# Chiral *N*,*N*'-Dioxide Ligands: Synthesis, Coordination Chemistry and Asymmetric Catalysis

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# **Supporting Information**

1.	List of the structures of <i>N</i> , <i>N</i> '-dioxides mentioned in the text
2.	Typical procedure for <i>N</i> , <i>N</i> '-dioxide preparation
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# **1.** List of the structures of *N*,*N*'-dioxides mentioned in the text

# 2. Typical procedure for *N*,*N*'-dioxide preparation



To a solution of (2S,3aS,6aS)-2-azabicyclo[3,3,0]octane-3-carboxylic acid benzyl ester **1** (4.22 g, 15.0 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (25 mL) was added DMAP (1.5 mmol), Et<sub>3</sub>N (32.5 mmol) at 0 °C. After stirring for 20 min, (Boc)<sub>2</sub>O (16.5 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred at 30 °C and detected by TLC until the reaction was finished (<12 h). The mixture was then washed with 1 M KHSO<sub>4</sub> solution, saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution, brine, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated, and directly used for the next step (100% yield).

To a solution of **2** (15.0 mmol) in CH<sub>3</sub>OH (15 mL), 10% Pd/C was added. The mixture was stirred under the H<sub>2</sub> atmosphere (6 Mpa) at 30 °C until the reaction was finished (<6 h). Then, Pd/C was removed by filtration and washed with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The filtrate was concentrated and directly used for the next step (100% yield).

To a solution of (*S*)-*N*-Boc-ramipril acid **3** (3.83 g, 15 mmol) in THF (35 mL) was added Et<sub>3</sub>N (18 mmol), isobutyl carbonochloridate (18 mmol) at 0 °C under stirring. After 30 min, 2,6-diisopropylaniline (18.0 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred at 40 °C and detected by TLC. After 36 h, the mixture was concentrated, added with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (100 mL), washed with 1 N KHSO<sub>4</sub> solution, saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution, brine, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated and purified through flash chromatograph (EtOAc:petroleum ether = 1:10) to give the white solid **4** (5.0 g, 80% yield).

TFA (10 mL) was added to the solution of the amide **4** in  $CH_2Cl_2$  (20 mL) and stirred at 30 °C until reaction was finished (1 h). Then, the solvent was evaporated, and  $CH_2Cl_2$  (50 mL) was added. The pH value of the mixture was brought into the range of 10-12 by the addition of 2 M NaOH solution. The aqueous phase was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (3 × 50 mL). The combined organic phase was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>

and evaporated in vacuo. The residue **5** was directly used for the next step (3.77 g, 100% yield).

 $K_2CO_3$  (4.98 g, 36 mmol) and 1,3-dibromopropane (7.0 mmol) was added to a solution of (*S*)-*N*-(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-ramipril-2-carboxamide **5** (12.0 mmol) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (15 mL) under stirring. It was refluxed and monitored by TLC (24 h). Then, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 mL) was added, the solid was removed by filtration and washed by CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The filtrate was concentrated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (EtOAc:petroleum ether = 1:2 to 1:1) to give the desired product **6** (3.13 g, 78% yield).

Finally, **6** was oxidated by m-CPBA (11.7 mmol, 2.5 eq.) in  $CH_2Cl_2$  (30 mL) at -20 °C for 1 h and purified through aluminum oxide (alkalescence) chromatograph (EtOAc : petroleum ether = 1 : 1 to EtOAc) to provide the *N*,*N*'-dioxide ligand **L2** (2.95 g, 90% yield).

# **3.** X-ray structures of *N*,*N*'-dioxide-metal complexes



Figure 2. Molecular structures of the ligand L4 (1),  $[L1-Sc(OTf)(H_2O)]^{2+}$  (2),  $[L2-Sc(OTf)(H_2O)]^{2+}$  (3), and  $[L2-Mg(H_2O)_2]^{2+}$  (4), L4-Ni[L(tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)methanol)(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>] (5). (H atoms, the ancillary bidentate ligand and counter-ion are omitted for clarity)



Figure 2. Molecular models of **L4**-metal complex (The isopropyl substituents of amides are omitted in the side view for clarity)

# 4. Full scheme for the depiction of the asymmetric reactions mentioned

# in the text

#### (1) L1/Y(OTf)<sub>3</sub>

#### homologation of $\alpha$ -ketoesters and $\alpha$ -diazoesters





## reduction reaction



# (3) L2/Ni(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>

[8+2] cycloaddition



# (4) L3/Mg(ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>

## 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of nitrile imines



# (5) L4/In(OTf)<sub>3</sub>

#### Hetero-Diels-Alder reaction



(6) L4/Sc(OTf)<sub>3</sub>

#### $\alpha$ -functionalization of 3-substituted oxindoles



epoxidation of enones with  $H_2O_2$  $R^1 \xrightarrow{O}_{R^2} + H_2O_2 \xrightarrow{(5 \text{ mol}\%)} R^1 \xrightarrow{O}_{R^2} + H_2O$ 

 $(R^1 = aryl, alkyl, CO_2Et, CF_3, CCl_3 etc.)$  up to 99% yield and 99% ee

## (7) L4/Ni(ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>

#### Ene reaction



#### (8) L5/Sc(OTf)<sub>3</sub>

#### Bromoamination and iodoamination reaction



#### (9) L6/Sc(OTf)<sub>3</sub>

#### $\alpha$ -Arylation of 3-substituted oxindoles

