

Highly Efficient Synthesis of Enantiomerically Pure 2-Hydroxymethylaziridines by Enzymatic Desymmetrization

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Supporting Information

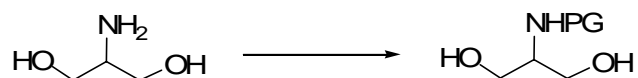
1. Experimental Procedures
2. NMR spectra
3. Figure 1

General Experimental

All reagents purchased were used as received. PPL (pig pancreatic lipase) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Serinol was purchased from 3B Medical Systems. Tetrahydrofuran was distilled prior to use from sodium using benzophenone ketyl as indicator. Methylene chloride and triethylamine were distilled from calcium hydride prior to use.

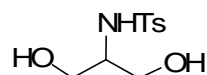
All NMR spectra were obtained on a 300-MHz Bruker NMR system using deuteriochloroform with residual chloroform as the internal reference (δ 7.26 ppm, ^1H ; δ 77.0 ppm, ^{13}C), dimethylsulfoxide- d_6 with residual dimethylsulfoxide as the internal reference (δ 2.49 ppm, ^1H ; δ 39.5 ppm, ^{13}C) or methanol- d_4 with residual methanol as the internal reference (δ 3.30 ppm, ^1H ; δ 49.0 ppm, ^{13}C). All chemical shifts are reported in ppm (δ), and multiplicities are indicated as s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet) or m (multiplet). All coupling constants (J) are reported in Hertz. Infrared spectra (IR) were obtained using a Magna-IRTM 550 spectrometer. Mass spectral data were obtained from the Purdue University Mass Spectrometry Service, West Lafayette, IN. The low resolution EI and CI spectra were obtained using a Finnigan 4000 mass spectrometer with a Nova 4 data system with the molecular ion designated as "M". The high resolution mass spectra were obtained on a Kratos MS-50 instrument. Elemental analyses were conducted by Purdue University Microanalytical Laboratory. Optical purities of chiral compounds were analyzed by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) using a Beckman System Gold and Chiralcel OD column. Column chromatography was conducted using silica gel grade 60 (230-400 mesh) and alumina basic (150 mesh). Thin layer chromatography was performed using Analtech glass plates precoated with silica gel (250 microns). Visualization of the plates was accomplished using UV or ninhydrin solution. Melting points were obtained on a Mel-Temp II capillary melting point apparatus and are uncorrected.

General Procedure for the preparation of *N*-Protected Serinol 1a-f



To a solution of serinol (1.82 g, 20 mmol) in EtOH (60 mL) was added NEt₃ (3.1 mL, 22 mmol) followed by the corresponding electrophiles (TsCl, 2, 4, 6-MesitylSO₂Cl, FmocCl, CbzCl or TrCl, 20 mmol) at 0 °C. (Boc₂O was used without NEt₃ for the preparation of 1e) The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. EtOH was removed under reduced pressure. Acetone (100 mL) was added to the residue, the resulting precipitate (triethyl amine hydrochloride salt) was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (5%-10% methanol in dichloromethane) to give the desired products 1a-1f.

2-(*p*-Toluenesulfonylamino)propane-1,3-diol 1a



Yield: 90%, white solid

Mp: 103-104 °C

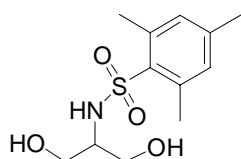
R_f: 0.25 (CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH=10/1)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.71 (2H, d, *J*=8.1 Hz), 7.34 (d and b, 2H and 1H, *J*=8.1 Hz), 4.54 (b, 2H), 3.30 (d, 4H, *J*=5.1 Hz), 3.03 (m, 1H), 2.36 (s, 3H)

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 142.34, 139.07, 129.46, 126.57, 60.17, 56.83, 21.00

MS (EI): *m/z* 246 (M + H + Na)⁺.

2-(2,4,6-Mesitylenesulfonylamino)propane-1,3-diol 1b



Yield: 84%, white solid

Mp: 107-108 °C

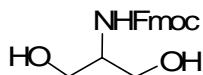
R_f: 0.27 (CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH=10/1)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.16 (d, 1H, *J*=8.1 Hz), 6.99 (s, 1H), 4.54 (t, 2H, *J*=5.1 Hz), 3.31 (t, 4H, *J*=5.1 Hz), 3.00 (m, 1H), 2.57 (s, 6H), 2.33 (s, 3H)

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 141.22, 138.37, 135.52, 131.59, 60.25, 56.32, 22.66, 20.44

MS (EI): *m/z* 274 (M + H + Na)⁺.

2-(9-Fluorenylmethoxycarbonylamino)propane-1,3-diol 1c



Yield: 89%, white solid

Mp: 144-145 °C

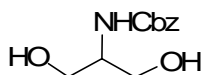
R_f: 0.30 (CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH=10/1)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.86 (d, 2H, *J*=7.9 Hz), 7.71 (d, 2H, *J*=7.9), 7.40 (t, 2H, *J*=7.5), 7.32 (t, 2H, *J*=7.5), 6.95 (d, 1H, *J*=4.2), 4.60 (b, 2H), 4.26 (m, 3H), 3.42 (m, 5H)

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 155.96, 143.95, 140.73, 127.62, 127.07, 125.28, 120.11, 65.35, 60.46, 54.99, 46.75

MS (EI): *m/z* 336(M + H + Na)⁺.

2-(Benzyloxycarbonylamino)propane-1,3-diol 1d¹



Yield: 83%, white solid

Mp: 107 °C

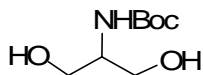
R_f: 0.30 (CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH=10/1)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.35 (b, 5H), 6.88 (d, 1H, *J*=6.6), 5.01 (s, 1H), 4.61 (b, 2H), 3.40 (b, 5H)

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 155.97, 137.25, 128.37, 127.78, 65.21, 60.50, 55.03

MS (EI): *m/z* 225(M⁺).

2-(*t*-Butoxycarbonylamino)propane-1,3-diol 1e²



Yield: 75%, white solid

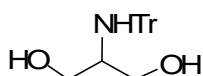
Mp: 84-85 °C

R_f: 0.35 (CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH=10/1)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 6.28 (d, 1H, *J*=5.7), 4.51 (t, 2H, *J*=4.9), 3.35 (b, 5H), 1.36 (s, 9H)

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 155.29, 77.53, 60.49, 54.30, 28.25

2-(Triphenylmethylamino)propane-1,3-diol 1f



Yield: 66%, white solid

Mp: 122-124 °C

R_f: 0.60 (CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH=10/1)

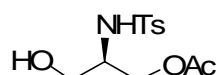
¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45 (d, 6H, *J*=7.2), 7.30 (m, 9H), 3.41 (dd, 2H, *J*=3.3, 10.8), 3.02 (dd, 2H, *J*=6.6, 10.8), 2.76 (m, 1H), 2.17 (b, 2H)

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.48, 128.60, 127.95, 127.74, 126.57, 64.66, 53.48

General Procedure for the Enzymatic Desymmetrization of N-protected-Serinols 1a-f

To a solution of N-protected serinol (1mmol) in vinyl acetate (10 or 20 mL) was added PPL (100 mg or 300 mg) at room temperature. When the starting material was consumed (as judged by TLC monitoring), the reaction was stopped by removing PPL via filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (2/1= EtOAc/hexanes) to afford the corresponding monoacetates **2a-f**. (See Table 1 for chemical yield and enantiomeric ratios).

3-Acetoxy-2-(p-toluenesulfonylamino)propan-1-ol **2a**



Mp: 90-92 °C

R_f: 0.50 (EtOAc/ Hexane= 2/1)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.74 (d, 2H, *J*=8.4), 7.25 (d, 2H, *J*=8.4), 5.92 (d, 1H, *J*=7.8), 4.00 (m, 2H), 3.50 (m, 3H), 3.23 (b, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 1.85 (s, 3H)

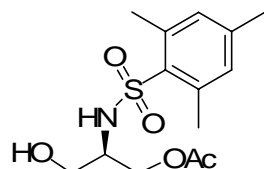
¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.20, 143.43, 137.39, 129.59, 126.84, 62.81, 61.60, 53.67, 21.32, 20.44

MS (EI): m/z 310 (M + H + Na)⁺.

[α]_D²⁰ = -0.9 (c=1.0, CHCl₃)

HPLC (Chiralcel OD column, 15% 2-propanol in hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, λ=254 nm): t_R = 21.7, 23.9(major)

3-Acetoxy-2-(2, 4, 6-mesitylenesulfonylamino)propan-1-ol **2b**



Mp: 94-95 °C

R_f: 0.56 (EtOAc/ Hexane= 2/1)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.92 (s, 2H), 5.72 (d, 2H, *J*=8.7), 4.01 (m, 2H), 3.57 (b, 2H), 3.43 (m, 1H), 2.60 (s, 6H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.87 (s, 3H)

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.13, 142.27, 138.90, 134.01, 131.89, 62.96, 61.59, 53.32, 22.74,

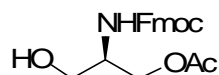
20.77, 20.42

MS (EI): m/z 338 (M + H + Na)⁺.

$[\alpha]_D = -6.0$ (c=1.0, EtOAc)

HPLC (Chiralcel OD column, 10% 2-propanol in hexanes, 1.0mL/min, $\lambda=254$ nm): $t_R = 18.3, 20.8$ (major) min

3-Acetoxy-2-(9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonylamino)propan-1-ol 2c



Mp: 133-134 °C

R_f: 0.48 (EtOAc/ Hexane= 2/1)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (d, 2H, $J=7.5$), 7.58 (d, 2H, $J=7.5$), 7.40 (t, 2H, $J=7.5$), 7.32 (t, 2H, $J=7.5$), 5.28 (d, 1H, $J=7.5$), 4.42 (d, 2H, $J=6.6$), 4.21 (s, 3H), 3.94 (b, 1H), 3.66 (b, 2H), 2.56 (b, 1H), 2.01(s, 3H)

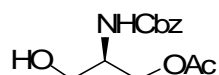
¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.47, 156.24, 143.73, 141.29, 127.71, 127.04, 124.95, 119.97, 66.83, 62.70, 61.59, 51.52, 47.15, 20.79

MS (EI): m/z 378 (M + H + Na)⁺

$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -6.7$ (c=1.0, EtOAc)

HPLC (Chiralcell OD column, 20% 2-propanol in hexanes, 1.0 mL/min, $\lambda=254$ nm): $t_R = 16.1$ (major), 27.5

3-Acetoxy-2-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)propan-1-ol 2d



Mp: 55 °C

R_f: 0.40 (EtOAc/ Hexane= 2/1)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.35 (b, 5H), 5.28 (b, 1H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 4.20 (m, 2H), 3.96 (m, 1H), 3.65 (m, 2H), 2.05 (s, 3H)

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.35, 156.24, 136.08, 128.46, 128.15, 128.03, 66.92, 62.87, 61.50, 51.48, 20.68

IR (NaCl) 3328 (m), 2923 (m), 1699 (s), 1531 (m), 1231 (s), 1039 (m)

MS (EI): m/z 267 (M⁺).

Element Analysis: C₁₃H₁₇NO₅; Calculated: C, 58.42; H, 6.41; N, 5.24; Found: C, 58.57; H, 6.34; N, 5.05

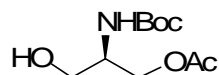
$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -7.4$ (c=1.0, EtOAc)

HPLC (Chiralcel OD column, 5% 2-propanol in hexanes, 0.8 mL/min, $\lambda=215$ nm): $t_R = 55$ min (no

separation)

HPLC (Chiralcel OD column, 5% 2-propanol in hexanes, 1.0 mL/min, $\lambda=215$ nm): $t_R=39.7$ (major), 42.2 min for the corresponding (*R*)-MTPA ester of **2d**.

3-Acetoxy-2-(*t*-butoxycarbonylamino)propan-1-ol **2e**²



R_f : 0.62 (EtOAc/ Hexane= 2/1)

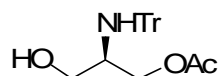
$^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.14 (d, 1H, $J=8.4$), 4.13 (d, 2H, $J=5.7$), 3.83 (b, 1H), 3.59 (m, 2H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.39 (s, 9H)

$^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 171.34, 155.78, 79.81, 63.07, 61.53, 50.92, 28.20, 25.07, 20.71

HPLC (Chiralcel OD column, 5% 2-propanol in hexanes, 1.0 mL/min, $\lambda=215$ nm): $t_R=11.9$ min (no separation)

HPLC (Chiralcel OD column, 5% 2-propanol in hexanes, 1.0 mL/min, $\lambda=215$ nm): $t_R=11.1$ (major), 13.7 for the corresponding (*R*)-MTPA ester of **2e**

3-Acetoxy-2-(triphenylmethylamino)propan-1-ol **2f**



R_f : 0.52 (EtOAc/ Hexane= 1/2)

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.60 (6H, $J=7.2$), 7.30 (t, 6H, $J=7.2$), 7.21 (t, 3H, $J=7.2$), 3.96 (dd, 1H, $J=3.9, 11.4$), 3.57 (dd, 2H, $J=6.9, 11.1$), 3.28 (dd, 1H, $J=3.0, 11.1$), 2.89 (m, 1H), 2.67 (dd, 1H, $J=5.4, 11.4$), 2.23 (b, 2H), 2.01 (s, 3H)

$^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 171.38, 146.47, 128.48, 127.94, 126.51, 70.81, 63.73, 61.05, 52.28, 20.82

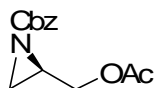
HPLC (Chiralcel OD column, 5% 2-propanol in hexanes, 1.0 mL/min, $\lambda=215$ nm): $t_R=7.5, 8.7$ min (racemic)

(*R*)-*N*-benzyloxycarbonyl-2-acetoxymethylaziridine **3**

To a solution of lipase product **2d** (1.07 g, 4 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) was added NEt_3 (556 μL , 4 mmol) and MsCl (310 μL , 4 mmol) at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$. The reaction mixture was stirred for 10 min and then concentrated under reduced pressure. EtOAc (100 mL) was added to the residue and the organic solution was washed with brine (30 mL), dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated to afford the mesylate as a colorless oil, which used without further purification.

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) 7.35 (b, 5H), 5.96 (b, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 4.20 (m, 4H), 3.00 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H).

The crude product was dissolved in THF (20 mL) and cooled at 0 °C. NaH (60% mineral dispersion in mineral oil, 240 mg, 6 mmol) was added to the solution at 0 °C. After stirring for 1h, the reaction mixture was added to saturated NH₄Cl and ice. The resulting solution was extracted with EtOAc (100 mL). The organic layer was washed with brine (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated and purified by silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/ Hexane= 1/2) to afford (*R*)-Cbz-aziridine **3** as a colorless oil (897 mg, 90%).



R_f: 0.53 (EtOAc/ Hexane= 1/2)

¹H NMR (300M Hz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32 (b, 5H) 5.13 (s, 2H), 4.22 (dd, *J*=12.0, 6.0, 1H), 4.05 (dd, *J*=12.0, 4.5, 1H), 2.77 (m, 1H), 2.41 (d, *J*=4.2, 1H), 2.18 (d, *J*=2.4, 1H), 2.03 (s, 3H)

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 100.55, 162.50, 135.40, 128.52, 128.35, 128.13, 68.32, 63.97, 35.22, 29.52, 20.62

IR (NaCl) 2983 (m), 1730 (s), 1234 (m), 1110 (m)

HRMS (EI) (M⁺) calcd 249.1001, found 249.1000

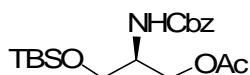
Element Analysis: C₁₃H₁₅NO₄; Calculated: C, 62.64; H, 6.07; N, 5.62; Found: C, 62.83; H, 6.22; N, 5.63

[α]_D²⁰ = +35.4 (c=1.0, EtOAc)

3-(*t*-Butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)propan-1-ol **4**

To a solution of lipase product **2d** (2.67g, 10 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) was added imidazole (1.7 g, 25 mmol) and TBSCl (1.66g, 11 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature and diluted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was washed with saturated NH₄Cl and brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to give the fully protected TBS acetate, which was used without further purification. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.35 (b, 5H) 5.10 (bs, 3H), 4.14 (m, 2H), 3.97 (b, 1H), 3.73 (m, 1H), 3.62 (m, 1H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 9H) 0.34 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.66, 155.81, 136.30, 128.45, 128.09, 66.76, 62.92, 61.71, 50.98

The crude product was dissolved in methanol (50 mL). K₂CO₃ powder (1.38g, 10 mmol) was added to the solution at 0 °C. After stirring for 1 h at 0 °C, the solution was diluted with EtOAc (100 mL). The organic layer was washed with saturated NH₄Cl and brine to give a colorless oil, which was purified by silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hexane= 1/3) to afford **4** as colorless oil (3.3 g, 97%).



R_f: 0.58 (EtOAc/ Hexane= 1/2)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.33 (b, 5H), 5.43 (b, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 3.72 (m, 5H), 2.92 (b, 1H, OH), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 6H)

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.37, 136.31, 128.43, 128.02, 66.74, 63.42, 63.20, 53.07, 29.60, 25.73, 18.10, -5.66

IR (NaCl) 3442 (m), 2954 (m), 2858 (m), 1708 (s), 1529 (m), 1073 (s)

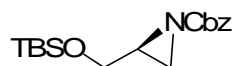
MS (ESI) m/z 362 ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$)⁺

Elemental Analysis: $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{29}\text{NO}_4\text{Si}$; Calculated C, 60.14; H, 8.61; N, 4.13; Found C, 59.99; H, 8.34; N, 3.78

$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -13.5$ ($c=1.0$, EtOAc)

(S)-N-benzyloxycarbonyl-2-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxymethyl)aziridine **5**

To a solution of **4** (3.3g, 9.73 mmol) and PPh_3 (3.8g, 14.6 mmol) in THF (50 mL) was added DIAD (2.7 mL, 13.6 mmol) dropwise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 8 h at room temperature. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hexane= 1/10) to afford **5** as colorless oil (2.65g, 85%).



R_f : 0.35 (EtOAc/ Hexane= 1/10)

^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.36 (b, 5H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 3.80 (dd, 2H), 2.64 (m, 1H), 2.30 (d, 2H, $J=5.7$), 2.23 (d, $J=3.9$), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.06 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H).

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.73, 135.82, 128.45, 128.16, 128.05, 67.96, 61.85, 38.47, 28.48, 25.76, 18.24, -5.41, -5.48

IR (NaCl) 2954(m), 2930 (m), 2857 (m), 1727 (s), 1296 (m), 1201 (m)

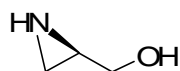
HRMS (EI) (M^+) calculated 321.1760, found 321.1763

Elementary Analysis: $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_3\text{Si}$; Calculated C, 63.51; H, 8.47; N, 4.36; Found C, 63.21; H, 8.50; N 4.34

$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -47.3$ ($c=2.5$, EtOAc)

(R)-2-hydroxymethylaziridine **6**³

To a solution of (*R*)-N-Cbz-aziridine **3** (250 mg, 1 mmol) in CH_3OH (5 mL) was added K_2CO_3 powder (138 mg, 1 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h, filtered and concentrated to give the crude oil, which was purified by chromatography on basic alumina (10% methanol in dichloromethane) and dried very carefully to give (*R*)-2-hydroxymethylaziridine **6** as colorless liquid (55 mg, 75%).



bp: 45-50 °C (1.5 mmHg, Kugelrohr bath temperature, partially decomposed)

R_f: 0.15 (CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH = 10/1)

¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 300 MHz) δ 3.53 (dd, 1H, *J*=11.7, 4.8), 3.41 (dd, 1H, *J*=11.7, 4.8), 2.16 (m, 1H), 1.76 (d, *J*=6.0), 1.47 (d, *J*=3.6)

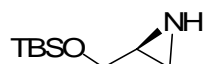
¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 75MHz) 64.77, 32.01, 22.82

HRMS (EI) (M⁺-1) calculated 72.0449 found 72.0451

[α]_D²⁰ = -3.75 (c=0.4, CH₃OH)

(*S*)-2-(*t*-butyldimethylsilyloxymethyl)aziridine **7**⁴

To a solution of **5** (580 mg, 1.8 mmol) in CH₃OH (9 mL) was added K₂CO₃ powder (250 mg, 1.8 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h, filtered and concentrated to give the crude oil, which was purified by silica gel chromatography to give the *N*-deprotected aziridine **7** as colorless liquid (282 mg, 84%).



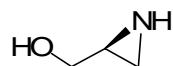
R_f: 0.40 (EtOAc/ Hexane= 2/1)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.71 (d, 2H, *J*=3.9), 2.12 (m, 1H), 1.66 (d, 1H, *J*=5.4), 1.55 (d, 1H, *J*=3.3), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.06 (s, 6H)

[α]_D²⁰ = -4.2 (c=0.4, CH₃OH)

(*S*)-2-hydroxymethylaziridine **6**

To a solution of **5** (321mg, 1mmol) in CH₃OH (5 mL) was added CsF powder (450 mg, 3 mmol) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred under reflux for 8 h, filtered and concentrated to give the crude oil, which was purified by chromatography on basic alumina to give (*S*)-2-hydroxymethylaziridine **6** as a colorless liquid (54 mg, 74%).



¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 300 MHz) δ 3.53 (dd, 1H, *J*=11.7, 4.8), 3.41 (dd, 1H, *J*=11.7, 4.8), 2.16 (m, 1H), 1.76 (d, *J*=6.0), 1.47 (d, *J*=3.6)

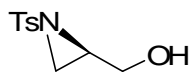
¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 75MHz) 64.77, 32.01, 22.82

[α]_D²⁰ = +3.94 (c=1.0, CH₃OH)

Determination of absolute configuration: (*R*)-*N*-(*p*-toluenesulfonyl)-2-hydroxymethylaziridine **8**

To a solution of (*R*)-**6** in CHCl₃ (66 mg, 0.9 mmol) were added TsCl (172 mg, 0.9 mL) and NEt₃ (125

μL , 0.9 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature and diluted with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic layer was washed with sat. NH_4Cl , brine, dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (EtOAc/Hexane= 1/1) to give **8** as white solid (174 mg, 85%), which was analyzed by Chiralcel OD HPLC.



$^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.82 (d, $J=8.4$), 7.34 (d, $J=8.4$), 3.84 (dd, $J=2.4, 12.3$), 3.53 (dd, $J=4.8, 12.3$), 3.02 (m, 1H), 2.61 (d, 1H, $J=6.9$), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.37 (d, 1H, $J=8.7$)

MS (ESI) m/z 250 ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$)⁺

$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} +31.6$ ($c=1.0$, EtOAc) (the reported value⁵ $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} +29.9$ ($c=9.9$, EtOAc) for (*R*)-enantiomer.)

HPLC (Chiralcel OD column, 5% 2-propanol in hexanes, 1.0 mL/min, $\lambda=225$ nm): $t_{\text{R}}= 35.7$ and 38.0 min (authentic racemic compound)

HPLC (Chiralcel OD column, 5% 2-propanol in hexanes, 1.0 mL/min, $\lambda=225$ nm): $t_{\text{R}}= 38.0$ min (single peak for compound **8**)

REFERENCES

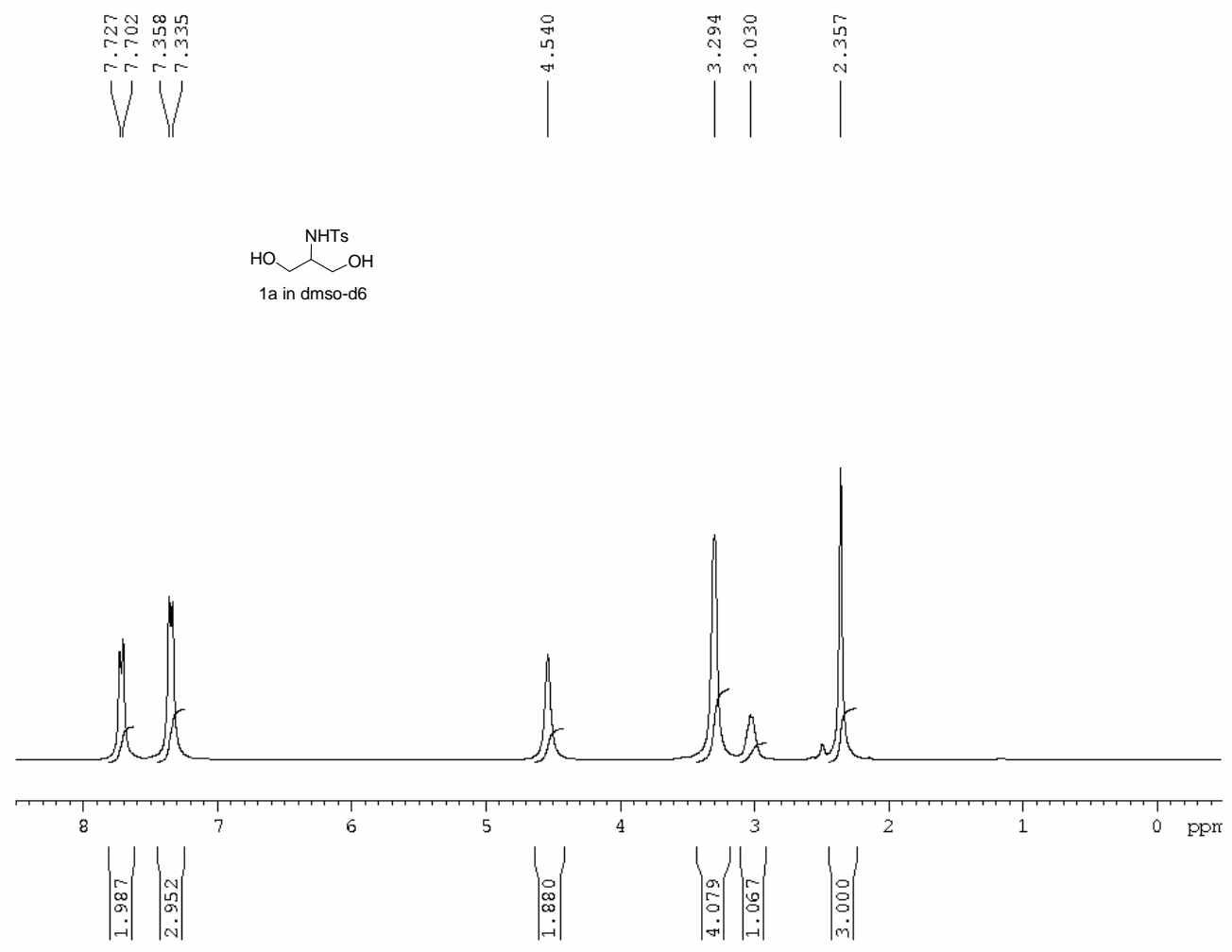
- (1) Wang, Y.-F.; Lalonde, J. J.; Momongan, M.; Bergbreiter, D. E.; Wong, C.-H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1998**, *110*, 7200.
- (2) Neri, C.; Williams, J. M. J. *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2003**, *345*, 835.
- (3) Xu, J. *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **2002**, *13*, 1129.
- (4) Bergmeier, S. C.; Seth P. P. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1999**, *40*, 6181.
- (5) Bergmeier, S. C.; Seth P. P. *J. Org. Chem.* **1997**, *62*, 2671.

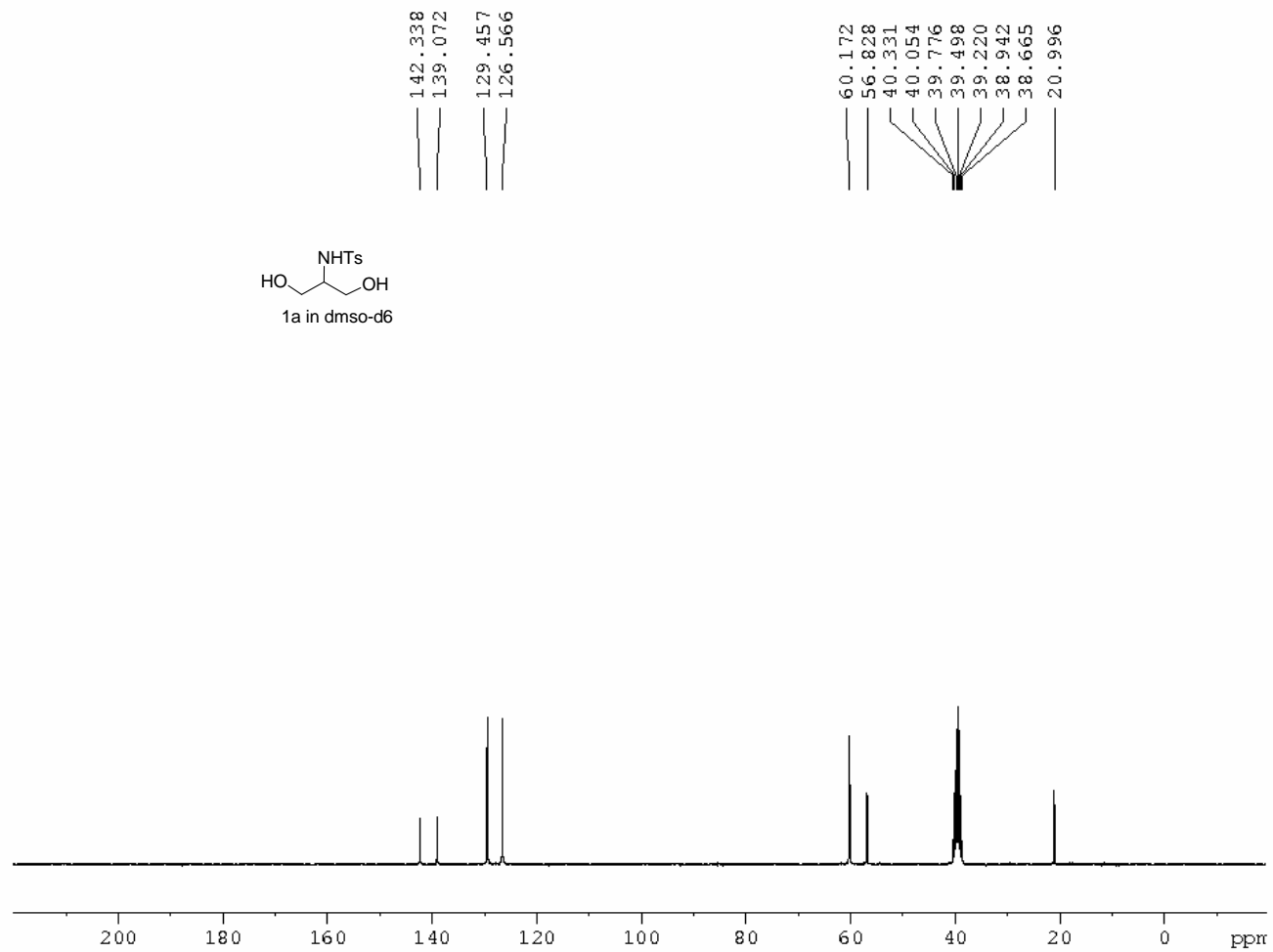
Proton and Carbon NMR Spectra

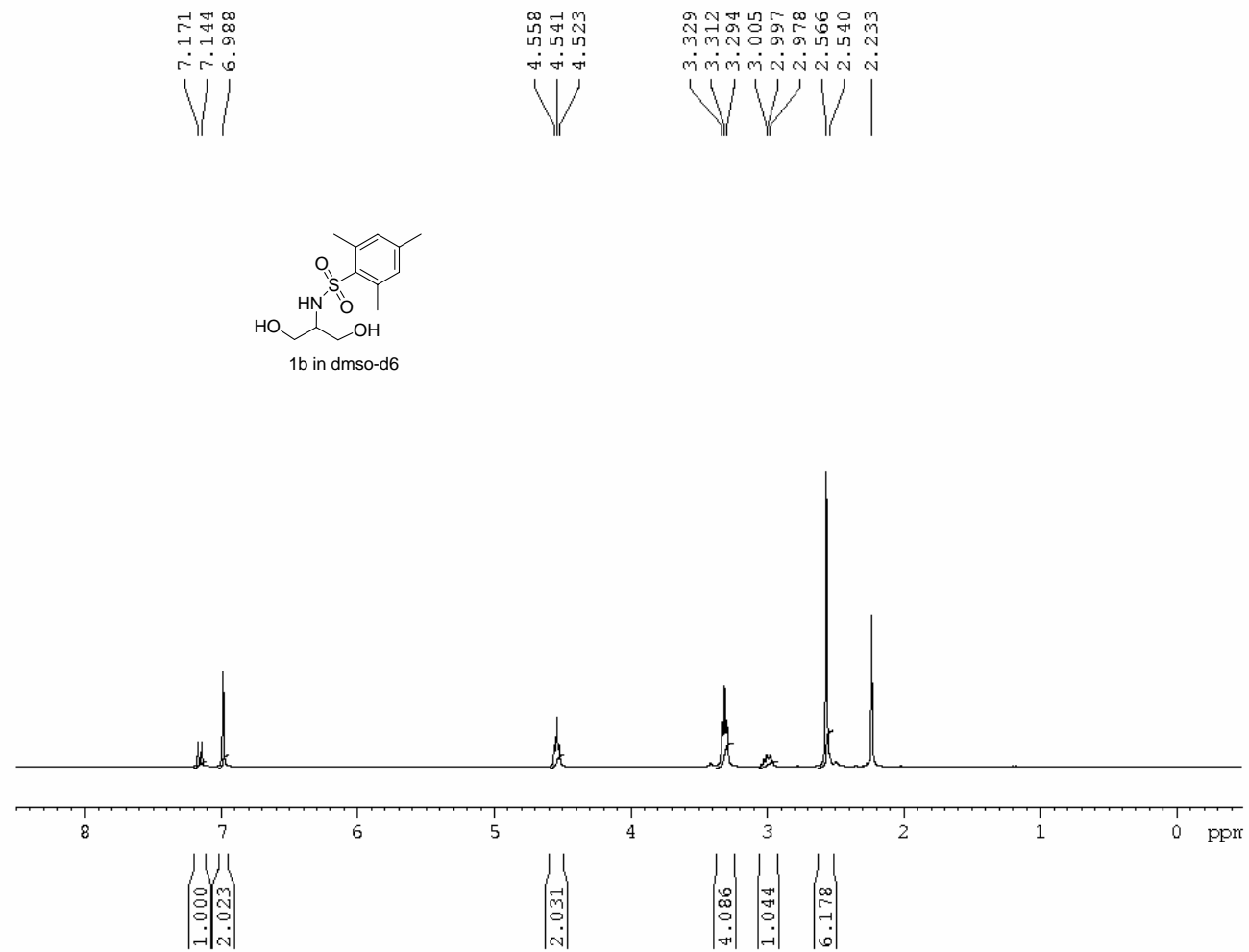
Highly Efficient Synthesis of Enantiomerically Pure 2-Hydroxymethylaziridines by Enzymatic Desymmetrization

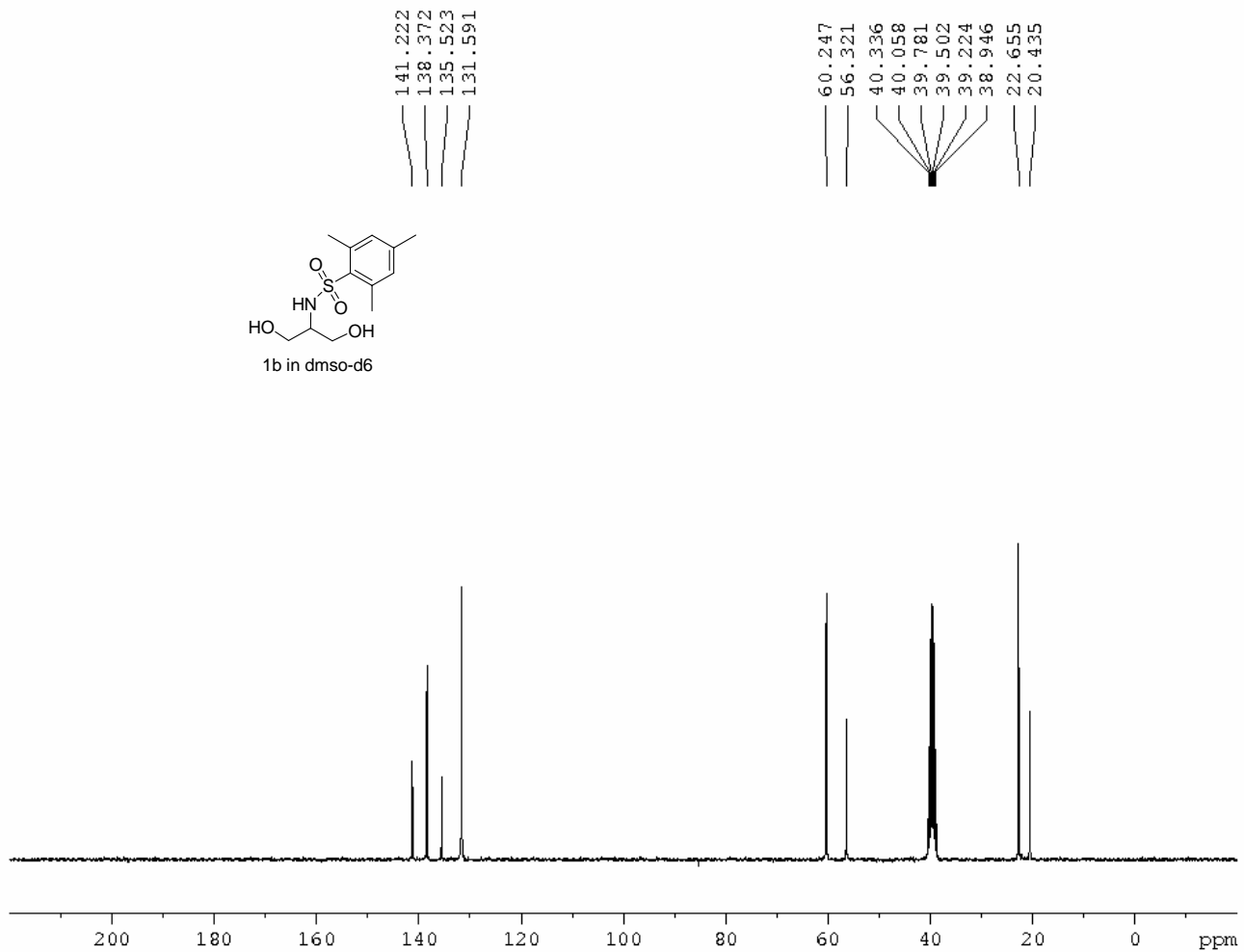
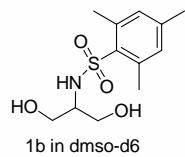
Jun Young Choi and Richard F. Borch*

Department of Medicinal Chemistry and Molecular Pharmacology, and the Cancer Center,
Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907





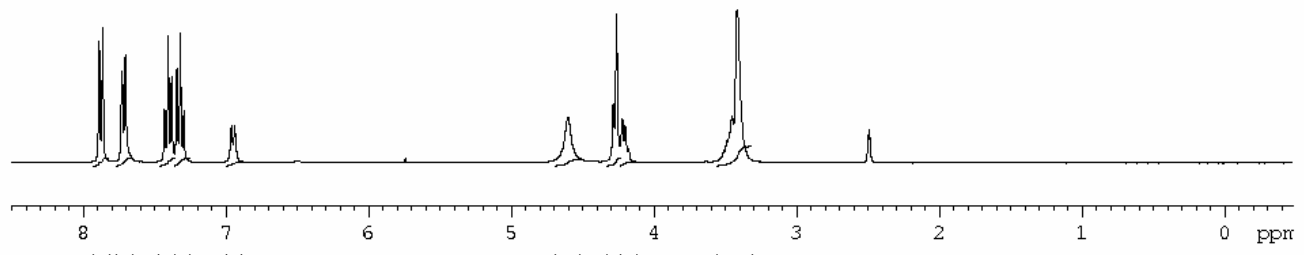
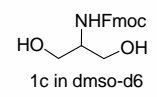




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7.405
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7.344
7.341
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7.317
7.295
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6.937

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4.201
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3.454
3.419
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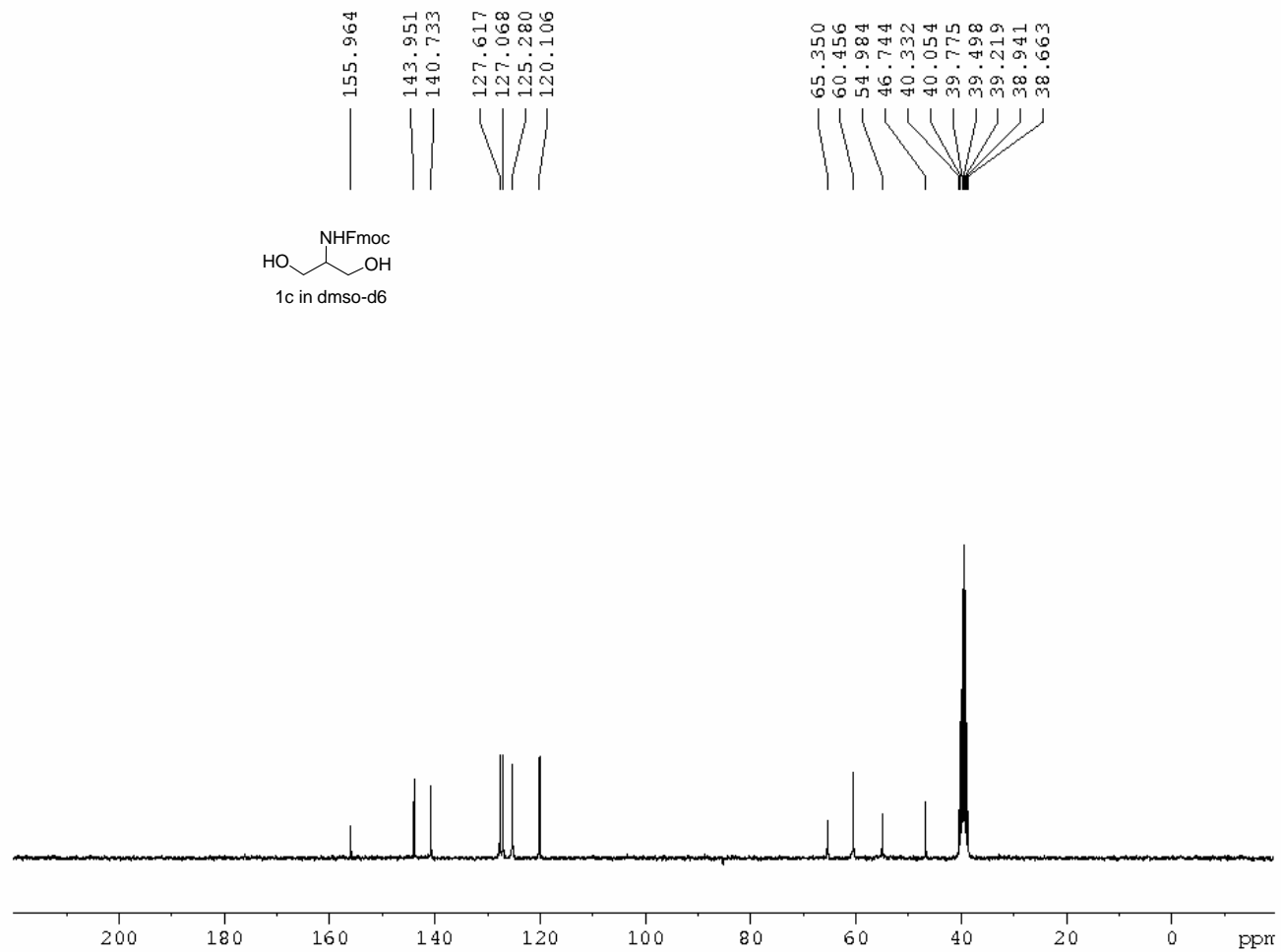
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2.485

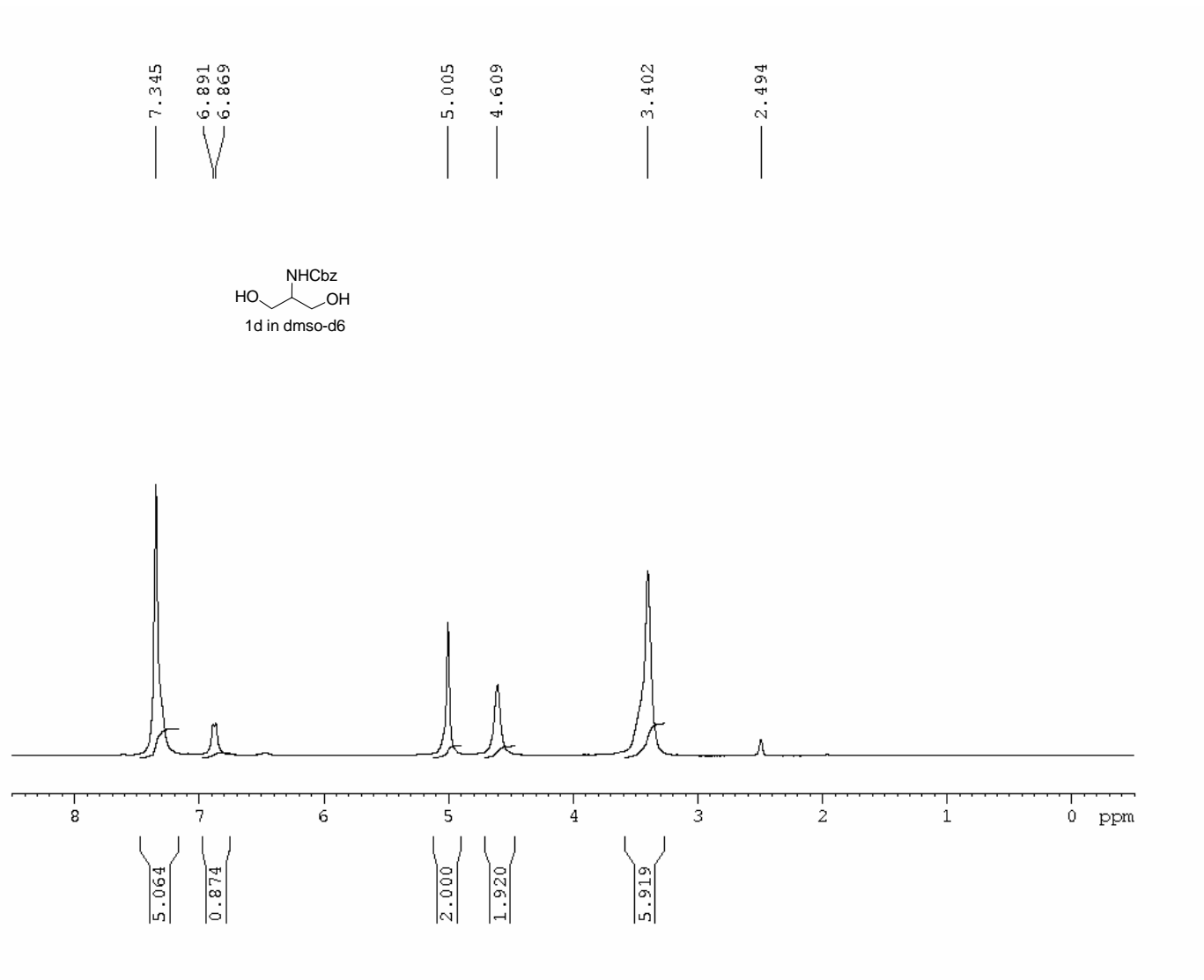


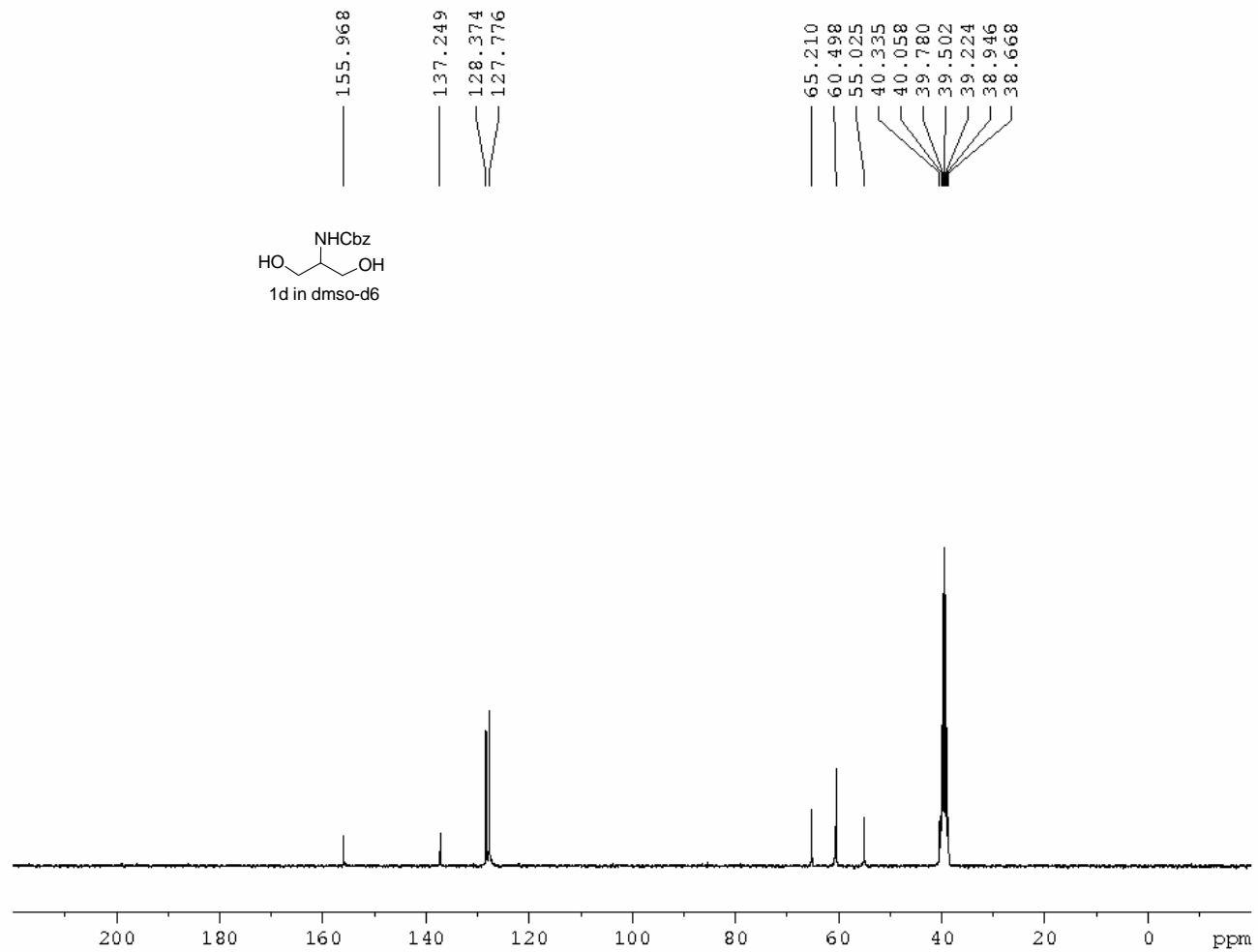
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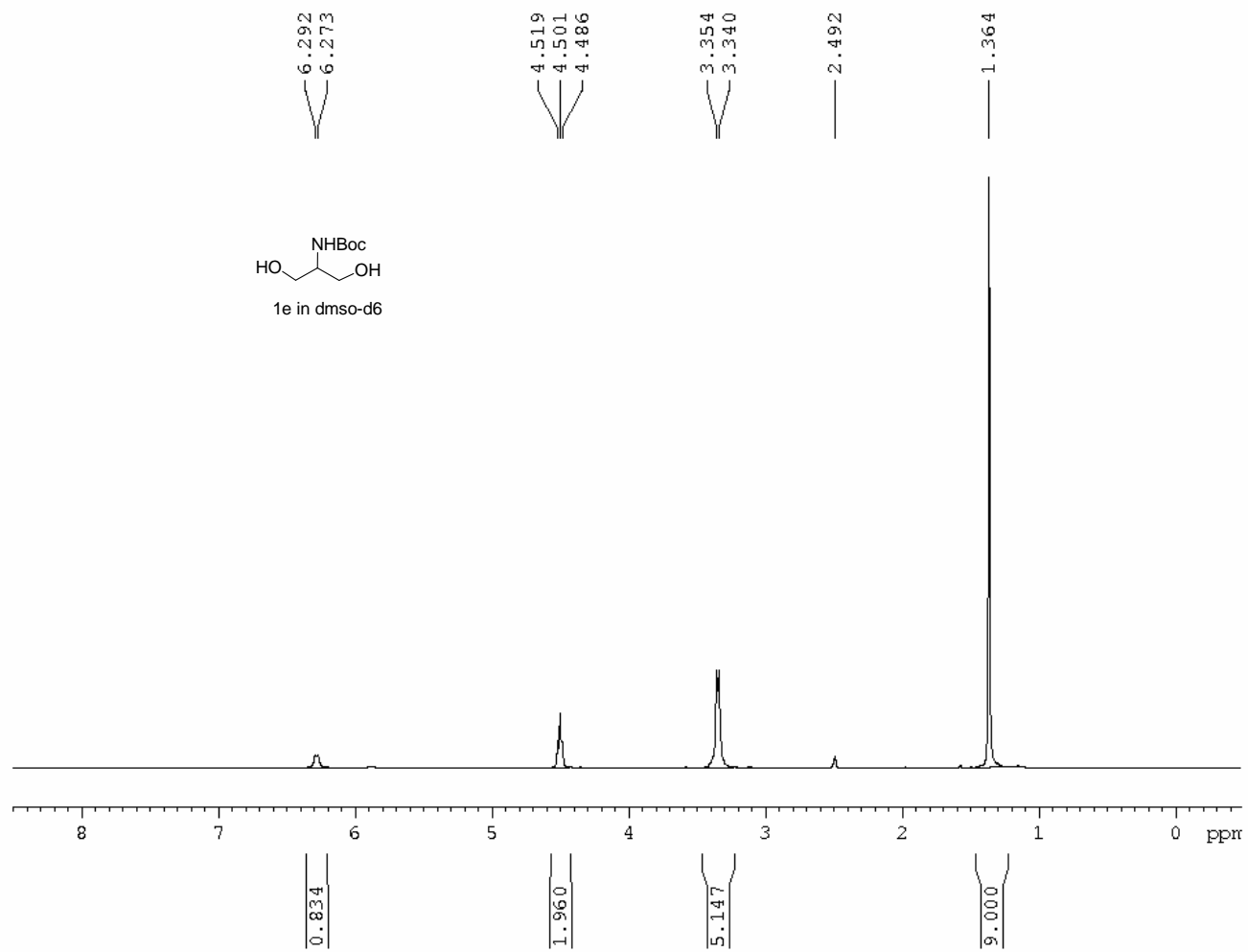
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1.017

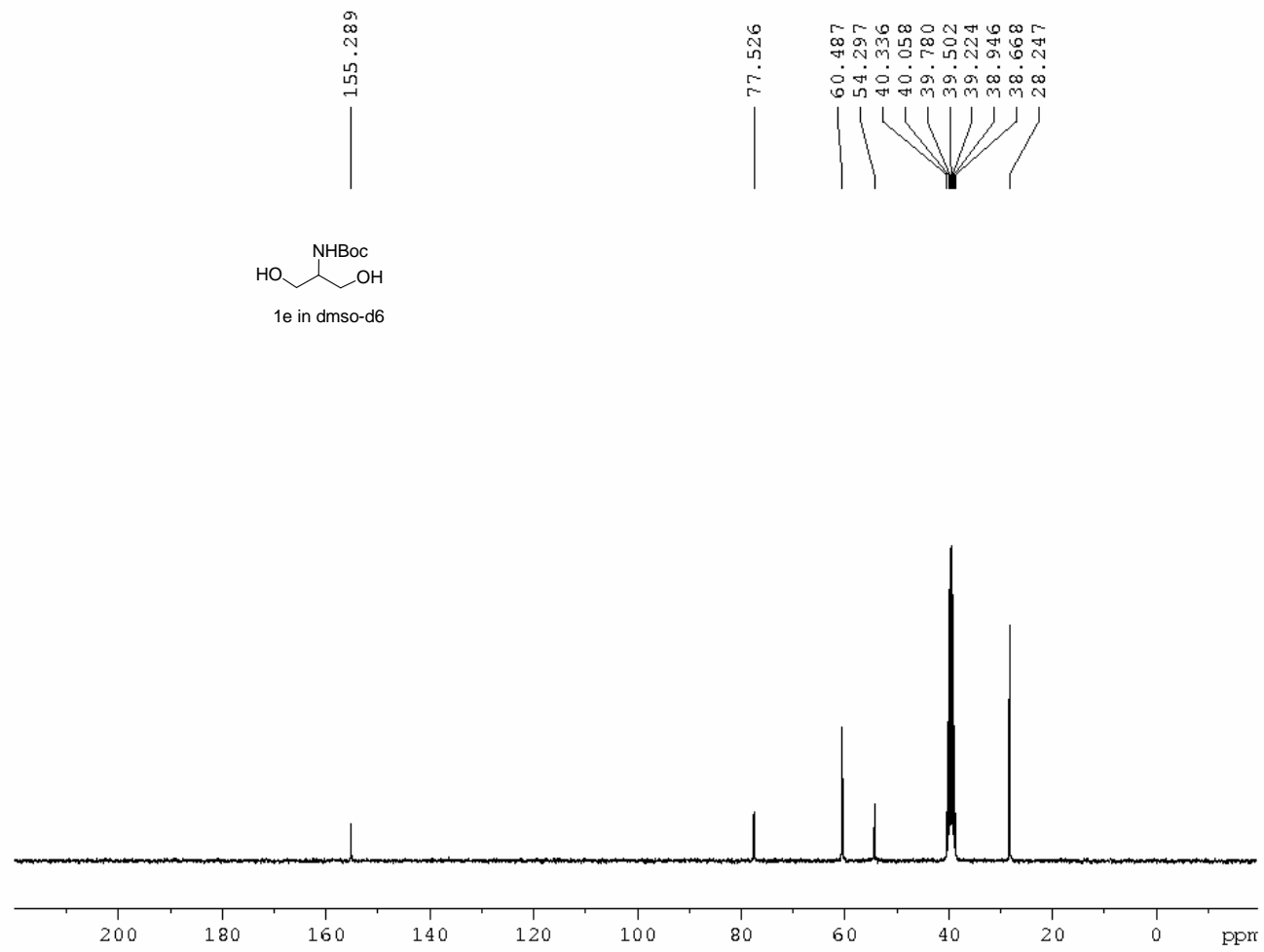
5.193





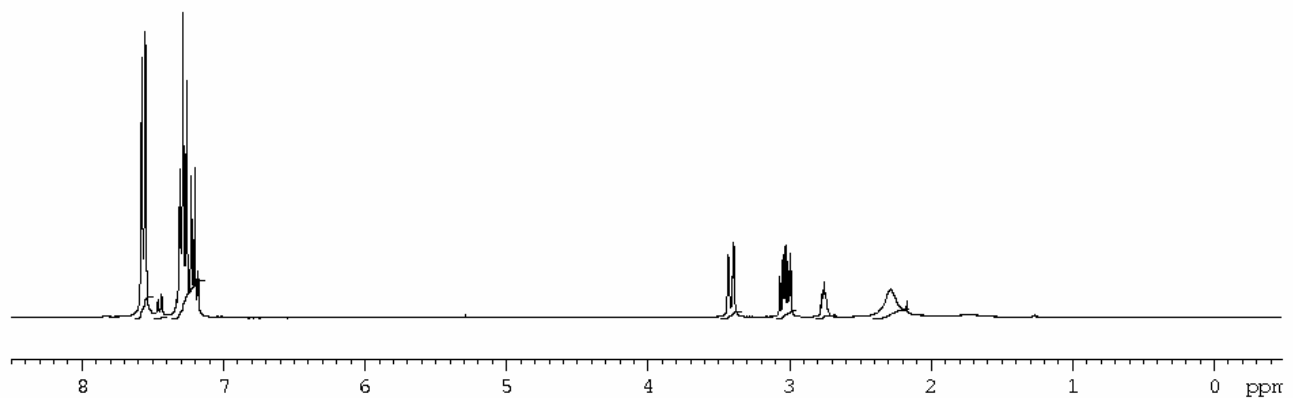
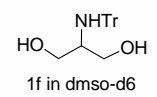






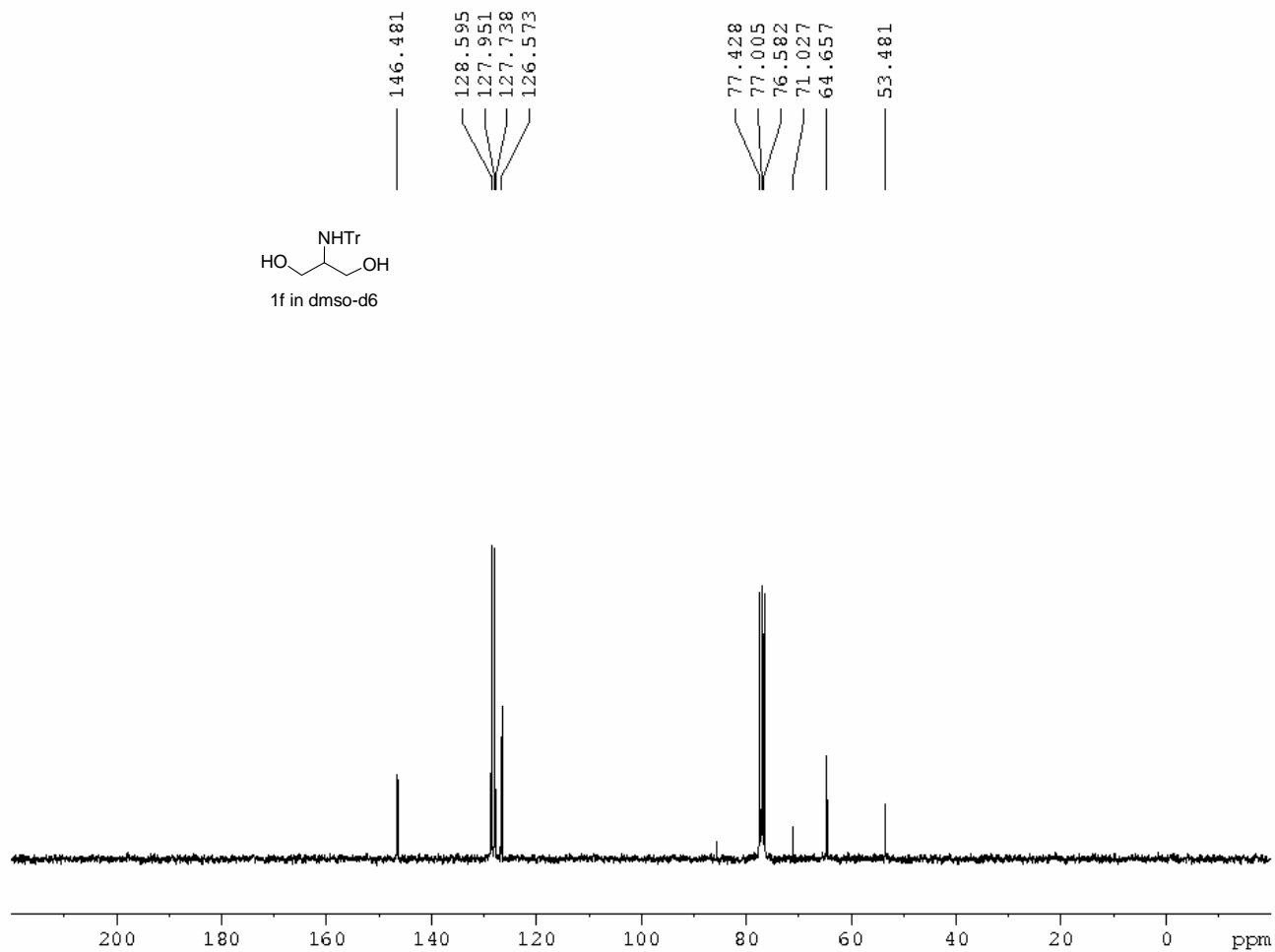
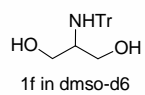
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7.195
7.183
7.179

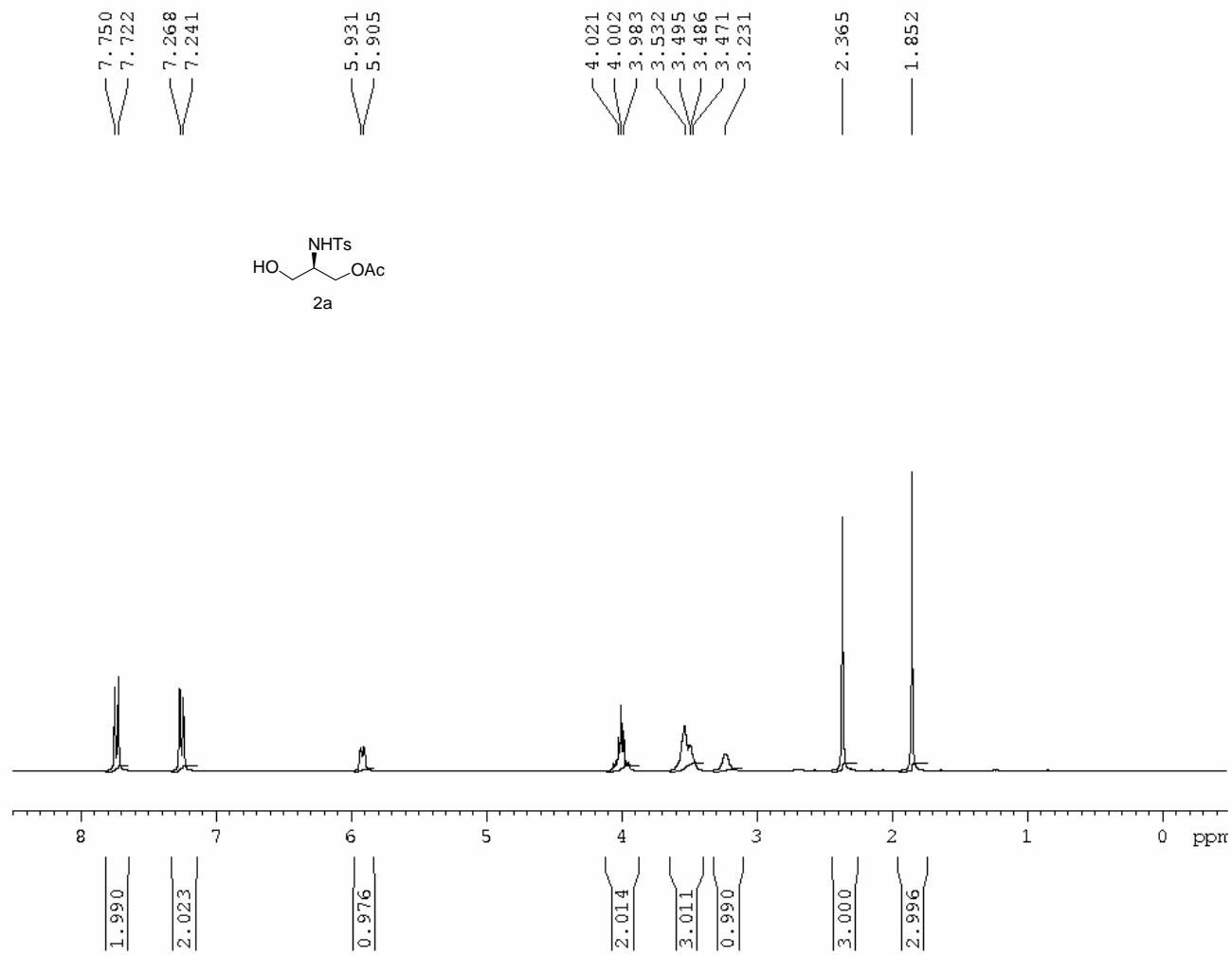
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2.735
2.286
2.172

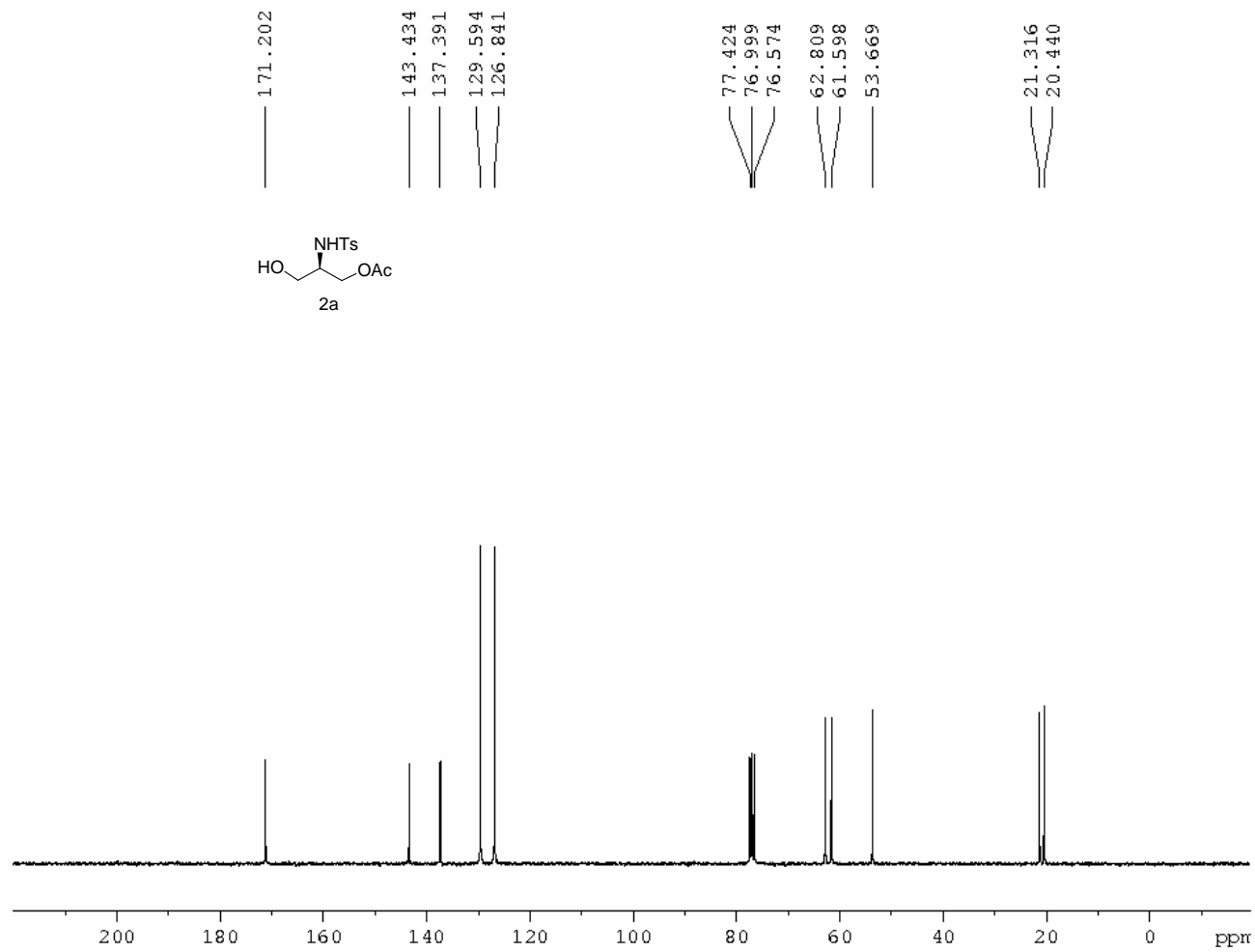


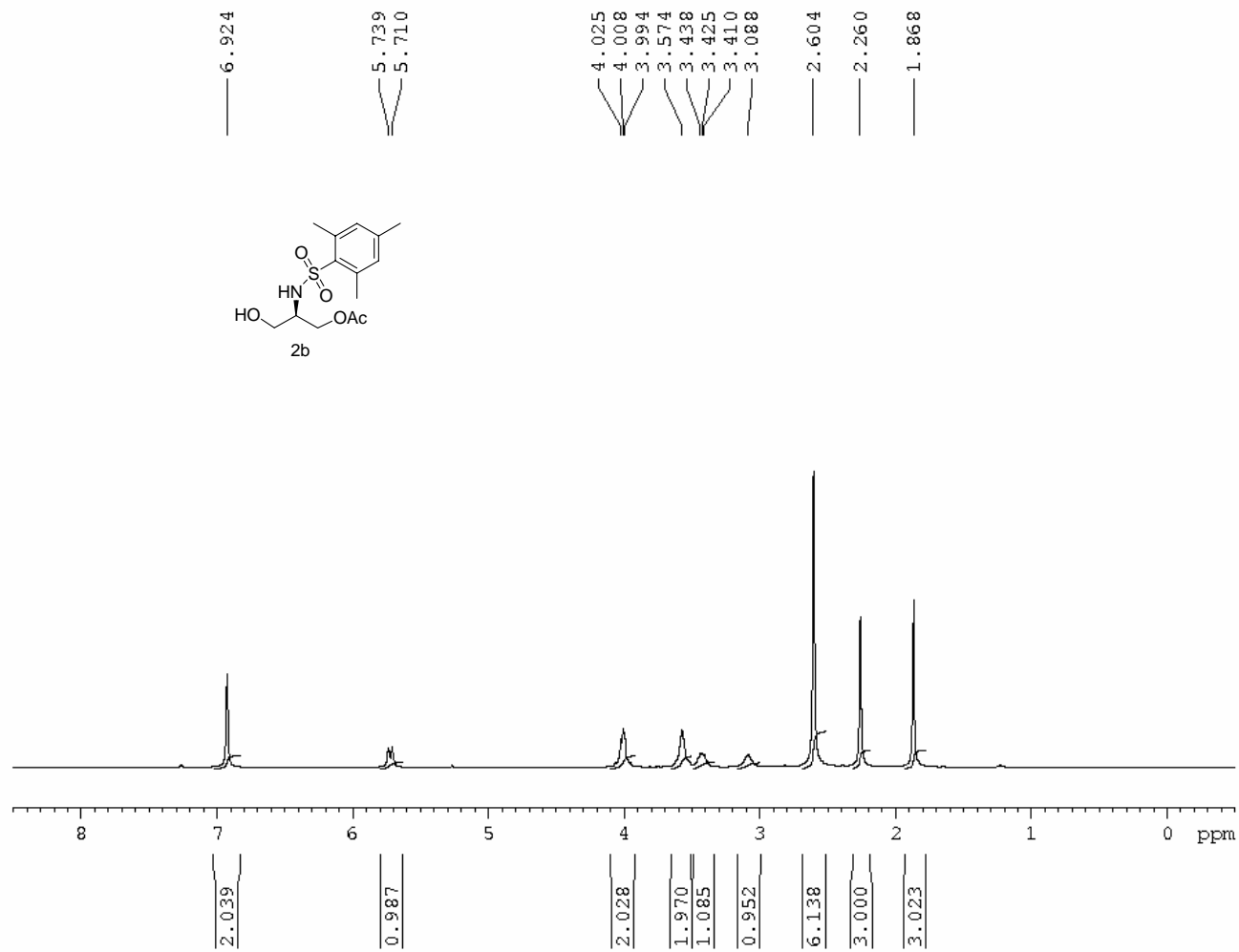
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10.382

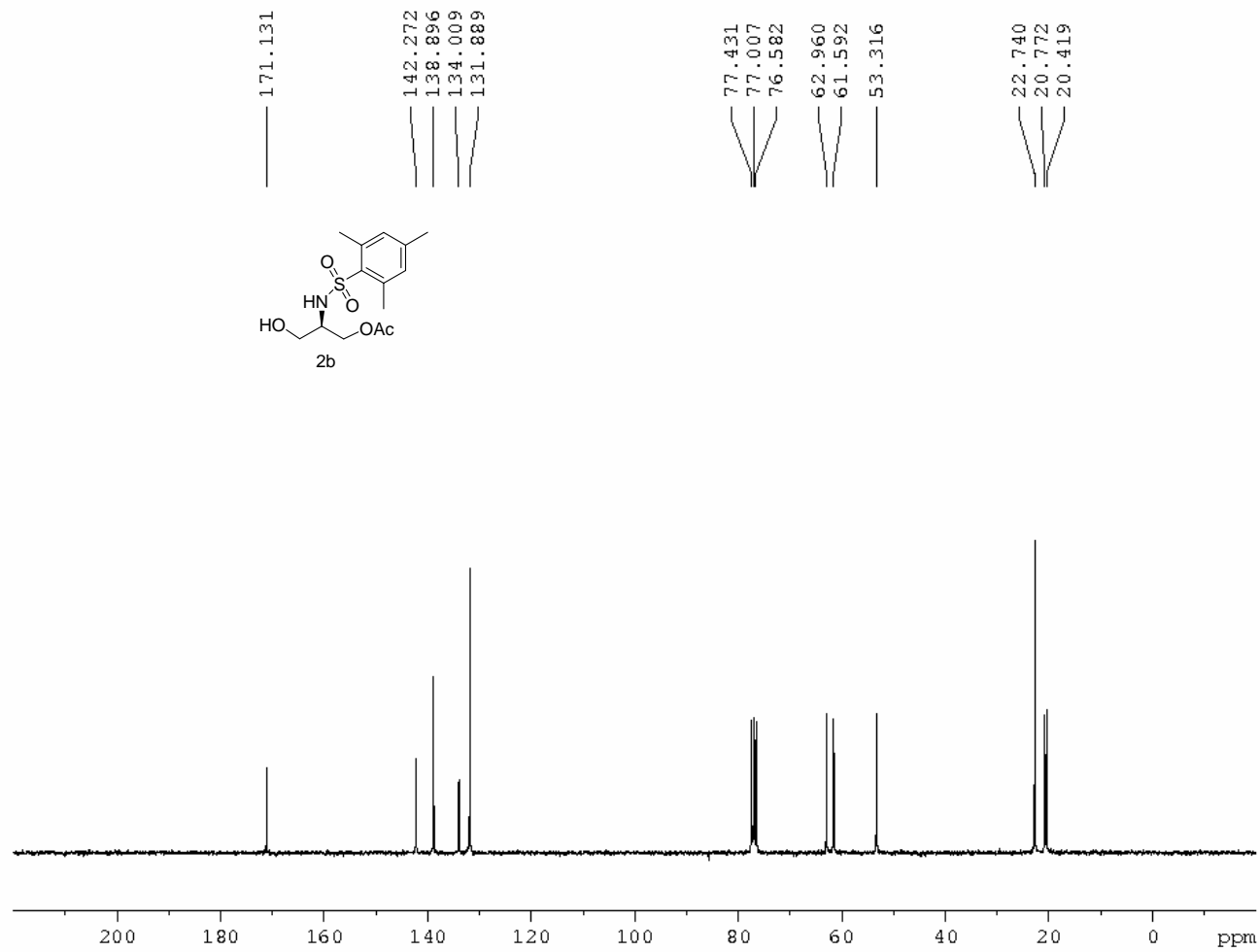
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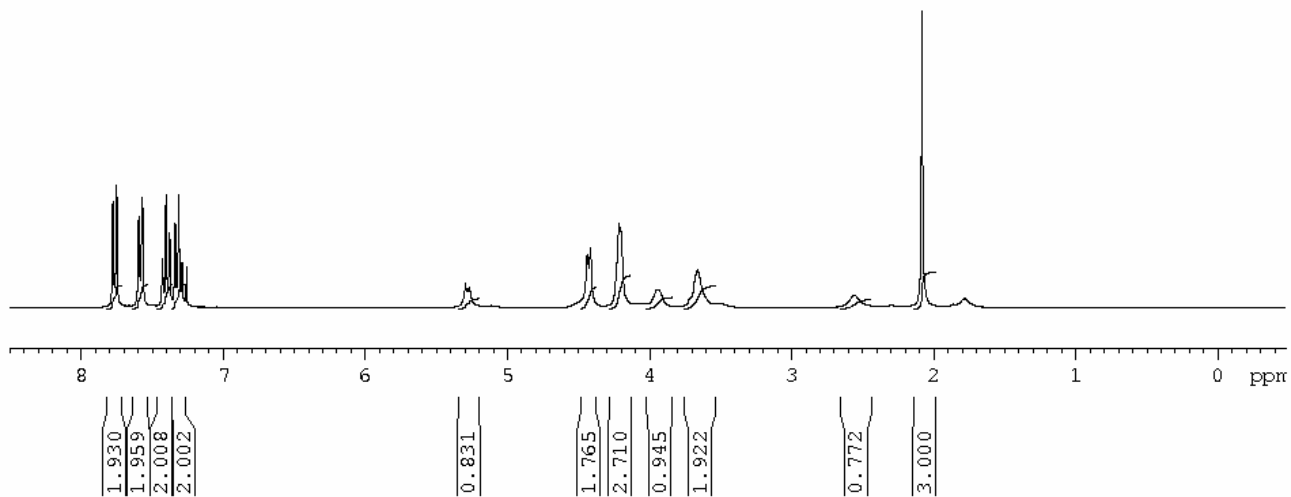
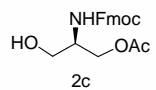
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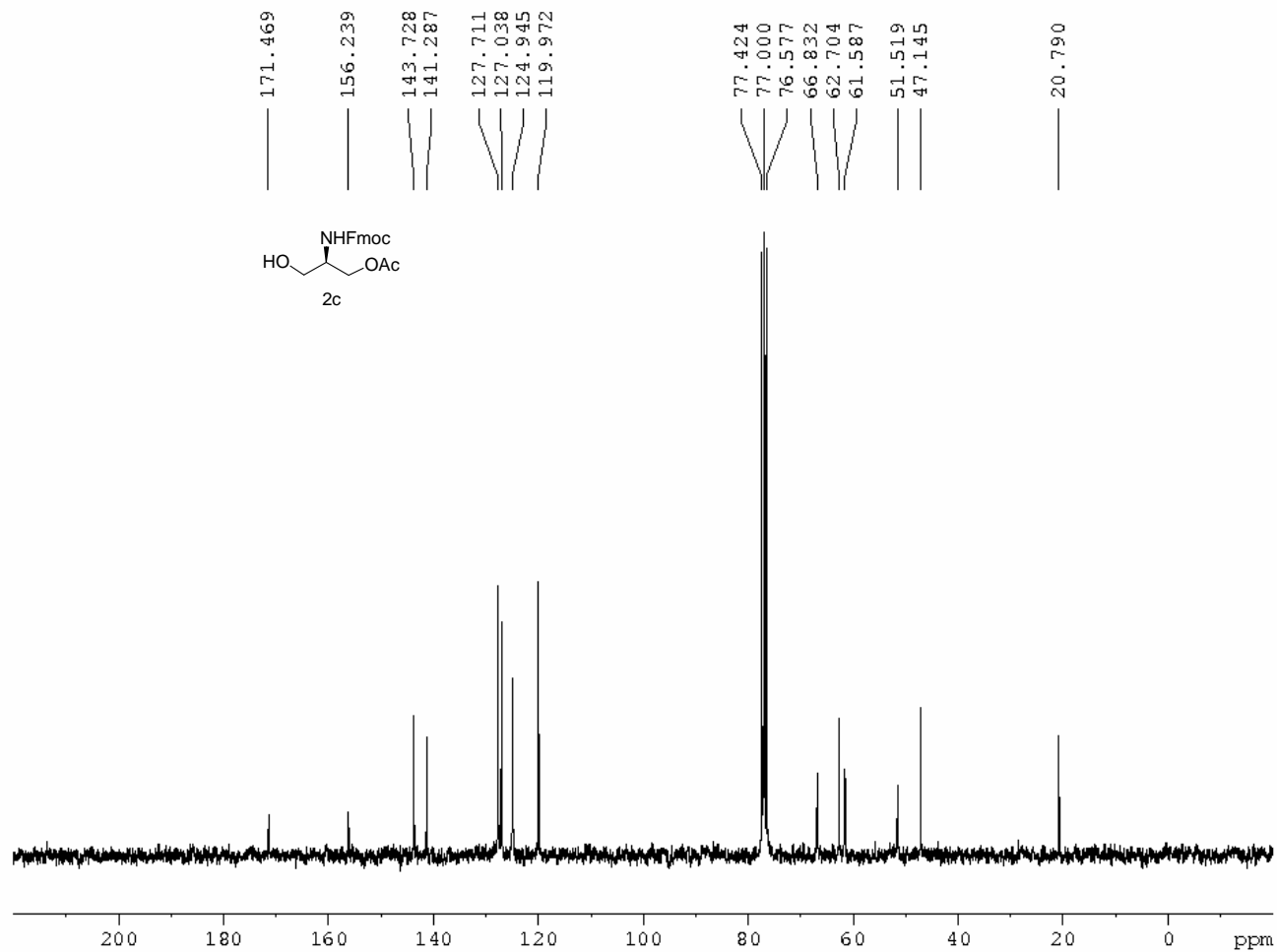
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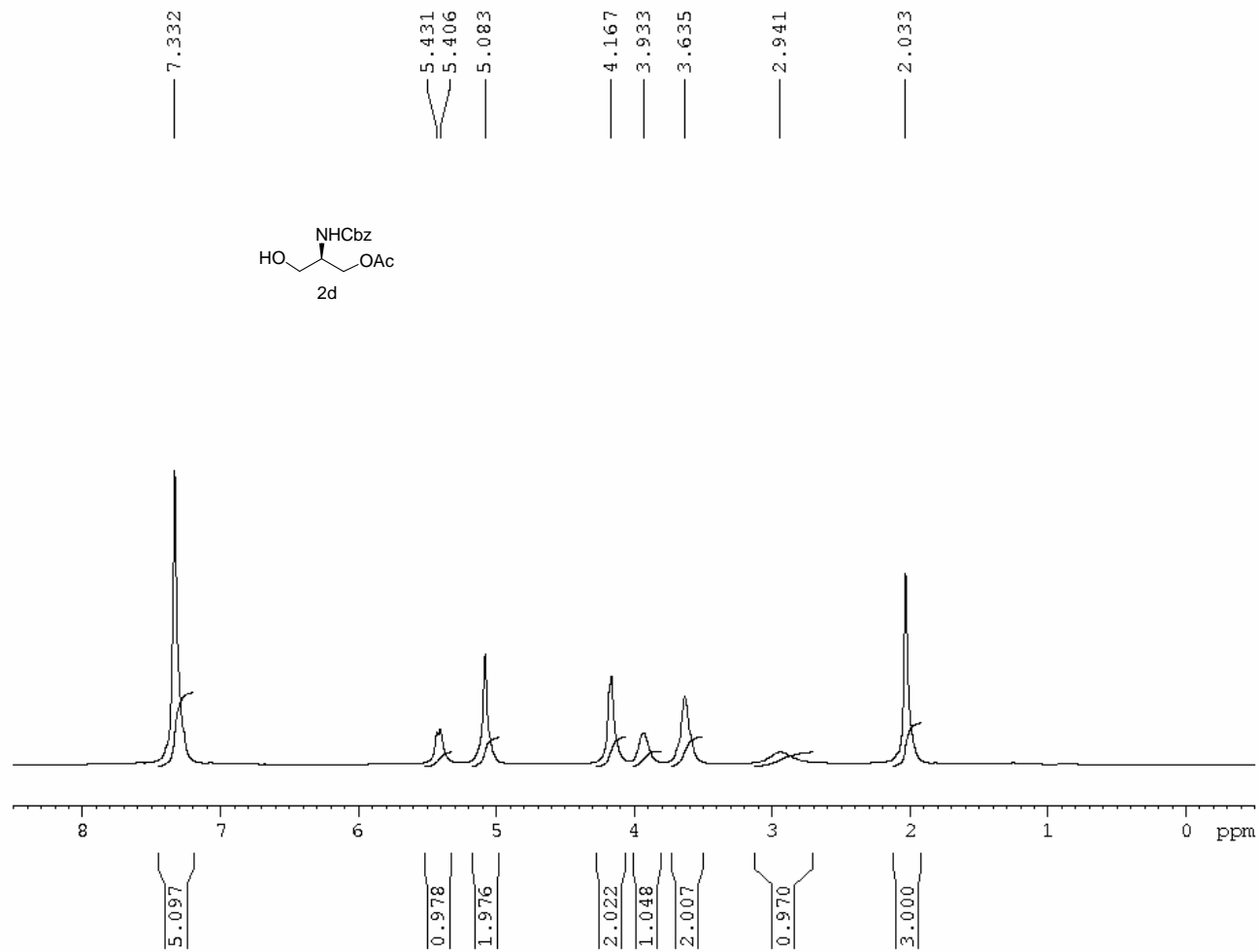
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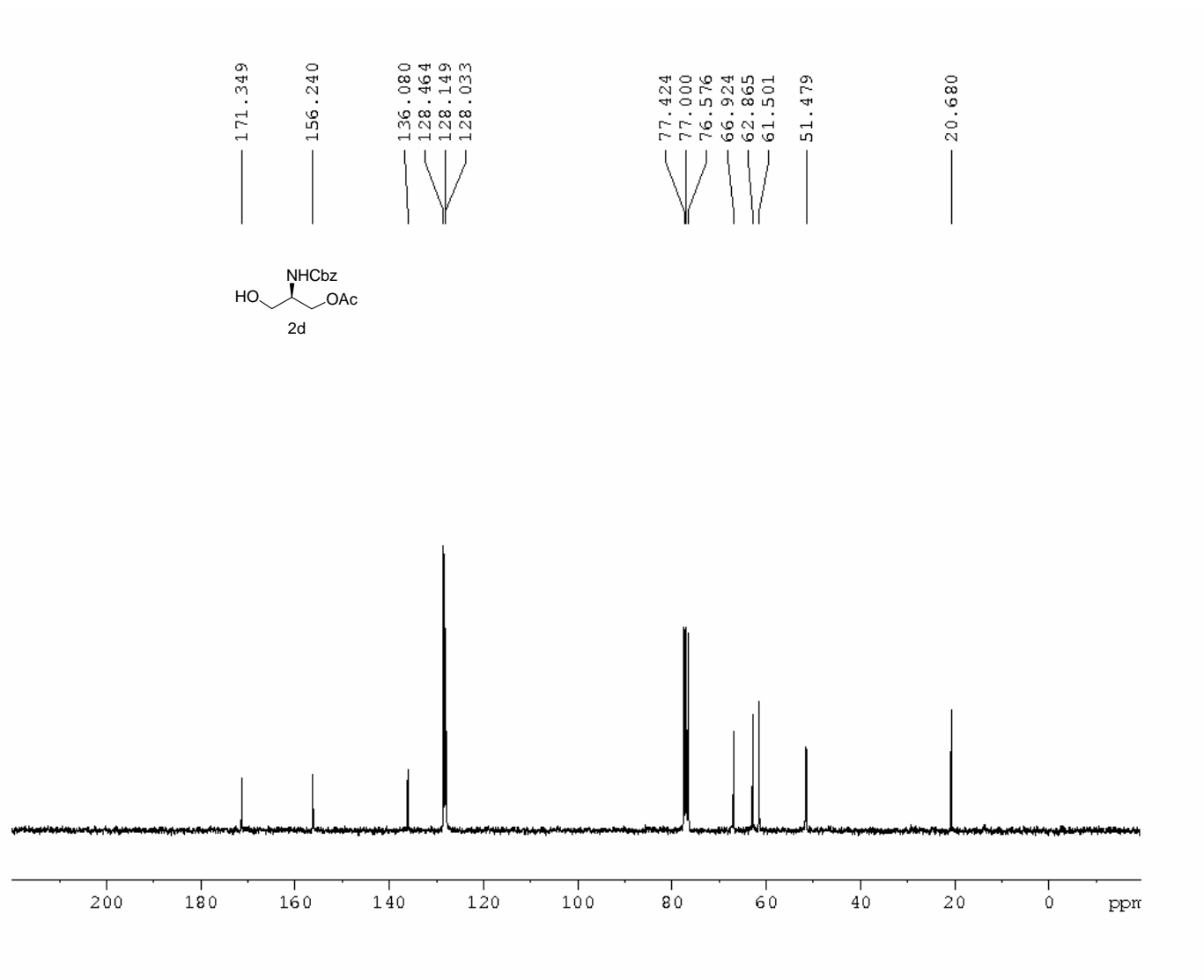
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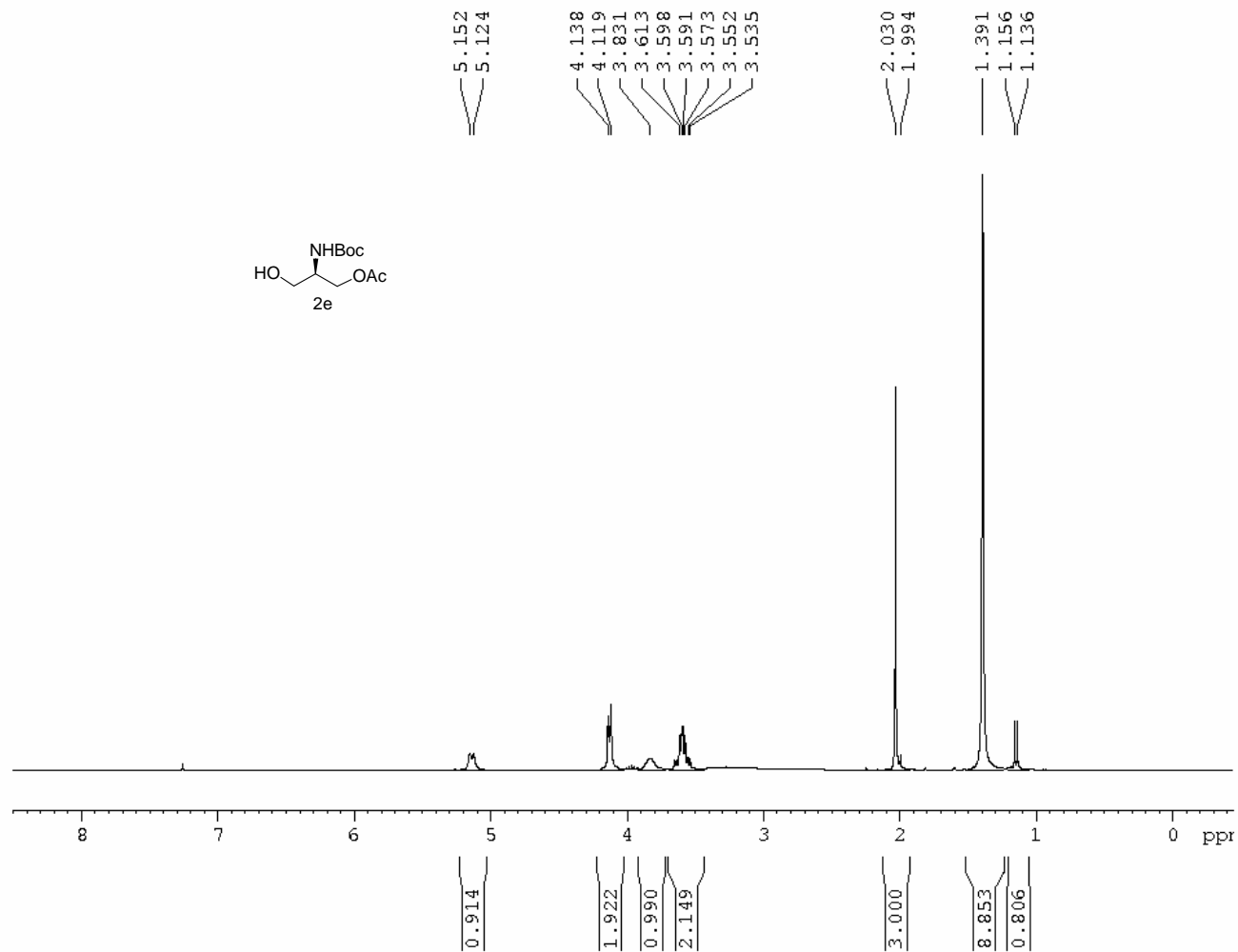
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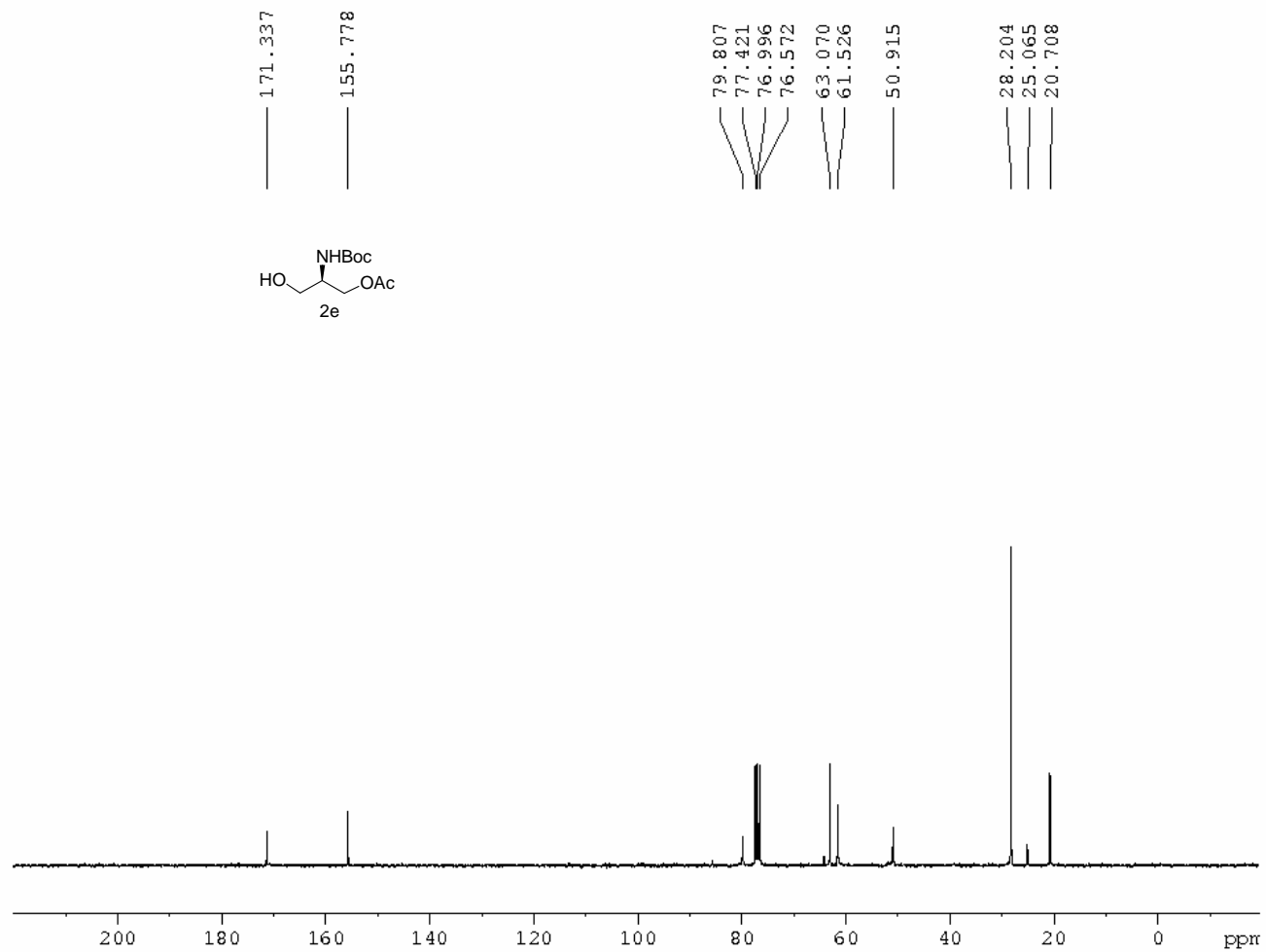


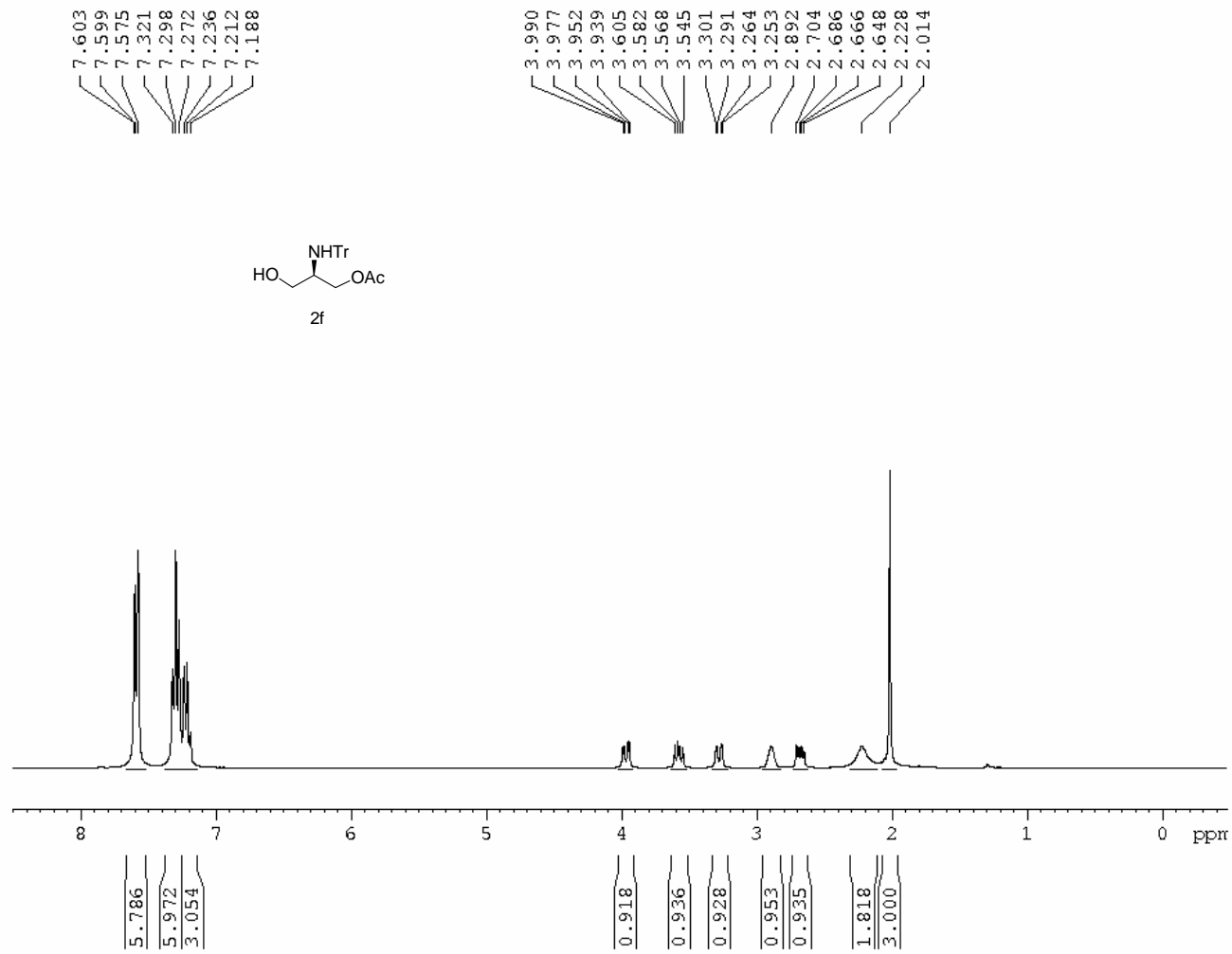


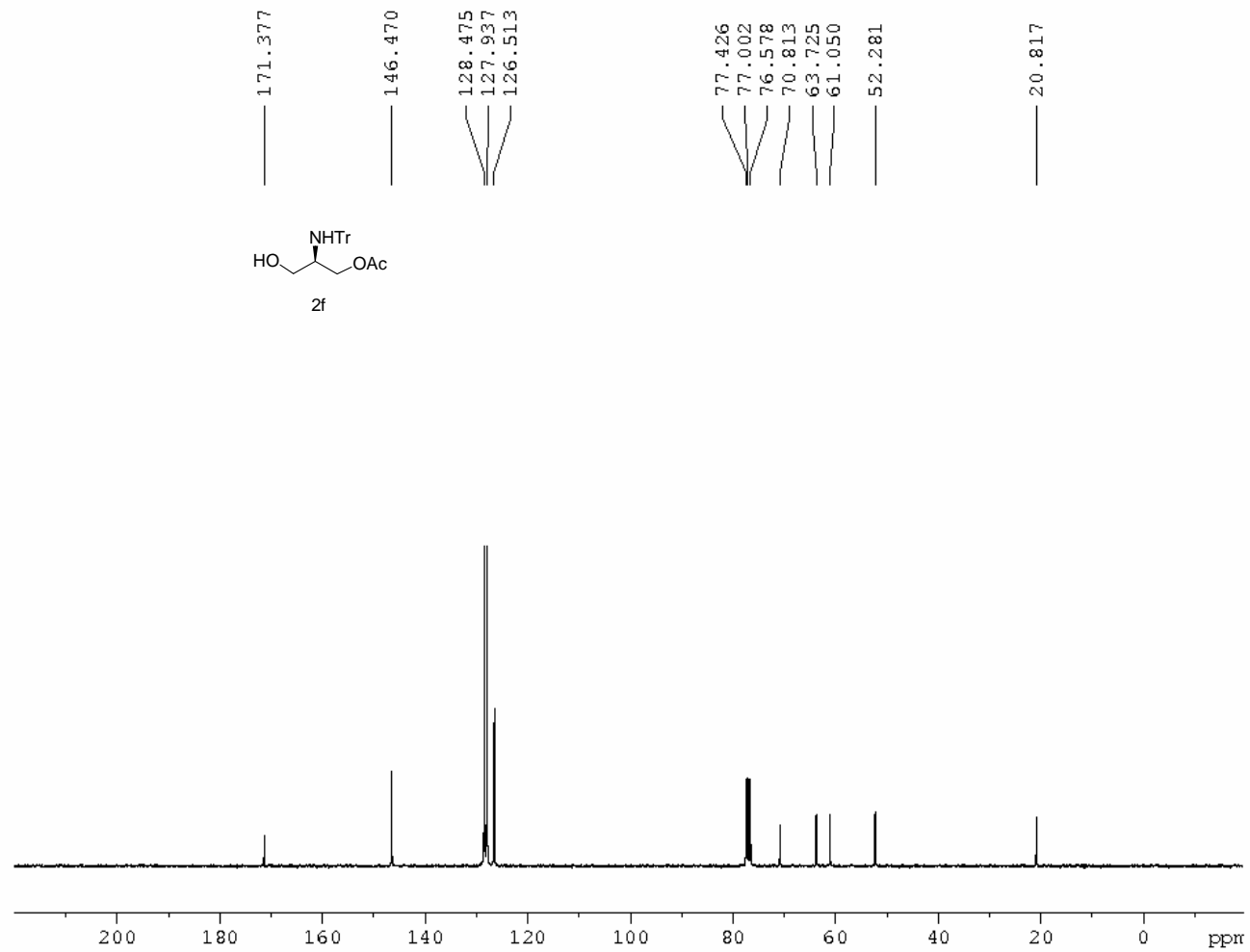


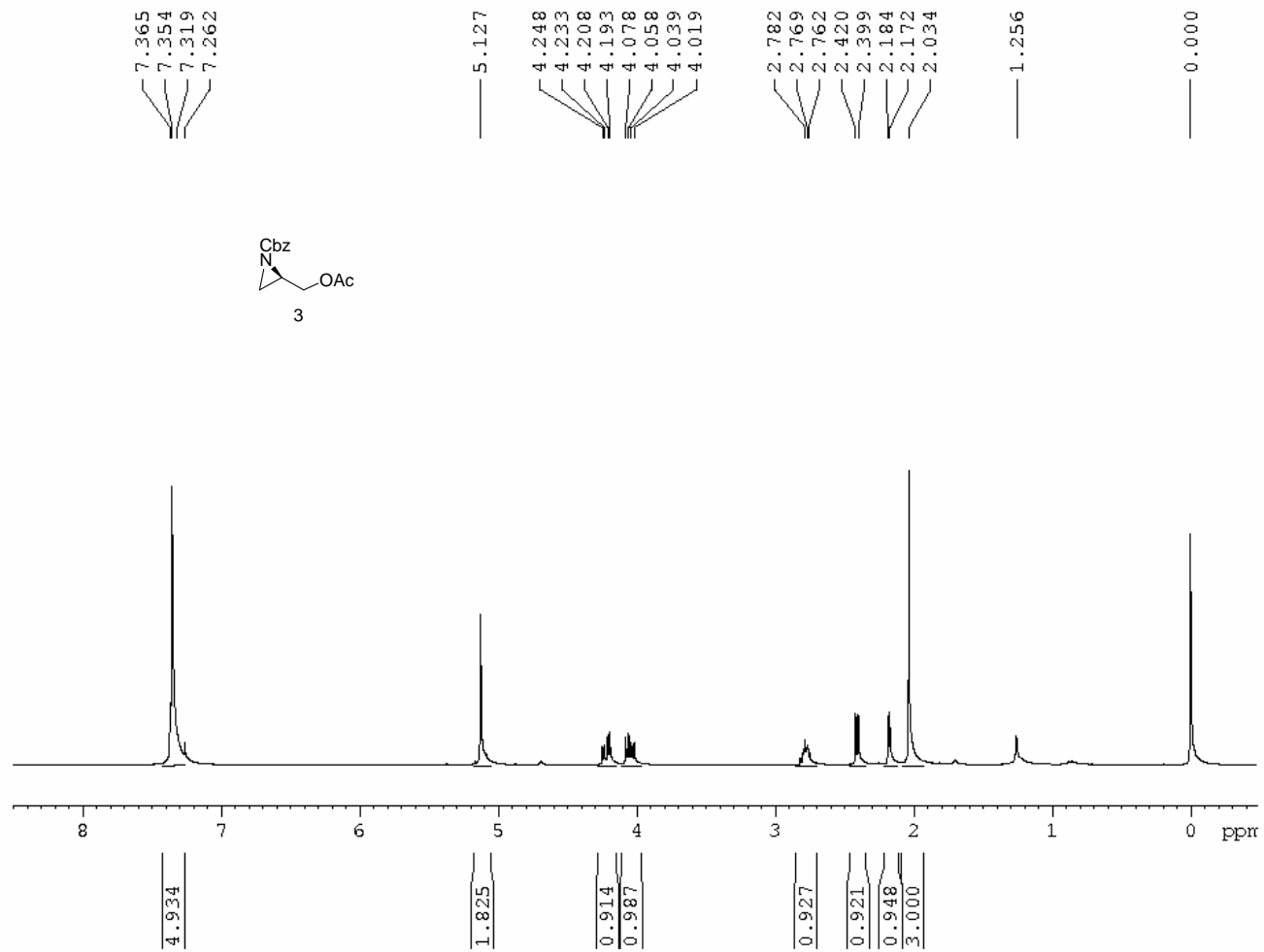


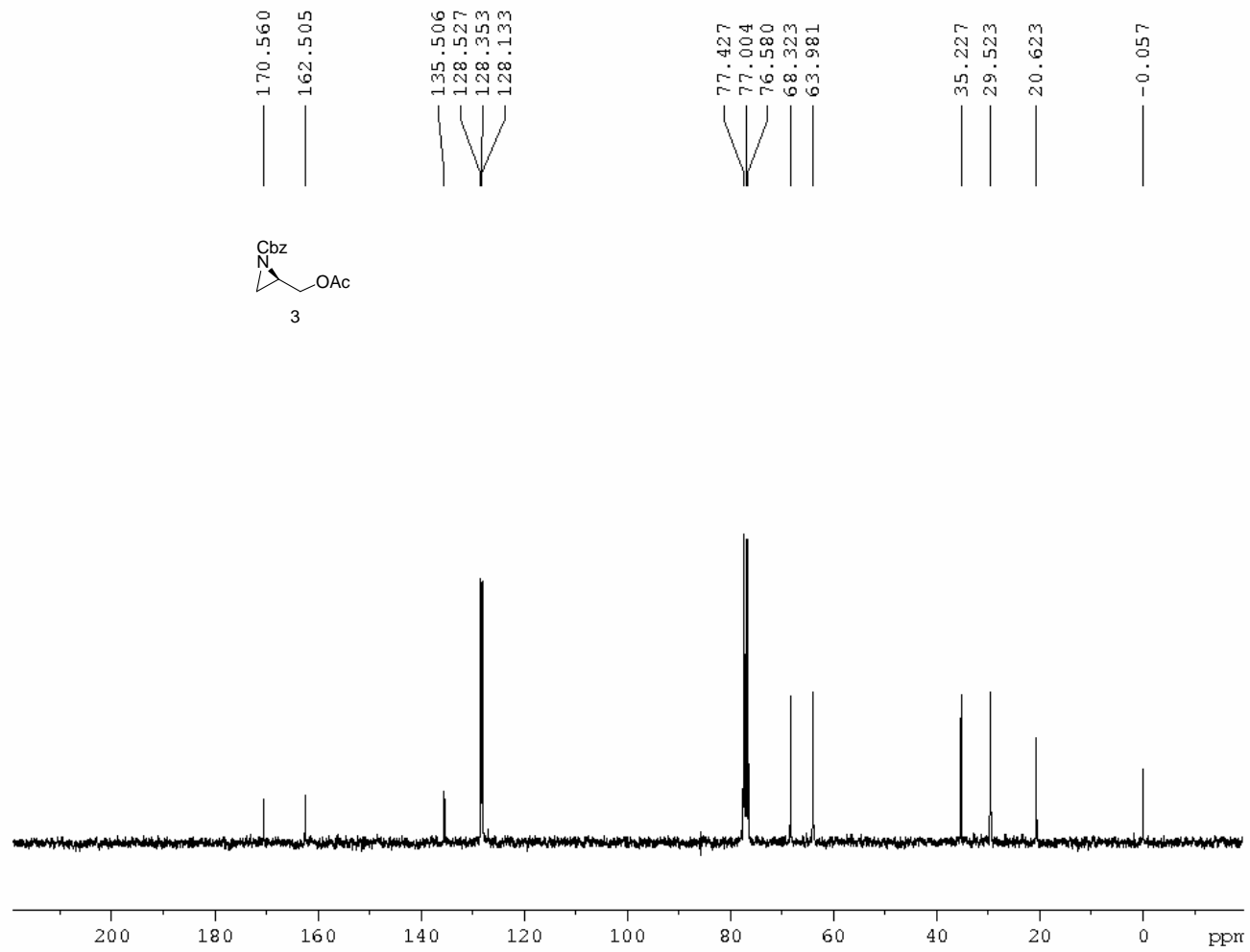


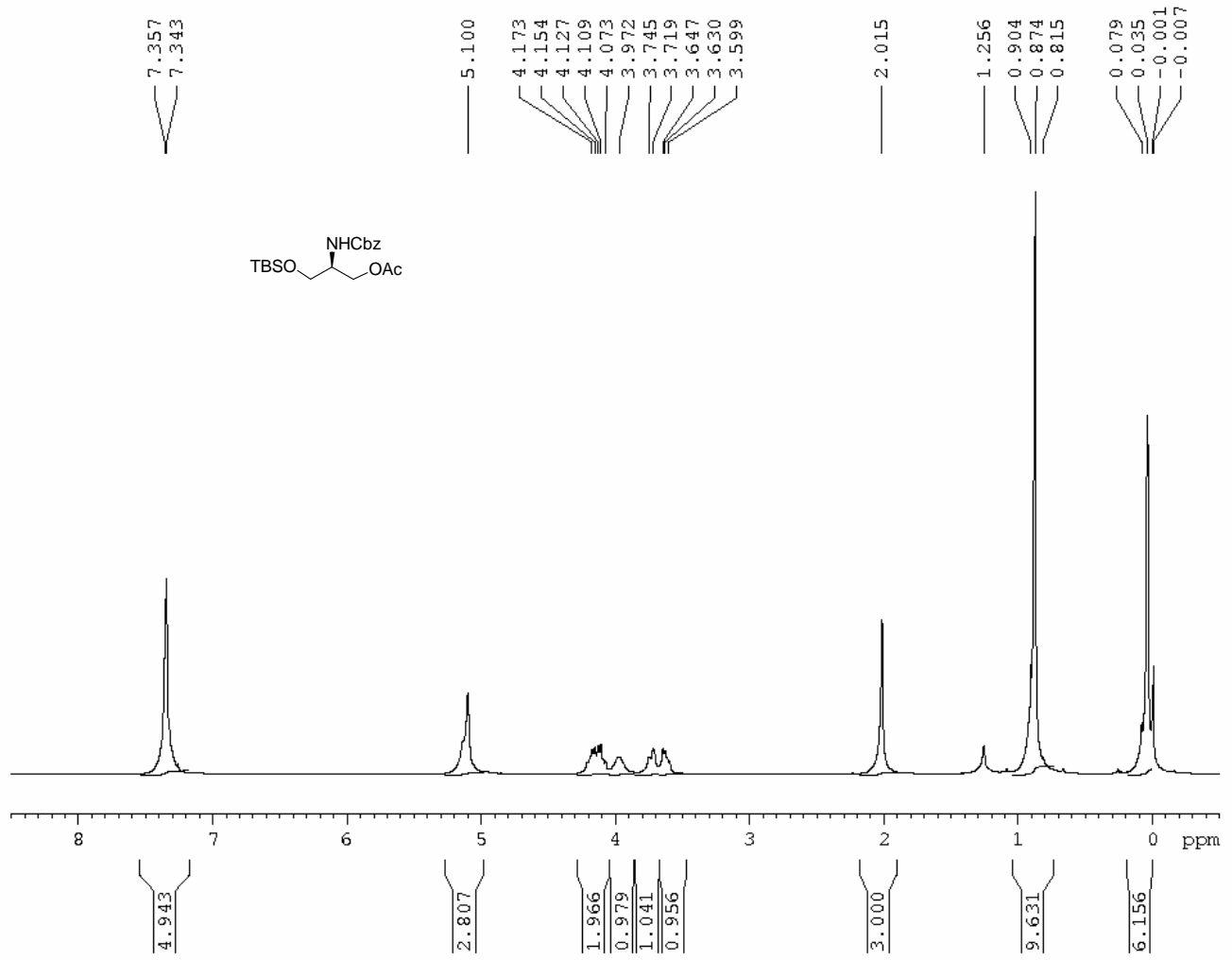


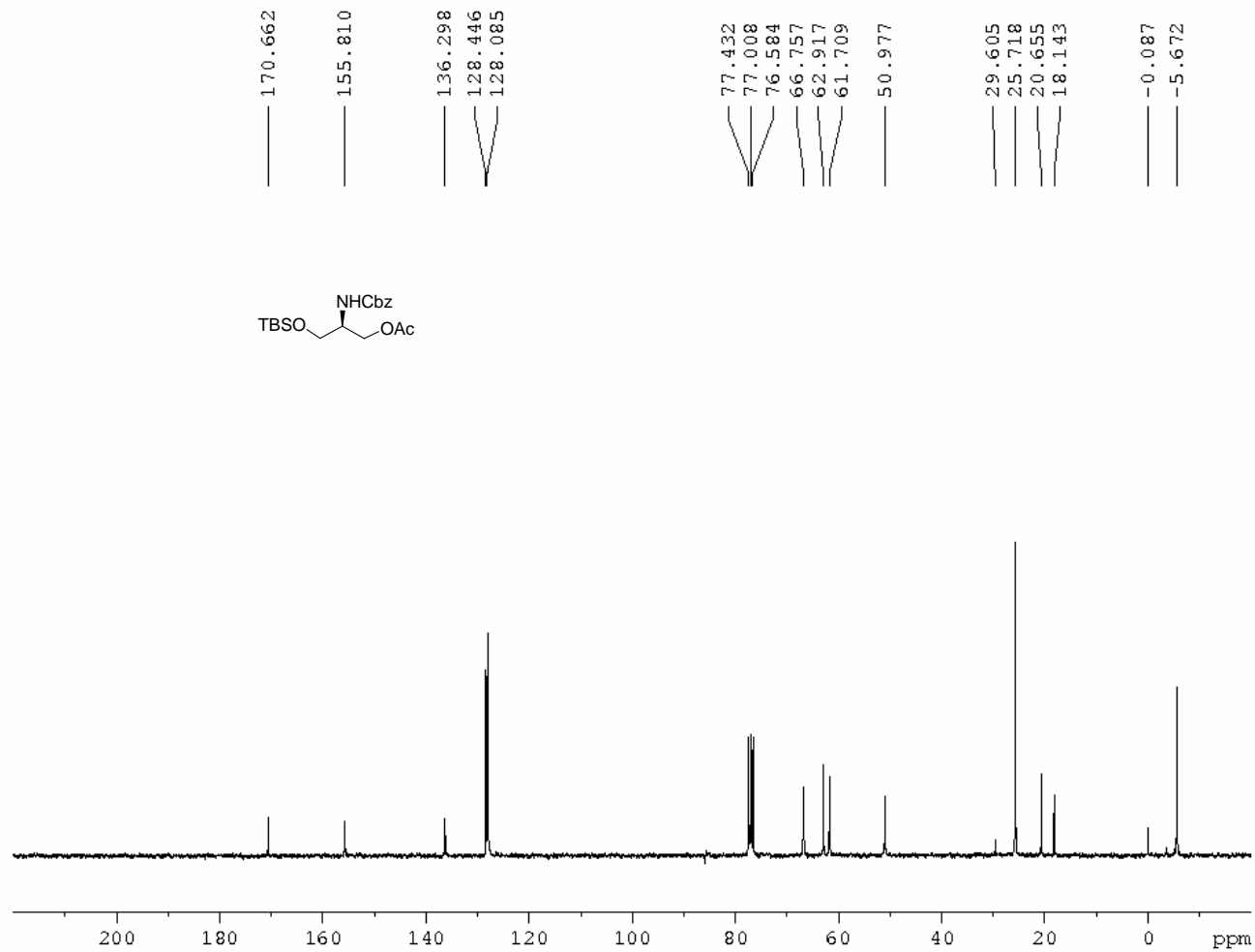


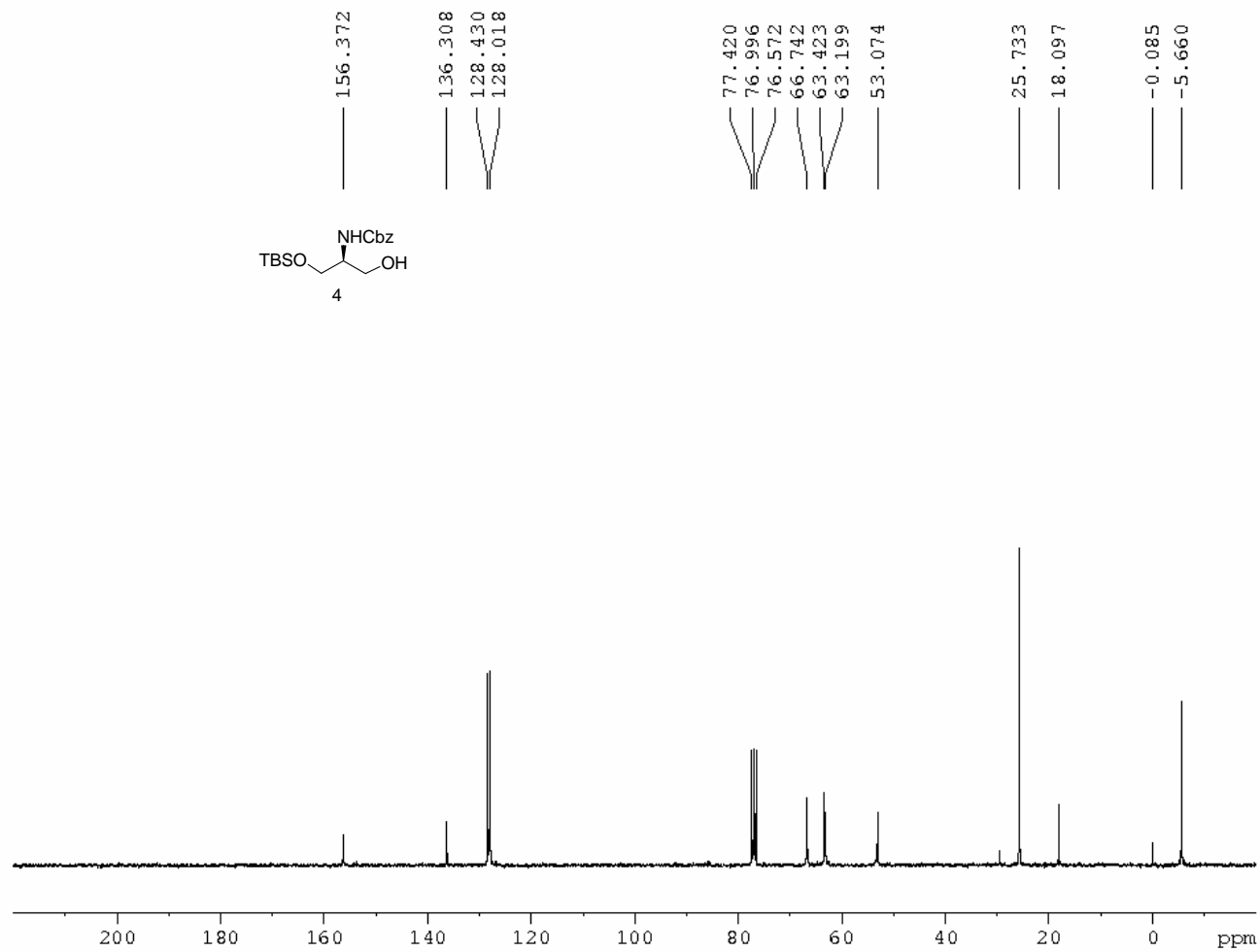


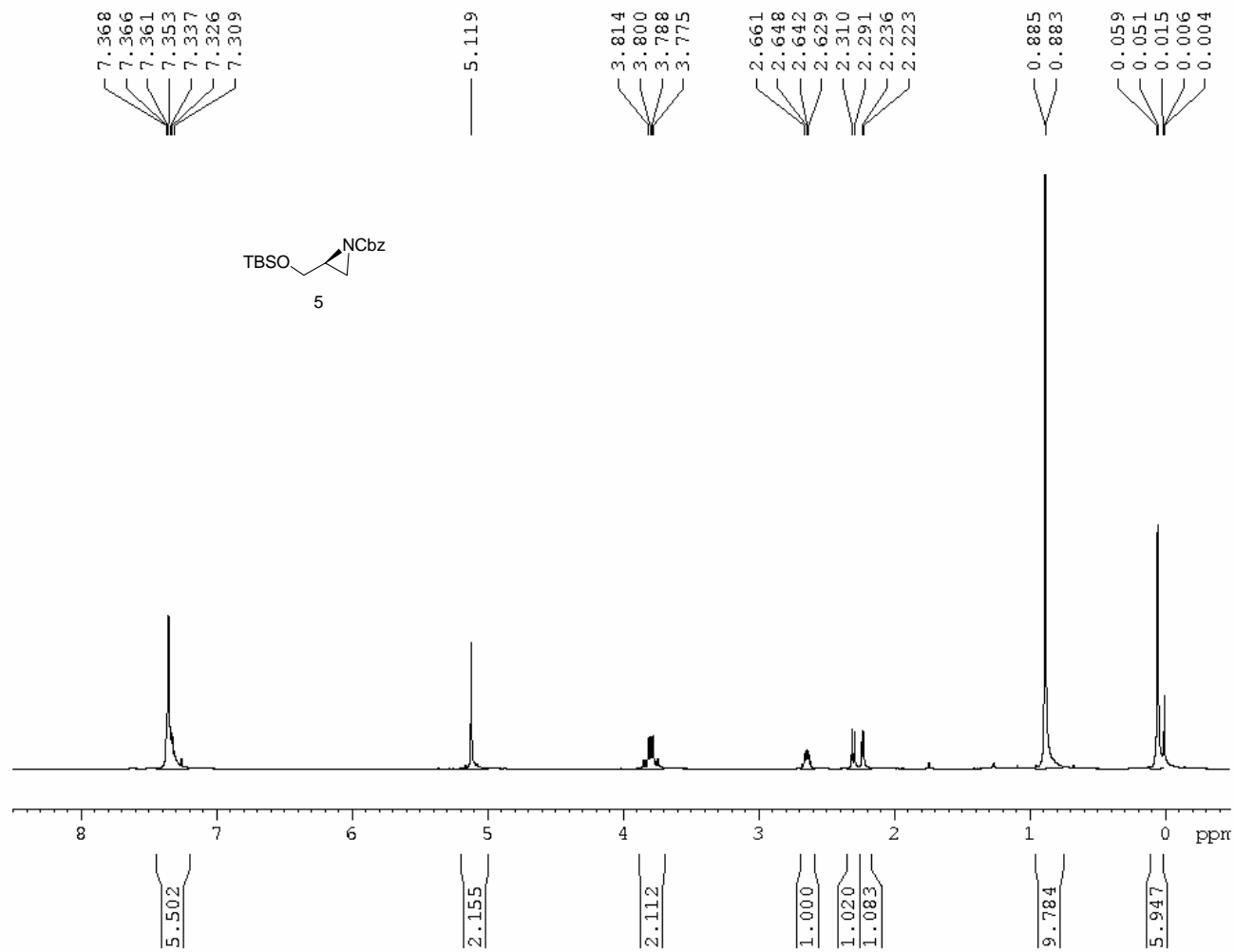


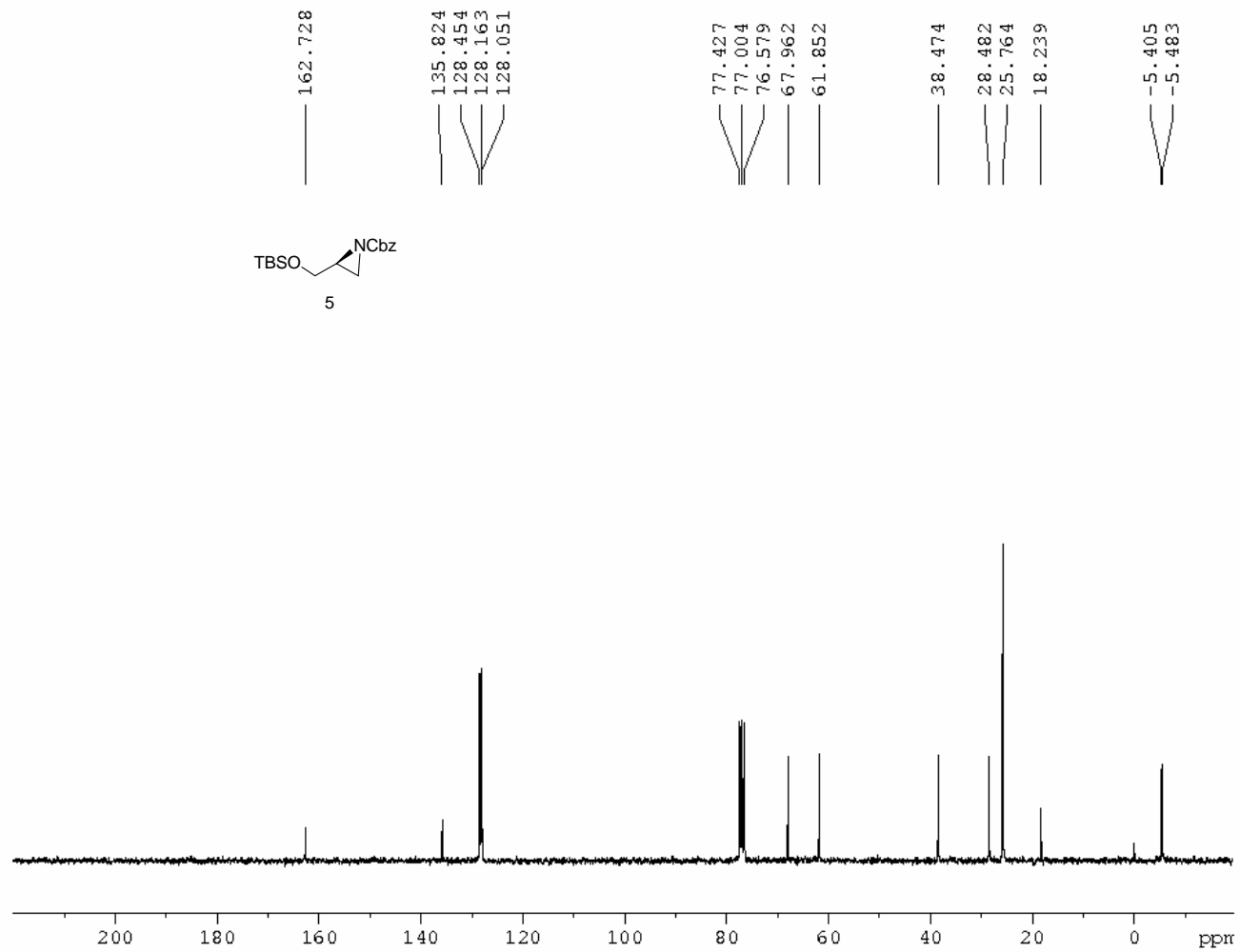


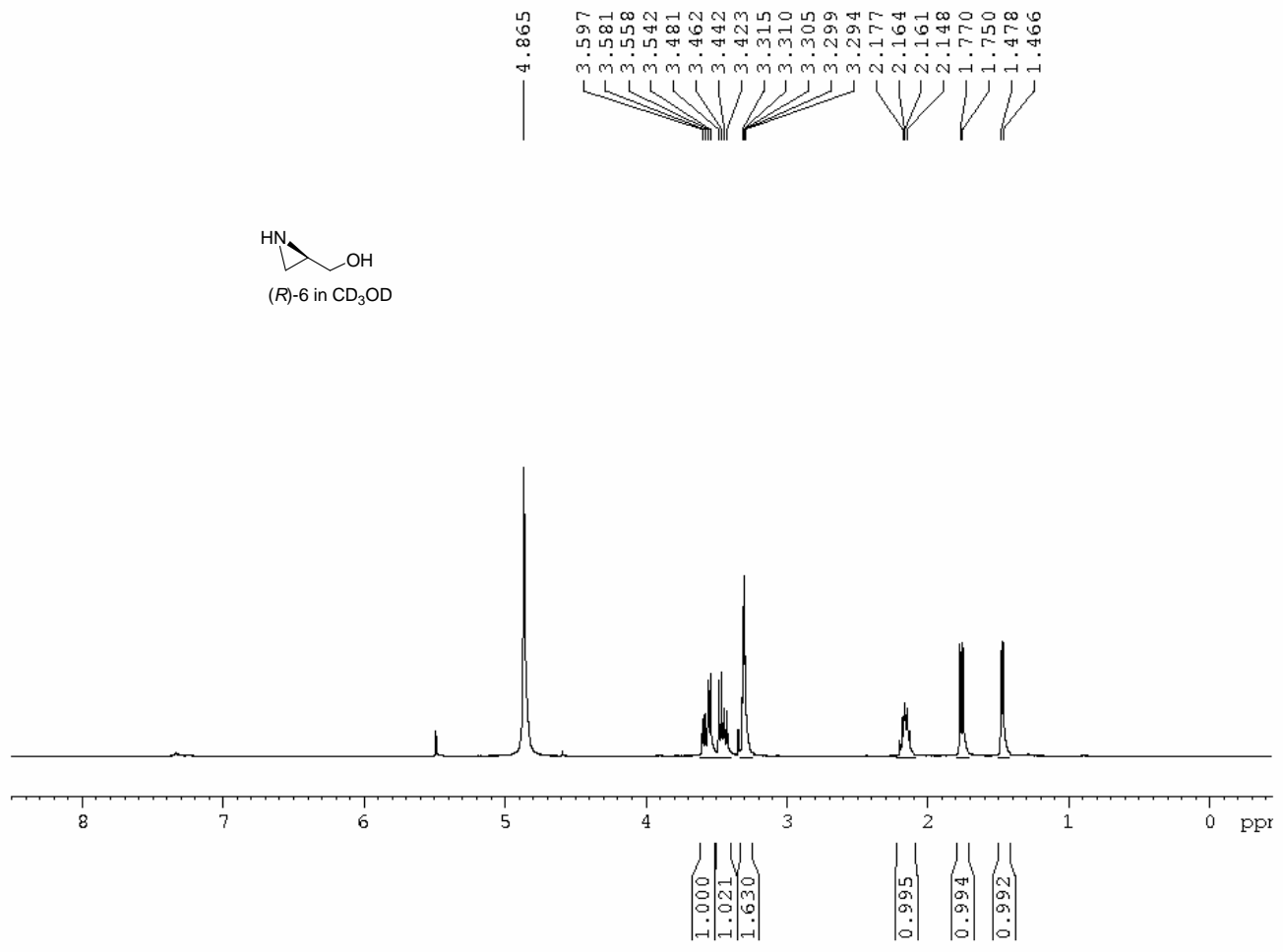


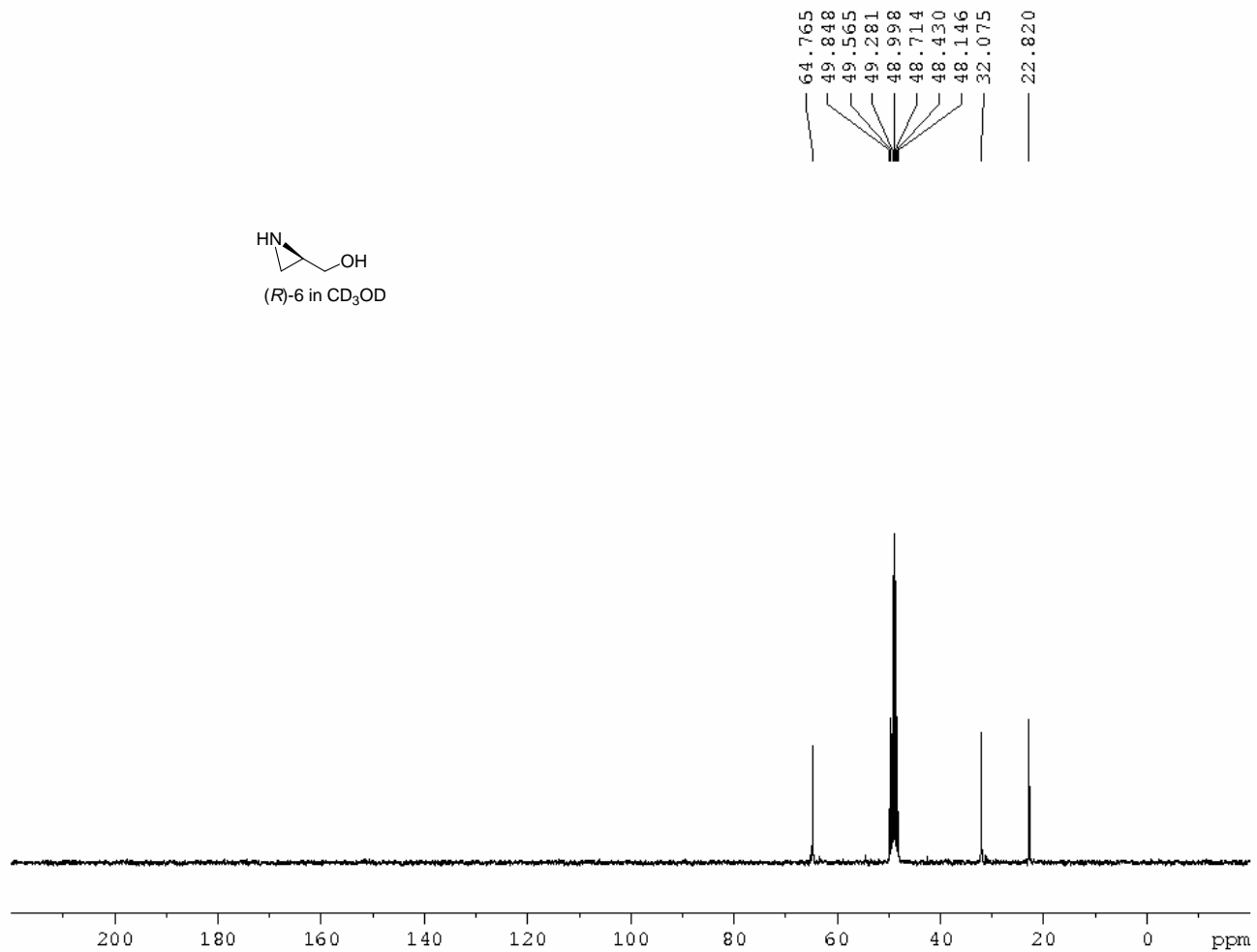
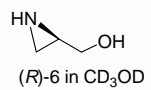


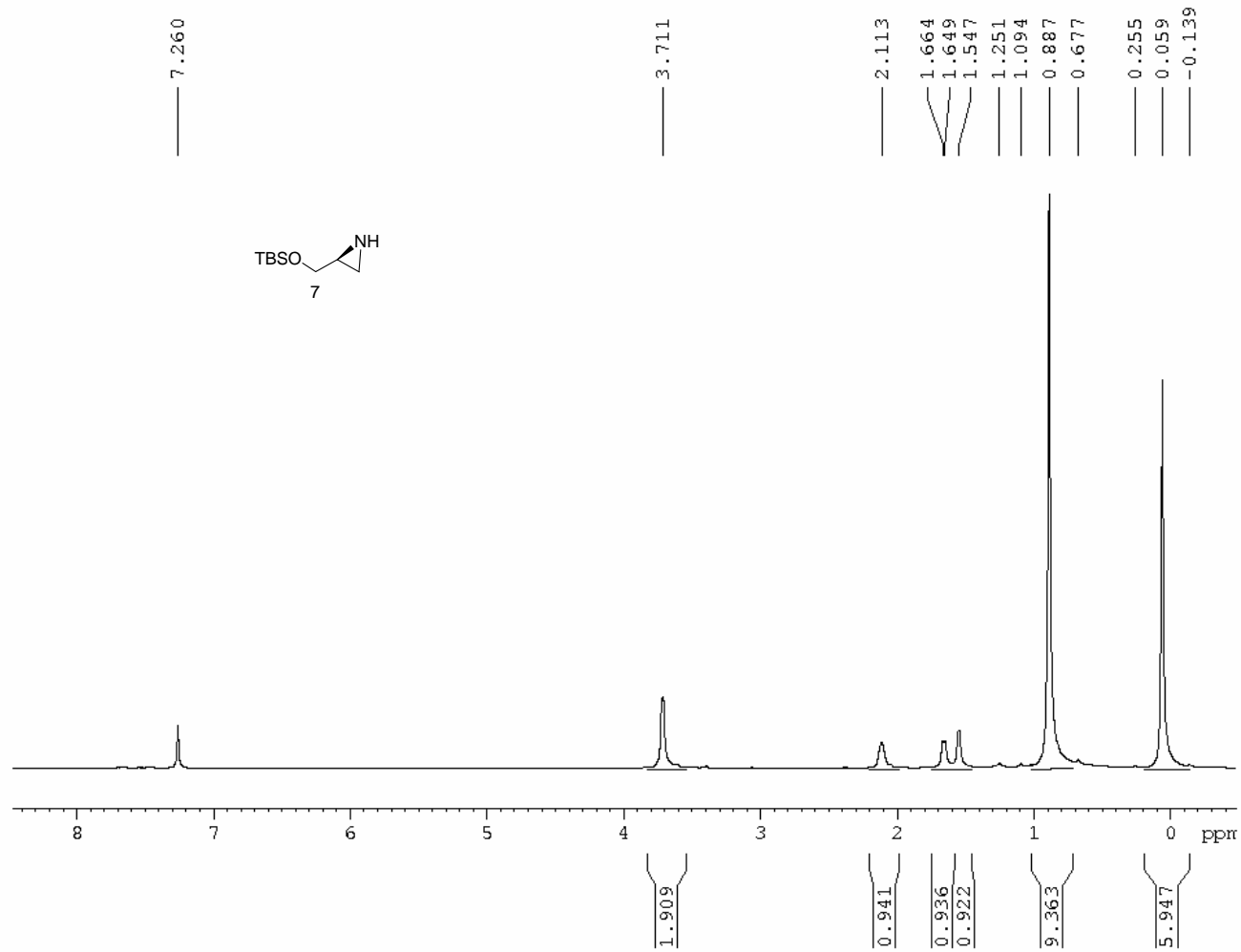


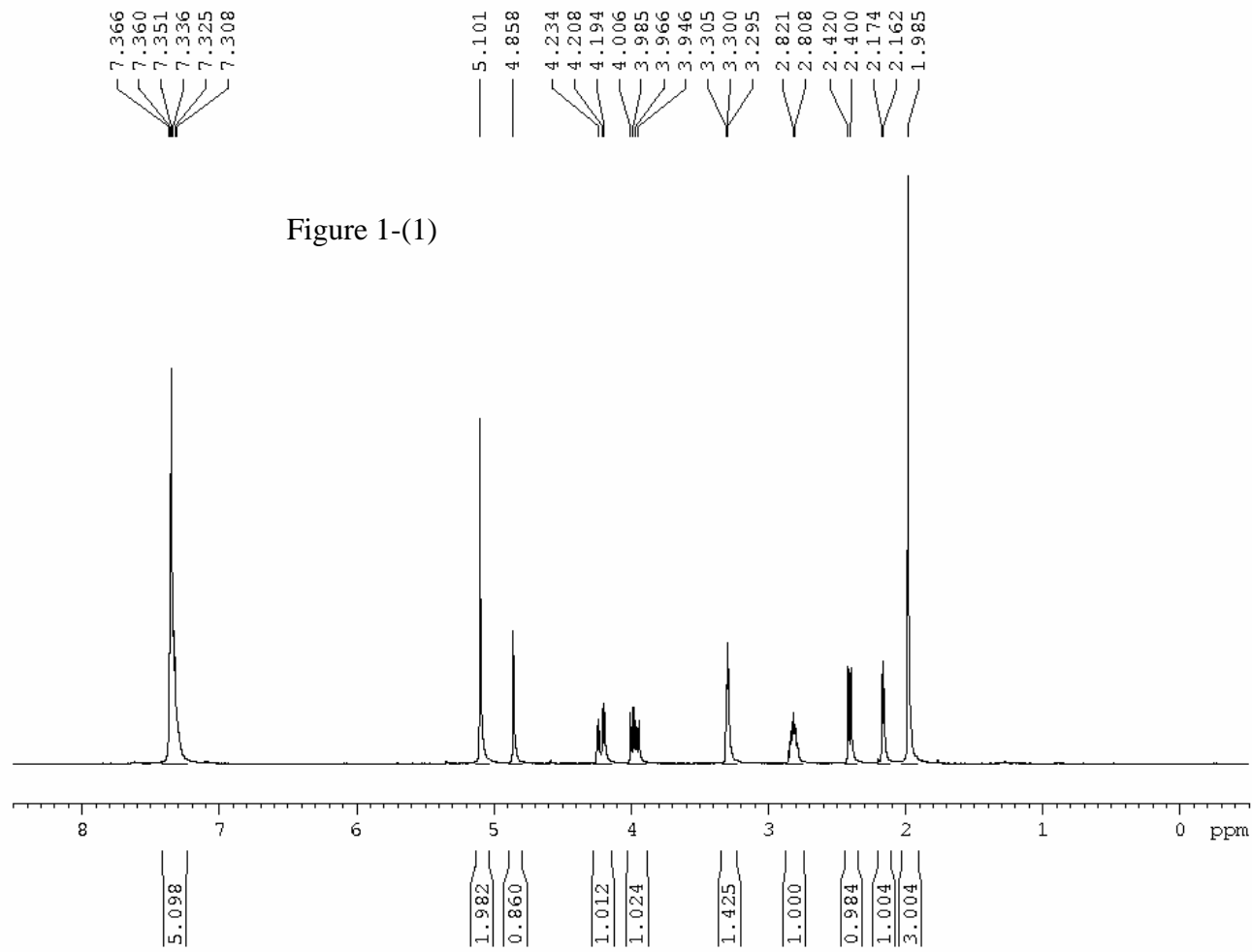


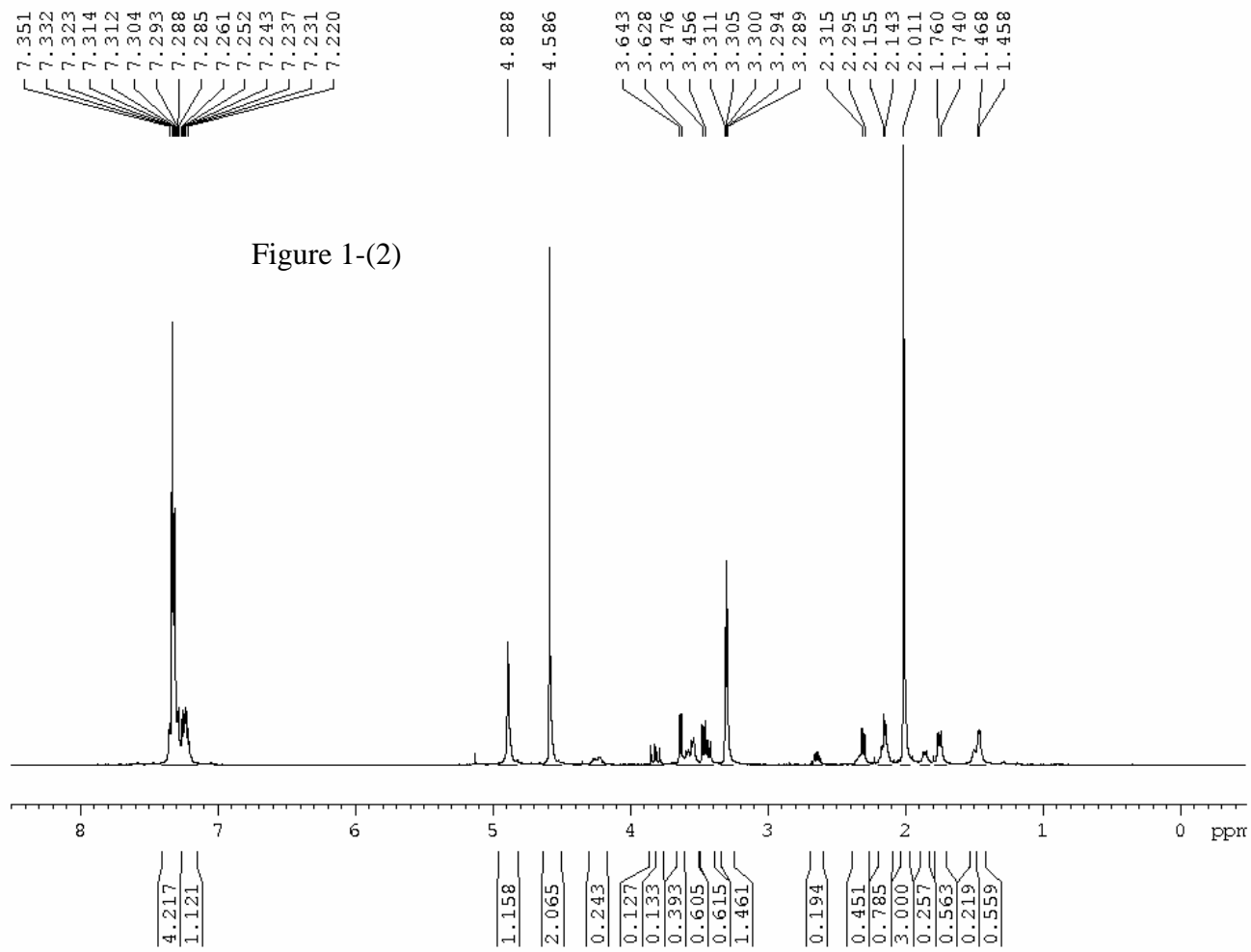












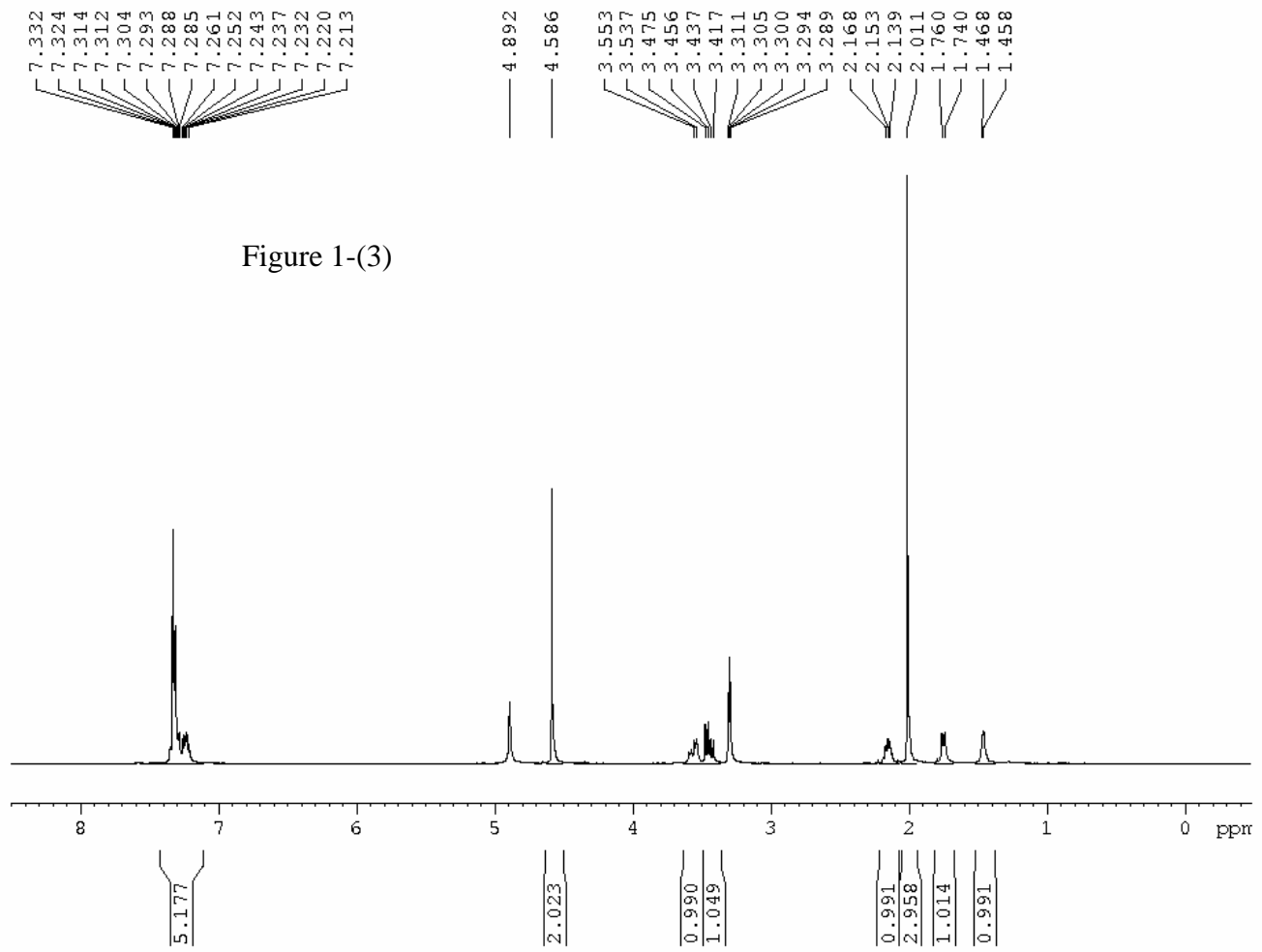


Figure 1-(3)