Supporting Information

A Chiroptical Approach for the Absolute Stereochemical Determination of P-Stereogenic Center

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I. Materials and General Instrumentations:

Anhydrous solvents used for CD measurements were purchased from Aldrich and were spectra grade. Unless otherwise mentioned, solvents were purified as follows. CH₂Cl₂ was dried over CaH₂ whereas THF and Et₂O were dried over sodium (dryness was monitored by colorization of benzophenone ketyl radical); they were freshly distilled prior to use. NMR spectra were obtained using 500 MHz Varian NMR spectrometers and referenced using the residual ¹H peak from the deuterated solvent for the proton NMR, the carbon shift of the solvent (77.0 ppm for CDCl₃) for the 13C-NMR, and phosphoric acid (as the internal standard reference for the ³¹P-NMR measurements. Column chromatography was performed using Silicycle 60 Å, 35-75 μ m silica gel. Pre-coated 0.25 mm thick silica gel 60 F254 plates were used for analytical TLC and visualized using UV light, p-anisaldehyde stain or phosphomolybdic acid in EtOH stain. CD spectra were recorded on a JASCO J-810 spectropolarimeter, equipped with a temperature controller (Neslab 111) for low temperature studies, and are reported as Mol. CD / λ [nm]. UV-vis spectra were recorded on an Agilent, Cary 100 UV-visible spectrophotometer equipped with temperature controller. UV spectra were collected with scan rate of 100 nm/min. Sofosbuvir and *epi*-sofusbuvir were generously gifted from Merck. Inc.

II. General Procedure for UV-vis Measurements, Binding Affinity Calculations and Jobs Plot Analysis:

<u>UV-vis measurement</u>: Zn-MAPOL **2** (1.0 μ L of a 0.001M solution in anhydrous dichloromethane, 1.0 μ mol) was added to hexane (1.0 mL) in a 1.0 cm UV-cell. The background spectrum was recorded from 350 nm to 480 nm at a scan rate of 100 nm/min. Chiral phosphorus oxides (1 up to 500 equivalents) from four different stock solutions in anhydrous dichloromethane [0.1M (for 100-500 equiv), 0.01M (for 10-100 equiv), 0.001M (for 1-10 equiv), 0.0001M (for 0.1-1 equiv)] were then added to the Zn-MAPOL **2** solution. The UV spectra were collected after each addition. A representative UV-vis titration graph is shown below (Figure S1).



Figure S1. UV-vis titration of Zn-MAPOL 2 (1 μ M) with *R*_P-4d at 0 °C in hexane.

<u>Binding affinity measurements</u>: Data gathered from the titration of analytes with Zn-MAPOL **2** were used to obtain binding affinities, as described previously.¹ Figure S2 depicts the binding affinity measured for R_P -**4d** bound to **2**.



Figure S2. Binding affinity measurement for *R*_P-4d titration with Zn-MAPOL 2.

<u>Jobs plot analysis</u>: Job's plot analysis was performed by measuring the changes in the UV-vis absorbance of Zn-MAPOL **2** upon addition of R_P -**4d** (Figure-S1). Changes in the UV-vis absorbance (ΔA_{abs}) were calculated by subtracting the absorbance at each titration point from the absorbance of free Zn-MAPOL **2** at 410 nm. The molar fraction of Zn-MAPOL **2** ($X_{Zn-MAPOL}$) was then multiplied with the change in the UV-vis absorbance (ΔA_{abs}) for each titration point and was plotted against the molar fraction of X_{R-4d} . The maxima at 0.5 X_{R-4d} confirms the formation of a 1:1 complex between Zn-MAPOL **2** and phosphine oxide R_P -**4d**.



Figure S3. Jobs plot of Zn-MAPOL 2 with *R*_P-4d at 410 nm.

III. General Procedure for CD Measurement:

Zn-MAPOL **2** (1.0 μ L of a 0.001M solution in anhydrous dichloromethane, 1.0 μ mol) was added to hexane (1.0 mL) in a 1.0 cm CD cell (cooled to 0 °C) to obtain a 1.0 μ M solution. The background spectrum was recorded from 350 nm to 480 nm with a scan rate of 100 nm/min at 0 °C. Chiral phosphine oxide from a stock solution in anhydrous dichloromethane (0.001 M for 1-10 equiv and 0.01 M for 10-20 equiv) was added to the prepared host solution to afford the host-guest complex. The CD spectra were measured immediately (10 scans). The resultant ECCD spectra recorded in millidegrees were converted the molecular CD (Mol. CD) considering the host concentration of 1.0 μ M.



Figure S4. Positive ECCD spectrum of Zn-MAPOL **2** complexed with 5 equiv of S_{P} -**4a** at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S5. Negative ECCD spectrum of Zn-MAPOL **2** complexed with 5 equiv of *R*_P-**4b** at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S6. Positive ECCD spectrum of Zn-MAPOL **2** complexed with 5 equiv of S_P -4c at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S7. Negative ECCD spectrum of Zn-MAPOL **2** complexed with 5 equiv of R_P -**4d** at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S8. Positive ECCD spectrum of Zn-MAPOL **2** complexed with 5 equiv of S_{P} -**4e** at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S9. Negative ECCD spectrum of Zn-MAPOL **2** complexed with 5 equiv of R_P -**4f** at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S10. Positive ECCD spectrum of Zn-MAPOL **2** complexed with 5 equiv of *R*_P-**4g** at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S11. Negative ECCD spectrum of Zn MAPOL **2** complexed with 5 equiv of S_P -**4h** at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S12. Negative ECCD spectrum of Zn-MAPOL **2** complexed with 5 equiv of R_P -**4i** at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S13. Positive ECCD spectrum of Zn-MAPOL 2 complexed with 1 equiv of 5 at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S14. Positive ECCD spectrum of Zn-MAPOL 2 complexed with 1 equiv of *epi*-5 at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S15. Positive ECCD spectrum of Zn-MAPOL 2 complexed with 20 equiv of 5 at 0 $^{\circ}$ C in chlorobenzene.



Figure S16. Negative ECCD spectrum of Zn-MAPOL 2 complexed with 20 equiv of *epi-* 5 at 0 °C in chlorobenzene.



Figure S17. Positive ECCD spectrum of Zn-MAPOL **2** complexed with 1 equiv of S_P , S_P -**6a** at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S18. Negative ECCD spectrum of Zn-MAPOL **2** complexed with 1 equiv of R_P, R_P -**6b** at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S19. Negative ECCD spectrum of Zn-MAPOL **2** complexed with 1 equiv of R_P, R_P -**6c** at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S20. Positive ECCD spectrum of Zn-MAPOL **2** complexed with 1 equiv of *R*-**6d** at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S21. Negative ECCD spectrum of Zn-MAPOL **2** complexed with 1 equiv of *S*,*S*-**6**e at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S22. Positive ECCD spectrum of Zn-MAPOL 2 complexed with 1 equiv of *R*,*R*-6f at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S23. Negative ECCD spectrum of Zn-MAPOL **2** complexed with 1 equiv of *S*,*S*-**6g** at 0 °C in hexane.

IV. Temperature Dependence on the Amplitude of the ECCD Signal for Zn-MAPOL 2 Complexed with R_P -4d

Zn-MAPOL **2** (1.0 μ M) was complexed with 5 equiv of *R*_P-**4d** (5.0 μ mol) in hexane. With the increase in temperature the ECCD signal drops gradually, although significant signal is observed even at 45 °C. The same ECCD active solution at 45 °C increases signal intensity when cooled down to 0 °C with an intensity similar to the ECCD signal of the original complex at 0 °C.



Figure S24. Change in ECCD signal of Zn-MAPOL **2** complexed with 5 equiv of R_P -**4d** in hexane at different temperatures.



Figure S25. Temperature dependence on the amplitude of the ECCD signal of Zn-MAPOL 2 complexed with 5 equiv of R_P -4d in hexane.

V. Solvent Screen for Zn-MAPOL 2 Complexed with R_P -4d and R_P -4g



Figure S26. ECCD spectra of Zn-MAPOL 2 complexed with R_P -4d at 0 °C in different



Figure S27. ECCD titration of Zn-MAPOL **2** complexed with 5 equiv of R_P -**4d** at 0 °C with acetone.



Figure S28. ECCD titration of Zn-MAPOL **2** complexed with 5 equiv of R_P -4d at 0 °C with ethyl acetate.



Figure S29. ECCD titration of Zn-MAPOL 2 complexed with 20 equiv of *R*_P-4g at 0 °C with acetone.



Figure S30. ECCD titration of Zn-MAPOL **2** complexed with 20 equiv of *R*_P-**4g** at 0 °C in ethyl acetate.

VI. ECCD of MeO-Zn-MAPOL 3 Complexed with Chiral Phosphorous Oxide



Figure S31. ECCD of Zn-MAPOL **2** (red curve) and MeO-Zn-MAPOL **3** (blue curve) complexed with 5 equiv of R_P -4d at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S32. ECCD of Zn-MAPOL **2** (red curve) and MeO-Zn-MAPOL **3** (blue curve) complexed with 5 equiv of R_P -**4b** at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S33. ECCD of Zn-MAPOL **2** (red curve) and MeO-Zn-MAPOL **3** (blue curve) complexed with 20 equiv of R_P -**4f** at 0 °C in hexane.



Figure S34. ECCD of Zn-MAPOL **2** (red curve) and MeO-Zn-MAPOL **3** (blue curve) complexed with 5 equiv of R_P -**4g** at 0 °C in hexane.

VII. Experimental Procedure:

P-chiral phosphine oxides were synthesized following literature procedures.² Optical purity was measured comparing their optical rotation values with the reported values.

ethyl(methyl)(phenyl)phosphine oxide:^{2a,2b,3}



*S*_P-4a enantiomer:

 $[\alpha]_D = -16.7$ (c = 1.0, MeOH); *ee* = 68%

*R*_P-4b enantiomer:

 $[\alpha]_D = +18.1$ (c = 1.0, MeOH); *ee* = 74%

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.72 – 7.67 (m, 2H), 7.54 – 7.46 (m, 3H), 2.03 – 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.69 (dd, *J* = 12.7, 1.4 Hz, 3H), 1.15 – 1.08 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 133.62, 132.86, 131.61 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz), 130.07 (d, *J* = 9.3 Hz), 128.64 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz), 24.64 (d, *J* = 71.4 Hz), 15.40 (d, *J* = 69.6 Hz), 5.73 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz). ³¹P NMR (202 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 39.11.

methyl(phenyl)(propyl)phosphine oxide:^{2b,3}



*S*_{*P*}**-4c** enantiomer:

 $[\alpha]_D = -13.2$ (c = 1.0, MeOH); *ee* = 78%

*R*_P**-4d** enantiomer:

 $[\alpha]_D = +15.5$ (c = 1.0, MeOH); *ee* = 92%

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.73 – 7.69 (m, 2H), 7.53 – 7.48 (m, 3H), 2.00 – 1.81 (m, 3H), 1.69 (d, *J* = 12.7 Hz, 3H), 1.67 – 1.47 (m, 2H), 0.99 (td, *J* = 7.3, 1.1 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 134.15, 133.99, 131.55 (d, J = 2.6 Hz), 129.99 (d, J = 9.3 Hz), 128.63 (d, J = 11.4 Hz), 33.91 (d, J = 70.4 Hz), 16.32, 15.73 (d, J = 11.9 Hz), 15.56, 15.42 (d, J = 3.8 Hz). ³¹P NMR (202 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 37.11.

butyl(methyl)(phenyl)phosphine oxide:^{2a,2b,4}



[α]_D = -11.5 (c = 1.0, MeOH); *ee* = 69%

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 – 7.67 (m, 2H), 7.59 – 7.41 (m, 3H), 2.02 – 1.81 (m, 2H), 1.70 (d, *J* = 12.7 Hz, 3H), 1.66 – 1.42 (m, 2H), 1.42 – 1.32 (m, 2H), 0.87 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 134.16, 133.40, (131.55 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz), 130.02 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 128.64 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz), 31.52 (d, *J* = 70.5 Hz), 24.03 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz), 23.68 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz), 16.04 (d, *J* = 69.5 Hz), 13.58. ³¹P NMR (202 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 37.39

2-methoxyphenyl(methyl)(phenyl)phosphine oxide:^{2a,2b}



 $[\alpha]_D = +18.8 (c = 1.0, MeOH); ee = 71\%$

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.97 (ddd, J = 13.1, 7.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.79 – 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.55 – 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.44 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.11 (tdd, J = 7.5, 1.8, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (ddd, J = 8.5, 5.4, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 2.08 (d, J = 14.0 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 133.97 (d, J = 6.1 Hz), 133.88 (d, J = 2.8 Hz), 131.25 (d, J = 2.9 Hz), 130.26 (d, J = 10.4 Hz), 128.20 (d, J = 12.4 Hz), 121.04 (d, J = 11.3 Hz), 110.84 (d, J = 6.6 Hz), 55.28, 16.17 (d, J = 75.2 Hz). ³¹P NMR (202 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 28.33.

(1R,2S,5R)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl (R_P)-methyl(phenyl) phosphinate:^{3,5}



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 – 7.75 (m, 2H), 7.56 –7.50 (m, 1H), 7.49 – 7.44 (m, 2H), 4.27 (tdd, J = 10.7, 8.2, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.23 – 2.17 (m,1H), 1.83–1.79 (m, 1H), 1.71 – 1.55 (m, 5H), 1.39 – 1.29 (m, 2H), 1.04 –0.97 (m, 2H), 0.96 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.85 – 0.79 (m, 1H), 0.76 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 131.89 (d, J = 2.8 Hz), 130.82 (d, J = 10.1 Hz), 128.40 (d, J = 12.8 Hz), 76.37 (d, J = 12.8 Hz), 76.37

7.1 Hz), 48.75 (d, J = 6.2 Hz), 43.21, 34.09, 31.43, 25.85, 22.95, 21.91, 21.10, 16.95,
16.14, 15.83. ³¹P NMR (202 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 39.81.

(1R,2S,5R)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl (SP)-methyl(phenyl) phosphinate:^{2c,3,5}



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.83 – 7.79 (m, 2H), 7.58 –7.51 (m, 1H), 7.51 – 7.45 (m, 2H), 3.97 (tdd, *J* = 10.5, 7.9, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.45 – 2.33 (m, 1H), 1.94 –1.88 (m, 1H), 1.72 (d, *J* = 14.5 Hz, 3H), 1.65 – 1.55 (m, 2H), 1.43 – 1.37 (m, 1H), 1.35 – 1.19 (m, 3H), 0.92 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (d, *J* = 10.3 Hz, 1H), 0.83 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 0.31 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 131.97 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz), 131.12 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz), 128.41 (d, *J* = 12.8 Hz), 76.69, 48.76 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 43.87, 34.07, 31.54, 25.36, 22.67, 21.98, 21.08, 16.96, 16.14, 15.15. ³¹P NMR (202 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 40.49. *dr* = 12.5 :1

(1R,2S,5R)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl (R_P)-phenyl phosphinate:^{2c}



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.20 (s, 1H), 7.80 – 7.75 (m, 2H), 7.65 (d, *J*_{HP} = 550 Hz, 1H), 7.60 – 7.57 (m, 1H), 7.52 – 7.48 (m, 2H), 4.25 (qd, *J* = 10.5, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.24 – 2.15

(m, 2H), 1.71 - 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.48 - 1.42 (m, 2H), 1.24 (q, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 1.04 (qd, , J = 15 Hz, 5 Hz, 1H), 0.95 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (m,7H), 13 C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 132.91 (d, J = 2.9 Hz), 130.63, (d, J = 11.8 Hz), 128.67 (d, J = 13.8 Hz), 78.96 (d, J = 7.4 Hz), 48.69 (d, J = 6.2 Hz), 43.49 (d, J = 1.1 Hz), 33.91, 31.63, 25.76, 22.89, 21.86, 20.99, 15.73. 31 P NMR (202 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 24.73. dr = 19 :1

VIII. Crystal Structure of R_P -4d bound to Zn-TPP:



IX. References:

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X. NMR Spectra:





 $\bigwedge_{25.75}^{24.95}$



















97.11





³¹P-NMR













 $< 16.46 \\ 15.87 \\ 15$



























---- 40.49











