

Supporting Information – Table of Contents

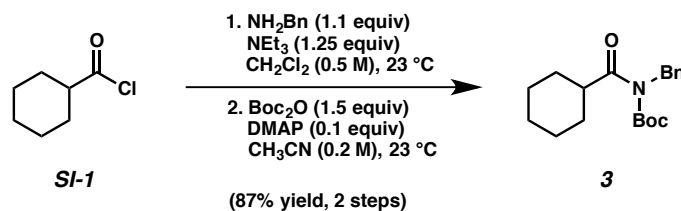
Materials and Methods	S2
Experimental Procedures	S3
A. Syntheses of Starting Materials	S3
B. Reaction Discovery	S17
C. Survey of Amide Substrates	S19
D. Optimization of Reaction Conditions and Relevant Control Experiments	S20
E. Evaluation of Functional Group Compatibility in the Esterification Reaction.....	S21
F. Scope of Methodology	S22
G. Coupling with Amino Acid Derivatives	S31
H. Competition Experiments.....	S33
I. Protocol for Benchtop Delivery of Ni(cod)₂.....	S35
Verification of Enantiopurity	S36
A. Optical Rotation Analysis	S36
B. Chiral SFC/HPLC Assays.....	S38
References.....	S45
¹H NMR Spectra	S46
¹³C NMR Spectra... ..	S89

Materials and Methods

Unless stated otherwise, reactions were conducted in flame-dried glassware under an atmosphere of nitrogen and commercially obtained reagents were used as received. Reagents **SI-1**, **SI-2a**, **SI-2b**, **SI-3**, **SI-5**, **SI-7**, **SI-9**, **SI-11**, **SI-13**, **SI-16** and **SI-23** were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Reagents **SI-14**, **SI-17**, **SI-19**, **SI-21**, **rac-SI-21** and **rac-SI-23** were purchased from Combi-Blocks, Inc. Alcohols **4**, **7** and **SI-28**, **SI-29**, **SI-30**, **SI-32**, **SI-33**, **SI-35**, **SI-36**, **SI-37**, **SI-38** were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Alcohols **SI-31** and **SI-34** were purchased from Combi-Blocks, Inc. Benzylamine and LHMDS were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. EDC and HOBt were purchased from Chem-Impex International. DMAP and Boc₂O were purchased from Oakwood Products, Inc. Toluene was purified by distillation and taken through five freeze-pump-thaw cycles prior to use. Pivaloyl chloride (**SI-16**) and 1-hexanol (**7**) were distilled over CaH₂ prior to use. HNBNBoc was prepared by known literature conditions.¹ Ni(cod)₂ was obtained from Strem Chemicals. Ni(cod)₂ – paraffin capsule samples were obtained from TCI Chemicals (B5417). Terpyridine was obtained from Sigma-Aldrich. Reaction temperatures were controlled using an IKAmag temperature modulator, and unless stated otherwise, reactions were performed at room temperature (approximately 23 °C). Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was conducted with EMD gel 60 F254 pre-coated plates (0.25 mm for analytical chromatography and 0.50 mm for preparative chromatography) and visualized using a combination of UV, anisaldehyde, ceric ammonium molybdate, iodine, vanillin, and potassium permanganate staining techniques. Silicycle Siliaflash P60 (particle size 0.040–0.063 mm) was used for flash column chromatography. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker spectrometers (at 500 MHz) and are reported relative to residual solvent signals. Data for ¹H NMR spectra are reported as follows: chemical shift (δ ppm), multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz), and integration. Data for ¹³C NMR are reported in terms of chemical shift (at 125 MHz). IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 100 spectrometer and are reported in terms of frequency absorption (cm⁻¹). High-resolution mass spectra were obtained on Thermo Scientific™ Exactive Mass Spectrometer with DART ID-CUBE, Waters GST premier, and Waters LCT premier. Optical rotations were measured with a Rudolf Autopol III Automatic Polarimeter. Determination of enantiopurity was carried out on an Agilent 1260 HPLC (high performance liquid chromatography) and a Mettler Toledo SFC (supercritical fluid chromatography) using a Daicel ChiralPak OD-H columns and Daicel ChiralPak IA-H.

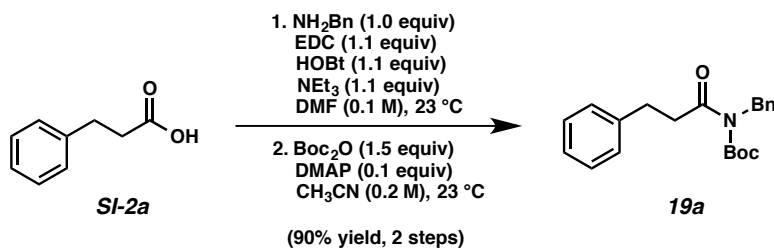
Experimental Procedure

A. Syntheses of Starting Materials



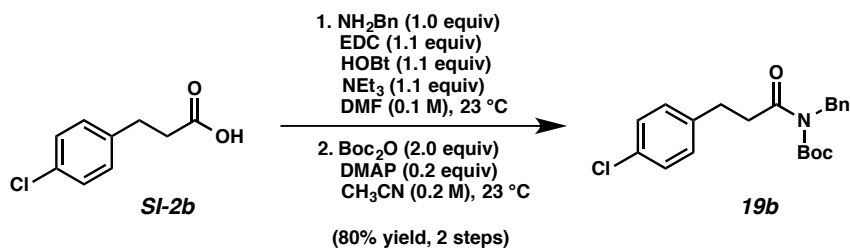
Amide 3. To a solution of acid chloride **SI-1** (2.0 g, 13.64 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and triethylamine (2.40 mL, 17.05 mmol, 1.25 equiv) in dichloromethane (20 mL) was added a solution of benzylamine (1.64 mL, 15.0 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in dichloromethane (7 mL, 0.5 M). The reaction mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 1 h, diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL), and then washed successively with 1.0 M HCl (25 mL) and brine (25 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude solid material was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

To a flask containing the crude material from the previous step was added DMAP (84.3 mg, 0.69 mmol, 0.1 equiv), followed by acetonitrile (35 mL, 0.2 M). Boc₂O (2.26 g, 10.35 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added in one portion. The reaction vessel was flushed with N₂, and then the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (50 mL), and then washed with 1.0 M HCl (20 mL) and brine (20 mL). The organics were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield amide **3** (1.91 g, 87% yield, over two steps) as a white solid. Amide **3**: mp: 45.2–47.1 °C; R_f 0.50 (10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.30–7.20 (m, 5H), 4.88 (s, 2H), 3.43 (tt, *J* = 11.4, 3.2, 1H), 1.90–1.87 (m, 2H), 1.80–1.76 (m, 2H), 1.70–1.66 (m, 1H), 1.51–1.43 (m, 1H), 1.47 (s, 9H), 1.37–1.18 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 179.8, 153.3, 138.7, 128.4, 127.6, 127.1, 83.1, 47.8, 44.9, 30.0, 28.0, 26.1, 25.9; IR (film): 2925, 2857, 1732, 1697, 1460, 1216 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [*M* + Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₉H₂₇NO₃Na 340.1889; found 340.1881.



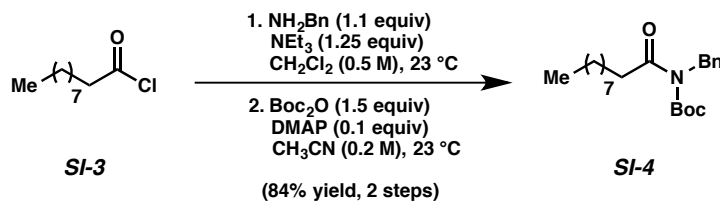
Amide 19a. To a mixture of carboxylic acid **SI-2a** (10.50 g, 70.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), EDC (14.80 g, 77.0 mmol, 1.1 equiv), HOBt (10.4 g, 77.0 mmol, 1.1 equiv), triethylamine (10.7 mL, 77.0 mmol, 1.1 equiv), and DMF (700 mL, 0.1 M) was added benzylamine (8.24 g, 77.0 mmol, 1.1 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 12 h, and then diluted with deionized water (500 mL) and EtOAc (500 mL). The layers were separated and the organic layer was washed successively with 1.0 M HCl (300 mL), saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (300 mL), and brine (300 mL). The organics were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude solid material was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

To a flask containing the crude material from the previous step was added DMAP (0.86 g, 7.0 mmol, 0.1 equiv) followed by acetonitrile (350 mL, 0.2 M). Boc_2O (22.92 g, 105.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added in one portion and the reaction vessel was flushed with N_2 . The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (50 mL) and then washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (2 X 100 mL) and brine (100 mL). The organics were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield amide **19a** (21.50 g, 90% yield, over two steps) as a white solid. Amide **19a**: mp: 65.3–67.1 °C; R_f 0.60 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.31–7.27 (m, 4H), 7.25–7.18 (m, 6H), 4.89 (s, 2H), 3.28 (t, $J = 7.7$, 2H), 3.03 (t, $J = 7.7$, 2H), 1.39 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 175.5, 153.2, 141.3, 138.4, 128.7, 128.5, 128.4, 127.6, 127.2, 126.1, 83.3, 47.5, 40.1, 31.3, 28.0; IR (film): 3032, 2979, 1731, 1693, 1373, 1210 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_3\text{Na}$ 362.1732; found 362.1739.



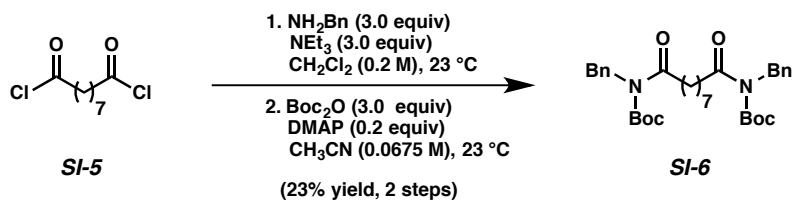
Amide 19b. To a mixture of carboxylic acid **SI-2b** (1.0 g, 5.42 mmol, 1.0 equiv), EDC (1.14 g, 5.96 mmol, 1.1 equiv), HOBt (805 mg, 5.96 mmol, 1.1 equiv), triethylamine (0.83 mL, 5.96 mmol, 1.1 equiv), and DMF (54 mL, 0.1 M) was added benzylamine (861 mL, 5.96 mmol, 1.1 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 12 h, and then diluted with deionized water (50 mL) and EtOAc (50 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 X 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with deionized water (3 X 100 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude material was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

To a flask containing the crude material from the previous step was added DMAP (132 mg, 1.08 mmol, 0.2 equiv), followed by acetonitrile (27 mL, 0.2 M). Boc_2O (2.4 g, 10.8 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added in one portion and the reaction vessel was flushed with N_2 . The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 15 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (50 mL). The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (75 mL) and H_2O (50 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 X 75 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (19:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield amide **19b** (1.6 g, 80% yield, over two steps) as a clear oil. Amide **19b**: R_f 0.59 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.32–7.26 (m, 2H), 7.26–7.18 (m, 5H), 7.18–7.12 (m, 2H), 4.87 (s, 2H), 3.22 (app t, 2H), 2.96 (app t, 2H), 1.39 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 175.2, 153.2, 139.8, 138.3, 131.9, 130.1, 128.6, 128.4, 127.6, 127.3, 83.5, 47.5, 40.0, 30.7, 28.0; IR (film): 3034, 2977, 2929, 1731, 1696, 1368 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{ClNO}_3$ 374.15230; found 374.14960.



Amide SI-4. To a solution of acid chloride **SI-3** (2.0 g, 10.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv), triethylamine (1.82 mL, 13.13 mmol, 1.25 equiv), and dichloromethane (16 mL), was added a solution of benzylamine (1.26 mL, 11.55 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in dichloromethane (5 mL, 0.5 M). The reaction mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 1 h, diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL), and then washed successively with 1.0 M HCl (25 mL) and brine (25 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude solid material was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

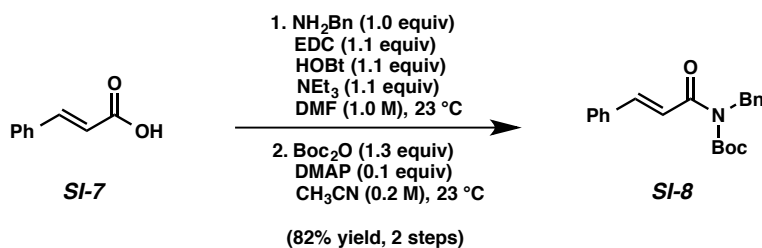
To a flask containing the crude material from the previous step was added DMAP (69.6 mg, 0.57 mmol, 0.1 equiv) followed by acetonitrile (28.5 mL, 0.2 M). Boc_2O (1.87 g, 8.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added in one portion and the reaction vessel was flushed with N_2 . The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (50 mL), and then washed with 1.0 M HCl (20 mL) and brine (20 mL). The organics were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield amide **SI-4** (1.76 g, 84% yield, over two steps) as a clear oil. Amide **SI-4**: R_f 0.48 (10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.30–7.27 (m, 2H), 7.25–7.21 (m, 3H), 4.88 (s, 2H), 2.92 (t, $J = 7.5$, 2H), 1.69–1.63 (m, 2H), 1.41 (s, 9H), 1.34–1.26 (m, 12H), 0.89 (t, $J = 7.0$, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 176.4, 153.3, 138.6, 128.4, 127.8, 127.2, 83.2, 47.4, 38.5, 32.0, 29.6, 29.4, 29.3, 28.0, 25.4, 22.8, 14.2; IR (film): 2925, 2857, 1732, 1697, 1460, 1216 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{35}\text{NO}_3\text{Na}$ 384.2515; found 384.2516.



Amide SI-6. To a solution of acid chloride **SI-5** (2.0 g, 8.9 mmol, 1.0 equiv), triethylamine (3.72 mL, 26.7 mmol, 3.0 equiv), and dichloromethane (80 mL), was added a solution of benzylamine

(2.92 mL, 26.7 mmol, 3.0 equiv) in dichloromethane (10 mL, 0.1 M). The reaction mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 4 h and then filtered over celite. The pad was eluted with CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL). The collected organics were washed successively with 1.0 M HCl (25 mL) and brine (25 mL). The organics were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude solid material was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

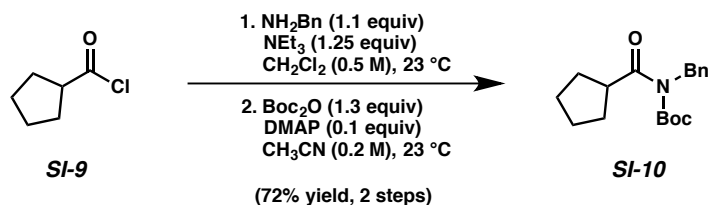
To a flask containing the crude material from the previous step was added DMAP (108.7 mg, 0.89 mmol, 0.1 equiv), followed by acetonitrile (44 mL, 0.2 M). Boc₂O (5.83 g, 26.7 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added in one portion and the reaction vessel was flushed with N₂. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (50 mL) and then washed with deionized water (3 X 50 mL). The organics were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (20:1 → 10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield amide **SI-6** as a white solid (1.16 g, 23% yield, over two steps). Amide **SI-6**: mp: 67.0–69.2 °C; R_f 0.33 (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.30–7.27 (m, 4H), 7.25–7.20 (m, 6H), 4.88 (s, 4H), 2.90 (t, *J* = 7.6, 4H), 1.66–1.63 (m, 4H), 1.40 (s, 18H), 1.34–1.31 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.4, 153.3, 138.6, 128.4, 127.7, 127.2, 83.2, 47.4, 38.4, 29.4, 29.3, 28.0, 25.3; IR (film): 3703, 3668, 2977, 2862, 1732, 1695, 1458 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₃₃H₄₆N₂O₆Na 589.3254; found 589.3254.



Amide SI-8. To a mixture of carboxylic acid **SI-7** (3.0 g, 20.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), EDC (3.5 g, 22.3 mmol, 1.1 equiv), HOBt (3.4 g, 22.3 mmol, 1.1 equiv) and triethylamine (3.1 mL, 22.3 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in DMF (202 mL, 1.0 M) was added benzylamine (2.4 mL, 22.3 mmol, 1.1 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 17 h, and then diluted with deionized water (100 mL). The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (100 mL) and brine (100 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 X 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with deionized water (3 X 100 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and

concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude material was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

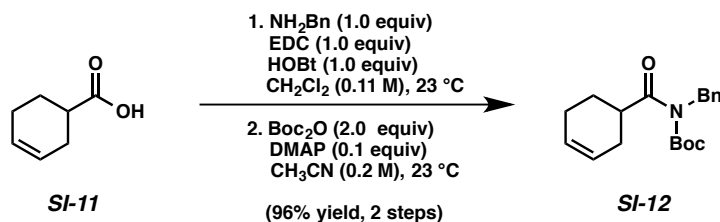
To a flask containing the crude material from the previous step was added DMAP (239 mg, 1.96 mmol, 0.1 equiv), followed by acetonitrile (98 mL, 0.2 M). Boc₂O (5.6 g, 25.5 mmol, 1.3 equiv) was added in one portion and the reaction vessel was flushed with N₂. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 19 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (75 mL). The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (100 mL) and H₂O (50 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 X 100 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (25:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield amide **SI-8** (4.2 g, 82% yield, over two steps) as a white solid. Amide **SI-8**: mp: 89.1–92.9 °C; R_f 0.46 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.78–7.71 (m, 1H), 7.60–7.55 (m, 2H), 7.55–7.49 (m, 1H), 7.41–7.34 (m, 3H), 7.33–7.28 (m, 4H), 7.26–7.21 (m, 1H), 4.97 (s, 2H), 1.43 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.0, 153.4, 143.7, 138.5, 135.3, 130.1, 128.9, 128.5, 128.3, 127.7, 127.3, 121.4, 83.5, 48.0, 28.1; IR (film): 2980, 2935, 1722, 1667, 1615, 1348 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₄NO₃ 338.1756; found 338.1738.



Amide SI-10. To a solution of acid chloride **SI-9** (2.0 g, 15.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and triethylamine (2.61 mL, 18.9 mmol, 1.25 equiv) in dichloromethane (15.1 mL), was added a solution of benzylamine (1.81 mL, 16.6 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in dichloromethane (15.1 mL, 0.5 M). The reaction mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 15 h. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc (50 mL), and then washed successively with 1.0 M HCl (50 mL) and brine (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude material was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

To a flask containing the crude material from the previous step was added DMAP (184.0 mg, 1.51 mmol, 0.1 equiv) followed by acetonitrile (76.0 mL, 0.2 M). Boc₂O (4.3 g, 19.6 mmol,

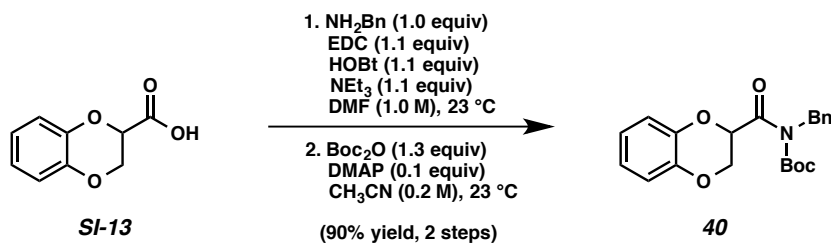
1.3 equiv) was added in one portion and the reaction vessel was flushed with N₂. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 24 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (30 mL), and then transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (50 mL) and H₂O (50 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 X 50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield amide **SI-10** (1.97 g, 72% yield, over two steps) as a clear oil. Amide **SI-10**: R_f 0.59 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.32–7.27 (m, 2H), 7.25–7.20 (m, 3H), 4.88 (s, 2H), 3.83–3.72 (m, 1H), 2.01–1.88 (m, 2H), 1.87–1.77 (m, 2H), 1.77–1.66 (m, 2H), 1.64–1.53 (m, 2H), 1.40 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 179.9, 153.3, 138.7, 128.4, 127.5, 127.1, 83.1, 47.8, 45.7, 31.0, 28.0, 26.1; IR (film): 2955, 2867, 1730, 1687, 1453, 1213 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₈H₂₆NO₃, 304.1913; found 304.1895.



Amide SI-12. To a mixture of carboxylic acid **SI-11** (1.0 g, 7.9 mmol, 1.0 equiv), EDC (1.50 g, 7.9 mmol, 1.0 equiv), HOBT (1.1 g, 7.9 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and CH₂Cl₂ (79 mL, 0.1 M) was added benzylamine (0.86 mL, 7.9 mmol, 1.0 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 16 h, and then diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL). The mixture was washed with 1M HCl (30 mL), saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (30mL), and brine (30 mL). The organics were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude material was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

To a flask containing the crude material from the previous step was added DMAP (56.7 mg, 0.46 mmol, 0.1 equiv), followed by acetonitrile (23 mL, 0.2 M). Boc₂O (2.03 g, 9.28 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added in one portion and the reaction vessel was flushed with N₂. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 12 h. The mixture was washed with 1.0 M HCl (5 mL) and brine (5 mL). After drying over Na₂SO₄, filtered and the organics were concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield **SI-12** (1.40 g, 96% yield, over two steps) as a clear oil. Amide **SI-12**:

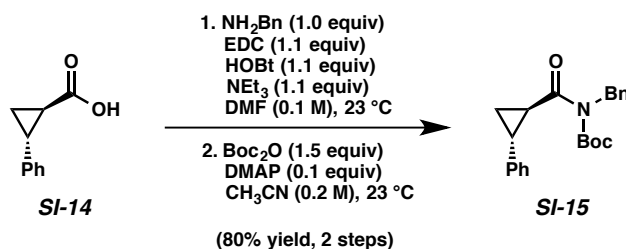
R_f 0.69 (5:1 Hexanes: EtOAc); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.31–7.28 (m, 2H), 7.24–7.21 (m, 3H), 5.73–5.67 (m, 2H), 4.88 (d, $J = 2.9$, 2H), 3.66–3.60 (m, 1H), 2.32–2.23 (m, 2H), 2.14–2.10 (m, 2H), 1.98–1.94 (m, 1H), 1.75–1.67 (m, 1H), 1.40 (br s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 179.6, 153.2, 138.6, 128.4, 127.6, 127.2, 126.7, 125.7, 83.3, 47.8, 41.1, 28.6, 28.0, 26.3, 25.1; IR (film): 3030, 2980, 1730, 1690, 1438, 1368; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_3\text{Na}$ 338.1732; found 338.1725.



Amide 40. To a mixture of carboxylic acid **SI-13** (2.0 g, 11.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv), EDC (1.89 g, 12.2 mmol, 1.1 equiv), HOBt (1.87 g, 12.2 mmol, 1.1 equiv), and triethylamine (1.7 mL, 22.3 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in DMF (202 mL, 1.0 M) was added benzylamine (2.4 mL, 12.2 mmol, 1.1 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 18 h, and then diluted with deionized water (100 mL). The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (75 mL) and brine (50 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 X 75 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with deionized water (3 X 75 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude material was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

To a flask containing the crude material from the previous step was added DMAP (92 mg, 0.78 mmol, 0.1 equiv) followed by acetonitrile (39 mL, 0.2 M). Boc_2O (2.2 g, 10.1 mmol, 1.3 equiv) was added in one portion and the reaction vessel was flushed with N_2 . The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 17 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (75 mL), and then transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (100 mL) and H_2O (50 mL). The layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 X 100 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (29:1 \rightarrow 15:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield amide **40** (2.3 g, 90% yield, over two steps) as a white solid. Amide **40**: mp: 76.5–78.5 °C; R_f 0.57 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); $^1\text{H NMR}$

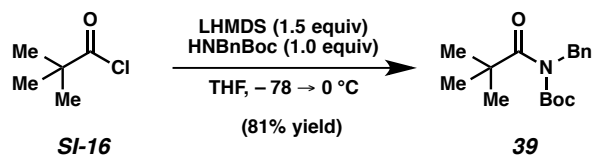
(500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.33–7.27 (m, 2H), 7.26–7.20 (m, 3H), 7.00–6.94 (m, 1H), 6.92–6.81 (m, 3H), 5.81–5.76 (m, 1H), 4.96–4.80 (m, 2H), 4.50–4.39 (m, 2H), 1.43 (s, 9H), ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.9, 152.9, 143.4, 143.3, 137.5, 128.6, 127.8, 127.5, 122.2, 121.6, 117.2, 117.15, 84.6, 73.9, 65.2, 48.1, 28.0; IR (film): 2980, 2932, 1730, 1710, 1595, 1493 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₄NO₅ 370.1654; found 370.1591.



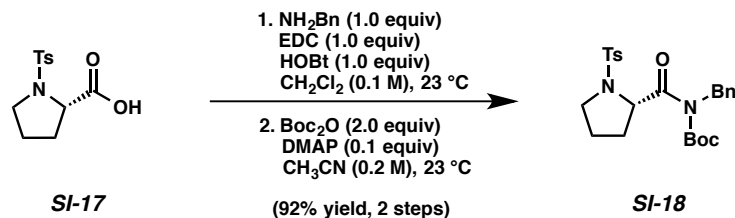
Amide SI-15: To a mixture of carboxylic acid **SI-14** (1.0 g, 6.17 mmol, 1.0 equiv), EDC (1.30 g, 6.79 mmol, 1.1 equiv), HOBt (917 mg, 6.79 mmol, 1.1 equiv), triethylamine (0.94 mL, 6.79 mmol, 1.1 equiv), and DMF (61.7 mL, 0.1 M) was added benzylamine (0.74 mL, 6.79 mmol, 1.1 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 12 h, and then diluted with deionized water (50 mL). The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (50 mL) and brine (50 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 X 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with deionized water (3 X 50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude solid material was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

To a flask containing the crude material from the previous step was added DMAP (75 mg, 0.62 mmol, 0.1 equiv) followed by acetonitrile (31 mL, 0.2 M). Boc₂O (1.75 g, 8.02 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added in one portion and the reaction vessel was flushed with N₂. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (50 mL) and then washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (2 X 50 mL) and brine (50 mL). The organics were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (29:1 → 20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield amide **SI-15** (1.29 g, 80% yield, over two steps) as a clear oil. Amide **SI-15**: R_f 0.50 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.33–7.26 (m, 5H), 7.26–7.11 (m, 5H), 4.98–4.79 (m, 2H), 3.20–3.11 (m, 1H), 2.71–2.64 (m, 1H), 1.77–1.69 (m, 1H), 1.46–1.40 (m, 1H), 1.35 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.8, 153.6, 140.8, 138.5, 128.6, 128.5, 127.6,

127.2, 126.5, 83.5, 48.2, 28.4, 28.0, 26.9, 19.4; IR (film): 3035, 2977, 1730, 1677, 1373, 1149 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_3$, 352.1913; found 352.1897; $[\alpha]^{26.5}_{\text{D}} 0.00^\circ$ ($c = 1.00$, CHCl_3).



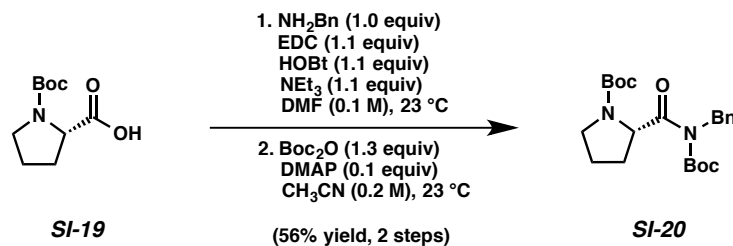
Amide 39: A solution of HNBnBoc (860 mg, 4.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (4.2 mL, 1.0 M) was cooled to -78°C . To this mixture, a solution of LHMDS (1.0 g, 6.2 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in THF (4.2 mL, 1.0 M) was added dropwise dropwise (500 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$) and left to stir at -78°C for 1 h. Acid chloride **SI-16** (0.355 mL, 4.15 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise (500 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$) and left to stir for 1 h. The reaction was warmed to 0°C and left to stir for 1 h. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (10 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 X 15 mL). The organics were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (25:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield **39** (0.98 g, 81% yield) as a white solid. Amide **39**: mp: $48.3\text{--}48.8^\circ\text{C}$; R_f 0.35 (5:1 Hexanes: EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.33–7.26 (m, 4H), 7.26–7.20 (m, 1 H), 4.71 (s, 2H), 1.39 (s, 9H), 1.27 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 185.9, 154.0, 138.5, 128.5, 128.1, 127.4, 82.7, 50.7, 43.5, 28.2, 28.0; IR (film): 2969, 2874, 1733, 1691, 1366, 1148 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[M+H]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_3$ 292.19127; found 292.19127.



Amide SI-18. To a mixture of carboxylic acid **SI-17** (0.50 g, 1.86 mmol, 1.0 equiv), EDC (0.36 g, 1.86 mmol, 1.0 equiv), HOBt (0.25 g, 1.86 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and CH_2Cl_2 (19 mL, 0.1 M) was added benzylamine (0.20 mL, 1.86 mmol, 1.0 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at 23°C for 16 h, and then diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL). The mixture was washed with deionized water

(2 X 20 mL). The organics were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude material was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

To a flask containing the crude material from the previous step was added DMAP (15.9 mg, 0.13 mmol, 0.1 equiv), followed by acetonitrile (6.5 mL, 0.2 M). Boc₂O (0.57 g, 2.6 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added in one portion and the reaction vessel was flushed with N₂. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 12 h. The mixture was washed with 1.0 M HCl (5 mL) and brine (5 mL). After drying over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (5:1 → 3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield **SI-18** (0.55 g, 92% yield, over two steps) as a white solid. Amide **SI-18**: mp: 106.6–107.8 °C; R_f 0.29 (5:1 Hexanes: EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.7 (d, *J* = 8.1, 2H), 7.32–7.28 (m, 3H), 7.25–7.22 (m, 3H), 5.49 (dd, *J* = 5.8, 3.0, 1H), 4.99 (d, *J* = 15, 1H), 4.79 (d, *J* = 14.8, 1H), 3.54–3.49 (m, 1H), 3.38–3.34 (m, 1H), 2.41 (br s, 3H), 2.24–2.15 (m, 1H), 1.99–1.90 (m, 2H), 1.79–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.41 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.4, 153.0, 143.4, 138.1, 135.9, 129.7, 128.5, 127.6, 127.5, 127.3, 83.9, 62.5, 48.6, 47.9, 31.7, 27.9, 24.4, 21.7; IR (film): 2977, 2932, 1732, 1692, 1453, 1369 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₄H₃₀N₂O₅SNa 481.1773; found 481.1750; [α]^{23.5}_D –1042.0 ° (*c* = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).

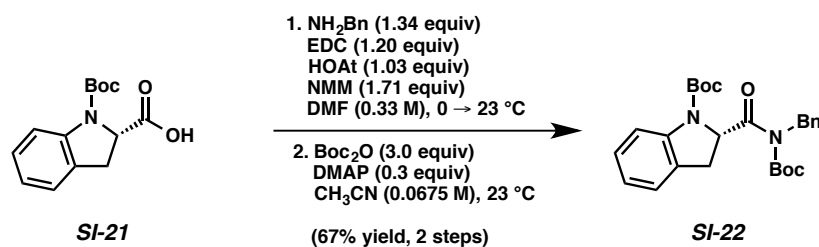


Amide SI-20. To a mixture of carboxylic acid **SI-19** (2.0 g, 9.3 mmol, 1.0 equiv), EDC (1.96 g, 10.23 mmol, 1.1 equiv), HOBt (1.30 g, 10.23 mmol, 1.1 equiv), triethylamine (1.4 mL, 10.23 mmol, 1.1 equiv), and DMF (93 mL, 0.1 M) was added benzylamine (1.12 mL, 10.23 mmol, 1.1 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 16 h, and then diluted with deionized water (50 mL) and EtOAc (30 mL). The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (50 mL) and brine (50 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 X 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with deionized water (3 X 50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄,

filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude material was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

To a flask containing the crude material from the previous step was added DMAP (113 mg, 0.93 mmol, 0.1 equiv), followed by acetonitrile (46.5 mL, 0.2 M). Boc_2O (2.64 g, 12.09 mmol, 1.3 equiv) was added in one portion and the reaction vessel was flushed with N_2 . The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 16 h and then quenched by addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (10 mL). The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (30 mL) and deionized water (30 mL). The layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 X 50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield **SI-20** (1.68 g, 56% yield, over two steps) as a white solid. Amide **SI-20**: mp: 81.1–81.8 °C, R_f 0.34 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.32–7.26 (m, 3H), 7.25–7.18 (m, 2H), 5.31–5.2 (m, 1H), 5.09–4.70 (m, 2H), 3.68–3.55 (m, 1H), 3.53–3.39 (m, 1H), 2.41–2.28 (m, 1H), 2.03–1.80 (m, 3H), 1.50–1.30 (m, 18H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 176.3, 176.1, 154.5, 153.7, 152.9, 152.7, 138.3, 138.0, 128.3, 128.3, 127.8, 127.4, 127.3, 127.3, 126.9, 83.6, 83.4, 79.4, 79.3, 61.2, 60.9, 47.6, 47.6, 47.0, 46.7, 31.3, 30.6, 28.5, 28.3, 27.9, 27.9, 23.7, 23.1; IR (film): 2977, 2973, 1729, 1697, 1393, 1146 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{Na}$ 427.2209; found 427.2195; $[\alpha]^{19.7}_{\text{D}} +54.0^\circ$ ($c = 1.00$, CH_2Cl_2).

Note: Amide SI-20 was obtained as a mixture of rotamers. These data represent empirically observed chemical shifts and coupling constants from the ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra.

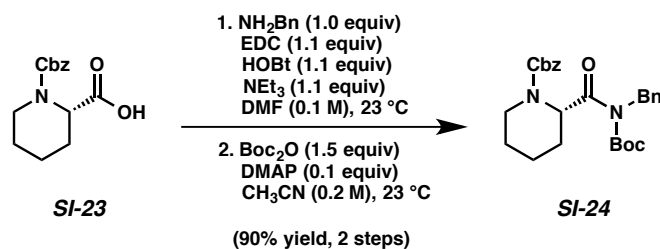


Amide SI-22. To a mixture of carboxylic acid **SI-21** (0.95 g, 3.6 mmol, 1.0 equiv), EDC (0.83 g, 4.32 mmol, 1.20 equiv), HOAt (0.50 g, 3.71 mmol, 1.03 equiv), and DMF (11 mL, 0.33 M) was added benzylamine (0.53 mL, 4.82 mmol, 1.34 equiv) and 4-methylmorpholine (NMM, 0.68 mL, 6.16 mmol, 1.71 equiv) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min and then at 23 °C for 16 h. The orange mixture was then diluted with deionized water (15 mL) and EtOAc

(30 mL). The layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with 1 M HCl (20 mL), saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20 mL), and brine (20 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude material was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

To a flask containing the crude material from the previous step was added DMAP (132 mg, 1.08 mmol, 0.3 equiv), followed by acetonitrile (53 mL, 0.07 M). Boc₂O (2.40 g, 10.8 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added in one portion and the reaction vessel was flushed with N₂. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 16 h and then quenched by addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL). The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (50 mL) and deionized water (30 mL). The layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with 1 M HCl (30 mL), saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (30 mL), and brine (30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield **SI-22** (1.09 g, 67% yield, over two steps) as a (viscous) colourless oil. Amide **SI-22**: R_f 0.33 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.93–7.52 (m, 1H), 7.30–7.15 (m, 6H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 7.3, 1H), 6.94–6.91 (m, 1H), 5.86–5.79 (m, 1H), 5.04–4.95 (m, 1H), 4.82–4.77 (m, 1H), 3.70–3.62 (m, 1H), 3.06 (tt, *J* = 16.7, 3.8, 1H), 1.62–1.47 (m, 9H), 1.41–1.39 (m, 9H), ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 174.4, 174.2, 152.9, 152.8, 151.7, 143.4, 142.5, 138.2, 137.9, 129.2, 128.5, 128.4, 128.2, 128.18, 127.9, 127.7, 127.6, 127.5, 127.2, 124.8, 124.4, 122.4, 122.3, 114.6, 84.1, 83.7, 82.1, 80.8, 76.9, 62.7, 62.5, 47.7, 47.66, 33.8, 33.2, 28.6, 28.2, 28.0, 27.8; IR (film): 2980, 2935, 1730, 1712, 1608, 1485, 1396, 1363, 1318, 1253, 1213, 1146; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₆H₃₂N₂O₅Na 475.2209; found 475.2209; [α]^{21.7}_D –150.0° (*c* = 1.00, CH₂Cl₂).

Note: Amide SI-22 was obtained as a mixture of rotamers. These data represent empirically observed chemical shifts and coupling constants from the ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra.



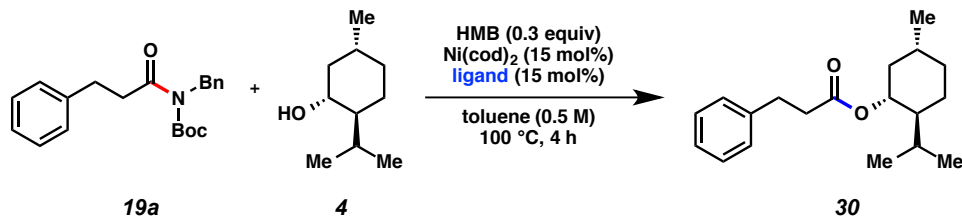
Amide **SI-24**: To a mixture of carboxylic acid **SI-23** (750 mg, 2.85 mmol, 1.0 equiv), EDC (600 mg, 3.13 mmol, 1.1 equiv), HOBt (422 mg, 3.13 mmol, 1.1 equiv), triethylamine (0.43 mL, 3.13

mmol, 1.1 equiv), and DMF (31 mL, 0.1 M) was added benzylamine (0.34 mL, 3.13 mmol, 1.1 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 12 h, and then diluted with deionized water (50 mL) and EtOAc (50 mL). The layers were separated and the organic layer was washed successively with 1.0 M HCl (50 mL), saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (50 mL), and brine (50 mL). The organics were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude material was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

To a flask containing the crude material from the previous step was added DMAP (122 mg, 1.0 mmol, 0.1 equiv) followed by acetonitrile (53 mL, 0.2 M). Boc₂O (3.0 g, 13.78 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added in one portion and the reaction vessel was flushed with N₂. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (50 mL) and then washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (2 X 50 mL) and brine (50 mL). The organics were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (5:1 Benzene:Hexanes → 1:1 Benzene:EtOAc) to yield amide **SI-24** (1.4 g, 90% yield, over two steps) as a off white solid. Amide **SI-24**: R_f 0.35 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40–7.26 (m, 5H), 7.26–7.12 (m, 5H), 5.95 (app d, 1H), 5.21–5.05 (m, 2H), 5.0–4.76 (m, 2H), 4.13–3.95 (m, 1H), 3.52–3.33 (m, 1H), 2.09–1.91 (m, 1H), 1.89–1.57 (m, 3H), 1.49–1.29 (m, 10H), 1.28–1.12 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.1, 176.0, 157.1, 156.4, 152.6, 152.6, 138.3, 138.1, 136.9, 136.8, 128.6, 128.50, 128.46, 128.0, 127.9, 127.8, 127.6, 127.5, 127.4, 127.3, 127.2, 83.8, 67.32, 67.26, 55.6, 55.4, 47.83, 47.75, 42.3, 42.2, 28.0, 27.9, 27.22, 27.17, 24.9, 24.7, 19.78, 19.65; IR (film): 2975, 2942, 1732, 1705, 1348, 1146 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₆H₃₃N₂O₅, 453.2390; found 453.23710; [α]^{23.1}_D +4.40 ° (*c* = 1.00, CHCl₃).

B. Reaction Discovery

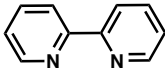
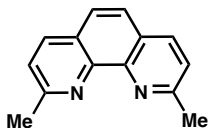
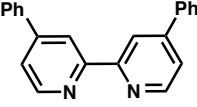
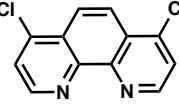
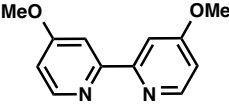
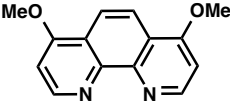
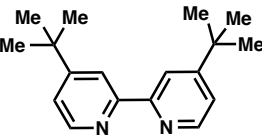
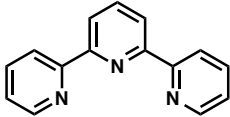
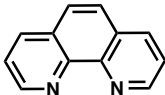
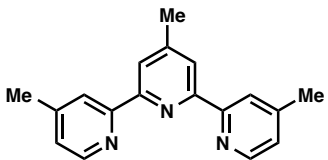
*Representative procedure for pyridine-type ligand screening
(coupling of amide **19a** and (–)-menthol (**4**) is used as an example).*



Ester 30. A 1-dram vial containing amide **19a** (50.0 mg, 0.15 mmol, 1.0 equiv), hexamethylbenzene (HMB) (7.3 mg, 0.045 mmol, 0.3 equiv), and a magnetic stir bar was charged with Ni(cod)₂ (6.2 mg, 0.0225 mmol, 15 mol%) and ligand (0.0225 mmol, 15 mol%) in a glove box. Subsequently, toluene (0.15 mL, 1.0 M) and then (–)-menthol (**4**) (29.3 mg, 0.19 mmol, 1.2 equiv) were added. The vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap, removed from the glove box, and stirred at 100 °C for 4 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the mixture was diluted with hexanes (0.5 mL) and filtered over a plug of silica gel (10 mL of EtOAc eluent). The volatiles were evaporated under reduced pressure, and the yield was determined by ¹H NMR analysis with hexamethylbenzene as an internal standard.

The representative procedure shown above depicts all of the results shown in Tables S1–S3.

Table S1. Evaluation of Pyridine-Type Ligands.^a

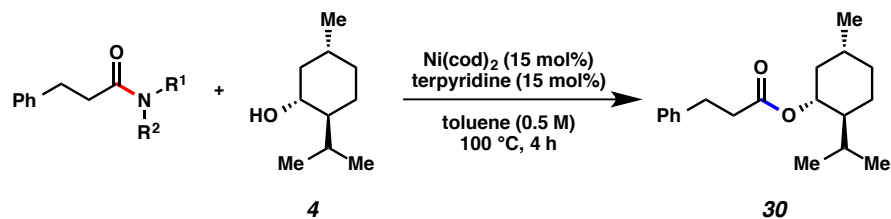
Entry	Ligand	Yield of 30	Entry	Ligand	Yield of 30
1		0%	6		0%
2		0%	7		0%
3		0%	8		37%
4		23%	9		60%
5		0%	10		17%






^a Yields were determined using ¹H NMR analysis with hexamethylbenzene as an internal standard.

C. Survey of Amide Substrates

Compounds SI-25,² SI-26³ and SI-27⁴ were prepared by known literature procedure.

Table S2. Survey of Amide Substrates Under the Optimized Reaction Conditions.^a



Entry		Yield of 30	Remainder of the mass
1	 SI-25	0% yield	SI-25; 100%
2	 SI-26	0% yield	SI-26; 100%
3	 SI-27	13% yield	SI-27; 87%
4	 19a	60% yield	19a; 40%

^a Yields were determined using ¹H NMR analysis with hexamethylbenzene as an internal standard.

D. Optimization of Reaction Conditions and Relevant Control Experiments

Table S3. Optimization of Reaction Conditions.^a

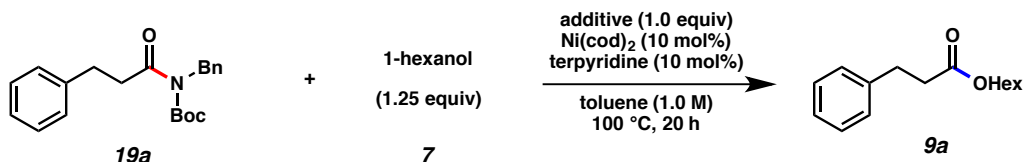
Reaction scheme: Amide **3** (cyclohexane ring with a Boc-protected amide group) reacts with menthol **4** (1,2-dimethyl-5-hydroxycyclohexane) in the presence of $\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$ (15 mol%) and terpyridine (15 mol%) in toluene with heat to yield ester **5** (cyclohexane ring with an ester group and menthyl moiety).

Reaction conditions	Experimental Results	
	5	3
$\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$ (15 mol%), terpyridine (15 mol%), menthol (1.2 equiv), toluene (0.5 M), 80 °C, 20 h	24%	76%
$\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$ (15 mol%), terpyridine (7.5 mol%), menthol (1.2 equiv), toluene (0.5 M), 80 °C, 20 h	31%	69%
$\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$ (15 mol%), terpyridine (30 mol%), menthol (1.2 equiv), toluene (0.5 M), 80 °C, 20 h	31%	69%
$\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$ (15 mol%), terpyridine (15 mol%), menthol (2.5 equiv), toluene (0.5 M), 80 °C, 20 h	30%	70%
$\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$ (15 mol%), terpyridine (15 mol%), menthol (1.2 equiv), toluene (0.33 M), 80 °C, 20 h	19%	81%
$\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$ (15 mol%), terpyridine (15 mol%), menthol (1.2 equiv), toluene (1.0 M), 80 °C, 20 h	35%	65%
$\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$ (15 mol%), terpyridine (15 mol%), menthol (1.2 equiv), toluene (1.0 M), 100 °C, 20 h	56%	44%
Control experiments:		
$\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$ (15 mol%), menthol (1.2 equiv), toluene (1.0 M), 100 °C, 20 h	0%	100%
Terpyridine (30 mol%), menthol (1.2 equiv), toluene (1.0 M), 100 °C, 20 h	0%	100%
Menthol (1.2 equiv), toluene (1.0 M), 100 °C, 20 h	0%	100%

^a Yields were determined using ¹H NMR analysis with hexamethylbenzene as an internal standard.

E. Evaluation of Functional Group Compatibility in the Esterification Reaction

In order to provide further insight into functional group tolerance for the esterification reaction, a “robustness screen” was performed.⁵ The esterification reaction of **19a** and **7** was performed, but doped with 1.0 equiv of various alkyl and aryl halides and nitriles to determine whether or not these functional groups would be compatible in the coupling reaction.



Representative Procedure for esterification reactions in the presence of additives from Table S4.

A 1-dram vial containing amide **19a** (67.9 mg, 0.20 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and a magnetic stir bar was charged with Ni(cod)₂ (5.5 mg, 0.020 mmol, 0.10 equiv) and terpyridine (4.7 mg, 0.020 mmol, 0.10 equiv) in a glove box. Subsequently, toluene (0.20 mL, 1.0 M) and then alcohol **7** (31.4 μL, 0.250 mmol, 1.25 equiv) were added. The vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap, removed from the glove box, and stirred at 100 °C for 20 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the mixture was diluted with hexanes (0.5 mL) and filtered over a plug of silica gel (10 mL of EtOAc eluent). The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the yield was determined by ¹H NMR analysis with 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as an internal standard. Ester **9a**: R_f 0.52 (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁶

Any modifications of the conditions shown in the representative procedure above are specified below in Table S4.

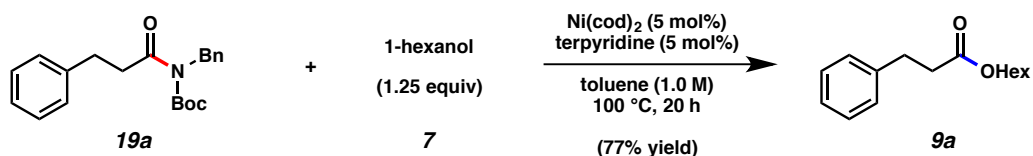
Table S4. Evaluation of Functional Group Compatibility in the Esterification Reaction.^a

Entry	Additive	Yield of 9a (%)	Additive Remaining (%)	19a Remaining (%)		Entry	Additive	Yield of 9a (%)	Additive Remaining (%)	19a Remaining (%)
1	None	90	-	10		6		23	75	77
2		31	95	69		7		45	32	55
3		87	61	8		8		91	90	8
4		90	96	14		9		0	100	100
5		23	35	74						

^a Conditions: Ni(cod)₂ (10 mol%), terpyridine (10 mol%), substrate (1.0 equiv), 1-hexanol (1.25 equiv), toluene (1.0 M), and additive (1.0 equiv) at 100 °C for 20 h. Yields of coupled product, remaining additive, and remaining starting material were determined by ¹H NMR analysis using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as an internal standard.

F. Scope of Methodology

Representative Procedure (coupling of 19a and 7 is used as an example).



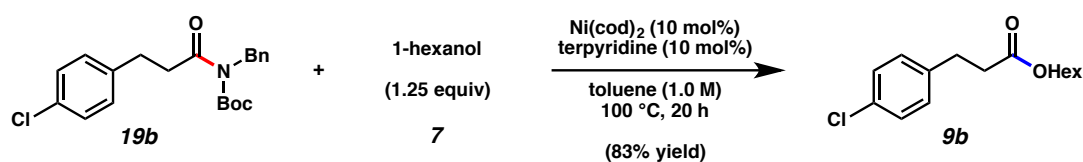
Ester 9a (Figure 2). A 1-dram vial containing amide **19a** (71.8 mg, 0.30 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and a magnetic stir bar was charged with Ni(cod)₂ (4.1 mg, 0.015 mmol, 5 mol%) and terpyridine (3.5 mg, 0.015 mmol, 5 mol%) in a glove box. Subsequently, toluene (0.30 mL, 1.0 M) and then alcohol **7** (38.3 μg, 0.38 mmol, 1.25 equiv) were added. The vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined

screw cap, removed from the glove box, and stirred at 100 °C for 20 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the mixture was diluted with hexanes (0.5 mL) and filtered over a plug of silica gel (10 mL of EtOAc eluent). The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (50:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **9a** (77% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester **9a**: R_f 0.52 (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁶

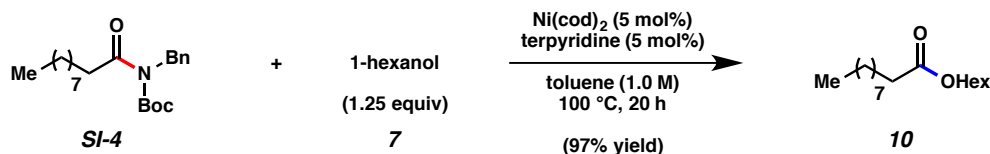
Any modifications of the conditions shown in the representative procedure above are specified in the following schemes, which depict all of the results shown in Figures 2–4.

For each of the nickel-catalyzed reactions described herein, control experiments were performed concurrently where $Ni(cod)_2$ and both $Ni(cod)_2$ and terpyridine were omitted from the reactions.

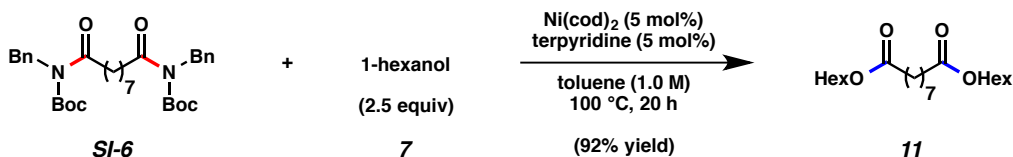
In all cases, these control experiments led to the recovery of the amide substrates with no detectable conversion to the corresponding esters.



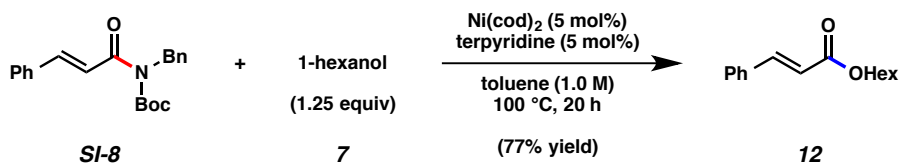
Ester 9b (Figure 2). Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (5:1 \rightarrow 9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **9b** (83% yield, yield determined via ^1H NMR internal standard 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene) as a clear oil. Ester **9b**: R_f 0.66 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): 7.32–7.20 (m, 2H), 7.19–7.09 (m, 2H), 4.07 (t, $J = 6.7$, 2H), 2.93 (app t, 2H), 2.62 (app t), 1.68–1.54 (m, 2H), 1.38–1.23 (m, 6H), 0.96–0.85 (m, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ cm^{-1} 172.9, 139.1, 132.1, 129.8, 128.7, 64.9, 35.9, 31.6, 30.5, 28.7, 25.7, 22.7, 14.1; IR (film): 2957, 2930, 2860, 1727, 1493, 1455 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{21}\text{ClO}_2$ 269.13083; found 269.12854.



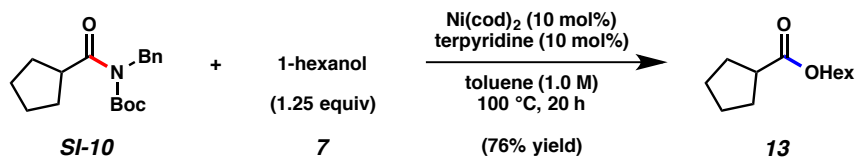
Ester 10 (Figure 2). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **10** (97% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester **10**: R_f 0.47 (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁷



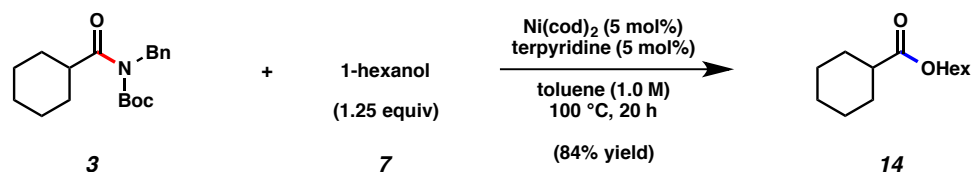
Ester 11 (Figure 2). Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **11** (92% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester **11**: R_f 0.48 (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3): 4.06 (t, $J = 6.7$, 4H), 2.29 (t, $J = 7.6$, 4H), 1.62–1.57 (m, 8H), 1.35–1.24 (m, 18H), 0.89 (t, $J = 6.8$, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 174.1, 64.6, 34.5, 31.6, 29.1, 29.05, 28.8, 25.7, 25.1, 22.7, 14.1; IR (film): 2952, 2930, 1730, 1465, 1248, 1176, 1156 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_4\text{Na}$ 379.2824; found 379.2826.



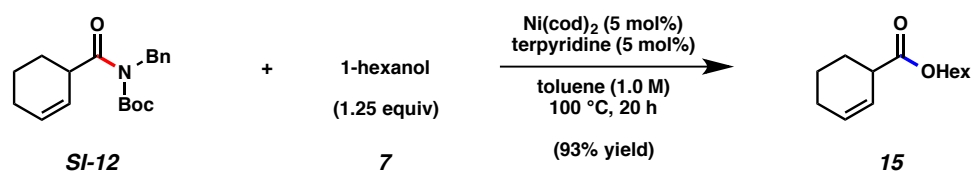
Ester 12 (Figure 2). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **12** (77% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester **12**: R_f 0.58 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁸



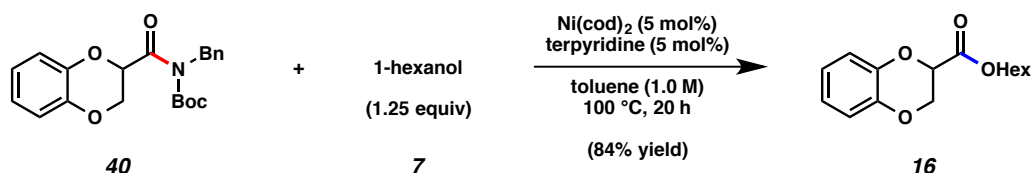
Ester 13 (Figure 2). Purification by flash chromatography (29:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **13** (76% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester **13**: R_f 0.41 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 4.05 (t, $J = 6.7$, 2H), 2.71 (quintet, $J = 7.9$, 8.2, 1H), 1.95–1.83 (m, 2H), 1.83–1.74 (m, 2H), 1.74–1.65 (m, 2H), 1.65–1.51 (m, 4H), 1.42–1.22 (m, 6H), 0.95–0.83 (m, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 177.1, 64.6, 44.1, 31.6, 30.2, 28.8, 25.9, 25.7, 22.7, 14.1; IR (film): 2957, 2935, 2870, 1732, 1453 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_2\text{NH}_4$, 216.1964; found 216.1958.



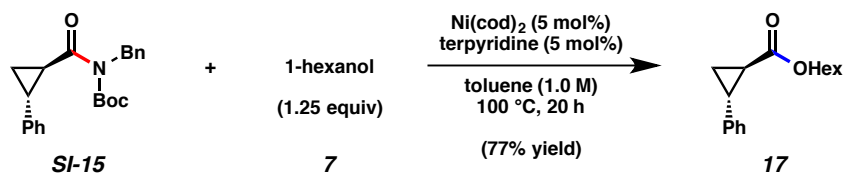
Ester 14 (Figure 2). Purification by flash chromatography (50:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester 14 (84% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester 14: R_f 0.47 (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁹



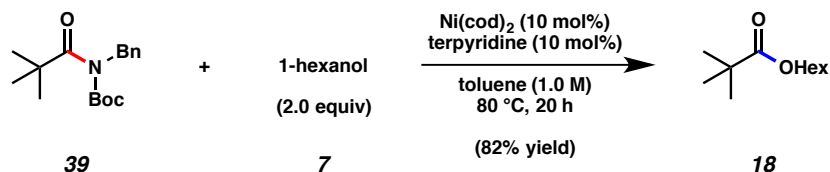
Ester 15 (Figure 2). Purification by flash chromatography (40:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester 15 (93% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester 15: R_f 0.58 (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): 5.67 (s, 2H), 4.08 (t, J = 6.7, 2H), 2.57–2.51 (m, 1H), 2.25–2.23 (m, 2H), 2.13–1.97 (m, 3H), 1.72–1.58 (m, 3H), 1.36–1.29 (m, 6H), 0.89 (t, J = 6.9, 3H) ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 176.1, 126.8, 125.4, 64.6, 39.5, 31.6, 28.7, 27.6, 25.7, 25.2, 24.6, 22.7, 14.1; IR (film): 3027, 2932, 1730, 1690, 1458, 1151 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [$\text{M}-\text{H}$] $^-$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{21}\text{O}_2$ 209.1542; found 209.1535.



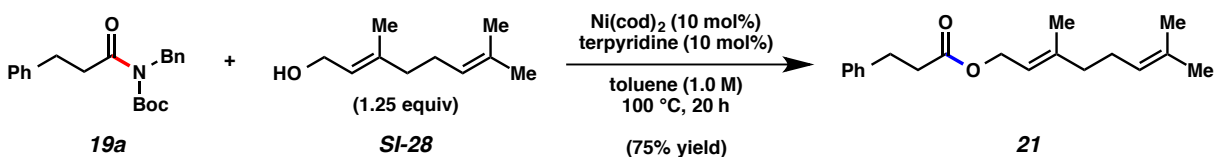
Ester 16 (Figure 2). Purification by flash chromatography (50:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester 16 (84% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester 16: R_f 0.56 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.02–6.97 (m, 1H), 6.91–6.83 (m, 3H), 4.85–4.81 (m, 1H), 4.44–4.33 (m, 2H), 4.26–4.14 (m, 2H), 1.66–1.57 (m, 2H), 1.33–1.21 (m, 6H), 0.91–0.85 (m, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 168.3, 143.1, 142.5, 122.3, 121.9, 117.5, 117.4, 72.2, 66.2, 65.1, 31.4, 28.6, 25.5, 22.6, 14.1; IR (film): 2957, 2927, 2860, 1760, 1735, 1598 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [$\text{M}+\text{Na}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_4\text{Na}$, 287.1259; found 287.1248.



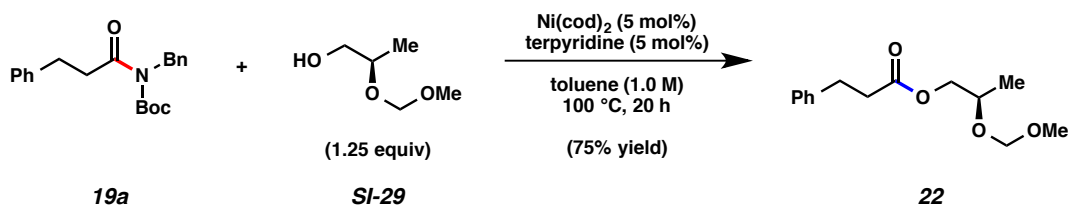
Ester 17 (Figure 2). Purification by preparative thin layer chromatography (2 X 8:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **17** (77% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester **17**: R_f 0.65 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.32–7.26 (m, 2H), 7.23–7.18 (m, 1H), 7.13–7.07 (m, 2H), 4.11 (t, $J = 6.8$, 2H), 2.56–2.48 (m, 1H), 1.94–1.87 (m, 1H), 1.68–1.57 (m, 3H), 1.41–1.26 (m, 7H), 0.95–0.86 (app t, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 173.6, 140.3, 128.6, 126.6, 126.3, 65.1, 31.6, 28.8, 26.3, 25.7, 24.4, 22.7, 17.2, 14.2; IR (film): 2960, 2932, 2860, 1722, 1411, 1173 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{21}\text{O}_3$, 261.1907; found 261.14917; $[\alpha]_D^{26.5}$ 0.00 $^\circ$ ($c = 1.00$, CHCl_3).



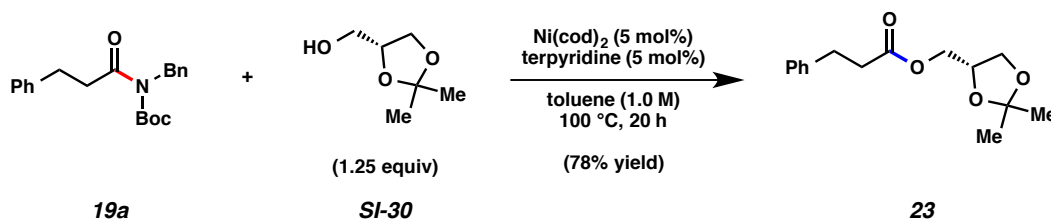
Ester 18 (Figure 2). Ester **18**: R_f 0.82 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data of the crude mixture of ester **18** match those previously reported.¹⁰



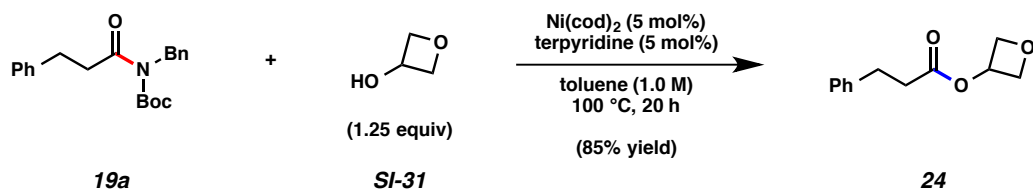
Ester 21 (Figure 3). Purification by flash chromatography (40:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **21** (75% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester **21**: R_f 0.44 (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.30–7.27 (m, 2 H), 7.29–7.18 (m, 3H), 5.33 (td, $J = 1.2$, 1H), 5.10 (tt, $J = 6.9$, 1.3, 1H), 4.60 (d, $J = 7.2$, 2H), 2.97 (apt t, $J = 8.2$, 7.6, 2H), 2.64 (t, $J = 8.1$, 7.5, 2H), 2.12–2.02 (m, 4H), 1.70–1.69 (m, 6H), 1.60 (br s, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 173.1, 142.4, 140.7, 131.99, 128.6, 128.4, 126.3, 123.9, 118.4, 61.5, 39.7, 36.1, 31.1, 26.4, 25.8, 17.8, 16.6; IR (film): 3068, 3026, 2967, 2857, 1734, 1452, 1379; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M} - \text{H}]^-$ calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{25}\text{O}_2$ 285.1855; found 285.1869.



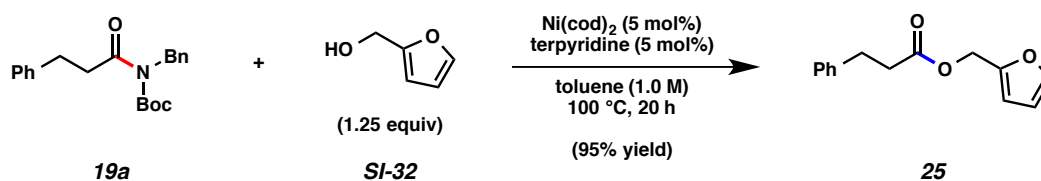
Ester 22 (Figure 3). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 \rightarrow 10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **22** (75% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester **22**: R_f 0.34 (10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.32–7.28 (m, 2H), 7.22–7.17 (3H), 4.68 (q, J = 6.9, 3.1, 2H), 4.12–4.02 (m, 2H), 3.96–3.86 (m, 1H), 3.36 (br s, 3H), 2.99 (t, J = 8.2, 7.4, 2H), 2.69 (apt t, J = 8.2, 7.3, 2H), 1.18 (d, J = 6.4, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 172.9, 140.6, 128.7, 128.4, 126.4, 95.3, 55.4, 35.9, 31.0, 17.3; IR (film): 3029, 2893, 2852, 1734, 1454, 1377; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_4\text{Na}$ 275.1259; found 275.1263; $[\alpha]^{24.8}_{\text{D}} -980.0^\circ$ (c = 1.00, CH_2Cl_2).



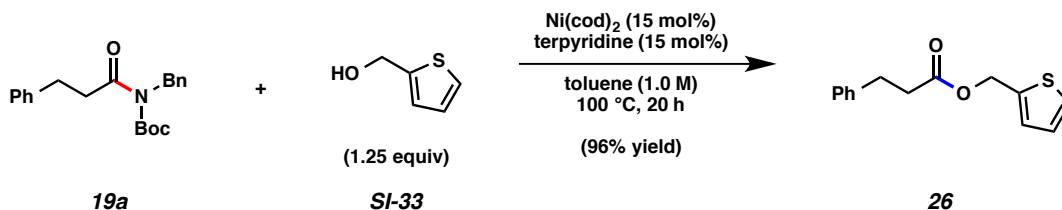
Ester 23 (Figure 3). Purification by flash chromatography (10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **23** (78% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester **23**: R_f 0.45 (10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.30–7.27 (m, 2H), 7.22–7.19 (m, 3H), 4.29–4.24 (m, 1H), 4.17 (dd, J = 6.8, 4.8, 1H), 4.10 (dd, J = 6.0, 5.5, 1H), 4.04 (dd, J = 6.4, 2.0, 1H); 3.69 (dd, J = 6.2, 2.3, 1H), 2.98 (t, J = 7.8, 2H), 2.69 (apt t, J = 8.0, 7.6, 2H), 1.42 (br s, 3H), 1.36 (br s, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 172.8, 140.4, 128.7, 128.4, 126.5, 109.9, 73.7, 66.4, 64.9, 35.8, 31.0, 26.8, 25.5; IR (film): 3030, 2990, 1740, 1603, 1208, 1154; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_4\text{Na}$ 287.1259; found 275.1252; $[\alpha]^{25.0}_{\text{D}} -990.0^\circ$ (c = 1.00, CH_2Cl_2).



Ester 24 (Figure 3). Purification by flash chromatography (20:1 \rightarrow 10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **24** (85% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester **24**: R_f 0.26 (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.31–7.28 (m, 2H), 7.23–7.19 (m, 3H), 5.43–5.40 (m 1H), 4.87–4.84 (m, 2H), 4.59–4.56 (m, 2H), 2.99 (t, $J =$, 2H), 2.70 (apt t, $J =$ 8.4, 7.8, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 172.2, 140.1, 128.7, 128.4, 126.5, 77.6, 67.96, 335.6, 30.9; IR (film): 3085, 2882, 1731, 1500, 1455, 1359; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_3\text{Na}$ 229.0841; found 229.0842.

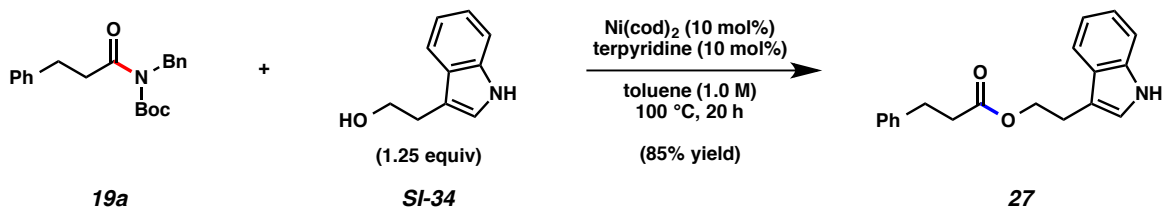


Ester 25 (Figure 3). Purification by flash chromatography (40:1 \rightarrow 30:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **25** (95% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester **25**: R_f 0.45 (10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.423–7.420 (m, 1H), 7.29–7.26 (2H), 7.21–7.17 (m, 3H), 6.39–6.36 (2H), 5.07 (br s, 2H), 2.97 (t, $J =$ 7.7, 2H), 2.68 (t, $J =$ 7.7, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 172.6, 149.6, 143.4, 140.5, 128.6, 128.4, 126.4, 110.8 110.7, 58.2, 35.9, 30.9; IR (film): 3029, 2935, 1733, 1497, 1369, 1145; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_3\text{Na}$ 253.0841; found 253.0844.

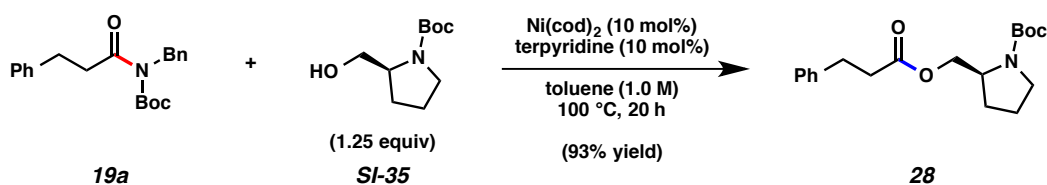


Ester 26 (Figure 3). Purification by flash chromatography (30:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **26** (96% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester **26**: R_f 0.65 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.34–7.30 (m, 1H), 7.30–7.25 (m, 2H), 7.22–

7.16 (m, 3H), 7.10–7.06 (m, 1H), 7.01–6.96 (m, 1H), 5.27 (s, 2H), 2.99–2.93 (m, 2H), 2.70–2.63 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 172.7, 140.5, 138.0, 128.6, 128.4, 128.35, 126.98, 126.96, 126.4, 60.6, 36.0, 31.0; IR (film): 3065, 2955, 1735, 1453, 1231, 1146 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2\text{SNH}_4$, 264.1058; found 264.1053.

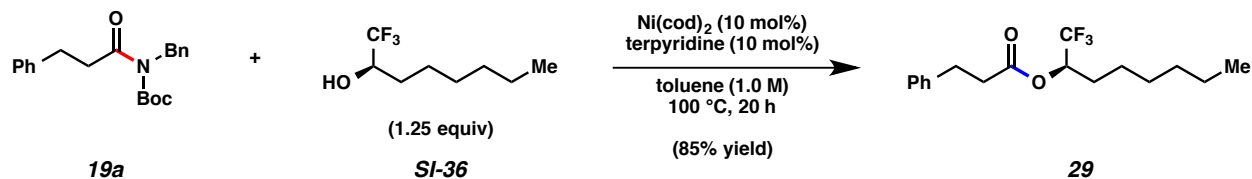


Ester 27 (Figure 3). Purification by flash chromatography (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **27** (85% yield, average of two experiments) as a brown oil. Ester **27**: R_f 0.18 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.66–7.60 (m, 1H), 7.40–7.34 (m, 1H), 7.31–7.27 (m, 2H) 7.24–7.17 (m, 4H), 7.17–7.12 (m, 1H), 7.00–6.96 (m, 1H), 4.37 (t, J = 7.1, 2H), 3.11–3.06 (m, 2H), 2.98–2.92 (m, 2H), 2.67–2.61 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 173.1, 140.7, 136.3, 128.6, 128.5, 127.6, 126.4, 122.3, 122.1, 119.6, 118.9, 112.2, 111.3, 64.7, 36.1, 31.1, 24.9; IR (film): 3409, 3025, 2920, 1715, 1458, 1161 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_2\text{Na}$, 316.1313; found 316.1304.

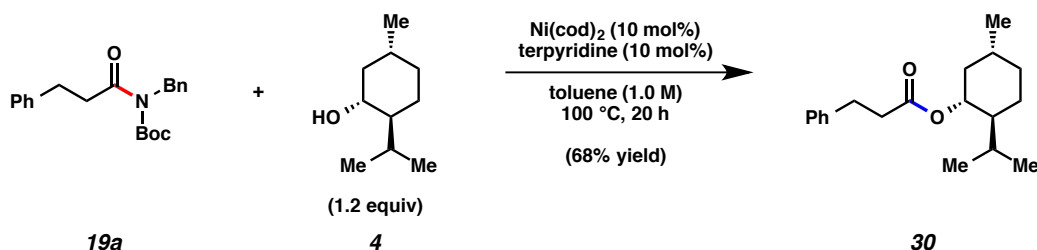


Ester 28 (Figure 3). Purification by flash chromatography (10:1 \rightarrow 5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **28** (93% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester **28**: R_f 0.17 (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.30–7.27 (m, 2H), 7.21 (7.18, 3H), 4.17 (dd, J = 10.5, 6.9, 1H), 4.06–3.90 (m, 2H), 3.39–3.30 (m, 2H), 2.96 (t, J = 7.8, 2H), 2.65 (t, J = 7.7, 2H), 1.89–1.65 (m, 5H), (br s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 172.8, 154.5, 104.5, 128.6, 128.4, 126.4, 79.9, 64.9, 55.6, 46.8, 46.6, 36.0, 31.1, 28.8, 28.6, 27.9, 23.9, 23.1; IR (film): 2974, 1736, 1690, 1454, 1389, 1365, 1248, 1160, 1106, 699; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_4\text{Na}$ 356.1838; found 356.1821; $[\alpha]_D^{24.7}$ –1024.0 $^\circ$ (c = 1.00, CH_2Cl_2).

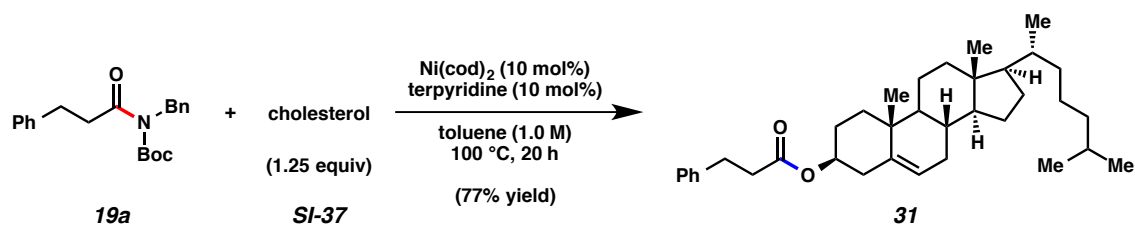
Note: Amide **28** was obtained as a mixture of rotamers. These data represent empirically observed chemical shifts and coupling constants from the ^1H NMR spectrum.



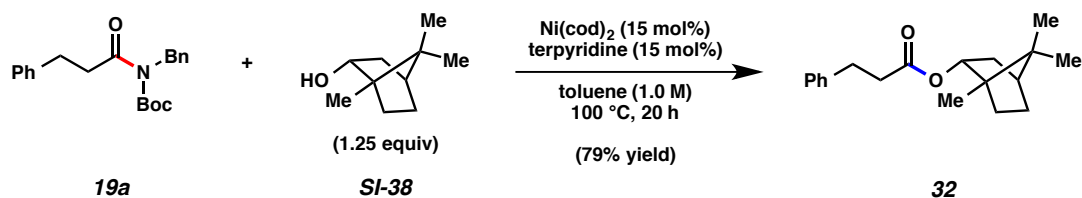
Ester 29 (Figure 3). Purification by flash chromatography (30:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **29** (85% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester **29**: R_f 0.70 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.31–7.28 (m, 2H), 7.22–7.20 (m, 3H), 5.33–5.26 (m, 1H), 2.99 (t, $J = 7.7$, 2H), 2.78–2.68 (m, 2H), 1.76–1.63 (m, 2H), 1.28–1.24 (m, 6H), 0.89 (t, $J = 6.8$, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 171.6, 140.0, 128.7, 128.4, 126.6, 124.0 (quartet, $J = 283.5$, 562.4), 69.7 (quartet, $J = 31.8$, 64.8), 35.5, 31.3, 30.9, 27.86, 27.85, 24.2, 22.4, 14.0; ^{19}F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl_3): δ -77.2 (d, $J = 6.9$); IR (film): 2957, 2867, 1755, 1278, 1176, 752 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{21}\text{F}_3\text{O}_2\text{NH}_4$, 320.1837; found 320.1839; $[\alpha]^{19.8}_{\text{D}} +8.80^\circ$ ($c = 1.00$, CHCl_3).



Ester 30 (Figure 3). Purification by flash chromatography (40:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **30** (68% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester **30**: R_f 0.40 (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.¹¹

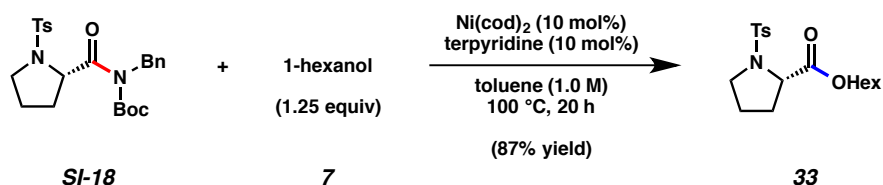


Ester 31 (Figure 3). Purification by flash chromatography (40:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **31** (77% yield, average of two experiments) as a white solid. Ester **31**: R_f 0.40 (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.¹²

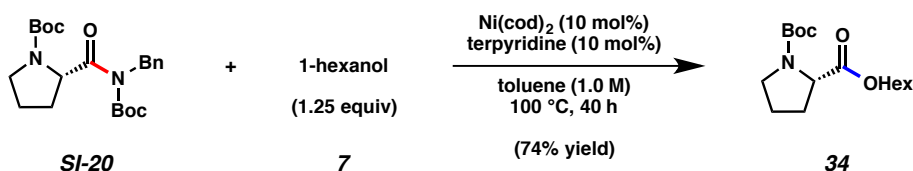


Ester 32 (Figure 3). Purification by flash chromatography (40:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **32** (79% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester **32**: R_f 0.57 (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.¹³

G. Coupling with Amino Acid Derivatives

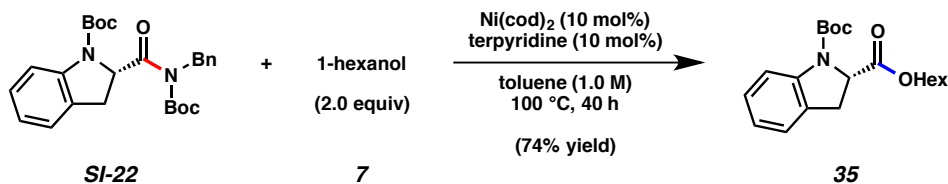


Ester 33 (Figure 4). Purification by flash chromatography (10:1 \rightarrow 5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **33** (87% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear oil. Ester **33**: R_f 0.29 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.76 (d, $J = 8.1$, 2H), 7.31 (d, $J = 8.1$, 2H), 4.31–4.28 (m, 1H), 4.13–4.04 (m, 2H), 3.49–3.45 (m, 1H), 3.34–3.29 (m, 1H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.06–1.91 (m, 3H), 1.79–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.64–1.58 (m, 2H), 1.35–1.30 (m, 6H), 0.90 (apt t, $J = 7.0$, 5.6, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 172.3, 143.6, 135.6, 129.7, 127.6, 65.6, 60.6, 48.5, 31.5, 31.1, 28.6, 25.6, 24.8, 22.6, 21.7, 14.1; IR (film): 2957, 2875, 1749, 1598, 1455, 1094 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_4\text{SNa}$ 376.1559; found 376.1563; $[\alpha]_D^{23.1} -72.80$ ° ($c = 1.00$, CHCl_3).



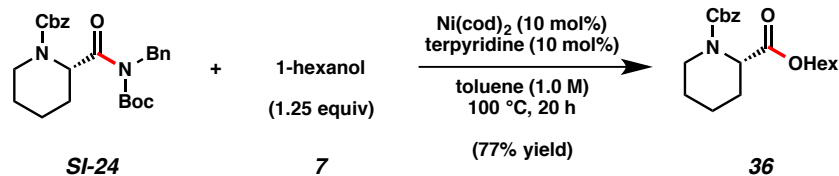
Ester 34 (Figure 4). Purification via flash chromatography (30:1 \rightarrow 20:1 \rightarrow 15:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) yielded ester **34** (74% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear liquid. Ester **34**: R_f 0.4 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 4.38–4.19 (m, 1H), 4.19–4.03 (m, 2H), 3.61–3.31 (m, 2H), 2.30–2.11 (m, 1H), 2.02–1.80 (m, 3H), 1.69–1.58 (m, 2H), 1.50–1.39 (9H), 1.38–1.25 (m, 6H), 0.93–0.83 (m, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 173.5, 173.2, 171.3, 170.8, 169.3, 154.5, 154.0, 147.6, 146.8, 128.8, 127.6, 79.9, 67.5, 66.0, 65.9, 65.2, 62.6, 60.9, 59.3, 59.2, 59.0, 50.6, 49.2, 46.7, 46.4, 46.3, 31.5, 31.5, 31.4, 41.1, 30.4, 30.1, 29.8, 28.7, 28.6, 28.5, 25.7, 25.6, 25.5, 24.4, 24.0, 23.7, 23.6, 22.6, 14.1; IR (film): 2962, 2934, 2872, 2860, 1742, 1699, 1460, 1393, 1363, 1161, 1123; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{29}\text{NO}_4\text{Na}$ 322.1993; found 322.1985; $[\alpha]_D^{27.4} -43.20^\circ$ ($c = 1.00$, CHCl_3).

Note: Ester 34 was obtained as a mixture of rotamers. These data represent empirically observed chemical shifts and coupling constants from the ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra.



Ester 35 (Figure 4). Purification via flash chromatography (30:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) yielded ester **35** (74% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear liquid. Ester **35**: R_f 0.33 (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.90–7.48 (m, 1H), 7.20–7.17 (m, 1H), 7.10 (d, $J = 7.2$, 1H), 6.95 (t, $J = 7.2$, 1H), 4.91–4.82 (m, 1H), 4.13 (br s, 2H), 3.53 (apt t, $J = 15.5$, 12.0, 1H), 3.11 (dd, $J = 16.6$, 4.1, 1H), 1.63–1.49 (m, 11H), 1.32–1.27 (m, 6H), 0.88 (t, $J = 6.9$, 6.5, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 172.1, 152.7, 151.7, 142.7, 141.8, 128.9, 124.8, 124.4, 114.7, 82.3, 81.3, 60.5, 60.3, 32.1, 31.4, 28.6, 28.3, 25.5, 22.6, 14.0; IR (film): 2955, 2930, 2865, 1750, 1710, 1483, 1383, 1273, 1253, 1164, 1146, 1044, 1019; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{29}\text{NO}_4\text{Na}$ 370.1994; found 370.1988; $[\alpha]_D^{21.5} -34.0^\circ$ ($c = 1.00$, CH_2Cl_2).

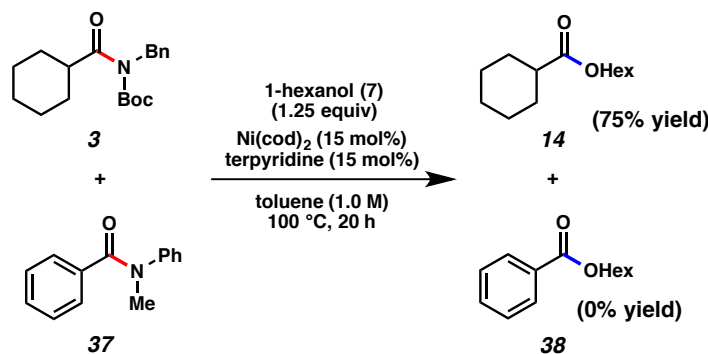
Note: Ester 35 was obtained as a mixture of rotamers. These data represent empirically observed chemical shifts and coupling constants from the ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra.



Ester 36 (Figure 4). Purification via flash chromatography (3 X 10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) yielded ester **36** (77% yield, average of two experiments) as a clear liquid. Ester **36**: R_f 0.47 (5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.41–7.27 (m, 5H), 5.20–5.07 (m, 2H), 4.98–4.78 (m, 1H), 4.19–3.99 (m, 3H), 3.13–2.88 (m, 1H), 2.31–2.15 (m, 1H), 1.78–1.60 (m, 4H), 1.59–1.36 (m, 2H), 1.36–1.17 (m, 7H), 0.94–0.82 (app t, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 171.9, 171.8, 156.7, 156.1, 136.9, 128.6, 128.1, 127.9, 67.4, 67.3, 65.4, 54.8, 54.6, 42.0, 42.0, 31.5, 28.7, 28.1, 27.0, 26.9, 25.7, 24.9, 24.7, 22.6, 20.9, 20.88, 20.76, 14.1; IR (film): 2932, 2857, 1740, 1702, 1416 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{28}\text{NO}_5$, 362.19675; found 362.19515; $[\alpha]_D^{25.3} -36.30$ ($c = 1.00$, CHCl_3).

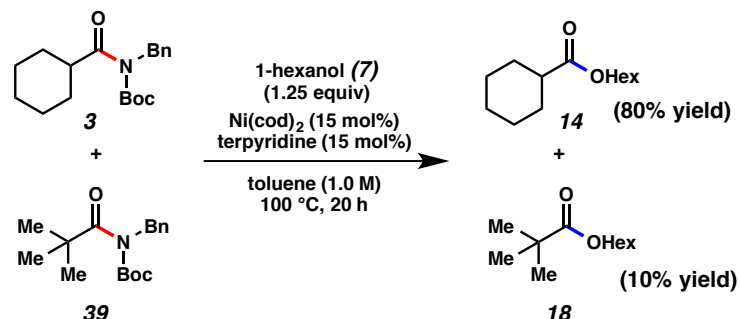
Note: Ester 36 was obtained as a mixture of rotamers. These data represent empirically observed chemical shifts and coupling constants from the ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra.

H. Competition Experiments

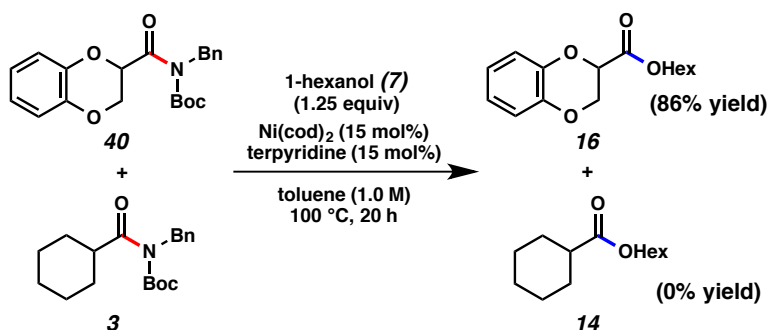


Aliphatic vs. Aromatic Substrate (Figure 5). A 1-dram vial containing amide **3** (47.6 mg, 0.150 mmol, 1.0 equiv), **37**¹⁴ (31.7 mg, 0.150 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (7.6 mg, 0.045 mmol, 0.3 equiv) and a magnetic stir bar was charged with Ni(cod)_2 (6.2 mg, 0.023 mmol, 15 mol%) and terpyridine (5.4 mg, 0.023 mmol, 15 mol%) in a glove box. Subsequently, toluene (0.150 mL, 1.0 M) and then alcohol **7** (23.4 μL , 0.188 mmol, 1.25 equiv) were added. The vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap, removed from the glove box, and stirred at 100 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 20 h. After cooling to 23 $^\circ\text{C}$, the mixture was diluted with hexanes (0.5 mL) and

filtered over a plug of silica gel (10 mL of EtOAc eluent). The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Spectral data match those previously reported for ester **14** (see page 25).

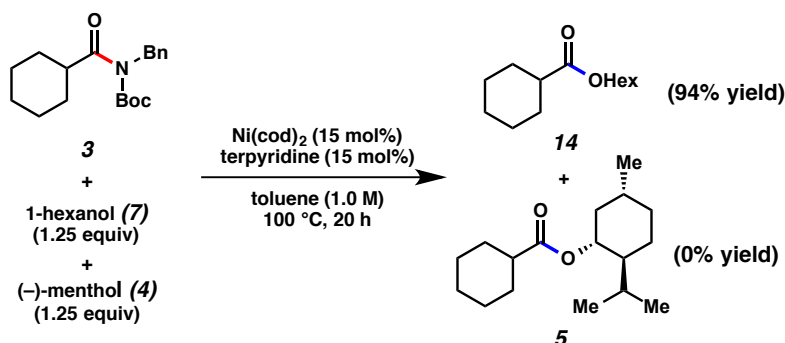


Tertiary vs. Quaternary α Carbon (Figure 5). A 1-dram vial containing amide **3** (47.6 mg, 0.150 mmol, 1.0 equiv), **39** (43.7 mg, 0.150 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (7.6 mg, 0.045 mmol, 0.3 equiv) and a magnetic stir bar was charged with $\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$ (6.2 mg, 0.023 mmol, 15 mol%) and terpyridine (5.4 mg, 0.023 mmol, 15 mol%) in a glove box. Subsequently, toluene (0.150 mL, 1.0 M) and then alcohol **7** (23.4 μL , 0.188 mmol, 1.25 equiv) were added. The vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap, removed from the glove box, and stirred at 100 °C for 20 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the mixture was diluted with hexanes (0.5 mL) and filtered over a plug of silica gel (10 mL of EtOAc eluent). The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Spectral data match those previously reported for ester **14** (see page 25) and ester **18** (see page 26).



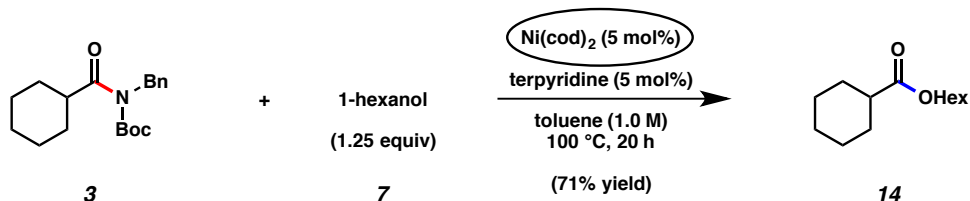
Tertiary vs. Tertiary with Heteroatom (Figure 5). A 1-dram vial containing amide **40** (55.4 mg, 0.150 mmol, 1.0 equiv), **3** (47.6 mg, 0.150 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (7.6 mg, 0.045 mmol, 0.3 equiv) and a magnetic stir bar was charged with $\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$ (6.2 mg, 0.023 mmol, 15 mol%) and terpyridine (5.4 mg, 0.023 mmol, 15 mol%) in a glove box. Subsequently,

toluene (0.150 mL, 1.0 M) and then alcohol **7** (23.4 μ L, 0.188 mmol, 1.25 equiv) were added. The vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap, removed from the glove box, and stirred at 100 °C for 20 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the mixture was diluted with hexanes (0.5 mL) and filtered over a plug of silica gel (10 mL of EtOAc eluent). The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Spectral data match those previously reported for ester **16** (see page 25).



Primary vs. Secondary Alcohol (Figure 5). A 1-dram vial containing amide **3** (63.5 mg, 0.200 mmol, 1.0 equiv), (-)-menthol **4** (39.1 mg, 0.250 mmol, 1.25 equiv), 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (10.1 mg, 0.060 mmol, 0.3 equiv) and a magnetic stir bar was charged with $\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$ (8.3 mg, 0.030 mmol, 15 mol%) and terpyridine (7.0 mg, 0.030 mmol, 15 mol%) in a glove box. Subsequently, toluene (0.200 mL, 1.0 M) and then alcohol **7** (31.4 μ L, 0.250 mmol, 1.25 equiv) were added. The vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap, removed from the glove box, and stirred at 100 °C for 20 h. After cooling to 23 °C, the mixture was diluted with hexanes (0.5 mL) and filtered over a plug of silica gel (10 mL of EtOAc eluent). The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Spectral data match those previously reported for ester **14** (see page 25).

I. Protocol for Benchtop Delivery of $\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$



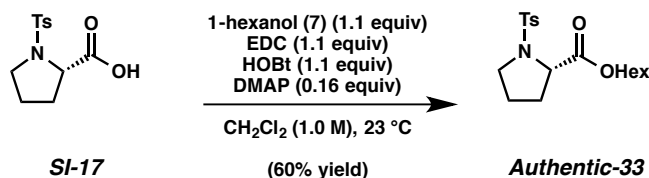
Ester 14. A 1-dram vial containing a magnetic stir bar was flame-dried under reduced pressure, and then allowed to cool under N_2 . The vial was charged with amide substrate **3** (317 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 1-hexanol (**7**, 0.157 mL, 1.25 mmol, 1.25 equiv),

terpyridine (11.7 mg, 0.05 mmol, 0.05 equiv), and a paraffin capsule containing Ni(cod)₂ (13.8 mg, 0.05 mmol, 0.05 equiv). The vial was flushed with N₂, and subsequently toluene (1.0 mL, 1.0 M) that had been sparged with N₂ for 20 min was added. The vial was capped with a Teflon-line screw cap under a flow of N₂ and the reaction mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 20 h. After removing the vial from heat, the reaction mixture was transferred to a 100 mL round bottom flask containing 3.0 g of silica gel with hexanes (10.0 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (10.0 mL). The mixture was adsorbed onto the silica gel under reduced pressure and filtered over a plug of silica gel (100 mL of hexanes eluent to remove paraffin, then 100 mL 4:1 Hexanes:EtOAc eluent). The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, and the crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (49:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield ester **14** (71% yield) as a clear oil. Spectral data matched those previously reported.⁹

Verification of Enantiopurity

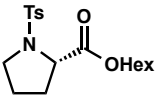
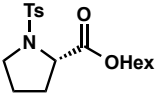
A. Optical Rotation Analysis

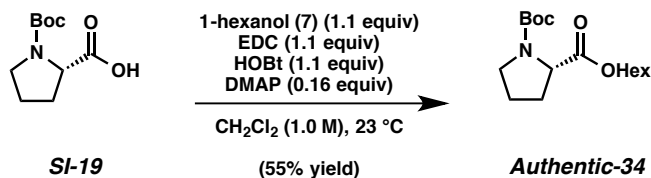
I. Synthesis of Optically Pure Ester



Ester Authentic-33: The esterification of **Authentic-33** was carried out following the protocol for achieving the esterification without enantiomeric excess loss.¹⁵ To a mixture of carboxylic acid **SI-17** (100 mg, 0.371 mmol, 1.0 equiv), EDC (78 mg, 0.408 mmol, 1.1 equiv), HOBT (55 mg, 0.408 mmol, 1.1 equiv), DMAP (7 mg, 0.060 mmol, 0.16 equiv), and CH₂Cl₂ (0.37 mL, 1.0 M) was added 1-hexanol (**7**) (52 μ L, 0.408 mmol, 1.1 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 16 h, and then diluted with deionized water (4 mL) and EtOAc (5 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 X 5 mL). The organics were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (15:1 \rightarrow 5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield ester **Authentic-33** (82 mg, 60% yield) as a clear oil. Spectral data matched those reported in the Experimental Procedure (page S31). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23.1} -72.80^\circ$ ($c = 1.00$, CHCl₃).

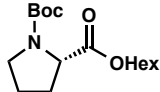
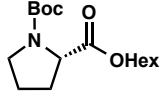
Table S5: Optical Rotation Data for **33**.

Compound	Optical Rotation	% Optical Purity
 Authentic-33	-72.80 °	X
 33	-73.00 °	>99% ee



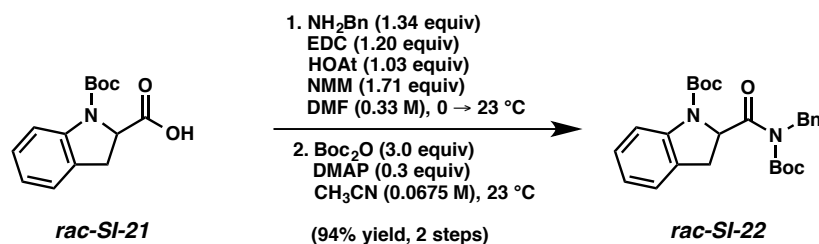
Ester Authentic-34: The esterification of **Authentic-34** was carried out following the protocol for achieving the esterification without enantiomeric excess loss.¹⁵ To a mixture of carboxylic acid **SI-19** (300 mg, 1.39 mmol, 1.0 equiv), EDC (294 mg, 1.53 mmol, 1.1 equiv), HOBt (207 mg, 1.53 mmol, 1.1 equiv), DMAP (19 mg, 0.153 mmol, 0.16 equiv), and CH₂Cl₂ (1.39 mL, 1.0 M) was added 1-hexanol (**7**) (209 μL, 1.67 mmol, 1.1 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 16 h, and then diluted with deionized water (8 mL) and EtOAc (10 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 X 10 mL). The organics were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (15:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield ester **Authentic-34** (82 mg, 60% yield) as a clear oil. Spectral data matched those reported in the Experimental Procedure (page S32). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{27.4} -43.20^\circ$ ($c = 1.00$, CHCl₃).

Table S6: Optical Rotation Data for **34**.

Compound	Optical Rotation	% Optical Purity
 Authentic-34	-43.20 °	X
 34	-41.20 °	95% ee

B. Chiral SFC/HPLC Assays

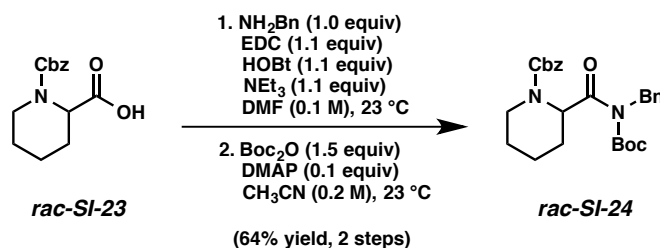
I. Syntheses of Racemic Compounds



Amide *rac*-SI-22 (Figure 4). *rac*-SI-22 was prepared using the procedure described earlier to synthesize (–)-SI-21 (see page S14), but using racemic carboxylic acid *rac*-SI-21. To a mixture of carboxylic acid *rac*-SI-21 (0.95 g, 3.6 mmol, 1.0 equiv), EDC (0.83 g, 4.32 mmol, 1.20 equiv), HOBt (0.50 g, 3.71 mmol, 1.03 equiv), and DMF (11 mL, 0.33 M) was added benzylamine (0.53 mL, 4.82 mmol, 1.34 equiv) and 4-methylmorpholine (NMM, 0.68 mL, 6.16 mmol, 1.71 equiv) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min and then at 23 °C for 16 h. The orange mixture was then diluted with deionized water (15 mL) and EtOAc (30 mL). The layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with 1 M HCl (20 mL), saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (20 mL), and brine (20 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude material was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

To a flask containing the crude material from the previous step was added DMAP (132.0 mg, 1.08 mmol, 0.3 equiv), followed by acetonitrile (53 mL, 0.0675 M). Boc_2O (2.40 g, 10.8 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added in one portion and the reaction vessel was flushed with N_2 . The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 16 h and then quenched by addition of saturated

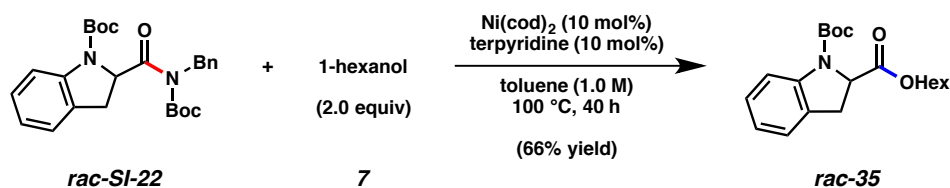
aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL). The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel with EtOAc (50 mL) and deionized water (30 mL). The layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with 1 M HCl (30 mL), saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (30 mL), and brine (30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (10:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield **rac-SI-22** (1.53 g, 94% yield, over two steps) as a white solid. Spectral data matched those reported in the Experimental Procedure (page S14).



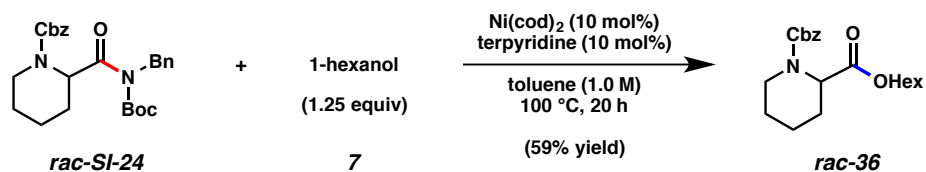
Amide rac-SI-24 (Figure 4). **rac-SI-24** was prepared using the procedure described earlier to synthesize (–)-**SI-23** (see page S15), but using racemic carboxylic acid **rac-SI-51**. To a mixture of carboxylic acid **rac-SI-23** (1.0 g, 3.8 mmol, 1.0 equiv), EDC (0.80 g, 4.18 mmol, 1.1 equiv), HOBt (0.56 g, 4.18 mmol, 1.1 equiv), and DMF (38 mL, 0.1 M) was added benzylamine (0.46 mL, 4.18 mmol, 1.1 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 16 h, and then diluted with deionized water (50 mL) and EtOAc (50 mL). The layers were separated and the organic layer was washed successively with 1.0 M HCl (50 mL), saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (50 mL), and brine (50 mL). The organics were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude solid material was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

To a flask containing the crude material from the previous step was added DMAP (46 mg, 0.38 mmol, 0.1 equiv) followed by acetonitrile (38 mL, 0.1 M). Boc₂O (1.1 g, 4.94 mmol, 1.53 equiv) was added in one portion and the reaction vessel was flushed with N₂. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (50 mL) and then washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (2 X 50 mL) and brine (50 mL). The organics were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (19:1 → 15:1 → 8:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to yield

amide **rac-SI-24** (1.1 g, 64% yield, over two steps) as a off white solid. Spectral data matched those reported in the Experimental Procedure (page S15).

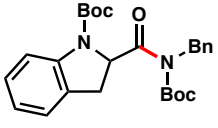
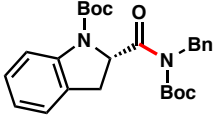


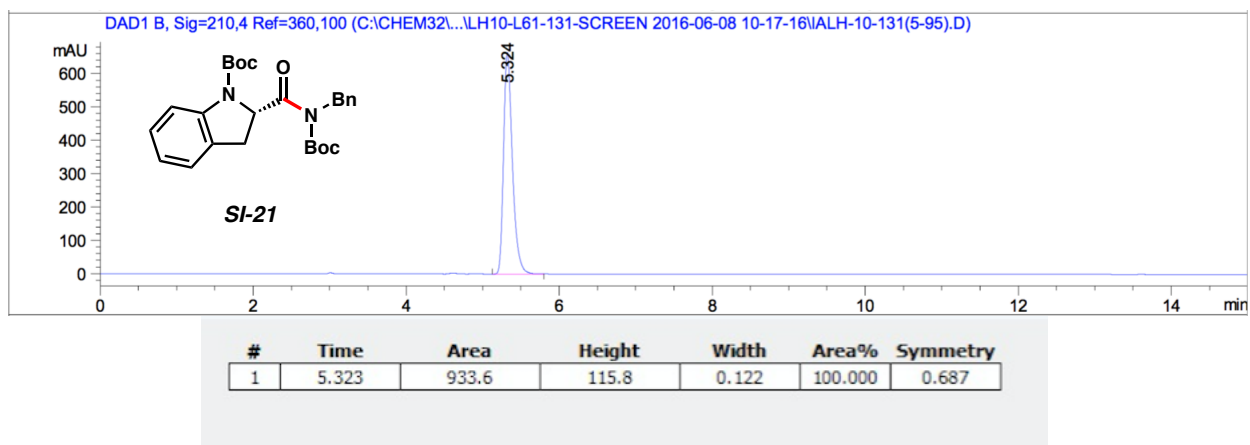
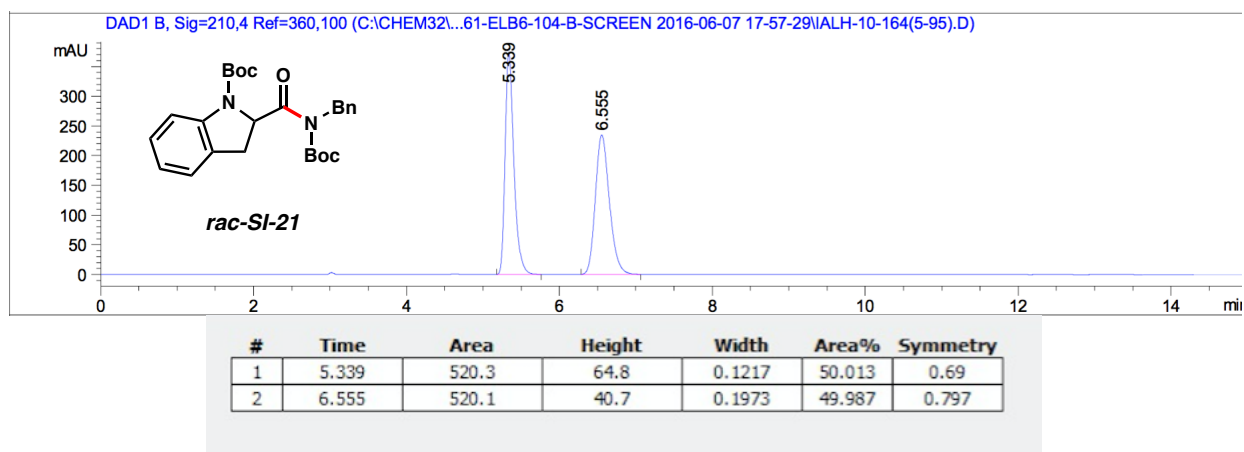
Ester rac-35. A 1-dram vial containing amide **rac-SI-22** (136.0 mg, 0.30 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and a magnetic stir bar was charged with Ni(cod)_2 (8.25 mg, 0.030 mmol, 10 mol%) and terpyridine (6.99 mg, 0.030 mmol, 10 mol%) in a glove box. Subsequently, toluene (0.30 mL, 1.0 M) and then 1-hexanol (75.4 μL , 0.60 mmol, 2.0 equiv) were added. The vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap, removed from the glove box, and stirred at 100 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 40 h. After cooling to 23 $^\circ\text{C}$, the mixture was diluted with hexanes (0.5 mL) and filtered over a plug of silica gel (10 mL of EtOAc eluent). The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the crude residue was purified by flash chromatography (30:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **rac-35** (66% yield) as a clear oil.

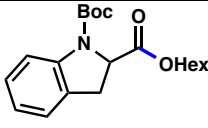
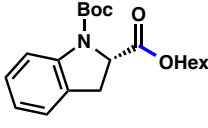


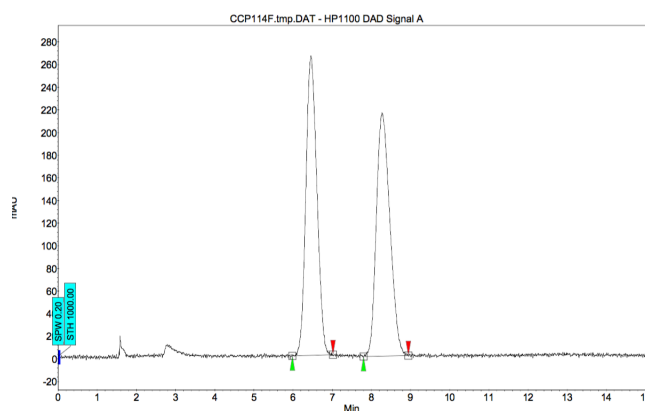
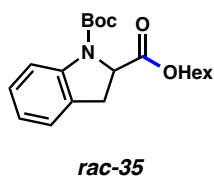
Ester rac-36. A 1-dram vial containing amide **rac-SI-24** (90.5 mg, 0.20 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and a magnetic stir bar was charged with Ni(cod)_2 (5.5 mg, 0.020 mmol, 10 mol%) and terpyridine (4.7 mg, 0.020 mmol, 10 mol%) in a glove box. Subsequently, toluene (0.20 mL, 1.0 M) and then 1-hexanol (31.4 μL , 0.25 mmol, 1.25 equiv) were added. The vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap, removed from the glove box, and stirred at 100 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 20 h. After cooling to 23 $^\circ\text{C}$, the mixture was diluted with hexanes (0.5 mL) and filtered over a plug of silica gel (10 mL of EtOAc eluent). The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the crude residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (8:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) generated ester **rac-36** (59% yield) as a clear oil.

II. Chiral Assays

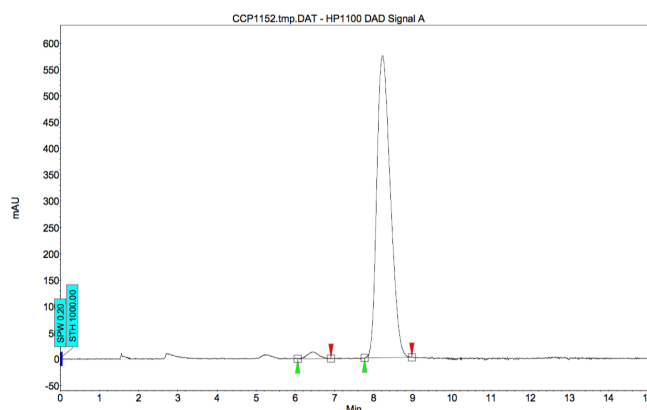
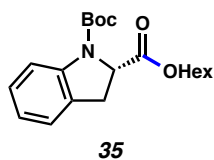
Compound	Method Column/Temp.	Solvent	Method Flow Rate	Retention Times (min)	Enantiomeric Ratio (er)
 <i>rac-SI-21</i>	Daicel ChiralPak IA-H/23 °C	5% isopropanol in hexanes	1 mL/min	5.34/6.55	50:50
 <i>rac-35</i>	Daicel ChiralPak IA-H/23 °C	5% isopropanol in hexanes	1 mL/min	5.32	100:0



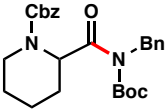
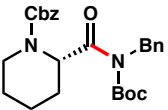
Compound	Method Column/Temp.	Solvent	Method Flow Rate	Retention Times	Enantiomeric Ratio (er)
 <i>rac-35</i>	Daicel ChiralPak OD-H/35 °C	5% MeCN in CO ₂	2 mL/min	6.45/8.27	50:50
 36	Daicel ChiralPak OD-H/35 °C	5% MeCN in CO ₂	2 mL/min	6.96/8.98	98.2:1.8

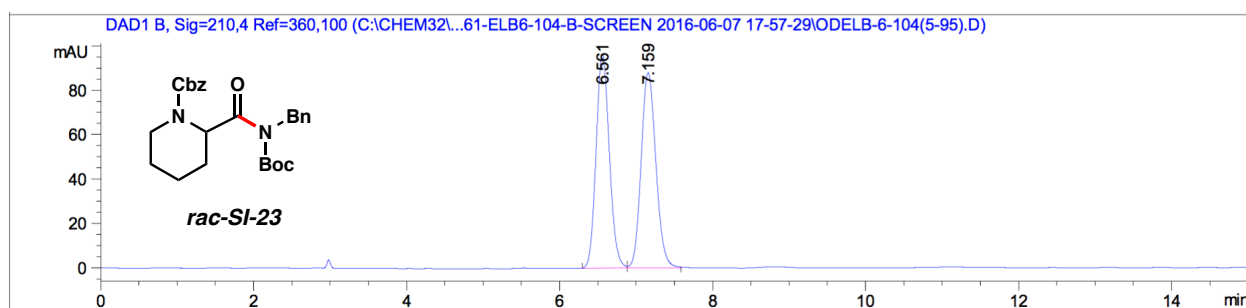


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1	UNKNOWN	5.98	6.45	7.01	0.00	49.90	264.6	85.8	49.899
2	UNKNOWN	7.80	8.27	8.95	0.00	50.10	215.1	86.1	50.101
Total						100.00	479.7	171.9	100.000

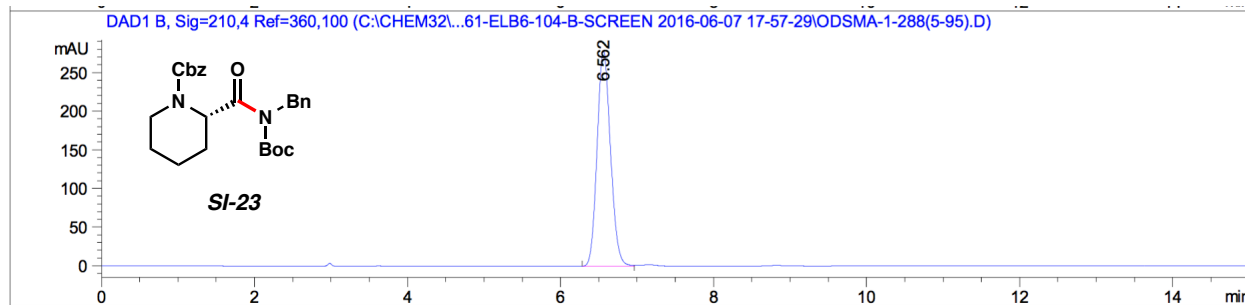


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2	UNKNOWN	6.06	6.46	6.91	0.00	1.76	12.9	4.1	1.760
1	UNKNOWN	7.77	8.23	8.98	0.00	98.24	573.2	229.8	98.240
Total						100.00	586.1	233.9	100.000

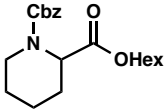
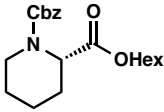
Compound	Method Column/Temp.	Solvent	Method Flow Rate	Retention Times	Enantiomeric Ratio (er)
 <i>rac-SI-23</i>	Daicel ChiralPak OD-H/23 °C	5% isopropanol in hexanes	1 mL/min	6.56/7.16	50:50
 <i>SI-23</i>	Daicel ChiralPak OD-H/23 °C	5% isopropanol in hexanes	1 mL/min	6.56	100:0

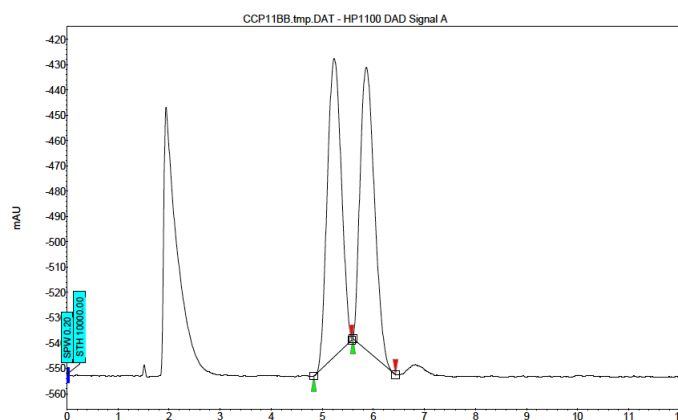
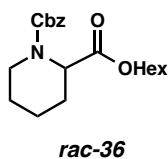


#	Time	Area	Height	Width	Area%	Symmetry
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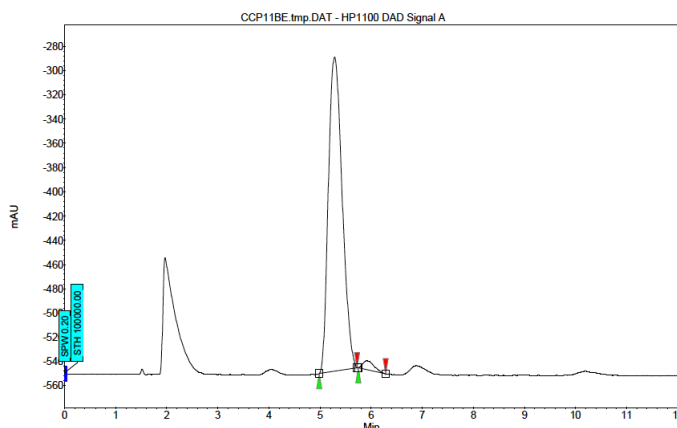
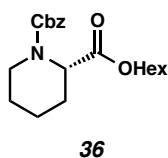


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1	6.562	3396.4	279.4	0.1888	100.000	0.859

Compound	Method Column/Temp.	Solvent	Method Flow Rate	Retention Times	Enantiomeric Ratio (er)
 rac-36	Daicel ChiralPak OD-H/35 °C	5% MeCN in CO ₂	1 mL/min	4.83/5.60	51:49
 36	Daicel ChiralPak OD-H/35 °C	5% MeCN in CO ₂	1 mL/min	4.98	98:2



Index	Name	Start Time	End Time	RT Offset	Quantity	Height	Area	Area	
		[Min]	[Min]	[Min]	[% Area]	[μV]	[μV.Min]	[%]	
1	UNKNOWN	4.83	5.23	5.58	0.00	50.88	117.9	37.6	50.876
2	UNKNOWN	5.60	5.87	6.43	0.00	49.12	111.7	36.3	49.124
Total						100.00	229.6	73.9	100.000

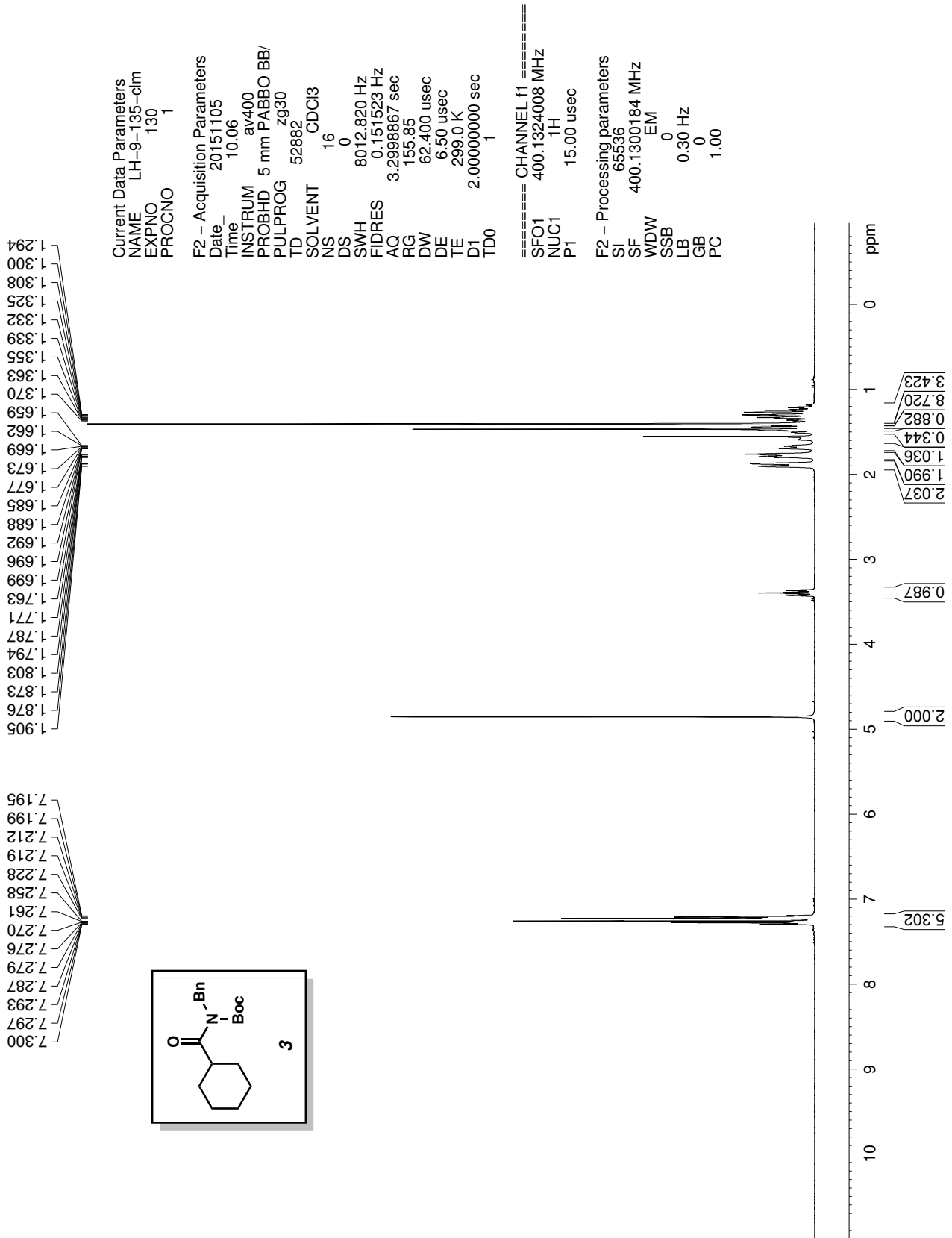


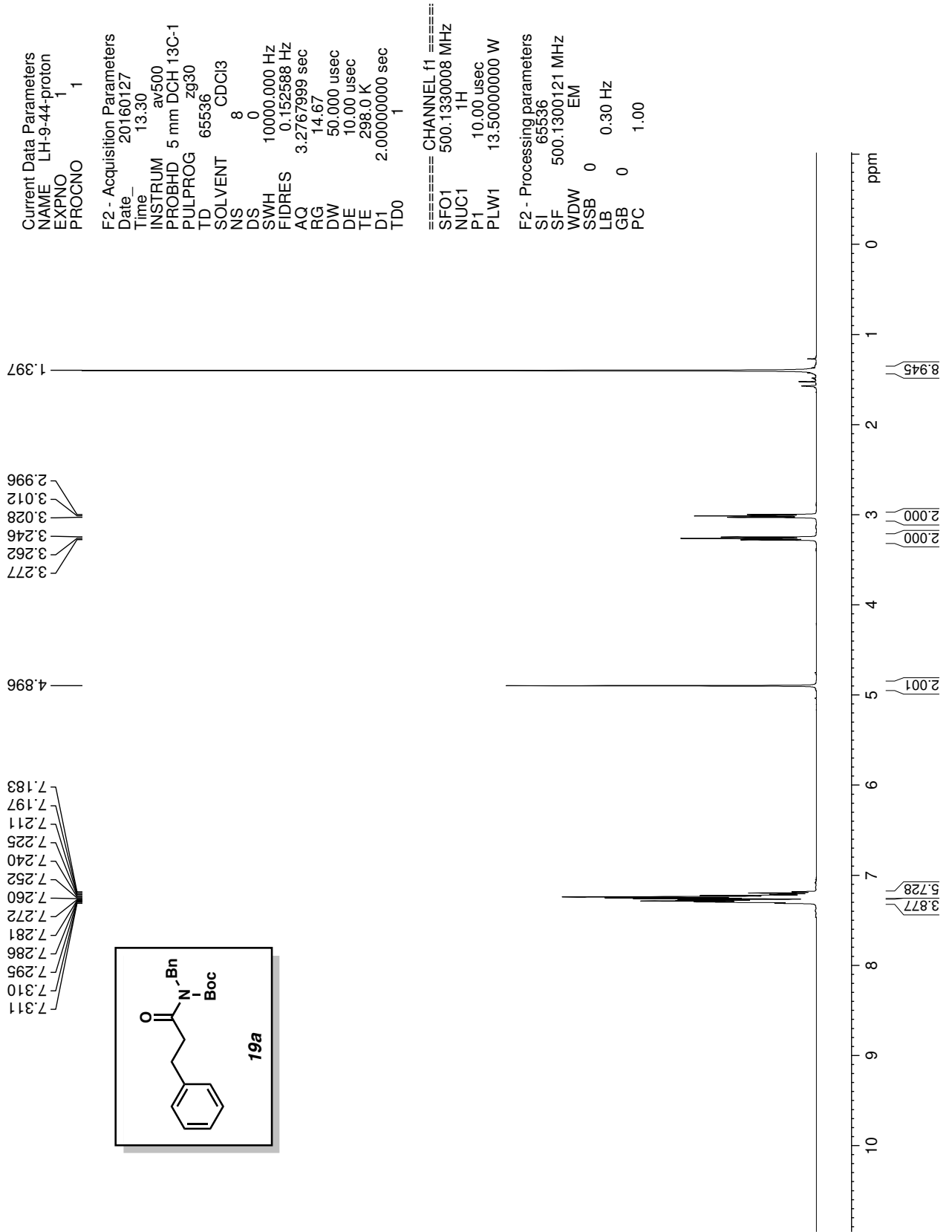
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Total						100.00	266.7	83.0	100.000

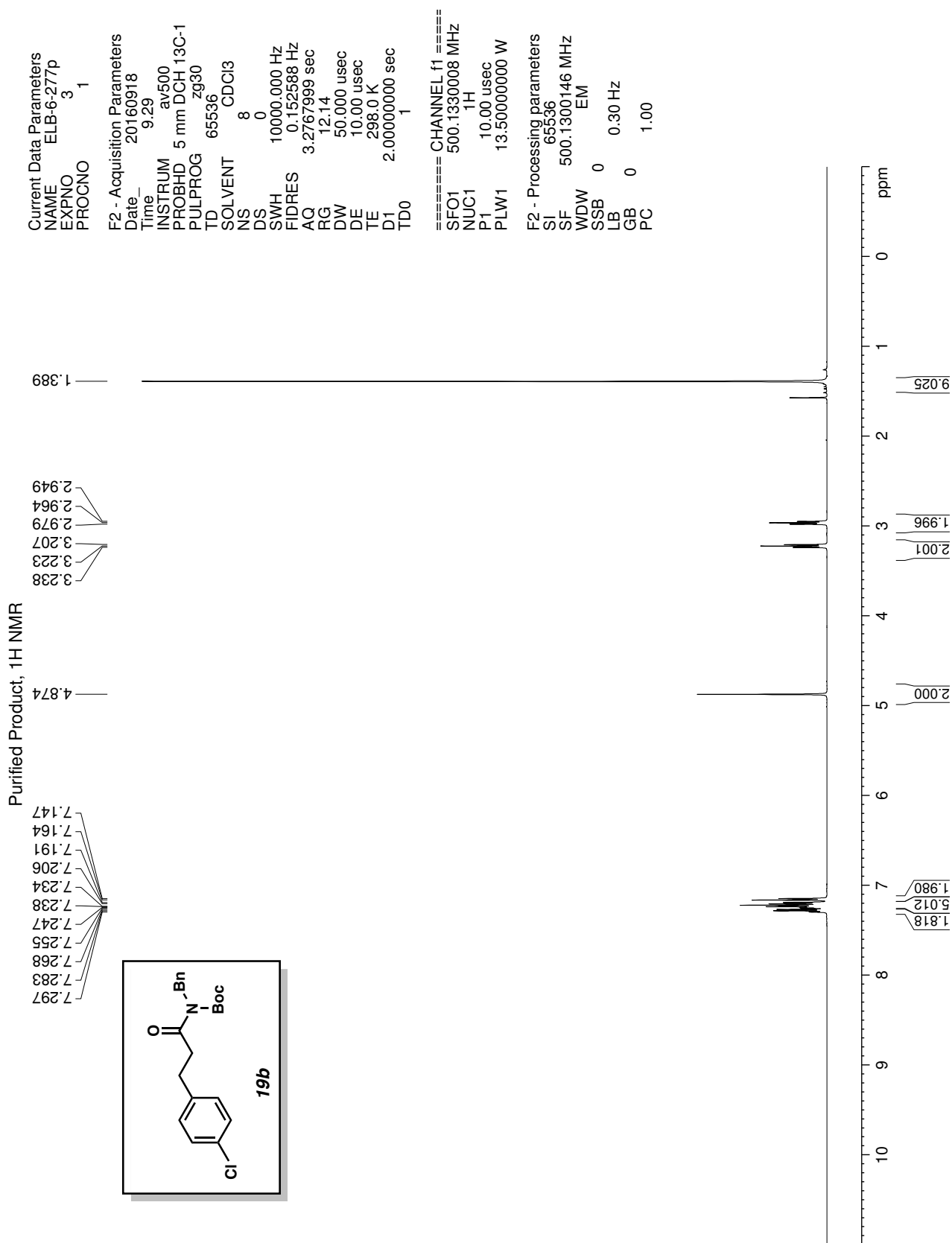
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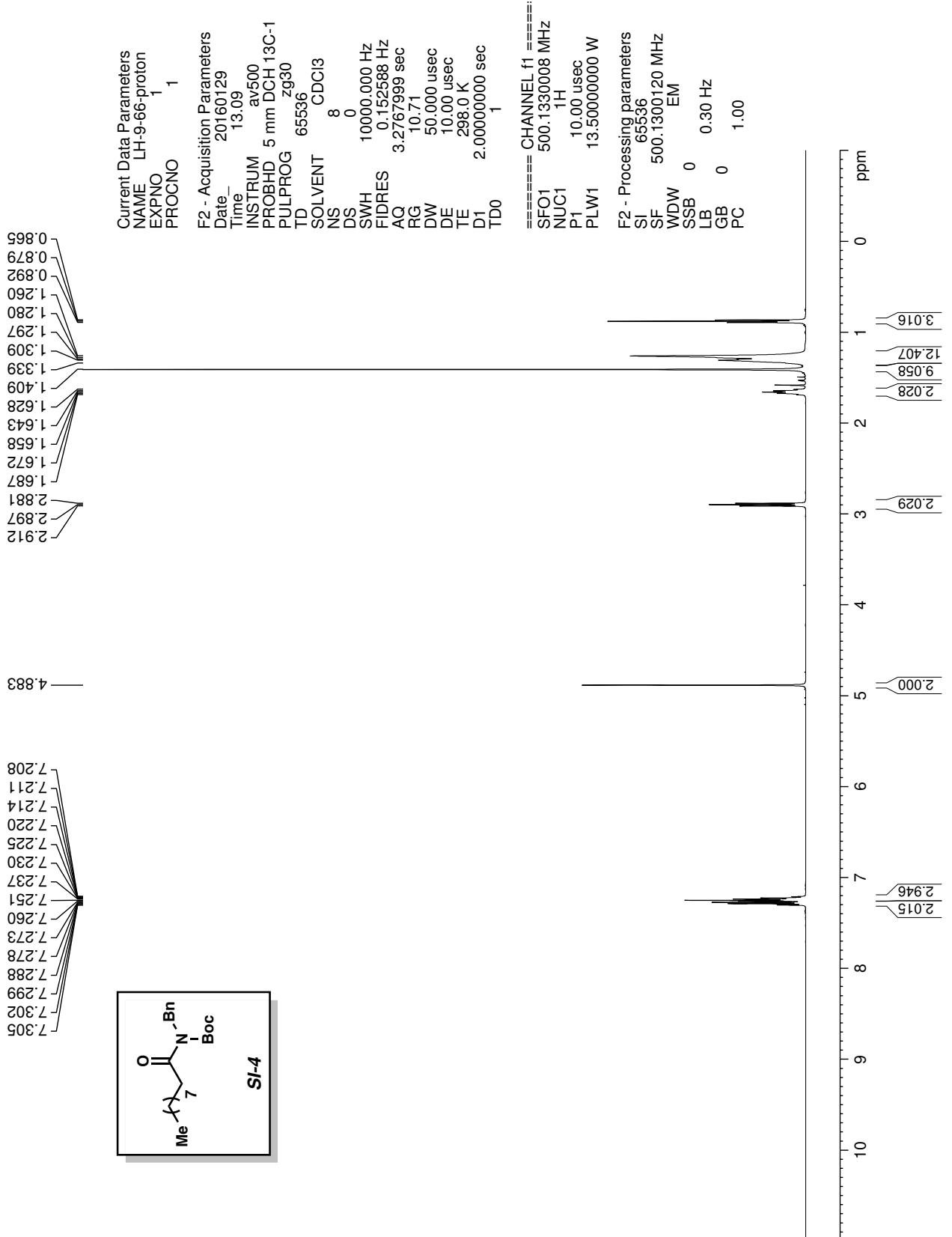
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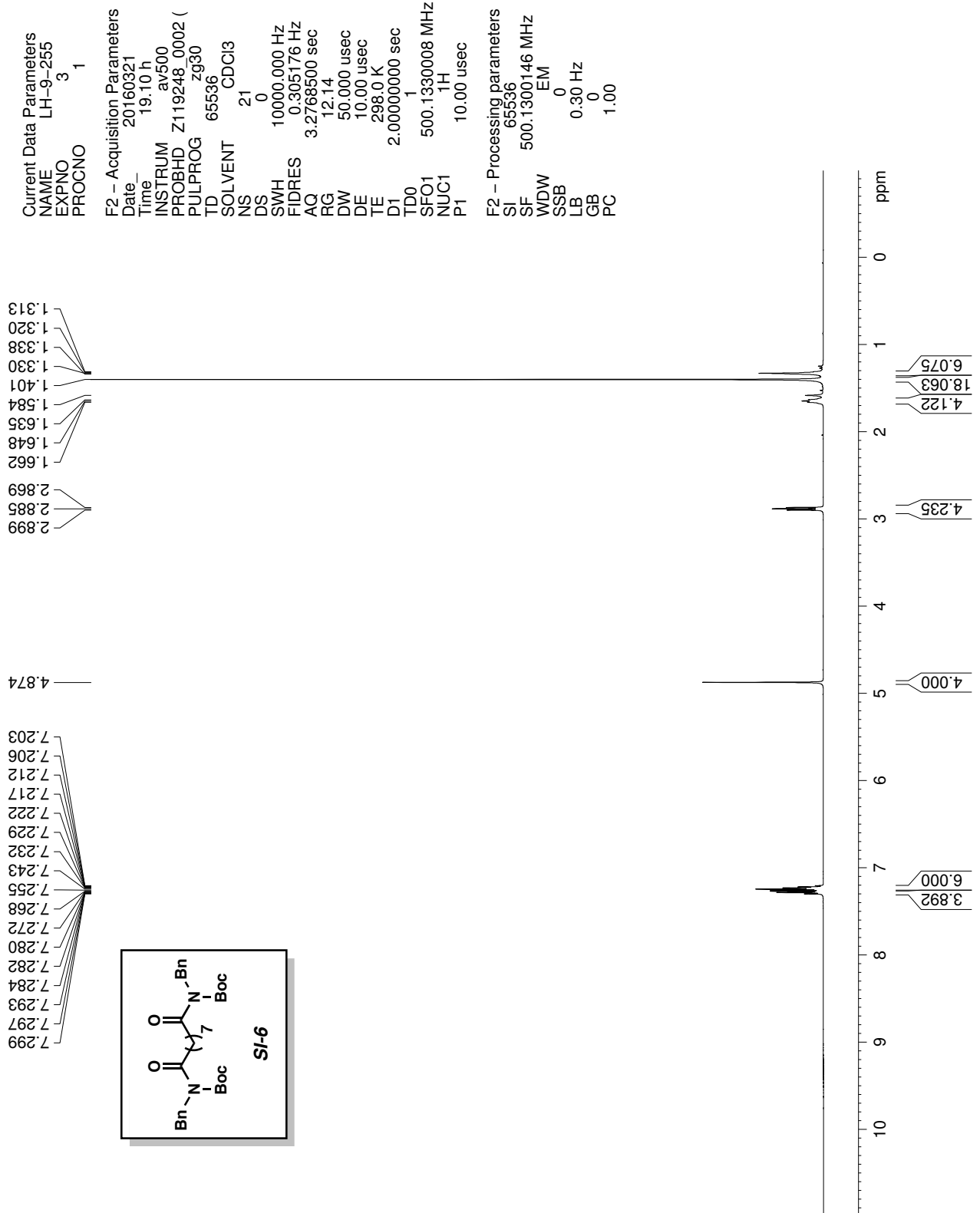
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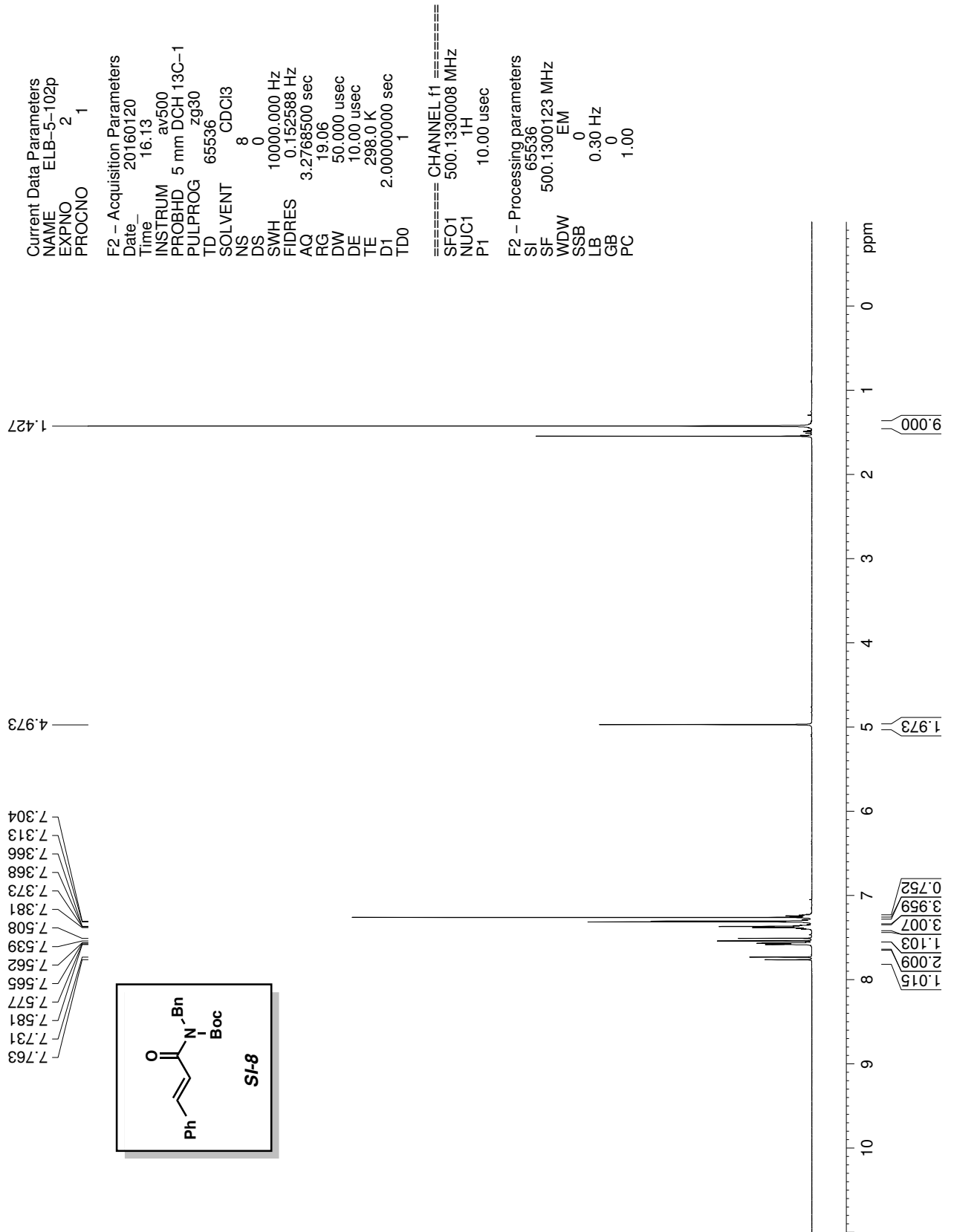


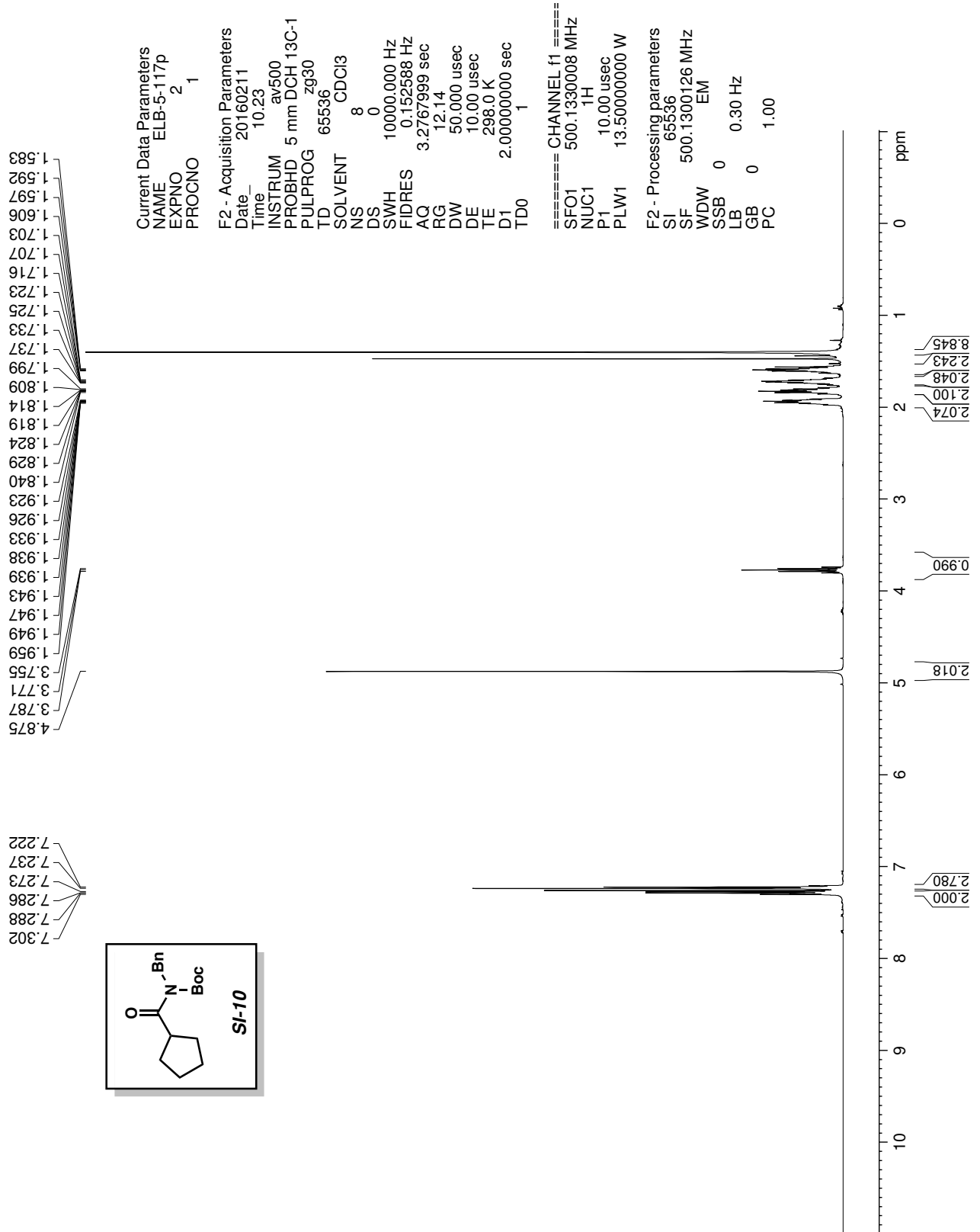


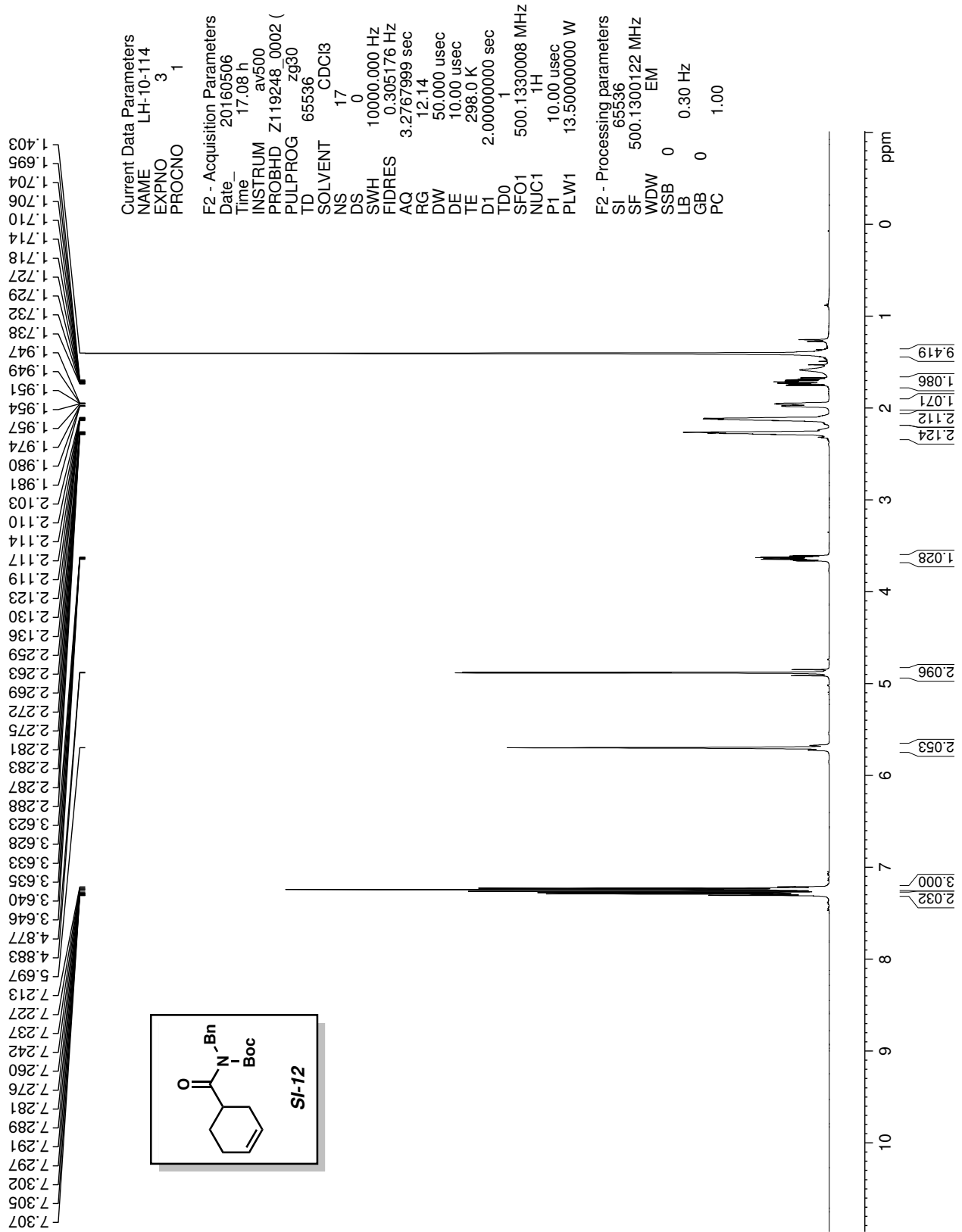












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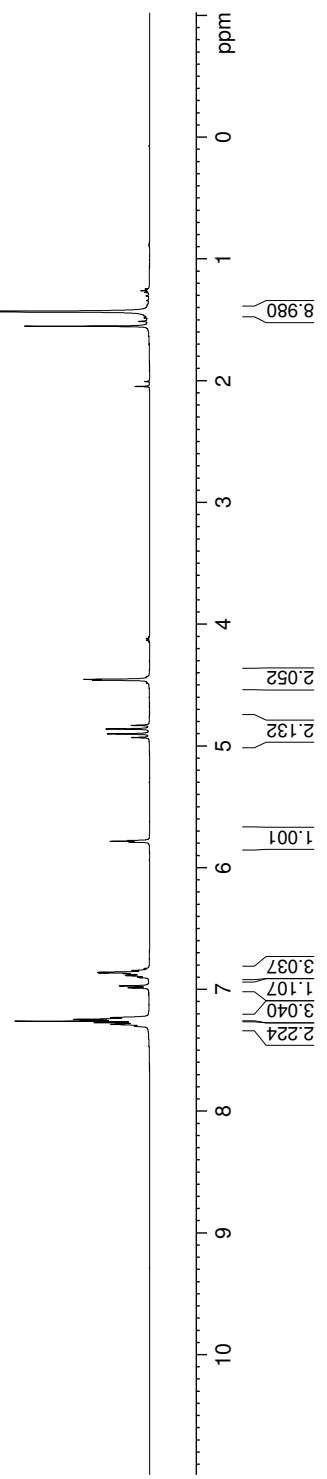
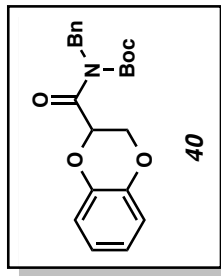
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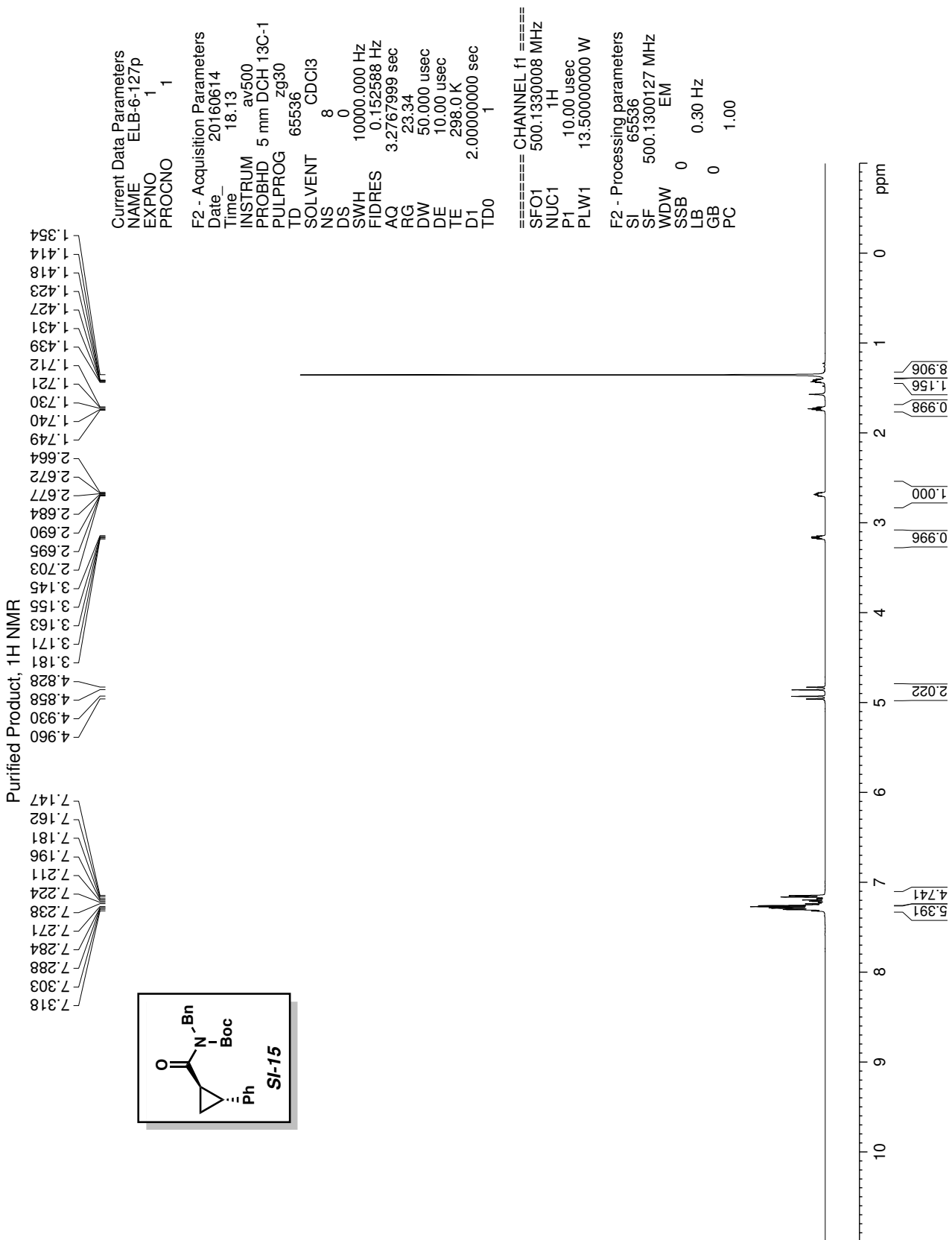
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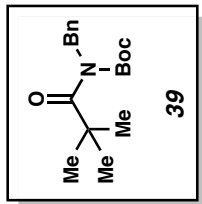


Purified Product, ¹H NMR

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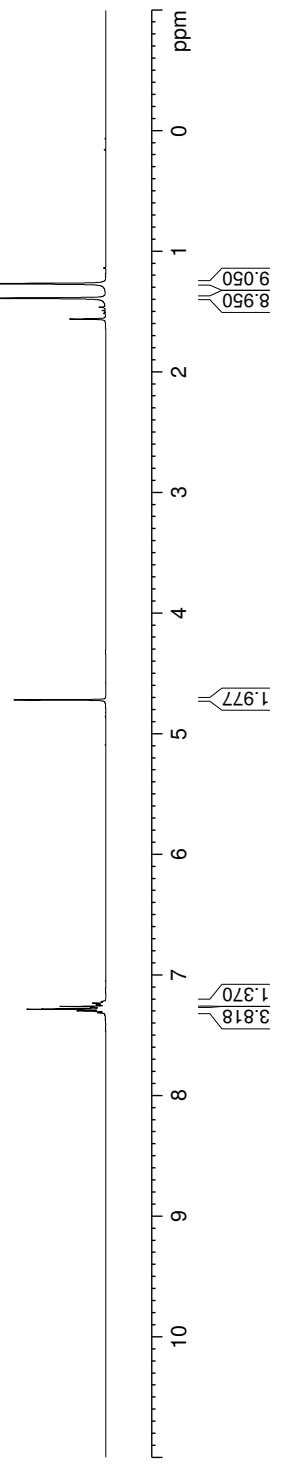


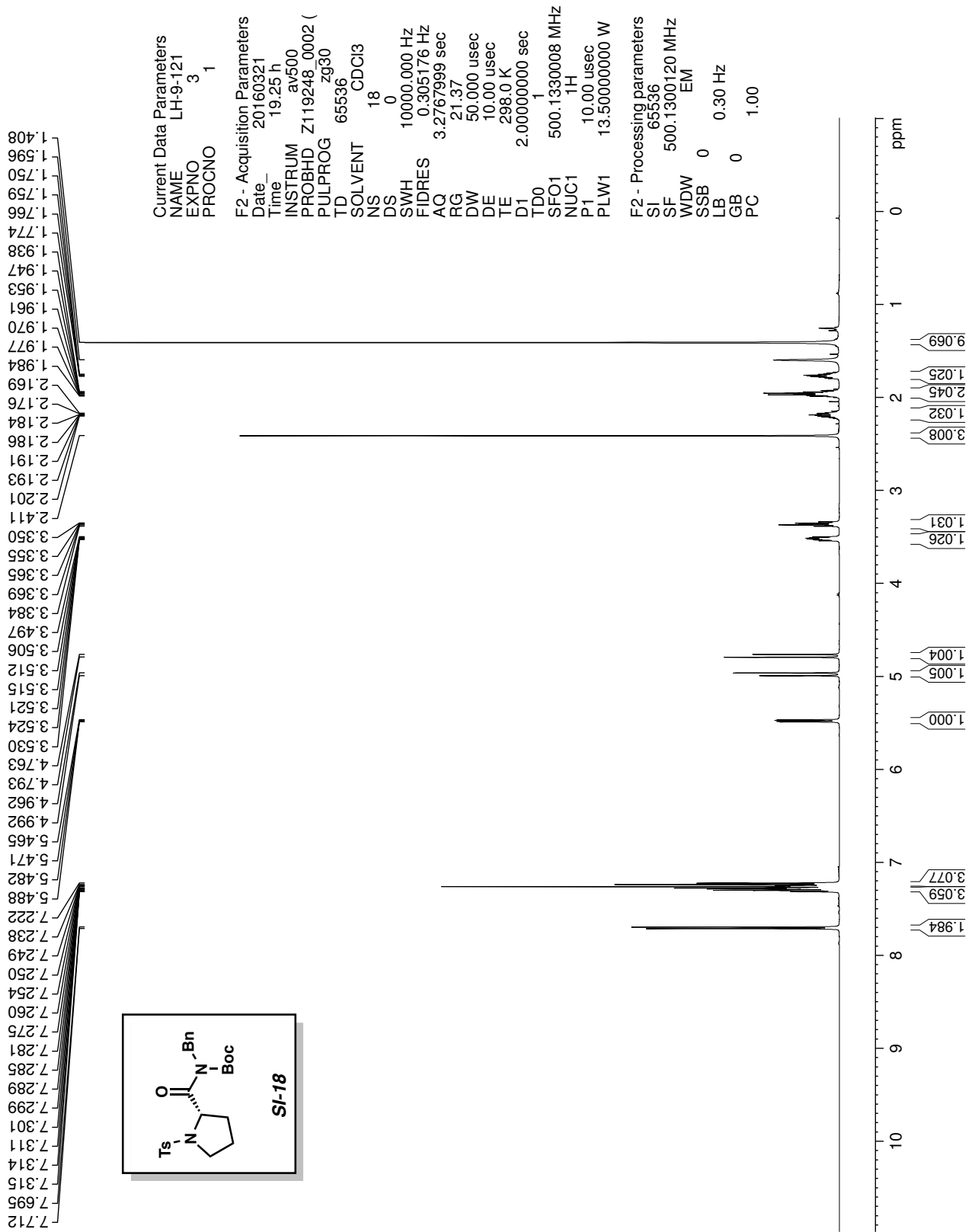
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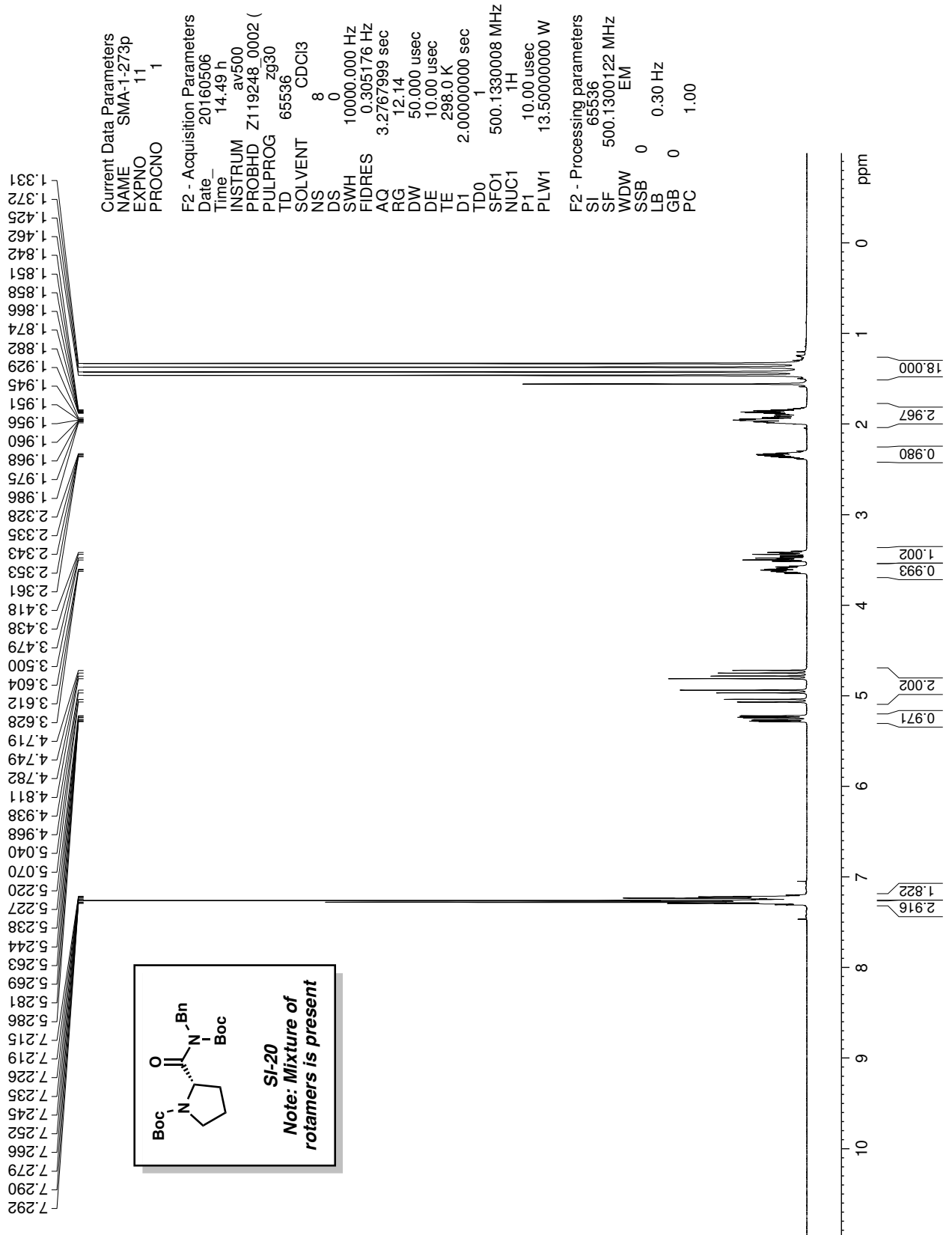
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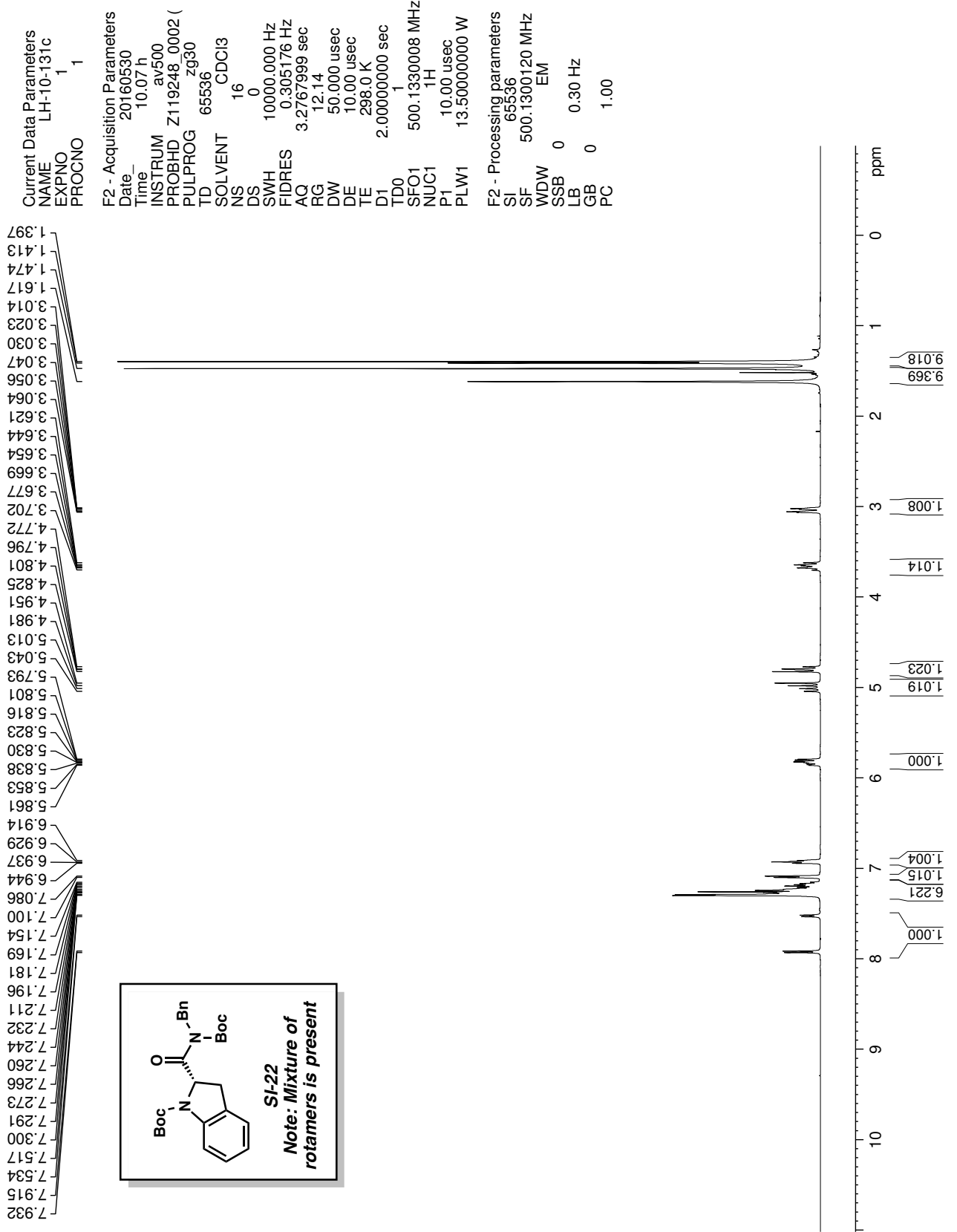
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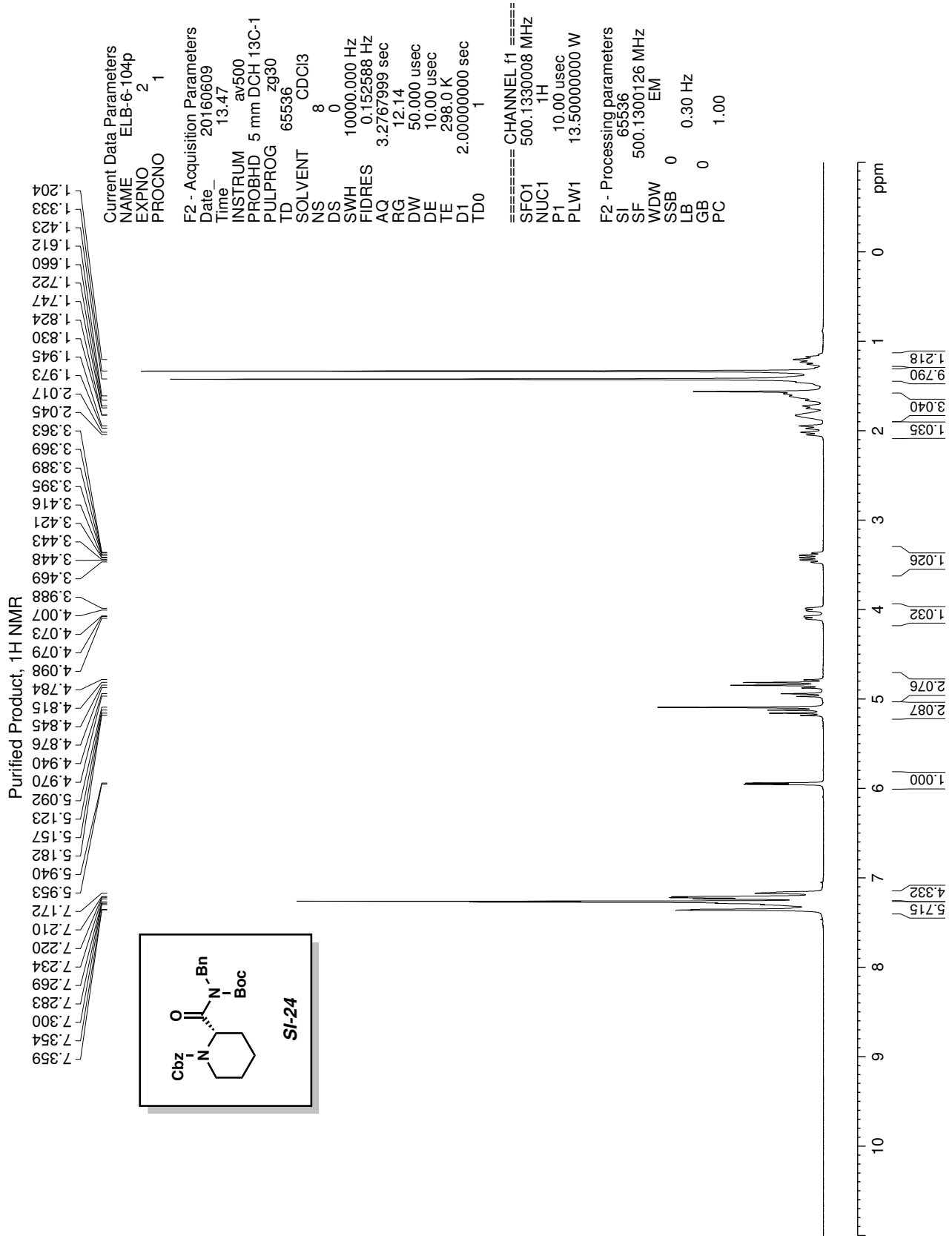
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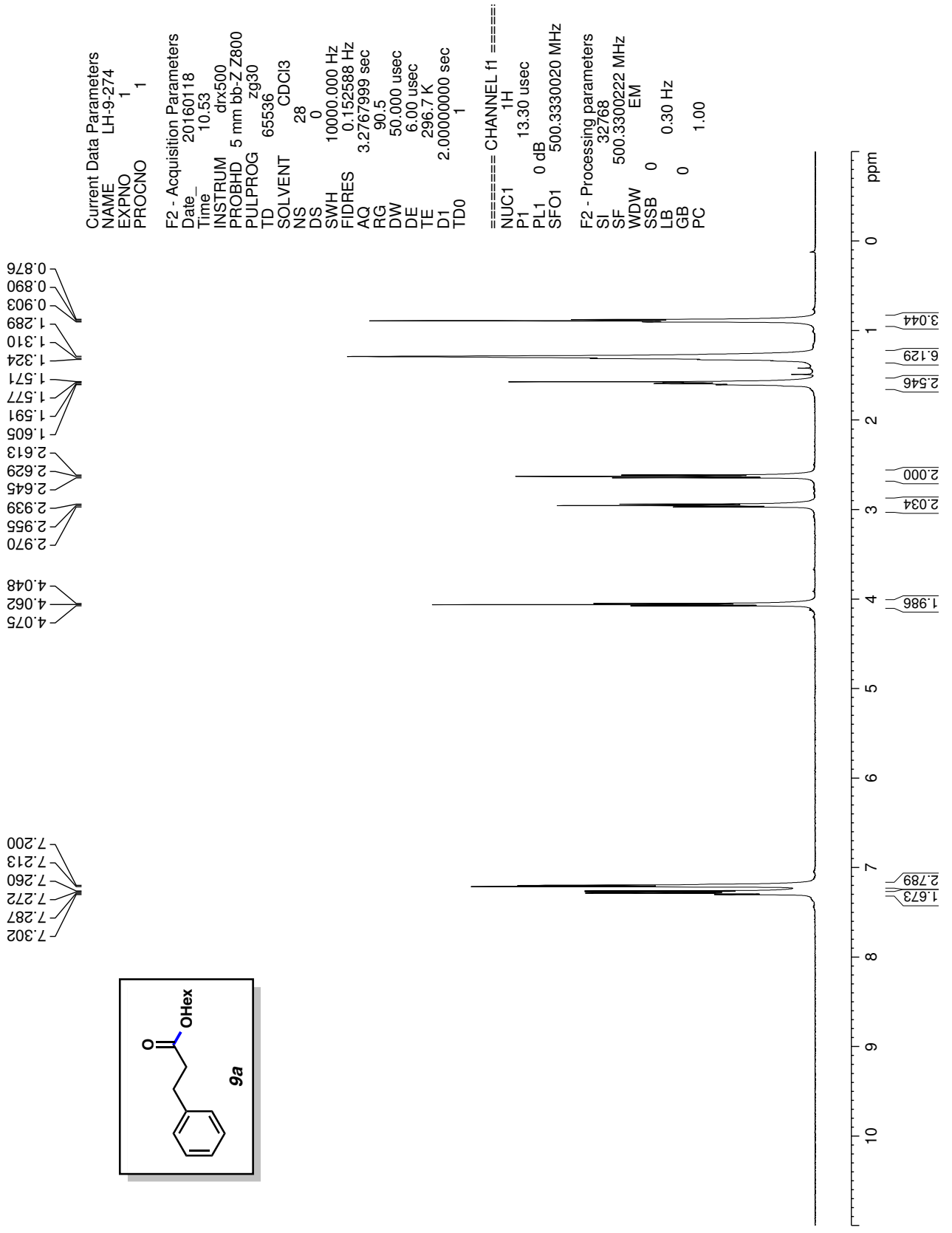


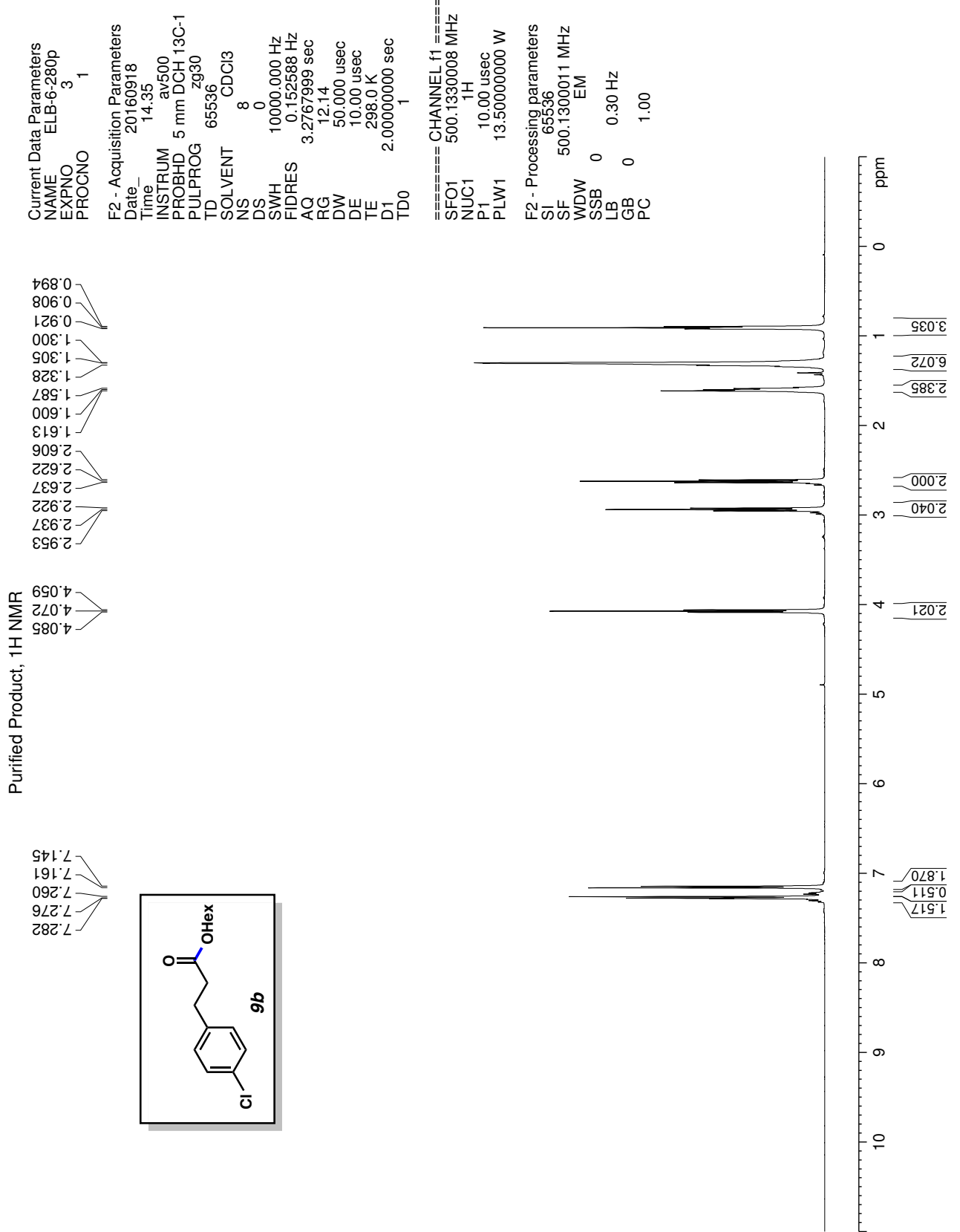


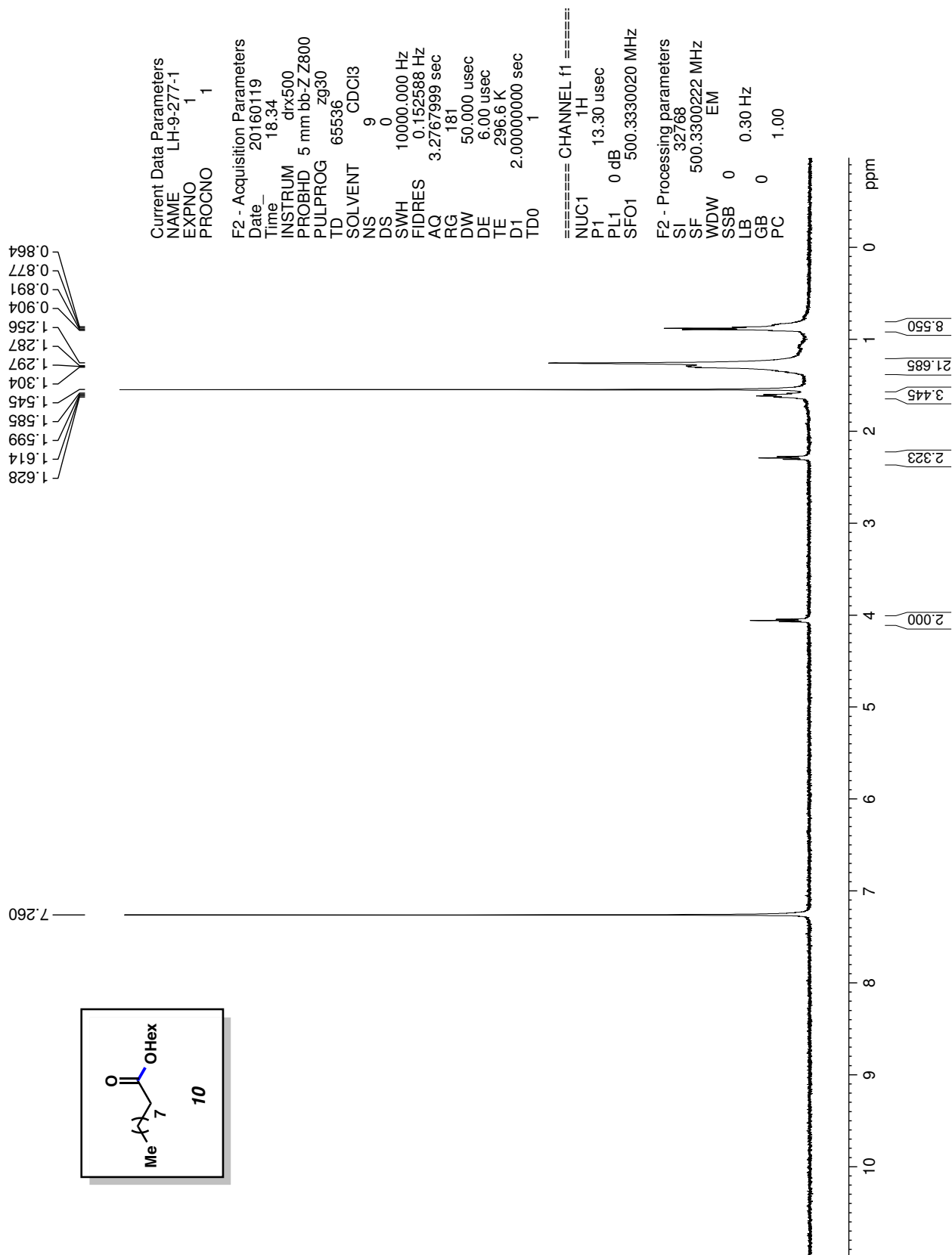


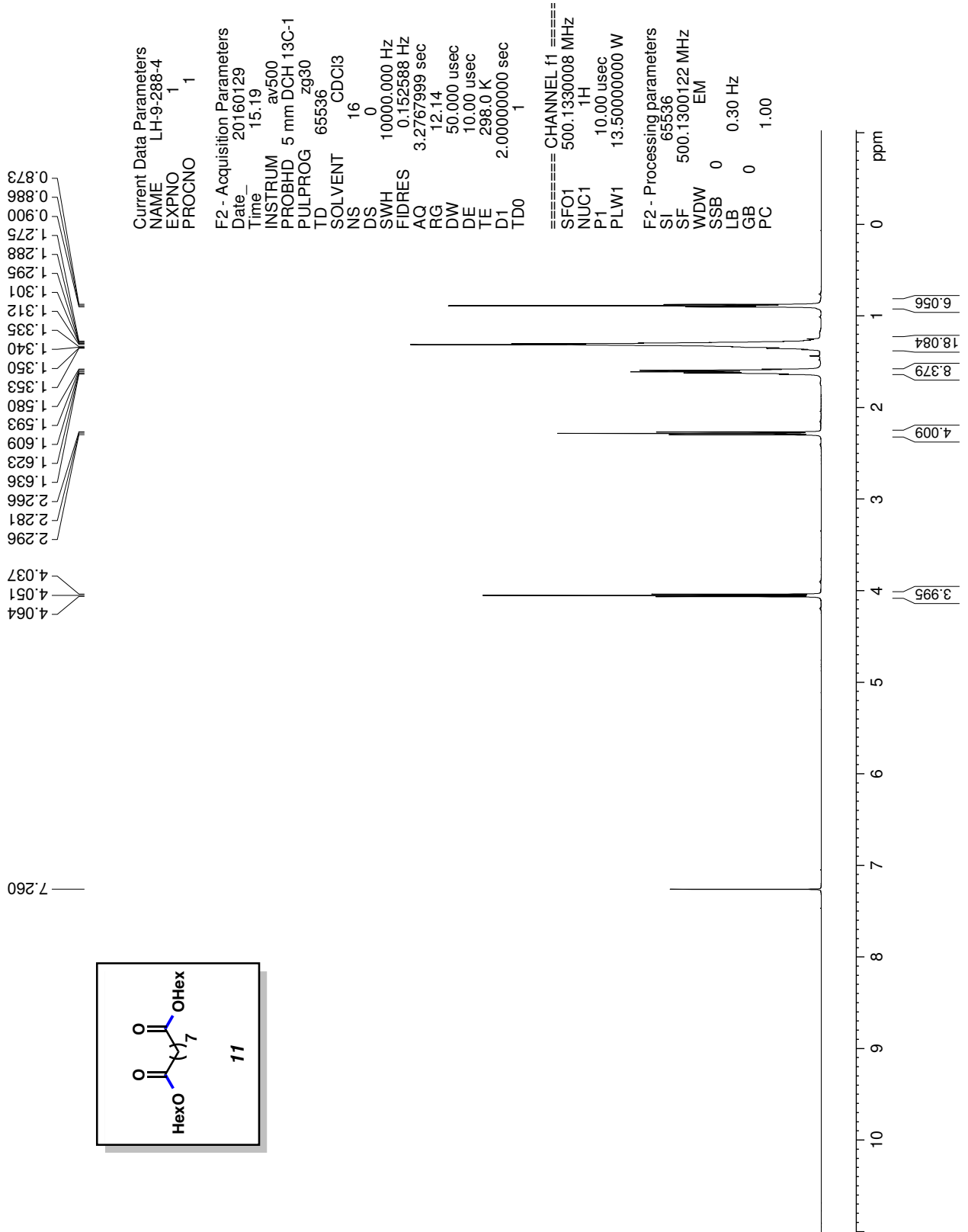


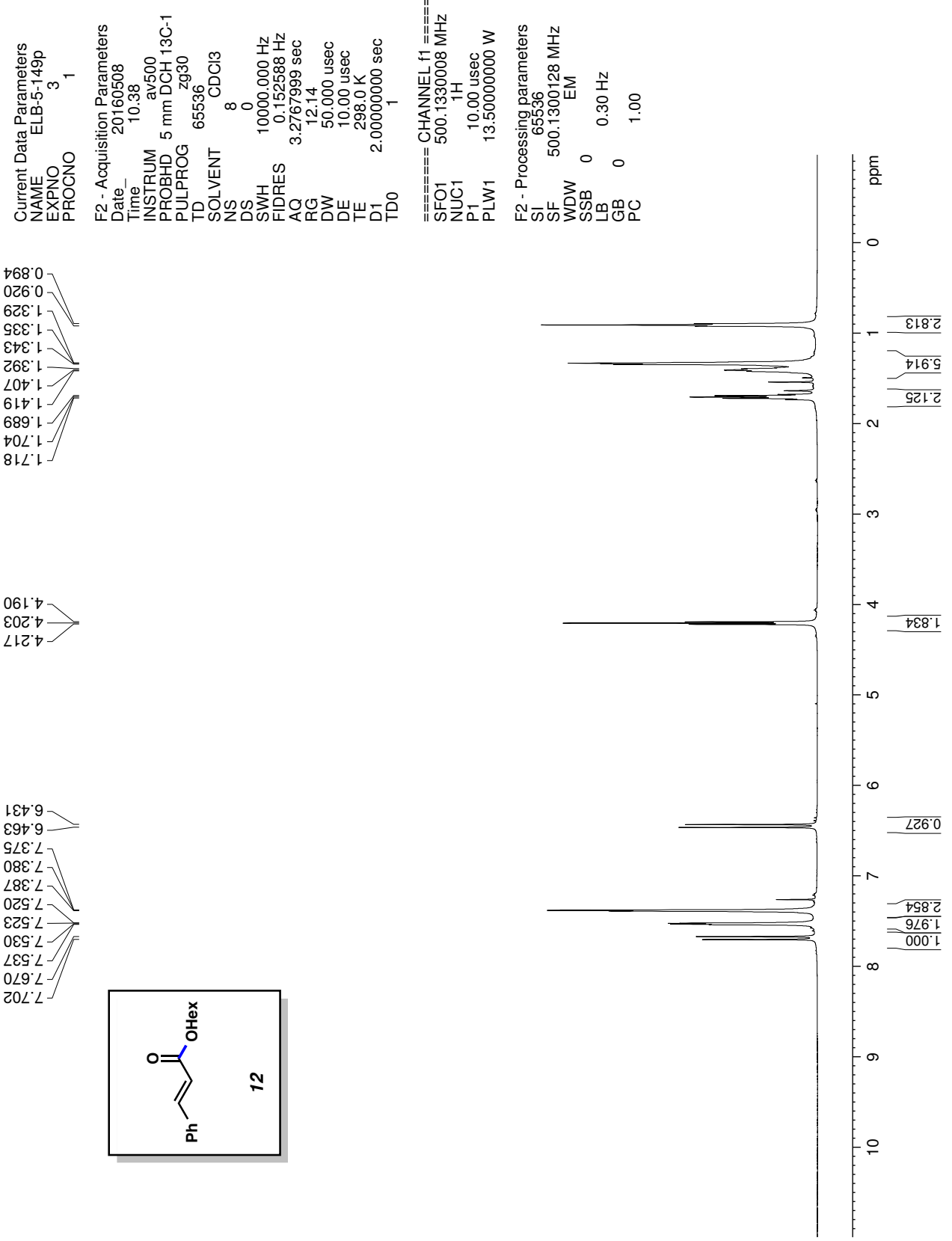


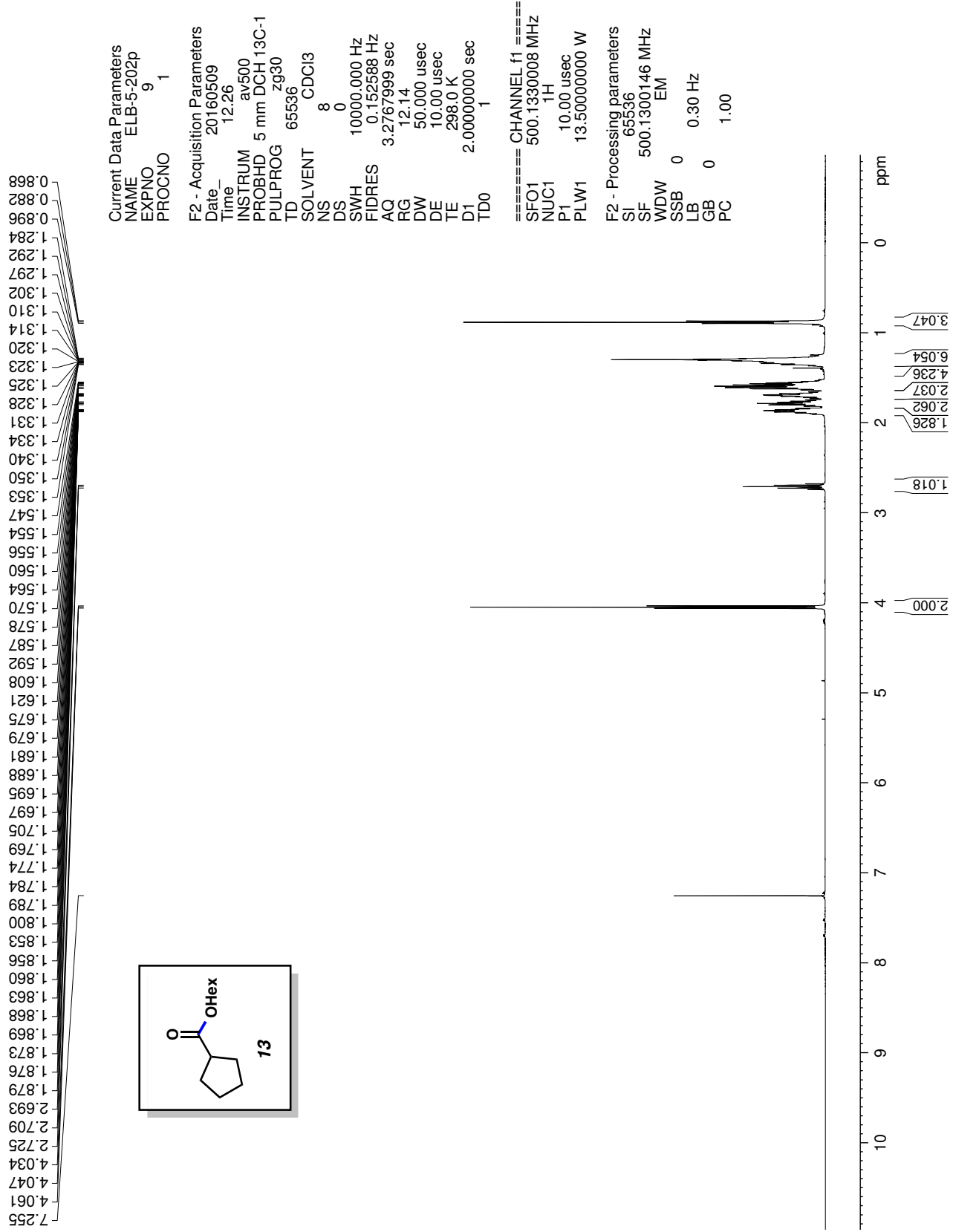


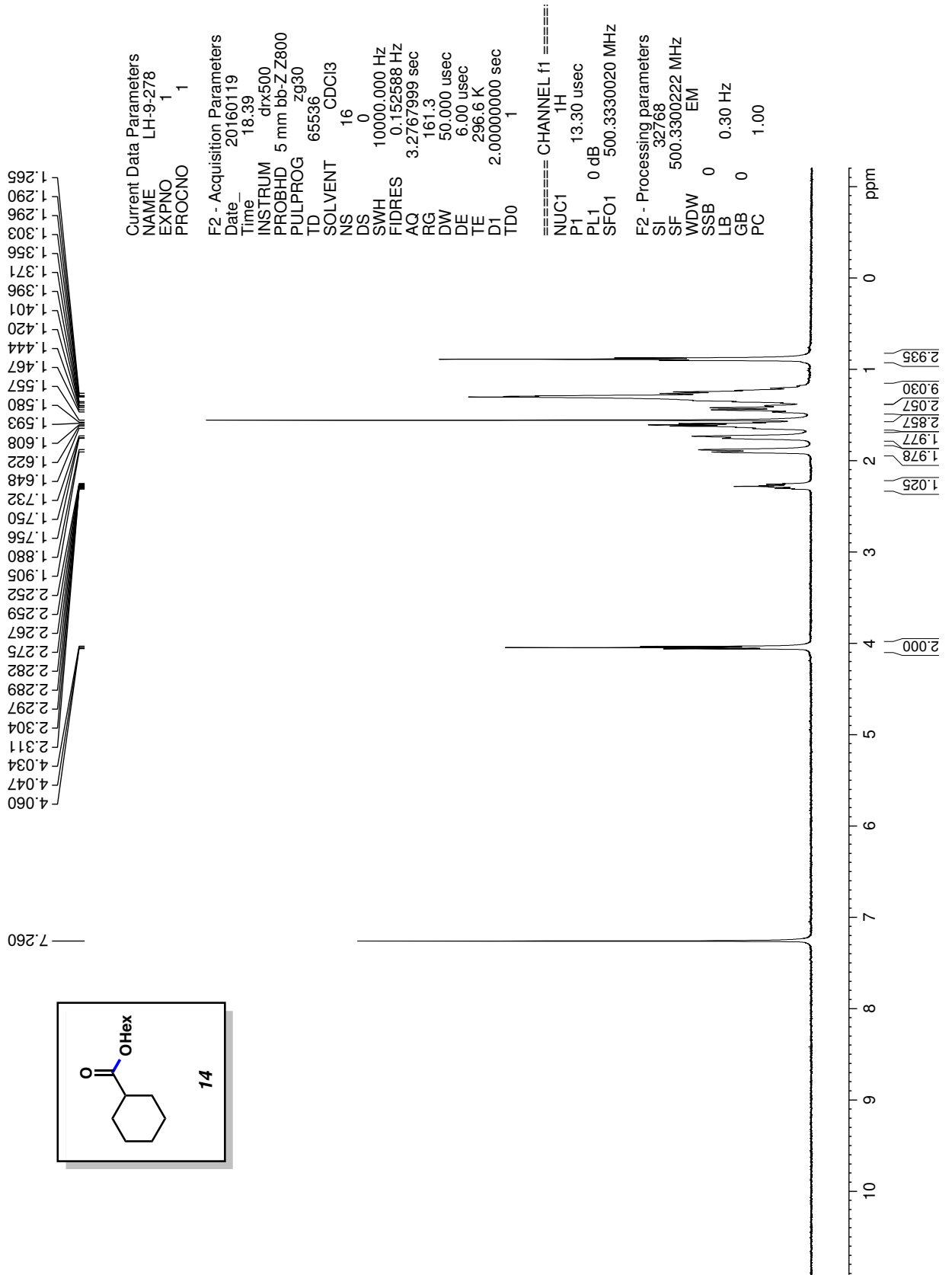


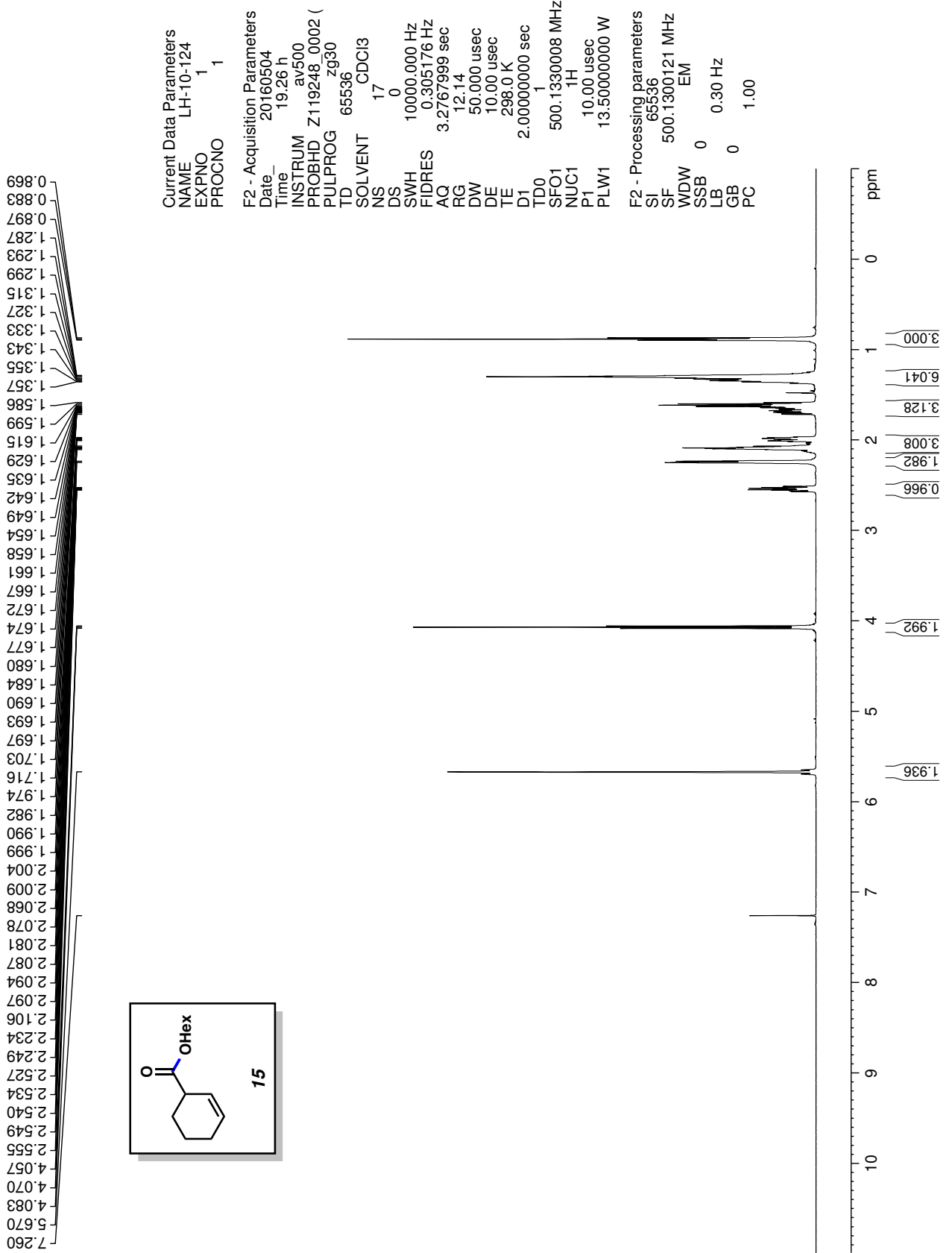


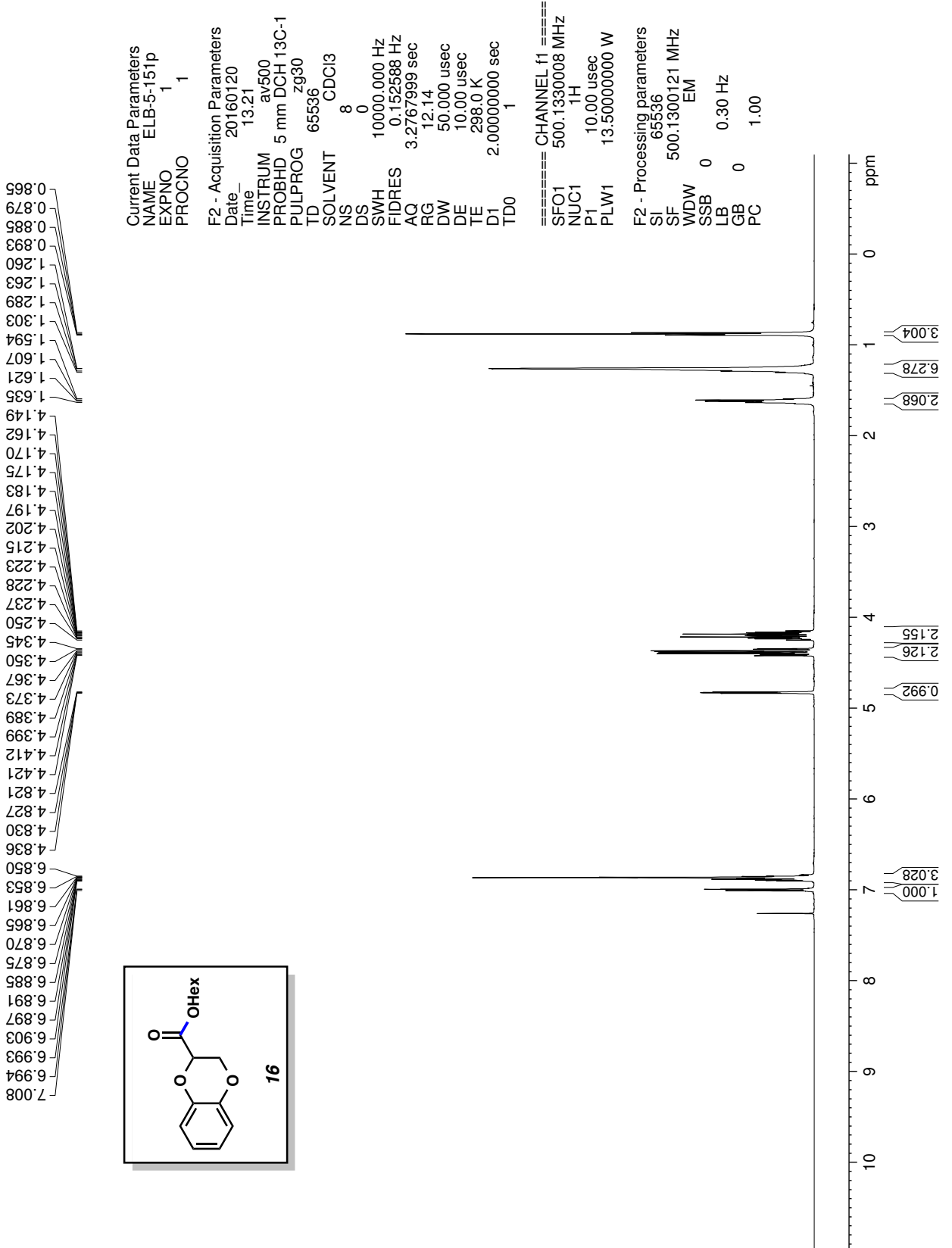


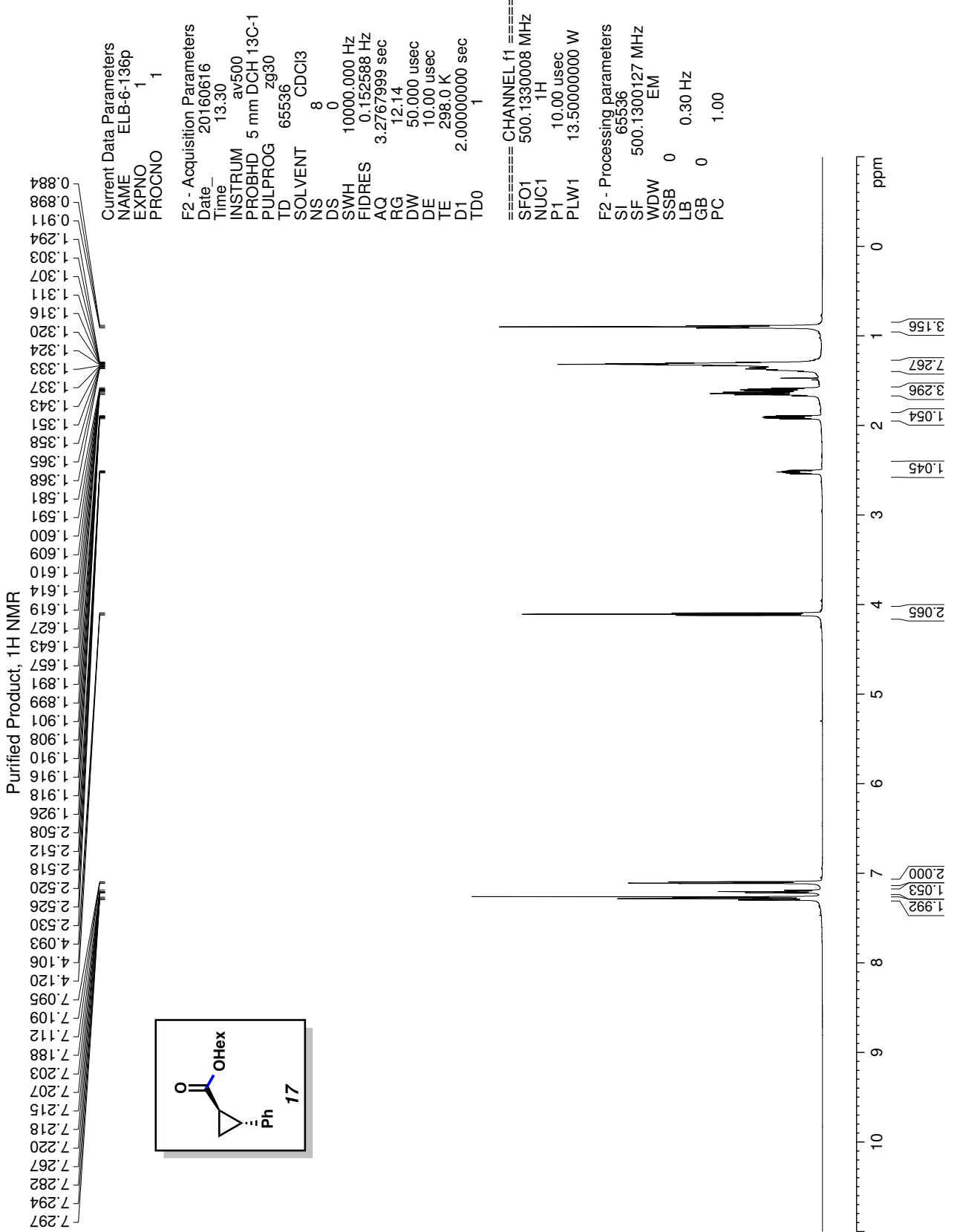


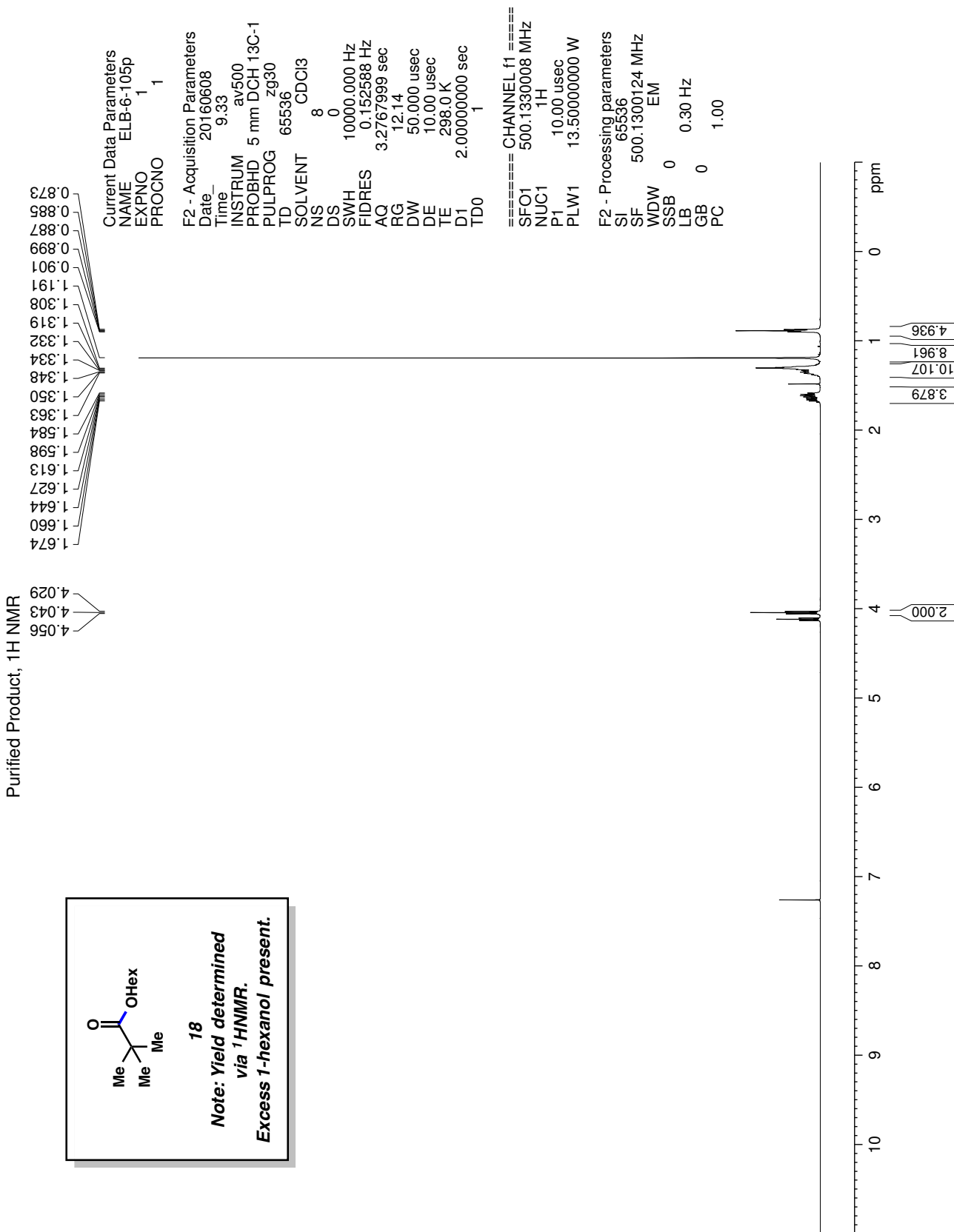










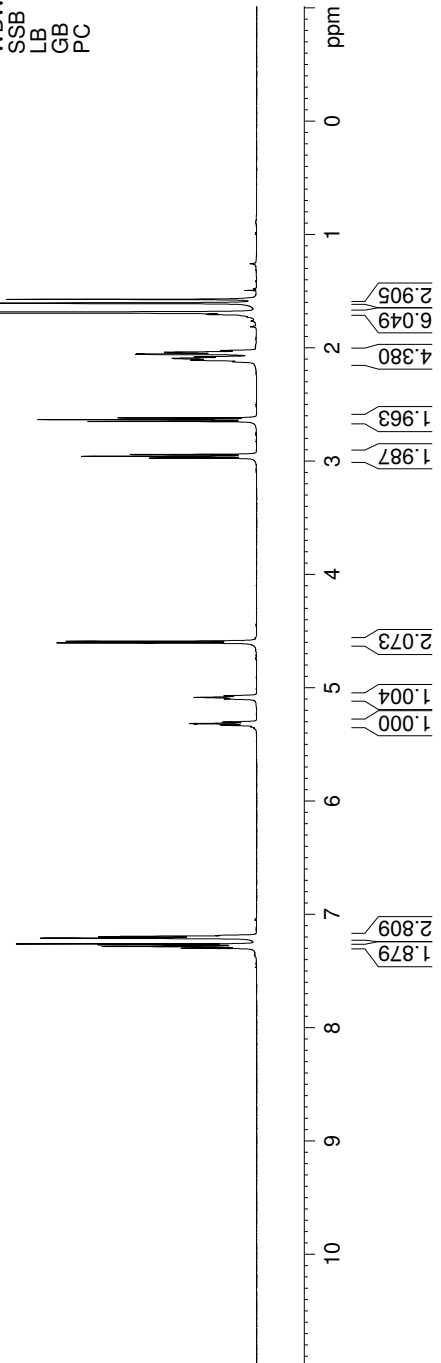
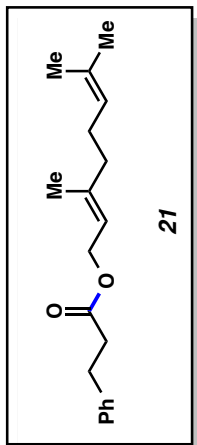


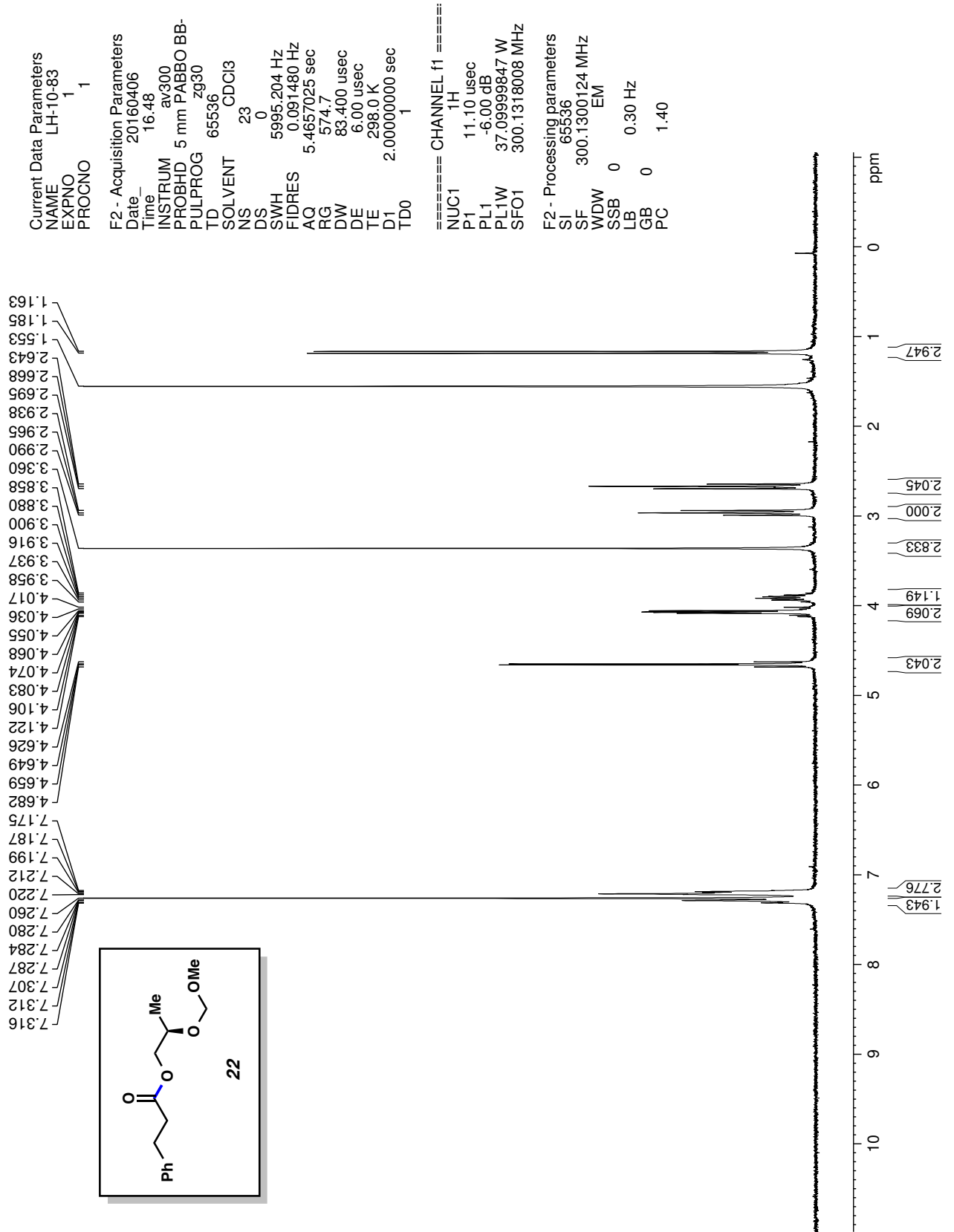
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7.295
7.283
7.276
7.268
7.260
7.209
7.197
7.194
7.186
7.184
5.331
5.329
5.317
5.315
5.303
5.301
5.098
5.095
5.087
5.085
5.082
5.073
5.071
5.068
4.603
4.589
2.971
2.956
2.940
2.649
2.632
2.617
2.121
2.108
2.093
2.091
2.078
2.058
2.054
2.042
2.037
2.024
1.688
1.605
1.571
1.510
1.704

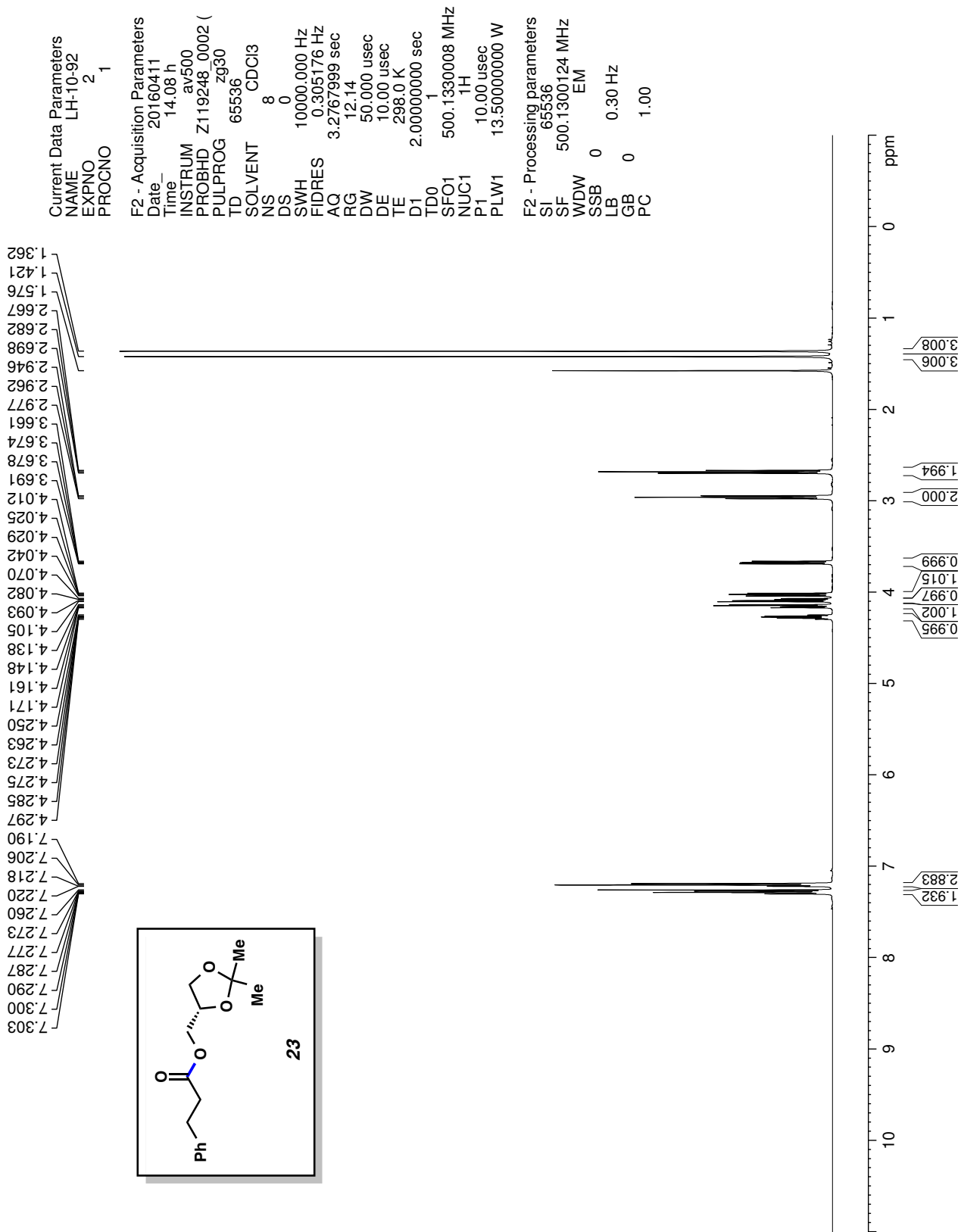
Current Data Parameters
 NAME LH-10-70
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

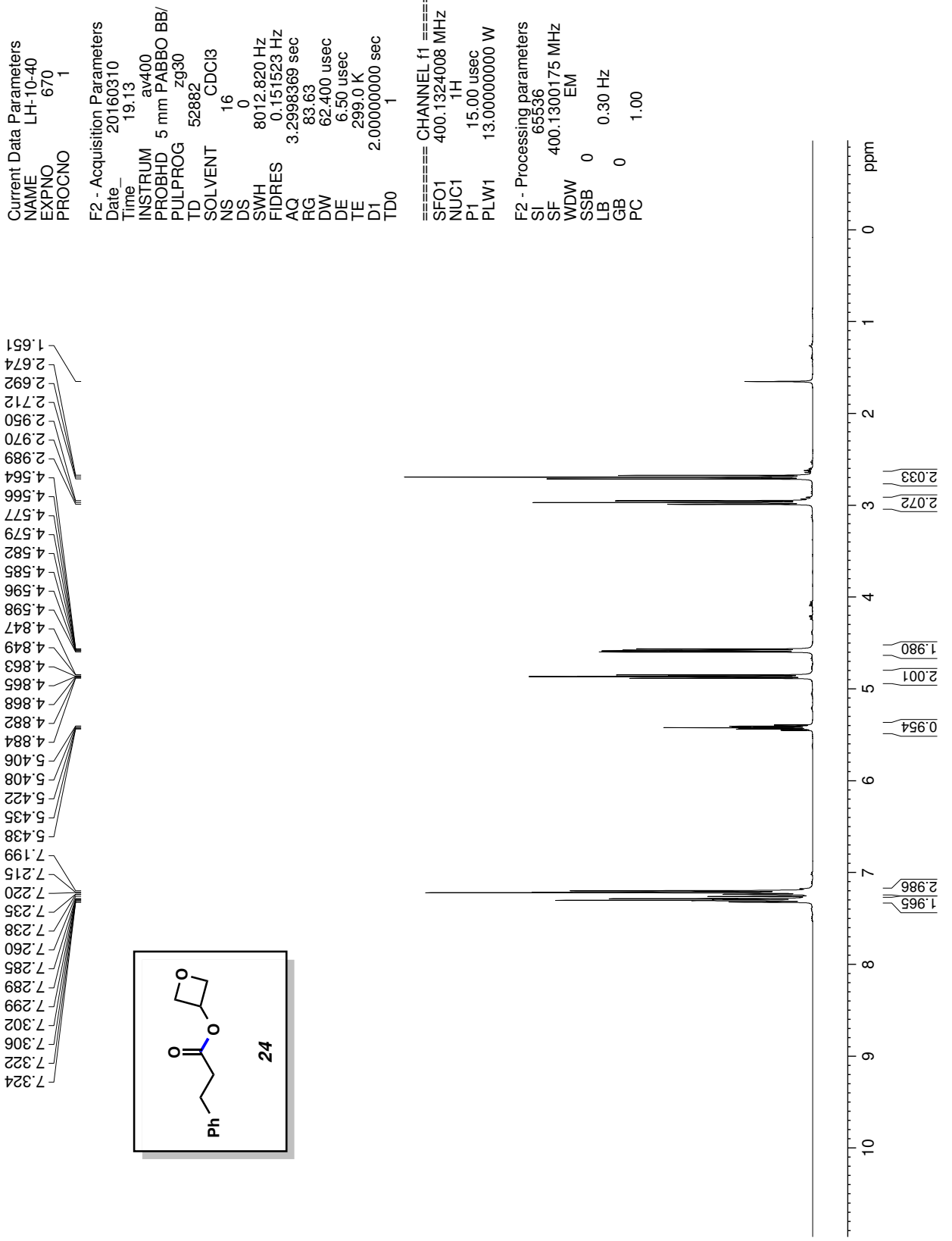
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20160328
 Time_ 9.29 h
 INSTRUM av500
 PROBHD Z119248_0002 (
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 16
 DS 0
 SWH 10000.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.305176 Hz
 AQ 3.2768500 sec
 RG 12.14
 DW 50.000 usec
 DE 10.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 500.1330008 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P1 10.00 usec

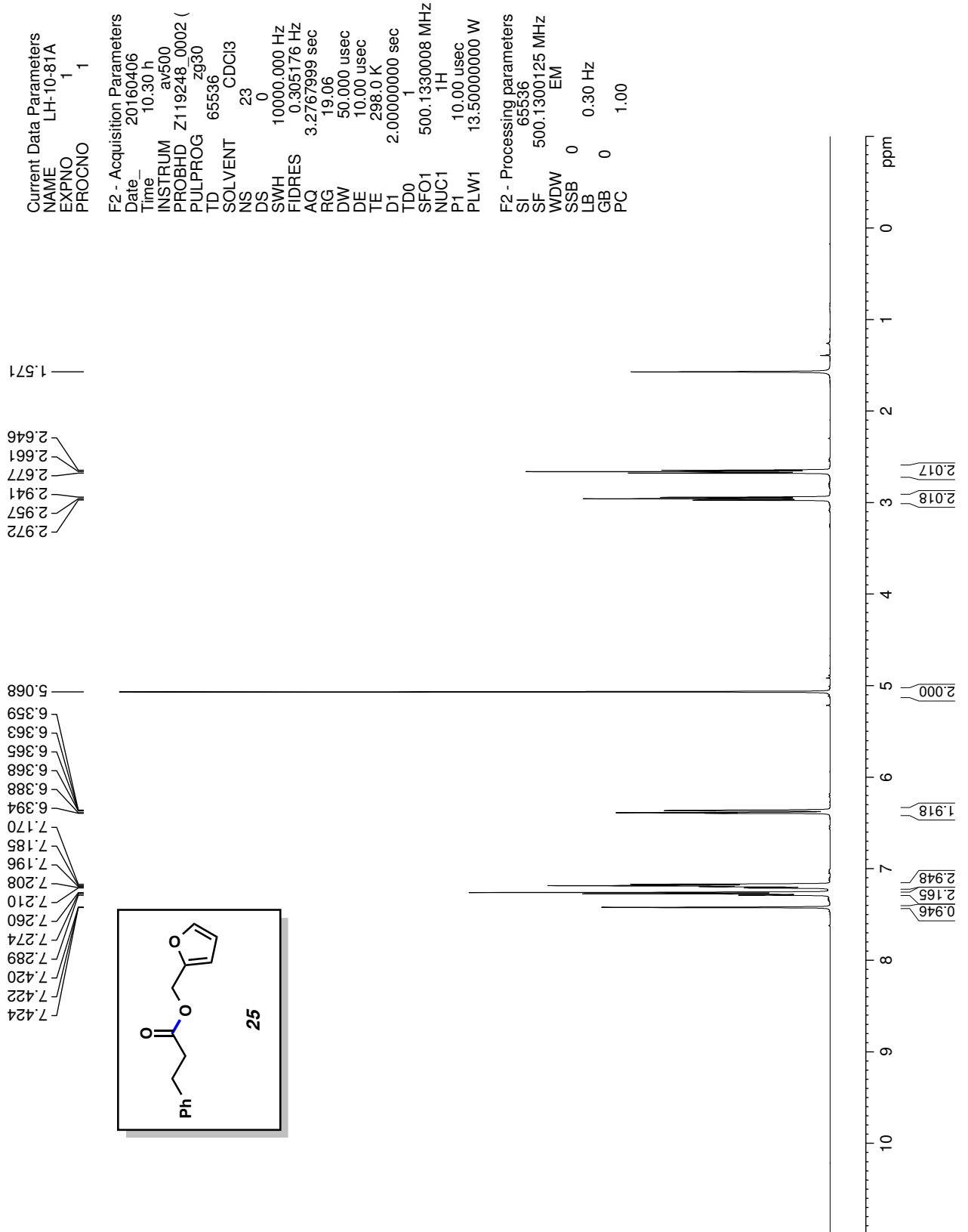
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 500.1300125 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

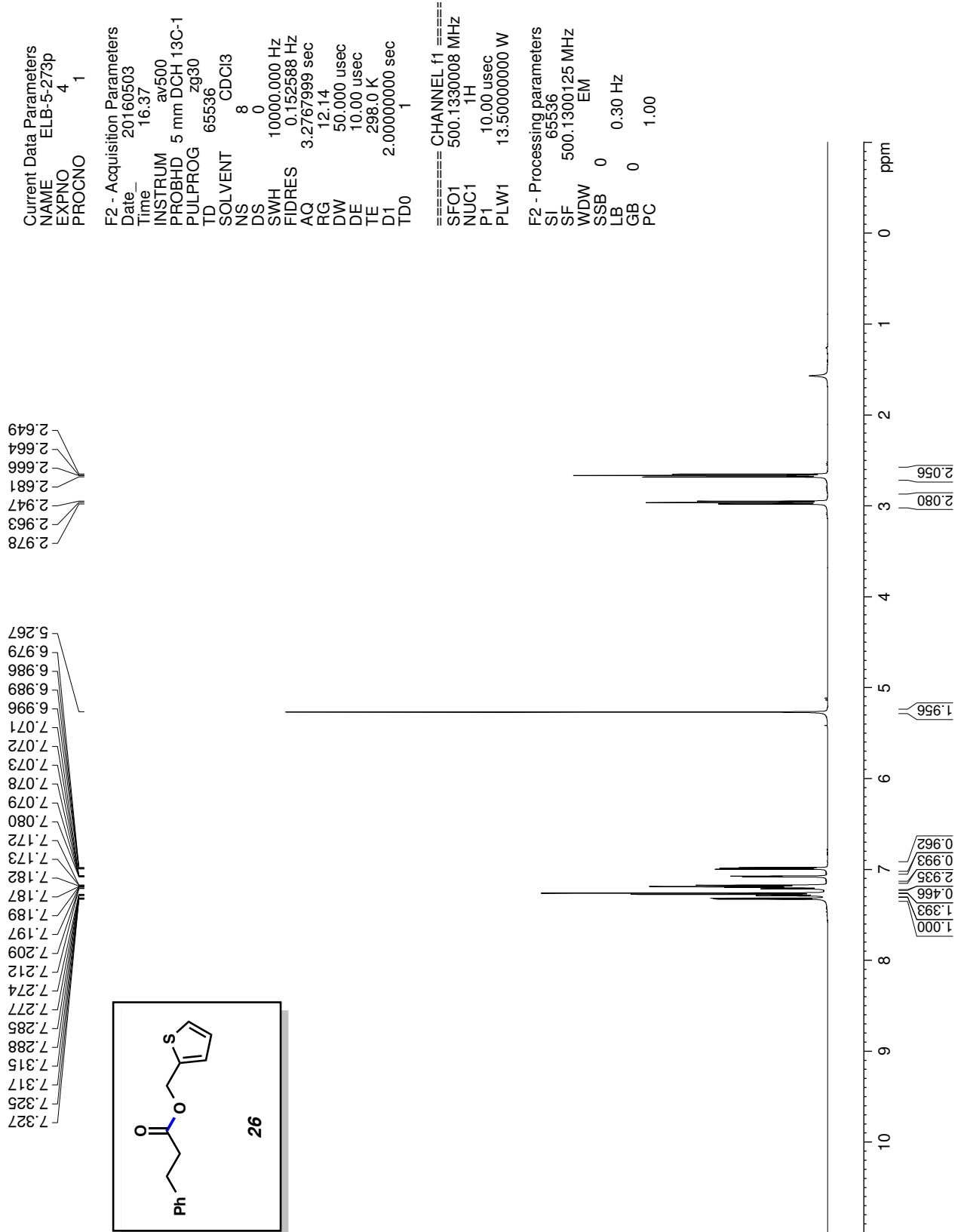


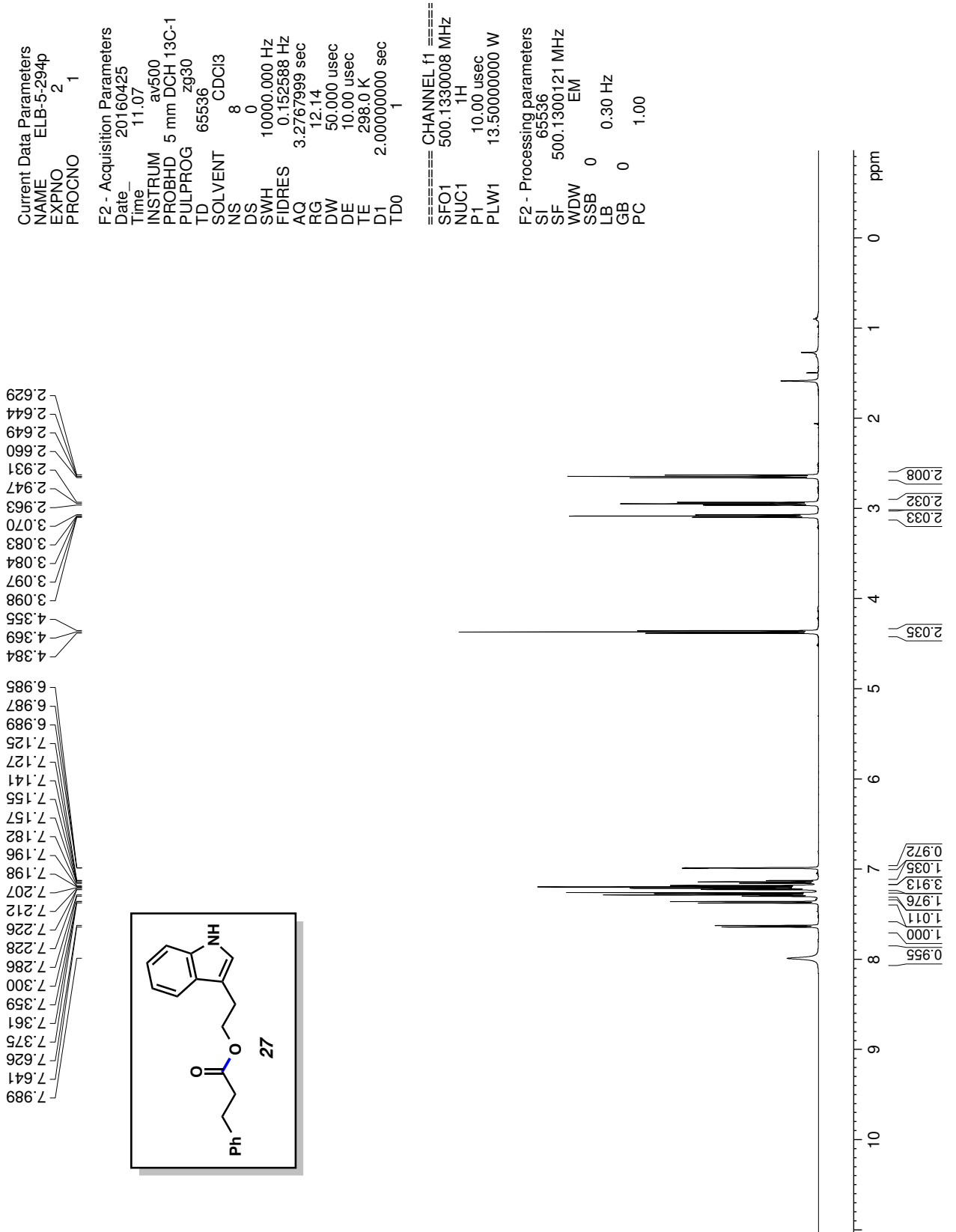


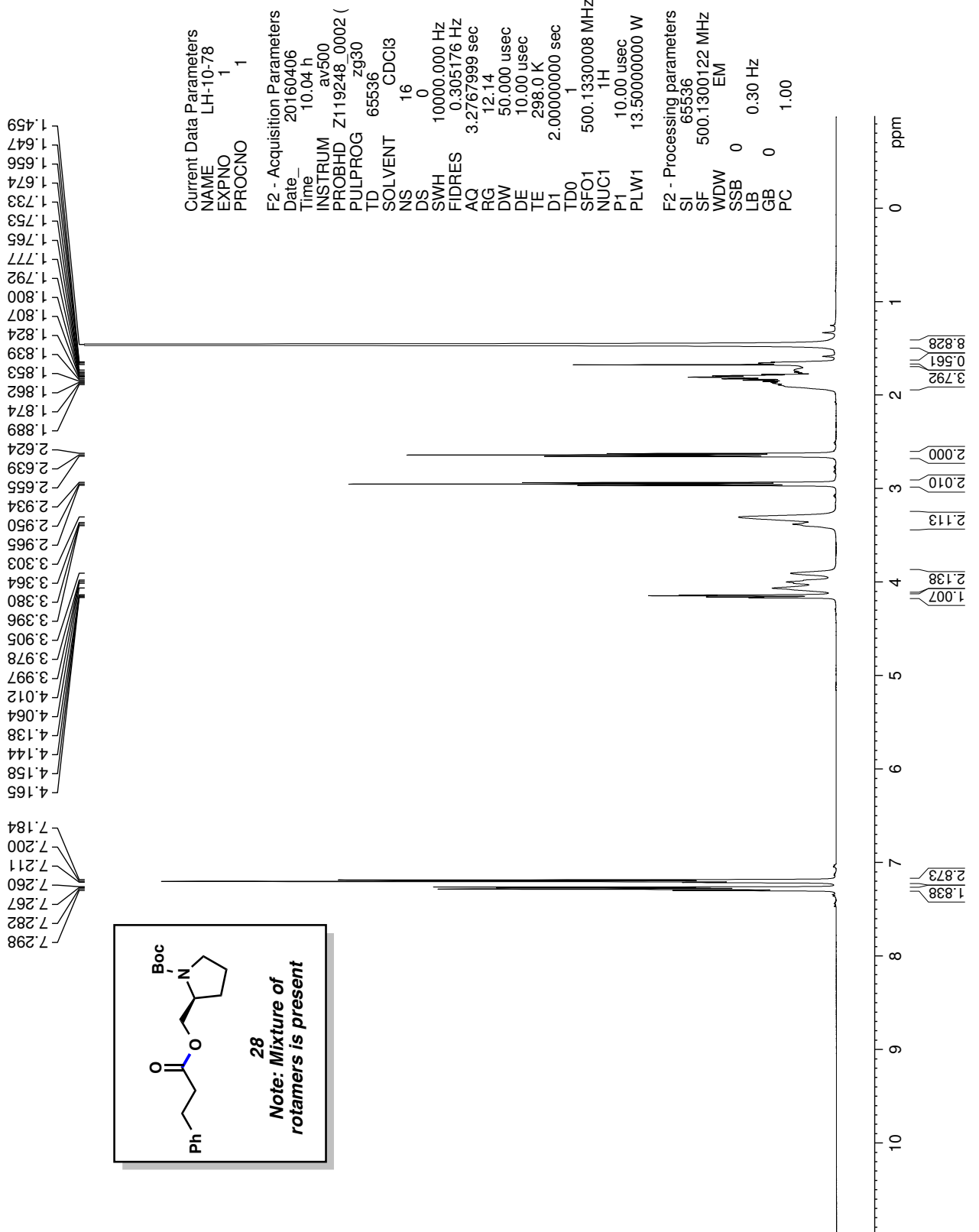


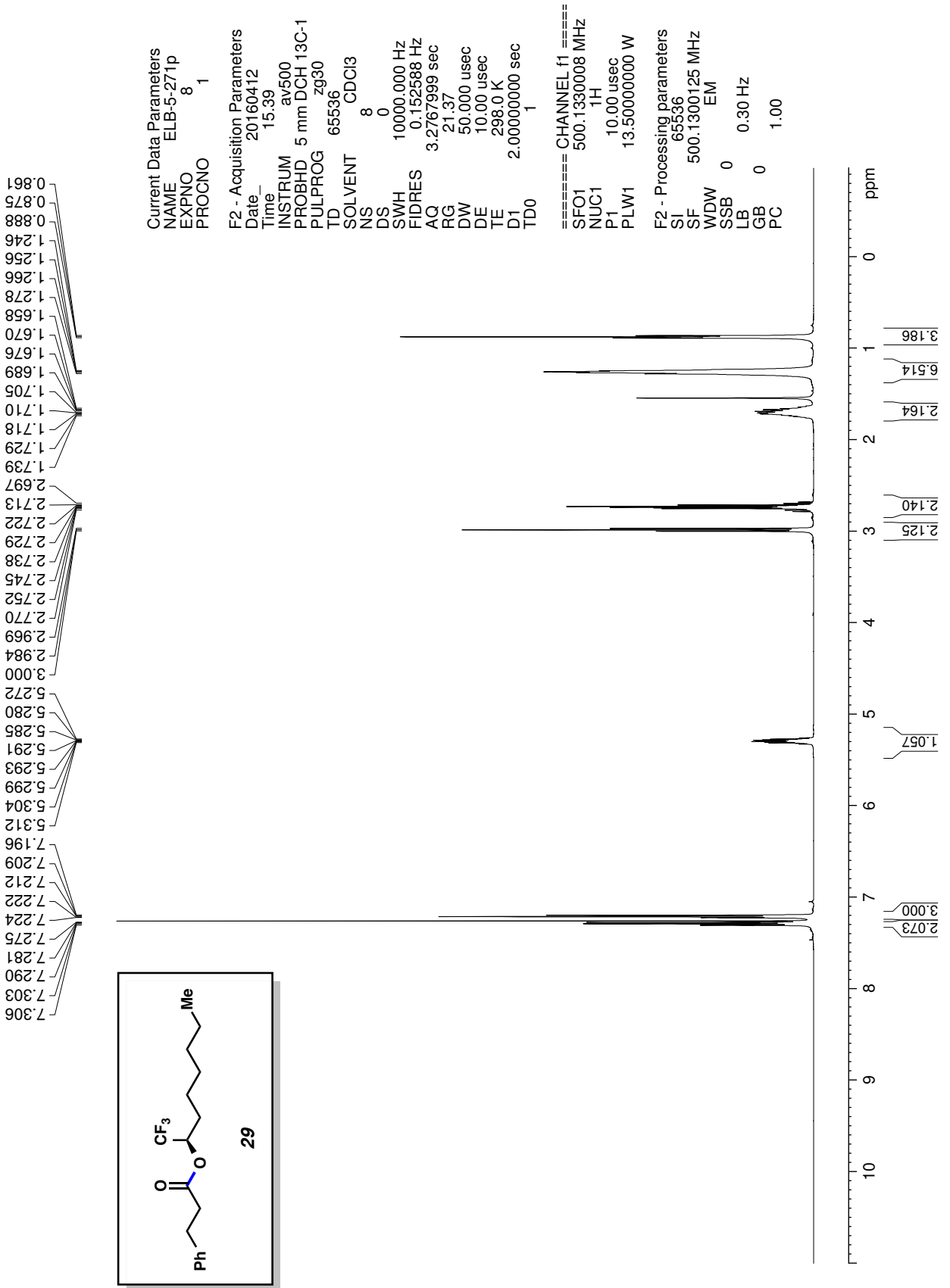


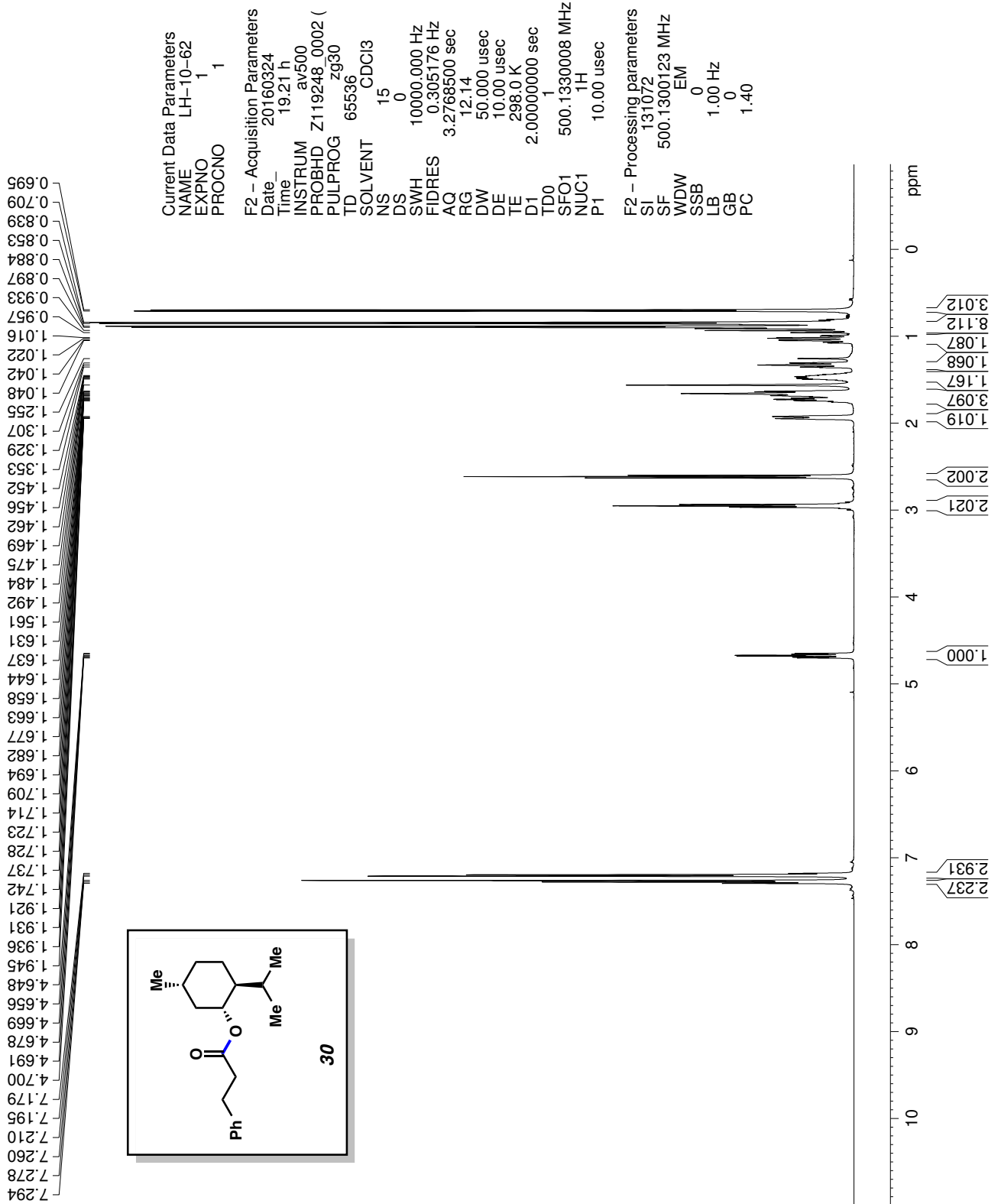


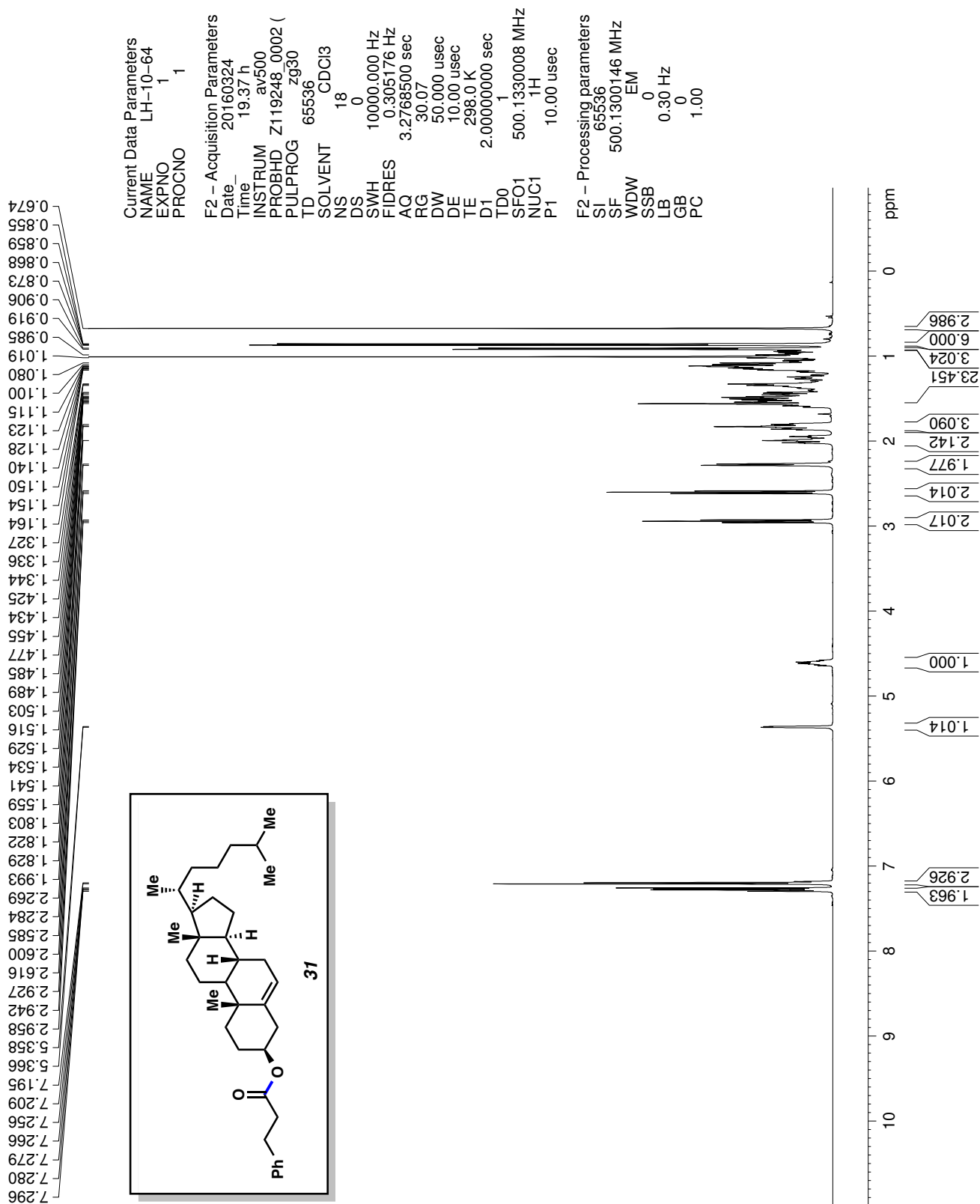


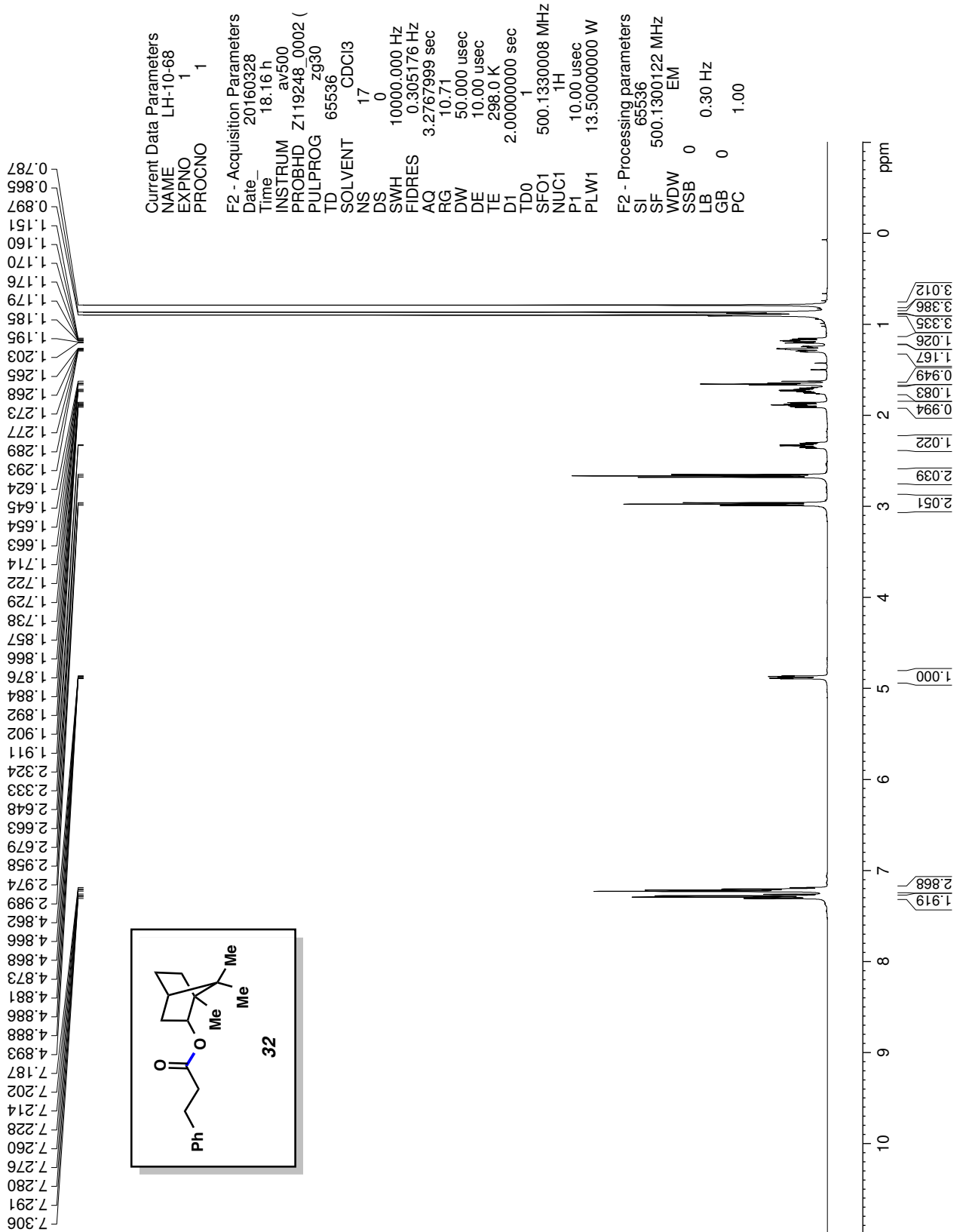


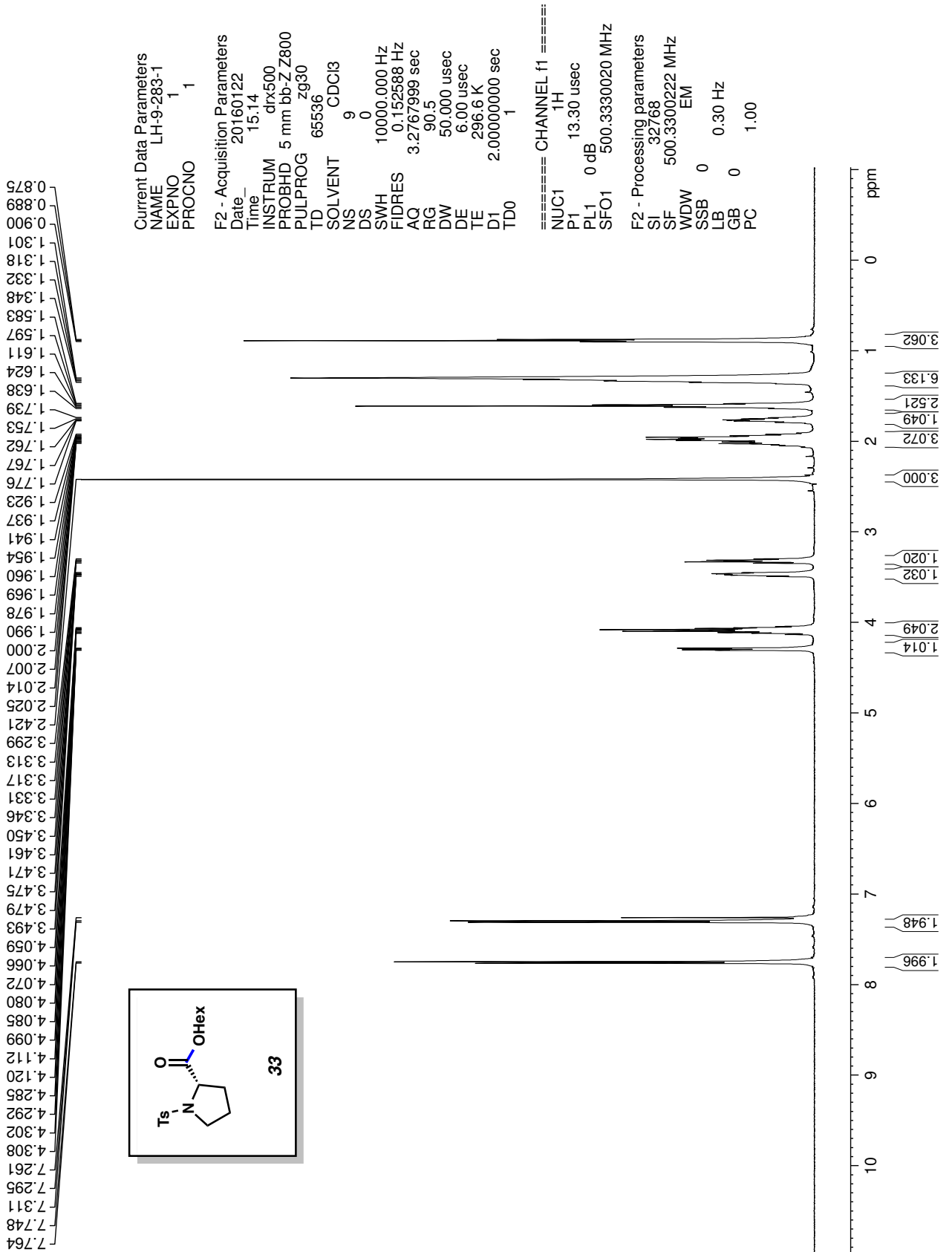


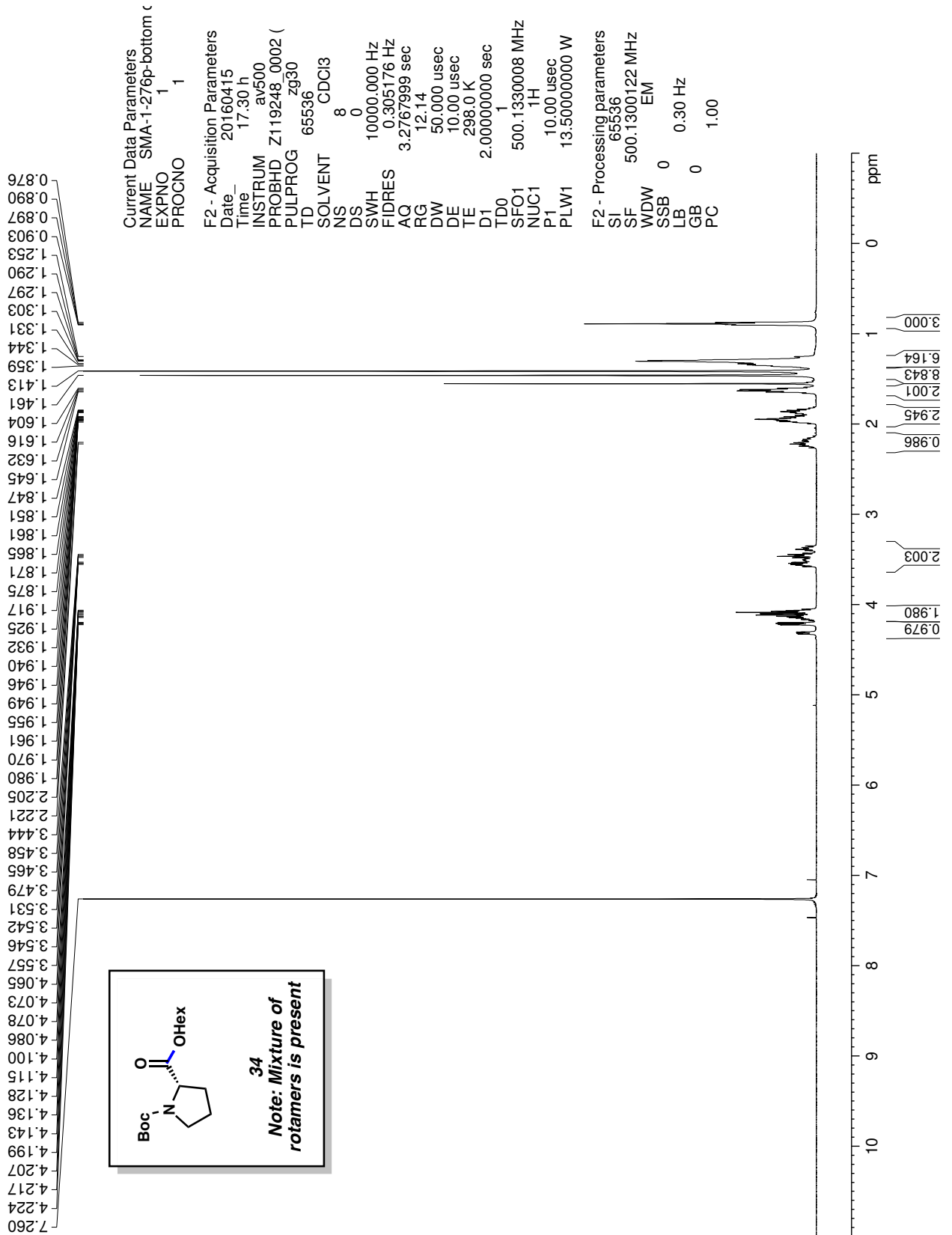


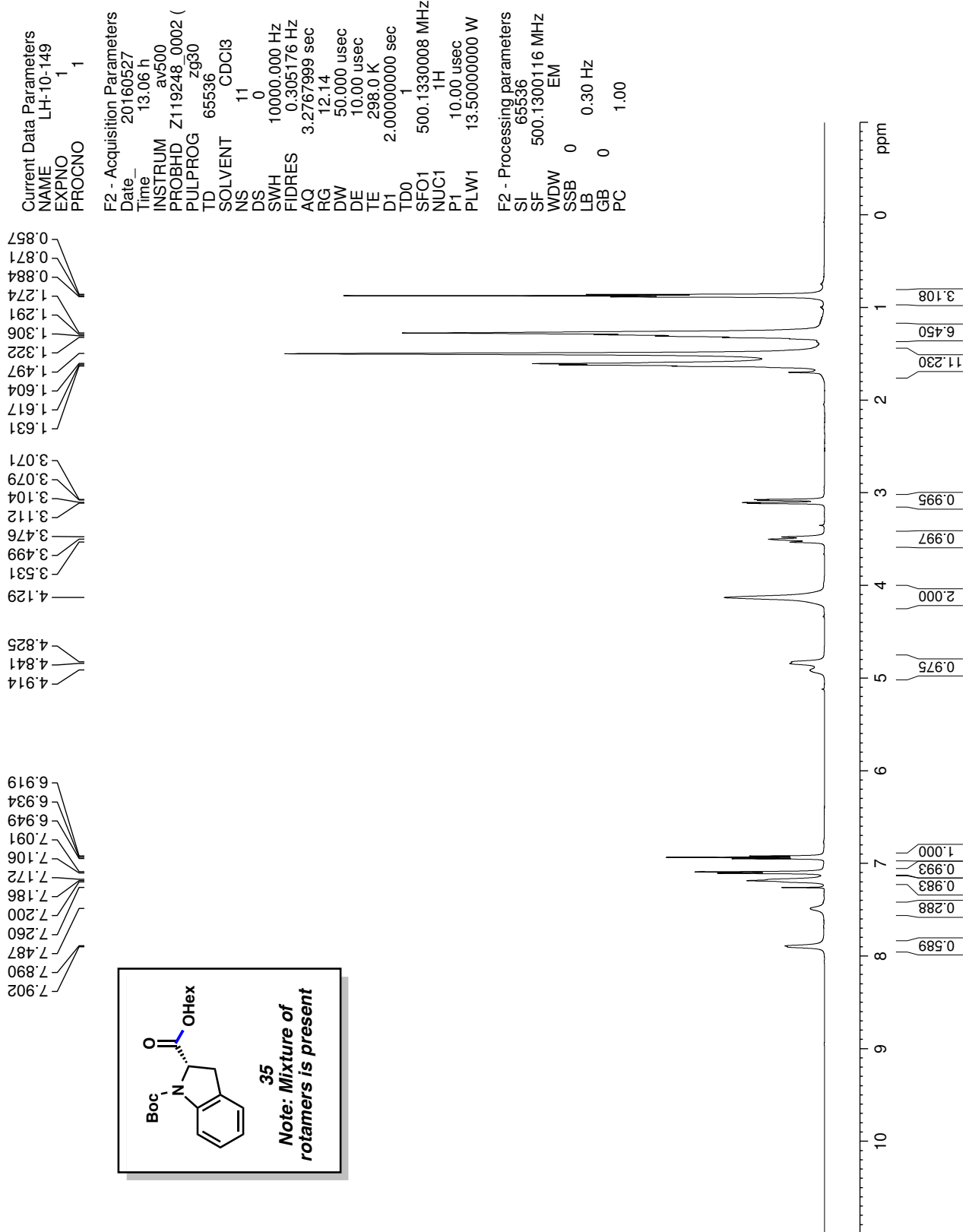


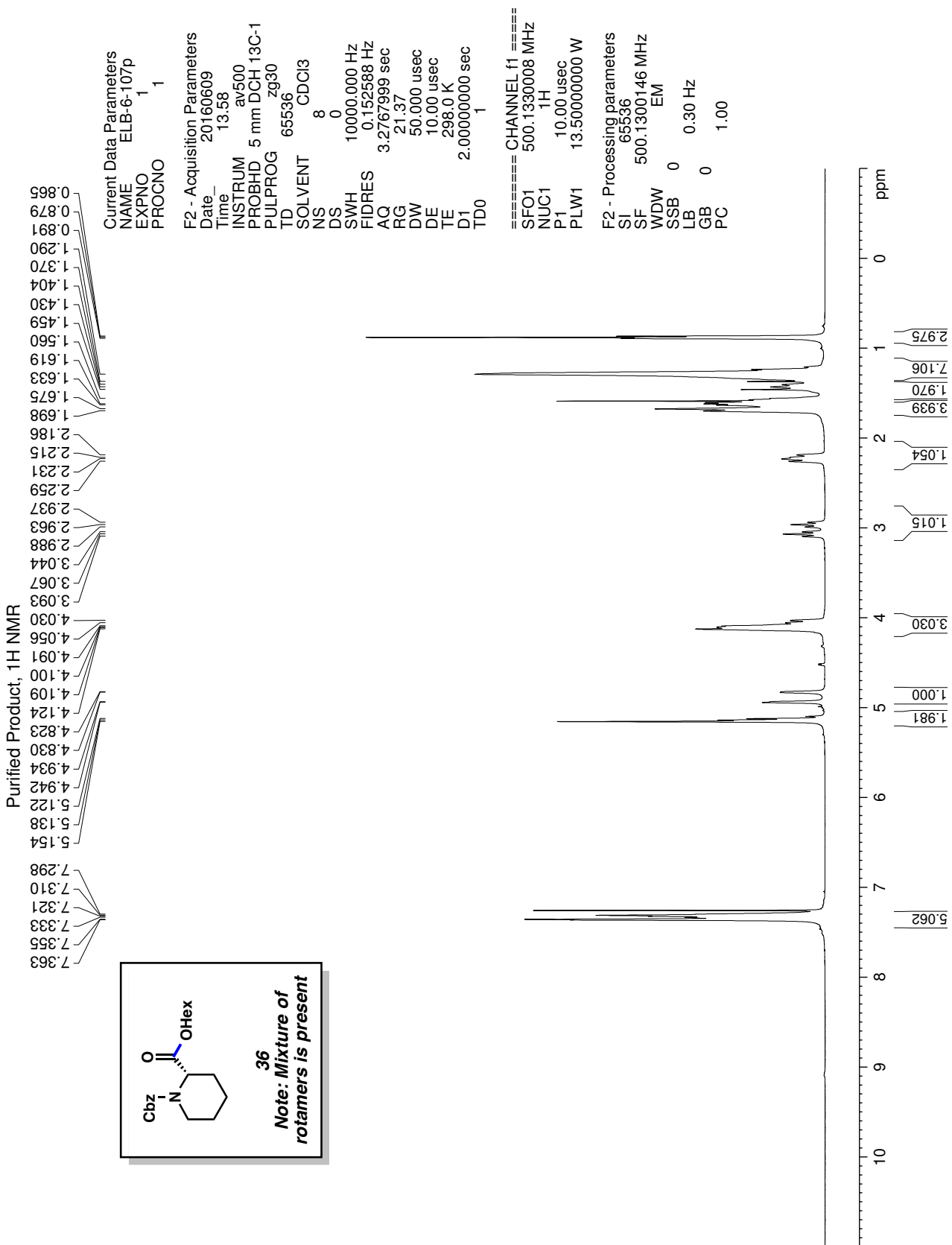




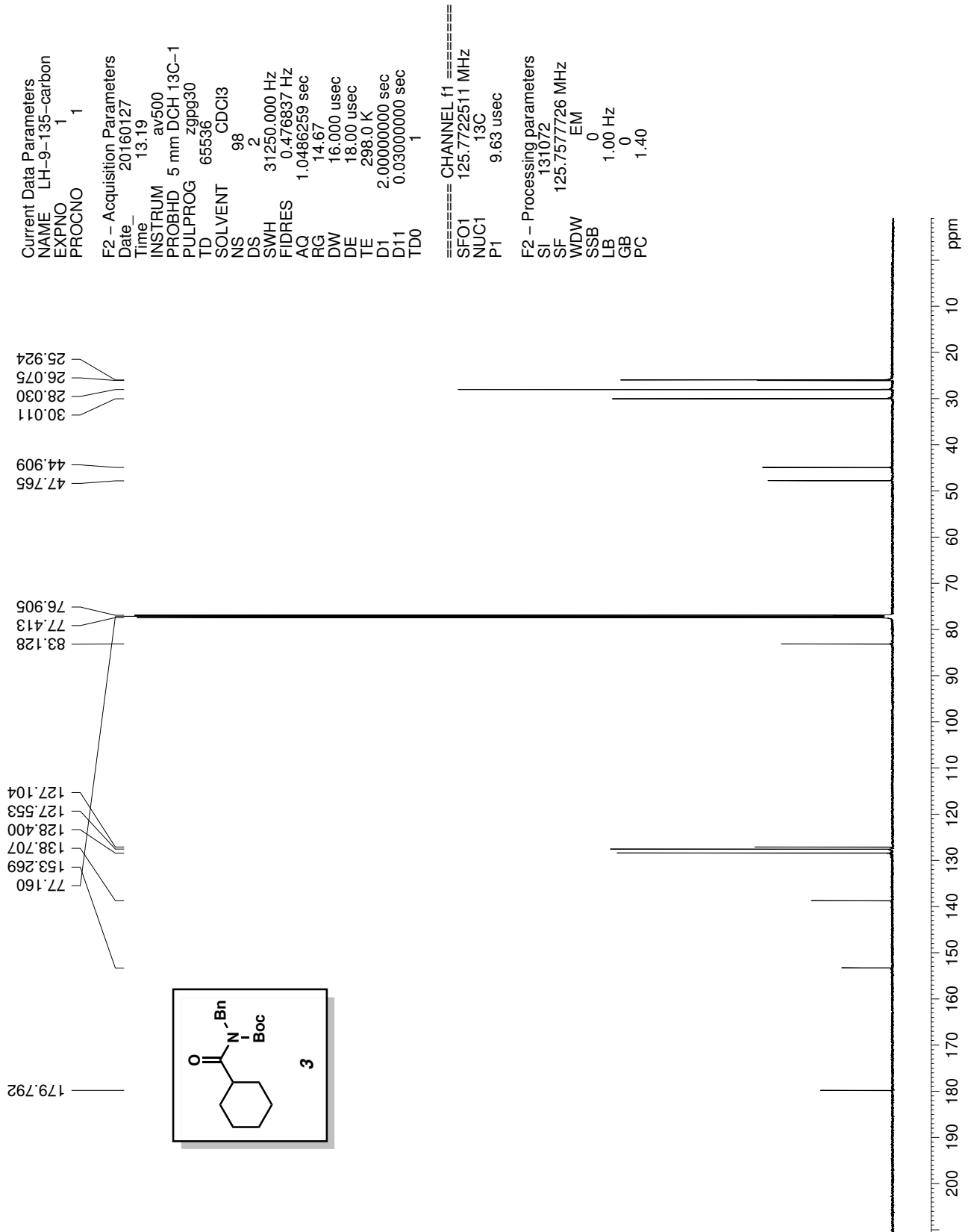


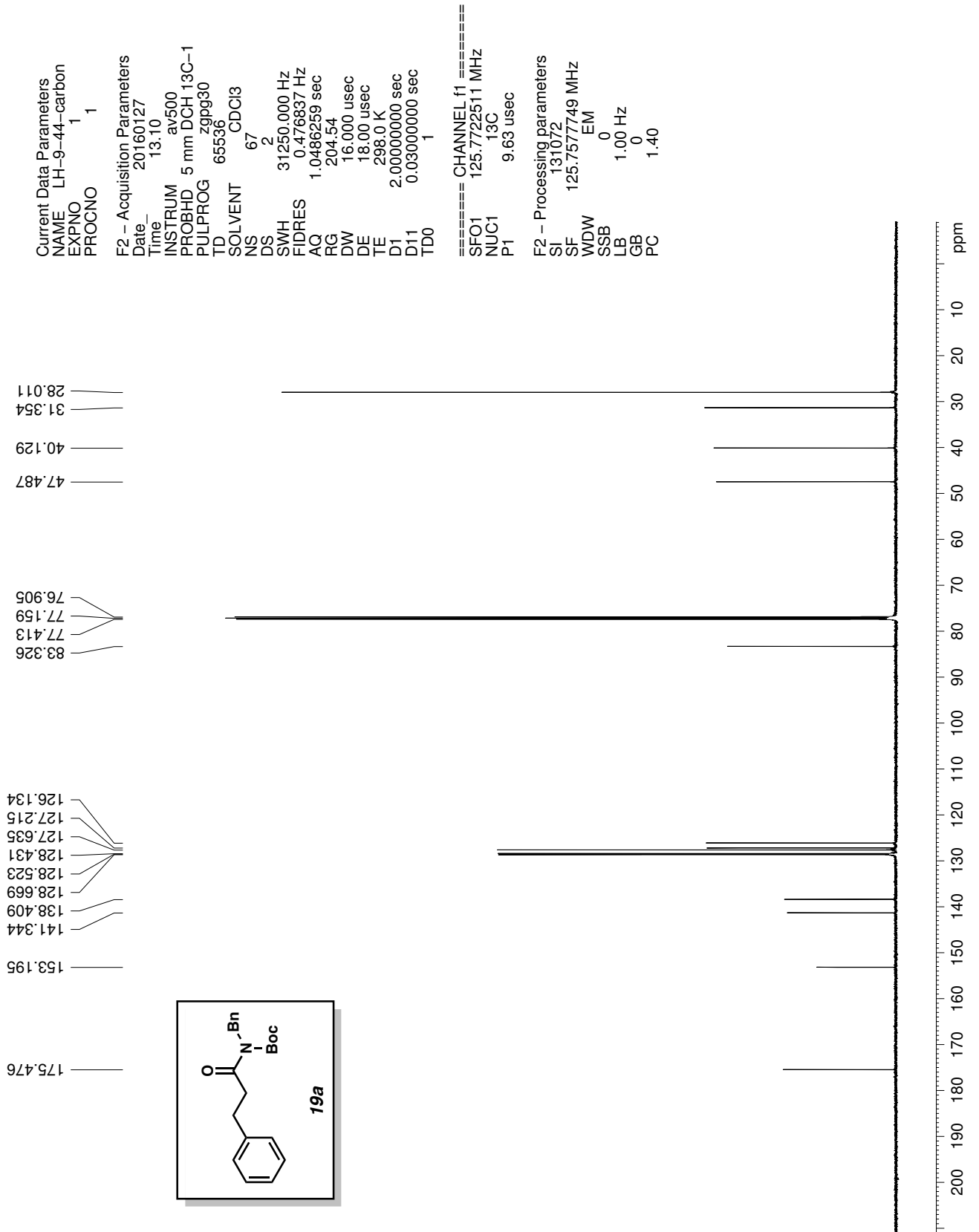






^{13}C NMR Spectra





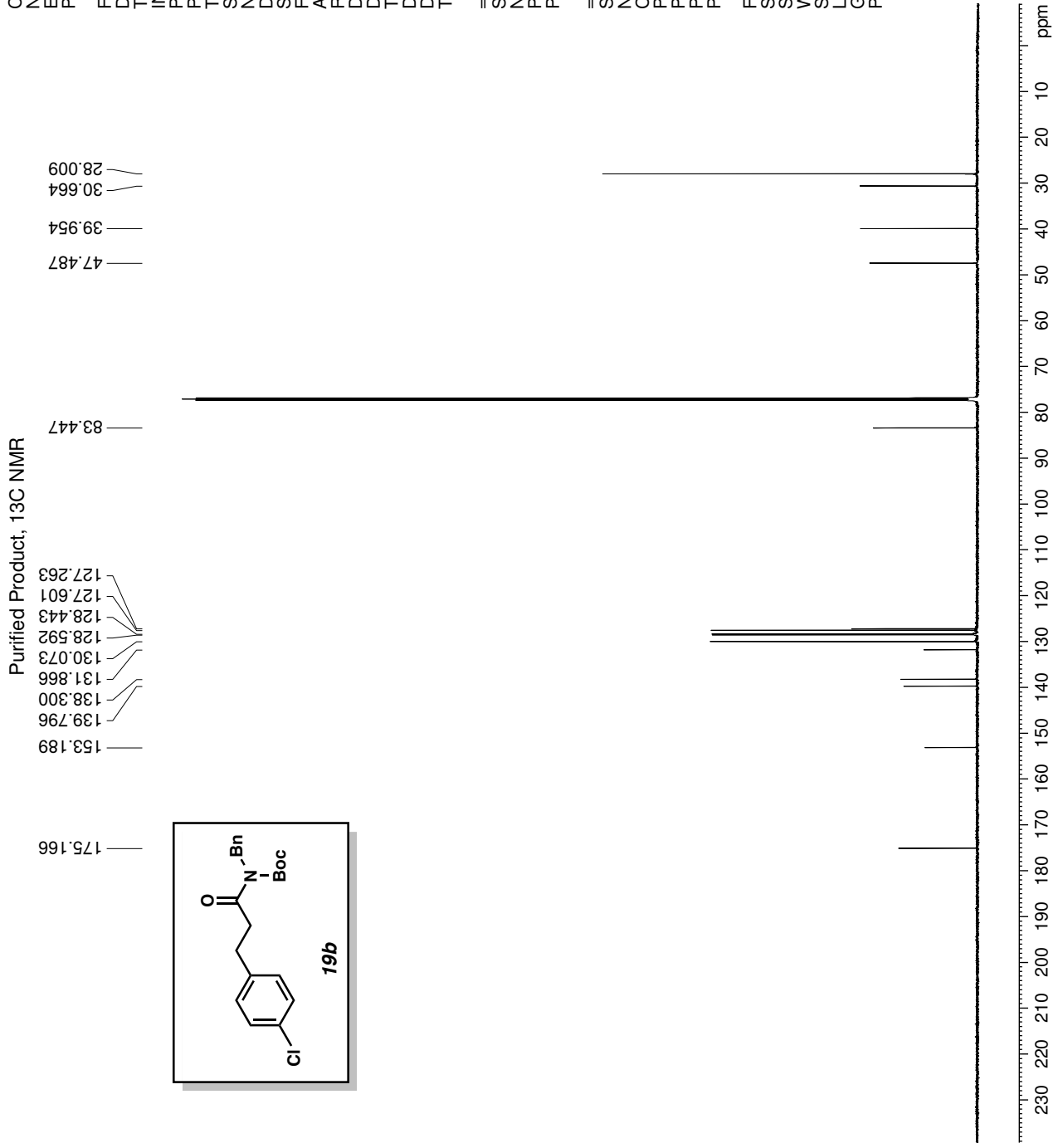
Current Data Parameters
 NAME ELB-6-277p
 EXPNO 4
 PROCNO 1

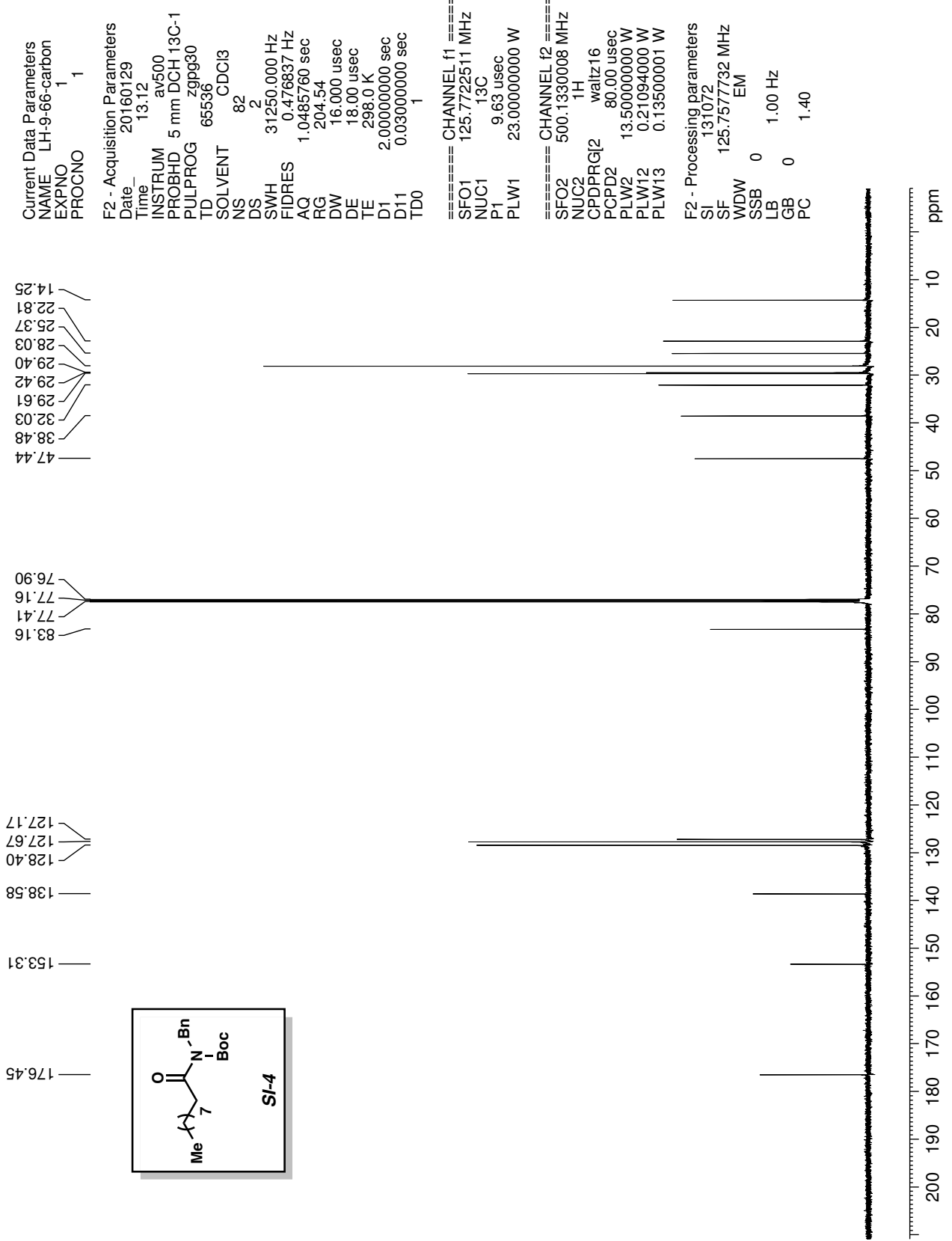
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20160918
 Time_ 9.35
 INSTRUM av500
 PROBHD 5 mm DCH 13C-1
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 34
 DS 2
 SWH 31250.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.476837 Hz
 AQ 1.0485760 sec
 RG 204.54
 DW 16.000 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1

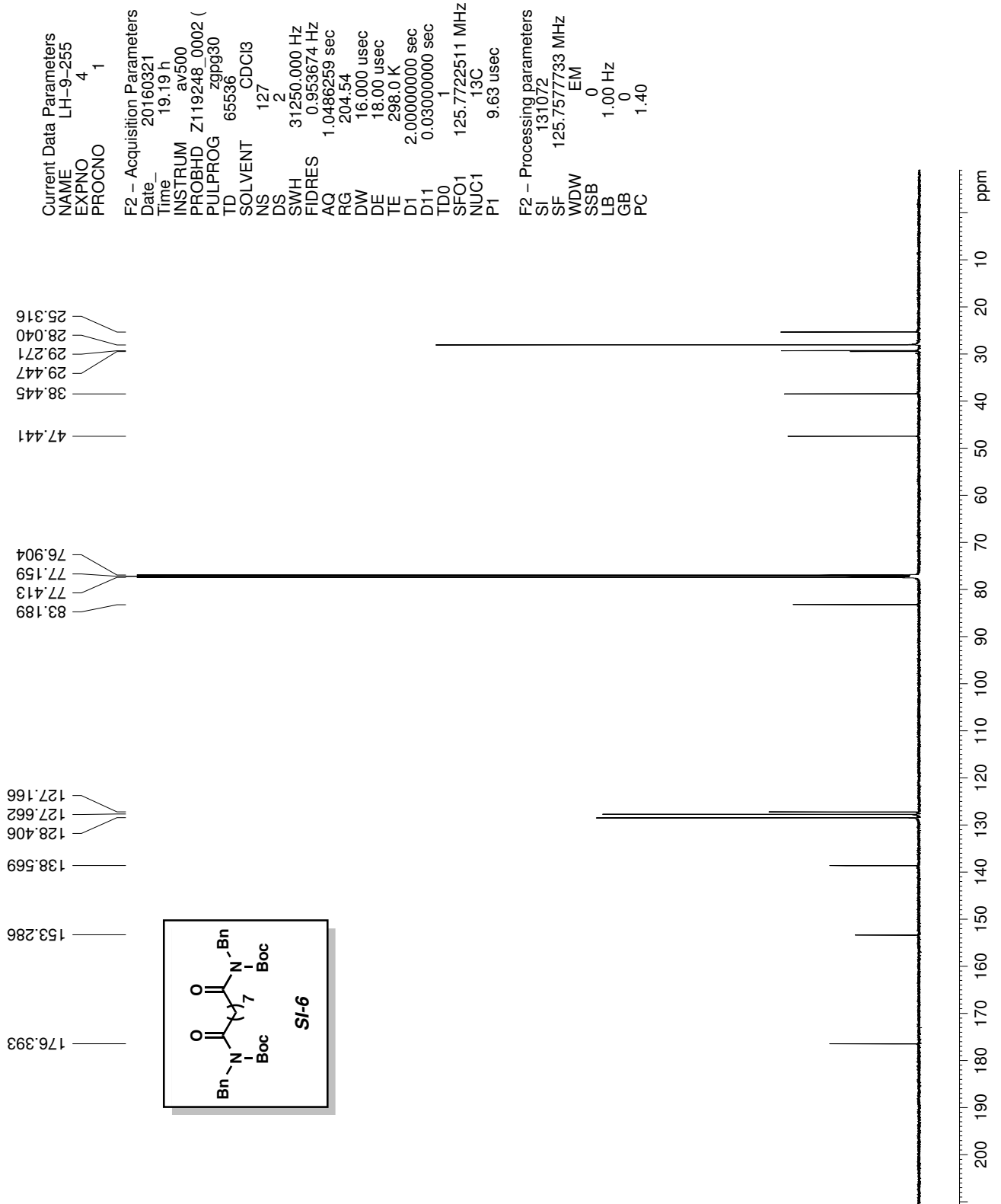
==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 SFO1 125.7722511 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P1 9.63 usec
 PLW1 23.00000000 W

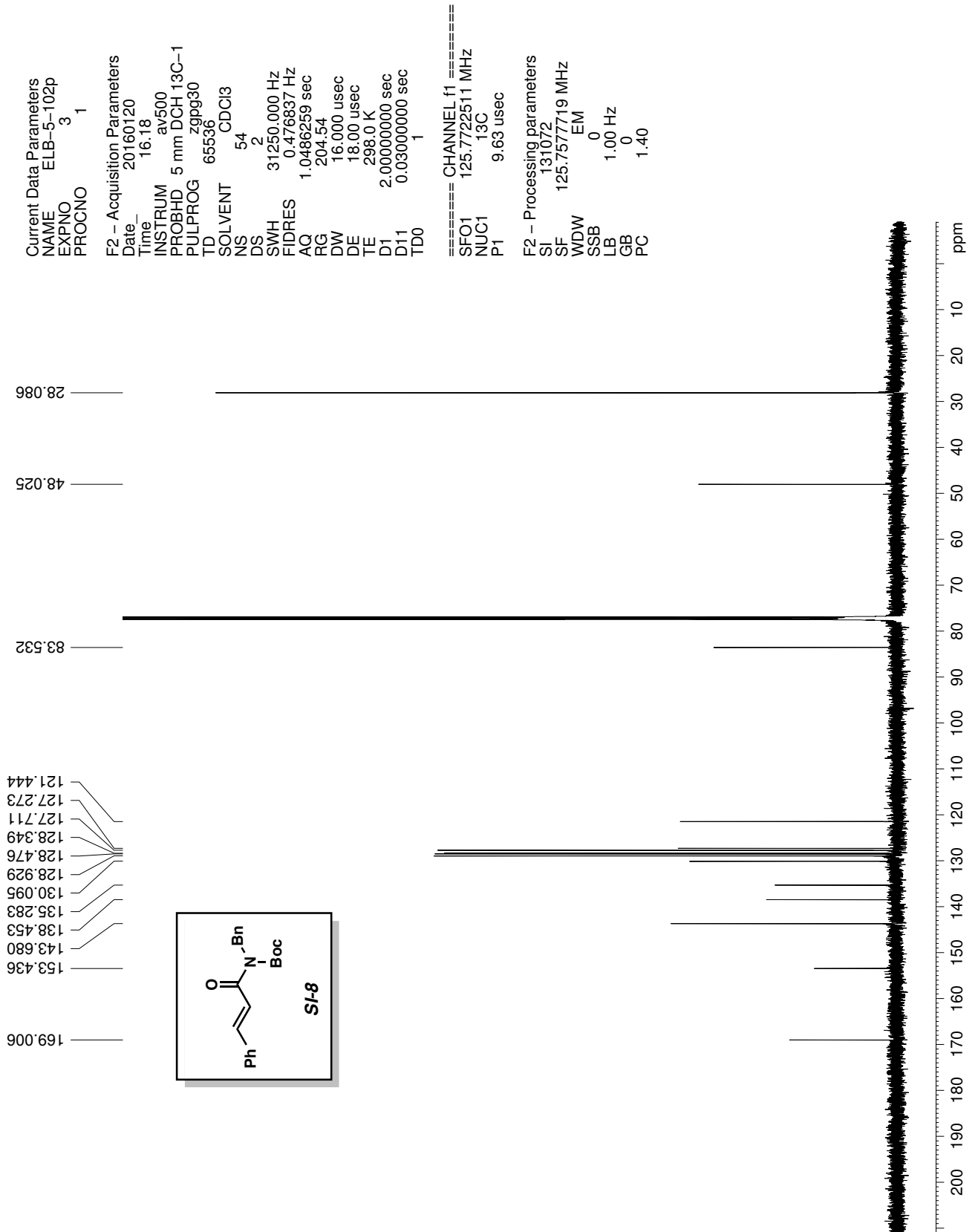
==== CHANNEL f2 =====
 SFO2 500.1330008 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 13.50000000 W
 PLW12 0.21094000 W
 PLW13 0.13500000 W

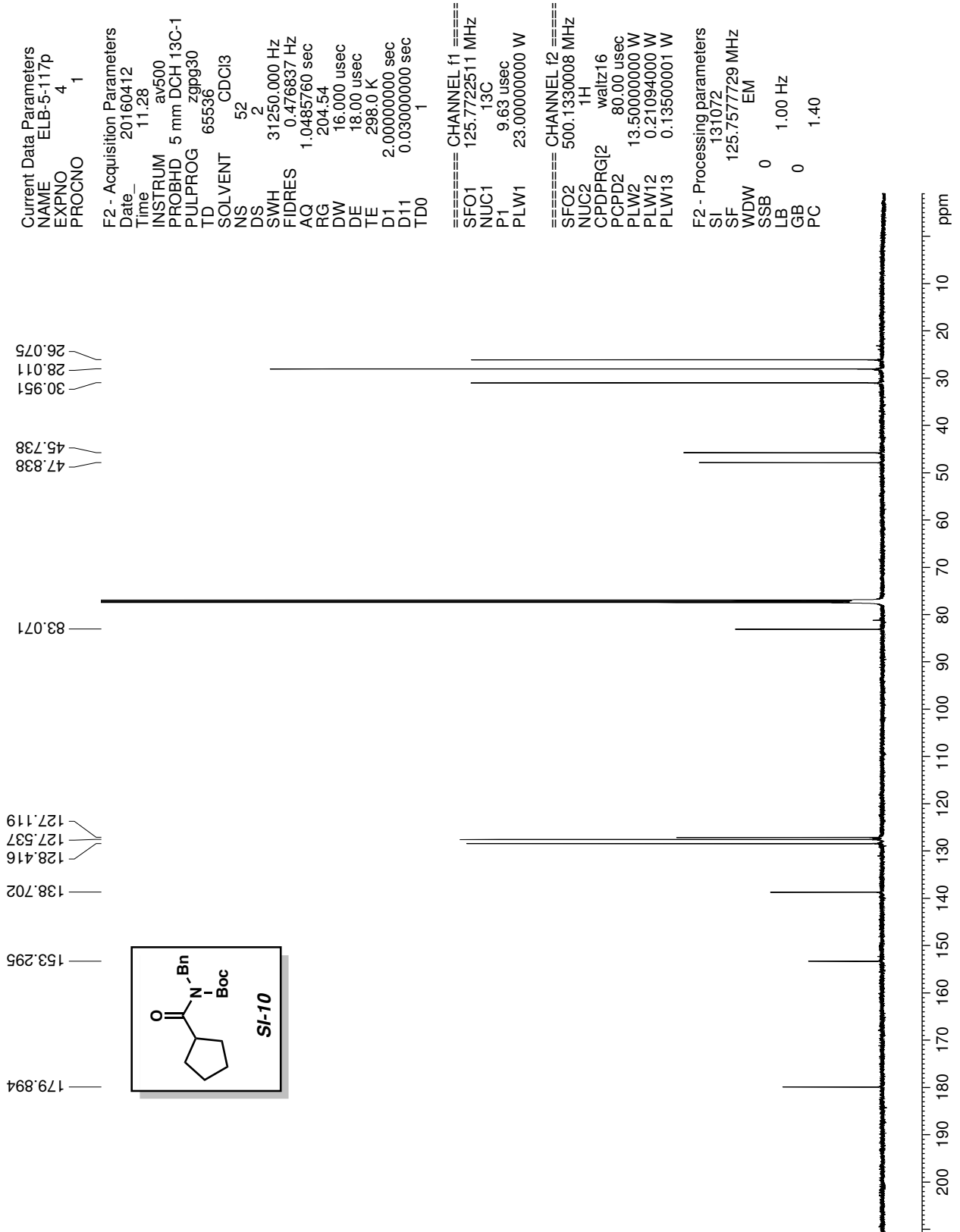
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 131072
 SF 125.7577743 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

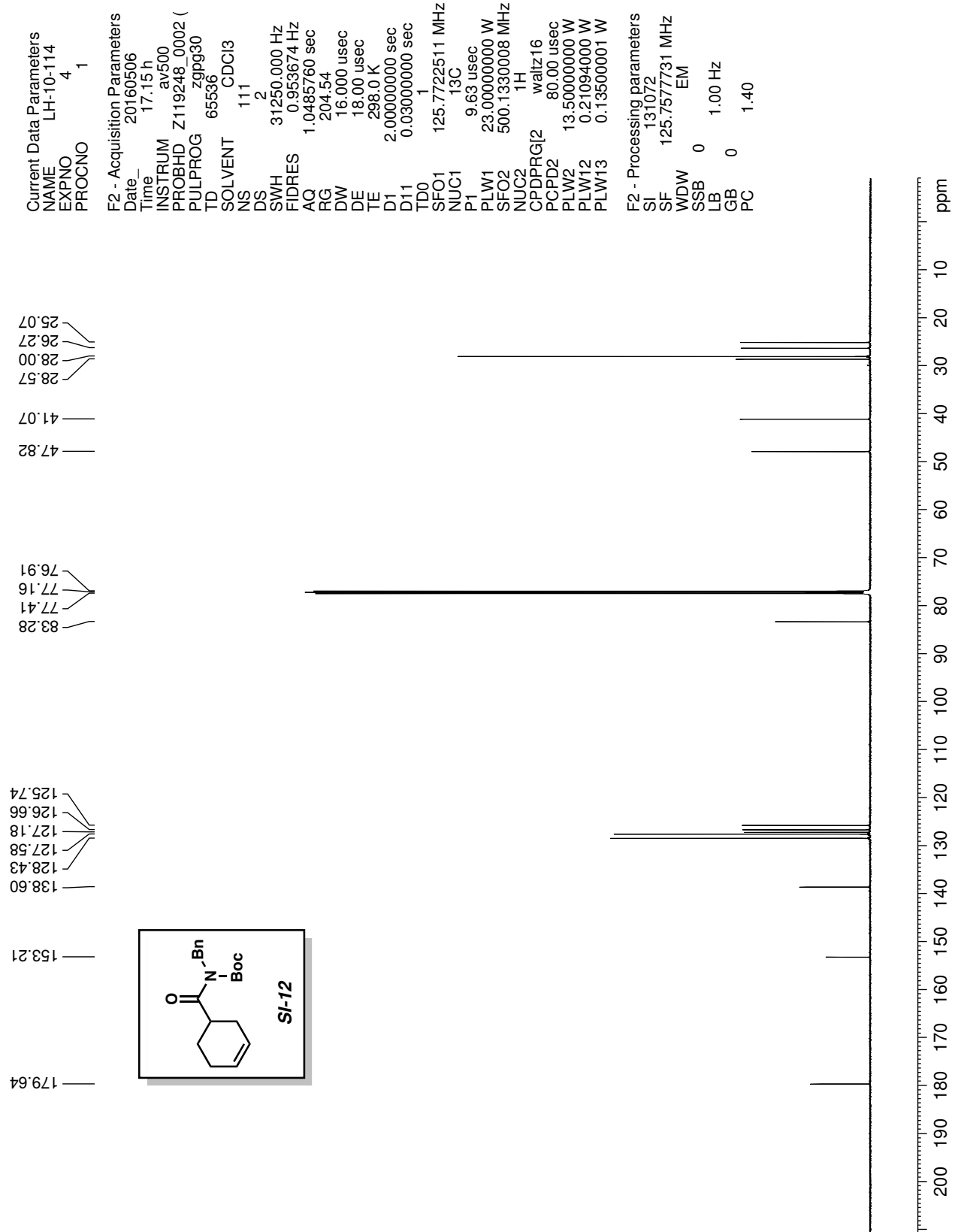


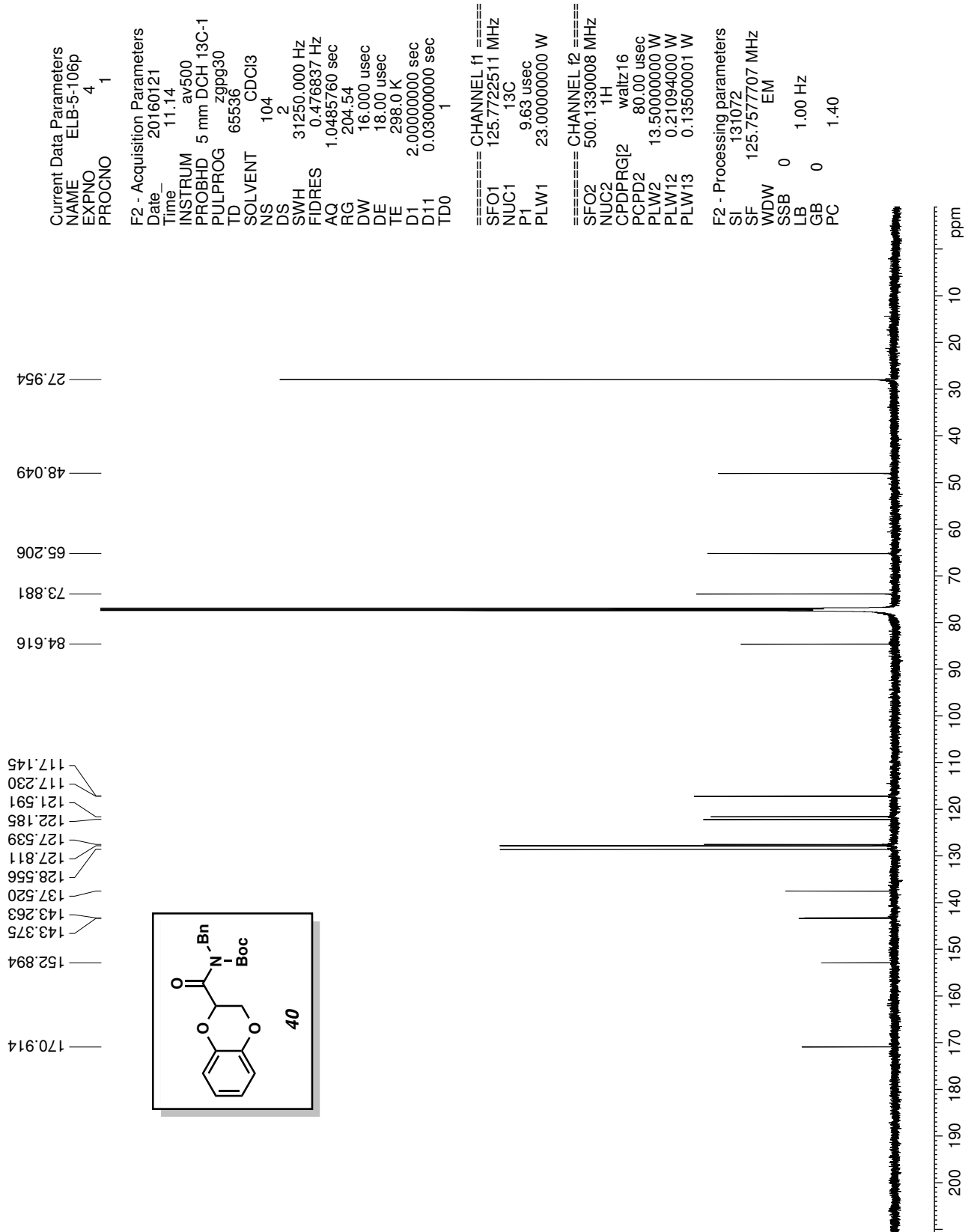


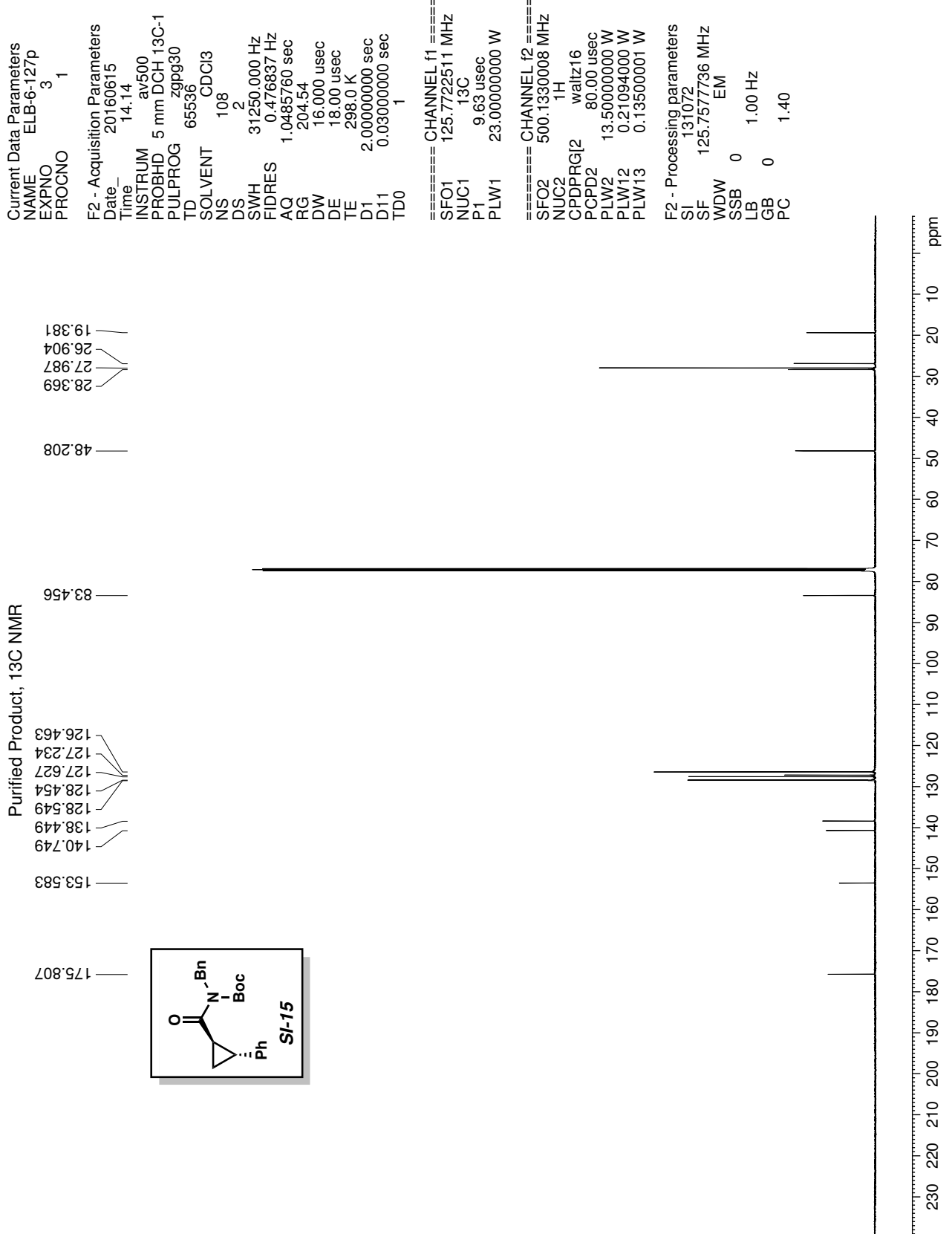












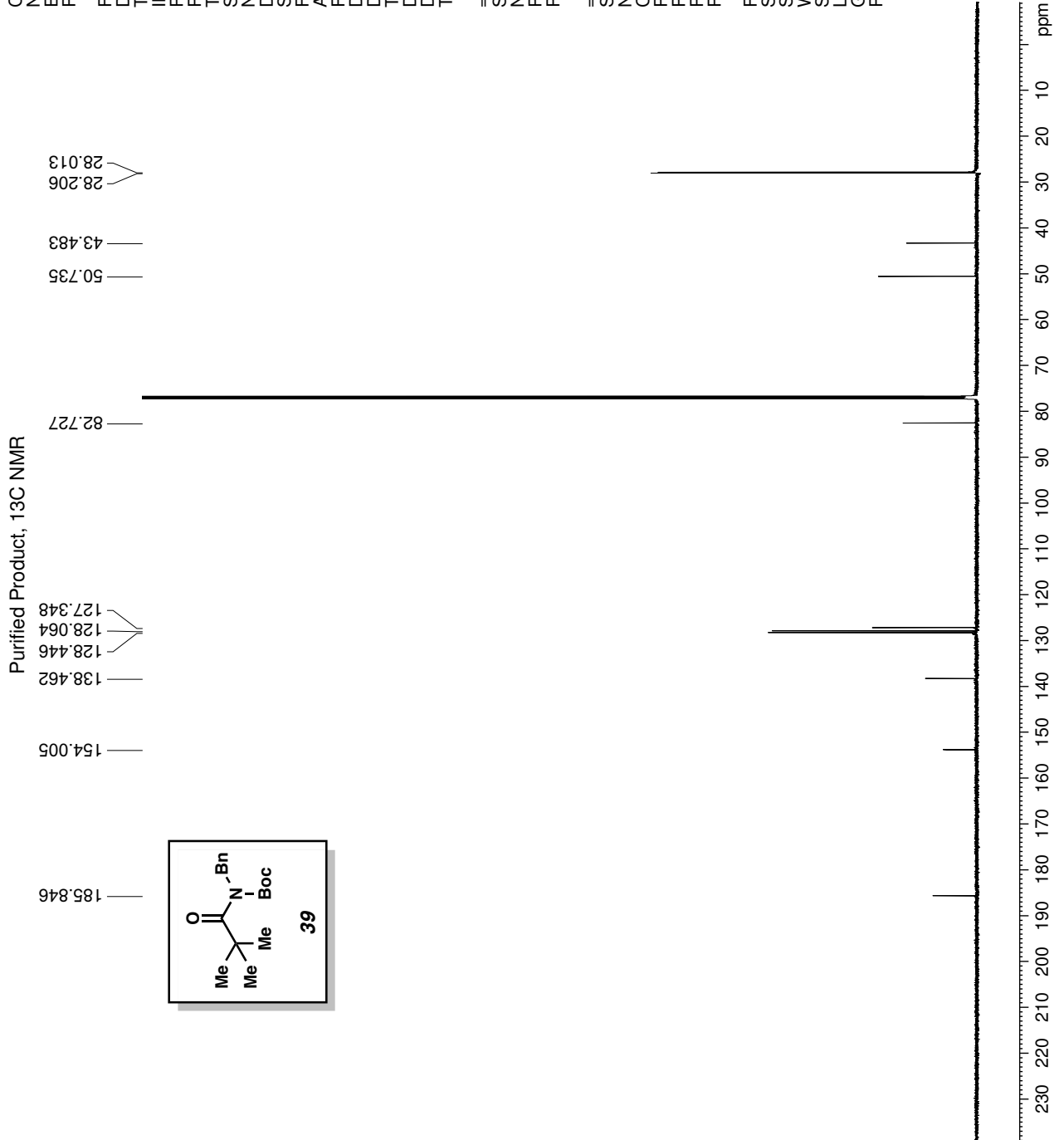
Current Data Parameters
 NAME ELB-6-089p
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

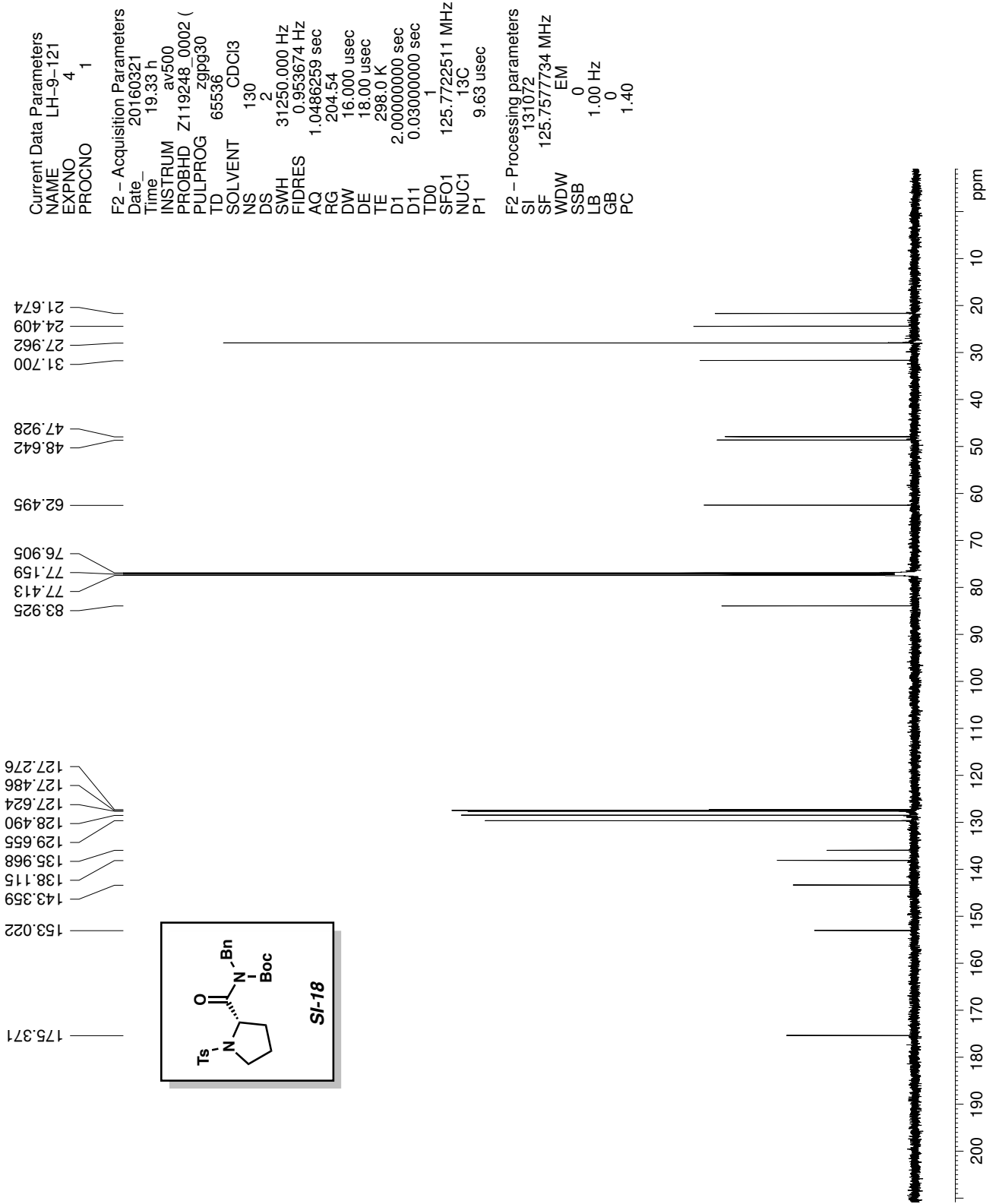
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20160607
 Time_ 14.38
 INSTRUM av500
 PROBHD 5 mm DCH 13C-1
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 38
 DS 2
 SWH 31250.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.476837 Hz
 AQ 1.0485760 sec
 RG 204.54
 DW 16.000 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1

==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 SFO1 125.7722511 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P1 9.63 usec
 PLW1 23.00000000 W

==== CHANNEL f2 =====
 SFO2 500.1330008 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 13.50000000 W
 PLW12 0.21094000 W
 PLW13 0.13500001 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 131072
 SF 125.7577892 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

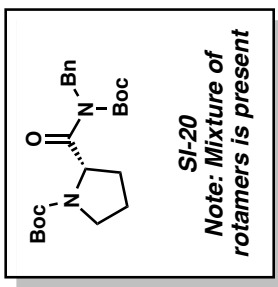
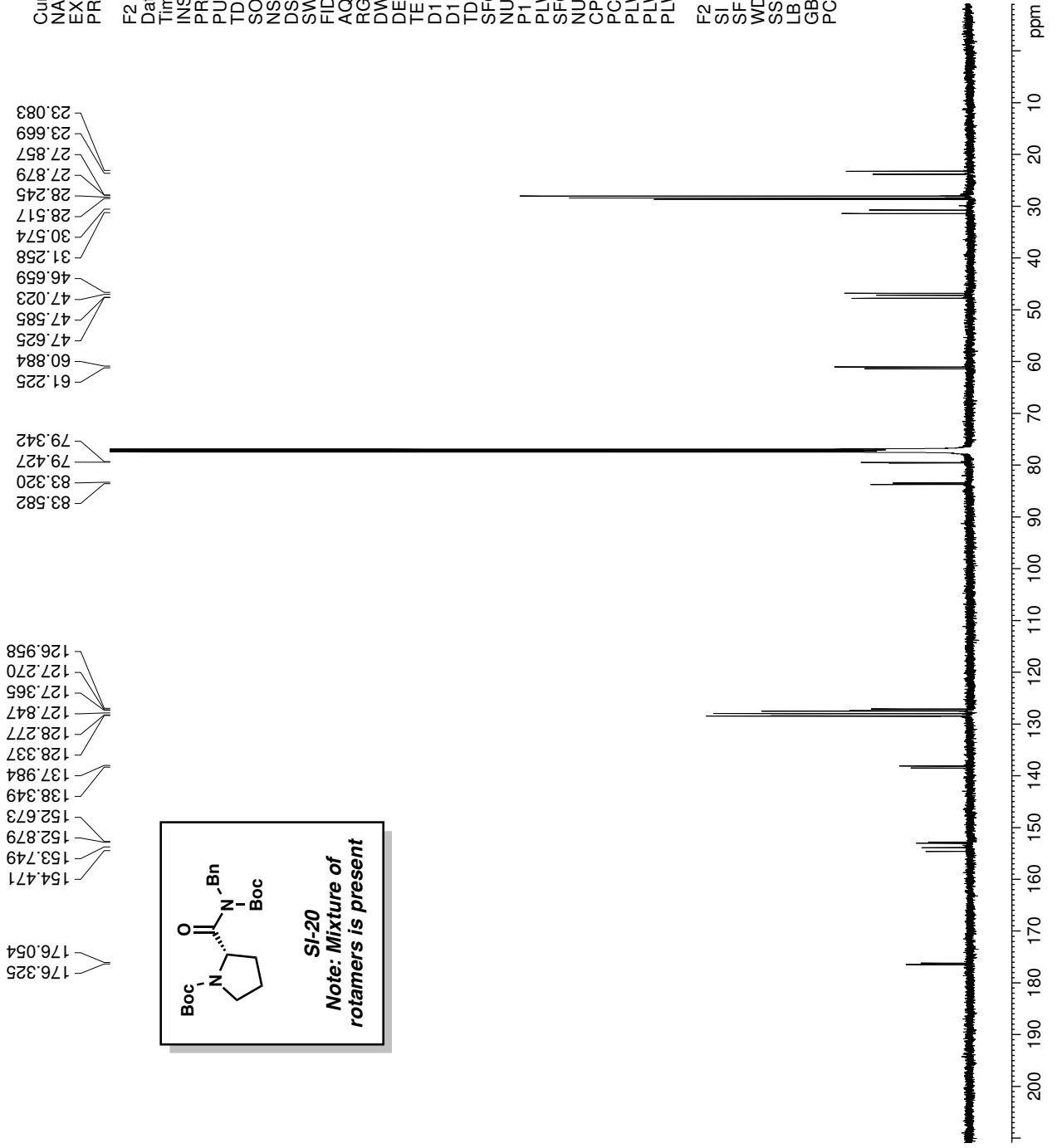


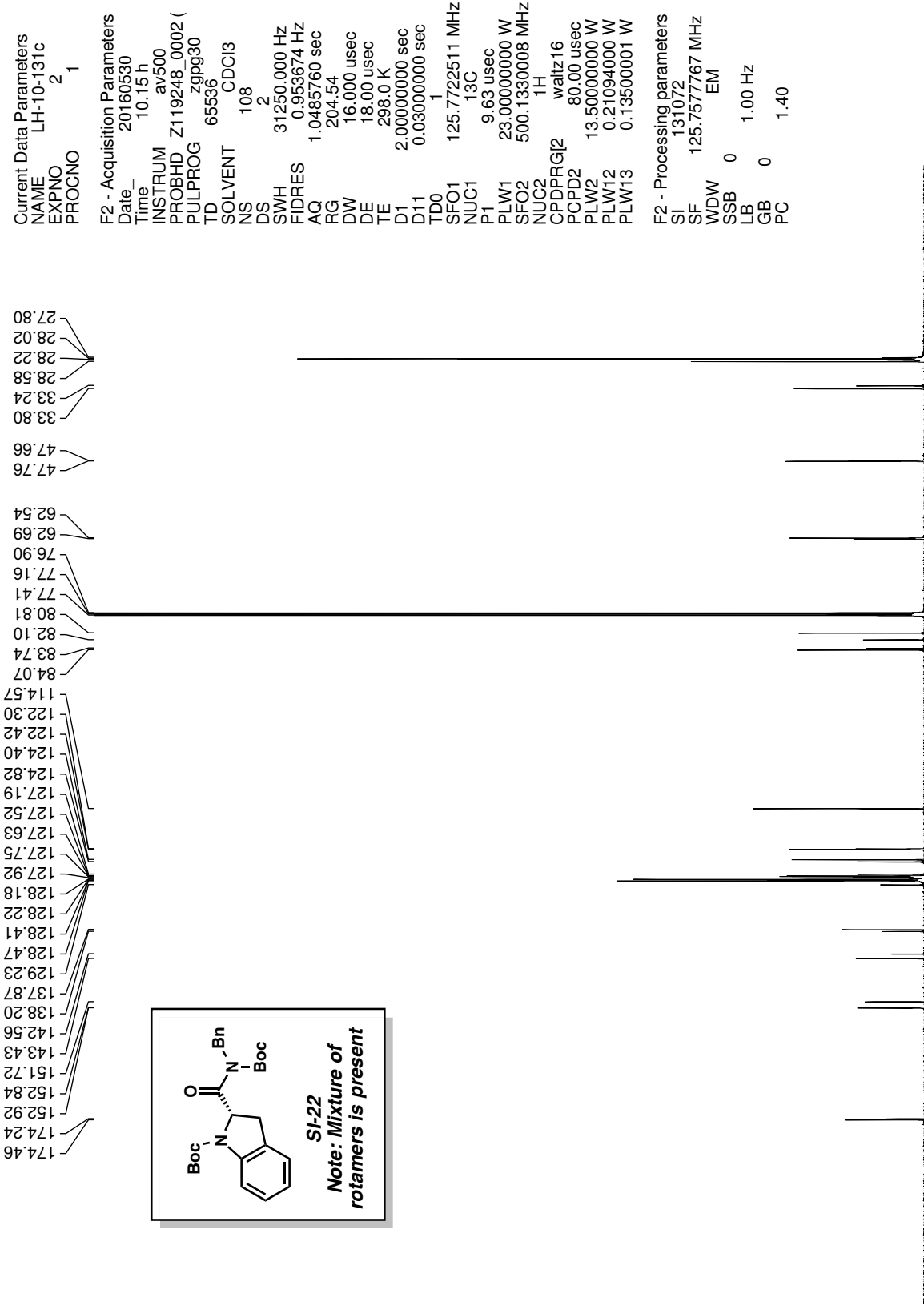


Current Data Parameters
 NAME SMA-1-273p
 EXPNO 13
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20160506
 Time 8:39 h
 INSTRUM av500
 PROBHD Z119248_0002 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 434
 DS 2
 SWH 31250.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.953674 Hz
 AQ 1.0485760 sec
 RG 204.54
 DW 16.000 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.030000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 125.7722511 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P1 9.63 usec
 PLW1 23.00000000 W
 SFO2 500.1330008 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 13.50000000 W
 PLW12 0.21094000 W
 PLW13 0.10610000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 131072
 SF 125.7577717 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40





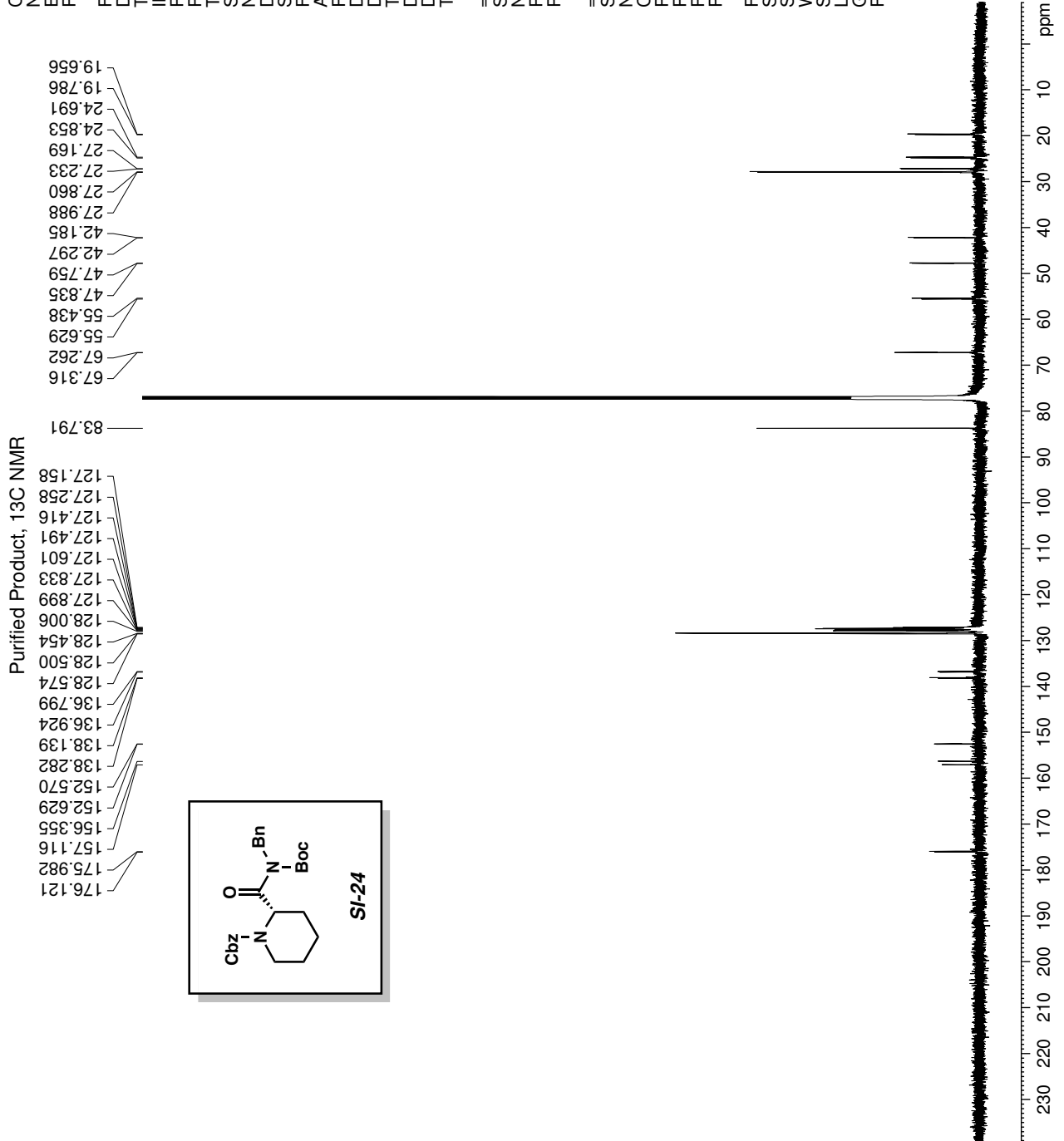
Current Data Parameters
 NAME ELB-6-104p
 EXPNO 3
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20160610
 Time_ 15.19
 INSTRUM av500
 PROBHD 5 mm DCH 13C-1
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCI3
 NS 108
 DS 2
 SWH 31250.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.476837 Hz
 AQ 1.0485760 sec
 RG 204.54
 DW 16.000 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1

==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 SFO1 125.7722511 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P1 9.63 usec
 PLW1 23.00000000 W

==== CHANNEL f2 =====
 SFO2 500.1330008 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 13.50000000 W
 PLW12 0.21094000 W
 PLW13 0.13500001 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 131072
 SF 125.7577728 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40



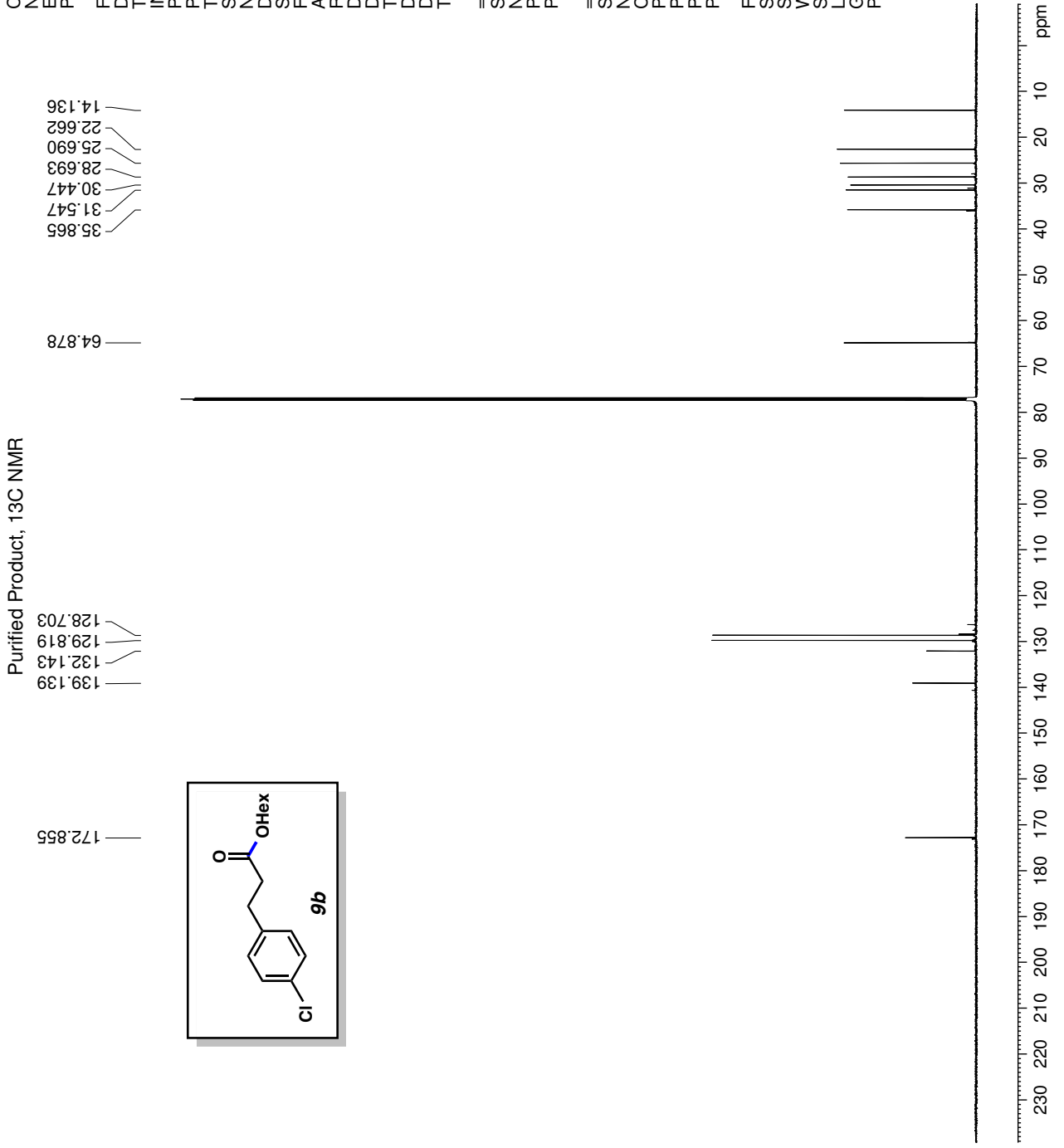
Current Data Parameters
 NAME ELB-6-280p
 EXPNO 4
 PROCNO 1

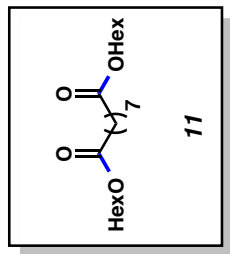
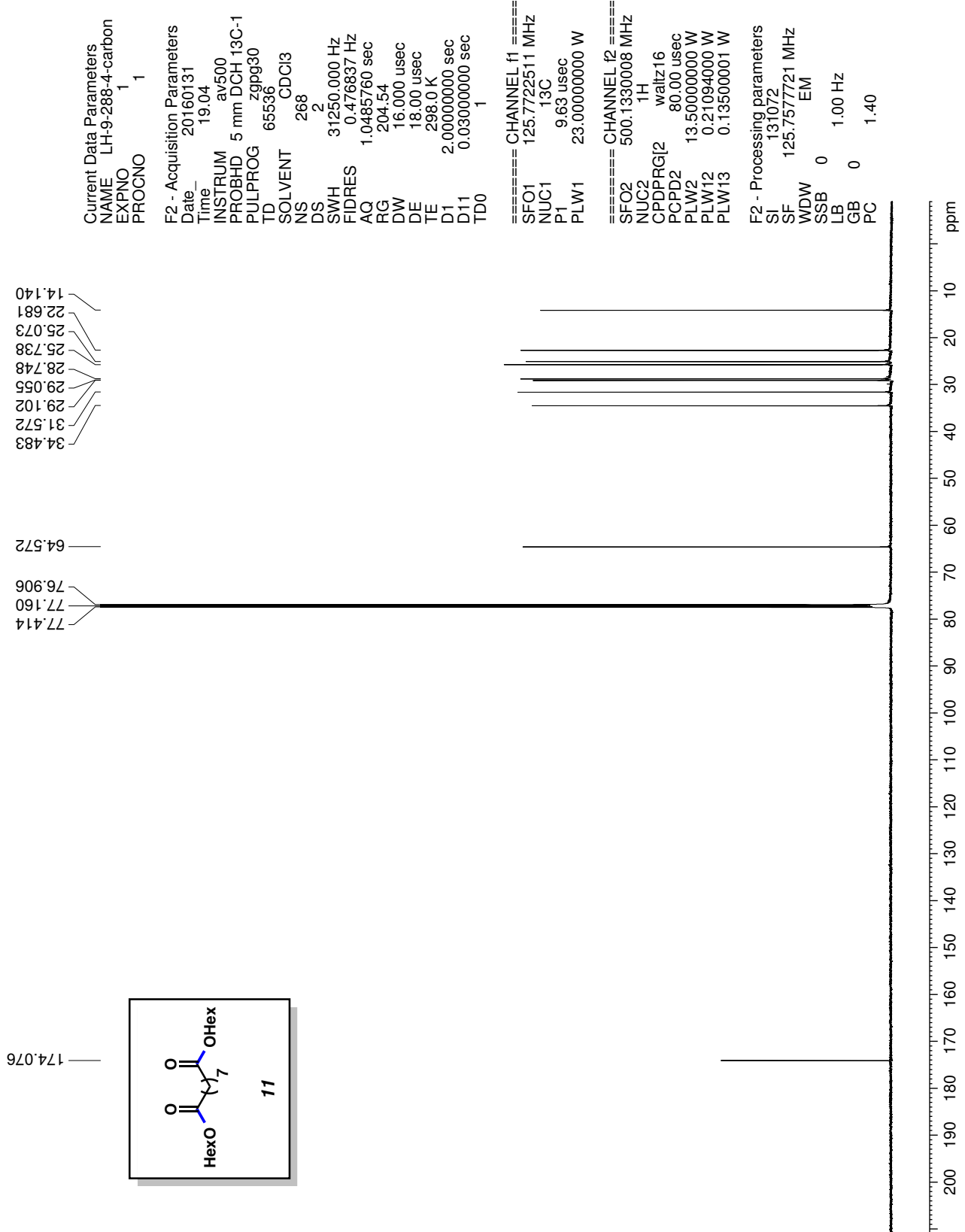
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20160918
 Time 14.41
 INSTRUM av500
 PROBHD 5 mm DCH 13C-1
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 56
 DS 2
 SWH 31250.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.476837 Hz
 AQ 1.0485760 sec
 RG 204.54
 DW 16.000 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1

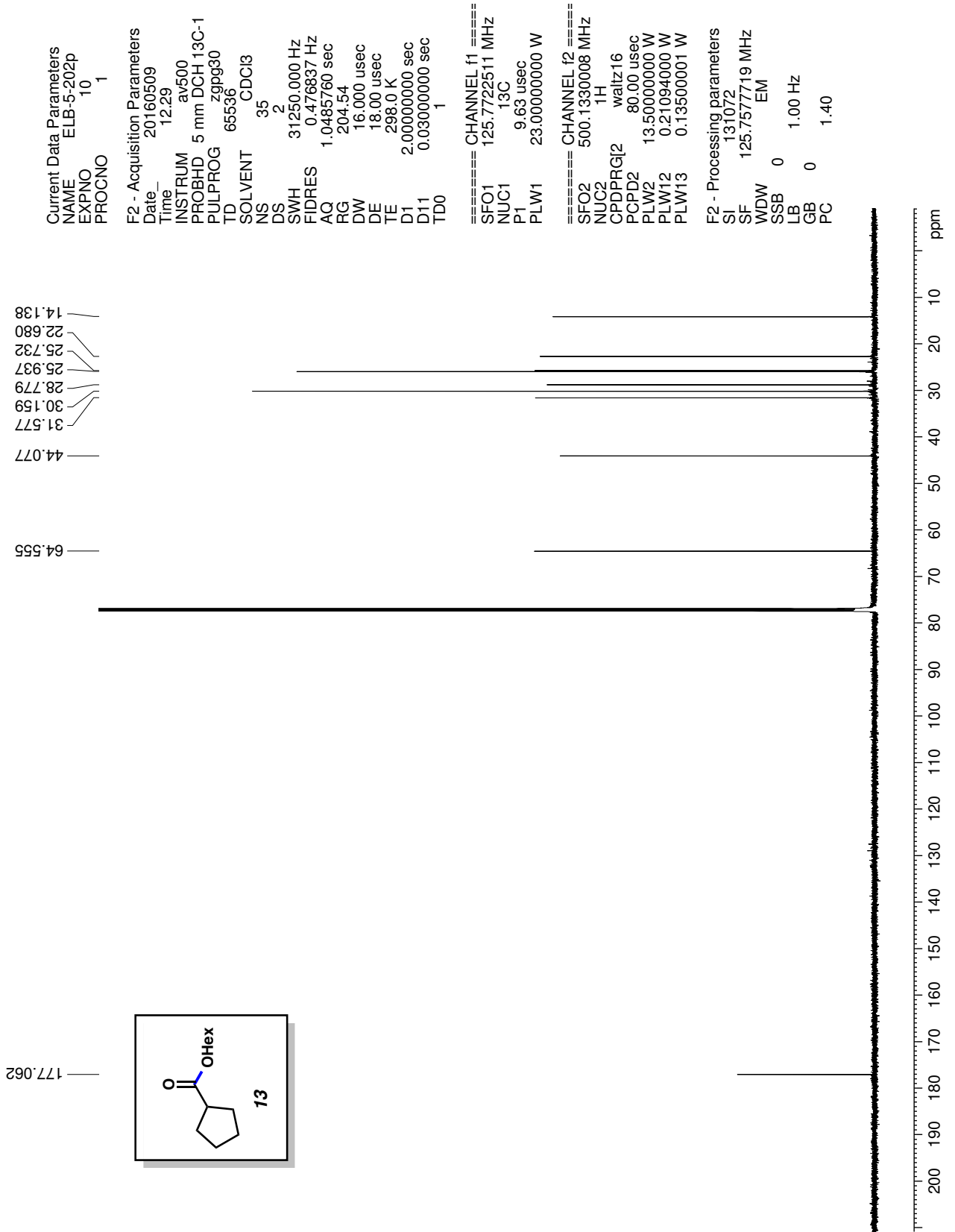
==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 SFO1 125.7722511 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P1 9.63 usec
 PLW1 23.00000000 W

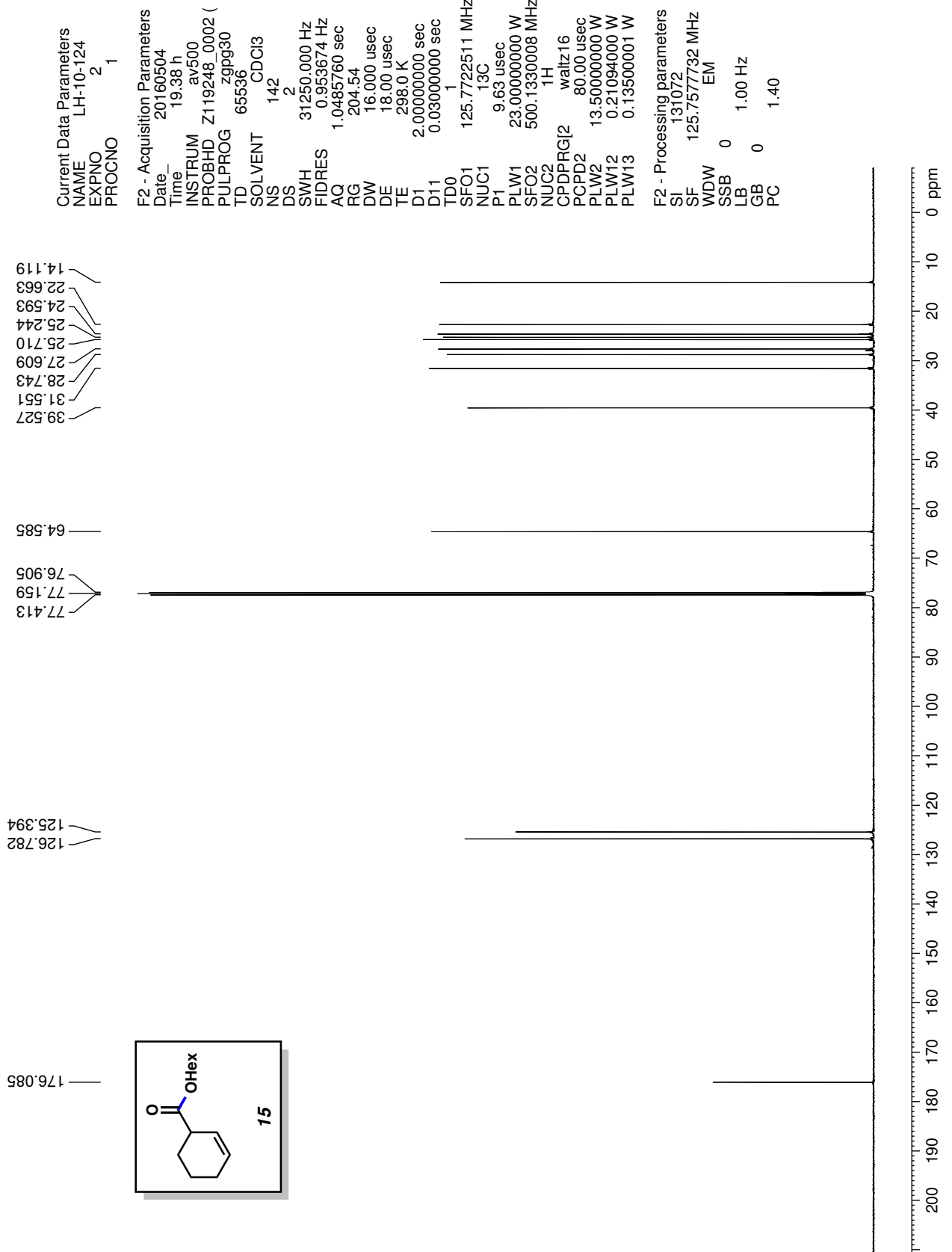
==== CHANNEL f2 =====
 SFO2 500.1330008 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 13.50000000 W
 PLW12 0.21094000 W
 PLW13 0.13500001 W

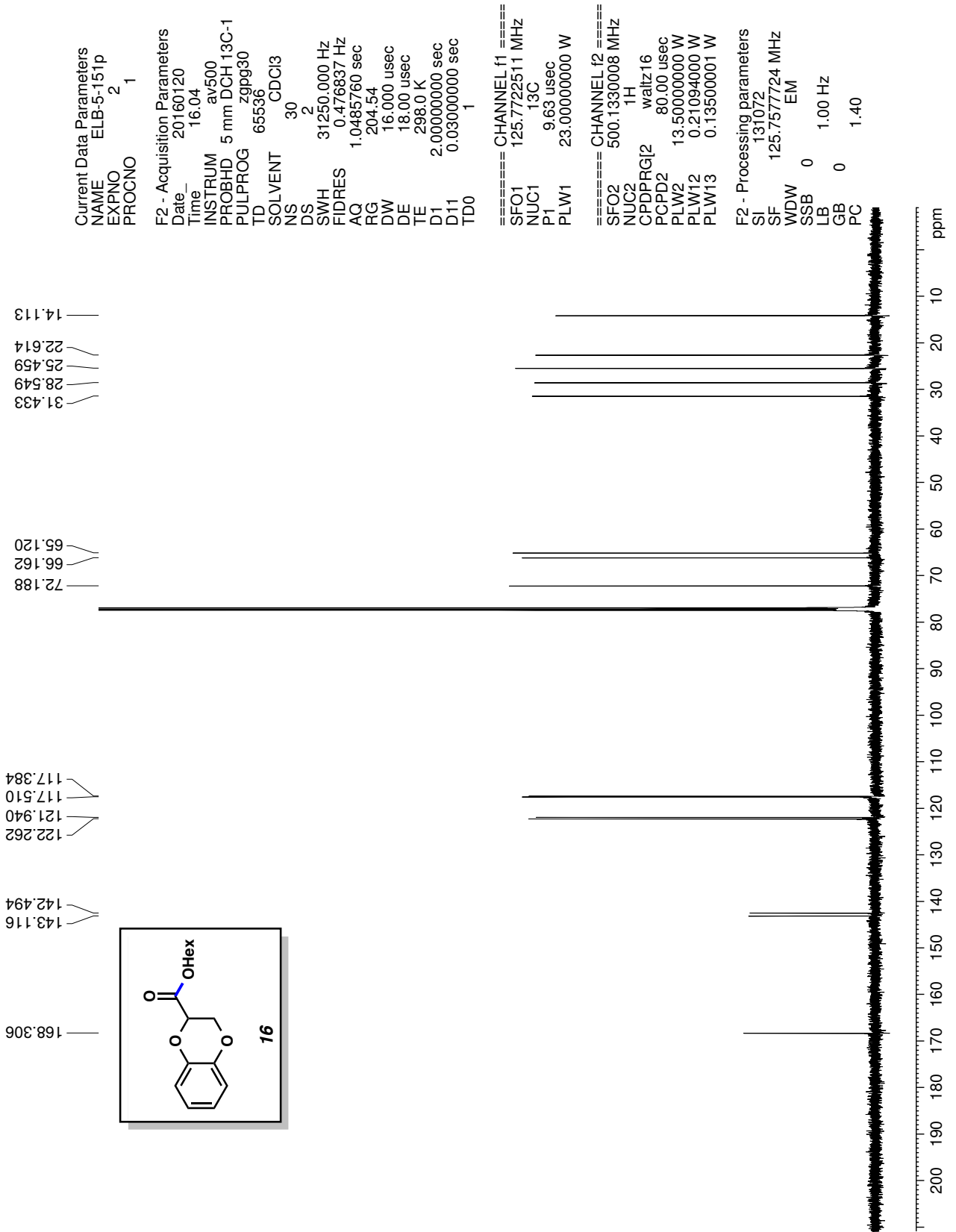
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 131072
 SF 125.7577731 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40











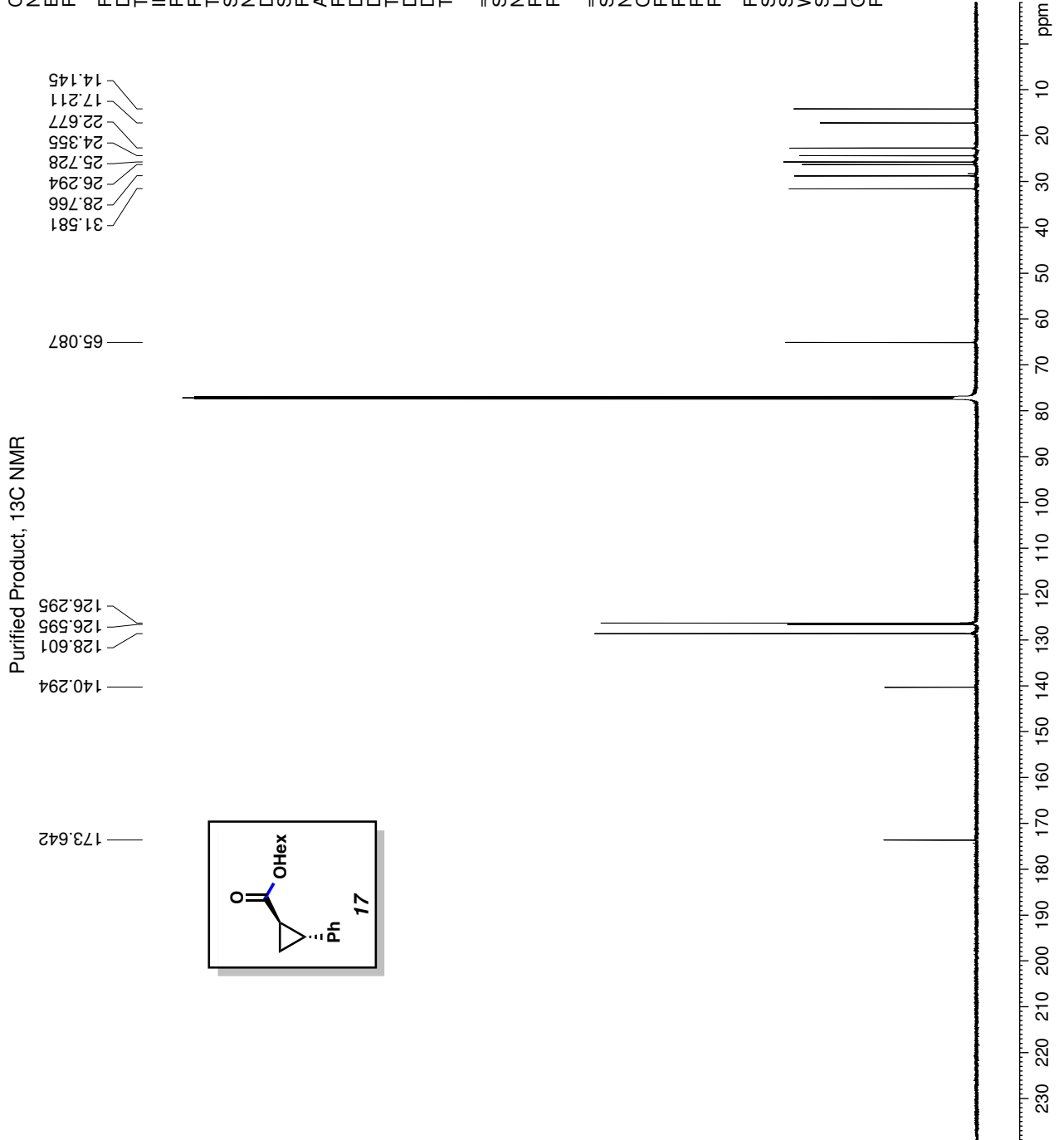
Current Data Parameters
 NAME ELB-6-136p
 EXPNO 2
 PROCNO 1

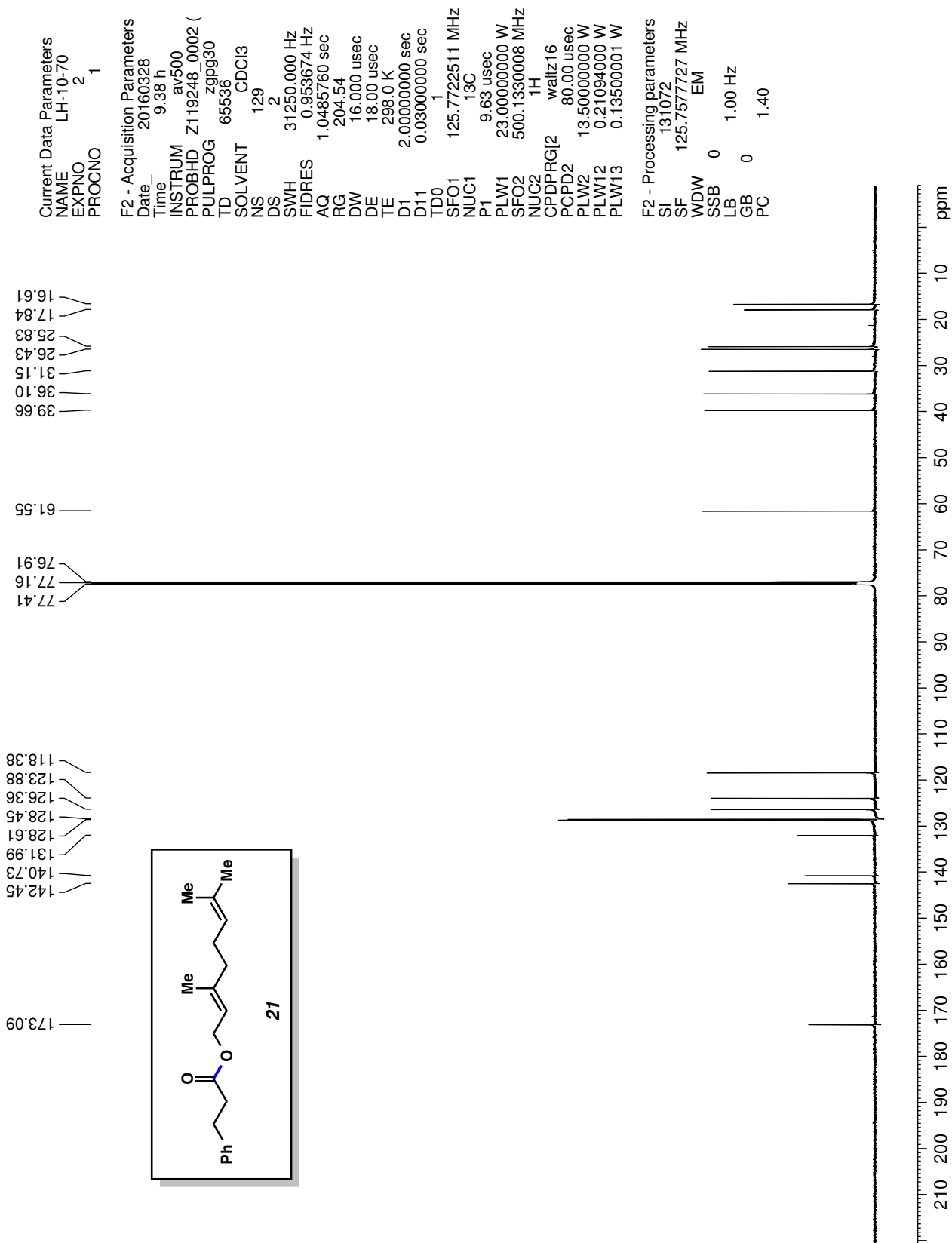
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20160616
 Time_ 13.35
 INSTRUM av500
 PROBHD 5 mm DCH 13C-1
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 32
 DS 2
 SWH 31250.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.476837 Hz
 AQ 1.0485760 sec
 RG 204.54
 DW 16.000 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1

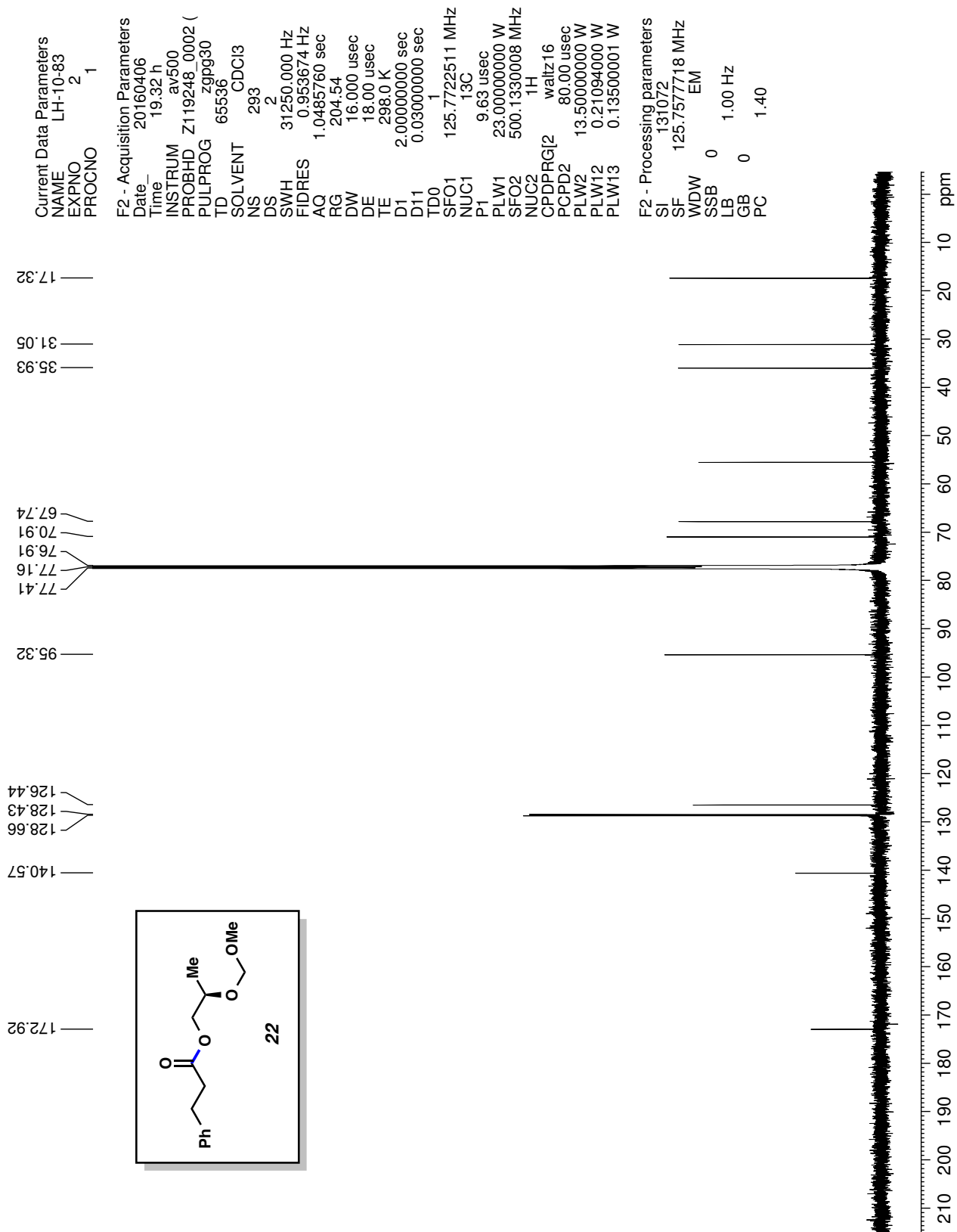
==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 SFO1 125.7722511 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P1 9.63 usec
 PLW1 23.00000000 W

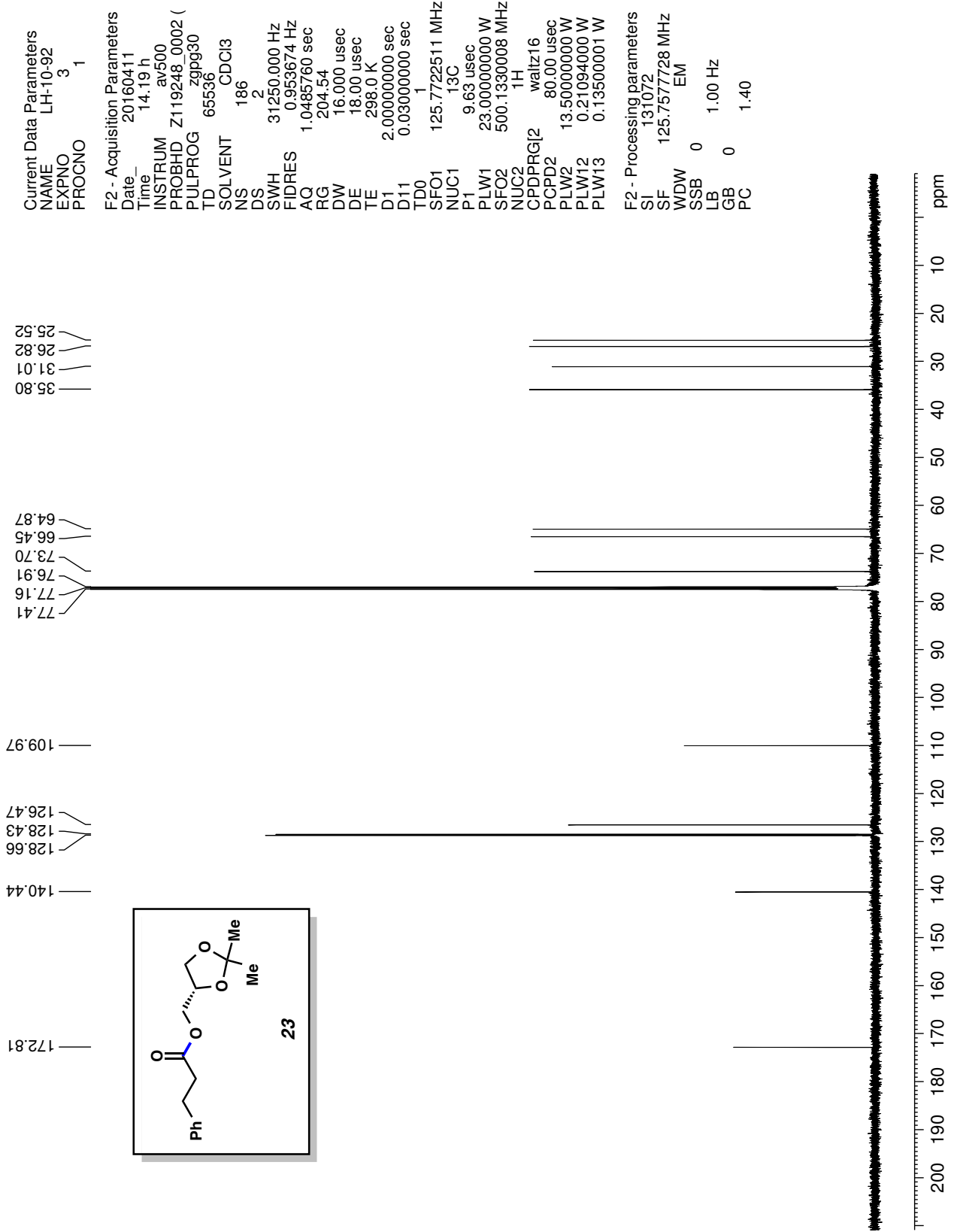
==== CHANNEL f2 =====
 SFO2 500.1330008 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 13.50000000 W
 PLW12 0.21094000 W
 PLW13 0.13500001 W

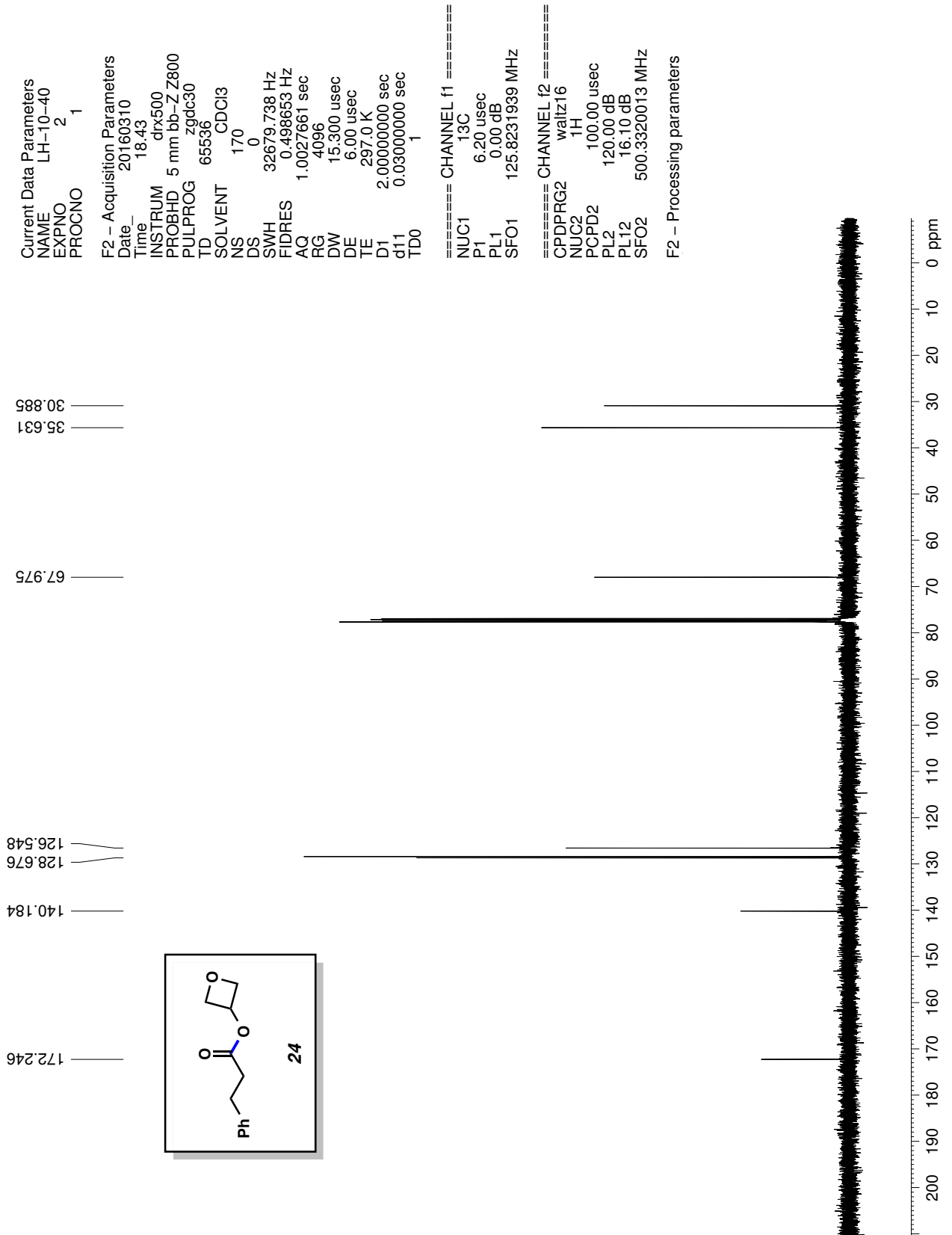
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 131072
 SF 125.7577736 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

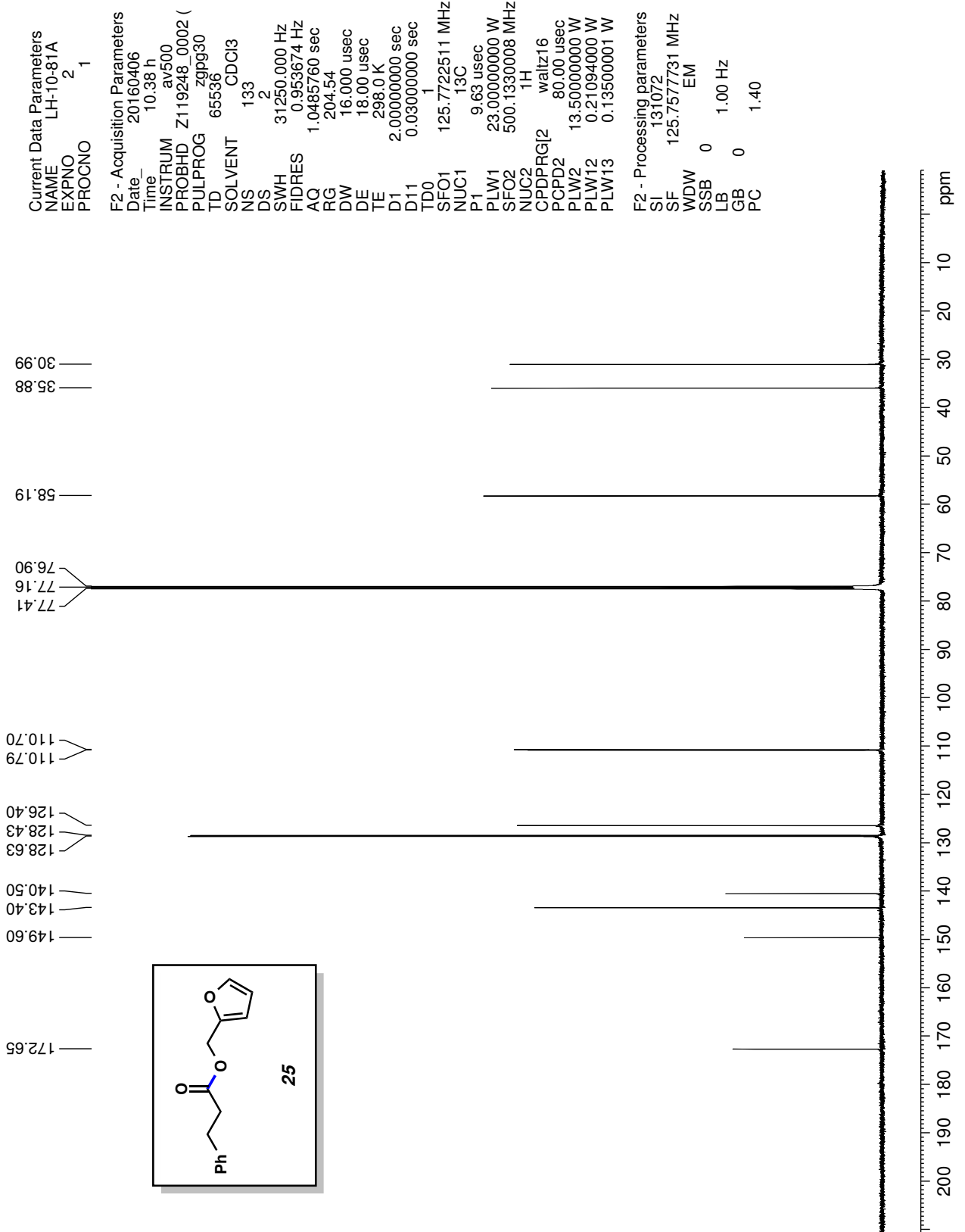


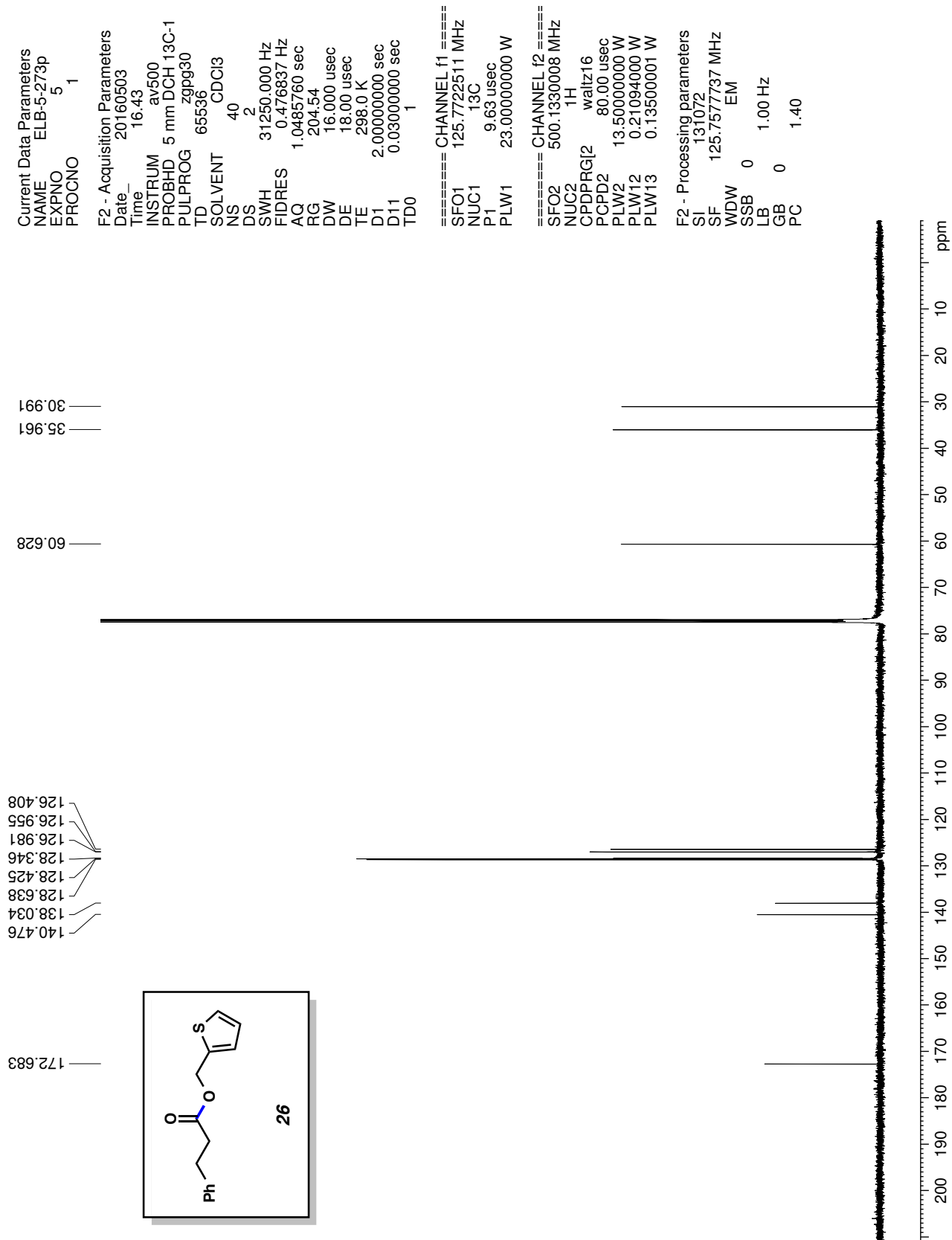












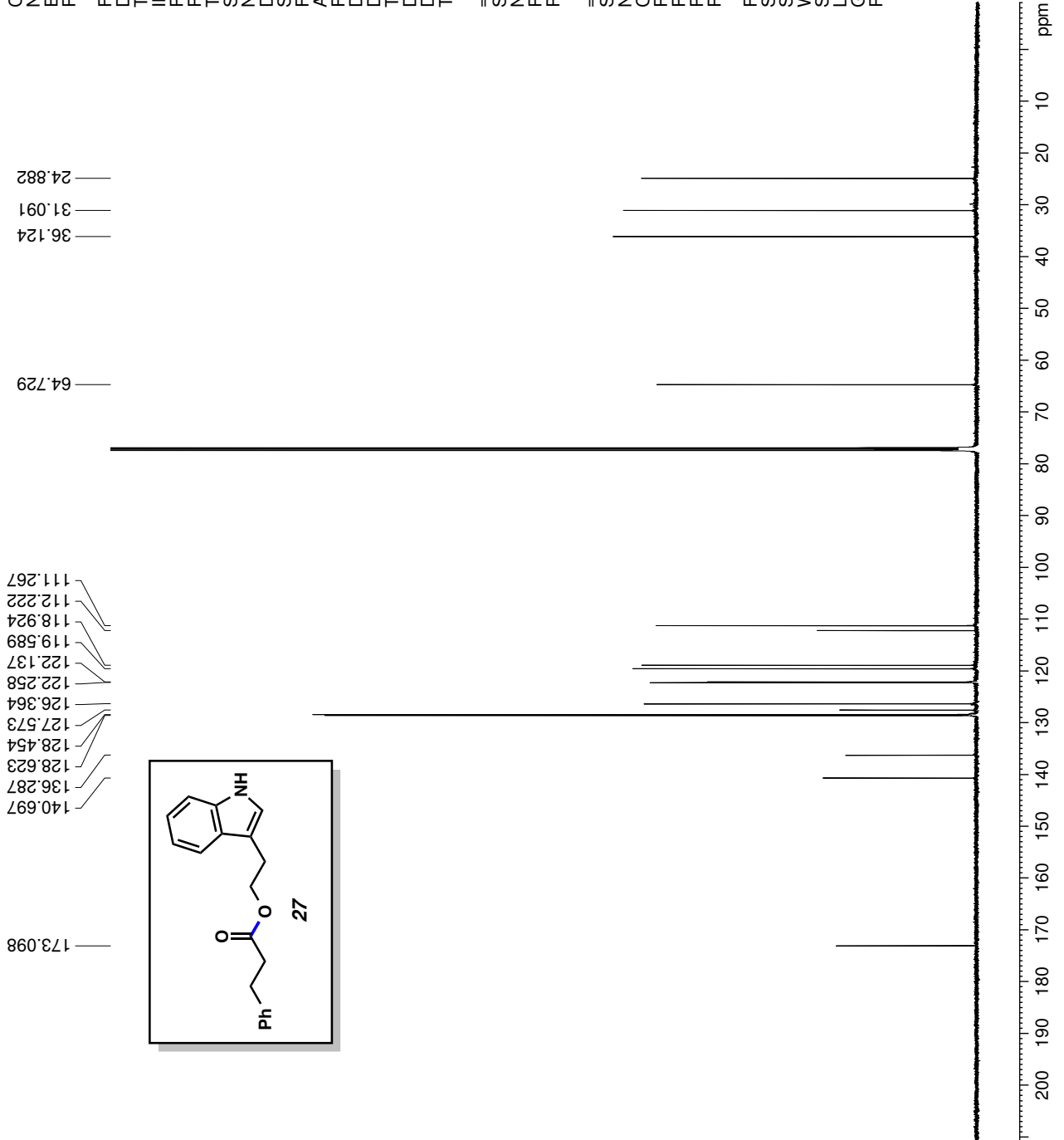
Current Data Parameters
 NAME ELB-5-294p
 EXPNO 3
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20160425
 Time_ 11.15
 INSTRUM av500
 PROBHD 5 mm DCH 13C-1
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCI3
 NS 108
 DS 2
 SWH 31250.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.476837 Hz
 AQ 1.0485760 sec
 RG 204.54
 DW 16.000 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1

==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 SFO1 125.7722511 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P1 9.63 usec
 PLW1 23.00000000 W

==== CHANNEL f2 =====
 SFO2 500.1330008 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 13.50000000 W
 PLW12 0.21094000 W
 PLW13 0.13500001 W

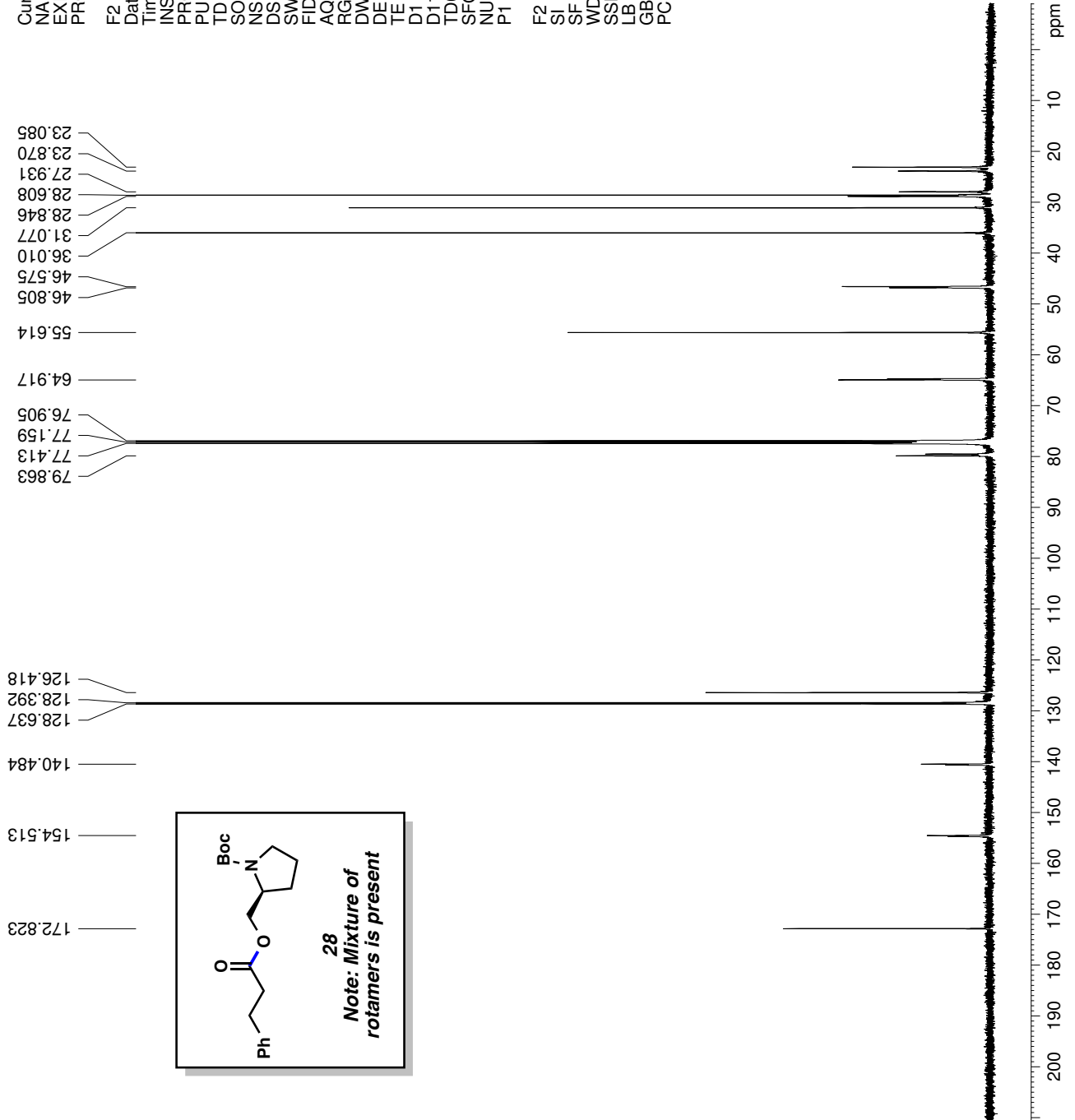
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 131072
 SF 125.7577749 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

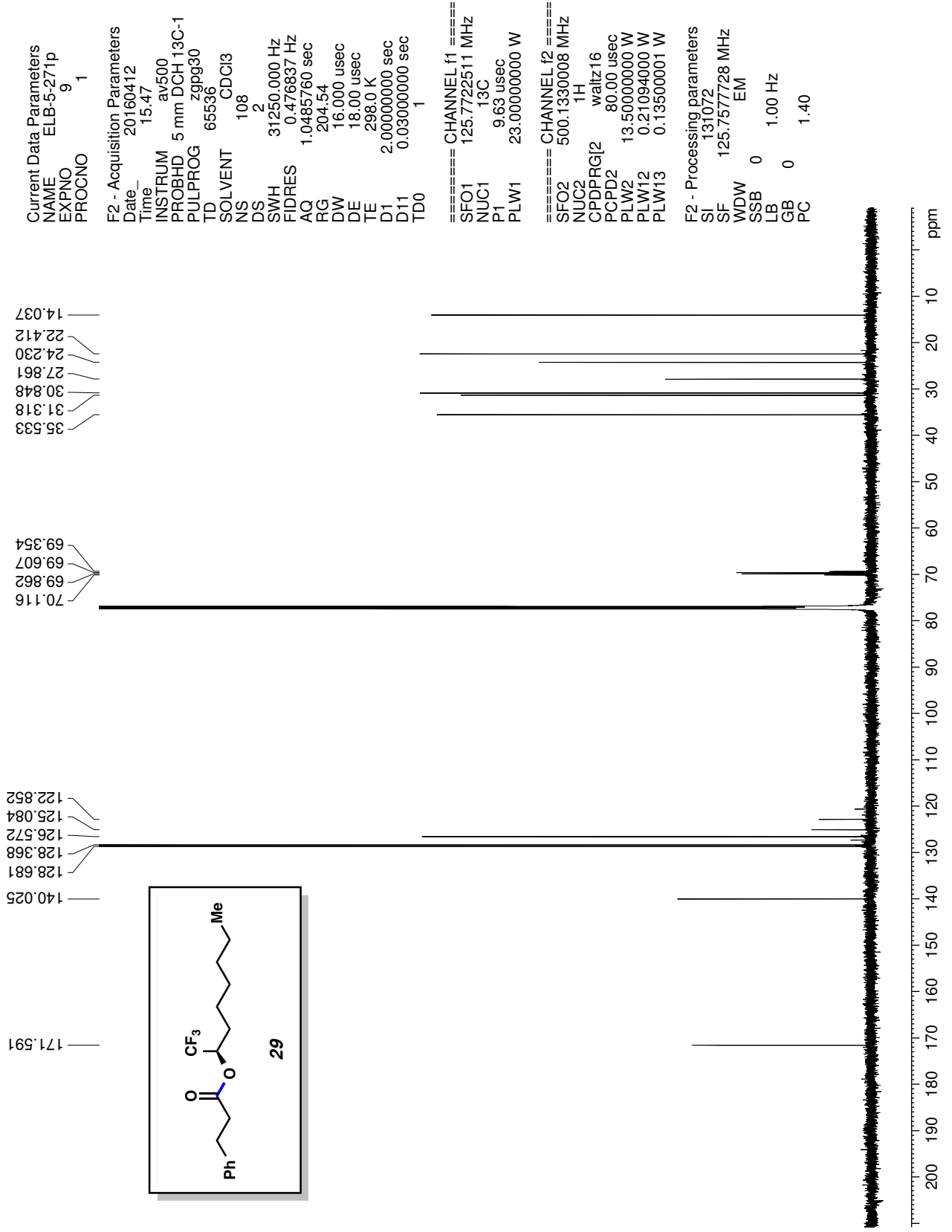


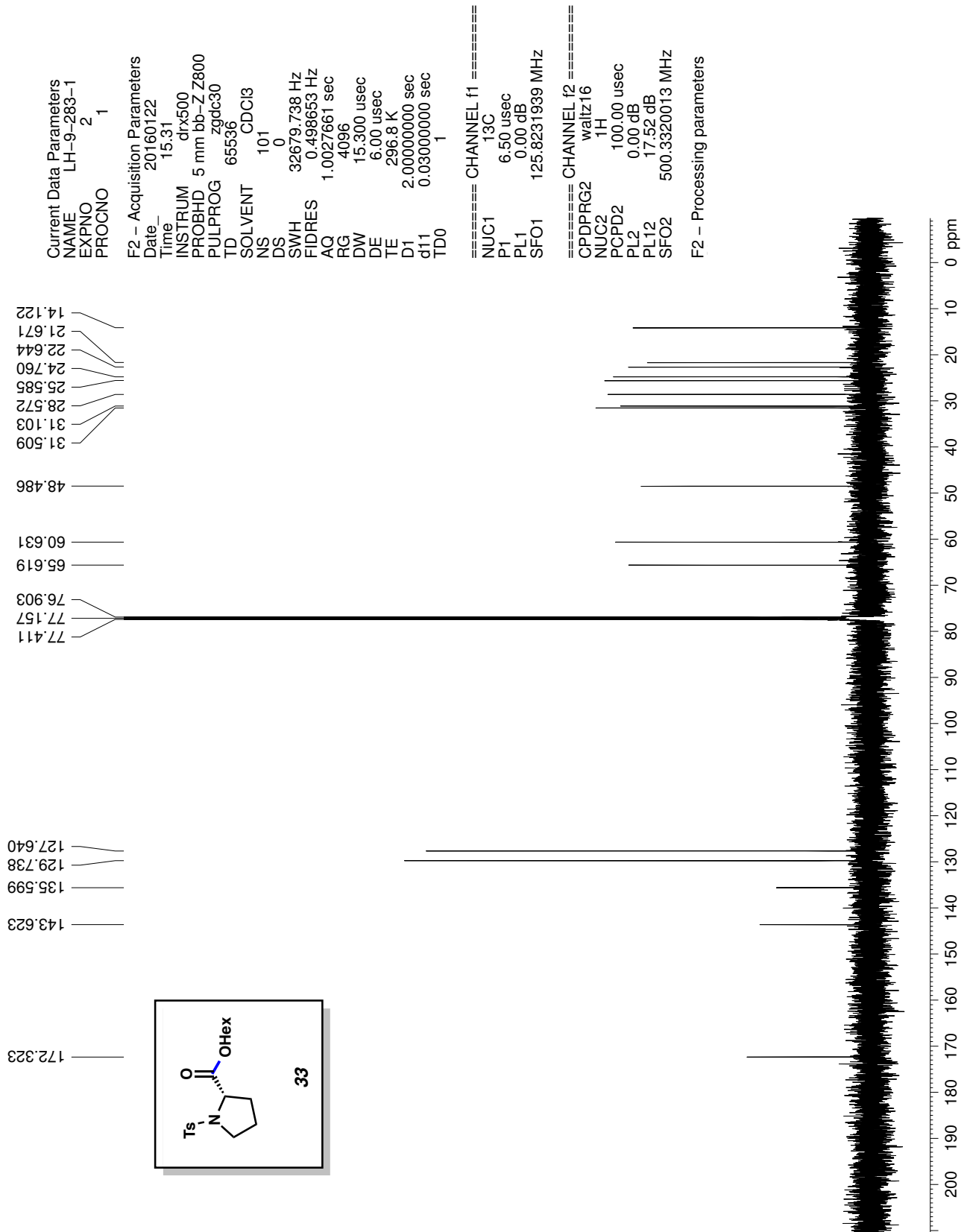
Current Data Parameters
 NAME LH-10-78
 EXPNO 2
 PROCNO 1

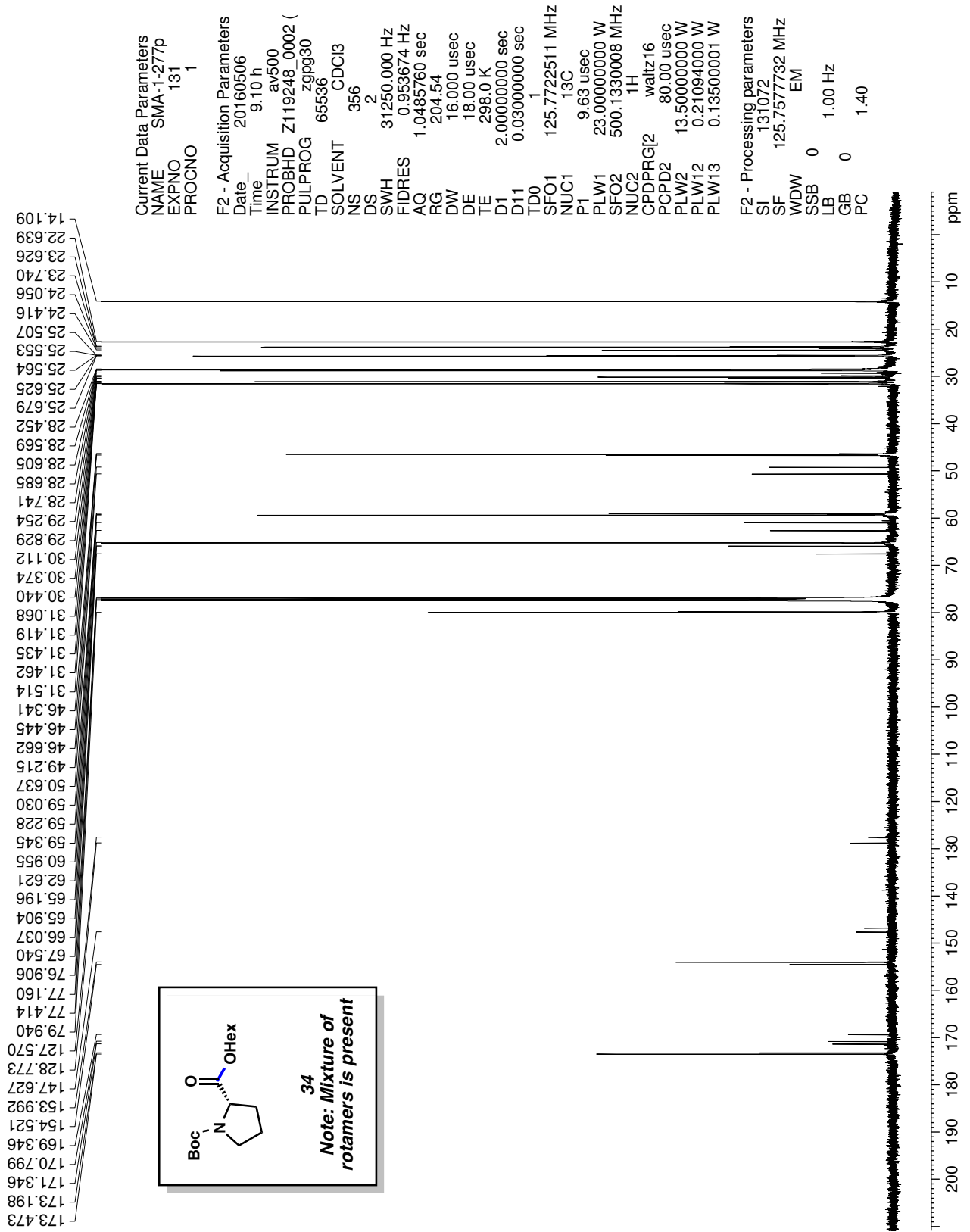
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20160406
 Time 10:21 h
 INSTRUM av500
 PROBHD Z119248_0002 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDC13
 NS 294
 DS 2
 SWH 31250.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.953674 Hz
 AQ 1.0486259 sec
 RG 204.54
 DW 16.000 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.030000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 125.7722511 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P1 9.63 usec

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 131072
 SF 125.7577742 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40









Current Data Parameters
 NAME LH-10-149
 EXPNO 2
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20160527
 Time 13:20 h
 INSTRUM av500
 PROBHD Z119248_0002 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 232
 DS 2
 SWH 31250.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.953674 Hz
 AQ 1.0485760 sec
 RG 204.54
 DW 16.000 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 125.7722511 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P1 9.63 usec
 PLW1 23.0000000 W
 SFO2 500.1330008 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 13.5000000 W
 PLW12 0.21094000 W
 PLW13 0.13500001 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 131072
 SF 125.7577779 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

