

Supporting Information

Rationally Designed Chiral Synthons Enabling Asymmetric Z- and E-Selective Vinylogous Aldol Reactions of Aldehydes

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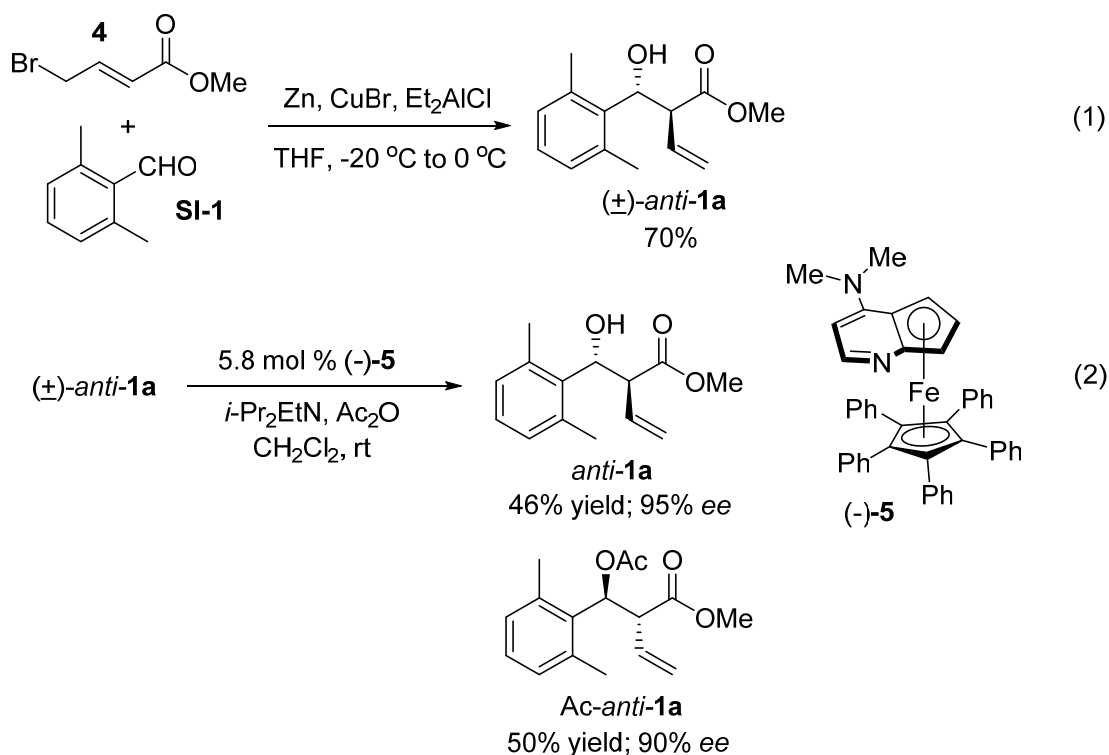
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1. General Information. All reagents, otherwise mentioned, were purchased from commercial sources and used as received. Dichloromethane (DCM) and tetrahydrofuran (THF) were purified by passing through columns of activated alumina, and all other solvents were purchased as anhydrous grade, and used without further purification. All reactions were carried out in oven-dried glassware under an atmosphere of helium unless otherwise noted. Chromatographic purification of products was accomplished by flash chromatography on silica gel (Silicycle, 40-63 μm). Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Silicycle 250 mm silica gel F-254 plates, and spots were visualized with UV and/or by staining with KMnO_4 or phosphomolybdic acid. ^1H - & ^{13}C -NMR Spectra were recorded on Varian-300 (300 MHz) or Varian-500 (500 MHz) instruments using residual protio solvent signals as internal standards. The following abbreviations were used to indicate signal multiplicity: s= singlet; d= doublet; t= triplet; q= quartet; m= multiplet; br= broad, and coupling constants were described in hertz (Hz). Optical rotations were measured by AP-100 with a 10 cm cell (concentration c given in g/100 mL). High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained on a Karatos MS9 and reported as m/z (relative intensity), and exact masses were reported for the molecular ion $(\text{M}+\text{Na})^+$, M^+ or a suitable fragment ion. Enantiomeric excesses were determined by Shimadzu HPLC LC-8A using Diode array detector SPD-10A, Chiracel OD-H (250 x 4.6 mm) or Chiracel OD (250 x 4.6 mm) columns, and n -hexane-isopropyl alcohol as mobile phase.

2. Preparations of Vinylogous Aldolation Synthons 1a-d (Scheme 3)

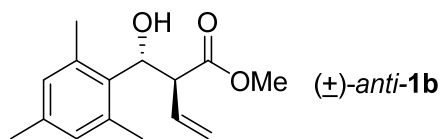


Eq 1: Diethylaluminum chloride solution (1M in hexane, 24 mL) was slowly added to a mixture of zinc dust (2.1399 g, 32.73 mmol) and a catalytic amount of cuprous bromide (0.1565 g, 1.091 mmol) in dry THF (75 mL) with stirring under argon atmosphere at rt. The resulting mixture was cooled to -20 °C, and a solution of **4** (4.5953 g, 21.82 mmol) and **SI-1** (3.2206 g, 24.00 mmol) in dry THF (total volume 20 mL) was added dropwise over 40 min by using a syringe pump at the rate of 30 mL/hour at -20 °C. The temperature was raised to 0 °C, and the reaction mixture was stirred until most ($\pm$)-syn-1a formed initially converted to ($\pm$)-anti-1a as judged on TLC. The reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of pyridine (7.5 mL) followed by the slow addition of 2N HCl solution (100 mL) at -20 °C (vigorous bubbling took place). The product was extracted with ethyl ether three times, and the ether extracts were washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. After evaporating all solvents, the residue was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane 1/15) to give racemic ($\pm$)-anti-1a as a yellowish solid (3.5798 g, 70%).

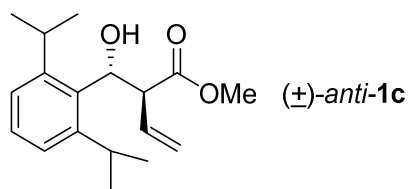
Eq 2: To a mixture of ($\pm$)-anti-1a (1.2202 g, 5.21 mmol), (-)-5 (0.2000 g, 0.303 mmol), and *i*-Pr₂EtN (2.0188 g, 15.62 mmol) in DCM (55 mL) at rt was slowly added Ac₂O (1.5959 g, 15.62

mmol). After stirring for 51 hours at rt, all solvents were removed below 30 °C, and the residue was purified by chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane 1/9) to give *anti*-**1a** as a yellowish solid (m.p. = 45 °C, 0.5613 g, 46%) and Ac-*anti*-**1a** as an oil (0.7195 g, 50%). The *ee*'s of *anti*-**1a** and Ac-*anti*-**1a** were determined to be >95% and 90% respectively by chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OB-H; 5% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 0.6 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 15.112 min and 23.780 min): $[\alpha]_D^{26} = -62.83$ (c = 2.87, CHCl₃); **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.07 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 5.52-5.61 (m, 1H), 5.53 (d, *J* = 10.6 Hz, 1H), 4.91-4.97 (m, 2H), 3.88 (dd, *J* = 10.5, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 2.46 (s, 6H); **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.8, 136.9, 135.9, 131.5, 129.4 (br), 127.7, 118.9, 71.4, 55.5, 52.1, 21.1; **HRMS** (ESI⁺): *m/z*: calcd for C₁₄H₁₈O₃ [M + Na]⁺: 257.1148, found: 257.1146.

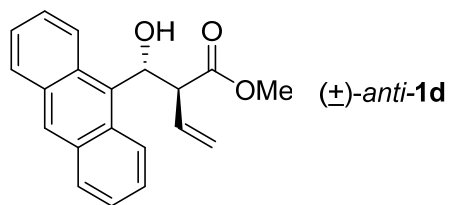
The recovery of the catalyst (-)-5: After eluting *anti*-**1a** and then washing the column with 100% AcOEt, the catalyst was eluted with a 1:1 mixture of AcOEt and Et₃N. The fractions with purple color were collected, concentrated, and dried under high vacuum to give (-)-**5**. The recovery yields typically ranged from 95% to 100%, and the recovered catalysts could be reused without any notable differences.



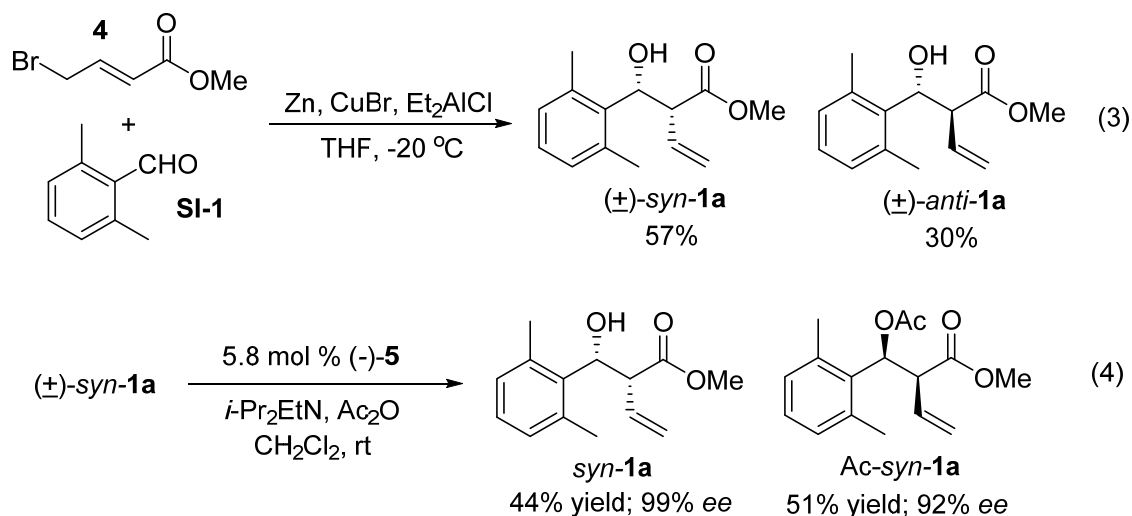
This compound was prepared according to eq 3 (see below) by using mesitaldehyde instead of 2,6-dimethylbenzaldehyde (**SI-1**): Yellowish solid (m.p. = 51 °C); Yield 27% [along with the corresponding *syn*-isomer (40%)]; **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.81 (s, 2H), 5.51-5.60 (m, 1H), 5.49 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (dd, *J* = 13.7, 3.2 Hz, 2H), 3.87 (t, *J* = 9.5, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 6H), 2.25 (s, 3H); **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.90, 137.19, 136.77, 132.93, 131.61, 130.13, 118.85, 71.35, 55.47, 52.17, 20.94, 20.78; **HRMS** (ESI⁺): *m/z*: calcd for C₁₅H₂₀O₃ [M + Na]⁺: 271.1305, found: 271.1304.



This compound was prepared according to eq 3 (see below) by using 2,6-diisopropylbenzaldehyde instead of **SI-1**: Yellowish solid (m.p. = 60 °C); Yield 28% [along with the corresponding *syn*-isomer (35%)]; **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.26 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (br s, 1H), 7.10 (br s, 1H), 5.70 (d, *J* = 10.7 Hz, 1H), 5.51-5.62 (m, 1H), 4.88-5.01 (m, 2H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.24 (br s, 1H), 2.46 (br s, 1H), 1.26 (br s, 12H); **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.77, 133.20, 132.13, 128.26, 125.24 (multiple signals), 122.64 (multiple signals), 119.03, 70.48, 57.18, 52.18, 29.15, 25.68 (25.31, 24.49, 22.92, 22.74); **HRMS** (ESI⁺): *m/z*: calcd for C₁₈H₂₆O₃ [M + Na]⁺: 313.1774, found: 313.1774.



This compound was prepared according to eq 3 (see below) by using anthracene-9-carbaldehyde instead of **SI-1**: Yellowish solid (m.p. = 72 °C); Yield 25% [along with the corresponding *syn*-isomer (34%)]; **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.10-9.30 (br s, 2H), 8.42 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (t, *I* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.47 (t, *I* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.65 (d, *I* = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 5.41-5.50 (m, 1H), 4.58-4.68 (m, 2H), 4.40 (t, *I* = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H); **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.00, 131.41, 130.75, 130.07, 129.38, 128.84, 125.89 (multiple signals), 124.76, 119.03, 70.98, 57.18, 52.32; **HRMS** (ESI⁺): *m/z*: calcd for C₂₀H₁₈O₃ [M + Na]⁺: 329.1148, found: 329.1148.

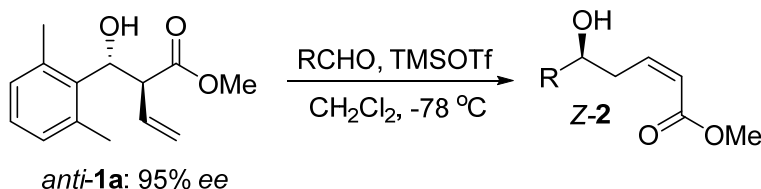


Eq 3: Diethylaluminum chloride solution (1M in hexane, 24 mL) was slowly added to a mixture of zinc dust (2.1399 g, 32.73 mmol) and a catalytic amount of cuprous bromide (0.1565 g, 1.091 mmol) in dry THF (75 mL) with stirring under argon atmosphere at rt. The resulting mixture was cooled to -20 °C, and a solution of **4** (4.5953 g, 21.82 mmol) and **SI-1** (3.2206 g, 24.00 mmol) in dry THF (total volume 20 mL) was added dropwise over 40 min by using a syringe pump at the rate of 30 mL/hour at -20 °C. After 30 min at -20 °C, the reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of pyridine (7.5 mL) followed by the slow addition of 2N HCl solution (100 mL) at -20 °C (vigorous bubbling took place). The product was extracted with ethyl ether three times, and the ether extracts were washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. After evaporating all solvents, the residue was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane 1/15) to give racemic $(\pm)$ -*syn*-**1a** as an oil (3.009 g, 57%) along with $(\pm)$ -*anti*-**1a** (1.5342 g, 30%).

Eq 4: To a mixture of $(\pm)$ -*syn*-**1a** (1.2202 g, 5.21 mmol), (-)-**5** (0.2000 g, 0.303 mmol), and *i*-Pr₂EtN (2.0188 g, 15.62 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (55 mL) at rt was slowly added Ac₂O (1.5959 g, 15.62 mmol). After stirring for 22 hours at rt, all solvents were removed below 30 °C, and the residue was purified by chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane 1/9) to give *syn*-**1a** as an oil (0.5330 g, 44%) and Ac-*syn*-**1a** as an oil (0.7287 g, 51%). The *ee*'s of *syn*-**1a** and Ac-*syn*-**1a** were determined to be 99% and 92% respectively by chiral HPLC (Chiralcel OB-H; 5% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 0.6 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 14.060 min and 17.172 min): $[\alpha]_D^{26} = +76.67$ (*c* = 2.03, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.06 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, *J* =

7.5 Hz, 2H), 6.10 (m, 1H), 5.31-5.40 (m, 3H), 3.81 (t, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.41 (s, 3H), 2.49 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 171.9, 137.1, 135.7, 134.1, 129.5, 127.8, 120.3, 71.1, 56.2, 51.7, 20.9; **HRMS** (ESI^+): m/z : calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_3$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 257.1148, found: 257.1142.

3. Enantio- and Z-selective Vinylogous Aldol Reactions of Aldehydes by *anti*-1a (Table 1)

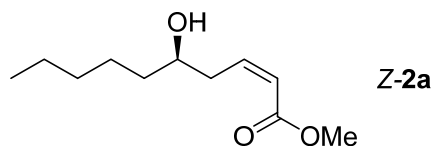


The allyl transfer reagent *anti*-1a (95% ee; 0.213 mmol) and an aldehyde (2.00 equiv relative to *anti*-1a) were dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled down to -78 °C in a dry ice-acetone bath, and then neat TMSOTf (1.50 equiv relative *anti*-1a) was added at once. The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 60 min. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ (1.5 mL) -78 °C. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl ether. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄. After evaporating all solvents, the residue was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane 1/4) to give the desired product Z-2.

Reaction between *anti*-1a and cyclohexanecarboxaldehyde at 1 mmol scale (entry 4): *anti*-1a (95% ee; 0.2343 g, 1.00 mmol) and cyclohexanecarboxaldehyde (0.2243 g, 2.00 mmol) were dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled down to -78 °C in a dry ice-acetone bath, and then neat TMSOTf (0.3334 g, 1.50 mmol) was added dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 60 min. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ (15 mL) -78 °C. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl ether. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄. After evaporating all solvents, the residue was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane 1/4) to give the desired product Z-2d (0.2059 g, 97%)

Note: All Z-2 products were further characterized by converting into the corresponding 5,6-dihydropyran-2-ones (see the following section 4).

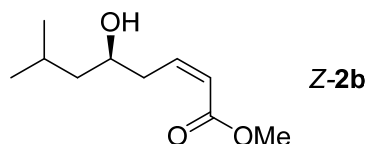
Table 1, entry 1



Methyl (R,Z)-5-hydroxydec-2-enoate, Z-2a

Oil, 37.1 mg, 87% yield; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.35-6.44 (m, 1H), 5.92 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (m, **1H**), 3.71 (s, 3H), 2.80 (dd, J = 7.0, 7.0, 2H), 2.10 (br s, 1H), 1.15-1.58 (m, 8H), 0.89 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.3, 146.6, 121.3, 71.4, 51.2, 37.5, 36.6, 31.8, 25.3, 22.6, 14.0; **HPLC**: The *ee* value was determined to be 94% by measuring that of the corresponding 5,6-dihydropyran-2-one by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OB-H; 5% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 0.6 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 23.980 min and 25.944 min).

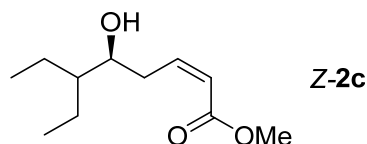
Table 1, entry 2



Methyl (R,Z)-5-hydroxy-7-methyloct-2-enoate, Z-2b

Oil, 35.7 mg, 90% yield; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.35-6.43 (m, 1H), 5.92 (dt, J = 11.5, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 3.79-3.87 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 2.73-2.84 (m, 2H), 1.71-1.85 (m, 1H), 1.40-1.51 (m, 1H), 1.22-1.32 (m, 1H), 0.92 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.2, 146.6, 121.5, 69.6, 51.2, 46.7, 37.1, 24.7, 23.3, 22.2; **HPLC**: The *ee* value was determined to be 93% by measuring that of the corresponding 5,6-dihydropyran-2-one by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OB-H; 5% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 0.6 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 27.040 min and 36.236 min).

Table 1, entry 3

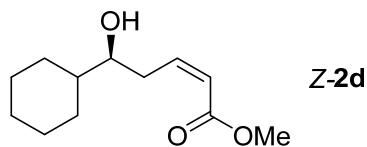


Methyl (S,Z)-6-ethyl-5-hydroxyoct-2-enoate, Z-2c

Oil, 38.8 mg, 91%; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.44 (dt, J = 11.5, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 5.96 (ddd, J = 11.5, 2.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 3.73-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 2.83-2.94 (m, 1H), 2.68-2.78 (m, 1H), 1.15-1.64 (m, 5H), 0.94 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.5, 147.5, 121.2, 72.8, 51.3, 47.2, 33.7, 21.9, 21.2, 11.7, 11.7; **HPLC**: The *ee* value was determined to be 95% by measuring that of the corresponding 5,6-dihydropyran-2-one by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralcel

OB-H; 5% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 0.6 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 20.792 min and 24.028 min).

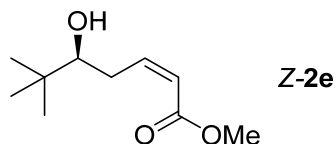
Table 1, entry 4



Methyl (S,Z)-5-cyclohexyl-5-hydroxypent-2-enoate, Z-2d

Oil, 0.2059 g, 97% yield at 1 mmol scale; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.41 (dt, $J = 11.5, 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.91 (dt, $J = 11.5, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.45-3.51 (m, 1H), 2.73-2.85 (m, 2H), 1.55-1.99 (m, 5H), 0.91-1.52 (m, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.4, 147.4, 121.1, 75.6, 51.3, 43.9, 33.7, 29.0, 28.1, 26.4, 26.2, 26.1; **HPLC**: The *ee* value was determined to be 96% by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OD-H; 2% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 1.0 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 13.524 min and 28.176 min).

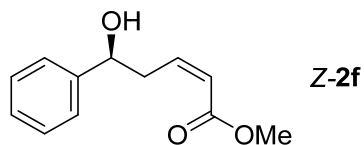
Table 1, entry 5



Methyl (S,Z)-5-hydroxy-6,6-dimethylhept-2-enoate, Z-2e

Oil, 34.9 mg, 88%; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.43 (dt, $J = 11.5, 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.92 (dt, $J = 11.5, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.31 (dd, $J = 9.4, 3.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.68-2.80 (m, 2H), 0.92 (s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.7, 148.1, 121.0, 79.3, 51.2, 35.1, 31.5, 25.6; **HPLC**: The *ee* value was determined to be 95% by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OD-H; 2% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 1.0 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 9.028 min and 27.060 min).

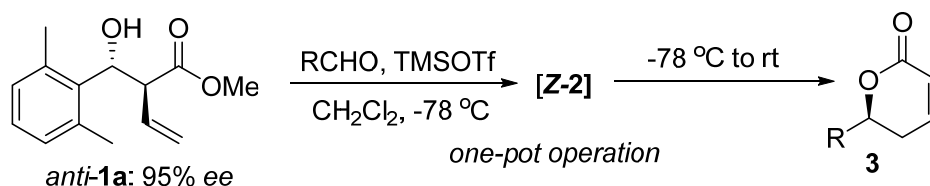
Table 1, entry 6



Methyl (S,Z)-5-hydroxy-5-phenylpent-2-enoate, Z-2f

Oil, 27.7 mg, 63% (along with 26% of the corresponding 5,6-dihydropyran-2-one **3f**); **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.23-7.49 (m, 5H), 6.36 (dt, *J* = 11.6, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.97 (dt, *J* = 11.5, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 4.90 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 5.0, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.05-3.17 (m, 2H); **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.4, 145.7, 143.9, 128.4, 127.6, 125.7, 121.8, 73.4, 51.4, 38.5; **HPLC**: The *ee* value was determined to be >92% by measuring that of the corresponding 5,6-dihydropyran-2-one by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OD-H; 2% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 1.0 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 41.368 min and 48.984 min).

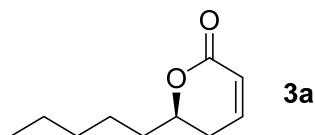
4. Enantioselective One-Pot Synthesis of 5,6-Dihydro-pyran-2-ones via the 2-OCR Reaction of *anti*-1a (Table 2)



The allyl transfer reagent *anti*-1a (95% ee; 0.213 mmol) and an aldehyde (2.00 equiv relative to *anti*-1a) were dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled down to -78 °C in a dry ice-acetone bath, and then neat TMSOTf (1.5 equiv relative to *anti*-1a) was added at once. The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C until *anti*-1a disappeared on TLC, and then the temperature was naturally raised to rt for the condition A or -30 °C for the condition B until the intermediate Z-2 disappeared on TLC (total 5 h for the condition A; total 90 min for the condition B). The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ (1.5 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl ether. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄. After evaporating all solvents, the residue was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane 1/4) to give the desired product 3.

Reaction between *anti*-1a and cyclohexanecarboxaldehyde at 1 mmol scale (entry 4): *anti*-1a (95% ee; 0.2343 g, 1.00 mmol) and cyclohexanecarboxaldehyde (0.2243 g, 1.20 mmol) were dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled down to -78 °C in a dry ice-acetone bath, and then neat TMSOTf (0.3334 g, 1.50 mmol) was added dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C until *anti*-1a disappeared on TLC, and then the temperature was naturally raised to rt until the intermediate Z-2d disappeared on TLC (total 5 h). The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ (15 mL) -78 °C. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl ether. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄. After evaporating all solvents, the residue was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane 1/4) to give the desired product 3d (0.1388 g, 77%)

Table 2, entry 1

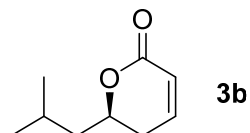


(R)-6-pentyl-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one, 3a¹

Oil, 25.4 mg, 71% yield; $[\alpha]_D^{26} = -95.2$ ($c = 0.88$, CHCl_3); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.87 (ddd, $J = 9.9, 5.5, 2.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.01 (ddd, $J = 9.9, 2.43, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.37-4.45 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.39 (m, 2H), 1.09-1.95 (m, 8H), 0.89 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 164.7, 145.2, 121.5, 78.0, 34.8, 31.6, 29.4, 24.5, 22.7, 14.0; **HRMS** (ESI^+): m/z : calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$: 169.1223, found: 169.1220; **HPLC**: The *ee* value was determined to be 94% by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OB-H; 5% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 0.6 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 23.980 min and 25.944 min)

¹Asaoka, M.; Hayashibe, S.; Sonoda, S.; Takei, H. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1990**, *31*, 4761-4764: $[\alpha]_D^{19} = -96.3$ ($c = 1.26$, CHCl_3)

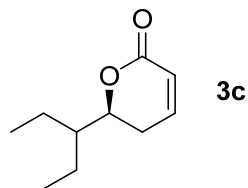
Table 2, entry 2



(R)-6-isobutyl-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one, 3b

Oil, 24.6 mg, 75% yield; $[\alpha]_D^{26} = -92.2$ ($c = 0.735$, CHCl_3); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.88 (ddd, $J = 9.7, 5.8, 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.02 (ddd, $J = 9.8, 2.7, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.45-4.54 (m, 1H), 2.23-2.40 (m, 2H), 1.85-1.99 (m, 1H), 1.73-1.84 (m, 1H), 1.34-1.46 (m, 1H), 0.94 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 164.7, 145.2, 121.5, 76.3, 43.9, 30.0, 24.0, 23.1, 22.1; **HRMS** (ESI^+): m/z : calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2$ [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$: 155.1067, found: 155.1069; **HPLC**: The *ee* value was determined to be 93% by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OB-H; 5% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 0.6 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 27.040 min and 36.236 min).

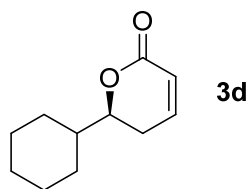
Table 2, entry 3



(S)-6-(pentan-3-yl)-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one, 3c

Oil, 25.8 mg, 72% yield; $[\alpha]_D^{26} = -87.3$ ($c = 0.74$, CHCl_3); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.91 (ddd, $J = 9.7, 6.3, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.02 (ddd, $J = 9.8, 2.8, 0.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.44 (dt, $J = 12.5, 4.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.34-2.45 (m, 2H), 2.21-2.31 (m, 1H), 1.15-1.70 (m, 5H), 0.94 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 164.9, 145.4, 121.3, 79.5, 44.6, 26.3, 21.5, 21.3, 11.4, 11.3; **HRMS** (ESI^+): m/z : calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 169.1223, found: 169.1225; **HPLC**: The *ee* value was determined to be 95% by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OB-H; 5% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 0.6 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 20.792 min and 24.028 min).

Table 2, entry 4

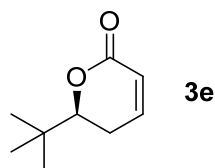


(S)-6-cyclohexyl-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one, 3d²

Oil, 138.8 mg 77% at 1 mmol scale; $[\alpha]_D^{26} = -103.6$ ($c = 1.00$, CHCl_3); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.89 (ddd, $J = 9.8, 6.0, 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.00 (ddd, $J = 9.7, 2.5, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.18 (ddd, $J = 11.9, 6.2, 4.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.24-2.41 (m, 2H), 1.90-2.01 (m, 1H), 1.57-1.85 (m, 5H), 0.97-1.35 (m, 5H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 164.8, 145.3, 121.2, 81.8, 41.7, 28.22, 28.21, 26.6, 26.2, 25.9, 25.8; **HRMS** (ESI^+): m/z : calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 181.1223, found: 181.1221; **HPLC**: The *ee* value was determined to be 96% by measuring that of the corresponding alcohol **SI-11d** by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OD-H; 2% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 1.0 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 13.524 min and 28.176 min).

²Park, Y. S.; Grove, C. I.; Gonzalez-Lopez, M.; Urgaonkar, S.; Fettingner, J. C.; Shaw, J. T. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2011**, 50, 3730-3733; $[\alpha]_D^{22} = -71.7$ ($c = 0.57$, EtOH)

Table 2, entry 5

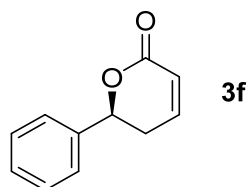


(S)-6-(tert-butyl)-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one, 3e³

Oil, 22.3 mg, 68%; $[\alpha]_D^{26} = -102$ ($c = 0.595$, CHCl_3); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.91 (ddd, $J = 9.7, 6.1, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.01 (ddd, $J = 9.7, 2.7, 0.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.07 (dd, $J = 12.3, 4.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.24-2.40 (m, 2H), 1.00 (s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 164.8, 145.5, 121.0, 85.4, 33.7, 25.3, 24.7; **HRMS** (ESI^+): m/z : calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 155.1067, found: 155.1070; **HPLC**: The *ee* value was determined to be 95% by measuring that of the corresponding alcohol **SI-11e** by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OD-H; 2% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 1.0 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 9.028 min and 27.060 min).

³(a) Chen, J.; Forsyth, C. J. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **2004**, *101*, 12067-12072: $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -97.8$ ($c = 2.21$, CHCl_3). (b) Ma, D.; Zou, B.; Cai, G.; Hu, X.; Liu, J. O. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2006**, *12*, 7615-7626: $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -129$ ($c = 0.51$, CHCl_3)

Table 2, entry 6

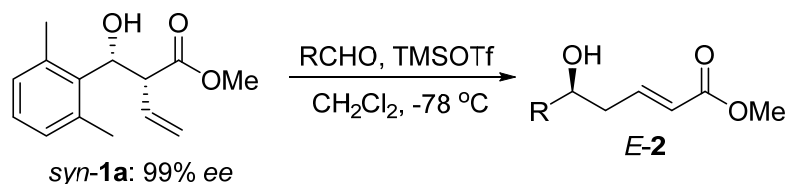


(S)-6-phenyl-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one, 3f⁴

Oil, 26.0 mg, 70%; $[\alpha]_D^{26} = -210$ ($c = 0.755$, CHCl_3); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.32-7.46 (m, 5H), 6.97 (ddd, $J = 9.8, 5.6, 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.14 (ddd, $J = 9.8, 2.7, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.46 (dd, $J = 11.1, 4.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.57-2.73 (m, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 164.2, 145.0, 138.5, 128.8, 128.7, 126.2, 121.7, 79.4, 31.6; **HRMS** (ESI^+): m/z : calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 175.0754, found: 175.0755; **HPLC**: The *ee* value was determined to be >92% by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OD-H; 2% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 1.0 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 41.368 min and 48.984 min).

⁴(a) Devasagayaraj, A.; Schwink, L.; Knochel, P. *J. Org. Chem.* **1995**, *60*, 3311-3317: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = -210$ (c = 3.50, CHCl₃, >96% *ee*). (b) Bazan-Tejeda, B.; Bluet, G.; Broustal, G.; Campagne, J.-M. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2006**, *12*, 8358-8366: $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -188$ (c = 1.5, CHCl₃, 85% *ee*)

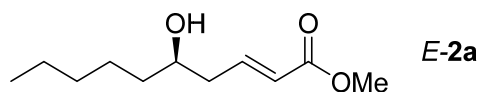
5. Enantio- and *E*-selective Vinylogous Aldol Reactions of Aldehydes by *syn*-1a (Table 3)



The allyl transfer reagent *syn*-1a (99% ee; 0.213 mmol) and an aldehyde (2.00 equiv relative to *syn*-1a) were dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled down to -78 °C in a dry ice-acetone bath, and then neat TMSOTf (1.50 equiv relative to *syn*-1a) was added at once. The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 60 min. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ (1.5 mL) -78 °C. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl ether. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄. After evaporating all solvents, the residue was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane 1/4) to give the desired product *E*-2.

Reaction between *syn*-1a and cyclohexanecarboxaldehyde at 1 mmol scale (entry 4): *syn*-1a (95% ee; 0.2343 g, 1.00 mmol) and cyclohexanecarboxaldehyde (0.2243 g, 2.00 mmol) were dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled down to -78 °C in a dry ice-acetone bath, and then neat TMSOTf (0.3334 g, 1.50 mmol) was added dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 60 min. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ (15 mL) -78 °C. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl ether. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄. After evaporating all solvents, the residue was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane 1/4) to give the desired product *E*-2d (0.2059 g, 97%)

Table 3, entry 1



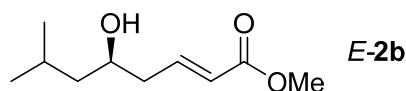
Methyl (R,E)-5-hydroxydec-2-enoate, *E*-2a⁵

Oil, 38.4 mg, 90%; [α]_D²⁶ = -11.3 (c = 0.885, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.98 (dt, *J* = 15.7, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.89 (dt, *J* = 15.7, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 3.68-78 (m, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 2.27-2.43 (m, 2H), 1.13-1.58 (m, 8H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.9, 145.8, 123.3, 70.4, 51.6, 40.1, 37.1, 31.5, 25.1, 22.6, 14.9; HRMS (ESI⁺): *m/z*: calcd for C₁₁H₂₀O₃ [M +

$H]^+$: 201.1485, found: 201.1483; **HPLC**: The *ee* value was determined to be >99% by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OD-H; 2% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 1.0 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 16.688 min and 19.048 min).

⁵(a) Fu, K.; Zheng, J.; Lin, L.; Liu, X.; Feng, X. *Chem. Commun.* **2015**, 51, 3106-3108: $[\alpha]_D^{25.1} = -6.25$ (*c* = 0.40, CHCl₃). (b) Mineeva, I. V. *Russian J. Org. Chem.* **2013**, 49, 979-985: $[\alpha]_D = -5.4$ (*c* = 2.3, CHCl₃)

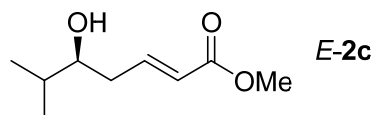
Table 3, entry 2



Methyl (R,E)-5-hydroxy-7-methyloct-2-enoate, E-2b

Oil, 35.7 mg, 90%; $[\alpha]_D^{26} = -3.9$ (*c* = 0.76, CHCl₃); **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.99 (dt, *J* = 15.7, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.90 (dt, *J* = 11.5, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 3.79-3.87 (m, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 2.27-2.42 (m, 2H), 1.71-1.81 (m, 1H), 1.36-1.47 (m, 1H), 1.19-1.30 (m, 1H), 0.92 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.90 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H); **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.6, 145.5, 123.5, 68.6, 51.2, 46.2, 40.6, 24.4, 23.3, 21.9; **HRMS** (ESI⁺): *m/z*: calcd for C₁₀H₁₈O₃ [M + H]⁺: 187.1329, found: 187.1328; **HPLC**: The *ee* value was determined to be >99% by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OD-H; 2% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 1.0 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 14.540 min and 16.684 min).

Table 3, entry 3



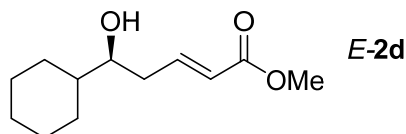
Methyl (S,E)-5-hydroxy-6-methylhept-2-enoate, E-2c⁶

Oil, 31.3 mg, 85%; $[\alpha]_D^{26} = -28.7$ (*c* = 0.78, CHCl₃); **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.01 (dt, *J* = 15.7, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.91 (dt, *J* = 15.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.51 (ddd, *J* = 8.5, 5.5, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 2.26-2.44 (m, 2H), 1.63-1.74 (m, 1H), 0.94 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.93 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H); **¹³C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.6, 146.2, 123.0, 75.3, 51.5, 37.1, 33.4, 18.6, 17.2; **HRMS** (ESI⁺): *m/z*: calcd for C₉H₁₆O₃ [M + H]⁺: 173.1172, found: 173.1171; **HPLC**: The *ee* value was

determined to be >99% by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OD-H; 2% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 1.0 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 15.520 min and 24.840 min).

⁶(a) Fu, K.; Zheng, J.; Lin, L.; Liu, X.; Feng, X. *Chem. Commun.* **2015**, 51, 3106-3108: $[\alpha]_D^{29.1} = -13.89$ ($c = 0.18$, CHCl_3). (b) Simsek, S.; Horzella, M.; Kalesse, M. *Org. Lett.* **2007**, 9, 5637-5639: $[\alpha]_D^{20} = 17.7$ ($c = 1.3$, CHCl_3) for *ent-E-2c*.

Table 4, entry 4

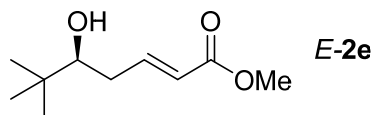


Methyl (S,E)-5-cyclohexyl-5-hydroxypent-2-enoate, E-2d⁷

Oil, 205.9 mg, 97% at 1 mmol scale; $[\alpha]_D^{26} = -18.2$ ($c = 1.05$, CHCl_3); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.01 (dt, $J = 15.7, 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.91 (dt, $J = 15.7, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.46-3.53 (m, 1H), 2.21-2.53 (m, 2H), 1.58-1.87 (m, 5H), 0.95-1.41 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 166.6, 146.2, 123.0, 74.8, 51.4, 43.3, 37.1, 29.1, 27.8, 26.4, 26.1, 26.0; HRMS (ESI⁺): m/z : calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_3$ $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 213.1485, found: 213.1482; HPLC: The *ee* value was determined to be >99% by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OD-H; 2% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 1.0 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 16.256 min and 18.316 min).

⁷Simsek, S.; Horzella, M.; Kalesse, M. *Org. Lett.* **2007**, 9, 5637-5639: $[\alpha]_D^{20} = 43.3$ ($c = 1.0$, CHCl_3) for *ent-E-2d*.

Table 3, entry 5



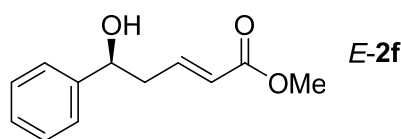
Methyl (S,E)-5-hydroxy-6,6-dimethylhept-2-enoate, E-2e⁸

Oil, 32.9 mg, 83%; $[\alpha]_D^{26} = -43.9$ ($c = 0.825$, CHCl_3); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.04 (ddd, $J = 15.7, 7.7, 6.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.91 (dt, $J = 15.7, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.35 (dd, $J = 10.4, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.39-2.47 (m, 1H), 2.13-2.23 (m, 1H), 0.92 (s, 9H); HRMS (ESI⁺): m/z : calcd for

C₁₀H₁₈O₃ [M + H]⁺: 187.1329, found: 187.1326; **HPLC**: The *ee* value was determined to be >99% by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OD-H; 2% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 1.0 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 12.280 min and 19.620 min).

⁸(a) Fu, K.; Zheng, J.; Lin, L.; Liu, X.; Feng, X. *Chem. Commun.* **2015**, 51, 3106-3108: [α]_D^{23.9} = -10.00 (c = 0.08, CHCl₃). (b) Simsek, S.; Horzella, M.; Kalesse, M. *Org. Lett.* **2007**, 9, 5637-5639: [α]_D²⁰ = 34.3 (c = 1.1, CHCl₃) for *ent*-E-2e.

Table 3, entry 6

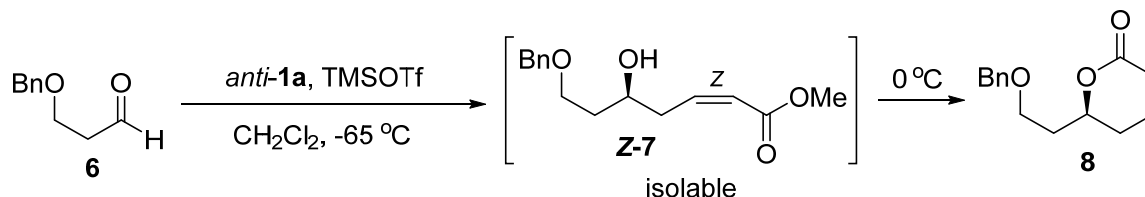


Methyl (S,E)-5-hydroxy-5-phenylpent-2-enoate, E-2f⁹

Oil, 36.5 mg, 83%; [α]_D²⁶ = -44.9 (c = 0.69, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.25-7.40 (m, 5H), 6.97 (dt, *J* = 15.7, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.90 (dt, *J* = 11.5, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 4.81 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 5.2, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.57-3.71 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.7, 145.0, 143.4, 128.6, 127.9, 125.7, 123.5, 72.9, 51.4, 41.9; **HRMS** (ESI⁺): *m/z*: calcd for C₁₂H₁₄O₃ [M + Na]⁺: 229.0835, found: 229.0834; **HPLC**: The *ee* value was determined to be 99% by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OD-H; 2% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 1.0 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 53.388 min and 62.260 min).

⁹(a) Fu, K.; Zheng, J.; Lin, L.; Liu, X.; Feng, X. *Chem. Commun.* **2015**, 51, 3106-3108: [α]_D^{21.6} = -41.32 (c = 0.48, CHCl₃). (b) Simsek, S.; Horzella, M.; Kalesse, M. *Org. Lett.* **2007**, 9, 5637-5639: [α]_D²⁰ = 28.2 (c = 1.2, CHCl₃) for *ent*-E-2e (82% *ee*)

6. Synthetic Applications [Scheme 4(a)]

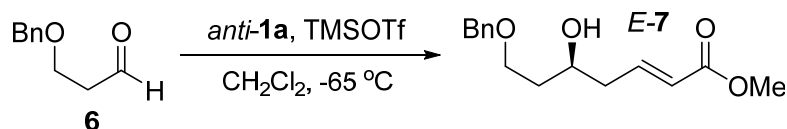


To a solution of **6** (0.0532 g, 0.324 mmol) and *anti*-**1a** (0.0380 g, 0.162 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL) at -65 °C was added neat TMSOTf (44 μL, 0.243 mmol) at once.

(a) For **Z-7**: After stirring for 120 min at -65 °C, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO₃. Ethyl ether was added up to ~total 14 mL. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl ether. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄. After concentrating to ~100 μL below 30 °C, the residue was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane 2/3) to give **Z-7** (0.0305 g, 71%) as an oil: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.25-7.37 (m, 5H), 6.41 (dt, *J* = 11.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.90 (dt, *J* = 11.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (s, 2H), 3.978 (m, 1H), 3.63-3.77 (m, 2H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.20 (br s, 1H), 2.86 (m, 2H), 1.81 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.0, 146.6, 137.9, 128.4, 127.7, 127.7, 121.0, 73.3, 70.7, 68.9, 51.1, 36.6, 36.3.

(b) For **8**: After complete disappearance of *anti*-**1a** on TLC, the temperature was naturally raised to -0 °C over 90 min. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO₃. Ethyl ether was added up to ~total 14 mL. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl ether. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄. After evaporating all solvents, the residue was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane 2/3) to give **8** (0.0318 g, 85%) as an oil. The *ee* of **8** was determined to be >99% by chiral HPLC analysis [Chiralcel OB-H; 5% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 1.5 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 100.152 min and 114.376 min (major)]. The analytical data of **8** (optical rotation and ¹H and ¹³C-NMR) were consistent with those of the literature:¹⁰ [α]_D²⁶ = -33.1 (*c* = 1.50, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.21-7.42 (m, 5H), 6.87 (dt, *J* = 9.8, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 6.02 (dt, *J* = 9.9, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (m, 1H), 4.53 (d, *J* = 11.8, 1H), 4.48 (d, *J* = 11.8, 1H), 3.60-3.74 (m, 2H), 2.37 (m, 2H), 1.90-2.13 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.3, 145.1, 138.1, 128.4, 127.69, 127.67, 121.4, 75.3, 73.2, 65.6, 35.1, 29.5.

¹⁰Shinde, D. B.; Kanth, B. S.; Satyakumar, A.; Kamble, V. T.; Das, B. *Lett. in Org. Chem.* **2013**, *10*, 317-323: [α]_D³² = -32.6 (c = 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz): δ 7.38-7.20 (5H, m), 6.83 (1H, m), 5.99 (1H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 4.51 (1H, d, *J* = 12.0 Hz), 4.43 (1H, d, *J* = 12.0 Hz), 3.72-3.55 (2H, m), 2.60-2.27 (2H, m), 2.10-1.83 (2H, m); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 50 MHz): δ 163.6, 144.3, 128.2, 127.5, 123.9, 121.8, 74.9, 72.8, 65.3, 35.2, 29.8.

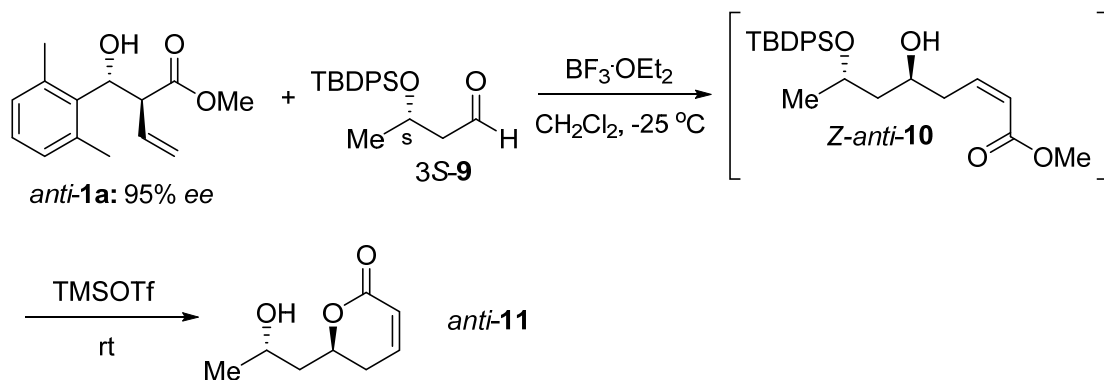


To a solution of *anti*-**1a** (0.0564 g, 0.241 mmol) and **6**¹¹ (0.0791 g, 0.482 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL) at -65 °C was added neat TMSOTf (65 μ L, 0.362 mmol) at once. After stirring for 30 min at -65 °C, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO₃. Ethyl ether was added up to ~total 14 mL. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl ether. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄. After concentrating to ~100 μ L below 30 °C, the residue was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane 2/3) to give *E*-**7** (0.0542 g, 85%) as an oil: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32 (m, 5H), 6.99 (dt, *J* = 15.7, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.89 (dt, *J* = 15.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (s, 2H), 3.97 (m, 1H), 3.71 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.64 (m, 1H), 2.37 (m, 2H), 1.76 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.8, 145.5, 137.7, 128.5, 127.8, 127.7, 123.2, 73.4, 70.1, 68.8, 51.4, 40.1, 36.0. The *ee* of *E*-**7** was determined to be 98% by chiral HPLC analysis [Chiralcel OB-H; 5% isopropyl alcohol in hexane; 1.5 mL/min flow rate; retention times: 42.140 min and 62.288 min (major)]. The analytical data of *E*-**7** (¹H and ¹³C-NMR) were consistent with those of *ent*-*E*-**7** in the literature.¹²

¹¹Ren, H.; Wulff, W. D. *Org. Lett.* **2013**, *15*, 242-245.

¹²Sawant, P.; Maier, M. E. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2012**, 6576-6585: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 1.68–1.83 (m, 2 H, 6-H), 2.30–2.44 (m, 2 H, 4-H), 3.64 (ddd, *J* = 9.3, 7.6, 5.0 Hz, 1 H, 7-H), 3.68–3.74 (m, 1 H, 7-H), 3.71 (s, 3 H, OCH₃), 3.92–4.01 (m, 1 H, 5-H), 4.51 (s, 2 H, CH₂Ph), 5.88 (ddd, *J* = 15.7, 1.5, 1.3 Hz, 1 H, 2-H), 6.98 (ddd, *J* = 15.7, 7.6, 7.3 Hz, 1 H, 3-H), 7.25–7.37 (m, 5 H, Ar-H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 35.9 (C-6), 40.5 (C-4), 51.4 (OCH₃), 68.9 (C-7), 70.2 (C-5), 73.4 (CH₂Ph), 123.2 (C-2), 127.7 (2CH, phenyl), 127.8 (CH, phenyl), 128.5 (2CH, phenyl), 137.7 (C, phenyl), 145.5 (C-3), 166.7 (C-1).

7. Synthetic Applications [Scheme 4(b)]



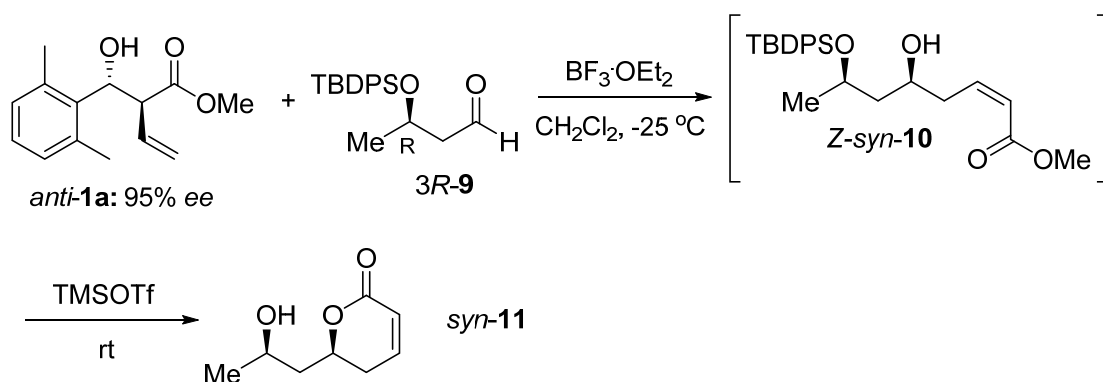
To a solution of *anti*-**1a** (0.0385 g, 0.164 mmol) and **3S-9**¹¹ (0.1054 g, 0.329 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (4 mL) at -25°C was added neat $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ (61 μL , 0.492 mmol) at once.

(a) For *Z*-*anti*-**10**: After stirring for 60 min at between -25°C and -20°C , the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO_3 . Ethyl ether was added up to ~total 14 mL. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl ether. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 . After concentrating to ~100 μL below 30°C , the residue was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane 1/4) to give *Z*-*anti*-**10** (0.0646 g, 92%) as an oil: $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.71 (m, 4H), 7.43 (m, 6H), 6.40 (dt, $J = 11.6, 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.89 (d, $J = 11.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.18 (m, 2H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 2.81 (m, 2H), 1.76 (ddd, $J = 14.4, 9.9, 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 1.52 (ddd, $J = 14.4, 5.2, 2.1$, 1H), 1.12 (d, $J = 6.3$, 3H), 1.07 (s, 9H).

(b) For *anti*-**11**: After complete disappearance of *anti*-**1a** on TLC, TMSOTf (1.5 equiv to *anti*-**1a**) was added to the reaction mixture. The temperature was naturally raised to rt over five hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 solution. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl ether. The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 . After evaporating all solvents, the residue was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane 1/1) to give *anti*-**11** (0.0195 g, 75%) as an oil: $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.90 (m, 1H), 6.03 (m, 1H), 4.74 (m, 1H), 4.21 (m, 1H), 2.37 (m, 2H), 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.84 (br s, 1H), 1.67 (m, 1H), 1.25 (d, $J = 6.2$, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 164.4, 145.3, 121.3,

75.1, 63.5, 43.9, 29.9, 24.2. The analytical data of *anti*-**11** (^1H and ^{13}C -NMR) were consistent with those of *ent-anti*-**11** in the literature.¹³

¹³Huang, S.; Liu, D.; Tang, L.; Huang, F.; Yang, W.; Wang, X. *Synlett* **2015**, 26, 2019-2023: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 6.92-6.87 (m, 1H), 6.01 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 4.73-4.69 (m, 1H), 4.21-4.18 (m, 1H), 2.37-2.34 (m, 2H), 2.12 (brs, 1H), 1.92-1.82 (m, 1H), 1.69-1.62 (m, 1H), 1.23 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 164.5, 145.5, 121.2, 75.0, 63.3, 43.8, 29.8, 24.1.



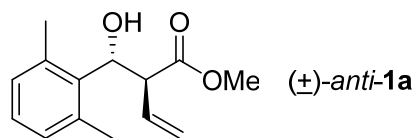
To a solution of *anti*-**1a** (0.0364 g, 0.155 mmol) and *3R*-**9** (0.1054 g, 0.329 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (4 mL) at -25°C was added neat $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ (61 μL , 0.492 mmol) at once.

(a) For *Z-syn*-**10**: After stirring for 60 min at between -25°C and -20°C , the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO_3 . Ethyl ether was added up to ~total 14 mL. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl ether. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 . After concentrating to ~100 μL below 30°C , the residue was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane 1/4) to give *Z-syn*-**10** (0.0653 g, 99%) as an oil: ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.73 (m, 4H), 7.42 (m, 6H), 6.38 (dt, J = 11.6, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.90 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (m, 1H), 3.98 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 2.80 (m, 2H), 1.77 (m, 1H), 1.59 (m, 1H), 1.05 (s, 9H), 1.01 (d, J = 6.2, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.0, 146.5, 135.8, 135.8, 134.3, 133.5, 129.8, 129.6, 127.7, 127.5, 121.0, 70.3, 70.1, 51.1, 46.1, 36.8, 26.9, 24.0, 19.1.

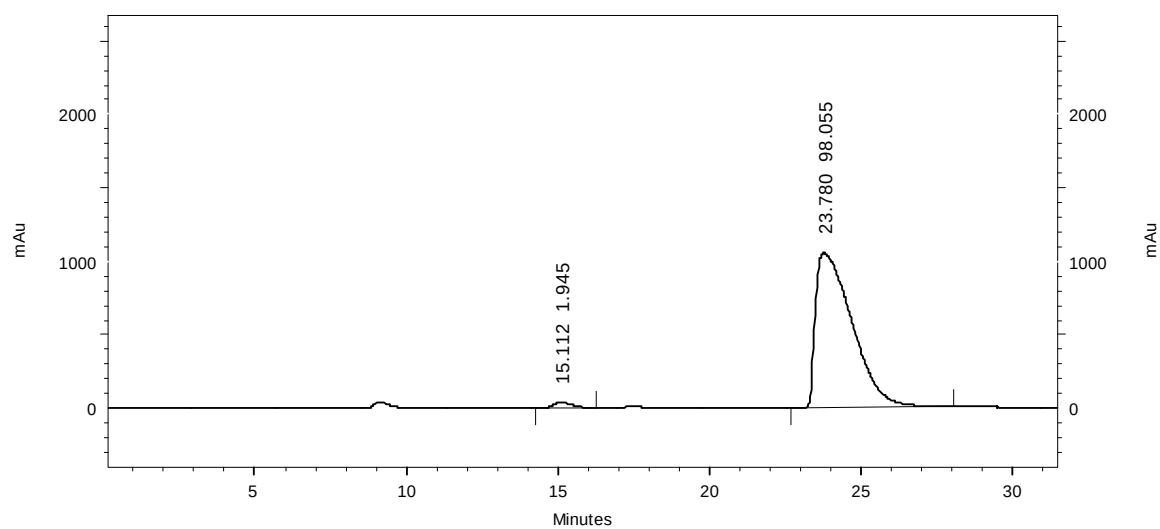
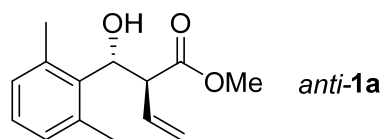
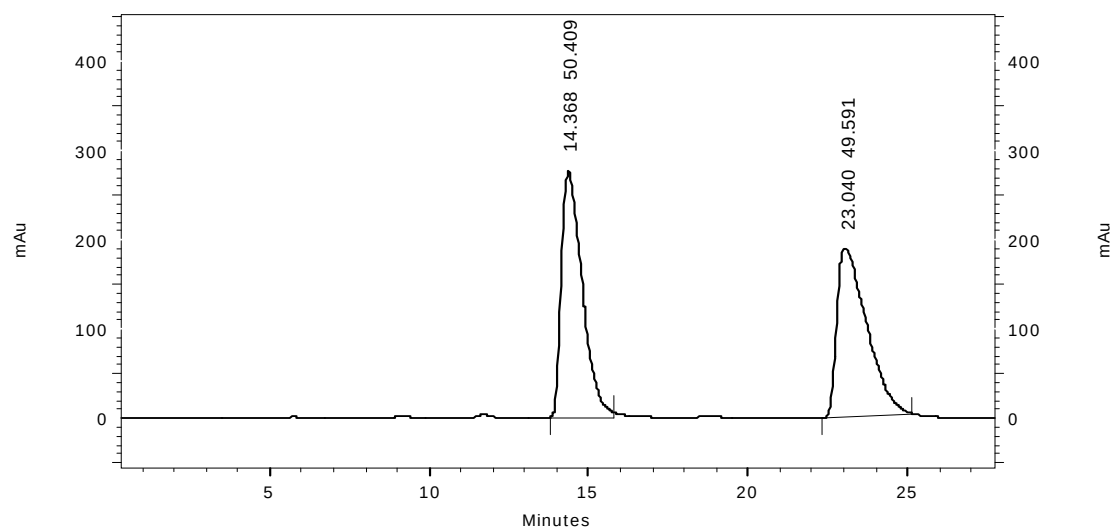
(b) For *syn-11*: After complete disappearance of *anti-1a* on TLC, TMSOTf (1.5 equiv to *anti-1a*) was added to the reaction mixture. The temperature was naturally raised to rt over six hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl ether. The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. After evaporating all solvents, the residue was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane 1/1) to give *syn-11* (0.0187 g, 76%) as an oil: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.91 (m, 1H), 6.04 (m, 1H), 4.65 (m, 1H), 4.11 (m, 1H), 2.41 (m, 2H), 2.02 (m, 1H), 1.72 (br s, 1H), 1.77 (m, 1H), 1.28 (d, *J* = 6.2, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.9, 145.1, 121.3, 76.9, 63.4, 43.6, 29.5, 23.8. The ¹H NMR data of *syn-11* were consistent with those of *syn-11* in the literature.¹⁴

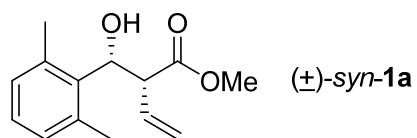
¹⁴Lee, H.-Y.; Sampath, Y.; Yoon, Y. *Synlett* **2009**, 249-252: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.89–6.84 (ddd, *J* = 13.9, 6.7, 4.6 Hz, 1 H), 6.01–5.97 (dt, *J* = 9.7, 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 4.65–4.58 (m, 1 H), 4.08–4.03 (m, 2 H), 2.40–2.36.

8. HPLC Chromatograms

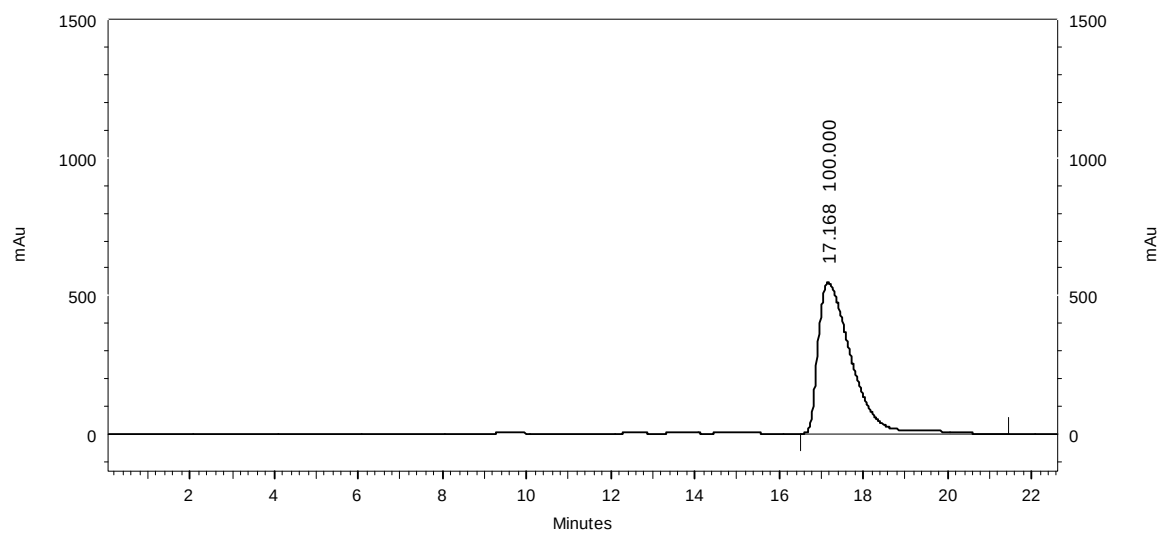
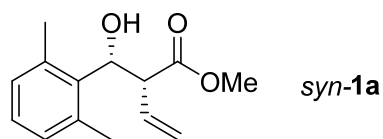
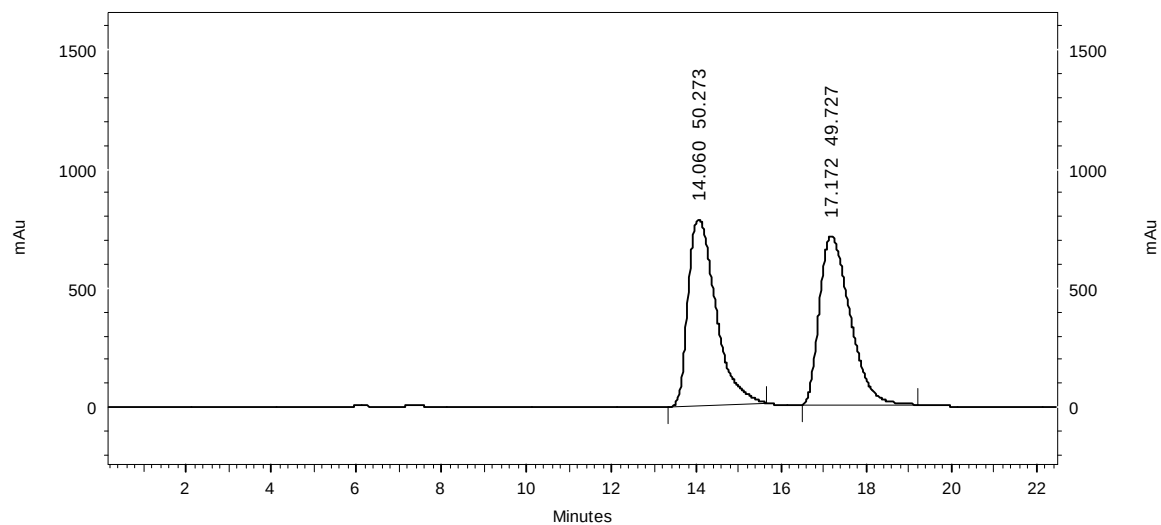


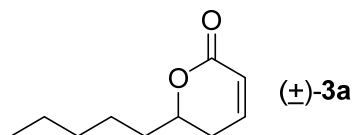
OD-H; 5% IP in Hexane; 0.6 mL/min



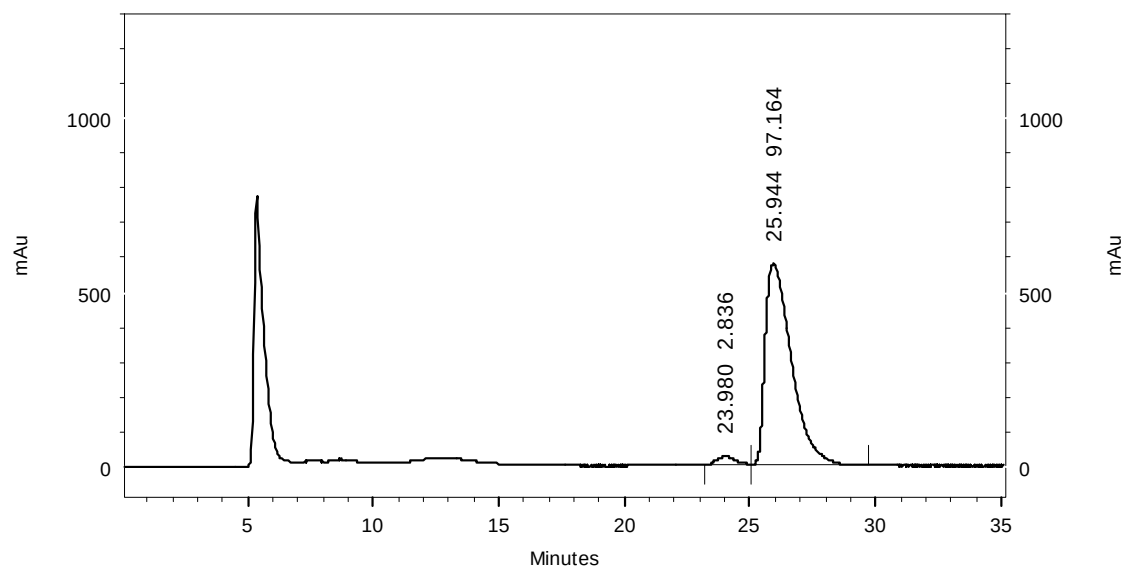
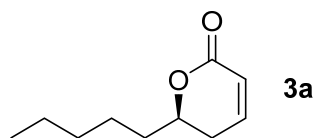
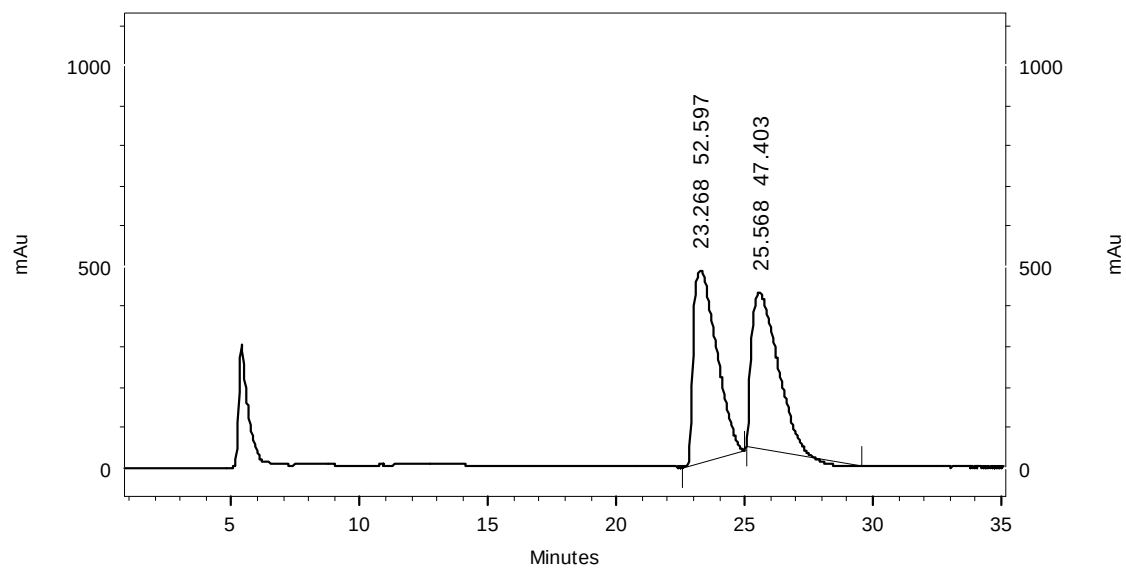


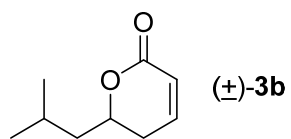
OD-H; 5% IP in Hexane; 0.6 mL/min



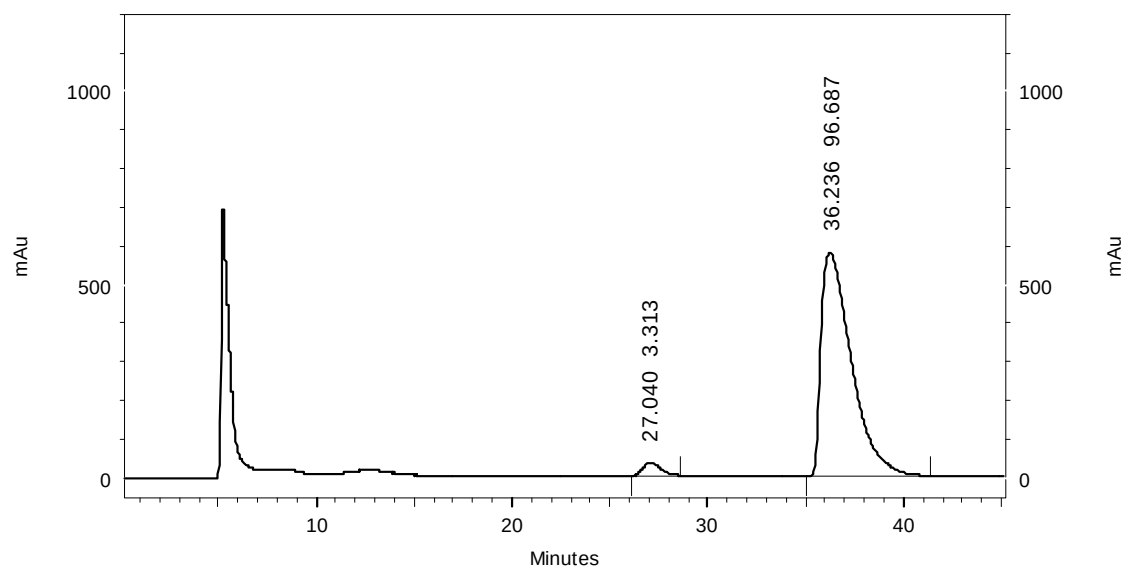
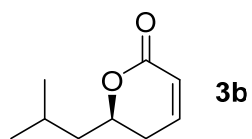
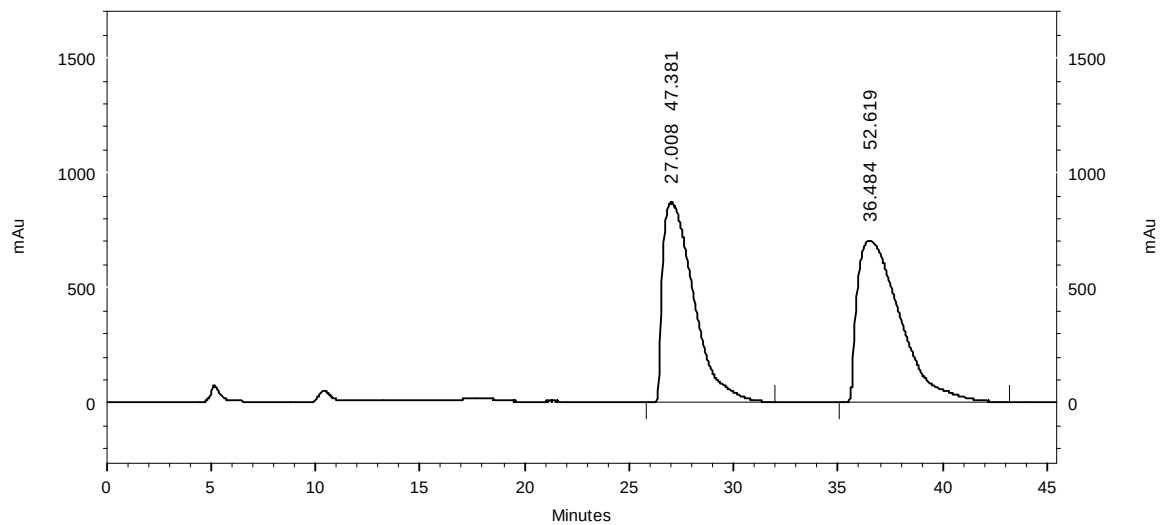


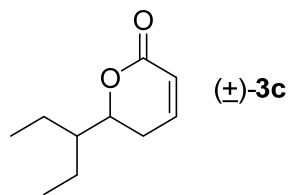
OB-H; 5% IP in Hexane; 0.6 mL/min



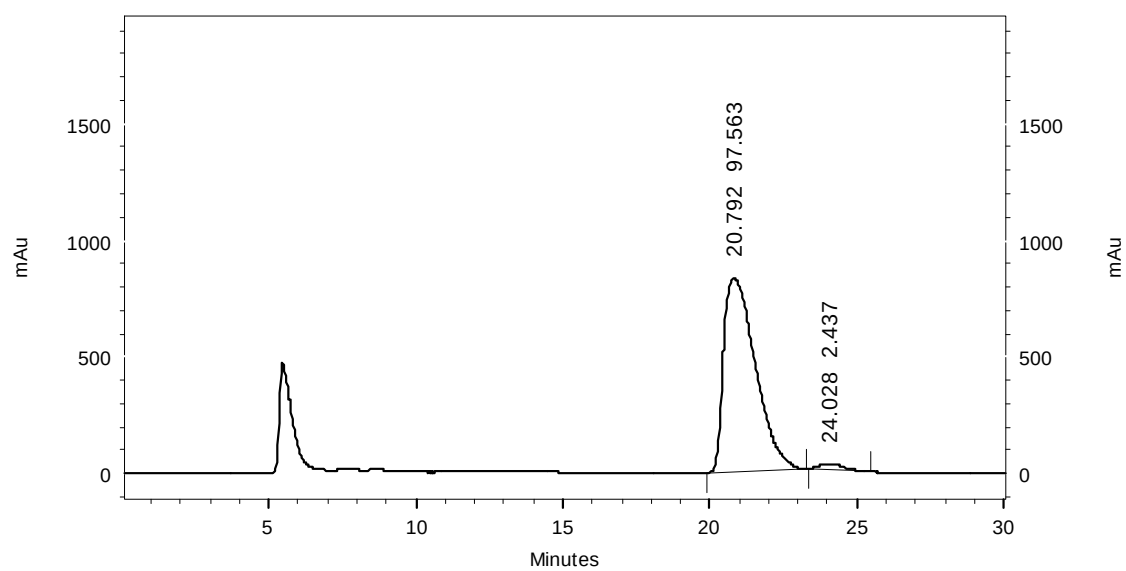
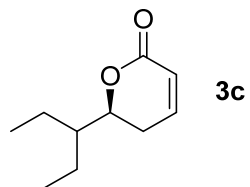
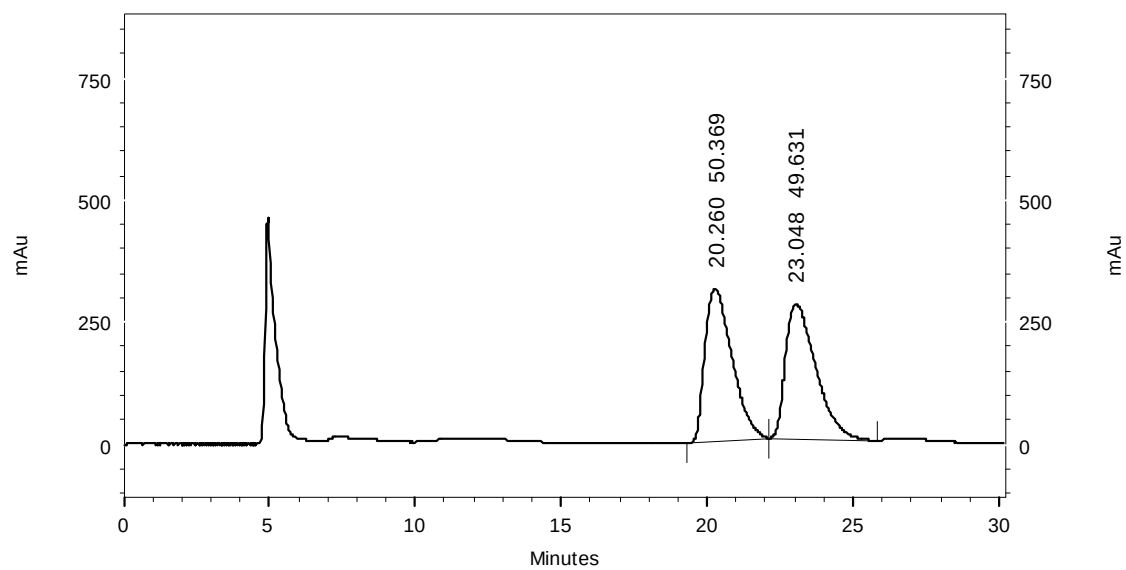


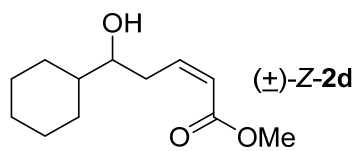
OB-H; 5% IP in Hexane; 0.6 mL/min



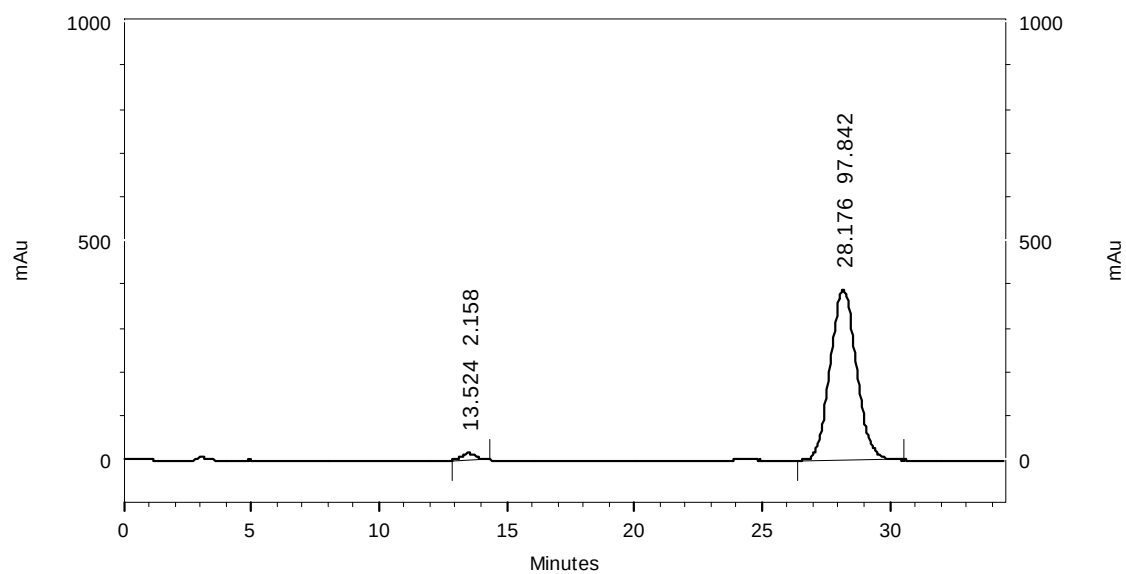
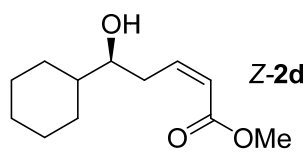
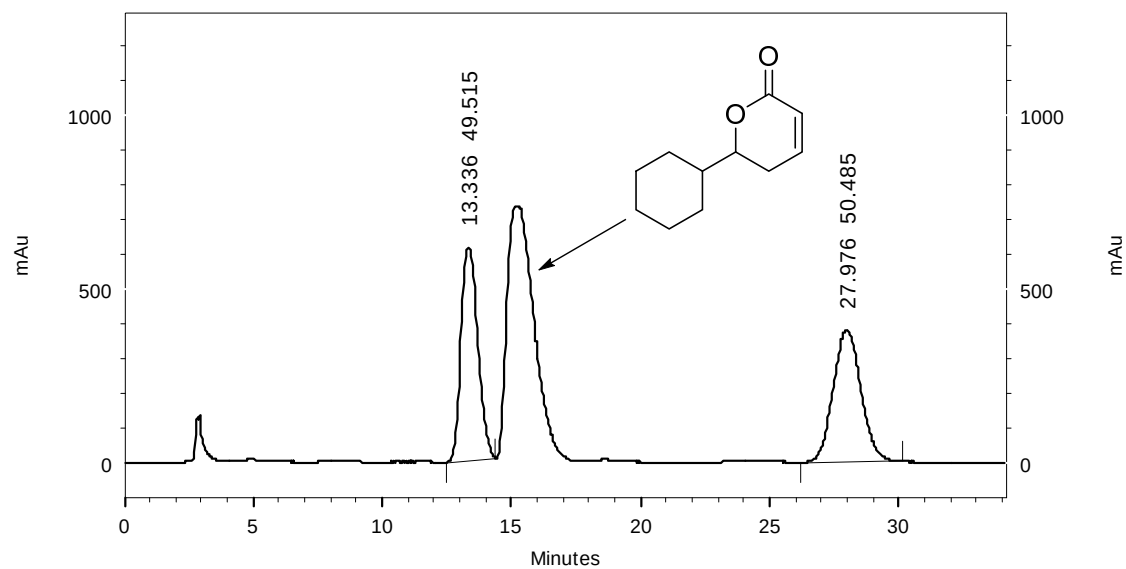


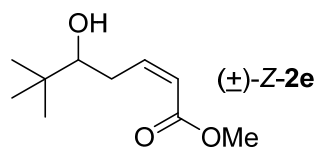
OB-H; 5% IP in Hexane; 0.6 mL/min



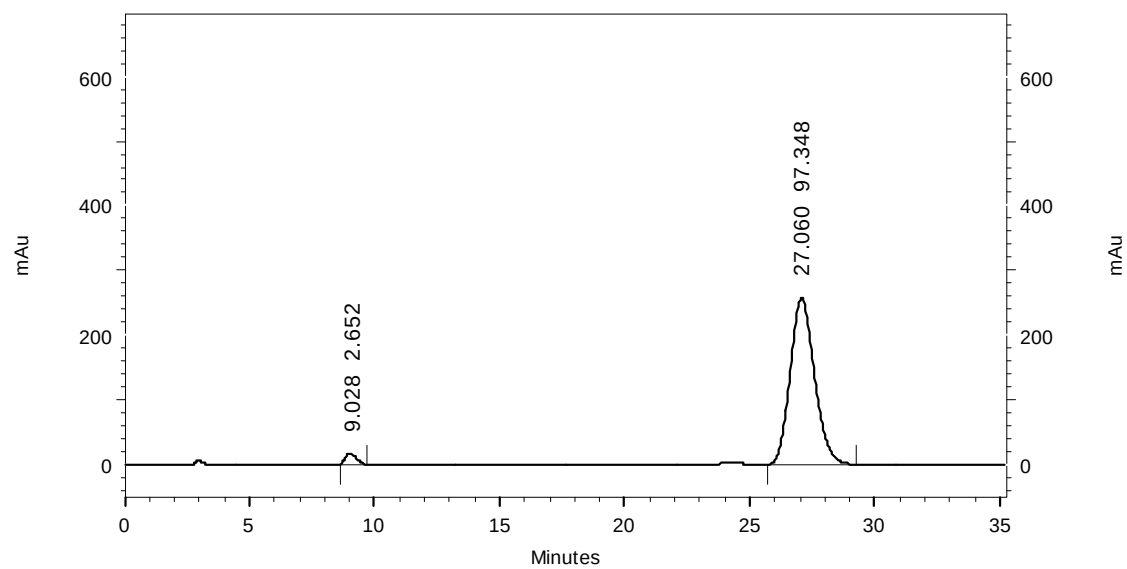
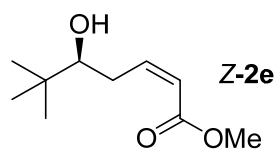
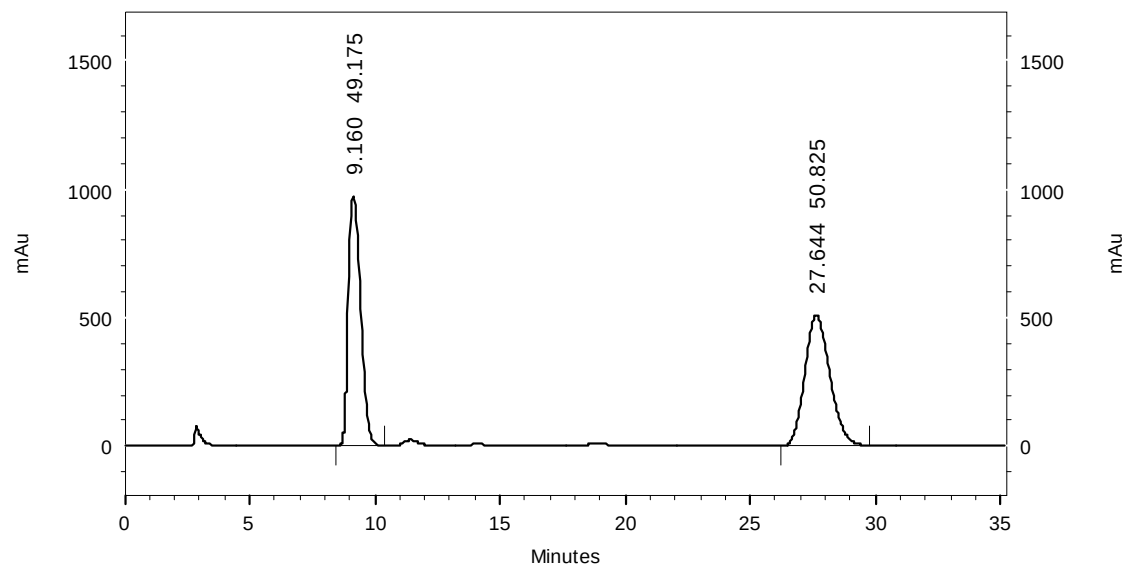


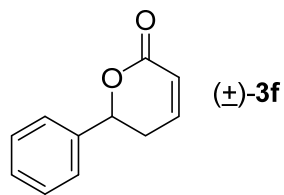
OD-H; 2% IP in Hexane; 1.0 mL/min



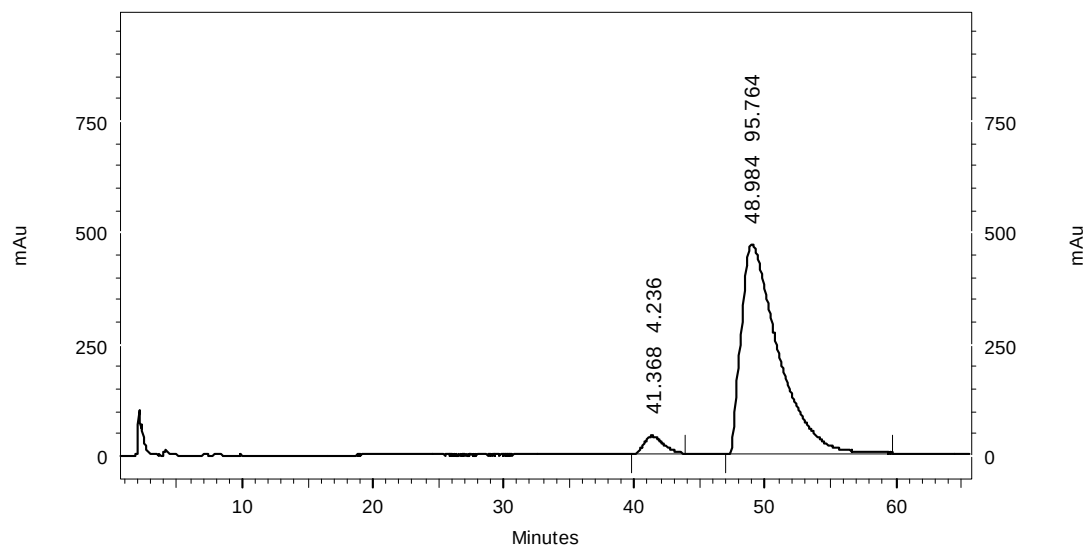
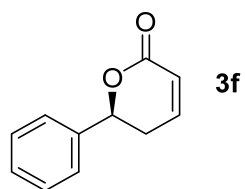
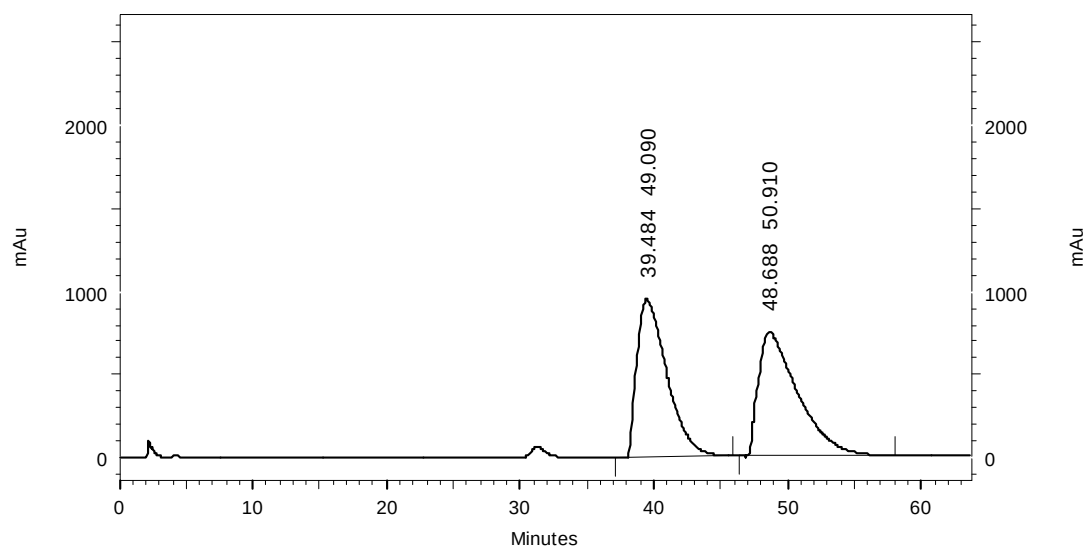


OD-H; 2% IP in Hexane; 1.0 mL/min

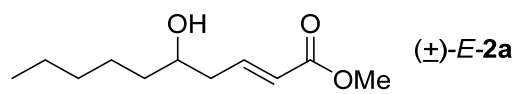




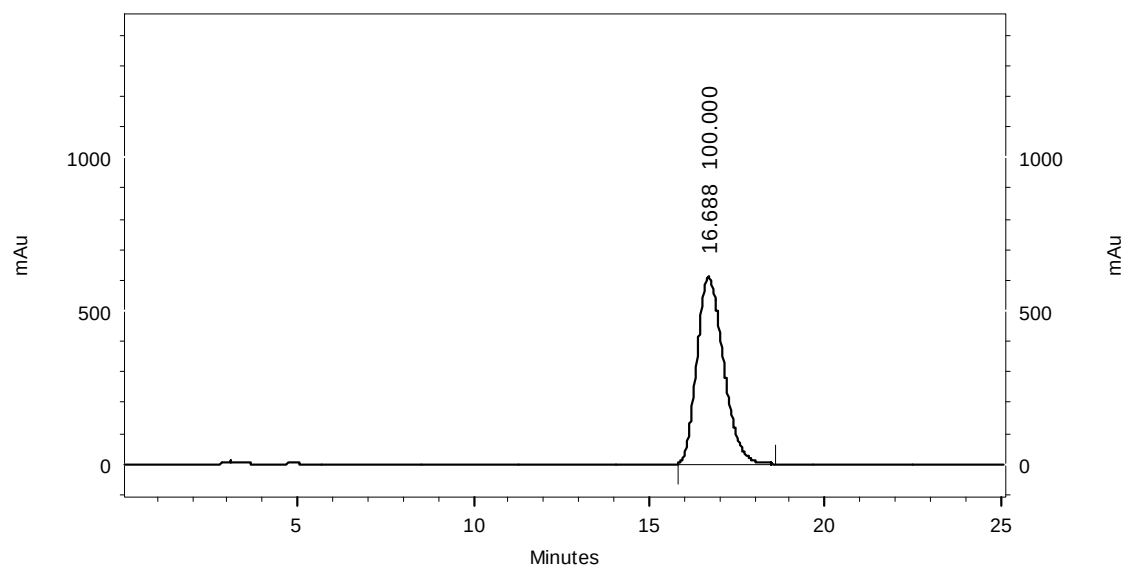
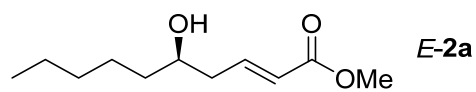
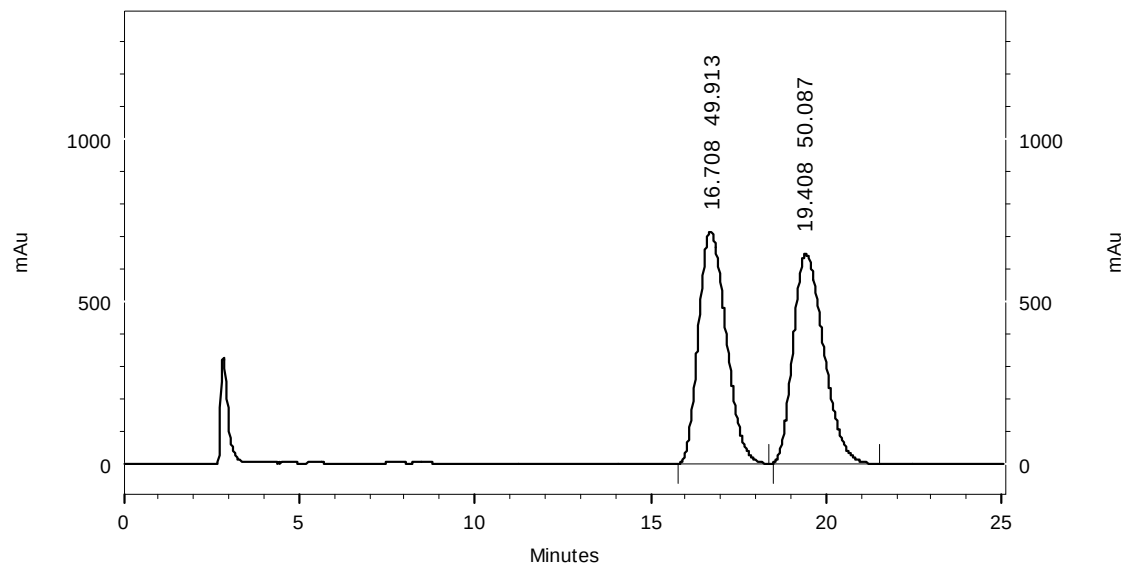
OD-H; 2% IP in Hexane; 1.0 mL/min

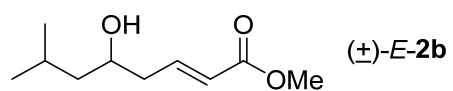


The enantioselectivity of 92% was obtained assuming the peak at 41.368 min for the minor product. Otherwise, the *ee* can be >92%.

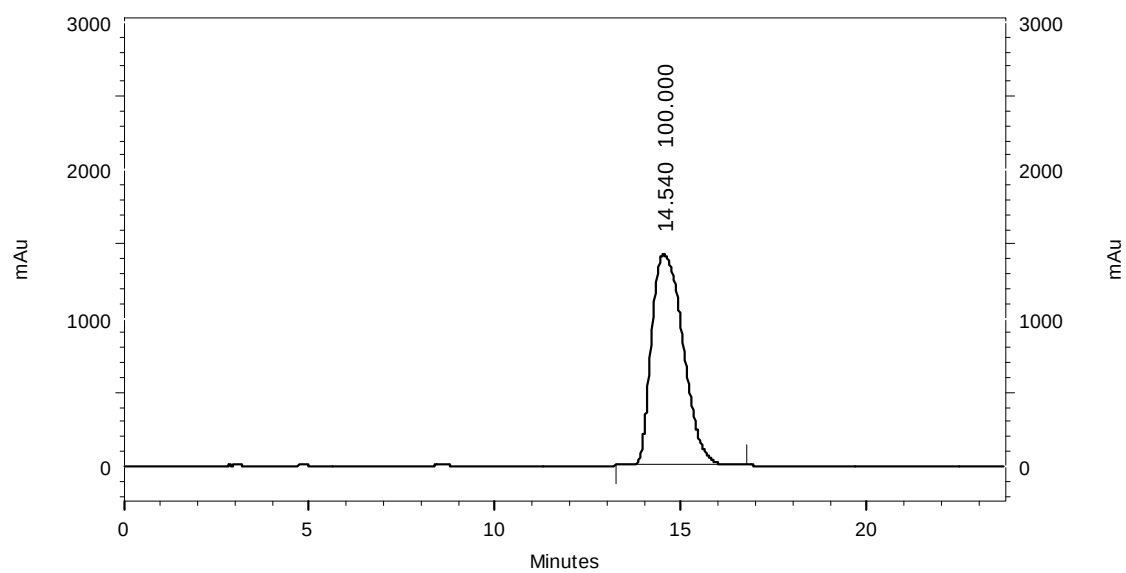
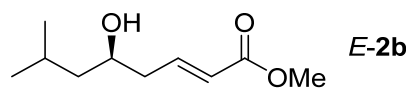
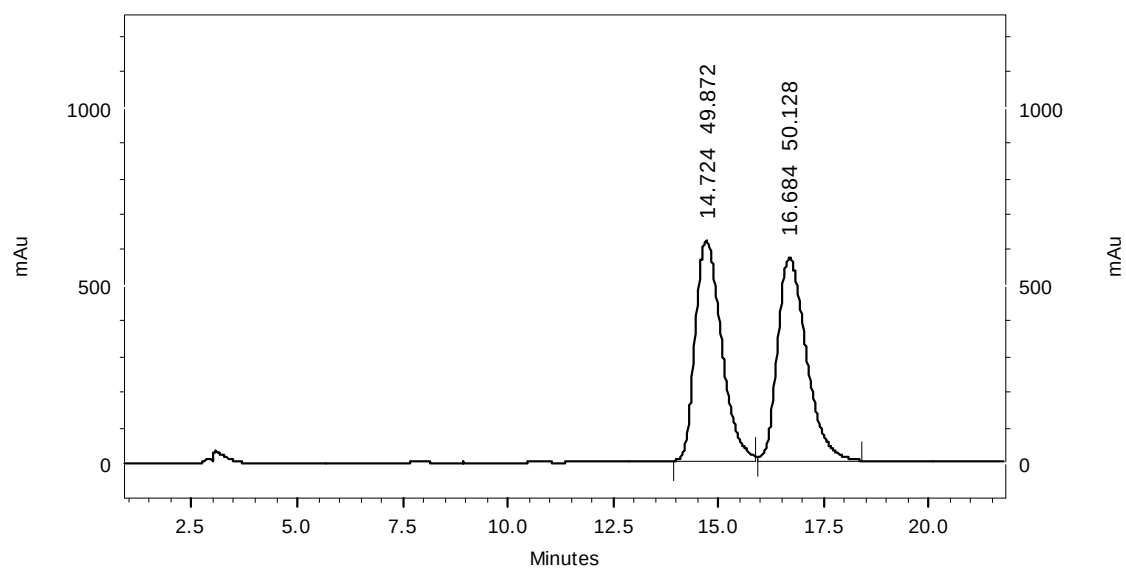


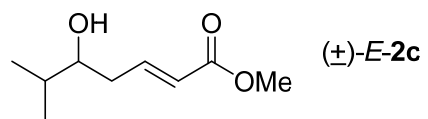
OD-H; 2% IP in Hexane; 1.0 mL/min



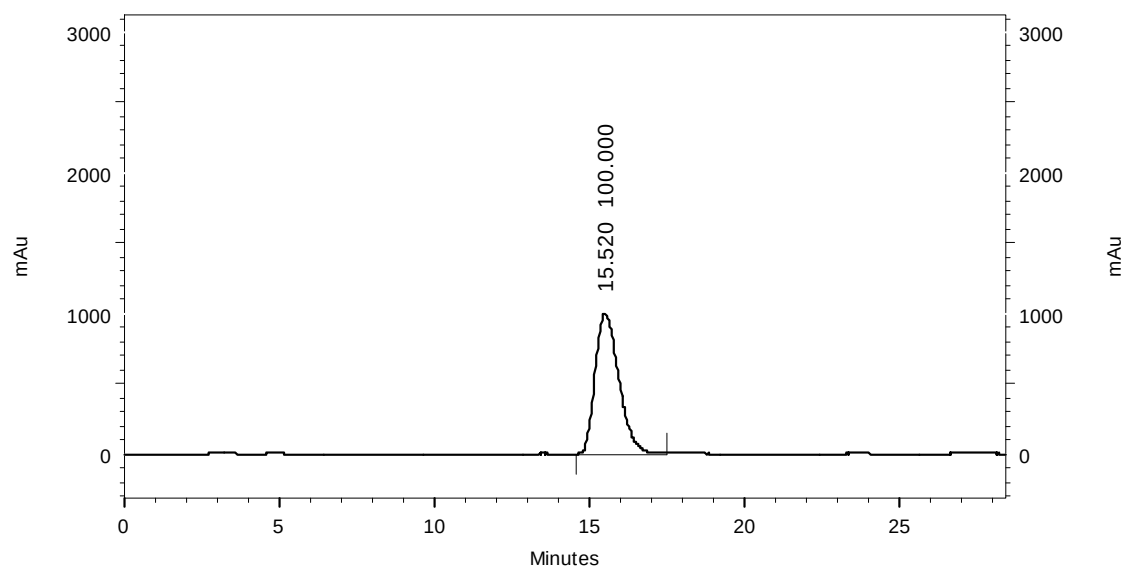
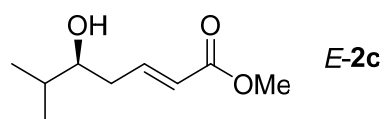
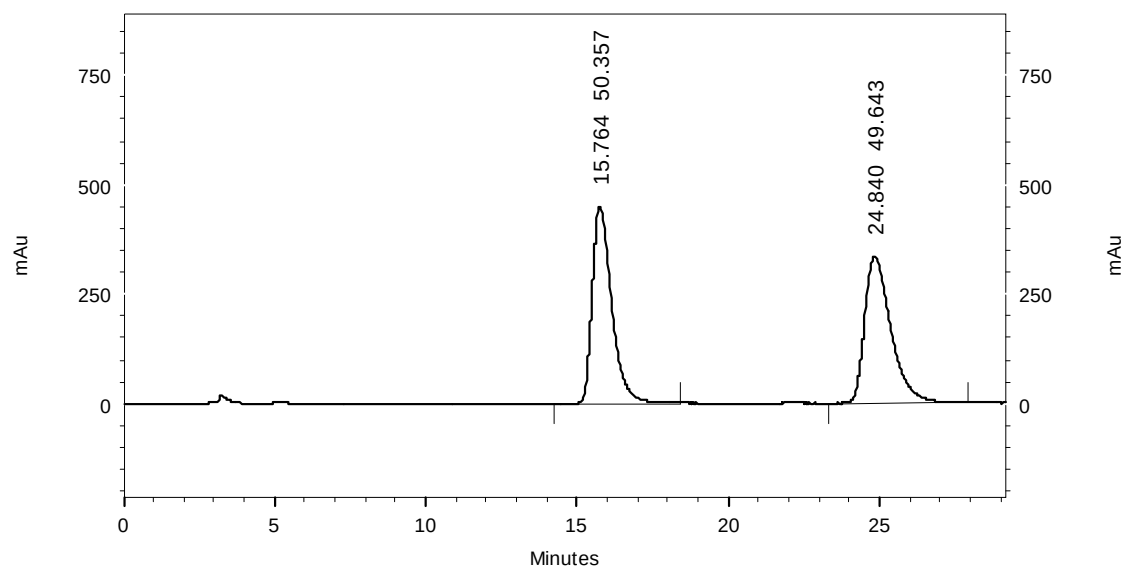


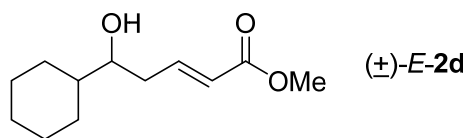
OD-H; 2% IP in Hexane; 1.0 mL/min



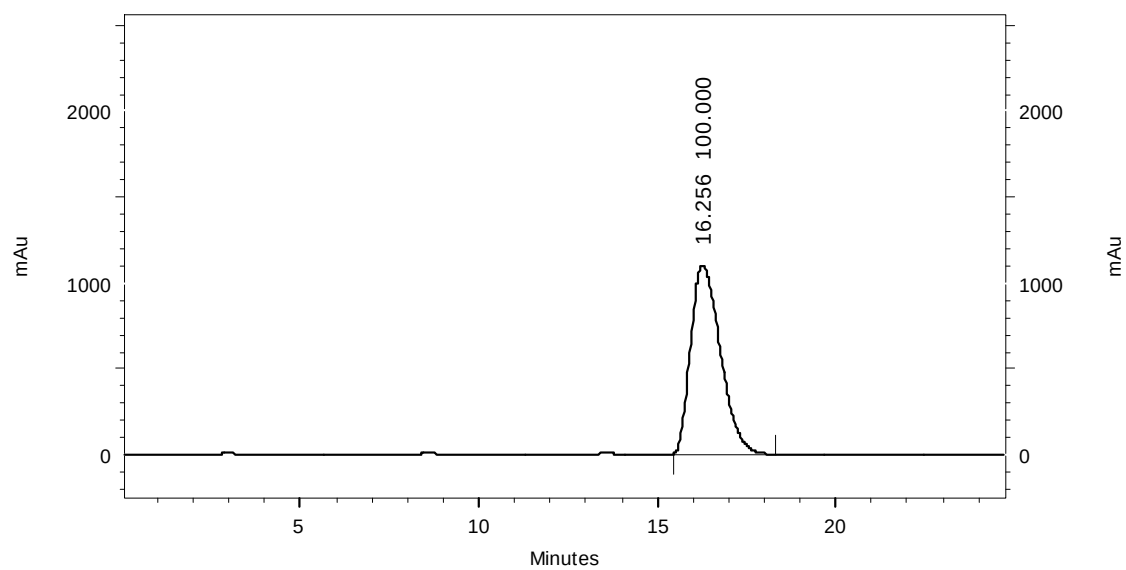
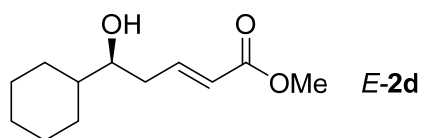
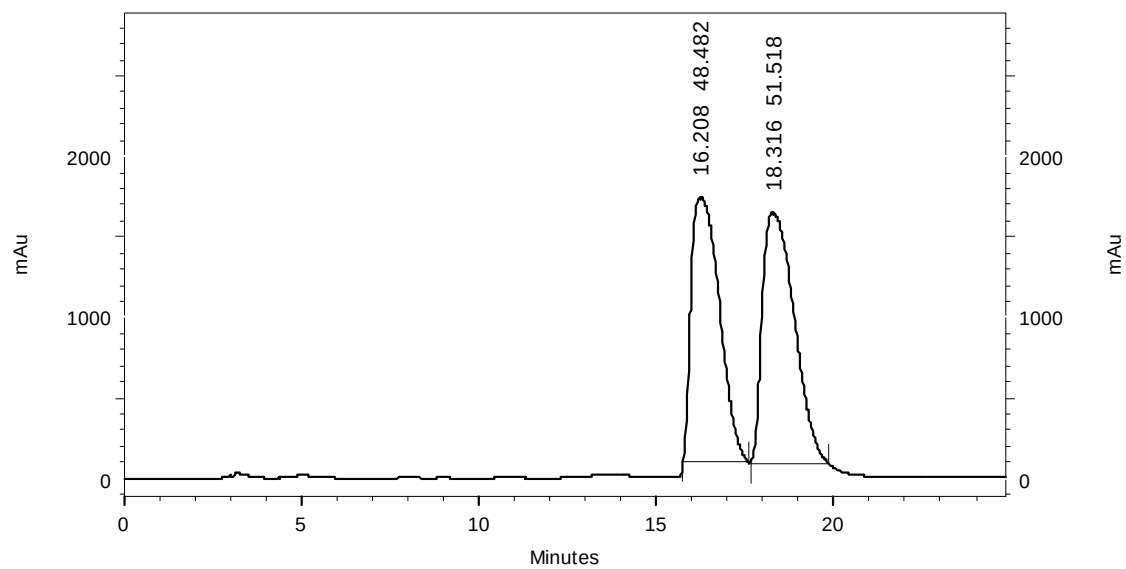


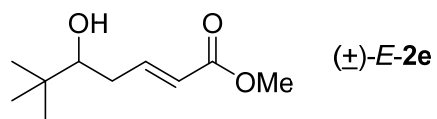
OD-H; 2% IP in Hexane; 1.0 mL/min



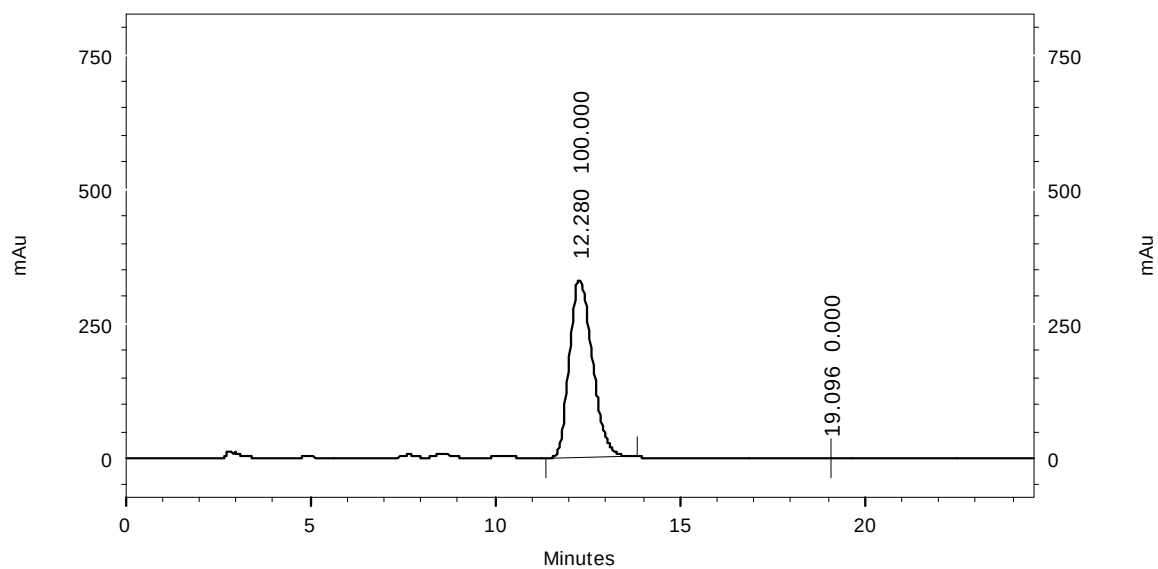
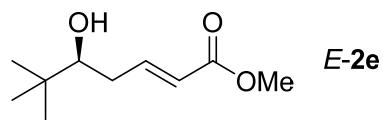
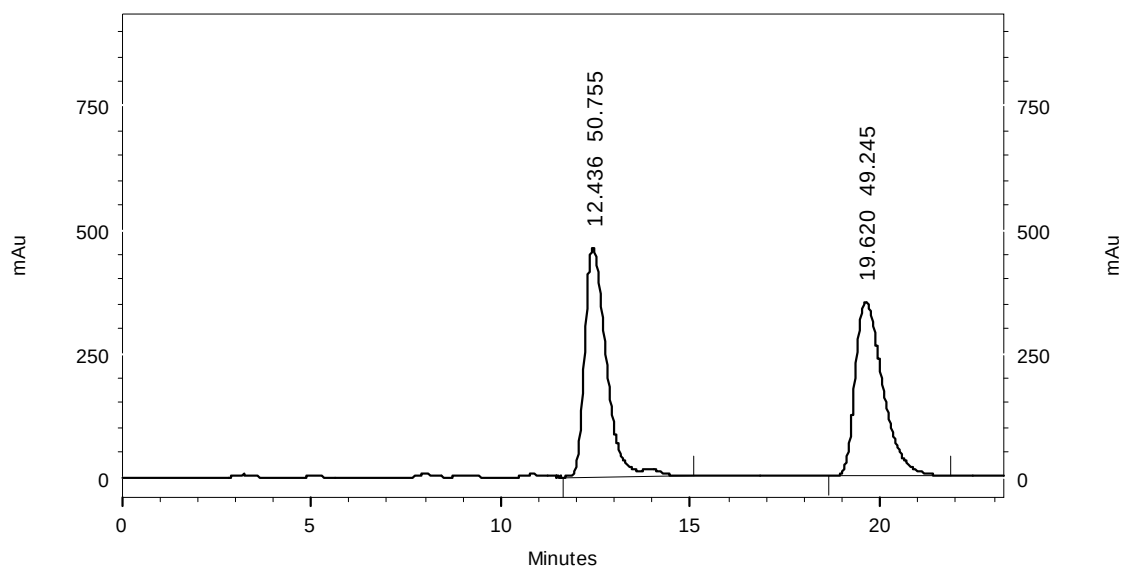


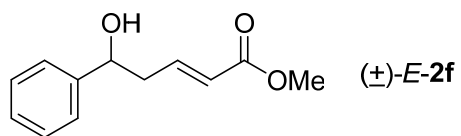
OD-H; 2% IP in Hexane; 1.0 mL/min



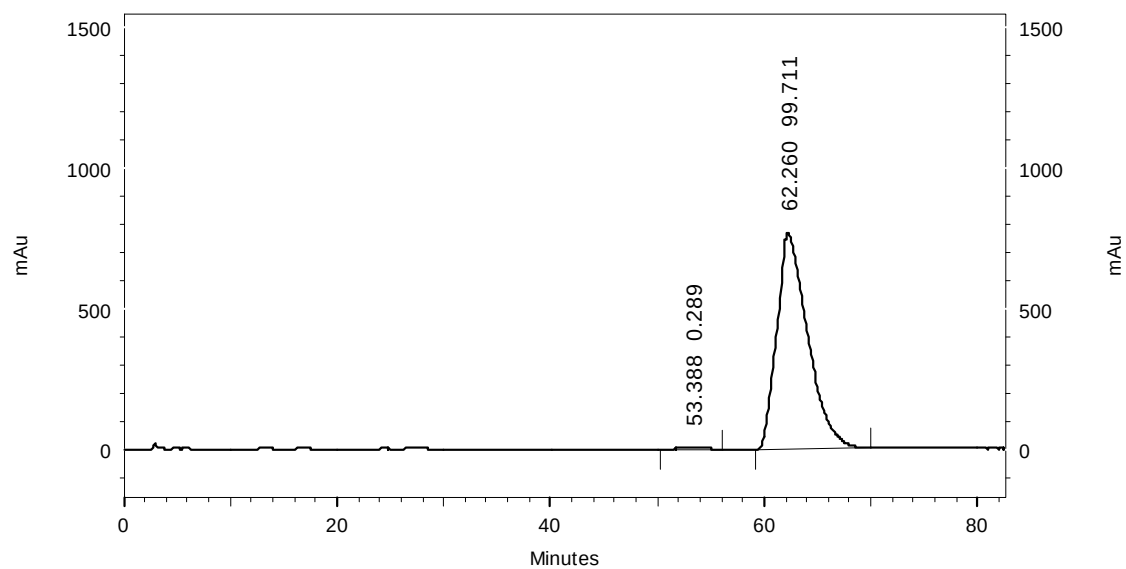
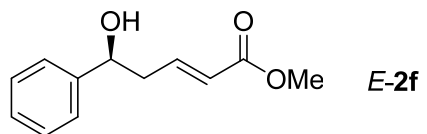
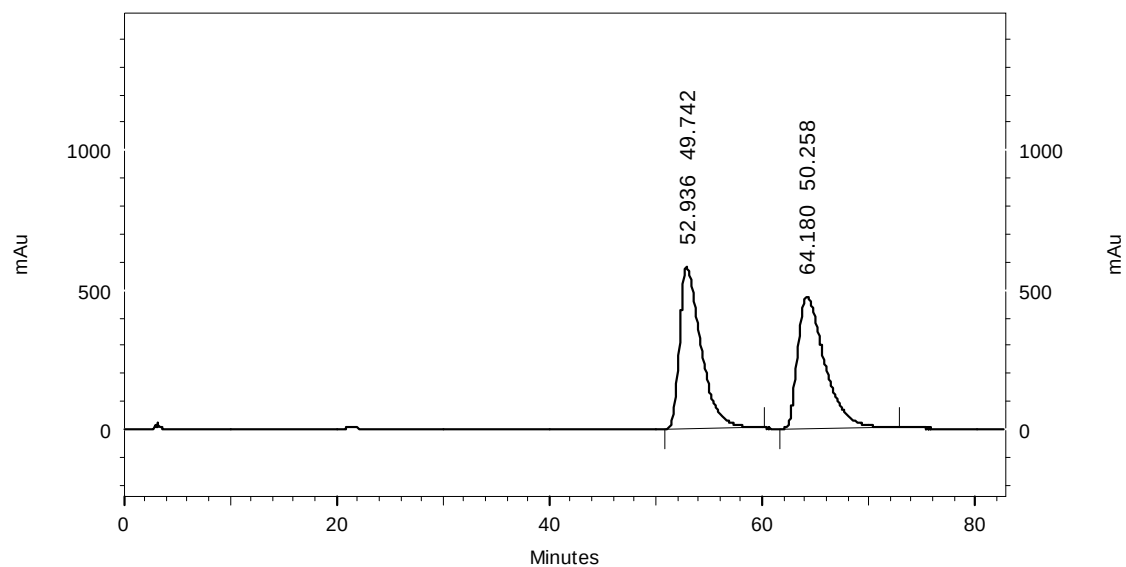


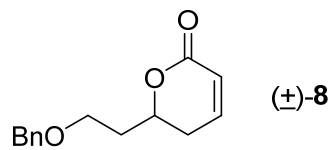
OD-H; 2% IP in Hexane; 1.0 mL/min



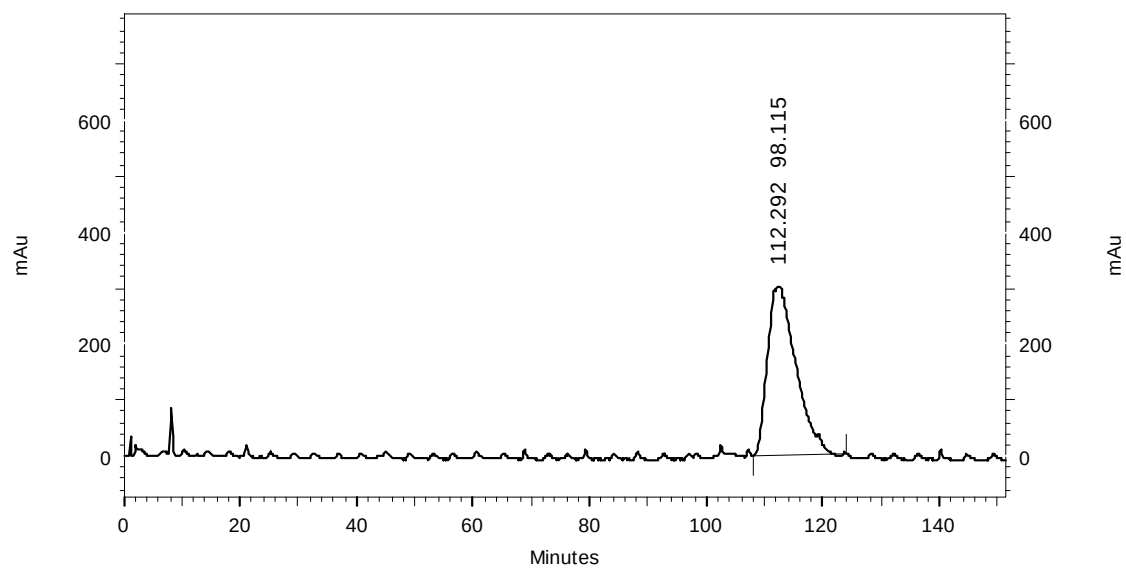
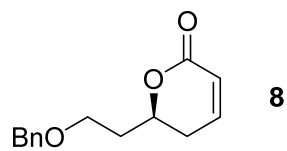
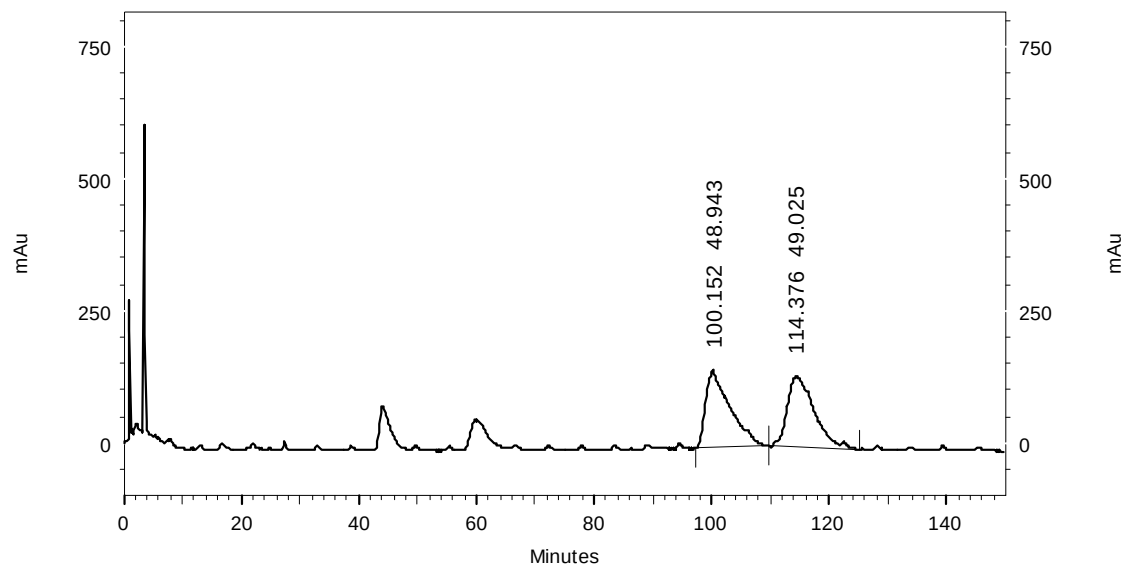


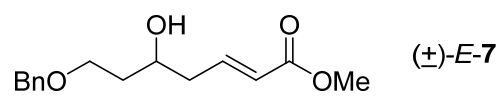
OD-H; 2% IP in Hexane; 1.0 mL/min



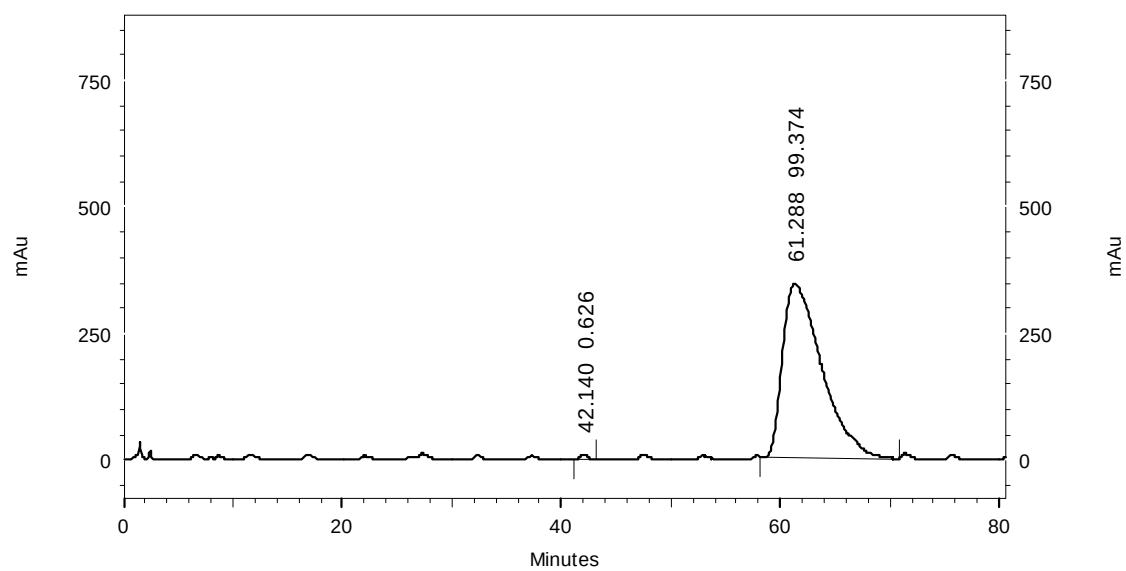
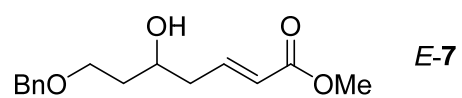
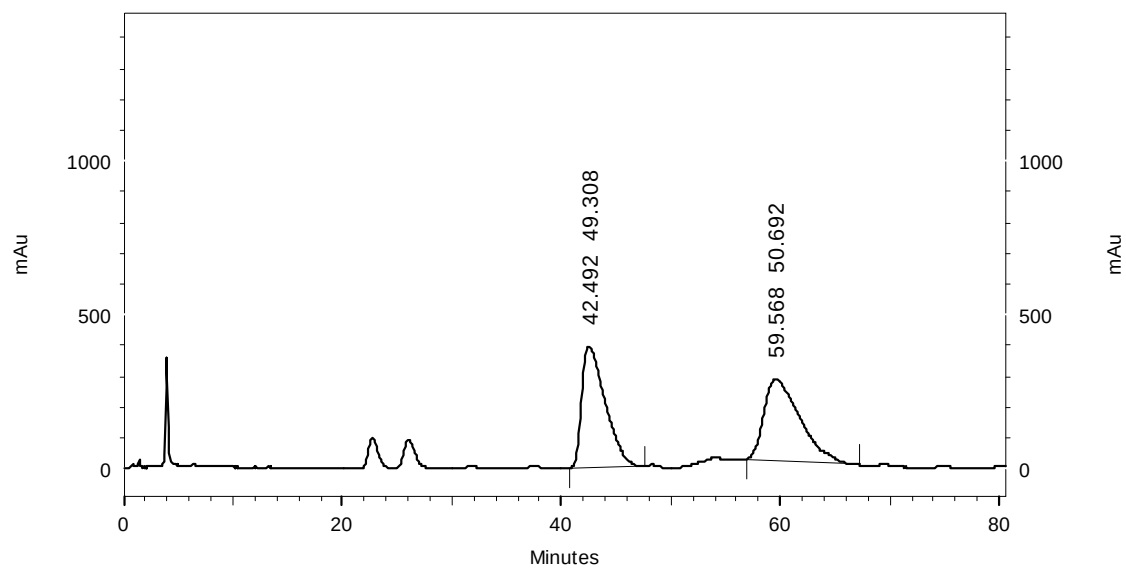


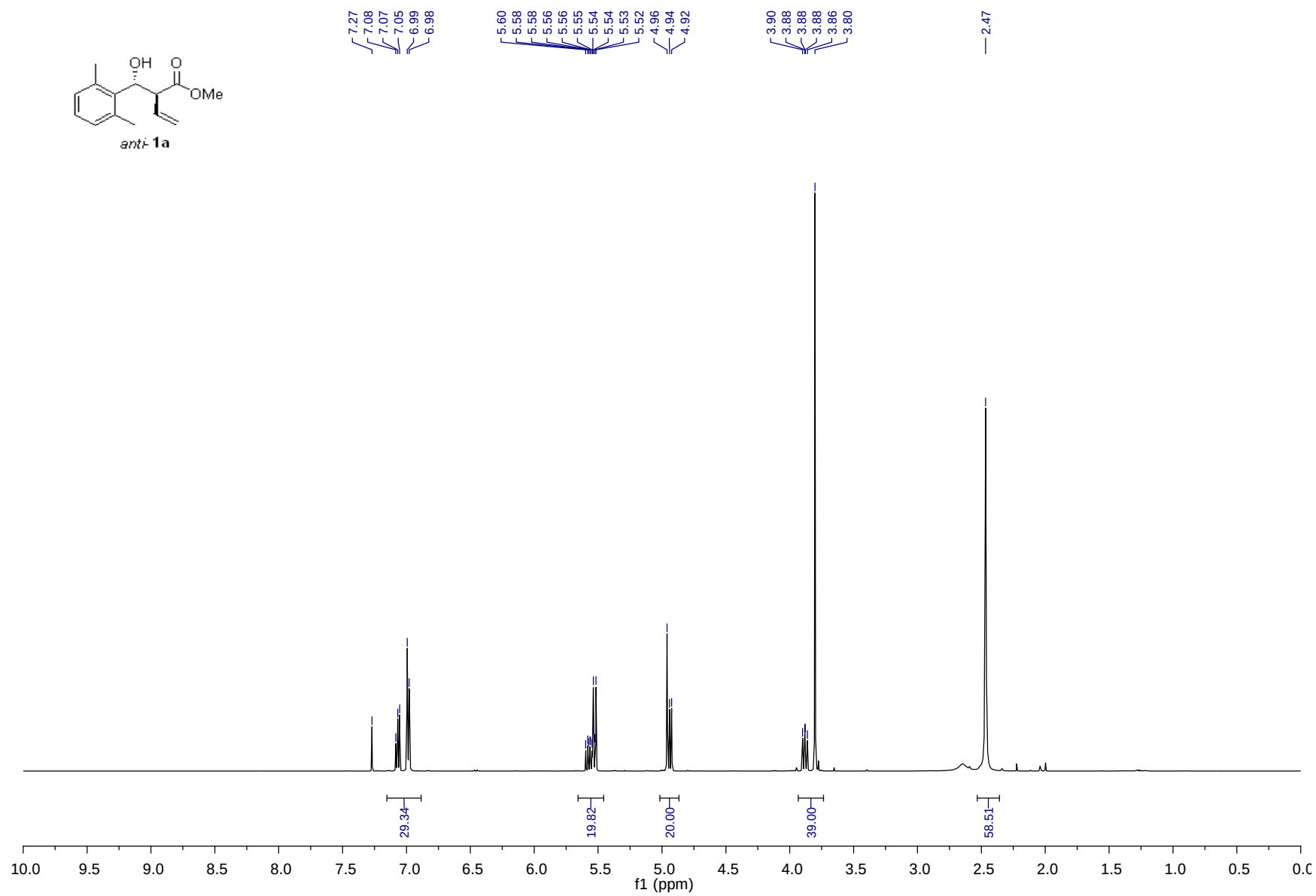
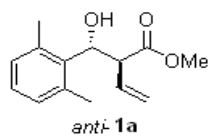
OB-H; 5% IP in Hexane; 1.50 mL/min

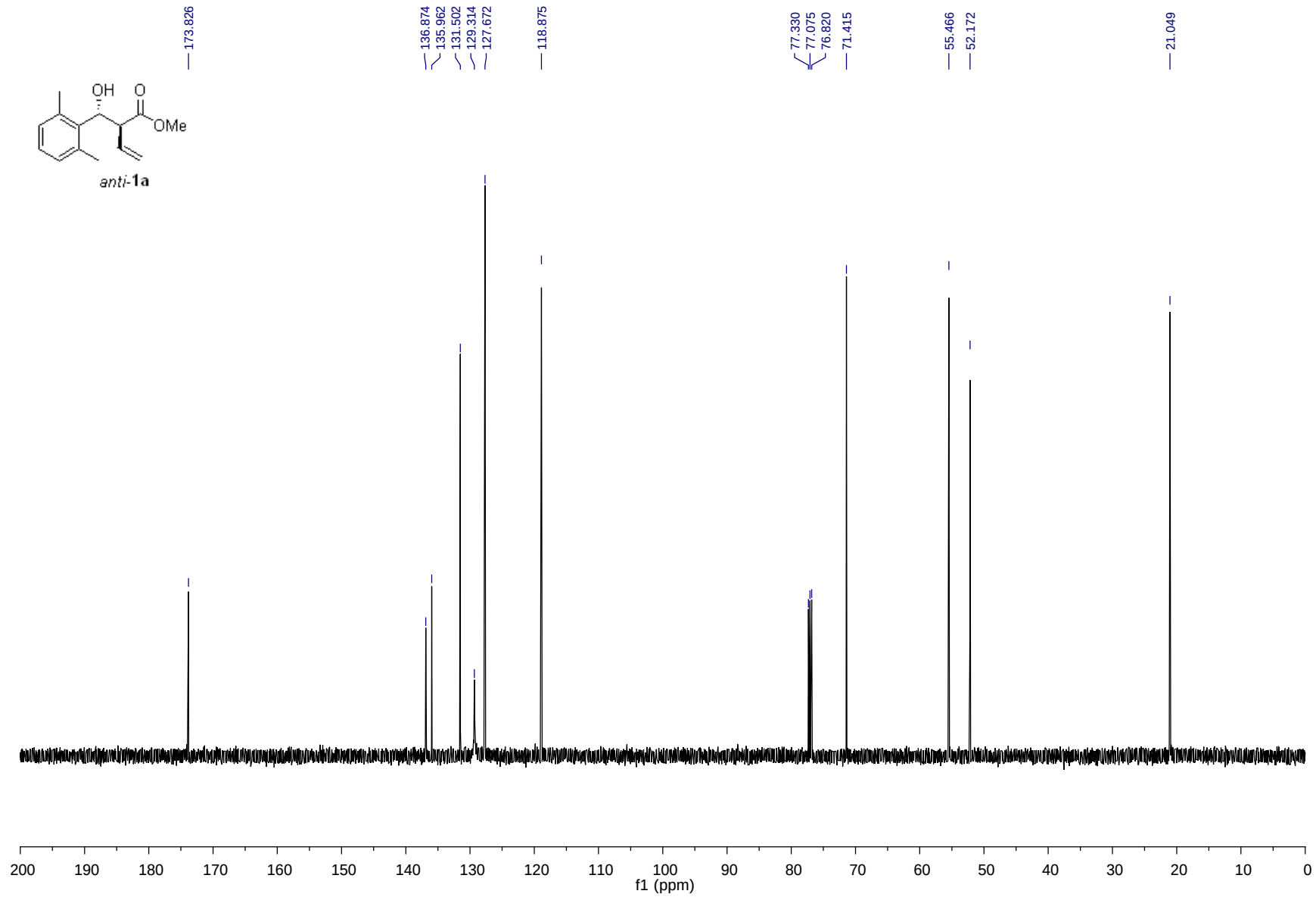
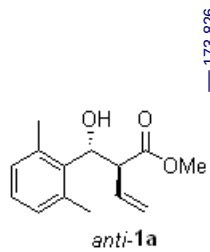


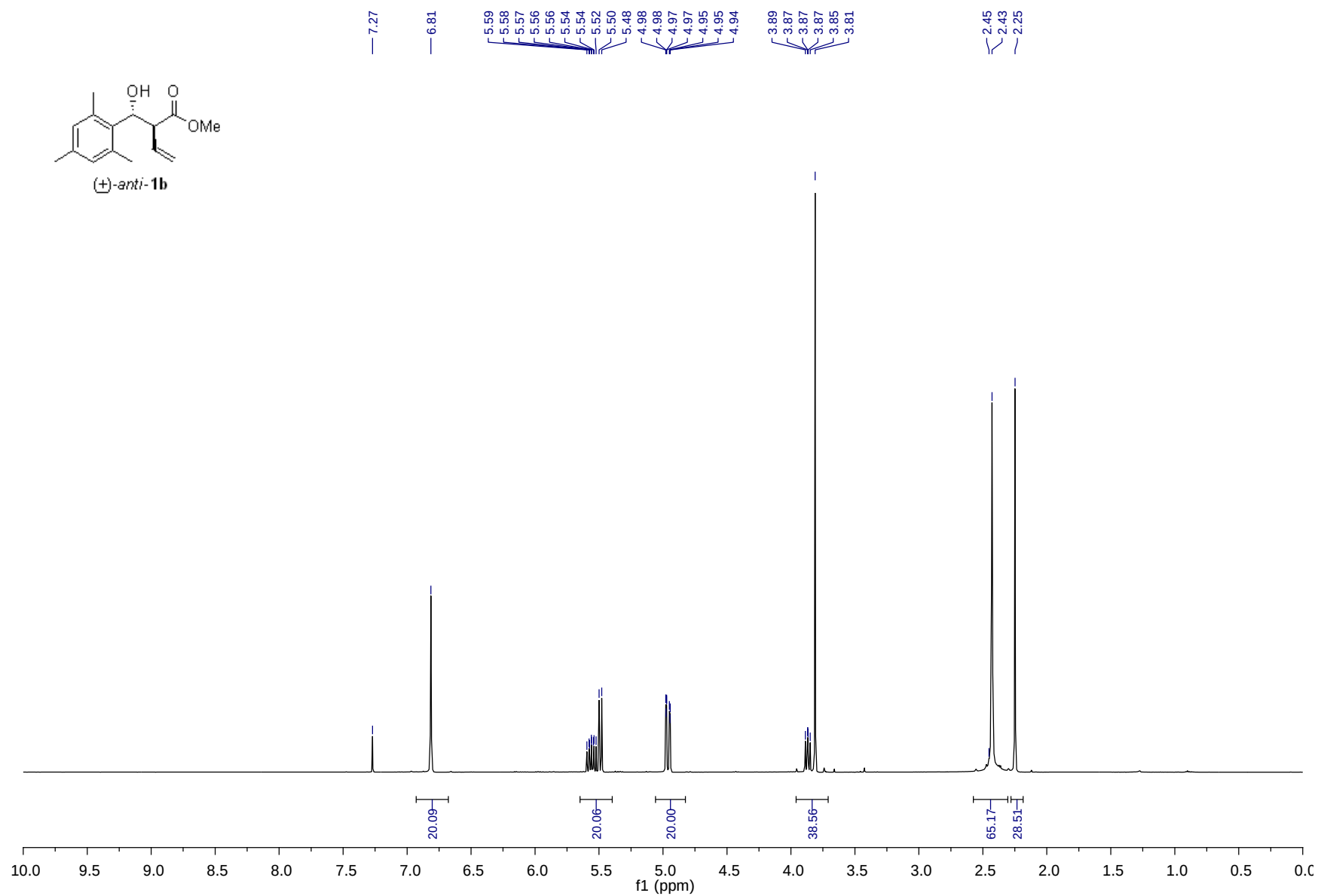
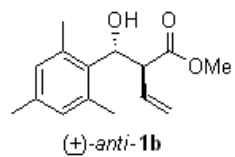


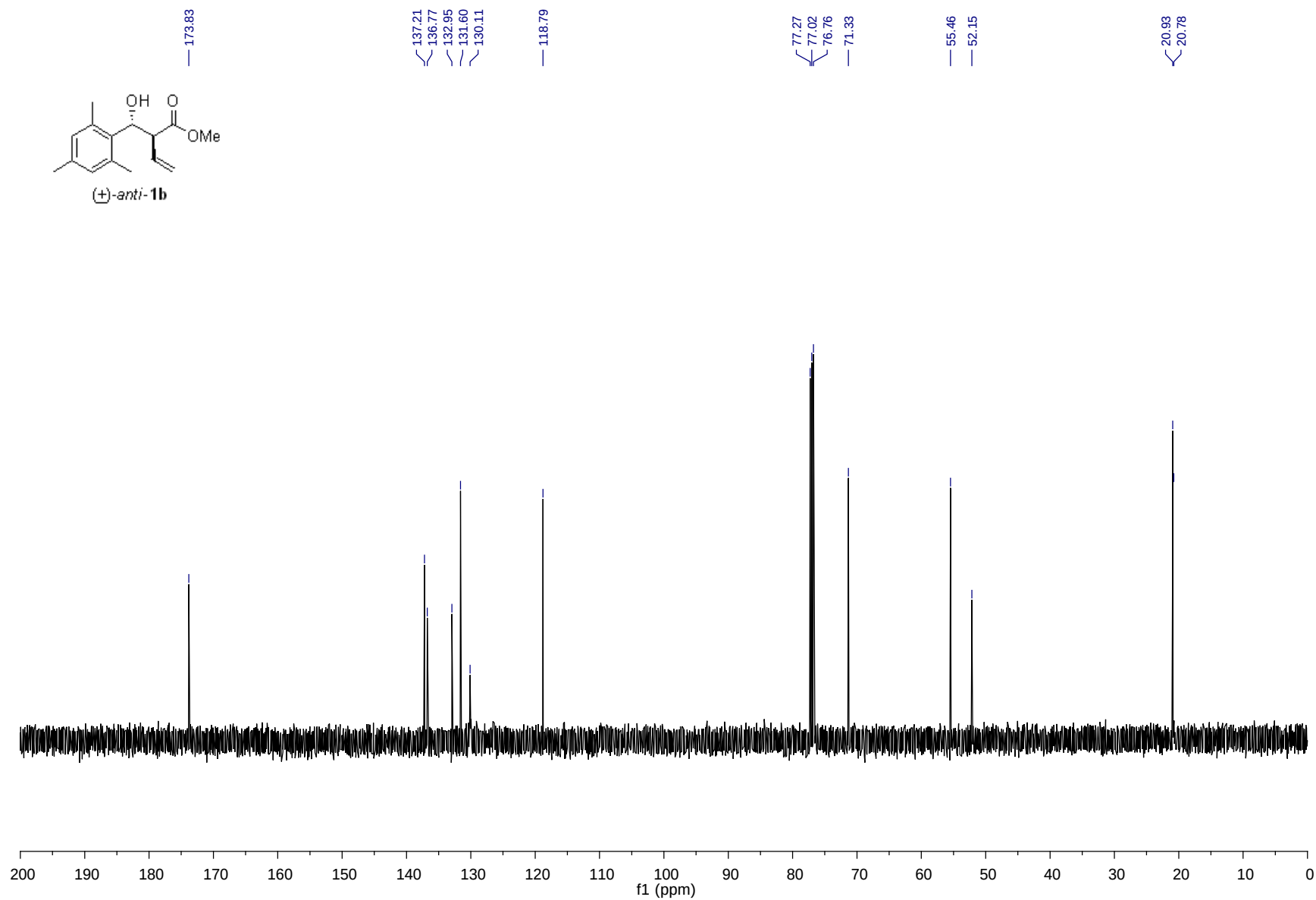
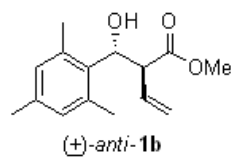
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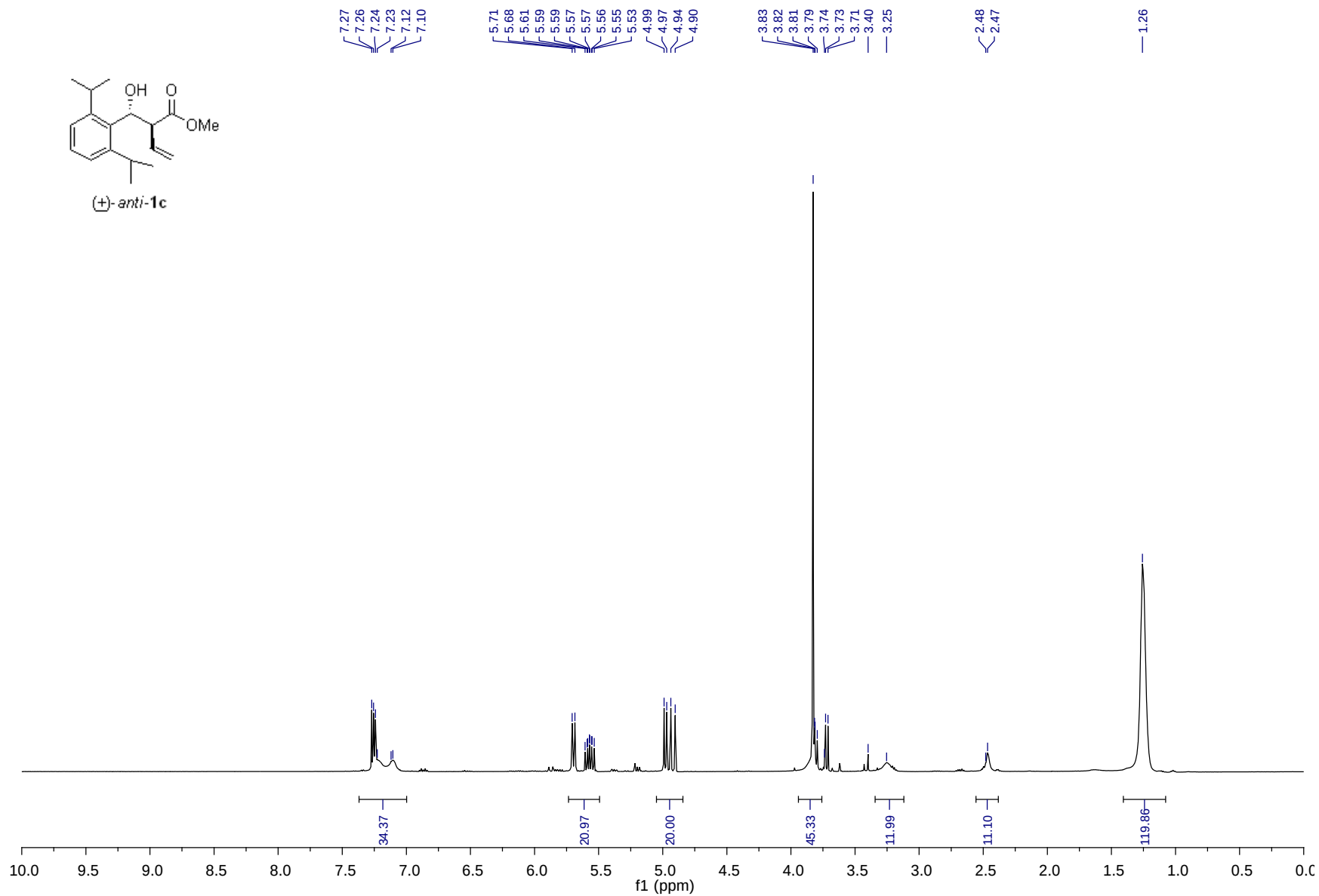
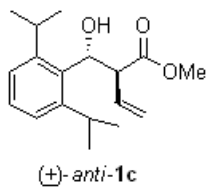


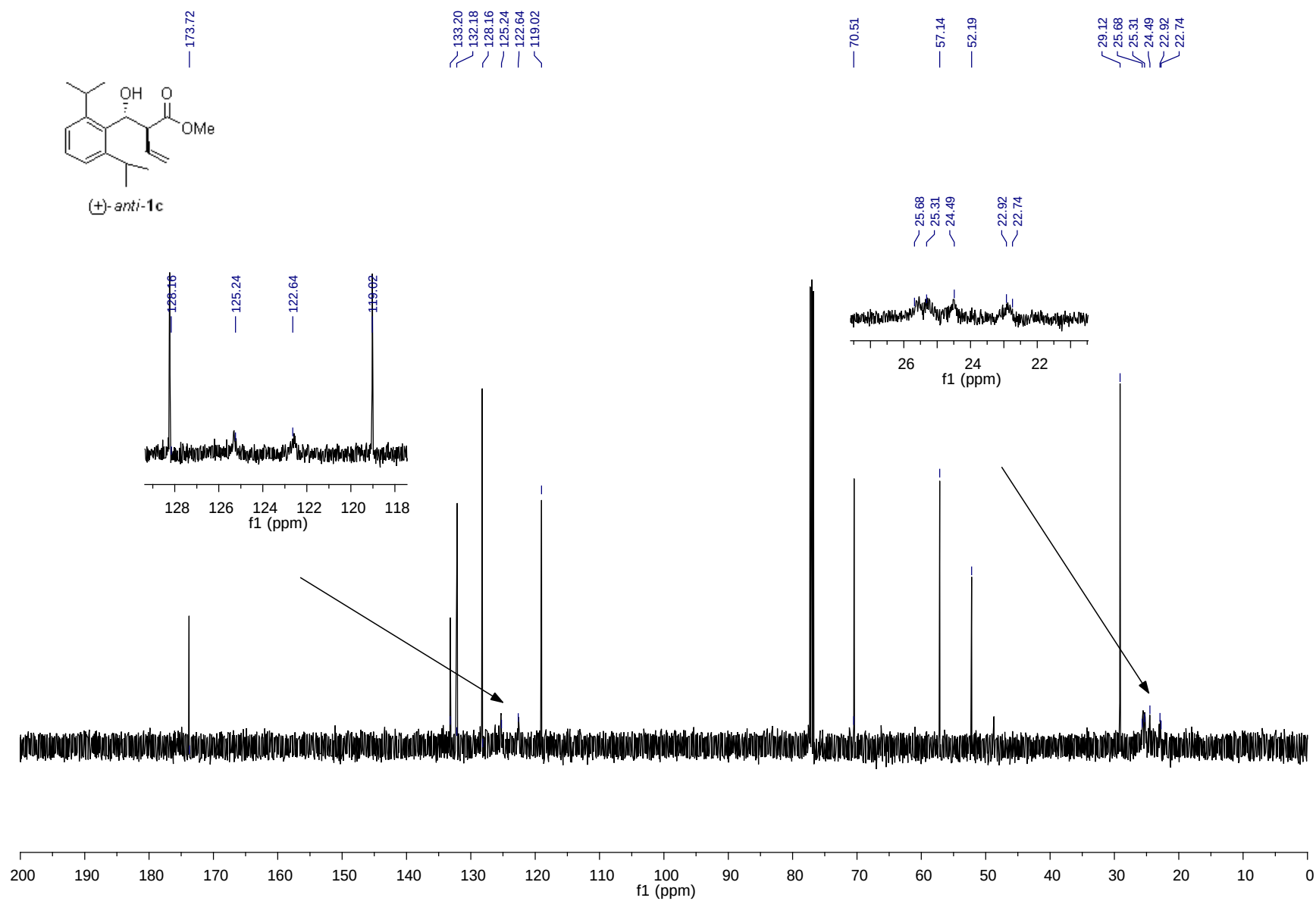


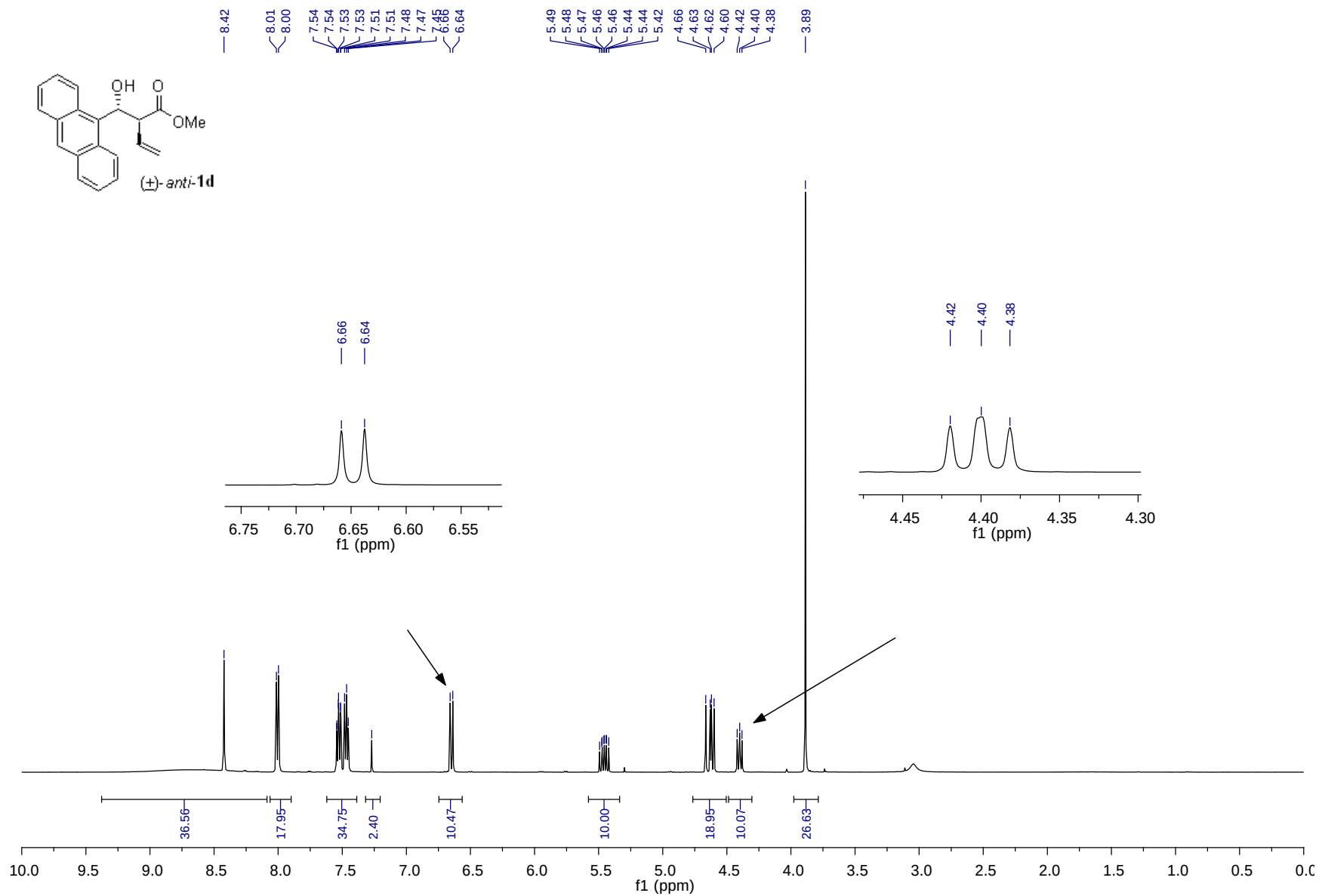
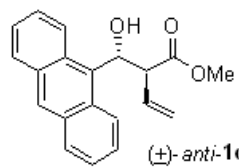


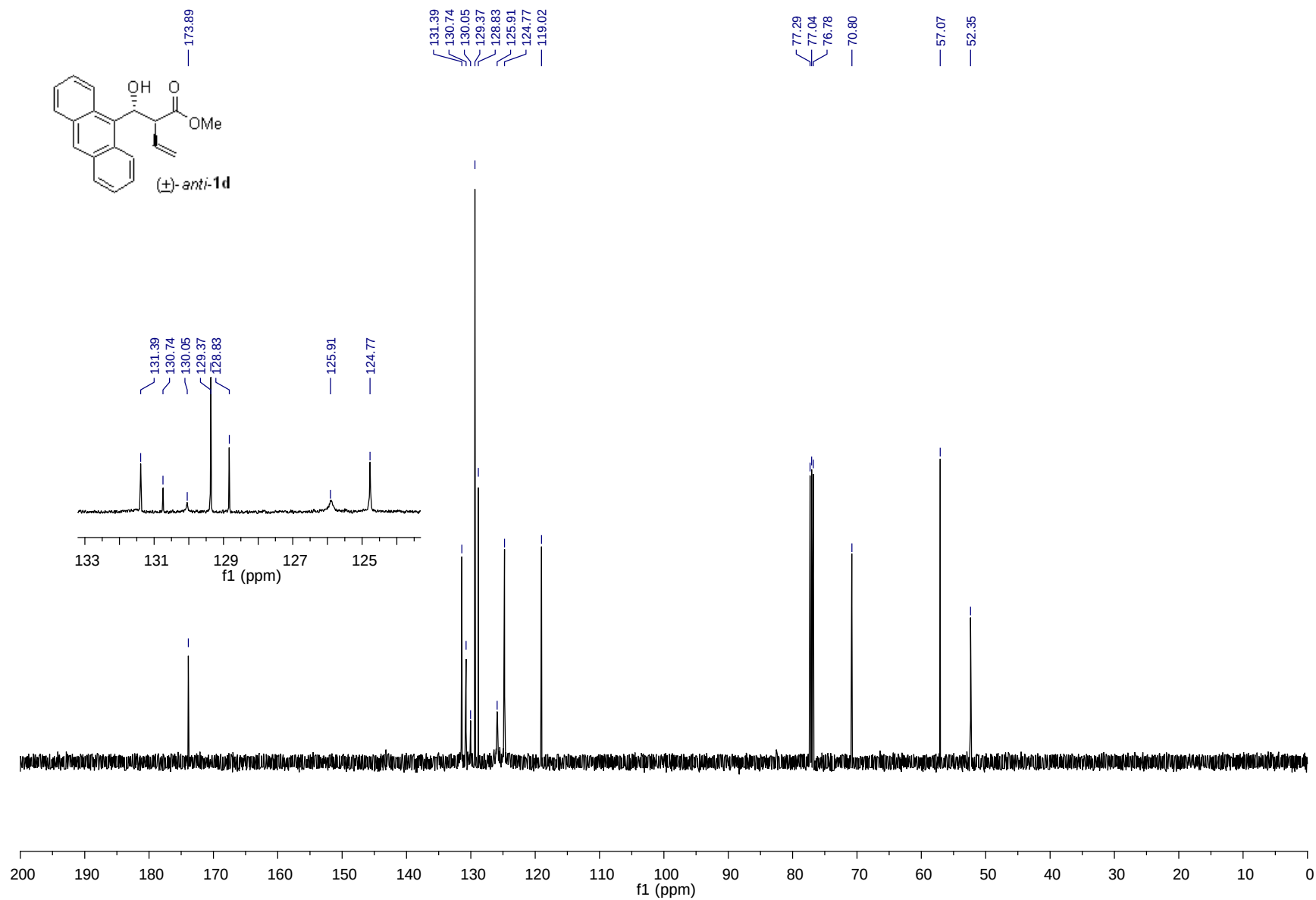


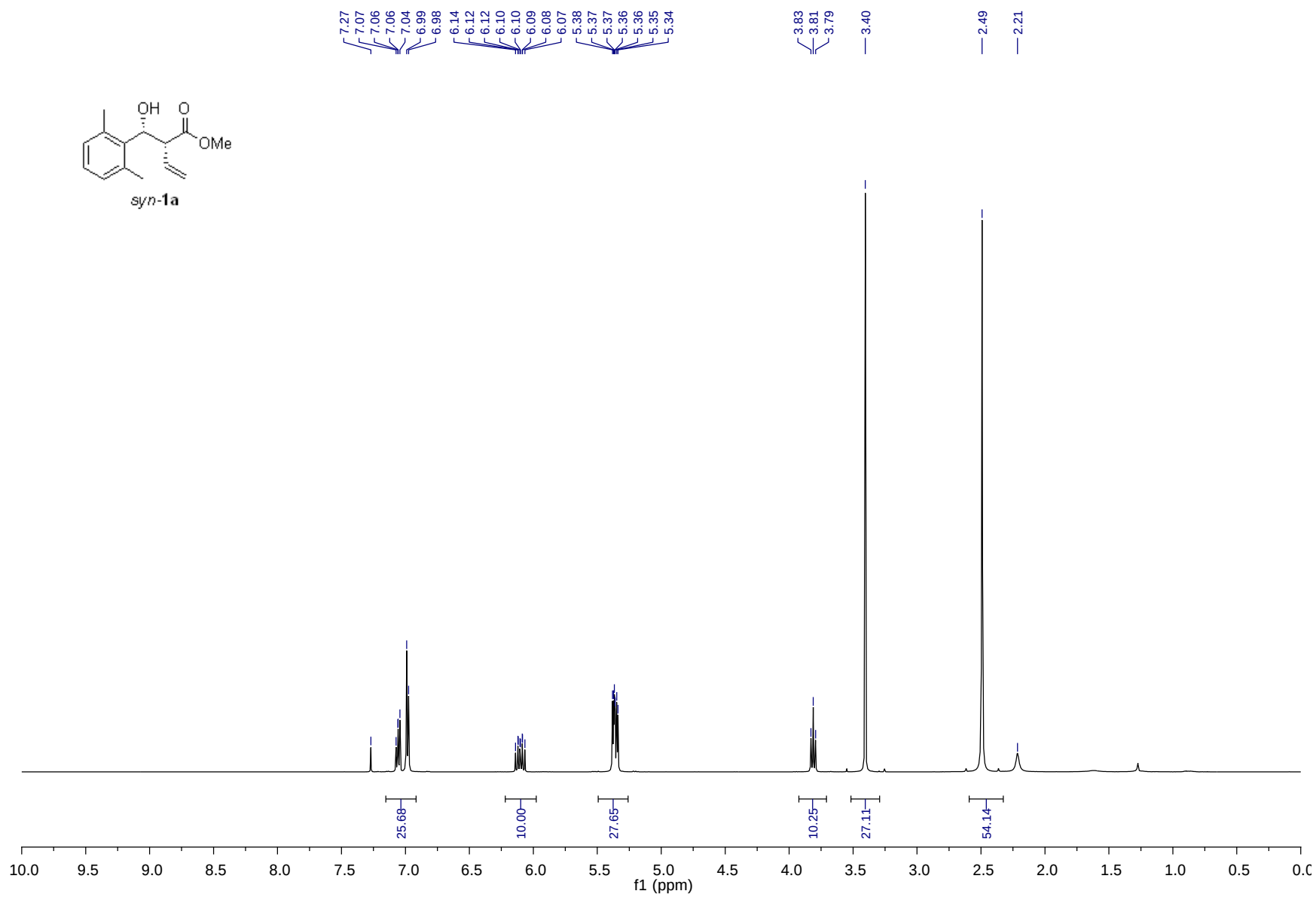
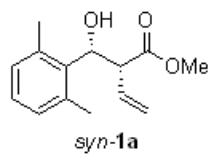


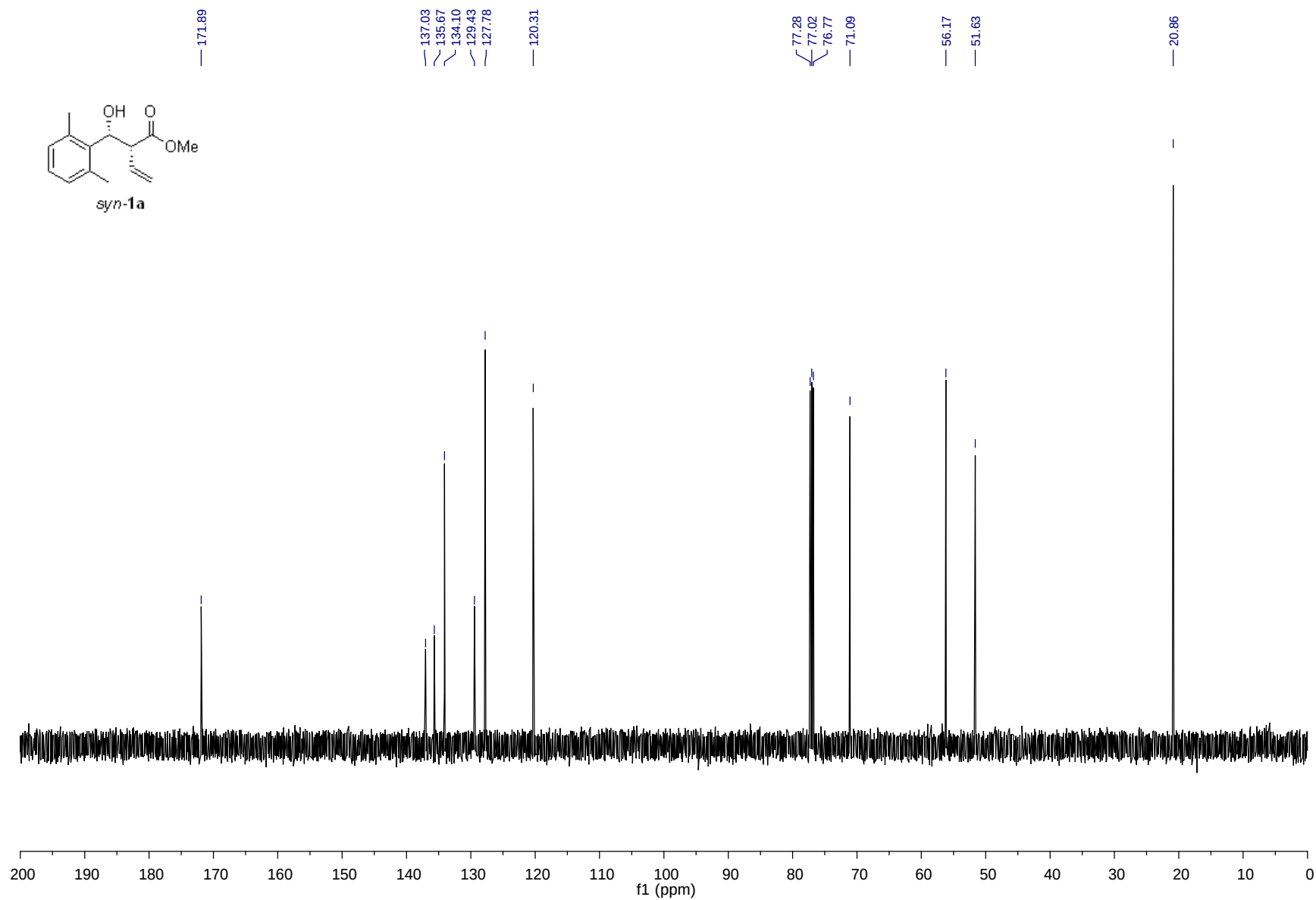
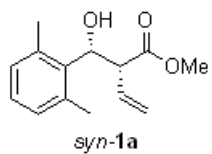


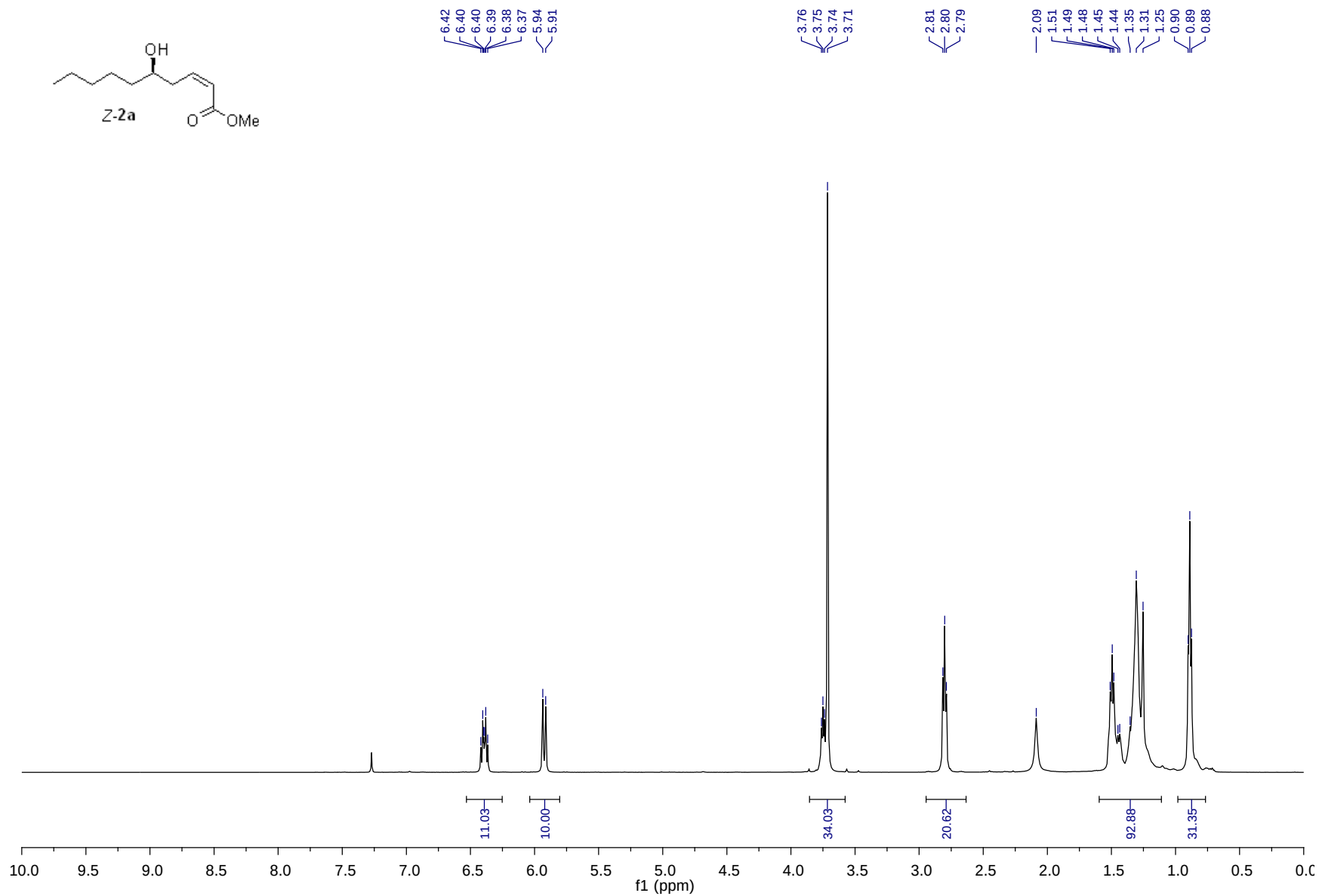
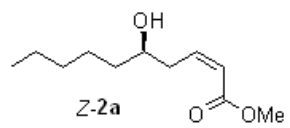


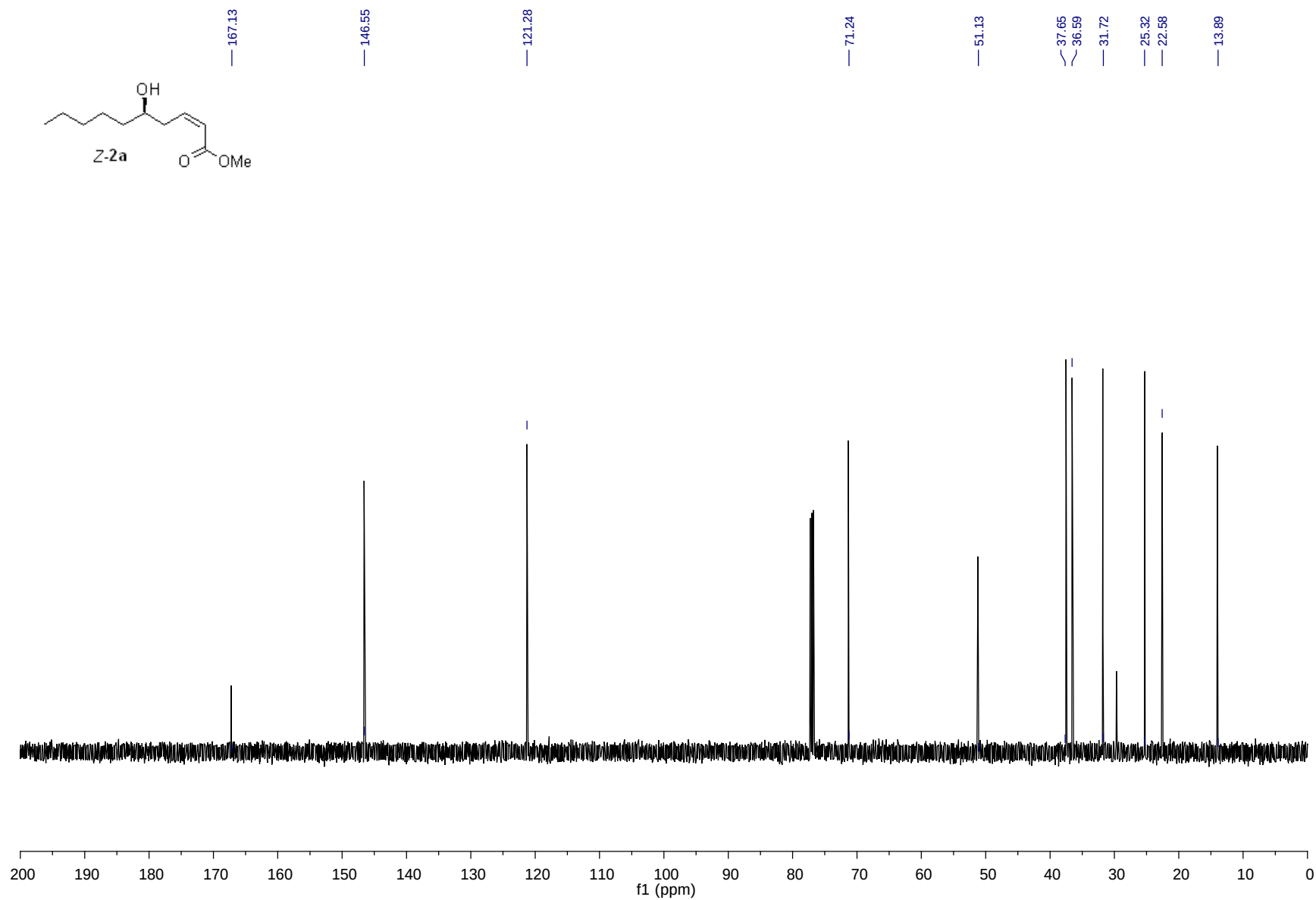
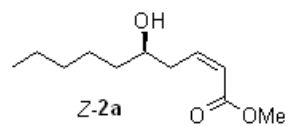


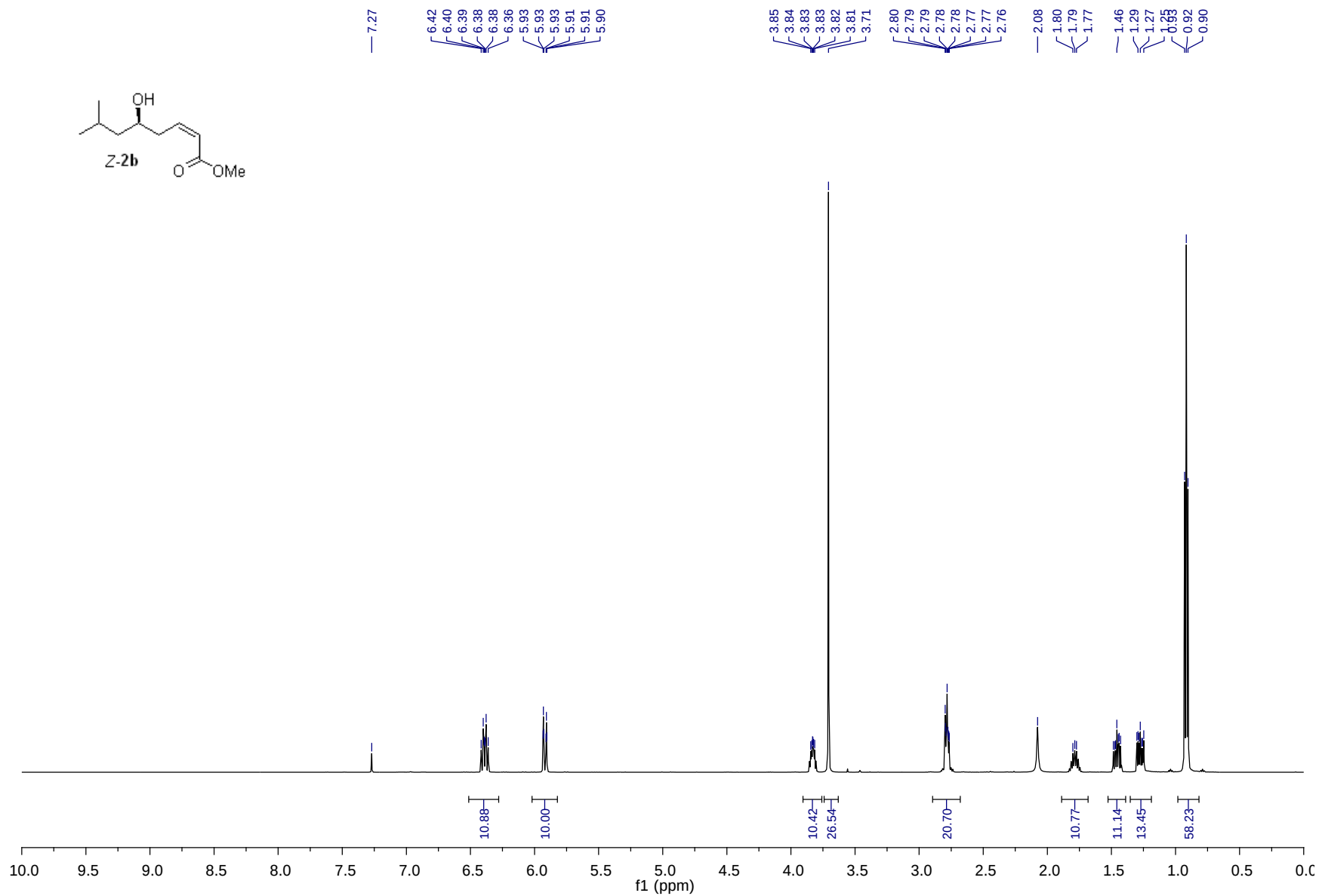
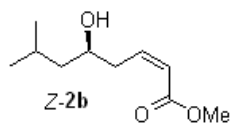


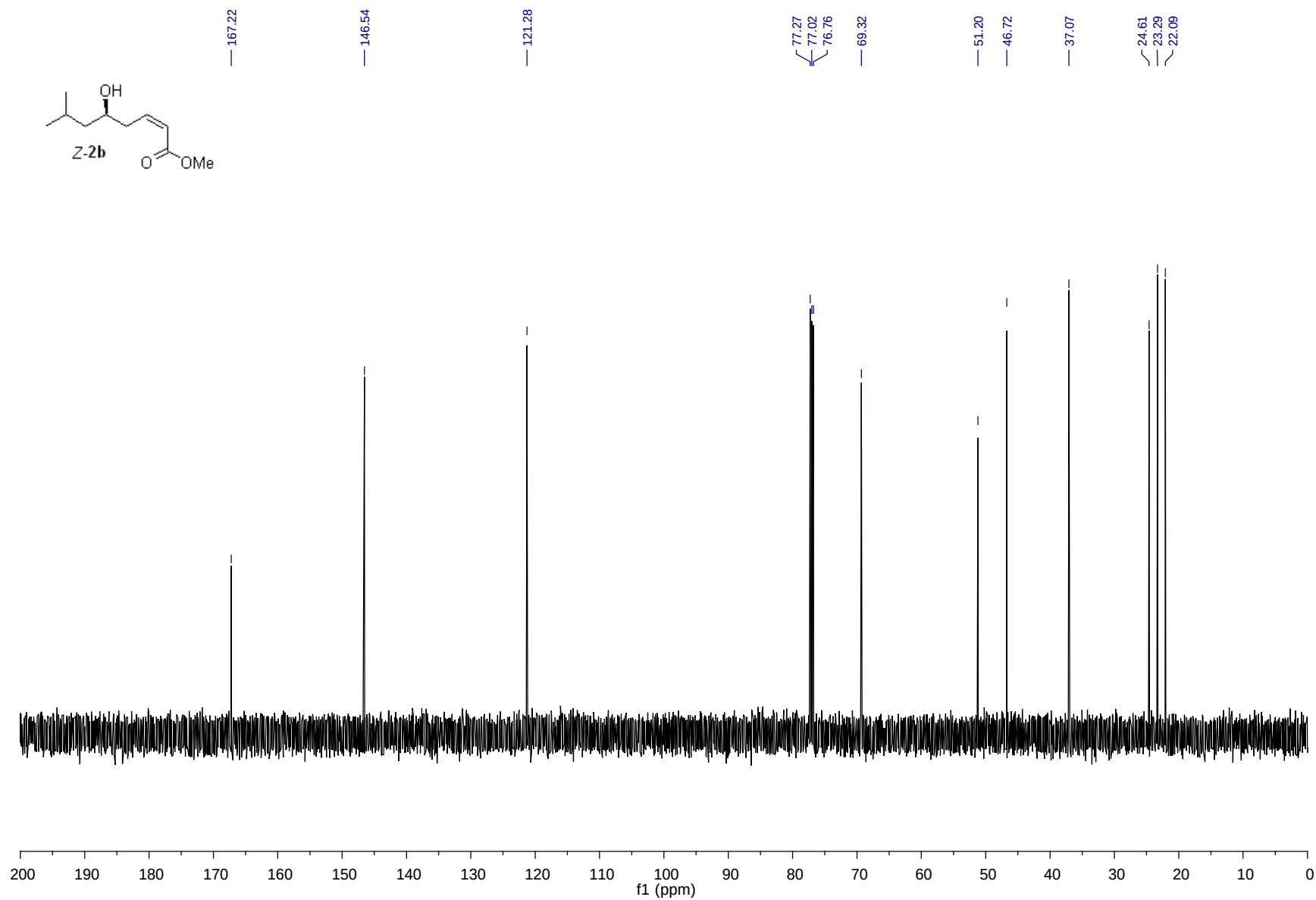
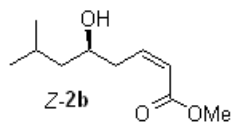


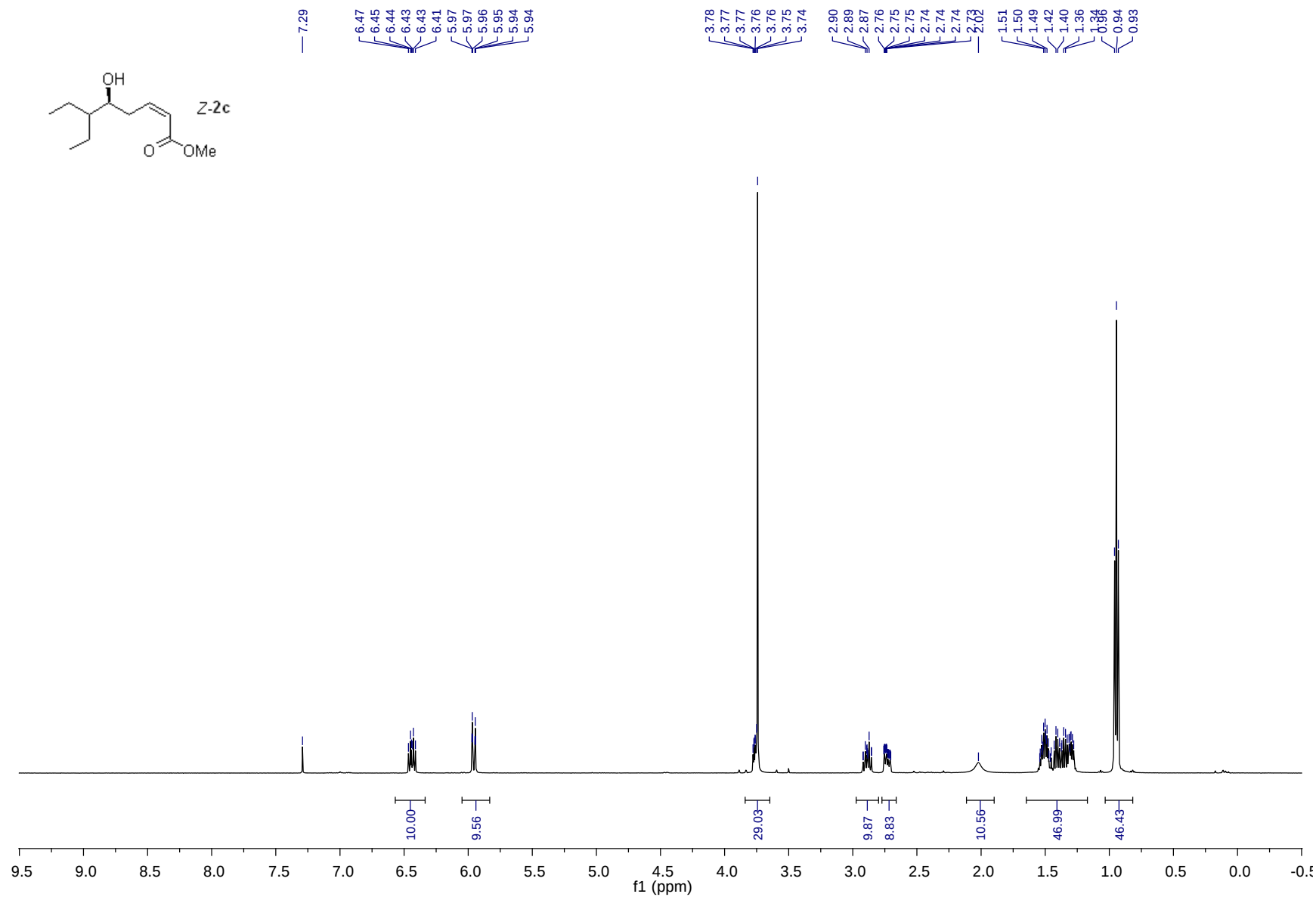
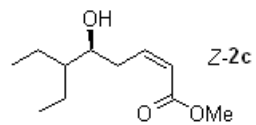


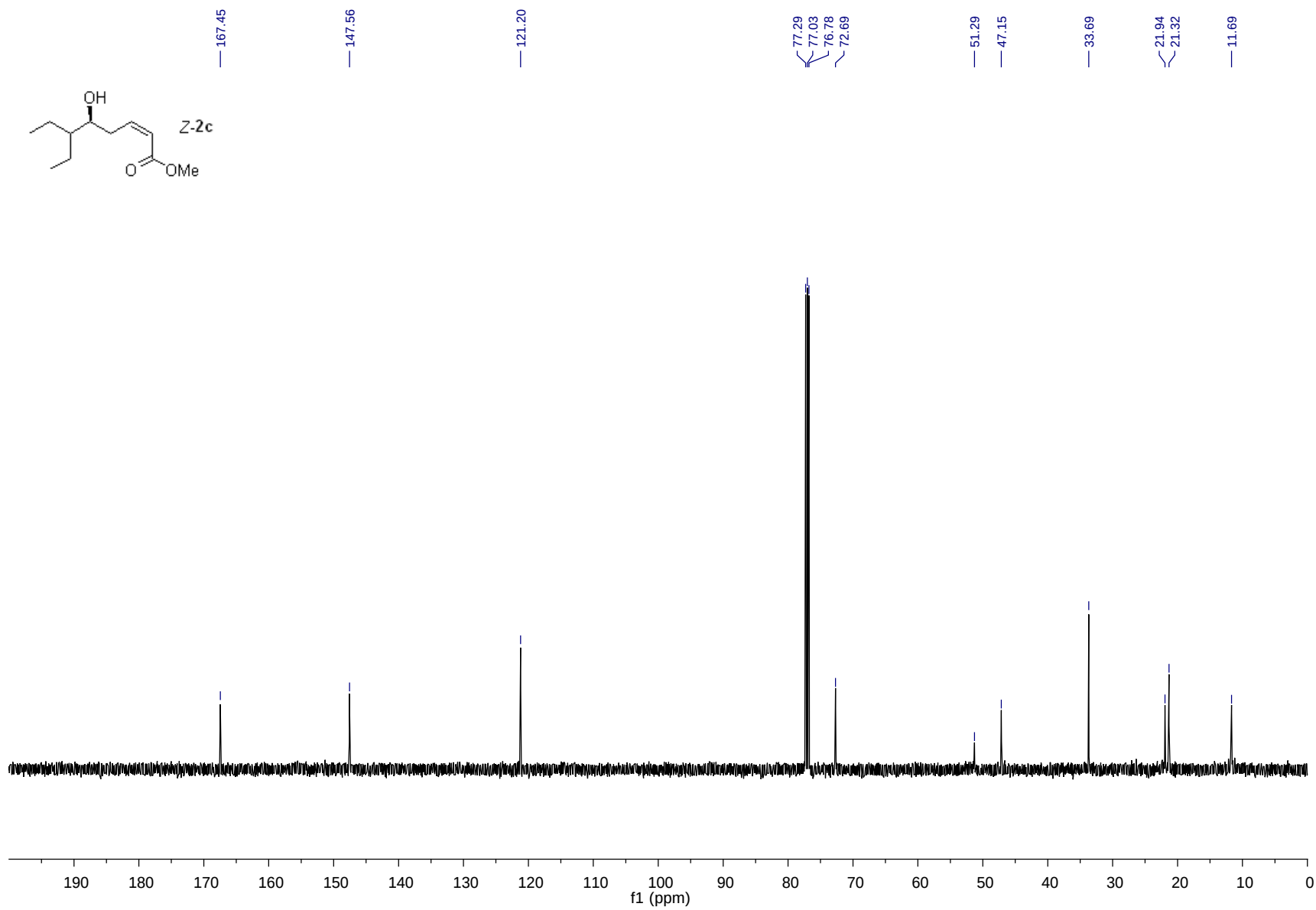


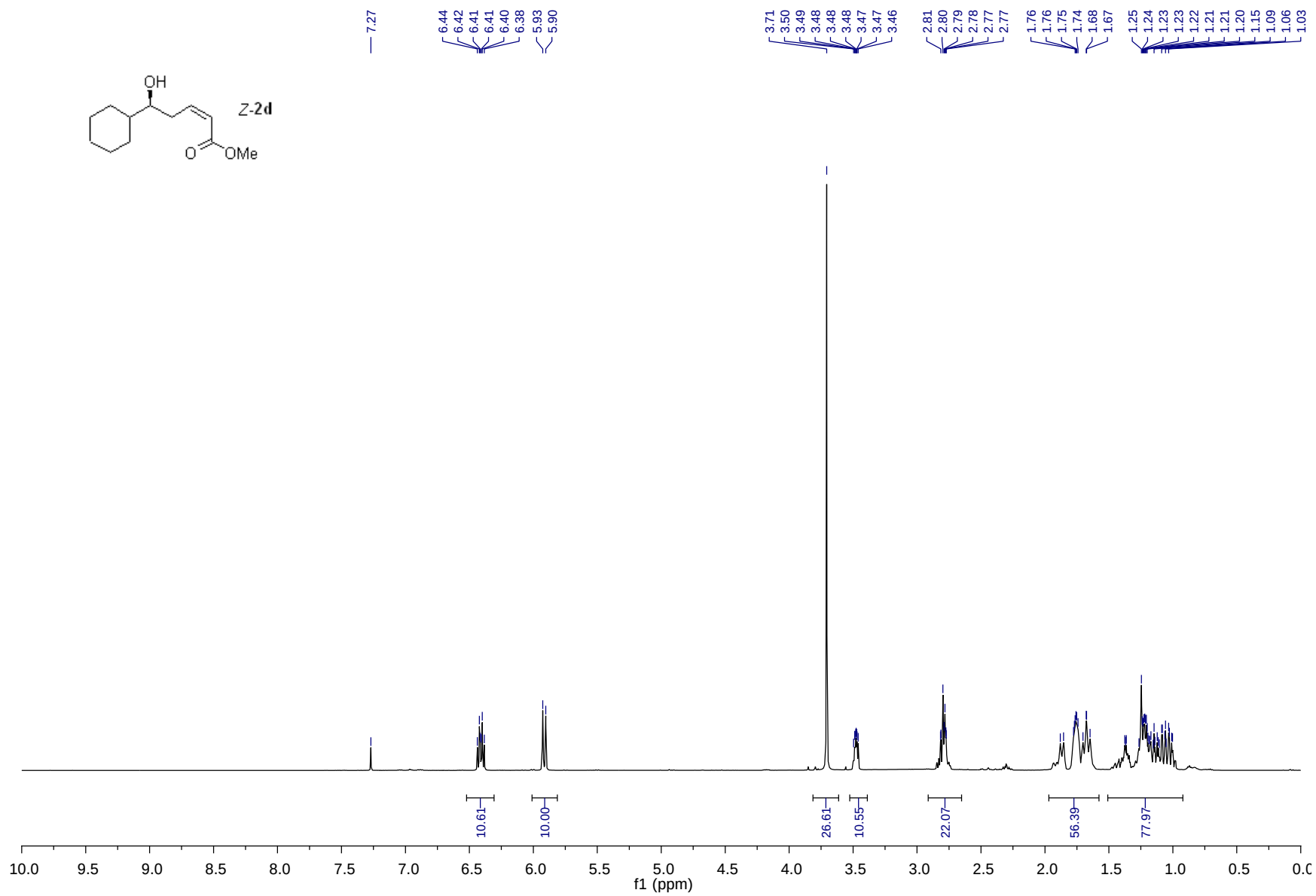
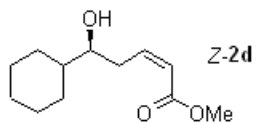


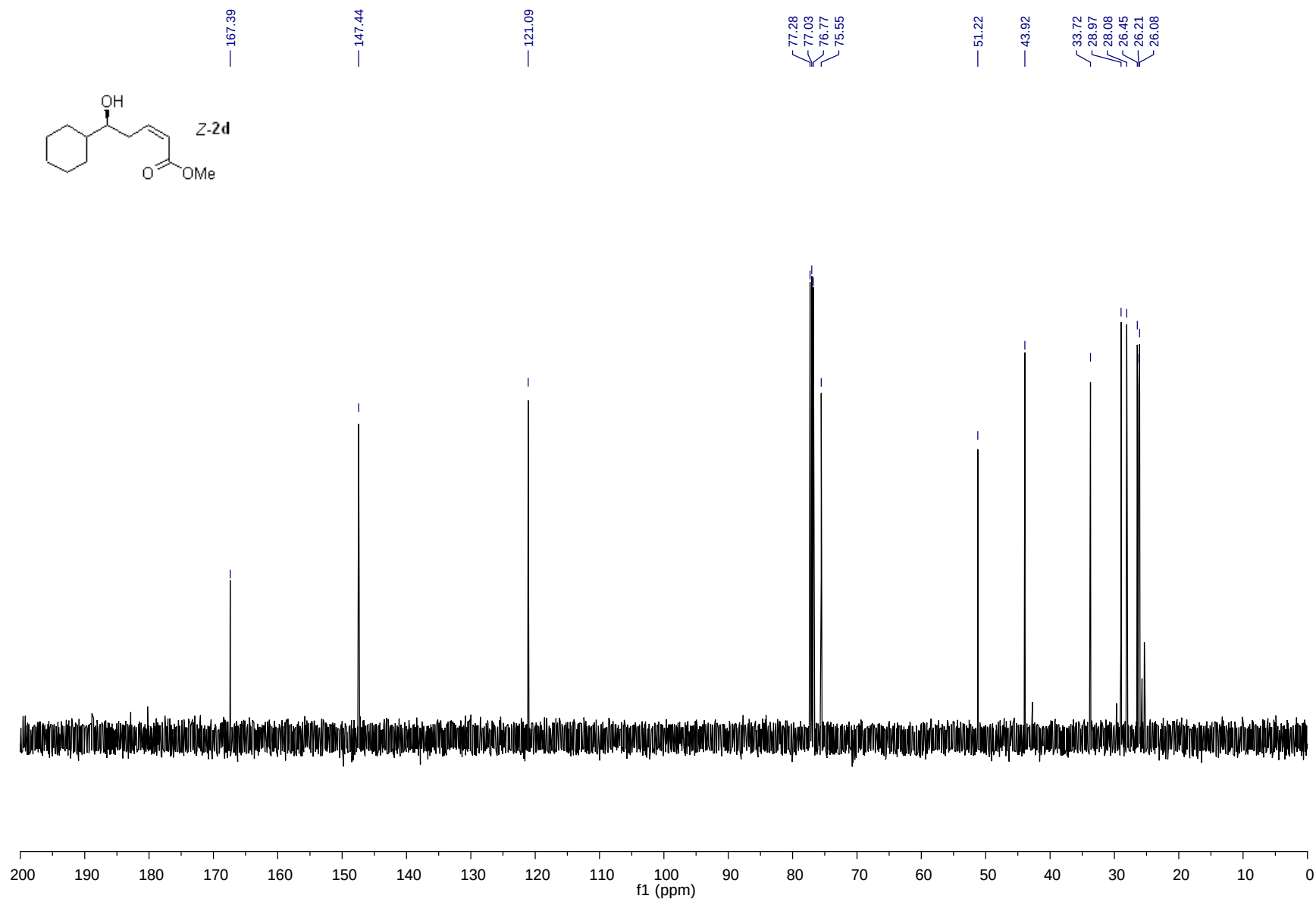
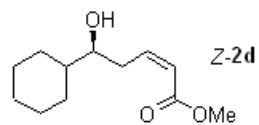


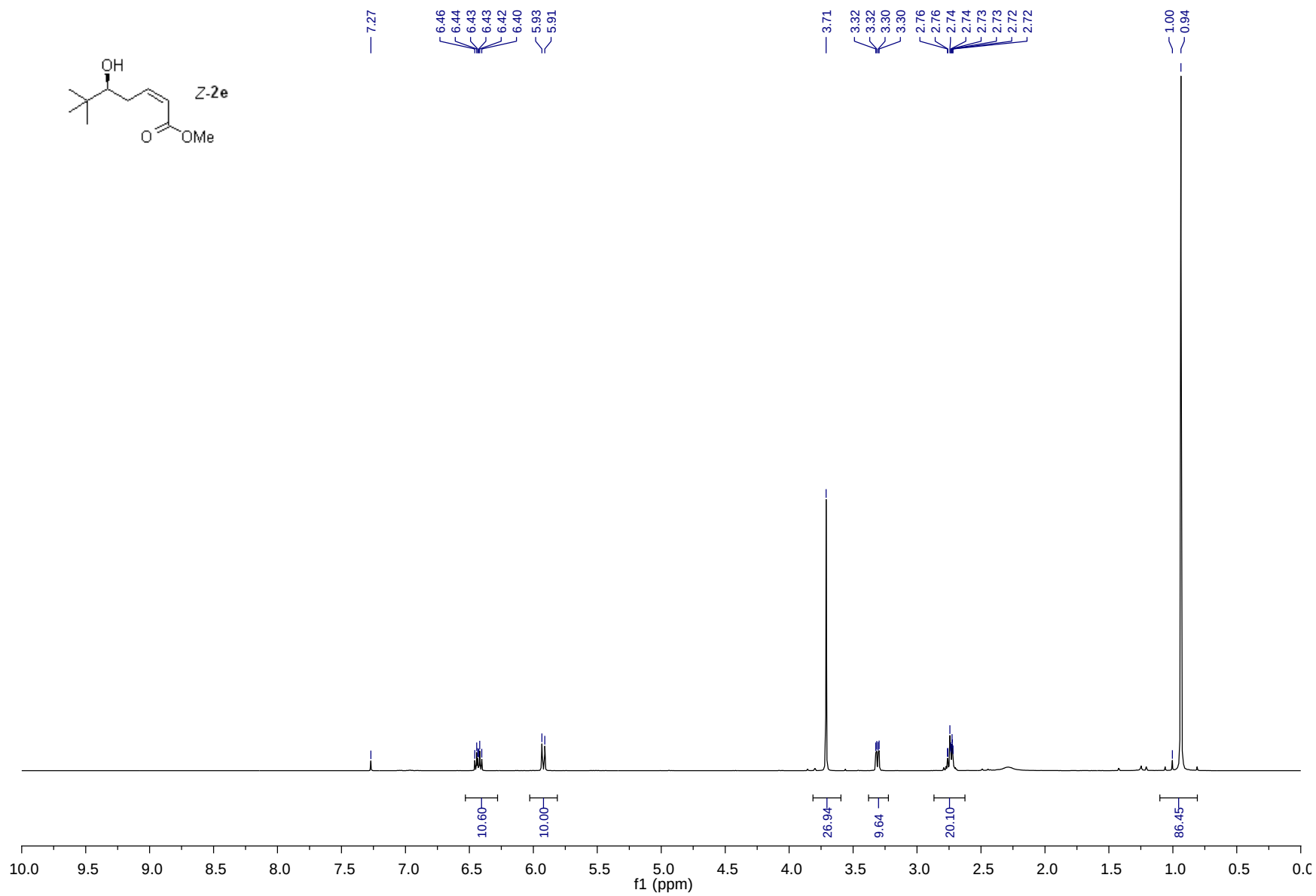
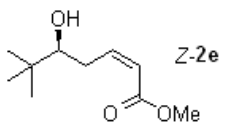


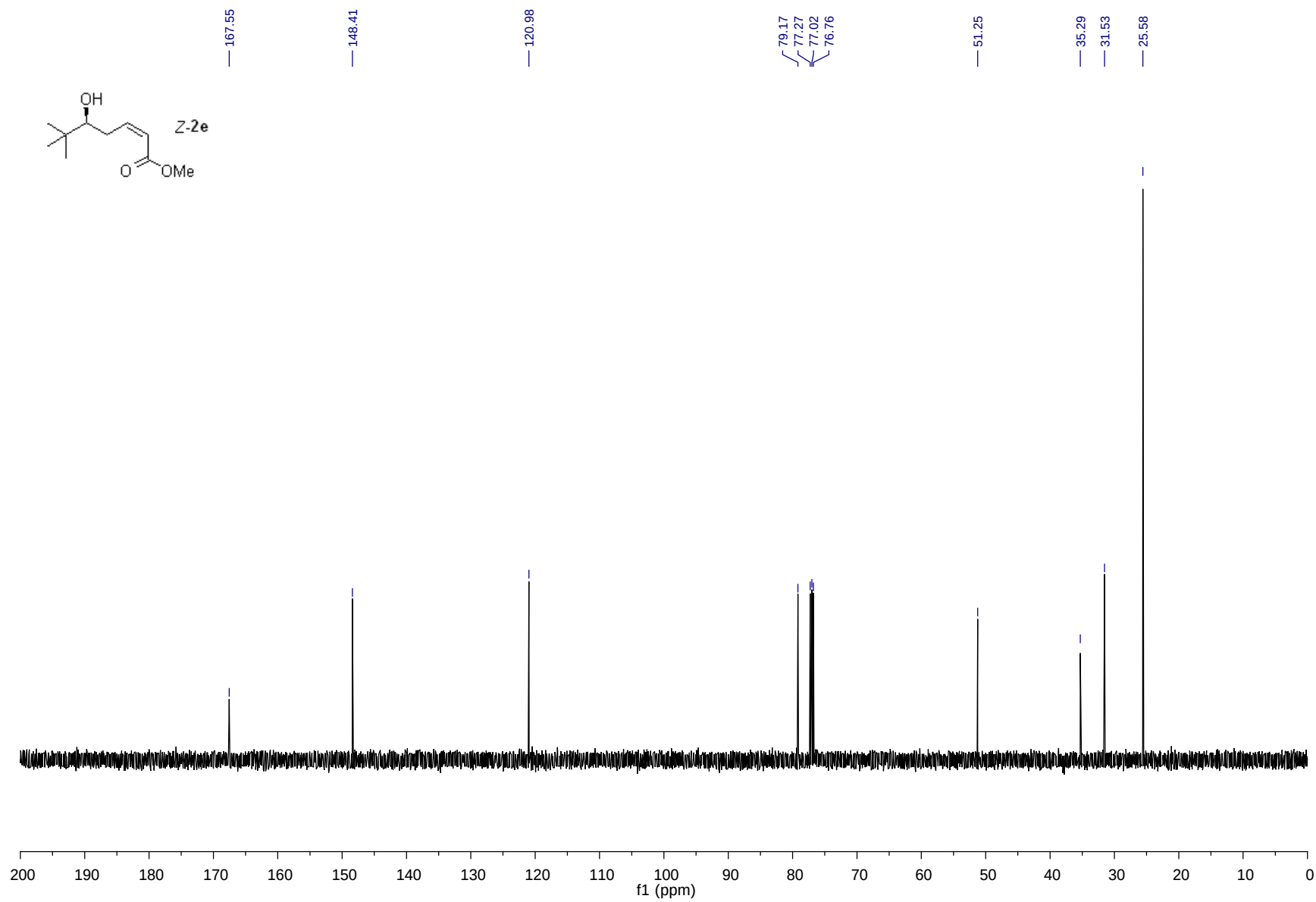
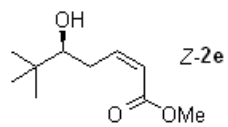


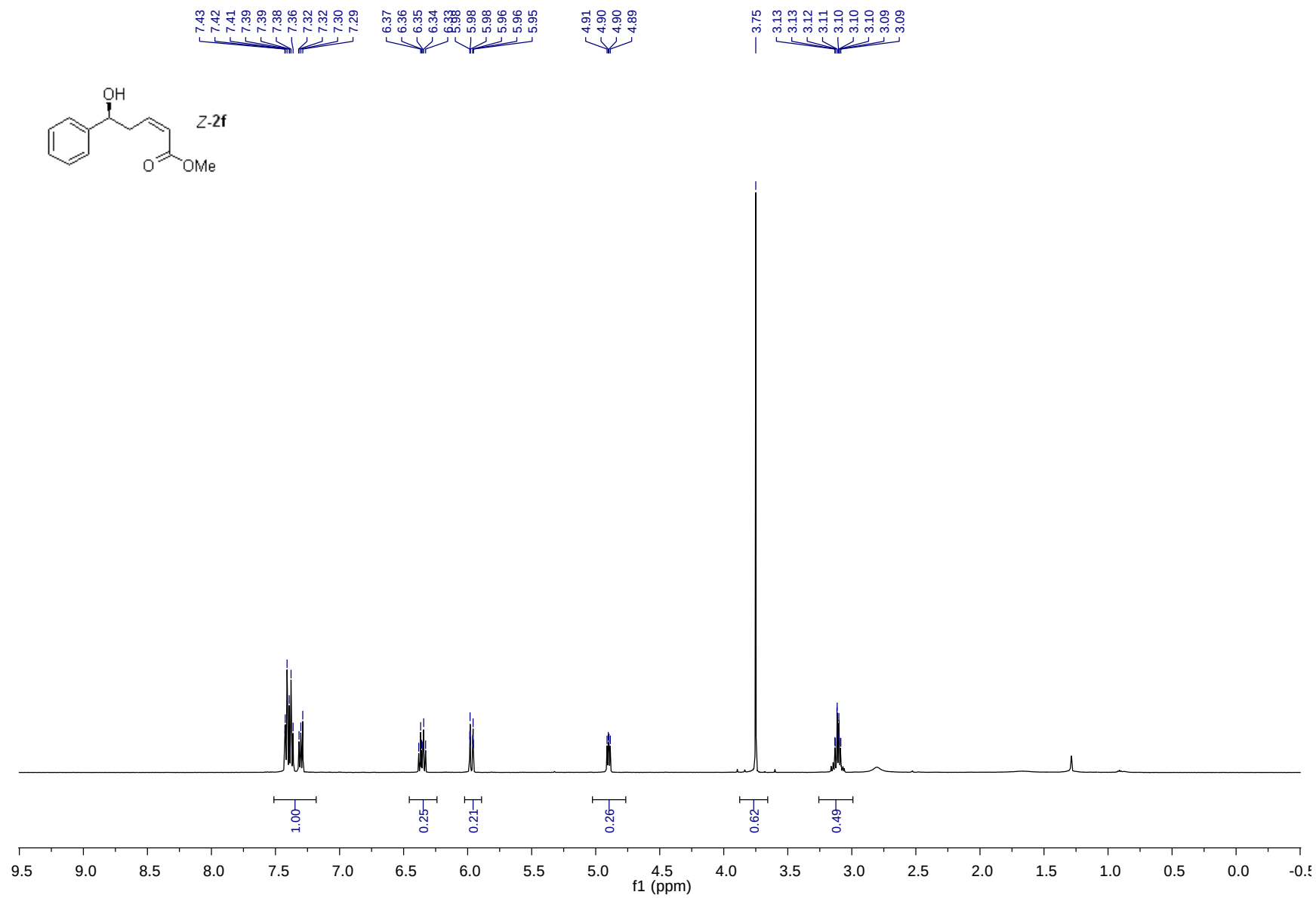
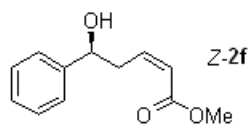


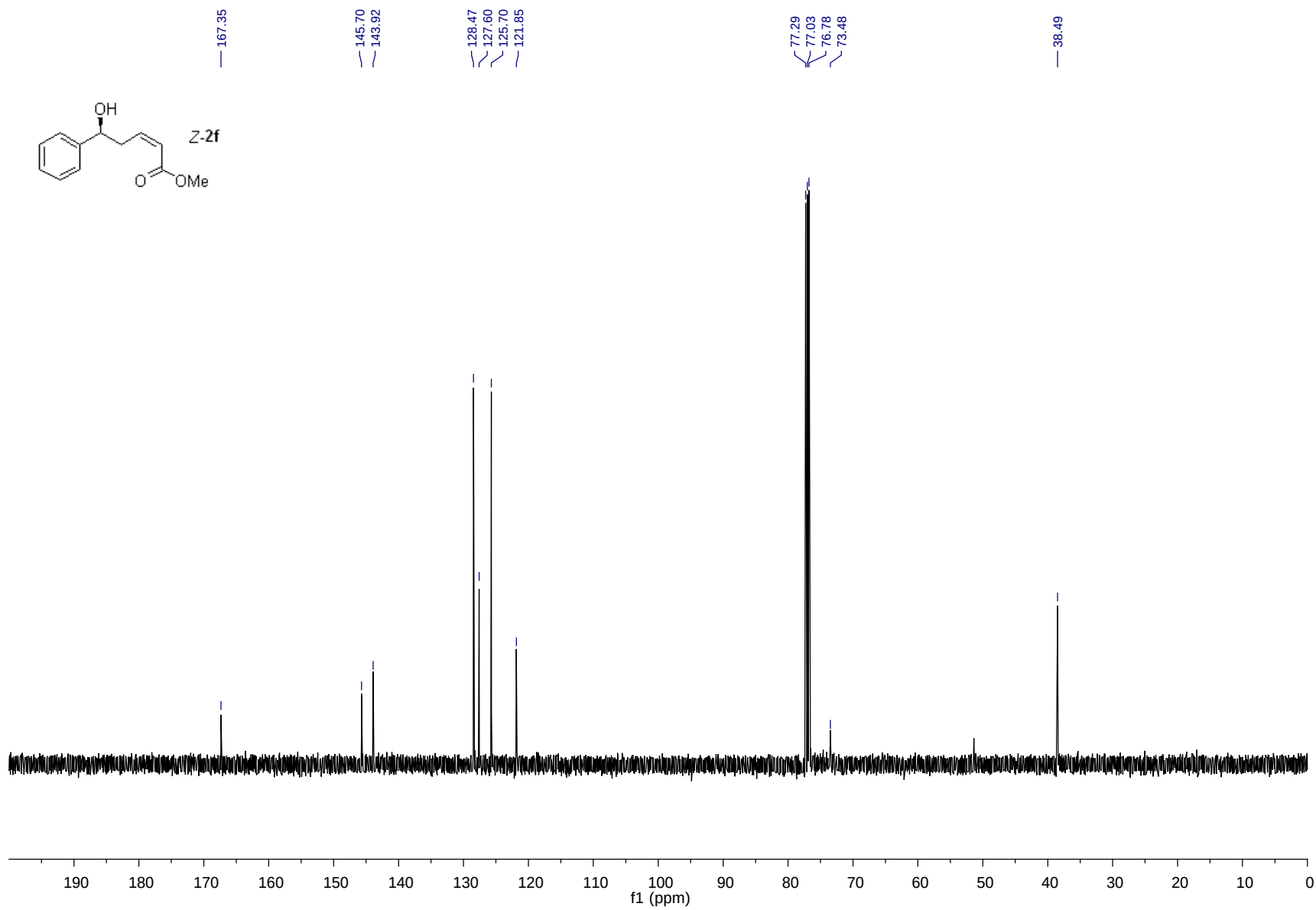
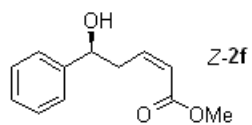


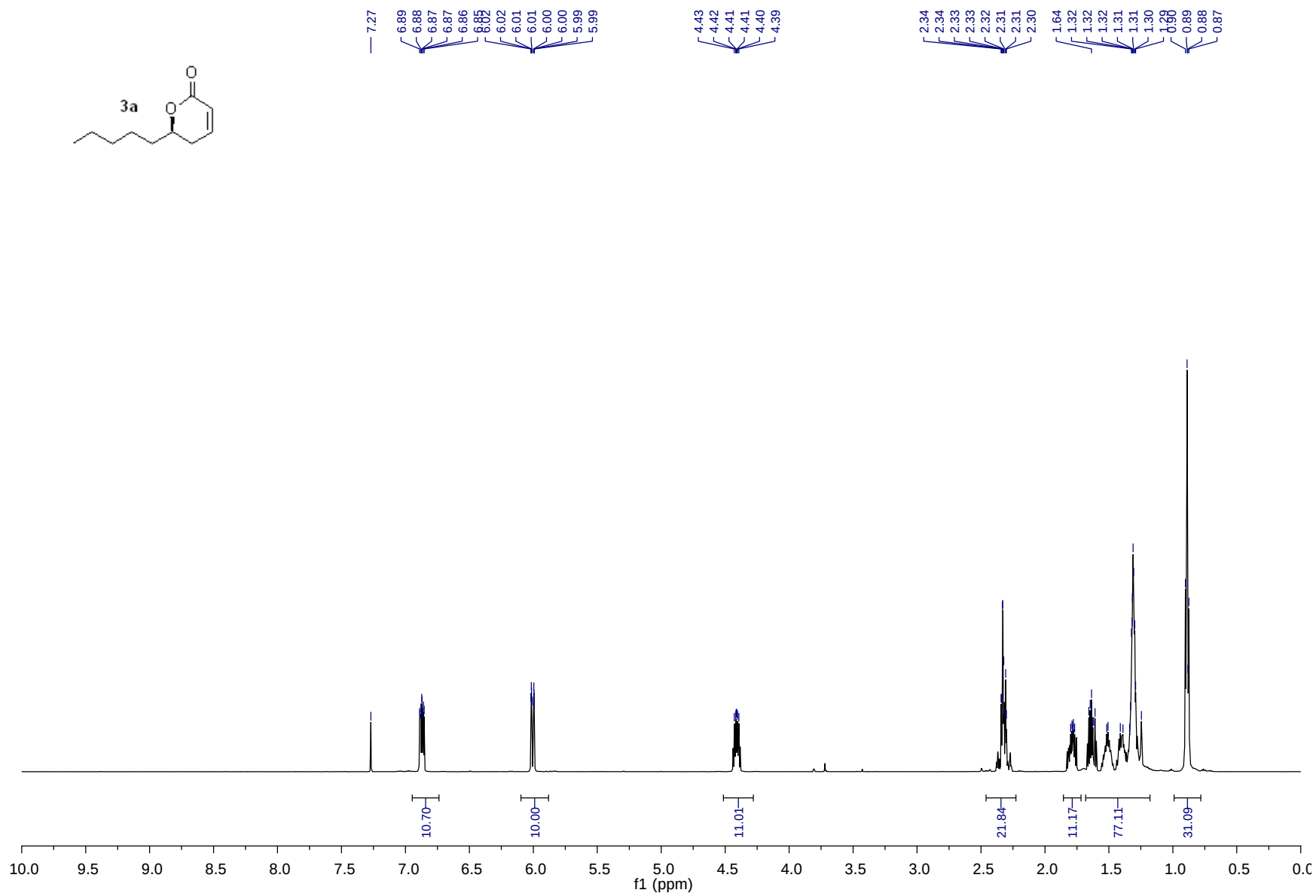
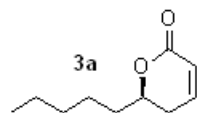


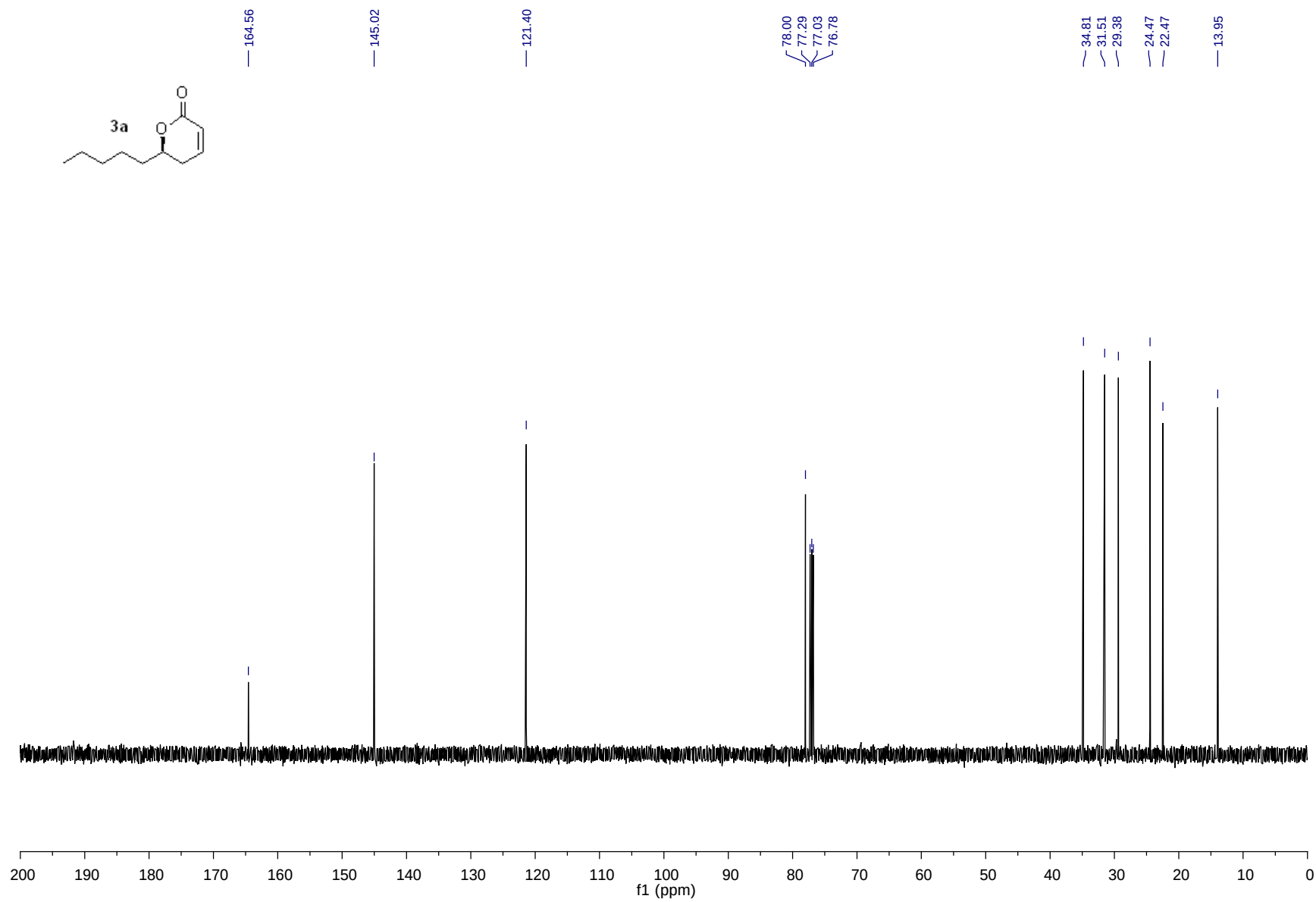
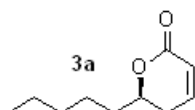


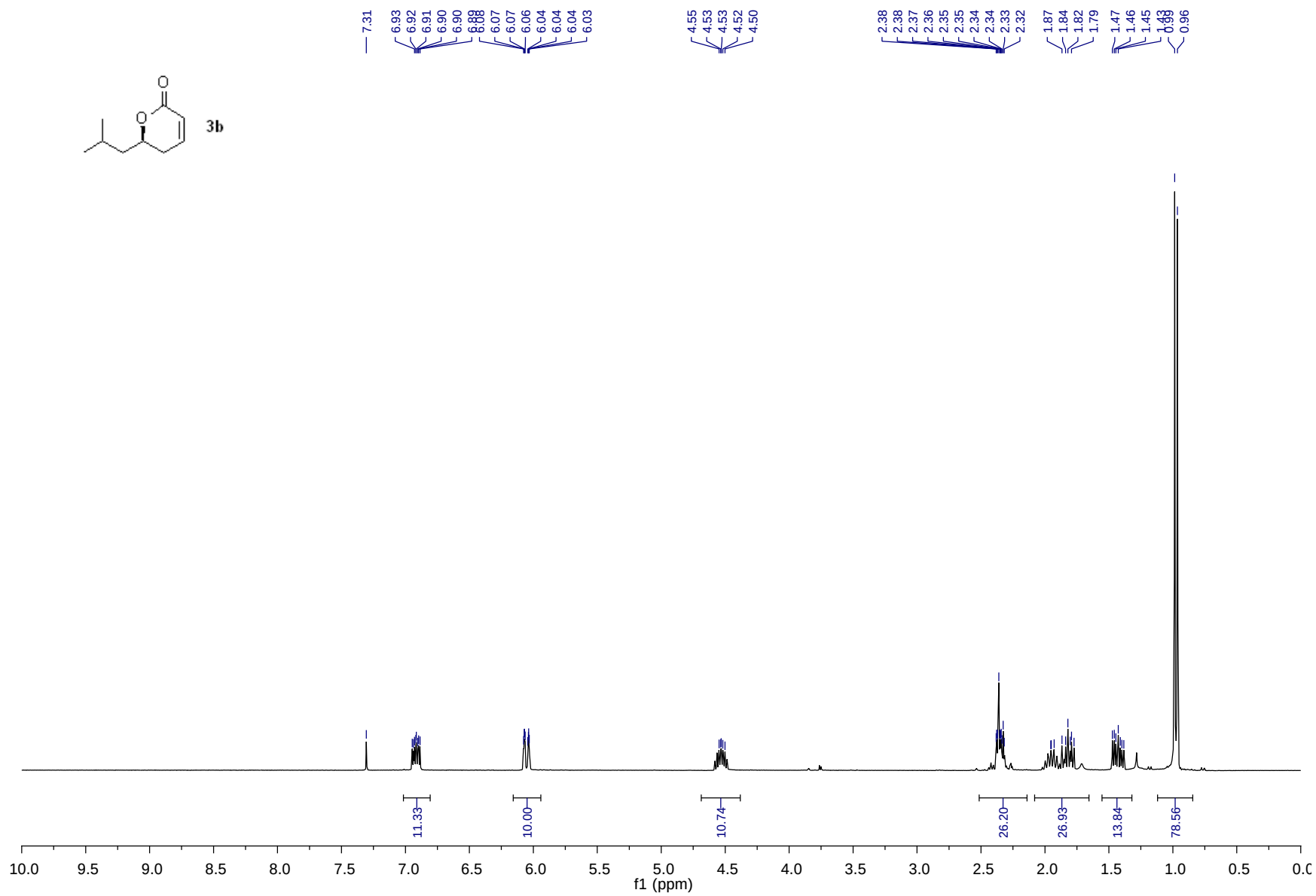
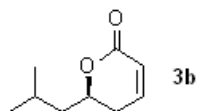


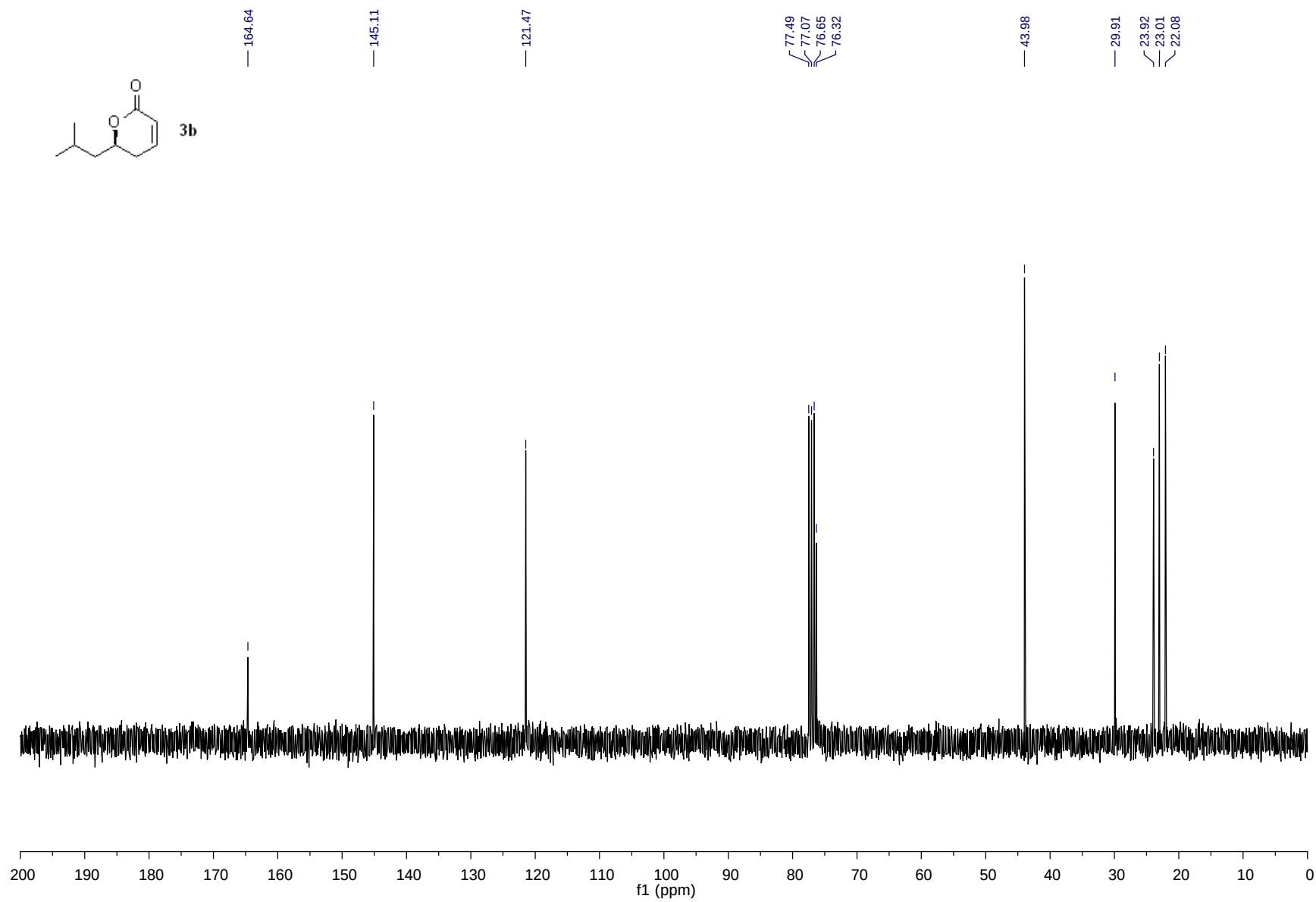
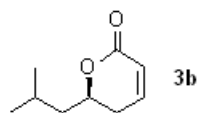


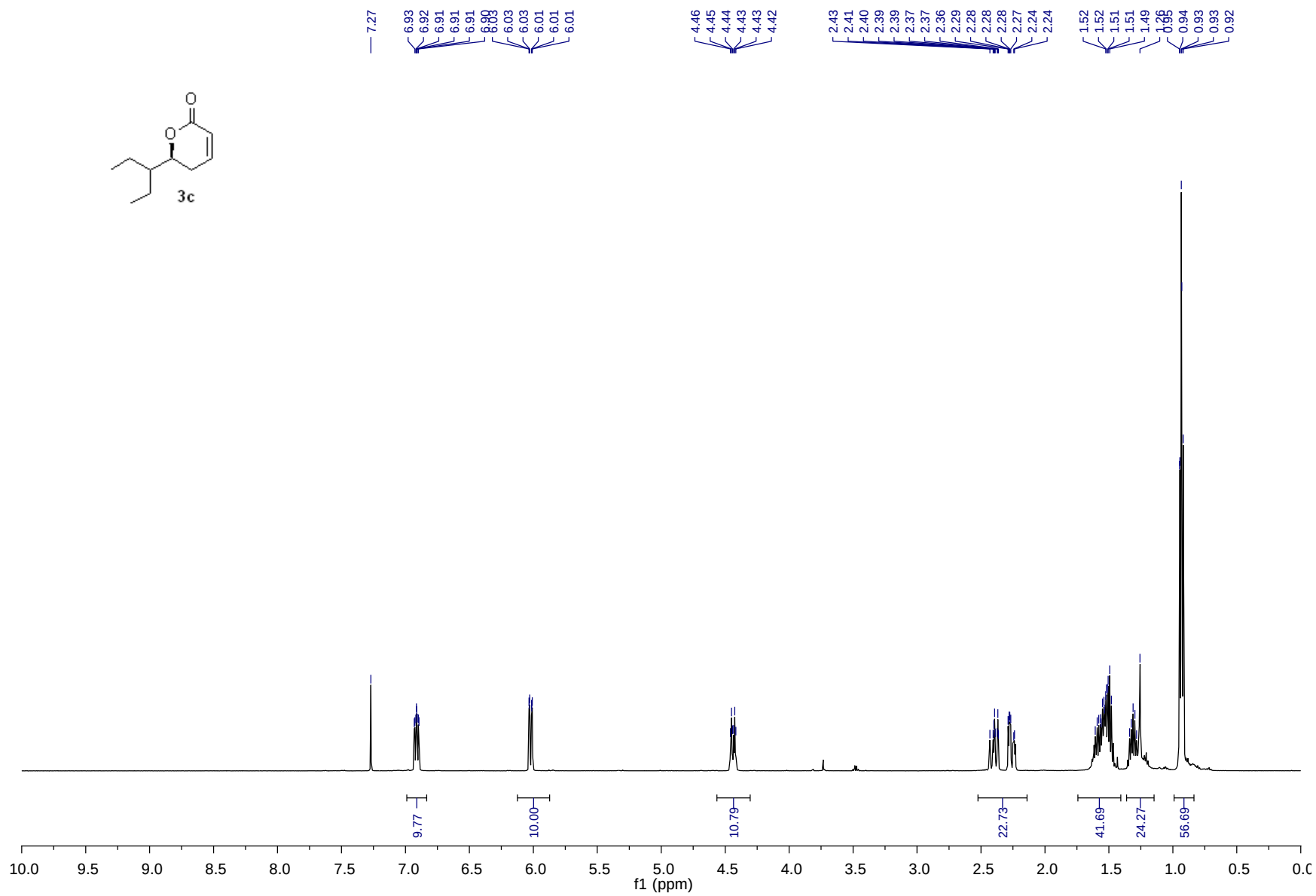
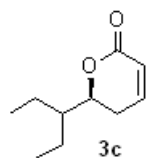


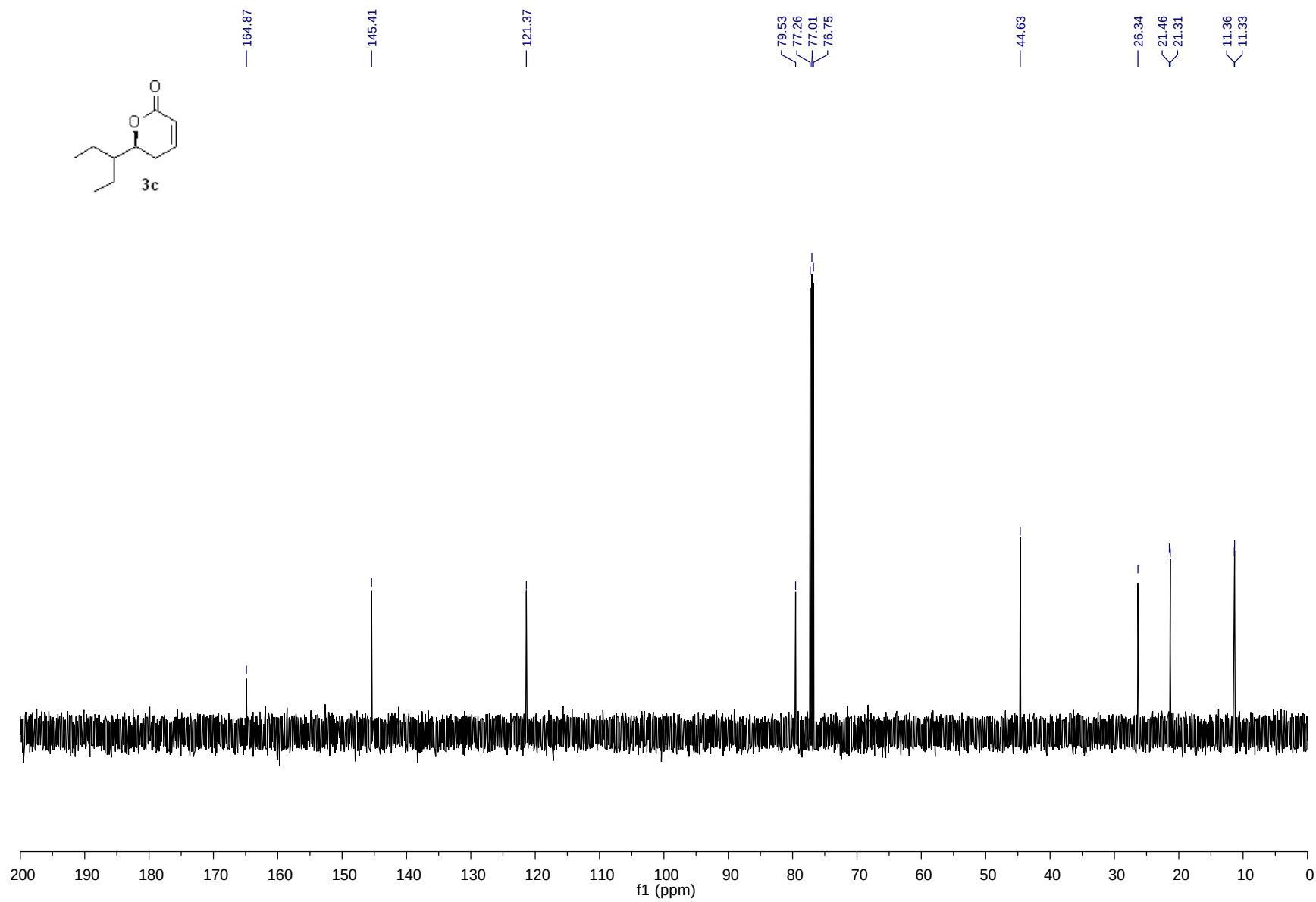
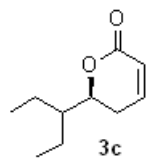


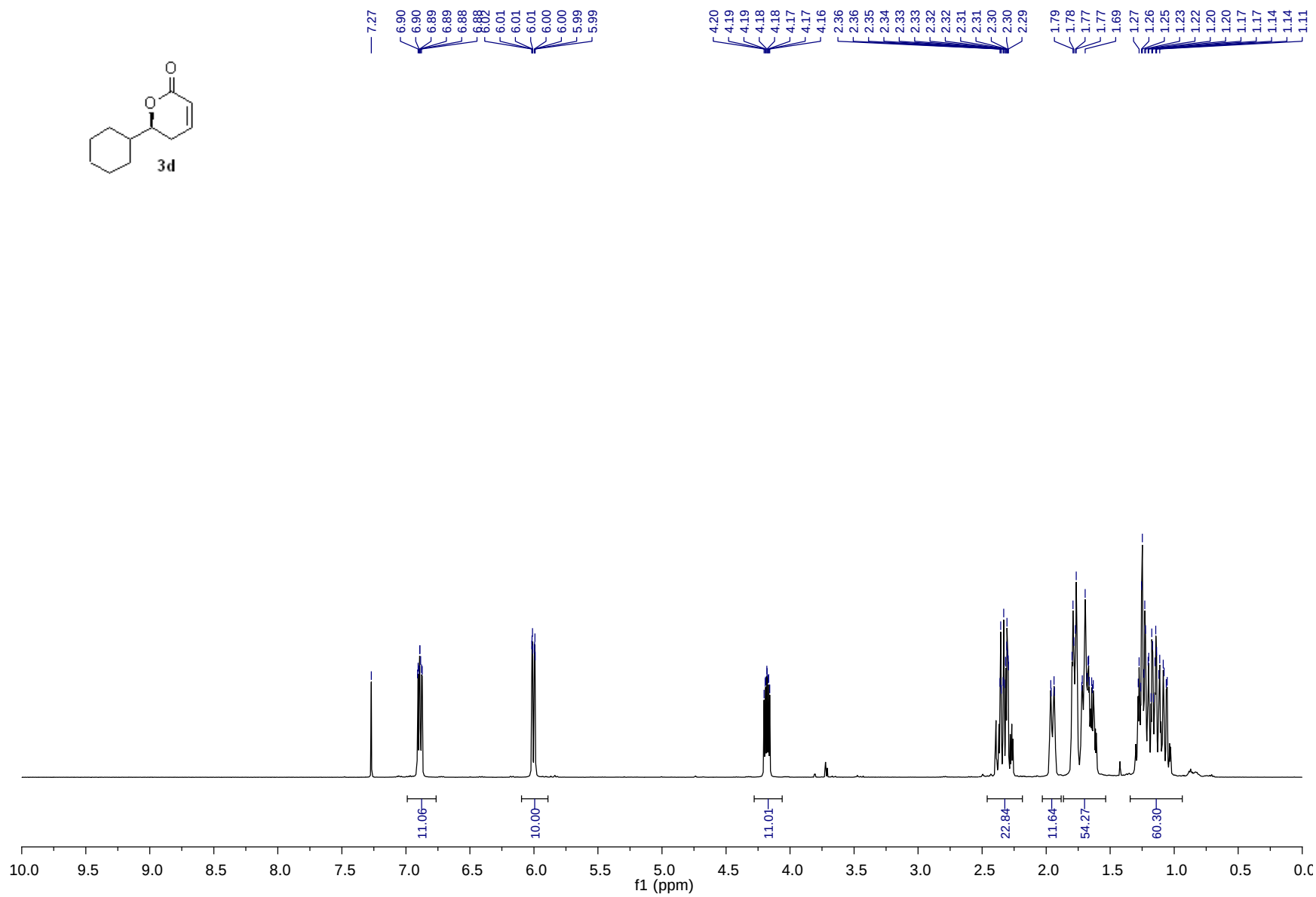
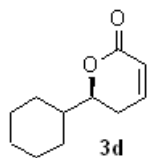


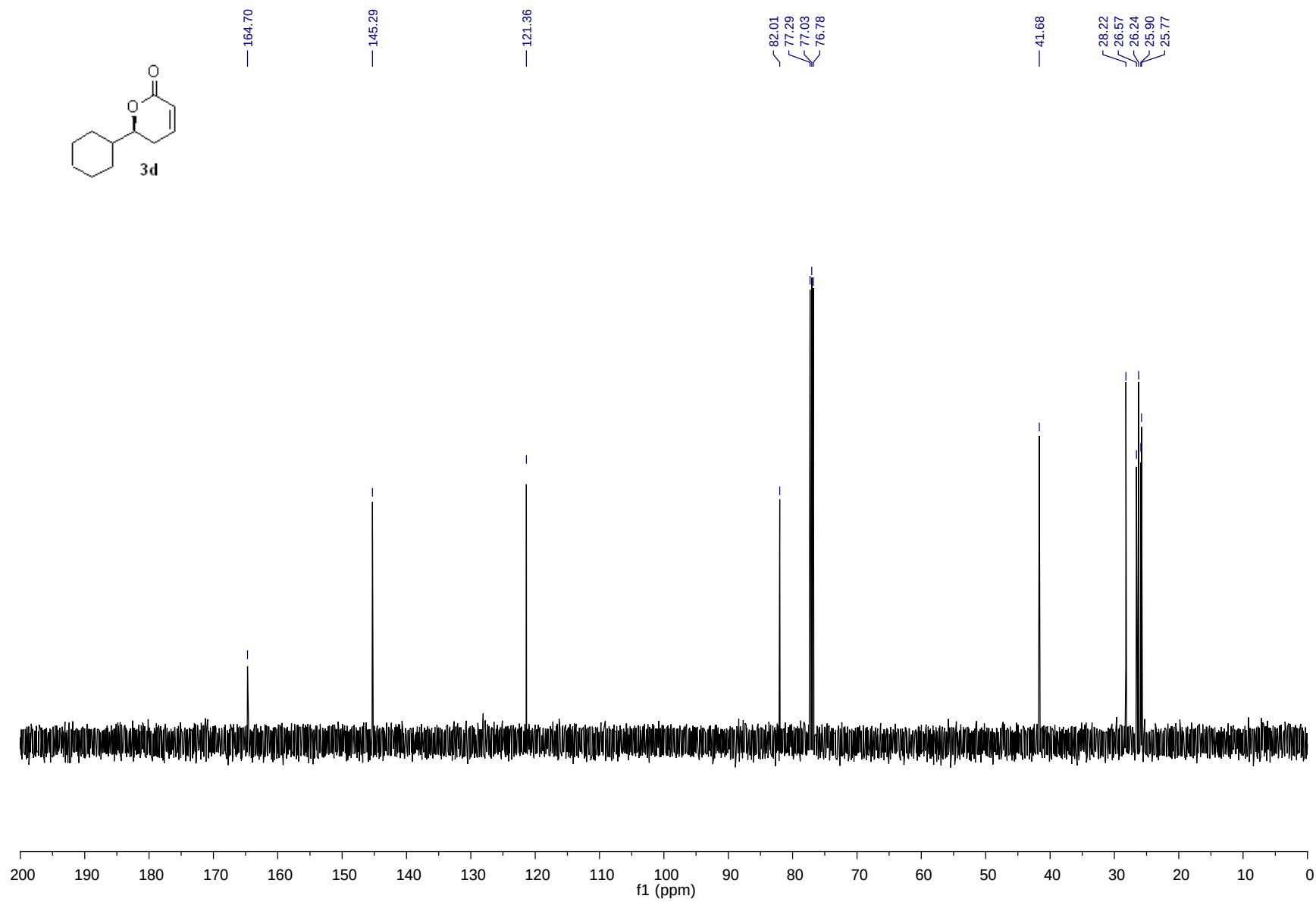
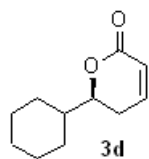


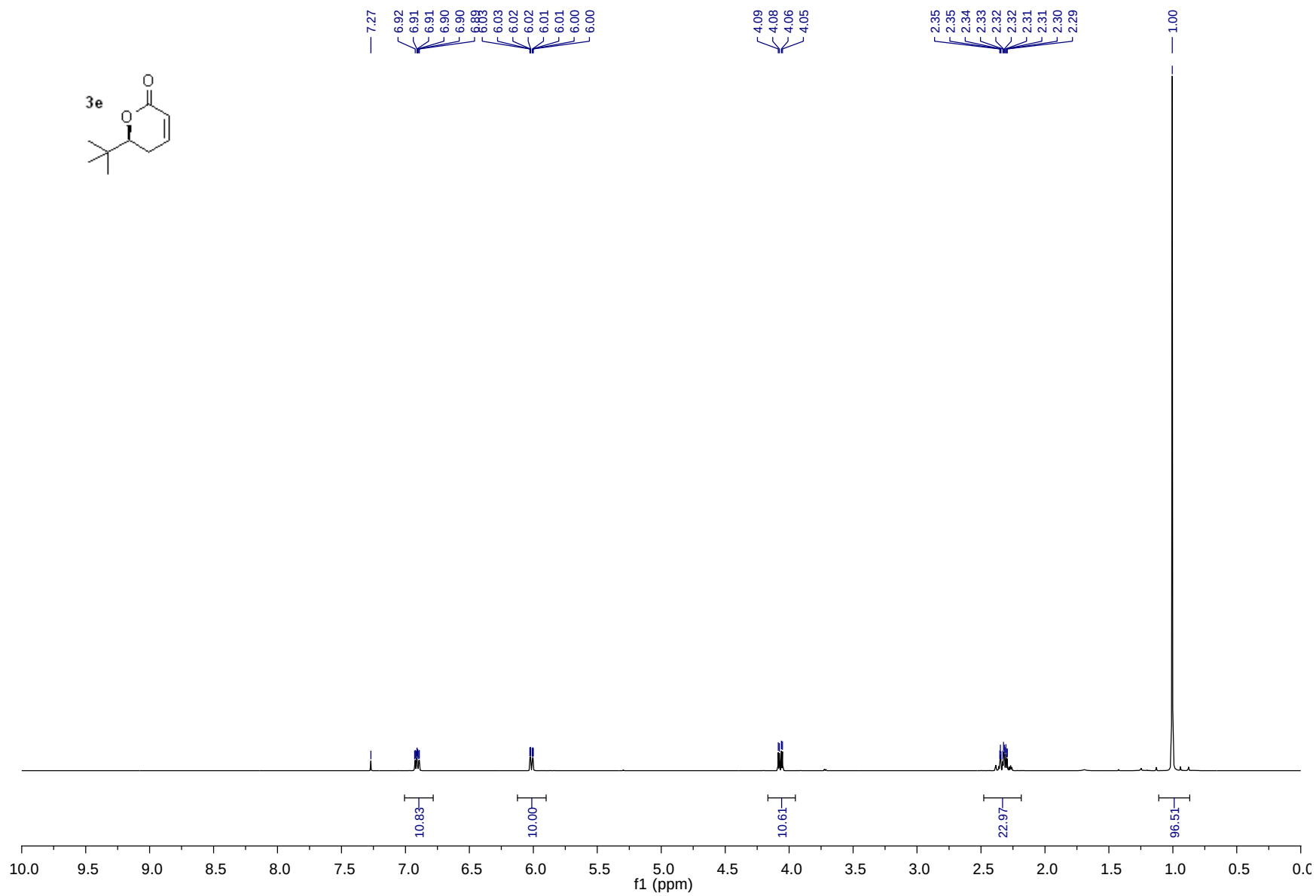
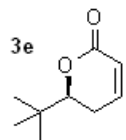


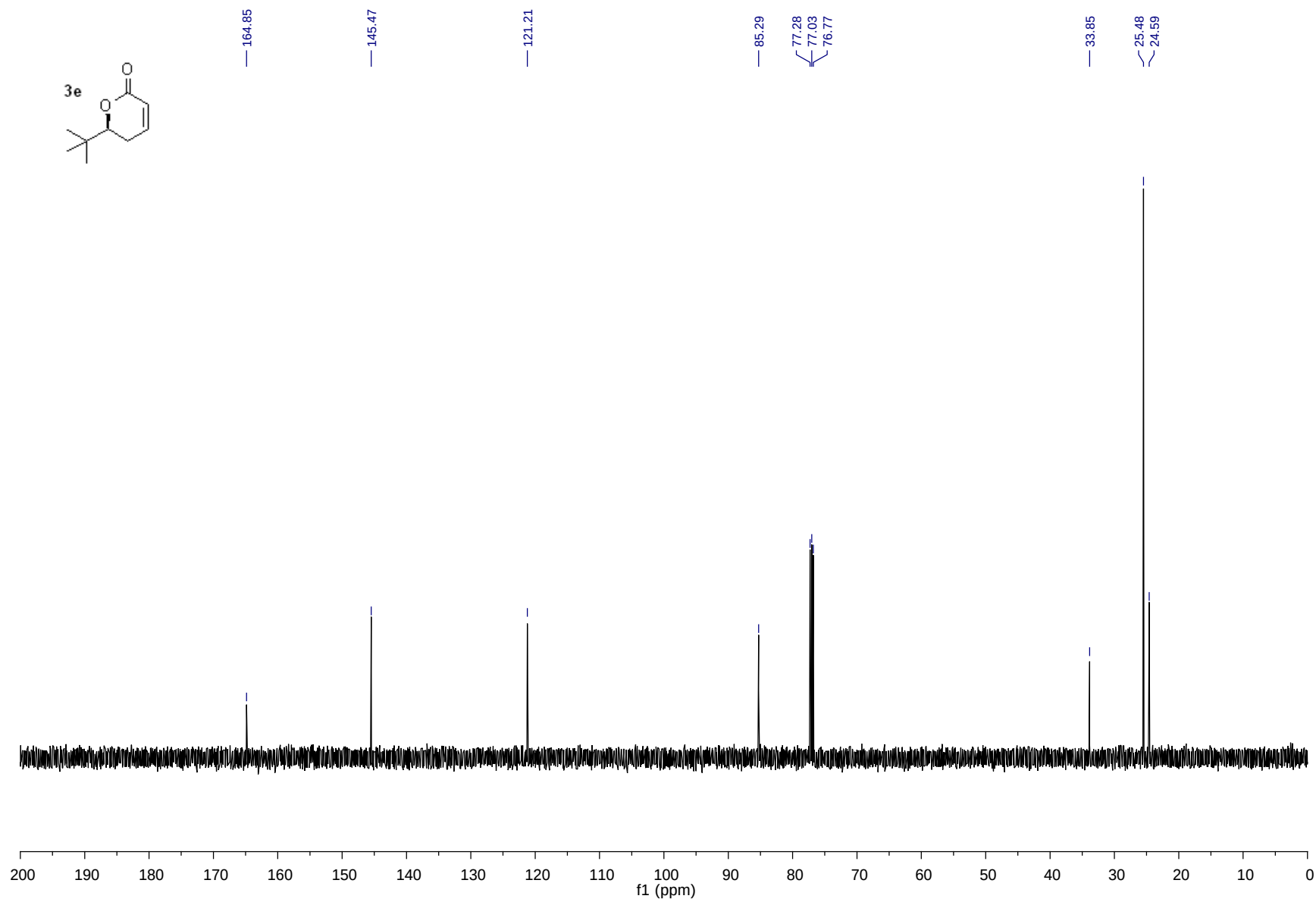
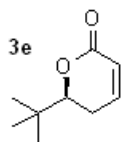


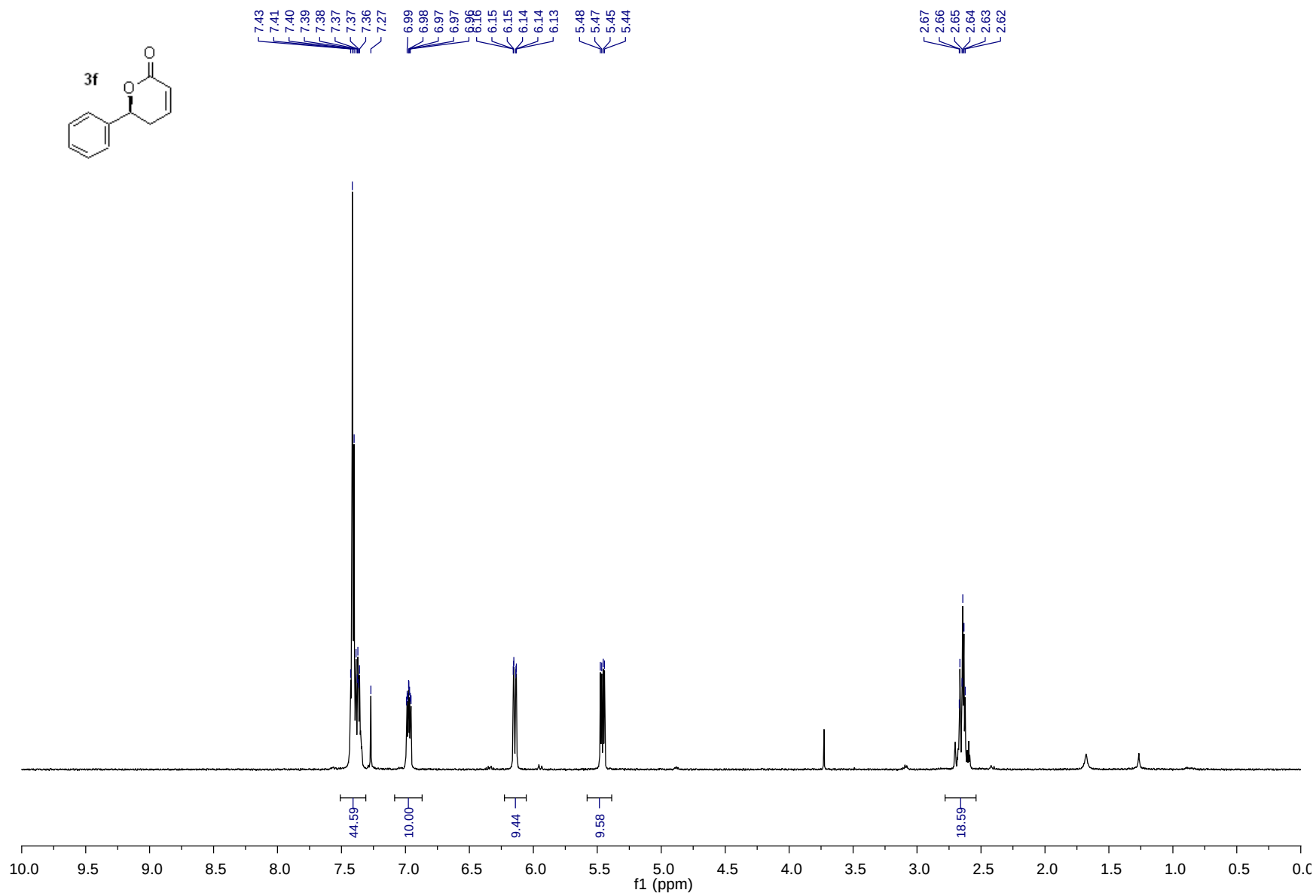
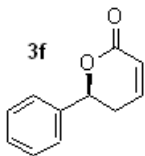


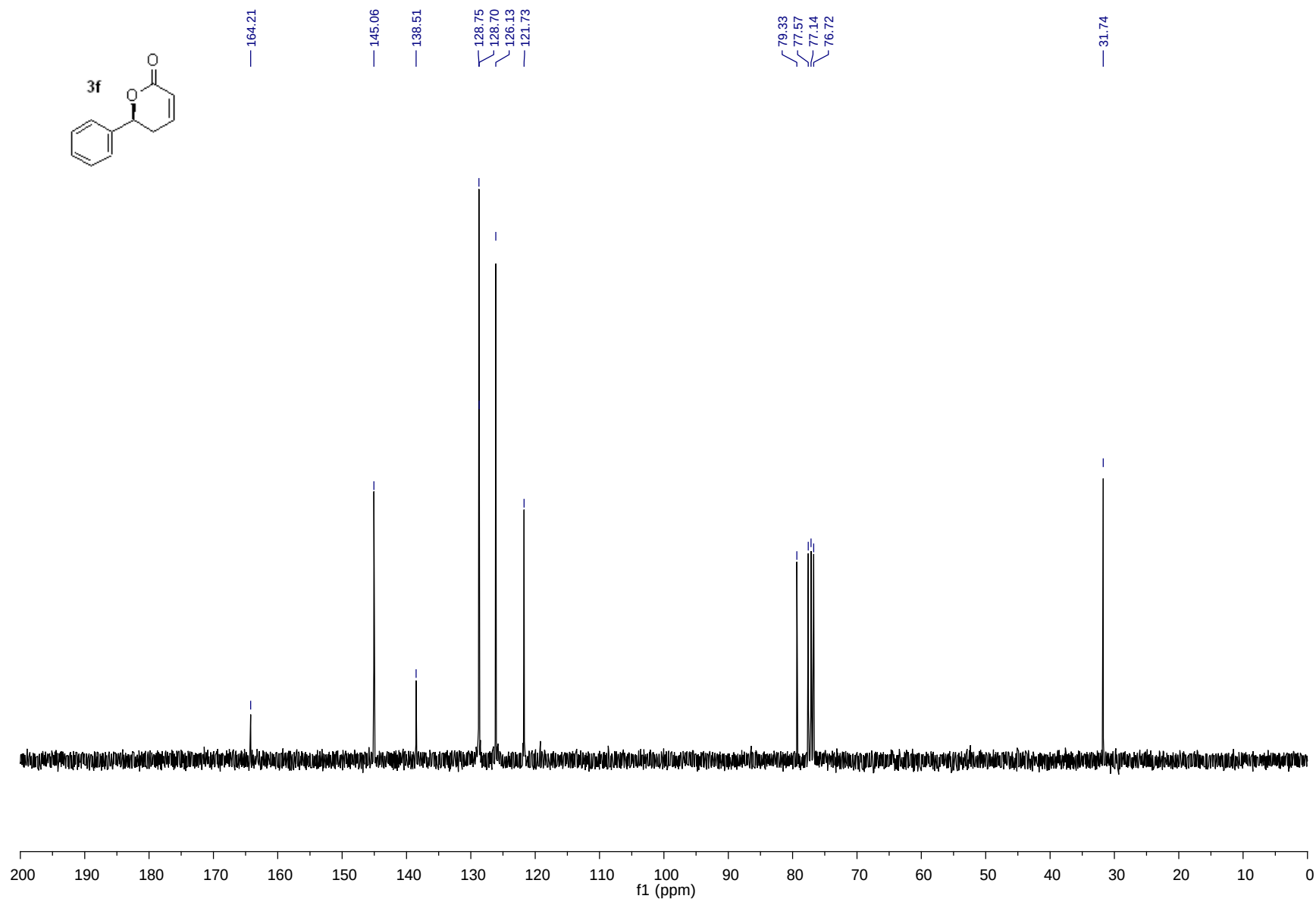
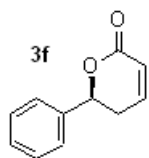


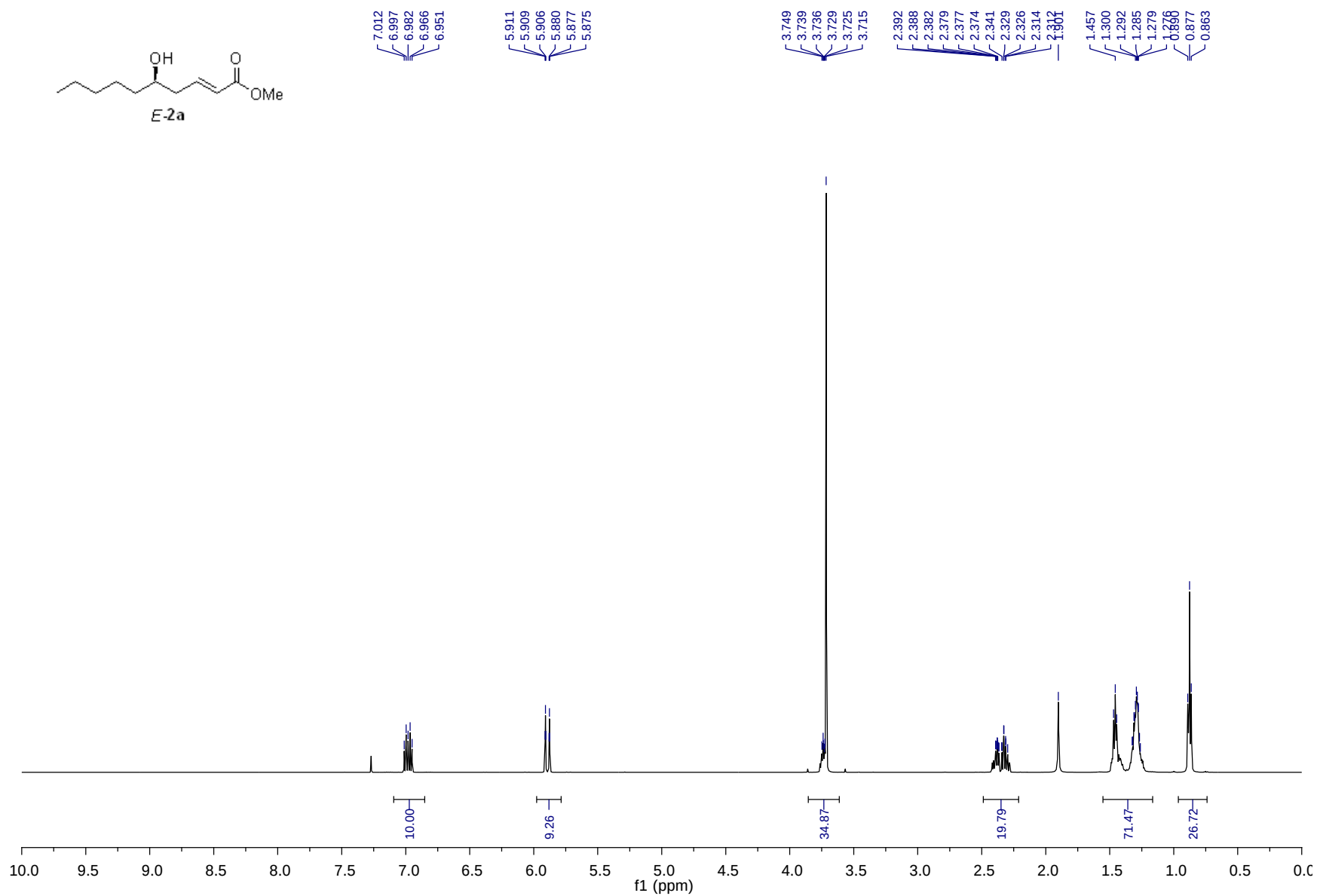
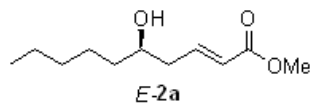


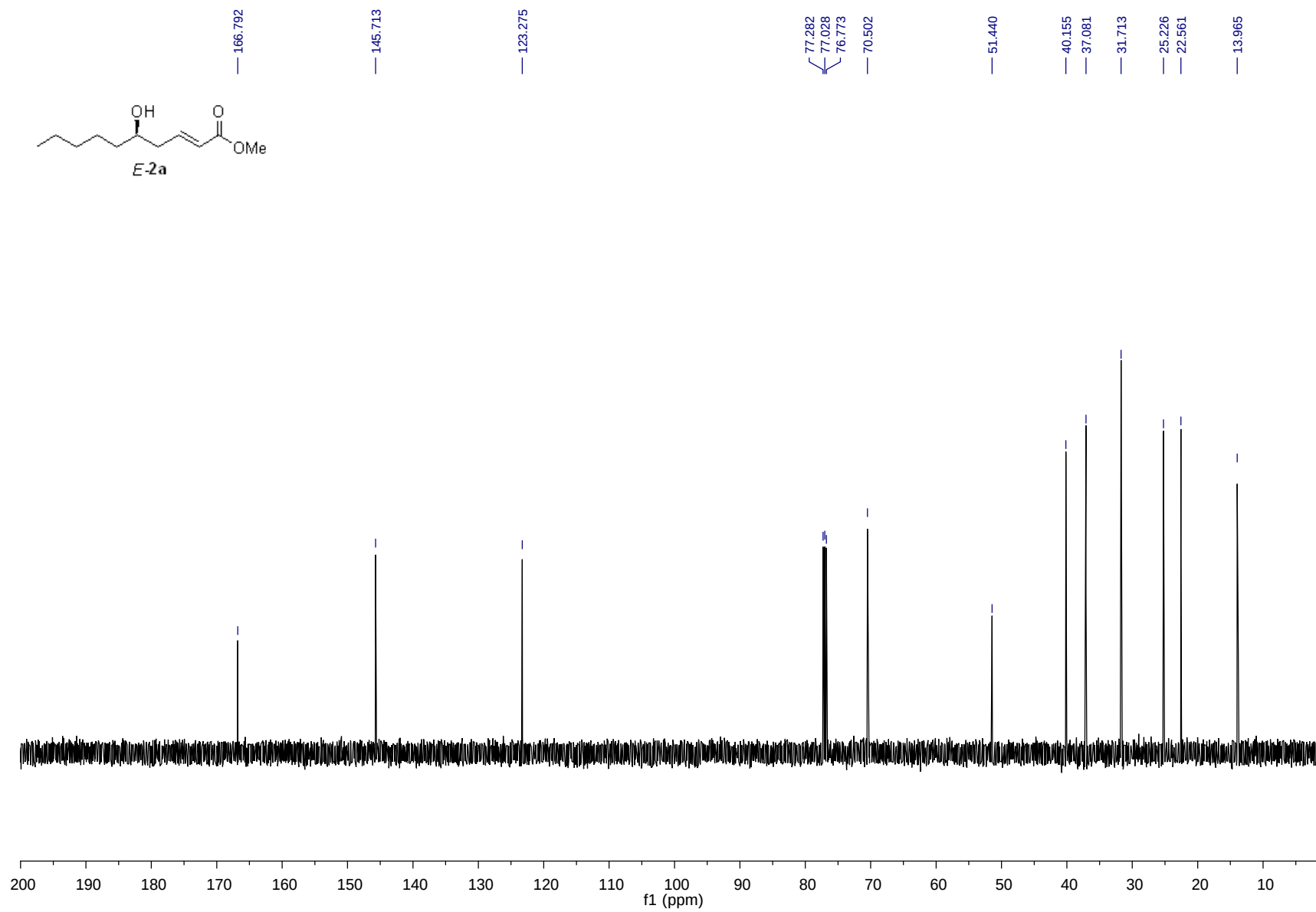
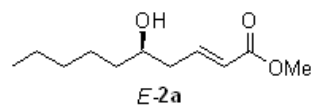


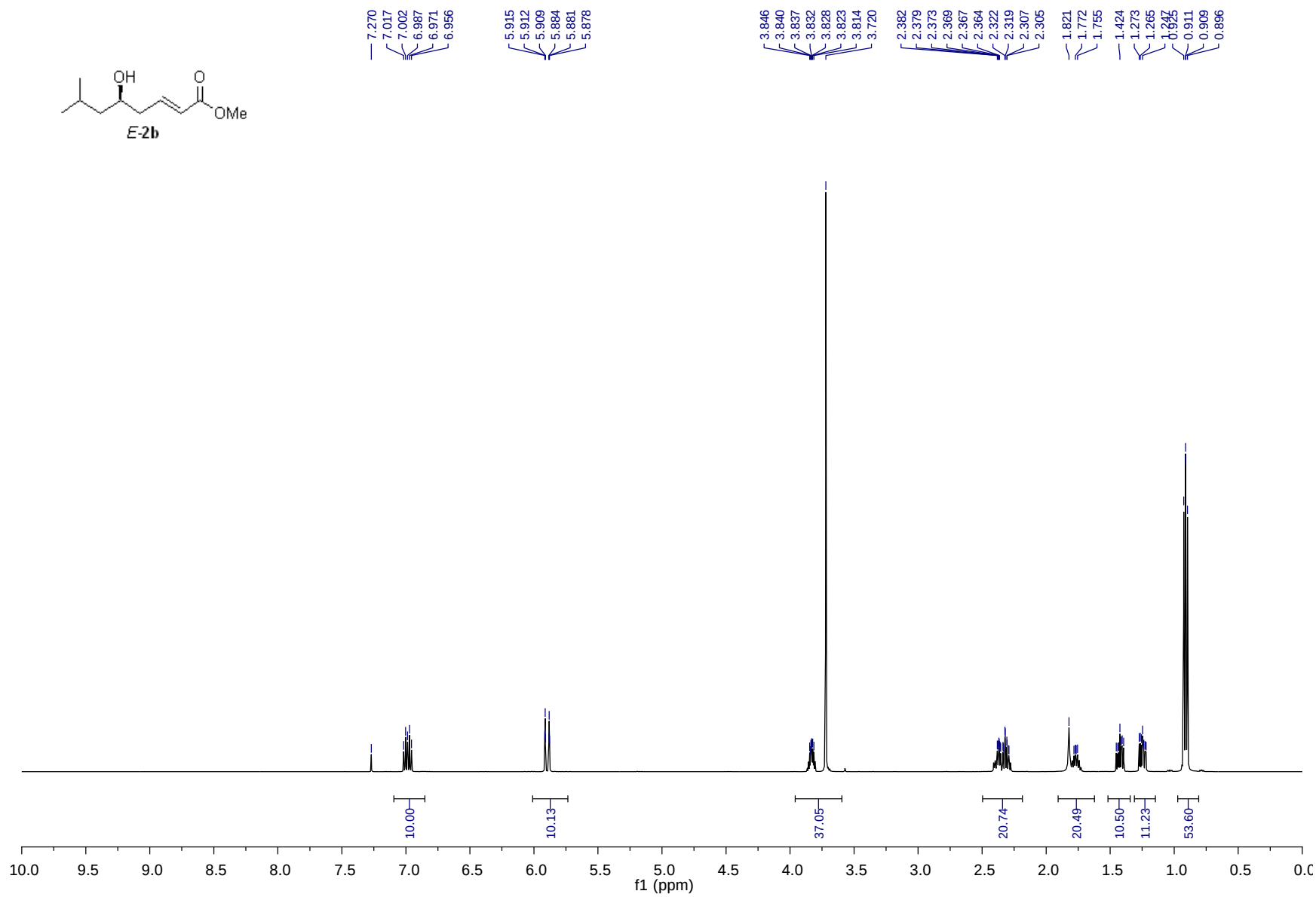
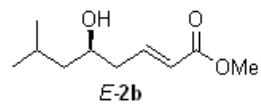


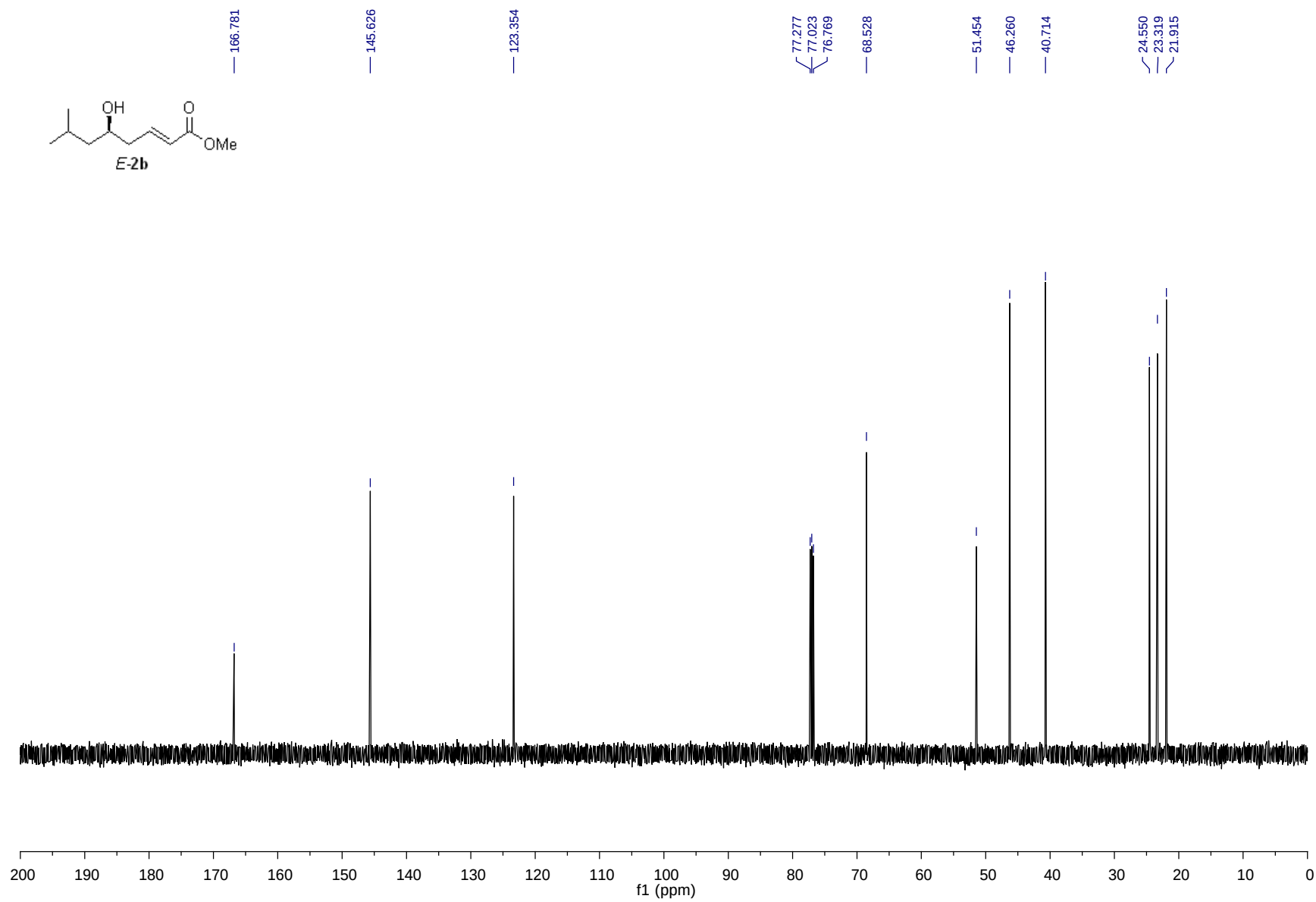
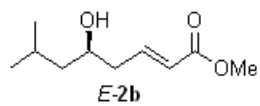


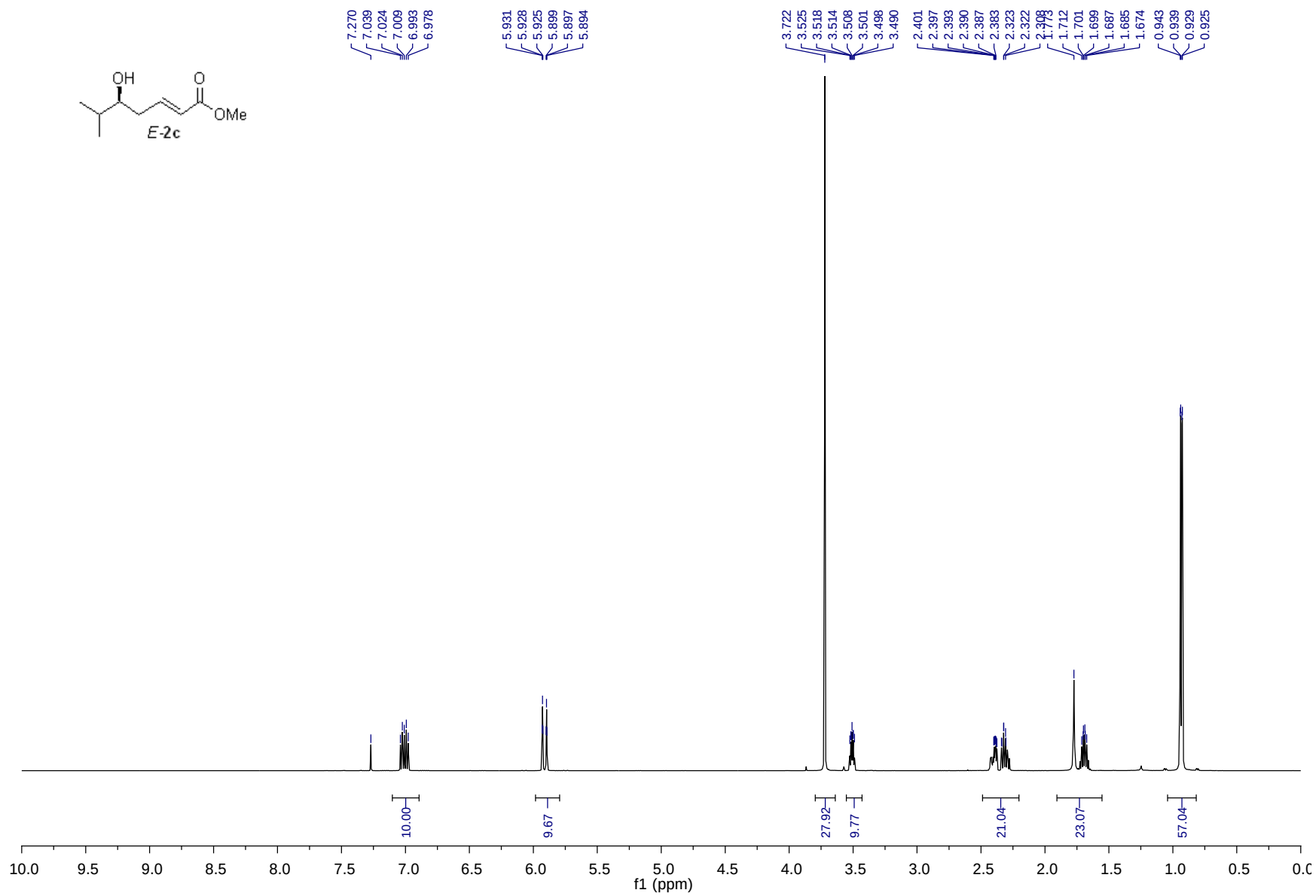
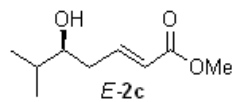


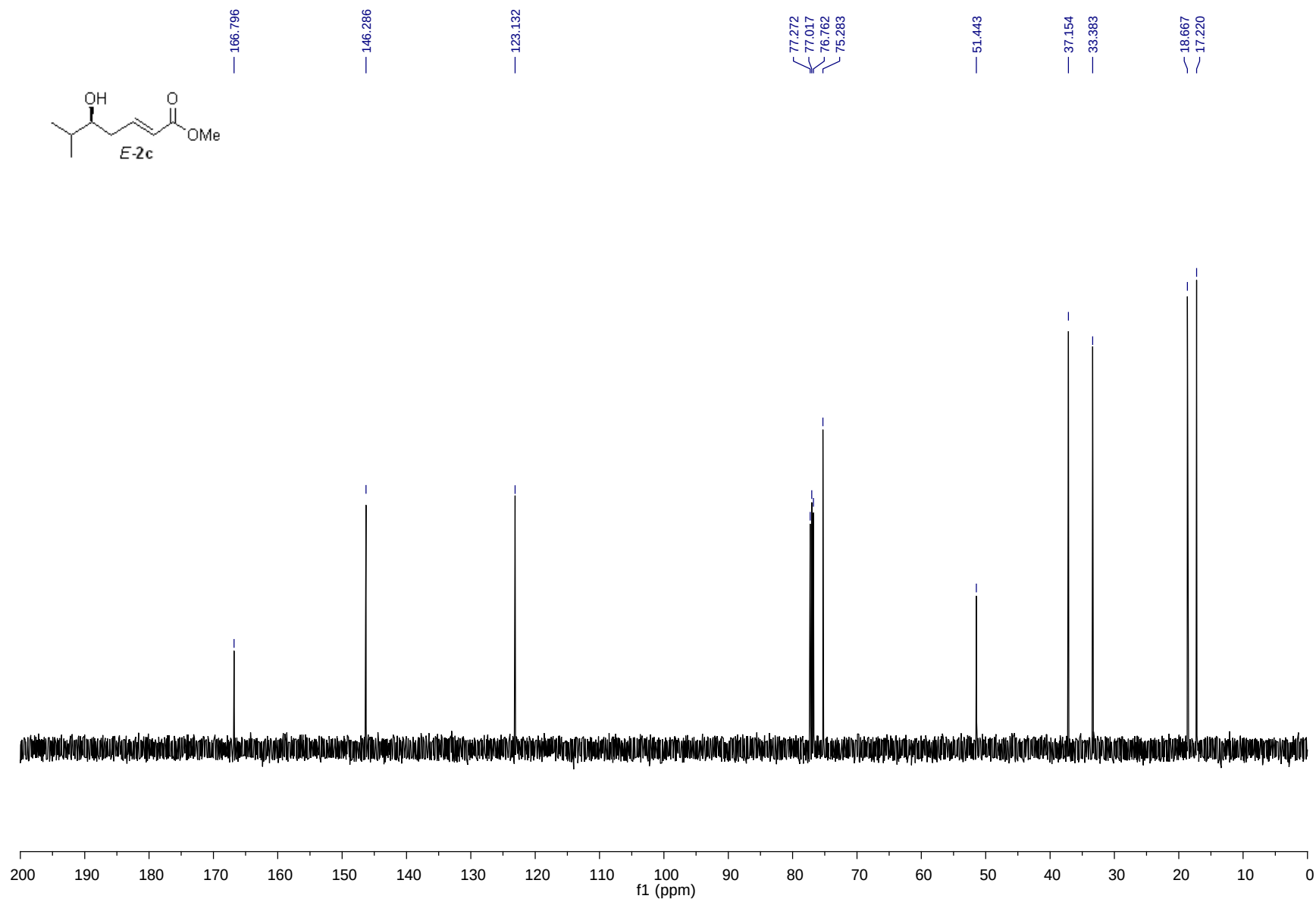
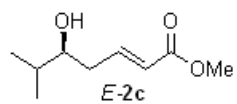


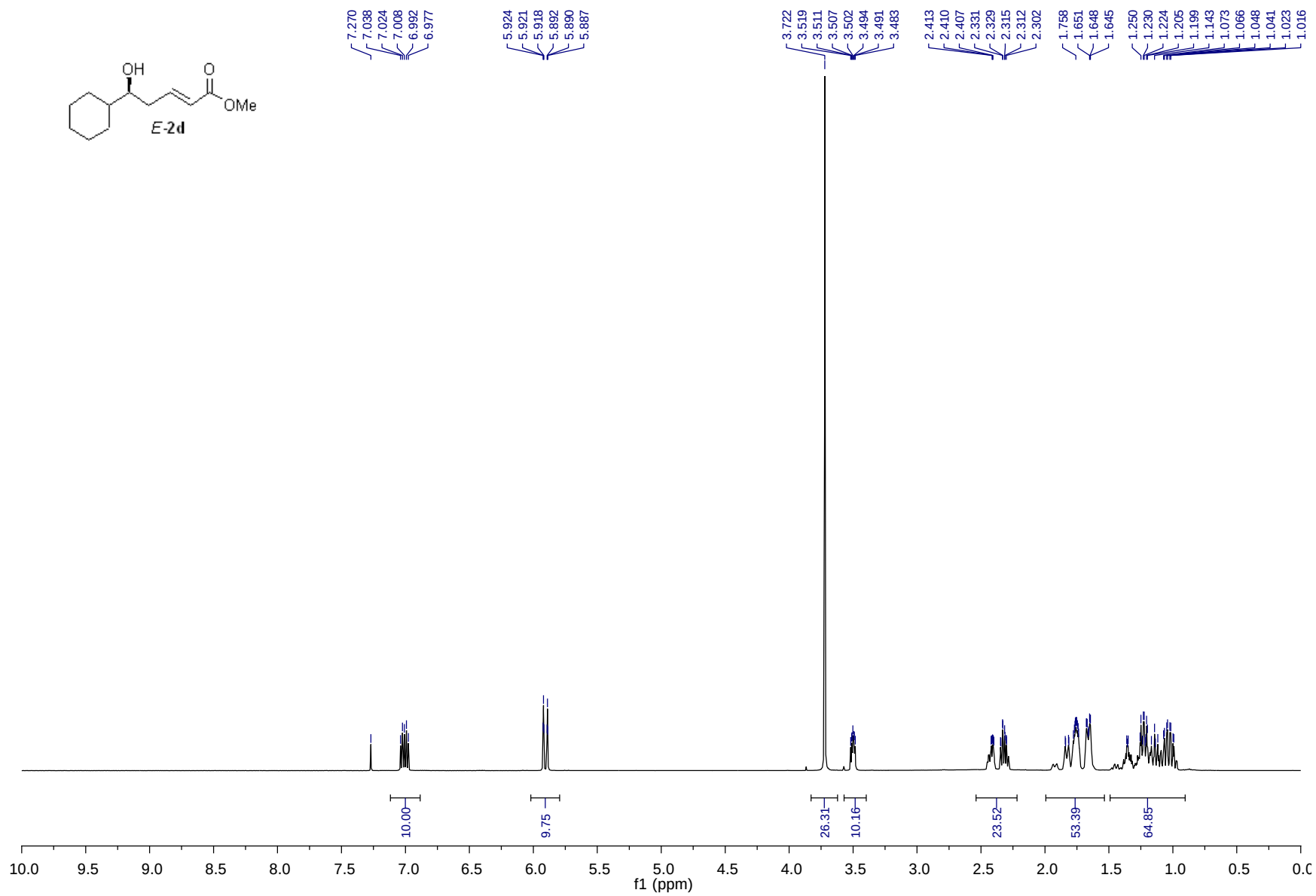
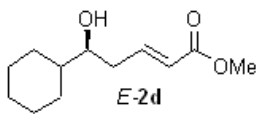


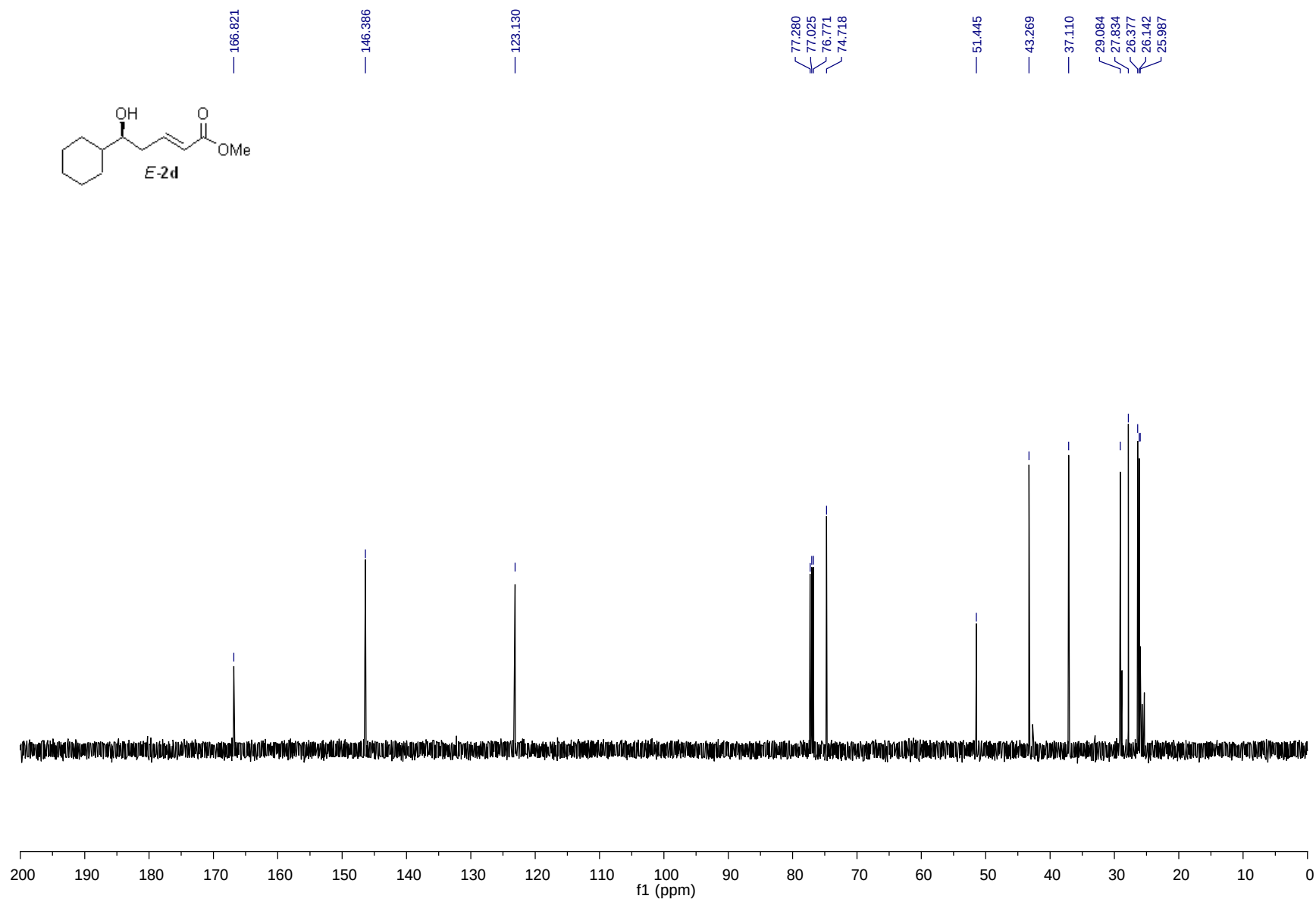
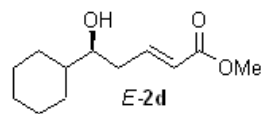


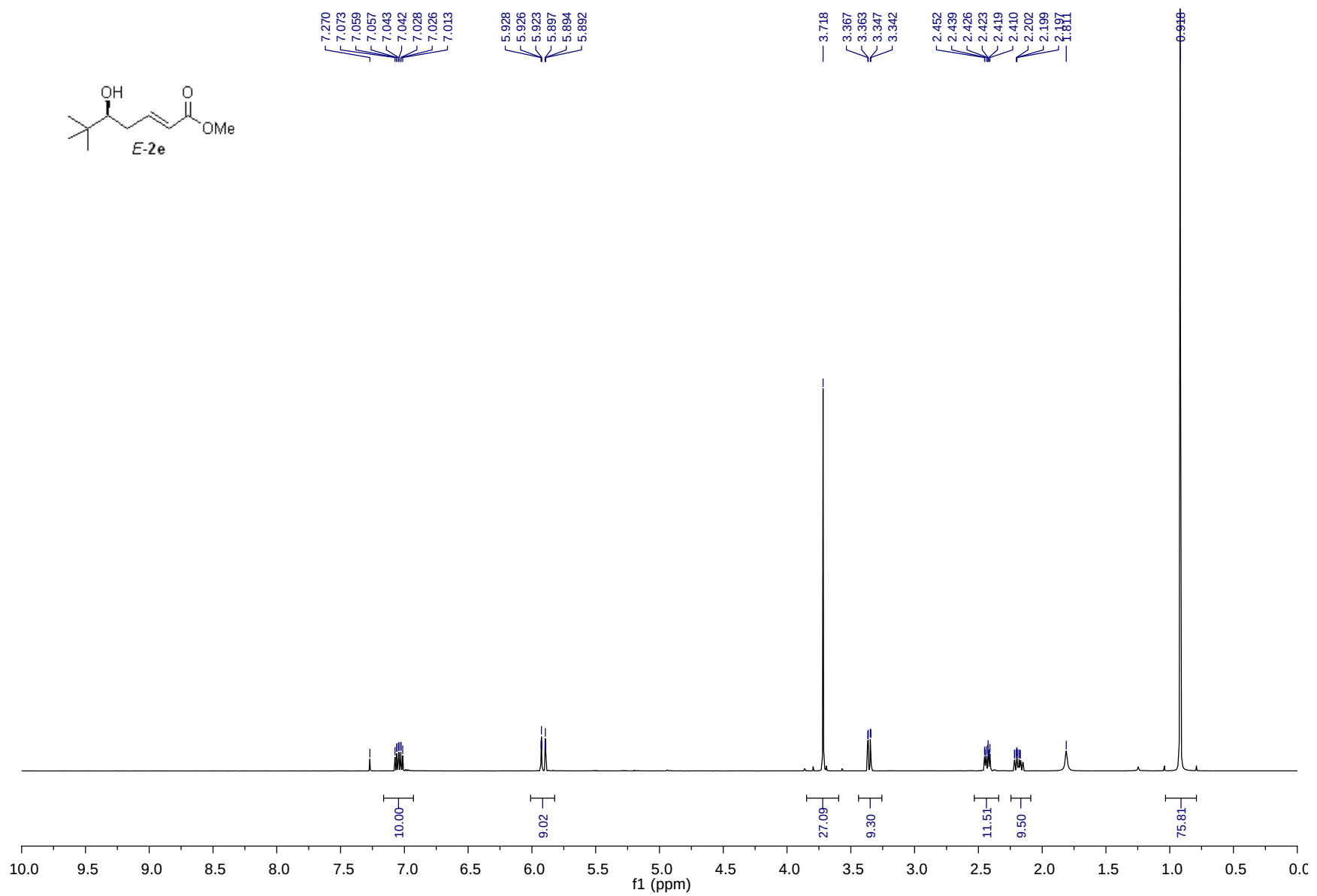
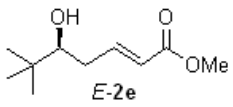


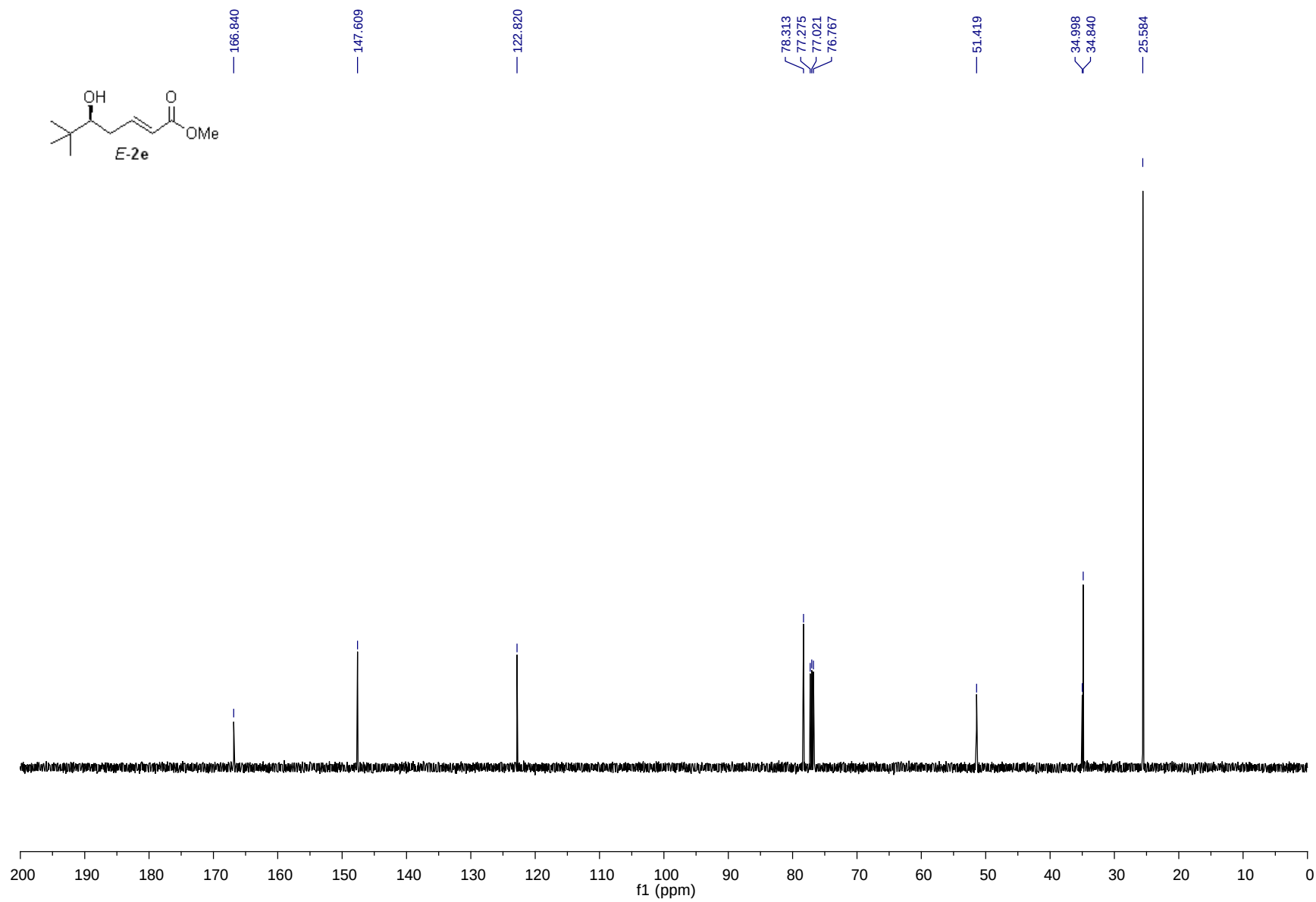
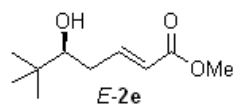


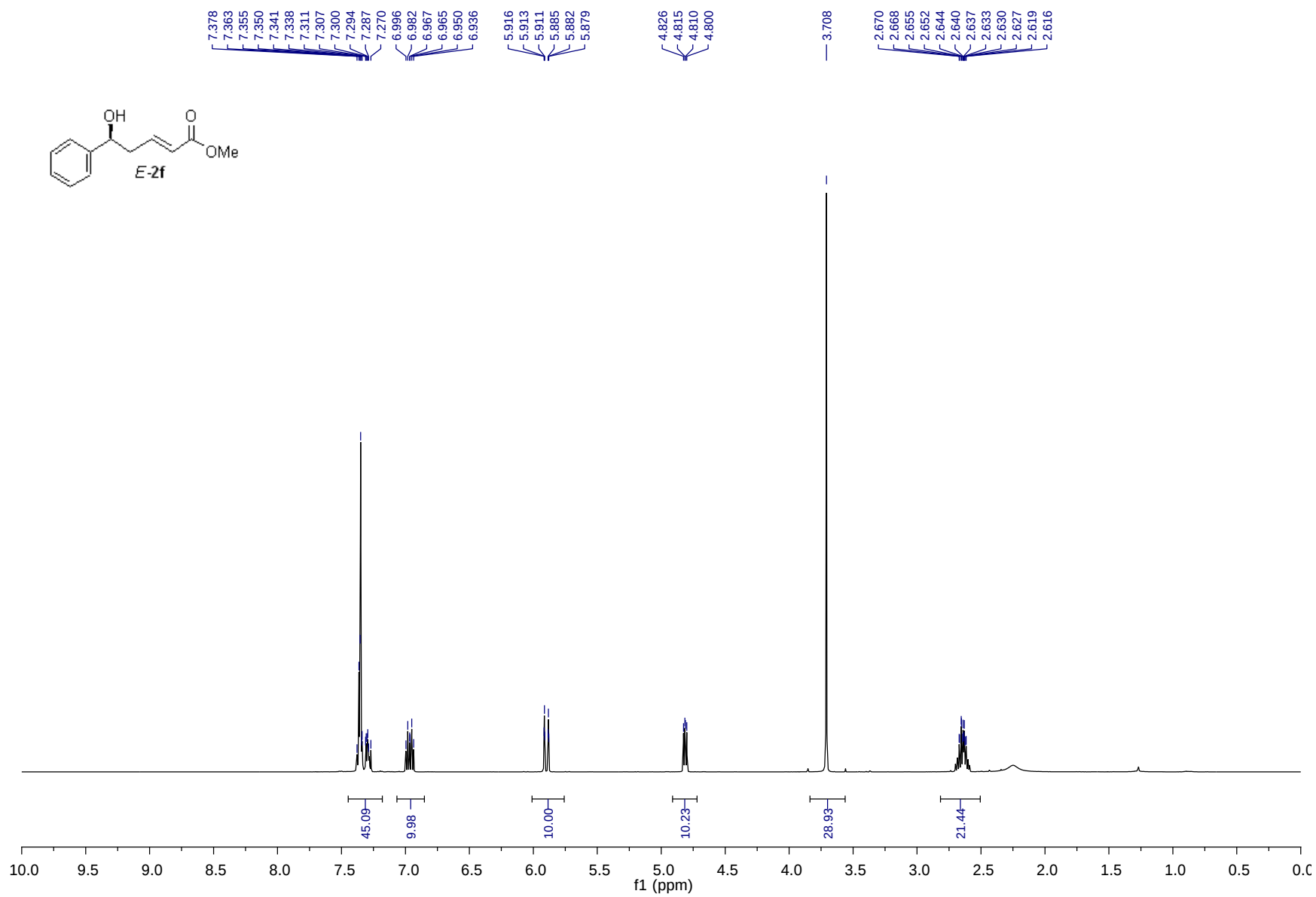


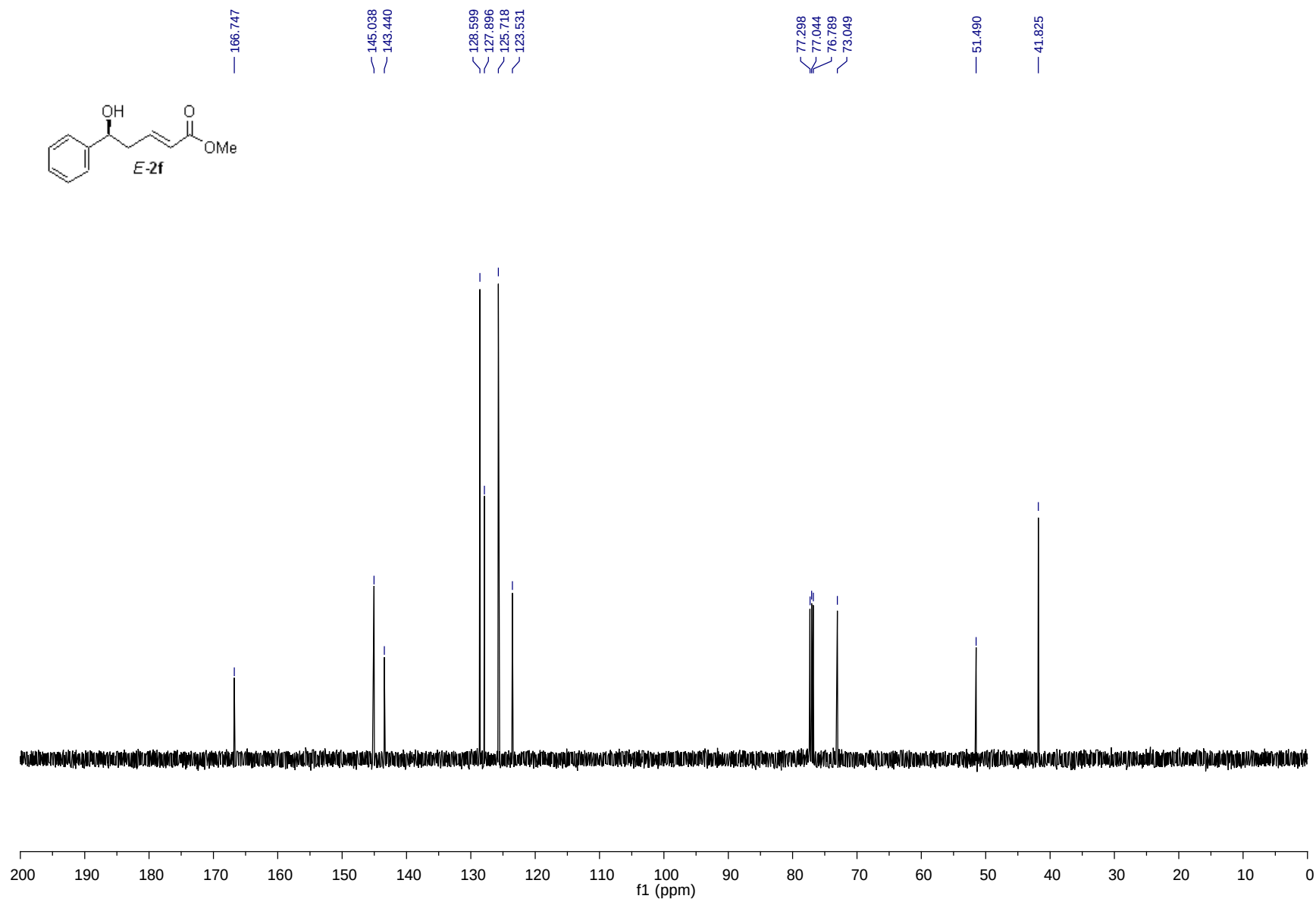
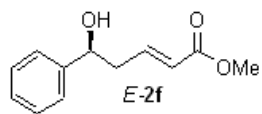


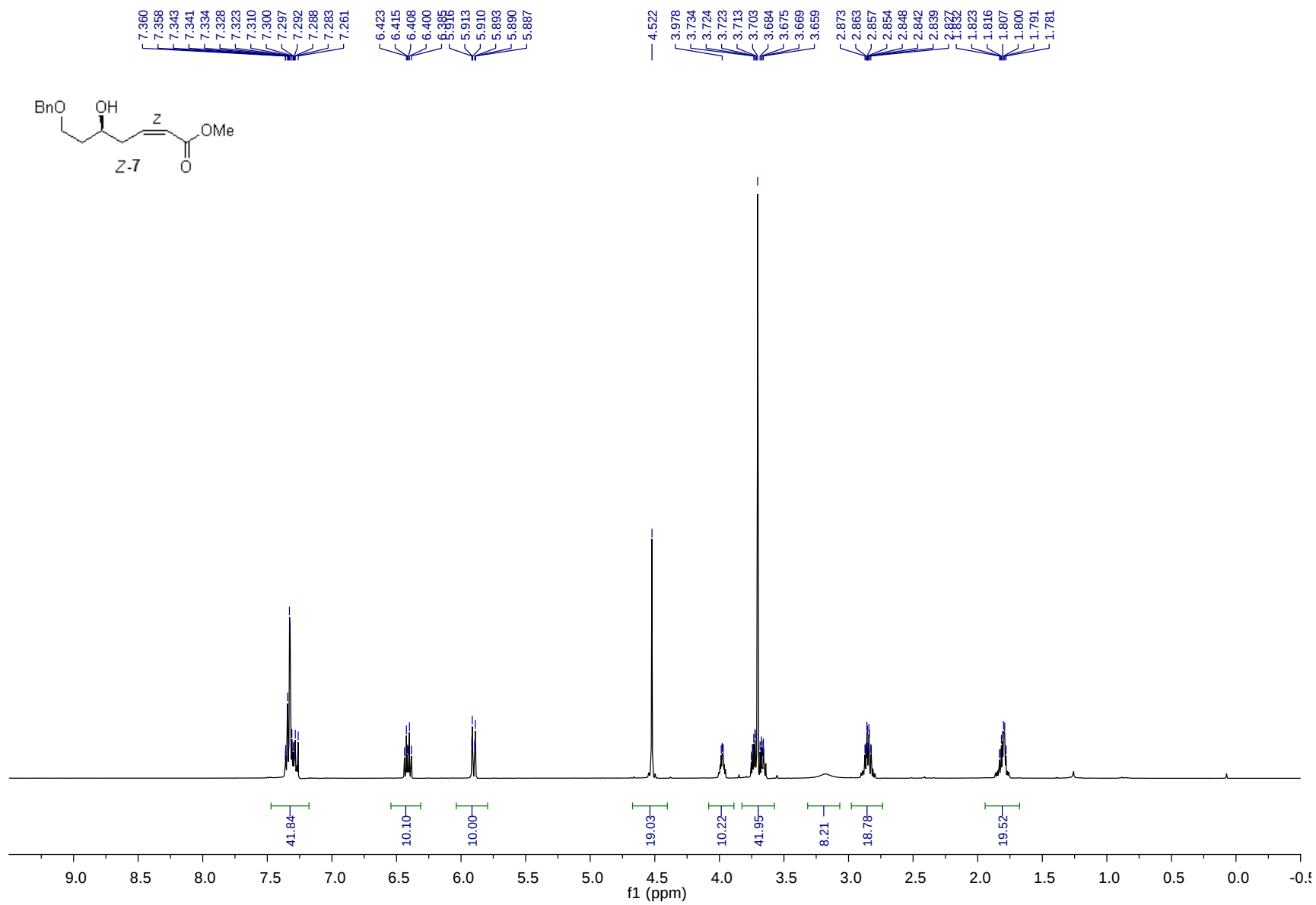




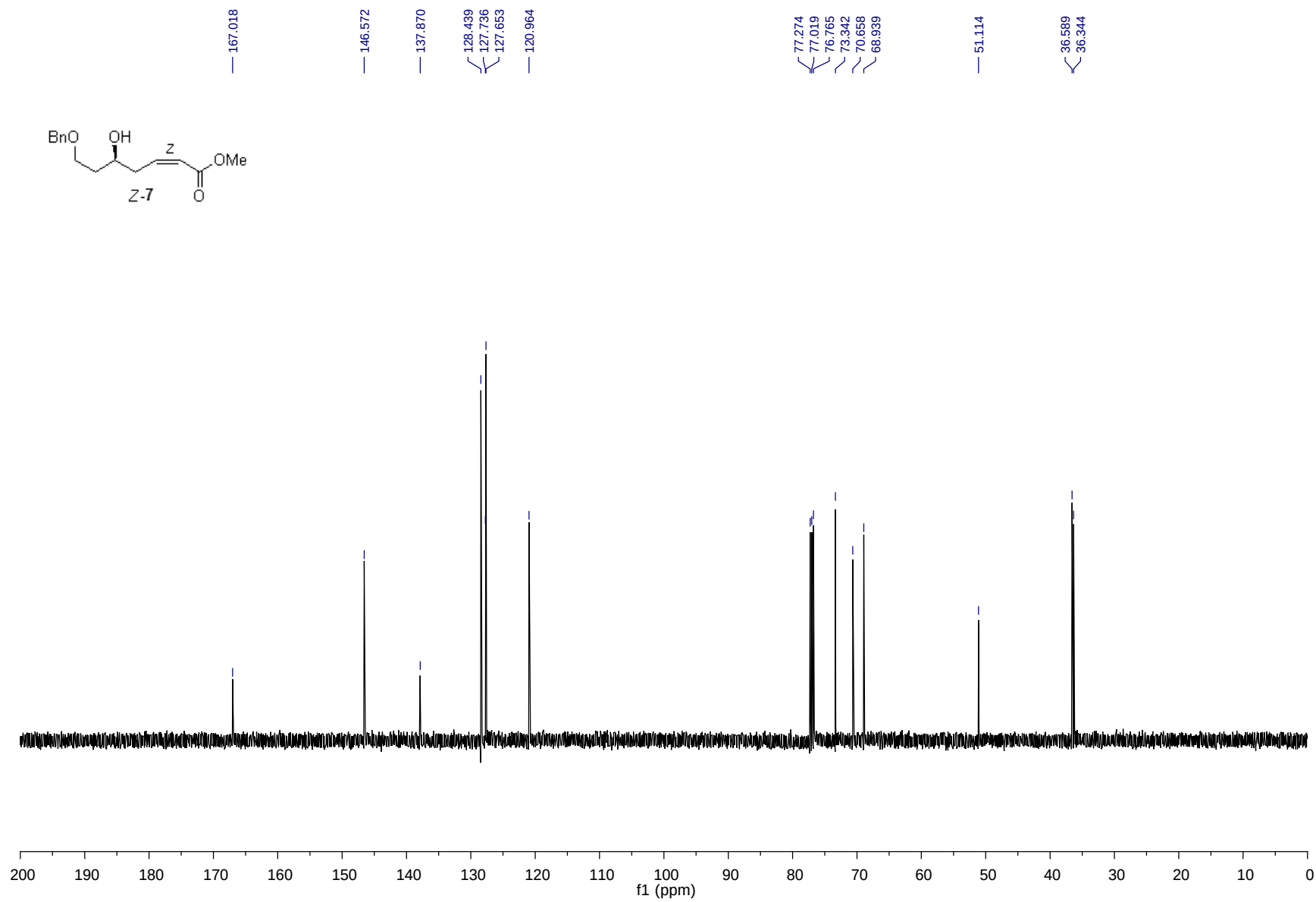
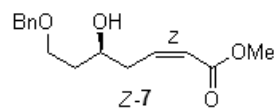


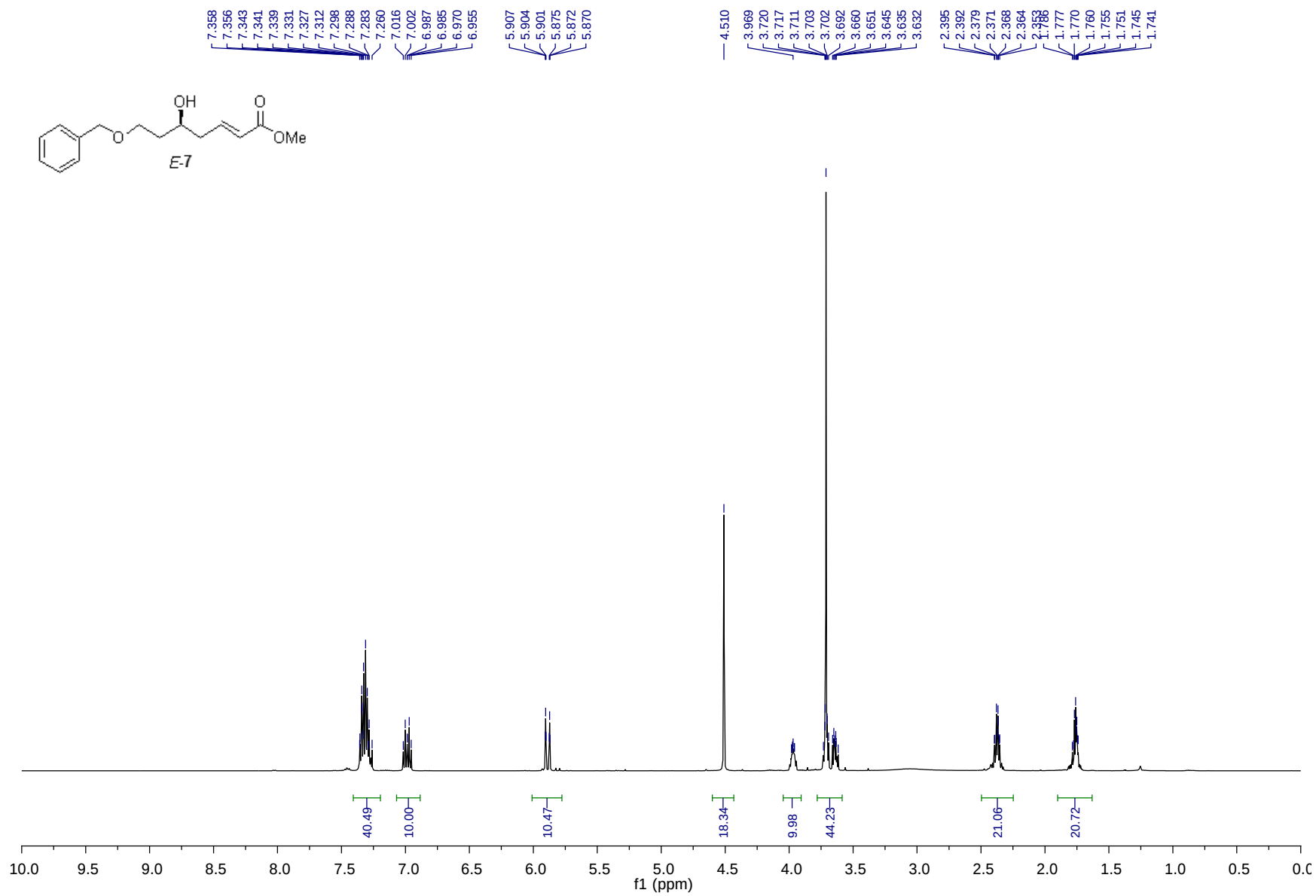
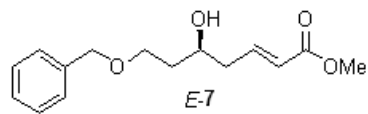






S88





S90

