

Trifluoromethylation of Secondary Nitroalkanes

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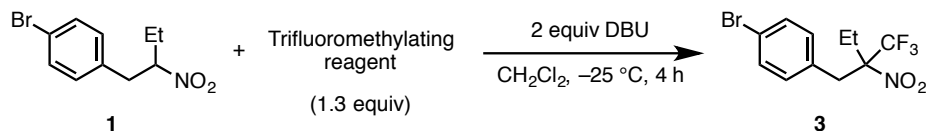
1. General Experimental Details: Benzene, diethyl ether, dichloromethane, and dioxane were dried on alumina according to a published procedure.¹ Copper bromide, sodium methoxide and sodium trimethylsilylanolate were purchased commercially; the bulk was stored in a N₂ filled glovebox; samples were removed from the glovebox and stored in a desiccator under air for up to two weeks prior to use. All hot glassware was oven dried for a minimum of two hours or flame-dried under vacuum prior to use. 4-nitrobutyl acetate,² methyl-4-nitrobutyrate,³ *N,N*-dimethyl-4-nitrobutanamide,⁴ (*E*)-*N*-((*Z*)-4-(2,6-dimethylphenylamino)pent-3-en-2-ylidene)-2,6-dimethylaniline,⁵ 3-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2,2-dimethylpropyl 2-bromopropanoate⁶ 3-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2,2-dimethylpropyl 2-methyl-3-nitropentanoate⁶ 5-bromo-1-(*p*-toluenesulfonyl)-1H-indole,⁷ benzyl-4-nitrobutanoate,⁸ 1-bromo-4-(2-nitrobutyl)benzene,⁹ *N*-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-2-ethyl-3-nitropentanamide,⁶ *rac*-2-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-1-nitrocyclohexane,¹⁰ 4-acetyl-(1-nitropropyl)benzene,¹¹ methyl 4-nitropentanoate,¹² 1-ethyl 6-methyl 3-nitro-2-propylhexanedioate,⁶ ethyl-5-(*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino)-2,2-dimethyl-3-nitropentanoate,⁶ *N*-methoxy-*N*,2-dimethyl-3-nitropentanamide,⁶ 2-(2-nitrobutyl)pyridine,⁹ and 2-(2-nitrobutyl)benzo[*d*]oxazole (**22**)⁹ were synthesized according to published procedures. All other substrates and reagents were purchased in highest analytical purity from commercial suppliers and used as received. Reaction optimization (Table 1 and Table S.1 and S.2) was conducted on a 300 μmol scale in 17 x 60 mm vials with Teflon lined caps. All NMR yields and diastereoselectivity are reported using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as an internal standard. All reactions were set up using standard Schlenk technique. Reactions were heated with stirring in temperature controlled oil baths and cooled with stirring using Cryo cooling units. "Double manifold" refers to a standard Schlenk-line gas manifold equipped with N₂ and vacuum (ca. 0.1 mm Hg).

2. Instrumentation and Chromatography: 400 MHz ¹H, 101 MHz ¹³C, and 376 MHz ¹⁹F spectra were obtained on a 400 MHz FT-NMR spectrometer equipped with a Bruker CryoPlatform. 600 MHz ¹H and 151 MHz ¹³C spectra were obtained on a 600 MHz FTNMR spectrometer equipped with a Bruker SMART probe. ¹³C spectra were recorded using Attached Proton Test phase pulse sequence; carbons with an odd number of protons are phased down and those with an even number of protons are phased up.¹³ All samples were analyzed in the indicated deuterio-solvent and were recorded at ambient temperatures. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm. ¹H NMR spectra were calibrated using the residual protio-signal in deuterio-solvents as a standard. ¹³C NMR spectra were calibrated using the deuterio-solvent as a standard. IR spectra were recorded on a Nicolet Magma-IR 560 FT-IR spectrometer as thin films on NaCl plates or using KBr pellets. Unless otherwise noted, column chromatography was performed with 40-63 μm silica gel with the eluent reported in parentheses. Where noted 5-20 μm silica gel was used to improve separation. Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on precoated glass plates and visualized by UV or by staining with KMnO₄. GCMS data was collected using an Agilent 6850 series GC and 5973 MS detector. Low resolution ESI data was collected on a Thermo LCQ Advantage running in positive ion mode. High resolution MS data was obtained on a Waters GCT Premier spectrometer using chemical ionization (CI) or liquid injection field desorption ionization (LIFDI) or on a Thermo Scientific, Q Exactive model orbitrap using electrospray ionization (ESI).

3. Screen of Additional Trifluoromethylation Sources

As shown in Table S1, additional trifluoromethylating reagents proved ineffective for the desired transformation.

Table S1: Optimization of Trifluoromethylating Reagent



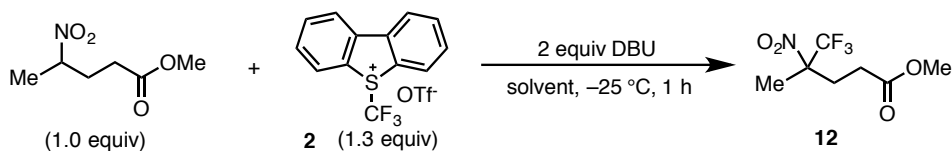
Entry	Trifluoromethylating reagent	% Yield 3 ^a
1	TMSCF ₃	0
2	Togni's reagent	31
3	CF ₃ I	45
4	Umemoto's reagent	90

^aYield determined by ¹H NMR using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as an internal standard.

4. Screen of Additional Solvents

As shown in Table S2, DCM found to be optimal solvent for the desired transformation

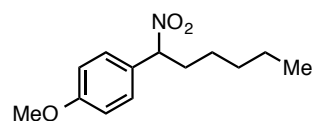
Table S2: Optimization of Solvents



Entry	Solvent	% Yield 12 ^a
1	benzene	22
2	MeCN	36
3	DMF	45
4	DMA	47
5	DCM	72

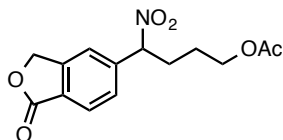
^aYield determined by ¹H NMR using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as an internal standard.

5. Synthesis of Novel Nitroalkane Starting Materials:

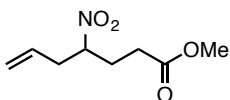


(S1) S1 was synthesized by modification of a previously published procedure.¹¹ A hot 200 mL Schlenk equipped with a magnetic stir bar and a rubber septum was attached to a double manifold and allowed to cool. Once cool, the flask was backfilled with N₂, the septum was removed and tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0) (129 mg, 141 μmol), BrettPhos (177 mg, 330 μmol), cesium carbonate (3.68 g, 11.3 mmol), and 4-bromoanisole (1.76 g, 9.42 mmol) were added. The septum was replaced, the flask was reattached to the double manifold and evacuated and backfilled with N₂ three times. Anhydrous dioxane (47 mL) and 1-nitrohexane (2.62 mL, 18.8 mmol) were added via syringe. The resulting heterogeneous solution was heated in an oil bath at 50 °C for 40 h. Once complete, the reaction was cooled to rt. Saturated NH₄Cl (10 mL) was added and the reaction was stirred for 10 minutes. Another 10 mL saturated NH₄Cl (10 mL) was added and the reaction was stirred for another 10 minutes.

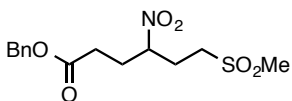
The reaction was then diluted with diethyl ether (25 mL), washed twice with brine (25 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction was purified using flash silica gel chromatography (65:35 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford **S1** (1.83 g, 82%) as a yellow oil: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.40 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.94 - 6.87 (m, 2H), 5.40 (dd, J = 8.6, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.51 - 2.38 (m, 1H), 2.05 (dt, J = 12.3, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.36 - 1.23 (m, 6H), 0.87 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 160.7, 129.2, 126.9, 114.3, 91.2, 55.4, 33.8, 31.2, 25.8, 22.4, 14.0; FTIR (cm^{-1}): 2957, 2860, 1550, 1253, 1179. HRMS (LIFDI) m/z calculated for $[\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3]^+$: 237.1365; found: 237.1339.



(S2) S2 was synthesized by modification of a previously published procedure.¹¹ A hot 100 mL Schlenk equipped with a magnetic stir bar and a rubber septum was attached to a double manifold and allowed to cool. Once cool, the flask was backfilled with N_2 , the septum was removed and tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0) (110 mg, 120 μmol), BrettPhos (147 mg, 280 μmol), cesium carbonate (3.13 g, 9.60 mmol), and 5-bromophthalide (1.70 g, 8.0 mmol). The septum was replaced, the flask was reattached to the double manifold and evacuated and backfilled with N_2 three times. Anhydrous dioxane (30 mL) and nitroethane (855 μL , 12.0 mmol) were added via syringe. The resulting heterogeneous solution was heated in an oil bath at 50 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 24 h. Once complete, the reaction was cooled to rt. Saturated NH_4Cl (10 mL) was added and the reaction was stirred for 10 minutes. Another 10 mL saturated NH_4Cl (10 mL) was added and the reaction was stirred for another 10 minutes. The reaction was then diluted with diethyl ether (25 mL), washed twice with brine (25 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction was purified using flash silica gel chromatography (80:20 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford **S2** (757 mg, 32%) as a thick orange oil: ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.99 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 5.62 (dd, J = 9.1, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 5.36 (s, 2H), 4.19 - 4.08 (m, 2H), 2.68 - 2.58 (m, 1H), 2.23 - 2.13 (m, 1H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 1.78 - 1.63 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 171.1, 170.1, 147.5, 140.2, 129.0, 127.4, 126.7, 121.7, 90.4, 69.6, 63.0, 31.0, 25.4, 21.0; FTIR (cm^{-1}): 2961, 1780, 1767, 1553, 1245, 1050; HRMS (LIFDI) m/z calculated for $[\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{NO}_6]^+$: 294.0978; found: 294.0983.

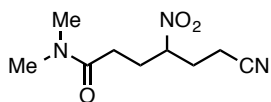


(S3) S3 was synthesized by modification of a previously published procedure.¹⁴ A hot 100 mL Schlenk equipped with a magnetic stir bar and a rubber septum was attached to a double manifold and allowed to cool. Once cool, the flask was backfilled with N_2 , the septum was removed and bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (II) chloride (386 mg, 550 μmol) and sodium methoxide (1.19 g, 22.0 mmol) were added. The septum was replaced, the flask was reattached to the double manifold and evacuated and backfilled with N_2 three times. Anhydrous methanol (22 mL) and methyl 4-nitrobutanoate (2.56 mL, 20.0 mmol) were added via syringe. The resulting yellow suspension was heated in an oil bath at 65 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 5 min, during which time the suspension turned brown. The reaction was cooled to rt and transferred to pre-cooled bath at 15 $^\circ\text{C}$. allyl acetate (4.32 mL, 40 mmol) was added via syringe and the reaction was allowed to stir at 15 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 24 h. Once complete, the reaction was warmed to rt. The reaction was then diluted with diethyl ether (40 mL), washed thrice with brine (30 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction was purified using flash silica gel chromatography (100:0 \rightarrow 95:5 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford **(S3)** (552 mg, 15%) as a clear oil: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.78 - 5.63 (m, 1H), 5.20 - 5.16 (m, 1H), 5.15 (s, 1H), 4.67 - 4.57 (m, 1H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 2.77 - 2.64 (m, 1H), 2.60 - 2.48 (m, 1H), 2.49 - 2.29 (m, 2H), 2.30 - 2.18 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 172.4, 131.2, 119.9, 87.0, 52.0, 38.0, 30.0, 28.1; FTIR (cm^{-1}): 2954, 2918, 2849, 1734, 1654, 1558, 993, 927 ; GC/MS (EI) 156.1 (M-OCH₃)⁺. HRMS (CI) m/z calculated for $[\text{C}_8\text{H}_{14}\text{NO}_4]^+$: 188.0923; found: 188.0917.



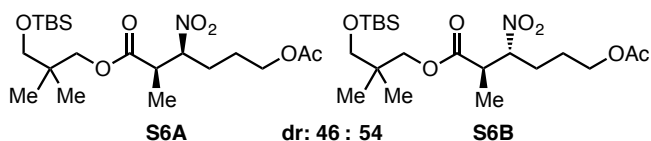
(S4) To a 50 mL round bottom equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added benzyl- γ -nitrobutanoate (2.63 g, 12.7 mmol), dichloromethane (2.5 mL), water (21 mL), methyl vinyl sulfone (1.06 mL, 12.7 mmol) and sodium hydroxide (61.0 μg , 1.52 mmol). The biphasic reaction was vigorously stirred at room temperature for 4 days. Dichloromethane (20 mL) was added and the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (10 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried with magnesium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction was purified using flash silica gel chromatography (70:30

benzene : ethyl acetate) to afford **S4** (513 mg, 12%) as a pale yellow solid: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.41 - 7.31 (m, 5H), 5.13 (s, 2H), 4.83 - 4.70 (m, 1H), 3.05 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 2.56 - 2.42 (m, 3H), 2.42 - 2.24 (m, 2H), 2.23 - 2.12 (m, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 171.5, 135.5, 128.8, 128.6, 128.5, 85.5, 67.0, 50.7, 41.3, 30.0, 28.7, 26.0; FTIR (cm^{-1}): 2931, 1733, 1550, 1299, 1133; mp = 68-69 $^\circ\text{C}$. ESI-MS: 352.3 ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) $^+$ HRMS (ESI) m/z calculated for $[\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{NO}_6\text{S}]^+$: 330.10058; found: 330.09975.



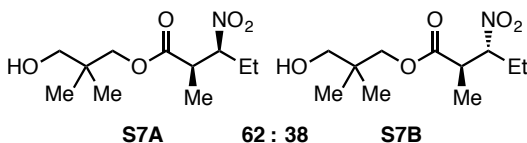
(S5) To a 200 mL round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added *N,N*-dimethyl-4-nitrobutanamide (5.23 mL, 40.0 mmol), acrylonitrile (2.62 mL, 40.0 mmol), dichloromethane (8 mL), sodium hydroxide (192 mg, 4.80 mmol), and water (67 mL). The flask was sealed with a polypropylene cap and

stirred at room temperature for 42 h. The reaction was then diluted with dichloromethane (20 mL) and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (20 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction was purified using flash silica gel chromatography (18:80:2 hexanes : ethyl acetate : triethylamine) to afford **S5** (1.65 g, 19%) as a white solid: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.74 (tt, $J = 8.7, 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.96 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 6H), 2.50 - 2.33 (m, 5H), 2.28 - 2.12 (m, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.3, 117.9, 86.4, 37.1, 35.7, 29.6, 28.9, 28.8, 14.4; FTIR (cm^{-1}): 2938, 2248, 1645, 1550, 1150; mp = 53-55 $^\circ\text{C}$; GC/MS (EI) 167.1 ($\text{M}-\text{NO}_2$) $^+$. HRMS (CI) m/z calculated for $[\text{C}_9\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3]^+$: 214.1192; found: 214.1192.



(S6) A hot 50 mL Schlenk equipped with a magnetic stir bar and a rubber septum was attached to a double manifold and cooled under vacuum.⁶ Once cool, the septum was removed and CuBr (84.3 mg, 588 μmol), (*E*)-*N*-((*Z*)-4-

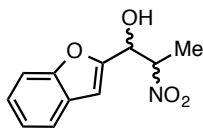
(2,6-dimethylphenylamino)pent-3-en-2-ylidene)-2,6-dimethylaniline (180 mg, 588 μmol), and sodium trimethylsilylanolate (429 mg, 3.82 mmol) were added. The septum was replaced and backfilled with N_2 three times. Anhydrous benzene (17 mL), 4-nitrobutyl acetate (663 mg, 4.12 mmol), and 3-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2,2-dimethylpropyl 2-bromopropanoate (1.04 g, 2.91 mmol) were added via syringe. The reaction was heated to 60 $^\circ\text{C}$ with rapid stirring for 48 h. Once completed, the reaction was cooled to room temperature, the septum was removed and the reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (50 mL). The crude reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of magnesium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. NMR analysis revealed a 46:54 mixture of syn and anti isomers. The crude reaction was purified by flash silica chromatography (90:10:1 hexanes : ethyl acetate : acetic acid) to afford a mixture of diastereomers of β -nitroester **S6** (760 mg, 60%) as a yellow oil: ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3 : mixture of diastereomers; useful diagnostic peaks for each compound are listed. See attached spectra for details) δ **S6A**: 4.69 (ddd, $J = 10.6, 9.2, 3.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.99 (dq, $J = 9.0, 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.87 - 1.80 (m, 1H); **S6B**: 4.77 (td, $J = 8.9, 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.19 (p, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ **S6A**: 172.2, 89.8, 68.4, 63.2, 43.8, 29.0, 25.3, 21.6, 14.7; **S6B**: 172.5, 88.1, 68.5, 63.3, 42.5, 27.1, 24.8, 21.5, 13.5; FTIR (cm^{-1}): 2956, 1741, 1555, 1248, 1099, 776; GC/MS (EI) 376.3 ($\text{M}-\text{C}_4\text{H}_9$) $^+$; 329.1 ($\text{M}-\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{NO}_2$) $^+$. HRMS (CI) m/z , calculated for $[\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{40}\text{NO}_7\text{Si}]^+$: 434.2574; found: 434.2575 and 434.2573.



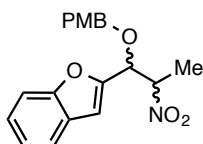
(S7) To a 500 mL round bottom flask with a stir bar was added 3-(*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-2,2-dimethylpropyl 2-methyl-3-nitropentanoate (800 mg, 2.22 mmol), THF (74 mL), and 3M HCl (55 mL). The flask was sealed with a polyethylene stopper and stirred vigorously at rt for 4.5 h.

Once complete, the reaction was diluted with brine (20 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3x, 35 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with brine (1x, 20 mL), dried with magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. NMR analysis revealed a 62:38 mixture of syn and anti isomers. The crude reaction was purified by flash silica chromatography (60:40 hexanes: ethyl acetate) to afford alcohol **S7** (463 mg, 84%) as a clear oil: ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3 : mixture of diastereomers; useful diagnostic peaks for each compound are listed. See attached spectra for details) δ **S7A**: 3.05 - 2.96 (m, 1H), 0.93 (s, 6H); **S7B**: 3.20 (dq, $J = 9.1, 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 0.91 (apparent d, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ **S7A**: 173.0, 91.5, 68.2, 43.5, 36.5, 25.5, 14.4, 10.6; **S7B**: 173.7, 89.8, 68.1, 42.0, 36.6, 24.0, 13.9, 9.5; FTIR (cm^{-1}):

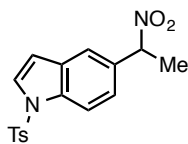
3446, 2971, 1734, 1552, 1375; ESI-MS: 270.2 (M+Na)⁺; HRMS (ESI) m/z, calculated for [C₁₁H₂₂NO₅]⁺: 248.14925; found: 248.14849.



(S8) To a 100 mL round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added 2-benzofurancarboxaldehyde (4.15 mL, 34.2 mmol) and nitroethane (24.4 mL, 342 mmol). The reaction was cooled to 0 °C in an ice bath and tetramethylguanidine (216 μL, 1.71 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe. Once the addition was complete, the ice bath was removed and the flask was allowed to warm to rt where it was stirred for 12 h. The crude reaction was transferred to a separatory funnel and diluted with brine (15 mL). The reaction was acidified with 5% HCl. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried with magnesium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. NMR analysis revealed a 63:37 mixture of isomers. The crude reaction was purified via flash silica gel chromatography (93:7 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford α-nitroalcohol **S8** (6.60 g, 87%) as a yellow solid: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃: mixture of diastereomers; useful diagnostic peaks for each compound are listed. See attached spectra for details) δ **S8** (major): 6.81 (s, 1H), 5.22 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 5.14 - 5.05 (m, 1H), 2.81 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 1.49 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); **S8** (minor): 6.80 (s, 1H), 5.57 (t, *J* = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (qd, *J* = 6.9, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.89 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 1.62 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ **S8** (major): 155.1, 153.1, 127.5, 125.4, 123.5, 121.6, 111.7, 106.4, 86.1, 70.2, 16.5; **S8** (minor): 155.0, 153.8, 127.7, 124.9, 121.5, 123.4, 111.5, 105.1, 84.7, 69.3, 12.9; FTIR (cm⁻¹): 3508, 3066, 2993, 1553, 1454, 753; mp = 68-70 °C; GC/MS (EI) retention time = 11.566, 174.0 (M-HNO₂)⁺; retention time = 11.633, 173.9 (M-HNO₂)⁺. HRMS (CI) m/z, calculated for [C₁₁H₁₂NO₄]⁺: 222.0766; found: 222.0759 and 222.0755.

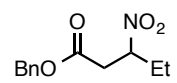


(S9) A hot 100 mL round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar and a septum was attached to a double manifold and allowed to cool. Once cooled, the flask was backfilled with N₂, septum was removed and **S8** (2.00 g, 9.00 mmol) was added. The septum was replaced, the flask was reattached to the double manifold and evacuated and backfilled with N₂ three times. Anhydrous diethyl ether (45 mL) and 4-methoxybenzyl-2,2,2-trichloroacetimidate (3.33 g, 11.8 mmol) were added via syringe. The reaction was stirred for five minutes then trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (90.0 μL, 494 μmol) was added dropwise via syringe. Once addition was complete, the reaction was stirred at rt for 20 h. Once complete, the reaction was washed with NaHCO₃ (2x, 15 mL), 1M HCl (1x, 15 mL), and brine (1x, 15 mL). The reaction was dried with magnesium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. NMR analysis revealed a 79:21 mixture of isomers. The crude reaction was purified via flash silica chromatography (95:5 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford **S9** (358 mg, 12%) as a yellow solid: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃: mixture of diastereomers; useful diagnostic peaks for each compound are listed. See attached spectra for details) δ **S9 Major**: 4.53 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 4.30 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 1.36 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); **S9 Minor**: 4.63 (d, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (d, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 1.65 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ **S9 Major**: 159.6, 155.5, 151.2, 129.8, 128.6, 127.5, 125.4, 123.4, 121.5, 113.9, 111.8, 108.5, 85.3, 75.5, 71.0, 55.4, 16.4; **S9 Minor**: 159.7, 155.3, 152.5, 129.9, 128.8, 127.7, 125.0, 123.3, 121.5, 114.0, 111.7, 106.8, 84.4, 74.9, 71.8, 55.4, 13.7; FTIR (cm⁻¹): 2937, 2837, 1556, 1251, 1175; mp: 72-74 °C; GC/MS (EI) 235.0 (M-C₇H₇O)⁺; 234.9 (M-C₇H₇O)⁺. HRMS (LIFDI) m/z, calculated for [C₁₉H₁₉NO₅]⁺: 341.1263; found: 341.1247.



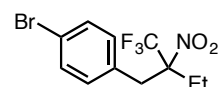
(S10) **S10** was synthesized by modification of a previously published procedure.¹¹ A hot 100 mL Schlenk equipped with a magnetic stir bar and a rubber septum was attached to a double manifold and allowed to cool. Once cool, the flask was backfilled with N₂, the septum was removed and tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0) (82.0 mg, 90.0 μmol), BrettPhos (110 mg, 210 μmol), cesium carbonate (2.35 g, 7.20 mmol), and 5-bromo-1-(*p*-toluenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (2.09 g, 6.00 mmol). The septum was replaced, the flask was reattached to the double manifold and evacuated and backfilled with N₂ three times. Anhydrous dioxane (40 mL) and 4-nitrobutyl acetate (2.58 g, 16.0 mmol) were added via syringe. The resulting heterogeneous solution was heated in an oil bath at 50 °C for 24 h. Once complete, the reaction was cooled to rt. Saturated NH₄Cl (10 mL) was added and the reaction was stirred for 10 minutes. Another 10 mL saturated NH₄Cl (10 mL) was added and the reaction was stirred for another 10 minutes. The reaction was then diluted with diethyl ether (25 mL), washed twice with brine (25 mL), dried over magnesium

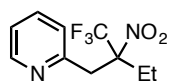
sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction was purified using flash silica gel chromatography (65:35 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford **S10** (911 mg, 44%) as a thick yellow oil: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.99 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.63 (dd, J = 14.3, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.67 (d, J = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 5.68 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 1.92 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 145.5, 135.4, 135.1, 131.1, 130.7, 130.2, 127.6, 127.0, 123.9, 120.8, 114.1, 109.0, 86.4, 21.8, 19.7; FTIR (cm^{-1}): 3144, 2989, 1550, 1373, 1175; HRMS (LIFDI) m/z calculated for $[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}]^+$: 344.0831; found: 344.0845.

 **(25)** A hot 150 mL high-pressure reaction vessel equipped with a magnetic stir bar and a Teflon cap and a Kontes cap was attached to a double manifold and cooled under vacuum. Once cool, the flask was backfilled with N_2 , the Teflon cap was removed, and CuBr (940 mg, 6.55 mmol), (*E*)-*N*-((*Z*)-4-(2,6-dimethylphenylamino)pent-3-en-2-ylidene)-2,6-dimethylaniline (2.00 g, 6.55 mmol), and sodium trimethylsilylanolate (2.06 g, 18.3 mmol) were added. The Teflon cap was replaced, the flask was attached to a double manifold, and evacuated and backfilled with N_2 five times. The Kontes cap was removed and replaced with a rubber septum, and anhydrous dichloromethane (77 mL), 1-nitropropane (1.52 mL, 17.0 mmol) and benzyl bromoacetate (2.10 mL, 13.1 mmol) were added via syringe. The Kontes cap was replaced and the resulting heterogeneous solution was submerged in an oil bath. The reaction was heated at 60 °C with rapid stirring for 21 h. Once completed, the reaction was cooled to room temperature, the septum was removed and the reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (50 mL). The crude reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of Celite and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (82:15:3 hexanes : benzene : ethyl acetate) to afford β -nitroester **S11** (1.23 g, 40%) as a yellow oil: ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.40 - 7.32 (m, 5H), 5.15 (s, 2H), 4.86 (dddd, J = 9.8, 7.5, 5.7, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.20 (dd, J = 17.3, 9.4 Hz, 1H), 2.73 (dd, J = 17.4, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 2.04 - 1.89 (m, 2H), 0.99 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 169.3, 135.3, 128.8, 128.7, 128.5, 84.4, 67.3, 36.8, 27.2, 10.0; FTIR (cm^{-1}): 3066, 2975, 2883, 1738, 1552; GC/MS (EI) 107.0 ($\text{M}-\text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{NO}_3$) $^+$. HRMS (CI) m/z calculated for $[\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{16}\text{NO}_4]^+$: 238.1079; found: 238.1072.

6. General Protocol for the Synthesis of α -Trifluoromethylnitroalkanes:

General Protocol A: Synthesis of α -Trifluoromethylnitroalkanes: A hot 25 mL round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar and a rubber septum was attached via needle to a double manifold and cooled under vacuum. Once cooled, the flask was backfilled with N_2 , the septum was removed, and nitroalkane (1 equiv) and 5-(trifluoromethyl)dibenzothiophenium trifluoromethanesulfonate (Umemoto's reagent, **2**, 1.3 equiv) were added. The septum was replaced, the flask was reattached to a double manifold and evacuated and backfilled with N_2 three times. Anhydrous dichloromethane was added via syringe and the flask was lowered into a precooled -25 °C cooling bath and stirred. 1,8-Diazabicycloundec-7-ene (DBU, 2 equiv) was then added dropwise via syringe. The resulting homogeneous solution was stirred at -25 °C for 4 h after which the flask was removed from the cooling unit and the septum was removed. The reaction mixture was washed with brine (1x), dried over magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo* onto Celite. The product was purified by silica gel flash chromatography.

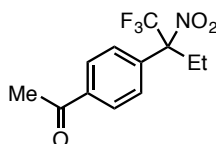
 **(3)** According to general protocol A: 1-bromo-4-(2-nitrobutyl)benzene (257 mg, 1.00 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (523 mg, 1.30 mmol) and anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) were combined under N_2 and cooled to -25 °C. DBU (299 μL , 2.00 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at -25 °C for 4 h. The reaction was worked up according to the general protocol and purified by flash silica gel chromatography (100:0 \rightarrow 99:1 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford α -trifluoromethylnitroalkane **3** (270 mg, 83%) as a clear oil: ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.45 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.01 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 3.51 (d, J = 14.7 Hz, 1H), 3.34 (d, J = 14.7 Hz, 1H), 2.22 (dq, J = 15.9, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.05 (dq, J = 14.8, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 1.08 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 132.1, 132.0, 131.0, 122.6, 123.2 (q, J = 286 Hz), 94.3 (q, J = 25.9 Hz), 38.9, 26.1, 8.3; ^{19}F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -69.5; FTIR (cm^{-1}): 2987, 2957, 1561, 1490, 1195, 839, 812; GC/MS (EI) 278.0 ($\text{M}-\text{NO}_2$) $^+$. HRMS (CI) m/z calculated for $[\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_2\text{BrF}_3]^+$: 324.9925; found: 324.9930.



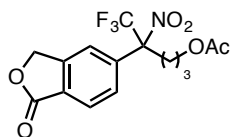
(4) According to general protocol A: 2-(2-Nitrobutyl)pyridine (180 mg, 1.00 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (532 mg, 1.30 mmol), and anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) were combined under N₂ and cooled to -25 °C. DBU (299 μL, 2.00 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at -25 °C for 4 h. The reaction was worked up according to the general protocol and purified by flash silica gel chromatography (75:25 hexanes : ethyl acetate). A second column (50:50 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to remove trace dibenzothiophene afforded α-trifluoromethylnitroalkane **4** (158 mg, 64%) as a orange oil: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.55 - 8.51 (m, 1H), 7.64 (td, *J* = 7.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (d, *J* = 14.8 Hz, 1H), 3.53 (d, *J* = 14.8 Hz, 1H), 2.41 - 2.26 (m, 2H), 1.10 - 1.06 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 153.3, 149.6, 136.8, 124.8, 123.8 (q, *J* = 288 Hz), 122.8, 94.0 (q, *J* = 26.3 Hz), 39.6, 25.1, 8.6; ¹⁹F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -71.3; FTIR (cm⁻¹): 2986, 2955, 1563, 1439, 1241, 1186; GC/MS (EI) 202.1 (M-NO₂)⁺. HRMS (CI) *m/z* calculated for [C₁₀H₁₂N₂O₂F₃]⁺: 249.0851; found: 249.0850.



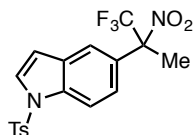
(5) According to general protocol A: **S1** (237 mg, 1.00 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (523 mg, 1.30 mmol), and anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) were combined under N₂ and cooled to -25 °C. DBU (299 μL, 2.00 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at -25 °C for 4 h. The reaction was worked up according to the general protocol and purified by flash silica gel chromatography (90:10 petroleum ether : benzene) to afford α-trifluoromethylnitroalkane **5** (263 mg, 86%) as a clear oil: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 7.03 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.54 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 3.16 (s, 3H), 2.41 - 2.30 (m, 2H), 1.43 (m, 1H), 1.31 (m, 1H), 1.09 - 0.96 (m, 4H), 0.75 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.7, 128.6, 123.8, 123.0 (q, *J* = 286 Hz), 114.2, 96.3 (q, *J* = 27.3 Hz), 55.5, 34.5, 31.9, 23.6, 22.3, 14.0; ¹⁹F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -69.2; FTIR (cm⁻¹): 2960, 1563, 1518, 1263, 1180, 832. HRMS (LIFDI) *m/z* calculated for [C₁₄H₁₈NO₃F₃]⁺: 305.1239; found: 305.1242.



(6) According to general protocol A: 4-Acetyl-(1-nitropropyl)benzene (207 mg, 1.00 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (532 mg, 1.30 mmol), and anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) were combined under N₂ and cooled to -25 °C. DBU (299 μL, 2.00 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at -25 °C for 4 h. The reaction was worked up according to the general protocol and purified by flash silica gel chromatography (99:05 → 90:10 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford α-trifluoromethylnitroalkane **6** (214 mg, 78%) as a clear oil **6**: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 2.69 (hept, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.63 (s, 3H), 1.12 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.0, 138.3, 136.3, 128.8, 127.5, 122.7 (q, *J* = 285 Hz), 96.8 (q, *J* = 27.2 Hz), 28.2, 26.8, 8.7; ¹⁹F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -68.7; FTIR (cm⁻¹): 2955, 1692, 1565, 1411, 1269, 1169, 824. HRMS (CI) *m/z* calculated for [C₁₂H₁₃NO₃F₃]⁺: 276.0848; found: 276.0823.

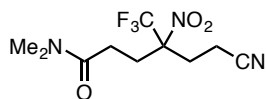


(7) According to general protocol A: **S2** (248 mg, 850 μmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (532 mg, 1.30 mmol), and anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) were combined under N₂ and cooled to -25 °C. DBU (299 μL, 2.00 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at -25 °C for 4 h. The reaction was worked up according to the general protocol and purified by flash silica gel chromatography (65:35 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford α-trifluoromethylnitroalkane **7** (246 mg, 80%) as a white solid: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.03 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 5.38 (s, 2H), 4.13 (t, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 2.72 (dt, *J* = 10.6, 4.9 Hz, 2H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 1.96 - 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.77 - 1.67 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.0, 169.6, 147.3, 137.5, 127.9, 127.9, 126.7, 122.4 (q, *J* = 286 Hz), 121.2, 96.2 (q, *J* = 28.1 Hz), 69.6, 63.2, 31.9, 23.6, 21.0; ¹⁹F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -68.5; FTIR (cm⁻¹): 2960, 1773, 1739, 1567, 1240; mp = 109-110 °C; HRMS (LIFDI) *m/z* calculated for [C₁₅H₁₄NO₆F₃]⁺: 361.0773; found: 361.0766.

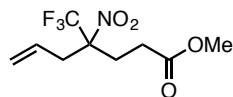


(8) According to general protocol A: **S10** (344 mg, 1.00 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (523 mg, 1.30 mmol) and anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) were combined under N₂ and cooled to -25 °C. DBU (299 μL, 2.00 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at -25 °C for 4 h. The reaction was worked up according to the

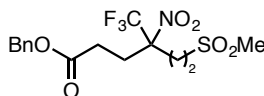
general protocol and purified by flash silica gel chromatography (80:20 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford **8** (309 mg, 75%) as a light yellow solid: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.02 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (dd, J = 4.8, 2.9 Hz, 2H), 7.39 - 7.31 (m, 1H), 7.29 - 7.24 (m, 2H), 6.69 (d, J = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 145.6, 135.4, 135.0, 130.9, 130.24, 127.9, 127.0, 126.6, 122.8 (q, J = 283 Hz), 122.7, 120.3, 114.0, 108.9, 92.6 (q, J = 28.7 Hz), 21.8, 20.9; ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -72.3; FTIR (cm^{-1}): 3146, 2925, 1564, 1376, 1173, 1135; mp: 104-105 °C; HRMS (LIFDI) m/z calculated for $[\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{SF}_3]^+$: 412.0705; found: 412.0703.



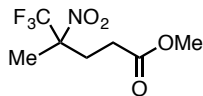
(9) According to general protocol A: **S5** (213 mg, 1.00 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (523 mg, 1.30 mmol), and anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) were combined under N_2 and cooled to -25 °C. DBU (299 μL , 2.00 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at -25 °C for 4 h. The reaction was worked up according to the general protocol and purified by flash silica gel chromatography (60:40 benzene : ethyl acetate) to afford α -trifluoromethylnitroalkane **9** (198 mg, 70%) as a white solid: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 2.98 (d, J = 10.7 Hz, 6H), 2.75 - 2.48 (m, 6H), 2.46 - 2.35 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 169.3, 122.7 (q, J = 286 Hz), 117.4, 91.7 (q, J = 27.4 Hz), 37.1, 35.9, 28.8, 28.4, 27.0, 12.8 (q, J = 2.1 Hz); ^{19}F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -70.57; FTIR (cm^{-1}): 2940, 2254, 1644, 1558, 1189; mp = 52-54 °C; GC/MS (EI) 235.1 (M- NO_2) $^+$; HRMS (ESI) m/z calculated for $[\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{F}_3]^+$: 282.10600; found: 282.10552.



(10) According to general protocol A: methyl 4-nitrohept-6-enoate **S3** (187 mg, 1.00 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (523 mg, 1.30 mmol) and anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) were combined under N_2 and cooled to -25 °C. DBU (299 μL , 2.00 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at -25 °C for 18 h. The reaction was worked up according to the general protocol and purified by flash silica gel chromatography (100:0 \rightarrow 95:5 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford **10** (119 mg, 47%) as a clear oil: ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.69 (dd, J = 17.2, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.33 - 5.25 (m, 2H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 2.98 (dd, J = 14.9, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.90 (dd, J = 14.9, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.65 - 2.57 (m, 1H), 2.56 - 2.42 (m, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 171.8, 128.1, 122.7, 122.9 (q, J = 286 Hz), 92.5 (q, J = 26.8 Hz), 52.2, 37.6, 28.2, 27.3; ^{19}F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -71.1; FTIR (cm^{-1}): 3089, 2957, 1742, 1652, 1563, 1439, 1201, 936; GC/MS (EI) 224.0 (M- OCH_3) $^+$; HRMS (CI) m/z calculated for $[\text{C}_9\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_4\text{F}_3]^+$: 256.0797; found: 256.0810.

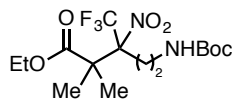


(11) According to general protocol A: benzyl 6-(methylsulfonyl)-4-nitrohexanoate **S4** (315 mg, 960 μmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (500 mg, 1.24 mmol) and anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) were combined under N_2 and cooled to -25 °C. DBU (299 μL , 2.00 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at -25 °C for 4 h. The reaction was worked up according to the general protocol and purified by flash silica gel chromatography (95:5 \rightarrow 80:20 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford α -trifluoromethylnitroalkane **11** (250 mg, 66%) as a clear oil: ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.41 - 7.32 (m, 5H), 5.15 (s, 2H), 3.19 (dt, J = 12.9, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (dt, J = 12.7, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (s, 3H), 2.81 - 2.72 (m, 1H), 2.69 - 2.45 (m, 5H); ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.7, 135.3, 128.8, 128.7, 128.5, 122.6 (q, J = 286 Hz), 91.5 (q, J = 27.4 Hz), 67.3, 49.0, 41.0, 28.2, 28.1, 25.0; ^{19}F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -70.8; FTIR (cm^{-1}): 3011, 1731, 1565, 1451, 1308, 1176, 755 ; ESI-MS 420.3 (M+Na) $^+$. HRMS (ESI) m/z calculated for $[\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_6\text{F}_3\text{S}]^+$: 398.0880; found: 398.0869.



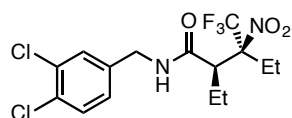
(12) According to general protocol A: Methyl 4-nitropentanoate (484 mg, 3.00 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (1.57 g, 3.90 mmol) and anhydrous dichloromethane (30 mL) were combined under N_2 and cooled to -25 °C. DBU (897 μL , 6.00 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at -25 °C for 4 h. The reaction was worked up according to the general protocol and purified via silica gel flash chromatography (95:5 \rightarrow 80:20 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford α -trifluoromethylnitroalkane **12** (624 mg, 91%) as a yellow oil: ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.68 (s, 3H), 2.77 - 2.63 (m, 1H), 2.48 - 2.27 (m, 3H), 1.76 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 171.6, 123.0 (q, J = 287 Hz), 90.0 (q, J = 29.1 Hz), 52.3, 28.7, 28.05, 17.6; ^{19}F NMR (565

MHz, CDCl₃) δ -75.7; FTIR (cm⁻¹): 2361, 1652, 1559, 1540, 1175; GC/MS (EI) 198.1 (M-OCH₃)⁺. HRMS (CI) m/z calculated for [C₇H₁₁NO₄F₃]⁺: 230.0640; found: 230.0626.



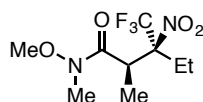
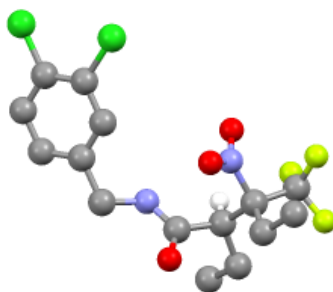
(14) According to general protocol A: Ethyl 5-(*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino)-2,2-dimethyl-3-nitropentanoate (318 mg, 1.00 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (532 mg, 1.30 mmol), and anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) were combined under N₂ and cooled to -25 °C. DBU (299 μL, 2.00 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction

was stirred at -25 °C for 48 h. The reaction was worked up according to the general protocol and purified by flash silica gel chromatography (89:11 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford **14** (141 mg, 36%) as a pale yellow solid: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.76 (s, 1H), 4.13 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.47 - 3.32 (m, 1H), 2.96 (ddt, *J* = 14.3, 10.3, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 2.65 - 2.40 (m, 2H), 1.49 - 1.34 (m, 15H), 1.23 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.6, 155.7, 123.1 (q, *J* = 287 Hz), 96.1 (q, *J* = 26.3 Hz), 79.9, 62.4, 49.2, 36.2, 32.0, 28.5, 23.3, 23.1, 13.8; ¹⁹F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -62.6; FTIR (cm⁻¹): 3350, 2981, 1720, 1568, 1174; mp: 58-60 °C; ESI-MS: 409.1 (M+Na)⁺. HRMS (ESI) m/z calculated for [C₁₅H₂₅N₂O₆F₃Na]⁺: 409.15569; found: 409.15437.



(15) According to general protocol A: *N*-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-2-ethyl-3-nitropentanamide (332 mg, 1.00 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (532 mg, 1.30 mmol), and anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) were combined under N₂ and cooled to -25 °C. DBU (299 μL, 2.00 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction

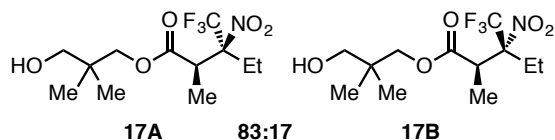
was stirred at -25 °C for 24 h. The reaction was worked up according to the general protocol and purified by flash silica gel chromatography (75:25 hexanes : ethyl acetate). A second column (50:50 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to remove trace dibenzothiophene afforded α-trifluoromethylnitroalkane **15** (291 mg, 73%) as a light yellow solid: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 5.84 (s, 1H), 4.32 (qd, *J* = 15.1, 5.8 Hz, 2H), 3.07 - 2.98 (m, 1H), 2.74 - 2.64 (m, 1H), 2.06 (dq, *J* = 14.7, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.93 (tq, *J* = 14.2, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.65 (dd, *J* = 12.8, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.09 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.94 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.1, 137.6, 132.9, 131.9, 130.8, 129.8, 127.1, 122.7 (q, *J* = 287 Hz), 96.8 (q, *J* = 25.8), 54.0, 43.0, 21.9, 21.0, 12.6, 8.3; ¹⁹F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -65.5; FTIR (cm⁻¹): 3297, 3088, 1658, 1563, 1201, 1088, 1032; 116-118 °C; ESI-MS: 401.2 (M+H)⁺. HRMS (ESI) m/z calculated for [C₁₅H₁₈N₂O₃Cl₂F₃]⁺: 401.06411; found: 401.06349; X-ray crystals were obtained by vapor diffusion (dichloromethane/ hexanes).



(16) According to general protocol A: *N*-methoxy-*N*,2-dimethyl-3-nitropentanamide (204 mg, 1.0 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (532 mg, 1.30 mmol), and anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) were combined under N₂ and cooled to -25 °C. DBU (299 μL, 2.00 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at -25 °C for 4 h.

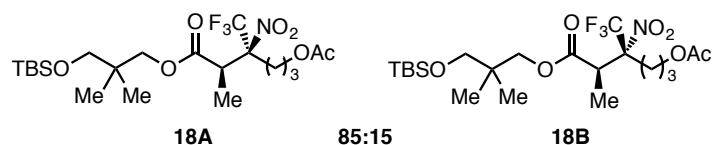
The reaction was worked up according to the general protocol and purified by flash silica gel chromatography (95:5 → 90:10 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford α-trifluoromethylnitroalkane **16** (172 mg, 63%) as a clear oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.05 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.15 (s, 3H), 2.90 (ddd, *J* = 15.9, 7.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.16 (dd, *J* = 15.7, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 1.36 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.11 (td, *J* = 7.4, 1.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.1, 123.1 (q, *J* = 287 Hz), 95.3 (q, *J* = 25.6 Hz), 61.6, 39.2, 32.4, 22.7, 13.8, 8.5; ¹⁹F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -66.9; FTIR (cm⁻¹): 2985, 2951, 1670, 1565, 1203,

1179 ; GC/MS (EI) 226.1 (M-NO₂)⁺. HRMS (CI) m/z calculated for [C₉H₁₆N₂O₄F₃]⁺: 273.1062; found: 273.1064.



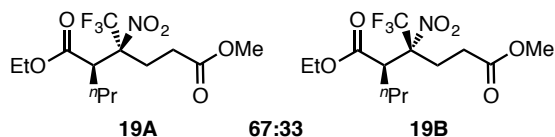
(17) According to general protocol A: 3-Hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl 2-methyl-3-nitropentanoate **S7** (315 mg, 1.00 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (523 mg, 1.30 mmol) and anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) were combined under N₂ and cooled to -25 °C. DBU (299 μL, 2.00

mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at -25 °C for 4 h. The reaction was worked up according to the general protocol and concentrated *in vacuo*. NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture revealed an 83:17 mixture of syn and anti isomers. The crude reaction was purified by flash silica gel chromatography (95:5 → 80:20 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford α-trifluoromethylnitroalkane **17** (157 mg, 50%) as a clear oil: The product was isolated as a mixture of diastereomers (dr: 88:12): ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃: mixture of diastereomers; useful diagnostic peaks for each compound are listed) δ **17A**: 3.87 (d, *J* = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.39 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); **17B**: 3.60 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 2.00 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 1.31 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ **17A**: 170.5, 122.8 (q, *J* = 287 Hz), 95.0 (q, *J* = 26 Hz), 68.1, 44.5, 36.2, 22.7, 21.5, 12.8, 8.5; **17B**: 170.3, 123.0 (q, *J* = 287 Hz), 95.2 (q, *J* = 26 Hz), 68.3, 43.9, 23.8, 13.0; ¹⁹F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl₃) δ **17A**: -66.8, **17B**: -67.1; FTIR (cm⁻¹): 3435, 2962, 1742, 1569, 1470, 1245, 1203, 824; GC/MS (EI) 212.0 (M-C₅H₁₁O₂)⁺; 212.1 (M-C₅H₁₁O₂)⁺. HRMS (CI) m/z calculated for [C₁₂H₂₁NO₅F₃]⁺: 316.1372; found: 316.1364.



(18) According to general protocol A: **S6** (433 mg, 1.00 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (523 mg, 1.30 mmol) and anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) were combined

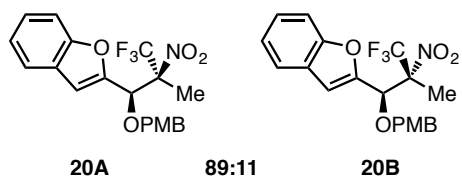
under N₂ and cooled to -25 °C. DBU (299 μL, 2.00 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at -25 °C for 4 h. The reaction was worked up according to the general protocol and concentrated *in vacuo*. NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture revealed an 85:15 mixture of syn and anti isomers. The crude reaction was purified flash silica gel chromatography (100:0 → 95:5 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford α-trifluoromethylnitroalkane **18** (292 mg, 58%) as a clear oil. The product was isolated as a mixture of diastereomers (dr: 92:08): ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃: mixture of diastereomers; useful diagnostic peaks for each compound are listed) δ **18A**: 3.81 (d, *J* = 10.6 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.40 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.86 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 6H), 0.03 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 6H); **18B**: 3.88 (d, *J* = 10.6 Hz, 1H), 3.61 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ **18A**: 170.9, 169.8, 122.8, (q, *J* = 288 Hz), 94.2, (q, *J* = 26 Hz), 71.5, 63.8, 44.4, 43.9, 36.2, 26.1, 25.9, 23.2, 21.5, 21.4, 20.9, 18.3, 12.9, -5.5, -5.6; **18B**: 71.4, 63.7, 43.9, 13.2; ¹⁹F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl₃) δ **18A**: -67.2, **18B**: -67.5; FTIR (cm⁻¹): 2957, 2897, 1745, 1572, 1473, 1365, 1236, 838, 776; GC/MS (ESI) 524.3 (M+Na)⁺. HRMS (ESI) m/z calculated for [C₂₁H₃₉NO₇F₃Si]⁺: 502.2442; found: 502.24267.



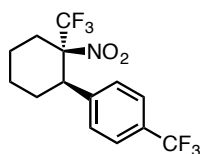
(19) According to the general protocol: 1-Ethyl 6-methyl 3-nitro-2-propylhexanedioate (275 mg, 1.00 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (523 mg, 1.30 mmol), and anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) were combined under N₂ and cooled to -25 °C. DBU (299 μL, 2.00

mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at -25 °C for 4 h. The reaction was worked up according to the general protocol and concentrated *in vacuo*. NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture revealed a 67:33 mixture of syn and anti isomers. The reaction was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (100:0 → 95:5 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford α-trifluoromethylnitroalkane **19** (254 mg, 74%) as a yellow oil. The product was isolated as a mixture of diastereomers (dr: 73: 27): ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃: mixture of diastereomers; useful diagnostic peaks for each compound are listed. See attached spectra for details): δ **19A**: 4.15 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.44 (dd, *J* = 12.1, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 0.91 (t, 3H); **19B**: 4.25 - 4.19 (m, 2H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.50 (dd, *J* = 12.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 0.95 (t, 3H); ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ **19A**: 172.0, 169.2, 122.7 (q, *J* = 286 Hz), 62.2, 50.3, 29.3, 28.5, 24.8, 21.3, 13.9, 13.7, 13.5; **19B**: 172.1, 169.5, 122.6 (q, *J* = 287 Hz), 62.1, 49.5, 29.9, 23.9, 28.6, 20.8, 14.0, 13.5; ¹⁹F

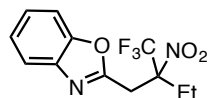
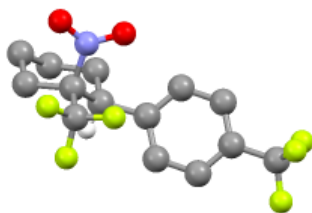
NMR (565 MHz, CDCl₃) δ **19A**: -66.2, **19B**: -68.1; FTIR (cm⁻¹): 2965, 2878, 1743, 1570, 1190; GC/MS (EI) 297.1 (M-NO₂)⁺; 297.1 (M-NO₂)⁺. HRMS (CI) m/z calculated for [C₁₃H₂₁NO₆F₃]⁺: 344.1321; found: 344.1329.



(20) According to general protocol A: **S9** (341 mg, 1.00 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (523 mg, 1.30 mmol) and anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) were combined under N₂ and cooled to -25 °C. DBU (299 μL, 2.00 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at -25 °C for 4 h. The reaction was worked up according to the general protocol and concentrated *in vacuo*. NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture revealed an 89:11 mixture of syn and anti isomers. The crude reaction was purified by flash silica gel chromatography (100:0 → 95:05 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford α-trifluoromethylnitroalkane **20** (236 mg, 58%) as a clear oil: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃: mixture of diastereomers; useful diagnostic peaks for each compound are listed) δ **20A**: 7.57 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.36 - 7.32 (m, 1H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.15 (s, 1H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.78 (s, 1H), 5.53 (s, 1H), 4.62 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 1.89 (s, 3H); **20B**: 7.54 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 5.57 (s, 1H), 4.50 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (d, *J* = 11.2 Hz, 1H), 2.03 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ **20A**: 159.9, 155.6, 149.5, 130.1, 128.1, 125.5, 123.5, 122.7 (q, *J* = 287 Hz), 119.9, 111.8, 109.7, 109.3, 93.16, (q, *J* = 26.5 Hz), 74.5, 72.3, 55.4, 13.5; **20B**: 159.8, 155.7, 149.3, 129.9, 128.0, 125.6, 109.7, 73.9, 71.6, 12.9; ¹⁹F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl₃) δ **20A**: -72.0, **20B**: -73.2; FTIR (cm⁻¹): 2936, 2838, 1613, 1566, 1453, 1254, 751; GC/MS (EI) 409.0 (M)⁺. HRMS (CI) m/z calculated for [C₂₀H₁₈NO₅F₃]⁺: 409.1137; found: 409.1135.



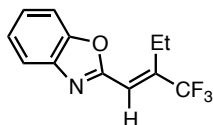
(21) According to general protocol A: *rac*-2-(4-Trifluoromethylphenyl)-1-nitrocyclohexane (410 mg, 1.50 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (785 mg, 1.95 mmol), and anhydrous dichloromethane (15 mL) were combined under N₂ and cooled to -25 °C. DBU (448 μL, 3.00 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at -25 °C for 4 h. The reaction was worked up according to the general protocol and purified by flash silica gel chromatography (77:20:3 hexanes : benzene : ethyl acetate) to afford α-trifluoromethylnitroalkane **21** (333 mg, 65%) as a light yellow solid: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.55 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 3.33 (dd, *J* = 12.6, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.66 (d, *J* = 14.7 Hz, 1H), 2.38 (qd, *J* = 13.0, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.11 - 1.96 (m, 2H), 1.96 - 1.71 (m, 3H), 1.52 (ddp, *J* = 17.0, 8.7, 4.1 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 142.9, 130.2 (q, *J* = 35.5 Hz), 129.9, 125.3 (q, *J* = 3.64 Hz), 124.1 (q, *J* = 27.2 Hz), 122.9 (q, *J* = 28.4 Hz), 92.9 (q, *J* = 25.4 Hz), 46.4, 31.5, 29.1, 24.8, 20.6; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -62.7, -70.9; FTIR (cm⁻¹): 2947, 1561, 1328, 1161, 1123; mp = 43-45 °C; GC/MS (EI) 341.1 (M)⁺. HRMS (CI) m/z calculated for [C₁₄H₁₃NO₂F₆]⁺: 341.0871; found: 341.0850; crystals for X-ray analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of hexanes.



(23) A hot 25 mL round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar and a rubber septum was attached to a double manifold and cooled under vacuum. Once cooled, the flask was backfilled with N₂, the septum was removed, and 2-(2-nitrobutyl)benzo[d]oxazole (220 mg, 1.00 mmol) and Umemoto's reagent **2** (523 mg, 1.30 mmol) were added. The septum was replaced, the flask was reattached to a double manifold and evacuated and backfilled with N₂ three times. Anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) was added via syringe and the flask was lowered into a pre-cooled -25 °C cooling bath and stirred. 1,1,3,3-Tetramethylguanidine (121 μL, 1.00 mmol) was then added dropwise via syringe. The resulting homogenous solution was stirred at -25 °C for 4 h, after which the flask was removed from the cooling unit and warmed to rt. The

reaction mixture was washed with brine (1x), dried over magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo* onto Celite. The product was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (100:0 → 95:5 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford α -trifluoromethylnitroalkene **23** (128 mg, 44%) as a pale yellow oil: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.74 - 7.68 (m, 1H), 7.56 - 7.50 (m, 1H), 7.41 - 7.32 (m, 2H), 3.99 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 2.54 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.15 (dd, J = 7.4, 1.0 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 158.7, 150.8, 140.9, 125.7, 124.9, 122.8 (q, J = 291 Hz), 120.4, 110.9, 92.4 (q, J = 26.9 Hz), 30.39 (q, J = 1.41 Hz), 25.2, 8.45 (d, J = 1.66 Hz); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -72.9; FTIR (cm^{-1}): 2985, 1567, 1455, 1180, 1169; GC/MS (EI) 288.1 (M) $^+$. HRMS (CI) m/z calculated for $[\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{F}_3]^+$: 289.0800; found: 289.0794.

7. Synthesis of Trifluoromethylalkenes:



(24) According to general protocol A: 2-(2-Nitrobutyl)benzo[*d*]oxazole (220 mg, 1.00 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (523 mg, 1.30 mmol), and anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) were combined under N_2 and cooled to $-25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. DBU (299 μL , 2.00 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at $-25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 4 h. The reaction was worked up according to the general protocol and concentrated *in vacuo*. NMR

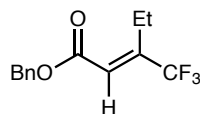
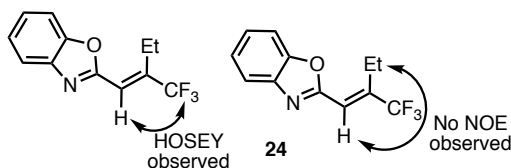
analysis revealed a >95:5 mixture of E and Z isomers. The crude reaction was purified flash silica gel chromatography (100:0 → 98:2 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford vinyltrifluoromethylalkene **24** (147 mg, 61%) as a yellow oil: ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.79 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, J = 7.7, 1H), 7.40 (pd, J = 7.2, 1.1 Hz, 2H), 6.96 (s, 1H), 2.97 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.30 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 159.6, 150.4, 142.6 (q, J = 28.9 Hz), 141.9, 126.3, 125.1, 123.2, 120.8, 117.3 (q, J = 6.9 Hz), 110.9, 21.0, 13.2; ^{19}F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -68.3; FTIR (cm^{-1}): 2981, 2944, 2883, 1652, 1451, 1181, 745; GC/MS (EI) 241.1 (M) $^+$. HRMS (CI) m/z calculated for $[\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{NOF}_3]^+$: 242.0793; found: 242.0780. The relative stereochemistry of compound **24** was determined using a combination of 1D nOe and ^{19}F : ^1H HOSEY correlations.¹⁵ The results from these experiments is summarized in the tables and figures below:

1D nOe Correlation For **24**

Shift Irradiated (ppm)	1 D nOe Correlation Seen (ppm)
6.99	n/a

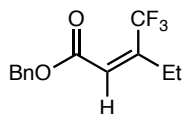
2D HOSEY Correlation for **24**: ^1H to ^{19}F

^{19}F Shift (ppm)	^1H Correlations Seen (ppm)
-68.3	1.23
-68.3	2.90
-68.3	6.88



27A

88:12



27B

(27) According to general protocol A: **25** (238 mg, 1.00 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (523 mg, 1.30 mmol), and anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) were combined under N_2 and cooled to $-25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. DBU (299 μL , 2.00 mmol) was added dropwise and the reaction was stirred at $-25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 4 h. The reaction was worked up according to the general protocol and concentrated *in vacuo*.

NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture revealed an 88:12 mixture of E and Z isomers. The crude reaction was purified flash silica gel chromatography (100:0 → 98:2 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford mixture of vinyltrifluoromethylalkene **27A** and **27B** (154 mg, 60%) as a clear oil. An analytically pure sample of product **27A** was obtained by column chromatography. Alkene **27B** was isolated contaminated

with alkene **27A**. Diagnostic peaks for alkene **27A** are listed below: ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.41 - 7.32 (m, 5H), 6.35 (s, 1H), 5.21 (s, 2H), 2.70 (q, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.17 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 164.5, 148.4 (q, $J = 28.9$ Hz), 135.5, 128.8, 128.7, 123.6 (q, $J = 276$ Hz) 121.5, (q, $J = 6.20$ Hz), 120.9, 66.9, 20.4, 13.4; ^{19}F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -69.2; FTIR (cm^{-1}): 3036, 2982, 1731, 1669, 1309, 1191, 696; GC/MS (EI) 258.1 (M) $^+$. HRMS (CI) m/z calculated for $[\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_2\text{F}_3]^+$: 258.0868; found: 258.0896.

Alkene **27B** was isolated contaminated with alkene **27A**. Diagnostic peaks for alkene **27B** are listed below: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.06 (s, 1H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 2.33 (qd, $J = 7.3, 1.6$ Hz, 2H), 1.13 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 164.8, 135.3, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 123.5, 67.4, 24.5, 11.8; ^{19}F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -63.5; GC/MS (EI) 258.1 (M) $^+$. HRMS (CI) m/z calculated for $[\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_2\text{F}_3]^+$: 258.0868; found: 258.0859.

The relative stereochemistry for alkenes **27A** and **27B** was determined using 1D nOe and ^1H : ^{19}F HOSEY. The results from these experiments is summarized in the tables and figures below:

1D nOe Correlation For **27A**

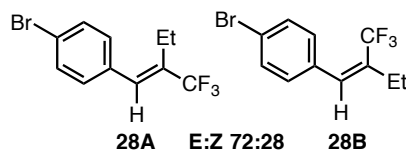
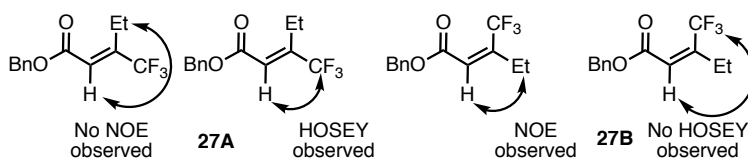
Shift Irradiated (ppm)	1 D nOe Correlation Seen (ppm)
6.38	n/a

2D HOSEY Correlation For **27A**: ^1H to ^{19}F

^{19}F Shift (ppm)	^1H Correlations Seen (ppm)
-69.2	1.17
-69.2	2.69
-69.2	6.34

1D nOe Correlation For **27B**

Shift Irradiated (ppm)	1 D nOe Correlation Seen (ppm)
6.10	2.35, 1.16
2.36	6.10, 1.16
1.16	2.36, 1.16



(28) A hot 25 mL round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar and a rubber septum was attached to a double manifold and cooled under vacuum. Once cooled, the flask was backfilled with N_2 , the septum was removed, and 1-bromo-4-(2-nitro-2-(trifluoromethyl)butyl)benzene **3** (163 mg, 0.5 mmol), potassium *tert*-butoxide (84.0 mg, 0.75 mmol) and anhydrous dichloromethane (5 mL) were added and the reaction was stirred in an oil bath at 40 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 5 h. The reaction mixture was washed with NH_4Cl (1x15 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture revealed an 72:28 mixture of E and Z isomers. The product was purified by silica gel flash chromatography (100 % hexanes) to afford a mixture of vinyltrifluoromethylalkene **28A** and **28B** (130 mg, 93%) as a clear oil. The product was isolated as a mixture of E:Z (72:28) isomers. ^1H NMR (600 MHz, C_6D_6 : mixture of E and Z isomer; useful diagnostic peaks for each compound are listed; see attached spectra for details) δ **28A**: 7.14 - 7.10 (m, 2H), 6.72 (s, 1H), 6.55 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.09 (q, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 0.90 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 3H); **28B**: 6.78 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H), 6.12 (s, 1H), 1.99 (qd, $J = 7.4, 1.4$ Hz, 2H), 0.86 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ **28A**: 133.6, 133.2, 131.9, 130.8 (q, $J = 6.5$ Hz), 130.5, 124.9 (q, $J = 274$ Hz), 122.6, 19.8, 13.4; **28B**: 134.4, 133.1, 132.7 (q, $J = 3.9$ Hz), 131.3, 130.2 (q, $J = 2.5$ Hz), 124.0 (q, $J = 276$ Hz), 122.1, 25.9, 13.1; ^{19}F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -59.4, -66.7. FTIR (cm^{-1}): 2975, 2942, 1653,

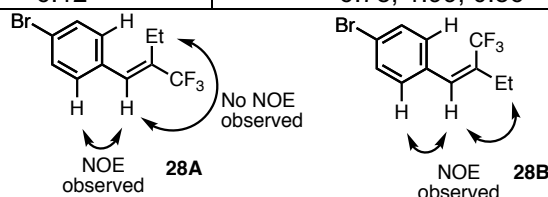
1489, 1251, 1161, 1115, 901; GC/MS (EI) 278.0 (M)⁺. HRMS (CI) m/z calculated for [C₁₁H₁₀F₃Br]⁺: 277.9918; found: 277.9909.

1D nOe Correlation For **28A**

Shift Irradiated (ppm)	1 D nOe Correlation Seen (ppm)
6.73	6.55

1D nOe Correlation For **28B**

Shift Irradiated (ppm)	1 D nOe Correlation Seen (ppm)
6.12	6.78, 1.99, 0.86

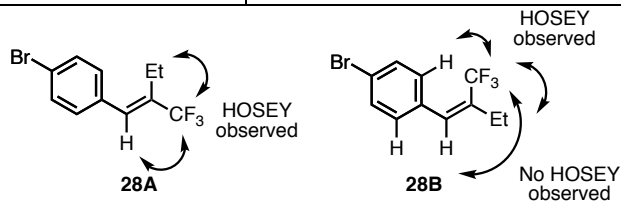


2D HOSEY Correlation For **28A**: ¹H to ¹⁹F

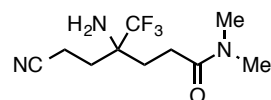
¹⁹ F Shift (ppm)	¹ H Correlations Seen (ppm)
-66.7	0.90
-66.7	2.09
-66.7	6.72

2D HOSEY Correlation For **28B**: ¹H to ¹⁹F

¹⁹ F Shift (ppm)	¹ H Correlations Seen (ppm)
-59.4	0.90
-59.4	1.99
-59.4	6.78

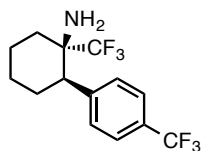


8. Reduction of Trifluoromethylnitroalkanes to Trifluoromethylamines



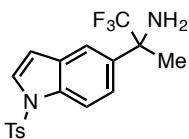
(29) To a 10 mL round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added α -trifluoromethylnitroalkane **9** (100 mg, 356 μ mol) and acetic acid (1.19 mL). The flask was cooled to 0 °C in an ice bath and zinc dust (233 mg, 3.56 mmol) was added portionwise. Once addition of zinc was complete, the reaction was warmed to rt and stirred for 13 h. The crude reaction was filtered through Celite and diluted with ethyl acetate (10 mL). The reaction was washed with NaHCO₃ (3x, 10 mL). The aqueous layer was basified with 1 M NaOH. The water was removed *in vacuo* and the crude solid was washed with chloroform (25 mL). The mother liquor was concentrated *in vacuo* to afford α -trifluoromethylamine **29** (70.1 mg, 78%) as a light pink solid: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.02 (s, 3H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 2.82 - 2.70 (m, 1H), 2.70 - 2.57 (m, 1H), 2.58 - 2.45 (m, 2H), 2.36 - 2.05 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, D₂O) δ 173.7, 156.0, 125.4 (q, *J* = 286 Hz), 73.3 (q, *J* = 27.7 Hz), 37.2, 35.5, 25.9, 24.2, 24.0, 21.7; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -76.7;

FTIR (cm⁻¹): 3412, 2239, 1687, 1635, 1160; mp: 180-182 °C; ESI-MS: 268.1 (M+OH)⁺. HRMS (ESI) m/z calculated for [C₁₀H₁₇N₃OF₃]⁺: 252.13182; found: 252.13130.



(30) To a 25 mL round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added α -trifluoromethylnitroalkane **21** (75.0 mg, 220 μ mol), methanol (2.2 mL), and Pd/C (15.0 mg, 20 wt %) The flask was equipped with a rubber septum and a needle was inserted into the septum. The flask was placed in a Parr reactor and evacuated and backfilled with H₂ five times. On the last refill, the reactor was sealed at a H₂ pressure of 400 psi.

The reactor was placed on a stir plate and the reaction was stirred at rt for 24 h. Once complete, the reactor was vented and the crude reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate and filtered through Celite and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford α -trifluoromethylamine **30** (66.8 mg, 98%) as a thick colorless oil. NMR analysis revealed a >99:1 mixture of syn and anti isomers: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.57 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 5.62 (s, 1H), 4.30 (s, 1H), 3.13 (dd, *J* = 13.0, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.57 (ddd, *J* = 13.4, 4.7, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.16 (qd, *J* = 13.2, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.00 - 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.83 - 1.39 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.8, 129.5 (q, *J* = 30.2 Hz), 129.3, 127.0 (q, *J* = 288 Hz), 125.4 (q, *J* = 3.53 Hz), 124.2 (q, *J* = 273 Hz), 64.9 (q, *J* = 22.3), 46.3, 29.1, 26.3, 26.1, 20.3; ¹⁹F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -69.5, -78.5; FTIR (cm⁻¹): 3307, 2943, 2865, 1166, 1120; GC/MS (EI) 310.1 (M-H)⁺. HRMS (CI) m/z, calculated for [C₁₄H₁₆NF₆]⁺: 312.1187; found: 312.1190.

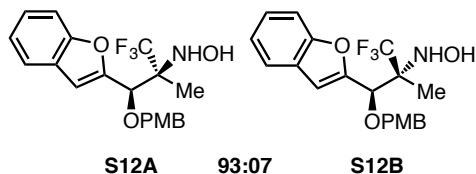
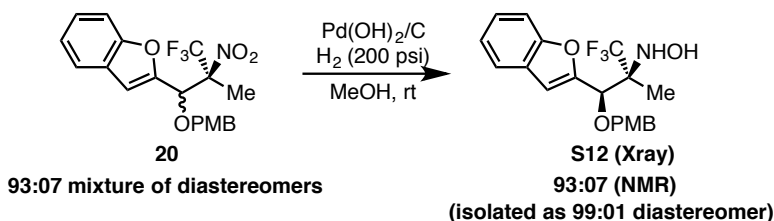


(31) To a 25 mL round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added α -trifluoromethylnitroalkane **8** (100 mg, 242 μ mol), Pearlman's catalyst (10 mg, 10 wt %), and methanol (2.42 mL). The flask was equipped with a rubber septum and a needle was inserted into the septum. The flask was placed in a Parr reactor and evacuated and backfilled with H₂ five times. On the last refill, the reactor was sealed at a H₂ pressure of 200 psi.

The reactor was placed on a stir plate and the reaction was stirred at rt for 16 h. Once complete, the reactor was vented and the crude reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate, filtered through Celite and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction was purified via flash silica chromatography (80:20 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford α -trifluoromethylamine **31** (60.1 mg, 65%) as a white solid: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.98 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.81 - 7.75 (m, 3H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.67 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 1.79 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.3, 135.3, 134.6, 131.4, 130.9, 130.1, 127.1, 127.0, 126.2 (*J* = 285 Hz), 123.7, 120.7, 113.5, 109.1, 66.5 (q, *J* = 23.7 Hz), 21.8, 18.8; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -74.1; FTIR (cm⁻¹): 3422, 2923, 1371, 1170, 1132; mp = 93-95 °C; HRMS (LIFDI) m/z calculated for [C₁₈H₁₇N₂O₂F₃S]⁺: 382.0963; found: 382.1037.

9. Determination of Relative Stereochemistry of S12

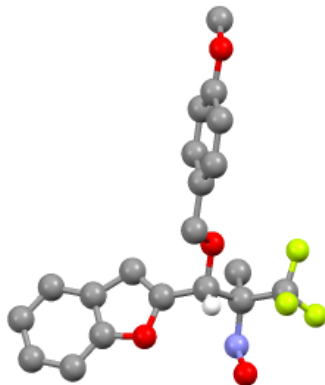
The relative stereochemistry was determined by X-ray after converting compound **20** into hydroxylamine **S12**.



(S12) To a 50 mL round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added α -trifluoromethylnitroalkane **20** (825 mg, 2.0 mmol), Pearlman's catalyst (165 mg, 20 wt %), and methanol (20.0 mL). The flask was equipped with a rubber septum and a needle was inserted into the septum. The flask was placed in a Parr reactor was purged with H₂ five times. On the last refill, the reactor was sealed at a H₂ pressure of 200 psi. The reactor was placed on a stir plate and the reaction was stirred at rt for 20 h. Once complete, the reactor was vented and the crude reaction

was diluted with ethyl acetate and filtered through Celite and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude reaction was purified via flash silica chromatography (80:20 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford **S12** (60.1 mg, 65%) as a white solid.

was diluted with ethyl acetate, filtered through Celite and concentrated *in vacuo*. NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture revealed an 93:07 mixture of syn and anti isomers. The crude reaction was purified via flash silica chromatography (90:10 hexanes : ethyl acetate) to afford α -trifluoromethylhydroxylamine **S12** (551 mg, 70%) as a white solid: ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.60 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (td, J = 8.4, 7.2, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d, 1H), 7.25 – 7.22 (m, 2H), 6.90 – 6.84 (m, 2H), 6.83 (s, 1H), 5.39 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (s, 1H), 4.65 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.56 (d, J = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (d, J = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 1.31 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 159.6, 155.3, 153.4, 129.8, 129.3, 127.9, 126.5 (q, J = 288 Hz), 124.7, 123.3, 121.3, 113.9, 111.6, 107.4, 73.8, 71.9, 66.9 (q, J = 24 Hz), 55.4, 13.2. ^{19}F NMR (565 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -71.9; FTIR (cm^{-1}): 3282, 2937, 2837, 1612, 1585, 1514, 1613, 1566, 1453, 1251, 752; mp = 97-99 °C; HRMS (ESI) (M-H) $^+$ m/z calculated for $[\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4\text{F}_3]$: 396.14357; found: 396.14172; Crystals for X-ray analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of diethylether.

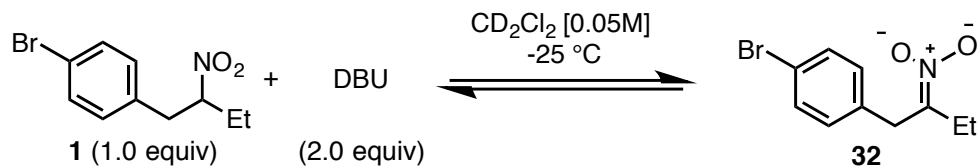


10. X-ray Structural Solution and Refinement:

X-ray structural analysis for **15**, **21** and **S12**: Crystals were mounted using viscous oil onto a plastic mesh and cooled to the data collection temperature. Data was collected on a Bruker-AXS APEX II DUO CCD diffractometer with Mo-K α radiation (λ = 0.71073 Å) monochromated with graphite for **15** and **21**, and with Cu-K α radiation (λ = 1.54178 Å) focused with Goebel mirrors for **S12**. Unit cell parameters were obtained from 36 data frames, 0.5° ω , from three different sections of the Ewald sphere. The systematic absences in the diffraction data are uniquely consistent with *Pbca* for **15**, *P2₁/c* for **21**, and *P2₁/n* for **S12**. The datasets were treated with multi-scan absorption corrections¹⁶. The structures were solved using direct methods and refined with full-matrix, least-squares procedures on F^2 ¹⁷. Four symmetry unique compound molecules were located in the asymmetric unit of **21** different from each only in C-C and C-N single bond rotations of the $-\text{CF}_3$ and $-\text{NO}_2$ groups, respectively. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. The amine H-atoms in **15** and **S12** were located from the electron density difference map and assigned an idealized fixed N-H distance of 0.87(2) Å with U_{iso} equal to 1.2 U_{eq} of the attached nitrogen atom. All other hydrogen atoms were treated as idealized contributions with geometrically calculated positions and with U_{iso} equal to 1.2, or 1.5 for methyl, U_{eq} of the attached atom. Atomic scattering factors are contained in various versions of the SHELXTL program library¹⁷. Structural information has been deposited with the Cambridge Structural Crystallographic Centre under depositary numbers CCDC 1411931 for **15**, CCDC 1411932 for **21**, and CCDC 1532771 for **S12**.

11. Deprotonation Studies:

To understand the kinetics of deprotonation of **1** Starting material, we treated **1** with DBU in CD_2Cl_2 at $-25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. We monitored the reaction using ^1H NMR spectroscopy.



In a nitrogen-filled glove-box to a 1 dram vial was added **1** (9 mg, 0.035 mmol), hexamethyldisiloxane (3.7 μL , 17.5 μmol) (internal standard) CD_2Cl_2 (0.7mL, [0.05 M]) This solution was transferred to a NMR tube via pipette, sealed with septa cap and removed from the glovebox. The sample was cooled to $-25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in NMR probe. DBU (11 μL , 70.0 μmol) was added at $-25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ by quickly removing the sample from the NMR probe and the data were collected at $-25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in 400 MHz NMR incrementally for 30 min. Yield of starting material **1** and nitronate anion **32** was determined by integrating signals shown in the table below:

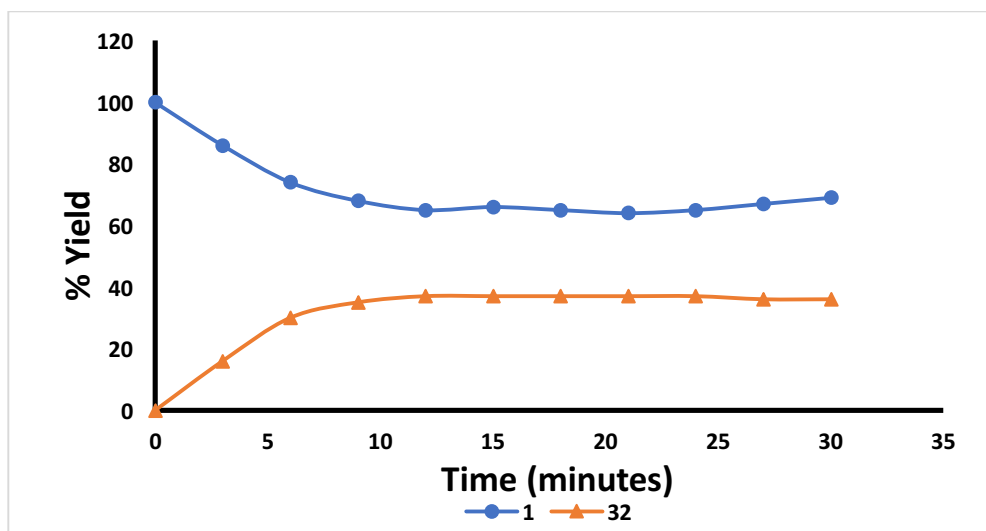
Compound	^1H NMR signal
1	δ 7.42 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H),
32	δ 7.33 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H),

Compound **1** equilibrates to nitronate anion **32** with approximate ratio of 67:33 in ten minutes. As shown in the tableS3. The ratio of **1**:**32** is shown in the chart below as a function of time.

Time(min)	Yield 1 ^a	Nitronate anion 32 ^a
0	100	0
3	86	16
6	74	30
9	68	35
12	65	37
15	66	37
18	65	37
21	64	37
24	65	37
27	67	36
30	69	36

^aYield determined by ^1H NMR using hexamethyldisiloxane as an internal standard

TableS3: Yield of **1** and Nitronate anion **32** over time using DBU as base

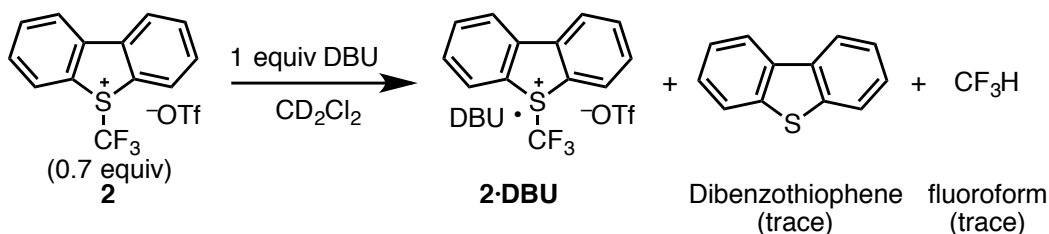


ChartS1: Ratio of compound 1 and Nitronate anion 32 over time

From this experiment, we learn that a substantial concentration of nitronate anion is formed under these conditions, but that the kinetic for formation are relatively slow.

12. Interaction of DBU with Umemoto's Reagent – ^1H NMR study.

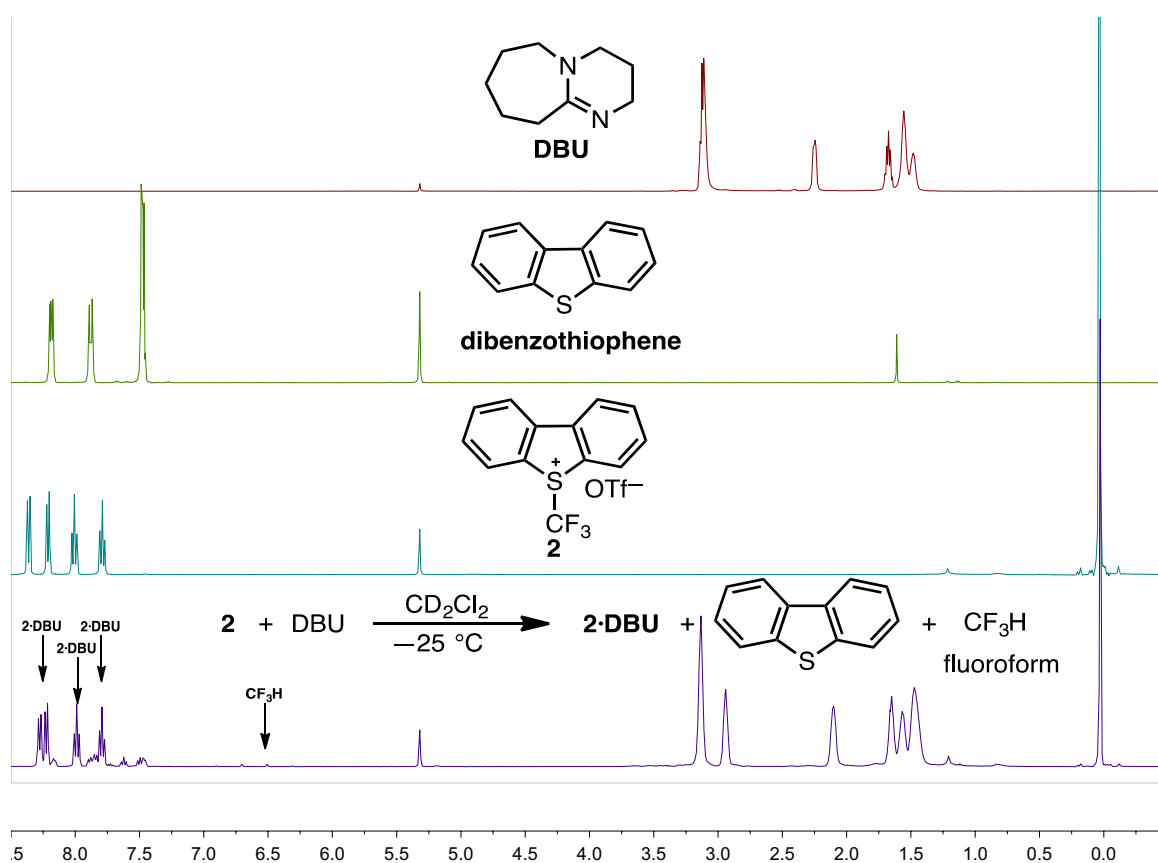
To understand possible interactions between DBU and Umemoto's reagent, we studied their reaction by ^1H NMR at $-25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in CD_2Cl_2 in the absence of other reagents.



In a nitrogen-filled glove-box to a 1 dram vial was added, Umemoto's reagent **2** (0.0183 mg, 0.045 mmol), hexamethyldisiloxane (3.7 μL , 17.5 μmol) (internal standard) CD_2Cl_2 (0.7mL, [0.05 M]). This solution was transferred to a NMR tube via pipette, sealed with septa cap and removed from the glovebox. The sample was cooled to $-25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in NMR probe. DBU (11 μL , 70.0 μmol) was added at $-25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ by quickly removing the sample from the NMR probe and the data were collected at $-25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

From the ^1H NMR spectra we observed the complete disappearance of Umemoto's reagent and formation of new adduct, which we believe to be EDA complex of the two (**2-DBU**), along with traces of dibenzothiophene, and fluorofrom. The conversion happens within seconds, and the resulting solution is stable at $-25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for extended time (as judged by ^1H NMR). ^1H NMR signals are tabulated below.

Compound	¹ H NMR signal
dibenzothiophene	δ 8.19 (dd, <i>J</i> = 6.0, 3.2 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (dt, <i>J</i> = 7.1, 3.6 Hz, 2H), 7.53 – 7.42 (m, 4H)
CF ₃ H	δ 6.61 (q, <i>J</i> = 79, 1H)
Umemoto's reagent 2	δ 8.40 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 8.23 (td, <i>J</i> = 7.8, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 8.03 (td, <i>J</i> = 7.7, 1.1 Hz, 2H) 7.82 (td, <i>J</i> = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 2H)
2·DBU	δ 8.28 (d, <i>J</i> = 8.1 Hz, 2H) 8.23 (d, <i>J</i> = 7.8 Hz, 2H) 7.99 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.7 Hz, 2H) 7.79 (t, <i>J</i> = 7.8 Hz, 2H)

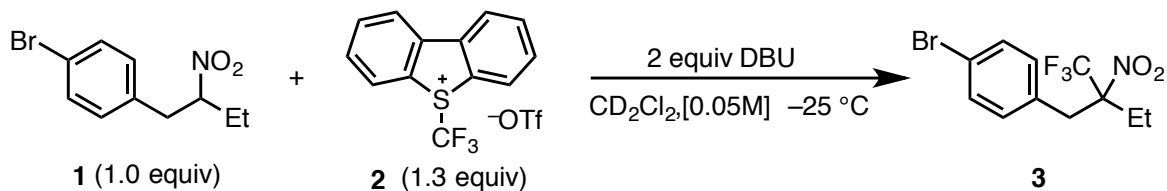


FigureS1: ¹H NMR study of Interaction between Umemoto's reagent **2** and **DBU**, 0.05 M CD₂Cl₂, -25 °C, compared to spectra of reagents and products under the same conditions.

From this data, we find that: (1) a DBU adduct of Umemoto's reagent can form; (2) the reaction kinetics are fast; (3) we are able to identify its ¹H NMR signals for use in the studies below.

13. ^1H NMR Monitoring of Trifluoromethylation of Secondary Nitroalkane:

We monitored trifluoromethylation of nitroalkane reaction using ^1H NMR at $-25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in CD_2Cl_2 . Under the optimized reaction conditions [0.1 M], a very rapid reaction was observed that was too fast to adequately monitor by NMR. Spectra traces from this reaction are shown below. Further, the optimized reaction conditions are slightly heterogeneous for the first few minutes of the transformation, due to the saturation of Umemoto's reagent in methylene chloride at the reaction temperature. We were concerned that such heterogeneous behavior might obscure the reaction profile due to mass transport issues. To address both problems, we diluted the reaction (2-fold, to 0.05 M) for NMR studies. Under these conditions, the reaction slowed enough to allow better observation by transient NMR experiments, and was fully homogenous at the start of the reaction.



In a nitrogen-filled glovebox to a 1 dram vial was added **1** (9 mg, 0.035 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (0.0183 mg, 0.045 mmol), hexamethyldisiloxane (3.7 μL , 17.5 μmol) (internal standard) and CD_2Cl_2 (0.7mL, [0.05 M]). This solution was transferred to a NMR tube via pipette, sealed with septa cap and removed from the glove box. The sample was cooled to $-25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in NMR probe. DBU (11 μL , 70.0 μmol) was added at $-25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ by quickly removing the sample from the NMR probe and the data started to collect at $-25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Data were collected periodically for first 30 minutes then, collected for every 30 minutes. Yield of starting material **1**, product **3**, **2·DBU** and **33** was determined by integrating signals shown in the table below:

Compound	^1H NMR signal
1	δ 0.93 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H)
3	δ 1.01 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H)
33	δ 7.27 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2H)
2·DBU	δ 7.73 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H)

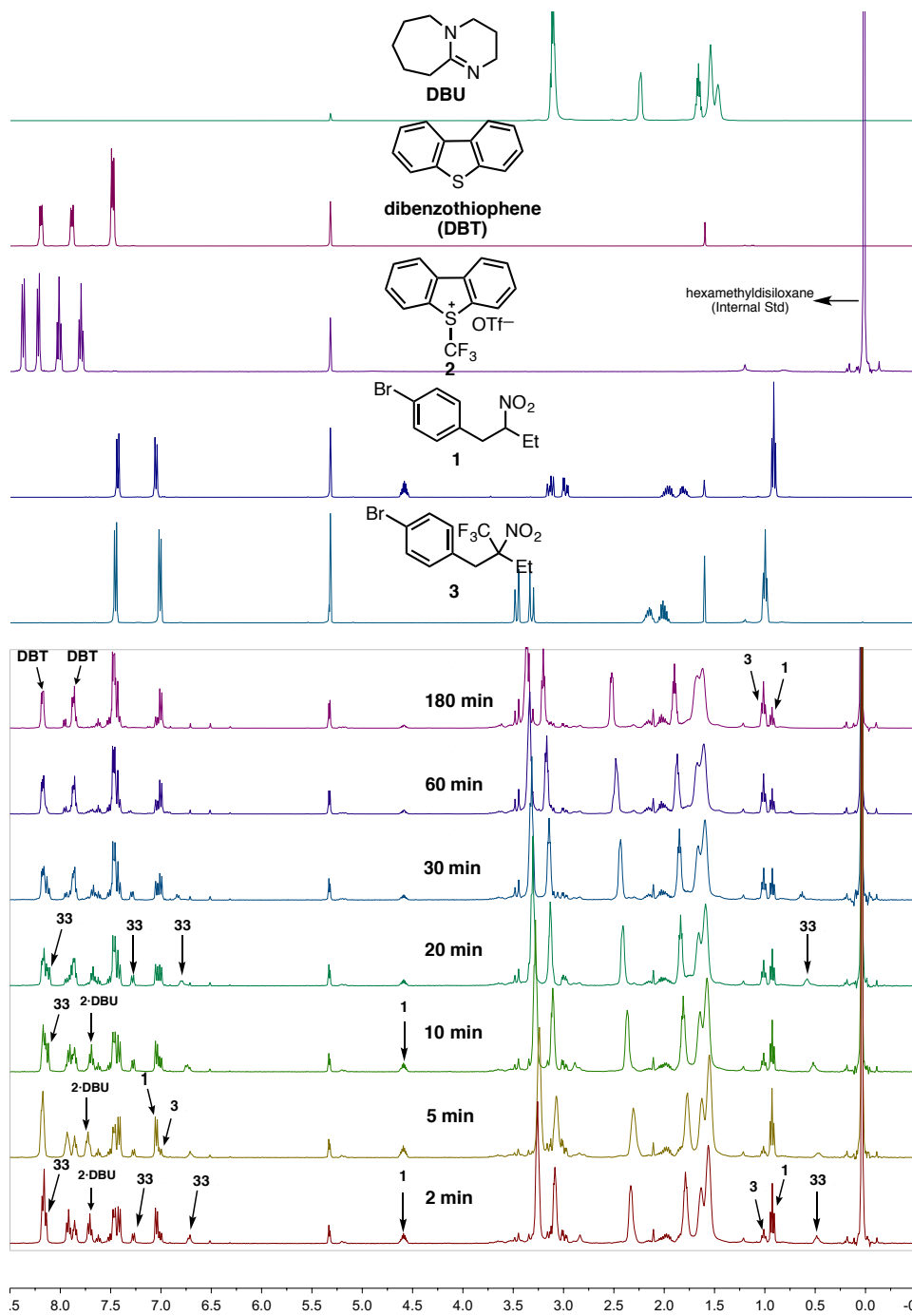
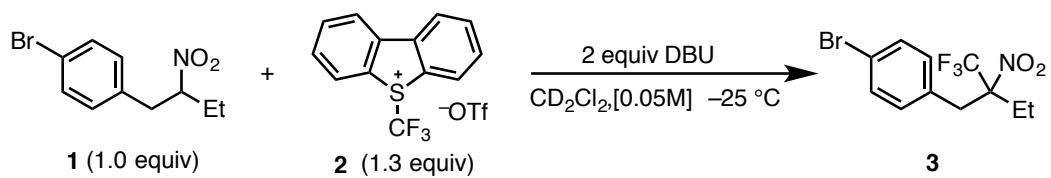
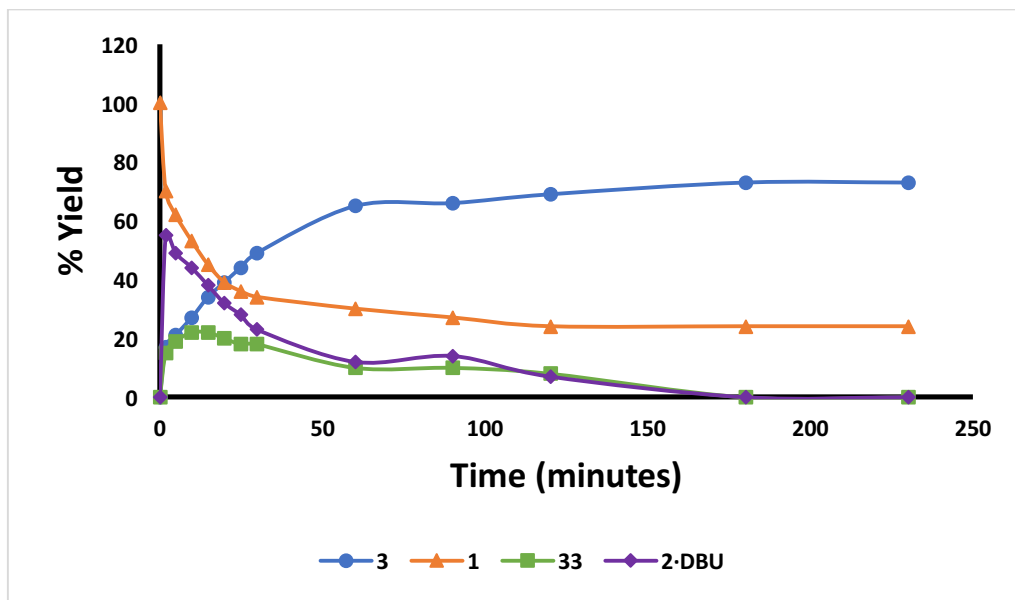


Figure S2: 1H NMR monitoring of Trifluoromethylation of **1** [0.05] M CD_2Cl_2 , $-25^\circ C$, compared to spectra of reagents and products under the same conditions.



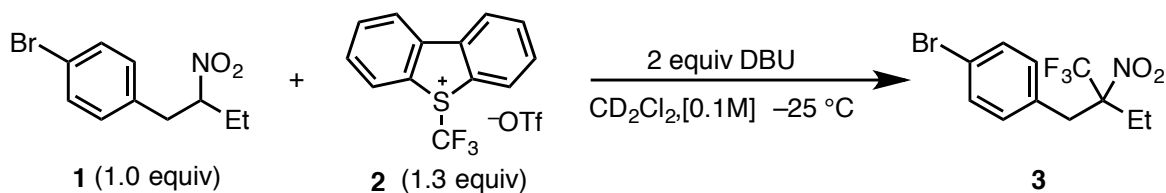
ChartS2: Kinetic Profile of Trifluoromethylation of **1** [0.05 M] CD_2Cl_2 and Change of **1,3,33** and **2·DBU** over time.

From the ^1H NMR time study, we observed formation of product **3** and disappearance of starting material **1**. Further, we also noticed that high concentration buildup of peak at δ 7.73ppm, a peak that matches **2·DBU**, at the beginning of the reaction then it gradually disappears at the end.

In addition, we also observed another compound with ^1H NMR signals at δ 8.13, 7.27, 6.80, 0.6ppm. These rise and fall in together. Further, these signals corresponds to features in the spectra of both the nitroalkane **1** and Umemoto's reagent (**2**), but are not identical to either. Based upon this spectra data, we believe that this intermediate is the associated ion pair **33**, where in the nitronate anion has replaced triflate in Umemoto's reagent .

Based on our NMR study of DBU interaction with Umemoto's reagent we propose that the peak at δ 7.7ppm is adduct **2·DBU** which is formed between Umemoto's reagent and DBU and the peak at δ 8.13, 7.27, 6.80, 0.6ppm is an ion pair **33**, which is formed reversibly between **2·DBU** and nitronate anion **32**.

14. ^1H NMR monitoring of Trifluoromethylation of Secondary Nitroalkane (optimal reaction condition):



To a 1 dram vial was added **1** (18 mg, 0.070 mmol), Umemoto's reagent **2** (0.0366 mg, 0.090 mmol), 1,3,5 trimethoxy benzene (5.8 mg, 0.035 mmol) added as Internal Standard) (0.7mL, [0.1 M] CD_2Cl_2). This solution was transferred to a NMR tube via pipette sealed with septa cap and removed from the glove box. The sample was cooled to -25°C in NMR probe. DBU (22 μL , 140.0 μmol) was added at -25°C by removing the sample quickly from the NMR probe. Data were collected periodically for first 30 minutes then, collected for every 30 minutes.

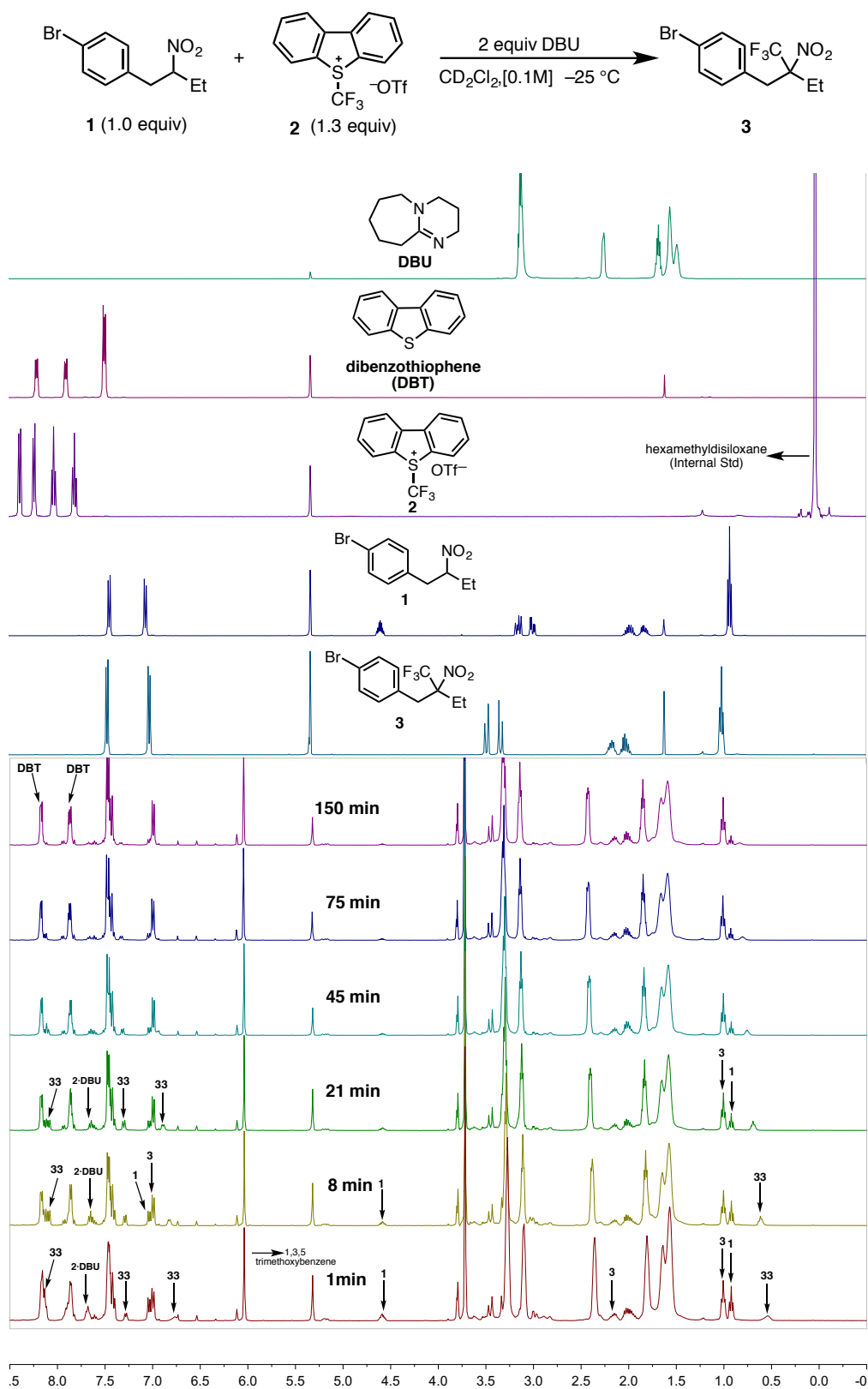
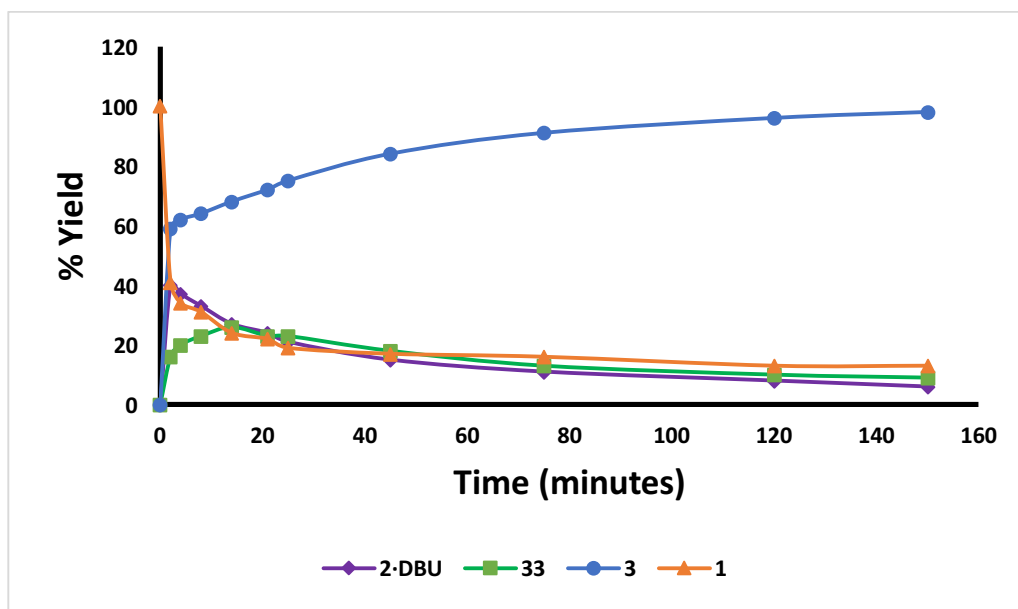


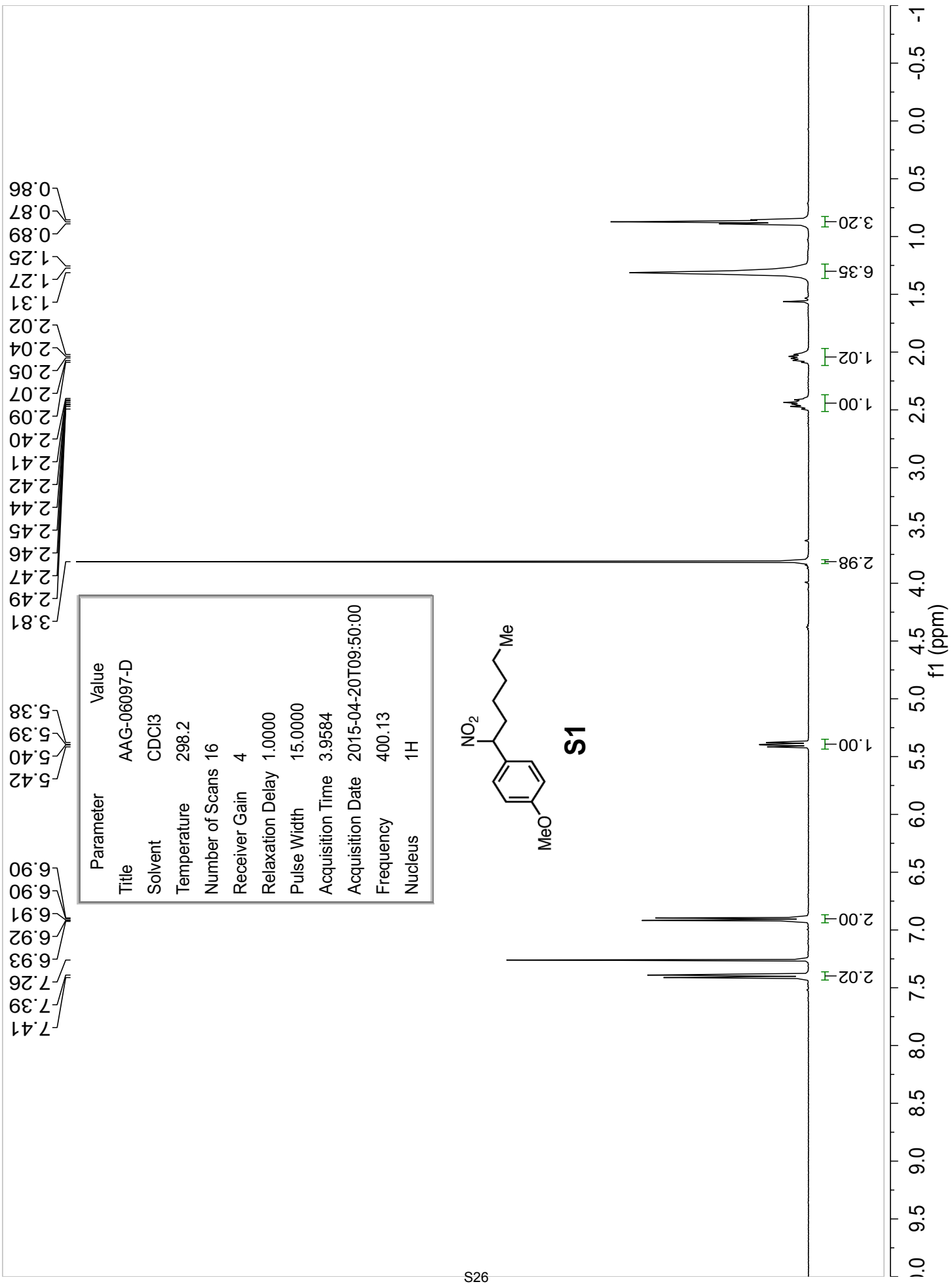
Figure S3: ^1H NMR monitoring of Trifluoromethylation of **1** [0.1 M] CD_2Cl_2 , -25°C , compared to spectra of reagents and products under the same conditions.

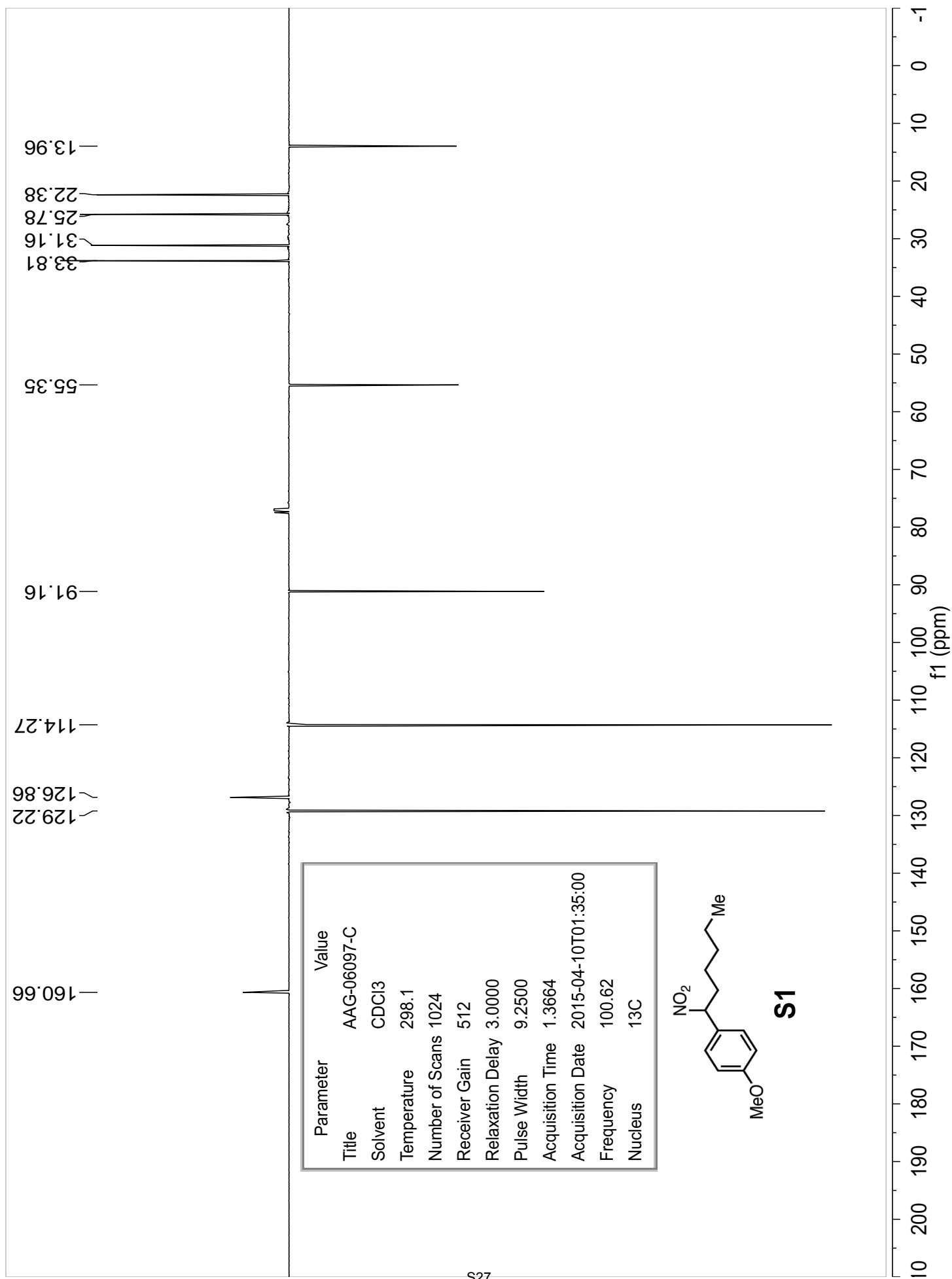


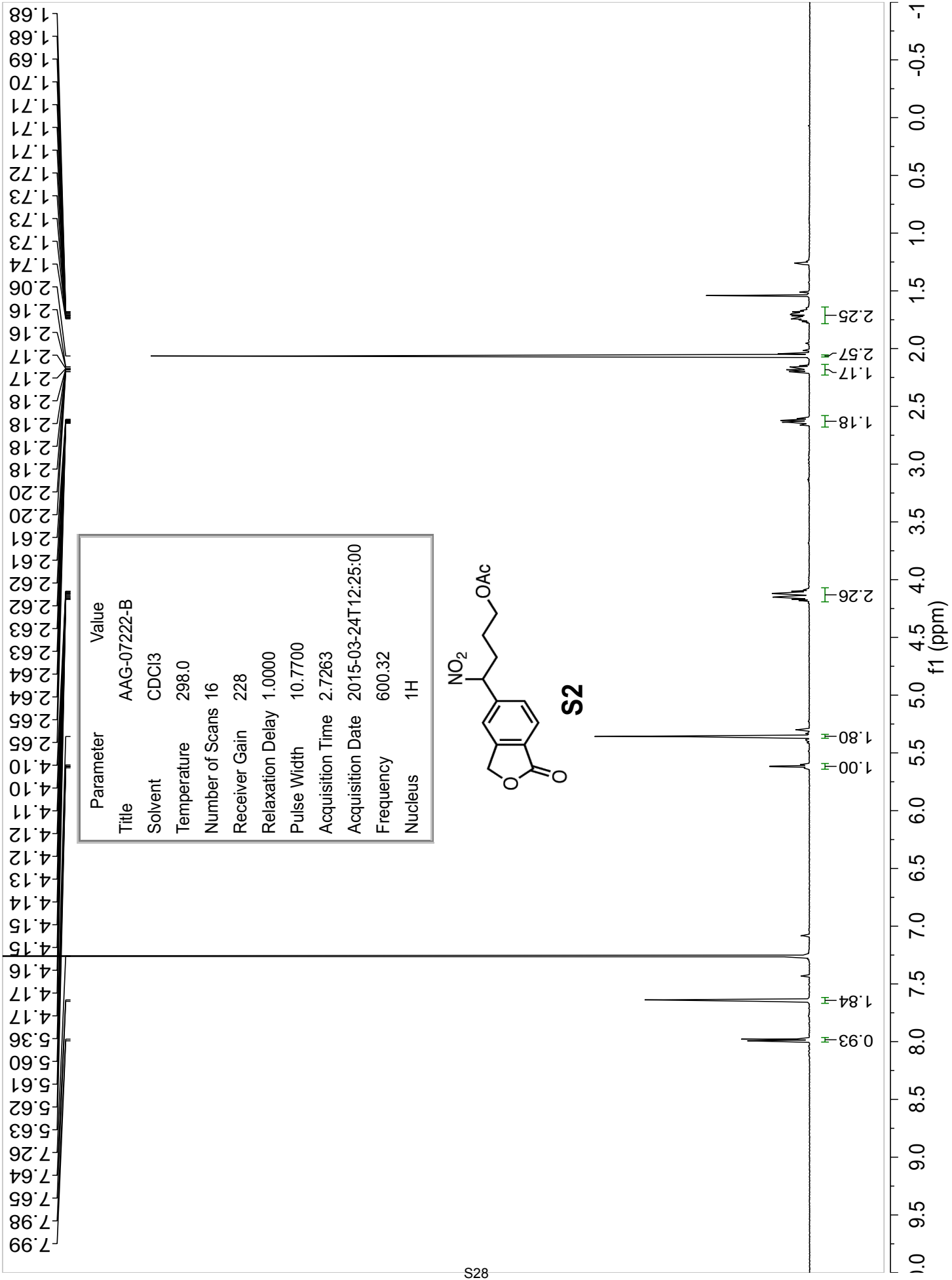
ChartS3: Kinetic Profile of Trifluoromethylation of **1** [0.1 M] CD_2Cl_2 and Change of **1,3,33** and **2-DBU** over time

15. References

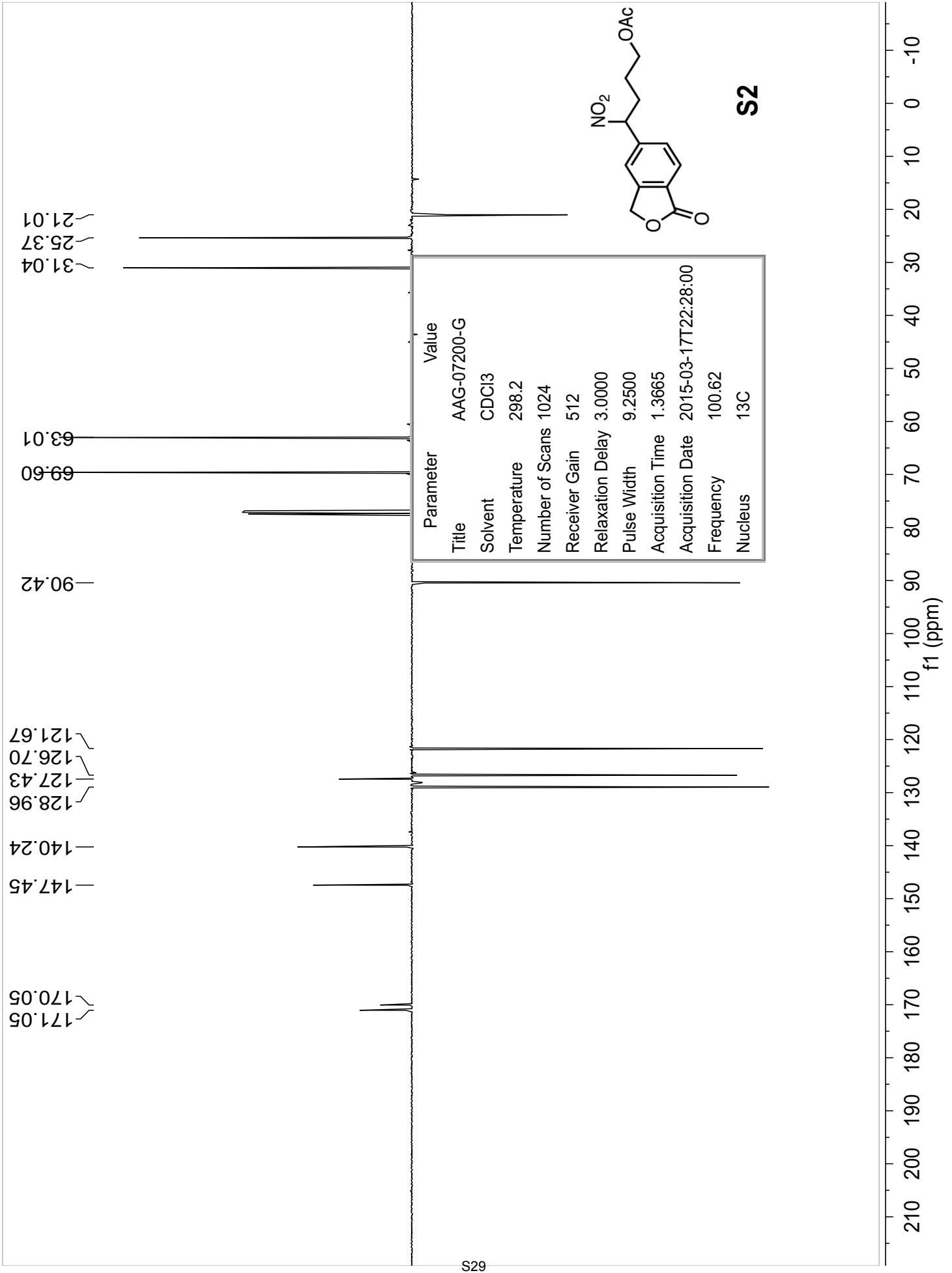
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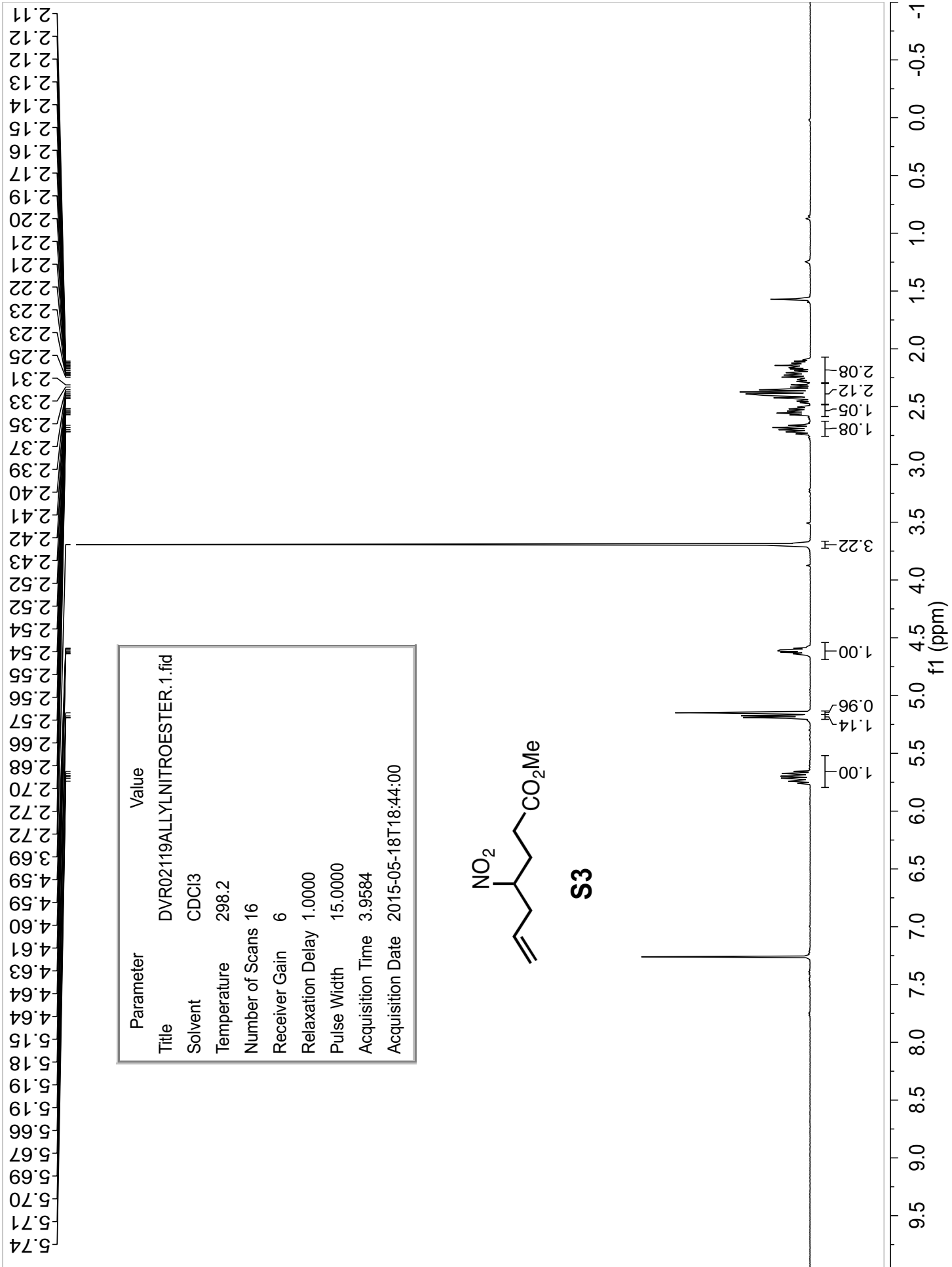


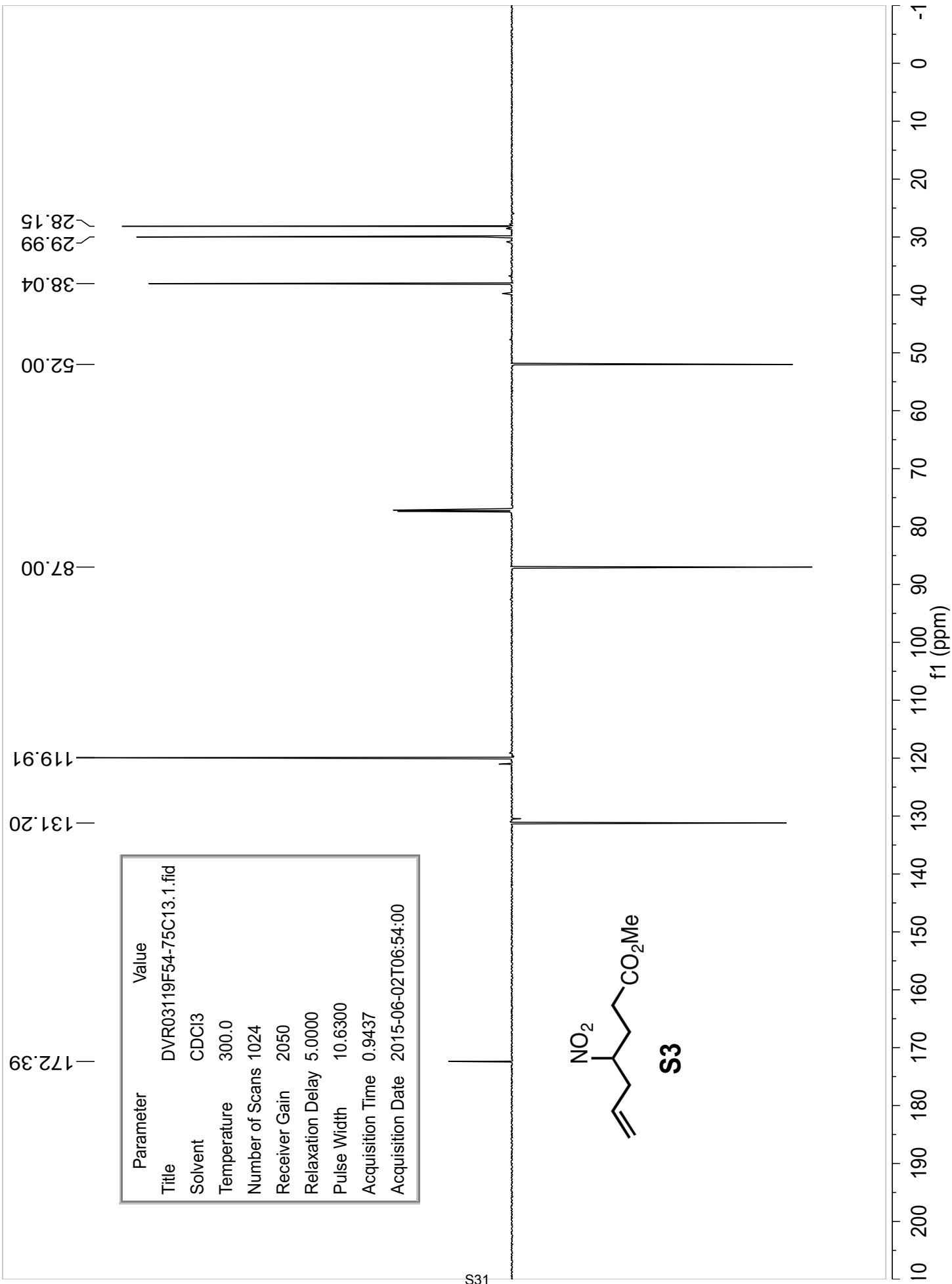


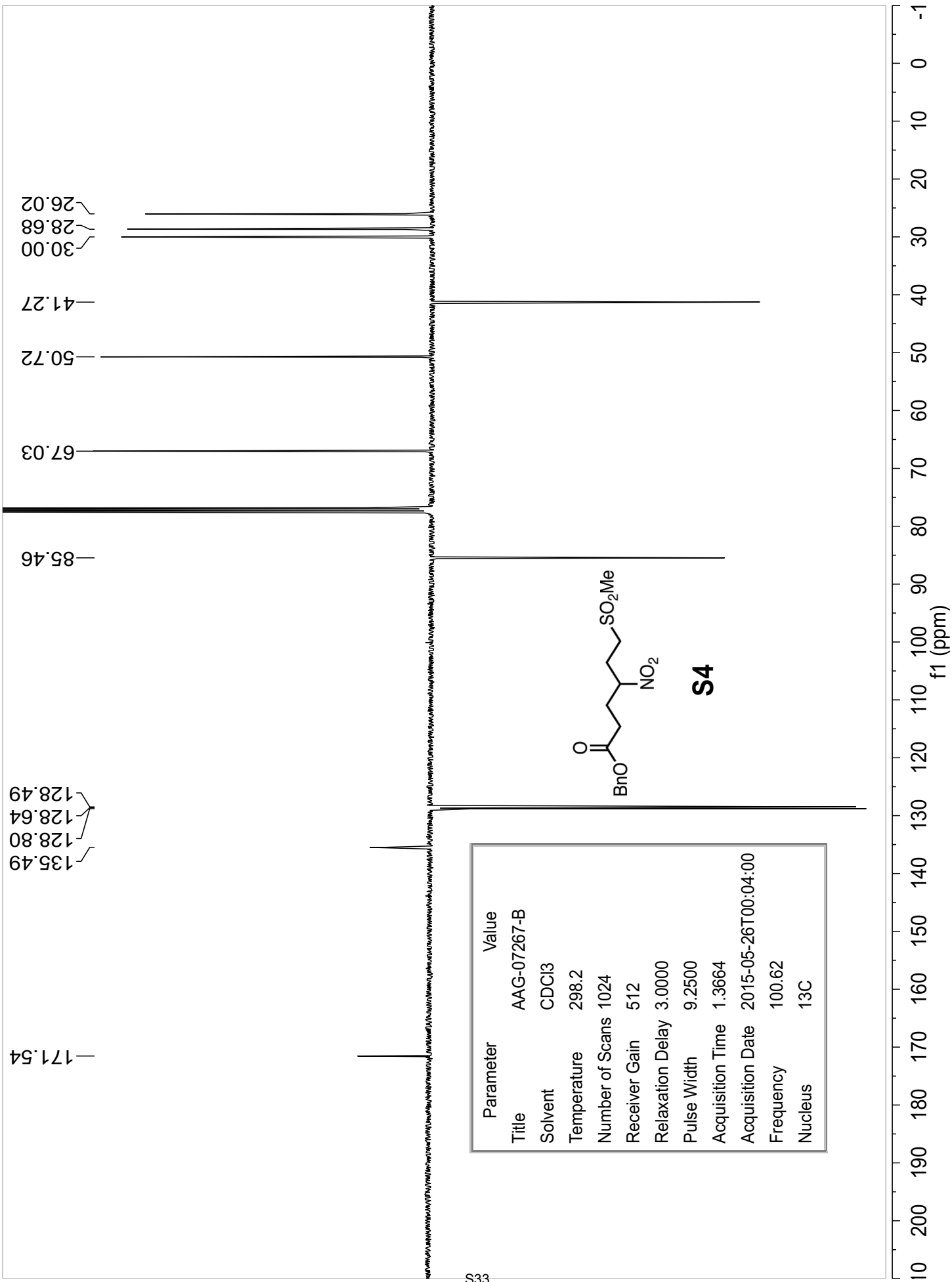


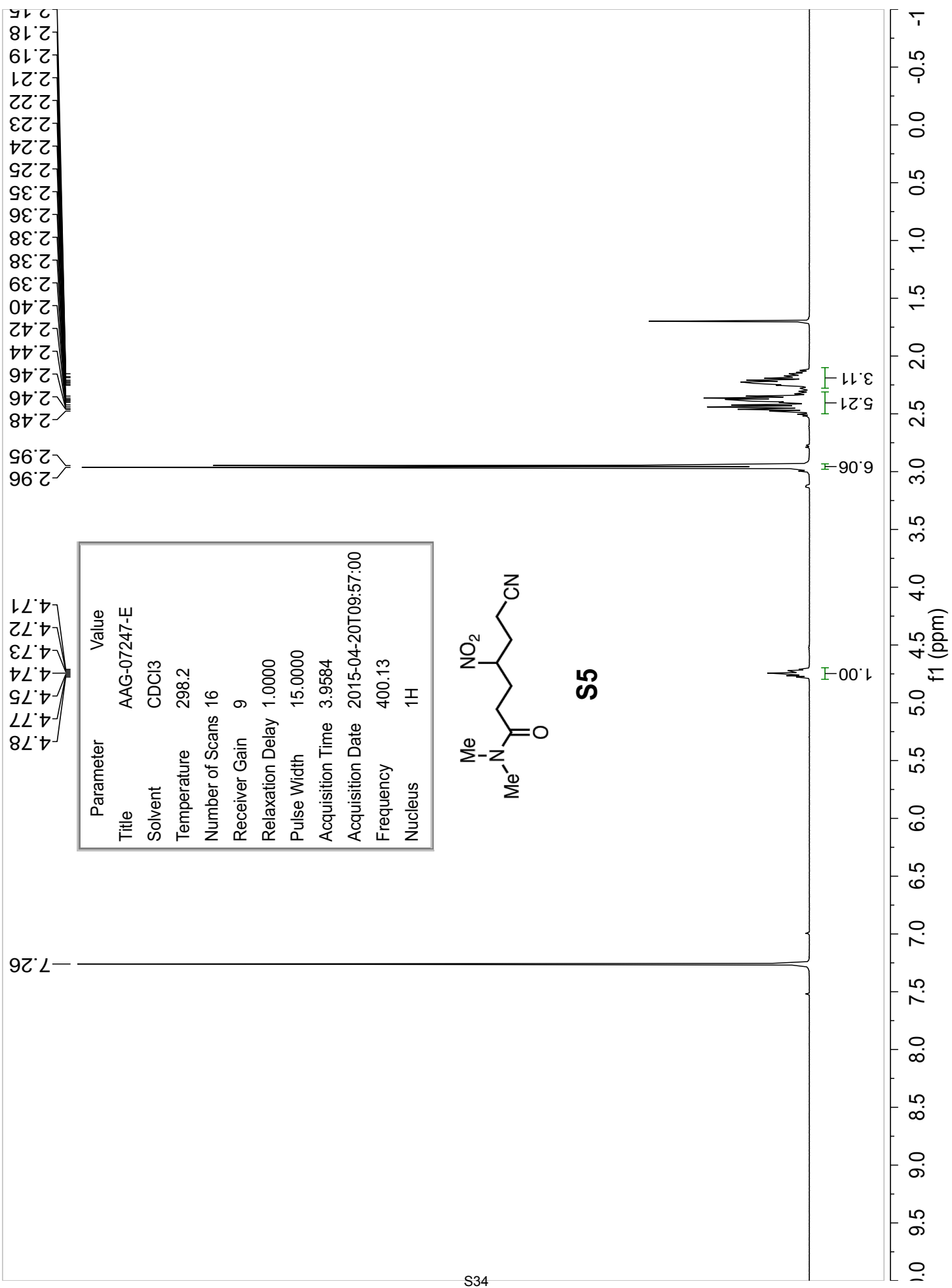
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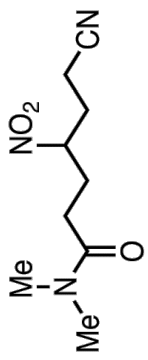




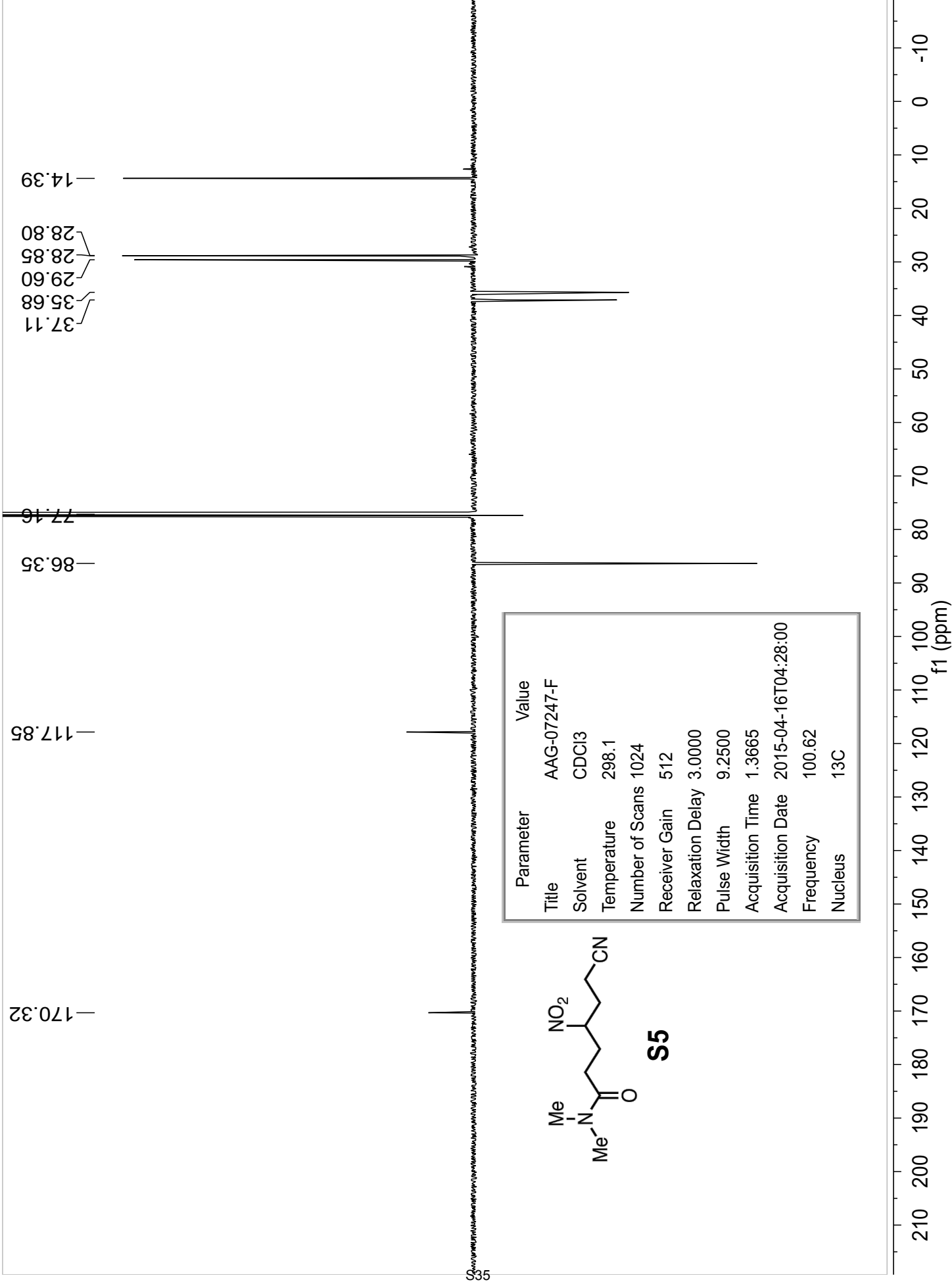


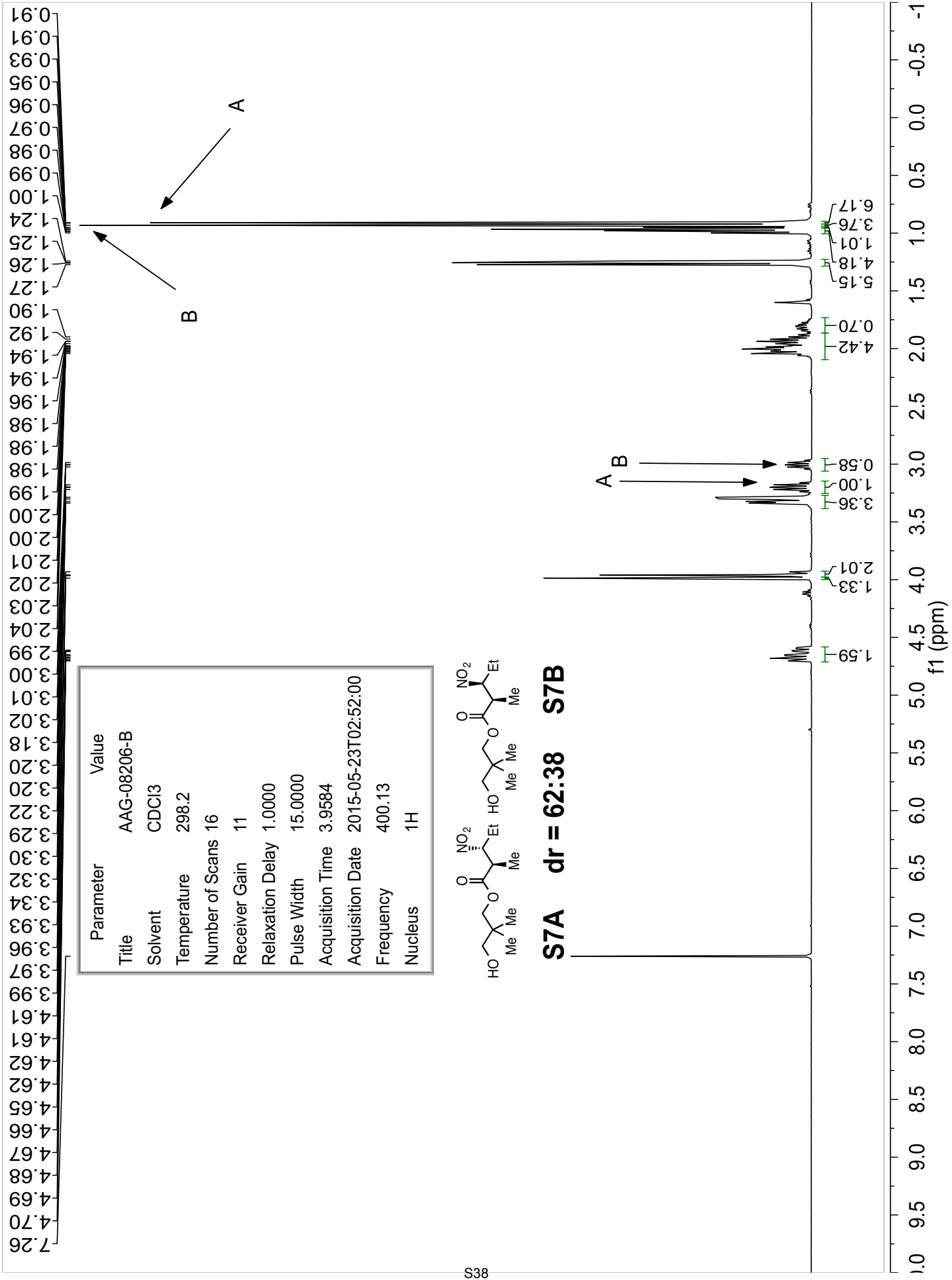


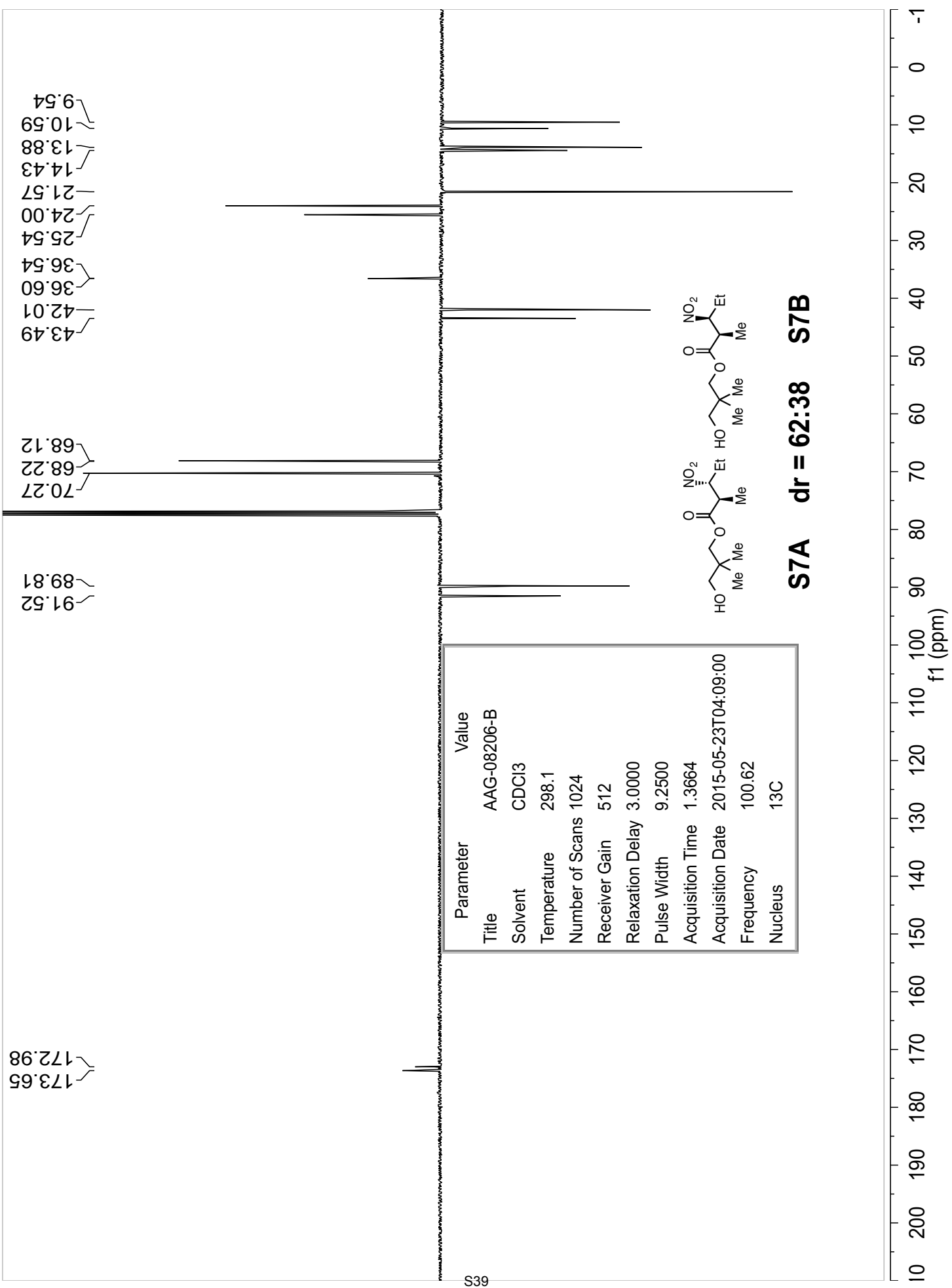
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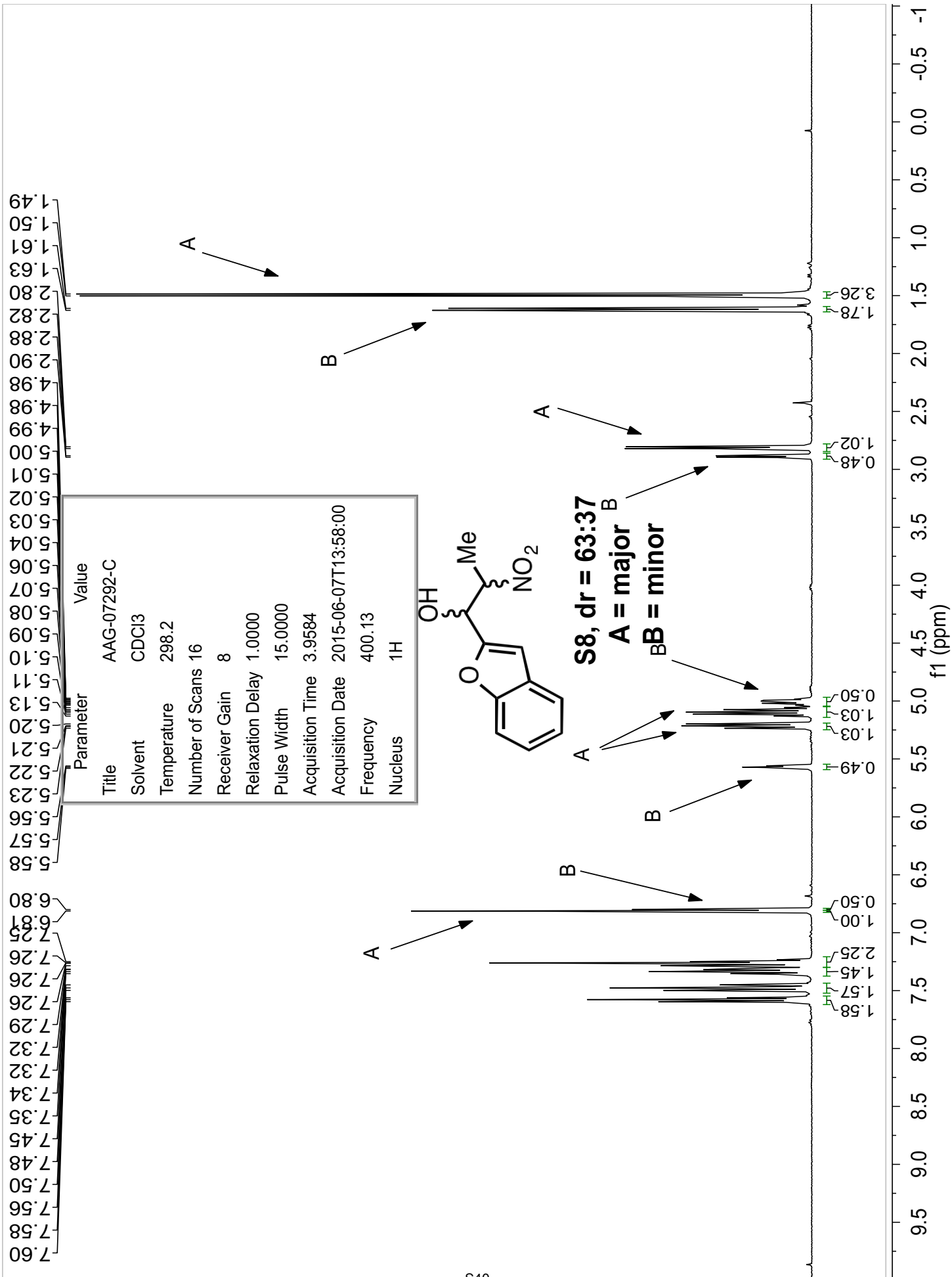
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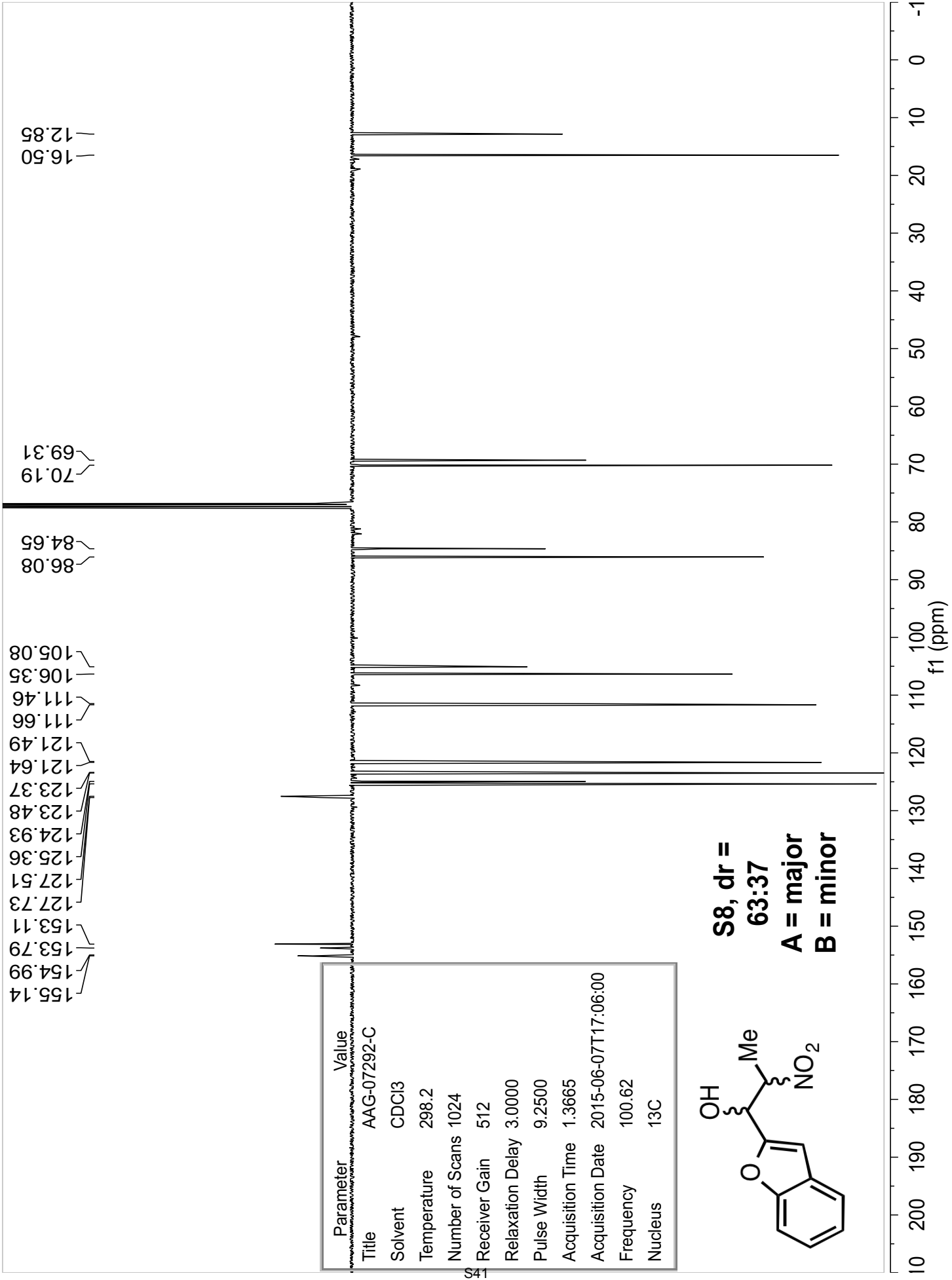






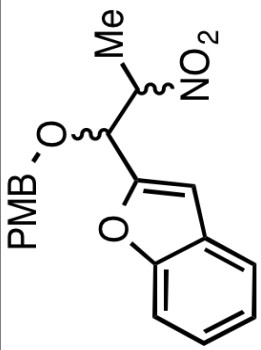
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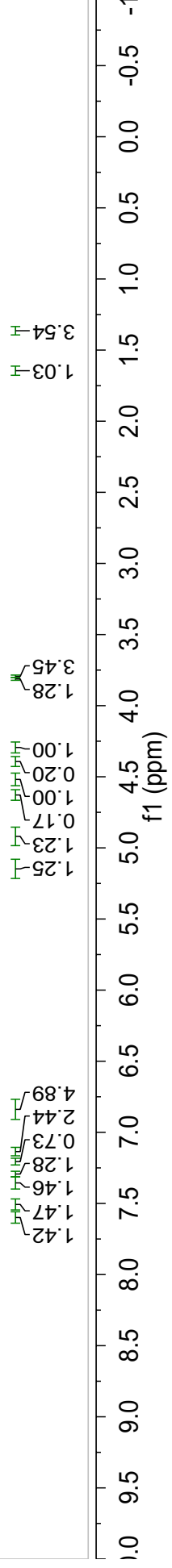


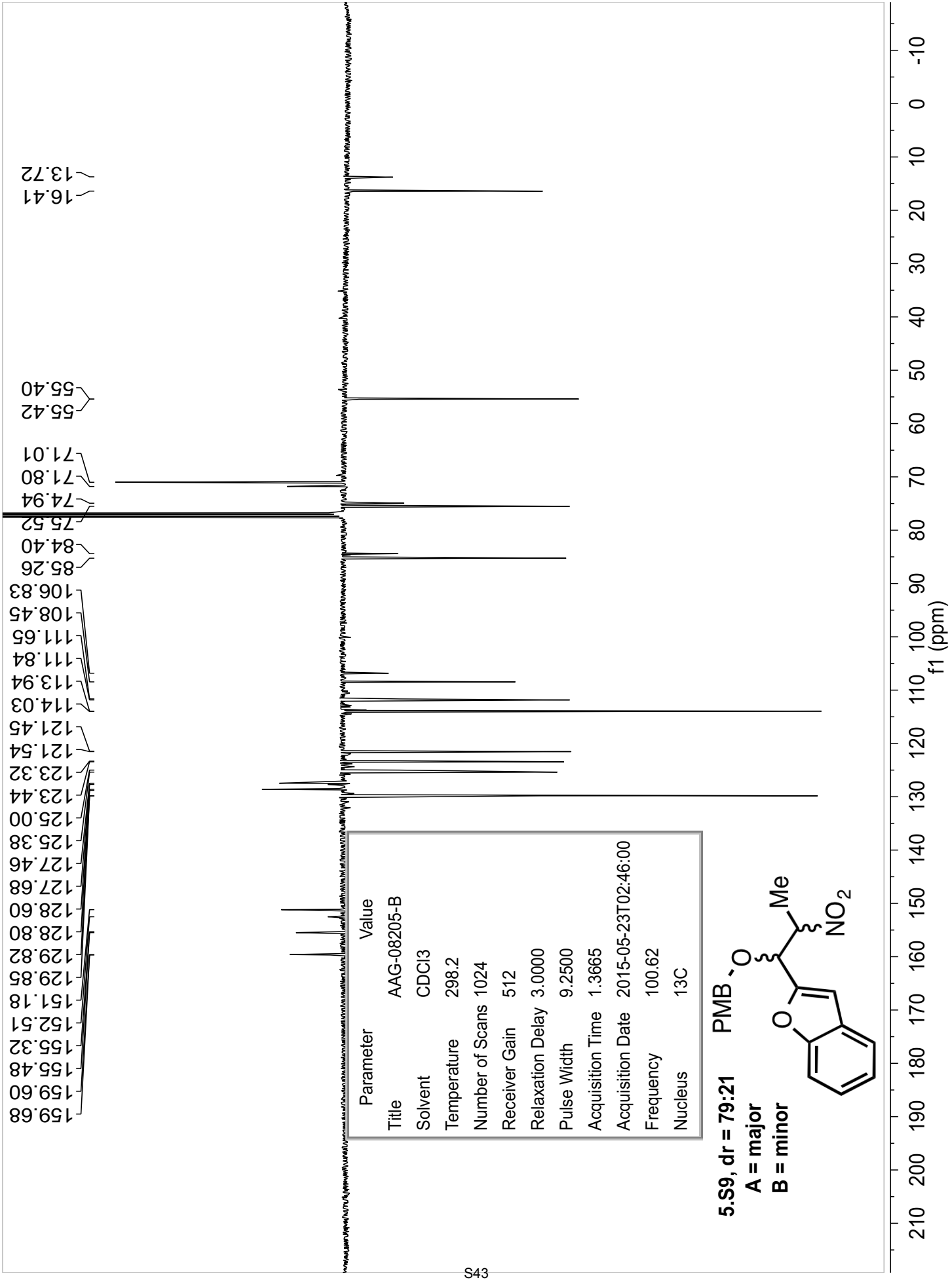
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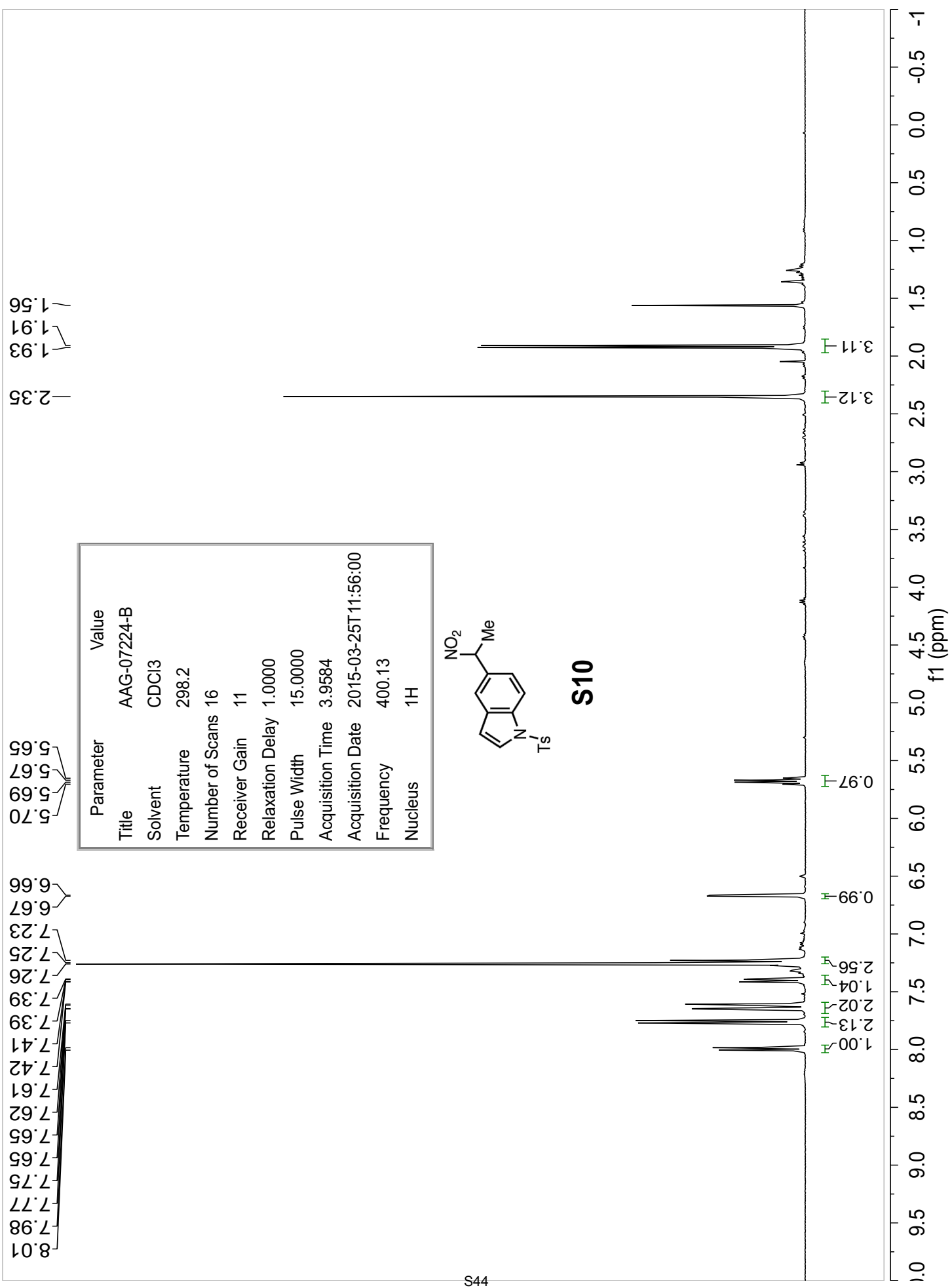
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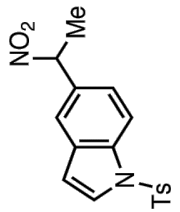
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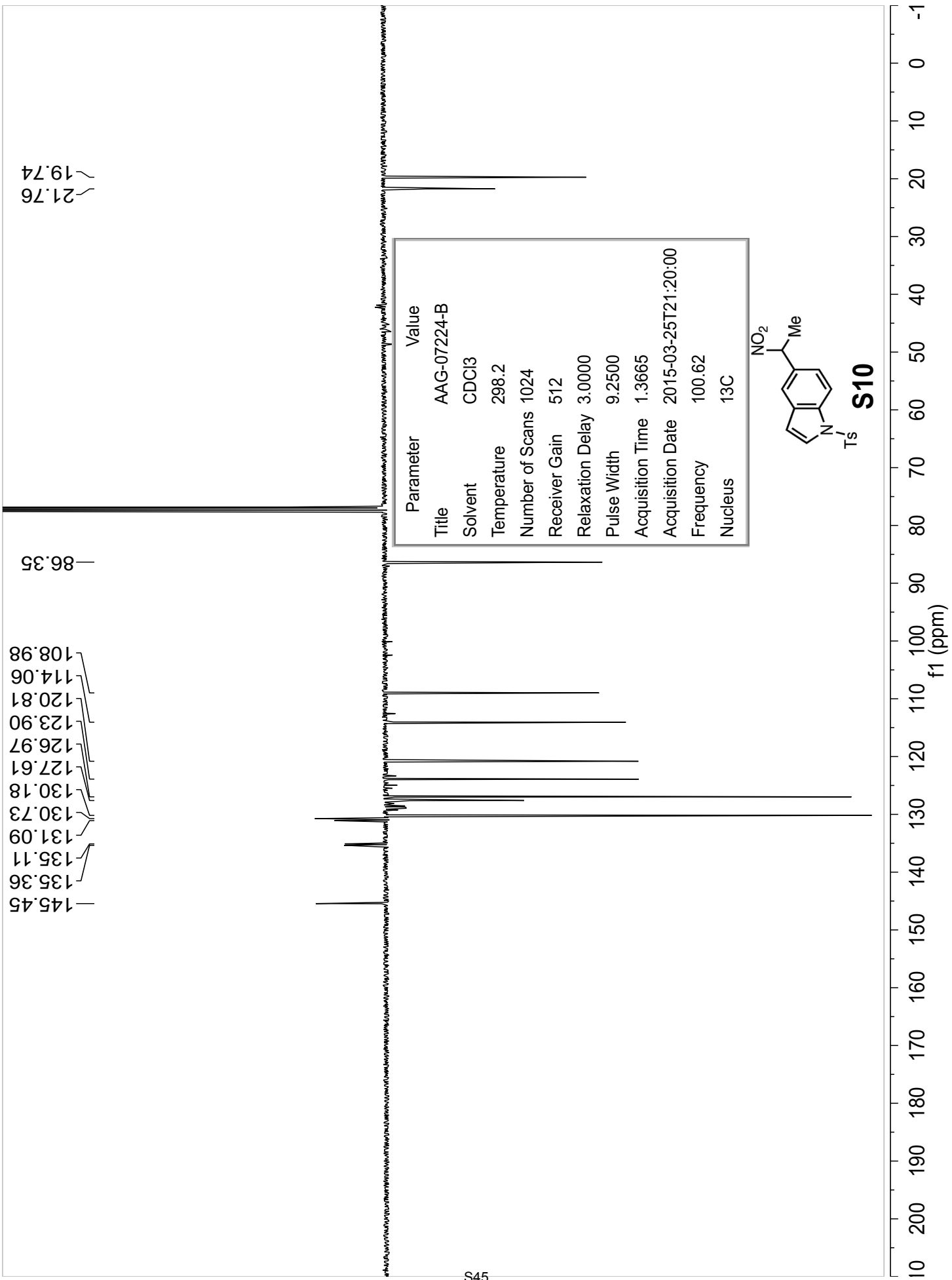




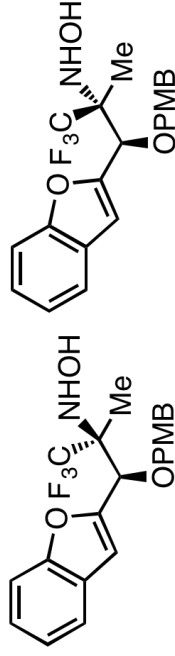
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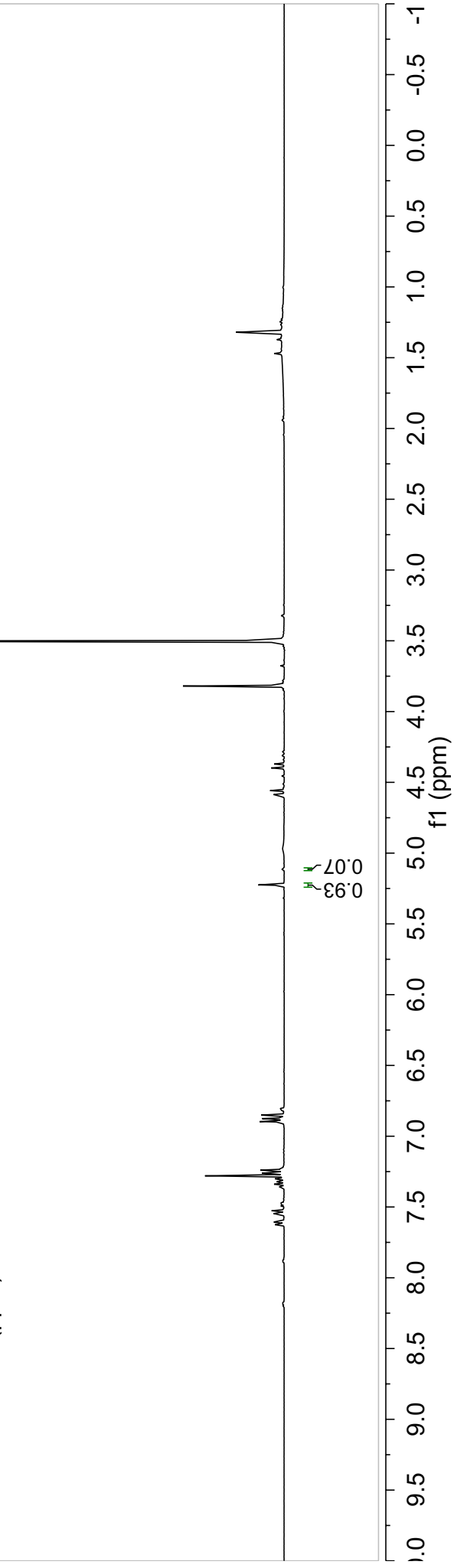
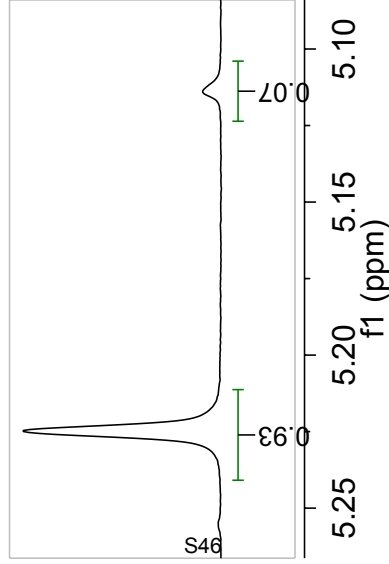
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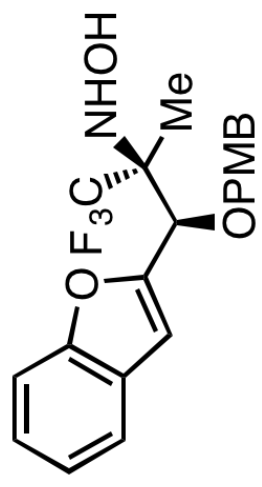


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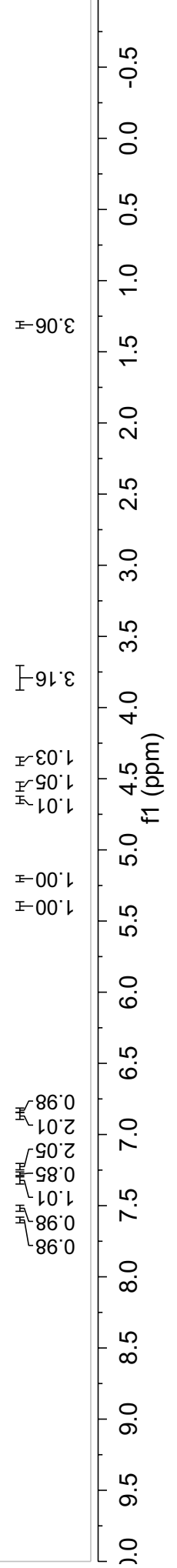


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S12



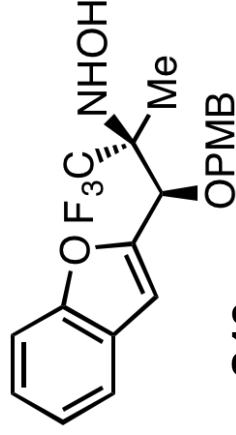
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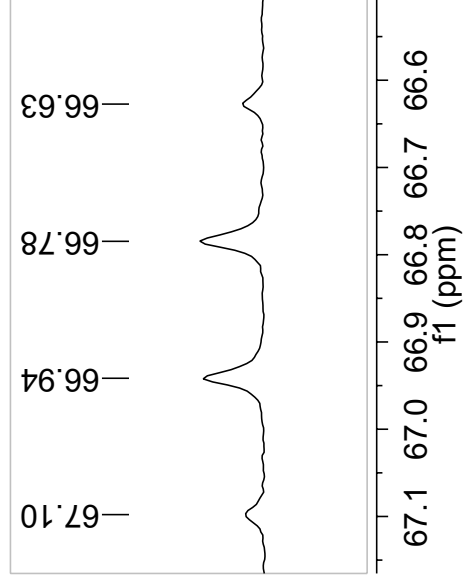
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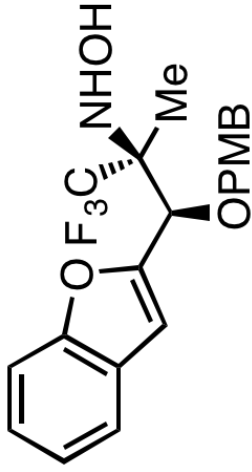
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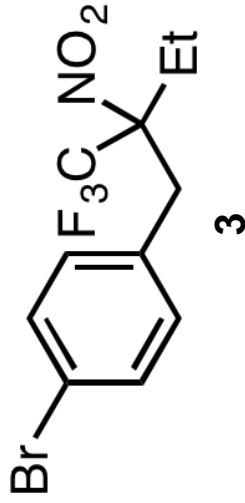
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85



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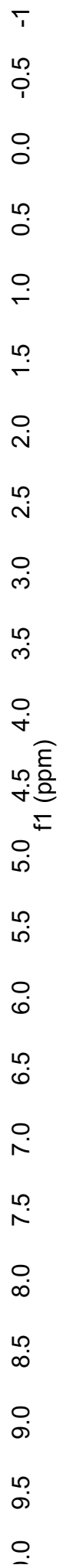
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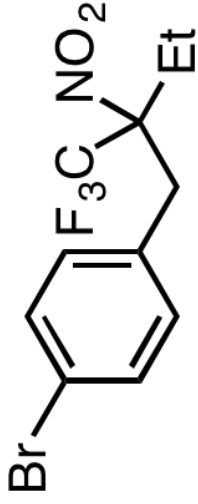
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1.00



Parameter	Value
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3

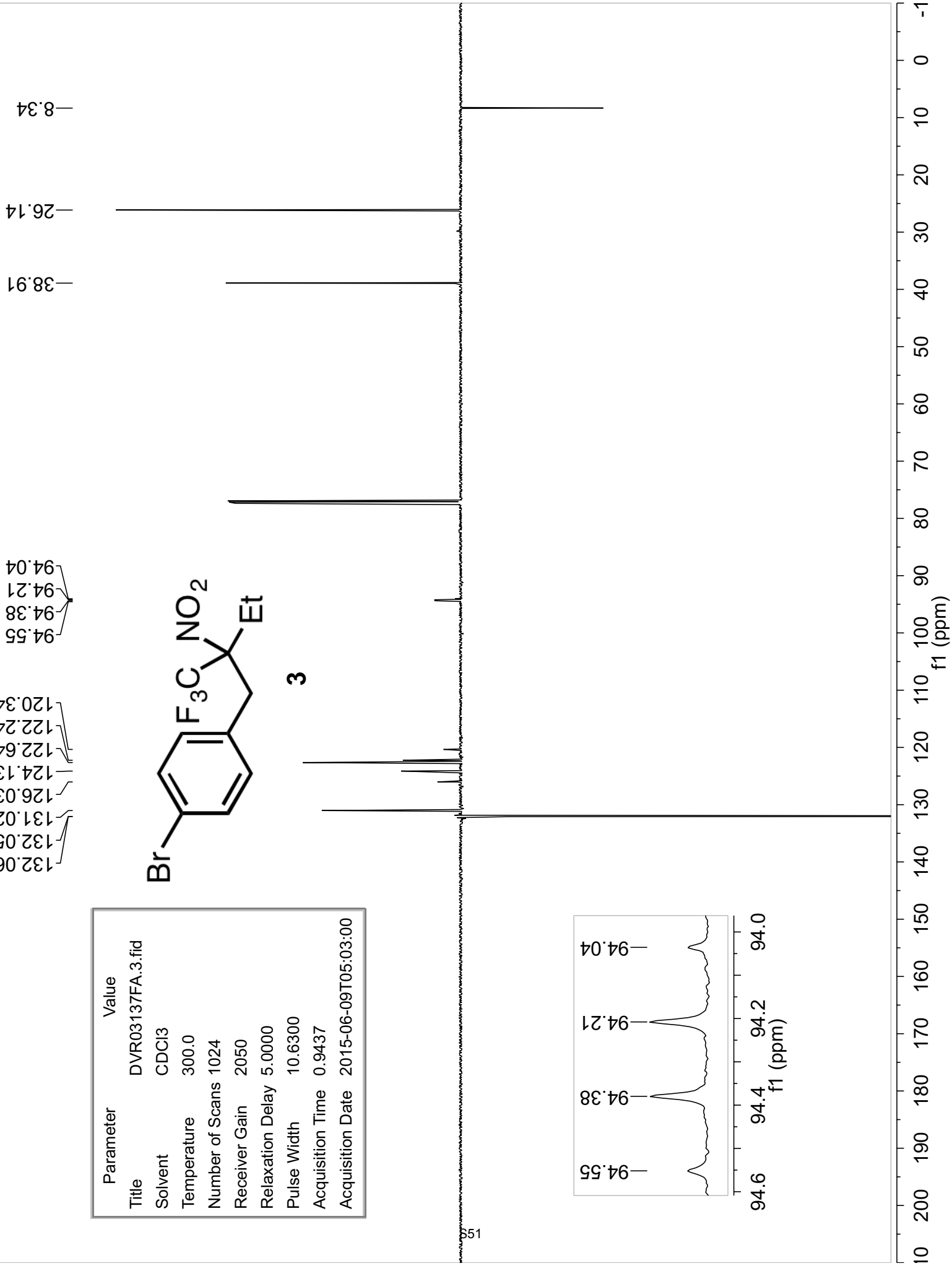
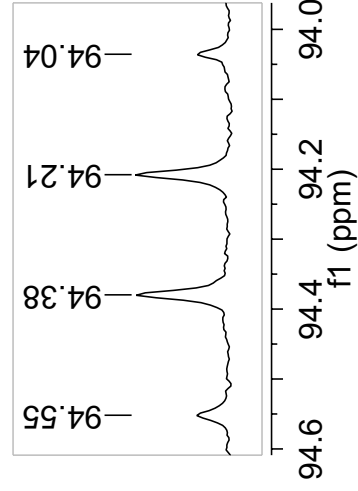
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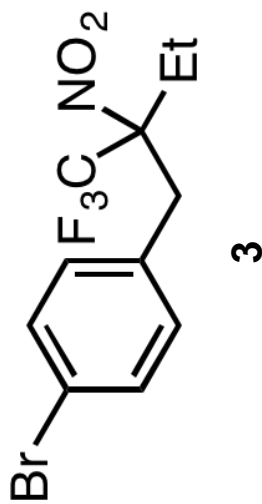
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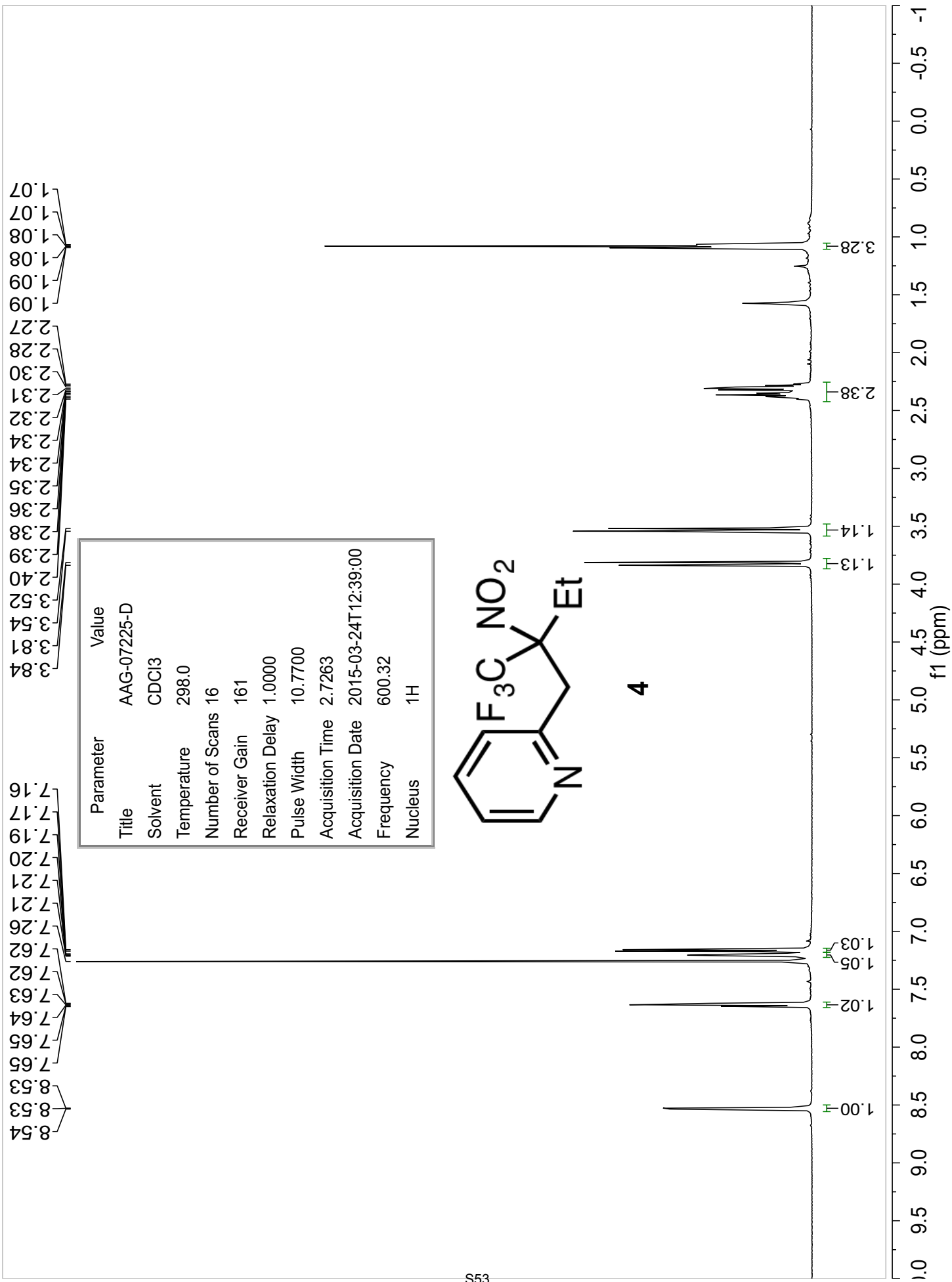
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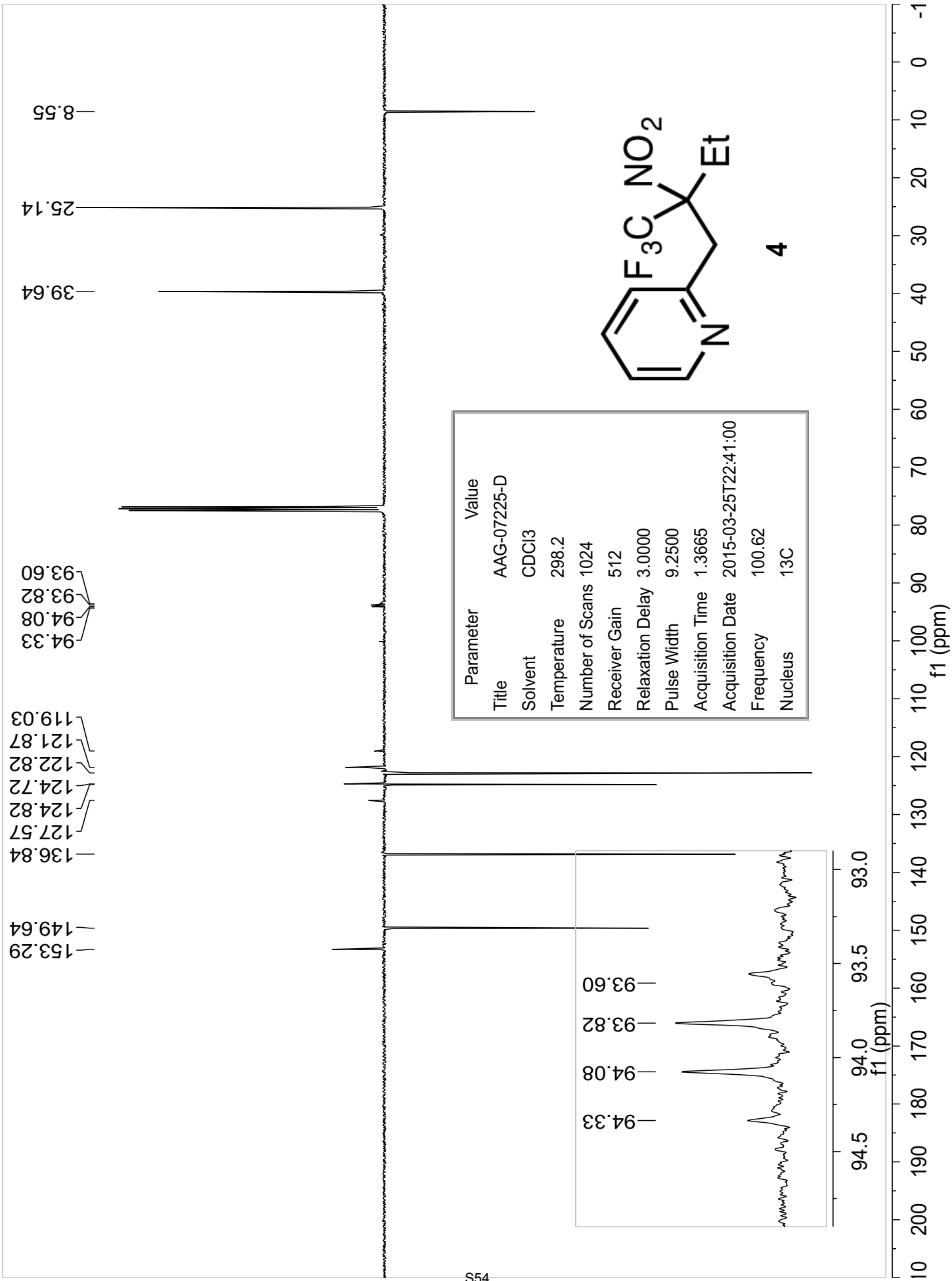


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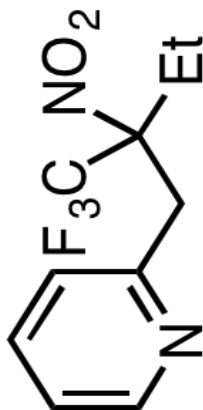




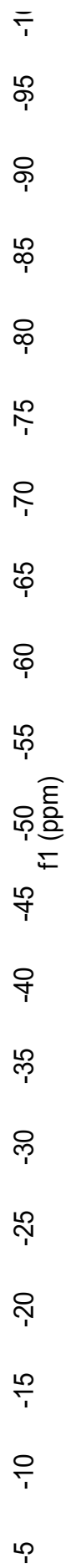


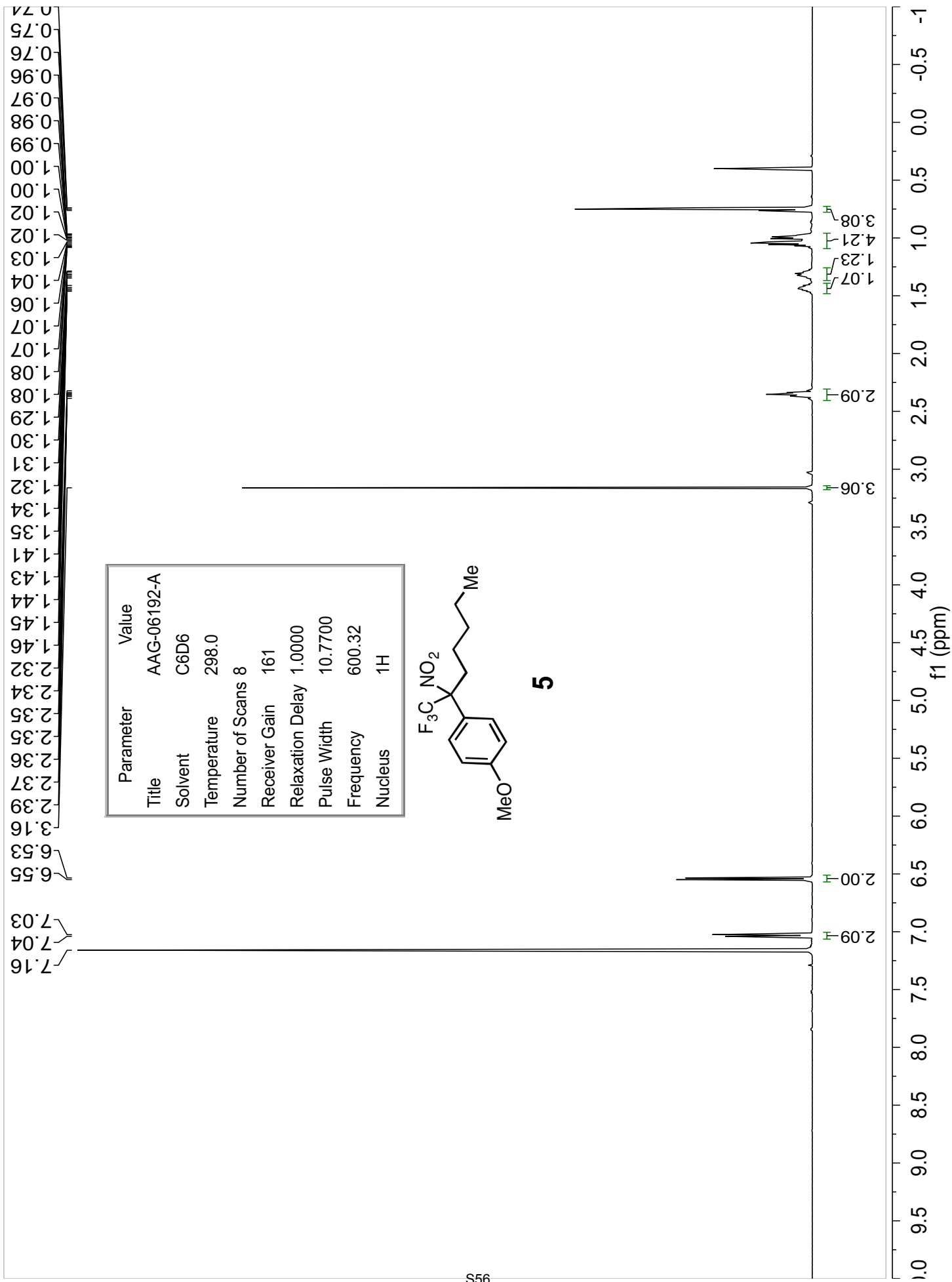
-71.34

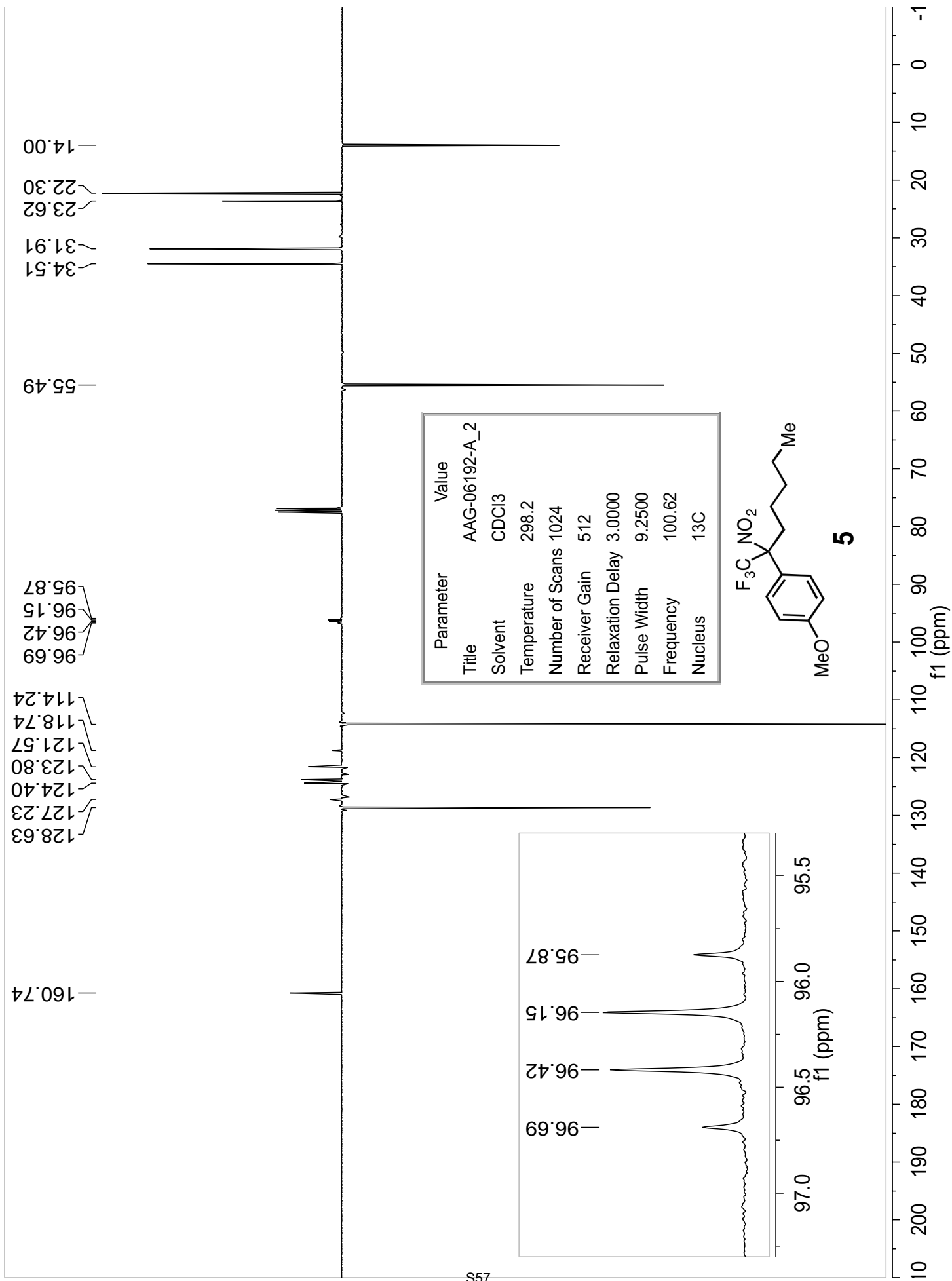
Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-07225-D/ 20
Solvent	CDCl ₃
Temperature	298.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	362
Relaxation Delay	3.0000
Pulse Width	11.6200
Acquisition Time	0.4888
Acquisition Date	2015-03-23T22:03:27
Frequency	564.81
Nucleus	¹⁹ F



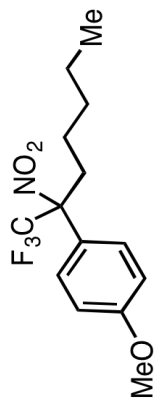
4







Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-06192-A
Solvent	CDCl ₃
Temperature	298.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	322
Relaxation Delay	3.0000
Pulse Width	11.6200
Frequency	564.81
Nucleus	¹⁹ F

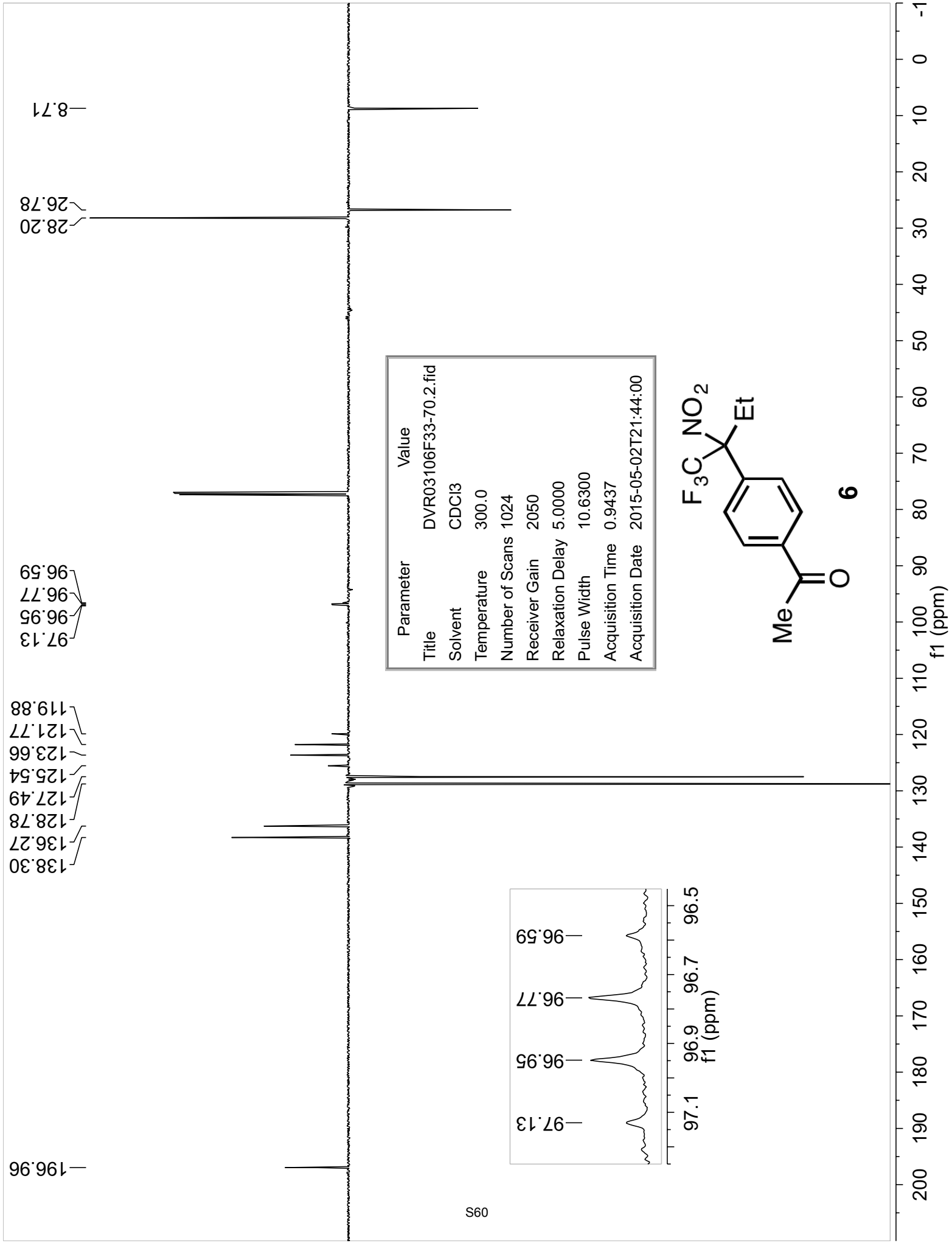


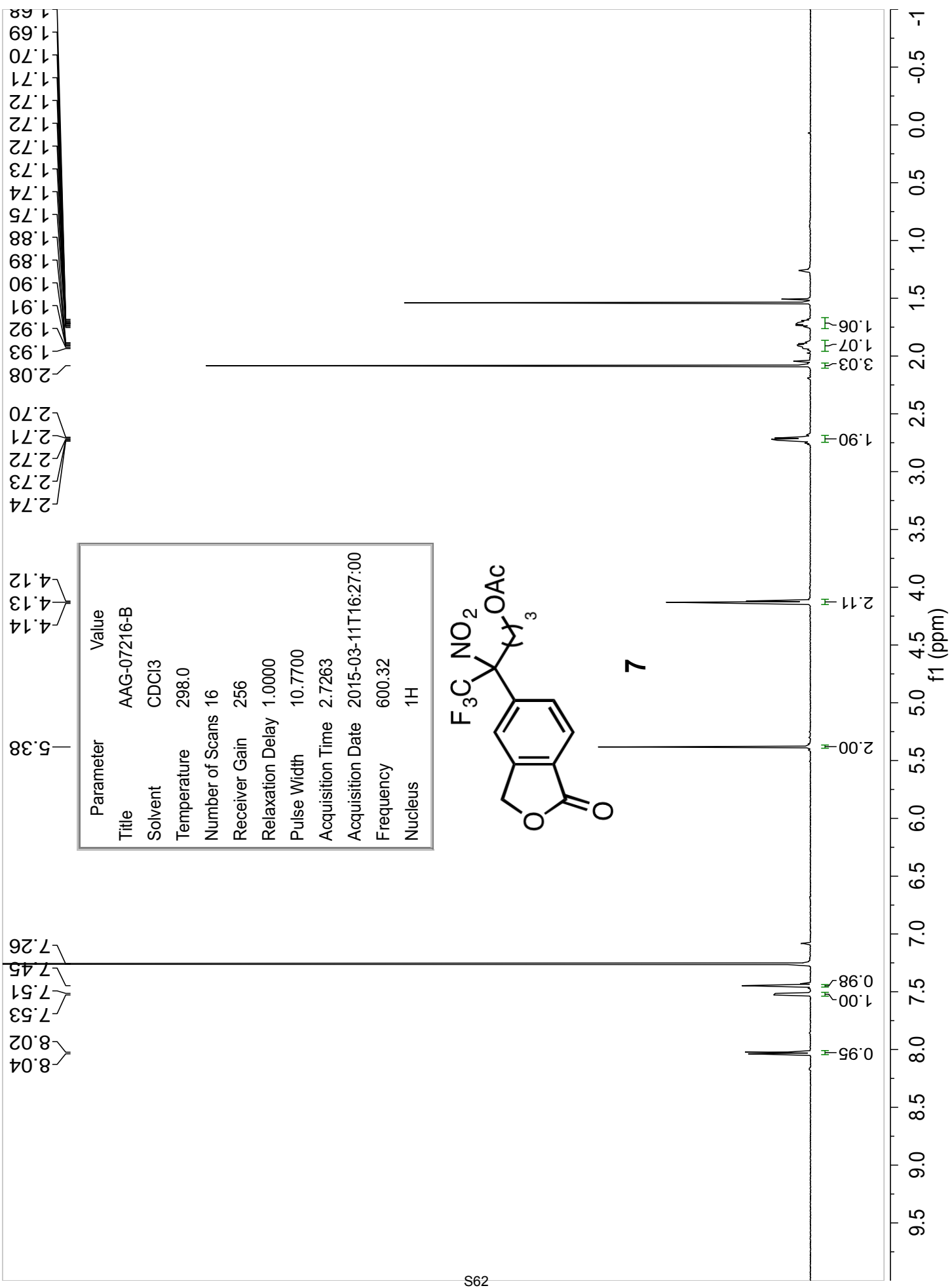
5

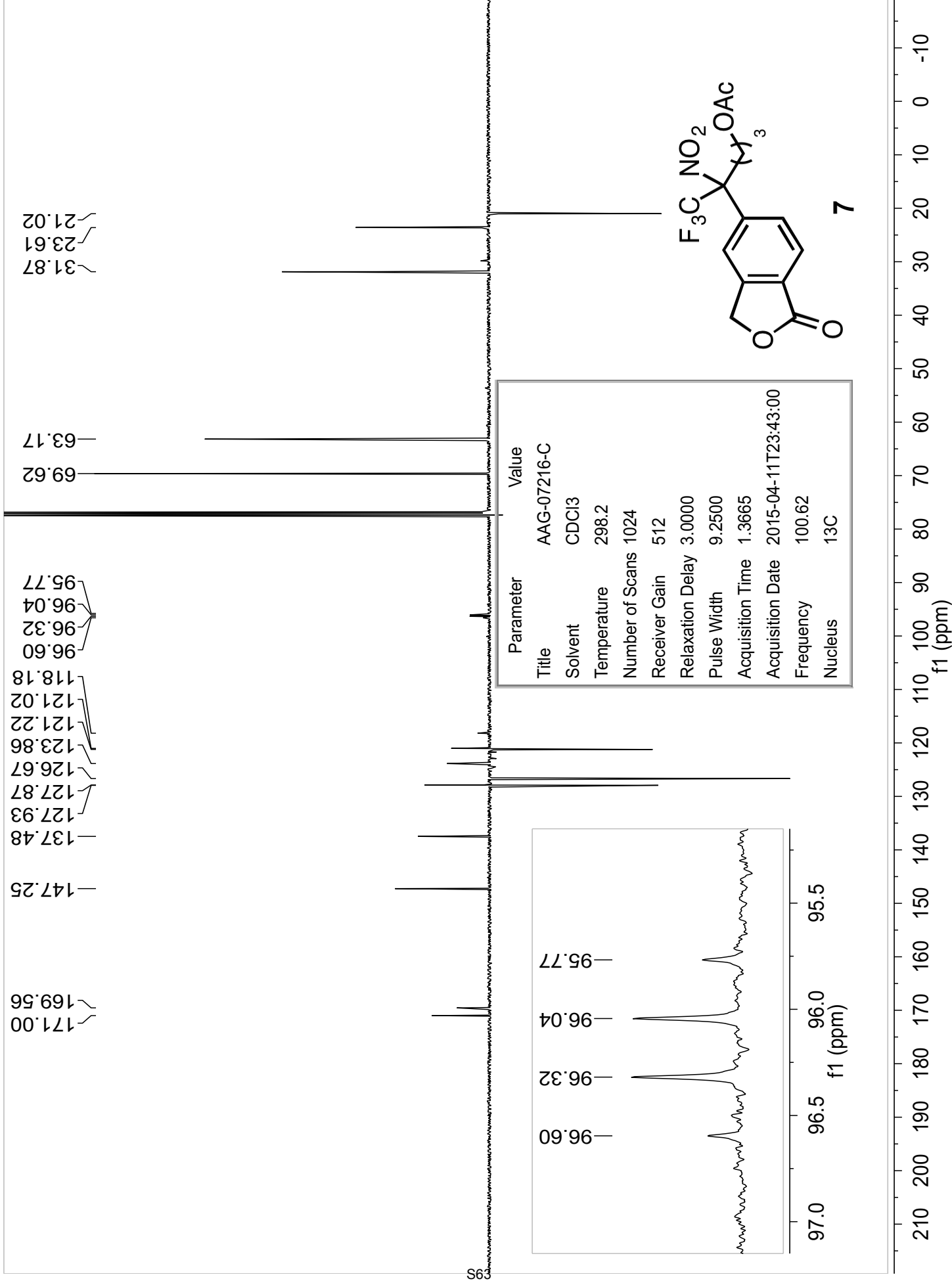
-69.18

-5 -10 -15 -20 -25 -30 -35 -40 -45 -50 -55 -60 -65 -70 -75 -80 -85 -90 -95 -100

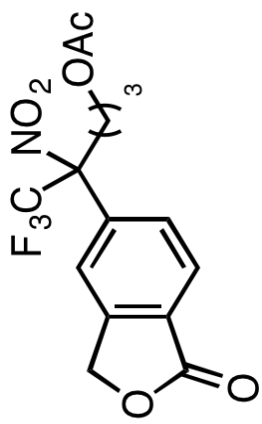
f1 (ppm)





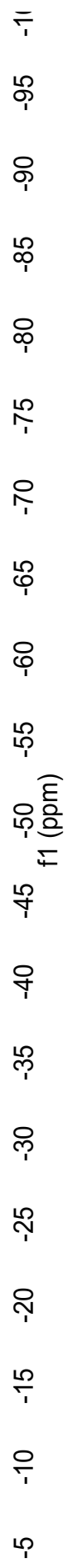


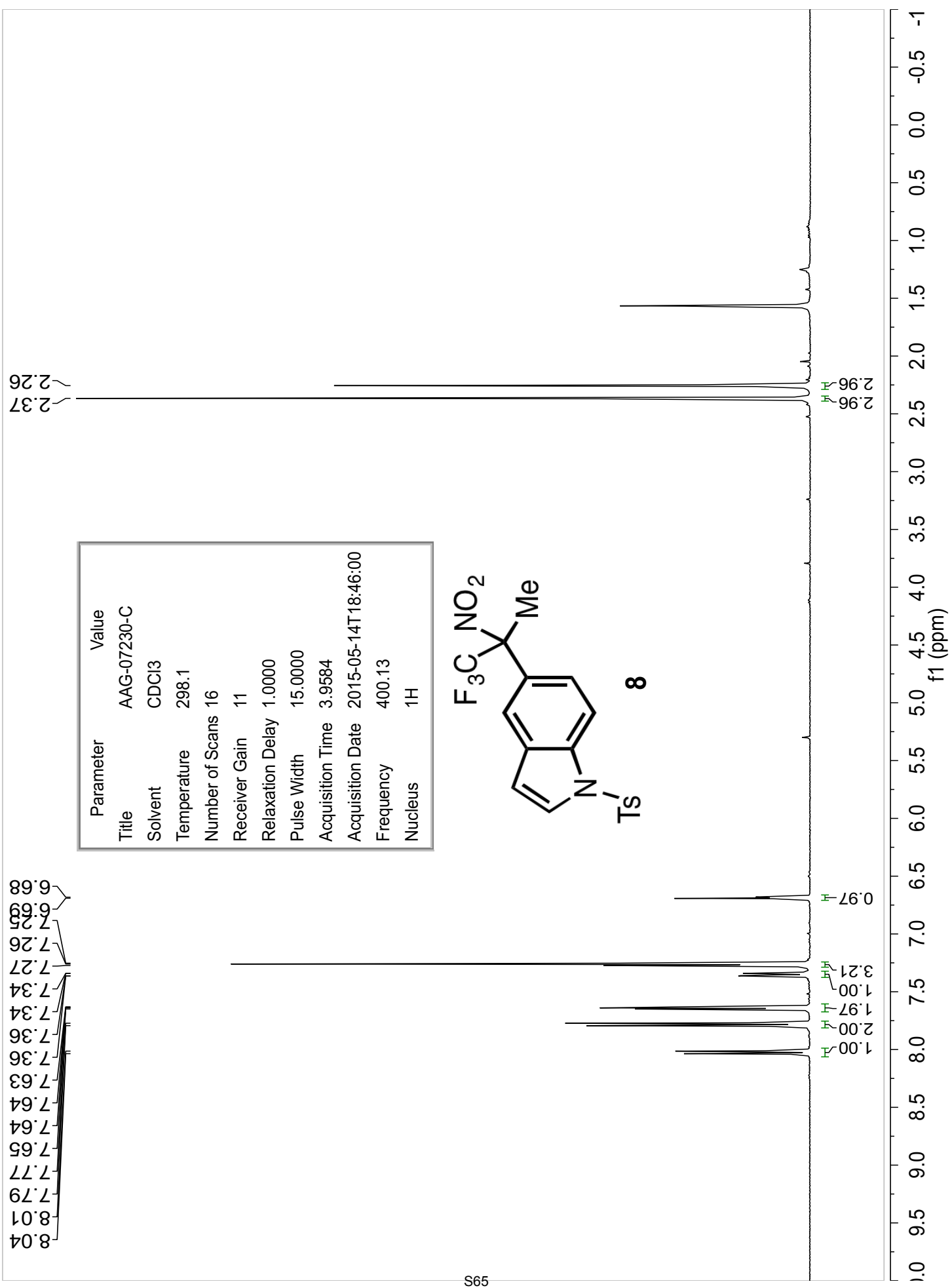
Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-07216-B
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	298.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	362
Relaxation Delay	3.0000
Pulse Width	11.6200
Acquisition Time	0.4893
Acquisition Date	2015-03-11T16:30:00
Frequency	564.81
Nucleus	19F



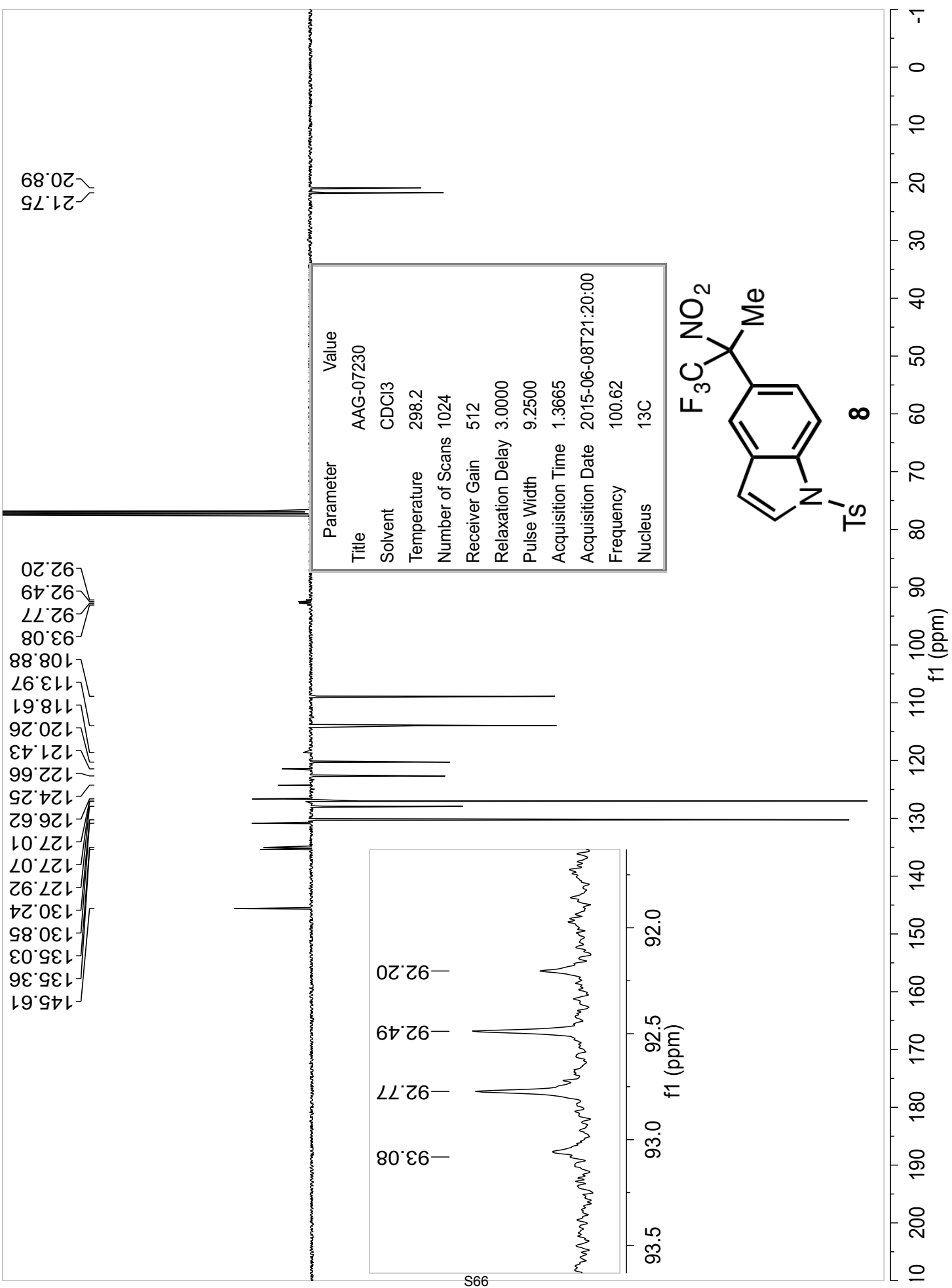
7

68.51

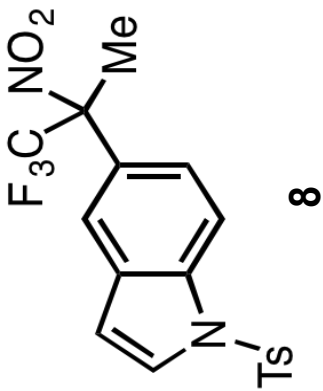




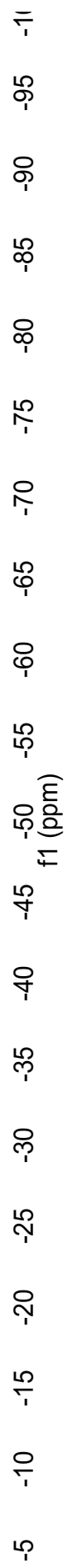
Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-07230-C
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	298.1
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	11
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	15.0000
Acquisition Time	3.9584
Acquisition Date	2015-05-14T18:46:00
Frequency	400.13
Nucleus	1H



Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-07230-C
Solvent	CDCl ₃
Temperature	298.2
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	1626
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	15.0300
Acquisition Time	0.8717
Acquisition Date	2015-05-14T18:48:00
Frequency	376.46
Nucleus	¹⁹ F

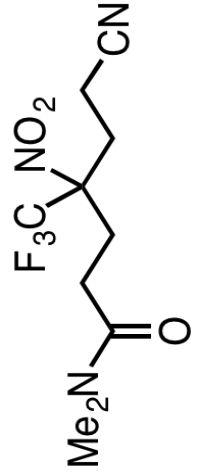


-72.33



3.00
2.97
2.70
2.69
2.68
2.68
2.65
2.65
2.64
2.64
2.63
2.62
2.62
2.61
2.60
2.59
2.59
2.58
2.57
2.56
2.56
2.55
2.54
2.53
2.53
2.52
2.51
2.41
2.40
2.39
1.54

Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-07254-B
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	256
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	10.7700
Acquisition Time	2.7263
Acquisition Date	2015-04-17T16:19:00
Frequency	600.32
Nucleus	1H

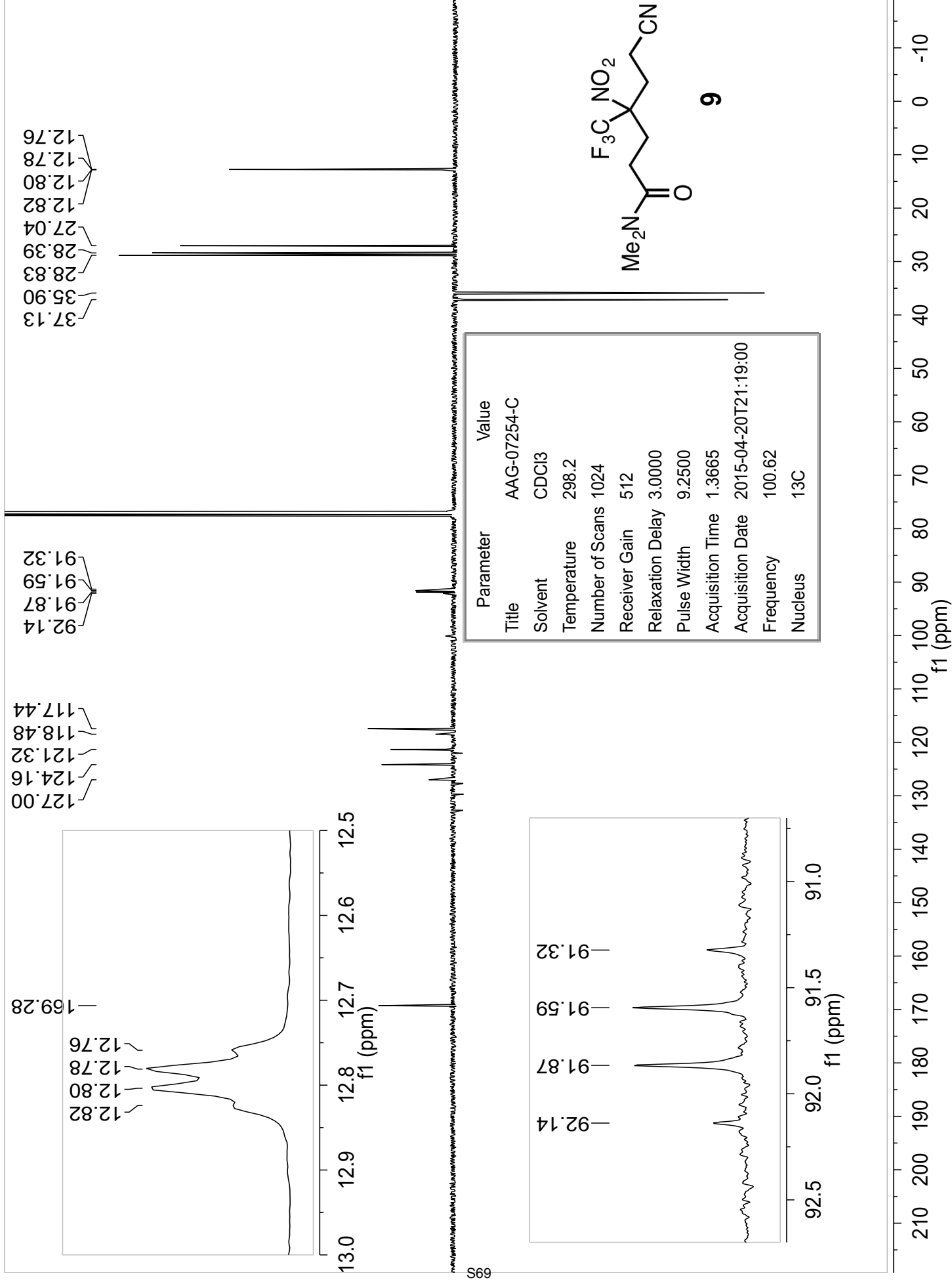


9

5.85
6.16
2.00

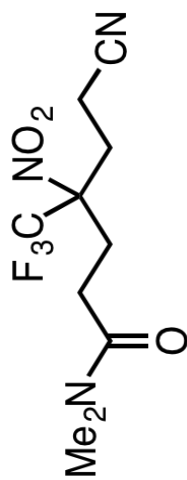
1.0 9.5 9.0 8.5 8.0 7.5 7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 -0.5 -1

f1 (ppm)

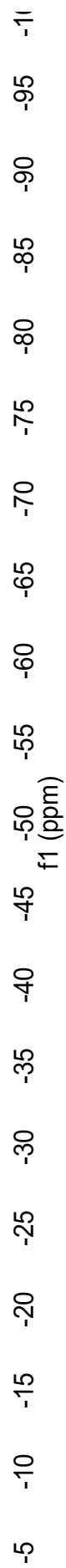


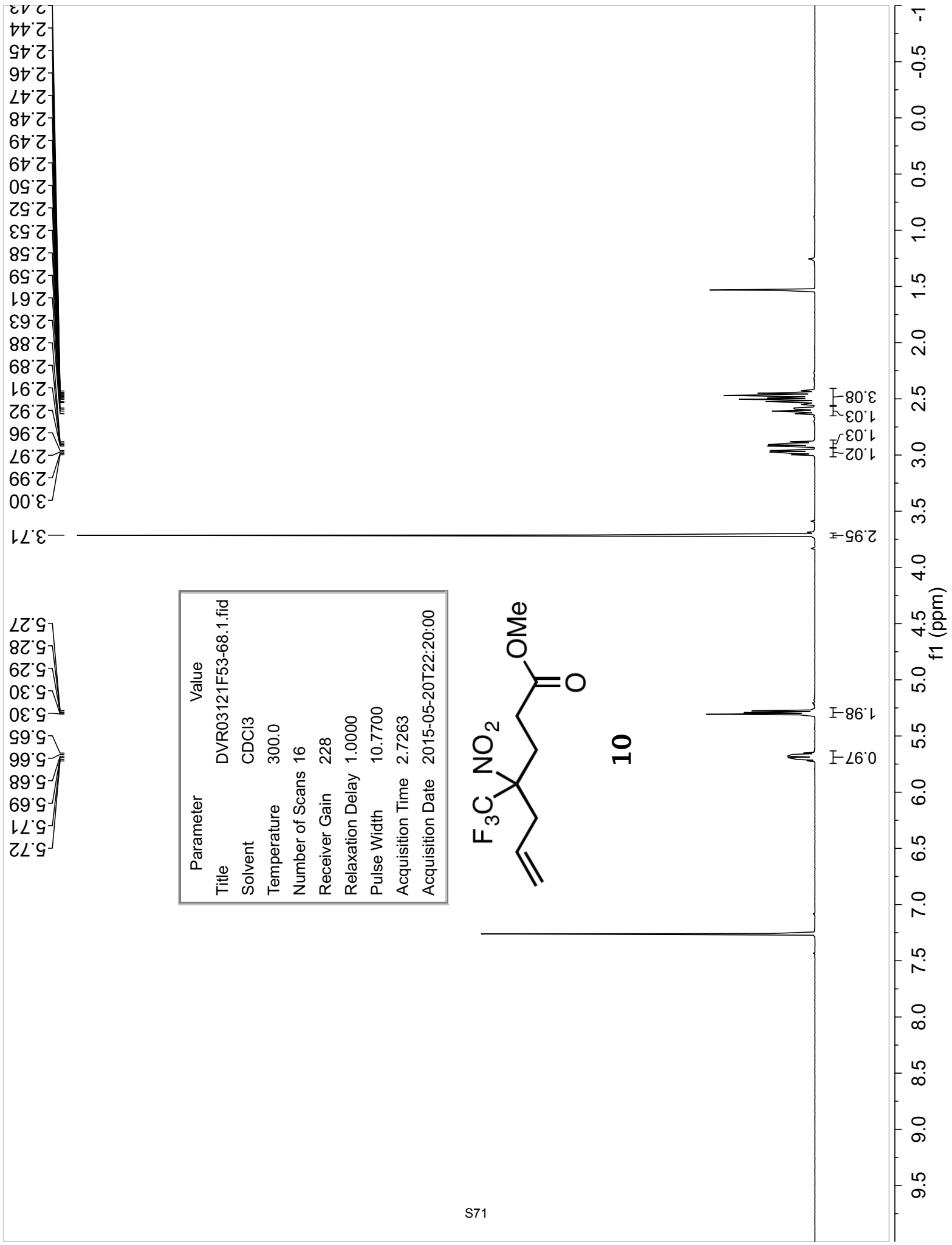
-70.57

Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-07254-B
Solvent	CDCl ₃
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	362
Relaxation Delay	3.0000
Pulse Width	11.6200
Acquisition Time	0.4893
Acquisition Date	2015-04-16T18:22:00
Frequency	564.81
Nucleus	¹⁹ F

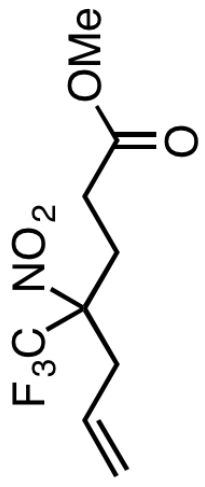


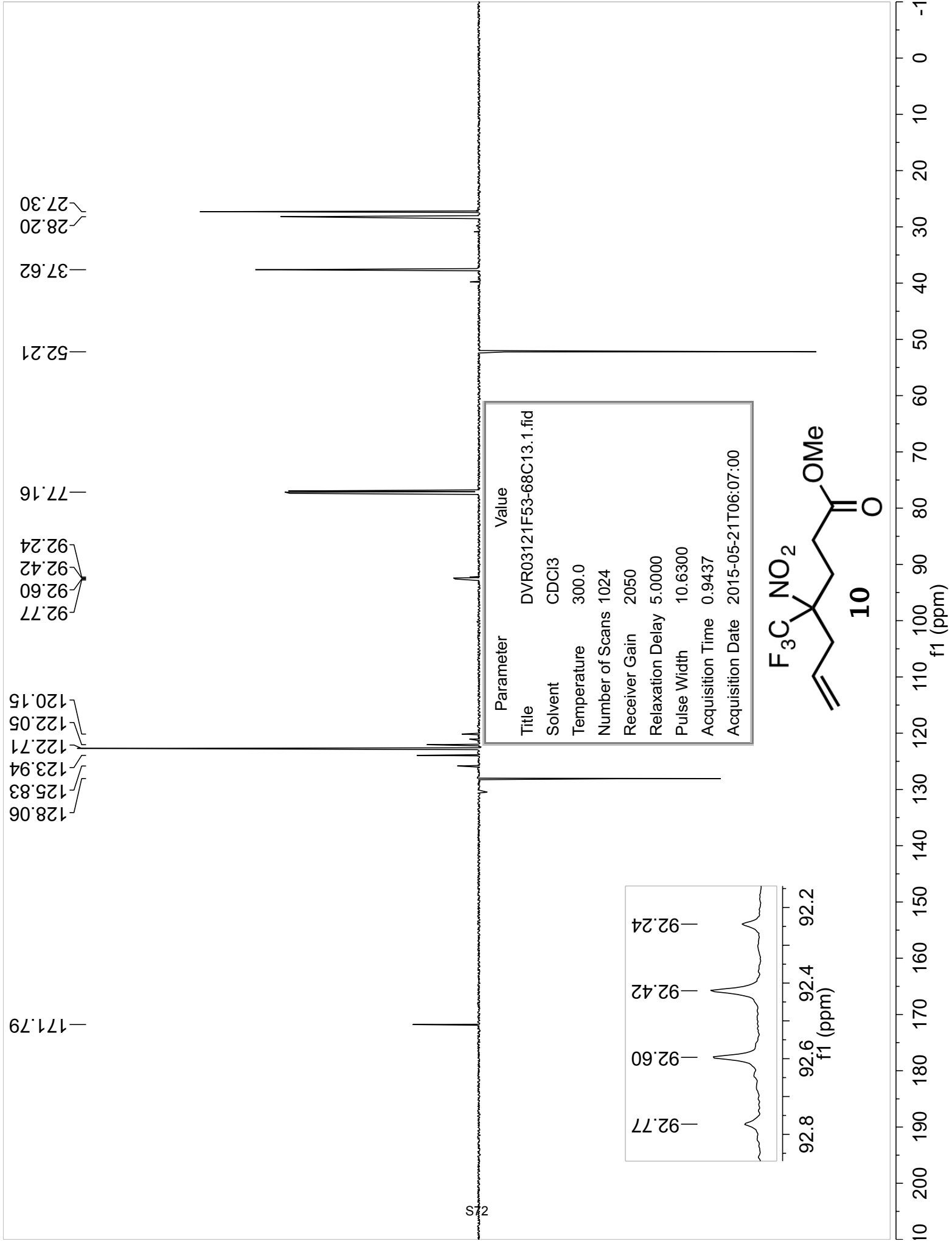
9





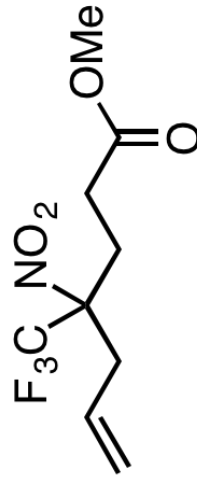
Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03121F53-68.1.fid
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	228
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	10.7700
Acquisition Time	2.7263
Acquisition Date	2015-05-20T22:20:00





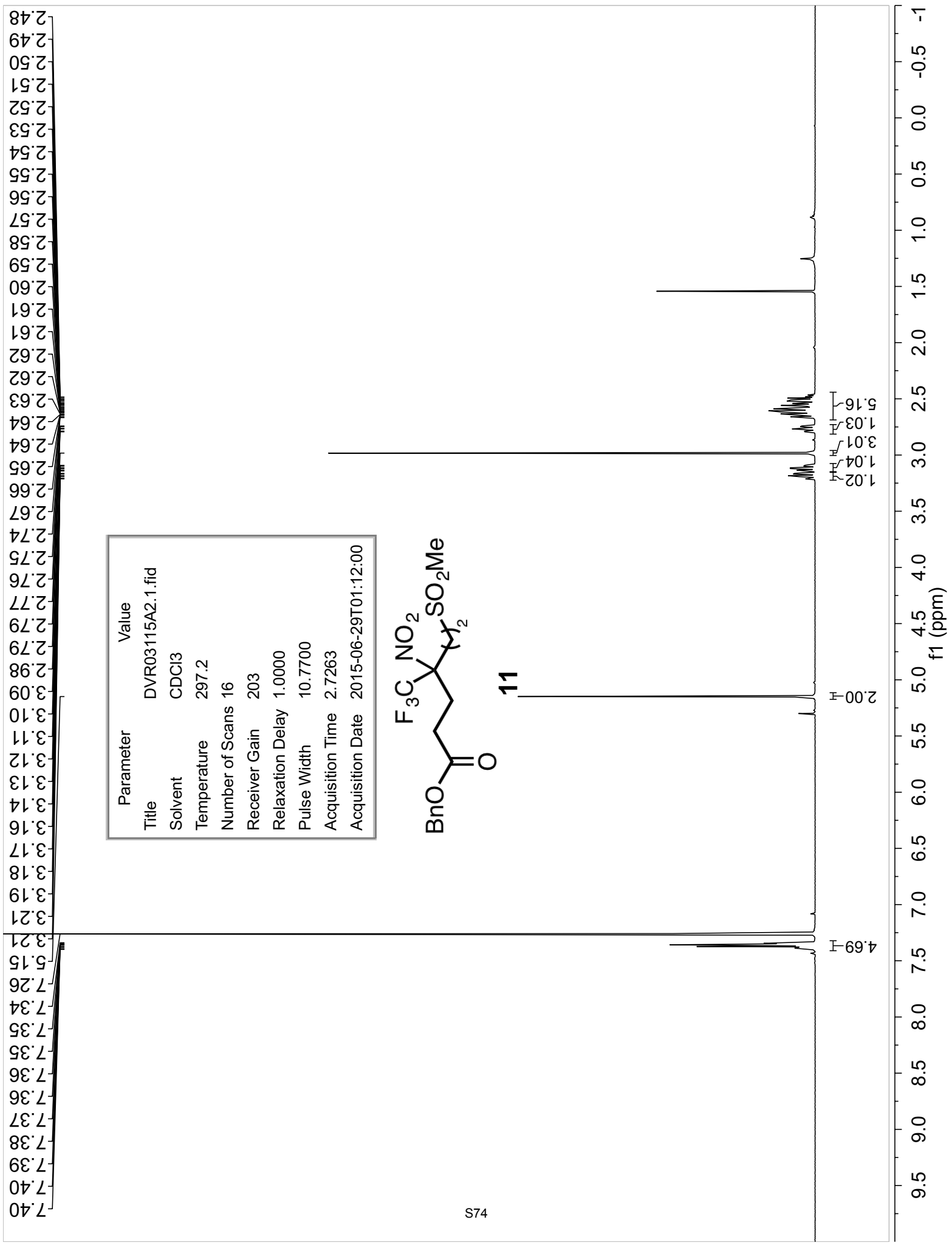
-71.06

Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03121F53-68.2.fid
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	362
Relaxation Delay	3.0000
Pulse Width	11.6200
Acquisition Time	0.4893
Acquisition Date	2015-05-20T22:22:00

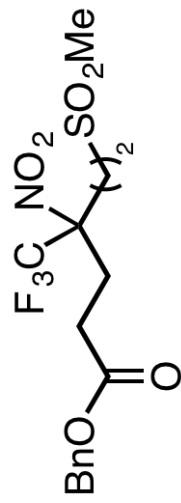


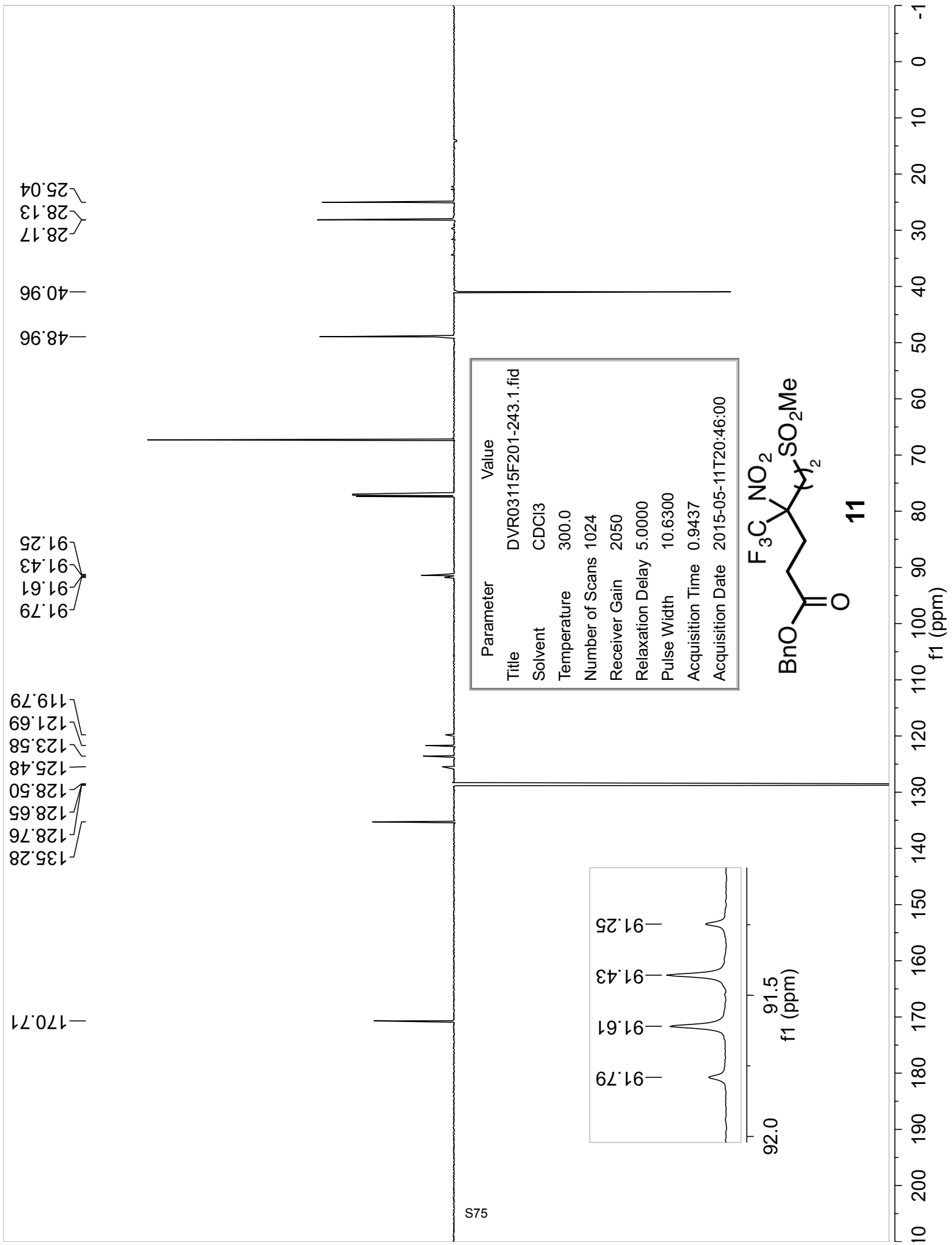
10





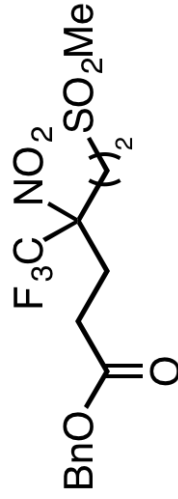
Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03115A2.1.fid
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	297.2
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	203
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	10.7700
Acquisition Time	2.7263
Acquisition Date	2015-06-29T01:12:00





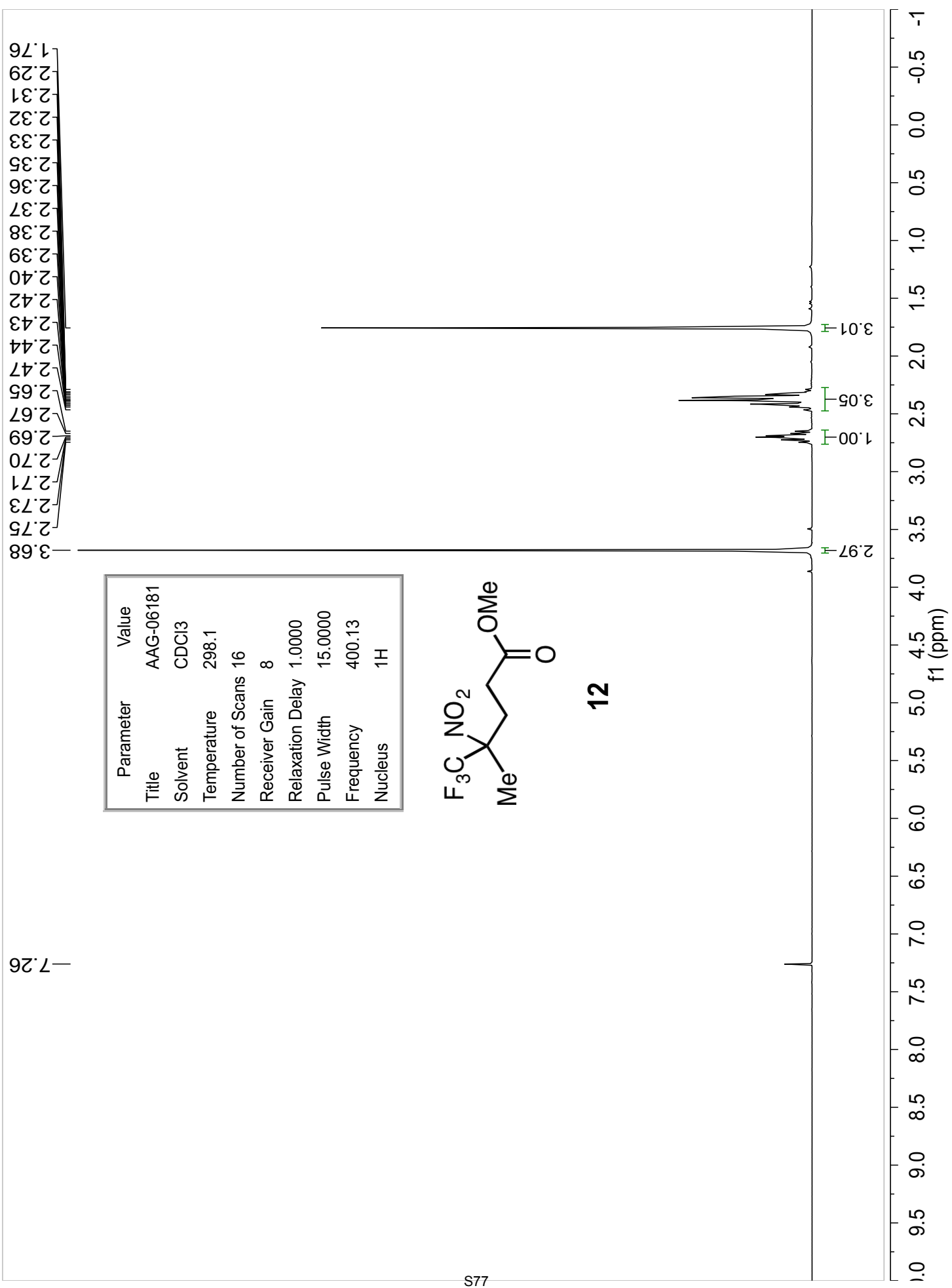
-70.82

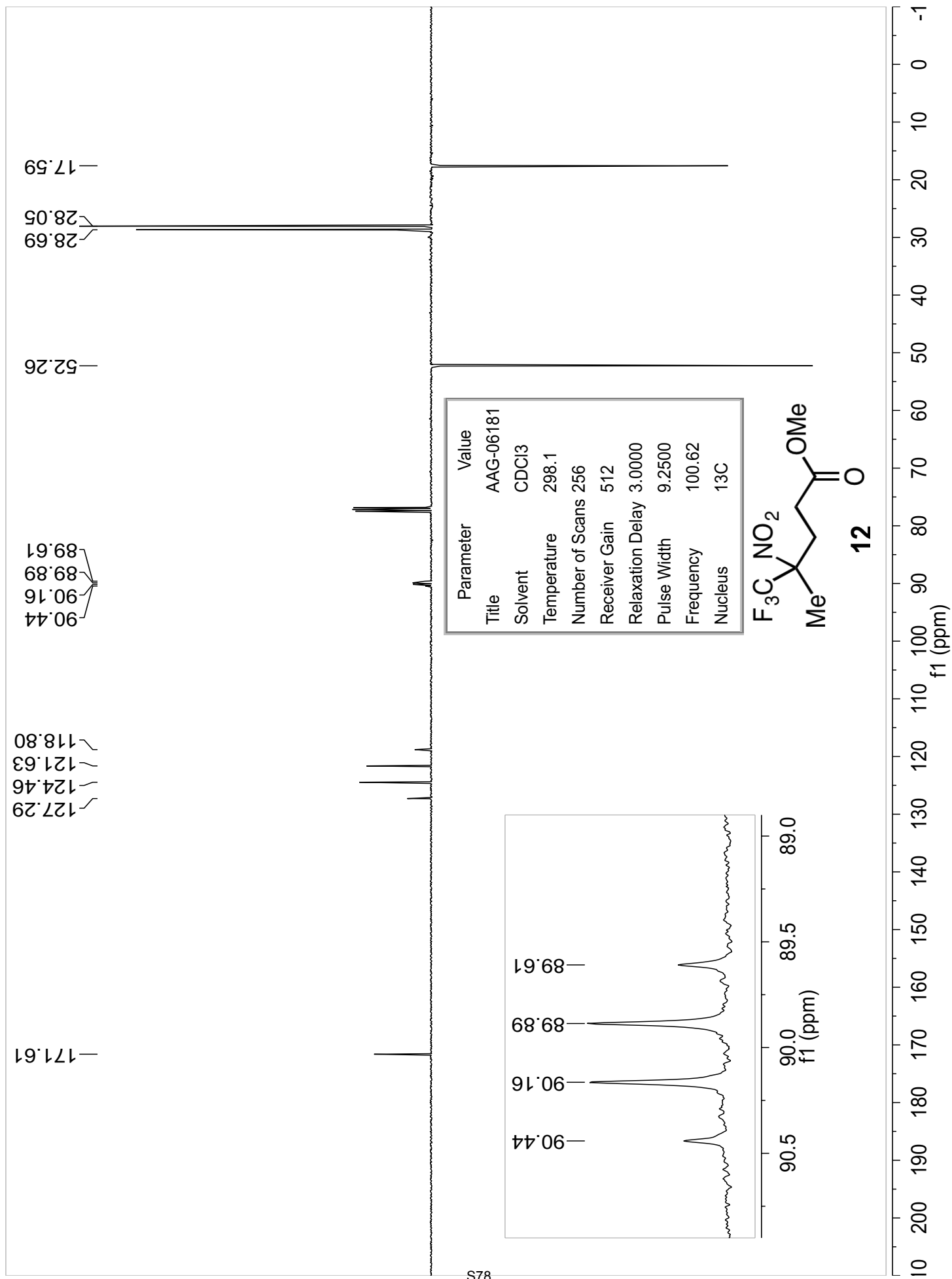
Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03115F201-240.2.fid
Solvent	CDCl ₃
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	362
Relaxation Delay	3.0000
Pulse Width	11.6200
Acquisition Time	0.4893
Acquisition Date	2015-05-11T12:38:00



11

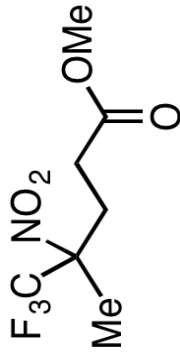




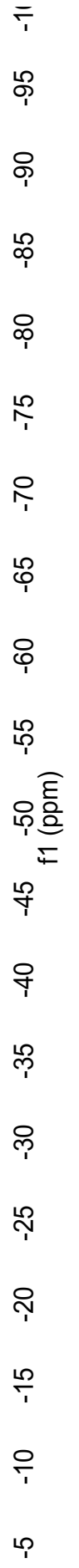


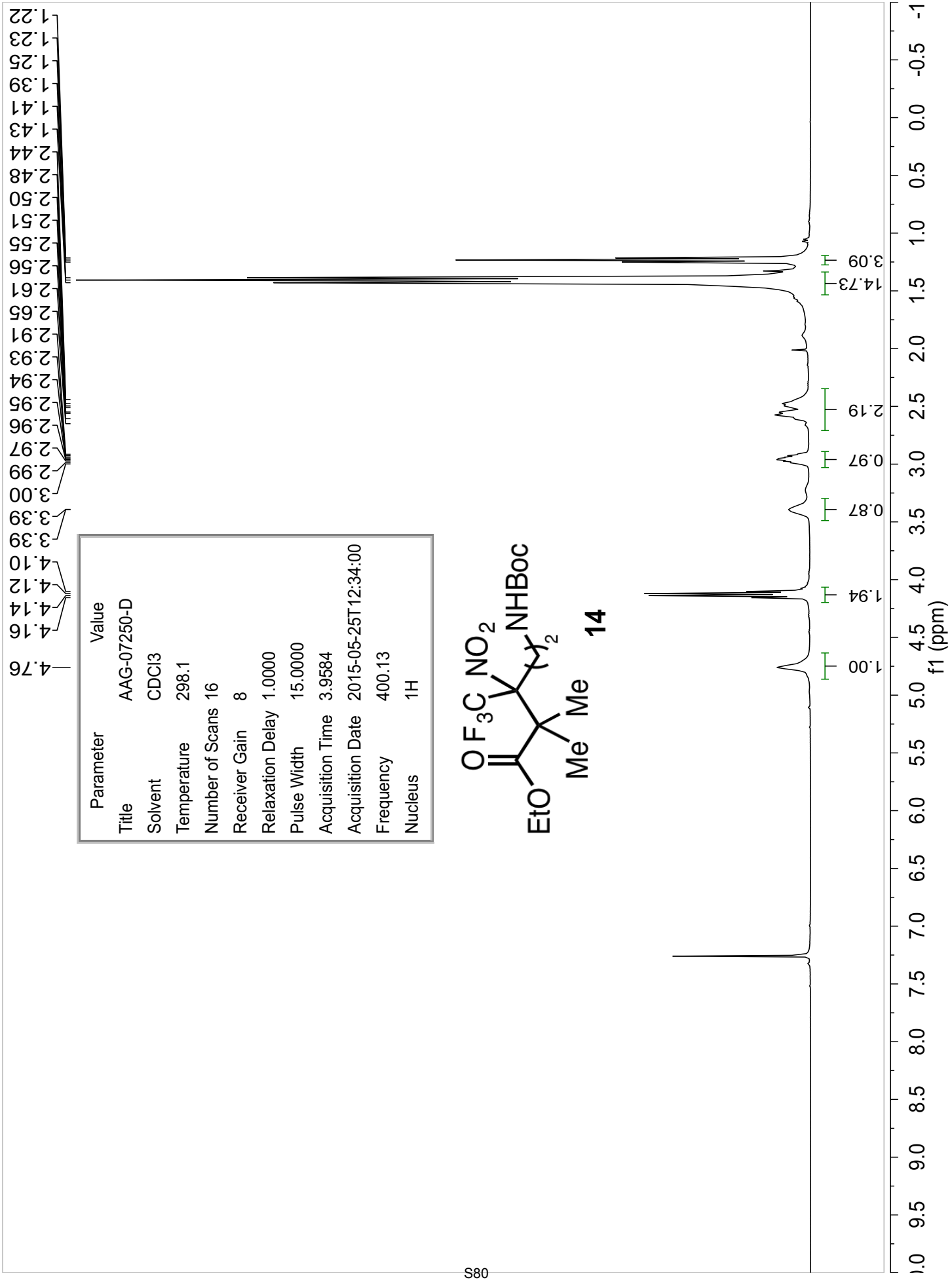
-75.71

Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-06181-B
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	298.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	322
Relaxation Delay	3.0000
Pulse Width	11.6200
Frequency	564.81
Nucleus	19F

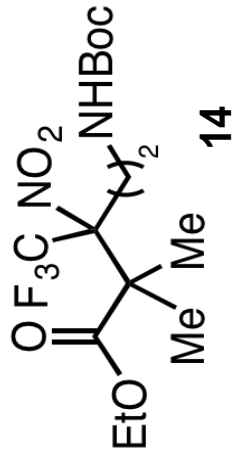


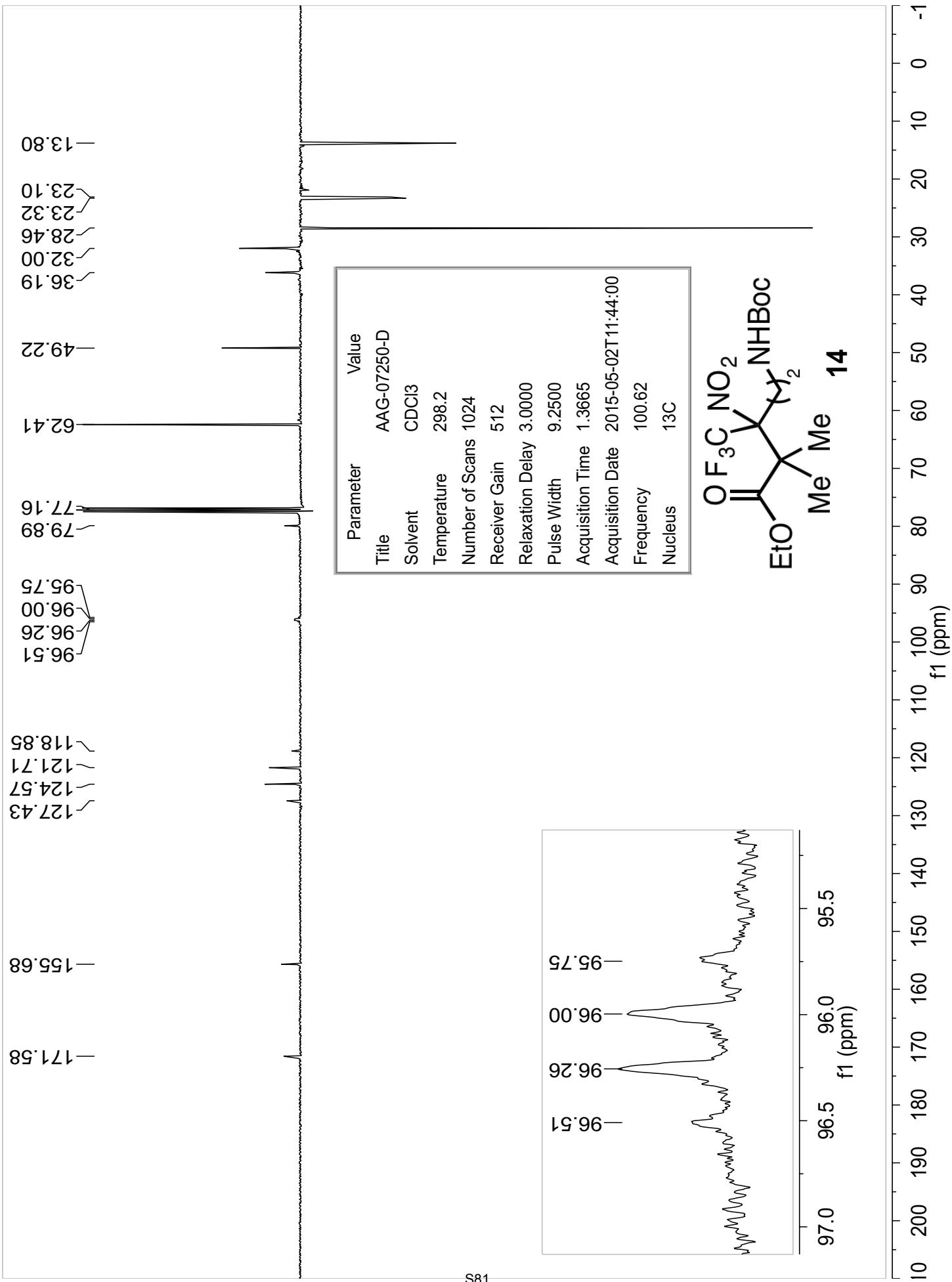
12



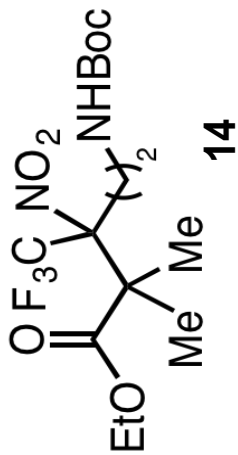


Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-07250-D
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	298.1
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	8
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	15.0000
Acquisition Time	3.9584
Acquisition Date	2015-05-25T12:34:00
Frequency	400.13
Nucleus	1H

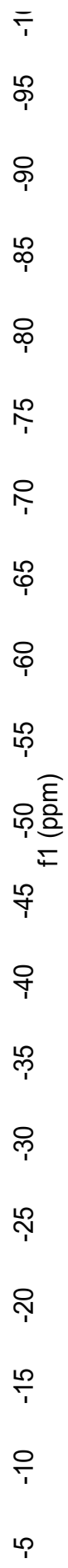


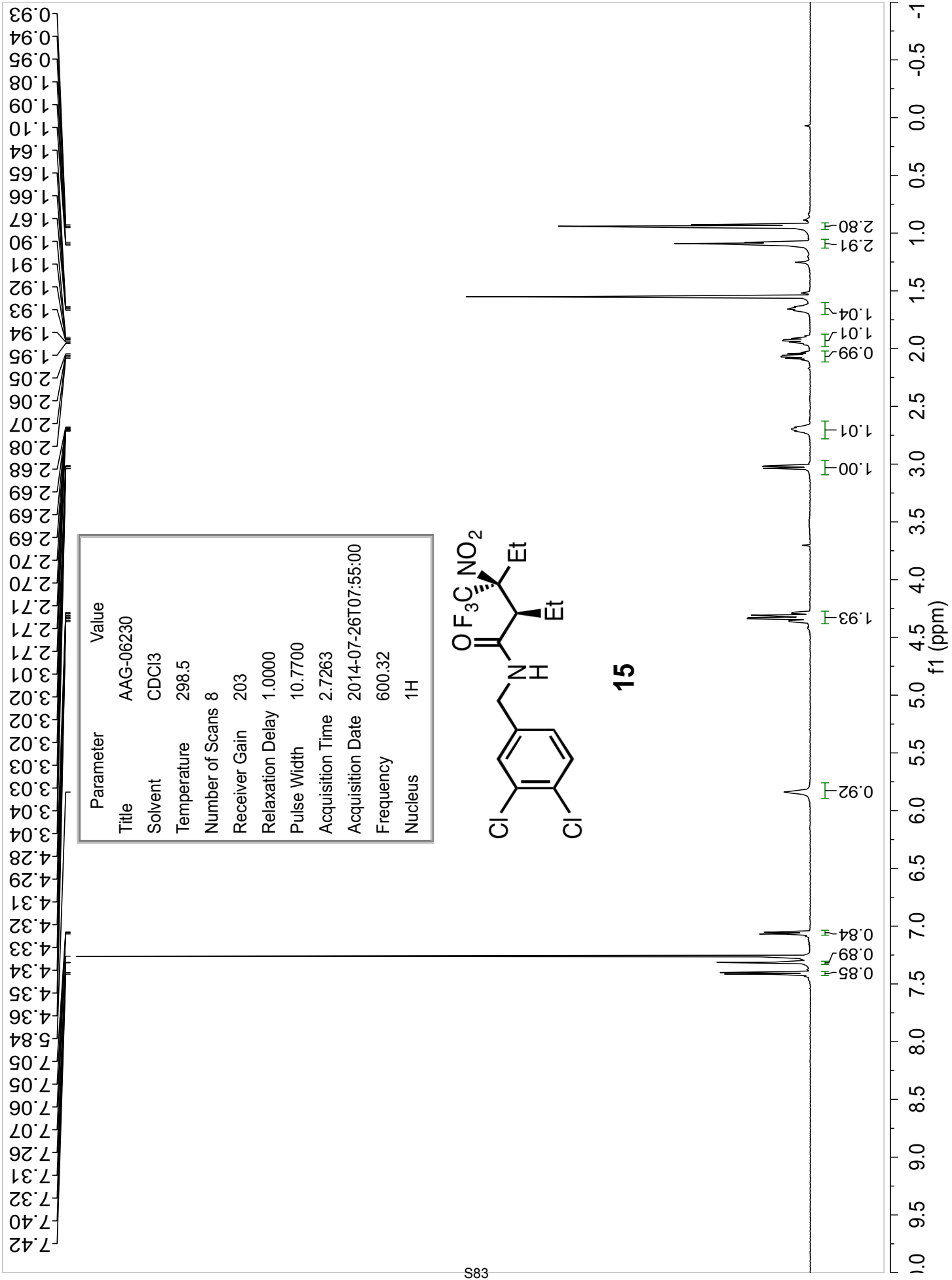


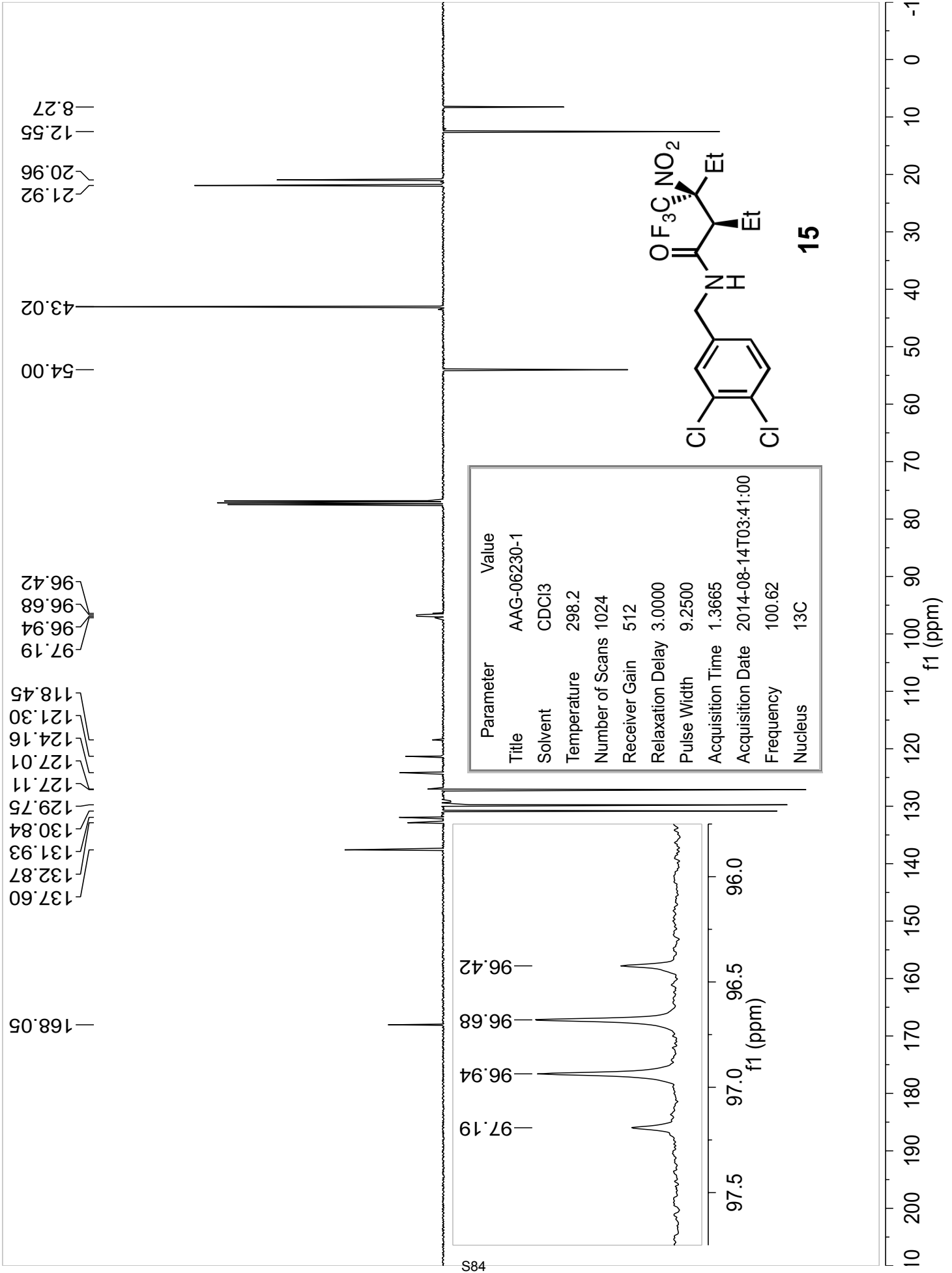
Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-07250-D
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	362
Relaxation Delay	3.0000
Pulse Width	11.6200
Acquisition Time	0.4893
Acquisition Date	2015-05-01T11:43:00
Frequency	564.81
Nucleus	¹⁹ F



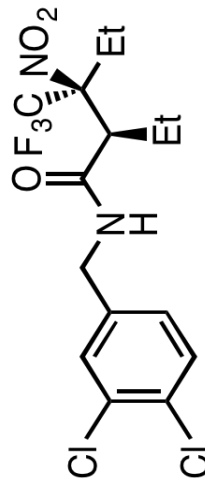
-62.60



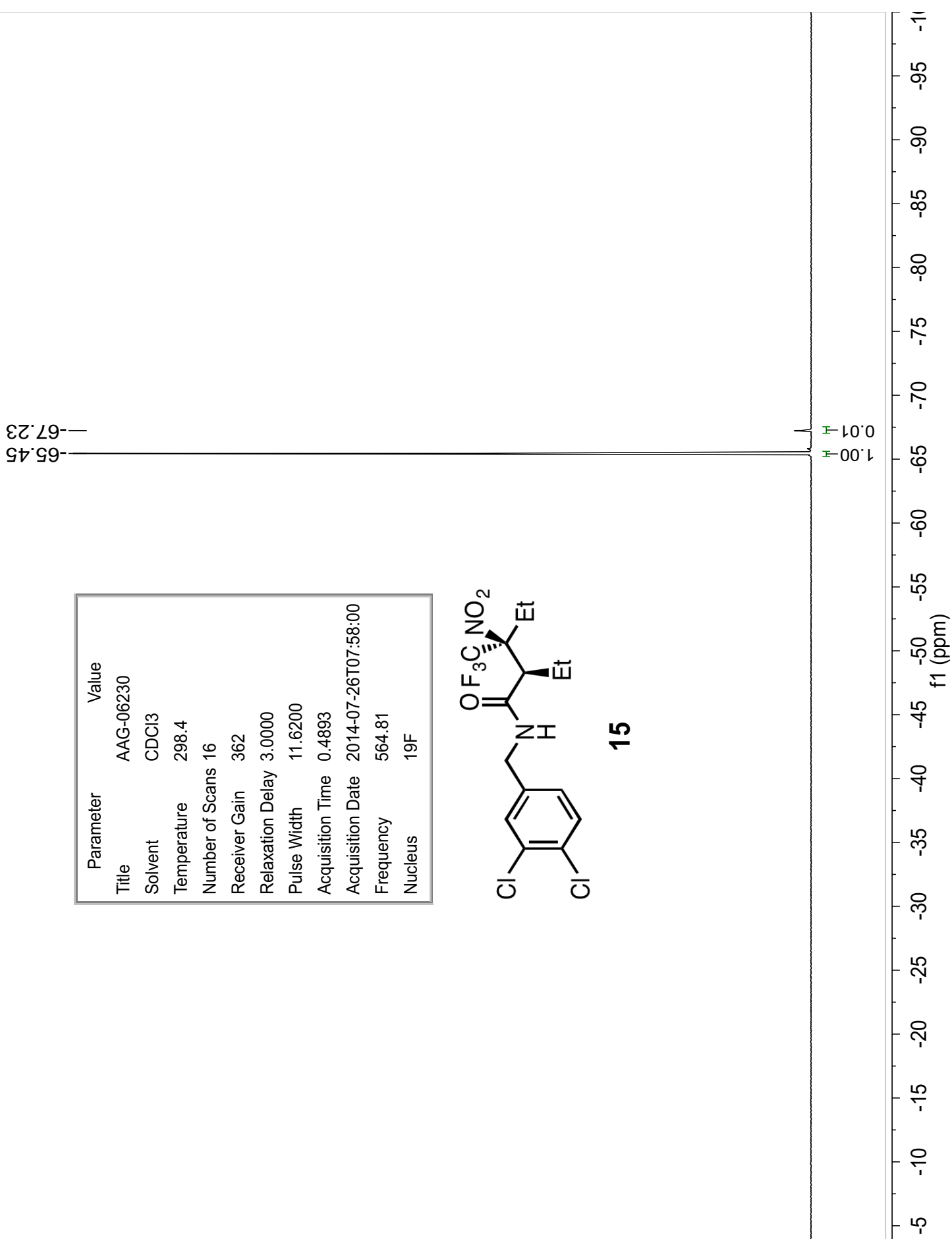




Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-06230
Solvent	CDCl ₃
Temperature	298.4
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	362
Relaxation Delay	3.0000
Pulse Width	11.6200
Acquisition Time	0.4893
Acquisition Date	2014-07-26T07:58:00
Frequency	564.81
Nucleus	¹⁹ F

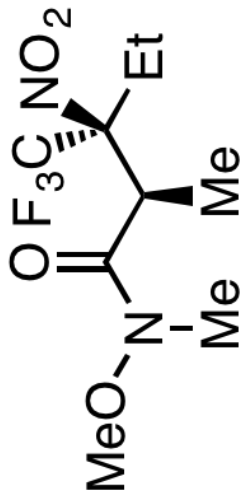


15



4.07
4.05
4.04
4.02
3.71
3.15
2.95
2.94
2.94
2.92
2.92
2.92
2.91
2.90
2.90
2.89
2.88
2.88
2.87
2.86
2.86
2.85
2.85
2.21
2.19
2.17
2.15
2.13
2.11
1.37
1.35
1.13
1.13
1.12
1.11
1.10
1.09

Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03104F95-161.1.fid
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	298.2
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	10
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	15.0000
Acquisition Time	3.9584
Acquisition Date	2015-04-30T22:59:00



16

0.93
3.07
3.00
0.95
0.91
3.08
3.18

9.5 9.0 8.5 8.0 7.5 7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 -0.5

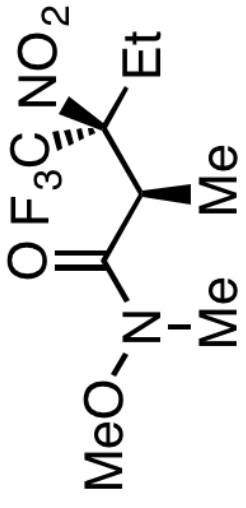
f1 (ppm)

171.12

125.99
124.09
122.19
120.29

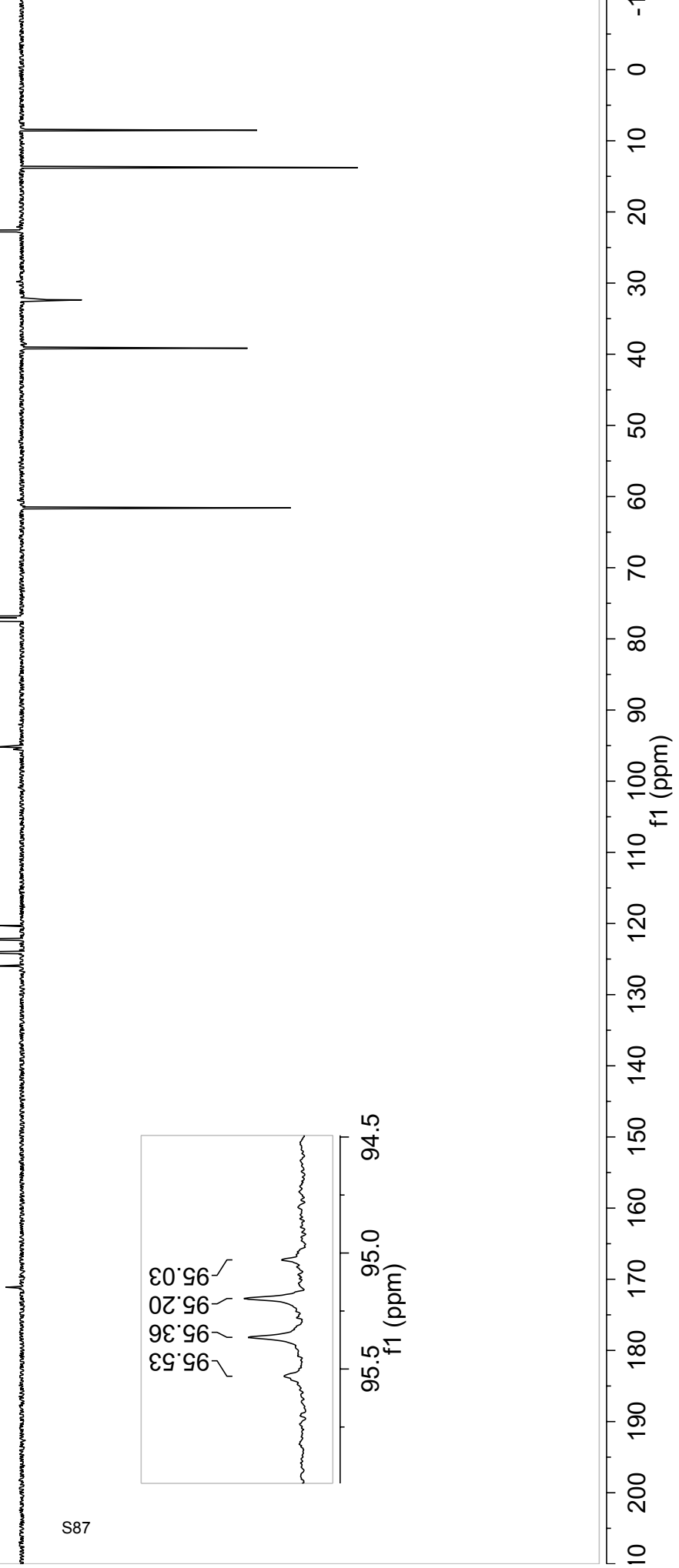
95.53
95.36
95.20
95.03

Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03106F95-161.1.fid
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	1024
Receiver Gain	2050
Relaxation Delay	5.0000
Pulse Width	10.6300
Acquisition Time	0.9437
Acquisition Date	2015-05-01T23:53:00



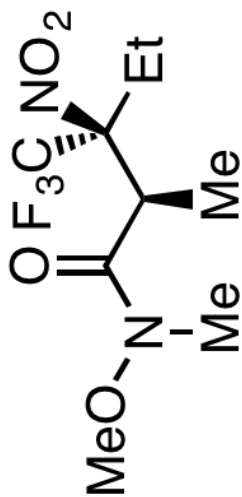
16

39.15
32.36
22.73
13.77
8.54



66.88
67.21

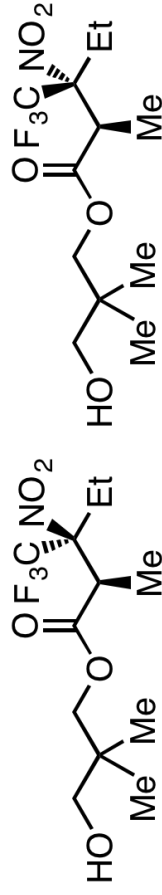
Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03106F95-161.2.fid
Solvent	CDCl ₃
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	203
Relaxation Delay	3.0000
Pulse Width	11.6200
Acquisition Time	0.4893
Acquisition Date	2015-05-01T23:56:00



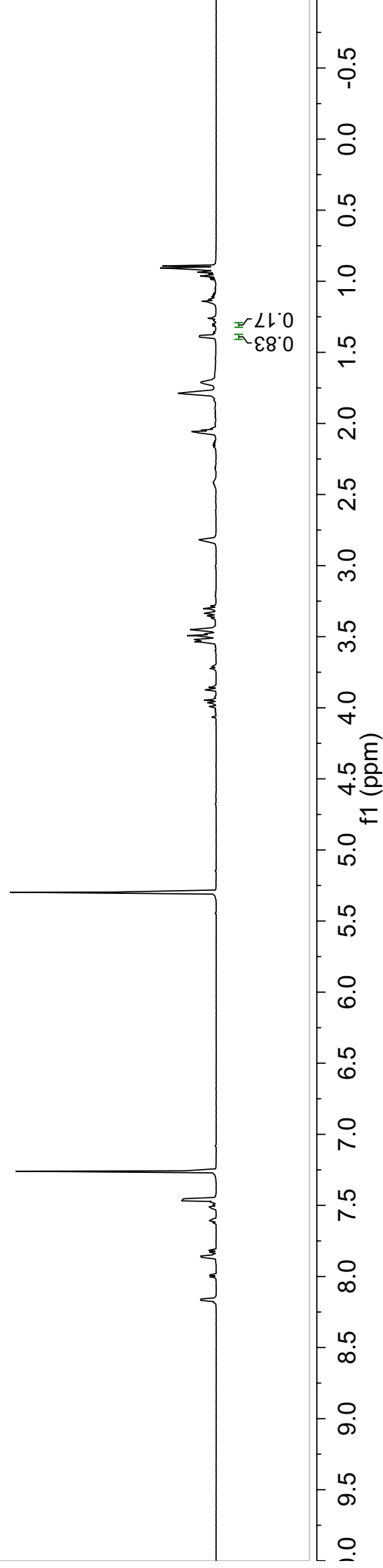
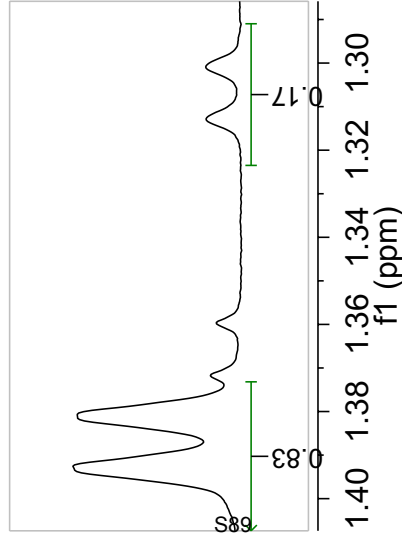
16

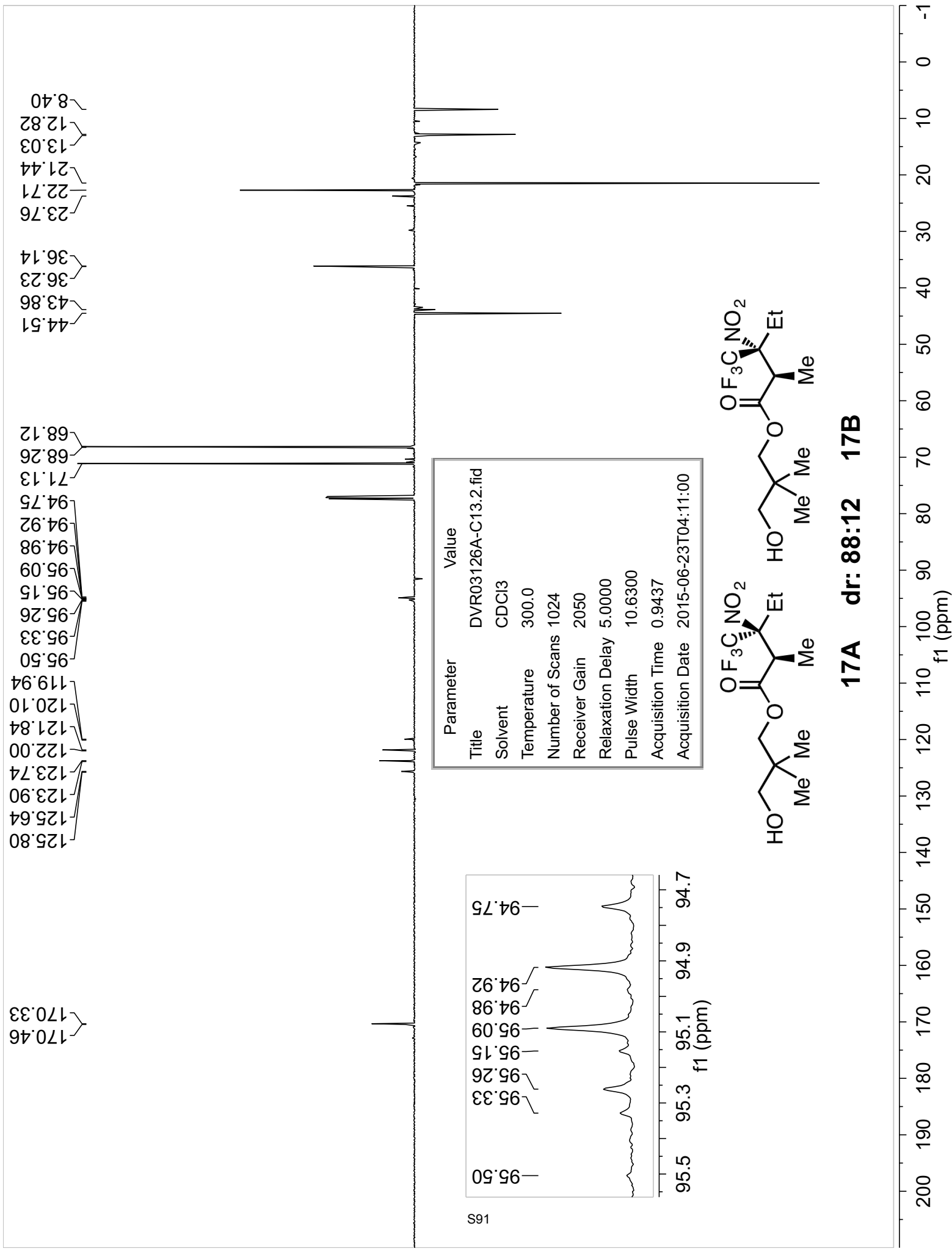


Parameter	Value
1 Title	DVR03126CRD.1.fid
2 Solvent	CDCl3
3 Temperature	300.0
4 Number of Scans	16
5 Receiver Gain	203
6 Relaxation Delay	1.0000
7 Pulse Width	10.7700
8 Spectrometer Frequency	600.32
9 Nucleus	¹ H



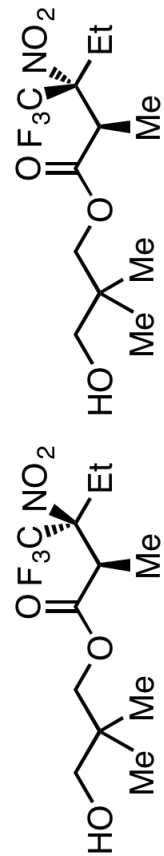
Crude
17A dr: 83:17 **17B**



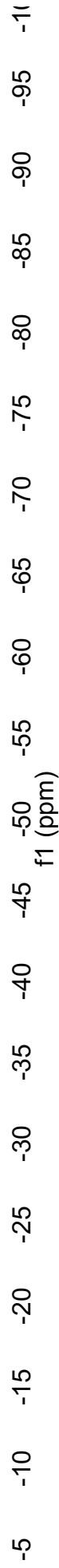


67.07
66.83

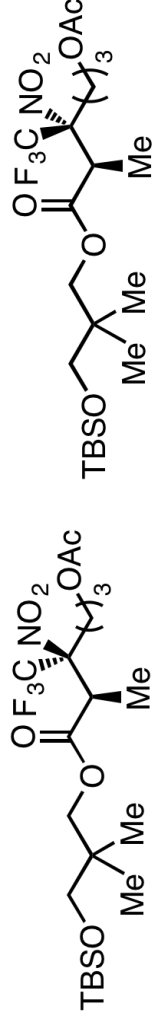
Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03126A.2.fid
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	362
Relaxation Delay	3.0000
Pulse Width	11.6200
Acquisition Time	0.4893
Acquisition Date	2015-06-03T23:55:00



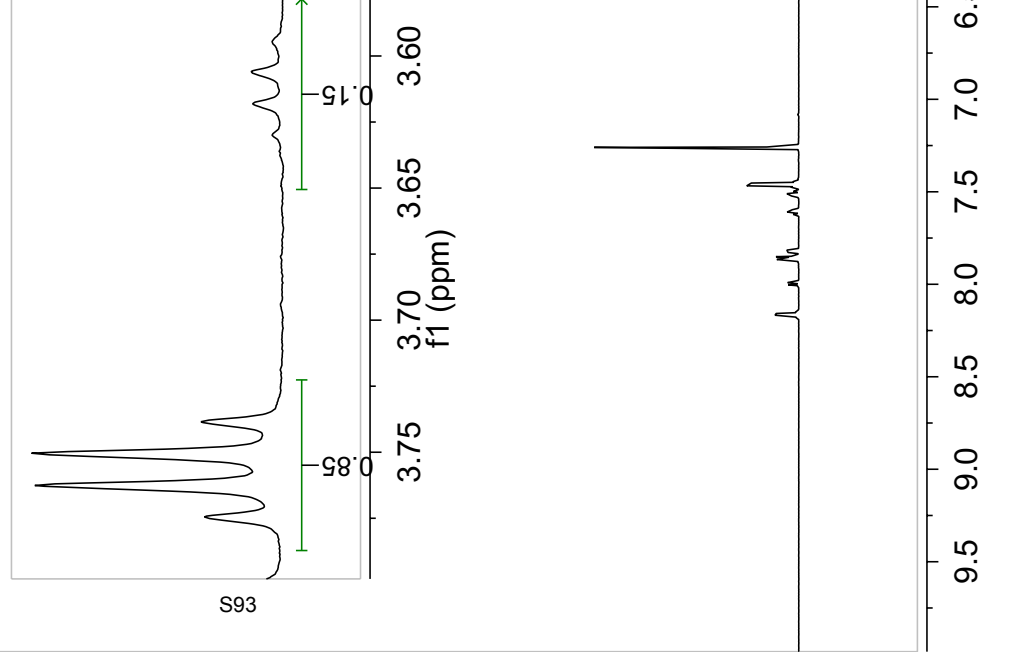
17A dr: 88:12 17B

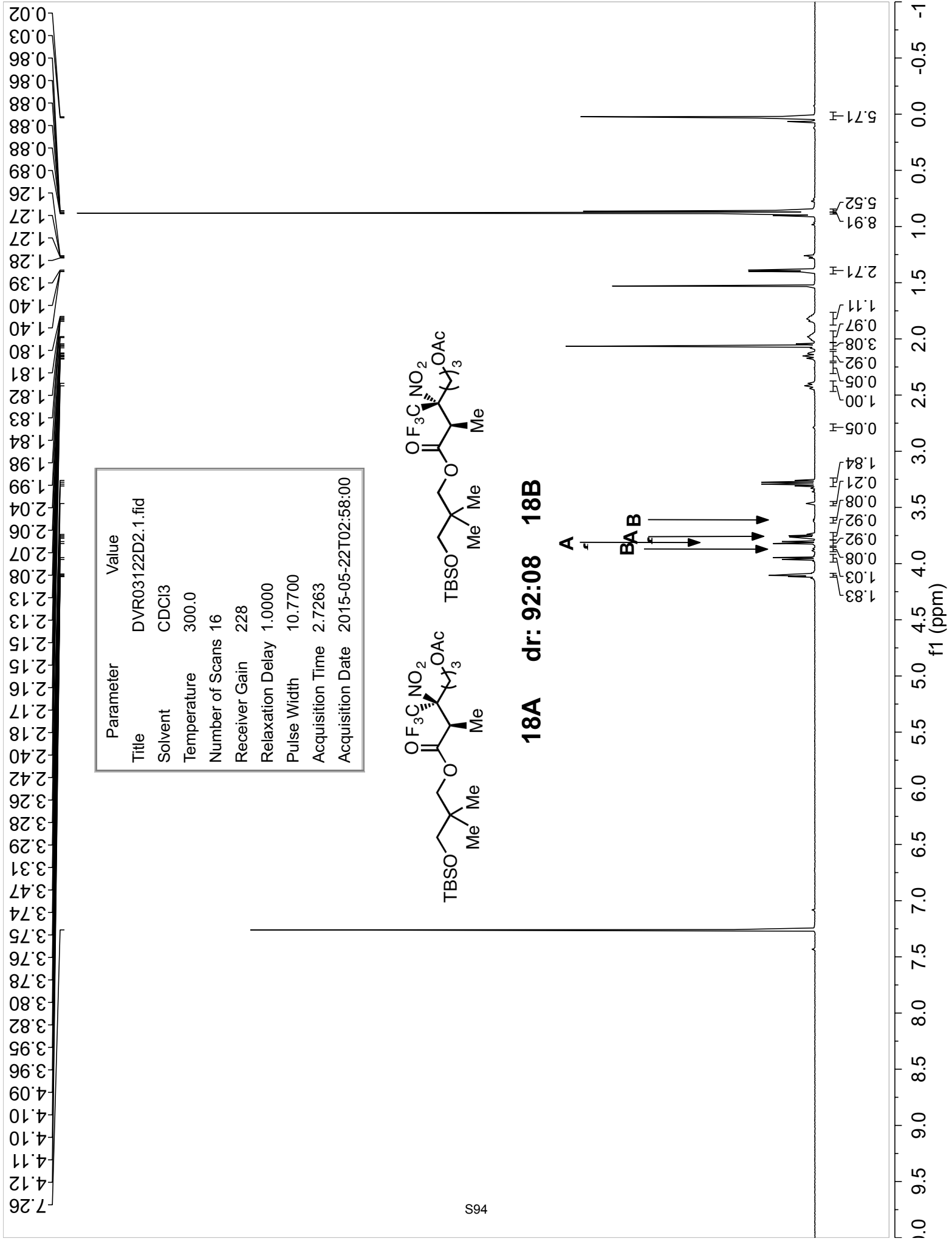


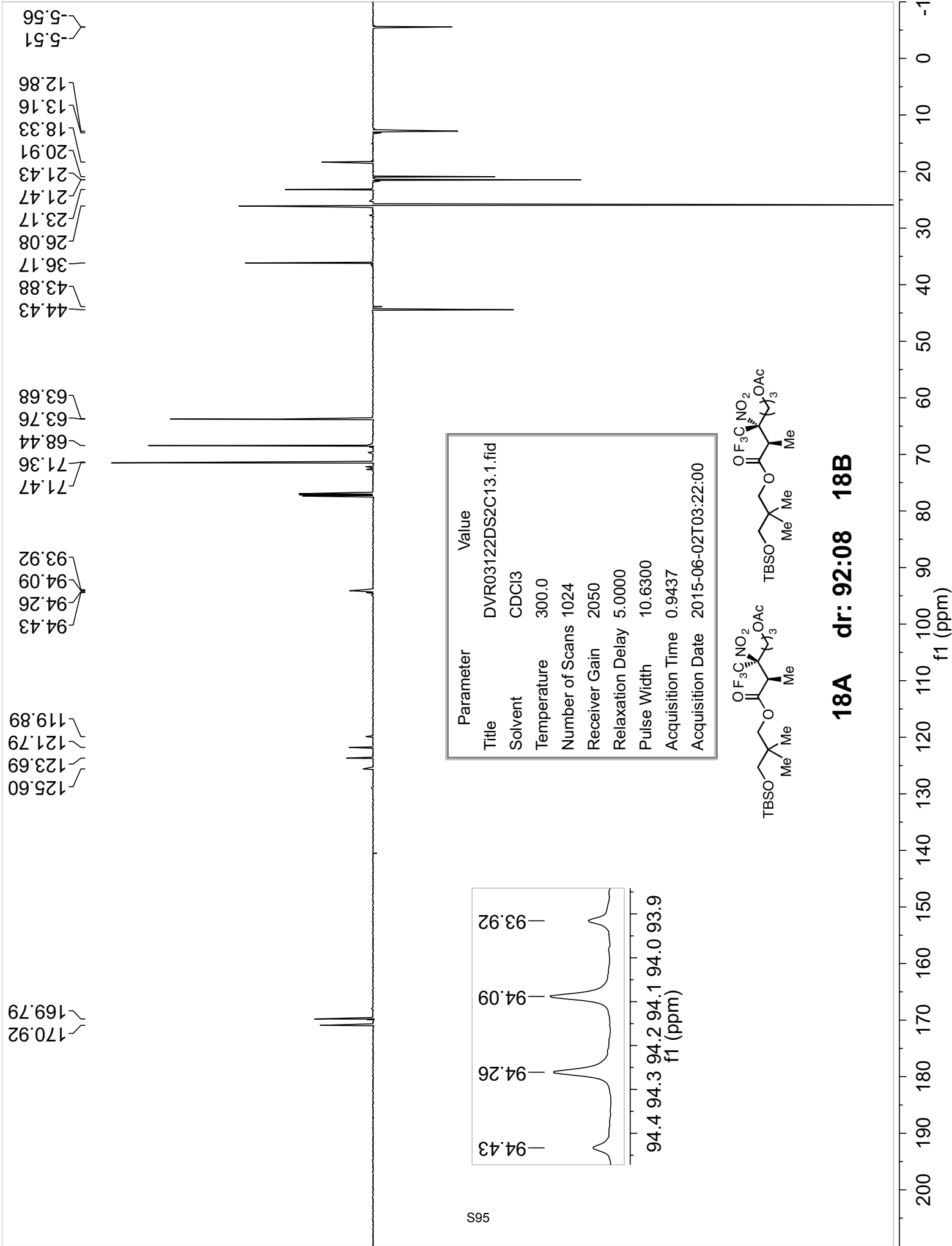
Parameter	Value
1 Title	DVR03122CRD.1.fid
2 Solvent	CDCl3
3 Temperature	300.0
4 Number of Scans	16
5 Receiver Gain	144
6 Relaxation Delay	1.0000
7 Pulse Width	10.7700
8 Spectrometer Frequency	600.32
9 Nucleus	¹ H



Crude
18A dr: 85:15 18B

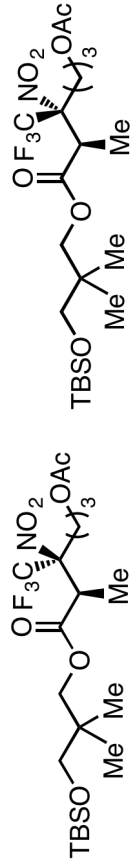




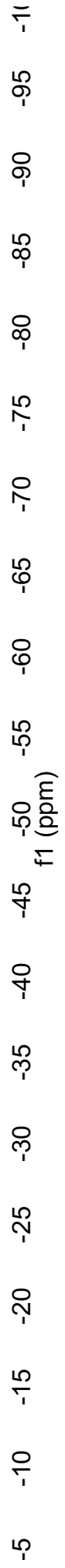


67.22
67.46

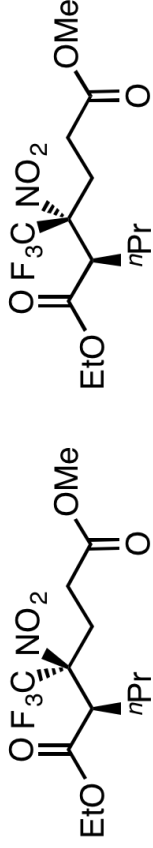
Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03122D2.2.fid
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	362
Relaxation Delay	3.0000
Pulse Width	11.6200
Acquisition Time	0.4893
Acquisition Date	2015-05-22T03:22:00



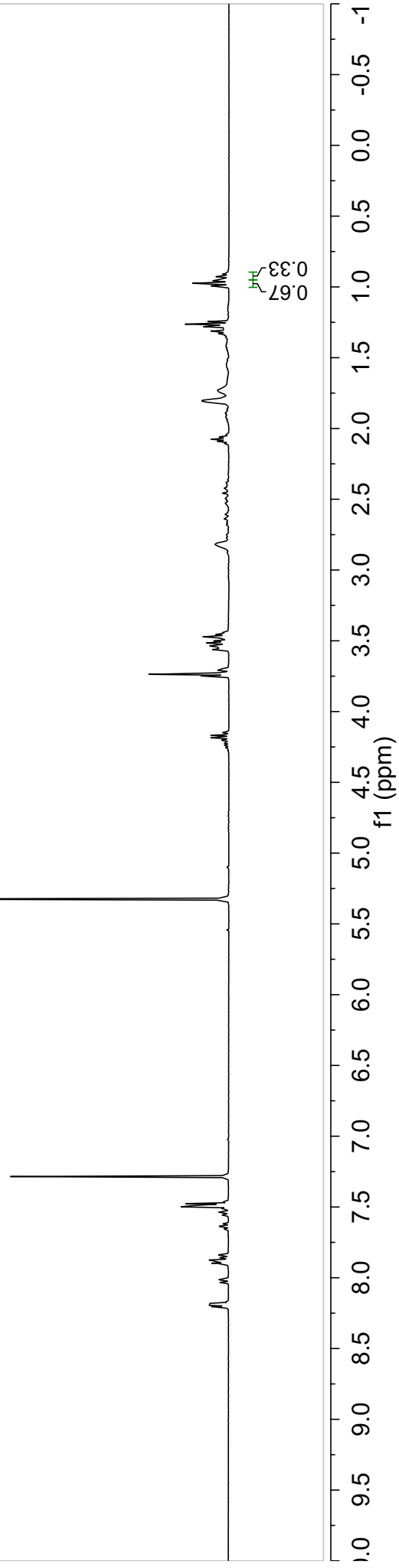
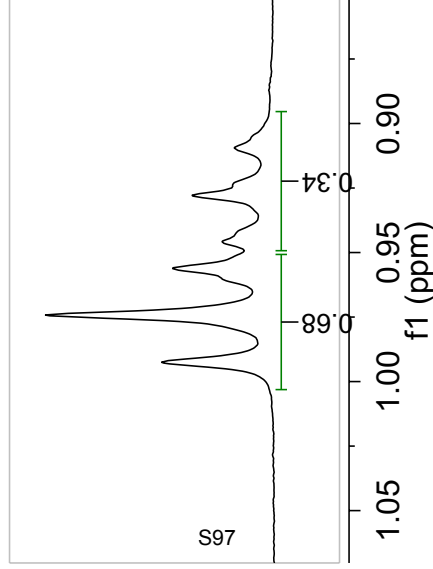
18A dr: 92:08 18B

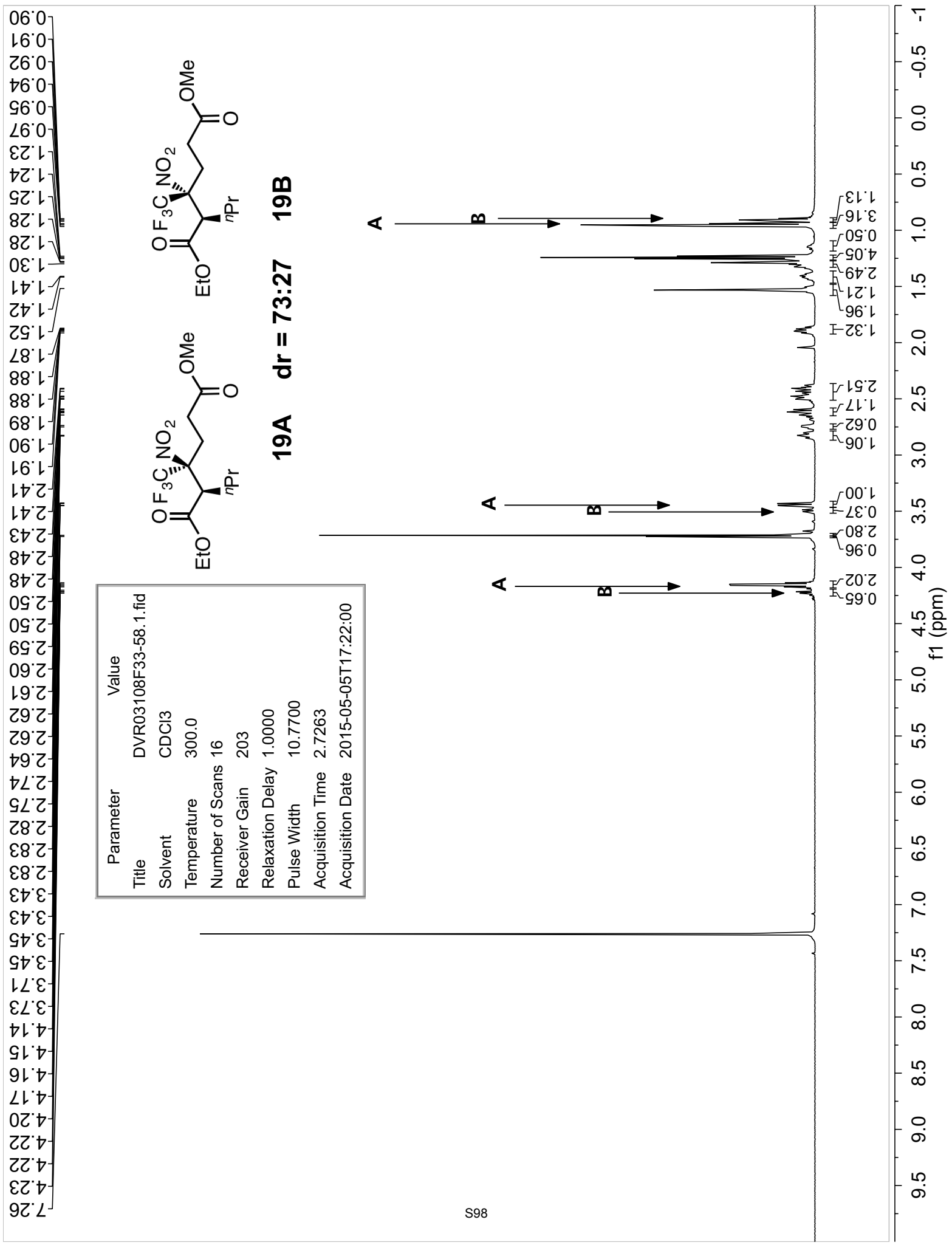


Parameter	Value
1 Title	DVR03108CRD.1.fid
2 Solvent	CDCI3
3 Temperature	298.2
4 Number of Scans	16
5 Receiver Gain	10
6 Relaxation Delay	1.0000
7 Pulse Width	15.0000
8 Spectrometer Frequency	400.13
9 Nucleus	¹ H

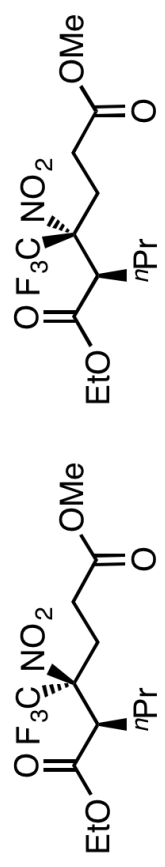


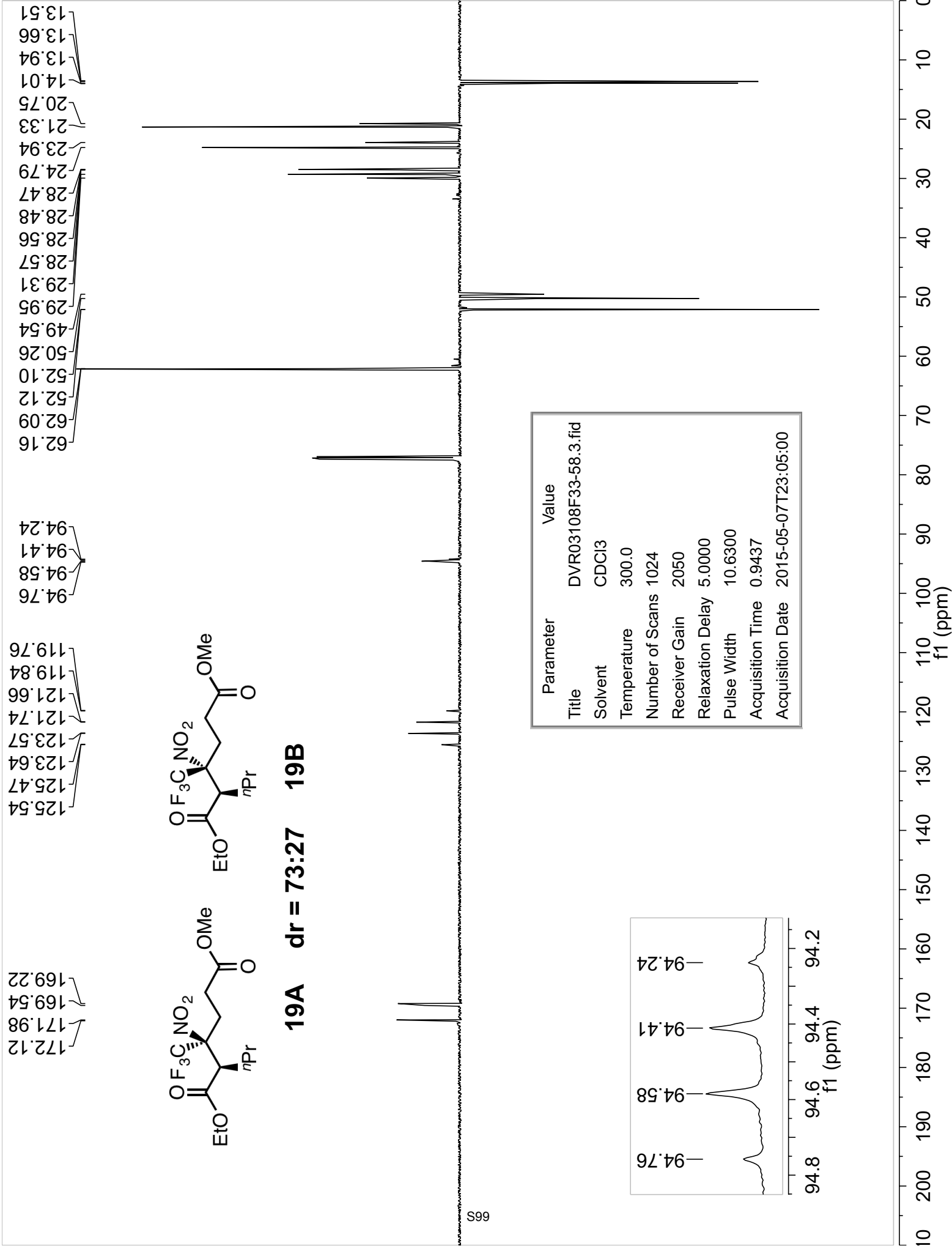
Crude
19A dr = 67:33 19B





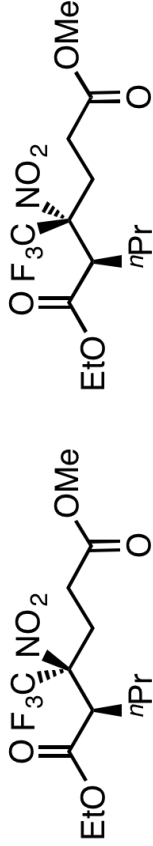
Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03108F33-58.1.fid
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	203
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	10.7700
Acquisition Time	2.7263
Acquisition Date	2015-05-05T17:22:00





66.18
68.15

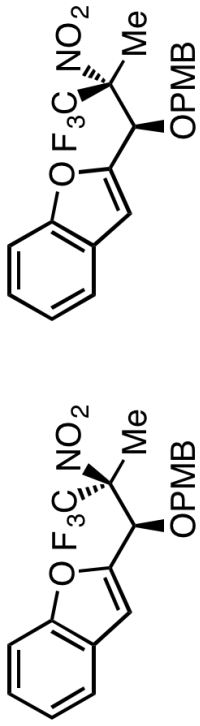
Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03108F33-58.2.fid
Solvent	CDCl ₃
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	362
Relaxation Delay	3.0000
Pulse Width	11.6200
Acquisition Time	0.4893
Acquisition Date	2015-05-05T18:08:00



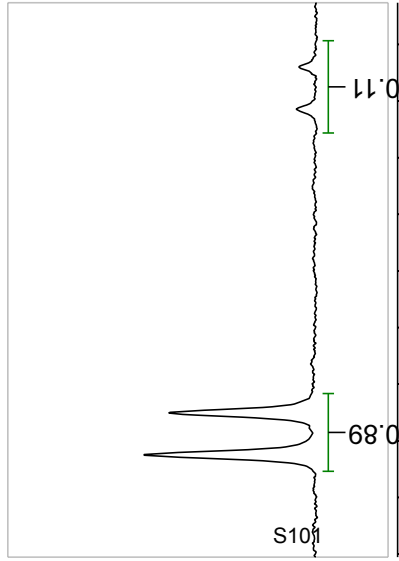
19A dr = 73:27 19B

0 -5 -10 -15 -20 -25 -30 -35 -40 -45 -50 -55 -60 -65 -70 -75 -80 -85 -90 -95 -100
f1 (ppm)

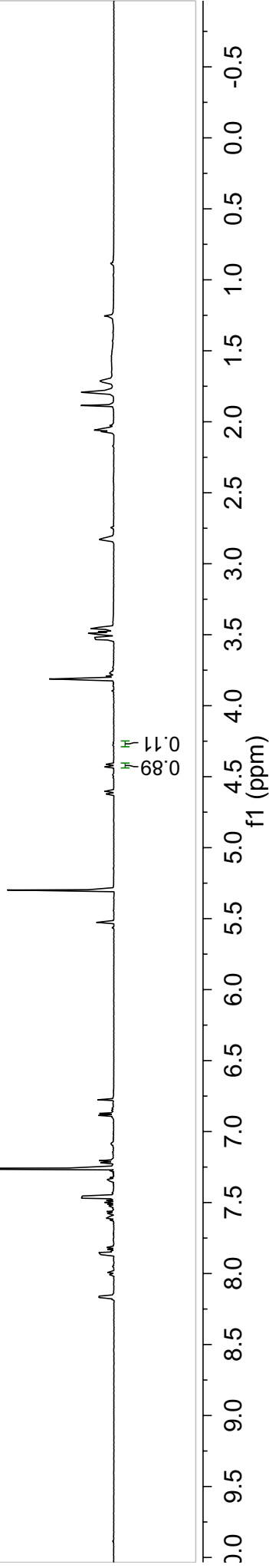
Parameter	Value
1 Title	DVR03127CRD.1.fid
2 Solvent	CDCl3
3 Temperature	300.0
4 Number of Scans	16
5 Receiver Gain	228
6 Relaxation Delay	1.0000
7 Pulse Width	10.7700
8 Spectrometer Frequency	600.32
9 Nucleus	¹ H



Crude
20A dr: 89:11 20B

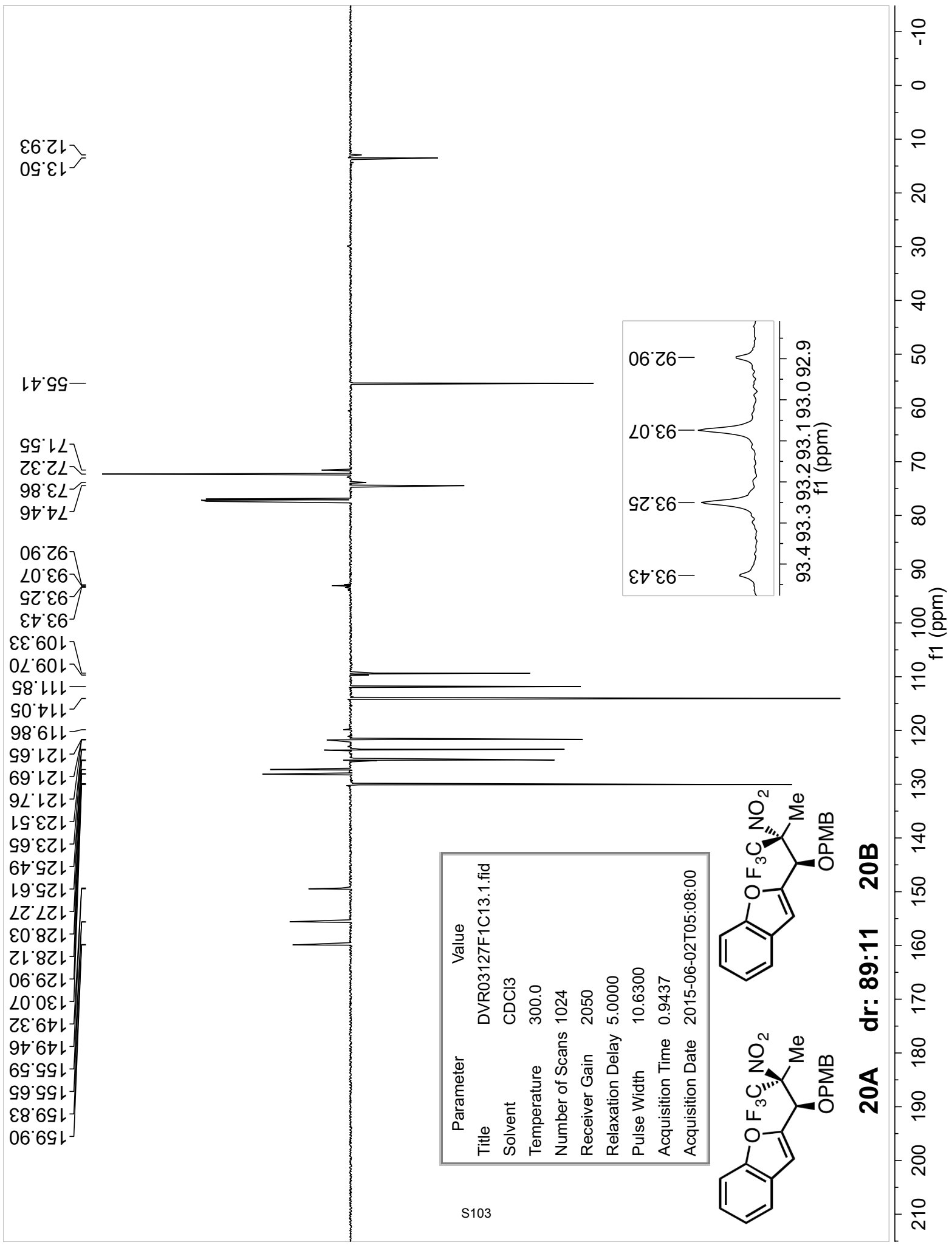


4.45 4.40 4.35 4.30 4.25
 f1 (ppm)

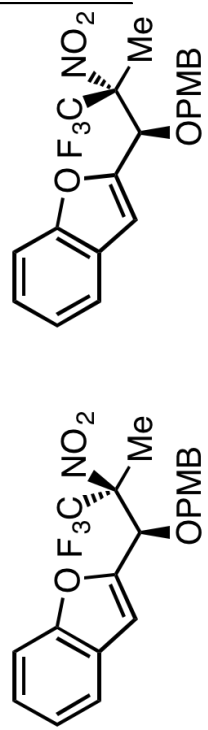


0.88
 0.88
 0.11
 0.11

3.0 9.5 9.0 8.5 8.0 7.5 7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 -0.5
 f1 (ppm)



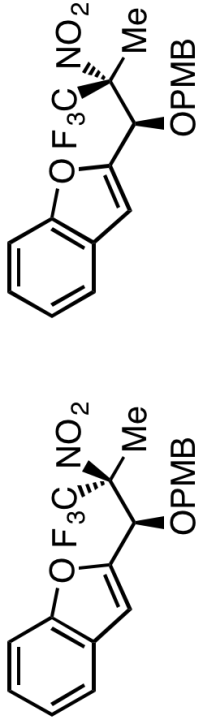
Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03127F1C13.1.fid
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	1024
Receiver Gain	2050
Relaxation Delay	5.0000
Pulse Width	10.6300
Acquisition Time	0.9437
Acquisition Date	2015-06-02T05:08:00



20A dr: 89:11 20B

-72.05
-73.16

Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03127F1.3.fid
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	362
Relaxation Delay	3.0000
Pulse Width	11.6200
Acquisition Time	0.4893
Acquisition Date	2015-05-26T02:12:00

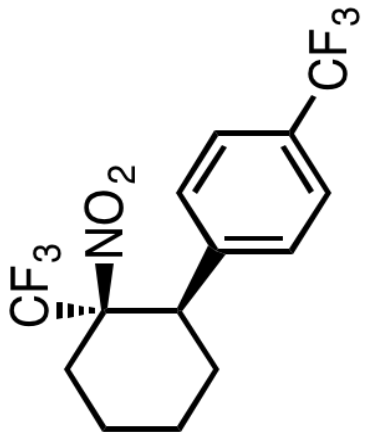


20A dr: 89:11 20B

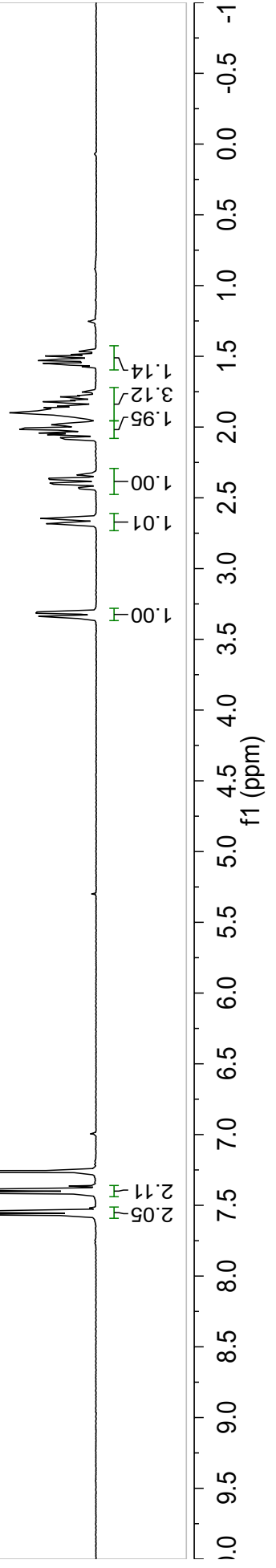


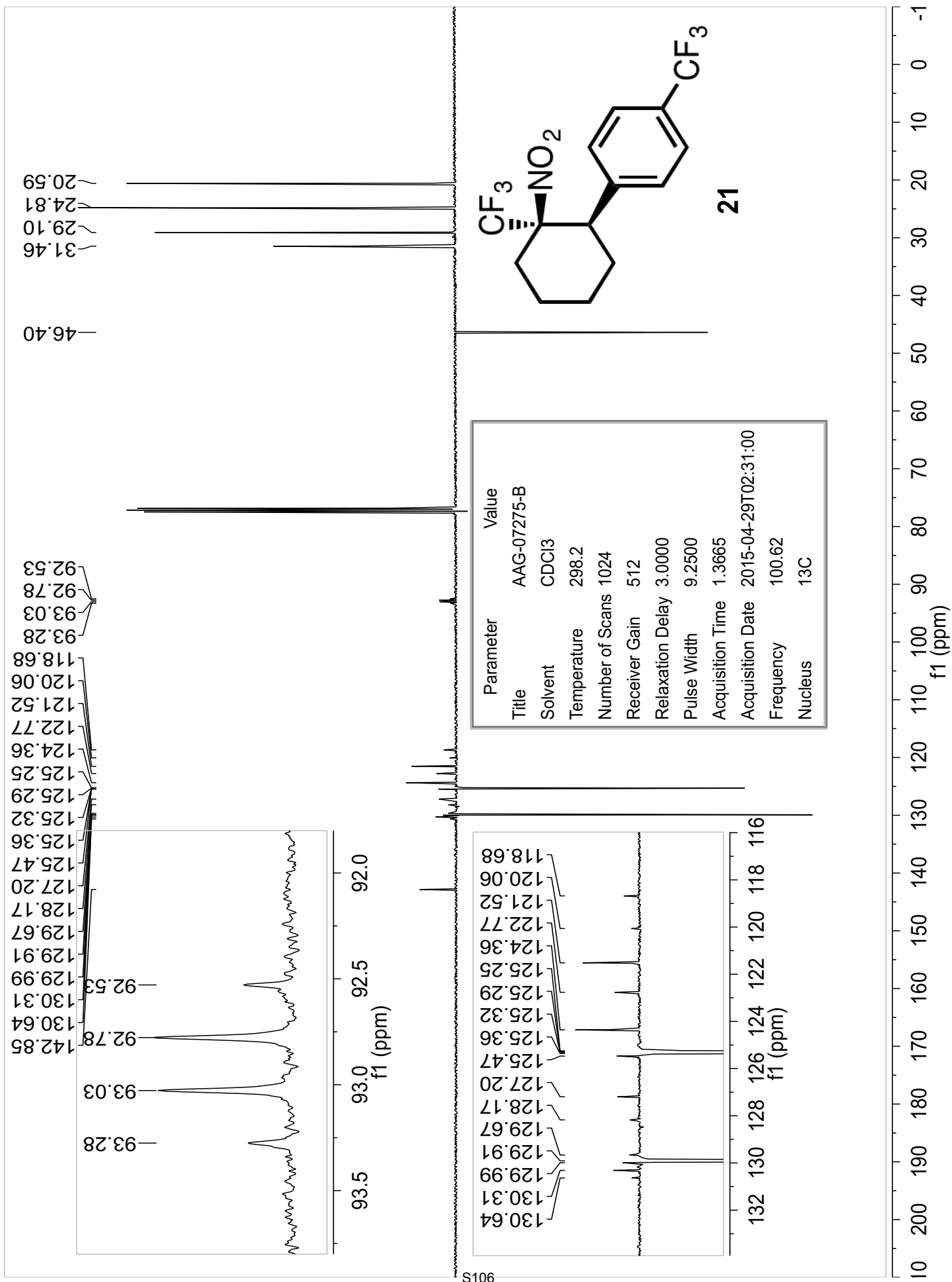
7.57
7.54
7.41
7.39
7.26
3.35
3.34
3.32
3.31
2.68
2.65
2.44
2.43
2.40
2.40
2.37
2.36
2.34
2.33
2.09
2.07
2.05
2.04
2.04
2.02
2.01
1.99
1.98
1.98
1.91
1.90
1.89
1.87
1.86
1.85
1.84
1.82
1.81
1.80
1.79
1.78
1.76
1.75
1.57
1.56
1.55
1.54
1.53
1.52
1.51
1.50
1.49
1.48
1.47
1.45

Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-07275-B
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	298.2
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	6
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	15.0000
Acquisition Time	3.9584
Acquisition Date	2015-04-28T18:33:00
Frequency	400.13
Nucleus	1H

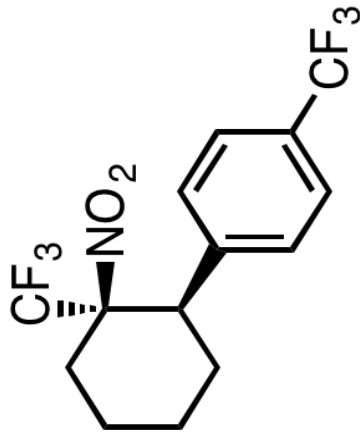


21





Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-07275-B
Solvent	CDCl ₃
Temperature	298.2
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	575
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	15.0300
Acquisition Time	0.8717
Acquisition Date	2015-04-29T03:04:00
Frequency	376.46
Nucleus	¹⁹ F



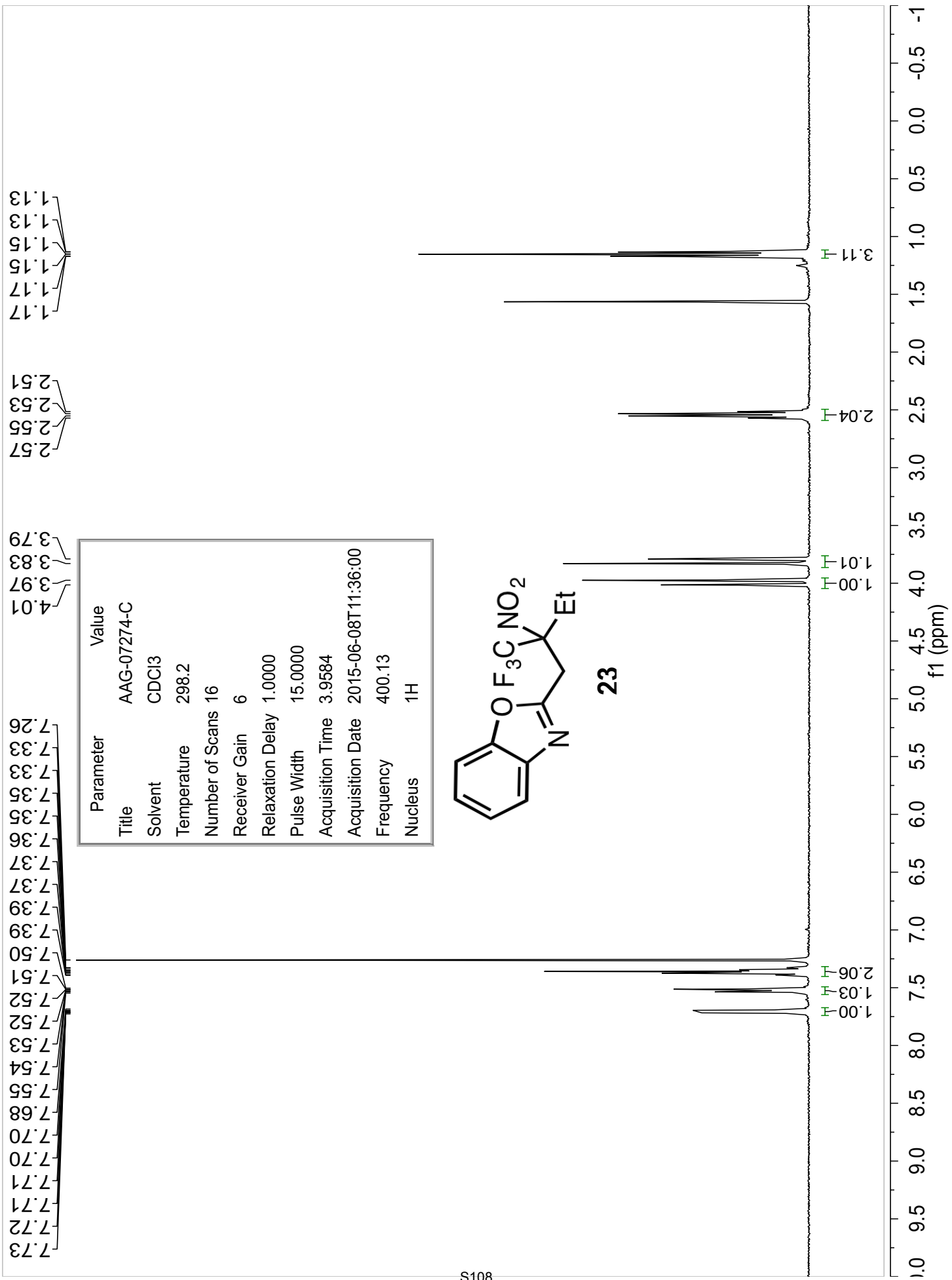
21

-62.67

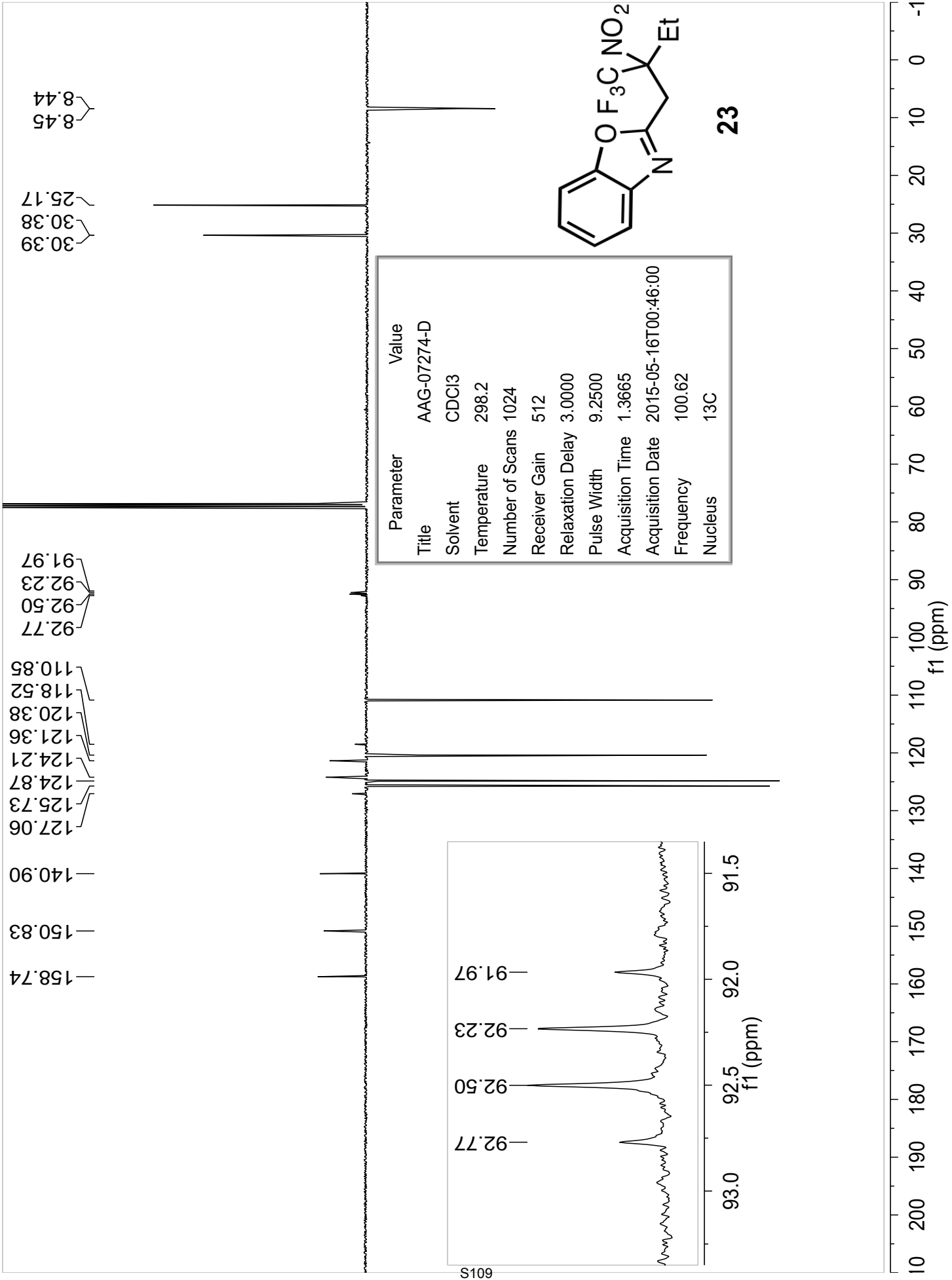
-70.86

-5 -10 -15 -20 -25 -30 -35 -40 -45 -50 -55 -60 -65 -70 -75 -80 -85 -90 -95 -100

f1 (ppm)



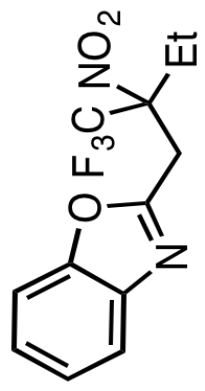
Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-07274-C
Solvent	CDCl ₃
Temperature	298.2
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	6
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	15.0000
Acquisition Time	3.9584
Acquisition Date	2015-06-08T11:36:00
Frequency	400.13
Nucleus	¹ H



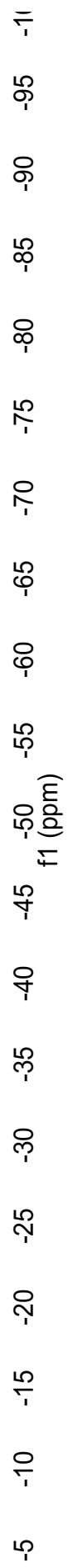
6015

-72.86

Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-07274-D
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	298.1
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	1024
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	15.0300
Acquisition Time	0.8717
Acquisition Date	2015-05-14T19:01:00
Frequency	376.46
Nucleus	19F



23

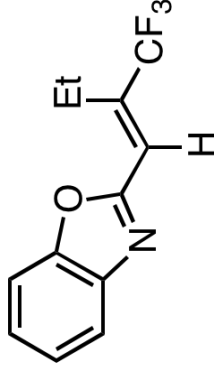


1.32
1.30
1.29

2.99
2.98
2.96
2.95

7.80
7.79
7.78
7.78
7.78
7.57
7.57
7.56
7.42
7.42
7.41
7.41
7.40
7.39
7.38
7.38
7.37
7.37
7.26
6.96

Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03132A.1.fid
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	181
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	10.7700
Acquisition Time	2.7263
Acquisition Date	2015-06-22T22:11:00



24

3.23 H

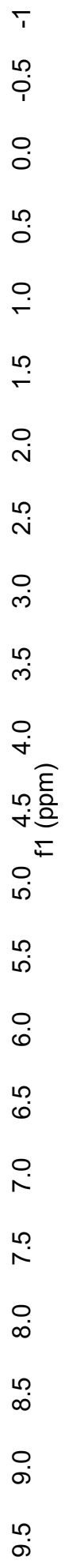
2.09 H

0.94 H

2.00 H

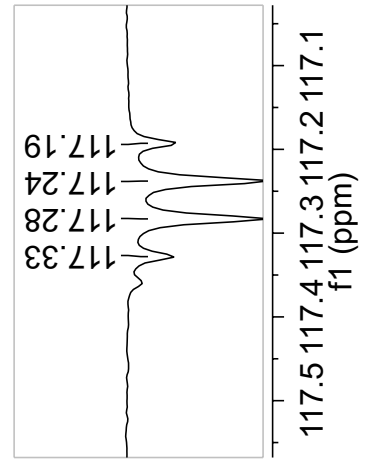
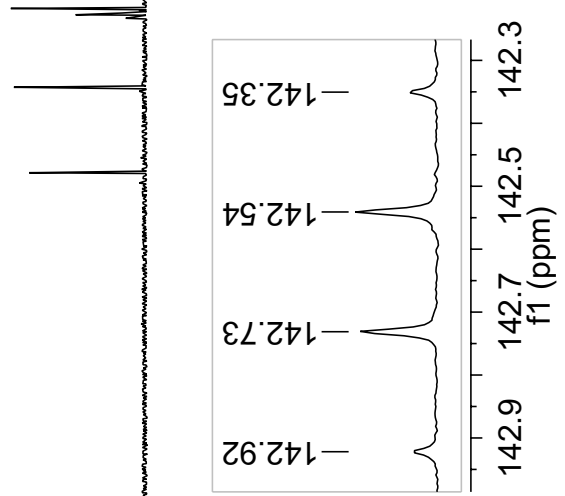
0.94 H

0.93 H

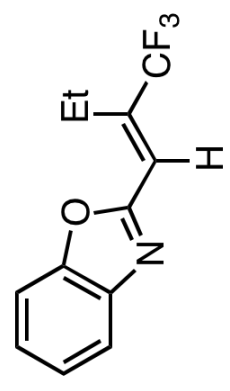


159.62
150.38
142.92
142.73
142.54
142.35
141.86
126.31
125.06
123.24
120.82
117.33
117.28
117.24
117.19
110.87

21.03
13.23



Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03132F2C13.1.fid
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	1024
Receiver Gain	2050
Relaxation Delay	5.0000
Pulse Width	10.6300
Acquisition Time	0.9437
Acquisition Date	2015-06-02T22:10:00

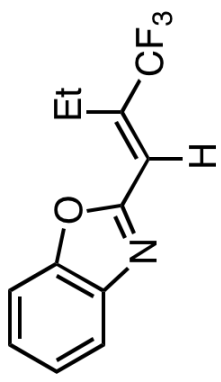


24



-68.26

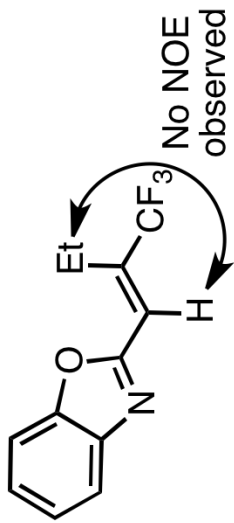
Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03132F2.2.fid
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	362
Relaxation Delay	3.0000
Pulse Width	11.6200
Acquisition Time	0.4893
Acquisition Date	2015-06-02T16:25:00



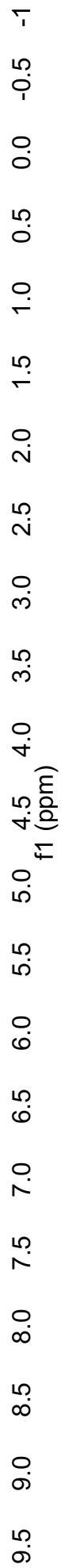
24

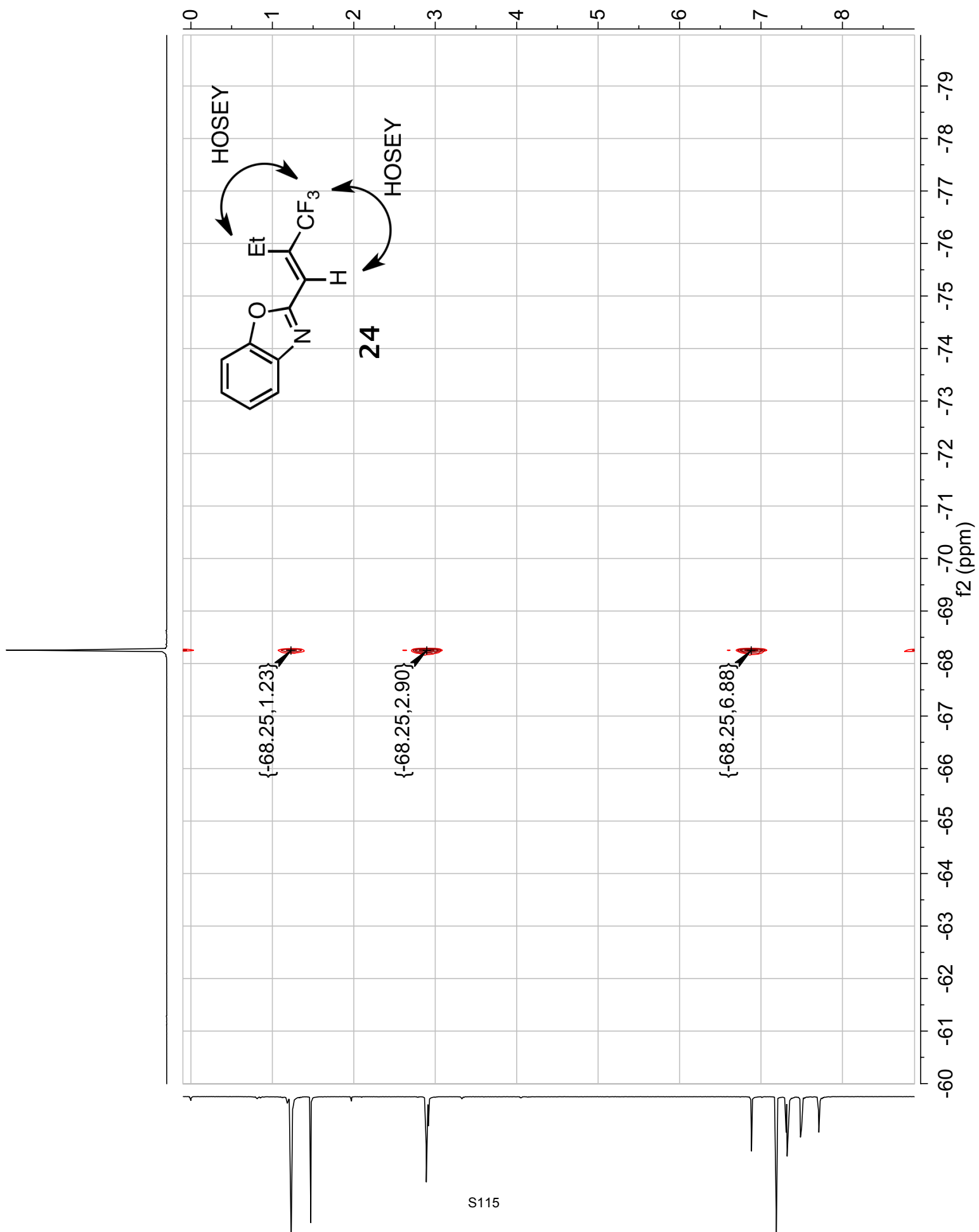


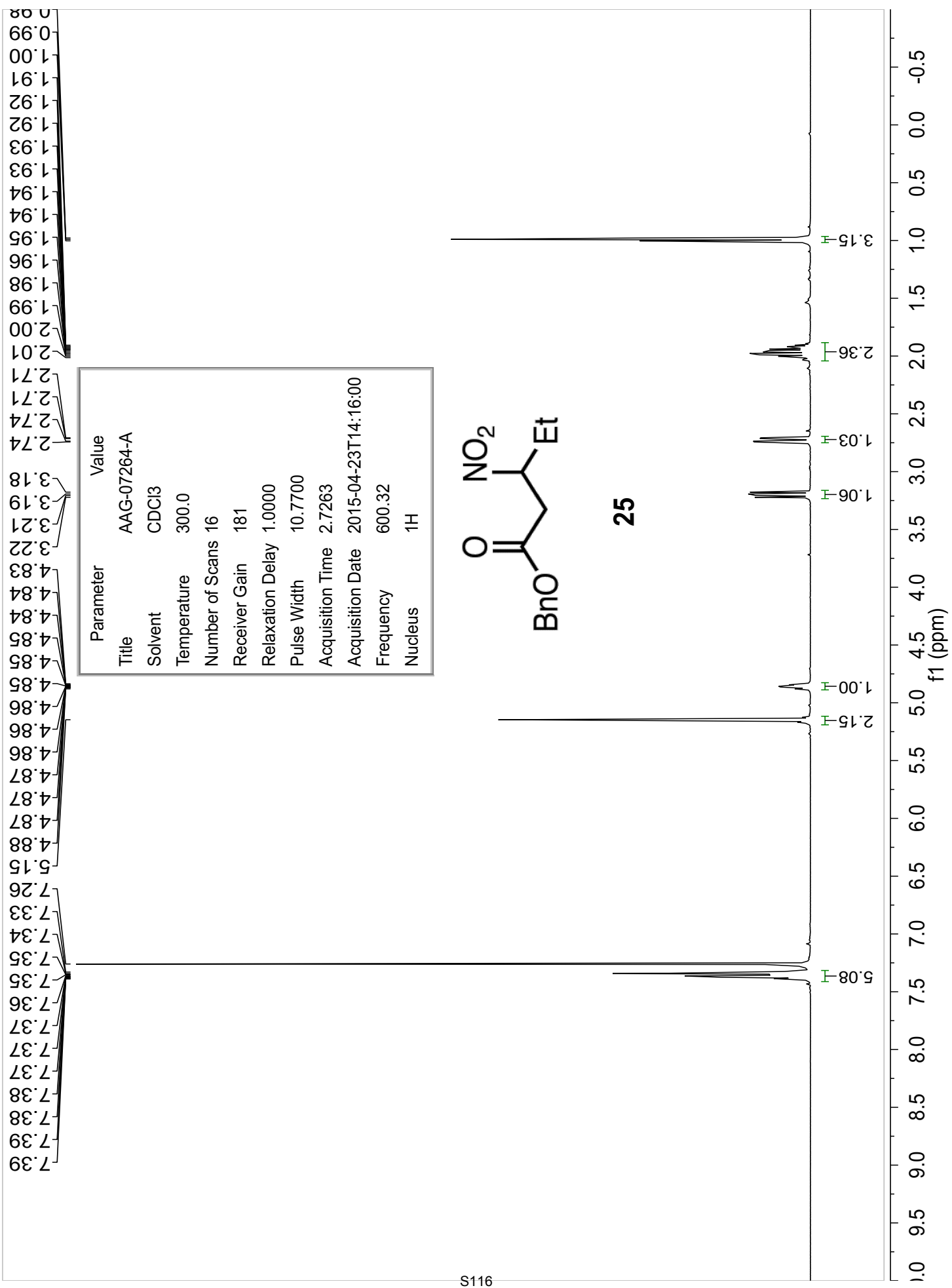
Parameter	Value
Title	DVER03132A1NOE.2.fid
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	298.2
Number of Scans	64
Receiver Gain	18
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	15.0000
Acquisition Time	2.0448
Acquisition Date	2015-06-26T19:37:00



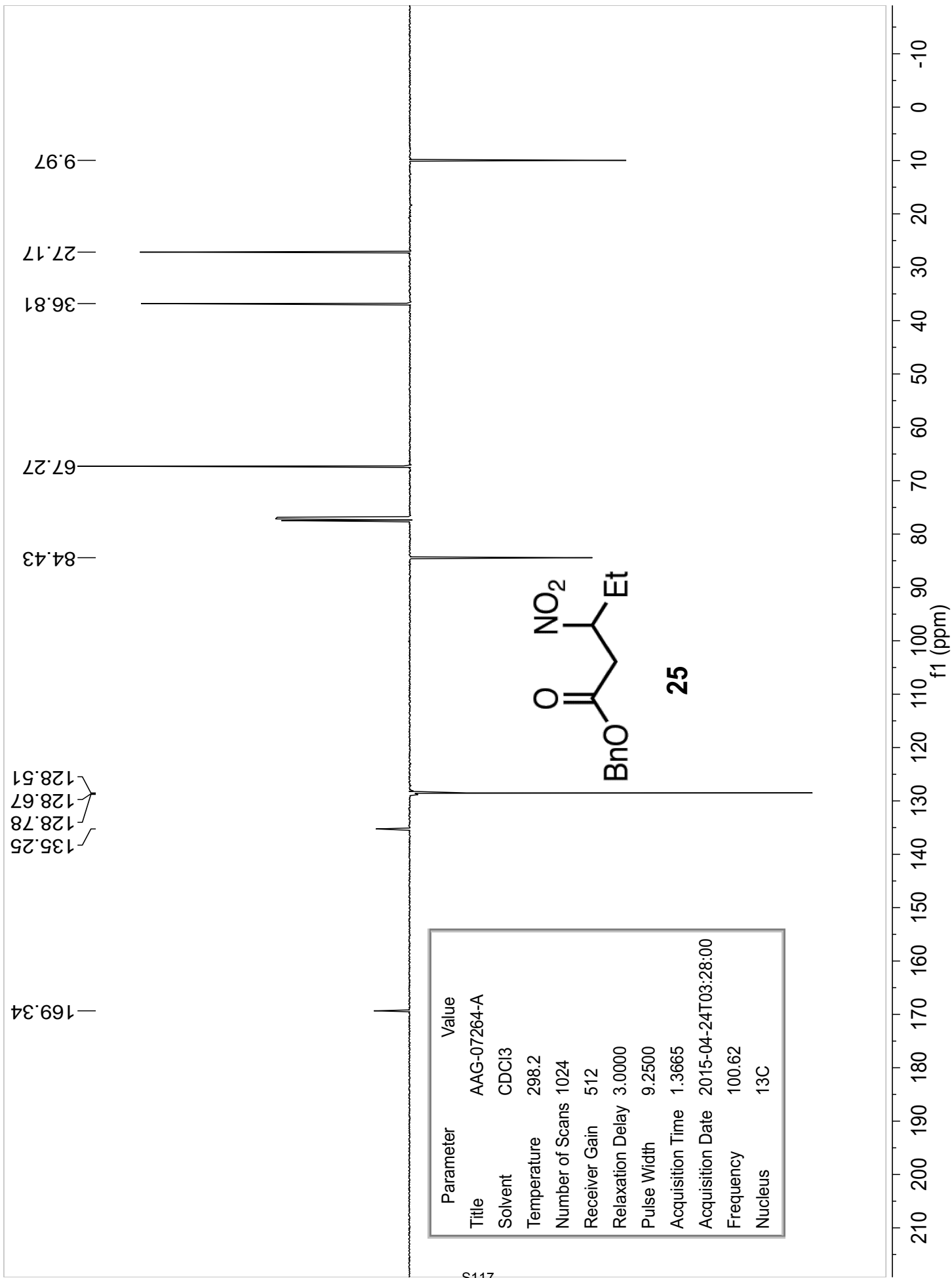
24





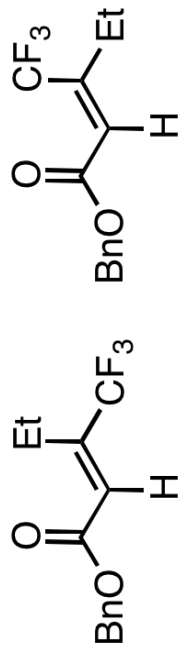


Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-07264-A
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	181
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	10.7700
Acquisition Time	2.7263
Acquisition Date	2015-04-23T14:16:00
Frequency	600.32
Nucleus	¹ H

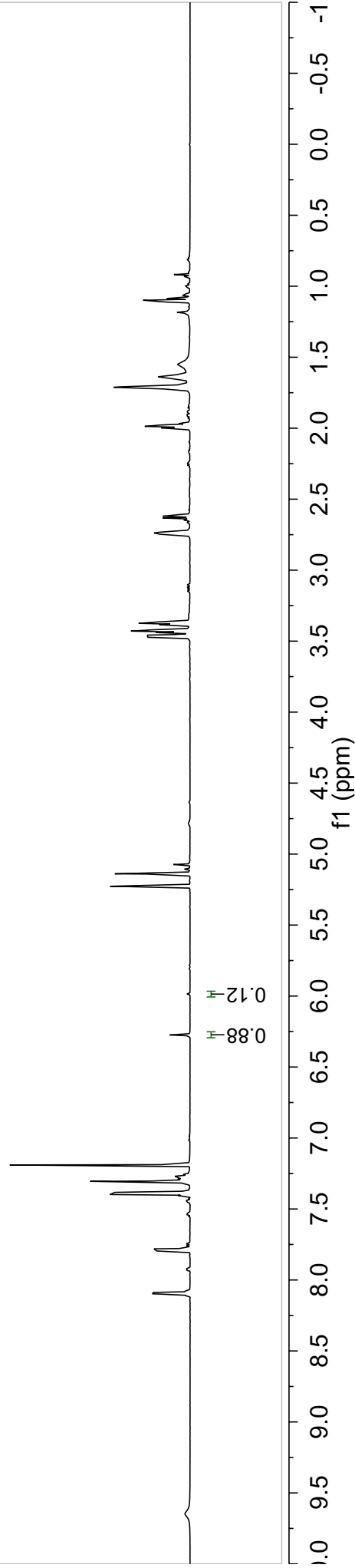
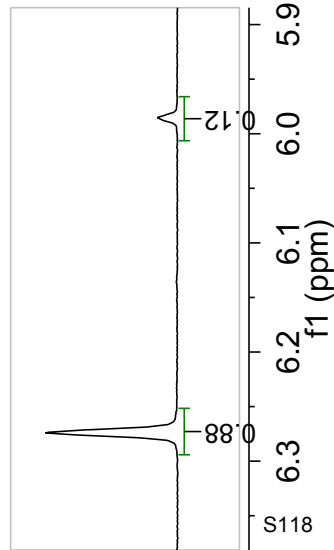


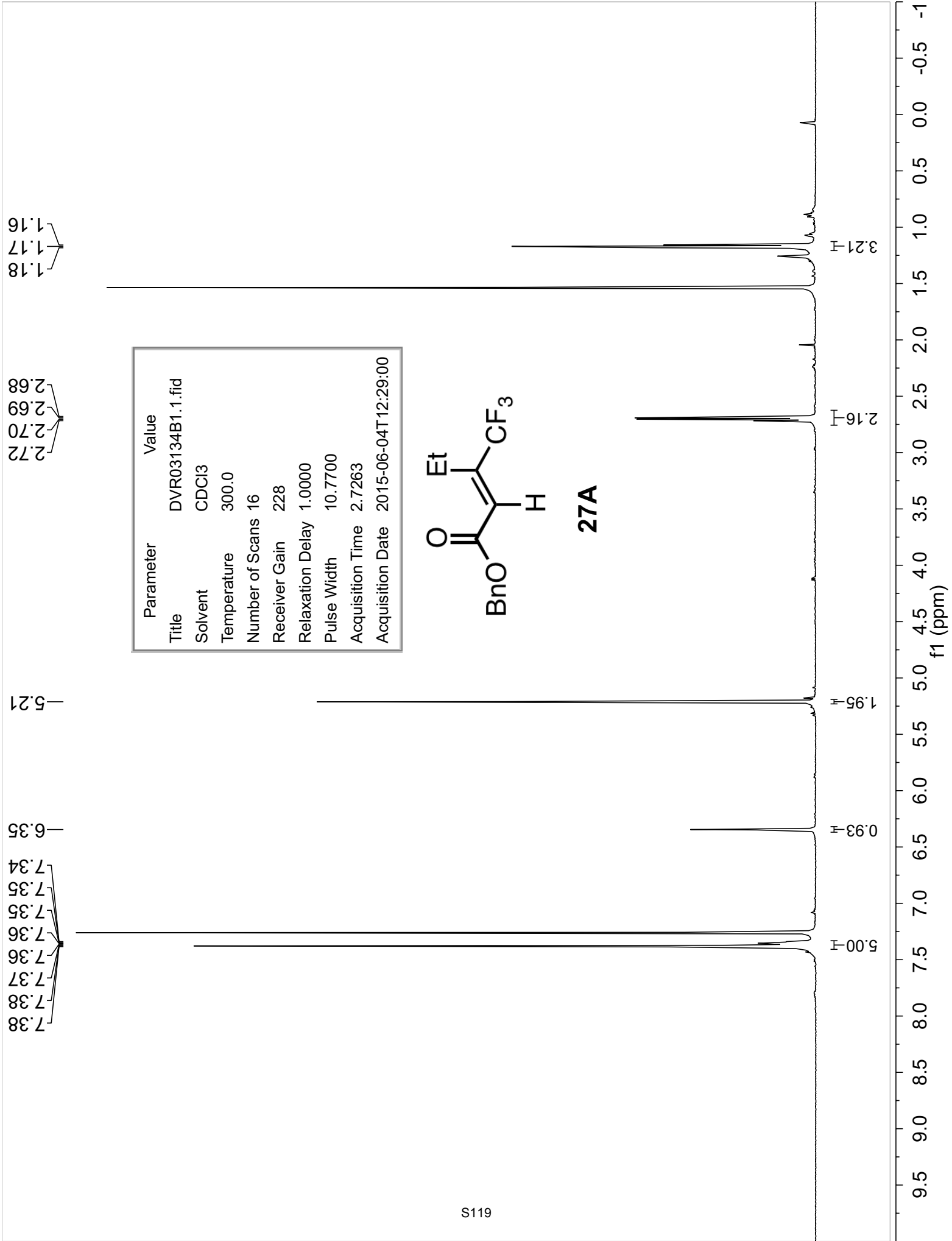
Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-07264-A
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	298.2
Number of Scans	1024
Receiver Gain	512
Relaxation Delay	3.0000
Pulse Width	9.2500
Acquisition Time	1.3665
Acquisition Date	2015-04-24T03:28:00
Frequency	100.62
Nucleus	13C

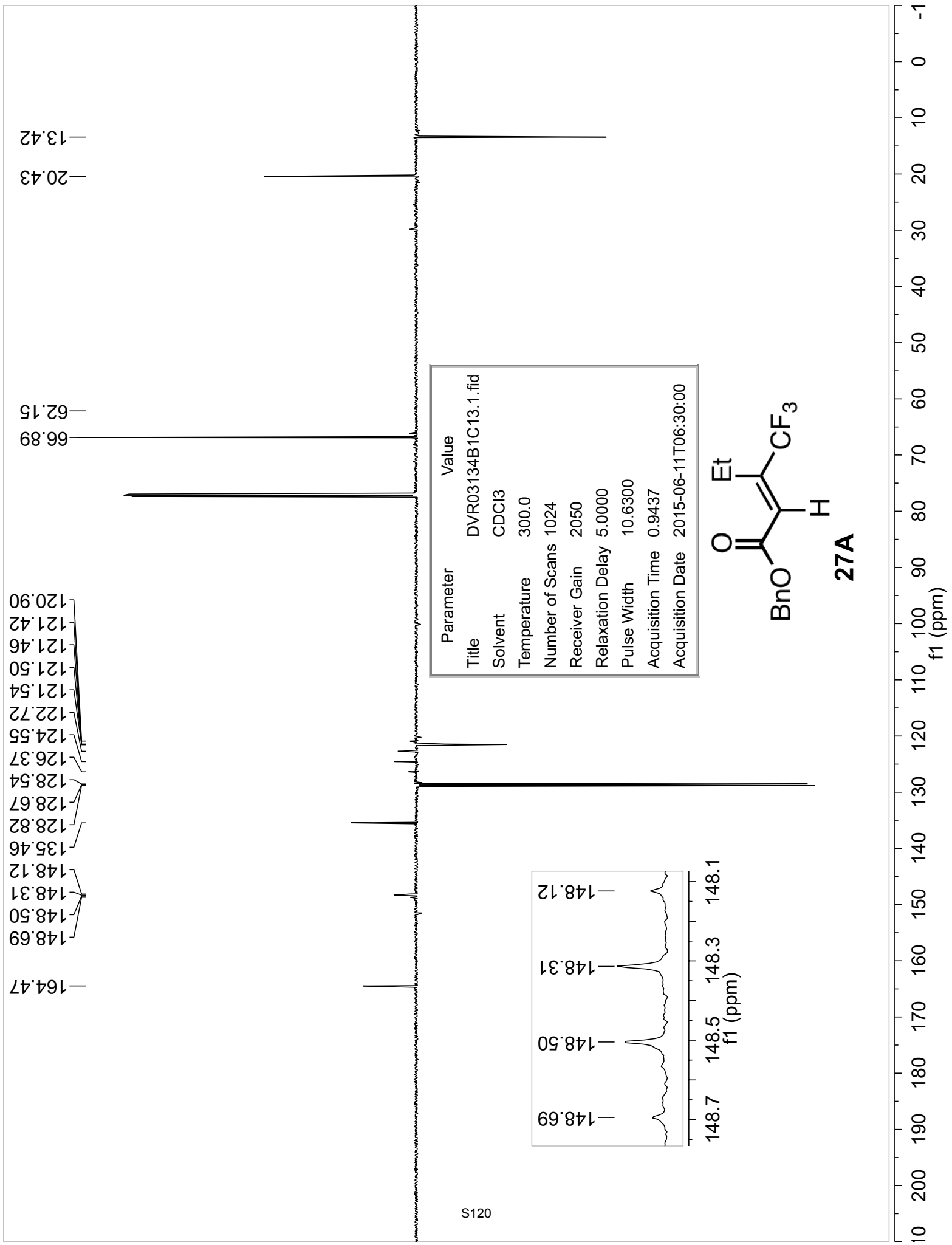
Parameter	Value
1 Title	DVR03134CRD.1.fid
2 Solvent	CDCl3
3 Temperature	300.0
4 Number of Scans	16
5 Receiver Gain	161
6 Relaxation Delay	1.0000
7 Pulse Width	10.7700
8 Spectrometer Frequency	600.32
9 Nucleus	¹ H



Crude
27A E:Z = 88:12 **27B**

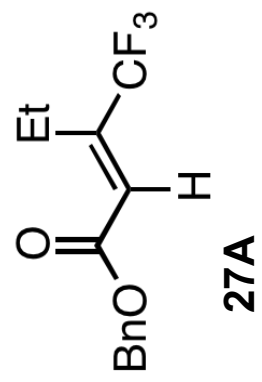


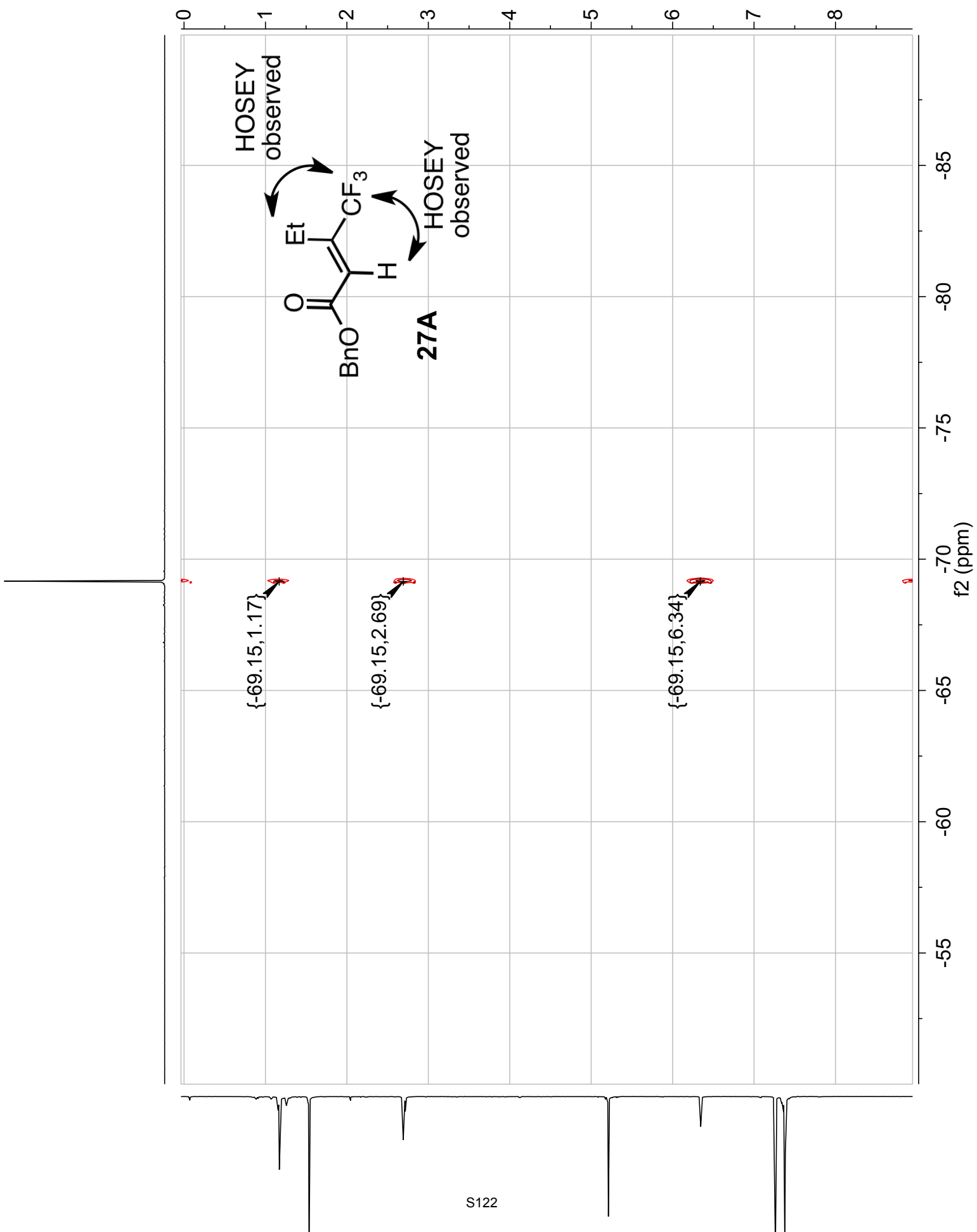




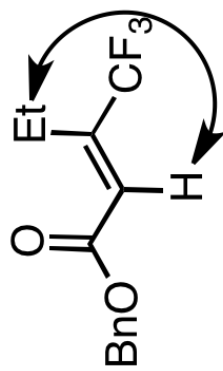
-69.17

Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03134B1.2.fid
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	362
Relaxation Delay	3.0000
Pulse Width	11.6200
Acquisition Time	0.4893
Acquisition Date	2015-06-04T12:32:00





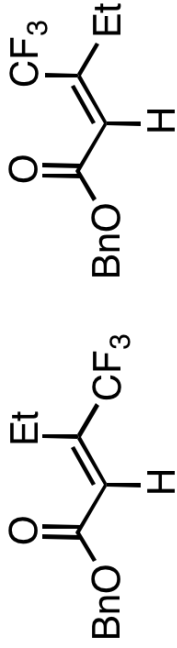
Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03134B1 NOE.2.fid
Solvent	CDCl ₃
Temperature	298.2
Number of Scans	64
Receiver Gain	18
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	15.0000
Acquisition Time	2.0448
Acquisition Date	2015-06-26T19:02:00



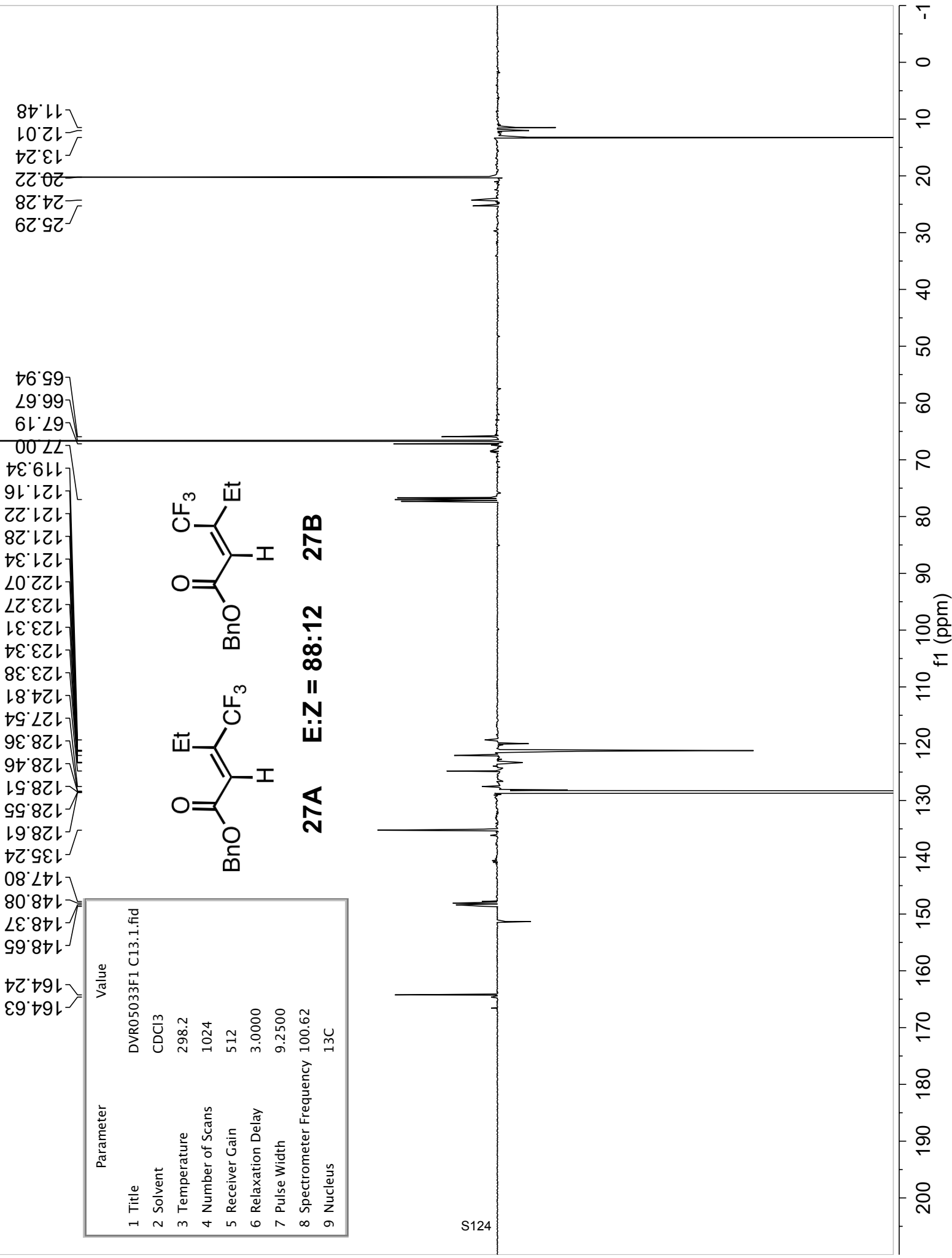
27A No NOE
observed



Parameter	Value
1 Title	DVR05033F1 C13.1.fid
2 Solvent	CDCl3
3 Temperature	298.2
4 Number of Scans	1024
5 Receiver Gain	512
6 Relaxation Delay	3.0000
7 Pulse Width	9.2500
8 Spectrometer Frequency	100.62
9 Nucleus	¹³ C



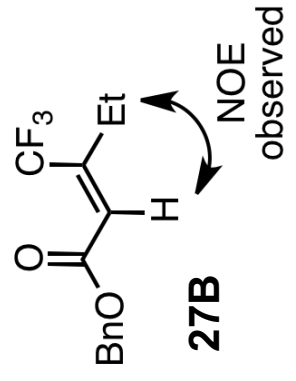
27A E:Z = 88:12 27B



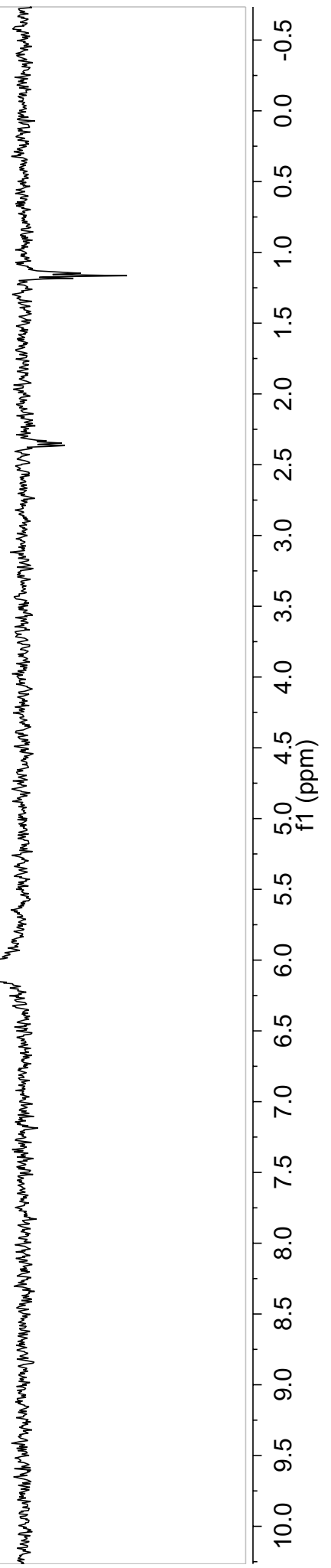
89.111
81.111

33.522
23.522

Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03134F2A.2.fid
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	298.2
Number of Scans	64
Receiver Gain	18
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	15.0000
Acquisition Time	2.0448
Acquisition Date	2015-06-04T08:00:00



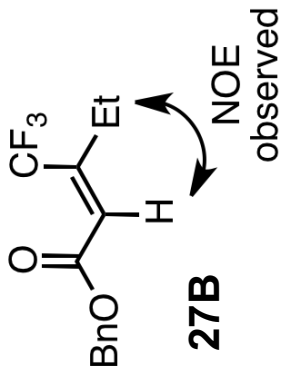
60.9



2.38
2.37
2.35
2.33
1.16
1.15

6.09

Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03134F2A.3.fid
Solvent	CDC13
Temperature	298.2
Number of Scans	64
Receiver Gain	25
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	15.0000
Acquisition Time	2.0448
Acquisition Date	2015-06-04T08:07:00

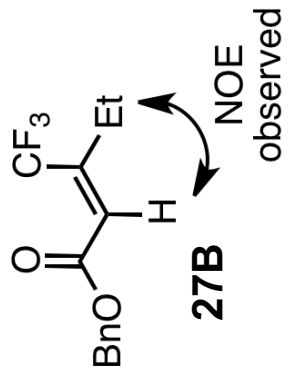


12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 -1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6 -7

1.15
1.17
1.18
2.33
2.37
2.38

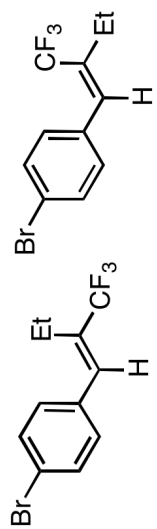
6.09

Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03134F2A.4.fid
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	298.2
Number of Scans	64
Receiver Gain	25
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	15.0000
Acquisition Time	2.0448
Acquisition Date	2015-06-04T08:14:00



2.11
2.09
2.08
2.07
2.01
2.01
2.00
2.00
1.99
1.99
1.98
1.97
0.91
0.90
0.89
0.87
0.86
0.85

Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03142A2.2.fid
Solvent	C6D6
Temperature	297.3
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	181
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	10.7700
Acquisition Time	2.7263
Acquisition Date	2015-06-29T23:02:00



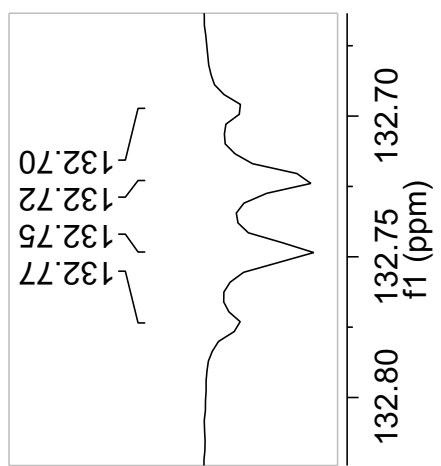
7.18
7.18
7.18
7.16
7.14
7.13
7.13
7.12
7.12
7.11
6.79
6.77
6.72
6.56
6.55
6.12

0.49
2.01
0.78
1.00
2.03
0.39
2.16
0.83
3.13
1.24

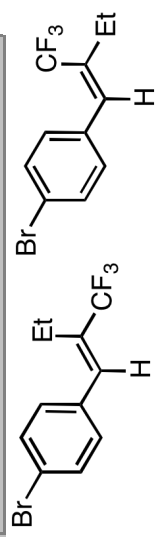


25.93
19.80
13.43
13.15

121.28
122.09
122.15
122.61
123.10
123.97
124.93
125.78
126.76
127.60
130.15
130.17
130.19
130.20
130.51
130.76
130.81
130.85
130.89
130.89
131.33
131.93
132.70
132.72
132.75
132.77
133.06
133.24
133.42
133.61
134.39

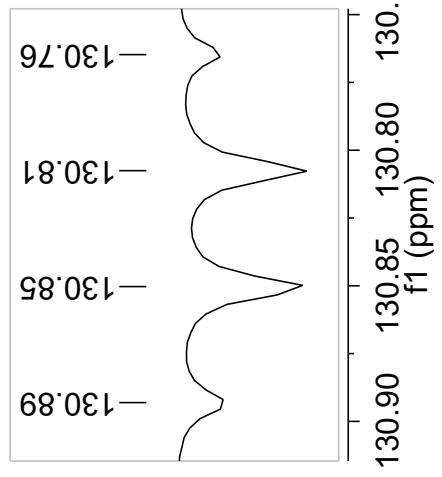


Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03142A.3.fid
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	1024
Receiver Gain	2050
Relaxation Delay	5.0000
Pulse Width	10.6300
Acquisition Time	0.9437
Acquisition Date	2015-06-17T05:49:00



28A E:Z = 72:28 28B

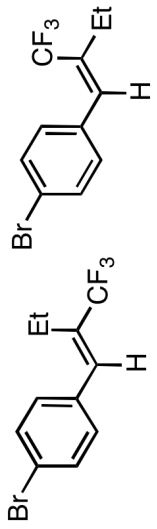
S129



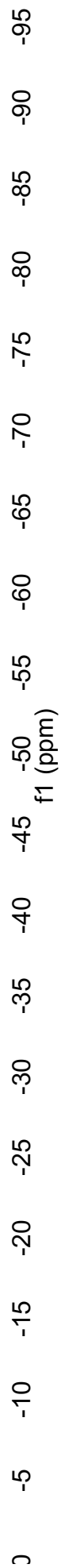
10 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 -1

59.43
66.67

Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03142A.2.fid
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	300.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	181
Relaxation Delay	3.0000
Pulse Width	11.6200
Acquisition Time	0.4893
Acquisition Date	2015-06-16T16:16:00

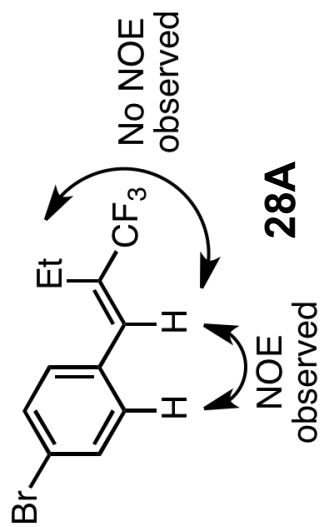


28A E:Z = 72:28 28B



6.73

Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03142A2 NOE.2.fid
Solvent	C6D6
Temperature	298.1
Number of Scans	64
Receiver Gain	16
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	15.0000
Acquisition Time	2.0448
Acquisition Date	2015-06-30T18:08:00



28A

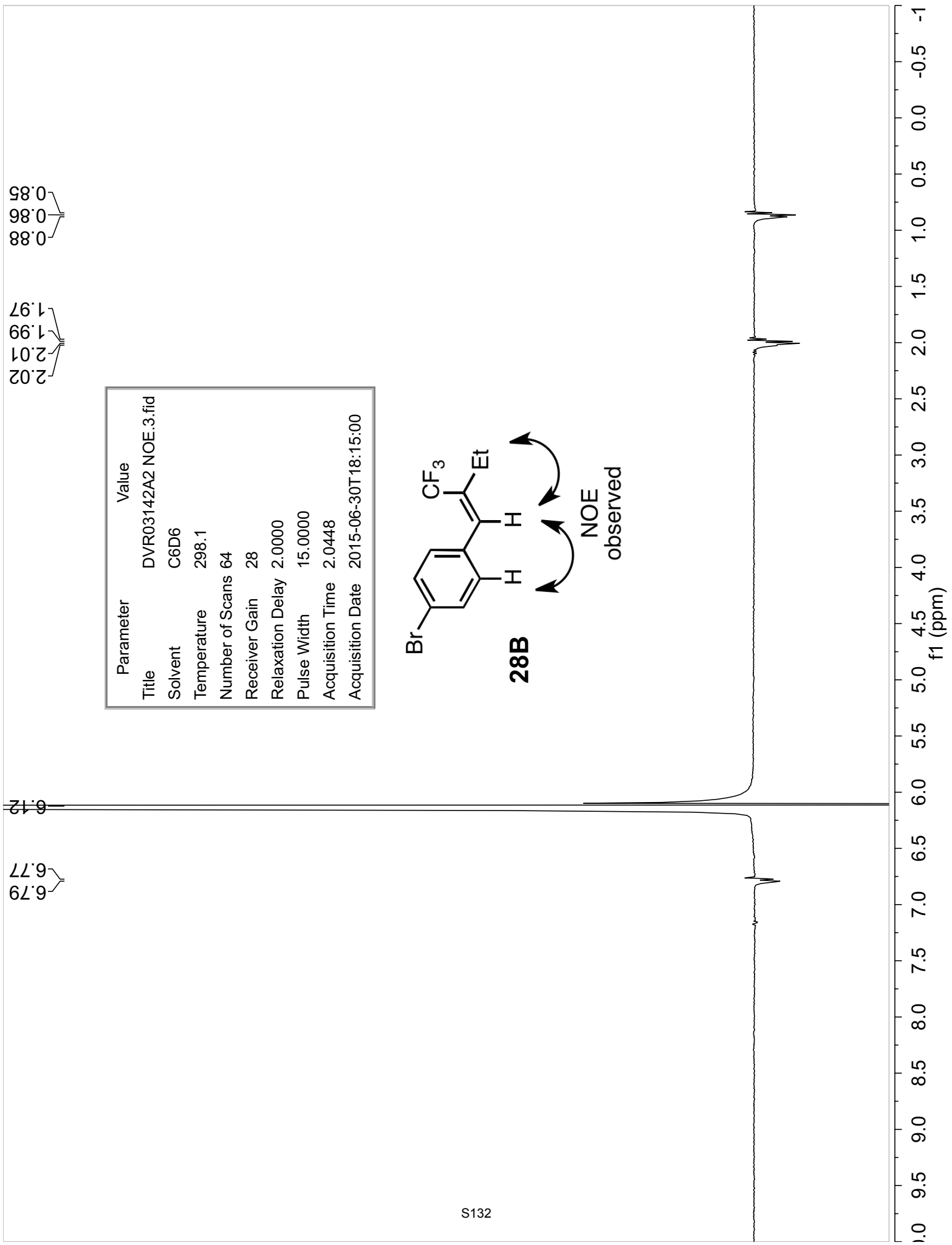
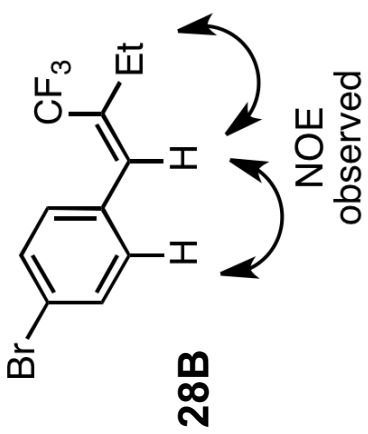


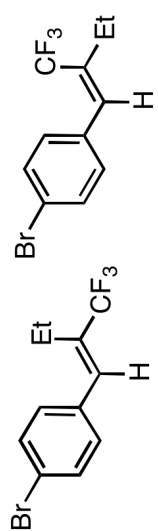
0.88
0.86
0.85

2.02
2.01
1.99
1.97

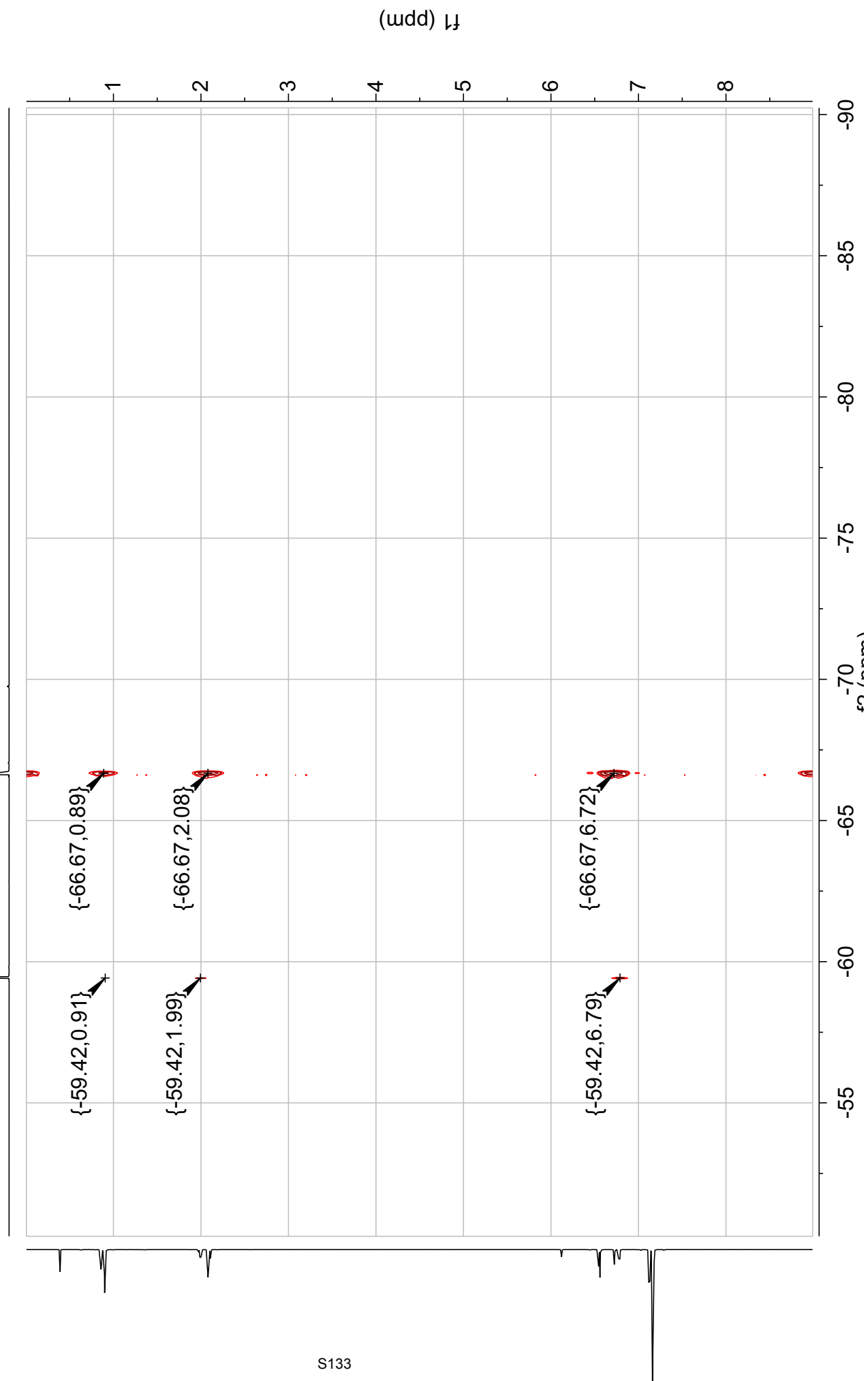
6.79
6.77

Parameter	Value
Title	DVR03142A2 NOE.3.fid
Solvent	C6D6
Temperature	298.1
Number of Scans	64
Receiver Gain	28
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	15.0000
Acquisition Time	2.0448
Acquisition Date	2015-06-30T18:15:00

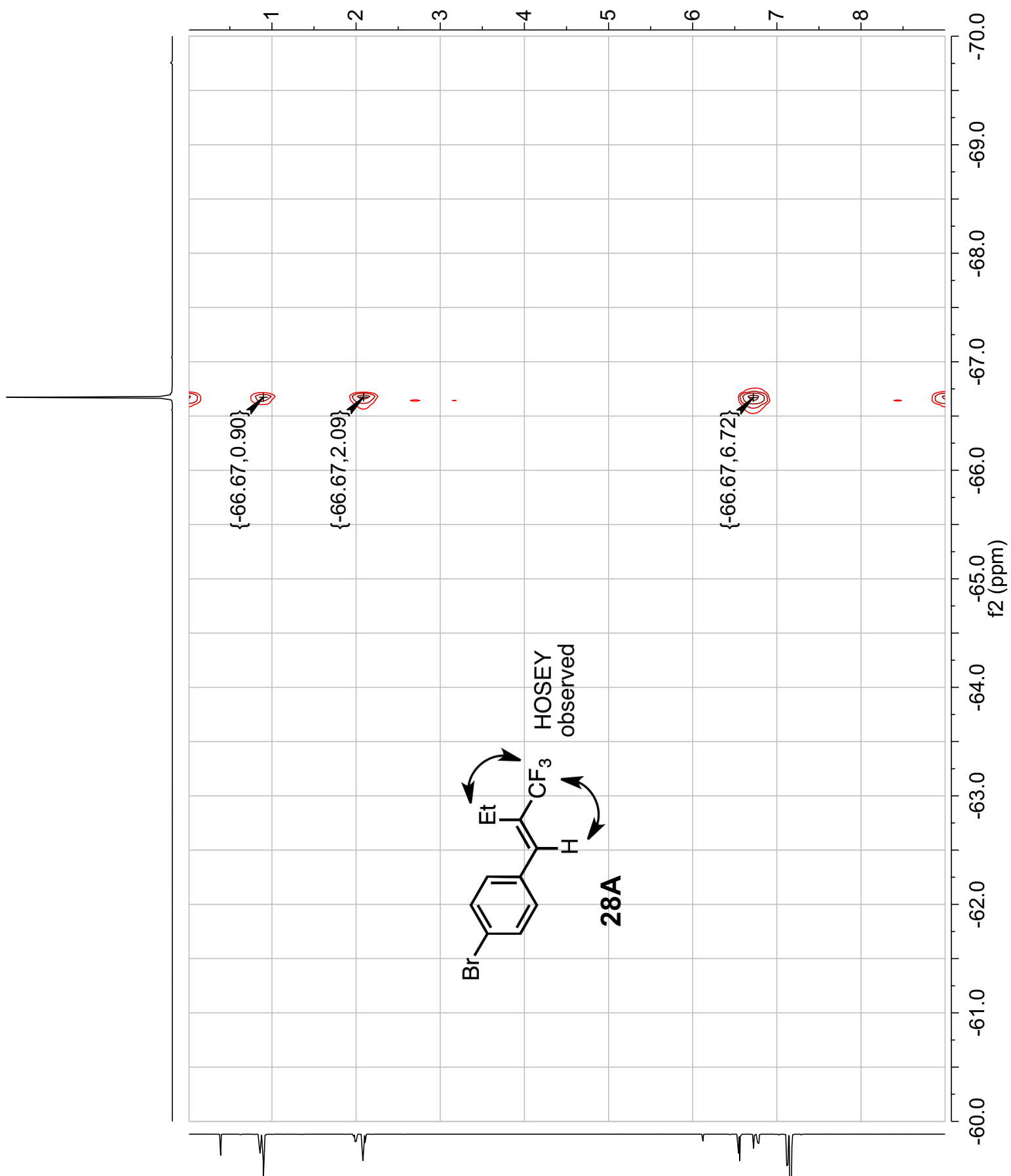


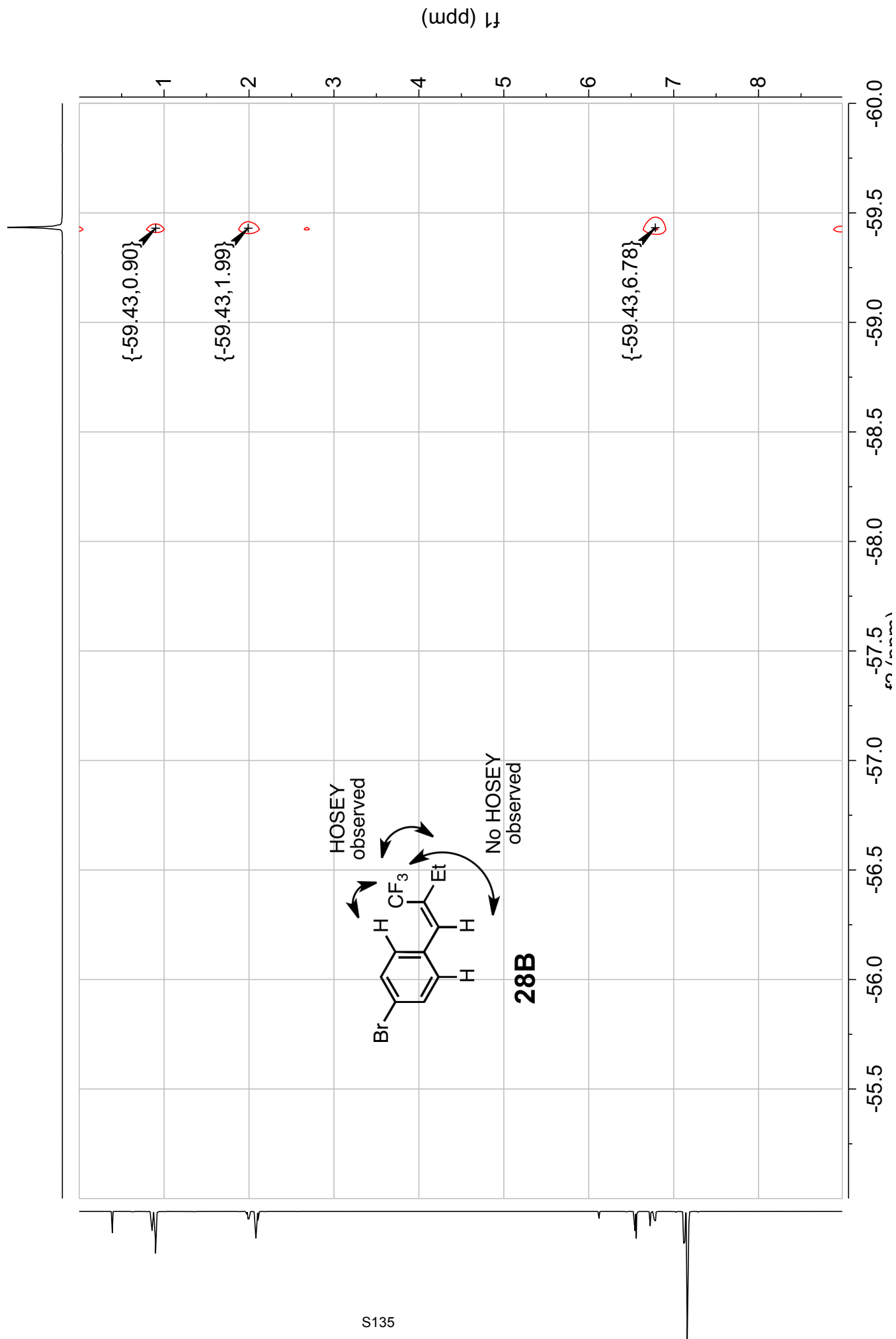


28A E:Z = 72:28 28B



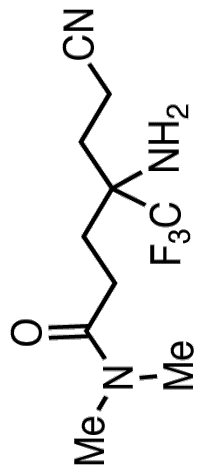
(u,dd) 1,3





3.02
2.93
2.80
2.78
2.76
2.74
2.72
2.67
2.65
2.64
2.60
2.58
2.57
2.55
2.54
2.53
2.51
2.50
2.49
2.48
2.46
2.33
2.32
2.30
2.29
2.28
2.26
2.24
2.22
2.20
2.19
2.18
2.17
2.15
2.13
2.12
2.11
2.10
2.07

Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-08210-C
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	298.2
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	11
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	15.0000
Acquisition Time	3.9584
Acquisition Date	2015-05-28T18:22:00
Frequency	400.13
Nucleus	1H

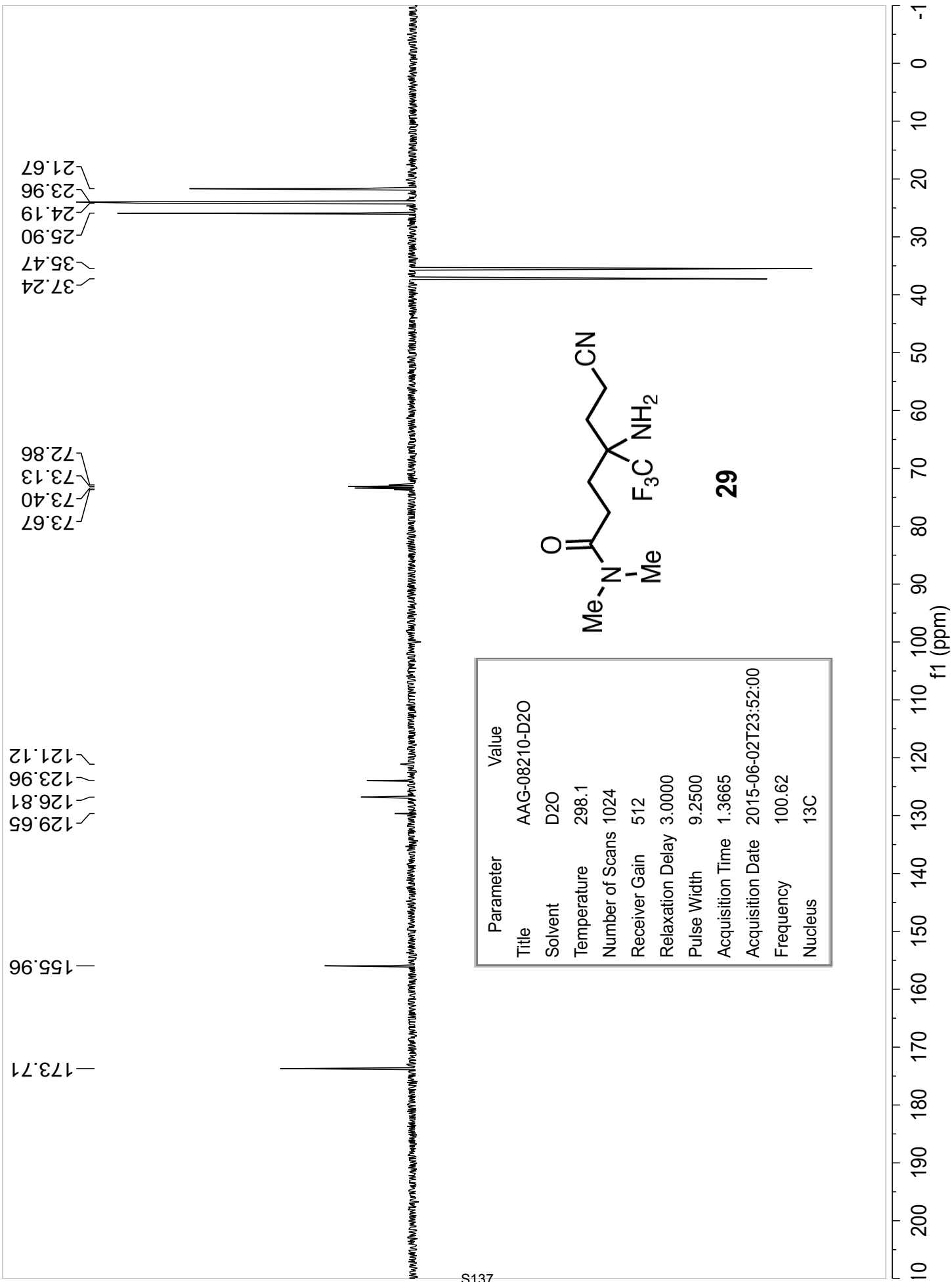


29

3.00
3.09
1.10
1.17
2.04
4.31

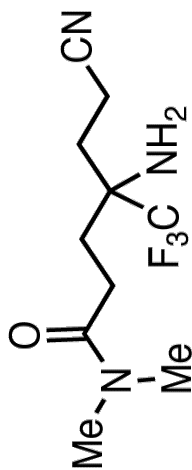
1.0 9.5 9.0 8.5 8.0 7.5 7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 -0.5 -1

f1 (ppm)

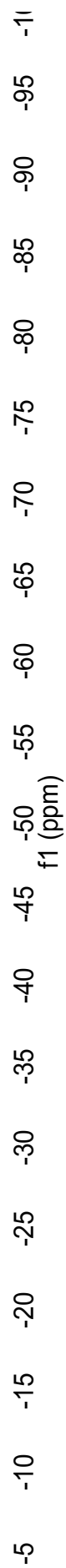


76.92

Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-08210-C
Solvent	CDCl ₃
Temperature	298.2
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	1626
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	15.0300
Acquisition Time	0.8717
Acquisition Date	2015-05-28T18:25:00
Frequency	376.46
Nucleus	¹⁹ F

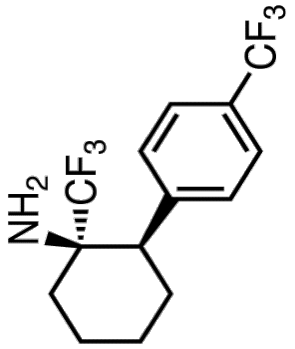


29

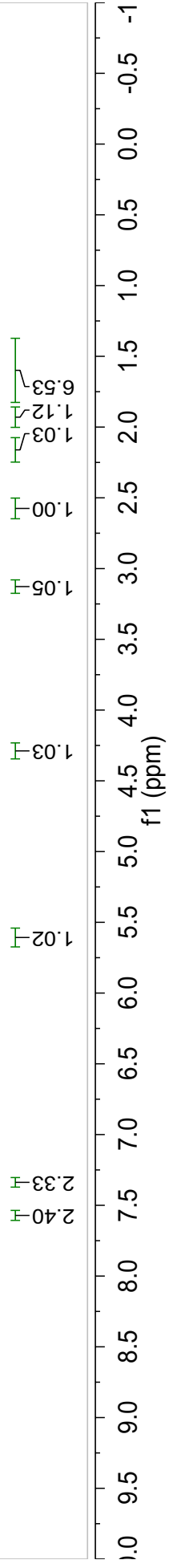


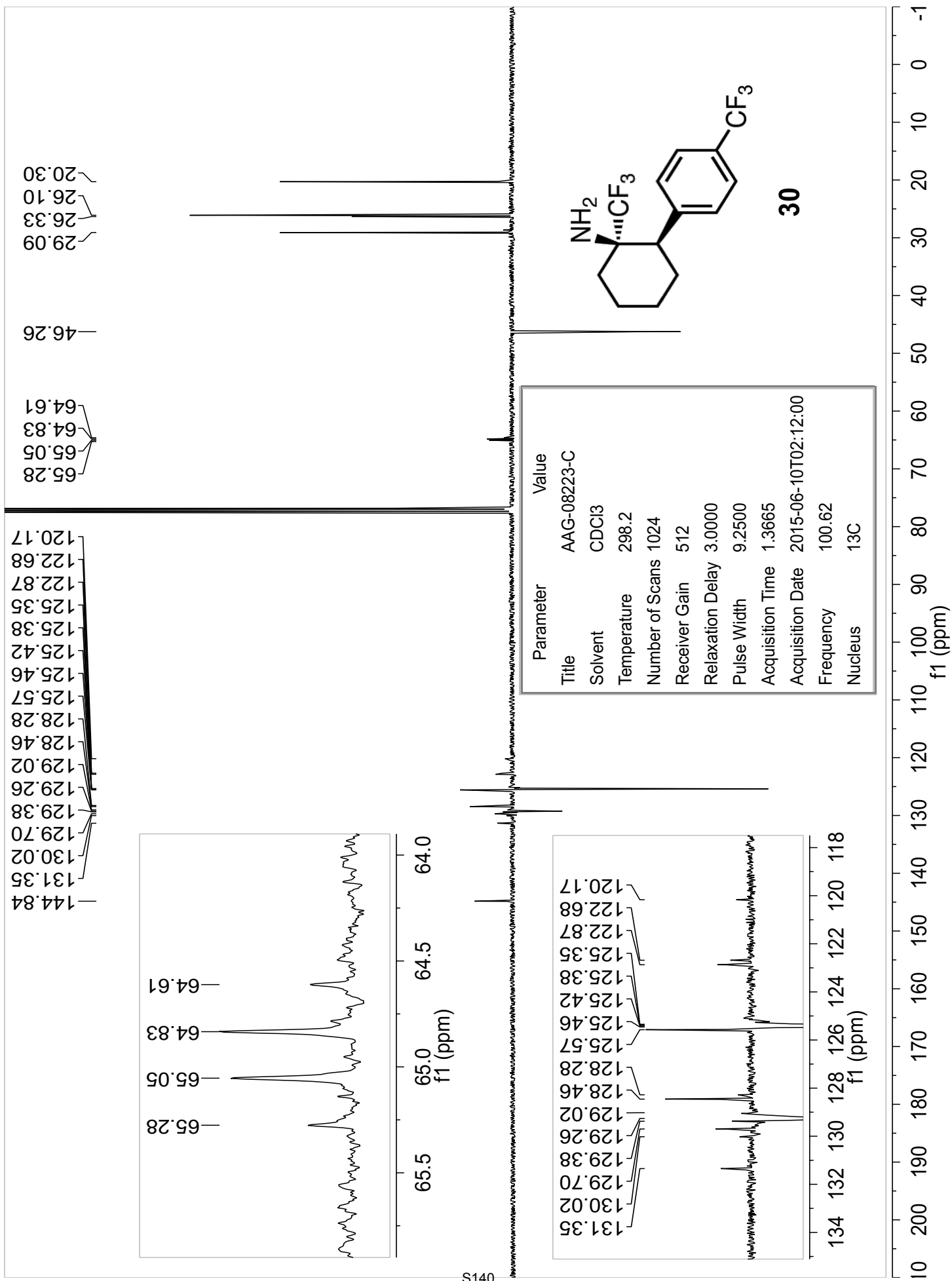
7.58
7.56
7.35
7.33
5.62
4.30
3.15
3.14
3.11
3.10
2.60
2.59
2.58
2.56
2.56
2.54
2.18
2.17
2.15
2.14
1.95
1.94
1.92
1.91
1.90
1.78
1.77
1.76
1.75
1.74
1.73
1.72
1.71
1.70
1.68
1.67
1.66
1.66
1.64
1.63
1.60
1.59
1.58
1.56
1.55
1.53
1.51
1.48
1.47
1.46
1.45
1.44
1.43

Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-08223-C
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	298.2
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	4
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	15.0000
Acquisition Time	3.9584
Acquisition Date	2015-06-09T18:36:00
Frequency	400.13
Nucleus	1H

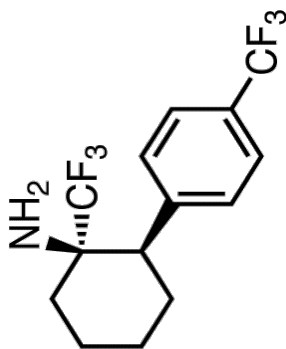


30





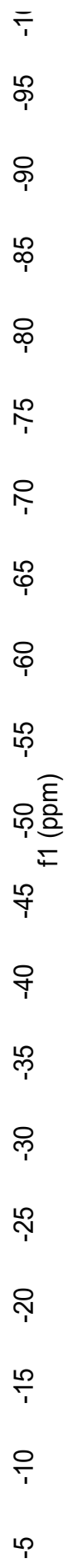
Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-07223-B
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	298.0
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	362
Relaxation Delay	3.0000
Pulse Width	11.6200
Acquisition Time	0.4893
Acquisition Date	2015-03-18T19:13:00
Frequency	564.81
Nucleus	19F

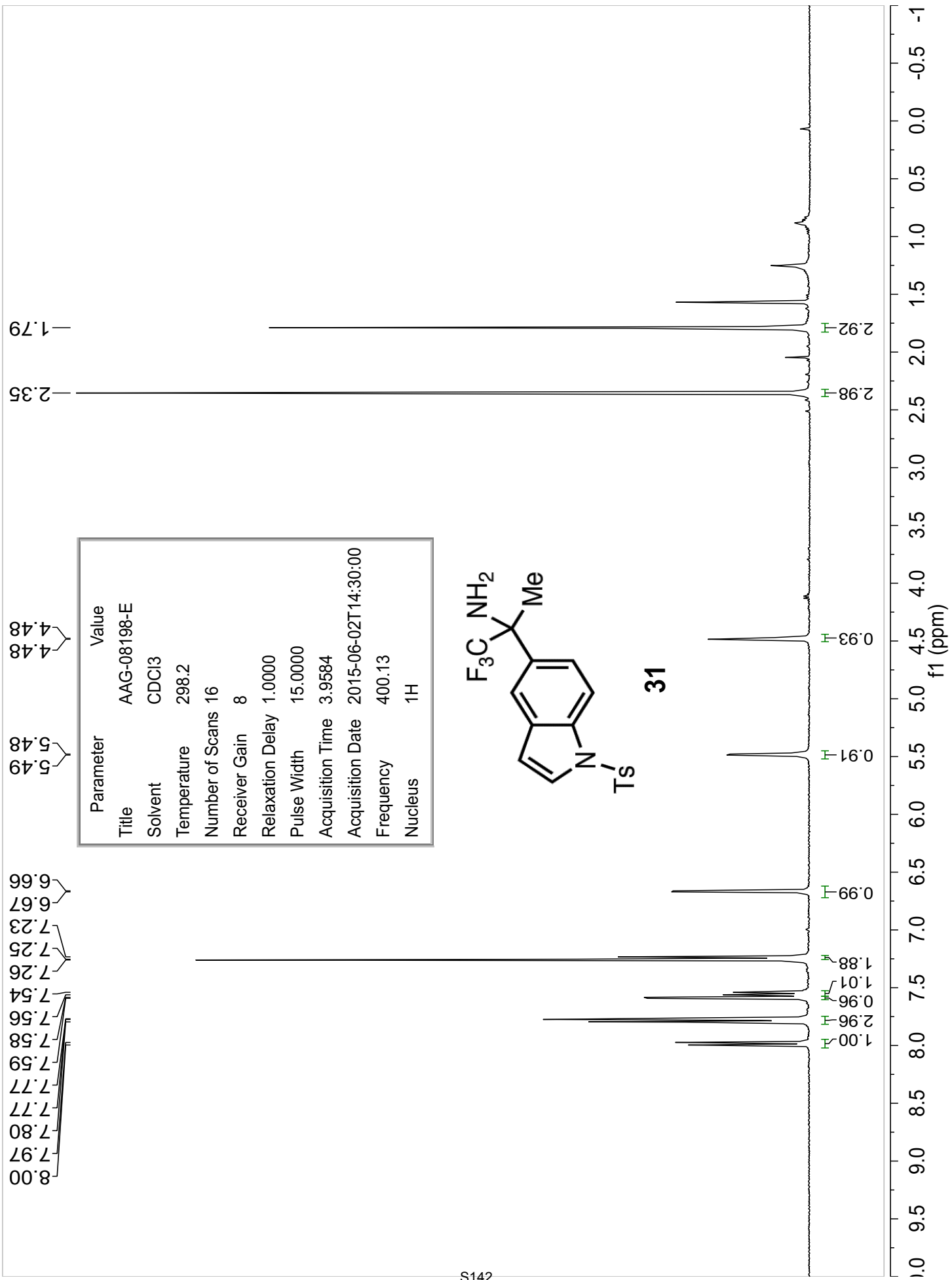


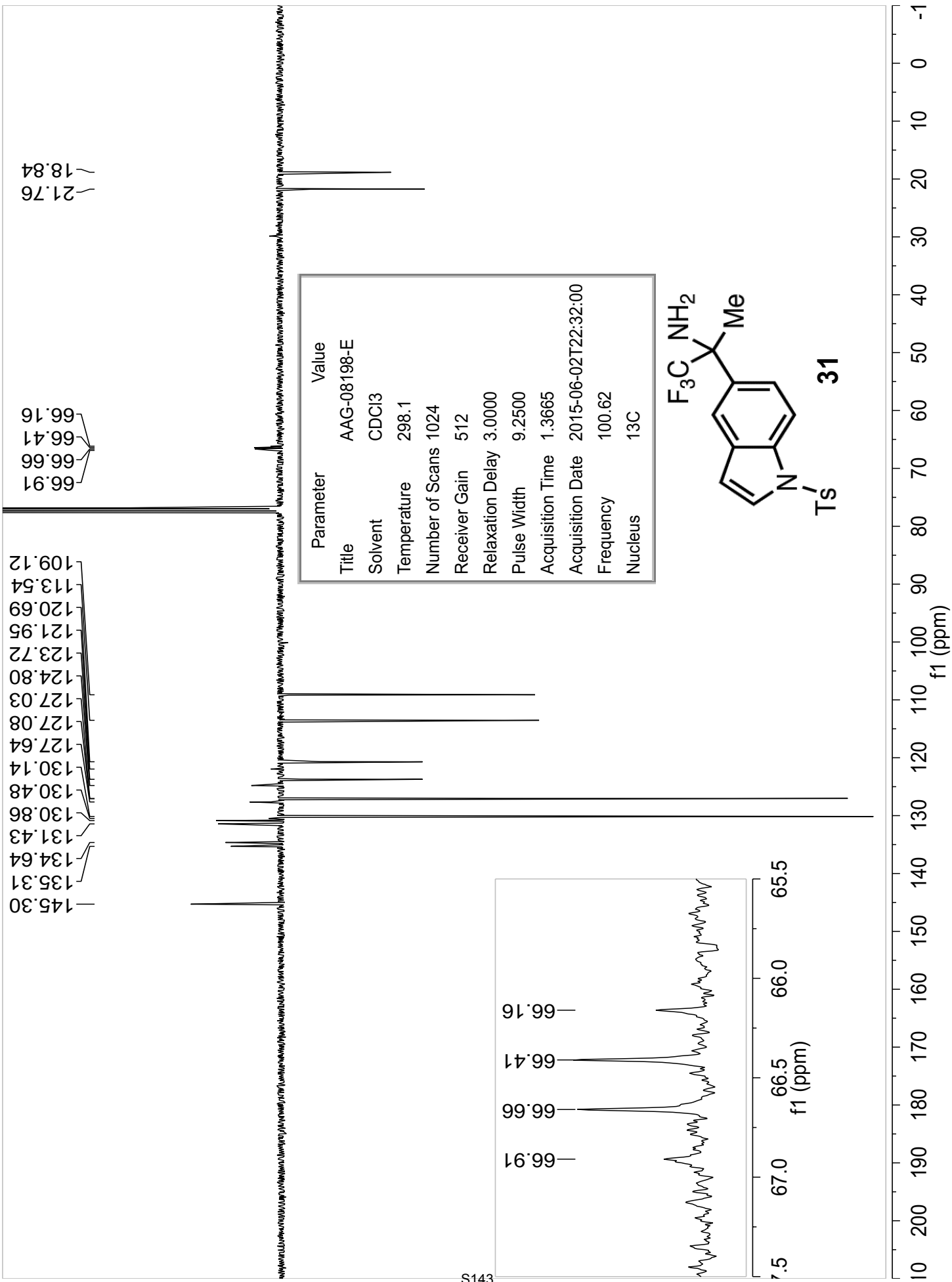
30

-78.45

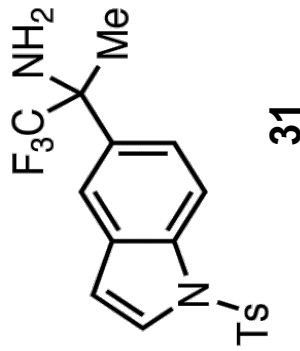
-69.48







Parameter	Value
Title	AAG-08198-E
Solvent	CDCl ₃
Temperature	298.1
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	1626
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	15.0300
Acquisition Time	0.8717
Acquisition Date	2015-06-02T14:33:00
Frequency	376.46
Nucleus	¹⁹ F



-74.11

