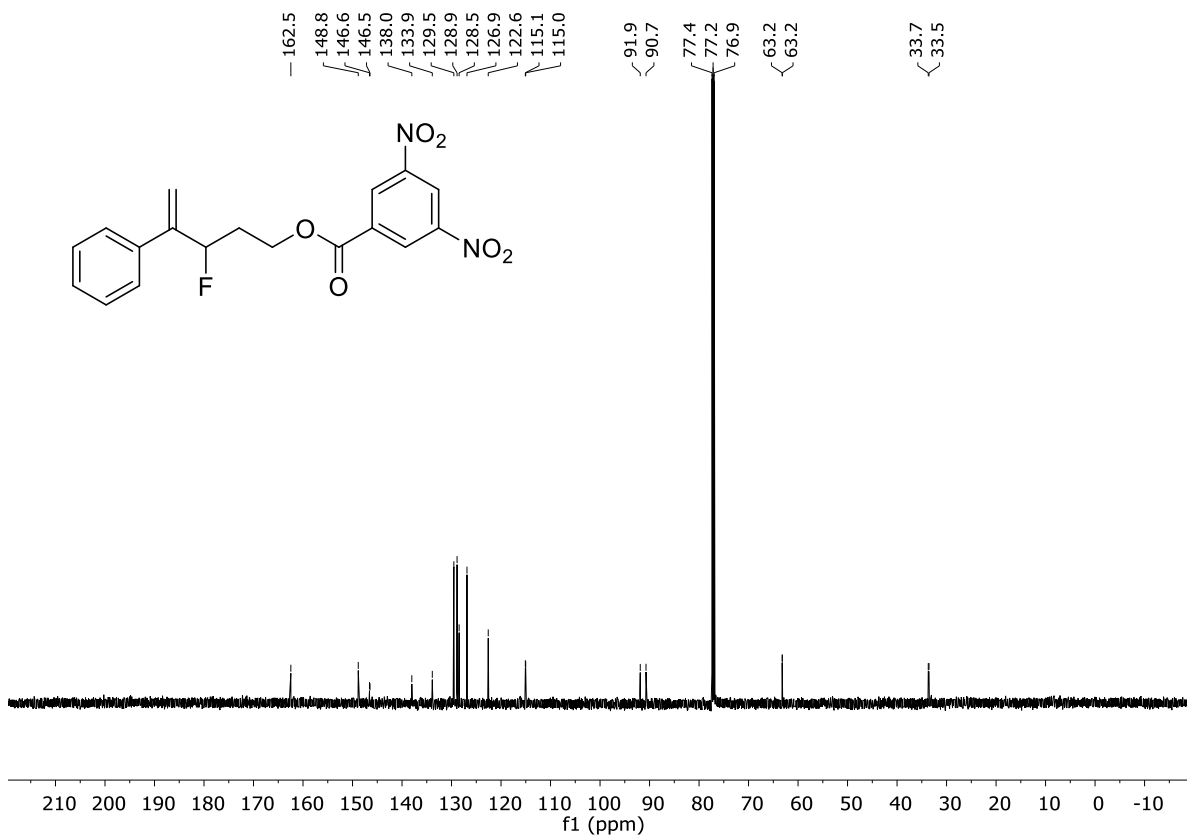
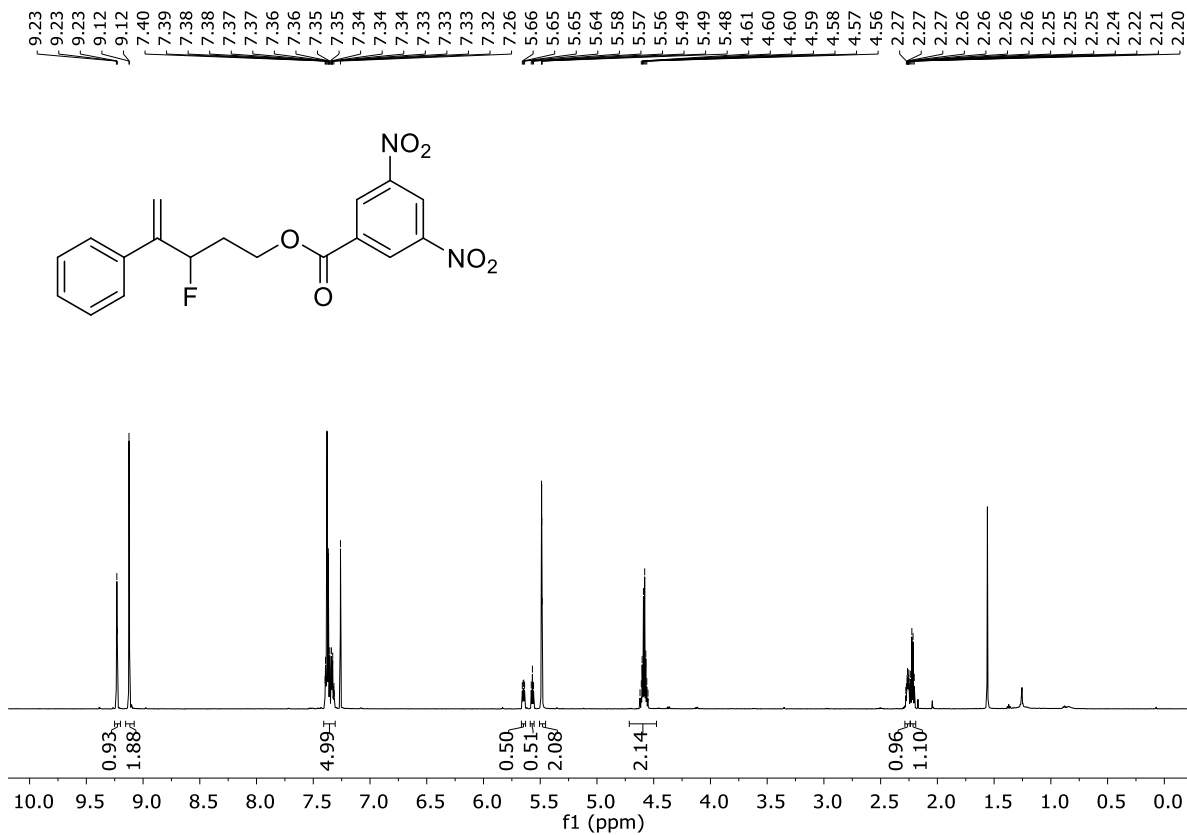
8.42
8.42
8.34
8.33
8.33
7.86

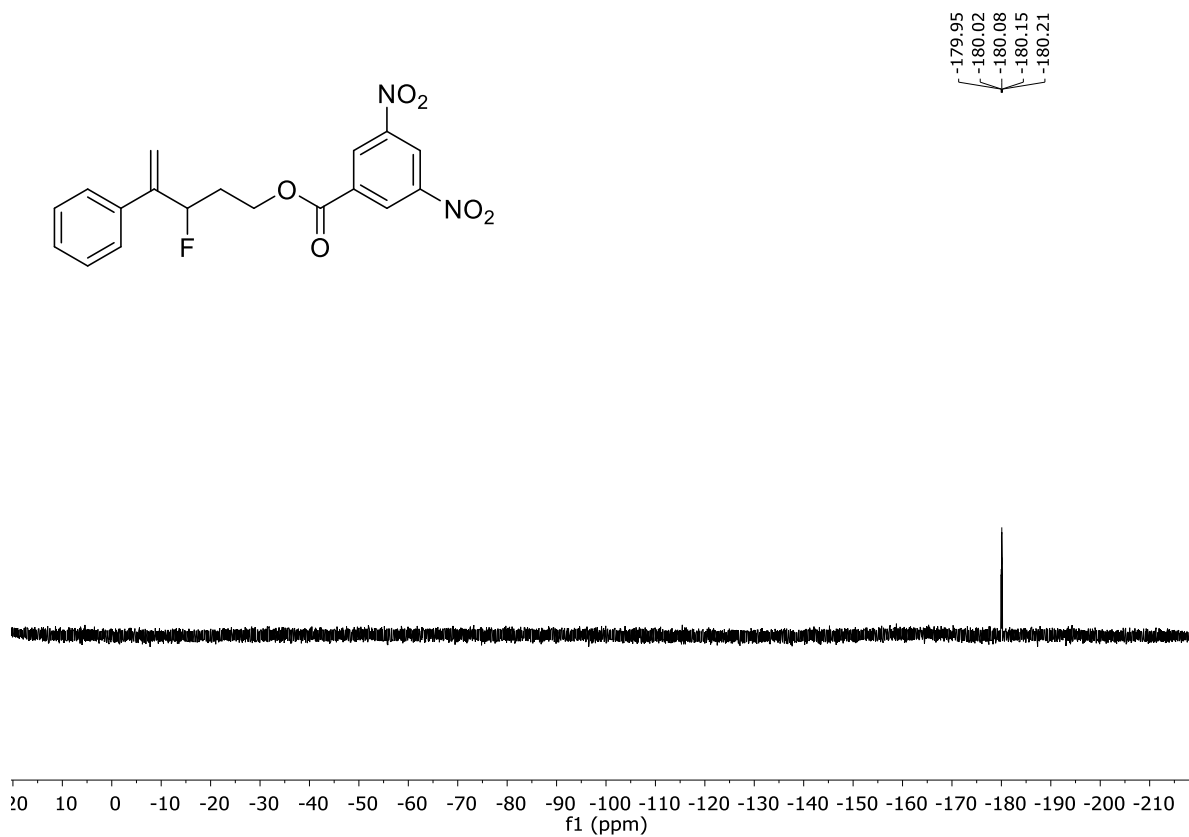
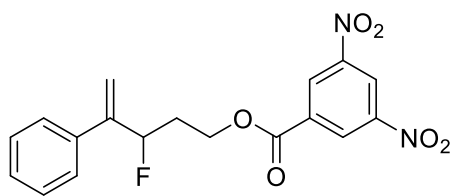
2.89
2.06
2.06
2.05
2.04
2.04

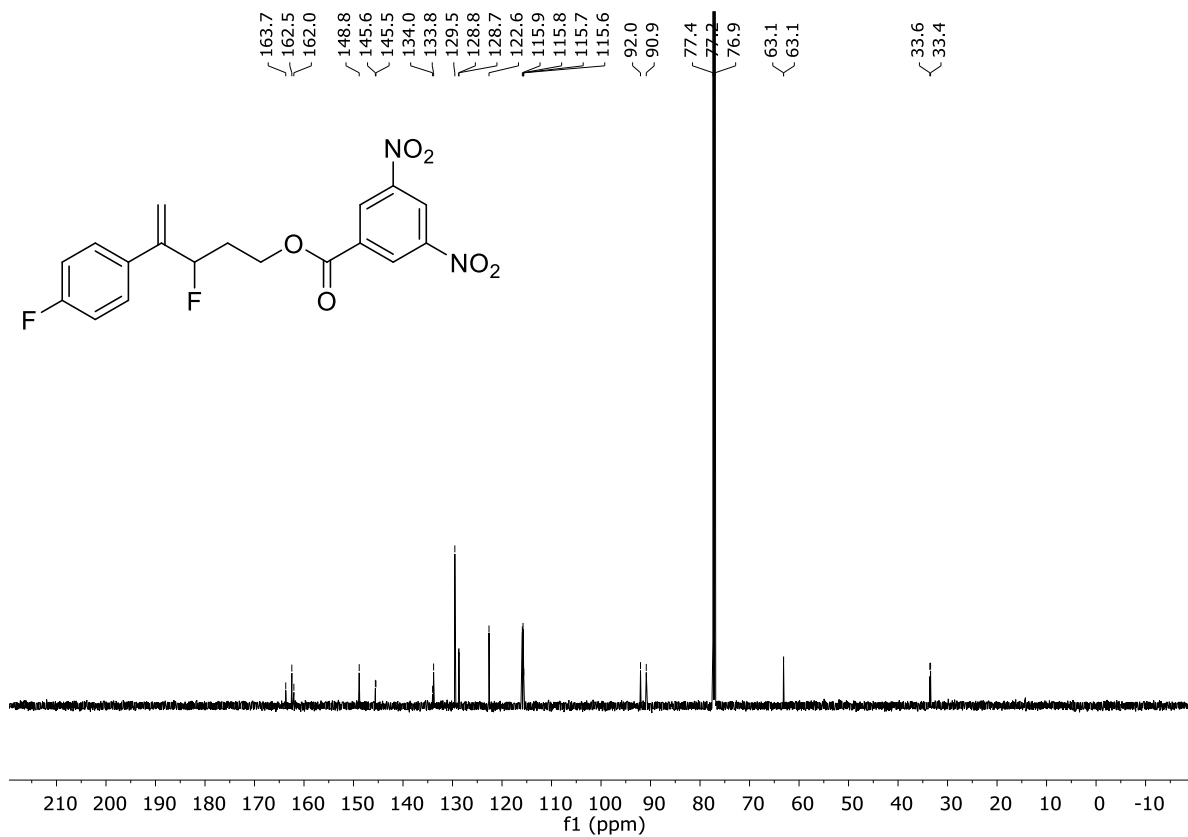
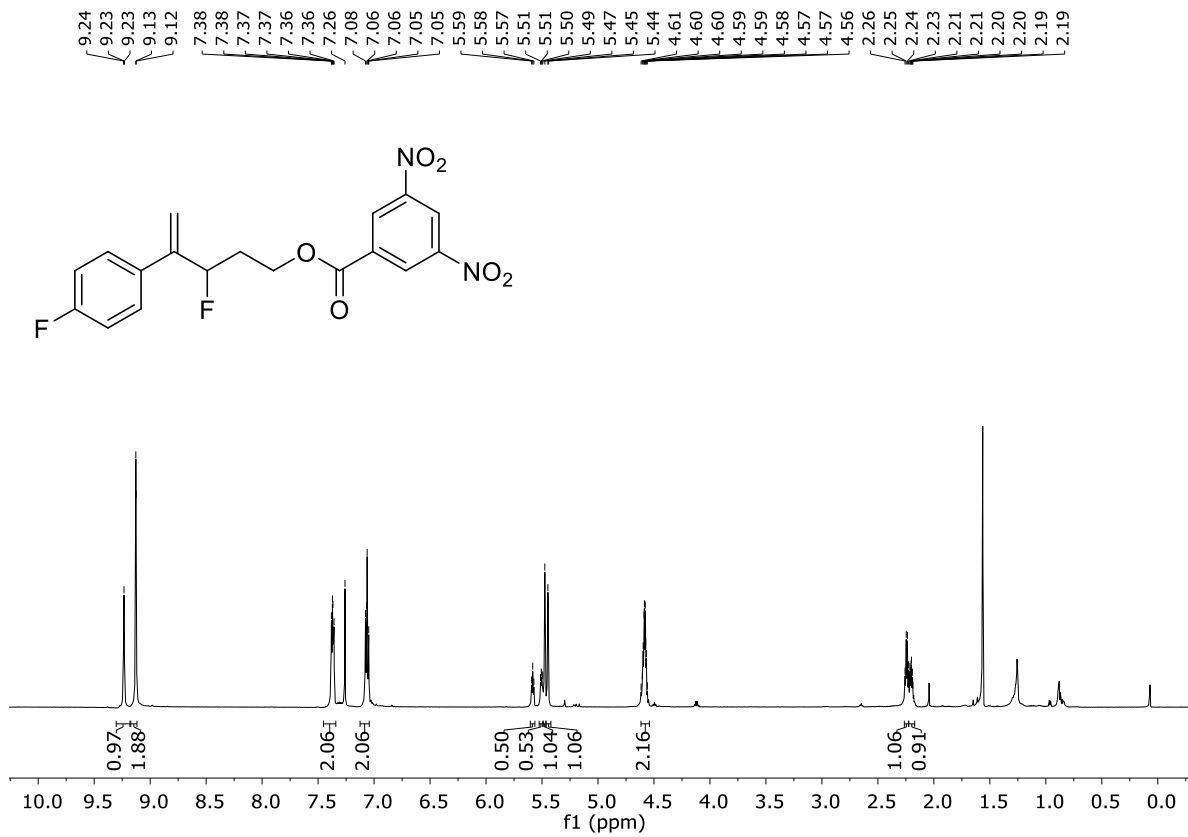


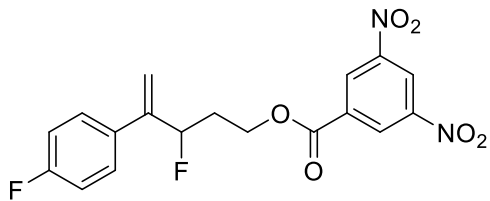






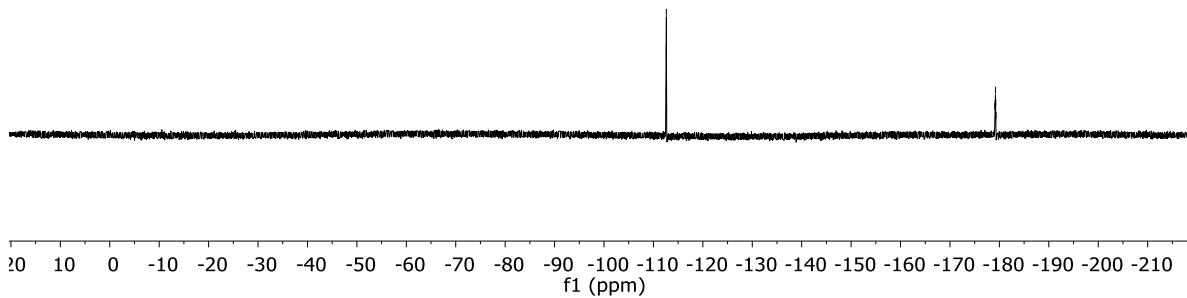


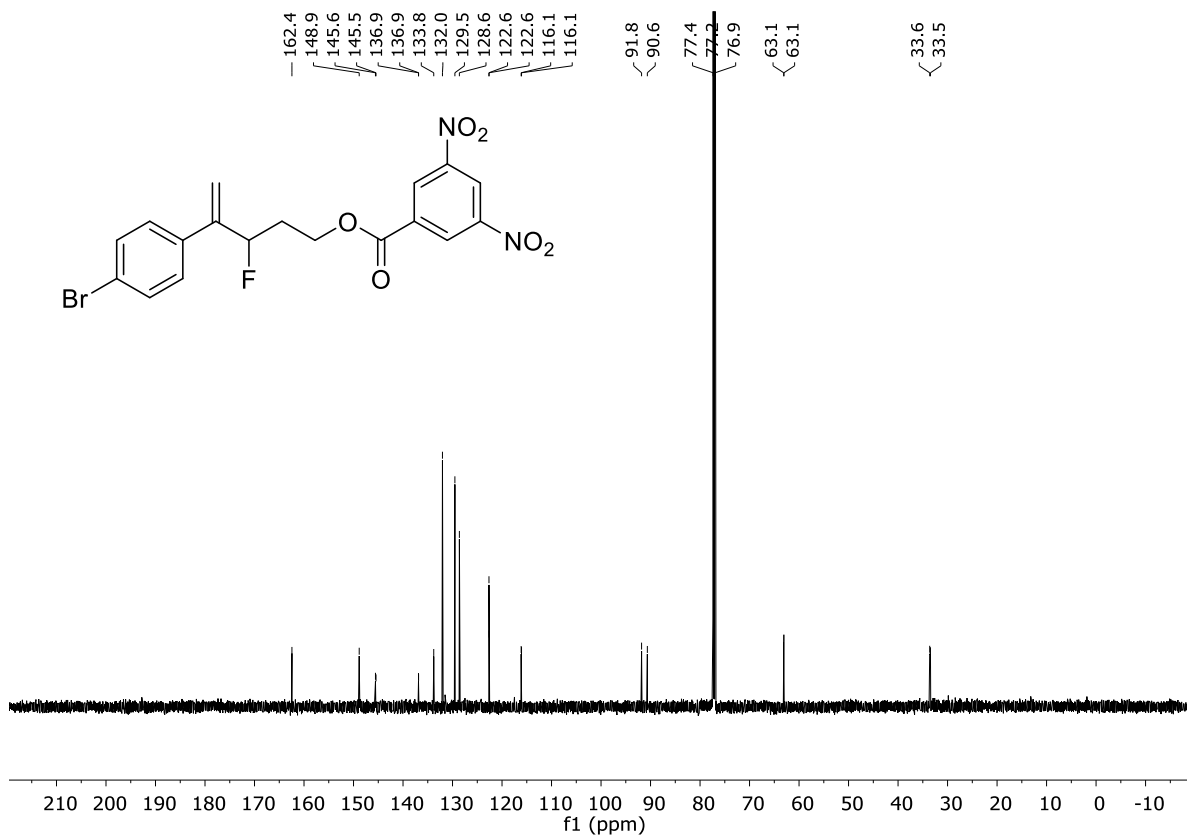
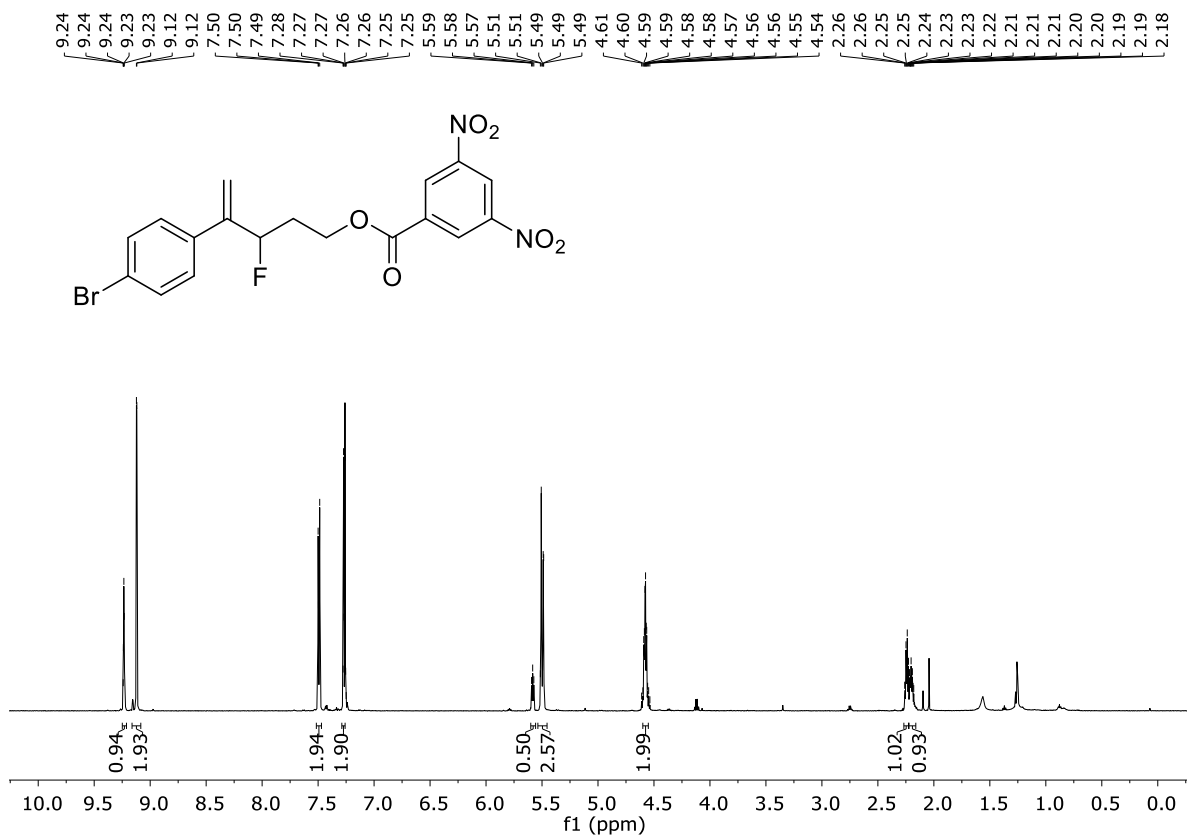


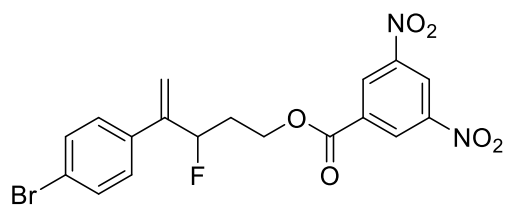


-112.58
-112.60
-112.61
-112.62
-112.63
-112.64
-112.66

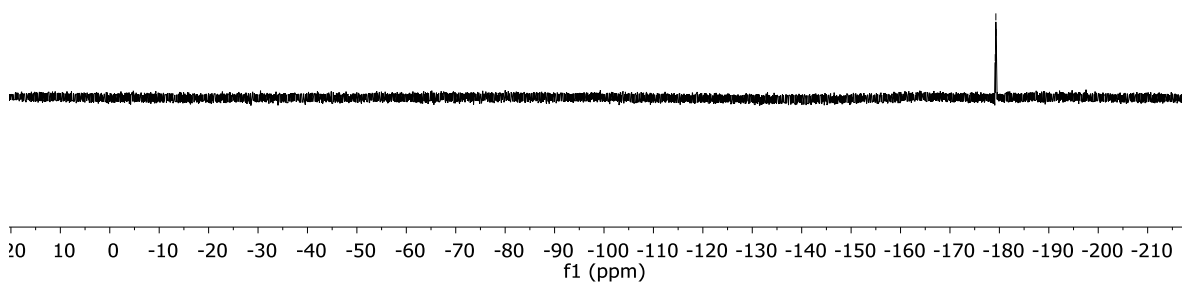
-179.07
-179.13
-179.20
-179.26
-179.33

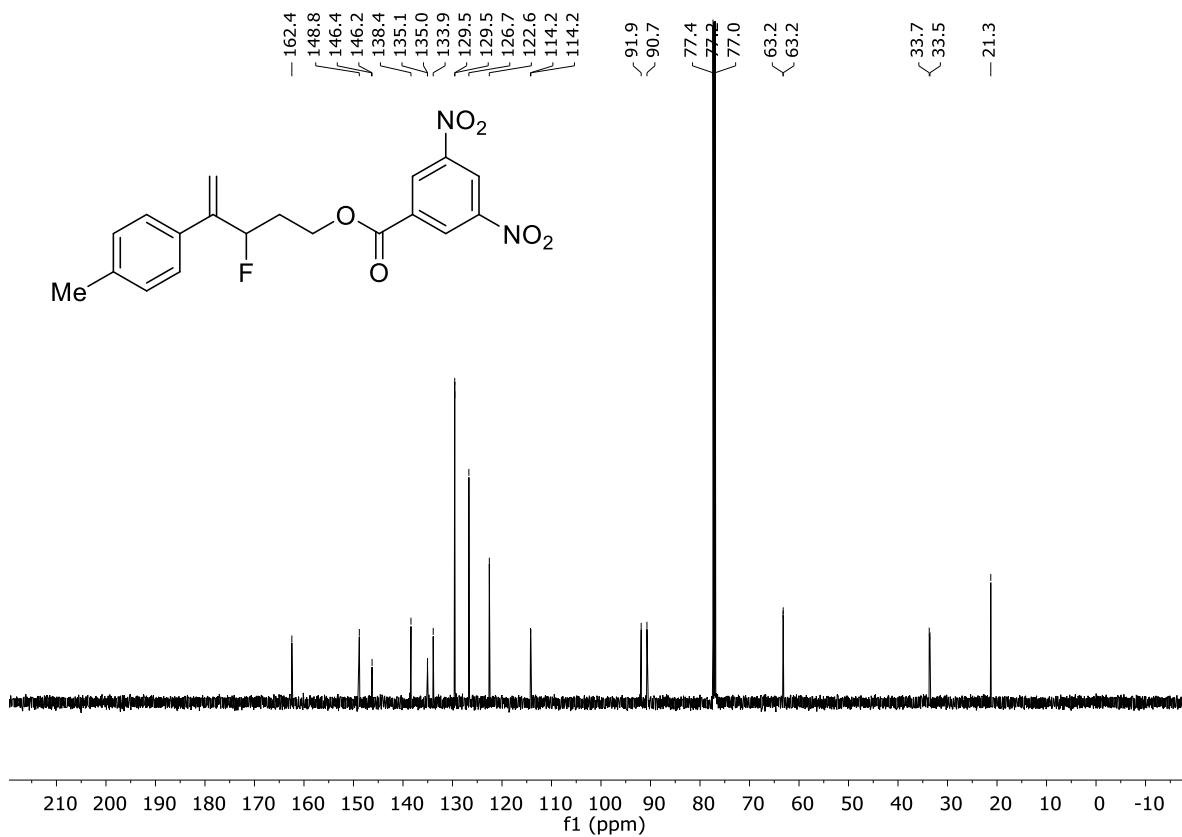
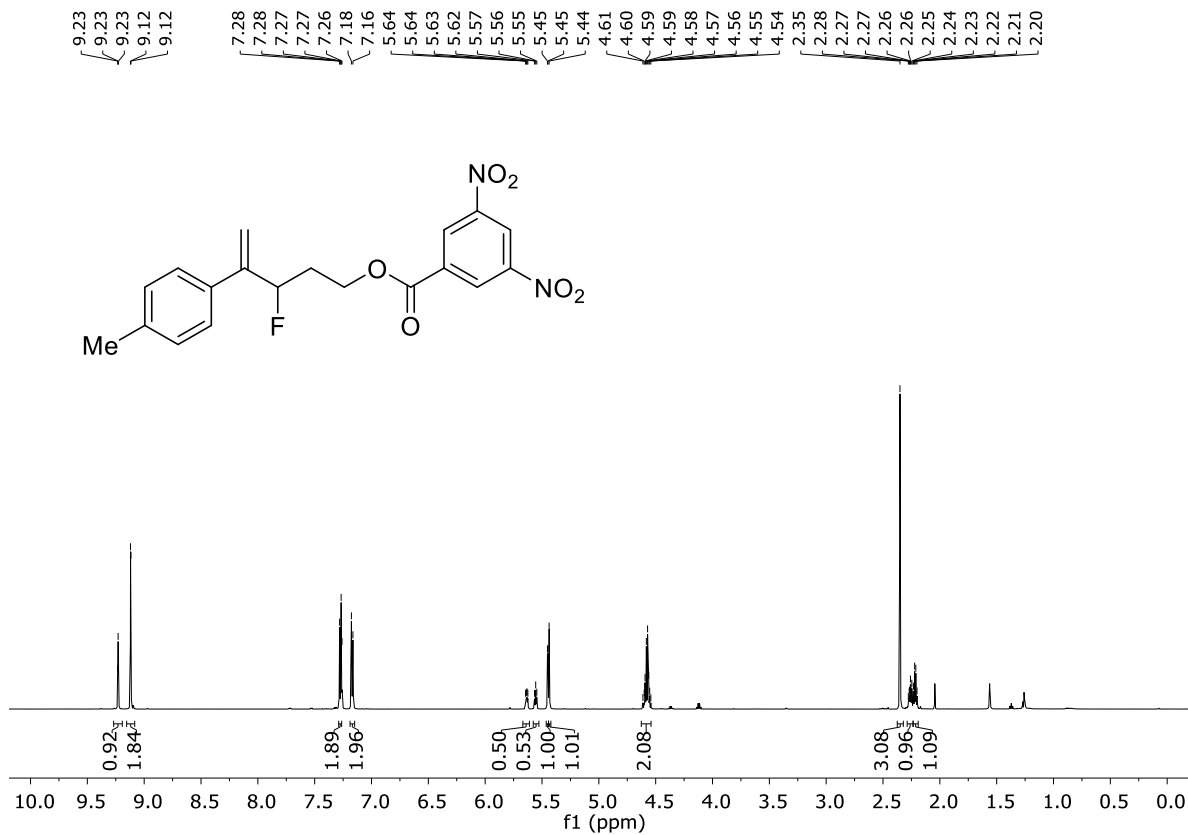


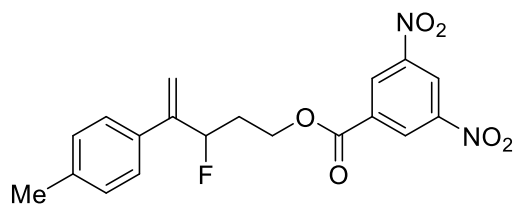




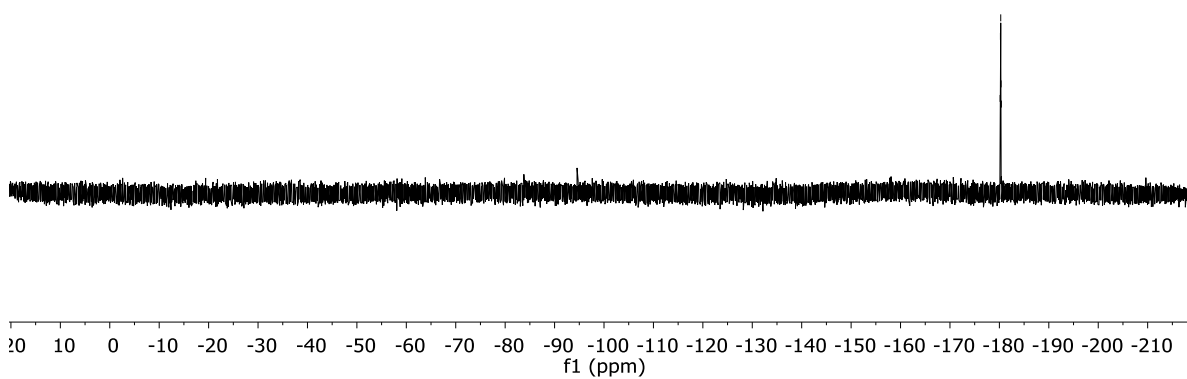
-179.16
-179.22
-179.29
-179.35
-179.41

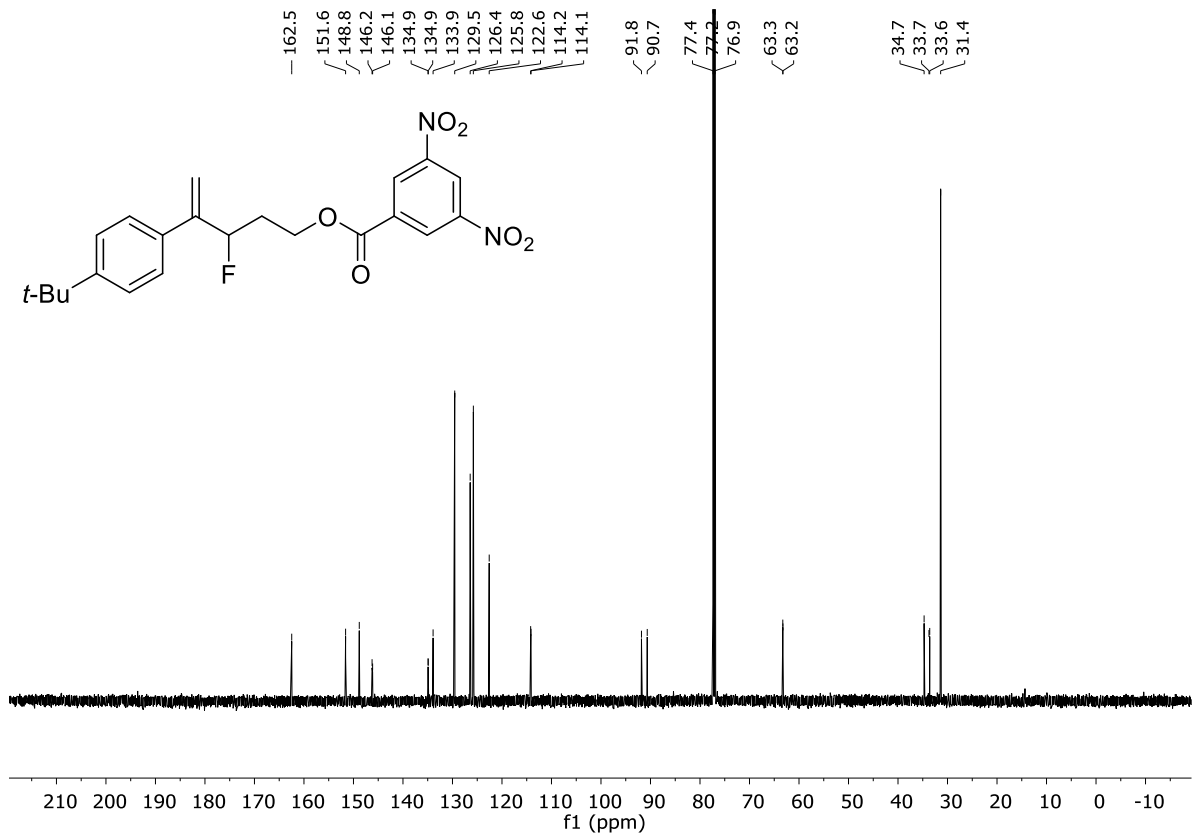
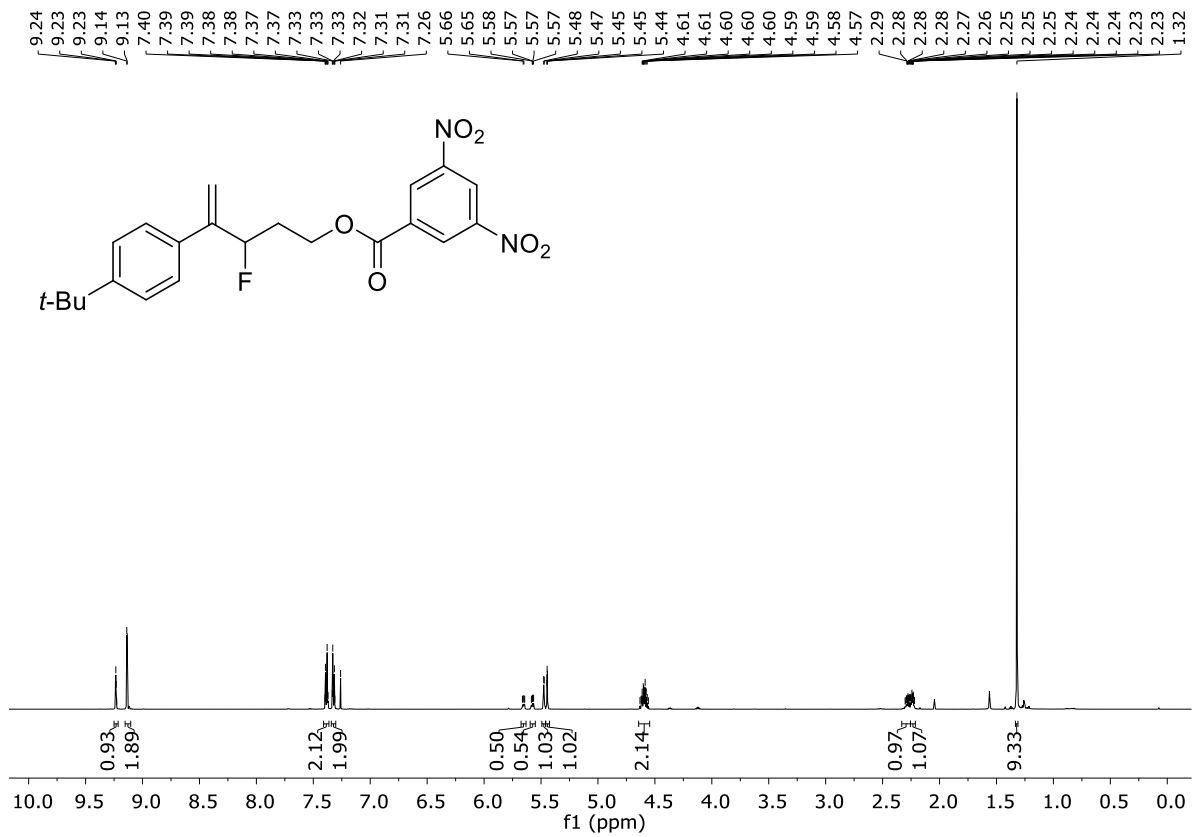


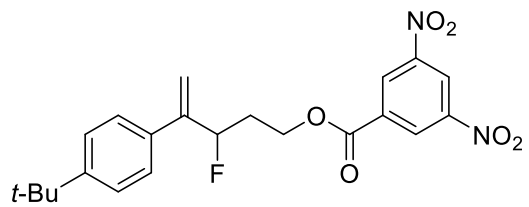




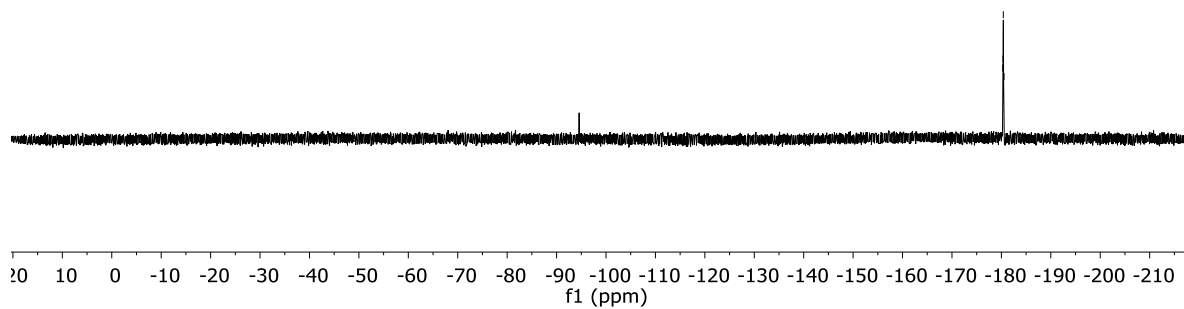
-180.15
-180.21
-180.27
-180.34
-180.40

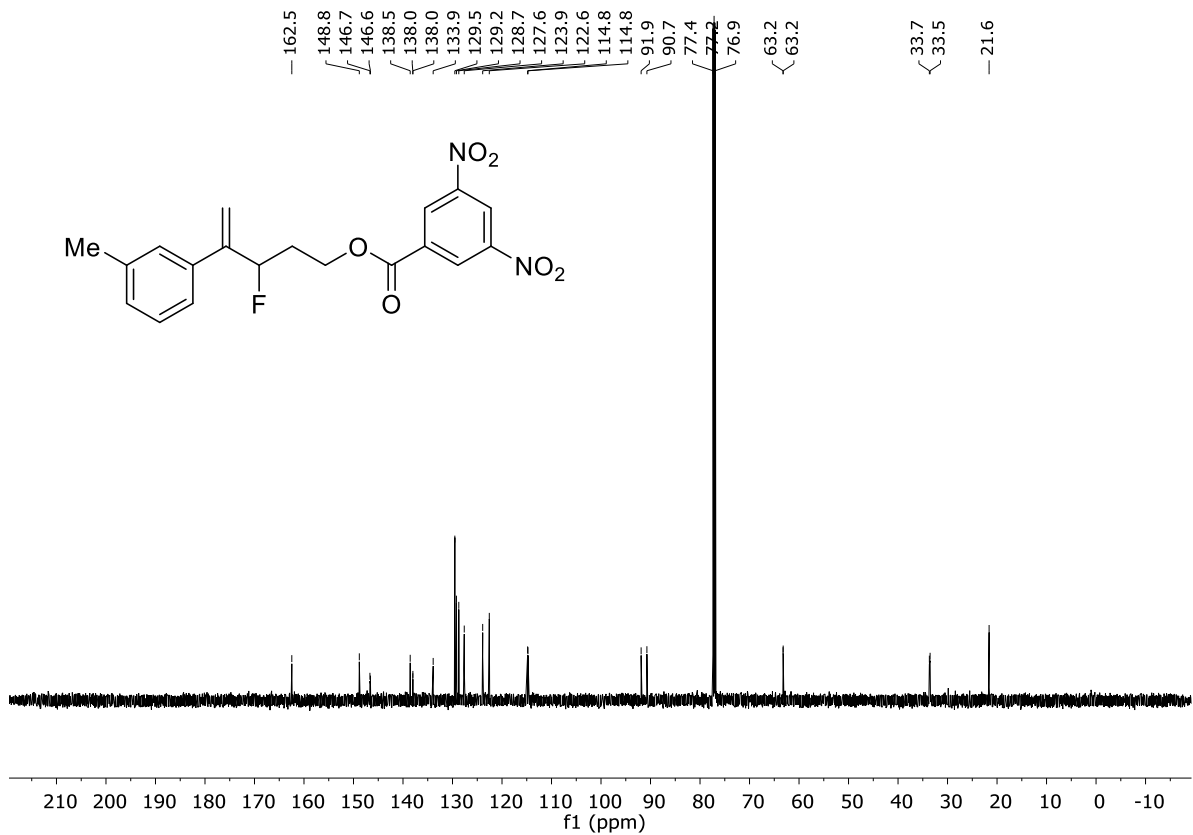
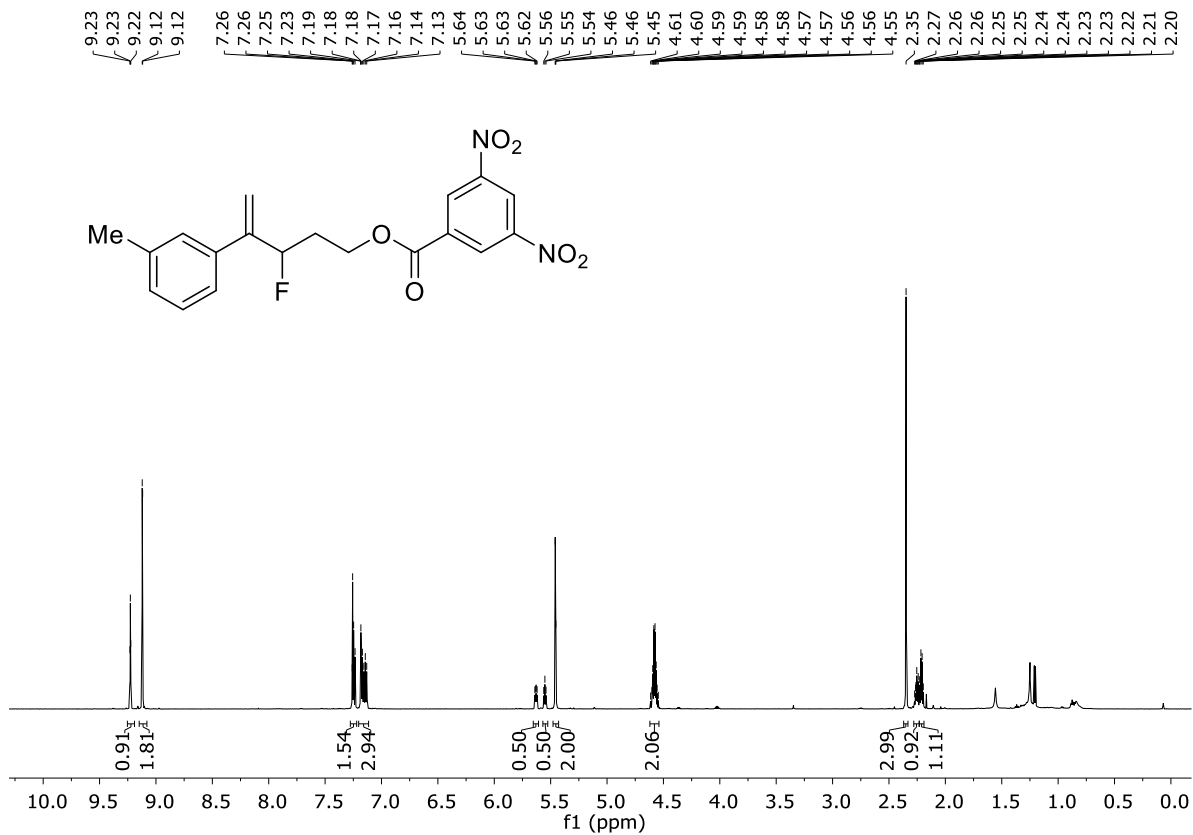


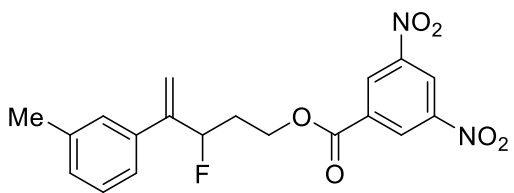




-180.26
-180.33
-180.39
-180.45
-180.52



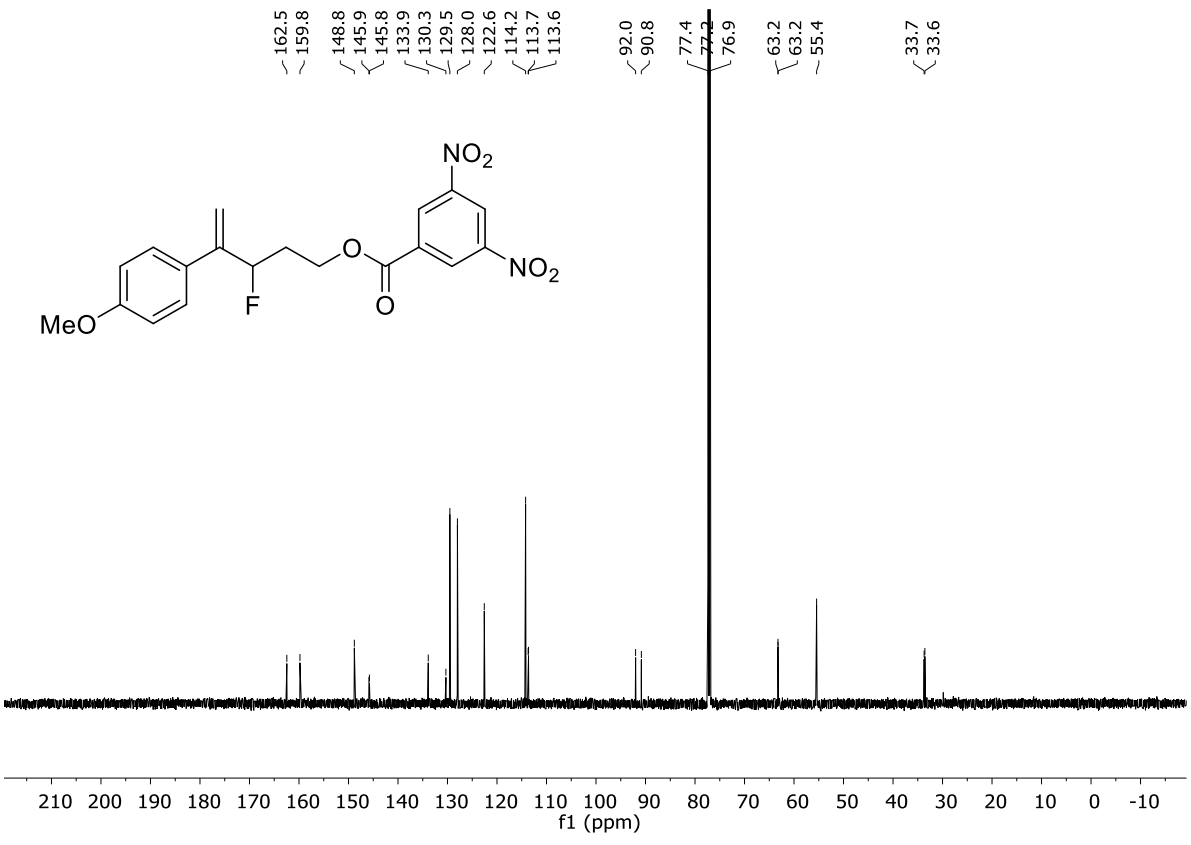
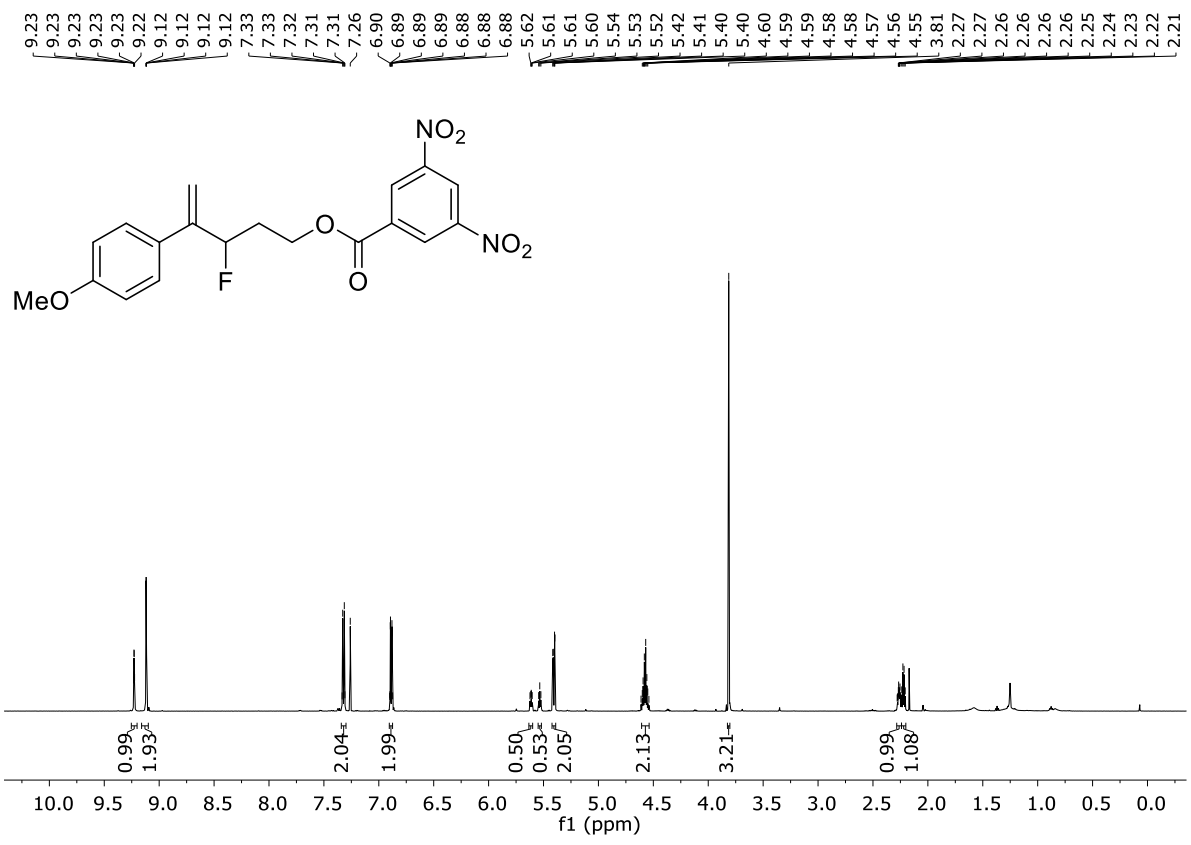


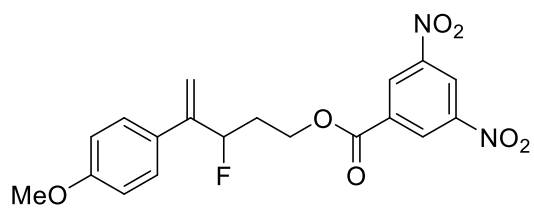


-179.91
-179.97
-180.04
-180.10
-180.16

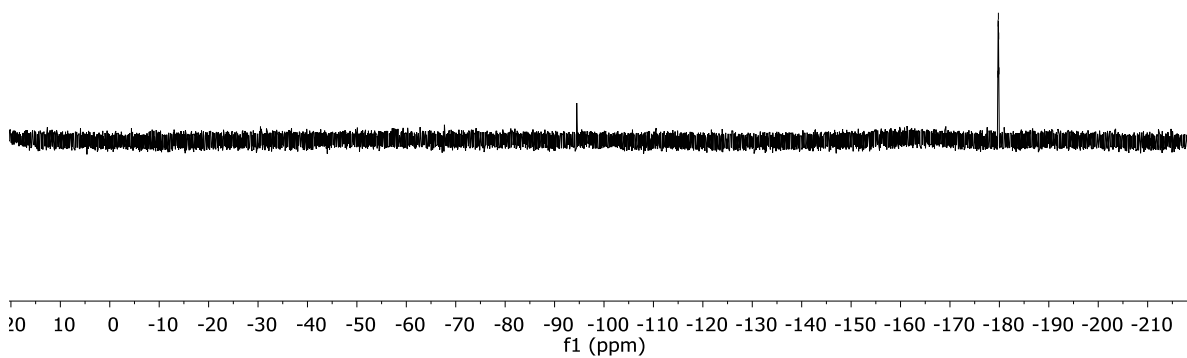


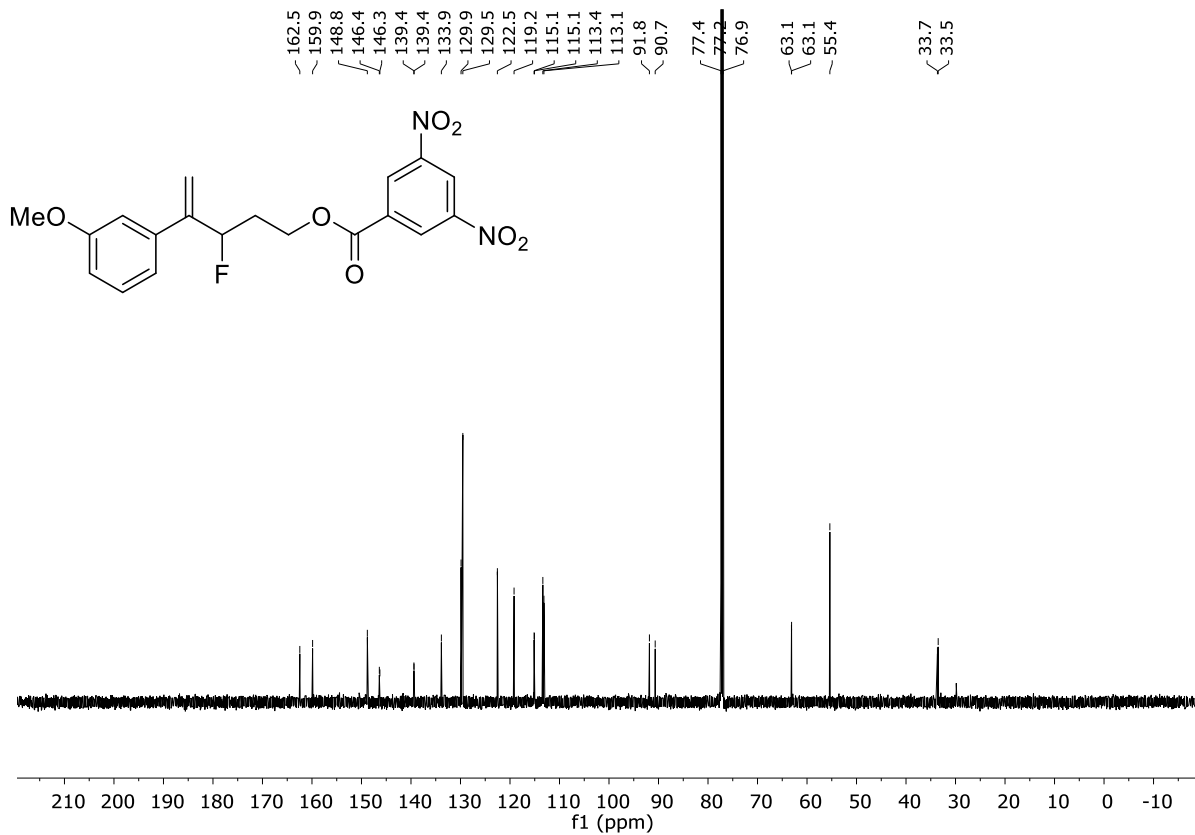
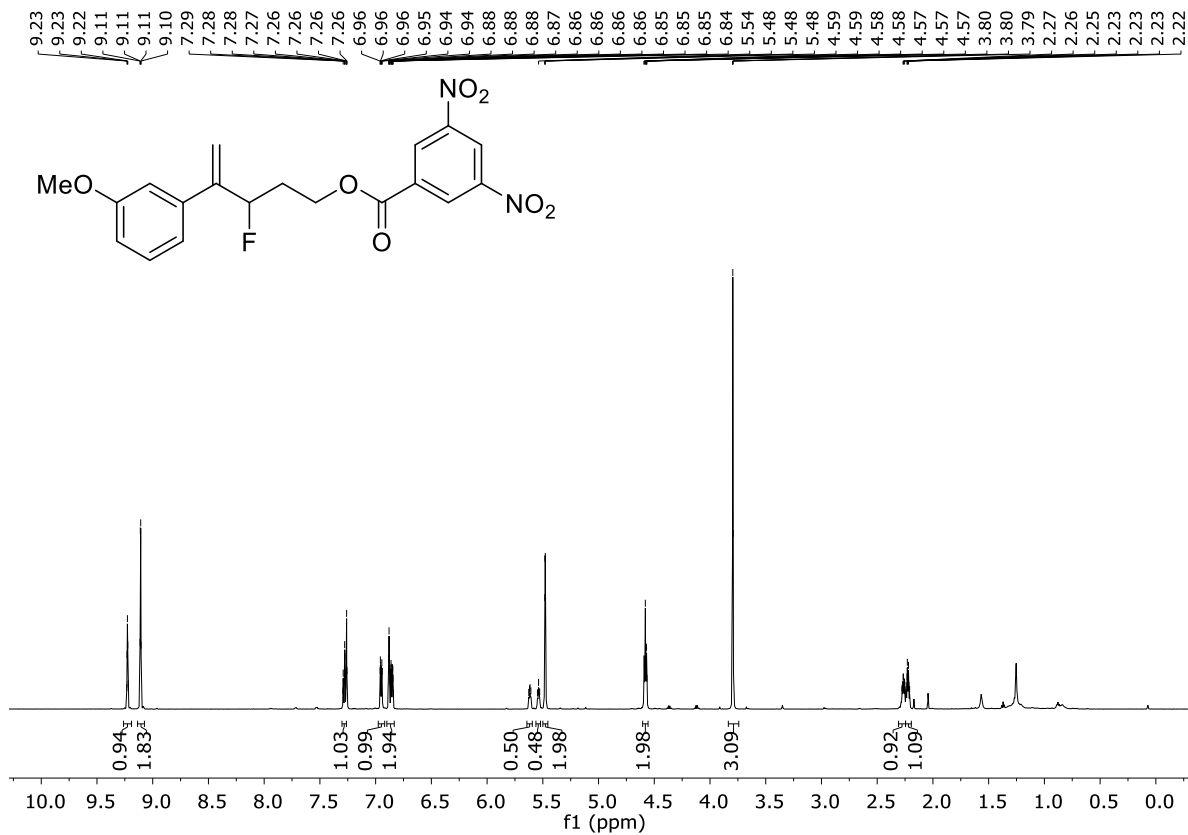
20 10 0 -10 -20 -30 -40 -50 -60 -70 -80 -90 -100 -110 -120 -130 -140 -150 -160 -170 -180 -190 -200 -210
f1 (ppm)

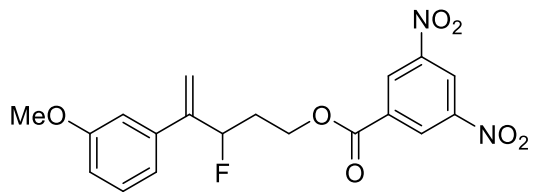




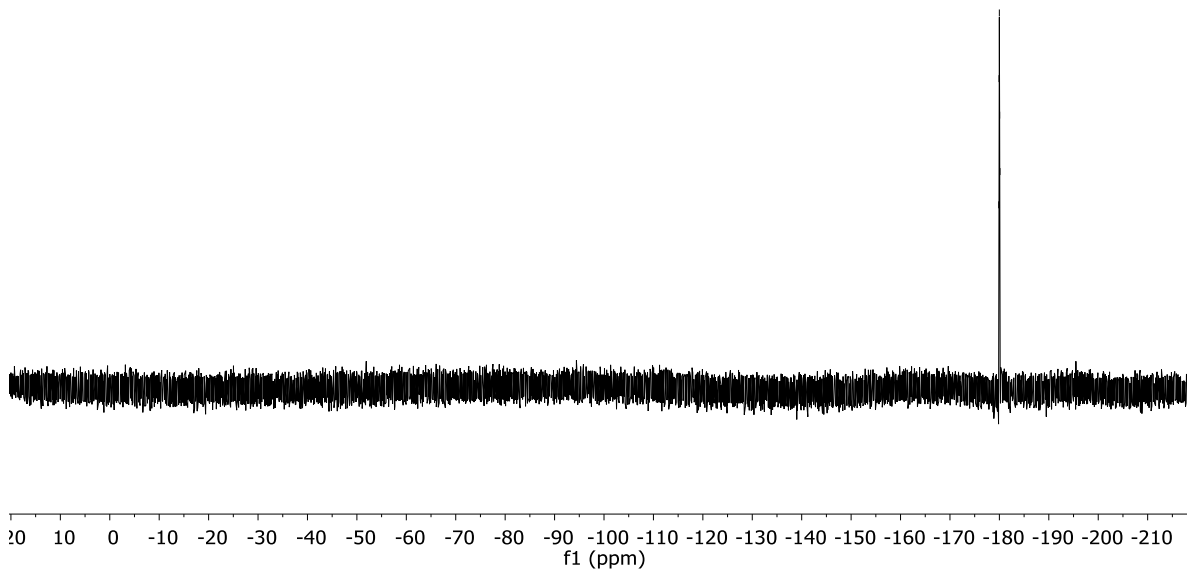
-179.67
-179.74
-179.80
-179.86
-179.93

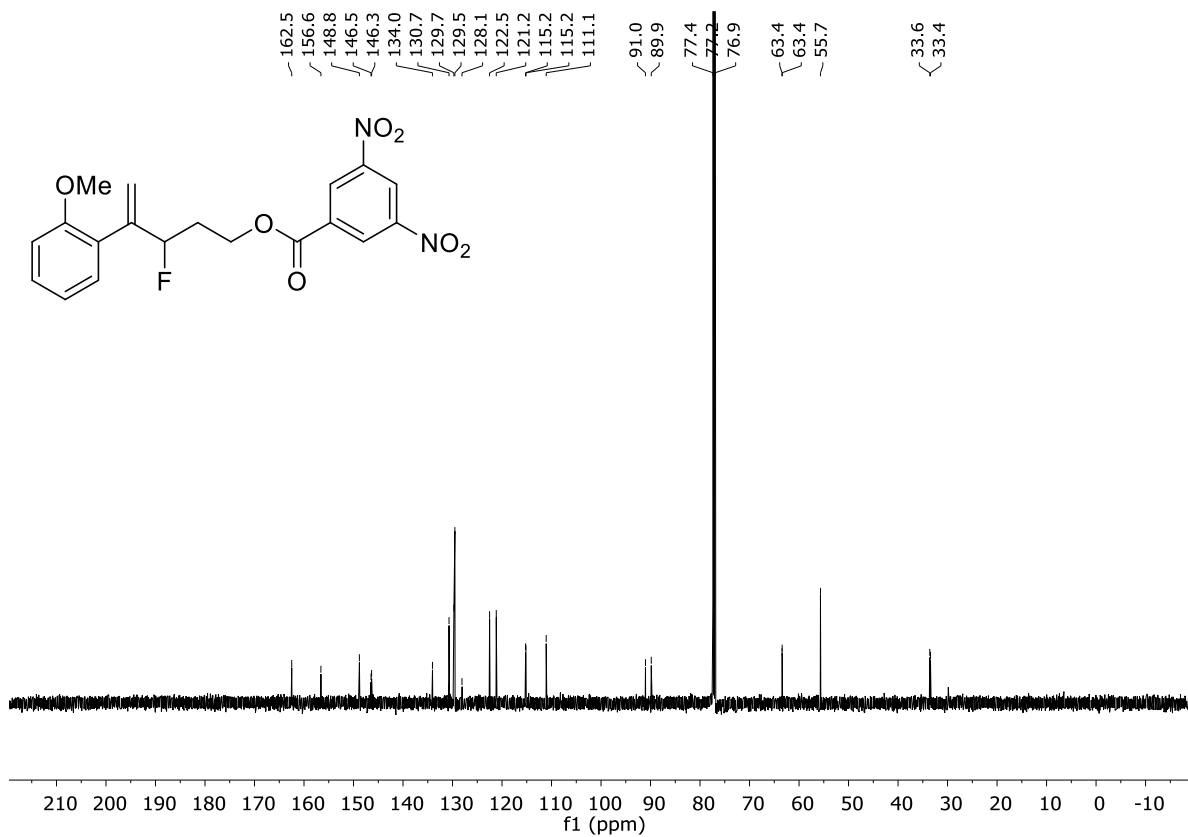
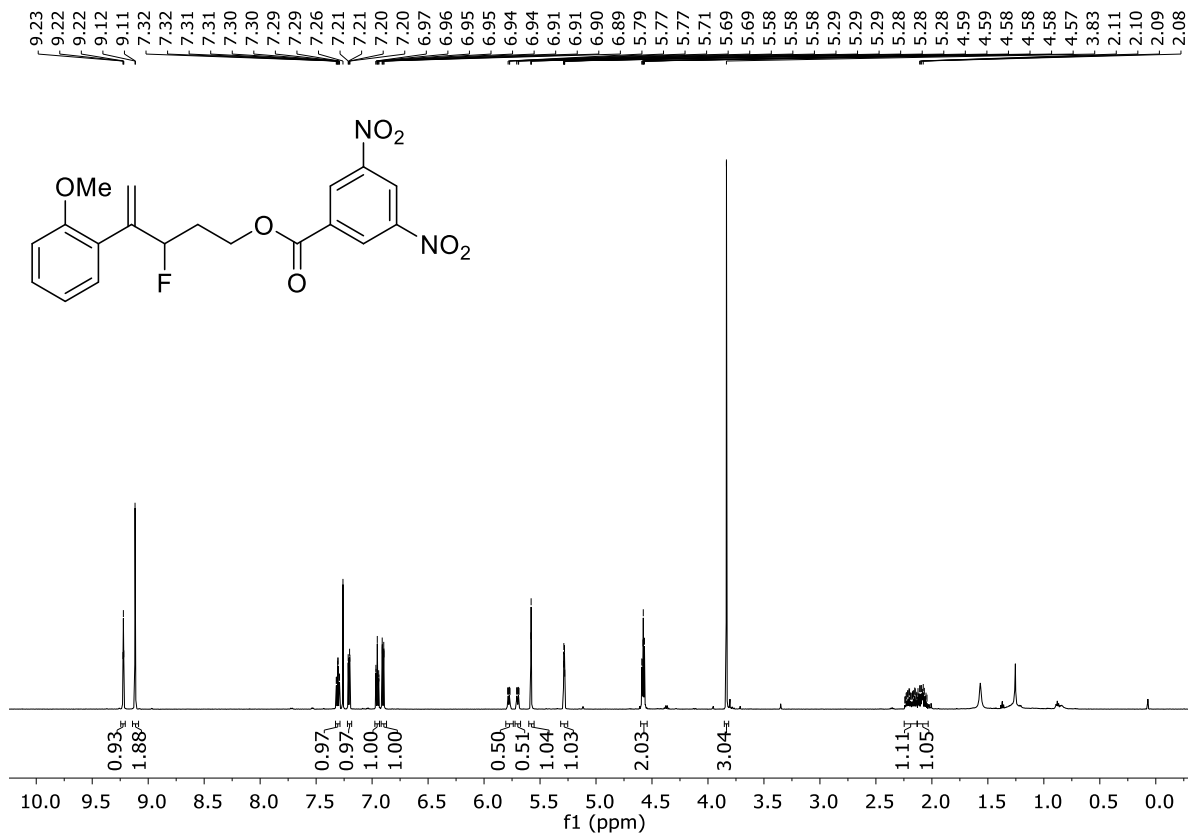


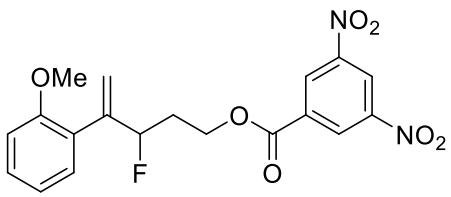




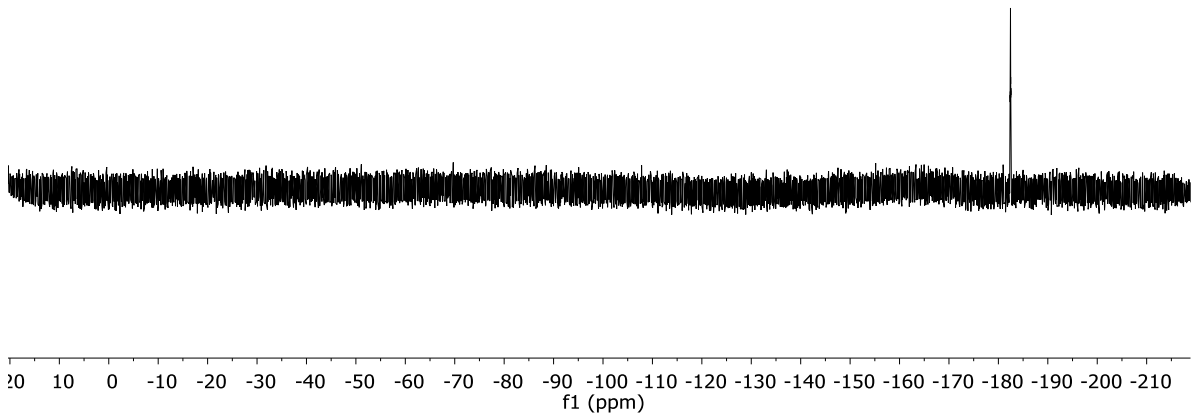
-179.86
-179.93
-179.99
-180.05
-180.12

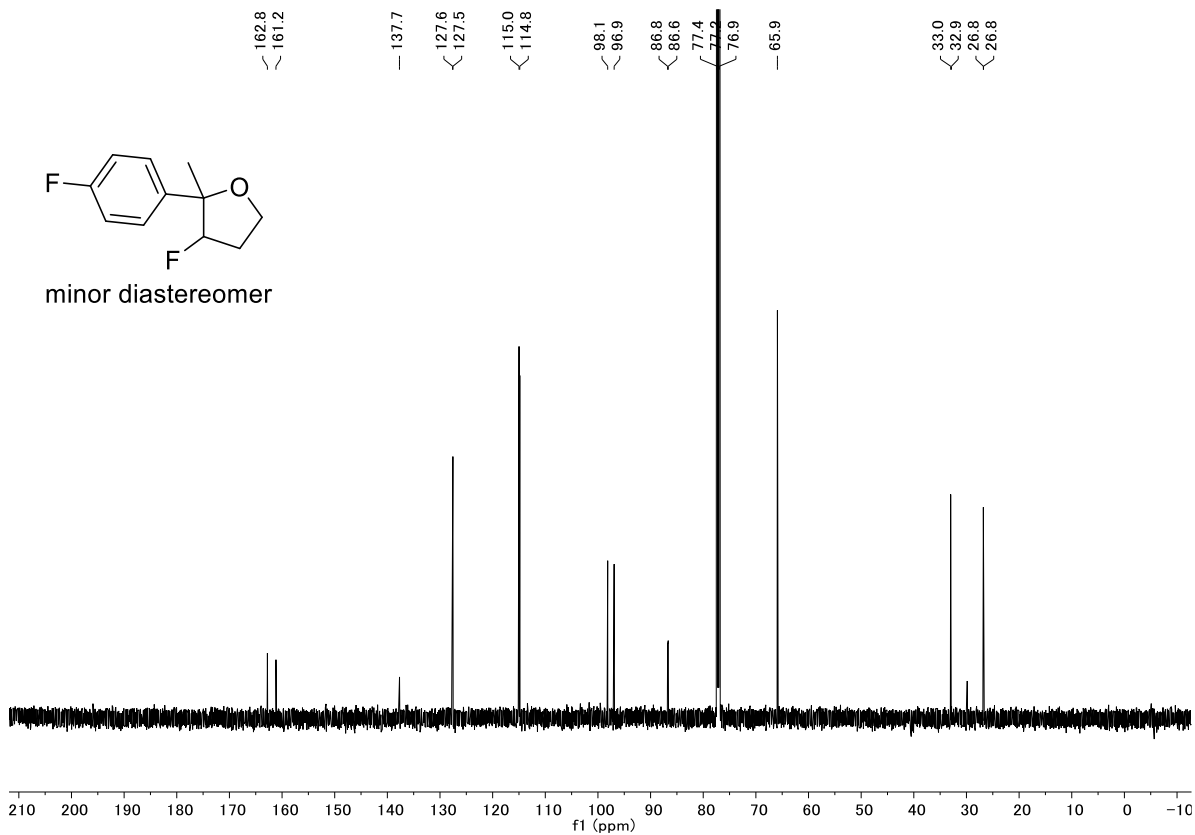
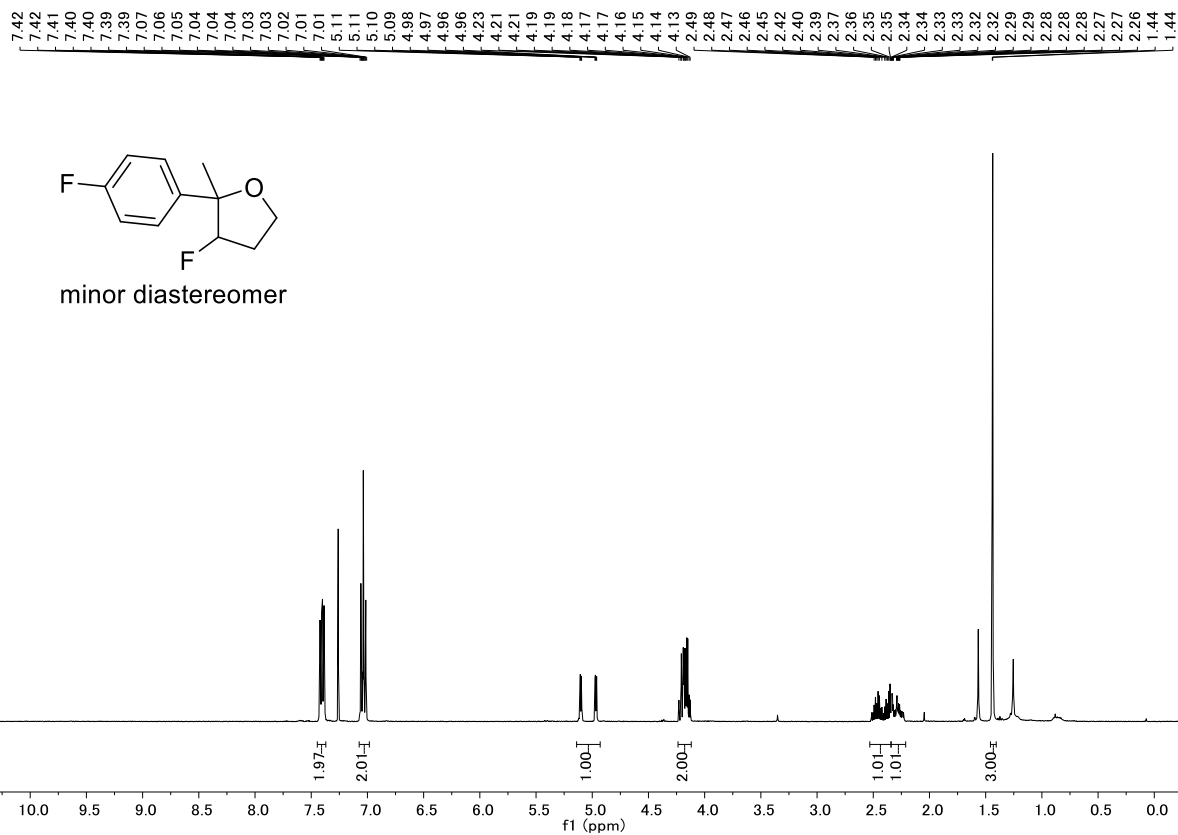


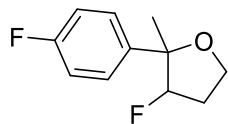




-182.32
-182.37
-182.40
-182.45
-182.50
-182.53
-182.58



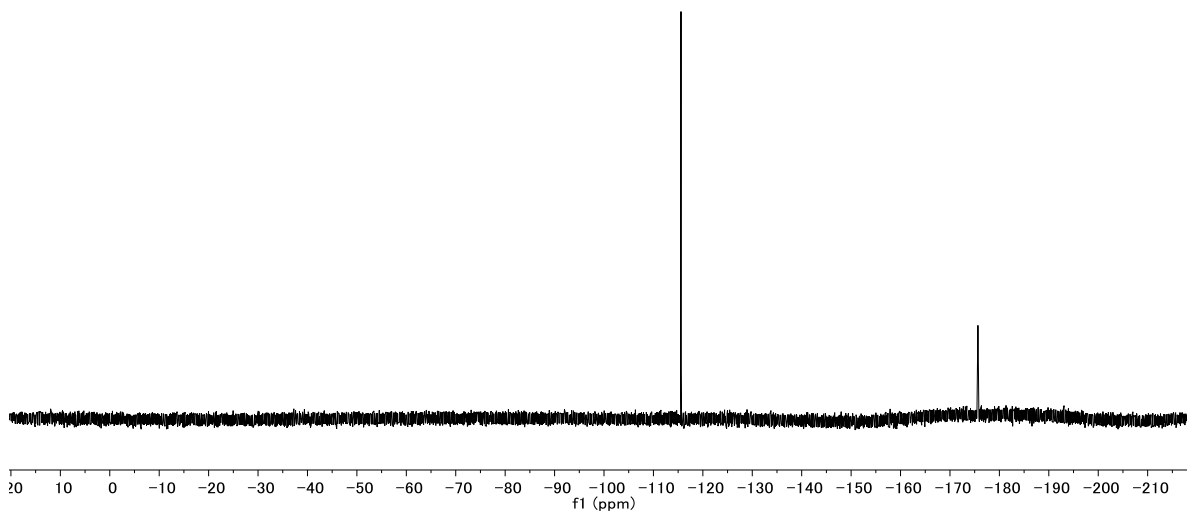


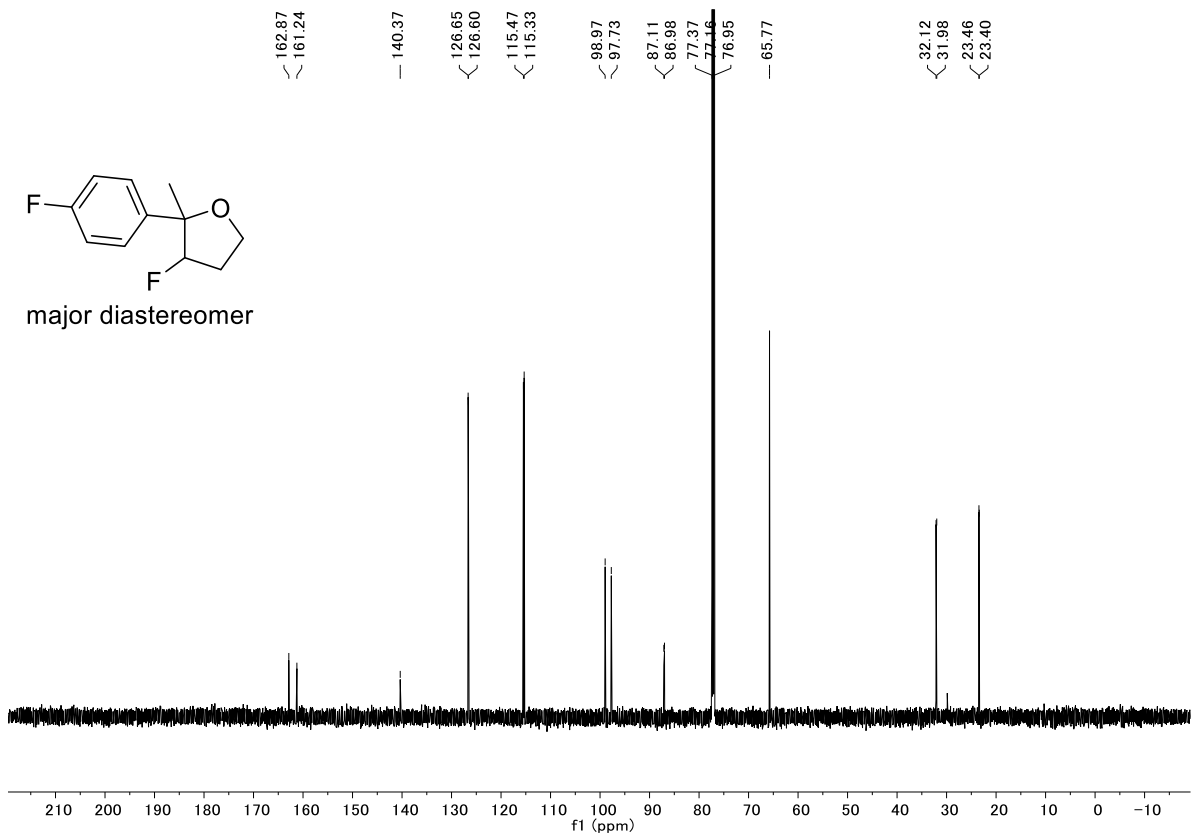
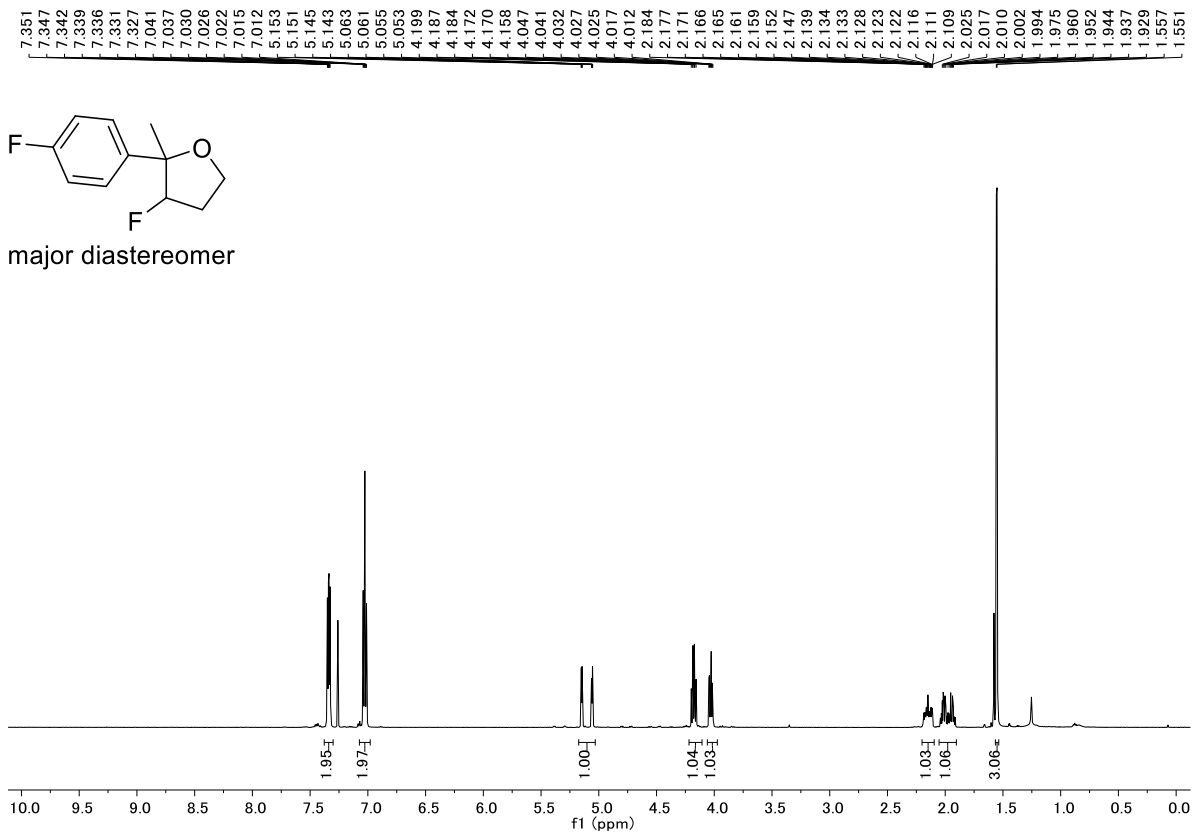


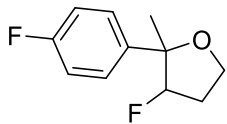
minor diastereomer

-115.55
-115.56
-115.58
-115.59
-115.60
-115.61

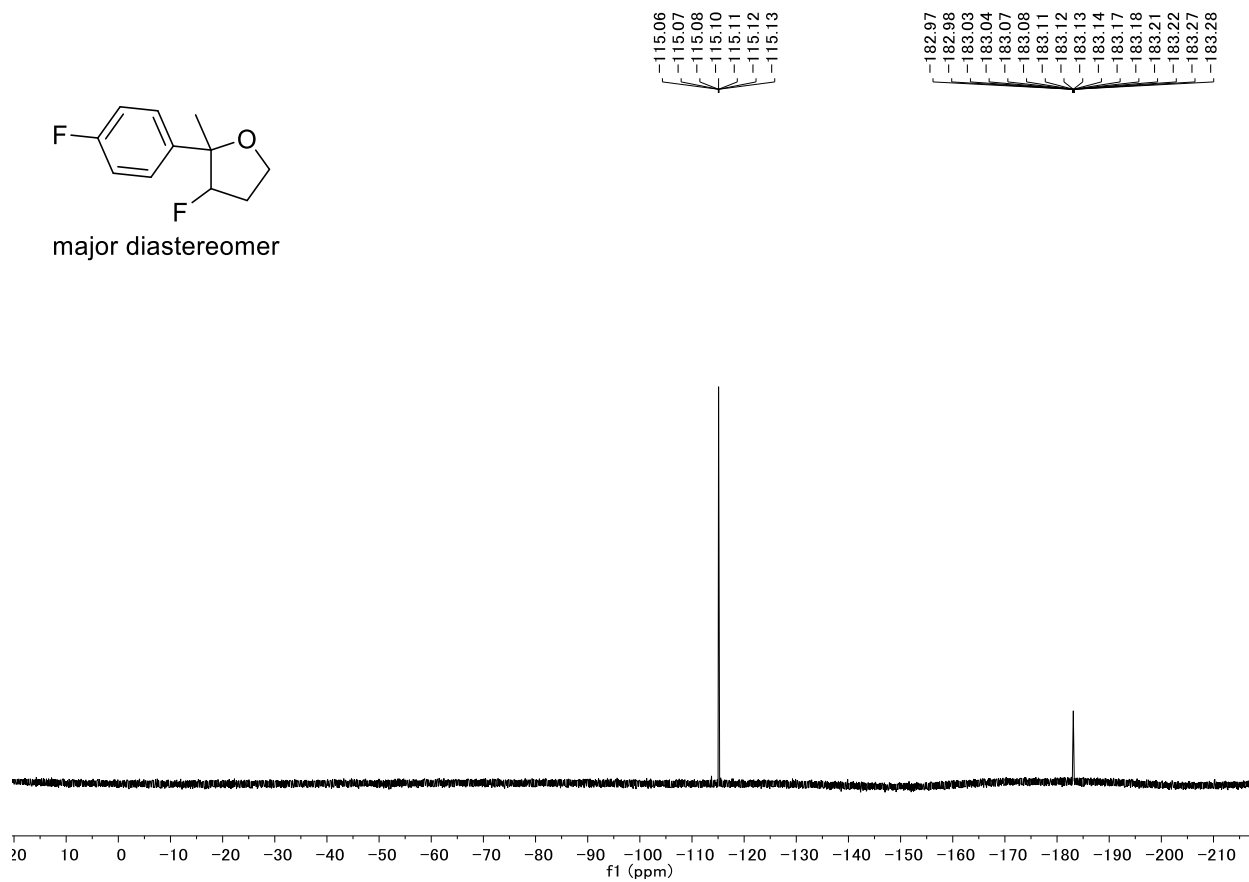
-175.50
-175.56
-175.60
-175.64
-175.70
-175.80







major diastereomer



References

1. Yamanaka, M.; Itoh, J.; Fuchibe, K.; Akiyama, T., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, *129*, 6756-6764.
2. Hoffmann, S.; Seayad, A. M.; List, B., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, *44*, 7424-7427.
3. Rauniyar, V.; Wang, Z. J.; Burks, H. E.; Toste, F. D., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 8486-8489.
4. Li, P. F.; Yi, C. B.; Qu, J., *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2015**, *13*, 5012-5021.
5. Bernasconi, M.; Ramella, V.; Tosatti, P.; Pfaltz, A., *Chem. Eur. J.* **2014**, *20*, 2440-2444.
6. Smith, S. M.; Takacs, J. M., *Org. Lett.* **2010**, *12*, 4612-4615.
7. Bagutski, V.; Del Grosso, A.; Carrillo, J. A.; Cade, I. A.; Helm, M. D.; Lawson, J. R.; Singleton, P. J.; Solomon, S. A.; Marcelli, T.; Ingleson, M. J., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *135*, 474-487.
8. Chotana, G. A.; Rak, M. A.; Smith, M. R., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, *127*, 10539-10544.
9. Neel, A. J.; Milo, A.; Sigman, M. S.; Toste, F. D., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, *138*, 3863-3875.
10. Orlandi, M.; Coelho, J. A. S.; Hilton, M. J.; Toste, F. D.; Sigman, M. S., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 6803-6806.