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Quaternary Carbon Stereogenic Centers through Copper-Catalyzed Enantioselective Allylic Substitutions with Readily Accessible Aryl- or Heteroaryllithium Reagents and Aluminum Chlorides**

Fang Gao, Yunmi Lee, Kyoko Mandai, and Amir H. Hoveyda*

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION, PART A

General. Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a Bruker FT-IR Alpha (ATR mode) spectrophotometer, v_{max} in cm⁻¹. Bands are characterized as broad (br), strong (s), medium (m), and weak (w). ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Unity INOVA 400 (400 MHz) spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm from tetramethylsilane with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CDCl₃: 7.26 ppm). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, integration, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet), and coupling constants (Hz). ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Unity INOVA 400 (100 MHz) spectrometer with complete proton decoupling. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm from tetramethylsilane with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CDCl₃: 77.16 ppm). Highresolution mass spectrometry was performed on a Micromass LCT ESI-MS (positive mode) at the Mass Spectrometry Facility, Boston College. Enantiomer ratios were determined by GLC analysis (Alltech Associated Chiral dex GTA column (30 m x 0.25 mm) and Betadex 120 column (30 m x 0.25 mm)) and HPLC analysis (high-performance liquid chromatography) with a Shimadzu chromatograph (Chiral Technologies Chiralcel OD (4.6 x 250 mm), Chiral Technologies Chiralpak AD (4.6 x 250 mm), Chiral Technologies Chiralcel OB-H (4.6 x 250 mm), Chiral Technologies Chiralcel OJ-H (4.6 x 250 mm), Chiral Technologies Chiralcel OD-H (4.6 x 250 mm), or Chiral Technologies Chiralpak AD-H (4.6 x 250 mm)) in comparison with authentic racemic materials. Specific rotations were measured on a Rudolph Research Analytical Autopol IV Polarimeter.

Unless otherwise noted, all reactions were carried out with distilled and degassed solvents under an atmosphere of dry N_2 in oven- (135 °C) or flame-dried glassware with standard dry box or vacuum-line techniques. Pentane and dichloromethane (Fisher Scientific) were purified by passing through two alumina columns under a positive pressure of dry argon by a modified Innovative Technologies purification system. Tetrahydrofuran (Aldrich Chemical Co.) was purified by distillation from sodium benzophenone ketyl immediately prior to use unless otherwise specified. All work-up and purification procedures were carried out with reagent grade solvents (purchased from Fisher Scientific) under air. All substrates are prepared according to

previously reported procedures;¹ all substrates possess *E*-olefin geometry and purities are established by ¹H NMR analysis (400 MHz).

■ Reagents and Ligands:

Ag-NHC complex 1: prepared according to a previously reported procedure.²

Ag-NHC complex 2a: prepared according to a previously reported procedure.³

Ag-NHC complex 2b: prepared according to a previously reported procedure.⁴

Ag-NHC complex 2c: prepared according to a previously reported procedure.⁵

Ag-NHC complex 3 and 4: prepared according to a previously reported procedure.⁶

9-Borabicyclo[**3.3.1]nonane (0.5 M in thf):** purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. and used as received.

4-Bromoanisole: purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. and purified by distillation over CaH₂.

3-Bromofuran: purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. and purified by distillation over sodium.

3-Bromothiophene: purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. and purified by distillation over CaH₂.

1-Bromo-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene: purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. and purified by distillation over CaH₂.

n-Butyllithium (15% in hexanes): purchased from Strem Chemicals Inc. and titrated before use.

t-Butyllithium (16% in pentane): purchased from Strem Chemicals Inc. and titrated before use.

Copper(II) dichloride bishydrate: purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. and used as received.

Diethylaluminum chloride: purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. and used as received.

Diethylphenylaluminum: prepared according to a previously reported procedure.⁷

Furan: purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. and purified by distillation over sodium.

Hydrogen peroxide (35% wt solution in water): purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. and used as received.

Magnesium turning: purchased from Strem Chemicals Inc. and used as received.

Methylmagnesium iodide: prepared from iodomethane and Mg turning in Et₂O.

^[1] a) C. A. Luchaco-Cullis, H. Mizutani, K. E. Murphy, A. H. Hoveyda, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2001, 40, 1456–1460. b) M. A. Kacprzynski, T. L. May, S. A. Kazane, A. H. Hoveyda, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2007, 46, 4554–4558. c) Y. Lee, A. H. Hoveyda, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2006, *128*, 15604–15605. d) F. Gao, K. P. McGrath, Y. Lee, A. H. Hoveyda, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2010, Submitted for publication.

^[2] J. J. Van Veldhuizen, J. E. Campbell, R. E. Giudici, A. H. Hoveyda, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2005, 127, 6877-6882.

^[3] M. K. Brown, T. L. May, C. A. Baxter, A. H. Hoveyda, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2007, 46, 1097–1100.

^[4] Y. Lee, K. Akiyama, D. G. Gillingham, M. K. Brown, A. H. Hoveyda, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2008, 130, 446 447.

^[5] K. Akiyama, F. Gao, A. H. Hoveyda, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2010, 49, 419 423.

^[6] K-s. Lee, A. H. Hoveyda, J. Org. Chem. 2009, 74, 4455 4462.

^[7] T. L. May, M. K. Brown, A. H. Hoveyda, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2008, 47, 7358 7362.

N-Methylpyrrole: purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. and purified by distillation over CaH₂.
Phenyllithium (2.0 M in Bu₂O): purchased from Acros Organics and titrated before use.
Sodium perborate tetrahydrate: purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. and used as received.
Thiophene: purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. and purified by distillation over CaH₂.

■ Representative Experimental Procedure for the Preparation of Diethylarylaluminum Reagents:⁷ Under a N₂ atmosphere, 4-bromoanisole (626 μ L, 5.0 mmol) and tetrahydrofuran (thf, 700 μ L) are placed in a flame-dried round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar. The solution is allowed to cool to -78 °C (dry ice/acetone bath). *n*-Butyllithium (1.61 M in hexanes, 3.10 mL, 5.0 mmol) is added through a syringe dropwise over ten minutes and the resulting mixture is allowed to stir at -78 °C for 1 h. Pentane (3.0 mL), followed by diethylaluminum chloride (690 μ L, 5.5 mmol) is added to the solution through syringes and the suspension of white precipitate is allowed to warm to 22 °C and stir for 12 h. After that time, the resulting mixture is allowed to stand for 30 minutes to assist with the settling of white solid (LiCl) and the colorless supernatant (diethyl(4-methoxyphenyl)aluminum, 0.616 M) is used directly without further purification.

Experimental Procedure for the Preparation of Diethyl(2-furyl)aluminum Reagent: Under a N₂ atmosphere, furan (727 μ L, 10.0 mmol) and tetrahydrofuran (thf, 1.4 mL) are added to a flame-dried round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar through syringes. The solution is allowed to cool to -78 °C (dry ice/acetone bath). *n*-Butyllithium (1.61 M in hexanes, 6.21 mL, 10.0 mmol) is added through a syringe and the resulting yellow solution is allowed to stir at 0 °C for 1 h, after which time the solution is allowed to cool to -78 °C again. Pentane (5.6 mL), followed by diethylaluminum chloride (1.38 mL, 11.0 mmol) is added to the solution through syringes and the mixture is allowed to warm to 22 °C and stir for 12 h. The resulting mixture is allowed to stand for 30 minutes to assist with the settling of white solid (LiCl) and the clear yellow supernatant (diethyl(2-furyl)aluminum, 0.653 M) is used directly without further purification.

■ Diethyl(2-thienyl)aluminum Reagent: prepared the same way as diethyl(2-furyl)aluminum reagent and used as supernatant without further purification.

Experimental Procedure for the Preparation of Diethyl(3-furyl)aluminum Reagent: Under a N₂ atmosphere, 3-bromofuran (449 μ L, 5.0 mmol) and diethyl ether (Et₂O, 3.1 mL) are added to a flame-dried round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar through syringes. The solution is allowed to cool to -78 °C (dry ice/acetone bath). *n*-Butyllithium (1.61 M in hexanes, 3.1 mL, 5.0 mmol) is added through a syringe and the resulting yellow mixture is allowed to stir at -78 °C for 1 h. Diethylaluminum chloride (690 μ L, 5.5 mmol) is added to the solution through a syringe and the mixture is allowed to warm to 22 °C and stir for 12 h. The resulting mixture is allowed to stand for 30 minutes to assist with the settling of white solid (LiCl) and the clear yellow supernatant (diethyl(3-furyl)aluminum, 0.681 M) is used directly without further purification. ■ Diethyl(3-thienyl)aluminum Reagent: prepared the same way as diethyl(3-furyl)aluminum reagent and used as supernatant without further purification.

Experimental Procedure for the Preparation of Diethyl(2-pyrryl)aluminum Reagent: Under an N₂ atmosphere, *N*-methylpyrrole (444 μ L, 5.0 mmol) and diethyl ether (Et₂O, 3.1 mL) are added to a flame-dried round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar through syringes. The solution is allowed to cool to -78 °C (dry ice/acetone bath). *t*-Butyllithium (1.62 M in pentane, 3.1 mL, 5.0 mmol) is added through a syringe and the resulting yellow solution is allowed to stir at 0 °C for 1 h. White solid is generated and the mixture is allowed to cool to -78 °C. Diethylaluminum chloride (690 μ L, 5.5 mmol) is added to the solution through a syringe and the mixture is allowed to stand for 30 minutes to assist with the settling of white solid (LiCl) and the clear orange supernatant (diethyl(2-pyrryl)aluminum, 0.682 M) is used directly without further purification.

■ Representative Experimental Procedure for Cu-Catalyzed Enantioselective Allylic Substitution Reactions of Diethylaryl/heteroarylaluminum Reagents to Allylic Phosphates: In an N₂ filled glove box, an oven-dried vial (8 mL, 17 x 60 mm) with a magnetic stir bar is charged with NHC-Ag(I) complex 2a (0.9 mg, 7.5 x 10⁻⁴ mmol) and sealed with a septum before removal from the glove box. To the vial under an N₂ atmosphere are added tetrahydrofuran (thf, 0.5 mL) and a solution of CuCl₂•2H₂O (0.02 M in thf, 75 μ L, 1.50 x 10⁻³ mmol). The light blue solution is allowed to stir at 22 °C for 30 minutes and a solution of (E)-tert-butyl-4-(diethoxyphosphoryloxy)-2-methylbut-2-enoate (46.2 mg, 0.150 mmol) in thf (0.5 mL) is added through a syringe. After stirring for 10 minutes, the reaction mixture is allowed to cool to -78 °C (dry ice/acetone bath). A solution of diethylphenylaluminum reagent (0.622 M in pentane, 723 μ L, 0.450 mmol) is added slowly through a syringe. The vial is transferred to a -30 °C cryocool. After 1 h, the reaction solution is allowed to cool to 78 °C and quenched by addition of a saturated aqueous solution of Rochelle's salt (potassium sodium tartrate, 2 mL). The aqueous layer is washed with Et₂O (3 x 1 mL) and the combined organic layers are passed through a short plug of MgSO₄ and silica gel. The filtrate is concentrated under reduced pressure to provide colorless oil residue, which is purified by silica gel column chromatography (30:1 pentane:Et₂O) to afford product 6 as colorless oil (34.2 mg, 0.147 mmol, 98% yield). (R)-tert-Butyl 2-methyl-2-phenylbut-3-enoate (6): The compound has been previously reported and spectra data match those previously described).⁸ ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.33 7.22 (5H, m), 6.37 (1H, dd, J = 17.6, 10.8 Hz, 5.25 (1H, dd, J = 10.8, 1.2 Hz), 5.13 (1H, dd, J = 17.6, 1.2 Hz), 1.58 (3H, s), 1.41 (9H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 174.0, 144.3, 141.7, 128.4, 126.7, 126.5, 114.6, 81.1, 54.4, 28.0, 23.6. Specific Rotation: $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ +3.49 (*c* 1.06, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 90.5:9.5 er.

Proof of Stereochemistry: Literature value ($[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 3.05 (*c* 0.747, CHCl₃), 94.5:5.5 er) is assigned to the (*S*) enantiomer.⁸

^[8] K. E. Murphy, A. H. Hoveyda, Org. Lett. 2005, 7, 1255 1258.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by GLC analysis in comparison with authentic racemic material (91.1:8.9 er shown; β -dex column, 15 psi, 90 °C).



(*R*)-*tert*-Butyl 2-ethyl-2-phenylbut-3-enoate (Entry 2, Table 2): The compound has been previously reported and spectra data match those described.⁸ ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.31 7.18 (5H, m), 6.35 (1H, dd, J = 17.6, 10.8 Hz), 5.25 (1H, dd, J = 11.2, 1.2 Hz), 4.97 (1H, dd, J = 17.6, 1.2 Hz), 2.15 (1H, dq, J = 14.0, 7.6 Hz), 2.06 (1H, dq, J = 13.6, 7.2 Hz), 1.39 (9H, s), 0.84 (3H, t, J = 7.2 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.6, 142.7, 140.3, 128.1, 127.4, 126.6, 115.7, 81.0, 58.5, 29.5, 28.0, 9.5. Specific Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 12.4 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 91:9 er.

Proof of Stereochemistry: Literature value ($[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +14.3 (*c* 0.493, CHCl₃), 89.5:10.5 er) is assigned to the (*S*) enantiomer.⁸

Enantiomeric purity was determined by GLC analysis in comparison with authentic racemic material obtained from the derived methyl ester derivative, which was prepared by deprotection of *tert*-butyl ester with trifluoroacetic acid in CH_2Cl_2 , followed by methylation of the derived acid with MeI and K_2CO_3 in dmf (91.4:8.6 er shown; Chiral dex GTA column, 15 psi, 90 °C).



(*R*)-*tert*-Butyl 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methylbut-3-enoate (Entry 3, Table 2). IR (neat): 2979 (w), 1721 (s), 1610 (w), 1510 (s), 1367 (m), 1247 (s), 1161 (s), 1122 (s), 1034 (m), 920 (w), 831 (m) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.19 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 6.84 (2H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 6.37 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 10.4 Hz), 5.22 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.8, 1.2 Hz), 5.11 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 0.8 Hz), 3.78 (3H, s), 1.54 (3H, s), 1.40 (9H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 174.2, 158.3, 142.0, 136.3, 127.7, 114.3, 113.7, 81.0, 55.4, 53.7, 28.0, 23.6; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₆H₂₆N₁O₃ [M+NH₄]⁺: 280.1913, Found: 280.1914. Specific Rotation: [α]_D²⁰ 4.11 (*c* 1.72, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 90.5:9.5 er.

Enantiomeric purity was determined by HPLC analysis in comparison with authentic racemic material obtained from the derived methyl ester derivative, which was prepared by deprotection of *tert*-butyl ester with trifluoroacetic acid in CH_2Cl_2 , followed by methylation of the derived acid with MeI and K_2CO_3 in dmf (90.7:9.3 er shown; Chiralcel OB-H column, 99.8/0.2 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 0.5 mL/min, 220 nm).



Peak #	Time (mins)	Area (%)	Peak #	Time (mins)	Area (%)
1	38.14	49.4	1	40.16	9.3
2	48.34	50.6	2	48.10	90.7

(*R*)-*tert*-Butyl 2-methyl-2-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)but-3-enoate (Entry 4, Table 2). IR (neat): 1725 (m), 1369 (m), 1324 (s), 1253 (m), 1161 (s), 1121 (s), 1078 (s), 1016 (s), 924 (m), 842 (m) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.56 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.38 (2H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 6.33 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 17.2 Hz), 5.30 (1H, d, *J* = 11.6 Hz), 5.15 (1H, d, *J* = 17.6 Hz), 1.58 (3H, s), 1.41 (9H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.0, 148.0, 140.6, 128.8 (q, *J* = 32.0 Hz), 126.8, 126.1 (q, *J* = 270.9 Hz), 125.1 (q, *J* = 4.4 Hz), 115.2, 81.4, 54.3, 27.7, 23.3; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₆H₂₃F₃N₁O₂ [M+NH₄]⁺: 318.1681, Found: 318.1693. Specific Rotation: [α]_D²⁰ +2.30 (*c* 1.57, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 83:17 er.

Enantiomeric purity was determined by GLC analysis in comparison with authentic racemic material (82.9:17.1 er shown; β -dex column, 15 psi, 90 °C).



(*R*)-Dimethyl(phenyl)(2-phenylbut-3-en-2-yl)silane (Entry 5, Table 2): The compound has been previously reported and spectra data match those described.^{1b 1}H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.37 7.06 (10H, m), 6.47 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 10.8 Hz), 5.09 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.8, 1.6 Hz), 4.94 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 1.2 Hz), 1.46 (3H, s), 0.24 (3H, s), 0.23 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 145.5, 143.1, 136.6, 135.0, 129.2, 127.9, 127.4, 126.6, 124.7, 111.4, 37.6, 19.0, 5.1, 5.2. Specific Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –15.7 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 96:4 er.

Proof of Stereochemistry: Literature value ($[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 17.1 (*c* 0.513, CHCl₃), 92.5:7.5 er) is assigned to the (*R*) enantiomer.^{1b}

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with H_2O_2) in comparison with authentic racemic material (95.8:4.2 er shown; Chiralcel OD column, 98/2 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm).



(*R*)-(2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)but-3-en-2-yl)dimethyl(phenyl)silane (Entry 6, Table 2): The compound has been previously reported and spectra data match those described.^{1b} ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.38 7.26 (5H, m), 6.99 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 6.76 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 6.41 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 10.8 Hz), 5.07 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.8, 1.6 Hz), 4.98 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 1.2 Hz), 3.78 (3H, s), 1.43 (3H, s), 0.24 (3H, s), 0.23 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 157.0, 143.4, 137.7, 136.9, 135.1, 129.3, 127.7, 127.5, 113.4, 111.3, 55.4, 36.8, 19.4, 5.0, 5.0. Specific Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –22.9 (*c* 2.22, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 97:3 er sample.

Proof of Stereochemistry: Literature value ($[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 4.38 (*c* 0.213, CHCl₃), 95:5 er) is assigned to the (*R*) enantiomer.^{1b}

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with H_2O_2) in comparison with authentic racemic material (95.8:4.2 er shown; Chiralcel AD column, 99/1 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm).



(*R*)-1-Bromo-2-(2-phenylbut-3-en-2-yl)benzene (8, Eq 1): IR (neat): 3084 (w), 3057 (w), 2977 (w), 1492 (w), 1467 (m), 1446 (m), 1425 (w), 1020 (m), 918 (m), 753 (s), 698 (s), 601 (w) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.60 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.6 Hz), 7.53 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.6 Hz), 7.33 (1H, ddd, *J* = 7.2, 7.2, 1.6 Hz), 7.29 7.23 (2H, m), 7.20 7.16 (1H, m), 7.13 7.08 (3H, m), 6.66 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 10.8 Hz), 5.19 (1H, ddd, *J* = 10.8, 0.8, 0.4 Hz), 4.99 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 0.8 Hz), 1.87 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.4, 146.1, 145.1, 141.7, 135.7, 129.8, 128.6, 128.3, 128.2, 127.3, 127.0, 125.8, 124.3, 113.4, 51.5, 26.6; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₆H₁₆Br₁ [M+H]⁺: 287.0435, Found: 287.0439. Specific Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 17.3 (*c* 0.57, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 94.5:5.5 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with H_2O_2) in comparison with authentic racemic material (94.5:5.5 er shown; Chiralcel OD column, 95/5 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm).



Peak #	Time (mins)	Area (%)	Peak #	Time (mins)	Area (%)
1	14.21	50.0	1	14.31	5.5
2	21.58	50.0	2	21.85	94.5

(*R*)-*tert*-Butyl 2-(furan-2-yl)-2-methylbut-3-enoate (9, Scheme 2). IR (neat): 2980 (w), 1729 (s), 1368 (m), 1253 (m), 1155 (s), 1116 (m), 1012 (w), 929 (w), 801 (w), 733 (m) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35 7.33 (1H, m), 6.29 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.2, 1.6 Hz), 6.27 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 10.8 Hz), 6.13 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.2, 0.8 Hz), 5.20 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.4, 0.8 Hz), 5.09 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 0.8 Hz), 1.59 (3H, s), 1.40 (9H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.1, 156.2, 141.8, 139.3, 114.9, 110.2, 106.0, 81.5, 51.2, 28.0, 21.6; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₃H₁₉O₃ [M+H]⁺: 223.1334, Found: 223.1329. Specific Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 2.38 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 99:1 er.

Enantiomeric purity was determined by GLC analysis in comparison with authentic racemic material (98.9:1.1 er shown; Chiral dex GTA column, 10 psi, 50 °C).



(*S*)-2-(2-Phenylbut-3-en-2-yl)furan (Entry 1, Table 3). IR (neat): 3085 (w), 3058 (w), 2979 (w), 2936 (w), 1491 (w), 1445 (w), 1409 (w), 1155 (w), 1009 (m), 922 (m), 759 (m), 730 (s), 697 (s) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.38 7.37 (1H, m), 7.33 7.28 (2H, m), 7.25 7.18 (3H, m), 6.38 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 10.4 Hz), 6.35 6.34 (1H, m), 6.13 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.2, 0.8 Hz), 5.23 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.8, 1.2 Hz), 5.01 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 1.2 Hz), 1.77 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.6, 145.8, 143.5, 141.7, 128.2, 127.1, 126.5, 113.7, 109.9, 106.3, 47.4, 25.2; HRMS (ESI+):

Calcd for $C_{14}H_{15}O_1[M+H]^+$: 199.1123, Found: 199.1122. Specific Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 26.8 (*c* 1.19, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 99:1 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with NaBO₃•4H₂O) in comparison with authentic racemic material (98.6:1.4 er shown; Chiralcel AD-H column, 97/3 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 0.5 mL/min, 220 nm).



(*S*)-2-(2-(2-Bromophenyl)but-3-en-2-yl)furan (Entry 2, Table 3). IR (neat): 3059 (w), 2979 (w), 2939 (w), 1465 (w), 1427 (w), 1408 (w), 1368 (w), 1017 (m), 1009 (m), 922 (m), 799 (w), 751 (s), 723 (s) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.55 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.6, 0.8 Hz), 7.34 7.24 (3H, m), 7.09 (1H, td, *J* = 7.6, 1.6 Hz), 6.45 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 10.4 Hz), 6.33 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.2, 2.0 Hz), 6.05 (1H, d, *J* = 3.2 Hz), 5.20 (1H, d, *J* = 10.4 Hz), 4.97 (1H, d, *J* = 17.2 Hz), 1.88 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.9, 144.0, 142.9, 141.0, 135.4, 129.8, 128.4, 127.2, 123.7, 113.7, 110.5, 106.3, 48.6, 24.3; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₄H₁₄Br₁O₁ [M+H]⁺: 277.0228, Found: 277.0217. Specific Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 39.8 (*c* 1.73, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 99.5:0.5 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with NaBO₃•4H₂O) in comparison with authentic racemic material (99.7:0.3 er shown; Chiralcel OJ-H column, 95/5 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 0.5 mL/min, 220 nm).



(*S*)-2-(2-(2-Methoxyphenyl)but-3-en-2-yl)furan (Entry 3, Table 3). IR (neat): 3081 (w), 2978 (w), 2936 (w), 2834 (w), 1598 (w), 1581 (w), 1488 (m), 1460 (m), 1434 (m), 1242 (s), 1027 (m), 1007 (m), 883 (m), 751 (s), 726 (s) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.31 7.30 (1H, m), 7.26 7.21 (1H, m), 7.05 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.6 Hz), 6.92 6.86 (2H, m), 6.41 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.7, 10.8 Hz), 6.32 6.30 (1H, m), 6.02 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.2, 0.8 Hz), 5.13 (1H, dt, *J* = 10.4, 0.4 Hz), 4.93 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 1.2 Hz), 3.62 (3H, s), 1.81 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.5, 157.9, 143.5, 140.6, 134.0, 128.3, 128.1, 120.5, 112.5, 112.4, 110.0, 104.6, 55.5, 46.2, 23.7; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₅H₁₇O₂ [M+H]⁺: 229.1229, Found: 229.1227. Specific Rotation: $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$ 20.6 (*c* 1.52, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 99.5:0.5 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with NaBO₃•4H₂O) in comparison with authentic racemic material (99.6:0.4 er shown; Chiralcel OJ-H column, 96/4 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 0.5 mL/min, 220 nm).



Peak #	Time (mins)	Area (%)	Peak #	Time (mins)	Area (%)
1	25.55	49.6	1	26.07	0.4
2	30.59	50.4	2	30.66	99.6

(*S*)-2-(2-*o*-Tolylbut-3-en-2-yl)furan (Entry 4, Table 3). IR (neat): 3059 (w), 3015 (w), 2978 (w), 2933 (w), 2876 (w), 1499 (w), 1486 (w), 1456 (w), 1153 (w), 1008 (m), 922 (m), 750 (m), 724 (s) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.34 7.33 (1H, m), 7.31 7.28 (1H, m), 7.20 7.16 (2H, m), 7.16 7.10 (1H, m), 6.48 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 10.4 Hz), 6.33 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.2, 1.6 Hz), 6.05 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.8, 0.8 Hz), 5.16 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.4, 0.8 Hz), 4.92 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 1.2 Hz), 1.99 (3H, s), 1.79 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.4, 143.6, 143.1, 141.0, 137.3, 132.3, 127.6, 126.9, 125.8, 113.0, 110.2, 105.1, 47.5, 25.8, 21.0; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₅H₁₇O₁ [M+H]⁺: 213.1279, Found: 213.1273. Specific Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 21.1 (*c* 1.92, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 98:2 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with NaBO₃•4H₂O) in comparison with authentic racemic material (98.3:1.7 er shown; Chiralpak AD-H column, 95/5 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 0.5 mL/min, 220 nm).



(*S*)-2-(2-(4-Nitrophenyl)but-3-en-2-yl)furan (Entry 5, Table 3). IR (neat): 1603 (w), 1514 (s), 1344 (s), 1316 (w), 1154 (w), 1110 (w), 1011 (m), 925 (m), 851 (m), 734 (m), 699 (m) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.15 8.11 (2H, m), 7.38 7.37 (1H, m), 7.33 7.30 (2H, m), 6.36 6.35 (1H, m), 6.32 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 10.8 Hz), 6.18 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.2, 0.8 Hz), 5.29 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.4, 0.8 Hz), 5.03 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 0.8 Hz), 1.77 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.0, 153.3, 146.6, 142.2, 142.1, 128.1, 123.5, 115.0, 110.2, 106.8, 47.6, 25.3; HRMS (ESI+):

Calcd for $C_{14}H_{14}N_1O_3[M+H]^+$: 244.0974, Found: 244.0985. Specific Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 21.1 (*c* 1.92, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 98.5:1.5 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with NaBO₃•4H₂O) in comparison with authentic racemic material (98.6:1.4 er shown; Chiralpak AD-H column, 93/7 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 0.5 mL/min, 220 nm).



(*R*)-(2-(Furan-2-yl)but-3-en-2-yl)dimethyl(phenyl)silane (Entry 6, Table 3). IR (neat): 3079 (w), 3050 (w), 3010 (w), 2959 (w), 2929 (w), 1624 (w), 1500 (w), 1192 (m), 1160 (w), 1015 (w), 923 (w), 901 (w), 833 (m), 816 (s), 772 (m), 723 (s), 699 (s), 654 (m) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.37 7.27 (6H, m), 6.28 6.27 (1H, m), 6.26 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 10.8 Hz), 5.77 5.76 (1H, m), 5.03 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.8, 1.6 Hz), 4.84 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 1.2 Hz), 1.35 (3H, s), 0.36 (3H, s), 0.30 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 159.9, 140.6, 140.4, 136.3, 134.6, 129.2, 127.3, 111.2, 110.3, 103.4, 35.8, 17.7, 4.9, 5.0; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₆H₂₁O₁Si₁ [M+H]⁺: 257.1362, Found: 257.1366. Specific Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 4.00 (*c* 1.37, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 85:15 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with H_2O_2) in comparison with authentic racemic material (86.8:13.2 er shown; Chiralcel OJ-H column, 95/5 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 0.5 mL/min, 220 nm).



(*S*)-3-(2-Phenylbut-3-en-2-yl)furan (Entry 7, Table 3). IR (neat): 2976 (w), 1636 (w), 1599 (w), 1492 (w), 1445 (w), 1409 (w), 1368 (w), 1160 (w), 1060 (w), 1025 (m), 1000 (w), 954 (w), 918 (m), 873 (m), 785 (m), 758 (m), 728 (w), 698 (s), 599 (s), 553 (w), 532 (w) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.39–7.38 (1H, m), 7.30–7.28 (4H, m), 7.23–7.19 (1H, m), 7.16–7.15 (1H, m), 6.26 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 10.8 Hz), 6.19–6.18 (1H, m), 5.16 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.8, 1.2 Hz), 4.98 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 1.2 Hz), 1.70 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 146.9, 145.6, 143.1, 139.5, 132.5, 128.2, 127.3, 126.4, 113.1, 110.7, 44.7, 27.2; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₄H₁₅O₁ [M+H]⁺: 199.1123, Found: 199.1120. Specific Rotation: [α]_D²⁰ –4.32 (*c* 0.47, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 97:3 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with NaBO₃•4H₂O) in comparison with authentic racemic material (97.1:2.9 er shown; Chiralcel OJ-H column, 99/1 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm).



Peak #	Time (mins)	Area (%)	Peak #	Time (mins)	Area (%)
1	31.147	50.2	1	30.251	97.1
2	43.542	49.8	2	42.641	2.9

(*S*)-2-(2-Phenylbut-3-en-2-yl)thiophene (Entry 8, Table 3). IR (neat): 3084 (w), 3059 (w), 2976 (w), 2931 (w), 1634 (w), 1599 (w), 1491 (w), 1444 (w), 1407 (w), 1370 (w), 1237 (w), 999 (w), 918 (m), 853 (w), 828 (w), 759 (m), 692 (s), 527 (w) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.30–7.25 (4H, m), 7.24–7.19 (2H, m), 6.95 (1H, dd, *J* = 5.2, 3.6 Hz), 6.79 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.6, 1.2 Hz), 6.38 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 10.4 Hz), 5.20 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.8, 1.2 Hz), 4.96 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 1.2 Hz), 1.87 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 153.0, 147.5, 146.1, 128.2, 127.4, 126.6, 126.5, 125.0, 124.1, 113.5, 48.5, 28.8; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₄H₁₅S₁[M+H]⁺: 215.0895, Found: 215.0892. Specific Rotation: [α]_D²⁰ –22.6 (*c* 0.31, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 96:4 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis in comparison with authentic racemic material (96.0:4.0 er shown; Chiralcel OD-H column, 100/0 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 0.5 mL/min, 254 nm).



(*S*)-2-(2-(2-Bromophenyl)but-3-en-2-yl)thiophene (Entry 9, Table 3). IR (neat): 3064 (w), 2974 (w), 2933 (w), 1463 (w), 1430 (w), 1406 (w), 1368 (w), 1348 (w), 1018 (m), 910 (m), 852 (w), 824 (w), 805 (w), 753 (m), 732 (m), 689 (s), 644 (m) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.57 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.6 Hz), 7.52 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.6 Hz), 7.30 (1H, td, *J* = 7.6, 1.2 Hz), 7.19 (1H, dd, *J* = 4.4, 1.2 Hz), 7.12 (1H, td, *J* = 7.6, 1.6 Hz), 6.93 (1H, dd, *J* = 4.8, 3.2 Hz), 6.67 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.6, 1.2 Hz), 6.58 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 10.8 Hz), 5.20 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.4, 0.4 Hz), 4.97 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.6, 1.2 Hz), 6.58 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 10.8 Hz), 5.20 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.4, 0.4 Hz), 4.97 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.6, 1.2 Hz), 6.58 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 10.8 Hz), 5.20 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.4, 0.4 Hz), 4.97 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.6, 1.2 Hz), 6.58 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 10.8 Hz), 5.20 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.4, 0.4 Hz), 4.97 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.6, 1.2 Hz), 6.58 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 10.8 Hz), 5.20 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.4, 0.4 Hz), 4.97 (1H, dd, J = 10.4, 0.4 Hz

dd, J = 17.2, 0.4 Hz), 1.99 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 152.5, 145.4, 145.1, 135.7, 129.6, 128.5, 127.1, 126.7, 124.5, 124.4, 123.4, 113.4, 49.5, 27.9; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₄H₁₄Br₁S₁ [M+H]⁺: 293.0000, Found: 293.0006. Specific Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 26.0 (*c* 2.93, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 98:2 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with NaBO₃•4H₂O) in comparison with authentic racemic material (98.4:1.6 er shown; Chiralcel OJ-H column, 94/6 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 0.5 mL/min, 220 nm).

Peak #	Time (mins)	Area (%)	Peak #	Time (mins)	Area (%)	_
1	27.08	49.5	1	27.57	1.6	
2	44.04	50.5	2	45.09	98.4	

(*S*)-2-(2-(4-Nitrophenyl)but-3-en-2-yl)thiophene (Entry 10, Table 3). IR (neat): 3081 (w), 2977 (w), 2935 (w), 1602 (w), 1513 (s), 1342 (s), 1238 (w), 1012 (w), 924 (w), 849 (m), 830 (w), 804 (w), 694 (s) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.14 8.11 (2H, m), 7.43 7.41 (2H, m), 7.25 7.22 (1H, m), 6.98 6.96 (1H, m), 6.81 6.78 (1H, m), 6.35 (1H, ddd, *J* = 17.2, 10.4, 0.8 Hz), 5.27 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.4, 0.4 Hz), 4.98 (1H, d, *J* = 17.2 Hz), 1.89 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.9, 151.1, 146.6, 144.7, 128.4, 126.7, 125.3, 124.7, 123.3, 114.7, 48.7, 28.6; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₄H₁₄N₁O₂S₁ [M+H]⁺: 260.0745, Found: 260.0754. Specific Rotation: $[\alpha]_{0}^{20}$ 2.70 (*c* 2.38, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 94:6 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with NaBO₃•4H₂O) in comparison with authentic racemic material (93.8:6.2 er shown; Chiralcel OD column, 96/4 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm).



(*S*)-*tert*-Butyl 2-methyl-2-(thiophen-2-yl)but-3-enoate (Entry 11, Table 3). IR (neat): 2978 (w), 2935 (w), 1724 (s), 1455 (w), 1432 (w), 1419 (w), 1367 (m), 1253 (s), 1237 (m), 1154 (s), 1113 (s), 920 (m), 877 (m), 693 (s) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.20 7.18 (1H, m), 6.95 6.92 (2H, m), 6.38 (1H, dd, J = 17.2, 10.4 Hz), 5.20 (1H, dd, J = 11.2, 0.8 Hz), 5.15 (1H, d, J = 17.2 Hz), 1.70 (3H, s), 1.42 (9H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.5, 147.6, 141.5, 126.4, 124.4, 124.3, 114.1, 81.6, 51.8, 27.9, 24.3; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₃H₁₉O₂S₁ [M+H]⁺: 239.1106, Found: 239.1105. Specific Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 2.41 (*c* 1.75, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 79:21 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis in comparison with authentic racemic material (87.7:12.3 er shown; Chiralcel OD column, 100% hexanes, 0.5 mL/min, 220 nm).



2	32.88	50.3	2	31.23	12.3

(*S*)-3-(2-Phenylbut-3-en-2-yl)thiophene (Entry 12, Table 3). IR (neat): 2974 (w), 1491 (w), 1444 (w), 1367 (w), 1000 (w), 918 (m), 838 (m), 755 (m), 698 (s), 664 (s), 528 (w) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.31–7.18 (6H, m), 6.97–6.96 (1H, m), 6.85–6.83 (1H, m), 6.36 (1H, ddd, *J* = 17.2, 10.4, 0.8 Hz), 5.17 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.8, 1.2 Hz), 4.92 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 1.2 Hz), 1.79 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.0, 147.6, 146.0, 128.2, 127.5, 126.3, 125.3, 120.9, 113.1, 48.2, 27.5; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₄H₁₅S₁ [M+H]⁺: 215.0895, Found: 215.0899. Specific Rotation: [α]_D²⁰ –6.69 (*c* 0.28, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 94:6 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with NaBO₃•4H₂O) in comparison with authentic racemic material (94.0:6.0 er shown; Chiralcel OD-H column, 95/5 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm).



(*R*)-3-(2-(2-Bromophenyl)but-3-en-2-yl)thiophene (Entry 13, Table 3). IR (neat): 2974 (w), 1633 (w), 1464 (w), 1409 (w), 1367 (w), 1231 (w), 1198 (w), 1173 (w), 1084 (w), 1019 (m), 917 (m), 838 (m), 750 (s), 652 (m), 455 (w) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.55 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.6 Hz), 7.51 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.0 Hz), 7.30 (1H, ddd, *J* = 8.0, 7.2, 1.6 Hz), 7.23 (1H, dd, *J* = 5.2, 3.2 Hz), 7.10 (1H, ddd, *J* = 7.6, 7.2, 1.6 Hz), 6.90 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.2, 1.6 Hz), 6.74 (1H, dd, *J* = 5.2, 1.2 Hz), 6.56 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 10.8 Hz), 5.17 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.4, 0.8 Hz), 4.94 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 0.8 Hz), 1.91 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.2, 145.7, 145.1, 135.7, 129.5, 128.3, 127.6, 127.2, 125.1, 124.2, 120.7, 113.1, 49.3, 26.6; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₄H₁₄Br₁S₁ [M+H]⁺: 293.0000, Found: 292.9987. Specific Rotation: [α]_D²⁰ –22.7 (*c* 1.19, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 97:3 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with NaBO₃•4H₂O) in comparison with authentic racemic material (97.0:3.0 er shown; Chiralcel OD-H column, 99/1 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm).



(*R*)-Dimethyl(phenyl)(2-(thiophen-3-yl)but-3-en-2-yl)silane (Entry 14, Table 3). IR (neat): 2959 (w), 1620 (w), 1427 (w), 1366 (w), 1247 (m), 1112 (m), 998 (w), 830 (s), 810 (s), 773 (s), 734 (s), 699 (s), 653 (s), 567 (m), 472 (m) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.39–7.34 (1H, m), 7.31–7.25 (4H, m), 7.20 (1H, dd, *J* = 5.2, 2.8 Hz), 6.80 (1H, dd, *J* = 5.2, 1.6 Hz), 6.65 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.2, 1.6 Hz), 6.36 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 10.8 Hz), 5.05 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.4, 1.2 Hz), 4.90 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 1.2 Hz), 1.44 (3H, s), 0.26 (6H, d, *J* = 6.4 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 146.5, 142.8, 136.5, 134.9, 129.3, 127.4, 127.2, 124.5, 117.9, 110.8, 36.7, 19.4, -5.2, -5.4; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₆H₂₁S₁Si₁ [M+H]⁺: 273.1133, Found: 273.1132. Specific Rotation: [α]_D²⁰ –18.7 (*c* 0.41, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 94:6 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis in comparison with authentic racemic material (93.6:6.4 er shown; Chiralcel OD-H column, 100% hexanes, 0.2 mL/min, 220 nm).



Peak #	Time (mins)	Area (%)	Peak #	Time (mins)	Area (%)
1	44.948	50.2	1	46.885	6.4
2	48.778	49.8	2	48.940	93.6

(*R*)-1-(3,7-Dimethylocta-1,6-dien-3-yl)-4-methoxybenzene (sporochnol methyl ether, not shown in Scheme 3). IR (neat): 2966 (m), 2927 (m), 2857 (w), 2835 (w), 1610 (w), 1511 (s), 1463 (w), 1295 (w), 1249 (s), 1182 (m), 1038 (m), 913 (w), 828 (m), 649 (w), 545 (w) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.25–7.22 (2H, m), 6.87–6.83 (2H, m), 6.02 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 10.8 Hz), 5.11–5.07 (2H, m), 5.03 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 1.2 Hz), 3.80 (3H, s), 1.91–1.67 (4H, m), 1.66 (3H, s), 1.53 (3H, s), 1.36 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 157.7, 147.4, 139.7, 131.4, 127.7, 124.9, 113.5, 111.6, 55.4, 43.8, 41.3, 25.8, 25.2, 23.4, 17.7; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₇H₂₅O₁ [M+H]⁺: 245.1905, Found: 245.1905. Specific Rotation: [α]_D²⁰ –2.57 (*c* 0.79, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 78.5:21.5 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with NaBO₃•4H₂O) in comparison with authentic racemic material (78.7:21.3 er shown; Chiralcel OD-H column, 99/1 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm).



Enantioselective Synthesis of *R***-(–)-sporochnol (Scheme 3): Procedure for Demethylation of Sporochnol Methyl Ether.** A flame-dried 6-dram vial is charged with sporochnol methyl ether (17.4 mg, 0.071 mmol) and a stir bar. The vial is sealed with a septum and purged with N_2 flow for 10 minutes. Freshly prepared MeMgI in diethyl ether (890 µL, 0.356 mmol) is added to the reaction vessel and solvent is carefully removed under reduced pressure. The resulting mixture is heated in a 180 °C oil bath for 10 minutes (white smoke generated as the reaction goes

on and disappears in 10 minutes), after which time, it is allowed to cool to 22 °C and diluted with Et₂O (5 mL). A saturated solution of NH₄Cl is added to quench the reaction and layers are separated. The aqueous layer is washed with Et₂O (5 mL x 3) and the combined organic layers are dried with anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a slightly yellow oil, which is subjected to silica gel chromatography (10:1 hexanes:ethyl acetate) to furnish the desired product as colorless oil (14.1 mg, 0.061 mmol, 86% yield). *R*-(–)-Sporochnol: The compound has been previously reported and spectra data match those previously described.⁹ IR (neat): 3332 (br), 2966 (w), 2922 (w), 2857 (w), 1611 (w), 1511 (s), 1439 (w), 1374 (w), 1232 (m), 1178 (m), 1013 (w), 912 (m), 828 (s), 651 (w), 541 (w) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.20–7.17 (2H, m), 6.78–6.75 (2H, m), 6.00 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 10.8 Hz), 5.10–5.00 (3H, m), 4.68 (1H, s), 1.86–1.61 (4H, m), 1.66 (3H, s), 1.52 (3H, s), 1.35 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 153.5, 147.3, 139.9, 131.4, 130.0, 124.8, 114.9, 111.6, 43.8, 41.3, 25.8, 25.1, 23.4, 17.7; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₆H₂₃O₁[M+H]⁺: 231.1749, Found: 231.1751. Specific Rotation: [α]_D²⁰ –2.03 (*c* 0.82, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 78.5:21.5 er.

Proof of Stereochemistry: Literature value ($[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 2.5 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃), 98.5:1.5 er) is assigned to the (*R*) enantiomer.⁹

(*R*)-2-(3,7-Dimethylocta-1,6-dien-3-yl)furan (11, Scheme 3). IR (neat): 2970 (w), 2925 (w), 2857 (w), 1504 (w), 1452 (w), 1412 (w), 1376 (w), 1260 (w), 1156 (w), 1074 (w), 1012 (m), 916 (m), 799 (m), 730 (s), 598 (w) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.34–7.33 (1H, m), 6.29–6.27 (1H, m), 6.05–5.98 (2H, m), 5.10–5.04 (2H, m), 4.99 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 1.2 Hz), 1.91–1.76 (2H, m), 1.67 (3H, d, *J* = 1.2 Hz), 1.55 (3H, d, *J* = 0.4 Hz), 1.37 (3H, s), 1.35–1.21 (2H, m); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 160.6, 144.5, 141.2, 131.6, 124.5, 112.4, 109.9, 104.6, 42.3, 40.0, 25.8, 23.3, 22.8, 17.7; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₄H₂₁O₁ [M+H]⁺: 205.1592, Found: 205.1596. Specific Rotation: [α]_D²⁰ –19.6 (*c* 2.43, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 91:9 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with NaBO₃•4H₂O) in comparison with authentic racemic material (91.1:8.9 er shown; Chiralcel OD-H column, 99/1 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm).

^[9] A. Fadel, L. Vandromme, Tetrahedron: Asymmetry 1999, 10, 1153–1162.



(*R*)-2-(3,7-Dimethylocta-1,6-dien-3-yl)thiophene (12, Scheme 3). IR (neat): 2967 (m), 2925 (m), 2856 (w), 1439 (w), 1375 (w), 1235 (w), 916 (w), 849 (w), 825 (w), 692 (s) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.16 (1H, dd, *J* = 4.8, 0.8 Hz), 6.94 (1H, dd, *J* = 5.2, 4.0 Hz), 6.83 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.6, 1.2 Hz), 6.08 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 10.8 Hz), 5.13–5.05 (3H, m), 1.96–1.88 (2H, m), 1.85–1.71 (2H, m), 1.68 (3H, s), 1.56 (3H, s), 1.47 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 153.7, 146.4, 131.7, 126.5, 124.4, 123.2, 123.0, 112.0, 43.5, 43.0, 25.9, 25.8, 23.5, 17.7; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₄H₂₁S₁ [M+H]⁺: 221.1364, Found: 221.1374. Specific Rotation: [α]_D²⁰ –9.44 (*c* 0.35, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 81:19 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis in comparison with authentic racemic material (81.4:18.6 er shown; Chiralcel OJ-H column, 99/1 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 0.5 mL/min, 220 nm).



2	9.112	49.9	2	9.049	81.4

(*S*)-2-(2-Cyclohexylbut-3-en-2-yl)furan (13, Scheme 3). IR (neat): 2980 (w), 2926 (s), 2853 (m), 1635 (w), 1503 (w), 1450 (w), 1416 (w), 1370 (w), 1152 (w), 1014 (m), 914 (m), 802 (w), 731 (s), 598 (w) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.34–7.33 (1H, m), 6.27–6.26 (1H, m), 6.11 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 10.8 Hz), 5.99–5.97 (1H, m), 5.08 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.8, 1.6 Hz), 4.98 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 1.2 Hz), 1.78–1.59 (5H, m), 1.42–1.37 (1H, m), 1.30 (3H, s), 1.27–0.87 (5H, m); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 161.0, 143.4, 140.9, 112.9, 109.7, 104.9, 46.2, 45.6, 28.2, 27.9, 27.2, 27.1, 26.8, 18.4; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₄H₂₁O₁ [M+H]⁺: 205.1592, Found: 205.1595. Specific Rotation: [α]_D²⁰ –84.2 (*c* 1.37, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 98:2 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with NaBO₃•4H₂O) in comparison with authentic racemic material (98.1:1.9 er shown; Chiralcel OD-H column, 99/1 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm).



(*S*)-2-(2-Cyclohexylbut-3-en-2-yl)thiophene (14, Scheme 3). IR (neat): 2978 (w), 2923 (s), 2851 (m), 1449 (w), 1372 (w), 1235 (w), 1008 (w), 914 (w), 850 (w), 821 (w), 689 (s) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.15 (1H, dd, *J* = 5.2, 0.8 Hz), 6.93 (1H, dd, *J* = 5.2, 3.6 Hz), 6.80 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.6, 1.2 Hz), 6.14 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 10.8 Hz), 5.11 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.8, 1.2 Hz), 5.05 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 1.2 Hz), 1.76–1.57 (6H, m), 1.42 (3H, s), 1.27–0.91 (5H, m); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.2, 145.3, 126.3, 123.0, 122.8, 112.6, 49.6, 46.8, 28.2, 28.0, 27.2, 27.1, 26.8, 21.5; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₄H₂₁S₁ [M+H]⁺: 221.1364, Found: 221.1367. Specific Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –38.4 (*c* 0.34, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 91.5:8.5 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis in comparison with authentic racemic material (91.6:8.4 er shown; Chiralcel OJ-H column, 99/1 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 0.5 mL/min, 220 nm).



(*S*)-3-(2-Cyclohexylbut-3-en-2-yl)furan (15, Scheme 3). IR (neat): 2925 (s), 2853 (m), 1635 (w), 1501 (w), 1450 (w), 1413 (w), 1370 (w), 1159 (w), 1060 (w), 1027 (w), 914 (w), 873 (m), 778 (m), 726 (w), 600 (m) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35 (1H, dd, *J* = 1.6, 1.6 Hz), 7.13 (1H, dd, *J* = 1.6, 0.8 Hz), 6.30 (1H, dd, *J* = 0.8, 0.8 Hz), 6.02 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 10.8 Hz), 5.04 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.8, 1.6 Hz), 4.98 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 1.6 Hz), 1.74–1.56 (6H, m), 1.48–1.40 (1H, m), 1.25 (3H, s), 1.22–1.02 (2H, m), 0.98–0.86 (2H, m); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 145.2, 142.7, 138.8, 132.4, 112.3, 109.7, 47.3, 42.5, 28.00, 27.98, 27.21, 27.18, 26.8, 20.4; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₄H₂₁O₁ [M+H]⁺: 205.1592, Found: 205.1600. Specific Rotation: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –9.48 (*c* 0.27, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 95:5 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with NaBO₃•4H₂O) in comparison with authentic racemic material (95.0:5.0 er shown; Chiralcel OD-H column, 99/1 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm).



(*S*)-3-(2-Cyclohexylbut-3-en-2-yl)thiophene (16, Scheme 3). IR (neat): 2981 (w), 2926 (s), 2852 (m), 1449 (w), 913 (w), 770 (w), 652 (w) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.25 (1H, ddd, *J* = 5.2, 3.2, 0.4 Hz), 7.02 (1H, ddd, *J* = 5.2, 1.6, 0.4 Hz), 6.91 (1H, ddd, *J* = 2.8, 1.2, 0.4 Hz), 6.13 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.2, 10.8 Hz), 5.08 (1H, ddd, *J* = 11.2, 1.6, 0.4 Hz), 4.99 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 1.2 Hz), 1.75–1.58 (5H, m), 1.50–1.44 (1H, m), 1.34 (3H, s), 1.25–1.01 (3H, m), 0.99–0.86 (2H, m); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.6, 145.3, 126.8, 125.0, 119.5, 112.4, 47.8, 46.1, 28.2, 28.0, 27.3, 27.2, 26.8, 20.6; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₄H₂₁S₁ [M+H]⁺: 221.1364, Found: 221.1371. Specific Rotation: [α]_D²⁰ +1.39 (*c* 0.72, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 92.5:7.5 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with NaBO₃•4H₂O) in comparison with authentic racemic material (92.7:7.3 er shown; Chiralcel OD-H column, 99/1 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm).



Peak #	Time (mins)	Area (%)	Peak #	Time (mins)	Area (%)
1	31.811	49.9	1	33.456	7.3
2	38.232	50.1	2	41.527	92.7

(*R*)-2-(2-(Dimethyl(phenyl)silyl)but-3-en-2-yl)-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrrole (major isomer in endnote 16). IR (neat): 3070 (w), 2961 (w), 1617 (w), 1480 (w), 1427 (w), 1409 (w), 1294 (w), 1249 (w), 1109 (w), 1002 (w), 891 (w), 822 (m), 777 (w), 736 (w), 701 (s), 654 (w), 474 (w), 445 (w) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.55–7.52 (2H, m), 7.37–7.30 (3H, m), 6.47 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.8, 2.0 Hz), 6.10–6.03 (2H, m), 5.99 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.6, 2.8 Hz), 5.07 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.8, 1.2 Hz), 4.73 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 1.2 Hz), 3.41 (3H, s), 1.50 (3H, s), 0.47 (3H, s), 0.43 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.2, 137.6, 135.4, 135.1, 129.1, 127.5, 123.3, 112.2, 108.4, 105.9, 36.7, 33.8, 20.6, -3.7, -3.8; HRMS (ESI+): Calcd for C₁₇H₂₄N₁Si₁ [M+H]⁺: 270.1678, Found: 270.1666. Specific Rotation: [α]_D²⁰ +41.9 (*c* 0.67, CHCl₃) for an enantiomerically enriched sample of 85:15 er.

Enantiomeric purity is determined by HPLC analysis of the derived primary alcohol (obtained from hydroboration of the terminal olefin with 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with NaBO₃•4H₂O) in comparison with authentic racemic material (90.7:9.3 er shown; Chiralcel OD-H column, 99/1 hexanes/*i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min, 220 nm).



Quaternary Carbon Stereogenic Centers through Copper-Catalyzed Enantioselective Allylic Substitutions with Readily Accessible Aryland Hetero-aryllithium Reagents and Aluminum Chlorides

Fang Gao, Yunmi Lee, Kyoko Mandai, and Amir H. Hoveyda*

Department of Chemistry, Merkert Chemistry Center, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts 02467

SUPPORTING INFORMATION, PART B









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