# Evolution of Chiral Lewis Basic *N*-Formamide as Highly Effective Organocatalyst for Asymmetric Reduction of Both Ketones and Ketimines with an Unprecedented Substrate Scope

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## (Supporting Information)

General: All starting materials were of the highest commercially available grade and used without further purification. All solvents used in the reactions were distilled from appropriate drying agents prior to use. Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography using silica gel HSGF254 plates. Flash chromatography was performed using silica gel HG/T2354-92. <sup>1</sup>H - and <sup>13</sup>C NMR (300 or 600 and 75 or 150 MHz, respectively) spectra were recorded in CDCl<sub>3</sub> or DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR chemical shifts are reported in ppm ( $\delta$ ) relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS) with the solvent resonance employed as the internal standard (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$  7.26 ppm; DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>  $\delta$  2.50 ppm). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, q = quartet, m = multiplet), coupling constants (Hz) and integration. <sup>13</sup>C NMR chemical shifts are reported in ppm from tetramethylsilane (TMS) with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$  77.0 ppm; DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>  $\delta$  39.7 ppm). ESIMS spectra were recorded on BioTOF Q. HPLC analyses were performed on PerkinElmer (Series 200 UV/VIS Detector and Series 200 Pump). Chiralpak OD-H, AD-H and OJ-H columns were purchased from Daicel Chemical Industries, LTD. All enantiomer ratios have been controlled by co-injections of the pure sample with the racemic substrates. All imines were prepared according to the general procedure.<sup>1</sup> Alcohols  $7a-m^2$  and amines **9a-i**<sup>1</sup> are all known compounds and their <sup>1</sup>H NMR data matched the literature data. Chemical yields refer to pure isolated substances.

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Scheme for the synthesis of 5b and 5d:



**Procedure for the synthesis of 5d:** To a solution of  $5a^{1a}$  (606 mg, 1.54 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) was added saturated aqueous K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution (2 mL). The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 0.5 h, and was then diluted with EtOAc (20 mL). The organic phase was separated, washed with brine (10 mL), and dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of solvents under reduced pressure, the residue was purified through column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 1/1) to give pure **5d** (536 mg) as white solid.

(2*S*,1'*S*,2'*R*)-1-Formyl-piperidine-2-carboxyl acid (2-hydroxy-1,2-diphenyl-ethyl)–amide (5d): white solid; yield: 98%;  $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -31.5$  (c = 0.108, MeOH); mp 195 – 197 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO):  $\delta = 1.13 - 1.79$  (m, 6H), 3.21 (dt, J = 3.14, 12.92 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (dd, J = 3.60, 12.60 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (d, J = 5.10 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (dd, J = 5.25, 8.67 Hz, 1H), 4.93 – 4.98 (m, 1H), 5.40 (m, 1H), 7.20 – 7.23 (m, 2H), 7.26 – 7.30 (m, 4H), 7.32 – 7.37 (m, 4H), 7.94 (s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 20.8$ , 25.5, 27.6, 50.3, 58.5, 75.6, 127.2, 127.4, 127.5, 128.1, 128.6, 128.7, 141.8, 143.8, 162.4, 169.1; ESI HRMS exact mass calcd. for (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + Na)<sup>+</sup> requires m/z 375.1679, found m/z 375.1687.

**Procedure for the synthesis of 5b:** To a solution of **5d** (536 mg, 1.52 mmol) in formic acid (1.5 mL) was added acetic anhydride (1 mL, 10.66 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature overnight. After concentration under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 1/1) to afford pure **5b** (560 mg) as white solid.

(2*S*,1'*S*,2'*R*)-formic acid 2-[(1-formyl-piperidine-2-carbonyl)-amino]-1,2-diphenyl-ethyl ester (5b): white solid; yield: 95%;  $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -56.3$  (c = 0.096, MeOH); mp 65 – 67 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 1.36 - 1.68$  (m, 5H), 2.18 (m, 1H), 2.97 (dt, J = 2.62, 13.14 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (dd, J = 4.17, 13.05 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (d, J = 5.46 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (dd, J = 5.16, 9.00 Hz, 1H), 6.20 (d, J = 5.04 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (d, J =8.70 Hz, 1H), 7.01 – 7.04 (m, 2H), 7.05 – 7.31 (m, 10H), 8.07 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 20.8, 24.9, 25.5, 44.3, 50.8, 56.7, 127.2, 127.5, 128.0, 128.3, 128.4, 128.6, 135.2, 137.0, 159.8, 162.6, 169.4$ ; ESI HRMS exact mass calcd. for  $(C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_4 + Na)^+$  requires m/z 403.1628, found m/z 403.1631.

## Scheme for the synthesis of 5c:



**Procedure for the synthesis of 5c:** To a solution of **5d** (530 mg, 1.52 mmol) and PhCOOH (463 mg, 3.8 mmol) in DCM (5 mL) was added DMAP (366 mg, 3.04 mmol) and EDCI (734 mg, 3.8 mmol) at 0  $^{\circ}$ C. The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature overnight. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, the residue was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL), washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (10 mL), aqueous HCl (1.0 N, 10 mL) and brine (10 mL), and dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of solvents under reduced pressure, the residue was purified through column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 1/1) to give pure **5c** (575 mg) as white solid, yield: 83%.

(2*S*,1'*S*,2'*R*)-benzoic acid 2-[(1-formyl-piperidine-2-carbonyl)-amino]-1,2-diphenyl-ethyl ester (5c): white solid; yield: 65%;  $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -5.7$  (c = 0.122, MeOH); mp 204 – 206 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3):  $\delta = 1.24 - 1.67$  (m, 5H), 2.18 (d, J = 13.62 Hz, 1H), 3.04 (dt, J = 2.76, 13.13 Hz, 1H), 3.44 (dd, J = 3.69, 13.41 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (d, J = 5.64 Hz, 1H), 5.56 (dd, J = 4.83, 8.67 Hz, 1H), 6.32 (d, J = 4.80 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, J = 8.58 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (m, 2H), 7.14 (m, 2H), 7.25 – 7.30 (m, 5H), 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.57 (m, 1H), 8.03 (m, 2H), 8.08 (s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl3):  $\delta = 20.9, 25.0, 25.5, 44.3, 50.9, 57.3, 77.9, 126.9, 127.0, 127.5, 127.8, 128.2, 128.3, 128.4, 128.5, 129.8, 133.3, 136.0, 137.2, 162.6, 165.6, 169.4; ESI HRMS exact mass calcd. for (C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> + Na)+ requires m/z 479.1941, found m/z 479.1942.$ 

## Scheme for the synthesis of 5e:



**Procedure for the synthesis of 5e:** To a solution of (1R,2S)-2-amino-1,2-diphenylethanol (2.13 g, 10.0 mmol) in ethanol (20 mL) was added benzaldehyde (1.06 g, 10.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h, sodium borohydride (0.7 g, 15 mmol) was then added. After the resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, aqueous HCl (2.0 N) was added at 0 °C to adjust the pH to 1. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Aqueous NaOH (2.0 N) solution was then added to adjust the pH to 10. The resulting mixture was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 × 20 mL). The combined extracts was washed with brine (10 mL), dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to crystallization from ethanol to afford pure (1*R*,2*S*)-2-benzylamino-1,2-diphenylethanol (2.7 g) as white crystal, yield: 89%.

To an anhydrous THF (10 mL) solution of (1R,2S)-2-benzylamino-1,2-diphenylethanol (700 mg) obtained above was added sodium hydride (500 mg) at 0 °C, followed by the addition of iodomethane (3 mL) dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for 0.5 h. Upon completion, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride and diluted with EtOAc. The organic layer was separated, washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of solvents under reduced pressure, the residue was purified through column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 5/1) to give pure (1*R*,2*S*)-2-benzylamino-1,2-diphenylethyl methyl ether (659 mg) as white solid, yield: 90%.

A solution of (1R,2S)-2-benzylamino-1,2-diphenylethyl methyl ether (659 mg, 2.1 mmol) in MeOH and 10% Pd(OH)<sub>2</sub>/C were charged in a two-neck flask. The mixture was stirred under hydrogen (1 atm) at 45 °C for 12 h, and was then filtered through Celite. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness to give **A** as white solid (448 mg), yield: 95%.

To a solution of Boc-L-pipecolinic acid (458 mg, 2.0 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) was added A (545 mg, 2.4 mmol), followed by HOBt (350 mg, 2.4 mmol), DIEA (700  $\mu$ L) and EDCI (460 mg, 2.4 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The volatiles were removed under reduced

pressure, the residue was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL), washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (10 mL), aqueous HCl (1.0 N, 10 mL) and brine (10 mL), and dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of solvents under reduced pressure, the residue was purified through column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 5/1) to give as pure **B** (832 mg) as white solid, yield: 95%.

Compound **B** (832 mg, 1.9 mmol) was treated with 20 v% TFA in  $CH_2Cl_2$  (20 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 1 h, the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was then dissolved in formic acid (1.5 mL) and the resulting solution was cooled to 0 °C. Acetic anhydride (1 mL, 10.66 mmol) was added dropwise and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature overnight. After concentration under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 1/1) to afford pure 5e (625 mg) as white solid, yield: 90%.

(2*S*,1'*S*,2'*R*)-1-Formyl-piperidine-2-carboxylic acid (2-methoxy-1,2-diphenyl-ethyl)–amide (5e): white solid; yield: 90%;  $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -59.3$  (c = 0.108, MeOH); mp 47 – 50 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 1.29 - 1.65$  (m, 5H), 2.23 (d, J = 13.92 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (dt, J = 2.28, 13.20 Hz, 1H), 3.28 (s, 3H), 3.45 (dd, J = 3.24, 13.20 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (d, J = 4.44 Hz, 1H), 5.02 (d, J = 5.70 Hz, 1H), 5.16 (dd, J = 4.59, 8.79 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (m, 4H), 7.16 – 7.24 (m, 6H), 8.14 (s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 20.9$ , 24.9, 25.6, 44.3, 50.9, 57.4, 58.0, 85.7, 127.3, 127.5, 127.8, 127.9, 128.0, 128.2, 137.3, 137.9, 162.4, 168.9; ESI HRMS exact mass calcd. for (C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + Na)<sup>+</sup> requires m/z 389.1836, found m/z 389.1831.

## Procedure for the synthesis of 5f is similar to that for the synthesis of 5e

(2*S*,1'*S*,2'*R*)-1-Formyl-piperidine-2-carboxyl acid (2-ethoxy-1,2-diphenyl-ethyl)–amide (5f): Colorless oil; yield: 61%;  $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -40.5$  (c = 0.111, MeOH); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 1.16 - 1.67$ (m, 5H), 1.20 (t, J = 7.02 Hz, 3H), 2.25 (d, J = 13.86 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (dt, J = 2.62, 13.10 Hz, 1H), 3.34 – 3.37 (m, 1H), 3.46 – 3.49 (m, 2H), 4.63 (d, J = 4.38 Hz, 1H), 5.04 (d, J = 5.64 Hz, 1H), 5.11 (dd, J =4.38, 8.76 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (m, 3H), 7.03 (m, 1H), 7.13 – 7.21 (m, 6H), 8.17 (s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 20.9$ , 24.9, 25.6, 29.7, 44.3, 50.9, 58.0, 65.0, 83.5, 127.1, 127.2, 127.6, 127.9, 128.0, 128.2, 138.0, 138.1, 162.3, 168.8; ESI HRMS exact mass calcd. for (C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + Na)<sup>+</sup> requires m/z 403.1992, found m/z 403.1996.

## Scheme for the synthesis of 5g:



**Procedure for the synthesis of 5g:** To a solution of **5d** (536 mg, 1.52 mmol) in DMF (5.0 mL) was added NaH (73 mg, 3.04 mmol) at 0 °C, followed by the addition of BnBr (0.19 mL, 1.52 mmol) dropwise. The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature overnight. Upon completion, the reaction was quenched with water and diluted with Et<sub>2</sub>O. The organic layer was separated, washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of solvents under reduced pressure, the residue was purified through column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 1/1) to afford pure **5g** (578 mg), yield: 86%.

(2*S*,1'*S*,2'*R*)-2-Formyl-piperidine-2-carboxyl acid (2-benzyloxy-1,2-diphenyl-ethyl)–amide (5g): white solid; yield: 65%;  $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -61.3$  (c = 0.106, MeOH); mp 168 – 170 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 1.26 - 1.63$  (m, 5H), 2.14 (d, J = 13.32 Hz, 1H), 2.96 (dt, J = 2.40, 13.02 Hz, 1H), 3.4 (dd, J = 3.42, 9.72 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (d, J = 11.94 Hz, 1H), 4.56 (d, J = 5.10 Hz, 1H), 4.69 (d, J = 4.68 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (d, J = 5.64 Hz, 1H), 5.14 (dd, J = 4.80, 8.70 Hz, 1H), 6.92 –7.02 (m, 5H), 7.15 – 7.20 (m, 3H), 7.20 – 7.24 (m, 4H), 7.27 – 7.37 (m, 4H), 8.09 (s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 20.9$ , 25.0, 25.6, 29.7, 44.2, 50.8, 58.2, 70.7, 82.7, 127.3, 127.4, 127.7, 127.8, 127.9, 128.0, 128.1, 128.2, 128.4, 128.6, 137.6, 137.9, 162.4, 168.9; ESI HRMS exact mass calcd. for (C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>30</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + Na)<sup>+</sup> requires m/z 465.2149, found m/z 465.2142.

Scheme for the synthesis of 5h:



**Procedure for the synthesis of 5h:** To a solution of **5d** (352 mg, 1.0 mmol) in DCM (5.0 mL) was added DIEA (0.9 mL, 5.0 mmol) at 0 °C, followed by the addition of MOMCl (242 mg, 3.0 mmol) dropwise. The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature overnight. The volatiles were removed under

reduced pressure, the residue was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL), washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (10 mL), aqueous HCl (1.0 N, 10 mL) and brine (10 mL), and dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of solvents under reduced pressure, the residue was purified through column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 1/1) to give as pure **5h** (349 mg), yield: 88%.

(2*S*,1'*S*,2'*R*)-1-Formyl-piperidine-2-carboxyl acid (2-methoxymethoxy-1,2-diphenyl-ethyl)–amide (5h): white solid; yield: 68%;  $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -102.4$  (c = 0.104, MeOH); mp 43 – 46 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 1.24 - 1.73$  (m, 5H), 2.16 (d, J = 13.50 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (dt, J = 1.62, 12.78 Hz, 1H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 3.43 (d, J = 13.08 Hz, 1H), 4.49 – 4.55 (m, 2H), 4.95 (dd, J = 5.16, 19.86 Hz, 2H), 5.16 – 5.20 (m, 1H), 6.90 – 6.95 (m, 1H), 7.04 (m, 3H), 7.20 – 7.23 (m, 6H), 8.11 (s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 20.8$ , 25.0, 25.6, 29.7, 44.3, 50.8, 55.8, 57.9, 80.3, 94.6, 127.4, 127.5, 127.9, 128.0, 128.1, 128.2, 137.6, 138.3, 162.4, 169.0; ESI HRMS exact mass calcd. for (C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> + Na)<sup>+</sup> requires m/z 419.1941, found m/z 419.1931.

## The procedure for the syntheses of 10 is similar to that for the synthesis of 5e

(*S*,*S*,*S*)-1-Formyl-piperidine-2-carboxylic acid (2-methoxy-1,2-diphenyl-ethyl)–amide (10): white solid; yield: 67%;  $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -29.0$  (c = 0.100, MeOH); mp 145 – 146 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 1.25 - 1.65$  (m, 5H), 2.14 (d, J = 13.56 Hz, 1H), 3.09 (dt, J = 2.96, 13.16 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 3.49 (dd, J = 3.06, 12.90 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (d, J = 3.72 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (d, J = 5.82 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (dd, J = 3.66, 8.40 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, J = 7.92 Hz, 1H), 7.19 – 7.24 (m, 4H), 7.27 – 7.30 (m, 3H), 7.31 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 8.18 (s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 20.9$ , 25.1, 25.7, 29.7, 44.3, 50.8, 57.5, 58.7, 85.5, 126.9, 127.0, 127.3, 128.0, 128.3, 128.4, 138.4, 140.4, 162.4, 169.3; ESI HRMS exact mass calcd. for (C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + Na)<sup>+</sup> requires m/z 389.1836, found m/z 389.1845.

## Scheme for the synthesis of 11:



**Procedure for the synthesis of 11:** To a solution of Boc-L-pipecolinic acid (458 mg, 2.0 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) was added  $A^3$ (475 mg, 2.4 mmol), HOBt (350 mg, 2.4 mmol), DIEA (700 µL) and EDCI (460 mg, 2.4 mmol) at 0 °C. The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature overnight. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, the residue was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL), washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (10 mL), aqueous HCl (1.0 N, 10 mL) and brine (10 mL), and dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of solvents under reduced pressure, the residue was purified through column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 6/1) to give pure **B** (734 mg), yield: 90%.

Compound **B** (734 mg, 1.8 mmol) was treated with 20 v% TFA in  $CH_2Cl_2$  (20 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 1 h, the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was then dissolved in formic acid (1.5 mL) and the resulting solution was cooled to 0 °C. Acetic anhydride (1 mL, 10.66 mmol) was added dropwise and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature overnight. After concentration under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 1/1) to afford pure 11 (490 mg) and 11' (135 mg)yield: 90%.

(*S*,*S*)-1-Formyl-piperidine-2-carboxylic acid (1,2-diphenyl-ethyl)–amide (11): pale yellow solid; yield: 71%;  $[α]_D^{20} = -34.4$  (c = 0.16, EtOAc); mp 95 – 98 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 1.25 - 1.65$  (m, 5H), 2.12 (d, J = 13.62 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (dt, J = 2.64, 15.84 Hz, 1H), 3.00 – 3.09 (m, 2H), 3.44 (dd, J = 3.84, 13.02 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (d, J = 5.70 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (q, J = 7.68 Hz, 1H), 6.44 (d, J = 7.80 Hz, 1H), 7.04 – 7.07 (m, 2H), 7.13 (d, J = 7.26 Hz, 2H), 7.17 – 7.21 (m, 1H), 7.22 – 7.34 (m, 5H), 8.09 (s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 20.8$ , 24.9, 25.5, 42.9, 44.3, 50.8, 54.6, 126.4, 126.6, 127.3, 128.3, 128.5, 129.4, 133.3, 137.1, 141.7, 162.4, 169.2; ESI HRMS exact mass calcd. for (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> + Na)<sup>+</sup> requires m/z 359.1730, found m/z 359.1713.

## General procedure for the catalytic reduction of ketones 6a-m:

Under an argon atmosphere, trichlorosilane (40  $\mu$ L, 0.4 mmol) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of ketone **6** (0.20 mmol) and catalyst **5e** (7.3 mg, 0.02 mmol) in anhydrous toluene at -20 °C. The mixture was allowed to stir at the same temperature for 16 h. The reaction was then quenched with a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (5 mL) and was extracted with EtOAc. The combined extracts was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>. Solvents were evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc) to afford pure alcohol **7**. The ee values were determined using established HPLC techniques with chiral stationary phases.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Gyenes, F.; Bergmann, K. E.; Welch, J. T. J. Org. Chem **1998**, *63*, 2824.

Chiral-phase	HPLC Data
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Compound	Daicel column	Flow (ml/mi)	λ(nm)	i-PrOH/Hexanes	t <sub>R</sub> (min)	Temperature (℃)
F <sub>3</sub> C 7a	OJ-H	1.0	220	5:95	7.9 8.6 (major)	25
0 <sub>2</sub> N 7b	OJ-H	1.0	254	10:90	16.6 18.0 (major)	25
$O_2N$ OH 7c	OD-H	1.0	220	2:98	29.5 31.4 (major)	25
CI 7d	OJ-H	1.0	220	2:98	17.7 19.3 (major)	25
OH CI 7e	OJ-H	1.0	220	5:95	11.1 12.6 (major)	25
OH Br 7f	OD-H	1.0	220	5:95	9.8 10.6 (major)	25
Br 7g	ОЈ-Н	1.0	220	10:90	7.7 8.7 (major)	25
OH 7h	OD-H	1.0	220	10:90	6.6 (major) 7.2	25
H <sub>3</sub> C 7i	OJ-H	1.0	254	10:90	8.2 9.2 (major)	25

OH 7j OCOPh(4-NO <sub>2</sub> )	OJ-H	1.0	220	10:90	17.4 22.6 (major)	25
	AD-H	1.0	220	1:99	8.5 9.0 (major)	26
	OD-H	1.0	220	10:90	7.6 (major) 10.0	25
7m	OJ-H	1.0	220	1:99	8.9 10.1 (major)	26

## General procedure for the catalytic reduction of imines 8a - i:

Under an argon atmosphere, trichlorosilane (40  $\mu$ L, 0.4 mmol) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of imine **8** (0.20 mmol) and catalyst **5e** (7.9 mg, 0.02 mmol) in anhydrous toluene at -20 °C. The mixture was allowed to stir at the same temperature for 24 h. The reaction was quenched with a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (5 mL) and was extracted with EtOAc. The combined extracts was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>. Solvents were evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc) to afford pure amine **9**. The evalues were determined using established HPLC techniques with chiral stationary phases.

#### Chiral-phase HPLC Data Temperature Daicel Flow t<sub>R</sub> Compound λ (nm) i-PrOH/Hexanes (°C) column (ml/min) (min) NHPh 10.6 OD-H 1.0 254 1:99 25 11.0 (major) 9a NHPMP 9.7 AD-H 1.0 254 2:98 25 10.9 (major) 9b NHPh 12 OD-H 1.0 254 1:99 25 14 (major) H<sub>3</sub>CO 9c NHPh 9.6 OD-H 1.0 254 10:90 25 14.0 (major) F<sub>3</sub>C 9d NHPh 15.4 OD-H 1.0 254 2:98 25 19.0 (major) 9e NHPh 18 2:98 OD-H 1.0 254 25 24 (major) H<sub>3</sub>CO 9f NHPh 25.5 (major) OJ-H 0.5 254 1:99 28 28.0 9g NHPh 10.1 (major) OJ-H 1.0 254 1:99 25 11.0 9h NHPMP 6.2 (major) OD-H 1.0 254 1:99 25 6.9 9i

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The NMR spectra of 5b



The NMR spectra of 5c





The NMR spectra of 5d

Bruker Avance 600 probe: 13C-1H DUL TE: 300K sample: zl-6-29 solvent: DMSO spectrum: 1H



The NMR spectra of 5e

Bruker Avance 600 probe: 13C-1H DUL TE: 300K sample: zl-5-22 solvent: CDCL3 spectrum: 1H



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The NMR spectra of  $\mathbf{5f}$ 

Be # 600 probe: 13C-1H DUL TE: 306K sample: zl-5-39 at CDCL3 spec HI :



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### The NMR spectra of 5g

Braker Awanee 500 probe: 13C-1H DUL TE: 300K sample: 21-7-15 solvent: CDCL3 spectrum: 1H



The NMR spectra of 5h



The NMR spectra of 10

ance 600 probe: 13C-1H DUL TE: 300K sample: zi-S-38 solveat: CDCL3 spectrum: 1H B



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The NMR spectra of 11



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#### The HPLC spectra of 7a



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#### The HPLC spectra of 7d Software Version : 6.2.1.0.104:0104 Date Data Acquisition Time Channel : 2006-6-7 15:10:29 : 2006-6-7 14:39:09 : HPLC A Operator manage 1.000000 **Dilution Facto** 1.000000 Result File : D:\LC\zf\(4-Cl)Ph-CH(OH)-CH3\060607-7-18xx-oj2.rst Sequence File : C:\PenExe\TcWS\Ver6.2.1\Examples\060607-7-18xx-oj2.seq 17.73 19.32 OH

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#### The HPLC spectra of **7h**



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#### The HPLC spectra of 7i



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#### The HPLC spectra of the para-nitrobenzoic acid ester of 7k



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  - The HPLC spectra of 71



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#### The HPLC spectra the para-nitrobenzoic acid ester of 7m



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The HPLC spectra of **9b** 

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#### The HPLC spectra of 9c



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#### The HPLC spectra of 9d



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#### The HPLC spectra of 9e



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#### The HPLC spectra of **9f**





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#### The HPLC spectra of 9h



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