

Chiral primary amine mediated conjugate addition of branched aldehydes to vinyl sulfone: asymmetric generation of quaternary carbon centers

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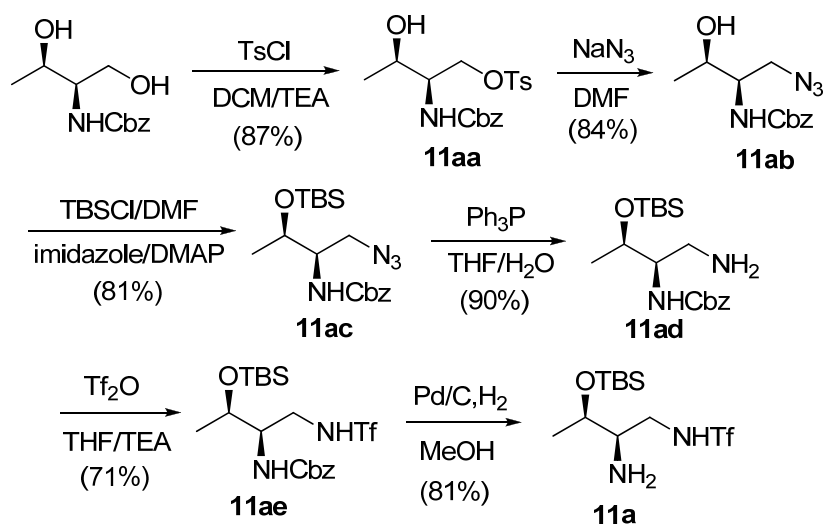
A. General Information

Chemicals and solvents were purchased from commercial suppliers and used as received. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker ACF300 or DPX300 (300 MHz) or AMX500 (500 MHz) spectrometer. Chemical shifts were reported in parts per million (ppm), and the residual solvent peak was used as an internal reference: proton (chloroform δ 7.26), carbon (chloroform δ 77.0). Multiplicity was indicated as follows: s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), m (multiplet), dd (doublet of doublet), br s (broad singlet). Coupling constants were reported in Hertz (Hz). Low resolution mass spectra were obtained on a Finnigan/MAT LCQ spectrometer in ESI mode, and a Finnigan/MAT 95XL-T mass spectrometer in FAB mode. All high resolution mass spectra were obtained on a Finnigan/MAT 95XL-T spectrometer. For thin-layer chromatography (TLC), Merck pre-coated TLC plates (Merck 60 F₂₅₄) were used, and compounds were visualized under a UV light at 254 nm. Further visualization was achieved by staining with iodine, or ceric ammonium molybdate followed by heating on a hot plate. Flash chromatography separations were performed on Merck 60 (0.040 - 0.063 mm) mesh silica gel. The enantiomeric excesses of the products were determined by chiral-phase HPLC analysis.

All the branched aldehydes were prepared following the literature procedures¹ and 1,2-bis(phenylsulfonyl)ethylene was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich.

B. Preparation of the Catalysts

B1. Preparation of L-threonine-derived catalyst **11a**



(2*R*,3*R*)-2-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-3-hydroxybutyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate **11aa**

To an ice-cold solution of benzyl (2*R*,3*R*)-1,3-dihydroxybutan-2-ylcarbamate (2.39 g, 10.0 mmol) and triethylamine (15 mmol, 2.1 mL) in dichloromethane (50 mL) at 0 °C was added 4-toluenesulfonyl chloride (2.28 g, 12.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 h and then diluted with dichloromethane (50 mL). The organic phase was washed with aqueous NaHCO₃ (3 X 50 mL) and brine (2 X 50 mL), and dried over Na₂SO₄. The solution was filtered and concentrated under the reduced pressure to afford the crude product, which was subjected to flash chromatographic separation on silica gel (ethyl acetate/hexanes = 1:15 to 1:4) to afford **11aa** as a colorless oil (3.41 g, 87%).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.14-1.16 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 3.00 (s, 1H), 3.71-3.78 (m, 1H), 4.00-4.07 (m, 2H), 4.11-4.14 (m, 1H), 5.06 (s, 2H), 5.51-5.52 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.35 (m, 7H), 7.76-7.78 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 19.93, 21.63, 54.69, 65.38, 66.97, 68.90, 127.91, 127.93, 128.17, 128.55, 130.00, 132.52, 136.26, 145.15, 156.63; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₉H₂₃NO₆S [M+H]⁺ 416.1129, found 416.1118.

Benzyl (2*R*,3*R*)-1-azido-3-hydroxybutan-2-ylcarbamate 11ab

Sodium azide (1.95 g, 30.0 mmol) was added to **11aa** (1.97 g, 5.0 mmol) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (15 mL), and the resulting mixture was heated at 70 °C for 14 hrs. The reaction mixture was then allowed to cool to room temperature and diluted with ethyl acetate (75 mL). The organic phase was washed with H₂O (3 X 30 mL) and brine (3 X 30 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under the reduced pressure to afford the crude product as a colorless oil (1.11 g, 84%). The crude product was used in the next step without further purification.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.18-1.20 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 2.82-2.83 (m, 1H), 3.42-3.45 (m, 2H), 3.62-3.67 (m, 1H), 3.97 (br, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 5.50-5.53 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.31-7.34 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 20.23, 52.57, 55.13, 66.67, 67.03, 127.97, 128.18, 128.51, 136.13, 156.68; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₂H₁₆N₄O₃ [M-H]⁻ 263.1150, found 263.1149.

Benzyl (2*R*,3*R*)-1-azido-3-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)butan-2-ylcarbamate 11ac

To a stirred solution of the azide **11ab** (1.27 g, 5 mmol) in freshly distilled *N,N*-dimethylformamide (5 mL) was added *tert*-butylchlorodimethylsilane (900 mg, 6.0 mmol), imidazole (680 mg, 10 mmol) and DMAP (120 mg, 1.0 mmol). After stirring at room temperature for 12 hrs, ethyl acetate (50 mL) was added to the reaction mixture and the mixture was washed with water (5 X 20 mL) and brine (2 X 20 mL). The organic phase was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under the reduced pressure to afford the crude product, which was purified by flash column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexanes = 1:20 to 1:5) to afford the desired product as a colorless oil (1.53 g, 81%).

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.09 (s, 6H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 1.16-1.19 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 3.27-3.31 (m, 1H), 3.41-3.44 (m, 1H), 3.68-3.71 (m, 1H), 4.01-4.05 (m, 1H), 5.10-5.15 (m, 3H), 7.31-7.37 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -5.11, -4.28, 17.90, 20.65, 25.76, 51.89, 55.62, 66.41, 66.95, 128.17, 128.51, 136.27, 156.27; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₈H₃₀N₄O₃Si [M+Na]⁺ 401.1979, found 401.1980.

Benzyl (2R,3R)-1-amino-3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)butan-2-ylcarbamate 11ad

Triphenylphosphine (629 mg, 2.4 mmol) was added to azide **11ac** (756 mg, 2.0 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (15 mL) and H₂O (5.0 mL). The reaction mixture was brought to reflux for 2 hours. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and extra water (15 mL) was added. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate several times (3 X 15 mL), and the combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexanes = 1:2 to triethylamine/ethyl acetate = 1:10) to afford the desired amine **11ad** as a colorless oil (634 mg, 90%).

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.02-0.03 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 1.10-1.12 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 1.19 (br, 2H), 2.69-2.71 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 3.42-3.45 (m, 1H), 3.97-3.99 (m, 1H), 5.07-5.10 (s, 3H), 7.31-7.37 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -5.06, -4.30, 17.86, 20.89, 25.74, 44.31, 59.30, 66.66, 67.48, 128.02, 128.44, 131.92, 132.06, 136.51, 156.99; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₈H₃₂N₂O₃Si [M+H]⁺ 353.2264, found 353.2262.

Benzyl(2R,3R)-3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-1-(trifluoromethylsulfonamido)butan-2-ylcarbamate 11ae

Trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (0.2 mL, 1.2 mmol) was added to amine **11ad** (0.35 g, 1.0 mmol) and triethylamine (0.42 mL, 3.0 mmol) in anhydrous dichloromethane (5 mL) at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 hours. After diluting with dichloromethane (10 mL), the mixture was washed with aqueous NaHCO₃ (3 X 5 mL) and brine (2 X 5 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the crude product, which was purified by flash column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexanes = 1:10 to 1:2) to afford **11ae** as a white solid (344 mg, 71%).

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.13 (s, 6H), 0.93 (s, 9H), 1.21-1.23 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 3.39-3.41 (m, 2H), 3.73-3.76 (m, 1H), 4.01-4.05 (m, 1H), 5.17 (s, 2H), 5.29-5.32 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.39-7.42 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -5.21, -4.24, 17.83, 20.87, 25.65, 25.79, 47.45, 55.95, 67.47,

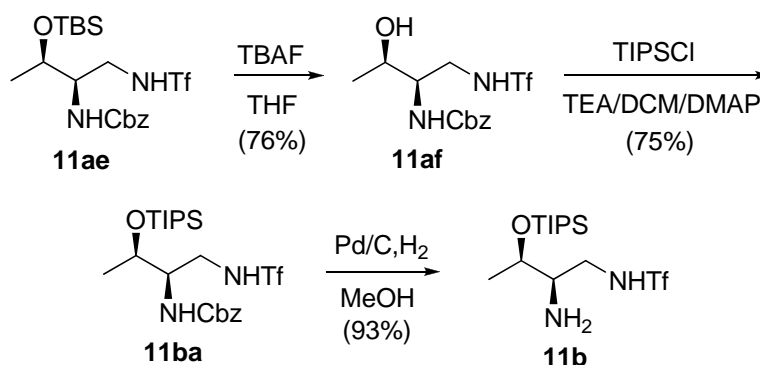
67.68, 128.05, 128.29, 128.56, 135.79, 157.65; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{19}H_{31}F_3N_3O_5SSi$ $[M-H]^-$ 483.1602, found 483.1580.

N*-((2*R*,3*R*)-2-Amino-3-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)butyl)trifluoromethanesulfonamide **11a*

To the solution of carbamate **11ae** (194 mg, 0.4 mmol) in methanol (3 mL) was added 10% Pd/C (20 mg). The flask was then flushed with hydrogen, and a hydrogen balloon was connected. After the mixture was stirred for one hour, the catalyst was removed by filtration through Celite, the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to yield **11a** as a white solid (113 mg, 81%).

1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 0.06 (s, 3H), 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 1.15-1.17 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, 3H), 2.69-2.75 (m, 1H), 3.04-3.11 (m, 1H), 3.17 (s, 3H), 3.29-3.33 (m, 1H), 3.74-3.77 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 17.82, 20.04, 25.62, 29.59, 46.95, 56.57, 69.49, 117.68, 121.95; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{11}H_{25}F_3N_2O_3SSi$ $[M+H]^+$ 351.1375, found 351.1374.

B2. Preparation of L-threonine-derived catalyst **11b**



Benzyl (2*R*,3*R*)-3-hydroxy-1-(trifluoromethylsulfonamido)butan-2-ylcarbamate **11af**

To a stirred solution of **11ae** (484 mg, 1.0 mmol) in THF was added TBAF (1M in THF, 3 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 5 hours, the solvent was removed. The residue was

taken up in ethyl acetate (30 mL), and washed with water (3 X 15 mL). The organic phase was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under the reduced pressure to afford the crude product, which was purified by flash column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexanes = 1:10 to 1:4) to afford the desired product as a white solid (281 mg, 76%).

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.20-1.22 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 6H), 3.34-3.42 (m, 2H), 3.65-3.67 (m, 1H), 4.04-4.06 (m, 1H), 4.39 (br, 2H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 5.50-5.53 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.30-7.36 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 20.30, 46.24, 55.06, 66.55, 67.39, 117.55, 121.80, 127.87, 128.27, 128.54, 135.72, 157.37; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₃H₁₇F₃N₂O₅S [M-H]⁻ 369.0733, found 369.0729.

Benzyl(2*R*,3*R*)-1-(trifluoromethylsulfonamido)-3-(triisopropylsilyloxy)butan-2-ylcarbamate **11ba**

Chlorotriisopropylsilane (134 mg, 0.7 mmol) was added to a solution of alcohol **11af** (178 mg, 0.5 mmol), triethylamine (0.14 mL, 1.0 mmol) and DMAP (12 mg, 0.1 mmol) in anhydrous dichloromethane (5 mL) at 0 °C. The mixture was then allowed to stir at room temperature for 5 hours and diluted with dichloromethane (10 mL). The mixture was washed with water (3 X 10 mL) and brine (2 X 10 mL). The organic phase was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the crude product, which was purified by flash column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexanes = 1:10 to 1:3) to afford **11ba** as a colorless oil (197 mg, 75%).

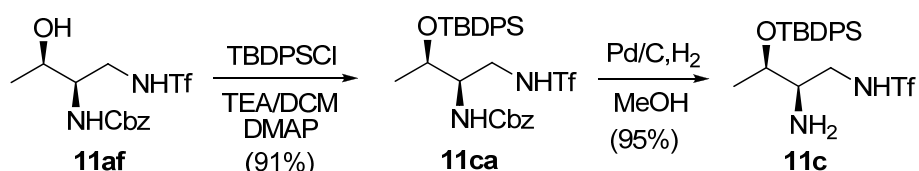
¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.11 (m, 21H), 1.27-1.30 (m, 3H), 3.47-3.51 (m, 2H), 3.70-3.79 (m, 1H), 4.15-4.17 (m, 1H), 5.17 (s, 2H), 5.26-5.29 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.39-7.43 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.47, 17.95, 18.00, 20.81, 47.86, 56.00, 67.47, 68.62, 117.56, 121.82, 128.06, 128.30, 128.55, 135.79, 157.70; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₂H₃₇F₃N₂O₅S Si [M+Na]⁺ 549.2043, found 549.2041.

N-((2*R*,3*R*)-2-Amino-3-(triisopropylsilyloxy)butyl)trifluoromethanesulfonamide **11b**

Following the same procedure as described for the preparation of **11a**, **11b** was obtained as a white solid (73 mg, 93%) from the carbamate **11ba** (105 mg, 0.2mmol).

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.07 (m, 21H), 1.21-1.23 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 3H), 2.70-2.74 (m, 4H), 3.12-3.19 (m, 1H), 3.33-3.39 (m, 1H), 3.93-3.96 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 12.51, 17.97, 18.03, 19.76, 46.76, 56.47, 70.22, 117.65, 121.92; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₄H₃₁F₃N₂O₃SSi [M+H]⁺ 393.1838, found 393.1842.

B3. Preparation of L-threonine-derived catalyst **11c**



Benzyl 3-(*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-1-(trifluoromethylsulfonamido)butan-2-ylcarbamate **11ca**

Following the same procedure as described for the preparation of **11ba**, the carbamate **11ca** was obtained as a colorless oil (278 mg, 91% yield) from the alcohol **11af** (178 mg, 0.5mmol).

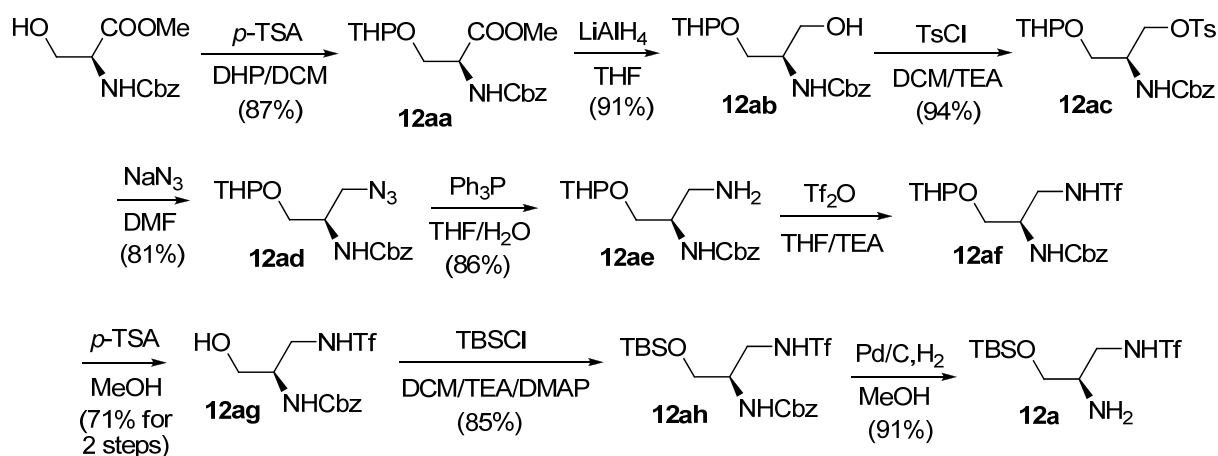
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.08-1.12 (m, 12H), 3.10-3.12 (m, 1H), 3.40-3.43 (m, 1H), 3.64-3.65 (m, 1H), 3.88-3.89 (m, 1H), 5.14 (s, 2H), 5.29-5.31 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.39-7.49 (m, 11H), 7.63-7.69 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 19.24, 20.83, 27.06, 47.43, 56.31, 67.56, 67.80, 80.49, 127.71, 128.11, 128.18, 128.40, 128.70, 130.05, 130.37, 132.34, 133.30, 135.87, 135.90, 157.75, 173.18; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₉H₃₅F₃N₂O₅SSi [M-H]⁻ 607.1915, found 607.1931.

N-((2*R*,3*R*)-2-Amino-3-(*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)butyl)trifluoromethanesulfonamide **11c**

Following the same procedure as described for the preparation of **11a**, the catalyst **11c** was obtained as a colorless oil (180 mg, 95% yield) from the carbamate **11ca**.

^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.07 (s, 12H), 2.65-2.71 (m, 1H), 3.04-3.16 (m, 5H), 3.72-3.75 (m, 1H), 7.39-7.45 (m, 6H), 7.63-7.68 (m, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 19.21, 19.75, 27.01, 25.79, 46.63, 56.82, 70.62, 127.58, 127.89, 129.84, 130.08, 132.84, 133.61, 135.71, 135.79; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{29}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{SSi}$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 475.1702, found 475.1710.

B4. Preparation of L-serine-derived catalyst **12a**



(2S)-Methyl 2-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)propanoate **12aa**

To a stirred solution of (S)-methyl 2-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-3-hydroxypropanoate (5.06 g, 20.0 mmol) and freshly distilled dihydropyran (10 mL) in anhydrous dichloromethane (50 mL) was added p -toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (95 mg, 0.5 mmol). After stirring at room temperature for 3 hours, triethylamine (3 mmol, 0.42 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was concentrated, and the residue was taken up in EtOAc (100 mL). The organic extracts were washed with brine (3 X 50 mL), and dried over Na_2SO_4 . After filtration and concentration, the residue was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate /hexanes = 1/15 to 1/5) to afford the desired product as a white solid (5.86 g, 87%).

^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.51-1.55 (m, 6H), 3.44-3.51 (m, 1H), 3.75-3.79 (m, 4.5H), 3.96-3.97 (m, 1H), 4.16-4.19 (m, 0.5H), 4.55-4.61 (m, 2H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 5.70-5.92 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.40 (m, 5H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 18.83, 19.29, 25.08, 25.17, 30.03, 30.28, 52.35, 52.39, 54.14, 54.39, 61.65, 62.47, 66.89, 66.98, 67.09, 68.04, 98.43, 98.44, 128.00, 128.04, 128.11, 128.41,

128.44, 136.18, 155.95, 170.69, 170.82; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{17}H_{23}NO_6 [M+Na]^+$ 360.1418, found 360.1435.

Benzyl (R)-1-hydroxy-3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)propan-2-ylcarbamate 12ab

$LiAlH_4$ (760 mg, 20.0 mmol) was added to a solution of **12aa** (3.37 g, 10.0 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (40 mL) at $-20\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. After stirring at the same temperature for 1 hour, the excess of the hydride was destroyed by slow addition of water (10.0 mL). The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. Water (60 mL) was added to the residue, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate several times (3 X 30 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. Purification of the residue by flash column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexanes = 1:5 to 1:2) afforded the desired product as a colorless oil (2.81 g, 91%).

1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 1.48-1.51 (m, 4H), 1.72-1.81 (m, 2H), 3.13-3.15 (m, 1H), 3.51-3.71 (m, 3H), 3.80-3.94 (m, 4H), 4.55-4.57 (m, 1H), 5.13 (s, 2H), 5.52-5.63 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.37 (m, 5H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 19.64, 25.11, 30.39, 30.55, 52.06, 62.59, 62.83, 62.96, 63.19, 66.71, 66.77, 67.23, 67.46, 99.45, 99.86, 127.98, 128.02, 128.06, 128.41, 128.44, 136.32, 136.38, 156.37. HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{16}H_{23}NO_5 [M+Na]^+$ 332.1468, found 332.1475.

(S)-2-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)propyl-4-methylbenzeneSulfonate

12ac

Following the same procedure as described for the preparation of **11aa**, tosylate **12ac** was obtained as a colorless oil (4.35 g, 94% yield) from **12ab** (3.09 g, 10.0 mmol).

1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 1.39-1.51 (m, 6H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 3.35-3.52 (m, 2H), 3.67-3.80 (m, 2H), 4.06-4.18 (m, 3H), 4.40-4.46 (m, 1H), 5.03 (s, 2H), 5.16-5.34 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.37 (m, 7H), 7.73-7.75 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 14.16, 19.05, 19.52, 20.98, 21.58, 25.13, 25.18, 28.14,

30.17, 30.32, 49.50, 60.33, 61.99, 62.66, 65.16, 65.56, 66.90, 67.74, 68.18, 98.79, 99.51, 127.93, 128.03, 128.17, 128.51, 129.86, 132.63, 136.16, 144.93, 155.65; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{23}H_{29}NO_7S [M+Na]^+$ 486.1557, found 486.1583.

Benzyl (*R*)-3-azido-1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)propan-2-ylcarbamate **12ad**

Following the same procedure as described for the preparation of **11ab**, azide **12ad** was obtained as a colorless oil (1.35 g, 81% yield) from tosylate **12ac** (1.67 g, 5.0 mmol).

1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 1.47-1.53 (m, 4H), 1.70-1.78 (m, 2H), 3.46-3.55 (m, 4H), 3.61-3.83 (m, 2H), 3.85-3.94 (m, 1H), 4.54-4.57 (m, 1H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 5.25-5.46 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.35 (m, 5H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 19.24, 19.69, 25.12, 25.18, 30.27, 30.45, 50.29, 51.34, 51.62, 62.23, 62.88, 66.20, 66.76, 66.88, 98.91, 99.67, 128.03, 128.09, 128.14, 128.46, 128.48, 136.22, 136.30, 155.77; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{16}H_{22}N_4O_4 [M+Na]^+$ 357.1547, found 357.1542.

Benzyl (*R*)-1-amino-3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)propan-2-ylcarbamate **12ae**

Following the same procedure as described for the preparation of **11ad**, amine **12ae** was obtained as a colorless oil (1.06 g, 86% yield) from azide **12ad** (1.34 g, 4.0 mmol).

1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 1.26-1.29 (m, 2H), 1.47-1.53 (m, 4H), 1.67-1.71 (m, 2H), 2.84-2.86 (d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 2H), 3.41-3.60 (m, 2H), 3.71-3.84 (m, 3H), 4.52-4.54 (m, 1H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 5.48-5.63 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.36 (m, 5H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 19.34, 19.69, 25.17, 25.22, 30.34, 30.51, 43.01, 43.31, 52.85, 62.22, 62.72, 66.20, 66.49, 66.57, 67.38, 67.66, 98.88, 99.51, 127.93, 127.99, 128.38, 128.40, 136.48, 136.56, 156.26; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{16}H_{24}N_2O_4 [M+H]^+$ 309.1809, found 309.1808.

Benzyl(*R*)-1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)-3-(trifluoromethylsulfonamido)propan-2-ylcarbamate **12af**

Following the same procedure as described for the preparation of **11ae**, the crude sulfonamide **12af** was obtained as a white solid from amine **12ae** (310 mg, 1.0 mmol). The crude product was used directly in the next step.

(R)-Benzyl 1-hydroxy-3-(trifluoromethylsulfonamido)propan-2-ylcarbamate 12ag

p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (38 mg, 0.2 mmol) was added to the crude sulfonamide **12af** in methanol (5 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 4 hours, the solvent was evaporated to afford the crude product, which was purified by flash column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexanes = 1:5 to 1:2) to afford **12ag** as a colorless oil (0.25 g, 71% for two steps).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.33-3.39 (m, 2H), 3.64-3.71 (m, 2H), 3.81-3.82 (m, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 5.75-5.77 (d, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.29-7.35 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 44.88, 52.14, 61.81, 62.46, 118.47, 121.02, 127.93, 128.40, 128.64, 135.76, 157.20; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₂H₁₅F₃N₂O₅S [M-H]⁻ 355.0576, found 355.0564.

(R)-Benzyl-1-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-(trifluoromethylsulfonamido)propan-2-ylcarbamate 12ah

Following the same procedure as described for the preparation of **11ba**, the carbamate **12ah** was obtained as a colorless oil (0.8 g, 85% yield) from the alcohol **12ag** (720 mg, 2.0 mmol).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.11 (s, 6H), 0.93 (s, 9H), 3.47-3.52 (m, 2H), 3.74-3.81 (m, 2H), 3.91-3.93 (m, 1H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 5.33-5.36 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (br, 1H), 7.35-7.41 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -5.69, 18.09, 25.70, 29.66, 46.77, 51.27, 63.51, 67.41, 117.59, 121.85, 128.15, 128.35, 128.59, 135.82, 156.84; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₈H₂₉F₃N₂O₅SSi [M+Na]⁺ 493.1411, found 493.1418.

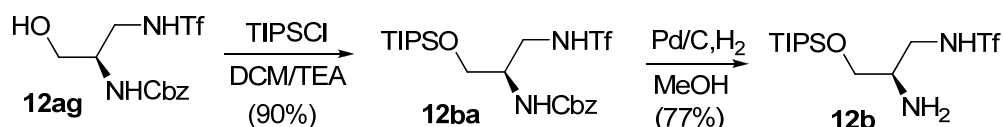
(R)-N-(2-Amino-3-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)propyl)trifluoromethanesulfonamide 12a

Following the same procedure as described for the preparation of **11a**, the catalyst **12a** was obtained as a white solid (153 mg, 91% yield) from the carbamate **12ah** (235 mg, 0.5 mmol).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.07 (s, 6H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 3.07-3.09 (m, 1H), 3.14-3.18 (m, 1H), 3.35-3.39 (m, 1H), 3.57-3.61 (m, 1H), 3.94 (br, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -5.63, -5.61, 18.15,

25.74, 46.74, 52.52, 65.541, 118.76, 1218.32; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{10}H_{23}F_3N_2O_3SSi$ $[M+H]^+$ 337.1230, found 337.1230.

B5. Preparation of L-serine-derived catalyst **12b**



(R)-Benzyl3-(trifluoromethylsulfonylamido)-1-(triisopropylsilyloxy)propan-2-ylcarbamate **12ba**

Following the same procedure as described for the preparation of **11ba**, carbamate **12ba** was obtained as a colorless oil (230 mg, 90% yield) from alcohol **12ag** (178 mg, 0.5mmol).

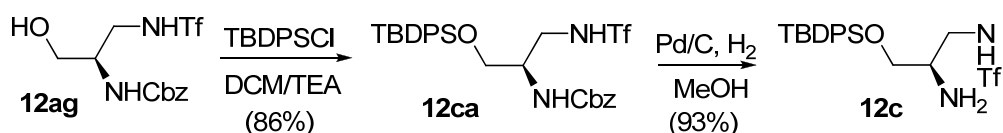
^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.05-1.11 (m, 21H), 3.47-3.51 (m, 2H), 3.80-3.88 (m, 3H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 5.36-5.39 (m, 1H), 7.34-7.38 (m, 5H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 11.64, 17.76, 46.74, 51.46, 64.04, 67.30, 117.57, 121.83, 127.97, 128.22, 128.51, 135.84, 156.81; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{21}H_{35}F_3N_2O_5SSi$ $[M+Na]^+$ 535.1880, found 535.1868.

(R)-N-(2-amino-3-(triisopropylsilyloxy)propyl)trifluoromethanesulfonamide **12b**

Following the same procedure as described for the preparation of **11a**, the catalyst **12b** was obtained as a colorless oil (116 mg, 77% yield) from carbamate **12ba** (205 mg, 0.4mmol).

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.06 (m, 21H), 3.08-3.21 (m, 2H), 3.36-3.40 (m, 1H), 3.68-3.70 (m, 2H), 4.17 (br, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 11.70, 17.78, 46.88, 52.49, 66.15, 117.73, 122.00; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $C_{13}H_{29}F_3N_2O_3SSi$ $[M+H]^+$ 379.1702, found 379.1707.

B6. Preparation of L-serine-derived catalyst **12c**



(R)-Benzyl1-(tert-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-3-(trifluoromethylsulfonamido)propan-2-ylcarbamate

12ca

Following the same procedure as described for the preparation of **11ba**, the carbamate **12ca** was obtained as a white solid (255 mg, 86% yield) from alcohol **12ag** (178 mg, 0.5mmol).

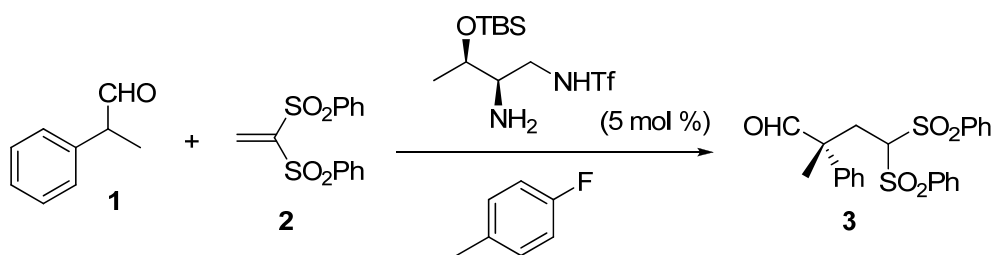
^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.12 (s, 9H), 3.44-3.46 (m, 2H), 3.78-3.88 (m, 3H), 5.12-5.14 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 2H), 5.28-5.31 (m, 1H), 6.53 (br, 1H), 7.40-7.47 (m, 11H), 7.64-7.66 (m, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 19.10, 26.78, 46.46, 51.70, 63.71, 67.35, 117.59, 127.98, 128.00, 128.05, 128.26, 128.52, 130.16, 130.21, 132.10, 132.19, 135.39, 135.44, 135.80, 156.85; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{33}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{SSi}$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 617.1724, found 617.1716.

(R)-N-(2-Amino-3-(tert-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)propyl)trifluoromethanesulfonamide 12c

Following the same procedure as described for the preparation of **11a**, the catalyst **12c** was obtained as a colorless oil (171 mg, 93% yield) from carbamate **12ca** (238 mg, 0.4mmol).

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.11 (s, 9H), 3.10-3.18 (m, 6H), 3.38-3.41 (m, 1H), 3.61-3.63 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.50 (m, 6H), 7.66-7.68 (m, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 19.11, 26.74, 46.72, 52.25, 66.53, 127.84, 129.99, 132.60, 135.43; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{27}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{SSi}$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 461.1537, found 461.1544.

C. Representative Procedure

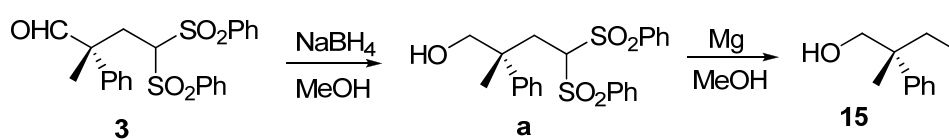


1,1-Bis(benzenesulfonyl)ethylene **2** (15.4 mg, 0.05 mmol) was added to a mixture of 2-phenylpropanal **1** (14 mg, 0.10 mmol) and *N*-((2*R*,3*R*)-2-amino-3-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)butyl)-trifluoromethanesulfonamide **11a** (0.9 mg, 0.0025mmol) in *para*-fluorotoluene (0.8 mL) in a

sample vial at room temperature. The vial was then sealed, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 4 hours and then quenched by addition of 1N aqueous HCl (2 mL). The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate several times (3 x 3 mL), and the combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexanes = 1:5 to 1:2) to afford **3** as a white solid (20 mg, 93%). The enantiometric excess of **3** was determined by chiral HPLC analysis.

D. Preparation of Chiral Alcohol 15, Acid 16 & Determination of the Absolute Configuration of the Conjugate Addition Products

D1. Conversion of Michael adduct to Alcohol and Absolute Configuration Determination



Following the representative procedure illustrated in section B, Michael addition of 2-phenyl propanal to vinyl sulfone **2** yielded the adduct **3**, which was reduced to the alcohol **a** by NaBH₄. Removal of sulfone groups afforded the alcohol **15**, the configuration of which was determined by comparing the specific rotation value with that in the literature.²

(R)-2-Methyl-2-phenyl-4,4-bis(phenylsulfonyl)butan-1-ol a

NaBH₄ (24 mg, 0.5 mmol) was added to the aldehyde **3** (133 mg, 0.3 mmol) in methanol (3 mL) at 0 °C. After one hour, the methanol was removed and saturated NH₄Cl solution (4 mL) was added to the mixture. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate several times (3 x 5 mL), and the organic extracts were combined and dried over Na₂SO₄. After filtration and concentration, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (EtOAc/Hexanes = 1:5 to 1:3) to afford **a** as a colorless oil (128 mg, 96%).

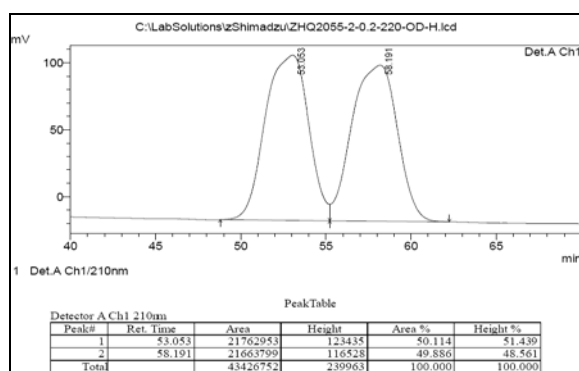
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.40 (s, 3H), 2.65-2.72 (m, 3H), 3.72-3.74 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.07-4.09 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.74-4.76 (m, 1H), 7.27-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.39 (m, 4H), 7.47-7.52 (m,

4H), 7.62-7.68 (m, 4H), 7.78-7.81 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 22.79, 32.43, 42.94, 68.77, 81.27, 126.83, 126.99, 128.66, 128.97, 129.03, 129.65, 129.91, 134.42, 134.56, 137.69, 137.85, 143.78; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = -0.78$ ($c = 0.40$, CHCl_3); HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_5\text{S}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 467.0957, found 467.0963.

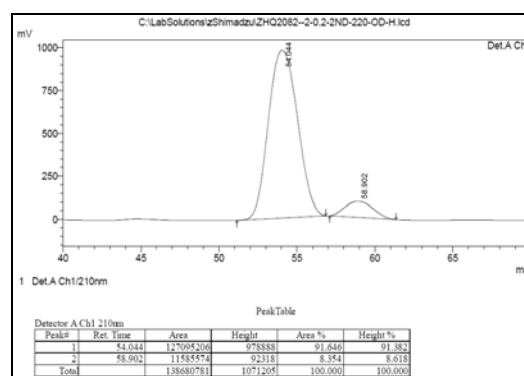
(R)-2-Methyl-2-phenylbutan-1-ol **15**

The activated magnesium metal (108 mg, 4.5 mmol) was added into a solution of compound **a** (85 mg, 0.15 mmol) in anhydrous methanol (10 mL) with stirring. After 30 minutes, the reaction mixture was brought to gentle reflux for 2 hrs. After cooling down to room temperature, the mixture was poured into an aqueous solution of 2 N HCl (10 mL), and extracted with diethyl ether (3 X 10 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4 and filtered. Solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate /hexanes = 1/15 to 1/5) to afford **15** as a colorless oil (35 mg, 83%).

^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.74-0.79 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H), 1.38 (s, 3H), 1.58-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.81-1.89 (m, 1H), 3.57-3.61 (d, $J = 10.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.76-3.79 (d, $J = 10.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.19-7.24 (m, 1H), 7.29-7.42 (m, 4H); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = -3.6$ ($c = 0.80$, CHCl_3 , $l_{\text{neat}} = -1.77$); The ee value of **15** is 83%, t_{R} (major) = 53.1 min, t_{R} (minor) = 58.2 min (Chiralcel OD-H, $\lambda = 220$ nm, 2% *i*PrOH/hexanes, flow rate = 0.2 mL/min).

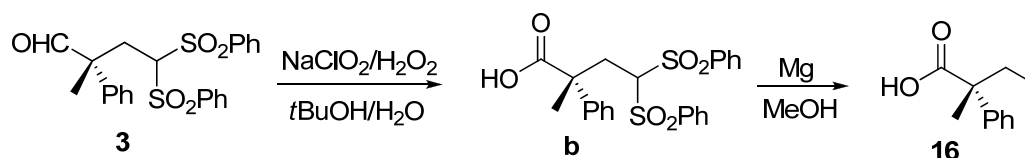


Racemic **15**



Enantiomerically enriched **15**

D2. Conversion of Michael adduct to Chiral Carboxylic Acid 16



(R)-2-Methyl-2-phenyl-4,4-bis(phenylsulfonyl)butanoic acid **b**

To a stirred solution of the (*R*)-2-benzyl-4,4-bis(phenylsulfonyl)butanal **3** (133 mg, 0.30 mmol) in a mixture of *tert*-butanol/water (4.0 mL, v/v = 1:1) were added sodium chlorite (78.0 mg, 0.90 mmol) and 30% aqueous solution of H₂O₂ (0.17 mL, 1.50 mmol), and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was then concentrated, and the residue was taken up in ethyl acetate (10 mL), washed with water (2 x 5 mL). The organic extract was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated, and the residue was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate /hexanes = 1/2 to ethyl acetate) to afford the desired acid product **b** as a white foam (120 mg, 87%).

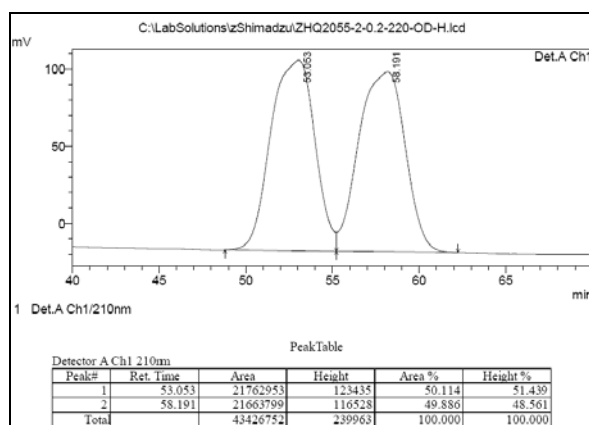
¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.77 (s, 3H), 2.83-2.91 (m, 1H), 3.17-3.24 (m, 1H), 4.52-4.54 (m, 1H), 7.27-7.29 (m, 5H), 7.46-7.69 (m, 8H), 7.94-7.97 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 22.94, 32.64, 49.67, 80.77, 127.07, 127.70, 128.60, 128.91, 129.33, 130.15, 134.24, 134.52, 137.34, 138.02, 140.06, 180.68; [α]_D = - 26.3 (c = 1.70, CHCl₃); HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C₂₃H₂₂O₆S₂ [M+Na]⁺ = 481.0750, found = 481.0756.

(R)-2-Methyl-2-phenylbutanoic acid **16**

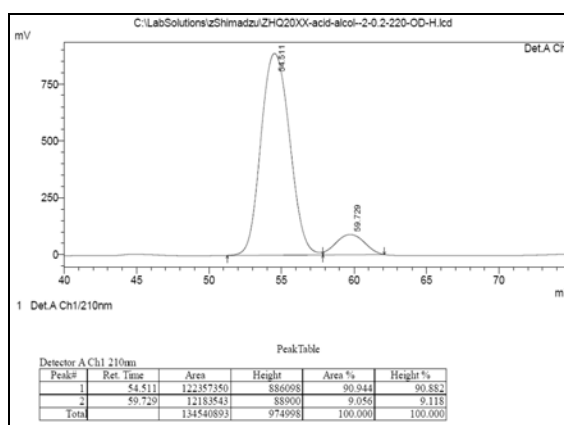
The activated magnesium metal (0.18 g, 7.5 mmol) was added into a solution of (*R*)-2-benzyl-4,4-bis(phenylsulfonyl)butanoic acid **b** (92 mg, 0.20 mmol) in anhydrous methanol (15 ml) with stirring. The mixture was heated to 50 °C to initiate continuous hydrogen generation, and then the heating was then discontinued. After 40 minutes, the reaction mixture was brought to reflux for 4 hours. After cooling down to room temperature, the mixture was poured into 2 N HCl solution (10 mL) and extracted with diethyl ether (3 X 10 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. Solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue

was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexanes = 1/10 to 1/1) to afford the desired acid as a colorless oil (30 mg, 85%).

^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.83-0.88 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 2.00-2.10 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.37 (m, 5H); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = -17.4$ ($c = 2.70$, CHCl_3). For the enantiomeric excess determination, Acid **16** was difficult to be resolved by chiral HPLC analysis. Acid **16** was reduced to corresponding alcohol **15'** with LiAlH_4 , and the ee was determined accordingly. The ee value of **15'** is 82%, t_{R} (major) = 53.1 min, t_{R} (minor) = 58.2 min (Chiralcel OD-H, $\lambda = 220$ nm, 2% *i*PrOH/hexanes, flow rate = 0.2 mL/min).



Racemic **15'**



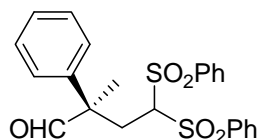
Enantiomerically enriched **15'**

References:

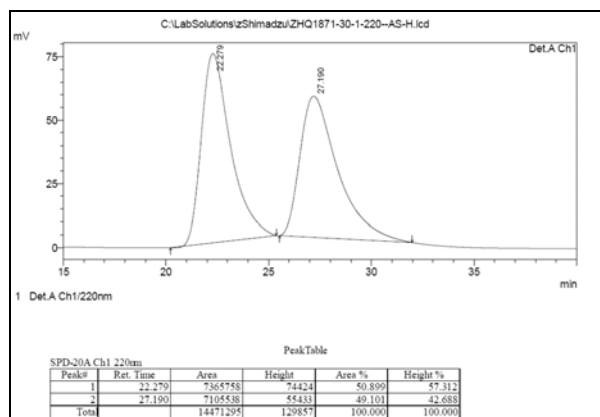
- [1] Baumann, T.; Vogt, H.; Bräse, S. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2007**, 266.
- [2] Paquette, L. A.; Gilday, J. P.; Ra, C. S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1987**, *109*, 6858.

E. Analytical Data and HPLC Chromatogram of the Conjugate Addition Products

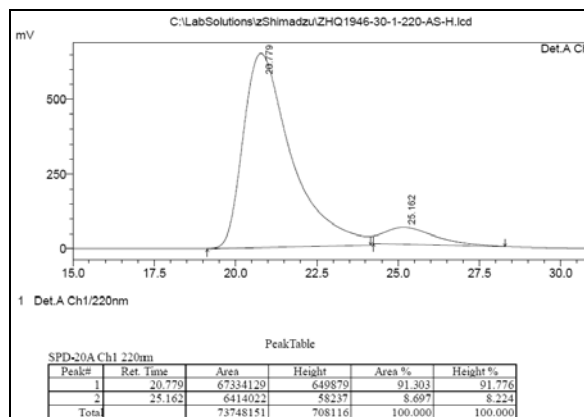
(R)-2-Methyl-2-phenyl-4,4-bis(phenylsulfonyl)butanal **3**



A white solid; $[\alpha]_D = -1.78$ ($c = 2.0$, CHCl_3); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.45 (s, 3H), 2.79-3.00 (m, 2H), 4.41-4.44 (m, 1H), 7.24-7.27 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.56 (m, 7H), 7.64-7.67 (m, 4H), 7.85-7.87 (m, 2H), 9.60 (s, 1H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 19.54, 30.84, 53.03, 80.14, 127.55, 128.06, 129.03, 129.04, 129.22, 129.63, 129.71, 134.51, 134.54, 137.34, 137.80, 138.27, 201.26; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_5\text{S}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 465.0801, found 465.0808; The ee value of **3** is 83%, t_R (major) = 22.3 min, t_R (minor) = 27.2 min (Chiralcel AS-H, $\lambda = 220$ nm, 30% *i*PrOH/hexanes, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min).

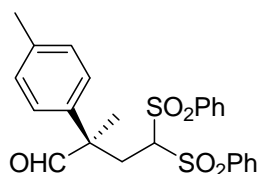


Racemic **3**

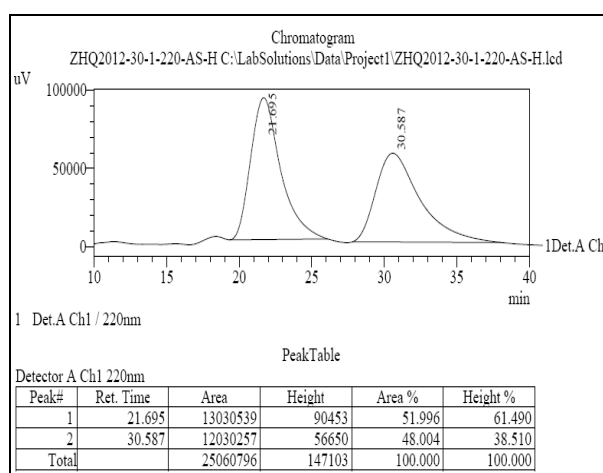


Enantiomerically enriched **3**

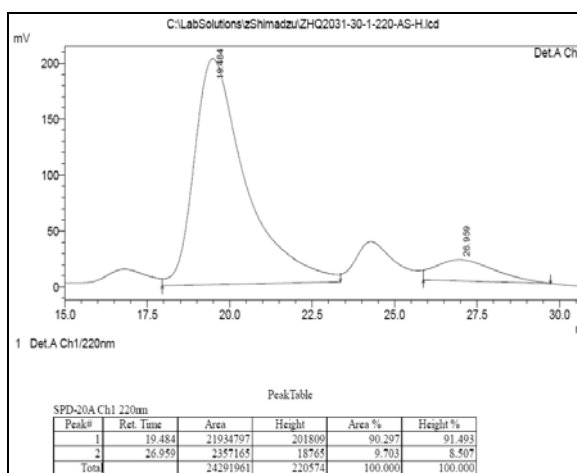
(R)-2-Methyl-4,4-bis(phenylsulfonyl)-2-p-tolylbutanal **14a**



A white solid; $[\alpha]_D = +31.0$ ($c = 1.40$, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.44 (s, 3H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.75-2.96 (m, 2H), 4.40-4.43 (m, 1H), 7.12-7.15 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.26-7.58 (m, 4H), 7.64-7.6 (m, 4H), 7.86-7.89 (m, 2H), 9.56 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 19.51, 20.92, 30.80, 52.75, 80.31, 127.44, 128.96, 129.71, 129.76, 129.85, 134.43, 135.11, 137.42, 137.84, 137.91, 201.26; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_5\text{S}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 479.0948, found 479.0942; The ee value of **14a** is 81%, t_R (major) = 21.7 min, t_R (minor) = 30.6 min (Chiralcel AS-H, $\lambda = 220$ nm, 30% *i*PrOH/hexanes, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min).

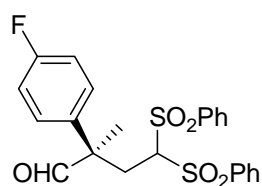


Racemic **14a**

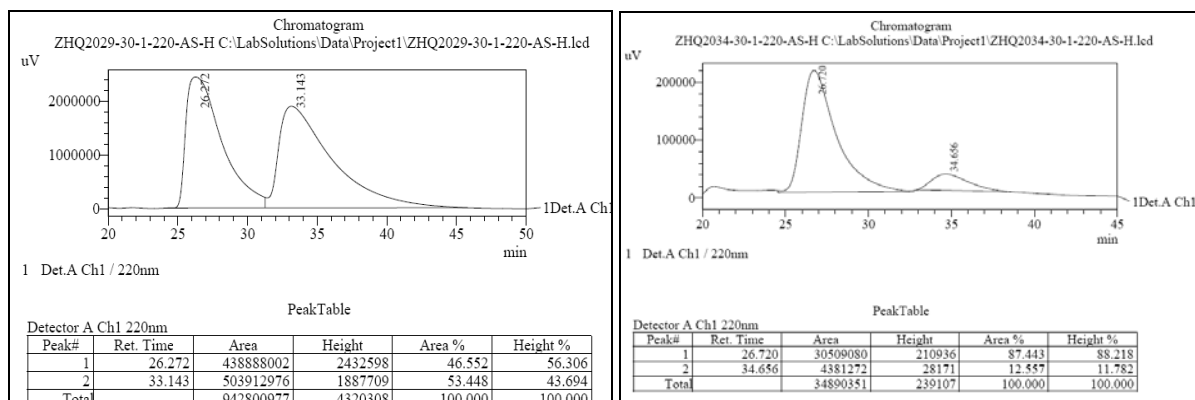


Enantiomerically enriched **14a**

(R)-2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-methyl-4,4-bis(phenylsulfonyl)butanal 14b



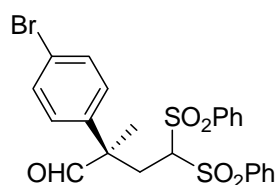
A white solid; $[\alpha]_D = +18.8$ ($c = 1.83$, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.50 (s, 3H), 2.80-2.98 (m, 2H), 4.41-4.44 (m, 1H), 7.15-7.18 (m, 2H), 7.27-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.54-7.62 (m, 4H), 7.72-7.75 (m, 4H), 7.89-7.92 (m, 2H), 9.61 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 19.72, 31.15, 52.55, 80.14, 115.95, 116.24, 129.04, 129.26, 129.37, 129.66, 129.71, 134.07, 134.56, 137.30, 137.73, 200.84; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{21}\text{FO}_5\text{S}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 483.0707, found 483.0710; The ee value of **14b** is 75%, t_R (major) = 26.3 min, t_R (minor) = 33.1 min (Chiralcel AS-H, $\lambda = 220$ nm, 30% *i*PrOH/hexanes, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min).



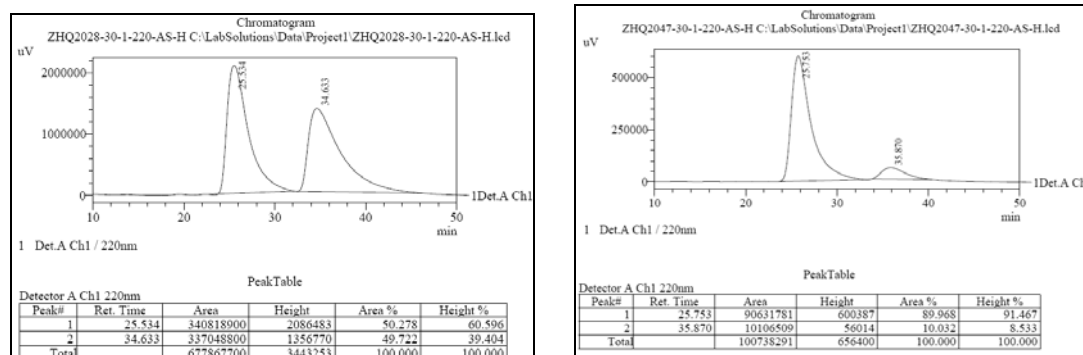
Racemic **14b**

Enantiomeric enriched **14b**

(R)-2-(4-Bromophenyl)-2-methyl-4,4-bis(phenylsulfonyl)butanal 14c



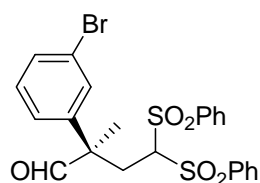
A white solid; $[\alpha]_D = -125.4$ ($c = 1.50$, CHCl_3); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.49 (s, 3H), 2.80-2.97 (m, 2H), 4.40-4.43 (m, 1H), 7.16-7.19 (m, 2H), 7.54-7.70 (m, 6H), 7.70-7.73 (m, 4H), 7.88-7.91 (m, 2H), 9.61 (s, 1H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 19.55, 31.03, 52.76, 80.11, 122.40, 129.04, 129.07, 129.24, 129.63, 129.73, 134.57, 137.28, 137.34, 137.68, 200.55; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{21}\text{BrO}_5\text{S}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 542.9906, found 542.9906; The ee value of **14c** is 80%, t_R (major) = 25.5 min, t_R (minor) = 34.6 min (Chiralcel AS-H, $\lambda = 220$ nm, 30% *i*PrOH/hexanes, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min).



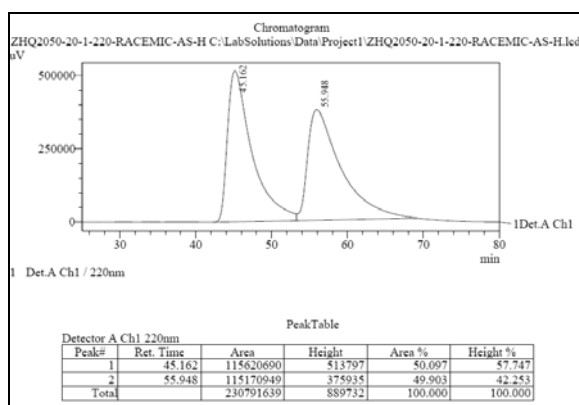
Racemic **14c**

Enantiomeric enriched **14c**

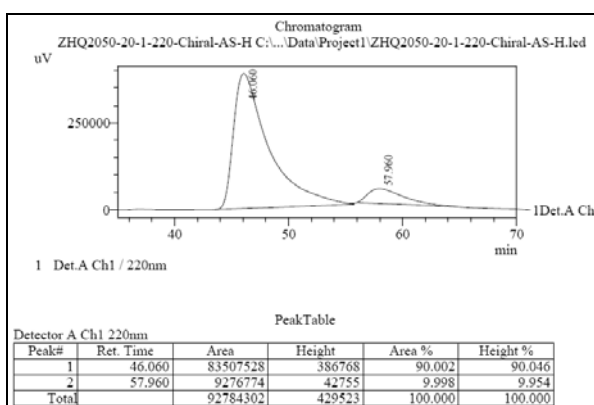
(R)-2-(3-Bromophenyl)-2-methyl-4,4-bis(phenylsulfonyl)butanal 14d



A white solid; $[\alpha]_D = -67.0$ ($c = 0.80$, CHCl_3); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.47 (s, 3H), 2.87-2.90 (m, 2H), 4.42-4.45 (m, 1H), 7.29-7.44 (m, 3H), 7.54-7.63 (m, 5H), 7.71-7.76 (m, 4H), 7.89-7.93 (m, 2H), 9.63 (s, 1H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 19.53, 31.15, 52.88, 79.98, 123.42, 126.36, 129.05, 129.10, 129.66, 129.71, 130.43, 130.68, 131.26, 134.56, 134.63, 137.24, 137.66, 140.91, 200.51; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{21}\text{BrO}_5\text{S}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 542.9906, found 542.9927; The ee value of **14d** is 80%, t_R (major) = 45.2 min, t_R (minor) = 55.9 min (Chiralcel AS-H, $\lambda = 220$ nm, 20% *i*PrOH/hexanes, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min).

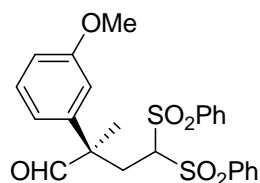


Racemic **14d**



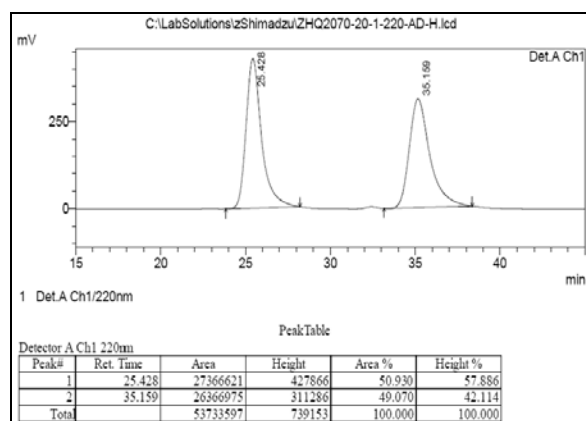
Enantiomerically enriched **14d**

(R)-2-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-4,4-bis(phenylsulfonyl)butanal 14e

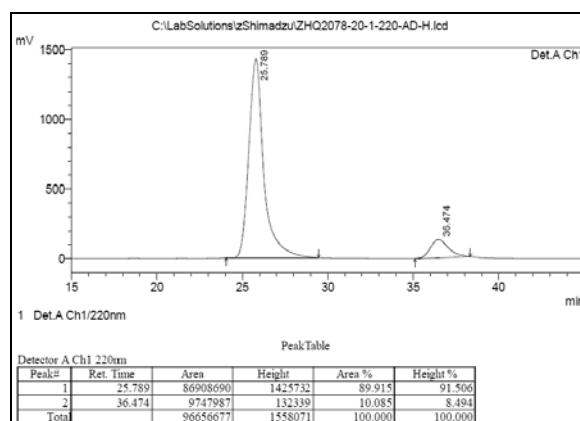


A colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D = +2.86$ ($c = 1.40$, CHCl_3); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.45 (s, 3H), 2.74-2.98 (m, 2H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 4.41-4.44 (m, 1H), 6.79-6.92 (m, 3H), 7.31-7.34 (m, 1H), 7.46-7.69 (m, 8H),

7.87-7.89 (m, 2H), 9.58 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 19.60, 30.77, 53.10, 55.30, 80.27, 113.23, 113.80, 119.70, 129.02, 129.70, 129.80, 130.22, 134.50, 201.07; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_6\text{S}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 495.0907, found 495.0906; The ee value of **14e** is 80%, t_R (major) = 25.4 min, t_R (minor) = 35.2 min (Chiralcel AD-H, λ = 220 nm, 20% *i*PrOH/hexanes, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min).

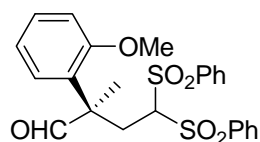


Racemic **14e**

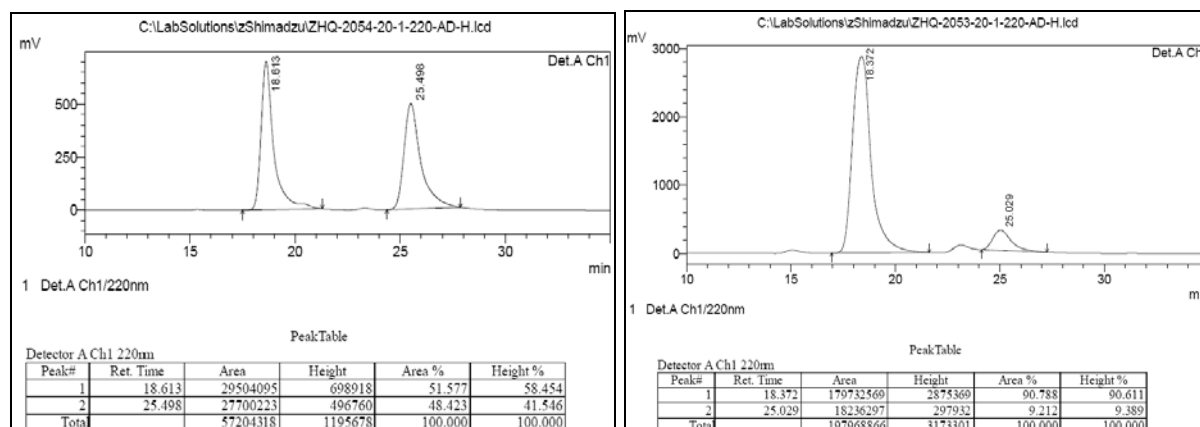


Enantiomerically enriched **14e**

(R)-2-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-4,4-bis(phenylsulfonyl)butanal 14f



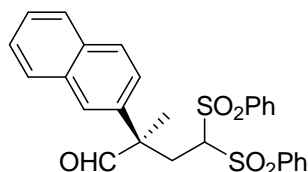
A colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D = -78.50$ ($c = 0.80$, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.45 (s, 3H), 2.71-2.78 (m, 1H), 3.17-3.24 (m, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 4.37-4.40 (m, 1H), 6.96-6.99 (m, 1H), 7.12-7.14 (m, 1H), 7.33-7.34 (m, 1H), 7.45-7.73 (m, 9H), 7.97-8.00 (m, 2H), 9.48 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 19.61, 27.56, 51.11, 55.17, 80.75, 111.25, 120.84, 127.42, 127.93, 128.72, 128.84, 129.41, 129.86, 130.27, 134.08, 134.40, 137.42, 138.23, 157.30, 201.27 HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_6\text{S}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 497.0907, found 497.0918; The ee value of **14f** is 82%, t_R (major) = 18.6 min, t_R (minor) = 25.5 min (Chiralcel AD-H, λ = 220 nm, 20% *i*PrOH/hexanes, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min).



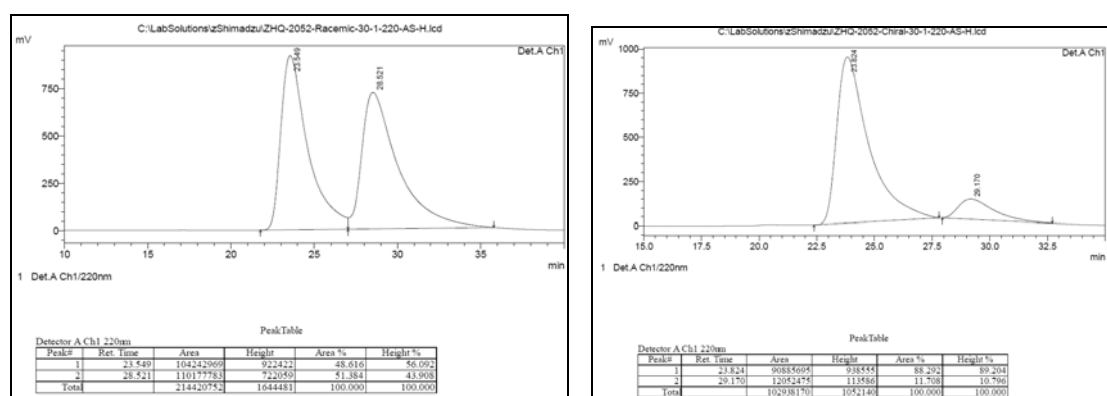
Racemic **14f**

Enantiomeric enriched **14f**

(R)-2-Methyl-2-(naphthalen-2-yl)-4,4-bis(phenylsulfonyl)butanal 14g



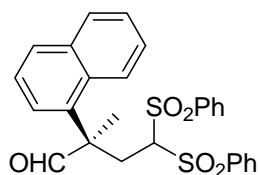
A white solid; $[\alpha]_D = +64.20$ ($c = 0.50$, CHCl_3); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.63 (s, 3H), 2.96-3.09 (m, 2H), 4.48-4.51 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.55-7.61 (m, 7H), 7.74-7.77 (m, 2H), 7.89-7.94 (m, 5H), 9.71 (s, 1H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 19.64, 30.83, 53.29, 80.42, 125.20, 126.71, 126.78, 127.54, 128.12, 128.88, 128.95, 128.99, 129.47, 129.82, 132.62, 133.27, 134.35, 134.47, 135.47, 137.46, 137.75, 201.05; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_5\text{S}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 515.0957, found 515.0948; The ee value of **14g** is 77%, t_R (major) = 23.5 min, t_R (minor) = 28.5 min (Chiralcel AS-H, $\lambda = 220$ nm, 30% *i*PrOH/hexanes, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min).



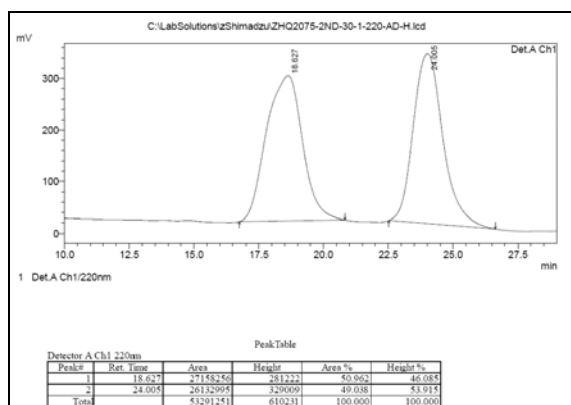
Racemic **14g**

Enantiomeric enriched **14g**

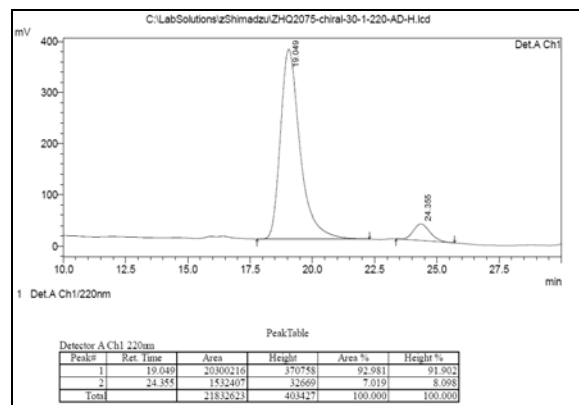
(R)-2-Methyl-2-(naphthalen-1-yl)-4,4-bis(phenylsulfonyl)butanal 14h



A white solid; $[\alpha]_D = -12.50$ ($c = 1.00$, CHCl_3); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.71 (s, 3H), 3.19-3.24 (m, 2H), 4.68-4.71 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.62 (m, 9H), 7.69-7.77 (m, 2H), 7.95-7.98 (m, 4H), 9.74 (s, 1H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 21.46, 29.93, 53.14, 80.57, 123.92, 125.21, 125.89, 125.97, 127.02, 128.70, 128.89, 129.53, 129.60, 129.78, 129.85, 134.24, 134.36, 134.47, 134.51, 134.78, 137.10, 138.06, 203.53; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_5\text{S}_2$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 515.0981, found 515.0981; The ee value of **14h** is 86%, t_R (major) = 18.6 min, t_R (minor) = 24.0 min (Chiralcel AD-H, $\lambda = 220$ nm, 30% *i*PrOH/hexanes, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min).

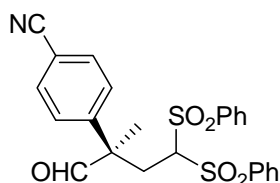


Racemic **14h**



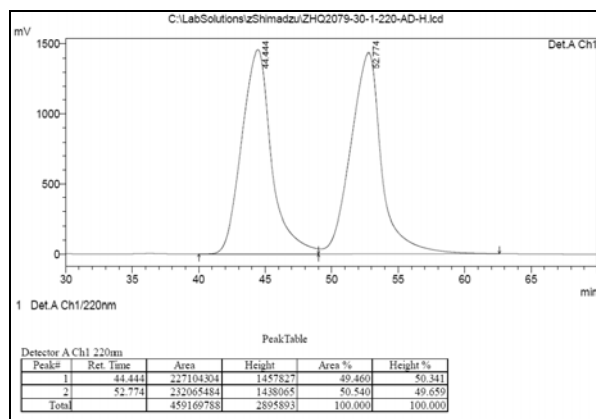
Enantiomerically enriched **14h**

(R)-4-(2-Methyl-1-oxo-4,4-bis(phenylsulfonyl)butan-2-yl)benzonitrile 14i

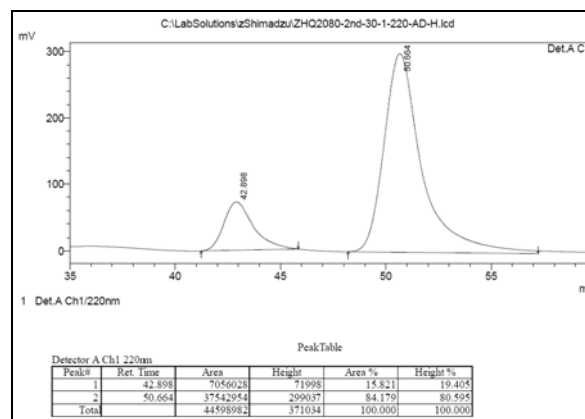


A colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D = +14.6$ ($c = 1.30$, CHCl_3); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.48 (s, 3H), 2.88-2.94 (m, 2H), 4.43-4.44 (m, 1H), 7.45-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.53-7.58 (m, 4H), 7.73-7.75 (m, 6H), 7.85-7.87 (m,

2H), 9.65 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 19.64, 31.47, 53.24, 79.73, 112.27, 118.11, 126.58, 128.36, 129.22, 129.25, 129.68, 129.78, 132.59, 132.88, 134.75, 134.88, 137.06, 137.62, 144.26, 200.38; MS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_5\text{S}_2$ $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$ 467.1, found 466.1; The ee value of **14i** is 68%, t_{R} (minor) = 44.4 min, t_{R} (major) = 52.8 min (Chiralcel AD-H, λ = 220 nm, 30% *i*PrOH/hexanes, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min).



Racemic **14i**



Enantiomerically enriched **14i**

F. NMR Spectra of Products

