

Supporting Information for

Surfactant-Type Asymmetric Organocatalyst: Organocatalytic Asymmetric Michael Addition to Nitrostyrenes in Water

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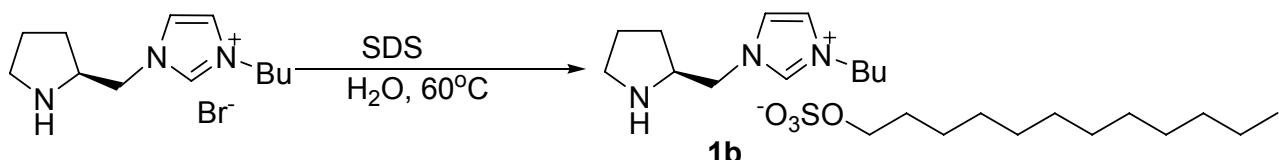
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General Information: Commercial reagents were used as received, unless otherwise stated. ¹H and ¹³C NMR were recorded on either a Bruker-DPX 300 or AV-400 sepectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm from tetramethylsilane with the solvent resonance as the internal standard. The following abbreviations were used to designate chemical shift mutiplicities: s = singlet, d= doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, h = heptet, m = multiplet, br = broad. All first-order splitting patterns were assigned on the basis of the appearance of the multiplet. Splitting patterns that could not be easily interpreted are designated as multiplet (m) or broad (br). Mass spectra were obtained using fast-atom bombard (FAB) spectrometer or electrospray ionization (ESI) mass spectrometer. Optical rotations were measured using a 1 mL cell with a 1 dm path length on a Perkin-Elmer 341 digital polarimeter and are reported as follows: $[\alpha]_D^{rt}$ (c in g per 100 mL of solvent). HPLC analysis was performed on Shimadzu CTO-10AS using ChiralPak columns purchased from Daicel Chemical Industries, LTD.

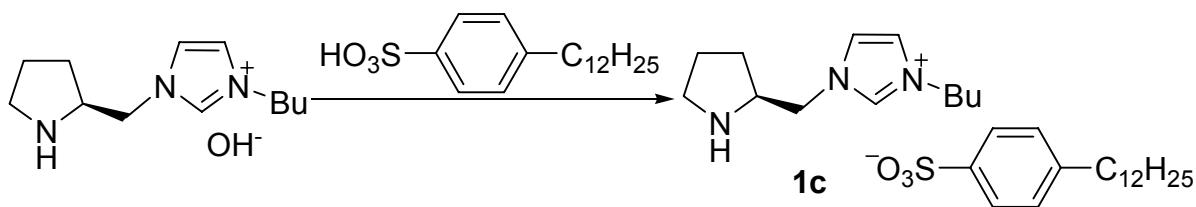
Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid (>95% content for the alkylbenzesulfonic acids) was commercially available in the form of a mixture of linear alkyl (C_{11} - C_{13}) benzenesulfonic acids. Its molecular weight is regarded as 326.50.

Synthesis of Surfactant-Type Asymmetric Organocatalyst by anion metathesis (Procedure a):

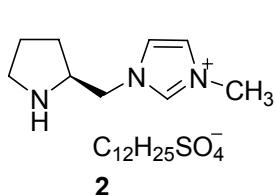


Chiral ionic-liquid bromide (0.5 g, 1.73 mmol) and SDS (0.42 g, 1.45 mmol) were mixed in 10 mL of distilled water. The mixture was heated to ca. 60 °C till a clear solution was obtained. The solution was then concentrated under *vacuum* to dryness. The residue was dissolved in 100 mL of CH_2Cl_2 and the organic solution was filtered to remove the insoluble salts. The filtrate was washed with distilled water (10 mL×6). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under vacuum to afford the desired product **1b** as pale yellow syrup (0.48 g, 70%). $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +16.5^\circ$ ($c=1.0, CHCl_3$); 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 0.84 (3H, t, $J= 6.6$ Hz), 0.92 (3H, t, $J= 7.2$ Hz), 1.14-1.37 (20H, m br), 1.42-1.52 (1H, m), 1.56-1.66 (2H, m), 1.71-1.89 (3H, m), 1.98-2.09 (1H, m), 2.97 (2H, t, $J= 6.6$ Hz), 3.66 (2H, br s), 3.96 (2H, t, $J= 6.9$ Hz), 4.18-4.38 (3H, m), 4.39-4.43 (1H, m), 7.30 (1H, s), 7.61 (1H, s), 9.40 (1H, s); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 75 MHz): δ 12.4, 13.1, 18.5, 21.7, 24.3, 24.9, 27.9, 28.3, 28.4, 28.5, 28.6, 28.7, 30.9, 31.0, 31.1, 45.5, 48.8, 52.2, 57.3, 66.8, 120.5, 122.3, 136.2; HRMS for $C_{12}H_{22}N_3^+$ (M^+), calcd. 208.1808, found 208.1807; HRMS for $C_{12}H_{25}O_4S^-$ (M^-), calcd. 265.1479, found 265.1478.

Synthesis of Surfactant-Type Asymmetric Organocatalyst by neutralization (Procedure b):

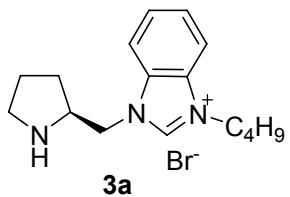


Chiral Ionic-liquid hydroxide was obtained by treatment of the corresponding bromide (0.5 g, 1.73 mmol) with strong basic anion-exchange resin. The hydroxide (100 mL solution in water) was treated with *p*-dodecyl benzenesulfonic acid (0.47 g, 1.44 mmol) and the solution was stirred overnight at room temperature. Water was removed under *vacuum* and the residue was dissolved in 100 mL of dichloromethane. The organic layer was washed with distilled water (10 mL×6) and was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. Organic solvent was removed under vacuum to afford the desired product **1c** as pale yellow syrup (0.42 g, 55%). [α]_D²⁰=+11.5° (c=1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ(for mixtures of C₁₁-C₁₃ isomers) 0.78-0.92 (6H, m), 1.16-1.34 (20H, m), 1.43-1.58 (6H, m), 1.69-1.86 (4H, m), 1.94-2.04 (1H, m), 2.39-2.50 (1H, m), 2.95 (2H, t, *J*= 6.9 Hz), 3.72-3.82 (1H, m), 4.19 (2H, t, *J*= 7.5 Hz), 4.29-4.47 (2H, m), 4.54 (1H, br), 7.10 (2H, d, *J*= 8.1 Hz), 7.21 (1H, s), 7.62 (1H, s), 7.76 (2H, d, *J*= 8.1 Hz), 9.81 (1H, s); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ (for mixtures of C₁₁-C₁₃ isomers) 12.4, 12.9, 13.1, 18.5, 21.5, 21.6, 21.7, 24.2, 26.5, 26.6, 27.8, 28.3, 28.7, 30.7, 30.8, 30.9, 31.0, 35.8, 35.9, 44.5, 44.8, 45.2, 48.8, 52.1, 57.2, 120.1, 122.2, 124.8, 124.9, 125.7, 126.4, 136.8, 142.6, 147.1; HRMS for C₁₂H₂₂N₃⁺ (M⁺), calcd. 208.1808, found 208.1806; HRMS for C₁₇₋₁₉H₂₇₋₃₁O₄S⁻ (M⁻), calcd. 311.1686, 325.1843, 339.1999, found 311.1682, 325.1837, 339.2013.

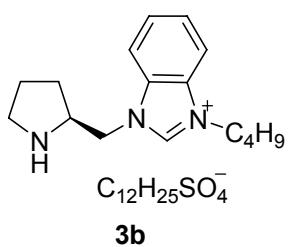


STAO 2 was synthesized following procedure **A**. [α]_D²⁰=+14.6° (c=1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.83-0.88 (3H, m), 1.20-1.30 (20H, br), 1.61-1.78 (4H, m), 2.94-2.98 (2H, m), 3.23 (1H, br), 3.68 (1H, br), 3.98 (3H, s), 4.01-4.13 (3H, m), 4.32-4.36 (1H, m), 7.31 (1H, s), 7.54 (1H, s), 9.43 (1H, s); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 14.1, 14.2, 21.0, 22.6, 25.6, 25.9, 29.0, 29.3, 29.4, 29.6, 31.9, 36.5, 46.5, 53.8,

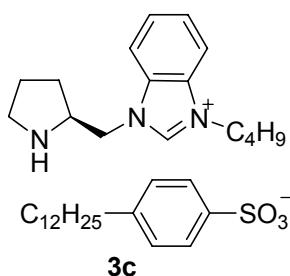
57.9, 60.3, 67.8, 122.7, 123.1, 137.9; HRMS for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_3^+$ (M^+), calcd. 166.1339, found 166.1338; HRMS for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{25}\text{O}_4\text{S}^-$ (M^-), calcd. 265.1479, found 265.1478.



3a was synthesized following published procedure.^[1] $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +25.7^\circ$ ($c=1.0$, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 0.97 (3H, $J= 7.2$ Hz), 1.41-1.48 (3H, m), 1.70-1.84 (2H, m), 2.00-2.05 (4H, m), 2.91-2.96 (2H, m), 3.84-3.93 (1H, m), 4.46-4.49 (1H, m), 4.53-4.60 (3H, m), 7.60-7.80 (4H, m), 11.19 (1H, s); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz): δ 13.5, 19.8, 26.0, 29.6, 31.3, 46.6, 47.4, 51.5, 56.7, 112.8, 113.5, 126.9, 131.0, 131.9, 143.2; HRMS for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3^+$ (M^+), calcd. 258.1965, found 258.1964.

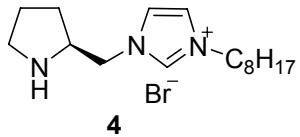


STAO 3b was synthesized following procedure A. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +14.9^\circ$ ($c=1.0$, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 0.87 (3H, $J= 6.6$ Hz), 0.98 (3H, $J= 7.2$ Hz), 1.23 (18H, br), 1.41-1.56 (3H, m), 1.62-1.83 (4H, m), 1.97-2.13 (3H, m), 2.97 (3H, t, $J= 6.6$ Hz), 3.86 (1H, br), 4.01 (2H, t, $J= 6.9$ Hz), 4.48-4.58 (4H, m), 7.59-7.69 (3H, m), 7.79-7.81 (1H, m), 10.47 (1H, s); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz): δ 13.4, 14.1, 14.2, 19.7, 22.6, 25.6, 25.9, 29.3, 29.4, 29.5, 29.6, 31.2, 31.9, 46.4, 47.4, 51.2, 57.0, 60.3, 67.8, 112.8, 113.6, 126.8, 126.9, 131.1, 132.0, 143.4; HRMS for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3^+$ (M^+), calcd. 258.1965, found 258.1960; HRMS for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{25}\text{O}_4\text{S}^-$ (M^-), calcd. 265.1479, found 265.1472.



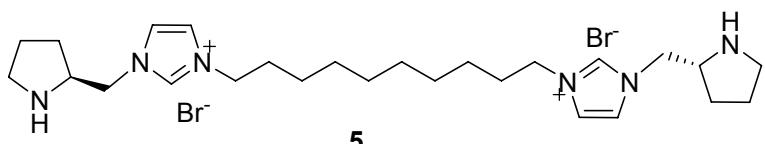
STAO 3c was synthesized following procedure A or B. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +12.9^\circ$ ($c=1.0$, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (for mixtures of $\text{C}_{11}\text{-C}_{13}$ isomers) 0.78-0.85 (6H, m), 0.94-1.18 (20H, m), 1.34-1.65 (6H, m), 1.86-2.14 (4H, m), 2.47 (1H, br), 2.96-3.01 (2H, m), 3.89-3.98 (1H, m), 4.19 (1H, br), 4.46-4.51 (2H, m), 4.65-4.68 (2H, m), 7.08 (2H, d, $J= 8.1$ Hz), 7.55-7.64 (3H, m), 7.75 (2H, d, $J= 8.1$ Hz), 7.83-7.85 (1H, m), 10.54 (1H, s); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 75 MHz): δ (for mixtures of $\text{C}_{11}\text{-C}_{13}$ isomers) 13.4, 14.0, 19.7, 22.5, 22.6, 22.7, 25.2, 27.2, 27.5, 29.2, 29.3, 29.7, 31.1, 31.7, 31.8, 31.9, 36.6,

36.9, 45.5, 45.8, 46.3, 47.4, 50.4, 57.5, 112.7, 113.5, 125.9, 126.7, 126.8, 127.3, 131.2, 132.0, 143.4, 143.8, 148.0; HRMS for $C_{16}H_{24}N_3^+$ (M^+), calcd. 258.1965, found 258.1964; HRMS for $C_{17-19}H_{27-31}O_4S^-$ (M^-), calcd. 311.1686, 325.1843, 339.1999, found 311.1686, 325.1844, 339.2001.



Chiral ionic liquid **4** was synthesized following our published procedure.

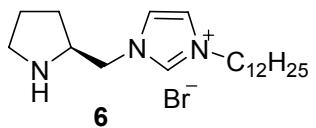
^[1] $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +7.2^\circ$ ($c=1.0$, EtOH); 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 0.71-0.75 (3H, m), 1.11-1.18 (12H, br m), 1.55-1.61 (2H, m), 1.79-1.86 (3H, m), 2.36 (1H, br), 2.74-2.81 (2H, m), 3.54 (1H, br), 4.06-4.34 (4H, m), 7.33 (1H, s), 7.64 (1H, s), 10.10 (1H, s); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 75 MHz): δ 13.9, 22.4, 25.8, 26.1, 28.8, 28.9, 29.1, 30.2, 31.5, 46.5, 49.9, 54.2, 57.4, 121.2, 123.3, 137.0; HRMS for $C_{16}H_{30}N_3^+$ (M^+), calcd. 264.2434, found 264.2435.



Chiral ionic liquid **5** was synthesized following our published procedure.^[1]

$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -1.30^\circ$ ($c=1.0$, EtOH); 1H

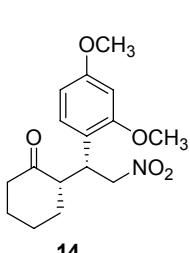
NMR (300 MHz, DMSO): δ 1.24 (14H, br), 1.56-1.60 (4H, m), 1.78-1.81 (6H, br), 2.64-2.83 (3H, br m), 2.95 (1H, br), 3.39-3.42 (2H, m), 3.93-4.00 (2H, m), 4.13-4.30 (7H, br m), 7.84 (4H, br), 9.33-9.59 (2H, br m); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): δ 23.9, 25.9, 28.7, 29.0, 29.2, 29.8, 46.3, 49.1, 53.8, 57.5, 122.3, 123.4, 136.8; HRMS for $C_{26}H_{46}N_6Br^+$ ($M^{2+}+Br^-$), calcd. 521.2967 and 523.2947, found 521.2958 and 523.2927.



Chiral ionic liquid **6** was synthesized following our published procedure.

^[1] $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +20.5^\circ$ (as hydrochloride salt, $c=1.0$, EtOH); 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 0.80-0.85 (3H, m), 1.20 (18H, br), 1.51-1.94 (5H, m), 2.84-3.12 (2H, m), 3.60 (1H, br), 4.06-4.54 (4H, m), 7.28 (1H, br), 7.37 (1H, s), 10.34 (1H, br); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 75 MHz): δ 14.0, 22.6, 23.5, 26.4, 28.1, 29.0, 29.3, 29.4, 29.5, 29.6, 29.8, 31.8, 45.4, 49.0, 50.2, 50.5, 60.2, 122.6, 123.7, 136.4; HRMS for $C_{20}H_{38}N_3^+$ (M^+), calcd. 320.3060, found 320.3061.

General procedure: To a solution of **3c** (29 mg, 0.05 mmol) in water (0.5 mL) in a vial, was added nitrostyrene (37 mg, 0.25 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred vigorously for 5 minutes, and then cyclohexanone was added (130 μ L, 1.25 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 12 h. The water was decanted after centrifuge at 6000rpm for 3 minutes. The residue was purified by Flash chromatograph on silica gel to afford the Michael adduct (58 mg, 93%) as white solid. In cases organic extraction is necessary; the aqueous layer was extracted with ether (1mL \times 3). The organic extraction was concentrated and purified by flash chromatograph to afford the desired product. Products **7-13**, **15-16** are known compounds. ^[1-4]



14 White solid. $[\alpha]_D^{rt} = -32^\circ$ (91% ee, c=1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.17-1.29 (1H, m), 1.61-1.84 (4H, m), 2.02-2.13 (1H, m), 2.32-2.43 (2H, m), 2.90-2.95 (1H, m), 3.75 (3H, s), 3.78 (3H, s), 3.83-3.87 (1H, m), 4.73-4.82 (2H, m), 6.36-6.42 (2H, m), 6.95 (1H, d, *J*=8.4 Hz); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ 25.2, 28.6, 33.3, 40.9, 42.7, 50.7, 53.5, 55.4, 99.1, 104.4, 117.6, 131.5, 158.6, 160.4, 212.7. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a AD-H column at 254 nm (2-propanol: hexane=10:90), 0.5 mL/min; *t_R*= 26.8 min (minor), 40.9 min (major).

a)



b)

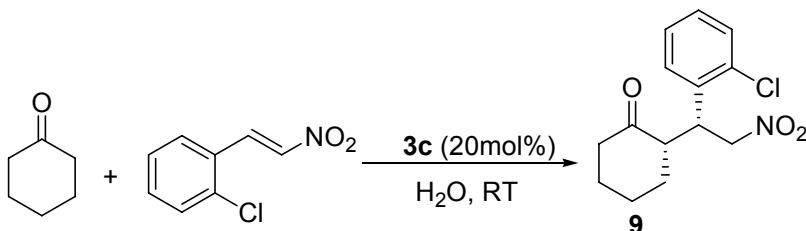
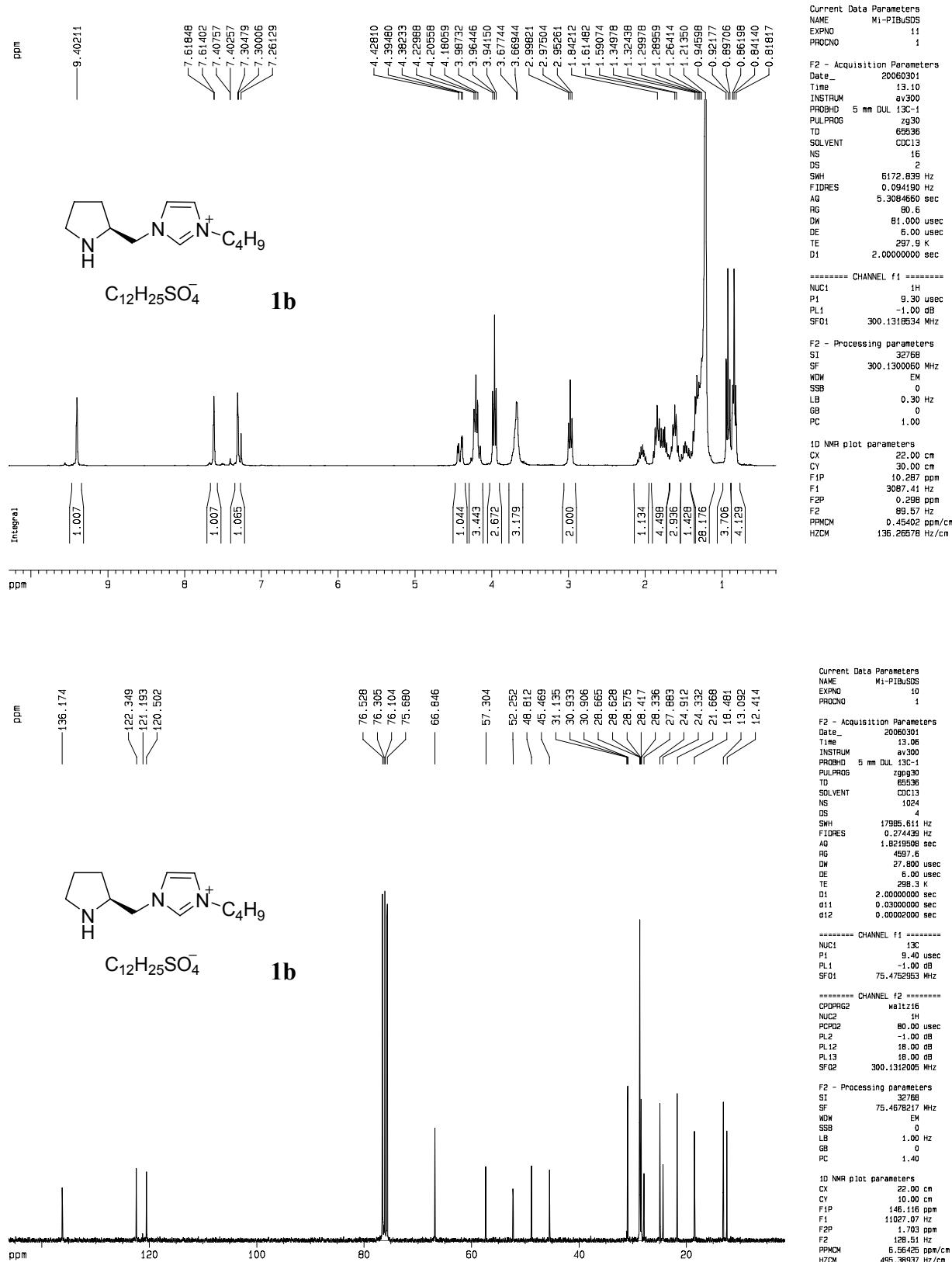


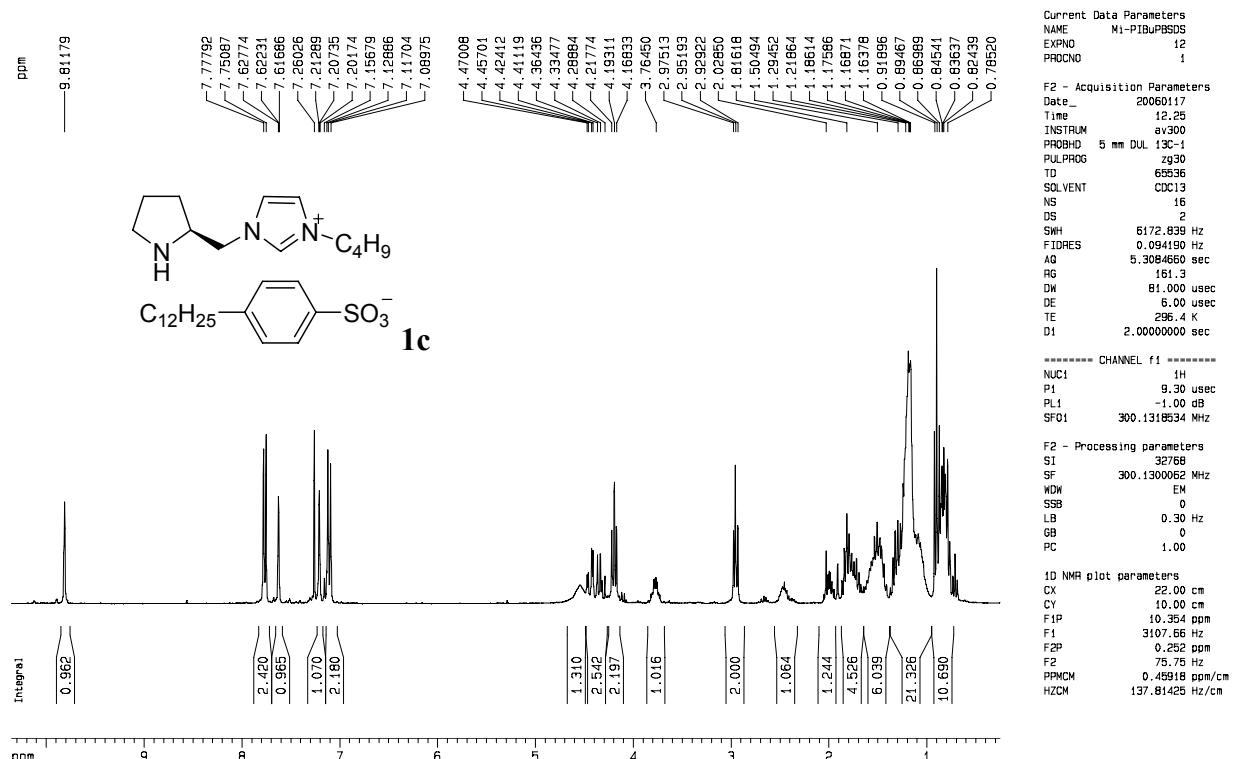
Figure Pictures showing **3c** catalyzed reaction of 2-chloro-nitrostyrene at the beginning (a) and in the end (b).

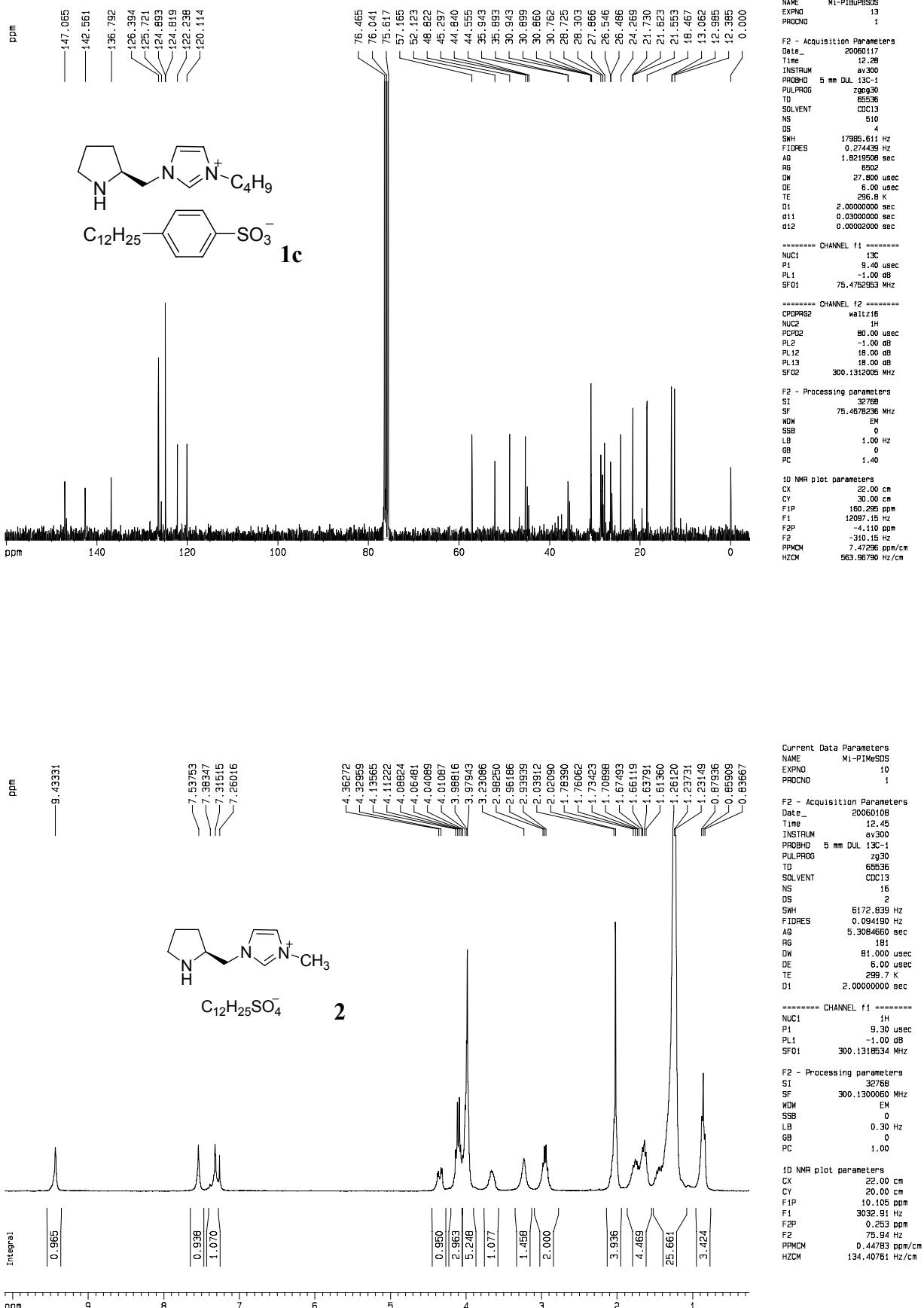
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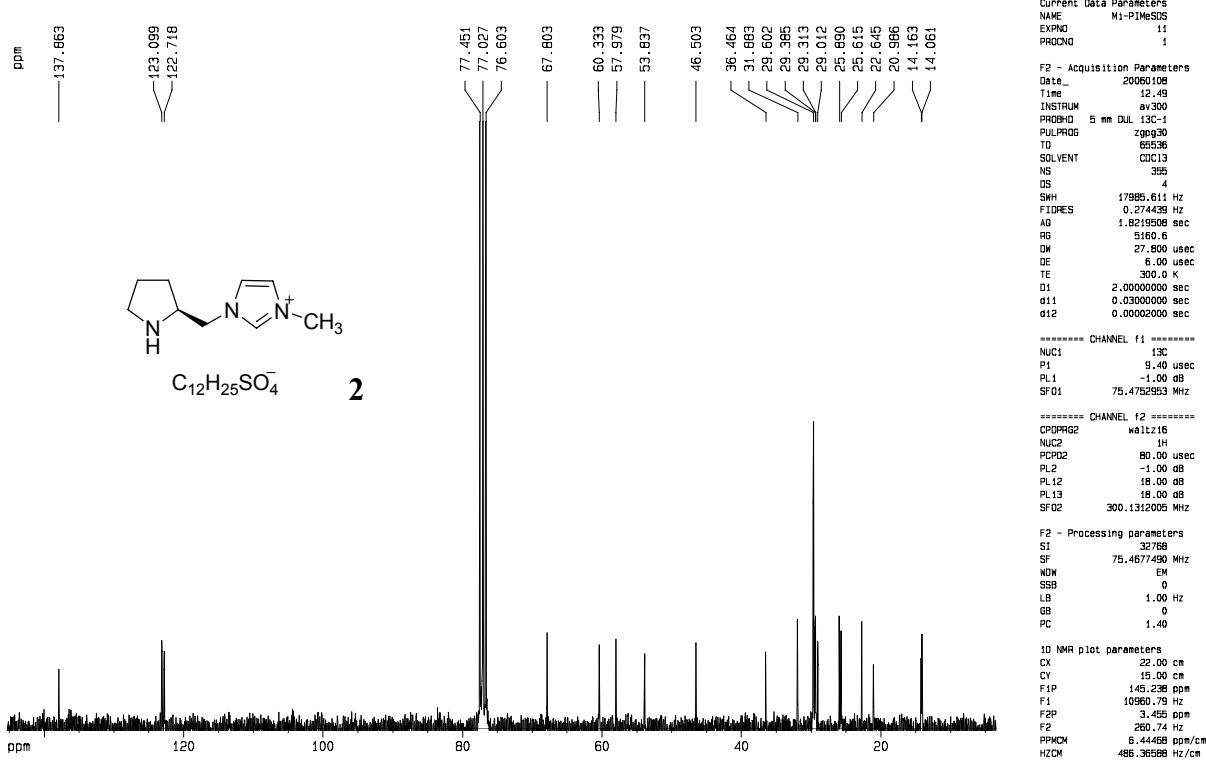
- [1] S. Luo, X. Mi, L. Zhang, S. Liu, H. Xu, J.-P. Cheng, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2006, **45**, 3093.
- [2] (a) T. Ishii, S. Fujioka, Y. Sekiguchi, H. Kotsuki, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2004, **126**, 9558-9559; (b) J. M. Betancort, K. Sakthivel, R. Thayumanavan, F. Tanaka, C. F. Barbas III, *Synthesis* 2004, 1509-1521. (c) B. List, P. Pojarliev, H. J. Martin, *Org. Lett.* 2001, **3**, 2423-2425.
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NMR spectra for STAOs and new compounds









2b

