Supplementary Information Combination of Organocatalytic Oxidation of Alcohols and Organolithium Chemistry (RLi) in Aqueous Media, at Room Temperature and Under Aerobic Conditions

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1.- General Methods

All reagents were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. Alcohol 1-phenylpropan-1-ol (**3a**) was purchased from commercial source. Secondary alcohols **3b-f** were prepared according to conventional procedures (addition of EtMgBr to the corresponding aromatic aldehyde). Organolithium and organomagnesium reagents were purchased from Sigma Aldrich: *i*) *n*-butyllithium (1.6 M solution in hexanes); *ii*) methyllithium (1.6 M solution in diethyl ether); *iii*) sec-butyllithium (1.4 M solution in cyclohexane); *iv*) phenyllithium (1.9 M solution in di-*n*-butylether); and *v*) butylmagnesium chloride (2.0 M solution in THF). All the rest of reagents and solvents were of the highest quality available.

¹H-NMR spectra (CDCl₃) were obtained using a Bruker DPX-300 (¹H, 300.13 MHz; ¹³C{¹H}, 75.4 MHz) spectrometer and employing the δ scale (ppm) for chemical shifts. Calibration was made on the signal of the solvent (¹H: CDCl₃, 7.26 ppm; ¹³C: CDCl₃, 77.0 ppm). Gas chromatography (GC) analyses were performed on an Agilent Technologies 7820A chromatograph equipped with a HP-5 (30 m x 0.32 mm x 0.25 µm) column. The employed program started at an initial temperature of 170 °C (3 min) and then a slope of 10 °C/min until to reach a final temperature of 220 °C.

Spectroscopic data of ketones $4a-f^1$ and tertiary alcohols 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5g, and $5i^2$ are in agreement with those reported in the literature.

2.- Protocols

General Procedure for Organocatalytic Oxidation of Racemic Alcohols 3a-f.

To a sample of commercially available NaClO solution (1.95 M as determined by titration),³ were added KH₂PO₄ and water in such amounts that the resulting solution was 0.125 M in phosphate and 0.40 M in NaClO (pH 7.9). Then, the required amount of this NaClO solution (1.2-1.3 equiv.), 1 mmol of the desired alcohol **3a-f** and AZADO (1 mol%)⁴ were consecutively added. The mixture was vigorously stirred (magnetic stirring) at room temperature for 1 hour under air (the oxidation reaction was monitored by GC analysis), and the reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 5 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried with Na₂SO₄ and the solvents evaporated under vacuum. The identity of the resulting ketones **4a-f** was confirmed by ¹H-RMN analysis of the crude product after comparison with reported spectra.¹

Procedure for direct conversion of 1-phenylpropan-1-ol (3a) into tertiary alcohols 5a-d through one-pot combination of oxidation and addition of RLi/RMgX reagents in water, at room temperature and under air.

In a round-bottom flask, at room temperature and under air, the commercially available alcohol **3a** (1 mmol), the aqueous solution of NaOCl (3.7 mL) and AZADO (1 mol%, 1.5 mg) were mixed. The obtained aqueous mixture was vigorously stirred for 1 hour and once the oxidation was completed (GC analysis), 3 equivalents of the corresponding organolithium (RLi) or Grignard (RMgX) reagents were quickly spread out through the mixture at room temperature, under air and with vigorous stirring. After 3 s, 2 mL of saturated aqueous solution of Rochelle salt were added, and the mixture was extracted with 2-MeTHF (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and the solvent was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel 60 Å, hexane:ethyl acetate mixtures) to give **5a-d** products (23-83% yields).

Procedure for direct conversion of secondary alcohols 3a-f into tertiary alcohols 5a,c-n through one-pot combination of oxidation and addition reactions of *n*-BuLi or *sec*-BuLi in water, at room temperature and under air.

In a round-bottom flask, at room temperature and under air the desired alcohol **3a-f** (1 mmol), the aqueous solution of NaOCl (3.7 mL) and AZADO (1 mol%, 1.5 mg) were

mixed. The obtained aqueous mixture was vigorously stirred for 1 hour and once the oxidation was completed (GC analysis), 3 equivalents of the corresponding organolithium reagent (*n*-BuLi or *sec*-BuLi, respectively) were quickly spread out through the mixture at room temperature, under air and with vigorous stirring. After 3 s, 2 mL of saturated aqueous solution of Rochelle salt were added, and the mixture was extracted with 2-MeTHF (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and the solvent was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel 60 Å, hexane:ethyl acetate mixtures) to give **5a,c-n** products (39-95% yields).

3.- Characterization of new compounds 5e, 5f, 5h, 5k, 5l, 5m and 5n



3-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-methylhexan-3-ol (5e): dr 1/1 (inseparable mixture of diastereomers), colorless oil, ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.29 (m, 4H), 1.81 (m, 2H), 1.61 (m, 2H), 1.28 (m, 1H), 0.95-0.64 (m, 9H); ¹³C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ

7.9, 12.6, 12.7, 13.7, 23.3, 24.1, 32.0, 32.9, 44.8, 44.9, 79.6, 79.8, 127.6, 127.7, 127.9, 128.0, 132.7, 143.8, 144.2; FT-IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3411, 2951, 2923, 2855, 2364, 2345, 2035, 1710, 1460, 1378, 1373, 1131.



3-(4-chlorophenyl)heptan-3-ol (5f): colorless oil, ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.29 (m, 4 H), 1.87 (m, 4H), 1.23 (m, 4H), 0.94 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.74 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.8, 14.1, 23.2, 25.7, 35.7, 42.5, 77.1,

127.1, 128.21, 132.13, 144.8; FT-IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3460, 2921, 2842, 1711, 1596, 1491, 1463, 1381, 1377, 1157, 1094, 1014.



3-(4-bromophenyl)-4-methylhexan-3-ol (5h): dr 1/1 (inseparable mixture of diastereomers), colorless oil, ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37 (m, 3H), 7.21 (m, 1H), 1.96 (m, 2H), 1.79 (m, 2H), 1.38 (m, 1H), 0.96-0.65 (m, 9H); ¹³C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.0, 12.7, 13.8, 23.3, 24.2, 31.9, 32.2, 44.8, 45.0,

79.9, 80.0, 126.0, 126.2, 126.3, 127.8, 127.9, 145.3, 145.6; FT-IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3480, 2960, 2852, 2354, 2332, 1611, 1582, 1511, 1463, 1377, 1299, 1249, 1179, 1039, 959.



3-(4-methoxyphenyl)heptan-3-ol (5k): colorless oil, ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.23 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 1.97-1.72 (m, 4H), 1.33-1.06 (m, 4H), 0.87 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.80 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz,

3H); ¹³C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.9, 14.1, 21.0, 23.2, 25.8, 35.4, 42.3, 77.0, 125.4, 128.8, 135.7, 143.3; FT-IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3447, 2853, 2818, 2729, 1711, 1513, 1463, 1377, 1157, 1111.



3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methylhexan-3-ol (5l): dr 1/1 (inseparable mixture of diastereomers), colorless oil, ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.26 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.85 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.68 (m, 2H), 1.32 (m, 1H), 0.963-0.66 (m, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (300 MHz,

CDCl₃) δ 5.7, 6.8, 16.3, 17.2, 24.8, 25.1, 37.8, 38.0, 48.3, 72.5, 72.7, 120.2, 120.3, 103.3, 130.6, 151.0; FT-IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3605, 2970, 2936, 2877, 1512, 1462, 1380, 1262, 1159, 965.



3-(o-tolyl)heptan-3-ol (5m): colorless oil, ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.47 (m, 1H), 7.14 (m, 3H), 2.50 (m, 3H), 2.01 (m, 2H), 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.27 (m, 4 H), 0.86 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.78 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.0, 14.0, 22.5, 23.1, 26.0, 33.8, 40.7, 78.6, 125.5, 126.6, 127.2, 132.2, 134.9, 143.2; FT-IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3450, 2950, 2910, 2852, 2724, 1715, 1636, 1576, 1512, 1462, 1377, 1309, 1156,



1111.

4-methyl-3-(o-tolyl)hexan-3-ol (5n): dr 1/1 (inseparable mixture of diastereomers), colorless oil, ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.43 (m, 1H), 7.15 (m, 3H), 2.50 (s, 3H), 2.05-1.96 (m, 2 H), 1.59 (m, 2H), 1.00 (m, 1H), 1.02-0.65 (m, 9 H); ¹³C NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.2, 8.3, 12.7, 13.5, 22.8, 24.0, 30.1,

30.6, 42.7, 42.9, 81.3, 81.5, 125.2, 125.3, 126.3, 127.7, 127.8, 132.5, 143.1; FT-IR (film, cm⁻¹): 3450, 3058, 2930, 2852, 2724, 1709, 1601, 1508, 1459, 1376, 1371, 1273, 1150, 1130.

4.- NMR spectra data



¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 3-phenyl-heptan-3-ol (5a)



150 145 140 135 130 125 120 115 110 105 100 95 90 85 80 75 70 65 60 55 50 45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 ppm

Figure S2. ¹³C{¹H}-NMR full chart for 5a in CDCl₃.



¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 2-phenylbutan-2-ol (5b)

Figure S3. ¹H-NMR full chart for 5b in CDCl₃.



Figure S4. ¹³C{¹H}-NMR full chart for **5b** in CDCl₃.

¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 4-methyl-3-phenyl-hexan-3-ol (5c)



Figure S6. ¹³C{¹H}-NMR full chart for **5c** in CDCl₃.





Figure S7. ¹H-NMR full chart for 5d in CDCl₃.



Figure S8. ¹³C{¹H}-NMR full chart for **5d** in CDCl₃.





Figure S9. ¹H-NMR full chart for 5e in CDCl₃.



Figure S10. ¹³C{¹H}-NMR full chart for 5e in CDCl₃.



¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 3-(4-chlorophenyl)heptan-3-ol (5f)

Figure S11. ¹H-NMR full chart for 5f in CDCl₃.



Figure S12. ¹³C{¹H}-NMR full chart for 5f in CDCl₃.



¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 3-(4-bromophenyl)heptan-3-ol (5g)

Figure S13. ¹H-NMR full chart for 5g in CDCl₃.



Figure S14. ¹³C{¹H}-NMR full chart for 5g in CDCl₃.

¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 3-(4-bromophenyl)-4-methylhexan-3-ol (5h)



Figure S15. ¹H-NMR full chart for 5h in CDCl₃.



Figure S16. ¹³C{¹H}-NMR full chart for 5h in CDCl₃.



Figure S17. ¹H-NMR full chart for 5i in CDCl₃.



Figure S18. ¹³C{¹H}-NMR full chart for 5i in CDCl₃.

¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 4-methyl-3-(p-tolyl)hexan-3-ol (5j)



Figure S19. ¹H-NMR full chart for 5j in CDCl₃.



Figure S20. ¹³C{¹H}-NMR full chart for 5j in CDCl₃.



¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)heptan-3-ol (5k)

Figure S21. ¹H-NMR full chart for 5k in CDCl₃.



Figure S22. ¹³C{¹H}-NMR full chart for 5k in CDCl₃.



¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methylhexan-3-ol (5l)

Figure S23. ¹H-NMR full chart for 5l in CDCl₃ (300 MHz).



Figure S24. ¹³C{¹H}-NMR full chart for **5**I in CDCl₃.



¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 3-(o-tolyl)heptan-3-ol (5m)

Figure S25. ¹H-NMR full chart for 5m in CDCl₃.



Figure S26. ¹³C{¹H}-NMR full chart for 5m in CDCl₃.

¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of 4-methyl-3-(o-tolyl)hexan-3-ol (5n)



Figure S27. ¹H-NMR full chart for 5n in CDCl₃.



Figure S28. ¹³C{¹H}-NMR full chart for 5n in CDCl₃.

5.- References

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