

Electronic Supplementary Information

Secondary Stereocontrolling Interactions in Chiral Brønsted Acid Catalysis: Study of a Petasis-Ferrier-Type Rearrangement Catalyzed by Chiral Phosphoric Acids

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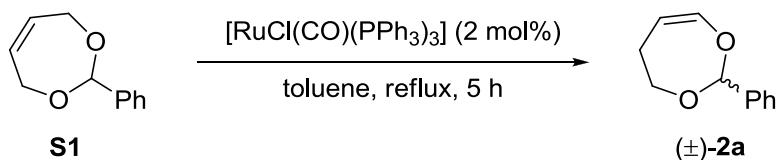
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1. General Information

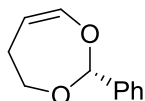
Infrared spectra were recorded on a Jasco FT/IR-4100 spectrometer. ^1H NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL ECA-600 (600 MHz) spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm from the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CDCl_3 : 7.26 ppm). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, integration, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, qui = quintet, sext = sextet, sept = septet, br = broad, m = multiplet) and coupling constants (Hz). ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL ECA-600 (150.9 MHz) spectrometer with complete proton decoupling. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm from the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CDCl_3 : 77.0 ppm). Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Merck precoated TLC plates (silica gel 60 GF₂₅₄, 0.25 mm). Flash column chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 N (Merck 230-400 mesh). Optical rotations were measured on a JASCO P-1020 digital polarimeter with a sodium lamp and reported as follows; $[\alpha]^{T^\circ\text{C}}_{\text{D}}$ ($c = \text{g}/100 \text{ mL}$, solvent). Mass spectra analyses were performed on a Bruker Daltonics solariX 9.4T spectrometer at the Research and Analysis Center for Giant Molecules, Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University. X-ray crystallographic analyses were performed on a Rigaku XtaLAB mini diffractometer using graphite monochromated Mo-K α radiation at the Research and Analysis Center for Giant Molecules, Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University.

Unless otherwise noted, all reactions were carried out under argon or nitrogen atmosphere in dried glassware. All substrates were purified by column chromatography or HPLC to use. Dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2), diethyl ether (Et_2O), tetrahydrofuran (THF) and toluene were supplied from Kanto Chemical Co., Inc. as “Dehydrated solvent system”. Other solvents were dried over activated MS4A and used under nitrogen atmosphere. Reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. The other simple chemicals were used as such.

2. Preparation of Cyclic Acetal 2a

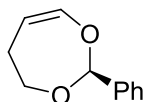


Representative Procedure: To a solution of **S1**¹ (3.0 mmol, 528.6 mg) in toluene (15 mL) was added $[\text{RuCl}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)_3]$ (2 mol%, 57.1 mg, 0.060 mmol) and the atmosphere was replaced with argon. The reaction mixture was heated to the reflux temperature and stirred for 5 h. After the mixture was cooled to 0 °C, 30% aqueous H_2O_2 (0.3 mL) was added and the resultant mixture was stirred for 10 min. The reaction mixture was diluted with saturated aqueous Na_2SO_3 and extracted with EtOAc ($\times 3$). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc as eluent) to give **(±)-2a** in 93% yield as colorless oil. The racemate **(±)-2a** was separated by preparative HPLC with a chiral column (CHIRALCEL OD (2 cm ϕ \times 25 cm), hexane/IPA = 99/1, 10.0 mL/min, 220 nm, 20 °C, $t_{\text{R}} = 13.9$ (*R*), 16.2 (*S*) min) to afford enantiomerically pure products (>99% ee for each enantiomer).



(*R*)-2-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-1,3-dioxepine ((*R*)-2a):

Colorless oil; $R_{\text{f}} = 0.47$ (Hexane/EtOAc = 10/1); HPLC analysis: CHIRALCEL OD-3 (hexane/IPA = 98/2, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm, 30 °C) 5.9 (major), 7.6 (minor) min (>99% ee); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{19} = 1.2$ (c 1.0, CH_2Cl_2); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz): δ 2.25 (1H, ddt, $J = 16.8, 7.8, 2.4$ Hz), 2.59-2.66 (1H, m), 3.49 (1H, td, $J = 11.4, 2.4$ Hz), 4.29 (1H, ddd, $J = 11.4, 4.8, 2.4$ Hz), 5.00 (1H, td, $J = 7.8, 3.0$ Hz), 5.42 (1H, s), 6.51 (1H, dd, $J = 6.6, 3.0$ Hz), 7.33-7.39 (3H, m), 7.52-7.54 (2H, m); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 150.9 MHz): δ 30.0, 69.5, 105.9, 108.2, 125.9, 128.2, 128.6, 138.9, 146.1; IR (ATR): 3039, 2959, 2925, 2871, 1647, 1453, 1397, 1365, 1346, 1269, 1110, 1058, 1012, 973, 925, 893 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2\text{Na}$ ($[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$) 199.0730, found 199.0729.

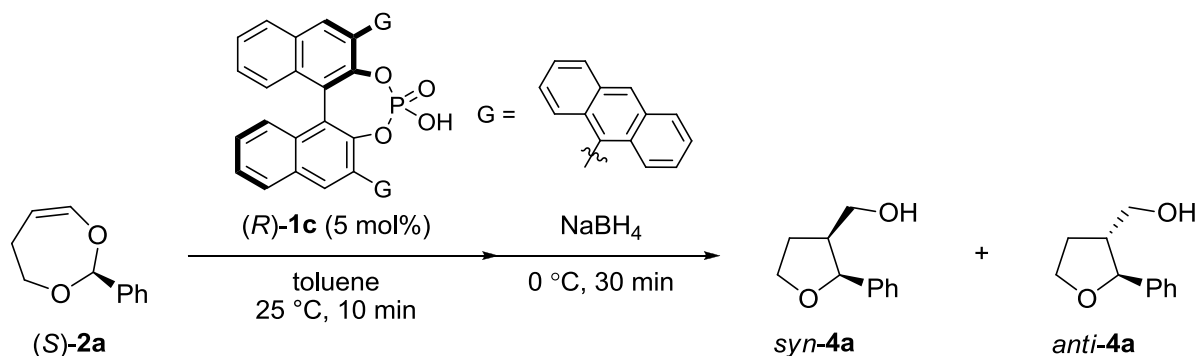


(*S*)-2-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-1,3-dioxepine ((*S*)-2a):

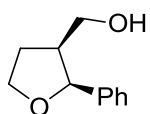
HPLC analysis: CHIRALCEL OD-3 (hexane/IPA = 98/2, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm, 30 °C) 5.9 (minor), 7.6 (major) min (>99% ee); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -1.4$ (c 1.0, CH_2Cl_2).

(1) E. Wolf and I. D. Spense, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1995, **60**, 6937.

3. Chiral Phosphoric Acid-Catalyzed Petasis-Ferrier-Type Rearrangement

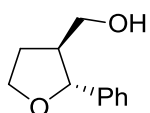


Representative Procedure: To a solution of (R)-1c (5 mol%, 0.0050 mmol, 3.5 mg) in toluene (0.5 mL) was added (S)-2 (0.10 mmol, 17.6 mg) and the resultant mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 10 min. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C and MeOH (0.5 mL) was added. NaBH₄ (0.30 mmol, 11.3 mg) was added and the resultant reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min. The reaction mixture was diluted with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc as eluent) to give 4a in 90% yield (*anti:syn* = 7:93 mixture) as colorless oil.



((2*S*,3*S*)-2-phenyltetrahydrofuran-3-yl)methanol (*syn*-4a):

Anti:syn = 7:93 mixture; colorless oil; R_f = 0.33 (Hexane/EtOAc = 1/1); HPLC analysis: CHIRALPAK IA-3 (hexane/IPA = 93/7, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm, 15 °C) 11.1 (*anti*), 12.9 (*syn*-minor), 14.7 (*anti*), 16.0 (*syn*-minor) min (98% ee for *syn*-4a); $[\alpha]_D^{16}$ = -61.7 (*c* 1.1, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz): δ 0.95 (1H, brs), 1.90-1.95 (1H, m), 2.16-2.21 (1H, m), 2.65 (1H, sext, *J* = 6.6 Hz), 3.22-3.25 (1H, m), 3.30-3.34 (1H, m), 3.91 (1H, q, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 4.21 (1H, td, *J* = 8.4, 4.8 Hz), 5.01 (1H, d, *J* = 6.6 Hz), 7.25-7.28 (1H, m), 7.32-7.36 (4H, m); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 150.9 MHz): δ 28.9, 45.5, 62.7, 67.5, 81.9, 125.9, 127.3, 128.3, 139.4; IR (ATR): 3396, 2923, 2874, 2851, 1492, 1453, 1083, 1050, 1028 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₁H₁₄O₂Na ([M + Na]⁺) 201.0886, found 201.0885.



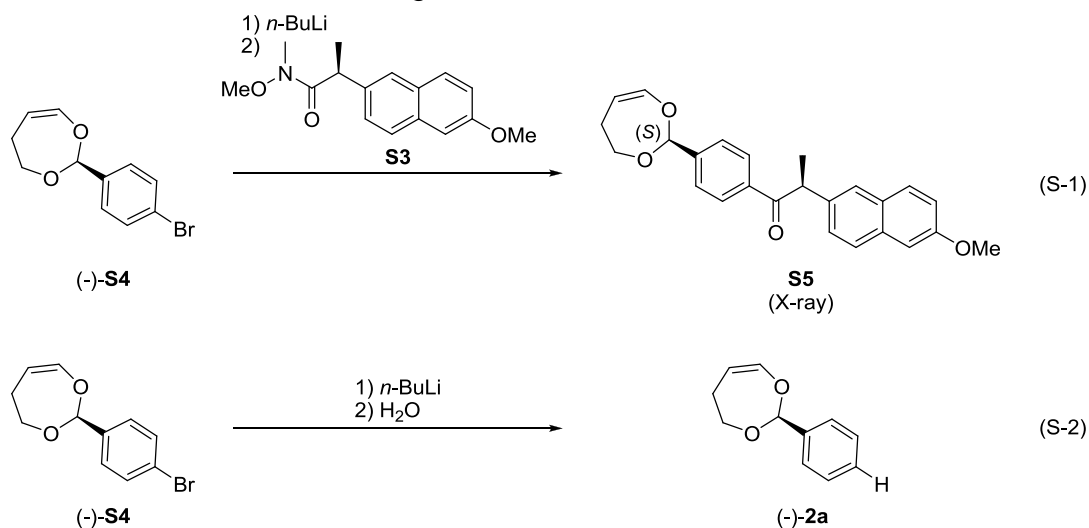
((2*R*,3*S*)-2-phenyltetrahydrofuran-3-yl)methanol (*anti*-4a):

Anti:syn = 99:1 mixture; colorless oil; R_f = 0.33 (Hexane/EtOAc = 1/1); HPLC analysis: CHIRALPAK IA-3 (hexane/IPA = 93/7, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm, 15 °C) 11.1 (*anti*-minor), 12.9 (*syn*), 14.7 (*anti*-major), 16.0 (*syn*) min (95% ee for *anti*-4a); $[\alpha]_D^{18}$ = -1.3 (*c* 0.9, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR

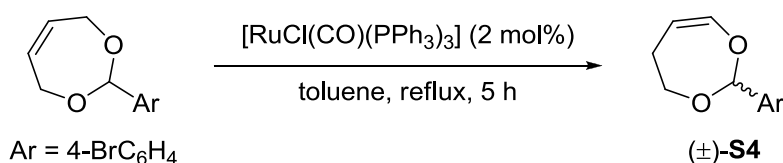
(CDCl₃, 600 MHz): δ 1.42 (1H, brs), 1.85-1.90 (1H, m), 2.16-2.22 (1H, m), 2.32-2.38 (1H, m), 3.69-3.72 (1H, m), 3.75-3.79 (1H, m), 3.99 (1H, td, $J = 7.8, 6.0$ Hz), 4.11-4.15 (1H, m), 4.65 (1H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 7.25-7.28 (1H, m), 7.32-7.36 (4H, m); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 150.9 MHz): δ 29.5, 50.2, 63.8, 68.0, 83.1, 125.9, 127.4, 128.4, 142.5; IR (ATR): 3411, 3063, 3030, 2940, 2873, 1603, 1493, 1454, 1365, 1209, 1052, 1027, 972, 907, 808 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₁H₁₄O₂Na ([M + Na]⁺) 201.0886, found 201.0885.

4. Determination of Absolute and Relative Configurations

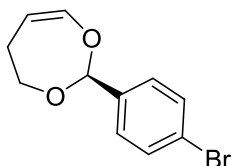
4.1 Determination of Absolute Configuration of **2a**



(\pm)-**S4**, which is a brominated analog of (\pm)-**2a**, was synthesized by the same procedure for the synthesis of (\pm)-**2a** and separated by preparative HPLC with a chiral column to afford enantiomerically pure (-)-**S4**. (-)-**S4** was coupled with enantiomerically pure **S3** to afford **S5**, whose relative configuration of the acetal carbon was unambiguously determined to be (*S*) by X-ray crystallographic analysis (Scheme S-1). Thus, the absolute configuration of the acetal carbon of (-)-**S4** was deduced to be (*S*). On the other hand, debromination of (-)-**S4** afforded (-)-**2a**, concluding that the absolute configuration of the acetal carbon of (-)-**2a** to be (*S*) (Scheme S-2).



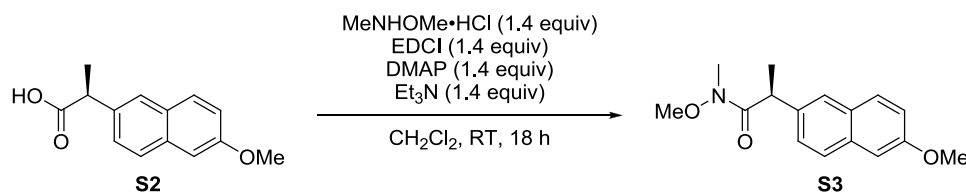
(\pm)-**S4** was synthesized by the same procedure for the synthesis of (\pm)-**2a** and separated by preparative HPLC with a chiral column (CHIRALCEL OJ-H (2 cm ϕ \times 25 cm), hexane/IPA = 70/30, 10.0 mL/min, 220 nm, 20 $^\circ\text{C}$, t_{R} = 16.6 (*S*), 21.3 (*R*) min) to afford enantiomerically pure products (>99% ee for each enantiomer).



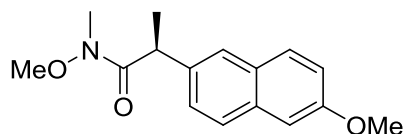
(*S*)-2-(4-bromophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1,3-dioxepine ((-)-**S4**):

Pale yellow solid; R_f = 0.53 (Hexane/EtOAc = 10/1); HPLC analysis: CHIRALCEL OJ-H (hexane/IPA = 90/10, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm, 30 $^\circ\text{C}$) 11.6 (major), 15.2 (minor) min (>99% ee); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23}$

= -8.8 (*c* 1.0, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz): δ 2.25 (1H, ddt, *J* = 16.2, 7.2, 2.4 Hz), 2.58-2.63 (1H, m), 3.47 (1H, td, *J* = 11.4, 2.4 Hz), 4.28 (1H, ddd, *J* = 11.4, 4.8, 2.4 Hz), 5.01 (1H, td, *J* = 7.2, 3.0 Hz), 5.36 (1H, s), 6.50 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.2, 2.4 Hz), 7.41 (2H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 7.50 (2H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 150.9 MHz): δ 29.9, 69.5, 105.0, 108.5, 122.7, 127.8, 131.3, 137.8, 146.0; IR (ATR): 3045, 2969, 2946, 2921, 2878, 2824, 1652, 1594, 1489, 1463, 1401, 1346, 1283, 1274, 1114, 1090, 1069, 1058, 1018, 969, 947, 807 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₁H₁₁BrO₂Na ([M + Na]⁺) 276.9834, found 276.9834.

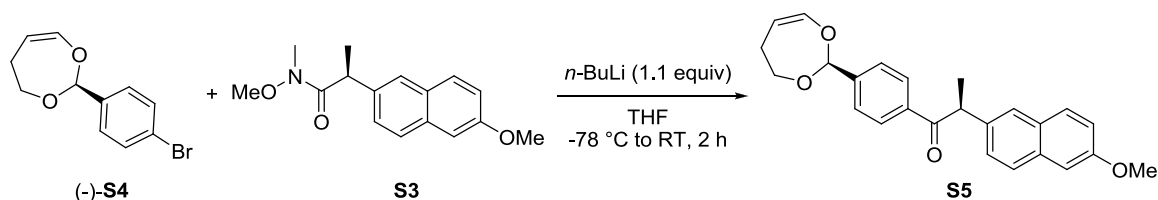


To a solution of (*S*)-(+)-6-Methoxy- α -methyl-2-naphthaleneacetic Acid (**S2**) (1.3 mmol, 299.3 mg), *N,N*-dimethylhydroxyamine hydrochloride (1.8 mmol, 117.5 mg), EDCI (1.8 mmol, 345.0 mg), and DMAP (1.8 mmol, 219.9 mg) in CH₂Cl₂ (6.5 mL) was added Et₃N (1.8 mmol, 250 μ L) and the resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 h. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl solution and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (\times 3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc as eluent) to give **S3**² in 96% yield as pale yellow solid.



(*S*)-2-(6-methoxynaphthalen-2-yl)-*N,N*-dimethylpropanamide (S3**):**

White solid; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz): δ 1.51 (3H, d, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 3.17 (3H, s), 3.39 (3H, brs), 3.90 (3H, s), 4.27 (1H, brs), 7.10 (1H, d, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 7.13 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.4 Hz), 7.42 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.4, 1.8 Hz), 7.67 (1H, d, *J* = 1.8 Hz), 7.69 (2H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz).



To a solution of (-)-**S4** (0.31 mmol, 69.8 mg) in THF (1.5 mL) was added *n*-BuLi (1.64 M in hexane, 0.34 mmol, 207 μ L) at -78 °C. The resultant mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 30 min and **S3** (0.37 mmol, 101.6 mg) in THF (1.0 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room

(2) Analytical data matched the literature values. See; H. A. Duong, R. E. Gilligan, M. L. Cooke, R. J. Phipps and M. J. Gaunt, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2011, **50**, 463.

temperature and stirred for 2 h. The reaction was quenched with water and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (×3). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc as eluent) to give **S5** in 56% yield as white solid.

S5 was recrystallized from EtOAc/hexane to give a clear needle crystal and the relative configuration was unambiguously determined by X-ray crystallographic analysis. CCDC-985709 contains the crystallographic data of this compound. The data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.

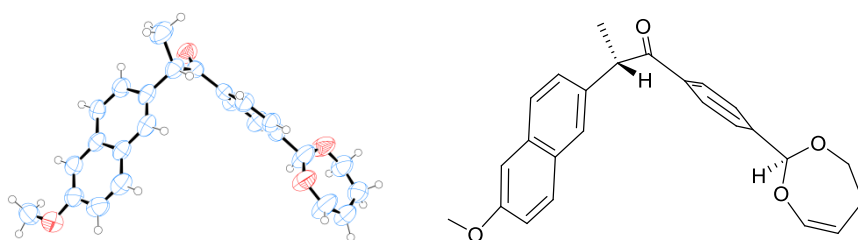
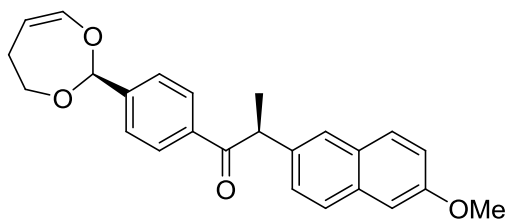
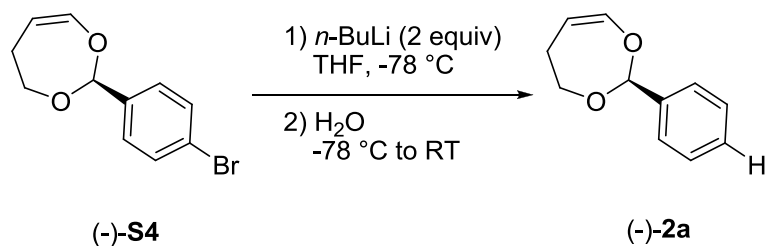


Fig. S1 ORTEP (left) and its schematic (right) drawings of **S5**



(S)-1-(4-((S)-4,5-dihydro-1,3-dioxepin-2-yl)phenyl)-2-(6-methoxynaphthalen-2-yl)propan-1-one (S5):

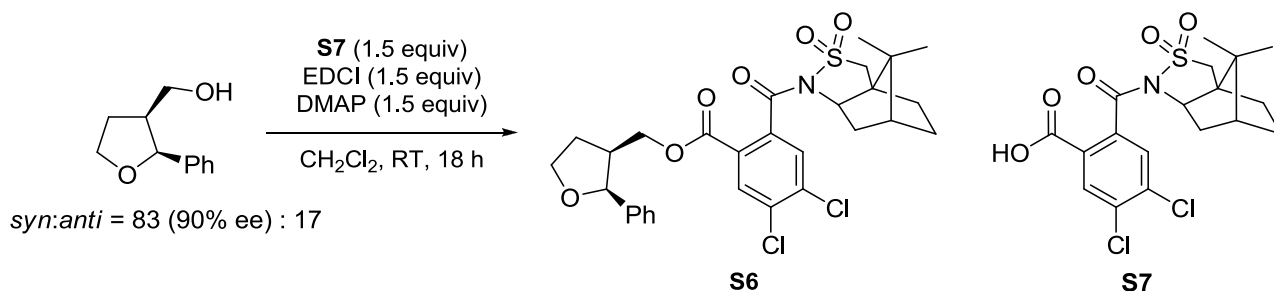
White solid; $R_f = 0.33$ (Hexane/EtOAc = 4/1); $[\alpha]_D^{18} = 74.1$ (c 1.0, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 600 MHz): δ 1.60 (3H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 2.22 (1H, ddt, $J = 16.8, 7.8, 2.4$ Hz), 2.54–2.61 (1H, m), 3.43 (1H, td, $J = 12.0, 2.4$ Hz), 3.88 (3H, s), 4.24 (1H, ddd, $J = 12.0, 5.4, 2.4$ Hz), 4.80 (1H, q, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 4.99 (1H, td, $J = 7.8, 2.4$ Hz), 5.34 (1H, s), 6.46 (1H, dd, $J = 7.8, 3.6$ Hz), 7.06 (1H, d, $J = 1.8$ Hz), 7.11 (1H, dd, $J = 8.4, 1.8$ Hz), 7.35 (1H, dd, $J = 8.4, 1.8$ Hz), 7.52 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.61 (1H, d, $J = 1.8$ Hz), 7.65 (2H, t, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.99 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 150.9 MHz): δ 19.4, 29.9, 47.9, 55.3, 69.6, 105.0, 105.5, 108.6, 119.0, 126.2₂, 126.2₄, 126.4, 127.6, 128.8, 129.1₂, 129.1₄, 133.4, 136.5, 136.6, 143.0, 146.0, 157.6, 200.0; IR (ATR): 3048, 2970, 2931, 2871, 2840, 1681, 1650, 1633, 1605, 1575, 1505, 1483, 1462, 1416, 1392, 1366, 1346, 1268, 1227, 1208, 1173, 1108, 1058, 1019, 964, 953, 922, 896, 851, 813 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₅H₂₄O₄Na ([M + Na]⁺) 411.1567, found 411.1567.



To a solution of (-)-**S4** (0.20 mmol, 51.0 mg) in THF (2.0 mL) was added *n*-BuLi (1.64 M in hexane, 0.40 mmol, 260 μ L) at -78 $^\circ\text{C}$. The resultant mixture was stirred at -78 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 30 min and H_2O (1.4 mmol, 25 μ L) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 1 h. The reaction was quenched with water and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 ($\times 3$). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc as eluent) to give (-)-**2a** in 79% yield (>99% ee) as colorless oil. The optical rotation of this product was compared to that described in section 2 to determine the absolute configuration.

4.2 Determination of Absolute Configuration of *syn*-**4a**

Syn-**4a** was coupled with enantiomerically pure **S7** to give **S6**, whose relative configuration was unambiguously determined by X-ray crystallographic analysis.



To a stirred solution of *N*-(2-carboxy-4,5-dichlorobenzoyl)-(-)-10,2-camphorsultam (**S7**) (0.30 mmol, 129.7 mg), EDCI (0.30 mmol, 57.5 mg), and DMAP (0.30 mmol, 36.7 mg) in CH_2Cl_2 (3.0 mL) was added CH_2Cl_2 (1.0 mL) solution of the alcohol **4a** (0.20 mmol, 36.0 mg, *anti:syn* = 17:83 mixture, 90% ee for *syn*-**4a**). The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h at room temperature and then quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl solution. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 ($\times 3$). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc as eluent) and preparative HPLC (GL Science Inc. Inertsil® SIL-100A (2 cm ϕ \times 25 cm), hexane/EtOAc = 6.5/3.5, 10.0 mL/min, 254 nm, 20 $^\circ\text{C}$, t_{R} = 14.5 min) to give **S6** (single diastereomer) as white solid in 49% yield.

S6 was recrystallized from MeOH to give a clear needle crystal and the relative configuration was unambiguously determined by X-ray crystallographic analysis. CCDC-985710 contains the

crystallographic data of this compound. The data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.

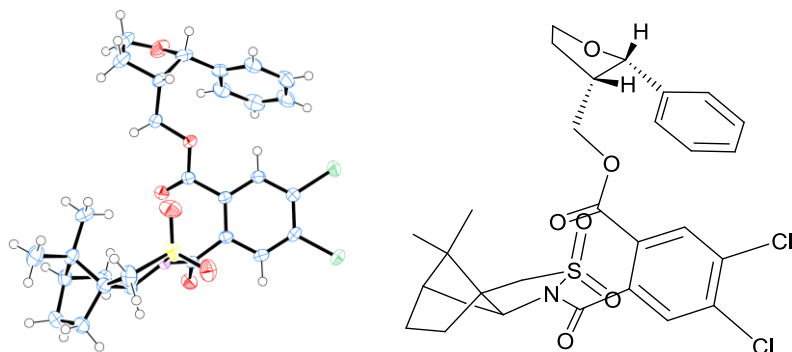
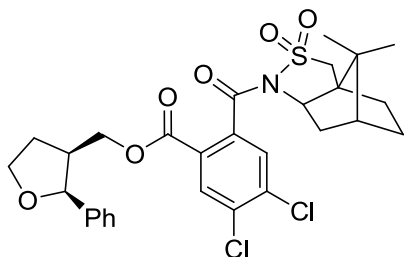


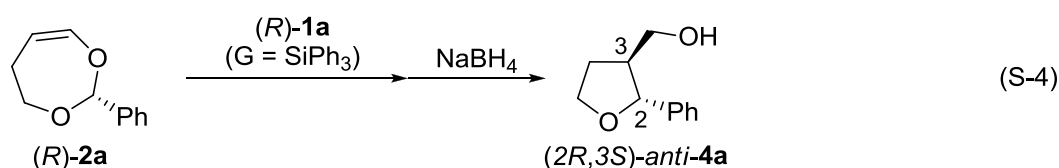
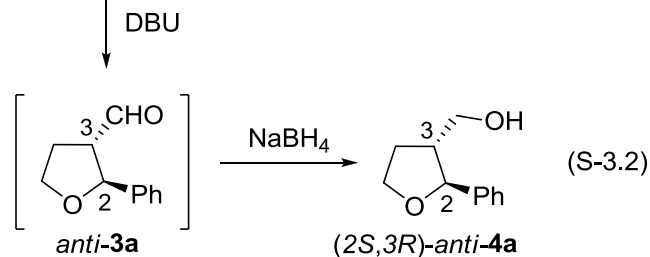
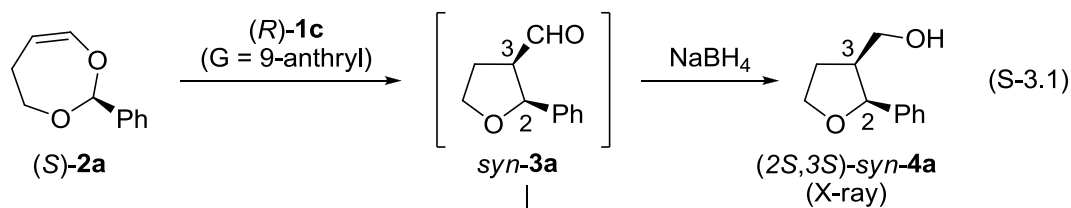
Fig. S2 ORTEP (left) and its schematic (right) drawings of **S6**



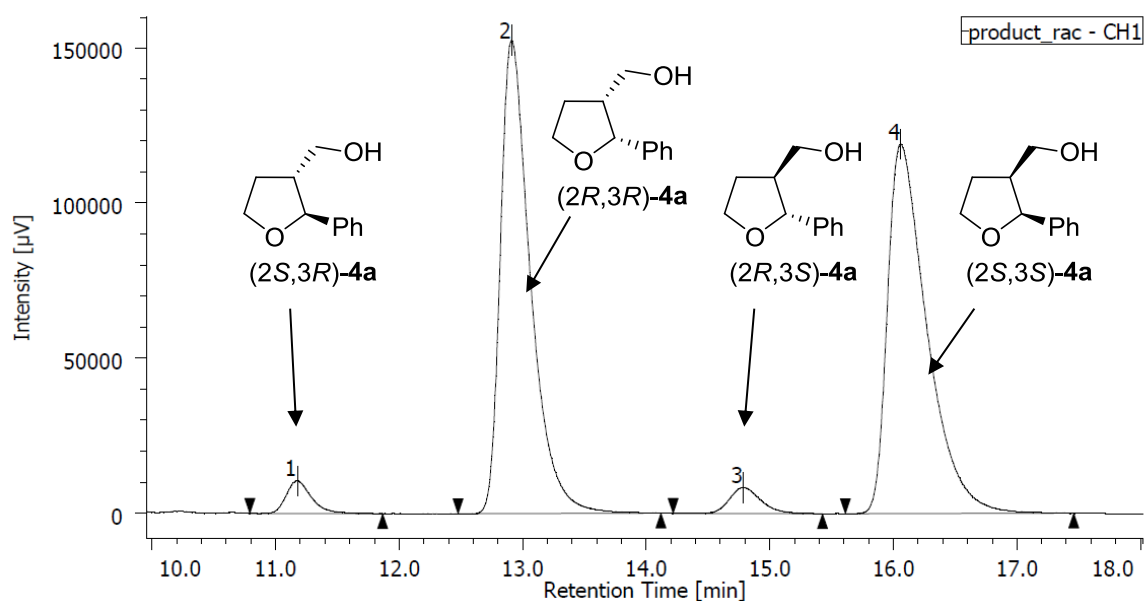
S6:

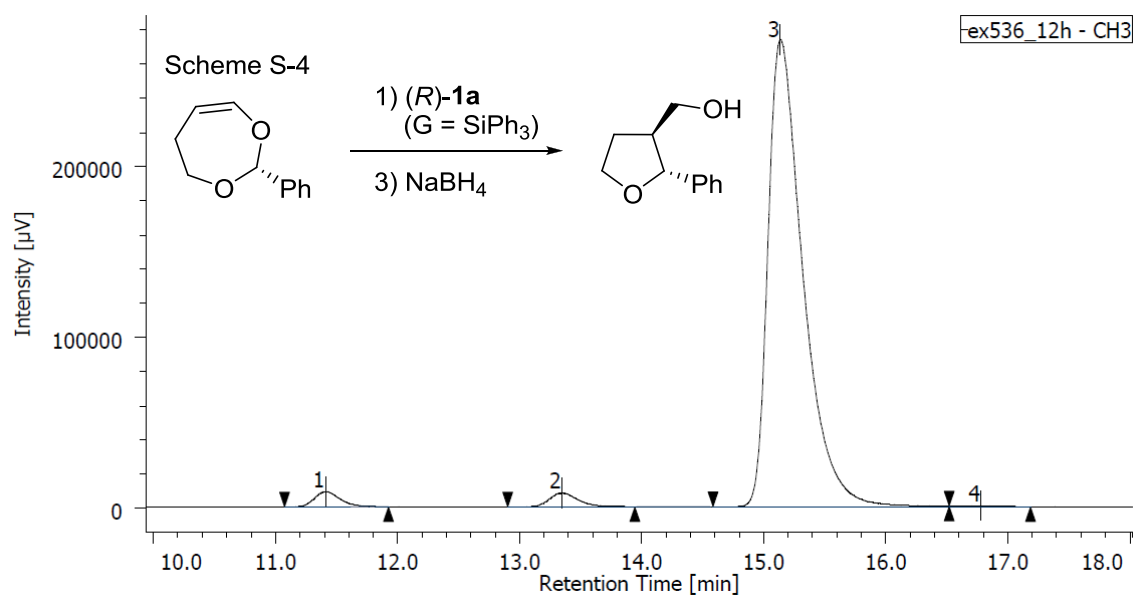
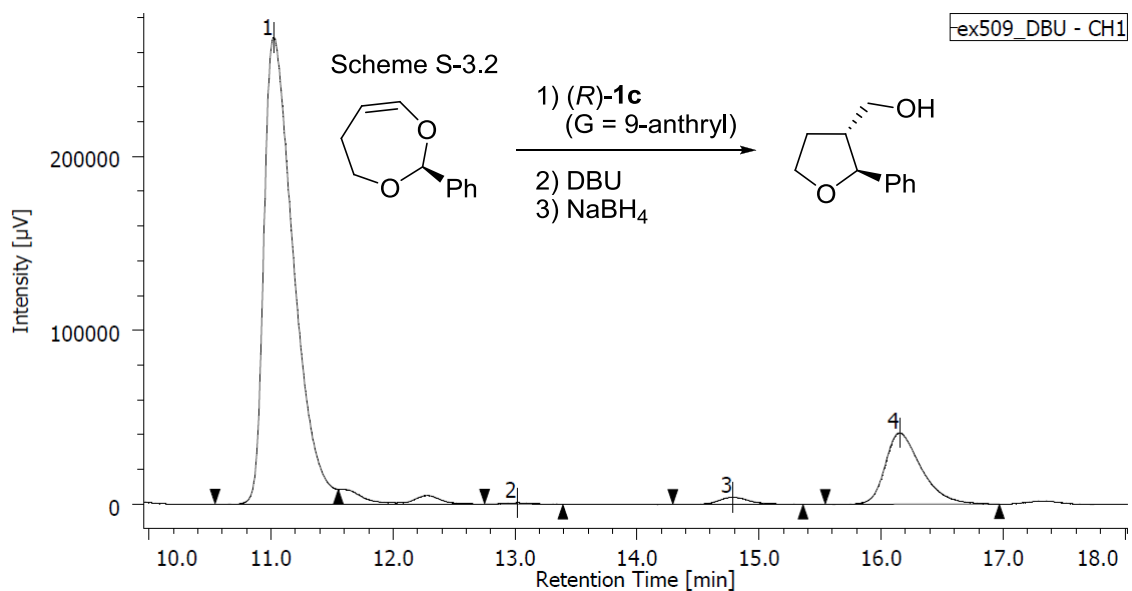
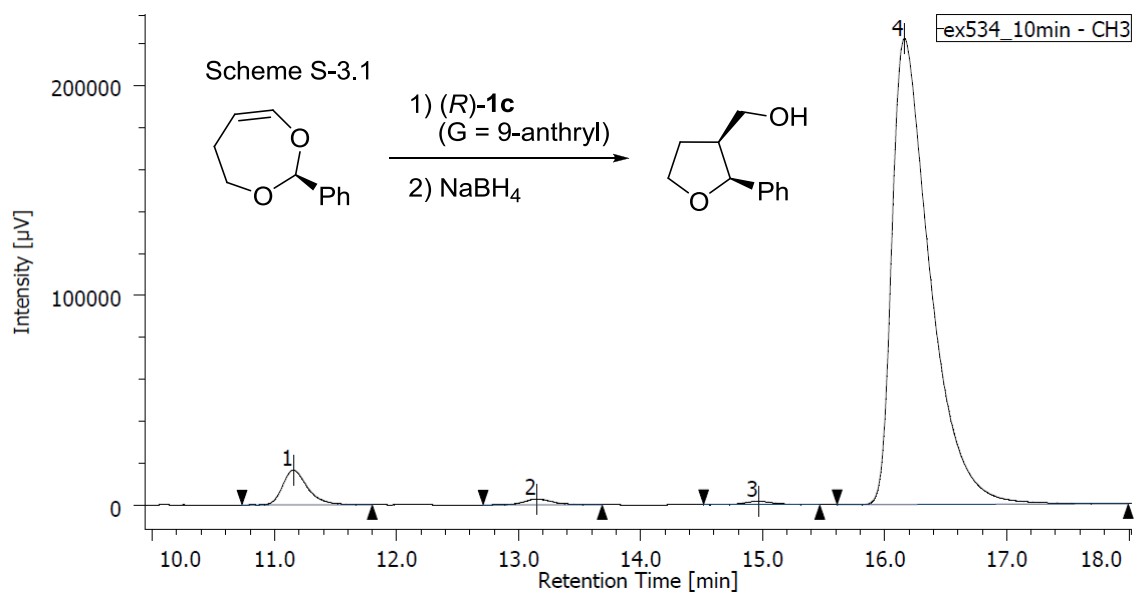
White solid; $R_f = 0.40$ (Hexane/EtOAc = 2/1); $[\alpha]_D^{16} = -103.2$ (c 0.6, CHCl_3); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz): δ 0.97 (3H, s), 1.13 (3H, s), 1.36-1.45 (2H, m), 1.88-1.94 (4H, m), 2.14 (1H, brs), 2.22-2.27 (1H, m), 2.41 (1H, brs), 2.89 (1H, sext, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 3.37 (1H, d, $J = 13.8$ Hz), 3.41 (1H, d, $J = 13.8$ Hz), 3.84-3.87 (1H, m), 3.91-3.95 (2H, m), 4.03 (1H, brs), 4.22 (1H, td, $J = 8.4, 5.4$ Hz), 5.04 (1H, d, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 7.23-7.25 (1H, m), 7.30-7.34 (4H, m), 7.46 (1H, s), 7.59 (1H, s); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 150.9 MHz): δ 20.0, 20.6, 26.4, 29.4, 33.1, 37.5, 42.2, 44.7, 47.7, 48.4, 53.0, 65.4, 65.7, 67.1, 81.8, 126.1, 127.6, 128.3, 128.4, 131.0, 131.2, 134.6, 134.7, 136.7, 138.8, 163.2, 165.2; IR (ATR): 2959, 2881, 1726, 1686, 1588, 1553, 1454, 1412, 1375, 1335, 1296, 1266, 1246, 1167, 1141, 1116, 1096, 1064, 1027, 1009, 976, 906 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{31}\text{Cl}_2\text{NO}_6\text{SNa}$ ($[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$) 614.1141, found 614.1141.

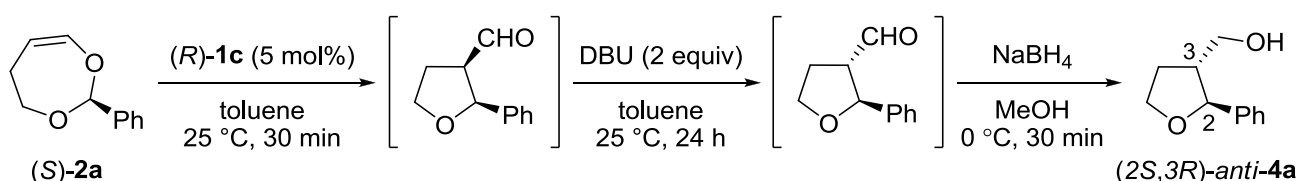
4.3 Determination of Absolute Configuration of *anti*-4a



The reaction of (*S*)-2a catalyzed by (*R*)-1c afforded (2*S*,3*S*)-*syn*-4a, whose absolute configuration was unambiguously determined by X-ray crystallographic analysis (Scheme S-3.1, see section 4.2 for details). (2*S*,3*R*)-*anti*-4a was independently synthesized by epimerization of intermediary aldehyde *syn*-3a to *anti*-3a at C3 position by treatment with DBU, followed by the reduction with sodium borohydride (Scheme S-3.2). Chiral HPLC analysis revealed that thus obtained (2*S*,3*R*)-*anti*-4a is the opposite enantiomer of the reaction product of (*R*)-2a catalyzed by (*R*)-1a. Thus, the product obtained by the reaction of (*R*)-2a catalyzed by (*R*)-1a was determined to be (2*R*,3*S*)-*anti*-4a (Scheme S-4).





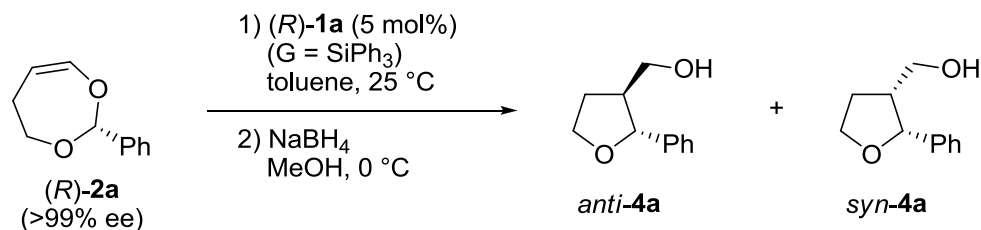


To a solution of *(R)*-**1c** (5 mol%, 0.010 mmol, 7.0 mg) in toluene (1.0 mL) was added *(S)*-**2a** (0.20 mmol, 35.2 mg) and the resultant mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 30 min. DBU (0.40 mmol, 60 μL) was added to the reaction mixture and the resultant mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 24 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C and MeOH (1.0 mL) was added. NaBH_4 (0.60 mmol, 22.6 mg) was added and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl solution and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 ($\times 3$). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc as eluent) to give *anti*-**4a** in 82% yield (*anti:syn* = 84:16, 97% ee for *anti*-**4a**) as colorless oil ((2*S*,3*R*) as the major diastereomer).

4.4 Epimerization Experiments of the Product

Anti-product was confirmed to be a kinetically formed product for Table 1, entry 4 and Table 2, entry 1 (both of the reactions are catalyzed by *(R)*-**1a**) by the following experiments, although epimerization from *syn*-**3a** to *anti*-**3a** was observed in a reaction catalyzed by *(R)*-**1c**.

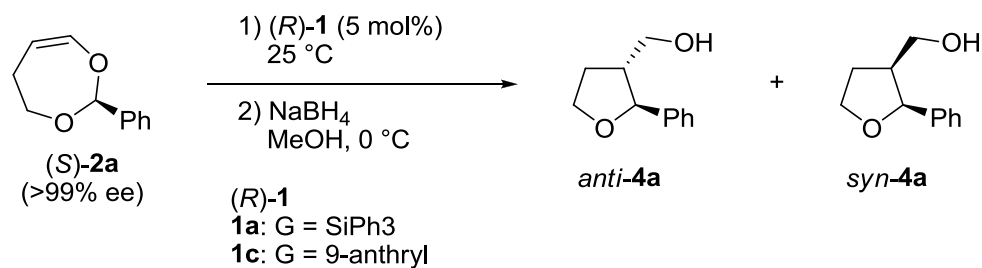
Table S1 Petasis-Ferrier-type rearrangement of *(R)*-**2a** catalyzed by *(R)*-**1**



Entry	time	conversion (%) ^a	<i>anti</i> - 4a / <i>syn</i> - 4a
1 (Table 1, entry 4)	12 h	>99 (95)	99:1
2	10 min	20	99:1

^a Isolate yield in parentheses.

The reaction of *(R)*-**2a** catalyzed by *(R)*-**1a** in toluene required 12 h to complete and the resultant *anti:syn* ratio was 99:1 (Table S1, entry 1). When the reaction was conducted for 10 min in the identical conditions, the *anti:syn* ratio was exactly the same as those after full conversion (Table S1, entry 1 vs. entry 2). These results show that aldehyde *anti*-**3a** was kinetically formed product and did not epimerize for 12 h under the present reaction conditions.

Table S2 Petasis-Ferrier-type rearrangement of (*S*)-**2a** catalyzed by (*R*)-**1**

Entry	(<i>R</i>)- 1	solvent	time	conversion (%) ^a	<i>anti</i> - 4a / <i>syn</i> - 4a
1 (Table 2, entry 1)	1a	CH ₂ Cl ₂	5 h	>99 (86)	89:11
2	1a	CH ₂ Cl ₂	10 min	29	89:11
3 (Table 2, entry 4)	1c	toluene	10 min	>99 (90)	7:93
4	1c	toluene	1 h	>99 (90)	11:89

^a Isolate yield in parentheses.

The reaction of (*S*)-**2a** catalyzed by (*R*)-**1a** in toluene required 5 h to complete and the resultant *anti*:*syn* ratio was 89:11 (Table S2, entry 1). When the reaction was conducted for 10 min in the identical conditions, the *anti*:*syn* ratio was exactly the same as those after full conversion (Table S2, entry 1 vs. entry 2). These results show that aldehyde *anti*-**3a** was kinetically formed product and did not epimerize for 5 h under the present reaction conditions. On the other hand, epimerization of the product was observed in the reaction of (*S*)-**2a** catalyzed by (*R*)-**1c** in CH₂Cl₂. The reaction required 10 min to complete and the resultant *anti*:*syn* ratio was 7:93 (Table S2, entry 3). When the reaction was conducted for 1 h in the identical conditions, the *anti*:*syn* ratio decreased to 11:89 (Table S2, entry 3 vs.4). These results show that kinetically formed aldehyde *syn*-**3a** gradually epimerized to *anti*-**3a** under the present reaction conditions.

5. Computational Studies

5.1 Structure of CPr, TSr-int, INTr1, and INTr2

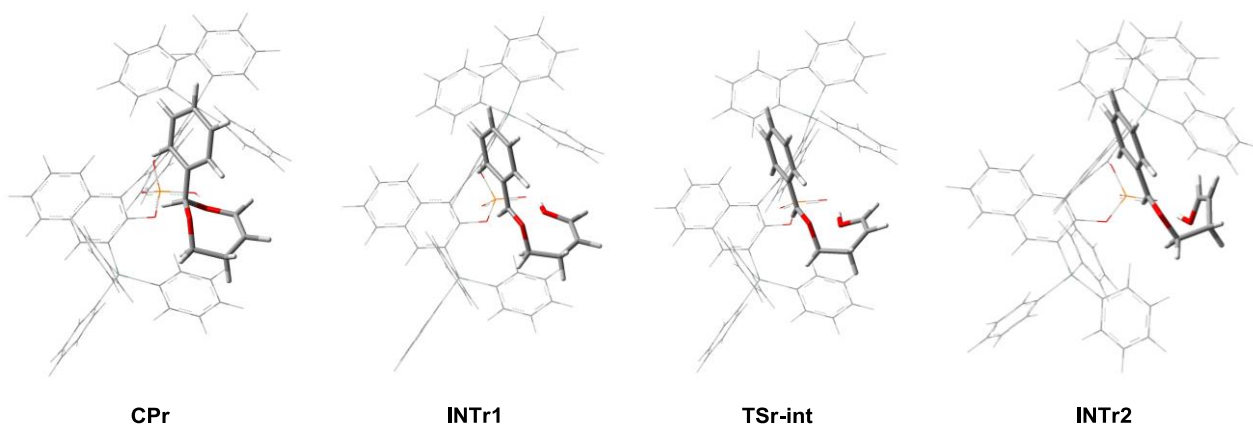


Fig. S3 3D Structure of CPr, TSr-int, INTr1, and INTr2

5.2 Energy Profile of the reaction of (S)-2a and the Structure of Stable Intermediates

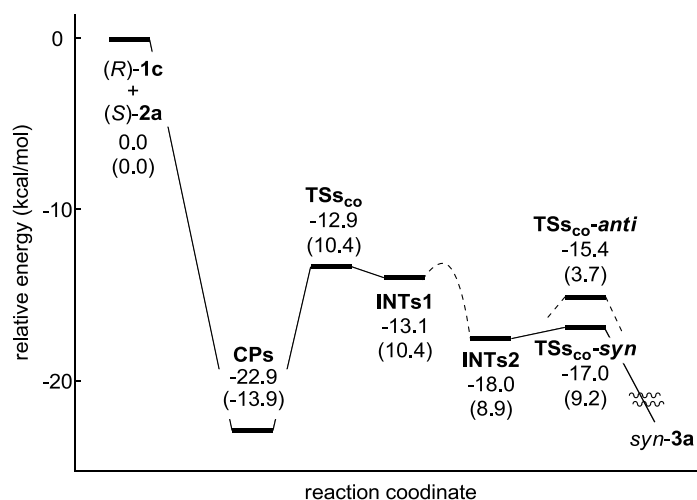


Fig. S4 Energy Profile for the reaction of (S)-2a catalyzed by (R)-1c. The potential energy of the sum of (S)-1a and (R)-2c was set to zero. The energies for single-point calculations in the solution phase are shown. The energies for frequency calculations with the BHandHLYP/6-31G* level are indicated in parentheses.

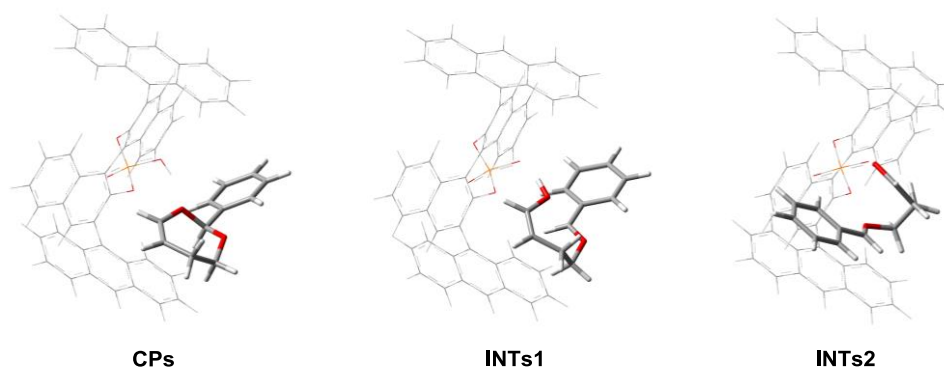


Fig. S5 3D Structures of CPs, INTs1, and INTs2

5.3 Structural Comparison between Transition States

(a) Comparison between **TSr_{cc-anti}** and **TSS_{cc-anti}**

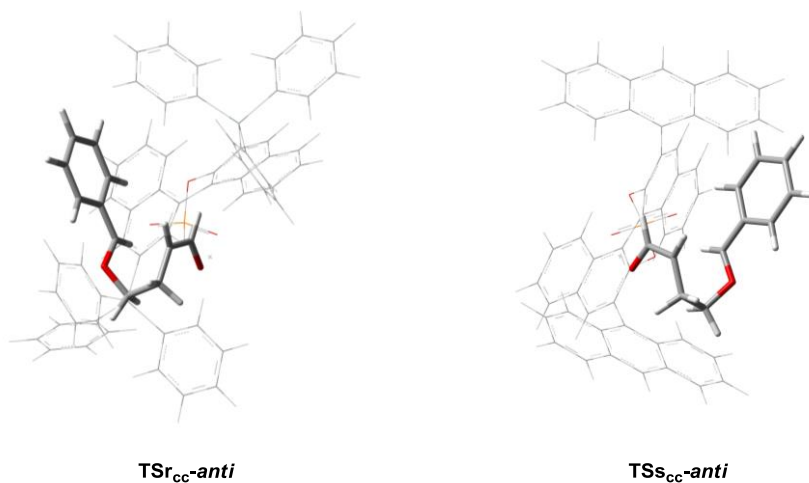


Fig. S6 Comparison of 3D Structures between **TSr_{cc-anti}** and **TSS_{cc-anti}**

(b) Comparison between **TSr_{cc-syn}** and **TSS_{cc-syn}**

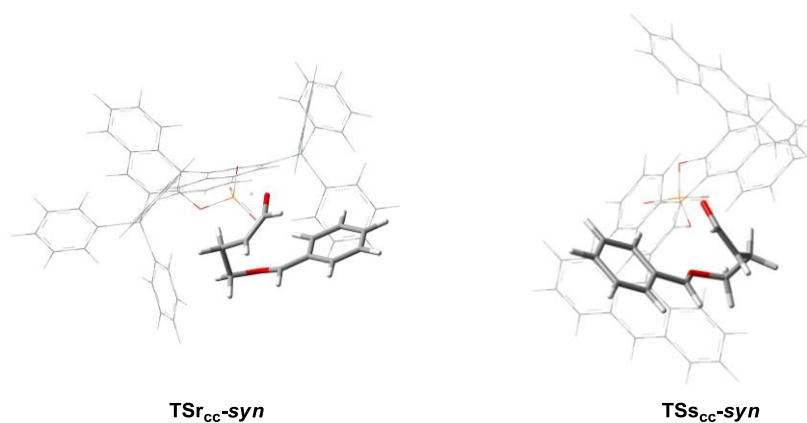


Fig. S7 Comparison of 3D Structures between **TSr_{cc-syn}** and **TSS_{cc-syn}**

5.4 Structure of **F1** and **F2**

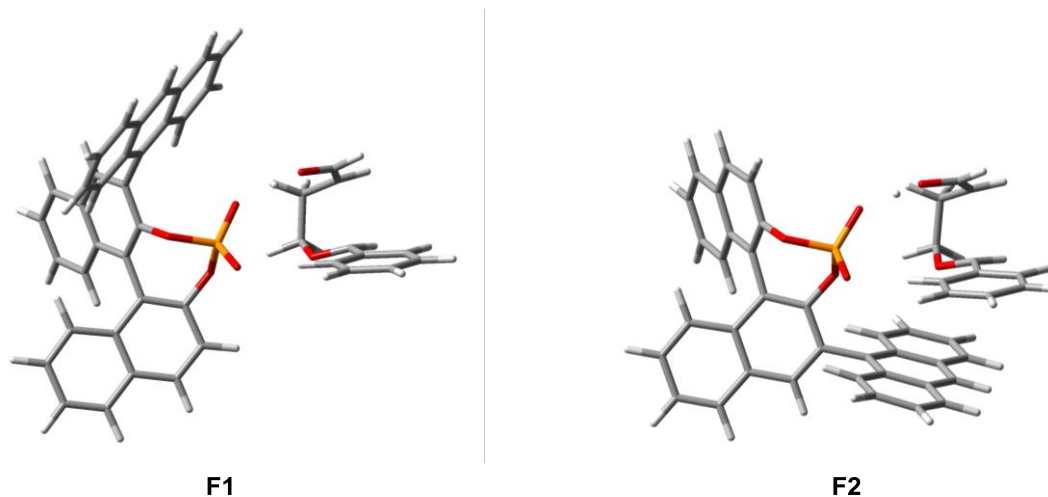
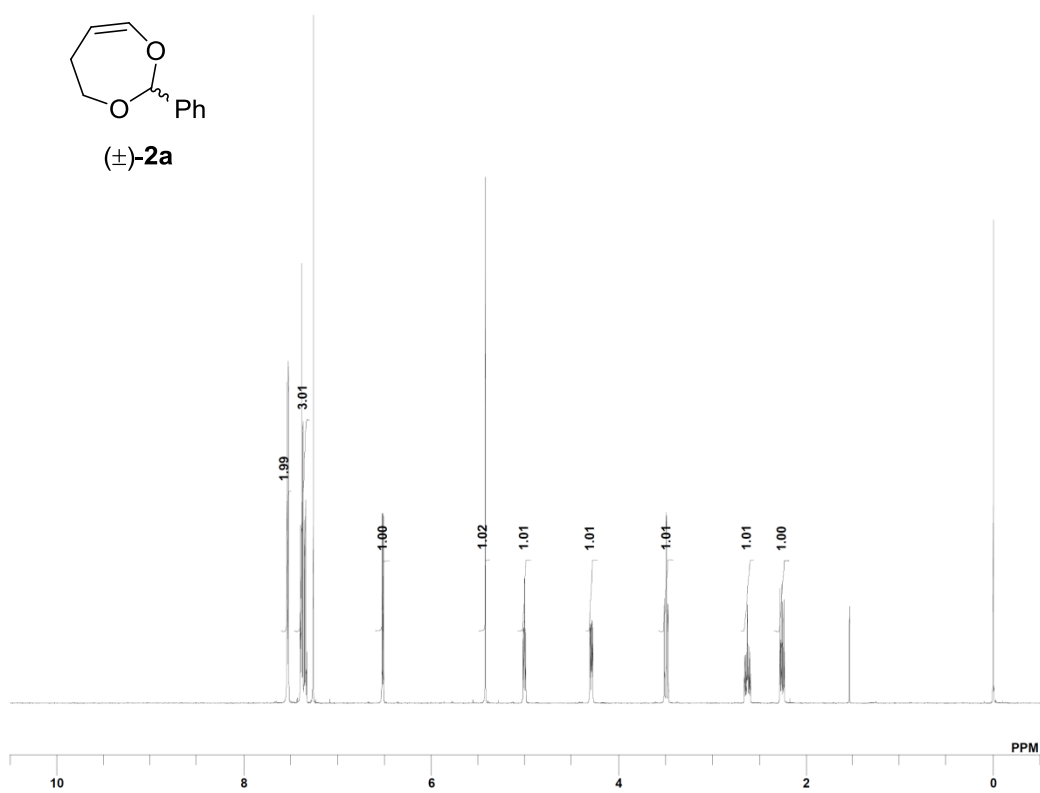
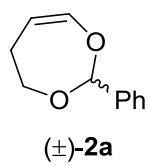


Fig. S8 3D Structures of **F1** and **F2**

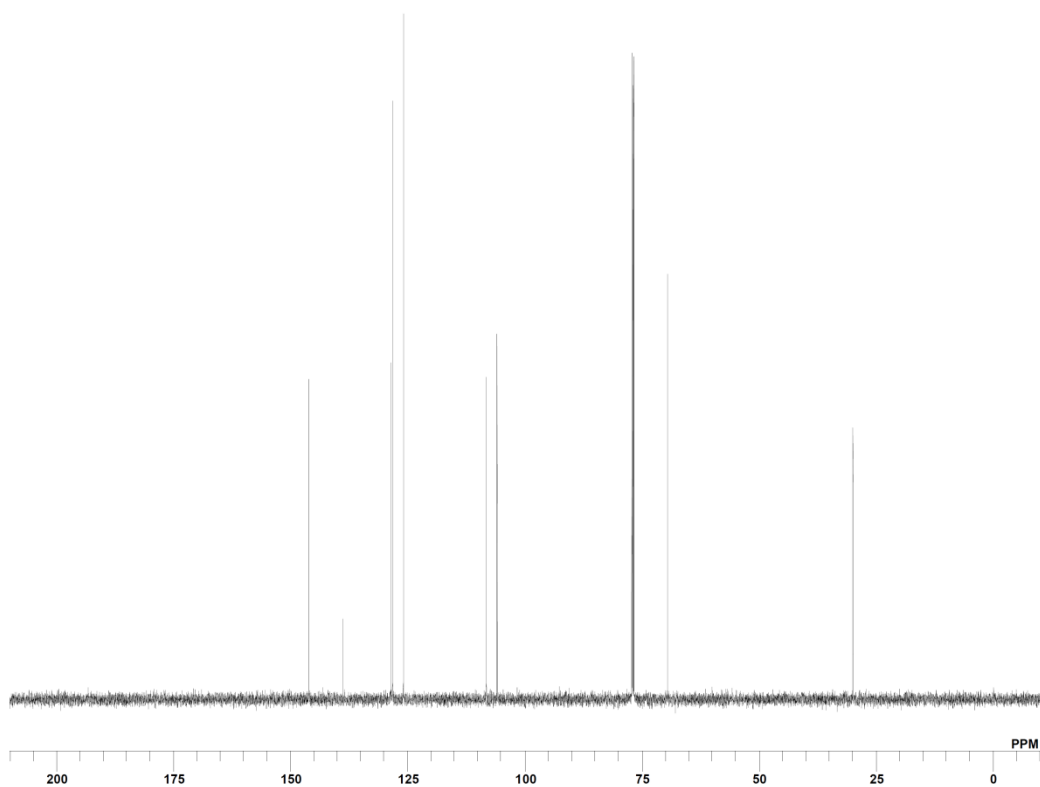
The initial structures of **F1** and **F2** were generated by replacing the corresponding 9-anthryl group with the hydrogen atom. These initial structures were partially optimized with respect to the newly introduced hydrogen atom (all the other atoms were fixed during the structural optimization) to afford **F1** and **F2**.

7. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR, HPLC Charts

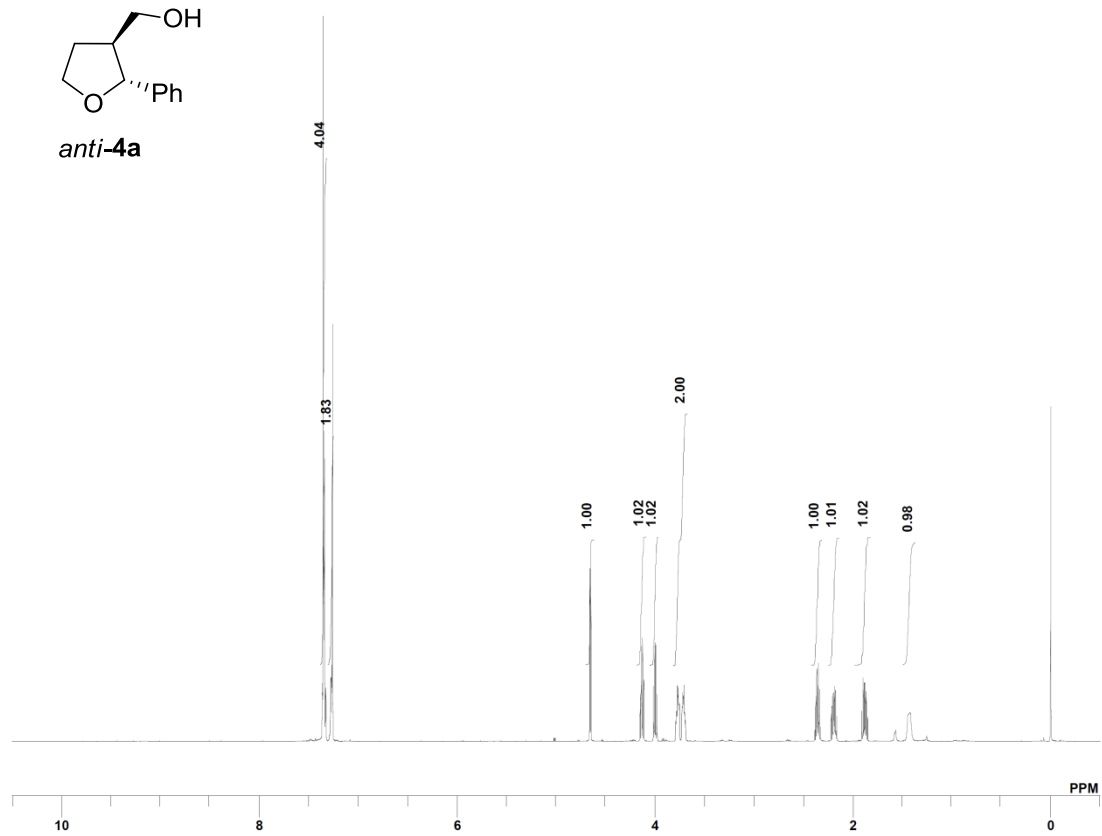
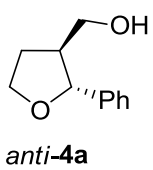
Ph_sm_H



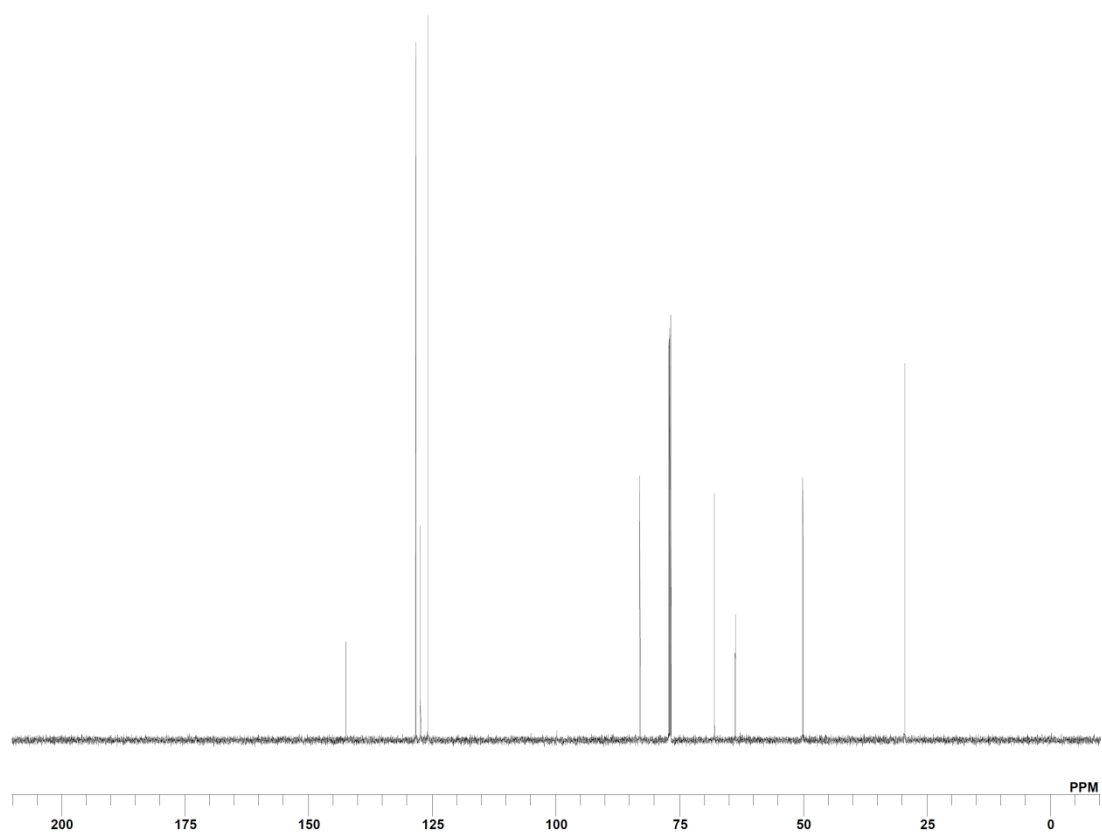
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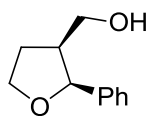
product_anti_H



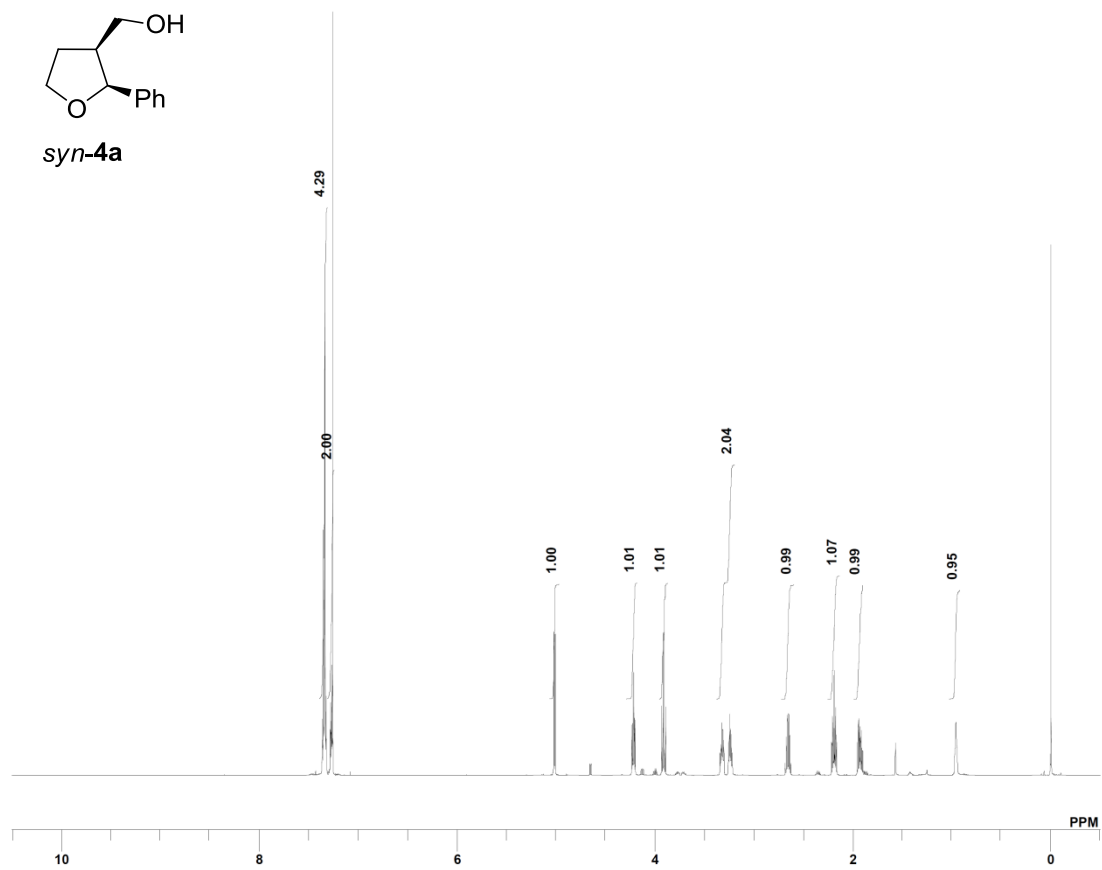
product_anti_C



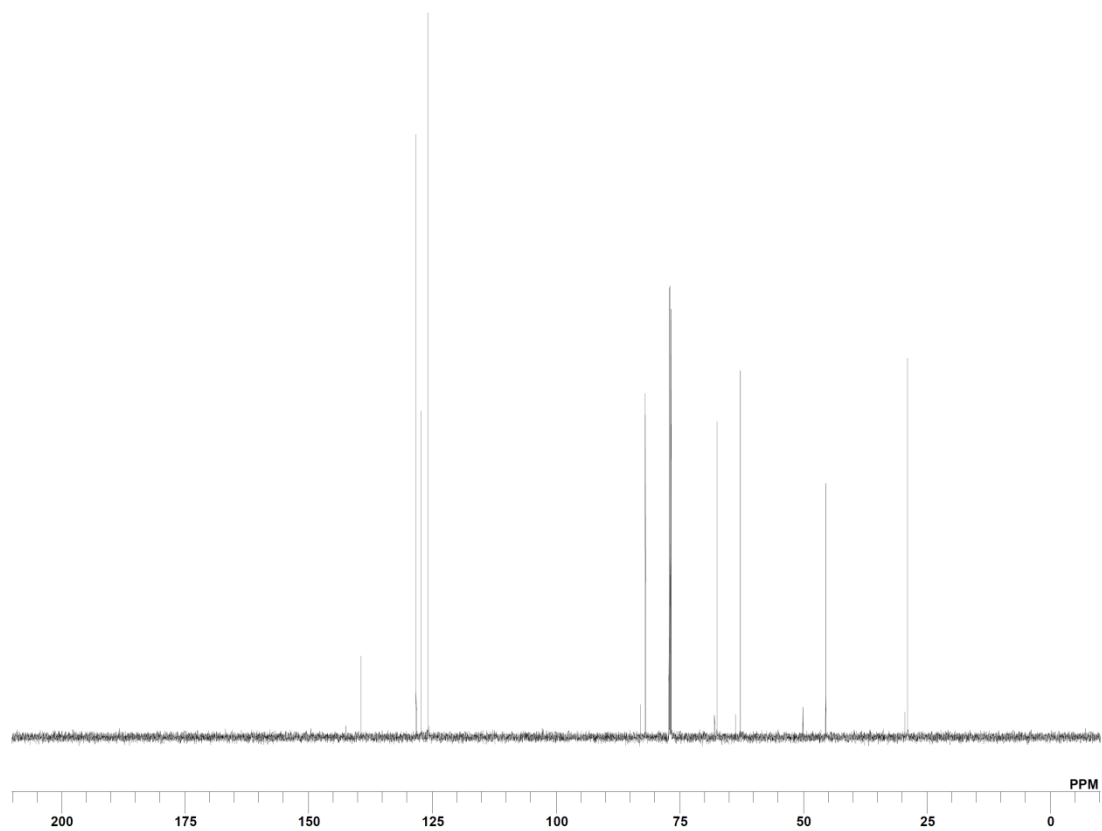
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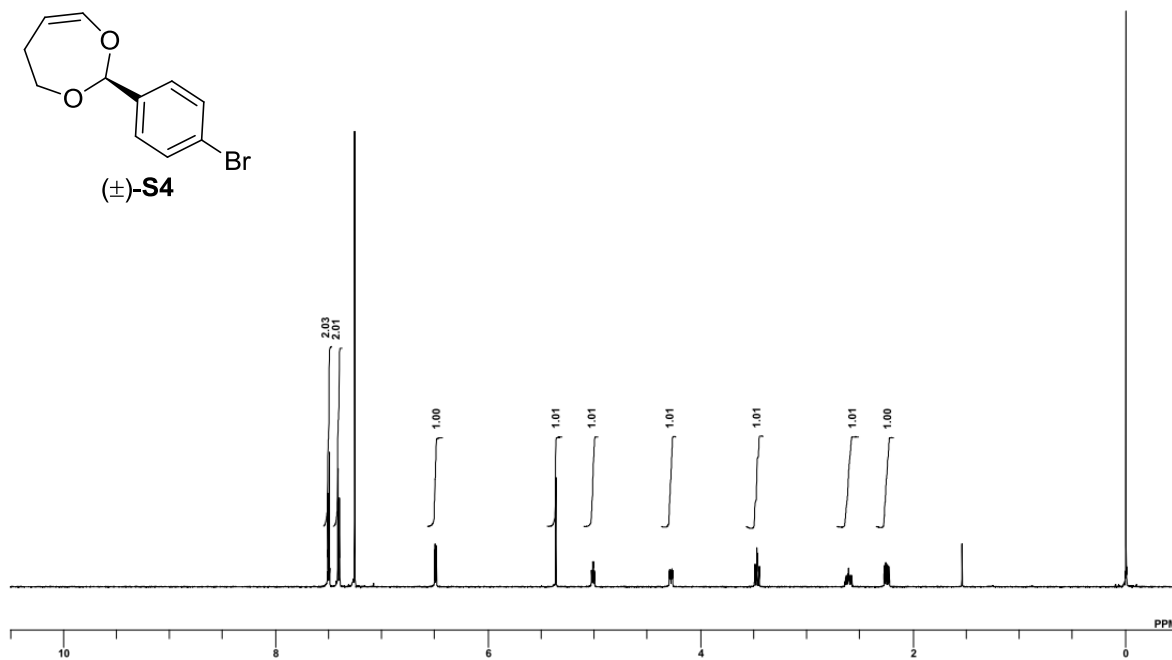
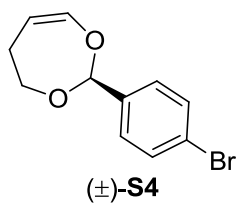
syn-4a



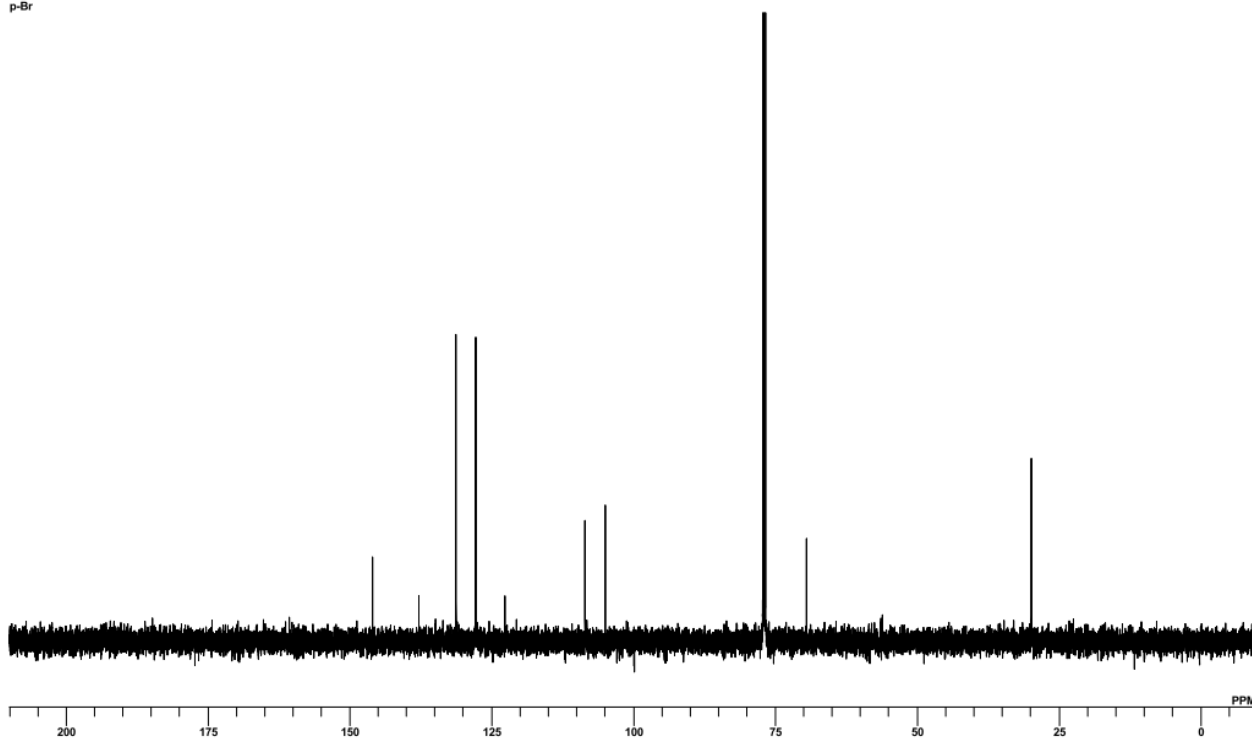
product_syn_C



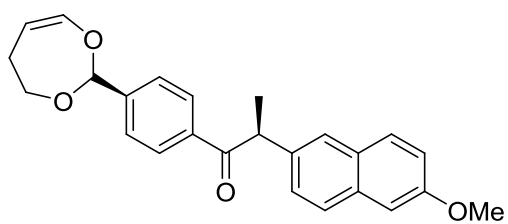
p-Br



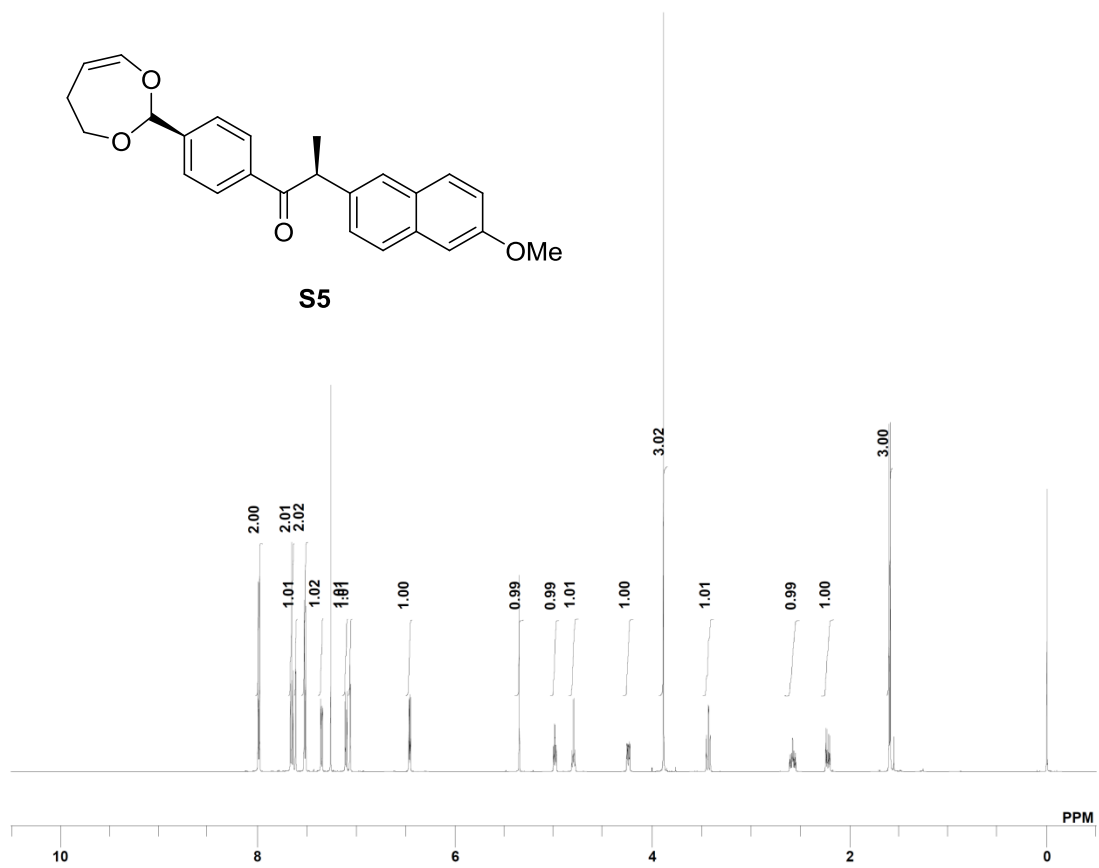
p-Br



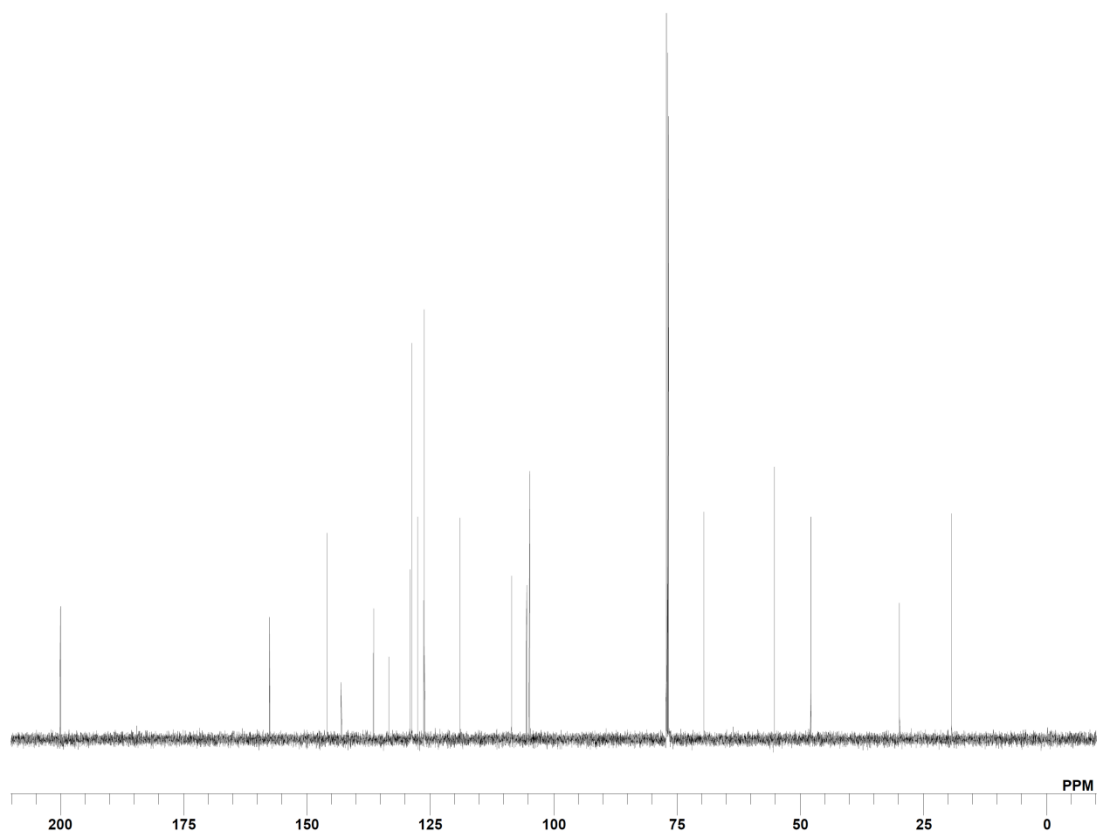
X-ray_sm_H



S5

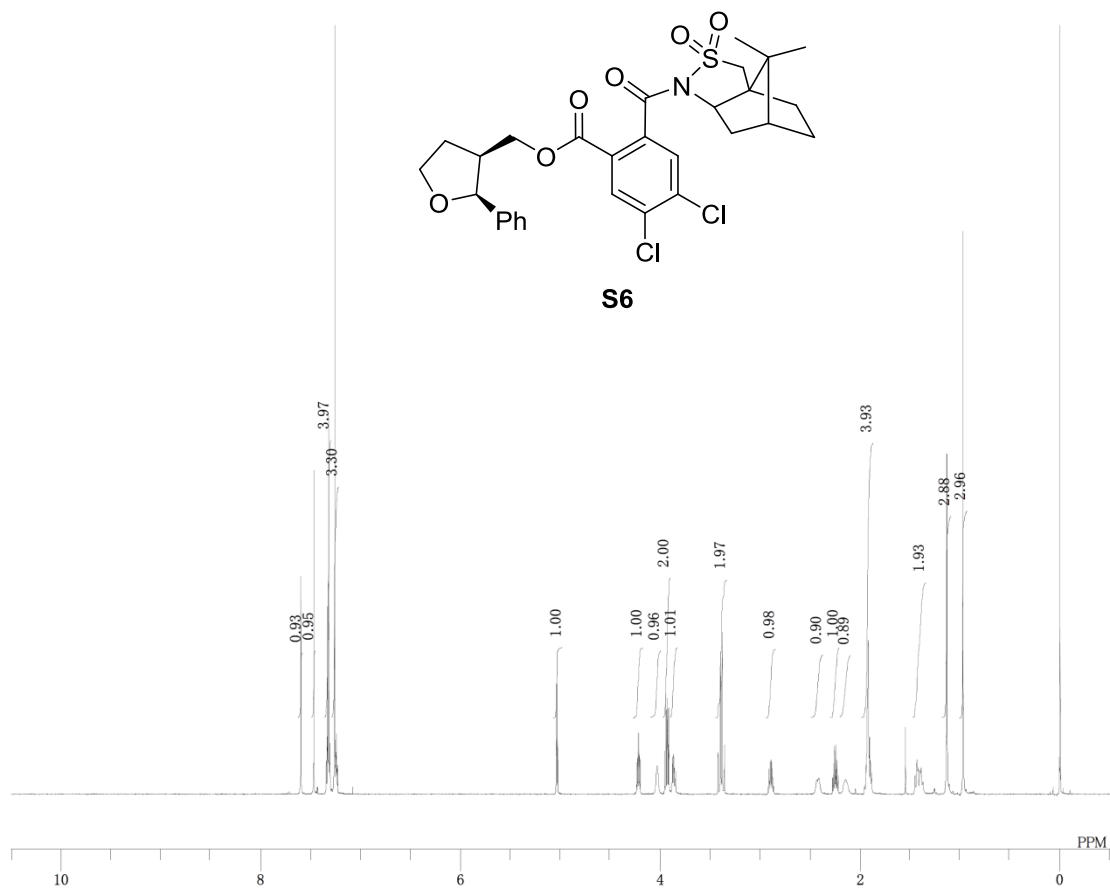


X-ray_sm_C

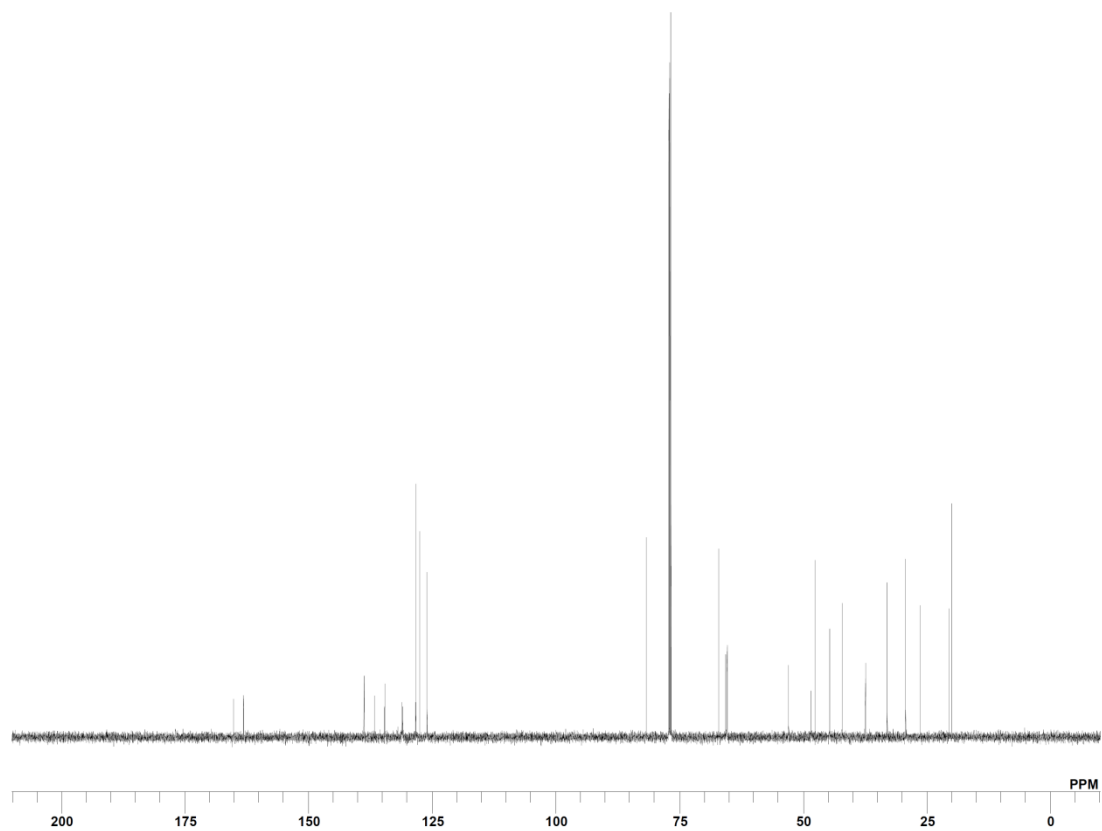


S30

X-ray_syn_1H



X-ray_syn_C



S31

