

Tetrazolic Acid Functionalized Dihydroindol – Rational Design of a Highly Selective Cyclopropanation Organocatalyst

Antti Hartikka[†] and Per I. Arvidsson^{†,‡}*

Department of Biochemistry and Organic Chemistry, Uppsala University, Box 576, SE-75123 Uppsala, Sweden, and Discovery CNS & Pain Control, AstraZeneca R&D Södertälje, S-151 85 Södertälje, Sweden

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General Information

Chemicals and solvents were either purchased puris p.A. from commercial suppliers or purified by standard techniques.²⁷ For thin layer chromatography (TLC), precoated 0.25 mm silica plates were used and spots were visualized either with UV light or by heating after soaking the TLC plate in a solution consisting of *p*-anisaldehyde (23 mL), concentrated H₂SO₄ (35 mL), acetic acid (10 mL) and 900 mL ethanol. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel. Macroporous polystyrene-sulfonic acid (MP-TsOH) was used as a catch and release resin. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a 500 MHz (499.9 MHz) spectrometer and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on 400 MHz (100.6 MHz) spectrometer and 300MHz (75.5 MHz) spectrometer. Spectra were recorded at 23 °C, 60 °C and 80 °C using deuterated chloroform or dimethylsulfoxide-d₆ as solvent. Chemical shifts (δ) in ppm are reported using residual chloroform or dimethylsulfoxide as internal reference (1H δ 7.26, 13C δ 77.0) or (1H 2.49, 13C δ 39.5) and coupling constants (*J*) are reported in Hz. Infrared spectra were recorded on a Spectrum 100 FT/IR spectrometer. Melting point determination was done using a SMP3 melting point apparatus and are reported uncorrected. Purity of catalyst was confirmed by elemental analysis. Enantiomeric excesses were partly determined using a high pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) system equipped with a column consisting of a chiral stationary phase (4 μm, 0.46*250 mm). Enantiomeric excess determination was also done using gas chromatography coupled to mass spectroscopy. The GC system was equipped with columns (30m*0,25mm), consisting of a fused silica capillary tubing coated with a chiral stationary phase (film thickness 0.125 μm) using helium gas at 10 psi as carrier gas and electron impact ionization (EI, 70eV). Details concerning the columns and temperature programs used are given specifically for each compound in the experimental section below.

(2E)-4-(Allyloxy)-but-2-enal¹ 16

The title compound was prepared as described by Garzía-Gómez et al.¹ Obtained as colorless liquid (1.16 g; 59%) after column chromatography (silica gel, 40 % diethyl ether in n-pentane), $R_f=0.42$. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.57 (d, 7.88 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (dt, $J=15.7, 4.01$ Hz, 1H), 6.35 (ddt, $J=15.7, 7.86, 2.01$ Hz, 1H), 5.90 (ddt, $J=17.6, 10.8, 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.30 (dq, $J=17.2, 1.65$ Hz, 1H), 5.22 (dq, $J=10.5, 1.44$ Hz, 1H), 4.25 (dd, $J=4.21, 2.01$ Hz, 2H), 4.04 (dt, $J=5.48, 1.47$ Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 68.5, 71.8, 117, 132, 134, 153, 193.

5-Hexenal² 17

The title compound was prepared as described by Diedrich et al.² Gave a colorless oil (2.14 g; 54%) after column chromatography (silica gel, 25 % diethyl ether in n-pentane), $R_f=0.75$. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.77 (t, $J=1.67$ Hz, 1H), 5.77 (ddt, $J=17.1, 10.2, 6.58$ Hz, 1H), 5.05 (ddd, $J=3.47, 1.47, 0.38$ Hz, 1H), 5.06-4.97 (m, 1H), 2.44 (td, $J=7.31, 1.67$ Hz, 2H), 2.10 (qt, $J=7.1, 1.56$ Hz, 2H), 1.74 (d, $J=7.36$ Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 24, 36, 42, 117, 136, 203.

(E)-2,7-Octadienal² 18

The title compound was prepared as described by Diedrich et al.² Oxidation of (E)-2,7-Octadienol (1.63 g; 12.9 mmol) furnished slightly yellow liquid which was purified further by means of column chromatography (silica gel, 20 % diethyl ether in n-pentane), $R_f=0.39$, to yield a colorless oil (1.18g; 74 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.51 (d, $J=7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.84 (dt, $J=15.6, 6.82$ Hz, 1H), 6.12 (ddt, $J=15.8, 7.82, 1.49$ Hz, 1H), 5.78 (ddt, $J=17.3, 10.3, 1.49$ Hz, 1H), 5.06-4.97 (m, 2H), 2.35 (qd, $J=6.83, 1.46$ Hz, 2H), 2.11 (m, 2H), 1.62 (quin, $J=7.57$ Hz, 2H).

(E)-2,7-Octadienol² 19

Reduction of ethyl-(E)-2,7-octadienoate furnished crude product as colorless oil (1.63; 98%). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.80 (ddt, *J*=17.1, 10.3, 6.79 Hz, 1H), 5.61-5.73 (m, 2H), 5.00 (dq, *J*=17.1, 1.46 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (ddt, *J*=10.3, 2.07, 1.21 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (m, 2H), 2.03-2.10 (m, 4H), 1.52-1.45 (m, 2H), 1.36 (brs, 1H).

Ethyl-(E)-2,7-octadienoate² 20

The crude product was obtained as an yellow oil which was further purified by means of column chromatography (silica gel, 1.5 % ethyl acetate in n-hexane). Ethyl-(E)-2,7-octadienoate, *R*_f=0.32, (2.26 g, 62 %) and Ethyl-(Z)-2,7-octadienoate *R*_f=0.40, (0.8 g, 22 %). Ethyl-(E)-2,7-octadienoate: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.95 (dt, *J*=15.6, 8.67 Hz, 1H), 5.83 (dt, *J*=15.6, 1.58 Hz, 1H), 5.78 (ddt, *J*=17.1, 10.3, 6.72 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (ddq, *J*=17.1, 1.59, 0.49 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (ddt, *J*=10.3, 1.59, 0.37 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (q, *J*=7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.21 (qd, *J*=14.9, 1.71 Hz, 1H), 2.08 (t, *J*=7.1 Hz, 1H), 1.56 (qui d, *J*=7.11, 0.97 Hz, 2H), 1.28 (t, *J*=7.1 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13, 29, 33, 35, 63, 115, 123, 133, 148, 167.

2-(Dimethyl-λ⁴-sulfanylidene)-1-phenyl-ethanone³ and 2-(dimethyl-λ⁴-sulfanylidene)-1-(4'-bromophenyl)-ethanone³

The stabilized sulfur ylides 2-(dimethyl-λ⁴-sulfanylidene)-1-phenyl-ethanone and 2-(dimethyl-λ⁴-sulfanylidene)-1-(4'-bromophenyl)-ethanone were prepared according to literature procedure. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR, IR and melting points for both compounds were identical to previously reported data.⁸

(S)-1-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-indoline-2-carboxylic acid (3)

Based on a reported procedure:⁴ To a cold solution (5°C) of (S)-(-)-indoline-2-carboxylic acid (**2**) (4.5 g; 27.57 mmol) in 30 ml of 2 M sodium hydroxide was added under vigorous stirring alternating benzyl chloroformate (9.38 g; 55.15 mmol) and 30 ml of a 4 M sodium hydroxide solution. The mixture was stirred for an additional two hours at 5 °C and at room temperature for 3 hours after which the mixture was washed with 2*40 ml of diethyl ether. The aqueous layer was acidified to pH 1, saturated with sodium chloride and then extracted with ethyl acetate 3*100 ml. The combined extracts were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product as a brown powder. The product was purified by means of column chromatography applying the mixture as a pad of silica using column chromatography (silica gel; 10 % methanol in dichloromethane and 1 % acetic acid), R_f=0.50 to give a white powder (7.57 g; 93 %), mp=115-116° C after evaporation of residual acetic acid using an azeotrope using toluene. ¹H NMR (500MHz; [D₆]-DMSO; 353.15 K) 3.08 (dd, *J*=16.6, 3.65 Hz, 1H), 3.57 (dd, *J*=16.6, 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (dd, *J*=11.5, 3.92 Hz, 1H), 5.24 (s, 2H), 6.96 (td, *J*=7.44, 0.98 Hz, 1H), 7.16-7.22 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.34 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.44 (m, 4H), 7.60 (m, 1H), 13 (brs, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz; [D₆]-DMSO; 353.15 K) δ 31.9, 59.5, 59.6, 66.4, 113.6, 122.3, 124.4, 126.2, 127, 127.1, 127.2, 127.5, 128, 128.7, 136, 141.6, 151.9, 172.2; IR (neat): ν_{max} 3034, 1702, 1269, 1055 cm⁻¹.

(S)-1-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-indoline-2-carboxamide (4)

Based on a reported procedure:⁵ To a mixture of (S)-1-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-indoline-2-carboxylic acid (**3**) (6.95 g; 23.4 mmol), di-tert-butyl pyrocarbonate (6.65 g; 30.5 mmol), ammonium bicarbonate (2.4 g; 29.9 mmol) and acetonitrile 100 ml was slowly added pyridine (1.11 ml; 14.1 mmol) under nitrogen gas followed by stirring for 68 h at room temperature. The mixture was filtered and the collected crystals were recrystallized from hot acetonitrile to give white needle shaped crystals (4.33 g; 63 %). The mother liquor was concentrated under reduced pressure to give slightly yellow oil which was dissolved in dichloromethane 50 ml the organic phase was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (3*50 ml),

0.2 M HCl (3*50 ml) and brine (50 ml). The solution was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as yellow oil which was subsequently purified by means of column chromatography (silica gel; 5 % methanol in dichloromethane), R_f=0.33 to give white powder (1.1 g; 16 %). The combined yield amounted to (5.44g, 78 %), mp=189-190° C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz; [D₆]-DMSO; 353.15 K) δ 3.0 (dd, J=16.6, 3.91 Hz, 1H), 3.07 (d, J=16.6 Hz, 1H), 3.5 (dd, J=16.6, 11.2 Hz, 1H), 4.84 (dd, J=11.2, 4.12 Hz, 1H), 5.18-5.25 (m, 2H), 6.94 (td, J=7.44, 1.11 Hz), 7.13-7.19 (m, 2H), 7.3-7.45 (m, 5H), 7.65-7.70 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz; [D₆]-DMSO; 353.15 K) δ 27.5, 32.9, 38.6, 60.1, 66.2, 113.7, 122.1, 124.2, 126.8, 127, 127.4, 127.9, 129.2, 136.1, 142.1, 152, 172.4, 172.5; IR (neat): ν_{max} 3393, 1698, 1649, 1487, 1062, 755.

(S)-1-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-indoline-2-carbonitrile (5)

Based on a reported procedure:⁶ To a cold mixture 5 °C consisting of (S)-1-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-indoline-2-carboxamide (**4**) (5.29 g; 17.9 mmol) and dimethylformamide 70 ml capped with a drying tube (CaCl₂) was added cyanuric chloride (2.48 g; 13.4 mmol) in one shot where after which the solution was allowed to slowly reach room temperature upon which the stirring was continued for 24 hours. The reaction was quenched with 100 ml water upon which a precipitate was formed. The mixture was diluted with 300 ml ethyl acetate which dissolved the formed precipitate. The water and ethyl acetate phases were separated and the water phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (2*100 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with water (4*100 ml), dried with sodium sulphate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give crude product as a pale yellow oil which was further purified by means of column chromatography (silica gel; 5 % methanol in dichloromethane), R_f=0.75 to give white powder (4.39 g; 88 %), mp=104-105° C. The ¹H NMR (500 MHz; [D₆]-DMSO; 333.15 K) δ 3.35 (dd, J=16.6, 3.21 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (dd, J=16.6, 10.5 Hz, 1H), 5.30-5.37 (m, 2H), 5.50 (dd, J=10.7, 3.17 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (td, J=8.54, 1.09 Hz, 1H), 7.20-7.28 (m, 1H), 7.29-7.32 (m, 1H), 7.33-7.37 (m, 1H), 7.38-7.43 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.55-7.65 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, [D₆]-DMSO; 333.15 K) δ 32.9, 48.4, 67.3, 114.1, 118.7, 123.2, 124.8, 127.5, 127.8, 127.9, 128.1, 135.5, 139.1, 151.2; IR (neat): ν_{max} 3132, 2243, 1726, 1604, 1485, 901.

(S)-1-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-indoline-2-yltetrazole (6)

Based on a reported procedure:⁷ A mixture of (S)-1-(benzyloxycarbonyl)-indoline-2-carbonitrile (**5**) (3.22 g; 11.6 mmol), sodium azide (1.51 g; 23.1 mmol), and zinc bromide (1.31 g; 5.78 mmol) in 30 ml 2-propanol and 30 ml water was stirred at reflux for 24 hours. To the reaction mixture was added 6 ml 3 M HCl upon which a white precipitate was formed and subsequently the mixture was diluted with 100 ml ethyl acetate after which the mixture was left stirring at room temperature until no solid was present and the solution was clear. The organic layer was isolated and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (2*40 ml). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (100 ml), dried with sodium sulphate and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product as a white powder which was purified further by means of column chromatography (silica gel; 10 % methanol in dichloromethane and 1 % acetic acid), $R_f=0.31$ to give a white powder (3.49 g; 94 %), mp=210-212°C after evaporation of residual acetic acid using a azeotrope with toluene. ¹H NMR (500 MHz; [D₆]-DMSO; 353.15 K): δ 3.07 (dd, $J=16.4, 3.40$ Hz, 1H), 3.70 (dd, $J=16.3, 10.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.15 (s, 2H), 5.93 (dd, $J=10.7, 3.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.99 (td, $J=7.44, 1.09$ Hz, 1H), 7.17-7.23 (m, 4H), 7.25-7.33 (m, 3H), 7.68-7.73 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz; [D₆]-DMSO; 353.15 K): δ 35.6, 52.3, 52.4, 53.7, 108.7, 117.8, 123.8, 124.5, 126.7, 126.9, 127.0, 127.4, 127.9, 129.0, 135.8, 150.3, 159.7. IR (neat) ν_{max} 2976, 2852, 1715, 1483, 1392, 1143, 1033, 744 cm^{-1} .

(S)-(-)-Indoline-2-yl-1H-tetrazole (1)

Based on a reported procedure:⁸ (S)-1-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-indoline-2-yltetrazole (**6**) (2.91 g; 9.04 mmol) was dissolved in 100 ml (9:1) (acetic acid: water). To this homogenous solution was added (0.4 g) palladium on carbon. The flask was placed under a hydrogen atmosphere and stirred at 60°C for 15 hours. The solution was filtrated through celite and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product as a slightly yellow crystalline material. The crystalline material was dissolved in a mixture of dimethylformamide and methanol and 7 g of a macroporous polystyrene-sulfonic acid (MP-TsOH) was added to the homogenous solution and the mixture was stirred for one hour. The resin was washed with three times 40 ml dimethylformamide:methanol mixture and compound was released using

200 ml of sat. ammonia in dimethylformamide:methanol mixture. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a light yellow crystalline residue which was crystallized from methanol to give the title compound as a white solid (1.56 g; 92 %); mp 243-245 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -14.96$ (c=1, DMF); ^1H NMR (500 MHz; $[\text{D}_6]$ -DMSO; 273.15 K) δ 3.08 (dd, $J=15.8, 8.79$ Hz, 1H), 3.46 (dd, $J=15.8, 9.82$ Hz, 1H), 5.20 (dt, $J=9.26, 0.85$ Hz, 1H), 6.10-6.40 (brs, 1H), 6.584 (d, $J=7.58$ Hz, 1H), 6.615 (td, $J=7.32, 0.97$ Hz, 1H), 6.974 (td, $J=7.58, 1.08$ Hz, 1H), 7.055 (dd, $J=7.32, 0.97$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz; $[\text{D}_6]$ -DMSO) δ 36.1, 48.6, 52.5, 109.1, 118.2, 124.3, 126.9, 127.5, 150.6; IR (neat): ν_{max} 3348, 2936, 1604, 1568, 1243, 1052, 835; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_9\text{N}_5$: C, 57.74; H, 4.85; N, 37.41. Found: C, 57.3; H, 4.9; N, 37.1; HPLC-MS: $R_t = 5.0$ min, MS (ESI) m/z : 188.3 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

General procedure for catalytic asymmetric cyclopropanation

To a 30 ml flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was added the aldehyde (0.508 mmol) and chloroform 21 ml. The mixture was cooled to the desired temperature and stirred for an additional 20 minutes. To the chilled mixture was then added either (*S*)-(-)-indoline-2-carboxylic acid (**2**) (4.2 mg; 0.026 mmol) or (*S*)-(-)-indoline-2-yl-1H-tetrazole (**1**) (4.8 mg; 0.026 mmol) and 2-(dimethyl- λ^4 -sulfanylidene)-1-phenyl-ethanone (23 mg; 0.127 mmol) or 2-(dimethyl- λ^4 -sulfanylidene)-1-(4'-bromophenyl)-ethanone (33 mg; 0.127mmol). The homogenous solution was stirred between 24-48 hours after which the cold solution was filtered through a pad of silica eluting with diethyl ether. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give crude products as yellow oils which were further purified by means of column chromatography.

(1R, 2S, 3R)-2-Benzoyl-3-propyl-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde 8a (Table 2, entry 1):

Prepared according to general procedure from *trans*-2-hexenal (59 μ l; 50mg; 0.508 mmol), 2-(dimethyl- λ^4 -sulfanylidene)-1-phenyl-ethanone and (*S*)-(-)-indoline-2-yl-1H-tetrazole to give the pure product as a light yellow oil (22.6 g mg; 82 % yield; 99 % ee; 32:1 dr) after column chromatography (silica gel, 10 % Et₂O in n-pentane), $R_f=0.21$. ¹H NMR (500MHz; CDCl₃) δ 9.36 (d, $J=6.58$ Hz, 1H), 8.00-7.96 (m, 2H), 7.59 (tt, $J=7.31, 1.21$ Hz, 1H), 7.51-7.47 (m, 2H), 3.02 (dd, $J=8.57, 6.13$ Hz, 2H), 2.55-2.49 (m, 1H), 2.12 (dt, $J=8.51, 6.08$ Hz, 1H), 0.96 (m, 3H). and ¹³C NMR (100MHz; CDCl₃) δ 13.7, 22.0, 29.2, 30.3, 34.1, 34.7, 36.7, 40.2, 128.3, 128.7, 133.5, 137.0, 196.1, 199.3. $[\alpha]_D=-12.23^\circ$ (C=1.0, CHCl₃). The enantiomeric excess and diastereomeric excess was determined by GLC using Astec Chiraldex β -DM (30 m * 0.25 mm), column (155 $^\circ$ C isotherm for 90 minutes), ramp to (175 $^\circ$ C, 5 $^\circ$ C/min and isotherm for 18 min) and ramp to (220 $^\circ$ C, 10 $^\circ$ C/min, hold 0.5 min). *Major* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_r=31.8$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_r=33.4$ min. *Minor* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_r=20.1$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_r=19.8$ min. MS (EI): m/z (rel intensity): 216 (M⁺, 2), 217 (M⁺+1, 32), 218 (2), 174 (13), 173 (100), 172 (3), 146 (5), 145 (33), 144 (4), 117(23), 116(4), 115(13), 106(7), 105(82), 104(5), 78(5), 77(44), 76(3).

(1R, 2S, 3R)-2-Benzoyl-3-propyl-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde 8b (Table 3, entry 1):

Prepared according to general procedure from *trans*-2-hexenal (59 μ l; 50mg; 0.50 mmol), 2-(dimethyl- λ^4 -sulfanylidene)-1-phenyl-ethanone and (*S*)-(-)-indoline-2-carboxylic acid to give the pure product as a light yellow oil (20.3 mg; 74 % yield; 93 % ee; 31:1 dr) after column chromatography (silica gel, 10 % Et₂O in n-pentane), $R_f=0.21$. ¹H NMR (500MHz; CDCl₃) δ 9.36 (d, $J=6.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.00-7.96 (m, 2H), 7.59 (tt, $J=7.31, 1.21$ Hz, 1H), 7.51-7.47 (m, 2H), 3.02 (dd, $J=8.57, 6.08$ Hz, 2H), 2.55-2.48 (m, 1H), 2.12 (dt, $J=8.66, 6.32$ Hz, 1H), 1.65-1.45 (m, 4H), 0.96 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100MHz; CDCl₃) δ 13.7, 22.0, 29.2, 30.3, 34.1, 34.7, 40.2, 128.3, 128.7, 133.5, 137.0, 196.1, 199.3. $[\alpha]_D=-15.28^\circ$ (C=1.0, CHCl₃). The enantiomeric excess and diastereomeric excess was determined by GLC using Astec Chiraldex β -DM (30 m * 0.25 mm), column (155 $^\circ$ C isotherm for 90 minutes), ramp to (175 $^\circ$ C, 5

°C/min and isotherm for 18 min) and ramp to (220 °C, 10 °C/min, hold 0.5 min). *Major* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_r=31.8$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_r=33.4$ min. *Minor* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_r=20.4$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_r=19.6$ min. MS (EI) m/z (rel. intensity): 216 (M^+ , 3), 217 (M^++1 , 51), 218 (8), 174 (13), 173 (100), 172 (4), 146 (5), 145 (35), 144 (4), 117(25), 116(4), 115(14), 106(8), 105(90), 104(3), 78(5), 77(45), 76(3)

(1R, 2S, 3R)-2-(4'-bromo-benzoyl)-3-propyl-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde 9a (Table 2, entry 2):

Prepared according to general procedure from *trans*-2-hexenal (59 μ l; 50mg; 0.508 mmol), 2-(dimethyl- λ^4 -sulfanylidene)-1-(4'-bromophenyl)-ethanone and (*S*)-(-)-indoline-2-yl-1H-tetrazole to give the pure product as a light yellow oil (27.7 mg; 74 % yield; 99 % ee; 31:1 dr) after column chromatography (silica gel, 10 % Et₂O in n-pentane), $R_f=0.1$. ¹H NMR (500MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.36 (d, $J=6.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.86-7.82 (m, 2H), 7.64-7.61 (m, 2H), 2.95 (dd, $J=8.54, 6.09$ Hz, 1H), 2.52-2.19 (m, 1H), 2.13 (dt, $J=8.52, 6.24$ Hz, 1H), 1.65-1.45 (m, 4H) 0.96 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13.7, 22.0, 29.4, 30.3, 34.1, 34.6, 40.2, 128.8, 129.8, 132.1, 135.7, 195.1, 199.0. $[\alpha]_D=-16.28^\circ$ (C=1.0, CHCl₃). The enantiomeric excess and diastereomeric excess was determined by GLC using Astec ChiralDEX β -DM (30 m * 0.25 mm), column (180 °C isotherm for 110 minutes), ramp to (220 °C, 10 °C/min, hold 0.50 min). *Major* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_r=39.5$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_r=40.6$ min. *Minor* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_r=23.1$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_r=22.5$ min. MS (EI) m/z (rel. intensity): 294 (M^+ , 1), 295 (M^++1 , 4), 296 (2), 251 (99), 252 (15), 253 (100), 254 (13), 183 (65), 184 (8), 185(65), 186(7), 155(23), 156(4), 157(26), 158(12), 144(37), 145(9), 115(14), 116(17), 117(4), 118(1).

(1R, 2S, 3R)-2-(4'-bromo-benzoyl)-3-propyl-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde 9b (Table 3, entry 2):

Prepared according to general procedure from *trans*-2-hexenal (59 μ l; 50mg; 0.50 mmol), 2-(dimethyl- λ^4 -sulfanylidene)-1-(4'-bromophenyl)-ethanone and (*S*)-(-)-indoline-2-carboxylic acid to give the pure product as a light yellow oil (24.6 mg; 66 % yield; 93 % ee; 32:1 dr) after column chromatography (silica gel, 10 % Et₂O in n-pentane), $R_f=0.1$. ¹H NMR (500MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.36 (d, $J=6.6$ Hz, 1H),

7.86-7.82 (m, 2H), 7.64-7.61 (m, 2H), 2.95 (dd, $J=8.54, 6.09$ Hz, 1H), 2.52-2.19 (m, 1H), 2.13 (dt, $J=8.52, 6.24$ Hz, 1H), 1.65-1.45 (m, 4H) 0.96 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100MHz, CDCl_3) δ 13.7, 22.0, 29.2, 30.3, 34.1, 34.7, 40.2, 128.3, 128.7, 133.5, 137.0, 196.1, 199.3. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}=-14.88^\circ$ ($C=1.0, \text{CHCl}_3$). The enantiomeric excess and diastereomeric excess was determined by GLC using Astec Chiraldex β -DM (30 m * 0.25 mm), column (180 °C isotherm for 110 minutes), ramp to (220 °C by 10 °C/min, hold 0.50 min). *Major* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_{\text{r}}=39.3$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_{\text{r}}=40.4$ min. *Minor* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_{\text{r}}=23.6$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_{\text{r}}=23.1$ min MS (EI) m/z (rel. intensity): 294 (M^+ , 1), 295 (M^++1 , 5), 296 (1), 251 (98), 252 (14), 253 (100), 254 (12), 183 (61), 184 (7), 185(63), 186(7), 155(22), 156(4), 157(24), 158(12), 144(35), 145(7), 115(14), 116(18), 117(4), 118(1)

(*1R, 2S, 3R*)-2-Benzoyl-3-methyl-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde 10a (Table 2, entry 3):

Prepared according to general procedure from crotonaldehyde (59 μl ; 50mg; 0.50 mmol), 2-(dimethyl- λ^4 -sulfanylidene)-1-phenyl-ethanone and (*S*)-(-)-indoline-2-yl-1H-tetrazole to give the pure product as a light yellow oil (20.2 mg; 85 % yield; 99 % ee; 22:1 dr) after column chromatography (silica gel; 10 % Et_2O in *n*-pentane), $R_{\text{f}}=0.2$. ^1H NMR (500MHz; CDCl_3) δ 9.35 (d, $J=6.58$ Hz, 1H), 8.00-7.96 (m, 2H), 7.60 (tt, $J=8.78, 1.25$ Hz, 1H), 7.52-7.47 (m, 2H), 2.99 (dd, $J=8.53, 6.09$ Hz, 1H), 2.53 (ddq, $J=12.1, 6.3, 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.12 (ddd, $J=8.56, 6.38, 5.56$ Hz, 1H), 1.37 (d, $J=6.11$ Hz, 3H). and ^{13}C NMR (100MHz; CDCl_3) δ 17.3, 24.2, 35.1, 39.5, 42.3, 129.1, 129.5, 133.9, 136.4, 196.6, 199.5. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}=-7.89^\circ$ ($C=1.0, \text{CHCl}_3$). The enantiomeric excess was determined by GLC using Astec Chiraldex σ -TA (30 m * 0.25 mm), column (160 °C isotherm for 60 minutes), ramp to (180 °C by 10 °C/min, hold 0.5 min). *Major* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_{\text{r}}=10.3$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_{\text{r}}=11.2$ min. MS (EI) m/z (rel. intensity): 187 (M^+ , 1), 171 (4), 144 (3), 115 (10), 105 (100), 89 (2), 77 (46), 69 (5), 51(22). The diastereomeric ratio was determined by ^1H NMR analysis on the crude reaction mixture.

(*1R, 2S, 3R*)-2-Benzoyl-3-methyl-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde 10b (Table 3, entry 3):

Prepared according to general procedure from crotonaldehyde (59 μ l; 50mg; 0.50 mmol), 2-(dimethyl- λ^4 -sulfanylidene)-1-phenyl-ethanone and (*S*)-(-)-indoline-2-carboxylic acid to give the pure product as a light yellow oil (16 mg; 67 % yield; 89 % ee; 20:1 dr) after column chromatography (silica gel, 10 % Et₂O in n-pentane), $R_f=0.2$. ¹H NMR (500MHz; CDCl₃) δ 9.35 (d, $J=6.58$ Hz, 1H), 8.00-7.96 (m, 2H), 7.60 (tt, $J=8.78$, 1.25 Hz, 1H), 7.52-7.47 (m, 2H), 2.99 (dd, $J=8.53$, 6.09 Hz, 1H), 2.53 (ddq, $J=12.1$, 6.3, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 2.12 (ddd, $J=8.56$, 6.38, 5.56 Hz, 1H), 1.37 (d, $J=6.11$ Hz, 3H). and ¹³C NMR (100MHz; CDCl₃) δ 17.3, 24.2, 35.1, 39.5, 42.3, 129.1, 129.5, 133.9, 136.4, 196.6, 199.5. $[\alpha]_D=-5.67^\circ$ (C=1.0, CHCl₃). The enantiomeric excess was determined by GLC using Astec Chiraldex σ -TA (30 m * 0.25 mm), column (160 °C isotherm for 60 minutes), ramp to (180 °C by 10 °C/min, hold 0.5 min). *Major* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_r=10.3$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_r=11.4$ min. MS (EI) m/z (rel. intensity): 187 (M⁺, 1), 171 (5), 144 (3), 115 (10), 105 (100), 89 (2), 77 (45), 69 (5), 51(22). The diastereomeric ratio was determined by ¹H NMR analysis on the crude reaction mixture.

(1*R*, 2*R*, 3*S*)-2-Allyloxymethyl-3-benzoyl-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde 11a (Table 2, entry 4):

Prepared according to general procedure from (*2E*)-4-(allyloxy)-but-2-enal (64 mg; 0.508 mmol), 2-(dimethyl- λ^4 -sulfanylidene)-1-phenyl-ethanone and (*S*)-(-)-indoline-2-yl-1H-tetrazole to give the pure product as a colorless oil (28.3 mg; 91 % yield; 99 % ee; 41:1 dr) after column chromatography (silica gel, 10 % Et₂O in n-pentane), $R_f=0.09$. ¹H NMR (500MHz; CDCl₃) δ 9.4 (d, $J=6.49$ Hz, 1H), 8.03-8.00 (m, 2H), 7.62-7.57 (m, 1 Hz), 7.51-7.46 (m, 2H), 5.88 (ddt, $J=17.2$, 10.3, 5.62 Hz, 1H), 5.27 (dq, $J=17.2$, 10.3, 0.23 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (dq, $J=10.3$, 1.34 Hz, 1H), 4.03-3.99 (m, 2H), 3.72 (dd, $J=10.3$, 4.87 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (dd, $J=10.5$, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.25 (dd, $J=8.81$, 6.14 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (m, 1H), 2.33 (dt, $J=8.81$, 6.23 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100MHz; CDCl₃) δ 27.6, 30.3, 31.8, 36.6, 68.5, 71.9, 117.4, 128.4, 128.7, 133.6, 134.1, 136.8, 146.2, 195.6, 198.8. $[\alpha]_D=-6.33^\circ$ (C=1.0, CHCl₃). The enantiomeric excess and diastereomeric excess was determined by GLC using Astec Chiraldex β -DM (30 m * 0.25 mm), column (177° C isotherm for 120 minutes), ramp to (220° C by 10° C/min), hold 220° C for 0.5 min. *Major* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_r=28.7$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_r=29.7$ min. *Minor* diastereomer:

major enantiomer $t_r=13.1$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_r=13.4$ min. MS (EI) m/z (rel. intensity): 244 (M^+ , 2), 245 (M^++1 , 52), 173 (100), 117 (26), 116 (4), 105 (75), 104 (2), 77 (38), 76 (2).

(1R, 2R, 3S)-2-Allyloxymethyl-3-benzoyl-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde 11b (Table 3, entry 4):

Prepared according to general procedure from (2E)-4-(allyloxy)-but-2-enal (64 mg; 0.50 mmol), 2-(dimethyl- λ^4 -sulfanylidene)-1-phenyl-ethanone and (S)-(-)-indoline-2-carboxylic acid to give the pure product as a colorless oil (24 mg; 77 % yield; 91 % ee; 23:1 dr) after column chromatography (silica gel, 10 % Et₂O in n-pentane), $R_f=0.09$. ¹H NMR (500MHz; CDCl₃) δ 9.4 (d, $J=6.49$ Hz, 1H), 8.03-8.00 (m, 2H), 7.62-7.57 (m, 1 Hz), 7.51-7.46 (m, 2H), 5.88 (ddt, $J=17.2, 10.3, 5.62$ Hz, 1H), 5.27 (dq, $J=17.2, 10.3, 0.23$ Hz, 1H), 5.21 (dq, $J=10.3, 1.34$ Hz, 1H), 4.03-3.99 (m, 2H), 3.72 (dd, $J=10.3, 4.87$ Hz, 1H), 3.58 (dd, $J=10.5, 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.25 (dd, $J=8.81, 6.14$ Hz, 1H), 2.77 (m, 1H), 2.33 (dt, $J=8.81, 6.23$ Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100MHz; CDCl₃) δ 27.6, 30.3, 31.9, 36.6, 68.5, 71.7, 117.4, 128.6, 128.7, 133.6, 134.1, 136.8, 146.2, 195.6, 198.8. $[\alpha]_D=-8.67^\circ$ (C=1.0, CHCl₃). The enantiomeric excess and diastereomeric excess was determined by GLC using Astec ChiralDEX β -DM (30 m * 0.25 mm), column (177° C isotherm for 120 minutes), ramp to (220° C by 10° C/min), hold 220° C for 0.5 min. *Major* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_r=28.9$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_r=29.9$ min. *Minor* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_r=13.0$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_r=13.4$ min. MS (EI) m/z (rel. intensity): 244 (M^+ , 4), 245 (M^++1 , 48), 173 (100), 117 (23), 116 (7), 105 (78), 104 (2), 77 (38), 76 (4).

(1R, 2R, 3S)-2-Allyloxymethyl-3-(4'-bromo-benzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde 12a (Table 2, entry 5):

Prepared according to general procedure from (2E)-4-(allyloxy)-but-2-enal (64 mg; 0.508 mmol), 2-(dimethyl- λ^4 -sulfanylidene)-1-(4'-bromophenyl)-ethanone and (S)-(-)-indoline-2-yl-1H-tetrazole to give the pure product as a colorless oil (34.1 mg; 83 % yield; 99 % ee; 43:1 dr) after column chromatography (silica gel, 10 % Et₂O in n-pentane), $R_f=0.06$. ¹H NMR (500MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.38 (d, $J=6.34$ Hz, 1H), 7.9-7.86 (m, 2H), 7.64-7.61 (m, 2H), 5.88 (ddt, $J=17.2, 10.4, 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.27 (dq, $J=17.2, 1.57$ Hz, 2H), 5.21 (ddq, $J=10.4, 1.59, 1.21$ Hz, 1H), 4.03-4.00 (m, 2H), 3.74 (dd, $J=10.4, 4.59$ Hz, 1H), 3.55 (dd, $J=10.4, 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.19 (dd, $J=8.81, 6.11$ Hz, 1H), 2.78-2.72 (m, 1H), 2.34

(dt, 8.82, 6.21). ^{13}C NMR (100MHz, CDCl_3) δ 27.9, 30.3, 31.8, 36.5, 68.4, 71.9, 117.5, 130.0(2C), 132.0(2C), 134.1, 135.5, 194.7, 198.5. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = -16.9^\circ$ (C=1.0, CHCl_3). The enantiomeric excess and diastereomeric excess was determined by GLC using Astec Chiraldex β -DM (30 m * 0.25 mm), column (200 °C isotherm for 130 minutes), ramp to (220 °C by 10 °C), hold 0.5 min. *Major* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_{\text{r}}=32.6$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_{\text{r}}=33.3$ min. *Minor* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_{\text{r}}=21.3$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_{\text{r}}=21.9$ min. MS (EI) m/z (rel. intensity): 323 (M^+ , 7), 325 (7), 283 (5), 281 (8), 280 (1), 253 (97), 252 (16), 251 (100), 250 (4), 185(53), 184(8), 183(55), 182(2), 157(22), 156(4), 155(21), 154(1).

(1*R*, 2*R*, 3*S*)-2-Allyloxymethyl-3-(4'-bromo-benzoyl)-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde 12b (Table 3, entry 5): Prepared according to general procedure from (2*E*)-4-(allyloxy)-but-2-enal (64 mg; 0.508 mmol), 2-(dimethyl- λ^4 -sulfanylidene)-1-(4'-bromophenyl)-ethanone and (*S*)-(-)-indoline-2-carboxylic acid to give the pure product as a colorless oil (32.1 mg; 78 % yield; 88 % ee; 28:1 % de) after column chromatography (silica gel, 10 % Et_2O in *n*-pentane), $R_{\text{f}}=0.06$. ^1H NMR (500MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.38 (d, $J=6.34$ Hz, 1H), 7.9-7.86 (m, 2H), 7.64-7.61 (m, 2H), 5.88 (ddt, $J=17.2, 10.4, 5.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.27 (dq, $J=17.2, 1.57$ Hz, 2H), 5.21 (ddq, $J=10.4, 1.59, 1.21$ Hz, 1H), 4.03-4.00 (m, 2H), 3.74 (dd, $J=10.4, 4.59$ Hz, 1H), 3.55 (dd, $J=10.4, 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.19 (dd, $J=8.81, 6.11$ Hz, 1H), 2.78-2.72 (m, 1H), 2.34 (dt, 8.82, 6.21). ^{13}C NMR (100MHz, CDCl_3) δ 27.9, 30.3, 31.8, 36.5, 68.4, 71.9, 117.5, 130.0(2C), 132.0(2C), 134.1, 135.5, 194.7, 198.5. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = -8.63^\circ$ (C=1.0, CHCl_3). The enantiomeric excess and diastereomeric excess was determined by GLC using Astec Chiraldex β -DM (30 m * 0.25 mm), column (200 °C isotherm for 130 minutes), ramp to (220 °C by 10 °C), hold 0.5 min. *Major* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_{\text{r}}=32.8$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_{\text{r}}=33.4$ min. *Minor* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_{\text{r}}=21.5$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_{\text{r}}=22.2$ min. MS (EI) m/z (rel. intensity): 322 (M^+ , 1), 323 (11), 324 (3), 325 (10), 253 (100), 252 (15), 251 (96), 250 (4), 225 (19), 224 (4), 223 (19), 222 (1), 185 (46), 184(6), 183(47), 182(2), 157(18), 156(4), 155(17), 154(1).

(1R, 2S, 3R)-2-(4'-bromo-benzoyl)-3-hex-5-enyl-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde 13a (Table 2, entry 6): Prepared according to general procedure from (*E*)-2,7-octadienal (63.1mg; 0.508 mmol), 2-(dimethyl- λ^4 -sulfanylidene)-1-(4'-bromophenyl)-ethanone and (*S*)-(-)-indoline-2-yl-1H-tetrazole to give the pure product as a light yellow oil (32 mg; 86 % yield; 99 % ee; 29:1 dr) after column chromatography (silica gel, 10 % Et₂O in n-pentane), $R_f=0.1$. ¹H NMR (500MHz; CDCl₃) δ 9.33 (d, $J=6.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.86-8.10 (m, 2H), 7.64-7.60 (m, 2, 1H), 5.76 (ddt, $J=17.1, 10.3, 6.57$ Hz, 1H), 5.04-4.94 (m, 2H), 2.95 (dd, $J=8.51, 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.50 (ddt, $J=12.4, 6.4, 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.15-2.07 (m, 3H), 1.64-1.50 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100MHz; CDCl₃) δ 27.9, 29.3, 29.7, 31.4, 33.1, 34.5, 40.2, 115.2, 128.9, 129.8, 132.1, 135.7, 137.9 195.0, 198.9. $[\alpha]_D=-18.23^\circ$ (C=1.0, CHCl₃). The enantiomeric excess and diastereomeric excess was determined by GLC using Astec Chiraldex β -DM (30 m * 0.25 mm), column (195° C isotherm for 150 minutes), ramp to 220 °C by 10 °C/min, 220 °C hold 0.5 minutes. *Major* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_r=41.9$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_r=42.55$ min. *Minor* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_r=26.8$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_r=26.3$ min. MS (EI) m/z (rel. intensity): 334 (M^+ ,1), 323 (4), 322 (2), 321 (5), 320 (2), 279 (15), 278 (5), 277 (14), 276 (2), 253 (69), 252 (14), 251 (76), 250 (5), 225 (22), 224 (7), 223 (24), 222 (4), 185 (100), 184(13), 183(96), 182(3), 157(44), 156(6), 155(38), 154(3).

(1R, 2S, 3R)-2-(4'-bromo-benzoyl)-3-hex-5-enyl-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde 13b (Table 3, entry 6): Prepared according to general procedure from (*E*)-2,7-octadienal (63.1mg; 0.508 mmol), 2-(dimethyl- λ^4 -sulfanylidene)-1-(4'-bromophenyl)-ethanone and (*S*)-(-)-indoline-2-carboxylic acid to give the pure product as a light yellow oil (30.2 mg; 71 % yield; 93 % ee; 25:1 dr) after column chromatography (silica gel, 10 % Et₂O in n-pentane), ¹H NMR (500MHz; CDCl₃) δ 9.33 (d, $J=6.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.86-8.10 (m, 2H), 7.64-7.60 (m, 2, 1H), 5.76 (ddt, $J=17.1, 10.3, 6.57$ Hz, 1H), 5.04-4.94 (m, 2H), 2.95 (dd, $J=8.51, 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.50 (ddt, $J=12.4, 6.4, 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.15-2.07 (m, 3H), 1.64-1.50 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100MHz; CDCl₃) δ 27.9, 29.3, 30.3, 31.4, 33.0, 34.5, 40.2, 115.2, 128.8, 129.7, 132.0, 135.6, 137.8, 195.0, 198.9. $[\alpha]_D=-14.4^\circ$ (C=1.0, CHCl₃). The enantiomeric excess and diastereomeric excess was determined by GLC using Astec Chiraldex β -DM (30 m * 0.25 mm), column

(195° C isotherm for 150 minutes), ramp to 220 °C by 10 °C/min, 220 °C hold 0.5 minutes. *Major* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_r=41.5$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_r=42.2$ min. *Minor* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_r=26.6$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_r=26.2$ min. MS (EI) m/z (rel. intensity): 334 (M^+ ,1), 323 (8), 322 (4), 321 (8), 320 (2), 225 (23), 224 (12), 223 (22), 222 (4), 185 (100), 184(13), 183(98), 182(4), 157(41), 156(7), 155(36), 154(4).

(1*R*, 2*S*, 3*R*)-2-Benzoyl-3-phenyl-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde 14a (Table 2, entry 7):

Prepared according to general procedure from *trans*-cinnamaldehyde (68 mg; 0.508 mmol), 2-(dimethyl- λ^4 -sulfanylidene)-1-phenyl-ethanone and (*S*)-(-)-indoline-2-yl-1*H*-tetrazole to give the pure product as a colorless oil (29.8 mg; 94 % yield; 99 % ee; 35:1 dr) after column chromatography (silica gel, 10 % Et₂O in *n*-pentane), $R_f=0.15$. ¹H NMR (500MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.59 (d, $J=6.08$ Hz, 1H), 8.02-7.98 (m, 2H), 7.63-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.52-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.39-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.28 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.21 (m, 2H), 3.61 (t, $J=6.11$ Hz, 1H), 3.48 (dd, $J=9.02, 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.68 (ddd, $J=8.91, 6.3, 6.1$ Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100MHz; CDCl₃) δ 32.4, 36.7, 40.8, 126.6 (2C), 127.6, 128.4 (2C), 128.8 (2C), 128.9 (2C), 133.7, 136.9, 137.0, 195.0, 197.7. $[\alpha]_D=-166.9^\circ$ (C=1.0, CHCl₃). The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis after reduction of the aldehyde to the corresponding alcohol. (*1R*, 2*S*, 3*R*)-2-Benzoyl-3-phenyl-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde (**14a**) (29.8 mg; 0.12 mmol) was carefully dissolved in 1 ml (methanol:AcOH/AcONa buffer pH=4.5) (1:1) after which (1.2 eq, 7.54 mg, 0.144 mmol) of sodium cyanoborohydride was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 hours after which the mixture was concentrated at reduced pressure to give white residue. The residue was diluted with 1 ml saturated NaCl and then extracted 3 times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give crude product which was further purified by means of column chromatography (silica gel, 30 % ethyl acetate in *n*-pentane), $R_f=0.75$, to give pure product primary alcohol (**15a**) as a colorless oil (28.8 mg, 95 %). ¹H NMR (500MHz; CDCl₃) δ 8.02-7.98 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.53 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.27-7.14 (m, 5H), 4.15 (m, 2H), 3.90 (dd, $J=12.1, 8.29$ Hz, 1H), 3.02 (dd, $J=8.79, 5.14$ Hz, 1H), 2.94 (td, $J=5.69, 1.31$ Hz, 1H), 2.42-2.33 (m, 1H). The anantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC equipped with chiral column Chiralcel AD (25

% 2-propanol in hexane, 1ml/min, 254 nm); *major* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_r = 22.15$ min.

Minor diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_r = 12.3$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_r = 13.8$ min.

(1*R*, 2*S*, 3*R*)-2-Benzoyl-3-phenyl-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde 14b (Table 3, entry 7):

Prepared according to general procedure from *trans*-cinnamaldehyde (68 mg; 0.508 mmol), 2-(dimethyl- λ^4 -sulfanylidene)-1-phenyl-ethanone and (*S*)-(-)-indoline-2-carboxylic acid to give the pure product as a colorless oil (25.8 mg; 81 % yield; 93 % ee; 32:1 dr) after column chromatography (silica gel, 10 % Et₂O in n-pentane), $R_f=0.15$. ¹H NMR (500MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.59 (d, $J=6.08$ Hz, 1H), 8.02-7.98 (m, 2H), 7.63-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.52-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.39-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.28 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.21 (m, 2H), 3.61 (t, $J=6.11$ Hz, 1H), 3.48 (dd, $J=9.02, 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.68 (ddd, $J=8.91, 6.3, 6.1$ Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100MHz; CDCl₃) δ 32.4, 36.7, 40.8, 126.6 (2C), 127.6, 128.4 (2C), 128.8 (2C), 128.9 (2C), 133.7, 136.9, 137.0, 195.0, 197.7. $[\alpha]_D=-165.6^\circ$ (C=1.0, CHCl₃). The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC analysis after reduction of the aldehyde to the corresponding alcohol. (*1R*, 2*S*, 3*R*)-2-Benzoyl-3-phenyl-cyclopropanecarbaldehyde (**14b**) (25.8 mg; 0.103 mmol) was carefully dissolved in 1 ml (methanol:AcOH/AcONa buffer pH=4.5) (1:1) after which (1,2 eq, 7.2 mg, 0.124 mmol) of sodium cyanoborohydride was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 hours after which the mixture was concentrated at reduced pressure to give white residue. The residue was diluted with 1 ml saturated NaCl and extracted 3 times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to give crude product which was further purified by means of column chromatography (silica gel, 30 % ethyl acetate in n-pentane), $R_f=0.75$, to give pure product primary alcohol (**15b**) as a colorless oil (16.6 mg, 65 %). ¹H NMR (500MHz; CDCl₃) δ 8.02-7.98 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.53 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.27-7.14 (m, 5H), 4.15 (m, 2H), 3.90 (dd, $J=12.1, 8.29$ Hz, 1H), 3.02 (dd, $J=8.79, 5.14$ Hz, 1H), 2.94 (td, $J=5.69, 1.31$ Hz, 1H), 2.42-2.33 (m, 1H). The anantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC equipped with chiral column Chiralcel AD (25 % 2-propanol/hexanes, 1ml/min, 254 nm); major enantiomer $t_r= 22.35$ min and minor enantiomer $t_r= 29.70$ min. *Minor* diastereomer: major enantiomer $t_r=11.8$ min and *minor* enantiomer $t_r=13.1$ min.

References

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Figure 1: ¹H NMR of (3) at 25 °C.

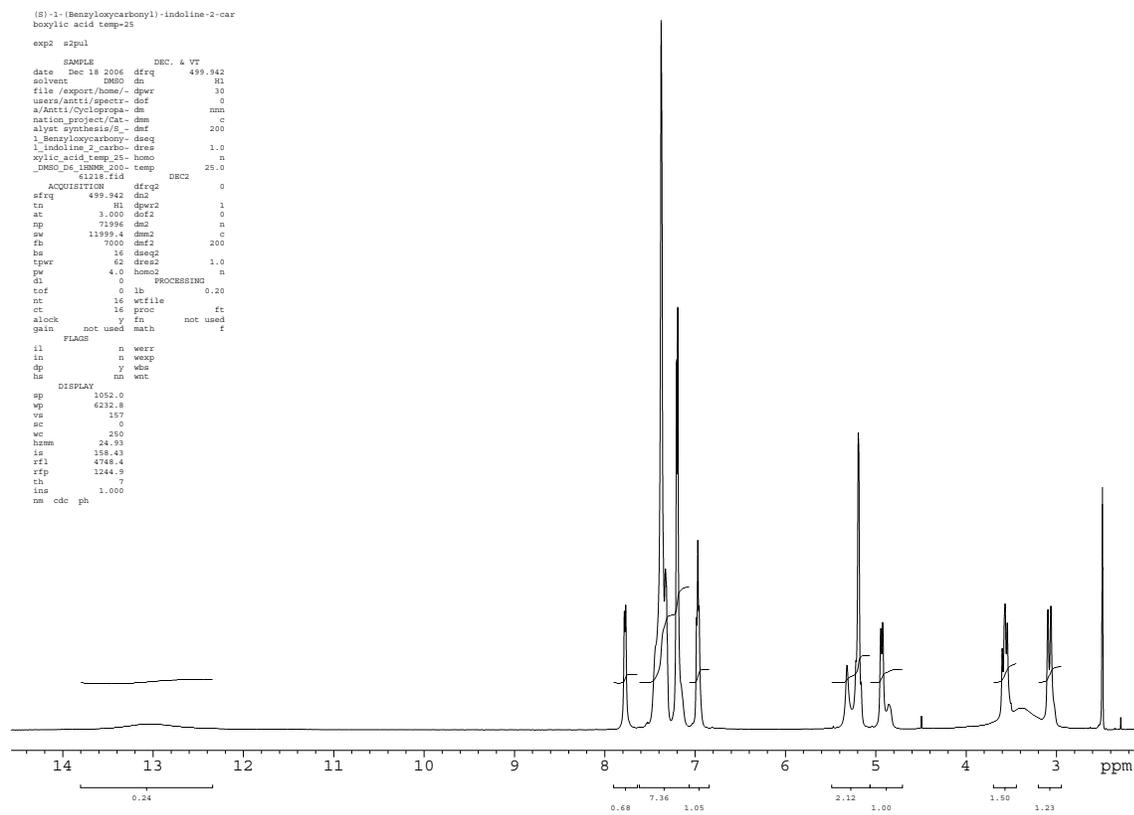


Figure 2: ¹H NMR of (3) at 80 °C.

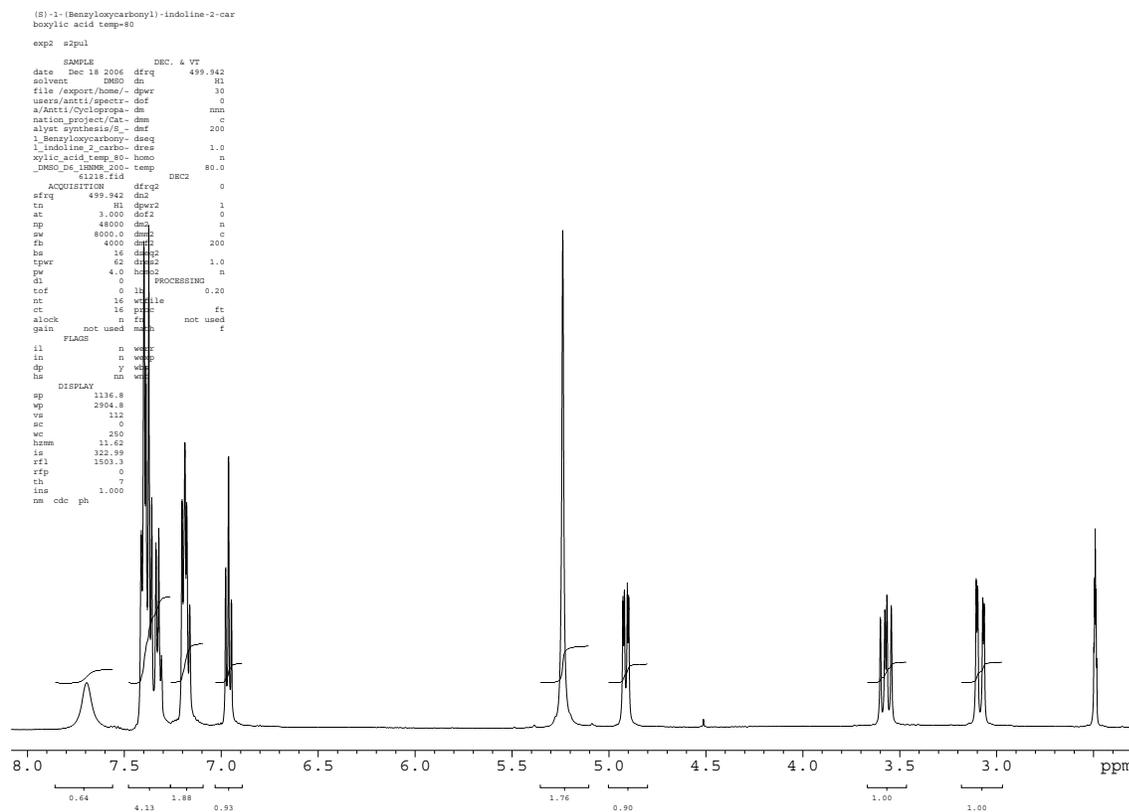


Figure 3: ^{13}C NMR of (3) at 80 °C.

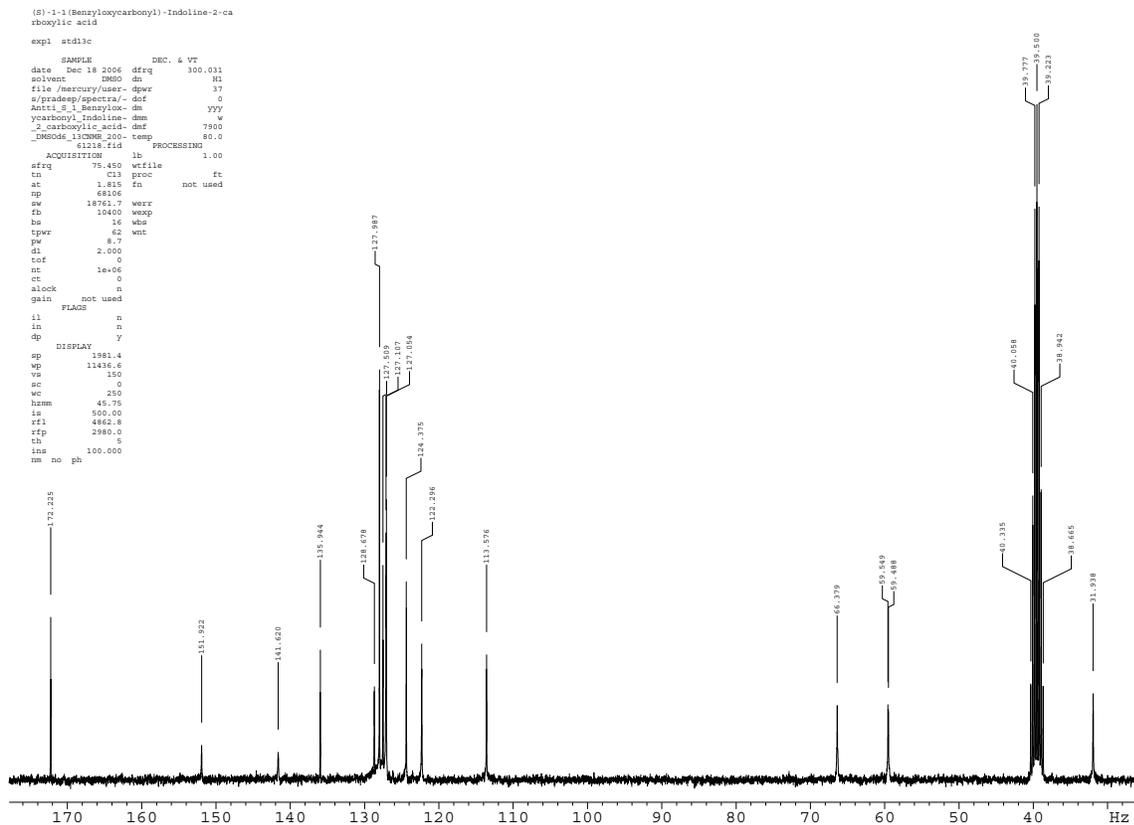


Figure 4: ^1H NMR of (4) at 25 °C.

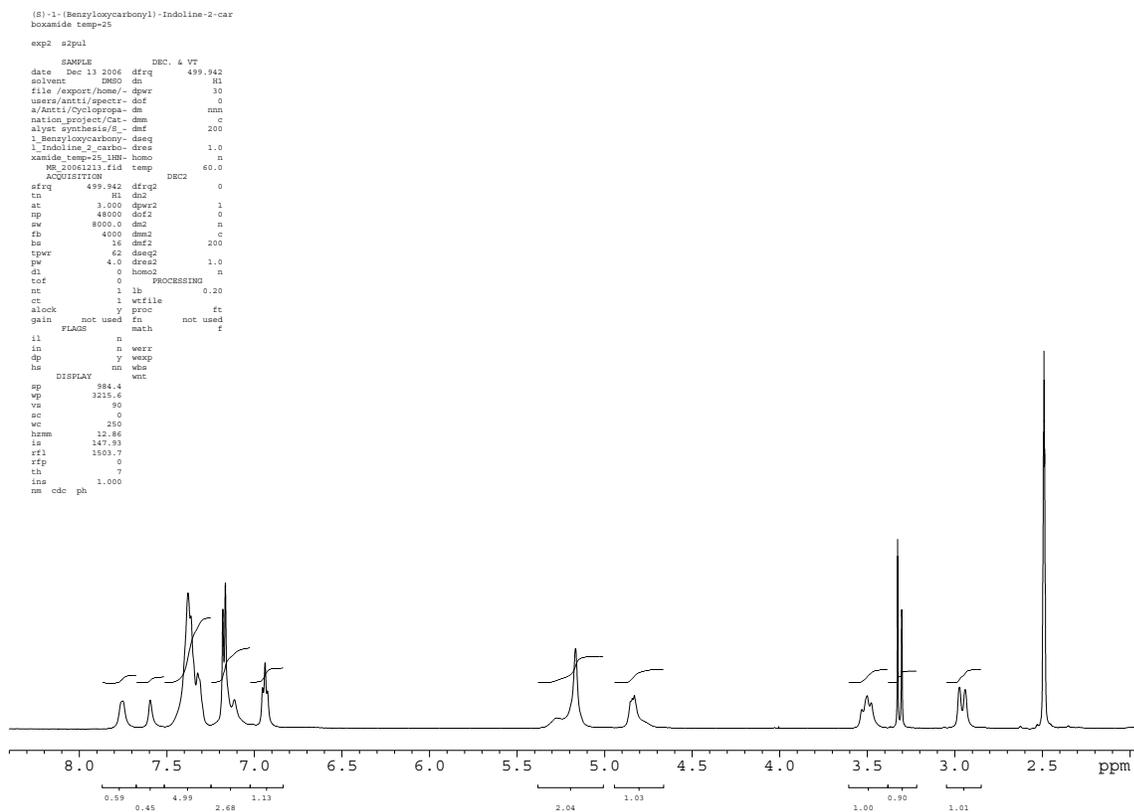


Figure 5: ¹H NMR of (4) at 80 °C.

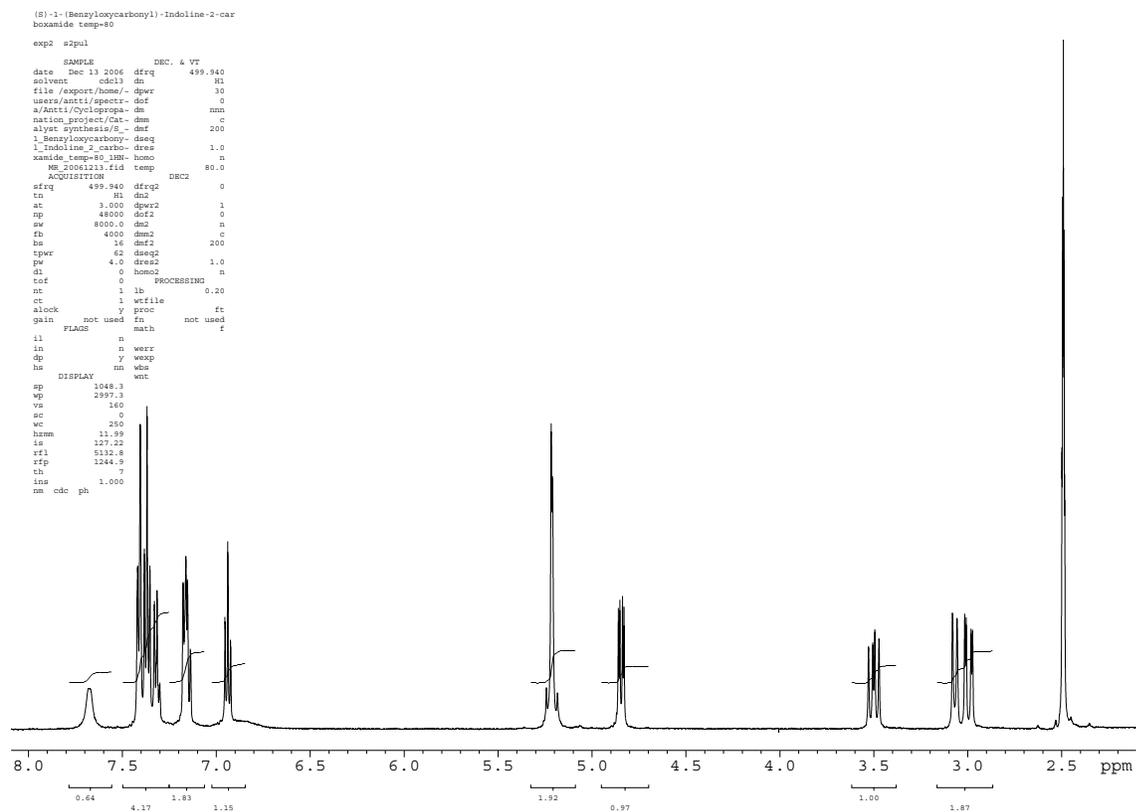


Figure 6: ^{13}C NMR of (4) at 80 °C.

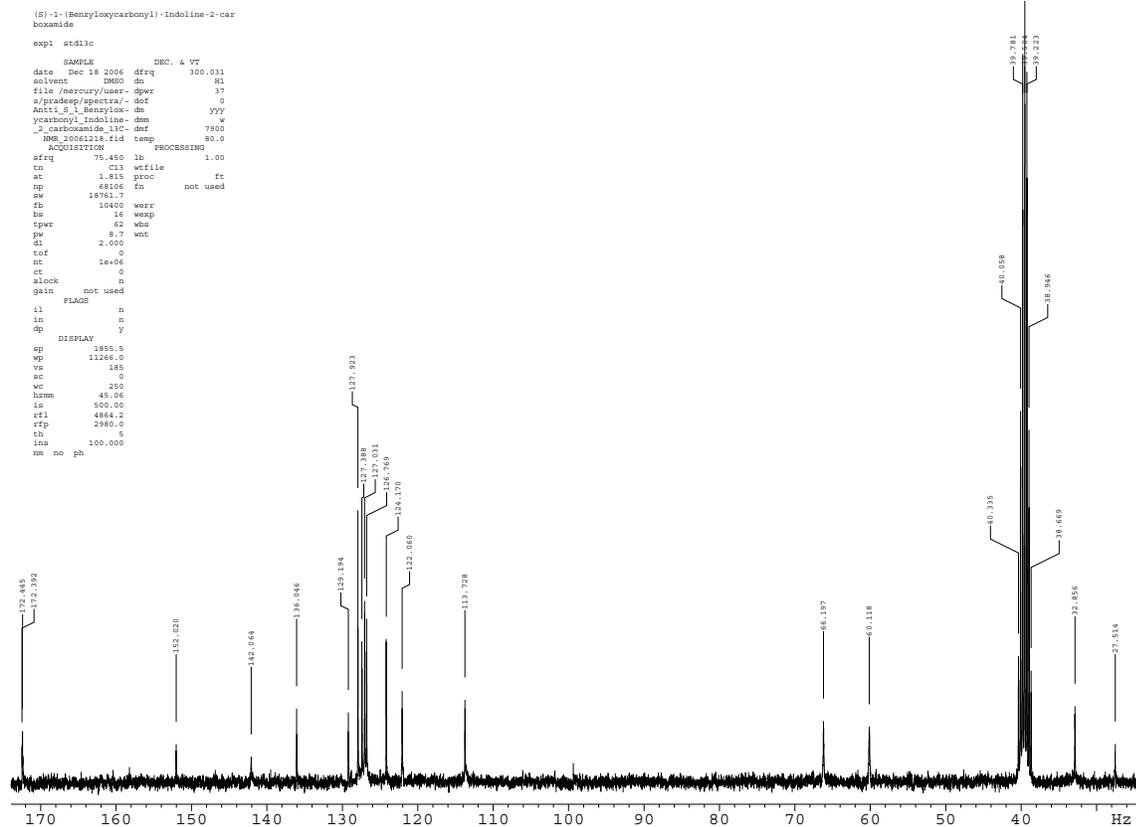


Figure 7: ^1H NMR of (5) at 25 $^\circ\text{C}$.

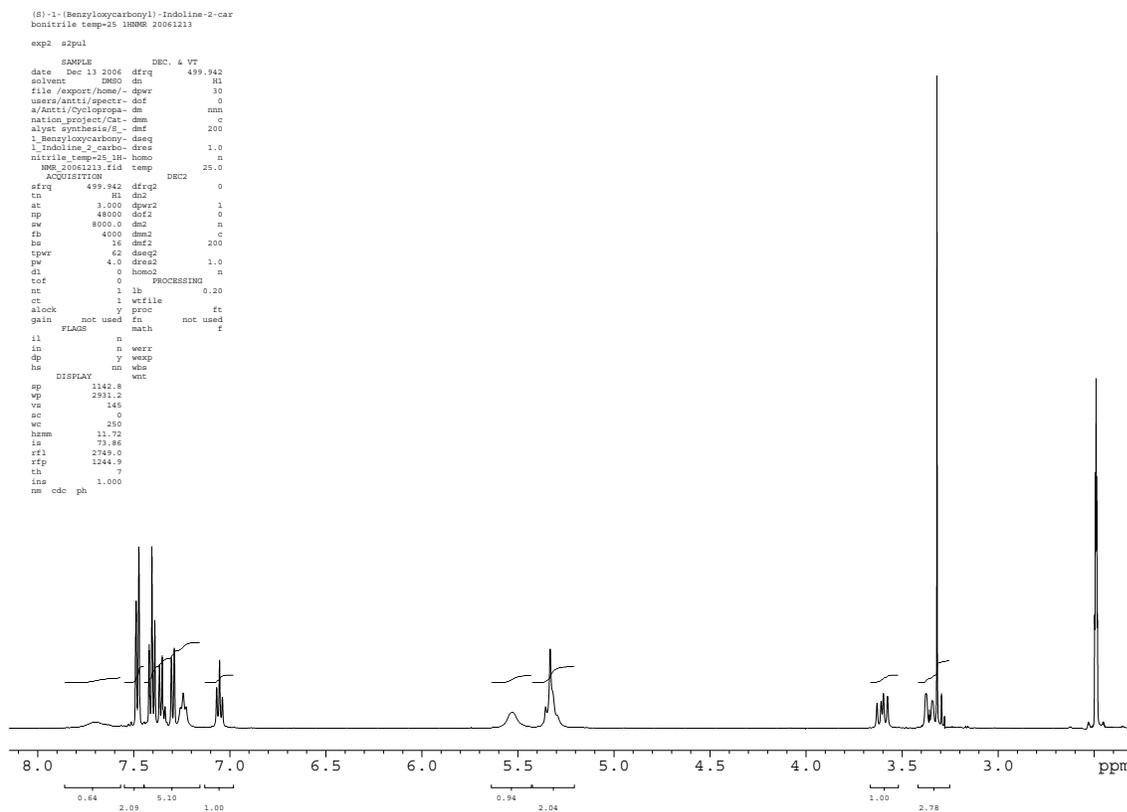


Figure 8: ¹H NMR of (5) at 60 °C.

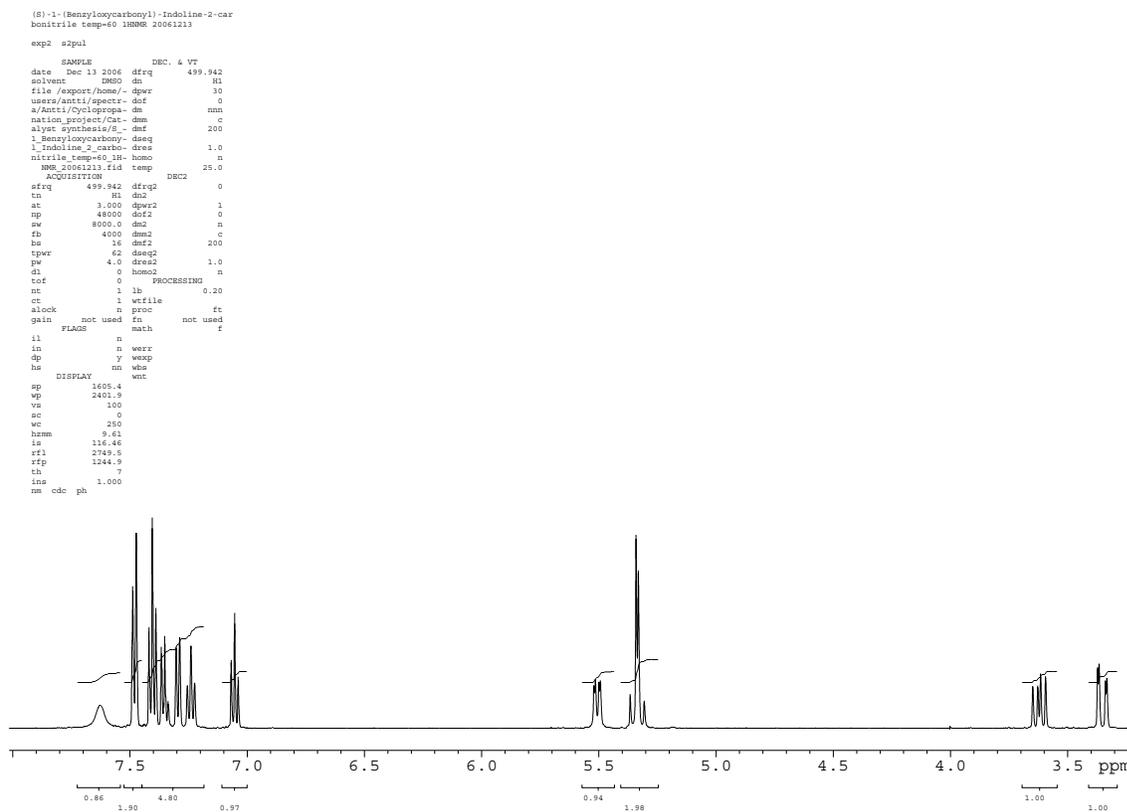


Figure 9: ^{13}C NMR of (5) at 60 °C.

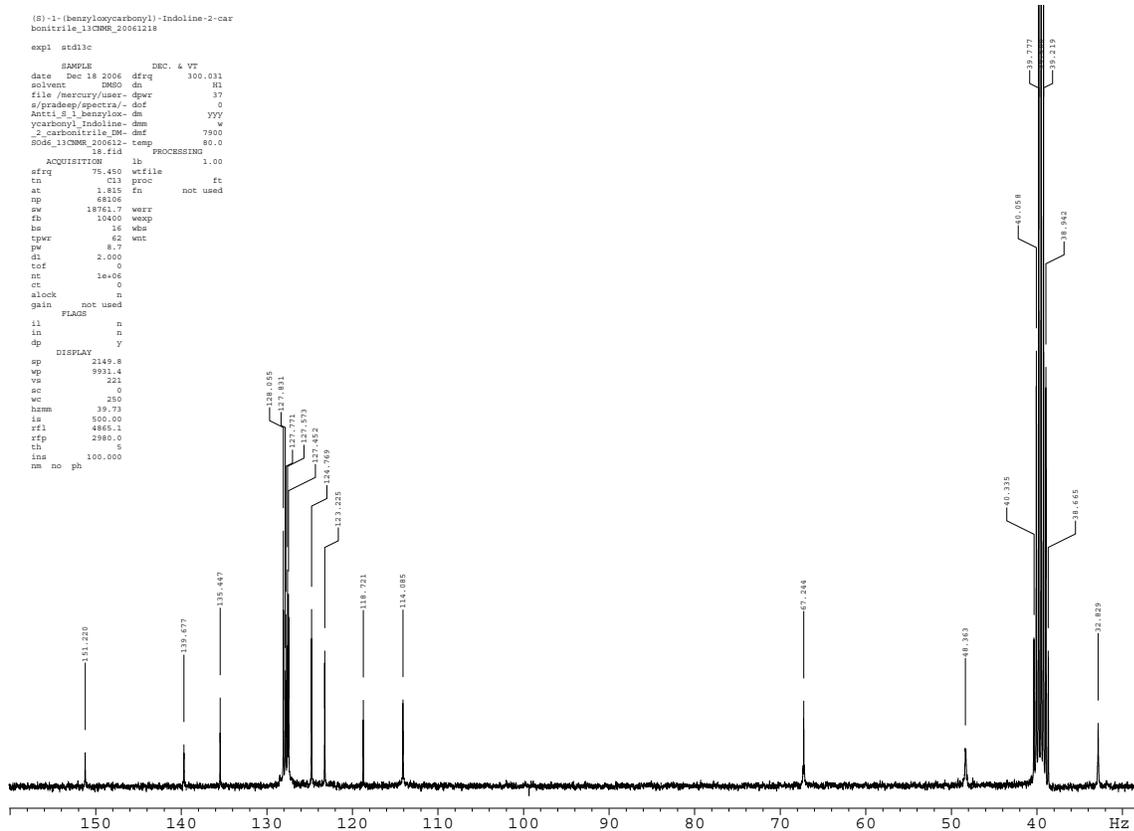


Figure 10: ^1H NMR of (6) at 25 °C.

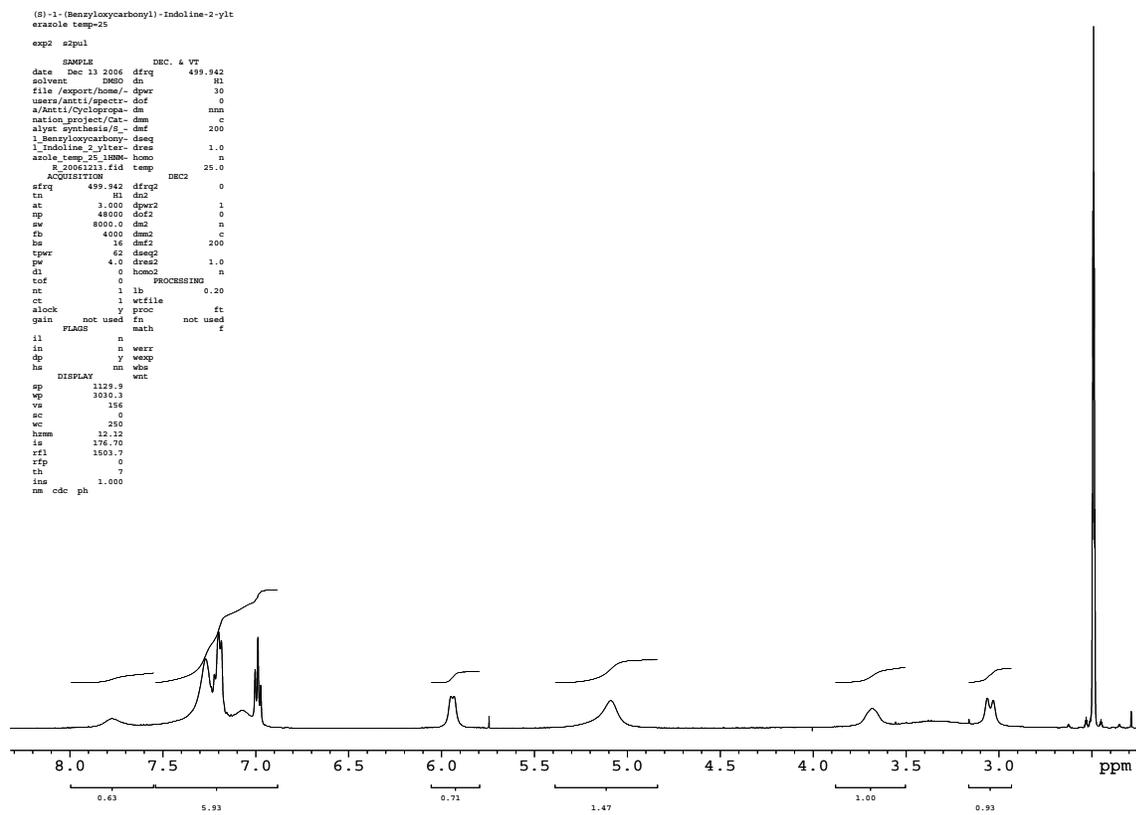


Figure 11: ^1H NMR of (6) at 80 °C.

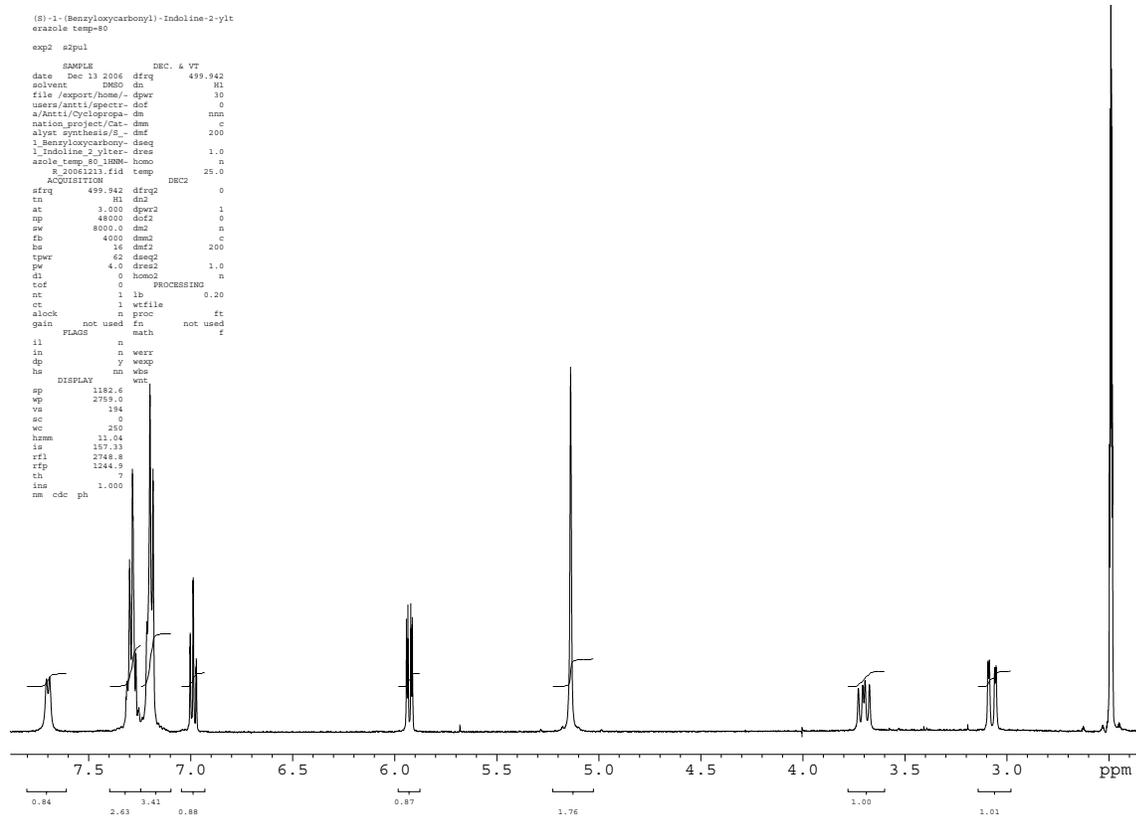


Figure 12: ^{13}C NMR of (6) at 80 °C.

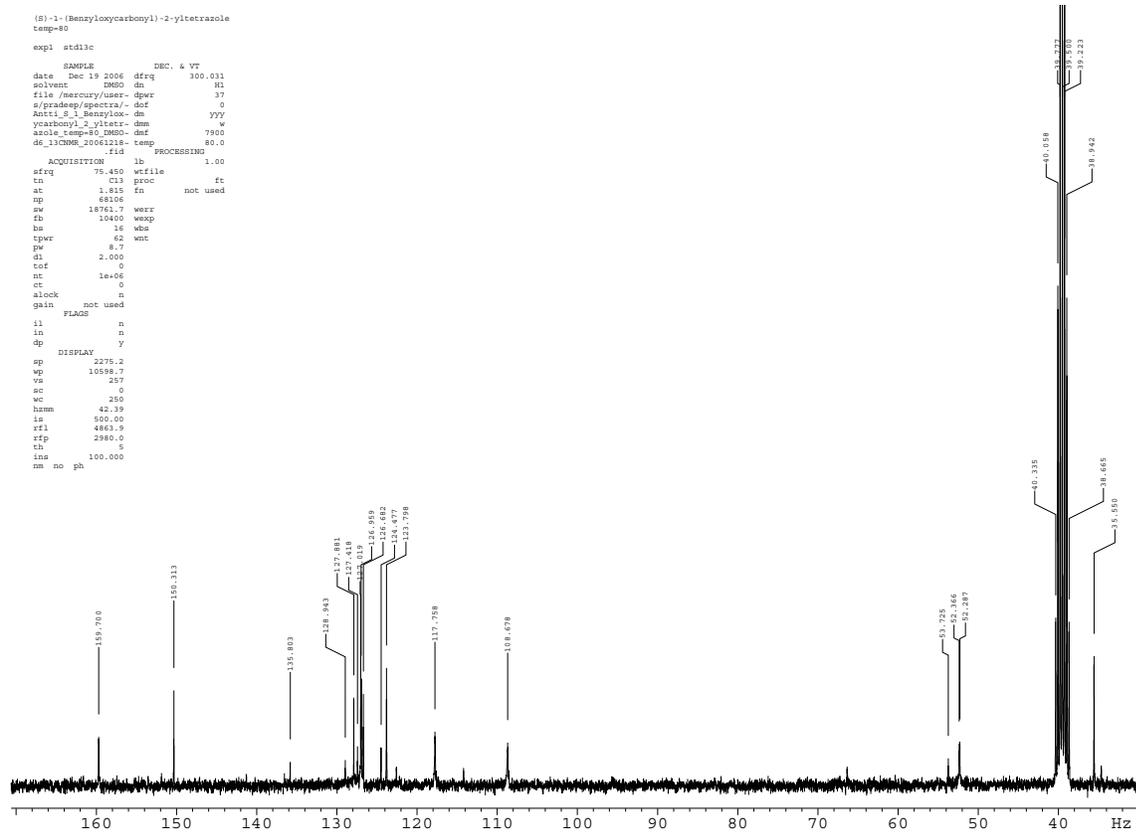


Figure 13: ¹H NMR of (1) at 25 °C.

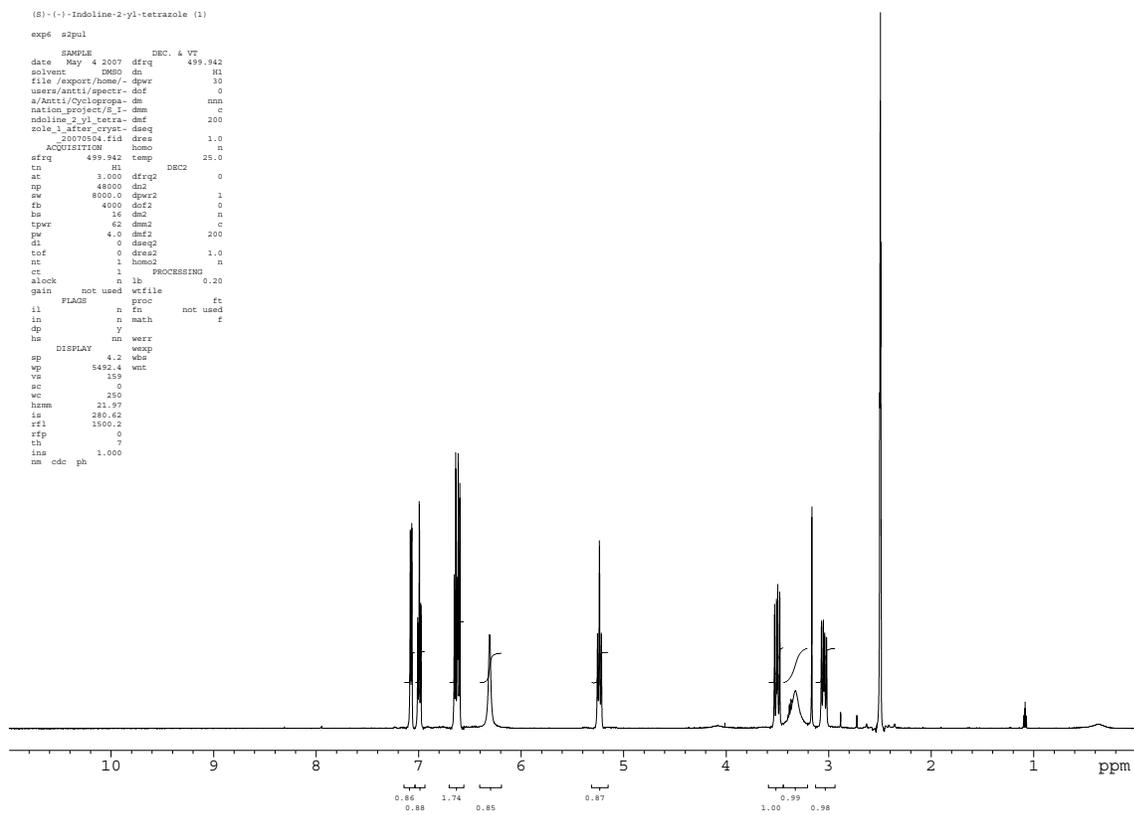


Figure 14: ^{13}C NMR of (1) at 25 °C.

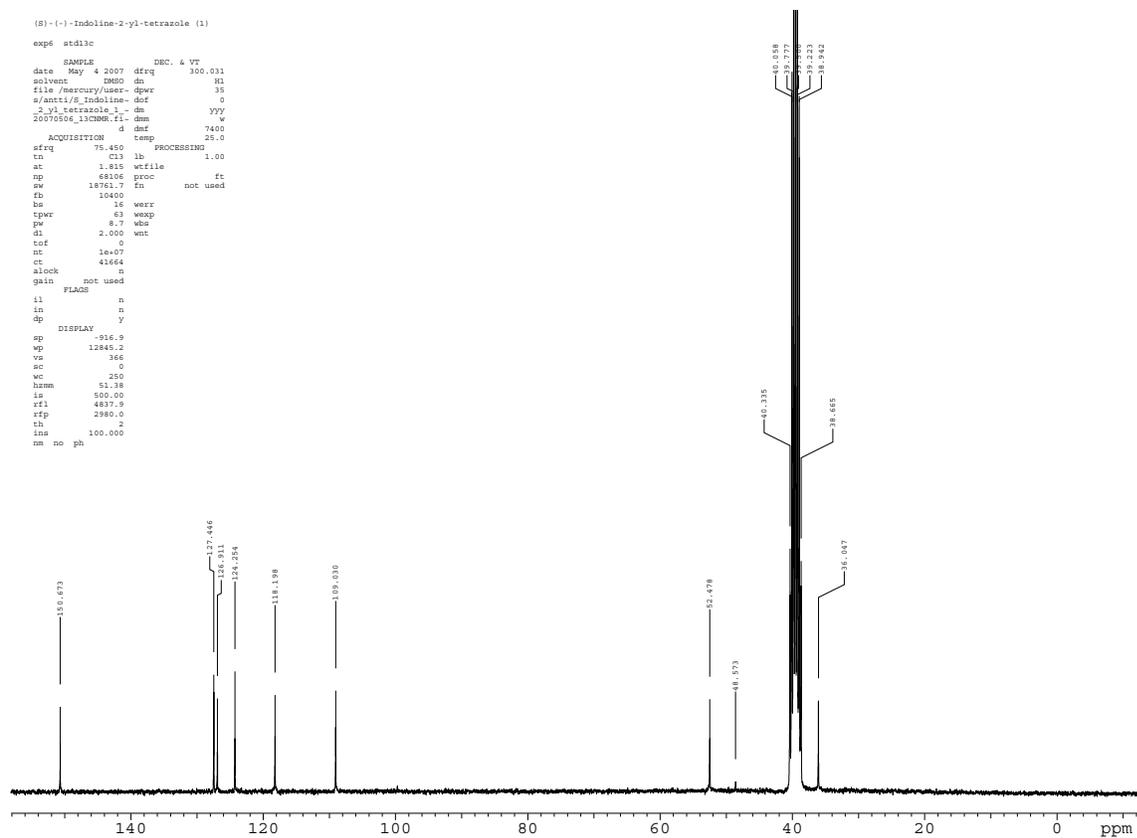


Figure 15: ¹H NMR of 8a (Table 2, entry 1) at 25 °C.

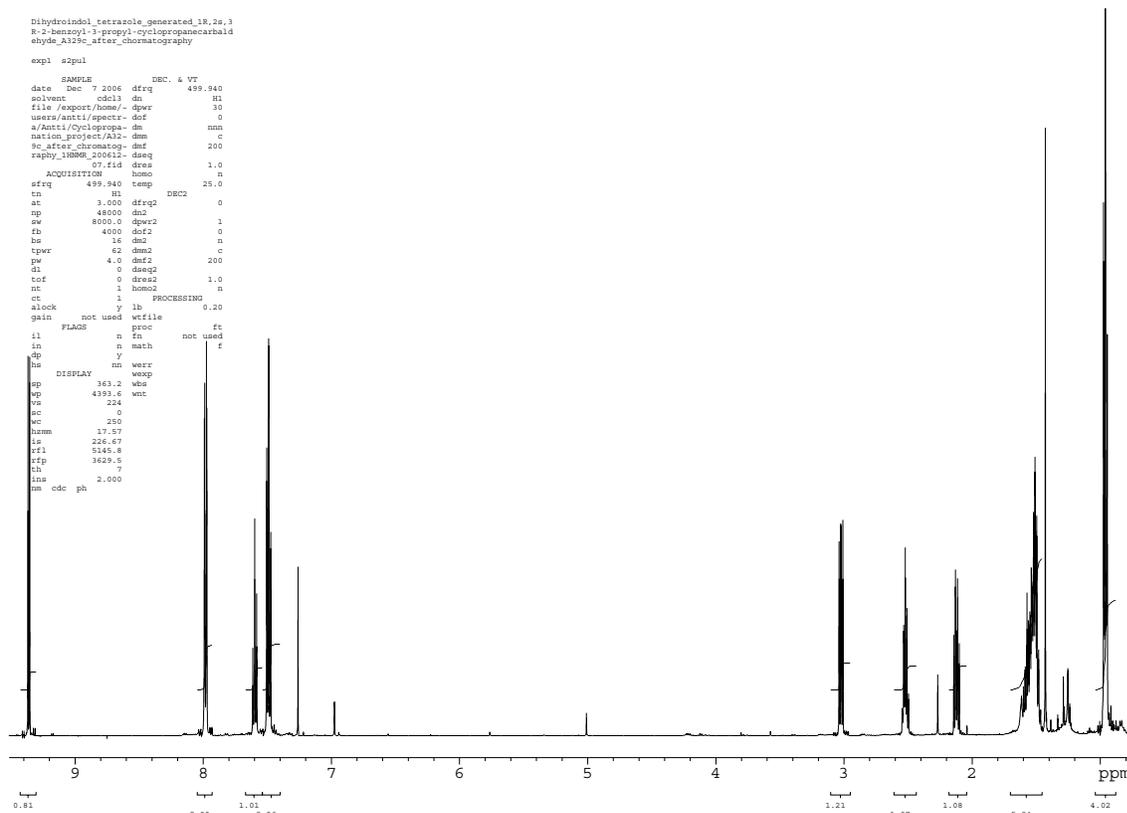


Figure 16: ^{13}C NMR of 8a (Table 2, entry 1) at 25 °C.

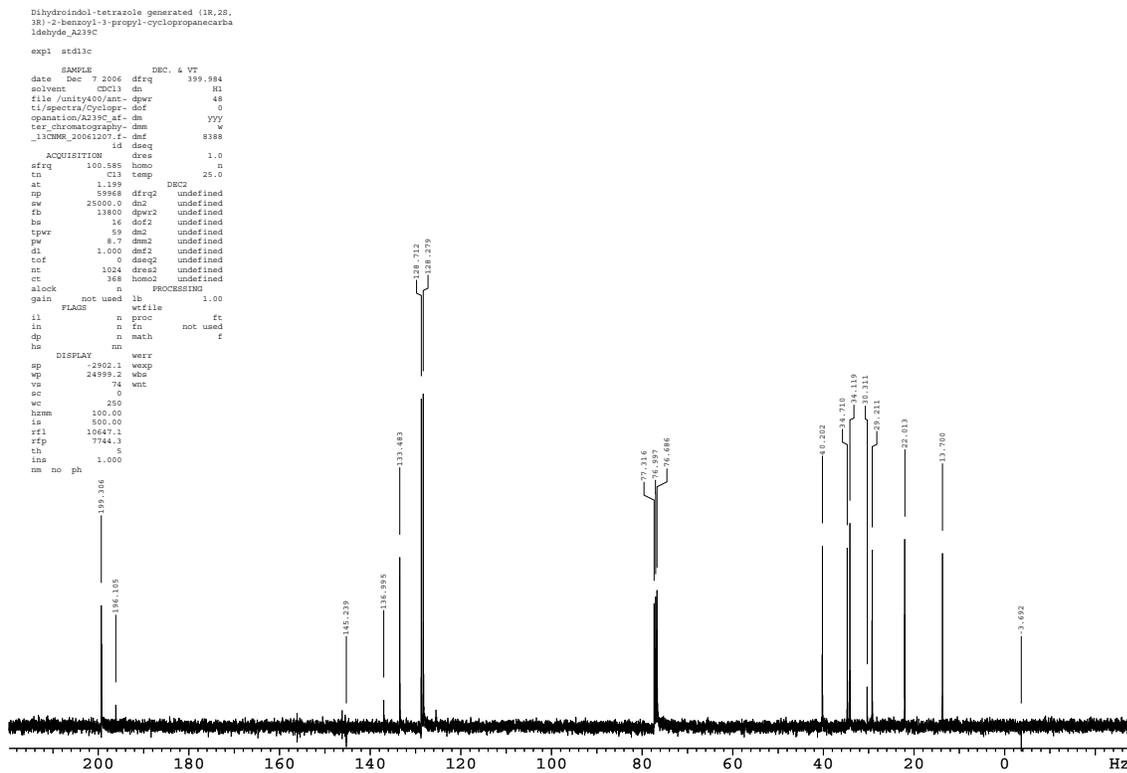
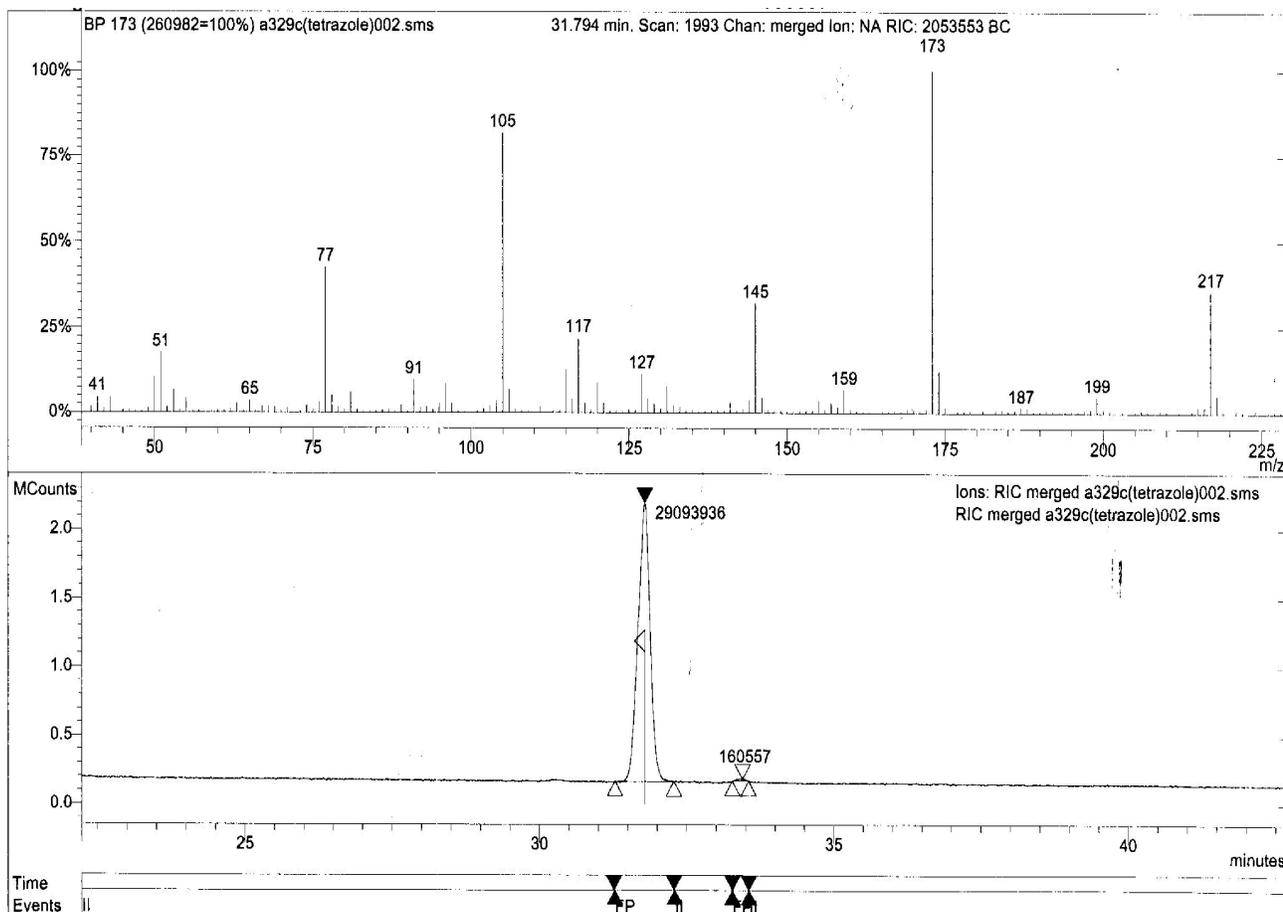


Figure 17: GLC-MS determination of ee (major diastereomer) 8a (Table 2, entry 1).



Major enantiomer	Minor enantiomer	ee %
29093936	160557	99

Figure 18: ¹H NMR of 8b (Table 3, entry 1) at 25 °C.

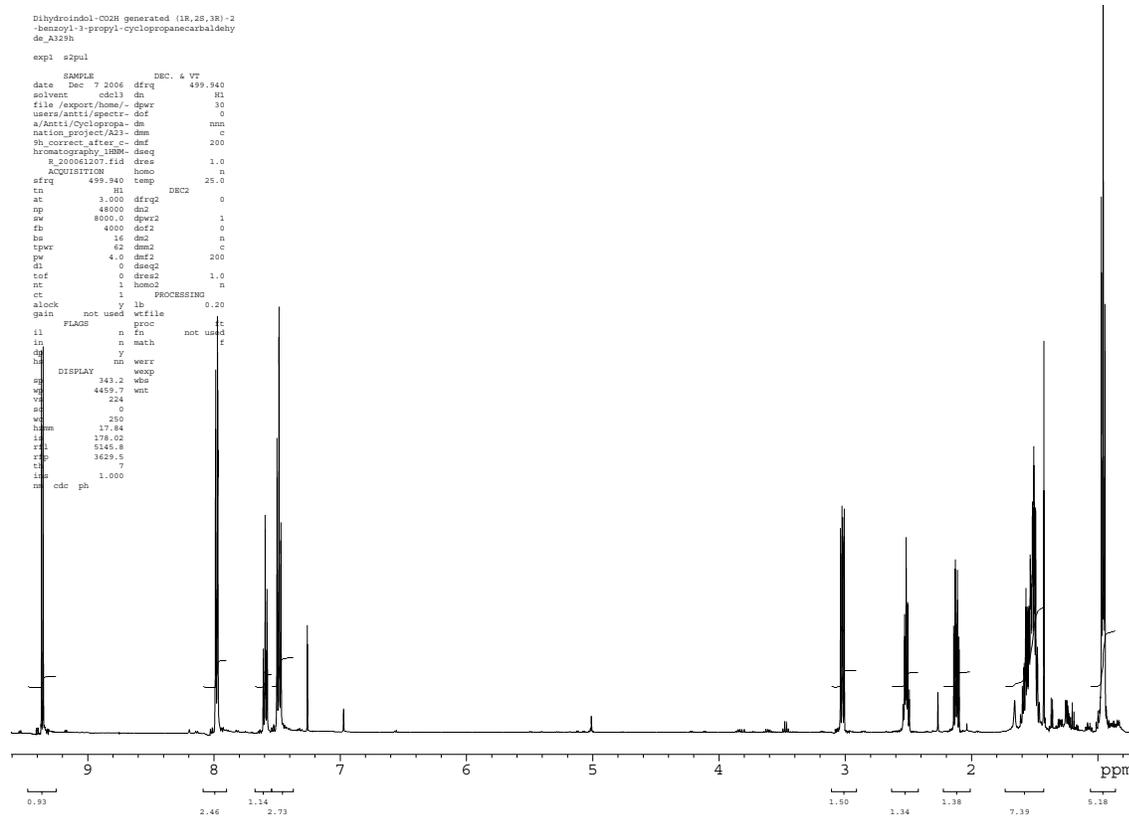


Figure 19: ¹³C NMR of 8b (Table 3, entry 1) at 25 °C.

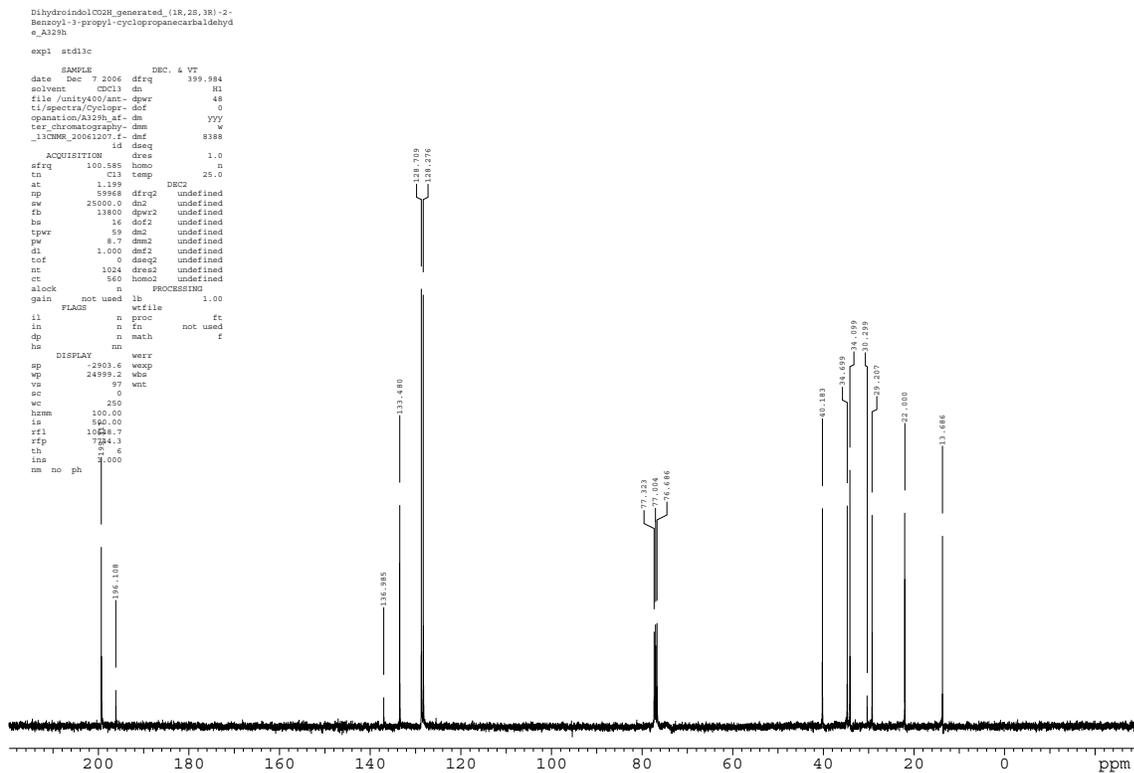
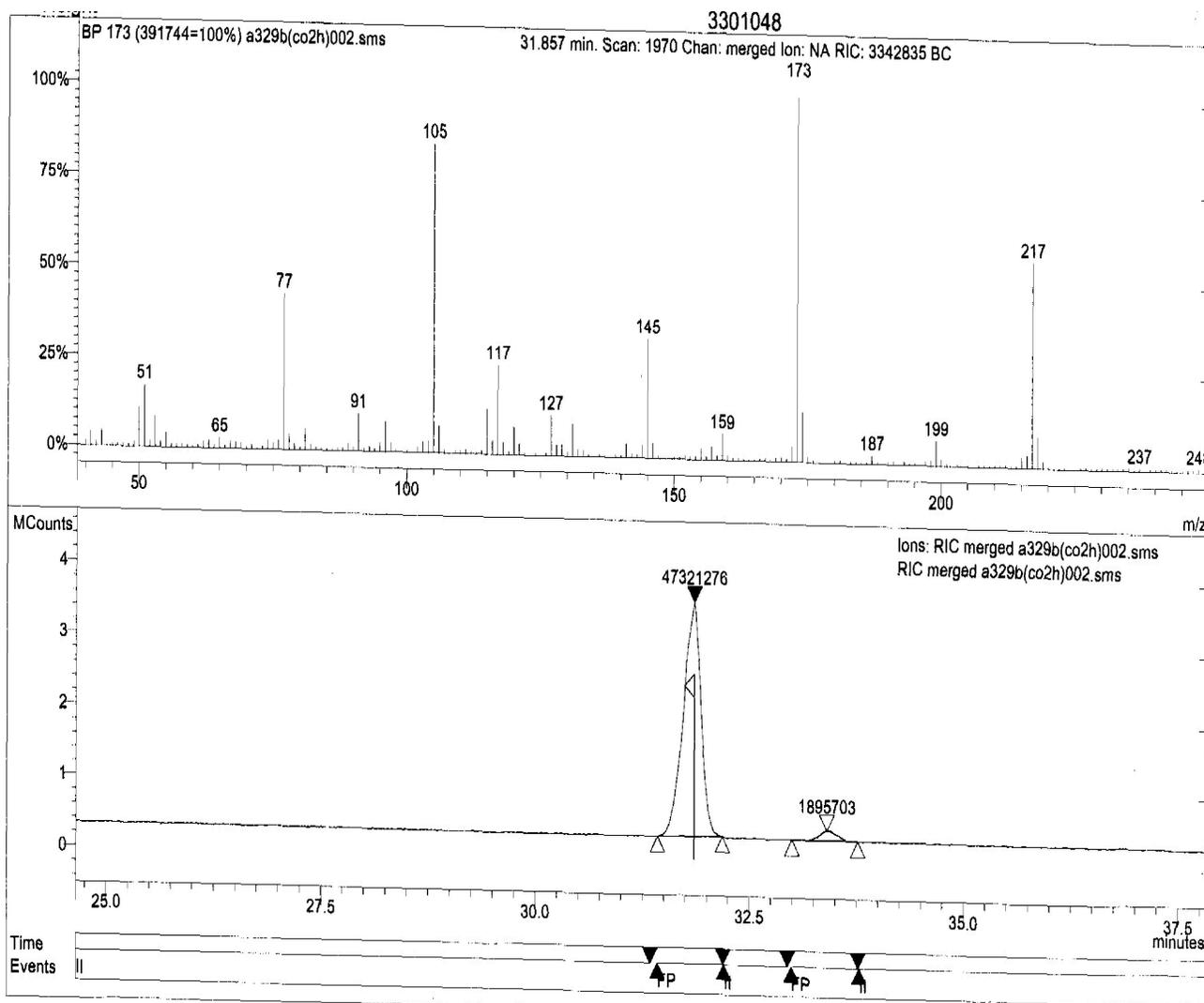


Figure 20: GLC-MS determination of ee (major diastereomer) 8b (Table 3, entry 1).



Major enantiomer	Minor enantiomer	ee %
47321276	1895703	92

Figure 21: ¹H NMR of 9a (Table 2, entry 2) at 25 °C.

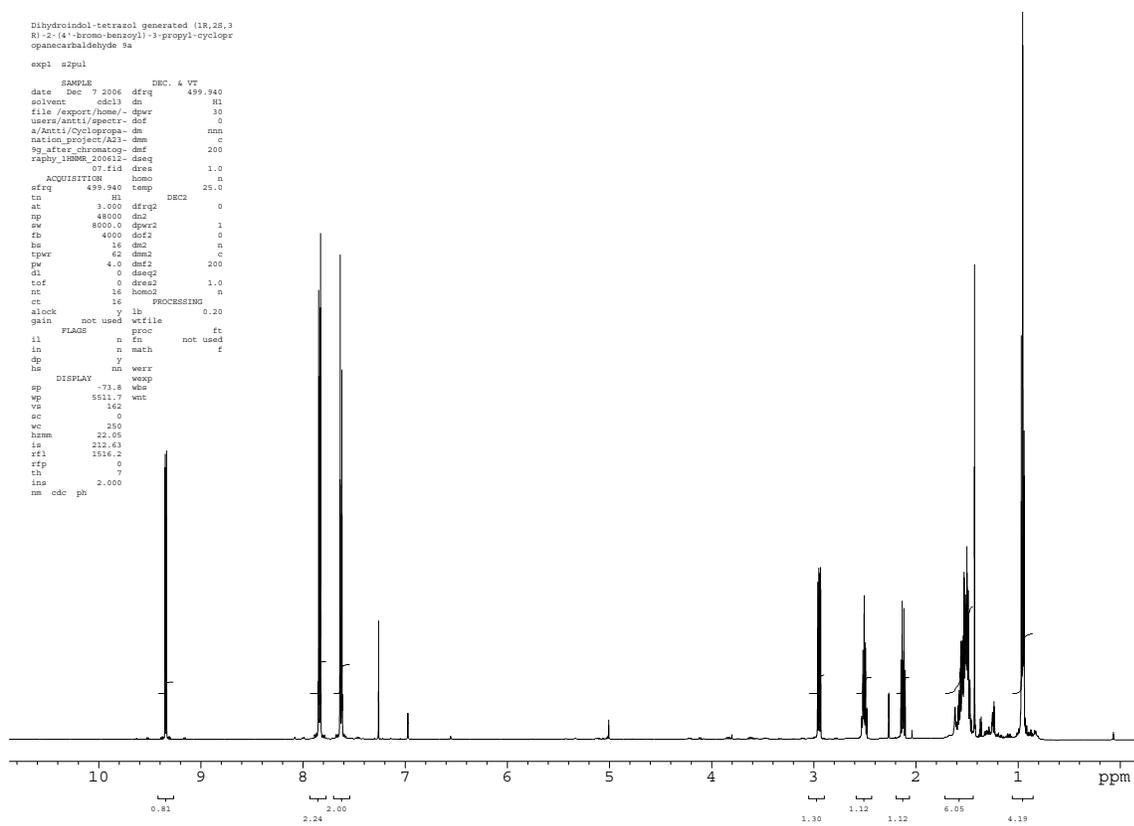


Figure 22: ^{13}C NMR of 9a (Table 2, entry 2) at 25 °C.

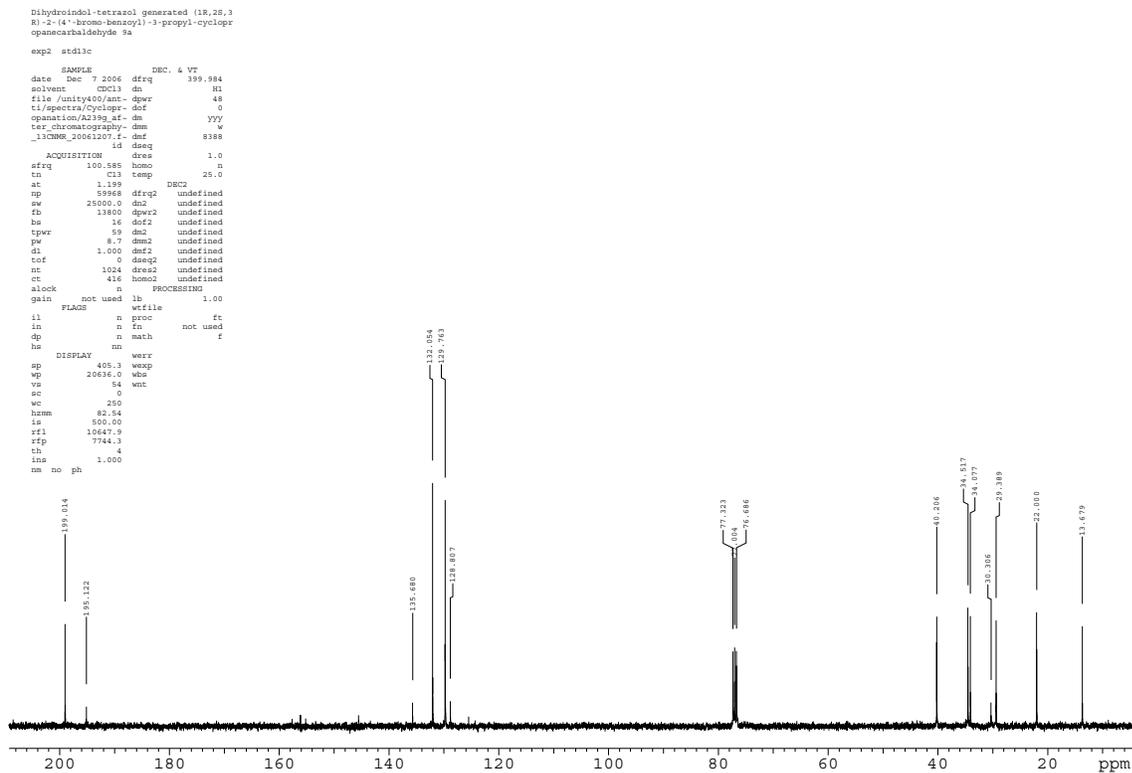
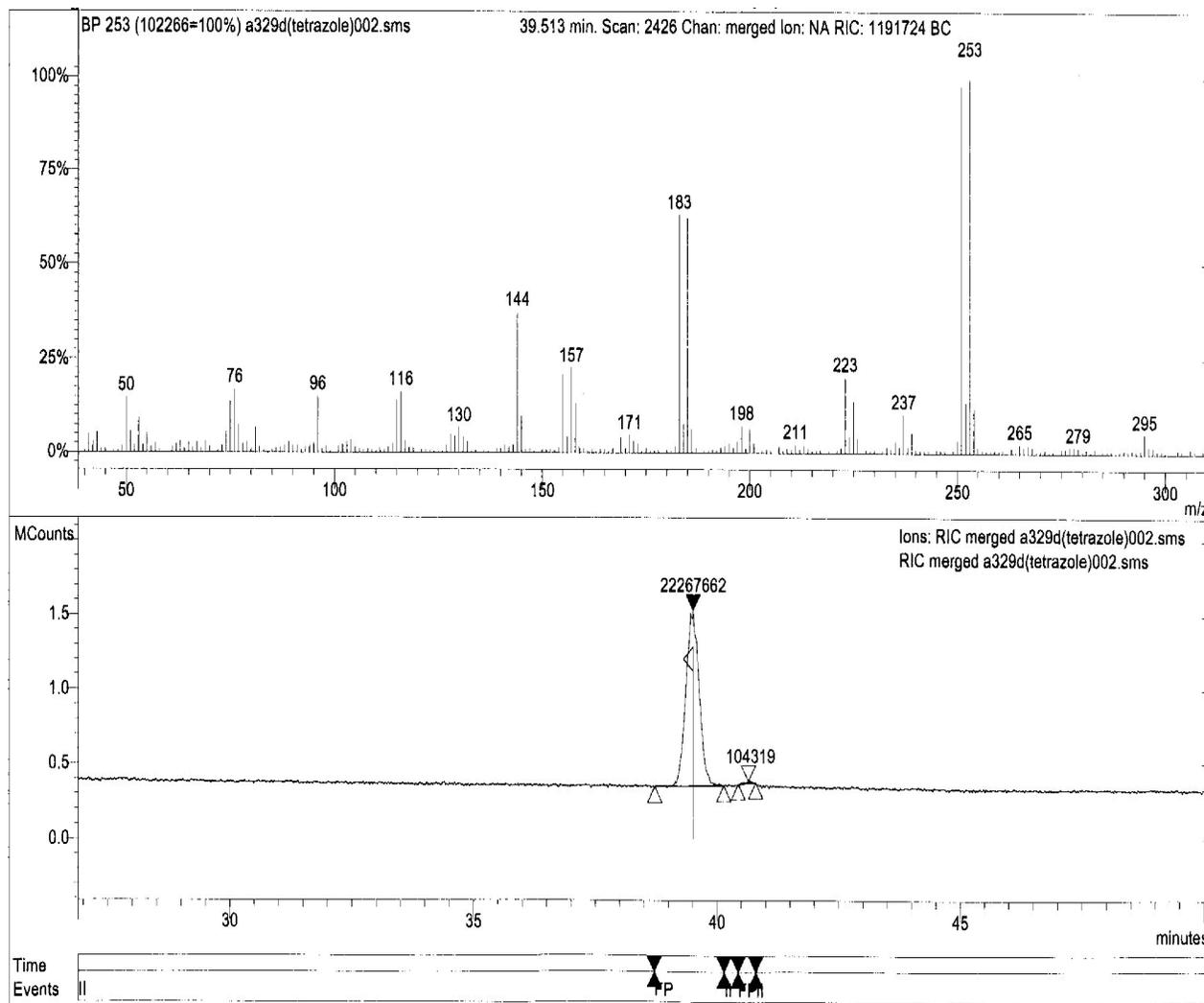


Figure 23: GLC-MS determination of ee (major diastereomer) 9a (Table 2, entry 2).



Major enantiomer	Minor enantiomer	ee %
22267662	104319	99

Figure 24: ¹H NMR of 9b (Table 3, entry 2) at 25 °C.

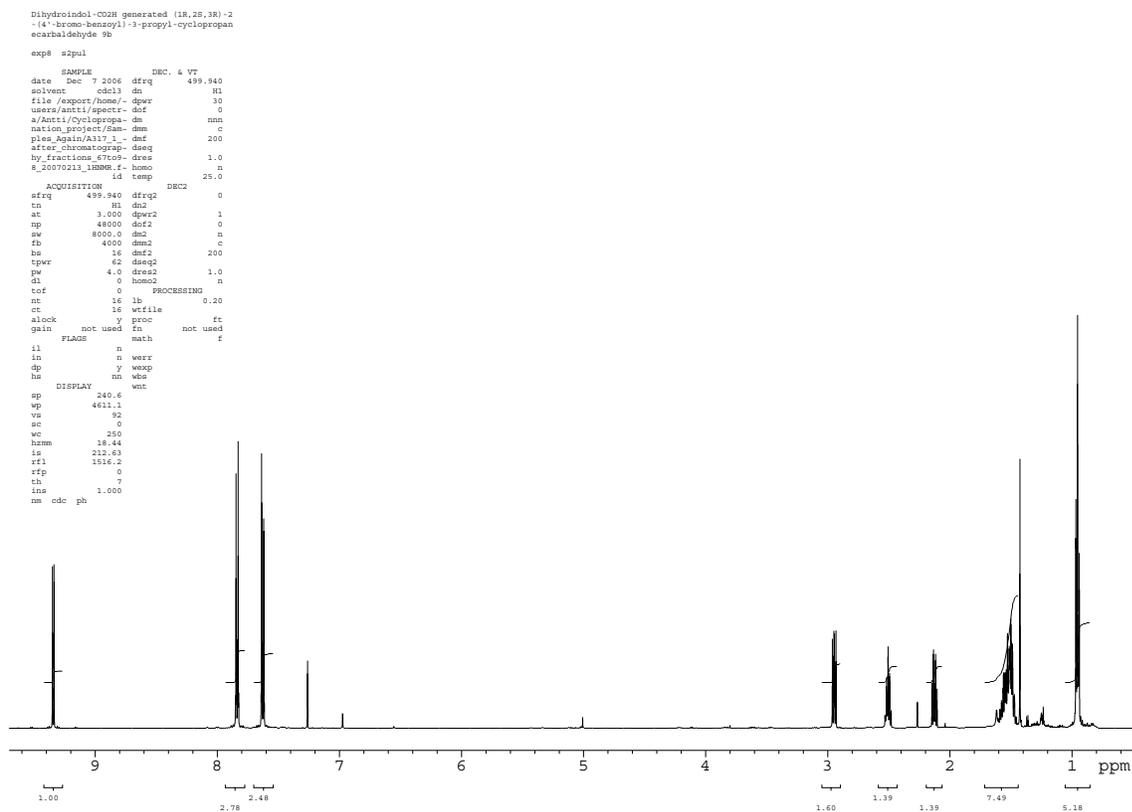


Figure 25: ¹³C NMR of 9b (Table 3, entry 2) at 25 °C.

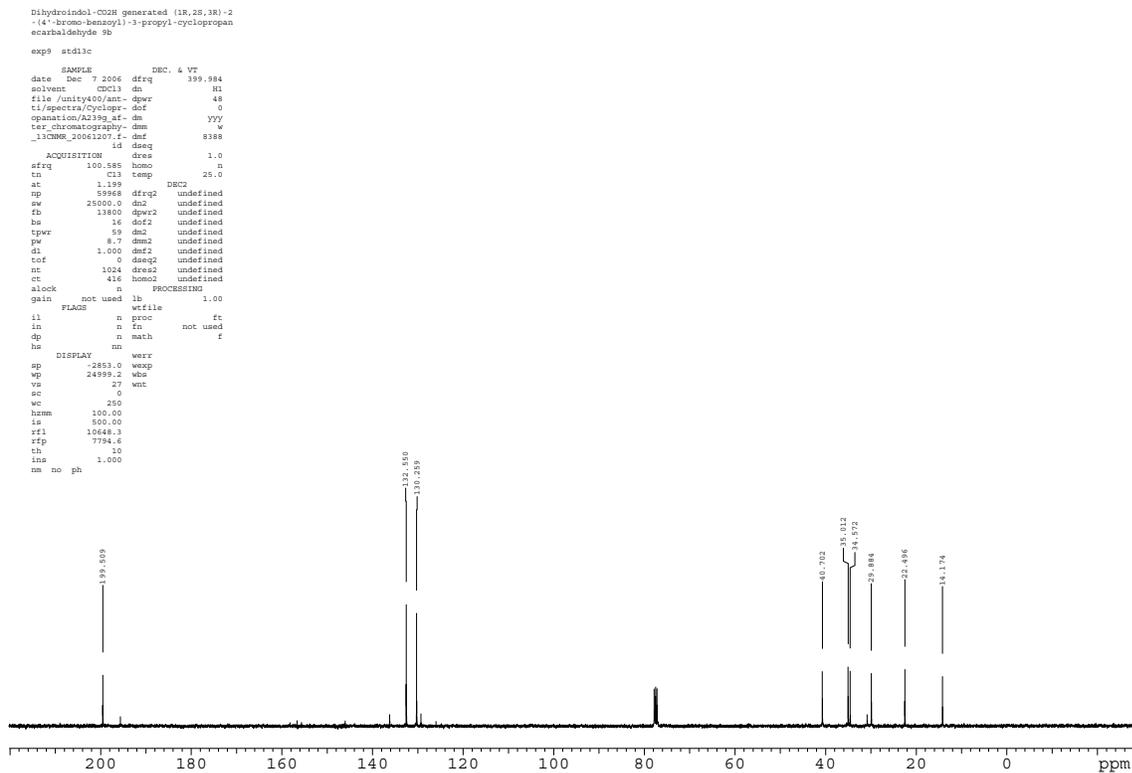
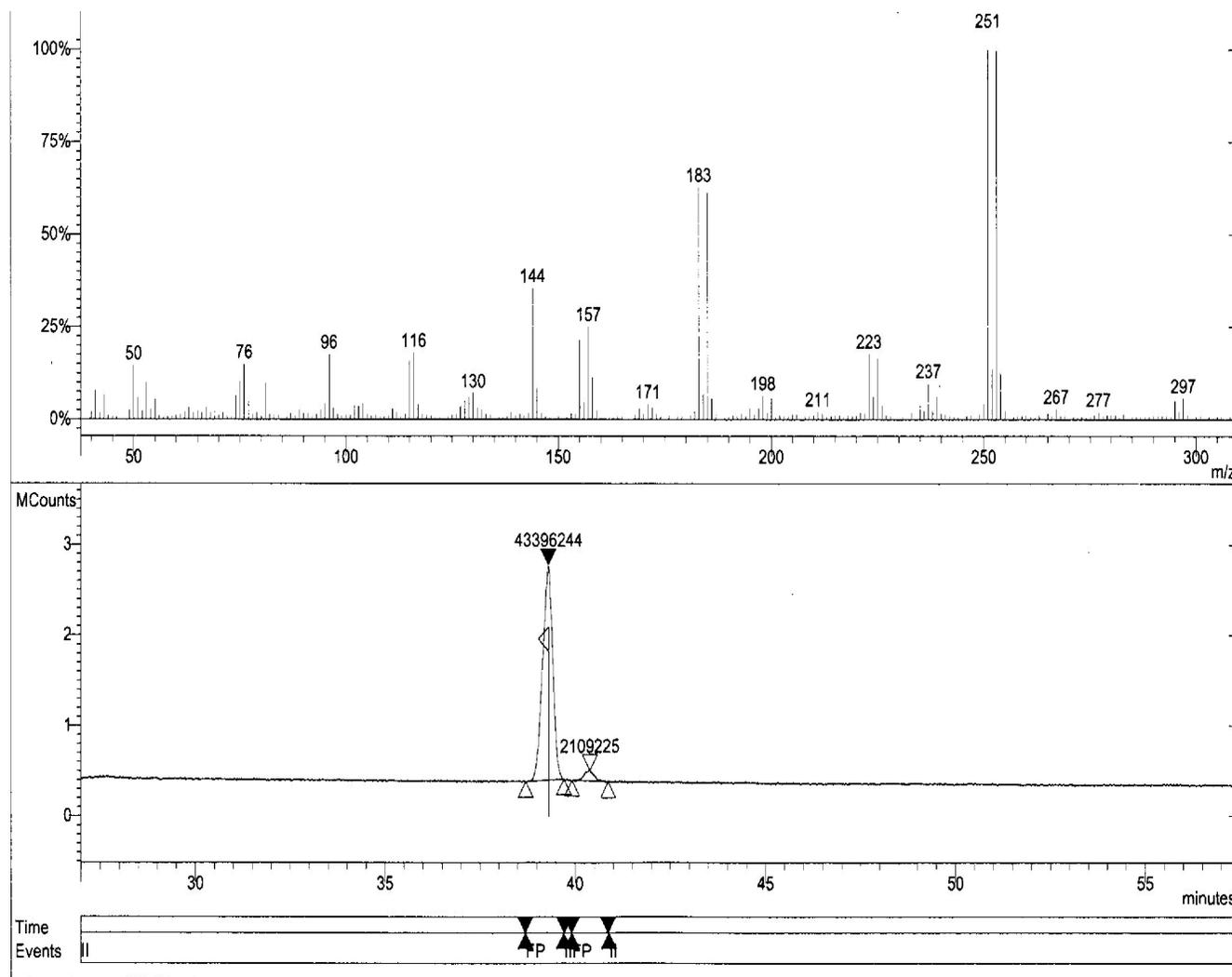


Figure 26: GLC-MS determination of ee (major diastereomer) 9b (Table 3, entry 2).



Major enantiomer	Minor enantiomer	ee %
43396244	2109225	91

Figure 27: ¹H NMR of 10a (Table 2, entry 3) at 25 °C.

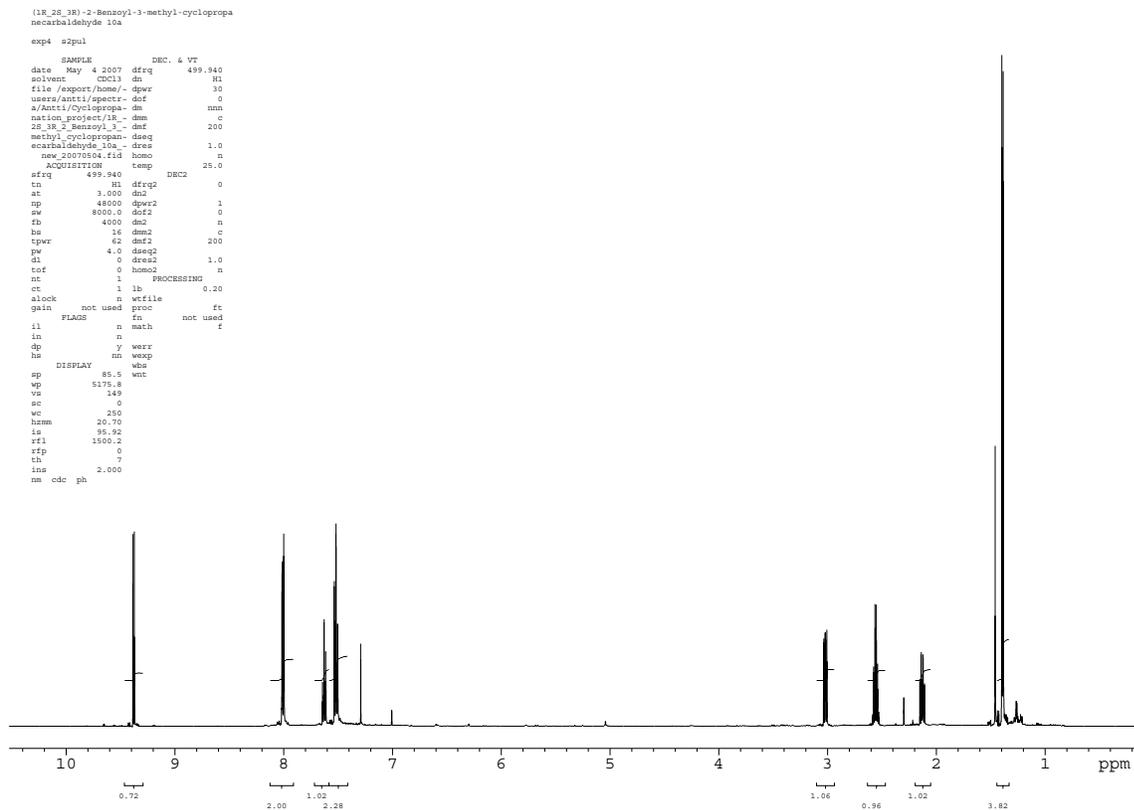


Figure 28: ^{13}C NMR of 10a (Table 2, entry 3) at 25 °C.

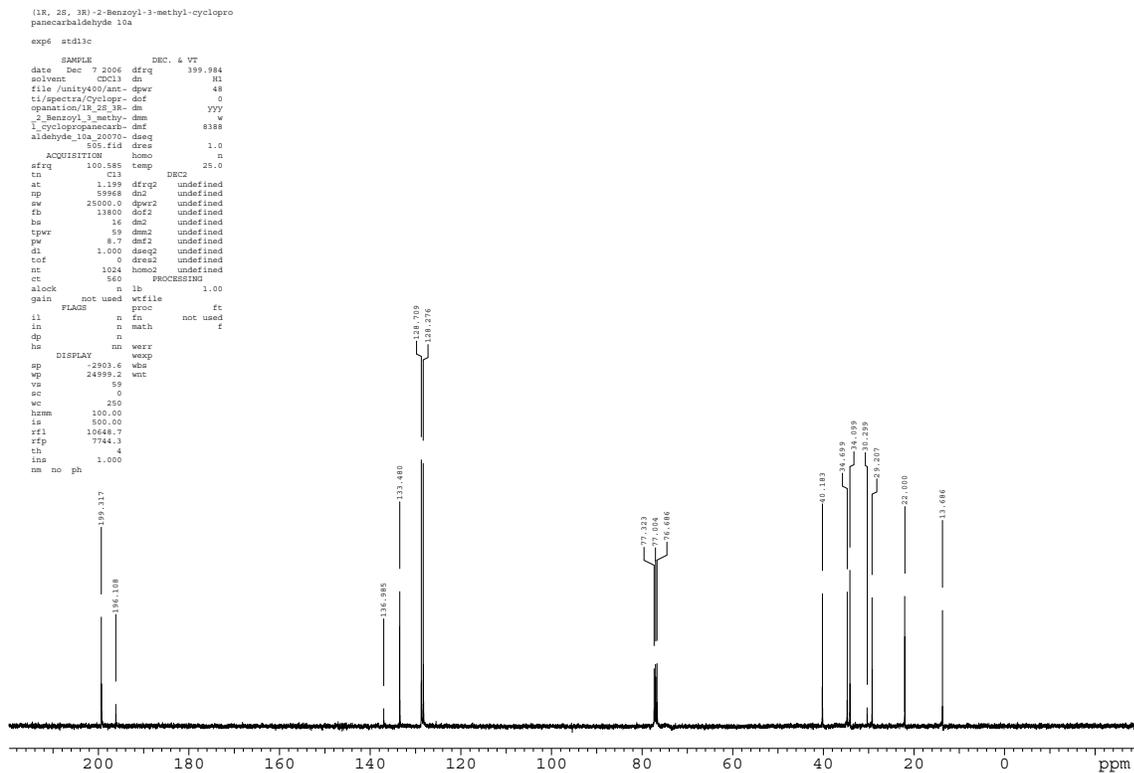
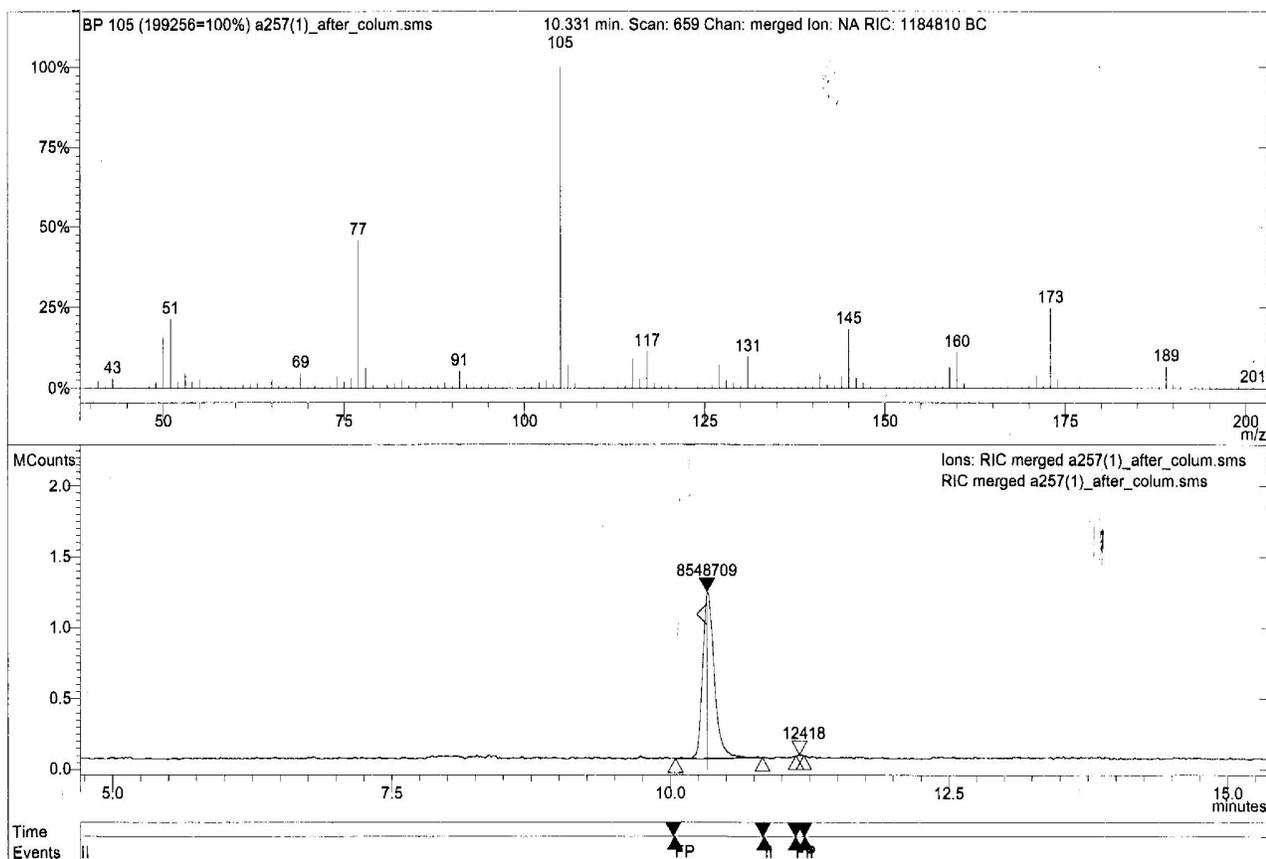


Figure 29: GLC-MS determination of ee (major diastereomer) 10a (Table 2, entry 3).



Major enantiomer	Minor enantiomer	ee %
8548709	12418	> 99

Figure 30: ¹H NMR of 10b (Table 3, entry 3) at 25 °C.

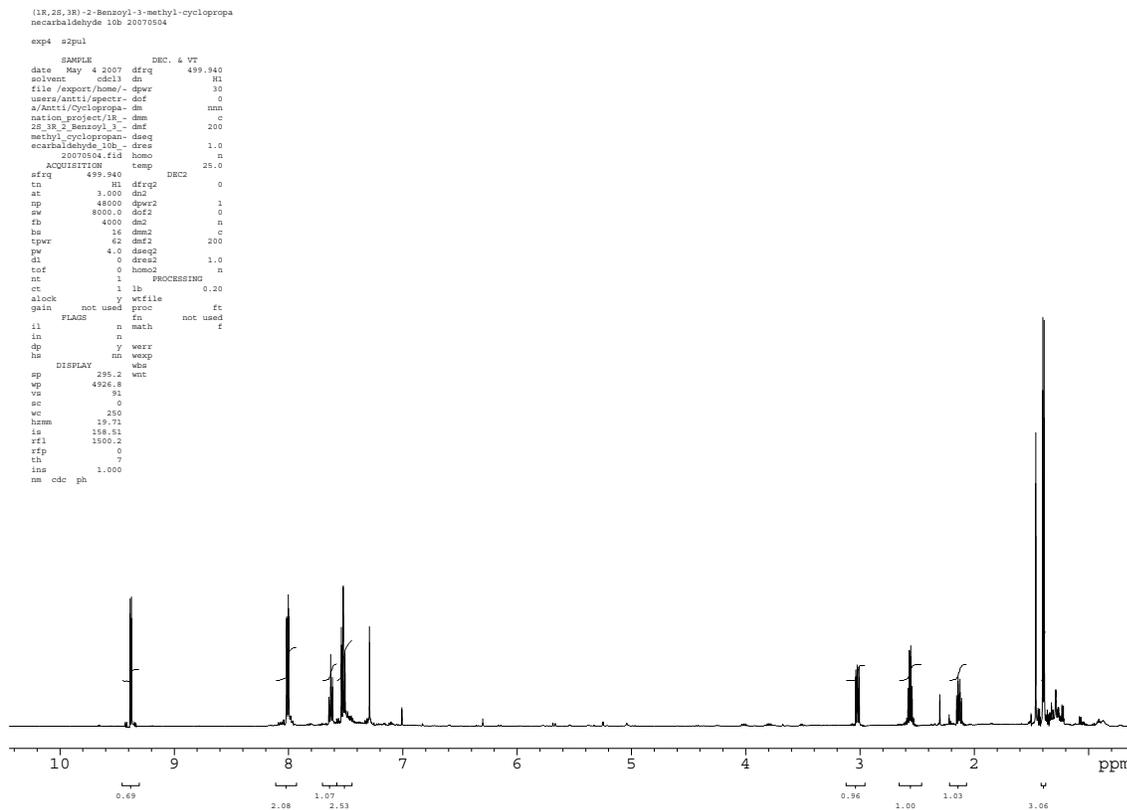


Figure 31: ^{13}C NMR of 10b (Table 3, entry 3) at 25 °C.

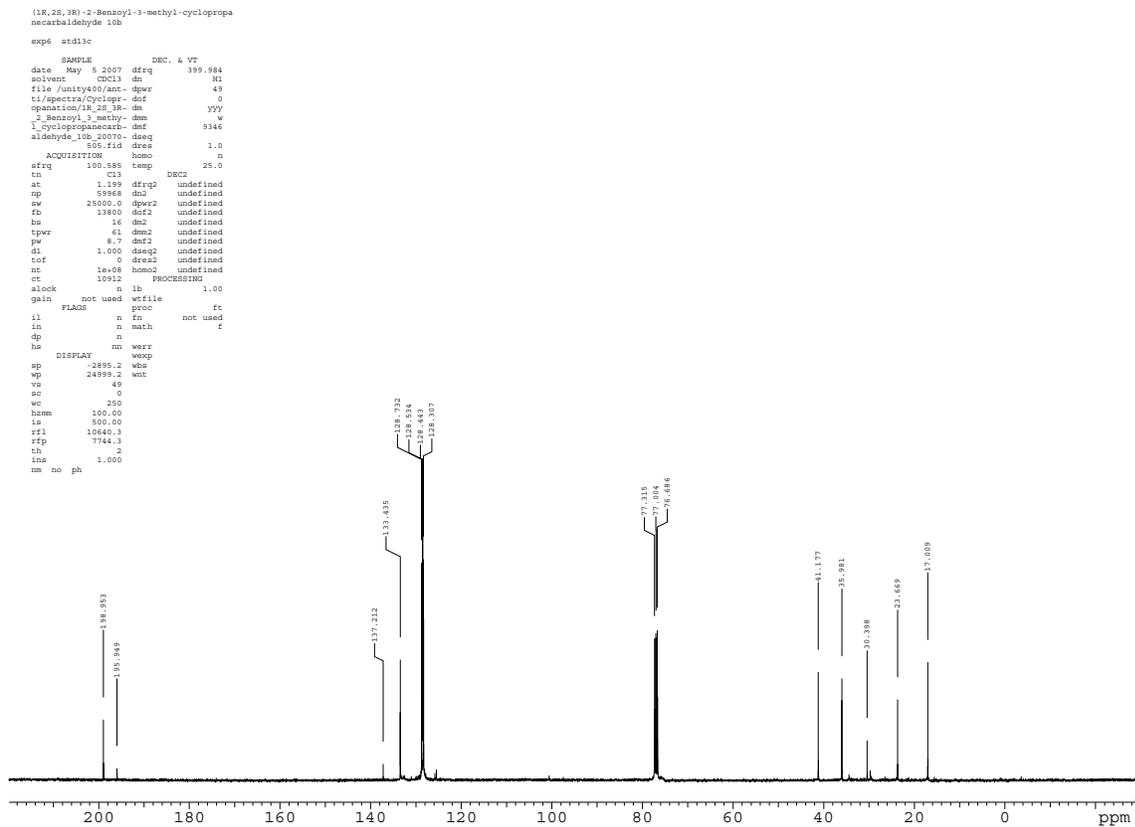


Figure 32: GLC-MS determination of ee (major diastereomer) 10b (Table 3, entry 3).

Unidentified Compound #1 from a257(2)_aft_major.sms

Sample ID:	A257(2)_aft_major	Operator:	
Instrument ID:		Last Calibration:	None
Measurement Type:	Area	Calibration Type:	Area Percent
Acquisition Date:	2006-07-12 22:05	Data File:	c:\... a257(2)_aft_maj
Calculation Date:	2007-01-05 15:51	Method:	c:\... a257(2)_aft_maj
Sample Type:	Analysis		
Inj. Sample Notes:			

Compound Information

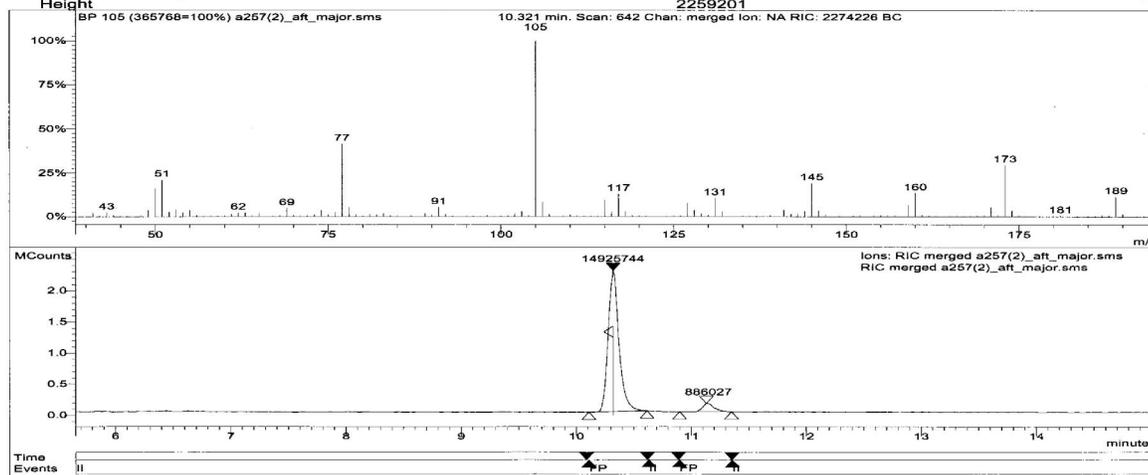
Peak Name:	1-Acetyl-2,6-naphthalenediol dibenzoate	CAS Number:	108804-53-1
Result Index:	1	Peak Number:	1

Identification

Parameter	Specification	Actual	Status
Search Type	Library Search		
Retention Time	N/A	10.321 min.	
1st Match Library		nist98m.lbr	
1st Match Entry No.		45858	
2nd Match Library		nist98m.lbr	
2nd Match Entry No.		46888	
3rd Match Library		nist98r.lbr	
3rd Match Entry No.		11153	
Fit	>=700	946	Pass
Purity		210	
Reverse Fit		214	

Integration and Quantitation

Parameter	Specification	Actual	Status
Quan Ions	RIC		
RF Used	1.000		
Area		14925744	
Height		2259201	



Major enantiomer	Minor enantiomer	ee %
14925744	886027	89

Figure 33: ¹H NMR of 11a (Table 2, entry 4) at 25 °C.

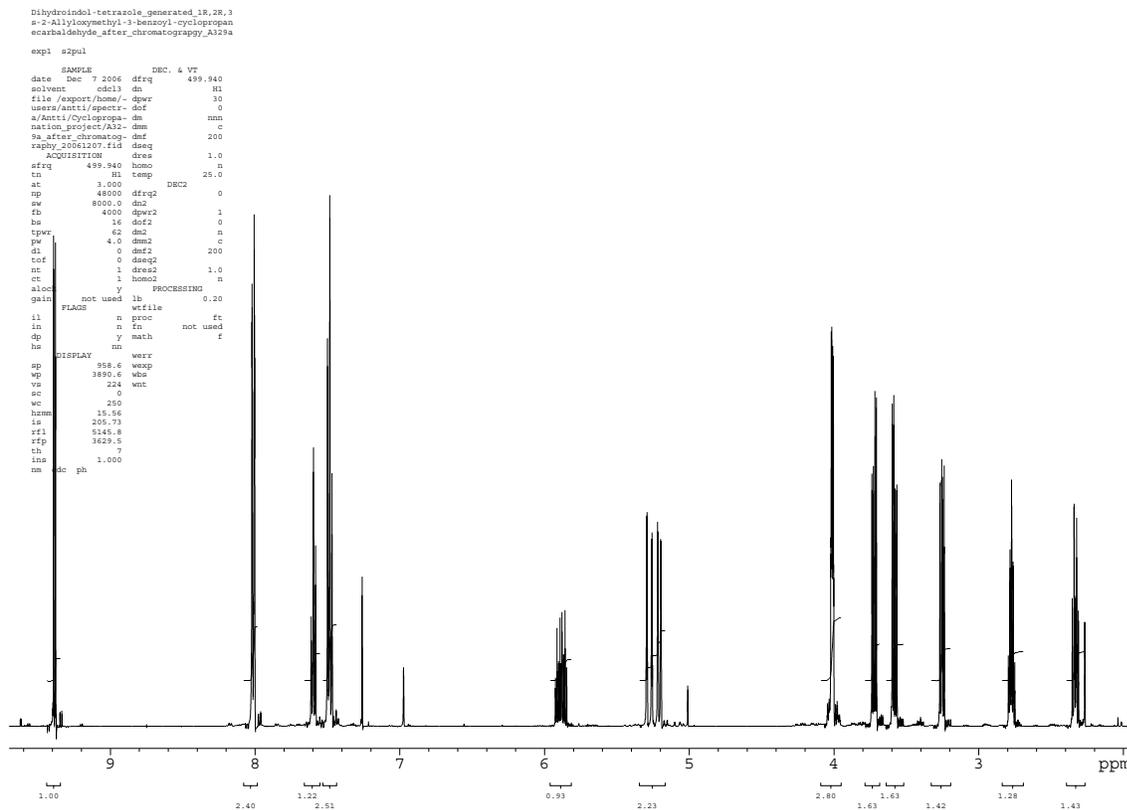


Figure 34: ¹³C NMR of 11a (Table 2, entry 4) at 25 °C.

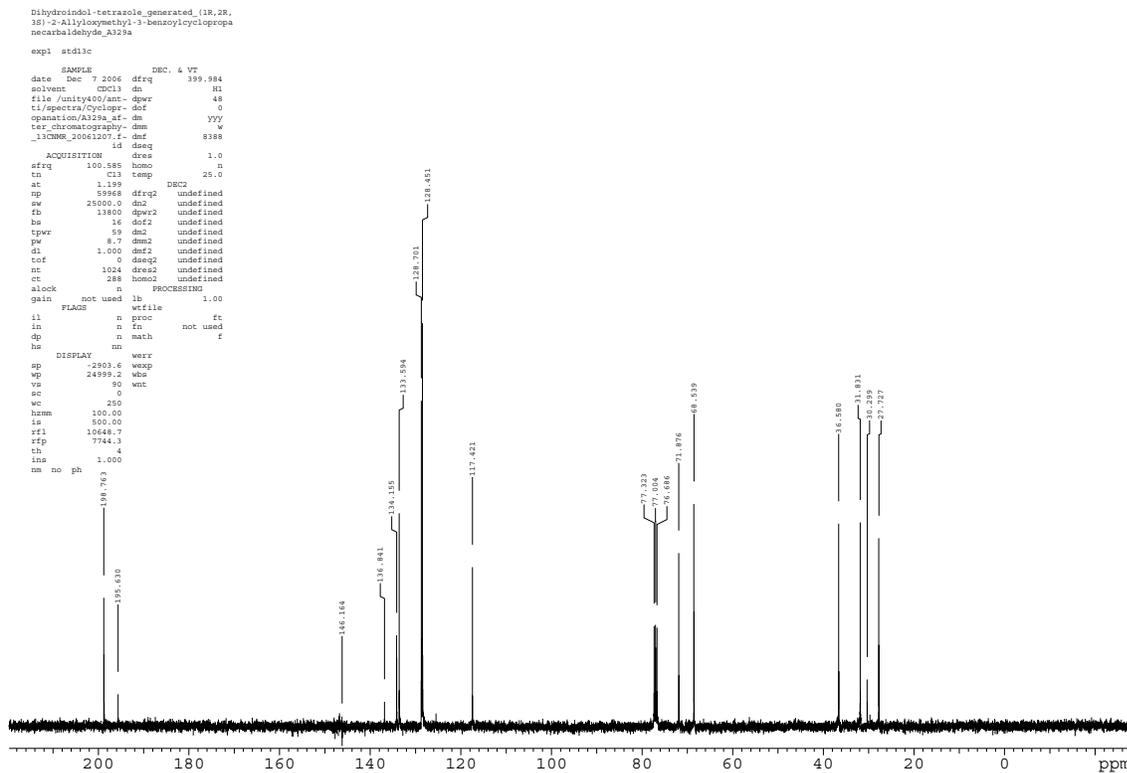
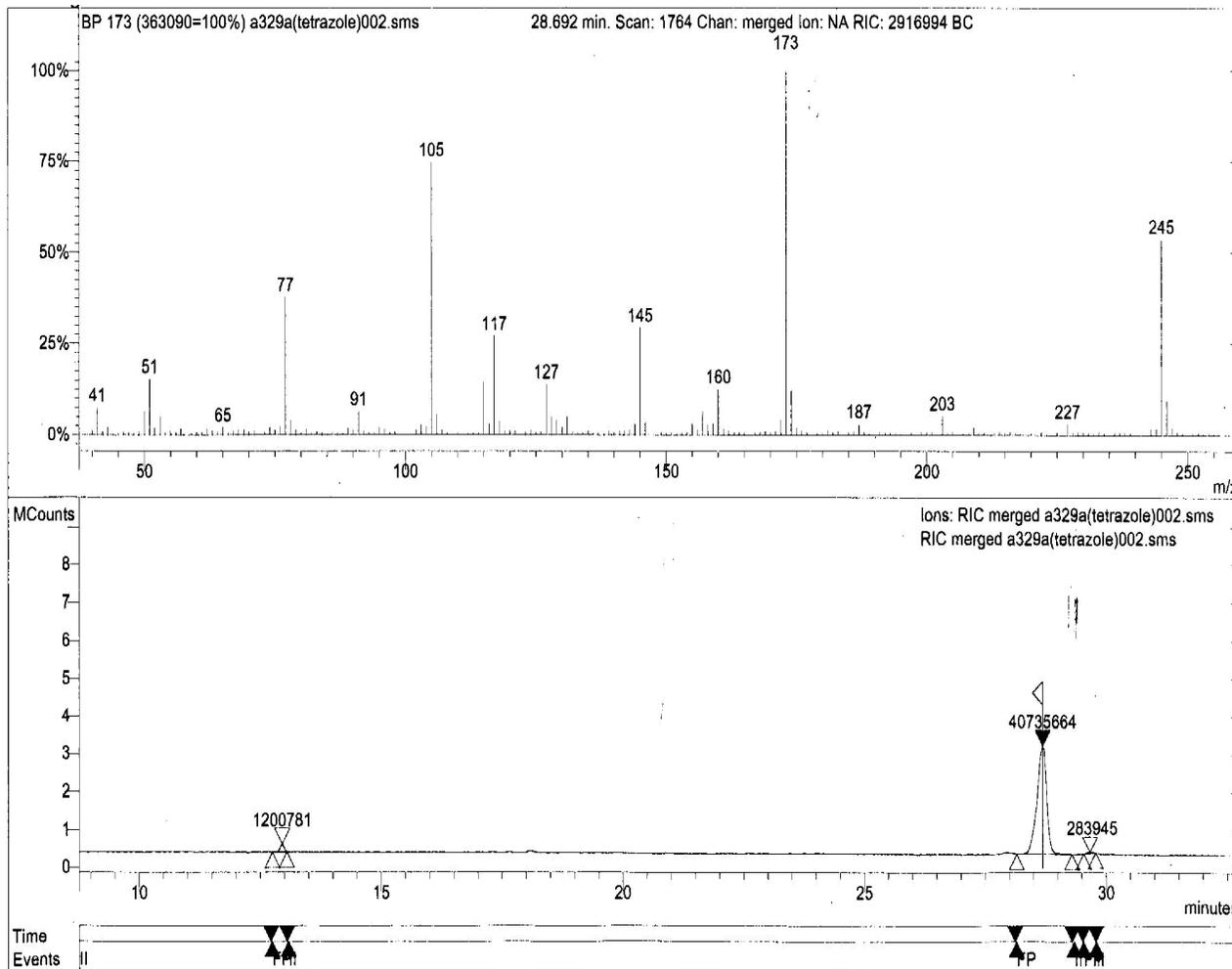


Figure 35: GLC-MS determination of ee (major diastereomer) 11a (Table 2, entry 4).



Major enantiomer	Minor enantiomer	ee %
40735664	282945	99

Figure 36: ¹H NMR of 12a (Table 2, entry 5) at 25 °C.

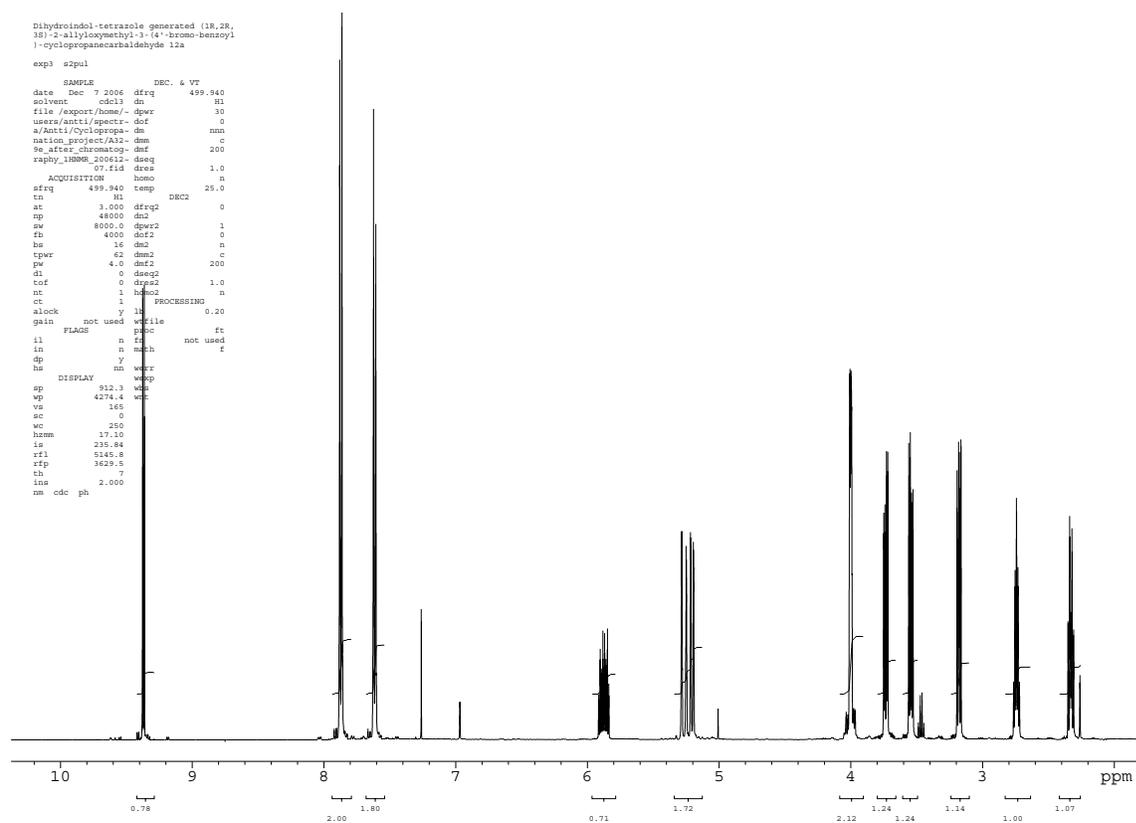


Figure 37: ¹³C NMR of 12a (Table 2, entry 5) at 25 °C.

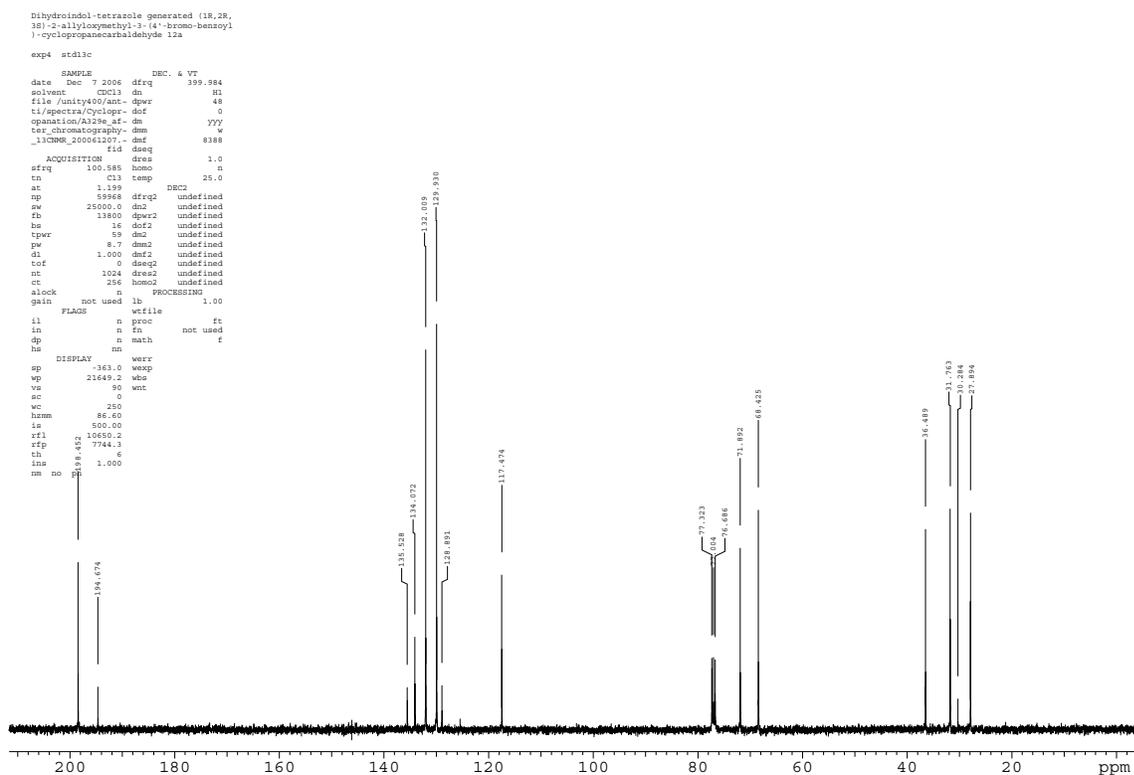
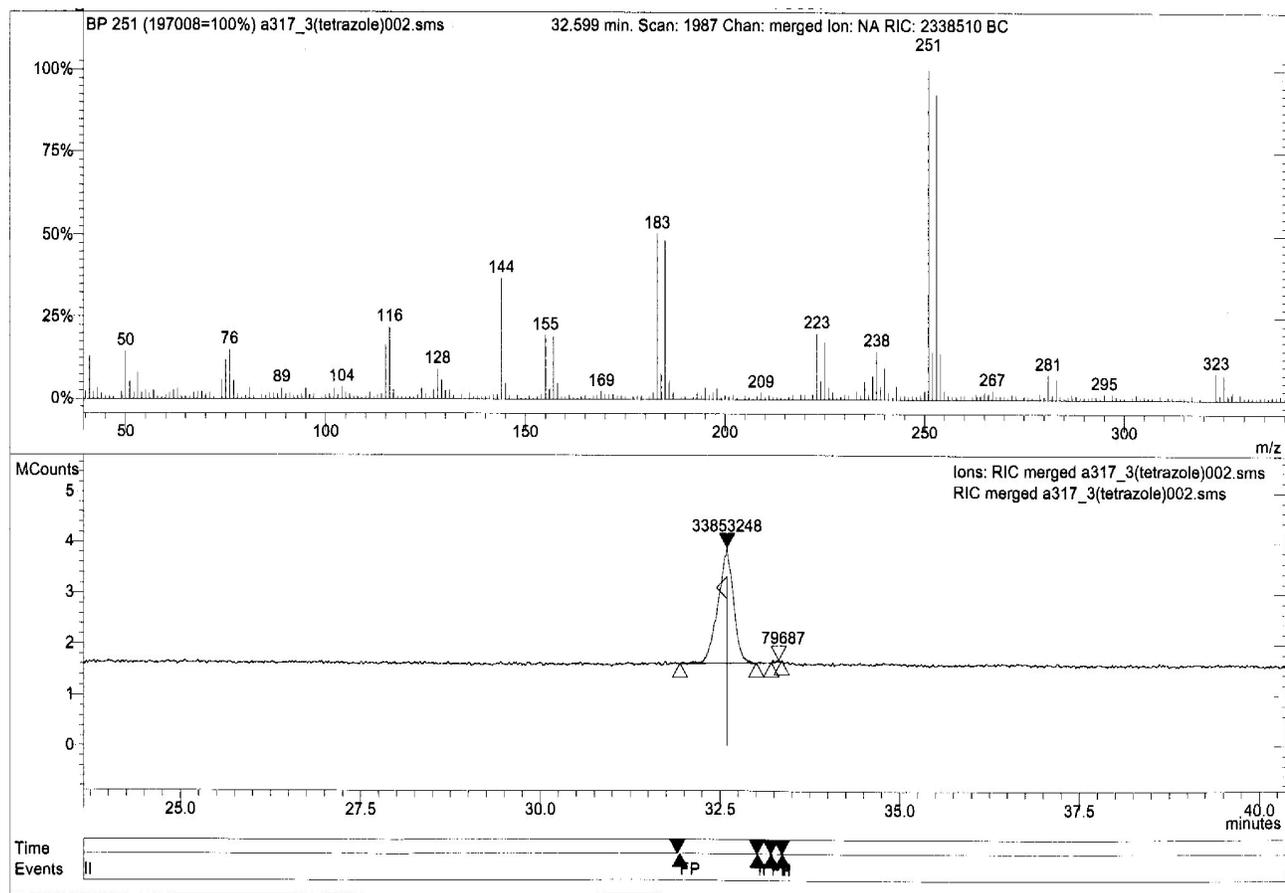


Figure 38: GLC-MS determination of ee (major diastereomer) 12a (Table 2, entry 5).



Major enantiomer	Minor enantiomer	ee %
33853248	79687	> 99

Figure 39: ¹H NMR of 12b (Table 3, entry 5) at 25 °C.

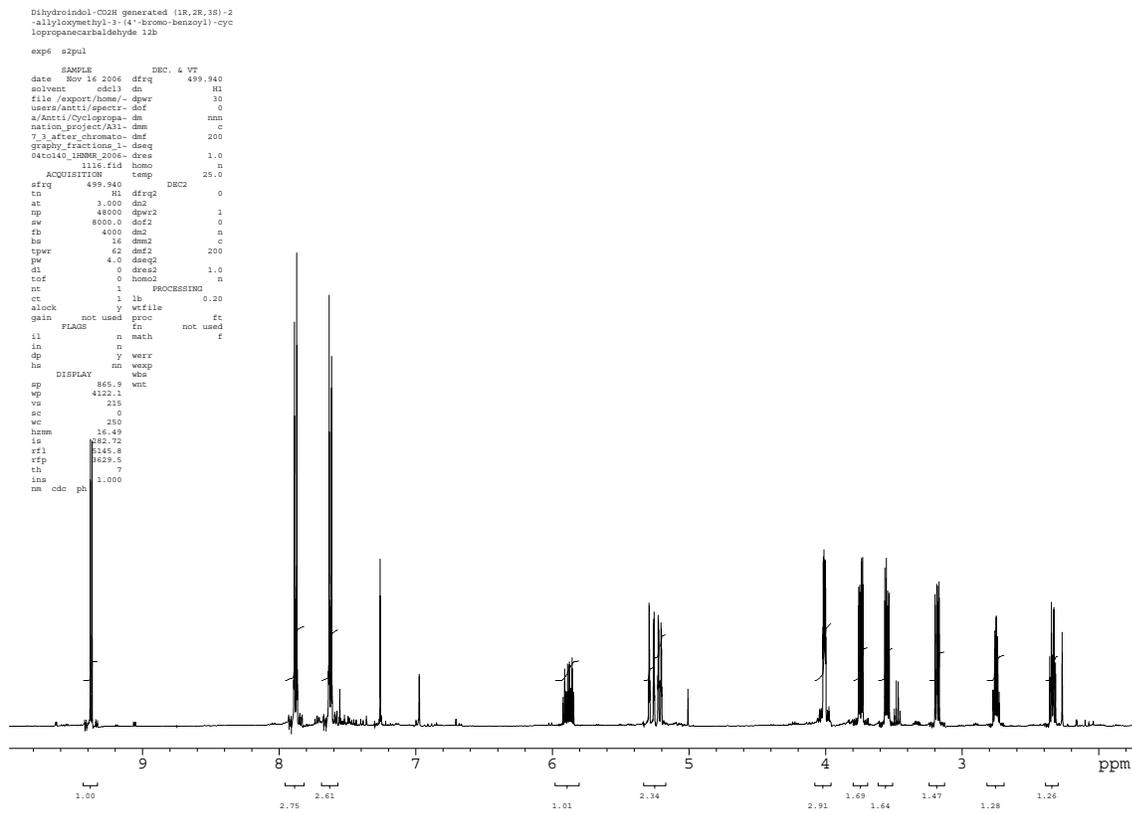


Figure 40: ^{13}C NMR of 12b (Table 3, entry 5) at 25 °C.

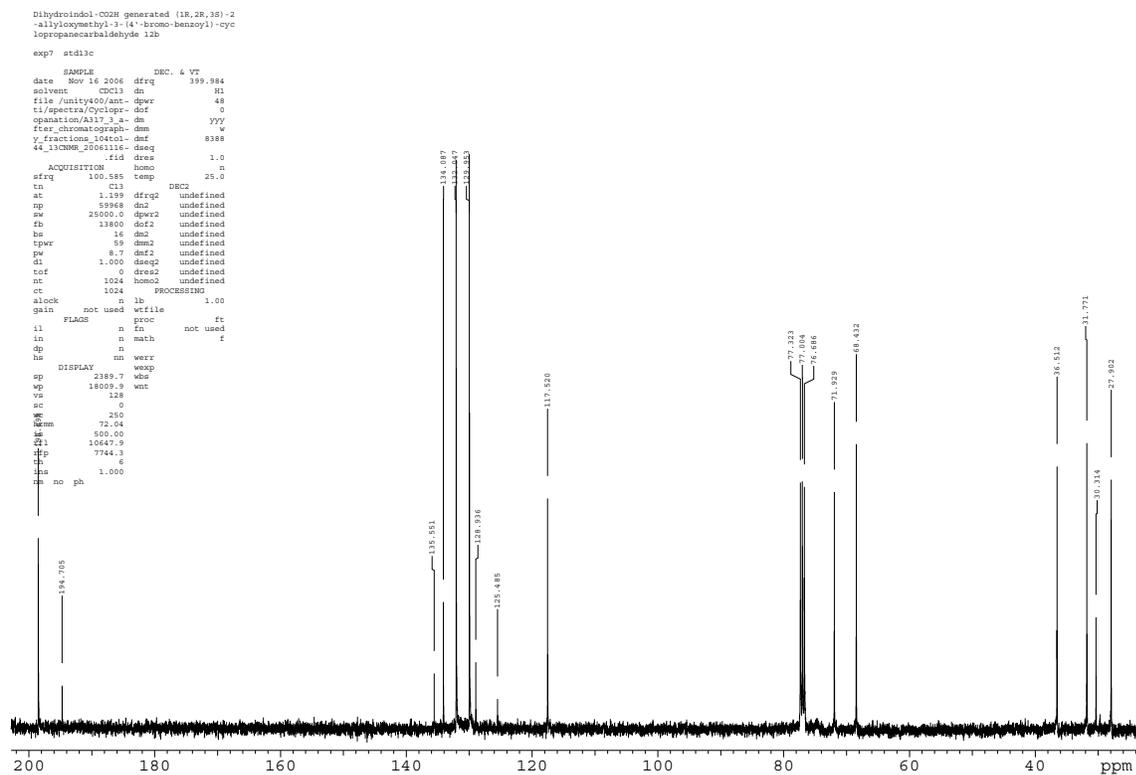
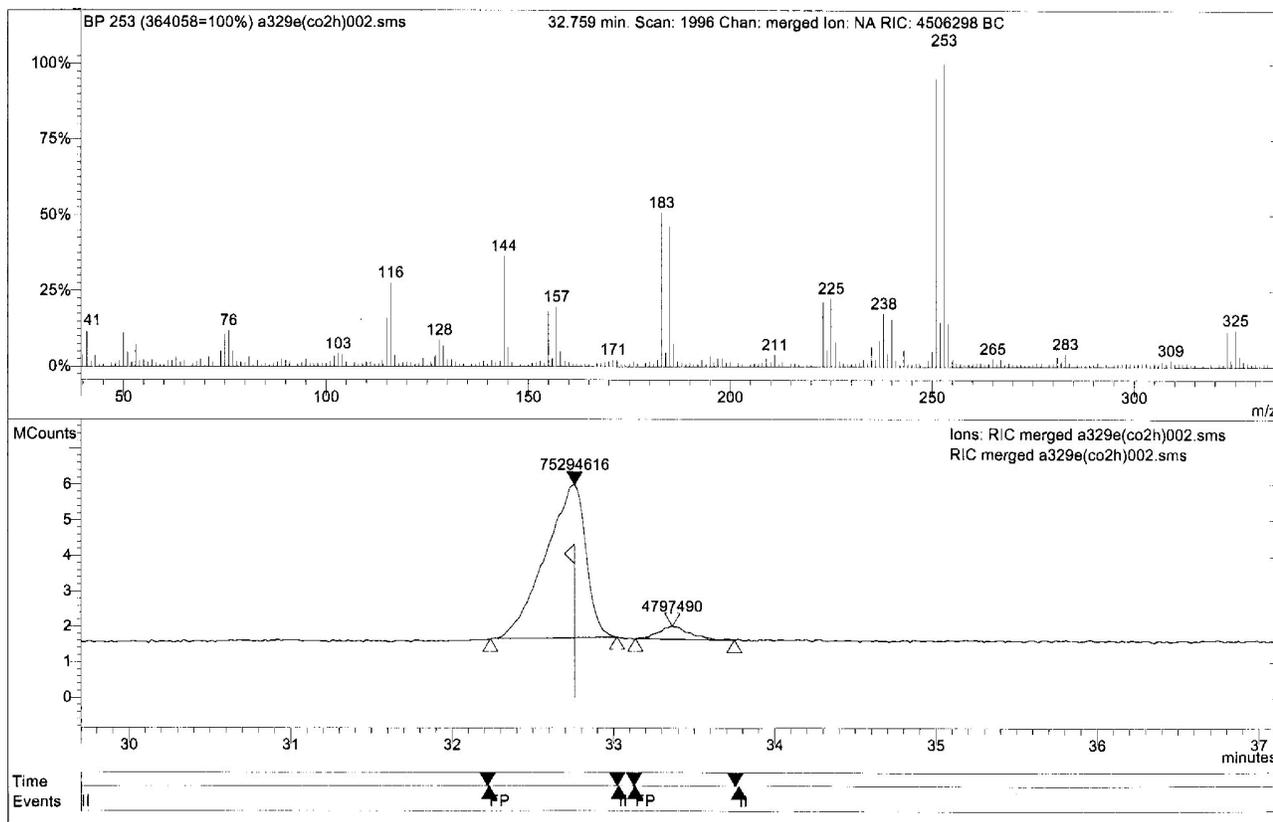


Figure 41: GLC-MS determination of ee (major diastereomer) 12b (Table 3, entry 5).



Major enantiomer	Minor enantiomer	ee %
75294616	4797490	88

Figure 42: ¹H NMR of 13a (Table 2, entry 6) at 25 °C.

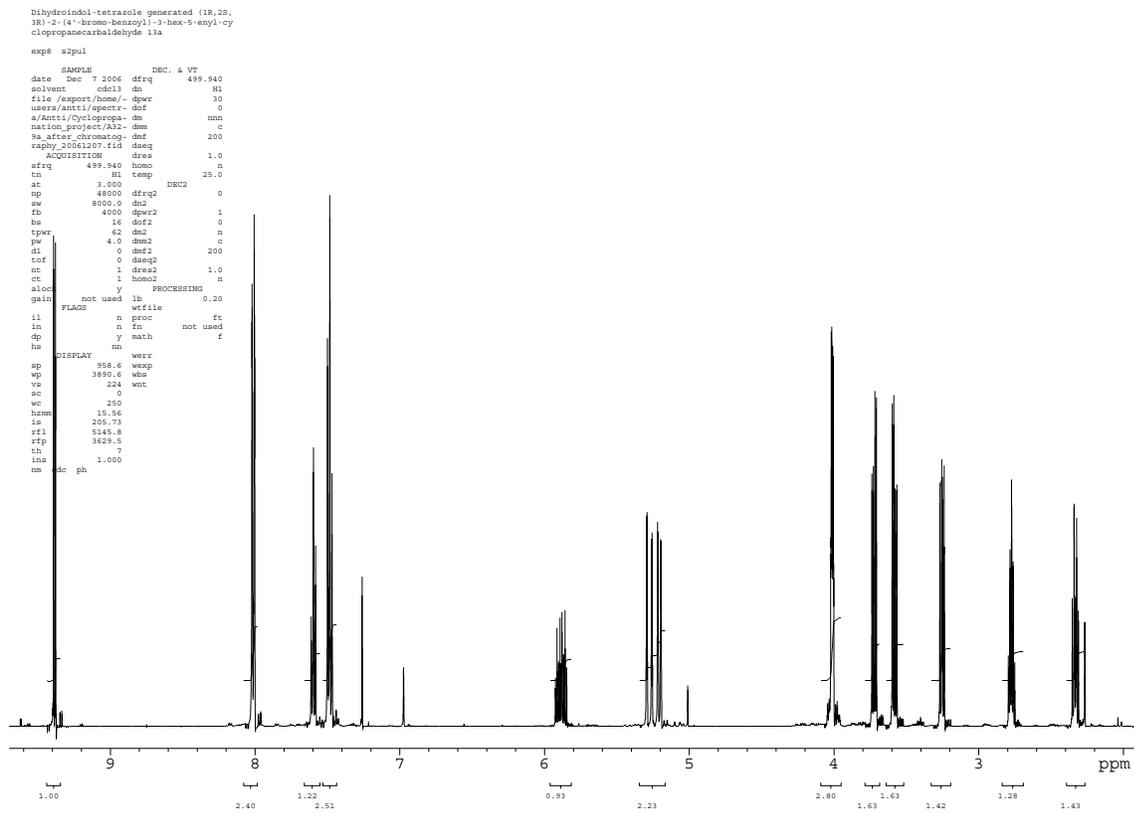


Figure 43: ^{13}C NMR of 13a (Table 2, entry 6) at 25 °C.

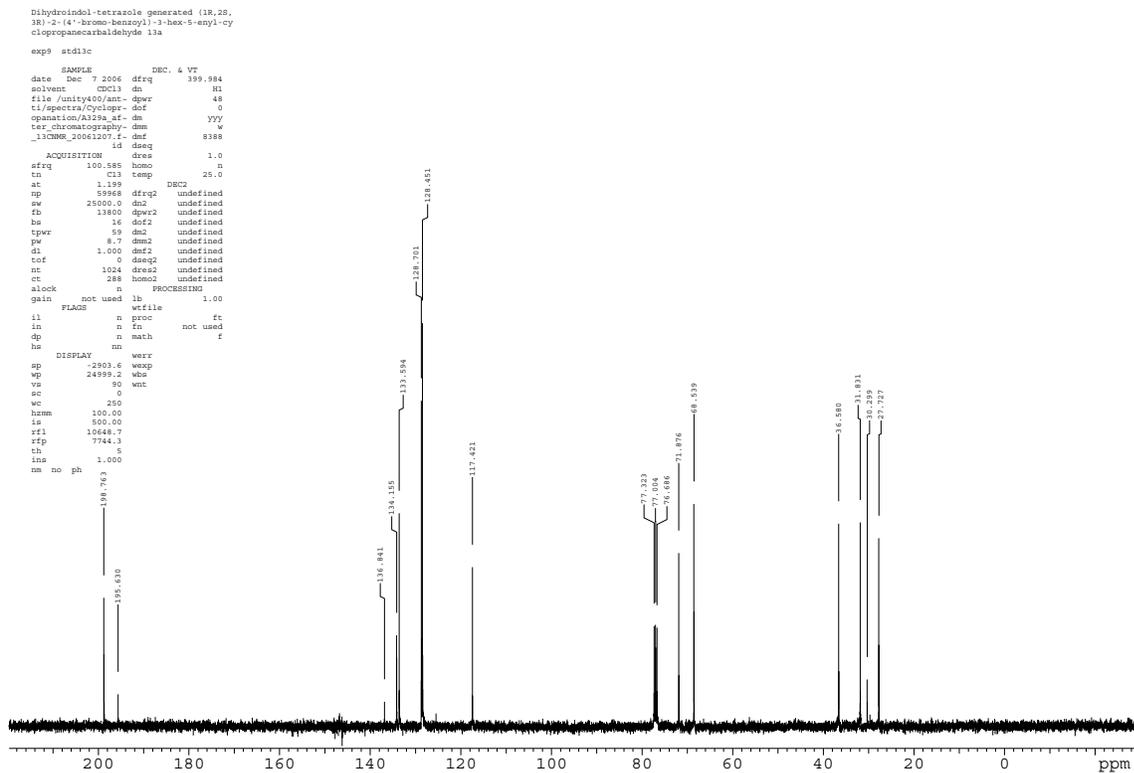
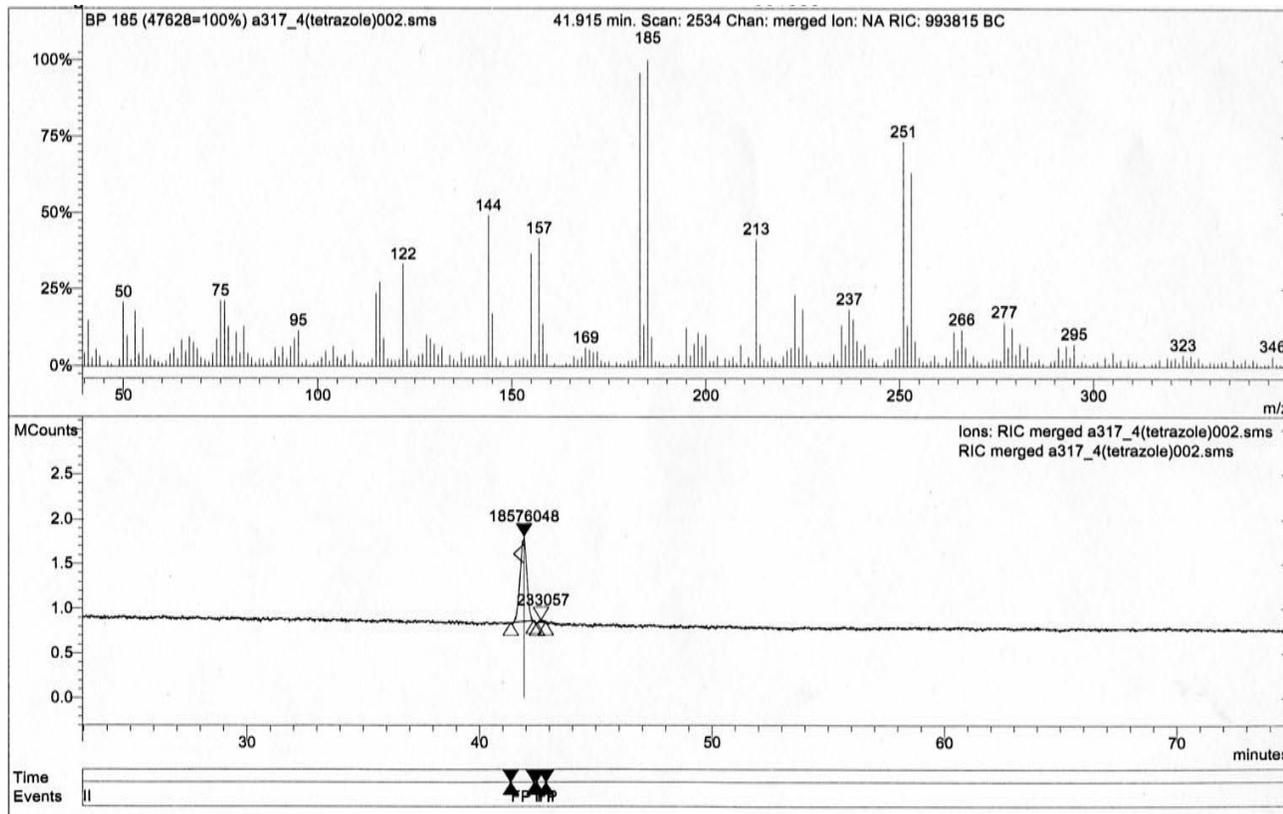


Figure 44: GLC-MS determination of ee (major diastereomer) 13a (Table 2, entry 6).



Major enantiomer	Minor enantiomer	ee %
186786048	283057	> 99

Figure 45: ^1H NMR of 13b (Table 3, entry 6) at 25 °C.

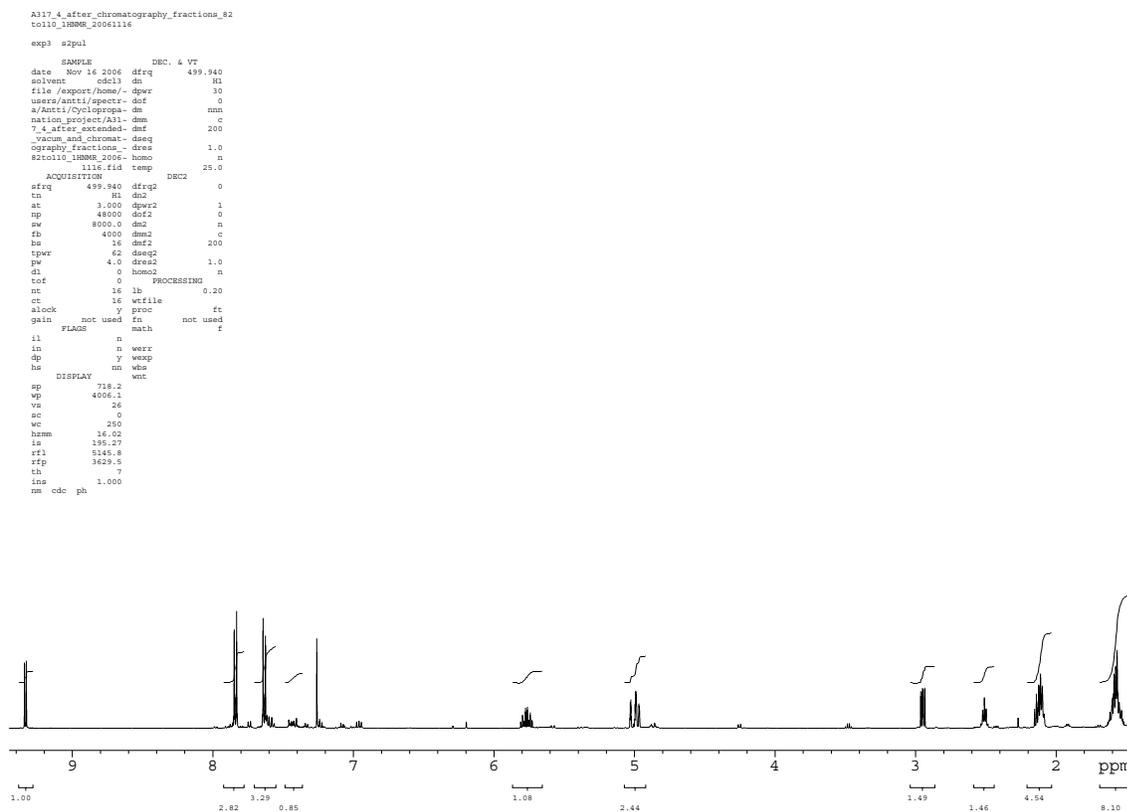


Figure 46: ¹³C NMR of 13b (Table 3, entry 6) at 25 °C.

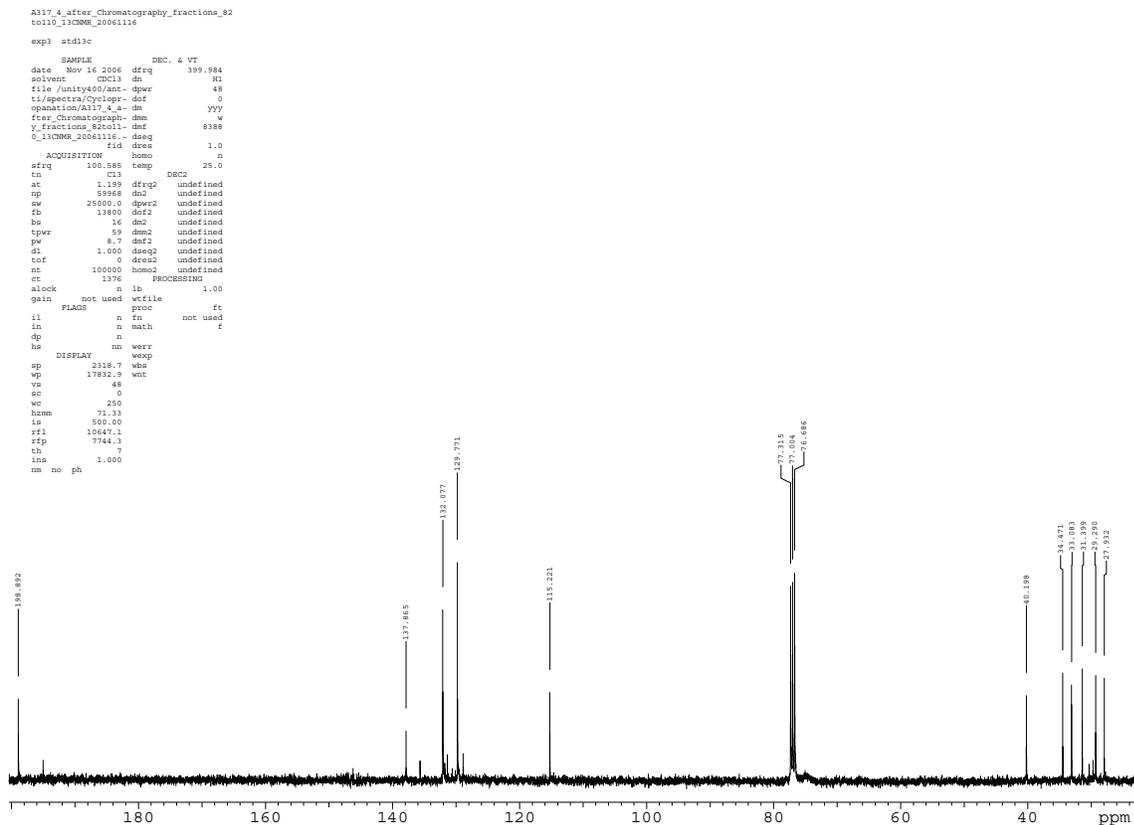
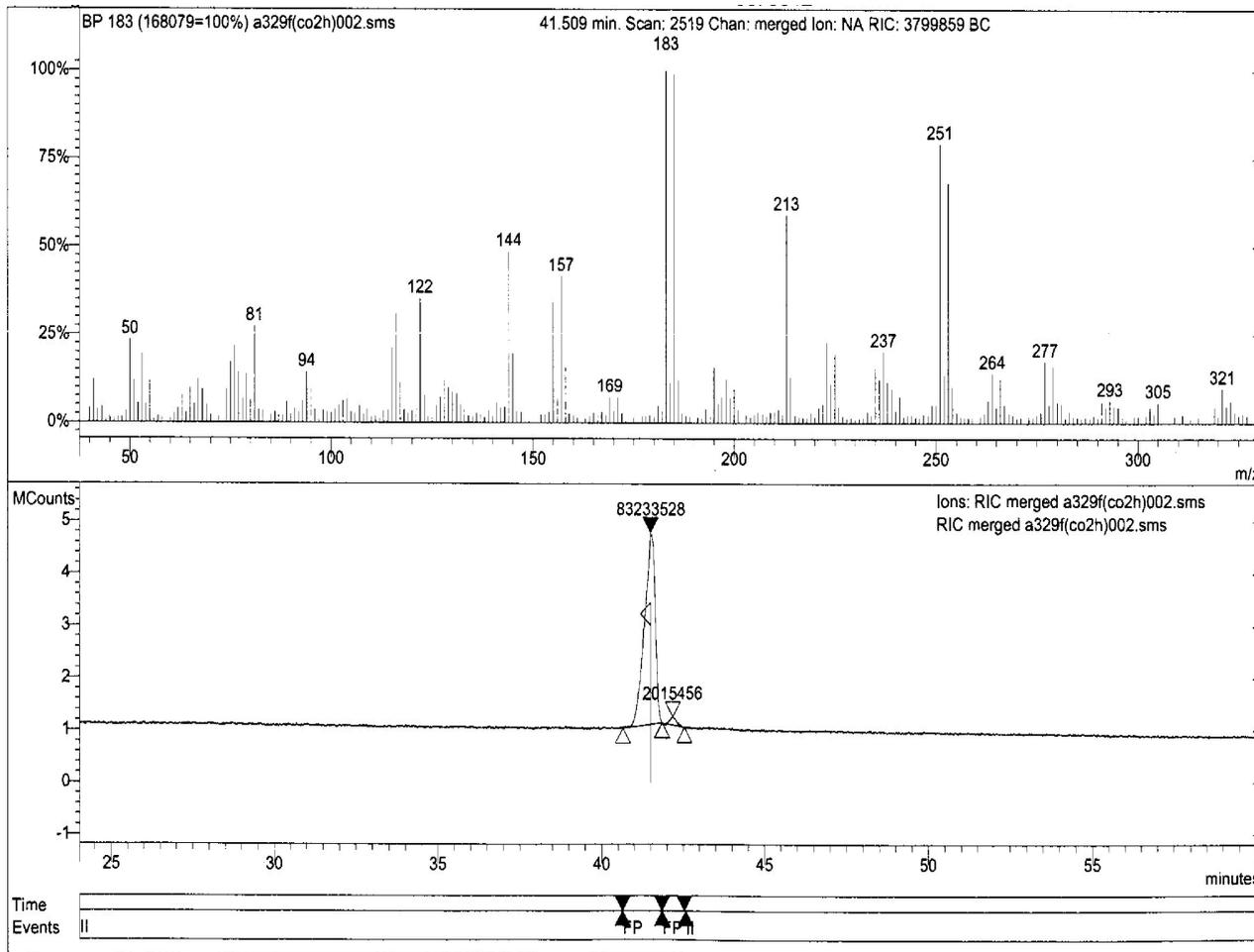


Figure 47: GLC-MS determination of ee (major diastereomer) 13b (Table 3, entry 6).



Major enantiomer	Minor enantiomer	ee %
83233528	2015456	95

Figure 48: ¹H NMR of 14a (Table 2, entry 7) at 25 °C.

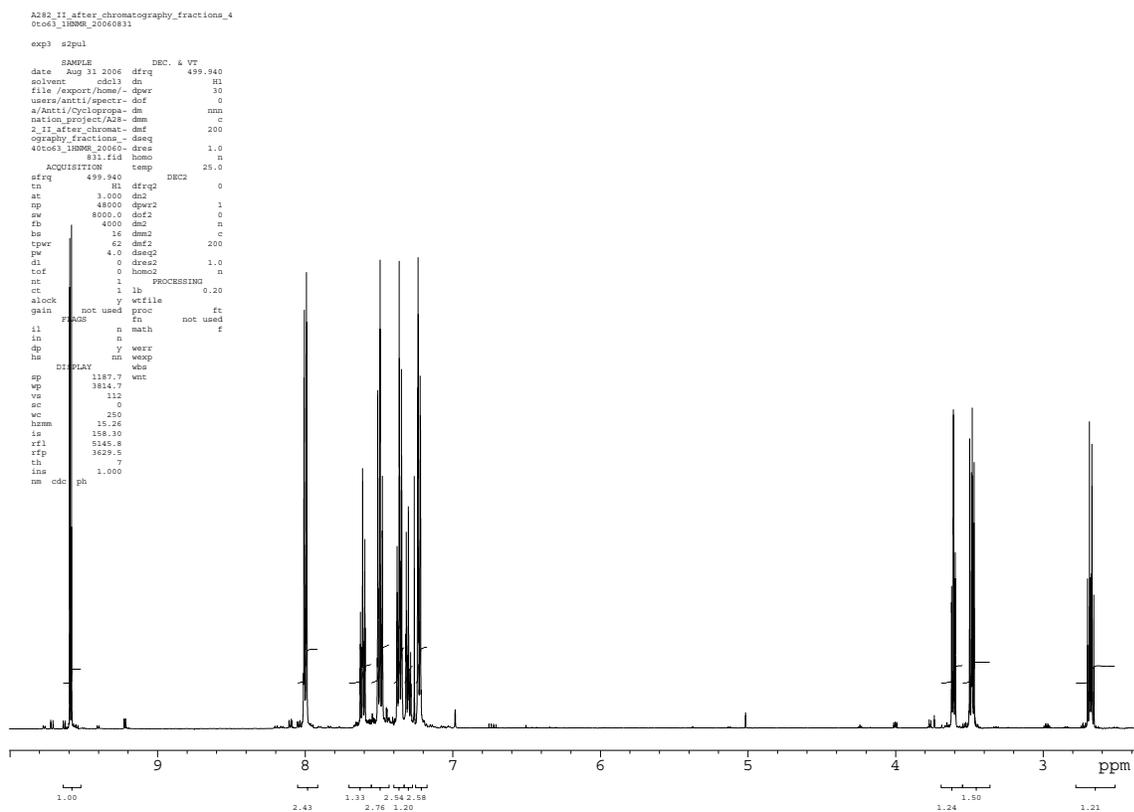


Figure 49: ^{13}C NMR of 14a (Table 2, entry 7) at 25 °C.

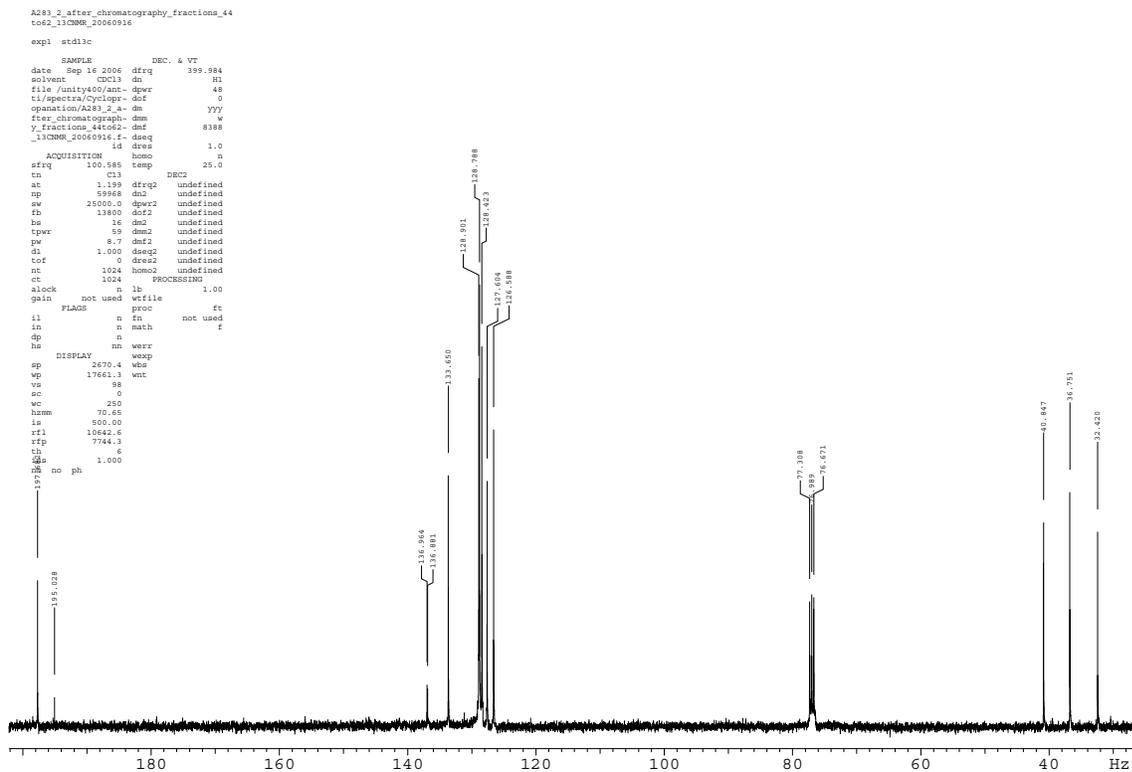


Figure 50: ¹H NMR of 14b (Table 3, entry 7) at 25 °C.

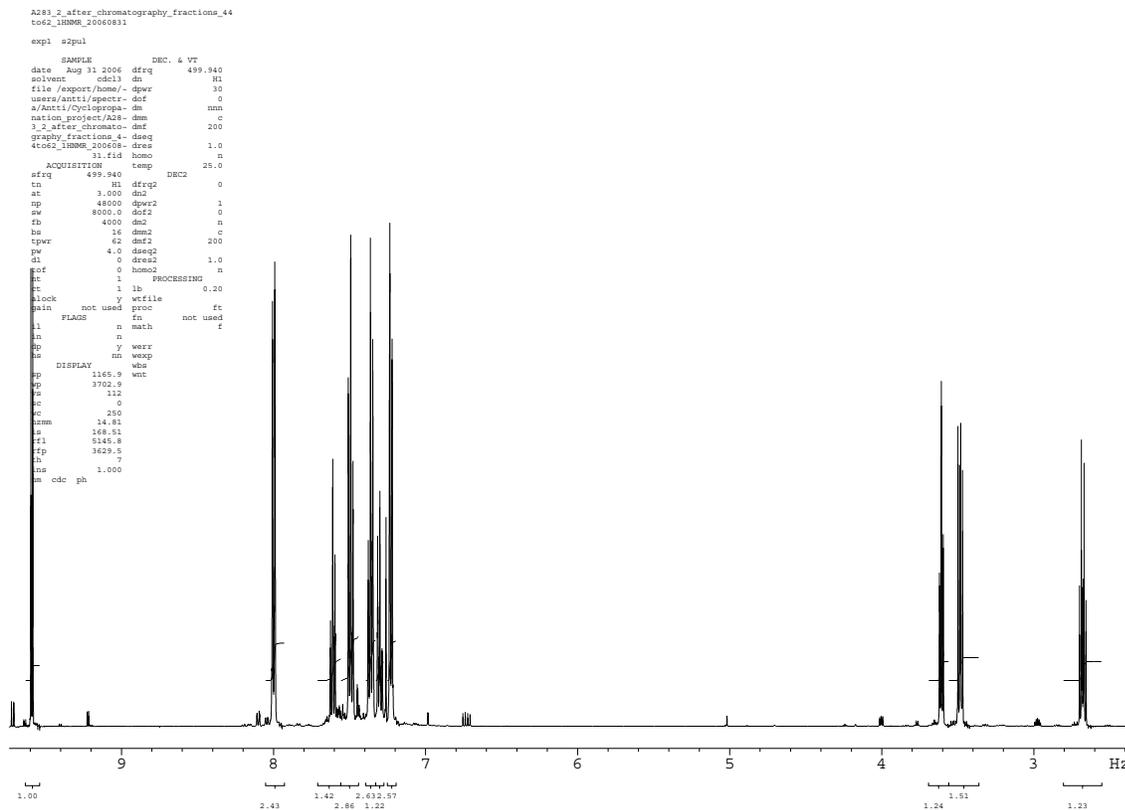


Figure 51: ^1H NMR of reduced 14a to give 15a (referring to Table 2, entry 7) at 25 °C.

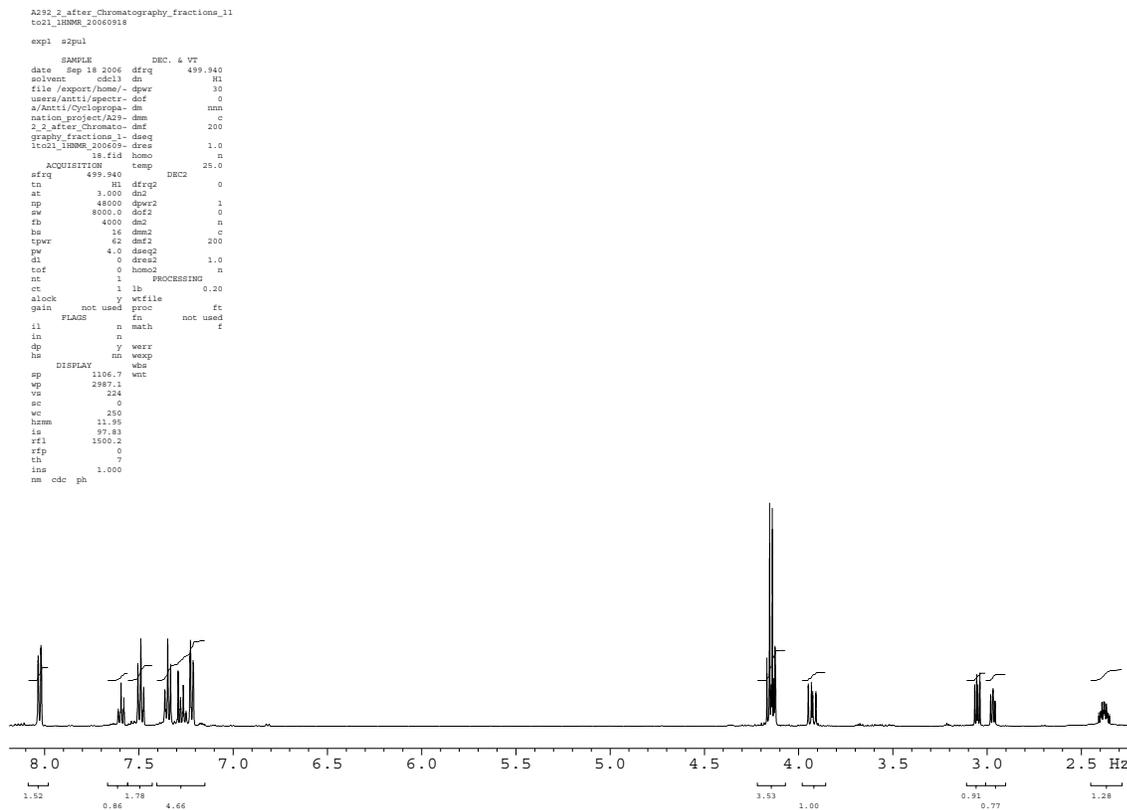


Figure 52: ^1H NMR of reduced 14b to give 15b (referring to Table 3, entry 7) at 25 °C.

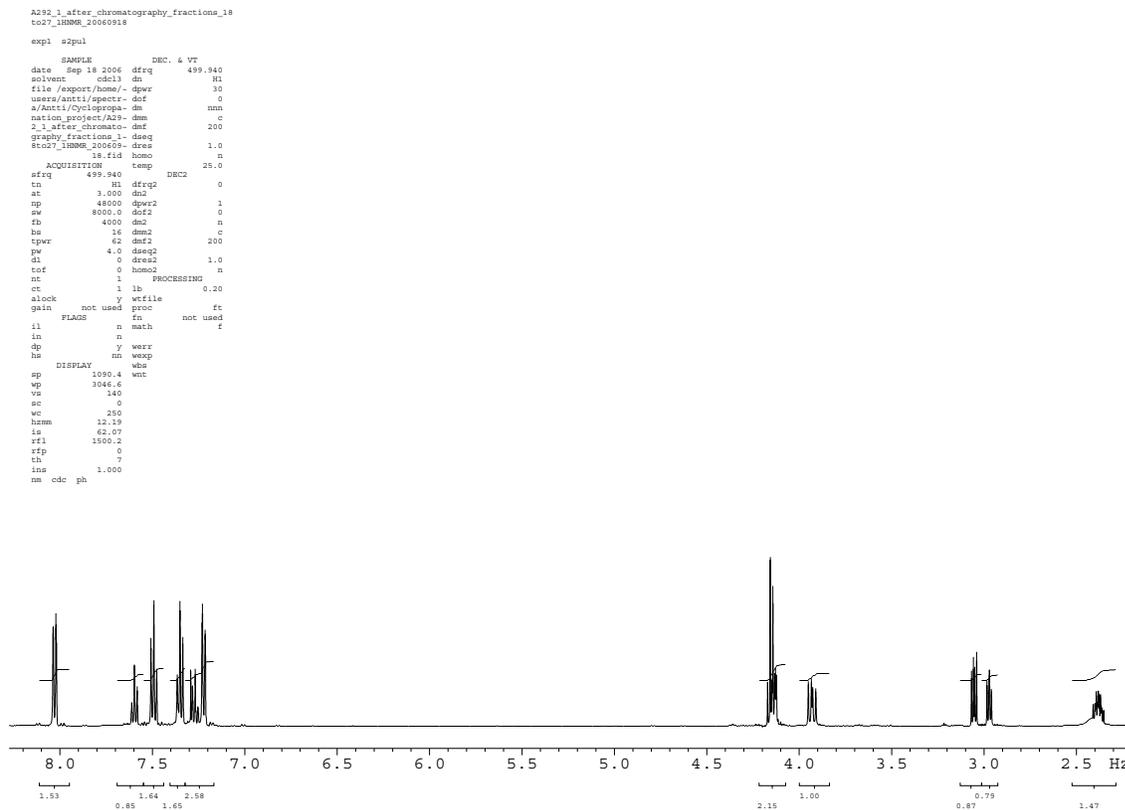
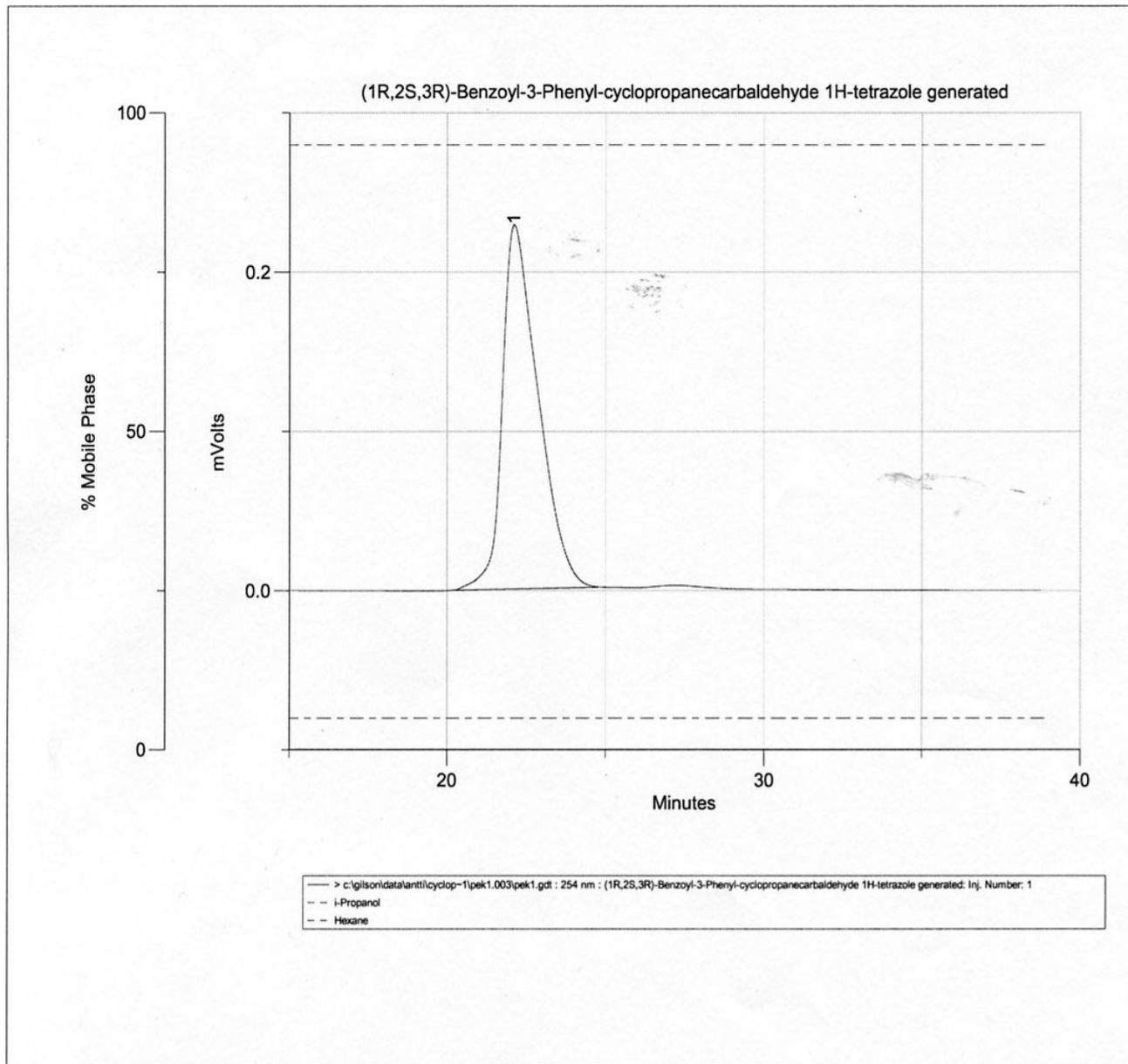
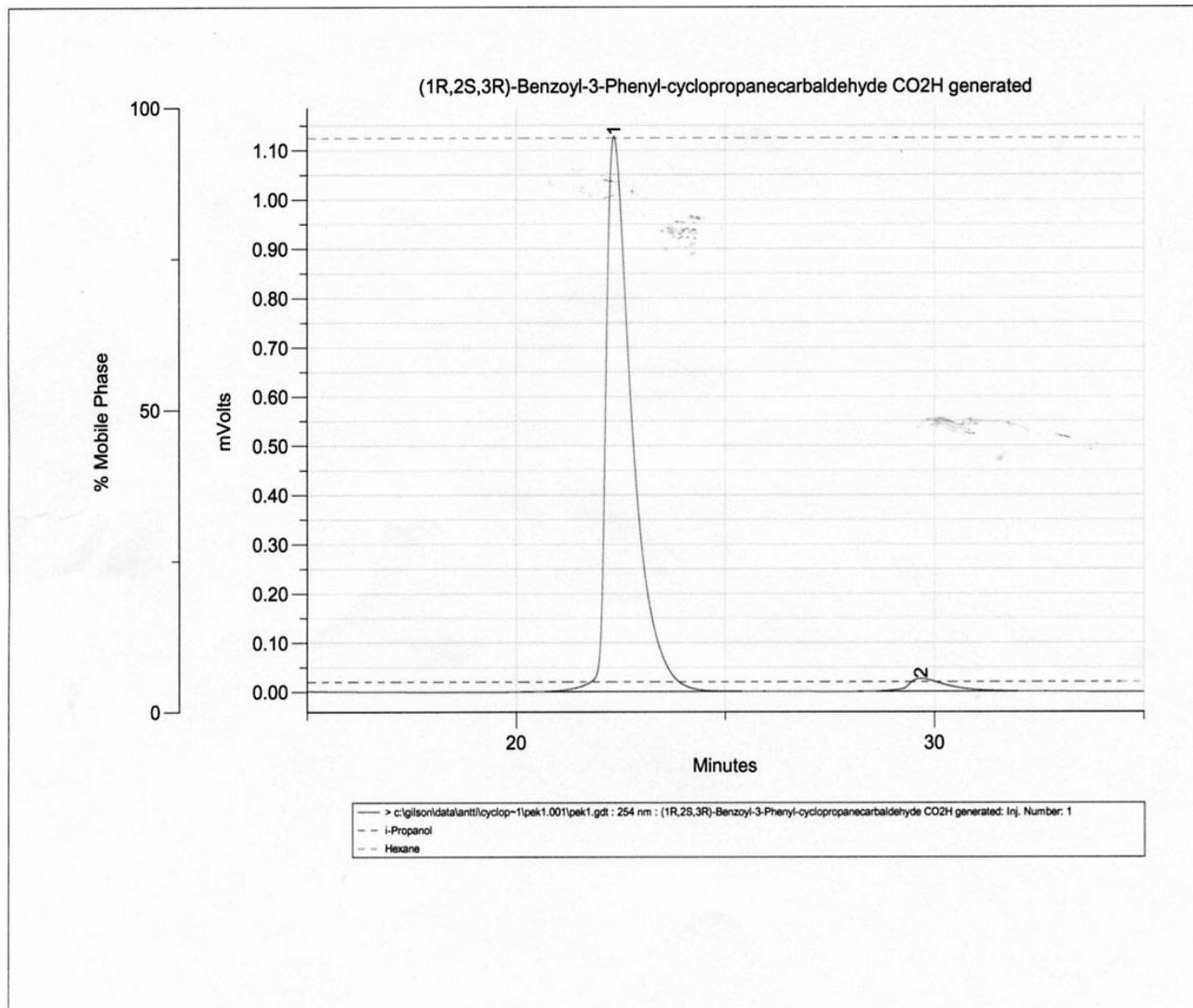


Figure 53: HPLC determination of ee (major diastereomer) 15a (referring to Table 2, entry 7).



	Inj. Number	Peak Name	R. Time	Area	Area %	Sample Descrip.				
1	1.00	1	22.15	301490560.00	100.00	lopropanecarl				

Figure 54: HPLC determination of ee (major diastereomer) 15b (referring to Table 3, entry 7).



	Inj. Number	Peak Name	R. Time	Area	Area %	Sample Descrip.			
1	1.00	1	22.35	320737216.00	96.53	cyclopropaner			
2	1.00	2	29.70	29478692.00	3.47	cyclopropaner			