### **Development of a Redox-Free Mitsunobu Reaction Exploiting**

### **Phosphine Oxides as Phosphorus(V) Reagent Precursors**

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### 1.0 General remarks

Glassware was dried in an oven overnight before use. Thin layer chromatography was carried out on Polgram SIL G/UV254 silica-aluminium plates and plates were visualised using ultra-violet light (254 nm) and KMnO<sub>4</sub> solution. For flash column chromatography Fluorochem silica gel 60, 35- 70 μ was used. NMR data was collected at either 270, or 400 MHz. Data was manipulated directly from the spectrometer or via a networked PC with appropriate software. All samples were analysed in CDCl<sub>3</sub> unless otherwise stated. Multiplicities for coupled signals designated using the following abbreviations: s=singlet, d=doublet, t=triplet, q=quartet, quin=quintet, sex=sextet, br=broad signal, ap=apparent and are given in Hz. <sup>13</sup>C multiplicities were assigned using a DEPT sequence. Where appropriate, COSY, HMQC and HMBC experiments were performed to aid assignment. High-resolution mass spectrometric data are quoted to four decimal places (0.1 mDa) with error limits for acceptance of +/-5.0 ppm (defined as calcd./found mass 10-6). Mass spectra were acquired on a VG micromass 70E, VG autospec or micromass LCTOF. Infrared spectra were recorded on a Pelkin-Elmer 1600 FTIR instrument as dilute chloroform solutions or via analysis of neat samples using an ATR accessory. All solvents and reagents were used as supplied. Triphenylphosphine oxide, polymer-supported, 1.2-1.8 mmol/g on polystyrene was purchased from Alfa Aesar. Known compounds were characterized by comparison with reported literature data.

### 2.0 Synthesis of Dioxyphosphoranes

#### **General Procedure**

To a dry nitrogen flushed Schlenk flask was added triphenylphosphine oxide (835 mg, 3.00 mmol) followed by chloroform (5 mL). Oxalyl chloride (0.25 mL, 3.00 mmol) was then added over 1 minute to the resulting solution and vigorous elution of gas was observed. To a separate dry nitrogen flushed

Schlenk flask was added 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol (0.65 mL, 9.00 mmol) followed by anhydrous Et<sub>2</sub>O (20 mL). To the resulting cooled (0 °C) solution was added *n*BuLi (5.60 mL, 9 mmol of a 1.6 M solution in hexane) dropwise over 1 minute. The resulting alkoxide solution was transferred via cannula to the above described, cooled (-78 °C), solution of chlorotriphenylphosphonium chloride. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for a further 2 hours. After which the resulting dioxyphosphorane solution was transferred to a final Schlenk flask via filter cannula. The solution was then concentrated in vacuo and the dioxyphosphorane re-dissolved in anhydrous EtOAc to give a stock solution which was used for the coupling reactions.

The concentration of the stock solution was determined via <sup>19</sup>F NMR as follows. A 0.5 mL aliquot of the stock solution was added to a solution of  $\alpha$ , $\alpha$ , $\alpha$ -trifluorotoluene (25 µL, 0.2 mmol) in CDCl<sub>3</sub> (0.2 mL). The concentration was calculated based on the relative size of the <sup>19</sup>F integrals.

### 2.1 Characterization of dioxyphosphoranes

Dioxyphosphoranes are unstable with respect to hydrolysis to afford the corresponding phosphine oxide. Therefore, they are characterised via multinuclear NMR in solution. Yields were determined via 19F NMR using  $\alpha, \alpha, \alpha$ -trifluorotoluene as an internal standard.



Dioxyphosphorane 3a<sup>1</sup>

The product was obtained as a solution in 93% yield. <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm 8.02 - 8.21 (6 H, m, ArH), 7.46 - 7.63 (9 H, m, ArH), 2.92 (4 H, qd, *J*=2.0 and 4.3, 4 H). <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm 134.8 (d, *J*=174 Hz, C<sub>q</sub>), 132.7 (d, *J*=9.9 Hz, C<sub>Ar</sub>), 130.6 (d, *J*=3.8 Hz, C<sub>Ar</sub>), 128.5 (d, *J*=15.3 Hz,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>. Kubota, S. Miyashita, T. Kitaxume and N. Ishikawa, J. Org. Chem. 1980, 45, 50

# C<sub>Ar</sub>), 60.4 (dq, *J*=6.0 and 34.2 Hz CH<sub>2</sub>). <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm -74.3 (t, *J*=9.0 Hz). <sup>31</sup>P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm -58.2.





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Receiver Gain	11585.20	SW(cyclical)(Hz)	25125.63	Solvent	CHLO RO FORM-d	Spectrum Offset (Hz)	11063.7773			
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Dioxyphosphorane 3b<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm 7.93 - 8.12 (6 H, m, ArH), 7.34 - 7.46 (9 H, m, ArH), 2.16 (4 H, d, J = 4.1 Hz, 4 H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 0.65 (s, 18 H, CH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm 138.5 (d, J=176 Hz, C<sub>q</sub>), 132.7 (d, J=9.5 Hz, C<sub>Ar</sub>), 129.0 (d, J=2.9 Hz, C<sub>Ar</sub>), 127.4 (d, J=15.3 Hz, C<sub>Ar</sub>), 71.2 (d, J=8.8 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>), 32.7 (d, J=5.1 Hz, C<sub>q</sub>), 27.1 (s, CH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>31</sup>P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm -58.1.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> J.W. Kelly and S.A. Evans J. Org. Chem. 1980, 51, 5492.



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Dioxyphosphorane 3c

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm 8.76 (1 H, d, *J*=4.8 Hz, ArH), 8.13 - 8.30 (4 H, m, ArH), 7.62 - 7.77 (2 H, 2 H, ArH), 7.40 - 7.51 (6 H, m, ArH), 7.16 - 7.25 (1 H, m, ArH), 2.22 (4 H, d, *J*=4.4 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>), 0.64 (18 H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm 161.6 (d, *J*=219 Hz, C<sub>q</sub>), 148.5 (d, *J*=25 Hz, C<sub>Ar</sub>), 137.6 (d, *J*=177 Hz, C<sub>q</sub>), 134.6 (d, *J*=13.0 Hz, C<sub>Ar</sub>), 133.9 (d, *J*=9.9 Hz, C<sub>Ar</sub>), 129.4 (d, *J*=3.1 Hz, C<sub>Ar</sub>), 127.4 (d, *J*=15.3 Hz, C<sub>Ar</sub>), 123.6 (d, *J*=26 Hz, C<sub>Ar</sub>), 122.4 (d, *J*=3.8 Hz, C<sub>Ar</sub>), 71.7 (d, *J*=8.4 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>), 32.6 (d, *J*=5.4 Hz, C<sub>q</sub>), 27.0 (s, CH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>31</sup>**P NMR** (162 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm -59.5.



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### General procedure for Mitsunobu reaction

To a phosphorane **3a** in EtOAc was added the appropriate acid (2.0 equiv.) and alcohol (1.0 equiv.) at 78 °C. The reaction mixture was then heated at 70 °C for 18 hours. The cooled reaction mixture was quenched with  $H_2O$  and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give crude products which were purified by flash column chromatography on normal phase silica gel.



(*R*)-Octan-2-yl benzoate  $6a^3$ 

(S)-2-Octanol (0.16 mL, 1.0 mmol) and benzoic acid (244 mg, 2.00 mmol) were combined with phosphorane **3a** according to the general procedure. The product was obtained as colourless oil after purification (172 mg, 73% yield).

Large scale reaction. (*S*)-2-Octanol (2.38 mL, 15.0 mmol) and benzoic acid (3.66 mg, 30.0 mmol) were combined with phosphorane **3a** according to the general procedure. The product was obtained as colourless oil after purification (1.95 g, 73% yield). Triphenylphosphine oxide (3.59 g , 86%) was also recovered (and was used again for a subsequent phosphorane synthesis).

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm 8.04 - 8.11 (2 H, m, ArH), 7.54 - 7.61 (1, H, m, ArH), 7.43 - 7.51 (2 H, m, ArH), 5.19 (1 H, sept., J = 6.3 Hz, CH), 1.73 - 1.82 (m, 1 CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.59 - 1.68 (1 H, m, 1 H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.46 - 1.28 (11, m, CH<sub>3</sub> and 4xCH<sub>2</sub>), 0.91 (3 H, t, J = 6.8 Hz, CH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C **NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  ppm 166.2, 132.7, 131.0, 130.0, 128.3, 71.8, 36.1, 31.7, 29.2, 25.4, 22.6, 20.1, 14.1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> J. D. Moore, R. J. Byrne, P. Vedantham, D. L. Flynn and P. R. Hanson, Org. Lett., 2003, 5, 4241-4244.



Acquisition Time (sec)	0.6521	Comment	Slot No. 14 Sample ID XF	PT536A SupervisorID riden	t Lab Phone No. 13540 Us	erID x tan	
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Spectrum Type	STANDARD	Sweep Width (Hz)	25124.86	Temperature (degree C	7 25.000		

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77.3382 77.0181 76.6981





(*R*)-octan-2-yl 4-nitrobenzoate  $6b^4$ 

(S)-2-Octanol (0.16 mL, 1.0 mmol) and 4-nitrobenzoic acid (334 mg, 2.00 mmol) were combined with phosphorane **3a** according to the general procedure. The product was obtained as yellow oil after purification (195 mg, 70% yield).

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm 8.29 - 8.33 (2 H, m, ArH), 8.21 - 8.25 (2 H, m, ArH), 5.21 (1 H, sept., *J* = 6.1 Hz, CH), 1.74 - 1.83 (1 H, m, C<u>H</u><sub>2</sub>), 1.62 - 1.70 (1 H, m, C<u>H</u><sub>2</sub>), 1.39 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 3 H), 1.30 - 1.46 (2 H, m, 8 H), 0.90 (3 H, t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, CH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C **NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm 164.3, 150.4, 136.3, 130.6, 123.5, 73.2, 36.0, 31.7, 29.1, 25.4, 22.6, 20.0, 14.1.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> A. Chighine, S. Crosignani, M.-C. Arnal, M. Bradley and B. Linclau, J. Org. Chem., 2009, 74, 4753-5762.





(*R*)-1-phenylethyl benzoate  $6d^5$ 

(S)-1-Phenylethanol (0.12 mL, 1.0 mmol) and benzoic acid (244 mg, 2.00 mmol) were combined with phosphorane **3a** according to the general procedure. The product was obtained as colourless oil after purification (178 mg, 79% yield).

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm 8.10 - 8.14 (2 H, m, H<sub>Ar</sub>), 7.57 - 7.61 (1 H, m, H<sub>Ar</sub>), 7.45 - 7.51 (4 H, m, H<sub>Ar</sub>), 7.39 - 7.43 (2 H, m, H<sub>Ar</sub>), 7.31 - 7.36 (1 H, m, H<sub>Ar</sub>), 6.17 (1 H, q, J = 6.7 Hz, CH), 1.72 (3 H, t, J = 6.7 Hz, CH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm 165.8, 141.8, 132.9, 130.6, 129.7, 128.6, 128.4, 127.9, 126.1, 72.9, 22.4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> S. T. Heller, T. Fu and R. Sarpong, Org. Lett., 2012, 14, 1970-1973.







(*R*)-1-phenylethyl 4-nitrobenzoate  $6c^6$ 

(S)-1-Phenylethanol (61  $\mu$ L, 0.50 mmol) and 4-nitrobenzoic acid (167 mg, 1.00 mmol) were combined with phosphorane **3a** according to the general procedure. The product was obtained as yellow oil after purification (121 mg, 90% yield).

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.29 - 8.33 (2 H, m, ArH), 8.24 - 8.27 (2 H, m, ArH), 7.46 - 7.49 (2 H, m, ArH), 7.39 - 7.44 (2 H, m, ArH), 7.34 - 7.38 (1 H, m, ArH), 6.19 (1 H, q, *J* = 6.7 Hz, CH), 1.74 (3 H, d, J = 6.7 Hz, CH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm 164.0, 150.6, 141.0, 136.0, 130.8, 128.7, 128.3, 126.2, 123.6, 74.3, 22.3.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> T. Y. S. But and P. H. Toy, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2006, **128**, 9636-9637.



2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl benzoate 6f7

2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-ol (67 mg, 0.50 mmol) and benzoic acid (122 mg, 1.00 mmol) were combined with phosphorane **3a** according to the general procedure. The product was obtained as white solid after purification (86 mg, 72% yield).

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.04 - 8.10 (2 H, m, ArH), 7.51 - 7.60 (2 H, m, ArH), 7.43 - 7.47 (2 H, m, ArH), 7.33 - 7.36 (2 H, m, ArH), 7.25 - 7.30 (1 H, m, ArH), 6.49 (dd, *J* =7.0 and 4.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.18 - 3.26 (m, 1 H), 2.99 (m, 1 H), 2.63 - 2.72 (m, 1 H), 2.23 - 2.32 (m, 1 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm 166.6, 144.4, 141.1, 132.9, 130.5, 129.7, 129.0, 128.3, 126.8, 125.7, 124.8, 79.0, 32.5, 30.3. **HRMS** (ESI)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> T. Ohshima, T. Iwasaki, Y. Maegawa, A. Yoshiyama and K. Mashima, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2008, 130, 2944-2945.

## (m/z): [M+Na]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>14</sub>NaO<sub>2</sub> 261.0886; found 261.0888 **IR** ν<sub>max</sub>(ATR): 2918, 2850, 1702(C=O), 1461, 1251, 1100, 761, 708. **m.p**.: 48-51 °C







tert-Butyl 3-(benzoyloxy)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate 6e8

*tert*-Butyl 3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (94 mg, 0.50 mmol) and benzoic acid (122 mg, 1.00 mmol) were combined with phosphorane **3a** according to the general procedure. The product was obtained white solid after purification (110 mg, 76% yield).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Astrazeneca AB Patent: WO2004/5295 A1, 2004

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.05 (2 H, m, ArH), 7.60 (1 H, m, ArH), 7.47 (2 H, m, ArH), 5.55 (1 H, m, CH), 3.63-3.75 (2 H, br. m, CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.43 - 3.62 (2 H, br. m, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.15-2.25 (2 H, br. m, CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.49 (9 H, s, 3xCH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) (mixture of rotamers)  $\delta$  ppm 166.1, 154.5, 133.2, 130.1, 129.7, 128.4, 79.6, 74.4, 73.7, 52.0, 51.5, 44.2, 43.8, 31.8, 30.9, 29.7, 28.5. **HRMS** (ESI) (m/z): [M+H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>22</sub>NO<sub>4</sub> 292.1543; found 292.1538. **IR**  $\nu_{max}$ (CHCl<sub>3</sub>): 2982, 1689(CO), 1414, 1274, 1168, 1116, 909. **m.p.**:84-86 °C.

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 $(1S^*, 2S^*, 5R^*)$ -2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl benzoate **6j**<sup>9</sup>

 $(1R^*, 2S^*, 5R^*)$ -2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexan-1-ol (156 mg, 1.00 mmol) and benzoic acid (244 mg, 2.00 mmol) were combined with phosphorane **3a** according to the general procedure. The product was obtained as colourless oil after purification (71 mg, 27% yield).

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.08 - 8.10 (2 H, m, 2 H, ArH), 7.56 - 7.61 (1 H, m, 1 H, ArH), 7.45 - 7.50 (2 H, m, ArH), 5.49 (1 H, br. d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, CH), 2.09 - 2.15 (1 H, m, CH), 1.82 - 1.90 (2 H, m), 1.69 - 1.79 (1 H, m), 1.55 - 1.61 (2 H, m), 1.13 - 1.21 (2 H, m), 1.00 - 1.08 (1 H, m), 0.94 (3 H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> J. A. Dodge, J. I. Trujillo and M. J. Presnell, J. Org. Chem., 1994, 59, 234-236.

## CH<sub>3</sub>), 0.93 (3 H, d, J=6.8 Hz, CH<sub>3</sub>), 0.90 (3, H, d, J=6.5 Hz, CH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm 165.9, 132.7, 131.1, 129.5, 128.4, 71.8, 47.1, 39.3, 34.9, 29.4, 26.8, 25.4, 22.2, 21.0, 20.8.





(1S,2S,5R)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl 4-nitrobenzoate<sup>7</sup>

 $(1R^*, 2S^*, 5R^*)$ -2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexan-1-ol (156 mg, 1.00 mmol) and 4-nitrobenzoic acid (334 mg, 2.00 mmol) were combined with phosphorane **3a** according to the general procedure. The product was obtained as a yellow solid after purification (91 mg, 30% yield).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.31 - 8.34 (2 H, m, ArH), 8.22 - 8.25 (2 H, m, ArH), 5.54 (1 H, br. d, J = 1.3 Hz, CH), 2.10 - 2.16 (m, 1 H), 1.85 - 1.94 (m, 2 H), 1.72 (m, 1 H), 1.49 - 1.57 (m, 2 H), 1.14 - 1.25 (m, 2 H), 0.99 - 1.10 (m, 1 H), 0.96 (d, J=6.6 Hz, 3 H), 0.90 - 0.94 (m, 6 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm 164.0, 136.4, 130.6, 123.6, 73.2, 47.0, 39.1, 34.8, 29.5, 26.9, 25.4, 22.1, 20.9, 20.8. m.p.: 90-92 °C.



Acquisition Time (sec)	0.6521	Comment	Slot No. 51 Sample ID XP	PT638A SupervisorID rolen	t Lab Phone No. 13540 Us	erID x tan	
Date	30 Oct 2012 23:40:48	Date Stamp	30 Oct 2012 23:40:48				
File Name	C:/Documents and Setting	js®Denton™y Documents\	@@Personal foldersW.TAN	IGV@NMRWMR (Denton) <sup>v</sup>	601-700w_tan.XPT6394\2\	pdata/1Vir	
Frequency (MHz)	100.63	Nucleus	13C	Number of Transients	2048	Origin	dpx400
Original Points Count	16384	O winer	nmruser	Points Count	32768	Pulse Sequence	zapq30
Receiver Gain	20642.50	SW[cyclical] (Hz)	25125.63	Solvent	CHLOROFORM-d	Spectrum Offset (Hz)	11069.3428
Spectrum Type	STANDARD	Sweep Width (Hz)	25124.86	Temperature (degree C	7 25.000		

x\_tan XPT639A\_002001r



Decyl benzoate 6g<sup>10</sup>

1-Decanol (0.10 mg, 0.50 mmol) and benzoic acid (122 mg, 1.00 mmol) were combined with phosphorane **3a** according to the general procedure. The product was obtained as colourless oil after purification (55 mg, 42% yield).

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.07 - 8.09 (2 H, m, ArH), 7.56 - 7.60 (1 H, m, ArH), 7.44 - 7.49 (2 H, m, ArH), 4.35 (2 H, t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.80 (2 H, quint., *J* = 6.7 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.44 - 1.51 (2 H, m, CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.23 - 1.42 (12 H, m, 6xCH<sub>2</sub>), 0.91 (3 H, t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, CH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C **NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm 166.7, 132.8, 130.6, 129.6, 128.3, 65.2, 31.9, 29.7, 29.6, 29.3 (2C), 28.8, 26.1, 22.7, 14.1.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> M. Tamura, S. M. A. H. Siddiki and K. Shimizu, Green Chem., 2013, 15, 1641-1646.



Decyl 4-nitrobenzoate 6h<sup>11</sup>

1-Decanol (0.19 mg, 1.0 mmol) and 4-nitrobenzoic acid (334 mg, 2.00 mmol) were combined with phosphorane **3a** according to the general procedure. The product was obtained as colourless oil after purification (220 mg, 72% yield).

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.32 (2 H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, ArH), 8.23 (2 H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, ArH), 4.40 (2 H, t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.82 (2 H, quint., *J* = 6.8 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.44 - 1.51 (2 H, m, CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.28 - 1.42 (12 H, m, 6x CH<sub>2</sub>), 0.90 (3 H, t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, CH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm 164.8, 150.5, 135.9, 130.7, 123.5, 66.1, 31.9, 29.5, 29.3, 29.3, 28.61, 26.0, 22.7, 14.1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Z. Wu, R. J. Ono, Z. Chen and C. W. Bielawski, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2010, 132, 14000-14001.



Acquisition Time (sec)	0.6521	Comment	Slot No. 11 Sample ID XPT638AA. SupervisorID rdent Lab Phone No. 13540 UserID x tan						
Date	01 Nov 2012 05:20:00	Date Stamp	01 Nov 2012 05:20:00						
File Name	C: Documents and Setting	is Denton My Documents V	@@Personal foldersW.TAN	IGV@NMRWMR (Denton)∛	601-700w_tan.XPT638AA\2	∕pdata/1Vr			
Frequency (MHz)	100.63	Nucleus	13C	Number of Transients	2048	Origin	dpx400		
Original Points Count	16384	Owner	nmruser	Points Count	32768	Pulse Sequence	z gpg30		
Receiver Gain	16384.00	SW[cyclical] (Hz)	25125.63	Solvent	CHLO RO FORM-d	Spectrum Offset (Hz)	11069.3428		
Spectrum Type	STANDARD	Sweep Width (Hz)	25124.86	Temperature (degree C	7 25.000				

x\_tan XPT638AA\_002001r





(*R*)-Octan-2-yl acetate  $6i^{12}$ 

(*S*)-2-Octanol (0.16 mL, 1.0 mmol) and acetic acid (0.11 ml, 2.0 mmol) were combined with phosphorane **3a** according to the general procedure. The product was obtained as colourless oil after purification (86 mg, 50% yield).

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 4.91 (1 H, sept., *J* = 6.3 Hz, CH), 2.04 (3 H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.55 - 1.64 (1 H, m, C<u>H<sub>2</sub></u>), 1.44 - 1.52 (1 H, m, C<u>H<sub>2</sub></u>), 1.26 - 1.36 (8 H, m, 4xCH<sub>2</sub>), 1.21 (3 H, d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, CH<sub>3</sub>), 0.89 (3 H, t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, CH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm 170.8, 71.1, 35.9, 31.7, 29.1, 25.4, 22.6, 21.4, 20.0, 14.1.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> M. Paivio, D. Mavrynsky, R. Leino and L. T. Kanerva, Eur. J. Org. Chem., 2011, 1452-1457.



### 2.2 Stereochemical analyses

The samples were diluted to 1mg/mL.

The column used was a Chiralpak AD-RH 4.6x250mm, 5µm, the eluent was water/acetonitrile in a 40:60 ratio. The run was isocratic at 1mL/min over 25 minutes.



Signals 4 Meos. 8 Height Midth Symmatr. Arna Asca, 8 1 13.184 33.175 0.783 0.513 5.077e3 152.000



Prepared according to general procedure for Mitsunobu couplings using from (S)-2-octanolbenzoic and phosphorane **3a**.

 $[\alpha]^{23}_{D} - 37.4$  (c 1.73 CHCl<sub>3</sub>) literature comparison:  $[\alpha]^{23}_{D} - 33.6$  (c 0.14 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>).<sup>13</sup>

Racemic 6b





### (*R*)-6b

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> T.M. Konrad, P. Schmitz, W. Leitner and G. Franciò Chem. Eur. J. 2013, 19, 13299-13303.



Prepared according to general procedure for Mitsunobu couplings using from (S)-2-octanol, 4-nitrobenzoic and phosphorane **3a**.

 $[\alpha]^{23}_{D} - 34.2$  (c 2.21 CHCl<sub>3</sub>)





Prepared according to general procedure for Mitsunobu couplings using from (S)-1-phenylethanol, 4-nitrobenzoic and phosphorane **3a**.

 $[\alpha]^{23}{}_{D} - 50.5$  (c 1.29, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) literature comparison:  $[\alpha]^{23}{}_{D} - 51.4$  (c 1.00 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>).<sup>14</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> T. Yuen, S. But and P. Toy, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2006, 128, 9636.