

Synthesis of enantiopure α -Tfm-Proline and α -Tfm-Pipeolic Acid from oxazolo-pyrrolidines and -piperidines

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1. General information

Unless otherwise mentioned, all reagents were purchased from commercial source. All glassware was dried in an oven at 70°C prior to use. THF was distilled under nitrogen from sodium/benzophenone prior to use. CH₂Cl₂ was distilled under nitrogen from CaH₂ prior to use. Heated reactions were performed using an oil bath and a magnetic stirrer connected to a temperature controller. ¹H NMR (400.0 MHz), ¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz) and ¹⁹F (376.2 MHz) were measured on a JEOL EXC400 or a BRUKER AVANCE NEO 400 MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts of ¹H NMR were reported in ppm downfield from Me₄Si (δ 0.0 ppm), CDCl₃ (δ 77.16 ppm) or C₆F₆ (δ -164.9 ppm) as internal standard. Data are reported as follows: chemical shift (δ ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, p = pentet, m = multiplet), coupling constant (Hz), integration. Column chromatography was performed on SDS 60A, (40-63 μ m.) silica gel, employing mixture of specified solvent as eluent. Thin-

layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Merck silica gel (Merck 60 PF254) plates. Silica TLC plates were visualized under UV light, by a 10% solution of phosphomolybdic acid in ethanol followed by heating. Infrared spectra (IR) were obtained by Fourier-transformation on BRUKER TENSOR 27, wave numbers are given in cm^{-1} . Optical rotations were determined using a Anton Paar MCP 200 polarimeter. HRMS were obtained using a QTOF 6530 Agilent Technologies, source ESI, resolution 12000. Melting Points were measured on a Büchi apparatus and uncorrected. An Agilent 1200 series high performance liquid chromatograph coupled to an ELSD detector and a chiral column CHIRALPAK AS-H (250 x 4.6 mm) were used to determine the enantiopurity of (*R*)-**15** and (*S*)-**15**.

2. Synthesis and analytical data of new compounds

(4*R*)-2-(3-carboethoxyethyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-4-phenyl-1,3-oxazolidine **4**

In a screw-capped vial, a solution of **1** (2.07 g, 10.65 mmol, 1 equiv) in toluene (10 mL) was added (*R*)-phenylglycinol (1.51 g, 11.18 mmol, 1.05 equiv) and PPTS (0.1 g, 0.4 mmol, 0.04 equiv). The mixture was heated for 12 h until the disappearance of the starting compound. The reaction mixture was then cooled down to room temperature, toluene was evaporated and CH_2Cl_2 (15 mL) was added. The organic phase was washed with NaHCO_3 (2×15 mL) then with a saturated solution of NaCl (15 mL), dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under vacuum. The crude product could be used without further purification in the next step or purified by silica gel chromatography (90/10 cyclohexane/ethyl acetate) to give **4** (3.20 g, 94%) as colorless oil. R_f 0.40 (80/20, cyclohexane / ethyl acetate); IR (neat, cm^{-1}): 2980, 1730, 1165, 700; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ 1.26 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H), 2.20-2.34 (m, 2H), 2.52-2.67 (m, 2H), 2.76 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.70 (t, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.10-4.18 (m, 2H), 4.39 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.64 (q, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.29-7.39 (m, 5H); ^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3) : δ 14.3, 27.5, 27.8, 61.0, 61.3, 74.8, 126.0 (q, $^1J_{CF} = 271$ Hz), 127.0, 128.4, 129.0, 138.5, 173.4; ^{19}F NMR (376.2 MHz, CDCl_3): δ -84.99; HRMS (ESI-TOF): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{19}\text{F}_3\text{NO}_3$ 318.1317, found 318.1313.

(4*R*)-2-(3-carboethoxypropyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-4-phenyl-1,3-oxazolidine **5**

In a screw-capped vial, **2** (0.90 g, 4.23 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in toluene (5 mL) with (*R*)-phenylglycinol (0.62 g, 4.44 mmol, 1.05 equiv). PPTS (0.05 g, 0.12 mmol, 0.05 equiv) was added in catalytic portion. The mixture was heated for 24 h until the disappearance of the starting compound. The reaction mixture was then cooled to rt, toluene was evaporated and

AcOEt (20 mL) was added. The organic phase was washed with NaHCO₃ (2×15 mL) then with NaCl (20 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (90/10 cyclohexane / ethyl acetate). A mixture of two inseparable diastereoisomers **5** (85/15 *dr*) was obtained (1 g, 3.02 mmol) in 71% yield. Yellow oil; *Rf* 0.78 (70/30 cyclohexane / ethyl acetate); IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2985, 1730, 1162, 700; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): (major isomer) δ 1.27 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 1.80-2.08 (m, 3H), 2.34-2.48 (m, 3H), 3.73 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (q, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 4.39 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.43 (m, 5H); (minor isomer) δ 1.27 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 1.80-2.08 (m, 3H), 2.34-2.48 (m, 3H), 3.82 (t, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (q, *J* = 7.3, 2H), 4.39 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.43 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃): (major isomer) δ 14.3, 17.8, 31.7, 33.7, 60.5, 61.7, 74.5, 95.8 (q, *J* = 28.8 Hz), 125, 1 (q, *J* = 288.5 Hz), 126.9, 128.4, 129.0, 138.4, 173.1; (minor isomer) δ 14.3, 17.3, 32.4, 33.3, 60.5, 61.7, 75.4, 94.7 (q, *J* = 29.7 Hz), 125.1 (q, *J* = 281.8 Hz), 126.8, 127.8, 128.6, 139.4, 173.2; ¹⁹F NMR (376.2 MHz, CDCl₃): (major isomer) -85.0, (minor isomer) δ -85.2; HRMS (ESI-TOF): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₁F₃NO₃ 332.1474, found 332.1468.

(*R*)-2-(3-carboxypropyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-4-phenyl-1,3-oxazolidine **6**

In a screw-capped vial, **3** (10.00 g, 54.32 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in toluene (60 mL) with (*R*)-(−)-phenylglycinol (7.84 g, 57.04 mmol, 1.05 equiv). PPTS (6.84 g, 2.72 mmol, 0.05 equiv) was added. The mixture was heated for 1h. After cooling, toluene was evaporated and DCM (70 mL) was added for dilution. The organic extract was washed with NaHCO₃ (1×70 mL). The aqueous phase was acidified with HCl 1M until pH = 4 and extracted with dichloromethane (2 × 70 mL). Organic phase was successively washed with saturated NaCl (20 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. Two inseparable diastereomers **6** were obtained (95/5 *dr*). The crude compound was obtained in 82% yield (13.60 g, 44.85 mmol) and used without purification in the next step. Yellow oil; *Rf* 0.58 (50/50 cyclohexane / ethyl acetate); IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3224, 2983, 1705, 1168; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): (major isomer) δ 1.91-2.1 (m, 3H), 2.37-2.53 (m, 3H), 3.75 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 4.40 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 4.62 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.40 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃): (major isomer) δ 18.7, 31.0, 33.5, 61.7, 74.6, 95.8 (q, *J* = 29.7 Hz), 125.0 (q, *J* = 288.5 Hz), 127.0, 128.5, 129.1, 138.4, 178.6; ¹⁹F NMR (376.2 MHz, CDCl₃): (major isomer) δ -85.0. HRMS (ESI-TOF): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₇F₃NO₃ 304.1161, found 304.1152.

(4*R*)-2-(3-hydroxypropyl)-2-trifluoromethyl-4-phenyl-1,3-oxazolidine **7**

To a solution of oxazolidine **4** (26.8 g, 84.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in a mixture of ethanol/THF (300 mL/150 mL) under argon atmosphere at 0 °C was added NaBH₄ (38.3 g, 1.013 mol, 12.0 equiv)

and very slowly CaCl_2 (65.6 g, 0.591 mol, 7.0 equiv). The reaction was stirred for 1 h at room temperature, then quenched with saturated NH_4Cl aqueous solution (100 mL). Methanol was removed under reduced pressure and the corresponding aqueous solution was taken up with ethyl acetate (150 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 150 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (100 mL), dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. After filtration through a short pad of silica gel, and precipitation in pentane followed by filtration the pure reduced oxazolidine **7** (22.0 g, 95%) was obtained as a white solid. m.p. 62-64°C; R_f 0.56 (80/20, cyclohexane / ethyl acetate); IR (neat, cm^{-1}): 3411, 3349 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz CDCl_3) : δ 1.67-1.72 (m, 2H), 1.88-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.95-2.03 (m, 1H), 2.58 (s, 1H), 3.53-3.67 (m, 3H), 4.30 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.53 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.22-7.31 (m, 5H, H_{Ar}); ^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz CDCl_3) : δ 25.3, 29.2, 61.8, 62.5, 74.6, 96.0 (q, $^2J_{CF} = 29.6$ Hz), 125.2 (q, $^1J_{CF} = 288.3$ Hz), 127.0, 128.5, 129.1, 138.4; ^{19}F NMR (376.2 MHz CDCl_3) : δ -84.86; HRMS (ESI-TOF): [M+H]⁺ calculated for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}\text{F}_3\text{NO}_2$ 276.1211, found 276.1207.

Oxazolopyrrolidine **8**

To a solution of oxazolidine **7** (11.7 g, 42.8 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (200 mL) under argon atmosphere were added triphenylphosphine (16.8 g, 64.2 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) and imidazole (9.3 g, 136.9 mmol, 3.2 equiv.). Then iodine (16.3 g, 64.2 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) was added slowly and the mixture was stirred for 2 h under aluminum foil. The crude mixture was washed with H_2O (100 mL) and brine (100 mL) and the organic phase was dried over MgSO_4 . Purification by flash chromatography (80/20 cyclohexane/ethyl acetate) gave **8** as a diastereoisomerically pure compound in 73% yield (8.031 g, 31 mmol) as a colorless oil. R_f 0.8 (80/20, cyclohexane / ethyl acetate); IR (neat, cm^{-1}): 2945, 1145; ^1H NMR (400 MHz CDCl_3): δ 1.75-1.82 (m, 2H), 1.92-2.00 (m, 1H), 2.41-2.47 (m, 1H), 2.53-2.59 (m, 1H), 2.64-2.69 (m, 1H), 4.12 (dd, $J = 7.8, 10.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.30 (dd, $J = 6.4, 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.71 (dd, $J = 6.4, 10.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.31-7.37 (m, 5H, H_{Ar}); ^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 24.9, 34.4, 49.4, 64.4, 67.1, 103.7 (q, $^2J_{CF} = 30.7$ Hz), 124.9 (q, $^1J_{CF} = 284.7$ Hz), 126.7, 128.5, 128.7, 135.0; ^{19}F NMR (376.2 MHz, CDCl_3): δ -84.6; HRMS (ESI-TOF): [M+H]⁺ calculated for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{F}_3\text{NO}$ 258.1106, found 258.1102.

Oxazolopiperidinone **9 maj** and **9 min**.

To the acid **6** (1.74 g, 5.74 mmol, 1 equiv) dissolved in toluene (70 mL) was added a small amount of p-toluenesulfonic acid (0.13 g, 0.86 mmol, 0.15 equiv) and the mixture was heated

with a Dean-Stark trap for 24h. After cooling, the mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (30 mL) and washed with NaOH 2N (40 mL). The organic extract was dried on MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography (90/10 to 80/20 cyclohexane / ethyl acetate) gave the major isomer **9 maj** (1.05 g, 3.68 mmol, 63%) and, the minor isomer **9 min** (0.13 g, 0.43 mmol, 7%). **9 maj**: Colorless oil; *Rf* 0.41 (70/30 cyclohexane / ethyl acetate); $[\alpha]^{19.9}_{\text{D}}$: 140 ° (*c* 0.6, CHCl₃); IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2915, 1674, 1157; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.74-1.82 (m, 1H), 1.93-1.96 (m, 1H), 2.01-2.13 (m, 1H), 2.50-2.60 (m, 2H), 2.62-2.70 (m, 1H), 4.15 (td, *J* = 8.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (td, *J* = 8.7, 2.3 Hz), 5.49 (t, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.37-7.17 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃): 15.3, 29.5, 30.0, 60.5, 72.5, 92.7 (q, *J* = 30.7 Hz), 124.5 (q, *J* = 291.4 Hz), 125.4, 127.5, 128.7, 138.5, 171.7; NMR ¹⁹F (376.2 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -80.1; HRMS (ESI-TOF): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₅F₃NO₂ 286.1055, found 286.1052.

9 min: White solid; m.p. 112-114°C; *Rf* 0.44 (70/30 cyclohexane/ethyl acetate); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.87-1.96 (m, 1H), 1.98-2.07 (m, 1H), 2.10-2.18 (m, 1H), 2.26-2.44 (m, 2H), 2.50-2.57 (m, 1H), 4.01-4.05 (m, 1H), 4.66 (t, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (dd, *J* = 9.7 Hz, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.36 (m, 5H), ¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 16.4, 28.5, 30.5, 60.3, 75.1, 91.8 (q, *J* = 30.7 Hz), 125.0 (q, *J* = 287.5 Hz), 126.4, 128.1, 128.9, 140.5, 169.1; ¹⁹F NMR (376.2 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -81.7. HRMS (ESI-TOF): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₅F₃NO₂ 286.1055, found 286.1052.

Oxazolopiperidine **10 maj** and **10 min**

To a solution of **9 maj** (2 g, 7 mmol, 1 equiv) in THF (20 mL) cooled to 0°C was slowly added BH₃/THF 1M (19.53 mmol, 21.7 mL, 2.8 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred during 2h until disappearance of the starting material checked by ¹⁹F NMR. MeOH (20 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. MeOH was evaporated. The crude colorless oil obtained was purified by flash chromatography (90/10 cyclohexane / ethyl acetate). The compound **10 maj** was obtained in 71% yield (1.359 g, 5.01 mmol) as a colorless oil.

10 maj: Colorless oil; *Rf* 0.88 (90/10 cyclohexane / ethyl acetate); $[\alpha]^{19.9}_{\text{D}}$: -226 ° (*c* 1.1, CHCl₃); IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2952, 1147; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.41-1.46 (m, 1H), 1.71-1.81 (m, 4H) 2.03-2.10 (m, 1H), 2.75-2.81 (m, 1H), 2.87-2.94 (m, 1H), 3.79 (t, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (dd, *J* = 10 Hz, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.44 (m); ¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 17.0, 18.1, 26.7, 41.7, 65.2, 74.1, 92.4 (q, *J* = 29.7), 125.6 (q, *J* = 288.5 Hz), 127.8, 128.2, 128.7, 138.4; NMR ¹⁹F (376.2 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -85.2; HRMS (ESI-TOF): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₇F₃NO 272.1262, found 272.1258.

To a solution of **9 min** (1.00 g, 3.5 mmol, 1 equiv) in THF (10 mL) cooled to 0°C was slowly added BH₃/THF 1M (12.25 mmol, 12.25 mL, 3.5 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred during 2h until disappearance of the starting material checked by ¹⁹F NMR. MeOH (10 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. MeOH was evaporated. The crude colorless oil obtained was purified by flash chromatography (90/10 cyclohexane/AcOEt). The compound (*S*)-**10** was obtained in 32% yield (0.304 g, 1.12 mmol) as a white solid.

10 min: *Rf* 0.70 (90/10 cyclohexane / ethyl acetate); IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2952, 1147; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.26-1.32 (m, 1H), 1.42-1.46 (m, 1H), 1.56-1.59 (m, 1H), 1.60-1.62 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.75 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.25 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.64 (m, 1H), 2.75-2.83 (m, 1H), 3.65-3.70 (m, 1H), 4.30-4.33 (m, 2H), 7.24-7.31 (m, 5H-arom); ¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 20.3, 24.4, 30.6, 41.1, 63.2, 74.5, 90.7, 125.8, 128.0, 128.2, 128.9, 140.1; NMR ¹⁹F (376.2 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -75.5 (s, CF₃).

1-(2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)-2-carbonitrile-2-trifluoromethylpyrrolidine **11**

To a solution of oxazolidine **8** (13.68 g, 53.23 mmol, 1 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (300 mL) was added, dropwise, trimethylsilyl cyanide (9.9 mL, 79.84 mmol, 1.5 equiv) at room temperature and under argon atmosphere. Then BF₃-Et₂O (10.1 mL, 79.84 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added, dropwise, at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1h, until the disappearance of the starting material checked by ¹⁹F NMR. Then, NaHCO₃ (200 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The aqueous phase was extracted with DCM (3×200 mL) and organics extracts were gathered and dried on MgSO₄. The crude product could be used without further purification in the next step. A mixture of diastereomers (38/62) **11** (15.2 g, 99%) was obtained as colorless oil. A pure analytical sample of each diastereoisomer (*R*)-**11** and (*S*)-**11** was isolated by flash chromatography (90/10 cyclohexane/ethyl acetate).

(*R*)-**11**: Oil; *Rf* 0.40 (90/10, pentane/Et₂O); [α]^{19.9}_D: +20.04° (c 0.7, CHCl₃); IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3487, 2949, 2250, 1140; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.80-1.91 (m, 2H), 2.29-2.35 (m, 1H), 2.46-2.49 (m, 1H), 2.76 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.18 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.76-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.94-3.99 (m, 1H), 4.52 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.33-7.43 (m, 5H). ¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 22.8, 35.5, 47.6, 63.1, 63.8, 65.0 (q, ²*J*_{CF} = 31.6 Hz), 116.6, 127.0 (q, ¹*J*_{CF} = 284.6 Hz), 128.6, 128.7, 129.9, 134.5; ¹⁹F NMR (376.2 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -79.5; HRMS (ESI-TOF): [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₁₄H₁₆F₃N₂O 285.1215, found 285.1221.

(*S*)-**11**: Oil; *Rf* 0.28 (90/10, pentane/Et₂O); [α]^{19.9}_D: +31.32° (c 1, CHCl₃); IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3531, 2948, 2248, 1149; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.97-2.05 (m, 2H), 2.49-2.55 (m, 2H), 3.26-

3.31 (m, 1H), 3.34-3.40 (m, 1H), 3.94-4.04 (m, 1H), 4.09-4.15 (m, 1H), 4.48-4.54 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.36 (m, 5H). ^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 23.6, 35.0, 47.2, 62.7, 63.8, 66.9 (q, $^2J_{CF} = 32.6$ Hz), 117.9, 123.7 (q, $^1J_{CF} = 285.6$ Hz), 126.8, 127.5, 128.7, 139.2; ^{19}F NMR (376.2 MHz, CDCl_3): δ -80.5; HRMS (ESI-TOF): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calculated for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 285.1215, found 285.1220.

1-(2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)-2-carbonitrile-2-trifluoromethylpiperidine- (*R*)-**12** and (*S*)-**12**

To a solution of oxazolidine **10 maj** and **10 min** (2.3 g, 8.49 mmol, 1 equiv) in CH_2Cl_2 (65 mL) was added, dropwise, trimethylsilyl cyanide (1.61 mL, 12.73 mmol, 1.5 equiv) at room temperature and under argon atmosphere. Then $\text{BF}_3\text{-Et}_2\text{O}$ (1.57 mL, 12.73 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added, dropwise, at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1h, until the disappearance of the starting material checked by ^{19}F NMR. Then, NaHCO_3 (40 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The aqueous phase was extracted with DCM (3×30 mL) and organics extracts were gathered and dried on MgSO_4 . A mixture of diastereomers (50/50) (*R*)-**12** and (*S*)-**12** was obtained; they were separated by flash chromatography (90/10 to 80/20 cyclohexane / ethyl acetate). (*R*)-**12** (894 mg, 3.00 mmol) and (*S*)-**12** (848 mg, 2.84 mmol) were obtained in respectively 41% and 39% yield, as an oil for (*R*)-**12** and a white solid for (*S*)-**12**.

(*R*)-**12**: Oil; R_f 0.46 (80/20 cyclohexane / ethyl acetate); $[\alpha]^{19.9}_{\text{D}}: -15.2^\circ$ (c 1, CHCl_3); IR (neat, cm^{-1}): 3507, 2949, 2252, 1146; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.25-1.40 (m, 1H), 1.55-1.59 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.74 (m, 1H), 1.83-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.99 (td, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 2.21 (d, $J = 13.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.80 (t, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.95 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H) 4.21-4.27 (m, 1H), 4.35 (dd, $J = 11.9$ Hz, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (dd, $J = 11.9$ Hz, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.45 (m, 5H); ^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 20.4, 24.8, 32.6, 43.6, 59.4, 63.1, 64.4 (q, $J = 27.8$ Hz), 115.7, 123.6 (q, $J = 286.6$ Hz), 127.4, 128.0, 128.5, 138.8; ^{19}F NMR (376.2 MHz, CDCl_3): δ -73.5; HRMS (ESI-TOF): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{17}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 299.1371, found 299.1362.

(*S*)-**12**: white solid; m.p. 118-120°C; R_f 0.26 (80/20 cyclohexane / ethyl acetate); $[\alpha]^{19.9}_{\text{D}}: +58.9^\circ$ ($C = 1$, CHCl_3); IR (neat, cm^{-1}): 3470, 2949, 1170; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.48-1.62 (m, 2H), 1.74-1.98 (m, 3H), 2.21 (d, $J = 12.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.37 (t, $J = 12$ Hz, 1H), 3.23 (d, $J = 12.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.61 (dd, $J = 11.5$ Hz, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (t, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.47 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.38 (m, 5H); ^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 20.4, 25.0, 33.1, 43.3, 61.4, 63.9, 64.0 (q, $J = 27.8$ Hz) 113.4, 123.5 (q, $J = 286.6$ Hz), 128.3, 128.9, 130.0, 132.9; ^{19}F NMR (376.2 MHz,

CDCl_3): δ -71.9; HRMS (ESI-TOF): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{17}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 299.1371, found 299.1363.

Morpholinones (*R*)-**13** and (*S*)-**13**

To a mixture of nitriles diastereomers (38/62) (*R*)-**11** and (*S*)-**11** (15.2 g, 53.23 mmol, 1 equiv) dissolved in toluene (500 mL) was added a small amount of p-toluenesulfonic acid (5.08 g, 26.74 mmol, 0.5 equiv) and the mixture was heated with a Dean-Stark trap for 24h. After cooling, the resulting mixture was filtered, toluene was evaporated and CH_2Cl_2 (150 mL) was added. The organic phase was washed with HCl 1M (2×150 mL) then with a saturated solution of NaCl (150 mL), dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under vacuum. Purification by flash chromatography (80/20 cyclohexane / ethyl acetate) gave the minor isomer (*R*)-**13** (4.72 g, 16.5 mmol, 31%) and the major isomer (*S*)-**13** (6.02 g, 21.1 mmol, 39%).

Spectroscopic data of (*R*)-**13** and (*S*)-**13** are in accordance with the literature reported data.^{8c}

α -Trifluoromethylproline (*R*)-**14** and (*S*)-**14**

The pure (*R*)-**13** diastereoisomer (2.55 g, 8.94 mmol) in a mixture of absolute ethanol / TFA (30 mL / 1 mL) was hydrogenated over 20% $\text{Pd}(\text{OH})_2/\text{C}$ (500 mg) at room temperature for 48 h under 5 bars pressure of hydrogen. The reaction mixture was filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was taken up with HCl (1M, 30 mL), concentrated under reduced pressure and loaded onto DOWEX 50W8-400 column to afford the pure (*R*)- α -Tfm-proline (*R*)-**14** (1.20 g, 74%) as a white solid.

The pure (*S*)-**13** diastereoisomer (4.15 g, 14.65 mmol) in absolute ethanol (150 mL) was hydrogenated over 20% $\text{Pd}(\text{OH})_2/\text{C}$ (850 mg) at room temperature for 48 h under 5 bars pressure of hydrogen. The reaction mixture was filtered, evaporated under reduced pressure and washed with ether to afford (*S*)- α -Tfm-proline (*S*)-**14** (2.09 g, 78%) as a white solid.

Spectroscopic data of **14** are in accordance with the literature reported data.^{8c} (*R*)-**14**: $[\alpha]^{19.9}_{\text{D}}$: +54° (c 1, H_2O); (*S*)-**14**: $[\alpha]^{19.9}_{\text{D}}$: -59° (c 1, H_2O).

2-carboxamide-2-(trifluoromethyl)piperidine- (*R*)-**15** and (*S*)-**15**

In a screw-capped vial, compound (*R*)-**12** (0.598 g, 2.0 mmol, 1 equiv) or (*S*)-**12** (0.579 g, 1.9 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in H_2SO_4 (95%) (2 mL) and refluxed until the disappearance of the starting material, monitored by ^{19}F NMR. The crude mixture was neutralized with K_2CO_3 . The aqueous phase was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3×10 mL) and organics extracts were dried over

MgSO_4 . Purification by flash chromatography (97/3 to 30/70 cyclohexane / ethyl acetate) gave compound (*R*)-**15** in 55% yield (0.200 g, 1.05 mmol) and (*S*)-**15** in 32% yield (0.116 g, 0.61mmol) as a white solid.

(R)-15: White solid; m.p. 133-135°C; R_f 0.57 (30/70 ethyl acetate / cyclohexane); $[\alpha]^{19.9}_{\text{D}} = +2.29$ (c 1, MeOH); IR (neat, cm^{-1}): 3341, 3291, 3169, 1668; 1622, 1128; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.34 (tt, $J = 11.7$ Hz, 4 Hz, 1H), 1.45 (tt, $J = 12.7$ Hz, 3 Hz, 1H), 1.51-1.59 (m, 2H), 1.75-1.82 (m, 2H), 2.41 (dt, $J = 12.7$ Hz, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 2.71 (td, $J = 12.6$ Hz, 3 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (d, $J = 13.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.03 (s, 1H), 7.17 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 20.5, 25.5, 26.4, 42.6, 65.1 (q, $J = 25.2$ Hz), 124.9 (q, $J = 284.8$ Hz), 169.5; NMR ^{19}F (376.2 MHz, CDCl_3): δ -81.0; HRMS (ESI-TOF): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{12}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 197.0902, found 197.0901.

(S)-15: White solid; m.p. 133-135°C; R_f 0.57 (30/70 ethyl acetate / cyclohexane); $[\alpha]^{19.9}_{\text{D}} = -2.78$ (c 1, MeOH); IR (neat, cm^{-1}): 3341, 3291, 3168, 1668, 1622, 1129; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.35 (tt, $J = 11.7$ Hz, 4 Hz, 1H), 1.46 (tt, $J = 12.3$ Hz, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.51-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.76-1.83 (m, 2H), 2.41 (dt, $J = 13.1$ Hz, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.71 (td, $J = 12.5$ Hz, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (d, $J = 13.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.95 (s, 1H), 7.17 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 20.5, 25.5, 26.4, 42.7, 65.1 (q, $J = 25.3$ Hz), 124.9 (q, $J = 284.8$ Hz), 169.5; NMR ^{19}F (376.2 MHz, CDCl_3): δ -81.0; HRMS (ESI-TOF): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{12}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 197.0902, found 197.0904.

HPLC conditions: Chiral column CHIRALPAK IA-3 (250 x 4.6 mm) hexane/isopropanol = 9/1, flow rate = 1mL. min^{-1} , wavelength = 206 nm; tr (*S*)-**15** = 5.749 min; tr (*R*)-**15** = 6.067 min.

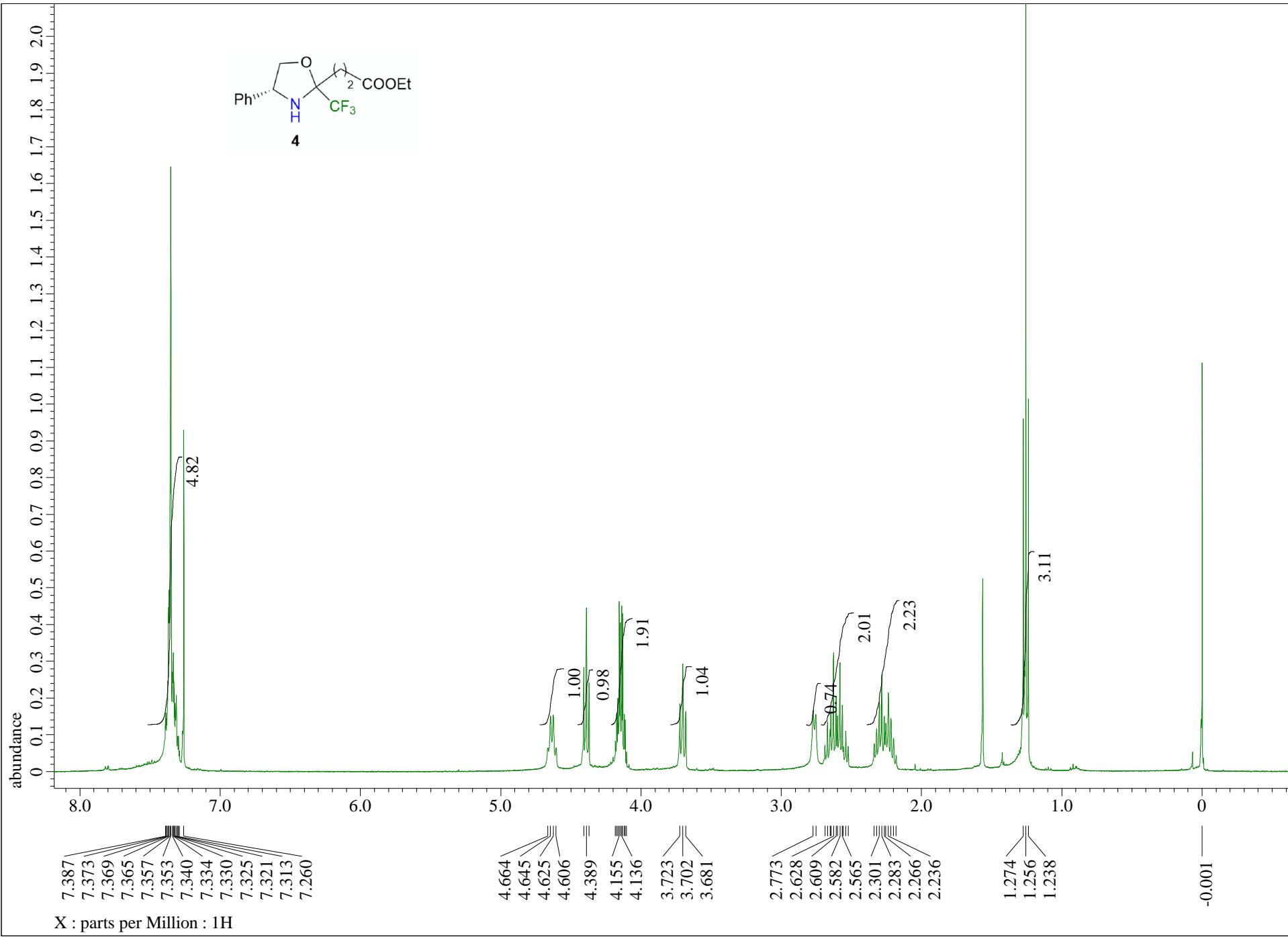
2-carboxy-2-trifluoromethylpiperidine hydrobromide (*R*)-**16** and (*S*)-**16**

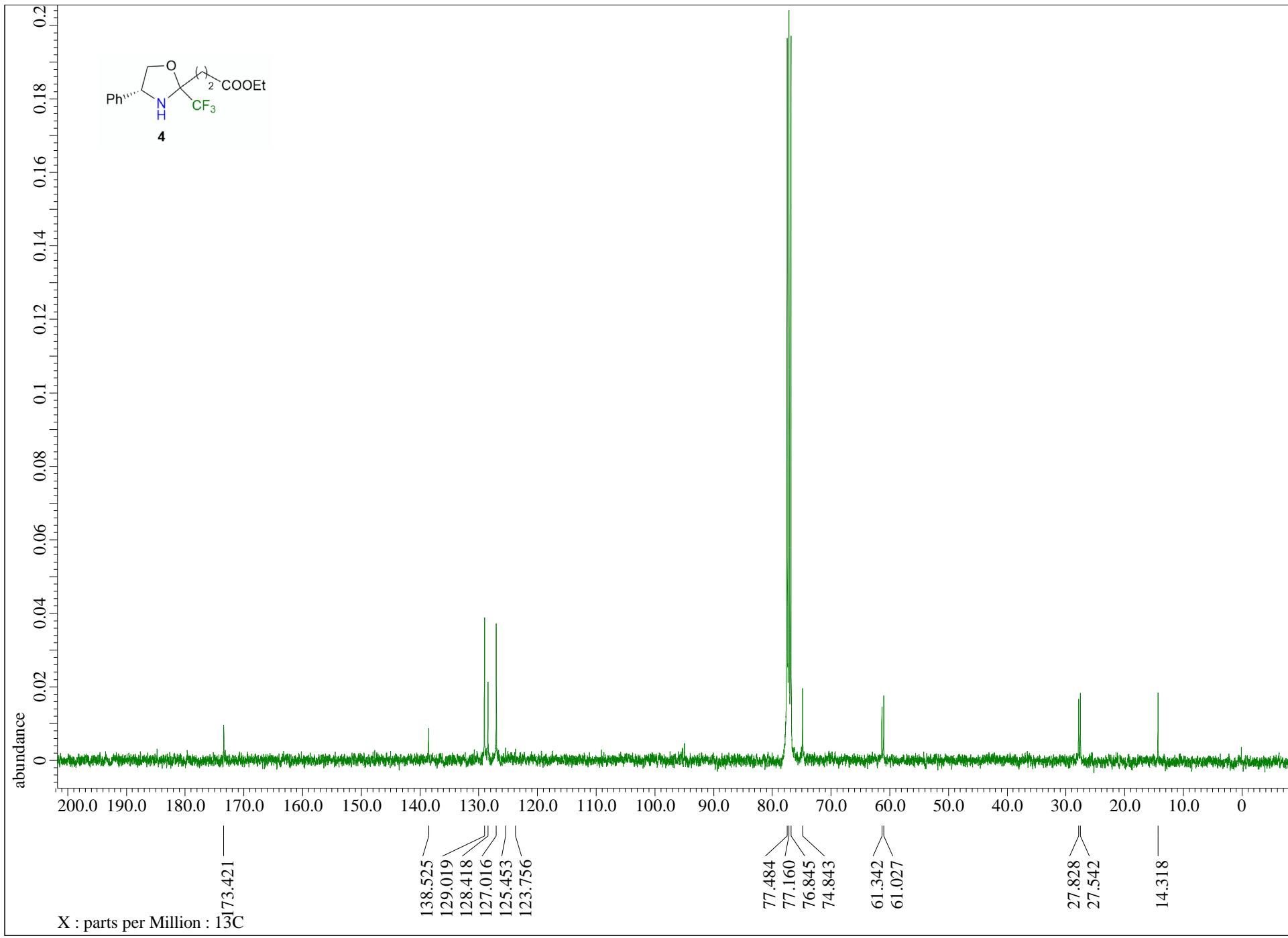
In a screw-capped vial, compound (*R*)-**15** or (*S*)-**15** (0.100 g, 0.51 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in HBr (48%) (2mL) and refluxed until the disappearance of the starting material, monitored by ^{19}F NMR. The solution was then concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain the compound (*R*)-**16** or (*S*)-**16** in a quantitative yield as a brown solid. (0.140 g, 0.51mmol) (*R*)-**16**: brown solid; m.p.253-255°C; $[\alpha]^{19.9}_{\text{D}} = +1.03$ (c 0.5, MeOH); IR (neat, cm^{-1}): 3099, 2939, 2798, 1754; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O): δ 1.31-1.44 (m, 1H), 1.53-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.78-1.87 (m, 3H), 2.43 (d, 1H, $J = 14.4$ Hz), 3.23 (td, 1H, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 3.4 Hz), 3.38 (d, 1H, $J = 13.5$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, D_2O): δ 18.3, 20.7, 24.8, 43.4, 66.8(q, $J = 27.6$ Hz), 122.8 (q, $J = 285$ Hz), 165.4; ^{19}F NMR (376.2 MHz, D_2O): δ -75.9; HRMS (ESI-TOF): $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{11}\text{F}_3\text{NO}_2$ 198.0742, found 198.0745.

(S)-16: brown solid; m.p.253-255°C; $[\alpha]^{19.9}_{D} = -1.01$ (c 0.5, MeOH); IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3099, 2939, 2798, 1754; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, H₂O): δ 1.30-1.42 (m, 1H), 1.52-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.77-1.87 (m, 3H), 2.42 (d, 1H, J = 14.2 Hz), 3.22 (td, 1H, J = 13.2 Hz, 3.2 Hz), 3.38 (d, 1H, J = 12.1 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, D₂O): δ 18.3, 20.7, 24.8, 43.4, 66.8 (q, J = 27.7 Hz), 122.8 (q, J = 284 Hz), 165.4; ¹⁹F NMR (376.2 MHz, D₂O): δ -75.9; HRMS (ESI-TOF): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₇H₁₁F₃NO₂ 198.0742, found 198.0740.

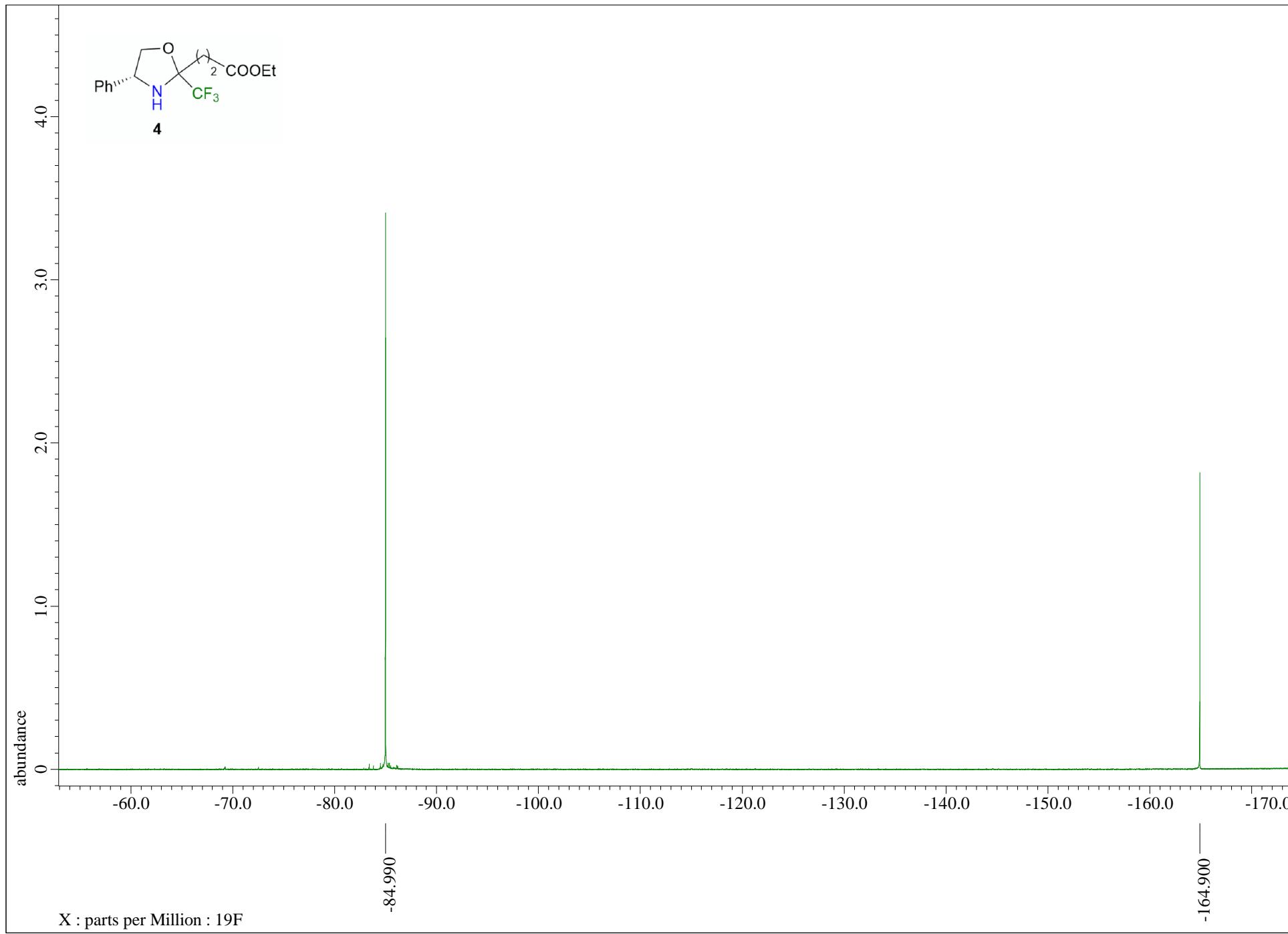
H-Pip-Ala-OBn **17**

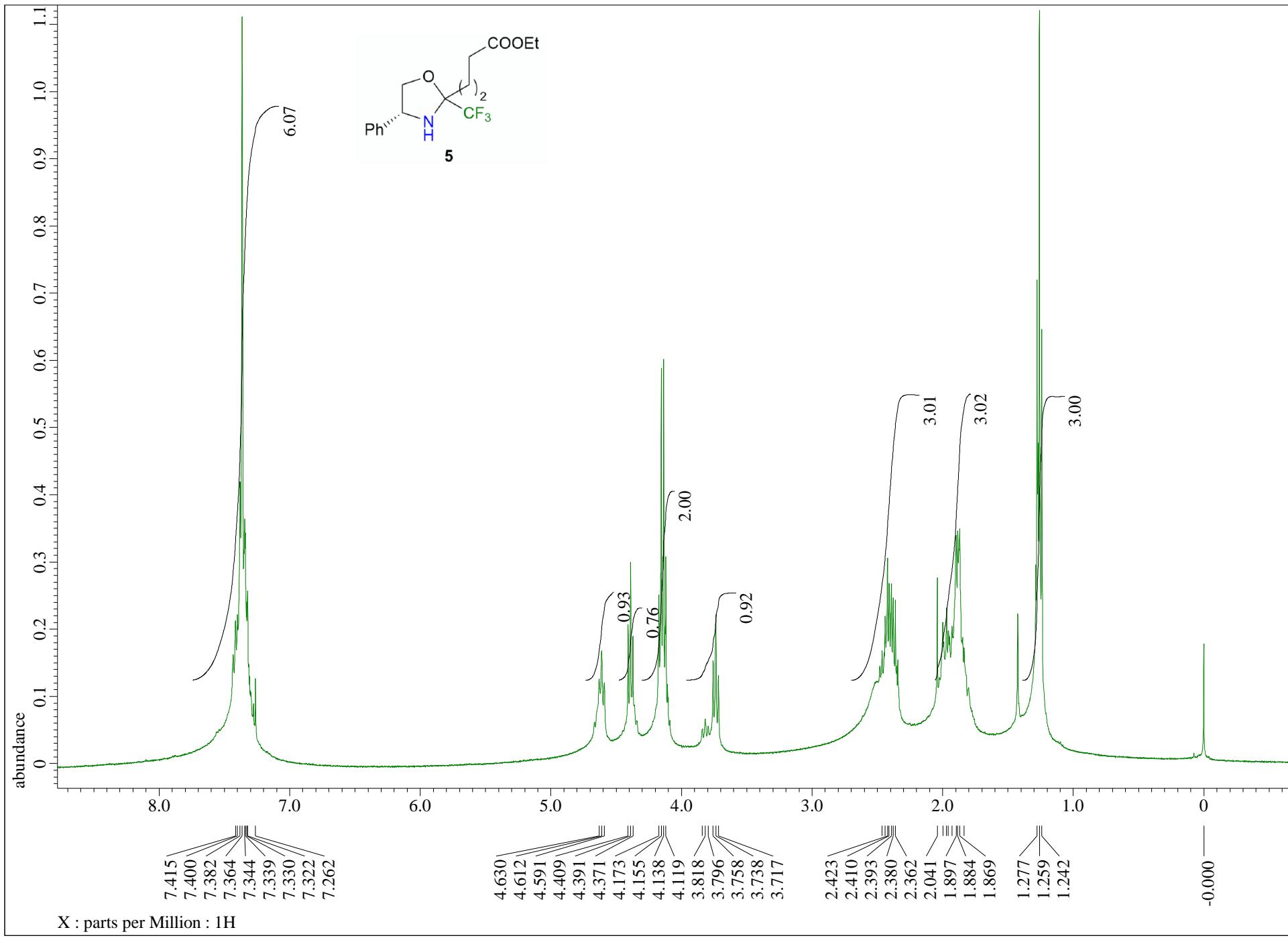
To a solution of **(R)-16** (0.05 g, 0.18 mmol, 1 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was added Et₃N (0.08 mL, 0.58 mmol, 3.2 equiv). The mixture was stirred at room temperature during 20 minutes and then poured dropwise in a solution of H-Ala-OBn.HCl (48.5 mg, 0.225 mmol, 1.25 equiv) and BOP-Cl (60 mg, 0.234 mmol, 1.3 equiv) in DCM (5 mL). This mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The organic phase was washed with NH₄Cl (2 x 10 mL), NaHCO₃ (2 x 10 mL), NaCl (1 x 10 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under vacuo. The crude product was purified by automatic flash chromatography (ethyl acetate in cyclohexane, 3% to 100% in 10', 100% to 100% in 10') to obtain the pure dipeptide (30 mg, 0.08 mmol) with a yield of 47% as a colorless oil. *R*_f 0.67 (100% ethyl acetate); $[\alpha]^{19.9}_{D} = -9.95$ (c 1, CHCl₃); IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3362; 2943; 2361; 2342; 1740; 1684; 1512; 1453; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.26-1.44 (m, 2H), 1.46 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.49-1.64 (m, 2H), 1.73-1.80 (m, 1H), 2.38 (d, J = 13.5 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (td, J = 12.4 Hz, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 3.02 (d, J = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (p, J = 7.34 Hz, 1H), 5.14 (d, J = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (d, J = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 7.32-7.38 (m, 5H), 7.77 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H, NH₂); ¹³C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 18.3, 20.4, 25.3, 26.5, 42.5, 48.6, 64.8 (q, J = 25.4 Hz), 67.3, 124.9 (q, J = 285.3 Hz), 128.3, 128.6, 128.7, 135.4, 166.4, 172.2; NMR ¹⁹F (376.2 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -80.7; HRMS (ESI-TOF): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₇H₂₂F₃N₂O₃ 359.1577, found 359.1575.

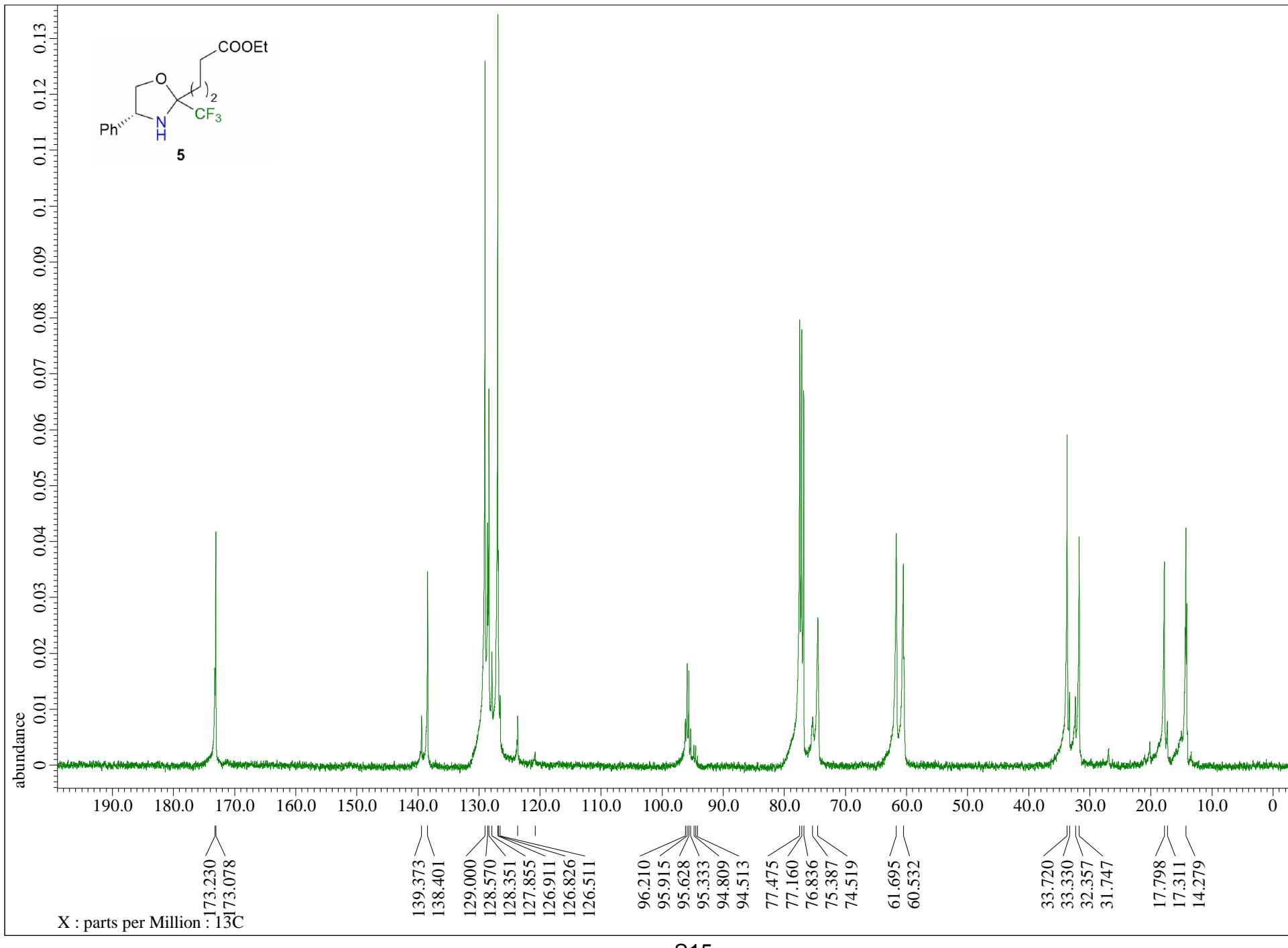


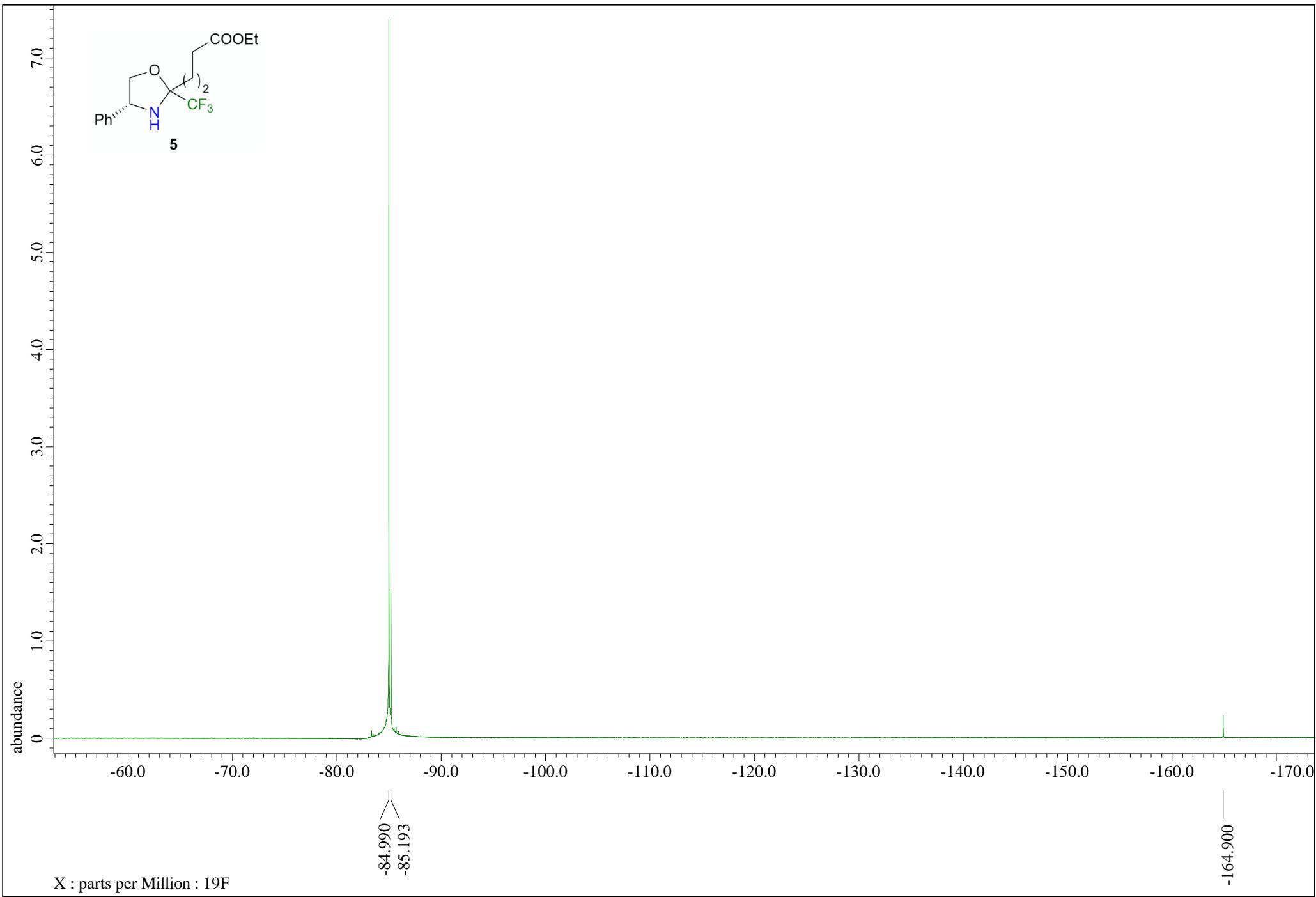


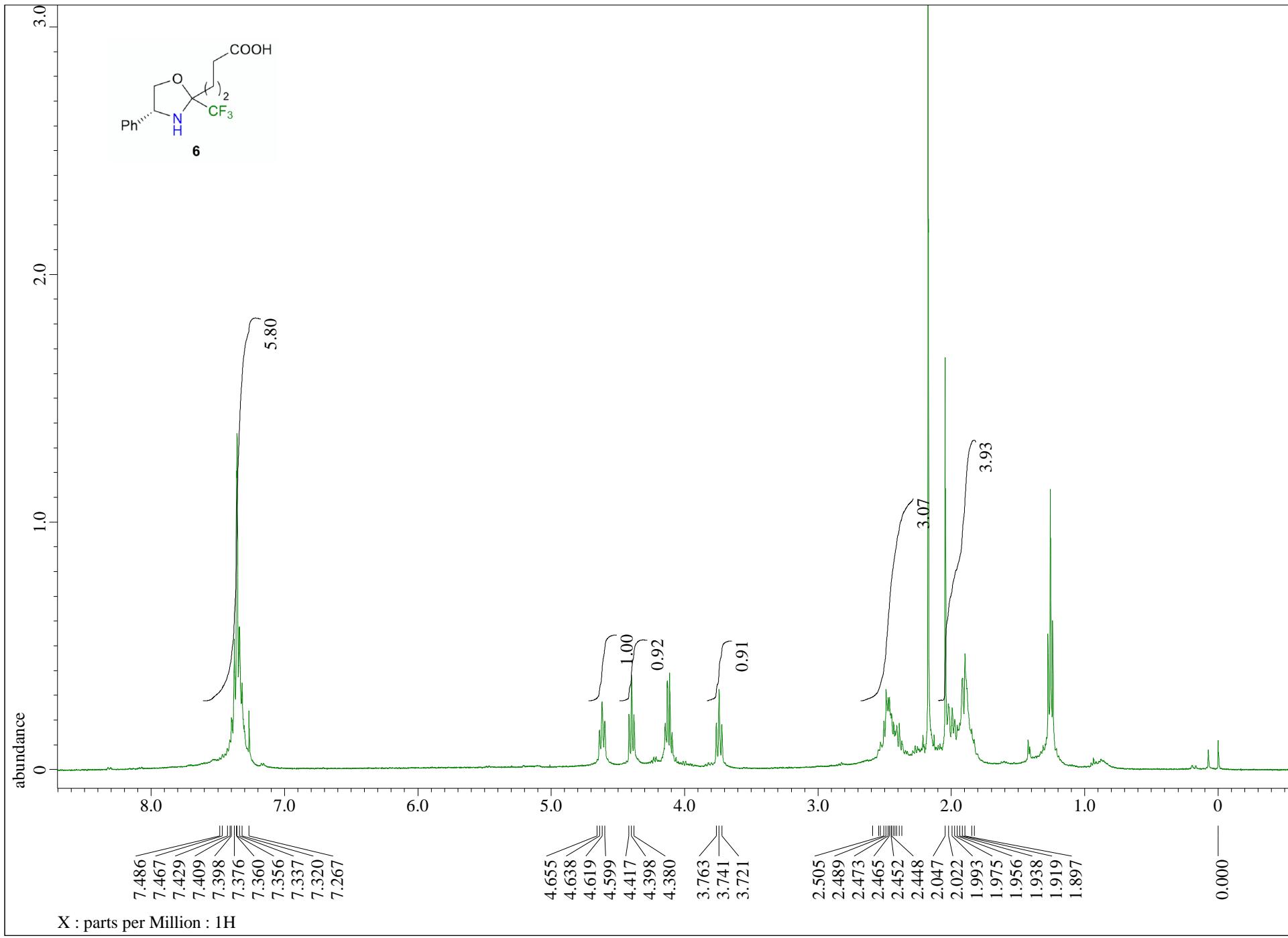
S12

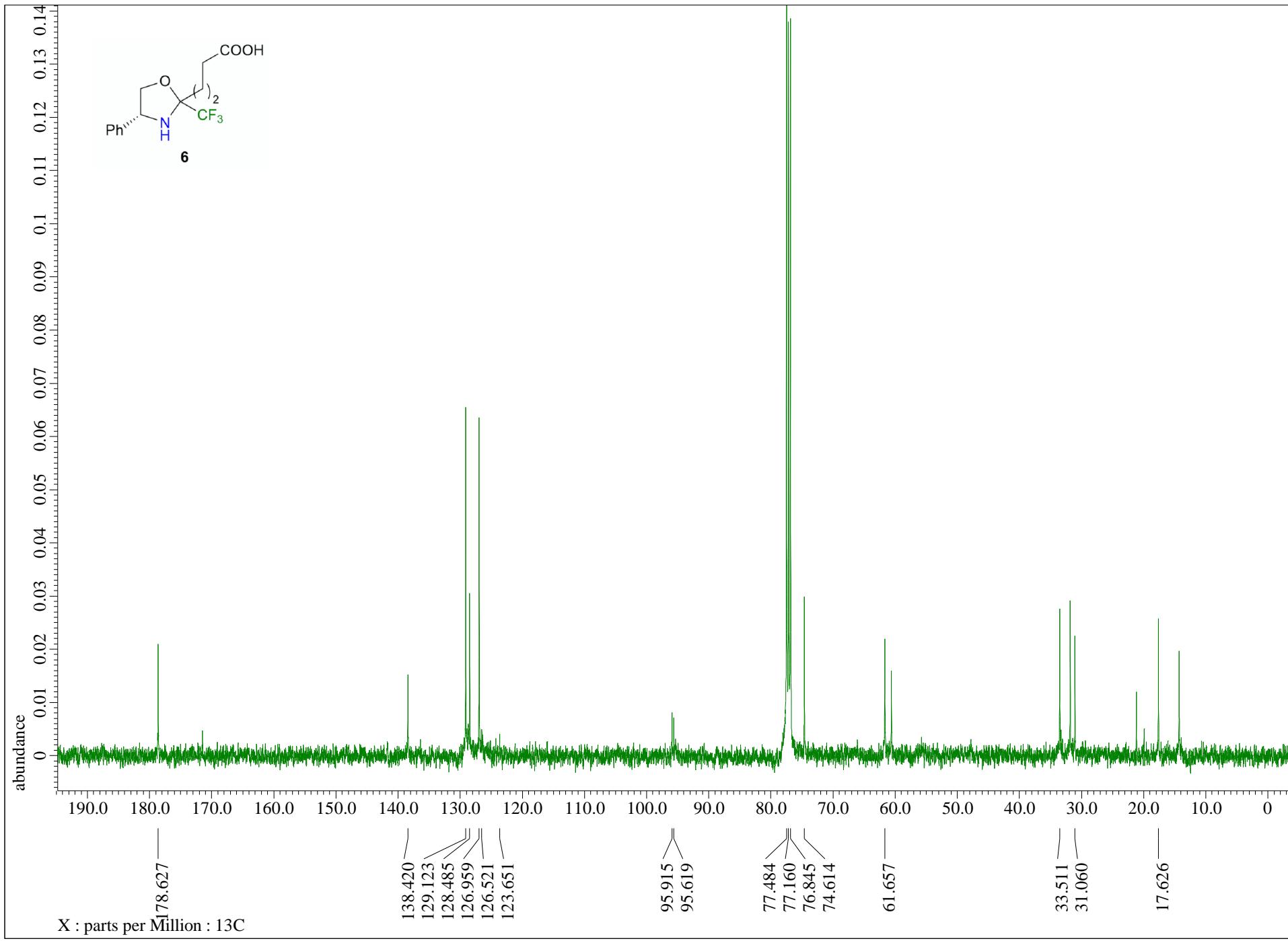


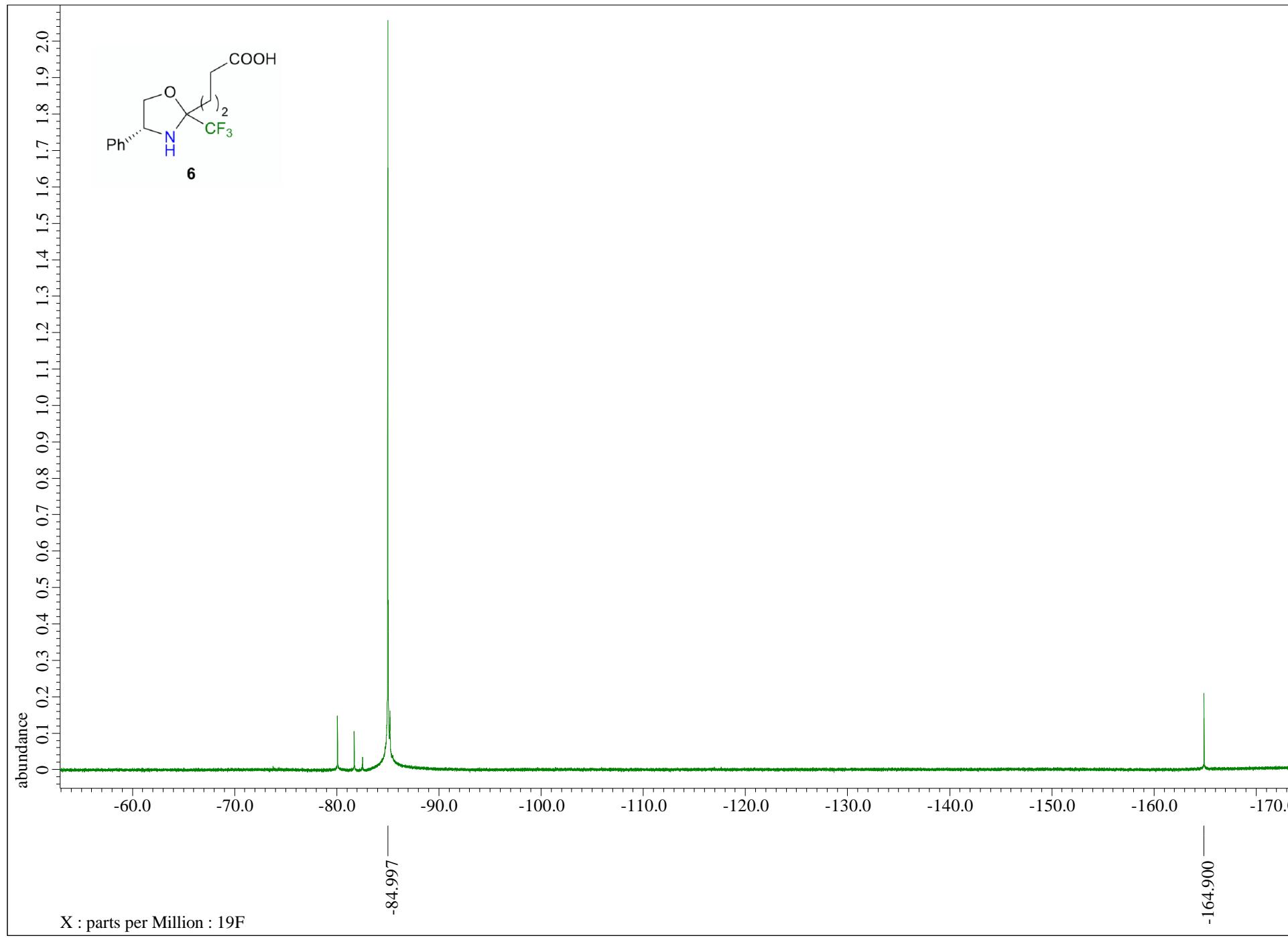


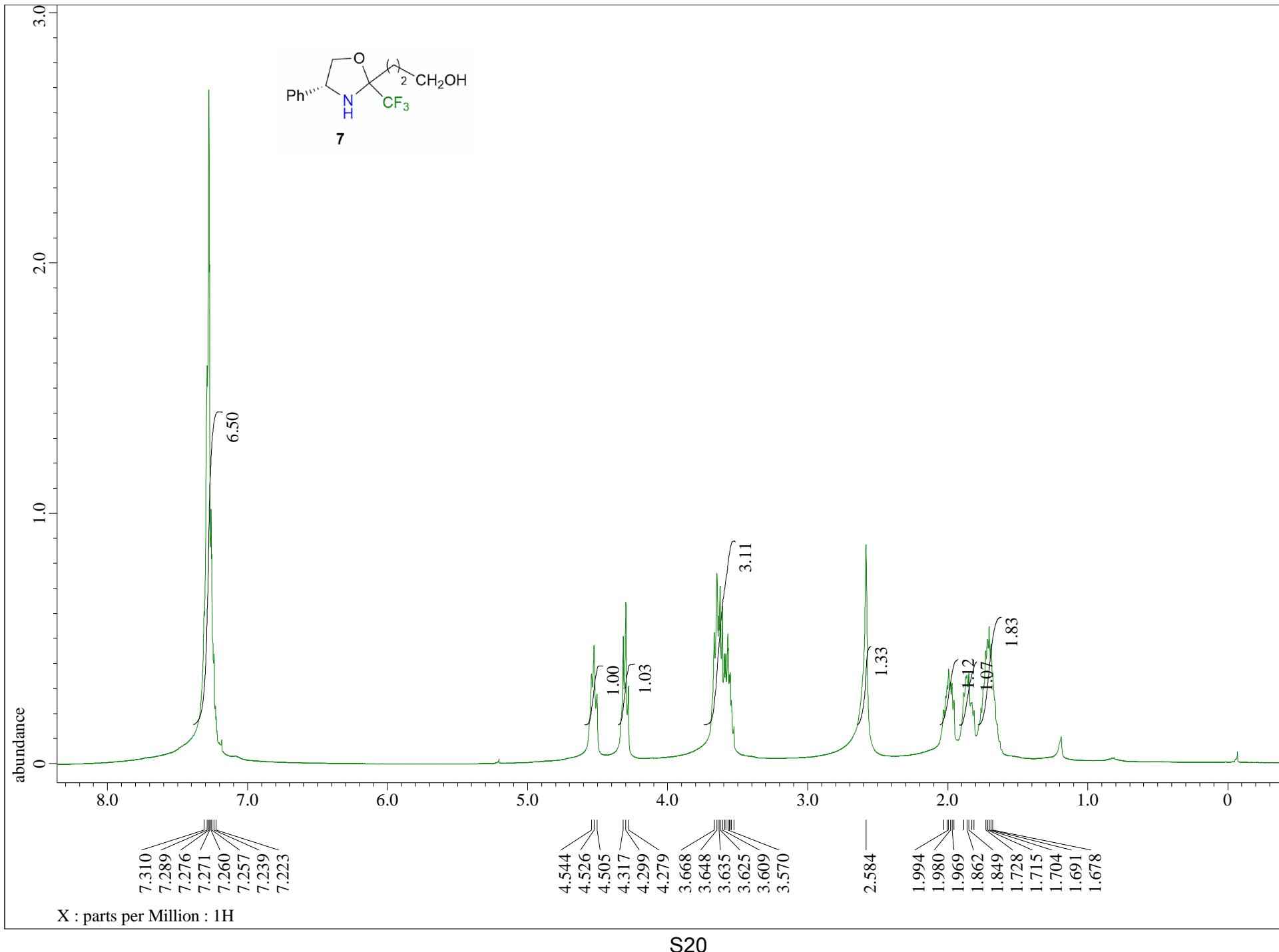


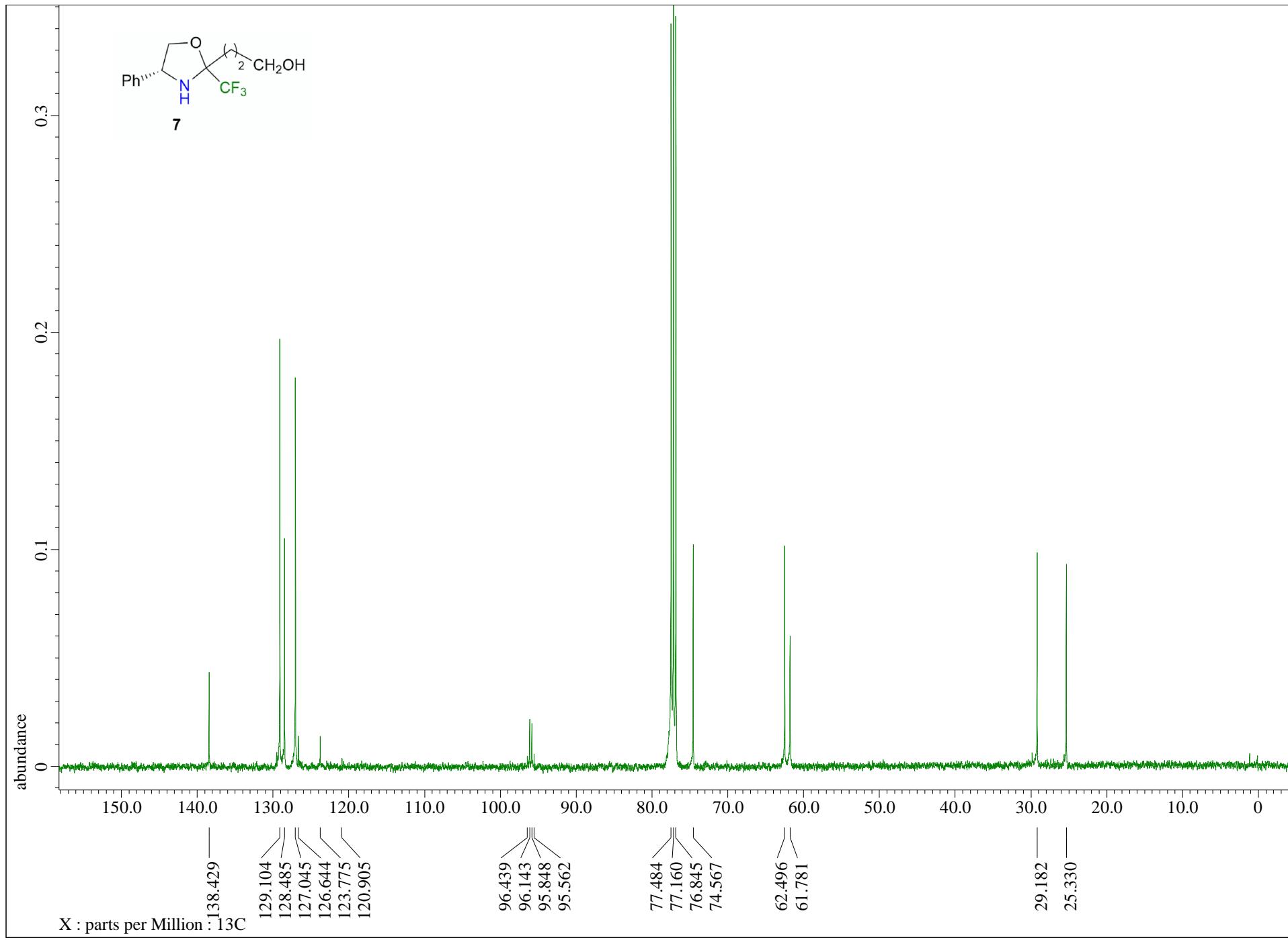


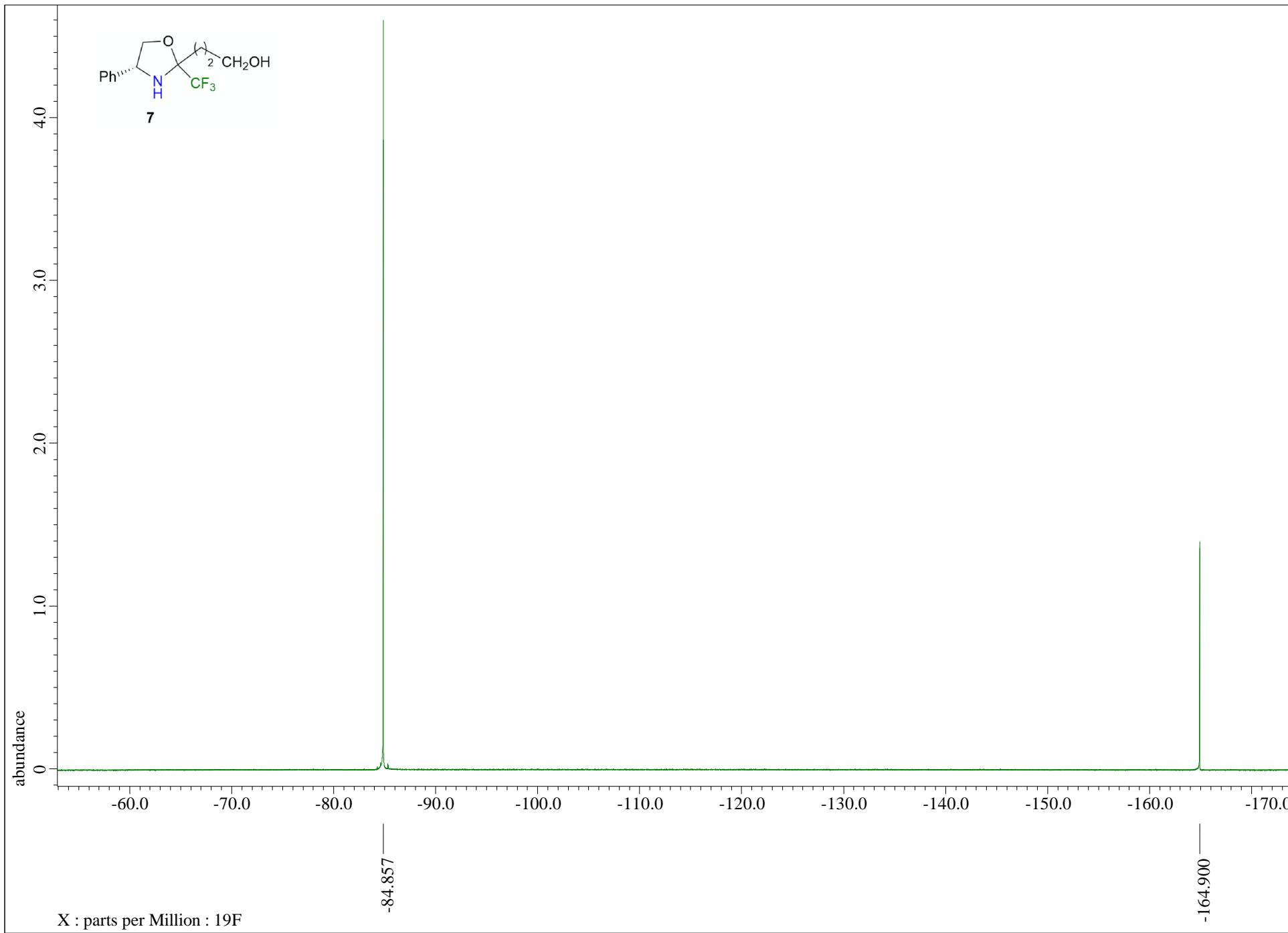


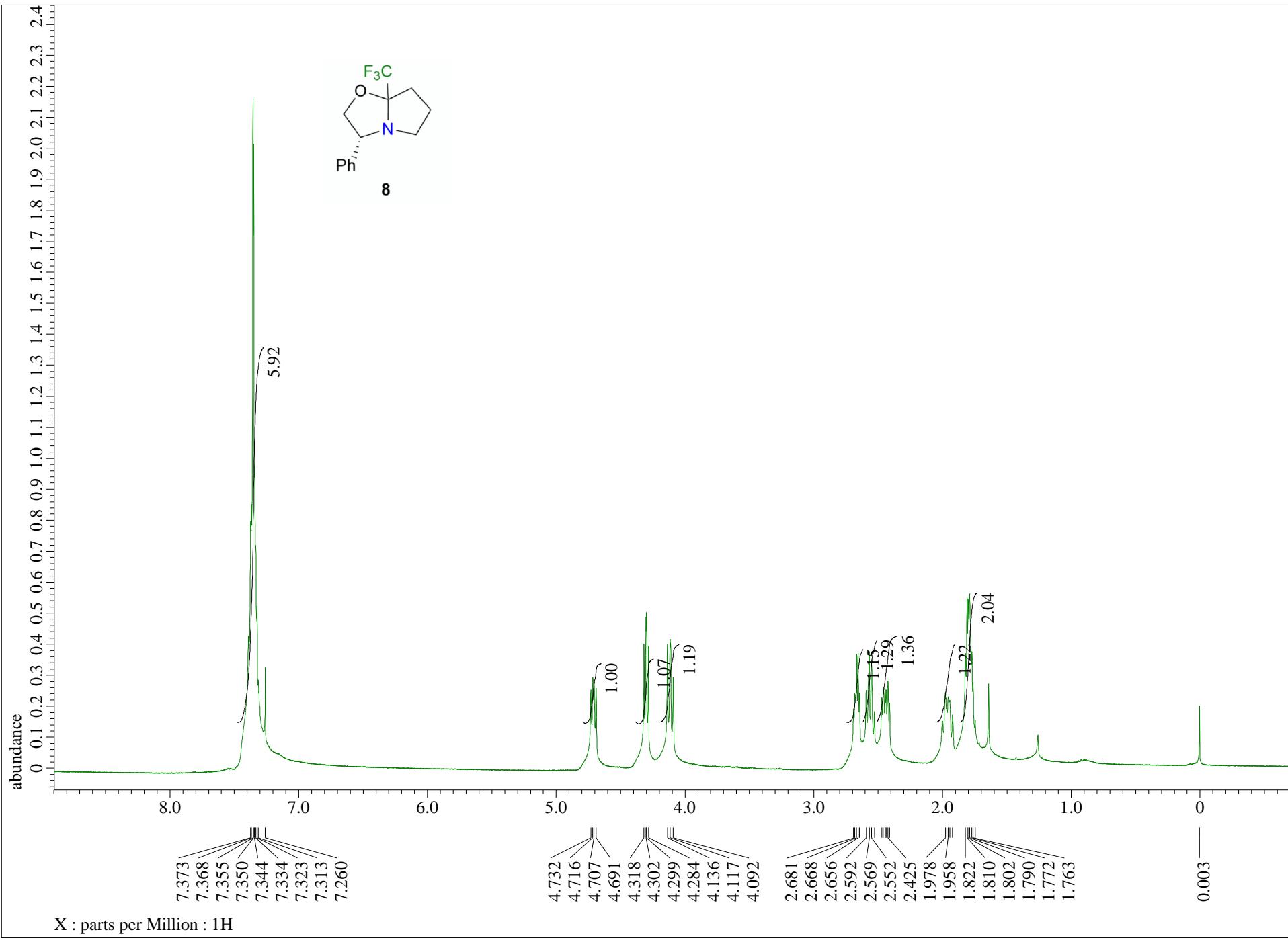


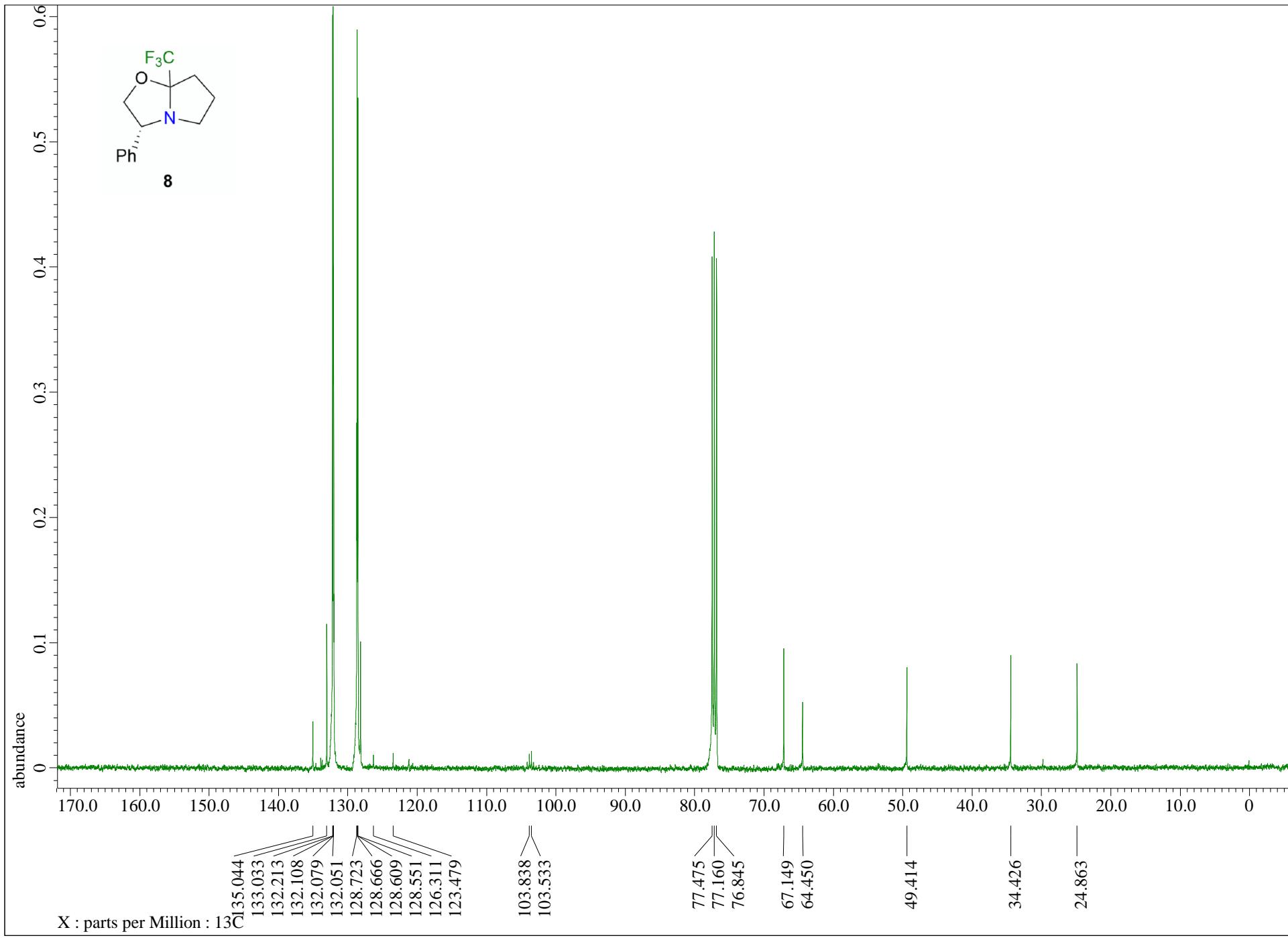


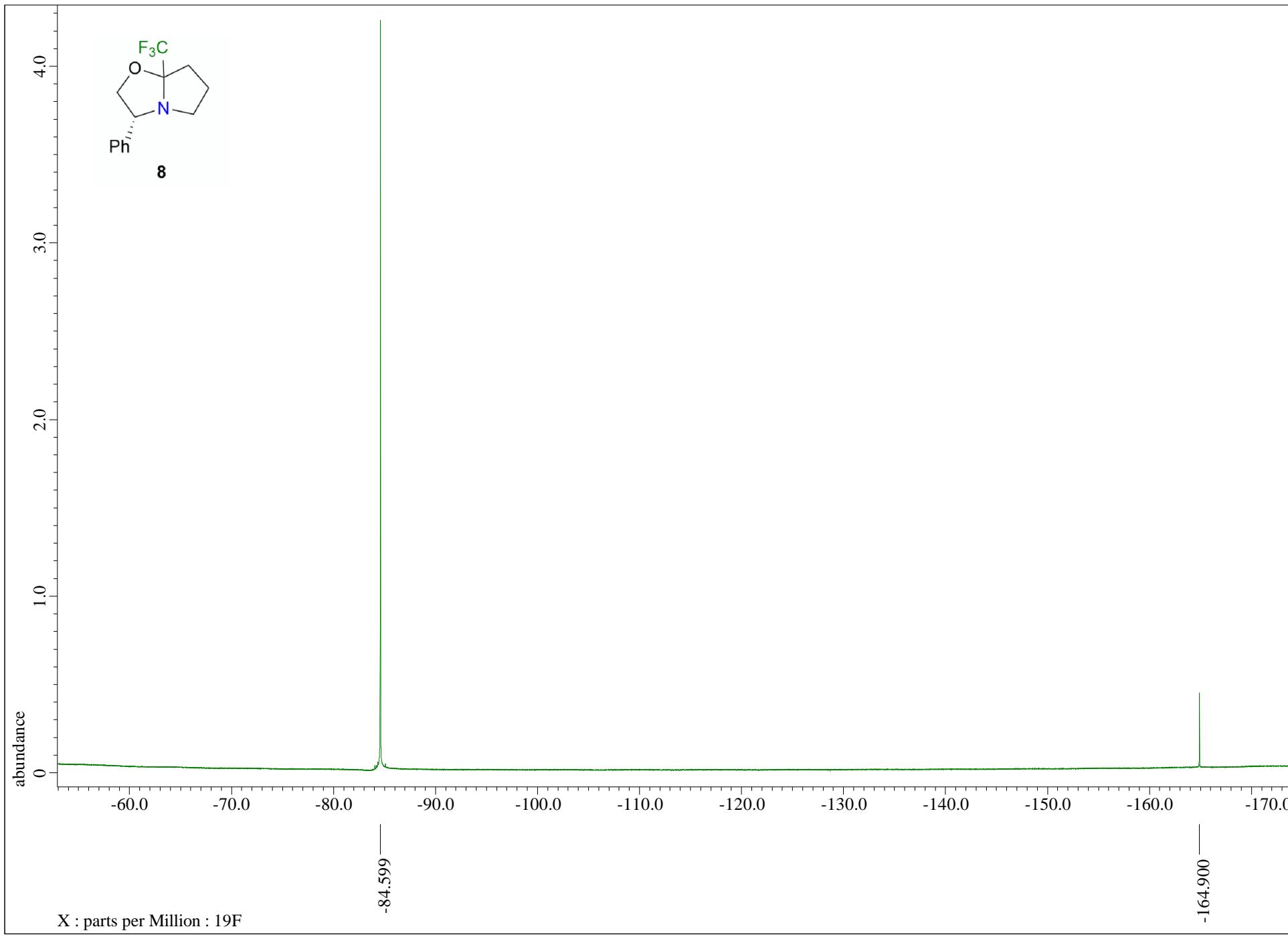


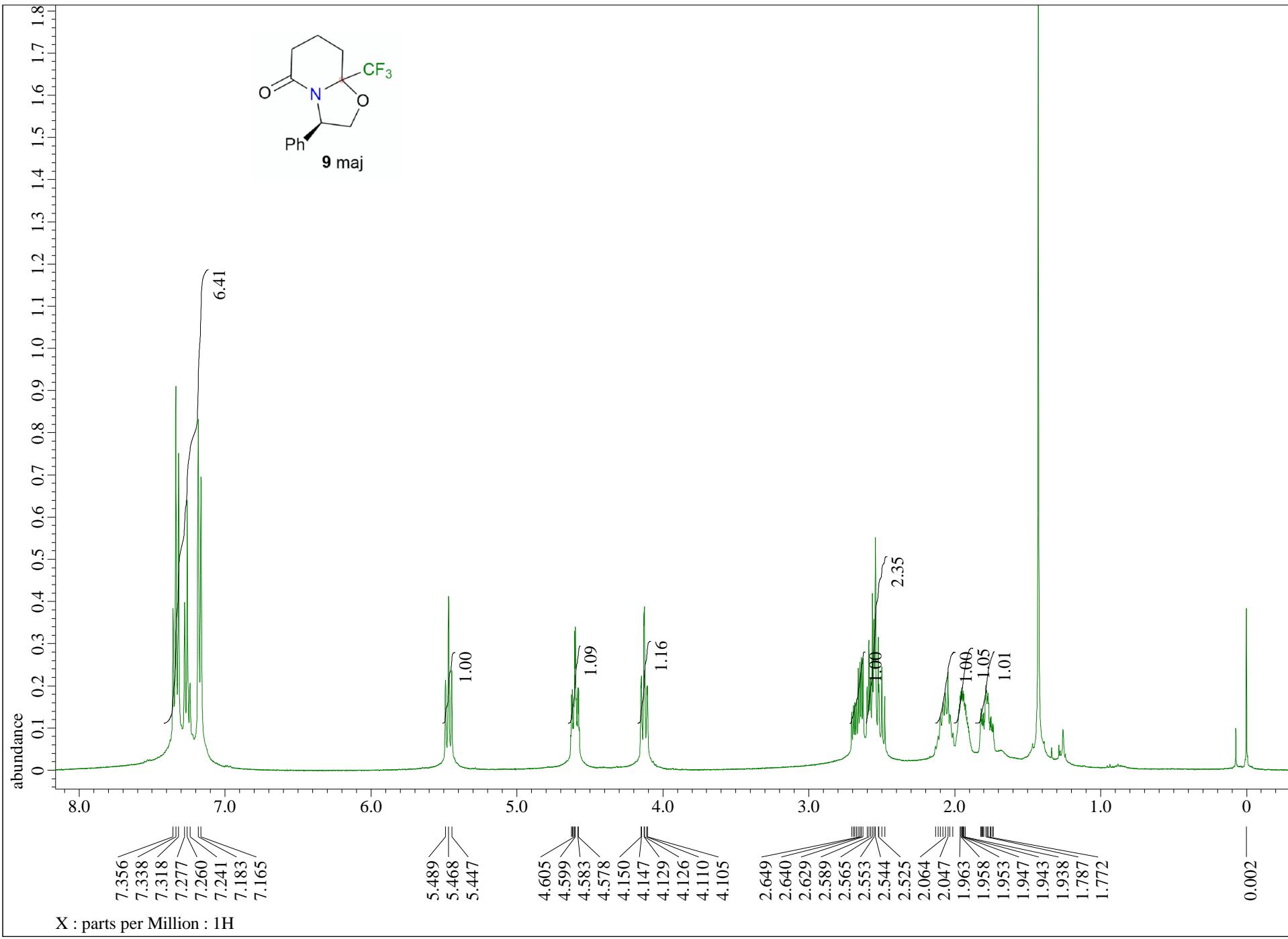


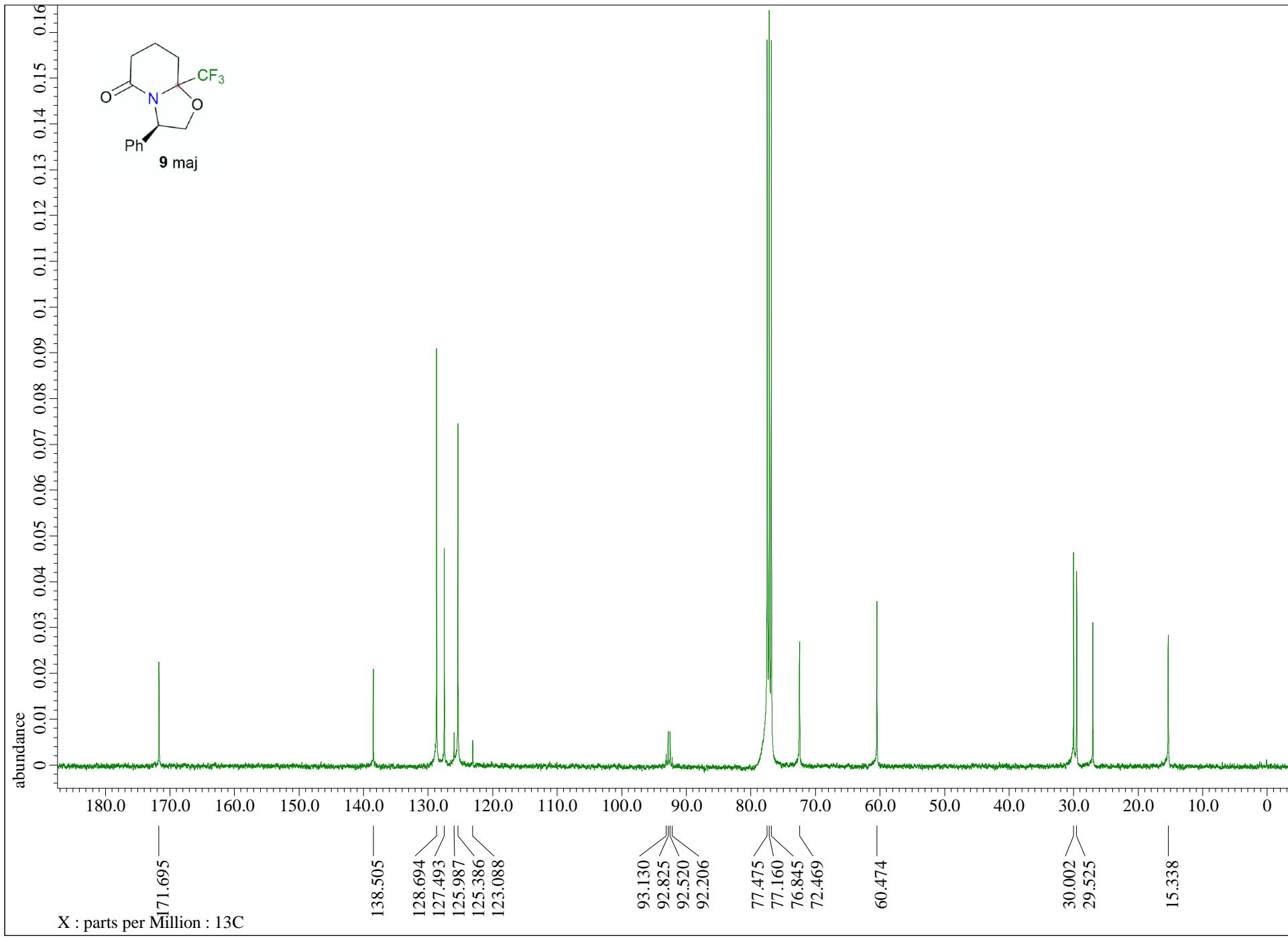


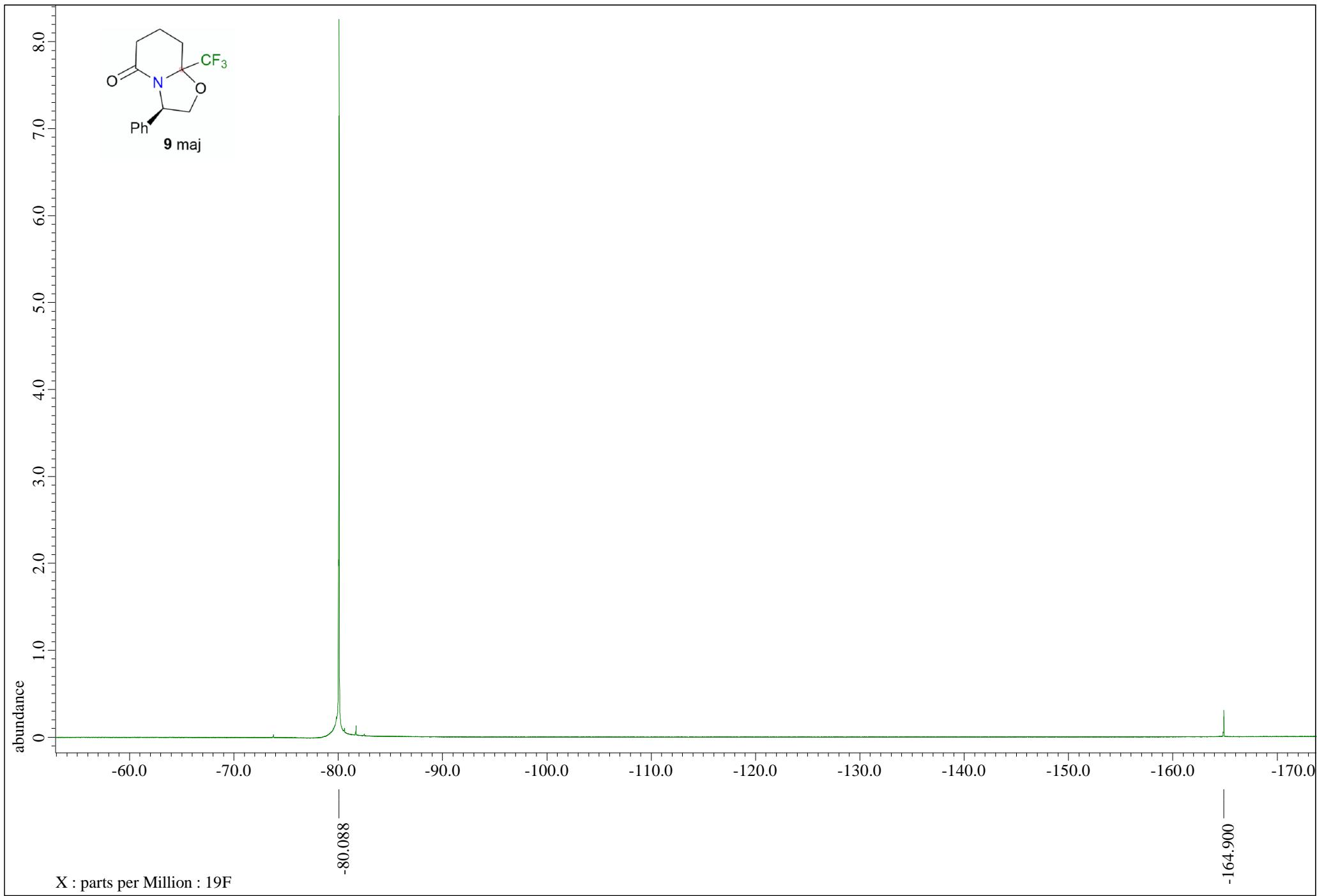


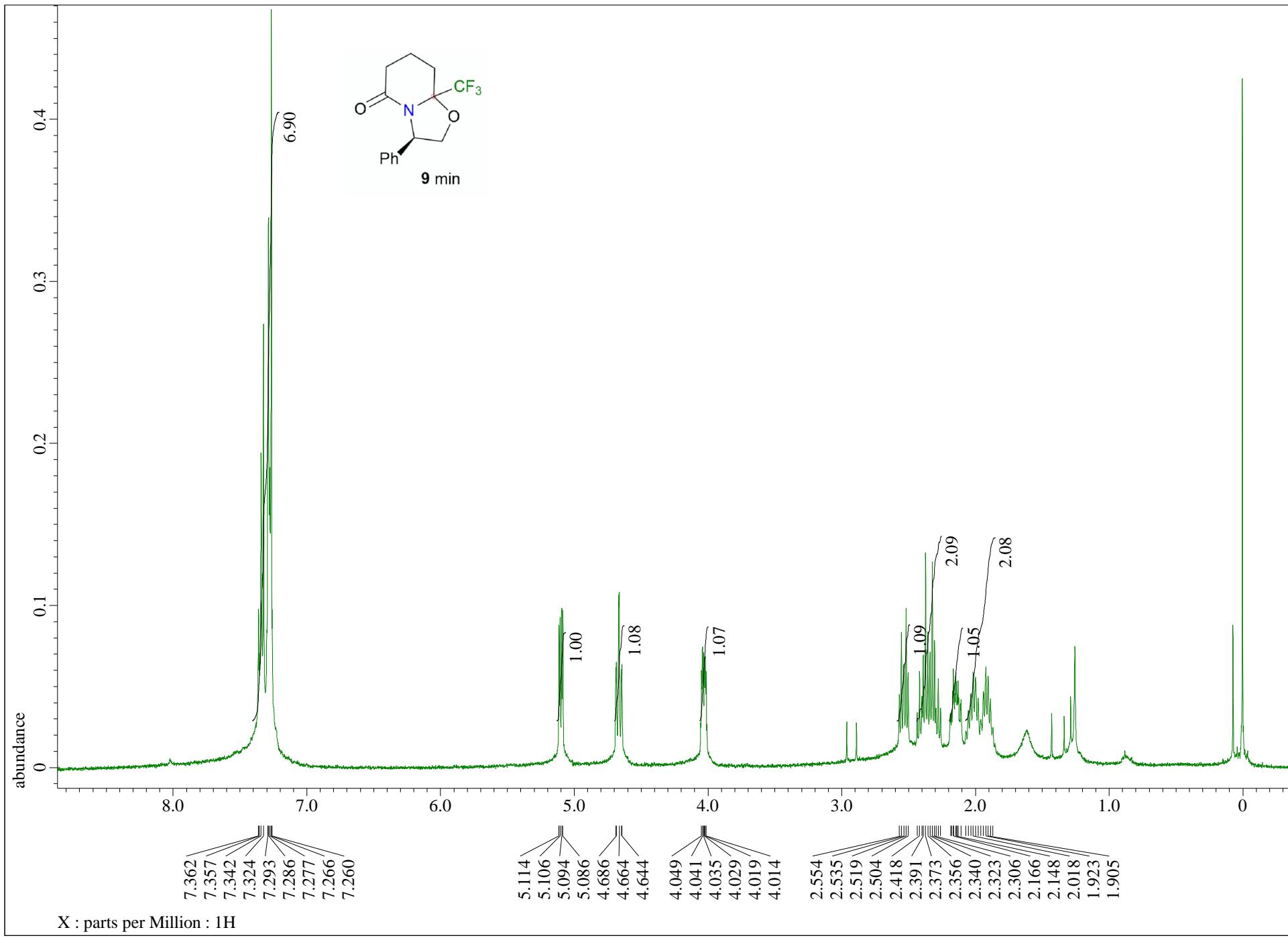


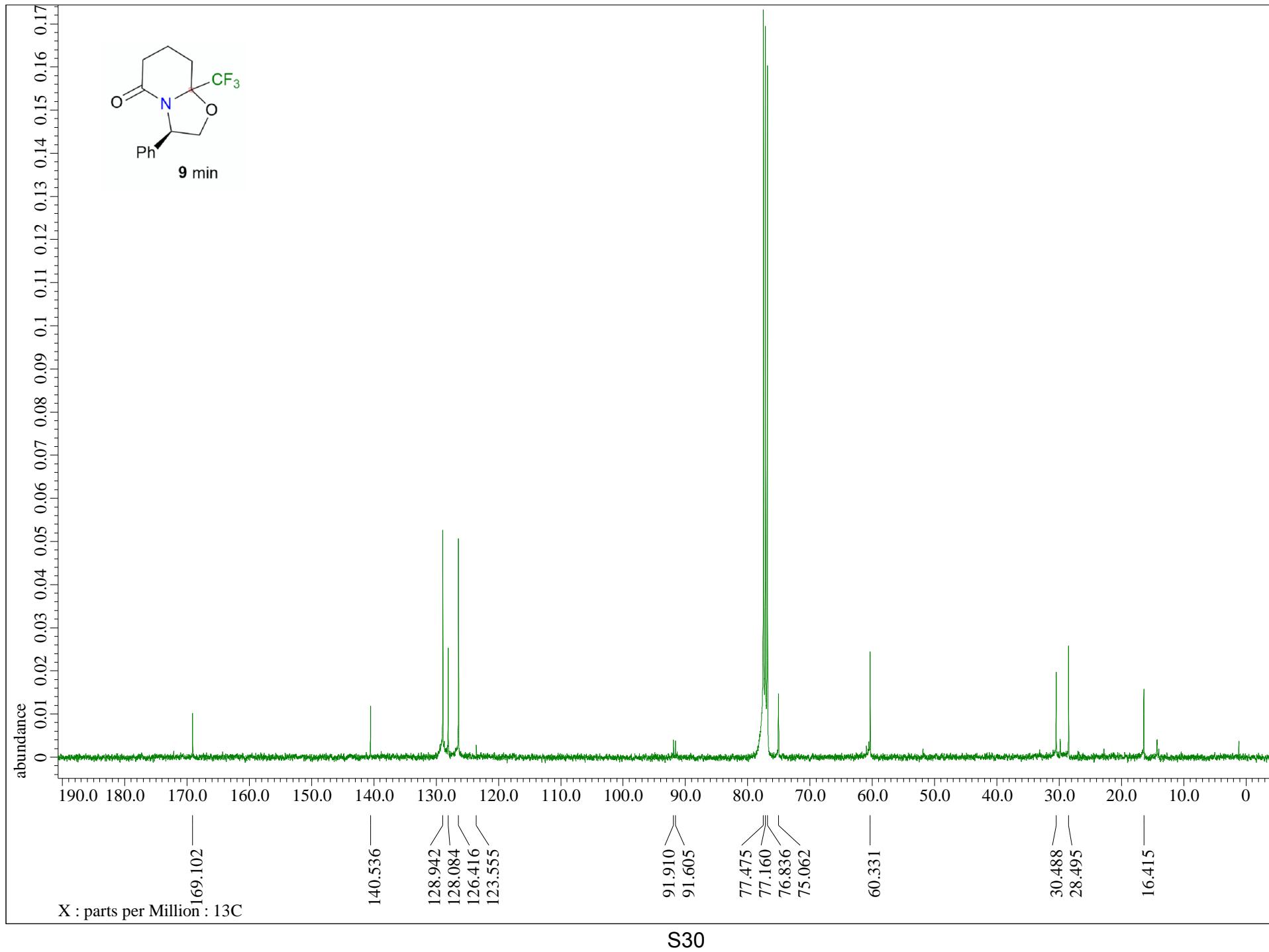


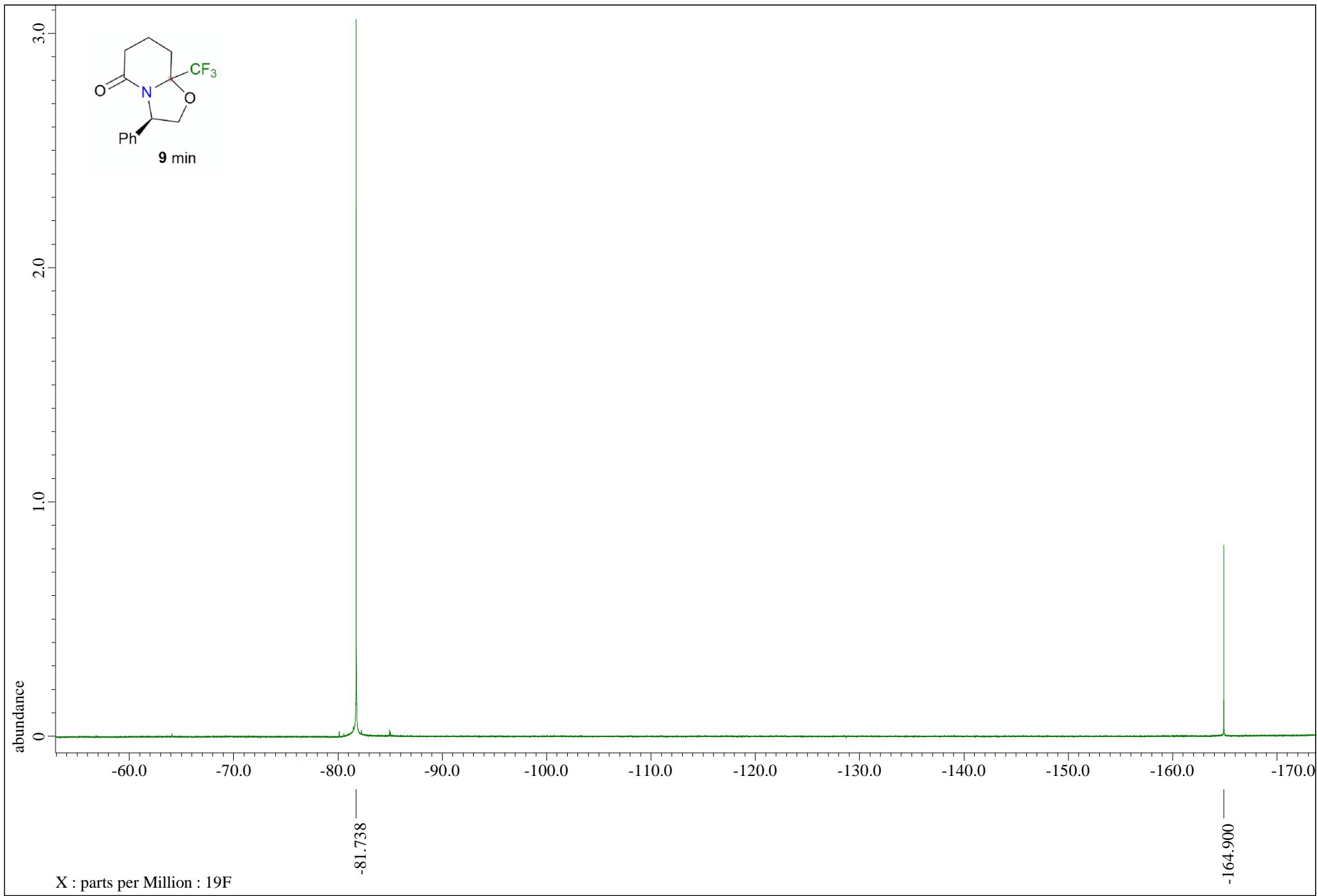


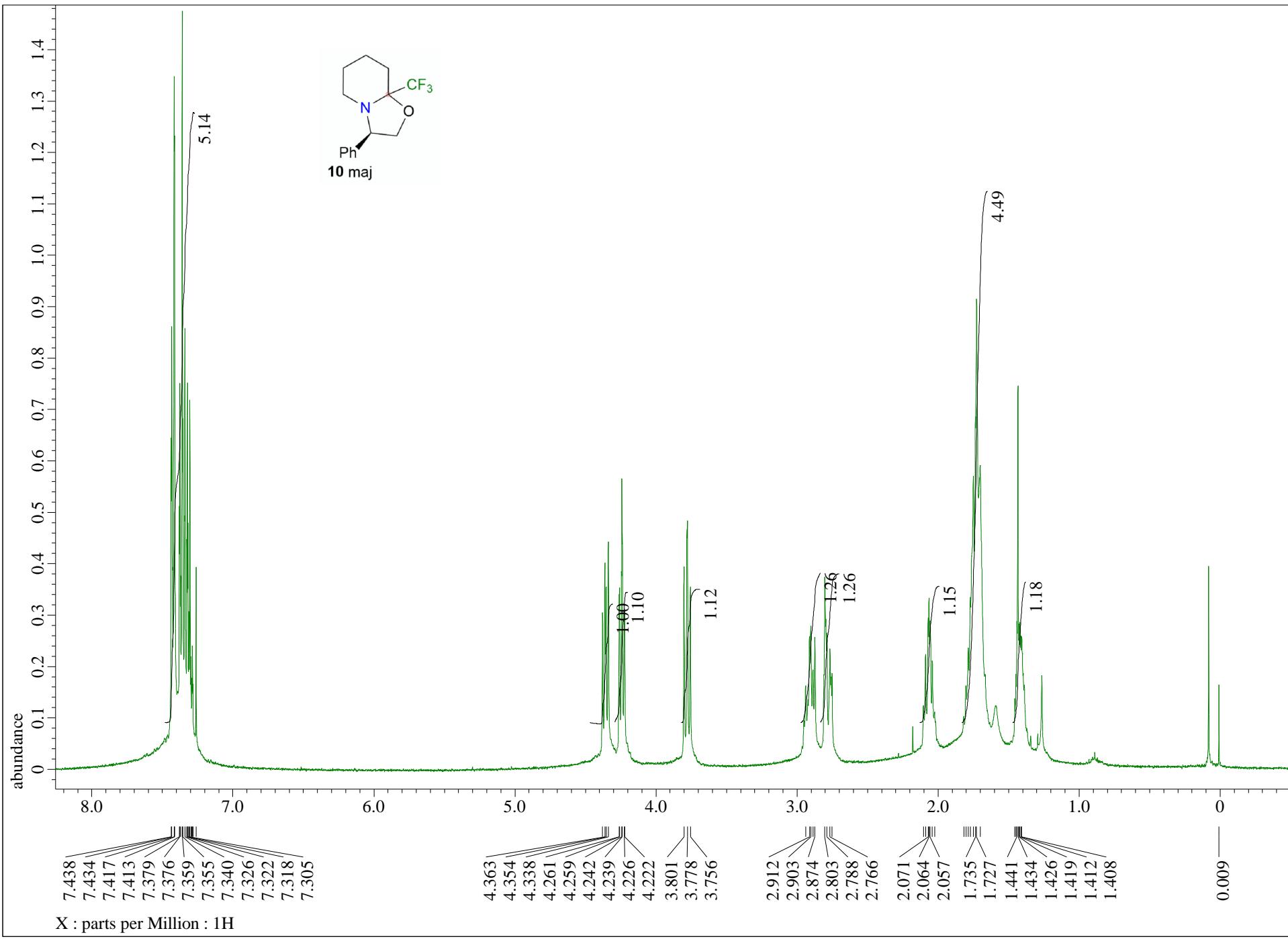


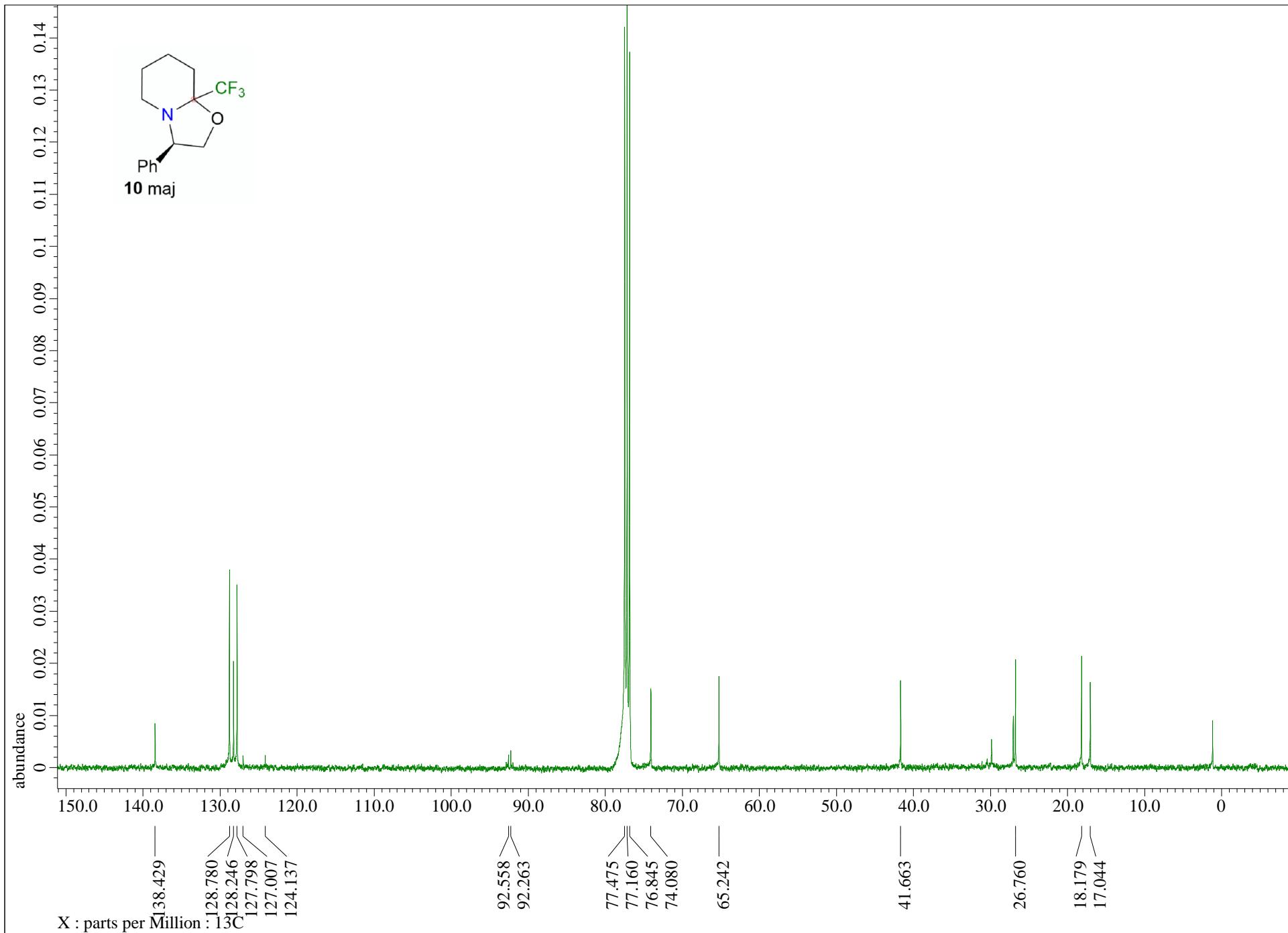


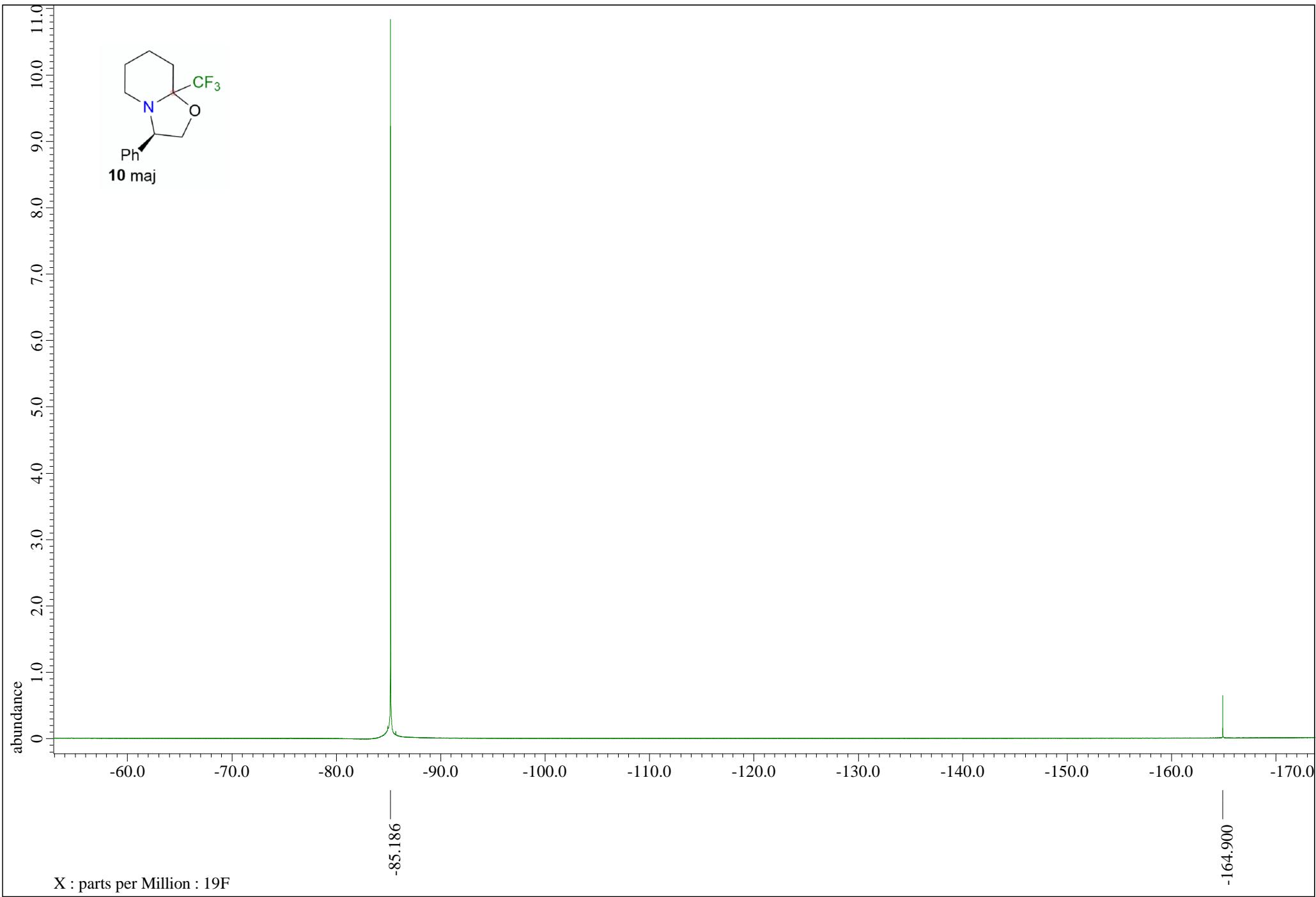




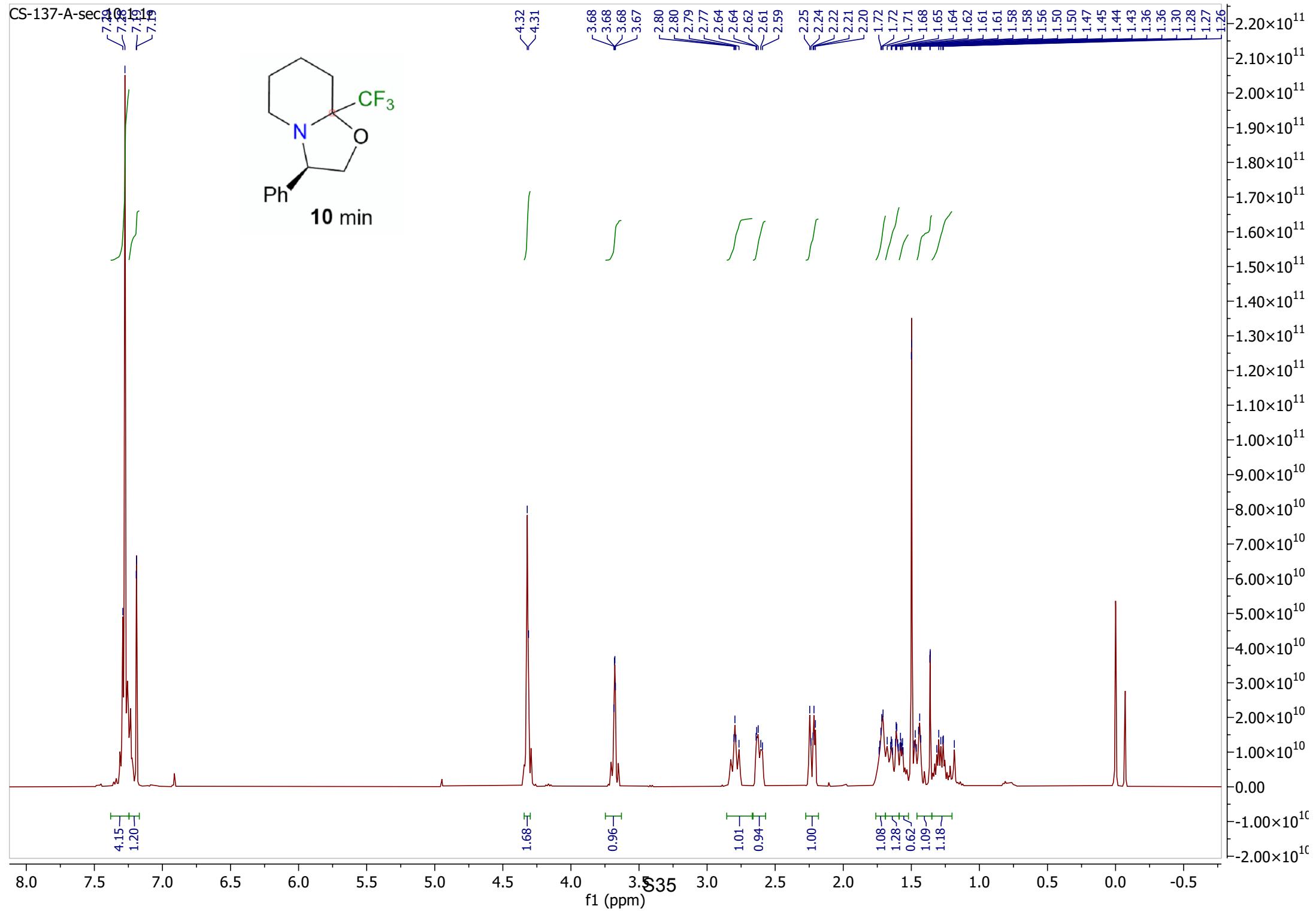
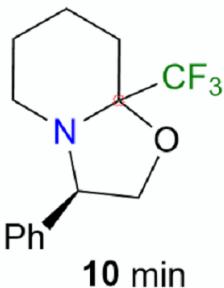




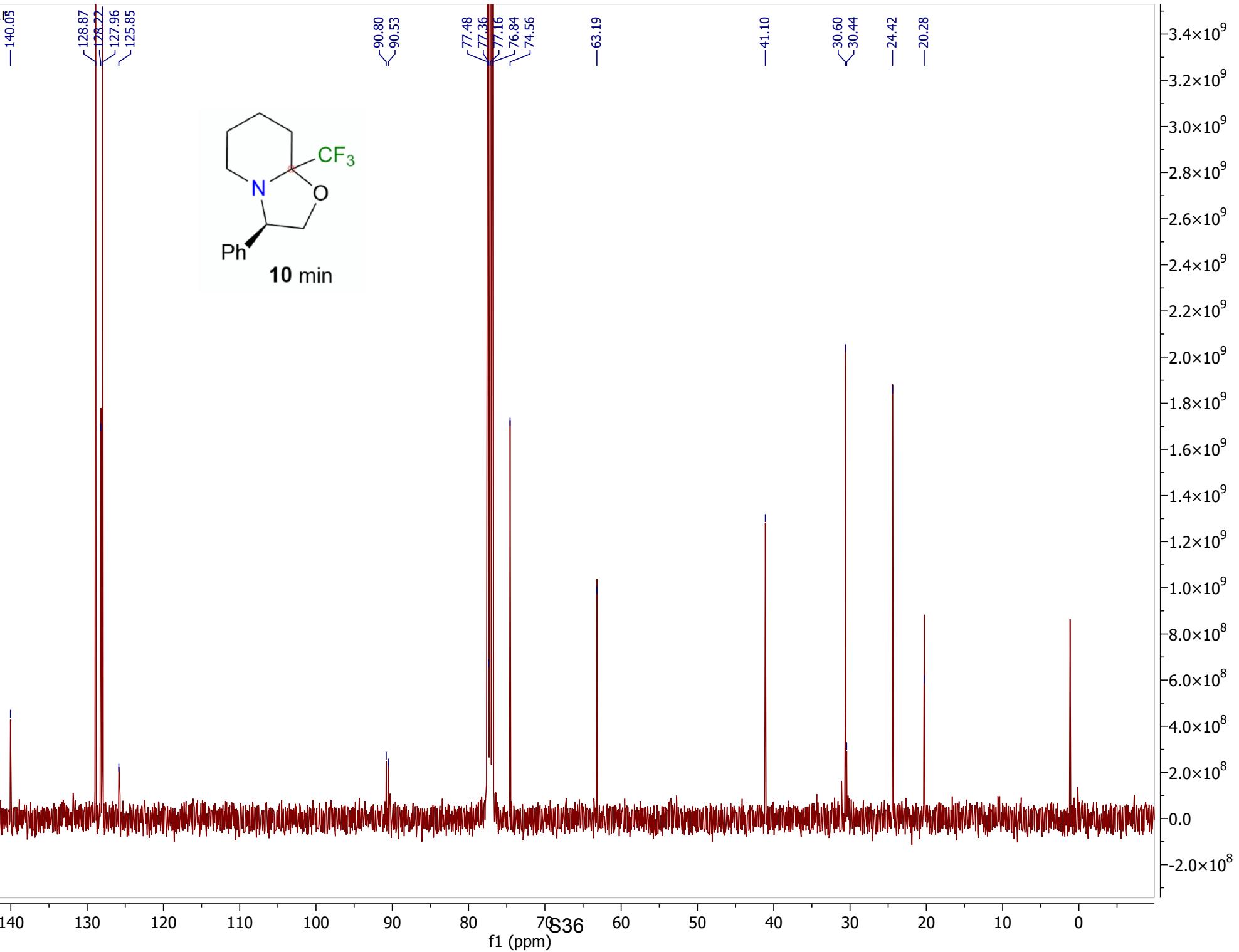


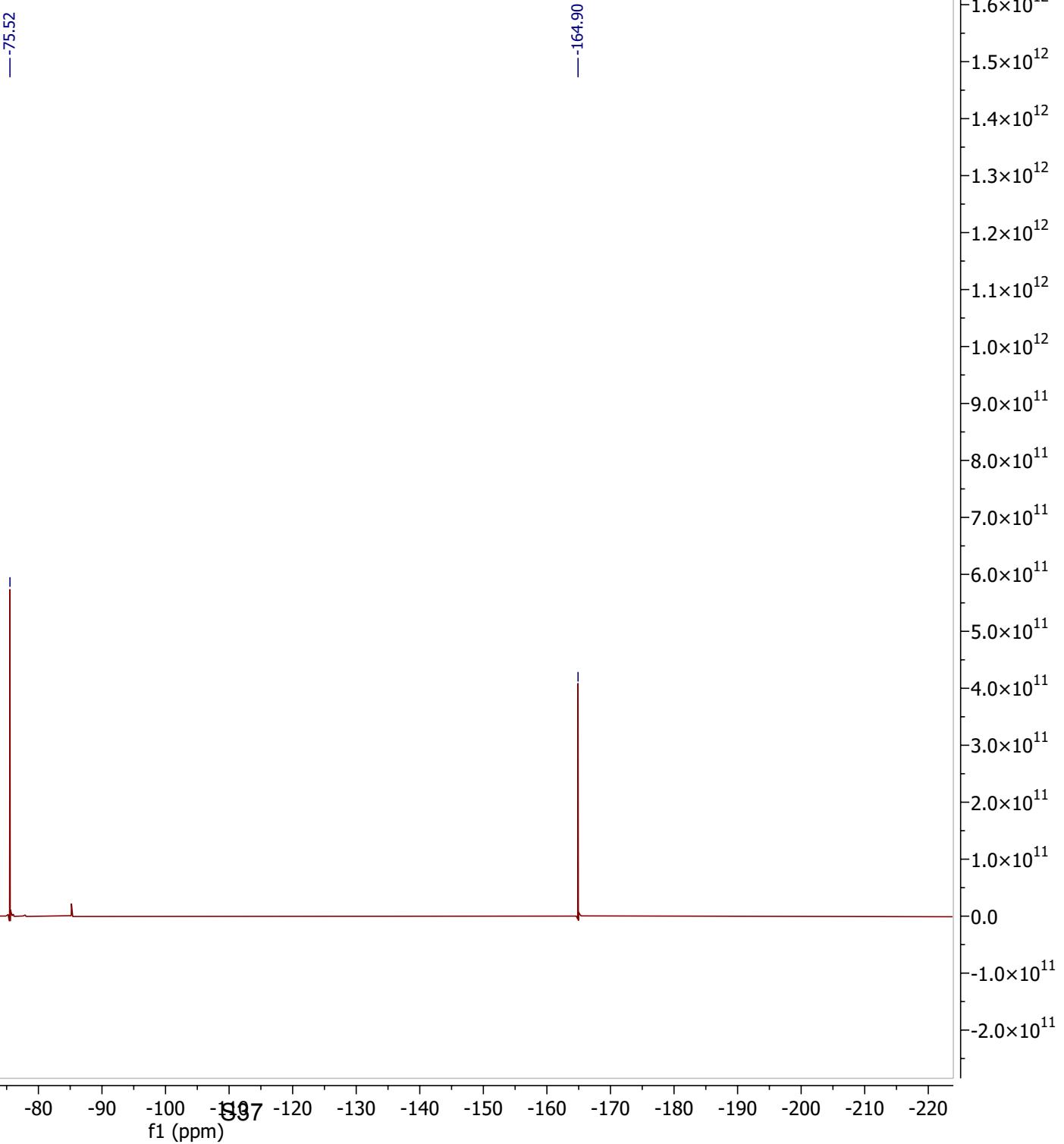
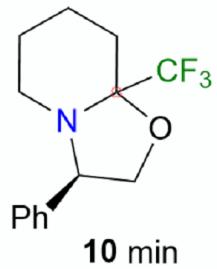


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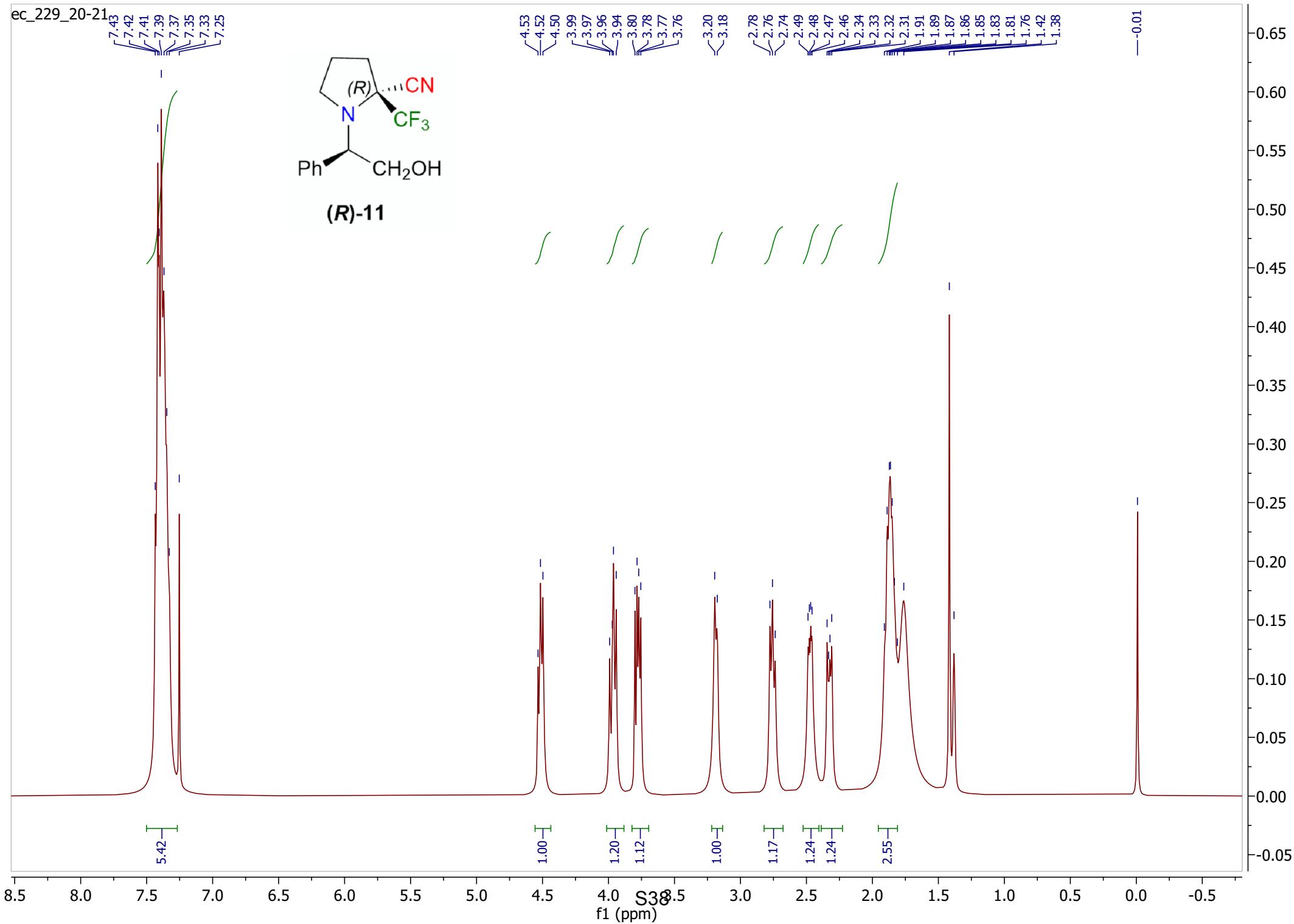
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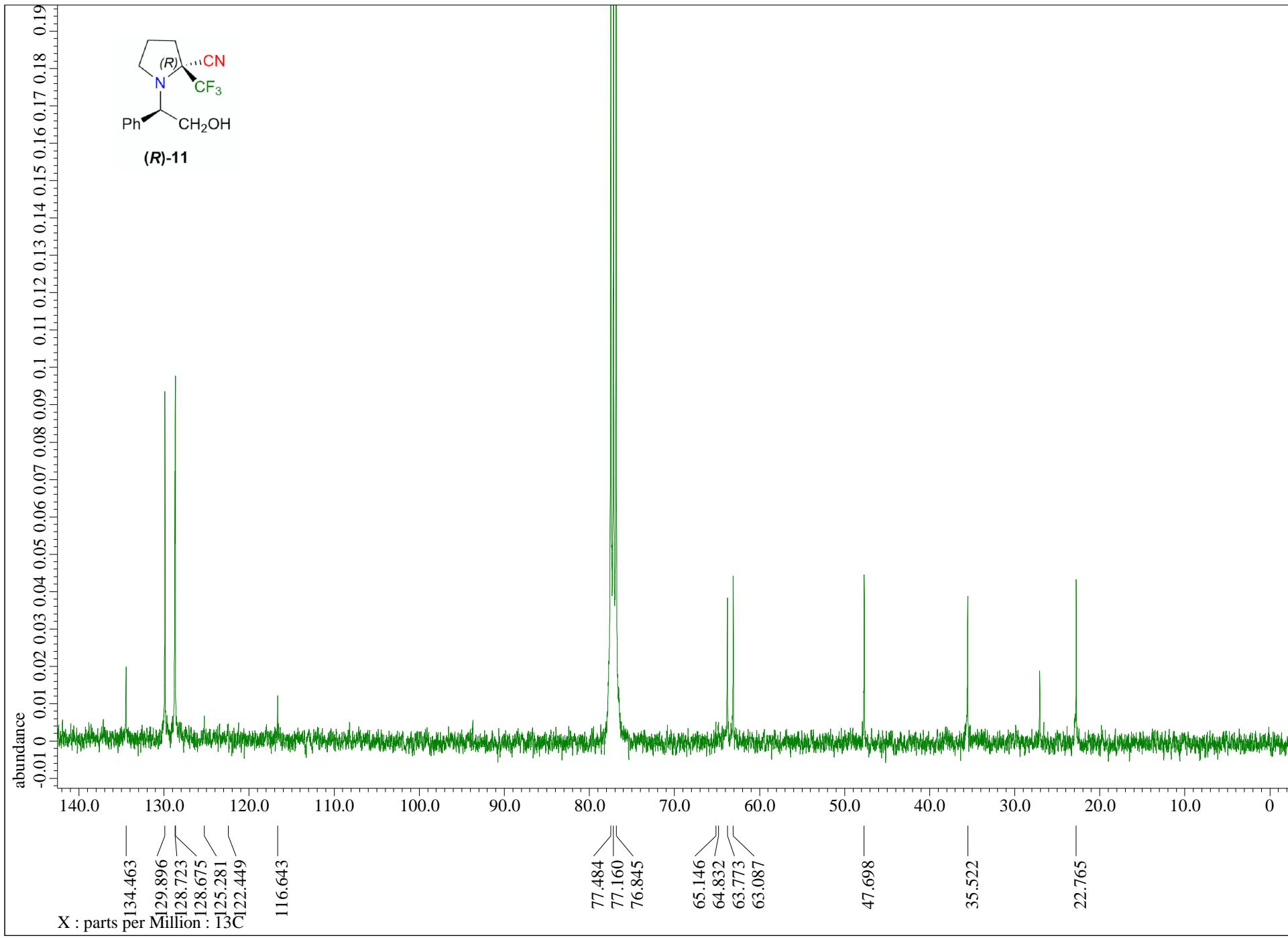
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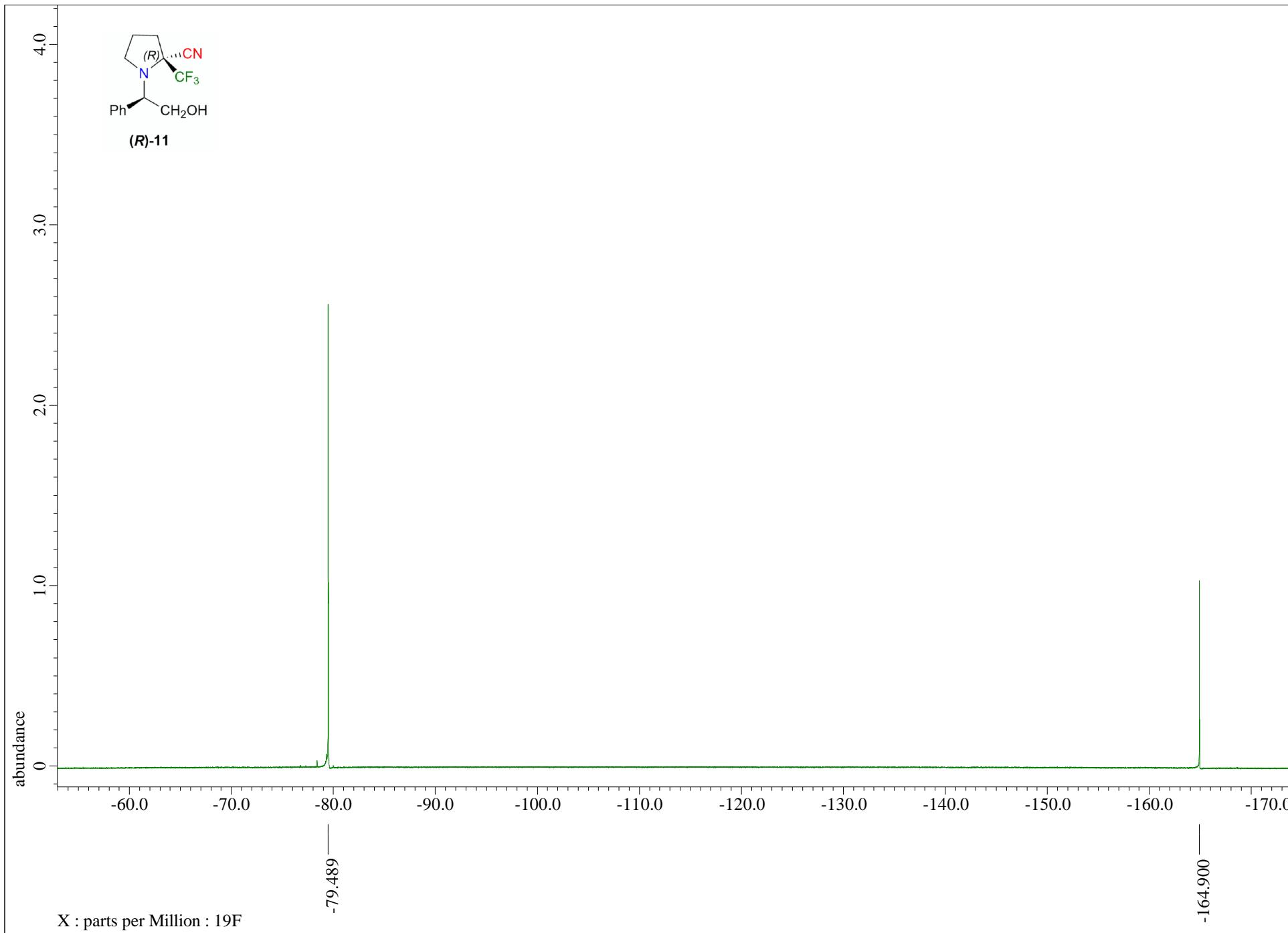




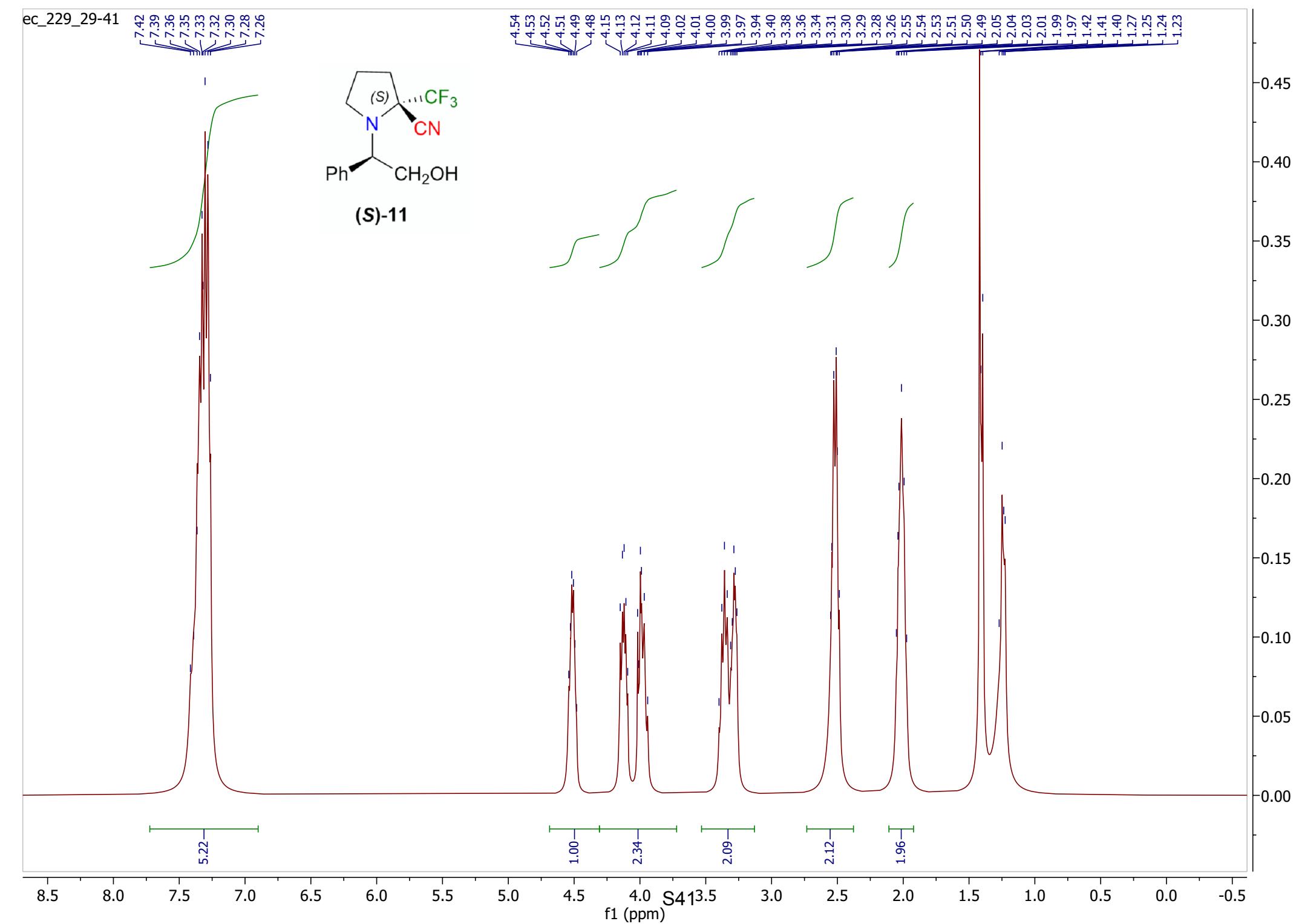
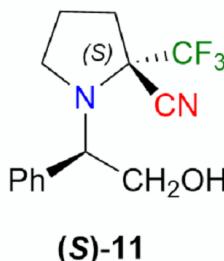
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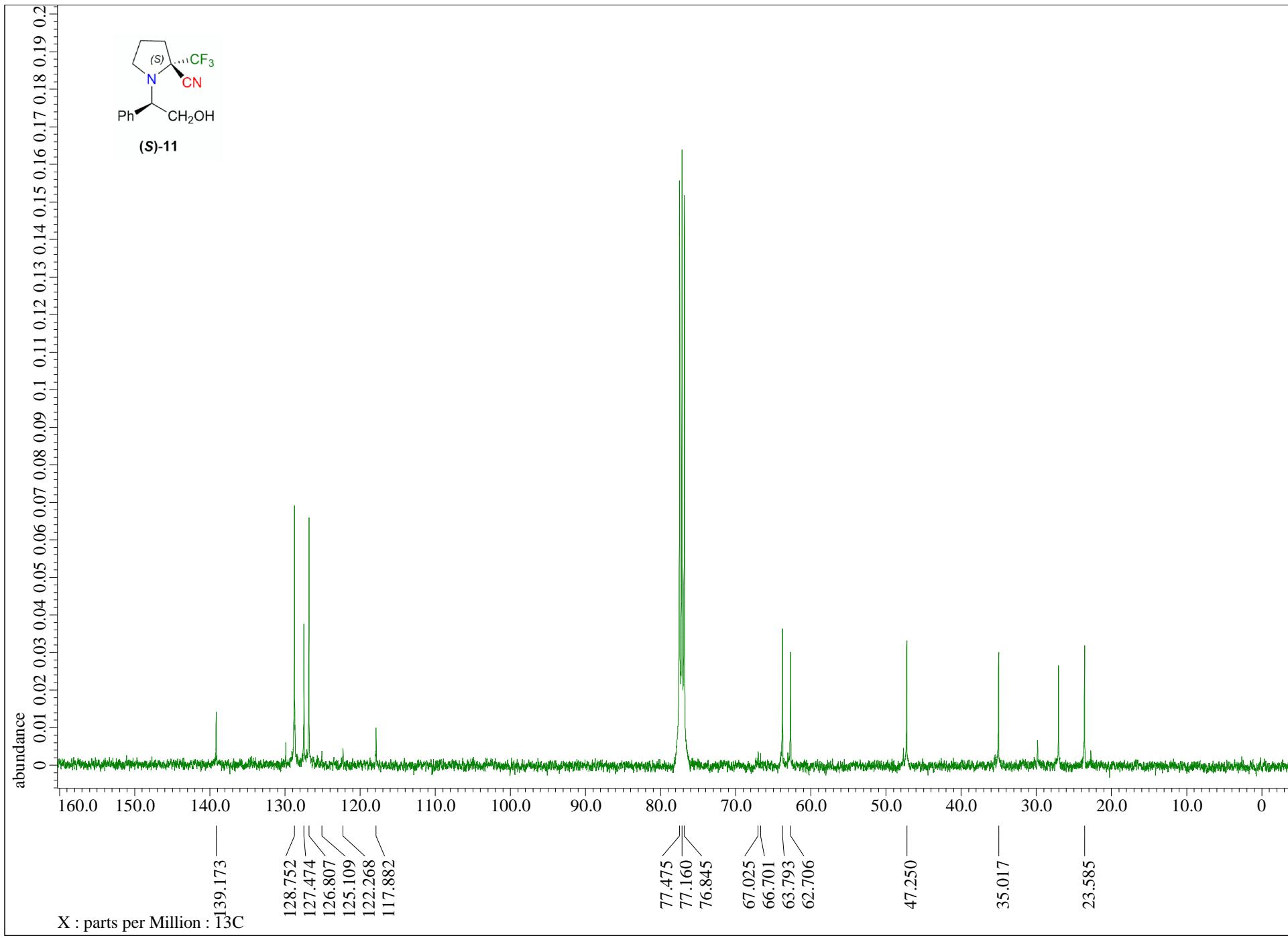


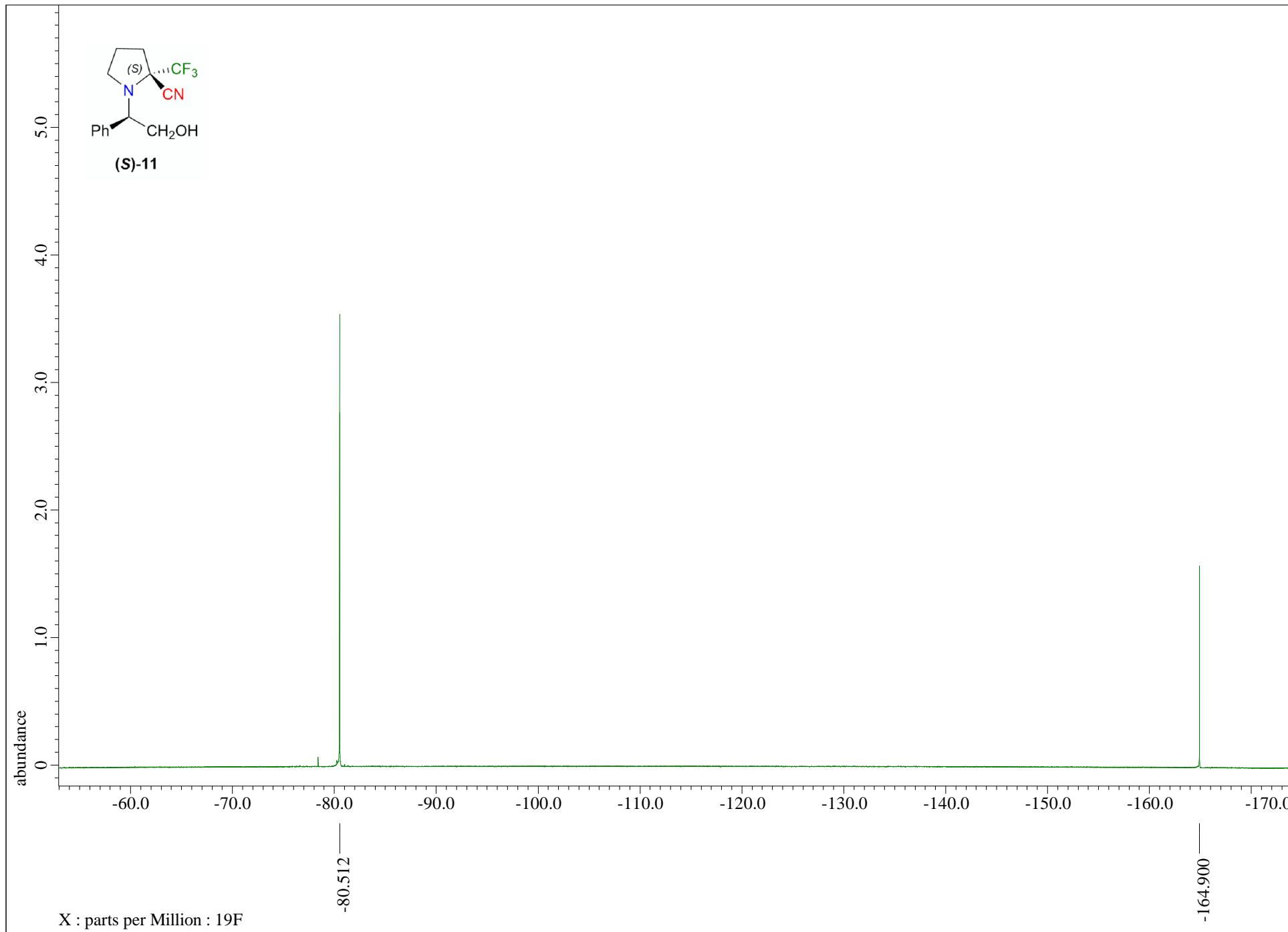


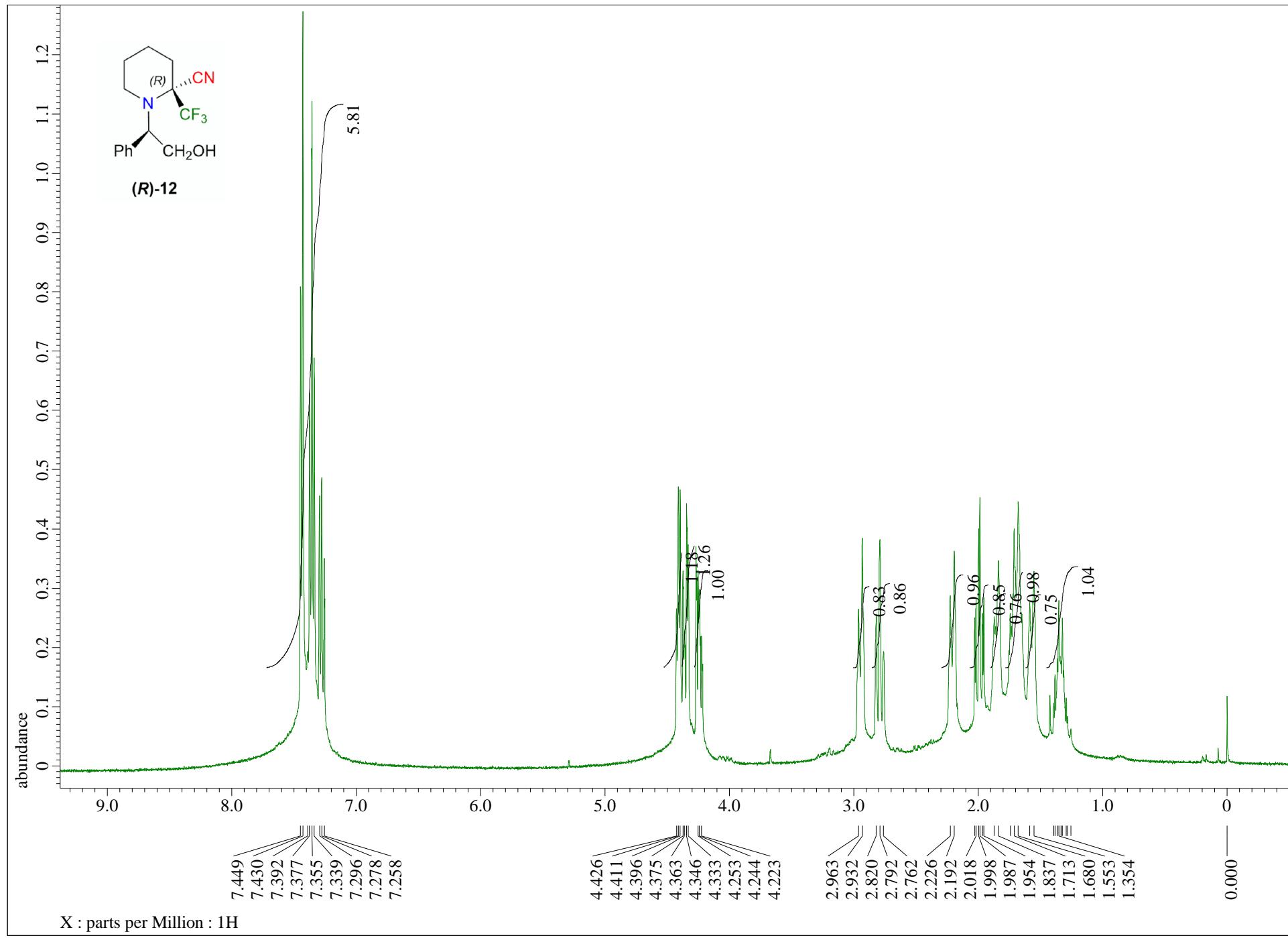


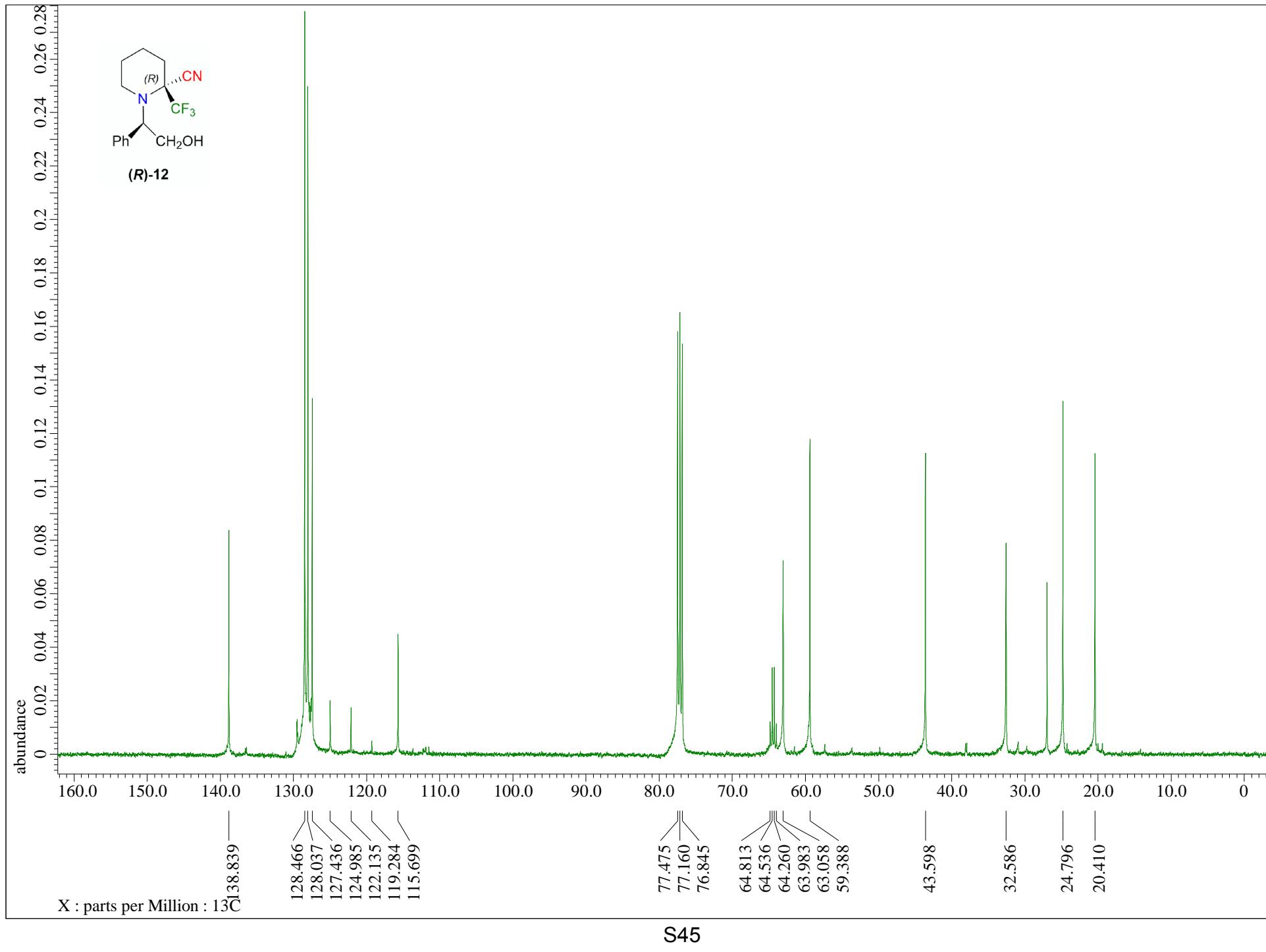
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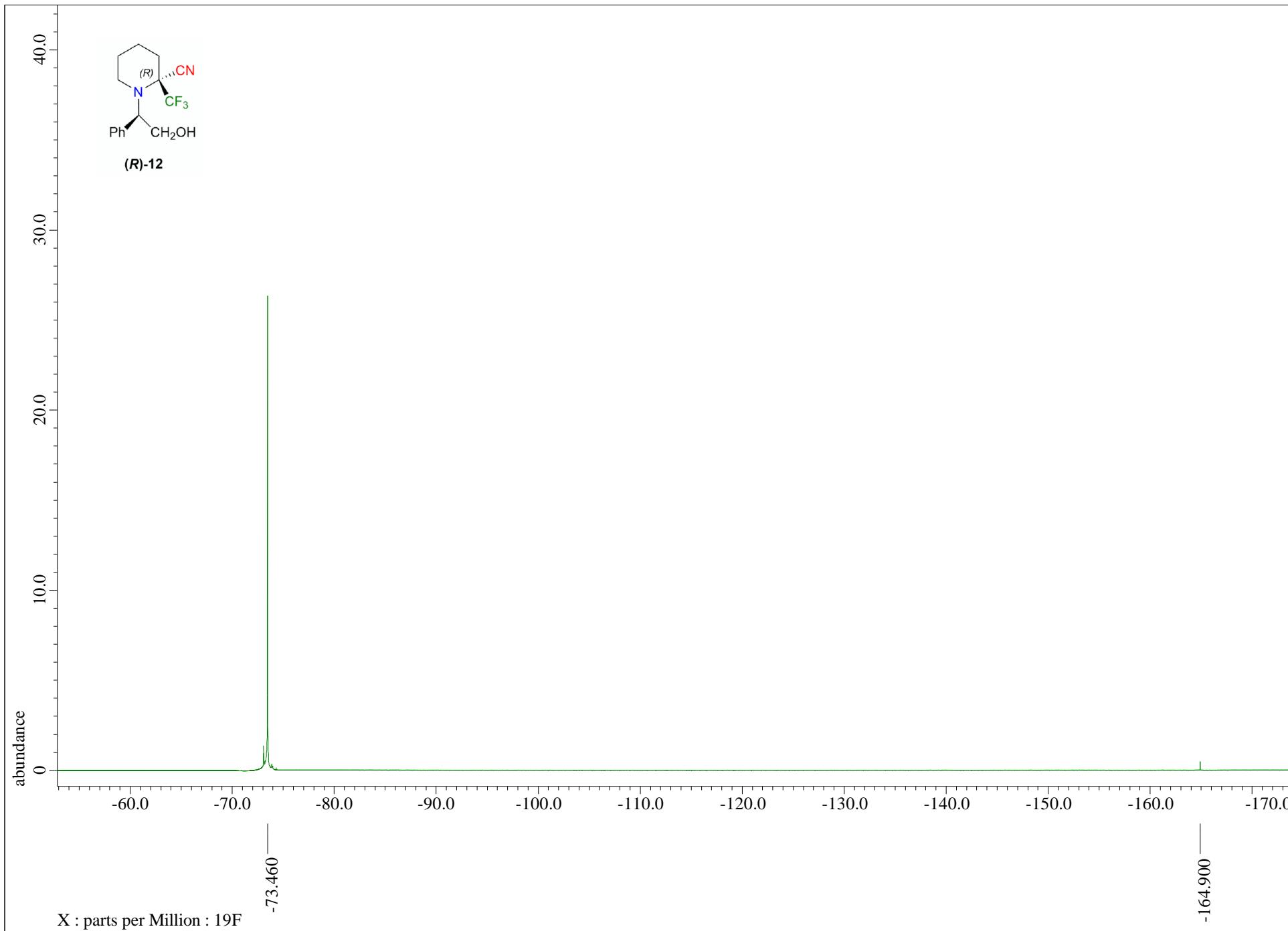


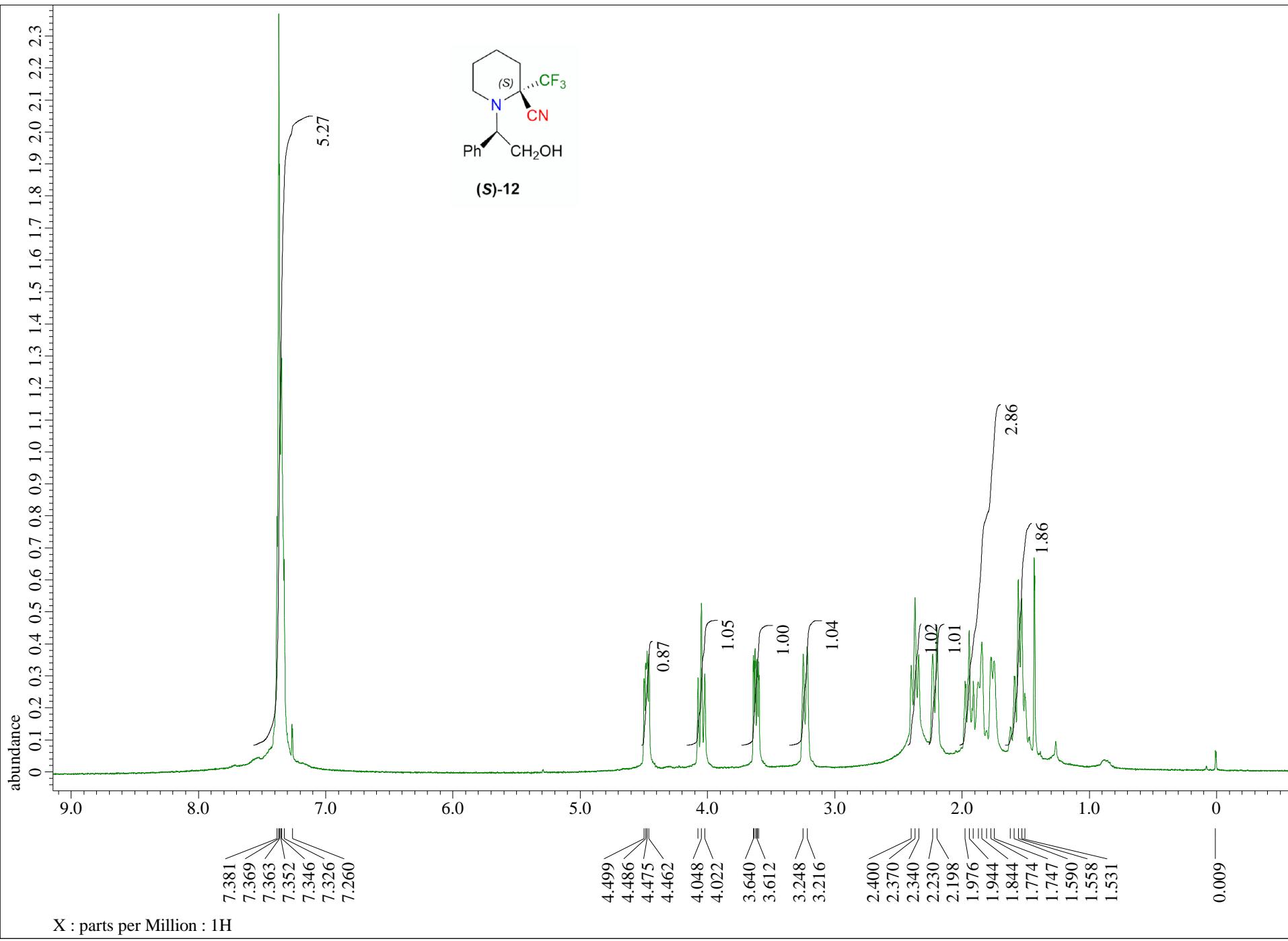


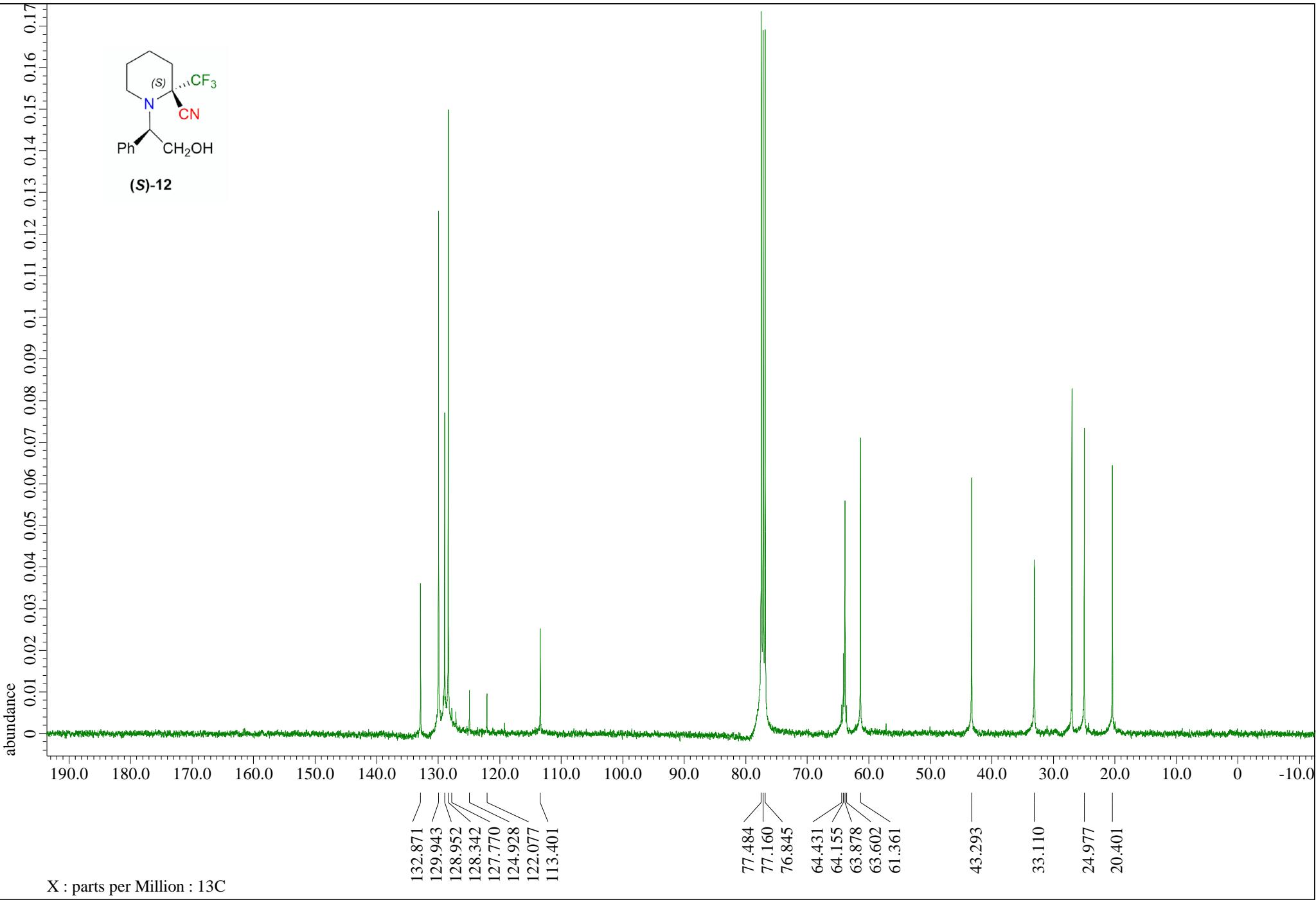


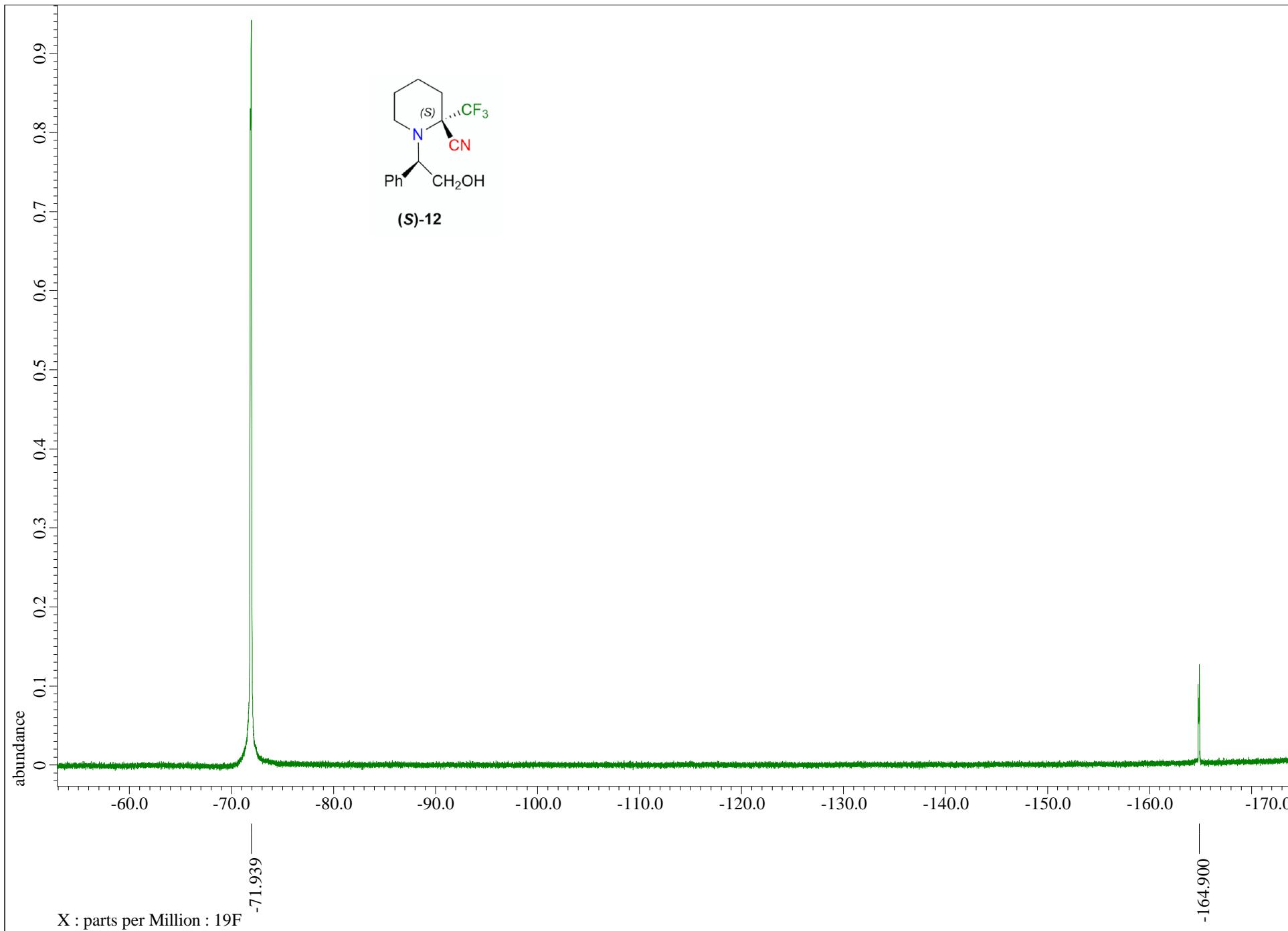




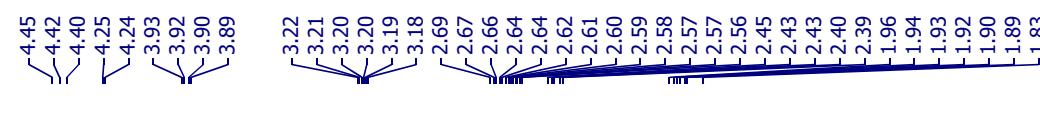
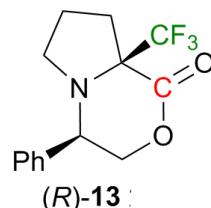
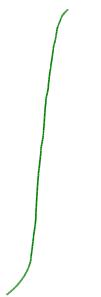








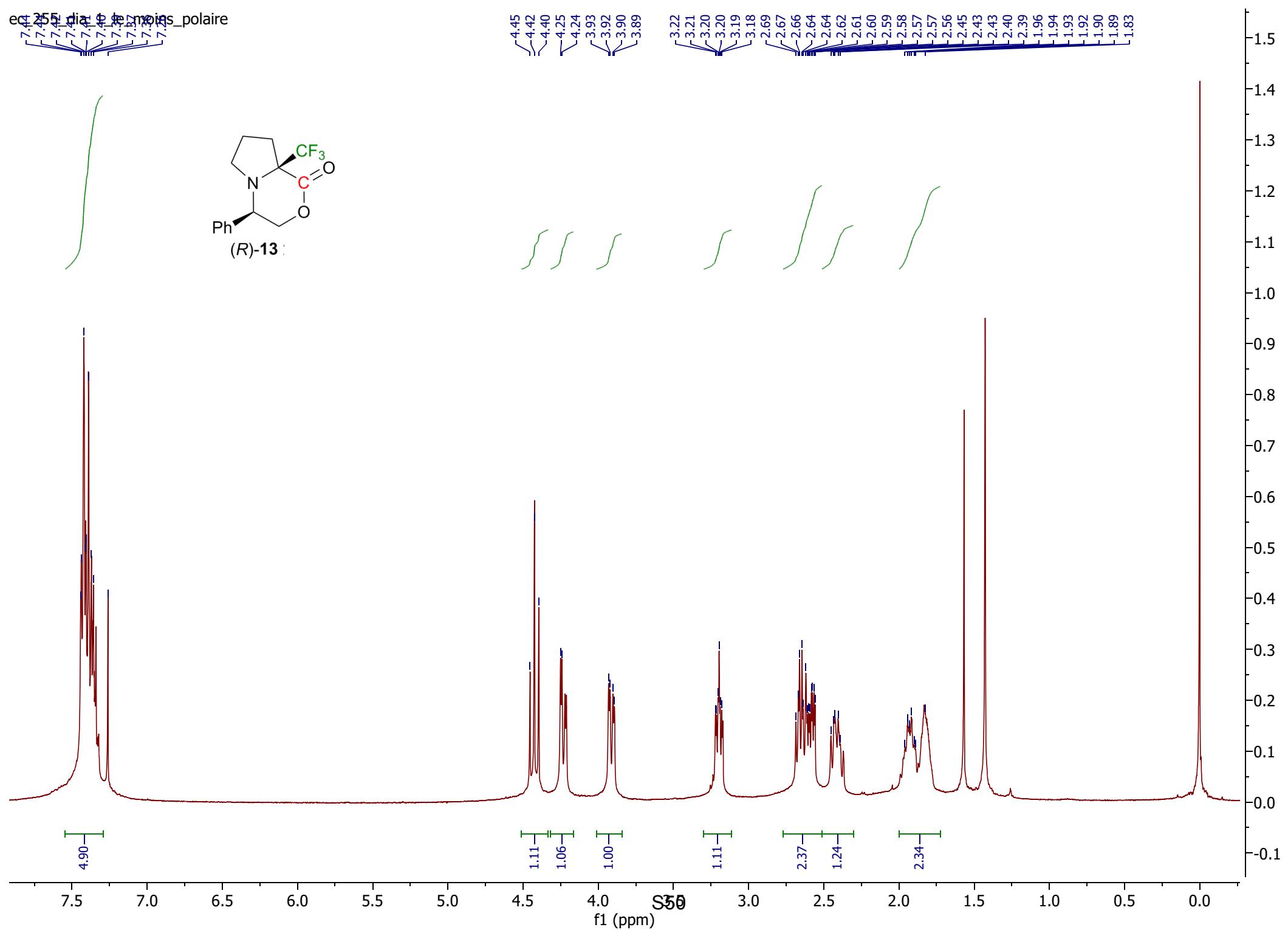
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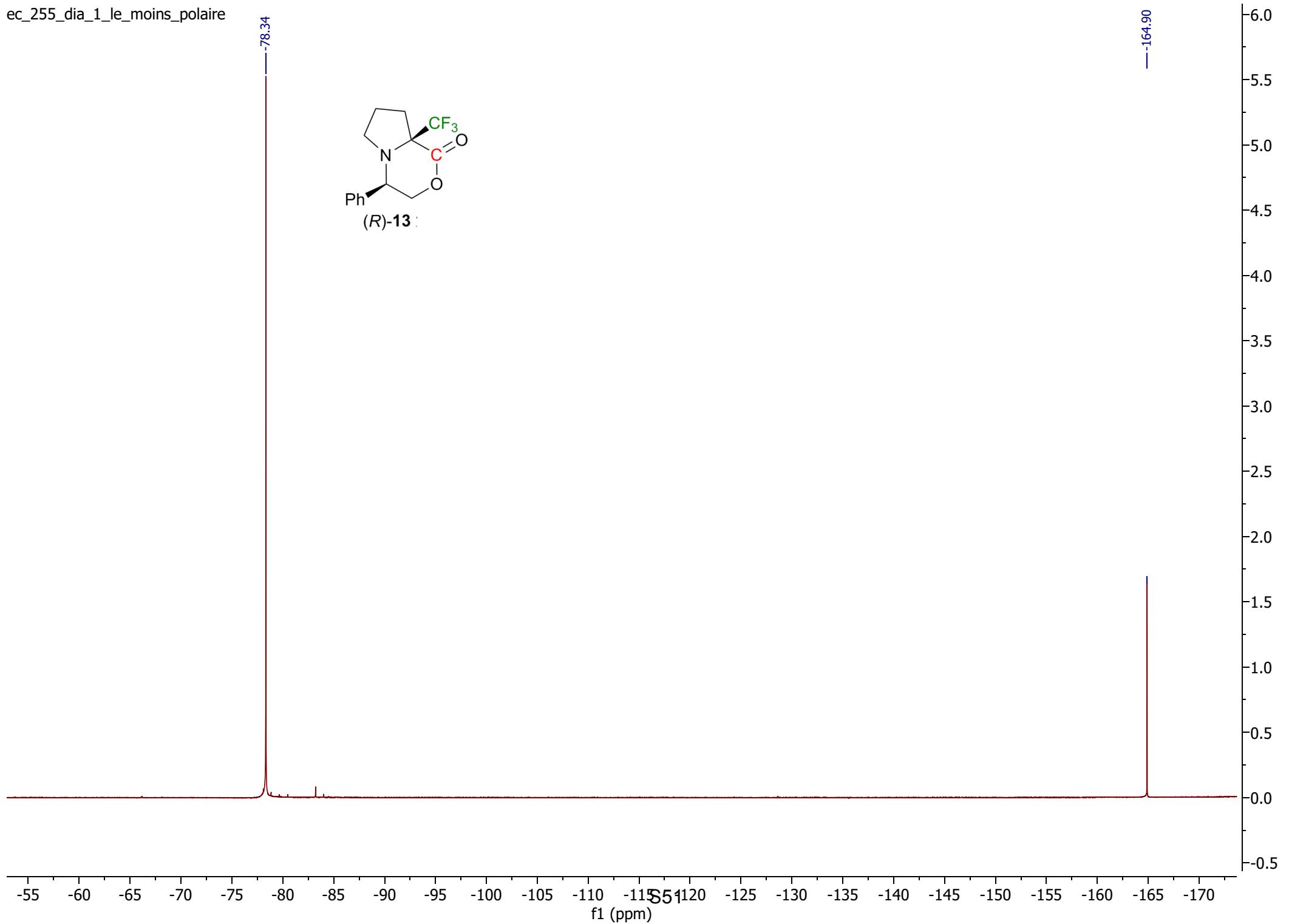
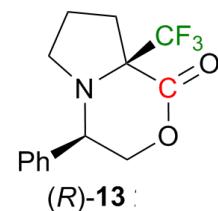
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ec_255_dia_1_le_moins_polaire

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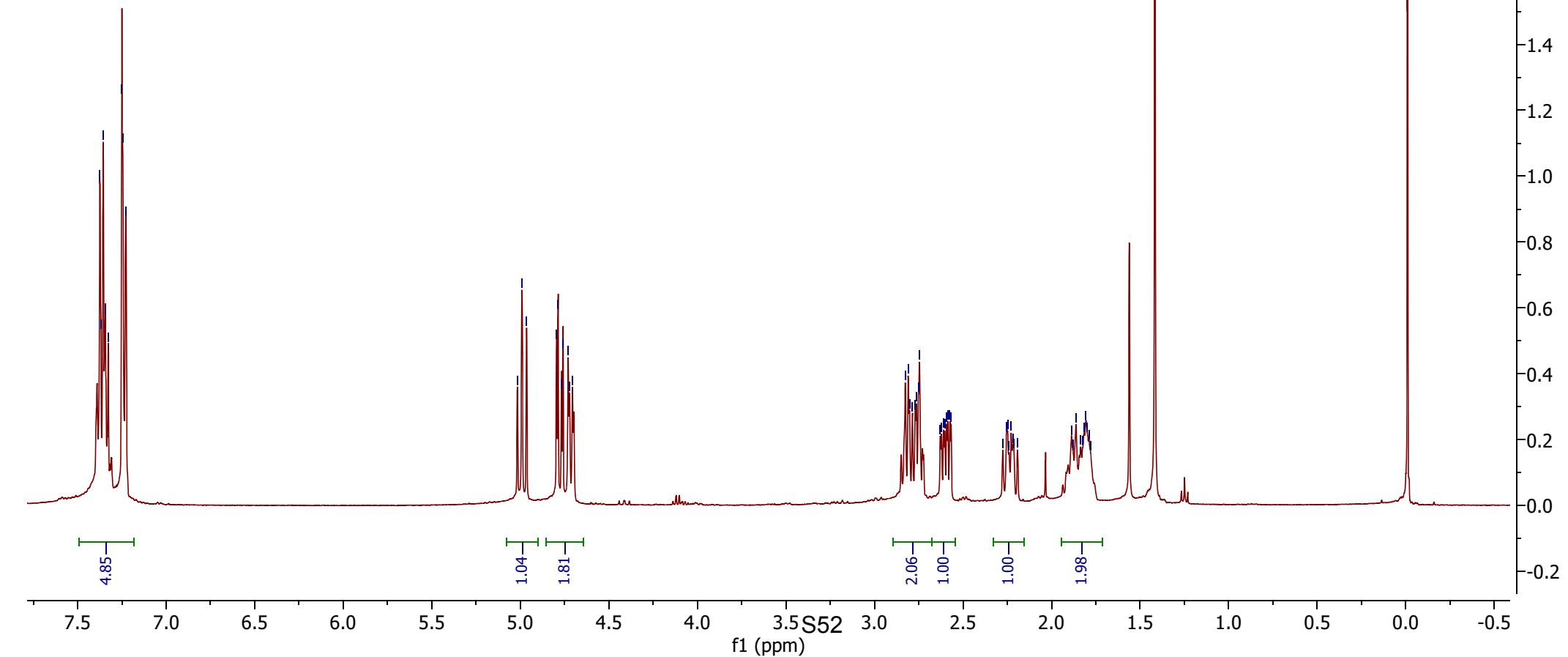
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(S)-13

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4.71

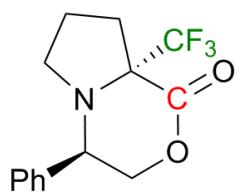
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2.81
2.80
2.79
2.77
2.76
2.75
2.75
2.63
2.62
2.61
2.60
2.59
2.59
2.57
2.28
2.26
2.25
2.24
2.23
2.22
2.21
1.89
1.88
1.86
1.84
1.83
1.82
1.81
1.80
1.79
1.78



ec_255_dia_2_le_plus_polaire

-77.21

-164.90

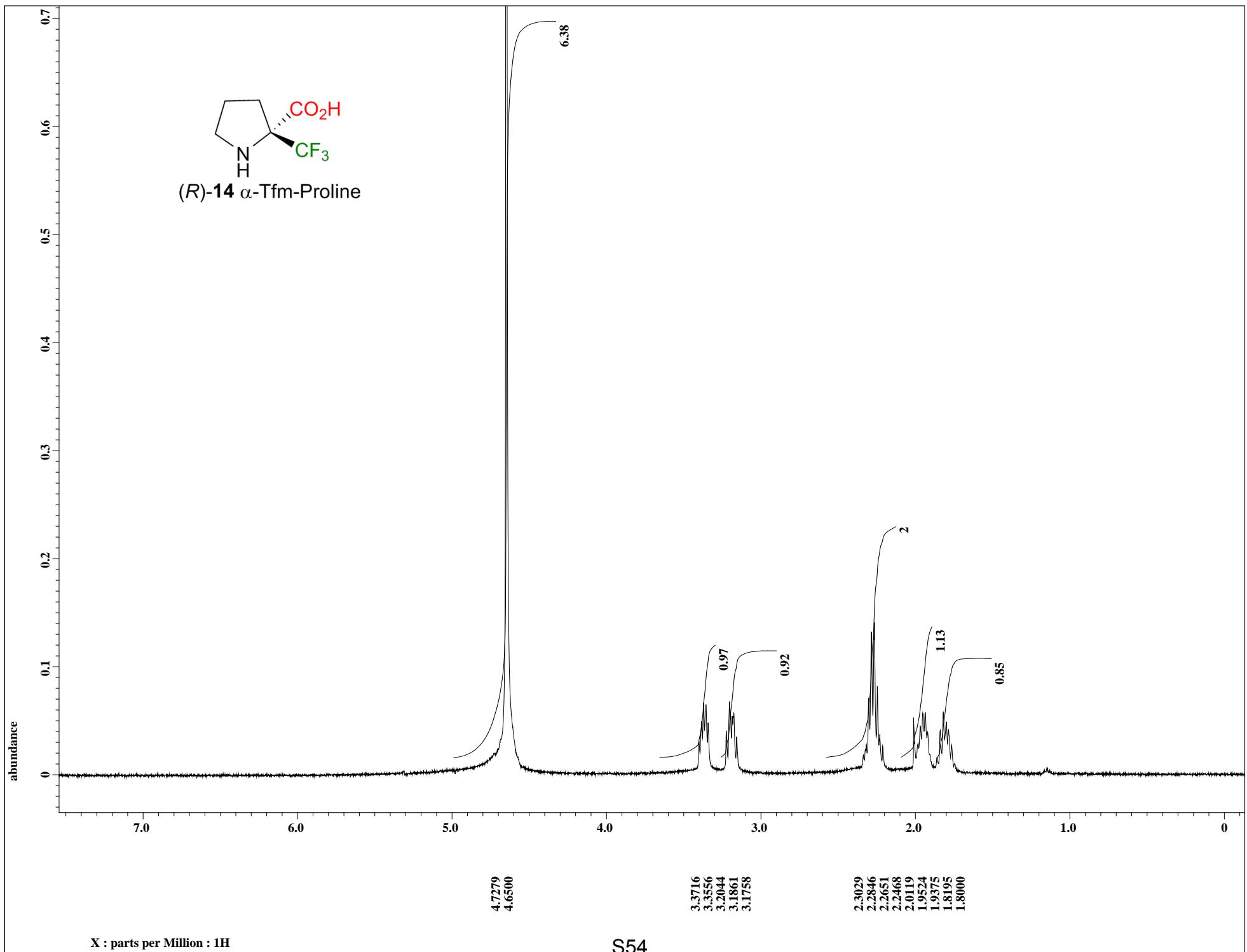


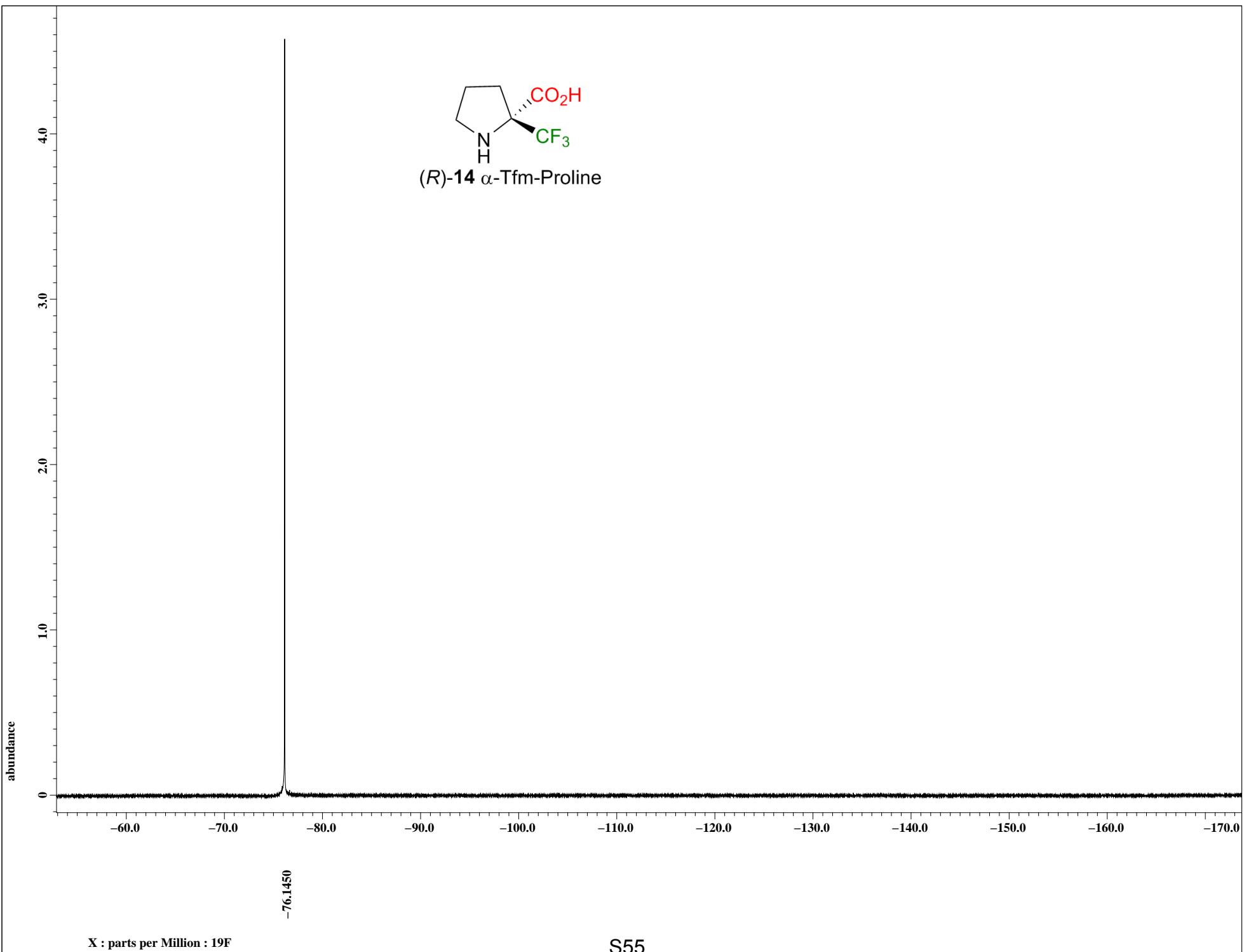
(S)-13

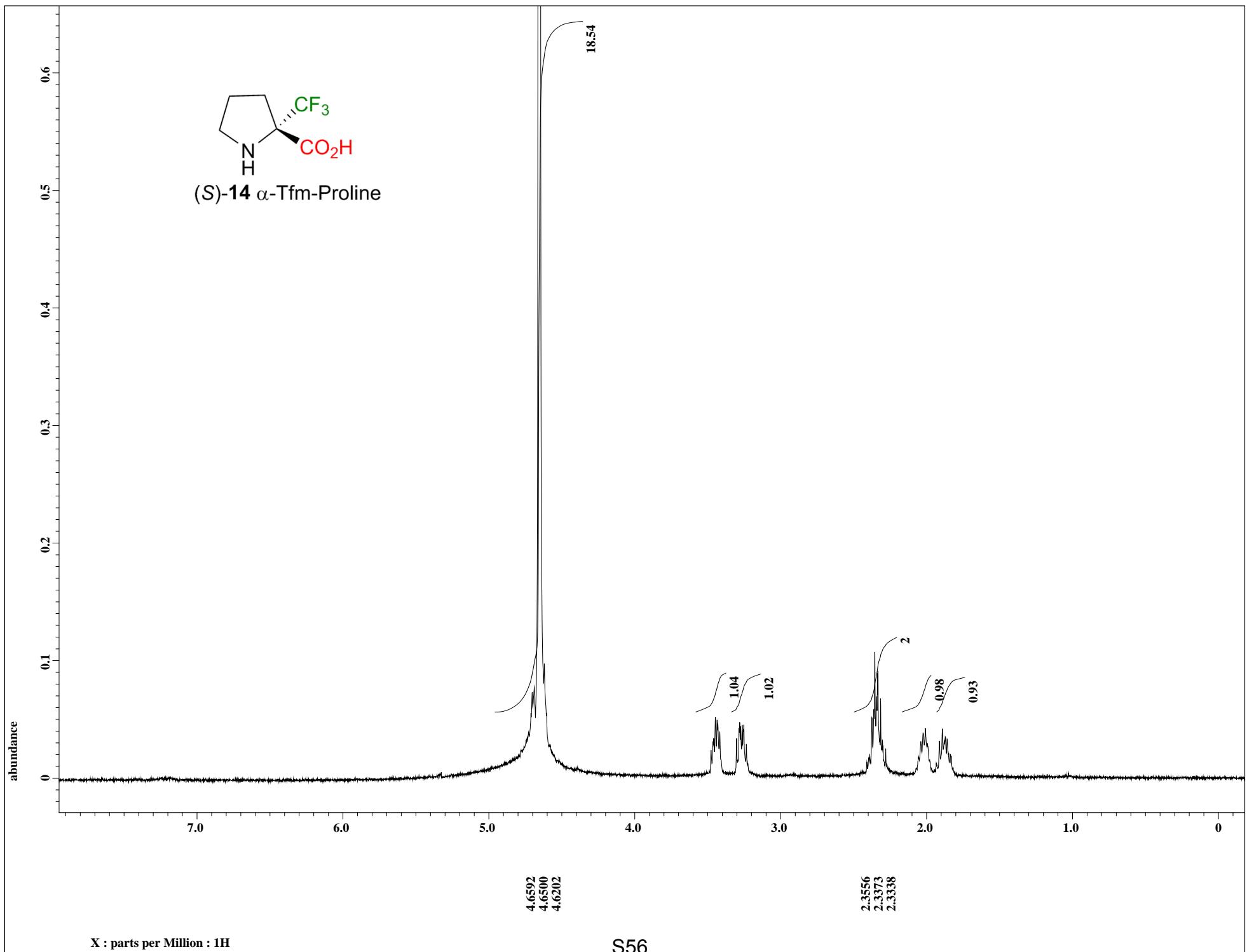
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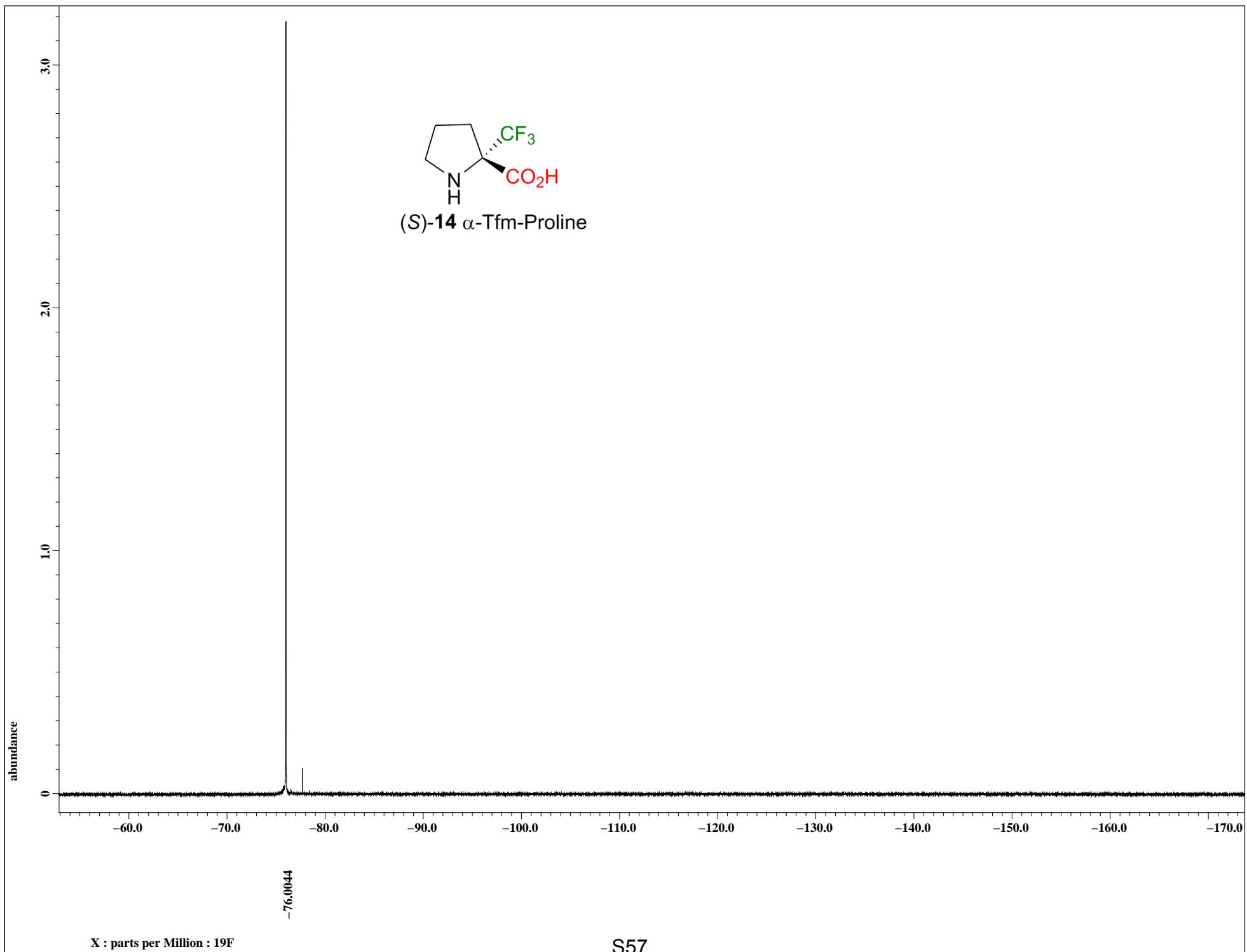
f1 (ppm)

11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
-1

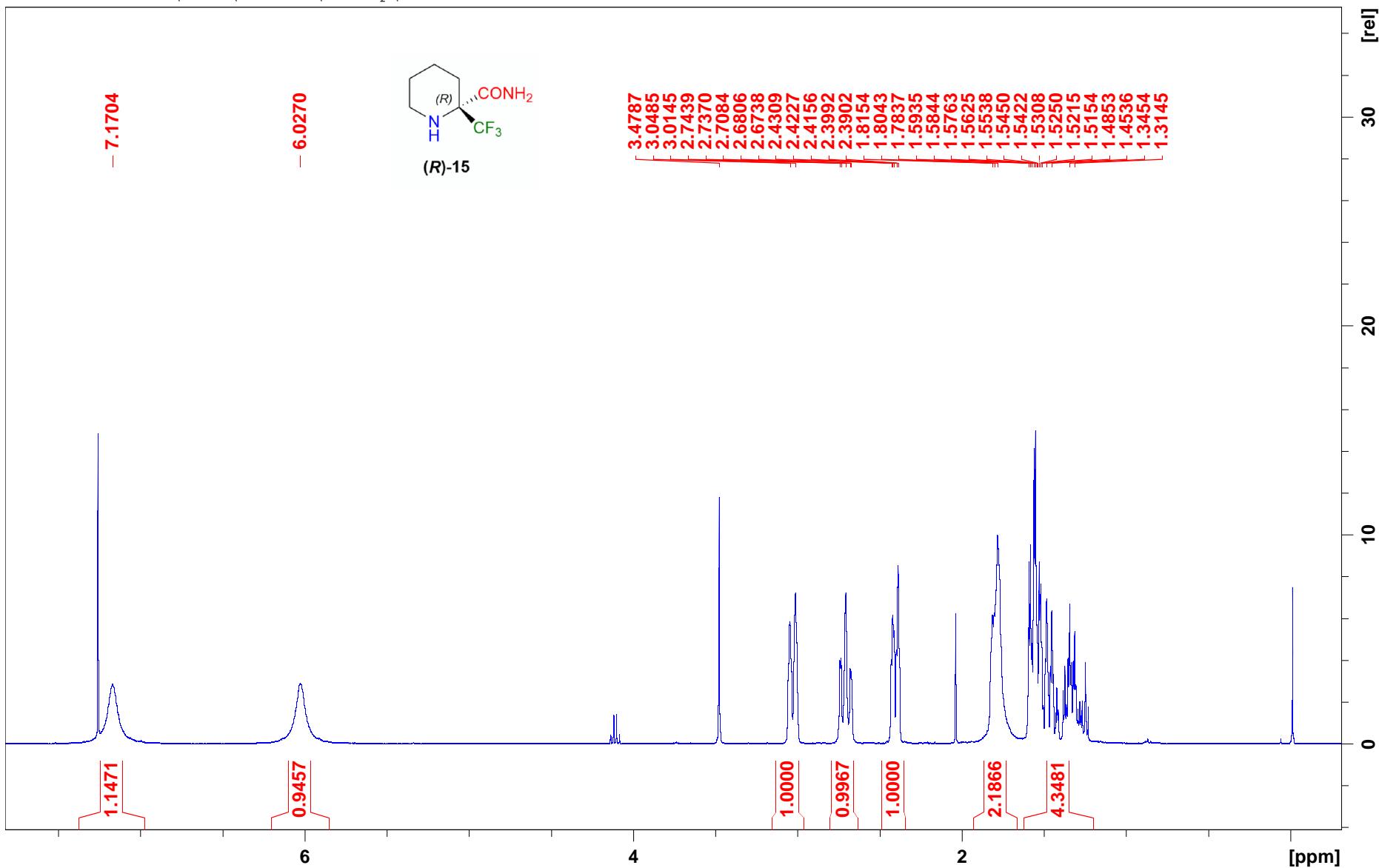




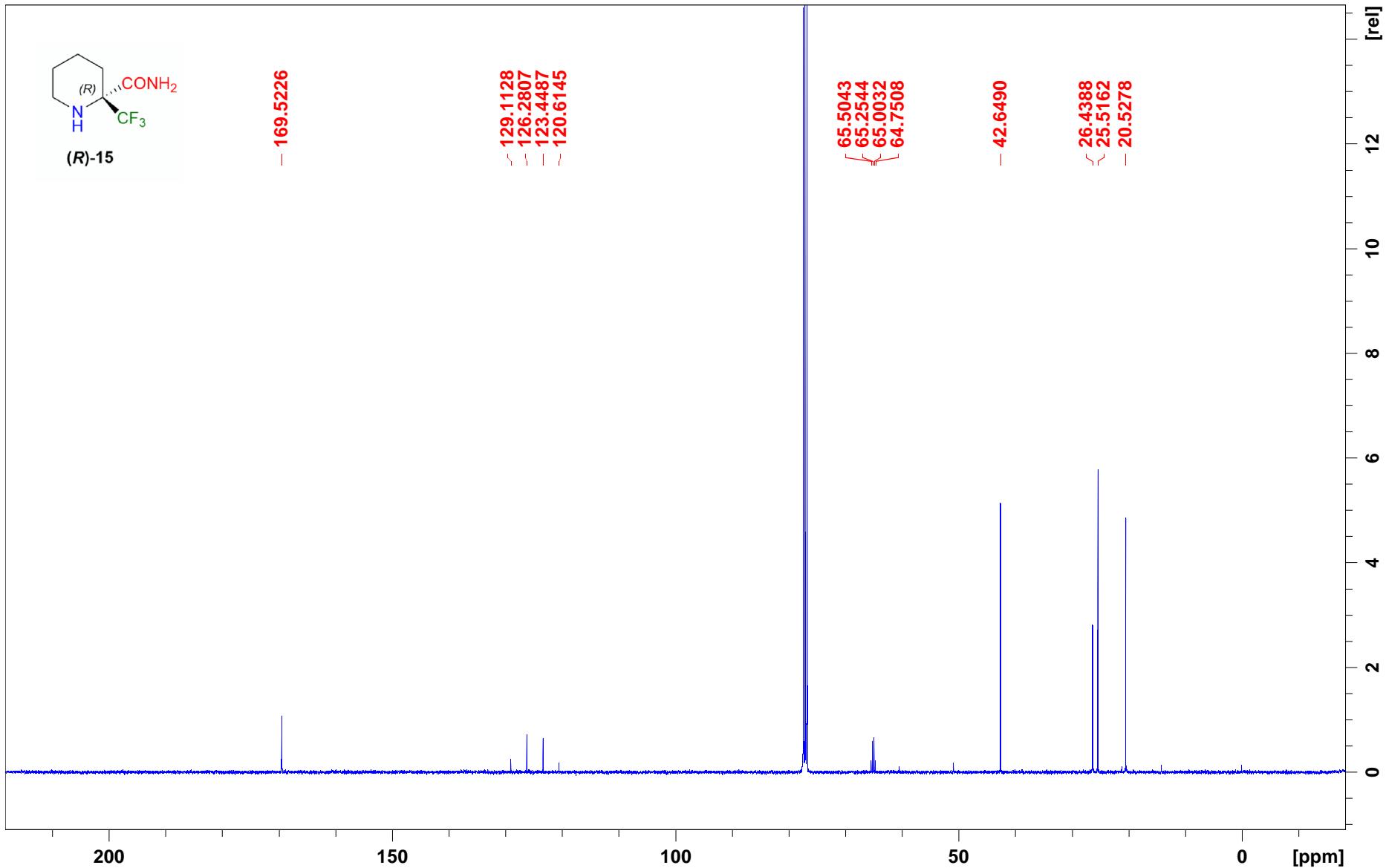




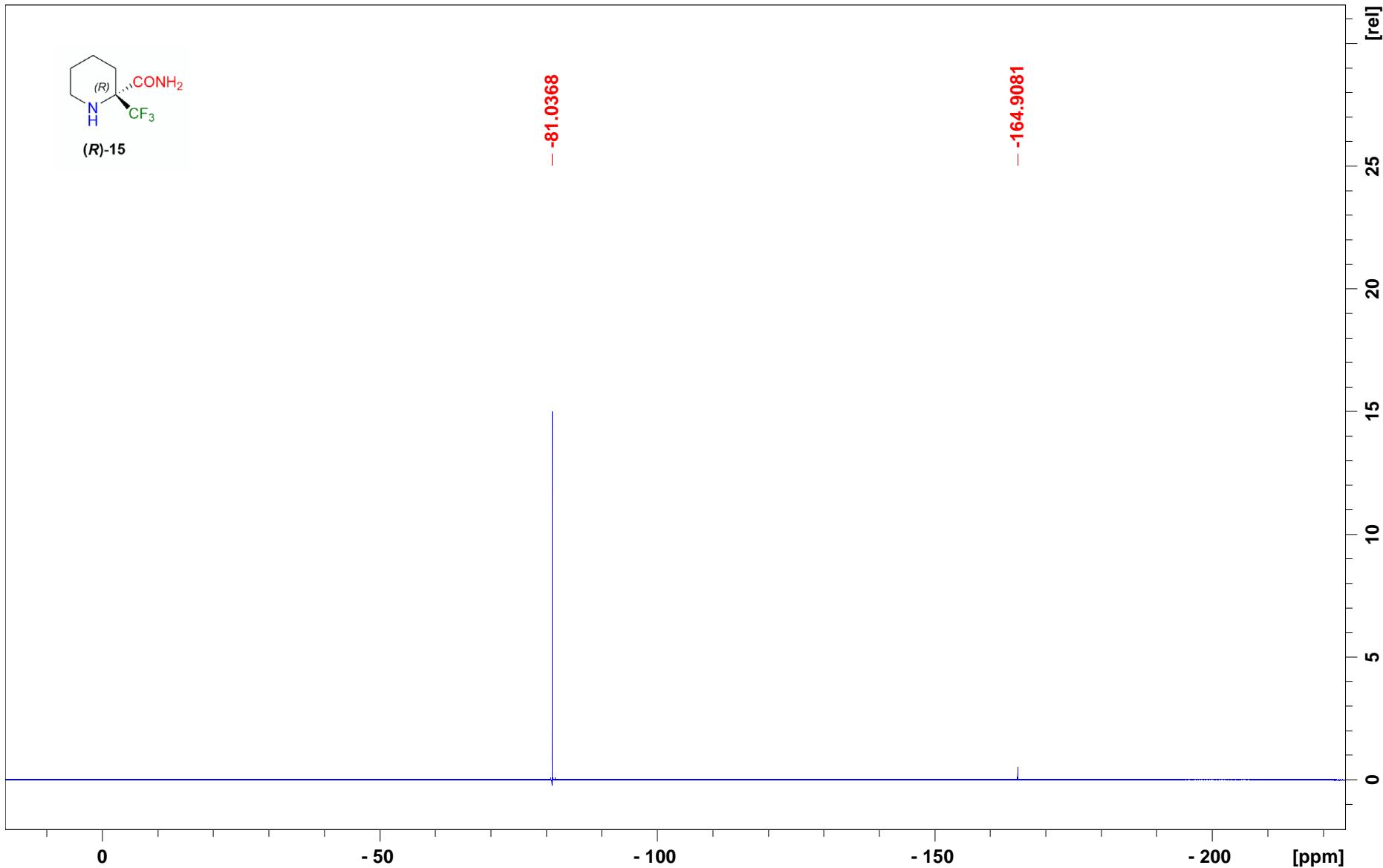
CS-142 20 1 C:\Users\csanchez\Desktop\RMN



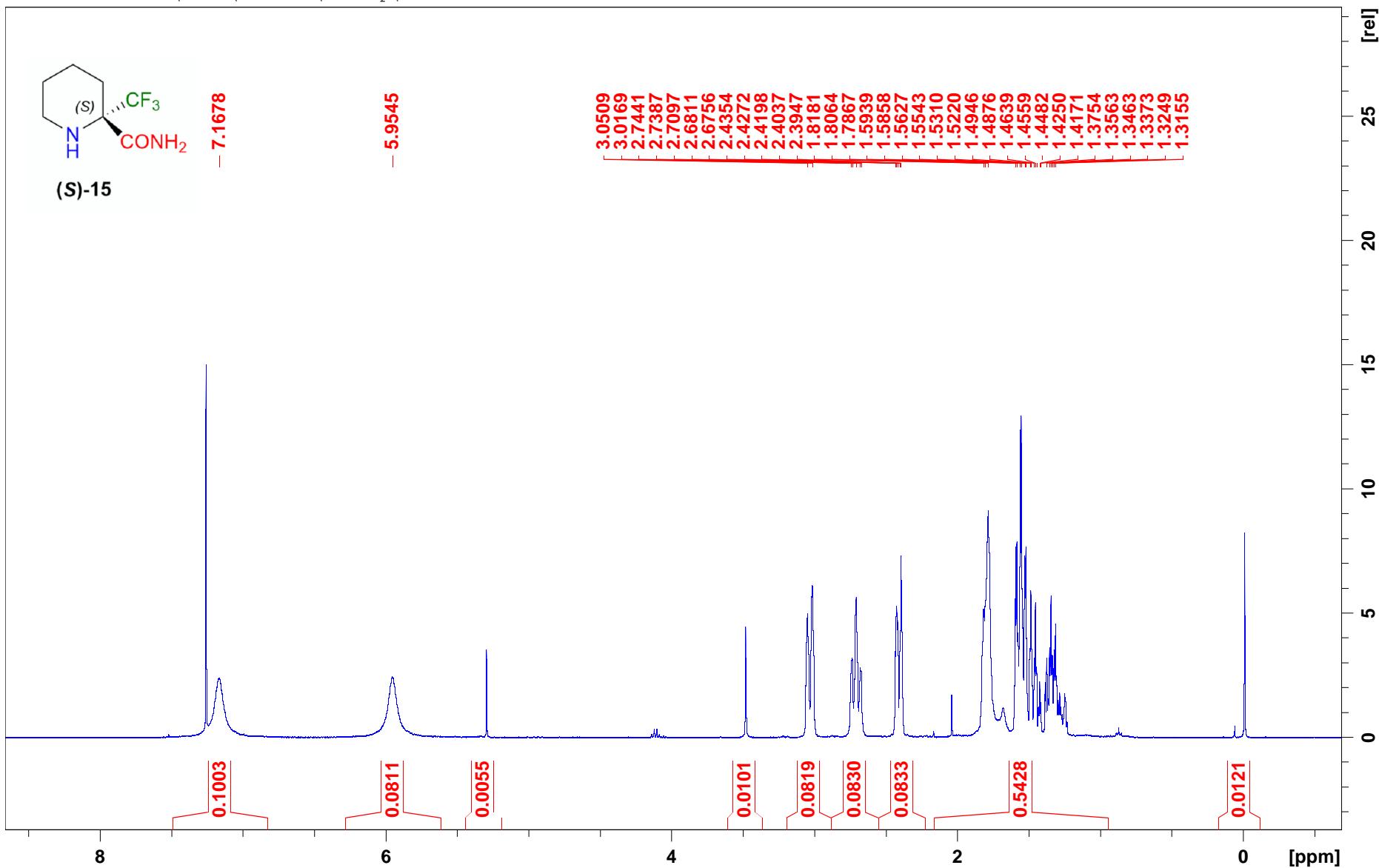
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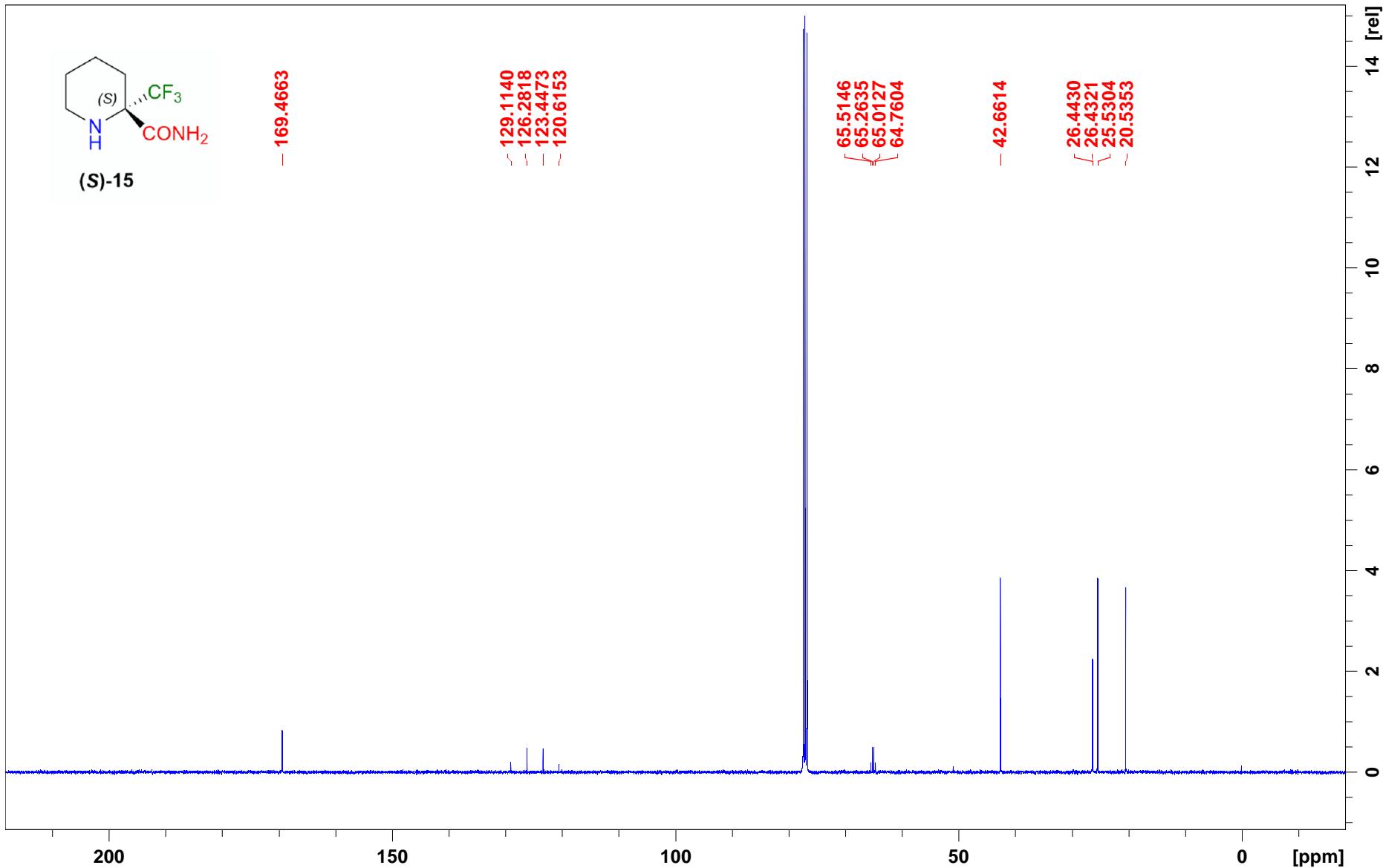
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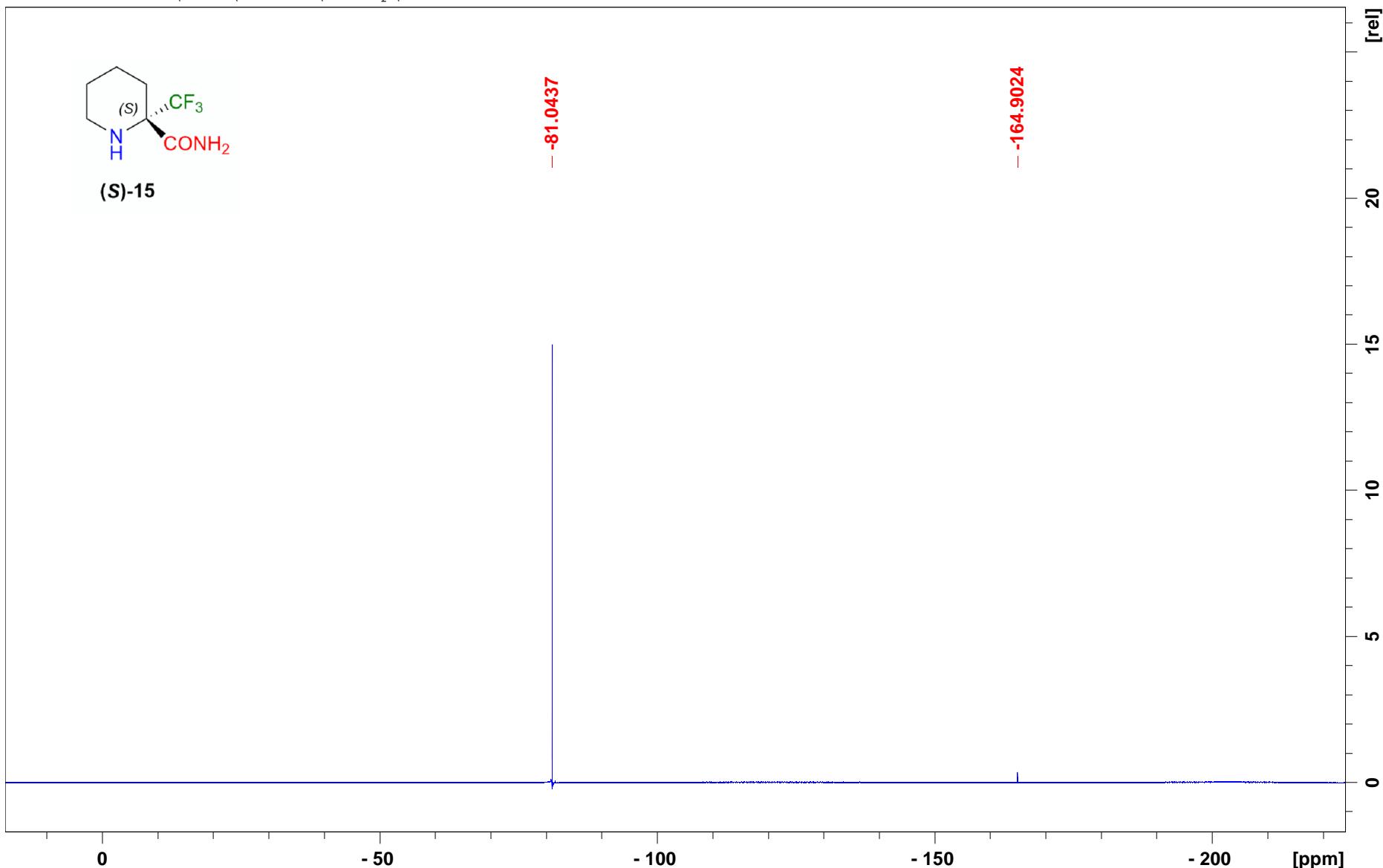
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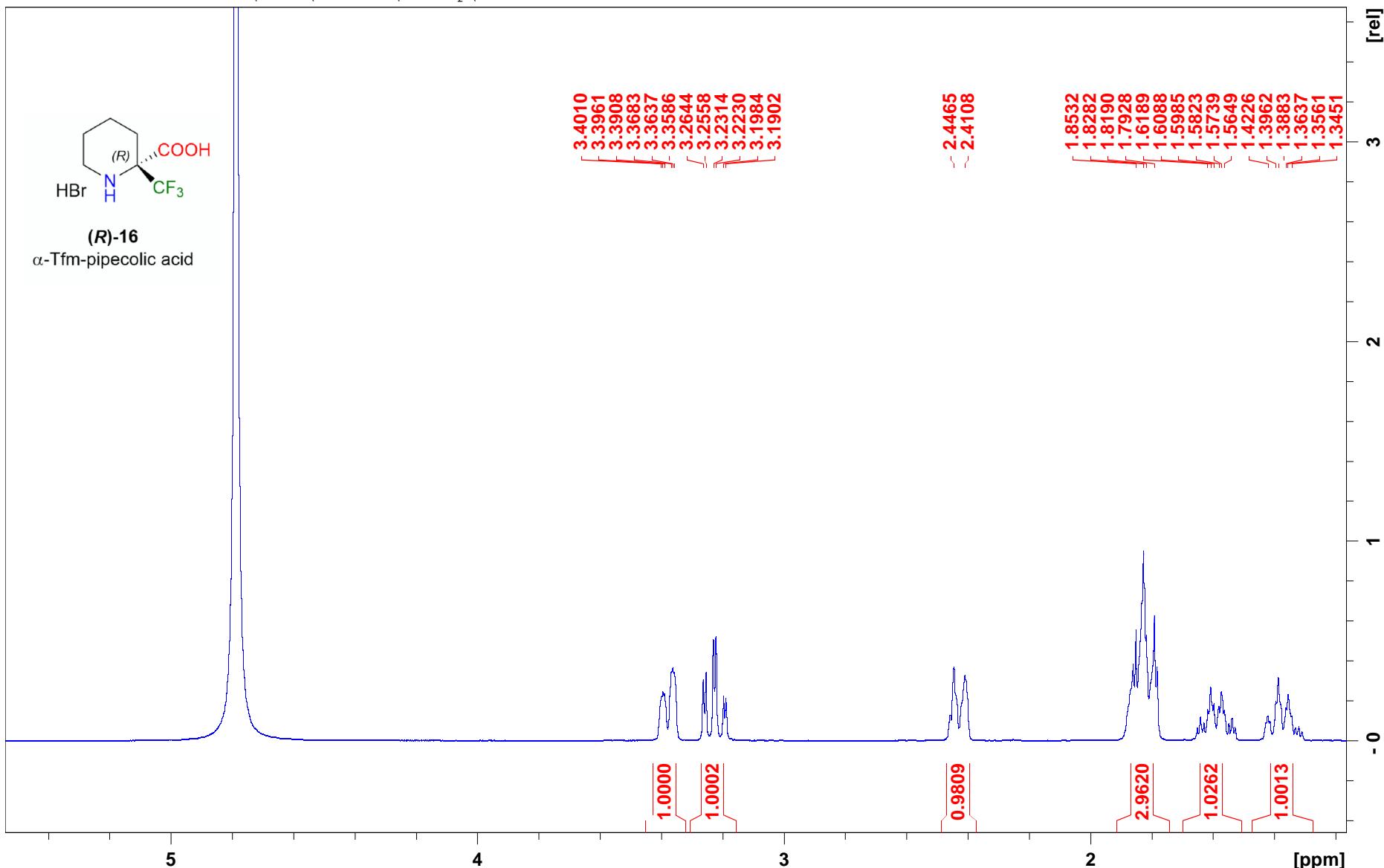
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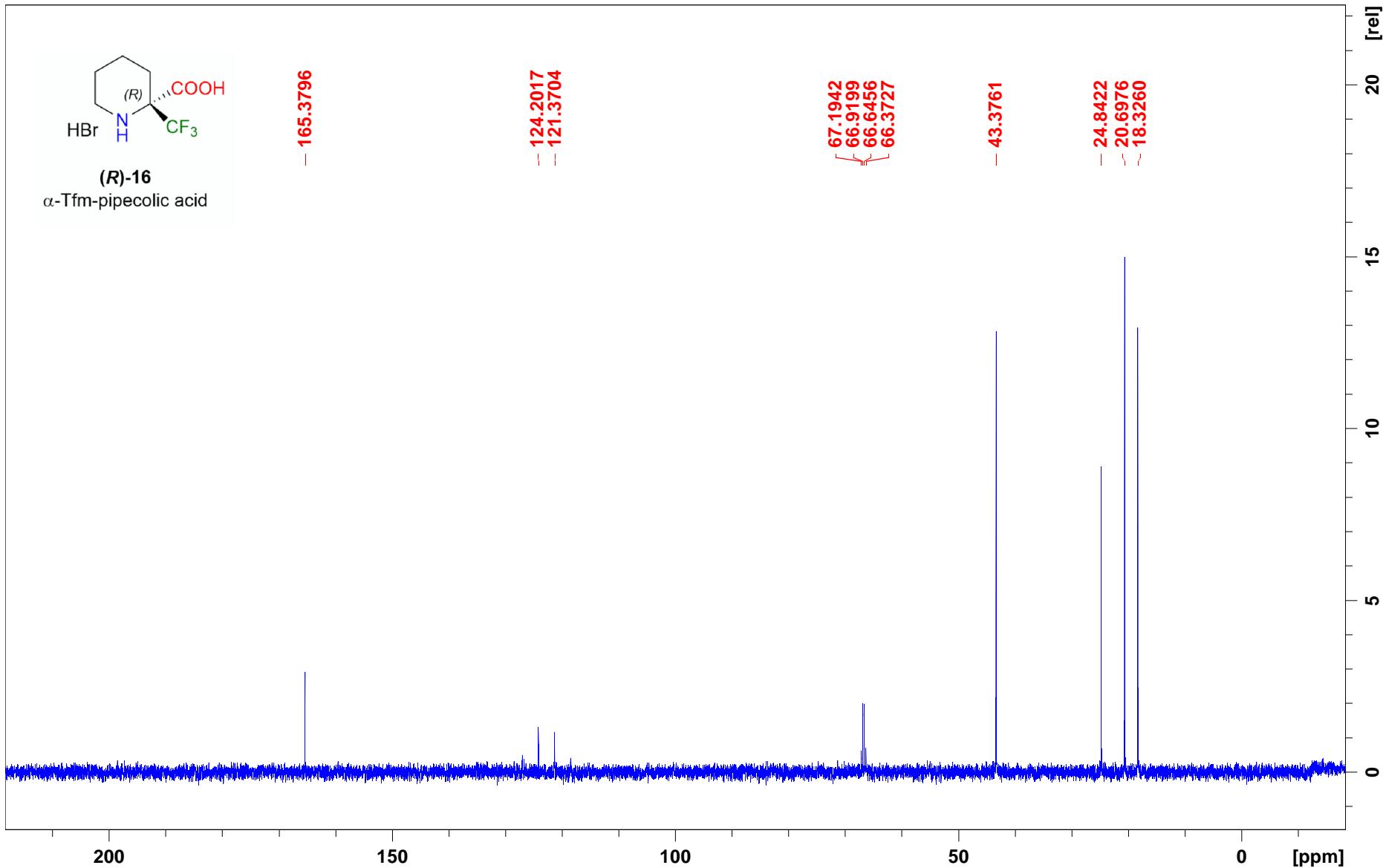
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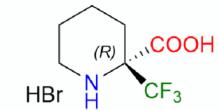
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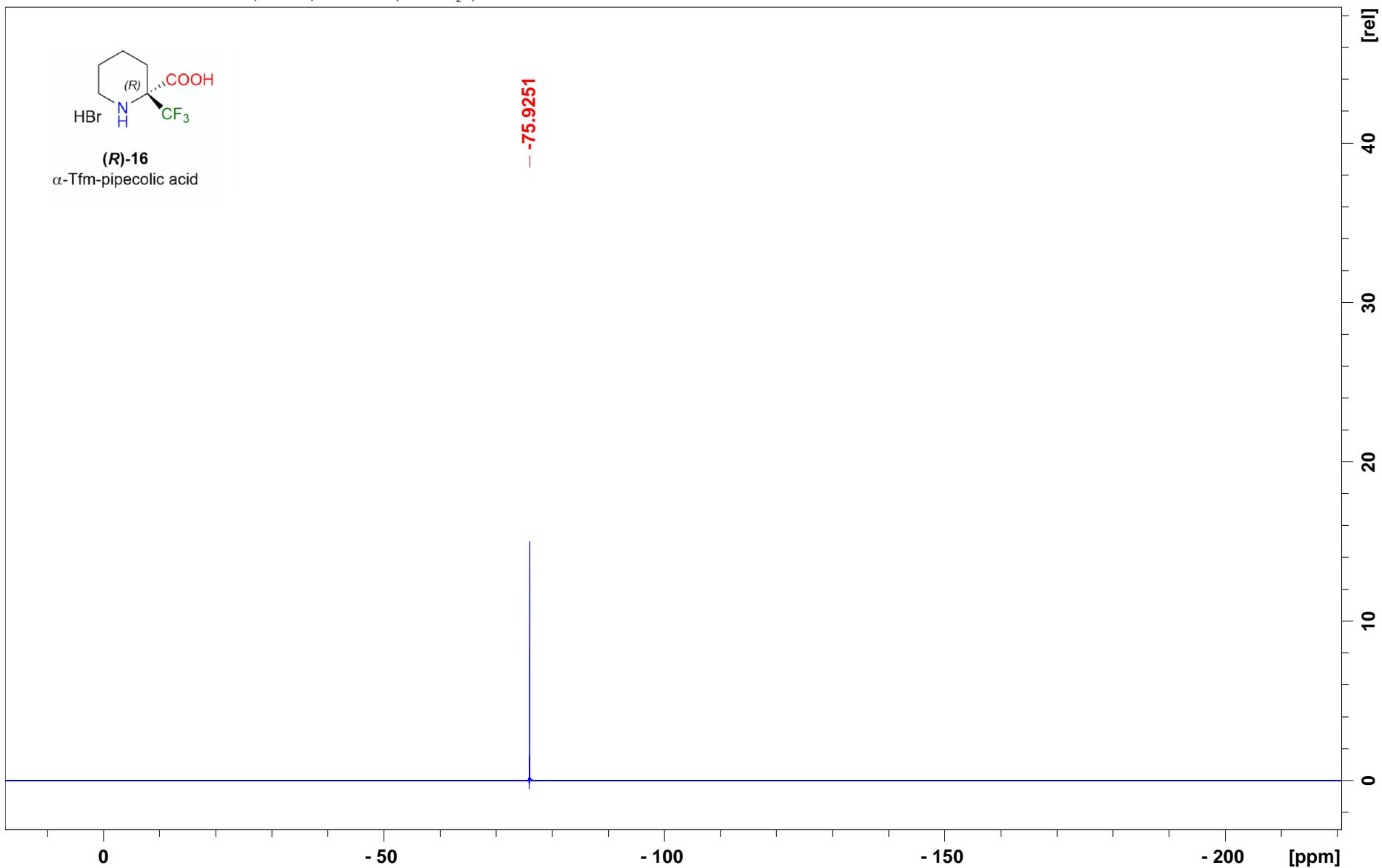
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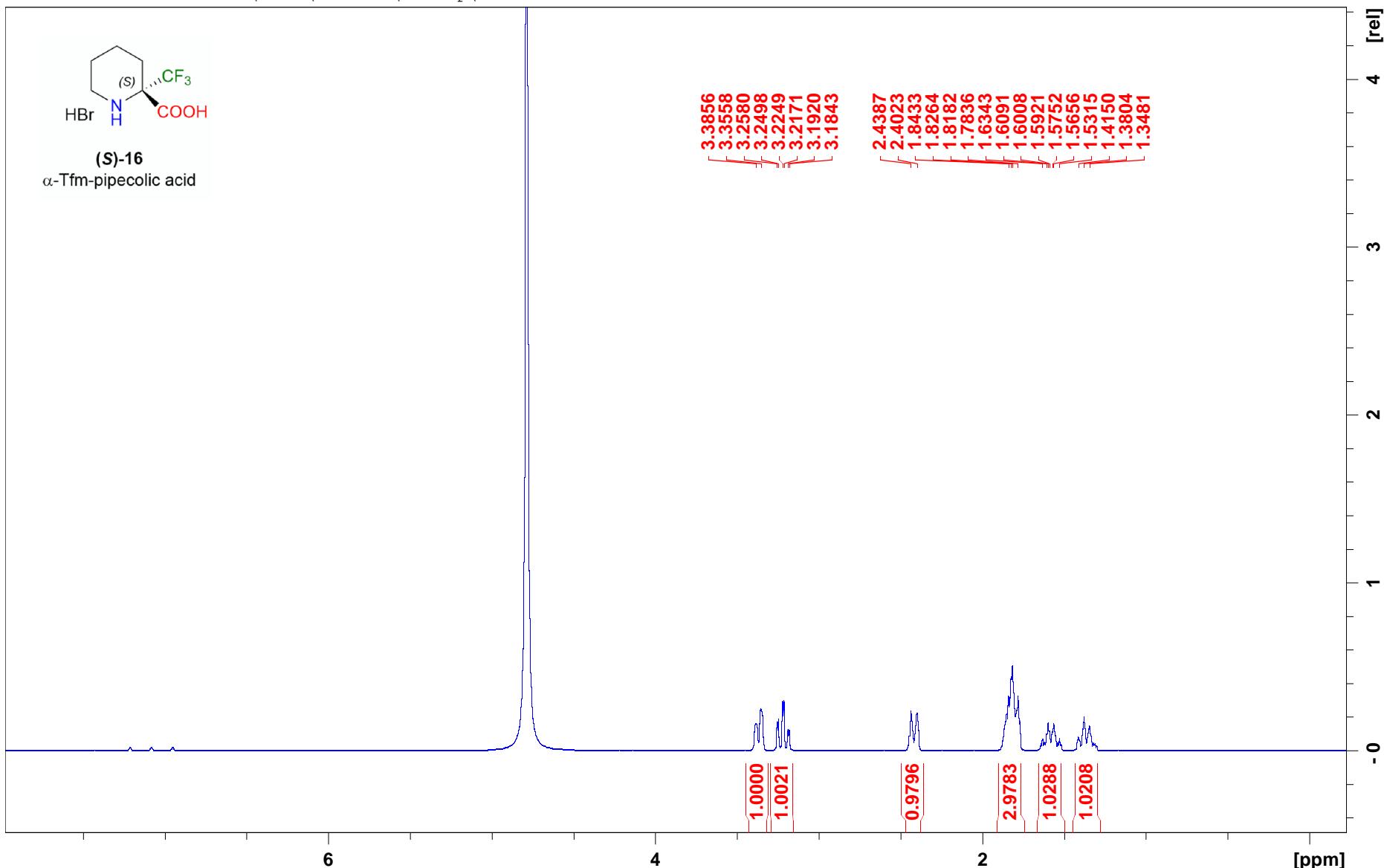
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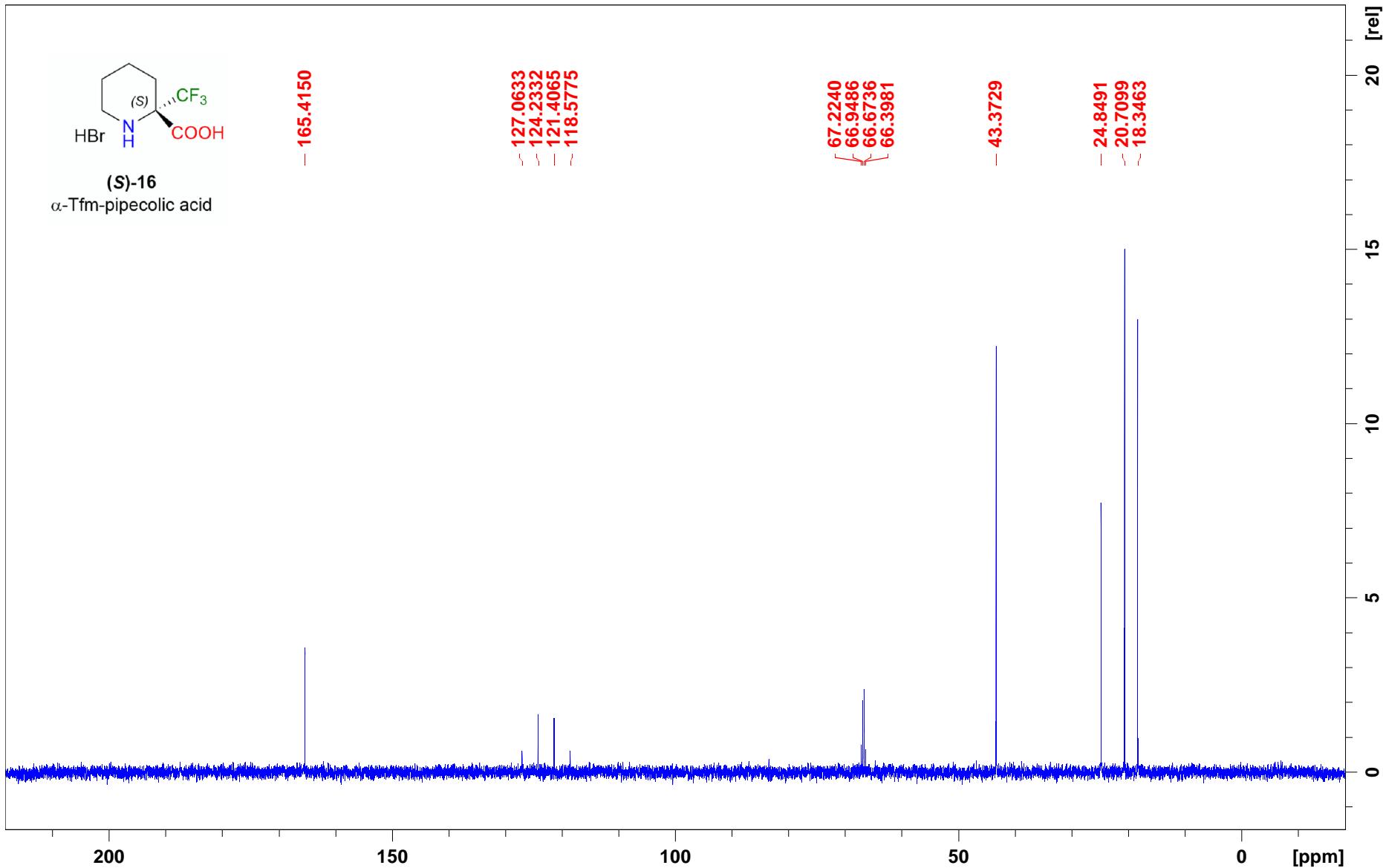
(R)-16
 α -Tfm-pipecolic acid



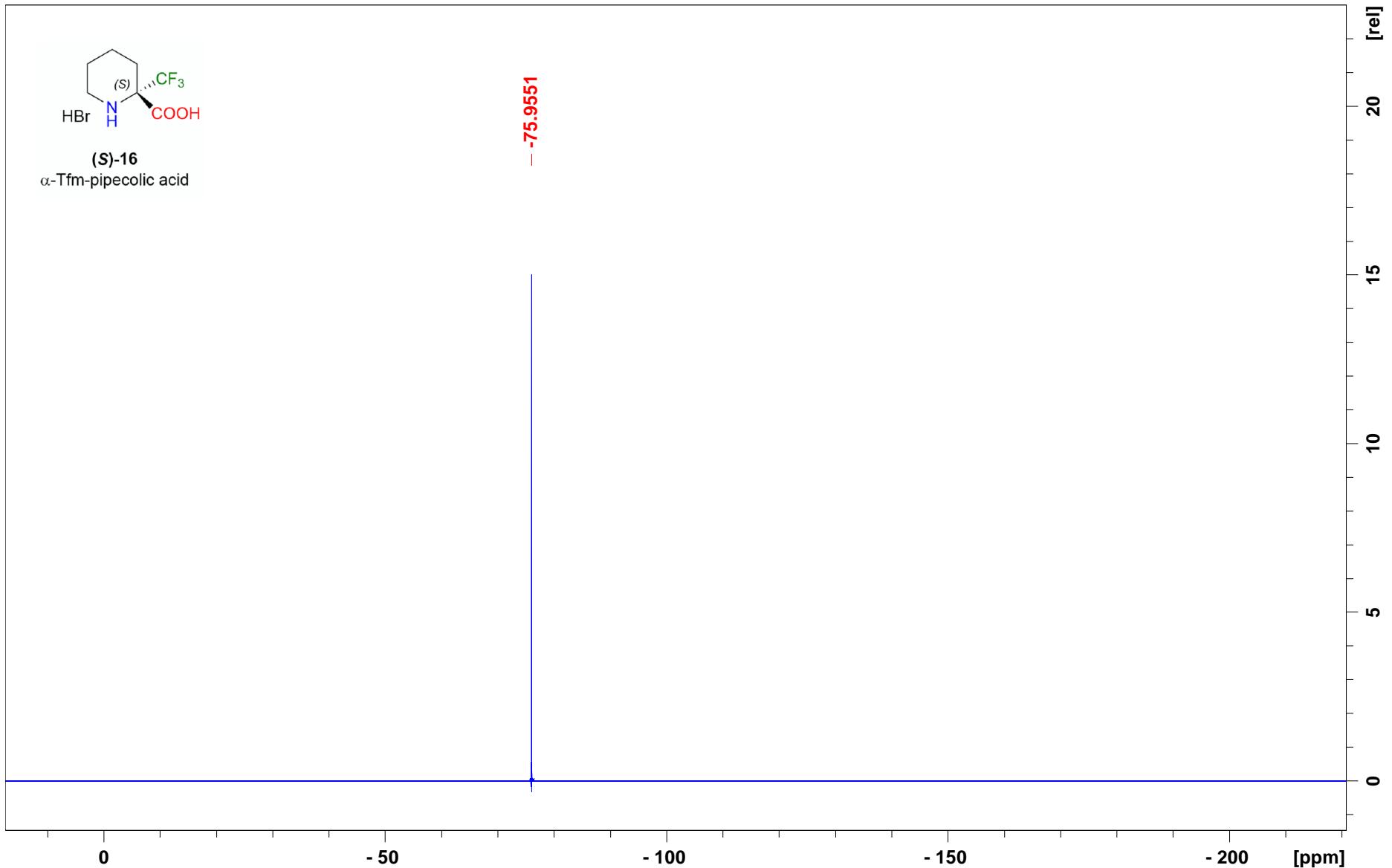
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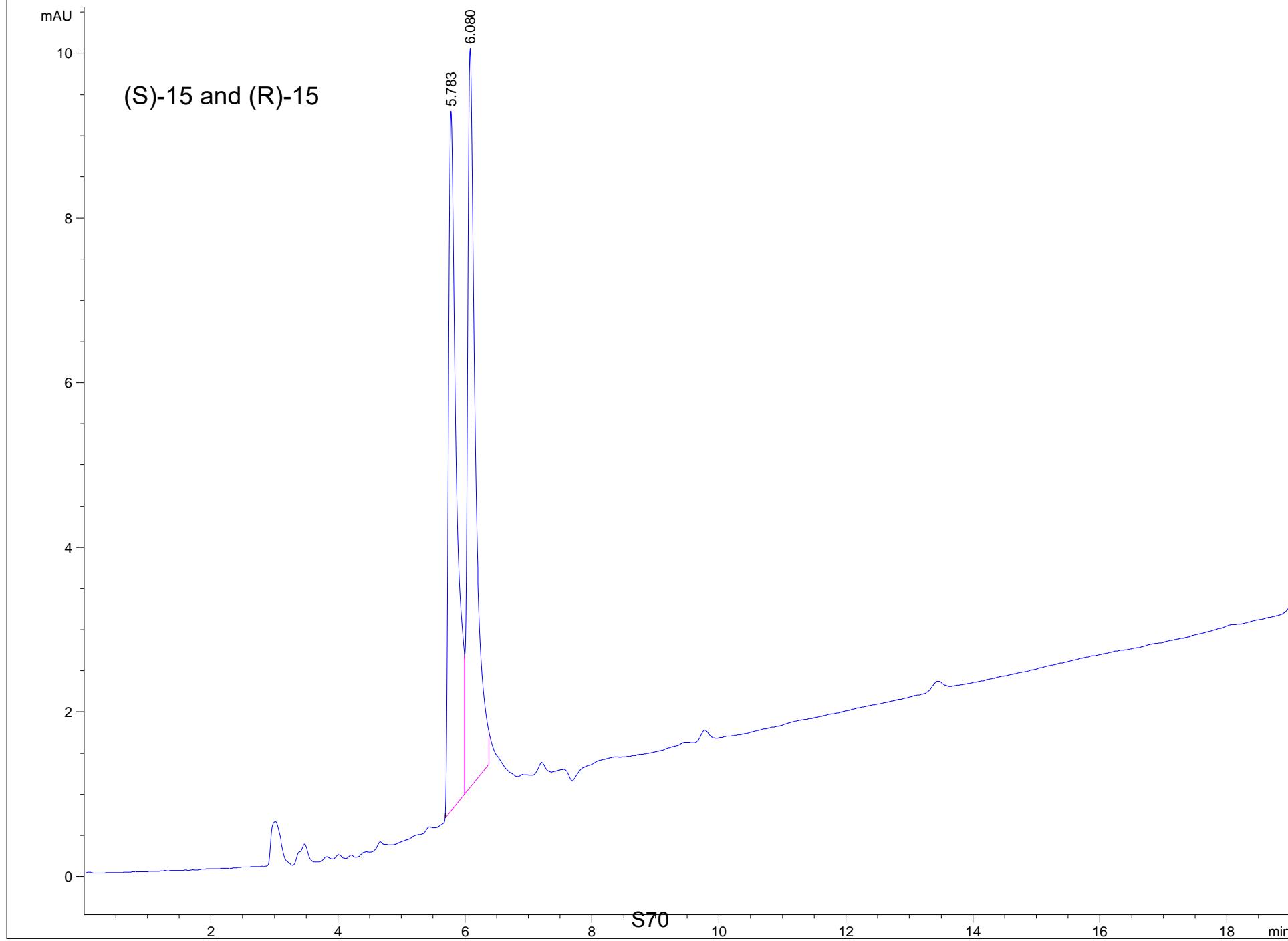


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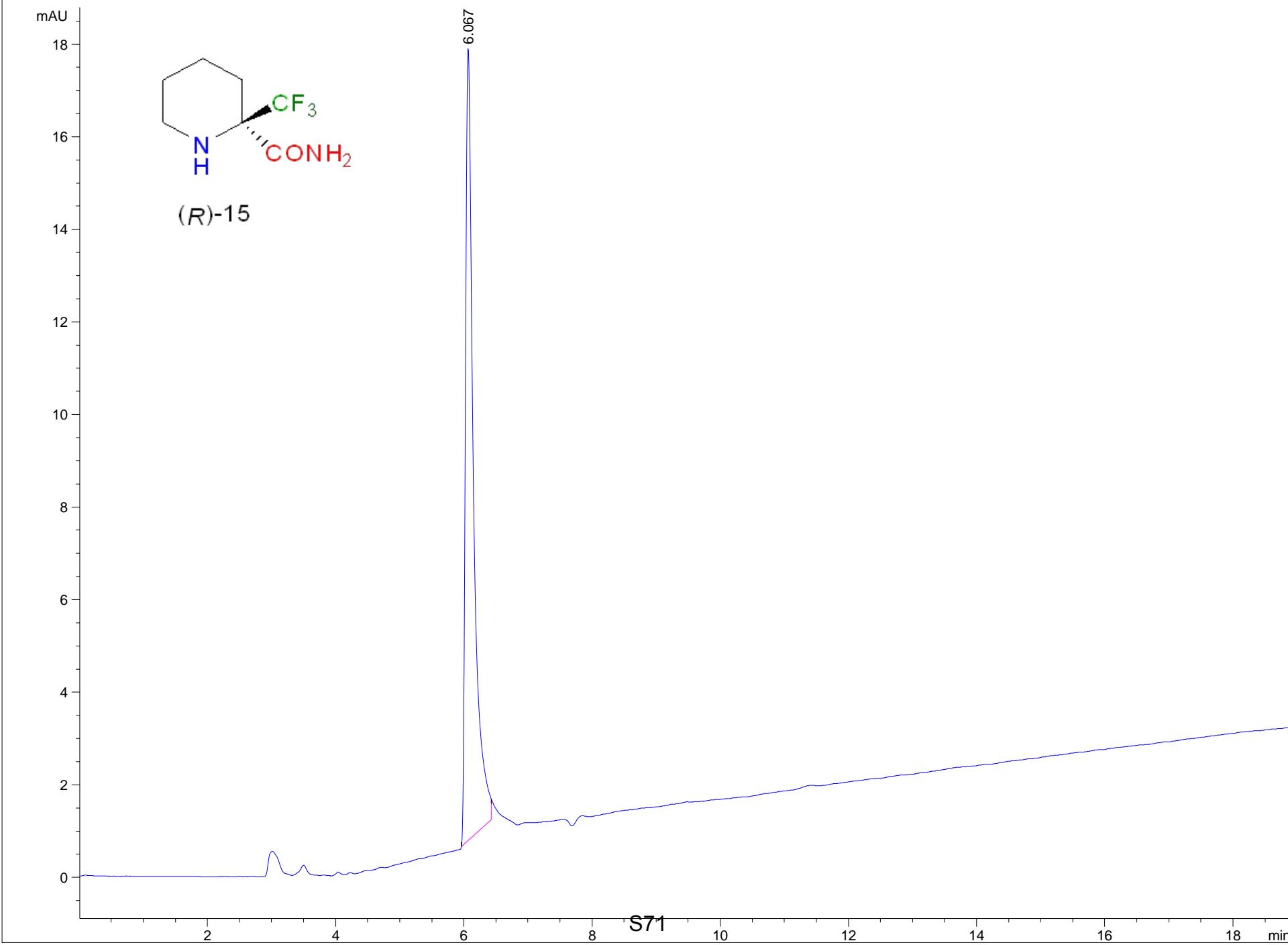
Current Chromatogram(s)

DAD1 B, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100 (CSA\CS_MDA9_MDA10_05.D)



Current Chromatogram(s)

DAD1 B, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100 (CSA\ICS_MDA10_03.D)



Current Chromatogram(s)

DAD1 C, Sig=215,8 Ref=360,100 (CSA\CS_MDA9_05.D)

