

Supplementary material for “**Acid Controlled Diastereoselectivity in
Asymmetric Aldol Reaction of Cycloketone to Aldehyde with
Enamine-based Organocatalysts**”

Jinsuo Gao ^a, Shiyang Bai ^a, Qiang Gao ^a, Yan Liu * ^a, Qihua Yang * ^a

^a *State Key Laboratory of Catalysis, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 457 Zhongshan Road, Dalian 116023, P. R. China. E-mail: yangqh@dicp.ac.cn; yanliu503@dicp.ac.cn; Tel: 86-411-84379552; Fax: 86-411-84694447; URL: <http://www.hmm.dicp.ac.cn>*

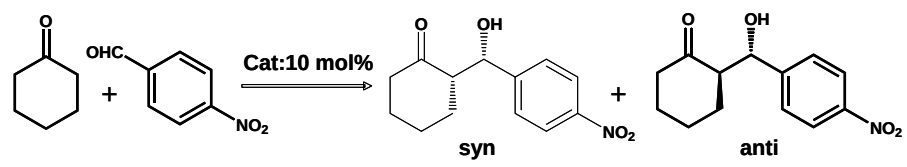
^b *Key Laboratory of Industrial Ecology and Environmental Engineering (Ministry of Education, China), School of Environmental Science and Technology, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian 116024, China.*

General Information: Unless otherwise stated, materials were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without purification. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian 400 (400 MHz) spectrophotometers. Flash column chromatography was performed using 200-300 mesh silica gel. High resolution mass spectra were done by a Micromass Q-ToF instrument (ESI). Chiral HPLC was performed on Agilent 1100 series with chiral columns (Chiralpak AD-H, Chiralcel OD-H). The chiral amines **1a** [1], **1b** [2], **1c** [3], **1d** [4], **1e** [5], **1f** [5], were prepared according to literature procedures.

A typical procedure for the aldol reaction

The chiral amine **1a** (0.0125 mmol) together with succinic acid (0.0125 mmol) were in cyclohexanone (0.2 mL) for 20 min. The 4-nitrobenzaldehyde (0.125 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for 24 h. Then the reaction mixture was directly purified by flash column chromatography to afford the aldol adducts. The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC (chiralpak AD-H column, 254 nm, 2-propanol/n-hexane=20:80 as eluent, 25 °C, 0.5 mL/min), anti enantiomer *t_R*=24.8 and 31.7; syn enantiomer *t_R*=21 and 22.7 min

Table S1. Screening the catalyst of the direct aldol reaction^[a].



Entry	catalyst	Yield% ^[b]	Syn/anti ^[c]	Ee% (anti) ^[c]
1	1a	95	11/89	97
2	1b	96	47/53	-93
3	1c	90	43/57	-93
4	1d	82	25/75	-95
5	1e	65	37/63	-90
6	1f	71	35/65	92
7	1g	95	46/54	86
8 ^[d]	1a	58	31/69	83

^[a] Reaction conditions: chiral diamine: 10 mol%; TFA: 10 mol%; cyclohexanone: 0.2 mL;

4-nitrobenzaldehyde: 0.125 mmol; RT, 2 h. ^[b] Isolated yield, ^[c] Determined by HPLC. ^[d] 2 mol%

of the catalyst was used, and the reaction time is 240 h.

Table S2. Effect of various acids on direct aldol reactions^[a].

The reaction scheme shows cyclohexanone reacting with 4-nitrobenzaldehyde in the presence of a chiral diamine catalyst (Cat) at 10 mol% to produce two diastereomeric aldol products: a syn product and an anti product. The syn product has both the hydroxyl group and the nitro group on the same side of the cyclohexane ring, while the anti product has them on opposite sides.

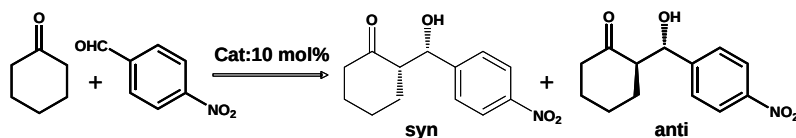
Entry	acid	Yield% ^[b]	Syn/anti ^[c]	Ee% (syn) ^[c]
1	HOOC—COOH	95	19/81	96 (anti)
2		94	21/79	96 (anti)
3		96	24/76	96 (anti)
4		95	62/38	83
5	L-(-)-tartaric acid	90	40/60	92 (anti)
6	D-(-)-tartaric acid	86	30/70	92 (anti)
7	L-(-)-Di-p-toluoyltartaric acid	96	45/55	86 (anti)
8	DL-malic acid	90	40/60	94 (anti)
9		trace	n.d.	n.d.

^[a] Reaction conditions: chiral diamine **1a**: 10 mol%; acid: 10 mol%; cyclohexanone: 0.2 mL;

4-nitrobenzaldehyde: 0.125 mmol; RT, 5-24 h. ^[b] Isolated yield, ^[c] Determined by HPLC, and the

syn product had a (1'S, 2 S) configuration, the anti product had a (1'S, 2R) configuration.

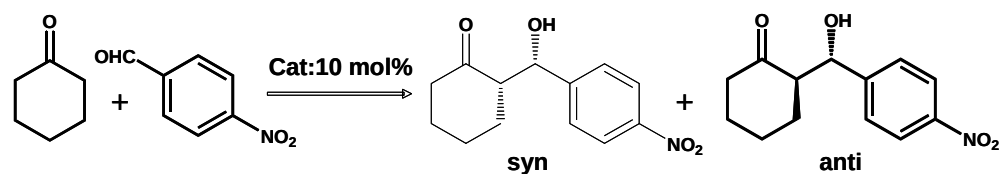
Table S3. Screening the reaction condition of the direct aldol reactions^[a].



entry	Acid/ 1a	solvent	Yield% ^[b]	Syn/anti ^[c]	ee% (syn) ^[c]
1	0.5	neat	75	68/32	78
2	1.0	neat	94	75/25	84
3	1.5	neat	89	67/33	76
4	2.0	neat	85	69/31	74
5	1.0	NMP	26	78/22	80
6	1.0	DMF	30	74/26	80
7	1.0	n-hexane	37	68/32	87
8	1.0	THF	35	70/30	77
9	1.0	CH ₂ Cl ₂	40	60/40	79
10	1.0	H ₂ O	97	18/82	90 (anti)

^[a] Reaction conditions: chiral diamine **1a**: 10 mol%; succinic acid; cyclohexanone: 0.1 mL; solvent: 0.1 mL; 4-nitrobenzaldehyde: 0.125 mmol; RT, 24 h. ^[b] Isolated yield, ^[c] Determined by HPLC.

Table S4. Screening chiral amines of the direct aldol reaction^[a].



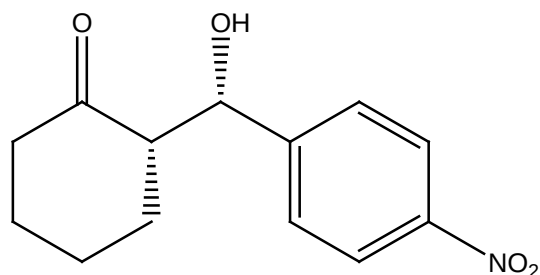
Entry	catalyst	Yield% ^[b]	Syn/anti ^[c]	Ee% (syn) ^[c]
1	1a	94	75/25	84
2	1b	95	80/20	73
3	1c	94	78/22	73
4	1d	97	62/38	-56
5	1e	58	58/42	-62
6	1f	56	58/42	73
7	1g	96	70/30	11

^[a] Reaction conditions: chiral diamine: 10 mol%; succinic acid: 10 mol%; cyclohexanone: 0.2 mL;

4-nitrobenzaldehyde: 0.125 mmol; RT, 24 h. ^[b] Isolated yield, ^[c] Determined by HPLC.

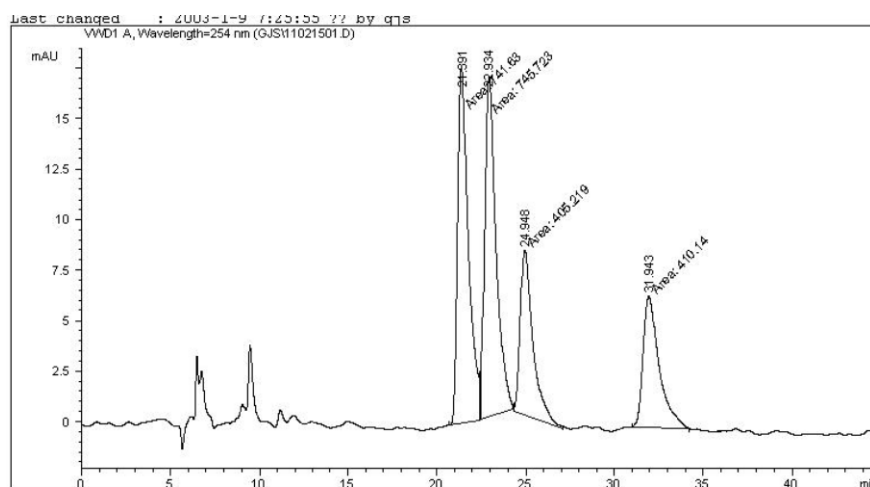
HPLC data for aldol products

(2S,1'S)-2-(Hydroxy(4-nitrophenyl)methyl)cyclohexan-1-one



Syn/anti=75/25, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 1.5-2.1 (m, 6H), 2.3-2.65 (m, 3H), 3.18 (syn-OH, 1H), 4.08 (anti-OH, 1H), 4.90 (anti-CH*OH, 1H), 5.48 (syn-CH*OH, 1H), 7.48 (2H), 8.19 (2H); ^{13}C NMR (400 NMR, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 24.9, 26.1, 28, 29.9, 42.8, 56.9, 70.3, 73, 76.8, 77.2, 123.6, 126.7, 128, 147, 149, 214; HRMS (MNa^+) Calcd. For: $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_4\text{Na}$: 272.0899. Found: 272.0899. Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak AD-H column (80:20 Hexane:2-propanol), 0.5 mL/min; λ =254 nm; anti enantiomer t_R =24.8 and 31.7 min; syn enantiomer t_R =21.2 and 22.7 min (major syn-product) [6].

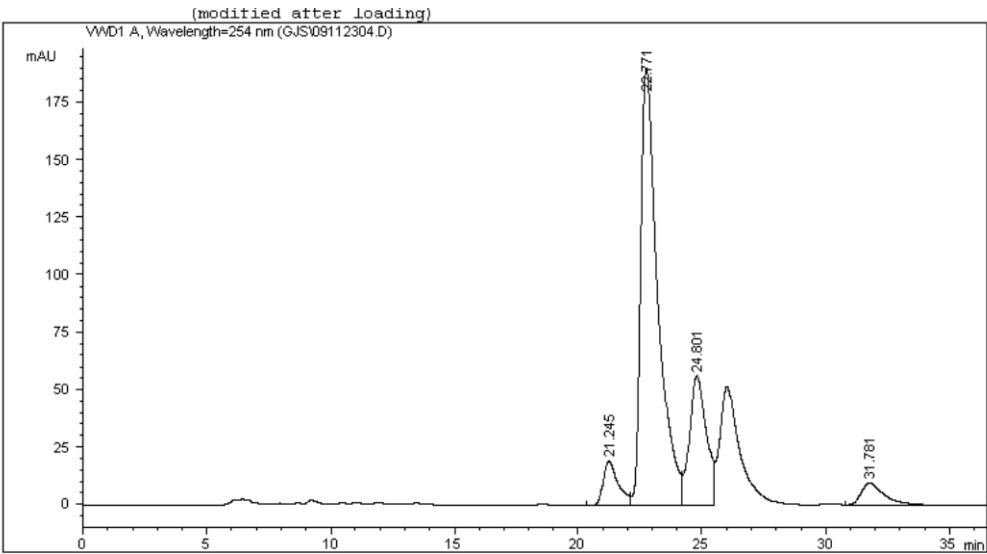
Racemate:



RetTime [min]	k'	Area mAU	Height [mAU]	Symm.	Width [min]	Plates	Resol ution	Select ivity
21.391	-	741.62994	17.76575	0.48	0.6018	6999	-	-
22.934	-	745.72266	16.96035	0.47	0.6503	6889	1.45	1.07
24.948	-	405.21930	8.15961	0.62	0.6843	7363	1.77	1.09
31.943	-	410.14008	6.49033	0.53	0.8882	7166	5.23	1.28

*** End of Report ***

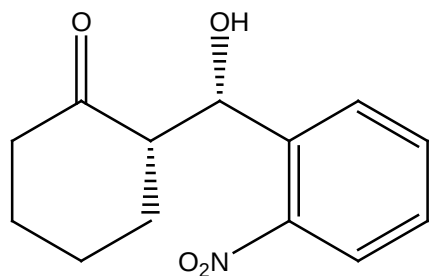
Chiral:



RetTime [min]	k'	Area mAU *s	Height [mAU]	Symm.	Width [min]	Plates	Resol ution	Select ivity
21.245	-	796.52838	19.03592	0.57	0.6115	6686	-	-
22.771	-	9088.98145	188.10114	0.47	0.6746	6312	1.39	1.07
24.801	-	2690.48633	56.10231	0.77	0.7571	5944	1.67	1.09
31.781	-	667.89594	9.76560	0.50	0.9173	6650	4.90	1.28

=====
*** End of Report ***

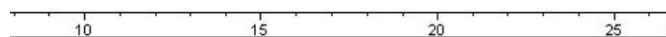
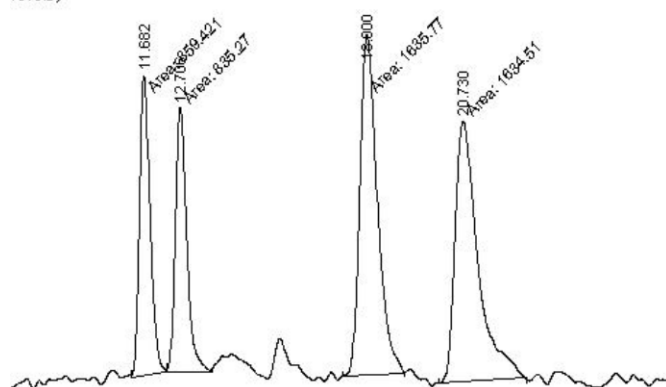
(2S,1'S)-2-(Hydroxy(2-nitrophenyl)methyl)cyclohexan-1-one



Syn/anti=64/36, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 1.5-2.8 (m, 6H), 2.2-2.9 (m, 3H), 5.45 (anti-CH*OH, 1H), 5.96 (syn-CH*OH, 1H), 7.4-7.6 (2H), 7.8-8.0 (2H); ^{13}C NMR (400 NMR, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 25.1, 26.7, 28.0, 29.9, 31.4, 42.8, 55.0, 57.5, 66.9, 70.0, 76.9, 77.2, 77.6, 124.3, 124.9, 128.2, 128.6, 129.2, 129.8, 133.3, 137.2, 214.3, 215.2; HRMS (MNa^+) Calcd. For: $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_4\text{Na}$: 272.0899. Found: 272.0902. Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OD-H column (95:5 Hexane:2-propanol), 1.0 mL/min; λ =254 nm; anti enantiomer t_R =18.4 and 20.7 min; syn enantiomer t_R =11.8 (major syn-product) and 12.9 min. [7]

Racemate:

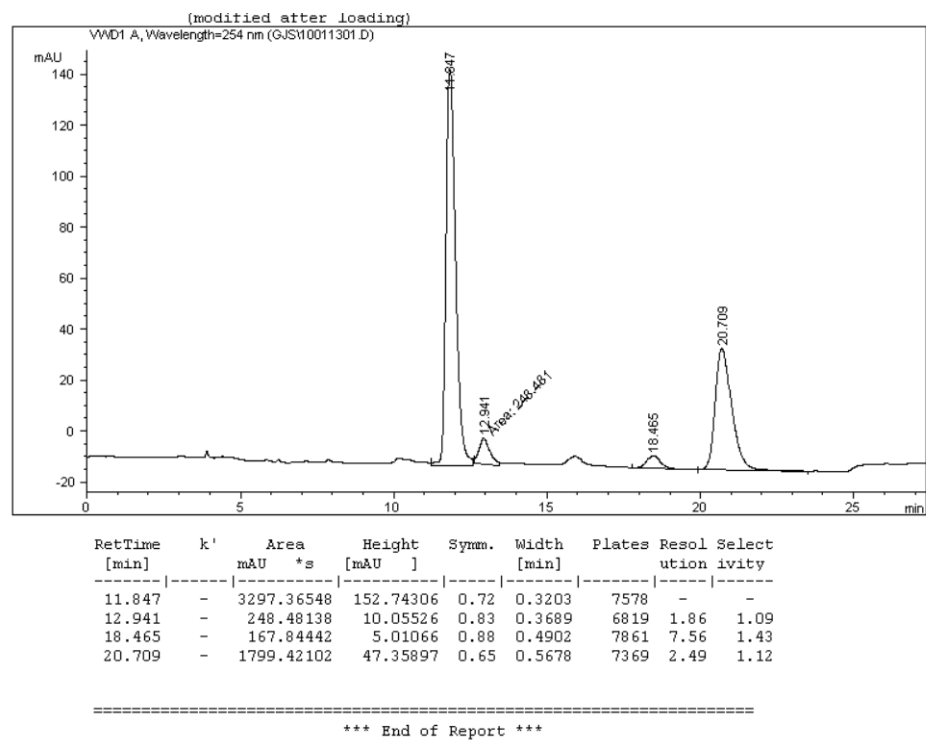
1513.D)



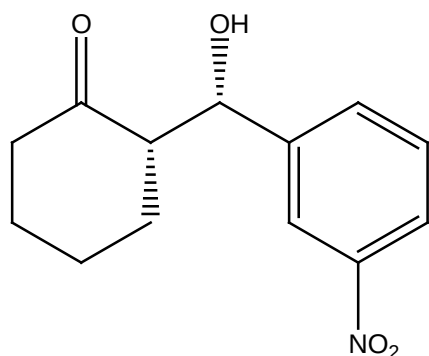
RetTime [min]	k'	Area mAU	Area s	Height [mAU]	Symm.	Width [min]	Plates	Resol	Select
11.682	-	859.42133		41.82713	0.92	0.3106	7836	-	-
12.706	-	835.27014		36.78238	0.91	0.3397	7749	1.85	1.09
18.000	-	1635.76807		47.28149	0.71	0.5145	6782	7.28	1.42
20.730	-	1634.50732		36.29799	0.57	0.6261	6073	2.81	1.15

*** End of Report ***

Chiral:

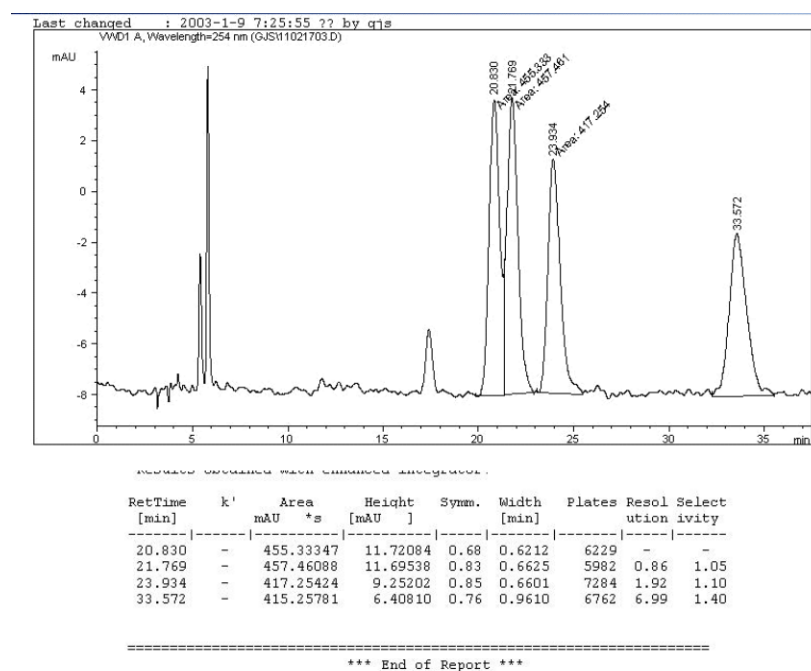


(2S,1'S)-2-(Hydroxy(3-nitrophenyl)methyl)cyclohexan-1-one

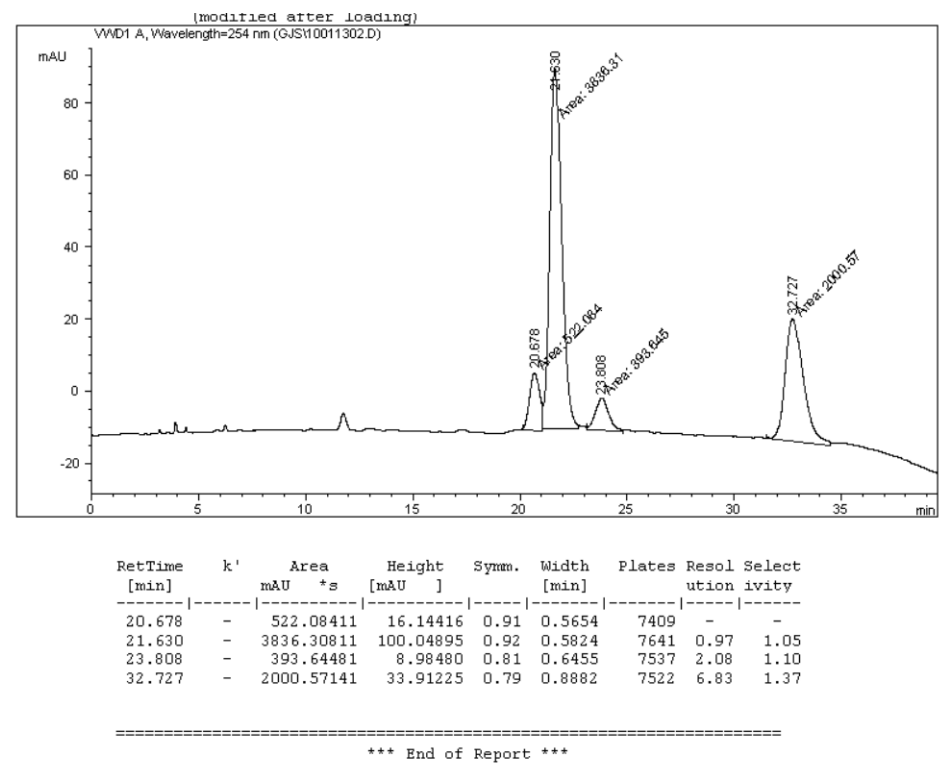


Syn/anti=66/34, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 1.5-2.1 (m, 6H), 2.4-2.68 (m, 3H), 3.29(syn-OH, 1H), 4.1 (anti-OH, 1H), 4.90 (anti-CH*OH, 1H), 5.48 (syn-CH*OH, 1H), 7.5-7.7 (2H), 8.1-8.2 (2H); ^{13}C NMR (400 NMR, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 24.8, 26.1, 27.8, 28.4, 29.8, 30.9, 42.7, 56.9, 57.3, 70.0, 74.1, 76.9, 77.2, 77.5, 121.0, 122.2, 123.0, 129.3, 132.1, 133.4, 144.0, 148.4, 214.3, 215.1; HRMS (MNa^+) Calcd. For: $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_4\text{Na}$: 272.0899. Found: 272.0898. Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OD-H column (95:5 Hexane:2-propanol), 1.0 mL/min; λ =254 nm; anti enantiomer t_R =23.8 and 32.7 min; syn enantiomer t_R =20.6 and 21.6 min (major syn-product) [7].

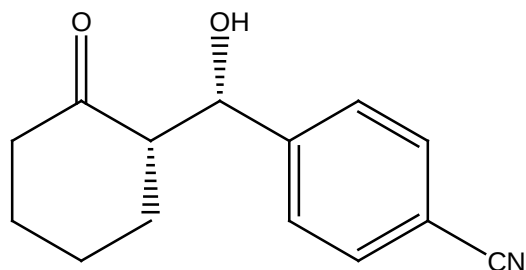
Racemate:



Chiral:

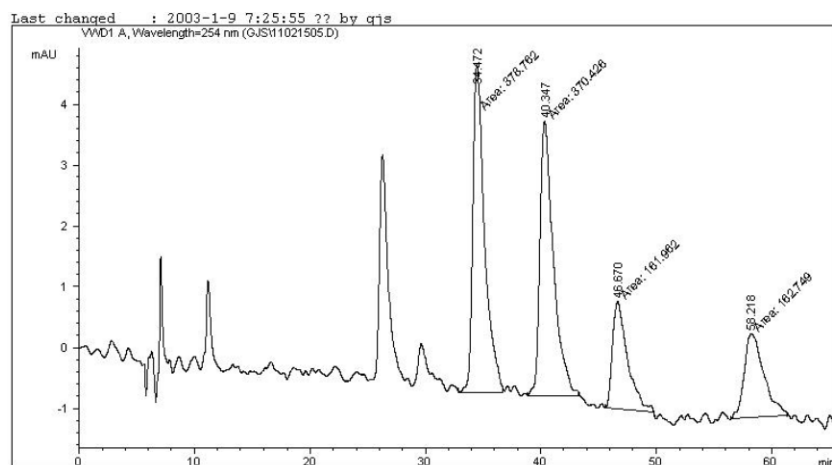


(2S,1'S)-2-(Hydroxy(4-cyanophenyl)methyl)cyclohexan-1-one



Syn/anti=69/31, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 1.5-2.1 (m, 6H), 2.3-2.7 (m, 3H), 4.85 (anti-CH*OH, 1H), 5.43 (syn-CH*OH, 1H), 7.42 (2H), 7.63 (2H); ^{13}C NMR (400 NMR, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 24.9, 26.1, 28, 30.9, 42.8, 57.0, 70.4, 74.4, 76.9, 77.2, 111, 119.1, 126.7, 128.0, 130.8, 132.2, 147.2, 214.4; HRMS (MNa^+) Calcd. For: $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_2\text{Na}$: 252.1000. Found: 252.1005. Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak AD-H column (90:10 Hexane:2-propanol), 0.5 mL/min; $\lambda=254$ nm; anti enantiomer $t_R=47.0$ and 58.8 min; syn enantiomer $t_R=34.7$ and 40.5 min (major syn-product) [8].

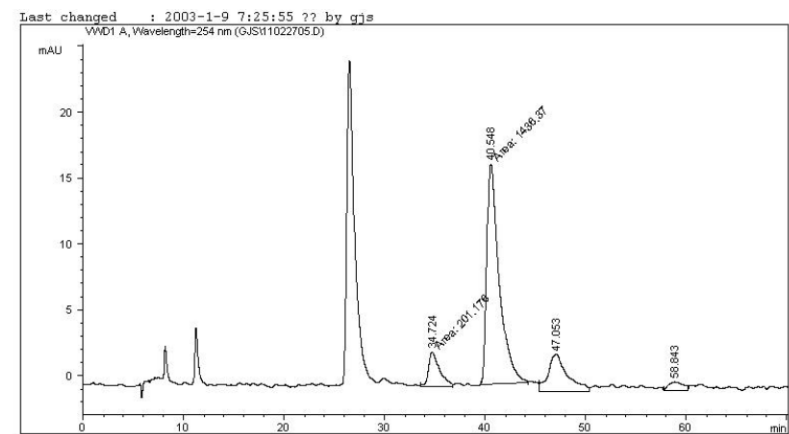
Racemate:



RetTime [min]	k'	Area mAU *s	Height [mAU]	Symm.	Width [min]	Plates	Resol ution	Select ivity
34.472	-	378.76221	5.39652	0.51	0.9707	6987	-	-
40.347	-	370.42554	4.51371	0.58	1.1891	6379	3.20	1.17
46.670	-	161.96198	1.77071	0.55	1.2958	7186	2.99	1.16
58.218	-	162.74921	1.37424	0.56	1.7666	6017	4.43	1.25

*** End of Report ***

Chiral:



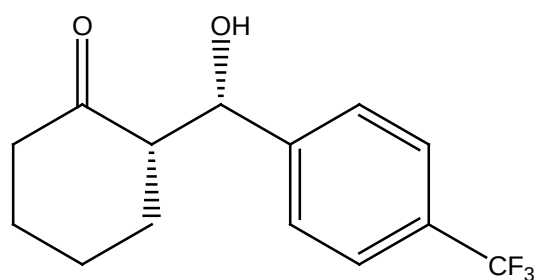
=====

RetTime [min]	k'	Area mAU *s	Height [mAU]	Symm.	Width [min]	Plates	Resol ution	Select ivity
34.724	-	201.17650	2.62804	0.49	1.0629	5913	-	-
40.548	-	1436.37097	16.76122	0.47	1.2036	6287	3.02	1.17
47.053	-	377.32501	2.84129	0.66	1.6841	4325	2.65	1.16
58.843	-	65.69677	6.41719e-1	0.67	2.1194	4271	3.64	1.25

=====

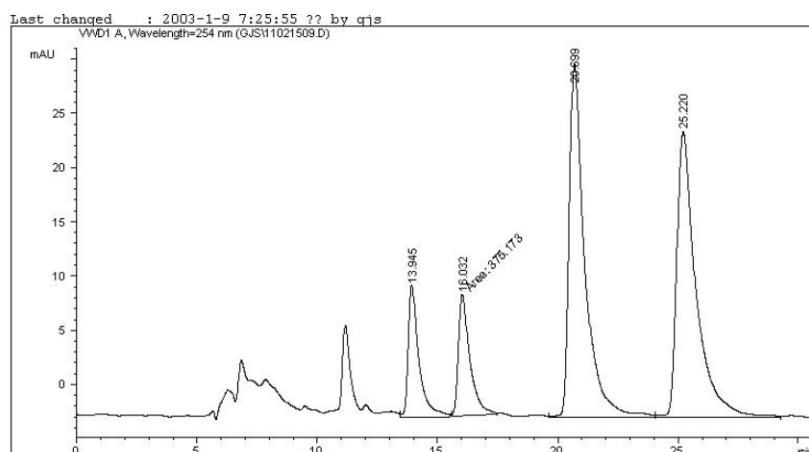
*** End of Report ***

(2S,1'S)-2-(Hydroxy(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)methyl)cyclohexan-1-one



Syn/anti=64/36, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 1.5-2.1 (m, 6H), 2.3-2.6 (m, 3H), 3.18 (syn-OH, 1H), 4.07 (anti-OH, 1H), 4.84 (anti-CH^{*}OH, 1H), 5.44 (syn-CH^{*}OH, 1H), 7.43 (2H), 7.59 (2H); ^{13}C NMR (400 NMR, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 24.9, 26.1, 27.9, 29.9, 31.0, 42.8, 57.1, 70.4, 74.5, 76.9, 77.2, 125.3, 126.3, 127.6, 145.8, 149, 214.6, 215.3; HRMS (MNa^+) Calcd. For: $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_2\text{F}_3\text{Na}$: 295.0922. Found: 295.0930. Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak AD-H column (90:10 Hexane:2-propanol), 0.5 mL/min; λ =254 nm; anti enantiomer t_R =20.2 and 24.6 min; syn enantiomer t_R =13.6 and 15.7 min (major syn-product) [8].

Racemate:

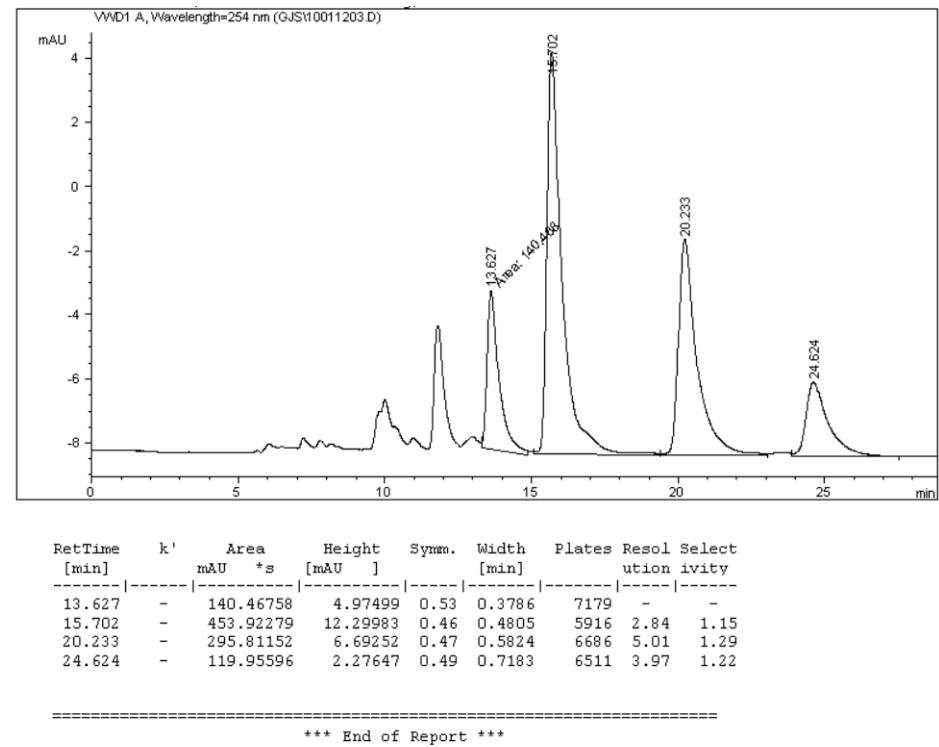


Results obtained from Chiralpak AD-H column

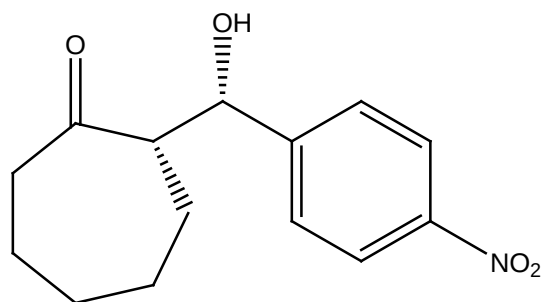
RetTime [min]	k'	Area mAU	Area %s	Height [mAU]	Symm.	Width [min]	Plates	Resol	Select ution	ivity
13.945	-	373.12479		12.05669	0.49	0.4028	6639	-	-	-
16.032	-	375.17255		11.21222	0.67	0.4514	6990	2.87	1.15	
20.699	-	1476.72656		32.36541	0.46	0.6018	6554	5.21	1.29	
25.220	-	1472.10364		26.29125	0.45	0.7474	6308	3.94	1.22	

*** End of Report ***

Chiral:

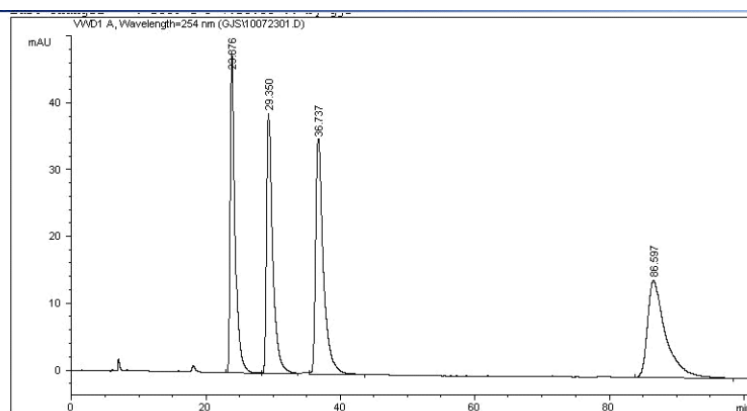


(2S,1'S)-2-(Hydroxy(4-nitrophenyl)methyl)cycloheptan-1-one



Syn/anti=71/29, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 1.6-2.06 (m, 8H), 2.5-2.89 (m, 3H), 3.6 (syn-OH, 1H), 4.15 (anti-OH, 1H), 4.93 (anti-CH*OH, 1H), 5.32 (syn-CH*OH, 1H), 7.53 (2H), 8.22 (2H); ^{13}C NMR (400 NMR, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 23.2, 23.8, 29.1, 44, 57, 58, 72.5, 75, 76.8, 77.2, 123.7, 126.9, 127.8, 149, 217; HRMS (MNa^+) Calcd. For: $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_4\text{Na}$: 286.1055. Found: 286.1053. Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak AD-H column (90:10 Hexane:2-propanol), 0.5 mL/min; λ =254 nm; anti enantiomer t_R =36.6 and 86 min; syn enantiomer t_R =23.9 and 29.3 min (major syn-product) [9, 10].

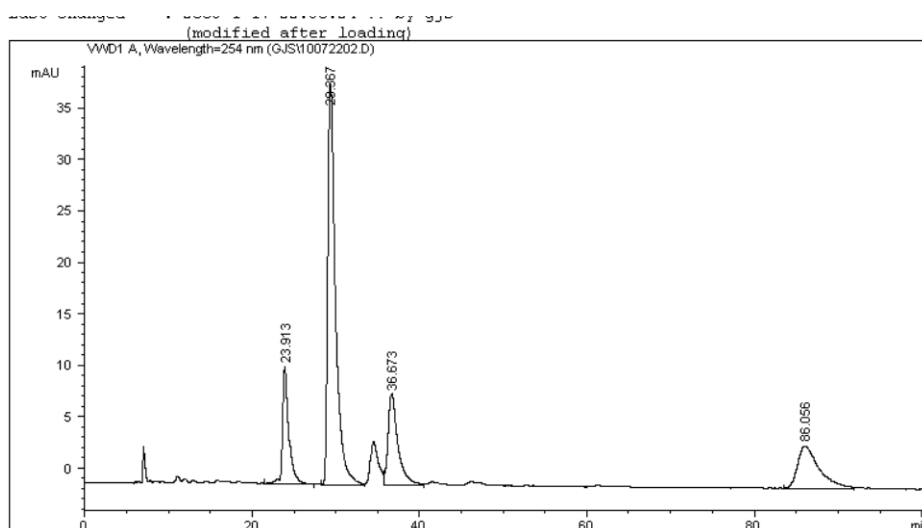
Racemate:



RetTime [min]	k'	Area mAU	Height [mAU]	Symm.	Width [min]	Plates	Resol ution	Select ivity
23.876	-	2412.09595	47.82505	0.48	0.6843	6744	-	-
29.350	-	2422.04297	38.95824	0.47	0.8445	6692	4.21	1.23
36.737	-	2760.76855	35.12834	0.48	1.0629	6618	4.55	1.25
86.597	-	2732.67114	14.56970	0.46	2.5529	6375	16.20	2.36

*** End of Report ***

Chiral:



RetTime [min]	k'	Area mAU *s	Height [mAU]	Symm.	Width [min]	Plates	Resol	Select ution ivity
23.913	-	606.09351	11.37281	0.57	0.6843	6765	-	-
29.367	-	2417.83057	38.72247	0.47	0.8445	6699	4.19	1.23
36.673	-	717.26404	8.83688	0.52	1.0774	6418	4.47	1.25
86.056	-	759.01685	4.16856	0.49	2.5189	6466	16.13	2.35

*** End of Report ***

Reference

- [1] S. Z. Luo, H. Xu, J. Y. Li, L. Zhang, J.-P. Cheng, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2007, 129, 3074.
- [2] M. Nakadai, S. Saito, H. Yamamoto, *Tetrahedron*, 2002, 58, 8167.
- [3] N. Mase, Y. Nakai, N. Ohara, H. Yoda, K. Takabe, F. Tanaka, C. F. Barbas III, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2006, 128, 734.
- [4] J. Y. Li, S. Z. Luo, J.-P. Cheng, *J. Org. Chem.* 2009, 74, 1747.
- [5] B. Tan, P. J. Chua, Y. X. Li, G. F. Zhong, *Org. Lett.* 2008, 10, 2437.
- [6] J. S. Gao, J. Liu, D. M. Jiang, B. Xiao, Q. H. Yang, *J. Mol. Catal. A: Chemical* 2009, 313, 79
- [7] Y. X. Liu, Y. N. Sun, H. H. Tan, W. Liu, J. C. Tao, *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* 2007, 18, 2649.
- [8] V. Maya, M. Raj, V. K. Singh, *Org. Lett.* 2007, 9, 2593.
- [9] N. Mase, N. Noshiro, A. MOkuya, K. Takabe, *Adv. Synth. Catal.* 2009, 351, 2791.
- [10] C. Wang, Y. Jiang, X.-X. Zhang, Y. Huang, B.-G. Li, G.-L. Zhang, *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2007, 48, 4281.

NMR Spectra

