SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Atroposelective [2+2+2] Cycloadditions Catalyzed by a Rhodium/Chiral Phosphate System

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Table of content

General experimental methods	S-2
Preparation of the starting material	S-2
[2+2+2] cycloaddition reaction	S-2
General procedures for cycloaddition	S-3
Characterization and chiral HPLC analysis	S-4
NMR Spectra for all cycloaddition compounds	S-24

General experimental methods: ¹H NMR spectra were recorded at 400 MHz or 300 MHz and data are reported as follows: chemical shift in ppm from tetramethylsilane with the solvent as an internal indicator (CDCl₃ δ 7.26 ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, or overlap of non-equivalent resonances), integration, coupling constant if relevant. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at 100 MHz or 75 MHz and data are reported as follows: chemical shift in ppm from tetramethylsilane with the solvent as an internal indicator (CDCl₃ δ 77.00 ppm), multiplicity. Glassware was oven-dried prior to use. All reactions were carried out under an argon atmosphere. [2+2+2] reactions were run using standard schlenk techniques if hydrogenation is required; or in a microwave-type vessel, equipped with a stirring bar and sealed in a glove box with a septum-cap (Biotage, n°354905) if not. [Rh(cod)Cl]₂ was purchased from Strem Chemicals[®] and stocked in a glove boxe. CH₂Cl₂ and 1,2-dichloroethane were distilled from CaH₂. Other reagents were obtained from commercial suppliers and used as received. TLC were performed on Merck 60 F254 silica gel plates visualized either with a UV lamp (254 nm), or using a solution of $KMnO_4-K_2CO_3$ in water followed by heating. Flash chromatography was performed on Merck Geduran SI 60 Å silica gel (40-63 µm). Infra-red spectra were measured using Tensor 27 (ATR diamond) Bruker spectrometer. IR data are reported as characteristic bands (cm⁻¹). The melting points were recorded with a SMP3 Stuart Scientific melting point apparatus. High Resolution Mass Spectra were performed by the Institut de Chimie Moléculaire (FR2769), Université Pierre et Marie Curie (Paris 6) (electrospray source). Enantioselective excess were determined using an HPLC Waters 1525 analysis with a chiral stationary phase column (Daicel CHIRALPAK AD-H or AS-H) coupled to a UV-detector, with a mixture of *n*-hexanes and isopropanol as the mobile phase. Optical rotations were measured using a Perkin-Elmer 341 polarimeter or a Jasco P-2000 polarimeter.

1. Preparation of the starting material

Divides 1a, 1b, 21c, 31d and $1e^5$ have already been described in the literature. Isocyanates 2 are commercially available.

2. [2+2+2] cycloaddition reaction

Pyridones 3aa, 3ba, 3bc, 3be, 3bg and 3da have already been described in the literature.⁶

General procedure 1: preparation of racemic pyridones 3: Using classical schlenk techniques, [Rh(cod)Cl]₂ (2.5 mg, 5.0 µmol, 0.025 eq), *rac*-2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl (6.2 mg,

¹ K. Tanaka, K. Takeishi, K. Noguchi, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2006, **128**, 4586.

² R. S. Atkinson, M. J. Grimshire, J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans 1, 1986, 1215.

³ J. Louie, J. E. Gibby, M. V. Farnworth, T. N. Tekavec, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2002, **124**, 15188.

⁴ M. Nishida, H. Shiga, M. Mori, J. Org. Chem., 1998, **63**, 8606.

⁵ Y. Han, C. J. Harlan, P. Stoessel, B. J. Frost, J. R. Norton, S. Miller, B. Bridgewater, Q. Xu, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2001, **40**, 2942.

⁶ K. Tanaka, Y. Takahashi, T. Suda, M. Hirano, *Synlett*, 2008, 1724.

10.0 μ mol, 0.05 eq) and AgBF₄ (1.9 mg, 10.0 μ mol, 0.05 eq) were dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) and stirred for 5 min at rt. The resulting solution was then stirred under H₂ atmosphere (1 atm, rt) for 1 h, then concentrated to dryness at the vacuum-line. The residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) under Ar and a solution of diyne **1** (0.20 mmol, 1 eq) and isocyanate **2** (0.22 mmol, 1.1 eq) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) was added. After stirring at rt for 18 h, the resulting reaction mixture was concentrated under vacuum, then purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, using a pentane/EtOAc eluant system, to yield pyridone **3**.

General procedure 2: preparation of enantioenriched pyridones 3 via the chiral counter-ion strategy, using a hydrogenation procedure. Using classical schlenk techniques, $[Rh(cod)Cl]_2$ (2.5 mg, 5.0 µmol, 0.025 eq), ligand (10.0 µmol, 0.05 eq) and chiral silver salt 4 (10.0 µmol, 0.05 eq) were dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) and stirred for 5 min at rt. The resulting solution was then stirred under H₂ atmosphere (1 atm, rt) for 1 h, then concentrated to dryness at the vacuum-line. The residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) under Ar and a solution of diyne 1 (0.20 mmol, 1eq) and isocyanate 2 (0.22 mmol, 1.1 eq) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) was added. After stirring at rt for 18 h, the resulting reaction mixture was concentrated under vacuum, then purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, using a pentane/EtOAc eluant system, to yield pyridone 3.

General procedure 3: preparation of enantioenriched pyridones 3 *via* the chiral counter-ion strategy, without hydrogenation procedure. In a glove box, $[Rh(cod)Cl]_2$ (2.5 mg, 5.0 µmol, 0.025 eq), dppb (4.3 mg, 10.0 µmol, 0.05 eq) and chiral silver salt 4 (15.0 µmol, 0.075 eq) were introduced into a vial equipped with a magnetic stirring bar that was sealed with a septum-cap. The vial was taken out of the glove box and dichloroethane (1 mL) was added through the cap. The vial was immersed in a pre-heated oil bath at 80-85 °C. After stirring for 15 min, a solution of diyne 1 (0.2 mmol, 1eq) and isocyanate 2 (0.22 mmol, 1.1 eq) in dichloroethane (1 mL) was added directly through the cap, in the vial at 80 °C. After 15h at 80 °C, the vessel was cooled to rt, opened and the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash-chromatography on silica gel (pentane/EtOAc) afforded the desired pyridone 3.

General procedure 4: preparation of enantioenriched pyridones 3 *via* the chiral ligand strategy. Using classical schlenk techniques, $[Rh(cod)Cl]_2$ (2.5 mg, 5.0 µmol, 0.025 eq), (*R*)-2,2'bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl (6.2 mg, 10.0 µmol, 0.05 eq) and AgBF₄ (1.9 mg, 10.0 µmol, 0.05 eq) were dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) and stirred for 5 min at rt. The resulting solution was then stirred under H₂ atmosphere (1 atm, rt) for 1 h, then concentrated to dryness at the vacuum-line. The residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) under Ar and a solution of diyne **1** (0.20 mmol, 1eq) and isocyanate **2** (0.22 mmol, 1.1 eq) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL) was added. After stirring at rt for 18 h, the resulting reaction mixture was concentrated under vacuum, then purified by flash chromatography on silica gel, using a pentane/EtOAc eluant system, to yield pyridone **3**.



3aa, white solid; mp = 126 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39-7.34 (m, 1H), 7.09-7.00 (m, 3H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.38-3.34 (m, 10H), 2.73 (d, AB syst, 1H, *J* = 18.4 Hz), 2.69 (d, AB syst, 1H, *J* = 18.4 Hz), 2.66 (d, AB syst, 1H, *J* = 16.6 Hz), 2.62 (d, AB syst, 1H, *J* = 16.6 Hz), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.78 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.6, 154.7, 153.0, 136.7, 129.7, 129.5, 128.3, 121.1, 120.4, 118.4, 112.0, 75.9, 75.8, 59.2 (2C), 55.7, 47.3, 37.7, 35.7, 17.3, 13.1. Characterization data are in agreement with the one reported in the literature.⁶

Chiral counterion approach (General procedure 3): **3aa**, 55 mg, 77% yield; $[\alpha_D] - 16.6$ (*c* 1.0 CHCl₃, ee = 71%). Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 15.8 min; for minor enantiomer = 9.9 min (ee = 71%).



Chiral ligand approach (General procedure 4): **3aa**, 60 mg, 84 % yield; $[\alpha_D]$ +16.3 (*c* 1.0 CHCl₃, ee = 67%). Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 8.2 min; for minor enantiomer = 13.3 min (ee = 67%).



Racemate (general procedure 1): Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for both enantiomers: 10.8 min and 15.0 min.



3ab, white solid; mp = 89-91°C; IR (neat): v_{max} = 2990, 2937, 2860, 1665, 1611, 1571, 1197, 729 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36-7.30 (m, 1H), 7.08 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.7, 7.6 Hz), 7.03-6.98 (m, 2H), 4.02 (qd, 2H, *J* = 1.3, 7.0 Hz), 3.37-3.36 (m, 8H), 3.34 (s, 2H), 2.71 (s, 2H), 2.63 (s, 2H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.79 (s, 3H), 1.24 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.7, 154.0, 152.7, 136.7, 129.6, 129.5, 128.7, 121.0, 120.4, 118.1, 113.3, 75.8, 75.7, 64.1, 59.3 (2C), 47.4, 37.7, 35.6, 17.2, 14.6, 13.1; HRMS (ES+) Calcd for C₂₂H₂₉NNaO₄ [M+Na]⁺: 394.1994. Found: 394.1996.

Chiral counterion approach (General procedure 3): **3ab**, 54 mg, 73% yield; $[\alpha_D] -20.8$ (*c* 0.45, CHCl₃, ee = 81%). Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 13.3 min; for minor enantiomer = 7.2 min (ee = 81%).



Chiral ligand approach (General procedure 4): **3ab**, 69 mg, 93 % yield; $[\alpha_D] + 11.6$ (*c* 1.0 CHCl₃, ee = 59%). Characterization data are in agreement with the one reported in the literature.⁶ Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 6.2 min; for minor enantiomer = 12.0 min (ee = 59%).



Racemate (general procedure 1): Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 235 nm. Retention time for both enantiomers: 6.5 min and 12.0 min.





Chemical Formula: C₂₁H₂₇NO₃ Molecular Weight: 341,44

3ac, pale yellow oil; IR (neat): $v_{max} = 2979$, 2921, 2878, 1662, 1569, 1106, 727 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32-7.26 (m, 3H), 7.04-7.01 (m, 1H), 3.40-3.37 (m, 8H), 3.35 (s, 2H), 2.73 (s, 2H), 2.65 (s, 2H), 2.03 (s, 6H), 1.75 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.4, 153.0, 138.9, 135.8, 135.3, 131.0, 128.5, 127.9, 127.1, 120.8, 118.8, 75.84, 75.79, 59.3 (2C), 47.4, 37.7, 35.7, 17.5, 17.3, 13.1; HRMS (ES+): Calcd for C₂₁H₂₇NNaO₃ [M+Na]⁺: 364.1889. Found: 364.1871.

Chiral counterion approach (general procedure 3): **3ac**, 47 mg, 69% yield, $[\alpha_D] = -30.0$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃, ee = 29%); Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 95/5 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 19.0 min; for minor enantiomer = 14.8 min (ee = 29%).



Racemate (general procedure 1): Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 95/5 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 235 nm. Retention time for both enantiomers: 13.5 min and 16.9 min.





3ad, pale yellow solid; mp = 74-76°C; IR (neat): v_{max} = 2969, 2923, 2877, 1664, 1614, 1570, 1109 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39-7.27 (m, 3H), 7.02 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 3.39-3.38 (m, 8H), 3.35 (s, 2H), 2.74 (s, 2H), 2.65 (s, 2H), 2.39 (dq, 1H, *J* = 7.6, 15.3 Hz), 2.29 (dq, 1H, *J* = 7.6, 15.3 Hz), 2.04 (s, 3H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 1.14 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.6 Hz); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.6, 153.0, 140.7, 138.4, 136.0, 128.8, 128.6, 128.0, 127.0, 120.8, 118.8, 75.9, 75.8, 59.3 (2C), 47.4, 37.7, 35.7, 23.4, 17.7, 13.3, 13.1; HRMS (ES+): Calcd for C₂₂H₃₀NO₃ [M+H]⁺: 356.2226. Found: 356.2224.

Chiral counterion approach (general procedure 3): **3ad**, 62 mg, 87% yield, $[\alpha_D] = -27.1$ (*c* 1.06, CHCl₃, ee = 32%); Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 95/5 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 235 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 16.5 min; for minor enantiomer = 10.2 min (ee = 32%).



Racemate (general procedure 1): Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 95/5 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 235 nm. Retention time for both enantiomers: 10.3 min and 16.6 min.





Chemical Formula: C₂₃H₃₁NO₃ Molecular Weight: 369,50

3ae, yellow oil; IR (neat): $v_{max} = 3050, 3029, 2960, 1665, 1613, 1571, 1109 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) <math>\delta$ 7.44-7.36 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.24 (m, 1H), 6.99 (dd, 1H, J = 1.3, 7.7 Hz), 3.40 (s, 5H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 3.34 (s, 2H), 2.71 (d, AB syst, 1H, J = 17.3 Hz), 2.69 (d, AB syst, 1H, J = 17.3 Hz), 2.67(d, AB syst, 1H, J = 17.3 Hz), 2.62 (d, AB syst, 1H, J = 17.3 Hz), 2.58 (heptuplet, 1H, J = 6.9 Hz), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.75 (s, 3H), 1.17 (d, 3H, J = 6.9 Hz), 1.14 (d, 3H, J = 6.9 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.9, 152.8, 145.7, 137.5, 136.2, 128.9, 128.1, 126.8, 126.7, 120.8, 118.6, 75.9, 75.8, 59.33, 59.30, 47.4, 37.7, 35.7, 28.0, 24.0, 23.1, 17.9, 13.2; HRMS (ES+) Calcd for C₂₃H₃₁NNaO₃ [M+Na]⁺: 392.2202. Found: 392.2181.

Chiral counterion approach (general procedure 3): **3ae**, 65 mg, 88% yield, $[\alpha_D] = +12.0$ (*c* 0.90, CHCl₃, ee = 26%); Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 95/5 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 235 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 8.0 min; for minor enantiomer = 18.4 min (ee = 26%).



Chiral ligand approach (General procedure 4): **3ae**, 41 mg, 55% yield, $[\alpha_D] = +58.1$ (*c* 1.25, CHCl₃, ee = 79%); Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 95/5 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 235 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 7.8 min; for minor enantiomer = 17.6 min (79% ee).



3af

Racemate (general procedure 1): Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 95/5 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 235 nm. Retention time for both enantiomers: 7.3 min and 15.7 min.



3af, colorless oil; IR (neat): $v_{max} = 2980$, 2921, 2883, 1667, 1617, 1572, 1477, 1108 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.55-7.51 (m, 1H), 7.40-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.24-7.20 (m, 1H), 3.38-3.37 (m, 8H), 3.35 (m, 2H), 2.73 (s, 2H), 2.65 (m, 2H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 1.80 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.3, 153.5, 137.5, 135.5, 132.5, 130.3, 130.0, 129.7, 127.9, 120.8, 118.9, 75.8, 75.7, 59.2 (2C), 47.4, 37.7, 35.5, 17.2, 13.0; HRMS (ES+) Calcd for C₂₀H₂₄ClNNaO₃ [*M*+Na⁺]: 384.1342. Found: 384.1347.

Chiral counterion approach (general procedure 3): **3af**, 13 mg, 18% yield, $[\alpha_D] = -16.5$ (*c* 0.25, CHCl₃, ee = 36%); Chiral HPLC analysis: 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 10.5 min; for minor enantiomer = 7.3 min (36% ee).



Chiral ligand approach (General procedure 4): **3af**, 48 mg, 66% yield, colorless oil, $[\alpha_D] = +22.5$ (*c* 0.90, CHCl₃, ee = 60%); Chiral HPLC analysis: 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 6.9 min; for minor enantiomer = 10.2 min (60 % ee).



Racemate (general procedure 1): Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for both enantiomers: 7.4 min and 10.6 min.



3ag, yellow oil; IR (neat): $v_{max} = 2921$, 2885, 1667, 1617, 1591, 1109 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 (dd, 1H, J = 1.4, 7.9 Hz), 7.42 (td, 1H, J = 1.4, 7.6 Hz), 7.34-7.19 (m, 2H), 3.46-3.35 (m, 10H), 2.74 (s, 2H), 2.65 (s, 2H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 1.79 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.2, 153.5, 139.2, 135.4, 133.5, 130.0, 129.8, 128.6, 122.9, 121.0, 118.9, 75.8, 75.7, 59.3 (2C), 47.4, 37.7, 35.6, 17.4, 13.0; HRMS (ES+) Calcd for C₂₀H₂₄BrNNaO₃ [M+Na]⁺: 384.1342. Found: 384.1347.

Chiral counterion approach (General procedure 3): **3ag**, 15 mg, 18% yield, $[\alpha_D] = -5.6$ (*c* 0.81, CHCl₃, ee = 8%); Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 95/5 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 235 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 26.0 min; for minor enantiomer = 16.7 min (ee = 8%).



Racemate (general procedure 1): Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 95/5 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 235 nm. Retention time for both enantiomers: 14.5 min and 22.5 min.



3ba; white solid; mp = 136 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37-7.33 (m, 1H), 7.07-6.99 (m, 3H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.48 (d, AB syst, 1H, *J* = 17.6 Hz), 3.43 (d, AB syst, 1H, *J* = 17.6 Hz), 3.38 (s, 2H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 1.80 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.6, 171.4, 163.4, 154.5, 150.0, 136.6, 129.8, 129.3, 127.9, 121.0, 120.2, 116.0, 111.9, 59.1, 55.6, 53.04, 53.00, 39.3, 37.5, 17.3, 13.1. Characterization data are in agreement with the one reported in the literature.⁶ *Chiral counterion approach (General procedure 3):* **3ba**, 65 mg, 84% yield; [$\alpha_{\rm D}$] = -15.1 (*c* 0.77, CHCl₃, ee = 77%). Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 254 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 52.5 min; for minor enantiomer = 25.4 min (ee = 77%).



Racemate (general procedure 1): Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 235 nm. Retention time for both enantiomers: 21.9 min and 50.7 min.



3bb, white solid; mp = 149-151°C; IR (neat): v_{max} = 2954, 1733, 1667, 1617, 1574, 1261, 729 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.08 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.8, 7.6 Hz), 7.04-6.98 (m, 2H), 4.02 (dq, 2H, *J* = 7,0 Hz, 7.8 Hz), 3.78 (s, 6H), 3.47 (br s, 2H), 3.39 (br s, 2H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 1.83 (s, 3H), 1.24 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.6, 171.5, 163.6, 153.9, 149.9, 136.7, 129.7, 129.4, 128.3, 121.0, 120.2, 115.8, 113.2, 64.0, 59.3, 53.1, 53.0, 39.3, 37.6, 17.3, 14.6, 13.1; HRMS (ES+) Calcd for C₂₂H₂₅NNaO₆ [M+Na]⁺: 422.1580. Found: 422.1567.

Chiral counterion approach (general procedure 3): **3bb**, 64 mg, 80% yield, $[\alpha_D] = -15.9$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃, ee = 79%); Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 254 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 38.6 min; for minor enantiomer = 14.5 min (ee = 79%).



Chiral ligand approach (General procedure 4): **3ba**, 65 mg, 81% yield; $[\alpha_D] = +8.2$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃, ee = 46%). Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 254 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 12.9 min; for minor enantiomer = 35.7 min (ee = 46%).



Racemate (general procedure 1): Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 254 nm. Retention time for both enantiomers: 14.4 min and 38.6 min.





3bc, white solid; mp = 169 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32-7.26 (m, 3H), 7.04-7.02 (m, 1H), 3.79 (s, 6H), 3.52 (d, AB syst, 1H, J = 17.9 Hz), 3.46 (d, AB syst, 1H, J = 17.9 Hz), 3.40 (s, 2H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.79 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.53, 171.46, 163.2, 150.4, 138.5, 136.0, 135.2, 131.1, 128.7, 127.8, 127.2, 120.7, 116.9, 59.2, 53.2, 53.1, 39.4, 37.6, 17.6, 17.3, 13.2. Characterization data are in agreement with the one reported in the literature.⁶

Chiral counterion approach (General procedure 3): **3bc**, 62 mg, 84% yield; $[\alpha_D] = -26.0$ (*c* 0.93, CHCl₃, ee = 34%). Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1 mL/min, λ 235 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 20.8 min; for minor enantiomer = 15.5 min (ee = 34%).



Racemate (general procedure 1): Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 235 nm. Retention time for both enantiomers: 15.7 min and 21.2 min.





3be, white solid; mp = 38 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.44-7.36 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.24 (m, 1H), 6.98-6.96 (m, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.51 (d, AB syst, 1H, *J* = 17.0 Hz), 3.45 (d, AB syst, 1H, *J* = 17.0 Hz), 3.40 (s, 2H), 2.55 (septuplet, 1H, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 2.06 (s, 3H), 1.79 (s, 3H), 1.15 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 1.13 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.9 Hz); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.6, 171.5, 163.6, 150.2, 145.5, 137.0, 136.3, 129.0, 127.9, 126.9, 126.8, 120.6, 116.6, 59.2, 53.2, 53.1, 39.4, 37.7, 27.9, 24.0, 23.1, 17.9, 13.2. Characterization data are in agreement with the one reported in the literature.⁶ *Chiral counterion approach (General procedure 3):* **3be**, 60 mg, 75% yield; [α _D] = +3.1 (*c* 1.06, 1.06).

CHCl₃, ee = 4%). Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1 mL/min, λ 235 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 9.4 min; for minor enantiomer = 23.9 min (ee = 4%).



Racemate (general procedure 1): Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for both enantiomers: 9.0 min and 23.2 min.





3bf, white solid; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.54-7.52 (m, 1H), 7.40-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.20 (m, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.48 (s, 2H), 3.41 (s, 2H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.84 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.6, 171.3, 163.1, 150.8, 137.1, 135.8, 132.4, 130.4, 129.9, 129.9, 128.0, 120.7, 116.8, 59.2, 53.2, 53.1, 39.4, 37.5, 17.4, 13.1. Characterization data are in agreement with the one reported in the literature.⁶

Chiral counterion approach (General procedure 3): **3bf**, 40 mg, 51% yield; $[\alpha_D] = -16.9$ (*c* 0.40, CHCl₃, ee = 34%). Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 30.9 min; for minor enantiomer = 17.4 min (ee = 34%).



Racemate (general procedure 1): Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for both enantiomers: 17.4 min and 30.2 min.





3ca, white solid; mp = 205-207°C; IR (neat): v_{max} = 2992, 2940, 2858, 1664, 1570, 1499, 727 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41-7.35 (m, 1H), 7.10-7.01 (m, 3H), 3.82-3.69 (m, 7H), 2.80-2.65 (m, 4H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.82 (s, 3H), 1.49 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.6, 154.7, 151.8, 137.1, 129.8, 129.5, 128.2, 121.2, 120.8, 117.5, 112.0, 98.1, 68.6 (2C), 55.7, 41.4, 38.7, 37.2, 24.7, 22.9, 17.4, 13.2; HRMS (ES+) Calcd for C₂₂H₂₈NO₄ [M+H]⁺: 370.2018. Found: 370.2020.

Chiral counterion approach (general procedure 3): **3ca**, 50 mg, 68% yield, $[\alpha_D] = -19.4$ (*c* 0.79, CHCl₃, ee = 74%); Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 33.7 min; for minor enantiomer = 14.1 min (ee = 74%).



Chiral ligand approach (General procedure 4): **3ca**, 65 mg, 88% yield; $[\alpha_D] = +10.9$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃, ee = 39%). Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 11.4 min; for minor enantiomer = 28.1 min (ee = 39%).



Racemate (general procedure 1): Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for both enantiomers: 14.3 min and 33.7 min.



3cb, white solid; IR (neat): $v_{max} = 2979$, 2922, 2880, 1665, 1614, 1572, 1044, 749 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.08 (dd, 1H, J = 1.9, 7.5 Hz), 7.04-6.98 (m, 2H), 4.02 (q, 2H, J = 7.0 Hz), 3.81-3.69 (m, 4H), 2.80-2.67 (m, 4H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 1.82 (s, 3H), 1.48 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 3H) 1.23 (t, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.7, 154.0, 151.6, 137.2, 129.7, 129.6, 128.7, 121.1, 120.8, 117.3, 113.3, 98.1, 68.6 (2C), 64.1, 41.4, 38.7, 37.2, 24.6, 23.0, 17.3, 14.7, 13.2; HRMS (ES+) Calcd for C₂₃H₂₉NNaO₄ [*M*+Na⁺]: 406.1994. Found: 406.1985.

Chiral counterion approach (general procedure 3): **3cb**, 49 mg, 64% yield, $[\alpha_D] = -22.1$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃, ee = 82%). Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 27.3 min; for minor enantiomer = 10.7 min (ee = 82%).



Chiral ligand approach (General procedure 4): **3cb**, 37 mg, 48% yield; $[\alpha_D] = +8.4$ (*c* 0.50, CHCl₃, ee = 25%). Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 25.5 min; for minor enantiomer = 9.6 min (ee = 25%).



Racemate (general procedure 1): Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for both enantiomers: 8.4 min and 22.9 min.



3cc, colorless oil; IR (neat): $v_{max} = 2991$, 2922, 2857, 1703, 1661, 1610, 1568, 1591, 1196, 727 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.33-7.26 (m, 3H), 7.04-7.02 (m, 1H), 3.80-3.70 (m, 4H), 2.79-2.67 (m, 4H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.77 (s, 3H), 1.48 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.3, 151.8, 138.8, 136.3, 135.2, 131.0, 128.5, 127.8, 127.1, 121.1, 117.9, 98.1, 68.6 (2C), 41.4, 38.6, 37.1, 24.6, 22.9, 17.6, 17.3, 13.1; HRMS (ES+) Calcd for C₂₂H₂₇NNaO₃ [*M*+Na⁺]: 376.1889. Found: 376.1891.

Chiral counterion approach (General procedure **3**): **3cc**, 60 mg, 85% yield, $[\alpha_D] = -30.3$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃, ee = 41%). Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 20.2 min; for minor enantiomer = 10.4 min (ee = 41%).



Racemate (general procedure 1): Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for both enantiomers: 9.1 min and 18.5 min.





3da, white solid; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.81 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.42-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.05-7.04 (m, 3H), 4.45 (s, 2H), 4.42 (s, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 1.80 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.2, 154.4, 146.0, 143.9, 136.7, 133.3, 130.2, 129.9 (2C), 129.2, 127.6 (2C), 127.2, 121.2, 119.5, 112.8, 112.1, 55.7, 52.2, 51.1, 21.5, 17.5, 13.1. Characterization data are in agreement with the one reported in the literature.⁶

Chiral counterion approach (General procedure 3): **3da**, 32 mg, 38% yield; $[\alpha_D] = -14.3$ (*c* 0.38, CHCl₃, ee = 72%). Chiral HPLC analysis: AS-H column, 60/40 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 254 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 27.7 min; for minor enantiomer = 14.1 min (ee = 72%).

3ea



Racemate (general procedure 1): Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 312 nm. Retention time for both enantiomers: 13.4 min and 25.6 min.



3ea, white solid; mp = 63 °C; IR (neat): v_{max} = 2930, 1644, 1625, 1575, 1502, 1460, 1277, 1246, 1043, 748 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39-7.35 (m, 1H), 7.10-7.00 (m, 3H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.79 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 2.72 (apparent t, 2H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.07-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.83 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.6, 154.7, 154.6, 135.8, 129.6, 129.5, 128.4, 121.1, 120.0, 119.7, 112.0, 55.7, 31.9, 29.8, 24.5, 17.4, 13.2. HRMS (ES+) Calcd for C₁₇H₁₉NNaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 292.1308. Found: 292.1317.

Chiral counterion approach (General procedure 3): **3ea**, 35 mg, 65% yield; $[\alpha_D] -15.6$ (*c* 0.67, CHCl₃, ee = 58%). Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 220 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 11.6 min; for minor enantiomer = 9.1 min (ee = 58%).



Chiral ligand approach (General procedure 4): **3ea**, 32 mg, 59% yield; $[\alpha_D] = -14.9$ (*c* 1.25, CHCl₃, ee = 52%). Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 220 nm. Retention time for major enantiomer = 10.6 min; for minor enantiomer = 8.3 min (ee = 52%).



Racemate (General procedure 1): Chiral HPLC analysis: AD-H column, 90/10 *n*-hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, λ 220 nm. Retention time for both enantiomers: 9.1 min and 11.7 min.



































