

The synthesis of densely functionalised α -acyloxy enaminals and enaminones via a novel homogeneous silver (I) catalysed rearrangement

Kunal Keskar, Carlos Zepeda-Velazquez, Chanti Babu Dokuburra, Hilary A. Jenkins and James McNulty

Electronic Supplementary Information

General methods

Solvents and reagents: All chemicals and solvents were purchased from Acros, Aldrich, J.T. Baker, Caldeon, Solvay Industries and Fluka and used as received with the following exceptions: deuterated solvents were obtained from ACP Chemicals, Toronto, Canada; tetrahydrofuran (THF), diethyl ether (Et₂O), and toluene were distilled from sodium/benzophenone under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen; dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂) was distilled from calcium hydride under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen; methanol (MeOH) was distilled from magnesium turnings under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen; triethylamine (NEt₃), *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (Hünig's base) and pyridine were distilled from potassium hydroxide under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen; solid sodium hydride (NaH) was obtained by filtration and washing with *n*-hexanes.

Reaction handling: All non-aqueous reactions were performed in a flame dried round bottom flasks or in non-flame-dried amber 1.5-dram vials. Reactions were magnetically stirred and monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) unless otherwise noted. TLC was performed on Macherey-Nagel silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ TLC aluminum plates and visualized with UV fluorescence quenching and potassium permanganate (KMnO₄) or 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine or *p*-anisaldehyde stains.¹ Concentrations under reduced pressure were performed by rotary evaporation at 40°C at the appropriate pressure unless otherwise noted. Column chromatographic purification was performed as flash column chromatography with 0.3–0.5 bar pressure using Silicycle silica gel (40–63, 60 Å) or EcoChrom silica gel (12–26, 60 Å). Distilled technical grade solvents were employed. The yields given refer to chromatographically purified and spectroscopically pure compounds unless stated otherwise.

Melting points: Melting points were measured on a melting point apparatus using open glass capillaries and are uncorrected.

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) spectroscopy: ^1H , $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$, DEPTq, COSY, HSQC, and HMBC NMR spectra were obtained on Bruker DRX-500, AV-600 and AV-700 spectrometers. All ^1H NMR spectra were referenced relative to SiMe_4 through a resonance of the employed deuterated solvent or proteo impurity of the solvent; chloroform (7.26 ppm), acetone (2.05 ppm), DMSO (3.33 ppm) and methanol (3.31 ppm) for ^1H NMR; chloroform (77.00 ppm), acetone (29.84 ppm), DMSO (39.52 ppm) and methanol (49.00 ppm) for ^{13}C NMR. All NMR spectra were obtained at RT (*ca.* 22 °C) unless otherwise specified. The data is reported as (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, m = multiplet or unresolved, br = broad signal, coupling constant(s) in Hz, integration). ^{13}C -NMR spectra were recorded with complete ^1H -decoupling. Service measurements were performed by the NMR service team of the Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Facility at McMaster University by Dr. Bob Berno, Dr. Dan Sorensen and Dr. Hilary A. Jenkins.

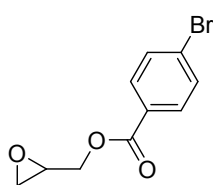
Mass spectrometry: Mass spectrometric analyses were performed as high resolution ESI measurements on a Waters/Micromass QToF Global Ultima (quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometer) or high resolution EI in a Waters/Micromass GCT (time-of-flight mass spectrometer) instrument by the mass spectrometry service of the McMaster Regional Centre for Mass Spectrometry (MRCMS) at McMaster University by M.Sc. Sujan Fernando, Tadek Olech and Leah Allan under the supervision of Dr. Kirk Green.

Enantiomeric ratios: Enantiomeric ratios were determined using an Agilent 1220 Infinity HPLC manual injection with a variable wavelength detector, using a Daicel Chiralpak® AD-H column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μ), *n*-hexane/*i*PrOH (75:25) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 40°C, λ 236 or 287 nm, sample 0.5 mg/mL dissolved in the mobile phase, or a Daicel Chiralpak® AS-RH column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μ), water/ACN (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 20 °C, λ 236, sample 0.02 mg/mL dissolved in the mobile phase. The sample was filtered through Parr 0.2 μm GHP Acrodisc (13 mm) syringe filters prior to injections.

Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR): FTIR spectra were obtained using a Thermo, Nicolet 6700 FTIR.

Optical rotations: Optical rotations were measured with a Perkin-Elmer 241 MC polarimeter, $[\alpha]$ is given in $\text{deg cm}^3 \text{g}^{-1} \text{dm}^{-1}$ and c is given in g cm^{-3} .

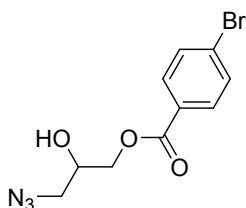
2,3-Epoxypropyl 4-bromobenzoate **8b**.



To a solution of ($\pm$)-glycidol **7** (1.374 g, 13.93 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (15 mL) at 0 °C was added DMAP (0.113 g, 0.93 mmol, 0.05 equiv) and pyridine (1.500 mL, 18.55 mmol, 1.0 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred for 10 min and 4-bromobenzoyl chloride (4.274 g, 19.48 mmol, 1.1 equiv) was added at 0 °C. The reaction was warmed to room temperature and stirred under nitrogen atmosphere for 8 h, after which TLC (CH_2Cl_2) showed full conversion. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* (35 °C, 0.1 mbar) to produce a yellow oil that was dissolved in EtOAc (30 mL). The organic layer was washed with ammonium chloride (20 mL), sodium bicarbonate (2 x 20 mL), and brine (20 mL). The organic layer was dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated to yield 3.345 g of a translucent oil. NMR analysis showed that the product was pure enough for the subsequent reaction, and the crude mixture was used without further purification. To obtain spectroscopic data, a small portion of the crude was purified by flash column chromatography (CH_2Cl_2) to afford a translucent oil.

Yield: 70%; **TLC:** R_f = 0.24 (CH_2Cl_2 ; UV); **IR** (neat, cm^{-1}) ν 3062, 3002, 2949, 1724, 1591, 1483, 1398, 1271, 1115, 1103, 1012, 756; **^1H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.93 – 7.87 (m, 2H, *H*-Ar), 7.59 – 7.54 (m, 2H, *H*-Ar), 4.64 (dd, J = 12.3, 3.0 Hz, 1H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-OCO}$), 4.13 (dd, J = 12.3, 6.4 Hz, 1H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-OCO}$), 3.31 (dq, J = 4.1, 2.9 Hz, 1H, *CH*), 2.92 – 2.85 (m, 1H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-O}$), 2.70 (dd, J = 4.9, 2.6 Hz, 1H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-O}$); **^{13}C NMR** (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.43, 131.70, 131.17, 128.48, 128.31, 65.65, 49.27, 44.58; **HRMS** (ESI): exact mass calculated for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{BrO}_3$ [(*M* + *H*) $^+$], 256.9813; found 256.9813.

3-Azido-2-hydroxypropyl 4-bromobenzoate **9b**.

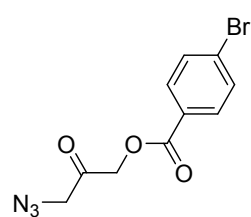


To a mixture of 2,3-epoxypropyl 4-bromobenzoate **8b** (3.299 g, 12.83 mmol) and NH_4Cl (1.373 g, 25.67 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in MeOH and water

(44 mL/6 mL, ~8:1) was added NaN₃ (6.673 g, 102.66 mmol, 8.0 equiv) and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to 1/10 of its volume, diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc (20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (2 x 10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to yield 3.323 g of a translucent oil. NMR analysis showed that the product was pure enough for the subsequent reaction, and the crude mixture was used without further purification. To obtain spectroscopic data, a small portion of the crude was purified by flash column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂).

Yield: 86%; **TLC:** R_f = 0.39 (CH₂Cl₂/ MeOH; 98:2; UV); **IR** (neat, cm⁻¹) ν 3427, 2951, 2103, 1721, 1590, 1398, 1272, 1104, 1012, 756; **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H, *H*-Ar), 7.54 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H, *H*-Ar), 4.36 (dd, J = 5.2, 2.8 Hz, 2H, CH₂-OCO), 4.18 – 4.08 (m, 1H, CH-OH), 3.45 (qd, J = 12.7, 5.4 Hz, 2H, CH₂-N₃), 3.08 (br, 1H, OH); **¹³C NMR** (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.88, 131.73, 131.06, 128.50, 128.17, 68.88, 66.19, 53.42; **HRMS** (ESI): exact mass calculated for C₁₀H₁₁N₃O₃Br [(M + H)⁺], 299.9984; found 299.9980.

3-Azido-2-oxopropyl 4-bromobenzoate 10b.



3-Azido-2-hydroxypropyl 4-bromobenzoate **9b** (3.301 g, 14.92 mmol), NaHCO₃ (3.510 g, 41.78 mmol, 2.8 equiv), NaBr (0.152 g, 1.49 mmol, 0.1 equiv) and TEMPO (0.047 g, 0.30 mmol, 0.02 equiv) were dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL). The mixture was cooled to 0 °C, and cold 0.83 M NaOCl (38.148 mL, 74.61 mmol, 5.0 equiv) buffered with NaHCO₃ (3.510 g, 41.78 mmol, 2.8 equiv) was added slowly. The reaction turned from red to orange and produced a white-yellow precipitate in the organic layer after 30 min, of which TLC analysis (CH₂Cl₂) showed reaction completion. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 25 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to yield 3.247 g of a white solid.

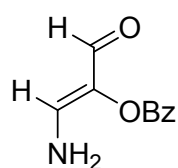
Yield: 73%; **TLC:** R_f = 0.41 (CH₂Cl₂; UV); **M.P.:** 71-72 °C (recrystallized from CH₂Cl₂); **IR** (neat, cm⁻¹) ν 2095, 1736, 1718, 1590, 1412, 1278, 1080, 756; **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.95 – 7.90 (m, 1H, *H*-Ar), 7.64 – 7.59 (m, 1H, *H*-Ar), 4.98 (s, 1H, CH₂-OCO), 4.13 (s, 1H, CH₂-N₃); **¹³C NMR** (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 198.12, 165.03, 131.96, 131.36, 128.99, 127.58, 67.09,

55.39; **HRMS** (ESI): exact mass calculated for $C_{10}H_9N_3O_3Br$ $[(M + H)^+]$, 297.9827; found 297.9815.

General procedure for the silver catalyzed rearrangement.

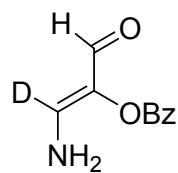
Into a 1 dram vial, the corresponding α azido, α' -*o*-benzoyl ketone (0.054 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and silver catalyst **13** (0.0054 mmol, 0.1 equiv) were dissolved in THF (0.5 mL) and stirred at 60 °C for 1h (acyclic substrates)/3h (cyclic substrates) in nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and the solvent was evaporated by nitrogen flush. The crude reaction was separated by flash chromatography (eluent $CH_2Cl_2/MeOH$ 100:0 to 95:5) to give the resultant α -*o*-benzoyl, β -amino α , β -unsaturated aldehydes/ketones.

1-amino-3-oxoprop-1-en-2-yl benzoate **11a**.

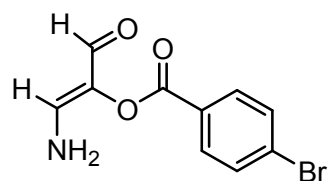


Compound **10a** was prepared from glycidol as previously described.¹ The title compound **11a** was prepared from **10a** following the general procedure and isolated as an oil. **Yield:** 91%; **TLC:** R_f = 0.2 (EtOAc/hexane, 7:3). **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.89 (s, 1 H, $H-C=O$), 8.09 (d, J = 8.10 Hz, 2 H, $H-Bz$), 7.64 (m, 1 H, $H-Bz$), 7.54 (t, J = 7.96 Hz, 2 H, $H-Bz$), 7.33 (m, 1H, $HC=C$) ppm; **¹³C NMR** (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 179.68, 163.94, 146.67, 133.97, 131.01, 130.85, 129.30 ppm; **HRMS** (ESI): exact mass calculated for $C_{10}H_9NO_3$ $[(M + H)^+]$, 192.0661; found 192.0655.

Compound 11c was prepared from **10c** following the general procedure and was isolated as solid. **Yield:** 91%; **TLC:** R_f = 0.2 (EtOAc/hexane, 7:3); **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.96 (s, 1 H, $H-C=O$), 8.16 (d, J = 8.06 Hz, 2 H, $H-Bz$), 7.62 (t, J = 7.35, 1 H, $H-Bz$), 7.54 (t, J = 8.13 Hz, 2 H, $H-Bz$) ppm; **HRMS** (ESI): exact mass calculated for $C_{10}H_8DNO_3$ $[(M + H)^+]$, 193.0723; found 193.0715.



1-amino-3-oxoprop-1-en-2-yl 4-bromobenzoate **11b**



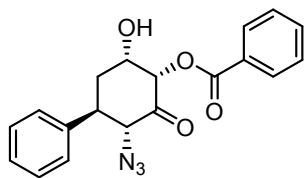
The title compound was prepared from **10b** following the general procedure and was isolated as a white solid. **Yield:** 85%; **TLC:** R_f =

0.3 (EtOAc/hexane, 7:3); **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.90 (s, 1 H, *H*-C=O), 8.04 (d, *J* = 8.69 Hz, 2 H, *H*-Bz), 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.69 Hz, 2 H, *H*-Bz), 7.35 (m, 1 H, *HC*=C) ppm; **¹³C NMR** (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 179.53, 163.34, 146.67, 146.55, 132.67, 132.60, 130.16, 129.63, 128.38 ppm; **HRMS** (ESI): exact mass calculated for C₁₀H₈BrNO₃ [(M + H)⁺], 268.9688; found 268.9687.

General procedure for catalytic asymmetric reactions.²

(*E*)- α,β -unsaturated aldehydes were prepared following the procedure of McNulty et al.³ A solution of the α,β -unsaturated aldehyde (0.11 mmol, 1.05 equiv) and the (2*R*)- or (2*S*)-diphenylprolinol silyl ether (0.01 mmol, 0.10 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.22 mL, 0.5 M) was stirred for 10 min. α -azido ketone (0.10 mmol) was added dropwise for 10 min. The solution was stirred for 10 min at RT and DABCO (0.01 mmol, 0.10 equiv) was added in one portion. The reaction was stirred at RT for 3-4 h, after which HPLC showed full conversion; the d.r. was determined at this stage. The solvent was evaporated (60 °C, 100 Torr), and the precipitated solid was filtered and washed with cold MeOH to afford the desired product. The enantiomeric purity was determined after the filtration using HPLC.

(1*S*,3*R*,4*R*,6*S*)-3-Azido-6-hydroxy-2-oxo-4-phenylcyclohexyl benzoate 4a.



A solution of cinnamaldehyde (0.024 g, 0.11 mmol, 1.05 equiv) and (*R*)-(-)- α,α -diphenyl-2-pyrrolidinemethanol trimethylsilyl ether (0.0036 g, 0.011 mmol, 0.10 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.240 mL) was stirred for 10 min. 3-Azido-2-oxopropyl benzoate (0.024 g, 0.10 mmol) was added drop-wise over 10 min. The solution was stirred for 10 min at RT and DABCO (0.0012 g, 0.010 mmol, 0.10 equiv) was added in one portion. The reaction was stirred at RT for 4 h, after which HPLC showed full conversion; the d.r. was determined at this stage (96:4). The solvent was evaporated obtaining a brown suspension that was filtered and washed with cold MeOH (4 x 0.20 mL) to obtain 0.027 g of a white solid (single diastereomer, after filtration). **Yield:** 71%; **DSC:** Exothermic transition, onset at 200.3 °C; **TLC:** *R_f* = 0.66 (CH₂Cl₂ / MeOH; 98:2; UV); **M.P.:** 147-148 °C (material solidified from acetone); **IR** (neat, cm⁻¹) ν 3461, 2095, 1707, 1273, 1131, 703; **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.19 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 1.1 Hz, 2H, *H*-Bz), 7.68 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H, *H*-Bz), 7.55 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H, *H*-Bz), 7.49 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H, *H*-Ph), 7.41 (t, *J* =

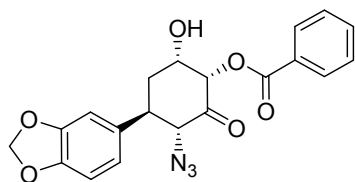
7.7 Hz, 2H, *H*-Ph), 7.31 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H, *H*-Ph), 5.84 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H, *CH*-OBz), 5.13 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H, *OH*), 4.81 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H, *CH*-N₃), 4.73 (br, 1H, *CH*-OH), 3.51 (td, *J* = 12.5, 4.0 Hz, 1H, *CH*-Ph), 2.61 (t, *J* = 13.7 Hz, 1H, *CH*₂), 2.25 (dt, *J* = 14.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H, *CH*₂); ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 198.90, 165.79, 142.29, 134.28, 130.74, 130.66, 129.66, 129.39, 128.52, 128.14, 80.07, 70.71, 70.51, 45.37, 37.68, 29.84; **M.P.:** 146-148 °C (material solidified from acetone); [α]²²_D = +62 (*c* = 0.24, Acetone, *l* = 1 dm); **e.e.:** τ_{major} = 12.3 min, τ_{minor} = 8.5 min (99% e.e.). Daicel Chiralpak AS-RH column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5μ), MeCN/Water (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 20 °C, λ₂₃₆; **d.r.:** 24:1 (HPLC).

(1*R*,3*S*,4*S*,6*R*)-3-Azido-6-hydroxy-2-oxo-4-phenylcyclohexyl benzoate *ent*-4a

This compound was prepared in the same way as using (*S*)-(+)-α,α-diphenyl-2-pyrrolidinemethanol trimethylsilyl ether and DABCO. The purification was carried out by

Yield: 70% (isolated); [α]²³_D = -60 (*c* = 0.59, Acetone, *l* = 1 dm); **HRMS** (ESI): exact mass calculated for C₁₉H₁₈N₃O₄ [(M + H)⁺], 352.1297; found 352.1308; **e.e.:** τ_{major} = 8.5 min, τ_{minor} = 12.3 min (>98% e.e.). Daicel Chiralpak AS-RH column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5μ), MeCN/Water (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 20 °C, λ₂₃₆. **d.r.:** 24:1 (HPLC).

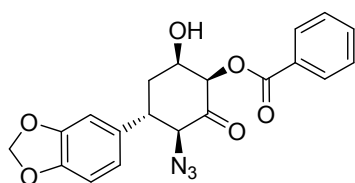
(1*S*,3*R*,4*R*,6*S*)-3-Azido-4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate 4b.



Yield: 73%; **M.P.:** 179-180 °C (material solidified from acetone); **TLC:** *R_f* = 0.62 (CH₂Cl₂ / MeOH; 98:2; UV); [α]²³_D = +75.4 (*c* = 0.11, Acetone, *l* = 1 dm); **IR** (neat, cm⁻¹) ν 3475, 2907, 2101, 1709, 1505, 1494, 1444, 1328, 1248, 1128, 1100, 1040, 935, 821; **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.18 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 1.2 Hz, 2H, *H*-Ph), 7.70 – 7.65 (m, 1H, *H*-Ph), 7.54 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H, *H*-Ph), 7.08 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H, *H*-Ar), 6.92 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.7 Hz, 1H, *H*-Ar), 6.85 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H, *H*-Ar), 6.02 (s, 2H, OCH₂O), 5.81 (dd, *J* = 3.0, 0.9 Hz, 1H, *CH*-OBz), 4.72 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H, *CH*-N₃), 4.70 (br, 1H, *CH*-OH), 3.44 (td, *J* = 12.5, 4.0 Hz, 1H, *CH*-Ar), 2.58 (dd, *J* = 14.5, 1.9 Hz, 1H, *CH*₂), 2.23 (dt, *J* = 14.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H, *CH*₂); **¹³C NMR** (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 198.76, 165.80, 149.06, 147.78, 136.16, 134.28, 130.73, 130.65, 129.38, 122.00, 109.10, 108.39, 102.10, 80.05, 70.76, 70.60, 45.18, 37.73; **HRMS** (ESI): exact mass

calculated for $C_{20}H_{17}N_3NaO_6$ $[(M + Na)^+]$, 418.1015; found 418.1015; **e.e.:** was determined after the filtration. $\tau_{\text{major}} = 12.8$ min, $\tau_{\text{minor}} = 8.7$ min (>99% e.e.), Daicel Chiralpak AS-RH column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μ), Water/MeCN (60:40) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 20 °C, λ_{236} ; **d.r.:** 96:4 (HPLC).

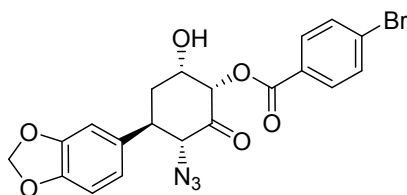
(1*R*,3*S*,4*S*,6*R*)-3-Azido-4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate *ent*-4b.



The title compound was isolated by filtration, as a white solid.

Yield: 70%; $[\alpha]^{24}_D = -67$ ($c = 0.46$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm); **e.e.:** $\tau_{\text{major}} = 8.7$ min, $\tau_{\text{minor}} = 12.8$ min (>99% e.e.), Daicel Chiralpak AS-RH column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μ), Water/MeCN (60:40) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 20 °C, λ_{236} ; **d.r.:** 96:4 (HPLC).

(1*S*,3*R*,4*R*,6*S*)-3-Azido-4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl 4-bromobenzoate 4c

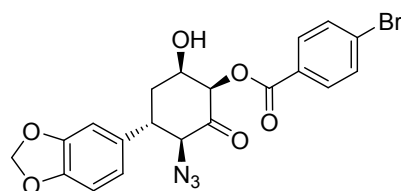


Yield: 62%; **M.P.:** 203-208 °C (material solidified from acetone); $[\alpha]^{24}_D = +88$ ($c = 0.65$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm); **IR** (neat, cm^{-1}) ν 3481, 2925, 2104, 1711, 1590, 1504, 1488, 1273, 1128, 1099, 1037, 1011, 932, 754 ; **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, Acetone) δ

8.11 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Bz), 7.75 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Bz), 7.07 (d, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 1H, *H*-Ar), 6.92 (dd, $J = 8.0, 1.7$ Hz, 1H, *H*-Ar), 6.85 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H, *H*-Ar), 6.02 (s, 2H, OCH₂O), 5.81 (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, 1H, CH-OBz), 4.73 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H, CH-N₃), 4.70 (br, 1H, CH-OH), 3.43 (td, $J = 12.5, 4.0$ Hz, 1H, CH-Ar), 2.58 (dd, $J = 13.7, 1.9$ Hz, 1H, CH₂), 2.23 (dt, $J = 14.4, 4.0$ Hz, 1H, CH₂); **¹³C NMR** (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 198.65, 165.13, 149.07, 147.80, 136.12, 132.72, 132.58, 129.79, 128.80, 122.01, 109.10, 108.38, 102.11, 80.30, 70.75, 70.41, 45.17, 37.62;

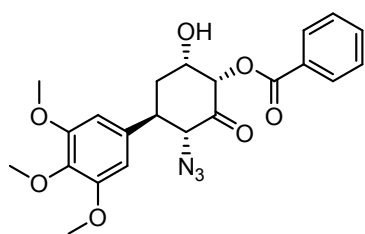
HRMS (ESI): exact mass calculated for $C_{20}H_{17}BrN_3O_6$ $[(M + H)^+]$, 474.0301, found: 474.0301; **e.e.:** $\tau_{\text{major}} = 10.1$ min, $\tau_{\text{minor}} = 6.5$ min (>99% e.e.), Daicel Chiralpak AS-RH column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μ), Water/MeCN (60:40) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 20 °C, λ_{236} ; **d.r.:** 96:4 (HPLC).

(1*R*,3*S*,4*S*,6*R*)-3-Azido-4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl 4-bromobenzoate *ent*-4c



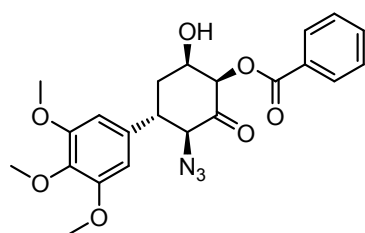
The title compound was isolated by filtration, as a white solid. **Yield:** 65%; **TLC:** $R_f = 0.47$ (CH_2Cl_2 / MeOH; 98:2; UV); $[\alpha]^{22}_{\text{D}} = -81$ ($c = 0.73$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm); **HRMS (ESI):** exact mass calculated for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{17}\text{BrN}_3\text{O}_6$ $[(M + H)^+]$, 474.0301, found: 474.0301; **e.e.:** was determined after the filtration. $\tau_{\text{major}} = 6.5$ min, $\tau_{\text{minor}} = 10.1$ min (>99% e.e.), Daicel Chiralpak AS-RH column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μ), Water/MeCN (60:40) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 20 °C, λ_{236} ; **d.r.:** 96:4 (HPLC); **X-ray:** Cristal structure was previously reported.

(1*S*,3*R*,4*R*,6*S*)-3-Azido-6-hydroxy-2-oxo-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)cyclohexyl benzoate 4d.



The title compound was isolated by filtration, as a white solid. **Yield:** 66%; **M.P.:** 145-148 °C (material solidified from acetone); $[\alpha]^{24}_{\text{D}} = +59$ ($c = 2.68$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm); **IR** (neat, cm^{-1}) ν 3473, 2937, 2840, 2102, 1722, 1591, 1509, 1275, 1127, 1003, 711; **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.18 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.0$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Ph), 7.68 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H, *H*-Ph), 7.54 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Ph), 6.84 (s, 2H, *H*-Ar), 5.78 (d, $J = 2.8$ Hz, 1H, *CH*-OBz), 5.13 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H, *OH*), 4.82 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H, *CH*-N₃), 4.71 (br, 1H, *CH*-OH), 3.87 (s, 6H, *mCH*₃O), 3.74 (s, 3H, *pCH*₃O), 3.44 (td, $J = 12.5, 4.1$ Hz, 1H, *CH*-Ar), 2.63 (t, $J = 13.7$ Hz, 1H, *CH*₂), 2.25 (dt, $J = 14.4, 4.1$ Hz, 1H, *CH*₂); **¹³C NMR** (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 198.80, 165.82, 154.64, 138.37, 137.89, 134.29, 130.74, 130.63, 129.39, 105.83, 80.11, 70.71, 70.63, 60.49, 56.49, 45.83, 37.70; **HRMS (ESI):** exact mass calculated for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_7$ $[(M + H)^+]$, 442.1614; found 442.1599; **e.e.:** $\tau_{\text{major}} = 5.6$ min, $\tau_{\text{minor}} = 6.8$ min (99% e.e.), Daicel Chiralpak AS-RH column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μ), Water/MeCN (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 20 °C, λ_{236} ; **d.r.:** 96:4 (HPLC).

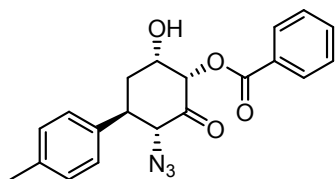
(1*R*,3*S*,4*S*,6*R*)-3-Azido-6-hydroxy-2-oxo-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)cyclohexyl benzoate *ent*-4d.



The title compound was isolated by filtration, as a white solid.

Yield: 63%; **TLC:** R_f = 0.46 (CH₂Cl₂ / MeOH; 98:2; UV); $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ = -66 (c = 0.96, Acetone, l = 1 dm); **M.P.:** 145-147 °C (material solidified from acetone); **e.e.:** τ_{major} = 5.6 min, τ_{minor} = 6.8 min (>99% e.e.), Daicel Chiralpak AS-RH column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μ), Water/MeCN (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 20 °C, λ 236; **d.r.:** 96:4 (HPLC).

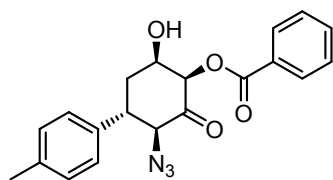
(1*S*,3*R*,4*R*,6*S*)-3-Azido-6-hydroxy-2-oxo-4-*p*-tolylcyclohexyl benzoate 4e.



The title compound was isolated by filtration, as a white solid.

Yield: 66%; **M.P.:** 158-160 °C (material solidified from acetone); $[\alpha]^{24}_D$ = +69 (c = 0.66, Acetone, l = 1 dm); **IR** (neat, cm⁻¹) ν 3470, 2906, 2094, 1752, 1704, 1265, 1215, 1132, 1104, 906, 809, 712; **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.19 (dd, J = 8.3, 1.2 Hz, 2H, *H*-Ph), 7.68 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H, *H*-Ph), 7.54 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H, *H*-Ph), 7.36 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H, *H*-Ar), 7.21 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H, *H*-Ar), 5.83 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H, *CH*-OBz), 5.13 – 5.09 (m, 1H, *OH*), 4.76 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H, *CH*-N₃), 4.72 (br, 1H, *CH*-OH), 3.47 (td, J = 12.5, 4.0 Hz, 1H, *CH*-Ar), 2.59 (t, J = 13.7 Hz, 1H, *CH*₂), 2.33 (s, 3H, *CH*₃), 2.23 (dt, J = 14.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H, *CH*₂); **¹³C NMR** (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 198.92, 165.79, 139.27, 137.59, 134.27, 130.73, 130.66, 130.26, 129.38, 128.38, 80.07, 70.70, 70.64, 44.98, 37.73, 21.06; **e.e.:** τ_{major} = 16.3 min, τ_{minor} = 10.2 min (>99% e.e.), Daicel Chiralpak AS-RH column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μ), MeCN/Water (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 20 °C, λ 236; **d.r.:** 24:1 (HPLC).

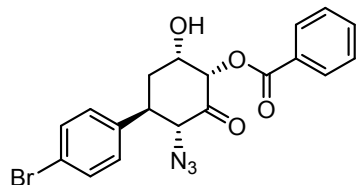
(1*R*,3*S*,4*S*,6*R*)-3-Azido-6-hydroxy-2-oxo-4-*p*-tolylcyclohexyl benzoate *ent*-4e.



The title compound was isolated by filtration, as a white solid.

Yield: 67%; **TLC:** R_f = 0.67 (CH₂Cl₂ / MeOH; 98:2; UV); $[\alpha]^{23}_D$ = -65 (c = 0.69, Acetone, l = 1 dm); **HRMS** (ESI): exact mass calculated for C₂₀H₂₀N₃O₄ [(M + H)⁺], 366.1454; found 366.1453; **e.e.:** τ_{major} = 10.2 min, τ_{minor} = 16.3 min (>99% e.e.), Daicel Chiralpak AS-RH column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μ), MeCN/Water (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 20 °C, λ 236; **d.r.:** 24:1 (HPLC).

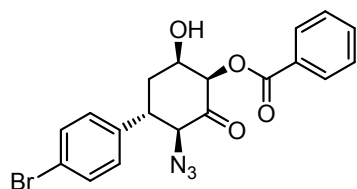
(1*S*,3*R*,4*R*,6*S*)-3-Azido-4-(4-bromophenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate 4f.



The title compound was isolated by filtration, as a white solid.

Yield: 53%; **M.P.:** 201-204 °C (material solidified from acetone); $[\alpha]^{24}_{\text{D}} = +68$ ($c = 0.88$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm); **IR** (neat, cm^{-1}) ν 3466, 2921, 2097, 1749, 1705, 1324, 1265, 1208, 1132, 1058, 1009, 904, 813, 708; **^1H NMR** (600 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.18 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Ph), 7.68 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H, *H*-Ph), 7.59 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Ar), 7.54 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Ph), 7.47 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Ar), 5.84 (d, $J = 2.9$ Hz, 1H, *CH*-OBz), 5.16 (d, $J = 2.8$ Hz, 1H, *OH*), 4.82 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H, *CH*-N₃), 4.73 (br, 1H, *CH*-OH), 3.50 (td, $J = 12.5, 4.0$ Hz, 1H, *CH*-Ar), 2.61 (t, $J = 13.6$ Hz, 1H, *CH*₂), 2.25 (dt, $J = 14.4, 4.0$ Hz, 1H, *CH*₂); **^{13}C NMR** (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 198.73, 165.78, 141.73, 134.30, 132.66, 130.73, 130.61, 129.39, 121.45, 80.01, 70.61, 70.24, 44.84, 37.37; **HRMS** (ESI): exact mass calculated for C₁₉H₁₇N₃O₄Br [(M + H)⁺], 430.0402; found 430.0411; **e.e.:** $\tau_{\text{major}} = 21.3$ min, $\tau_{\text{minor}} = 14.3$ min (99% e.e.), Daicel Chiralpak AS-RH column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μ), MeCN/Water (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 20 °C, λ_{236} ; **d.r.:** 94:6 (HPLC).

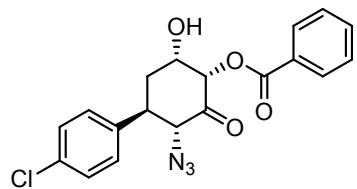
(1*R*,3*S*,4*S*,6*R*)-3-Azido-4-(4-bromophenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate *ent*-4f.



The title compound was isolated by filtration, as a white solid.

Yield: 55%; **TLC:** $R_f = 0.67$ (CH₂Cl₂ / MeOH; 98:2; UV); $[\alpha]^{22}_{\text{D}} = -61$ ($c = 1.08$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm); **e.e.:** $\tau_{\text{major}} = 14.3$ min, $\tau_{\text{minor}} = 21.3$ min (>99% e.e.), Daicel Chiralpak AS-RH column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μ), MeCN/Water (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 20 °C, λ_{236} ; **d.r.:** 93:7 (HPLC).

(1*S*,3*R*,4*R*,6*S*)-3-Azido-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate 4g.

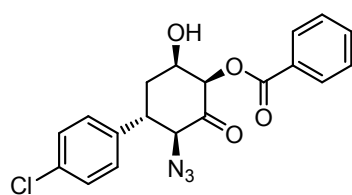


The title compound was isolated by filtration, as a white solid.

Yield: 48%; $[\alpha]^{24}_{\text{D}} = +77$ ($c = 0.59$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm); **M.P.:** 161-163 °C (material solidified from acetone); **IR** (neat, cm^{-1}) ν 3469, 2907, 2098, 1752, 1705, 1490, 1326, 1265, 1097, 906, 818, 709; **^1H NMR** (600 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.18 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.2$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Ph), 7.68 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H, *H*-Ph), 7.55 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Ph), 7.53 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Ar), 7.44 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Ar), 5.84 (d, $J = 2.9$ Hz, 1H, *CH*-OBz), 5.16 (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, 1H, *OH*), 4.82 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H,

CH-N₃), 4.73 (br, 1H, *CH-OH*), 3.51 (td, *J* = 12.5, 4.0 Hz, 1H, *CH-Ar*), 2.61 (t, *J* = 13.7 Hz, 1H, *CH₂*), 2.25 (dt, *J* = 14.4, 4.1 Hz, 1H, *CH₂*); ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 198.73, 165.78, 141.25, 134.30, 133.37, 130.73, 130.62, 130.36, 129.66, 129.39, 80.02, 70.61, 70.31, 44.78, 37.43; **HRMS** (ESI): exact mass calculated for C₁₉H₁₇N₃O₄Cl [(M + H)⁺], 386.0908; found 386.0912; **e.e.**: τ_{major} = 11.3 min, τ_{minor} = 8.0 min (>99% e.e.), Daicel Chiralpak AS-RH column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5μ), Water/MeCN (55:45) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 20 °C, λ₂₃₆; **d.r.**: 95:5 (HPLC).

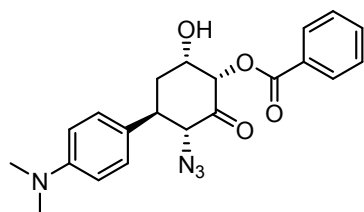
(1*R*,3*S*,4*S*,6*R*)-3-Azido-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate *ent*-4g.



The title compound was isolated by filtration, as a white solid.

Yield: 47%; **TLC:** *R_f* = 0.63 (CH₂Cl₂ / MeOH; 98:2; UV); [*α*]²³_D = -80 (*c* = 0.64, Acetone, *l* = 1 dm); **e.e.**: τ_{major} = 8.0 min, τ_{minor} = 11.2 min (>99% e.e.), Daicel Chiralpak AS-RH column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5μ), Water/MeCN (55:45) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 20 °C, λ₂₃₆; **d.r.**: 95:5 (HPLC).

(1*S*,3*R*,4*R*,6*S*)-3-Azido-4-(4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate

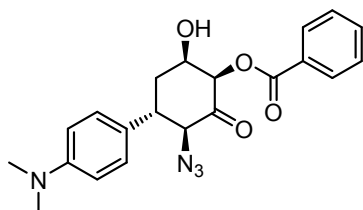


4h. The title compound was isolated by filtration, as a white solid.

Yield: 61%; **TLC:** *R_f* = 0.60 (CH₂Cl₂ / MeOH; 98:2; UV); **M.P.:** 164-167 °C (material solidified from acetone); [*α*]²⁴_D = +91 (*c* = 0.27, Acetone, *l* = 1 dm); **IR** (neat, cm⁻¹) ν 3469, 2906, 2091, 1752, 1707, 1524, 1324, 1272, 1028, 806, 709, 519; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.18 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 1.2 Hz, 2H, *H-Ph*), 7.68 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H, *H-Ph*), 7.54 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H, *H-Ph*), 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, *H-Ar*), 6.77 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, *H-Ar*), 5.80 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H, *CH-OBz*), 5.09 – 5.03 (m, 1H, *OH*), 4.70 (br, 1H, *CH-OH*), 4.66 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H, *CH-N₃*), 3.40 (td, *J* = 12.5, 4.0 Hz, 1H, *CH-Ar*), 2.94 (s, 6H, *CH₃*), 2.56 (t, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 1H, *CH₂*), 2.20 (dt, *J* = 14.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H, *CH₂*); ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 198.97, 165.80, 151.04, 134.25, 130.73, 129.63, 129.37, 128.95, 113.67, 80.12, 71.09, 70.67, 44.54, 40.68, 37.83; **HRMS** (ESI): exact mass calculated for C₂₁H₂₃N₄O₄ [(M + H)⁺], 395.1719; found 395.1718; **e.e.**: τ_{major} = 14.4 min, τ_{minor} =

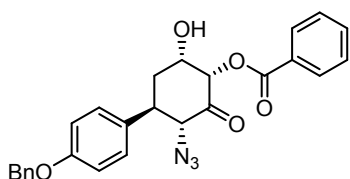
9.8 min (94% e.e.), Daicel Chiralpak AS-RH column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μ), Water/MeCN (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 20 °C, λ 236; **d.r.:** 96:4 (HPLC).

(1*R*,3*S*,4*S*,6*R*)-3-Azido-4-(4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate *ent*-4h.



Yield: 56%; $[\alpha]^{23}_{\text{D}} = -70$ ($c = 0.35$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm); **e.e.:** $\tau_{\text{major}} = 9.8$ min, $\tau_{\text{minor}} = 14.4$ min (99% e.e.), Daicel Chiralpak AS-RH column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μ), Water/MeCN (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 20 °C, λ 236; **d.r.:** 96:4 (HPLC).

(1*S*,3*R*,4*R*,6*S*)-3-Azido-4-(4-(benzyloxy)phenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate 4i.

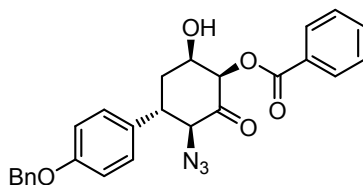


The title compound was isolated by filtration, as a white solid.

Yield: 65%; **TLC:** $R_f = 0.39$ (CH₂Cl₂ / MeOH; 98:2; UV); **M.P.:** 159-161 °C (material solidified from acetone); $[\alpha]^{24}_{\text{D}} = +43$ ($c = 0.31$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm); **IR** (neat, cm⁻¹) ν 3453, 2924, 2094, 1706, 1514, 1453, 1253 1131, 1059, 815, 733, 710, 697; **¹H NMR** (600 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.18 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.2$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Bz), 7.68 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H, *H*-Bz), 7.54 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Bz), 7.50 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Bn), 7.41 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Ar), 7.40 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Bz), 7.34 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H, *H*-Bz), 7.05 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 5.82 (d, $J = 2.9$ Hz, 1H, CH-OBz), 5.14 (s, 2H, CH₂-Ph), 5.10 (m, 1H, OH), 4.73 (d, $J = 12.2$ Hz, 1H, CH-N₃), 4.71 (br, 1H, CH-OH), 3.46 (td, $J = 12.5, 4.0$ Hz, 1H, CH-Ar), 2.58 (t, $J = 13.6$ Hz, 1H, CH₂), 2.23 (dt, $J = 14.4, 4.0$ Hz, 1H, CH₂); **¹³C NMR** (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 198.87, 165.79, 159.10, 138.50, 134.46, 134.27, 130.74, 130.67, 129.55, 129.38, 129.32, 128.65, 128.47, 115.91, 80.08, 70.83, 70.65, 70.50, 44.62, 37.75; **e.e.:** $\tau_{\text{major}} = 11.1$ min, $\tau_{\text{minor}} = 7.8$ min (95% e.e.), Daicel Chiralpak AS-RH column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μ), Water/MeCN (60:40) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 20 °C, λ 236; **d.r.:** 96:4 (HPLC).

(1*R*,3*S*,4*S*,6*R*)-3-Azido-4-(4-(benzyloxy)phenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate *ent*-4i.

The title compound was isolated by filtration, as a white solid.



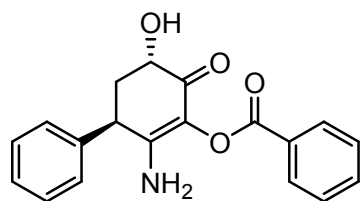
Yield: 61%; $[\alpha]^{23}_{\text{D}} = -48$ ($c = 0.37$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm); **HRMS** (ESI): exact mass calculated for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_5$ $[(\text{M} + \text{H})^+]$, 458.1716; found 458.1731; **e.e.:** $\tau_{\text{major}} = 7.8$ min, $\tau_{\text{minor}} = 11.1$ min (97% e.e.), Daicel Chiralpak AS-RH column (150 x 4.6 mm, 5 μ), Water/MeCN (60:40) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 mL/min, column temperature 20 °C, λ_{236} ; **d.r.:** 96:4 (HPLC).

General Procedure for the synthesis of cyclic enaminones.

In a 1 dram vial, the corresponding α azido, α' -*o*-benzoyl ketone (0.054 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and silver catalyst **13** (0.0054 mmol, 0.1 equiv) were dissolved in THF (0.5 mL) and stirred at 60 °C for 1h (acyclic substrates)/3h (cyclic substrates) under a nitrogen atmosphere.* The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and the solvent was evaporated by nitrogen flush. The crude reaction product was partitioned between CH_2Cl_2 and water and the organic phase concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (eluent $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ 100:0 to 95:5) to give the resultant α -*o*-benzoyl, β -amino α , β -unsaturated aldehydes/ketones.

***Caution:** due to nitrogen gas release, a balloon is mandatory for larger scale reactions.

(3*R*, 5*S*)-2-amino-5-hydroxy-6-oxo-3-phenylcyclohex-1-enyl benzoate 6a. The title compound

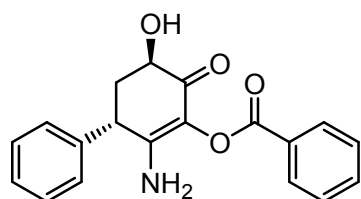


was prepared from **4a** and was isolated as an amorphous white solid. **Yield:** 70%; $[\alpha]^{22}_{\text{D}} = -74$ ($c = 0.35$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm). **¹H**

NMR (600 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.17 (dd, $J = 8.29, 1.4$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Bz), 7.70 (m, 1H, *H*-Bz), 7.58 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Bz), 7.54 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Ph), 7.42 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Ph), 7.32 (t, $J = 7.2$

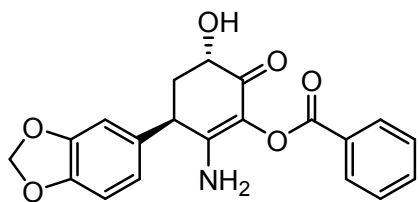
Hz, 1H, *H*-Ph), 4.15 (t, $J = 3.9$ Hz, 1H, *CH*-Ph), 3.91 (dd, $J = 6.7, 10.9$ Hz, 1H, *CH*-OH), 2.33 (m, 2H, *CH*₂) ppm; **¹³C NMR** (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 188.12, 164.93, 156.33, 141.10, 134.04, 131.08, 130.93, 129.50, 129.33, 128.92, 127.93, 123.27, 67.74, 43.37, 38.85 ppm; **HRMS** (ESI): exact mass calculated for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_4$ $[(\text{M} + \text{H})^+]$, 324.1236; found 324.1238.

(3*S*, 5*R*)-2-amino-5-hydroxy-6-oxo-3-phenylcyclohex-1-enyl benzoate *ent*-6a.



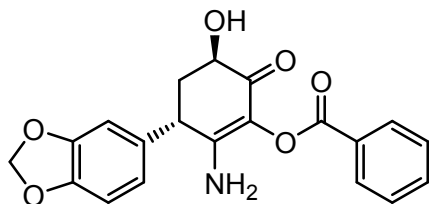
The title compound was prepared from *ent*-**4a** and was isolated as a white solid. **Yield:** 68%; $R_f = 0.45$ (EtOAc/hexane, 1:1); $[\alpha]^{22}_{\text{D}} = +68$ ($c = 0.32$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm).

(3*R*,5*S*)-2-amino-3-(benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)-5-hydroxy-6-oxocyclohex-1-enyl benzoate *ent*-6b.



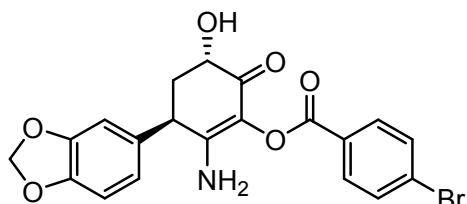
The title compound was prepared from **4b** and was isolated as a white solid. **Yield:** 70%; R_f = 0.3 (EtOAc/hexane, 1:1); $[\alpha]^{22}_D$ = -86 (c = 0.33, Acetone, l = 1 dm). **^1H NMR** (600 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.15 (dd, J = 8.1, 1.1 Hz, 2H, *H*-Bz), 7.68 (m, 1H, *H*-Bz), 7.56 (t, J = 7.43 Hz, 2H, *H*-Bz), 7.08 (d, J = 1.77 Hz, 1H, *H*-Ph), 7.01 (dd, J = 8.61, 2.46 Hz, 1H, *H*-Ph), 6.87 (d, J = 7.78 Hz, 1H, *H*-Ph), 6.01 (dd, J = 2.04, 1.13 Hz, 2H, PhO-CH₂-OPh), 4.07 (dd, J = 5.15, 2.97 Hz, 1H, CH-Ph), 3.95 (dt, J = 11.26, 4.25 Hz, 1H, CH-OH), 2.28 (m, 2H, CH₂) ppm; **^{13}C NMR** (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 188.13, 164.99, 156.44, 148.94, 147.62, 134.81, 134.05, 131.05, 130.93, 129.33, 123.20, 122.10, 109.41, 109.04, 102.10, 67.86, 43.07, 38.95 ppm; **HRMS** (ESI): exact mass calculated for C₂₀H₁₇NO₄ [(M + H)⁺], 368.1134; found 368.1126.

(3*S*, 5*R*)-2-amino-3-(benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)-5-hydroxy-6-oxocyclohex-1-enyl benzoate *ent*-6b.



The title compound was prepared from *ent*-**4b** and was isolated as a white solid. **Yield:** 71% $[\alpha]^{22}_D$ = +81 (c = 0.29, Acetone, l = 1 dm).

(3*R*,5*S*)-2-amino-3-(benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)-5-hydroxy-6-oxocyclohex-1-enyl-4-bromobenzoate **6c**

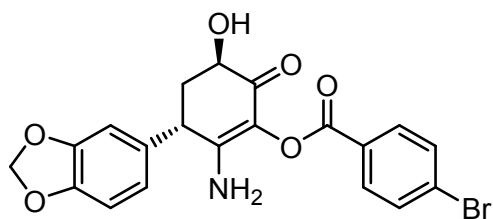


The title compound was prepared from **4c** and was isolated as a white solid. **Yield:** 68%. R_f = 0.4 (EtOAc/hexane, 1:1); $[\alpha]^{22}_D$ = -64 (c = 0.25, Acetone, l = 1 dm); **^1H NMR** (600 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.07 (dt, J = 9.19, 2.19 Hz, 2H, *H*-Bz), 7.78 (dt, J = 9.09, 2.19 Hz, 2H, *H*-Bz), 7.06 (d, J = 1.64 Hz, 1H, *H*-Ph), 6.99 (dd, J = 8.34, 2.08 Hz, 1H, *H*-Ph), 6.87 (d, J = 8.34 Hz, 1H, *H*-Ph), 6.01 (dd, J = 1.86, 1.22

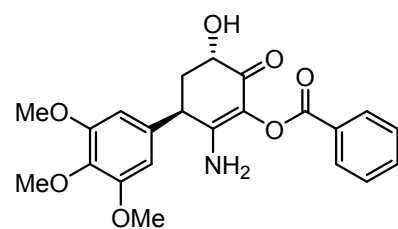
Hz, 2H, PhO-CH₂-OPh), 4.07 (dd, $J = 5.15, 2.62$ Hz, 1H, CH-Ph), 3.95 (dt, $J = 11.37, 3.97$ Hz, 1H, CH-OH), 2.28 (m, 2H, CH₂) ppm; ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 188.00, 164.38, 156.42, 148.95, 147.64, 134.73, 132.76, 132.63, 130.40, 130.22, 128.47, 122.07, 109.37, 109.05, 102.11, 67.85, 42.99, 38.91 ppm; HRMS (ESI): exact mass calculated for C₂₀H₁₆BrNO₆ [(M + H)⁺], 446.0239; found 446.0240.

(3*S*,5*R*)-2-amino-3-(benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)-5-hydroxy-6-oxocyclohex-1-enyl-4-bromobenzoate *ent*-6c.

The title compound was prepared from *ent*-4c and was isolated as a white solid. **Yield:** 71%. $[\alpha]^{22}_{\text{D}} = +62$ ($c = 0.38$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm). **X-ray** quality crystals were grown in a 5 mm NMR tube by layering CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 mL) onto a dissolved solution (0.005g) of *ent*-6c in Acetone (0.5 mL). The layers slowly mixed, forming micro crystals over 6 days.

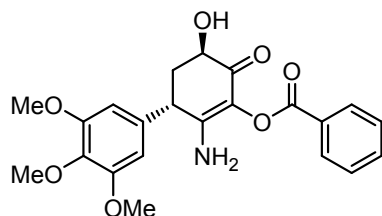


(3*R*, 5*S*)-2-amino-5-hydroxy-6-oxo-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)cyclohex-1-enyl benzoate 6d:



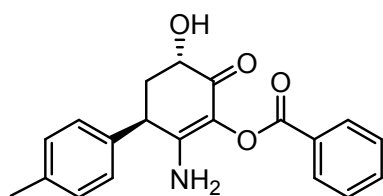
The title compound was prepared from 4d and was isolated as a white solid. **Yield:** 68%. $R_f = 0.15$ (EtOAc/hexane, 1:1); $[\alpha]^{22}_{\text{D}} = -80$ ($c = 0.15$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.15 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.1$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Bz), 7.69 (m, 1H, *H*-Bz), 7.56 (t, $J = 8.25$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Bz), 6.92 (s, 2H, *H*-Ph), 4.07 (dd, $J = 4.84, 2.82$ Hz, 1H, CH-Ph), 3.97 (dt, $J = 11.82, 4.43$ Hz, 1H, CH-OH), 3.86 (s, 6H, O-CH₃), 3.73 (s, 3H, O-CH₃), 2.37 (ddd, $J = 2.69, 5.12, 12.68$ Hz, 1H, CH), 2.37 (td, $J = 4.70, 12.09$ Hz, 1H, CH) ppm; ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 188.20, 165.27, 156.47, 154.53, 136.47, 134.09, 129.33, 106.43, 68.03, 60.49, 56.54, 43.56, 38.68 ppm; HRMS (ESI): exact mass calculated for C₂₂H₂₃NO₇ [(M + H)⁺], 414.1553; found 414.1535. $R_f = 0.15$ (EtOAc/hexane, 1:1).

(3*S*, 5*R*)-2-amino-5-hydroxy-6-oxo-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)cyclohex-1-enyl benzoate *ent*-6d



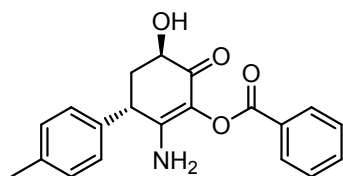
The title compound was prepared from *ent*-4d and was isolated as a white solid. **Yield:** 67%. $[\alpha]^{22}_{\text{D}} = +76$ ($c = 0.15$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm).

(3*R*, 5*S*)-2-amino-5-hydroxy-6-oxo-3-*p*-tolylcyclohex-1-enyl benzoate 6e.



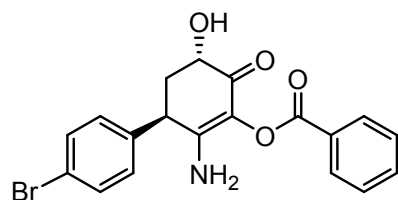
The title compound was prepared from 4e and was isolated as a white solid. **Yield:** 60%. $R_f = 0.45$ (EtOAc/hexane, 1:1); $[\alpha]^{22}_{\text{D}} = -69$ ($c = 0.27$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm); **$^1\text{H NMR}$** (600 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.15 (dd, $J = 8.9, 1.9$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Bz), 7.68 (m, 1H, *H*-Bz), 7.56 (t, $J = 8.15$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Bz), 7.40 (d, $J = 8.15$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Ph), 7.23 (d, $J = 7.90$ Hz, 2H, *H*-Ph), 4.09 (t, $J = 3.7$ Hz, 1H, *CH*-Ph), 3.92 (m, 1H, *CH*-OH), 2.33 (s, 3H, *CH*₃-Ph), 2.29 (m, 2H, *CH*₂) ppm; **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$** (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 188.09, 164.90, 156.39, 137.99, 137.41, 134.02, 131.11, 130.92, 130.09, 129.32, 128.81, 67.67, 42.90, 38.89, 21.03 ppm; **HRMS** (ESI): exact mass calculated for C₂₀H₁₉NO₄ [(M + Na)⁺], 360.1212; found 360.1205.

(3*S*, 5*R*)-2-amino-5-hydroxy-6-oxo-3-*p*-tolylcyclohex-1-enyl benzoate *ent*-6e.



The title compound was prepared from *ent*-4e and was isolated as a white solid. **Yield:** 62% $[\alpha]^{22}_{\text{D}} = +63$ ($c = 0.32$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm).

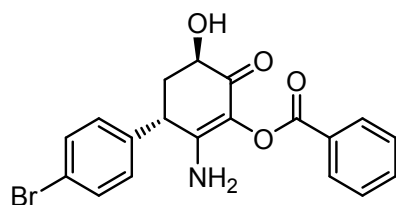
(3*R*, 5*S*)-2-amino-3-(4-bromophenyl)-5-hydroxy-6-oxocyclohex-1-enyl benzoate 6f.



The title compound was prepared from 4f and white solid. **Yield:** 65%. $R_f = 0.3$ (EtOAc/hexane, 1:1). $[\alpha]^{22}_{\text{D}} = -77$ ($c = 0.09$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm); **$^1\text{H NMR}$** (600 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.15

(dd, $J = 8.27, 1.1$ Hz, 2H, $H\text{-Bz}$), 7.69 (m, 1H, $H\text{-Bz}$), 7.58 (m, 4H, $H\text{-Bz}$, $H\text{-Ph}$), 7.43 (d, $J = 7.96$ Hz, 2H, $H\text{-Ph}$), 4.16 (t, $J = 4.18$ Hz, 1H, $CH\text{-Ph}$), 3.88 (t, $J = 4.18$ Hz, 1H, $CH\text{-OH}$), 2.23 (m, 2H, CH_2) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 188.00, 164.96, 155.61, 140.62, 134.08, 132.52, 131.08, 131.00, 130.93, 129.34, 123.18, 121.32, 67.55, 42.71, 38.49 ppm; HRMS (ESI): exact mass calculated for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{16}\text{BrNO}_4$ $[(M + H)^+]$, 402.0341; found 402.0334.

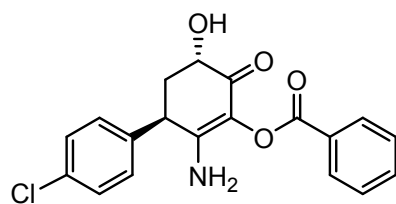
(3*S*, 5*R*)-2-amino-3-(4-bromophenyl)-5-hydroxy-6-oxocyclohex-1-enyl benzoate *ent*-6f.



The title compound was prepared from *ent*-4f and its white solid.

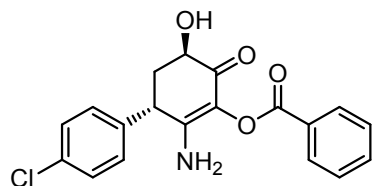
Yield: 67%. $R_f = 0.3$ (EtOAc/hexane, 1:1). $[\alpha]^{22}_D = +75$ ($c = 0.12$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm);

(3*R*, 5*S*)-2-amino-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-6-oxocyclohex-1-enyl benzoate 6g.



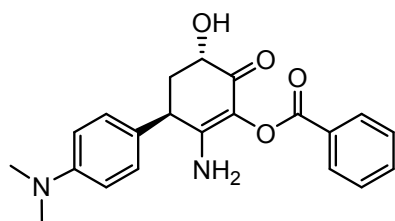
The title compound was prepared from **4g** and obtained as a white solid. **Yield:** 67%. $R_f = 0.3$ (EtOAc/hexane, 1:1); $[\alpha]^{22}_D = -45$ ($c = 0.09$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm); ^1H NMR (600 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.14 (dd, $J = 8.3, 1.1$ Hz, 2H, $H\text{-Bz}$), 7.67 (m, 1H, $H\text{-Bz}$), 7.55 (m, 4H, $H\text{-Bz}$, $H\text{-Ph}$), 7.43 (dt, $J = 9.0, 2.3$ Hz, 2H, $H\text{-Ph}$), 4.16 (t, $J = 3.7$ Hz, 1H, $CH\text{-Ph}$), 3.89 (m, 1H, $CH\text{-OH}$), 2.34 (m, 2H, CH_2) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 187.90, 164.84, 153.63, 140.00, 133.96, 133.14, 130.88, 130.81, 130.59, 129.39, 129.22, 123.10, 67.52, 42.58, 38.45 ppm; HRMS (ESI): exact mass calculated for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{16}\text{ClNO}_4$ $[(M + H)^+]$, 358.0838; found 358.0831.

(3*R*, 5*S*)-2-amino-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-hydroxy-6-oxocyclohex-1-enyl benzoate *ent*-6g.



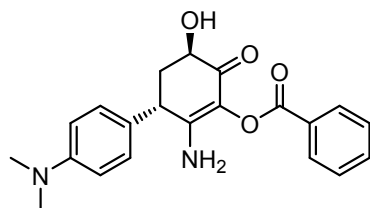
The title compound was prepared from *ent*-4g as a white solid. **Yield:** 69%. $R_f = 0.3$ (EtOAc/hexane, 1:1); $[\alpha]^{22}_D = +44$ ($c = 0.35$, Acetone, $l = 1$ dm);

(3R,5S)-2-amino-3-(4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)-5-hydroxy-6-oxocyclohex-1-enyl benzoate 6h.



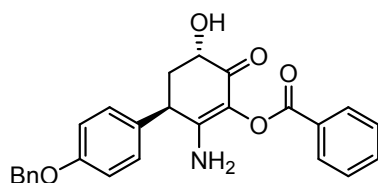
The title compound was prepared from **4h** and was isolated as a white solid. **Yield:** 60%. R_f = 0.25 (EtOAc/hexane, 1:1). $[\alpha]^{22}_D$ = -80 (c = 0.22, Acetone, l = 1 dm); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.15 (dd, J = 8.2, 1.1 Hz, 2H, H -Bz), 7.68 (m, 1H, H -Bz), 7.56 (t, J = 7.56 Hz, 2H, H -Bz), 7.33 (dt, J = 8.82, 2.3 Hz, 2H, H -Ph), 6.78 (dt, J = 9.9, 2.7 Hz, 2H, H -Ph), 4.00 (dd, J = 5.16, 2.58 Hz, 1H, CH -ph), 3.96 (dd, J = 12.57, 5.48 Hz, 1H, CH -OH), 2.94 (s, 6H (CH_3)-N), 2.25 (m, 2H, CH_2) ppm; $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 188.14, 164.89, 157.09, 150.90, 133.98, 131.17, 130.97, 129.42, 129.31, 128.20, 113.54, 67.92, 42.50, 40.70, 39.15 ppm; **HRMS** (ESI): exact mass calculated for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ $[(M + H)^+]$, 367.1658; found 367.1643.

(3S,5R)-2-amino-3-(4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)-5-hydroxy-6-oxocyclohex-1-enyl benzoate ent-6h. The title compound was prepared from **ent-4h** and was isolated as a white solid. **Yield:** 62%. R_f = 0.25 (EtOAc/hexane, 1:1). $[\alpha]^{22}_D$ = +76 (c = 0.3, Acetone, l = 1 dm).



(3R, 5S)-2-amino-3-(4-(benzyloxy)phenyl)-5-hydroxy-6-oxocyclohex-1-enyl benzoate 6i.

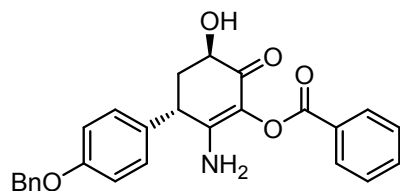
The title compound was prepared from **4i.** and was isolated as a white solid. **Yield:** 58%; R_f = 0.35 (EtOAc/hexane, 1:1). $[\alpha]^{22}_D$ = -88 (c = 0.05, Acetone, l = 1 dm); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, Acetone) δ 8.15 (dd, J = 8.27, 1.1 Hz, 2H, H -Bz), 7.68 (m, 1H, H -Bz), 7.56 (t, J = 7.89 Hz, 2H, H -Bz), 7.50 (d, J = 7.22 Hz, 2H, H -Ph), 7.44 (d, J = 6.57 Hz, 2H, H -Ph), 7.40 (d, J = 7.71 Hz, 2H, H -Ph), 7.33 (d, J = 3.39 Hz, 1H, H -Ph), 7.05 (dt, J = 9.54, 2.62 Hz, 2H,



H-Ph), 5.16 (s, 2H, OCH₂Ph) 4.08 (m, 1H, CH-Ph), 3.92 (m, 1H, CH-OH), 2.29 (m, 2H, CH₂) ppm; ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, Acetone) δ 188.10, 164.94, 158.88, 156.61, 138.49, 134.03, 133.09, 131.10, 130.92, 129.98, 129.32, 128.63, 128.42, 123.08, 115.83, 70.44, 67.78, 42.58, 38.96 ppm; HRMS (ESI): exact mass calculated for C₂₆H₂₃NO₅ [(M + H)⁺], 430.1654; found 430.1642.

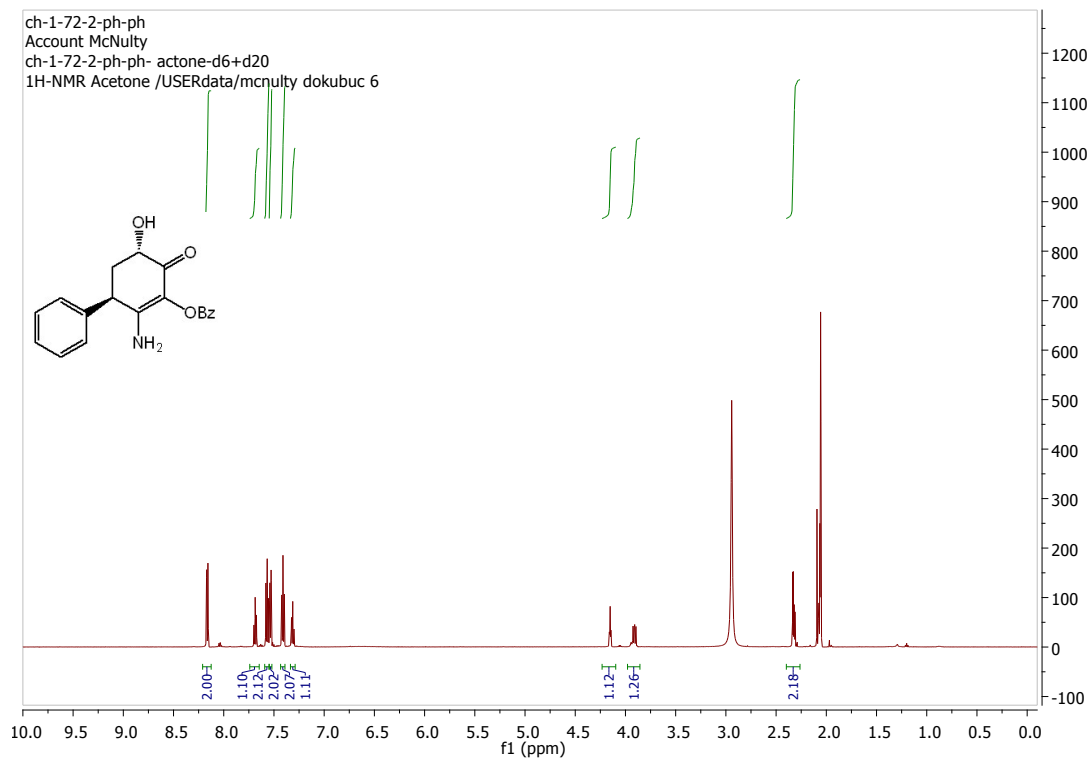
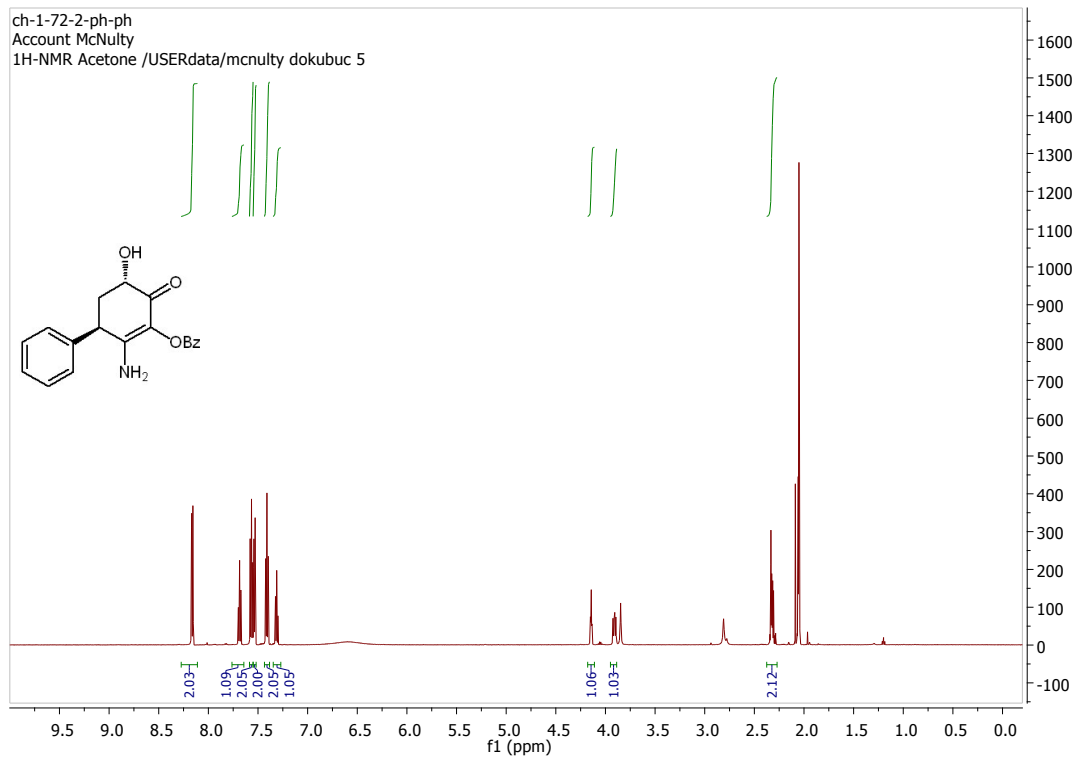
(3*S*, 5*R*)-2-amino-3-(4-(benzyloxy)phenyl)-5-hydroxy-6-oxocyclohex-1-enyl benzoate *ent*-6i.

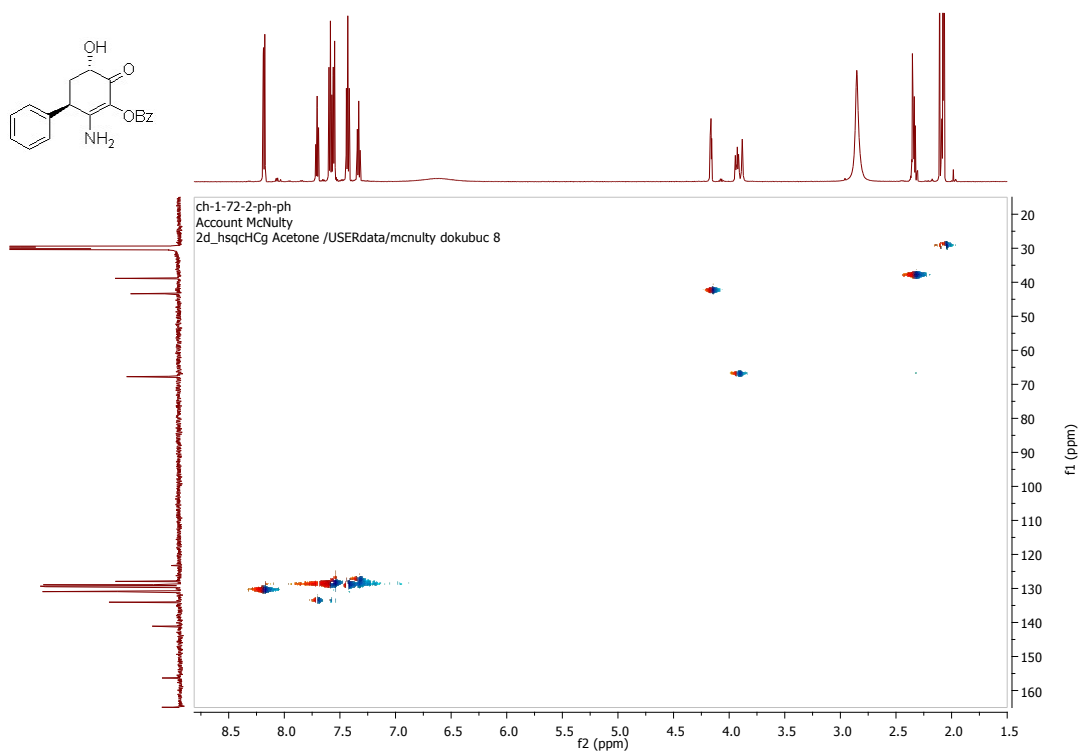
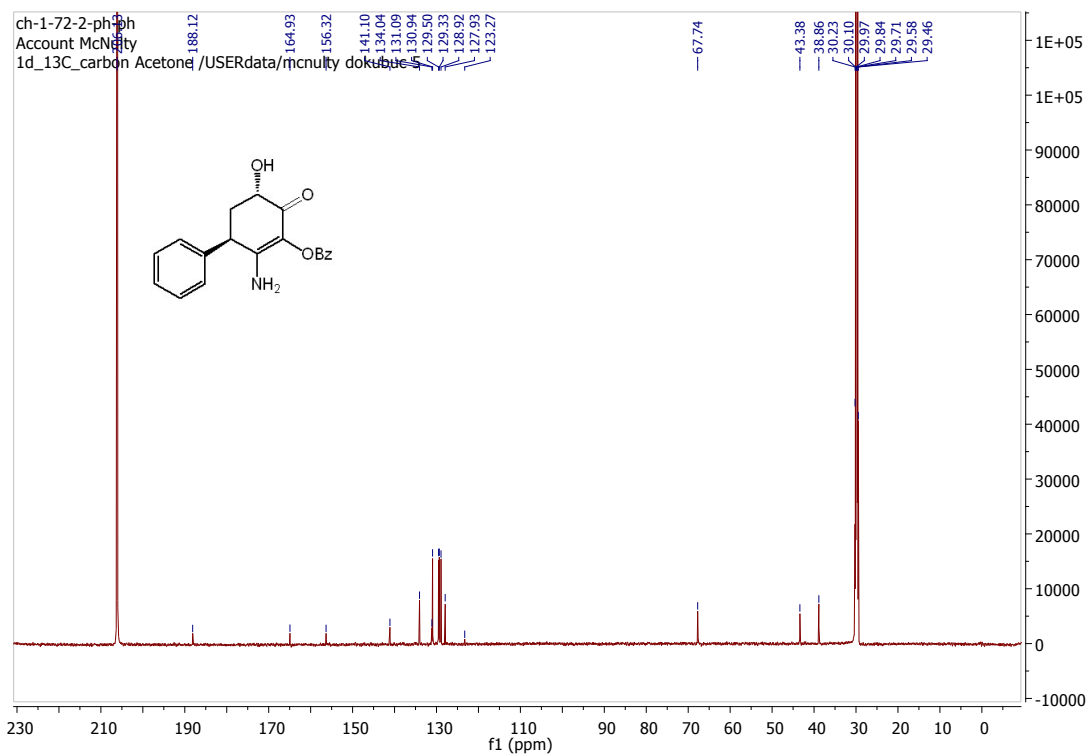
The title compound was prepared from *ent*-4i. and was isolated as a white solid. **Yield:** 60%; *R_f* = 0.35 (EtOAc/hexane, 1:1). [α]_D²² = +86 (*c* = 0.4, Acetone, *l* = 1 dm).

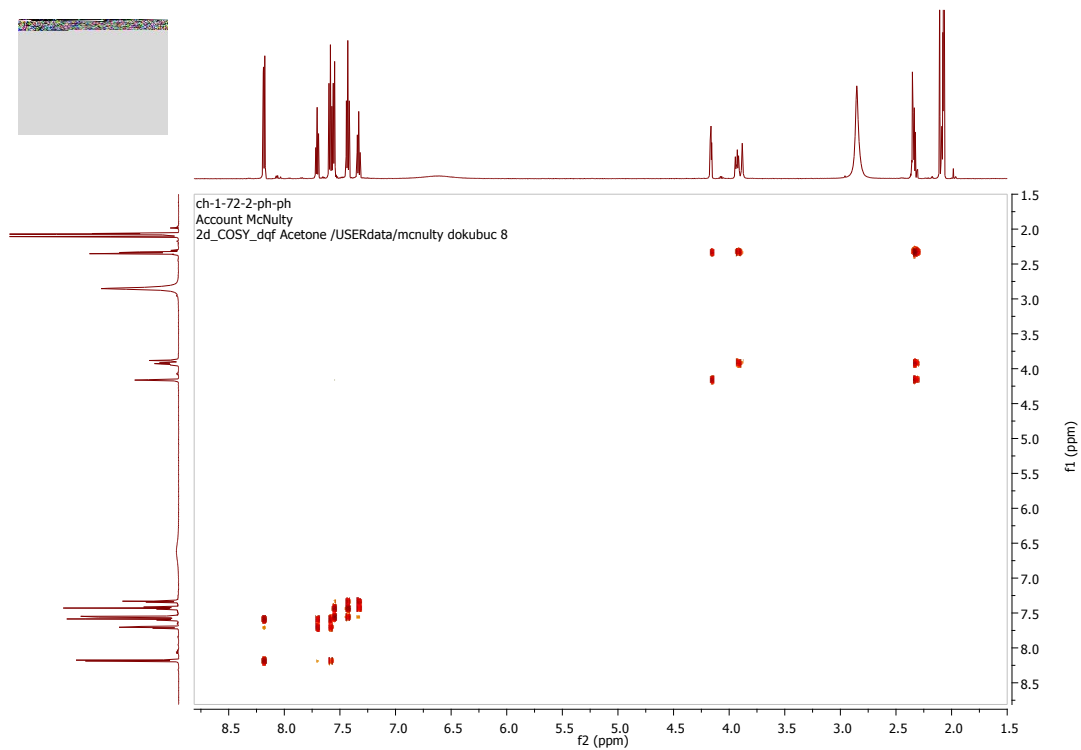


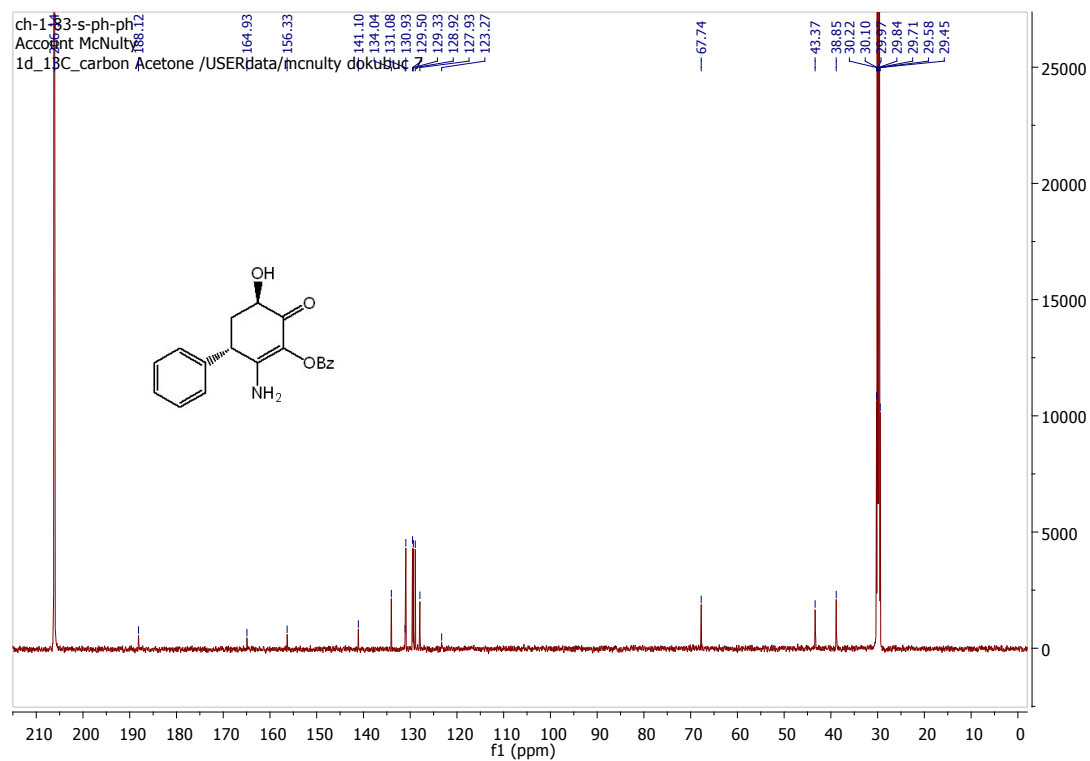
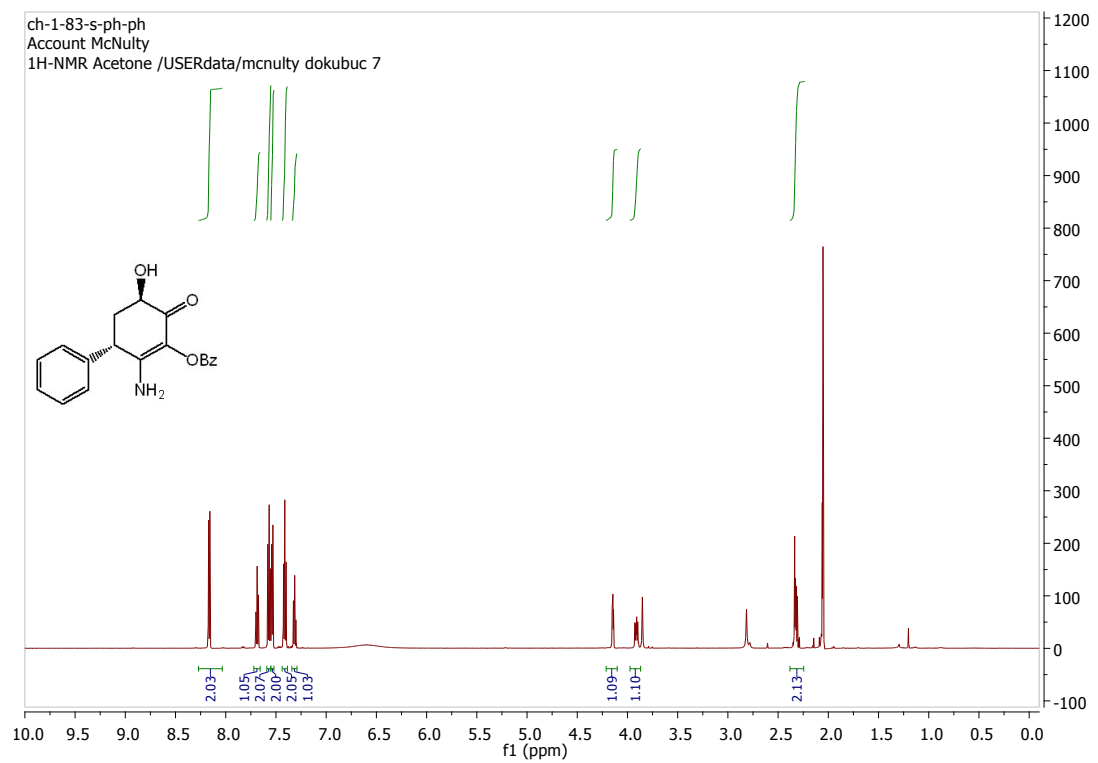
References

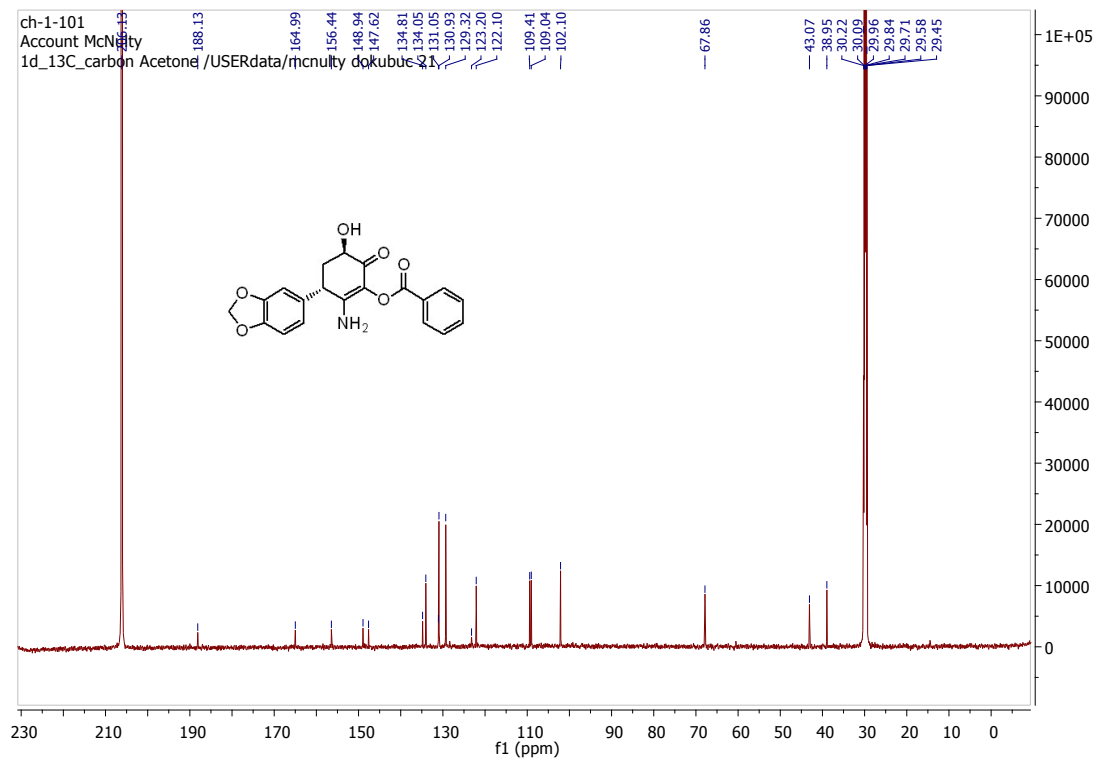
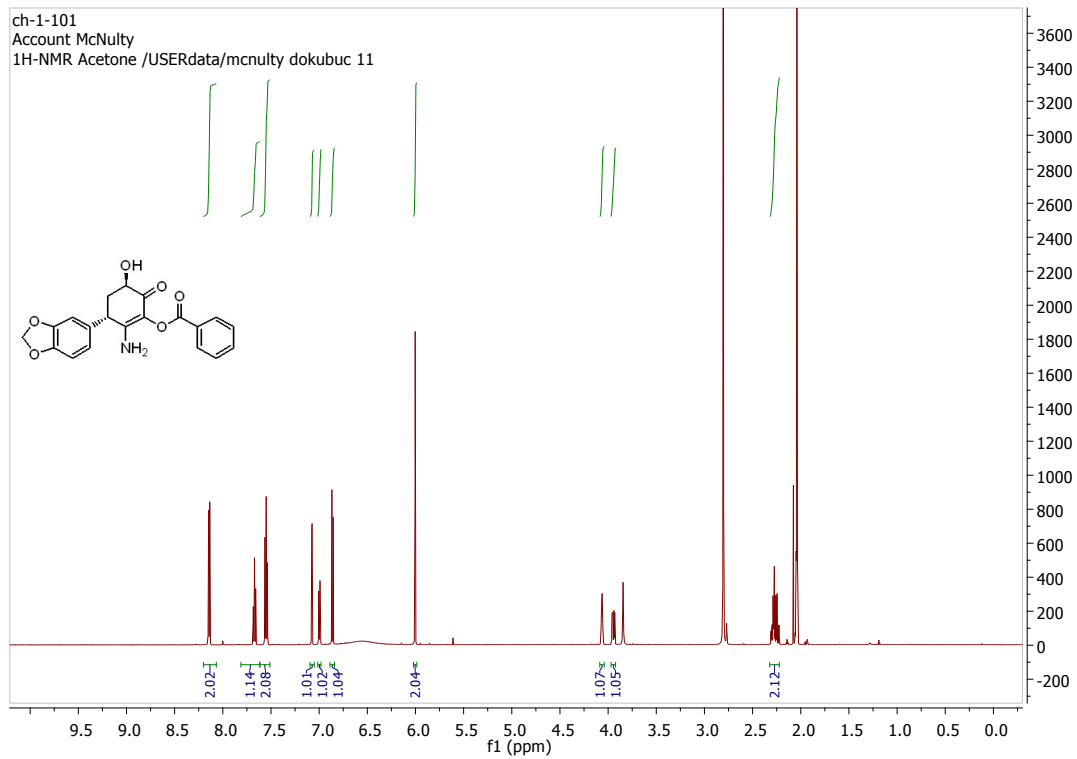
1. McNulty, J., et al. iPSC neuronal assay identifies Amaryllidaceae pharmacophore with multiple effects against herpesvirus infections. *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.*, 7 (1), 46–50 (2016).
2. McNulty, J. & Zepeda-Velázquez, C. Enantioselective organocatalytic Michael/Aldol sequence: Anticancer natural product (+)-*trans*-Dihydrolycoricidine. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **53**, 8450–8454 (2014).
3. McNulty, J., Zepeda-Velázquez, C. & McLeod, D. Development of a robust reagent for the two-carbon homologation of aldehydes to (E)- α,β -unsaturated aldehydes in water. *Green Chem.* **15**, 3146–3149 (2013).

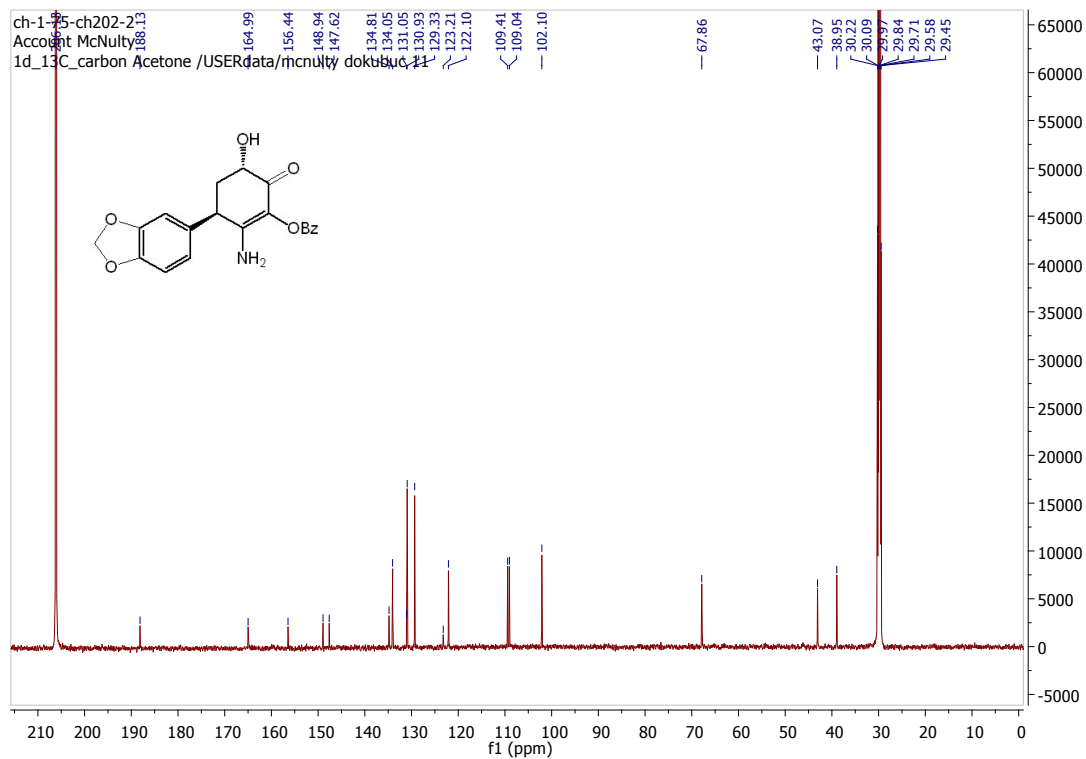
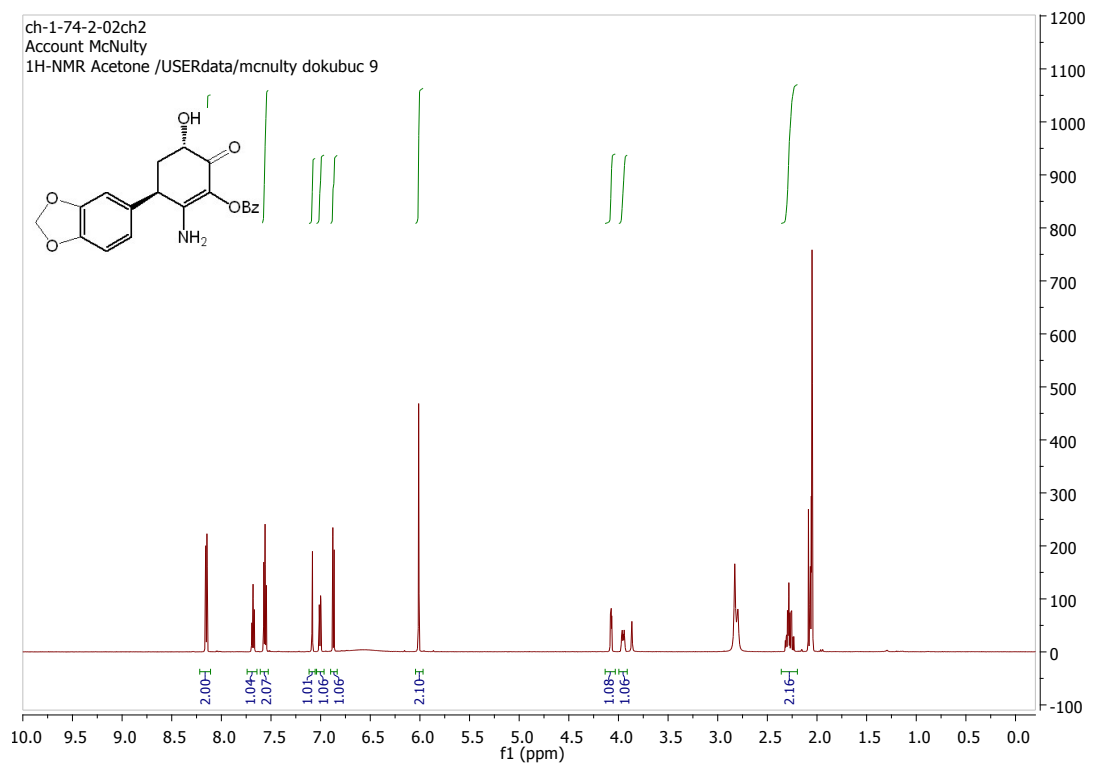


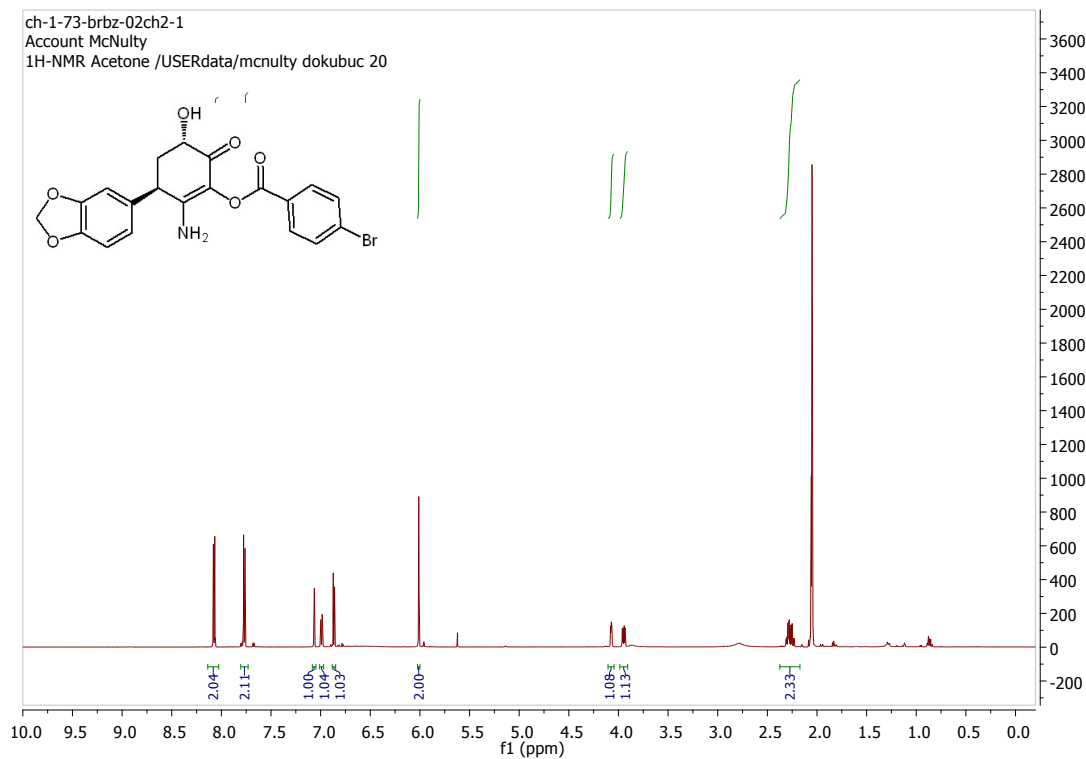
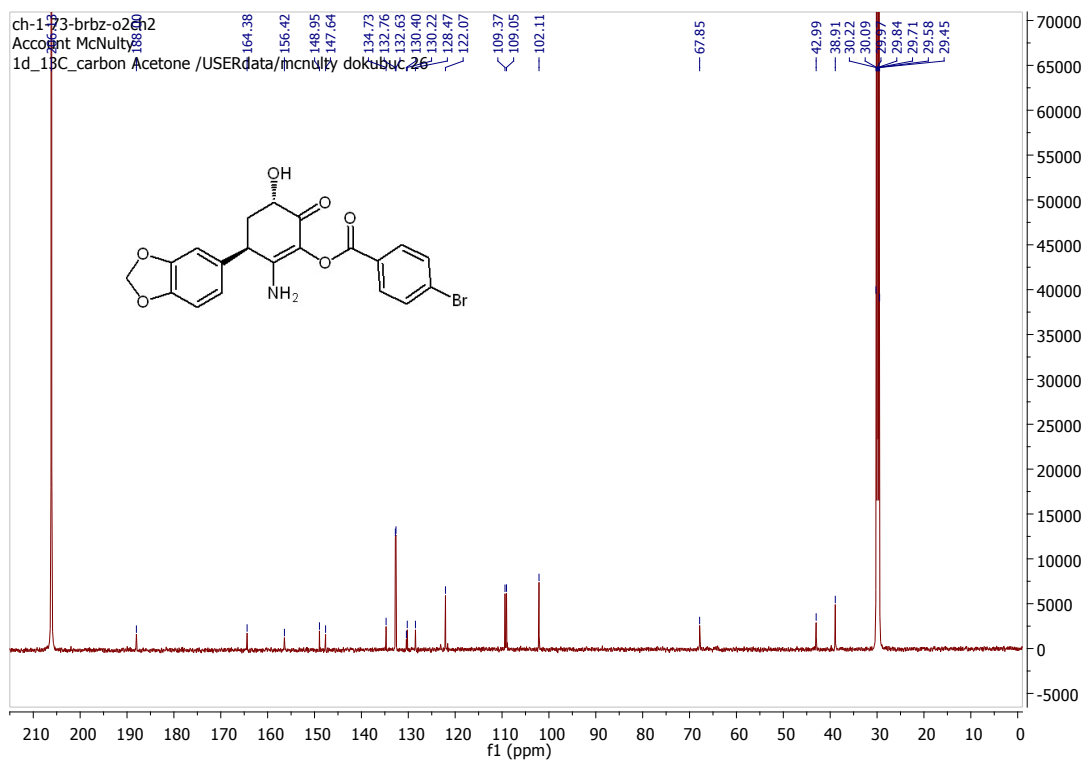


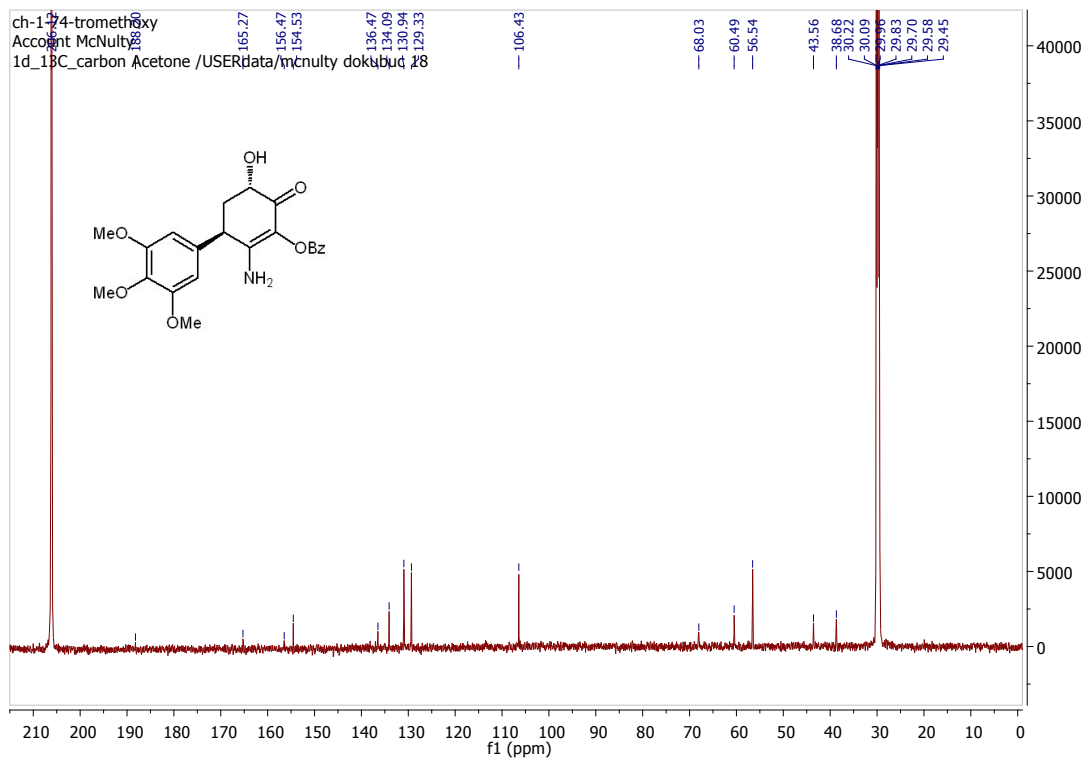
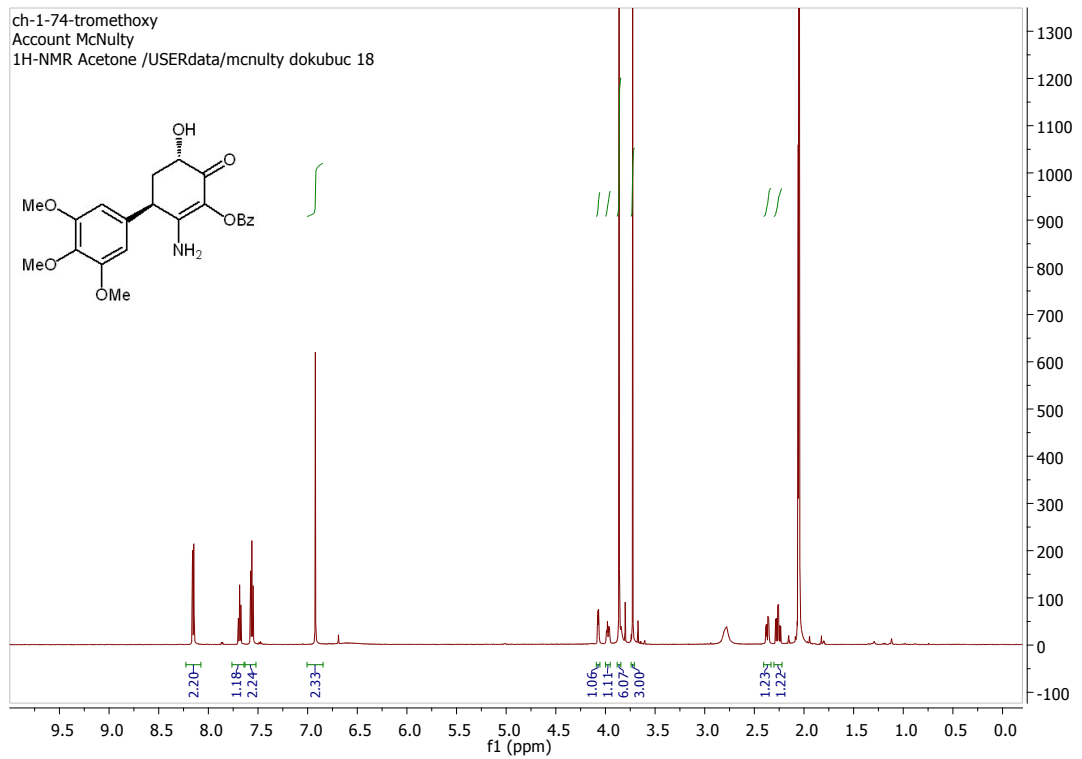


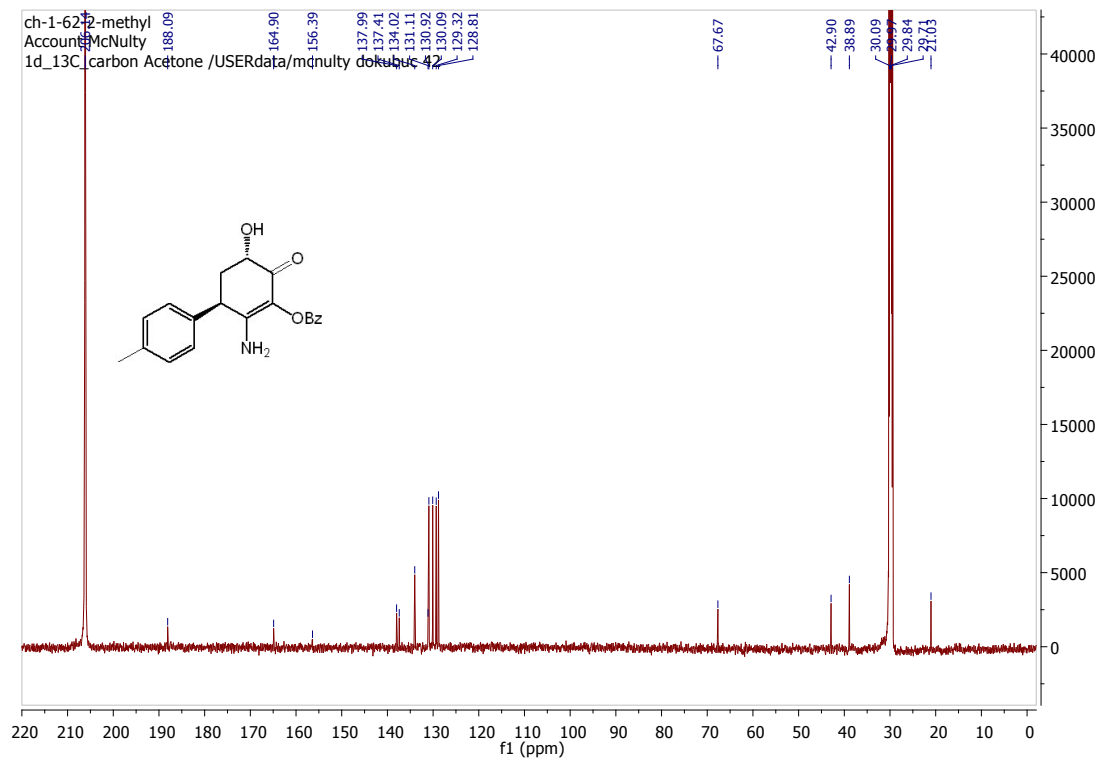
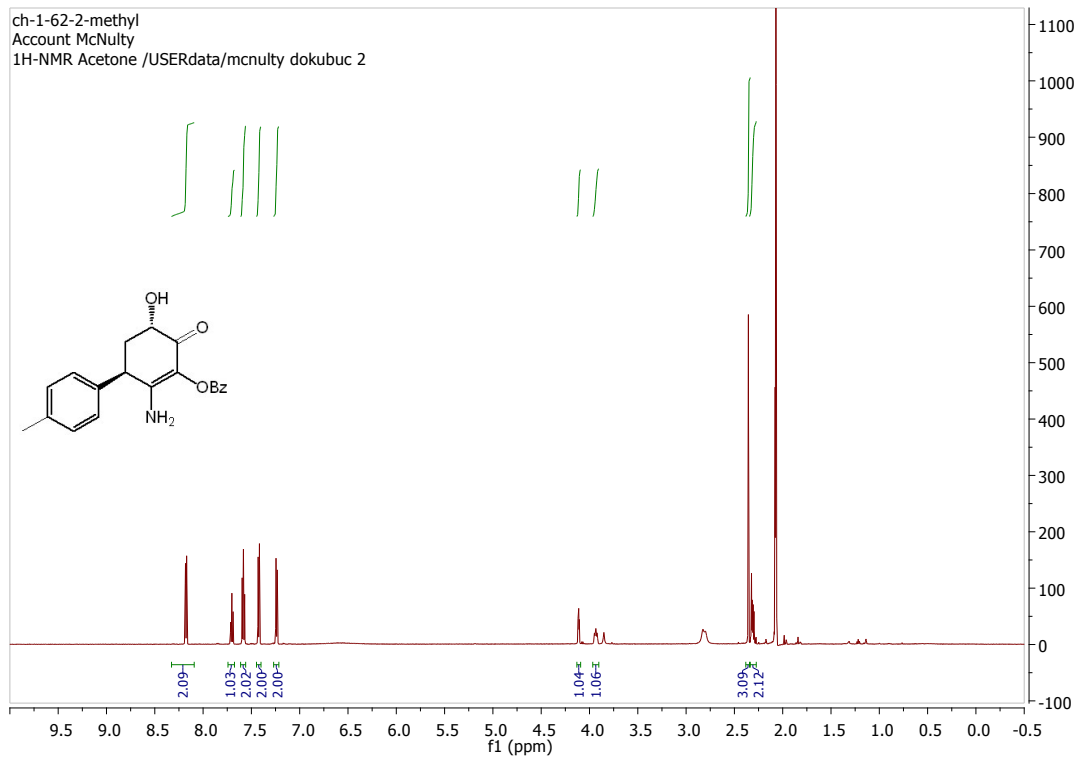


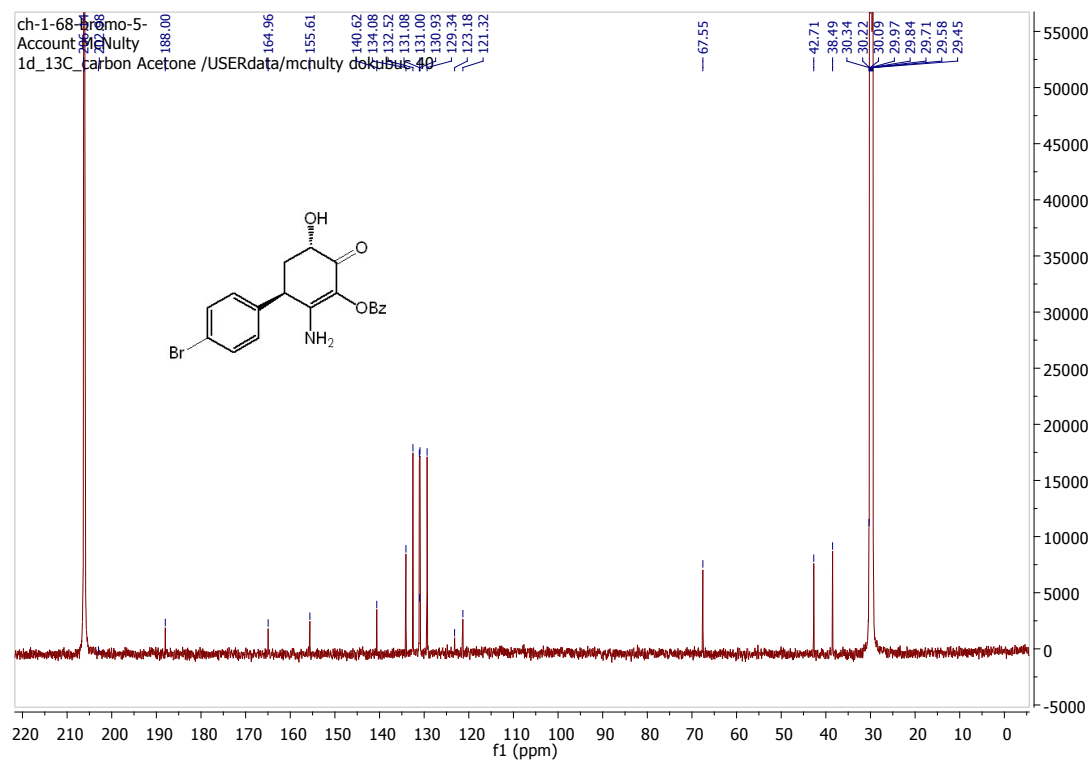
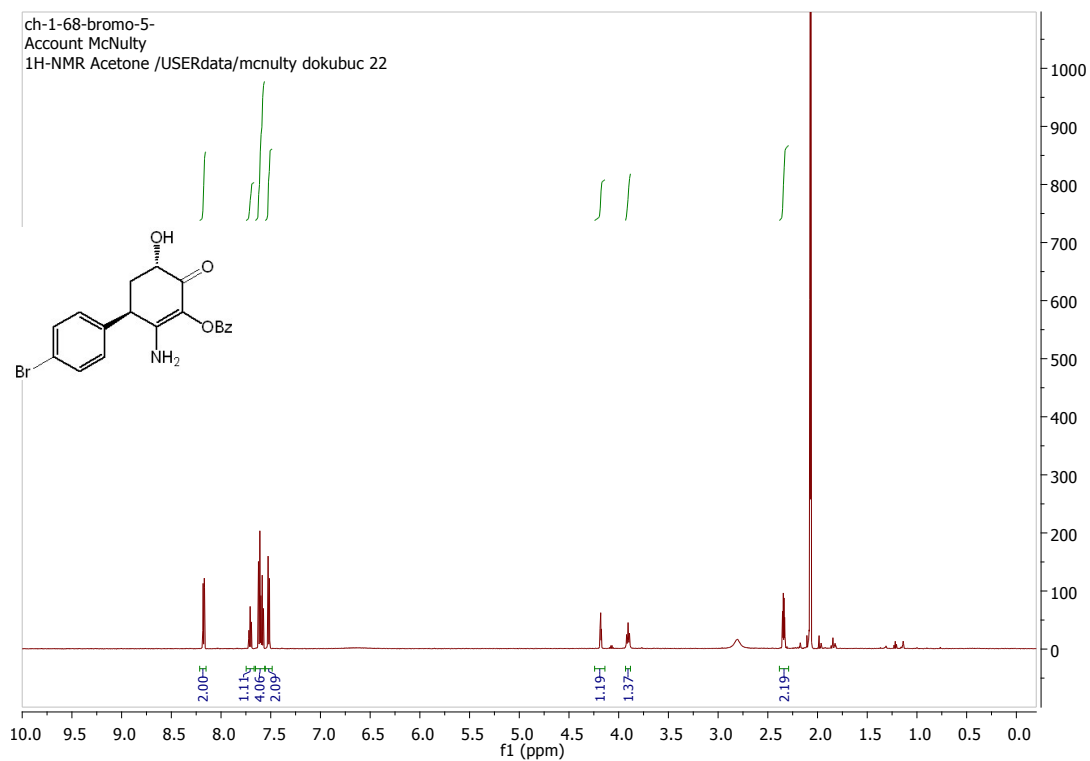


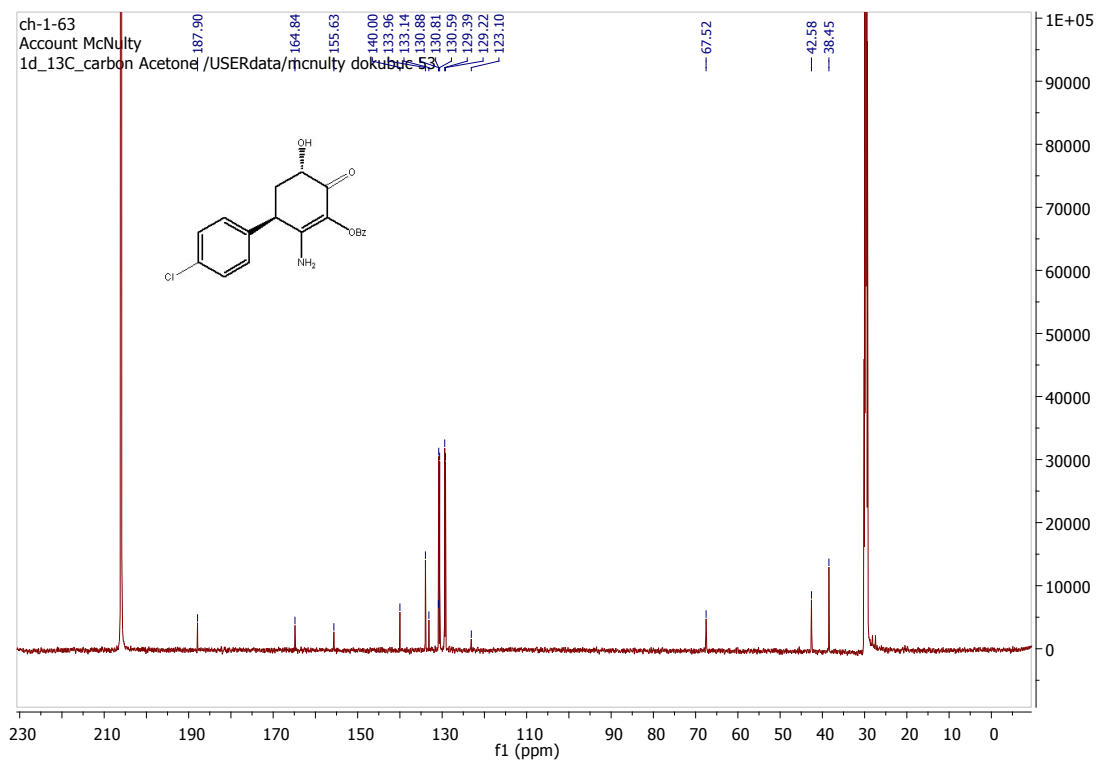
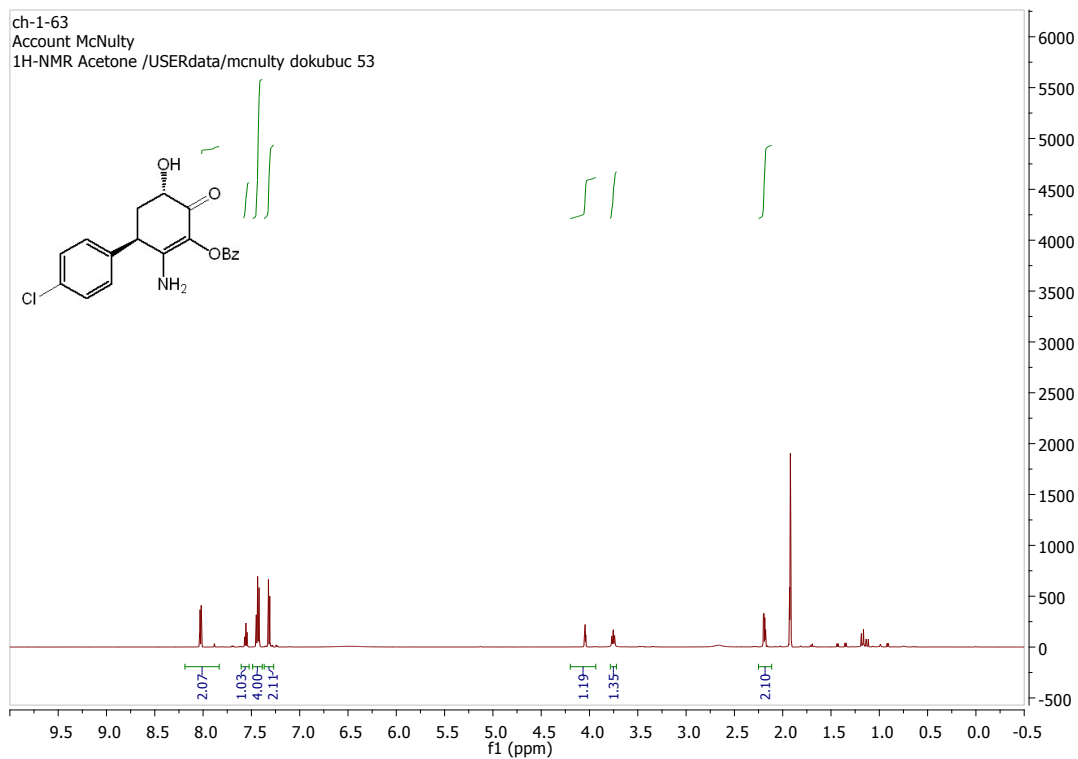


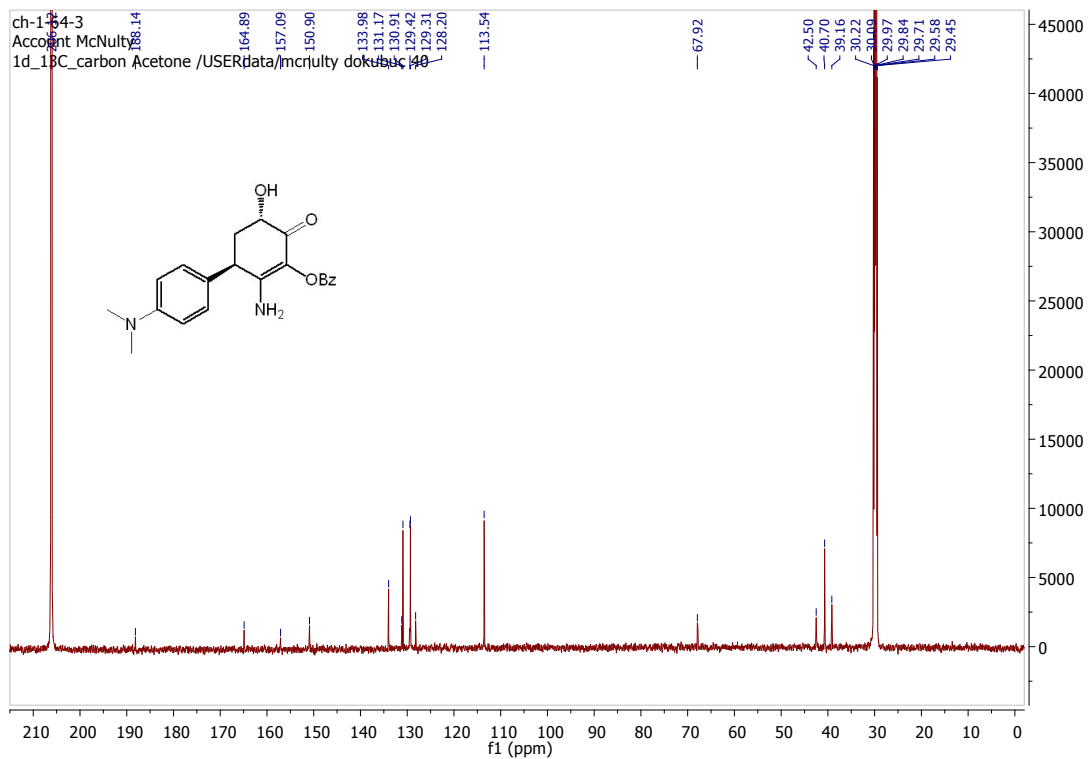
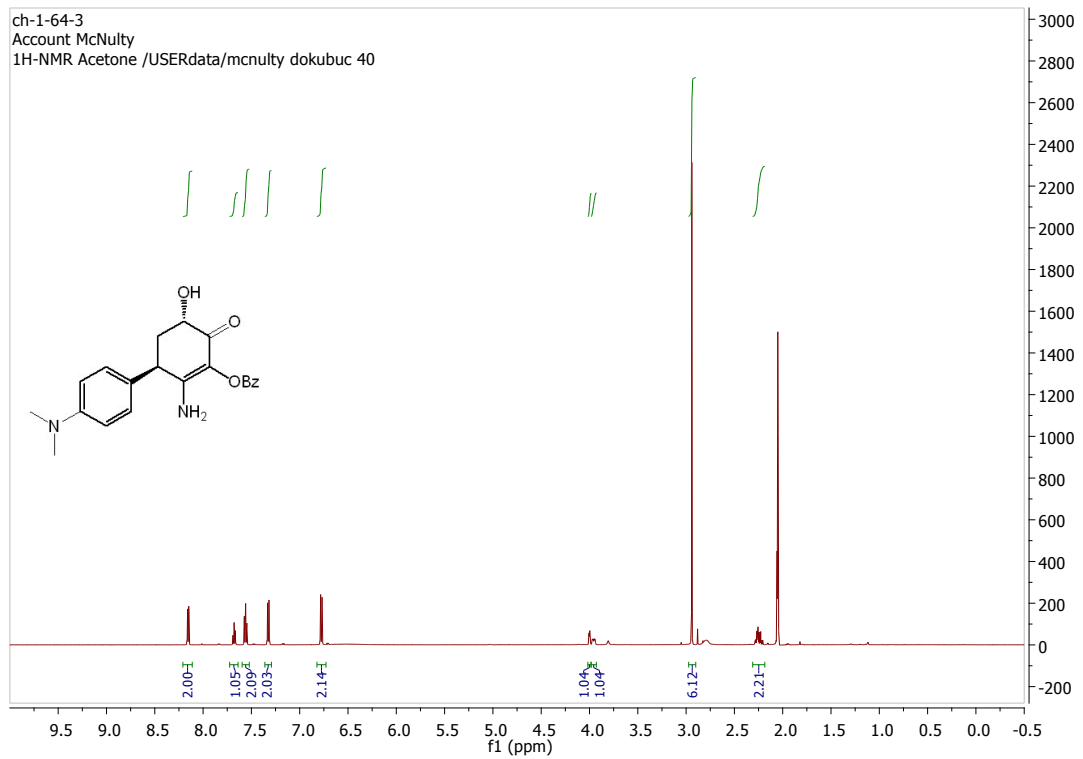


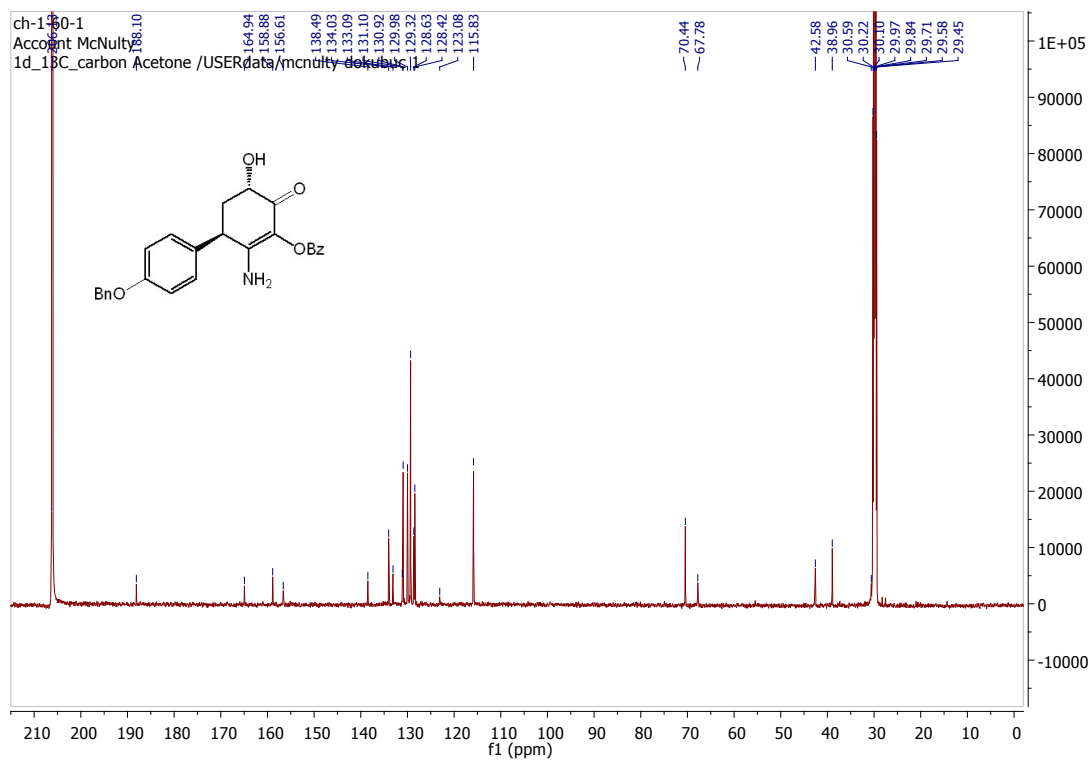
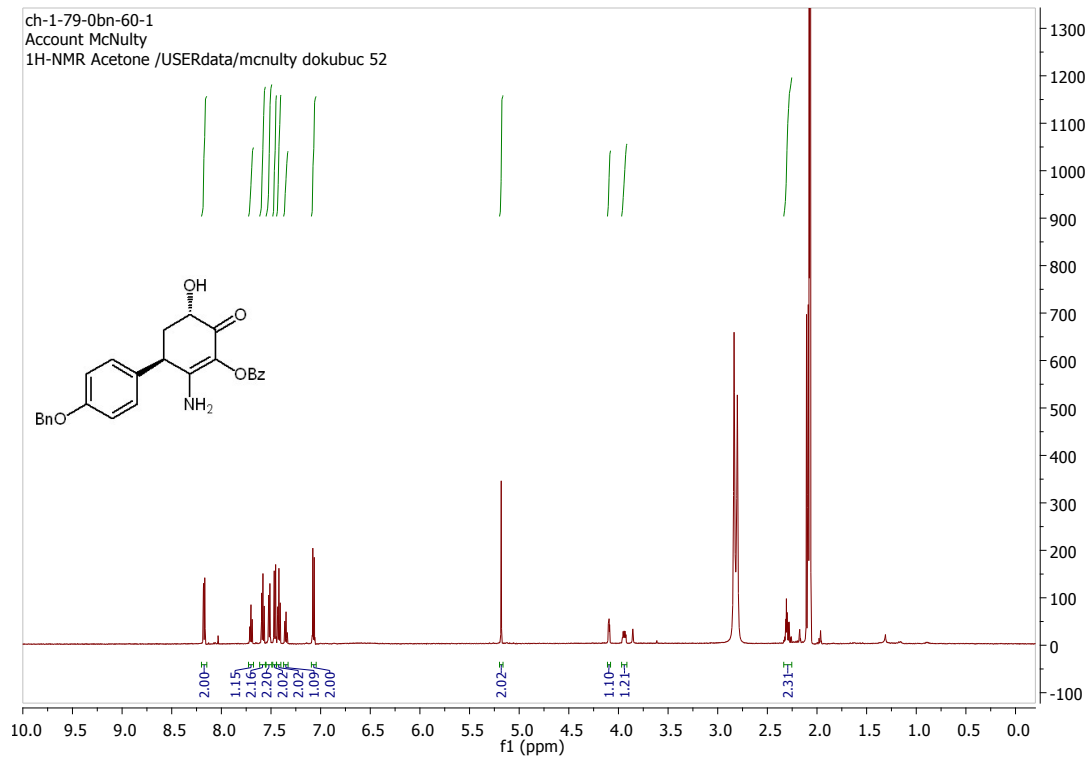


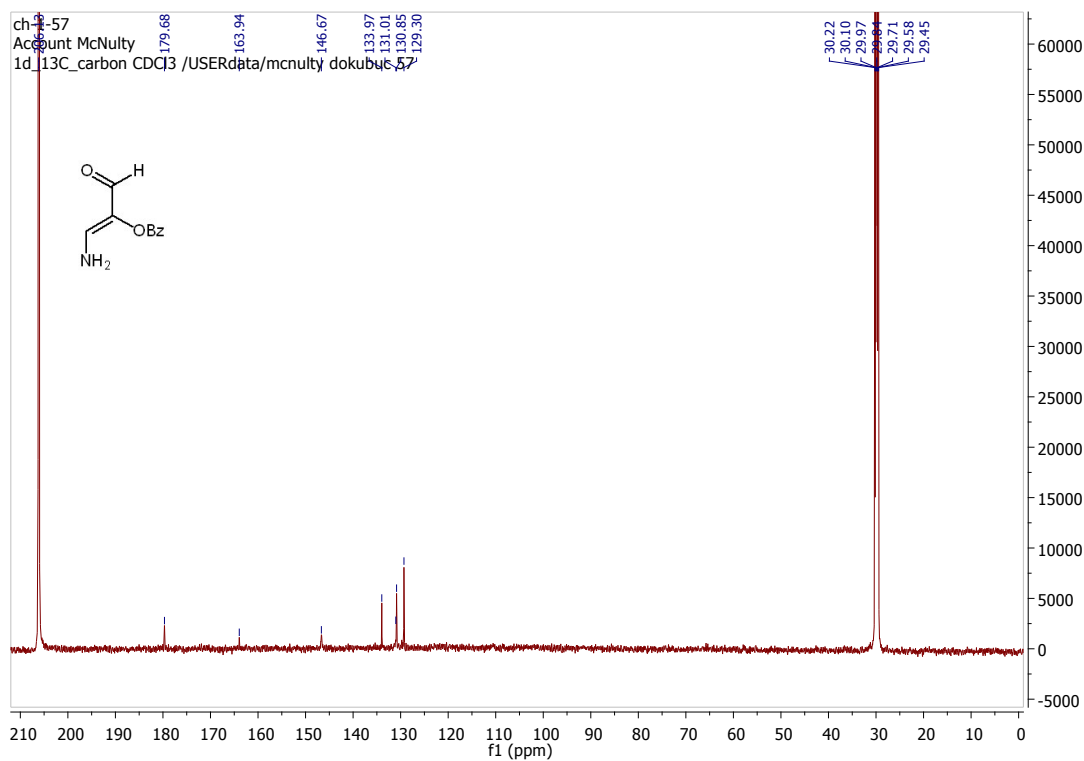
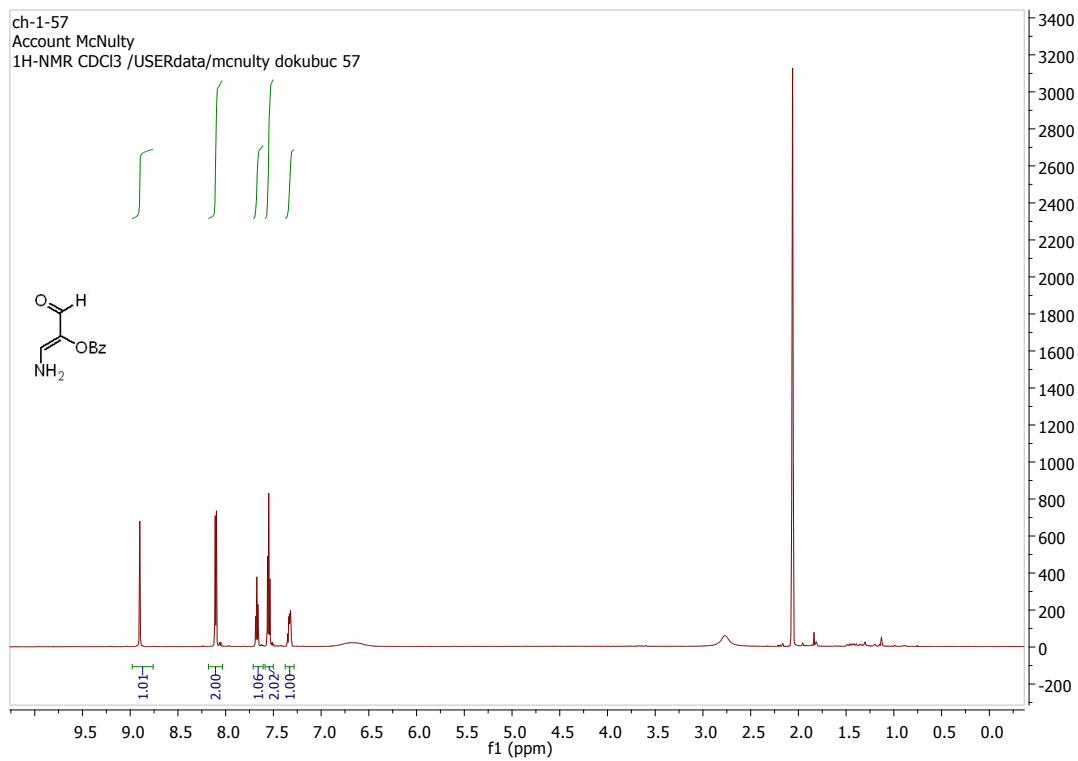


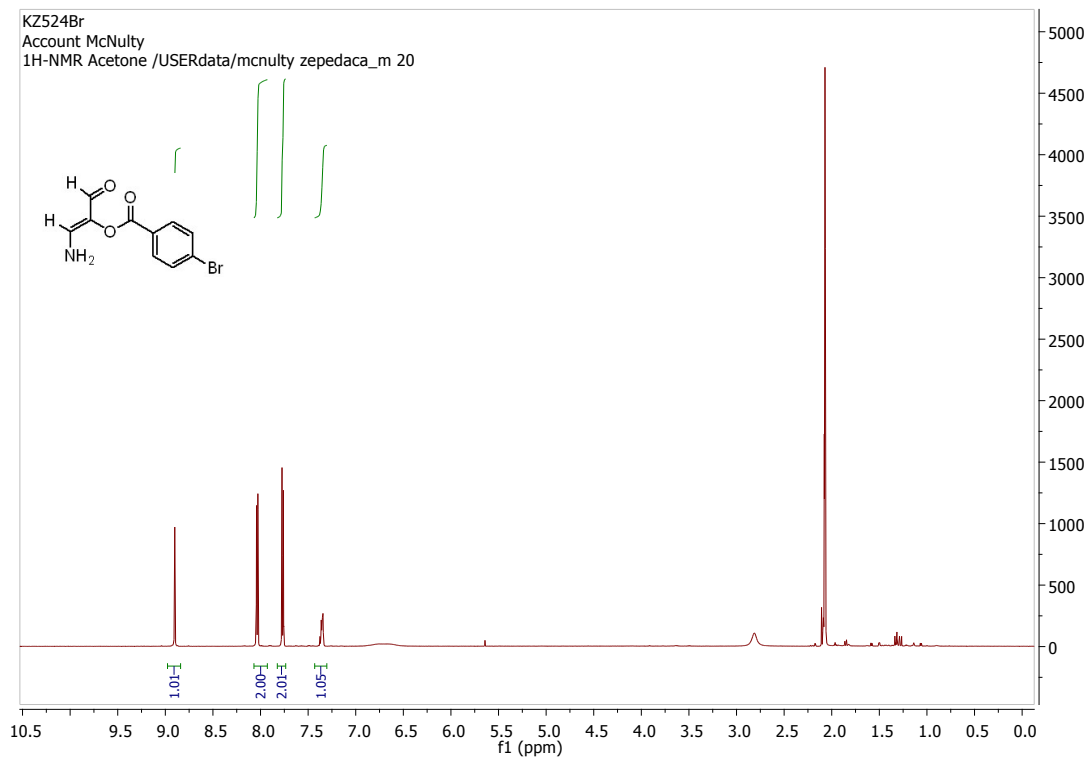
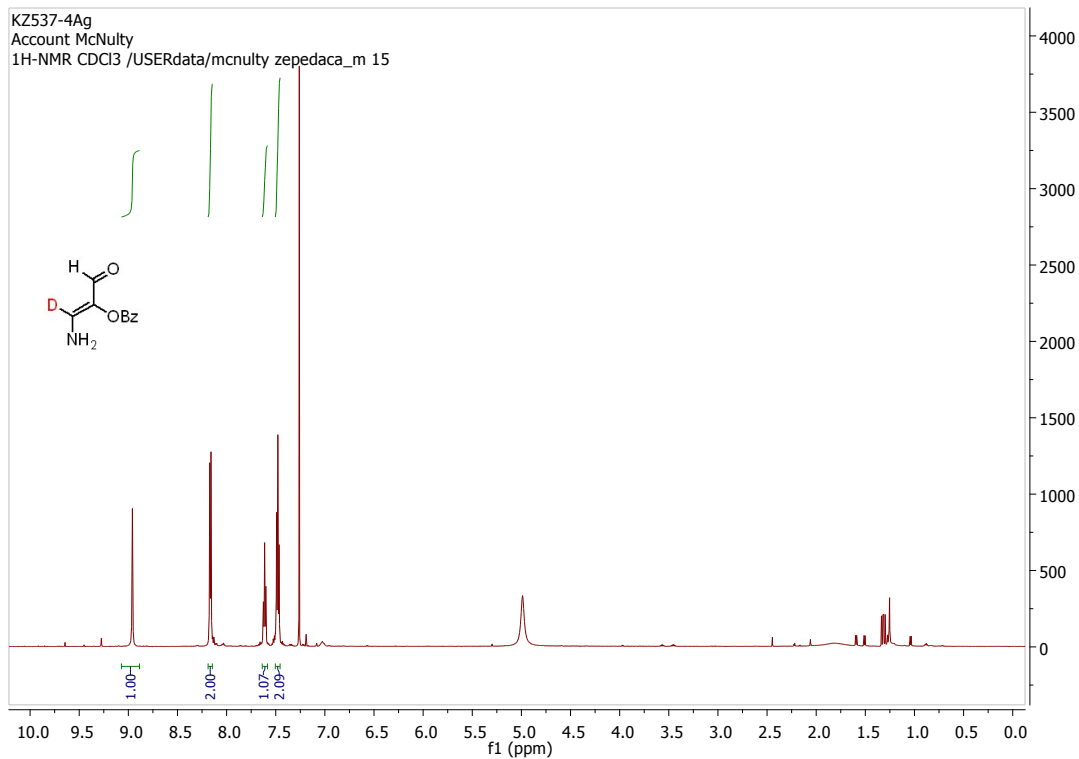


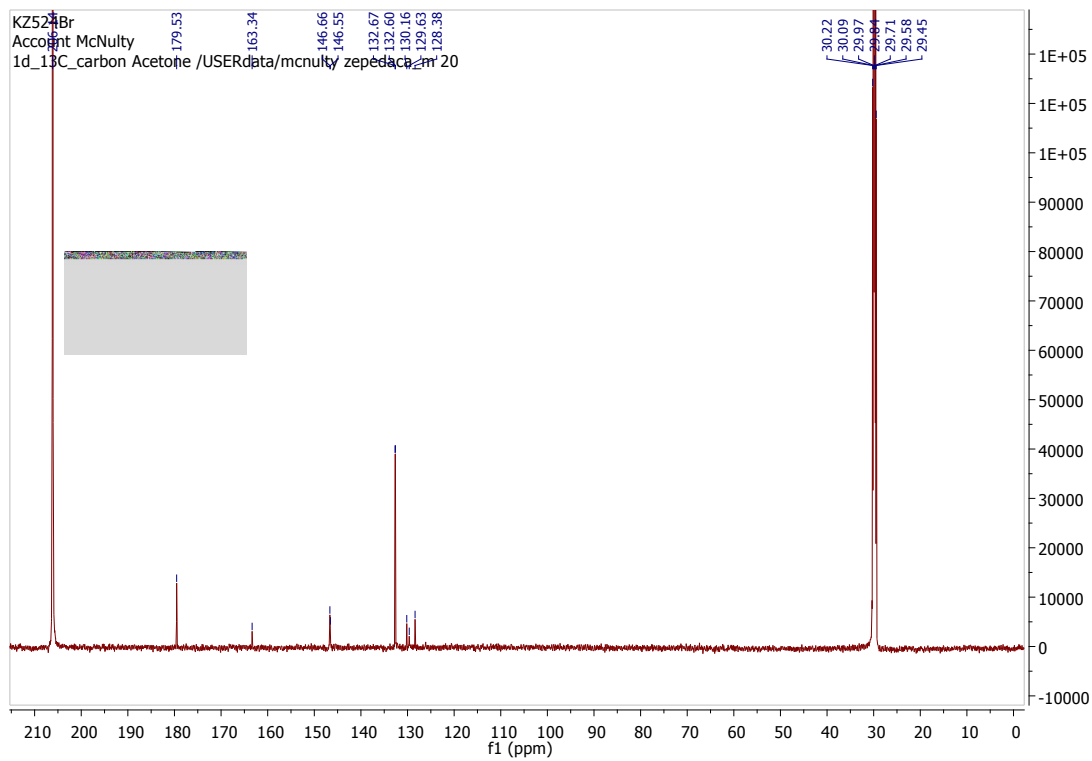




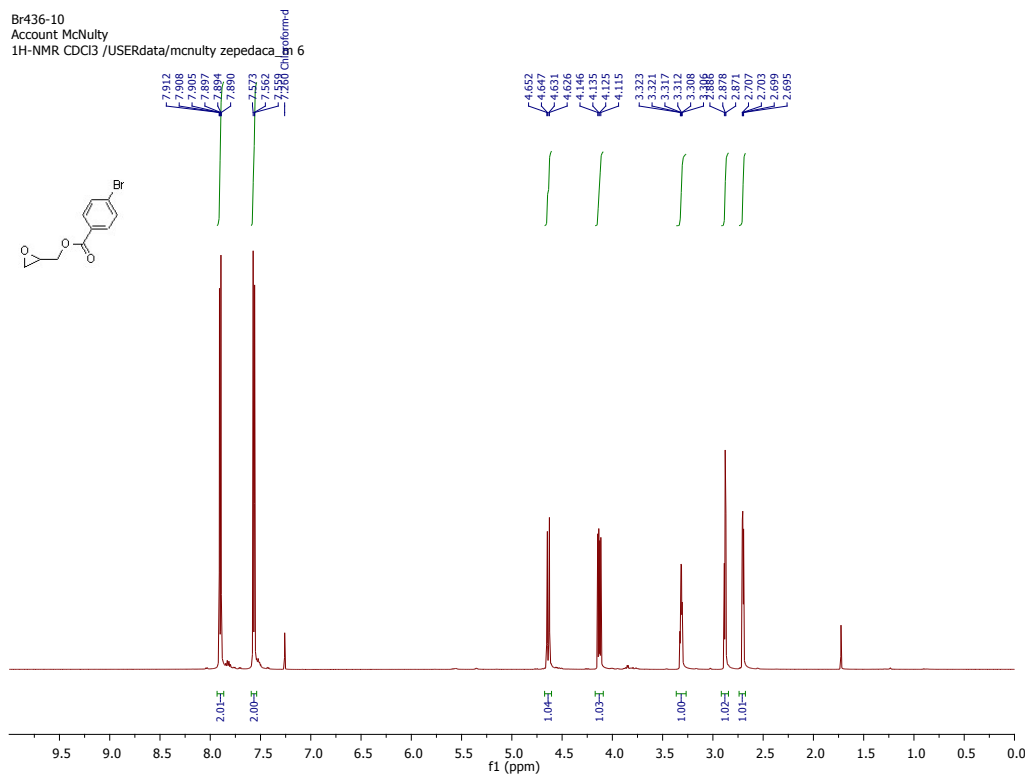




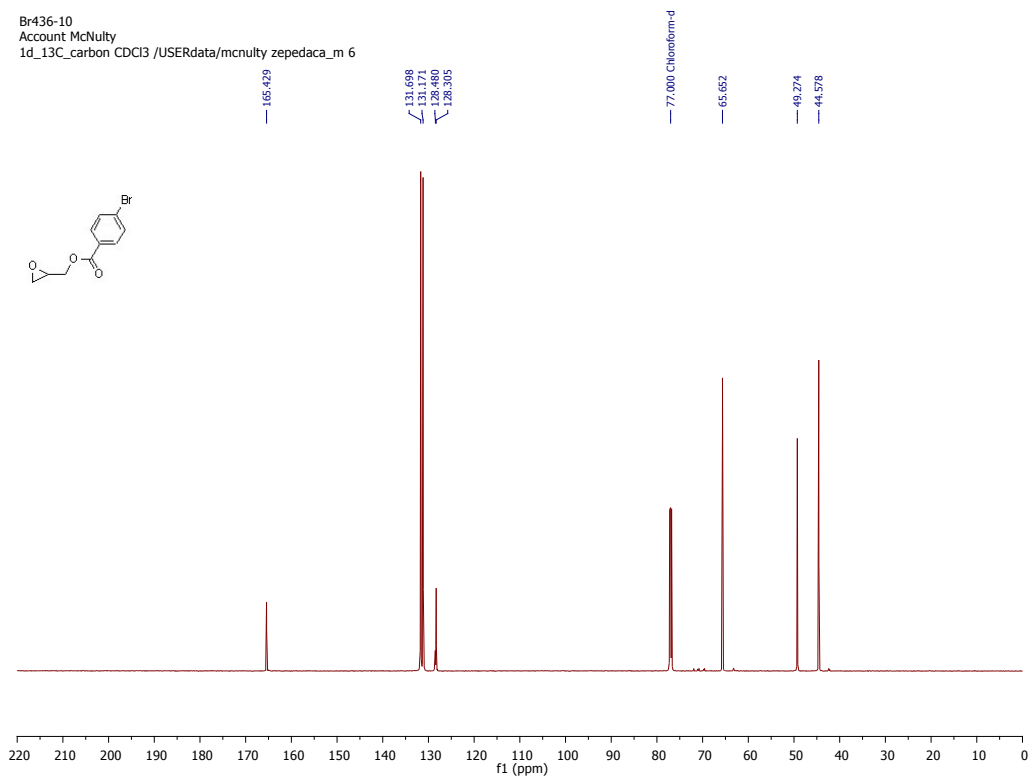




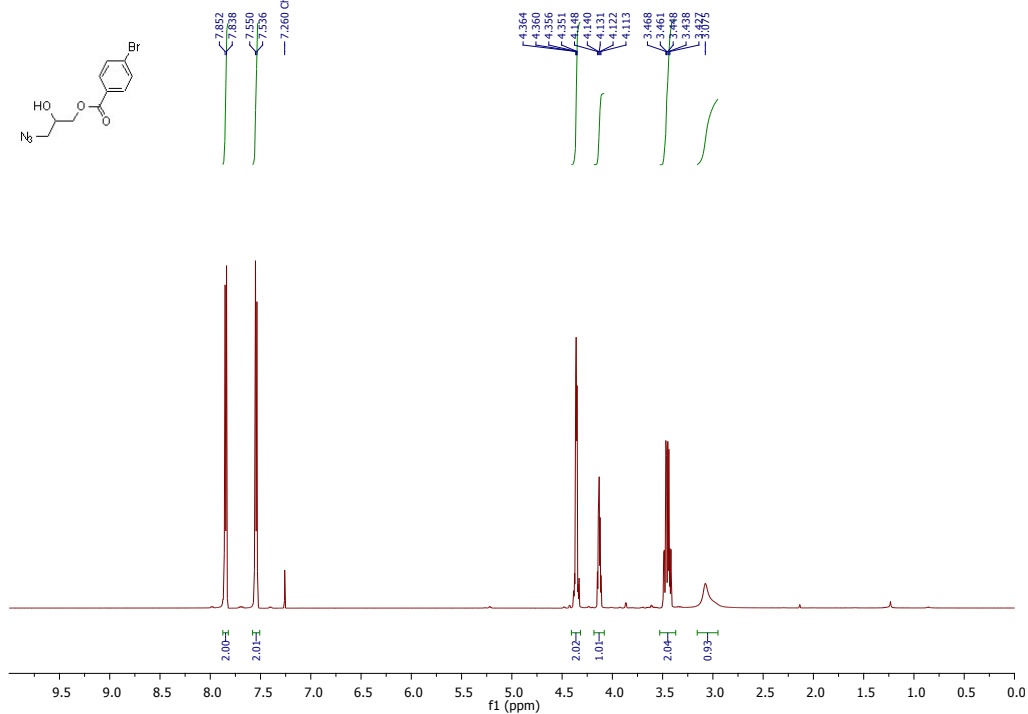
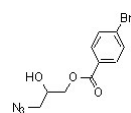
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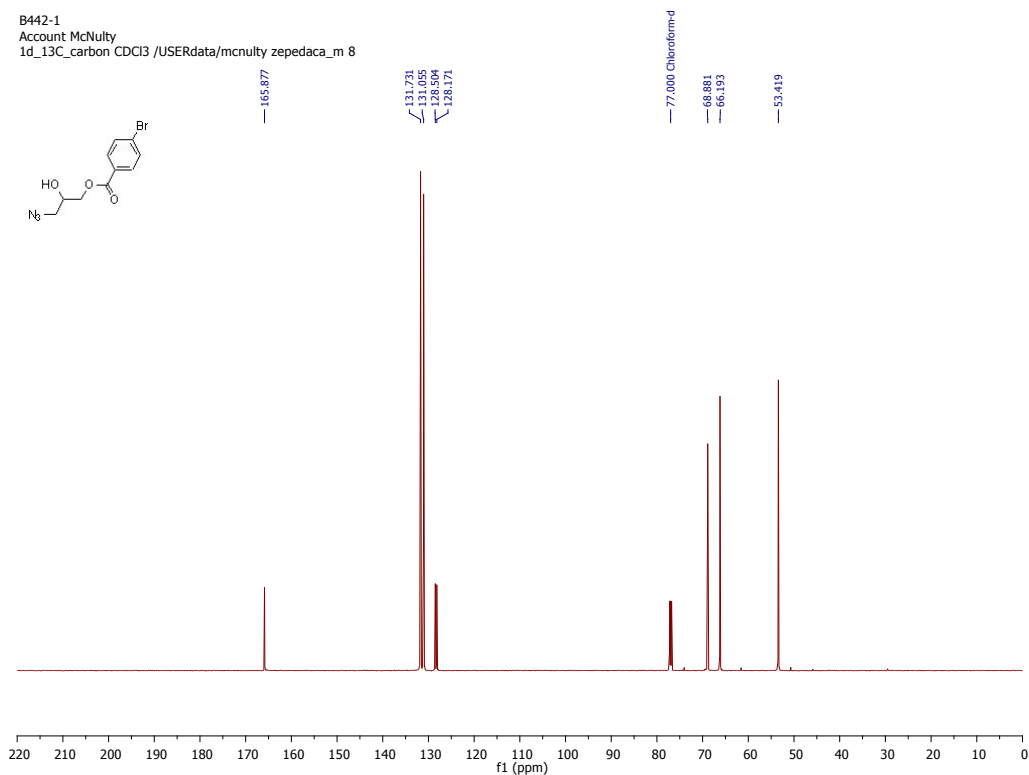
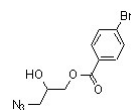
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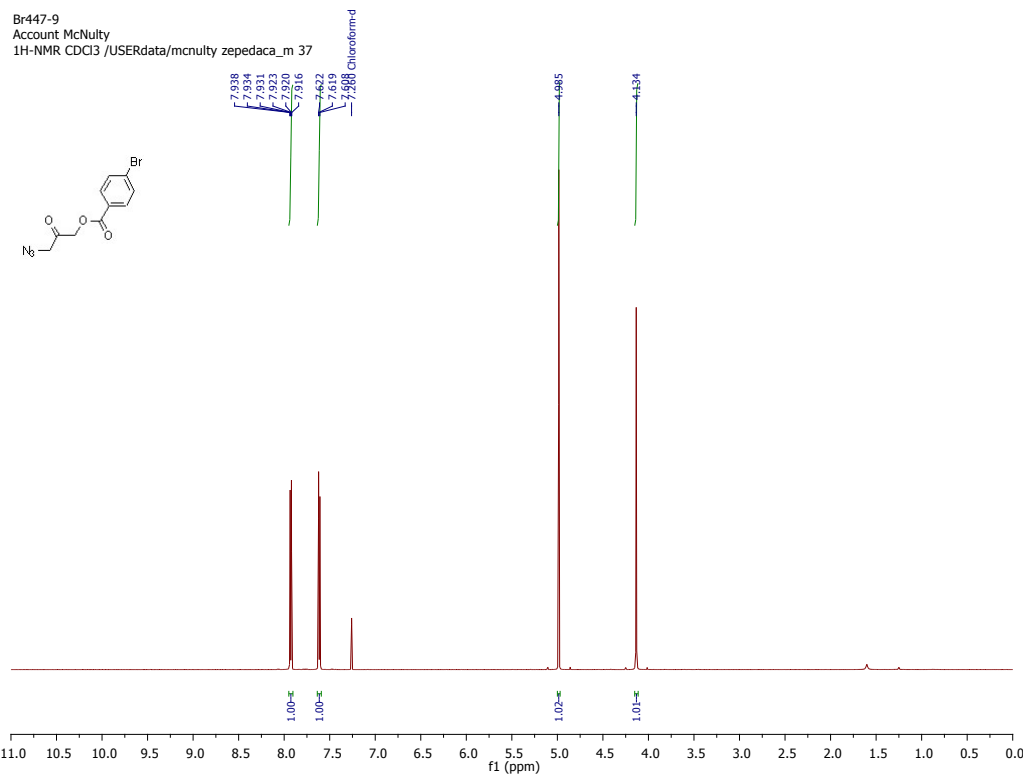
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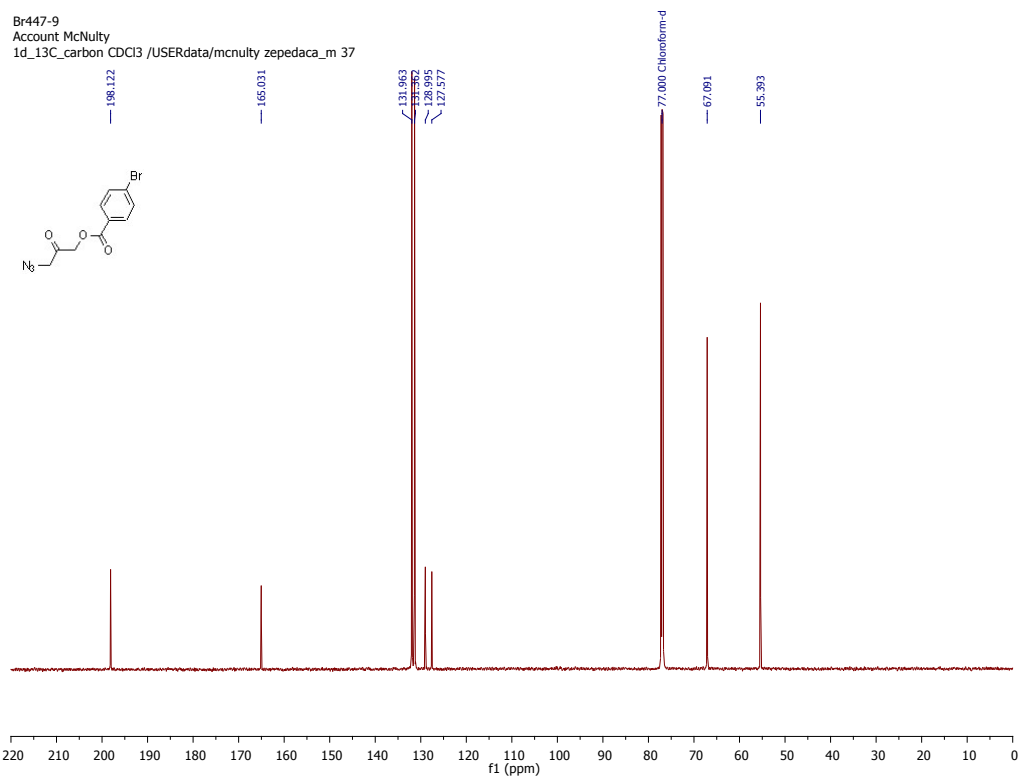
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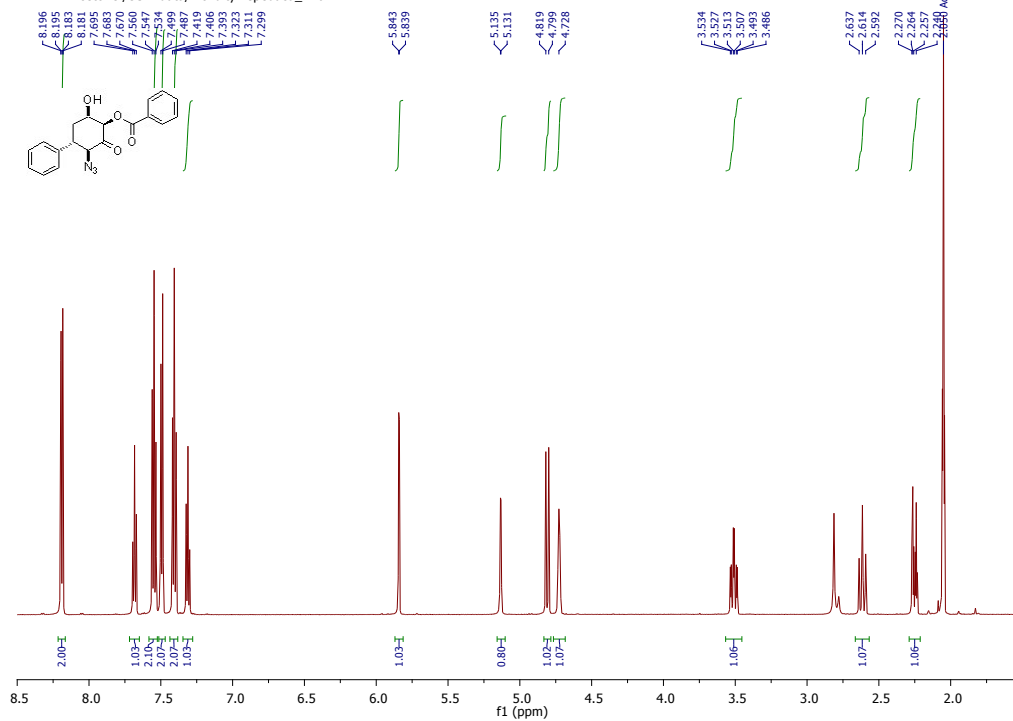
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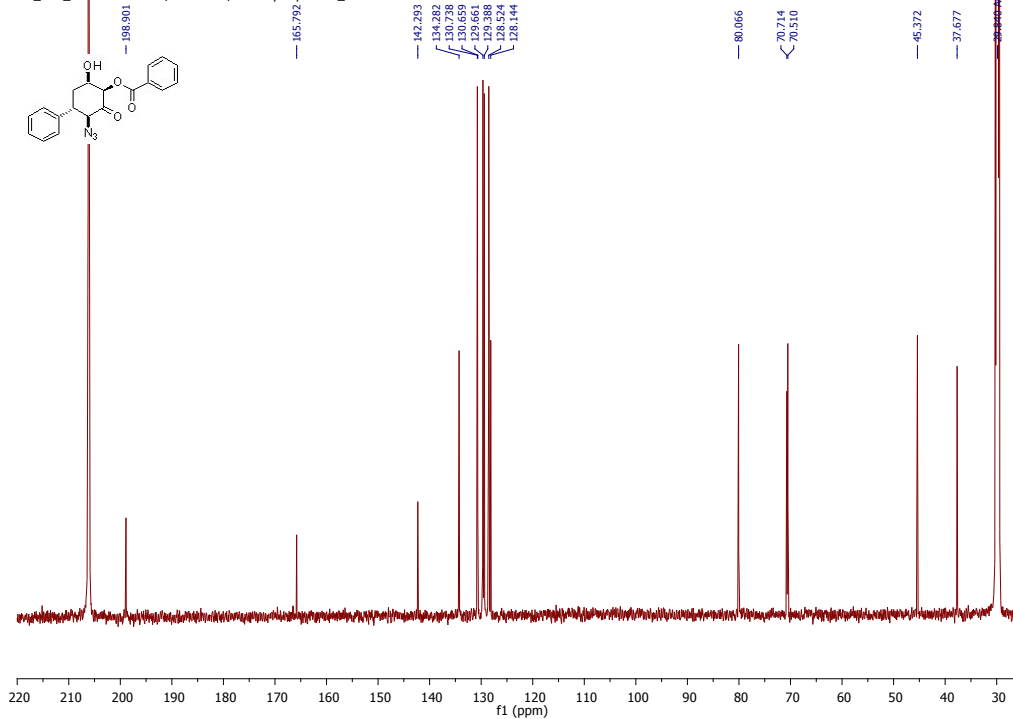
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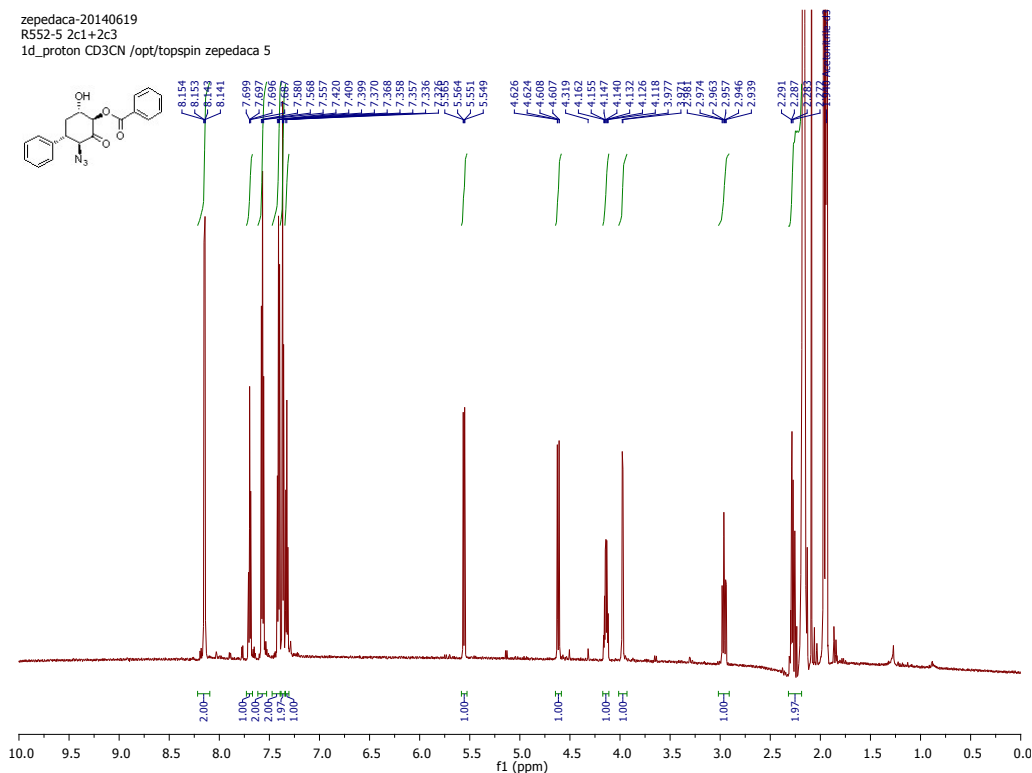
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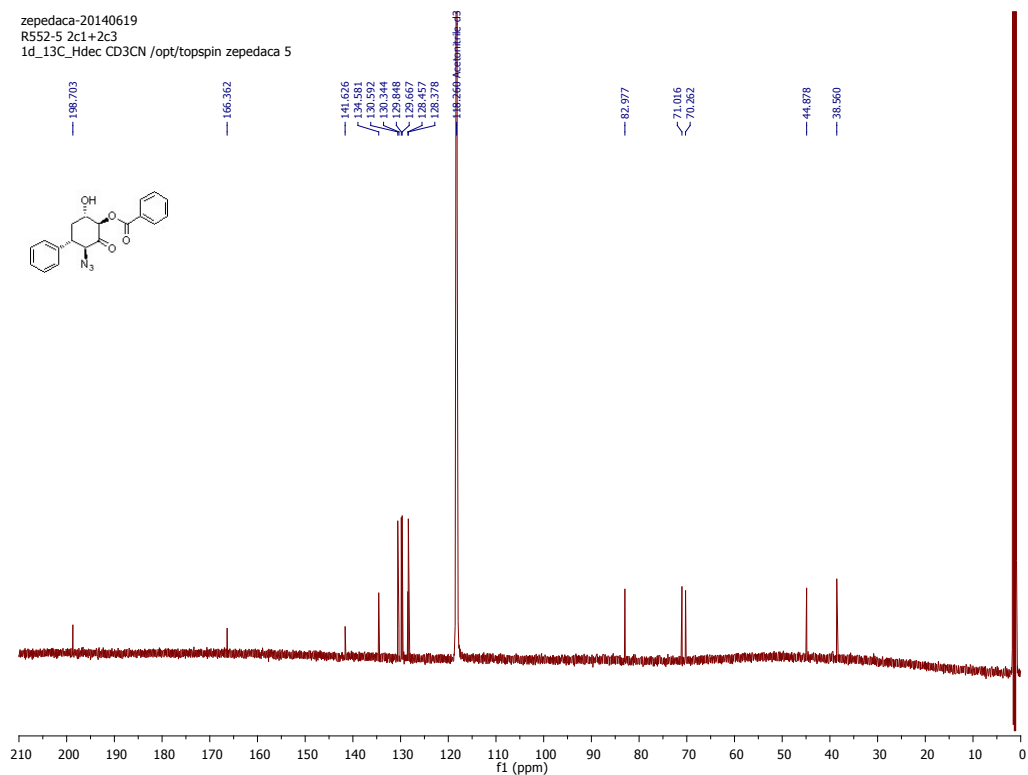
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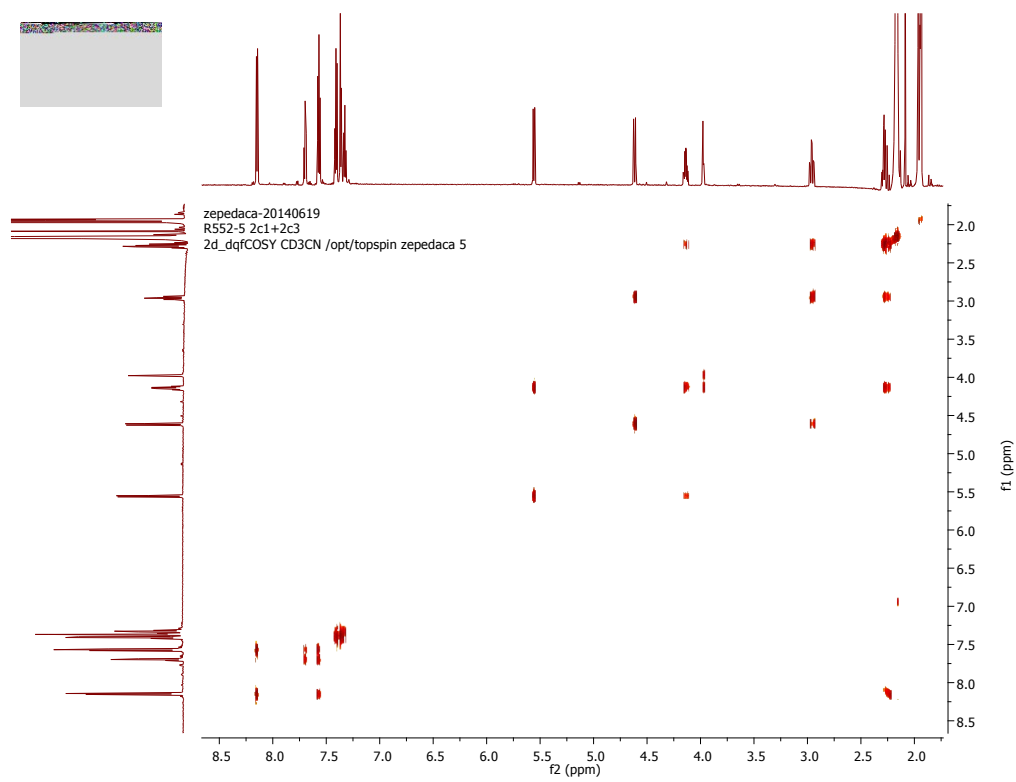
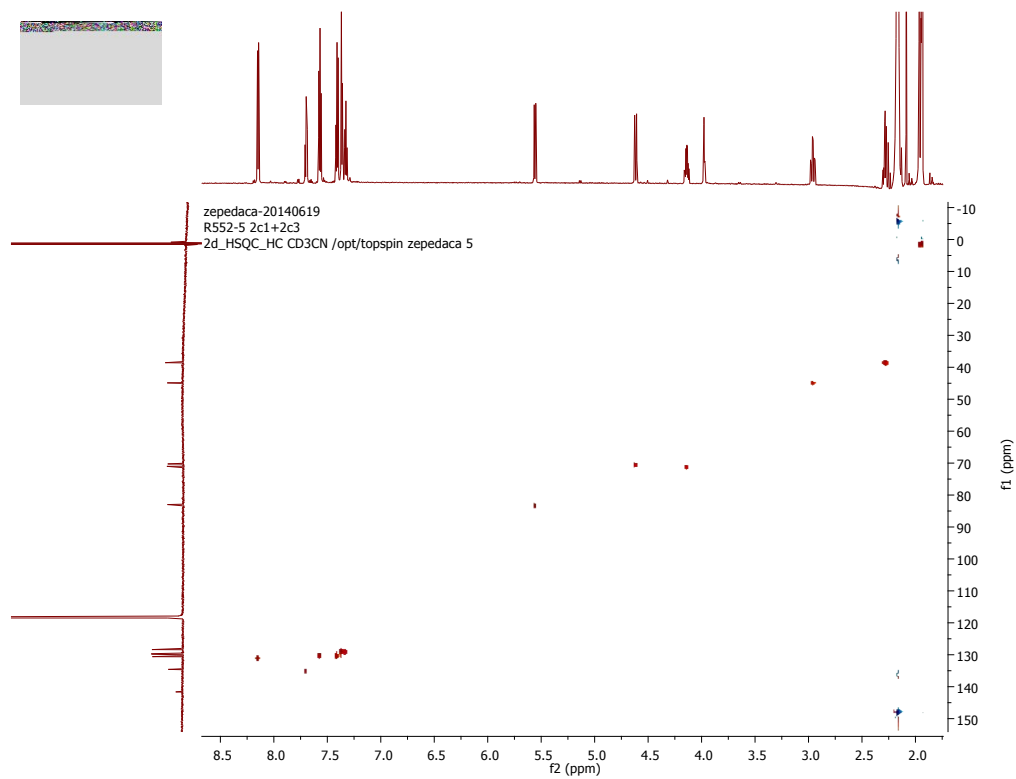


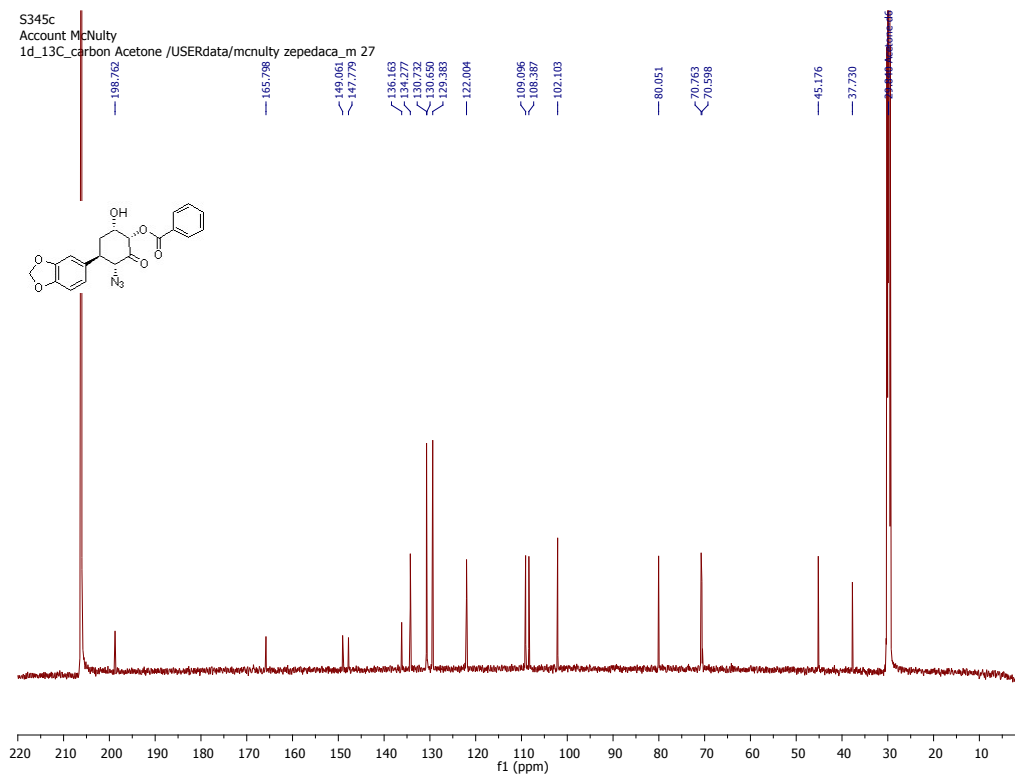
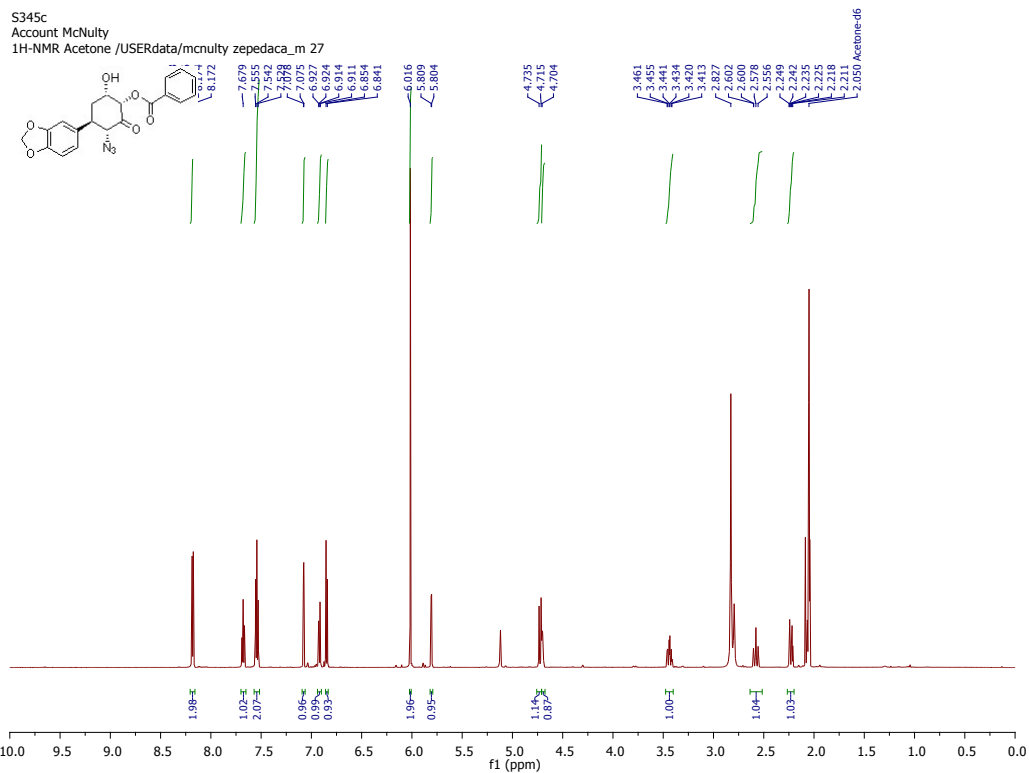
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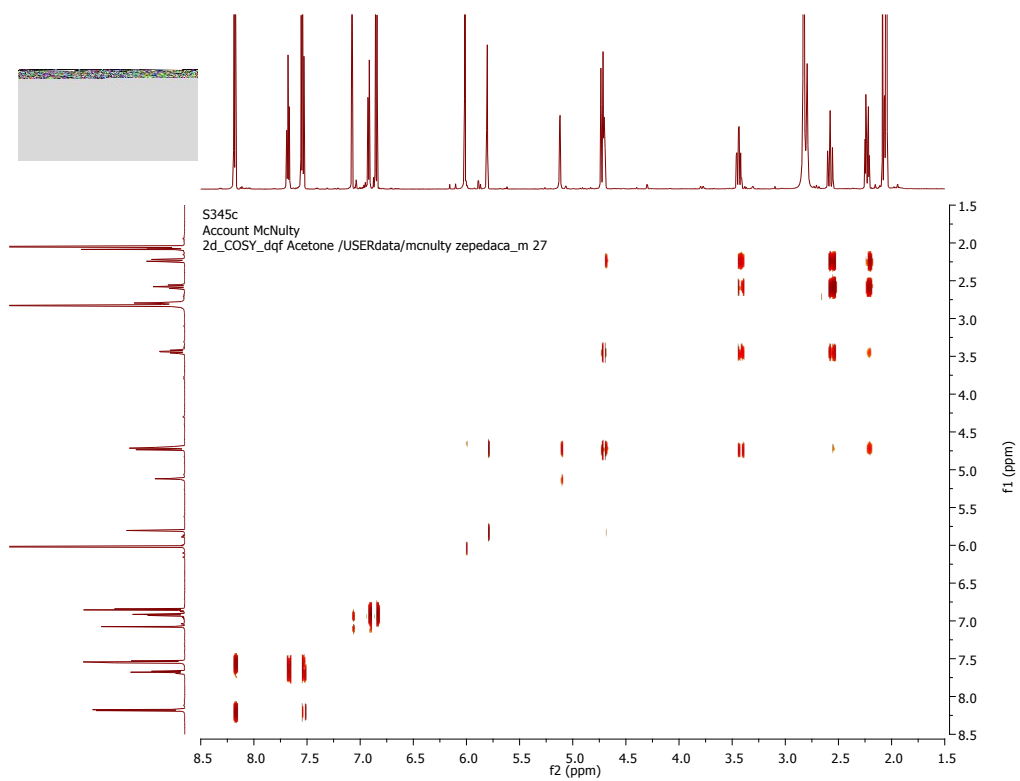
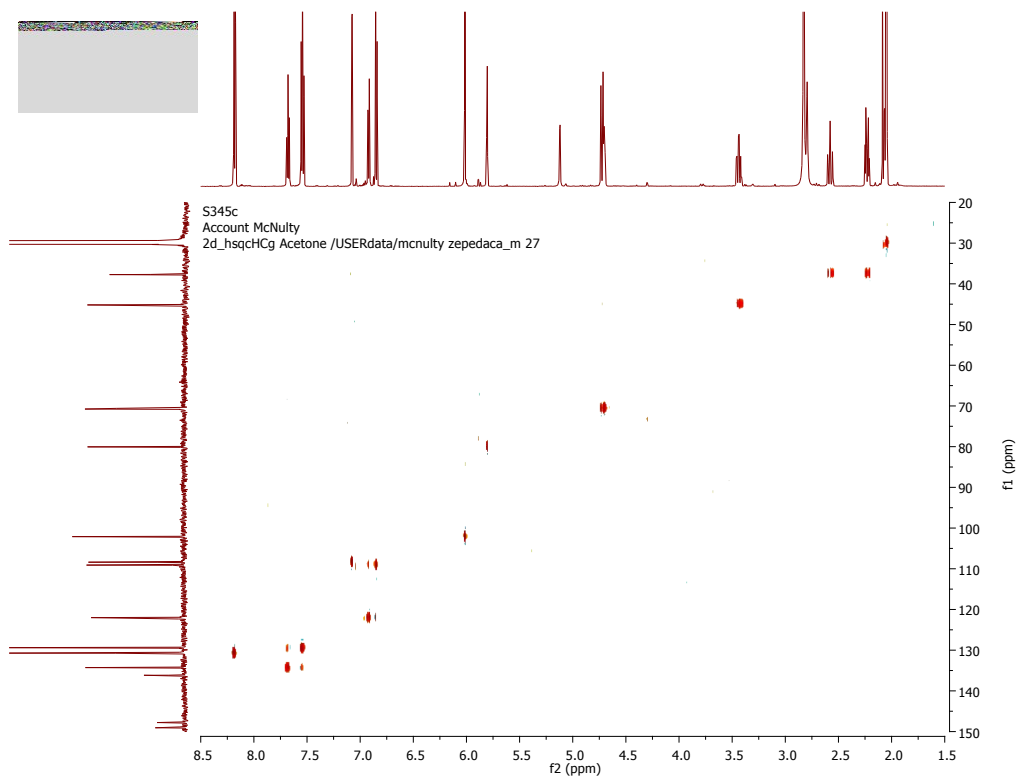


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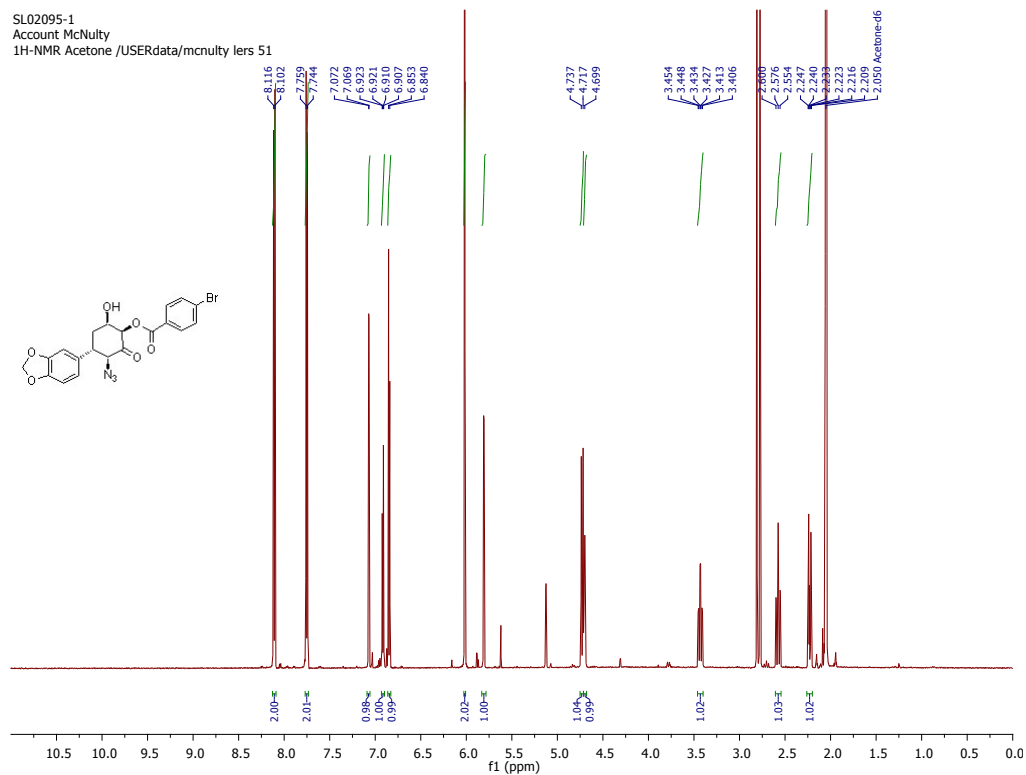




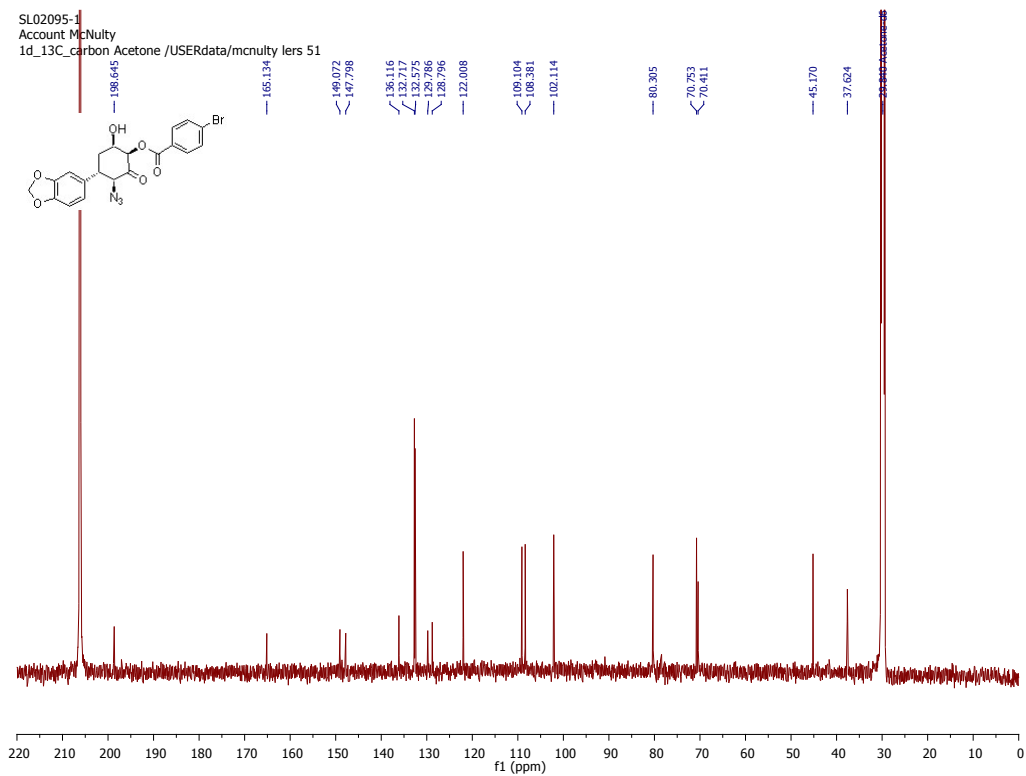


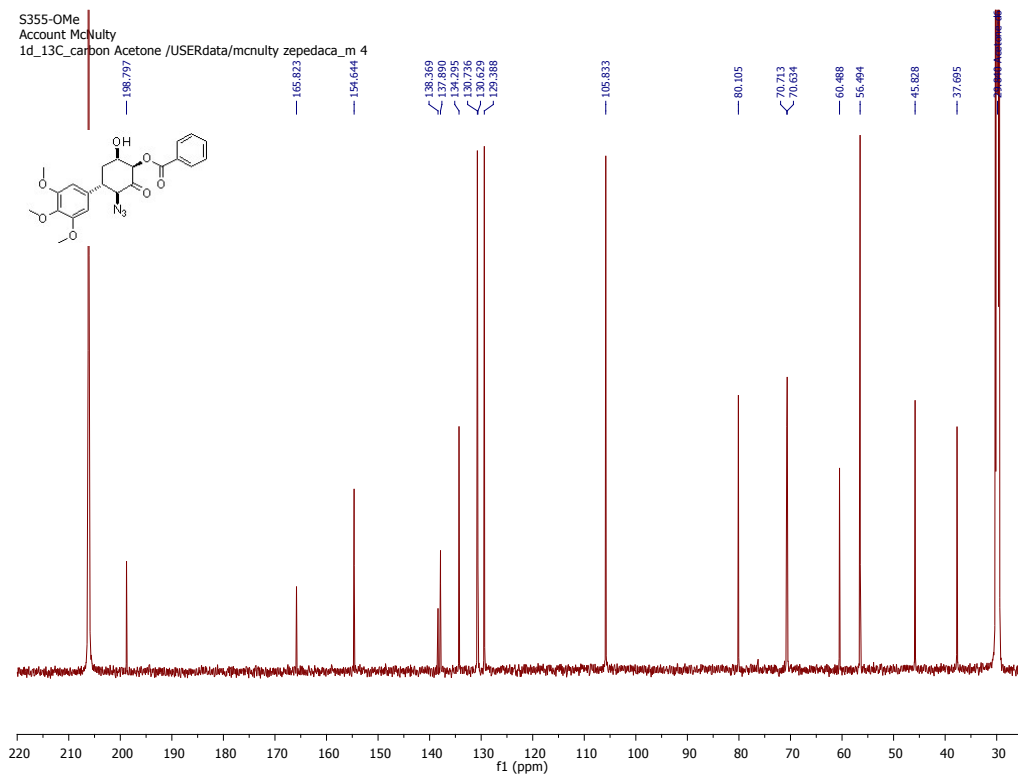
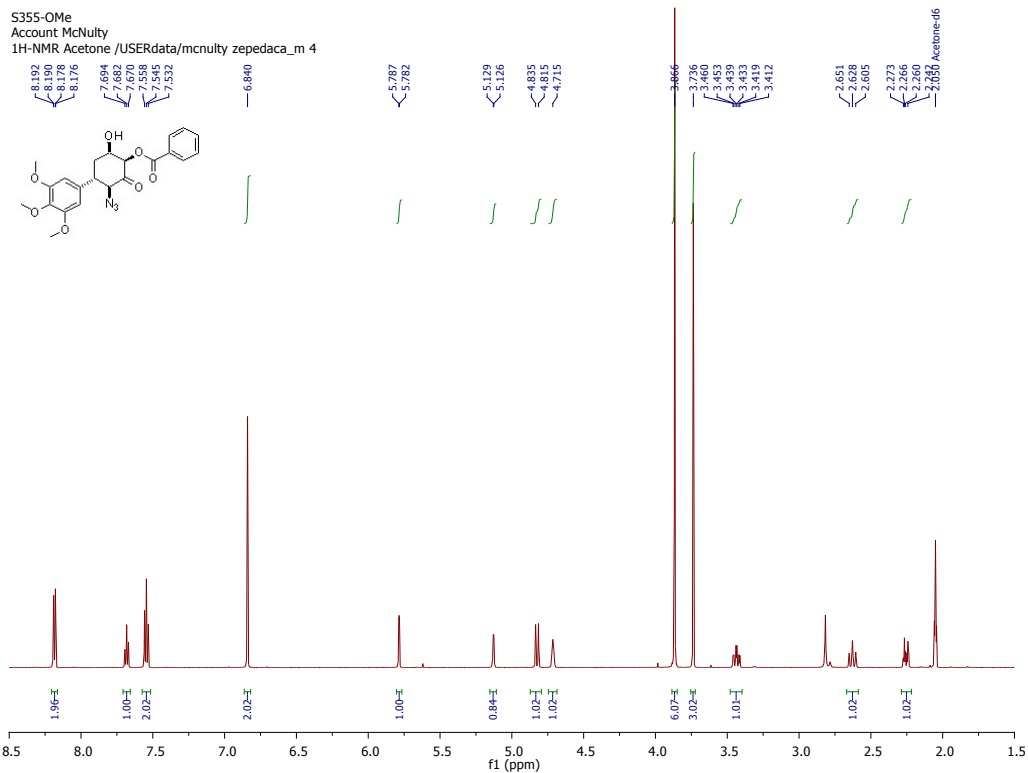


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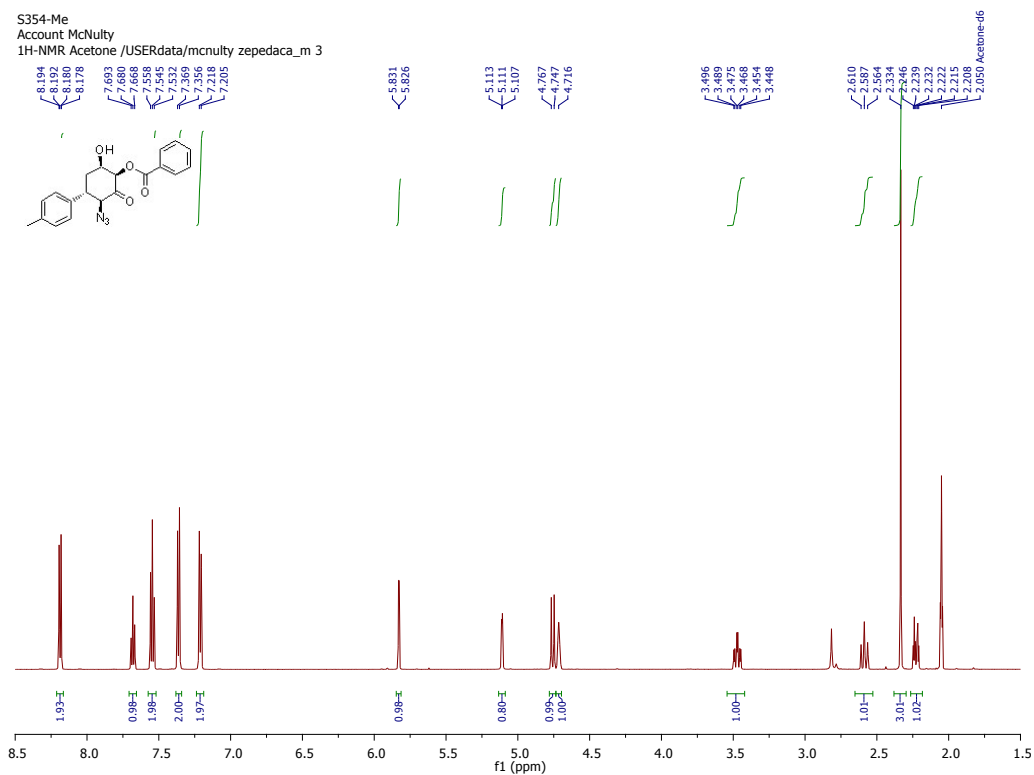


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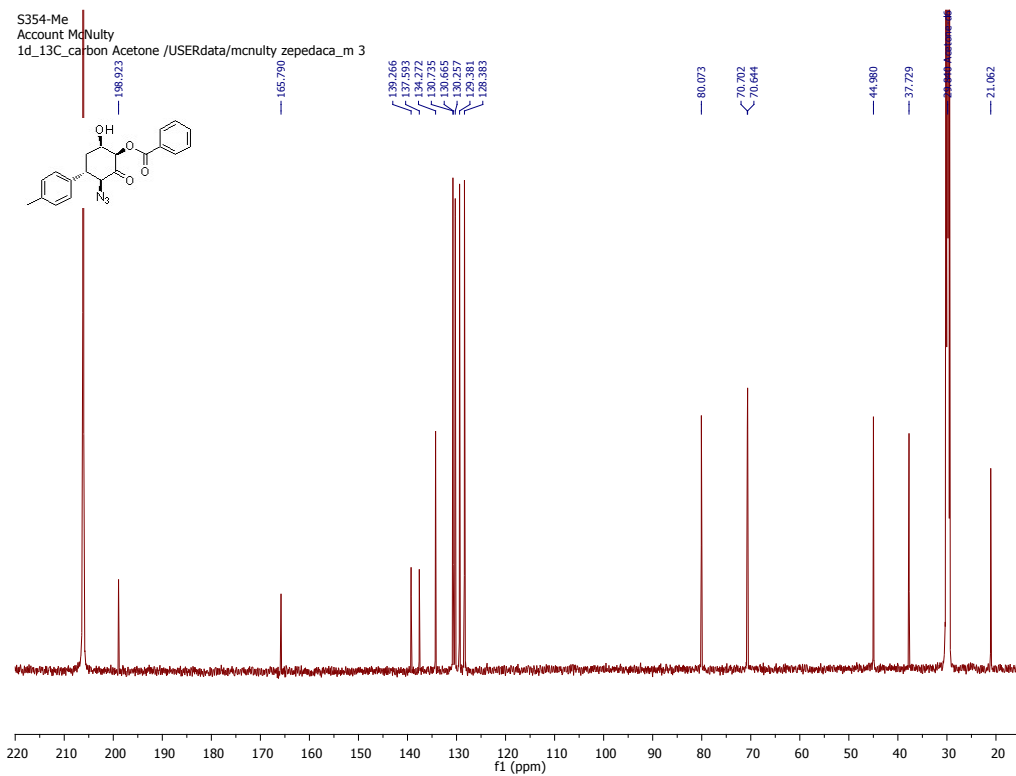




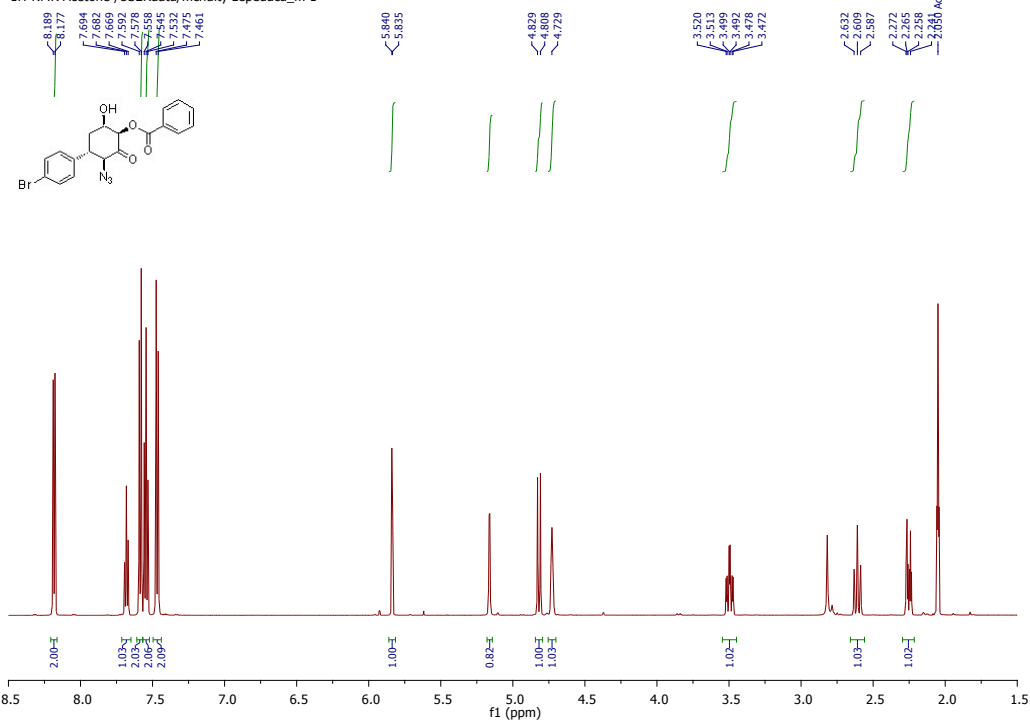
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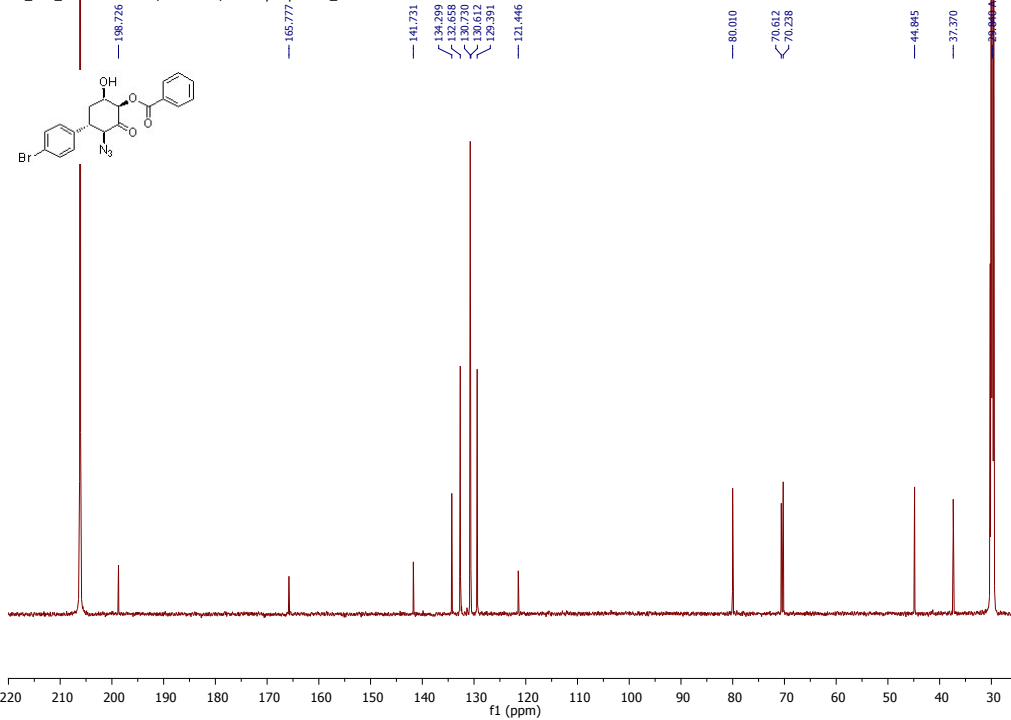
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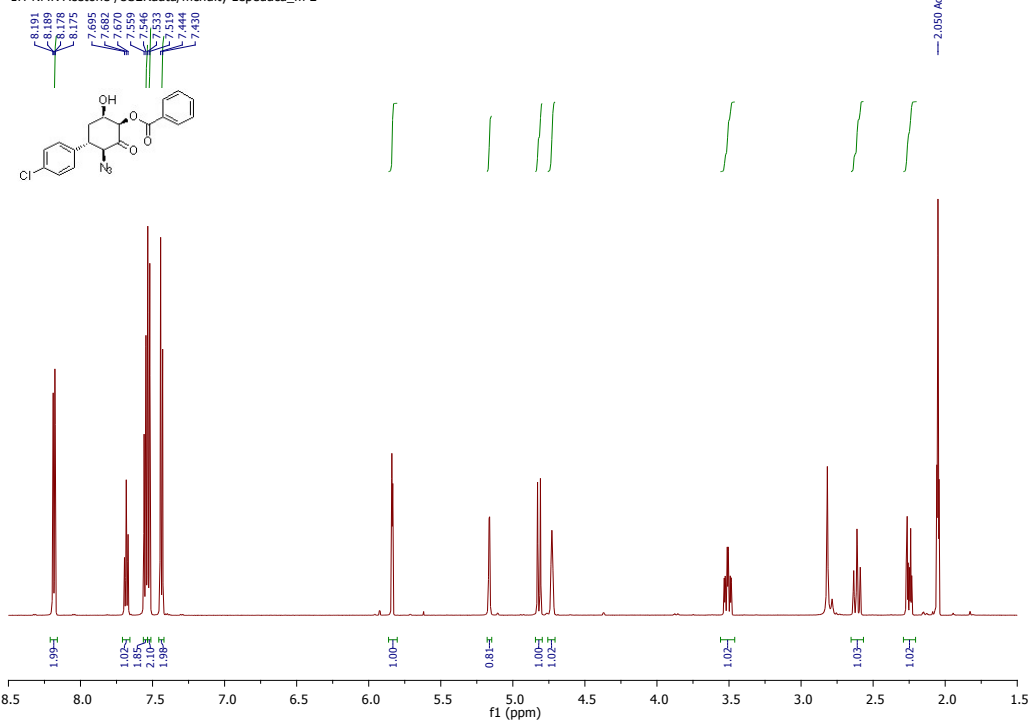
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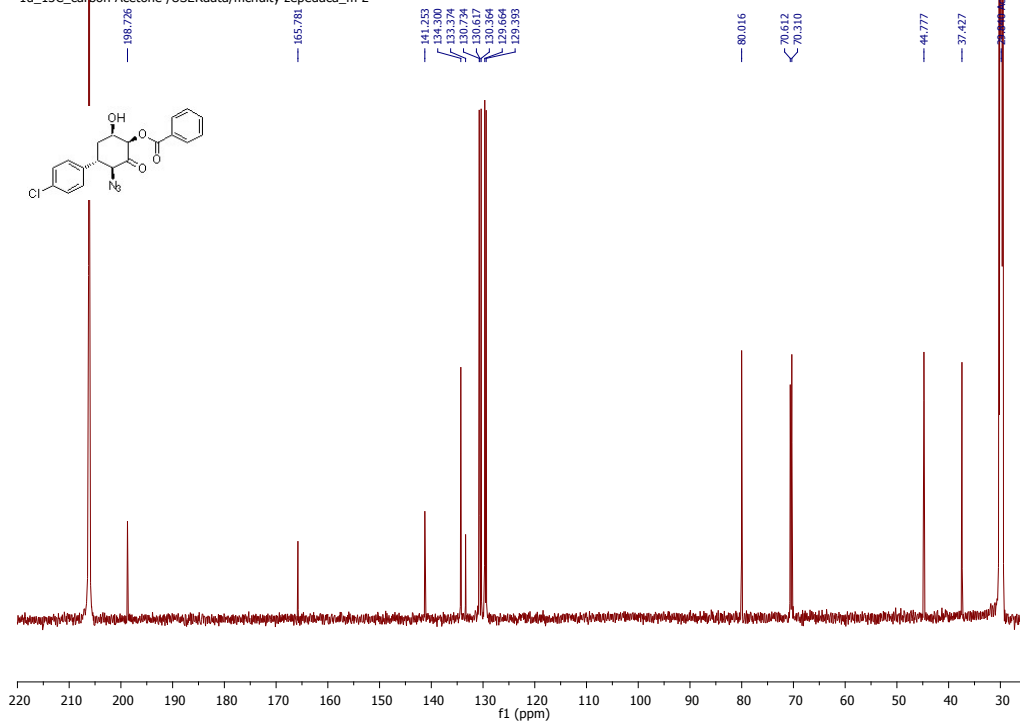
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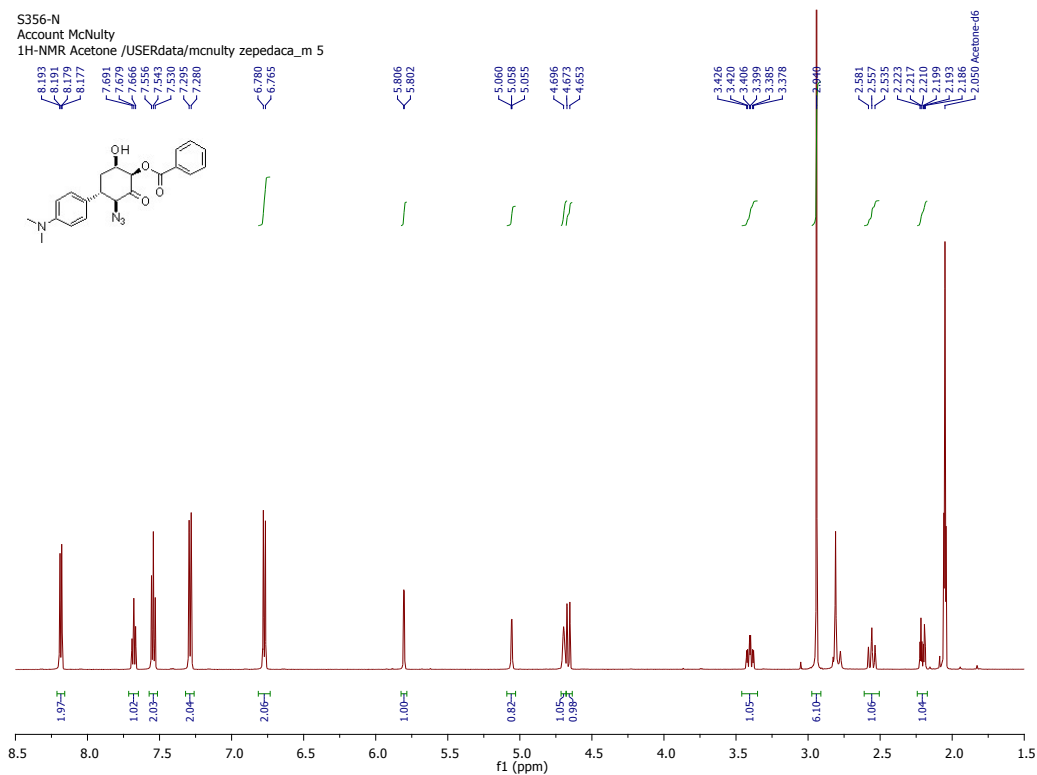
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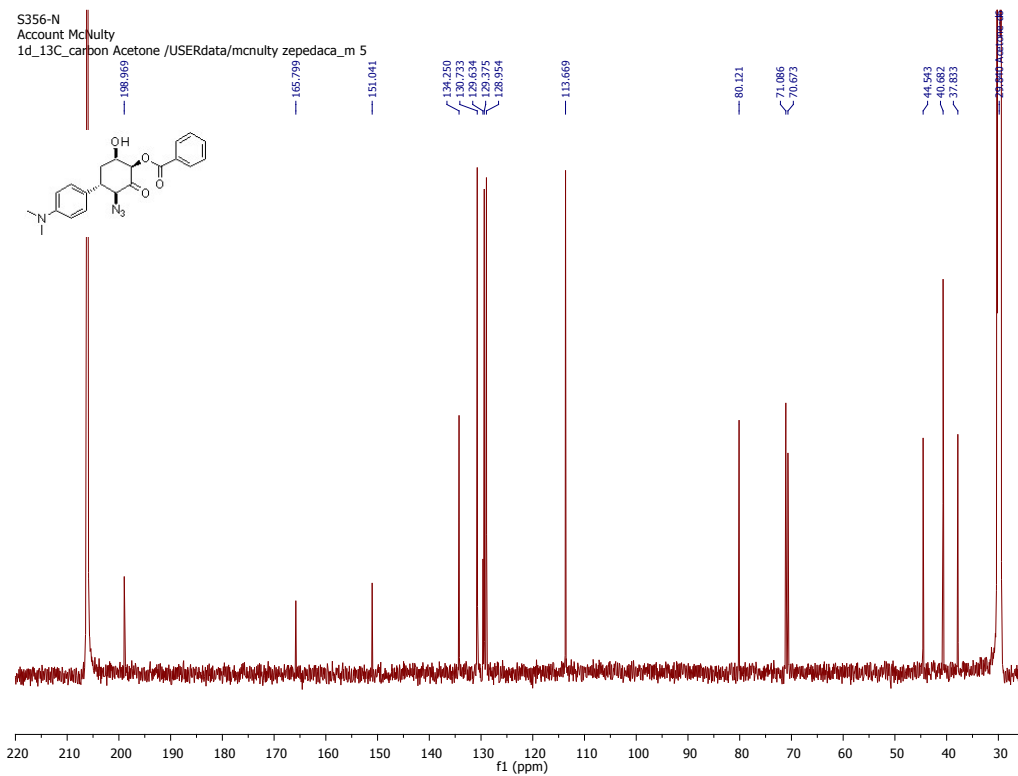
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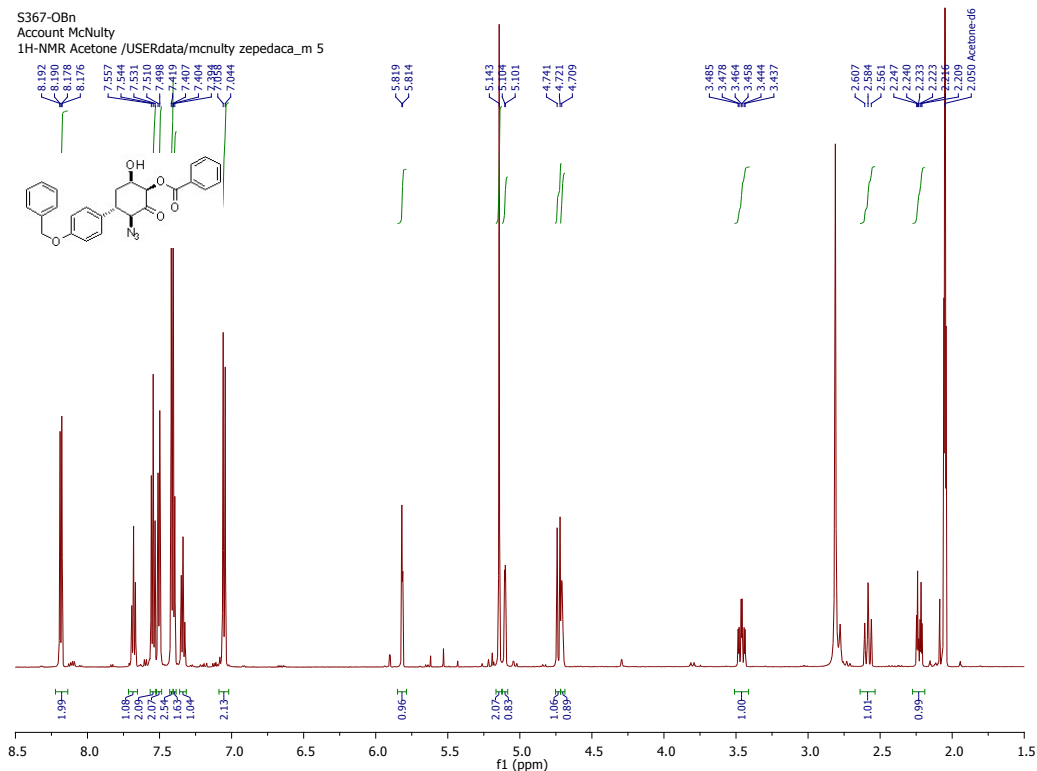


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S356-N
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HPLC chromatograms of racemic/chiral products (enantiomeric excess)

Enantiomeric Purity ent-**4a** (as example).

Method: in house method.

Reagents: Deionized Water from Milli-Q equipment or Water HPLC grade.
Acetonitrile, HPLC grade.

Standards: (1*R*,3*S*,4*S*,6*R*)-3-azido-6-hydroxy-2-oxo-4-phenylcyclohexyl benzoate ent-**4a**.
(1*S*,3*R*,4*R*,6*S*)-3-azido-6-hydroxy-2-oxo-4-phenylcyclohexyl benzoate (**4a**).

Chromatographic Conditions:

Instrument and Materials: Agilent 1220 Infinity.
Analytical Balance.
Solvent filtration Millipore-Kit.

	Ultrasonic bath Branson 5510.
	Durapore HV, 0.45 µm, Millipore filtration membranes Cat No. HVLP04700.
	Acrodisc 13mm Syringe Filter, 0.2 µm GHP membrane, minispikes outlet, PALL. PN: S4554.
Column:	Type: Chiralpak® AS-RH. Length: 150 mm. Internal Diameter: 4.6 mm. Particle Size: 5 µm. Part No.: 20724. Manufacturer: Daicel.
Column Temperature:	20-23 °C.
Mobile Phase:	Solution A: Water. Filter through a Durapore HV, 0.45 µm, Millipore membrane. Degas in the ultrasonic bath. Solution B: Acetonitrile. Filter through a 0.45 µm Millipore membrane. Degas in the ultrasonic bath.
Isocratic Program:	Water/Acetonitrile (Solution A: 50% / Solution B: 50%).
Flow Rate:	0.75 mL/minute.
Injector:	Manual Injector.
Needle Wash:	Water/Acetonitrile (50:50).
Injection Volume:	20 µL.
Detection:	UV.
Wavelength:	236 nm.
Run Time:	25 minutes.
Data Acquisition Time:	20 minutes.
Diluent:	Water/Acetonitrile (50:50).
Data Collection:	Computer equipped with OpenLab software.
Standard preparation:	

Note: The preparation of the Stock Solution of **4a** and its addition to the *ent*-**4a** solution is only conducted when the *ent*-**4a** standard does not contain **4a**.

4a Stock solution:

- 1) Accurately weigh about 6 mg of **4a** and transfer into a 100 mL volumetric flask.
- 2) Add 20 mL of diluent and if necessary sonicate for a couple of minutes to dissolve.
- 3) Allow the solution to reach room temperature. Dilute to volume with diluent. Mix well. [0.06 mg/mL **4a**].

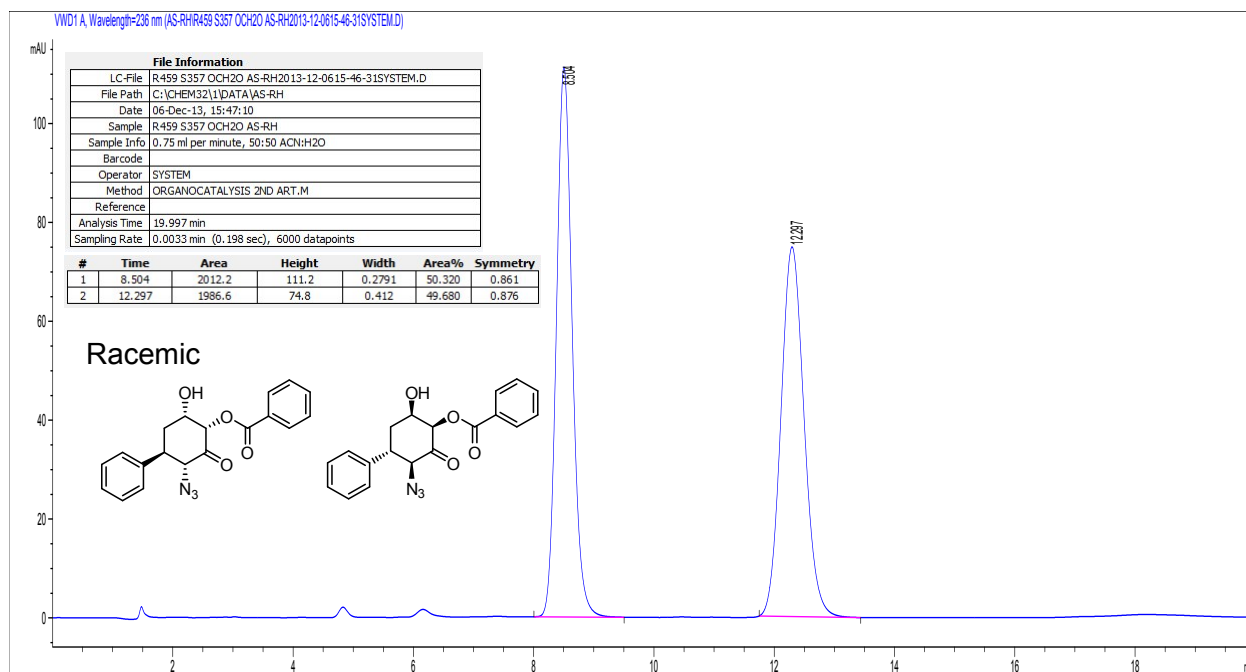
System Suitability Solution Preparation: (SS)

- 1) Accurately weigh about 20 mg of *ent*-**4a** and transfer into a 100 mL volumetric flask.
- 2) Add about 20 mL of diluent and dissolve, sonicating, if necessary, for about 15 minutes.
- 3) Allow the solution to reach room temperature.
- 4) Add 1.0 mL of the **4a** Stock solution.
- 5) Dilute to volume with diluent. Mix well [0.2mg/mL *ent*-**4a** and 0.6µg/mL **4a**].
- 6) Fill a vial with the solution from step 5).
- 7) Label as SS filter using an acrodisc and inject.

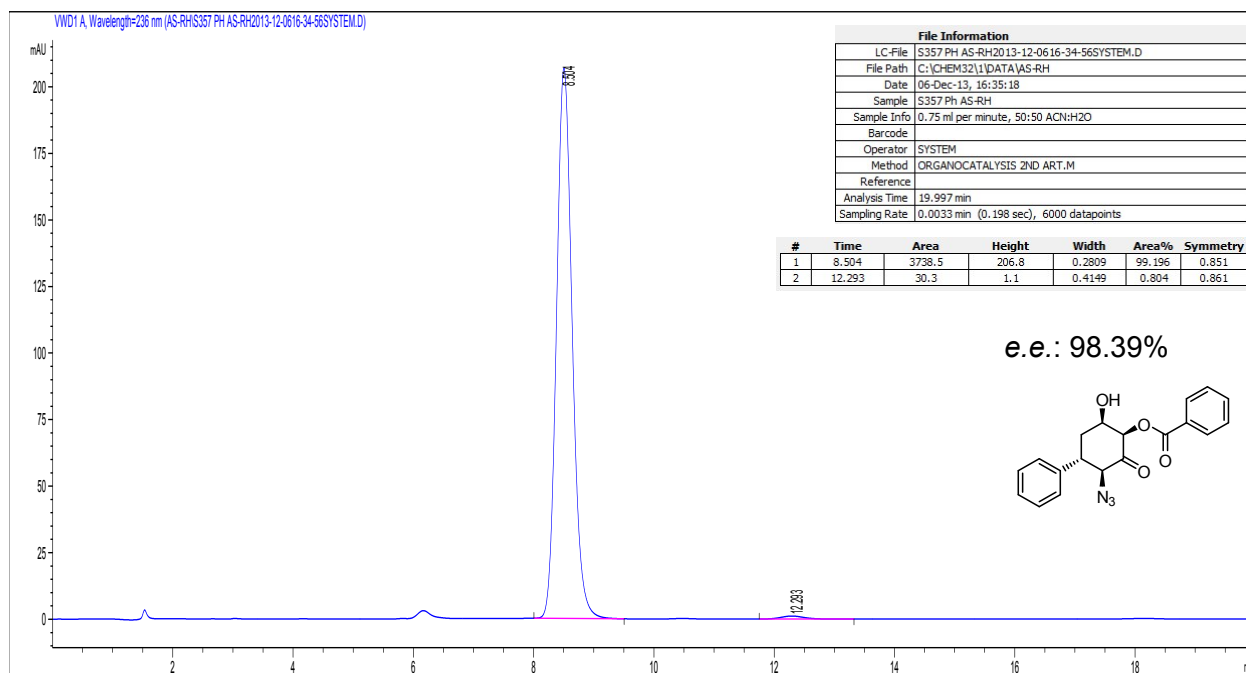
Sample Preparation:

The sample solution is stable for 1.0 hour at 20 °C after the preparation. *Note: Inject immediately after preparation.*

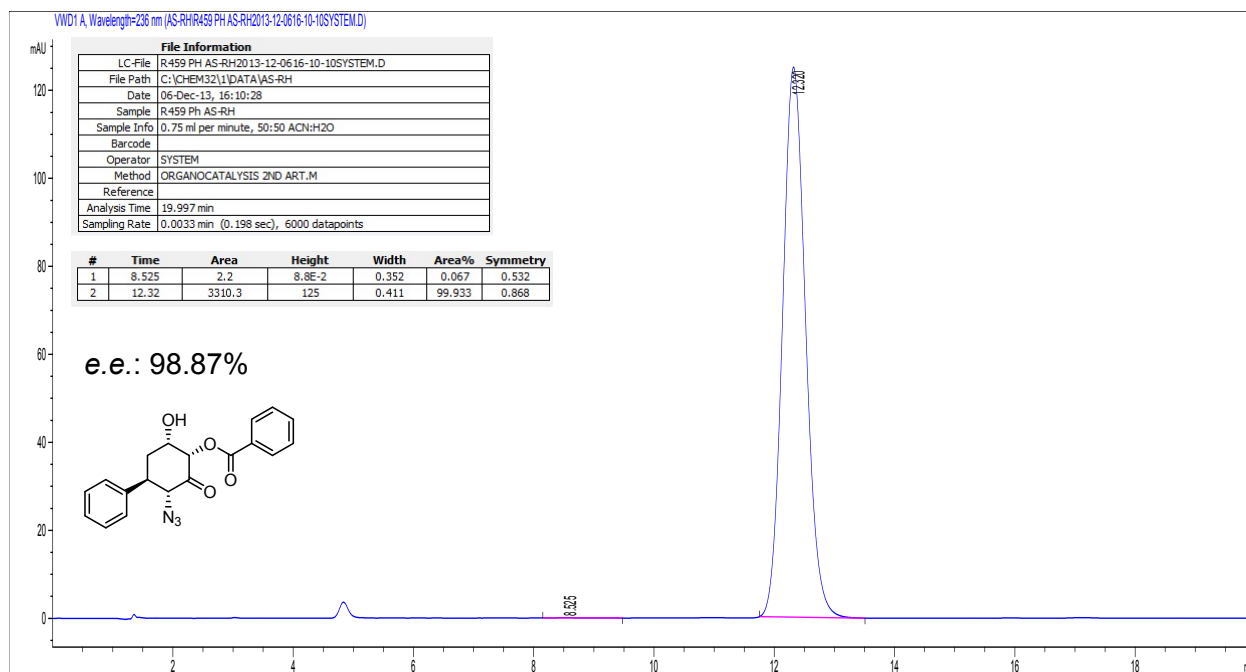
- 1) Accurately weigh about 20 mg of *ent*-**4a** sample and transfer into a 100 mL volumetric flask.
- 2) Add 80 mL of diluent, if necessary sonicate for about 10 minutes to dissolve.
- 3) Allow the solution to reach room temperature. Dilute to volume with diluent. Mix well [0.2 mg/mL]
- 4) Fill a vial with the solution from step 3).
- 5) Label as sample, filter using an acrodisc and inject.



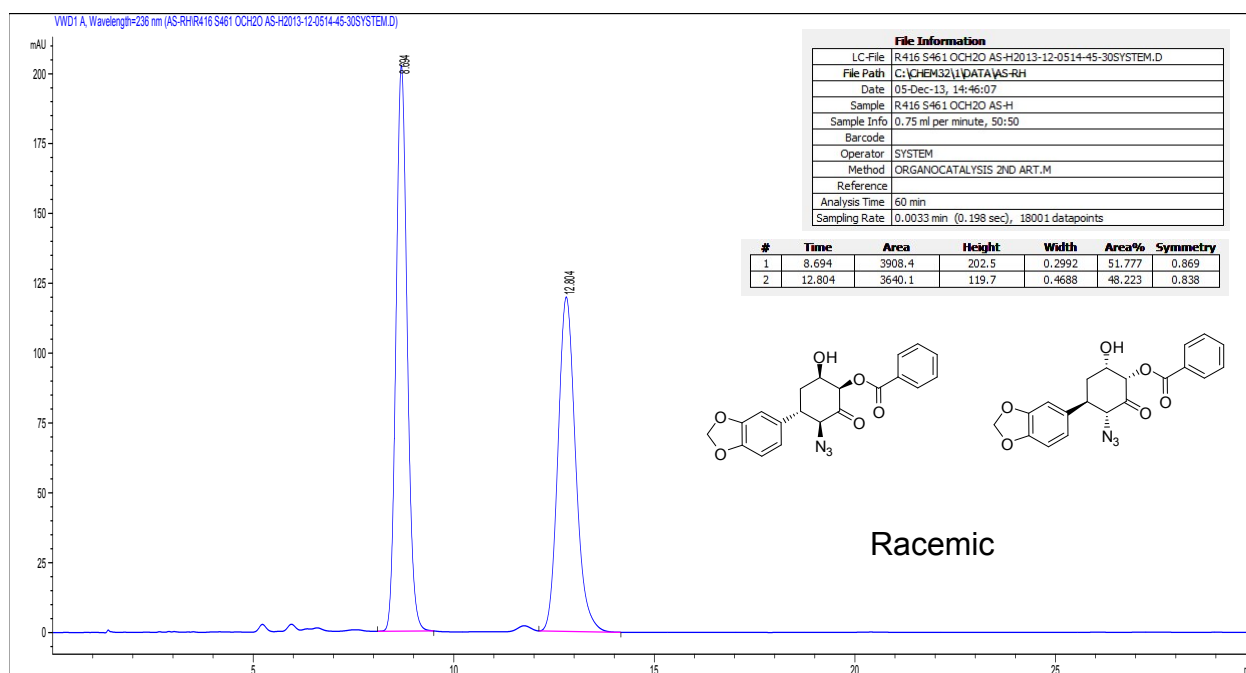
racemic 3-azido-6-hydroxy-2-oxo-4-phenylcyclohexyl benzoate. H₂O/ACN (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 ml/min.



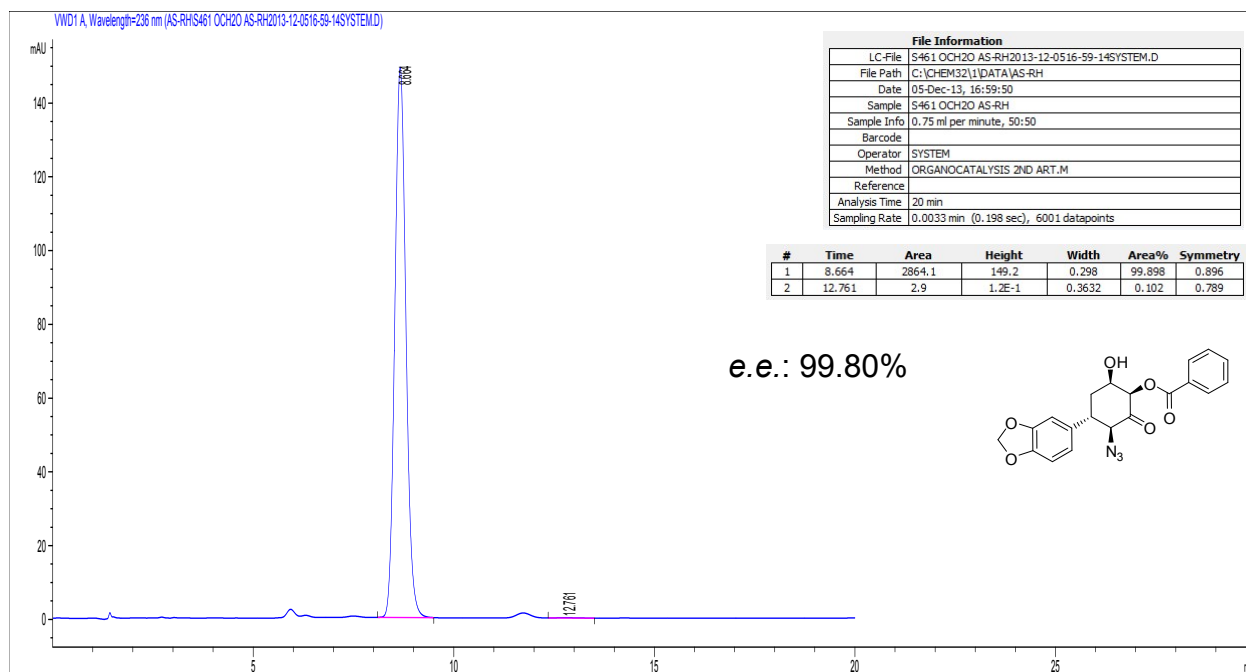
(1*R*,3*S*,4*S*,6*R*)-3-azido-6-hydroxy-2-oxo-4-phenylcyclohexyl benzoate. H₂O/ACN (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 ml/min.



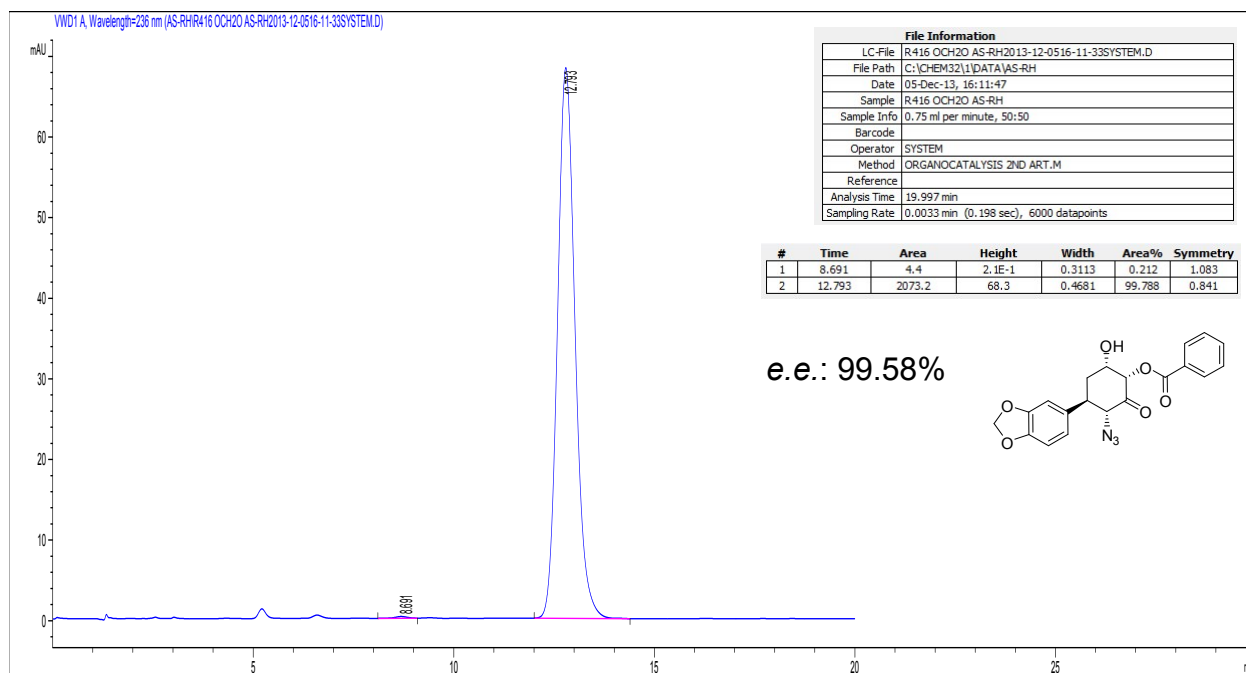
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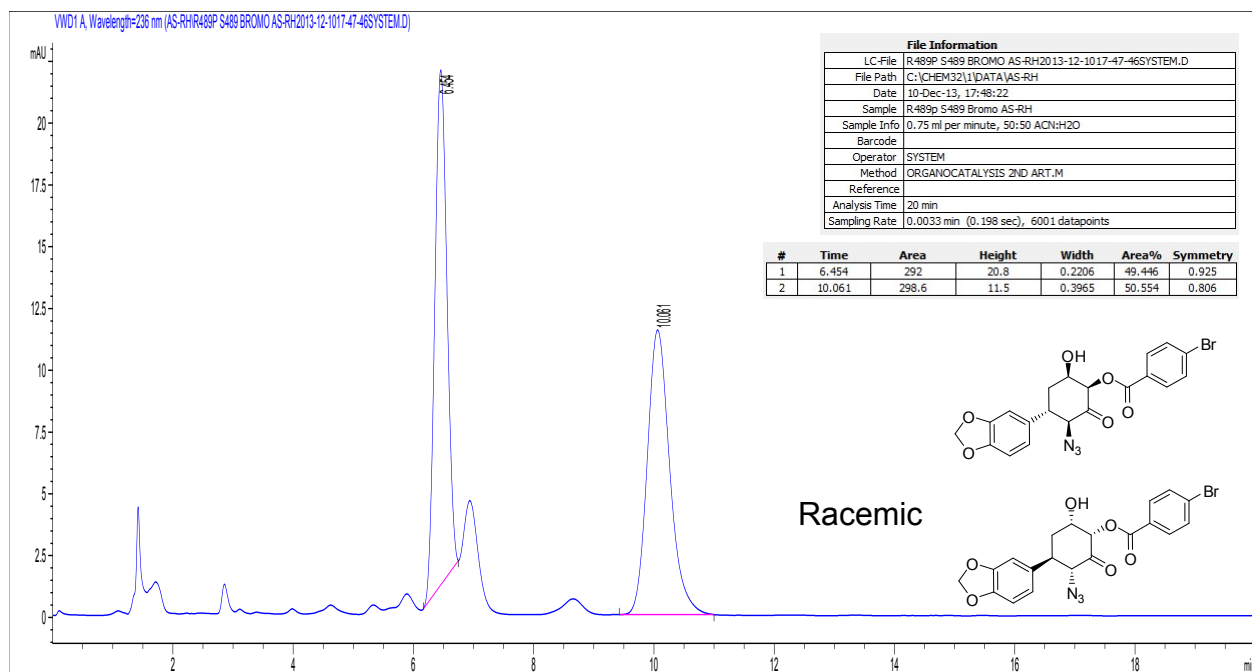
racemic 3-azido-4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate H₂O/ACN (60:40) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 ml/min.



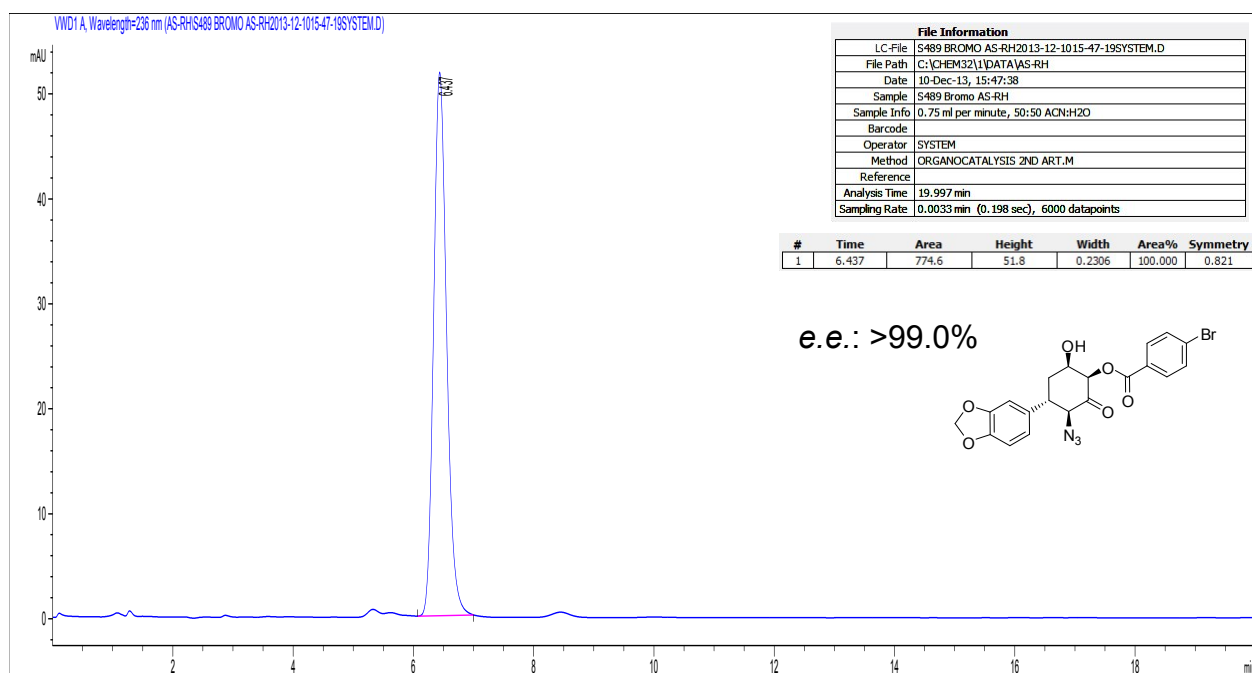
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H₂O/ACN (60:40) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 ml/min.



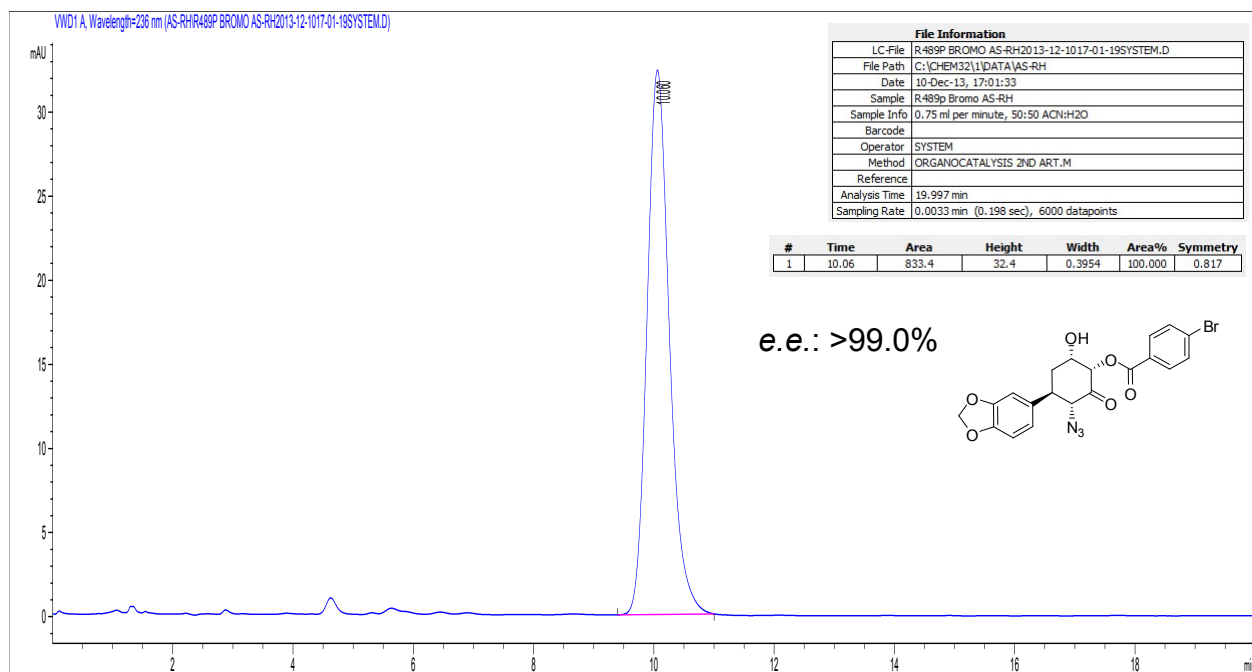
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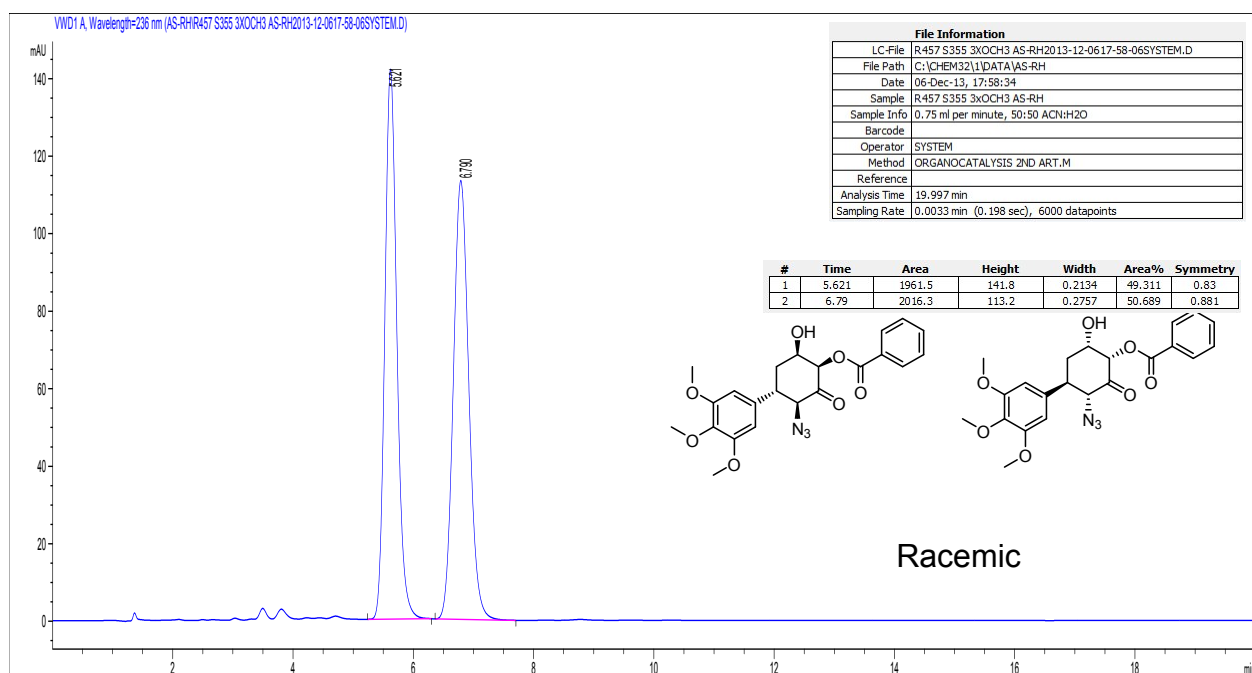
racemic (1R,3S,4S,6R)-3-azido-4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl 4-bromobenzoate
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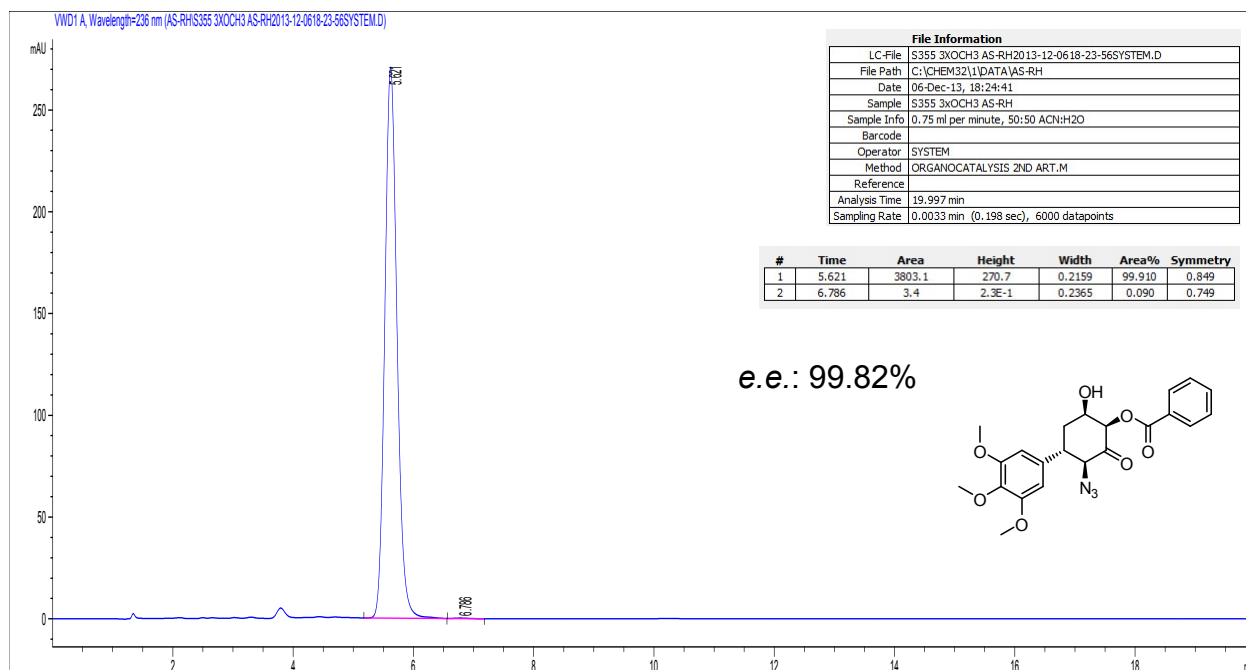
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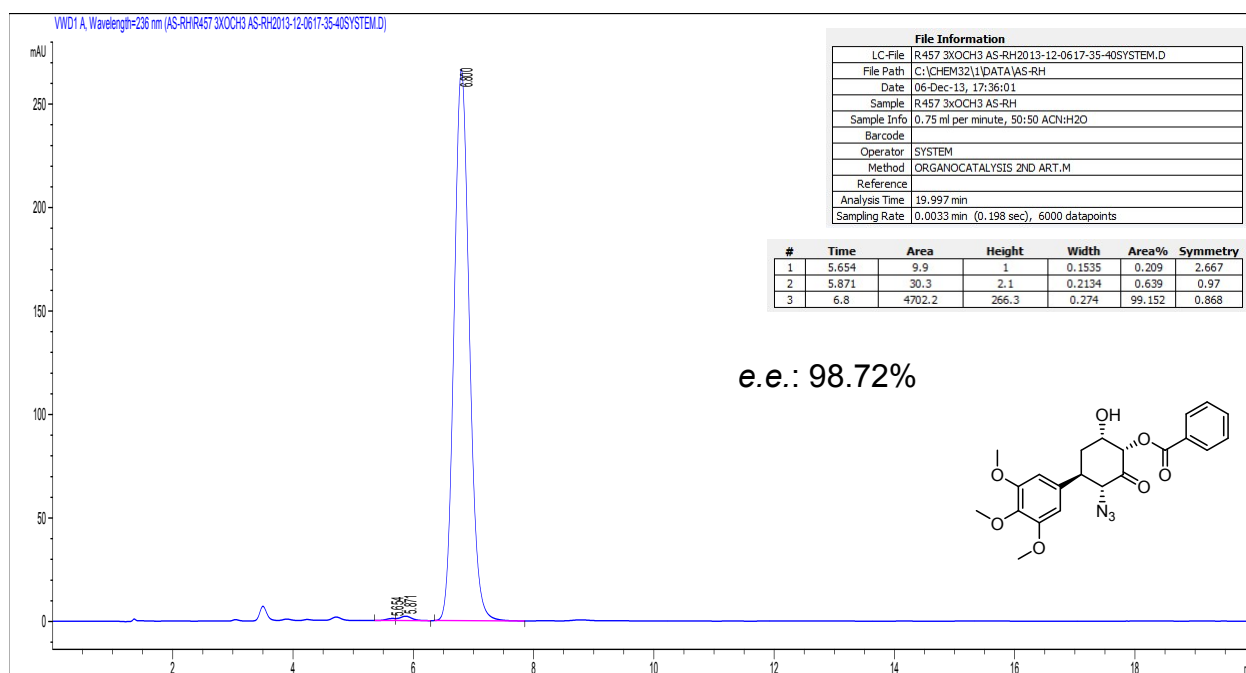
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H₂O/ACN (60:40) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 ml/min.



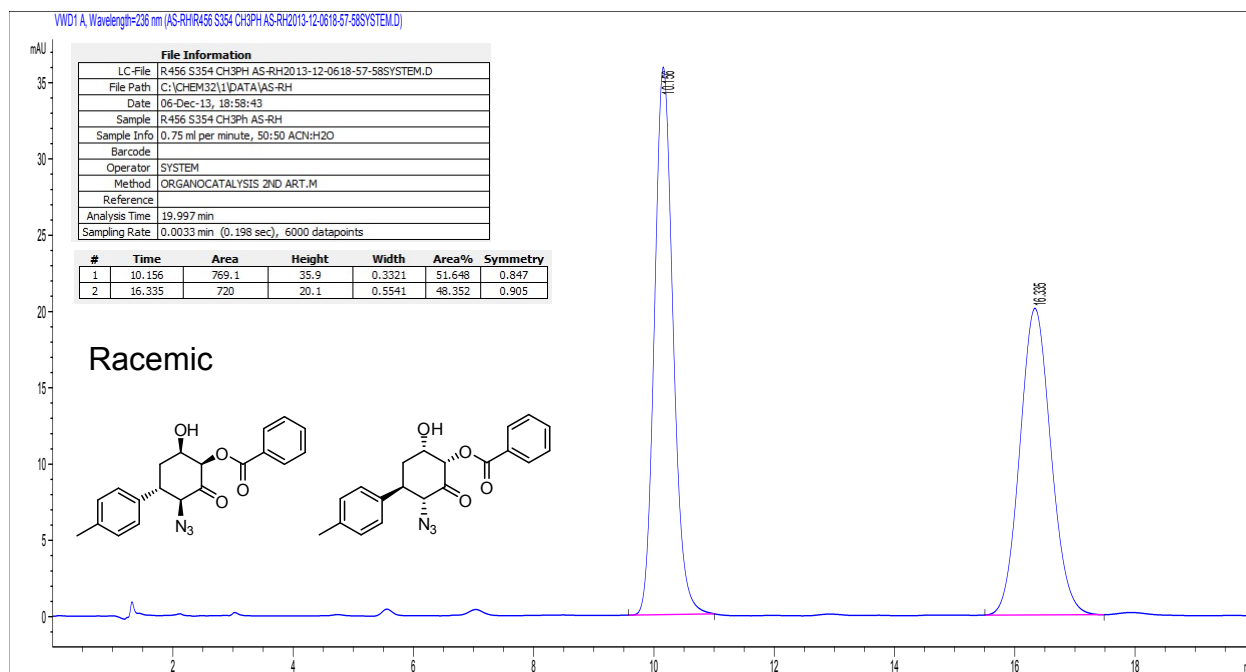
racemic 3-azido-6-hydroxy-2-oxo-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)cyclohexyl benzoate H₂O/ACN (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 ml/min.



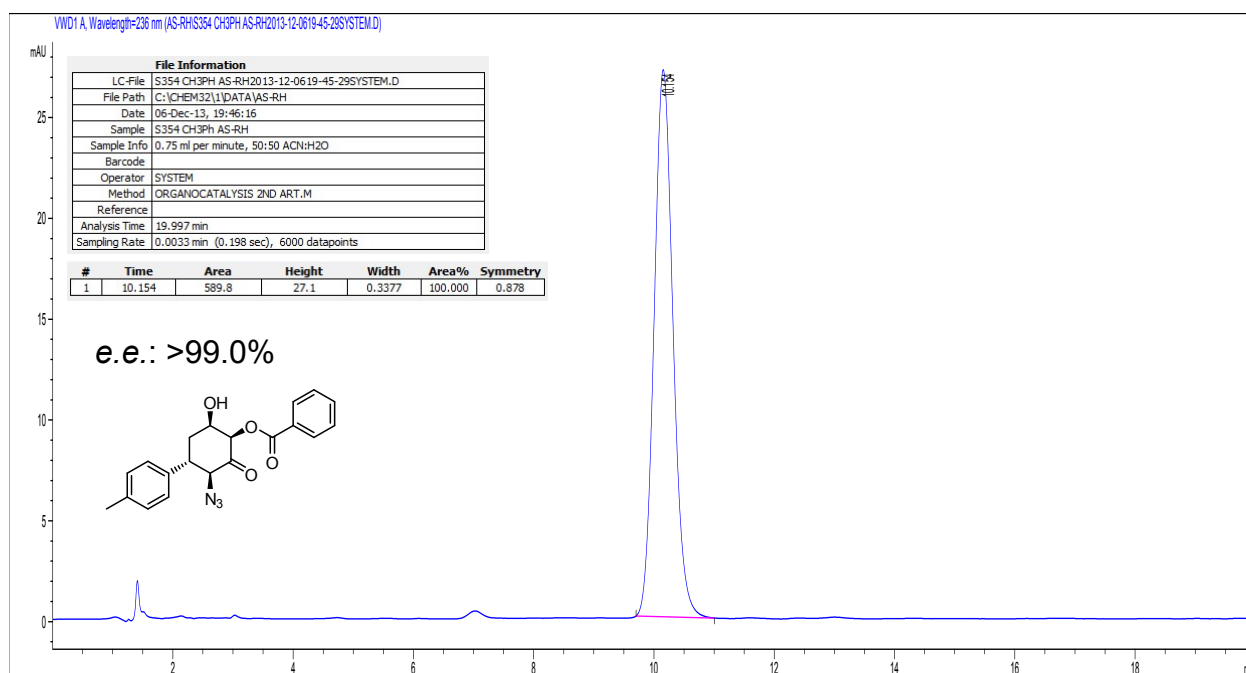
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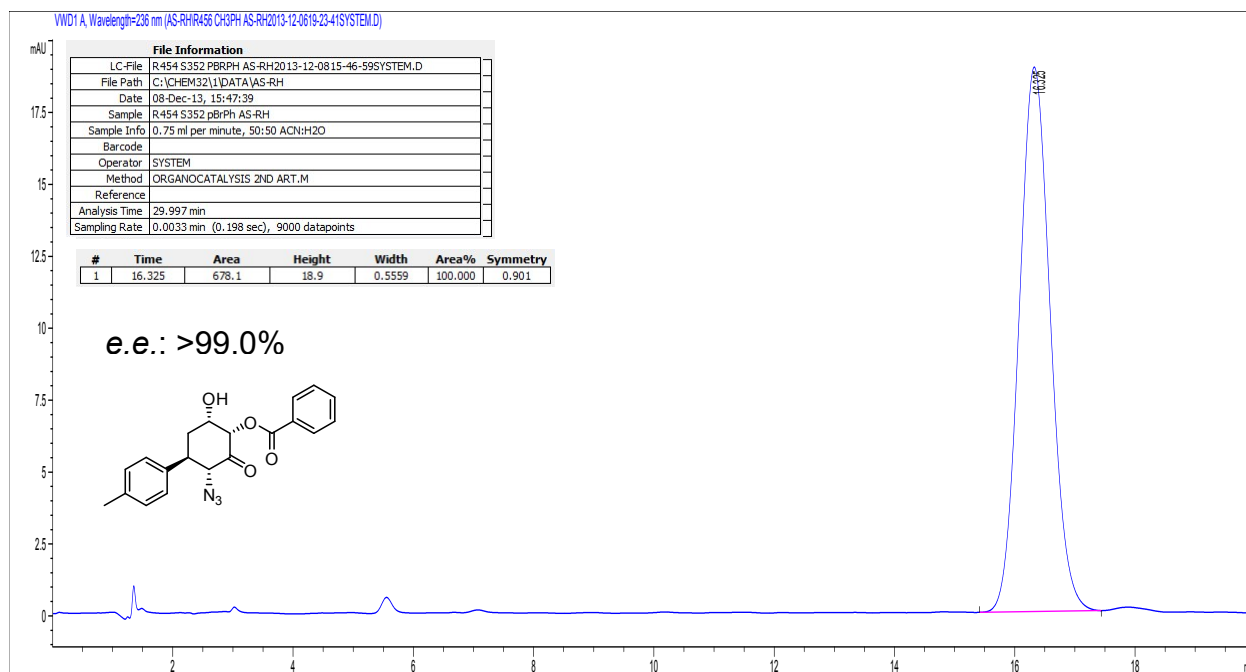
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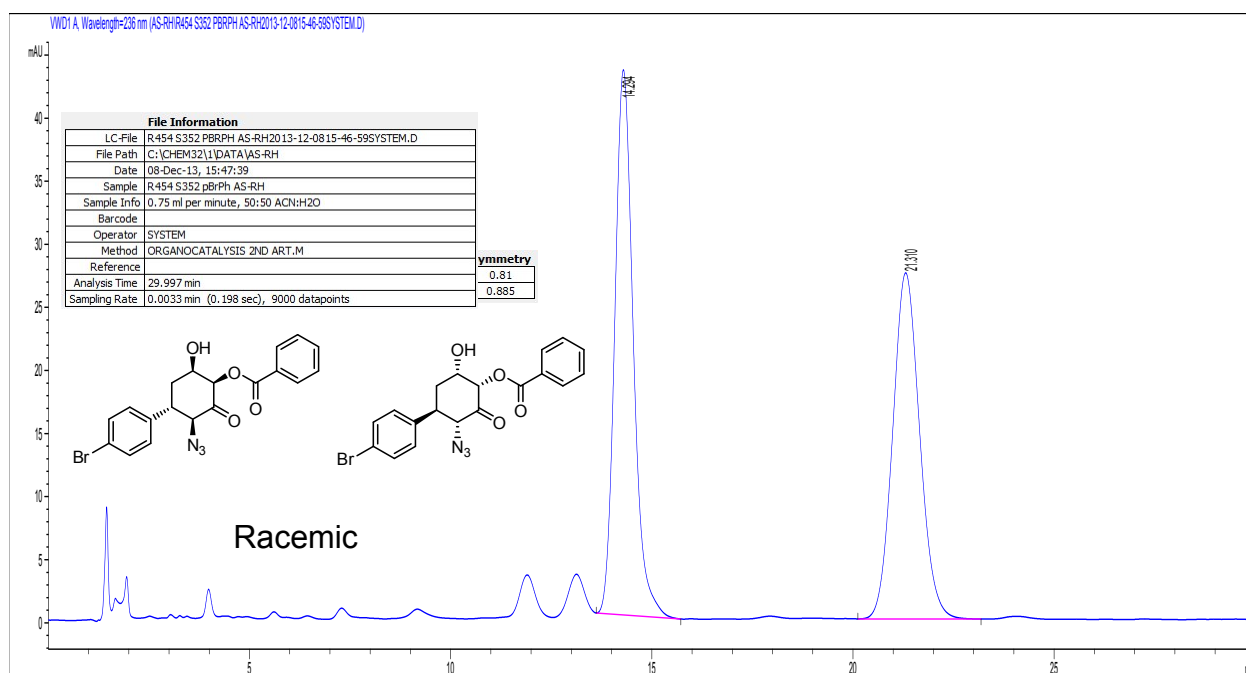
racemic 3-azido-6-hydroxy-2-oxo-4-*p*-tolylcyclohexyl benzoate. H₂O/ACN (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 ml/min.



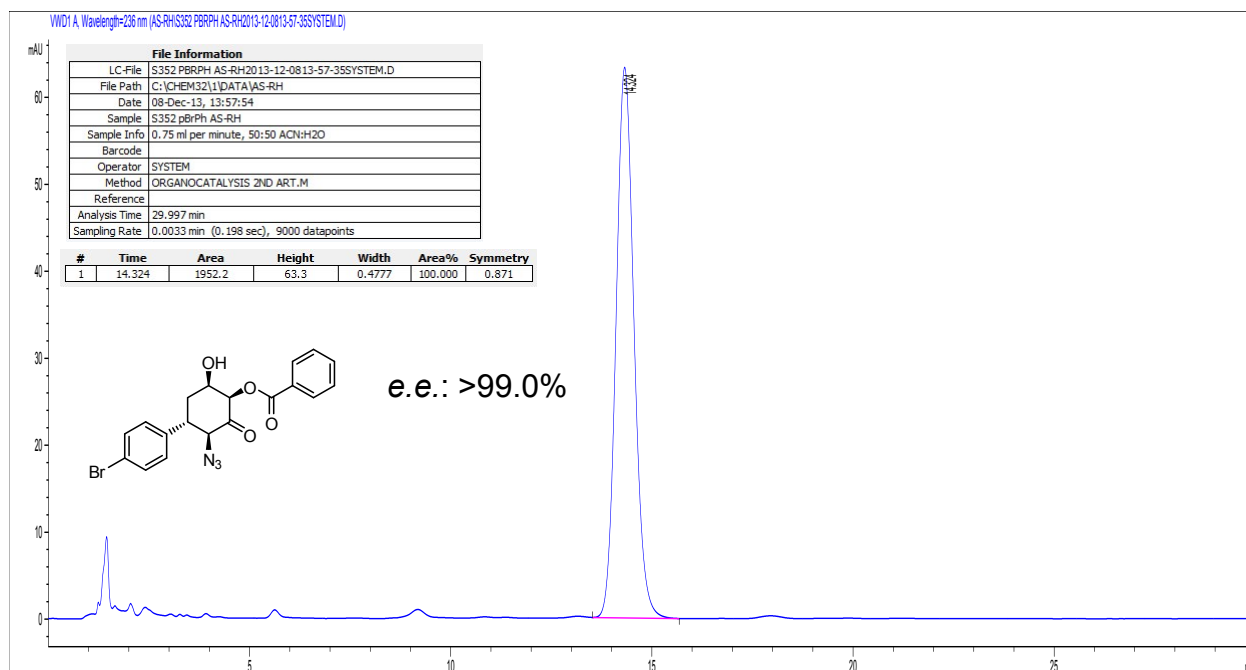
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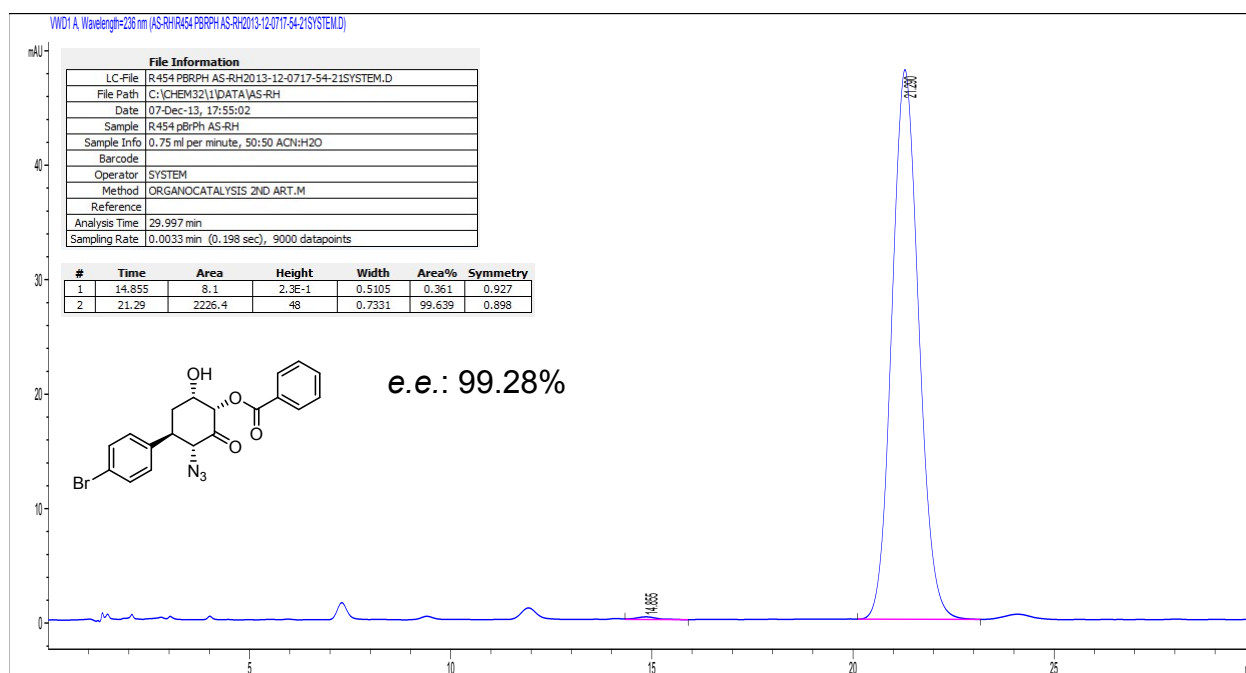
(1*S*,3*R*,4*R*,6*S*)-3-azido-6-hydroxy-2-oxo-4-*p*-tolylcyclohexyl benzoate. H₂O/ACN (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 ml/min.



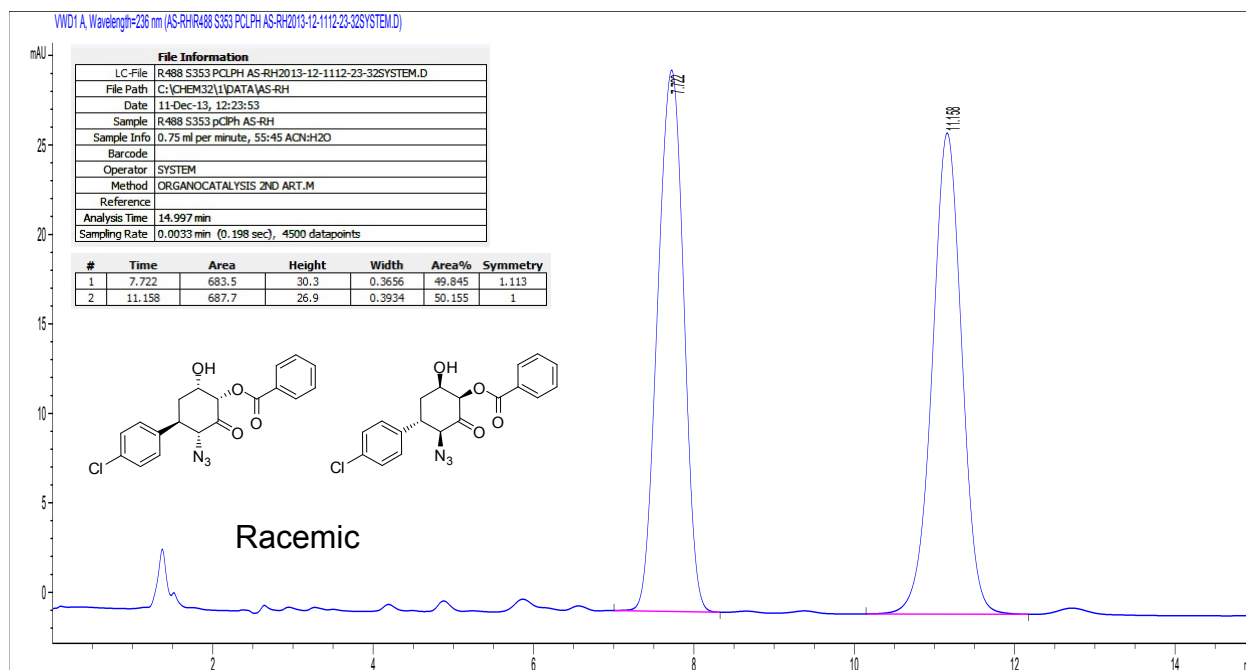
racemic 3-azido-4-(4-bromophenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate. H₂O/ACN (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 ml/min.



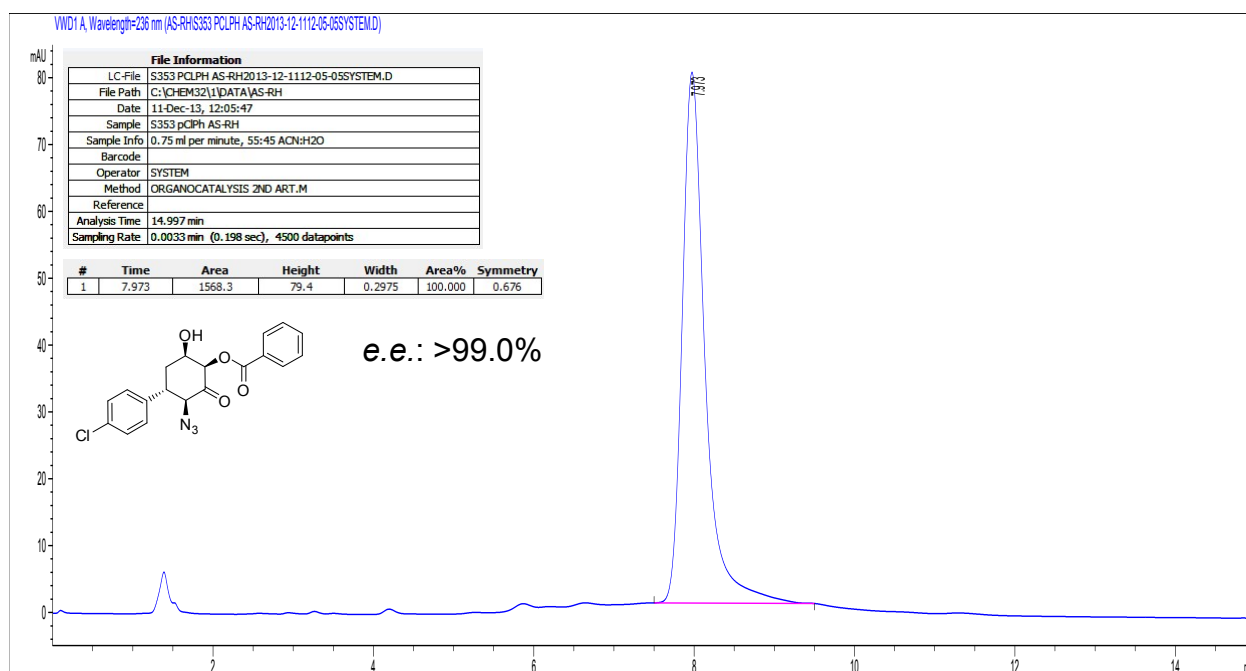
(1*R*,3*S*,4*S*,6*R*)-3-azido-4-(4-bromophenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate. H₂O/ACN (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 ml/min.



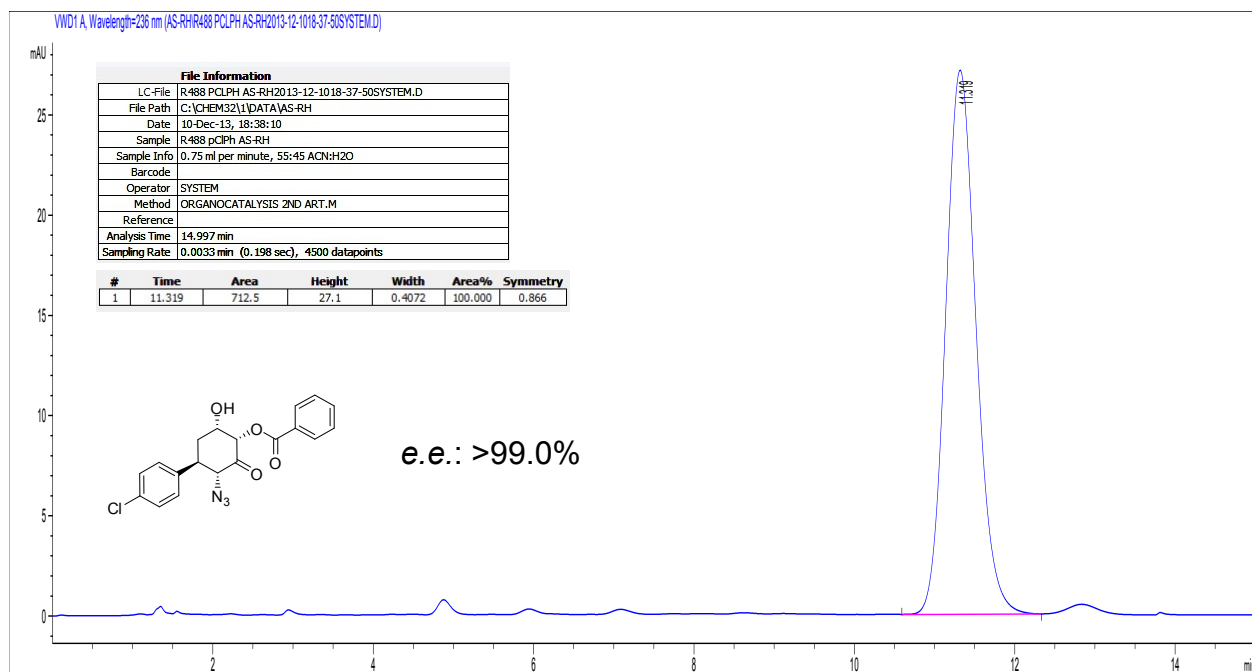
(1*S*,3*R*,4*R*,6*S*)-3-azido-4-(4-bromophenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate. H₂O/ACN (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 ml/min.



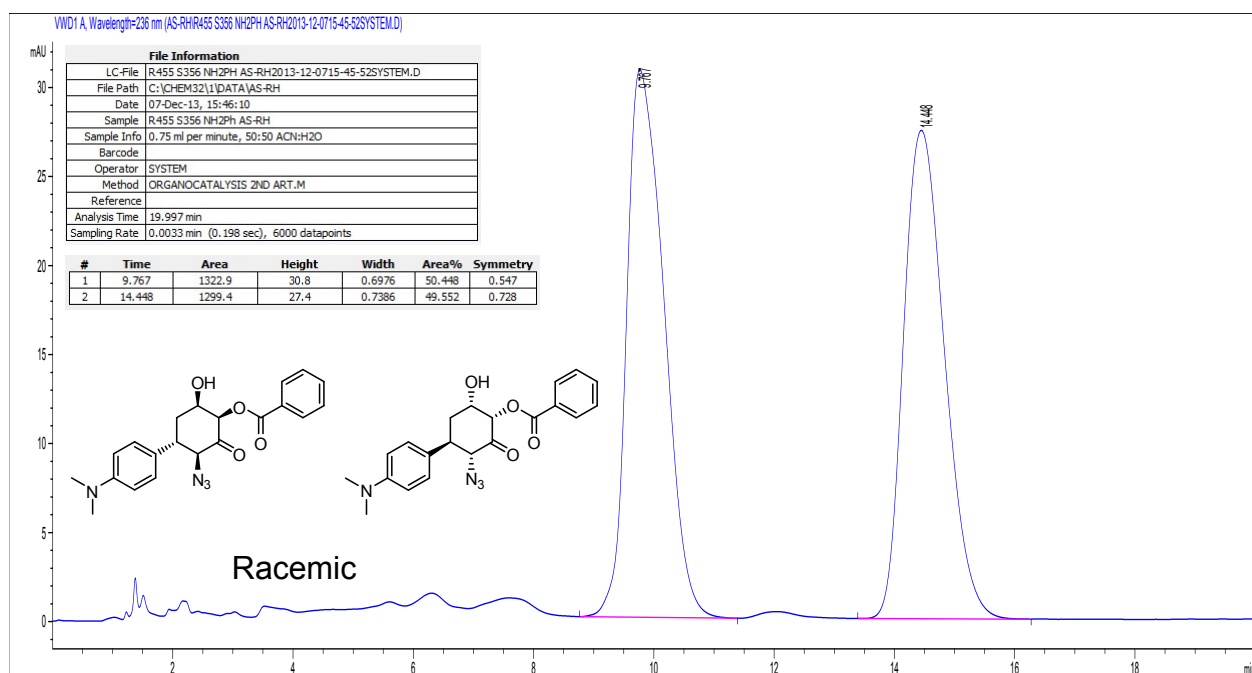
racemic 3-azido-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate. H₂O/ACN (55:45) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 ml/min.



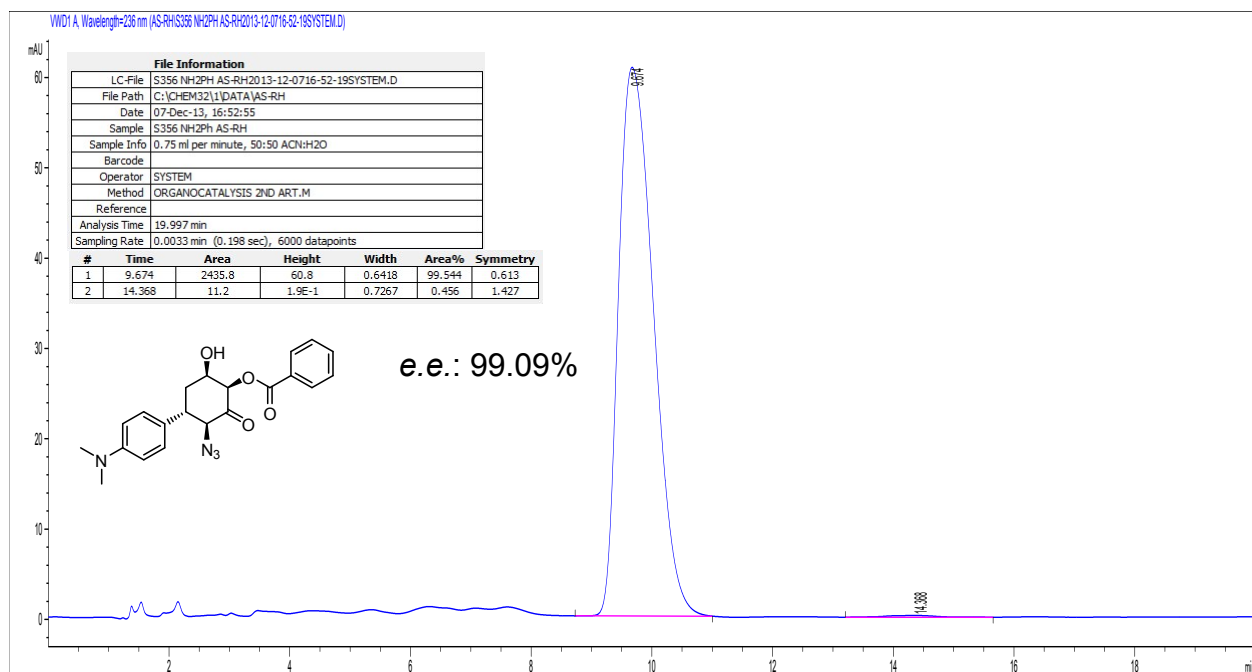
(1*R*,3*S*,4*S*,6*R*)-3-azido-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate. H₂O/ACN (55:45) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 ml/min.



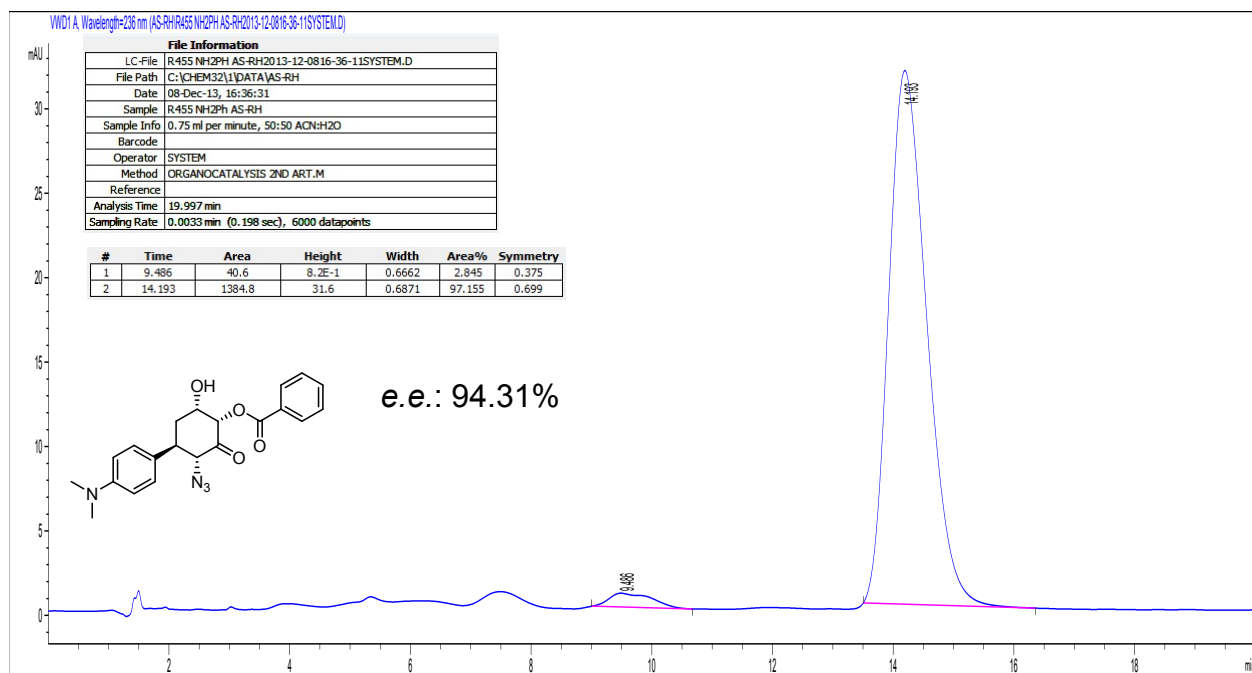
(1*S*,3*R*,4*R*,6*S*)-3-azido-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate. H₂O/ACN (55:45) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 ml/min.



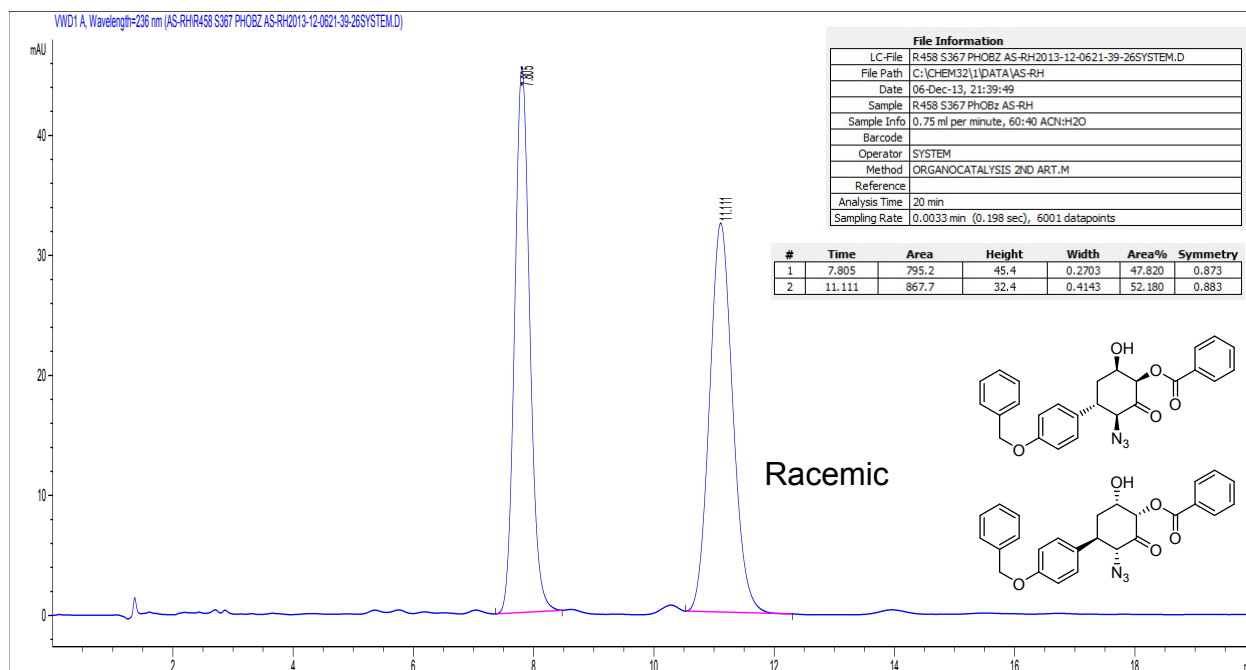
racemic 3-azido-4-(4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate H₂O/ACN (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 ml/min.



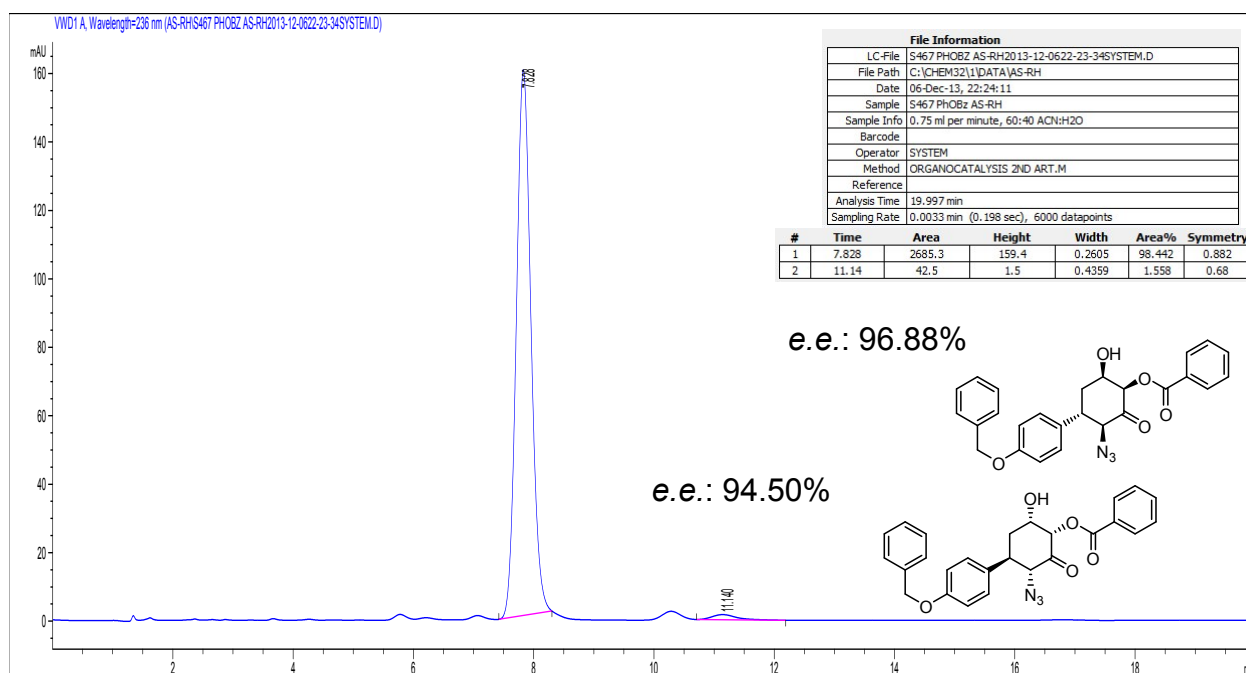
(1*R*,3*S*,4*S*,6*R*)-3-azido-4-(4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate
H₂O/ACN (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 ml/min.



(1*S*,3*R*,4*R*,6*S*)-3-azido-4-(4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate
H₂O/ACN (50:50) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 ml/min.



racemic 3-azido-4-(4-(benzyloxy)phenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate. H₂O/ACN (60:40) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 ml/min.



(1R,3S,4S,6R)-3-azido-4-(4-(benzyloxy)phenyl)-6-hydroxy-2-oxocyclohexyl benzoate. H₂O/ACN (60:40) as a mobile phase; flow rate 0.75 ml/min.

Crystal data and structure refinement for Ent-6c.

Identification code	Ent-6c	
Empirical formula	C _{20.84} H _{16.84} Br Cl _{2.53} N O _{6.31}	
Formula weight	551.99	
Temperature	173(2) K	
Wavelength	1.54178 Å	
Crystal system	Monoclinic	
Space group	C2/c	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 28.1961(9) Å	α = 90°.
	b = 13.3772(4) Å	β = 93.0930(18)°.
	c = 11.8239(4) Å	γ = 90°.
Volume	4453.3(2) Å ³	
Z	8	
Density (calculated)	1.647 Mg/m ³	
Absorption coefficient	5.673 mm ⁻¹	
F(000)	2220	
Crystal size	0.400 x 0.080 x 0.020 mm ³	
Theta range for data collection	3.139 to 68.416°.	
Index ranges	-32 ≤ h ≤ 33, -16 ≤ k ≤ 15, -14 ≤ l ≤ 13	
Reflections collected	19243	
Independent reflections	4026 [R(int) = 0.0966]	
Completeness to theta = 67.679°	98.5 %	
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents	
Max. and min. transmission	0.7531 and 0.4700	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²	
Data / restraints / parameters	4026 / 22 / 329	

Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.113
Final R indices [$I > 2\sigma(I)$]	$R_1 = 0.0726$, $wR_2 = 0.2010$
R indices (all data)	$R_1 = 0.0816$, $wR_2 = 0.2088$
Extinction coefficient	n/a
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.868 and -0.417 e.Å ⁻³

Table 2. Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for Ent-**6c**. $U(\text{eq})$ is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U^{ij} tensor.

	x	y	z	$U(\text{eq})$
C(21)	3258(2)	-437(4)	8341(5)	30(1)
C(22)	3217(2)	301(5)	7505(7)	36(2)
C(23)	3591(3)	501(6)	6830(7)	42(1)
C(24)	4007(2)	-44(6)	6988(6)	38(1)
C(25)	4057(3)	-764(6)	7813(7)	48(2)
C(26)	3684(2)	-965(5)	8478(6)	42(2)
Br(1)	4516(1)	210(1)	6042(2)	53(1)
C(21A)	3250(20)	-700(60)	8290(70)	30(1)
C(22A)	3163(19)	110(70)	7560(80)	36(2)
C(23A)	3520(20)	480(60)	6920(80)	42(1)
C(24A)	3940(20)	-50(60)	6890(60)	38(1)
C(25A)	4040(20)	-840(70)	7600(80)	48(2)
C(26A)	3690(20)	-1190(60)	8260(70)	42(2)
Br(1A)	4377(11)	283(13)	5780(20)	53(1)
O(7)	986(1)	-2032(3)	8653(3)	48(1)
O(14)	1256(1)	-2038(3)	14653(3)	46(1)
O(16)	1951(1)	-2955(3)	14659(3)	43(1)
N(17)	2227(2)	627(3)	10837(3)	33(1)
O(18)	2459(1)	-201(2)	8773(3)	32(1)
O(20)	2882(1)	-1356(3)	9776(3)	41(1)
O(28)	1807(1)	-1545(3)	7788(3)	36(1)

C(1)	1749(2)	-1221(3)	8753(4)	29(1)
C(2)	1342(2)	-1623(4)	9411(4)	34(1)
C(3)	1136(2)	-822(4)	10141(4)	31(1)
C(4)	1519(2)	-380(3)	10957(4)	29(1)
C(5)	1949(2)	-77(3)	10333(4)	28(1)
C(6)	2051(2)	-508(3)	9322(4)	28(1)
C(8)	1657(2)	-1110(3)	11918(4)	29(1)
C(9)	1349(2)	-1207(4)	12808(4)	33(1)
C(10)	1484(2)	-1852(4)	13671(4)	34(1)
C(11)	1898(2)	-2389(4)	13685(4)	32(1)
C(12)	2207(2)	-2308(4)	12826(4)	34(1)
C(13)	2074(2)	-1658(3)	11932(4)	30(1)
C(15)	1509(2)	-2853(4)	15184(4)	39(1)
C(19)	2862(2)	-733(3)	9048(4)	31(1)
C(1S)	-71(3)	-2156(6)	9301(6)	47(2)
Cl(3S)	-466(1)	-3031(1)	8631(1)	51(1)
Cl(1S)	-267(1)	-935(2)	8967(2)	77(1)
Cl(2S)	-33(1)	-2345(2)	10759(2)	81(1)
O(1S)	245(12)	-2600(20)	10710(20)	46(6)
O(2S)	-329(13)	-2050(20)	9070(30)	60(8)

Table 3. Bond lengths [$\text{\AA}$] and angles [$^\circ$] for Ent-**6c**.

C(21)-C(26)	1.396(8)
C(21)-C(22)	1.397(8)
C(21)-C(19)	1.484(7)
C(22)-C(23)	1.383(8)
C(22)-H(22A)	0.9500
C(23)-C(24)	1.384(9)
C(23)-H(23A)	0.9500
C(24)-C(25)	1.373(8)
C(24)-Br(1)	1.898(6)
C(25)-C(26)	1.373(8)
C(25)-H(25A)	0.9500
C(26)-H(26A)	0.9500
C(21A)-C(26A)	1.396(10)
C(21A)-C(22A)	1.398(9)
C(21A)-C(19)	1.45(3)
C(22A)-C(23A)	1.384(10)
C(22A)-H(22B)	0.9500
C(23A)-C(24A)	1.384(10)
C(23A)-H(23B)	0.9500
C(24A)-C(25A)	1.373(10)
C(24A)-Br(1A)	1.898(7)
C(25A)-C(26A)	1.373(9)
C(25A)-H(25B)	0.9500
C(26A)-H(26B)	0.9500

O(7)-C(2)	1.420(6)
O(7)-H(7A)	0.87(8)
O(14)-C(10)	1.379(6)
O(14)-C(15)	1.428(6)
O(16)-C(11)	1.379(6)
O(16)-C(15)	1.429(7)
N(17)-C(5)	1.345(6)
N(17)-H(17A)	0.850(10)
N(17)-H(17B)	0.852(10)
O(18)-C(19)	1.367(6)
O(18)-C(6)	1.411(6)
O(20)-C(19)	1.198(6)
O(28)-C(1)	1.240(6)
C(1)-C(6)	1.424(7)
C(1)-C(2)	1.518(7)
C(2)-C(3)	1.512(7)
C(2)-H(2A)	1.0000
C(3)-C(4)	1.529(6)
C(3)-H(3A)	0.9900
C(3)-H(3B)	0.9900
C(4)-C(5)	1.507(7)
C(4)-C(8)	1.532(6)
C(4)-H(4A)	1.0000
C(5)-C(6)	1.372(6)
C(8)-C(13)	1.385(7)
C(8)-C(9)	1.406(7)

C(9)-C(10)	1.374(7)
C(9)-H(9)	0.9500
C(10)-C(11)	1.370(7)
C(11)-C(12)	1.378(7)
C(12)-C(13)	1.404(7)
C(12)-H(12A)	0.9500
C(13)-H(13A)	0.9500
C(15)-H(15B)	0.9900
C(15)-H(15A)	0.9900
C(1S)-Cl(2S)	1.740(7)
C(1S)-Cl(1S)	1.762(8)
C(1S)-Cl(3S)	1.773(8)
C(1S)-H(1SA)	1.0000

C(26)-C(21)-C(22)	118.6(5)
C(26)-C(21)-C(19)	117.9(5)
C(22)-C(21)-C(19)	123.4(5)
C(23)-C(22)-C(21)	120.5(5)
C(23)-C(22)-H(22A)	119.7
C(21)-C(22)-H(22A)	119.7
C(22)-C(23)-C(24)	119.1(5)
C(22)-C(23)-H(23A)	120.4
C(24)-C(23)-H(23A)	120.4
C(25)-C(24)-C(23)	121.4(5)
C(25)-C(24)-Br(1)	119.4(4)
C(23)-C(24)-Br(1)	119.2(4)

C(26)-C(25)-C(24)	119.4(5)
C(26)-C(25)-H(25A)	120.3
C(24)-C(25)-H(25A)	120.3
C(25)-C(26)-C(21)	121.0(5)
C(25)-C(26)-H(26A)	119.5
C(21)-C(26)-H(26A)	119.5
C(26A)-C(21A)-C(22A)	118.4(9)
C(26A)-C(21A)-C(19)	134(4)
C(22A)-C(21A)-C(19)	107(4)
C(23A)-C(22A)-C(21A)	120.3(10)
C(23A)-C(22A)-H(22B)	119.8
C(21A)-C(22A)-H(22B)	119.8
C(22A)-C(23A)-C(24A)	118.8(10)
C(22A)-C(23A)-H(23B)	120.6
C(24A)-C(23A)-H(23B)	120.6
C(25A)-C(24A)-C(23A)	121.1(8)
C(25A)-C(24A)-Br(1A)	119.5(8)
C(23A)-C(24A)-Br(1A)	119.3(8)
C(26A)-C(25A)-C(24A)	119.3(9)
C(26A)-C(25A)-H(25B)	120.4
C(24A)-C(25A)-H(25B)	120.4
C(25A)-C(26A)-C(21A)	121.0(9)
C(25A)-C(26A)-H(26B)	119.5
C(21A)-C(26A)-H(26B)	119.5
C(2)-O(7)-H(7A)	105(5)
C(10)-O(14)-C(15)	105.3(4)

C(11)-O(16)-C(15)	104.7(4)
C(5)-N(17)-H(17A)	122(4)
C(5)-N(17)-H(17B)	112(4)
H(17A)-N(17)-H(17B)	126(4)
C(19)-O(18)-C(6)	115.3(4)
O(28)-C(1)-C(6)	124.4(4)
O(28)-C(1)-C(2)	119.2(4)
C(6)-C(1)-C(2)	116.4(4)
O(7)-C(2)-C(3)	110.6(4)
O(7)-C(2)-C(1)	110.0(4)
C(3)-C(2)-C(1)	111.5(4)
O(7)-C(2)-H(2A)	108.2
C(3)-C(2)-H(2A)	108.2
C(1)-C(2)-H(2A)	108.2
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	110.7(4)
C(2)-C(3)-H(3A)	109.5
C(4)-C(3)-H(3A)	109.5
C(2)-C(3)-H(3B)	109.5
C(4)-C(3)-H(3B)	109.5
H(3A)-C(3)-H(3B)	108.1
C(5)-C(4)-C(3)	110.8(4)
C(5)-C(4)-C(8)	110.9(4)
C(3)-C(4)-C(8)	111.3(4)
C(5)-C(4)-H(4A)	107.9
C(3)-C(4)-H(4A)	107.9
C(8)-C(4)-H(4A)	107.9

N(17)-C(5)-C(6)	122.3(5)
N(17)-C(5)-C(4)	115.9(4)
C(6)-C(5)-C(4)	121.8(4)
C(5)-C(6)-O(18)	119.6(4)
C(5)-C(6)-C(1)	122.9(4)
O(18)-C(6)-C(1)	117.3(4)
C(13)-C(8)-C(9)	120.0(4)
C(13)-C(8)-C(4)	121.8(4)
C(9)-C(8)-C(4)	118.2(4)
C(10)-C(9)-C(8)	117.2(5)
C(10)-C(9)-H(9)	121.4
C(8)-C(9)-H(9)	121.4
C(11)-C(10)-C(9)	122.7(4)
C(11)-C(10)-O(14)	109.3(4)
C(9)-C(10)-O(14)	128.0(5)
C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	121.5(4)
C(10)-C(11)-O(16)	110.5(4)
C(12)-C(11)-O(16)	127.9(5)
C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	116.7(5)
C(11)-C(12)-H(12A)	121.6
C(13)-C(12)-H(12A)	121.6
C(8)-C(13)-C(12)	122.0(4)
C(8)-C(13)-H(13A)	119.0
C(12)-C(13)-H(13A)	119.0
O(14)-C(15)-O(16)	107.9(4)
O(14)-C(15)-H(15B)	110.1

O(16)-C(15)-H(15B)	110.1
O(14)-C(15)-H(15A)	110.1
O(16)-C(15)-H(15A)	110.1
H(15B)-C(15)-H(15A)	108.4
O(20)-C(19)-O(18)	122.6(4)
O(20)-C(19)-C(21A)	117(3)
O(18)-C(19)-C(21A)	119(3)
O(20)-C(19)-C(21)	125.7(5)
O(18)-C(19)-C(21)	111.7(4)
Cl(2S)-C(1S)-Cl(1S)	111.0(4)
Cl(2S)-C(1S)-Cl(3S)	110.5(4)
Cl(1S)-C(1S)-Cl(3S)	109.3(4)
Cl(2S)-C(1S)-H(1SA)	108.7
Cl(1S)-C(1S)-H(1SA)	108.7
Cl(3S)-C(1S)-H(1SA)	108.7

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

Table 4. Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for Ent-**6c** . The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2 [h^2 a^{*2}U^{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U^{12}]$

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{23}	U^{13}	U^{12}
C(21)	39(3)	26(3)	26(2)	-2(3)	6(2)	-4(2)
C(22)	41(3)	34(4)	34(3)	6(2)	5(2)	-1(3)
C(23)	41(4)	49(3)	38(3)	7(2)	10(2)	-4(3)
C(24)	36(3)	41(3)	37(3)	-5(2)	5(3)	-7(2)
C(25)	39(3)	47(3)	59(5)	5(3)	15(3)	7(3)
C(26)	48(3)	37(3)	43(4)	9(3)	13(3)	8(3)
Br(1)	47(1)	67(1)	47(1)	3(1)	21(1)	-6(1)
C(21A)	39(3)	26(3)	26(2)	-2(3)	6(2)	-4(2)
C(22A)	41(3)	34(4)	34(3)	6(2)	5(2)	-1(3)
C(23A)	41(4)	49(3)	38(3)	7(2)	10(2)	-4(3)
C(24A)	36(3)	41(3)	37(3)	-5(2)	5(3)	-7(2)
C(25A)	39(3)	47(3)	59(5)	5(3)	15(3)	7(3)
C(26A)	48(3)	37(3)	43(4)	9(3)	13(3)	8(3)
Br(1A)	47(1)	67(1)	47(1)	3(1)	21(1)	-6(1)
O(7)	42(2)	66(3)	36(2)	-21(2)	6(2)	-15(2)
O(14)	52(2)	59(2)	28(2)	11(2)	18(2)	12(2)
O(16)	52(2)	49(2)	28(2)	13(2)	9(2)	9(2)
N(17)	41(2)	35(2)	24(2)	-2(2)	9(2)	-7(2)
O(18)	38(2)	34(2)	25(2)	4(1)	7(1)	-2(1)
O(20)	46(2)	42(2)	34(2)	13(2)	8(2)	2(2)
O(28)	46(2)	42(2)	22(2)	-4(1)	7(1)	0(2)

C(1)	35(3)	29(2)	22(2)	0(2)	4(2)	5(2)
C(2)	37(3)	40(3)	26(2)	-2(2)	2(2)	-7(2)
C(3)	34(3)	36(2)	22(2)	-2(2)	6(2)	-2(2)
C(4)	40(3)	28(2)	20(2)	-1(2)	5(2)	2(2)
C(5)	40(3)	28(2)	17(2)	4(2)	2(2)	2(2)
C(6)	31(3)	29(2)	26(2)	0(2)	7(2)	-2(2)
C(8)	39(3)	28(2)	20(2)	-3(2)	5(2)	-1(2)
C(9)	41(3)	34(2)	24(2)	-1(2)	4(2)	4(2)
C(10)	39(3)	37(2)	26(2)	-1(2)	9(2)	-3(2)
C(11)	40(3)	35(2)	22(2)	2(2)	4(2)	-1(2)
C(12)	37(3)	38(2)	28(2)	5(2)	7(2)	6(2)
C(13)	38(3)	31(2)	21(2)	0(2)	7(2)	-2(2)
C(15)	45(3)	43(3)	30(2)	6(2)	8(2)	1(2)
C(19)	35(3)	29(2)	27(2)	-2(2)	2(2)	-4(2)
C(1S)	36(4)	60(4)	44(4)	2(3)	9(3)	4(3)
Cl(3S)	49(1)	56(1)	49(1)	-7(1)	4(1)	5(1)
Cl(1S)	83(2)	53(1)	97(2)	3(1)	14(1)	4(1)
Cl(2S)	70(2)	122(2)	49(1)	8(1)	-11(1)	-16(2)

Table 5. Hydrogen coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^{-3}$) for Ent-**6c**.

	x	y	z	U(eq)
H(22A)	2930	669	7400	44
H(23A)	3563	1005	6264	51
H(25A)	4348	-1120	7923	58
H(26A)	3717	-1472	9039	51
H(22B)	2856	405	7495	44
H(23B)	3479	1095	6520	51
H(25B)	4340	-1149	7631	58
H(26B)	3741	-1775	8703	51
H(7A)	1120(30)	-2140(50)	8030(70)	58
H(17A)	2469(13)	860(40)	10530(40)	39
H(17B)	2139(18)	780(40)	11490(20)	39
H(2A)	1468	-2171	9917	41
H(3A)	880	-1113	10578	37
H(3B)	996	-286	9652	37
H(4A)	1386	235	11302	35
H(9)	1060	-842	12813	39
H(12A)	2496	-2674	12837	41
H(13A)	2276	-1592	11319	36
H(15B)	1321	-3476	15091	47
H(15A)	1565	-2721	16004	47

H(1SA)	252	-2252	9005	56
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Table 6. Torsion angles [$^{\circ}$] for Ent-**6c**.

C(26)-C(21)-C(22)-C(23)	0.0(8)
C(19)-C(21)-C(22)-C(23)	-176.2(6)
C(21)-C(22)-C(23)-C(24)	0.3(9)
C(22)-C(23)-C(24)-C(25)	-1.1(10)
C(22)-C(23)-C(24)-Br(1)	178.8(6)
C(23)-C(24)-C(25)-C(26)	1.6(11)
Br(1)-C(24)-C(25)-C(26)	-178.3(7)
C(24)-C(25)-C(26)-C(21)	-1.2(11)
C(22)-C(21)-C(26)-C(25)	0.4(10)
C(19)-C(21)-C(26)-C(25)	176.8(7)
C(26A)-C(21A)-C(22A)-C(23A)	-8(13)
C(19)-C(21A)-C(22A)-C(23A)	164(9)
C(21A)-C(22A)-C(23A)-C(24A)	10(11)
C(22A)-C(23A)-C(24A)-C(25A)	-10(9)
C(22A)-C(23A)-C(24A)-Br(1A)	166(9)
C(23A)-C(24A)-C(25A)-C(26A)	8(12)
Br(1A)-C(24A)-C(25A)-C(26A)	-168(10)
C(24A)-C(25A)-C(26A)-C(21A)	-5(15)
C(22A)-C(21A)-C(26A)-C(25A)	5(15)
C(19)-C(21A)-C(26A)-C(25A)	-164(10)
O(28)-C(1)-C(2)-O(7)	-22.3(6)
C(6)-C(1)-C(2)-O(7)	159.8(4)
O(28)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	-145.4(4)
C(6)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	36.7(6)

O(7)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	-179.9(4)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	-57.2(5)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	50.2(5)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)-C(8)	-73.6(5)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)-N(17)	156.6(4)
C(8)-C(4)-C(5)-N(17)	-79.4(5)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	-24.3(6)
C(8)-C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	99.7(5)
N(17)-C(5)-C(6)-O(18)	-0.8(7)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)-O(18)	-179.8(4)
N(17)-C(5)-C(6)-C(1)	-177.0(4)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)-C(1)	3.9(7)
C(19)-O(18)-C(6)-C(5)	90.9(5)
C(19)-O(18)-C(6)-C(1)	-92.6(5)
O(28)-C(1)-C(6)-C(5)	172.3(4)
C(2)-C(1)-C(6)-C(5)	-9.9(7)
O(28)-C(1)-C(6)-O(18)	-4.1(7)
C(2)-C(1)-C(6)-O(18)	173.7(4)
C(5)-C(4)-C(8)-C(13)	-20.4(6)
C(3)-C(4)-C(8)-C(13)	103.3(5)
C(5)-C(4)-C(8)-C(9)	158.8(4)
C(3)-C(4)-C(8)-C(9)	-77.5(5)
C(13)-C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	0.4(7)
C(4)-C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	-178.8(4)
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	-0.1(7)
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)-O(14)	176.7(5)

C(15)-O(14)-C(10)-C(11)	-10.0(5)
C(15)-O(14)-C(10)-C(9)	172.9(5)
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	0.3(8)
O(14)-C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	-177.1(4)
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)-O(16)	178.4(5)
O(14)-C(10)-C(11)-O(16)	1.1(6)
C(15)-O(16)-C(11)-C(10)	8.3(5)
C(15)-O(16)-C(11)-C(12)	-173.7(5)
C(10)-C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	-0.7(7)
O(16)-C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	-178.5(5)
C(9)-C(8)-C(13)-C(12)	-0.9(7)
C(4)-C(8)-C(13)-C(12)	178.3(4)
C(11)-C(12)-C(13)-C(8)	1.0(7)
C(10)-O(14)-C(15)-O(16)	15.1(5)
C(11)-O(16)-C(15)-O(14)	-14.3(5)
C(6)-O(18)-C(19)-O(20)	-6.4(6)
C(6)-O(18)-C(19)-C(21A)	160(4)
C(6)-O(18)-C(19)-C(21)	173.6(4)
C(26A)-C(21A)-C(19)-O(20)	-7(13)
C(22A)-C(21A)-C(19)-O(20)	-177(6)
C(26A)-C(21A)-C(19)-O(18)	-174(9)
C(22A)-C(21A)-C(19)-O(18)	15(8)
C(26)-C(21)-C(19)-O(20)	4.2(8)
C(22)-C(21)-C(19)-O(20)	-179.6(6)
C(26)-C(21)-C(19)-O(18)	-175.9(5)
C(22)-C(21)-C(19)-O(18)	0.4(7)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

Table 7. Hydrogen bonds for Ent-**6c** [$\text{\AA}$ and $^\circ$].

D-H...A	d(D-H)	d(H...A)	d(D...A)	<(DHA)
C(23)-H(23A)...O(20)#1	0.95	2.58	3.269(9)	129.8
C(23A)-H(23B)...O(20)#1	0.95	2.62	3.25(8)	124.6
O(7)-H(7A)...O(28)	0.87(8)	2.11(7)	2.661(5)	120(6)
N(17)-H(17A)...O(16)#2	0.850(10)	2.30(3)	3.076(6)	152(5)
N(17)-H(17B)...O(28)#3	0.852(10)	2.10(2)	2.921(5)	160(6)
C(12)-H(12A)...O(28)#4	0.95	2.38	3.292(6)	160.8

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

#1 $x, -y, z-1/2$ #2 $-x+1/2, y+1/2, -z+5/2$ #3 $x, -y, z+1/2$

#4 $-x+1/2, -y-1/2, -z+2$