

Supporting Information

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Asymmetric Michael Reaction of Acetaldehyde Catalyzed by Diphenylprolinol Silyl Ether

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Experimental Section

General Remarks

All reactions were carried out under argon atmosphere and monitored by thin-layer chromatography using Merck 60 F254 precoated silica gel plates (0.25 mm thickness). FT-IR spectra were recorded on a JASCO FT/IR-410 spectrometer. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Brucker AM400 (400 MHz for ¹H NMR, 100 MHz for ¹³C NMR) instrument. Data for ¹H NMR are reported as chemical shift (δ ppm), coupling constant (Hz), integration, and assignment. Data for ¹³C NMR are reported as chemical shift. High-resolution mass spectral analyses (HRMS) were carried out using Bruker ESI-TOF MS. Preparative thin layer chromatography was performed using Wakogel B-5F purchased from Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Tokyo, Japan. Flash chromatography was performed using silica gel 60N of Kanto Chemical Co. Int., Tokyo, Japan. GC-MS was performed on Shimazu GC-MS QP2010, equipped with a split-mode capillary injecton system and electron ionization detectors using Bodman Chiraldex Γ-TA (30 m x 0.25 mm). HPLC analysis was performed on a HITACHI Elite LaChrom Series HPLC, UV detection monitered at appropriate wavelength respectively, using Chiralcel OJ-H (0.46 cm x 25 cm), Chiralpak IC (0.46 cm x 25 cm) or Chiralpak AS-H (0.46 cm x 25 cm).

Typical procedure of asymmetric Michael addition of acetaldehyde (Table 2. entry 1)

To a mixture of (S)-diphenyltrimethylsiloxymethylpyrrolidine (24.4 mg, 0.075 mmol) and nitrostyrene (111.8 mg, 0.75 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (0.15 mL) was added acetaldehyde (420 mL, 7.5 mmol) in a sealed tube (ACE GLASS, product number 5027-05) at 4 °C. After the reaction mixture was stired at room temperature for 18 h, the reaction was quenched with aq. 1N-HCl. The organic materials were extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo* after filtration. Purification by column chromatography (ethyl acetate: hexane = 1: 20 - 1: 6) gave (S)-4-nitro-3-phenylbutanal (108.1 mg, 0.56 mmol) in 75% yield. Enantiometric excess was 96% ee.

(S)-4-Nitro-3-phenylbutanal^{1,2} (5a)

was known conpound.

Enantiomeric excess was determined by GLC (Bodman Chiraldex Γ -TA column, 40 °C, 10 °C /min gradient, 60 kPa), TR1 = 47.5 (minor), TR2 = 49.5 (major) min.

(S)-3-(2-Naphthyl)-4-nitrobutanal^{1,3} (5b)

was known conpound.

The product was converted to the corresponding alcohol with $NaBH_4$ and enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC using a Chiralpak AS-H column (10/1 hexane/*i*-PrOH; flow rate 1.0 ml/min, TR1 = 10.3 (major), TR2 = 11.3 (minor) min).

(S)-3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-4-nitrobutanal^{1,3} (5c)

was known conpound.

The product was converted to the corresponding alcohol with $NaBH_4$ and enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC using a Chiralpak AS-H column (10/1 hexane/*i*-PrOH; flow rate 1.0 ml/min, TR1 = 17.4 (major), TR2 = 22.9 (minor) min).

(S)-3-(4-Bromophenyl)-4-nitrobutanal¹ (5d)

was known conpound.

The product was converted to the corresponding alcohol with NaBH₄ and enantiomers were separated by HPLC using a Chiralpak IC column (10/1 hexane/*i*-PrOH; flow rate 1.0 ml/min, TR1 = 15.5 (minor), TR2 = 16.2 (major) min).

(S)-3-(4-Chlorophenyl)-4-nitrobutanal^{1,3} (5e)

was known conpound.

The product was converted to the corresponding alcohol with NaBH4 and enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC using a Chiralpak IC column (10/1 hexane/i-PrOH; flow rate 1.0 ml/min, TR1 = 15.0 (minor), TR2 = 15.9 (major) min).

(S)-4-Nitro-3-(4-nitrophenyl)butanal^{1,3} (5f)

was known conpound.

The product was converted to the corresponding alcohol with $NaBH_4$ and enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC using a Chiralcel OJ-H column (10/1 hexane/*i*-PrOH; flow rate 1.0 ml/min, TR1 = 78.4 (major), TR2 = 97.1 (minor) min).

(S)-4-Nitro-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)butanal¹ (5g)

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 2.99 (2H, d, J = 6.8 Hz), 4.16 (1H, quint, J = 7.2 Hz), 4.65 (1H, dd, J = 4.8, 8.0 Hz), 4.72 (1H, dd, J = 5.6, 7.2 Hz), 7.38 (2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.61 (2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz), 9.73 (1H, s); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 37.6, 46.2, 78.8, 125.1, 126.1 (2C), 127.9 (2C), 130.3, 142.4, 197.9; IR (neat): v 2385, 2311, 1724, 1554, 1379, 1326, 1165, 1117, 1068, 840 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): [M-H] calculated for $C_{11}H_9F_3NO_3$: 260.0529, found: 260.0527; $[\alpha]_D$ ²¹ = -6.9 (c 0.79, MeOH).

The product was converted to the corresponding alcohol with NaBH₄ and enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC using a Chiralcel OJ-H column (10/1 hexane/*i*-PrOH; flow rate 1.0 ml/min, TR1 = 13.6 (major), TR2 = 15.2 (minor) min).

(S)-3-(2-Furyl)-4-nitrobutanal^{1,3} (5h)

was known conpound.

Enantiomeric excess was determined by GLC (Bodman Chiraldex Γ-TA column, 40 °C, 10 °C /min gradient, 60 kPa, TR1 = 20.8 (minor), TR2 = 21.3 (major) min).

(R)-3-(Nitromethyl)heptanal¹ (5i)

was known conpound.

Enantiomeric excess was determined by GLC (Bodman Chiraldex Γ -TA column, 40 °C, 10 °C /min gradient, 60 kPa, TR1 = 14.6 (minor), TR2 = 15.2 (major) min.)

References

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