Catalytic Asymmetric γ-Alkylation of Carbonyl Compounds via Stereoconvergent Suzuki Cross-Couplings

Susan L. Zultanski and Gregory C. Fu*

Department of Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139

Supporting Information

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I. General Information

The following reagents were purchased and used as received: 9-BBN dimer (Aldrich), NiBr₂• diglyme (Aldrich; note: hygroscopic), ligands (R,R)-1 and (S,S)-1 (Acros, Aldrich), KOt-Bu (Aldrich), n-hexanol (anhydrous; Aldrich), Et₂O (anhydrous; Aldrich), and hexanes (anhydrous; Aldrich). The 1-alkenes (precursors to the nucleophiles) were purchased (Aldrich or Alfa Aesar) and purified by flash chromatography prior to use, or they were prepared according to literature procedures.

All reactions were carried out in oven-dried glassware under an atmosphere of nitrogen. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR data were collected on a Bruker Avance 400 spectrometer at ambient temperature. HPLC analyses were carried out on an Agilent 1100 series system with Daicel CHIRALCEL® columns (internal diameter 4.6 mm, column length 250 mm, particle size 5 μ). SFC analyses were carried out on an SFC ProNTo system with Daicel CHIRALCEL® columns (internal diameter 4.6 mm, column length 250 mm, particle size 5 μ).

II. Preparation of Electrophiles

The procedures and yields have not been optimized.



General Procedure A: Preparation of lactones. Anhydrous THF (170 mL) and then methyl 4-oxobutanoate (3.0 g, 24 mmol; Aldrich) were added to an oven-dried round-bottom flask. The reaction mixture was cooled to -78 °C, and the alkyl Grignard reagent (1.0 equiv) was added dropwise to the stirred solution. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and then stirred for 1 hour. Next, the reaction was quenched by the addition of water (5 mL). A saturated aqueous solution of NH₄Cl (60 mL) was then added to the reaction mixture, which was stirred until it was homogeneous. The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel, and the product was extracted with Et₂O (100 mL x2) and CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (100 mL x2), dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to yield the γ -lactone, which was purified by flash chromatography with 10 \rightarrow 60% Et₂O/hexanes.



5-Phenethyldihydrofuran-2(3*H***)-one.** General Procedure A was followed using phenylethylmagnesium chloride (24 mL; 1.0 M in THF; Aldrich), which furnished the lactone as a colorless oil (3.76 g, 83%). The spectral data match those described in the literature.¹



5-Isobutyldihydrofuran-2(3*H***)-one.** General Procedure A was followed using isobutylmagnesium chloride (12 mL; 2.0 M in THF; Aldrich), which furnished the lactone as a colorless oil (2.15 g, 66%). The spectral data match those described in the literature.²

⁽¹⁾ Cossy, J.; Bargiggia, F.; Bouzbouz, S. Org. Lett. 2003, 5, 459–462.

⁽²⁾ Pollack, J. A.; Clark, K. M.; Martynowicz, B. J.; Pridgeon, M. G.; Rycenga, M. J.; Stolle, K. E.; Taylor, S. K. *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **2007**, *18*, 1888–1892.

$$()_{n} \bigcirc \qquad SOCI_{2}, ZnCI_{2} \longrightarrow \qquad \left[\begin{array}{c} O \\ CI \frown ()_{n} \frown R \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{Ph_{2}NH} \qquad Ph_{N} \frown ()_{n} \frown R \\ Ph_{2}NH \longrightarrow \qquad Ph_{N} \frown ()_{n} \frown R \\ Ph_{2}NH \longrightarrow \qquad Ph_{2}NH$$

General Procedure B: Preparation of 3- and 4-chloro-*N*,*N***-diphenylamides**.^{3,4} Anhydrous ZnCl₂ (180 mg, 1.3 mmol note: hygroscopic) was added to an oven-dried two-neck roundbottom flask, which was then capped with a septum and purged with nitrogen. Thionyl chloride (2.4 mL, 33 mmol) was added to the flask, followed by the lactone (30 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 55 °C for 24 h, during which time it turned dark-brown and became viscous. The excess thionyl chloride was removed under reduced pressure, and the acid chloride was used in the next step without further purification.

The two-neck flask containing the acid chloride was equipped with a reflux condenser and purged with nitrogen. Next, anhydrous benzene (100 mL) and then the diarylamine (33 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 6 h, and then it was allowed to cool to room temperature. Brine (100 mL) was added, and the mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (100 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to yield the γ - or δ -chloro-*N*,*N*-diarylamide. The product was purified by reverse-phase flash chromatography on C-18 silica gel with 10 \rightarrow 100% acetonitrile/water, followed by normal-phase flash chromatography on silica gel with 10 \rightarrow 70% Et₂O/hexanes, which furnished pure γ - or δ -chloro-*N*,*N*-diarylamide (alternatively, if the acid chloride is distilled prior to its use in the second step, purification by reverse-phase column chromatography is unnecessary). The products are stable for at least 6 months when stored under an inert atmosphere at 0 °C.



4-Chloro-*N*,*N*-**diphenylpentanamide**. The amide was prepared according to General Procedure B, using γ -valerolactone and diphenylamine. White solid (5.14 g, 60%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.33–7.22 (m, 10H), 4.13–4.05 (m, 1H), 2.45–2.42 (m, 2H), 2.22–2.14 (m, 1H), 1.93–1.83 (m, 1H), 1.47 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.4 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 172.1, 142.7, 130.0–125.0 (broad), 58.3, 35.7, 32.4, 25.6. FT-IR (film) 3062, 2973, 2926, 1672, 1593, 1492, 1380, 1351, 1291, 756, 702 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₁₇H₁₉ClNO: 288, found: 288.

⁽³⁾ Reppe, W. et al. Annalen der Chemie, Justus Liebigs 1955, 596, 158–224.

⁽⁴⁾ Wise, L. D.; Pattison, I. C.; Butler, D. E.; DeWald, H. A.; Lewis, E. P.; Lobbestael, S. J.; Nordin, I. C.; Poschel, B. P. H.; Coughenour, L. L. *J. Med. Chem.* **1985**, *28*, 606–612.



4-Chloro-*N*,*N***-diphenylhexanamide.** The amide was prepared according to General Procedure B, using γ-caprolactone and diphenylamine. White solid (6.02 g, 67%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.33–7.23 (m, 10H), 3.91–3.88 (m, 1H), 2.46–2.43 (m, 2H), 2.30–2.23 (m,

1H), 2.01–1.94 (m, 1H), 1.87–1.76 (m, 2H), 0.98 (t, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 172.2, 142.7, 129.7–126.4 (broad), 65.2, 33.6, 32.4, 31.9, 11.0. FT-IR (film) 3063, 2969, 2936, 2878, 1673, 1594, 1492, 1452, 1381, 1272, 1162 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₁₈H₂₁ClNO: 302, found: 302.



4-Chloro-*N*,*N*-**diphenyloctanamide**. The amide was prepared according to General Procedure B, using γ -octanoic lactone and diphenylamine. White solid (5.50 g, 56%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.33–7.23 (m, 10H), 3.95–3.93 (m, 1H), 2.46–2.43 (m, 2H), 2.23–2.18 (m, 1H), 1.86–1.82 (m, 1H), 1.69–1.64 (m, 2H), 1.46–1.44 (m, 1H), 1.36–1.24 (m, 3H), 0.86 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.2 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 172.2, 142.7, 128.7–126.4 (broad), 63.7, 38.5, 33.9, 32.3, 28.6, 22.3, 14.0. FT-IR (film) 2957, 2871, 2360, 1674, 1594, 1492, 1379, 1280, 756, 701 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₂₀H₂₅ClNO: 330, found: 330.



4-Chloro-*N*,*N*-**6-triphenylhexanamide**. The amide was prepared according to General Procedure B, using 5-phenethyldihydrofuran-2(3*H*)-one and diphenylamine. White solid (3.89 g, 52%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.34–7.14 (m, 15H), 3.94–3.90 (m, 1H), 2.84–2.80 (m, 1H), 2.72–2.69 (m, 1H), 2.46–2.43 (m, 2H), 2.22–2.20 (m, 1H), 2.02–1.92 (m, 3H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 172.1, 142.7, 141.1, 130.0–125.0 (broad), 128.53, 128.50, 126.1, 62.7, 40.5, 34.0, 32.7, 32.2.

FT-IR (film) 3027, 2921, 2360, 2340, 1670, 1593, 1492, 1381, 1293, 1158, 700 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₂₄H₂₅ClNO: 378, found: 378.



4-Chloro-6-methyl-*N*,*N***-diphenylheptanamide**. The amide was prepared according to General Procedure B, using 5-isobutyldihydrofuran-2(3*H*)-one and diphenylamine. White solid (2.40 g, 48%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.34–7.23 (m, 10H), 4.02–4.00 (m, 1H), 2.48–2.44 (m, 2H), 2.21–2.18 (m, 1H), 1.88–1.81 (m, 2H), 1.67–1.60 (m, 1H), 1.46–1.41 (m, 1H), 0.88 (d, 3H, J = 6.4 Hz), 0.85 (d, 3H, J = 6.4 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 172.2, 142.7, 130.0–125.0 (broad), 61.8, 47.9, 34.2, 32.3, 25.3, 23.0, 21.4. FT-IR (film) 2957, 2360, 1674, 1491, 1381, 1270, 756, 701 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₂₀H₂₅ClNO: 330, found: 330.



4-Bromo-*N*,*N***-diphenylhexanamide**.⁵ In accordance with a literature procedure,⁶ γcaprolactone (8.0 g, 70 mmol) was added to a round-bottom flask that contained HBr in AcOH (70 mL; 30% in AcOH). The flask was equipped with a reflux condenser, and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours and then at 70 °C for 5 hours. Next, the mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, and then the AcOH was removed by rotary evaporation. CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) and a solution of saturated sodium thiosulfate (50 mL) were then added, and the mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel, where the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL x2), and the combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to furnish 4-bromohexanoic acid (light-red oil). The product was used in the following step without further purification.

Anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 (240 mL) and then oxalyl bromide (20.4 g, 94.5 mmol; Aldrich) were added to an oven-dried round-bottom flask under nitrogen. The solution was cooled to 0 °C, and the unpurified 4-bromohexanoic acid (13.7 g, 70.1 mmol) was added. Next, DMF (1.1 mL, 14 mmol) was added dropwise, and the reaction was monitored at 0 °C for 2 h, at which time gas evolution ended. The reaction mixture was concentrated to remove the excess oxalyl bromide and CH_2Cl_2 , affording 4-bromohexanoyl bromide, which was used without purification in the next step.

The flask was equipped with a reflux condenser and purged with nitrogen. Anhydrous benzene (240 mL) was added, followed by diphenylamine (11.8 g, 69.7 mmol). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 6 h, and then it was allowed to cool to room temperature. The mixture

⁽⁵⁾ Wise, L. D.; Pattison, I. C.; Butler, D. E.; DeWald, H. A.; Lewis, E. P.; Lobbestael, S. J.; Nordin, I. C.; Poschel, B. P. H.; Coughenour, L. L. *J. Med. Chem.* **1985**, *28*, 606–612.

⁽⁶⁾ Sashida, H.; Nakayama, A.; Kaname, M. Synthesis 2008, 3229–3236.

was transferred to a separatory funnel, and brine (100 mL) was added. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et_2O (100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL x2), dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated. The product was purified by flash chromatography (10 \rightarrow 70% Et_2O /hexanes), which furnished 4-bromo-*N*,*N*-diphenylhexanamide as a white solid (15.0 g, 62% over three steps). This compound is stable for at least 3 months when stored under an inert atmosphere at 0 °C.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.33–7.23 (m, 10H), 4.06–4.02 (m, 1H), 2.48–2.44 (m, 2H), 2.23–2.18 (m, 1H), 1.88–1.82 (m, 1H), 1.77–1.54 (m, 2H), 0.99 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.2 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 172.0, 142.6, 130.6–125.5 (broad), 60.0, 34.2, 34.5, 32.6, 12.1. FT-IR (film) 3061, 2969, 1672, 1593, 1492, 1452, 1381, 1271, 756, 702 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₁₈H₂₁BrNO: 346, 348, found: 346, 348.



5-Chloro-*N***,***N***-diphenylhexanamide.** The amide was prepared according to General Procedure B, using δ -hexalactone and diphenylamine. White solid (3.70 g, 41%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.34–7.23 (m, 10H), 3.91–3.88 (m, 1H), 2.46–2.43 (m, 2H), 2.23–2.18 (m, 1H), 1.88–1.82 (m, 1H), 1.77–1.54 (m, 2H), 1.00–0.96 (m, 3H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 172.2, 142.7, 129.3–126.4 (broad), 65.2, 33.6, 32.4, 31.9, 11.0. FT-IR (film) 3062, 3038, 2969, 2936, 1673, 1594, 1492, 1452, 1381, 1272, 1162 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₁₈H₂₁ClNO: 302, found: 302.



4-Chloro-N-methoxy-N-methylhexanamide. The first step was performed as described in General Procedure B.

Next, *N*,*O*-dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (1.9 g, 19 mmol) and Et₂O (30 mL) were added to a stirred 0 °C solution of potassium carbonate (6.6 g, 48 mmol) in water (30 mL). Then, 4-chlorohexanoyl chloride (4.0 g, 24 mmol) was added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 minutes, and then it was diluted with Et₂O (50 mL) and brine (50 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with 1N HCl (30 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated. The product was purified by flash chromatography with 20–90% Et₂O/hexanes, which furnished the amide as a yellow oil (2.9 g, 79% yield for step 2). This compound is stable for at least 6 months when stored under an inert atmosphere at 0 °C.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 3.91–3.88 (m, 1H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 3.15 (s, 3H), 2.63 (t, 2H, J = 6.8 Hz), 2.16–2.12 (m, 1H), 1.90–1.70 (m, 3H), 1.01 (t, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 173.3, 65.0, 61.0, 32.5, 31.9, 31.6, 28.6, 10.7. FT-IR (film) 2969, 1775, 1666, 1417, 1386, 1178, 1120, 994, 848, 815 cm⁻¹. MS (ESI/APCI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₈H₁₇ClNO₂: 194, found: 194.

III. Preparation of Nucleophiles

General procedure for the preparation of *B*-alkyl-(9-BBN) reagents. In a nitrogen-filled glovebox, the olefin (6.0 mmol; purified) was added to 9-BBN dimer (3.0 mmol) in a 20-mL vial equipped with a stir bar. Et₂O was then added to provide a concentration of 1.5 M of the organoborane, and the vial was sealed with a teflon-lined septum cap. The mixture was heated at 40 °C for 1.5 hours (outside of the glovebox), during which time it became homogenous. The solution was allowed to cool to room temperature. This solution could be stored in a glovebox at ambient temperature for 3 months without noticeable degradation.

Procedure for the preparation of *B***-phenyl- and** *B***-cyclopropyl-(9-BBN) reagents.** These reagents were prepared according to a literature procedure⁷ by reacting phenylmagnesium bromide (3.0 M in Et₂O; Aldrich) or cyclopropylmagnesium bromide (0.5 M in Et₂O; Aldrich) with *B*-MeO-(9-BBN). The resulting products were purified by distillation.



(Hept-6-en-1-yl)-1*H*-indole. The title compound was synthesized via a modification of a literature method.⁸ Anhydrous DMF (7 mL) and indole (1.1 g, 9.4 mmol) were added to an oven-dried two-neck round-bottom flask under nitrogen. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C, and then NaH (0.21 g, 8.7 mmol) was added, followed by the dropwise addition of 7-bromohept-1-ene (2.0 g, 11.3 mmol). The reaction was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 5 hours. Next, water was added (10 mL), and the mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel. Brine (20 mL) was added, and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (50 mL x3). The combined organic layers were dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated. The product was purified by flash chromatography with 5 \rightarrow 40% Et₂O/hexanes, which furnished the 1-(hept-6-en-1-yl)-1*H*-indole as a red oil (1.0 g, 54%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.05–8.04 (m, 1H), 7.67–7.65 (m, 1H), 7.59–7.53 (m, 1H), 7.51–7.50 (m, 1H), 7.34 (d, 1H, J = 2.2 Hz), 6.88–6.83 (m, 1H), 6.12–6.10 (m, 1H), 5.41–5.35 (m, 2H), 4.29 (t, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz), 2.38–2.36 (m, 2H), 2.11–2.04 (m, 2H), 1.75–1.68 (m, 2H), 1.64–1.53 (m, 2H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 139.0, 136.4, 129.1, 128.1, 121.7, 121.4, 119.6, 115.0, 109.8, 101.3, 46.6, 34.0, 30.5, 28.9, 26.8.

FT-IR (film) 3074, 2930, 2856, 1640, 1612, 1511, 1484, 1353, 1316, 910, 740 cm⁻¹.

(8) Xenon Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Spiro-Oxindole Compounds and Their Uses as Therapeutic Agents. WO2006/110917 A2, October 19, 2006; pp 74–75.

⁽⁷⁾ Fang, G. Y.; Wallner, O. A.; Di Blasio, N.; Ginesta, X.; Harvey, J. N.; Aggarwal, V. K. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, *129*, 14632–14639.

MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₁₅H₂₀N: 214, found: 214.

IV. Catalytic Asymmetric γ-Alkylation of Carbonyl Compounds

General procedure for catalytic asymmetric γ -alkylations. In a nitrogen-filled glovebox, a solution of the organoboron reagent (670 µL, 1.0 mmol; 1.5 M) was added to a slurry of potassium *tert*-butoxide (78.5 mg, 0.70 mmol) and 1-hexanol (113 µL, 92 mg, 0.90 mmol) in a 4-mL vial equipped with a stir bar. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined septum cap, and the mixture was stirred vigorously for 30 minutes and then used in the next step.

In a glovebox, NiBr₂·diglyme (17.6 mg, 0.050 mmol), (*R*,*R*)-1 (14.5 mg, 0.060 mmol), hexanes (3.1 mL), and Et₂O (1.4 mL) were added in turn to a 20-mL vial equipped with a stir bar. The vial sealed with a teflon-lined septum cap, and the mixture was stirred vigorously for 45 minutes (a light-blue slurry forms). The solution of the activated organoboron reagent was then added to the slurry, and the vial was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and stirred for 30 minutes (the reaction mixture turns brown). The electrophile (0.50 mmol in 0.5 mL of Et₂O; purified) was added to the slurry via syringe, and the vial that contained the electrophile was then rinsed with additional Et₂O (0.5 mL), and this solution was added to the slurry. The mixture was sealed with a teflon-lined cap and stirred for 24 hours (outside of the glovebox). Next, the reaction mixture was passed through a short plug of silica gel, eluting with Et₂O. The solution was concentrated to furnish an oil, which was purified by reverse-phase flash chromatography on C-18 silica gel with 10→100% acetonitrile/water.

A second run was conducted with (S,S)-1.

Glovebox-free procedure for catalytic asymmetric γ -alkylation (Table 1, entry 4). A 25-mL two-neck round-bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was capped with a septum and with a hose adapter, which was connected to a Schlenk line. The flask was placed under vacuum and flame-dried. The flask was then filled with nitrogen, and, under a positive pressure of nitrogen, 9-BBN dimer (732 mg, 3.0 mmol) was added. The flask was purged with nitrogen for 3 minutes, and then 1-allyl-4-methoxybenzene (890 mg, 6.0 mmol) was added via syringe. Next, anhydrous Et₂O was added by syringe to bring the concentration to 1.5 M, and the mixture was heated at 40 °C for 1.5 hours, during which time it became homogenous. The solution was allowed to cool to room temperature and then used in the next step.

A 50-mL two-neck round-bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was capped with a septum and with a hose adapter, which was connected to a Schlenk line. The flask was placed under vacuum and flame-dried. The flask was then filled with nitrogen, and, under a positive pressure of nitrogen, potassium *tert*-butoxide (78.5 mg, 0.70 mmol) was added. The flask was purged with nitrogen for 3 minutes, and then anhydrous 1-hexanol (92 mg, 113 μ L, 0.90 mmol) and a solution of the *B*-alkyl-(9-BBN) reagent (670 μ L, 1.0 mmol; 1.5 M) were added in turn via syringe. The resulting mixture was stirred vigorously for 30 minutes and then used in the next step.

A 50-mL two-neck round-bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was capped with a septum and with a hose adapter, which was connected to a Schlenk line. The flask was placed under vacuum and flame-dried. The flask was then filled with nitrogen, and, under a positive pressure of nitrogen, NiBr₂·diglyme (17.6 mg, 0.050 mmol) and (R,R)-1 (14.5 mg, 0.060 mmol)

were added. The flask was purged with nitrogen for 3 minutes, and then anhydrous hexanes (3.1 mL) and Et₂O (1.4 mL) were added via syringe. The mixture was stirred vigorously for 45 minutes (a light-blue slurry forms). The solution of the activated *B*-alkyl-(9-BBN) reagent was then transferred to the slurry via cannula, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes (the reaction mixture turns brown). The electrophile (151 mg, 0.50 mmol in 0.5 mL of Et₂O; in a flame-dried flask under nitrogen) was added to this reaction mixture via syringe, and the flask that contained the electrophile was rinsed (under nitrogen) with an additional 0.5 mL of Et₂O, which was also added to the slurry via syringe. The reaction mixture was stirred vigorously under nitrogen for 24 hours at room temperature. Next, the mixture was passed through a short plug of silica gel, eluting with Et₂O. The solution was concentrated to furnish an oil, which was purified by reverse-phase flash chromatography on C-18 silica gel with 10 \rightarrow 100% acetonitrile/water. Colorless oil (147 mg, 71%; 88% ee).



4-Methyl-8-(2-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)*-N,N***-diphenyloctanamide (Table 1, Entry 1).** The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, using 4-chloro-*N*,*N*-diphenylpentanamide (144 mg, 0.50 mmol) and a solution of the alkylborane prepared by hydroboration of 2-(but-3-en-1-yl)-2-methyl-1,3-dioxolane⁹ with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M in Et₂O; 670 μL, 1.0 mmol). Colorless oil.

First run: 125 mg (63%, 84% ee). Second run: 123 mg (62%, 85% ee).

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis (CHIRALPAK AD-H, 5% *i*-PrOH in hexanes; 1.0 mL/min; retention times (when (R,R)-1 is employed): 32.9 min (minor), 37.9 min (major)).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.33–7.21 (m, 10H), 3.92–3.87 (m, 4H), 2.25–2.19 (m, 2H), 1.71–1.61 (m, 1H), 1.58–1.54 (m, 2H), 1.49–1.40 (m, 1H), 1.30–1.15 (m, 9H), 1.08–0.99 (m, 1H), 0.71 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.8 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 173.5, 143.0, 129.2–126.8 (broad), 110.1, 64.6 (2C), 39.2, 36.6, 33.0, 32.6, 32.3, 27.1, 24.3, 23.8, 19.4.

FT-IR (film) 3438, 2941, 2870, 1673, 1595, 1492, 1375, 1273, 1051, 757, 701 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₂₅H₃₄NO₃: 396, found: 396.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = 0.61 \ (c = 1.06, \text{CHCl}_{3}; \text{ obtained with } (S,S)-1).$

⁽⁹⁾ Collins, P. W.; Gasiecki, A. F.; Perkins, W. E.; Gullikson, G. W.; Jones, P. H.; Bauer, R. F. J. *Med. Chem.* **1989**, *32*, 1001–1006.



5-Cyclohexyl-4-methyl-*N*,*N***-diphenylpentanamide (Table 1, Entry 2).** The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, except that the catalyst loading was doubled: NiBr₂·diglyme (35.2 mg, 0.10 mmol) and **1** (29 mg, 0.12 mmol). 4-Chloro-*N*,*N*-

diphenylpentanamide (144 mg, 0.50 mmol) was used, along with a solution of the alkylborane prepared by hydroboration of methylenecyclohexane with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M in Et_2O ; 670 µL, 1.0 mmol). White solid.

First run: 96 mg (55%, 90% ee). Second run: 91 mg (52%, 90% ee).

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis (CHIRALPAK AD-H, 2% *i*-PrOH in hexanes; 1.0 mL/min; retention times (when (*R*,*R*)-**1** is employed): 19.3 min (minor), 25.0 min (major)).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.34–7.25 (m, 10H), 2.31–2.17 (m, 2H), 1.65–1.62 (m, 6H), 1.44–1.36 (m,

2H), 1.20–1.15 (m, 4H), 1.05–0.95 (m, 1H), 0.95–0.88 (m, 1H), 0.88–0.70 (m, 5H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 173.7, 143.1, 129.2–125.0 (broad), 44.9, 34.8, 34.0, 33.3, 33.0, 32.9, 29.2, 26.7, 26.4, 26.3, 19.6.

FT-IR (film) 2921, 2850, 2360, 1675, 1593, 1491, 1449, 1375, 1272, 755, 701 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₂₄H₃₂NO: 350, found: 350.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24} = -1.2$ (*c* = 1.26, CHCl₃; obtained with (*S*,*S*)-1).



9-((*tert*-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-4-ethyl-*N*,*N*-diphenylnonanamide (Table 1, Entry 3; eq 6). The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, using 4-chloro-*N*,*N*-diphenylhexanamide (151 mg, 0.50 mmol) and a solution of the alkylborane prepared by hydroboration of *tert*-butyldimethyl(pent-4-en-1-yloxy)silane¹⁰ with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M in Et₂O; 670 μ L, 1.0 mmol). Colorless oil.

First run: 178 mg (76%, 90% ee). Second run: 168 mg (72%, 92% ee).

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis (CHIRALPAK AD-H, 1% *i*-PrOH in hexanes; 1.0 mL/min; retention times (when (*R*,*R*)-1 is employed): 12.6 min (minor), 13.2 min (major)).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.33–7.22 (m, 10H), 3.55 (t, 2H, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 2.22–2.18 (m, 2H), 1.61–1.56 (m, 2H), 1.45–1.42 (m, 2H), 1.19–1.10 (m, 9H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 1.06 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 0.01 (s, 6H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 173.7, 143.1, 129.3–126.6 (broad), 63.3, 38.5, 32.9, 32.8, 29.0, 26.3, 26.2, 26.0, 25.6, 18.4, 10.7, -4.9, -5.2.

FT-IR (film) 2929, 2857, 1676, 1594, 1492, 1462, 1360, 1255, 1098, 835, 775, 755, 701 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M+H–t-Bu⁺) calcd for C₂₉H₄₆NO₂Si: 468, found: 411.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24} = -0.84 \ (c = 1.1, \text{ CHCl}_{3}; \text{ obtained with } (S,S)-1).$

⁽¹⁰⁾ Liang, B.; Negishi, E.-i. Org. Lett. 2008, 10, 193–195.

When 4-bromo-*N*,*N*-diphenylhexanamide (173 mg, 0.50 mmol) was employed as the electrophile (eq 6): First run: 164 mg (60%, 86% ee). Second run: 166 mg (62%, 86% ee).



4-Ethyl-7-(4-methoxyphenyl)-*N*,*N***-diphenylheptanamide (Table 1, Entry 4).** The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, using 4-chloro-*N*,*N*-diphenylhexanamide (151 mg, 0.50 mmol) and a solution of the alkylborane prepared by hydroboration of 1-allyl-4-methoxybenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M in Et₂O; 670 μ L, 1.0 mmol). Colorless oil.

First run: 164 mg (79%, 89% ee). Second run: 166 mg (80%, 88% ee).

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis (CHIRALPAK AD-H, 10% *i*-PrOH in hexanes; 1.0 mL/min; retention times (when (*R*,*R*)-1 is employed): 17.2 min (minor), 18.4 min (major)).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.33–7.20 (m, 10H), 7.02 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 6.78 (d, 2H, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 3.76 (s, 3H), 2.43 (t, 2H, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 2.25–2.16 (m, 2H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 1.61–1.54 (m, 2H), 1.49–1.41 (m, 2H), 1.30–1.18 (m, 5H), 0.77 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.6 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 173.7, 157.7, 143.1, 134.8, 129.3, 127.4–125.6 (broad), 113.7, 55.3, 38.4, 35.3, 32.8, 32.4, 29.0, 28.6, 25.6, 10.7.

FT-IR (film) 2931, 1674, 1594, 1558, 1540, 1512, 1491, 1456, 1245, 1177, 1035, 756, 702 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₂₈H₃₄NO₂: 416, found: 416.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24} = 1.8 \ (c = 1.26, \text{CHCl}_{3}; \text{ obtained with } (R,R)-1).$



4-Ethyl-11-(1*H***-indol-1-yl)-***N***,***N***-diphenylundecanamide (Table 1, Entry 5). The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, using 4-chloro-***N***,***N***-diphenylhexanamide (151 mg, 0.50 mmol) and a solution of the alkylborane prepared by hydroboration of 1-(hept-6-en-1-yl)-1***H***-indole with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M in Et₂O; 670 \muL, 1.0 mmol). Yellow oil.**

First run: 147 mg (61%, 89% ee). Second run: 154 mg (64%, 90% ee).

The ee was determined by SFC analysis (CHIRALPAK AD-H, 10% MeOH; 3.0 mL/min; retention times (when (*R*,*R*)-**1** is employed): 43.0 min (major), 47.6 min (minor)).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.66 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.28–7.26 (m, 5H), 7.25–7.21 (m, 7H), 7.14–7.10 (m, 2H), 6.52–6.51 (m, 1H), 4.12 (t, 2H, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 2.26 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 1.85–1.82 (m, 2H), 1.67–1.62 (m, 2H), 1.30–1.11 (m, 13H), 0.81 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.6 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 173.9, 143.3, 136.2, 129.4–127.2 (broad), 128.8, 128.0, 121.5, 121.2, 119.4, 109.6, 101.0, 46.6, 38.7, 33.0, 32.9, 30.5, 30.1, 29.5, 29.2, 27.2, 26.6, 25.8, 10.9. FT-IR (film) 2927, 2855, 1673, 1592, 1491, 1464, 1315, 740, 702 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₃₃H₄₁N₂O: 481, found: 481. $[\alpha]^{24}_{D} = 0.33$ (c = 1.82, CHCl₃; obtained with (*S*,*S*)-1).



9-Cyano-4-ethyl-*N*,*N***-diphenylnonanamide (Table 1, Entry 6).** The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, except that the reaction was heated to 60 °C in *i*-Pr₂O, using 4-chloro-*N*,*N*-diphenylhexanamide (151 mg, 0.50 mmol) and a solution of the alkylborane prepared by hydroboration of hex-5-enenitrile with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M in Et₂O; 670 μ L, 1.0 mmol). Colorless oil.

First run: 94 mg (52%, 68% ee). Second run: 91 mg (50%, 70% ee).

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis (CHIRALPAK AD-H, 5% *i*-PrOH in hexanes; 1.0 mL/min; retention times (when (R,R)-1 is employed): 55.8 min (minor), 59.2 min (major)).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.28–7.18 (m, 10H), 2.28 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 2.24–2.18 (m, 2H), 1.61–1.55 (m, 5H), 1.40–1.29 (m, 2H), 1.25–1.00 (m, 6H), 0.74 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.0 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 173.6, 143.0, 130.2–126.8 (broad), 119.9, 38.4, 32.7, 32.4, 29.0, 28.9, 25.7, 25.5, 25.3, 17.1, 10.7.

FT-IR (film) 2931, 2859, 1671, 1595, 1491, 1452, 1357, 1273, 757, 703 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₂₄H₃₁N₂O: 363, found: 363.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24} = -1.3$ (*c* = 1.45, CHCl₃; obtained with (*R*,*R*)-1).



4-(3-(4-Fluorophenyl)propyl)-*N*,*N*-**diphenyloctanamide (Table 1, Entry 7).** The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, using 4-chloro-*N*,*N*-diphenyloctanamide (165 mg, 0.50 mmol) and a solution of the alkylborane prepared by hydroboration of 1-allyl-4-fluorobenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M in Et₂O; 670 μL, 1.0 mmol). Colorless oil.

First run: 134 mg (62%, 89% ee). Second run: 140 mg (65%, 90% ee).

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis (CHIRALPAK AD-H, 3% *i*-PrOH in hexanes; 1.0 mL/min; retention times (when (*R*,*R*)-1 is employed): 19.2 min (minor), 20.8 min (major)).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.32–7.20 (m, 10H), 7.07–7.03 (m, 2H), 6.93–6.89 (m, 2H), 2.46 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 2.20–2.16 (m, 2H), 1.61–1.56 (m, 2H), 1.48–1.44 (m, 2H), 1.24–1.07 (m, 9H), 0.80 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.2 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 173.6, 161.2 (d, *J* = 964 Hz), 143.0, 138.2, 129.7, 129.6–126.6 (broad), 115.0, 114.8, 36.9, 35.5, 35.4, 33.1, 32.9, 29.4, 28.7, 28.4, 23.0, 14.1.

FT-IR (film) 2928, 2858, 2361, 2340, 1675, 1598, 1509, 1491, 1362, 1273, 1220, 1157, 832, 756, 702, 668 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₂₉H₃₅FNO: 432, found: 432. [α]²⁴_D = 1.9 (c = 1.21, CHCl₃; obtained with (*S*,*S*)-1).



7-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-4-phenethyl-*N*,*N***-diphenylheptanamide (Table 1, Entry 8).** The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, using 4-chloro-*N*,*N*-6-triphenylhexanamide (189 mg, 0.50 mmol) and a solution of the alkylborane prepared by hydroboration of 1-allyl-4-methoxybenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M in Et₂O; 670 µL, 1.0 mmol). Colorless oil.

First run: 202 mg (82%, 88% ee). Second run: 206 mg (84%, 88% ee).

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis (CHIRALPAK AD-H, 3% *i*-PrOH in hexanes; 1.0 mL/min; retention times (when (*R*,*R*)-1 is employed): 56.7 min (minor), 65.3 min (major)).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.33–7.14 (m, 13H), 7.07–7.02 (m, 4H), 6.81–6.79 (m, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.48–2.43 (m, 4H), 2.25–2.20 (m, 2H), 1.70–1.68 (m, 2H), 1.54–1.35 (m, 5H), 1.22–1.19 (m, 2H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 173.5, 157.7, 143.0, 142.9, 134.7, 130.0–125.0 (broad), 129.3, 128.4, 128.3, 125.7, 113.7, 55.3, 53.5, 36.6, 35.3, 32.9, 32.71, 32.66, 29.3, 28.5.

FT-IR (film) 2930, 2857, 1672, 1594, 1511, 1491, 1452, 1245, 1177, 1033, 756, 701 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₃₄H₃₈NO₂: 492, found: 492.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24} = 0.84 \ (c = 1.12, \text{ CHCl}_{3}; \text{ obtained with } (S,S)-1).$



4-Isobutyl-*N*,*N*,**7-triphenylheptanamide (Table 1, Entry 9).** The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, using 4-chloro-6-methyl-*N*,*N*-diphenylheptanamide (165 mg, 0.50 mmol) and a solution of the alkylborane prepared by hydroboration of allylbenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M in Et₂O; 670 μL, 1.0 mmol). Colorless oil.

First run: 124 mg (60%, 82% ee). Second run: 128 mg (62%, 82% ee).

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis (CHIRALPAK AD-H, 3% *i*-PrOH in hexanes; 1.0 mL/min; retention times (when (*R*,*R*)-1 is employed): 15.8 min (minor), 17.9 min (major)).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.32–7.10 (m, 15H), 2.48 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 2.21–2.16 (m, 2H), 1.60–1.56 (m, 2H), 1.53–1.40 (m, 3H), 1.39–1.30 (m, 1H), 1.14–1.10 (m, 2H), 0.96–0.95 (m, 1H), 0.88–0.86 (m, 1H), 0.77–0.74 (m, 6H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 173.7, 143.1, 142.7, 129.2–125.0 (broad), 128.5, 128.3, 125.7, 43.4, 36.4, 34.6, 33.3, 32.6, 29.6, 28.2, 25.2, 23.1, 22.9.

FT-IR (film) 2952, 2929, 1675, 1594, 1492, 1453, 1364, 1271, 755, 700 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₂₉H₃₆NO: 414, found: 414.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24} = 0.79 \ (c = 1.07, \text{ CHCl}_{3}; \text{ obtained with } (R,R)-1).$



8-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-*N*,*N***-diphenyloctanamide (eq 7).** The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, using 5-chloro-*N*,*N***-diphenylhexanamide (144 mg, 0.50 mmol) and a solution of the alkylborane prepared by hydroboration of 1-allyl-4-**

methoxybenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M in Et_2O ; 670 µL, 1.0 mmol). Colorless oil.

First run: 131 mg (63%, 83% ee). Second run: 135 mg (65%, 84% ee).

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis (CHIRALPAK AD-H, 10% *i*-PrOH in hexanes; 1.0 mL/min; retention times (when (*R*,*R*)-**1** is employed): 18.3 min (minor), 19.8 min (major)).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.33–7.21 (m, 10H), 7.04–7.02 (m, 2H), 6.80–6.78 (m, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 2.44 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 2.21–2.17 (m, 2H), 1.62–1.57 (m, 2H), 1.48–1.44 (m, 2H), 1.20–1.11 (m, 5H), 0.75–0.71 (m, 3H).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 173.6, 157.6, 143.0, 134.8, 129.2, 129.2–125.2 (broad), 113.7, 55.3, 38.4, 35.3, 32.8, 32.4, 29.0, 28.6, 25.5, 10.7.

FT-IR (film) 2931, 2858, 1674, 1594, 1512, 1491, 1457, 1374, 1246, 1035, 756, 702 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₂₈H₃₄NO₂: 416, found: 416.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24} = 1.3 \ (c = 1.30, \text{ CHCl}_{3}; \text{ obtained with } (R,R)-1).$



4-Ethyl-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methyl-7-phenylheptanamide (eq 8). The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, except that potassium iodide (21 mg, 0.13 mmol; water content: 180 ppm) was added to the vial containing NiBr₂·diglyme and 1, before the solvent was added. 4-Chloro-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylhexanamide (97 mg, 0.50 mmol) was used, along with a solution of the alkylborane prepared by hydroboration of allylbenzene with 9-BBN dimer (1.5 M in Et₂O; 670 µL, 1.0 mmol). Colorless oil.

First run: 87 mg (63%, 86% ee). Second run: 86 mg (62%, 86% ee).

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis (CHIRALPAK OJ-H, 1% *i*-PrOH in hexanes; 1.0 mL/min; retention times (when (*R*,*R*)-1 is employed): 14.2 min (minor), 15.0 min (major)).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.24–7.22 (m, 2H), 7.16–7.12 (m, 3H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 3.14 (s, 3H), 2.56 (t, 2H, J = 7.6 Hz), 2.33 (t, 2H, J = 7.6 Hz), 1.62–1.54 (m, 4H), 1.33–1.24 (m, 5H), 0.86 (t, 3H, J = 7.2 Hz). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 175.0, 142.8, 128.4, 128.2, 125.6, 61.2, 38.5, 36.3, 32.5, 32.2, 29.4, 28.5, 27.9, 25.6, 10.8.

FT-IR (film) 2930, 1670, 1457, 1382, 1003, 747, 699 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₁₇H₂₈NO₂: 278, found: 278. $[\alpha]^{24}_{D} = 0.42$ (c = 4.40, CHCl₃; obtained with (R,R)-1).



N,*N*,**4-Triphenylhexanamide (eq 10 and eq 9).** The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, using 4-chloro-*N*,*N*-diphenylhexanamide (151 mg, 0.50 mmol), along with a solution of 4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-2-phenyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (Aldrich; diluted to 1.5 M in Et₂O; 670 μ L, 1.0 mmol). Colorless oil.

First run: 81 mg (47%, 83% ee). Second run: 81 mg (47%, 81% ee).

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis (CHIRALPAK OD-H, 3% *i*-PrOH in hexanes; 1.0 mL/min; retention times (when ligand (*R*,*R*)-1 is employed): 16.0 min (minor), 17.5 min (major)).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.28–7.00 (m, 15H), 2.41–2.40 (m, 1H), 2.09–2.03 (m, 3H), 1.85–1.75 (m, 1H), 1.62–1.48 (m, 2H), 0.72 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.2 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 173.2, 144.7, 142.8, 128.2, 127.8, 126.0, 130.0–125.0 (broad), 47.0, 33.3, 31.8, 29.8, 12.1.

FT-IR (film) 3060, 2827, 1680, 1593, 1492, 1375, 1270, 756, 700 cm⁻¹.

MS (ESI/APCI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₂₄H₂₆NO: 344, found: 344.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = 11 \ (c = 1.80, \text{ CHCl}_{3}; \text{ obtained with } (R,R)-1).$

When *B*-phenyl-(9-BBN)¹¹ was employed instead of 4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-2-phenyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (eq 9): First run: 75 mg (44%, 80% ee). Second run: 77 mg (45%, 78% ee).



4-Cyclopropyl-*N,N***-diphenylhexanamide (eq 11).** The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, except that Et₂O was the only solvent (0.08 M) and the catalyst loading was doubled: NiBr₂·diglyme (35.2 mg, 0.10 mmol) and **1** (29 mg, 0.12 mmol). 4-Chloro-6-methyl-*N,N*-diphenylheptanamide (165 mg, 0.50 mmol) was used, along with a solution of *B*-cyclopropyl-(9-BBN) (1.5 M in Et₂O; 670 µL, 1.0 mmol). Colorless oil.

⁽¹¹⁾ Fang, G. Y.; Wallner, O. A.; Di Blasio, N.; Ginesta, X.; Harvey, J. N.; Aggarwal, V. K. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, *129*, 14632–14639.

First run: 108 mg (68%, 84% ee). Second run: 109 mg (71%, 83% ee). The ee was determined by HPLC analysis (CHIRALPAK OJ-H, 1% *i*-PrOH in hexanes; 1.0 mL/min; retention times (when (*R*,*R*)-1 is employed): 14.2 min (minor), 15.0 min (major)). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.33–7.00 (m, 10H), 2.42–2.27 (m, 2H), 1.82–1.67 (m, 2H), 1.32–1.25 (m, 2H), 0.84 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 0.44–0.39 (m, 1H), 0.32–0.29 (m, 3H), -0.03– -0.10 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 173.8, 143.1, 129.3–126.5 (broad), 44.4, 33.2, 30.3, 27.5, 15.5, 11.3, 4.0, 3.6. FT-IR (film) 2961, 2924, 1675, 1491, 1373, 1271, 756, 702, 693 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) *m*/*z* (M+H⁺) calcd for C₂₁H₂₆NO: 308, found: 308. [α]²⁴_D = -0.80 (*c* = 1.54, CHCl₃; obtained with (*S*,*S*)-1).

V. Transformation of the Cross-Coupling Products

 $\begin{array}{cccc} & O & & LiAIH_4 \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ Ph & & \\ & & & \\ Ph & & \\ &$

(*S*)-4-Ethyl-7-(4-methoxyphenyl)heptan-1-ol (eq 3). (*S*)-7-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-4-ethyl-*N*,*N*-diphenylheptanamide (100 mg, 0.24 mmol; 89% ee) and THF (13 mL) were added to an ovendried two-neck round-bottom flask under nitrogen. This solution was cooled to 0 °C, and a solution of lithium aluminum hydride (1.45 mL, 2.9 mmol; 2.0 M in THF) was added dropwise with stirring. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, and it was stirred for 12 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to 0 °C, and the reaction was quenched by the addition of water (1 mL). The mixture was filtered through Celite, which was washed with THF. The filtrate was concentrated, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography with 10 \rightarrow 70% Et₂O/hexanes, which furnished the product as a clear oil. First run: 55 mg (92%, 88% ee). Second run: 57 mg (95%, 88% ee).

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis (CHIRALPAK IC, 2% *i*-PrOH in hexanes; 1.0 mL/min; retention times: 41.9 min (minor), 44.0 min (major)).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.07 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 6.81–6.79 (m, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.58 (t, 2H, *J* = 6.7 Hz), 2.50 (t, 2H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 1.54 (s, 1H), 1.54–1.50 (m, 4H), 1.28–1.26 (m, 7H), 0.81 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.8 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 157.6, 134.9, 129.2, 113.7, 63.5, 55.3, 38.6, 35.5, 32.7, 30.0, 29.1, 28.9, 25.8, 10.8.

FT-IR (film) 3336 (broad), 2932, 2858, 2360, 2340, 1512, 1457, 1419, 1245, 1039, 829. MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₁₆H₂₇O₂: 251, found: 251. $[\alpha]^{24}_{\ D} = -2.0$ (c = 2.67, CHCl₃).



(*S*)-4-Ethyl-7-(4-methoxyphenyl)heptanoic acid (eq 4). (*S*)-7-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-4-ethyl-*N*,*N*-diphenylheptanamide (100 mg, 0.24 mmol; 89% ee), EtOH (7 mL), water (0.5 mL), and then sodium hydroxide (0.93 mg of a 30% w/w solution) were added to a 20-mL vial, which was then sealed with a septum cap and heated to 90 °C for 8 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, and then 2 N HCl (2 mL) was added. The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel, to which Et₂O (50 mL) and brine (50 mL) were added. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was washed with Et₂O (50 mL x2). The combined organic layers were dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated. The product was purified by flash chromatography with 10 \rightarrow 70% Et₂O/hexanes, which furnished the product as a clear oil. First run: 57 mg (90%, 88% ee). Second run: 59 mg (93%, 88% ee).

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis (CHIRALPAK IC, 1% *i*-PrOH in hexanes; 1.0 mL/min; retention times: 24.7 min (major), 27.9 min (minor)).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.04 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 6.86 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.51 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 2.29 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 1.61–1.51 (m, 4H), 1.29–1.26 (m, 5H), 0.81 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.8 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 180.1, 157.8, 134.9, 129.4, 113.9, 55.4, 38.4, 35.5, 32.5, 31.7, 28.8, 28.1, 25.6, 10.9.

FT-IR (film) 2932 (broad), 2859, 1708, 1512, 1457, 1300, 1245, 1177, 1039, 829. MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₁₆H₂₅O₃: 265, found: 265. $[\alpha]^{24}_{D} = -0.62$ (c = 2.22, CHCl₃).



(*S*)-4-Ethyl-7-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-morpholinoheptan-1-one (eq 5) (modified from a literature method¹²). In a nitrogen-filled glovebox, activated molecular sieves (20 mg; 4 Å), (*S*)-4-ethyl-7-(4-methoxyphenyl)-*N*,*N*-diphenylheptanamide (50 mg, 0.12 mmol; 89% ee), and toluene (0.36 mL; anhydrous, Aldrich) were added to a flame-dried 4-mL vial equipped with a stir bar. The mixture was stirred for 20 minutes, and then it was filtered through a 2 μ m acrodisc filter into another flame-dried 4-mL vial equipped with a stir bar (the original vial was rinsed with toluene (0.1 mL x2), and the washings were filtered through the acrodisc into the second vial). Freshly distilled morpholine (23 μ L, 0.27 mmol) was added to the vial by syringe. In another flame-dried 4-mL vial, a stock solution of Zr(NMe₂)₄ in anhydrous toluene was

⁽¹²⁾ Stephenson, N. A.; Zhu, J.; Gellman, S. H.; Stahl, S. S. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2009, 131, 10003–10008.

prepared (10.8 mg per 1.0 mL of toluene). This solution (143 μ L, 1.6 mg, 0.0060 mmol) was added to the solution of amine and amide, immediately resulting in a light-yellow solution. The vial was sealed with a teflon-lined septum cap, and the mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 10 hours. The reaction mixture was then allowed to cool to room temperature, the solvent was removed, and the product was purified by reverse-phase flash chromatography on C-18 silica gel with 10 \rightarrow 100% acetonitrile/water.

A second run was conducted using (R)-4-ethyl-7-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N,N-diphenylheptanamide and afforded (R)-4-ethyl-7-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-morpholinoheptan-1-one.

First run: 35 mg (87%, 89% ee). Second run: 34 mg (85%, 89% ee).

The ee was determined by HPLC analysis (CHIRALPAK AD-H, 3% *i*-PrOH in hexanes; 1.0 mL/min; retention times (when (*S*)-4-ethyl-7-(4-methoxyphenyl)-*N*,*N*-diphenylheptanamide is employed): 28.6 min (major), 30.7 min (minor)).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.05 (d, 2H, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 6.79 (d, 2H, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.64–3.57 (m, 5H), 3.38 (t, 2H, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 2.92 (d, 1H, *J* = 16.8 Hz), 2.50 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 2.20 (t, 2H), 1.58–1.50 (m, 4H), 1.29–1.28 (m, 5H), 0.81 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.1 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 172.1, 157.7, 134.7, 129.3, 113.7, 67.0, 66.7, 55.3, 46.0, 41.9, 38.6, 35.3, 32.3, 30.5, 28.6, 28.5, 25.7, 10.8.

FT-IR (film) 2930, 2856, 2361, 2339, 1653, 1512, 1457, 1300, 1245, 1116, 1035, 830 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₂₀H₃₂NO₃: 334, found: 334.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24} = 0.97 (c = 0.95, CHCl_{3}; (S)-4-ethyl-7-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-morpholinoheptan-1-one).$

VI. Determination of Absolute Configuration

Assignment of absolute configuration of the γ -alkylated products. The absolute configuration of the product of entry 2 of Table 1 (using ligand (*S*,*S*)-1) was determined by X-ray crystallography. The absolute configurations of the other γ -alkylation products were assigned by analogy.



The cross-coupling product was purified to >99% ee by chiral HPLC (CHIRALPAK AD-H). Crystals suitable for X-ray structural analysis were obtained by solvent evaporation of a pentane solution.



Half of the molecule (C2 - C12) was modeled as a two-part disorder (68:32). Pictured above is one of the two modeled structures.

Absolute configuration: The Flack test is inconclusive due to quality of the data. However, the method by Spek and Hooft, which is based on Bayesian statistics, results in the following probabilities: The probability P2 of the model to be correct assuming that the sample is KNOWN to be enantiomerically pure is 1.0. The probability P3 of the model to be correct assuming that the structure is either right or wrong or a 50:50 racemic twin is 0.90. The probability of the model to be a 50:50 racemic twin is 0.10. The inverted model gives rise to opposite results in the Bayesian statistics, further improving the confidence in the absolute configuration as determined by X-ray diffraction.

Table 1. Crystal data and structure refinement for x10032_t4.			
Identification code	x10032_t4		
Empirical formula	C24 H31 N O		
Formula weight	349.50		
Temperature	remperature 100(2) K		
Wavelength	1.54178 ≈		
Crystal system	Monoclinic		
Space group	C2		
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 17.5701(5) \approx$	$\alpha = 90\infty$.	
	b = 5.6668(2) ≈	β= 96.082(2)∞.	
	$c = 20.4694(7) \approx$	$\gamma = 90\infty$.	
Volume	$2026.59(12) \approx^{3}$		
Ζ	4		
Density (calculated)	1.145 Mg/m ³		
Absorption coefficient	0.524 mm ⁻¹		
F(000)	760		
Crystal size	0.20 x 0.02 x 0.02 mm ³		
Theta range for data collection	a collection 2.17 to 67.77∞ .		
Index ranges -20<=h<=20, -6<=k<=5, -24<=l<=24		=1<=24	
Reflections collected	ctions collected 3273		
Independent reflections $3273 [R(int) = 0.0000]$			
Completeness to theta = 67.77∞ 99.6 %			
Absorption correction Semi-empirical from equivalents		ts	
Max. and min. transmission	Max. and min. transmission 0.9922 and 0.9024		
Refinement method Full-matrix least-squares on F ²		1	
Data / restraints / parameters	parameters 3273 / 383 / 326		
podness-of-fit on F^2 1.054			
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)] $R1 = 0.0476, wR2 = 0.1306$			
R indices (all data) $R1 = 0.0506$, $wR2 = 0.1328$			
Absolute structure parameter -0.1(4)			
Largest diff. peak and hole $0.329 \text{ and } -0.159 \text{ e.}^{-3}$			

	X	у	Z	U(eq)	
O(1)	7176(1)	2053(3)	3198(1)	48(1)	
C(1)	6488(1)	2303(4)	3075(1)	43(1)	
C(2)	6151(1)	3704(5)	2478(1)	51(1)	
C(3)	6590(2)	3275(8)	1842(2)	43(1)	
C(4)	6577(3)	764(9)	1616(2)	43(1)	
C(5)	5760(2)	-186(9)	1445(2)	61(1)	
C(6)	7008(2)	374(9)	1005(2)	60(1)	
C(7)	7831(3)	1169(12)	1064(2)	56(1)	
C(8)	8309(3)	-92(13)	1632(2)	75(2)	
C(9)	9135(3)	511(18)	1645(2)	111(2)	
C(10)	9450(3)	-196(18)	999(3)	111(2)	
C(11)	8997(3)	1136(19)	439(3)	104(2)	
C(12)	8173(3)	544(15)	409(2)	90(2)	
C(3A)	6735(5)	4233(17)	2105(5)	51(2)	
C(4A)	7045(4)	2140(17)	1744(4)	54(2)	
C(5A)	6405(7)	710(20)	1351(7)	70(3)	
C(6A)	7653(5)	3111(17)	1357(4)	60(2)	
C(7A)	8044(7)	1400(20)	943(6)	62(2)	
C(8A)	8406(6)	-686(18)	1358(4)	59(2)	
C(9A)	8843(5)	-2260(20)	967(5)	74(2)	
C(10A)	9431(6)	-1030(20)	583(5)	80(3)	
C(11A)	9095(8)	1110(30)	193(6)	85(3)	
C(12A)	8672(6)	2730(20)	614(5)	75(2)	
N(1)	5976(1)	1306(3)	3457(1)	40(1)	
C(21)	6230(1)	-247(4)	3992(1)	39(1)	
C(22)	5988(1)	123(5)	4602(1)	54(1)	
C(23)	6207(2)	-1440(6)	5108(1)	64(1)	
C(24)	6666(1)	-3361(5)	5012(1)	54(1)	
C(25)	6911(1)	-3700(5)	4395(1)	48(1)	
C(26)	6690(1)	-2173(4)	3891(1)	42(1)	
C(31)	5162(1)	1771(4)	3363(1)	39(1)	
C(32)	4873(1)	3876(5)	3574(1)	55(1)	
C(33)	4088(2)	4251(6)	3485(2)	66(1)	

Table 2. Atomic coordinates (x 10⁴) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\approx^2 x 10^3$) for x10032_t4. U(eq) is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U^{ij} tensor.

C(34)	3604(1)	2565(6)	3209(1)	62(1)
C(35)	3889(1)	464(6)	3008(1)	54(1)
C(36)	4676(1)	64(4)	3084(1)	41(1)

O(1)-C(1)	1.216(3)
C(1)-N(1)	1.374(3)
C(1)-C(2)	1.524(4)
C(2)-C(3A)	1.374(8)
C(2)-C(3)	1.600(4)
C(2)-H(2A)	0.9900
C(2)-H(2B)	0.9900
C(2)-H(2C)	0.9900
C(2)-H(2D)	0.9900
C(3)-C(4)	1.496(7)
C(3)-H(3A)	0.9900
C(3)-H(3B)	0.9900
C(4)-C(5)	1.539(6)
C(4)-C(6)	1.544(5)
C(4)-H(4)	1.0000
C(5)-H(5A)	0.9800
C(5)-H(5B)	0.9800
C(5)-H(5C)	0.9800
C(6)-C(7)	1.508(7)
C(6)-H(6A)	0.9900
C(6)-H(6B)	0.9900
C(7)-C(8)	1.537(7)
C(7)-C(12)	1.566(5)
C(7)-H(7)	1.0000
C(8)-C(9)	1.489(7)
C(8)-H(8A)	0.9900
C(8)-H(8B)	0.9900
C(9)-C(10)	1.540(8)
C(9)-H(9A)	0.9900
C(9)-H(9B)	0.9900
C(10)-C(11)	1.525(9)
С(10)-Н(10А)	0.9900
C(10)-H(10B)	0.9900
C(11)-C(12)	1.480(8)
C(11)-H(11A)	0.9900
C(11)-H(11B)	0.9900

Table 3. Bond lengths $[\approx]$ and angles $[\infty]$ for x10032_t4.

C(12)-H(12A)	0.9900
C(12)-H(12B)	0.9900
C(3A)-C(4A)	1.529(12)
C(3A)-H(3A1)	0.9900
C(3A)-H(3A2)	0.9900
C(4A)-C(6A)	1.500(10)
C(4A)-C(5A)	1.543(13)
C(4A)-H(4A)	1.0000
C(5A)-H(5A1)	0.9800
C(5A)-H(5A2)	0.9800
C(5A)-H(5A3)	0.9800
C(6A)-C(7A)	1.500(13)
C(6A)-H(6A1)	0.9900
C(6A)-H(6A2)	0.9900
C(7A)-C(12A)	1.547(11)
C(7A)-C(8A)	1.554(11)
C(7A)-H(7A)	1.0000
C(8A)-C(9A)	1.468(11)
C(8A)-H(8A1)	0.9900
C(8A)-H(8A2)	0.9900
C(9A)-C(10A)	1.530(11)
C(9A)-H(9A1)	0.9900
C(9A)-H(9A2)	0.9900
C(10A)-C(11A)	1.533(12)
С(10А)-Н(10С)	0.9900
C(10A)-H(10D)	0.9900
C(11A)-C(12A)	1.508(13)
С(11А)-Н(11С)	0.9900
C(11A)-H(11D)	0.9900
С(12А)-Н(12С)	0.9900
C(12A)-H(12D)	0.9900
N(1)-C(21)	1.438(3)
N(1)-C(31)	1.446(2)
C(21)-C(22)	1.377(3)
C(21)-C(26)	1.387(3)
C(22)-C(23)	1.385(4)
C(22)-H(22)	0.9500
C(23)-C(24)	1.382(4)

C(3)-C(2)-H(2D)	128.5
H(2A)-C(2)-H(2D)	28.2
H(2B)-C(2)-H(2D)	81.2
H(2C)-C(2)-H(2D)	108.4
C(4)-C(3)-C(2)	113.8(3)
C(4)-C(3)-H(3A)	108.8
C(2)-C(3)-H(3A)	108.8
C(4)-C(3)-H(3B)	108.8
C(2)-C(3)-H(3B)	108.8
H(3A)-C(3)-H(3B)	107.7
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	112.7(4)
C(3)-C(4)-C(6)	113.2(4)
C(5)-C(4)-C(6)	106.9(3)
C(3)-C(4)-H(4)	107.9
C(5)-C(4)-H(4)	107.9
C(6)-C(4)-H(4)	107.9
C(4)-C(5)-H(5A)	109.5
C(4)-C(5)-H(5B)	109.5
H(5A)-C(5)-H(5B)	109.5
C(4)-C(5)-H(5C)	109.5
H(5A)-C(5)-H(5C)	109.5
H(5B)-C(5)-H(5C)	109.5
C(7)-C(6)-C(4)	116.2(3)
C(7)-C(6)-H(6A)	108.2
C(4)-C(6)-H(6A)	108.2
C(7)-C(6)-H(6B)	108.2
C(4)-C(6)-H(6B)	108.2
H(6A)-C(6)-H(6B)	107.4
C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	111.3(4)
C(6)-C(7)-C(12)	108.4(4)
C(8)-C(7)-C(12)	108.4(4)
C(6)-C(7)-H(7)	109.6
C(8)-C(7)-H(7)	109.6
С(12)-С(7)-Н(7)	109.6
C(9)-C(8)-C(7)	111.1(5)
C(9)-C(8)-H(8A)	109.4
C(7)-C(8)-H(8A)	109.4
C(9)-C(8)-H(8B)	109.4

C(7)-C(8)-H(8B)	109.4
H(8A)-C(8)-H(8B)	108.0
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	111.4(5)
C(8)-C(9)-H(9A)	109.4
С(10)-С(9)-Н(9А)	109.4
C(8)-C(9)-H(9B)	109.4
С(10)-С(9)-Н(9В)	109.4
H(9A)-C(9)-H(9B)	108.0
C(11)-C(10)-C(9)	108.1(5)
С(11)-С(10)-Н(10А)	110.1
C(9)-C(10)-H(10A)	110.1
С(11)-С(10)-Н(10В)	110.1
C(9)-C(10)-H(10B)	110.1
H(10A)-C(10)-H(10B)	108.4
C(12)-C(11)-C(10)	110.5(6)
C(12)-C(11)-H(11A)	109.6
C(10)-C(11)-H(11A)	109.6
C(12)-C(11)-H(11B)	109.6
C(10)-C(11)-H(11B)	109.6
H(11A)-C(11)-H(11B)	108.1
C(11)-C(12)-C(7)	112.0(5)
С(11)-С(12)-Н(12А)	109.2
C(7)-C(12)-H(12A)	109.2
C(11)-C(12)-H(12B)	109.2
C(7)-C(12)-H(12B)	109.2
H(12A)-C(12)-H(12B)	107.9
C(2)-C(3A)-C(4A)	115.1(7)
C(2)-C(3A)-H(3A1)	108.5
C(4A)-C(3A)-H(3A1)	108.5
C(2)-C(3A)-H(3A2)	108.5
C(4A)-C(3A)-H(3A2)	108.5
H(3A1)-C(3A)-H(3A2)	107.5
C(6A)-C(4A)-C(3A)	106.4(7)
C(6A)-C(4A)-C(5A)	116.0(8)
C(3A)-C(4A)-C(5A)	112.5(8)
C(6A)-C(4A)-H(4A)	107.2
C(3A)-C(4A)-H(4A)	107.2
C(5A)-C(4A)-H(4A)	107.2

C(4A)-C(5A)-H(5A1)	109.5
C(4A)-C(5A)-H(5A2)	109.5
H(5A1)-C(5A)-H(5A2)	109.5
C(4A)-C(5A)-H(5A3)	109.5
H(5A1)-C(5A)-H(5A3)	109.5
H(5A2)-C(5A)-H(5A3)	109.5
C(7A)-C(6A)-C(4A)	117.2(8)
C(7A)-C(6A)-H(6A1)	108.0
C(4A)-C(6A)-H(6A1)	108.0
C(7A)-C(6A)-H(6A2)	108.0
C(4A)-C(6A)-H(6A2)	108.0
H(6A1)-C(6A)-H(6A2)	107.3
C(6A)-C(7A)-C(12A)	108.9(9)
C(6A)-C(7A)-C(8A)	111.5(9)
C(12A)-C(7A)-C(8A)	109.8(9)
C(6A)-C(7A)-H(7A)	108.9
C(12A)-C(7A)-H(7A)	108.9
C(8A)-C(7A)-H(7A)	108.9
C(9A)-C(8A)-C(7A)	111.8(8)
C(9A)-C(8A)-H(8A1)	109.2
C(7A)-C(8A)-H(8A1)	109.2
C(9A)-C(8A)-H(8A2)	109.2
C(7A)-C(8A)-H(8A2)	109.2
H(8A1)-C(8A)-H(8A2)	107.9
C(8A)-C(9A)-C(10A)	115.1(9)
C(8A)-C(9A)-H(9A1)	108.5
C(10A)-C(9A)-H(9A1)	108.5
C(8A)-C(9A)-H(9A2)	108.5
C(10A)-C(9A)-H(9A2)	108.5
H(9A1)-C(9A)-H(9A2)	107.5
C(9A)-C(10A)-C(11A)	112.6(9)
C(9A)-C(10A)-H(10C)	109.1
С(11А)-С(10А)-Н(10С)	109.1
C(9A)-C(10A)-H(10D)	109.1
C(11A)-C(10A)-H(10D)	109.1
H(10C)-C(10A)-H(10D)	107.8
C(12A)-C(11A)-C(10A)	111.7(9)
С(12А)-С(11А)-Н(11С)	109.3

C(10A)-C(11A)-H(11C)	109.3
C(12A)-C(11A)-H(11D)	109.3
C(10A)-C(11A)-H(11D)	109.3
H(11C)-C(11A)-H(11D)	107.9
C(11A)-C(12A)-C(7A)	111.7(10)
С(11А)-С(12А)-Н(12С)	109.3
C(7A)-C(12A)-H(12C)	109.3
C(11A)-C(12A)-H(12D)	109.3
C(7A)-C(12A)-H(12D)	109.3
H(12C)-C(12A)-H(12D)	107.9
C(1)-N(1)-C(21)	121.02(17)
C(1)-N(1)-C(31)	123.14(19)
C(21)-N(1)-C(31)	115.82(16)
C(22)-C(21)-C(26)	119.7(2)
C(22)-C(21)-N(1)	119.7(2)
C(26)-C(21)-N(1)	120.47(19)
C(21)-C(22)-C(23)	119.5(2)
С(21)-С(22)-Н(22)	120.3
С(23)-С(22)-Н(22)	120.3
C(24)-C(23)-C(22)	121.2(2)
С(24)-С(23)-Н(23)	119.4
С(22)-С(23)-Н(23)	119.4
C(23)-C(24)-C(25)	118.7(3)
C(23)-C(24)-H(24)	120.7
C(25)-C(24)-H(24)	120.7
C(26)-C(25)-C(24)	120.4(2)
С(26)-С(25)-Н(25)	119.8
С(24)-С(25)-Н(25)	119.8
C(25)-C(26)-C(21)	120.5(2)
C(25)-C(26)-H(26)	119.7
C(21)-C(26)-H(26)	119.7
C(36)-C(31)-C(32)	120.2(2)
C(36)-C(31)-N(1)	119.3(2)
C(32)-C(31)-N(1)	120.4(2)
C(31)-C(32)-C(33)	118.9(3)
С(31)-С(32)-Н(32)	120.5
С(33)-С(32)-Н(32)	120.5
C(34)-C(33)-C(32)	121.0(3)

С(34)-С(33)-Н(33)	119.5
С(32)-С(33)-Н(33)	119.5
C(33)-C(34)-C(35)	120.2(2)
C(33)-C(34)-H(34)	119.9
C(35)-C(34)-H(34)	119.9
C(34)-C(35)-C(36)	119.8(3)
C(34)-C(35)-H(35)	120.1
C(36)-C(35)-H(35)	120.1
C(31)-C(36)-C(35)	119.9(2)
С(31)-С(36)-Н(36)	120.1
С(35)-С(36)-Н(36)	120.1

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

	U ¹¹	U ²²	U ³³	U ²³	U ¹³	U ¹²
O(1)	29(1)	52(1)	64(1)	-8(1)	13(1)	-7(1)
C(1)	34(1)	36(1)	61(1)	-10(1)	16(1)	-4(1)
C(2)	38(1)	43(1)	75(2)	1(1)	18(1)	4(1)
C(3)	40(2)	44(2)	47(2)	13(2)	12(2)	-1(2)
C(4)	40(2)	53(2)	34(2)	6(2)	3(2)	0(2)
C(5)	59(2)	62(3)	62(2)	2(2)	4(2)	-10(2)
C(6)	61(2)	83(3)	35(2)	-2(2)	8(1)	7(2)
C(7)	58(2)	86(3)	27(2)	3(2)	14(2)	8(2)
C(8)	64(2)	110(4)	52(2)	8(3)	7(2)	23(3)
C(9)	55(2)	204(7)	75(3)	19(4)	8(2)	18(4)
C(10)	57(2)	170(7)	112(4)	11(4)	37(3)	26(4)
C(11)	72(3)	181(6)	68(3)	-1(4)	43(3)	18(3)
C(12)	69(2)	158(5)	48(2)	-20(3)	22(2)	9(3)
C(3A)	48(4)	39(5)	68(5)	15(3)	11(3)	-2(3)
C(4A)	47(4)	57(5)	59(4)	4(3)	10(3)	18(3)
C(5A)	63(6)	63(6)	85(9)	-11(6)	12(6)	16(4)
C(6A)	74(4)	59(5)	47(4)	13(3)	8(3)	11(3)
C(7A)	62(5)	82(5)	44(5)	12(4)	12(3)	15(4)
C(8A)	78(5)	63(5)	36(4)	5(3)	11(4)	6(4)
C(9A)	61(5)	76(6)	88(6)	19(5)	21(4)	17(4)
C(10A)72(5)	107(7)	64(5)	17(5)	22(4)	12(5)
C(11A)74(6)	123(7)	61(6)	26(5)	24(4)	12(5)
C(12A)85(5)	87(6)	55(4)	25(4)	16(4)	2(4)
N(1)	28(1)	38(1)	57(1)	-5(1)	11(1)	0(1)
C(21)	24(1)	39(1)	54(1)	-10(1)	4(1)	-4(1)
C(22)	53(1)	54(2)	53(1)	-15(1)	-1(1)	17(1)
C(23)	69(2)	77(2)	44(1)	-13(1)	-5(1)	23(2)
C(24)	46(1)	58(2)	56(1)	-5(1)	-10(1)	8(1)
C(25)	29(1)	45(2)	71(2)	-7(1)	4(1)	0(1)
C(26)	27(1)	40(1)	61(1)	-9(1)	11(1)	-3(1)
C(31)	31(1)	36(1)	52(1)	6(1)	14(1)	4(1)
C(32)	45(1)	42(2)	82(2)	0(1)	28(1)	6(1)
C(33)	55(2)	50(2)	99(2)	22(2)	45(2)	21(1)

Table 4. Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\approx^2 x \ 10^3$) for x10032_t4. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2$ [h² a^{*2}U¹¹ + ... + 2 h k a^{*} b^{*} U¹²]

C(34)	33(1)	79(2)	78(2)	41(2)	27(1)	17(1)
C(35)	32(1)	74(2)	54(1)	23(1)	5(1)	-6(1)
C(36)	34(1)	43(1)	46(1)	9(1)	7(1)	-1(1)

	X	у	Z	U(eq)
H(2A)	6170	5406	2588	61
H(2B)	5607	3260	2374	61
H(2C)	5753	2760	2217	61
H(2D)	5912	5173	2620	61
H(3A)	6353	4277	1480	52
H(3B)	7129	3782	1941	52
H(4)	6832	-220	1981	51
H(5A)	5783	-1829	1298	92
H(5B)	5494	772	1093	92
H(5C)	5481	-108	1835	92
H(6A)	6992	-1331	899	72
H(6B)	6727	1214	630	72
H(7)	7857	2913	1136	67
H(8A)	8124	377	2054	90
H(8B)	8242	-1820	1582	90
H(9A)	9428	-317	2016	133
H(9B)	9203	2229	1715	133
H(10A)	10000	214	1018	133
H(10B)	9396	-1918	928	133
H(11A)	9066	2855	506	125
H(11B)	9191	714	17	125
H(12A)	8104	-1164	319	109
H(12B)	7890	1419	42	109
H(3A1)	7161	4939	2396	62
H(3A2)	6550	5442	1777	62
H(4A)	7304	1062	2085	65
H(5A1)	6630	-632	1138	105
H(5A2)	6131	1721	1016	105
H(5A3)	6046	126	1649	105
H(6A1)	7420	4370	1067	72
H(6A2)	8050	3861	1669	72
H(7A)	7658	767	592	74
· · · ·				

Table 5. Hydrogen coordinates ($x\ 10^4$) and isotropic displacement parameters ($\approx^2\!x\ 10^{-3}$) for $x10032_t4.$

H(8A1)	8749	-57	1732	71
H(8A2)	7995	-1598	1538	71
H(9A1)	8478	-3126	652	89
H(9A2)	9113	-3435	1265	89
H(10C)	9627	-2173	276	96
H(10D)	9868	-505	894	96
H(11C)	9514	1992	17	101
H(11D)	8740	553	-183	101
H(12C)	8434	4024	338	90
H(12D)	9040	3442	958	90
H(22)	5674	1440	4675	64
H(23)	6038	-1186	5528	77
H(24)	6812	-4429	5360	65
H(25)	7234	-4997	4322	58
H(26)	6853	-2438	3469	51
H(32)	5206	5045	3777	66
H(33)	3886	5706	3619	79
H(34)	3069	2847	3154	74
H(35)	3550	-716	2819	64
H(36)	4876	-1385	2943	49

Assignment of absolute configuration of the δ **-alkylated product.** γ -Alkylated product (*R*)-7-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-*N*,*N*-diphenylheptanamide, synthesized using (*R*,*R*)**-1**, was homologated. The specific rotation of the final product, 8-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-methyloctanoic acid, was determined.



(*R*)-8-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-5-methyloctanoic acid.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.07 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 6.81 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 3.77 (s, 3H), 2.53–2.48 (m, 2H), 2.32–2.29 (m, 2H), 1.62–1.57 (m, 5H), 1.55–1.41 (m, 3H), 1.31–1.22 (m, 2H), 0.86 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.5 Hz).

¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 180.3, 157.6, 134.9, 129.2, 113.7, 55.3, 36.4, 36.3, 35.3, 34.4, 32.5, 29.2, 22.2, 19.5.

FT-IR (film) 2931 (broad), 1708, 1612, 1512, 1463, 1300, 1245, 1177, 1038, 829. MS (EI) m/z (M+H⁺) calcd for C₁₆H₂₅O₃: 265, found: 265. $[\alpha]_{D}^{24} = 1.7$ (c = 0.98, CHCl₃).

This specific rotation was compared to the product that was generated through the δ -alkylation illustrated in eq 7 (with (*R*,*R*)-1), followed by hydrolysis of the amide. The specific rotations had the same sign.





VII. Determination of Enantiomeric Excess






Instrument 7/7/2010 6:58:26 PK jtm Page 1 of 3				Acq. optimized : Jose Acq. intriment : Instrument 1 Acq. Nathod : C:NFCERNIVERIDOS/NDI-0100.M Last changed : 5/8/2009 8:35:25 NM by 201 Acq. Kahanged : 5/8/2009 8:35:25 NM by 201 Acq. Kahanged : 7/7/2010 9:10:16 FM by 201 Last changed : 7/7/2010 9:10:16 FM by 201 Dodified sfter Loading MU MU MU MU MU MU MU MU MU MU	Injection Date : 1/6/2010 9:39:03 PM Table 1, entry 3
Totals ; 2796.73763 129.13277 Instrument 1 7/7/2010 6:38126 PK jtm Page 2 of J	1 12.653 PX 0.3140 653.0217 5 5.0757 2 13.247 PX 0.3622 1.22712e4 565.17619 94.9243 Tocals : 1.20711e4 596.75835 Results Obtained with enhanced integrator! Signal 5: DADI E. Sig-280.16 Ref-340.100 Posk RetTime Type Width Area Meight Area Final Integration Integrat	Peak Retition Type Midth Area Beight Area Beight Area 1 11.626 2X 0.3151 1650.74500 87.28152 5.2265 2 11.266 2X 0.3151 1650.74500 87.28152 5.2265 70:Jis : 11.576 64 124.67788 94.7735 Results Obtained with onhanced integrator! 94.7735 Signal 4: DADI D. Sig-210, 16 Ref-360, 100 Peak Retitize Type Midth Area Beight Area 1 [sin] 1 [sin] <th>Active of the second state of the s</th> <th>Sorted Dy : Signal Maltiplier : 1.0000 Dilution Heo Maltiplier : Dilution Factor with ISTDS Signal 1: DDD A, Sig=254, 4 Ref-360,100 Peak Aerime Type Width Area I (man) [main] [main] [main] Area I [main] [main] [main] [main] Area I [1.665 xx 0.3194 e25,10608 43,111390 5,32560 2 112.277 xx 0.3614 1.953144 689.46777 94.7640</th> <th>Date File C:\MPCHEMI\DMTA\GROUP\SISS-1.D Aroo Percent Report</th>	Active of the second state of the s	Sorted Dy : Signal Maltiplier : 1.0000 Dilution Heo Maltiplier : Dilution Factor with ISTDS Signal 1: DDD A, Sig=254, 4 Ref-360,100 Peak Aerime Type Width Area I (man) [main] [main] [main] Area I [main] [main] [main] [main] Area I [1.665 xx 0.3194 e25,10608 43,111390 5,32560 2 112.277 xx 0.3614 1.953144 689.46777 94.7640	Date File C:\MPCHEMI\DMTA\GROUP\SISS-1.D Aroo Percent Report

Data File C:\HPCHEM\I\DATA\GROUP\61553-2.D Instrument 1 7/7/2010 5:16:24 PM jus Last changed njection Data ł 8 8 8 8 E 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 ⁸ ***** 8 4 8 ; changed : lysis Method : Hethod rent In) Volume (ren Begunnen t Actual Mathod : C:NHCHENN/NETHEDS/NHE-0130.M baanged : 5/8/7009 8:39:32 M by SM baanged : 7/7/2010 5:10:46 Km by Jtm baanged : (P0/2010 5:10:46 Km by Jtm baanged : (P0/2010 5:10:46 Km by Jtm perator 15 0407 D. 60-220 16 Art-240 160 (0400-03255-2.0) 00,07 C, 40-210,0 ke-300,140 (GHOU-30233-20) 1001 8, 04-03, 10 10-060, 00 10 10-051 10 ピロン ちょうかい 1 7/6/2010 10:10:19 PM Instrument 12.14 1231 1204 12.55 12.014 13.337 10.234 113.332 13.336 13.338 z ₽-z Table 1, entry 3 with (*S*,*S*)-1 Щ Page 1 of 3 OTBS [nstrument | 7/7/2010 5:16:24 PH jts Data File C:\BPCHEM\I\DATA\GROUP\52553-2.D Peak Reffice Type Width • [min] [min] 1 12.614 BV 0.3161] 2 13.332 VB 0.3103 Signal 4: DADI D, Sig=230,16 Ref=360,100 Signal 2: 1301 8. Sig-254, 16 Rof-360, 100 Signal 1: DAD1 A. Sig-254,4 Rof-360,100 Sorted By : Multiplier : Dilution : Voo Multiplier : Dilution Totals : Signal 5: DAD1 E, Sig=200,16 Ref=360,100 Signal 3: DADI C, Sig=210,8 Raf=360,100 Peak RetTime Type ([min] Totals : Peak RetTime Type Width 9 [min] [min] Totals : Peak RetTime Type Totals : Totals : Results obtained with enhanced integrator! Results obtained with enhanced integrator! Results obtained with enhanced integrator? Results obtained with enhanced integrator! 1 12.614 BV 0 ~ 12.615 88 p Width Area Ecipit [min] [mWi] [mWi] 0.3161 1.0408864 509.94598 0.3103 435.56693 20.63039 (atta) 0.3145 0.3161 1.01299e4 0.3141 423.65262 Signal 1.0000 1.0000 n Pactor with ISTDe 1831-75480 Area [mu] s Area Percent Report 2.17919e4 1048.37385 8805.98840 431.23672 1904.23321 (mAU-a) 1.08444e4 1.05535e4 516.43111 530.57637 496.34854 20.08257 Height [=20] 09.62212 3.62323 Beight [mND] 93.21535 54 95,9857 57 4.0143 -|-----| 8 95.9835 9 4.0165 95.9681 95.8138 4.1862 96.1938 3.8062 t area 7.40 ر ددع Area Area Page 2 of 3 S-40





sz7871ad101 Vial 20 Method: AD-H 10% MeOH





with (*R*,*R*)-1





with (S,S)-1



















































S--69





S-71



S-72




S–74

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