# **Supporting Information**

# Catalytic Nucleophilic Glyoxylation of Aldehydes

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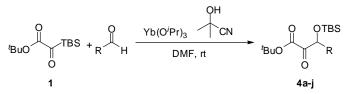
## **Experimental Section**

Methods: General. Infrared (IR) spectra were obtained using a Jasco 260 Plus Fourier transform infrared spectrometer. Proton and carbon magnetic resonance spectra (<sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR) were recorded on a Bruker model DRX 400 (<sup>1</sup>H NMR at 400 MHz and <sup>13</sup>C NMR at 100 MHz) spectrometer with solvent resonance as the internal standard (<sup>1</sup>H NMR: CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 7.26 ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR: CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 77.0 ppm). <sup>1</sup>H NMR data are reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, br s = broad singlet, d = doublet, br d = broad doublet, t = triplet, br t = broad triplet, q = quartet, sept = septuplet, oct = octuplet, m = multiplet), coupling constants (Hz), and integration. Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Whatman 0.25 mm silica gel 60 plates. Visualization was accomplished with UV light and/or aqueous ceric ammonium molybdate solution followed by heating. Purification of the reaction products was carried out by using Siliaflash-P60 silica gel (40-63µm) purchased from Silicycle. Mass spectra were obtained using a Micromass Quattro II (triple quad) instrument with nanoelectrospray ionization (Note: All samples prepared in methanol). All reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of nitrogen in oven-dried glassware with magnetic stirring. Yield refers to isolated yield of analytically pure material unless otherwise noted. Yields and diastereometric ratios (dr) are reported for a specific experiment and as a result may differ slightly from those found in the tables, which are averages of at least two experiments. Enantiomeric excesses were obtained using a Supercritical Fluid Chromatograph equipped with a UV-Vis detector using a Chiralcel Chiralpak AD HPLC column. Samples were eluted with SFC grade CO<sub>2</sub> at the indicated percentage of MeOH.

**Materials: General.** *N*,*N*-Dimethylformamide was distilled from  $P_2O_5$  and stored under  $N_2$  over 3Å molecular sieves. Benzaldehyde, *p*-anisaldehyde, 4-methylbenzaldehyde, and 2-methylbenzaldehyde were purified by the following procedure: The neat aldehydes were washed sequentially with a 1 M sodium hydroxide solution and a saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution, dried with magnesium sulfate, and distilled under reduced pressure. 4-Chlorobenzaldehyde was sublimed under reduced pressure. Isobutyraldehyde and propionaldehyde were dried over CaSO<sub>4</sub> and distilled under  $N_2$  prior to use. Silyl glyoxylate **1** was prepared according to the published procedure.<sup>1</sup> All other reagents were obtained from commercial sources and used without further purification unless otherwise noted.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Nicewicz, D. A.; Brétéché, G.; Johnson, J. S. Org. Synth. 2008, 85, 278.

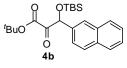
General Procedure A for the Yb( $O^{i}Pr$ )<sub>3</sub> catalyzed nucleophilic glyoxylation of aryl aldehydes to afford  $\beta$ -siloxy- $\alpha$ -ketoesters 4a-j:



In an inert atmosphere glovebox, a 10-mL round-bottomed flask containing a magnetic stir bar was charged with Yb( $O^{i}Pr$ )<sub>3</sub> (0.05 equiv). The flask was sealed with a rubber septum and removed from the glovebox. To this flask was added DMF (1 mL), and this solution was allowed to stir until complete dissolution of the Yb( $O^{i}Pr$ )<sub>3</sub> occurred. A shell vial containing silyl glyoxylate (1.0 equiv), aldehyde (2.0 equiv) and acetone cyanohydrin (0.20 equiv) in DMF ([1]<sub>0</sub> = 0.20 M) was transferred to the round-bottomed flask *via* cannula. Upon the disappearance of the silyl glyoxylate (as indicated by TLC analysis: 10% EtOAc/hexanes), the reaction was quenched with 2 M aqueous silver nitrate (1 mL).<sup>2</sup> The resultant silver salts were removed via filtration through a pad of silica gel with EtOAc (20 mL). The organic layer was washed with water (3x), brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting  $\alpha$ -ketoesters were obtained in analytically pure form after the removal of the excess aldehyde as described below.

<sup>0</sup> <sup>t</sup>BuO 0 4a *tert*-Butyl 3-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-oxo-3-phenylpropanoate (4a). The title compound was prepared according to General Procedure A using 1 (1.00 g, 4.09 mmol, 1.0 equiv), benzaldehyde (0.868 g, 8.18 mmol, 2.0 equiv), acetone cyanohydrin (0.070 g, 0.818 mmol, 0.20 equiv), Yb( $O^{i}Pr$ )<sub>3</sub> (0.072 g, 0.205 mmol, 0.05 equiv) and

DMF (10 mL). The reaction was complete immediately upon the addition of all reagents as determined by TLC analysis. After workup and removal of the excess aldehyde *in vacuo* (<1 mm Hg), **4a** (1.20 g, 3.57 mmol, 87% yield) was obtained as a clear yellow oil. Analytical data for **4a**: **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2956, 2931, 2857, 1748, 1725, 1472, 1257, 1132, 872, 838, 426; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.30-7.42 (m, 5H), 5.56 (s, 1H), 1.43 (s, 9H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 3H), -0.010 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  193.7, 162.2, 137.0, 128.5, 127.3, 84.2, 78.3, 27.9, 25.7, 18.3, -5.0; TLC (10% EtOAc/hexanes) R<sub>f</sub> 0.46; **LRMS** (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>4</sub>SiNa + CH<sub>3</sub>OH): 405.21. Found: 405.20.

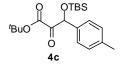


*tert*-Butyl **3**-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-**3**-(naphthalen-2-yl)-2-oxopropanoate (**4b**). The title compound was prepared according to General procedure A using **1** (0.050 g, 0.205 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 2-napthaldehyde (0.064 g, 0.410 mmol, 2.0 equiv), acetone cyanohydrin (0.0035 g, 0.041 mmol, 0.20 equiv),  $Yb(O^{i}Pr)_{3}$  (0.0035 g, 0.0102

mmol, 0.05 equiv) and DMF (2 mL). The reaction was complete immediately upon the addition of all reagents as determined by TLC analysis. After workup and purification by flash chromatography (10% EtOAC/hexanes), **4b** (0.076 g, 0.188 mmol, 92% yield) was obtained as a clear colorless oil. Analytical data for **4b**: **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2955, 2931, 2886, 2857, 1747, 1724, 1370, 1255, 1164, 1127, 839, 782; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.83-7.87 (m, 4H), 7.48-7.55 (m, 3H), 5.74 (s, 1H), 1.42 (s, 9H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.14 (s, 3H), 0.007 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  193.7, 162.3, 134.5, 133.4, 133.2, 128.4, 128.1, 127.8,

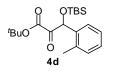
 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$  This was necessary to remove all trace amounts of the cyanohydrin product **3**.

126.8, 126.4, 126.3, 124.7, 84.3, 78.4, 27.9, 25.7, 18.4, -4.9; **TLC** (10% EtOAc/hexanes)  $R_f$  0.42; **LRMS** (ESI) Calcd. For  $C_{23}H_{32}O_4SiNa + CH_3OH$ : 455.22. Found: 455.21.



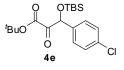
*tert*-Butyl 3-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-oxo-3-*p*-tolylpropanoate (4c). The title compound was prepared according to General procedure A using 1 (0.050 g, 0.205 mmol, 1.0 equiv), *p*-tolualdehyde (0.049 g, 0.410 mmol, 2.0 equiv), acetone cyanohydrin (0.0035 g, 0.041 mmol, 0.20 equiv),  $Yb(O^{i}Pr)_{3}$  (0.0035g, 0.0102 mmol,

0.05 equiv) and DMF (2 mL).The reaction was complete immediately upon the addition of all reagents as determined by TLC analysis. After workup and removal of the excess aldehyde *in vacuo* (<1 mm Hg), **4c** (0.060 g, 0.164 mmol, 80% yield) was obtained as a clear colorless oil. Analytical data for **4c**: **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2957, 2930, 2858, 1721, 1462, 1369, 1254, 1151, 1103, 838, 779; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.29 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 5.52 (s, 1H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 1.44 (s, 9H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.095 (s, 3H), -0.018 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  193.8, 162.3, 138.3, 134.0, 129.2, 127.3, 84.1, 78.2, 27.9, 25.7, 21.1, 18.3, -4.99; TLC (10% EtOAc/hexanes) R<sub>f</sub> 0.49; **LRMS** (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>4</sub>SiNa + CH<sub>3</sub>OH: 419.22 Found: 419.22.



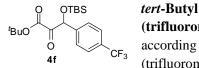
*tert*-Butyl 3-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-oxo-3-o-tolylpropanoate (4d). The title compound was prepared according to General procedure A using 1 (0.050 g, 0.205 mmol, 1.0 equiv), o-tolualdehyde (0.049 g, 0.410 mmol, 2.0 equiv), acetone cyanohydrin (0.0035 g, 0.041 mmol, 0.20 equiv), Yb( $O^{i}Pr$ )<sub>3</sub> (0.0035g, 0.0102 mmol,

0.05 equiv) and DMF (2 mL).The reaction was complete immediately upon the addition of all reagents as determined by TLC analysis. After workup and removal of the excess aldehyde *in vacuo* (<1 mm Hg), **4c** (0.064 g, 0.176 mmol, 86% yield) was obtained as a clear colorless oil. Analytical data for **4d**: **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>)2955, 2931, 2858, 1747, 1725, 1462, 1370, 1257, 1132, 838, 780, 746; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.35-7.37 (m, 1H), 7.14-7.22 (m, 3H), 5.69 (s, 1H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 1.39 (s 9H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.11 (s, 3H), -0.048 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  194.0, 162.7, 136.7, 135.1, 130.8, 129.1, 128.6, 126.0, 84.1, 77.3, 27.8, 25.7, 19.2, 18.2, -4.99, -5.03; **TLC** (10% EtOAc/hexanes) R<sub>f</sub> 0.49; **LRMS** (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>4</sub>SiNa + CH<sub>3</sub>OH: 419.22 Found: 419.22.



*tert*-Butyl 3-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-oxopropanoate (4e). The title compound was prepared according to General procedure A using 1 (0.050 g, 0.205 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 4-chlorobenzaldehyde (0.058 g, 0.410 mmol, 2.0 equiv), acetone cyanohydrin (0.0035 g, 0.041 mmol, 0.20 equiv), Yb( $O^{i}Pr$ )<sub>3</sub> (0.0035 g, 0.0102

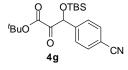
mmol, 0.05 equiv)and DMF (2 mL). The reaction was complete immediately upon the addition of all reagents as determined by TLC analysis. After workup and removal of the excess aldehyde *in vacuo* (<1 mm Hg), **4e** (0.070 g, 0.182 mmol, 89% yield) was obtained as a clear colorless oil. Analytical data for **4e**: **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2955, 2931, 2887, 2859, 1749, 1725, 1490, 1371, 1257, 1132, 1089, 869, 839; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.36 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.51 (s, 1H), 1.46 (s, 9H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.10 (s, 3H), -0.009 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 193.3, 162.0, 135.7, 134.5, 128.7, 128.5, 84.5, 77.6, 27.9, 25.7, 18.3, -5.02; **TLC** (10% EtOAc/hexanes) R<sub>f</sub> 0.41; **LRMS** (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>29</sub>ClO<sub>4</sub>SiNa + CH<sub>3</sub>OH: 439.17. Found: 439.15.



## 3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-oxo-3-(4-

(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)propanoate (4f). The title compound was prepared according to General procedure A using 1 (0.050 g, 0.205 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 4-(trifluoromethyl)benzaldehyde (0.071 g, 0.410 mmol, 2.0 equiv), acetone cyanohydrin

(0.0035 g, 0.041 mmol, 0.20 equiv), Yb(O<sup>i</sup>Pr)<sub>3</sub> (0.0035g, 0.0102 mmol, 0.05 equiv) and DMF (2 mL).The reaction was complete immediately upon the addition of all reagents as determined by TLC analysis. After workup and removal of the excess aldehyde *in vacuo* (<1 mm Hg), **4f** (0.077g, 0.185 mmol, 90% yield) was obtained as a clear colorless oil. Analytical data for **4b**: **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2956, 2933, 2889, 2860, 1750, 1726, 1326, 1258, 1167, 1131, 1067, 870, 839, 782; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.62 (d, J = 8 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d, J = 8 Hz, 2H), 5.58 (s, 1H), 1.46 (s, 9H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.12 (s, 3H), 0.01 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 193.1, 161.9, 141.2, 127.4, 125.5, 84.7, 77.8, 27.9, 25.7, 18.3, -5.00, -5.03; **TLC** (10% EtOAc/hexanes) R<sub>f</sub> 0.43; **LRMS** (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>29</sub>F<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>SiNa + CH<sub>3</sub>OH: 473.19. Found: 473.17



OTBS

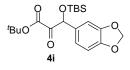
4h

*tert*-Butyl 3-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-(4-cyanophenyl)-2-oxopropanoate (4g). The title compound was prepared according to General procedure A using 1 (0.050 g, 0.205 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 4-cyanobenzaldehyde (0.054 g, 0.410 mmol, 2.0 equiv), acetone cyanohydrin (0.0035 g, 0.041 mmol, 0.20 equiv), Yb( $O^{i}Pr$ )<sub>3</sub> (0.0035g, 0.0102

mmol, 0.05 equiv) and DMF (2 mL).The reaction was complete immediately upon the addition of all reagents as determined by TLC analysis. After workup and purification by flash chromatography (10% EtOAC/hexanes), **4g** (0.071 g, 0.189 mmol, 92% yield) was obtained as a clear colorless oil. Analytical data for **4g**: **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2955, 2931, 2859, 2230, 1750, 1730, 1502, 1394, 1257, 1133, 868, 840, 783; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.66 (d, J = 8 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d J = 8 Hz, 2H), 5.55 (s, 1H), 1.46 (s, 9H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.12 (s, 3H), 0.010 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 192.7, 161.7, 142.5, 132.3, 127.6, 118.4, 112.5, 84.9, 77.7, 27.9, 25.6, 18.3, -5.01, -5.06; **TLC** (10% EtOAc/hexanes) R<sub>f</sub> 0.25; **LRMS** (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>29</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>SiNa + CH<sub>3</sub>OH: 430.20. Found: 430.18

*tert*-Butyl **3**-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-**3**-(**4**-methoxyphenyl)-**2**-oxopropanoate (**4**h). The title compound was prepared according to General procedure A using **1** (0.050 g, 0.205 mmol, 1.0 equiv), *p*-anisaldehyde (0.056 g, 0.410 mmol, 2.0 equiv), acetone cyanohydrin (0.0035 g, 0.041 mmol, 0.20 equiv), Yb(O<sup>i</sup>Pr)<sub>3</sub> (0.0035g, 0.0102

mmol, 0.05 equiv), 2,6-lutidine (0.022 g, 0.205 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and DMF (2 mL). After stirring 20 min, the reaction was complete as determined by TLC analysis. After workup and removal of the excess aldehyde *in vacuo* (<1 mm Hg), **4h** (0.066 g, 0.174 mmol, 85% yield) was obtained as a clear colorless oil. Analytical data for **4h**: **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2955, 2932, 2856, 1748, 1723, 1611, 1512, 1464, 1303, 1254, 1171, 1130, 1033, 870, 838, 781; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.32 (d, *J* =8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 5.52 (s, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.094 (s, 3H), -0.024 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  193.7, 162.4, 159.9, 129.1, 128.8, 114.0, 84.1, 77.9, 55.3, 27.9, 25.7, 18.3, -4.95; **TLC** (10% EtOAc/hexanes) R<sub>f</sub> 0.35; **LRMS** (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>5</sub>SiCs + CH<sub>3</sub>OH: 545.13. Found: 545.11



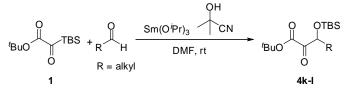
*tert*-Butyl **3-(benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)-3-(***tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2oxopropanoate(4i). The title compound was prepared according to General procedure A using **1** (0.050 g, 0.205 mmol, 1.0 equiv), piperonal (0.062 g, 0.410 mmol, 2.0 equiv), acetone cyanohydrin (0.0035 g, 0.041 mmol, 0.20 equiv), Yb(O<sup>i</sup>Pr)<sub>3</sub> (0.0035g, 0.0102 mmol, 0.05 equiv) and DMF (2 mL). The reaction was complete immediately upon the addition of all reagents as determined by TLC analysis. After workup and removal of the excess aldehyde *in vacuo* (<1 mm Hg), **4i** (0.069 g, 0.176 mmol, 86% yield) was obtained as a clear colorless oil. Analytical data for **4i**: **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2955, 2931, 2895, 2856, 1747, 1725, 1489, 1445, 1371, 1252, 1143, 1040, 873, 839, 782; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  6.90 (s, 1H), 6.86 (s, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 6.77 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 5.96 (s, 2H), 5.47 (s, 1H), 1.47 (s, 9H), 0.90 (s, 1H), 0.098 (s, 3H), -0.005 (s, 3H) ; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  193.5, 162.3, 147.9, 131.0, 121.2, 108.2, 107.7, 101.2, 84.3, 77.9, 27.9, 25.7, 18.3, -4.96, -4.99; **TLC** (10% EtOAc/hexanes) R<sub>f</sub> 0.36; **LRMS** (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>6</sub>SiNa + CH<sub>3</sub>OH: 449.20. Found: 449.15.

*tert*-Butyl 3-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3-(1H-indol-3-yl)-2-oxopropanoate (4j). The title compound was prepared according to General procedure A using 1 (0.050 g, 0.205 mmol, 1.0 equiv), indole-3-carboxaldehyde (0.060 g, 0.410 mmol, 2.0 equiv), acetone cyanohydrin (0.0035 g, 0.041 mmol, 0.20 equiv), Yb(O<sup>i</sup>Pr)<sub>3</sub> (0.0035g, 0.0102

mmol, 0.05 equiv) and DMF (2 mL).The reaction was complete immediately upon the addition of all reagents as determined by TLC analysis. After workup and removal of the excess aldehyde by treatment with hexanes and filtration, **4j** (0.070 g, 0.180 mmol, 88% yield) was obtained as a light brown oil. Analytical data for **4b**: **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2955, 2931, 2857, 1755, 1668, 1537, 1461, 1395, 1370, 1255, 1149, 839, 783; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 10.0 (s, 1H), 8.30-8.33 (m, 1H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 7.47-7.49 (m, 1H), 7.31-7.33 (m, 2H), 6.02 (s, 1H), 1.38 (s, 9H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.18 (s, 3H), -0.004 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 185.0, 166.2, 136.2, 136.1, 125.5, 124.2, 123.3, 122.3, 119.4, 110.8, 83.6, 79.2, 27.8, 25.4, 18.1, -5.26, -5.31; **TLC** (10% EtOAc/hexanes)  $R_f$  0.14; **LRMS** (ESI) Calcd. For  $C_{21}H_{31}NO_4SiNa$ : 412.19. Found: 412.18.

**4**i

General Procedure B for the  $Sm(O^iPr)_3$  catalyzed nucleophilic glyoxylation of aliphatic aldehydes to afford  $\beta$ -siloxy- $\alpha$ -ketoesters 4k-1:



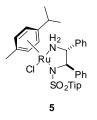
These substrates were prepared in the same manner described in General Procedure A except 10 mol %  $Sm(O^{i}Pr)_{3}$  was substituted for  $Yb(O^{i}Pr)_{3}$ .

*tert*-Butyl 3-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-oxopentanoate (4k). The title compound was prepared according to General procedure B using 1 (0.050 g, 0.205 mmol, 1.0 equiv), propionaldehyde (0.024 g, 0.410 mmol, 2.0 equiv), acetone cyanohydrin (0.0035, g 0.041 mmol, 0.20 equiv), Sm(O<sup>i</sup>Pr)<sub>3</sub> (0.0067 g, 0.0205 mmol, 0.10 equiv) and DMF (2 mL). The reaction was complete immediately upon the addition of all reagents as determined by TLC analysis. After workup, 4k (0.060 g, 0.197 mmol, 96% yield) was obtained as a clear colorless oil. Analytical data for 4k: IR (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2958, 2932, 2885, 2859, 1746, 1722, 1472, 1463, 1371, 1256, 1147, 1111, 862, 839, 780; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  4.47 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.71-1.86 (m, 2H), 1.70 (s, 9H), 0.962 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.081 (s, 3H), 0.066 (s, 3H) ; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  197.0, 162.8, 84.2, 77.32, 28.0, 27.3, 25.7, 18.3, 9.3, -4.81, -5.14; TLC (10% EtOAc/hexanes) R<sub>f</sub> 0.48; LRMS (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>4</sub>SiNa + CH<sub>3</sub>OH: 357.21. Found: 357.20.

<sup>t</sup><sub>BuO</sub> (41). The title compound was prepared according to General procedure B using 1 (0.050 g, 0.205 mmol, 1.0 equiv), isobutyraldehyde (0.030 g, 0.410 mmol, 2.0 equiv), acetone cyanohydrin (0.0035 g 0.041 mmol, 0.20 equiv), Sm(O<sup>i</sup>Pr)<sub>3</sub> (0.0067 g, 0.0205 mmol, 0.10 equiv) and DMF (2

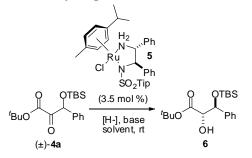
mL).The reaction was complete immediately upon the addition of all reagents as determined by TLC analysis. After workup, **4I** (0.055 g, 0.174 mmol, 85% yield) was obtained as a clear colorless oil. Analytical data for **4I**: **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2960, 2932, 2859, 1745, 1722, 1472, 1371, 1255, 1147, 1073, 863, 839, 780; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  4.33 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 2.11-2.17 (m, 1H), 1.54 (s, 9H), 0.98 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.049 (s, 3H), 0.038 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  196.9, 162.6, 84.1, 80.6, 31.8, 27.9, 25.8, 19.0, 18.3, 17.0, -4.74, -5.31; **TLC** (10% EtOAc/hexanes) R<sub>f</sub> 0.50; **LRMS** (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>4</sub>SiNa + CH<sub>3</sub>OH: 371.22. Found: 371.24.

## **Preparation of Ruthenium Catalyst 5**



A solution of  $[Ru(p-cymene)Cl_2]_2$  (4 mg/mL) and (*R*, *R*)-2,4,6-<sup>*i*</sup>Pr<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>DPEN<sup>3</sup> (8 mg/mL) in DMF were prepared. In an inert atmosphere glovebox, a 1-dram vial containing a magnetic stir bar was charged with  $[Ru(p-cymene)Cl_2]_2$  (0.383 mL, 0.005 mmol, 0.035 equiv) and (*R*, *R*)-2,4,6-<sup>*i*</sup>Pr<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>DPEN (0.375 mL, 0.006 mmol, 0.042 equiv). The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined screw cap, removed from the glovebox, and allowed to stir at 80 °C for 30 min. After cooling to room temperature, the remaining reagents were added as described below.

#### General Procedures for the Asymmetric Hydrogenation of 4a



**Method A (Table 2, entries 1-3, 7):** Formic acid (0.021 g, 0.458 mmol, 3.2 equiv) was added to the amine base (1.43 mmol, 10.0 equiv) at 0 °C. The resultant mixture was then added to the 1-dram vial followed by a 1 mL solution of **4a** (0.050 g, 0.143 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in DMF. The reaction was allowed to stir at the specified temperature overnight and then diluted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with water (3x) then brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*.

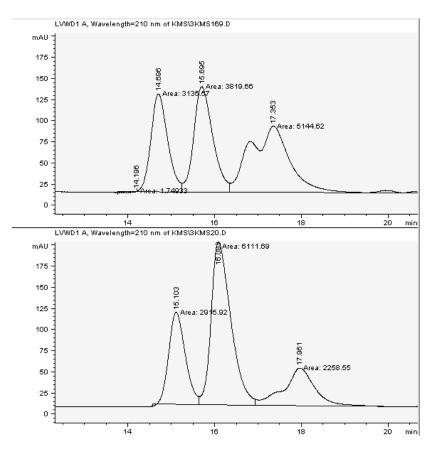
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Yin, L.; Shan, W.; Jia, X.; Li, X., Chan, A. S. C. J. Organomet. Chem. 2009, 694, 2092.

**Method B (Table 2, entries4-6, 12):** A 1 mL solution of **4a** (0.050 g, 0.143 mmol, 1.0 equiv)in DMF was added to the 1-dram vial followed by sodium or cesium formate (0.715 mmol. 5.0 equiv) in 0.50 mL of water. The reaction was allowed to stir at the specified temperature overnight and then diluted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with water (3x) then brine, dried over  $Na_2SO_4$ , and concentrated *in vacuo*.

**Method C** (**Table 2, entries 8-11**): The procedure described in Method B was followed. After the addition of the formate, the base (0.143 mmol, 10.0 equiv) was added to the reaction mixture.

(Note: After catalyst preparation in the vial, no precautions were taken to exclude air from the vessel.)

(25,3S)-tert-butyl 3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-hydroxy-3-phenylpropanoate (6). The title OTBS compound was prepared following Method B using 4a (0.050 g, 0.143 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and <sup>t</sup>BuO sodium formate (0.049 g, 0.715 mmol, 5.0 equiv). After workup and purification by flash ōн 6 chromatography (10% EtOAc/hexanes), 6 (0.044 g, 0.124 mmol, 87% yield) was obtained as a clear colorless oil in a 3:1 dr and a 68: 32 er( for the anti-diastereomer) as determined by chiral SFC analysis (Chiralpack AD 3% MeOH, 1.5 mL/min, 40 °C, 210 nm, t<sub>r</sub>-major 15.1 min, t<sub>r</sub>-minor 16.0 min). Analytical data for **6**: **IR** (thin film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2958, 2930, 2857, 1726, 1368, 1252, 1161, 1119, 935, 837, 778, 700; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) major:  $\delta$  7.24-7.36 (m, 5H), 5.05 (d, J = 2.4 Hz), 4.24 (dd, J = 2.8 Hz, 8 Hz), 3.18 (d, J = 7.2Hz), 1.46 (s, 9H), 0.93 (s, 9H), 0.11 (s, 3H), -0.045 (s, 3H) minor:  $\delta$  7.24-7.36 (m, 5H), 4.95 (d, J = 2.4 Hz), 4.03 (dd, J = 2.8 Hz, 8 Hz), 2.99 (d, J = 8.8 Hz), 1.58 (s, 9H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.043 (s, 3H), -0.22 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) major: δ 171.0, 140.4, 127.8, 127.2, 126.4, 77.3, 27.9, 25.9, 18.3, -4.8, -5.0 minor: 171.5, 141.0, 128.0, 127.0, 82.3, 76.3, 28.1, 25.8, 18.1, -4.5, -5.1; TLC (10% EtOAc/hexanes) R<sub>f</sub> major: 0.43, minor: 0.38; LRMS (ESI) Calcd. For C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>4</sub>SiNa: 375.20. Found: 375.18.



**Determination of Diastereomer Identity** 

*tert*-Butyl 2,3-dihydroxy-3-phenylpropanoate. The title compound was prepared by dissolving 6 (0.040 g, 0.113 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (2 mL) followed by addition of TBAF trihydrate (0.071 g, 0.226 mmol, 2.0 equiv). After stirring five minutes, TLC analysis (10% EtOAc/hexanes) showed that deprotection was complete ( $R_f$ (diol)  $\approx$  0). The reaction mixture was passed through a plug of silica gel with EtOAc (30 mL) and filtrate was concentrated. The spectroscopic data matched that in the literature.<sup>4</sup>

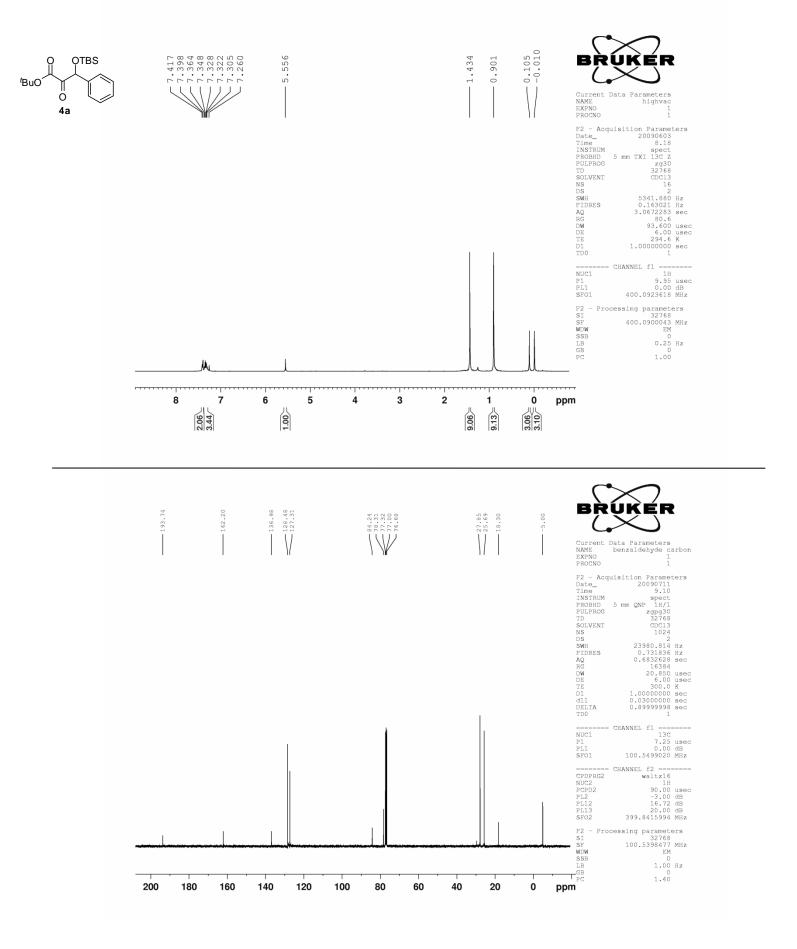
## Preparation of $\beta$ -silyoxy- $\alpha$ -aminoester 7

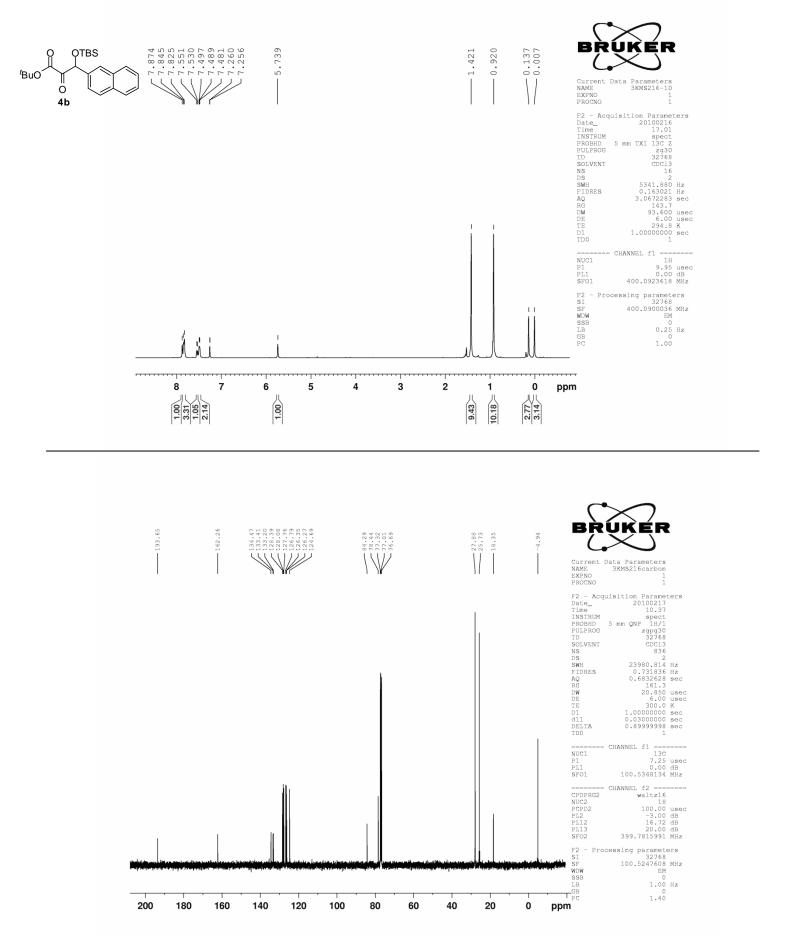
 $\begin{array}{c} \label{eq:hormalised} \textbf{tert-butyl} & \textbf{3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2-(hydroxyimino)-3-phenylpropanoate.} \\ \textbf{H}_{\text{Hormal}} \\ \textbf{H}_{\text{H$ 

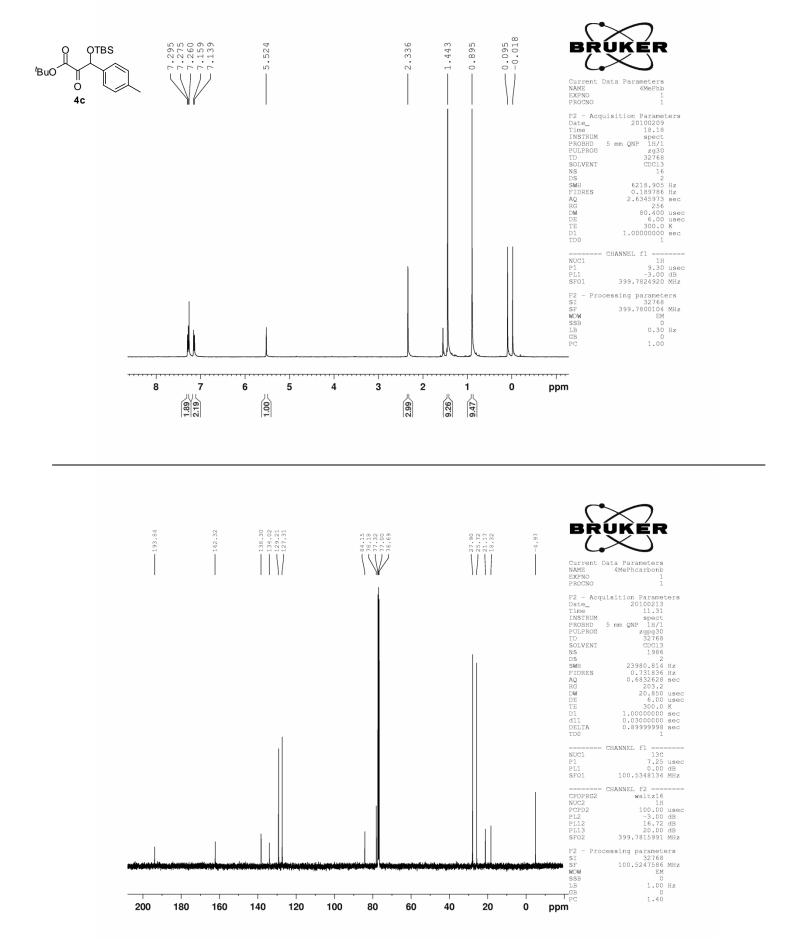
2-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-3-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-3*tert*-Butyl phenylpropanoate (7). To a 10-mL round-bottomed flask was added zinc dust (0.173 g, 2.65 mmol, 5.0 equiv) and ammonium formate (0.167 g, 2.65 mmol, 5.0 equiv). A solution of the NHBoc oxime (0.194 g, 0.530 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in MeOH (5 mL) was added and the reaction was (±)-7 heated at reflux overnight. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction was filtered through a pad of celite. The pad was washed with MeOH (20 mL) and the filtrate was concentrated. The crude material was dissolved in EtOAc, washed with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, water, brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated. The crude material was dissolved in THF (3 mL) and (<sup>t</sup>BuOC)<sub>2</sub>O (0.231 g, 1.06 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added. Sodium hydroxide (0.042 g, 1.06 mmol, 2.0 equiv) in water (2 mL) was added and the reaction was allowed to stir overnight. The reaction was diluted with water and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3x). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography (eluting with 5% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 7 (0.155 g, 0.410 mmol, 72% yield over three steps) as a clear colorless oil. The spectroscopic data matched that in the literature.<sup>5</sup>

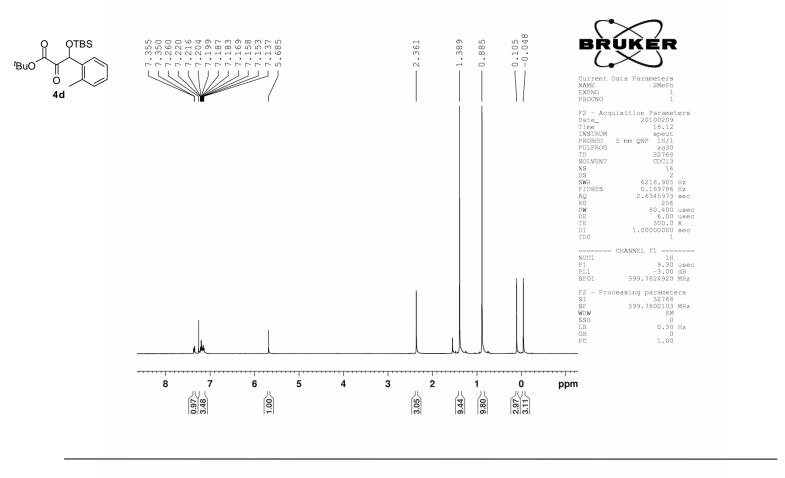
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Gawas, D.; Kazmaier, U. J. Org. Chem. 2009, 74, 1788.

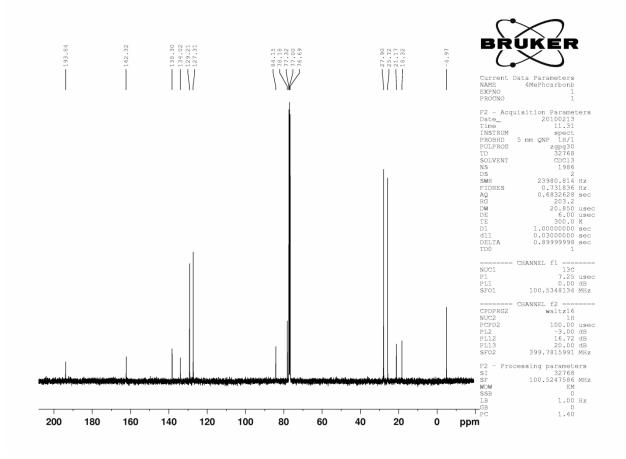
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Hasegawa, K.; Arai, S.; Nishida, A. *Tetrahedron*, **2006**, *62*, 1390.

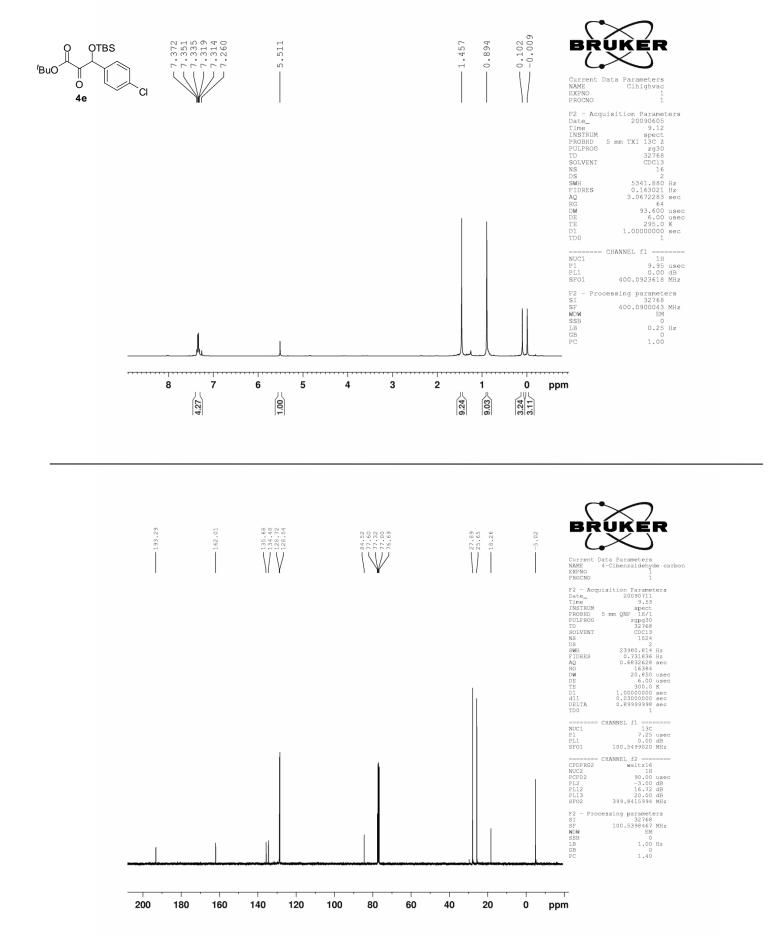


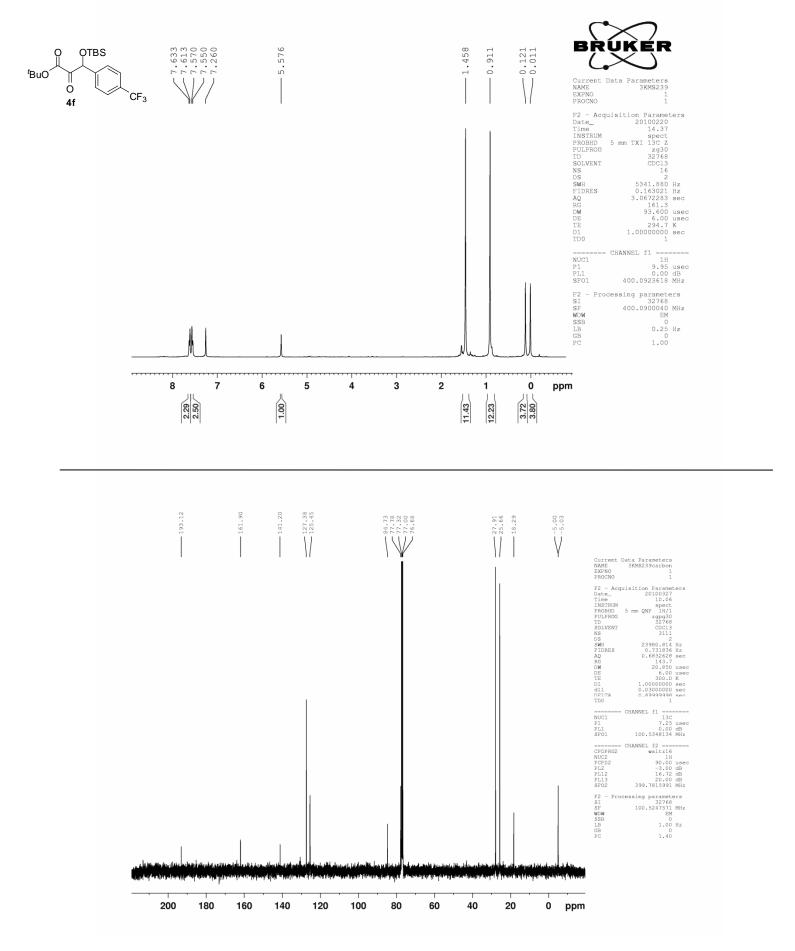




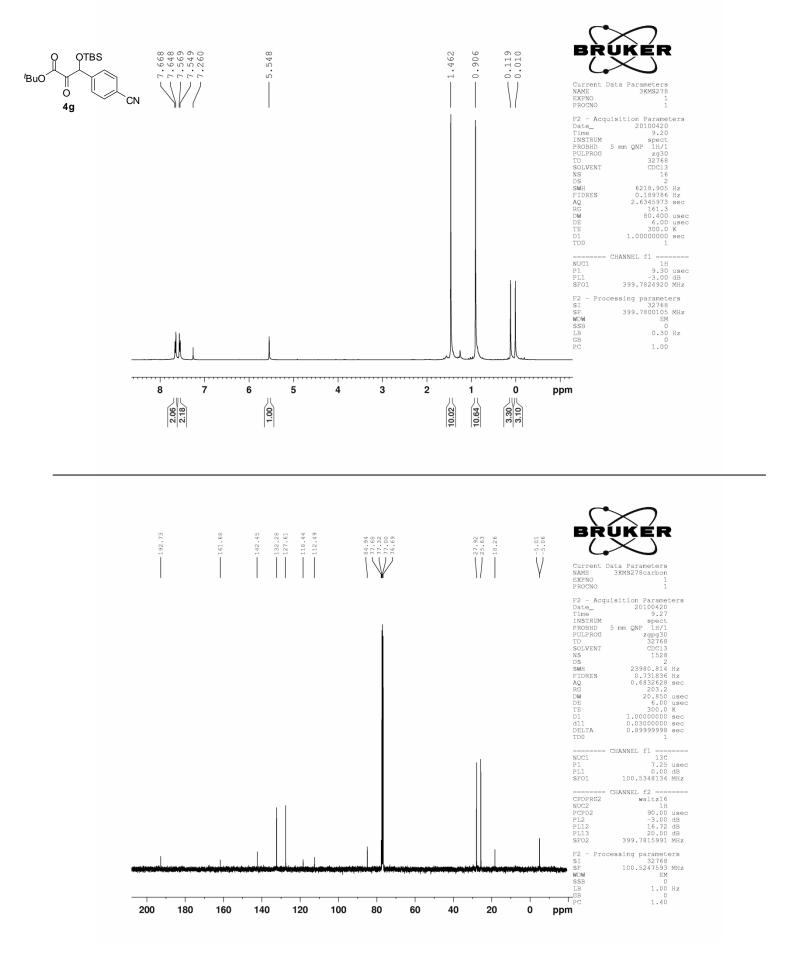


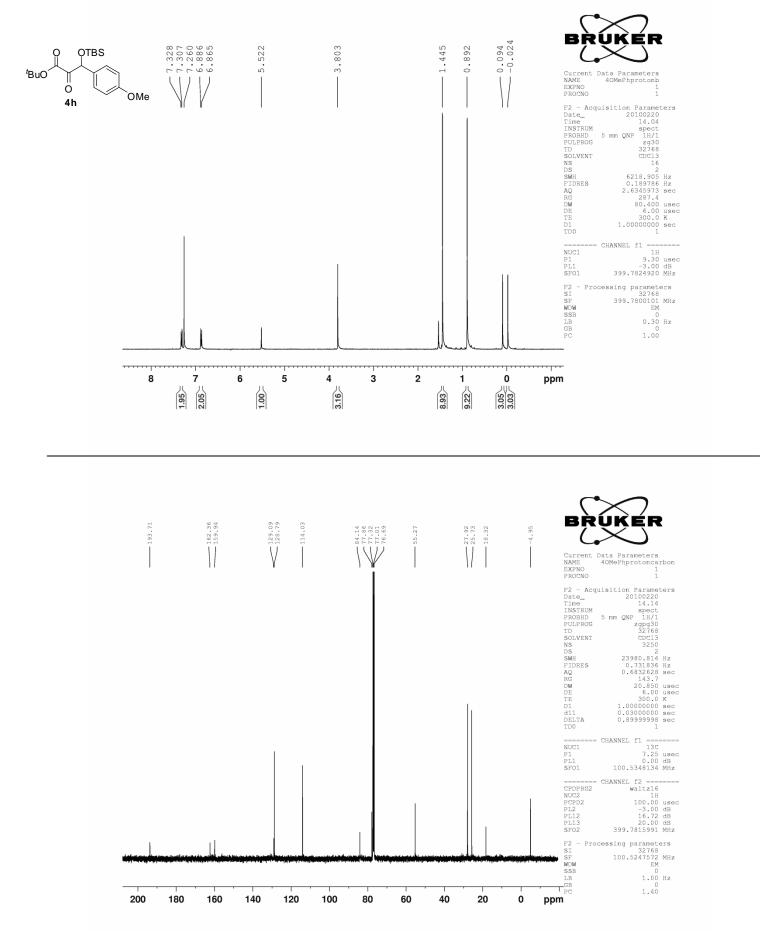


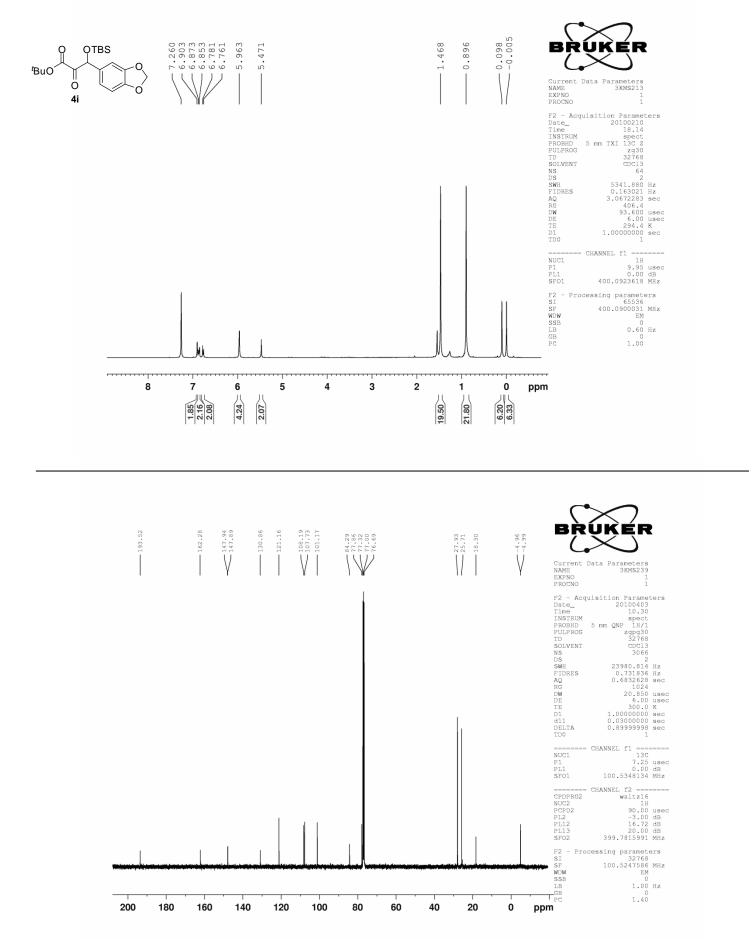


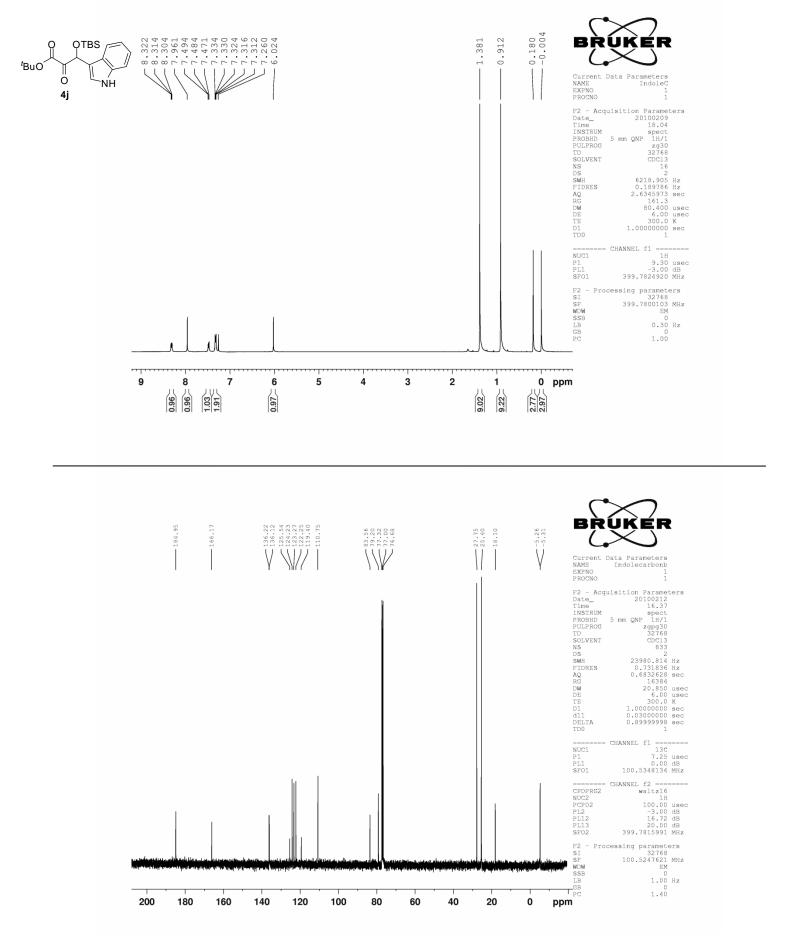


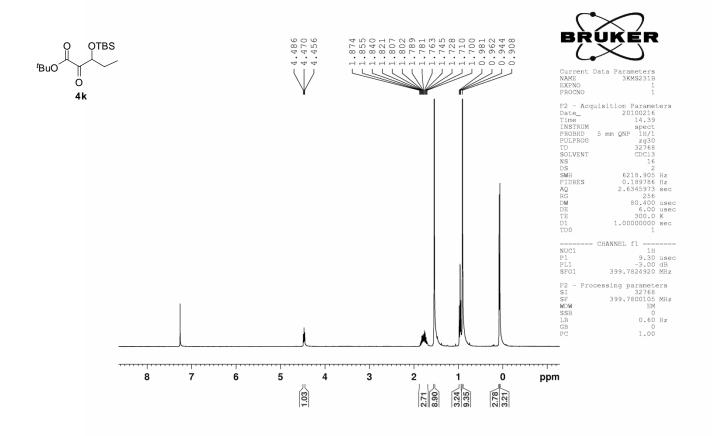
S15

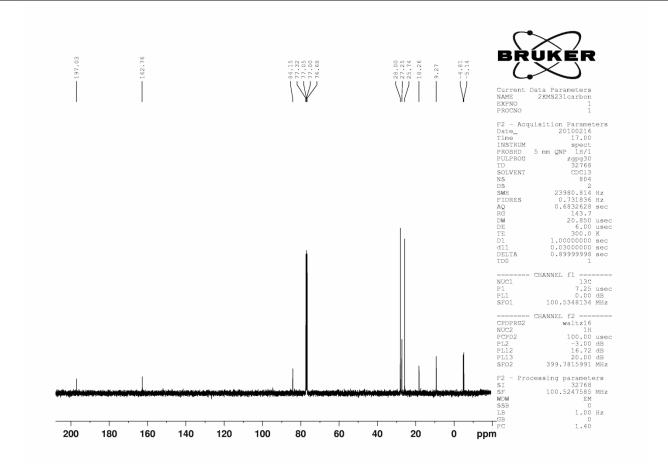


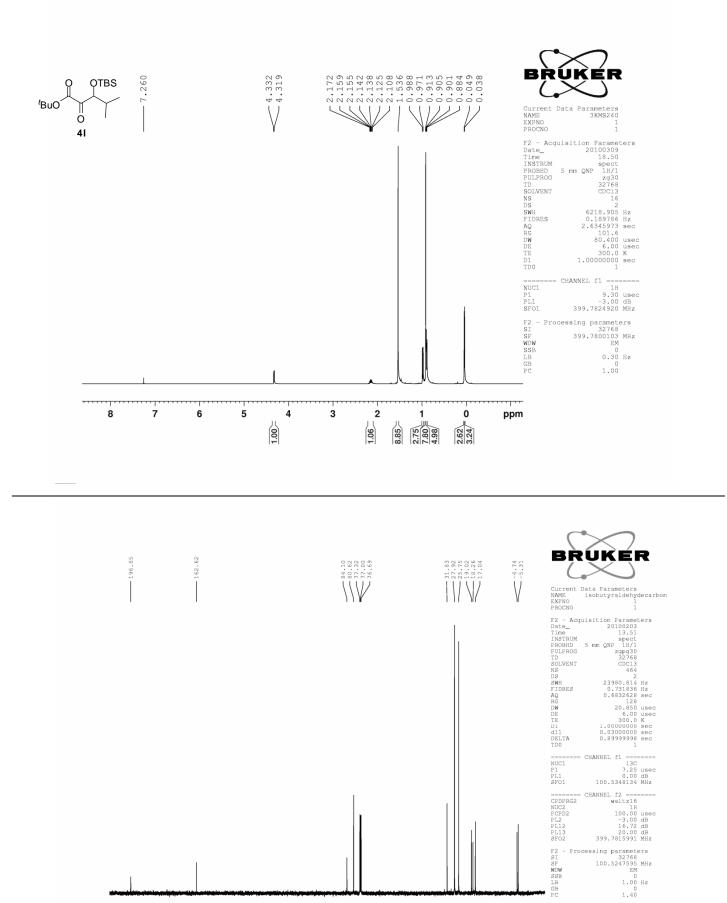














ppm

