

Asymmetric Synthesis of Chloroisotheonine Derivatives
via *syn*-Stereoselective Mannich-type Additions
across *N*-Sulfinyl- α -chloroimines

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I. General methods

Flame-dried glassware was used for all non-aqueous reactions. Commercially available solvents and reagents were purchased from common chemical suppliers and used without further purification, unless stated otherwise. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) and diethyl ether (Et₂O) were freshly distilled under a nitrogen atmosphere from sodium/benzophenone ketyl, whereas dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂) was distilled from calcium hydride. Petroleum ether refers to the 40-60 °C boiling fraction. ¹H NMR (300 MHz), ¹³C NMR (75 MHz) spectra were recorded in deuterated solvents with tetramethylsilane (TMS, δ = 0 ppm) as internal standard unless specified otherwise. Mass spectra were recorded using a direct inlet system (ESI, 4000 V). IR spectra were obtained from samples in neat form with an ATR (Attenuated Total Reflectance) accessory. Elementary analyses were performed using a CHNS/O elementary analyzer. HRMS analysis was performed using a HPLC coupled to a TOF-Mass Spectrometer equipped with ESI/APCI-multimode source. Melting points of crystalline compounds were determined in open-end capillary tubes using a hot stage apparatus and were not corrected. Optical rotations were determined at a wavelength of 589 nm. The purification of the reaction mixtures was performed by column chromatography with silica gel (particle size 0.035-0.070 mm, pore diameter ca. 6 nm). Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on glass plates coated with silica gel 60 F₂₅₄, using UV and KMnO₄ as a visualizing agent. The enantiopure reagents (*S*_S)-*p*-toluenesulfinamide and (*R*_S)- and (*S*_S)-*tert*-butanesulfinamide were commercially available (ee > 98%).

II. Copies of ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra of 3c, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11























































































































































