# **Bicyclic Guanidinium-Catalyzed Enantioselective Phase-Transfer**

# Alkylation: Direct Access to Pyrroloindolines and Furoindolines

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# **Supporting Information**

# **Table of Contents**

1.	General Information							
2.	General Experimental Procedure for Bicyclic Guanidinium-Catalyzed Alkylation <i>N</i> -Bn-3-Aryl-2-Oxindoles <b>2</b> to Methyl Bromoacetate <b>3b</b>	<b>S2</b> of						
3.	General Experimental Procedure for Bicyclic Guanidinium-Catalyzed Alkylation <i>N</i> -Boc-3-Benzyl/Propargyl/Allyl/Alkyl-2-Oxindoles <b>5</b> to <b>3b</b>	<b>S3</b> of						
4.	General Experimental Procedure for Bicyclic Guanidinium-Catalyzed Alkylation of 3-Substituted- Oxindoles 2/5 to Activated Bromomethane 7	<b>S4</b> 2-						
5.	Condition Investigations of Alkylation of 3-phenyl-2-oxindoles <b>2</b> to bromoacetates <b>3</b>							
6.	Synthesis and Characterization of <b>9-12</b> S7-	-S10						
7.	Characterization of Adducts S11-	-S36						
8. 9	Determination of the Absolute Configuration of Alkylation Adducts Mechanism Investigations	S37						
10.	S38-Copies of NMR Spectra	S41						
	S42	2-84						

#### 1. General Information

#### **General Procedures and Methods**

Experiments involving moisture and/or air sensitive components were performed under a positive pressure of nitrogen in oven-dried glassware equipped with a rubber septum inlet. Dried solvents and liquid reagents were transferred by oven-dried syringes or hypodermic syringe cooled to ambient temperature in a desiccator. Reactions mixtures were stirred in 4 mL sample vial with Teflon-coated magnetic stirring bars unless otherwise stated. Moisture in non-volatile reagents/compounds was removed in high *vacuo* by means of an oil pump and subsequent purging with nitrogen. Solvents were removed in vacuo under ~30 mmHg and heated with a water bath at 30–35 °C using rotary evaporator with aspirator.

All experiments were monitored by analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC). TLC was performed on pre-coated plates, 60  $F_{254}$ . After elution, plate was visualized under UV illumination at 254 nm for UV active material. Further visualization was achieved by staining KMnO<sub>4</sub>, ceric molybdate, or anisaldehyde solution. For those using the aqueous stains, the TLC plates were heated on a hot plate.

Columns for flash chromatography (FC) contained silica gel 200–300 mesh. Columns were packed as slurry of silica gel in petroleum ether and equilibrated solution using the appropriate solvent system. The elution was assisted by applying pressure of about 2 atm with an air pump.

## **Instrumentations**

Proton nuclear magnetic resonance (<sup>1</sup>H NMR) and carbon NMR (<sup>13</sup>C NMR) spectra were recorded in CDCl<sub>3</sub> otherwise stated. <sup>1</sup>H (400 MHz) and <sup>13</sup>C (100 MHz) were performed on a 400MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm), using the residual solvent signal as an internal standard: CDCl<sub>3</sub> (<sup>1</sup>H NMR:  $\delta$  7.26, singlet; <sup>13</sup>C NMR:  $\delta$  77.0, triplet). Multiplicities were given as: *s* (singlet), *d* (doublet), *t* (triplet), *q* (quartet), *quintet*, *m* (multiplets), *dd* (doublet of doublets), *dt* (doublet of triplets), and *br* (broad). Coupling constants (*J*) were recorded in Hertz (Hz). The number of proton atoms (*n*) for a given resonance was indicated by *n*H. The number of carbon atoms (*n*) for a given resonance was indicated by *n*H. The number of carbon atoms (*n*) for a given resonance was indicated by *n*H. The number of carbon atoms (*n*) for a given resonance was indicated by *n*H. The number of carbon atoms (*n*) for a given resonance was indicated by *n*H. The number of carbon atoms (*n*) for a given resonance was indicated by *n*C. HRMS was reported in units of mass of charge ratio (m/z). Mass samples were dissolved in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (HPLC Grade) unless otherwise stated. Optical rotations were recorded on a polarimeter with a sodium lamp of wavelength 589 nm and reported as follows;  $[\alpha]_{\lambda}^{T^{\circ}C}$  (c = g/100 mL, solvent). Melting points were determined on a melting point apparatus.

Enantiomeric excesses were determined by chiral High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) analysis. UV detection was monitored at 254 nm, 230 nm and 210 nm at the same time. HPLC samples were dissolved in HPLC grade isopropanol (IPA) unless otherwise stated.

### **Materials**

All commercial reagents were purchased with the highest purity grade. They were used without further purification unless specified. All solvents used, mainly petroleum ether (PE) and ethyl acetate (EtOAc), were distilled. Anhydrous  $CH_2Cl_2$  was freshly distilled from  $CaH_2$  and stored under  $N_2$  atmosphere. Toluene, mesitylene, *m*-xylene and THF were freshly distilled from sodium/benzophenone before use. All compounds synthesized were stored in a -40 °C freezer and light-sensitive compounds were protected with aluminium foil.

2. General Experimental Procedure for Bicyclic Guanidinium-Catalyzed Alkylation of *N*-Bn-3-Aryl-2-Oxindoles 2 to Methyl Bromoacetate 3b



*N*-Bn-3-aryl-2-oxindoles **2** (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv), **1** (4.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.1 equiv),  $K_2HPO_4$  (55 mg, 0.3mmol, 3 equiv), and ZnI<sub>2</sub> (6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 0.2 equiv) were dissolved in mesitylene (1.0 mL), and stirred at 0 °C for 5 minutes. Then methyl bromoacetate **3b** (15 uL, 0.15 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C and monitored by TLC. Upon complete consumption of **2**, the reaction mixture was directly loaded onto a short silica gel column, followed by gradient elution with PE/EA mixture (15/1–5/1 ratio). Removing the solvent in vacuo, afforded products **4a-v**.

**3.** General Experimental Procedure for Bicyclic Guanidinium-Catalyzed Alkylation of *N*-Boc-3-Benzyl/Propargyl/Alkyl-2-Oxindoles 5 to 3b



*N*-Boc-3-benzyl/propargyl/allyl/alkyl-2-oxindoles **5** (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv), **1** (4.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.1 equiv), KF (20mg, 0.3mmol, 3 equiv), and  $ZnI_2$  (6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 0.2 equiv) were dissolved in mesitylene (1.0 mL). And stirred at 0°C for 5 minutes, then methyl bromoacetate **3b** (15 uL, 0.15 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C and monitored by TLC. Upon complete consumption of **5**, the reaction mixture was directly loaded onto a short silica gel column, followed by gradient elution with PE/EA mixture (15/1–5/1 ratio). Removing the solvent in vacuo, afforded products **6a-j**.

4. General Experimental Procedure for Bicyclic Guanidinium-Catalyzed Alkylation of 3-Substituted-2-Oxindoles 2/5 to Activated Bromomethane 7



3-Substituted-2-oxindoles 2/5 (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 1 (4.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.1 equiv), K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> (70 mg, 0.3 mmol, 4 equiv), and ZnI<sub>2</sub> (3.2 mg, 0.1 mmol, 0.2 equiv) were dissolved in mesitylene (1.0 ml). And stirred at 0 °C for 5 minutes, then activated bromomethane 7 (0.2 mmol, 2 equiv) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C and monitored by TLC. Upon complete consumption of 2/5, the reaction mixture was directly loaded onto a short silica gel column, followed by gradient elution with PE/EA mixture (15/1–2/1 ratio). Removing the solvent in vacuo, afforded products **8a-i**.

### 5. Condition Investigations of Alkylation of 3-phenyl-2-oxindoles 2 to bromoacetates 3

We moved on to evaluate bromoacetate **3** by varying the  $R^2$  substituent (entries 1–2). The results shown that methyl group (**3b**) could improve the reactivity and enantioselectivity (entry 1). *tert*-Butyl bromoacetate **3c** resulted in a sluggish reaction (entry 2). In the process, we also found that  $R^1$ , the *N*-substituent group of **2**, could lead to different reaction results (entries 3–5). When  $R^1$  was Boc (**2b**), the reactivity could be increased but enantioselectivity was decreased (entries 3–4). After a prolonged reaction time (96 h), adduct **4f** derived from *N*-methyl-3-phenyl-2-oxindole ( $R^1 = Me$ , **2c**) could be obtained in 93% yield with 94% *ee* (entry 5). Accordingly, **2a** and **3b** were selected as the model substrates to investigate the effects of K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> and ZnI<sub>2</sub> (entries 6–9). When the amount of K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> was reduced to 1.0 equivalent, the reaction became very slowly (entry 6). The combination of 3.0 equivalents of K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> and 0.2 equivalents of ZnI<sub>2</sub> reveals the best results, affording the adduct **4b** in 97% yield and 95% *ee* within 60 hours (entry 8).



entry	2	3	K <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> (equiv.)	ZnI <sub>2</sub> (equiv.)	<i>t</i> (h)	4	yield $(\%)^b$	<i>ee</i> % <sup><i>c</i></sup>
1	2a	3b	3.0	0.5	72	4b	95	95
2	2a	3c	3.0	0.5	72	4c	trace	n.d.
3	2b	3c	3.0	0.5	78	<b>4d</b>	87	89
4	2b	3b	3.0	0.5	45	<b>4e</b>	99	91
5	2c	3b	3.0	0.5	96	<b>4f</b>	93	94
6	2a	3b	1.0	0.5	72	<b>4b</b>	trace	n.d.
7	2a	3b	5.0	0.5	60	<b>4b</b>	99	93
8	2a	3b	3.0	0.2	60	4b	97	95
9	2a	3b	3.0	0.1	60	4b	92	93

<sup>a</sup> Conditions: 2 (0.05 mmol), 3 (0.075 mmol), mesitylene (0.5 mL). <sup>b</sup> Isoated yields based on 2. <sup>c</sup> Determined by chiral-phase HPLC analysis.



#### 6. Synthesis and Characterization of 9-12

a) To a cold (0 °C) solution of **4f** (131 mg, 0.49 mmol) in THF (30 mL) was added LiAlH<sub>4</sub> (76 mg, 2.0 mmol. 4.0 equiv) in small portions under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 hours at 0 °C and then treated with several drops of saturated brine until the evolution of H<sub>2</sub> ceased. Then the reaction mixture was washed with ethyl acetate (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE/EA = 20/1), affording product **9** (119 mg) as a colorless oil in 97% yield and with 94% ee.<sup>1</sup>

b) To a solution of **4f** (117 mg, 0.4 mmol) in MeOH (8.0 mL) was added 33% NH<sub>2</sub>Me solution (4.0 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred for 48 hours at 60 °C. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (PE/EA = 1/1) to afford compound **10** (103.6 mg) as a colorless oil in 88% yield and 94% ee.<sup>2</sup>

c) To methyl amide **10** (170 mg, 0.58 mmol) in THF (40 mL) at 0 °C, LiAlH<sub>4</sub> (290 mg, 7.5 mmol, 13.0 equiv) was added under nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting mixture was stirred for 2 hours at 0 °C, and then quenched with several drops of saturated brine. The reaction mixture was subsequently washed with ethyl acetate (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE/EA = 2/1), affording product **11** (150.1 mg) as a white solid in 93% yield with 94% ee.<sup>3</sup>

d) To compound **11** (120 mg, 0.4 mmol) in THF (30 mL) at room temperature,  $LiAlH_4$  (230 mg, 6.0 mmol, 15.0 equiv) was added under nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting mixture was stirred at 85 °C. Upon completion of the reaction (around 2.5 hrs), the mixture was cooled to room temperature and quenched with several drops of saturated brine. Then the reaction mixture was washed with ethyl acetate (3 x 10

mL). The combined organic layers were dried over  $Na_2SO_4$  and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE/EA = 2/1), affording product **12** (90.9 mg) as a colorless oil in 86% yield and 95% ee.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>Ph</sup>, <sup>Colorless oil, 97% yield; 94% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  +245.7(*c* 0.51, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.35–7.28 (m, 4H), 7.24–7.20 (m, 1H), 7.14 (td, *J* = 7.7, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (td, *J* = 7.4, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 6.46 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.44 (s, 1H), 4.16–4.12 (m, 1H), 3.56 (ddd, *J* = 11.7, 8.5, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (s, 3H), 2.74 (td, *J* = 11.7, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.49 (dd, *J* = 11.7, 4.5 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  151.0, 144.0, 133.1, 128.6, 128.5, 126.7, 126.2, 124.2, 117.7, 105.5, 105.4, 68.2, 60.8, 40.8, 30.8. HRMS (ESI) m/z 252.1383 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NO 252.1388.</sup>

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALPAK IA (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 70/30; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 4.2 min (major) and 5.0 min (minor).



White solid, Mp 153.2–153.4 °C; 88% yield; 94% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  +99.8 (*c* 0.64, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.33–7.19 (m, 7H), 7.07 (td, *J* = 7.5, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.21 (s, 1H), 3.36 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 3.00 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  178.9, 169.3, 143.5, 139.3, 131.8, 128.8, 128.6, 127.6, 126.5, 124.5, 122.8, 108.6, 54.2, 43.9, 26.7, 26.2. HRMS (ESI) m/z 295.1456 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub> 295.1447.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 60/40; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 4.4 min (minor) and 6.6 min (major).

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Ph, O N, H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.32 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.24–7.18 (m, 4H), 7.05 (d, J = 7.3Hz, 1H), 6.80 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (s, 1H), 3.26 (d, J = 17.2Hz, 1H), 3.13–3.09 (m, 4H), 2.98 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  172.8, 149.5, 144.4, 133.8, 129.1, 128.9, 127.1, 126.0, 124.8, 119.1, 108.0, 93.1, 53.8, 44.3, 35.3, 28.6. HRMS (ESI) m/z 279.1494 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O 279.1497.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 70/30; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 5.5 min (major) and 7.8 min (minor).



Colorless oil, 86% yield; 94% ee;  $[\alpha]_{D}^{26}$  +178.4 (*c* 0.40, CHCl<sub>3</sub>);<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.31–7.27 (m, 4H), 7.23–7.16 (m, 1H), 7.11 (td, *J* = 7.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (dd,

J = 7.3, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (td, J = 7.4, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 6.48 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (s, 1H), 3.00 (s, 3H), 2.91–2.87 (m, 1H), 2.78–2.69 (m, 2H), 2.54 (s, 3H), 2.30–2.24 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  152.2, 146.8, 135.1, 128.4, 128.0, 126.5, 126.2, 124.5, 117.6, 106.6, 98.2, 61.4, 53.4, 39.8, 38.5, 35.9. HRMS (ESI) m/z 265.1704 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>21</sub>N<sub>2</sub> 265.1705.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. LUX Amylose-2 (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/0; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 4.0min (major) and 4.5 min (minor)



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## 7. Characterization of Adducts



Colorless oil, 95% yield; 93% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  –62.5 (*c* 0.29, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.34–7.19 (m, 12H), 7.06 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.77 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (d, *J* = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 4.82 (d, *J* = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 3.97–3.89 (m, 1H), 3.85–3.77 (m, 1H), 3.65 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 3.29 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 0.91 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz,

CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  178.1, 169.6, 143.7, 139.4, 136.0, 131.2, 128.8, 128.7, 128.5, 127.7, 127.5, 127.4, 126.6, 124.6, 122.6, 109.4, 60.6, 53.4, 44.2, 41.9, 13.8. HRMS (ESI) m/z 386.1767 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>23</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N 386.1756.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ODH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 7.8 min (major) and 10.7 min (minor).



Coome Colorless oil, 97% yield; 95% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  -31.5 (*c* 0.47, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.34–7.27 (m, 10H), 7.25–7.19 (m, 2H), 7.07 (td, *J* = 7.6, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (dd, *J* = 45.6, 15.8 Hz, 2H), 3.64 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 3.31 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  178.0, 170.0, 143.6, 139.3,

135.9, 131.1, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 127.6, 127.5, 127.4, 126.5, 124.4, 122.5, 109.4, 53.3, 51.6, 44.2, 41.6; HRMS (ESI) m/z 372.1609 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{24}H_{22}O_3N$  372.1600.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ODH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 9.5 min (major) and 18.1 min (minor).





126.8, 124.5, 124.1, 115.5, 84.3, 53.6, 51.9, 42.4, 28.1. HRMS (ESI) m/z 382.1651 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{22}H_{24}O_5N$  382.1654

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ODH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 5.2 min (major) and 7.4 min (minor).



Coome Ph Colorless oil, 93% yield; 94% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  -92.4 (c 0.28, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.37 - 7.22 (m, 7H), 7.10 (dd, J = 11.0, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (d, J = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 3.30 - 3.25 (m, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  178.0,

170.1, 144.6, 139.1, 131.1, 128.7, 127.6, 126.6, 124.5, 122.5, 108.4, 53.2, 51.7, 41.8, 26.7. HRMS (ESI) m/z 296.1282 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{18}H_{18}O_3N$  296.1287

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 70/30; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 8.5 min (major) and 11.1 min (minor).



Coome Colorless oil, 98% yield; 94% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  -29.8 (c 0.28, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.32–7.27 (m, 9H), 7.05 (dd, J = 7.9, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (td, J = 8.9, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (dd, J = 8.6, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 4.87 (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H), Bn **4g** 3.63 (d, J = 16.6 Hz, 1H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 3.31 (d, J = 16.6 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz,

CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  177.8, 169.9, 160.3, 157.9, 139.6, 138.7, 135.6, 132.9 (two peaks), 128.8 (two peaks), 127.9, 127.6, 127.3, 126.4, 114.8 (two peaks), 112.6 (two peaks), 110.0 (two peaks), 53.7, 51.8, 44.39, 41.30. HRMS (ESI) m/z 390.1499 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>21</sub>FNO<sub>3</sub> 390.1505.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ODH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 9.3min (major) and 17.4 min (minor).



Bn 4h

CI

Br

4.93 (dd, J = 44.7, 15.8 Hz, 2H), 3.64 (d, J = 16.7 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 3.31 (d, J = 16.7 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  178.6, 177.6, 169.8, 142.2, 138.6, 135.4, 133.1, 128.9, 128.8, 128.5, 127.9, 127.6, 127.3, 126.4, 124.7, 110.4, 77.3, 77.2, 77.0, 76.7, 61.8, 53.4, 51.8, 44.4, 41.2. HRMS (ESI) m/z 406.1209 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>21</sub>CINO<sub>3</sub> 406.1210.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 20.2min (major) and 28.4 min (minor).



128.8, 128.0, 127.7, 127.4, 127.3, 126.4, 115.2, 110.9, 53.4, 51.8, 44.3, 41.2. HRMS (ESI) m/z 450.0709 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{24}H_{21}BrNO_3$  450.0705.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 20.9 min (major) and 26.4 min (minor).







MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  178.0, 170.1, 141.2, 139.5, 136.0, 132.0, 131.2, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 127.6, 127.4, 127.4, 126.6, 125.2, 109.2, 53.4, 51.6, 44.3, 41.4, 21.2. HRMS (ESI) m/z 386.1760 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>24</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> 386.1756.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ODH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 8.3 min (major) and 14.9 min (minor).



CoooMe NeO N Bn 4k Colorless oil, 90% yield; 93% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  -49.8 (c 0.36, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.34–7.29 (m, 9H), 6.90 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (dd, J = 8.5, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (dd, J = 42.9, 15.7 Hz, 2H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.64 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 1<sup>3</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 

177.8, 170.0, 155.8, 139.3, 137.1, 136.0, 132.6, 128.8, 128.6, 127.7, 127.5, 127.4, 126.5, 112.6, 112.0, 109.7, 55.7, 53.7, 51.7, 44.3, 41.4. HRMS (ESI) m/z 402.1701 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{25}H_{24}NO_4$  402.1705.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ODH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 254 nm; retention time: 10.9 min (major) and 19.9 min (minor).



Colorless oil, 95% yield; 94% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  -54.3 (c 0.26, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.33-7.29 (m, 10H), 7.18 (dd, J = 27.3, 7.9 Hz, 2H), 6.92 (s, 1H), 4.98 (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 4.84 (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 3.30 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  177.9, 169.9, 145.0, 138.6, 135.3,

130.2, 128.9, 128.8, 127.9, 127.7, 127.3, 126.4, 125.6, 125.4, 122.2, 112.8, 53.0, 51.8, 44.3, 41.3. HRMS (ESI) m/z 450.0710 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{24}H_{21}NO_3Br$  450.0705.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 22.2 min (minor) and 24.6 min (major).



ĊI



Coome Ph Colorless oil, 93% yield; 97% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  -62.3 (c 1.2, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.34-7.19 (m, 13H), 7.04 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.37 (dd, J = 16.2, 9.5 Hz, 2H), 3.70 (d, J = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 3.32 (d, J = 16.5 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  178.6, 169.9, 139.9, 138.9, 137.8, 134.2, 131.2, 128.8, 128.4, 127.9, 127.0, 126.6, 126.5,

123.4, 122.9, 115.7, 53.0, 51.8, 45.3, 41.5. HRMS (ESI) m/z 390.1512 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{24}H_{21}NO_3F$  390.1505.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ODH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 8.0 min (major) and 24.5 min (minor).



Coome Colorless oil, 96% yield; 93% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  -78.5 (c 0.54, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.35–7.21 (m, 10H), 7.07–7.00 (m, J = 12.2, 6.4, 3.2 Hz, 3H), 5.07 (dd, J = 15.4, 15.1 Hz, 2H), 3.65 (d, J = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 3.29 (d, J = 16.3 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  177.7, 169.8, 148.8, 146.3, 138.8, 137.1, 134.2 (two peaks),

128.8, 128.4, 127.9, 127.6, 127.4, 126.4, 123.2 (two peaks), 120.3 (two peaks), 116.8 (two peaks), 53.5, 51.7, 45.7 (two peaks), 41.6. HRMS (ESI) m/z 406.1211 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{24}H_{21}NO_3Cl$  406.1210.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ODH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 7.6 min (major) and 14.2 min (minor).



CF<sub>3</sub> Colorless oil, 96% yield; 92% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  -69.3 (c 0.25, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.57 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.47 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.32–7.24 (m, 6H), 7.10 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (dd, J = 42.2, 15.7 Hz, 2H), 3.58 (d, J = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 3.34 (d, J = 16.3 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  177.3, 169.7, 143.6, 143.2, 143.2, 135.7, 130.3, 129.0, 128.8, 127.6,

 $127.4,\,127.1,\,125.7,\,125.6,\,124.6,\,122.8,\,109.7,\,53.3,\,51.8,\,44.4,\,41.5.\,\,\text{HRMS}\,(\text{ESI})\,\,\text{m/z}\,\,440.1476\,(\text{M+H}^+),\\ \text{calc. for }C_{25}H_{21}NO_3F_3\,\,440.1474.$ 

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 70/30; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 11.0 min (major) and 29.2 min (minor).



CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.33–7.24 (m, 8H), 7.11 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.04–6.99 (m, 2H), 6.82 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (dd, *J* = 47.3, 15.7 Hz, 2H), 3.60 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 3.31 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  177.9, 169.8, 163.5, 161.0, 143.5, 135.8, 134.9, 130.8, 128.7, 128.4, 127.6, 127.3, 124.5, 122.6, 115.5, 109.6, 52.8, 51.7, 44.2, 41.8. HRMS (ESI) m/z 390.1508 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>F 390.1505.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 24.6min (major) and 46.2 min (minor).



124.6 (two peaks), 124.5, 123.5, 123.4, 122.9, 109.7, 53.1, 51.8, 44.3, 41.5. HRMS (ESI) m/z 440.1473 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{25}H_{21}NO_3F_3$  440.1474.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALPAK ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 14.4 min (major) and 17.7 min (minor).





Colorless oil, 93% yield; 92% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  -53.4 (*c* 0.33, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.36–7.24 (m, 9H), 7.11 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.04–6.99 (m, 2H), 6.82 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (dd, *J* = 47.3, 15.7 Hz, 2H), 3.60 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 3.31 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  177.5, 169.8, 164.1, 161.6, 143.6, 141.7, 135.8, 130.5, 130.2, 128.8, 128.7, 127.6, 127.4, 124.5, 122.7, 122.3,

114.4, 109.6, 53.1, 51.7, 44.3, 41.6. HRMS (ESI) m/z 390.1508 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{24}H_{21}NO_3F$  390.1505. The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 19.4 min (major) and 24.7 min (minor).



Me Colorless oil, 99% yield; 98% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  -90.4 (*c* 0.31, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.33-7.19 (m, 9H), 7.12-7.04 (m, 3H), 6.77 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (dd, *J* = 42.9, 15.8 Hz, 2H), 3.63 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 3.29 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  178.2, 170.1, 143.6, 137.4, 136.4,

136.0, 131.3, 129.4, 128.7, 128.4, 127.5, 127.4, 126.4, 124.4, 122.5, 109.4, 53.0, 51.6, 44.2, 41.6, 20.9. HRMS (ESI) m/z 386.1761 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{25}H_{24}NO_3$  386.1756.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ODH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 90/10; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 13.7 min (major) and 25.4 min (minor).

Bn 4u



Me Colorless oil,93% yield; 93% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  -65.7 (*c* 0.41, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.32–7.27 (m, 9H), 7.05 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (td, *J* = 8.9, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (d, *J* = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 4.87 (d, *J* = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 3.63 (d, *J* = 16.6 Hz, 1H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 3.31 (d, *J* = 16.6 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  178.1, 170.1, 143.6, 139.3, 138.4, 136.0, 131.4, 128.6, 128.6, 128.4, 127.5,

127.4, 127.2, 124.4, 123.5, 122.5, 109.4, 53.2, 51.6, 44.2, 41.5, 35.8, 21.6. HRMS (ESI) m/z 386.1760 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{25}H_{24}NO_3$  386.1756.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 70/30; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 19.7 min (minor) and 22.3 min (major).



6.77 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (dd, J = 43.6, 15.8 Hz, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.61 (d, J = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 3.27 (d, J = 16.2 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  178.3, 170.1, 159.0, 143.6, 136.0, 131.2, 128.7, 128.5, 127.7, 127.5, 127.4, 124.4, 122.5, 114.1, 109.4, 55.2, 52.6, 51.6, 44.2, 41.7. HRMS (ESI) m/z 402.1711 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>24</sub>NO<sub>4</sub> 402.1705.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ODH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 15.5 min (major) and 24.5 min (minor).



Colorless oil, 90% yield; 95% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  -44.7 (*c* 0.22, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.81–7.71 (m, 4H), 7.53–7.45 (m, 4H), 7.35–7.24 (m, 6H), 7.11 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (dd, *J* = 56.9, 15.7 Hz, 2H), 3.77 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 3.55–3.35 (m, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  178.0, 170.0, 143.7, 136.6, 136.0, 133.2, 132.6, 131.2, 128.7, 128.6, 128.6, 128.2, 127.5, 127.4, 126.3,

126.2, 125.5, 124.5, 124.4, 122.6, 109.5, 53.4, 51.7, 44.3, 41.5. HRMS (ESI) m/z 422.1755 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{28}H_{24}NO_3$  422.1756.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ASH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 70/30; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 9.0 min (major) and 10.9 min (minor).





Colorless oil, 90% yield; 91% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  -87.7 (*c* 0.29, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.62 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.24–7.18 (m, 1H), 7.13–7.03 (m, 5H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 3.26 (d, *J* = 16.7 Hz, 1H), 3.08–2.96 (m, 3H), 1.57 (s, 9H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  177.5, 169.9, 148.8, 140.2, 134.0, 130.0, 129.1, 128.4, 127.7, 127.0, 123.8,

122.6, 114.9, 83.8, 51.8, 51.5, 45.2, 40.7, 28.0. HRMS (ESI) m/z 418.1631 (M+Na<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{23}H_{25}NO_5Na$  418.1630.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALPAK IC (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 90/10; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 12.5 min (major) and 17.5 min (minor).



Colorless oil, 90% yield; 91% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^-$  -60.0 (*c* 0.22, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, Bn CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.60 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 7.16–7.07 (m, 3H), 6.91 (td, *J* = 9.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 5.1 Hz, 3H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 3.26 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 3.07 (d, *J* = 12.9 Hz, 1H), 3.00–2.93 (m, 2H), 1.56 (s, 9H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  177.1,

169.8, 160.7, 158.3, 148.7, 136.2, 136.1, 133.6, 131.1, 130.0, 127.8, 127.2, 116.2, 114.8, 110.2, 84.0, 51.9, 51.8, 45.1, 40.5, 28.0. HRMS (ESI) m/z 414.1707 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{23}H_{25}NO_5F$  414.1717.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ODH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 60/40; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 4.8 min (major) and 9.0 min (minor).





Hz, 1H), 1.54 (s, 9H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  177.0, 169.7, 148.4, 140.2, 138.2, 130.3, 128.8, 128.6, 124.6, 124.6, 124.5, 124.1, 122.5, 115.1, 84.1, 51.9, 51.5, 44.8, 40.8, 28.0. HRMS (ESI) m/z 486.1503 (M+Na<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>24</sub>NO<sub>5</sub>NaF<sub>3</sub> 486.1504.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ODH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 70/30; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 5.2 min (major) and 14.6 min (minor).





Colorless oil, 87% yield; 94% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  –74.2 (*c* 0.31, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.59 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.26–7.13 (m, 4H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (s, 1H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 3.26 (d, *J* = 16.7 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (dd, *J* = 47.6, 12.8 Hz, 2H), 2.99 (d, *J* = 16.7 Hz, 1H), 1.54 (s, 9H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 176.9, 169.8, 148.6, 140.1, 135.0, 133.3, 130.2, 129.9, 128.8, 128.5, 128.2, 126.6, 124.1, 123.9, 122.5, 115.1, 84.0, 51.9, 51.6, 44.8, 40.8, 27.9. HRMS (ESI) m/z 486.1514 (M+Na<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{24}H_{24}NO_5F_3Na$  486.1504.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ODH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 70/30; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 5.8 min (major) and 14.0 min (minor).





The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ODH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 70/30; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 5.7 min (major) and 13.8 min (minor).



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Colorless oil, 85% yield; 91% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  -84.83 (c 0.20, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.67 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.24–7.20 (m, 1H), 7.14–7.10 (m, 1H), 7.06 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.98–6.92 (m, 3H), 6.86–6.82 (m, 1H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 3.28 (d, J = 16.8 Hz, 2H), 3.23 (d, J = 13.4 Hz, 2H) 2.97 (m, 2H), 1.61 (s, 9H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

δ 177.6, 170.0, 149.0, 139.9, 132.2, 132.2, 129.2, 129.1, 128.8, 128.5, 123.8, 123.5, 123.5, 123.0, 115.3, 115.0, 114.8, 84.0, 51.8, 50.9, 40.4, 37.2, 28.1. HRMS (ESI) m/z 414.1718 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>25</sub>NO<sub>5</sub>F 414.1717.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ODH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 70/30; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 4.9 min (major) and 12.9 min (minor).



 $\begin{array}{c} \text{OMe} \\ \text{OMe} \\ \text{OMe} \\ \text{MHz, CDCl}_3 ) \ \delta \ 7.63 \ (d, J = 8.1 \ \text{Hz}, 1\text{H}), \ 7.25 - 7.20 \ (m, 1\text{H}), \ 7.11 \ (t, J = 7.4 \ \text{Hz}, 1\text{H}), \ 7.03 \ (d, J = 6.7 \ \text{Hz}, 1\text{H}), \ 6.70 \ (d, J = 8.6 \ \text{Hz}, 2\text{H}), \ 6.61 \ (d, J = 8.6 \ \text{Hz}, 2\text{H}), \ 3.70 \ (s, 3\text{H}), \ 3.44 \ (s, 3\text{H}), \ 3.23 \ (d, J = 16.7 \ \text{Hz}, 1\text{H}), \ 3.03 - 2.93 \ (m, 3\text{H}), \ 1.57 \ (s, 3\text{Hz}), \ 1.57 \ (s, 3$ 

9H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  177.6, 170.0, 158.6, 148.8, 140.2, 131.1, 129.3, 128.4, 126.1, 123.8, 122.7, 115.1, 113.2, 83.8, 55.1, 51.8, 51.7, 44.4, 40.6, 28.1. HRMS (ESI) m/z 426.1923 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>28</sub>NO<sub>6</sub> 426.1917.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ODH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 70/30; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 5.11 min (major) and 15.5 min (minor).



Coome N Boc **6h**Colorless oil, 56% yield; 87% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  -194.8 (*c* 0.21, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.89 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (td, *J* = 8.0, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (td, *J* = 7.6, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 3.16 (dd, *J* = 36.9, 16.8 Hz, 2H), 2.72 (dd, *J* = 16.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.51 (dd, *J* = 16.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.08 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H),

1.65 (s, 9H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  176.8, 169.8, 149.2, 140.0, 129.0, 128.9, 124.3, 122.8, 115.2, 84.4, 78.1, 72.4, 51.9, 48.2, 40.0, 28.6, 28.1. HRMS (ESI) m/z 344.1502 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>22</sub>NO<sub>5</sub> 344.1498.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALPAK IB (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 90/10; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 6.2 min (major) and 7.6 min (minor).





Colorless oil, 83% yield; 87% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  –116.8 (*c* 0.20, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.85 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.32–7.27 (m, 1H), 7.16–7.11 (m, 2H), 5.53–5.42(m, 1H), 5.04 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (s, 1H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 3.10 (d, *J* = 16.7 Hz, 1H), 2.89 (d, *J* = 16.7 Hz, 1H), 2.49 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.64 (s, 9H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

 $\delta \ 177.5, \ 170.0, \ 149.2, \ 140.1, \ 130.7, \ 129.7, \ 128.5, \ 124.2, \ 122.4, \ 120.2, \ 115.2, \ 84.2, \ 51.8, \ 50.0, \ 43.0, \ 40.8, \ 28.1. \ HRMS \ (ESI) \ m/z \ 346.1649 \ (M+H^+), \ calc. \ for \ C_{19}H_{24}NO_5 \ 346.1654.$ 

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALPAK IC (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 85/15; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 8.4 min (major) and 11.5 min (minor).



Colorless oil, 72% yield; 85% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  -145.8 (c 0.20, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.86 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.32–7.28 (m, 1H), 7.17–7.11 (m, 2H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 3.10 (d, J = 16.6 Hz, 1H), 2.87 (d, J = 16.6 Hz, 1H), 1.96–1.87 (m, 1H), 1.81–1.72 (m, 1H), 1.65 (s, 9H), 0.65 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  178.2, 170.1,

149.3, 140.5, 129.8, 128.4, 124.3, 122.1, 115.1, 84.1, 51.8, 50.6, 41.6, 32.4, 28.2, 8.1. HRMS (ESI) m/z 334.1656 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{18}H_{24}NO_5$  334.1654.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALPAK IB (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 4.8 min (major) and 6.2 min (minor).



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53.9, 49.8, 48.1, 44.2, 41.0. HRMS (ESI) m/z 537.2537 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{37}H_{33}N_2O_2$  537.2542 The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 254 nm; retention time: 6.9 min (major) and 13.4 min (minor).



White solid, Mp 239.7–240.3 °C; 88% yield; 94% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  +36.5 (*c* 0.32, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.42–7.30 (m, 6H), 7.27–7.19 (m, 7H), 7.16–7.10 (m, 3H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (dd, *J* = 6.3, 3.0 Hz, 2H), 4.42 (dt, *J* = 17.5, 13.1 Hz, 4H), 3.63 (d, *J* = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (d, *J* = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 3.28 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  178.8, 169.5, 145.2, 139.6, 136.9, 136.2, 131.7, 129.0, 128.6, 128.5, 128.5, 128.1, 127.7, 127.5, 127.3, 126.9, 126.3, 124.1, 122.0, 108.6, 53.8, 49.9, 48.2, 41.3, 26.9, 26.8. HRMS (ESI) m/z 461.2230 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>29</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 461.2229.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm);

Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 254 nm; retention time: 6.9 min (major) and 9.6 min (minor).



White solid, Mp 149.6–150.1 °C; 96% yield; 96% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  +28.7 (*c* 0.87, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.00 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.45–7.32 (m, 4H), 7.30–7.26 (m, 3H), 7.26–7.22(m, 6H), 7.12 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 3.9 Hz, 3H), 6.91 (dd, *J* = 6.0, 3.4 Hz, 2H), **8**c Boc 4.48–4.34 (m, 4H), 3.77 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 1.63 (s, 9H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  176.6, 169.3, 149.6, 141.2, 139.1, 136.8, 136.0, 130.6, 129.1, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 128.1, 127.8, 127.4, 127.1, 126.3, 123.9, 123.6, 115.8, 84.0, 54.2, 49.8, 48.2, 42.3, 28.2. HRMS (ESI) m/z 547.2609 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>35</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> 547.2597.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 7.6 min (minor) and 10.1 min (major).



*Ent-8*c: 95% ee, CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 7.6 min (major) and 10.1 min (minor).



Colorless oil, 66% yield; 92% ee;  $[\alpha]_{D}^{26}$  +97.3 (*c* 0.69, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.95 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.41–7.37 (m, 1H), 7.30–7.28 (m, 4H), 7.20–7.20 (m, 4H), 6.92 (dd, *J* = 6.5, 2.9 Hz, 2H), 5.93 (s, 1H), 4.29 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (d, *J* = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 3.04 (d, *J* = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 1.60 (s, 9H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  176.8, 168.2, 149.3, 140.3, 139.1, 137.9, 129.8, 128.9, 128.6, 127.9, 127.6, 127.4, 126.8, 124.4, 115.6, 84.4, 54.4, 44.8, 43.4, 28.1. HRMS (ESI) m/z 457.2123 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>29</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> 457.2127.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 6.7 min (minor) and 7.4 min (major).



*Ent-8d*: 98% ee, CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 6.3 min (major) and 7.3 min (minor).



White solid, Mp 115.1–115.9 °C; 93% yield; 93% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  +78.4 (*c* 0.75, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.90 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.35–7.31 (m, 1H), 7.27–7.21 (m, 4H), 7.17 (td, *J* = 7.4, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 5.61 (s, 1H), 3.54 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 2.58 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 3H), 1.59 (s, 9H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  176.9, 168.9, 149.3, 140.3, 139.1, 130.1, 128.8, 128.7, 127.8, 126.8, 124.2, 124.1, 115.6, 84.3, 54.2, 44.5, 28.1, 26.3. HRMS (ESI) m/z 381.1823 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> 381.1814.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 70/30; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 5.0 min (minor) and 5.4 min (major).



-S32-

*Ent-8e*: 90% ee, CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 70/30; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 4.9 min (major) and 5.5 min (minor).



O, H C-N Ph N 8f Boc White solid, Mp 164.1–164.4 °C; 91% yield; 95% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  +103.6 (*c* 0.59, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.89 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (dd, *J* = 11.4, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 7.27–7.22 (m, 5H), 7.18 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.43 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (d, *J* = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (d, *J* = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 1.68–1.49 (m, 4H) , 1.60 (s, 9H), 1.25–0.78 (m, 7H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  176.8, 167.1, 149.2, 140.1, 139.2,

129.8, 128.8, 127.8, 126.8, 124.6, 124.4, 115.4, 84.3, 54.6, 47.9, 45.0, 32.8, 32.8, 28.1, 25.4, 24.6. HRMS (ESI) m/z 449.2437 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{27}H_{33}N_2O_4$  449.2440.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 6.0 min (minor) and 6.5 min (major).



*ent-*8f: 91% ee, CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 90/10; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 13.0 min (major) and 15.7 min (minor).



Colorless oil, 86% yield; 90% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  +167.4 (*c* 0.56, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.91 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.38–7.33 (m, 1H), 7.30–7.27 (m, 5H), 7.24–7.20 (m, 1H),5.39 (s, 1H), 3.42 (d, *J* = 14.1 Hz, 1H), 2.90 (d, *J* = 14.1 Hz, 1H), 1.62 (s, 9H), 1.06 (s, 9H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  176.8, 167.3, 149.2, 140.0, 139.1, 129.7, 128.7, 127.8, 126.8, 124.8, 124.4, 115.3, 84.4, 54.8, 51.0, 46.1, 28.3, 28.1. HRMS (ESI) m/z 423.2287 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>31</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> 423.2284.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 4.7 min (major) and 8.9 min (minor).



-S35-

*Ent-8g*: 91% ee, CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 4.5 min (major) and 8.3 min (minor).



Colorless oil, 90% yield; 93% ee;  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  +99.2 (*c* 0.38, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.64 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.42–7.32 (m, 3H), 7.24–7.20 (m, 4H), 7.13–7.02 (m, 6H), 6.93–6.91 (m, 2H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 4.48–4.37 (m, 4H), 3.33 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 3.16 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 1H), 1.56 (s, 9H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  178.1, 169.3, 148.9, 140.7, 136.8, 136.3, 134.3, 130.2, 130.1, 129.1, 128.5, 128.1, 128.1, 127.8, 127.6, 127.3, 126.9, 126.4, 123.4, 122.0, 115.3, 83.4, 52.4, 50.0, 48.4, 45.5, 40.3, 28.1. HRMS (ESI) m/z 561.2748 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>37</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> 561.2753.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 97/03; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 41.7 min (minor) and 46.6 min (major).



(ESI) m/z 342.1486 (M+H<sup>+</sup>), calc. for  $C_{23}H_{20}NO_2$  342.1494.

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis. CHIRALCEL ADH (4.6 mm i.d. x 250 mm); Hexane/2-propanol = 80/20; flow rate 1.0 mL/min; 25 °C; 210 nm; retention time: 9.9 min (major) and 16.8 min (minor).


### 8. Determination of the Absolution Configuration of Alkylation Adducts

Absolute configurations of **4a-v**, **6a-j**, **8a-i**, **9-13** are determined by the comparation of the optical rotations of **4e** with the reported result.<sup>1</sup>



Ph Ph N Me 4e

**4e**: 94% ee,  $[\alpha]_D^{26}$  –92.4 (*c* 0.28, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). In this context, the absolute configuration of the

above-mentioned compounds is designated as R.

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### 9. Mechanism Investigations

First, we treated guanidinium **1** using solid  $K_2HPO_4$ , solid  $K_2CO_3$  and NaOH (2.0 *N*, aqueous) individually, to produce the corresponding products as **1'**, **1"** and **1"**.<sup>1</sup> The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra shown that the chemical shifts of H<sup>a</sup> (**1**) and H<sup>b</sup> (1') are identical (around 8.1 ppm), but both of H<sup>c</sup> (**1"**) and H<sup>d</sup> (**1"**) have obvious shifts to high-fields (Figure 1). We have previously shown that bicyclic guanidiniums can be basified using solid  $K_2CO_3$  to generate the corresponding guanidines.<sup>1-2</sup> In this context, we suggested that guanidinium **1** can be basified by the strong bases such as solid  $K_2CO_3$  and NaOH (2.0 *N*, aq.); however, solid  $K_2HPO_4$  as the mild base is not able to do that, and **1'** should precisely be guanidinium **1**.





Next, we investigated the alkylation of *N*-benzyl-3-phenyl-2-oxindole **2a** to methyl bromoacetate **3b** without the catalyst **1** (Figure 2, eqn. 1); no reaction occurred under the conditions, indicating that  $K_2HPO_4$  cannot make the reaction work when without **1**. The alkylation also did not proceed by using **1** or **1**' as the

promoter in the absence of  $K_2HPO_4$  (Figure 2, eqn. 2–3). Guanidine **1**" could make the reaction work smoothly, affording the adduct **4b** in 83% yield and with 87% *ee* after 72 hours (Figure 2, eqn. 4). Meanwhile, guanidine **1**" gave adduct at a slower reaction with slight decreased in enantioselectivity (eqn. 5). Guanidine **1**" and **1**" have slightly different chemical shifts of <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra and catalytic activities; this might be caused by their different interactions with H<sub>2</sub>O, which could be demonstrated by the ORTEP diagram of guanidinium **1** from X-ray analysis (Figure 3).<sup>3</sup> Therefore, we rationalized that in the presence of a weak base, guanidinium **1** acts as a PTC (eqn. 6). On the other hand, when strong bases were utilized, guanidinium should play a role of guanidine as a base generated *in situ* (eqn. 7).



Figure 2. An investigation of the reaction mechanism.



Figure 3. ORTEP diagram of guanidinium 1 from the X-ray analysis (CCDC-937953).



Figure 4. Plausible reaction mechanism and side-on transition state.

Subsequently, the effects of various zinc halides as additives was examined (eqn. 8) and the results showed that  $ZnF_2$  and  $ZnCl_2$  decreased reaction rates. It might be due to their stronger acidity that diminishes the deprotonation rate of the reaction. The best results were still obtained by using  $ZnI_2$  as additive. We suggested that a halide-exchange between  $ZnI_2$  and methyl bromoacetate could enhance the reaction rate, and a cooperative catalysis between guanidinium and  $ZnI_2$  occurred which enhanced the enantioselectivity. Collectively, a phase-transfer mechanism and a plausible side-on transition state  $(TS)^{2c,4}$ 

are thus proposed for this reaction (Figure 4).



The reaction of **2a** and **3b** by utilizing 3.0 equivalent of KOH as inorganic strong base was also performed under the established conditions (eqn. 9). The results indicated that the background reaction was existing promoted by KOH, leading to the poor enantioselectivity.

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-S45-



-S46-



-S47-





-S49-



-S50-



-851-







-S53-



180 170

150 140

160

130

120

110

100 90 fl (ppm) 70

60

80

50

40

30 20

10 0



-S55-



-S56-





-<u>S57</u>-



-S58-



-S59-



-S60-



-S61-



-S62-



-863-



-S64-





-S66-

f1 (ppm)



-S67-



-S68-



-S69-



f1 (ppm) 60 50

30 20

-1000

10 0



-S70-





100 90 f1 (ppm)

80 70

-20000 -15000 -10000 -5000 -0



-S72-


f1 (ppm)





-S75-



-S76-





-S78-





-S80-



-S81-









-S84-