

Chemoselective Conversion from α -Hydroxy Acids to α -Keto Acids Enabled by Nitroxyl-Radical-Catalyzed Aerobic Oxidation

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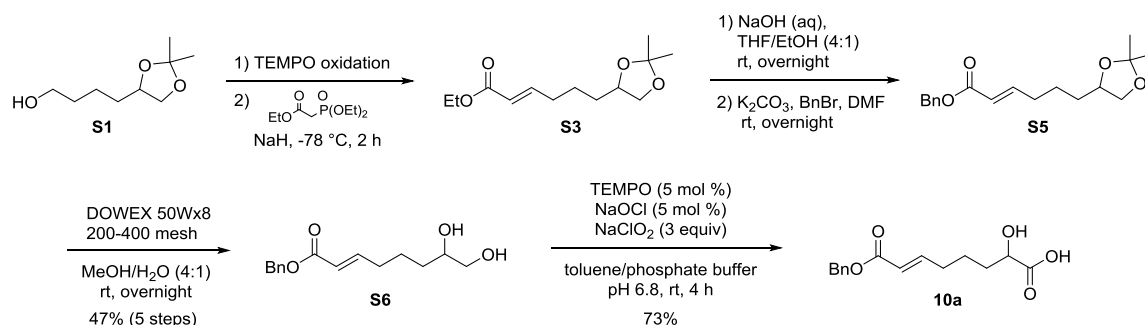
1. General considerations

Reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without purification. Column chromatography was performed on SO₃H silica gel (CHROMATOREX[®], Fuji Silysia Chemical LTD) for α -hydroxy acids, α -keto acids and neutral silica gel (Cica silica gel 60N) for others with solvents specified below. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were obtained for samples in CDCl₃ or MeCN-*d*₃ solutions at 25 °C. ¹H NMR chemical shifts are reported in terms of chemical shift (δ , ppm) relative to the singlet at δ 0.00 ppm for tetramethylsilane as an internal standard substance or 1.94 ppm for acetonitrile. Splitting patterns are designated as follows: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; m, multiplet. Coupling constants are reported in Hz. ¹³C NMR spectra were fully decoupled and are reported in terms of chemical shift (δ , ppm) relative to the triplet at δ 77.0 ppm for CDCl₃ or 1.30 ppm for MeCN-*d*₃.

2. Preparation of α -hydroxy acids

α -Hydroxy acids **2a**, **7a**, **8a**, **9a** and **12a** were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without purification. α -Hydroxy acids **3a**, **4a**, **6a**, **13a** and **15a** were prepared according to previous report by us.¹ α -Hydroxy acids **5a** was prepared according to the reported procedure.² The other α -hydroxy acids were prepared following procedures.

(*E*)-8-(Benzyloxy)-2-hydroxy-8-oxooct-6-enoic acid (**10a**)



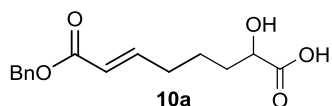
To a solution of the 4-(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)butan-1-ol (**S1**, 1122 mg, 6.44 mmol), TEMPO (10.1 mg, 0.322 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂/sat. NaHCO₃ (aq) (19 mL/13 mL) were added 1.63 M NaOCl (aq) (4.7 mL) in sat. NaHCO₃ (6 mL) at 0 °C. After 20 min stirring at 0 °C, the reaction was quenched with sat. Na₂S₂O₃ (aq) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL x 3). The combined organic layer were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford aldehyde **S2**, which was used to the next reaction without further purification. A suspension of NaH (60%, 283 mg, 7.08 mmol) and THF (30 mL) were added triethyl phosphonoacetate (1.42 mL, 7.08 mmol) at 0 °C, and stirred 30 min. The mixture were added

aldehyde **S2** in THF (15 mL) at -78 °C. After 2 h stirring, the reaction was quenched with H₂O and extracted with AcOEt (15 mL x 3). The combined organic layer were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford ester **S3**, which was used to the next reaction without further purification.

To a solution of ethyl ester **S3** in THF/EtOH (6.9 mL/1.7 mL) were added 2.5 M NaOH (aq) (8.6 mL, 21.5 mmol) at room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction mixture were acidified using NaH₂PO₄ and extracted with AcOEt (10 mL x 3). The combined organic layer were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford carboxylic acid **S4**. The carboxylic acid **S4** was dissolved in DMF (10.8 mL) and added K₂CO₃ (713 mg, 5.16 mmol) and benzyl bromide (766 µL, 6.45 mmol). After overnight stirring, the reaction mixture were added H₂O and extracted with hexane:AcOEt (2:1) (10 mL x 3). The combined organic layer were washed with H₂O and brine, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford benzyl ester **S5**.

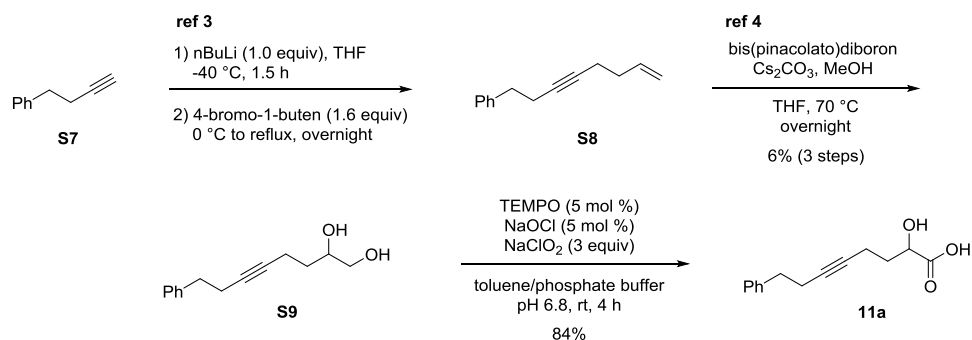
To a solution of benzyl ester **S5** in MeOH/H₂O (11.5 mL/2.8 mL) were added DOWEX 50Wx8 200-400 mesh (215 mg) and the resulting mixture were stirred at room temperature. After 8 h stirring, DOWEX was filtered off and filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude materials were purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:AcOEt = 2:1) to give diol (**S6**) (513 mg, 47%, 5 steps).

A mixture of diol (**S6**) (190 mg, 0.718 mmol) and TEMPO (5.61 mg, 35.9 µmol) in toluene (3.6 mL) and 1 M sodium phosphate buffer (pH = 6.8, 2.2 mL) was stirred at 25 °C. Then NaClO₂ (80%, 244 mg, 2.16 mmol) in H₂O (1.0 mL) and dilute bleach (0.168 M, 220 µL, 35.9 µmmol) were added simultaneously over 1 minute. The mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 4 h. The reaction was quenched with 1 M sodium phosphate buffer (pH = 2.1) and extracted with AcOEt (10 mL x 3). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude materials were purified by column chromatography on silica gel (SO₃H, hexane:AcOEt = 3:1 to 2:1) to give (*E*)-8-(Benzyloxy)-2-hydroxy-8-oxooct-6-enoic acid (**10a**) (147 mg, 73%).



Colorless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40-7.29 (m, 5H), 7.00 (dt, *J* = 15.6, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.89 (dt, *J* = 15.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (s, 2H), 4.26 (dd, *J* = 6.6, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (br s, 2H), 2.34-2.18 (m, 2H), 1.97-1.79 (m, 1H), 1.78-1.52 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 178.7, 166.6, 149.2, 135.9, 128.5, 128.2, 121.4, 69.9, 66.2, 33.4, 31.7, 23.1; IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3740-3120, 2950, 1718, 1652; HRMS (ESI⁺, *m/z*) Calcd. for C₁₅H₁₈O₅•Na ([*M*+Na]⁺): 301.1052, found 301.1043.

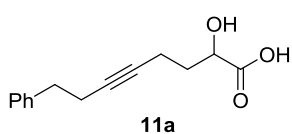
2-Hydroxy-8-phenyloct-5-ynoic acid (**11a**)



Under Ar atmosphere, 4-phenyl-1-butyne (**S7**, 1014 mg, 7.79 mmol) was dissolved in THF (8.7 mL). After cooling to -40 °C, *n*-BuLi (1.6 M, 4.87 mL, 7.79 mmol) was added dropwise to the solution. After 1.5 h stirring, the reaction mixture was warmed to 0 °C, 4-bromo-1-butene (1.26 mL, 12.5 mmol) in THF (8.7 mL) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture, and the solution was stirred 2 h and refluxed for 12 h. The reaction was quenched with ice/H₂O and acidified with 1 M HCl (aq) and extracted with AcOEt (15 mL x 3). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude materials were passed silica gel (hexane). The resulting materials included starting material **S7** and desired eneyne **S8** (**S7**:**S8** = 1.4:1) which was used to the next reaction without further purification.

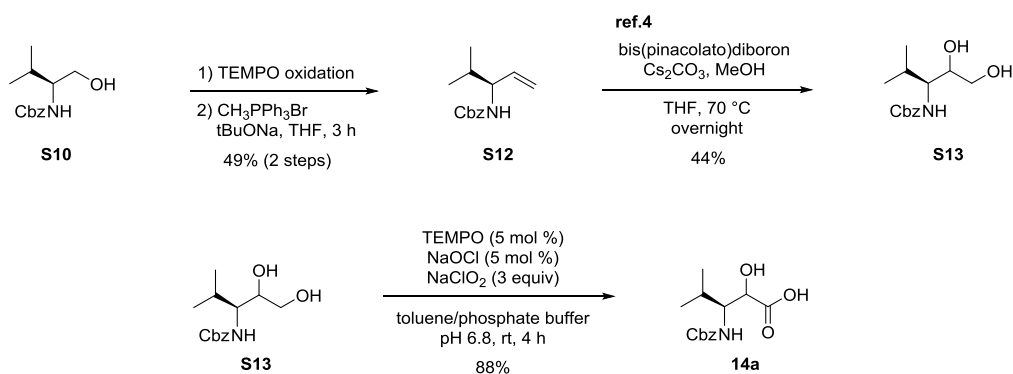
To a solution of the eneyne (**S8**), bis(pinacolato)diboron (1.98 g, 7.79 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (381 mg, 1.17 mmol) in THF (15 mL) were added MeOH (790 µL, 19.5 mmol) and stirred for 10 h at 70 °C. The mixture was allowed to cool until 0 °C, followed by the dropwise addition of 30% H₂O₂ (aq) (2.16 mL, 19.5 mmol) and 2.5 M NaOH (aq) (7.79 mL, 19.5 mmol). After 30 min stirring, the reaction mixture was added AcOEt and H₂O. The aqueous layer was extracted with AcOEt (15 mL x 3). The extracted organic layer was combined, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude compounds were purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:AcOEt = 1:0 to 1:2) to give diol (**S9**) (146 mg, 6%, 3 steps).

A mixture of diol (**S9**) (146 mg, 0.668 mmol) and TEMPO (5.23 mg, 33.4 µmol) in toluene (3.3 mL) and 1 M sodium phosphate buffer (pH = 6.8, 2.3 mL) was stirred at 25 °C. Then NaClO₂ (80%, 227 mg, 2.01 mmol) in H₂O (1.0 mL) and dilute bleach (0.163 M, 205 µL, 33.4 µmmol) were added simultaneously over 1 minute. The mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 1 h. The reaction was quenched with 1 M sodium phosphate buffer (pH = 2.1) and extracted with AcOEt (10 mL x 3). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude materials were purified by column chromatography on silica gel (SO₃H, hexane:AcOEt = 3:1) to give 2-hydroxy-8-phenyloct-5-ynoic acid (**11a**) (84.2 mg, 84%).



White solid; mp: 102-104 °C; ^1H NMR(400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.34-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.25-7.16 (m, 3H), 4.32 (dd, J = 8.6, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.45 (tt, J = 7.2, 2.4 Hz, 2H), 2.41-2.28 (m, 2H), 2.12-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.91-1.72 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 179.0, 140.8, 128.4, 128.3, 126.2, 81.1, 79.1, 69.2, 35.2, 33.0, 20.8, 14.7; IR (neat, cm^{-1}): 3700-3100, 2928, 2249, 1725; HRMS (ESI $^+$, m/z) Calcd. for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3\cdot\text{Na}$ ($[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$): 255.0997, found 274.0992.

N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-3-amino-4-methyl-3-oxopentanoic acid (**14a**)

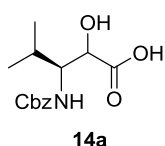


To a solution of the *N*-Cbz-L-valinol (**S10**, 8.99 g, 37.9 mmol), TEMPO (118 mg, 0.758 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 /sat. NaHCO_3 (aq) (95 mL/50 mL) were added 1.63 M NaOCl (aq) (25.6 mL) in sat. NaHCO_3 (45 mL) at 0 °C. After 15 min stirring at 0 °C, the reaction was quenched with sat. $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (aq) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL x 3). The combined organic layer were washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford aldehyde **S11**, which was used to the next reaction without further purification. A mixture of *t*-BuOK (9.10 g, 94.7 mmol) and THF (60 mL) were added methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (52.8 g, 148 mmol) at -78 °C, and stirred 30 min. The mixture was warmed to 0 °C and added aldehyde **S11** in THF (34 mL) at 0 °C. After 2 h stirring, the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature. After 1 h stirring, the reaction was quenched with H_2O and extracted with AcOEt (30 mL x 3). The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude materials were purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane: AcOEt = 15:1 to 10:1) to give olefin (**S12**) (4.35 g, 49%, 2 steps).

To a solution of the olefin (**S12**, 4.35 g, 18.7 mmol), bis(pinacolato)diboron (9.48 g, 37.3 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (1.82 mg, 5.60 mmol) in THF (62 mL) were added MeOH (3.78 mL, 93.3 mmol) and stirred for 9 h at 70 °C. The mixture was allowed to cool until 0 °C, followed by the dropwise addition of 30% H_2O_2 (aq) (19 mL, 171 mmol) and 2.5 M NaOH (aq) (70 mL, 175 mmol). After 1 h stirring, the

reaction was added AcOEt and H₂O. The aqueous layer was extracted with AcOEt (30 mL x 3). The extracted organic layer was combined, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude compounds were purified by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:AcOEt = 2:1 to 1:1) to give diol (**S13**) (2.22 mg, 44%).

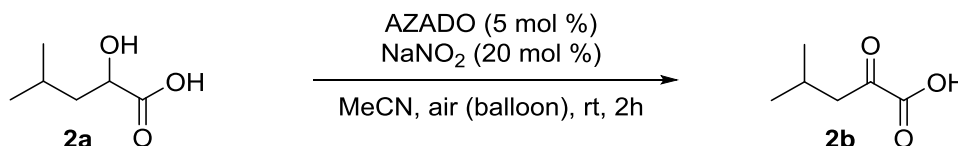
A mixture of diol (**S13**) (149 mg, 0.557 mmol) and TEMPO (4.35 mg, 27.8 μmol) in toluene (2.8 mL) and 1 M sodium phosphate buffer (pH = 6.8, 2.0 mL) was stirred at 25 °C. Then NaClO₂ (80%, 189 mg, 1.67 mmol) in H₂O (0.8 mL) and dilute bleach (0.163 M, 171 μL, 27.8 μmmol) were added simultaneously over 1 minute. The mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 3 h. The reaction was quenched with 1 M sodium phosphate buffer (pH = 2.1) and extracted with AcOEt (10 mL x 3). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude materials were purified by column chromatography on silica gel (SO₃H, hexane:AcOEt = 2:1 to 1:1) to give *N*-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-3-amino-4-methyl-3-oxopentanoic acid (**14a**) (137 mg, 88%).



White solid; mp: 122-123 °C; ¹H NMR(400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40-7.27 (m, 5H), 6.03 (d, *J* = 10.4 Hz, 0.2H), 5.19 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 0.8H), 5.12 (d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 1H) 5.22-5.04 (m, 2H), 4.39 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 0.8H), 4.33 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 0.2H), 3.85-3.68 (m, 1H), 2.14-1.86 (m, 1H), 1.00 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.7, 157.8, 135.9, 128.6, 128.3, 128.0, 72.7, 67.5, 59.9, 28.9, 20.2, 18.8; IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3700-3190, 3401, 3327, 2965, 1719, 1523; HRMS (ESI⁺, *m/z*) Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₉NO₅•Na ([M+Na]⁺): 304.1161, found 304.1166.

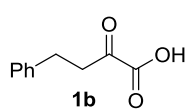
3. Oxidation of α -hydroxy acids to α -keto acids

Typical procedure



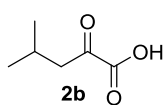
To a solution of the 2-hydroxy-4-methylvaleric acid (**2a**, 26.4 mg, 0.200 mmol), AZADO (1.52 mg, 10 μ mol) in MeCN (1 mL) were added NaNO₂ aqueous solution (1 M, 40 μ L, 40 μ mol) and stirred at room temperature under air atmosphere. After 2 h stirring, the reaction was quenched with 1 M sodium phosphate buffer (pH = 2.1, 5 mL) and extracted with AcOEt (5 mL x 3). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude materials were purified by column chromatography on silica gel (SO₃H, hexane:AcOEt = 10:1) to give 4-methyl-2-oxopentanoic acid (**2b**) (23.1 mg, 89%).

2-Oxo-4-phenylbutanoic acid (**1b**)⁵



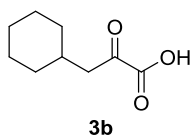
White Solid; mp: 49-51 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.34-7.27 (m, 2H), 7.24-7.17 (m, 3H), 4.30 (br s, 1H), 3.29 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.99 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 195.0, 159.3, 139.5, 128.6, 128.3, 126.6, 39.0, 29.0; IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3710-3150, 2927, 1728; HRMS (DART, m/z) Calcd. for C₁₀H₁₀O₃•NH₄ ([M+NH₄]⁺): 196.0974, found 196.0976.

4-Methyl-2-oxopentanoic acid (**2b**)⁶



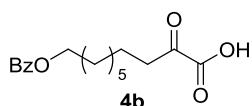
Keto acid **2b** was isolated by column chromatography (SO₃H, hexane:AcOEt = 10:1) in 89% yield (23.1 mg). Pale yellow oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.03 (br s, 1H), 2.82 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.30-2.16 (m, 1H), 0.98 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 195.5, 159.7, 45.8, 24.5, 22.4; IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3700-3300, 2961, 1727; HRMS (DART, m/z) Calcd. for C₆H₁₀O₃•NH₄ ([M+NH₄]⁺): 148.0974, found 148.0973.

3-Cyclohexyl-2-oxopropanoic acid (**3b**)⁷



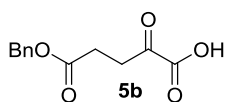
Keto acid **3b** was isolated by column chromatography (SO₃H, hexane:AcOEt = 10:1) in 86% yield (33.8 mg). White solid; mp: 45-46 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.82 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.04-1.84 (m, 1H), 1.83-1.59 (m, 5H), 1.40-1.22 (m, 2H), 1.21-1.09 (m, 1H), 1.08-0.93 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 195.3, 160.5, 44.8, 33.6, 33.0, 25.9(1), 25.8(6); IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3710-3450, 3450-3030, 2925, 1727, 1449; HRMS (ESI⁺, *m/z*) Calcd. for C₉H₁₄O₃•Na ([M+Na]⁺): 193.0841, found 193.0836.

10-(Benzoyloxy)-2-oxodecanoic acid (**4b**)⁸



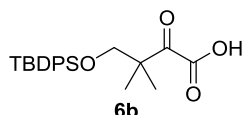
Keto acid **4b** was isolated by column chromatography (SO₃H, hexane:AcOEt = 5:1) in 77% yield (49.4 mg). Colorless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.07-8.01 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.52 (m, 1H), 7.48-7.40 (m, 2H), 4.32 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.94 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.77 (tt, *J* = 6.8, 6.4 Hz, 2H), 1.72-1.59 (m, 2H), 1.53-1.29 (m, 8H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 196.0, 166.9, 159.6, 133.0, 130.5, 129.6, 128.4, 65.2, 37.4, 29.2, 29.1, 28.9, 28.7, 26.0, 23.1; IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3700-3350, 3350-3130, 2932, 2857, 1715; HRMS (ESI⁺, *m/z*) Calcd. for C₁₇H₂₂O₅•Na([M+Na]⁺): 329.1365, found 329.1361.

5-(Benzoyloxy)-2,5-dioxopentanoic acid (**5b**)



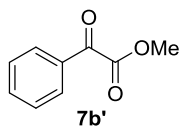
Keto acid **5b** was isolated by column chromatography (SO₃H, hexane:AcOEt = 3:1) in 88% yield (46.5 mg). White solid; mp: 72-75 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.43-7.29 (m, 5H), 5.13 (s, 2H), 3.26 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.79 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 194.0, 171.8, 159.4, 135.4, 128.6, 128.4, 128.3, 67.0, 32.5, 27.9; IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3700-3400, 2957, 1730; HRMS (ESI⁺, *m/z*) Calcd. for C₁₂H₁₂O₅•Na ([M+Na]⁺): 259.0582, found 259.0574.

4-((*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)-3,3-dimethyl-2-oxobutanoic acid (**6b**)



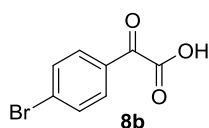
Keto acid **6b** was isolated by column chromatography (SO₃H, hexane:AcOEt = 5:1) in 87% yield (43.9 mg). Colorless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.65-7.58 (m, 4H), 7.50-7.36 (m, 6H), 3.94 (s, 2H), 1.28 (s, 6H), 1.00 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 199.6, 160.0, 135.6, 132.7, 129.8, 127.7, 70.4, 48.9, 26.7, 21.3, 19.2; IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3700-3130, 2960, 2932, 1715; HRMS (ESI⁺, *m/z*) Calcd. for C₂₂H₂₈O₄Si•Na ([M+Na]⁺): 407.1655, found 407.1650.

Methyl benzoylformate (**7b'**)⁹



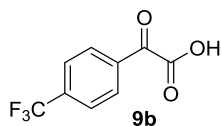
Keto ester **7b'** was isolated by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane:AcOEt = 10:1) in 95% yield (31.1 mg). Pale yellow oil; ¹H NMR(400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.07-7.99 (m, 2H), 7.71-7.63 (m, 1H), 7.55-7.49 (m, 2H), 3.99 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 186.0, 164.0, 135.0, 132.4, 130.1, 128.9, 52.8; IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 2956, 1740, 1692; HRMS (ESI⁺, m/z) Calcd. for C₉H₈O₃•Na ([M+Na]⁺): 187.0371, found 187.0371.

2-(4-bromophenyl)-2-oxoacetic acid (**8b**)



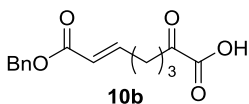
Keto acid **8b** was isolated by column chromatography on silica gel (SO₃H, hexane:AcOEt = 2:1) in 98% yield (31.1 mg). White solid; mp: 100-102 °C ¹H NMR(400 MHz, MeCN-*d*₃) δ 7.95 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.4 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 186.9, 164.4, 133.2, 132.6, 132.4, 130.8; IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3640-3240, 1719, 1669; HRMS (DART, m/z) Calcd. for C₈H₅BrO₃•NH₄ ([M+NH₄]⁺): 245.9766, found 245.9769.

2-oxo-2-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)acetic acid (**9b**)



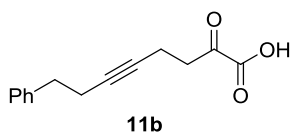
Keto acid **9b** was isolated by column chromatography on silica gel (SO₃H, hexane:AcOEt = 2:1) in 99% yield (54.2 mg). White solid; mp: 53-55 °C ¹H NMR(400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.34 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 184.3, 162.5, 136.3 (q, *J* = 33.4 Hz), 134.6, 131.2, 125.9 (q, *J* = 3.8 Hz), 123.2 (q, *J* = 272 Hz); IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3750-3300, 1737, 1695; HRMS (DART, m/z) Calcd. for C₉H₈F₃O₃•NH₄ ([M+NH₄]⁺): 236.0535, found 236.0537.

(*E*)-8-(Benzyloxy)-2, 8-dioxooct-6-enoic acid (**10b**)



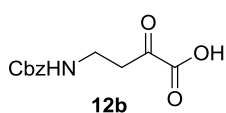
Keto acid **10b** was isolated by column chromatography (SO₃H, hexane:AcOEt = 5:1 to 3:1) in 79% yield (63.5 mg). Colorless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40-7.28 (m, 5H), 6.96 (dt, *J* = 16.0, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.91 (dt, *J* = 16.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 5.18 (s, 2H), 2.98 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.27 (q, *J* = 7.2, 2H), 1.90-1.80 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 195.0, 166.6, 160.3, 148.4, 135.7, 128.5, 128.2(2), 128.1(9), 121.9, 66.4, 37.0, 31.0, 21.1; IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3750-3000, 2949, 1720, 1651; HRMS (ESI⁺, m/z) Calcd. for C₁₅H₁₆O₅•Na ([M+Na]⁺): 299.0895, found 299.0896.

2-Oxo-8-phenyloct-5-ynoic acid (**11b**)



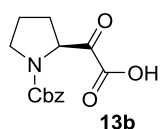
Keto acid **11b** was isolated by column chromatography (SO₃H, hexane:AcOEt = 5:1) in 83% yield (23.5 mg). Colorless oil; ¹H NMR(400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.24-7.16 (m, 3H), 4.78 (br s, 1H), 3.12 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.77 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.51 (tt, *J* = 6.8, 2.4 Hz, 2H), 2.41 (tt, *J* = 7.2, 2.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 194.0, 159.2, 140.7, 128.4, 128.3, 126.2, 81.0, 78.0, 37.2, 35.2, 20.8, 12.9; IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3730-3130, 2925, 1731; HRMS (ESI⁺, *m/z*) Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₄O₃•Na ([M+Na]⁺): 253.0841, found 253.0835.

N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-4-amino-2-oxobutyric acid (**12b**)



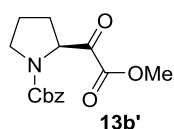
Keto acid **12b** was isolated by column chromatography (SO₃H, hexane:AcOEt = 2:1) in 88% yield (44.2 mg). Pale yellow oil; ¹H NMR(400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45-7.28 (m, 5H), 5.17 (br s, 1H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 3.61-3.48 (m, 2H), 3.21-3.06 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 194.4, 160.3, 156.7, 136.0, 128.6, 128.3, 128.2, 67.1, 38.8, 35.6; IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3700-3200, 2954, 1727; HRMS (ESI⁺, *m/z*) Calcd. for C₁₂H₁₇NO₅•Na ([M+Na]⁺): 274.0691, found 274.0688.

α-Keto acid (**13b**)



Keto acid **13b** was isolated by column chromatography (SO₃H, hexane:AcOEt = 2.5:1) in 85% yield (42.3 mg). Colorless oil; [α]_D²⁷ = -37.8 (c = 0.10, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42-7.22 (m, 5H), 6.79 (br s, 1H), 5.21-5.00 (m, 3H), 3.69-3.49 (m, 2H), 2.43-2.30 (m, 1H), 2.12-2.01 (m, 1H), 2.00-1.84 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 193.2, 192.7, 160.0, 155.5, 154.3, 135.9(0), 135.8(6), 128.5(2), 128.4(5), 128.2, 128.1, 127.9, 67.9, 67.6, 62.1, 61.6, 47.2, 46.8, 29.8, 29.0, 24.2, 23.4; IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3730-3300, 2958, 1731, 1688; HRMS (ESI, *m/z*) Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₅NO₅•Na ([M+Na]⁺): 300.0848, found 300.0840.

α-Keto ester (**13b'**)

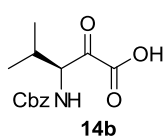


Colorless oil; [α]_D²⁶ = -23.8 (c = 0.10, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40-7.22 (m, 5H), 5.20-4.90 (m, 3H), 3.86 (s, 1.5 H), 3.76 (s, 1.5 H), 3.69-3.48 (m, 2H), 2.43-2.25 (m, 1H), 2.12-1.95 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 192.3, 191.9, 160.9, 160.8, 154.8, 153.8, 136.5, 136.2, 128.4(4), 128.3(8), 128.0(0), 127.9(6), 127.8, 67.3, 67.2, 62.4, 62.1, 52.9(2), 52.9(0), 47.1, 46.6, 29.9, 28.9, 24.4, 23.5; IR (neat,

cm⁻¹): 2956, 1733, 1706; HRMS (ESI, m/z) Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₅NO₅•Na ([M+Na]⁺): 314.1004, found 314.1008.

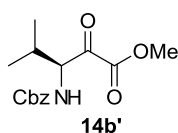
The enantiometric ratio of **13b'** was determined to be >99:1 by chiral HPLC analysis using DAICEL CHIRALPAK AS-H. The conditions used for the analysis were as follow; Solvent: *i*-PrOH-hexane (5:95 v/v). Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min. Retention time: major enantiomer (*S*)-**13b'**: 29.2 min, minor enantiomer (*R*)-**13b'**: 33.2 min.

N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-3-amino-2-oxo-4-methylpentanoic acid (**14b**)



Keto acid **14b** was isolated by column chromatography (SO₃H, hexane:AcOEt = 5:1 to 4:1) in 86% yield (49.2 mg). Colorless oil; [α]_D²⁶ = +63.5 (c = 0.10, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41-7.28 (m, 5H), 6.37 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 0.3H), 5.41 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 0.7H), 5.22-5.06 (m, 2H), 5.00 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 4.4 Hz, 0.7H), 4.76-4.65 (m, 0.3H), 2.44-2.20 (m, 1H), 1.12-0.98 (m, 3H), 0.94-0.79 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 193.8, 160.3, 156.7, 135.7, 128.6, 128.4, 128.2, 67.7, 61.5, 29.9, 19.7, 16.8; IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3700-3130, 3392, 3333, 2967, 1733, 1520; HRMS (ESI⁺, m/z) Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₇NO₅•Na ([M+Na]⁺): 302.1004, found 302.1001.

Methyl *N*-(Benzyloxycarbonyl)-3-amino-2-oxo-4-methylpentanoate (**14b'**)



Colorless oil; [α]_D²⁷ = +54.1 (c = 0.10, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40-7.29 (m, 5H), 5.31 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 5.00 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 2.39-2.05 (m, 1H), 1.05 (d, *J* = 6.8, 3H), 0.82 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 192.8, 161.0, 156.2, 136.0, 128.5, 128.2, 128.1, 67.2, 61.9, 53.2, 29.8, 19.7, 16.7; IR (neat, cm⁻¹): 3700-3130, 3391, 3333, 2966, 1733, 1520; HRMS (ESI⁺, m/z) Calcd. for C₁₅H₁₉NO₅•Na ([M+Na]⁺): 316.1161, found 316.1162.

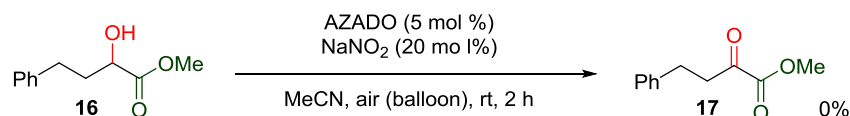
The enantiometric ratio of **14b'** was determined to be 95:5 by chiral HPLC analysis using DAICEL CHIRALPAK OD-H. The conditions used for the analysis were as follow; Solvent: *i*-PrOH-hexane (10:90 v/v). Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min. Retention time: major enantiomer (*R*)-**14b'**: 12.2 min, minor enantiomer (*S*)-**14b'**: 19.3 min.

Reference

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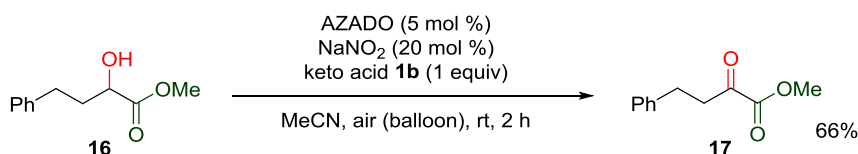
4. Control experiments

α -Hydroxy ester **16** under the optimal condition



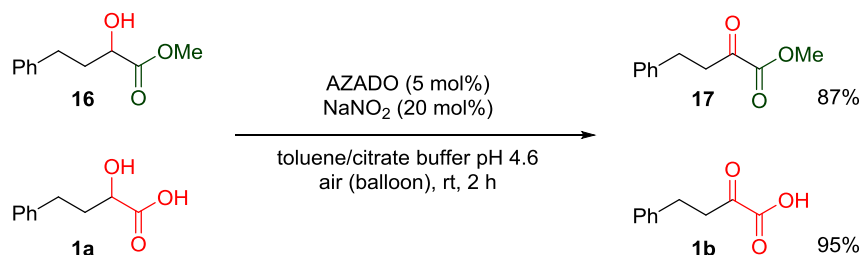
To a solution of the methyl 2-hydroxy-4-phenylbutanoate (**16**, 38.6 mg, 0.199 mmol), AZADO (1.51 mg, 9.9 μ mol) in MeCN (1 mL) were added NaNO₂ aqueous solution (1 M, 40 μ L, 40 μ mol) and stirred at room temperature under air atmosphere. After 2 h stirring, the reaction was quenched with 1 M sodium phosphate buffer (pH = 2.1, 5 mL) and extracted with AcOEt. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was added *n*-octyl ether as an internal standard for determining NMR yield. The result of NMR analysis indicated α -keto ester **17** was not observed and starting material was recovered.

α -Hydroxy ester **16** and α -keto acid **1b** under the optimal condition



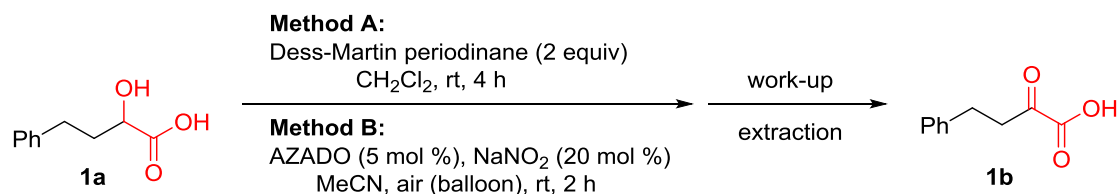
To a solution of the methyl 2-hydroxy-4-phenylbutanoate (**16**, 37.5 mg, 0.193 mmol), AZADO (0.1 M MeCN solution, 97 μ L, 9.65 μ mol) and 2-oxo-4-phenylbutanoic acid (**1b**, 34.4 mg, 0.193 mmol) in MeCN (970 μ L) were added NaNO₂ aqueous solution (1 M, 39 μ L, 39 μ mol) and stirred at room temperature under air atmosphere. After 2 h stirring, the reaction was quenched with sat. NaHCO₃ aqueous solution (3 mL) and extracted with AcOEt (5 mL x 3). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was added *n*-octyl ether as an internal standard for determining NMR yield. The result of NMR analysis showed 66% of α -keto ester **17** and 23% of starting material.

α -Hydroxy ester **16** and α -hydroxy acid **1a** in toluene/buffer biphasic condition



To a solution of the methyl 2-hydroxy-4-phenylbutanoate (**16**, 32.3 mg, 0.166 mmol), AZADO (1.27 mg, 8.3 μ mol) and 2-hydroxy-4-phenylbutanoic acid (**1a**, 30.0 mg, 0.166 mmol) in toluene (420 μ L) and 20 mM citrate buffer (pH 4.6, 420 μ L) were added NaNO₂ aqueous solution (1 M, 40 μ L, 40 μ mol) and stirred at room temperature under air atmosphere. After 2 h stirring, the reaction was quenched with 1 M sodium phosphate buffer (pH = 2.1, 5 mL) and extracted with AcOEt (5 mL x 3). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was added *n*-octyl ether as an internal standard for determining NMR yield. The result of NMR analysis showed 87% of α -keto ester **17** and 95% of α -keto acid **1b**.

5. Dess-Martin oxidation vs the AZADO-catalyzed aerobic oxidation



Method A

To a solution of the 2-hydroxy-4-phenylbutanoate (**1a**, 50.0 mg, 0.277 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1.4 mL) was added Dess-Martin periodinane (237 mg, 0.559 mmol) at 0 °C. After 4 h stirring at room temperature, the reaction was quenched with MeOH (53 μL, 1.4 mmol), and added 10% NaOH aqueous solution (3 mL) and AcOEt (5 mL). The aqueous layer was acidified by 1 M HCl aqueous solution, and extracted with AcOEt (5 mL x 3). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The ¹H NMR spectrum of the crude material was shown in **Figure S1**.

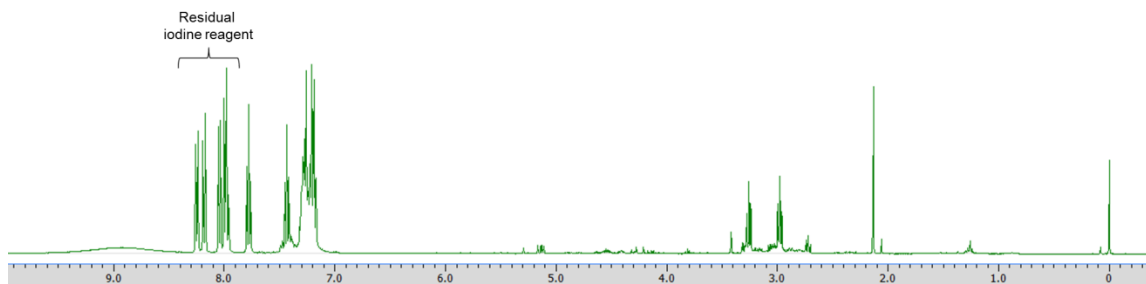


Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of the crude material after Dess-Martin oxidation.

Method B

To a solution of the 2-hydroxy-4-phenylbutanoate (**1a**, 50.0 mg, 0.257 mmol) and AZADO (1.96 mg, 12.8 μmol) in MeCN (1.3 mL) added NaNO₂ aqueous solution (1 M, 40 μL, 40 μmol) and stirred at room temperature under air atmosphere. After 2 h stirring, the reaction mixture was added 10% NaOH aqueous solution (3 mL) and AcOEt (5 mL). The aqueous layer was acidified by 1 M HCl aqueous solution, and extracted with AcOEt (5 mL x 3). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The ¹H NMR spectrum of the crude material was shown in **Figure S2**.

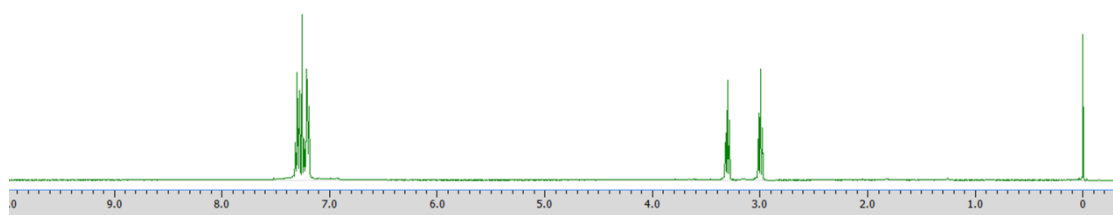
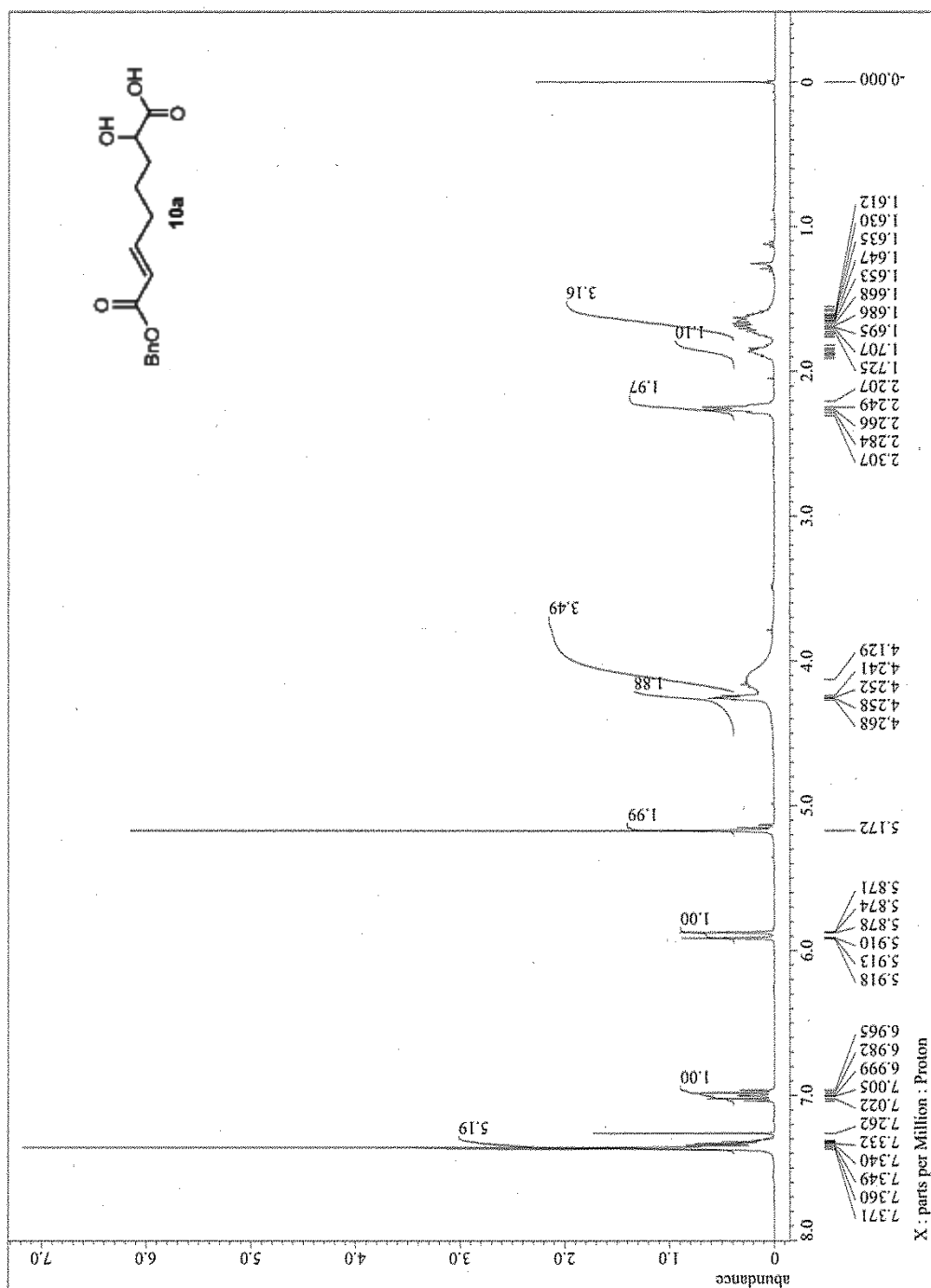
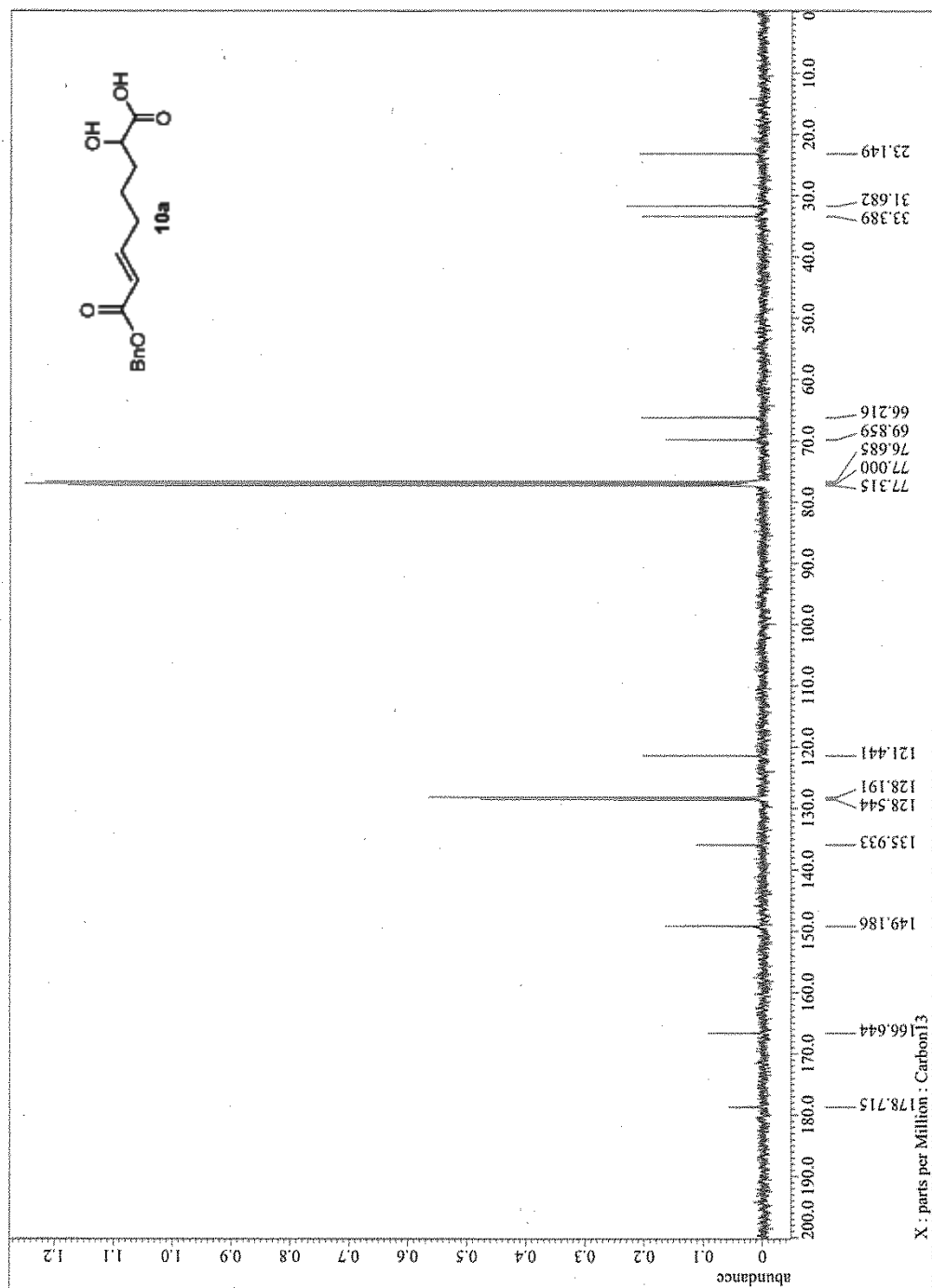


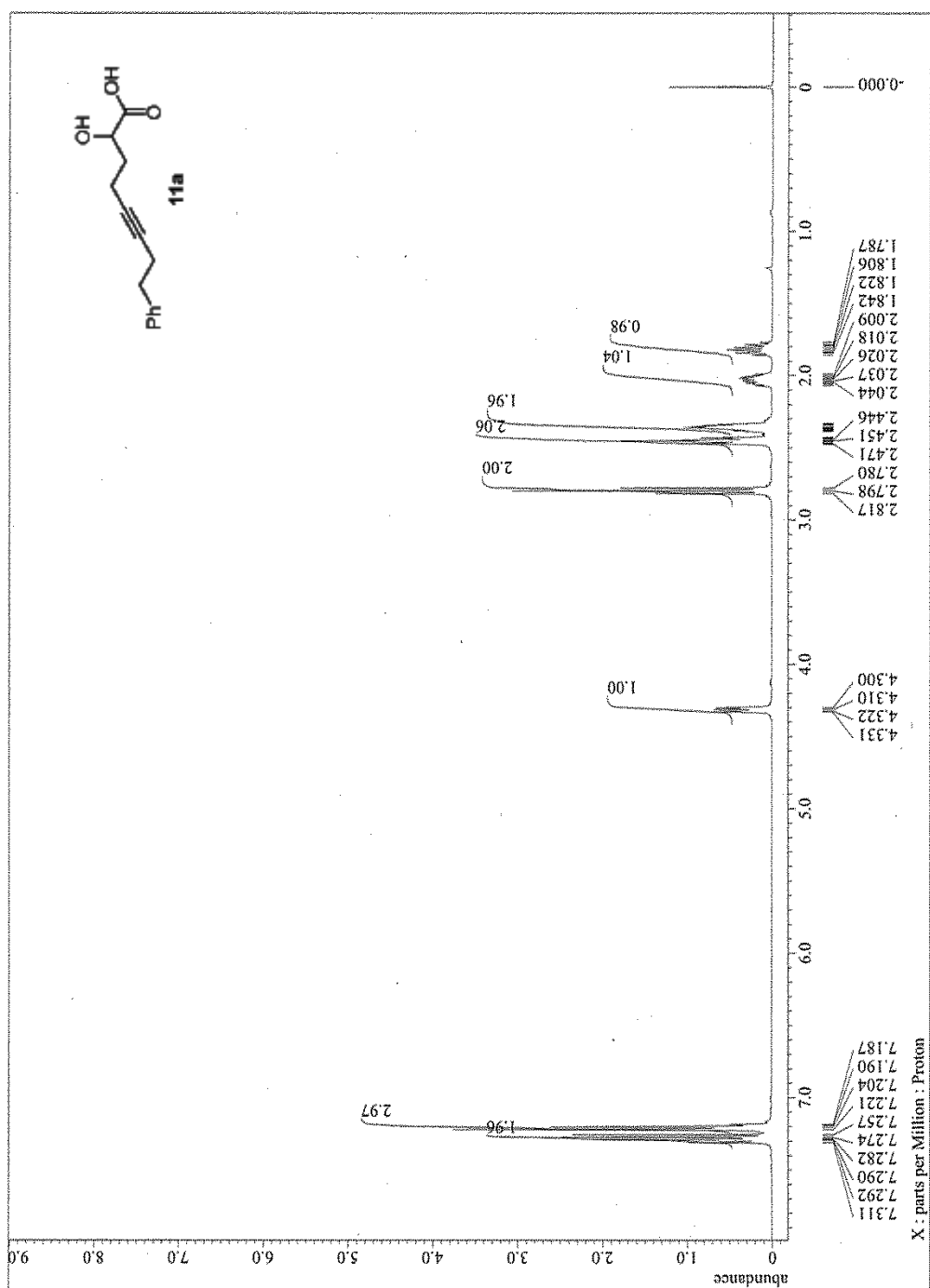
Figure S2. ^1H NMR spectrum of the crude material after the aerobic oxidation.

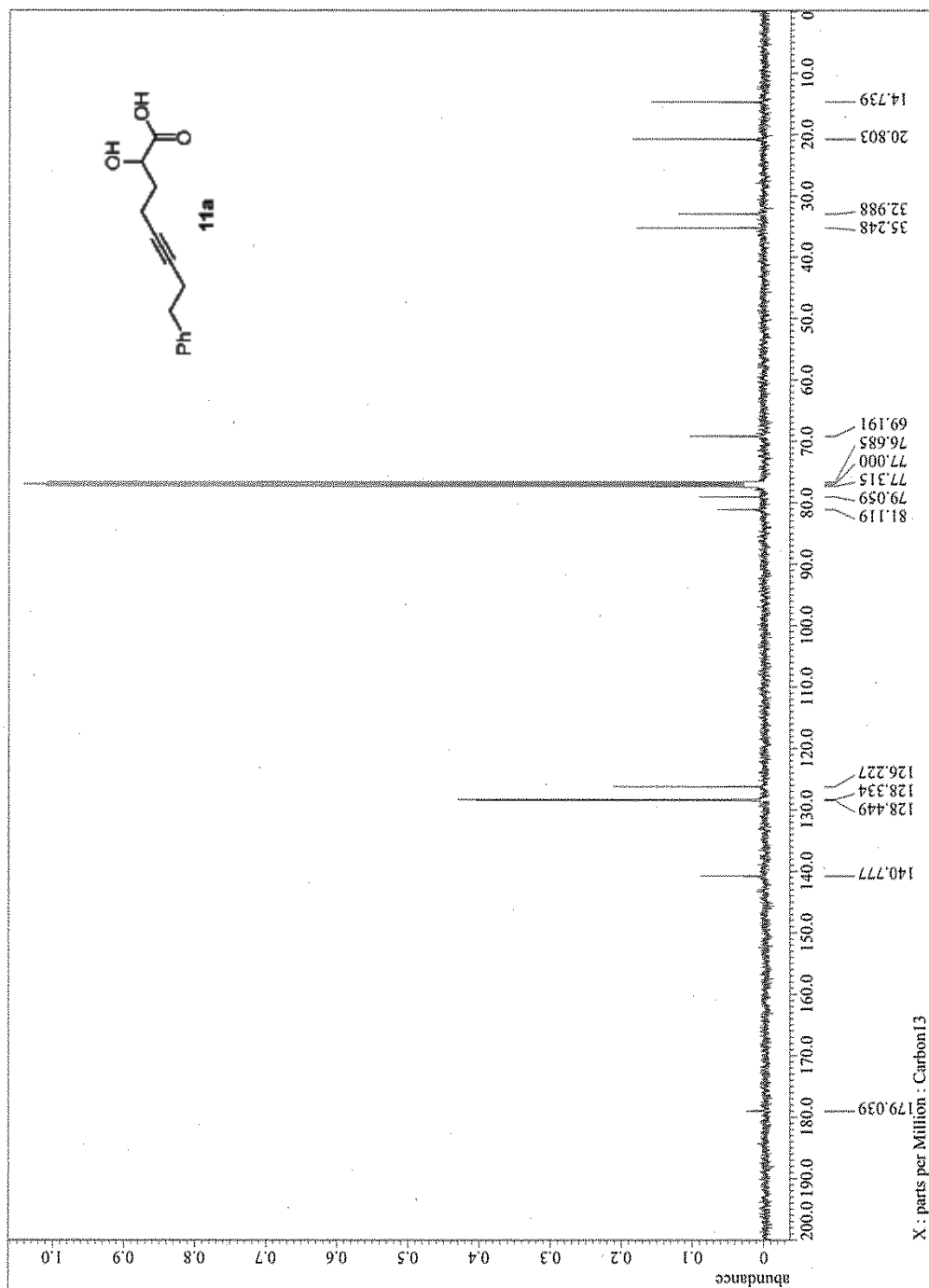
5. NMR charts



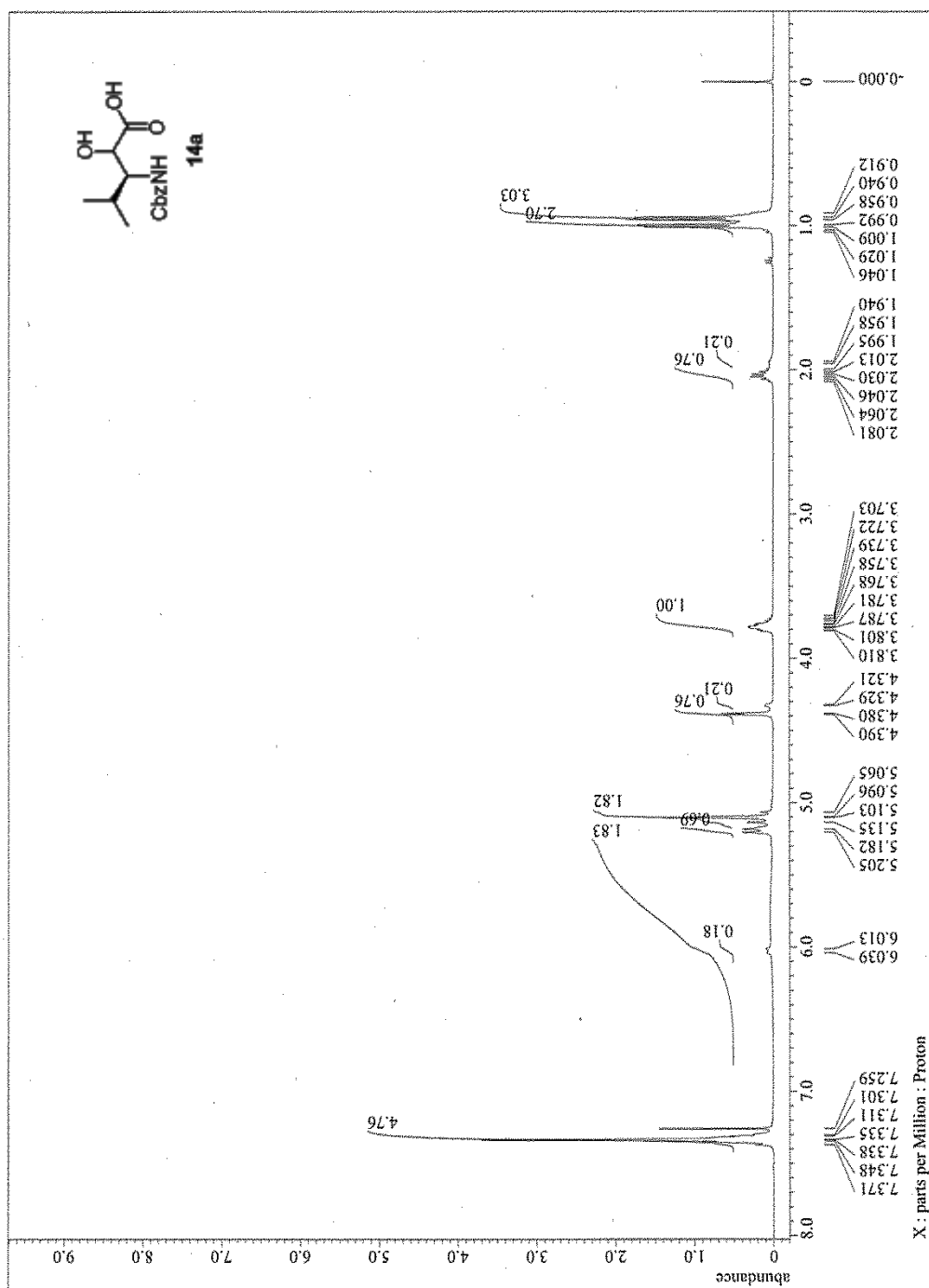


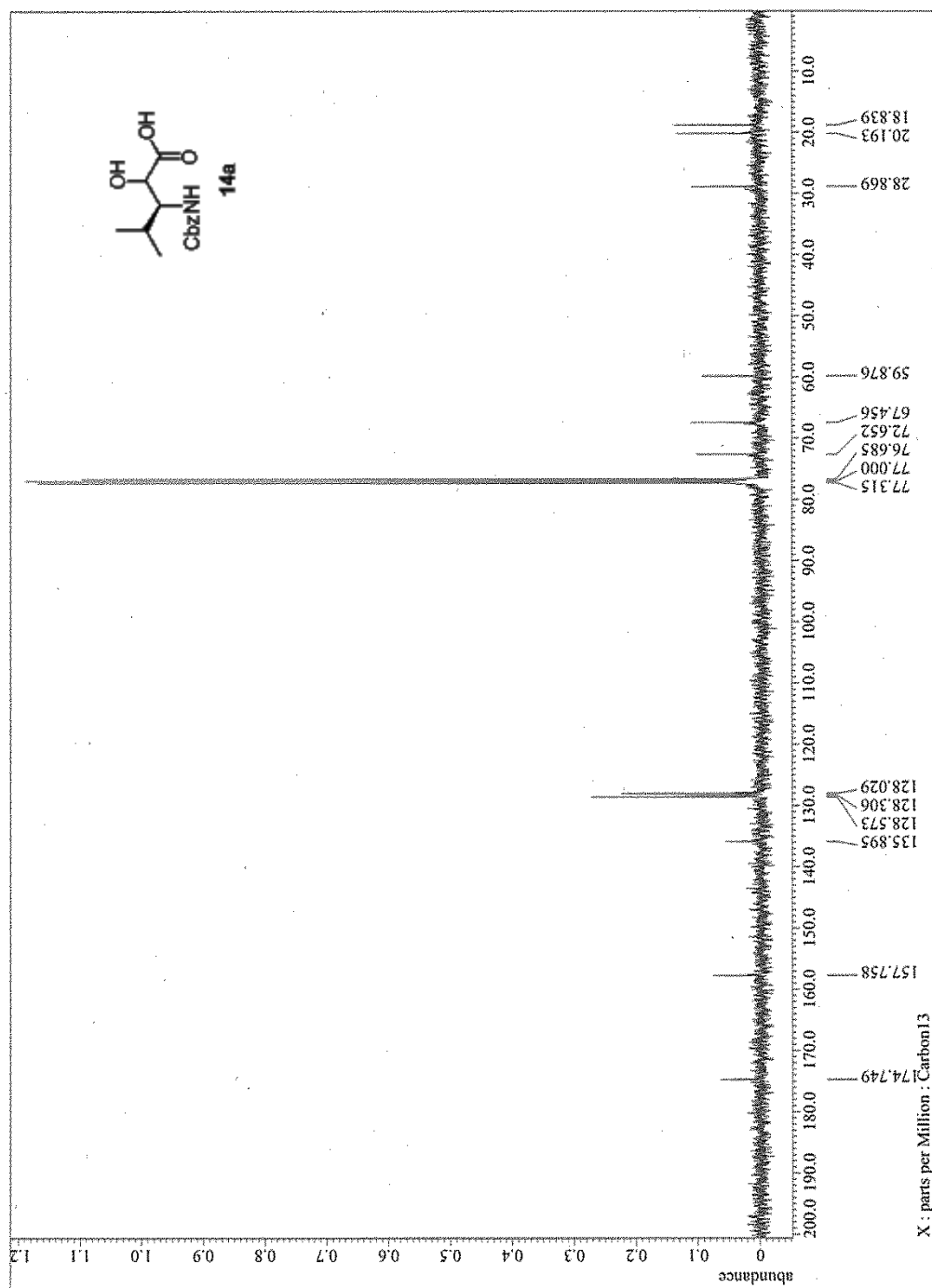
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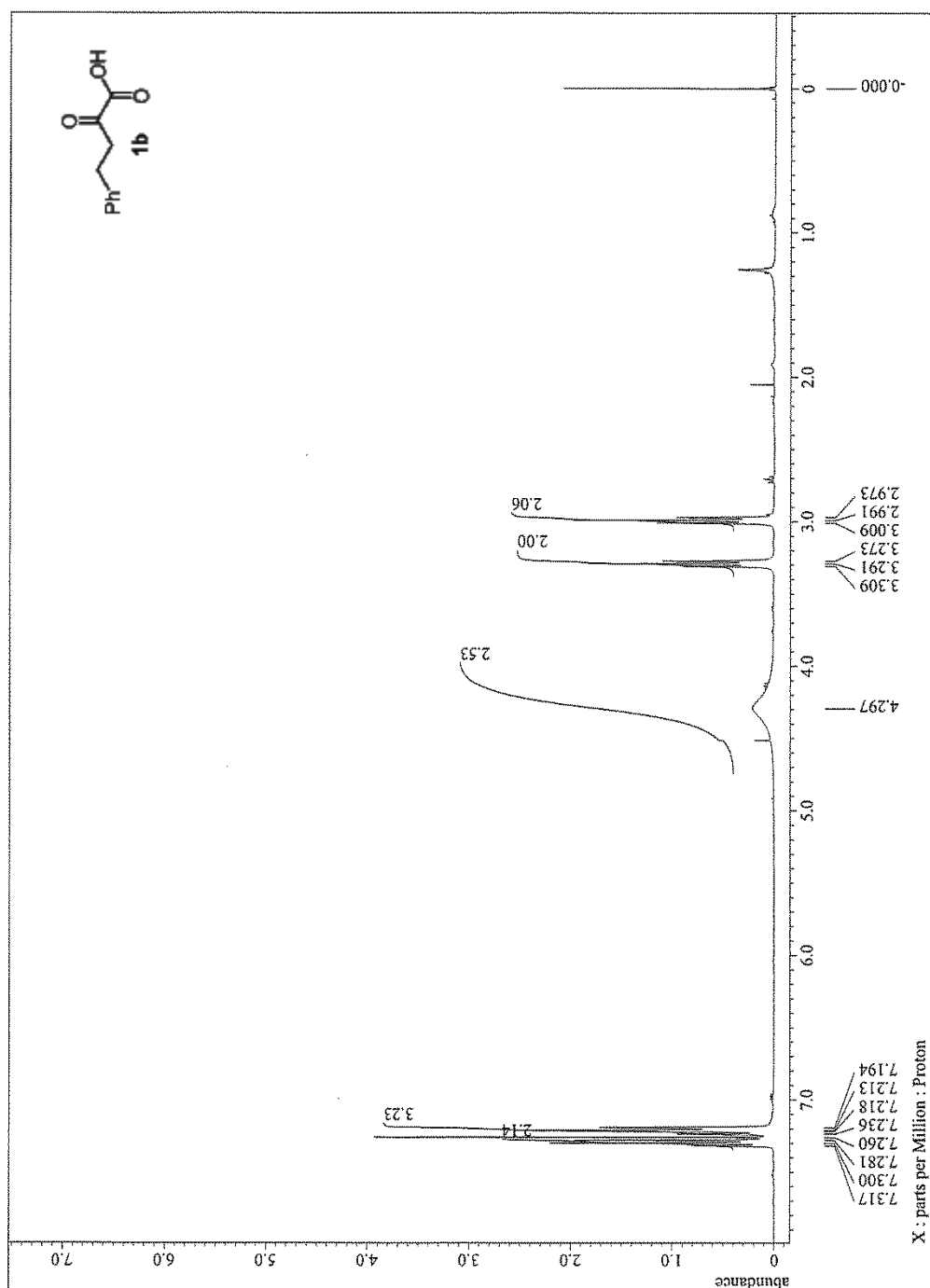
14a



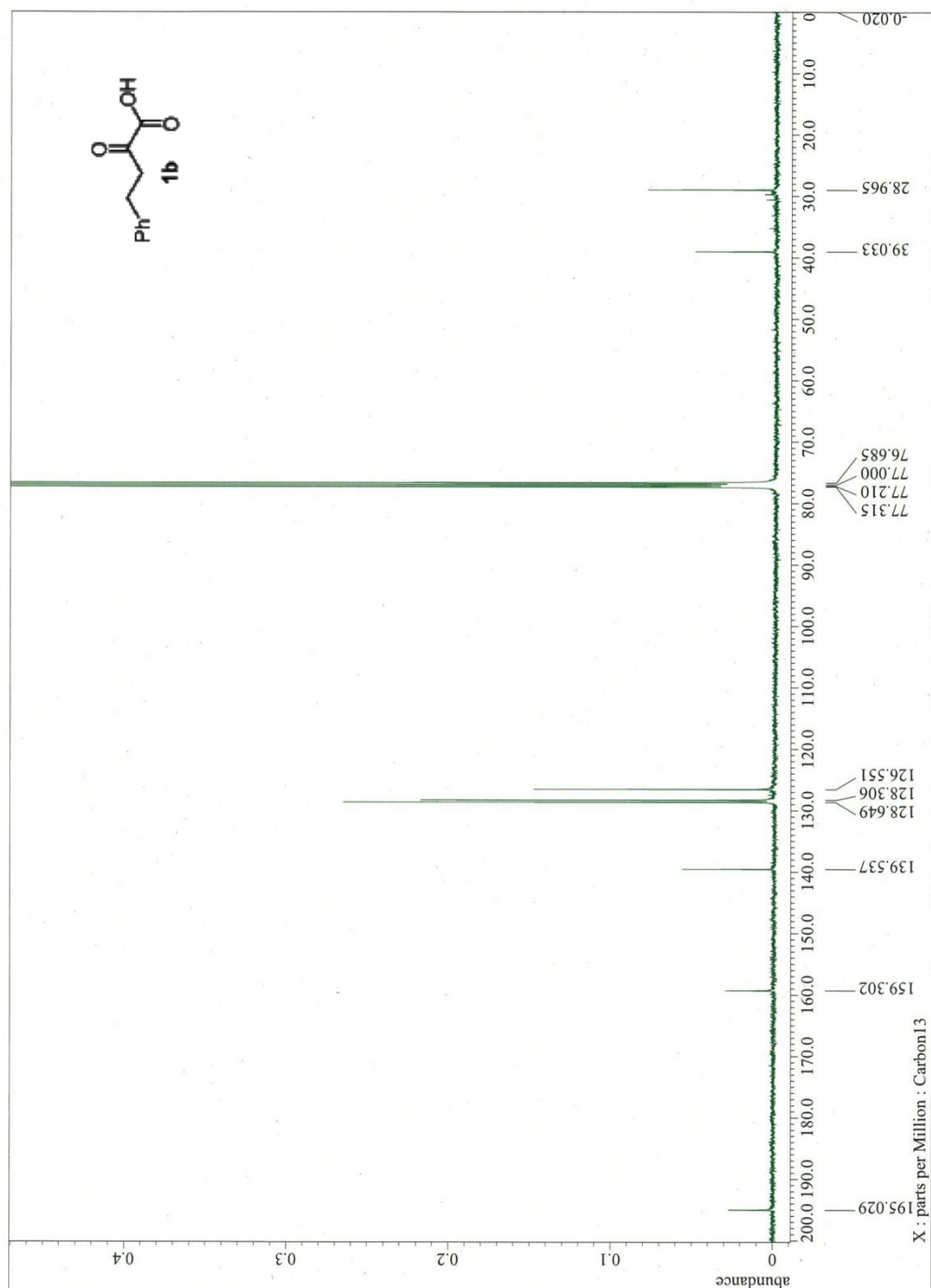


14a

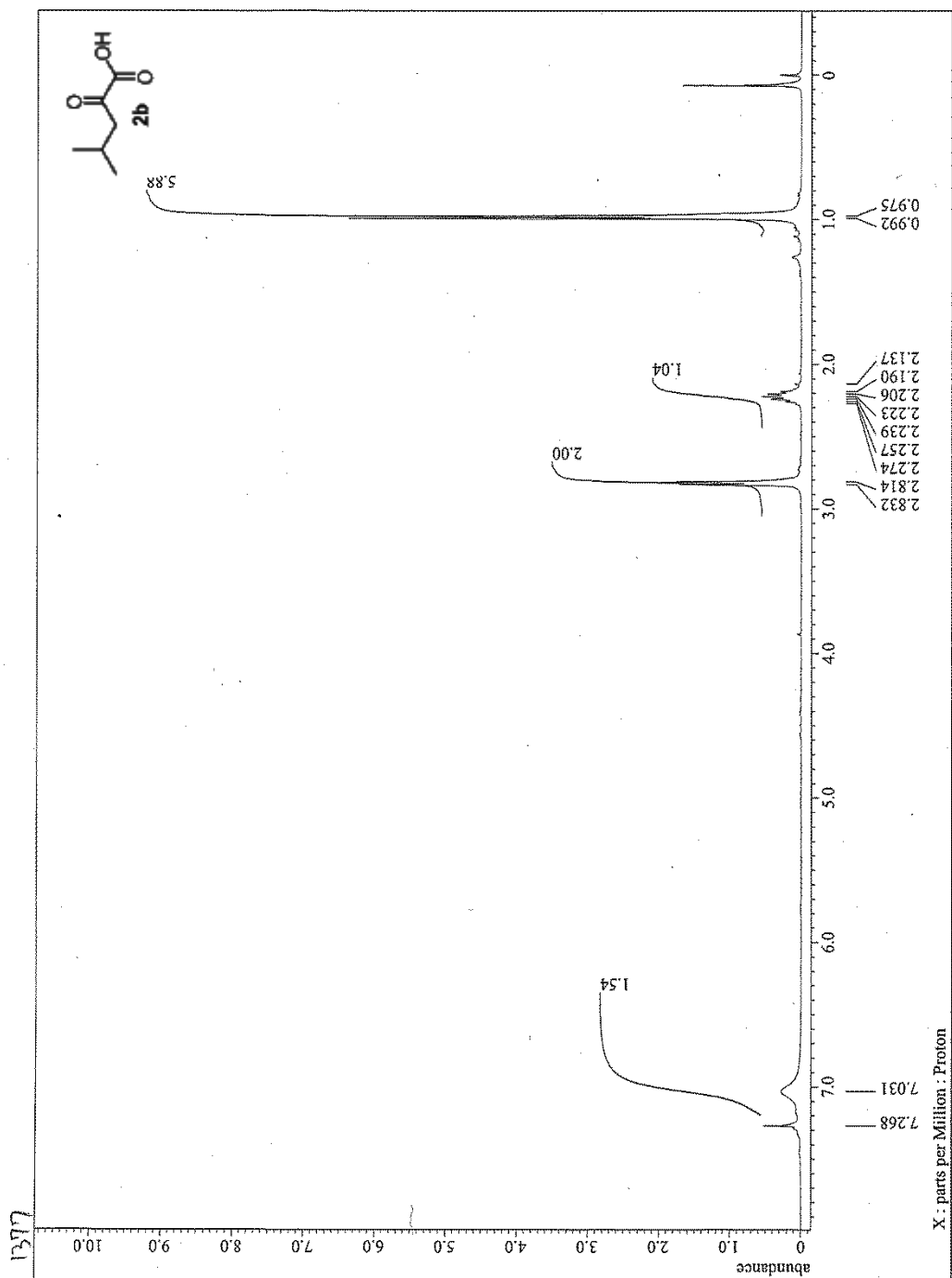
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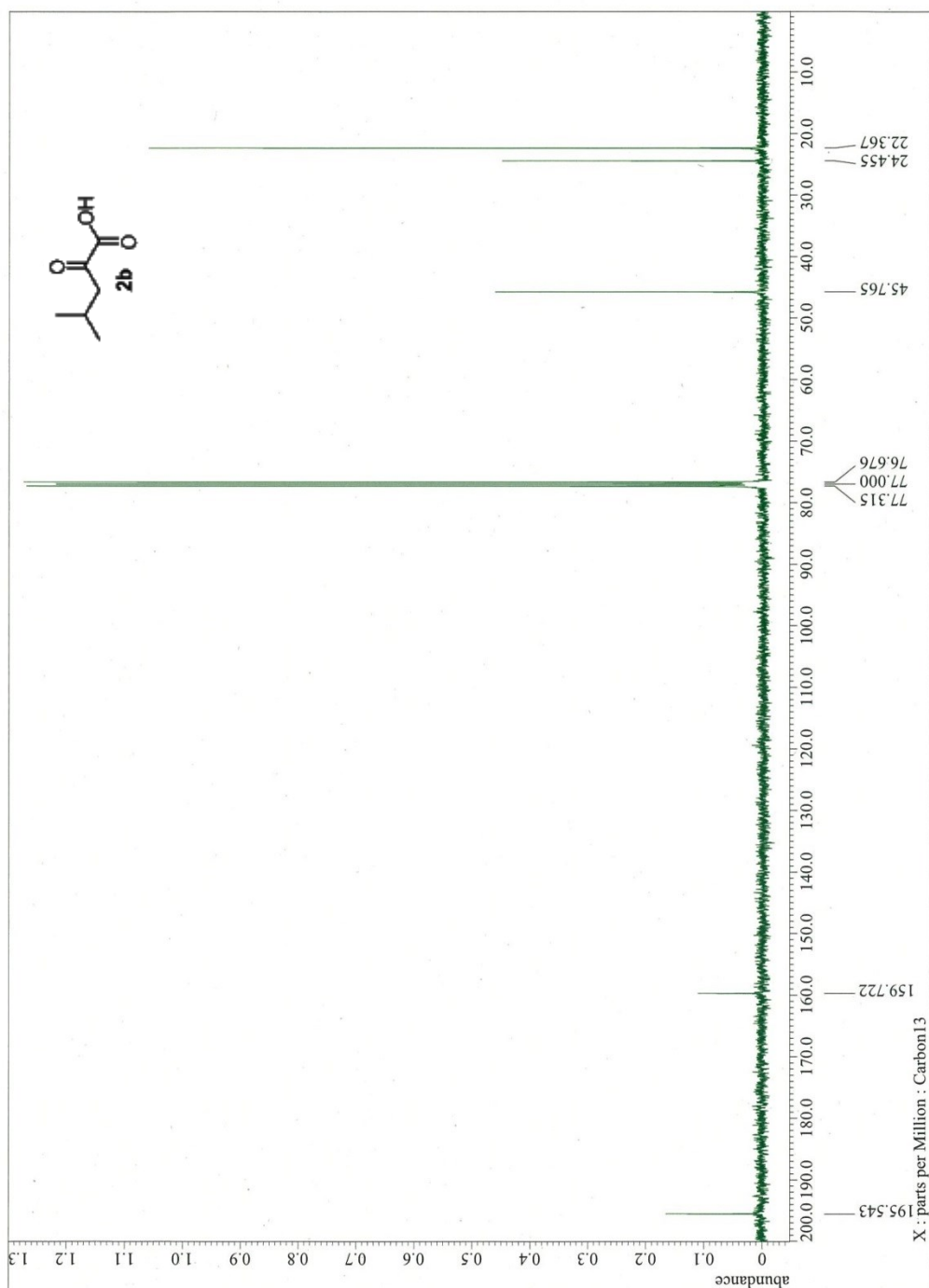
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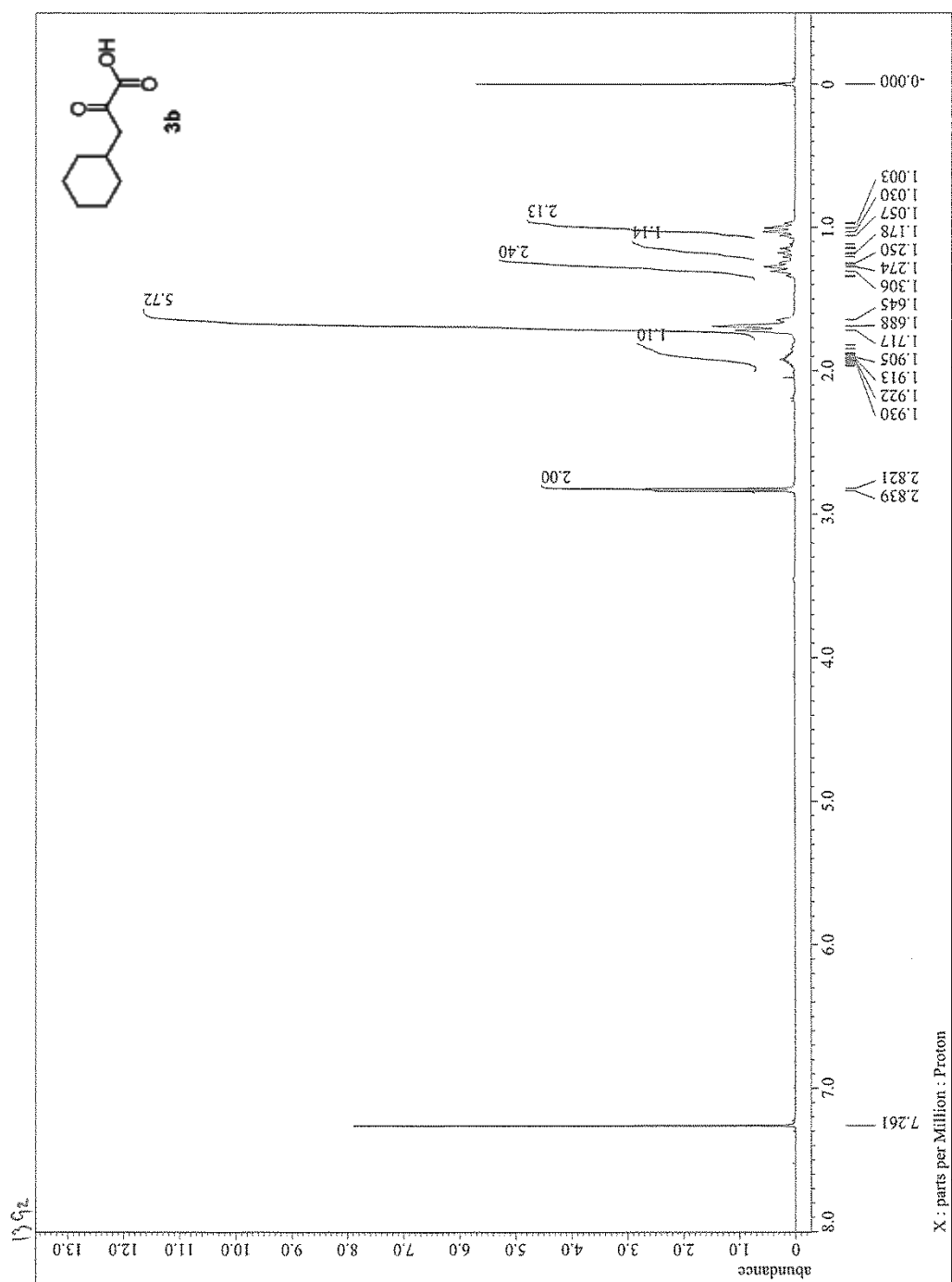
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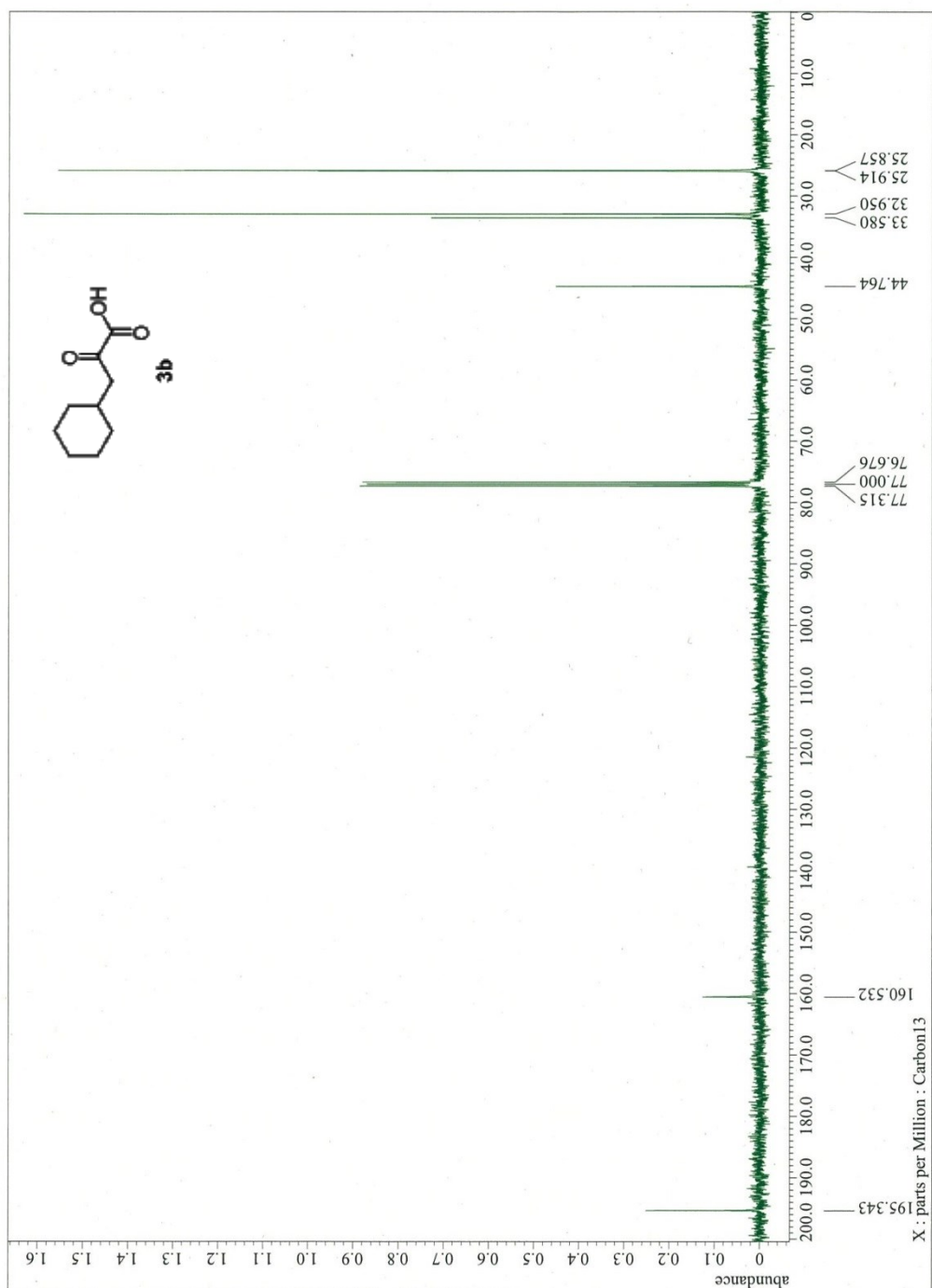
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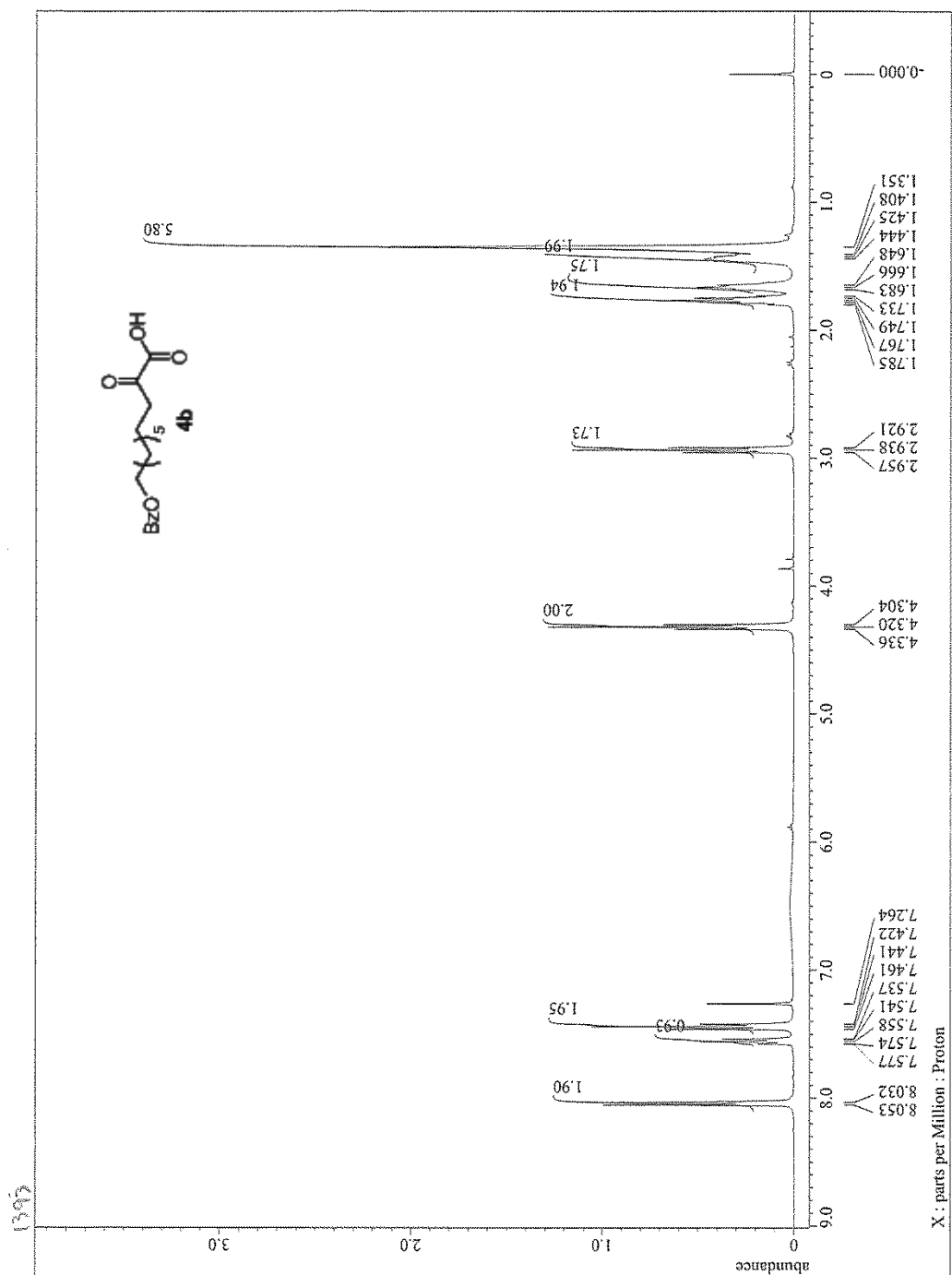
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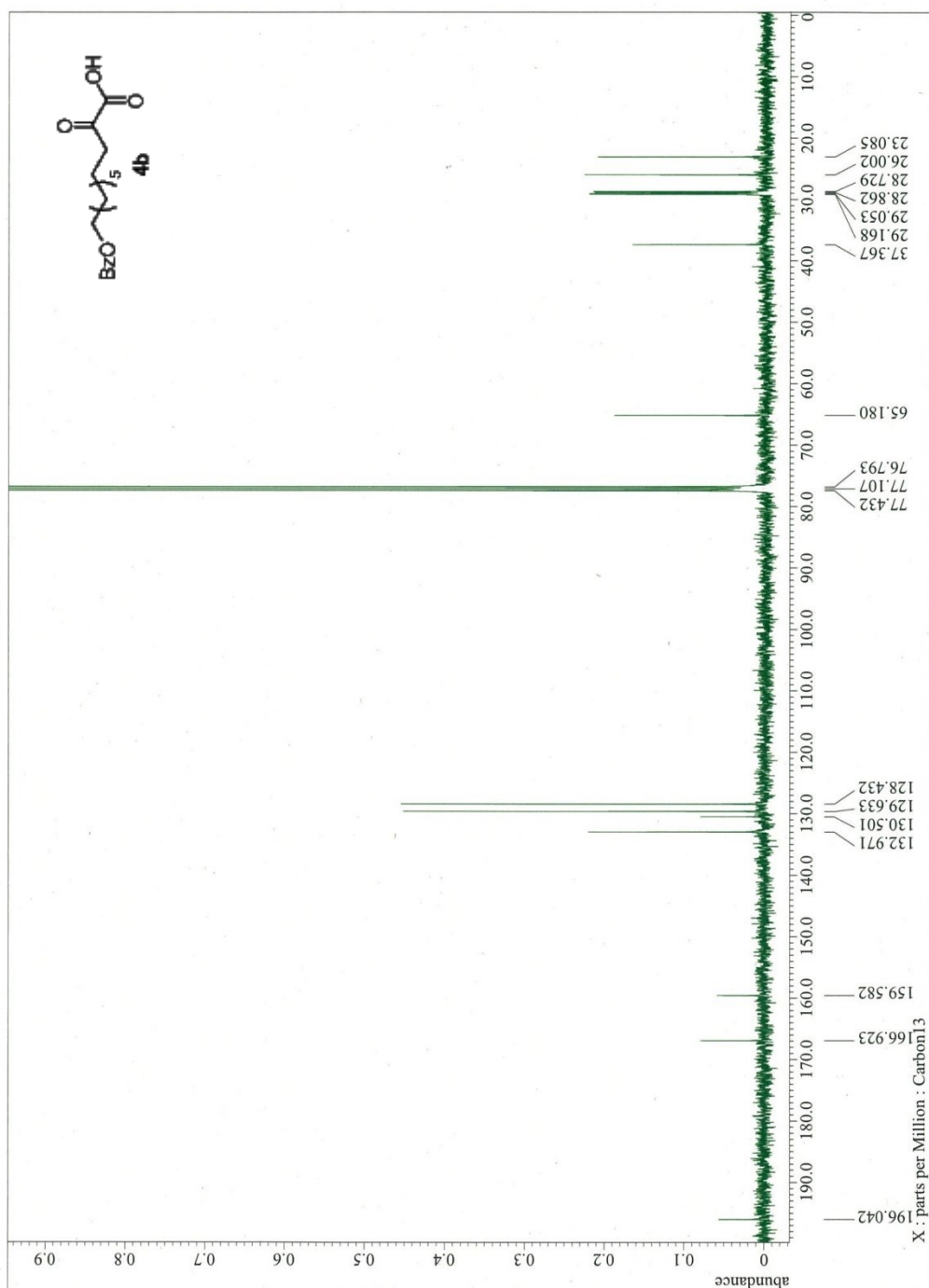
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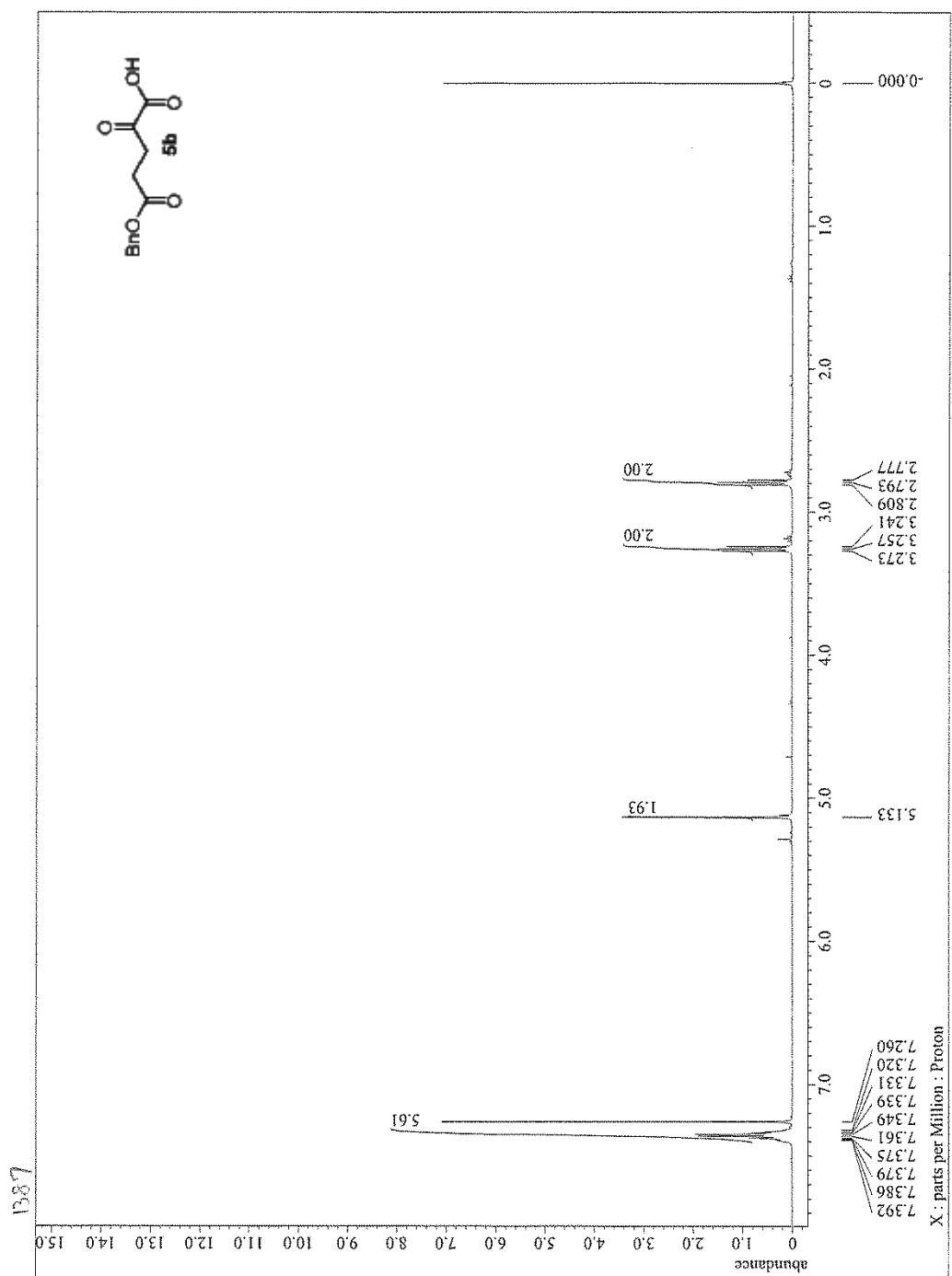
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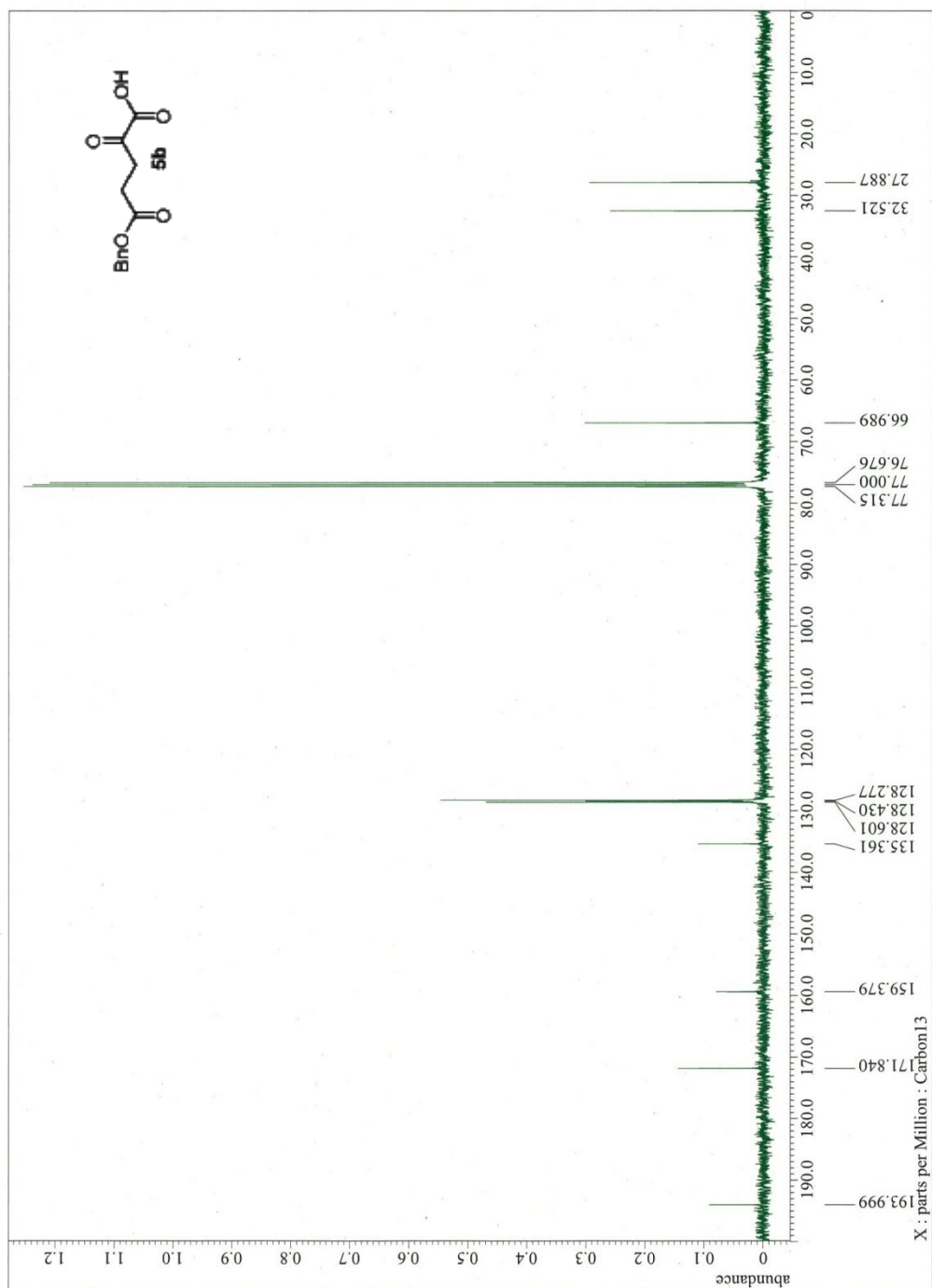


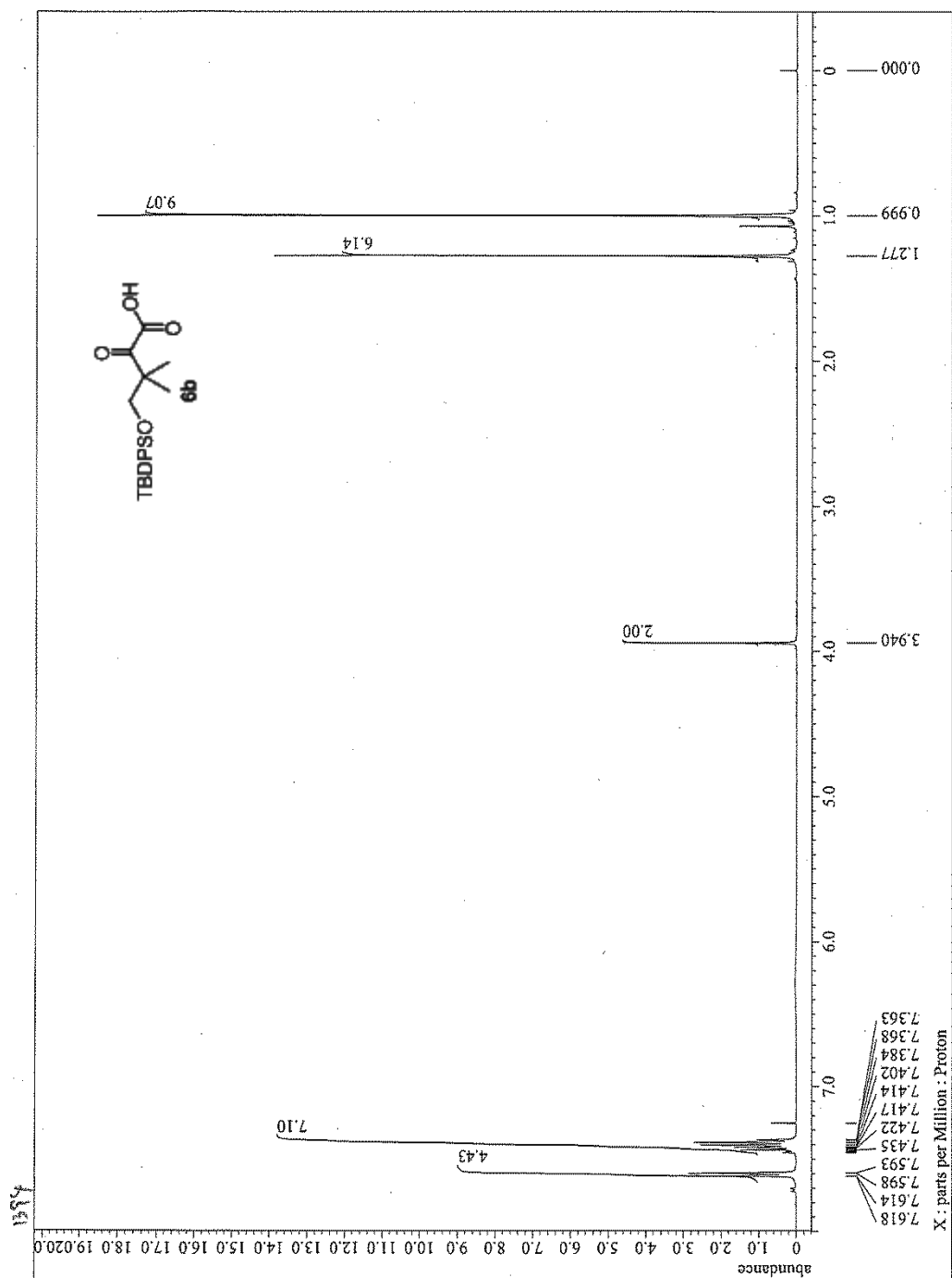
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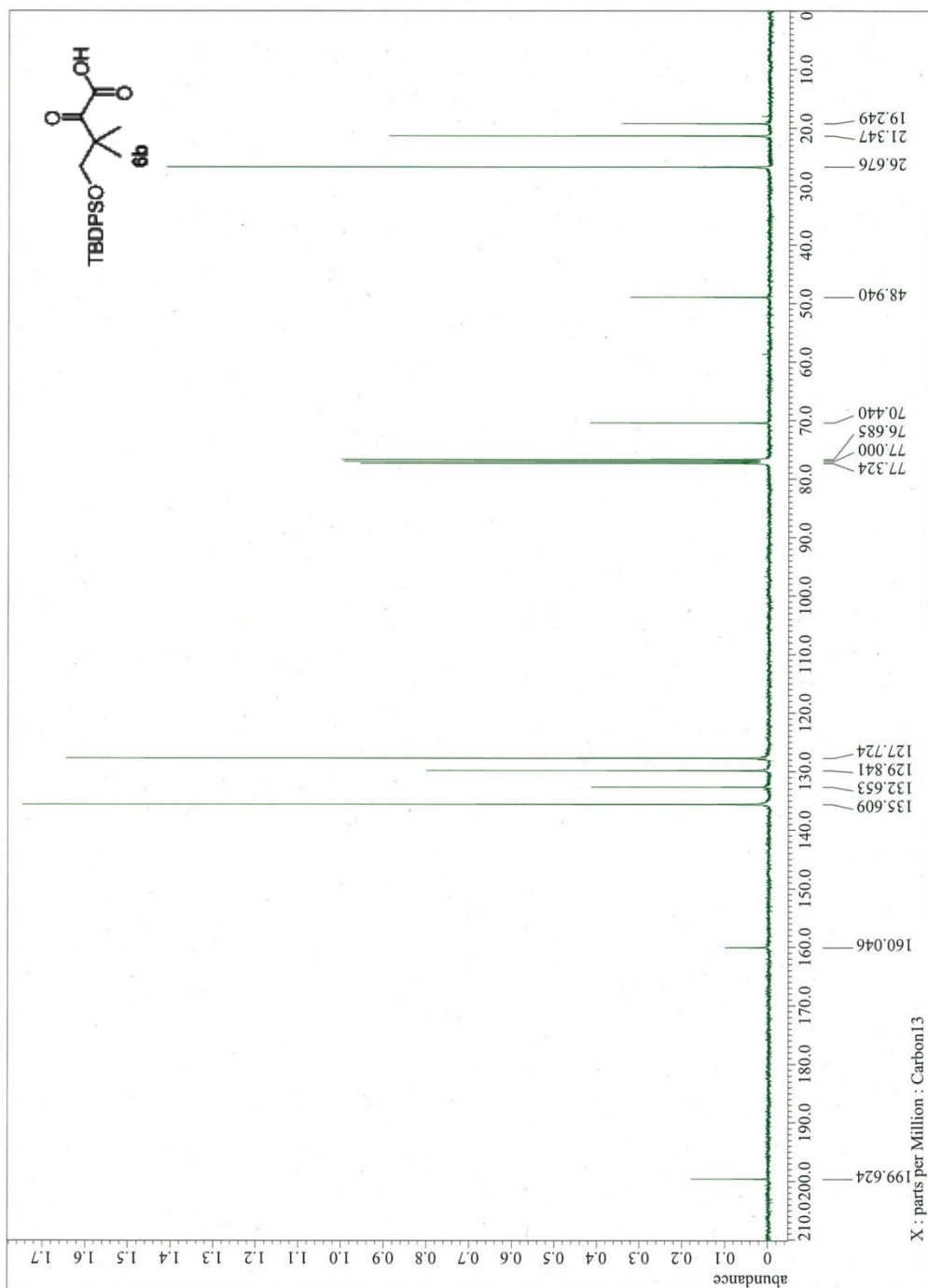
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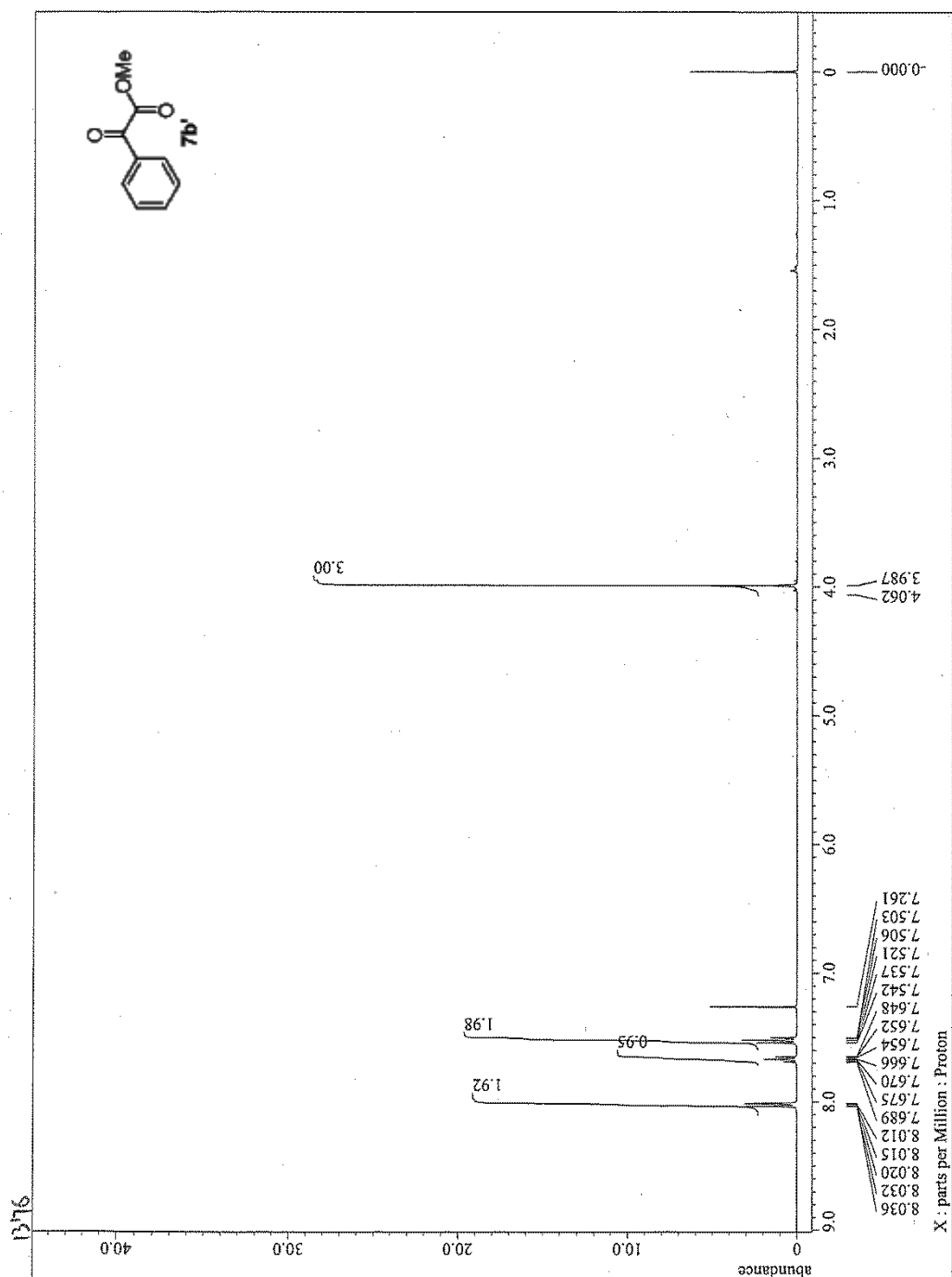




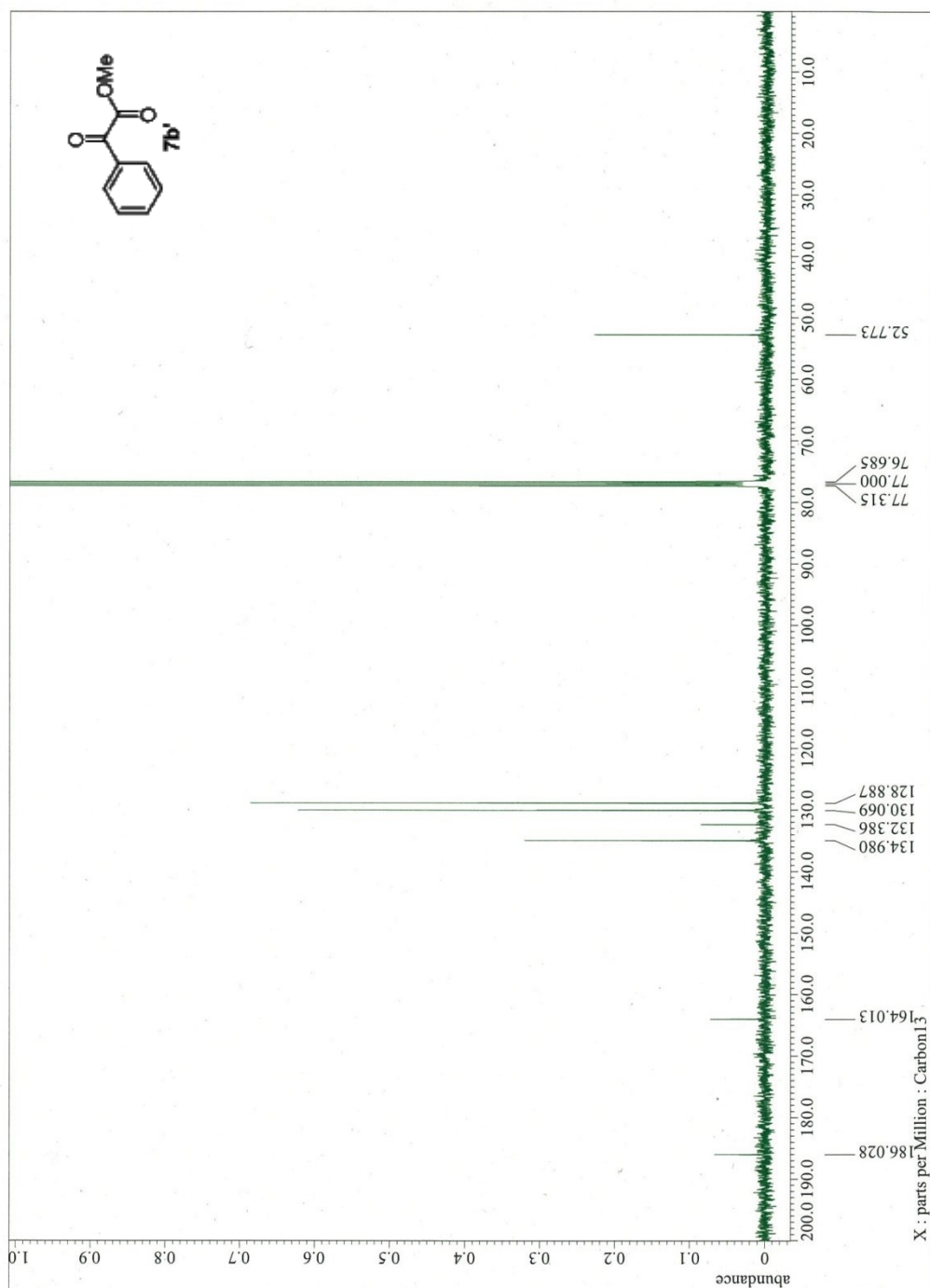
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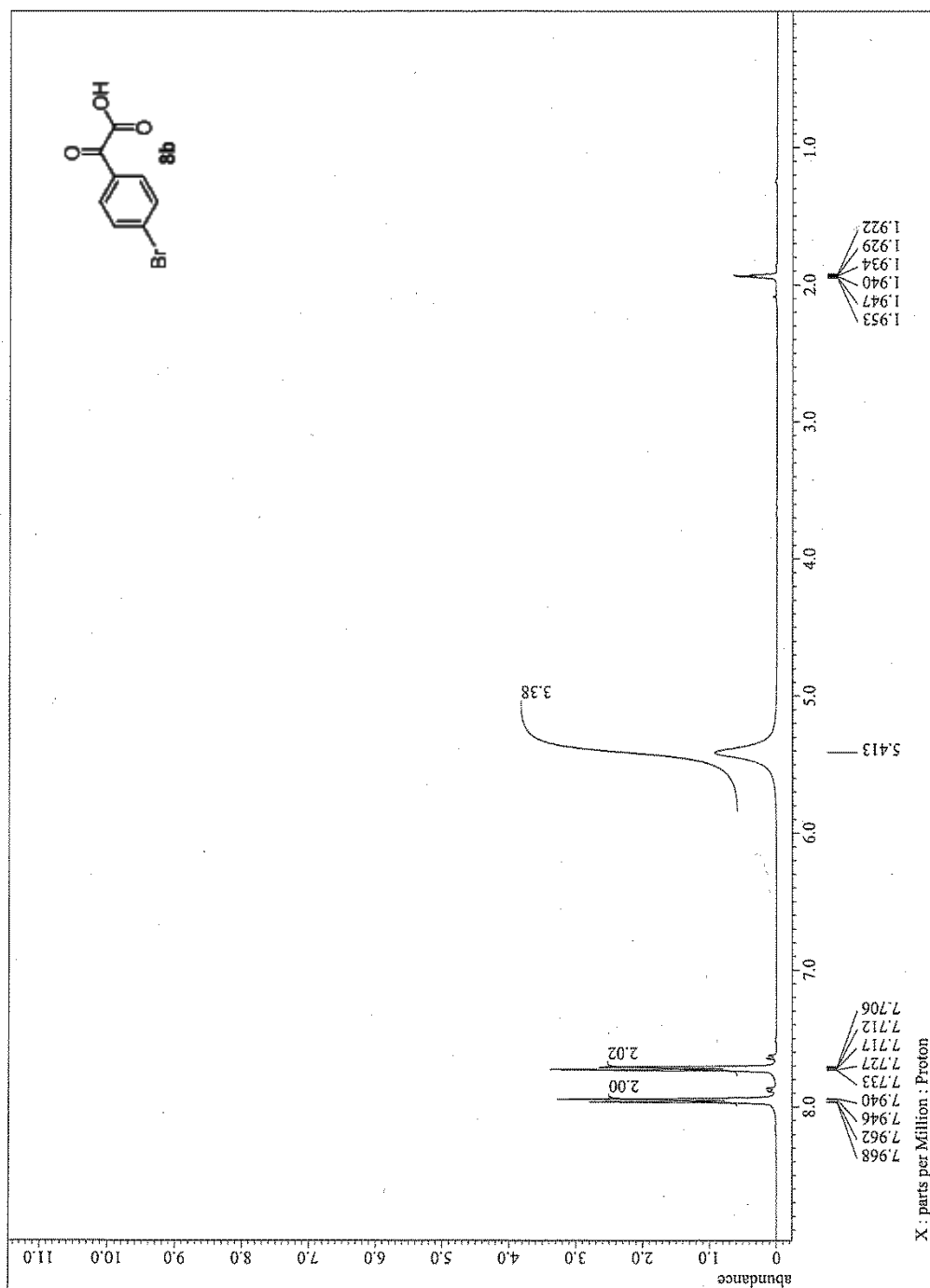


7b

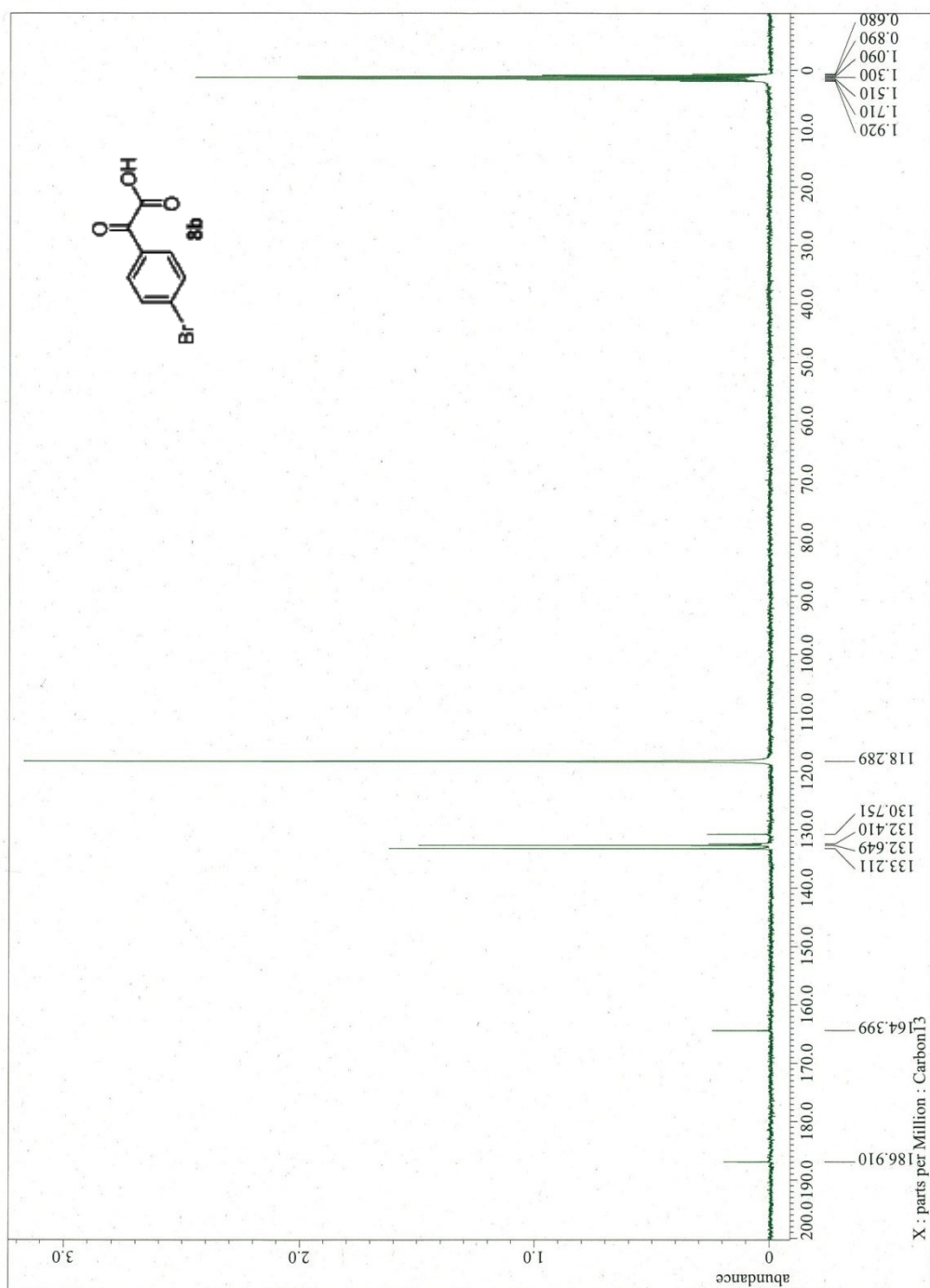


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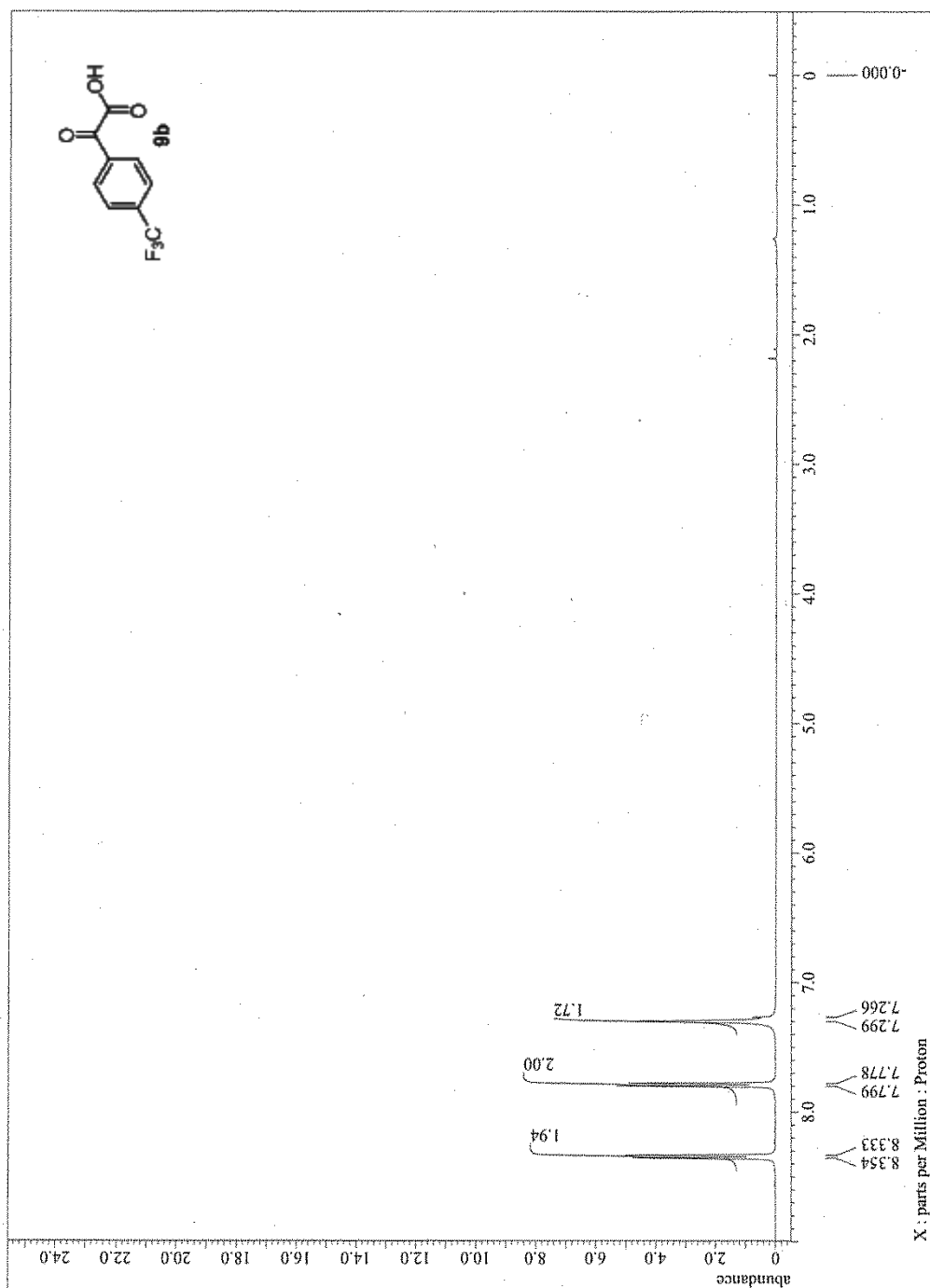


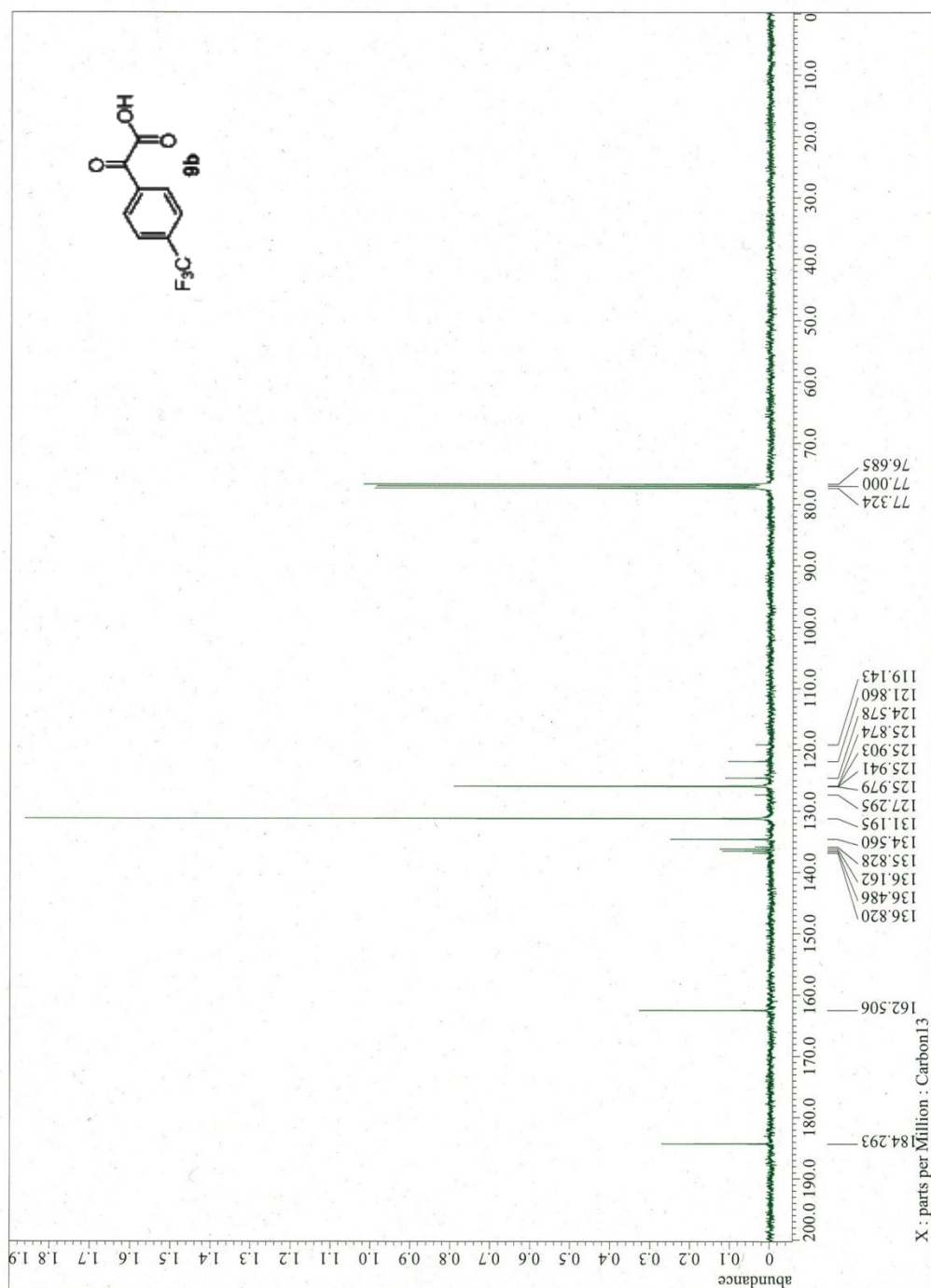


8b

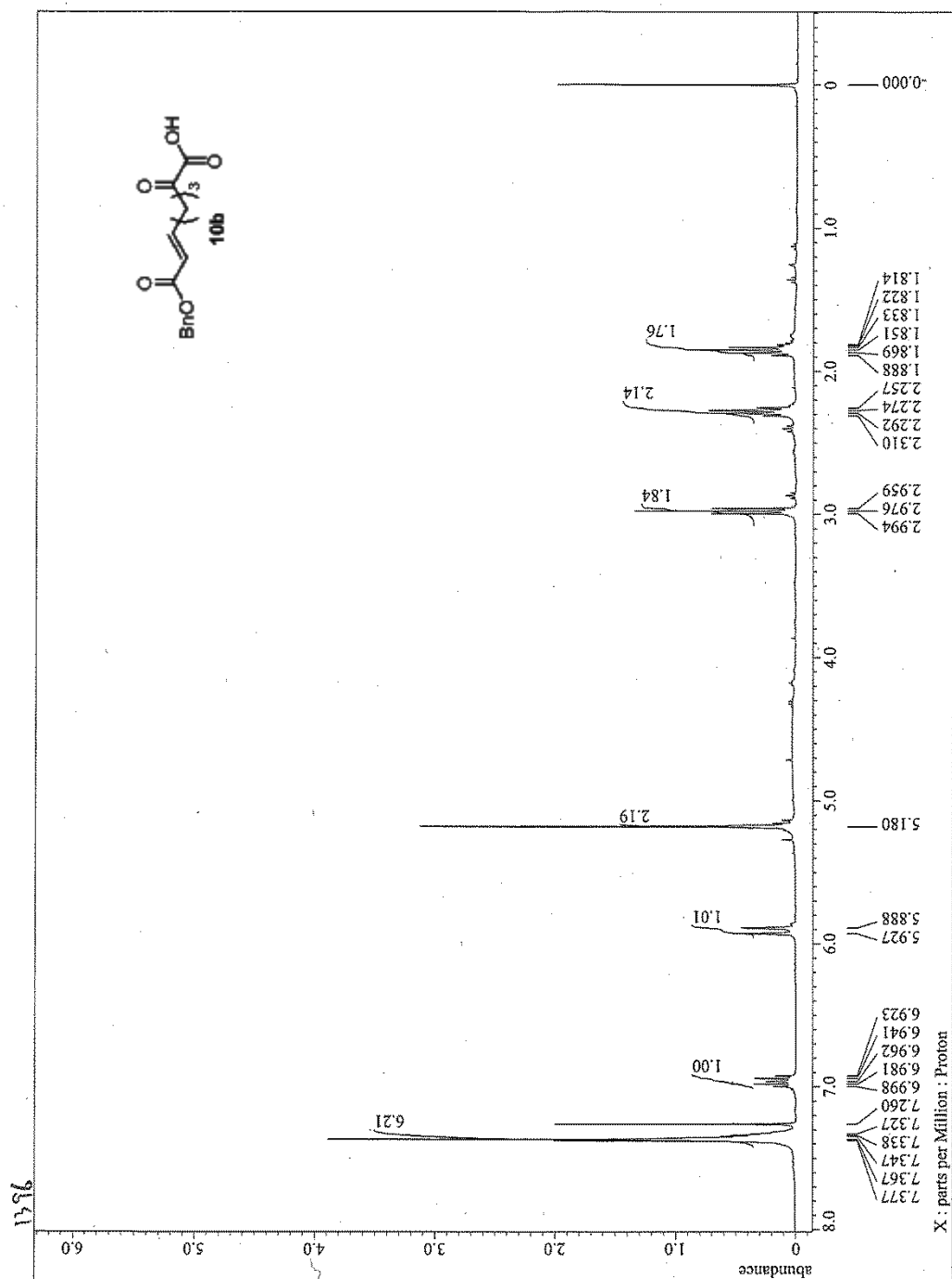


9b



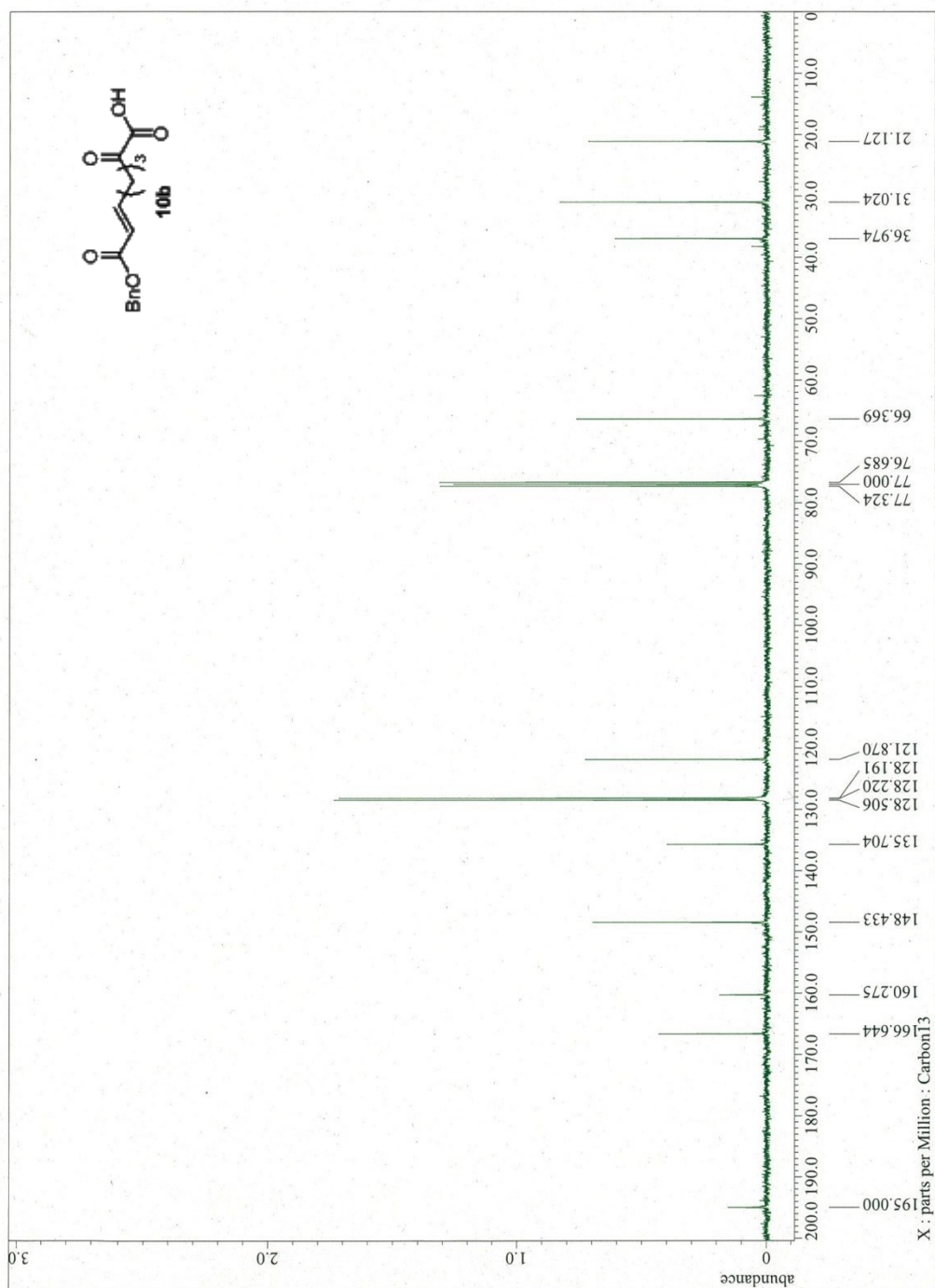


9b

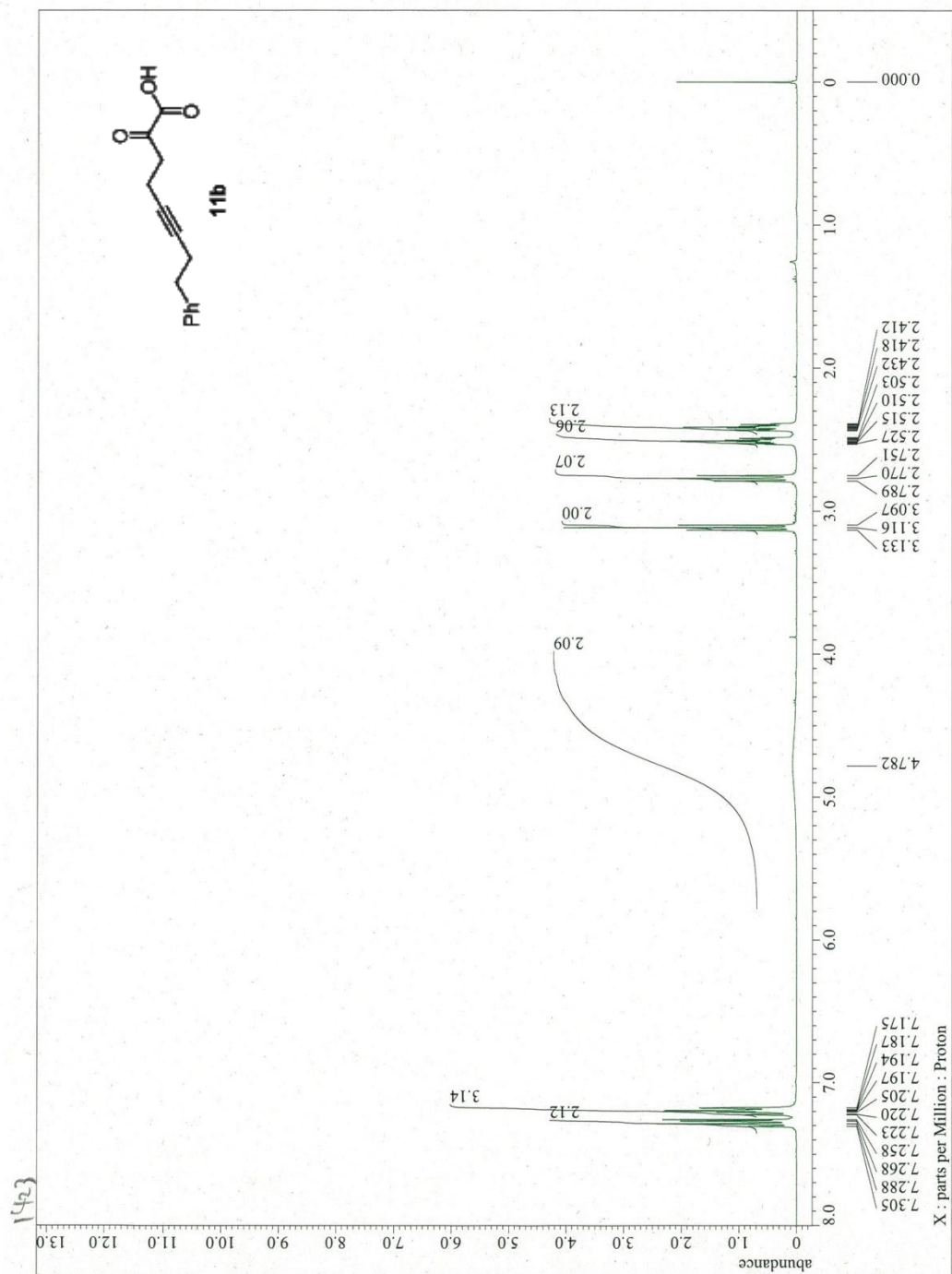


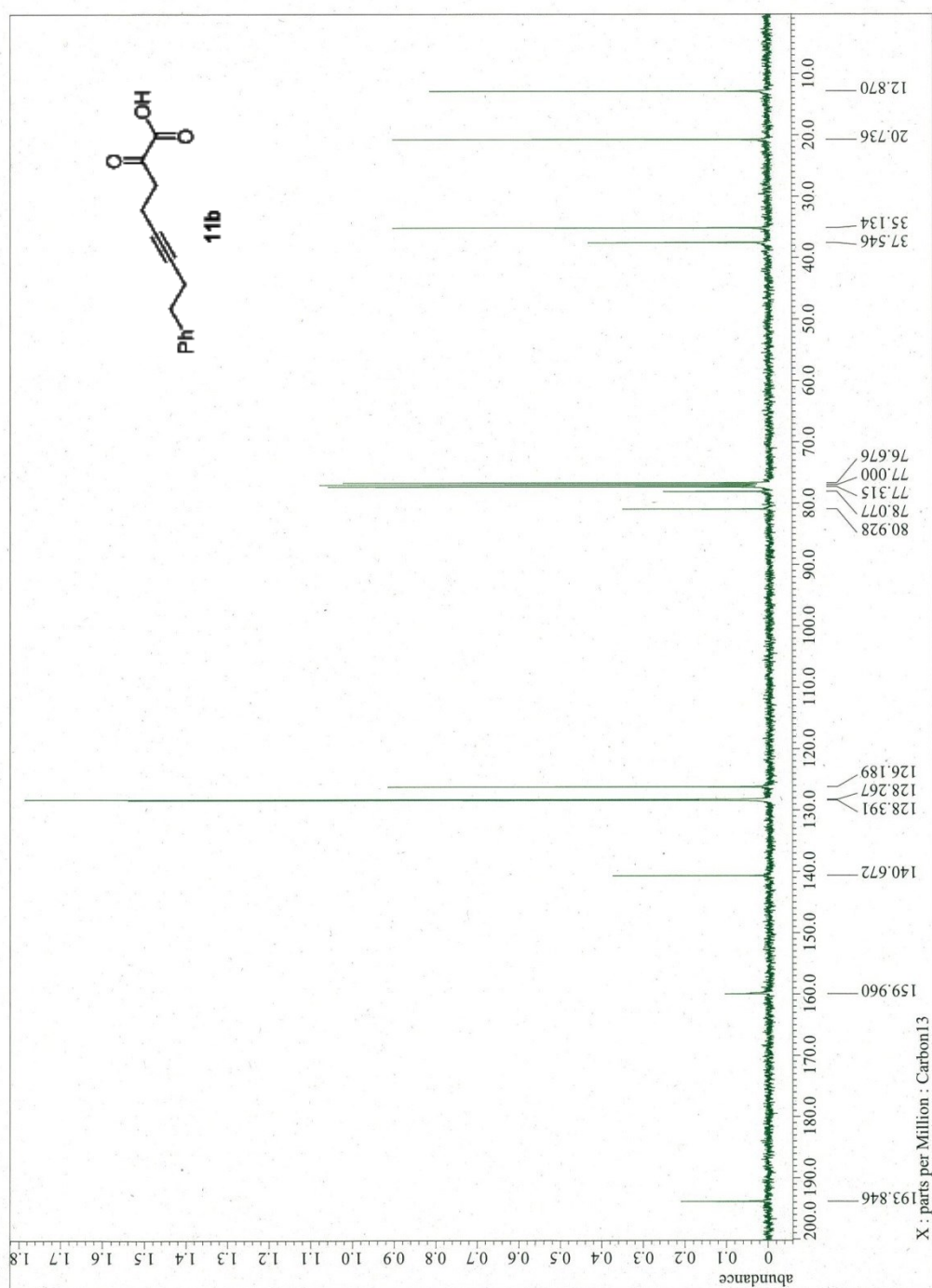
10b

90



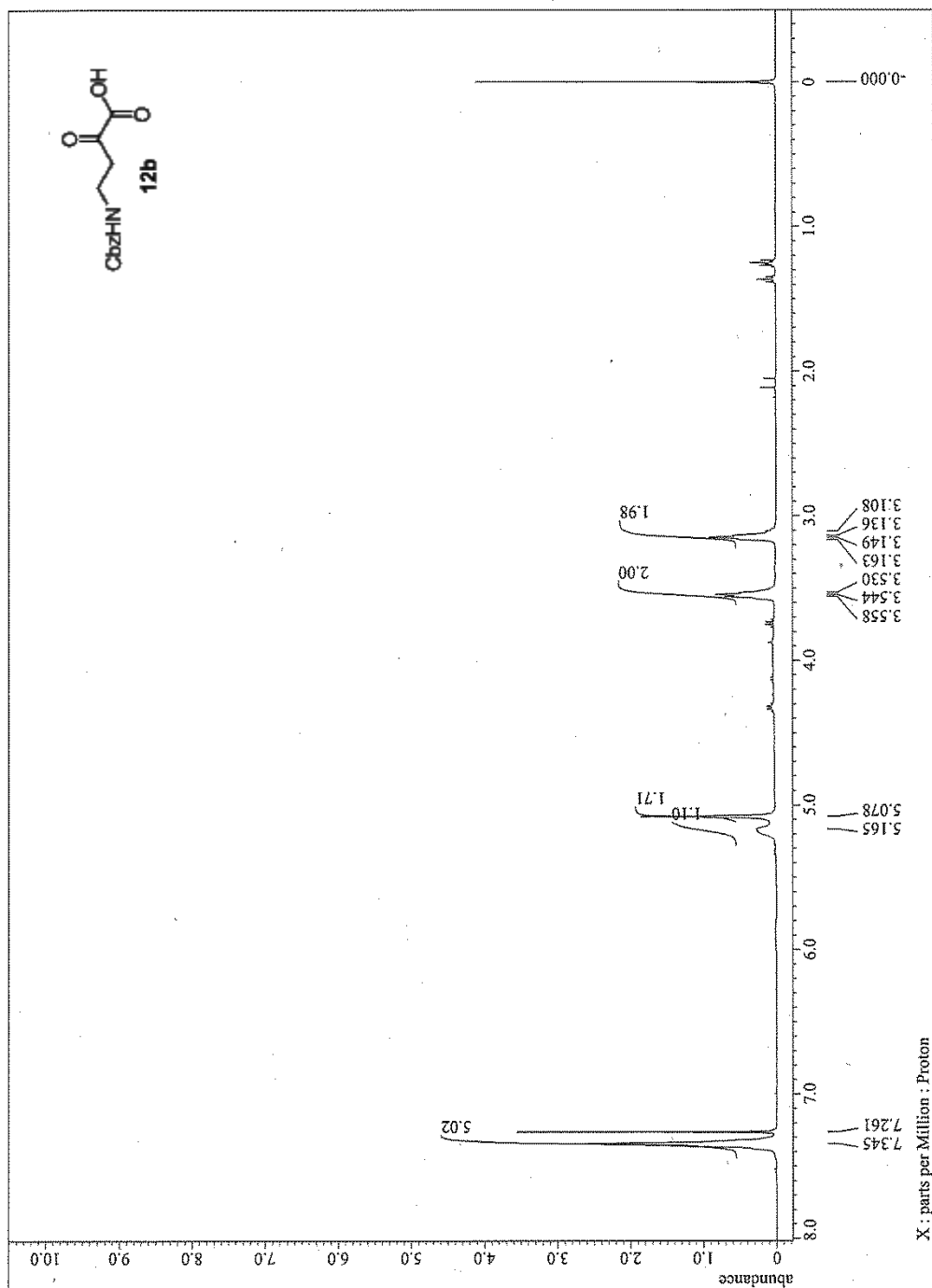
11b

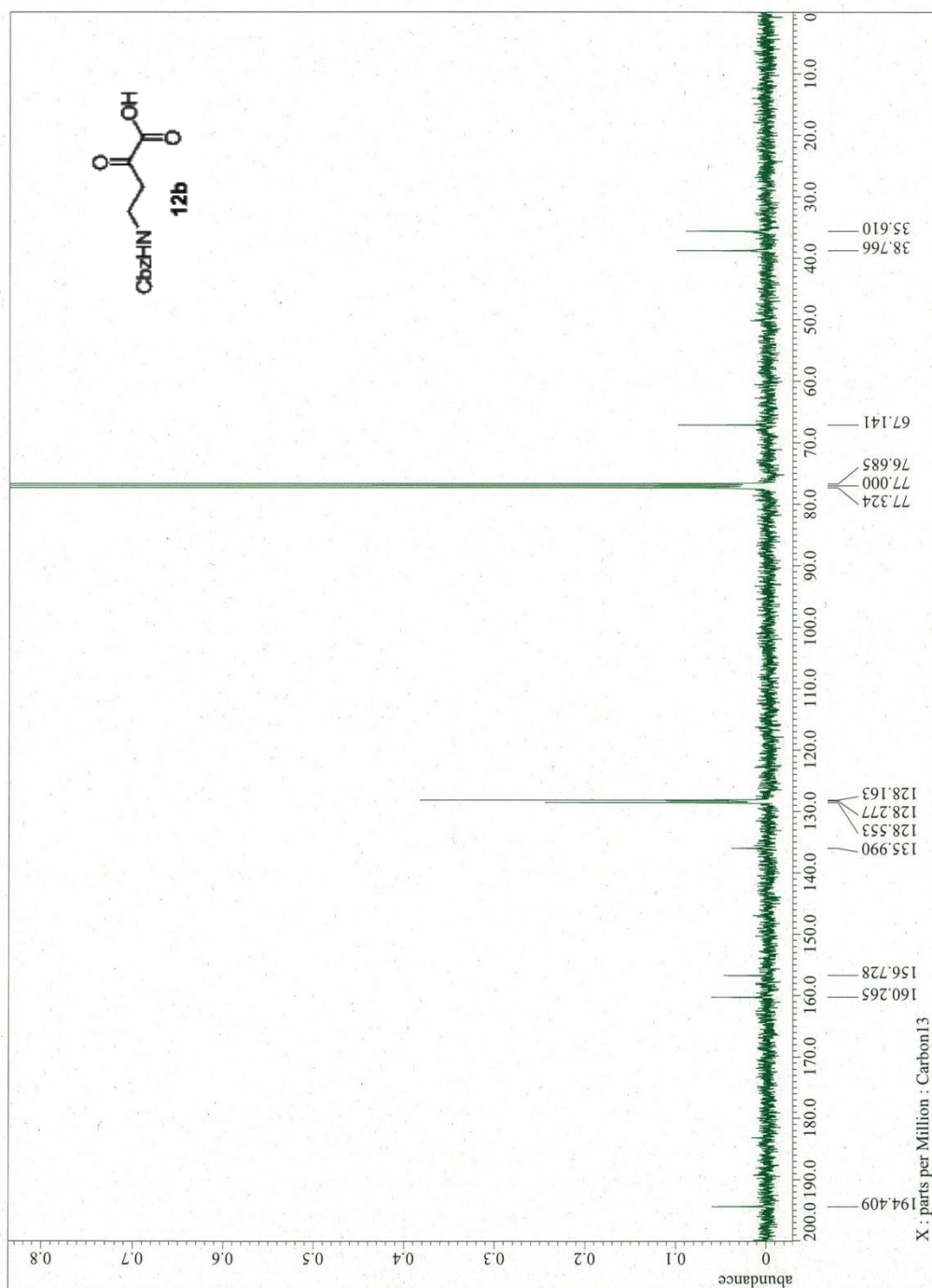




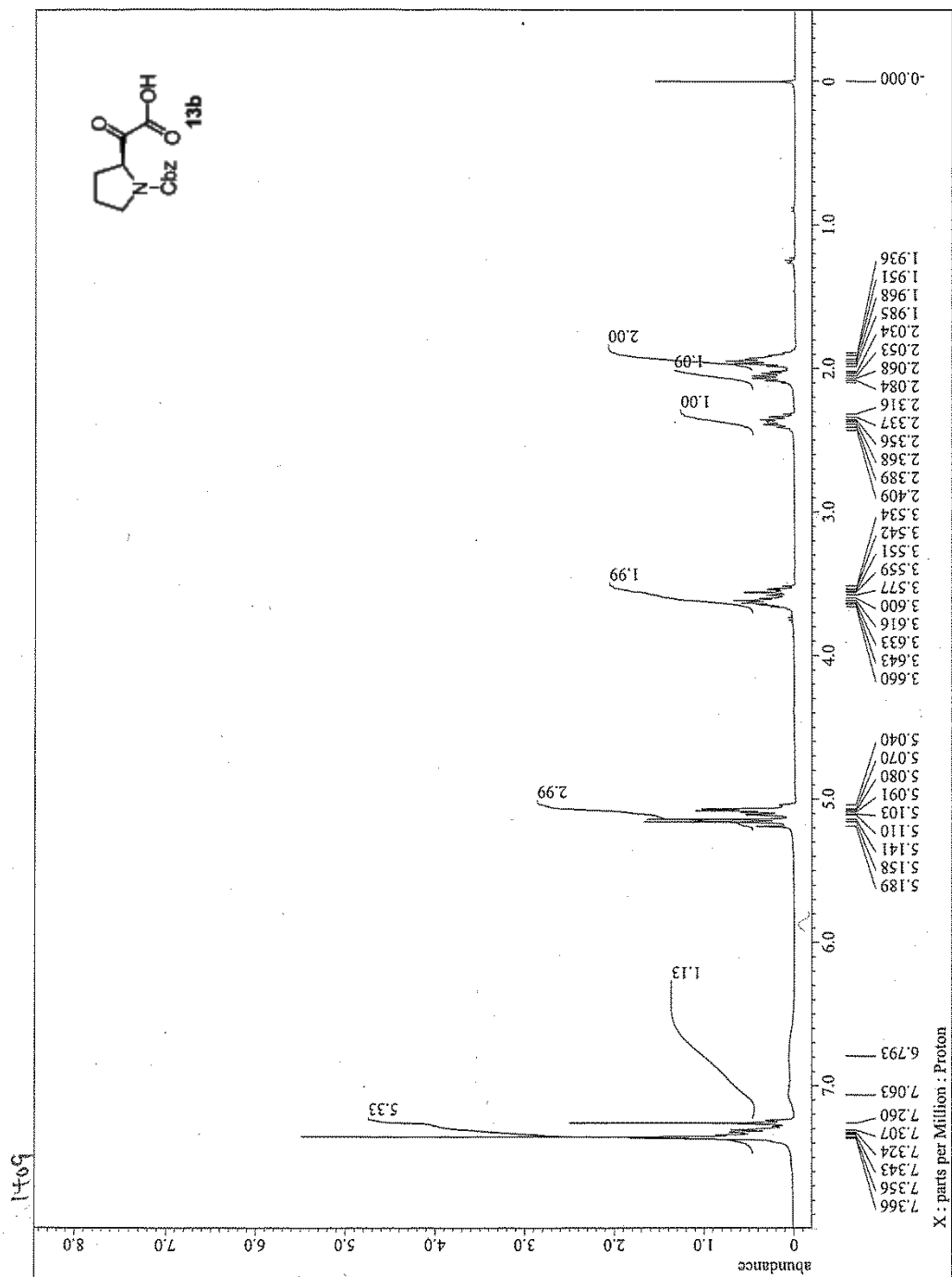
11b

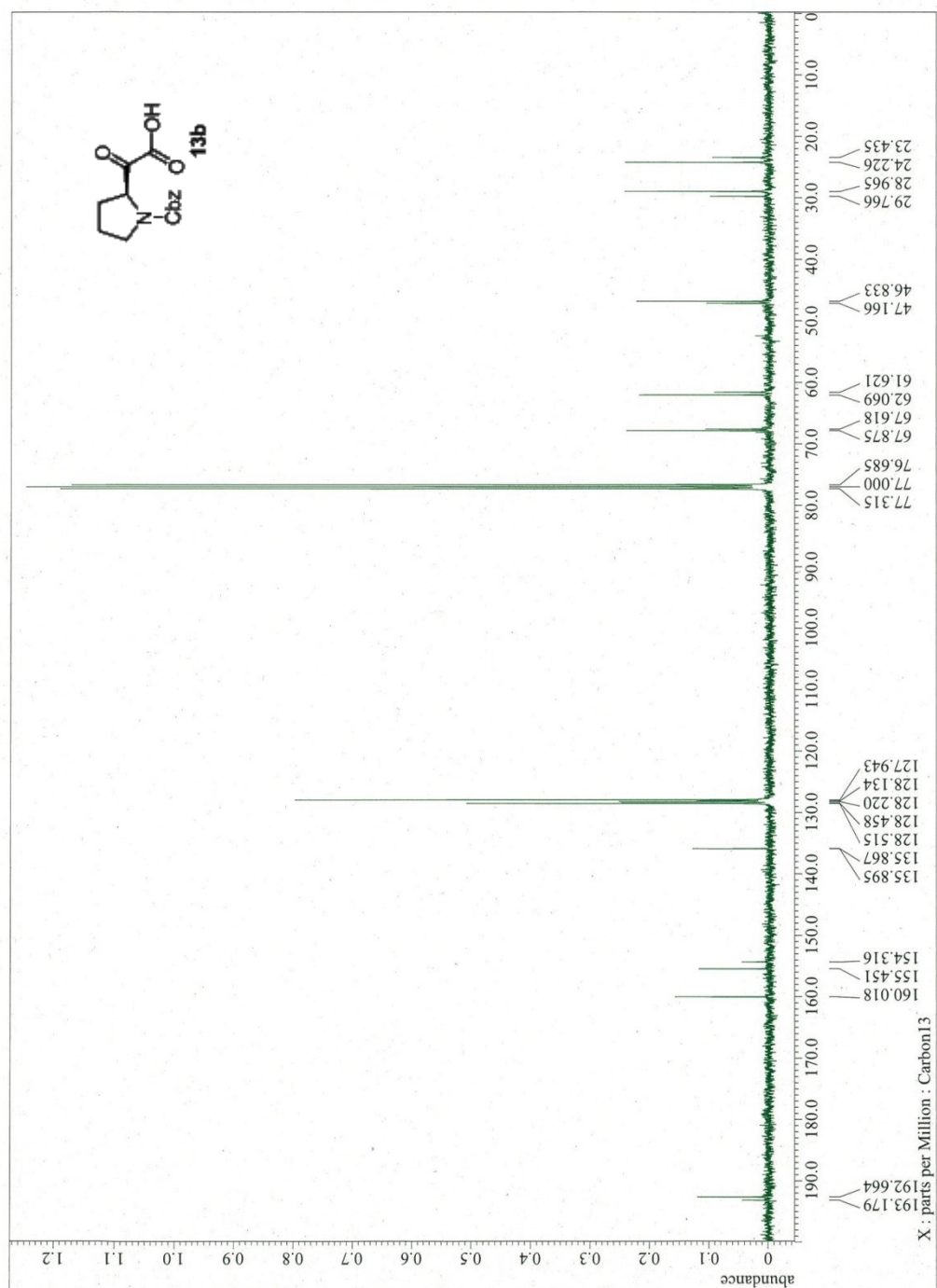
12b



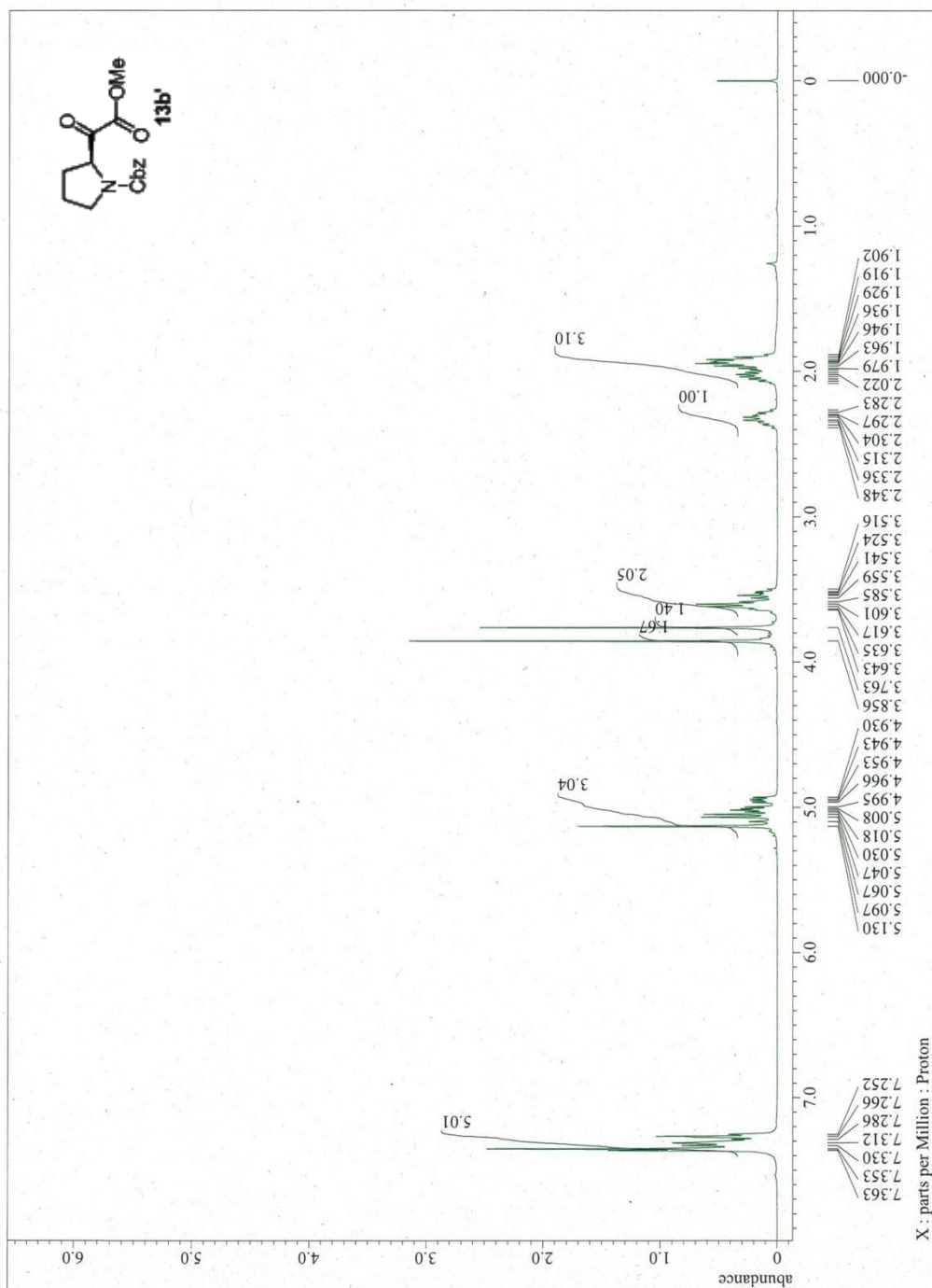


12b



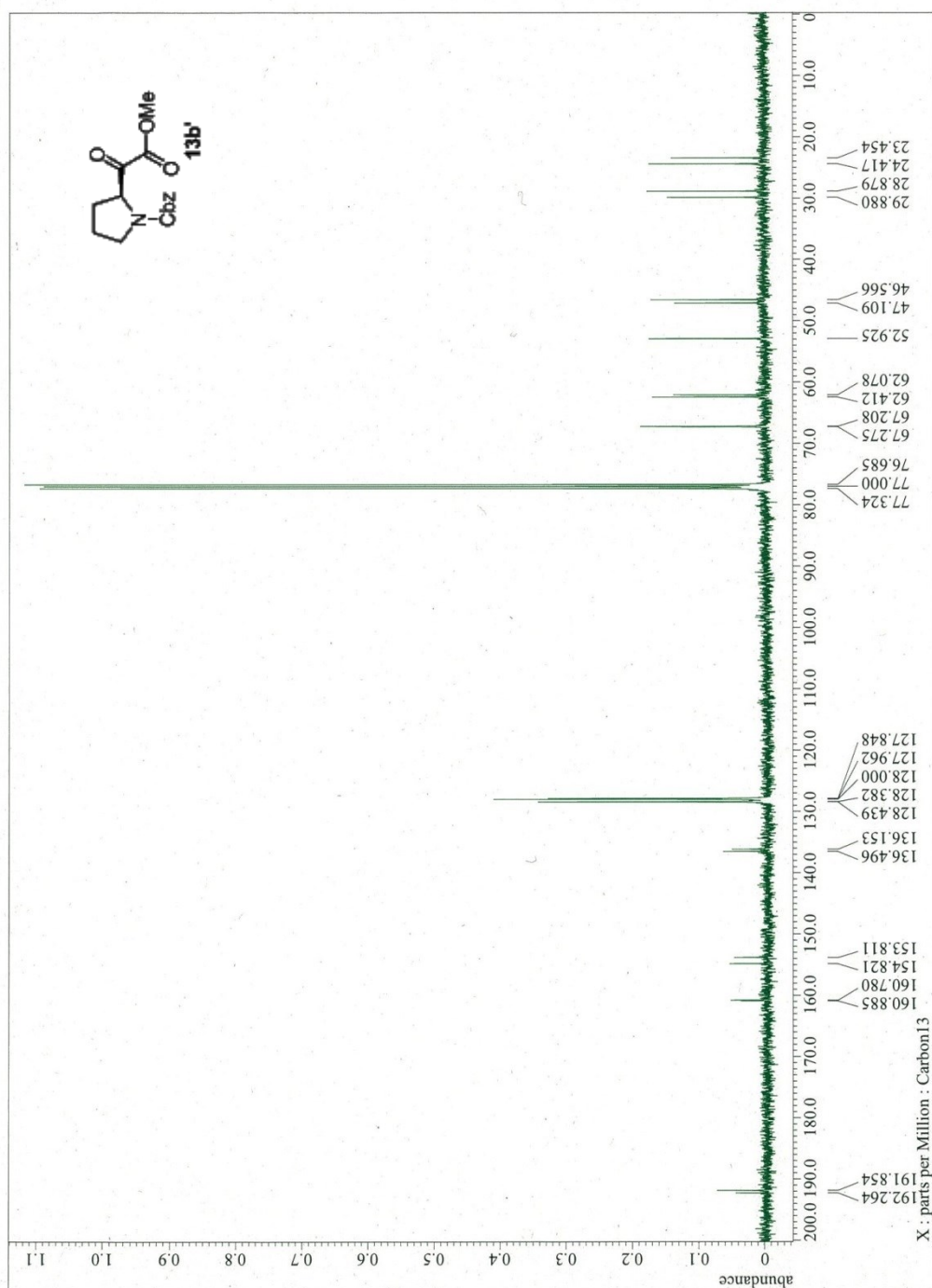


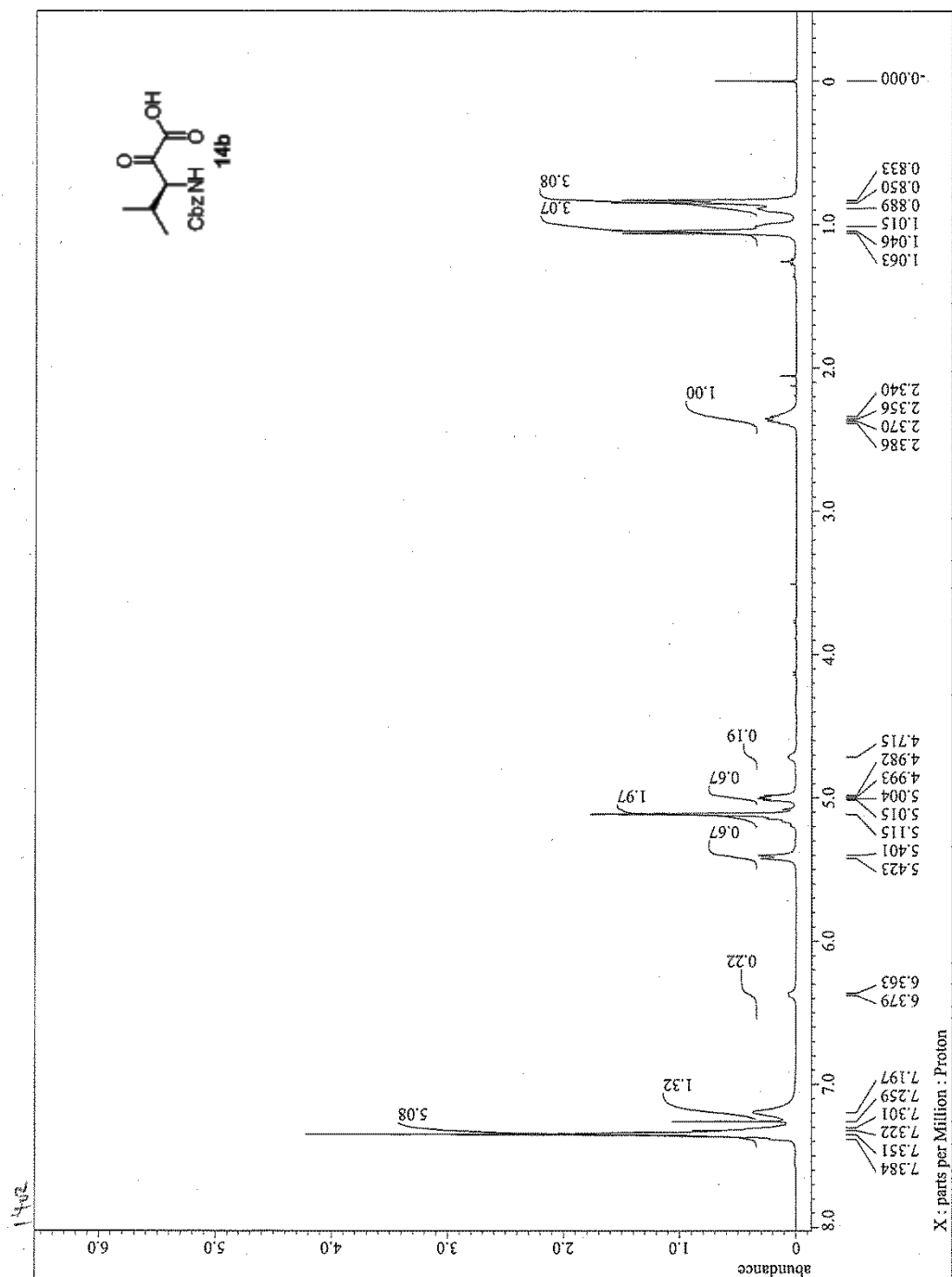
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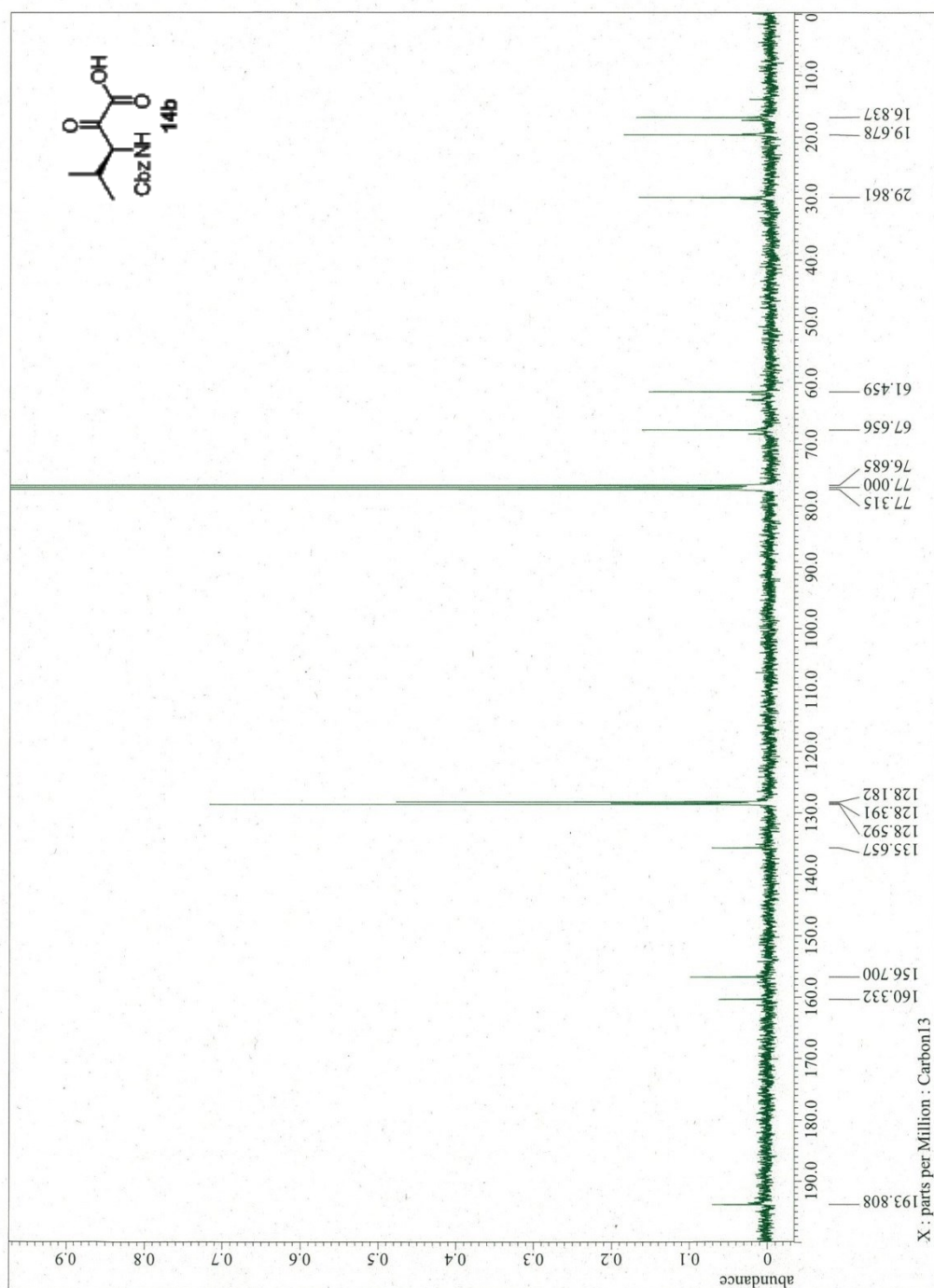


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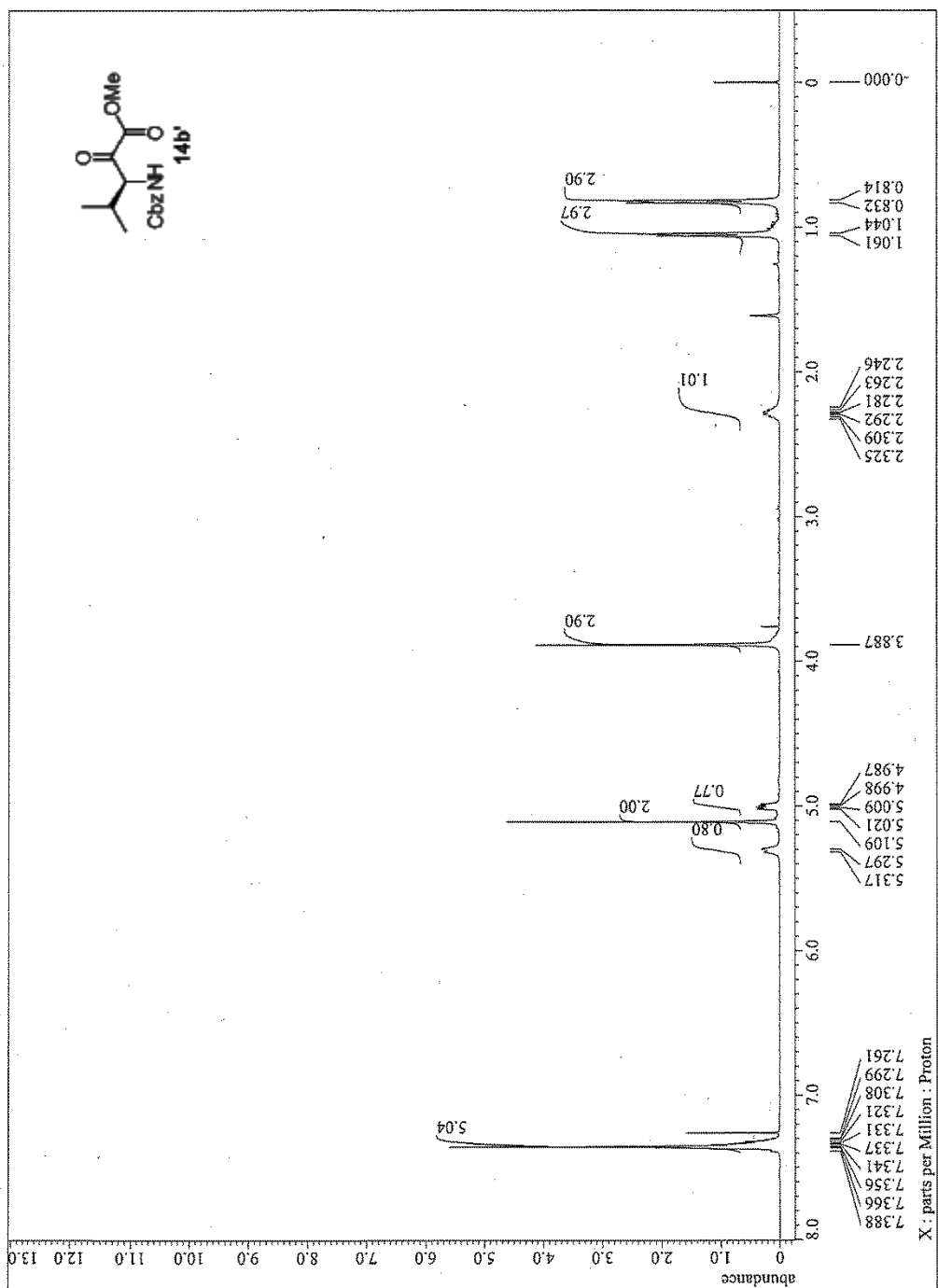
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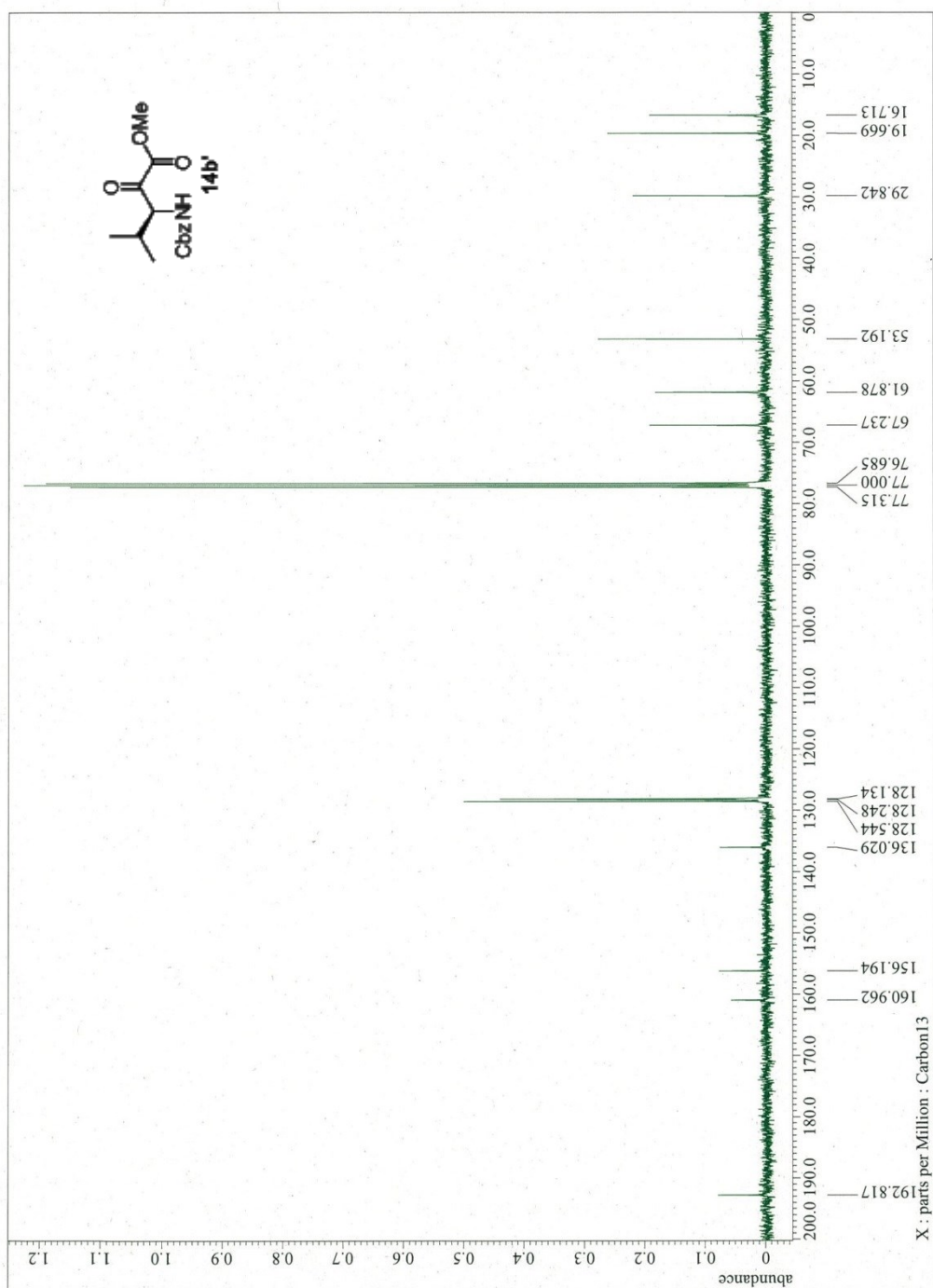






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14b'