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Supporting Information

Indium- and Zinc-catalyzed enantioselective amide propargylation of aldehydes with stannylated allenyl amides

Tetsuya Sengoku, Ikuhei Ikeda, Keisuke Ai, Masaki Takahashi and Hidemi Yoda*

Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Shizuoka University, 3-5-1 Johoku, Naka-ku, Hamamatsu 432-8561, Japan

E-mail: yoda.hidemi@shizuoka.ac.jp

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General methods:

All solvents and reagents were of reagent grade quality, and used without further purification unless otherwise stated. Chloroform, acetonitrile, toluene, and dichloromethane were dried over MS 4 Å or MS 3 Å prior to use, respectively. Tetrahydrofuran was dried over Na wire under a nitrogen atmosphere. The ¹H and ¹³C nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra operating at the frequencies of 300 and 75 MHz, respectively, on a JEOL JNM-AL300 spectrometer were recorded in chloroform-d (CDCl₃) unless otherwise noted. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to TMS and the solvent used as internal standards, and the coupling constants are reported in hertz (Hz). Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) using Merck TLC silica gel 60F254, visualized by irradiation with UV light and/or by treatment with phosphomolybdic acid or *p*-anisaldehyde stain followed by heating. Column chromatography was performed using silica gel 60N (spherical neutral) from Kanto Chemical Co. and eluting with the indicated solvent system. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra were recorded on a JASCO FT/IR-550 spectrometer. Elemental analyses were performed by JSL Model JM 10 instruments. Alkynylamide **3a** was prepared according to the literature procedure.^[1]

Screening of metal additives on the reaction of benzaldehyde with 1a:

PhCHO +1	a metal reagent (20 mol %) MeCN (0.5 M) MS 3 Å, rt, 72 h	OH CONHPh Ph 4a	HO CONHPh Ph 6a
Table S1. Screening of metal additives on the reaction of benzaldehyde with 1a ^a			
Entry	Metal reagent	4a (%)	6a (%)
1	Sc(OTf) ₃	0	37
2	Yb(OTf) ₃	0	32
3	Zn(OTf) ₂	49	13
4	In(OTf) ₃	61	13
5	ZnCl ₂	52	18
6	InCl ₃	41	25

^{*a*} All reactions were carried out with benzaldehyde (1.0 equiv.) and **1a** (1.2 equiv.) in dry MeCN in the presence of metal reagent (20 mol %) at rt.

¹H NMR spectra of the sample prepared from 1a and ZnCl₂:



Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectra (300 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) of (a) **1a**, (b) **1a** with $ZnCl_2$ (1/0.2, stirred for 30 min at rt).

Transition state for the amide propargylation:

On the basis of our previous works on the amide allylation of carbonyl compounds,^[2] transition state for the amide propargylation was hypothesized as Figure S2. Indium(III) ion would coordinates to two oxygen atoms of the BINOL ligand, one oxygen atom of the aldehyde, and one oxygen atom of the propargylating reagent to form a highly ordered structure with a well-defined chiral environment supported by C=O···H–N–C=O hydrogen-bond interactions between the catalyst-bound substrate and the reagent. The nucleophilic attack of another reagent molecule at the *Re*-face should be prevented owing to the steric repulsion from the naphthyl group of the chiral ligand and the *Si*-face attack is preferred.



Figure S2. Possible transition state for the reaction of aryl aldehydes with 1. ($ZnCl_2$ is involved in the transition state but its role is not understood.)

Experimental procedures and characterization data:

Synthesis and characterization of 1a

To a solution of 3a (500 mg, 3.14 mmol) in THF (16 mL) was added LDA (2.0 M solution in THF, 4.7 mL, 9.4 mmmol, 3.0 equiv.) under a nitrogen atmosphere at -78 °C. After stirring at the same temperature for 30 min, tributyltin chloride (2.5 mL, 9.4 mmol, 3.0 equiv.) was added to the solution. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78°C for an additional 1 hour. The reaction was quenched by addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (5 mL), and the resulting solution was extracted with EtOAc (30×3 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to provide a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K₂CO₃-silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 25/1) to give **1a** (633 mg, 1.41 mmol, 45%) as a white solid. $R_f = 0.82$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 45-46 °C; IR (KBr) 3279 (N–H), 1917 (C=C=C), 1627 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.68 (brs, 1H, NH), 7.51 (dd, J = 1.2, 8.7 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.31 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.07 (m, 1H, ArH), 4.74 (t, J = 14.1 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 1.68–0.98 (m, 18H, CH₂), 0.89 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 9H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 208.0 (C), 165.1 (C), 138.3 (C), 128.9 (CH), 123.8 (CH), 119.2 (CH), 96.2 (C), 70.3 (CH₂), 28.9 (CH₂), 27.2 (CH₂), 13.7 (CH₃), 11.1 (CH₂). Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₃₅NOSn: C, 58.95; H, 7.87; N, 3.12. Found: C, 58.71; H, 7.65; N, 3.27.

General procedure for the synthesis of 1b-d

All the experiments for the synthesis of **1b–d** were carried out as described in the following typical procedure. The synthesis of **1b** from tetrolic acid (2-butynoic acid) was exemplified as follows.

Synthesis and characterization of 1b

According to the synthetic procedure of 3a,^[1] *N*,*N*'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (812 mg, 3.93 mmol, 1.1 equiv.), p-chloroaniline (911 mg, 7.14 mmol, 2.0 equiv.), and N,N-dimethyl-4-aminopyridine (43.6 mg, 0.357 mmol, 0.1 equiv.) were added to a solution of tetrolic acid (302 mg, 3.59 mmol) in dichloromethane (3.6 mL) at 0 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring at room temperature for 4 hours, the reaction mixture was filtered with Celite. The reaction was quenched by addition of 3% hydrochloric acid (20 mL) to the filtrate, and the resulting solution was extracted with dichloromethane (30×3 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to provide a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 4/1 to 2/1) to give **3b** (564 mg, 2.91 mmol, 81%) as a white solid. $R_f = 0.27$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 136–137 °C; IR (KBr) 3276 (N–H), 2239 (C=C), 1646 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.01 (brs, 1H, NH), 7.50 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.26 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H, ArH), 1.95 (s, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) § 151.2 (C), 136.0 (C), 129.6 (C), 128.9 (CH), 121.1 (CH), 85.0 (C), 75.1 (C), 3.7 (CH₃). Anal. Calcd for C₁₀H₈ClNO: C, 62.03; H, 4.16; N, 7.23. Found: C, 61.70; H, 4.53; N, 7.45.

According to the synthetic procedure of **1a**, **1b** was synthesized from **3b** (300 mg, 1.55 mmol). After addition of tributyltin chloride, the reaction mixture was warmed to 0 °C over 1 hour. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K₂CO₃–silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 25/1) to give **1b** (169 mg, 0.350 mmol, 23%) as a white solid. $R_f = 0.81$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 49–50 °C; IR (KBr) 3267 (N–H), 1917 (C=C=C), 1626 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.69 (brs, 1H, N*H*), 7.47 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H, Ar*H*), 7.25 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H, Ar*H*), 4.74 (t, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 2H, C*H*₂), 1.66–0.98 (m, 18H, C*H*₂), 0.89 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 9H, C*H*₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 208.2 (*C*), 165.2 (*C*), 136.9 (*C*), 128.9 (*C*H), 128.6 (*C*), 120.4 (*C*H), 96.0 (*C*), 70.5 (*C*H₂), 28.8 (*C*H₂), 27.1 (*C*H₂), 13.7 (*C*H₃), 11.1 (*C*H₂). Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₃₄ClNOSn: C, 54.74; H, 7.10; N, 2.90. Found: C, 54.97; H, 7.13; N, 2.98.

Synthesis and characterization of 1c

According to the synthetic procedure of **3b**, **3c** was synthesized from *p*-anisidine (879 mg, 7.14 mmol) and tetrolic acid (301 mg, 3.58 mmol). The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 4/1 to 2/1) to give **3c** (646 mg, 3.41 mmol, 95%) as a white solid. $R_f = 0.21$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 100–101 °C; IR (KBr) 3275 (N–H), 2240 (C=C), 1638 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.49 (brs, 1H, N*H*), 7.44 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H, Ar*H*), 6.84 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H, Ar*H*), 3.77 (s, 3H, OC*H*₃), 1.95 (s, 3H, C*H*₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 50 °C) δ 156.8 (*C*), 151.1 (*C*), 130.7 (*C*), 128.9 (*C*), 121.8 (*C*H), 114.2 (*C*H), 84.0 (*C*), 75.5 (*C*), 55.4 (*C*H₃), 3.52 (*C*H₃). Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₁NO₂: C, 69.83; H, 5.86; N, 7.40. Found: C, 69.85; H, 6.10; N, 7.71.

According to the synthetic procedure of **1a**, **1c** was synthesized from **3c** (300 mg, 1.59 mmol). After addition of tributyltin chloride, the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 hour. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K₂CO₃–silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 25/1) to give **1c** (396 mg, 0.828 mmol, 52%) as a white solid. $R_f = 0.72$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 65–66 °C; IR (KBr) 3268 (N–H), 1955 (C=C=C), 1917 (C=C=C), 1622 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.58 (brs, 1H, NH), 7.41 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 6.84 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 4.71 (t, J = 14.1 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 3.78 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.66–0.98 (m, 18H, CH₂), 0.89 (t, J = 7.2Hz, 9H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 207.9 (C), 165.0 (C), 156.1 (C), 131.5 (C), 121.2 (CH), 114.1 (CH), 96.0 (C), 70.2 (CH₂), 55.5 (CH₃), 28.9 (CH₂), 27.2 (CH₂), 13.7 (CH₃), 11.1 (CH₂). Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₃₇NO₂Sn: C, 57.76; H, 7.80; N, 2.93. Found: C, 57.65; H, 7.46; N, 3.09.

Synthesis and characterization of 1d

According to the synthetic procedure of **3b**, **3b** was synthesized from *p*-toluidine (770 mg, 7.14 mmol) and tetrolic acid (301 mg, 3.58 mmol). The crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 4/1 to 2/1) to give **3d** (488 mg, 2.82 mmol, 79%) as a white solid. R_f = 0.23 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 110–111 °C; IR (KBr) 3279 (N–H), 2237 (C=C), 1637 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 (brs, 1H, NH), 7.41 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H, Ar*H*), 7.10 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H, Ar*H*), 2.30 (s, 3H, C*H*₃), 1.94 (s, 3H, C*H*₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.1 (*C*), 134.9 (*C*), 134.2 (*C*), 129.4 (*C*H), 119.9 (*C*H), 84.2 (*C*), 75.3 (*C*), 20.8 (*C*H₃), 3.6 (*C*H₃). Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₁NO: C, 76.28; H, 6.40; N, 8.09. Found: C, 76.58; H, 6.59; N, 8.44.

According to the synthetic procedure of **1a**, **1d** was synthesized from **3d** (300 mg, 1.73 mmol). After addition of tributyltin chloride, the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 hour. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K₂CO₃–silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 25/1) to give **1d** (304 mg, 0.658 mmol, 38%) as a white solid. $R_f = 0.83$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 70–71 °C; IR (KBr) 3266 (N–H), 1961 (C=C=C), 1918 (C=C=C), 1623 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.63 (brs, 1H, NH), 7.39 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.10 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H, ArH), 4.73 (d, J = 14.4 Hz, 1H, CH₂), 4.69 (d, J = 14.1 Hz, 1H, CH₂), 2.29 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.66–0.98 (m, 18H, CH₂), 0.89 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 9H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 207.8 (C), 164.9 (C), 135.7 (C), 133.1 (C), 129.3 (CH), 119.2 (CH), 96.1 (C), 70.1 (CH₂), 28.8 (CH₂), 27.1 (CH₂), 20.7 (CH₃), 13.6 (CH₃), 11.0 (CH₂). Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₃₇NOSn: C, 59.76; H, 8.07; N, 3.03. Found: C, 59.74; H, 7.91; N, 3.13.

General procedure for amide propargylation of aldehydes

All the experiments for amide propargylation of aldehydes were carried out as described in the following typical procedure. The reaction of benzaldehyde with **1a** was exemplified as follows.

Synthesis and characterization of 4a

To a suspension of InCl₃ (9.4 mg, 0.042 mmol, 20 mol %) and MS 3 Å (318 mg, 1.5 g/mmol) in MeCN (0.43 mL) was added ZnCl₂ (5.7 mg, 0.042 mmol, 20 mol %) and $6,6'-(2,4,6-i-Pr_3-C_6H_4)_2-(S)$ -BINOL (36.6 mg, 0.0530 mmol, 25 mol %) at room temperature under an argon atmosphere. After stirring at the same temperature for 1 hour, benzaldehyde (22.5 mg, 0.212 mmol) was added to the solution. Then, the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. After addition of **1a** (114 mg, 0.254 mmol, 1.2 equiv.), the reaction mixture was stirred at the

same temperature for an additional 18 h. The reaction was guenched by addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (5 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (20 mL×3), washed with brine (5 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K_2CO_3 -silica gel, toluene/EtOAc = 10/1 to 4/1) to give **4a** (46.0 mg, 0.173 mmol, 82%, 94:6 er) as a white solid: $R_f = 0.32$ (silica gel, toluene/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 52–54 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ -27.5 (c 1.00, CHCl₃); IR (KBr) 3409 (O–H), 3280 (O-H), 2240 (C=C), 1638 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.98 (brs, 1H, NH), 7.47–7.26 (m, 10H, ArH), 7.12 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, ArH), 4.95 (dd, J = 6.3, 9.6 Hz, 2H, CH), 3.57 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H, OH), 2.90–2.68 (m, 2H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.5 (C), 142.1 (C), 137.3 (C), 128.9 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 128.0 (CH), 125.7 (CH), 124.8 (CH), 120.1 (CH), 85.7 (C), 77.7 (C), 71.8 (CH), 29.4 (CH₂). Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₅NO₂: C, 76.96; H, 5.70; N, 5.28. Found: C, 77.17; H, 6.06; N, 5.66. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Daicel Chiralpak IC column (hexane/EtOH = 95/5), flow rate 0.5 mL/min, UV detection 254 nm, t_R (major) = 39.4 min, t_R (minor) = 45.0 min.

Synthesis and characterization of 4b

The reaction of decanal (30.0 mg, 0.192 mmol) with **1a** (1.2 eq., 103 mg, 0.230 mmol) was performed at room temperature for 18 h. The crude material was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K₂CO₃-silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1 to 4/1 to 2/1) to give **4b** (39.9 mg, 0.126 mmol, 66%, 80:20 er) as a white solid: $R_f = 0.23$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 51–53 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ -4.3 (*c* 0.750, CHCl₃); IR (KBr) 3292 (O–H), 2238 (C=C), 1645 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.29

(brs, 1H, N*H*), 7.50 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H, Ar*H*), 7.30 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H, Ar*H*), 7.11 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H, Ar*H*), 3.86 (brs, 1H, C*H*), 3.54 (brs, 1H, O*H*), 2.59 (dd, J = 17.1, 4.2 Hz, 1H, C*H*₂), 2.44 (dd, J = 17.1, 6.3 Hz, 1H, C*H*₂), 1.65–1.25 (m, 16H, C*H*₂), 0.88 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H, C*H*₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.1 (*C*), 137.3 (*C*), 129.0 (*C*H), 124.8 (*C*H), 119.9 (*C*H), 85.5 (*C*), 77.8 (*C*), 69.7 (*C*H), 36.5 (*C*H₂), 31.9 (*C*H₂), 29.6 (*C*H₂), 29.53 (*C*H₂), 29.46 (*C*H₂), 29.3 (*C*H₂), 27.6 (*C*H₂), 25.7 (*C*H₂), 22.7 (*C*H₂), 14.1 (*C*H₃). Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₂₉NO₂: C, 76.15; H, 9.27; N, 4.44. Found: C, 76.48; H, 9.32; N, 4.70. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Daicel Chiralpak IC column (hexane/EtOH = 90/10), flow rate 0.5 mL/min, UV detection 254 nm, t_R (major) = 11.5 min, t_R (minor) = 14.5 min.

Synthesis and characterization of 4c

The reaction of pivalaldehyde (16.4 mg, 0.190 mmol) with **1a** (1.2 eq., 102 mg, 0.228 mmol) was performed at room temperature for 18 h. The crude material was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K₂CO₃–silica gel, CHCl₃/EtOAc = 5/1) to give **4c** (34.6 mg, 0.141 mmol, 74%, 83:17 er) as a white solid: $R_f = 0.25$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 49–51 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -22.6 (*c* 0.250, CHCl₃); IR (KBr) 3266 (O–H), 2239 (C=C), 1646 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.32 (s, 1H, NH), 7.51 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.30 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H, ArH), 7.10 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 3.51 (d, *J* = 9.9 Hz, 1H, CH), 3.25 (brs, 1H, OH), 2.53 (dd, *J* = 1.8, 17.1 Hz, 1H, CH₂), 2.35 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 17.1 Hz, 1H, CH₂), 0.90 (s, 9H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 153.9 (C), 137.7 (C), 130.2 (CH), 125.9 (CH), 121.4 (CH), 89.1 (C), 79.0 (CH), 77.8 (C),

36.4 (*C*), 26.4 (*C*H₃), 23.7 (*C*H₂). Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₁₉NO₂: C, 73.44; H, 7.81; N, 5.71. Found: C, 73.18; H, 7.84; N, 5.43. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Daicel Chiralpak IC column (hexane/EtOH = 95/5), flow rate 0.5 mL/min, UV detection 254 nm, t_R (major) = 22.9 min, t_R (minor) = 25.2 min.

Synthesis and characterization of 4d

The reaction of *p*-tolaldehyde (22.8 mg, 0.190 mmol) with **1a** (1.2 eq., 102 mg, 0.228 mmol) was performed at room temperature for 18 h. The crude material was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K₂CO₃-silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1 to 2/1) to give **4d** (36.9 mg, 0.132 mmol, 70%, 87:13 er) as a white solid: $R_f = 0.21$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 57–58 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ -19.1 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); IR (KBr) 3449 (O–H), 3276 (O–H), 2236 (C=C), 1642 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.69 (brs, 1H, NH), 7.46 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.33–7.27 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.19–7.09 (m, 3H, ArH), 4.94 (brs, 1H, CH), 2.92 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H, OH), 2.85–2.71 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.35 (s, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.2 (*C*), 139.2 (*C*), 137.9 (*C*), 137.3 (*C*), 129.2 (CH), 128.9 (CH), 125.6 (CH), 124.8 (CH), 120.0 (CH), 85.4 (*C*), 77.7 (*C*), 71.8 (CH), 29.4 (CH₂), 21.1 (CH₃). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₇NO₂: C, 77.40; H, 6.13; N, 5.01. Found: C, 77.00; H, 5.78; N, 5.07. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Daicel Chiralpak IC column (hexane/EtOH = 95/5), flow rate 0.5 mL/min, UV detection 254 nm, t_R (major) = 36.0 min, t_R (minor) = 39.4 min.

Synthesis and characterization of 4e

The reaction of p-anisaldehyde (28.0 mg, 0.206 mmol) with 1a (1.2 eq., 111 mg, 0.247 mmol) was

performed at room temperature for 18 h. The crude material was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K₂CO₃-silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1 to 4/1 to 1/1) to give **4e** (45.8 mg, 0.155 mmol, 75%, 90:10 er) as a white solid: $R_f = 0.11$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 101–102 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ -18.3 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); IR (KBr) 3484 (O–H), 3263 (O–H), 2237 (C=C), 1647 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.18 (brs, 1H, N*H*), 7.44 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H, Ar*H*), 7.29–7.24 (m, 4H, Ar*H*), 7.09 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, Ar*H*), 6.85 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, Ar*H*), 4.88 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H, C*H*), 3.81 (s, 3H, C*H*₃), 3.75 (brs, 1H, O*H*), 2.76 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 17.1 Hz, 1H, C*H*₂), 2.69 (dd, *J* = 4.8, 17.1 Hz, 1H, C*H*₂); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.3 (*C*), 151.2 (*C*), 137.3 (*C*), 134.3 (*C*), 129.0 (*C*H), 127.0 (*C*H), 124.8 (*C*H), 119.9 (*C*H), 113.9 (*C*H), 85.4 (*C*), 77.7 (*C*), 71.5 (*C*H), 55.2 (*C*H₃), 29.4 (*C*H₂). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₇NO₃: C, 73.20; H, 5.80; N, 4.74. Found: C, 72.80; H, 5.44; N, 4.67. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Daicel Chiralpak IC column (hexane/EtOH = 92/8), flow rate 0.5 mL/min, UV detection 254 nm, *t*_R (major) = 35.6 min, *t*_R (minor) = 38.8 min.

Synthesis and characterization of 4f

The reaction of *p*-chlorobenzaldehyde (28.1 mg, 0.200 mmol) with **1a** (1.2 eq., 108 mg, 0.240 mmol) was performed at room temperature for 18 h. The crude material was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K₂CO₃–silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1 to 4/1 to 1/1) to give **4f** (43.4 mg, 0.145 mmol, 72%, 92:8 er) as a white solid: $R_f = 0.16$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 103–104 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ -27.1 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); IR (KBr) 3247 (O–H), 3256 (O–H), 2241 (C=C), 1639 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.87 (brs, 1H, NH), 7.44 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.32–7.27 (m, 6H, ArH), 7.12 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H, Ar*H*), 4.94 (m, 1H, C*H*), 3.66 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H, O*H*), 2.74 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H, C*H*₂); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.0 (*C*), 140.6 (*C*), 137.1 (*C*), 133.8 (*C*), 129.0 (*C*H), 128.7 (*C*H), 127.1 (*C*H), 125.0 (*C*H), 120.0 (*C*H), 84.9 (*C*), 77.9 (*C*), 71.2 (*C*H), 29.6 (*C*H₂). Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₄ClNO₂: C, 68.12; H, 4.71; N, 4.67. Found: C, 67.76; H, 4.86; N, 4.59. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Daicel Chiralpak IC column (hexane/EtOH = 95/5), flow rate 0.5 mL/min, UV detection 254 nm, t_R (major) = 28.9 min, t_R (minor) = 32.1 min.

Synthesis and characterization of 4g

The reaction of *o*-tolaldehyde (25.0 mg, 0.208 mmol) with **1a** (1.2 eq., 112 mg, 0.250 mmol) was performed at room temperature for 18 h. The crude material was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K₂CO₃-silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1 to 4/1 to 1/1) to give **4g** (45.3 mg, 0.162 mmol, 78%, 90:10 er) as a white solid: R_f = 0.22 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 117–119 °C; $[\alpha] p^{27}$ -42.2 (*c* 0.500, CHCl₃); IR (KBr) 3250 (O–H), 2232 (C=C), 1638 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.18 (brs, 1H, N*H*), 7.52–7.42 (m, 3H, Ar*H*), 7.30–7.06 (m, 6H, Ar*H*), 5.16 (brs, 1H, C*H*), 3.76 (brs, 1H, O*H*), 2.70 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H, C*H*₂), 2.30 (s, 3H, C*H*₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.3 (*C*), 140.1 (*C*), 137.2 (*C*), 134.4 (*C*), 130.5 (*C*H), 128.9 (*C*H), 127.8 (*C*H), 126.3 (*C*H), 125.0 (*C*H), 124.8 (*C*H), 120.0 (*C*H), 85.7 (*C*), 77.5 (*C*), 68.4 (*C*H), 28.3 (*C*H₂), 18.9 (*C*H₃). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₇NO₂: C, 77.40; H, 6.13; N, 5.01. Found: C, 77.31; H, 6.14; N, 4.88. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Daicel Chiralpak IC column (hexane/EtOH = 95/5), flow rate 0.5 mL/min, UV detection 254 nm, *t*_R (major) = 31.3 min, *t*_R (minor) = 34.1 min.

Synthesis and characterization of 4h

The reaction of o-anisaldehyde (13.2 mg, 0.0970 mmol) with **1a** (1.2 eq., 52.1 mg, 0.116 mmol) was performed at room temperature for 18 h. The crude material was purified by column chromatography $(10\% \text{ w/w K}_2\text{CO}_3\text{-silica gel, hexane/EtOAc} = 6/1 \text{ to } 4/1 \text{ to } 1/1) \text{ to give 4h} (22.1 \text{ mg}, 0.0748 \text{ mmol}, 0.0748 \text{ mmol})$ 77%, 90:10 er) as a pale yellow oil: $R_f = 0.21$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ -16.6 (c 0.250, CHCl₃); IR (NaCl) 3379 (O–H), 3276 (O–H), 2234 (C=C), 1645 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.48 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.41 (dd, J = 1.8, 7.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.35–7.25 (m, 3H, Ar*H*), 7.12 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, Ar*H*), 7.01 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, Ar*H*), 6.91 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H, Ar*H*), 5.16 (m, 1H, CH), 3.88 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.05 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H, OH), 2.91 (dd, J = 5.1, 17.1 Hz, 1H, CH₃), 2.83 (dd, J = 9.3, 17.1 Hz, 1H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.1 (C), 151.2 (C), 137.5 (C), 130.0 (C), 129.0 (CH), 126.7 (CH), 124.7 (CH), 120.8 (CH), 119.9 (CH), 110.5 (CH), 85.7 (C), 77.6 (C), 68.6 (CH), 55.3 (CH₃), 27.7 (CH₂). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₇NO₃: C, 73.20; H, 5.80; N, 4.74. Found: C, 73.06; H, 5.86; N, 5.00. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Daicel Chiralpak IC column (hexane/EtOH = 95/5), flow rate 0.5 mL/min, UV detection 254 nm, t_R $(major) = 42.3 \text{ min}, t_{R} (minor) = 48.7 \text{ min}.$

Synthesis and characterization of 4i

The reaction of *o*-chlorobenzaldehyde (13.2 mg, 0.0970 mmol) with **1a** (1.2 eq., 52.1 mg, 0.116 mmol) was performed at room temperature for 18 h. The crude material was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K₂CO₃-silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1 to 4/1 to 1/1) to give **4i** (22.4 mg,

0.0747 mmol, 77%, 81:19 er) as a white solid: $R_f = 0.32$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 65–67 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ -40.8 (*c* 0.250, CHCl₃); IR (NaCl) 3379 (O–H), 3275 (O–H), 2236 (C=C), 1645 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.89 (s, 1H, N*H*), 7.65 (dd, *J* = 1.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H, Ar*H*), 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H, Ar*H*), 7.35–7.20 (m, 5H, Ar*H*), 7.11 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, Ar*H*), 5.38 (m, 1H, C*H*), 3.66 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 1H, O*H*), 2.91 (dd, *J* = 3.9, 17.1 Hz, 1H, C*H*₃), 2.72 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 17.1 Hz, 1H, C*H*₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.3 (*C*), 139.5 (*C*), 137.2 (*C*), 131.4 (*C*), 129.4 (*C*H), 129.03 (*C*H), 128.96 (*C*H), 127.2 (*C*H), 127.0 (*C*H), 124.9 (*C*H), 120.0 (*C*H), 85.2 (*C*), 77.7 (*C*), 68.4 (*C*H), 27.9 (*C*H₂). Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₄ClNO₂: C, 68.12; H, 4.71; N, 4.67. Found: C, 67.79; H, 4.82; N, 5.02. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Daicel Chiralpak IC column (hexane/EtOH = 98/2), flow rate 0.5 mL/min, UV detection 254 nm, *t*_R (major) = 77.6 min, *t*_R (minor) = 84.7 min.

Synthesis and characterization of 4j

The reaction of *o*-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)benzaldehyde (47.3 mg, 0.200 mmol) with **1a** (1.2 eq., 107 mg, 0.240 mmol) was performed at room temperature for 18 h. The crude material was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K₂CO₃–silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1 to 4/1 to 1/1) to give **4j** (72.0 mg, 0.182 mmol, 91%, 97:3 er) as a white solid: R_f = 0.23 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 103–104 °C; [α]_D²¹ -45.6 (*c* 0.500, CHCl₃); IR (KBr) 3387 (O–H), 2234 (C=C), 1631 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.74 (brs, 1H, NH), 7.46–7.49 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.30 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.22–7.08 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.00 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.82 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H, ArH), 5.23

(m, 1H, C*H*), 3.88 (s, 3H, C*H*₃), 3.27 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1H, O*H*), 2.89 (dd, J = 4.5, 17.1 Hz, 1H, C*H*₃), 2.75 (dd, J = 7.5, 17.1 Hz, 1H, C*H*₃), 1.02 (s, 9H, C*H*₃), 0.28 (s, 9H, C*H*₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.1 (C), 151.0 (C), 137.4 (C), 132.3 (C), 129.0 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 126.6 (CH), 124.7 (CH), 121.3 (CH), 119.8 (CH), 118.1 (CH), 85.3 (C), 77.6 (C), 67.7 (CH), 27.9 (CH₂), 25.8 (CH₃), 18.2 (C), -4.0 (CH₃), -4.3 (CH₃). Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₉NO₃Si: C, 69.84; H, 7.39; N, 3.54. Found: C, 69.56; H, 7.40; N, 3.66. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Daicel Chiralpak IC column (hexane/EtOH = 97/3), flow rate 0.5 mL/min, UV detection 254 nm, *t*_R (major) = 24.1 min, *t*_R (minor) = 27.0 min.

Synthesis and characterization of 4k

The reaction of *o*-[(triisopropylsilyl)oxy]benzaldehyde (55.7 mg, 0.200 mmol) with **1a** (1.2 eq., 108 mg, 0.240 mmol) was performed at room temperature for 18 h. The crude material was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K₂CO₃–silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1 to 4/1 to 1/1) to give **4k** (79.6 mg, 0.182 mmol, 91%, 96:4 er) as a white solid: $R_f = 0.27$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 146–147 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -57.2 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); IR (KBr) 3367 (O–H), 3269 (O–H), 2240 (C=C), 1644 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.75 (s, 1H, NH), 7.49–7.47 (m, 3H, Ar*H*), 7.30 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H, Ar*H*), 7.20–7.08 (m, 2H, Ar*H*), 6.98 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, Ar*H*), 6.82 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H, Ar*H*), 5.29 (t, *J* = 3.3 Hz, 1H, C*H*), 3.25 (s, 1H, O*H*), 2.92 (dd, *J* = 4.2, 17.1 Hz, 1H), 2.76 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 17.1 Hz, 1H), 1.40–1.26 (m, 3H, C*H*), 1.13 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 9H, C*H*₃), 1.12 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 9H, C*H*₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.5 (C), 150.9 (C), 137.3 (C), 131.8 (C), 129.0 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 126.5

(CH), 124.7 (CH), 121.0 (CH), 119.8 (CH), 117.8 (CH), 85.3 (C), 77.6 (C), 67.9 (CH), 27.8 (CH₂), 18.1 (CH₃), 13.0 (CH). Anal. Calcd for $C_{26}H_{35}NO_3Si: C$, 71.35; H, 8.06; N, 3.20. Found: C, 71.38; H, 7.75; N, 3.37. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Daicel Chiralpak IC column (hexane/EtOH = 97/3), flow rate 0.5 mL/min, UV detection 254 nm, t_R (major) = 24.3 min, t_R (minor) = 26.9 min.

Synthesis and characterization of 41

The reaction of o-(tert-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)benzaldehyde (70.2 mg, 0.195 mmol) with 1a (1.2 eq., 104 mg, 0.234 mmol) was performed at room temperature for 18 h. The crude material was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K₂CO₃-silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 8/1 to 4/1) to give **4l** (90.5 mg, 0.174 mmol, 89%, 98:2 er) as a white solid: $R_f = 0.33$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 114–116 °C; [α]_D²⁵ -44.1 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); IR (KBr) 3275 (O–H), 2236 (C=C), 1739 (C=O), 1637 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.73–7.67 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.61 (nrs, 1H, NH), 7.53–7.27 (m, 11H, Ar*H*), 7.11 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H, Ar*H*), 6.95–6.84 (m, 2H, Ar*H*), 6.47 (dd, *J* = 1.2, 8.1 Hz, 1H, ArH), 5.52 (m, 1H, CH), 3.13 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H, OH), 3.05 (dd, J = 4.2, 17.1 Hz, 1H, CH₂), 2.88 (dd, J = 7.5, 17.1 Hz, 1H, CH₂), 1.12 (s, 9H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.8 (C), 151.1 (C), 137.3 (C), 135.3 (CH), 135.2 (CH), 132.1 (C), 131.9 (C), 131.8 (C), 130.12 (CH), 130.08 (CH), 128.9 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 128.0 (CH), 127.9 (CH), 126.3 (CH), 124.7 (CH), 121.3 (CH), 119.9 (CH), 118.9 (CH), 85.5 (C), 77.8 (C), 67.5 (CH), 28.2 (CH₂), 26.6 (CH₃), 19.4 (C). Anal. Calcd for C₃₃H₃₃NO₃Si: C, 76.27; H, 6.40; N, 2.70. Found: C, 76.28; H, 6.61; N, 2.86. The enantiomeric excess

was determined by HPLC with a Daicel Chiralpak IC column (hexane/EtOH = 98/2), flow rate 0.5 mL/min, UV detection 254 nm, t_R (major) = 40.5 min, t_R (minor) = 45.5 min.

Synthesis and characterization of 4m

The reaction of *m*-(*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)benzaldehyde (72.1 mg, 0.200 mmol) with **1a** (1.2 eq., 108 mg, 0.240 mmol) was performed at room temperature for 18 h. The crude material was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K₂CO₃-silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1 to 4/1 to 1/1) to give 4m (83.3 mg, 0.160 mmol, 80%, 91:9 er) as a yellow oil: $R_f = 0.28$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); [α]_D²⁵ -12.4 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); IR (NaCl) 3375 (O–H), 3278 (O–H), 2233 (C≡C), 1648 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70–7.65 (m, 5H, ArH, NH), 7.45–7.29 (m, 10H, ArH), 7.12–7.04 (m, 2H, ArH), 6.88 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.75–6.69 (m, 2H, ArH), 4.74 (brs, 1H, CH), 2.76 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H, OH), 2.62–2.48 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.10 (s, 9H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.6 (C), 150.8 (C), 143.5 (C), 137.2 (C), 135.5 (CH), 132.6 (CH), 130.0 (CH), 129.4 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 124.8 (CH), 119.8 (CH), 119.6 (CH), 118.4 (CH), 117.0 (CH), 84.9 (C), 77.6 (C), 71.7 (CH), 29.3 (CH₂), 26.5 (CH₃), 19.4 (C). Anal. Calcd for C₃₃H₃₃NO₃Si: C, 76.27; H, 6.40; N, 2.70. Found: C, 76.55; H, 6.41; N, 2.95. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Daicel Chiralpak IC column (hexane/EtOH = 97/3), flow rate 0.5 mL/min, UV detection 254 nm, $t_{\rm R}$ (major) $= 31.3 \text{ min}, t_{\text{R}} \text{ (minor)} = 38.7 \text{ min}.$

Synthesis and characterization of 4n

The reaction of *p*-(*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)benzaldehyde (72.1 mg, 0.200 mmol) with 1a (1.2 eq.,

108 mg, 0.240 mmol) was performed at room temperature for 18 h. The crude material was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K₂CO₃–silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1 to 4/1 to 1/1) to give **4n** (83.6 mg, 0.161 mmol, 80%, 92:8 er) as a white solid: R_f = 0.25 (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 66–68 °C; [α]_D²⁵ -7.2 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); IR (KBr) 3371 (O–H), 3277 (O–H), 2233 (C=C), 1647 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.88 (brs, 1H, N*H*), 7.71–7.68 (m, 4H, Ar*H*), 7.44–7.06 (m, 13H, Ar*H*), 6.73 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H, Ar*H*), 4.79 (brs, 1H, C*H*), 3.18 (brs, 1H, O*H*), 2.68–2.65 (m, 2H, C*H*₂), 1.09 (s, 9H, C*H*₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.5 (*C*), 151.0 (*C*), 137.3 (*C*), 135.4 (CH), 134.6 (*C*), 132.7 (*C*), 129.9 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 126.7 (CH), 124.8 (CH), 119.9 (CH), 119.7 (CH), 85.2 (C), 77.6 (C), 71.6 (CH), 29.4 (CH₂), 26.4 (CH₃), 19.4 (C). Anal. Calcd for C₃₃H₃₃NO₃Si: C, 76.27; H, 6.40; N, 2.70. Found: C, 76.61; H, 6.43; N, 2.91. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Daicel Chiralpak IC column (hexane/EtOH = 97/3), flow rate 0.5 mL/min, UV detection 254 nm, *t*_R (major) = 48.5 min, *t*_R (maior) = 54.3 min.

Synthesis and characterization of 40

The reaction of *o*-(*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)benzaldehyde (35.0 mg, 0.0970 mmol) with **1b** (1.2 eq., 56.0 mg, 0.116 mmol) was performed at room temperature for 18 h. The crude material was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K₂CO₃–silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1 to 4/1 to 1/1) to give **4o** (46.6 mg, 0.0841 mmol, 87%, 95:5 er) as a white solid: $R_f = 0.47$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 82–83 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ -31.2 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); IR (KBr) 3375 (O–H), 3278 (O–H), 2233 (C=C), 1648 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.80 (brs, 1H), 7.71-7.67 (m, 4H), 7.51-7.33 (m, 9H),

7.26-7.23 (m, 2H), 6.94-6.84 (m, 2H), 6.47 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.52 (brs, 1H), 3.25 (brs, 1H), 3.04 (dd, J = 4.2, 17.1 Hz, 1H), 2.89 (dd, J = 7.5, 17.1 Hz, 1H), 1.12 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.9 (*C*), 150.8 (*C*), 135.9 (*C*H), 135.31 (*C*H), 135.26 (*C*H), 132.0 (*C*), 131.8 (*C*), 130.2 (*C*H), 129.7 (*C*), 129.0 (*C*H), 128.5 (*C*H), 128.02 (*C*H), 127.98 (*C*H), 126.3 (*C*H), 121.4 (*C*H), 121.0 (*C*H), 119.1 (*C*H), 85.7 (*C*), 77.6 (*C*), 67.8 (*C*H), 28.1 (*C*H₂), 26.6 (*C*H₃), 19.4 (*C*). Anal. Calcd for C₃₃H₃₂CINO₃Si: C, 71.53; H, 5.82; N, 2.53. Found: C, 71.82; H, 5.63; N, 2.46. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Daicel Chiralpak IC column (hexane/EtOH = 98/2), flow rate 0.5 mL/min, UV detection 254 nm, t_R (major) = 26.7 min, t_R (minor) = 29.9 min.

Synthesis and characterization of 4p

The reaction of *o*-(*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)benzaldehyde (35.0 mg, 0.0970 mmol) with **1c** (1.2 eq., 55.5 mg, 0.116 mmol) was performed at room temperature for 18 h. The crude material was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K₂CO₃-silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1 to 4/1 to 1/1) to give **4p** (47.3 mg, 0.0860 mmol, 89%, 96:4 er) as a white solid: $R_f = 0.29$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 153-154 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ -31.2 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); IR (KBr) 3371 (O–H), 3285 (O–H), 2241 (C=C), 1638 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.72-7.68 (m, 4H, Ar*H*), 7.58-7.33 (m, 9H, Ar*H*), 6.95-6.81 (m, 4H, Ar*H*), 6.47 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H, Ar*H*), 5.51 (brs, 1H, C*H*), 3.78 (s, 3H, C*H*₃), 3.15 (brs, 1H, O*H*), 3.04 (d, *J* = 4.5, 17.1 Hz, 1H, C*H*₂), 2.88 (d, *J* = 7.5, 17.1 Hz, 1H, C*H*₂), 1.12 (s, 9H, C*H*₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.7 (*C*), 151.9 (*C*), 150.9 (*C*), 135.5 (*C*), 135.42 (*C*H), 135.36 (*C*H), 135.2 (*C*H), 132.1 (*C*), 131.93 (*C*), 131.85 (*C*), 130.4 (*C*H), 130.1 (*C*H), 128.4 (*C*H), 128.0

(CH), 126.4 (CH), 121.7 (CH), 121.3 (CH), 119.0 (CH), 114.1 (CH), 85.0 (C), 77.9 (C), 67.8 (CH), 67.7 (CH), 55.5 (CH₃), 55.4 (CH₃), 28.2 (CH₂), 26.7 (CH₃), 26.5 (CH₃), 19.4 (C). Anal. Calcd for $C_{34}H_{35}NO_4Si: C, 74.28; H, 6.42; N, 2.55.$ Found: C, 74.14; H, 6.39; N, 2.95. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Daicel Chiralpak IC column (hexane/EtOH = 98/2), flow rate 0.5 mL/min, UV detection 254 nm, t_R (major) = 100.8 min, t_R (minor) = 108.4 min.

Synthesis and characterization of 4q

The reaction of o-(tert-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)benzaldehyde (35.0 mg, 0.0970 mmol) with 1d (1.2 eq., 53.6 mg, 0.116 mmol) was performed at room temperature for 18 h. The crude material was purified by column chromatography (10% w/w K₂CO₃-silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 6/1 to 4/1 to 1/1) to give 4q (45.1 mg, 0.0845 mmol, 87%, 97:3 er) as a white solid: $R_f = 0.41$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); m.p. 149-150 °C; [α]_D²⁵ -37.4 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); IR (KBr) 3275 (O–H), 2236 (C=C), 1627 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.72-7.67 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.58 (brs, 1H, NH), 7.52-7.33 (m, 9H, ArH), 7.10 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 6.95-6.84 (m, 2H, ArH), 6.61 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H, ArH), 5.51 (brs, 1H, *CH*), 3.13 (brs, 1H, O*H*), 3.04 (d, *J* = 4.5, 17.1 Hz, 1H, *CH*₂), 2.87 (d, *J* = 7.5, 17.1 Hz, 1H, *CH*₂), 2.30 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.12 (s, 9H, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.9 (C), 150.7 (C), 135.32 (CH), 135.27 (CH), 134.8 (C), 134.5 (C), 132.1 (C), 132.1 (C), 131.9 (C), 130.2 (CH), 129.5 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 128.0 (CH), 126.4 (CH), 121.3 (CH), 119.9 (CH), 119.1 (CH), 84.9 (C), 77.8 (C), 67.7 (CH), 28.2 (CH₂), 26.6 (CH₃), 20.9 (CH₃) 19.4 (C). Anal. Calcd for C₃₄H₃₅NO₃Si: C, 76.51; H, 6.61; N, 2.62. Found: C, 76.31; H, 6.68; N, 2.96. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Daicel Chiralpak IC column (hexane/EtOH = 98/2), flow rate 0.5 mL/min, UV detection 254 nm, t_R (major) = 58.2 min, t_R (minor) = 62.7 min.

Synthesis and characterization of 5a

To a solution of 4a (85.1 mg, 0.321 mmol, 94:6 er) in MeOH (0.64 mL) was added 5% Rh-Al₂O₃ (21.2 mg,). The resulting suspension was stirred for 1 hour under a hydrogen atmosphere at room temperature. The catalyst was removed by filtration through a pad of Celite and washed with EtOAc. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was roughly purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 3/1 to 0/1) to give a crude material (78.1 mg). To a solution of this material in dry dichloromethane (1.5 mL) was added *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (monohydrate, 59.2 mg, 0.290 mmol). After stirring at room temperature for 4 hours, the reaction was quenched by addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (5 mL). The resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (20 mL×3), and the combined organic extracts were washed with brine (5 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 5/1 to 3/1) to give **5a** (44.5 mg, 0.253 mmol, 79%, 95:5 er) as a white solid: $R_f = 0.52$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 1/1); m.p. 59-61 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ -32.6 (c 1.00, CHCl₃); IR (KBr) 1719 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41-7.29 (m, 5H, ArH), 5.35 (dd, J = 3.0, 10.2 Hz, 1H, CH), 2.73-2.50 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.16 (m, 1H, CH₂), 2.02-1.79 (m, 3H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.2 (C), 139.6 (C), 128.4 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 125.6 (CH), 81.5 (CH), 30.4 (CH₂), 29.3 (CH₂), 18.4 (CH₂). Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₂O₂: C, 74.98; H, 6.86; N, 0.00. Found: C, 74.58; H, 6.53; N, 0.00.

Synthesis and characterization of 7

To a solution of 40 (20.0 mg, 0.0361 mmol, 95:5 er) in THF (0.18 mL) was added a solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (TBAF, 1.0 M in THF, 0.11 mL, 0.11 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirring at the same temperature for 10 min, the reaction was quenched by addition of water (10 mL). The resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (20 mL×3), and the combined organic extracts were washed with brine (5 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give a crude material. This material was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 2/1) to give 7 (9.8 mg, 0.0310 mmol, 86%, 93:7 er) as a white solid: $R_f = 0.32$ (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc = 1/1); m.p. 109-111 °C; [α]_D²⁰ -34.5 (*c* 0.25, MeOH); IR (KBr) 3631 (O–H), 3457 (O–H), 2238 (C≡C), 1638 (C=O) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 7.56-7.51 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.38 (dd, J = 1.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 7.31-7.26 (m, 2H, CH, ArH), 7.09 (dt, J = 1.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.84 (dt, J = 0.9, 7.5 Hz, 1H, ArH), 6.76 (dd, J=0.9, 8.1 Hz, 1H, ArH), 5.21 (dd, J=4.2, 7.5 Hz, 1H, CH), 2.90 (dd, J=4.5, 17.1 Hz, 1H, CH₂), 2.72 (dd, J = 7.5, 17.1 Hz, 1H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 155.2 (C), 153.5 (C), 138.3 (C), 130.4 (C), 130.3 (C), 129.9 (CH), 129.5 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 122.4 (CH), 120.5 (CH), 116.0 (CH), 87.7 (C), 77.7 (C), 68.5 (CH), 28.5 (CH₂). Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₆ClNO₄: C, 61.18; H, 4.83; N, 4.20. Found: C, 61.55; H, 5.21; N, 4.25. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Daicel Chiralpak IG column (hexane/EtOH = 80/20), flow rate 0.5 mL/min, UV detection 254 nm, t_R (major) = 21.7min, $t_{\rm R}$ (minor) = 14.9 min.

References

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S29





S31





S33

















































































S74





S76



S77

Column: Daicel CHIRALPAK IC (ϕ 0.46 cm, L 25 cm); Eluent: hexane/EtOH = 95/5; Flow rate:

0.5 mL/min; UV detection: 254 nm.



Enantiomerically enriched (-)-4a (94:6 er)



Column: Daicel CHIRALPAK IC (ϕ 0.46 cm, L 25 cm); Eluent: hexane/EtOH = 90/10; Flow rate:

NHPh

0.5 mL/min; UV detection: 254 nm.



Enantiomerically enriched (-)-4b (80:20 er)



Column: Daicel CHIRALPAK IC (ϕ 0.46 cm, L 25 cm); Eluent: hexane/EtOH = 95/5; Flow rate:

Ο

0.5 mL/min; UV detection: 254 nm.



Enantiomerically enriched (-)-4c (83:17 er)



Column: Daicel CHIRALPAK IC (ϕ 0.46 cm, L 25 cm); Eluent: hexane/EtOH = 95/5; Flow rate:

0.5 mL/min; UV detection: 254 nm.



Enantiomerically enriched (-)-4d (87:13 er)



Column: Daicel CHIRALPAK IC (ϕ 0.46 cm, L 25 cm); Eluent: hexane/EtOH = 92/8; Flow rate:

0.5 mL/min; UV detection: 254 nm.



Enantiomerically enriched (-)-4e (90:10 er)



Column: Daicel CHIRALPAK IC (ϕ 0.46 cm, L 25 cm); Eluent: hexane/EtOH = 95/5; Flow rate:



Enantiomerically enriched (-)-4f (92:8 er)



Column: Daicel CHIRALPAK IC (ϕ 0.46 cm, L 25 cm); Eluent: hexane/EtOH = 95/5; Flow rate:

0 ||

0.5 mL/min; UV detection: 254 nm.



Enantiomerically enriched (-)-4g (90:10 er)



Column: Daicel CHIRALPAK IC (ϕ 0.46 cm, L 25 cm); Eluent: hexane/EtOH = 95/5; Flow rate:

0.5 mL/min; UV detection: 254 nm.



Racemate of 4h

0023808S				. 41.046		0 47.787	0	TIME 6.35 6.868 41.046 47.787	AREA 504 3121 62900 63652	HEIGHT 22 351 1185 1022	MK V	IDNO	CONC 0.387 2.397 48.318 48.896	3557
	20.15.	- 30* 1	30°.	- 40.	45.	- 20	1 22°.	TOTAL	130177	2580			100	

Enantiomerically enriched (-)-4h (90:10 er)

0 17.172	18. 655 18. 655	TIME AREA 6.333 188 6.568 2078 6.866 3896 12.304 2692 17.172 721 42.289 116559 48.655 13573	HEIGHT M 18 179 V 406 V 99 39 2142 216	AK IDNO 7 7	CONC 0.1343 1.4875 2.7888 1.9265 0.5162 83.4315 9.7152
		TOTAL 139707	3098		100

Column: Daicel CHIRALPAK IC (ϕ 0.46 cm, L 25 cm); Eluent: hexane/EtOH = 98/2; Flow rate:

0.5 mL/min; UV detection: 254 nm.



Racemate of 4i



Enantiomerically enriched (-)-4i (81:19 er)



Column: Daicel CHIRALPAK IC (ϕ 0.46 cm, L 25 cm); Eluent: hexane/EtOH = 97/3; Flow rate:

0.5 mL/min; UV detection: 254 nm.

Racemate of 4j



Enantiomerically enriched (-)-4j (97:3 er)





Column: Daicel CHIRALPAK IC (ϕ 0.46 cm, L 25 cm); Eluent: hexane/EtOH = 97/3; Flow rate:

0.5 mL/min; UV detection: 254 nm.



Enantiomerically enriched (-)-4k (96:4 er)



Column: Daicel CHIRALPAK IC (ϕ 0.46 cm, L 25 cm); Eluent: hexane/EtOH = 98/2; Flow rate:

0 ||

NHPh

OH

0.5 mL/min; UV detection: 254 nm.





Enantiomerically enriched (-)-4l (98:2 er)



Column: Daicel CHIRALPAK IC (ϕ 0.46 cm, L 25 cm); Eluent: hexane/EtOH = 97/3; Flow rate:

0.5 mL/min; UV detection: 254 nm.



Enantiomerically enriched (-)-4m (91:9 er)



Column: Daicel CHIRALPAK IC (ϕ 0.46 cm, L 25 cm); Eluent: hexane/EtOH = 97/3; Flow rate:

NHPh

0.5 mL/min; UV detection: 254 nm.



Enantiomerically enriched (-)-4n (92:8 er)



Column: Daicel CHIRALPAK IC (ϕ 0.46 cm, L 25 cm); Eluent: hexane/EtOH = 98/2; Flow rate:

0.5 mL/min; UV detection: 254 nm.



Racemate of 40

	۰ الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل	0	0	0	0 27.844	0	TIME 6.394 6.633 6.861 7.461 27.844 31.432	AREA 250 317 756 8405 95739 97086	HEIGHT 25 31 72 433 1294 1177	MK V V V	1 DNO	CUNC 0.1236 0.1566 0.3733 4.1497 47.2659 47.9309
ວ ທີ 	°.	18.	- 20.	- 25.	- 30.	35.	TOTAL	202554	3032			100

Enantiomerically enriched (-)-40 (95:5 er)

	0 66. afritis	0			0	26.74	TIME 6.626 6.9 7.845 26.747 29.911	AREA 644 124 2813 70893 4199	HEIGHT 80 15 286 1637 93	MK V	IDNO	CONC 0.8191 0.1577 3.5758 90.1107 5.3367
о́ Г	ڻ ا	10.	1 2	- 20.	25.	- 30.	TOTAL	78673	2111			100

Column: Daicel CHIRALPAK IC (ϕ 0.46 cm, L 25 cm); Eluent: hexane/EtOH = 98/2; Flow rate:

0.5 mL/min; UV detection: 254 nm.



Racemate of **4p**

	TIME	AREA	ΜK	IDNO	CONC
21.01 110, 125 110, 125 111, 125 1210	6.3 6.815 7.737 110.125 118.983	273 488 5610 143062 147390	٧		0.0921 0.1646 1.8901 48.1976 49.6555
0	TOTAL	296824			100

Enantiomerically enriched (-)-4p (96:4 er)

199.822	TIME	AREA	ΜK	IDNO	CONC
20 S 4	6.325 6.563 6.8 7.502 8.625 100.822 108.427	693 909 502 19550 225 1057282 39196	V V		0.062 0.0813 0.0449 1.7481 0.0202 94.5388 3.5048
38.42					
	TOTAL	1118358			100

Column: Daicel CHIRALPAK IC (ϕ 0.46 cm, L 25 cm); Eluent: hexane/EtOH = 98/2; Flow rate:

0.5 mL/min; UV detection: 254 nm.



Racemate of 4q						
		TIME	AREA	MK	IDNO	CONC
2,672	64.465	7.672 59.65 64.467	4127 90036 92334			2.2129 48.2773 49.5098
		TOTAL	186497		-	100

Enantiomerically enriched (-)-4q (97:3 er)



Column: Daicel CHIRALPAK IG (ϕ 0.46 cm, L 25 cm); Eluent: hexane/EtOH = 80/20; Flow rate:

0.5 mL/min; UV detection: 254 nm.



Racemate of 7

			14,665	852							
				21.8		TIME	AREA	HEIGHT	MK	I DNO	CONC
						5.74	1519	164			1.229
	00			1		6.992	3318	296	V		2.6848
	- 	38		1 and 1		7.754	1585	62	V		1.2825
	- Ma	9	11	6		14.665	57908	2421			46.8544
0		0	· ·		0	21.852	59261	1434			47.9493
0	ů.	10	15.	50.	52	TOTAL	102501	4276		_	100
1	1	1	1		1	TOTAL	140091	4270			100

Enantiomerically enriched (-)-7 (93:7 er)

