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Supplementary Information

Bio-inspired asymmetric aldehyde arylations catalyzed by rhodium-cyclodextrin selfinclusion complexes

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1. General comments

6-*O*-monotosyl cyclodextrins were prepared by the reported procedure.^[s1] Other reagents were purchased from commercial sources and used without further purification.

Melting points were measured with a Stanford Research Systems MPA100 apparatus. Optical rotations were recorded by a Jasco P-2000 polarimeter. High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analyses were performed on Shimadzu LC-20AB coupled diode array-detector SPD-M20A with a ODS column (Kaseisorb LC ODS 2000-3 (4.6 mm I.D. × 150 mm)) or chiral columns (Daicel CHIRALCEL OB (4.6 mm I.D. × 250 mm), OD-3 (4.6 mm I.D. × 250 mm), AD-3 (4.6 mm I.D. × 250 mm)). ¹H NMR for 400 MHz and ¹³C NMR for 100 MHz spectra were recorded by a JEOL JNM-Alice 400 spectrometer. Matrix assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight (MALDI-TOF) mass spectra was obtained with a-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid as a matrix on a BRUKER autoflex III. FAB mass spectroscopies (HRMS) were carried out by using a JEOL JMS-700 with polyethyleneglycol as a matrix. Elemental analyses were performed on Perkin Elmer 240C apparatus in the Instrumental Analysis Center of the Faculty of Engineering, Osaka University.

2. Rh-catalyzed phenylation of *p*-chlorobenzaldehyde using CD-imidazolium salts.

Optimization of the reaction conditions was shown in Table S1.

CI 1a	B(OH) ₂ H + 2a	5.0 mol% Rh sour 5.5 mol% CD-NH H ₂ O/1,4-dioxane (NaOH, 40 °C, 18	C ligand 3/1) Bh Cl	OH 3a
(0.4 mm	iol) (0.6 mmol)			
entry	Rh source	CD-NHC ligand	Isolated yield (%)	ee (%) ^a
1	[RhCl(cod)] ₂		76	
2	[RhCl(cod)]2	L2	68	0
3	[RhCl(CH2=CH2)2]2	L2	23	80
4 ^b	[RhCl(CH2=CH2)2]2	L2	91	81
5	[Rh(OAc)2]2		n.d.	
6	[Rh(OAc)2]2	L2	99	83
7¢	[Rh(OAc)2]2	L2	88	70
8 <i>d</i>	[Rh(OAc) ₂] ₂	L2	77	50
9	RhCl ₃ •H ₂ O	L2	9	80
10	[Rh(OAc)2]2	L1	97	94
11	[Rh(OAc) ₂] ₂	L4	71	9
12	[Rh(OAc)2]2	L3	15	7
13 ^e	[Rh(OAc) ₂] ₂	L1	99	95

 Table S1. Rh-catalyzed phenylation of *p*-chlorobenzaldehyde 1a.

^aDetermined by HPLC. ^bAgOAc (5.0 mol%) was added. ^cin H₂O/1,4-dioxane (1/3). ^dat 80 °C. ^eThe reaction was performed with [Rh(OAc)₂]₂ (1.0 mol% of Rh) and CD-NHC ligand salt L1 (1.1 mol%) for 6h.



L1: n = 7, R = Me L2: n = 7, R = Mes L4: n = 5, R = Mes

3. Kinetic experiments

The kinetic experiments for the phenylation of aldehyde were performed by using TEG– benzaldehyde (1y) as a water-soluble substrate to ensure homogeneous reactions. Synthetic procedure of 1y was described later. The concentration of product 3y was measured quantitively by HPLC (ODS column/eluent: methanol–water) to calculate initial production rate of 3y.

General procedure

Under N₂, [Rh(OAc)₂]₂ (4.4 mg, 0.010 mmol) and CD–imidazolium salt L1 (γ -CD–Im⁺(Me)Cl⁻) (31 mg, 0.022 mmol) were added to the test tube. 0.40 mol/L NaOHaq (1.5 mL) and 1,4-Dioxane (0.20 mL) were added and stirred at 50 °C for 10 min. The complex mixture was added to the 1,4-dioxane (0.30 mL) solution of substrates (1y: 0.40 mmol, phenylboronic acid: 0.60 mmol) and stirred at 50 °C. The reaction solution samples (50 µL) were collected at fixed time intervals and quenched with NH₄Cl. The samples were diluted to 9 times with methanol. The diluted samples were analyzed with HPLC devices.



Figure S1. Schematic procedure of kinetic experiment.

Appendix

The reaction proceeded extremely slowly at lower concentrations of phenylboronic acid **2**, which is related to the pH of the reaction mixture. It is well known that boronic acids exist as anionic tetrahedral trihydroxyboronates in aqueous solutions of high pH.^[s2] Therefore, the difference in the production rates can be attributed to the ionization equilibrium of the boronic acid.



Figure S2. Kinetic experiments for the penylation of 1y using CD–imidazolium salt L1. All data points are means \pm 2SE, N = 4. The dashed curve is the pH of a pseudo-reaction mixture without a Rh source.

Table S2.	Rh-catalyzed	phenylation	of TEG-benzalde	hyde 1	y
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TEG 1y	+ B(OH) ₂ + 2	[Rh(OAc) ₂] ₂ (0.0020 M) L 1 (0.0022 M) H ₂ O/1,4-dioxane (3/1) 2.0 mL NaOH (0.30M), 50 °C	TEG 3y
entry	[1y] ₀ (M)	[2] ₀ (M)	ee (%) of 3y a
1	0.2	0.3	94%
2	0.5	0.3	94%
3	0.5	0.4	95%
4	0.5	0.5	95%
5 ^b	0.1	0.3	95%
6°	0.1	0.3	95%
7 ^d	0.1	0.3	95%

^aDetermined by HPLC. ^b [TEG-bearing naphthalene] = 0.1 M, ^c [TEG-bearing naphthalene] = 0.2 M, ^d [TEG-bearing naphthalene] = 0.3 M

TEG TEG-bearing naphthalene (as an inhibitor)

4. Competition experiments

The experiments were performed by similar procedure to general procedure of Rh-catalyzed phenylation in section 7.



HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OB, Hexane/IPA = 95/5, flow = 0.7 mL/min, wavelength = 230 nm, t_R = 15.1 min for (*R*)-3z, t_R = 17.3 min for (*S*)-3z, t_R = 19.3 min for (*R*)-3d, and t_R = 20.9 min for (*S*)-3d.



Figure S3. HPLC chat and ¹H NMR spectrum (in CDCl₃) of entry 1.





Figure S4. HPLC chat and ¹H NMR spectrum (in CDCl₃) of entry 2.

5. Synthetic procedures, and ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of L1–L5

5-1. General synthetic procedure of CD-imidazolium salts (L1-L4)

These compounds were prepared under similar conditions with literature.^[s3] 6-*O*-Monotosyl- γ cyclodextrin (15.0 g, 10.3 mmol) and *N*-methylimidazole (2.54 g, 30.9 mmol) were dissolved in dry DMF (40 mL). The mixture was stirred under nitrogen at 90 °C for 4 day and cooled to room temperature. The reaction mixture was added to acetone (400mL) stirred vigorously. The white paste formed was filtered and dissolved in water. The solution was reprecipitated twice by pouring into acetone, and the resulting white paste was dried at 40 °C *in vacuo* to give γ -cyclodextrin–Nmethylimidazolium tosylate as a white solid (12.3 g, 78%).

The tosylate (6.0 g, 3.9 mmol) was dissolved in deionized water (120 mL). The solution was contact with Amberlite IRA-900 resin (500 mL volumn) for 1 day and filtered, and the resin was washed with deionized water (240 mL). The whole filtrate was dried in vacuo to give CD–imidazolium salt L1 (γ -CD–Im⁺(Me)Cl⁻) as a white solid (5.5 g, quantatively).

5-2. Synthetic procedure of TEG-imidazolium salt L5

2-[2-(2-chloroethoxy)ethoxy]ethanol (556 mg, 3.3 mmol) and *N*-mesitylimidazole (558 mg, 3.0 mmol) were dissolved in dry DMF (2.0 mL). The mixture was stirred under nitrogen at 90 °C for 2 day and cooled to room temperature. The solvent was removed in vacuo, and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (9:1, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH and 7:3, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH) to give TEG–imidazolium salt **L5** (TEG–Im⁺(Mes)Cl⁻) as a pale yellow oil (195 mg, 18%).

5-3. CD–imidazolium salt L1 (γ -CD–Im⁺(Me)Cl⁻)

78% yield (2steps); white solid; mp 241–246 °C, accompanied by decomposition; MALDI-TOF MS: (m/z) 1362 ([M-Cl⁻]⁺, C₅₂H₈₅N₂O₃₉, calcd. 1361); ¹H NMR (400MHz, D₂O, 25.0 °C) δ 7.59 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H, Im-H), 7.52 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H, Im-H), 5.16-5.09 (m, 8H, CD-H₁), 4.50-3.24 (m, 51H, CD-H, *N*-CH₃), The proton signals of N-CH=N(Im-H) and OH were dissapeared by deuterium exchange. These were observed as a singlet at 9.05 ppm and several peaks at 6.0–4.3 ppm in DMSO- d_6 ; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O, 25.0 °C) δ 124.25, 123.83, 102.61, 102.38–102.09 (overlapped), 82.95, 81.49, 81.22–81.05 (overlapped), 73.54–73.41 (overlapped), 73.08–72.22 (overlapped), 70.21, 61.20, 60.88-60.83 (overlapped), 60.30, 50.57, 36.45. Anal. Calcd for C₅₂H₈₅ClN₂O₃₉·H₂O: C, 44.12; H, 6.19; N, 1.98%. Found: C, 44.18; H, 6.08; N, 1.89%.



Voltage polarity: Positive

Figure S5. MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of CD-imidazolium salt L1 (γ-CD-Im⁺(Me)Cl⁻).



Figure S6. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of CD-imidazolium salt L1 (γ-CD-Im⁺(Me)Cl⁻).

5-4. CD–imidazolium salt L2 (γ -CD–Im⁺(Mes)Cl⁻)

59% yield (2 steps); white solid; mp 243–246 °C, accompanied by decomposition; MALDI-TOF MS: (m/z) 1466 ([M-Cl⁻]⁺, C₆₀H₉₃N₂O₃₉, calcd. 1466); ¹H NMR (400MHz, D₂O, 25.0 °C): δ 7.94 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H, Im-H), 7.66 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H, Im-H), 7.19(s, 2H, Ar-H(Mes)), 5.21–5.11 (m, 8H, CD-H₁), 4.68–3.39 (m, 48H, CD-H), 2.38 (s, 3H, *p*-Me(Mes)), 2.09–2.03 (m, 6H, *o*-Me(Mes)), The proton signals of N-CH=N(Im-H) and OH were dissapeared by deuterium exchange. These were observed as a singlet at 9.22 ppm and several peaks at 6.1–4.4 ppm in DMSO-*d*₆; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O, 25.0 °C) δ 142.14, 135.05, 131.33, 129.96, 124.85, 124.68, 102.72, 102.43–102.26 (overlapped), 101.66, 82.81, 81.55, 81.28–81.00 (overlapped), 80.29, 73.65–72.37 (overlapped), 70.10, 61.31, 60.94–60.68 (overlapped), 50.75, 20.95, 17.21–17.16 (overlapped). Anal. Calcd for C₆₀H₉₃ClN₂O₃₉·H₂O: C, 47.42; H, 6.30; N, 1.84%. Found: C, 47.37; H, 6.20; N, 1.73%.



Voltage polarity: Positive

Figure S7. MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of CD–imidazolium salt L2 (γ-CD–Im⁺(Mes)Cl⁻).



Figure S8. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of CD–imidazolium salt L2 (γ-CD–Im⁺(Mes)Cl⁻).

5-5. CD–imidazolium salt L3 (α -CD–Im⁺(Me)Cl⁻)

16% yield (2 steps); pale brown solid; mp 240–241 °C, accompanied by decomposition; MALDI-TOF MS: (m/z) 1038 ([M-Cl⁻]⁺, C₄₀H₆₅N₂O₂₉, calcd. 1037); ¹H NMR (400MHz, D₂O, 25.0 °C) δ 7.60 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H, Im-H), 7.52 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H, Im-H), 5.12–5.04 (m, 6H, CD-H₁), 4.52–3.22 (m, 39H, CD-H, *N*-CH₃), The proton signals of N-CH=N(Im-H) and OH were dissapeared by deuterium exchange. These were observed as a singlet at 9.16 ppm and several peaks at 5.6–4.4 ppm in DMSO- d_6 ; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O, 25.0 °C) δ 124.17, 123.87, 101.97–101.84 (overlapped), 83.07, 82.27, 81.88–81.78 (overlapped), 73.86–73.71 (overlapped), 73.23, 72.64–71.94 (overlapped), 70.39, 61.51, 61.07–60.92 (overlapped), 60.30, 50.57, 36.38. Anal. Calcd for C₄₀H₆₅ClN₂O₂₉·H₂O: C, 44.02; H, 6.19; N, 2.57%. Found: C, 44.25; H, 6.01; N, 2.33%.



Voltage polarity: Positive

Figure S9. MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of CD–imidazolium salt L3 (α-CD–Im⁺(Me)Cl⁻).



Figure S10. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of CD–imidazolium salt L3 (α-CD–Im⁺(Me)Cl⁻).

5-6. CD–imidazolium salt L4 (α -CD–Im⁺(Mes)Cl⁻)

32% yield (2 steps); pale brown solid; mp 246–252 °C, accompanied by decomposition; MALDI-TOF MS: (m/z) 1142 ([M-Cl⁻]⁺, C₄₈H₇₃N₂O₂₉, calcd. 1141); ¹H NMR (400MHz, D₂O, 25.0 °C) δ 7.91 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H, Im-H), 7.70 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H, Im-H), 7.22 (s, 2H, Ar-H(Mes)), 5.14–5.07 (m, 6H, CD-H₁), 4.33–3.32 (m, 36H, CD-H), 2.40 (s, 3H, *p*-CH₃(Mes)), 2.12–2.06 (m, 6H, *o*-CH₃(Mes)), The proton signals of N-CH=N(Im-H) and OH were dissapeared by deuterium exchange. These were observed as a singlet at 9.29 ppm and several peaks at 5.6–4.3 ppm in DMSO-*d*₆; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, D₂O, 25.0 °C) δ 141.51, 135.29, 131.54, 129.79–129.73 (overlapped), 124.96, 124.40, 102.32–101.94 (overlapped), 82.98, 82.23–81.90 (overlapped), 74.12–71.88 (overlapped), 69.78, 61.36–60.97 (overlapped), 50.69, 21.14, 17.17–17.08 (overlapped). HRMS (FAB): (*m*/*z*) 1141.4313 [M-Cl⁻]⁺, C₄₈H₇₃N₂O₂₉, calcd. 1141.4229.



Voltage polarity: Positive

Figure S11. MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of CD-imidazolium salt L4 (α-CD-Im⁺(Mes)Cl⁻).



Figure S12. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of CD–imidazolium salt L4 (α-CD–Im⁺(Mes)Cl⁻).

5-7. TEG-imidazolium salt L5 (TEG-Im⁺(Mes)Cl⁻)

18% yield; pale yellow oil; ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃, 20.3 °C) δ 10.12 (s, 1H, Im-H), 8.10 (s, 1H, Im-H), 7.15 (s, 1H, Im-H), 7.01 (s, 2H, Ar-H(Mes)), 4.95 (t, J = 4.6 Hz, 2H, OCH₂CH₂O), 4.02 (t, J = 4.6 Hz, 2H, OCH₂CH₂O), 3.75–3.54 (m, 9H, OCH₂CH₂O, OH), 2.35 (s, 3H, *o*-CH₃(Mes)), 2.07 (s, 6H, *p*-CH₃(Mes)); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25.0 °C) δ 140.89, 138.35, 134.24, 130.81, 129.57, 124.26, 122.69, 72.59, 70.08–70.05 (overlapped), 68.82, 60.92, 49.65, 20.96, 17.36. HRMS (FAB): (*m*/*z*) 319.2021 [M-Cl⁻]⁺, C₁₈H₂₇N₂O₃, calcd. 319.2016.



Figure S13. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of TEG-imidazolium salt L5 (TEG-Im⁺(Mes)Cl⁻).

6. Synthetic procedure, and ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of TEG-benzaldehyde (1y)

2-[2-(2-chloroethoxy)ethoxy]ethanol (9.6 g, 80 mmol) and 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde (13.6 g, 80 mmol) were dissolved in dry DMF (120 mL). And then, K_2CO_3 (22.0g, 160 mmol) was added to the mixture. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 4 day and cooled to room temperature. The reaction mixture was neutralized with NH₄Cl, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (1:1, CH₂Cl₂:EtOAc) to give TEG–benzaldehyde (**1y**) as a pale yellow oil (16.6 g, 65.0 mmol).

1y: 81% yield; pale yellow oil; ¹H NMR (400MHz, CDCl₃, 19.3 °C) δ 9.87 (s, 1H, CHO), 7.83 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.03 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 4.22 (t, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 2H, OCH₂CH₂O), 3.90 (t, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 2H, OCH₂CH₂O), 3.75–3.60 (m, 8H, OCH₂CH₂O), 2.96 (bs, 1H, OH); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 19.1 °C) δ 190.56, 163.38, 131.56, 129.54, 114.46, 72.17, 70.37, 69.84, 68.94, 67.26, 61.12. HRMS (FAB): (*m/z*) 255.1232 [M+H]⁺, C₁₃H₁₉O₅, calcd. 255.1227.



Figure S14. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of TEG–benzaldehyde (1y).

7. General procedure of Rh-catalyzed arylation

Under N_2 , rhodium acetate dimer (1.8 mg, 0.0040 mmol), imidazolium salt (0.0088 mmol) were dissolved in degassed 1N NaOHaq (0.8 mL). To the solution, degassed water (2.2mL) and 1,4-dioxane (1.0 mL) were added and the mixed solution was stirred at 40 °C for 15 minutes. To the resulting Rh complex solution, boronic acid (1.2 mmol) and aldehyde (0.80 mmol) was added, and then the mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 6 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with diethylether and filtered with short silica gel column, and then, the filtrate was concentrated. The desired arylcarbinol was isolated by a purification with the silica gel column (eluent: EtOAc/hexane mixture). The purity and optical purity of the product were analyzed by ¹H NMR analysis, optical rotation and HPLC analysis with chiral columns.

The standard racemic compounds were prepared by similar procedure using 1,3-Bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)imidazolium chloride instead of CD–imidazolium salts.

8. HPLC charts and ¹H NMR spectra of arylcarbinols 3a-3y

8-1. (*R*)-*p*-Chlorophenyl(phenyl)carbinol (3a)

White solid; 99% yield, 95% ee; $[\alpha]_D{}^{23} = -20$ (c = 0.40, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s4] $[\alpha]_D{}^{30} = +18.6$ (c = 0.40, CHCl₃) for 87% ee, (*S*)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OB, Hexane/IPA = 85/15, flow = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 205 nm, $t_R = 10.0$ min for (*R*) and $t_R = 15.0$ min for (*S*); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.35–7.26 (m, 9H), 5.81 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.21 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H).



Figure S15. HPLC charts of 3a and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3a.

8-2. (*R*)-*m*-Chlorophenyl(phenyl)carbinol (**3b**)

Colorless oil; 99% yield, 94% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -34$ (c = 0.40, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s5] $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +33.1$ (c = 0.37, CHCl₃) for 96% ee, (*S*)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OD-3, Hexane/IPA = 98/2, flow = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 220 nm, $t_R = 43.5$ min for (*S*) and $t_R = 48.6$ min for (*R*); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.34–7.17 (m, 9H), 5.68 (s, 1H), 2.70 (br, 1H).



Figure S16. HPLC charts of 3b and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3b.

8-3. (*R*)-*o*-Chlorophenyl(phenyl)carbinol (3c)

Colorless oil; 89% yield, 88% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +40$ (c = 0.42, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s5] $[\alpha]_D^{22} = -21.0$ (c = 0.21, CHCl₃) for 93% ee, (*S*)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OD-3, Hexane/IPA = 95/5, flow = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 204 nm, $t_R = 12.7$ min for (*R*) and $t_R = 15.8$ min for (*S*); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.61 (dd, J = 7.7 Hz, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.41–7.20 (m, 8H), 6.23 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 2.32 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H).



Figure S17. HPLC charts of 3c and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3c.

8-4. (*R*)-*p*-Methylphenyl(phenyl)carbinol (3d)

White solids; 90% yield, 96% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +10$ (c = 0.40, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s4] $[\alpha]_D^{21} = +19.6$ (c = 0.80, CHCl₃) for 82% ee, (R)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OB, Hexane/IPA = 95/5, flow = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 228 nm, $t_R = 15.0$ min for (R) and $t_R = 19.7$ min for (S); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39–7.24 (m, 7H), 7.15–7.13 (m, 2H), 5.82 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.15 (br, 1H).



Figure S18. HPLC charts of 3d and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3d.

8-5. (*R*)-*m*-Methylphenyl(phenyl)carbinol (**3e**)

Colorless oil; 96% yield, 96% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +2$ (c = 0.60, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s6] $[\alpha]_D = -1.1$ (c = 0.45, CHCl₃) for 91% ee, (*S*)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OB, Hexane/IPA = 85/15, flow = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 205 nm, $t_R = 9.1$ min for (*R*) and $t_R = 14.6$ min for (*S*); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39–7.06 (m, 9H), 5.80 (s, 1H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.20 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H).



Figure S19. HPLC charts of 3e and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3e.

8-6. (*R*)-o-Methylphenyl(phenyl)carbinol (3f)

Colorless oil; 99% yield, 87% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -7$ (c = 1.50, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s7] $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -6.5$ (c = 1.50, CHCl₃) for 80% ee, (R)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OD-3, Hexane/IPA = 97/3, flow = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 205 nm, $t_R = 21.0$ min for (R) and $t_R = 23.3$ min for (S); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.52–7.51 (m, 1H), 7.33–7.13 (m, 8H), 6.01 (s, 1H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.10 (br, 1H).



Figure S20. HPLC charts of 3f and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3f.

8-7. (*R*)-*p*-Methoxyphenyl(phenyl)carbinol (**3g**)

Colorless oil; 96% yield, 93% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +26$ (c = 0.80, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s4] $[\alpha]_D^{29} = +24.6$ (c = 0.80, CHCl₃) for 90% ee, (R)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL AD-3, Hexane/IPA = 90/10, flow = 0.5 mL/min, wavelength = 228 nm, $t_R = 24.8$ min for (R) and $t_R = 26.6$ min for (S); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38–7.24 (m, 7H), 6.87–6.85 (m, 2H), 5.80 (s, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.17 (br, 1H).



Figure S21. HPLC charts of 3g and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3g.

8-8. (*R*)-*m*-Methoxyphenyl(phenyl)carbinol (**3h**)

Colorless oil; 95% yield, 95% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -15$ (c = 0.80, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s5] $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +16.3$ (c = 0.92, CHCl₃) for 94% ee, (*S*)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OD-3, Hexane/IPA = 90/10, flow = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 204 nm, $t_R = 14.2$ min for (*S*) and $t_R = 20.4$ min for (*R*); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39–7.24 (m, 6H), 6.96–6.95 (m, 2H), 6.83–6.81 (m, 1H), 5.77 (s, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.71 (br, 1H).



Figure S22. HPLC charts of 3h and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3h.

8-9. (*R*)-o-Methoxyphenyl(phenyl)carbinol (3i)

Colorless oil; 99% yield, 91% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +29$ (c = 0.80, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s5] $[\alpha]_D^{22} = -35.4$ (c = 0.95, CHCl₃) for 95% ee, (*S*)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OD-3, Hexane/IPA = 95/5, flow = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 204 nm, $t_R = 20.1$ min for (*S*) and $t_R = 22.4$ min for (*R*); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40–7.22 (m, 7H), 6.96–6.88 (m, 2H), 6.06 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.00 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H).



Figure S23. HPLC charts of 3i and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3i.

8-10. (*R*)-Naphthalen-2-yl(phenyl)carbinol (**3**j)

White solid; 88% yield, 94% ee; $[\alpha]_D{}^{23} = +10$ (c = 0.40, benzene), (lit.^[s5] $[\alpha]_D{}^{22} = -8.7$ (c = 0.33, benzene) for 94% ee, (S)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OD-3, Hexane/IPA = 90/10, flow = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 254 nm, $t_R = 15.2$ min for (S) and $t_R = 18.5$ min for (R); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.89–7.77 (m, 4H), 7.50–7.28 (m, 8H), 6.02 (s, 1H), 2.31 (s, 1H).



Figure S24. HPLC charts of 3j and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3j.

8-11. (*R*)-Naphthalen-1-yl(phenyl)carbinol (3k)

White solid; 75% yield, 92% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +60$ (c = 0.40, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s5] $[\alpha]_D^{22} = -46.3$ (c = 0.30, CHCl₃) for 98% ee, (*S*)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OD-3, Hexane/IPA = 80/20, flow = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 254 nm, $t_R = 11.0$ min for (*S*) and $t_R = 23.3$ min for (*R*); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.05–8.02 (m, 1H), 7.87–7.80 (m, 2H), 7.64–7.62 (m, 1H), 7.50–7.40 (m, 5H), 7.34–7.25 (m, 3H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 2.32 (br, 1H).



Figure S25. HPLC charts of 3k and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3k.

8-12. (S)-Naphthalen-2-yl(phenyl)carbinol (31)

White solid; 87% yield, 87% ee; HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OD-3, Hexane/IPA = 90/10, flow = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 254 nm, $t_{\rm R}$ = 13.2 min for (*S*) and $t_{\rm R}$ = 16.0 min for (*R*); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.91–7.79 (m, 4H), 7.50–7.26 (m, 8H), 6.02 (s, 1H), 2.31 (s, 1H).



Figure S26. HPLC chart and ¹H NMR spectrum of 31.

44

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.91

2.31

8-13. (S)-1,3-Benzodioxol-5-yl(phenyl)carbinol (3m)

Pale yellow oil; 96% yield, 95% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{24} = -7$ (c = 0.80, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s4] $[\alpha]_D^{21} = +5.8$ (c = 0.80, CHCl₃) for 81% ee, (R)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OB, Hexane/IPA = 90/10, flow = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 230 nm, $t_R = 33.5$ min for (R) and $t_R = 56.0$ min for (S); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37–7.31 (m, 4H), 7.28–7.24 (m, 1H), 6.85–6.83 (m, 2H), 6.76–6.74 (m, 1H), 5.92–5.91 (m, 2H), 5.74 (s, 1H), 2.43 (br, 1H).



Figure S27. HPLC charts of 3m and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3m.

8-14. (S)-p-Fluorophenyl(phenyl)carbinol (3n)

Colorless oil; 98% yield, 95% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +10$ (c = 0.40, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s8] $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -6.0$ (c = 0.76, CHCl₃) for 94% ee, (R)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OB, Hexane/IPA = 80/20, flow = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 254 nm, $t_R = 13.0$ min for (R) and $t_R = 15.4$ min for (S); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37–7.24 (m, 7H), 7.03–6.98 (m, 2H), 5.80 (s, 1H), 2.34 (br, 1H).



Figure S28. HPLC charts of 3n and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3n.

8-15. (S)-p-Chlorophenyl(phenyl)carbinol (**30**)

White solid; 91% yield, 93% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +19$ (c = 0.40, CHCl₃), HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OB, Hexane/IPA = 85/15, flow = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 228 nm, $t_R = 9.6$ min for (*R*) and $t_R = 12.7$ min for (*S*); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.35–7.26 (m, 9H), 5.81 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.25 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H).



Figure S29. HPLC chart and ¹H NMR spectrum of 30.

8-16. (S)-p-Bromophenyl(phenyl)carbinol (3p)

White solid; 81% yield, 92% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{24} = +16$ (c = 0.30, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s5] $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +18.2$ (c = 0.30, CHCl₃) for 96% ee, (*S*)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL AD-3, Hexane/IPA = 90/10, flow = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 230 nm, $t_R = 10.7$ min for (*R*) and $t_R = 11.9$ min for (*S*); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.46–7.44 (m, 2H), 7.37–7.24 (m, 7H), 5.79 (s, 1H), 2.27 (s, 1H).



Figure S30. HPLC charts of 3p and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3p.

8-17. (S)-p-Methylphenyl(phenyl)carbinol (3q)

White solid; 87% yield, 92% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -22$ (c = 0.80, CHCl₃), HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OB, Hexane/IPA = 95/5, flow = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 200 nm, $t_R = 14.6$ min for (R) and $t_R = 16.8$ min for (S); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39–7.24 (m, 7H), 7.15–7.13 (m, 2H), 5.82 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.17 (br, 1H).



Figure S31. HPLC chart and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3q.

8-18. (S)-p-Trifluorophenyl(phenyl)carbinol (3r)

White solid; 93% yield, 90% ee; $[\alpha]_D{}^{23} = +32$ (*c* = 0.25, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s5] $[\alpha]_D{}^{22} = +34.3$ (*c* = 0.25, CHCl₃) for 92% ee, (*S*)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OD-3, Hexane/IPA = 90/10, flow = 0.7 mL/min, wavelength = 230 nm, $t_R = 13.4$ min for (*R*) and $t_R = 14.2$ min for (*S*); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.60–7.50 (m, 4H), 7.36–7.27 (m, 5H), 5.88 (s, 1H), 2.32 (s, 1H).



Figure S32. HPLC charts of 3r and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3r.

8-19. (S)-p-Isopropylphenyl(phenyl)carbinol (3s)

White solid; 99% yield, 92% ee; $[\alpha]_D{}^{23} = -13$ (c = 0.80, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s4] $[\alpha]_D{}^{24} = +11.2$ (c = 0.80, CHCl₃) for 86% ee, (R)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OD-3, Hexane/IPA = 95/5, flow = 0.5 mL/min, wavelength = 230 nm, $t_R = 23.7$ min for (S) and $t_R = 26.5$ min for (R); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40–7.18 (m, 9H), 7.36–7.27 (m, 5H), 5.81 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 2.88 (sept, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.22 (d, J = 3.6Hz, 1H), 1.22 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H).



Figure S33. HPLC charts of 3s and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3s.

8-20. (*R*)-*p*-Bromophenyl(*p*-tolyl)carbinol (3t)

White solid; 86% yield, 94% ee; $[\alpha]_D{}^{23} = -9$ (c = 0.40, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s8] $[\alpha]_D{}^{28} = +25.0$ (c = 1.00, CHCl₃) for 97% ee, (*S*)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OD-3, Hexane/IPA = 97/3, flow = 0.80 mL/min, wavelength = 230 nm, $t_R = 27.4$ min for (*R*) and $t_R = 30.3$ min for (*S*); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.46–7.45 (m, 2H), 7.26–7.15 (m, 6H), 5.77 (s, 1H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.18 (br, 1H).



Figure S34. HPLC charts of 3t and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3t.

8-21. (S)-p-Chlorophenyl(m-methoxyphenyl)carbinol (3u)

White solid; 96% yield, 93% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +2$ (c = 0.40, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s5] $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +1.3$ (c = 0.41, CHCl₃) for 84% ee, (*S*)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OD-3, Hexane/IPA = 90/10, flow = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 230 nm, $t_R = 14.9$ min for (*S*) and $t_R = 24.1$ min for (*R*); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.33–7.23 (m, 5H), 6.92–6.91 (m, 2H), 6.83–6.80 (m, 1H), 5.78 (s, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.24 (br, 1H).



Figure S35. HPLC charts of 3u and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3u.

8-22. (*R*)-Furan-2-yl(phenyl)carbinol (**3**v)

Pale yellow oil; 96% yield, 80% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +6$ (c = 0.80, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s5] $[\alpha]_D^{22} = -4.71$ (c = 0.64, CHCl₃) for 82% ee, (*S*)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OD-3, Hexane/IPA = 95/5, flow = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 205 nm, $t_R = 15.5$ min for (*S*) and $t_R = 17.9$ min for (*R*); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45–7.30 (m, 6H), 6.31 (dd, J = 3.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.11 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 5.83 (d, J = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.38 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H).



Figure S36. HPLC charts of 3v and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3v.

8-23. (S)-Cyclohexyl(phenyl)carbinol (3w)

Colorless oil; 95% yield, 87% ee; $[\alpha]_D{}^{23} = -25$ (c = 1.0, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s6] $[\alpha]_D{}^{23} = +38.0$ (c = 0.40, CHCl₃) for 96% ee, (R)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL AD-3, Hexane/IPA = 97/3, flow = 0.5 mL/min, wavelength = 210 nm, $t_R = 23.5$ min for (S) and $t_R = 25.4$ min for (R); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36–7.22 (m, 5H), 4.36 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.00–0.88 (m, 12H).



Figure S37. HPLC charts of 3w and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3w.

8-24. (S)-1-Phenylpentan-1-ol (3x)

Colorless oil; 88% yield, 57% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -11$ (c = 0.40, CHCl₃), (lit.^[s6] $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -13.57$ (c = 0.50, CHCl₃) for 80% ee, (*S*)); HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL OD-3, Hexane/IPA = 97/3, flow = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 210 nm, $t_R = 10.0$ min for (*R*) and $t_R = 11.2$ min for (*S*); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.35–7.26 (m, 5H), 4.68–4.64 (m, 1H), 1.85–1.70 (m, 3H), 1.40–1.25 (m, 4H), 0.90–0.87 (m, 3H).



Figure S38. HPLC charts of 3x and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3x.

8-25. (*R*)-*p*-TEGphenyl(phenyl)carbinol (**3**y)

White solid; 60% yield, 94% ee; $[\alpha]_D{}^{20} = +9.5$ (c = 1.0, CH₃OH),; HPLC condition: DAICEL CHIRALCEL AD-3 x 2, Hexane/IPA = 60/40, flow = 0.5 mL/min, wavelength = 230 nm, $t_R = 32.3$ min for (R) and $t_R = 35.7$ min for (S); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37–7.23 (m, 7H), 6.86 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 5.78 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.10 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 3.83 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 3.72–3.57 (m, 8H), 2.63 (brs, 1H), 2.56 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.98, 144.00, 136.50, 128.33, 127.84, 127.29, 126.33, 114.45, 75.57, 72.44, 70.69, 70.20, 69.62, 67.23, 61.59. HRMS (FAB): (m/z) 355.1522 [M+Na⁺]⁺, C₁₉H₂₄NaO₅, calcd. 355.1516.



Figure S39. HPLC charts of 3y and the racemic compound and ¹H NMR spectrum of 3y.

9. References

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