

Supporting Information for

Efficient asymmetric hydrogenation of quinolines in neat water catalyzed by chiral cationic Ru-diamine complexes

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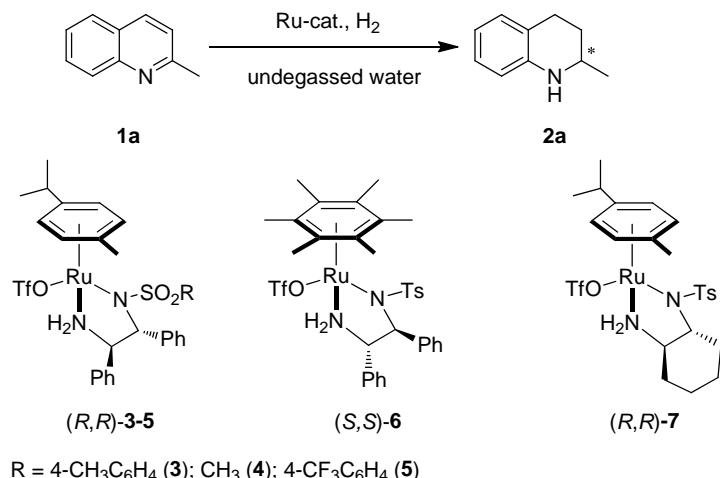
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1. General information

Unless otherwise noted, all experiments were carried out by using standard Schlenk techniques in undegassed water without the use of glovebox. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Model Avance DMX 300 Spectrometer (^1H 300 MHz and ^{13}C 75 MHz, respectively). Chemical shifts (δ) were given in ppm and were referenced to residual solvent or TMS peaks. Optical rotations were measured with Rudolph Autopl VI polarimeter. HPLC analyses were performed on a VARIAN PROSTAR 210 liquid chromatograph. The water was purified by ULUPURE UPHW-III-90T ultra-pure grade water system. All other chemicals were used as received from Aldrich or Acros without further purification. The catalysts were prepared according to the published method.^[1] Quinolines **1a-1k** were prepared according to the literature procedure and their ^1H and ^{13}C NMR data are consistent with the literature data.^[1]

2. Optimization of conditions for asymmetric hydrogenation of **1a**

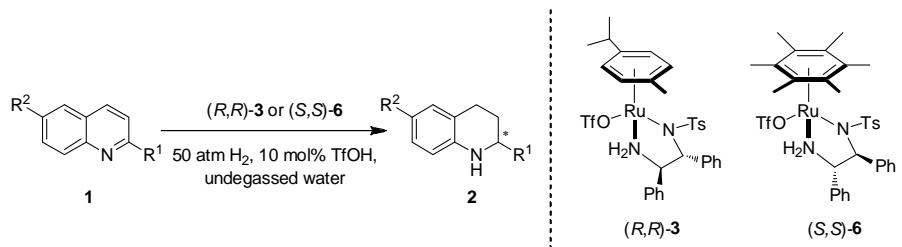
Table S1: Optimization of reaction conditions for the asymmetric hydrogenation of **1a** in water.^[a]



| Entry | Catalyst | H ₂ (atm); | TfOH | Time (h) | Conv. | Ee (%) ^[c] |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|----------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | | T (°C) | (equiv) | | (%) ^[b] | |
| 1 ^[d] | (R,R)- 3 | 50; 30 | 0 | 3 | 26 | 95 |
| 2 ^[d] | (R,R)- 3 | 50; 30 | 10 | 3 | 71 | 94 |
| 3 | (R,R)- 3 | 50; 30 | 5 | 3 | >99 | 95 |
| 4 | (R,R)- 3 | 50; 30 | 10 | 3 | >99 | 95 |
| 5 | (R,R)- 3 | 50; 30 | 10 | 0.5 | 30 | 95 |
| 6 | (R,R)- 3 | 50; 30 | 20 | 3 | >99 | 94 |
| 7 | (R,R)- 3 | 10; 30 | 10 | 3 | 64 | 95 |
| 8 | (R,R)- 3 | 30; 30 | 10 | 3 | >99 | 96 |
| 9 | (R,R)- 3 | 80; 30 | 10 | 3 | >99 | 96 |
| 10 | (R,R)- 3 | 50; 20 | 10 | 3 | >99 | 95 |
| 11 | (R,R)- 3 | 50; 50 | 10 | 3 | >99 | 94 |
| 12 | (R,R)- 4 | 50; 30 | 10 | 3 | >99 | 92 |
| 13 | (R,R)- 5 | 50; 30 | 10 | 3 | >99 | 94 |
| 14 | (S,S)- 6 | 50; 30 | 10 | 3 | >99 | 99 |
| 15 | (S,S)- 6 | 50; 30 | 10 | 3 | >99 | 99 |
| 16 | (R,R)- 7 | 50; 30 | 10 | 3 | >99 | 82 |
| 17 ^[f] | (R,R)- 3 | 50; 50 | 10 | 12 | >99 | 94 |
| 18 ^[f] | (S,S)- 6 | 50; 50 | 10 | 12 | 87 | 98 |

[a] Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.2 mmol) in undegassed water (1 mL), Ru-cat. (1.0 mol %), reaction for 3 h. All manipulations were conducted in air, and the autoclave was purged with H₂ three times before reaction. [b] The conversions were determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy of the crude reaction mixture. [c] The enantiomeric excesses were determined by HPLC with a chiral OJ-H column. [d] All manipulations were conducted under anaerobic conditions (with the use of degassed methanol and glovebox), and the autoclave was purged with H₂ three times before reaction. [e] All manipulations were conducted in air, without purging the autoclave with H₂ before reaction. [f] Substrate/catalyst = 500 (143 mg substrate in 5 mL H₂O).

3. Asymmetric hydrogenation of quinolines in undegassed water

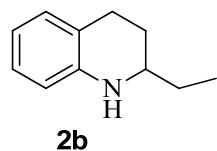


Typical procedure for the asymmetric hydrogenation of quinolones in water: quinolines **1** (0.20 mmol), (*R,R*)-**3** or (*S,S*)-**6** (0.002 mmol, 1.0 mol%), undegassed water (1 mL) and undegassed TfOH (3.0 mg, 0.02 mmol, 10 mol%) were added to a glass tube in air. Then, the tube was placed into a 30 mL stainless steel autoclave and the autoclave was purged with hydrogen gas for 3 times before pressurized with H₂ to 50 atm. The hydrogenation was performed at 30 °C or 50 °C for the specified period of time. After careful releasing of the hydrogen, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (3 mL) and saturated sodium carbonate aqueous solution (2 mL), then stirred for 2 min. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 3 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated to afford the crude product. The conversion of the reaction was based on ¹H NMR spectra. Purification was performed by a silica gel column eluted with petroleum ether/triethylamine (95:5, v/v) to give the pure product. The enantiomeric excesses were determined by chiral HPLC with a chiral column.

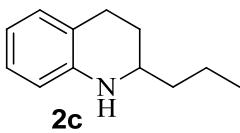


(S)-2-Methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (2a). (Known compound, see: T. Wang, L. Zhuo, Z. Li, F. Chen, Z. Ding, Y. He, Q.-H. Fan, J. Xiang, Z.-X. Yu, A. S. C. Chan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*

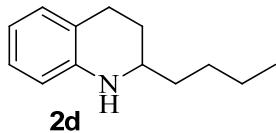
2011, *133*, 9878-9891). Isolated yield 95%, 99% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -81.0$ (*c* 0.50, CHCl₃), [Lit.^[1] $[\alpha]_D^{\text{RT}} = +84.3$ (*c* 0.20, CHCl₃) 99% ee for *R* enantiomer]; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.04-7.00 (m, 2H), 6.60 (t, *J* = 7.35 Hz, 1H), 6.53-6.50 (m, 1H), 3.74 (b, 1H), 3.50-3.39 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.73 (m, 2H), 2.02-1.94 (m, 1H), 1.71-1.58 (m, 1H), 1.26 (d, *J* = 6.30 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 144.83, 129.35, 126.77, 121.19, 117.07, 114.11, 47.24, 30.21, 26.68, 22.69; The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane : isopropanol = 90 : 10, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm) t_{R1} = 10.1 min (major), t_{R2} = 11.3 min (minor).



(*R*)-2-Ethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (2b). (Known compound, see: T. Wang, L. Zhuo, Z. Li, F. Chen, Z. Ding, Y. He, Q.-H. Fan, J. Xiang, Z.-X. Yu, A. S. C. Chan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 9878-9891). Isolated yield 95%, 94% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +73.0$ (*c* 0.50, CHCl₃), [Lit.^[1] $[\alpha]_D^{\text{RT}} = +80.3$ (*c* 0.19, CHCl₃) 99% ee for *R* enantiomer]; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 6.99 (t, *J* = 7.05, 2H), 6.63 (t, *J* = 7.20 Hz, 1H), 6.51 (d, *J* = 8.10 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (b, 1H), 3.24-3.16 (m, 1H), 2.89-2.73 (m, 2H), 2.05-1.96 (m, 1H), 1.69-1.51 (m, 3H), 1.02 (t, *J* = 7.50 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 144.84, 129.34, 126.82, 121.51, 116.99, 114.12, 53.15, 29.51, 27.69, 26.53, 10.17; The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane : isopropanol = 90 : 10, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm) t_{R1} = 9.4 min (minor), t_{R2} = 10.3 min (major).

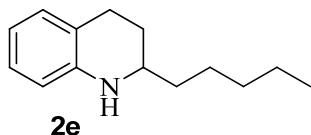


(R)-2-Propyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (2c). (Known compound, see: T. Wang, L. Zhuo, Z. Li, F. Chen, Z. Ding, Y. He, Q.-H. Fan, J. Xiang, Z.-X. Yu, A. S. C. Chan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 9878-9891). Isolated yield 93%, 94% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +78.6$ (*c* 0.50, CHCl₃), [Lit.^[1] $[\alpha]_D^{RT} = +89.0$ (*c* 0.16, CHCl₃) 99% ee for *R* enantiomer]; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 6.99 (t, *J* = 7.05 Hz, 2H), 6.62 (t, *J* = 7.20 Hz, 1H), 6.50 (d, *J* = 8.10 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (b, 1H), 3.28 (d, *J* = 6.00 Hz 1H), 2.90-2.71 (m, 2H), 2.01-1.94 (m, 1H), 1.69-1.43 (m, 5H), 1.00 (d, *J* = 7.20 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 144.84, 129.37, 126.81, 121.50, 116.99, 114.15, 51.42, 39.01, 28.24, 26.55, 19.02, 14.32; The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane : isopropanol = 90 : 10, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm) t_{R1} = 8.7 min (minor), t_{R2} = 10.9 min (major).

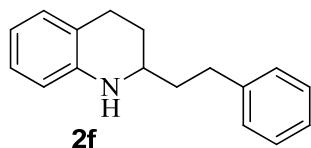


(R)-2-Butyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (2d). (Known compound, see: T. Wang, L. Zhuo, Z. Li, F. Chen, Z. Ding, Y. He, Q.-H. Fan, J. Xiang, Z.-X. Yu, A. S. C. Chan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 9878-9891). Isolated yield 96%, 93% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +73.0$ (*c* 0.50, CHCl₃), [Lit.^[1] $[\alpha]_D^{RT} = +90.4$ (*c* 0.19, CHCl₃) 99% ee for *R* enantiomer]; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.00 (t, *J* = 7.05 Hz, 2H), 6.64 (t, *J* = 7.35 Hz, 1H), 6.51 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (b, 1H), 3.29-3.25 (m, 1H), 2.86-2.78 (m, 2H), 2.03-1.96 (m, 1H), 1.67-1.40 (m, 7H), 0.98 (t, *J* = 6.90 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 144.84, 129.34, 126.79, 121.47, 116.96, 114.12, 51.68, 36.53, 28.23, 28.03, 26.55, 22.96, 14.21; The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on Chiralcel OJ-H

column (hexane : isopropanol = 90 : 10, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm) t_{R1} = 7.6 min (minor), t_{R2} = 8.7 min (major).

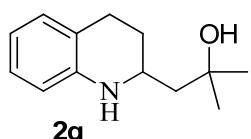


(R)-2-Pentyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (2e). (Known compound, see: T. Wang, L. Zhuo, Z. Li, F. Chen, Z. Ding, Y. He, Q.-H. Fan, J. Xiang, Z.-X. Yu, A. S. C. Chan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 9878-9891). Isolated yield 91%, 95% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +106.0$ (*c* 0.50, CHCl₃), [Lit.^[1]] $[\alpha]_D^{\text{RT}} = +87.3$ (*c* 0.20, CHCl₃) 99% ee for *R* enantiomer]; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 6.99 (t, *J* = 7.05 Hz, 2H), 6.63 (t, *J* = 7.20 Hz, 1H), 6.51 (d, *J* = 8.10 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (b, 1H), 3.31-3.23 (m, 1H), 2.89-2.71 (m, 2H), 2.04-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.37 (m, 9H), 0.95 (t, *J* = 6.75 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 144.83, 129.35, 126.80, 121.50, 116.99, 114.15, 51.71, 36.80, 32.08, 28.23, 26.56, 25.52, 22.77, 14.18; The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane : isopropanol = 90 : 10, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm) t_{R1} = 6.8 min (minor), t_{R2} = 7.4 min (major).



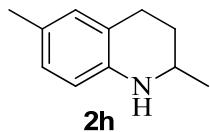
(R)-2-Phenethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (2f). (Known compound, see: T. Wang, L. Zhuo, Z. Li, F. Chen, Z. Ding, Y. He, Q.-H. Fan, J. Xiang, Z.-X. Yu, A. S. C. Chan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 9878-9891). Isolated yield 95%, 93% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +78.6$ (*c* 0.50, CHCl₃), [Lit.^[1]] $[\alpha]_D^{\text{RT}} = +88.9$ (*c* 0.27, CHCl₃) 99% ee for *R* enantiomer]; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.31-7.19 (m, 5H), 6.95 (t, *J* = 7.05 Hz, 2H), 6.59 (t, *J* = 7.35 Hz 1H), 6.43 (d, *J* = 7.80 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (b, 1H), 3.32-3.23 (m, 1H), 2.80-2.69 (m, 4H),

2.02-1.93 (m, 1H), 1.85-1.78 (m, 2H), 1.72-1.61 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 144.60, 141.95, 129.36, 128.59, 128.46, 126.84, 126.07, 121.39, 117.14, 114.25, 51.22, 38.35, 32.27, 28.07, 26.32; The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on Chiralcel AS-H column (hexane : isopropanol = 95 : 5, flowing rate = 0.6 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm) $t_{\text{R}1}$ = 9.4 min (minor), $t_{\text{R}2}$ = 10.5 min (major).



(S)-2-methyl-1-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-2-yl)propan-2-ol

(2g). (Known compound, see: T. Wang, L. Zhuo, Z. Li, F. Chen, Z. Ding, Y. He, Q.-H. Fan, J. Xiang, Z.-X. Yu, A. S. C. Chan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 9878-9891). Isolated yield 92%, 93% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +52.6$ (*c* 0.50, CHCl_3), [Lit.^[1] $[\alpha]_D^{\text{RT}} = +80.3$ (*c* 0.19, CHCl_3) 99% ee for *S* enantiomer]; ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 6.96 (t, J = 7.20 Hz, 2H), 6.60 (t, J = 7.35 Hz, 1H), 6.49 (d, J = 7.80 Hz, 1H), 3.62-3.53 (m, 2H), 2.89-2.83 (m, 1H), 2.78-2.71 (m, 1H), 1.88-1.82 (m, 1H), 1.77-1.57 (m, 2H), 1.33-1.28 (m, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 144.70, 129.35, 126.81, 121.01, 116.80, 114.54, 72.08, 48.91, 48.50, 32.92, 29.88, 27.90, 26.69; The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on Chiralcel OD-H column (hexane : isopropanol = 95 : 5, flowing rate = 0.8 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm) $t_{\text{R}1}$ = 13.0 min (major), $t_{\text{R}2}$ = 15.7 min (minor).

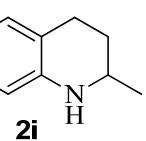


(S)-2,6-Dimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (2h). (Known

compound, see: T. Wang, L. Zhuo, Z. Li, F. Chen, Z. Ding, Y. He, Q.-H. Fan, J. Xiang, Z.-X. Yu, A. S. C. Chan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*,

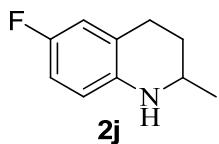
9878-9891). Isolated yield 94%, 99% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -81.4$ (*c* 0.50, CHCl₃), [Lit.^[1] $[\alpha]_D^{\text{RT}} = +80.3$ (*c* 0.19, CHCl₃) 98% ee for *R* enantiomer]; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 6.81 (d, *J* = 6.60 Hz, 2H), 6.44 (d, *J* = 8.40 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (b, 1H), 3.42-3.36 (m, 1H), 2.91-2.68 (m, 2H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 1.99-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.67-1.56 (m, 1H), 1.23 (d, *J* = 6.30 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 142.55, 129.93, 127.32, 126.34, 121.32, 114.35, 47.42, 30.46, 26.70, 22.71, 20.52; The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane : isopropanol = 90 : 10, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm) t_{R1} = 12.1 min (major), t_{R2} = 15.0 min (minor).

(S)- 6-Methoxy-2-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (2i).

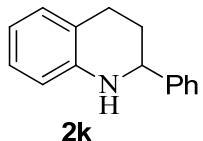


(Known compound, see: T. Wang, L. Zhuo, Z. Li, F. Chen, Z.

Ding, Y. He, Q.-H. Fan, J. Xiang, Z.-X. Yu, A. S. C. Chan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 9878-9891). Isolated yield 94%, 99% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -81.0$ (*c* 0.50, CHCl₃), [Lit.^[1] $[\alpha]_D^{\text{RT}} = +80.3$ (*c* 0.19, CHCl₃) 99% ee for *R* enantiomer]; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 6.61 (t, *J* = 8.55 Hz, 2H), 6.45 (d, *J* = 8.40 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.49-3.28 (m, 2H), 2.91-2.67 (m, 2H), 1.96-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.51 (m, 1H), 1.20 (d, *J* = 6.30 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 151.98, 139.04, 122.64, 115.44, 114.76, 112.97, 55.93, 47.61, 30.45, 27.05, 22.69; The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on Chiralcel OJ-H column (hexane : isopropanol = 90 : 10, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm) t_{R1} = 8.2 min (minor), t_{R2} = 9.0 min (major).



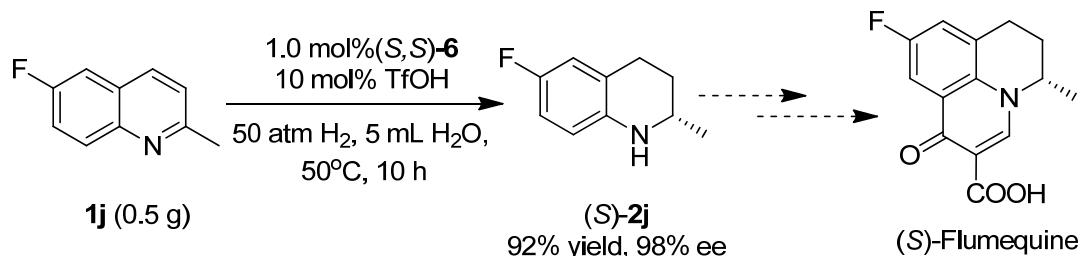
(S)-6-Fluoro-2-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (2j). (Known compound, see: T. Wang, L. Zhuo, Z. Li, F. Chen, Z. Ding, Y. He, Q.-H. Fan, J. Xiang, Z.-X. Yu, A. S. C. Chan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 9878-9891). Isolated yield 94%, 99% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -81.2$ (*c* 0.50, CHCl₃), [Lit.^[1] $[\alpha]_D^{\text{RT}} = +80.3$ (*c* 0.19, CHCl₃) 98% ee for *R* enantiomer]; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 6.71-6.65 (m, 2H), 6.43-6.38 (m, 1H), 3.54 (b, 1H), 3.40-3.31 (m, 1H), 2.89-2.66 (m, 2H), 1.96-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.63-1.50 (m, 1H), 1.21 (d, *J* = 6.30 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 154.07, 141.09, 122.64, 122.55, 115.65, 115.37, 114.88, 114.78, 113.42, 113.13, 47.43, 30.01, 26.84, 22.62; The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on Chiralcel OD-H column (hexane : isopropanol = 90 : 10, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm) t_{R1} = 5.2 min (minor), t_{R2} = 5.9 min (major).



(S)-2-Phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (2k). (Known compound, see: T. Wang, L. Zhuo, Z. Li, F. Chen, Z. Ding, Y. He, Q.-H. Fan, J. Xiang, Z.-X. Yu, A. S. C. Chan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 9878-9891). Isolated yield 92%, 63% ee, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -35.6$ (*c* 0.50, CHCl₃), [Lit.^[1] $[\alpha]_D^{\text{RT}} = +36.8$ (*c* 0.95, CHCl₃) 92% ee for *R* enantiomer]; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.44-7.32 (m, 5H), 7.05 (t, *J* = 6.90 Hz, 2H), 6.69 (t, *J* = 7.35 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (d, *J* = 8.10 Hz, 1H), 4.49-4.45 (m, 1H), 4.06 (b, 1H), 2.96-2.91 (m, 1H), 2.81-2.73 (m, 1H), 2.19-2.01 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 144.93, 144.84, 129.41, 128.69, 127.55, 127.02, 126.66, 120.98, 117.26, 114.09, 56.36, 31.10, 26.50; The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on Chiralcel OD-H column (hexane : isopropanol = 90 : 10,

flowing rate = 0.6 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm) t_{R1} = 15.4 min (major), t_{R2} = 20.8 min (minor).

4. Scaled-up synthesis of 6-fluoro-2-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline



Quinoline **1j** (0.5 g, 3.10 mmol), (*S,S*)-**6** (0.031 mmol, 1.0 mol%), undegassed water (5 mL) and undegassed $\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ (46.5 mg, 0.31 mmol, 10 mol%) were added to a glass tube in air. Then, the tube was placed into a 30 mL stainless steel autoclave and the autoclave was purged with hydrogen gas for 3 times before pressurized with H_2 to 50 atm. The hydrogenation was performed at 50 °C for 10 h. After careful releasing of the hydrogen, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (3 mL) and saturated sodium carbonate aqueous solution (2 mL), then stirred for 2 min. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 3 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated to afford the crude product. The full conversion of the reaction was based on ^1H NMR spectra. Purification was performed by a silica gel column eluted with petroleum ether/triethylamine (95:5, v/v) to give the pure product as a yellow solid (460 mg, 92% yield, 98% ee). The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC on Chiralcel OD-H column (hexane : isopropanol = 90 : 10, flowing rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C, UV detection at λ = 254 nm) t_{R1} = 5.2 min (minor), t_{R2} = 5.9 min (major).

5. The determination of substrate solubility in water

5.1 The determination of solubilities for quinolines **1a and **1j**:**

2-Methylquinoline (**1a**) (27 μ L, 0.2 mmol) and D₂O (1 mL) were added to a glass tube and stirred for 30 min at 20 °C. Then, the reaction mixture was stood overnight. After that, 0.5 mL clear solution was carefully transferred into a NMR tube, then 1.12 mg isopropanol was added into the NMR tube as an internal standard. The solubility of **1a** (4.04 mg/mL) was obtained based on its ¹H NMR spectrum.

The solubility of 6-fuoro-2-methylquinoline (**1j**) (0.84 mg/mL) was obtained with the same method described above.

5.2 The determination of solubilities for TfOH protonated quinoline salts:

The TfOH protonated 2-methylquinoline salt was added into 0.2 mL deionized water in portions until the salt was undissolved and the solubility was obtained as 5.68 g/mL.

The solubility of TfOH protonated 6-fuoro-2-methylquinoline salt (2.12 g/mL) was obtained with the same method described above.

5.3 The difference between oil substrate 1a and solid substrate 1j:

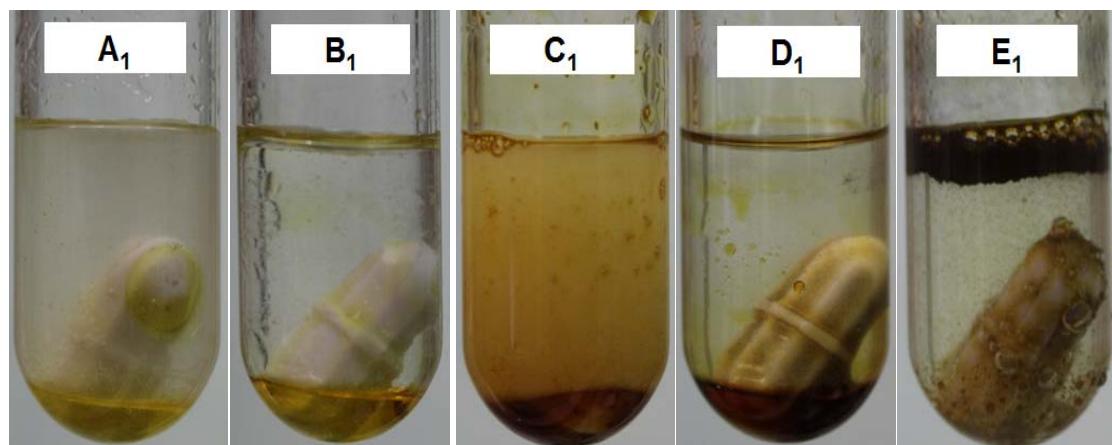


Figure 1. Unless noted otherwise, 500 mg 2-methylquinoline in 5 mL deionized water. A₁: stirred at room temperature; B₁: added 10 mol% CF₃SO₃H; C₁: added 10 mol% TfOH and 1 mol% catalyst; D₁: heated in an oil bath at 50 °C for 0.5 h; E₁: reacted with 50 atm hydrogen at 50 °C for 6 h.

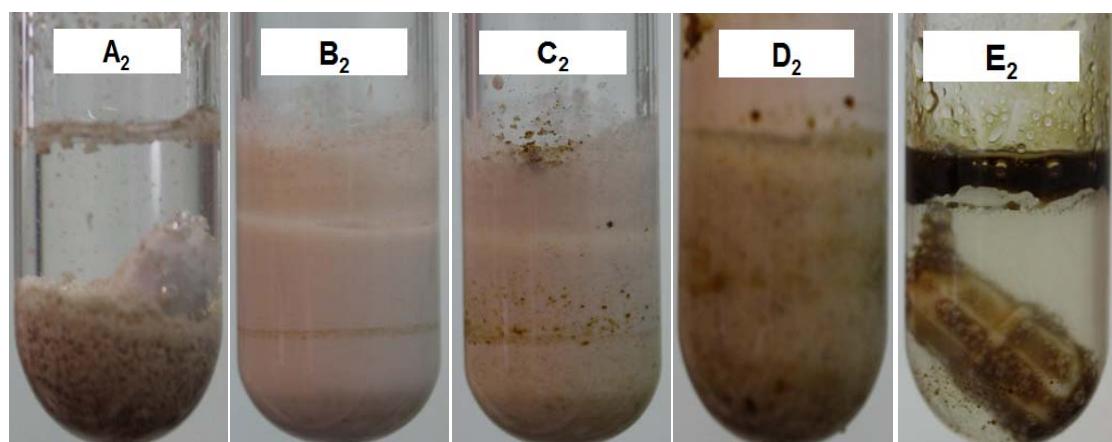
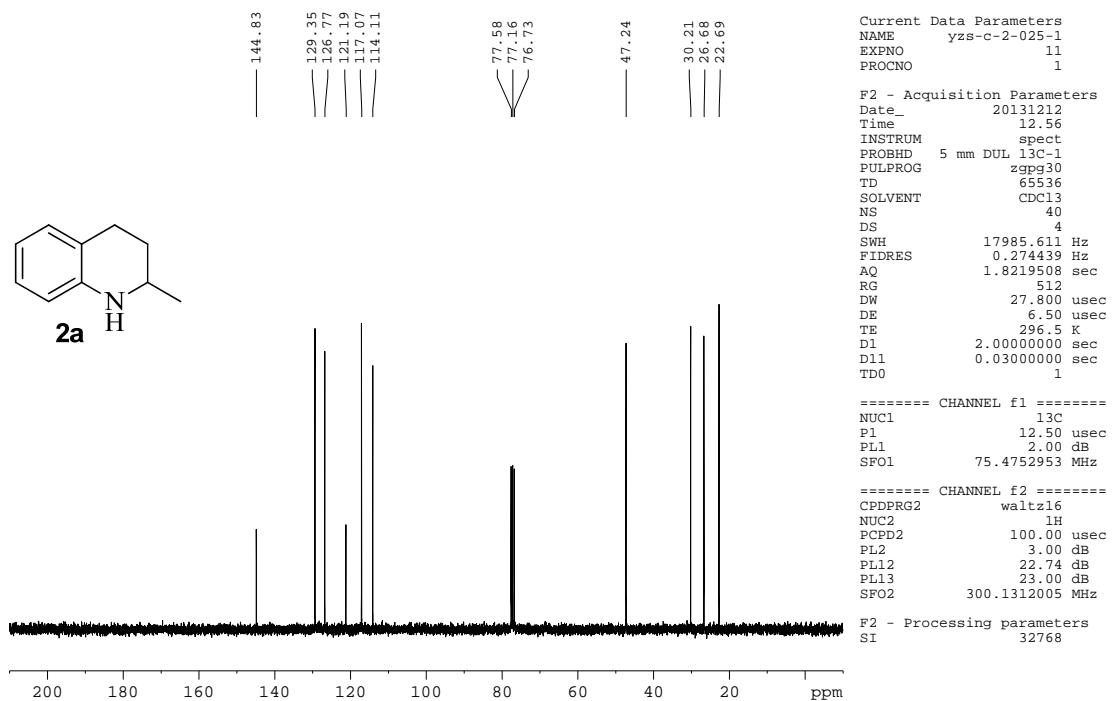
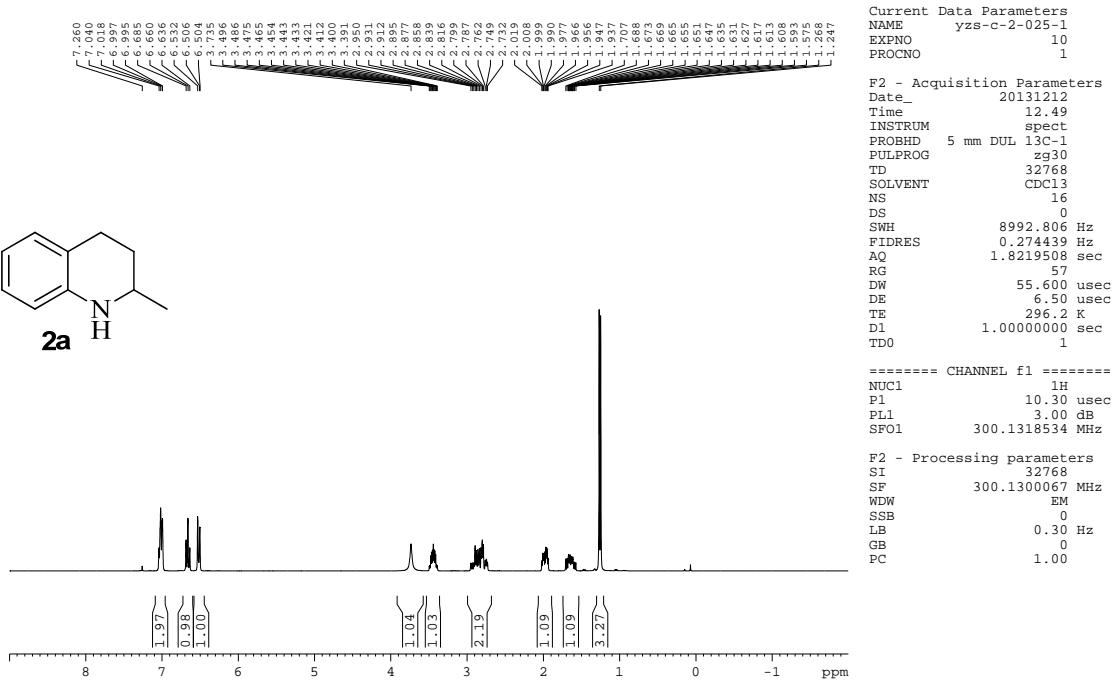


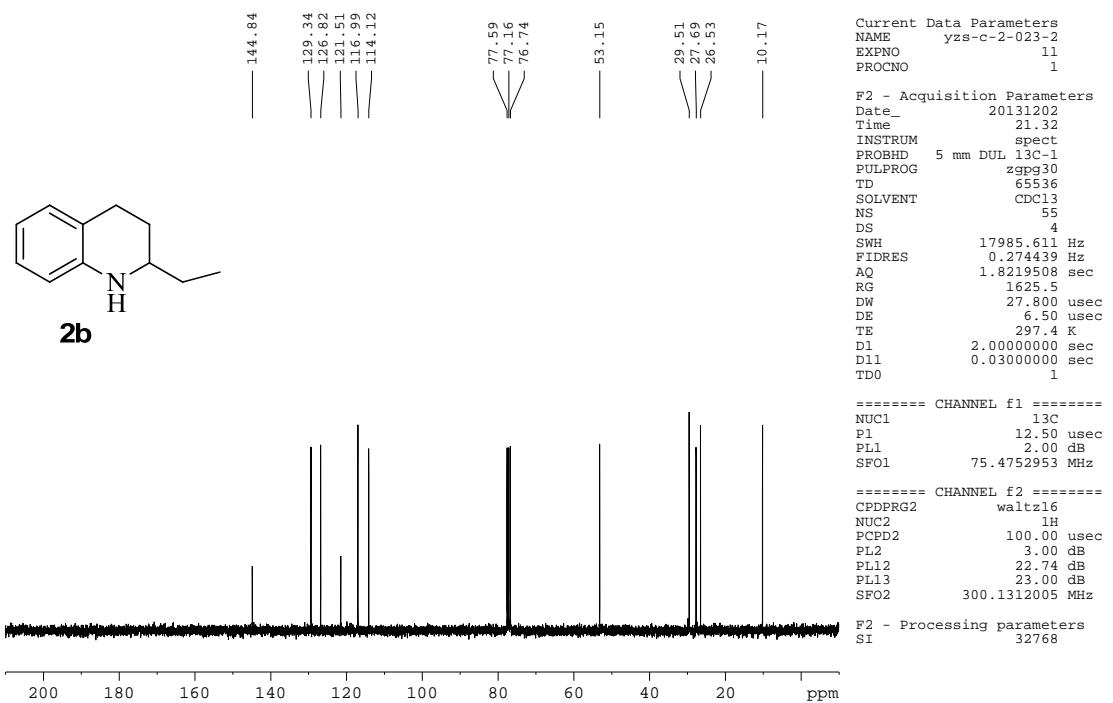
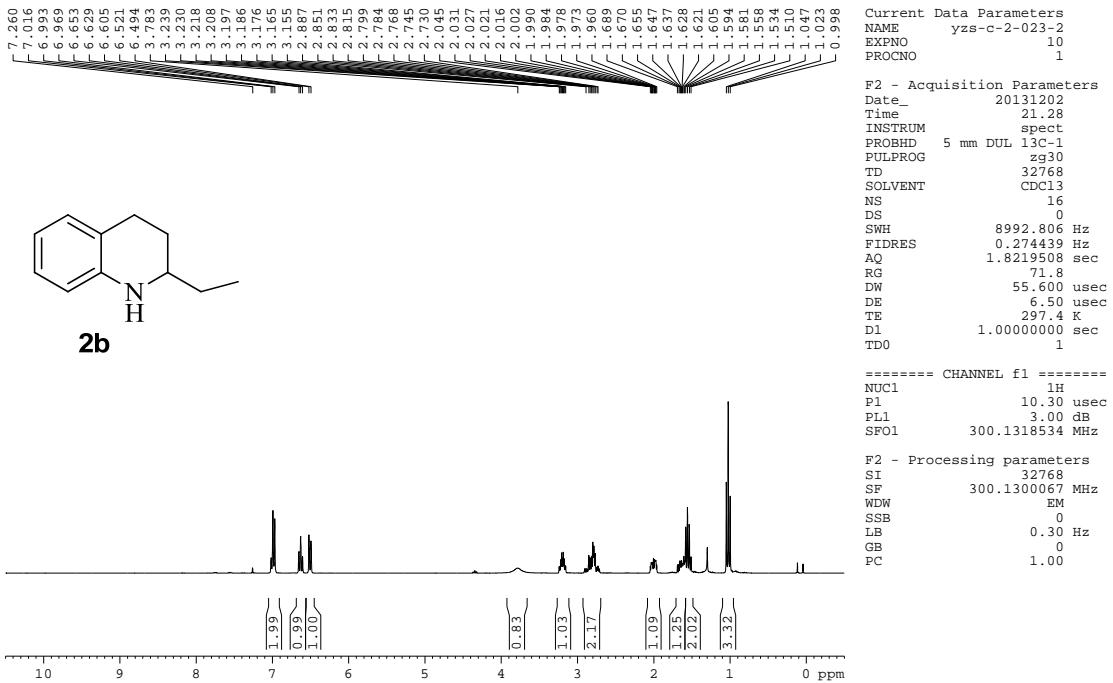
Figure 2. Unless noted otherwise, 500 mg 6-fluoro-2-methylquinoline in 5 mL deionized water. A₂: stirred at room temperature. B₂: added 10 mol% TfOH; C₂: added 1 mol% catalyst; D₂: heated in an oil bath at 50 °C for 0.5 h; E₂: reacted with 50 atm hydrogen at 50 °C for 6 h.

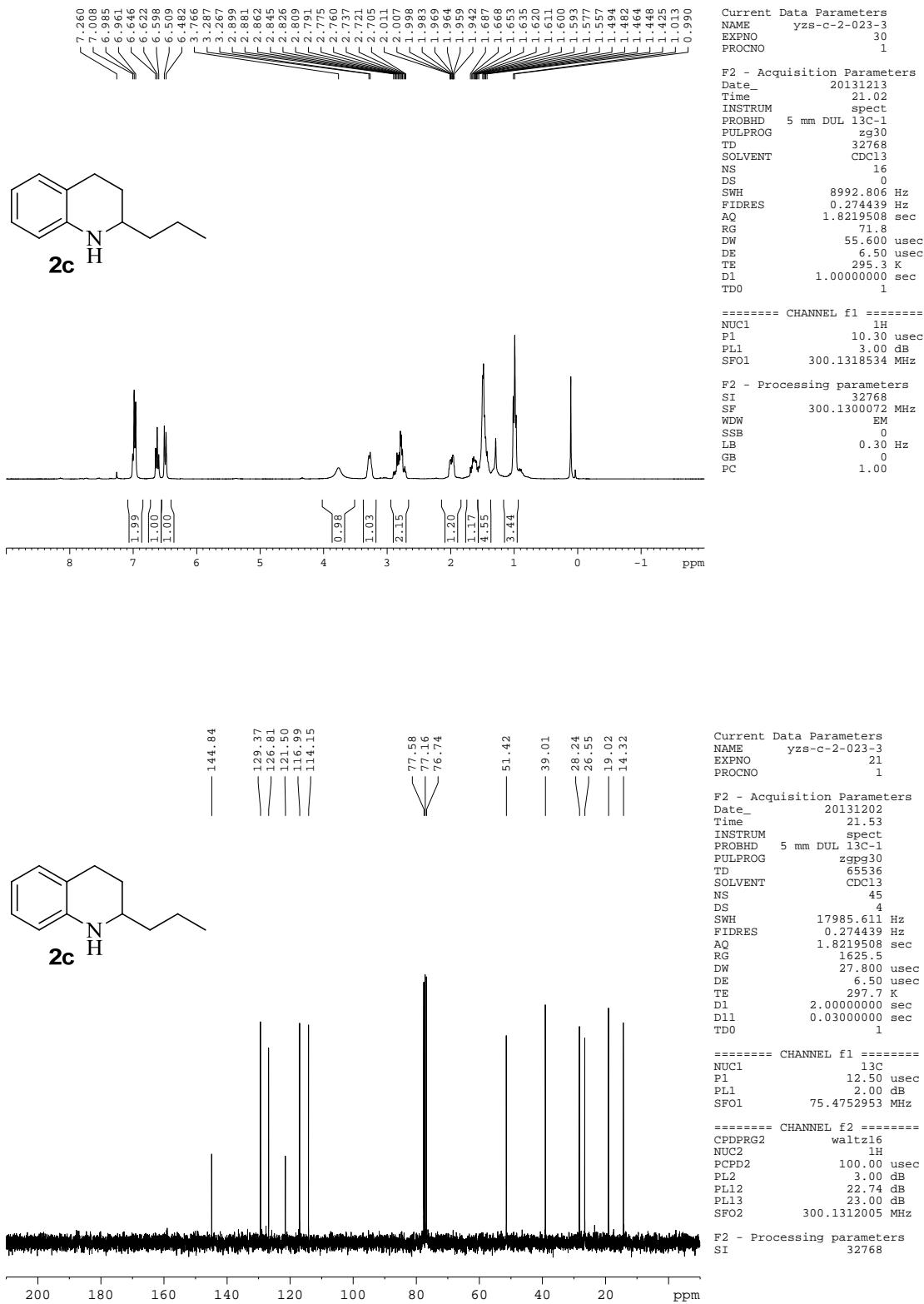
6. Reference

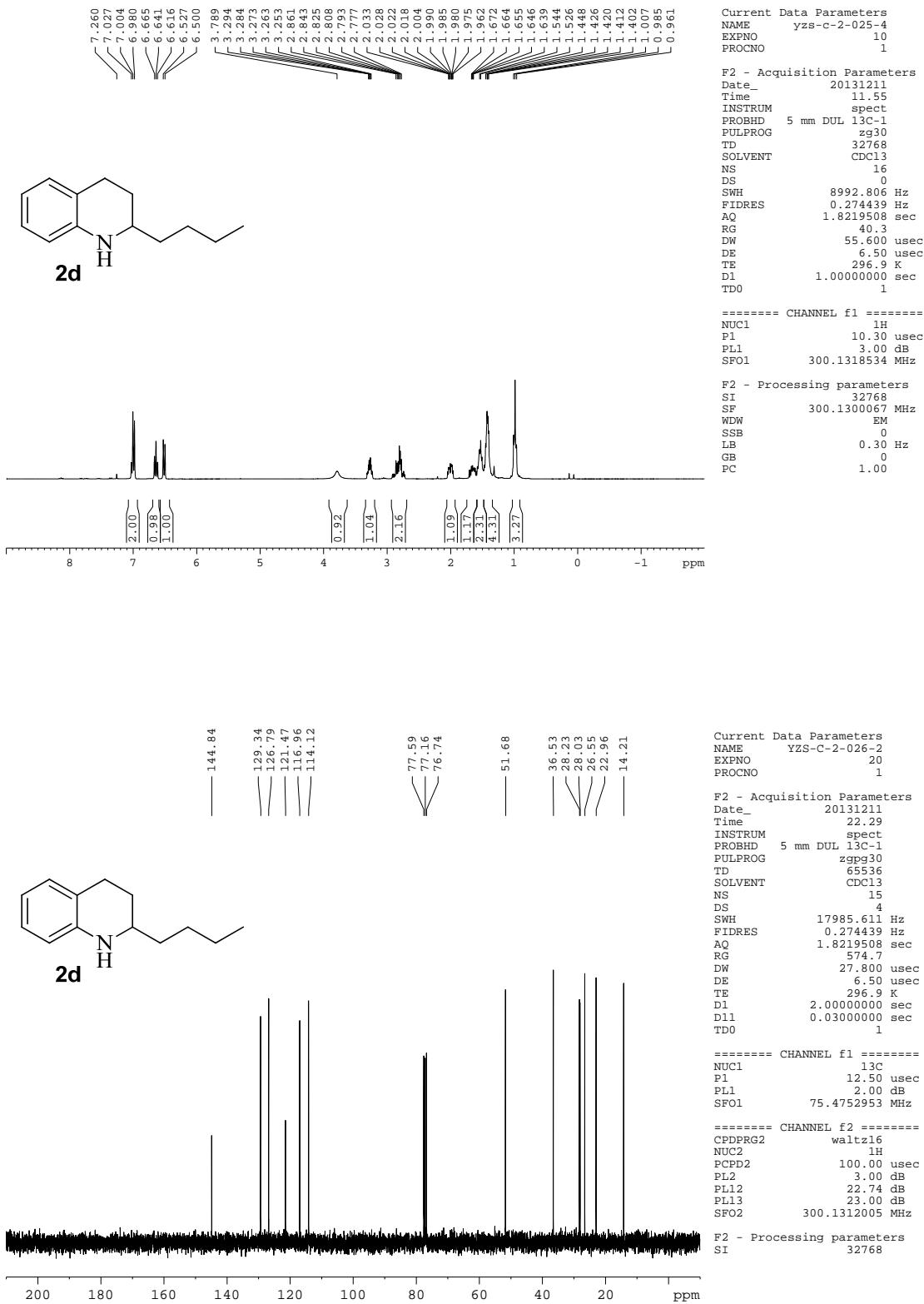
- [1] T. Wang, L. Zhuo, Z. Li, F. Chen, Z. Ding, Y. He, Q.-H. Fan, J. Xiang, Z.-X. Yu, A. S. C. Chan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 9878-9891.

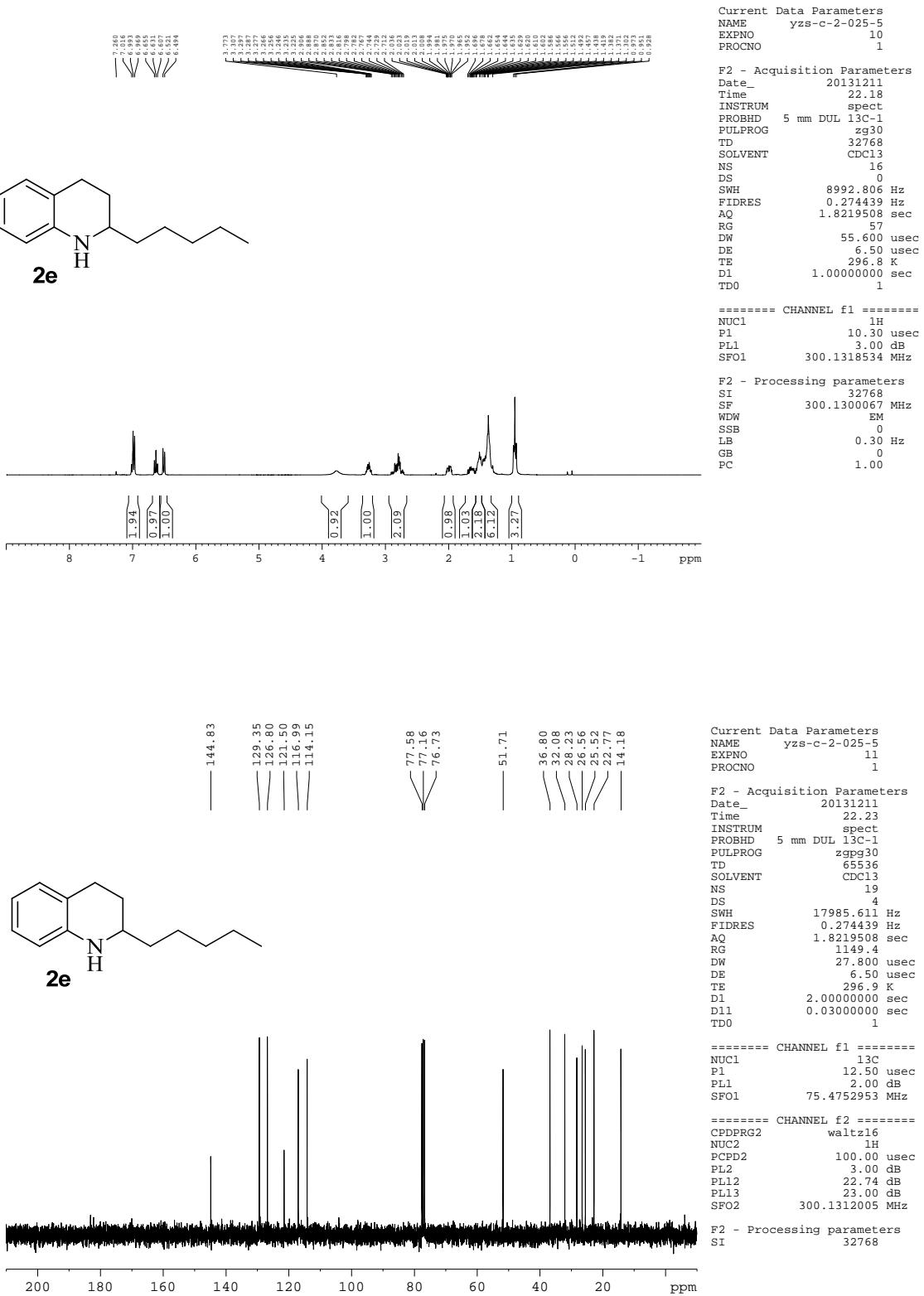
7. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR of products

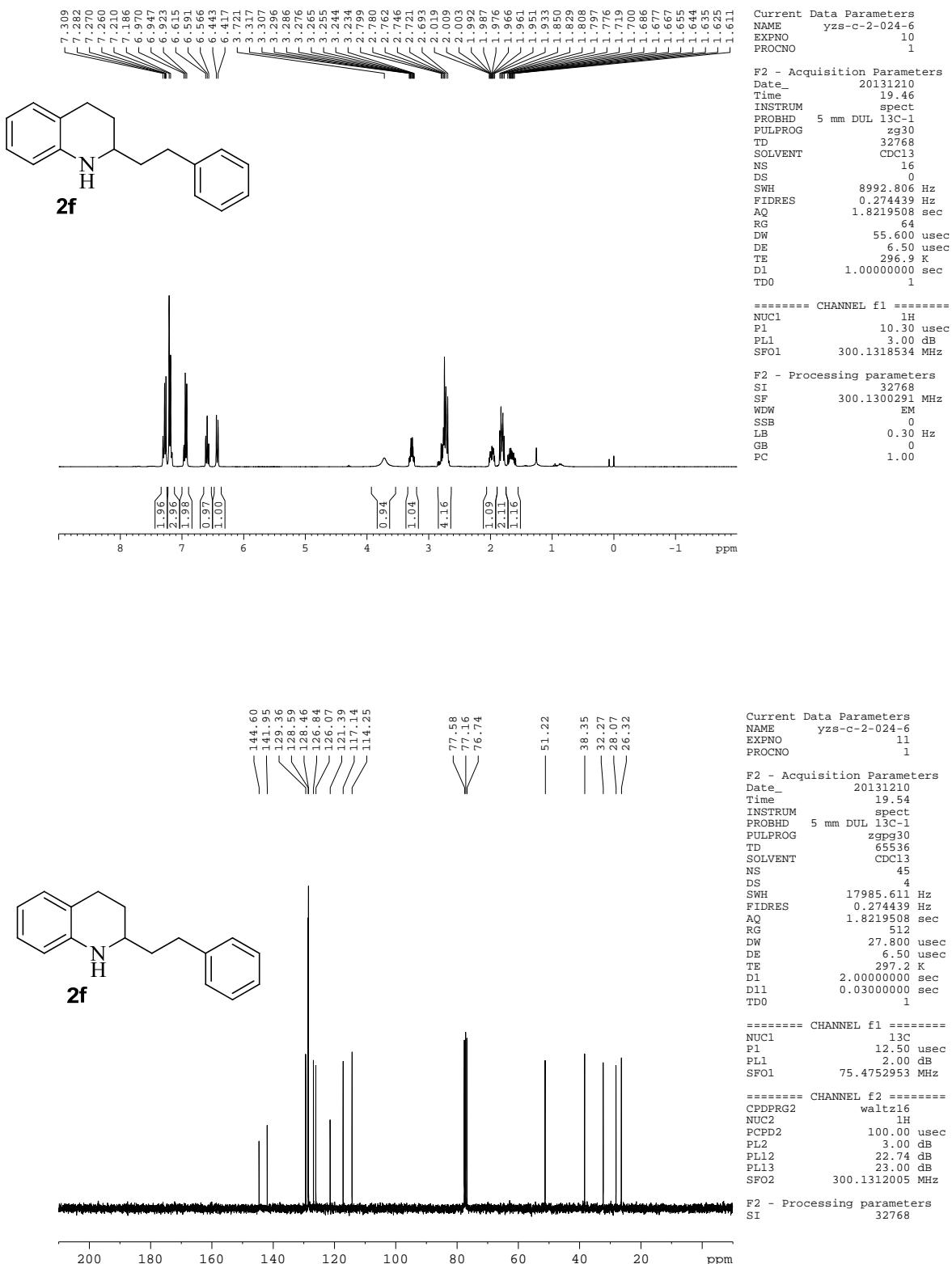


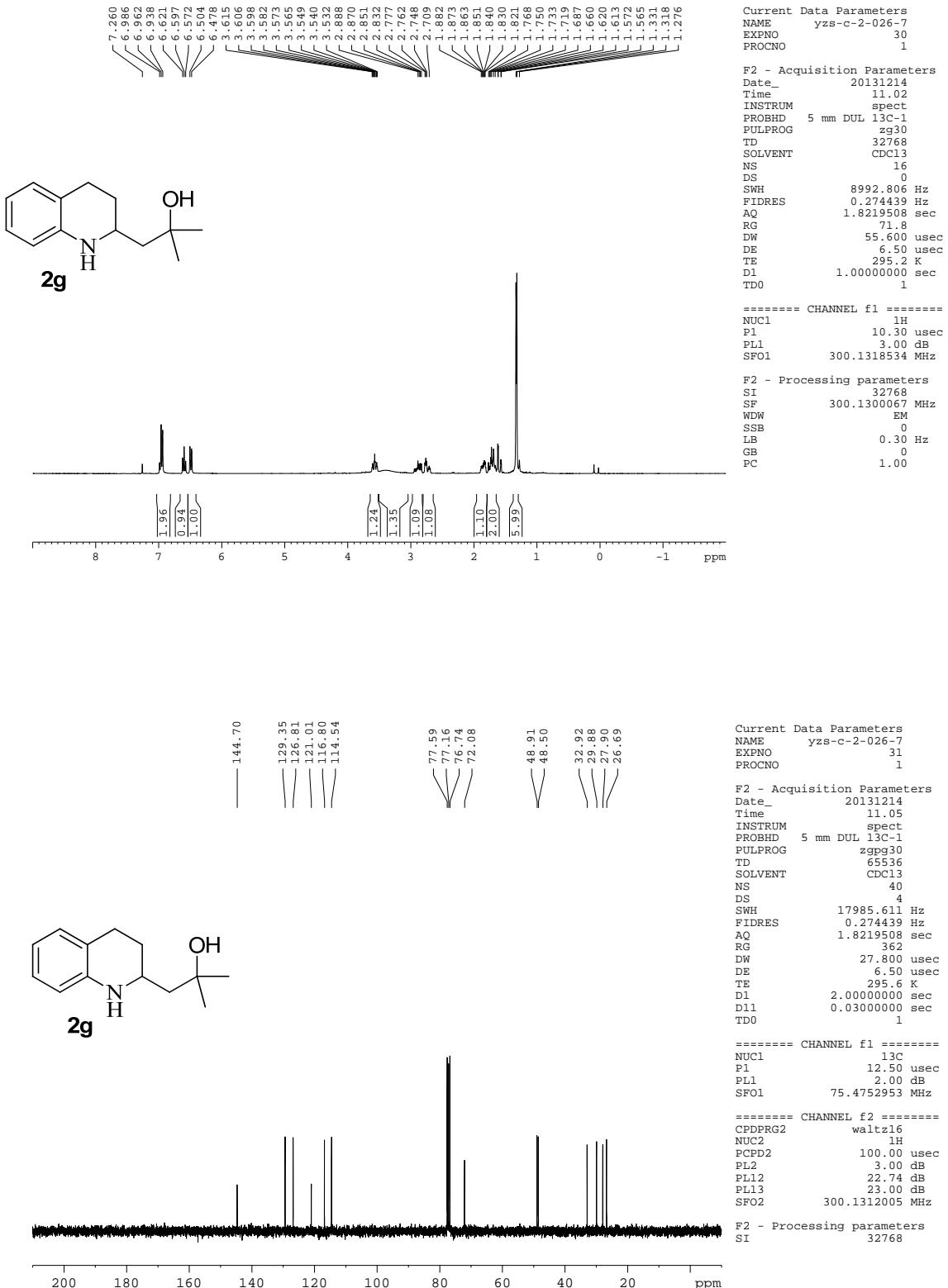


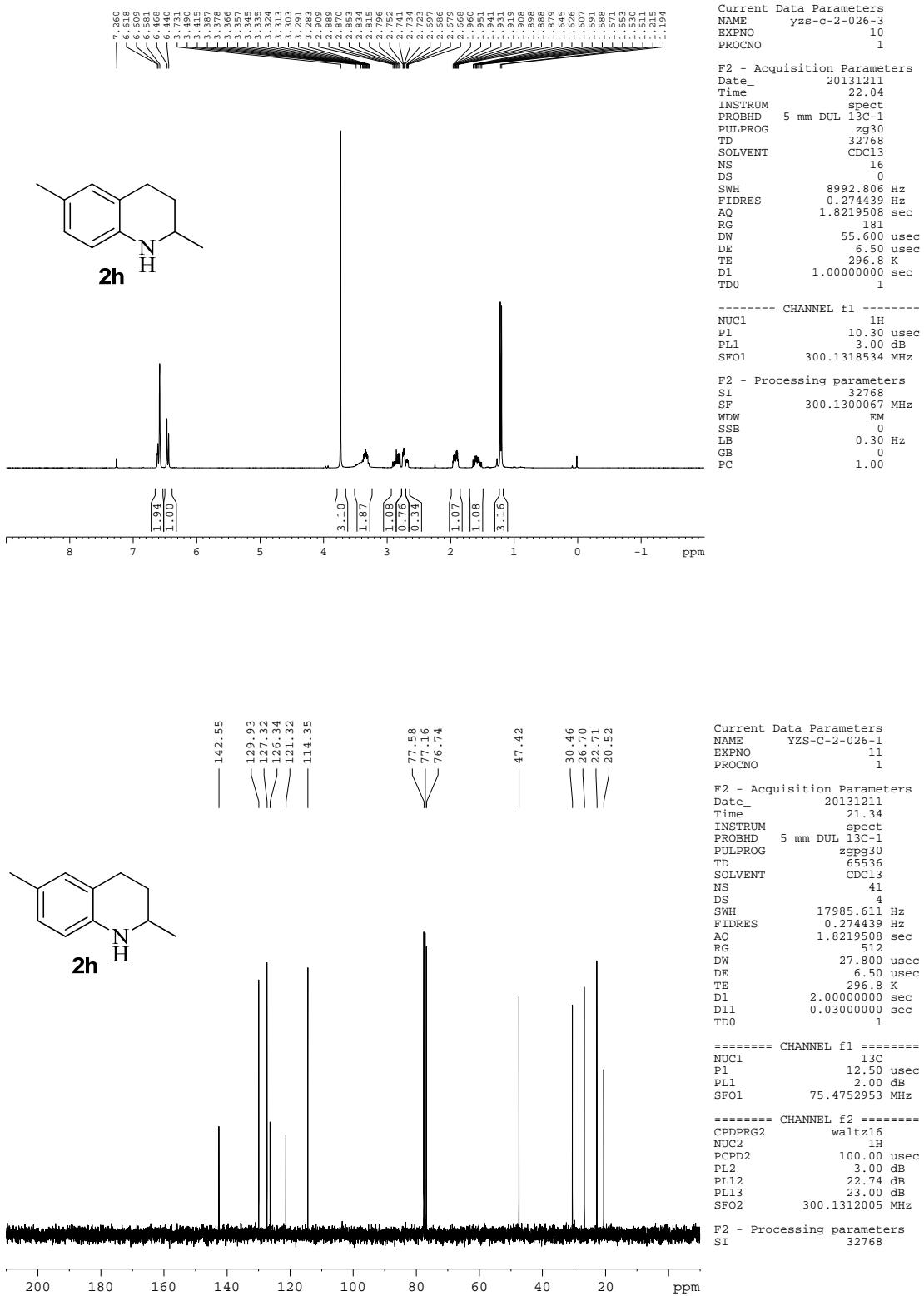


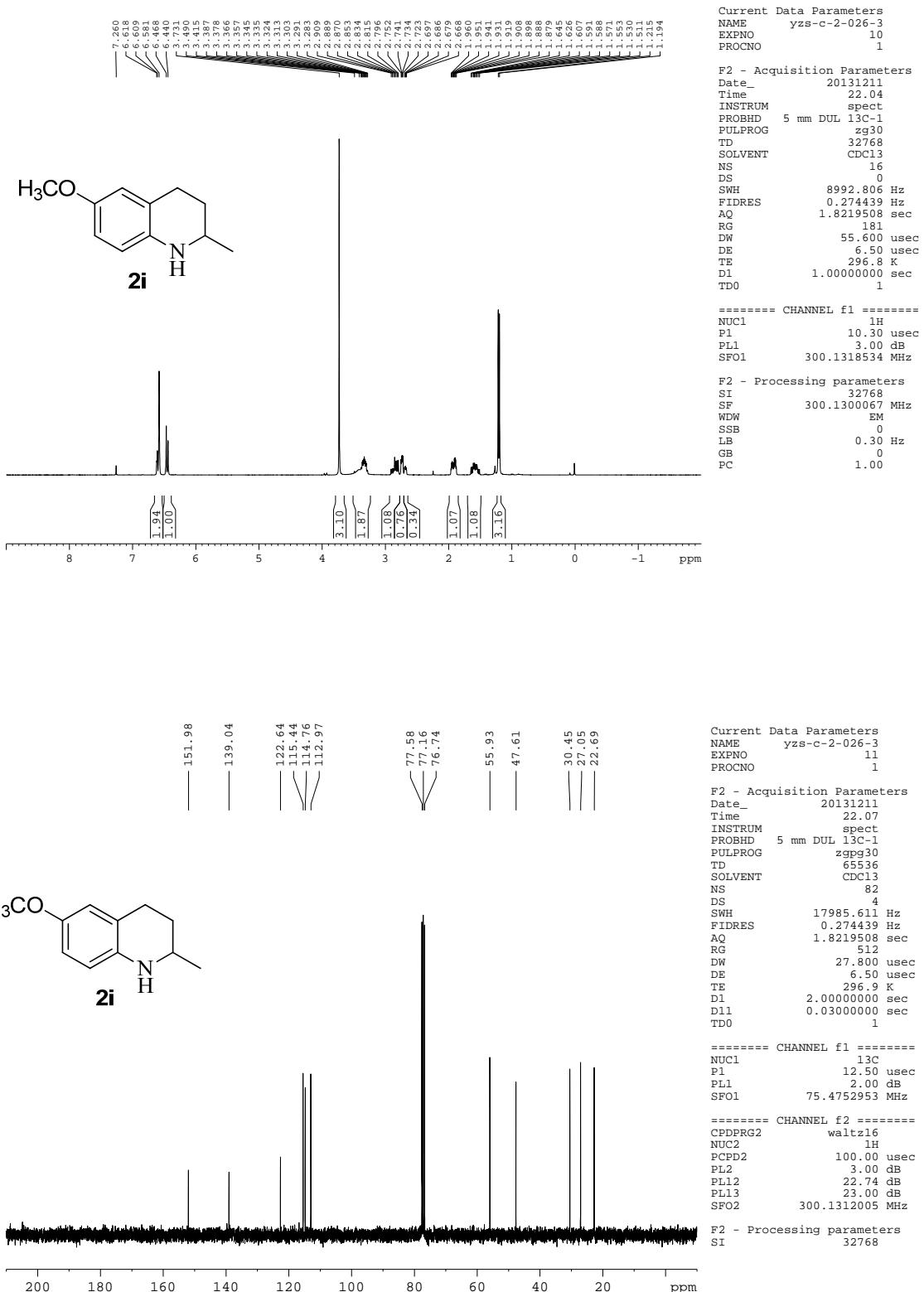


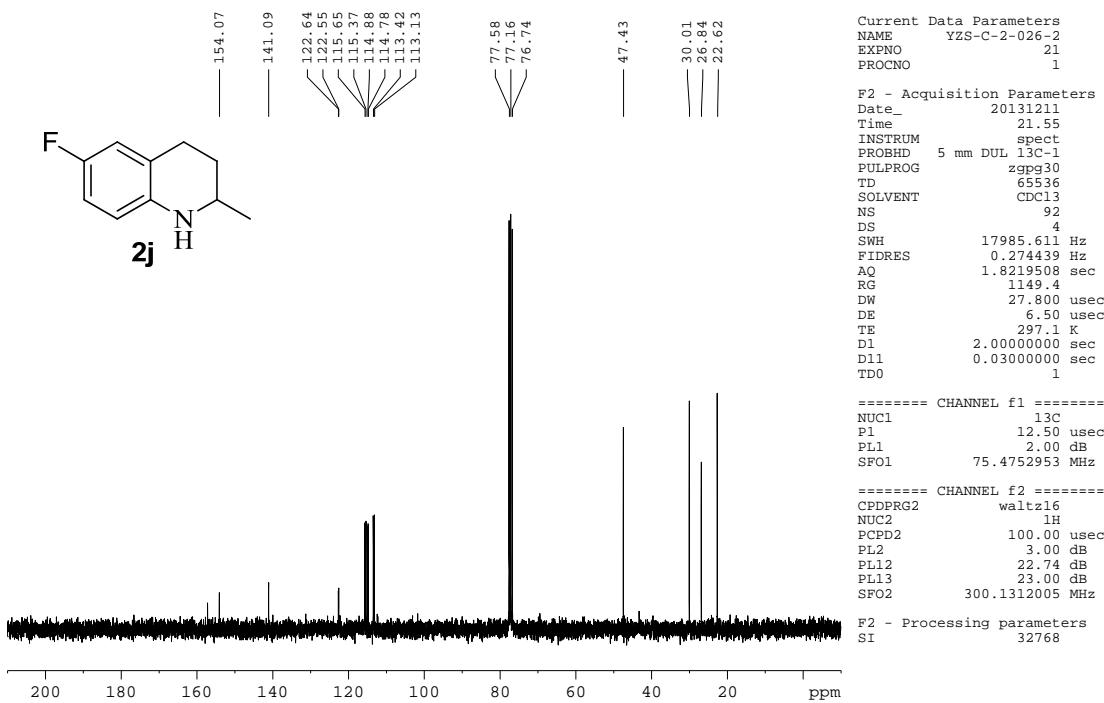
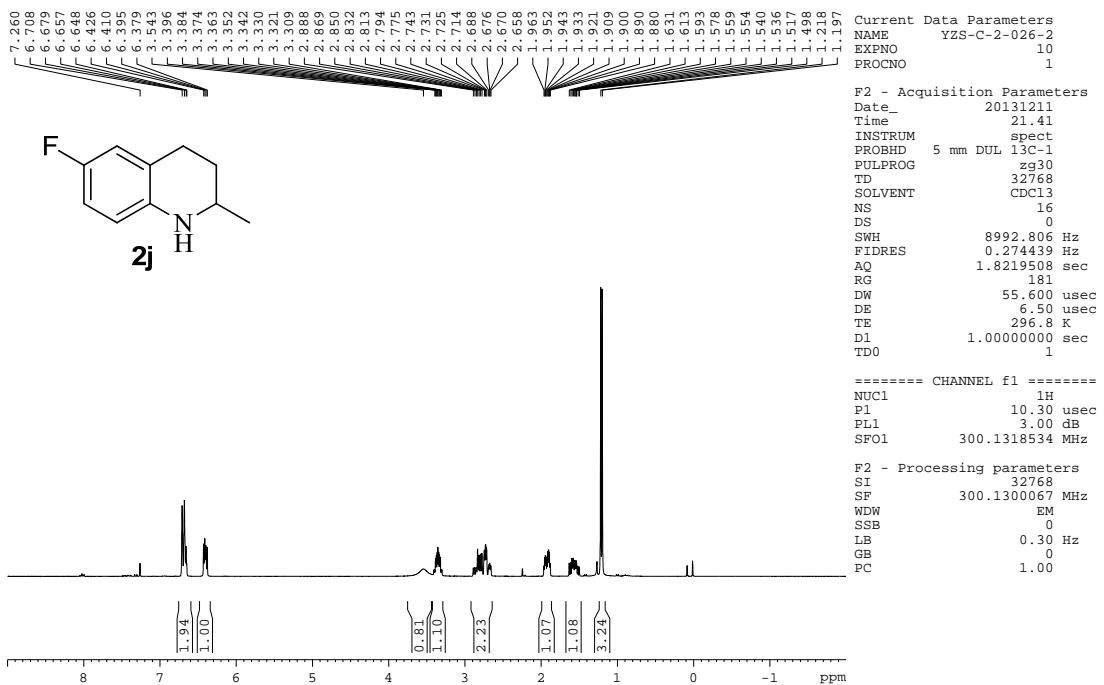


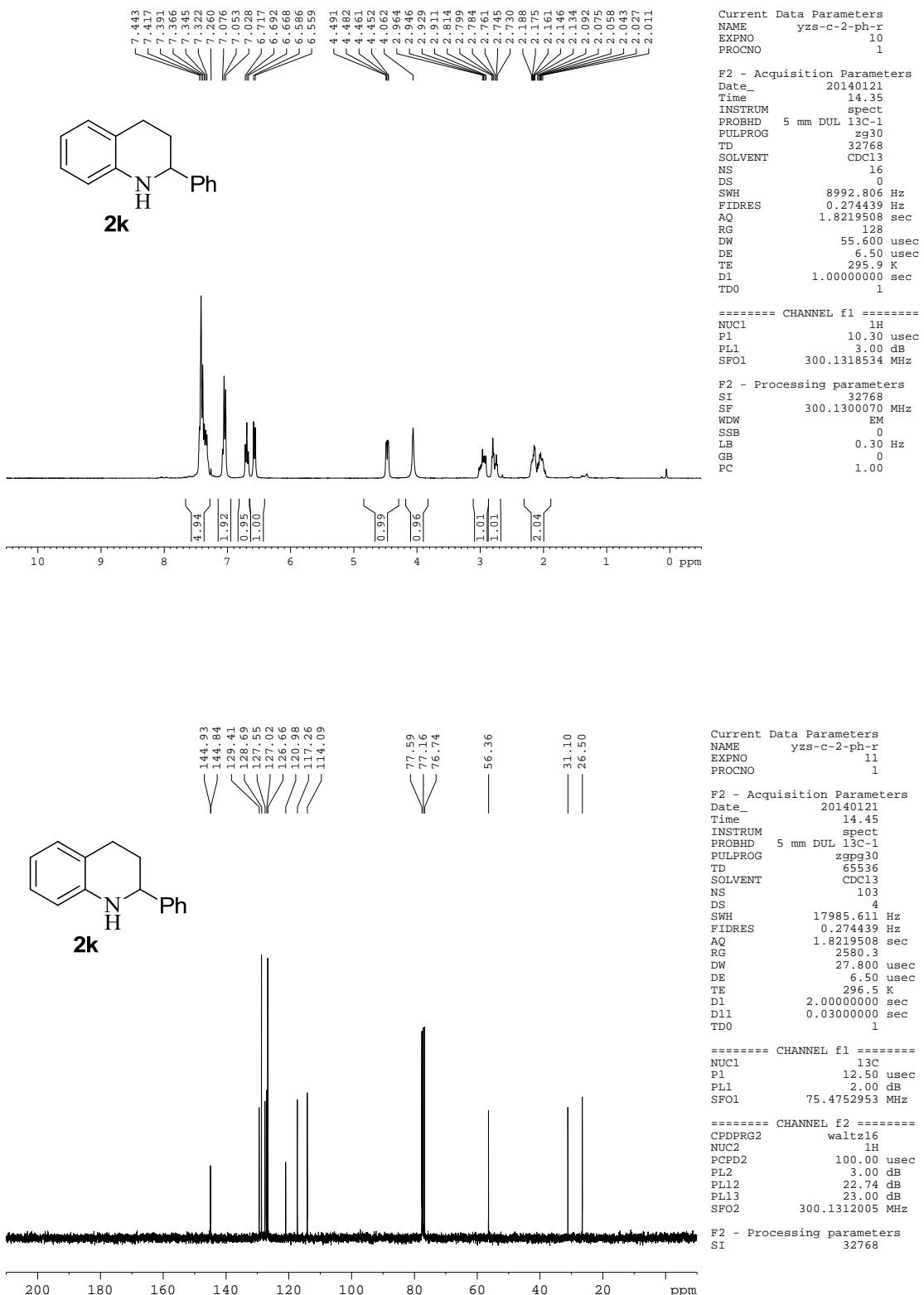






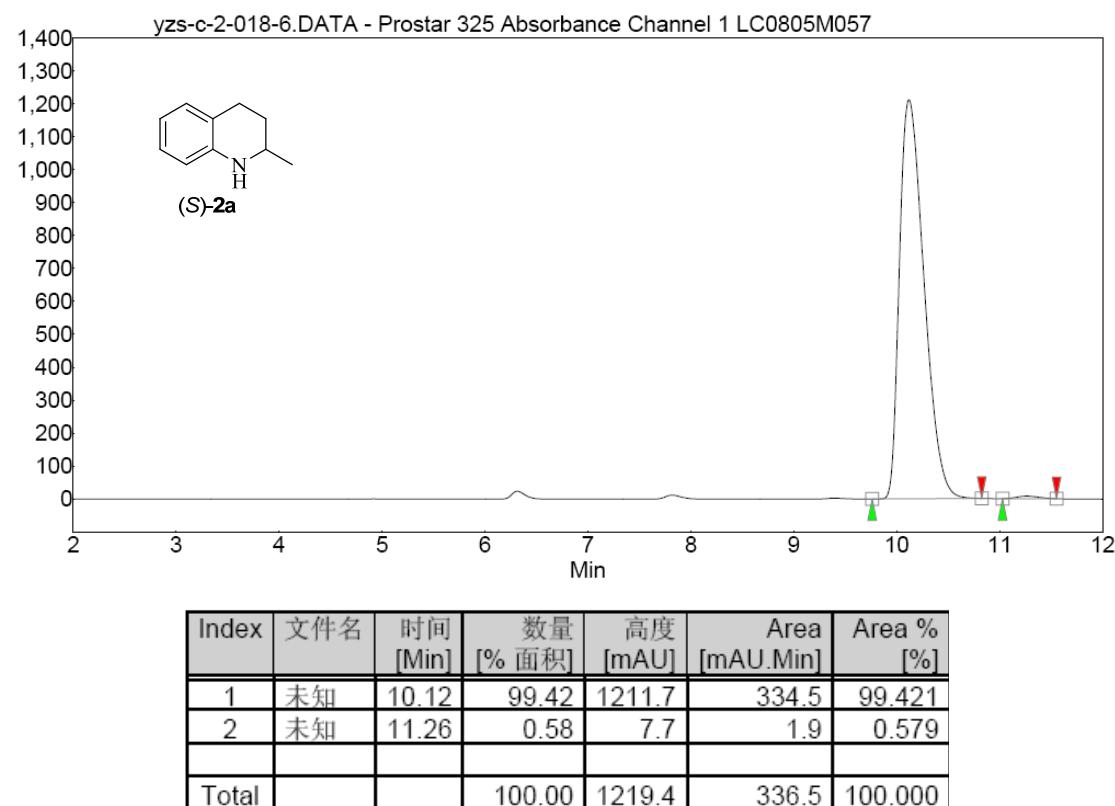
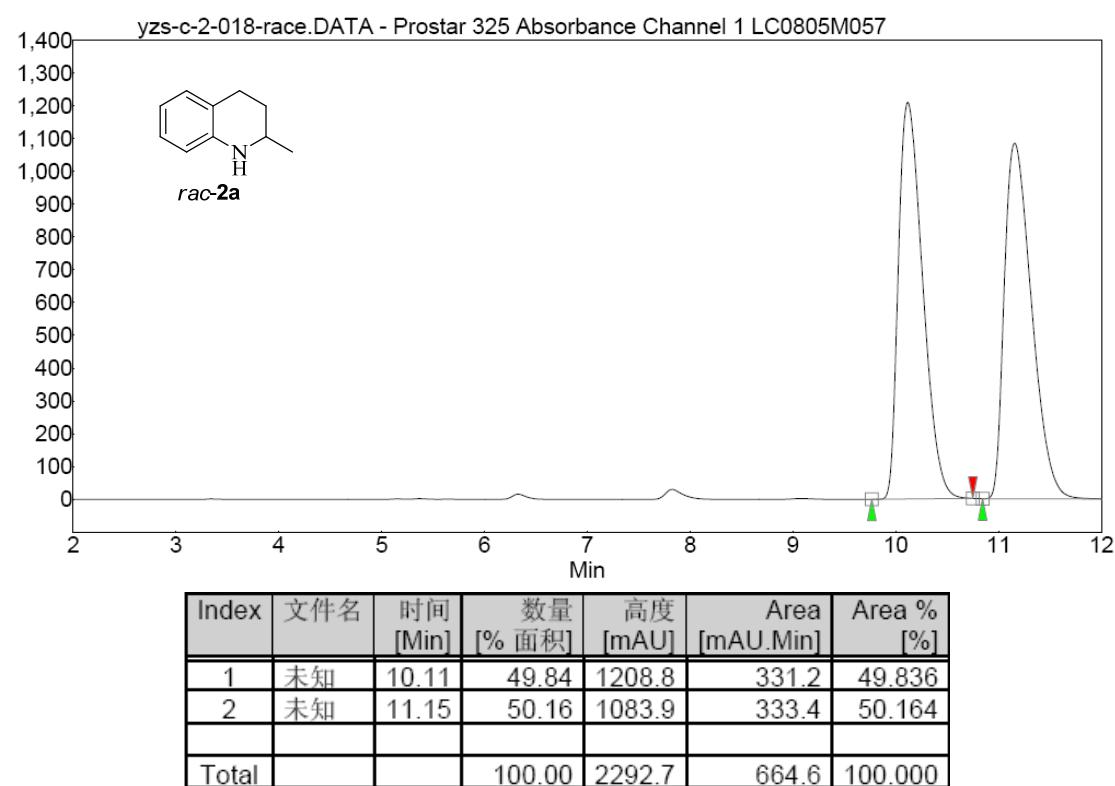




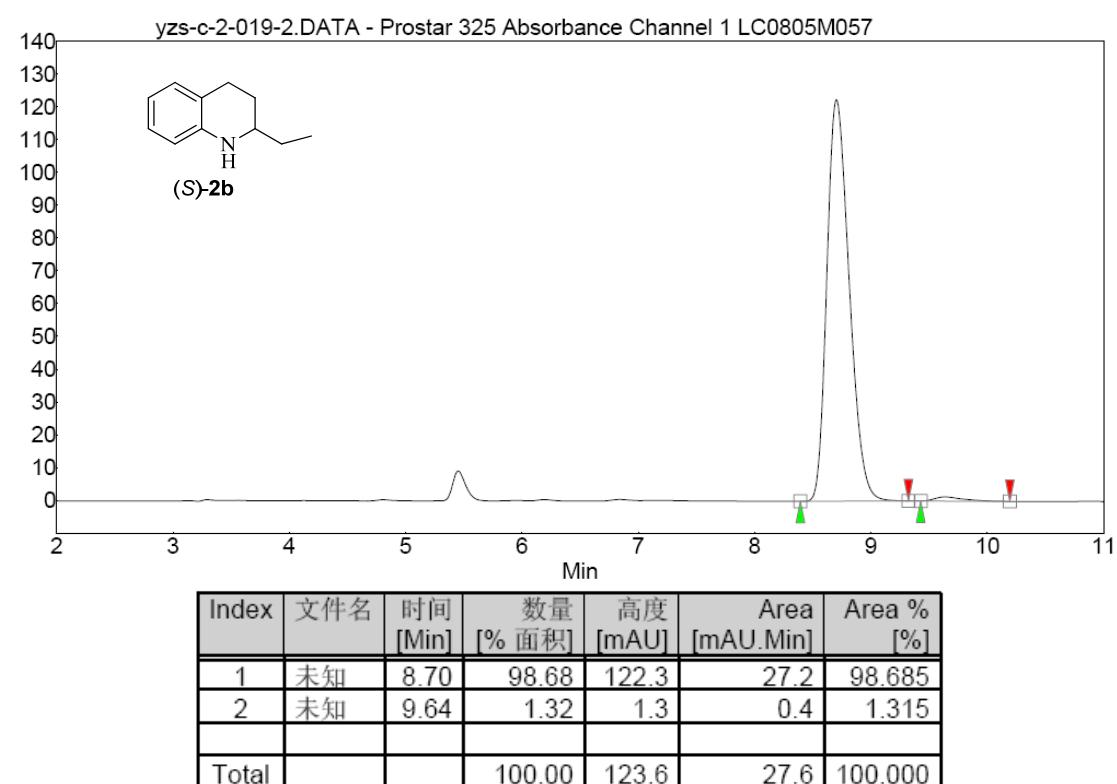
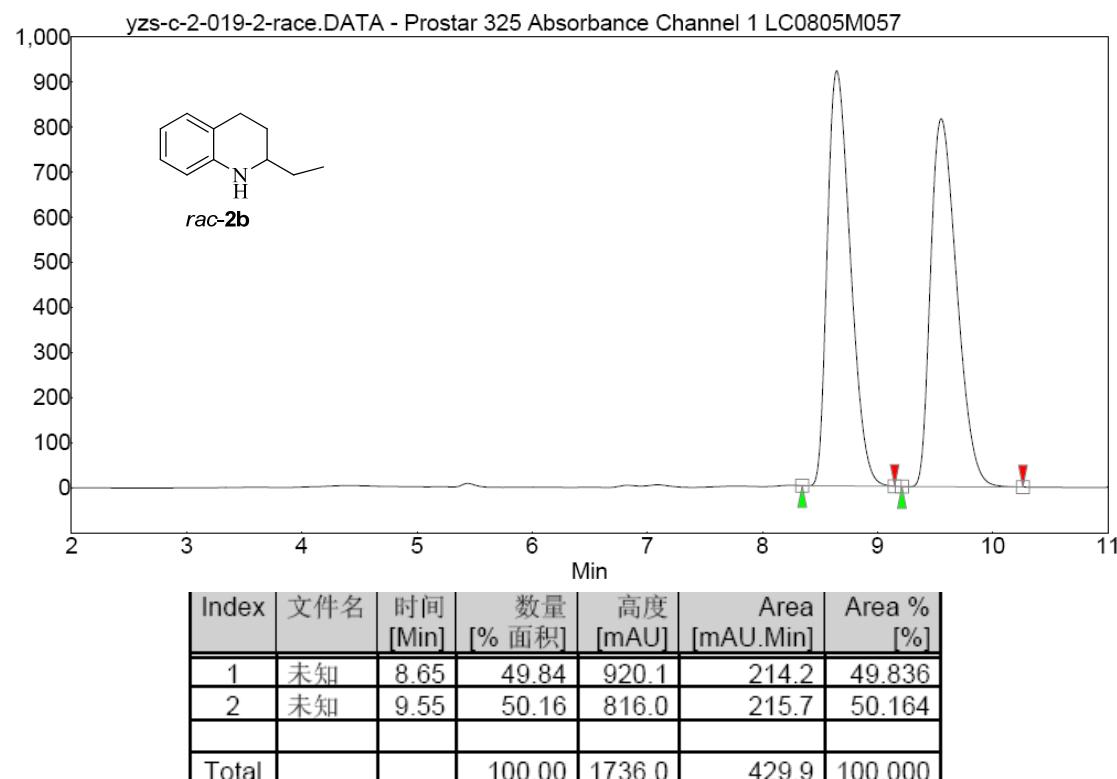


8. HPLC spectra of products catalyzed by (S,S)-6

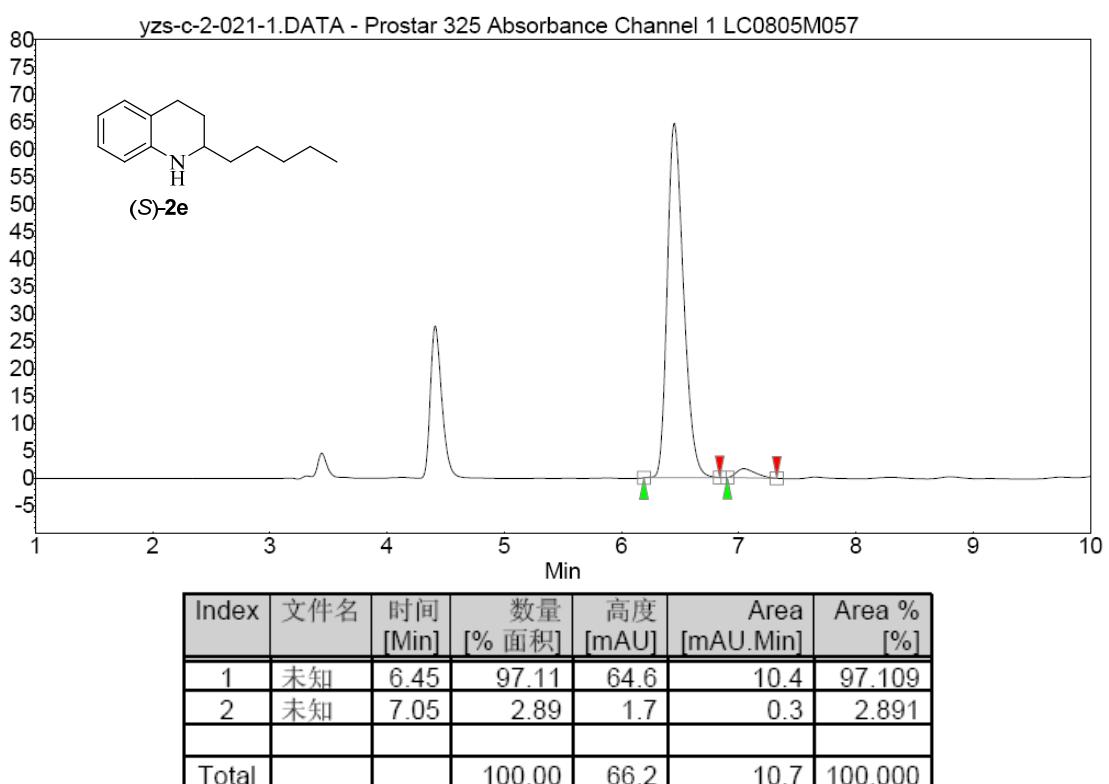
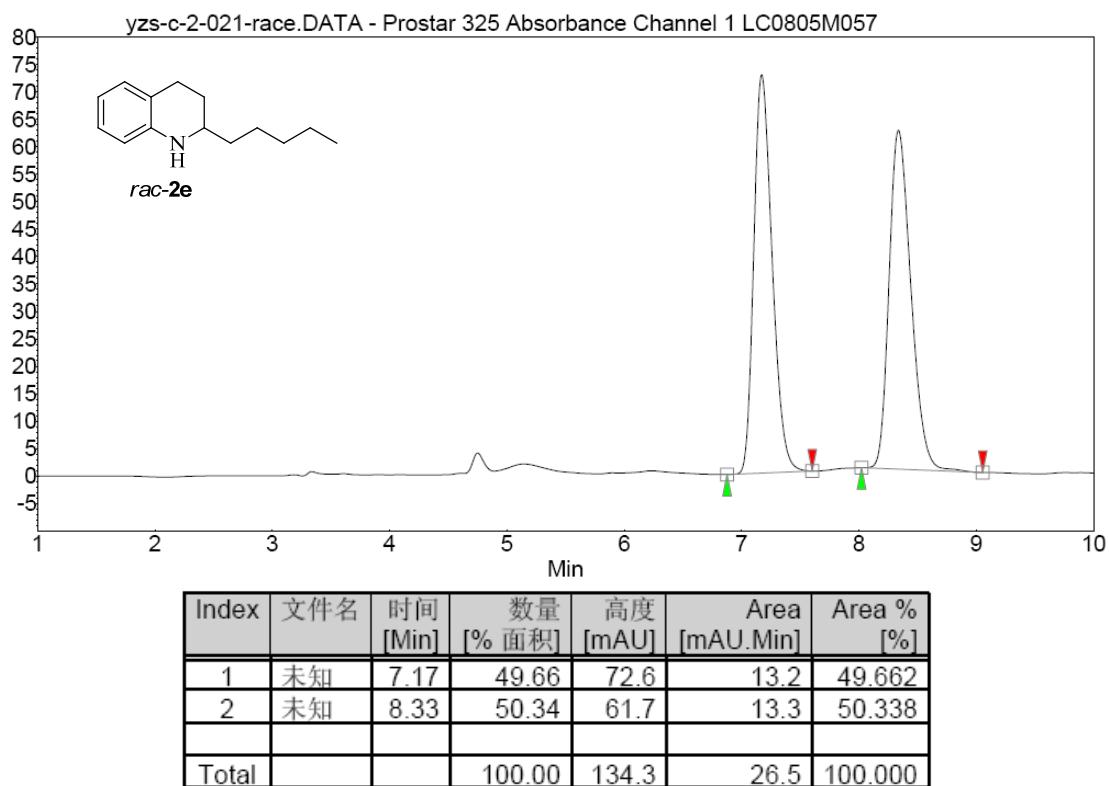
7.1 HPLC spectra of 2a catalyzed by (S,S)-6



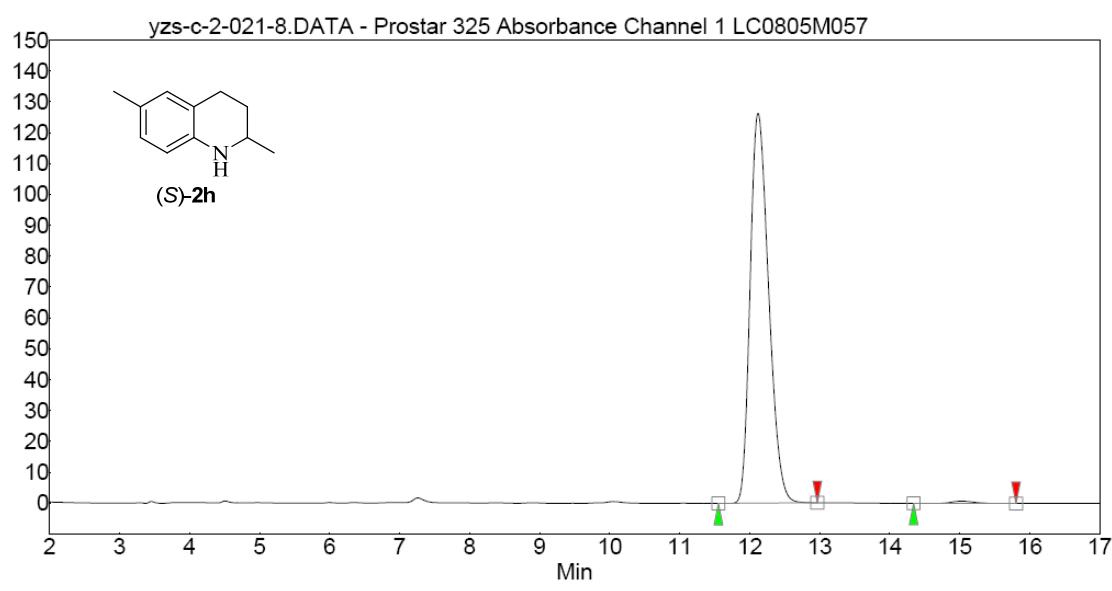
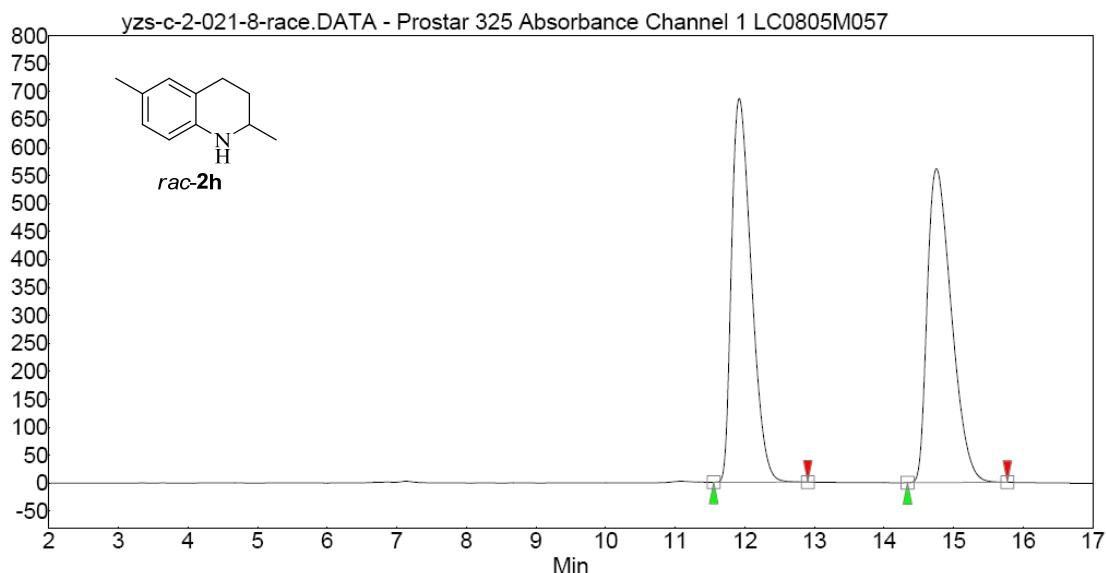
HPLC spectra of 2b catalyzed by (S,S)-6



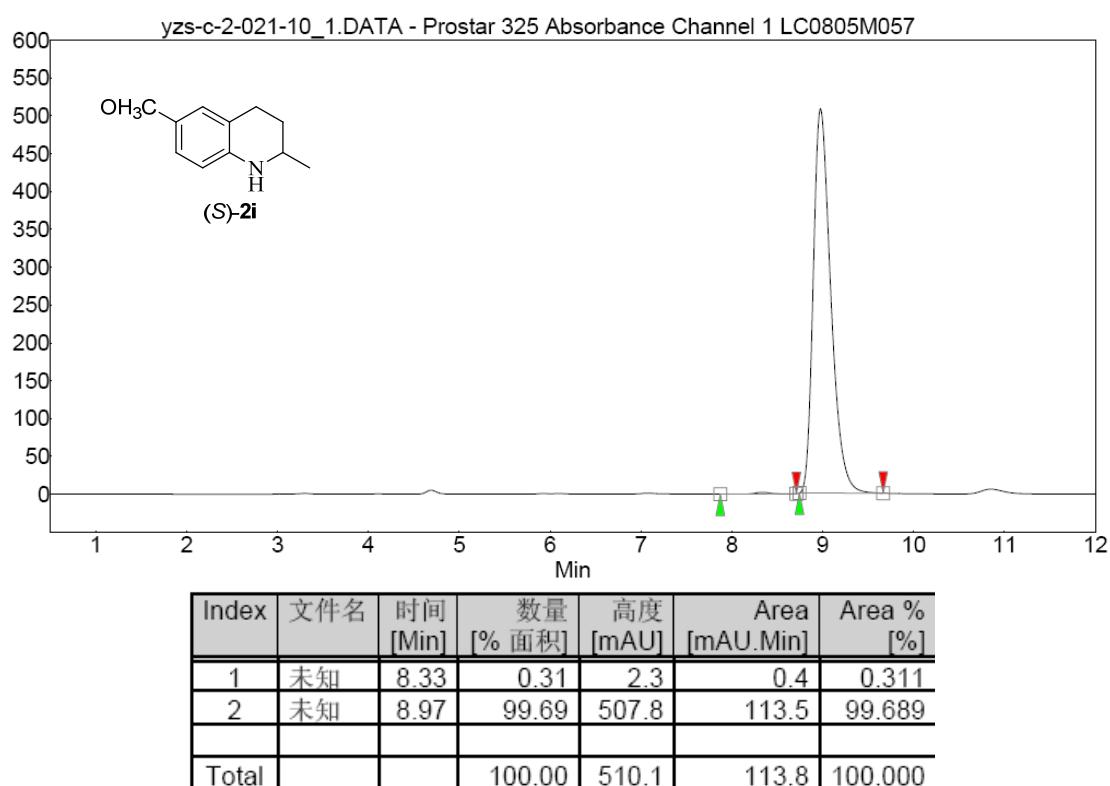
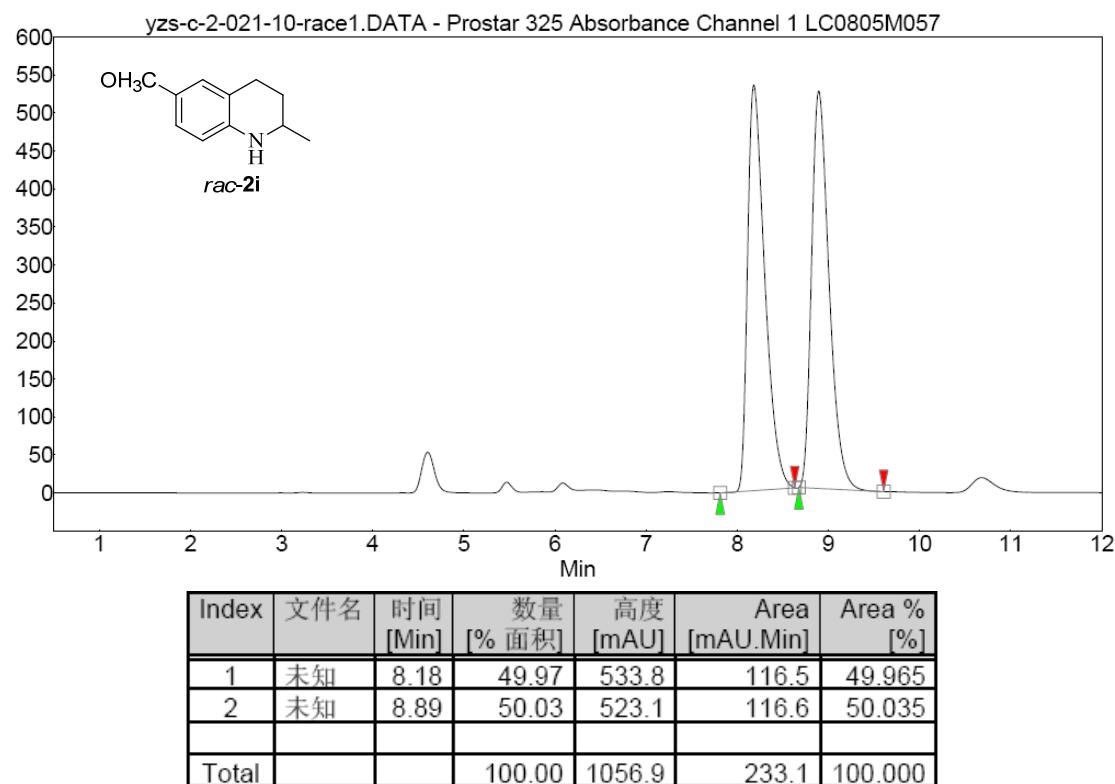
HPLC spectra of 2e catalyzed by (S,S)-6



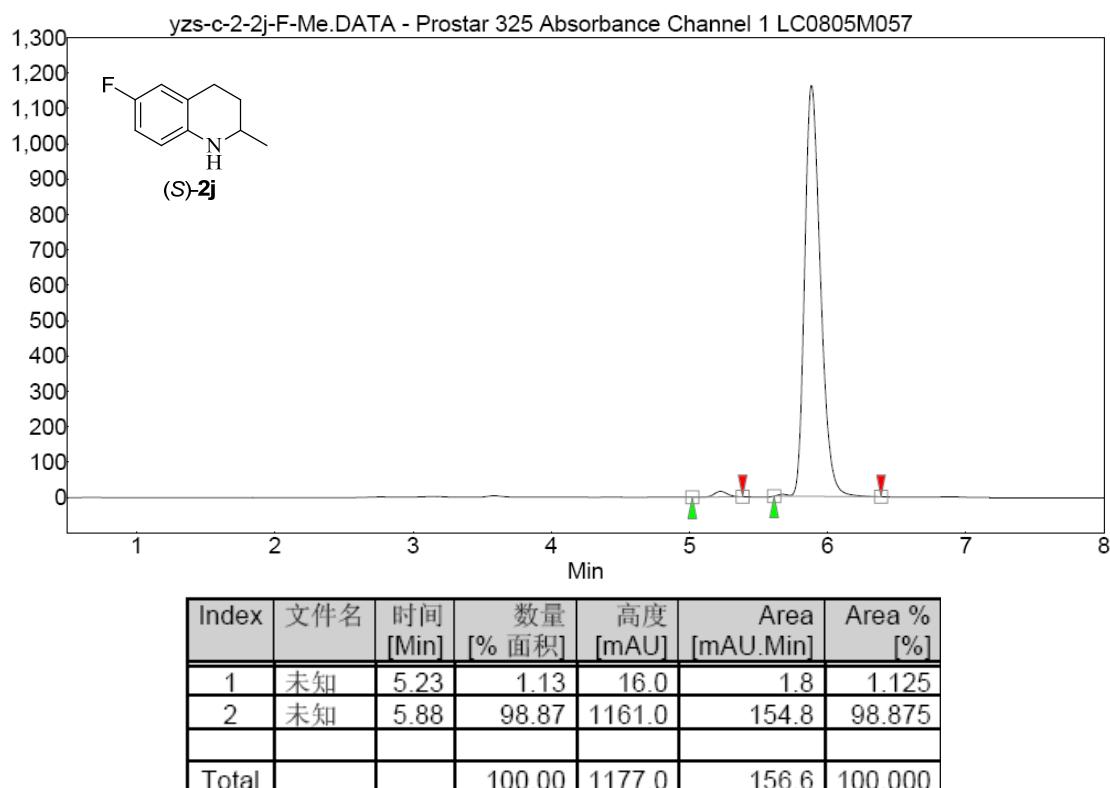
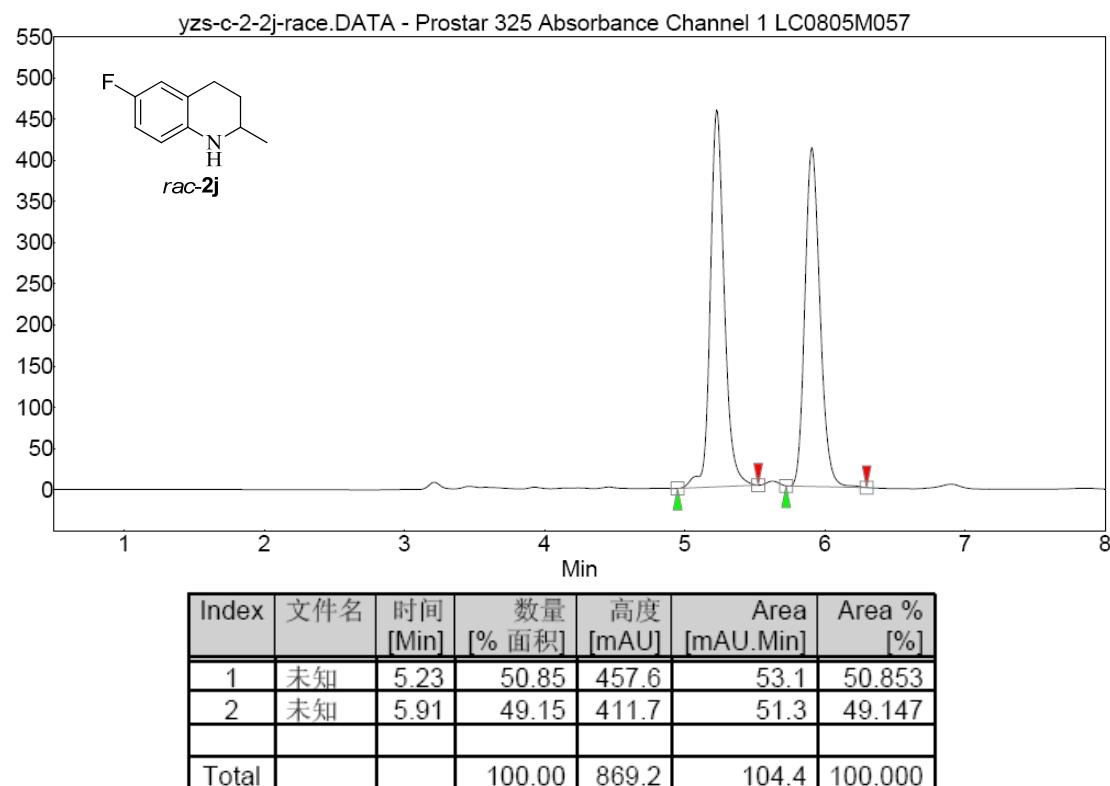
HPLC spectra of 2h catalyzed by (S,S)-6



HPLC spectra of 2i catalyzed by (S,S)-6

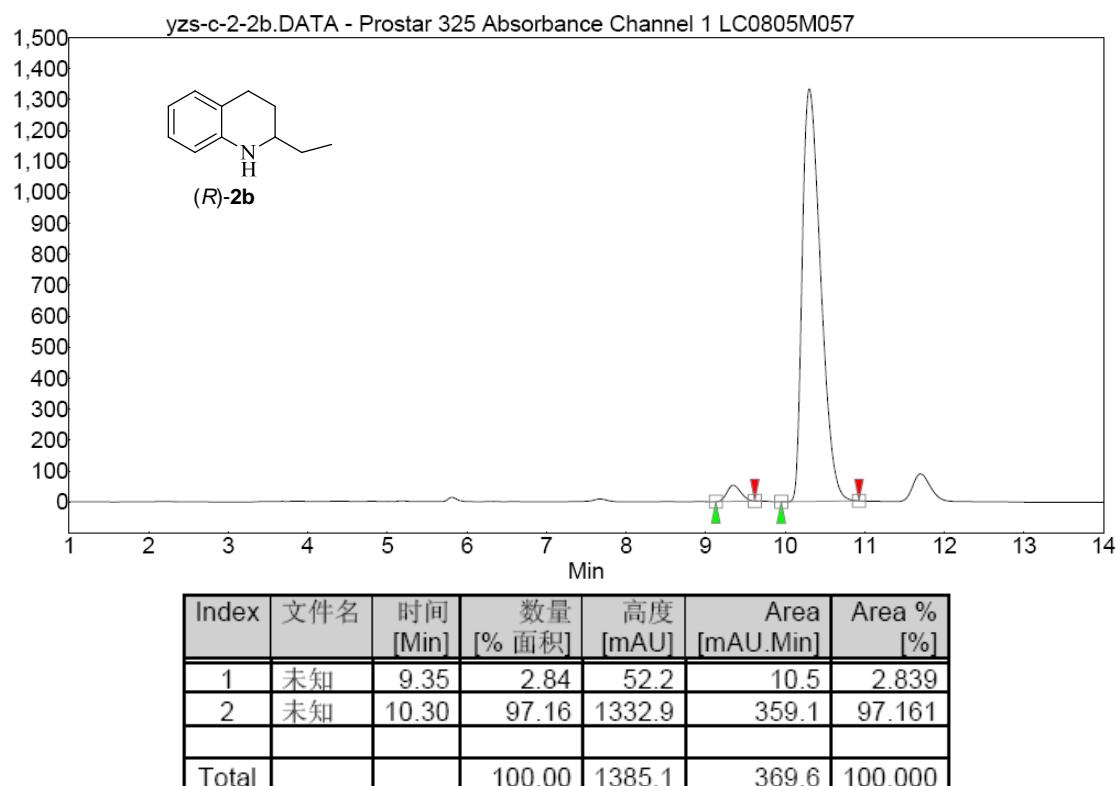
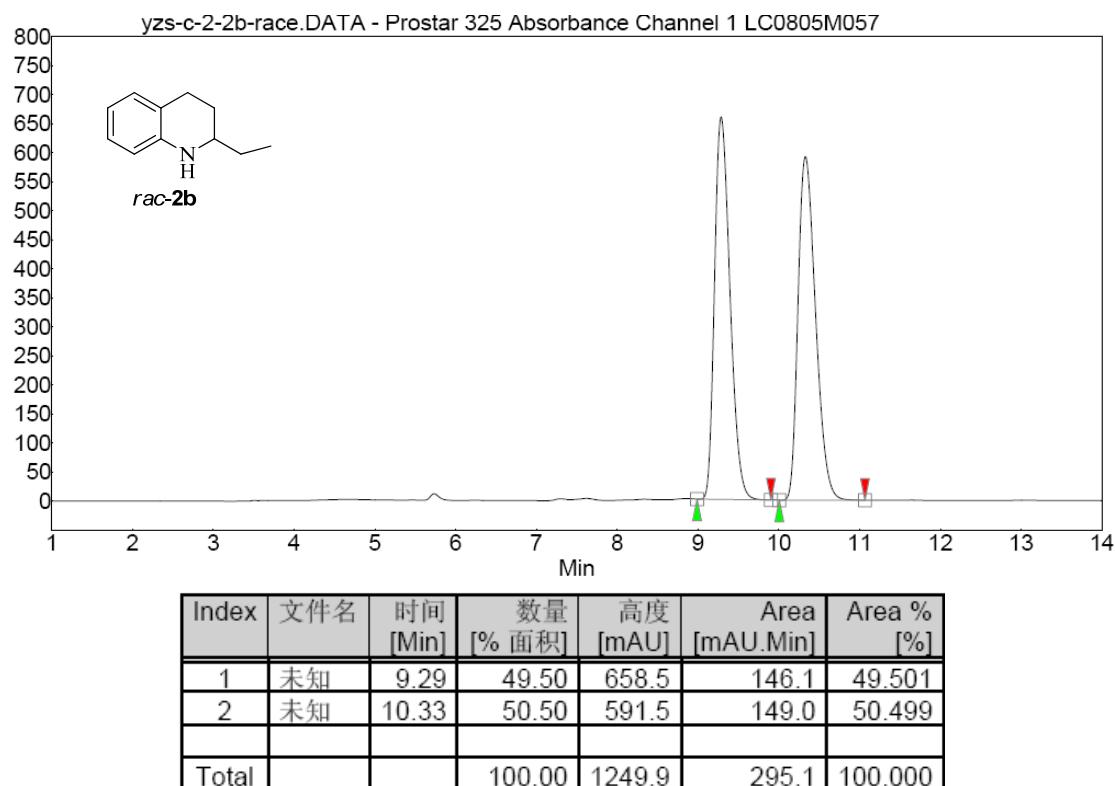


HPLC spectra of 2j catalyzed by (S,S)-6

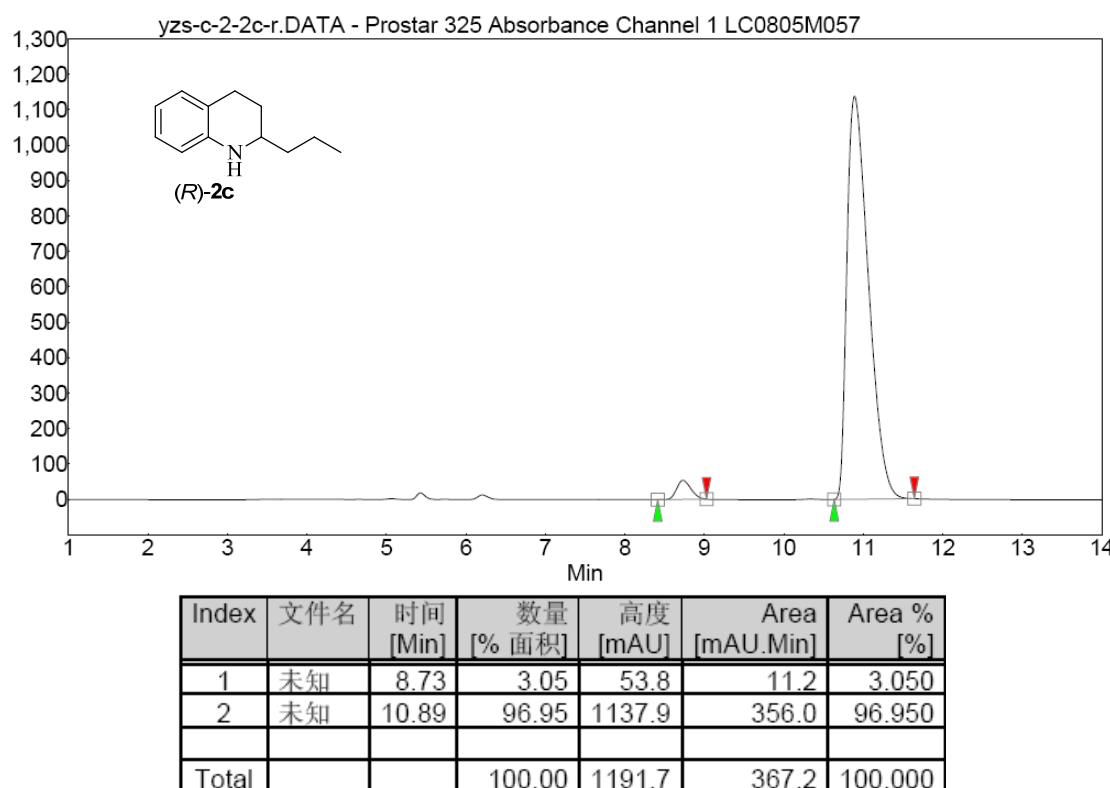
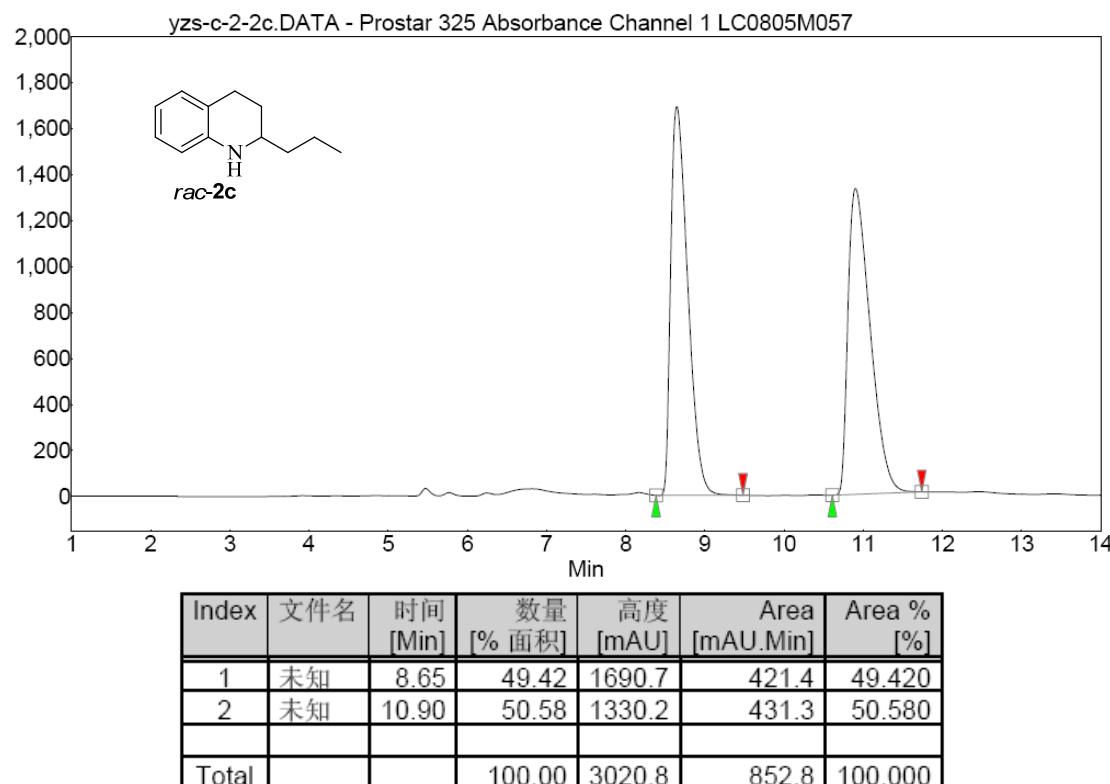


8.2 HPLC spectra of products catalyzed by (*R,R*)-3

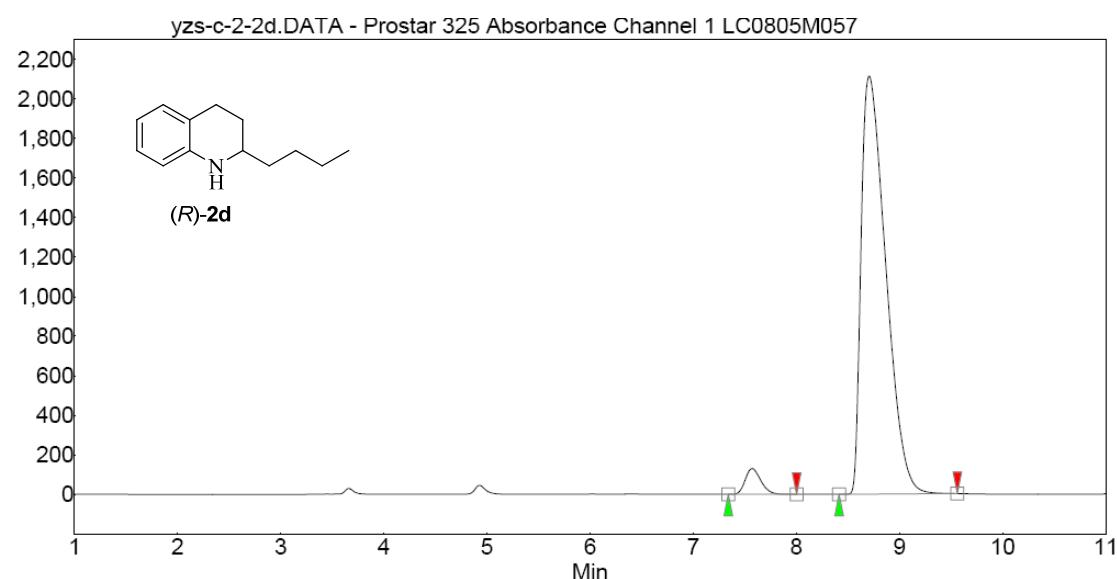
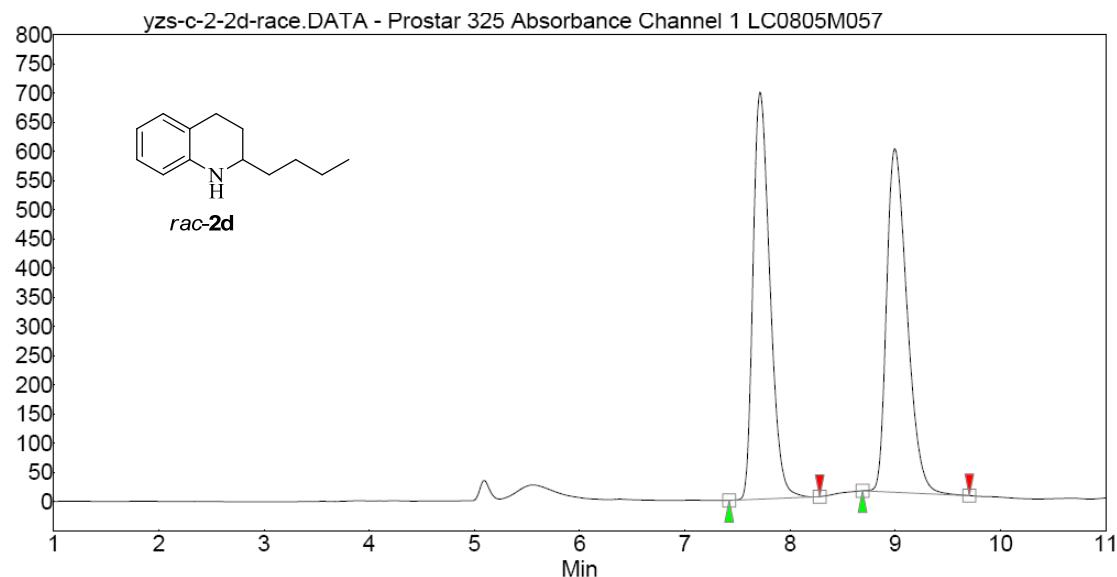
HPLC spectra of 2b catalyzed by (*R,R*)-3



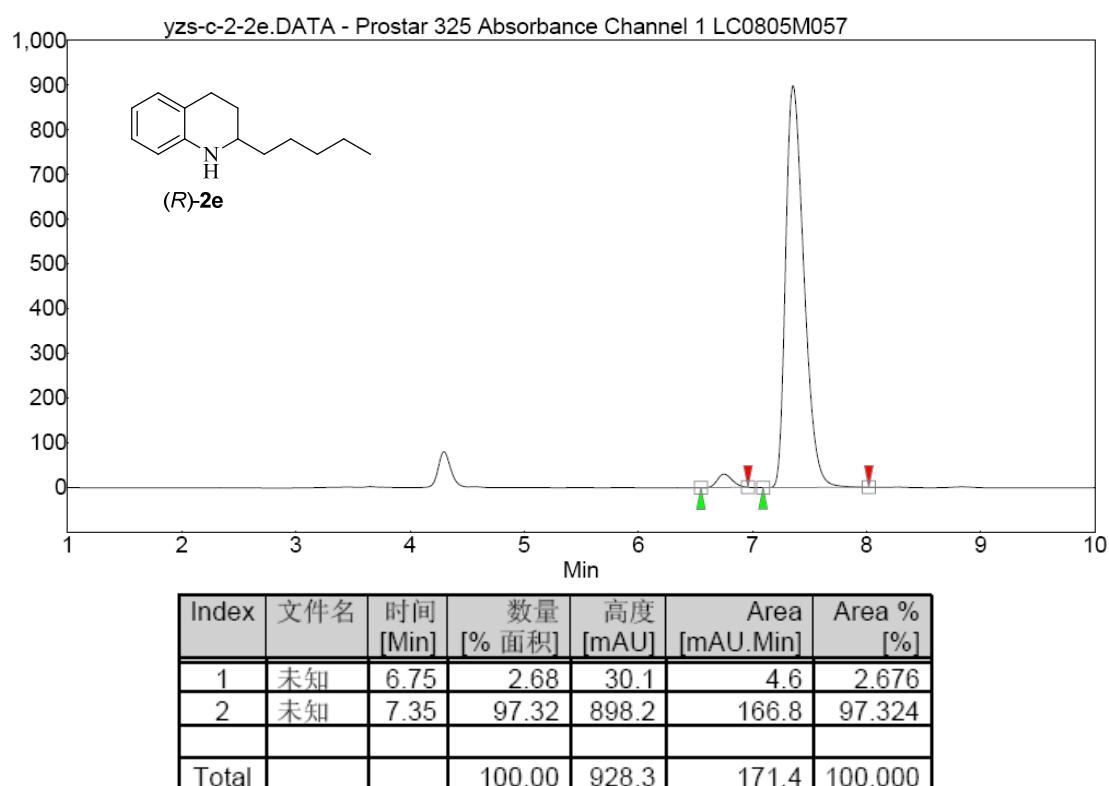
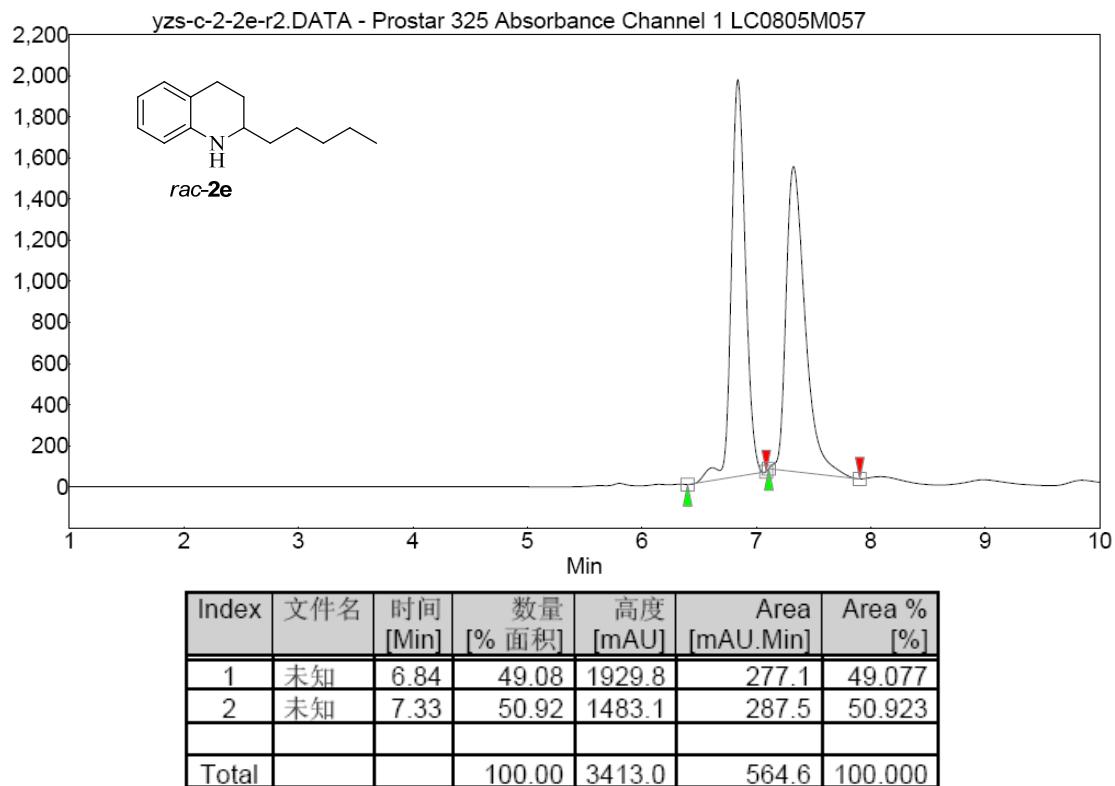
HPLC spectra of 2c catalyzed by (R,R)-3



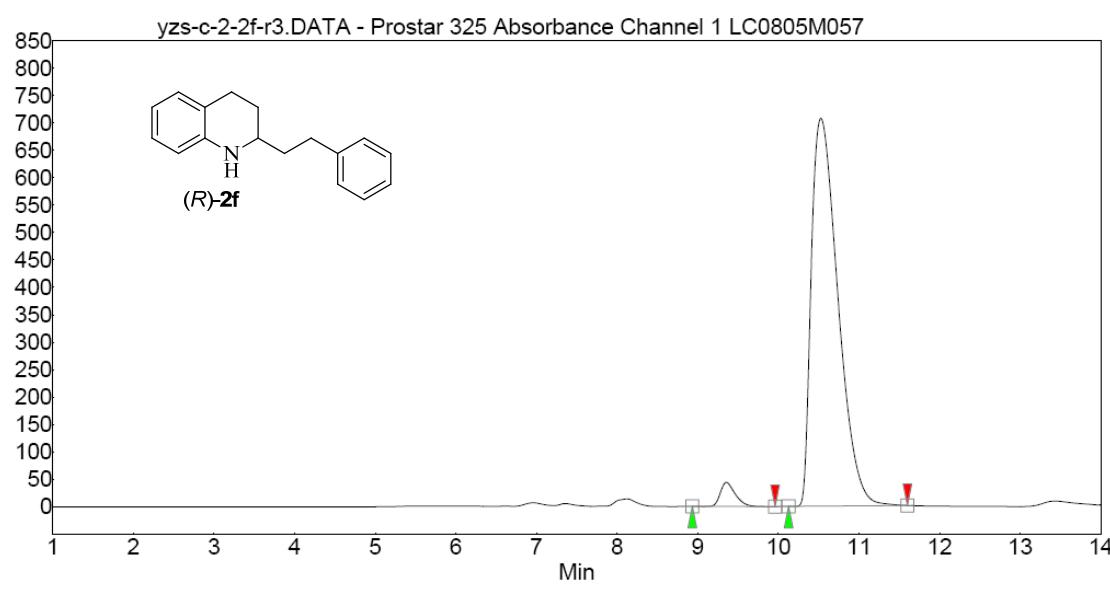
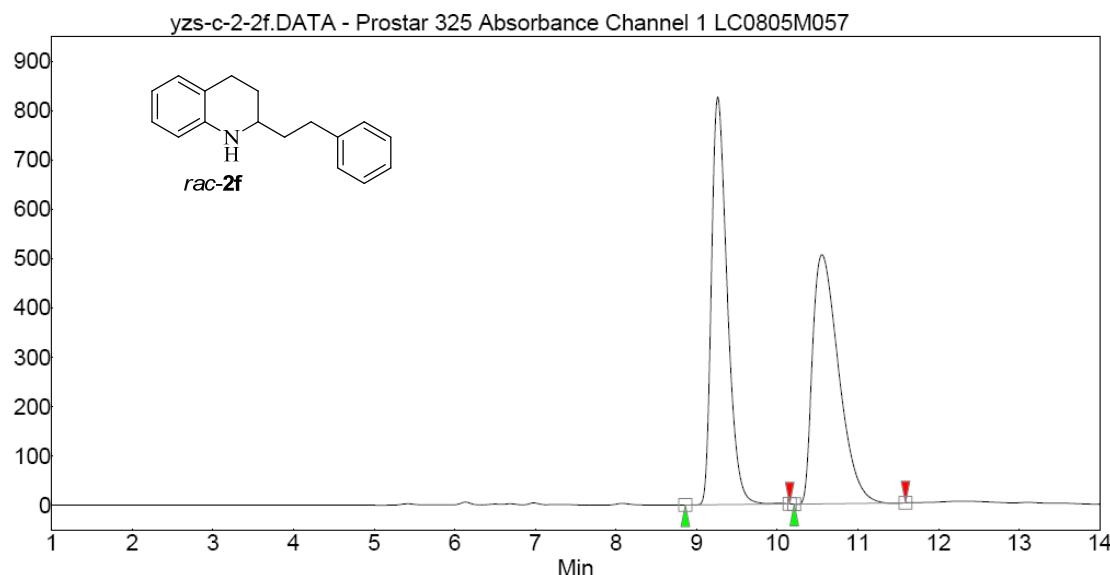
HPLC spectra of 2d catalyzed by (R,R)-3



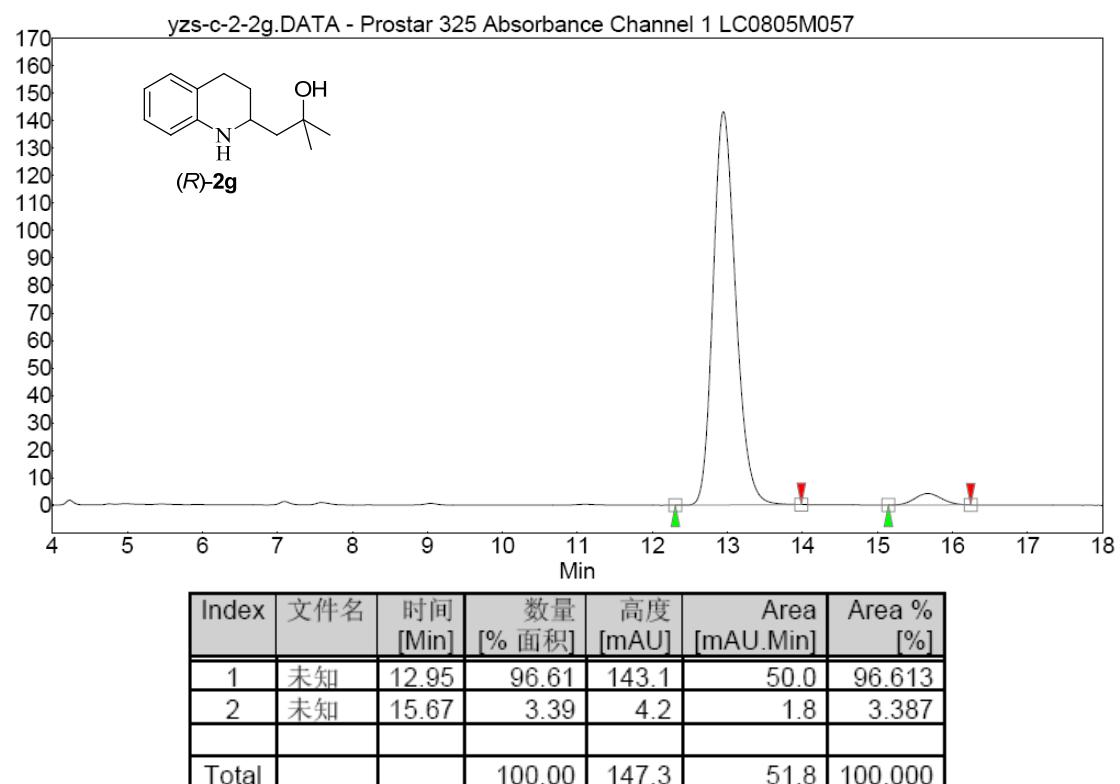
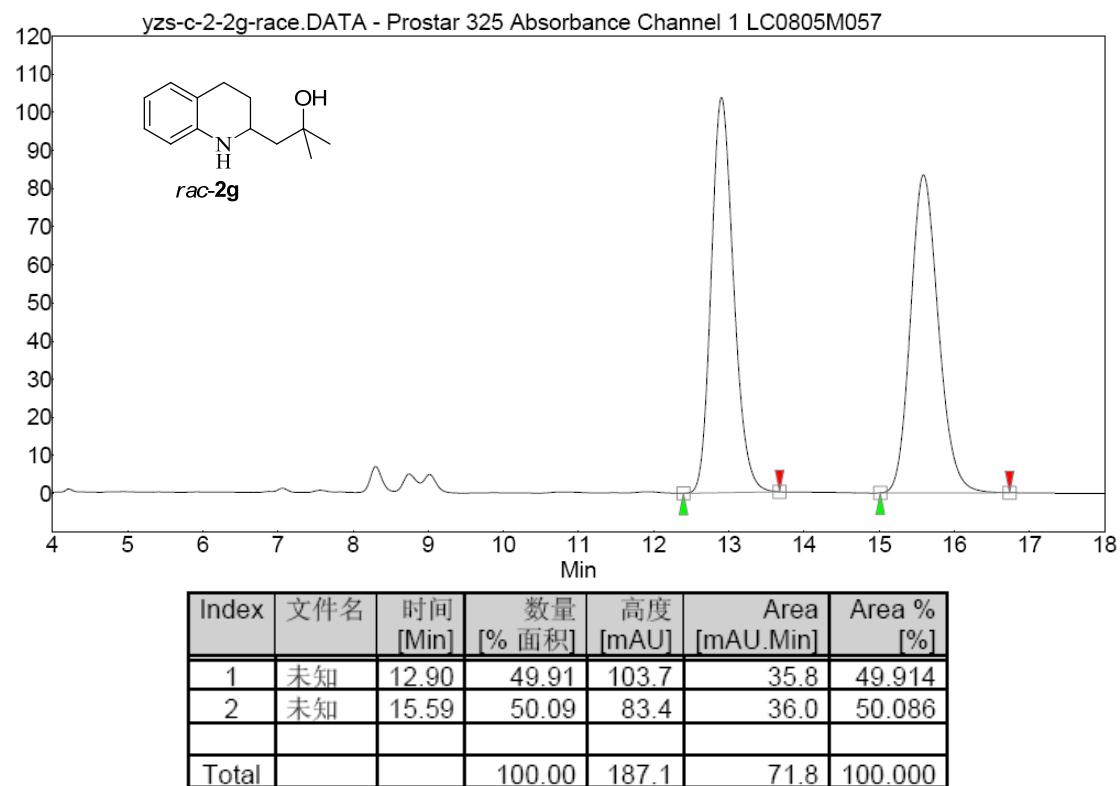
HPLC spectra of 2e catalyzed by (R,R)-3



HPLC spectra of 2f catalyzed by (R,R)-3



HPLC spectra of 2g catalyzed by (R,R)-3



HPLC spectra of 2k catalyzed by (R,R)-3

