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#### **Supporting Information (anie.200800276)**

Copper-Catalyzed Asymmetric Propargylic Substitution Reactions of Propargylic Acetates with Amines: A Novel Synthetic Approach to Chiral Propargylic Amines

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General Method. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (270 MHz) and <sup>13</sup>C NMR (67.8 MHz) spectra were measured on a JEOL Excalibur 270 spectrometer using CDCl<sub>3</sub> as solvent. GLC analyses were performed on a Shimadzu GC-14A instrument equipped with a flame ionization detector using a 25 m x 0.25 mm CBP10 fused silica capillary column. HPLC analyses were performed on Hitachi L-7100 apparatus equipped with a UV detector using 25 cm x 4.6 mm DAICEL Chiralcel OD, OJ-H, and Chiralpak AD columns. Elemental analyses were performed at Microanalytical Center of The University of Tokyo. Mass spectra were measured on a JEOL JMS-700 mass spectrometer. IR spectra were recorded on a JASCO FT/IR-4100 spectrometer.

All reactions were carried out under a dry nitrogen atmosphere. Optically pure diphosphines are commercially available reagents. Preparation of propargylic acetates (1a, 1c, 1g, and 1h) was carried out according to the literature methods. Other propargylic alcohols were prepared by the reactions of the corresponding propargylic alcohols with acetic anhydride. Copper complex,  $CuOTf(benzene)_{0.5}$ , is commercial available and storted under a nitrogen atmosphere. Amines are commercial available and distilled prior to use. Solvents such as methanol were distilled under  $N_2$  and degassed.

General Procedure for the Preparation of Propargylic Acetates. A typical experimental procedure for the preparation of 1-(4-chlorophenyl)prop-2-ynyl acetate (1d) is described below. In a 100 mL round-bottomed flask were placed 4-chlorobenzaldehyde (1.51 g, 10.7 mmol) and anhydrous diethyl ether (10 mL). Ethynylmagnesium bromide (0.5 M in tetrahydrofuran; 22.0 mL, 11.0 mmol) was added to the solution and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min. The reaction was quenched by saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution (20 mL), and organic materials were extracted with diethyl ether (20 mL x 2). The combined extracts were washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>. solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure by an aspirator to give crude propargylic The resulting crude material was used for the next step without further alcohol. purification.

In a 100 mL round-bottomed flask were placed the propargylic alcohol, triethylamine (1.31 g, 12.9 mmol), and anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL). Acetic anhydride (1.30 g, 12.7 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (60.0 mg, 0.5 mmol) were added to the solustion and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min. The reaction was quenched by water (10 mL), and organic materials were extracted with dichloromethane (20 mL x 2). The combined extracts were washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure by an aspirator and the residue was purified by the column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>) with hexane and ethyl acetate (9:1) as eluent to give 1-(4-chlorophenyl)prop-2-ynyl acetate (1d) as a pale yellow oil (1.95 g, 9.35 mmol; 87% isolated yield).

#### Scheme S1. Preparation of propargylic acetate 1d

**1-(4-Chlorophenyl)prop-2-ynyl acetate (1d):** A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR  $\delta$  2.11 (s, 3H), 2.66 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.41 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.47 (d, J =

7.8 Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR δ 20.9, 64.5, 75.7, 79.8, 128.9, 129.1, 135.0, 135.1, 169.6. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>9</sub>ClO<sub>2</sub>: C, 63.32; H, 4.35. Found: C, 63.54; H, 4.55.

Spectroscopic data and isolated yield of other products are as follows.

1-(4-Methylphenyl)prop-2-ynyl acetate (1b): A pale yellow oil. Me

OAc

1H NMR  $\delta$  2.10 (s, 3H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.64 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.42 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H).  $^{13}$ C

NMR  $\delta$  21.2, 65.2, 75.1, 80.4, 88.7, 127.7, 129.4, 133.6, 139.1, 169.7. HRMS Calcd for  $C_{12}H_{12}O_{2}$  [M]: 188.0837. Found: 188.0839.

1-(4-Bromophenyl)prop-2-ynyl acetate (1e): A yellow oil.  $^{1}$ H NMR δ 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.66 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.40 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 7.52 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H).  $^{13}$ C NMR δ 20.9, 64.6, 1e 75.7, 79.7, 123.3, 129.4, 131.9, 135.5, 169.5. HRMS Calcd for  $C_{11}H_{9}BrO_{2}$  [M]: 251.9786. Found: 251.9782.

1-Biphenylprop-2-ynyl acetate (1f): A white solid, 69.8-71.3 °C.  $^{1}$ H NMR  $\delta$  2.13 (s, 3H), 2.68 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.49 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.45 (dd, J = 6.5, 6.5 Hz, 2H), 7.57-7.61 (m, 6H).  $^{13}$ C NMR  $\delta$  21.0, 65.1, 75.5, 80.2, 127.2, 127.46, 127.59, 128.2, 128.8, 135.4, 140.4, 142.1, 169.7. Anal. Calcd for  $C_{17}H_{14}O_{2}$ : C, 81.58; H, 5.64. Found: C, 81.77; H, 5.80.

#### Copper-Catalyzed Asymmetric Propargylic Substitution Reactions of Propargylic Acetates with Amines. A typical experimental procedure for the reaction of 1-phenyl-2propynyl acetate (1a) with N-methylaniline is described below. In a 20 mL roundbottomed flask were placed CuOTf (benzene)<sub>0.5</sub> (2.5 mg, 0.010 mmol) and (R)-Cl-MeO-BIPHEP (13.0 mg, 0.020 mmol) under $N_2$ . Anhydrous methanol (1.0 mL) was added, and then the mixture was magnetically stirred at 60 °C for 1 h. Then, **1a** (34,8 mg, 0.20 mmol), N-methylaniline (42.8 mg, 0.40 mmol), and disopropylethylamine (103.3 mg, 0.80 mmol) in anhydrous methanol (1.0 mL) were added under N<sub>2</sub>, and the reaction flask was kept at 0 °C for 12 h. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure by an aspirator, and the residue was purified by the column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>) with hexane and ethyl acetate (97:3) as eluent to give N-methyl-N-(1-phenyl-2-propynyl)aniline ( $(2a)^{S2}$ ) as a pale yellow solid (42.5 mg, 0.19 mmol; 96% isolated yield). $[\alpha]_{D}^{22} = +10.7$ (c 1.42, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). The optical purity of 2a was determined by HPLC analysis; DAICEL Chiralpak AD, hexane/ $^{i}$ PrOH = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, $\lambda$ = 254 nm, retention time; 5.64 min (minor) and 7.04 min (major), 85% ee.

Spectroscopic data and isolated yield of other products are as follows.

Me Yield 9

Me N Hz, 1H

= 7.8 H

 $N\hbox{-Methyl-}N\hbox{-}[1\hbox{-}(4\hbox{-methylphenyl})\hbox{-}2\hbox{-propynyl}] aniline \qquad (2b)\hbox{:}$ 

Yield 98%. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR  $\delta$  2.36 (s, 3H), 2.50 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.69 (s, 3H), 5.77 (br, 1H), 6.85 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.17 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (dd, J = 7.8, 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR  $\delta$  21.1, 33.5, 56.1, 74.6, 80.2, 115.2,

118.8, 127.4, 129.10, 129.15, 134.8, 137.5, 150.1. HRMS Calcd for  $C_{17}H_{17}N$  [M]: 235.1361. Found: 235.1366. The optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis; Daicel Chiralcel AD, hexane/ $^{i}$ PrOH = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda$  = 254 nm, retention time; 5.7 min (minor) and 7.4 min (major), 81% ee.

MeO Me N 2c

*N*-Methyl-*N*-[1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-propynyl]aniline (2c):

Yield 99%. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR  $\delta$  2.50 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 2.68 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 5.75 (br, 1H), 6.82-6.92 (m, 3H), 6.99 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (dd, J = 7.8, 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR δ 33.4, 55.3, 55.8, 74.6, 80.2, 113.7, 115.3, 118.9, 128.7, 129.1, 129.8, 150.1, 159.2. HRMS Calcd for  $C_{17}H_{17}NO$  [M]: 251.1310. Found: 251.1302. The optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis; Daicel Chiralcel AD, hexane/<sup>i</sup>PrOH = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda$  = 254 nm, retention time; 9.0 min (minor) and 11.0 min (major), 82% ee.

CI Me N

*N*-Methyl-*N*-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-propynyl]aniline (2d): Yield 94%. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR δ 2.53 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.68 (s, 3H), 5.73 (br, 1H), 6.87 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.25-7.36 (m, 4H), 7.52 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR δ 33.7, 56.0, 75.2, 79.5, 115.5, 119.3, 128.6, 128.9, 129.2, 133.7, 136.4, 149.9.

HRMS Calcd for  $C_{16}H_{14}ClN$  [M]: 255.0815. Found: 255.0815. The optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis; Daicel Chiralcel AD, hexane/ $^{i}$ PrOH = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda$  = 254 nm, retention time; 6.5 min (minor) and 7.7 min (major), 85% ee.

Br Me N 2e

*N*-Methyl-*N*-[1-(4-bromophenyl)-2-propynyl]aniline (2e): Yield 91%. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR δ 2.53 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 2.69 (s, 3H), 5.72 (br, 1H), 6.87 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (dd, J = 7.8, 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR δ 33.7, 56.1, 75.3, 79.4, 115.5, 119.3, 121.8, 129.21, 129.25, 131.5, 137.0, 149.9. HRMS Calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>14</sub>BrN [M]:

299.0310. Found: 299.0305. The optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis; Daicel Chiralcel AD, hexane/ $^{i}$ PrOH = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda$  = 254 nm, retention time; 6.8 min (minor) and 8.0 min (major), 85% ee.

Me N

*N*-Methyl-*N*-(1-biphenyl-2-propynyl)aniline (2f): Yield 99%. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR δ 2.53 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (s, 3H), 5.83 (br, 1H), 6.89 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.21-7.36 (m, 3H), 7.43 (dd, J = 7.8, 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.51-7.66 (m, 6H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR δ 33.7, 56.2, 74.9, 79.9, 115.3, 119.0, 127.08, 127.14, 127.4, 127.9, 128.8, 129.2, 136.9, 140.63, 140.74, 150.1. HRMS

Calcd for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N [M]: 297.1517. Found: 297.1524. The optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis; Daicel Chiralcel AD, hexane/PrOH = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda = 254$ nm, retention time; 8.4 min (minor) and 11.7 min (major), 84% ee.

Me 2g

N-Methyl-N-[1-(naphtalen-1-yl)-2-propynyl]aniline (2g): Yield 99%. A white solid, 126.8-129.0 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR  $\delta$  2.56 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 2.63 (s, 3H), 6.35 (br, 1H), 6.90 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.33-7.53 (m, 5H), 7.84-7.88 (m, 2H), 7.93 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (d, J =8.1 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR δ 33.1, 53.3, 75.1, 80.1, 114.7, 118.7, 123.6, 125.0, 125.9, 126.6, 127.0, 128.7, 129.21, 129.35, 131.3, 132.7, 133.9, 149.5.

HRMS Calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N [M]: 271.1361. Found: 271.1350. The optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis; Daicel Chiralcel AD, hexane/PrOH = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda = 254$  nm, retention time; 6.7 min (minor) and 10.4 min (major), 85% ee.

Me

N-Methyl-N-[1-(Naphtalen-2-yl)-2-propynyl]aniline (2h):

Yield 99%. A white solid, 105.3-107.0 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR δ 2.60 (d, J = 2.4

Hz, 1H), 2.72 (s, 3H), 5.94 (br, 1H), 6.88 (t, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (dd, J = 8.6, 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.47-7.51 (m, 2H), 2h 7.61 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.81-7.84 (m, 3H), 8.11 (s, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR  $\delta$ 33.6, 56.5, 75.1, 79.8, 115.3, 119.0, 125.4, 126.14, 126.22, 126.48, 127.6, 128.12, 128.27, 129.2, 133.00, 133.16, 135.3, 150.1. HRMS Calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N [M]: 271.1361. Found: 271.1350. The optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis; Daicel Chiralcel AD, hexane/PrOH = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda$  = 254 nm, retention time; 8.1 min (minor) and 9.6 min (major), 83% ee.

Me 2j

4-Chloro-N-methyl-N-(1-phenyl-2-propynyl)aniline (2j): Yield 96%. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR  $\delta$  2.53 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.69 (s, 3H), 5.72 (br, 1H), 6.89 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.32-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR  $\delta$  33.9, 56.6, 75.0, 79.6, 116.6, 123.8, 127.4, 128.0, 128.5, 129.0, 137.4, 148.6. HRMS

Calcd for  $C_{16}H_{14}CIN$  [M]: 255.0815. Found: 255.0821. The optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis; Daicel Chiralcel AD, hexane/<sup>i</sup>PrOH = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda$  = 254 nm, retention time; 7.4 min (minor) and 10.6 min (major), 89% ee.

#### 4-Chloro-*N*-methyl-*N*-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-

CI Me N CI

**propynyl]aniline** (**2k**): Yield 92%. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR  $\delta$  2.55 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.67 (s, 3H), 5.66 (br, 1H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR  $\delta$  34.0, 56.3, 75.5, 79.1, 116.8, 124.2,

128.66, 128.84, 129.03, 133.9, 136.0, 148.5. HRMS Calcd for  $C_{16}H_{13}Cl_2N$  [M]: 289.0425. Found: 289.0416. The optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis; Daicel Chiralcel AD, hexane/ $^i$ PrOH = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda$  = 254 nm, retention time; 9.0 min (minor) and 11.4 min (major), 89% ee.

#### 4-Methyl-*N*-methyl-*N*-(1-phenyl-2-propynyl)aniline (21):

Me N Me

Yield 97%. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR δ 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.51 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 2.66 (s, 3H), 5.73 (br, 1H), 6.93 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.10 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.31-7.40 (m, 3H), 7.59 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR δ 20.4, 33.8, 57.1, 74.9, 79.9, 115.9, 127.6, 127.7, 128.4, 128.5, 129.7

137.9, 148.1. HRMS Calcd for  $C_{17}H_{17}N$  [M]: 235.1361. Found: 235.1368. The optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis; Daicel Chiralcel AD, hexane/<sup>i</sup>PrOH = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda$  = 254 nm, retention time; 5.7 min (minor) and 8.0 min (major), 82% ee.

N 2m **1-(1-Phenyl-2-propynyl)piperidine (2m):** Yield 64%. A pale yellow oil.  $^{1}$ H NMR  $\delta$  1.40-1.64 (m, 6H), 2.47 (t, J = 8.6 Hz, 4H), 2.52 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.58 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.25-7.37 (m, 3H), 7.57 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H).  $^{13}$ C NMR  $\delta$  24.4, 26.1, 50.4, 61.7, 75.3, 80.0, 127.5, 128.0, 128.3, 138.1. HRMS Calcd for  $C_{14}H_{17}N$  [M]: 199.1361. Found: 199.1355. The optical purity was

determined by HPLC analysis; Daicel Chiralcel OJ-H, hexane/ $^i$ PrOH = 95/5, flow rate = 0.5 mL/min,  $\lambda$  = 254 nm, retention time; 8.8 min (major) and 11.4 min (minor), 80% ee.

1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-1-(1-phenyl-2-propynyl)quinoline (2n): Yield 97%. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR  $\delta$  1.89 (tt, J = 6.2, 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.47 (d, J= 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.69-2.88 (m, 2H), 2.95 (dt, J = 11.1, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.19 (dt, J= 11.1, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.87 (br, 1H), 6.69 (dd, J = 7.3, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (d, J= 7.3 Hz, 1H, 7.02 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (dd, J = 7.3, 7.3 Hz, 1H),7.28-7.40 (m, 3H), 7.58 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR  $\delta$  22.3, 28.0, 44.0, 53.7, 74.2, 80.4, 111.9, 117.5, 124.6, 127.0, 127.4, 127.7, 128.5, 129.3, 137.6, 145.1. HRMS Calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N [M]: 247.1361. Found: 247.1369. The optical purity was determined by HPLC

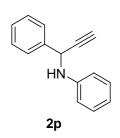
Et\_ 20

N-Ethyl-N-(1-phenyl-2-propynyl)aniline (20): Yield 95%. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR  $\delta$  1.07 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 2.50 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.20-3.37 (m, 2H), 5.68 (br, 1H), 6.81 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d, J = 7.8Hz, 2H), 7.21-7.38 (m, 5H), 7.58 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR  $\delta$  13.4, 42.3, 56.0, 74.4, 81.2, 115.9, 118.6, 127.54, 127.67, 128.4, 129.0, 138.2, 148.1.

HRMS Calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N [M]: 235.1361. Found: 235.1366. The optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis; Daicel Chiralcel AD, hexane/PrOH = 97/3, flow rate = 0.5 mL/min,  $\lambda = 254$  nm, retention time; 9.8 min (minor) and 11.0 min (major), 83% ee.

analysis; Daicel Chiralcel AD, hexane/PrOH = 97/3, flow rate = 0.5 mL/min,  $\lambda = 254$  nm,

retention time; 10.5 min (minor) and 11.7 min (major), 81% ee.



N-(1-phenyl-2-propynyl)aniline (2p):<sup>S2</sup> Yield 90%. A pale yellow oil. The optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis; Daicel Chiralcel AD, hexane/PrOH = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda$  = 254 nm, retention time; 18.8 min (major) and 26.5 min (minor), 53% ee.

Preparation of (S)-N,N-Methylphenyl-(1-phenylpropyl)amine (3a). In a 20 mL round-bottomed flask was placed (S)-N-phenyl(1-phenylpropyl)amine<sup>S3</sup> (0.113 g, 0.53 mmol) Anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (1.5 mL) was added, and the solution was cooled at under N<sub>2</sub>. −78 °C. A solution of *n*-butyllithium (1.57 M, 0.34 mL, 0.53 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 30 min. Iodomethane (33 µL, 053 mmol) was added dropwise and then the reaction mixture was allowed to slowly warm up to room The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure, and then the temperature over 3 h. residue was filtered through a short column ( $SiO_2$ , eluent: hexane/AcOEt = 5/1). mixture was purified by the preparative thin layer chromatography (eluent: hexane/AcOEt = 10/1) to give (S)-N,N-methylphenyl-(1-phenylpropyl)amine<sup>S4</sup> (3a) as a colorless oil (79.0 mg, 0.33 mmol, 62% isolated yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR  $\delta$  0.98 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 1.91-2.14 (m, 2H), 2.69 (s, 3H), 4.85 (q, J = 5.9, 9.4 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.19-7.32 (m, 7H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR δ 11.7, 24.9, 31.5, 62.9, 112.8, 116.4, 126.8, 127.1, 128.3, 129.1, 141.7, 150.9.  $[\alpha]_D^{22} = -246.3$  (c 1.11, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). The optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis; Daicel Chiralcel OD, hexane/iPrOH = 49/1, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda$  = 254 nm, retention time; 8.0 min (major) and 10.5 min (minor), 95% ee.

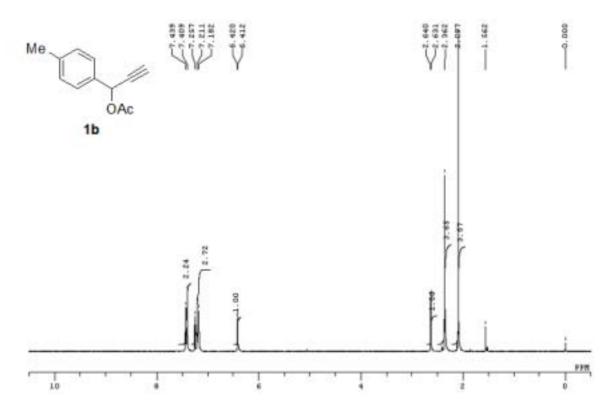
Determination of the absolute configuration of 1-phenyl-2-propynyl acetate (1a). In a 20 mL round-bottomed flask was placed 10% Pd/C (34 mg). Anhydrous ethanol (2 mL) and 1a (34.0 mg, 0.15 mmol) were added, and then the reaction mixture was magnetically stirred at room temperature for 4 h under H<sub>2</sub> (1 atm). The reaction mixture was filtered over celite cake. The filtrated solution was concentrated under reduced pressure by an aspirator, and then the residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>) with hexane and AcOEt (97:3) as eluent to give N,N-methylphenyl-(1-phenylpropyl)amine (3a) as a colorless oil (18.0 mg, 0.080 mmol, 53% yield. The optical purity was determined by HPLC analysis; Daicel Chiralcel OD, hexane/PrOH = 49/1, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda = 254$  nm, retention time; 8.0 min (major) and 10.5 min (minor), 83% ee. The hydrogenated product **3a** was revealed to have an *S* absolute configuration.

#### References

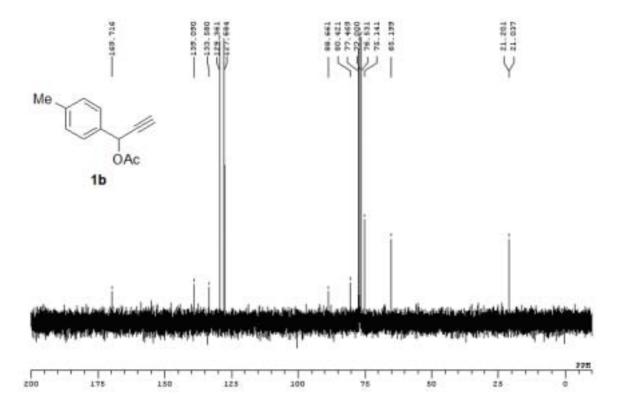
- [S1] R. J. Detz, M. M. E. Delville, H. Hiemstra, J. H. van Maarseveen, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2008**, in press.
- [S2] Y. Nishibayashi, M. D. Milton, Y. Inada, M. Yoshikawa, I. Wakiji, M. Hidai, S. Uemura, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2005**, *11*, 1433.
- [S3] D. Pei, Z. Wang, S. Wei, Y. Zhang, J. Sun, Org. Lett. 2006, 8, 5913.
- [S4] J. J. Eisch, S. K. Dua, C. A. Kovacs, J. Org. Chem. 1987, 52, 4437.

<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of propargylic acetates (**1b** and **1e**) and propargylic amines (**2b-2h** and **2j-2o**) are shown in the following pages.

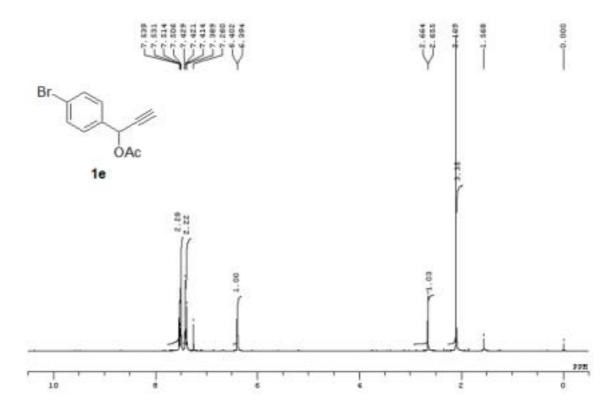
## <sup>1</sup>H NMR (**1b**)



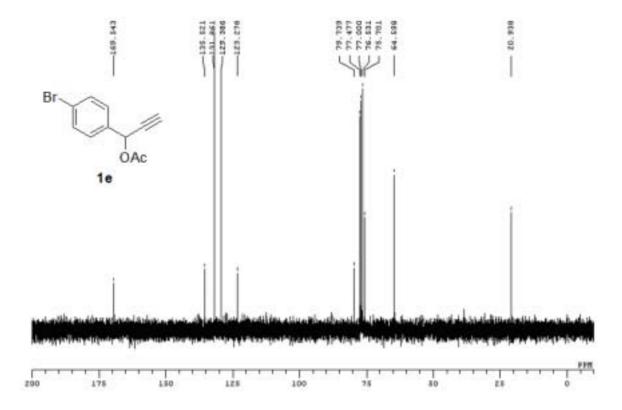
## <sup>13</sup>C NMR (**1b**)



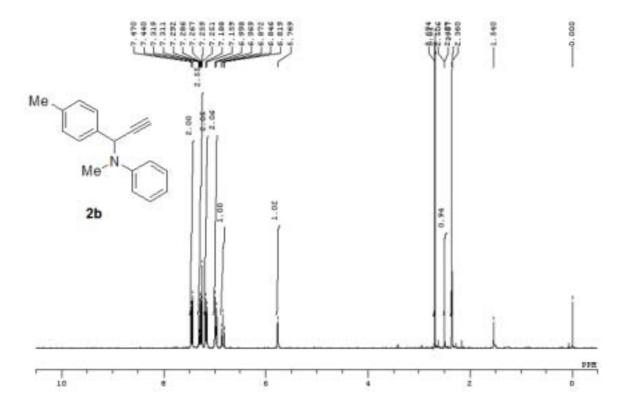
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (**1e**)



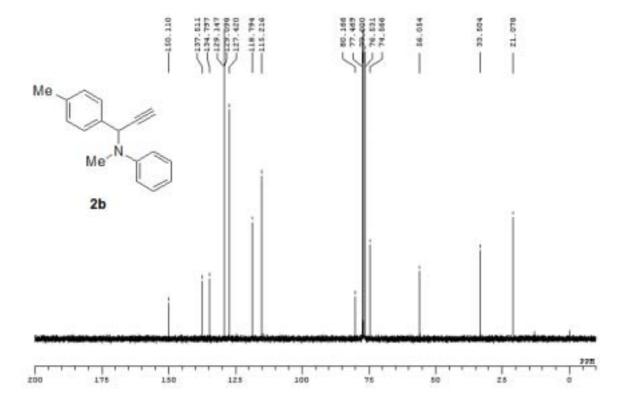
#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR (**1e**)



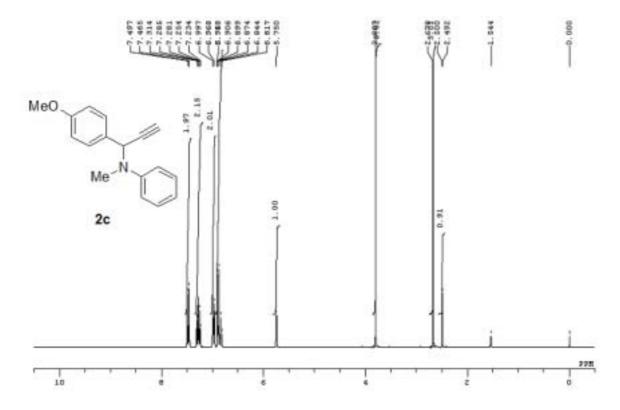
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (**2b**)



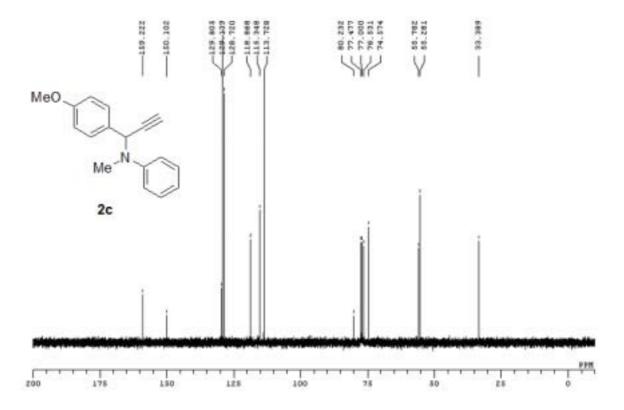
#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR (**2b**)



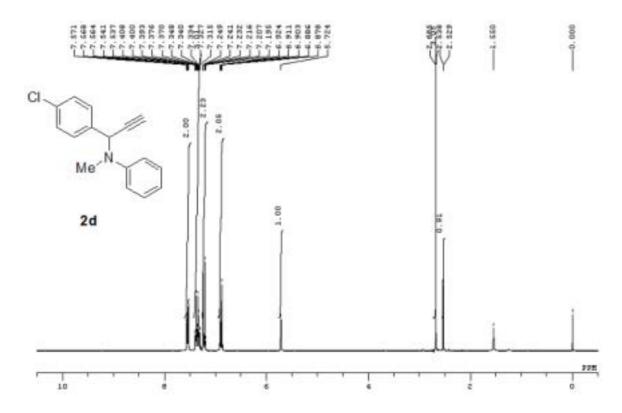
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (**2c**)



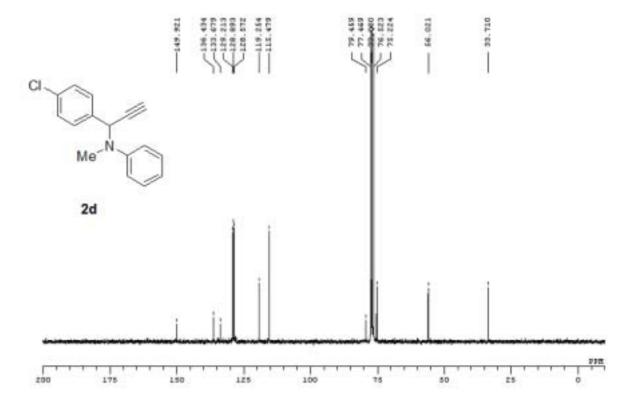
<sup>13</sup>C NMR (**2c**)



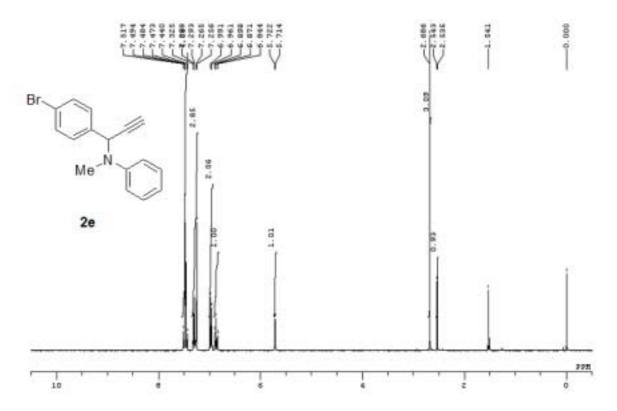
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (**2d**)



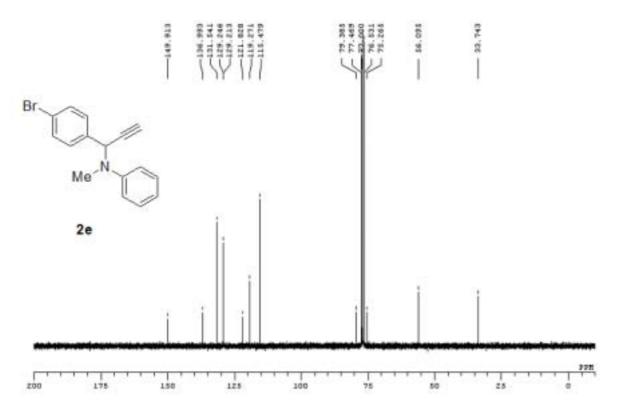
#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR (**2d**)



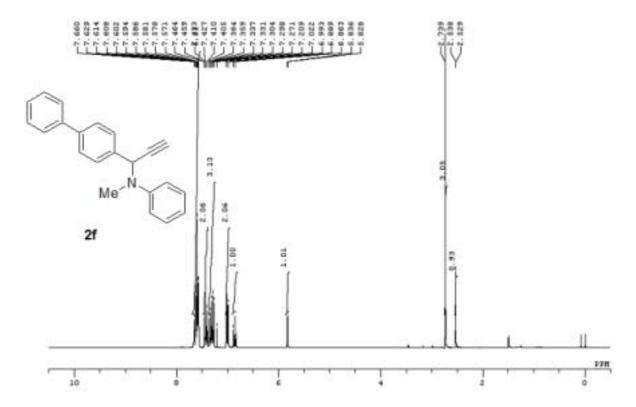
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (**2e**)



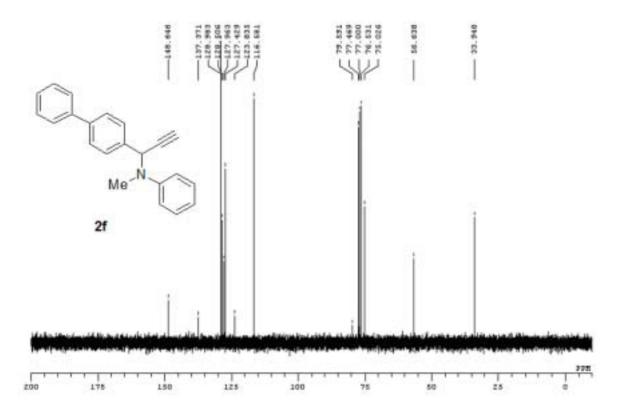
#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR (**2e**)



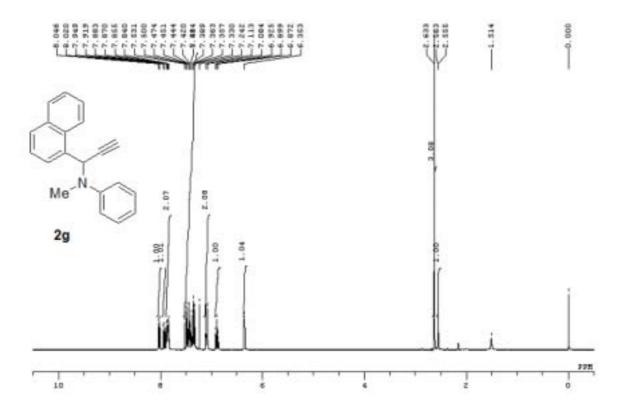
## <sup>1</sup>H NMR (**2f**)



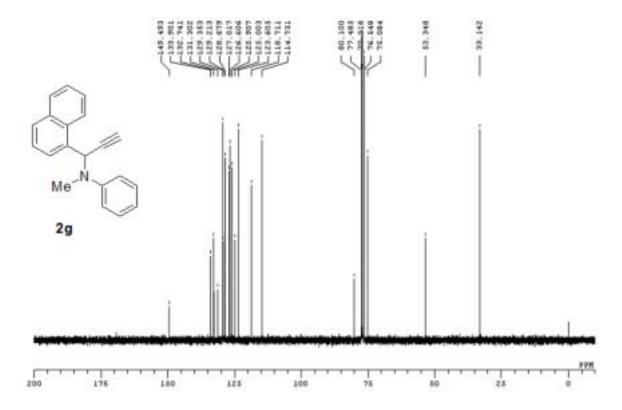
# <sup>13</sup>C NMR (**2f**)



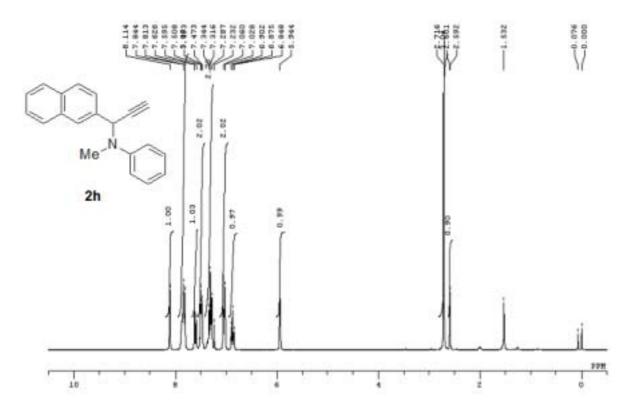
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (**2g**)



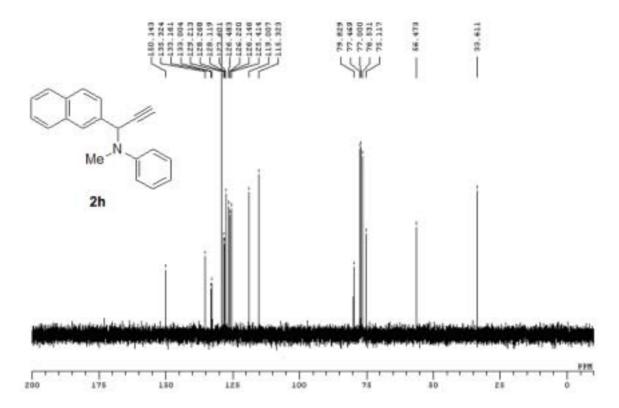
<sup>13</sup>C NMR (**2g**)



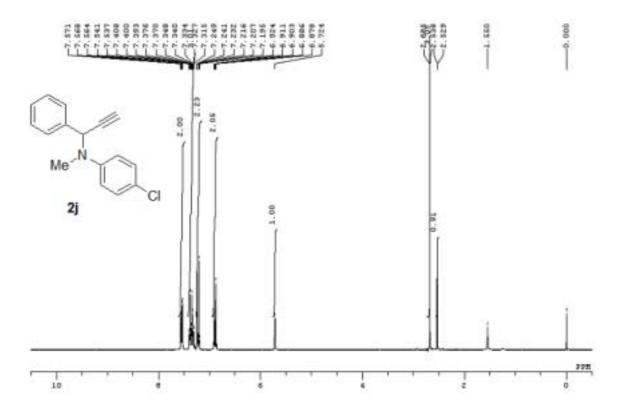
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (**2h**)



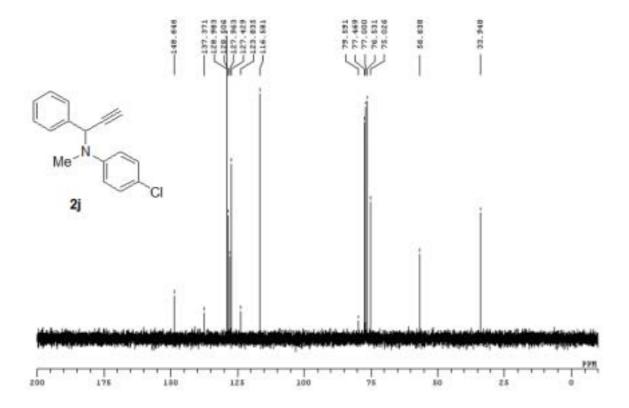
#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR (**2h**)



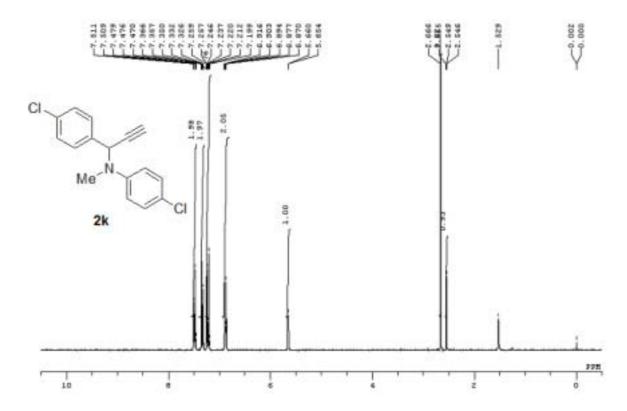
## <sup>1</sup>H NMR (**2j**)



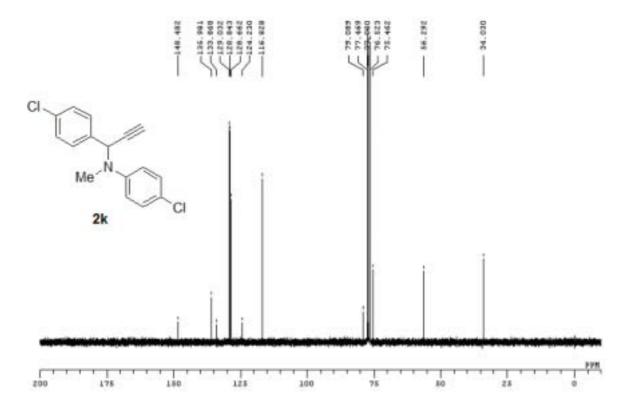
## <sup>13</sup>C NMR (**2j**)



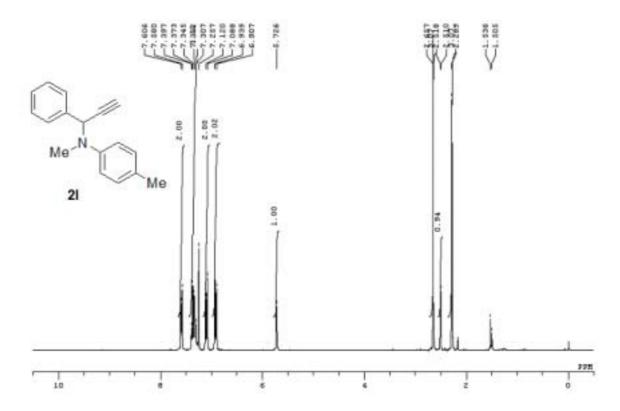
## <sup>1</sup>H NMR (**2k**)



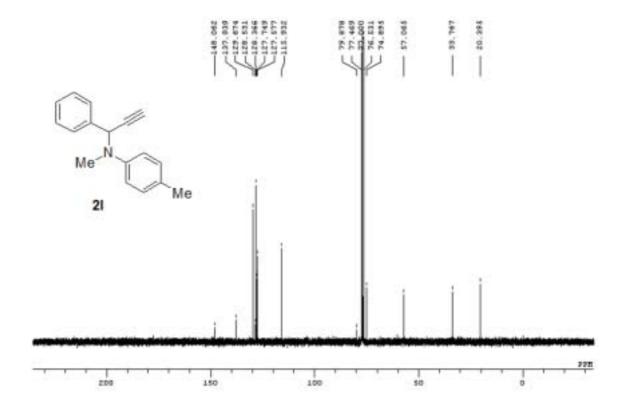
#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR (**2k**)



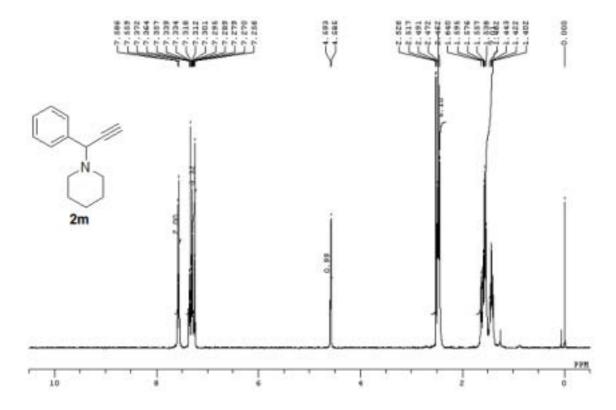
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (**2l**)



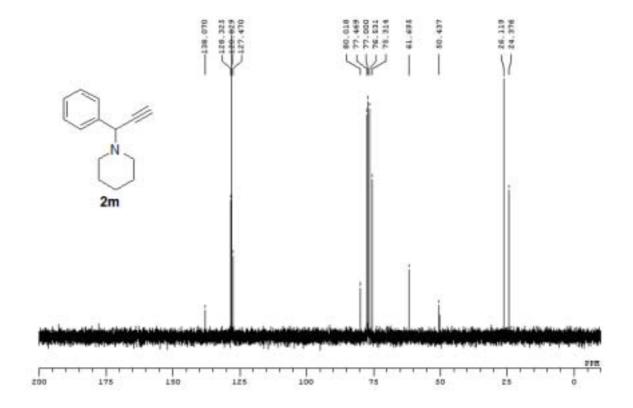
<sup>13</sup>C NMR (**2l**)



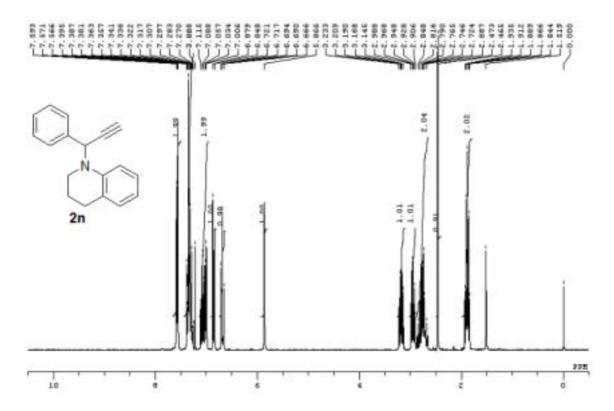
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (**2m**)



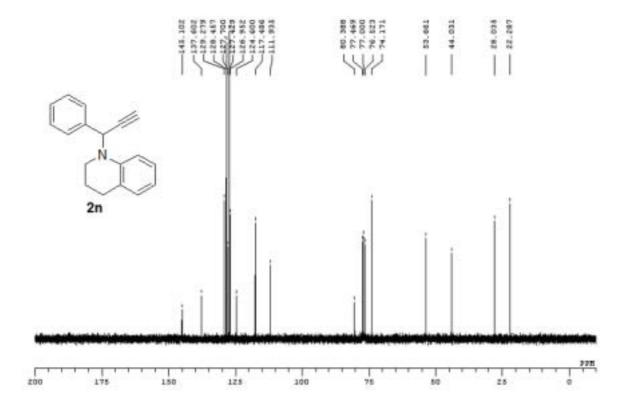
<sup>13</sup>C NMR (**2m**)



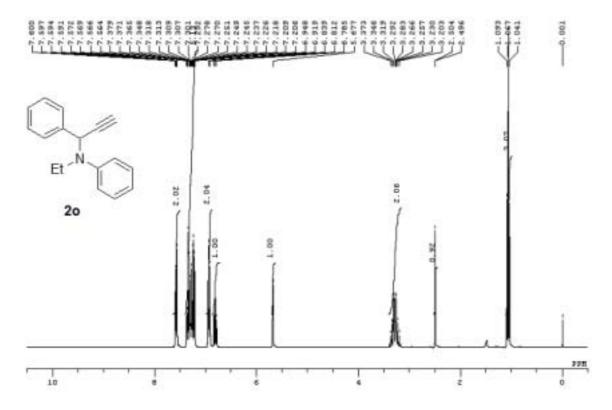
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (**2n**)



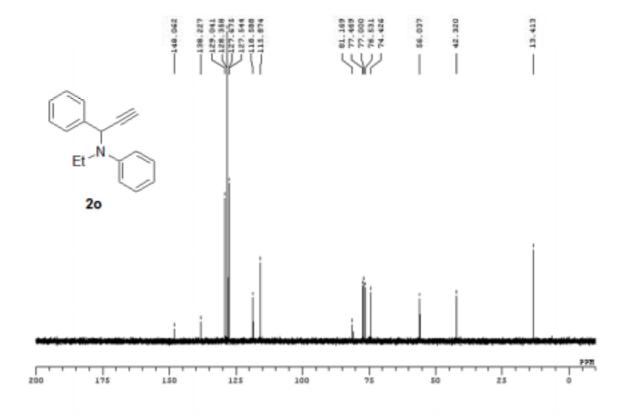
<sup>13</sup>C NMR (**2n**)



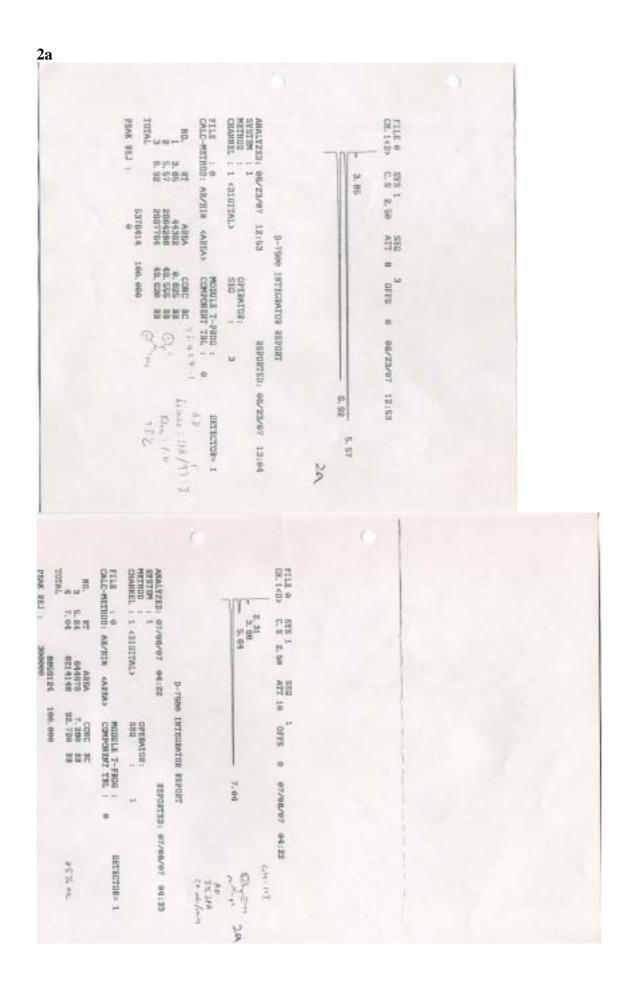
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (**20**)

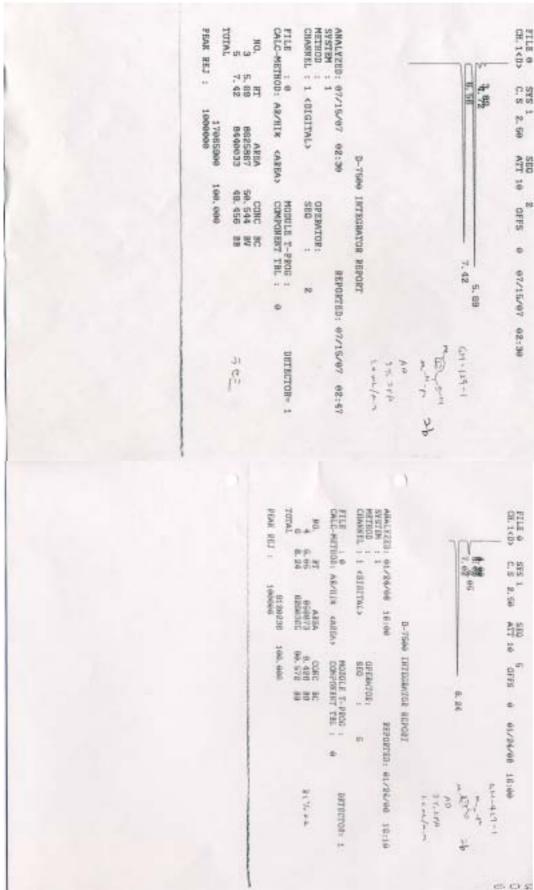


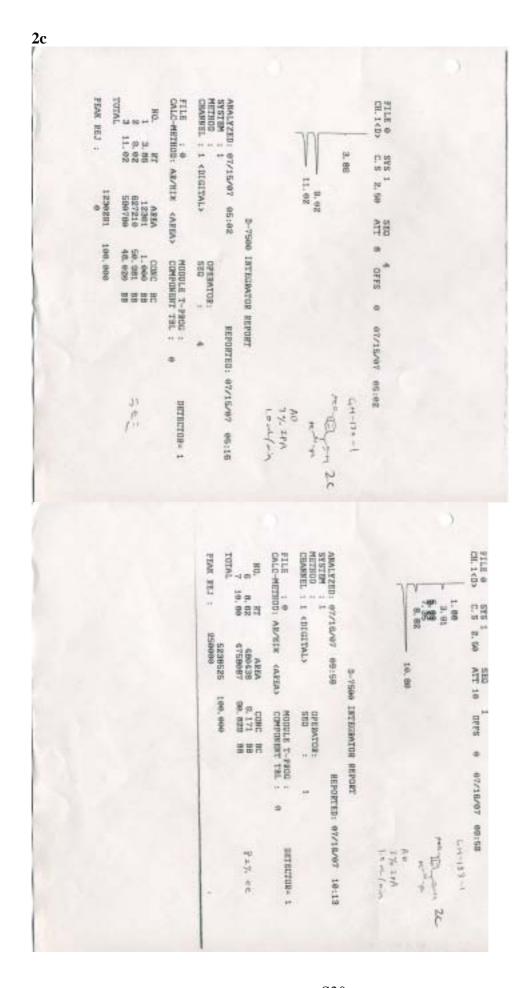
## <sup>13</sup>C NMR (**20**)

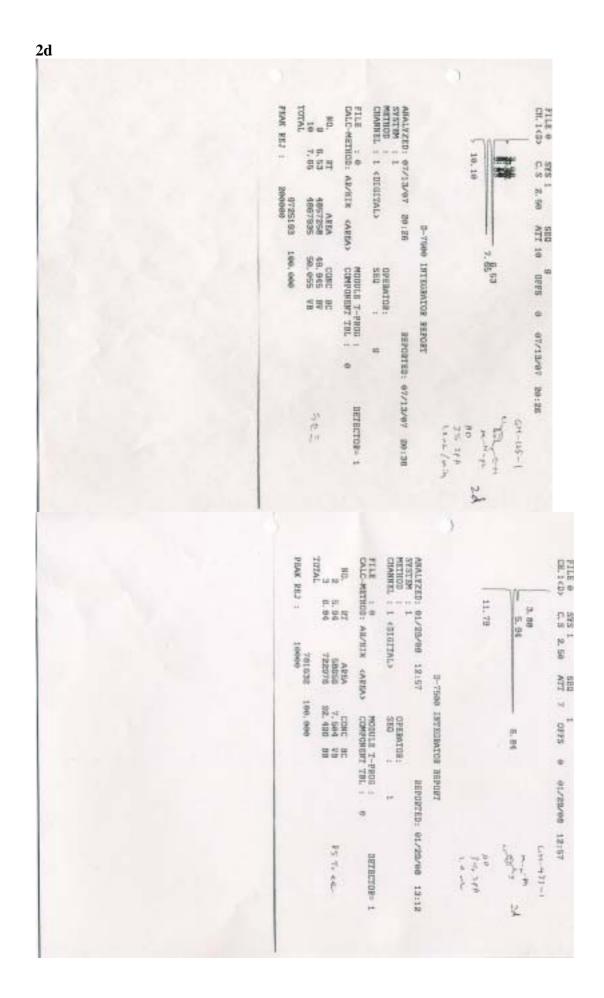


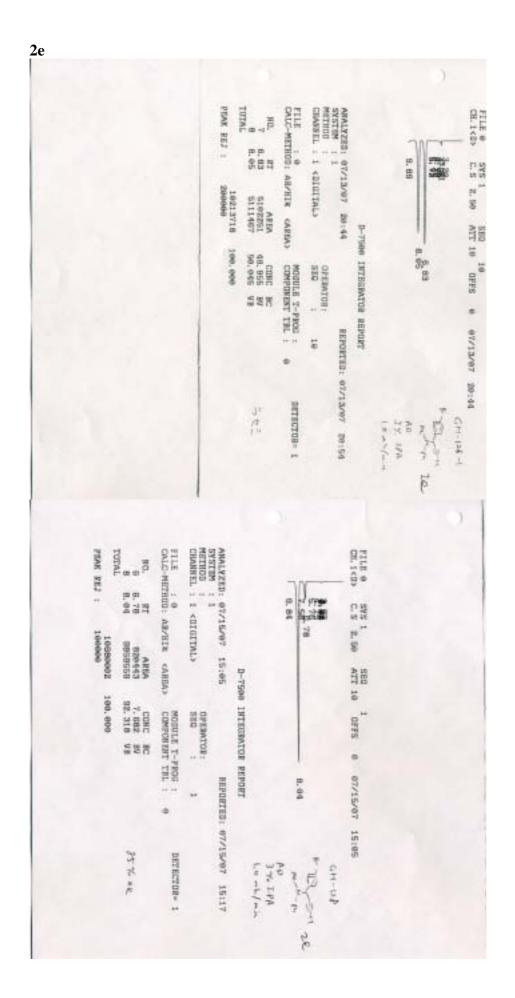
Charts of propargylic amines (2a-2h and 2j-2p) and amine (3a) by HPLC analysis are shown in the following pages.

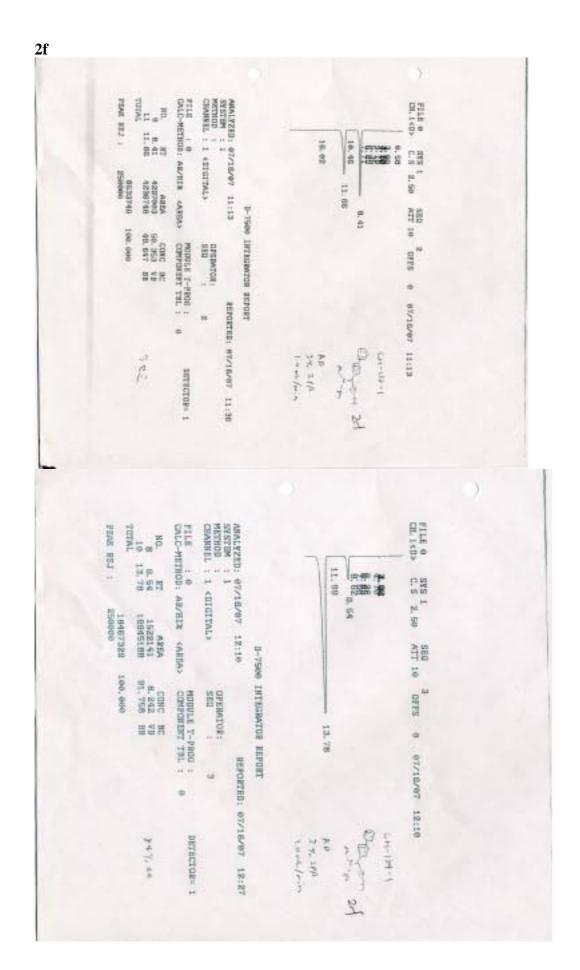


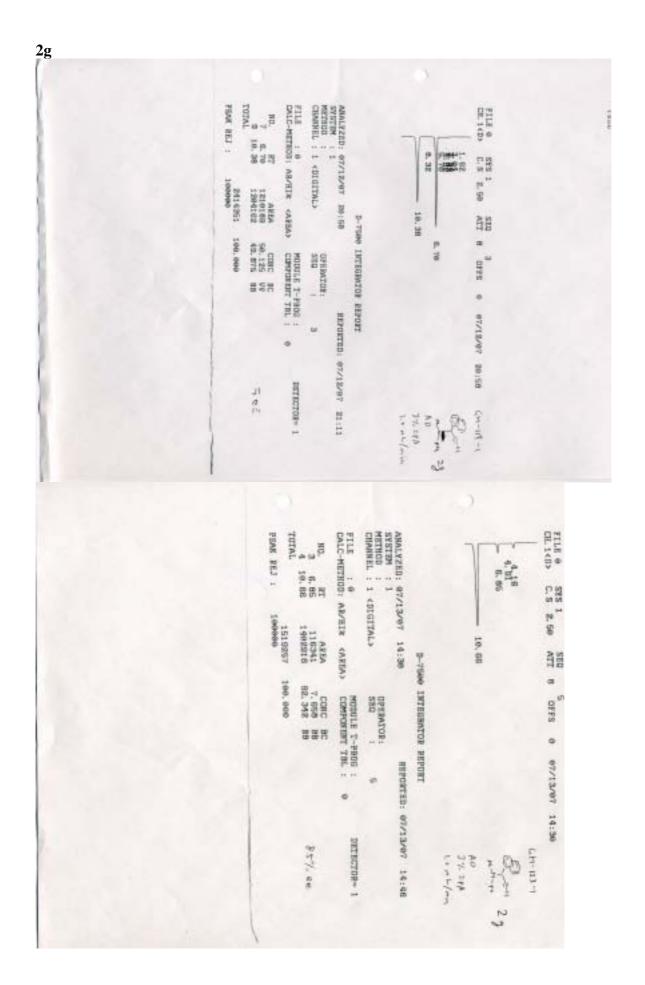


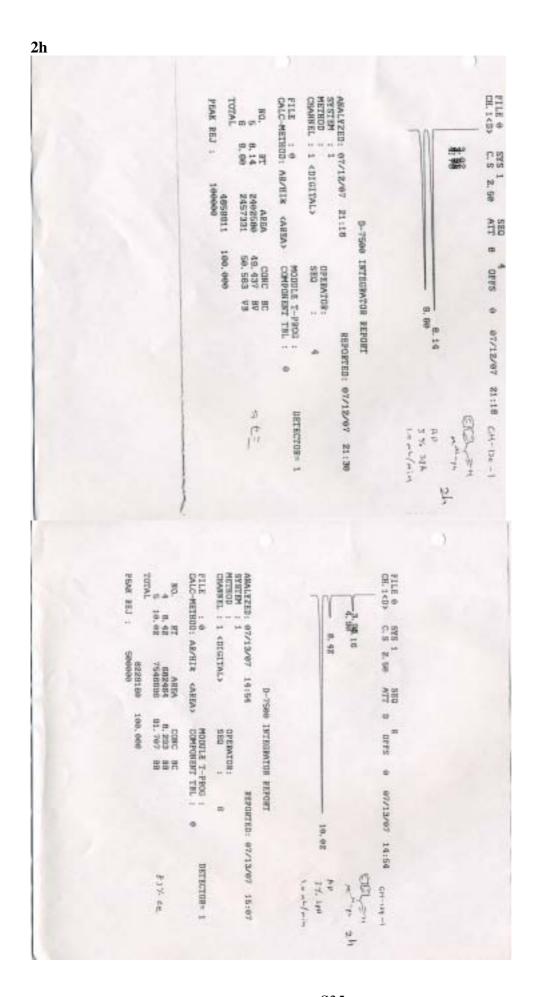


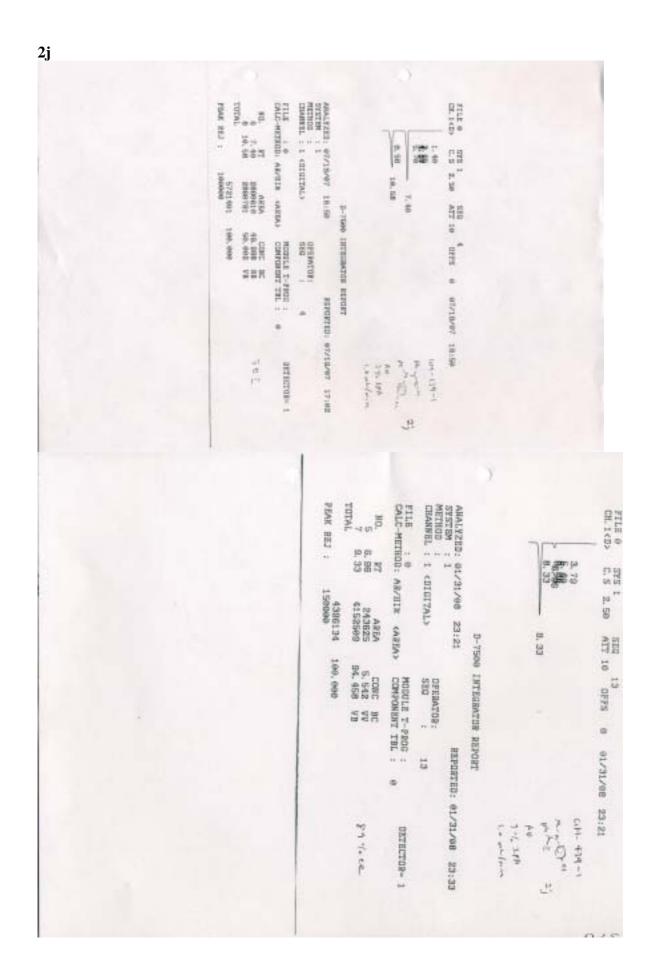


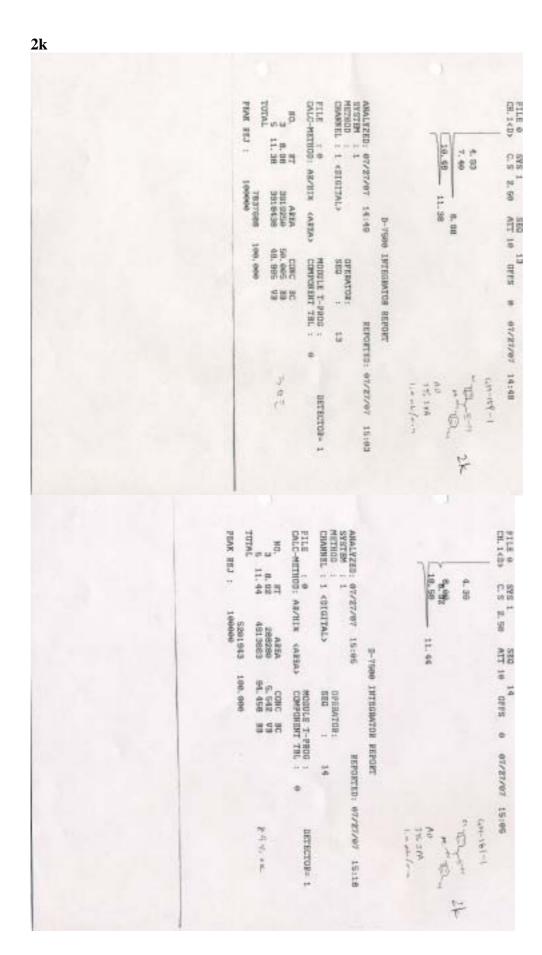








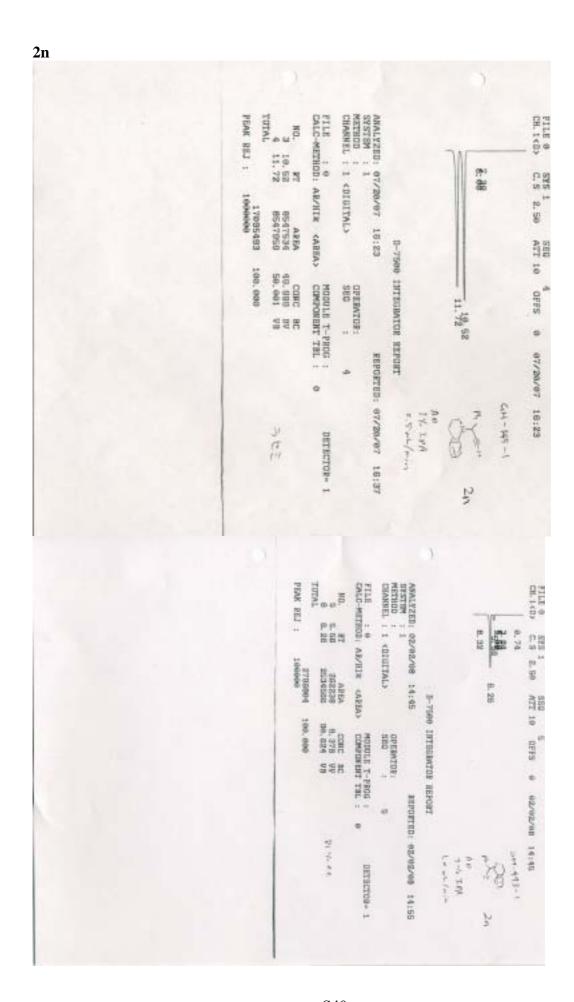




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03 71/17 441.741

83 % ee

DETECTORS 1

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