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Catalytic Enantioselective Additions of Allyl- and Crotylboronates to Aldehydes
Using Chiral Brønsted Acids. Efficient Catalyst-Controlled DiastereofacialSelective Formation of Dipropionate Units.

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1. General information

Unless otherwise noted, all reactions were performed under an argon atmosphere using flame-dried glassware. Toluene, hexanes and CH₂Cl₂ were distilled over CaH₂. THF and Et₂O were distilled over sodium / benzophenone ketyl. Aldehydes were purified by Kugelrohr distillation, prior to use. Molecular sieves were prepared by heating under vacuum at 130°C (over-night) and then stored inside oven maintained at 125°C. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Merck Silica Gel 60 F254 plates and, visualized with UV light and KMnO₄ and 5% phosphomolybdic acid / EtOH (PMA). NMR spectra were recorded on Varian INOVA-300, INOVA-400, INOVA-500 or Unity 500 instruments. The residual solvent protons (¹H) or the solvent carbons (¹³C) were used as internal standards. Boron NMR spectra are referenced to external BF₃·OEt₂; ¹⁹F spectra are referenced to external CFCl₃. ¹H NMR data are presented as follows: chemical shift in ppm downfield from tetramethylsilane (multiplicity, coupling constant, integration). The following abbreviations are used in reporting NMR data: s, singlet; br s, broad singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; qt, quartet of triplets; dd, doublet of doublets; dt, doublet of triplets; AB, AB quartet; m, multiplet. High-resolution massspectra was recorded by the University of Alberta Mass Spectrometry Services Laboratory, using either electron impact (EI) or electrospray (ES) ionization techniques. Infrared-spectra and optical rotations were recorded by University of Alberta Spectral Services and combustion analyses were performed by the University of Alberta Micro-Analytical Lab.

Preparation of Diols: (R, R)-1,2-Diarylethane-1,2-diols were either commercially available or prepared¹ by Sharpless *syn*-dihydroxylations of the corresponding (E,E)-1,2-diarylethanes, which in turn were obtained by McMurry coupling of the corresponding aldehydes¹. 1,2-Bis-(3,4-bis-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-ethane-1,2-diol¹⁴ was generously gifted by Prof. Hisashi Yamamoto (at University of Chicago).

(R,R)-1,2-Diphenyl-ethane-1,2-diol (1a): Commercially available from Aldrich.

(R,R)-2-Methoxy-1,2-diphenyl-ethanol (1b)²: Prepared by monomethylation of 1a. To a solution of (R,R)-(+)-Hydrobenzoin 100 mg (0.466 mmol, 1 equiv) in 2 ml of DMF under argon was added Ag₂O 108 mg (0.466 mmol, 1 equiv) and MeI 32 μl (0.513 mmol, 1.1 equiv) and this mixture was stirred under dark for 24 hrs. This resulting solution was then filtered over a short pad of celite and the celite was subsequently washed with DCM. The resulting solution was evaporated under vacuo and purified by flash chromatography (5% EtOAc / Hexanes) to give the title compound in 68% yield. The 1 H NMR, 13 C NMR. IR, HRMS properties were identical to those reported.

(R,R)-2-Benzyloxy-1,2-Diphenyl-ethanol (1c)³: To a solution of 1a 200mg (0.934 mmol, 1 Equiv) in 10 ml of reagent grade benzene was added 17.7 mg (0.09 mmol, 0.1 Equiv) of p-TsOH and to this mixture was added freshly distilled benzaldehyde 113.8 μ l (1.12 mmol, 1.2 Equiv) and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 3 hrs using a dean-stark trap to remove water, after which, the reaction mixture was concentrated under vacuo. The resulting solid was dissolved in 2 ml of toluene and cooled to 0^{0} C, after which 2.8 ml of 1.0 M DIBAL-H in Toluene (3 Equiv) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 0^{0} C for 2 hours. The reaction was quenched with 2 ml of MeOH

and this was followed by dilution with Et₂O (25ml) and addition of 10 % NaOH and then the resulting mixture was transferred to a seperatory funnel and washed with brine followed by drying over Na₂SO₄. The resulting solution was concentrated under vacuo and purified by flash chromatography (5% EtOAc/Hexane) to yield 241 mg (84% yield) of the title compound. The ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR. IR, HRMS properties were identical to those reported.

1,2-Bis-(3,4-bis-trifluoromethyl-phenly)-ethane-1,2-diol (1e)¹⁴: Gift from Prof. H. Yamamoto at University of Chicago.

Diols **1e**, **1f**, **1g**, **1h**, **1i** were prepared by the highly enantioselective sharpless syndihydroxilation of the corresponding (E)-1,2-diarylethenes following the literature procedure.¹

Preparation of the (*E*)-1,2-diarylethene starting materials:

(*E*)-1,2-Di-(3,5-bistrimethylphenyl)-ethene (1d-SM): Into a 250 ml 2-neck round bottom flask equipped with a condenser and a magnetic stirrer under argon was added 2.02 g (45 mmol, 3.0 equiv) of Zn dust and 150 ml of freshly distilled THF. To this suspension was carefully added 2.47 ml (22.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv) of TiCl₄ (to avoid plugging of the needle, the syringe needle should be immediately rinsed with dilute HCl after the addition of TiCl₄). This mixture was stirred for 30 min until a dark green color

was observed after which, 2.017 ml (15 mmol, 1 equiv) of freshly distilled 3,5-dimethylbenzaldehyde was added and the reaction was refluxed overnight. The next day, after the reaction was judged complete by TLC, the reaction mixture was poured over ice cold solution of NaHCO₃ and this solution was filtered through a pad of celite and the resulting mixture was extracted with DCM, washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under vacuo and purified by flash chromatography (1-5% EtOAc/hexanes). Further recrystallization from MeOH gave 1.5 g (85%) of isomerically pure (*E*)-alkene. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.351 (s, 12H), 6.914 (s, 2H), 7.045 (s, 2H), 7.146 (s, 4H) ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.348, 124.418, 128.535, 129.307, 137.475, 138.113. IR Cast Film: 697.0, 847.0, 961.9, 1558.8, 1599.3, 2859.1, 2912.0, 3020.8. HRMS (EI) Calcd. 236.1565, found 236.1568. Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₂₀: C, 91.47, H, 8.53, found C, 91.62, H, 8.54.

(*E*)-1,2-Di-(4-methoxyphenyl)-ethene (1f-SM): Following general procedure for 1e-SM, Yield (40%) 1 H NMR δ (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 3.829 (s, 6H), 6.892 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 6.933 (s, 2H), 7.428 (d, J = 8.8 Hz), 13 C NMR δ (100.58 MHz, CDCl₃) 55.367, 14.166, 126.249, 127.462, 130.556, 159.076, IR Cast Film: 833.8, 1029.5, 1269.8, 1517.2, 1608.0, 2837.7, 2911.3, 2937.0, 2955.6, 3020.7, 3093.6. HRMS (EI) Calcd: 240.11503, found 240.11502, Anal. Calcd for $C_{16}H_{16}O_2$: $C_{16}C_{1$

(*E*)-1,2-Di-(2-methylphenyl)-ethene (1g-SM): Following general procedure for 1e-SM, the product was isolated as 17:14 mixture of E/Z alkenes as determined by 1 H NMR, and this isomeric mixture was subjected to iodine catalyzed isomerization in refluxing xylenes for 24 hr. Yield (50%) 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.509 (s, 12H), 7.259-7.328 (m,6H), 7.688-7.691 (d, 1.2 Hz) 13 C NMR δ (100.58 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 19.967, 125.604, 126.229, 127.560, 128.058, 130.421, 135.854, 136.853. IR Cast Film: 722.8, 763.2, 978.3, 1492.2, 1954.1, 2860.0, 2946.4, 3014.5, 3061.7, 3094.2. HRMS (EI) Calcd. 208.1252, found 208.1251. Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₆: C, 92.26, H, 7.74, found C, 92.06, H, 7.77.

1h-SM

(*E*)-1,2-Di-(2-phenylphenyl)-ethene (1h-SM): Following general procedure for 1e-SM, the product was isolated as a 5.7 : 1 mixture of E/Z alkenes and the mixture was subjected to iodine catalyzed isomerization in refluxing xylenes¹ for 24 hr to give isomerically pure *E*-alkene which was purified by recrystallization from DCM/MeOH. Yield (60%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.118 (s, 2H), 7.301-7.382 (m, 6H), 7.414-

7.561 (m, 12H),) 13 C NMR (100.58 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 125.932, 127.081, 127.498, 128.130, 129.862, 130.210, 135.660, 140.930, 141.077, IR Cast Film: 700.9, 720.2, 741.7, 761.1, 774.6, 965.0, 1072.7, 1478.7, 1498.2, 1595.3, 3019.9, 3055.9, HRMS (EI) Calcd. 332.15650, found 332.15657. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{26}H_{20}$: C, 93.94, H, 6.06, found 93.22, H, 6.05

(*E*)-1,2-Di-(2-methyl-4-methoxy-phenyl)ethene (1i-SM): Following general procedure for 1e-SM. The product was purified by recrystallization to give isomerically pure *E*-alkene. Yield (70%). 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.411 (s, 6H), 3.826 (s, 6H), 6.742-6.796 (m, 4H), 7.046 (s, 1H), 7526 (d, J = 8.8 Hz), 13 C NMR (100.58 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 20.251, 55.297, 111.786, 115.682, 125.719, 126.598, 129.952, 137.161, 158.924, IR Cast Film: 800.7, 1053.9, 1212.4, 1256.8, 1500.1, 1606.9, 2835.5, 2955.2, 3033.2, HRMS(EI) Cald. 268.14633, found 268.14648 Anal. Calcd. for $C_{18}H_{20}O_{2}$: C, 80.56, H, 7.51, O, 11.92, found 80.40, H, 7.52

Preparation of Diols via Sharpless Asymmetric Dihydroxylation of E-Olefins.

General Procedure for sharpless AD for 1 mmol of olefin¹: In a round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirrer was charged 3 equiv of K₃Fe(CN)₆, 3 equiv. of K₂CO₃, and 0.01 equiv. of (DHDQ)₂PHAL, 5 ml H₂O and 5 ml *t*BuOH, and this mixture was cooled to 0^oC and vigorously stirred for 10 min. after which a thick orange slurry is

obtained. To above at 0°C is added 0.002 mmol of K₂OsO₂(OH)₄ followed by 1 mmol of MeSO₂NH₂ and 1 mmol of *E* olefin, and the reaction mixture is allowed to warm up to room temperature overnight. The progress of the reaction was, monitored by TLC and upon completion of the reaction, to the reaction mixture is added 1.5 gram of Na₂SO₃ and after 1 hr, the reaction mixture is extracted with EtOAc and washed with 1N KOH and then with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under vacuo. The resulting product is purified by flash chromatography, and recrystallized twice from hot CCl₄ to give the requisite diol. Model diols are obtained by this method in greater than 95 % ee (Reference)¹ and were directly used for catalytic asymmetric allylboration reaction.

(*R*,*R*)-(+)-1,2-Bis-(3,5-dimethyl-phenyl)-ethane-1,2-diol (1d): Yield (75%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.271 (s, 12H), 2.673 (brs, 2H), 4.650 (s, 1H), 6.822 (s, 4H), 6.895 (s, 2H), ¹³C NMR (100.58 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.291, 78.441, 124.527, 129.422, 137.634, 140.158, IR (cast film): 704.0, 726.9, 848.2, 1072.8, 1159.4, 1464.4, 1607.9, 2906.6, 3003.6, 3293.0, 3373.1, HRMS (EI) [M-H₂O]⁺ 252.15162, Anal. Calcd. for C₁₈H₂₂O₂: C, 79.96, H, 8.20, found C, 79.61, H, 8.17, [α]_D = 66.36, (c = 2.97, CHCl₃).

(*R,R*)-(+)-1,2-Bis-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-ethane-1,2-diol (1f): Yield (72%) ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.748 (brs, 2H), 3.771 (s, 6H), 4.643 (s, 2H), 6.768 (d, J = 9 Hz), 7.051 (d, J = 8.7 Hz), ¹³C NMR (100.58 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 55.207, 78.786, 113.512, 128.197, 132.163, 159.179, IR (cast film): 831.0, 1032.7, 1247.5, 1513.2, 1611.5, 2835.6, 2929.3, 3405.1, HRMS (EI) cacld. 274.12051, found 274.12051, Anal. Calcd. for C₁₆H₁₈O₄: C, 70.06, H, 6.61, found 71.11, H, 6.47, [α]_D = 101.56 (c = 1.23, CHCl₃).

1g

(*R,R*)-(+)-1,2-Bis-(2-methyl-phenyl)-ethane-1,2-diol (1g): Yield (80%) ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.680 (s, 6H), 2.905 (brs, 2H), 4.991 (s, 2H), 6.93 (d, J = 7.5 Hz), 7.113-7.262 (m, 4H), 7.628 (d, J = 7.5 Hz), ¹³C NMR (125.7 Hz, CDCl₃) δ 18.761, 74.652, 125.970, 127.216, 127.744, 130.211, 135.934, 138.015, IR (cast film) 762.2, 791.7, 1042.5, 1197.9, 1490.6, 1604.4, 2928.2, 3023.2, 3062.3, 3388.3, HRMS (EI) calcd. 242.13068, found 242.13068, Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₈O₂, C, 79.31, H, 7.49, found C, 79.22, H, 7.44, [α]_D = 63.87 (c = 1.43, CHCl₃).

1h

(*R,R*)-(+)-1,2-Bis-(2-phenyl-phenyl)-ethane-1,2-diol (1h): Yield (56%) ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.610 (brs, 2H), 4.944 (s, 2H), 6.77 (brs, 4H), 6.990-7.331 (m, 14H), ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 74.436, 126.725, 127.386, 127.402, 127.936, 129.208, 129.676, 136.629, 140.597, 141.951, IR (cast film) 707.47, 744.71, 997.69, 1074.65, 1189.90, 1436.67, 1451.60, 1596.94, 2929.78, 2976.37, 3025.38, 3066.08, 3348.87, 3468.23, HRMS (EI) Calcd. 366.16198, found 366.16179. Anal. Calcd for $C_{26}H_{22}O_2$: C, 85.22, H, 6.05, found C, 84.65, H, 6.14, $\lceil \alpha \rceil_D = 88.68$ (c = 0.98, CHCl₃).

(*R*,*R*)-(+)-1,2-Bis-(4-methoxy-2-methyl-phenyl)-ethane-1,2-diol (1g): Yield (77%) ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.689 (s, 6H), 3.009 (brs, 2H), 3.745 (s, 6H), 4.867 (s, 2H), ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 19.079, 55.108, 74.497, 111.294, 115.388, 128.404, 130.460, 137.453, 158.755, IR (cast film), 1045.6, 1197.2, 1252.6, 1289.0, 1504.2, 1608.6, 2835.5, 2852.2, 2925.1, 2999.8, 3414.0, HRMS (EI) [M-H₂O]⁺ 284.14210, Anal. Calcd. for $C_{18}H_{22}O_4$: C, 71.50, H, 7.33, found 71.03, 7.45, [α]_D = 104.60 (c = 0.55, CHCl₃).

Preparation of (R,R)-(+)-Di-(1-Napthyl)-1,2-dimethoxy-ethane: Into a flame-dried 25 ml RB flask is added 50.0 mg (0.16 mmol, 1.0 equiv) of diol 1j and the diol is dissolved in 2 ml of freshly distilled THF after which is added 20.3 µl (0.33 mmol, 2.05 equiv) of MeI and this mixture is cooled to 0° C and to above is added in portions, 22.0 mg (0.56) mmol, 3.5 equiv) of NaH (60 % in mineral oil) in portions, and the reaction mixture is sealed and stirred at RT over-night after which the reaction is quenched with addition of water the product is extracted with Et₂O and washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered and concentrated under vacuo and finally, purified by column chromatography (0-5% EtOAc/Hexane) to give 55.0 mg of product (>99% yield). %) ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.335 (s, 6H), 5.347 (s, 2H), 7.100-7.158 (m, 4H), 7.276-7.360 (m, 4H), 7.539 (d, 2H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.667 (d, J = 8.0 Hz), 8.150 (brs. 2H), 13 C NMR (100.58 Hz, CDCl₃) δ 57.266, 123.869, 124.732, 125.144, 125.472, 128.312, 128.493, 131.670, 133.590, 134.042, IR (cast film) 767.7, 801.9, 1227.7, 1447.0, 1509.3, 1595.7, 2820.3, 2925.5, 3046.2, HRMS (EI) Calcd. 342.16198, found 342.15982. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{24}H_{22}O_2$: C, 84.18, H, 6.48, O, 9.34, found C, 83.39, H, 6.54, $[\alpha]_D = 158.88$ $(c = 0.11, CHCl_3).$

Allyl (3), Cis-crotyl (7) and Trans-crotyl pinacol boronic esters (5) were prepared by literature method⁴.

Benzopinacol-allylboronate⁵: Into a flame dried RB flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added 3.68g (10.0 mmol, 1 equiv) of 1,1,2,2-Tetraphenylethylene diol and to this was added 10.0 ml of toluene followed by 2.31 ml (10.0 m mol, 1 equiv) of B(O'Pr)₃. The RB flask was then assembled into a dean-stark trap and refluxed for 24 hr at 105°C after which, toluene was distilled off to give a colorless glassy solid, which, was put under high vaccum overnight. To the resulting solid under argon was added 10.0 ml of anhydrous ether and the resulting mixture was cooled to -78°C followed by addition of 10.0 ml (10.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) of allylmagnesium bromide (1.0 M in Et₂O), which results in a white suspension and this mixture was stirred at -78°C for 2 hr and this was followed by additional stirring at 0°C, after which, the reaction was quenched with 8 ml (1.0 N) HCl and the mixture was then extracted with DCM (2 X 50 ml) and the organic extracts were washed with water (25 ml) and finally brine (25 ml) and dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under vacuo to give the crude product which, was purified by flash chromatography (5% EtOAc/Hexane) to give 3.0 g (72%) of white solid. The product is very stable to air and moisture and remains intact even on bench. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.251-2.281 (m, 2H), 5.131-5.172 (m, 1H), 5.258-5.318 (m, 1H), 6.160-6.270 (m, 1H), 7.134-7.252 (m, 20H), ¹³C NMR (100.58 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 17.949, 95.982, 115.614, 126.913, 127.194, 128.347, 133.515, 142.401, ¹¹B NMR (128.3 MHz) δ 33.176, IR (Cast film) 696.9, 768.1, 1000.1, 1190.3, 1327.9, 1445.3, 1634.9, 2935.9, 2974.2, 3039.0, 3056.6, HRMS (EI) calcd: 416.19476, found 416.19382. Anal Calcd. for C₂₉H₂₅BO₂: C, 83.66, H, 6.05, found C, 83.02, H, 6.16.

Allylboronic cyclopentane-diol ester: Into a flame dried 100 ml RB flask under argon was added 2.31 ml (10 mmol, 1 equiv) of B(O¹Pr)₃ and diluted with 10 ml of anhydrous Et₂O, and cooled to -78^oC. To above is added 11.0 ml (11 mmol, 1.1 equiv) of allylmagnesium bromide (1.0 M in Et₂O) and the reaction mixture is stirred at -78^oC for 3 hrs, after which 20 ml of 1N HCl is added to the reaction mixture and the reaction mixture is brought to room temperature and stirred for 1 hr, and extracted with Et₂O and washed with brine and finally concentrated under vacuo (to leave a minimal amount of solvent,. To this crude mixture is added 714 mg (7.0 mmol, 0.7 equiv) of cis-1,2cyclopentane diol along with 5 grams of anhydrous MgSO₄, and 15 ml of THF and the reaction mixture is stirred under argon overnight, followed by filtration and concentration under vacuo (10 mm Hg, bath temperature 20°C) and, the allylboronate product is purified by flash chromatography (5% Et₂O/Pentane) to provide the requisite product 530 mg (50% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.492-1.644 (m, 4H), 1.746 (d, J = 7.2Hz), 1.869-1.933 (m, 2H), 4.809-4.911 (m, 2H), 4.911-5.025 (m, 2H), 5.810-5.915 (m, 1H), ¹³C NMR (100.58 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.473, 34.622, 82.366, 114.911, 134.209, ¹¹B NMR (128.3 MHz, CDCl₃) 32.893, IR (Cast film) 1033.0, 1307.0, 1329.4, 1361.1, 1385.8, 1441.8, 1637.7, 2876.3, 2964.7, 3077.3, HRMS (EI) calcd: 152.10086, found 152.10081. Anal Calcd for C₈H₁₃BO₂: C, 63.21, H, 8.62, found C, 63.82, H, 8.72.

Determination of absolute configuration of homoallylic alcohol products: This was done by comparing the signs of rotation of compound **8a** with literature. All other absolute stereochemistry were deduced by analogy.

General procedure for catalytic enantioselective and diastereoselective allylboration:

(3S)-1-Phenyl-hex-5-en-3-ol (4a)⁶: Into a flame dried 25 ml round bottom flask equipped with a rice needle stir bar was added 8.65 mg (0.025 mmol, 0.11 equiv) of (R,R) 1,2-di-naphthyl-ethanediol, 5.6 mg (0.05 mmol, 0.05 equiv) of anhydrous Na₂CO₃ and 50 mg of activated 4 A⁰ Molecular sieves, and to this mixture, under argon was added 0.5 ml of freshly distilled toluene. To above was added 25 µl (0.025 mmol, 0.10 equiv) of 1.0 M solution of SnCl₄ in DCM (in order to get reproducible results, it is necessary to use a gas tight 25µl syringe, and that all of the SnCl₄ drops into the diol-solution without touching the side walls, and hence, pyrex test-tubes were not good for this purpose). The resulting mixture was stirred for 5 minutes and cooled to -78°C and maintained at this temperature for 15 minutes after which 46.2 mg of allyl boronic pinacol ester 3 (1.1 Equiv) dissolved in 0.5 ml of toluene was added via syringe and this mixture was maintained at -78°C for 15 minute, after which, 32.6 µl (0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv) of freshly distilled hydrocinnamaldehyde was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78°C for 12 hrs after which 0.5 ml (0.50 mmol, 2.0 equiv) of DIBAL-H in toluene was added to quench any remaining aldehyde and after 30 minutes, 2 ml of 1 N HCl was added (to neutralize DIBAL-H and hydrolyze the borate ester to corresponding alcohol), after which the reaction mixture was brought to room temperature and stirred for 1 hr. At this point, dark brown biphasic solution is obtained which upon extraction with (2 X 25 ml)

of Et₂O gives a clear etheral solution which is then washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under vacuo to give the crude product (TLC of which gives two spots, one of the diol, and the other of the product, which, are easily separated), which, was purified by flash chromatography (5% EtOAc/Hexanes) to give 37.4 mg of the corresponding homoallylic alcohol in 85 % yield. Analytical data of this product are in complete accordance with literature.⁶ HPLC analysis with chiracel-OD column (5% IPA/Hexane, 254 nm) at 0.5ml / min gives the major isomer (89%, $t_r = 26.19$ min) and the minor isomer (11 % $t_r = 37.62$ min). $\lceil \alpha \rceil_D = -4.54$ (c = 0.41, CHCl₃).

4b

(4S)-Tridecen-4-ol (4b)⁷: Following general procedure for 4a, yield (76%). The spectroscopic data of this are identical with those reported in literature.⁷ HPLC analysis of the *p*-Nitro benzoyl derivative with chiracel-OD column (100% hexane) 1ml / minute gave the major isomer (90%, $t_r = 24.83$ min) and the minor isomer (10%, $t_r = 28.57$ min). $[\alpha]_D = -6.64$ (c = 0.39, CHCl₃)

(1*R*)-1-Cyclohexyl-3-buten-1-ol (4c)⁸: Following general procedure for 4a, except that the product was purified by 5% Et₂O/Pentane eluent system, yield (90%). The spectroscopic data of the product are identical with those reported in literature.⁸ Enantiomeric excess was determined from the integration of the diastereomeric peaks in the ¹⁹F NMR of the corresponding (*R*) Mosher ester, major (71.544 ppm, 85%), minor

(71.605 ppm, 15%). $[\alpha]_D = -0.43 \text{ (c} = 0.46, CHCl_3)$

(3R)-1-(tert-Butyl-diphenyl-silanoxy)-hex-5-en-3-ol (4d)⁶: Following general procedure for 4a, except, that the aldehyde was dissolved in 0.5 ml of toluene, and injected into the reaction mixture, and reaction time was 24 hrs, yield (90%). The spectroscopic data of this are identical with those reported in literature.⁶ HPLC analysis using chiracel OD (2.5% IPA/hexane, 1ml/min, 254 nm) gave the minor isomer (17.1%, $t_r = 24.3$ min), and the major isomer (82.9%, $t_r = 29.6$ min). $[\alpha]_D = 1.47$, (c = 0.58, CHCl₃)

(1*R*)-1-phenyl-3-butene-1-ol (4e)⁶: Following general procedure for 4a. Yield (99%). The spectroscopic data of this are identical with those reported in literature.⁶ HPLC analysis using chiracel OD (5% IPA/hexanes, 0.5 ml/min, 254 nm) gave the minor isomer (48.9%, $t_r = 29.8$ min), and the major isomer (51.1%, $t_r = 31.9$ min). [α]_D = -4.9, (α = 0.49, CHCl₃)

(1E,3R)-1-phenyl-1,5-hexadien-3-ol (4f)⁹: Following general procedure for 4a. Yield (72%). The spectral properties of the obtained compound are identical with those reported in literature. HPLC analysis of the product using Chiracel OD (5%)

IPA/hexanes, 0.5 ml/ml, 254 nm) gave the major isomer (59.5%, $t_r = 42.6$ min) and the minor isomer (41.5%, $t_r = 75.3$ min). [α]_D = -5.69, (c = 0.13, CHCl₃)

(4R)-Undec-1-en-5-yn-1-ol (4g)¹⁰: Following general procedure for 4a. Yield (99%). The spectroscopic data of this are identical with those reported in literature. Enatiomeric excess was determined by integration of the diastereomeric peaks of the corresponding (S)- Mosher-ester. ¹⁹F NMR (376.141 MHz) Major 71.961 ppm (55.98%) and minor 72.183 ppm (44.02%). $[\alpha]_D = -4.0$, (c = 0.40, CHCl₃)

(3*S*,4*S*)-4-Methyl-1-Phenyl-5-hexen-3-ol (8a)¹¹: Following general procedure for 4a, except that cis-crotyl boronic pinacol ester 7 was used and the reaction time was 24 hr. Yield (87%). The spectroscopic data of this are identical with those reported in literature⁶. HPLC analysis of the product using Chiracel OD (10% IPA/Hexane, 1 ml/min, 250 nm) gave the major isomer (70%, $t_r = 10.8$ min), and minor isomer (30%, $t_r = 15.8$ min). [α]_D = -20.36, (c = 0.72, CHCl₃).

(3R,4S)-4-Methyl-1-Phenyl-5-hexen-3-ol (6a)¹¹: Following general procedure for 8a,

except that trans-crotyl boronic pinacolester **5** and the isomer (S,S)-(-)-1,2-Di(1-Napthyl)-1,2-ethane diol of **1j** was used and the reaction time was 24 hr. Yield (99%). The spectroscopic data of this are identical with those reported in literature. HPLC analysis of the product using Chiracel OD (10% IPA/Hexane, 1 ml/min, 220 nm) gave the major isomer (86%, $t_r = 12.6$ min), and minor isomer (14%, $t_r = 18.5$ min). [α]_D = 13.20, (c = 0.45, CHCl₃).

(S)-3-Methyl-tridec-1-en-4-ol (6a)⁷: Following procedure for 8a, Yield (70%). The spectroscopic data of this are identical with those reported in literature¹² Enatiomeric excess was determined by integration of the diastereomeric peaks of the corresponding (S)- Mosher-ester. ¹⁹F NMR (376.141 MHz) minor -71.426 ppm (27%), major 71.517 ppm (73%). $[\alpha]_D = -15.92$, (c = 0.23, CHCl₃).

3-Methyl-tridec-1-en-4-ol (2k)⁷: Following general procedure for **6a**, yield (70%). The spectroscopic data of this are identical with those reported in literature. Enatiomeric excess was determined by integration of the diastereomeric peaks of the corresponding (*S*)- Mosher-ester. ¹⁹F NMR (376.141 MHz) minor -71.467 ppm (14%), major 71.530 (86%). $[\alpha]_D = -23.94$, (c = 0.75, CHCl₃).

Double diastereoselective reactions¹²:

General: (S)-2-Methyl-3-[(tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]propionaldehyde 9 was prepared following literature procedure¹². The crude aldehyde that is obtained (after the work-up, and evaporation of the solvent) of swern oxidation is filtered through a short plug (~10 cm, 1 inch diameter) of silica using 30% EtOAc / Hexanes to free the aldehyde from any residual Et₃N-HCl and other inorganic impurities. Allyl and crotyl reagents were freshly prepared and used for the following reactions. Temperature control during reaction was provided by cryo-cool systems.

Procedure for the reaction of allyl or cis- crotyl boronic pinacol esters with aldehyde 3: Into a flame-dried 25 ml RB flask was charged 17.3mg (0.055 mmol, 0.11 equiv) of diol 1j or its isomer 1i, 10.3 mg of Na₂CO₃, and 50 mg of 4 A⁰ activated molecular seives and the flask was capped with a septa and put under argon. To this mixture is added 0.75 ml of anhydrous toluene followed by 50 µl of SnCl₄ (1.0 M in DCM) (0.05mmol, 0.10 equiv) and the resulting mixture is stirred for 5 min, after which, it is cooled to -78°C and maintained at this temperature for 15 minutes, after which 84 mg of allylboronic pinacol ester 3 or 100.1 mg of freshly prepared cis-crotyl boronic pinacol ester 7 (0.55 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in 0.5 ml of toluene is slowly added and this mixture is maintained at -78°C for another 15 minutes. After this, 101 mg (0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv) of freshly prepared aldehyde 3 dissolved in 0.25 ml of toluene is added dropwise and the reaction is maintained for 24 hrs at -78°C. After the elapsed time, 1.0 ml of DIBAL-H (2 equiv, 2 mmol) 1.0 M in toluene, is slowly added to the reaction mixture (in-order to guench any unreacted aldehyde) and the mixture is stirred for 30 min at -78°C, after which 2.0 ml of 1 N HCl is added in one portion, and the reaction mixture is gradually brought to room

temperature and stirred for additional 1 hr. At this point, the biphasic reaction mixture appears dark brown. This mixture is extracted for product with 2 X 25 ml portions of Et₂O and washed with 10 ml of water and 10 ml of brine and finally dried over Na₂SO₄. The etheral extract is then filtered and concentrated under vacuo to give the crude mixture, which was analyzed for diastereomeric composition by ¹H-NMR. The diastereomeric mixture is determined by integration of the doublet signals of the methyl groups of the diastereomers. (See attached NMR insets). The product is purified by column chromatography using 5% EtOAc/Hexane.

Compound 10, 11 elute together and give a combined yield of 83% for matched-case using diol 1j, and give 84:16 ratio of 10:11.

In the mis-matched case using the **(S,S)** isomer of diol **1j**, the combined yield is 60 % and gives a ratio of 64:36 of **11:10.** The spectral characteristics of these mixture is identical with reported literature.¹²

Compounds 12 and 13 in the diastereomeric crude mixture is are purified by the same system as above, and in this case, care is made in order to get both diastereomers into same fractions in order to get accurate ratio of the diastereomers. In the case of diol 1j, the isolates yield is 77% and the ratio of 12:13 is 95:5.

In the case of the (*S*,*S*) isomer of diol 1j, the ratio of 12:13 is 68:32. In this case, the results are analogous to Ref 12 as it is difficult to get 1,2,3 *syn* relationship in such type of cis- crotylboration. Spectral characteristic of these mixtures are in accordance with literature. ¹²

For SnCl₄ catalyzed reaction of allyl 3, cis- crotyl 5 pinacol boronic esters procedure is

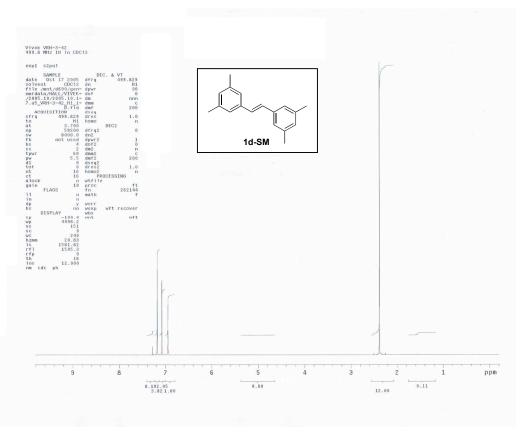
analogous except that no molecular sieves, or Na₂CO₃ or the diol auxiliary is used. The product is purified by column chromatography using 5% EtOAc/Hexanes as eluent to give 70% combined yield of diastereomers in the ratio of 54: 46 of **10 : 11.**For cis-crotylation with SnCl₄, similar purification as the one described above is used to give a combined yield of 81% and a ratio of 66 : 34 for **12 : 13**.

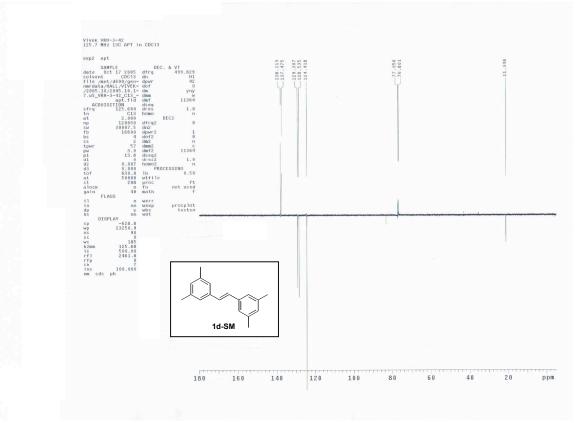
NMR Studies: Into a flame dried NMR tube was charged 31.4 mg (0.1 mmol, 1 equiv) of diol 1j, and 21.2 mg (0.20 mmol, 2 equiv) of anhydrous Na₂CO₃ and the NMR tube was sealed and flushed with argon, and 0.8 ml of toluene-d₈ from a new bottle was added to the above mixture, followed by 11.7 μl (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv) of SnCl₄. The minimally soluble diol 1j is immediately taken into solution via complex formation. This tube is cooled to -78°C and analyzed by ¹H NMR and ¹¹⁹ Sn NMR at -78°C. The results indicate presence of 3 alcoholic protons that have shifted downfield, and the ¹¹⁹ Sn NMR indicates three peaks in the region of hexa-coordinate Sn complexes. The same result is obtained in the absence of Na₂CO₃. In the case of a complex between diol 1a, and SnCl₄, only one alcoholic proton is noticed, which is shifted downfield and only one complex of hexa-coordinated Sn is observed. Possible scenarios are listed in the attached NMR spectra copies.

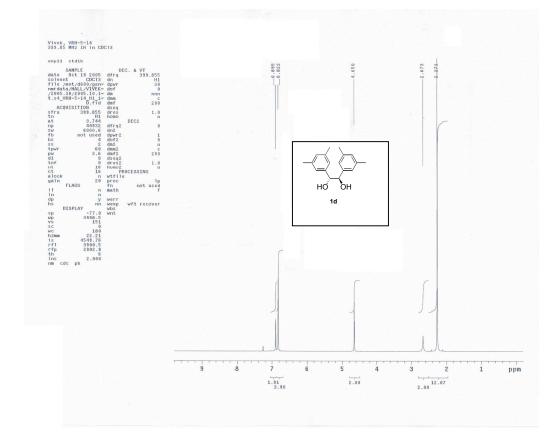
Also, allylboration under the general conditions for diol 1j, (page 14-15) except, using the (R,R)-(+)-1,2-Di-(1-Napthyl)-1,2-dimthoxy ethane (page 11), gave no catalysis and the minimal amount of product that was formed was racemic. As such, the necessity for protons on the chiral auxiliary is demosnstrated.

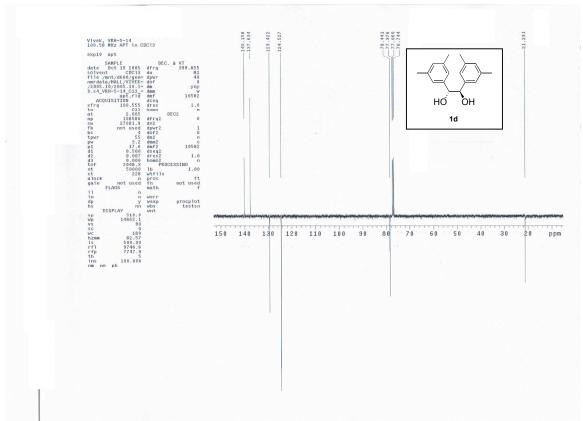
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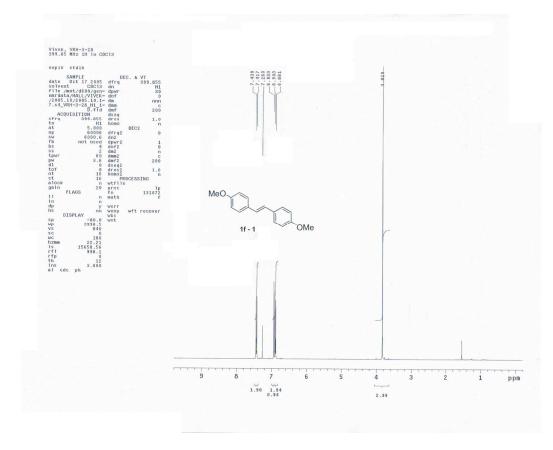
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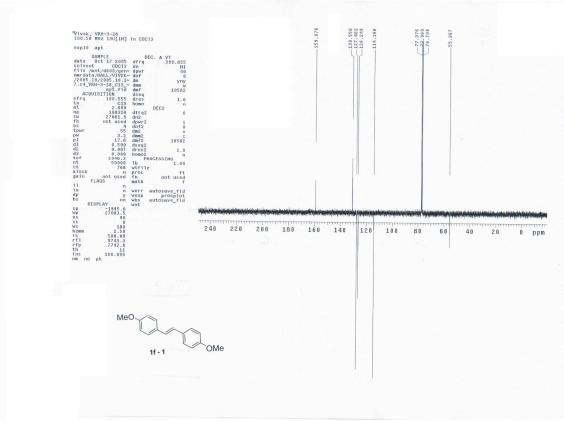


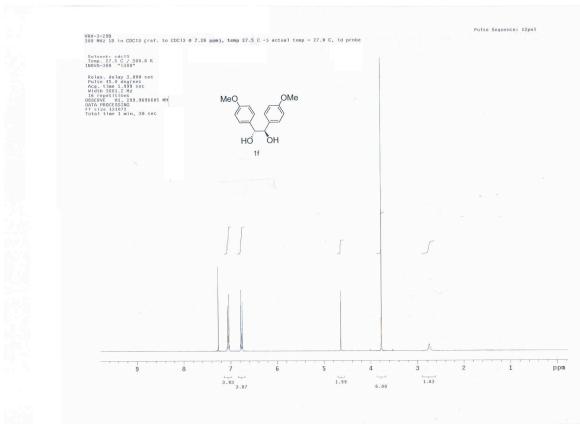


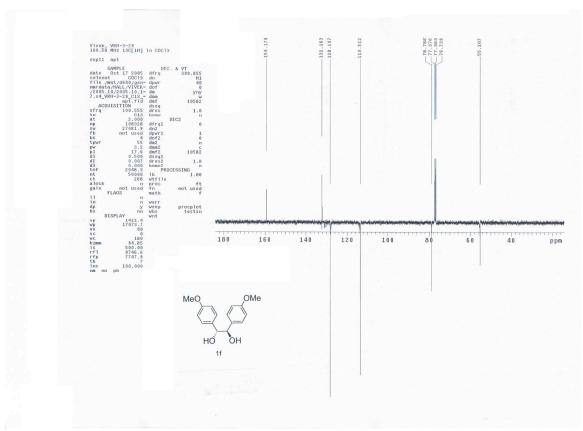


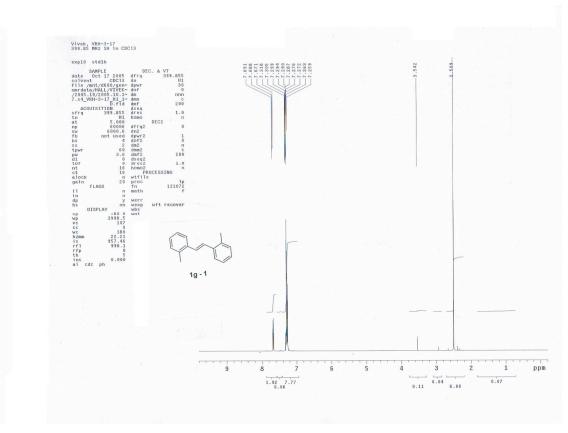


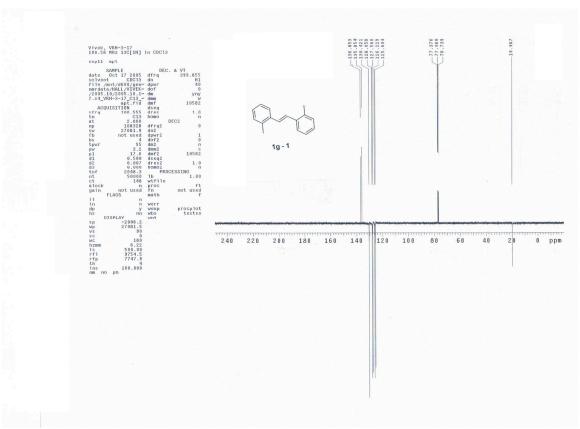


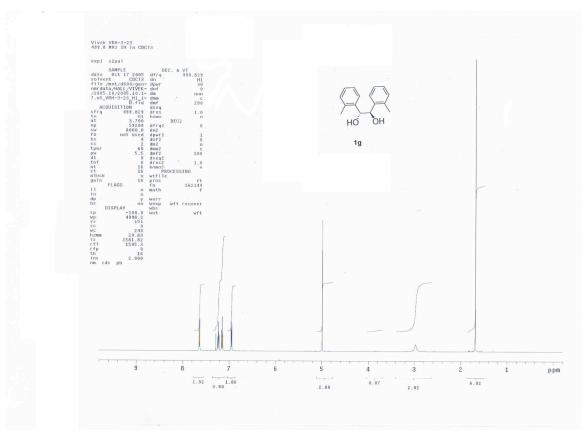


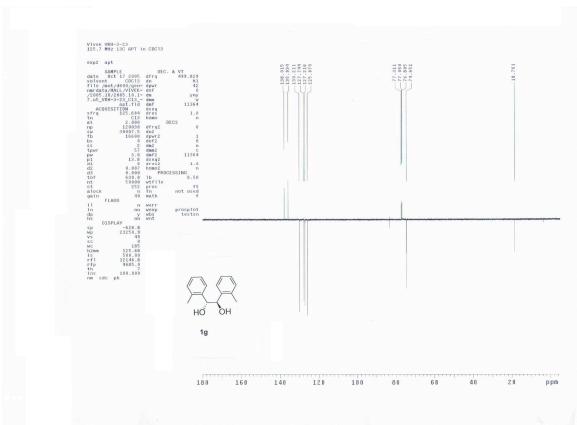


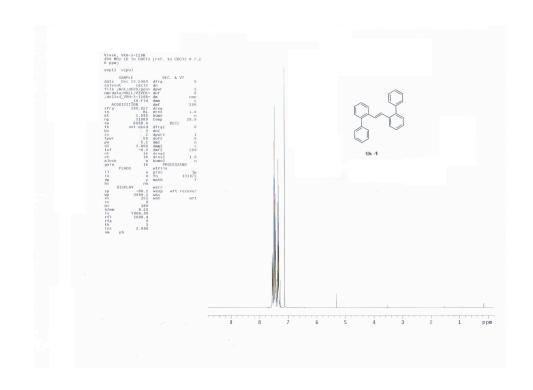




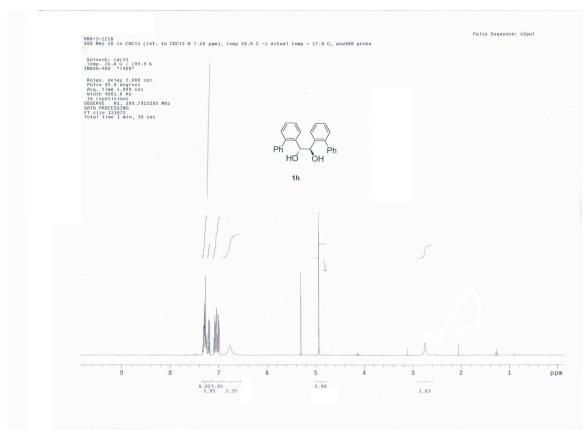


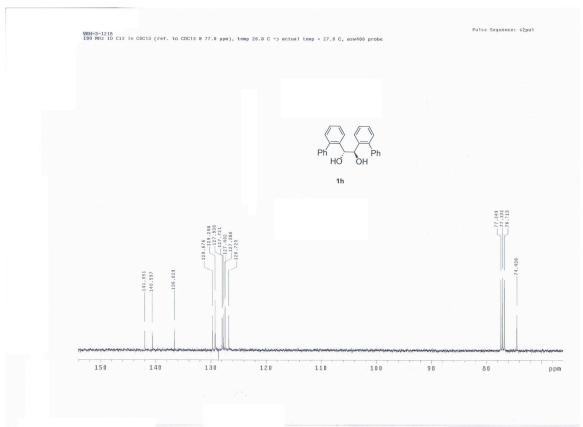


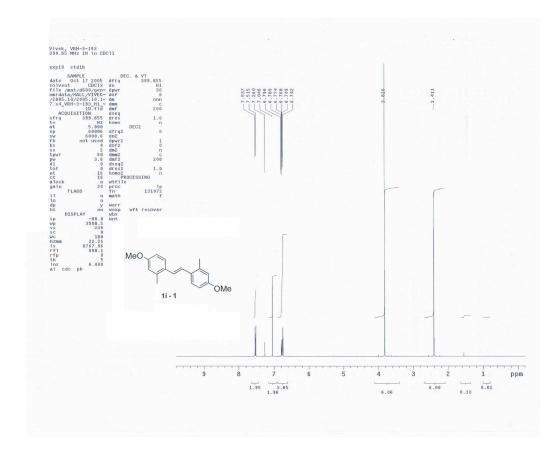


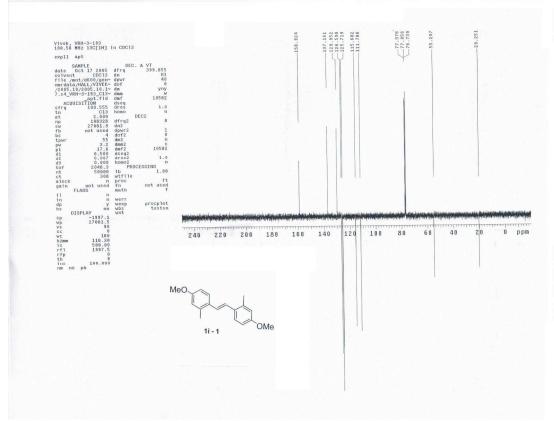


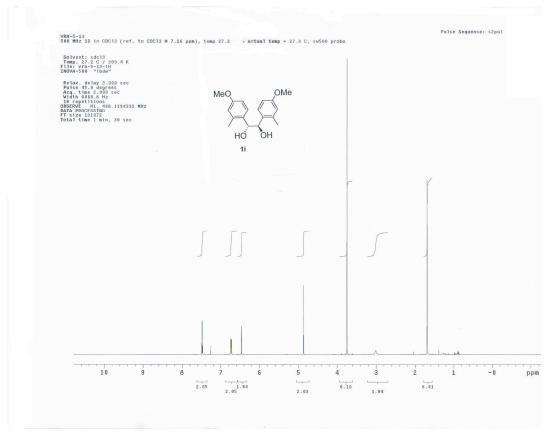


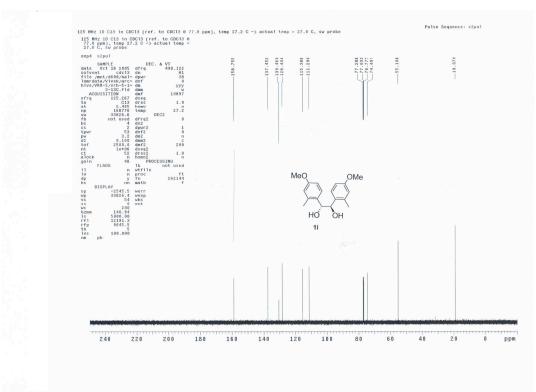


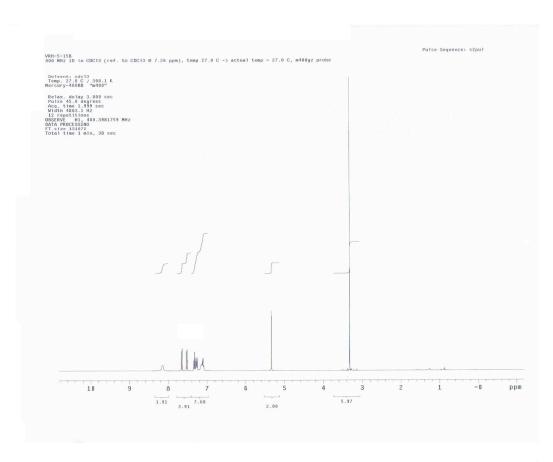


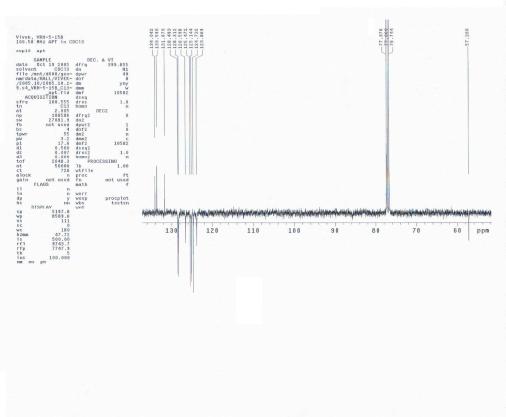


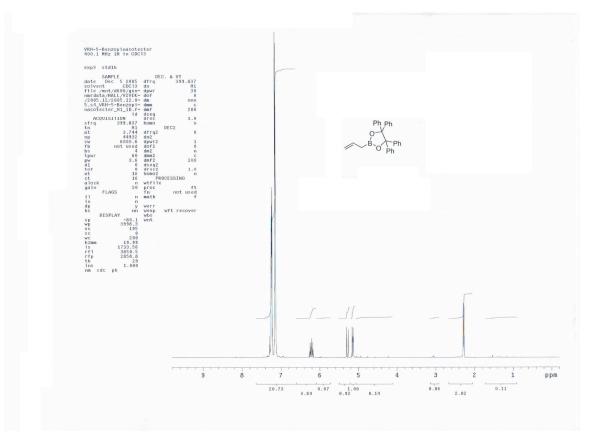


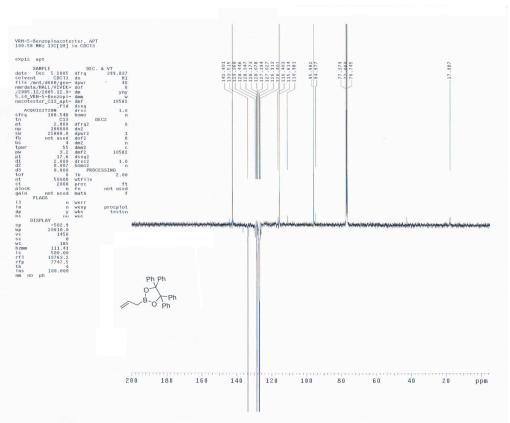


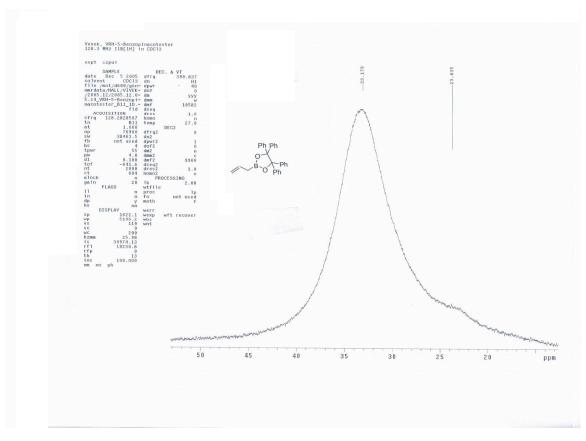


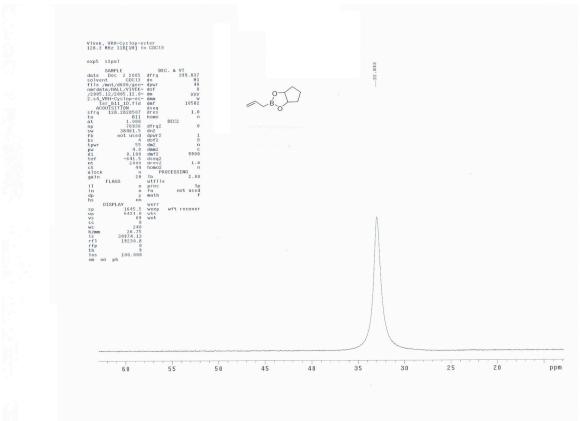


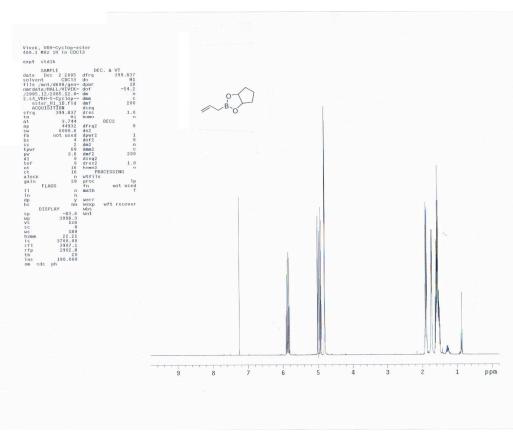


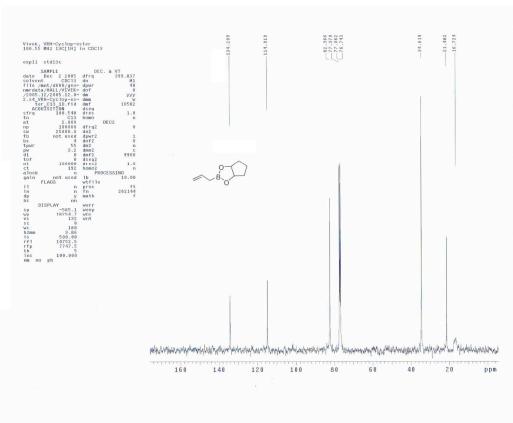




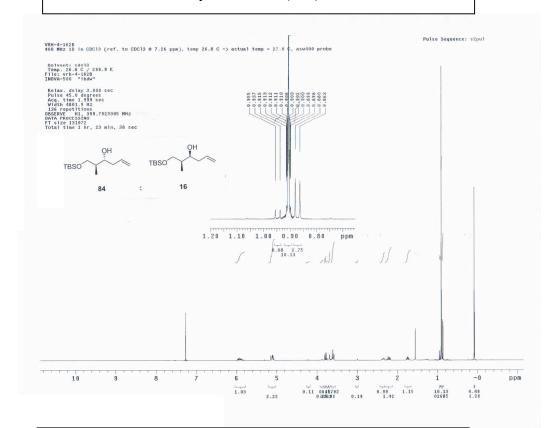


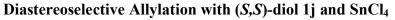


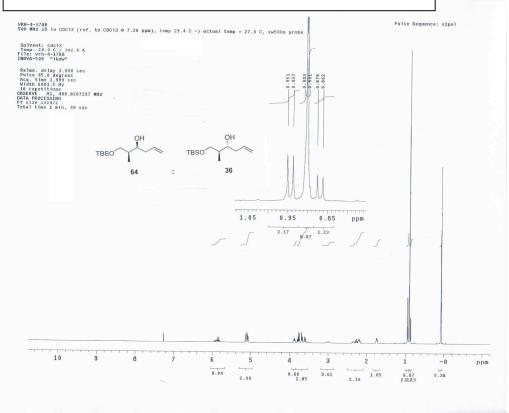




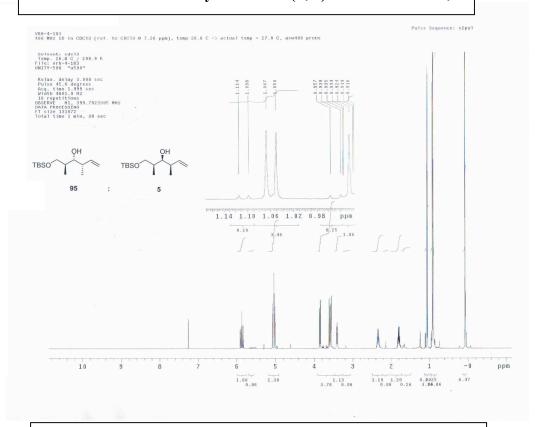
Diastereoselective Allylation with (R,R)-diol 1J and SnCl₄



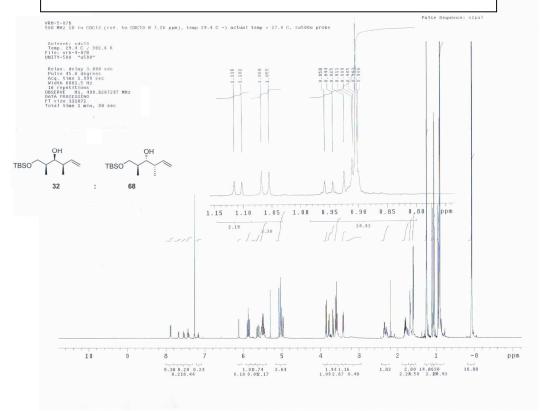




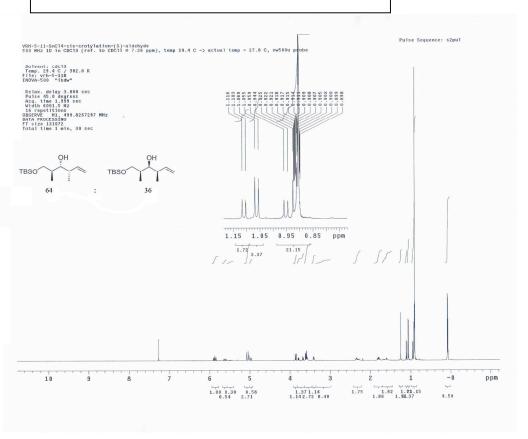
Diastereoselective cis-crotylation with (R,R)-diol 1J and SnCl₄



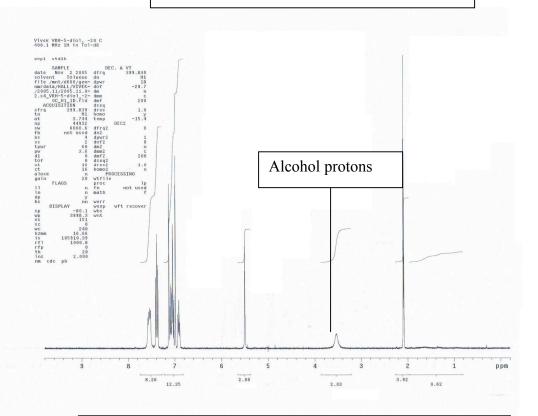
Diastereoselective cis-crotylation with (S,S)-diol 1j and SnCl₄



SnCl₄ catalyzed cis-crotylation of aldehyde 3



1 H NMR of diol **1j** in toluene d-8 at -20 0 C



¹H NMR of diol **1j** and SnCl₄ complex at -80⁰C in toluene d-8

