Dual Catalyst System provides the Shortest Pathway for *l*-Menthol Synthesis

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Supporting Information

General Information. All melting points (mp) are uncorrected. ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR were measured on a Bruker DRX-500 spectrometer (Bruker Co.). Mass spectra were performed on a Hitachi M-80B (Hitachi Ltd.). Optical rotations were measured on a JASCO P-1020 digital polarimeter (JASCO Co.). IR spectra were taken with a Nicolet AVATAR 360 FT-IR infrared spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific Co.). Hydrogenation reaction was performed on personal synthesizer "Chemi Station" (EYELA). Gas liquid chromatography (GLC) was performed on Shimadzu GC-2010AF (Shimadzu) instrument using DB-WAX (30m×0.32mm×0.5µm) and Beta DEXTM 225 (30m×0.25µm) columns.

Preparation of citral (E/Z mixture), E-citral, and Z-citral

Citral (E/Z mixture) is commercially available. *E*- and *Z*-citral were prepared by fractional distillation from the E/Z mixture. All citrals were distilled prior to asymmetric hydrogenation.

Amine catalyst 1a, 1e, 2-4

Amine **1a**, **1e** and **2-4** were purchased from SIGMA-ALDRICH. They were used directly in the following reaction.

(2S)-2-(ditolylmethyl)pyrrolidine (1d)

Amine **1d** was synthesized according to the literature using (S)-proline as a starting material.¹

(2R)-2-[bis(4-tert-butylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolidine (1b)



Oxazolidinone **1b**^{3} was synthesized following the same procedure with **1c**^{1} (yield 50.0 %).

mp 248-251 ^oC (lit.³ mp 240-243 ^oC). $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +143.7$ (c = 0.44, CH₂Cl₂) (lit.³ $[\alpha]_D^{rt} = +125$ (c = 0.44, CH₂Cl₂)). IR (KBr) v_{max} cm⁻¹ 2960, 1750, 1510, 1470, 1390. ¹H-NMR (500 MHz; CDCl₃; Me₄Si) δ 7.25-7.46 (8H, m), 4.50 (1H, dd, *J* = 5.6, 10.5 Hz), 3.72 (1H, m), 3.22 (1H, m), 1.96 (1H, m), 1.84 (1H, m), 1.71 (1H, m), 1.25 (18H, s), 1.13 (1H, m). ¹³C-NMR (125 MHz; CDCl₃; Me₄Si) δ 160.63, 151.09, 150.44, 140.65, 137.34, 125.53, 125.41, 125.16, 125.07, 85.90, 69.62, 45.99, 34.48, 34.47, 31.27, 31.23, 29.00, 24.90.

Amine **1b** was synthesized following the same procedure with amine **1c** except for using oxazolidinone **1b'** instead of oxazolidinone **1c'** (yield 74.3 %).

mp 124-125 0 C. $[\alpha]_{D}{}^{20}$ = -7.1 (c = 0.52, CH₂Cl₂). IR (KBr) v_{max} cm⁻¹ 3320, 2960, 1510, 1460, 1400. 1 H-NMR (500 MHz; CDCl₃; Me₄Si) δ 7.18-7.30 (8H, m), 3.78 (1H, m), 3.66 (1H, d, *J* = 10.2 Hz), 3.02 (1H, m), 2.84 (1H, m), 1.74 (3H, m), 1.60 (1H, br), 1.38 (1H, m), 1.25 (18H, s). 13 C-NMR (125 MHz; CDCl₃; Me₄Si) δ 148.87, 148.81, 140.93, 140.78, 127.66, 127.64, 125.46, 125.22, 62.64, 57.65, 46.18, 34.32, 31.37, 30.65, 24.72. HRMS (ESI) Found 350.2843 [M+H]⁺ Calcd. for C25H35N+H⁺ 350.2842.

(2S)-2-[bis(4-iso-propylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolidine (1c)



A solution of proline ester² 10.05 g (50.0 mmol) in THF 50 mL was added dropwise to a solution of *i*-PrPhMgBr in THF 140 mL (0.714 mol/L, 100.0 mmol) under N₂ at 5 0 C. To solution was warmed to room temperature and then heated under reflux for 3 h. The reaction mixture was then added to an ice cold solution of NH₄Cl and the aqueous layer extracted into EtOAc. The combined organic layer was washed with brine and dried

over Na_2SO_4 . The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give oxazolidinone **1c'** as a white crystalline solid, which was recrystallised from MeOH (6.66 g, yield 36.7 %).

mp 121-124 ^oC. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -154.5$ (c = 0.44, CH₂Cl₂). IR (KBr) ν_{max} cm⁻¹ 2960, 1750, 1510, 1460, 1380. ¹H-NMR (500 MHz; CDCl₃; Me₄Si) δ 7.15-7.46 (8H, m), 4.50 (1H, dd, J = 5.5, 10.5 Hz), 3.72 (1H, m), 3.23 (1H, m), 2.88 (2H, m), 1.96 (1H, m), 1.84 (1H, m), 1.71 (1H, m), 1.23 (12H, d, J = 6.9Hz), 1.13 (1H, m) ¹³C-NMR (125 MHz; CDCl₃; Me₄Si) δ 160.63, 148.87, 148.17, 141.05, 137.80, 126.57, 126.26, 125.87, 125.45, 85.98, 69.58, 46.02, 33.70, 33.67, 29.03, 24.93, 23.87, 23.85. HRMS (ESI) Found 386.2090 [M+Na]⁺ Calcd. for C24H29NO2+Na⁺ 386.2091.

A mixture of Oxazolidinone **1c'** 6.00 g (16.5 mmol) and 10%-Pd/C 120 mg (2 wt%) in MeOH/THF (2:1 v/v) 90 mL was stirred under H₂ atmosphere at room temperature for 4 d. The catalyst was filtered off and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Purification over SiO₂ gave the title compound as a white crystalline solid (2.44 g, yield 46.0 %).

mp 64-68 0 C. $[\alpha]_{D}{}^{20}$ = +12.5 (c = 0.47, CH₂Cl₂). IR (KBr) ν_{max} cm⁻¹ 3320, 2960, 1510, 1460, 1400. 1 H-NMR (500 MHz; CDCl₃; Me₄Si) δ 7.08-7.28 (8H, m), 3.78 (1H, m), 3.67 (1H, d, *J* =10.2 Hz), 3.02 (1H, m), 2.83 (3H, m), 1.75 (3H, m), 1.38 (1H, m), 1.18 (12H, d) 13 C-NMR (125 MHz; CDCl₃; Me₄Si) δ 146.62, 146.54, 141.22, 127.91, 127.89, 126.62, 126.39, 62.59, 57.83, 46.18, 33.62, 33.59, 30.62, 24.73, 23.96. HRMS (ESI) Found 322.2519 [M+H]⁺ Calcd. for C23H31N+H⁺ 322.2529.

(2R,4R)-2-[bis(4-tert-butylphenyl)methyl]-4-hydroxypyrrolidine (5)



A solution of hydroxy proline ester 6.10 g (30.0 mmol) in THF 50 mL was added dropwise to a solution of *t*-BuPhMgBr in THF 165 mL (0.545 mol/L, 90.0 mmol) under N₂ at 5 0 C. To solution was warmed to room temperature and then heated under reflux for 2.5 h. The reaction mixture was then added to an ice cold solution of NH₄Cl and the aqueous layer extracted into EtOAc. The combined organic layer was washed with H₂O and dried over Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give the title compound as a white crystalline solid, which was recrystallised from

Hexane/EtOAc (1:6 v/v) (7.87 g, yield 64.4 %).

mp 219-221 ^oC. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = 153.7$ (c = 0.44, CH₂Cl₂). IR (KBr) v_{max} cm⁻¹ 3320, 2960, 1760, 1460, 1370. ¹H-NMR (500 MHz; CDCl₃; Me₄Si) δ 7.27-7.45 (8H, m), 4.61 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.3, 8.7 Hz), 4.51 (1H, m), 3.74 (1H, dd, *J*= 3.1, 12.4 Hz), 3.34 (1H, dd, *J* = 5.8, 12.4 Hz), 2.11(1H, m), 1.78 (1H, d, *J* = 4.4 Hz), 1.40 (1H, m), 1.30 (s, 18H). ¹³C-NMR (125 MHz; CDCl₃; Me₄Si) δ 160.88, 151.25, 150,69, 140.46, 137.06, 125.62, 125.47, 125.43, 125.31, 86.46, 72.57, 68.15, 55.42, 38.36, 34.52, 31.29. 31.25. HRMS (ESI) Found 408.2526 [M+H]⁺ Calcd. for C26H33NO3+H⁺ 408.2533.

A mixture of oxazolidinone **5'** 3.00 g (7.36 mmol) and 10%-Pd/C 300 mg (10 wt%) in MeOH/THF (1:1 v/v) 60 mL was stirred under H₂ atmosphere at room temperature for 26 h. The catalyst was filtered off and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. Purification over Al_2O_3 gave the title compound as a white crystalline solid (2.34 g, yield 87.0 %).

mp 114-116 0 C. $[\alpha]_{D}{}^{20} = 6.3$ (c = 0.43, CH₂Cl₂). IR (KBr) v_{max} cm⁻¹ 3210, 2960, 1510, 1460, 1360. 1 H-NMR (500 MHz; CDCl₃; Me₄Si) δ 7.19-7.31 (8H, m), 4.30 (1H, m), 3.84 (1H, d, *J* = 10.3 Hz), 3.77 (1H, m), 2.98 (1H, d, *J* = 11.1 Hz), 2.88 (1H, dd, *J* = 4.8, 11.1 Hz), 2.12 (3H, m), 1.42 (1H, dddd, *J* = 1.4, 2.8, 7.1, 14.2 Hz), 1.27 (18H, s). 13 C-NMR (125 MHz; CDCl₃; Me₄Si) δ 149.13, 149.06, 140.43, 140.16, 127.67, 127.60, 125.56, 125.35, 72.11, 61.95, 57.80, 55.66, 41.00, 34.35, 34.33, 31.36. HRMS (ESI) Found 366.2796 [M+H]⁺ Calcd. for C25H35NO+H⁺ 366.2791.

Typical procedure (asymmetric hydrogenation of citral)

A mixture of citral (E/Z = 50/50) 2.00 g (13.1 mmol), TFA • **1b** salt 115 mg (0.249 mmol) and 5%-Pd/BaSO₄ 28 mg (0.1 mol%) in *t*-BuOH/H₂O (92:8 v/v) 2.0 mL was stirred under N₂ atmosphere at 50 ^oC for 1 h. To the mixture was then introduced H₂ gas. After stirring for 21 h at 50 ^oC, the reaction mixture was filtered Celite and organic phase was analyzed by GLC (octadecane was used as an internal standard) to afford (*R*)-citronellal (74% yield, 84% ee).

References

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