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> Enantioselective Nickel-Catalyzed Mizoroki–Heck Cyclizations of Amide Electrophiles Bulger et al. Supporting Information–S1

Enantioselective Nickel-Catalyzed Mizoroki–Heck Cyclizations of Amide Electrophiles

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Materials and Methods. Unless stated otherwise, reactions were conducted in flame-dried glassware under an atmosphere of nitrogen, and commercially obtained reagents were used as received unless otherwise specified. Anhydrous solvents were either freshly distilled or passed through activated alumina columns, unless otherwise stated. Non-commercially available substrates were synthesized according to known preparations or following protocols specified in the Experimental Procedures. Prior to use in carbene generation or nickel-catalyzed reactions, toluene (PhMe) was distilled over CaH₂ and degassed by five freeze pump thaw cycles. Prior to use in carbene generation or nickel-catalyzed reactions, trifluorotoluene (PhCF₃), tetrahydrofuran (THF), 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME), 1,4-dioxane (dioxane), and acetonitrile (MeCN) were passed through an activated alumina column and degassed by five freeze-pump-thaw cycles. Dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2), diethyl ether (Et_2O), and triethylamine (NEt_3) were passed through an activated alumina column and ethanol (EtOH) was stored over activated 2Å molecular sieves prior to use. t-Amyl alcohol (13) was distilled over K₂CO₃ and stored over activated 2Å molecular sieves for 24 h prior to use. Additives were distilled and degassed prior to use in nickel-catalyzed reactions unless otherwise noted: 1-butanol (14), n-butylamine (15), t-butylamine (16), N,N'dimethylethylenediamine (19), piperidine (20), morpholine (21), aniline (37), N,Ndimethylaniline (38), 4-methylmorpholine (39), pyrrolidine (40), 2-methoxyethan-1-amine (41), diisopropylamine (42), 1-methylpiperazine (43),2,6,6-tetramethyl piperidine (44), benzylamine (45), diethylamine (17), and triethylamine (18). Diphenylamine (46) and triphenylamine (47) were purified by flash chromatography on silica and then recrystallized prior to use. Piperazine (48) was recrystallized prior to use. Phenol (49) and potassium carbonate (K₂CO₃) were obtained from Acros Organics and used as received. Amine (S)-50 was purchased from Enamine Building Blocks and used as received. Ammonium salt (S)-51 was purchased from Ambeed and used as received. Amine (+)-52, amine (+)-53, L20, formaldehyde (37 wt% in H₂O, 1.0 equiv), glyoxal (40 wt% in H₂O, 1.0 equiv), (±)-BINAP, concentrated HCl, potassium tert-butoxide (KOt-Bu), lithium tertbutoxide (LiOt-Bu), sodium tert-pentoxide (NaOt-amyl), lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (LiHMDS), potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (KHMDS), sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (NaHMDS), potassium phosphate tribasic (K₃PO₄), cesium carbonate (Cs₂CO₃), methyl chloroformate, pyridine, MgCl₂, tetrabutylammonium bromide (TBAB), dimethylacetamide (DMA), thiophenol (PhSH), phenylsilane (PhSiH₃), tetrabutylammonium fluoride (TBAF) (1.0 M in THF), urea hydrogen peroxide TFA, BF3•OEt2, n-butyllithium (n-BuLi, 2.4 M in hexanes),

allylMgCl (2.0 M in THF), meta-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (m-CPBA), NaHCO₃, and 4bromobenzenesulfonohydrazide were all purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and used as received. amine (-)-54, amine (-)-55, amine (-)-56, acetic acid (AcOH), 1,2-dibromobenzene, LiAlH₄, triethyl orthoformate (CH(OEt)₃), triphenylphosphine (PPh₃), and acetyl chloride were obtained Thermofisher Scientific. Pd₂(dba)₃, sodium *tert*-butoxide (NaOt-Bu), from bis(1,5cyclooctadiene)nickel(0) (Ni(cod)₂), NiI₂, Zn⁰ dust, 1,3-dicyclohexylbenzimidazolium chloride (Benz-ICy•HCl), and iron(III) acetylacetonate (Fe(acac)₃) were obtained from Strem Chemicals. Di-tert-butyl azodicarboxylate (DBAD) and methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (PPh₃MeBr) were obtained from CombiBlocks. Reaction temperatures at or above 23 °C were controlled using an IKAmag temperature modulator, and unless stated otherwise, performed at room temperature (approximately 23 °C). Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was conducted with EMD gel 60 F₂₅₄ pre-coated plates (0.25 mm for analytical chromatography and 0.50 mm for preparative chromatography) and visualized using a combination of UV, anisaldehyde, and potassium permanganate staining techniques. Silicycle Siliaflash P60 (particle size 40–63 μ m) or Brockman Grade activated neutral alumina (58Å pore size) were used for flash column chromatography unless otherwise specified. ¹H-NMR and 2D-NOESY spectra were recorded on Bruker spectrometers (at 500 and 600 MHz) and are reported relative to the residual solvent signal. Data for ¹H-NMR spectra are reported as follows: chemical shift (δ ppm), multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz), and integration. ¹³C-NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker spectrometers (at 125 and 150 MHz) and are reported relative to the residual solvent signal. Data for ¹³C-NMR spectra are reported in terms of chemical shift (\delta ppm) and, when necessary, multiplicity, and coupling constant (Hz). ¹⁹F-NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker spectrometers (at 282 MHz) and are reported in terms of chemical shift (δ ppm), multiplicity, and integration. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer UATR Two FT-IR spectrometer and are reported in terms of frequency absorption (cm⁻¹). ESI-TOF measurements were carried out in positive ionization mode on a Waters LCT-Premier XE Time of Flight Instrument controlled by MassLynx 4.1 software (Waters Corporation, Milford MA). The instrument was equipped with the Multi Mode Ionization source operated in the electrospray mode. A solution of Leucine Enkephalin (Sigma Chemical, L9133) was used in the Lock-Spray to obtain accurate mass measurements. Samples were infused using direct loop injection on a Waters Acquity UPLC system. GC-MS measurements were carried out using an Agilent Model 7693 Autosampler, 7890B Gas Chromatograph, and 7250 Q-TOF Mass Selective Detector in the Electron Ionization mode. Sample injection was carried out in split mode with inlet temperature set to 280 °C. Separation was carried out on an Agilent HP5-MS column with dimensions 30m x 250 µm x 0.25 µm. Ultra High Purity Grade He (Airgas) was used as carrier gas with the flow set to 1.1 mL/min in constant flow mode. The initial oven temperature was set to 70 °C for 1 min followed by a 20 °C/min ramp to a final temperature of 300 °C which was maintained for 4 min. A 3.0 min solvent delay was used. EI energy was set to 70 eV. The MSD was set to scan the 50–500 m/z range. Data collection and analysis were performed using Mass Hunter Acquisition and Qualitative Analysis software (Agilent). Optical rotations were measured with a Rudolf Autopol III Automatic Polarimeter. Determination of enantiopurity was carried out on a JASCO SFC (supercritical fluid chromatography) and an Agilent 1260 SFC using Daicel ChiralPak IB N-3, IC, and ID columns. Data for SFC chromatograms are reported in enantiomeric excess (ee). Diastereomeric ratios (dr) and regioisomeric ratios (rr) were determined by ¹H analysis of crude reaction mixtures.

Ligand salts L7,¹ L9,² L10,³ L11,³ L12,⁴ L13³ and ligand 58⁵ were synthesized according to known literature procedures. Amides 6, 11, and 22 and indanones 9, 12, and 23 are known compounds.⁶ Nitrile oxide precursor 59 was synthesized according to a known procedure.⁷ Spectral data matched those reported in literature.

Experimental Procedures A. Ligand Syntheses General procedure 1 for the syntheses of imidazolium salts: i. formaldehyde (1.0 equiv) glyoxal (1.0 equiv) AcOH (1.7 M), 60 °C, 1 h ii. 1:1 HCl (aq., 10% v/v): CH₂Cl₂ $R - \overset{N}{\mathbb{R}} \overset{N}{\mathbb{C}} \overset{$

Imidazoliums L21. To a solution of amine **60** (2.0 equiv) in AcOH (1.7 M) was added formaldehyde (37 wt% in H₂O, 1.0 equiv) and glyoxal (40 wt% in H₂O, 1.0 equiv). The reaction was heated to 60 °C in a preheated aluminum block and stirred at this temperature for 1 h. The reaction was then cooled to 23 °C and transferred to a round bottom flask containing a stir bar. The mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) and aqueous HCl (10% v/v, 50 mL) was added. The resulting biphasic mixture was stirred vigorously at 23 °C. After 1 h of stirring, the organic and aqueous layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography to provide imidazoliums L21. *Any modification of the reaction conditions shown in the general procedure above are specified*

in the following schemes.



Imidazolium (–)-**L19.** Followed a modified version of General Procedure 1 using (+)-**53** (320 mg, 2.09 mmol, 2.0 equiv) by altering the reaction time in the first step to 4 h. Purification by flash chromatography on silica (14:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH) afforded imidazolium (–)-**L19** (110 mg, 0.34 mmol, 33% yield) as an off-white powder. **Imidazolium** (–)-**L19**: Mp: >250 °C; R_{*f*} 0.09 (9:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 11.30 (s, 1H), 7.22 (s, 2H), 5.07 (dd, J = 12.0, 2.8, 2H), 2.54 (ddt, J = 15.0, 11.4, 3.8, 2H), 1.96–1.87 (m, 3H), 1.84 (dd, J = 14.4, 4.8, 2H), 1.81–1.74 (m, 1H), 1.68–1.59 (m, 2H), 1.49–1.38 (m, 2H), 1.14–1.03 (m, 8H), 0.97 (s, 6H), 0.96 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.9, 120.7, 66.8, 51.1, 49.8, 44.8, 34.3, 28.3, 27.7, 20.0, 18.7, 13.8; IR (film): 3051, 2951, 2888, 1544, 1392 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M – Cl]⁺ calcd for C₂₃H₃₇N₂⁺, 341.2947; found 341.2957; [α]^{24.3}D–24.0° (c = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).



Imidazolium (–)-L8. Followed a modified version of General Procedure 1 using (+)-52 (300 mg, 2.25 mmol, 2.0 equiv) by altering the reaction time in the first step to 4 h. Purification by flash chromatography on neutral alumina (50:3 EtOAc:*i*-PrOH → 1:1 EtOAc:*i*-PrOH) afforded imidazolium (–)-L8 (89 mg, 0.26 mmol, 23% yield) as an off-white powder. **Imidazolium** (–)-L8: Mp: 58 °C; R_f 0.40 (9:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 11.62–11.57 (m, 1H), 7.39–7.33 (m, 4H), 7.29–7.22 (m, 4H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 1.6, 2H), 6.53 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 5.4, 2H), 3.17 (ddd, *J* = 16.3, 8.7, 5.7, 2H), 3.07 (ddd, *J* = 16.3, 8.6, 5.8, 2H), 2.98 (dtd, *J* = 13.6, 8.7, 5.8, 2H), 2.28 (ddt, *J* = 13.6, 8.6, 5.7, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.3, 138.6, 138.2, 130.1, 127.9,

125.7, 125.2, 119.5, 65.2, 34.7, 30.5; IR (film): 3042, 2949, 1630, 1547, 1459 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) $[M - Cl]^+$ calcd for $C_{21}H_{21}N_2^+$, 301.1705; found 301.1710; $[\alpha]^{24.5}D-14.0^\circ$ (c = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).



Imidazolium (–)-**L16.** Followed a modified version of General Procedure 1 using (–)-**54** (500 mg, 3.31 mmol, 2.0 equiv) by altering the reaction time in the first step to 3 h. Purification by flash chromatography on neutral alumina (20:1 EtOAc:*i*-PrOH → 1:1 EtOAc:*i*-PrOH) afforded imidazolium (–)-**L16** (80 mg, 0.22 mmol, 13% yield) as a light-yellow solid. **Imidazolium** (–)-**L16**: Mp: 79 °C; R_f 0.35 (9:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 11.61–11.57 (m, 1H), 7.44–7.38 (m, 4H), 6.95–6.88 (m, 6H), 5.98 (q, *J* = 7.0, 2H), 3.80 (s, 6H), 2.01 (d, *J* = 7.0, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.3, 137.3, 129.7, 128.6, 119.4, 114.7, 59.5, 55.4, 21.3; IR (film): 3066, 2982, 1515, 1249, 1148 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M – Cl]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₅N₂O₂⁺, 337.1916; found 337.1923; [α]^{23.9}D–58.0° (c = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).



Imidazolium (–)-L17. Followed General Procedure 1 using (–)-55 (535 mg, 3.84 mmol, 2.0 equiv). Purification by flash chromatography on neutral alumina (15:1 EtOAc:*i*-PrOH → 1:2 EtOAc:*i*-PrOH) afforded imidazolium (–)-L17 (160 mg, 0.46 mmol, 24% yield) as an off-white solid. **Imidazolium** (–)-L17: Mp: 177–178 °C; R_f 0.15 (9:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 11.75 (s, 1H), 7.55–7.48 (m, 4H), 7.13–7.06 (m, 4H), 7.02–6.96 (m, 2H), 6.07 (q, J = 7.0, 2H), 2.03 (d, J = 7.1, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.3 (d, J = 249.1), 137.8, 133.7 (d, J = 3.3), 129.3 (d, J = 8.5), 119.7, 116.7 (d, J = 21.9), 59.4, 21.3; ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃): δ –111.2 (m, 2F); IR (film): 3064, 2987, 1604, 1511, 1226 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M – Cl]⁺ calcd for C₁₉H₁₉F₂N₂⁺, 313.1516; found 313.1527; [α]^{24.0}D–36.0° (c = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).

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Imidazolium (–)-L18. Followed General Procedure 1 using (–)-56 (500 mg, 3.70 mmol, 2.0 equiv). Purification by flash chromatography on neutral alumina (15:1 EtOAc:*i*-PrOH → 1:1 EtOAc:*i*-PrOH) afforded imidazolium (–)-L18 (160 mg, 0.46 mmol, 25% yield) as a white solid. **Imidazolium** (–)-L18: Mp: 87–89 °C; R_f 0.45 (9:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 11.61 (s, 1H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.0, 4H), 7.20 (d, J = 8.0, 4H), 6.96–6.92 (m, 2H), 6.00 (q, J = 6.9, 2H), 2.34 (s, 6H), 2.01 (d, J = 6.9, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.6, 137.6, 134.9, 130.2, 127.2, 119.7, 59.8, 21.4, 21.3; IR (film): 3060, 2982, 1614, 1546, 1150 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M – Cl]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₅N₂⁺, 305.2018; found 305.2033; [α]^{23.7}D–44.0° (c = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).



Imidazolium L14. Followed General Procedure 1 using (**S**)-**50** (590 mg, 4.36 mmol, 2.0 equiv). Purification by flash chromatography on neutral alumina (25:1 EtOAc:*i*-PrOH → 1:1 EtOAc:*i*-PrOH) afforded imidazolium **L14** (260 mg, 0.76 mmol, 35% yield) as a beige solid. **Imidazolium L14**: Mp: 146–147 °C; R_f 0.10 (9:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 11.65 (s, 1H), 7.30–7.23 (m, 6H), 7.22–7.18 (m, 2H), 6.90–6.85 (m, 2H), 6.22 (q, *J* = 7.0, 2H), 2.36 (s, 6H), 2.04 (d, *J* = 7.0, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 138.2, 136.7, 135.8, 131.7, 129.5, 127.1, 125.8, 120.1, 56.9, 21.7, 19.5; IR (film): 3064, 2981, 1629, 1544, 1462 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M – Cl]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₅N₂⁺, 305.2018; found 305.2032; [α]^{23.3}_D+8.0° (c = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).

Synthesis of benzimidazolium salt L15:



Diamine (+)-61. To a flask containing a stir bar and (S)-51 (4.73 g, 27.6 mmol, 3.1 equiv) in Et₂O (27.6 mL, 1.0 M) was added aqueous 1.0 M NaOH (55 mL, 2.0 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred vigorously at 23 °C for 2 h. After this time, the organic and aqueous layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (2 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting amine was immediately transferred to a flame-dried 8-dram vial, secured with a septum cap, and purged with an inlet needle using N₂ and an outlet needle open to air for 5 min. Subsequently, 1,2dibromobenzene (1.96 g, 8.29 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added to the vial. A separate 50 mL pressure tube containing a stir bar was fitted with a septum, flame-dried under reduced pressure, and backfilled with N₂. The 8-dram vial and pressure tube were then brought into a glovebox. In the glovebox, Pd₂(dba)₃ (529 mg, 0.578 mmol, 7 mol%), (±)-BINAP (720 mg, 1.16 mmol, 14 mol%), and toluene (7 mL) were added to the pressure tube. The tube was sealed and prestirred for 15 minutes at 130 °C in a preheated aluminum block in the glovebox. After this time, the reaction vessel was allowed to cool to 23 °C and the amine and 1,2-dibromobenzene mixture were transferred to the reaction tube using toluene (7 mL, 0.6 M). Then, NaOt-Bu (2.78 g, 28.9 mmol, 3.5 equiv) was added to the pressure tube, which was then sealed and brought out of the glovebox. The reaction was then heated to 130 °C in an oil bath and stirred at this temperature for 48 h. After this time, the reaction was allowed to cool to 23 °C and was filtered over a pad of Celite, eluting with EtOAc (250 mL). The eluate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude material was purified by flash chromatography on silica (4:1 hexanes: $CH_2Cl_2 \rightarrow 3:2$ hexanes: CH_2Cl_2) to afford diamine (+)-61 (1.83 g, 5.31 mmol, 64% yield) as a white solid. Diamine (+)-61: Mp: 94-95 °C; R_f 0.35 (4:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.51–7.45 (m, 2H), 7.20–7.11 (m, 6H), 6.56 (dt, J = 9.5, 3.8, 2H), 6.30 (dt, J = 9.5, 3.8, 2H), 4.69 (q, J = 6.5, 2H), 3.72 (s, 2H), 2.46 (s, 6H), 1.54 (d, J = 6.5, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.0, 136.4, 134.6, 130.7, 126.7, 124.8, 119.2, 113.3, 50.1, 23.5, 19.2 (11 of 12 signals observed); IR (film): 3346, 3022,

2965, 1599, 1508 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₄H₂₉N₂⁺, 345.2331; found 345.2335; $[\alpha]^{25.9}_{D}$ +308.0° (c = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).



Benzimidazolium (-)-L15. To a round bottom flask containing a stir bar was added diamine (+)-61 (1.83 g, 5.31 mmol, 1.0 equiv), followed by CH(OEt)₃ (26.6 mL, 0.20 M). Then, concentrated aqueous HCl (12 M, 1.8 mL, 21.2 mmol, 4.0 equiv) was added to the reaction vial. The reaction flask was fitted with an air condenser, which was capped with a septum that was pierced with a needle and left open to air. The resulting reaction was heated to 80 °C in an oil bath and stirred for 4 h. After this time, the reaction was allowed to cool to 23 °C and the reaction mixture was loaded directly onto a column and purification by flash chromatography on silica (EtOAc \rightarrow 4:1 EtOAc:MeOH) affording an oily residue containing benzimidazolium (-)-L15. The resulting salt was crystallized by solvent diffusion after transferring the oily residue to a vial and dissolving it in MeOH (2 mL) followed by slow addition of Et₂O (10 mL) down the side of the vial. The resulting salt was allowed to crystallize over 14 h at -20 °C, after which, the mother liquor was decanted and the crystals were washed with cold Et₂O (10 mL), providing benzimidazolium (-)-L15 (1.20 g, 3.08 mmol, 58% yield) as a white crystalline solid. Benzimidazolium (-)-L15: Mp: 234–235 °C; R_f 0.15 (9:1 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 12.37 (s, 1H), 7.39– 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.31–7.27 (m, 2H), 7.26–7.24 (m, 4H), 7.22–7.18 (m, 2H), 7.17–7.14 (m, 2H), 6.47 $(q, J = 6.9, 2H), 2.43 (s, 6H), 2.31 (d, J = 6.9, 6H); {}^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): \delta 143.4, 135.8,$ 135.6, 131.5, 131.2, 129.1, 127.2, 126.6, 125.8, 114.2, 56.6, 20.9, 19.6; IR (film): 3112, 2979, 1552, 1462, 1249 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) $[M - Cl]^+$ calcd for $C_{25}H_{27}N_2^+$, 355.2174; found 355.2184; $[\alpha]^{22.3}$ _D-14.0° (c = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).

B. Reaction DiscoveryB.1 Ligand OptimizationGeneral procedure 2 for ligand optimization



A flame-dried 1-dram vial containing a stir bar was charged with amide **62** (34.3 mg, 0.087 mmol, 1.0 equiv). The vial was brought into a glovebox and charged sequentially with Ni(cod)₂ (3.6 mg, 0.013 mmol, 15 mol%), NHC salt (0.026 mmol, 30 mol%), NaO*t*-Bu (2.8 mg, 0.029 mmol, 33 mol%), toluene (0.18 mL, 0.5 M), and *t*-amyl alcohol (29 μ L, 0.26 mmol, 3.0 equiv). The vial was then sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap, removed from the glovebox, the gap between the cap and the vial was sealed with electrical tape, and the vial was stirred at 60 °C for 24 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the mixture was filtered through a plug of silica, eluting with EtOAc (10 mL). The eluate was concentrated and then analyzed by ¹H NMR using hexamethylbenzene as an external standard. Purification by preparative thin layer silica chromatography (3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded analytical samples of indanones **12** or **9**, which were then subjected to analysis by supercritical fluid chromatography to determine enantiomeric excess.

The absolute stereochemistry shown for **12** and **9** is not necessarily representative of the major enantiomer observed for all ligands examined.

A range of ligands (see Figure S1 below for structures) were examined using General Procedure 2, and results of these reactions appear below in Table S1. Apart from **L20**, which is commercially available, all chiral NHC salts in Table S1 were synthesized according to the procedures above or using known procedures referenced in the Materials and Methods section.



Figure S1. NHC salts evaluated during asymmetric reaction development.

R ³	N Bn Ni(cod NHC S Boc	(15 mol%) alt (30 mol%) 3u (33 mol%) ohol (3.0 equiv) 5 M), 60 °C, 24 h	Me Me 12	or g	Me
Entry	NHC Salt	Yield of 12 ^a	% ee of 12	Yield of 9 ^a	% ee of 9
1	L7	31%	11%	27%	26%
2	L8	16%	0%	N.D.	N.D.
3	L9	23%	39%	4%	58%
4	L10	17%	34%	2%	62%
5	L11	0%	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
6	L12	18%	62%	20%	84%
7	L13	17%	70%	16%	76%
8	L14	14%	74%	17%	85%
9	L15	18%	75%	32%	88%
10	L16	10%	43%	N.D.	N.D.
11	L17	0%	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
12	L18	2%	49%	7%	58%
13	L19	0%	N.D.	0%	N.D.

Table S1. Ligand evaluation results. See Figure S1 above for NHC salts.

^aYields determined via ¹H NMR analysis using hexamethylbenzene as an external standard

0%

N.D.

2%

74%

L20

14

Ligand optimization revealed that L15 gave the best combination of yield and enantioselectivity in the formation of products 12 and 9.



Me

PhMe (0.5 M), 60 °C, 24 h

A flame-dried 1-dram vial containing a stir bar was brought into a glovebox and charged with L15 (0.030 mmol, 30 mol%) followed by base (0.030–0.040 mmol, 30–65 mol%). Then, Ni(cod)₂ (0.015 mmol, 15 mol%) was added followed by **6** (0.060 mmol, 1.0 equiv). Subsequently, *t*-amyl alcohol (3 equiv) and toluene (0.5 M with respect to amide **6**) were added to the reaction vial. The vial was then sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap, removed from the glovebox, the gap between the cap and the vial was sealed with electrical tape, and the vial was stirred at the indicated temperature for 24 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the mixture was filtered through a plug of silica, eluting with EtOAc (10 mL). The eluate was concentrated under reduced pressure and hexamethylbenzene was used as an external standard to determine ¹H NMR yields.

Any modification of the reaction conditions shown in the general procedure above are specified.

$\hat{\Box}$		n L Ni(d NaC	. <i>15</i> (30 mol%) cod) ₂ (15 mol%) 0f-Bu (XX mol%)	O Me
•	Me 6	t-amyl PhMe	alcohol (3.0 equiv) (0.5 M), 60 °C, 24 h	(+)-9
	Entry	mol%	Yield of (+)-9 ^a	Recovered 6 ^a
	1	30	3%	88%
	2	35	33%	46%
	3	40	28%	36%

 Table S2. Evaluation of stoichiometric loading of NaOt-Bu with 6 and L15.

	Bn L15 (30 N Ni(cod)2 (30 I base (30 Boc	0 mol%) (15 mol%) 5 mol%)	O Me
Me 6	t-amyl alcoh PhMe (0.5 M	ol (3.0 equiv)), 60 °C, 24 h	(+)-9
Entry	Base	Yield of	Recovered 6 ^a
		(+)-9 ^a	
1	NaOt-Bu	33%	46%
2	LiOt-Bu	1%	75%
3	KOt-Bu	31%	50%
4	NaOt-amyl	30%	35%
5	LiHMDS	0%	84%
6	KHMDS	41%	37%
7	NaHMDS	23%	54%
8	K ₂ CO ₃	0%	97%
9	K ₃ PO ₄	0%	98%
10	Cs_2CO_3	0%	100%

Table S3. Variation of base employed with 6 and L15.

^aYields determined via ¹H NMR analysis using hexamethylbenzene as an external standard

In-situ generation of the free carbene did not lead to significant increase in yield or catalyst turnover. Additionally, during our optimization efforts, we observed varying amounts of removal of the Boc group from the amide starting material which through control reactions we found could occur through the use of base, therefore, we sought to add the free carbene as a discrete reagent and omit the use of base overall.

Generation of Free Carbene 10



Carbene 10. A flame-dried scintillation vial containing a stir bar was brought into a glovebox and charged with L15 (145.6 mg, 0.37 mmol, 1 equiv) and KO*t*-Bu (58.5 mg, 0.52 mmol, 1.4 equiv). Next, THF (5.3 mL, 0.07 M) was added. The vial was capped with a Teflon-lined screw cap and stirred for 30 mins in the glovebox. The reaction was then eluted through a Celite plug with THF (2 x 0.5 mL) and collected in a flame-dried scintillation vial. The solvent was removed under

reduced pressure and a white residue was left on the sides of the vial. The material was then dissolved in toluene, and then eluted through another Celite plug with toluene (2 x 0.5 mL), and collected in a tared flame-dried scintillation vial in the glovebox. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, providing free carbene **10** (123.9 mg, 0.35 mmol, 94% yield) as a white solid that was dissolved and stored in toluene (0.1 mg/µL) for ease of addition to reaction vials. **Carbene 10**: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, toluene-d₈): δ 7.40–7.34 (m, 2H), 6.96–6.89 (m, 6H), 6.84–6.79 (m, 2H), 6.73–6.68 (m, 2H), 5.66 (q, *J* = 6.9, 2H), 2.26 (s, 6H), 2.09 (d, *J* = 6.9, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, toluene-d₈): δ 225.0, 141.8, 135.9, 134.8, 130.8, 127.3, 126.8, 126.1, 121.4, 110.7, 54.7, 22.7, 19.2.

General procedure 4 for optimization of reaction conditions with free carbene 10



A flame-dried 1-dram vial containing a stir bar was brought into a glovebox and charged with a solution of **10** (0.015–0.080 mmol, 15–80 mol%) in solvent (0.5 M with respect to amide **6**). Then, the Ni(cod)₂ (0.015–0.040 mmol, 15–40 mol%) was added and the reaction was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 30 min. Subsequently, **6** (0.060 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and additive (0–3 equiv) were added to the reaction vial. The vial was then sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap, removed from the glovebox, the gap between the cap and the vial was sealed with electrical tape, and the vial was stirred at the indicated temperature for a given time. After cooling to 23 °C, the mixture was filtered through a plug of silica, eluting with EtOAc (10 mL). The eluate was concentrated under reduced pressure, and hexamethylbenzene was used as an external standard to determine ¹H NMR yields. In cases where SFC data were obtained, purification by preparative thin-layer chromatography (benzene) afforded analytical samples of indanone **9**, which were then subjected to analysis by supercritical fluid chromatography to determine enantiomeric excess.

Any modification of the reaction conditions shown in the general procedure above are specified.



Table S4. Solvent variation with 6 and 10.

^aYields determined via ¹H NMR analysis using hexamethylbenzene as an external standard

Table S5. Temperature variation with 6 and 10.

Ĉ		n Ni(d	10 (30 mol%) cod) ₂ (15 mol%)	O Me	
,	Me 6	PhMe	(0.5 M), <mark>temp</mark> , 24 h		
	Entry	Temp	Yield of (+)-9 ^a	Recovered 6 ^a	
	1	40 °C	3%	72%	
	2	60 °C	10%	70%	
	3	80 °C	0%	79%	
	4	100 °C	2%	71%	
	5	120 °C	2%	53%	

	Me 6	10 (XX mol%) Ni(cod) ₂ (XX mol%) PhMe (0.5 M), 60 °C, 24	h (+)	Me -g
Entry	mol% of 10	Ni(cod) ₂ mol%	Yield of (+)-9 ^a	Recovered 6 ^a
1	30	15	10%	70%
2	15	15	11%	62%
3	60	15	0%	80%
4	80	40	28%	40%

Table S6. Variation of catalyst stoichiometry with 6.

^

^aYields determined via ¹H NMR analysis using hexamethylbenzene as an external standard

Optimization attempts varying solvent, temperature, and catalyst loading did not improve the yield of the reaction using the free carbene without any additive. Optimization was investigated using alcohol and amine additives and select examples of these efforts are shown in tables S7–S9 below. Optimized conditions were found using 1.0 equivalent of morpholine as an additive (see Table S9, entry 3).

 Table S7. Evaluation of alcohol additives with 6 and 10.



N Bn 10 (30 mol%) Ni(cod) ₂ (15 mol%) additive (3.0 equiv) Boc PhMe (0.5 M), 60 °C, 72 h					
Entry	Additive	Vield of	۳) % ee of	Recovered 6 ^a	
Lift	1 Multive	$(+)-9^{a}$	(+)-9	iteeovereu o	
1	H ₂ N OMe 41	12%	N.D.	0%	
2	^{Me} → ^H → ^{Me}	10%	N.D.	70%	
	I I Ме Ме <i>42</i>				
3	H ₂ NMe 15	4%	N.D.	44%	
4	Me H ₂ N Me 16	42%	N.D.	40%	
5	Me N Me H 17	39%	N.D.	30%	
6	Me N Me Me 18	5%	N.D.	84%	
7	Me-NH HN-Me 19	34%	N.D.	11%	
8	H ₂ N 45	6%	N.D.	31%	
9	NH ₂ 37	40%	89%	59%	
10	H 46	15%	N.D.	85%	
11	Me N Me 47	13%	N.D.	84%	

 Table S8. Evaluation of acyclic amines additives with 6 and 10.

	Nime Boc Me 6	10 (30 mol%) (cod) ₂ (15 mol%) ditive (3.0 equiv) e (0.5 M), 60 °C, 72 h	→ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	Me
Entry	Additive	Yield of (+)-9 ^a	% ee of (+)-9	Recovered 6 ^a
1	20	23%	N.D.	7%
2 3		42% 55% ^b	89% 88% ^b	0% 0%b
4	40	13%	N.D.	0%
5	Me ^{-N} NH 43	36%	N.D.	0%
6		22%	N.D.	0%
7	Me H Me Me Me Me 44	30%	87%	80%
8	0 N ^{-Me} 39	13%	N.D.	75%

 Table S9. Evaluation of cyclic amine additives with 6 and 10.

^aYields determined via ¹H NMR analysis using hexamethylbenzene as an external standard ^bReaction run with 1 equiv of morpholine

C. Syntheses of Heck Cyclization Substrates C.1 Syntheses of Carbonate Reductive Coupling Partners



Carbonate 64. To a solution of carboxylic acid 63 (2.5 g, 16.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in Et₂O (41 mL, 0.4 M) at 0 °C was added LiAlH₄ (12 mL, 2 M in THF, 1.5 equiv) dropwise over 10 min via syringe. After stirring for 2 h, deionized water (20 mL) was added dropwise over 5 min at 0 °C. The resulting heterogeneous mixture was filtered through a plug of Celite, eluting with Et₂O (100 mL), and the filtrate was diluted with deionized water (50 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et2O (3 x 50 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure (100 mbar, at 23 °C) to afford the corresponding alcohol, which was used in the subsequent step without further purification. To a solution of the crude alcohol in CH₂Cl₂ (41 mL, 0.4 M) was added pyridine (4.0 mL, 49.0 mmol, 3.0 equiv from 63). The reaction was cooled to 0 °C. After stirring for 5 min, methyl chloroformate (2.5 mL, 33.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv from 63) was added dropwise over 1 min. The reaction was allowed to warm to 23 °C. After stirring for 48 h, the reaction mixture was poured into brine (150 mL) and diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 100 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with 1 N HCl (50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure (100 mbar, at 23 °C). The crude mixture was purified via flash chromatography on silica (95:5 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford carbonate 64 (2.3 g, 11.4 mmol, 71% yield, 2 steps) as a colorless oil. **Carbonate 64**: R_f 0.55 (9:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.72–5.68 (m, 1H), 4.53–4.51 (m, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.07–2.00 (m, 2H), 1.85–1.81 (m, 2H), 1.39 (t, J = 6.4, 2H), 0.90 (s, 6H) ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.9, 131.0, 126.3, 72.2, 54.7, 38.9, 35.1, 28.5, 28.1, 23.6; IR (film): 3018, 2958, 2852, 1750, 1266 cm⁻ ¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₉O₃⁺, 199.1334; found 199.1345.

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Carbonate 66. To a solution of methyl ester 65 (4.0 g, 28.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in Et₂O (70 mL, 0.4 M) at 0 °C was added LiAlH₄ (21.1 mL, 2 M in THF, 1.5 equiv) dropwise over 10 min via syringe. After stirring for 2 h, deionized water (40 mL) was added dropwise over 5 min at 0 °C. The resulting heterogeneous mixture was filtered through a plug of Celite eluting with Et₂O (150 mL) and the filtrate was diluted with deionized water (100 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with $E_{t2}O$ (3 x 80 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure (100 mbar, at 23 °C) to afford the corresponding alcohol, which was used in the subsequent step without further purification. To a solution of the crude alcohol (1.0 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (55 mL) was added pyridine (5.3 mL, 65.7 mmol, 3.0 equiv from 65). The reaction was cooled to 0 °C. After stirring for 5 min, methyl chloroformate (3.4 mL, 43.8 mmol, 2.0 equiv from 65) was added dropwise over 1 min. The reaction was allowed to warm to 23 °C. After stirring for 36 h, the reaction mixture was poured into brine (150 mL) and diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 100 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with 1 N HCl (50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure (100 mbar, at 23 °C). The crude mixture was purified via flash chromatography on silica (95:5 hexanes:EtOAc) to afford carbonate 66 (1.8 g. 12.9 mmol, 46% yield, 2 steps) as a yellow oil. **Carbonate 66**: R_f 0.17 (9:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.83–5.77 (m, 1H), 4.55 (s, 2H), 4.17–4.13 (m, 2H), 3.83–3.80 (m, 2H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 2.17–2.10 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.8, 130.4, 125.2, 70.8, 65.1, 64.1, 55.0, 26.0; IR (film): 2962, 2826, 2849, 1749, 1268 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₈H₁₂O₄Na⁺, 195.0633; found 195.0644.



C.2 Reductive Cross-Coupling of Imides and Carbonates

Amide 26. A flame-dried 250 mL round bottom flask equipped with a large 3 cm football-shaped stir bar was brought into a glovebox and charged with amide 67^{6} (3.5 g, 8.00 mmol, 1.0 equiv), ligand 58 (145 mg, 0.80 mmol, 10 mol%), NiI₂ (250 mg, 0.80 mmol, 10 mol%), MgCl₂ (726 mg, 8.00 mmol, 1.0 equiv), TBAB (2.58 g, 8.00 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Zn⁰ (1.1 g, 16.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv). The flask was removed from the glovebox, at which point DMA (32.0 mL, 0.25 M), pyridine (647 µL, 8.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and carbonate 64 (2.38 g, 12.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) were added. The flask was quickly sealed with an air condenser and stirred at 60 °C for 16 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the mixture was passed through a plug of silica gel eluting with 5:2 hexanes:EtOAc (150 mL) until TLC indicated the desired product had eluted. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the crude mixture was further purified by flash chromatography on silica (99:1 hexanes: EtOAc) to yield amide 26 (1.5 g, 3.50 mmol, 43% yield) as a colorless oil. Amide 26: Rf 0.55 (9:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.43 (d, J = 7.3, 2H), 7.35-7.26 (m, 4H), 7.22-7.13 (m, 3H), 5.38-5.34 (m, 1H), 5.01 (s, 2H), 3.31 (s,2H), 1.85–1.80 (m, 2H), 1.79–1.76 (m, 2H), 1.30 (t, J = 6.4, 2H), 1.11 (s, 9H), 0.87 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃, 23 of 24 signals observed): δ 172.4, 152.9, 138.4, 138.0, 137.5, 134.8, 129.7, 129.4, 128.5, 128.4, 127.5, 126.4, 125.7, 123.3, 83.3, 48.1, 40.9, 39.5, 35.8, 28.6, 28.4, 27.5, 26.1; IR (film): 2955, 2867, 1730, 1673, 1231 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₈H₃₅NO₃Na⁺, 456.2515; found 456.2519.

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Amide 24. A flame-dried 250 mL round bottom flask equipped with a large 3 cm football-shaped stir bar was brought into a glovebox and charged with amide 67⁶ (3.8 g, 8.70 mmol, 1.0 equiv), ligand 58 (160 mg, 0.87 mmol, 10 mol%), NiI₂ (270 mg, 0.87 mmol, 10 mol%), MgCl₂ (83.0 mg, 8.70 mmol, 1.0 equiv), TBAB (2.80 g, 8.7 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Zn⁰ (1.1 g, 17.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv). The flask was removed from the glovebox, at which point DMA (35.0 mL), pyridine (700 µL, 8.7 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and carbonate 66 (1.80 g, 10.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv) were added. The flask was quickly sealed with an air condenser and stirred at 60 °C for 36 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the mixture was passed through a plug of silica gel and eluted with 5:2 hexanes:EtOAc (150 mL) until TLC indicated the desired product had eluted. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the crude mixture was further purified by flash chromatography on silica (99:1 hexanes:EtOAc) to yield amide 24 (1.7 g, 4.2 mmol, 48% yield) as a colorless oil. Amide 24: Rf 0.34 (95:5 benzene: MeCN; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.43 (d, J = 7.3, 2H), 7.36–7.30 (m, 3H), 7.28 (overlapped with residual solvent peak, 1H), 7.24–7.13 (m, 3H), 5.39 (br s, 1H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 4.09–4.04 (m, 2H), 3.71 (t, J = 5.5, 2H), 3.37 (s, 2H), 2.00–1.91 (m, 2H), 1.12 (s, 9H), ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 8 172.3, 152.9, 138.4, 137.9, 136.4, 134.2, 130.2, 129.5, 128.6, 128.4, 127.6, 126.4, 126.0, 122.6, 83.5, 65.6, 64.5, 48.1, 40.4, 28.4, 27.6; IR (film): 3037, 2983, 2849, 1725, 1140 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₅H₂₉NO₄Na⁺, 430.1994; found 430.2018.



D. Syntheses of Racemic Indanones (±)-25 and (±)-27

Indanone (±)-25. A flame-dried 1-dram vial containing amide 24 (35.0 mg, 0.086 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and a magnetic stir bar was sequentially charged with Benz-ICy•HCl (8.2 mg, 0.026 mmol, 30 mol%), Ni(cod)₂ (3.5 mg, 0.013 mmol, 15 mol%), and KHMDS (6.0 mg, 0.030 mmol, 35 mol%) in a glovebox. Subsequently, toluene (172 μ L, 0.5 M) and then *t*-amyl alcohol (28.2 μ L, 0.26 mmol, 3.0 equiv) were added. The vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap, removed from the glovebox, the gap between the cap and the vial was sealed with electrical tape, and the vial was stirred at 60 °C for 24 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the mixture was diluted with hexanes (1.0 mL) and filtered through a plug of silica gel (10 mL of EtOAc eluent). Purification by preparative thinlayer chromatography (95:5 benzene: MeCN) afforded indanone (±)-25 (5.0 mg, 0.025 mmol, 29% yield) as a colorless oil. Indanone (±)-25: Rf 0.53 (95:5 benzene: MeCN); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.77 (d, J = 7.6, 1H), 7.62 (t, J = 7.6, 1H), 7.44 (d, J = 7.6, 1H), 7.40 (t, J = 7.6, 1H), 6.64 (d, J = 6.1, 1H), 4.52 (d, J = 6.1, 1H), 4.44 (ddd, J = 10.9, 7.5, 3.0, 1H), 4.02 (ddd, J = 10.9, 7.5, 7.5, 7.5), 4.02 (ddd, J = 10.9, 7.5, 7.5), 4.02 (ddd, J = 10.9, 7.5), 4.02 (ddd, J7.5, 3.0, 1H), 3.23 (d, J = 17.1, 1H), 3.07 (d, J = 17.1, 1H), 2.13–2.04 (m, 1H), 1.77 (ddd, J = 13.9, 7.4, 3.0, 1H).¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 208.8, 151.8, 146.1, 135.5, 135.3, 127.9, 126.7, 124.8, 102.9, 63.1, 46.5, 43.2, 32.5; IR (film): 2916, 2849, 1712, 1641, 1250 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₁₃O₂⁺, 201.0916; found 201.0920.



Indanone (±)-27. A flame-dried 1-dram vial containing amide 26 (40.2 mg, 0.093 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and a magnetic stir bar was sequentially charged with Benz-ICy•HCl (8.9 mg, 0.028 mmol,

30 mol%), Ni(cod)₂ (3.8 mg, 0.014 mmol, 15 mol%), and NaO*t*-Bu (3.1 mg, 0.033 mmol, 35 mol%) in a glovebox. Subsequently, toluene (185 μ L, 0.5 M) and then *t*-amyl alcohol (31 μ L, 0.28 mmol, 3.0 equiv) were added. The vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap, removed from the glovebox, the gap between the cap and the vial was sealed with electrical tape, and the vial was stirred at 60 °C for 24 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the mixture was diluted with hexanes (1.0 mL) and filtered through a plug of silica gel (10 mL of EtOAc eluent). The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Purification by preparative thin-layer chromatography (95:5 benzene:MeCN) afforded indanone (±)-27 (11.3 mg, 0.050 mmol, 54% yield) as a colorless oil. **Indanone (±)-27**: R_{*f*} 0.76 (95:5 benzene:MeCN; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.76 (d, *J* = 7.6, 1H), 7.59 (td, *J* = 7.4, 1.2, 1H), 7.43 (dt, *J* = 7.7, 0.9, 1H), 7.40–7.35 (m, 1H), 5.71 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 1.0, 1H), 5.30 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 1.0, 1H), 3.14–3.05 (m, 2H), 1.98 (ddd, *J* = 13.4, 10.8, 3.1, 1H), 1.81 (dddd, *J* = 13.3, 7.1, 3.2, 0.8, 1H), 1.60–1.53 (m, 1H), 1.52–1.47 (m, 1H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 1.05 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 209.7, 152.6, 140.4, 136.0, 134.9, 127.6, 126.7, 125.9, 124.7, 51.6, 42.2, 34.2, 31.5, 30.3, 30.2, 29.0; IR (film): 2991, 2962, 2852, 1710, 964 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₁₉O⁺, 227.1436; found 227.1450.

E. Scope of Methodology

General procedure 5 for the enantioselective nickel-catalyzed Mizoroki-Heck reaction



A flame-dried 1-dram vial containing a stir bar was brought into a glovebox and charged sequentially with amide **62** (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv), Ni(cod)₂ (4.1 mg, 0.015 mmol, 15 mol%), and a solution of **10** (0.1 mg/ μ L in PhMe, 106 μ L, 10.6 mg, 0.030 mmol, 30 mol%) in toluene (95 μ L, 0.5 M total accounting for the volume of the carbene solution). The mixture was then prestirred for 15 minutes in the glovebox at 23 °C. Then, morpholine (8.6 μ L, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added to the vial using a micropipette. The vial was then sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap, removed from the glovebox, the gap between the cap and the vial was sealed with electrical tape, and the vial was stirred at 60 °C for 72 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the mixture was filtered through

a plug of silica, eluting with EtOAc (10 mL). The eluate was concentrated under reduced pressure, then purified by flash chromatography on silica to provide products **68**.



Indanone (+)-9. Followed General Procedure 5. Purification by preparative thin layer silica chromatography (95:5 benzene:MeCN) afforded indanone product (+)-9 (54% yield, 88% ee, average of two experiments) as a colorless oil. Spectral data match those previously reported.⁶ $[\alpha]^{27.9}_{D}+80^{\circ}$ (c = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).



Indanone (+)-23. Followed General Procedure 5. Purification by preparative thin layer silica chromatography (2:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded indanone product (+)-23 (36% yield, 88% ee, average of two experiments) as a colorless oil. Spectral data match those previously reported.⁶ $[\alpha]^{24.0}_{D}+14^{\circ}$ (c = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).



Indanone (+)-25. Followed General Procedure 5. Purification by preparative thin layer silica chromatography (95:5 benzene:CH₃CN) afforded indanone product (+)-25 (36% yield, 87% ee, average of two experiments) as a colorless oil. Spectral data match those previously reported in Section D. $[\alpha]^{26.4}_{D}$ +196° (c = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).



Indanone (+)-27. Followed General Procedure 5. Purification by preparative thin layer silica chromatography (95:5 benzene:MeCN) afforded indanone product (+)-27 (80% yield, 54% ee, average of two experiments) as a colorless oil. Spectral data match those previously reported in Section D. $[\alpha]^{27.1}_{D}$ +82° (c = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).



Indanone (+)-12. Followed General Procedure 5. Purification by preparative thin layer silica chromatography (3:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded indanone product (+)-12 (41% yield, 77% ee, average of two experiments) as a colorless oil. Spectral data match those previously reported.⁶ $[\alpha]^{23.6}_{D}+18^{\circ}$ (c = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).

F. Synthetic Elaboration of Mizoroki-Heck Cyclization Product (+)-9



Indanone (+)-69. A flame-dried 1-dram vial containing a magnetic stir bar was charged with indanone (+)-9 (30.0 mg, 0.12 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Fe(acac)₃ (17.0 mg, 48 μ mol, 40 mol%). The vial was then secured with a septum cap and purged with an inlet needle using N₂ and an outlet needle open to air for 5 min. Then, ethanol (1.2 mL, 0.1 M) was added to the vial and the mixture was stirred for 2 min until homogenous. Subsequently, phenylsilane (59 μ L, 0.48 mmol, 4.00 equiv), and thiophenol (0.50 M in *n*-propanol, 95 μ L, 48 μ mol, 40 mol%) were added sequentially.

The reaction was allowed to stir at 23 °C under nitrogen for 25 h. After 25 h, TBAF (1.0 M in THF, 0.86 mL, 3.0 mmol, 25 equiv) was added to the reaction to eliminate excess phenylsilane and stirred at 23 °C under nitrogen for 16 h. After this time, the crude material was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by preparative thin layer silica chromatography (95:5 benzene:MeCN) afforded product (+)-69 (22.9 mg, 0.10 mmol, 87% yield) as a colorless oil. **Indanone (+)-69**: R_f 0.33 (benzene); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.73 (d, *J* = 7.7, 1H), 7.57 (t, *J* = 7.4, 1H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 7.4, 1H), 7.35 (t, *J* = 7.4, 1H), 3.21 (d, *J* = 17.4, 1H), 2.69 (d, *J* = 17.4, 1H), 1.91–1.84 (m, 1H), 1.82–1.76 (m, 1H), 1.72 (tt, *J* = 12.1, 3.2, 1H), 1.67–1.55 (m, 2H), 1.39–1.33 (m, 1H), 1.31–1.17 (m, 5H), 1.09 (tt, *J* = 12.8, 3.1, 1H), 0.98 (qd, *J* = 12.6, 3.6, 1H), 0.86 (qd, *J* = 12.6, 3.6, 1H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 212.5, 153.5, 136.8, 134.8, 127.4, 126.5, 124.0, 52.6, 44.5, 37.6, 28.1, 27.6, 26.8, 26.6, 26.4, 23.0; IR (film): 2960, 2927, 2880, 2852, 1710 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₁O⁺, 229.1587; found 229.1598. [α]^{26.6}D – 60° (*c* = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).



Lactones (-)-29 and (+)-70. To a solution of indanone (+)-69 (17.0 mg, 75 µmol, 1 equiv) and urea hydrogen peroxide (298 mg, 3.16 mmol, 43 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.1 mL, 0.1 M) at -0 °C was added TFA (109 µL, 1.41 mmol, 19 equiv). After stirring for 10 min, BF₃•OEt₂ (671 µL, 5.44 mmol, 73 equiv) was added dropwise via syringe. The reaction was allowed to warm to 23 °C over 16 h. After stirring for 16 h, the reaction mixture was poured into deionized water (50 mL) and diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 10 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure (100 mbar, at 23 °C). Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (95:5 benzene:MeCN) afforded lactone (-)-29 and lactone (+)-70, each as a colorless oil (11.0 mg, 45 µmol, 60% combined yield, 1.8:1 rr determined by ¹H NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture). (-)-29: R_f 0.66 (benzene); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.26–7.22 (overlapped with residual solvent peak, 1H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 7.3, 1H), 7.07 (t, *J* = 7.3, 1H), 7.00 (d, *J* = 8.2, 1H), 2.99 (d, *J* = 16.1, 1H), 2.78 (d, *J* = 16.1, 1H),

1.80–1.70 (m, 2H), 1.69–1.64 (m, 1H), 1.63–1.59 (m, 2H), 1.57–1.50 (m, 1H), 1.22 (s, 3H), 1.17– 0.96 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, 15 of 16 signals observed): δ 173.0, 151.8, 128.4, 128.2, 124.4, 122.0, 116.0, 44.1, 40.3, 33.9, 27.8, 26.7, 26.6, 26.4, 19.6; IR (film): 2929, 2880, 2853, 1762, 1458 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₁O₂⁺, 245.1542; found 245.1553. [α]^{27.5}_D–10° (*c* = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂). (+)-70: R_f0.38 (benzene); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.10–8.07 (m, 1H), 7.52 (td, *J* = 7.6, 1.2, 1H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.6, 1H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 7.6 1H), 3.18 (d, *J* = 16.4, 1H), 2.83 (d, *J* = 16.4, 1H), 2.04–1.97 (m, 1H), 1.88–1.77 (m, 3H), 1.71–1.64 (m, 2H), 1.30 (s, 3H), 1.25–1.02 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 165.3, 138.3, 133.9, 130.1, 128.3, 127.5, 125.3, 85.6, 53.6, 47.1, 35.8, 27.7, 27.0, 26.6, 26.5, 21.9 δ ; IR (film): 2928, 2882, 2854, 1715, 1460 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₁O₂⁺, 245.1542; found 245.1553. [α]^{25.5}_D+8° (*c* = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).



Diol (+)-**30.** To a solution of lactone (–)-**29** (2.6 mg, 11 µmol, 1.0 equiv) in Et₂O (0.5 mL, 0.03 M) at 0 °C was added LiAlH₄ (8 µL, 2 M in THF, 16 µmol, 1.5 equiv). After stirring for 30 min, deionized water (5 mL) was added dropwise over 5 min at 0 °C. The resulting heterogeneous mixture was filtered through a plug of Celite eluting with Et₂O (10 mL) and the filtrate was diluted with deionized water (10 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 10 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure (100 mbar, at 23 °C) to afford the corresponding diol (+)-**30**. Purification by preparative thin layer silica chromatography (95:5 benzene:MeCN) afforded diol (+)-**30** (2.6 mg, 11 µmol, quant. yield) as a colorless oil. (+)-**30**: R_f 0.32 (95:5 benzene:MeCN); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.16–7.09 (m, 1H), 7.03–6.97 (m, 1H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 7.8, 1H), 6.85–6.79 (m, 1H), 3.45 (d, *J* = 10.9, 1H), 3.16 (d, *J* = 10.9, 1H), 2.77 (d, *J* = 14.2, 1H), 2.59 (d, *J* = 14.2, 1H), 1.99–1.92 (m, 1H), 1.89–1.82 (m, 1H), 1.81–1.75 (m, 1H), 1.74–1.62 (m, 3H), 1.51–1.43 (m, 2H), 1.23–1.02 (m, 5H), 0.75 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.1, 133.0, 127.9, 124.6, 120.0, 117.0, 66.3, 42.3, 41.2, 35.2, 29.9, 27.5, 27.23, 27.16, 26.8, 17.1; IR (film): 3208, 3000, 2925,

2882, 2853 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₅O₂⁺, 249.1855; found 249.1869. [α]^{24.3}_D+50° (*c* = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).



Chromane (+)-31. To a flame-dried 1-dram vial containing a stir bar was added diol (+)-**30** (2.0 mg, 8.1 µmol, 1 equiv), PPh₃ (3.2 mg, 12 µmol, 1.5 equiv), and DBAD (2.8 mg, 12 µmol, 1.5 equiv). The vial was then secured with a septum cap and purged with an inlet needle using N₂ and an outlet needle open to air for 5 min. Then, CH₂Cl₂ (120 µL, 0.07 M) was added and the vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined cap and cooled to 10 °C. The solution was allowed to stir at 10 °C for 3 h. After this time, the mixture was eluted through a pad of silica using CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL), and the eluate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography on silica (benzene) afforded chromane (+)-**31** (1.9 mg, 8.2 µmol, quant. yield) as a volatile, colorless oil. **Chromane (+)-31**: R_f 0.61 (100% benzene); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.08 (t, *J* = 7.0, 1H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 7.0, 1H), 6.84 (t, *J* = 7.0, 1H), 6.82–6.76 (m, 1H), 3.85 (s, 2H), 2.71 (d, *J* = 15.9, 1H), 2.45 (d, *J* = 15.9, 1H), 1.83–1.72 (m, 4H), 1.70–1.63 (m, 1H), 1.28–1.03 (m, 6H), 0.89 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.2, 130.4, 127.1, 121.9, 120.5, 116.3, 73.7, 43.3, 36.4, 33.7, 27.1, 27.03, 26.96, 26.8, 26.6, 18.0; IR (film): 2968, 2926, 2879, 2853, 1230 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₂ONa⁺, 253.1568; found 253.1664. [α]^{24.0}D+200° (*c* = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).



Olefin (–)-32. To a flame-dried 2-dram vial containing a stir bar was added PPh₃MeBr (200 mg, 0.56 mmol, 2.4 equiv). The vial was then secured with a septum cap and purged with an inlet needle using N₂ and an outlet needle open to air for 5 min. Then, THF (610 μ L, 0.2 M) was added, followed by the dropwise addition of *n*-BuLi (2.4 M in hexanes, 152 μ L, 1.7 equiv) over 1 min at 23 °C, resulting in an orange heterogeneous solution. The solution was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 1 h. Subsequently, indanone (+)-9 (55.6 mg, 0.22 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in THF (500 μ L) in a separate flame-dried 1-dram vial and was transferred via syringe to the reaction vial and

added dropwise over 1 minute. The reaction was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 1 h. After this time, the mixture was eluted through a pad of silica using CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL), and the eluate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography on silica (pentanes) afforded olefin (–)-32 (48.3 mg, 0.22 mmol, 97% yield) as a volatile, colorless oil. **Olefin (–)-32**: $R_f 0.45$ (9:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.49 (d, J = 7.0, 1H), 7.25–7.17 (m, 3H), 5.72–5.65 (m, 1H), 5.50 (s, 1H), 4.81 (s, 1H), 3.16 (d, J = 16.8, 1H), 2.69 (d, J = 16.8, 1H), 2.14–2.04 (m, 2H), 1.88–1.76 (m, 2H), 1.64–1.55 (m, 2H), 1.54–1.46 (m, 2H), 1.29 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.1, 144.3, 142.3, 140.7, 128.6, 126.6, 125.4, 121.1, 120.2, 102.9, 51.4, 44.6, 27.3, 25.70, 25.66, 23.4, 22.8; IR (film): 3075, 2959, 2925, 2854, 1636 cm⁻¹; GCMS-EI (m/z) [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₇H₂₀⁺, 224.1565; found 224.1559. [α]^{23.9}D–36° (c = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).



(-)-34. To a flame-dried 1-dram vial was added sequentially olefin (-)-32 (21.8 mg, 0.092 mmol, 1.0 equiv), **59** (34.3 mg, 0.19 mmol, 2.0 equiv), MeCN (920 µL, 0.1 M), and NEt₃ (25.7 µL, 0.19 mmol, 2.0 equiv). The vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined cap and stirred at 23 °C for 25 h. After this time, the reaction was eluted through a pad of silica with EtOAc (10 mL), and the eluate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by preparative thin layer silica chromatography (4:1 hexanes:EtOAc) afforded (-)-34 (30.4 mg, 0.081 mmol, 79% yield, 5.3:1 dr determined by ¹H NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture) as an off-white foam. (-)-34: R_f 0.65 (3:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.77–7.71 (m, 1H), 7.39–7.34 (m, 1H), 7.32–7.29 (m, 1H), 7.25–7.18 (m, 3H), 6.99 (td, *J* = 7.5, 0.9, 1H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 8.3, 1H), 5.75–5.66 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.75 (d, *J* = 18.2, 1H), 3.22–3.12 (m, 2H), 2.69 (d, *J* = 15.2, 1H), 2.16–2.01 (m, 3H), 1.99–1.90 (m, 1H), 1.68–1.42 (m, 4H), 1.27 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃, 24 of 25 signals observed): δ 157.7, 156.3, 146.9, 141.9, 139.7, 131.2, 129.6, 128.2, 127.1, 124.9, 122.9, 122.4, 120.9, 119.4, 111.5, 98.0, 56.7, 55.6, 46.1, 42.1, 25.9, 23.4, 22.6, 21.9; IR (film): 3042, 2922, 2854, 1600, 1253 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/z) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₅H₂₈NO₂⁺, 374.2120; found 374.2134. [α]²²⁻²D–50° (*c* = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).

The structure of (-)-34 was verified by 2D-NOESY, as the following interactions were observed:





(-)-34 and (-)-71. A flame-dried 1-dram vial was charged with (-)-34 (28.5 mg, 0.068 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and toluene (1.0 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. BF₃OEt₂ (26.0 µL, 0.21 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was then added and the reaction was allowed to stir at -78 °C for 1 h. Subsequently, a solution of allyIMgCl (2.0 M in THF, 512 µL, 15.0 equiv) in toluene (0.95 mL) was prepared and added slowly dropwise over 15 min to the reaction vial. The resulting solution was allowed to stir for 1 h and after this time, the reaction was quenched at -78 °C with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (2 mL) and slowly allowed to warm to 23 °C. The mixture was then diluted with Et₂O (2 mL) and deionized water (2 mL). The organic and aqueous layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (2 x 2 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by preparative thin layer silica chromatography (4:1 hexanes: EtOAc) afforded major diastereomer (-)-35 and minor diastereomer (-)-71, each as colorless oils (19.4 mg, 0.044 mmol, 63% combined yield, 1.6:1 dr determined by ¹H NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture). (-)-35 (major): R_f 0.55 (5:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO): δ 7.65–7.54 (m, 2H), 7.29–7.20 (m, 3H), 7.20–7.15 (m, 1H), 7.04– 6.99 (m, 1H), 6.90 (td, J = 7.5, 0.9, 1H), 6.18 (br s, 1H), 5.55 (ddt, J = 16.9, 10.1, 7.5, 1H), 5.245.14 (m, 1H), 4.95–4.83 (m, 2H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.00–2.90 (m, 2H), 2.84 (d, J = 15.5, 1H), 2.70 (dd, J = 14.2, 6.8, 1H), 2.63 (d, J = 15.5, 1H), 2.46 (d, J = 14.0, 1H), 1.85–1.69 (m, 2H), 1.47–1.37 (m, 1H), 1.34–1.13 (m, 4H), 1.07–0.95 (m, 1H), 0.72 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO): δ 156.5, 147.7, 142.3, 142.0, 134.8, 132.2, 128.00, 127.95, 127.8, 126.6, 124.2, 122.3, 120.6, 119.8,

117.4, 111.7, 97.7, 69.0, 55.3, 53.8, 47.9, 43.5, 40.6, 26.0, 25.0, 22.5, 21.6, 20.0; IR (film): 3359, 3071, 2928, 1601, 1235 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (/*z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₈H₃₄NO₂⁺, 416.2589; found 416.2595. [α]^{21.9}_D-62° (*c* = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂). (-)-71 (minor): R_f 0.65 (3:1 hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO): δ 7.65–7.48 (m, 1H), 7.34–7.25 (m, 1H), 7.13–6.99 (m, 3H), 6.96–6.85 (m, 1H), 6.84–6.64 (m, 1H), 6.16–5.71 (m, 2H), 5.71–5.60 (m, 1H), 5.59–5.46 (m, 1H), 4.98–4.83 (m, 2H), 3.86–3.79 (m, 3H), 2.97–2.86 (m, 1H), 2.85–2.68 (m, 3H), 2.61–2.57 (m, 1H), 2.56–2.52 (overlapped with residual solvent peak, 1H), 2.12–1.97 (m, 2H), 1.58–1.21 (m, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO, 27 of 28 peaks observed): δ 156.6, 146.0, 142.8, 141.4, 134.4, 131.0, 128.3, 128.2, 128.0, 126.1, 123.8, 122.6, 121.4, 120.1, 117.6, 111.8, 97.4, 69.0, 55.5, 54.9, 47.0, 43.5, 26.3, 25.2, 22.9, 21.7, 19.5; IR (film): 3075, 2928, 1600, 1436, 1236 cm⁻¹; HRMS-APCI (*m*/*z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₈H₃₄NO₂⁺, 416.2589; found 416.2585. [α]^{25.2}_D–42° (*c* = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).

The structure of (-)-35 was verified by 2D-NOESY, as the following interactions were observed:





(-)-36 and (-)-72. A 1-dram vial containing a stir bar was charged with (-)-34 (13.3 mg, 0.033 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and CH₂Cl₂ (490 μ L, 0.07 M), and the solution was cooled to 0 °C. Then, NaHCO₃ (8.3 mg, 0.098 mmol, 3.0 equiv), and *m*-CPBA (77 wt% purity, 11.0 mg, 0.049 mmol, 1.5 equiv) were added sequentially as solids in singular portions and the reaction was stirred for 2 h at 0 °C. After this time, the reaction was quenched with EtOAc (2 mL) and diluted with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (2 mL). The organic and aqueous layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 2 mL). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by preparative thin layer silica

chromatography (4:1 hexanes: EtOAc) afforded unassigned diastereomers (-)-36 and (-)-72, each as beige foams (11.3 mg, 0.027 mmol, 83% combined yield, 2.2:1 dr determined by ¹H NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture). (-)-36 (major): $R_f 0.50$ (3:1 hexanes: EtOAc); ¹H NMR $(600 \text{ MHz, CDCl}_3)$: δ 7.82 (dd, J = 7.6, 1.7, 1H), 7.39 (ddd, J = 8.3, 7.6, 1.7, 1H), 7.32–7.28 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.19 (m, 2H), 7.18-7.14 (m, 1H), 7.01 (td, J = 7.6, 0.9, 1H), 6.94 (d, J = 8.3, 1H), 3.98(d, J = 18.2, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.51-3.46 (m, 1H), 3.28 (d, J = 18.2, 1H), 2.82 (d, J = 15.9, 1H),2.55 (d, J = 15.9, 1H), 2.16–2.08 (m, 1H), 1.98 (dt, J = 15.6, 5.5, 1H), 1.85 (ddd, 15.6, 9.9, 5.4, 1H), 1.76 (dddd, J = 15.2, 8.7, 5.9, 3.0, 1H), 1.48–1.40 (m, 1H), 1.40–1.33 (m, 1H), 1.31 (s, 3H), 1.25-1.17 (m, 1H), 1.04 (dtdd, J = 13.7, 9.9, 5.4, 3.0, 1H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 157.6, 155.7, 146.2, 138.9, 131.5, 129.5, 128.6, 127.5, 125.1, 122.9, 121.1, 119.1, 111.6, 97.4, 62.8, 57.1, 55.6, 54.7, 46.0, 39.3, 26.2, 25.7, 21.0, 19.1, 18.9; IR (film): 2994, 2936, 2861, 1600, 1251 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₅H₂₈NO₃⁺, 390.2069; found 390.2071. [α]^{23.5}D -72° (c = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂). (-)-72 (minor): R_f 0.55 (3:1 hexanes: EtOAc); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.81-7.75 (m, 1H), 7.40–7.33 (m, 1H), 7.31–7.26 (m, 1H), 7.24–7.18 (m, 2H), 7.18–7.12 (m, 1H), 6.99 (t, J = 7.4, 1H), 6.92 (d, J = 8.3, 1H), 4.29 (d, J = 18.8, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.27 (d, J = 18.8, 1H),3.09 (d, J = 15.1, 1H), 2.99–2.92 (m, 1H), 2.37–2.28 (m, 2H), 2.05 (dt, J = 15.5, 5.2, 1H), 1.86– 1.76 (m, 1H), 1.65 (ddd, J = 15.5, 9.9, 5.2, 1H), 1.52–1.44 (m, 1H), 1.39–1.29 (m, 2H), 1.27 (s, 3H), 1.20–1.09 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): 8 157.9, 156.2, 147.0. 138.1, 131.3, 129.6, 128.3, 127.4, 125.2, 122.7, 120.9, 119.2, 111.5, 97.1, 63.0, 55.6, 55.5, 54.2, 46.5, 38.0, 25.3, 25.1, 21.34, 21.26, 19.3; IR (film): 3029, 2934, 2854, 1600, 1253 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₅H₂₈NO₃⁺, 390.2069; found 390.2075. $[\alpha]^{22.4}$ _D-94° (*c* = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).

The structure of (-)-36 was analyzed by 2D-NOESY, and the following interaction was



Attempts to assign the stereocenters at C2 and C3 were unsuccessful due to the free rotation about the C–C bond between C1 and C2, which resulted in observation of NOESY correlations with the H at C3 in both diastereomers. Efforts at obtaining an X-Ray crystal structure were unsuccessful, therefore, the stereocenters at C2 and C3 remain unassigned. Nonetheless, the ability to access isomers (–)-36 and (–)-72 in enantioenriched form demonstrates that complex structures bearing multiple stereocenters are readily accessible from Mizoroki–Heck cyclization products.

G. Assignment of Absolute Stereochemical Configuration of Indanone (+)-9



Brosyl hydrazone (–)-28. A flame-dried 1-dram vial containing a stir bar was charged with (+)-9 (29.5 mg, 0.13 mmol, 1.0 equiv) followed by 4-bromobenzene-1-sulfonohydrazide (164 mg, 0.65 mmol, 5.0 equiv). Then, ethanol (1.86 mL, 0.07 M) was added and the vial was cooled to 0 °C. Lastly, acetyl chloride (91.1 μ L, 1.30 mmol, 10.0 equiv) was added slowly over 1 minute. The vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap and then heated to 60 °C and allowed to stir for 72 h. The reaction was allowed to cool to 23 °C and then EtOAc (1.0 mL) was added. The solution was filtered through filter paper using a Buchner funnel and washed with EtOAc (1.0 mL). The solid was discarded and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by preparative thin layer silica chromatography (benzene) afforded product (–)-28 (28.3 mg, 0.062 mmol, 47% yield) as a white solid.

Crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction studies were obtained by recrystallization from hot ethanol with the following procedure: (-)-28 (28.3 mg) was added to a scintillation vial along with ethanol (1.2 mL, filtered through a 0.22 μ m filter prior to use). The scintillation vial was heated to 75 °C for 5 min until the solid dissolved. The vial was allowed to cool slowly to 23 °C overnight with a septum cap pierced with a vent needle open to air. After 16 h, clear crystals were found on the bottom of the vial. The crystals of (-)-28 that were evaluated by X-ray had the same sign by optical rotation ([α]^{26.1}_D-294.0° (c = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂)) as the enantioenriched mixture observed after chromatography (i.e., [α]^{22.5}_D-276.0°). Brosyl hydrazone (-)-28: Mp: 178–182 °C; R_f 0.65 (8:2 hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.55 (s, 1H), 7.88–7.81 (m, 2H), 7.70–7.60 (m, 3H), 7.34 (td, *J* = 7.4, 1.3, 1H), 7.30–7.23 (overlapped with residual solvent peak, 1H), 7.22–7.16 (m, 1H), 5.91–5.82 (m, 1H), 3.09 (d, *J* = 17.3, 1H), 2.77 (d, *J* = 17.3, 1H), 2.22–1.95 (m, 2H), 1.83–1.68 (m, 1H), 1.66–1.15 (m, 8H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.0, 146.0, 139.2, 137.5, 137.0, 132.2, 131.2, 129.6, 128.3, 127.5, 125.5, 124.6, 122.5, 51.0, 45.8, 25.6, 25.0, 22.8, 22.2, 20.4; IR (film): 3206, 2928, 2858, 1574, 1355 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₂₄BrN₂O₂S⁺, 459.0742; found 459.0759; [α]^{22.5}_D–276.0° (c = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).

Crystal Structure Analysis for (-)-28

Diffraction intensities were collected at 100 K on a Bruker Smart ApexII CCD diffractometer with CuKα radiation, 1.54178 Å. Absorption corrections were applied by SADABS.⁸ All calculations were performed by the SHELXL-2014 packages.⁹ Deposition Number 2271421 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data are provided free of charge by the joint Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre and Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe Access Structures service <u>www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/structures</u>.



Figure S2: ORTEP representation of X-ray crystallographic structure of (–)-28 (CCDC Registry #2271421).
Identification code	cu_garg2304_a					
Empirical formula	C22 H23 Br N2 O2 S					
Formula weight	459.39					
Temperature	100(2) K					
Wavelength	1.54178 Å					
Crystal system	Monoclinic					
Space group	P21					
Unit cell dimensions	a = 9.5459(2) Å	$\alpha = 90^{\circ}$.				
	b = 19.1854(5) Å	$\beta = 93.0090(10)^{\circ}$.				
	c = 11.5679(3) Å	$\gamma = 90^{\circ}$.				
Volume	2115.65(9) Å ³					
Z	4					
Density (calculated)	1.442 Mg/m^3					
Absorption coefficient	3.728 mm^{-1}					
F(000)	944					
Crystal size	0.18 x 0.04 x 0.04 mm ³					
Theta range for data collection	3.826 to 69.613°.					
Index ranges	-11<=h<=11, -22<=k<=23, -13<=l<=13					
Reflections collected	26366					
Independent reflections	7768 [R(int) = 0.0457]					
Completeness to theta = 67.679°	99.8					
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents					
Max. and min. transmission	0.75 and 0.64					
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares	on F ²				
Data / restraints / parameters	7768 / 1 / 513					
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.040					
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	R1 = 0.0329, wR2 = 0.070	00				
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0375, wR2 = 0.07	12				
Absolute structure parameter	-0.009(8)					
Extinction coefficient	n/a					
Largest diff. peak and hole	$0.796 \text{ and } -0.497 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$					

Table S10. Crystal data and structure refinement for compound (-)-28.

SFC Data

Compound Column		Solvent	Flow Rate	Retention Times (min)	Enantiomeric Ratio (er)
0 (±)-9	ODaicel(±)-9ChiralPakIC / 30 °C		10.0 mL/min	6.96/8.21	50.5 : 49.5
(+)-9	Daicel ChiralPak IC / 30 °C	10% isopropanol in CO ₂	10%10.0isopropanolmL/minin CO2mL/min		6.2 : 93.8
о (±)-23 NBoc	Daicel ChiralPak ID / 30 °C	15% isopropanol in CO ₂	4.0 mL/min	4.93/5.66	49.9 : 50.1
о (+)-23 NВос	Daicel ChiralPak ID / 30 °C	15% isopropanol in CO ₂	4.0 mL/min	4.67/5.29	6.1 : 93.9
(±)-25	Daicel ChiralPak IC / 30 °C	10% isopropanol in CO ₂	10.0 mL/min	9.32/11.13	50.0 : 50.0
(+)-25	Daicel ChiralPak IC / 30 °C	10% isopropanol in CO ₂	10.0 mL/min	9.34/11.18	93.6 : 6.4
о (±)-27 Ме Ме	Daicel ChiralPak IC / 30 °C	10% isopropanol in CO ₂	10.0 mL/min	6.05/6.53	50.3 : 49.7
0 (+)-27 Me Me	Daicel ChiralPak IC / 30 °C	10% isopropanol in CO ₂	10.0 mL/min	5.98/6.42	22.9 : 77.1

Table S4. SFC conditions and data.

0	Daicel	10%				
Me	ChiralPak	isopropanol	10.0	4.25/4.79	49.9 : 50.1	
(±)-12 ^{Me}	IC / 30 °C	in CO ₂	mL/mın			
0 1	Daicel	10%	10.0			
Me	ChiralPak	isopropanol	10.0	4.25/4.78	11.5 : 88.5	
(+)-12 Me	IC / 30 °C	in CO ₂	IIIL/IIIII			
ОН ОН	Daicel	10%	15			
Me	ChiralPak	isopropanol	1.J	9.91/14.37	50.1 : 49.9	
(±)-30	IC / 30 °C	in CO ₂	IIIL/IIIII			
ОНОН	Daicel	10%	15			
Me	ChiralPak	isopropanol	1.5	9.89/14.34	5.8 : 94.2	
(+)-30	IC / 30 °C	in CO ₂	mL/min			
°	Daicel	10%	15			
Me	ChiralPak	isopropanol		4.41/4.67	50.7 : 49.3	
(±)-31	IB N-3 / 30 °C	in CO ₂	mL/min			
	Daicel	10%	1.5	4.51/4.79		
Me	ChiralPak	isopropanol	mI /min		94.1 : 5.9	
(+)-31	IB N-3 / 30 °C	in CO ₂	11112/111111			
MeO						
	Daicel	20%	1.5			
Me	ChiralPak	isopropanol	mL/min	6.23/11.11	49.9 : 50.1	
(±)-35	IC / 30 °C	in CO ₂				
(major)						
MeO		200/				
0 N		20%	1.5	C 20/11 22		
Me	ChiralPak	isopropanol	mL/min	6.30/11.23	93.9:6.1	
(-)-35	IC / 30 °C	$1n CO_2$				
(major)						

MeO H N (±)-71 (minor)	Daicel ChiralPak IB N-3 / 30 °C	10% isopropanol in CO ₂	1.5 mL/min	9.87/18.36	50.2 : 49.8
MeO H N O (-)-71 (minor)	Daicel ChiralPak IB N-3 / 30 °C	10% isopropanol in CO ₂	1.5 mL/min	9.88/18.52	93.9 : 6.1
MeO N Me & (±)-36 (major)	Daicel ChiralPak IC / 30 °C	30% isopropanol in CO ₂	1.5 mL/min	9.63/11.82	49.8 : 50.2
MeO N Me & (-)-36 (major)	Daicel ChiralPak IC / 30 °C	30% isopropanol in CO ₂	1.5 mL/min	9.61/11.82	93.8 : 6.2
MeO N (±)-72 (minor)	Daicel ChiralPak IC / 30 °C	20% isopropanol in CO ₂	1.5 mL/min	12.82/17.89	50.0 : 50.0
MeO N (-)-72 (minor)	Daicel ChiralPak IC / 30 °C	20% isopropanol in CO ₂	1.5 mL/min	12.77/17.76	93.8 : 6.2



1	Peak Information												
[#	Peak Name	CH	tR [min]	Area [µV·sec]	Height [µV]	Area%	Height%	Quantity	NTP	Resolution	Symmetry Factor	Warning
I	1	Unknown	9	6.833	162002	14575	6.162	7.500	N/A	7806	3.347	1.020	
Γ	2	Unknown	9	7.980	2466920	179762	93.838	92.500	N/A	7141	N/A	1.020	



I	Peak Information												
[#	Peak Name	CH	tR [min]	Area [µV·sec]	Height [µV]	Area%	Height%	Quantity	NTP	Resolution	Symmetry Factor	Warning
ſ	1	Unknown	1	4.670	101779	7178	6.129	7.464	N/A	2322	1.463	1.686	
ſ	2	Unknown	1	5.292	1558738	88987	93.871	92.536	N/A	2079	N/A	2.139	

Enantioselective Nickel-Catalyzed Mizoroki–Heck Cyclizations of Amide Electrophiles Bulger et al. Supporting Information–S44







Feak Maille	ULI	CLA FUILING	Area [µv sec]	Tieigint [µv]	Alca/u	Tielgiiu/	Quantity	INTE	Resolution	Symmetry ractor	vvar min
Unknown	1	4.247	81956	11366	11.482	13.034	N/A	7371	2.519	1.009	
Unknown	1	4.780	631799	75841	88.518	86.966	N/A	7115	N/A	1.023	





Enantioselective Nickel-Catalyzed Mizoroki–Heck Cyclizations of Amide Electrophiles Bulger et al. Supporting Information– S49



Enantioselective Nickel-Catalyzed Mizoroki–Heck Cyclizations of Amide Electrophiles Bulger et al. Supporting Information– S50







NMR Spectra



















210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 ppm




























230 220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 ppm











57 MHz



Purified product, NOESY



ppm











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