MODULAR ASYMMETRIC SYNTHESIS OF 1,2-DIOLS BY SINGLE-POT ALLENE DIBORATION/HYDROBORATION/CROSS-COUPLING.

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Supplementary Material

General. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker DRX 300 or 400 MHz spectrometers. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm from tetramethylsilane with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CDCl₃: 7.24 ppm). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, integration, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, p = pentet, h = hextet, br = broad, m = multiplet), coupling constants (Hz) and assignment. ¹³C NMR was recorded on a Bruker 400 MHz (100 MHz) spectrometer with complete proton decoupling. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm from tetramethylsilane with the solvent as the internal standard (CDCl₃: 77.0 ppm). Low-resolution mass spectrometry was performed by the University of North Carolina, Department of Chemistry Mass Spectrometry Facility. Infrared (IR) spectra were obtained on an ASI ReactIR 1000.

Liquid chromatography was performed using forced flow (flash chromatography) on silica gel (SiO_2 , 230 X 450 mesh) purchased from Sorbent Technologies. Thin layer chromatography was performed on 250 μ m silica gel plates from EMD Chemicals Inc. Visualization was achieved using UV light, phosphomolybdic acid in ethanol, potassium permanganate in water, or cerium sulfate and ammonium molybdate in sulfuric acid, each followed by heating.

Analytical supercritical fluid chromatography (SFC) was performed on a Berger Instruments supercritical chromatograph equipped with an Alcott autosampler and a Knauer UV detector.

All reactions were conducted in oven or flame dried glassware under an inert atmosphere of nitrogen or argon. Toluene was distilled over CaH₂ and degassed by freeze-pump-thaw cycles prior to use. Pd₂(dba)₃ and tricyclohexylphosphine were purchased from Strem Chemical Company. Aromatic and vinylic halides were purchased from Aldrich and distilled prior to Phenyl triflate was purchased from Aldrich and used without prior purification. Bis(pinacolato)diboron was purchased from BASF. [(R,R)- xylylTADDOL]PNMe₂ was synthesized according to the literature (Woodward, A. R.; Burks, H. E.; Chan, L., K., M.; Morken, J. P. Org. Lett. 2005, 7, 5505). Allenes were synthesized according to the literature (Vermeer, P.; Meijer, J.; Brandsma, L. Recl. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas 1975, 94, 112.). Acetic anhydride was purchased from Fisher Chemical and distilled under N₂. Starting material 4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-2-(4-phenyl-3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)but-1-en-2-yl)-1,3,2-dioxaborolane was synthesized via known protocol (Pelz, N.F.; Woodward, A.; Burks, H.; Sieber, J. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2004, 126, 16328). Commercially available hydroborating reagents were used without further purification. Dimeric 9-BBN was purchased from Aldrich as a white crystalline solid. BH₃ SMe₂ was purchased as a solution in excess dimethylsulfide from Aldrich. All other reagents were purchased from either Fisher or Aldrich Chemical Companies and used directly.

Procedure for Hydroboration/Oxidation/Acylation with 9-BBN (Scheme 2).

An oven-dried 2-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir-bar was charged with 76 mg (0.198 mmol) of 4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-2-(4-phenyl-3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2yl)but-1-en-2-yl)-1,3,2-dioxaborolane and 1 mL of toluene in a dry-box under an argon atmosphere. To this was added 27 mg (0.109 mmol) 9-BBN dimer. The vial was then sealed, removed from the drybox and stirred at ambient temperature for 14h. The vial was then cooled to 0 °C before the addition of 0.75 mL tetrahydrofuran, 0.75 mL 3M NaOH, and 0.75 mL H₂O₂ (30% solution by weight). The oxidation was stirred at 0 °C for 1h, and allowed to slowly warm to room temperature and stir for an additional 8 h. After this time period, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous sodium thiosulfate and transferred to a separatory funnel for extraction. The aqueous layer was acidified to pH 4 and extracted with ethyl acetate five The organics were combined, washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated to dryness. The resultant crude material was then transferred to a flame dried 6 dram vial and evaporated to dryness. The vial, equipped with magnetic stir bar, was then charged with 14 mg (0.12 mmol) dimethylaminopyridine, 0.8 mL dry dichloromethane, and 1 mL triethylamine. The vial was sealed with a septum and cooled to 0 °C under an atmosphere of nitrogen for the addition of 280 µL (2.97 mmol) acetic anhydride. The reaction was held at 0 °C for 1 h and allowed to warm to room temperature and was stirred overnight. The The reaction was evaportated to dryness and passed through a pad of silica gel using 10:1 hexanes: ethyl acetate as the eluent. After concentration, a ¹H NMR spectrum was obtained for diastereomer ratio determination. Silica gel chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc) of this mixture afforded 37 mg (62 %) of pure 4-phenylbutane-1,2,3-triyl triacetate as a yellow oil.

Procedure for Hydroboration/Oxidation/Acylation with BH3•Me2S.

An oven-dried 2-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir-bar was charged with 50 mg (0.14 mmol) of 4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-2-(4-phenyl-3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2yl)but-1-en-2-yl)-1,3,2-dioxaborolane and 0.6 mL of toluene in a dry-box under an argon atmosphere. The vial was then sealed with a septum, removed from the drybox and stirred at ambient temperature for the addition of 14 mg (0.18 mmol) of borane-dimethyl sulfide complex. The reaction was allowed to stir for 14 h. The vial was then cooled to 0 °C for alkali peroxide oxidation. The reaction was treated with 0.75 mL tetrahydrofuran, 0.75 mL 3M NaOH, and 0.75 mL H₂O₂ (30% solution by weight). The oxidation was stirred at 0 °C for 1h, and allowed to slowly warm to room temperature and stir for an additional 8 h. After this time period, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous sodium thiosulfate and transferred to a separatory funnel for extraction. The aqueous layer was acidified to pH 4 and extracted with ethyl acetate five times. The organics were combined, washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated to dryness. The resultant crude material was then transferred to a flame dried 6 dram vial and evaporated to dryness. The vial, equipped with magnetic stir bar, was then charged with 14 mg (0.119 mmol) DMAP, 0.8 mL dry dichloromethane, and 1vmL triethylamine. The vial was sealed with a septum and cooled to 0 °C under an atmosphere of nitrogen for the addition of 280 µL (2.97 mmol) acetic anhydride. The reaction was held at 0 ^oC for 1 h and allowed to warm to room temperature. After stirring 14 h, the reaction was evaporated to dryness and passed through a pad of silica gel using 10:1 hexanes:ethyl acetate as the eluent. After evaporating to dryness, a ¹H NMR was taken for diastereomeric analysis.

Procedure for Sequential Diboration/Hydroboration/Cross-Coupling (Table 1 and 2).

An oven-dried 2-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir-bar was charged with 6 mg (0.007 mmol) of Pd_2dba_3 , 11 mg (0.017 mmol) [(R,R)- xylylTADDOL]PNMe₂, and 1.4 mL toluene. The catalyst was allowed to stir for 45 minutes before the addition of 84 mg of

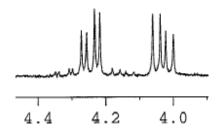
B₂(pin)₂ (0.33 mmol), and 50 mg allene. The vial was then sealed and stirred at ambient temperature for 14 h. At the end of that time period 44 mg (0.18 mmol) dimeric 9-BBN was added and the hydroboration sealed and stirred for 9 h. The vial was then charged with 203 mg Cs₂CO₃ (0.623 mmol) and 127 mg PhI (0.623 mmol). The vial was then sealed, removed from the drybox, and 100 mg H₂O (5.54 mmol) was added before resealing, and taping the reaction vial. The reaction was then placed in an 80 °C oil bath and allowed to react for 12 h. After the allotted time, the reaction was cooled to room temperature for alkali peroxide oxidation. The reaction was treated with air for the addition of 1.5 mL tetrahydrofuran, 1 mL 3M NaOH, and 1 mL H₂O₂ (30% solution by weight). The oxidation was stirred at 0 °C for 1h, and allowed to slowly warm to room temperature and stir for an additional 8 h. After this time period, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous sodium thiosulfate and transferred to a separatory funnel for extraction. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined organics were then washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, and evaporated to dryness. After evaporation, a ¹H NMR was obtained to determine diastereomer ratios. Silica gel chromatography (dichloromethane/ether) of this mixture was then employed for purification.

4-Phenylbutane-1,2,3-triyl triacetate (Compound SI-6). 19 mg of a yellow oil. R_f = 0.42 in 2:1 hexanes:ethyl acetate. IR (CHCl₃) 2956 (m), 1748 (s), 1497 (m), 1457 (m), 1372 (s), 1268 (s), 1063 (m), cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR: δ 7.29 - 7.14 (5 H, m, Ar), 5.30 (1 H, m), 5.16 (1H, m), 4.24 (1 H, dd, J = 12.0, 4.5 Hz), 4.03 (1 H, dd, J =

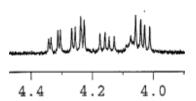
12.0, 6.6 Hz), 2.84 (2 H, d, J = 6.9 Hz), 2.12 (3 H, s), 2.01 (3 H, s), 1.98 (3 H, s); 13 C NMR: 170.5, 170.0, 169.9, 136.1, 129.2, 128.5, 126.7, 72.2, 70.7, 62.3, 36.9, 20.7, 20.7, 20.6. LRMS (ESI) Calc'd for $C_{16}H_{20}O_{6}$ (M+Na)⁺: 331.3 Found (M+Na)⁺: 331.2.

Diastereoselectivity. Diastereomeric ratio was determined by ¹H NMR of the unpurified triacetate.

Portion of ¹H NMR of crude esterification product as taken on Bruker DRX 400MHz spectrometer.



9BBN Hydroboration



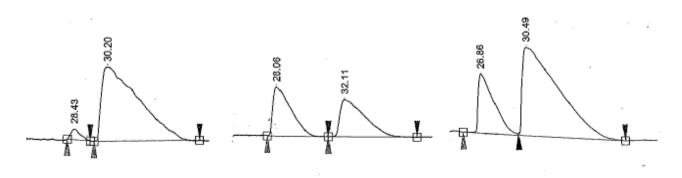
BH₃•Me₂S Hydroboration

(2R,3R)-1-Phenyltridecane-2,3-diol (Compound SI-7). 50 mg of a white solid. $R_f = 0.26$ in 20:1 dichloromethane:diethylether. IR (CHCl₃) 3579 (m), 2931 (s), 2856 (s), 1495 (m), 1466 (s), 1380 (m), 1302 (m) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR: δ 7.31–7.21 (5 H, m, Ar), 3.67-3.63 (1 H, m), 3.46 (1 H, m) 2.85 (1 H, dd, J = 13.6, 4.4 Hz), 2.71 (1 H,

dd, J = 13.6, 8.8 Hz), 2.15 (2 H, broad), 1.56-1.45 (2 H, m), 1.28-1.24 (16 H, m), 0.86 (3 H, t, J = 6.8 Hz); 13 C NMR: 138.2, 129.4, 128.7, 126.6, 75.0, 73.6, 40.3, 33.8, 31.9, 29.7 (2C), 29.3 (2C), 25.7, 22.7, 14.1. LRMS (ESI) Calc'd for $C_{19}H_{32}O_2$ (M+Na)⁺: 315.2. Found (M+Na)⁺: 315.2.

Stereochemistry. Enantiomeric excess was determined by chiral SFC of the diol in comparison to racemic material prepared by using tricyclohexylphosphine as the ligand. The identity of the major diastereomer was determined by ¹H NMR analysis in comparison to authentic material prepared via Sharpless dihydroxylation (Norrby, P.O.; Becker, H.; Sharpless, K.B. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1996**, *118*, 35).

Chiral SFC (Chiralpak AD-H, Daicel, $50 \, \text{C}$, $150 \, \text{psi}$, $3 \, \text{mL/min}$, $2 \, \text{\%}$ methanol, only the diastereomer corresponding to the syn diol is shown)



Asymmetric Reaction

Racemic Reaction

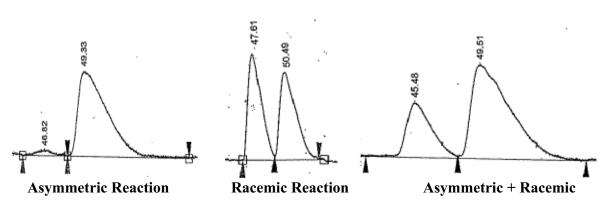
Asymmetric + Racemic

(2R,3R)-1,5-Diphenylpentane-2,3-diol (Compound SI-8). 50 mg of a white crystalline solid. $R_f = 0.21$ in 20:1 dichloromethane:diethyl ether. IR(CHCl₃) 3577 (s), 2929 (s), 2860 (m), 2360 (m), 2339 (m), 1603 (m), 1497 (s), 1455 (s), 1385 (m) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR: δ 7.32-7.17 (10 H, m, Ar), 3.68 (1H,

m), 3.51 (1H, m) 2.84 (2H, m), 2.70 (2H, m), 2.17 (2H, broad), 1.85 (2H, m); 13 C NMR: 141.9, 137.9, 129.4 (2C), 128.7 (2C), 126.6, 125.9, 75.0, 72.9, 40.2, 35.5, 31.9. LRMS (ESI) Calc'd for $C_{17}H_{20}O_2$ (M+Na) $^+$: 279.3. Found (M+Na) $^+$: 279.2.

Stereochemistry. Enantiomeric excess was determined by chiral SFC of the diol product. Racemic material was prepared by using tricyclohexylphosphine as the ligand as described in the general procedure. The identity of the major diastereomer was determined bycomparison to the the *syn*-diol prepared via Sharpless asymmetric dihydroxylation (Norrby, P.O.; Becker, H.; Sharpless, K.B. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1996**, *118*, 35).

Chiral SFC (Chiralpak AD-H, Daicel, $50 \, \text{C}$, 150 psi, 3 mL/min, 2 % methanol, only the diastereomer corresponding to the syn diol is shown)

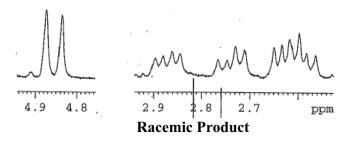


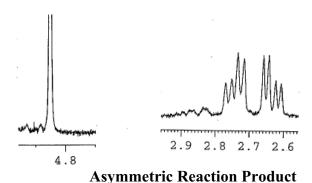
(4*R*,5*R*)-2-Phenylpentadec-1-ene-4,5-diol (Compound SI-9). 35 mg of a white solid. R_f = 0.19 in 20:1 dichloromethane:diethyl ether. IR (CHCl₃) 3579 (m), 2929 (s), 2858 (s), 1463 (m), 1380 (m) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR: δ 7.40-7.25 (5H, m), 5.42 (1H, d, J = 1.2 Hz), 5.18 (1H, d, J = 1.2 Hz), 3.52-3.42 (2H, m), 2.82 (1H, dd, J

= 14.4, 4.4 Hz), 2.60 (1H, dd, J = 14.4, 8.8 Hz), 2.06-1.83 (2H, broad), 1.53-1.1.4 (2 H, m), 1.29-1.18 (16 H, m), 0.86 (3 H, t, J = 6.8 Hz); 13 C NMR: 144.9, 140.1, 128.3, 127.6, 126.0, 115.4, 73.6, 71.7, 39.8, 33.5, 31.7, 29.4 (2C), 29.4, 29.2(2C), 25.5, 22.5, 13.9. LRMS (ESI) Calc'd for $C_{21}H_{34}O_{2}$ (M+Na)⁺: 341.4 Found (M+Na)⁺: 341.3.

Stereochemistry. Enantiomeric excess was determined by ¹H NMR analysis of the Mosher's ester derivativative prepared using (S)-Mosher's acid chloride. Authentic racemic material was prepared by using tricyclohexylphosphine as the ligand as described in the general procedure.

¹H NMR of unpurified Mosher's ester as taken on Bruker DRX 400MHz spectrometer.



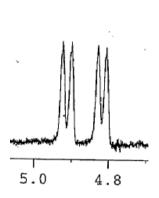


(1*R*,2*R*)-1-Cyclohexyl-3-phenylpropane-1,2-diol (Compound SI-10). 36 mg of a white solid. $R_f = 0.43$ in 20:1 dichloromethane:diethyl ether. IR (CHCl₃) 3572 (m), 2929 (s), 2856 (s), 2364 (m), 2339 (m), 1495 (m), 1453 (s), 1380 (m) cm⁻¹; Major Diastereomer: 1 H NMR: δ 7.31–7.21 (5H, m), 3.89 (1H, m),

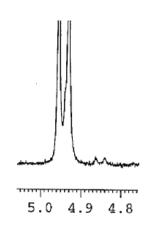
3.19 (1H, dd, J = 7.5, 3.7 Hz) $\tilde{2}.85$ (1 H, dd, J = 13.7, 4.5 Hz), 2.8 (1 H, dd, J = 13.7, 8.3 Hz), 1.86-1.47 (7 H, m), 1.31-0.99 (6H, m); 13 C NMR: 138.1, 129.2, 128.5, 126.3, 77.2, 71.3, 40.2, 39.3, 29.4, 27.9, 26.0, 25.9, 25.6. LRMS (ESI) Calc'd for $C_{19}H_{32}O_2$ (M+Na) $^+$: 257.3. Found (M+Na) $^+$: 257.1.

Stereochemistry. Enantiomeric excess was determined by ¹H NMR of the Mosher's ester derivative prepared using (*S*)-Mosher's acid chloride. Racemic material was prepared by using tricyclohexylphosphine as the ligand as described in the general procedure. The identity of the major diastereomer was determined by ¹H NMR analysis in comparison to authentic *syn*-diol prepared via Sharpless asymmetric dihydroxylation (Norrby, P.O.; Becker, H.; Sharpless, K.B. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1996**, *118*, 35).

¹H NMR of crude Mosher's Esters as taken on Bruker DRX 400MHz spectrometer.



Racemic



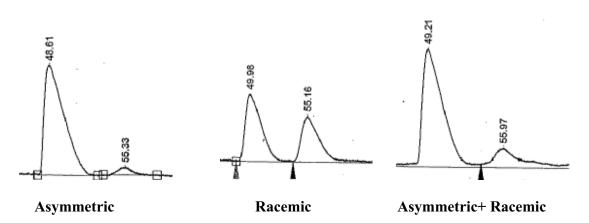
Enantioselective

(1*R*,2*R*)-1,3-Diphenylpropane-1,2-diol (Compound SI-11). 44 mg of a white crystalline solid. R_f = 0.38 in 2:1 hexanes:ethyl acetate. IR(CHCl₃) 3593 (s), 2927 (s), 2858 (m), 2366 (m), 2342 (m), 1603 (m), 1495 (s), 1455 (s), 1387 (s), 1324 (m), 1081 (m) cm⁻¹; Major Diastereomer: ¹H NMR: δ 7.42-7.15 (10 H, m), 4.51 (1 H, d, J = 6

Hz), 3.93 (1 H, m) 2.77-2.59 (2H, m), 2.44 (2H, broad); 13 C NMR: 140.1, 137.9, 129.2, 128.4, 128.3, 128.4, 126.7, 126.4, 76.1, 75.9, 37.4. LRMS (ESI) Calc'd for $C_{15}H_{16}O_2$ (M+Na) $^+$: 251.2. Found (M+Na) $^+$: 251.1.

Stereochemistry. Enantiomeric excess was determined by chiral SFC analysis of the chiral diol in comparison to authentic racemic material prepared using tricyclohexylphosphine as the ligand. The identity of the major diastereomer was determined by ¹H NMR analysis in comparison to the authentic *syn*-diol prepared via Sharpless asymmetric dihydroxylation (Norrby, P.O.; Becker, H.; Sharpless, K.B. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1996**, *118*, 35).

Chiral SFC (Chiralpak AD-H, Daicel, $50 \, \text{C}$, $150 \, \text{psi}$, $3 \, \text{mL/min}$, $2.5 \, \text{\%}$ methanol, only the diastereomer corresponding to the syn diol is shown)

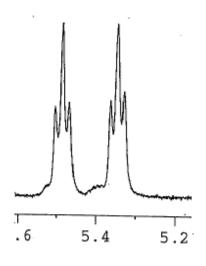


(2*R*,3*R*)-1,4-Diphenylbutane-2,3-diol (Compound SI-12). 52 mg of a white crystalline solid. $R_f = 0.25$ in 20:1 dichloromethane:diethyl ether. IR (CHCl₃) 3593 (s), 3579 (s), 3006 (m), 2927 (s), 2858 (m), 1603 (m), 1497 (s), 1455 (s), 1383 (s), 1088 (m) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR: δ 7.32–7.19 (10 H, m), 3.74 (2 H,

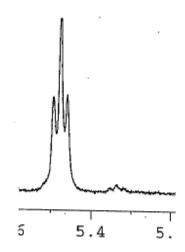
m), 2.86 (2 H, dd, J = 13.6, 4.4 Hz), 2.83 (2 H, dd, J = 13.6, 8.0 Hz), 1.955 (2H, broad, OH); 13 C NMR: 137.9, 129.2, 128.5, 126.4, 73.8, 40.2. LRMS (ESI) Calc'd for $C_{16}H_{18}O_2$ (M+Na) $^{+}$: 265.3. Found (M+Na) $^{+}$: 265.2.

Stereochemistry. Enantiomeric excess was determined by ¹H NMR of the Mosher's ester derivative prepared using (S)-Mosher's acid chloride. Racemic material was prepared by using tricyclohexylphosphine as the ligand as described in the general procedure. The identity of the major diastereomer was determined by ¹H NMR analysis in comparison to authentic *syn*-diol prepared via Sharpless asymmetric dihydroxylation (Norrby, P.O.; Becker, H.; Sharpless, K.B. J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1996**, 118, 35).

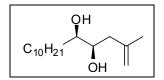
¹H NMR of crude Mosher's ester as taken on Bruker DRX 400MHz spectrometer.



Racemic



Enantioselective

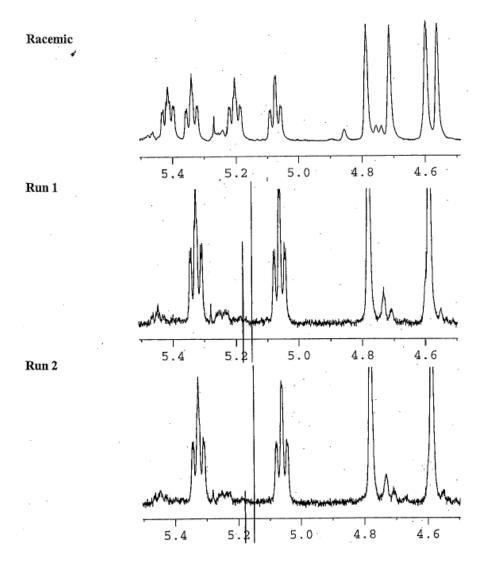


(4*R*,5*R*)-2-Methylpentadec-1-ene-4,5-diol (Compound SI-13). 33 mg of a white solid. R_f = 0.15 in 20:1 dichloromethane:diethyl ether. IR (CHCl₃) 3575 (m), 2929 (s), 2856 (s), 1463 (m), 1380 (m), 1090 (m) cm⁻¹; 1 H NMR: δ 4.89 (1 H, s), 4.81 (1 H, s), 3.57 (1 H, m), 3.41 (1 H, m), 2.23-2.12 (2H, m), 1.90-1.63 (2 H, broad), 1.76 (3 H, s), 1.51-1.41

m), 2.23-2.12 (2H, m), 1.90-1.63 (2 H, broad), 1.76 (3 H, s), 1.51-1.41 (2H, m), 1.38-1.19 (16 H, s), 0.87-0.84 (3 H, t, J = 6.8 Hz); 13 C NMR: 142.2, 113.6, 74.1, 72.0, 42.2, 33.5, 31.7, 29.5, 29.4 (2C), 29.4, 29.1, 25.5, 22.5, 22.2, 13.9. HRMS (ESI) Calc'd for $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$ (M+Na) $^+$: 279.42 Found (M+Na) $^+$: 279.3.

Proof of Stereochemistry. Enantiomeric excess was determined by ¹H NMR of the Mosher's ester derivative prepared using (S)-Mosher's acid chloride. Racemic material was prepared by using tricyclohexylphosphine as the ligand as described in the general procedure.

¹H NMR of crude esterification as taken on Bruker DRX 400MHz spectrometer.



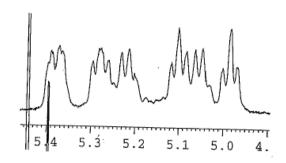
(5*R*,6*R*,*Z*)-3-Methylhexadec-2-ene-5,6-diol (Compound SI-14). 25 mg of a white solid. R_f = 0.16 in 20:1 dichloromethane:diethyl ether. IR (CHCl₃) 3579 (m), 2929 (s), 2858 (s), 1457 (m), 1380 (m), 1090 (m) cm⁻¹; 1 H NMR: δ 5.43 (1 H, q, J = 6.8 Hz), 3.57 (1 H, m), 3.41 (1 H, m), 2.41 (1 H, dd, J = 13.2, 9.4 Hz), 2.06 (1 H, dd, J = 13.6, 4.4

Hz), 1.71 (3H, s), 1.60 (3H, d, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.510-1.409 (2H, m), 1.35-1.17 (16H, s), 0.86 (3H, t, J = 6.8 Hz); 13 C NMR: 131.9, 122.9, 74.0, 71.7, 35.5, 33.6, 31.7, 29.5, 29.4 (2C), 29.2, 25.5, 23.5, 23.3, 22.5, 13.9, 13.4. LRMS (ESI) Calc'd for $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$ (M+Na)⁺: 293.4. Found (M+Na)⁺: 293.3.

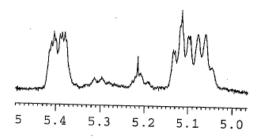
Proof of Stereochemistry. Enantiomeric excess was determined by ¹H NMR of the Mosher's ester derivative prepared using (S)-Mosher's acid chloride. Racemic material was prepared by using tricyclohexylphosphine as the ligand as described in the general procedure.

¹H NMR of crude Mosher's ester as taken on Bruker DRX 400MHz spectrometer.

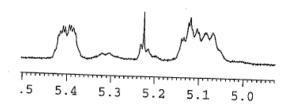




Run 1



Run 2



OH C₁₀H₂₁ OH OMe

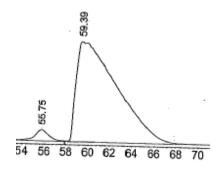
(2R,3R)-1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)tridecane-2,3-diol

(Compound SI-15). 47 mg of a white solid. $R_f = 0.17$ in 20:1 dichloromethane:diethyl ether. IR (CHCl₃) 3579 (m), 2929 (s), 2858 (s), 1613 (m), 1513 (s), 1465 (m), 1380 (m), 1302 (m), 1250 (m), 1177 (m) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR: δ 7.13 (2 H, d, J = 8.8 Hz), 6.84 (2 H, d, J = 8.8 Hz), 3.78 (3H, s), 3.60 (1H,

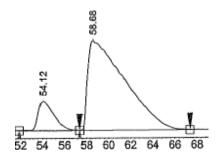
m), 3.45 (1H, m), 2.82 (1H, dd, J = 14.0, 4.4 Hz), 2.66 (1H, dd, J = 14.0, 8.6 Hz), 1.82-1.55 (2H, broad), 1.55-1.48 (2H, m), 1.28-1.24 (16H, m), 0.88-0.84 (3H, t, J = 6.8 Hz); 13 C NMR: 158.2, 130.2, 129.8, 113.9, 74.9, 73.4, 55.1, 39.1, 33.6, 31.7, 29.5, 29.4(3C), 29.2, 25.5, 22.5, 13.9. HRMS (ESI) Calc'd for $C_{20}H_{34}O_{3}$ (M+Na) $^{+}$: 345.4. Found (M+Na) $^{+}$: 345.3.

Proof of Stereochemistry. Enantiomeric excess was determined by chiral SFC of the diol product. Racemic material was prepared by using tricyclohexylphosphine as the ligand as described in the general procedure.

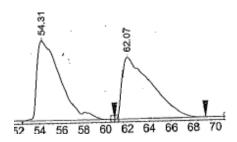
Chiral SFC (Chiralpak AD-H, Daicel, $50 \, \text{C}$, $150 \, \text{psi}$, $3 \, \text{mL/min}$, $2 \, \text{methanol}$, only the diastereomer corresponding to the syn diol is shown)



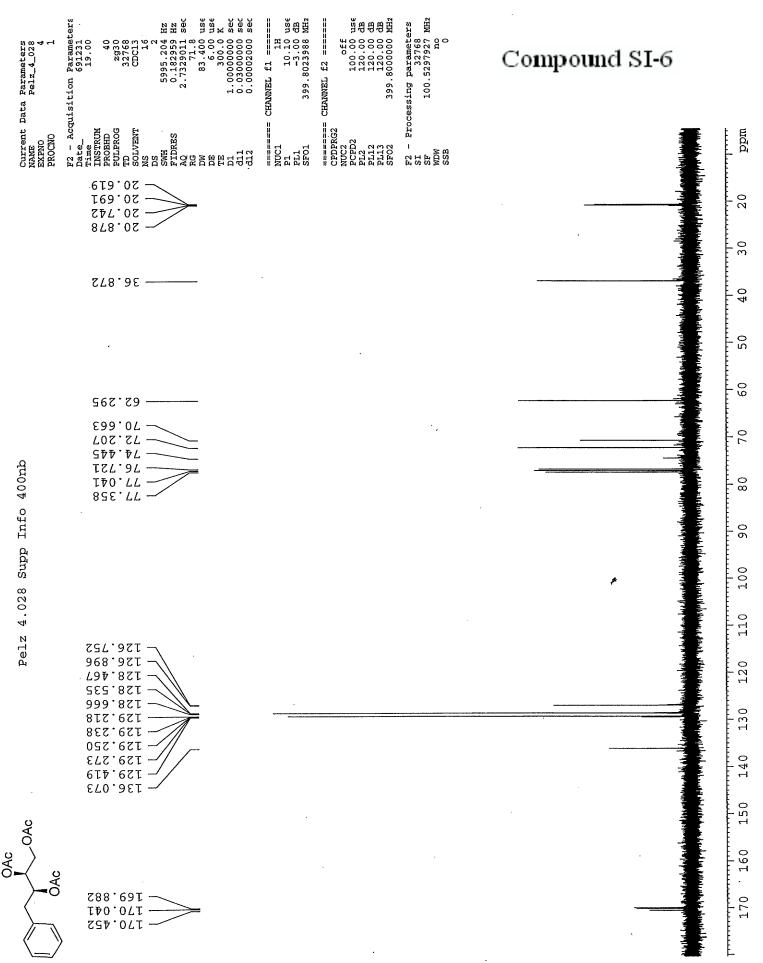
Asymmetric Reaction



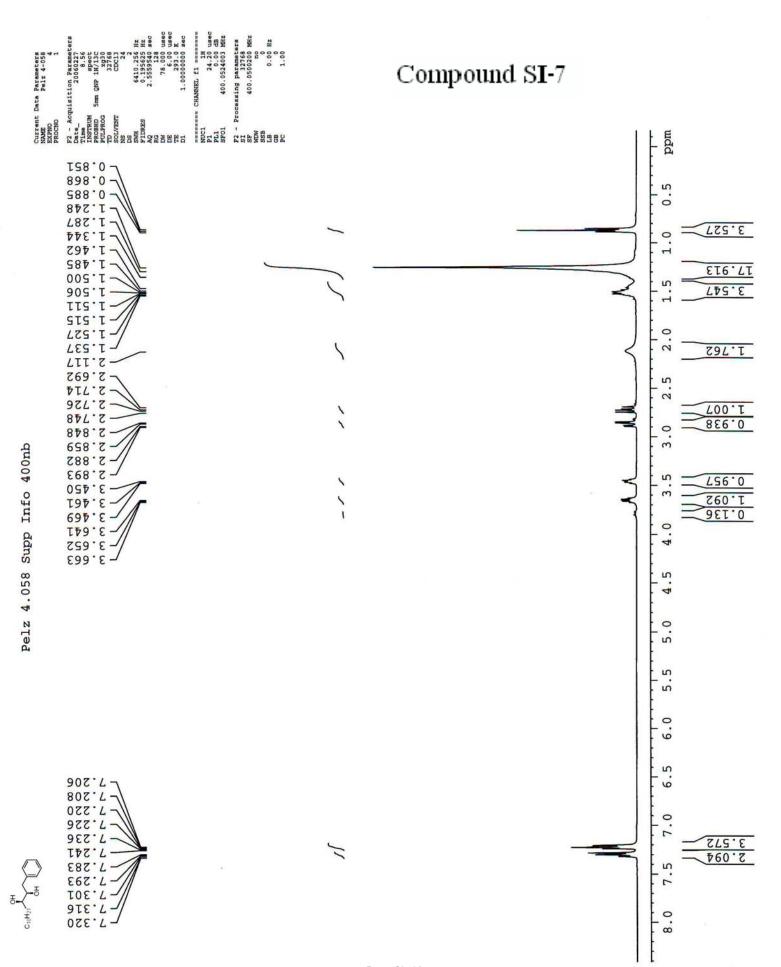
Asymmetric + Racemic



Racemic Reaction



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Page SI- 16

Page SI- 17

10

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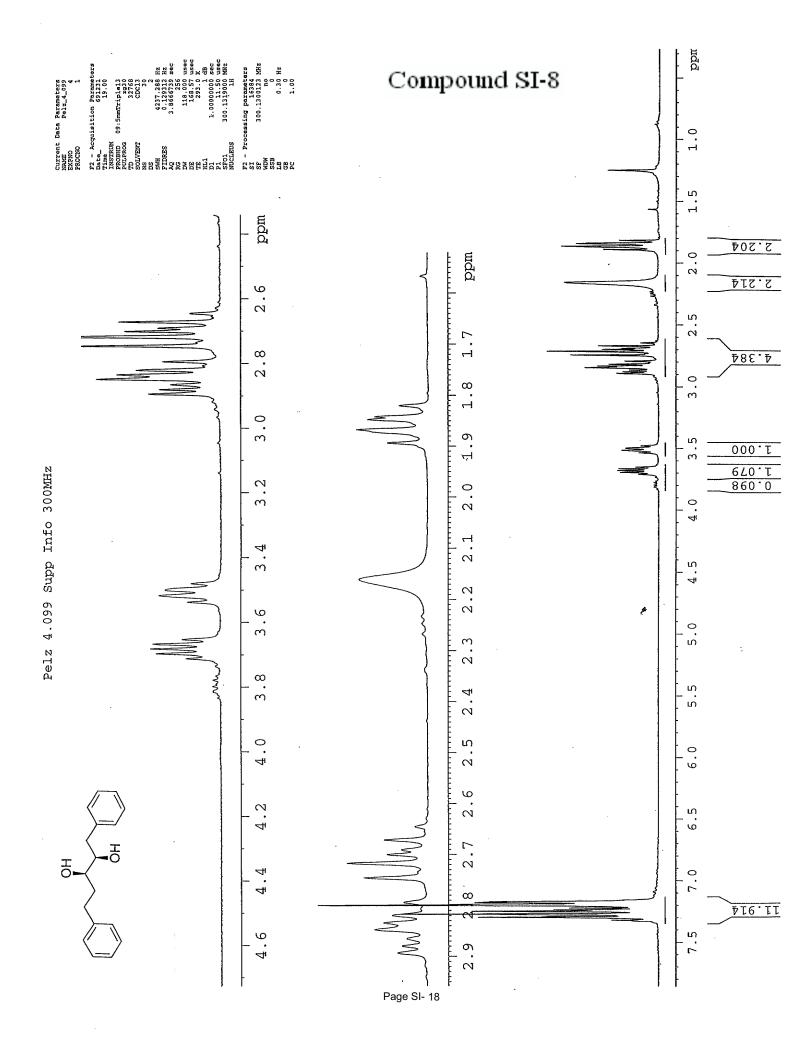
100

110

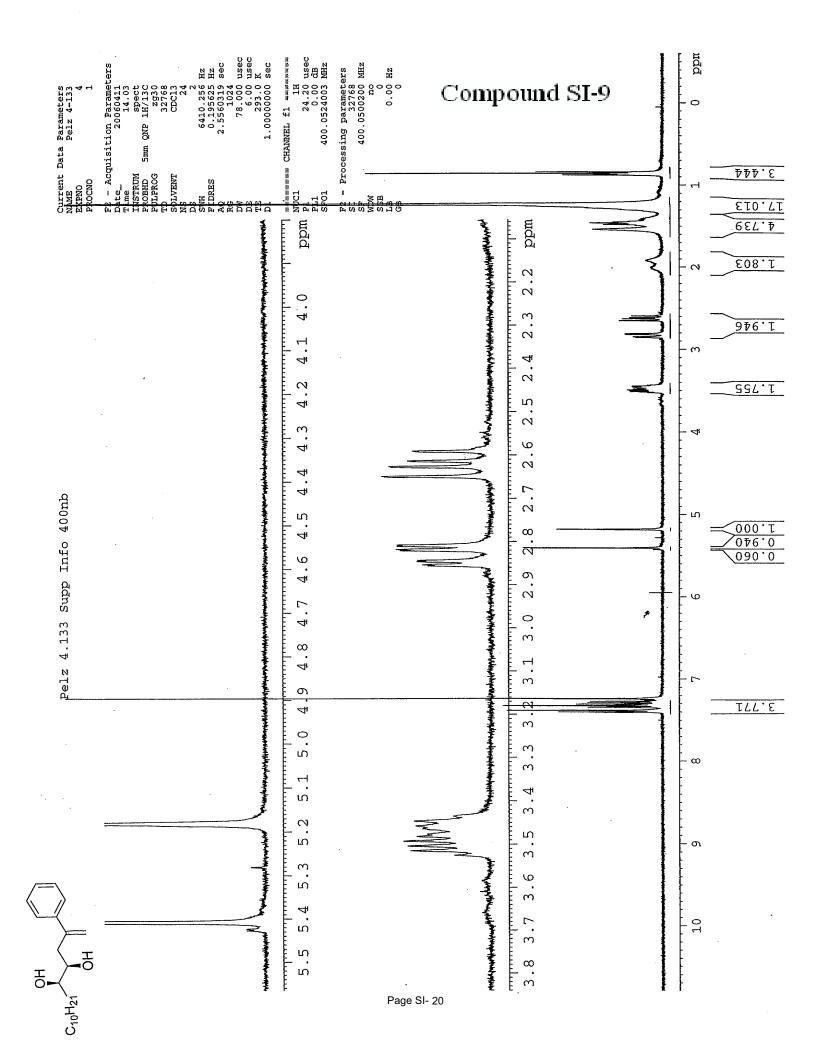
120

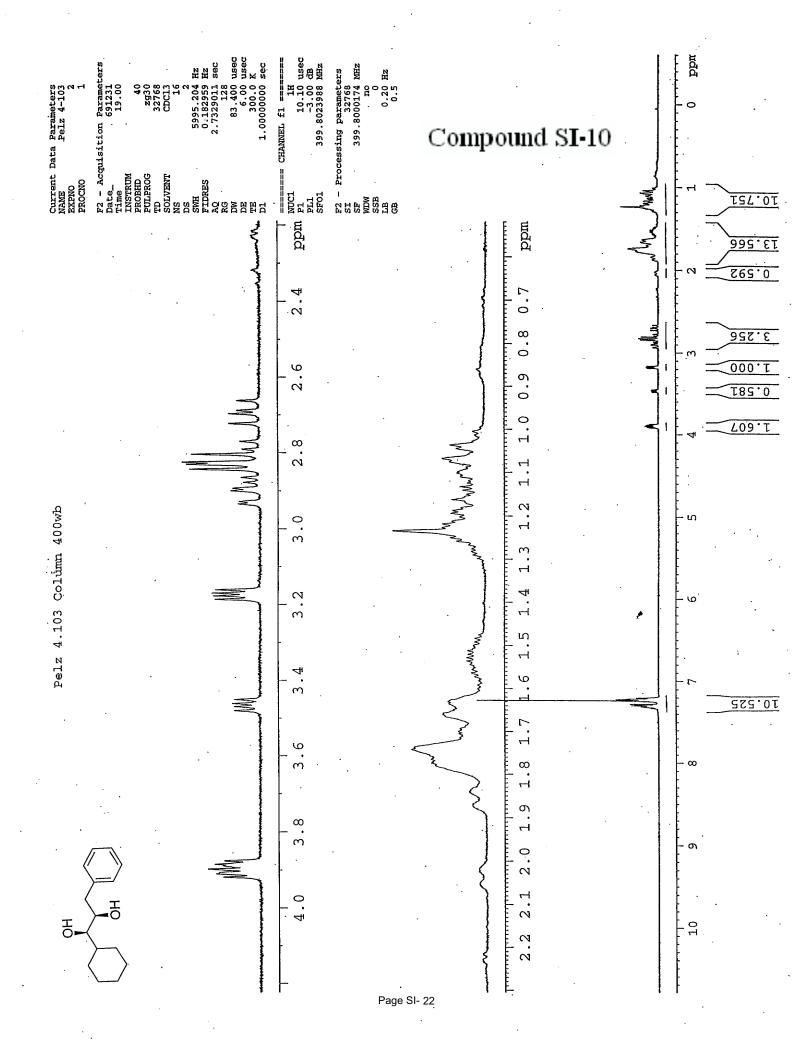
140

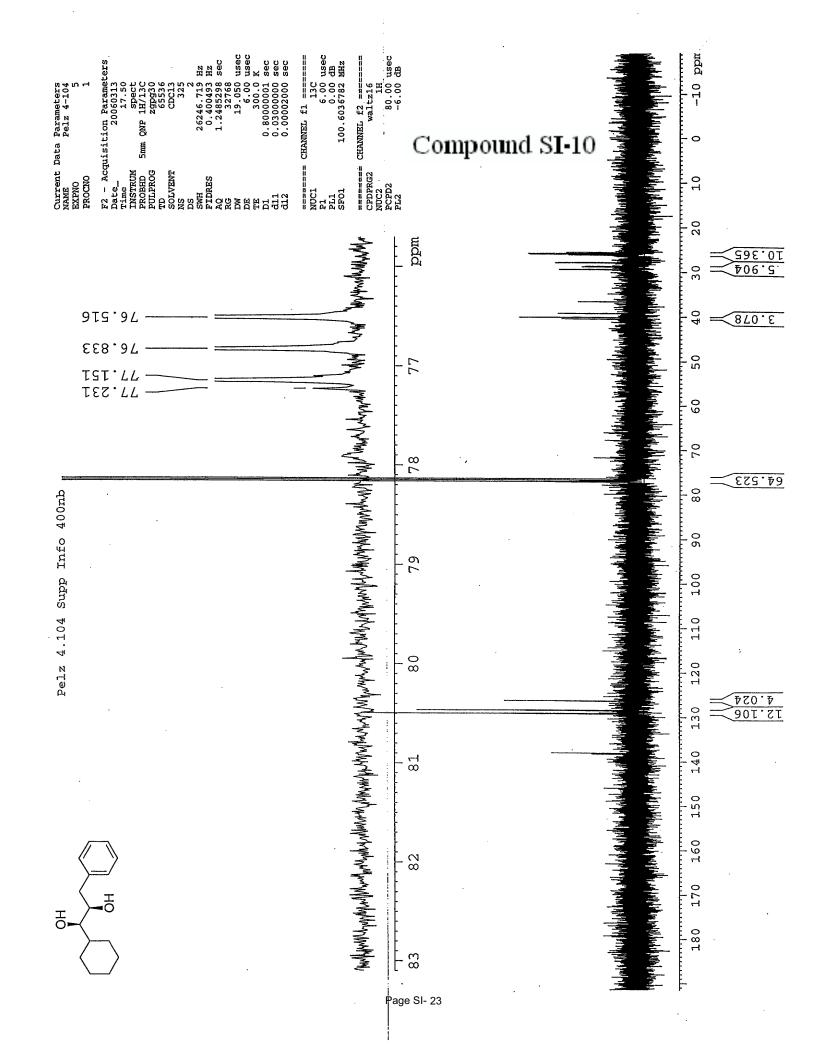
150



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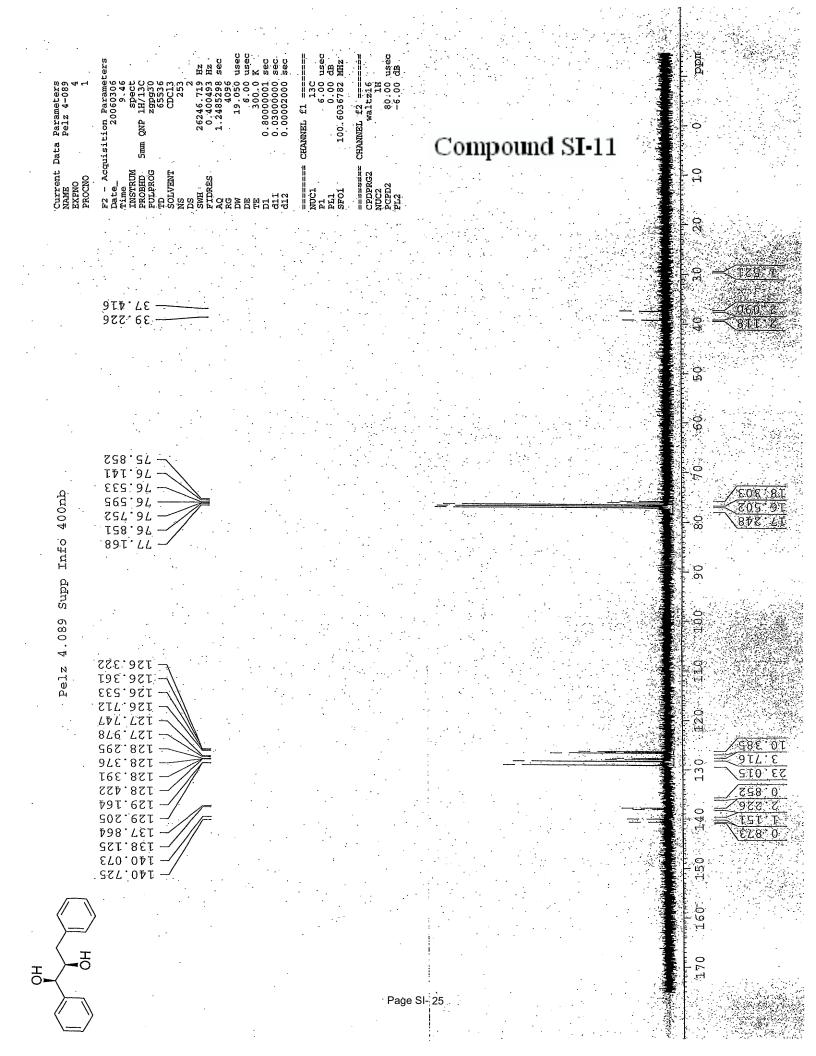


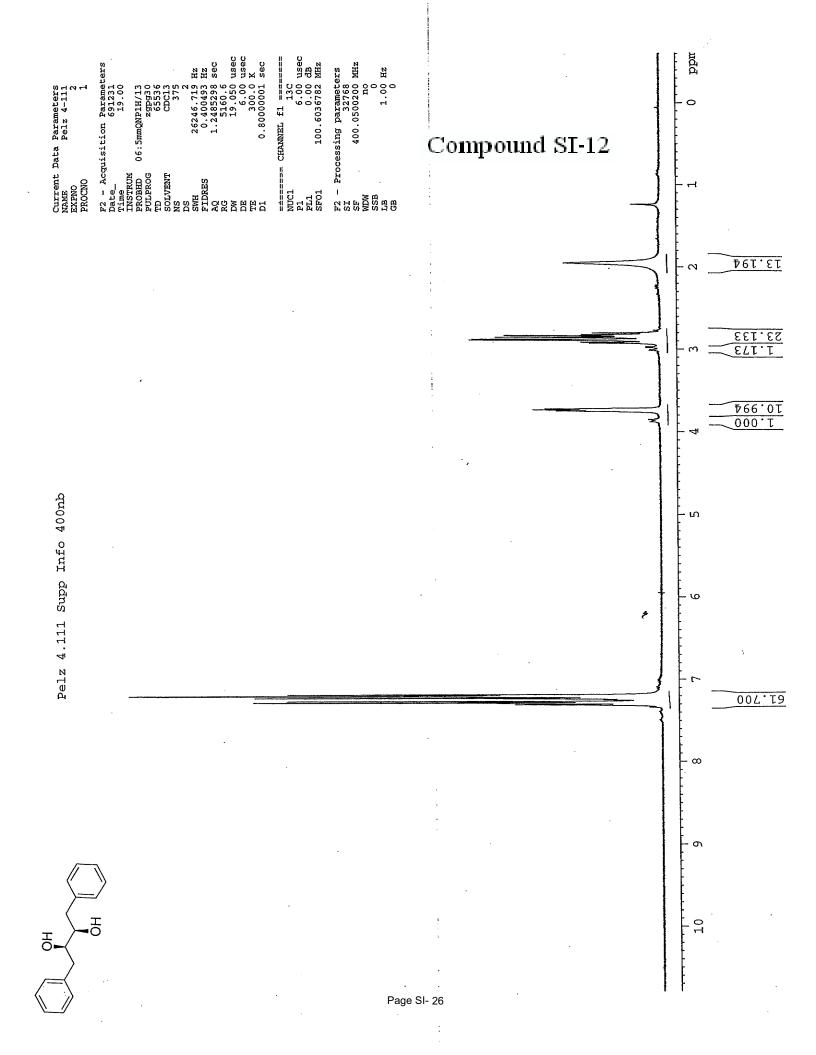




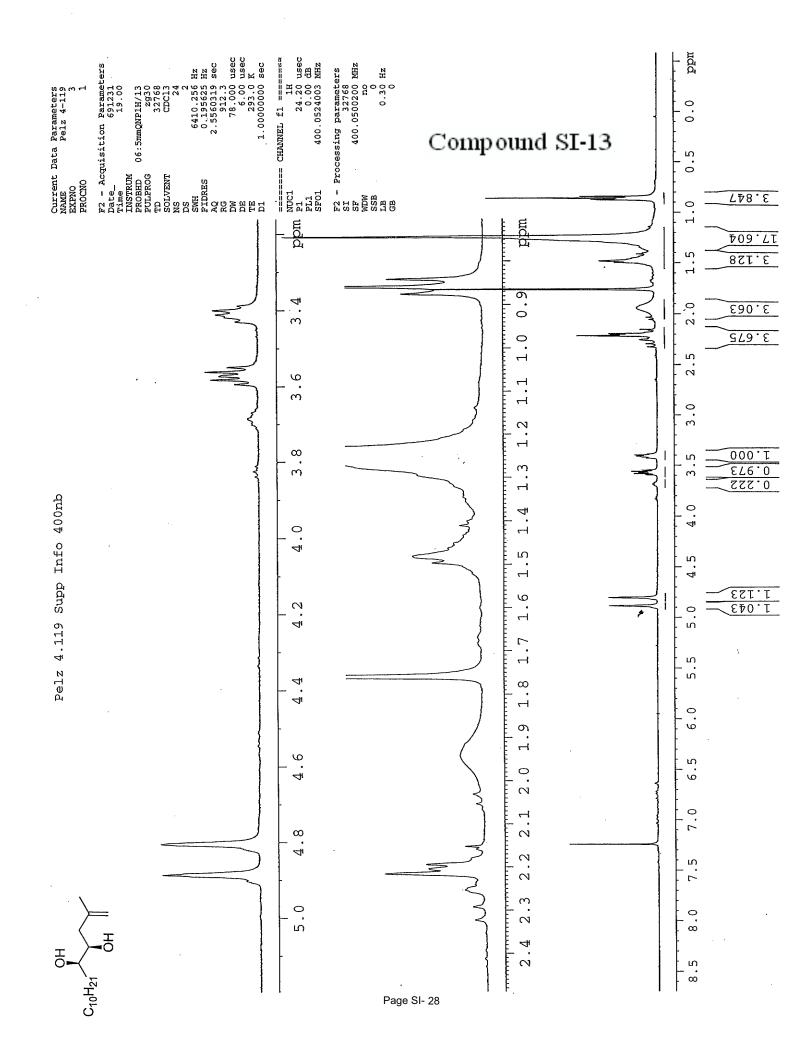
Compound SI-11

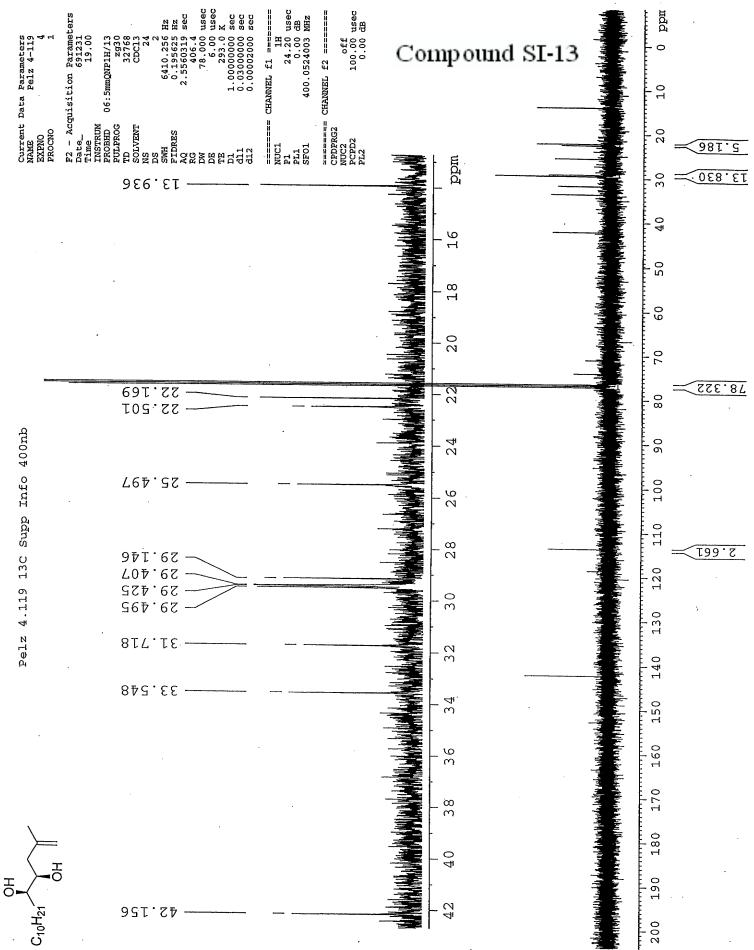
ta Parameters Pelz 4-089 3	Acquisition Parameters 20060306 9.32 UM Span QNP 1H/13C 0G 32768 NT CDC13 2 6410.256 Hz 0.195625 Hz 7 0.195625 Hz 7 0.195625 Hz 7 0.195625 Hz 7 1.00000000 sec	CHANNEL fl ===================================	sing parameters 32768 400.0500200 MHz no 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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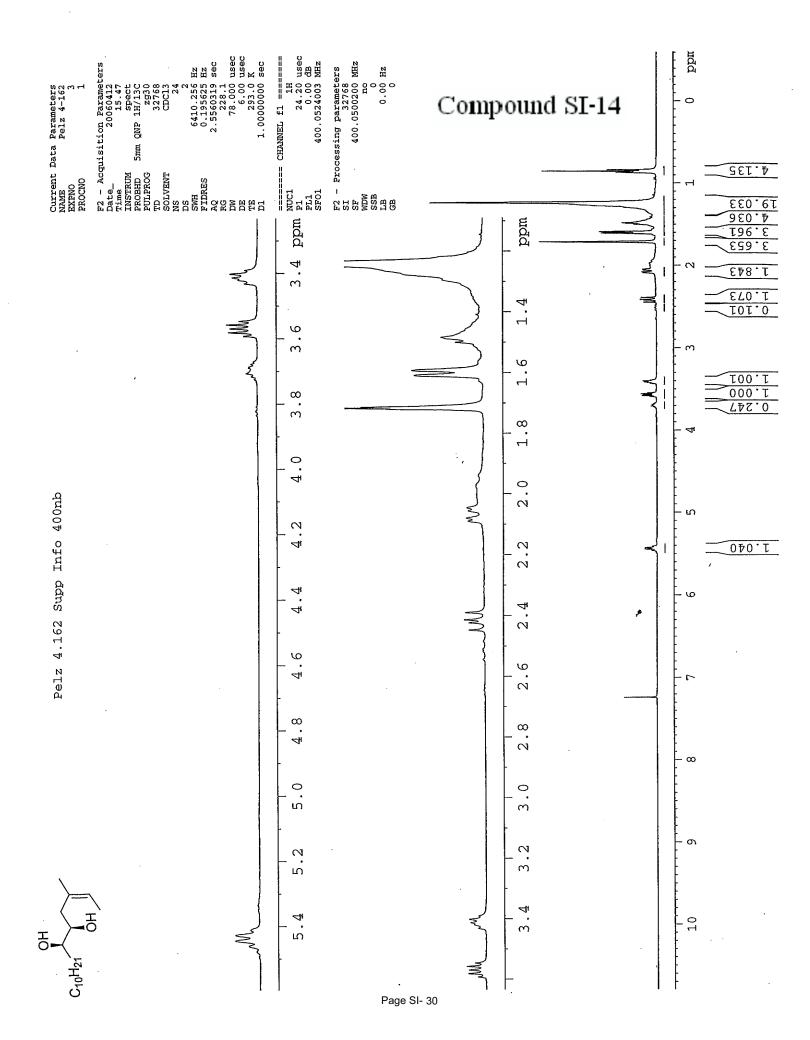


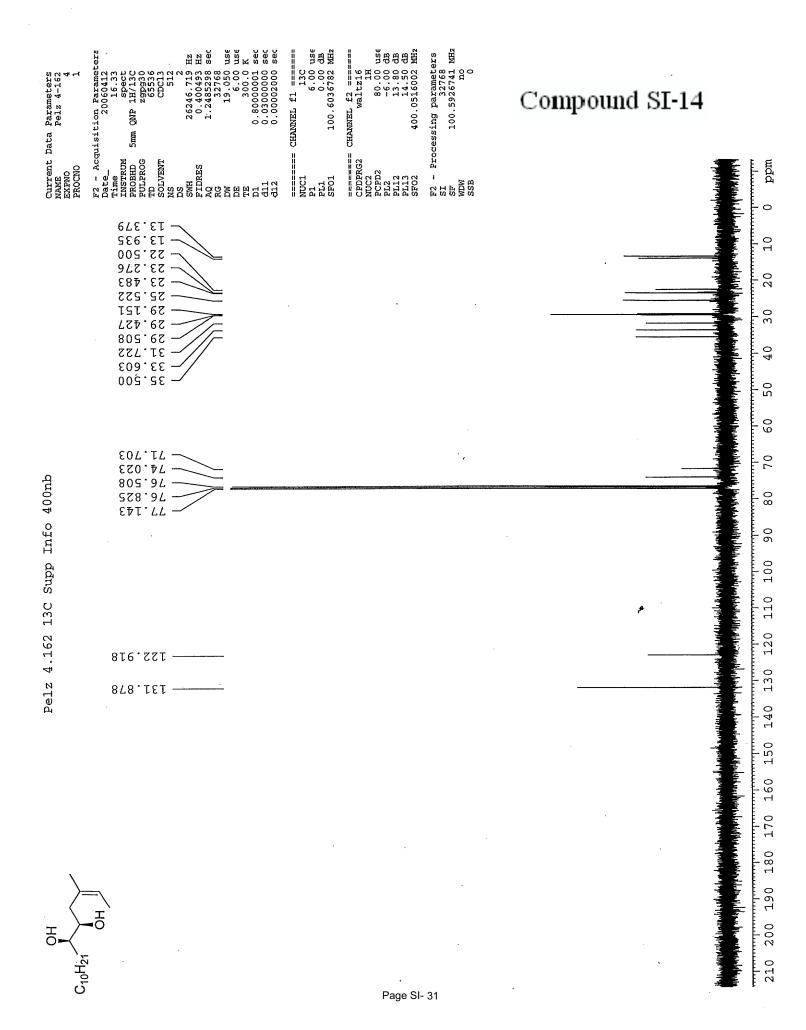
Page SI- 27

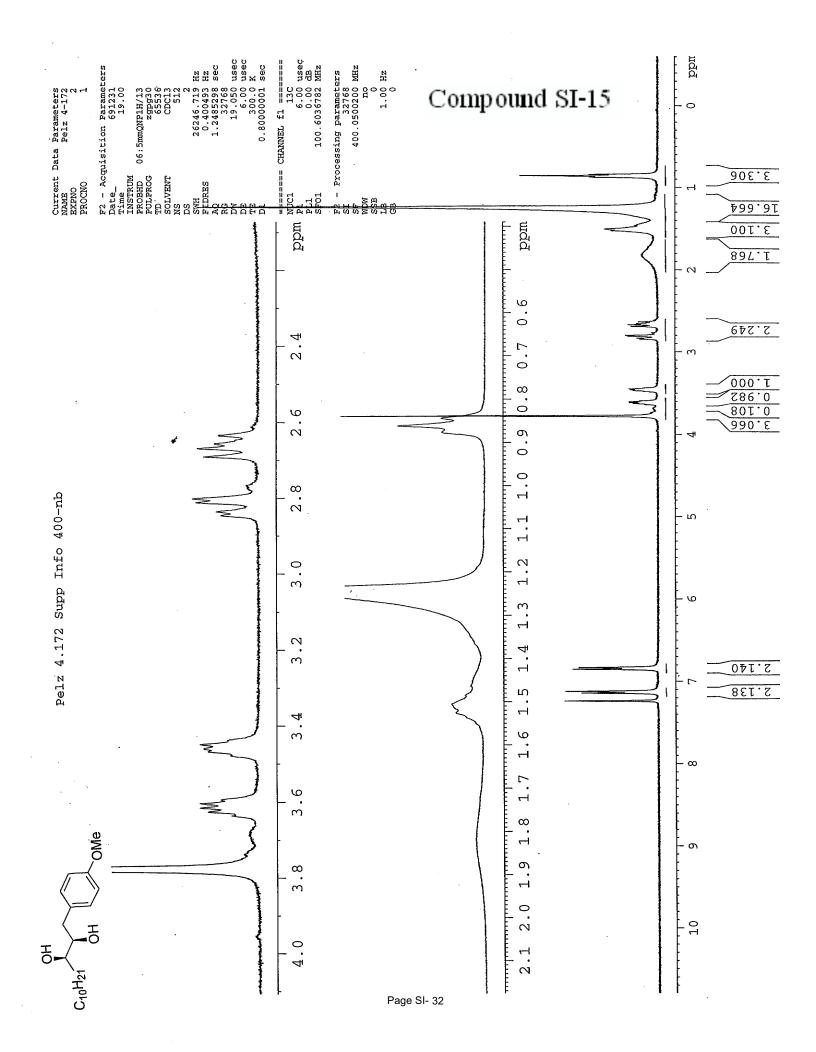




Page SI- 29







Data Parameters Pelz 4-176 1 1	e_ 20060412 FRIM BHD 3.3.2 Spect 19.3.2 Spect 202630 C5536 CDC13 VENT CDC13 0.400493 Hz 0.400493 Hz 1.248529 Sec 1.248529 Sec 3649.1 19.050 use 0.00000001 Sec 0.00000000 Sec	CHANNEL f1 ==== 13C 6.00 0.00 100.6036782 CHANNEL f2 ==== waltz16 13.80 14.50 400.0516002	Processing parameters 32768 100.5926741 MHz no 0	Compound SI-15
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