Supporting Information

γ-Silylboronates in the Chiral Brønsted Acid-Catalyzed Allylboration of Aldehydes

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General information:

All the reactions were carried out under a nitrogen atmosphere unless otherwise indicated. The solvents were purified prior to use: THF and toluene were distilled from sodium / benzophenone and CH₂Cl₂ was distilled from calcium hydride. All reagents were used as received from the commercial supplier. The reactions were monitored with the aid of thin-layer chromatography (TLC) on 0.25 mm E. Merck precoated silica gel plates. Visualization was carried out with UV light and aqueous ceric ammonium molybdate solution or potassium permanganate stain. Flash column chromatography was performed with the indicated solvents on silica gel 60 (particle size 0.040-0.063 mm). Melting points were measured on a Büchi B-540 apparatus and are uncorrected. Optical rotations were measured on a Perkin-Elmer 241 polarimeter. ¹H, ¹⁹F and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a 300 MHz Bruker AC300 spectrometer and 400 MHz Bruker Avance. Chemical shifts are given in ppm (δ), with reference to the residual proton resonances of the solvents. Coupling constants (J) are given in Hertz (Hz). The letters m, s, d, t, q and sept stand for multiplet, singlet, doublet, triplet, quartet and septuplet respectively. The letters br indicate that the signal is broad. High-resolution mass spectra were carried out on VGmAutospec (VG Analytical, Micromass Instruments) by the Universidad de Valencia Mass Spectrometry Service.

Optimization study for Me₂PhSi derivatives:



Entry	Ι	Solv.	(%)	e.e. (%)
1	Id	TolH	72	59
2	Id	DCM	76	20
3	Ie	TolH	65	87
4	If	TolH	51	52
5	Ig	TolH	71	51

Experimental Procedures and Characterizations:

a) General procedure for the γ -functionalised allylboration:

To a solution of the corresponding benzaldehyde **2a-q** in toluene (0.1M), (*R*)-PA **Id** (5 mol%) was added. The reaction mixture was then cooled to -30° C followed by the addition of the γ -trimethylsilyl allylboronic acid pinacol ester **1** (1.2 equiv). After the allylboration was completed (approximately 4-6 hours), the reaction mixture was allowed to reach room temperature and solvents were removed under reduced pressure to give crude product **3**, which was purified employing mixtures of *n*-hexane:ethyl acetate as eluents. The enantiomeric excess of the corresponding homoallylic alcohol was determined with the aid of HPLC analysis: Chiralcel OD-H (25 cm x 0.46 cm column), hexane:isopropanol 98:2 as eluent and flow = 1 mL/min unless otherwise indicated.

The compound 3f has not been completely characterized due to decomposition in the NMR tube.

(1*S*,2*R*)-1-Phenyl-2-(trimethylsilyl)but-3-en-1-ol (3a):



Following the general procedure for the allylboration of benzaldehyde **2a**, the title compound was obtained in 66% yield and 95% ee with spectral properties identical to the reported in the literature.¹ The enantiomeric excess was determined as described in the procedure: $t_{\rm R \ minor} = 15.3 \ min$, $t_{\rm R \ major} = 33.5 \ min$. [α]_D²⁵ = + 47.0 (c 1.0; CHCl₃). The reported value¹ for the (1*S*,2*R*)-enantiomer (96% ee) is [α]_D²⁵ = + 47.0 (c 2.8; CHCl₃).

¹ S. B. Han, X. Gao, M. J. Krische, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2010, 132, 9153.

(1*S*,2*R*)-2-(Trimethylsilyl)-1-(2-vinylphenyl)but-3-en-1-ol (3b):



Flash chromatography of the crude reaction mixture [*n*-hexane:EtOAc (10:1)] gave a colorless oil (68%, 92% ee). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +47.6$ (c 1.0; CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -0.00 (s, 9H), 2.25 (d, *J*=2.3, 1H), 2.33 (dd, *J*₁=10.2 *J*₂=7.9, 1H), 5.12 (ddd, *J*₁=17.0 *J*₂=1.9 *J*₃=0.8, 1H), 5.23 (dd, *J*₁=10.3 *J*₂=2.0, 1H), 5.31 (dd, *J*₁=7.8 *J*₂=2.3, 1H), 5.49 (dd, *J*₁=10.9 *J*₂=1.5, 1H), 5.77 (dd, *J*₁=17.3 *J*₂=1.5, 1H), 6.03 (dt, *J*₁=17.1 *J*₂=10.3, 1H), 7.33 (dd, *J*₁=17.3 *J*₂=10.9, 1H), 7.40-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.55-7.62 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -2.4 (3xCH₃), 44.2 (CH), 71.2 (CH), 116.0 (CH₂), 116.4 (CH₂), 126.6 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 134.8 (CH), 136.2 (C), 136.3 (CH), 140.5 (C). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₅H₂₂OSi [M-OH]⁺: 229.1407, found: 229.1402. The enantiomeric excess was determined as described in the procedure: *t*_{R minor} = 17.0 min, *t*_{R major} = 19.1 min.

(1S,2R)-1-(2-Bromophenyl)-2-(trimethylsilyl)but-3-en-1-ol (3c):



Flash chromatography of the crude reaction mixture [*n*-hexane:EtOAc (50:1)] gave a colorless oil (65%, 52% ee). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = + 21.6$ (c 1.0; CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -0.05 (s, 9H), 2.06 (d, *J*=3.1, OH), 2.13 (dd, *J*₁=10.5 *J*₂=4.4, 1H), 4.74 (ddd, *J*₁=17.1 *J*₂=2.2 *J*₃=0.8, 1H), 4.88-4.93 (m, 1H), 5.32-5.34 (m, 1H), 5.92 (dt, *J*₁=17.1 *J*₂=10.4, 1H), 7.08-7.14 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.34 (m, 1H), 7.46-7.52 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -2.0 (3xCH₃), 42.7 (CH), 73.2 (CH), 115.6 (CH₂), 122.1 (C), 127.6 (CH), 128.9 (CH), 129.1 (CH), 133.0 (CH), 135.6 (CH), 144.1 (C). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₉BrOSi [M-OH-TMS]⁺: 208.9960, found: 208.9956. The enantiomeric excess was determined as described in the procedure: *t*_{R minor} = 16.9 min, *t*_{R major} = 15.5 min.

(1*S*,2*R*)-1-(2-Nitrophenyl)-2-(trimethylsilyl)but-3-en-1-ol (3d):



Flash chromatography of the crude reaction mixture [*n*-hexane:EtOAc (20:1)] gave a colorless oil (81%, 52% ee). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 0.06 (s, 9H), 2.07 (dd, $J_1=10.7 J_2=3.8, 1H$), 2.18 (br s, OH), 4.68 (ddd, $J_1=17.0 J_2=2.2 J_3=0.8, 1H$), 4.88 (dd, $J_1=10.2 J_2=2.2, 1H$), 5.62 (d, J=3.6, 1H), 5.93 (dt, $J_1=17.1 J_2=10.5, 1H$), 7.39 (ddd, $J_1=8.6 J_2=7.3 J_3=1.5, 1H$), 7.61 (td, $J_1=7.6 J_2=1.4, 1H$), 7.76 (dd, $J_1=7.9 J_2=1.5, 1H$), 7.88 (dd, $J_1=8.1 J_2=1.4, 1H$). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -2.1 (3xCH₃), 43.6 (CH), 69.6 (CH), 115.8 (CH₂), 124.8 (CH), 128.2 (CH), 129.4 (CH), 133.3 (CH), 135.2 (CH), 140.8 (C), 147.9 (C). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₉NO₃Si [M-H₂O]⁺: 248.1101, found: 248.1090. The enantiomeric excess was determined as described in the procedure: $t_{\rm R}$ minor = 19.0 min, $t_{\rm R}$ major = 12.2 min.

(1*S*,2*R*)-1-(*m*-Tolyl)-2-(trimethylsilyl)but-3-en-1-ol (3e):



Flash chromatography of the crude reaction mixture [*n*-hexane:EtOAc (30:1)] gave a yellow oil (84%, 58% ee). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +16.7$ (c 1.0; CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -0.16 (s, 9H), 2.05 (dd, *J*₁=10.3 *J*₂=7.7, 1H), 2.16 (br s, OH), 2.34 (s, 3H), 4.78 (d, *J*=7.6, 1H), 4.95 (ddd, *J*₁=17.1 *J*₂=2.1 *J*₃=0.8, 1H), 5.04 (ddd, *J*₁=10.3 *J*₂=2.1 *J*₃=0.4, 1H), 5.87 (dt, *J*₁=17.1 *J*₂=10.3, 1H), 7.06-7.23 (m, 4H). The enantiomeric excess was determined as described in the procedure: *t*_{R minor} = 10.1 min, *t*_{R major} = 13.5 min.

(1S,2R)-1-(3-Nitrophenyl)-2-(trimethylsilyl)but-3-en-1-ol (3f):



Flash chromatography of the crude reaction mixture [*n*-hexane:EtOAc (30:1)] gave a colorless oil (99%, 96% ee). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +7.4$ (c 1.0; CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -0.05 (s, 9H), 2.01 (ddd, J_1 =10.4 J_2 =6.3 J_3 =0.6, 1H), 2.37 (br s, OH), 4.87 (ddd, J_1 =17.1 J_2 =2.0 J_3 =0.8, 1H), 4.99-5.03 (m, 2H), 5.85 (dt, J_1 =17.1 J_2 =10.4, 1H), 7.51 (t, J=7.9, 1H), 7.65-7.68 (m, 1H), 8.09 (ddd, J_1 =8.1 J_2 =2.3 J_3 =1.1, 1H), 8.17 (dd, J_1 =2.3 J_2 =1.1, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -2.1 (3xCH₃), 45.8 (CH), 74.0 (CH), 116.7 (CH₂), 121.9 (CH), 122.8 (CH), 129.7 (CH), 133.2 (CH), 135.6 (CH), 147.4 (C), 148.8 (C). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₉NO₃Si [M-H₂O]⁺: 248.1101, found: 248.1089. The enantiomeric excess was determined with the aid of HPLC analysis: Chiralpak IC (25 cm x 0.46 cm column), hexane:isopropanol 97:3 as eluent and flow = 1 mL/min: t_R minor = 9.2 min, t_R major = 10.0 min.

(1*S*,2*R*)-1-(4-Bromophenyl)-2-(trimethylsilyl)but-3-en-1-ol (3g):



Following the general procedure for the allylboration of benzaldehyde **2h**, the title compound was obtained in 92% yield and 94% ee with spectral properties identical to the reported in the literature.¹ The enantiomeric excess was determined as described in the procedure: $t_{\rm R \ minor} = 15.9 \ min$, $t_{\rm R \ major} = 13.2 \ min$. [α] $_{\rm D}^{25} = +10.3$ (c 1.0; CHCl₃). The reported value² for the (1*S*,2*R*)-enantiomer (98% ee) is [α] $_{\rm D}^{25} = +37.4$ (c 0.62; CH₂Cl₂).

(1*S*,2*R*)-1-(4-(*tert*-Butyl)phenyl)-2-(trimethylsilyl)but-3-en-1-ol (3h):



Flash chromatography of the crude reaction mixture [n-hexane:EtOAc (50:1)] gave a

colorless oil (68%, 78% ee). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +25.7$ (c 1.0; CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -0.17 (s, 9H), 1.31 (s, 9H), 2.06 (dd, J_1 =10.3 J_2 =7.8, 1H), 2.16 (br s, OH), 4.79 (d, J=7.8, 1H), 4.97 (ddd, J_1 =17.1 J_2 =2.1 J_3 =0.9, 1H), 5.05 (dd, J_1 =10.3 J_2 =2.1, 1H), 5.89 (dt, J_1 =17.1 J_2 =10.3, 1H), 7.23-7.27 (m, 2H), 7.33-7.37 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -2.19 (3xCH₃), 31.7 (3xCH₃), 34.9 (C), 45.9 (CH), 74.6 (CH), 115.6 (CH₂), 125.6 (2xCH), 126.9 (2xCH), 137.5 (CH), 141.8 (C), 151.2 (C). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₇H₂₈OSi [M-OH]⁺: 259.1877, found: 259.1876. The enantiomeric excess was determined as described in the procedure using Chiralpak AD (25 cm x 0.46 cm column): $t_{\text{R minor}} = 8.7 \text{ min}$, $t_{\text{R major}} = 7.2 \text{ min}$.

(1*S*,2*R*)-1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(trimethylsilyl)but-3-en-1-ol (3i):



Flash chromatography of the crude reaction mixture [*n*-hexane:EtOAc (50:1)] gave a colorless oil (50%, 94% ee). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +29.2$ (c 1.0; CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -0.15 (s, 9H), 2.01 (dd, J_1 =10.3 J_2 =7.8, 1H), 2.21 (d, J=1.8, OH), 4.82 (d, J=7.8, 1H), 4.96 (ddd, J_1 =17.1 J_2 =2.1 J_3 =0.8, 1H), 5.06 (dd, J_1 =10.3 J_2 =2.0, 1H), 5.85 (dt, J_1 =17.1 J_2 =10.3, 1H), 6.98-7.06 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.35 (m, 2H). ¹⁹F NMR (282.4 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -116.4 (tt, J_1 =8.9 J_2 =5.5). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -2.13 (3xCH₃), 46.3 (CH), 74.2 (CH), 115.5 (d, ² J_{CF} =21.3, 2xCH), 116.2 (CH₂), 128.9 (d, ³ J_{CF} =8.2, 2xCH), 137.0 (CH), 140.8 (d, ⁴ J_{CF} =2.9, C), 162.76 (d, ¹ J_{CF} =244.7, C). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₉FOSi [M-H]⁺: 237.1105, found: 237.1094. The enantiomeric excess was determined as described in the procedure: $t_{R minor}$ = 10.2 min, $t_{R major}$ = 11.9 min.

(1*S*,2*R*)-1-(4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2-(trimethylsilyl)but-3-en-1-ol (3j):



Flash chromatography of the crude reaction mixture [*n*-hexane:EtOAc (50:1)] gave a colorless oil (80%, 94% ee). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +25.6$ (c 1.0; CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -0.09 (s, 9H), 2.00 (dd, J_1 =10.4 J_2 =6.6, 1H), 2.27 (d, J=2.7, 1H), 4.86-4.95 (m, 2H), 5.02 (dd, J_1 =10.3 J_2 =2.0, 1H), 5.85 (dt, J_1 =17.0 J_2 =10.3, 1H), 7.44-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.58-7.61 (m, 2H). ¹⁹F NMR (282.4 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -63.1 (s). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -2.13 (3xCH₃), 45.8 (CH), 74.3 (CH), 116.3 (CH₂), 124.9 (c, ¹ J_{CF} = 271.8, C), 125.6 (c, ³ J_{CF} =3.8, 2xCH), 127.5 (2xCH), 129.8 (c, ² J_{CF} =32.3, C), 136.1 (CH), 149.2 (C). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₄H₁₉F₃OSi [M-OH-TMS]⁺: 199.0729, found: 199.0728. The enantiomeric excess was determined as described in the procedure: t_R minor = 10.1 min, t_R major = 8.4 min.

(1*S*,2*R*)-1-(4-Cyanophenyl)-2-(trimethylsilyl)but-3-en-1-ol (3k):



Flash chromatography of the crude reaction mixture [*n*-hexane:EtOAc (20:1)] gave a colorless oil (86%, 93% ee). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +15.8$ (c 1.0; CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -0.07 (s, 9H), 1.96 (ddt, *J*₁=10.5 *J*₂=6.3 *J*₃=0.5, 1H), 2.28 (br s, OH), 4.86 (ddd, *J*₁=17.0 *J*₂=1.9 *J*₃=0.8, 1H), 4.93 (d, *J*=6.3, 1H), 5.00 (dd, *J*₁=10.3 *J*₂=2.1, 1H), 5.82 (dt, *J*₁=17.0 *J*₂=10.3, 1H), 7.42-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.61-7.64 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -2.13 (3xCH₃), 45.7 (CH), 74.2 (CH), 111.5 (C), 116.4 (CH₂), 119.4 (C), 127.7 (2xCH), 132.6 (2xCH), 135.7 (CH), 150.4 (C). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₄H₁₉NOSi [M-H₂O]⁺: 228.1203, found: 228.1201. The enantiomeric excess was determined as described in the procedure: *t*_{R minor} = 35.4 min, *t*_{R major} = 29.9 min.

(1*S*,2*R*)-1-(4-Nitrophenyl)-2-(trimethylsilyl)but-3-en-1-ol (3l):



Flash chromatography of the crude reaction mixture [*n*-hexane:EtOAc (20:1)] gave a white solid (86%, 95% ee). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +15.5$ (c 1.0; CHCl₃). mp 94-97 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -0.5 (s, 9H), 1.98 (dd, *J*₁=10.8 *J*₂=6.1, 1H), 2.27 (br s, OH), 4.85 (ddd, *J*₁=17.0 *J*₂=1.9 *J*₃=0.8, 1H), 4.97-5.02 (m, 2H), 5.84 (dt, *J*₁=17.1 *J*₂=10.4, 1H), 7.47-7.52 (m, 2H), 8.15-8.19 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -2.1 (3xCH₃), 45.8 (CH), 74.0 (CH), 116.5 (CH₂), 123.9 (2xCH), 127.8 (2xCH), 135.5 (CH), 147.7 (C), 152.6 (C). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₉NO₃Si [M-H₂O]⁺: 248.1101, found: 248.1100. The enantiomeric excess was determined as described in the procedure: *t*_{R minor} = 31.4 min, *t*_{R major} = 25.7 min.

(1*S*,2*R*)-1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-(trimethylsilyl)but-3-en-1-ol (3m):



Flash chromatography of the crude reaction mixture [*n*-hexane:EtOAc (50:1)] gave a colorless oil (70%, 59% ee). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +4.8$ (c 1.0; CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -0.12 (s, 9H), 1.99 (dd, J_1 =10.3 J_2 =7.3, 1H), 2.20 (d, J=2.5, OH), 4.82 (dd, J_1 =7.2 J_2 =1.7, 1H), 4.93 (ddd, J_1 =17.1 J_2 =2.1 J_3 =0.8, 1H), 5.04 (dd, J_1 =10.3 J_2 =2.0, 1H), 5.84 (dt, J_1 =17.1 J_2 =10.3, 1H), 7.26-7.33 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -2.1 (3xCH₃), 46.0 (CH), 74.1 (CH), 116.2 (CH₂), 128.7 (2xCH), 128.8 (2xCH), 133.4 (C), 136.6 (CH), 143.6 (C). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₉ClOSi [M-OH-TMS]⁺: 165.0466, found: 165.0464. The enantiomeric excess was determined as described in the procedure: $t_{\text{R minor}} = 13.2 \text{ min}$, $t_{\text{R major}} = 12.2 \text{ min}$.

(1*S*,2*R*)-1-(Thiophen-3-yl)-2-(trimethylsilyl)but-3-en-1-ol (3n):



Flash chromatography of the crude reaction mixture [*n*-hexane:EtOAc (30:1)] gave a colorless oil (73%, 91% ee). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +28.6$ (c 1.0; CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -0.12 (s, 9H), 2.07 (ddd, J_1 =10.3 J_2 =7.7 J_3 =0.7, 1H), 2.17 (d, J=3.0, 1H),

4.92-5.01 (m, 2H), 5.06 (ddd, J_1 =10.4 J_2 =2.1 J_3 =0.5, 1H), 5.86 (dt, J_1 =17.1 J_2 =10.3, 1H), 7.07 (dd, J_1 =5.0 J_2 =1.2, 1H), 7.18 (ddd, J_1 =3.0 J_2 =1.3 J_3 =0.6, 1H), 7.29 (ddd, J_1 =5.1 J_2 =3.0 J_3 =0.5, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ -2.3 (3xCH₃), 45.4 (CH), 70.7 (CH), 115.8 (CH₂), 121.8 (CH), 126.4 (CH), 126.9 (CH), 137.2 (CH), 146.5 (C). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₁H₁₈OSSi [M-OH-TMS]⁺: 137.0419, found: 137.0408. The enantiomeric excess was determined as described in the procedure: $t_{\rm R \ minor}$ = 13.3 min, $t_{\rm R}$ major = 35.0 min.

(1*S*,2*R*)-1-Phenyl-2-(dimethyl(phenyl)silyl)but-3-en-1-ol (3o):



Following the general procedure for the allylboration of benzaldehyde **2a**, the title compound was obtained in 65% yield and 87% ee with spectral properties identical to the reported in the literature.² The enantiomeric excess was determined as described in the procedure using Chiralpak AD (95:5 hexane:ⁱPrOH): $t_{\rm R \ major} = 6.3 \ min$, $t_{\rm R \ minor} = 8.1 \ min$. [α]_D²⁵ = + 6.6 (c 1.0; CHCl₃). The reported value² for the (1*R*,2*S*)-enantiomer (84% ee) is [α]_D^{25.8} = - 12.2 (c 1.13; CHCl₃).

(1*S*,2*R*)-1-(4-Bromophenyl)-2-(dimethyl(phenyl)silyl)but-3-en-1-ol (3p):



Flash chromatography of the crude reaction mixture [*n*-hexane:EtOAc (20:1)] gave a colorless oil (87%, 87% ee). $[\alpha]_D{}^{25} = -7.7$ (c 1.0; CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.19 (s, 3H), 2.00 (d, *J*=2.7, 1H), 2.11 (dd, *J*₁=10.3 *J*₂=6.7, 1H), 4.63 (dd, *J*₁=6.7 *J*₂=2.6, 1H), 4.83 (ddd, *J*₁=17.1 *J*₂=1.8 *J*₃=0.8, 1H), 4.99 (dd, *J*₁=10.3 *J*₂=1.8, 1H), 5.79 (dt, *J*₁=17.1 *J*₂=10.3, 1H), 6.97-6.99 (m, 2H), 7.18-7.35 (m, 7H). ¹³C NMR

² M. Chen, W. R. Roush, Org. Lett. 2011, 13, 1992.

(75.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -3.9 (CH₃), -3.7 (CH₃), 45.0 (CH), 73.5 (CH), 116.6 (CH₂), 121.2 (C), 127.7 (2xCH), 128.3 (2xCH), 129.1 (CH), 131.1 (2xCH), 134.0 (2xCH), 135.1 (CH), 137.1 (C), 142.6 (C). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₈H₂₁BrOSi [M-H+Na]⁺: 383.0437, found: 383.0427. The enantiomeric excess was determined as described in the procedure using Chiralpak AD (hexane:isopropanol 95:5 as eluent): $t_{\rm R major} = 12.3$ min, $t_{\rm R minor} = 34.4$ min.

b) General procedure for the allylic fluorination:

To a solution of the corresponding homoallylic alcohol in acetonitrile (0.1 M), NaHCO₃ (1 equiv) and SelectfluorTM (1.5 equiv) were added. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 6 hours. After this time, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, followed by extraction with diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography employing mixtures of *n*-hexane:ethyl acetate as eluents. The enantiomeric excess of the corresponding allyl fluorinated compounds was determined with the aid of HPLC analysis: Chiralpak IC (25 cm x 0.46 cm column), hexane:isopropanol 96:4 as eluent and flow = 1 mL/min unless otherwise indicated.

(*R*,*E*)-4-Fluoro-1-(3-nitrophenyl)but-2-en-1-ol (4f):



Flash chromatography of the crude reaction mixture [*n*-hexane:EtOAc (10:1)] gave a colorless oil (55%, 94% ee). $[\alpha]_D{}^{25} = -8.8$ (c 1.0; CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.27 (br s, OH), 4.83-4.84 (m, 1H), 4.98-5.00 (m, 1H), 5.38 (br s, 1H), 5.94-6.10 (m, 2H), 7.54 (t, *J*=7.9, 1H), 7.70-7.73 (m, 1H), 8.15 (ddd, *J*₁=8.2 *J*₂=2.3 *J*₃=1.1, 1H), 8.25 (t, *J*=2.0, 1H). ¹⁹F NMR (282.4 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -216.2 to -215.8 (m). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 73.2 (CH), 82.1 (d, ¹*J*_{CF}=165.3, CH₂), 121.2 (CH), 122.8 (CH), 126.9 (d, ²*J*_{CF}=17.1, CH), 129.6 (CH), 132.3 (CH), 134.7 (d, ³*J*_{CF}=11.3, CH), 144.2 (d, ⁵*J*_{CF}=2.0, C), 148.4 (C). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₀H₁₀FNO₃ [M+H]⁺: 212.0717, found:

212.0734. The enantiomeric excess was determined as described in the procedure: $t_{\rm R}$ minor = 33.0 min, $t_{\rm R major}$ = 49.9 min.

(*R*,*E*)-1-(4-Bromophenyl)-4-fluorobut-2-en-1-ol (4g):



Flash chromatography of the crude reaction mixture [*n*-hexane:EtOAc (5:1)] gave a colorless oil (72%, 91% ee). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = + 8.0$ (c 1.0; CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.00 (br s, OH), 4.80-4.82 (m, 1H), 4.96-4.97 (m, 1H), 5.22-5.23 (m, 1H), 5.90-6.02 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.27 (m, 2H), 7.47-7.51 (m, 2H). ¹⁹F NMR (282.4 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -214.6 to -214.19 (m). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 73.5 (CH), 82.4 (d, ¹*J*_{CF}=164.3, CH₂), 121.8 (C), 125.8 (d, ²*J*_{CF}=17.1, CH), 128.0 (2xCH), 131.7 (2xCH), 135.7 (d, ³*J*_{CF}=11.3, CH), 141.1 (C). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₀H₁₀BrFO [M-H₂O]⁺: 226.9866, found: 226.9859. The enantiomeric excess was determined as described in the procedure: *t*_R minor = 11.0 min, *t*_{R major} = 12.1 min.

(*R*,*E*)-4-Fluoro-1-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)but-2-en-1-ol (4j):



Flash chromatography of the crude reaction mixture [*n*-hexane:EtOAc (10:1)] gave a colorless oil (79%, 91% ee). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -3.1$ (c 1.0; CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.10 (d, *J*=3.5, OH), 4.81-4.83 (m, 1H), 4.97-4.98 (m, 1H), 5.34 (d, *J*=2.9, 1H), 5.93-6.05 (m, 2H), 7.50 (d, *J*=8.3, 2H), 7.63 (d, *J*=8.2, 2H). ¹⁹F NMR (282.4 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -215.5 to -215.1 (m, 1F), -63.0 (m, 3F). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 73.6 (CH), 82.3 (d, *J*=164.7, CH₂), 124.0 (q, *J*=272.0, CF₃), 125.6 (q, *J*=3.7, 2xCH), 126.3 (d, *J*=17.1, CH), 126.5 (2xCH), 130.1 (q, *J*=32.6, C), 135.4 (d, *J*=11.3, CH), 145.9 (C). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₁H₁₀F₄O [M-OH]⁺: 217.0635, found: 217.0631. The enantiomeric excess was determined as described in the procedure using hexane:isopropanol 98:2 as eluent: $t_{\text{R minor}} = 11.9 \text{ min}$, $t_{\text{R major}} = 12.7 \text{ min}$.

(*R*,*E*)-4-Fluoro-1-(4-nitrophenyl)but-2-en-1-ol (4l):



Flash chromatography of the crude reaction mixture [*n*-hexane:EtOAc (5:1)] gave a colorless oil (97%, 91% ee). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -11.4$ (c 1.0; CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.17 (br s, OH), 4.82-4.83 (m, 1H), 4.97-4.99 (m, 1H), 5.38 (br s, 1H), 5.93-6.08 (m, 2H), 7.53-7.58 (m, 2H), 8.20-8.25 (m, 2H). ¹⁹F NMR (282.4 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -216.3 to -215.9 (m). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 73.3 (CH), 82.1 (d, ¹*J*_{CF}=165.4, CH₂), 123.8 (2xCH), 126.9 (d, ²*J*_{CF}=17.0, CH), 127.0 (2xCH), 134.6 (d, ³*J*_{CF}=11.4, CH), 147.5 (C), 149.1 (C). HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₀H₁₀FNO₃ [M+H]⁺: 212.0717, found: 212.0725. The enantiomeric excess was determined as described in the procedure: *t*_{R minor} = 26.0 min, *t*_{R major} = 28.8 min.

X-Ray Analysis

Table S1 - Crystal Data and Details of the Structure Determination for 3m R = 0.04

Crystal Data

Flack x

Hooft y

Min. and Max. Resd. Dens. [e/Ang^3]

Formula	C13 H19 N O3 S
Formula Weight	269.36
Crystal System	Orthorhombic
Space group	P212121 (No. 19)
a, b, c [Angstrom]	11.3743(2) 14.0235(2) 18.6496(3)
V [Ang**3]	2974.75(8)
Z	8
D(calc) [g/cm**3]	1.203
Mu(CuKa) [/mm]	1.946
F(000)	1152
Crystal Size [mm]	0.10 x 0.13 x 0.48
Data Collection	
Temperature (K)	100
Radiation [Angstrom] CuKa	1.54184
Theta Min-Max [Deg]	3.9, 71.0
Dataset	-13: 12 ; -17: 17 ; -22: 22
Tot., Uniq. Data, R(int)	26822, 5729, 0.057
Observed data [I > 2.0 sigma(I)]	5603
Refinement	
Nref, Npar	5729, 349
R, wR2, S	0.0386, 0.1139, 1.06
w = $1/[s^2^(Fo^2^)+(0.0804P)^2^+0.3357P]$	where P=(Fo^2^+2Fc^2^)/3
Max. and Av. Shift/Error	0.00, 0.00

Analysis of the absolute structure using likelihood methods³ was performed using $Olex2.^4$ The results indicated that the absolute structure had been correctly assigned. The method calculated that the probability that the structure is inverted is smaller than 10–99. The absolute structure parameter *y* was calculated using Olex2. The resulting

0.154(14)

-0.44, 0.35

0.160(7)

³ R. W. W. Hooft, L. H. Straver & A. L. Spek, J. Appl. Cryst. 2008, **41**, 96.

⁴ O. V. Dolomanov, L. J. Bourhis, R. J. Gildea, J. A. K. Howard, H. Puschmann, *J. Appl. Cryst.* 2009, **42**, 339.

value was y=0.160(7), which together with Flack parameter value x=0.154(14), indicate that *the absolute structure has been determined correctly with essentially 100% probability* (the probability of misassignment is lesser than 10^{-99}).



mAU

S17

mAU


























































S46


























































