

**Enantioselective Synthesis of 2-Substituted-Tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl Glycine Derivatives
via Oxidative Cross-Dehydrogenative Coupling of Tertiary Amines and Chiral Nickel(II)
Glycinate**

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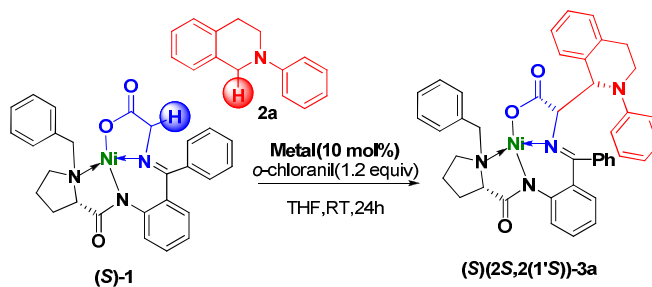
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(A) Metal screening, equivalent, and temperature optimization

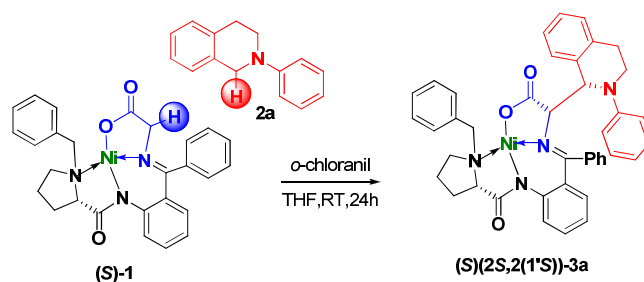
Table S1: Metal screening for the *o*-chloranil mediated CDC reaction.^a



Entry	Metal	<i>t</i> [h]	Yield [%] ^b	<i>syn/anti</i> ^c
1	CuBr	24	17	1.3:1
2	CuI	24	13	1.2:1
3	Cu(OTf)	24	15	1.1:1
4	CuBr ₂	24	20	1:1.2
5	Cu(OAc) ₂	24	25	1:2

^a Reaction conditions: **(S)-1** (0.1 mmol), **2a** (0.12 mmol), *o*-chloranil (0.12 mmol), metal (0.01 mmol) and THF (1.0 mL). ^b Isolated yield of combined **3a** (*syn* and *anti*). ^c The diastereomeric ratios of **3a** determined by ¹H NMR.

Table S2: Equivalent screening for the *o*-chloranil mediated CDC reaction.^a

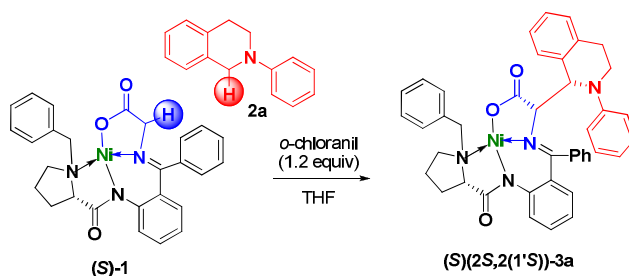


Entry	1/2a / <i>o</i> -chloranil	<i>t</i> [h]	Yield [%] ^b	<i>syn/anti</i> ^c
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1	1/1.2/1.2	24	64	4.6:1
2	1/1.2/1.5	24	50	3:1
3	1/1.5/1.2	24	65	2.5:1
4	1.2/1/1	24	55	2.8:1

^a Reaction conditions: (*S*)-**1** (0.1 mmol), **2a** (0.12 mmol), *o*-chloranil (0.12 mmol), and THF (1.0 mL). ^b Isolated yield of combined **3a** (*syn* and *anti*). ^c The diastereomeric ratios of **3a** determined by ¹H NMR.

Table S3: Temperature screening for the *o*-chloranil mediated CDC reaction.^a

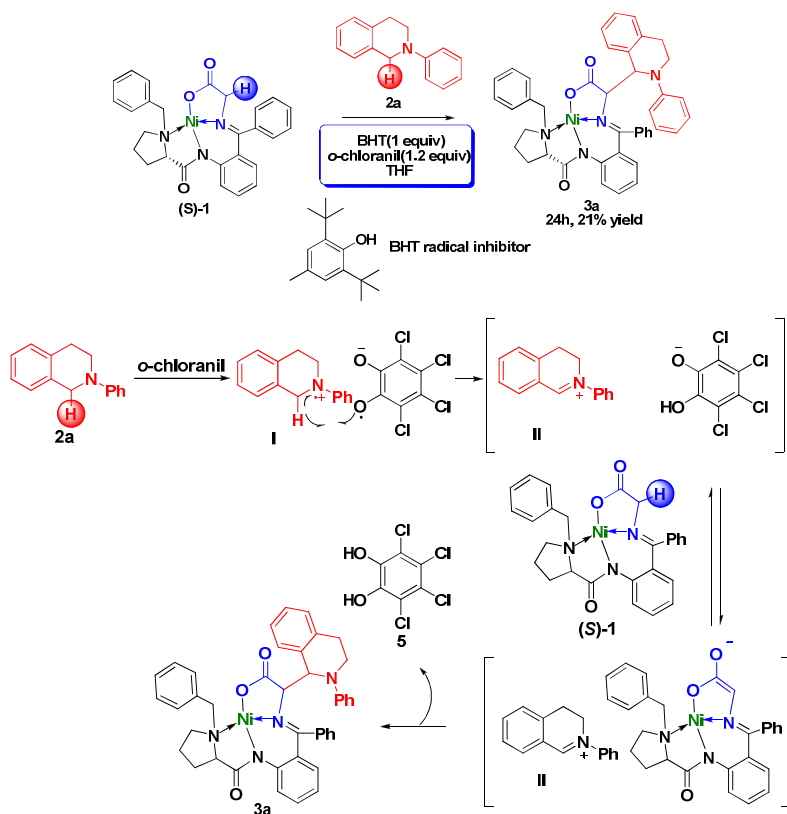


Entry	T (°C)	<i>t</i> [h]	Yield [%] ^b	<i>syn/anti</i> ^c
1	60	8	70	2.3:1
2	40	16	65	2.5:1
3	20	24	64	4.6:1
4	0	36	<10	n.d.
5	-20	36	0	n.d.

^a Reaction conditions: (*S*)-**1** (0.1 mmol), **2a** (0.12 mmol), *o*-chloranil (0.12 mmol), and THF (1.0 mL). ^b Isolated yield of combined **3a** (*syn* and *anti*). ^c The diastereomeric ratios of **3a** determined by ¹H NMR. n.d. = not determined.

(B) Mechanistic experiments and proposed reaction pathways

The plausible reaction pathway for the coupling is postulated to involve a single-electron transfer (SET) radical mechanism¹ in Scheme S1. A single electron transfer from the tertiary amine **2a** to *o*-chloranil generates a radical cation **I** and a *o*-chloranil radical anion. The radical oxygen of the *o*-chloranil radical anion then abstracts α -H-atom from the radical cation **I** generates the key intermediate iminium cation **II**. With one equivalent of 2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-4-methylphenol (BHT), a radical inhibitor, the yield of the coupling product decreased dramatically from 64% to 21%. These results were interpreted as the generation of radicals as key intermediate, and are in consistence with the observations by Wang *et al*² and Chi *et al*³. Then the anionic oxygen of *o*-chloranil radical anion then abstracts an α -hydrogen from the glycinate to generate an enolate. Finally, the nucleophilic attack of the enolate on the iminium cation **II** generates the CDC product **3a** and the 3,4,5,6-tetrachlorobenzene-1,2-diol **5**.



Scheme S1. Mechanistic experiments and proposed reaction pathways

(C) Stereochemical Transition of CDC

Considering the stereochemical outcome of the reaction under study, we could propose two transition (TS) **A** and **B** (Figure S1), leading to diastereomers (*S*)(2*S*,2(1'*S*))-**3**/(*S*)(2*S*,2(1'*R*))-**3** (**3-syn**/**3-anti**), respectively. In TS **A**, the *N*-phenyl group occupies a position of the larger substituent, thus avoiding unfavorable non-bonding interactions with the phenyl ring at the imine bond of the Ni(II) complex, which render **A** more favorable than **B**. Under optimized oxidative conditions, iminiums were attacked highly selectively from the *si*-face of Ni(II) glycinate^{4,5,6} generating excellent diastereoselectivity. Therefore, the CDC reaction didn't generate the diastereomers (*S*)(2*R*,2(1'*R*))-**3**/(*S*)(2*R*,2(1'*S*))-**3**. The relative and absolute configuration of major coupling compound **3a-syn** was determined to be (*S*)(2*S*,2(1'*S*)) and the minor one **3k-anti** was determined to be (*S*)(2*S*,2(1'*R*)) by X-ray crystallography (Figure S3).

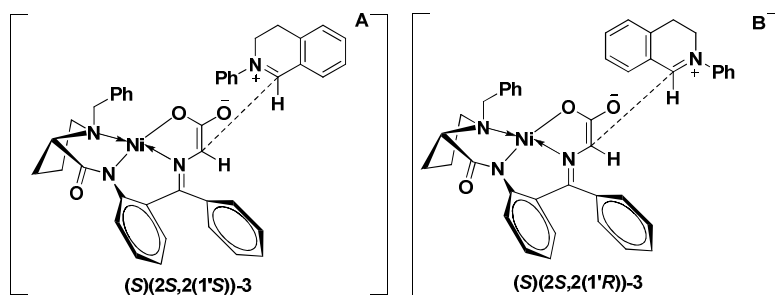


Figure S1. Stereochemical Transition of CDC

(D) The Absolute Configuration of 3a-syn and 3k-anti

X-ray Single Crystal Structure Analysis of (*S*)(2*S*,2(1'*S*))-3a:

X-ray crystallographic data of (*S*)(2*S*,2(1'*S*))-3a were solutions at $T = 293(2)$ K: $C_{42}H_{38}N_4NiO_3$, $M_r = 705.47$, monoclinic. Space group $P2 (1)$, $a = 15.670 (3) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 10.967 (3) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 21.785 (6) \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 90^\circ$, $\beta = 107.289 (8)^\circ$, $\gamma = 90^\circ$, $V = 3574.7 (16) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 4$.

(*S*)(2*S*,2(1'*S*))-3a:

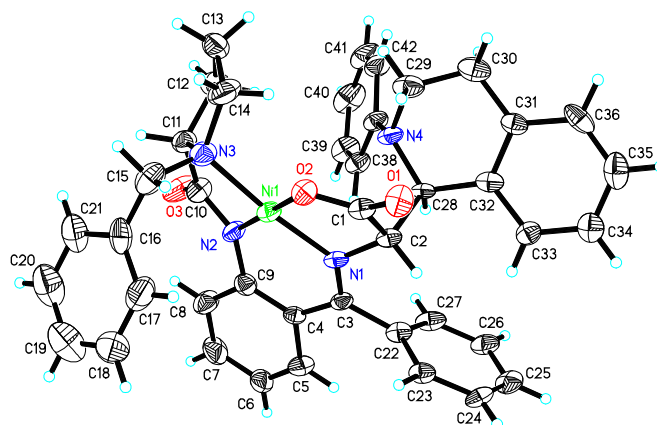


Figure S2. The crystal structure of (*S*)(2*S*,2(1'*S*))-3a by X-ray analysis.

(*S*)(2*S*,2(1'*R*))-3k:

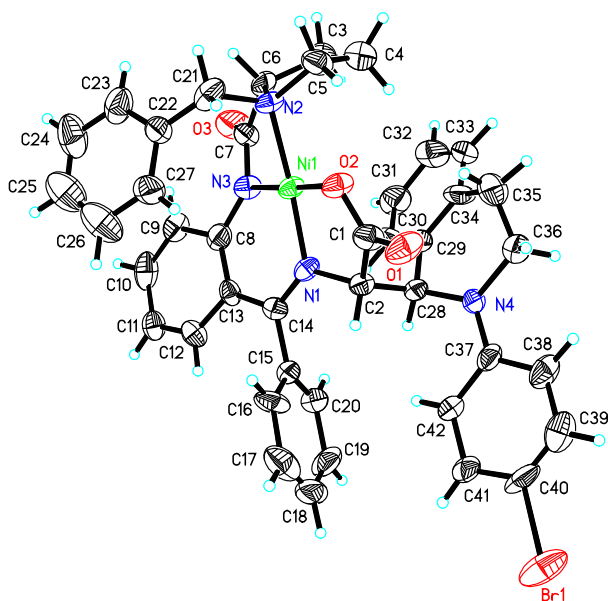
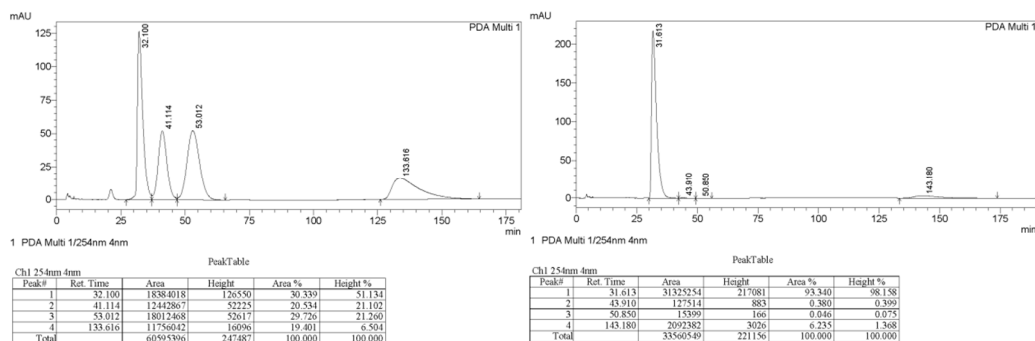


Figure S3. The crystal structure of (*S*)(2*S*,2(1'*R*))-**3k** by X-ray analysis.

These data can be obtained free of charge from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre *via* www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif, the CCDC numbers are 927172 for (*S*)(2*S*,2(1'*S*))-**3a**, and 962699 for (*S*)(2*S*,2(1'*R*))-**3k**.

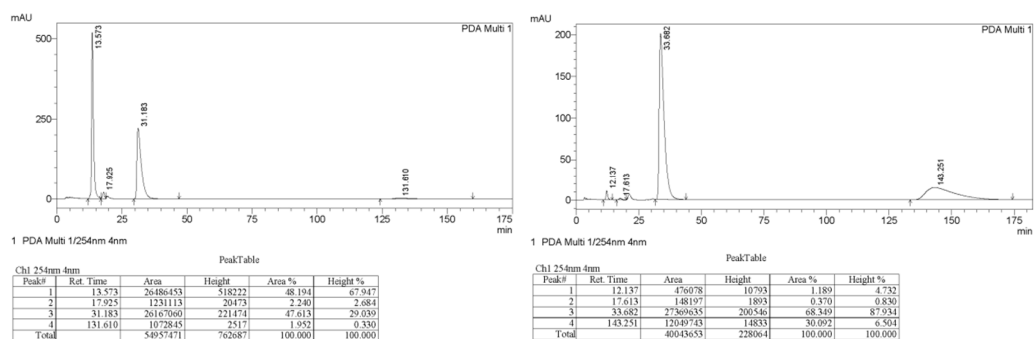
(E) HPLC spectra for *de* determination

3a



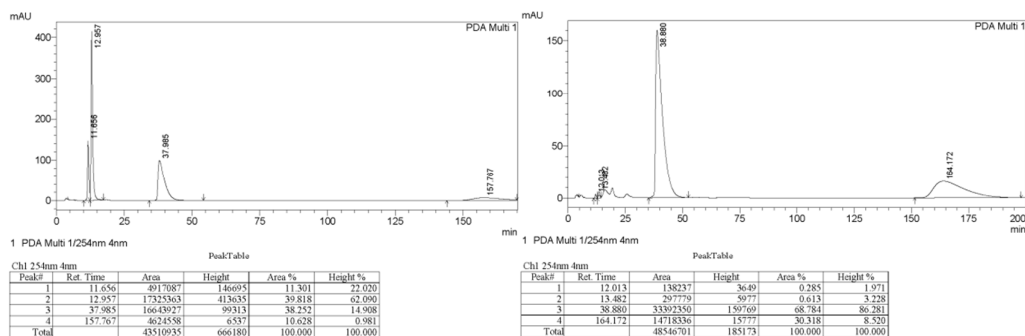
The *de* was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak AD-H column (*n*-hexane/*i*-PrOH = 75/25, λ = 254 nm, 0.8 mL/min). For the *syn*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 31.61 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 50.85 min, > 99% *de*; for the *anti*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 143.18 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 43.91 min, 88% *de*.

3b

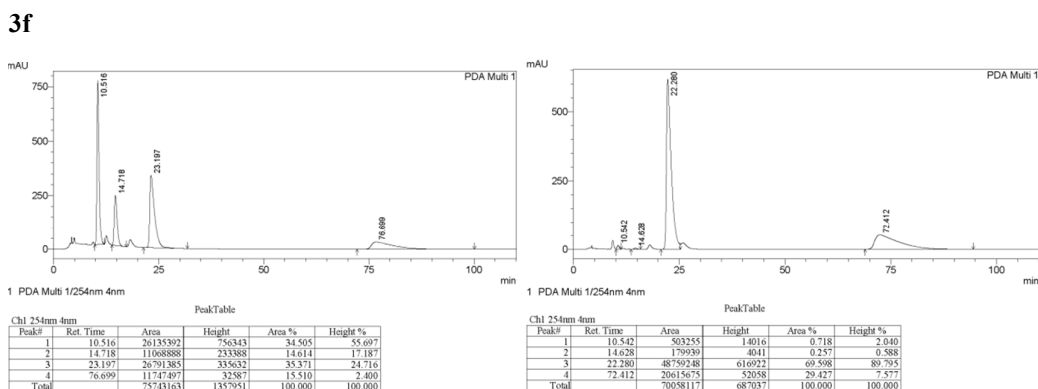


The *de* was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak IA column (*n*-hexane/*i*-PrOH = 60/40, λ = 254 nm, 1.0 mL/min). For the *syn*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 33.68 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 12.14 min, 96% *de*; for the *anti*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 143.25 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 17.61 min, 97% *de*.

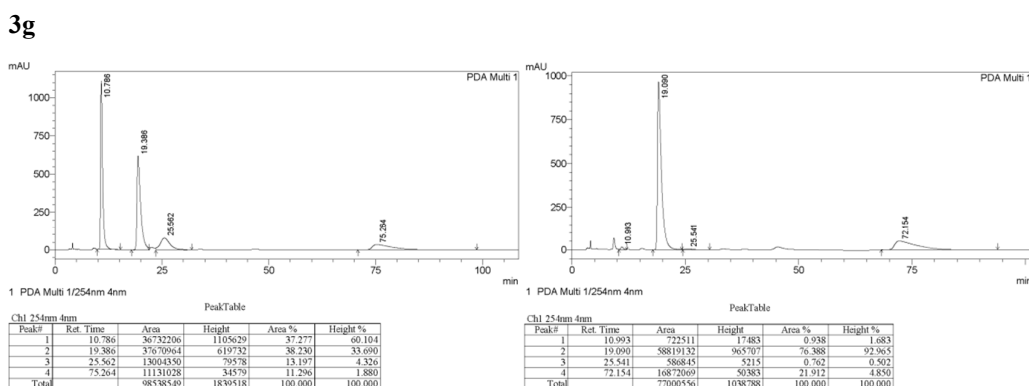
3c



The *de* was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak IA column (*n*-hexane/*i*-PrOH = 60/40, λ = 254 nm, 1.0 mL/min). For the *syn*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 38.88 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 13.48 min, 98% *de*; for the *anti*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 164.17 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 12.01 min, 98% *de*.

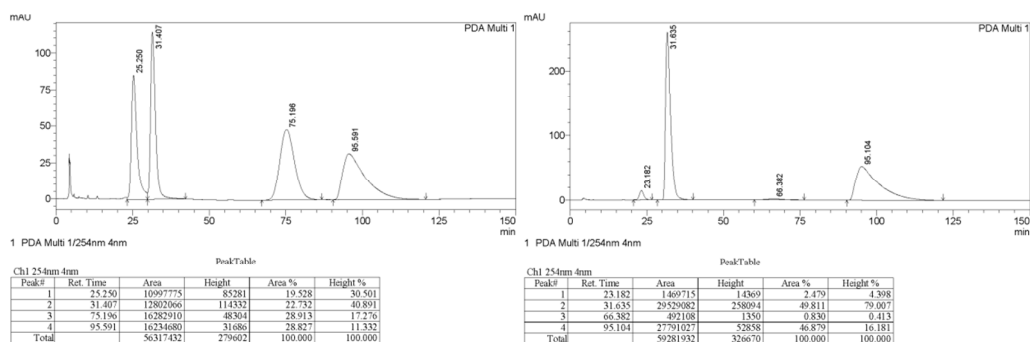


The *de* was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak IA column (*n*-hexane/*i*-PrOH = 60/40, λ = 254 nm, 1.0 mL/min). For the *syn*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 22.28 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 10.54 min, 98% *de*; for the *anti*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 72.41 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 14.63 min, 98% *de*.



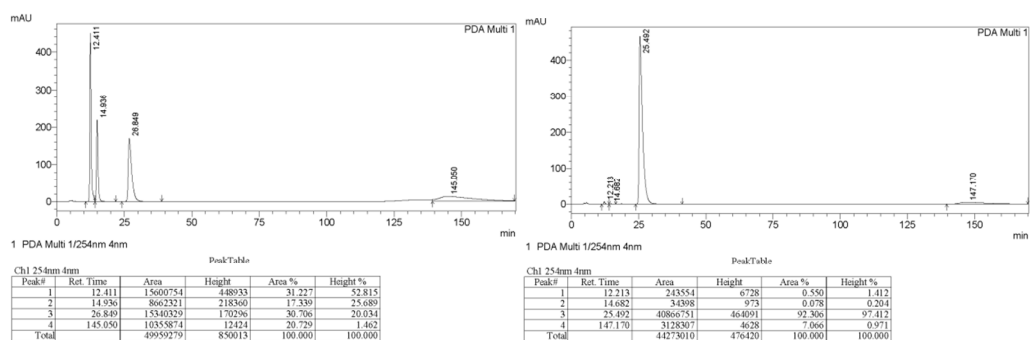
The *de* was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak IA column (*n*-hexane/*i*-PrOH = 75/25, λ = 254 nm, 1.0 mL/min). For the *syn*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 19.09 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 10.99 min, 97% *de*; for the *anti*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 72.15 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 25.54 min, 98% *de*.

3h



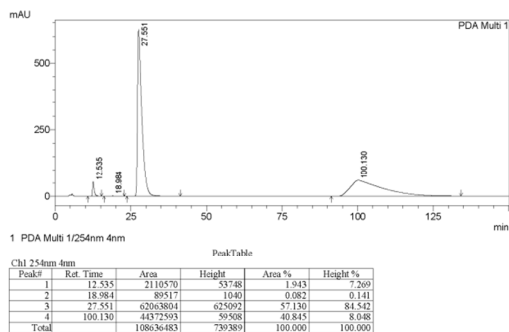
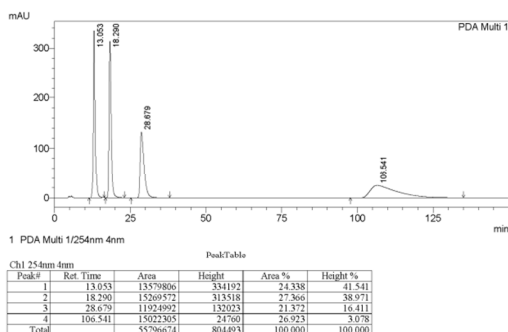
The *de* was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak AD-H column (*n*-hexane/*i*-PrOH = 80/20, λ = 254 nm, 0.8 mL/min). For the *syn*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 31.64 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 23.18 min, 90% *de*; for the *anti*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 95.10 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 66.38 min, 96% *de*.

3i



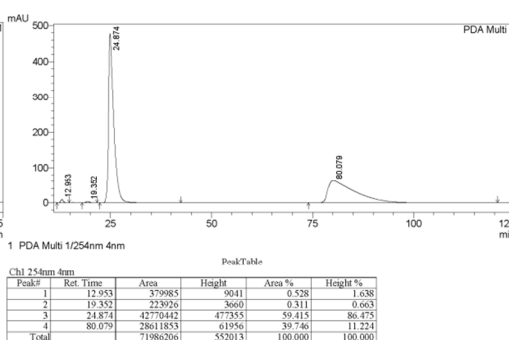
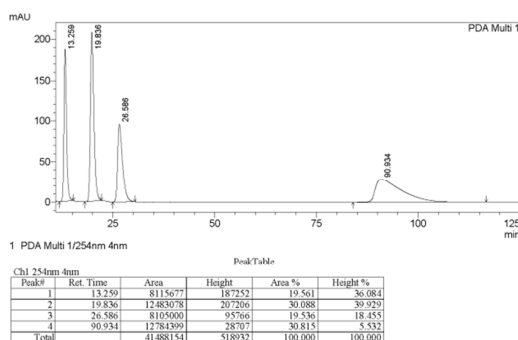
The *de* was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak IA column (*n*-hexane/*i*-PrOH = 60/40, λ = 254 nm, 1.0 mL/min). For the *syn*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 25.49 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 12.21 min, 99% *de*; for the *anti*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 147.17 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 14.68 min, > 98% *de*.

3j



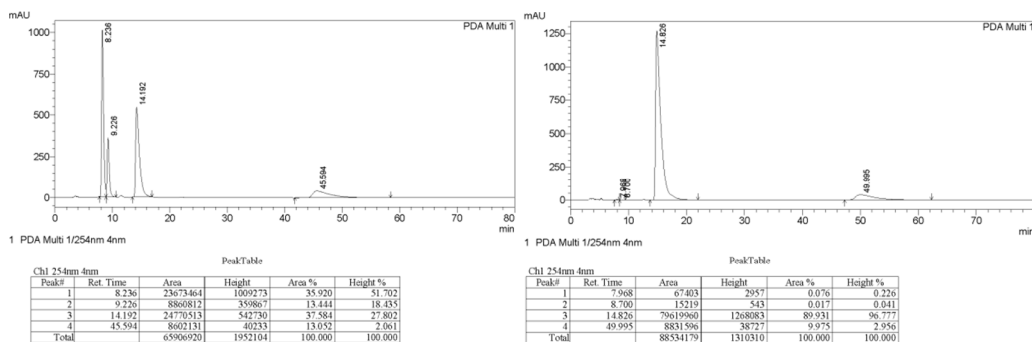
The *de* was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak IA column (*n*-hexane/*i*-PrOH = 60/40, λ = 254 nm, 1.0 mL/min). For the *syn*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 27.55 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 12.54 min, 93% *de*; for the *anti*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 100.13 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 18.98 min, > 99% *de*.

3k



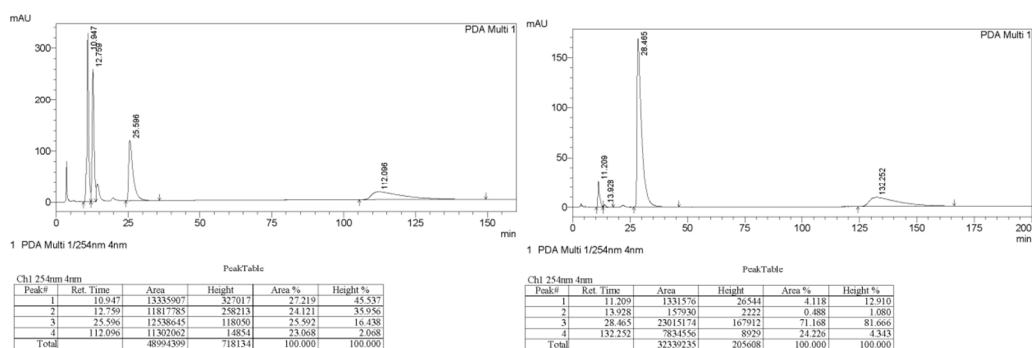
The *de* was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak IA column (*n*-hexane/*i*-PrOH = 60/40, λ = 254 nm, 1.0 mL/min). For the *syn*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 24.87 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 12.95 min, 98% *de*; for the *anti*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 80.08 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 19.35 min, 98% *de*.

3l



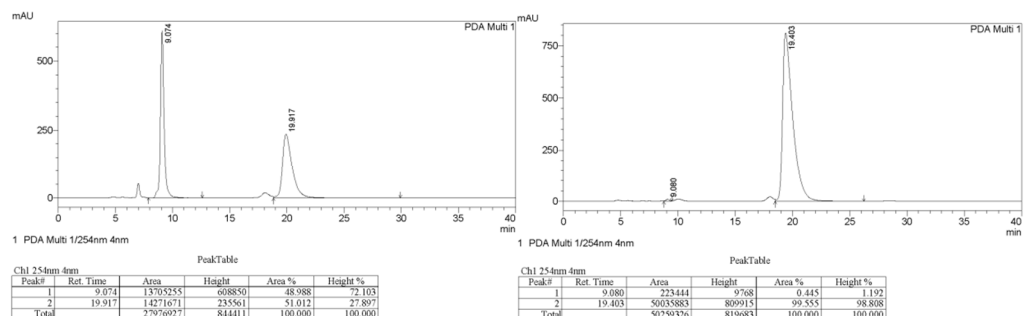
The *de* was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak IA column (*n*-hexane/*i*-PrOH = 60/40, λ = 254 nm, 1.0 mL/min). For the *syn*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 14.83 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 7.97 min, > 99% *de*; for the *anti*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 49.99 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 8.70 min, > 99% *de*.

3m

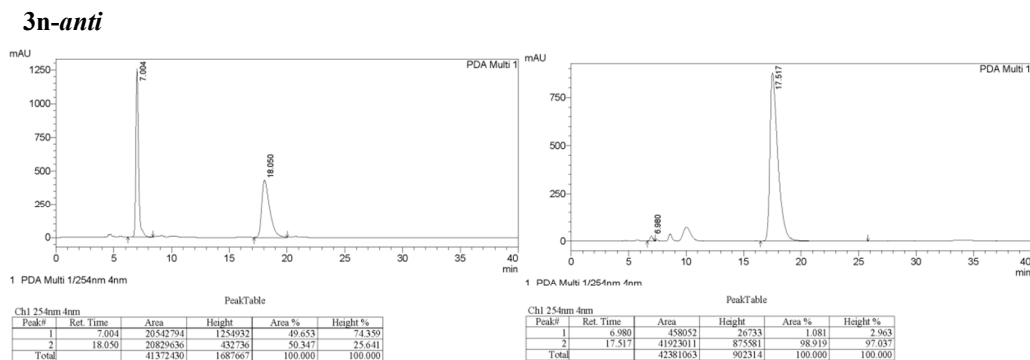


The *de* was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak IA column (*n*-hexane/*i*-PrOH = 60/40, λ = 254 nm, 1.0 mL/min). For the *syn*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 28.47 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 11.21 min, 89% *de*; for the *anti*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 132.25 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 13.93 min, 96% *de*.

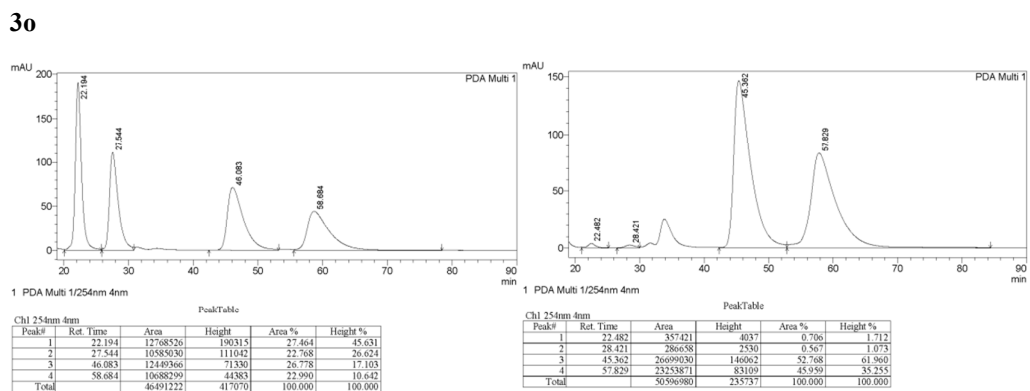
3n-Syn



The *de* was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak IA column (*n*-hexane/*i*-PrOH = 60/40, λ = 254 nm, 1.0 mL/min). For the *syn*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 19.40 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 9.08 min, 99% *de*.

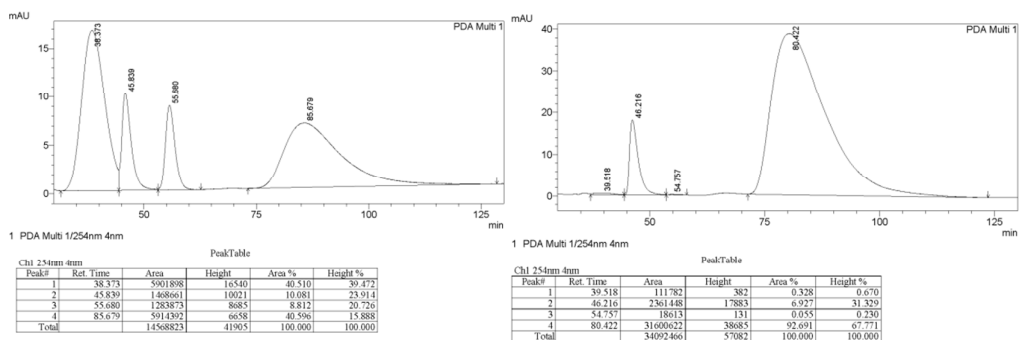


The *de* was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak IA column (*n*-hexane/*i*-PrOH = 60/40, λ = 254 nm, 1.0 mL/min). For the *anti*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 17.52 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 6.98 min, 98% *de*.



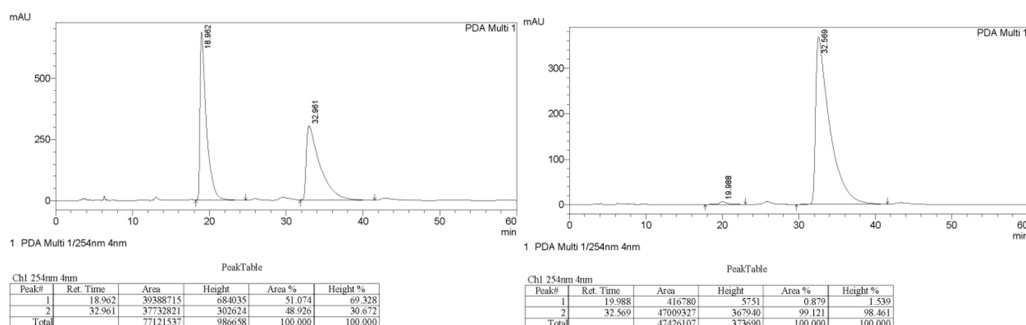
The *de* was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak IA column (*n*-hexane/*i*-PrOH = 60/40, λ = 254 nm, 1.0 mL/min). For the *syn*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 45.36 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 22.48 min, 97% *de*; for the *anti*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 57.83 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 28.42 min, 97% *de*.

3p

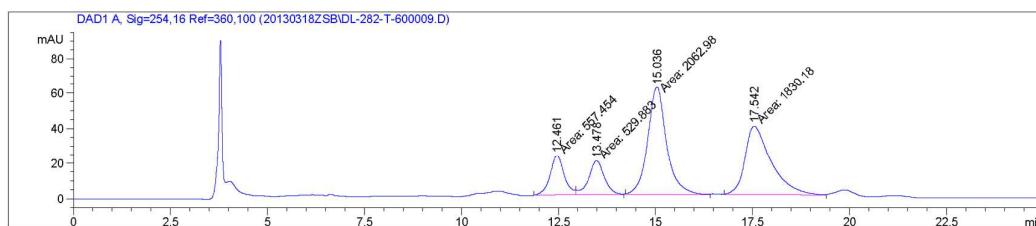


The *de* was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak AD-H column (*n*-hexane/*i*-PrOH = 75/25, λ = 254 nm, 1.0 mL/min). For the *syn*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 80.42 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 39.52 min, 99% *de*; for the *anti*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 46.22 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 54.76 min, 98% *de*.

3q



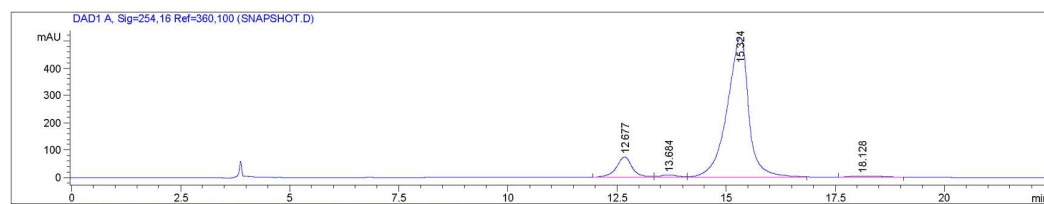
The *de* was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak IA column (*n*-hexane/*i*-PrOH = 80/20, λ = 254 nm, 1.0 mL/min). For the *anti*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 32.57 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 19.99 min, 98% *de*.

(2*S*,2(1*S'*))-4a

Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	12.461	MF	0.4159	557.45447	22.34072	11.1928
2	13.478	FM	0.4615	529.88281	19.13818	10.6392
3	15.036	MM	0.5635	2062.97656	61.01554	41.4211
4	17.542	MM	0.7822	1830.18140	38.99652	36.7470

Totals : 4980.49524 141.49096

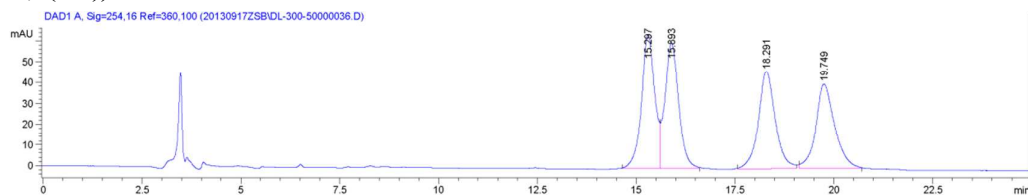


Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	12.677	BB	0.3721	1808.59814	72.24689	9.2849
2	13.684	BV	0.3805	201.42226	7.92663	1.0341
3	15.324	VB	0.5067	1.73064e4	508.96738	88.8472
4	18.128	BB	0.6001	162.42070	3.93069	0.8338

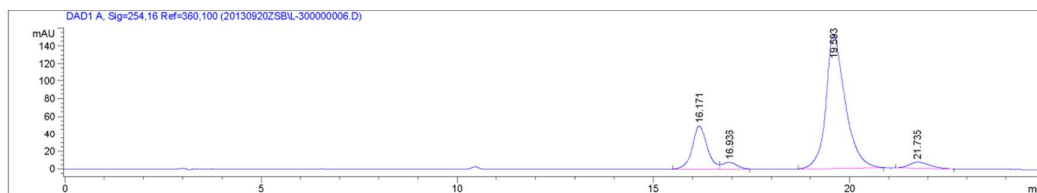
Totals : 1.94788e4 593.07159

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Chirobiotic T column (25 cm × 4.6 mm, 5 μm) (H₂O/MeOH = 60/40, λ = 254 nm, 0.5 mL/min). For the *syn*-isomer: *t_R* (major enantiomer) = 15.32 min, *t_R* (minor enantiomer) = 18.13 min, 98% *ee*; for the *anti*-isomer: *t_R* (major enantiomer) = 12.68 min, *t_R* (minor enantiomer) = 13.68 min, 80% *ee*.

(2*S*,2(1*S'*))-4i

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	15.297	BV	0.3447	1505.48865	64.41623	26.3383
2	15.893	VB	0.3588	1455.15503	60.46096	25.4577
3	18.291	BB	0.4429	1396.65552	46.70523	24.4343
4	19.749	BB	0.4914	1358.67346	40.49881	23.7698

Totals : 5715.97266 212.08124

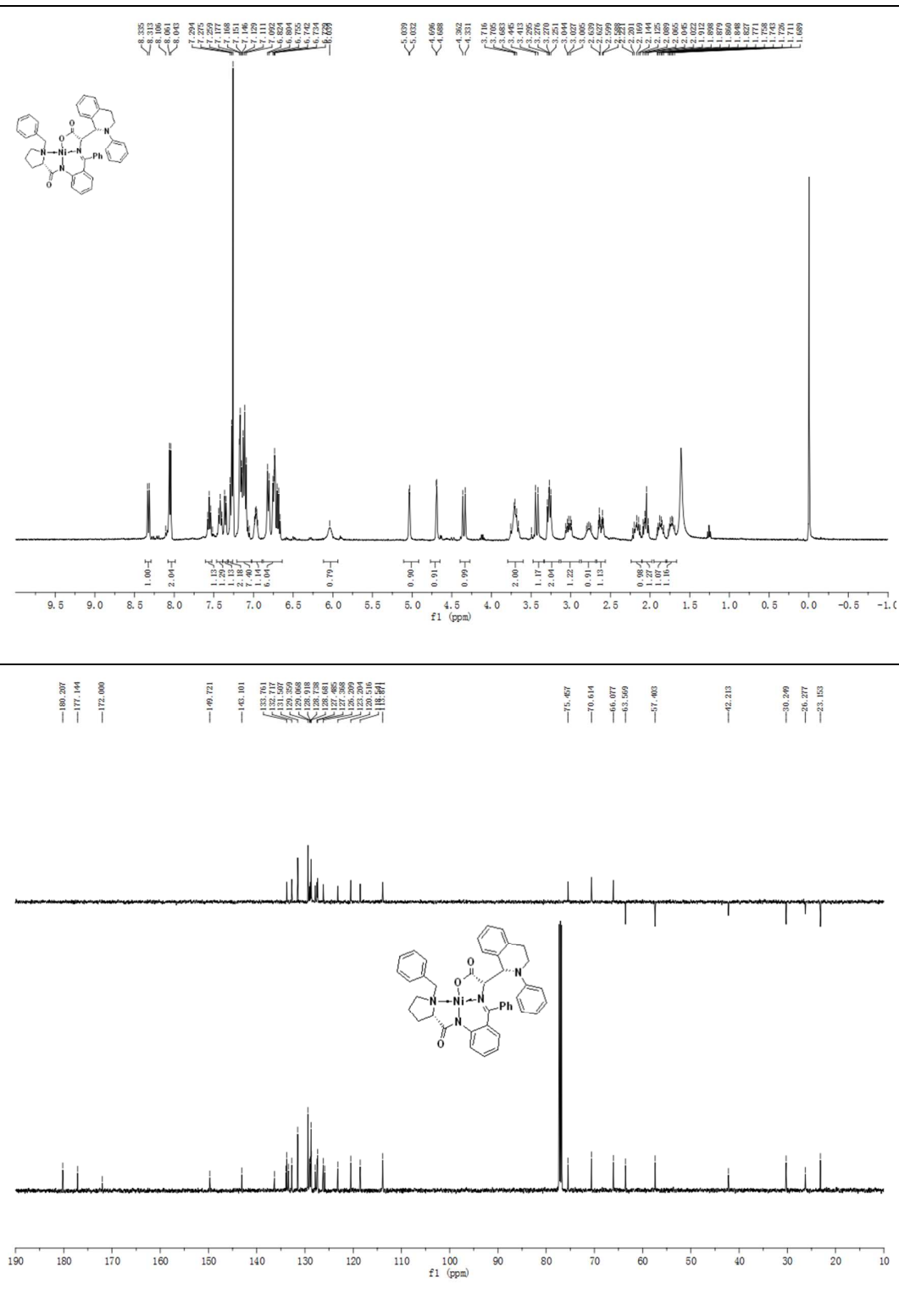


Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	16.171	BV	0.3871	1303.66101	49.85438	18.6289
2	16.936	VB	0.3822	203.83260	7.81762	2.9127
3	19.593	BB	0.5022	5231.63574	152.51328	74.7585
4	21.735	BB	0.4958	258.91888	6.99586	3.6999

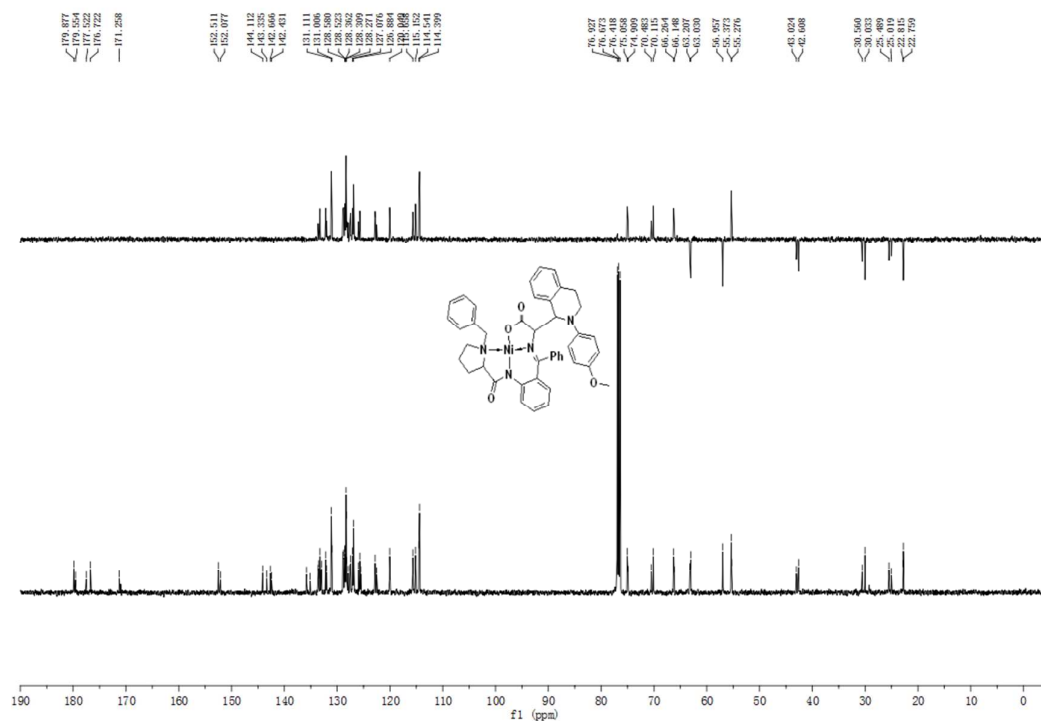
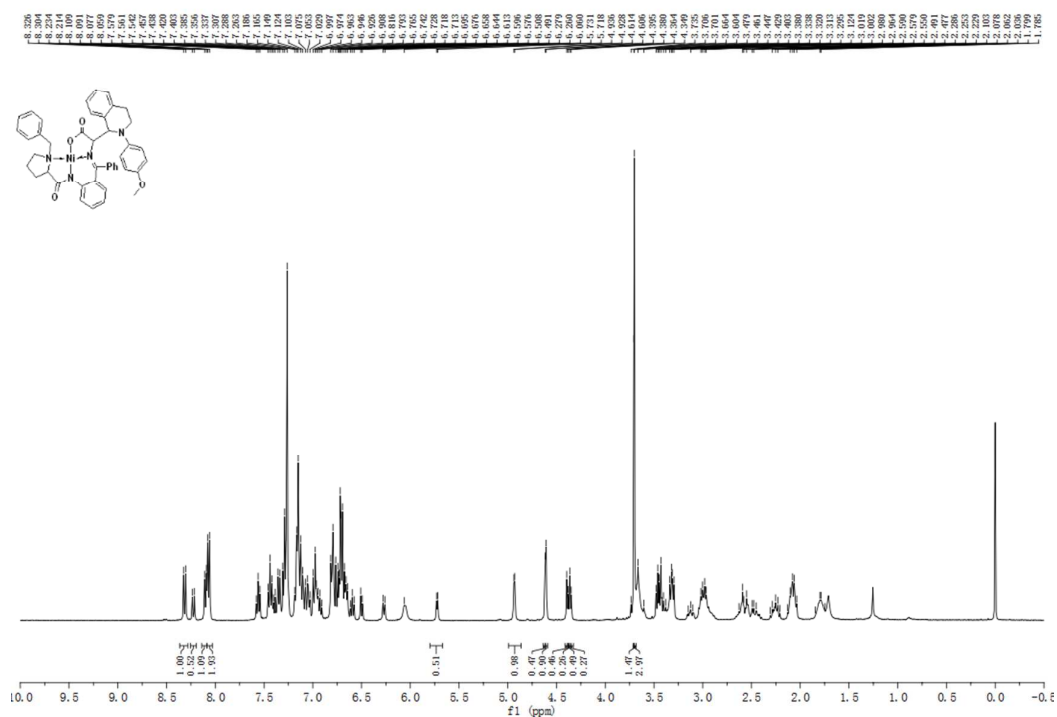
Totals : 6998.04823 217.18114

The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC with a Chirobiotic T column (25 cm × 4.6 mm, 5 μm) (H₂O/MeOH = 50/50, λ = 254 nm, 0.5 mL/min). For the *syn*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 19.59 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 21.73 min, 90% *ee*; for the *anti*-isomer: t_R (major enantiomer) = 16.17 min, t_R (minor enantiomer) = 16.94 min, 73% *ee*.

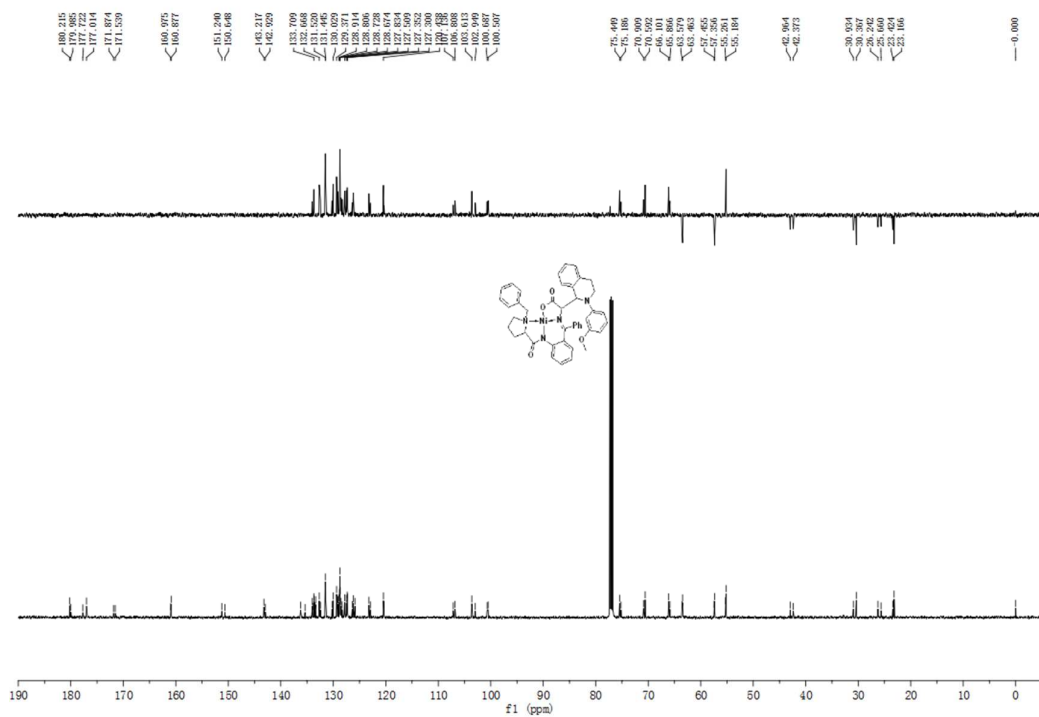
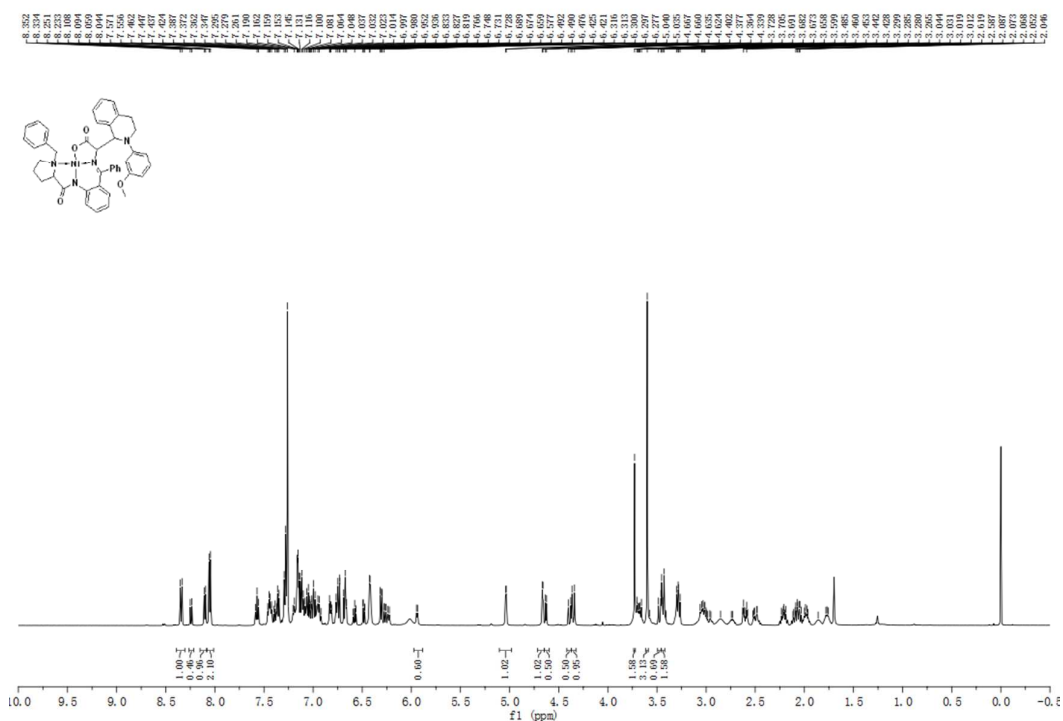
Schiff Base Complex 3a



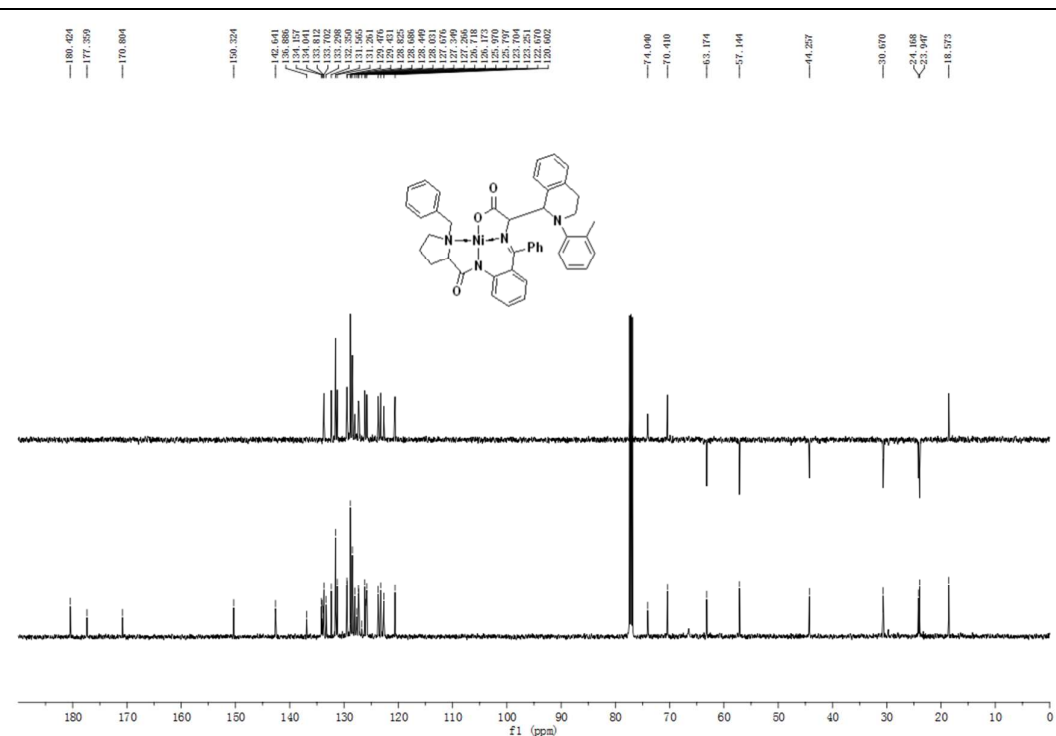
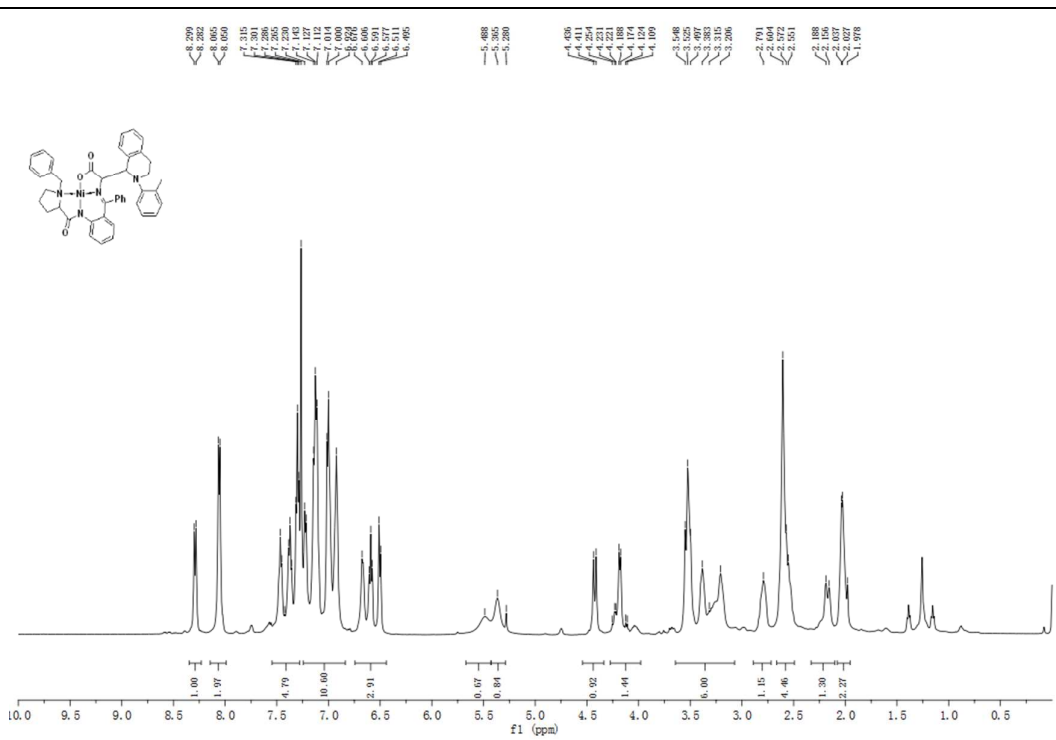
**Nickel(II)-(S)-BPB/2-amino-2-(2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl)
acetic acid Schiff Base Complex 3b**



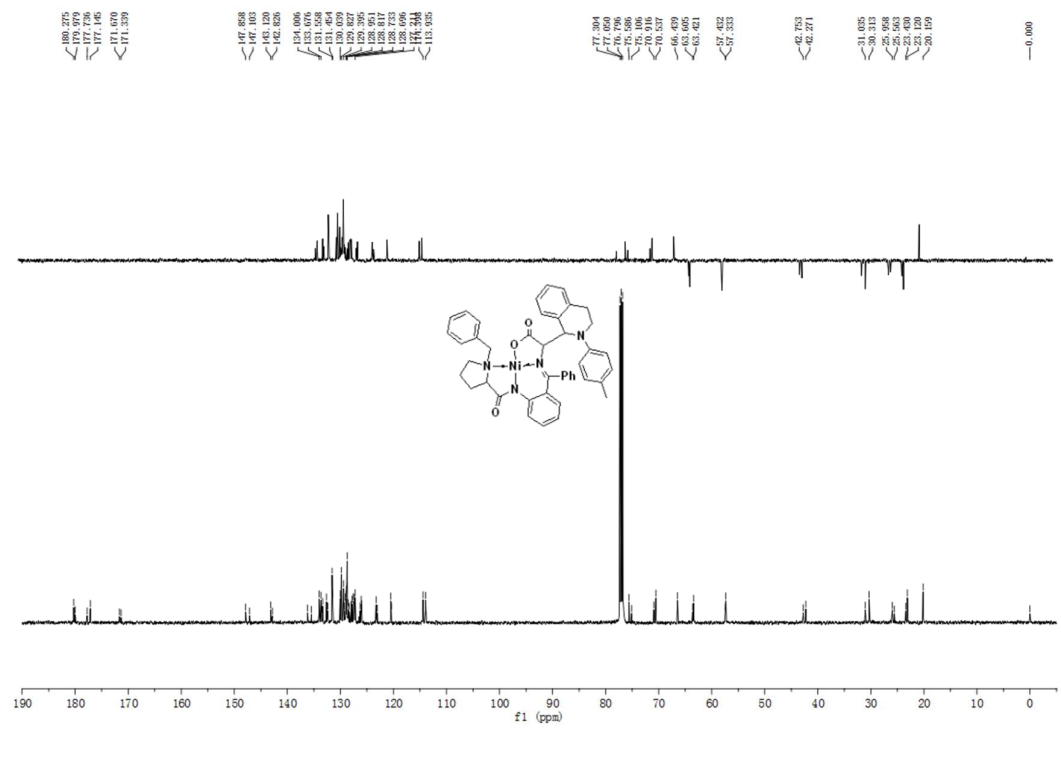
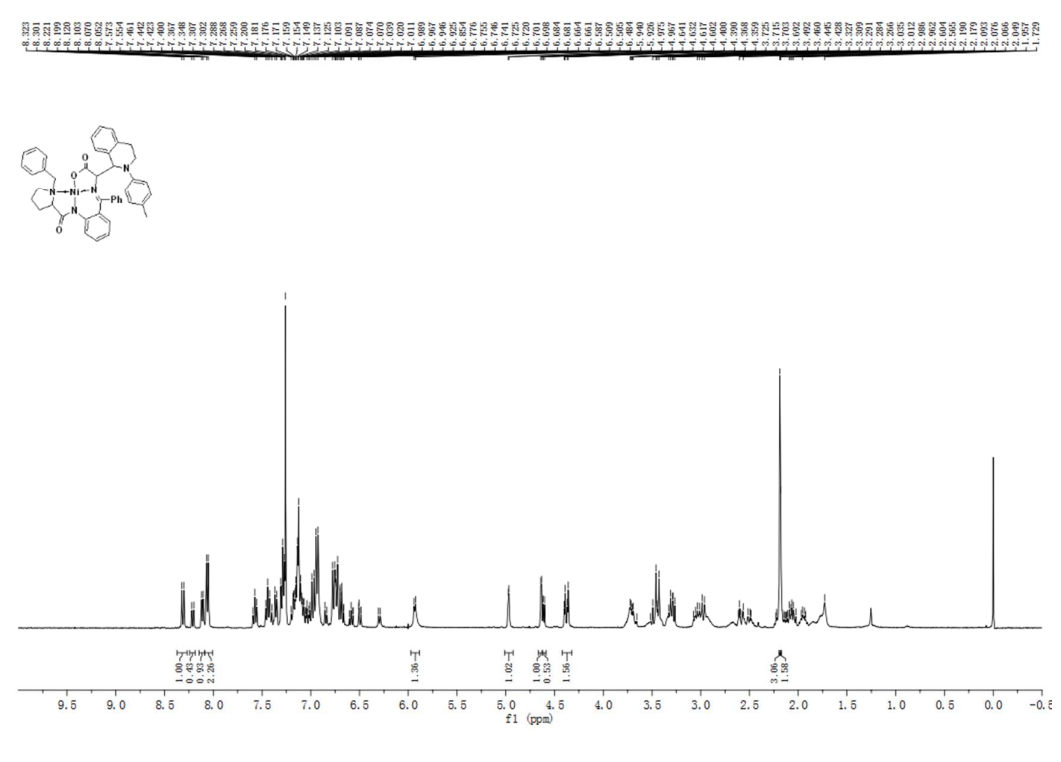
acetic acid Schiff Base Complex 3c



Nickel(II)-(S)-BPB/2-Amino-2-(2-(2-methylphenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl) acetic acid Schiff Base Complex 3e

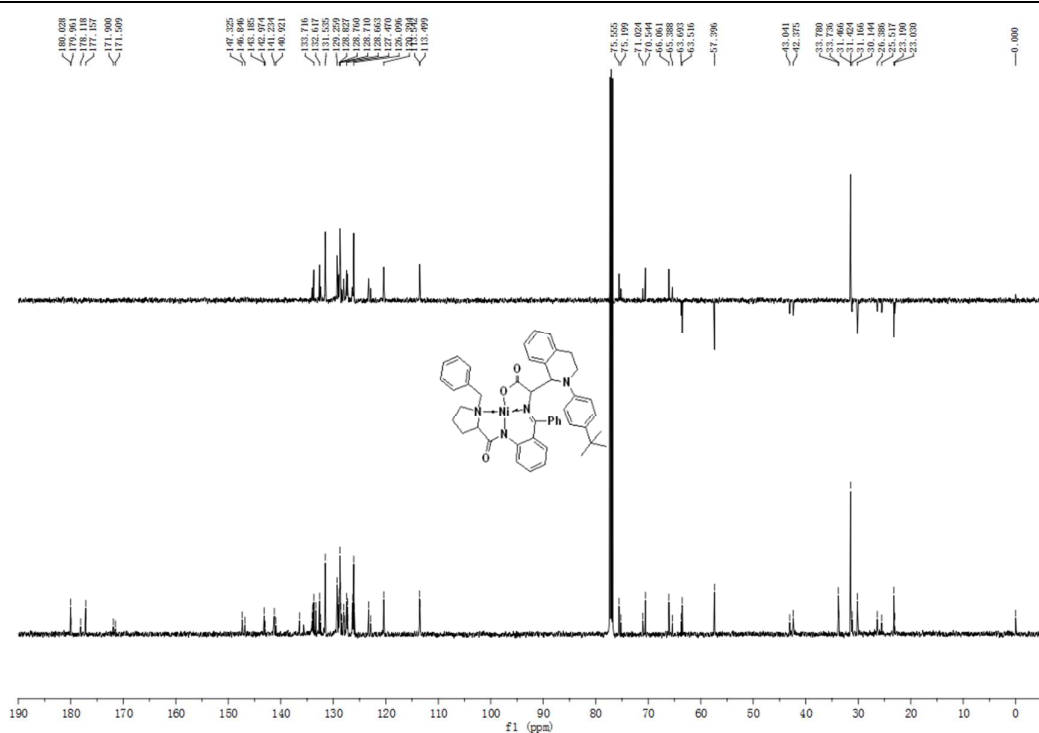
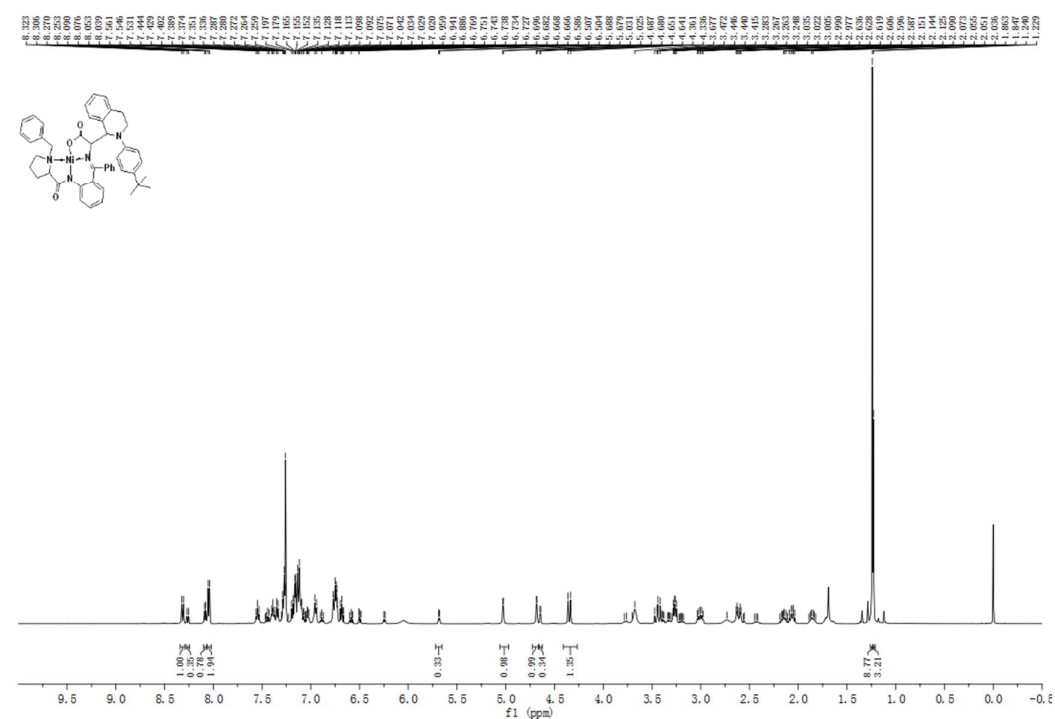


Nickel(II)-(S)-BPB/2-Amino-2-(2-(4-methylphenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl) acetic acid Schiff Base Complex 3f

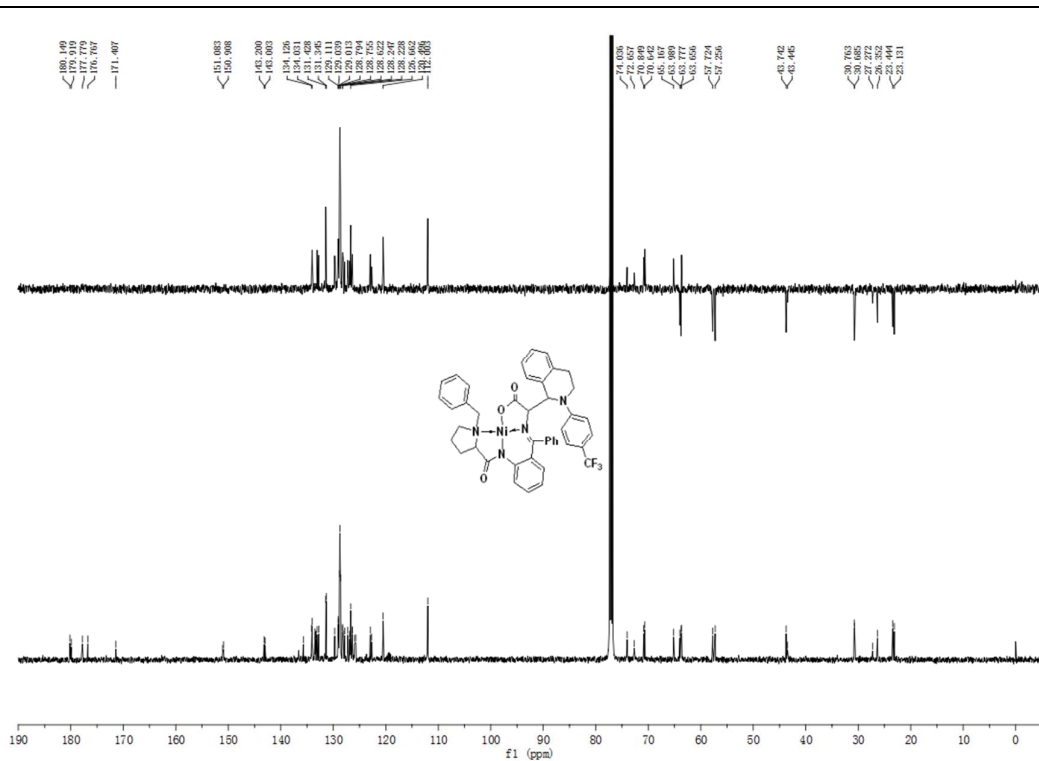
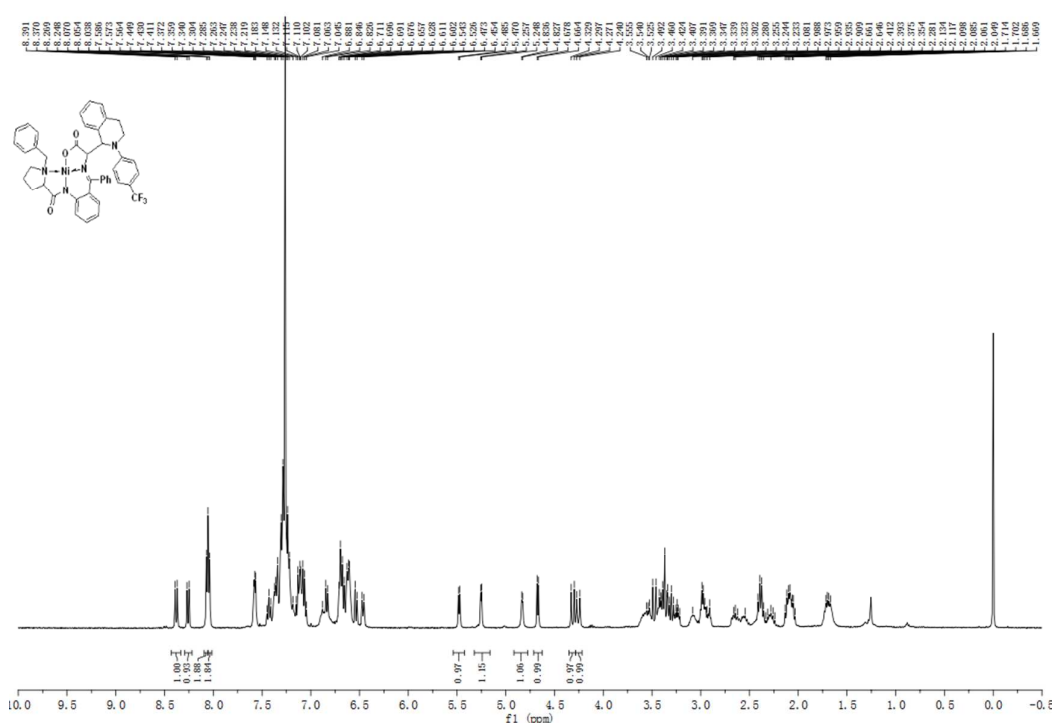


Nickel(II)-(S)-BPB/2-Amino-2-(2-(4-tert-butylphenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl)

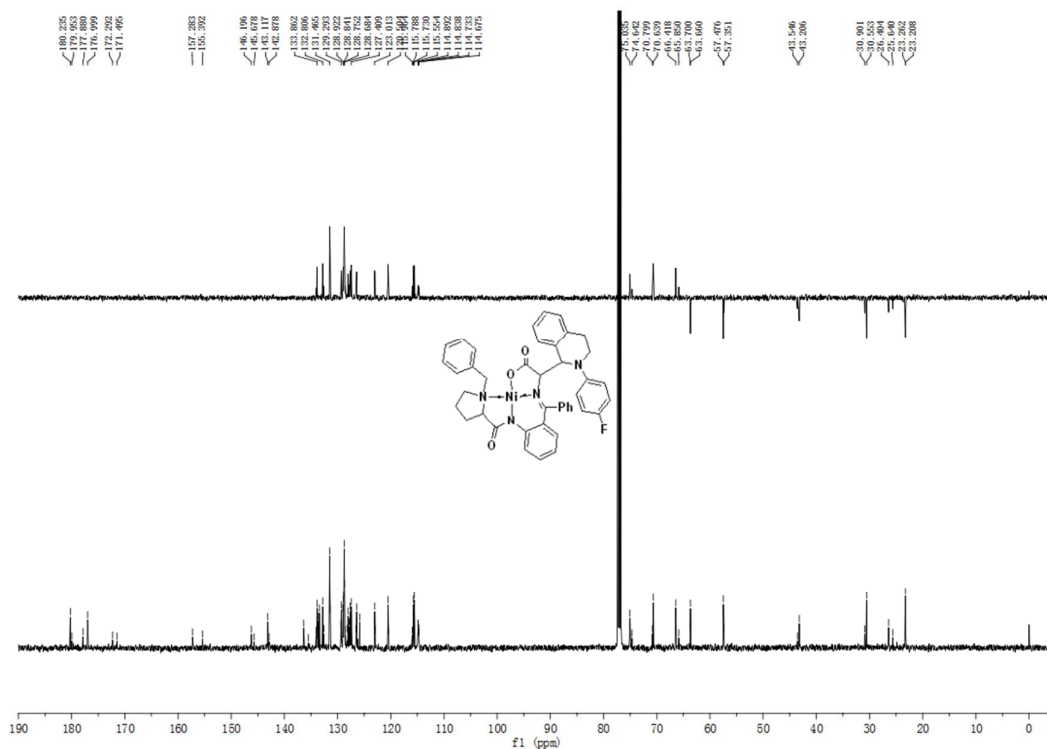
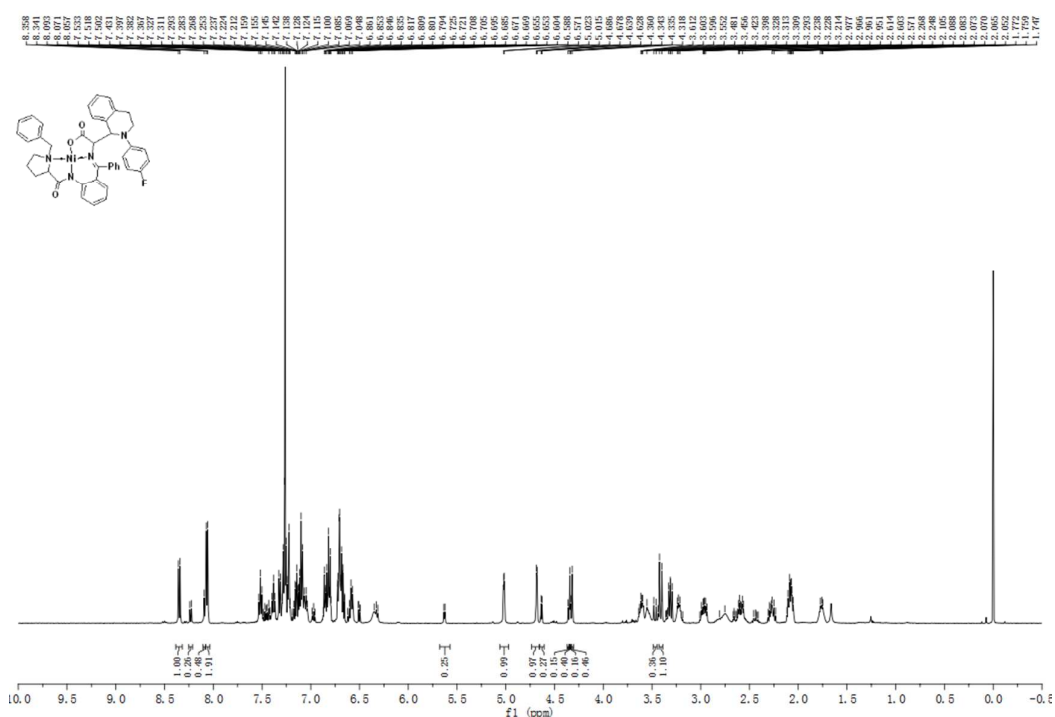
acetic acid Schiff Base Complex 3g



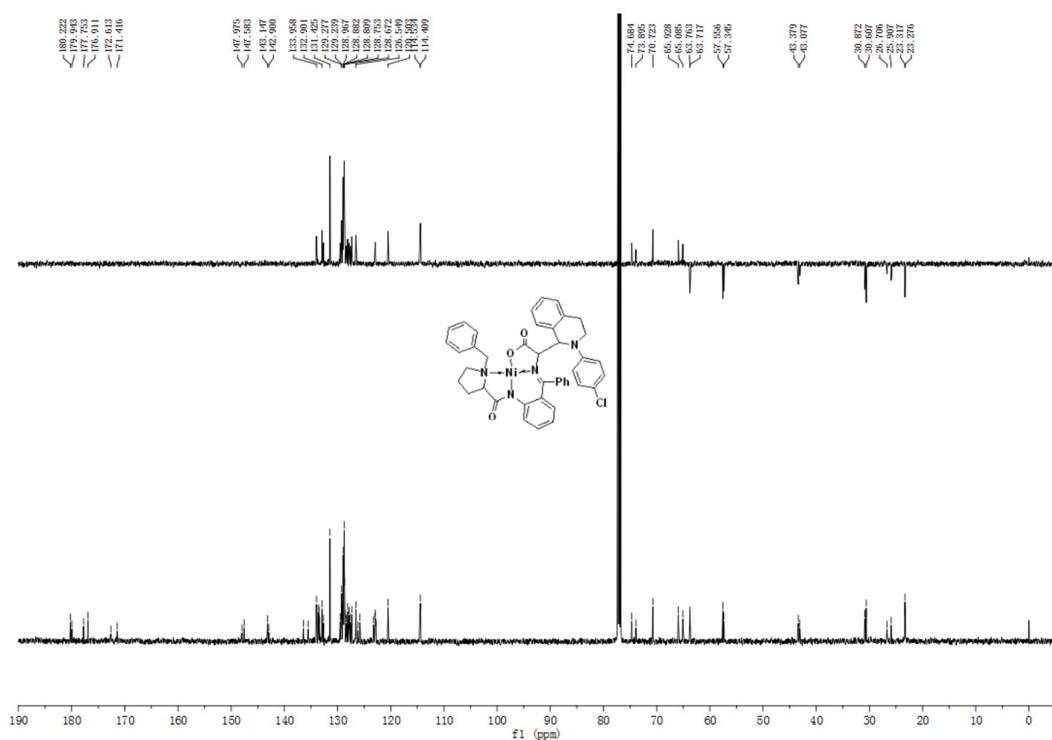
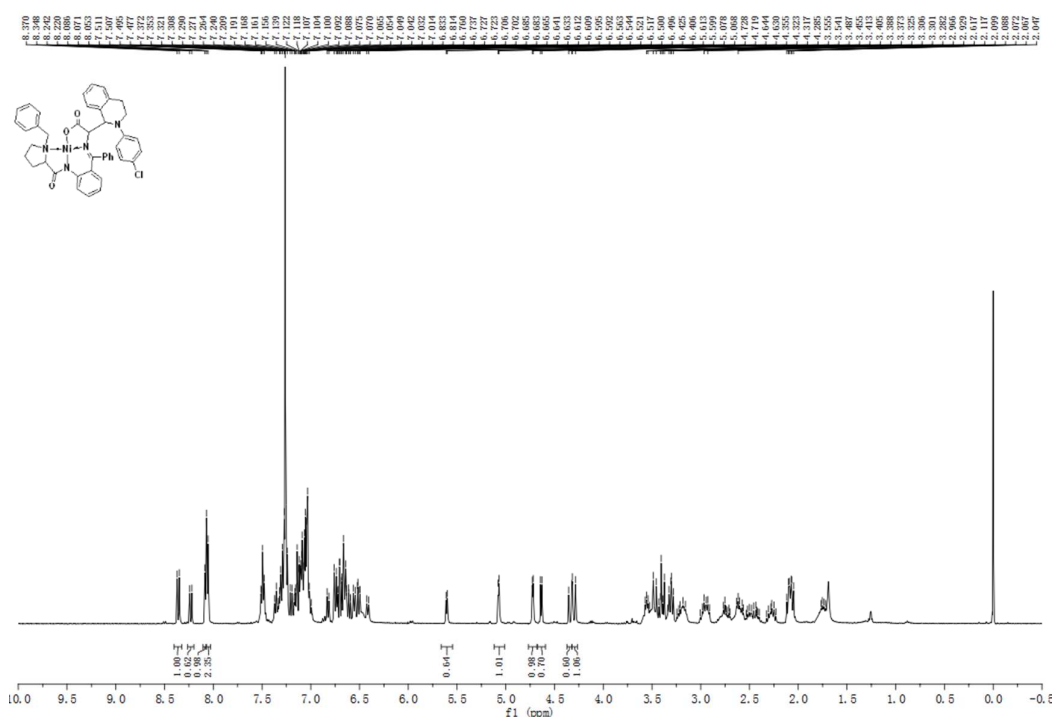
Nickel(II)-(S)-BPB/2-Amino-2-(2-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl) acetic acid Schiff Base Complex 3h



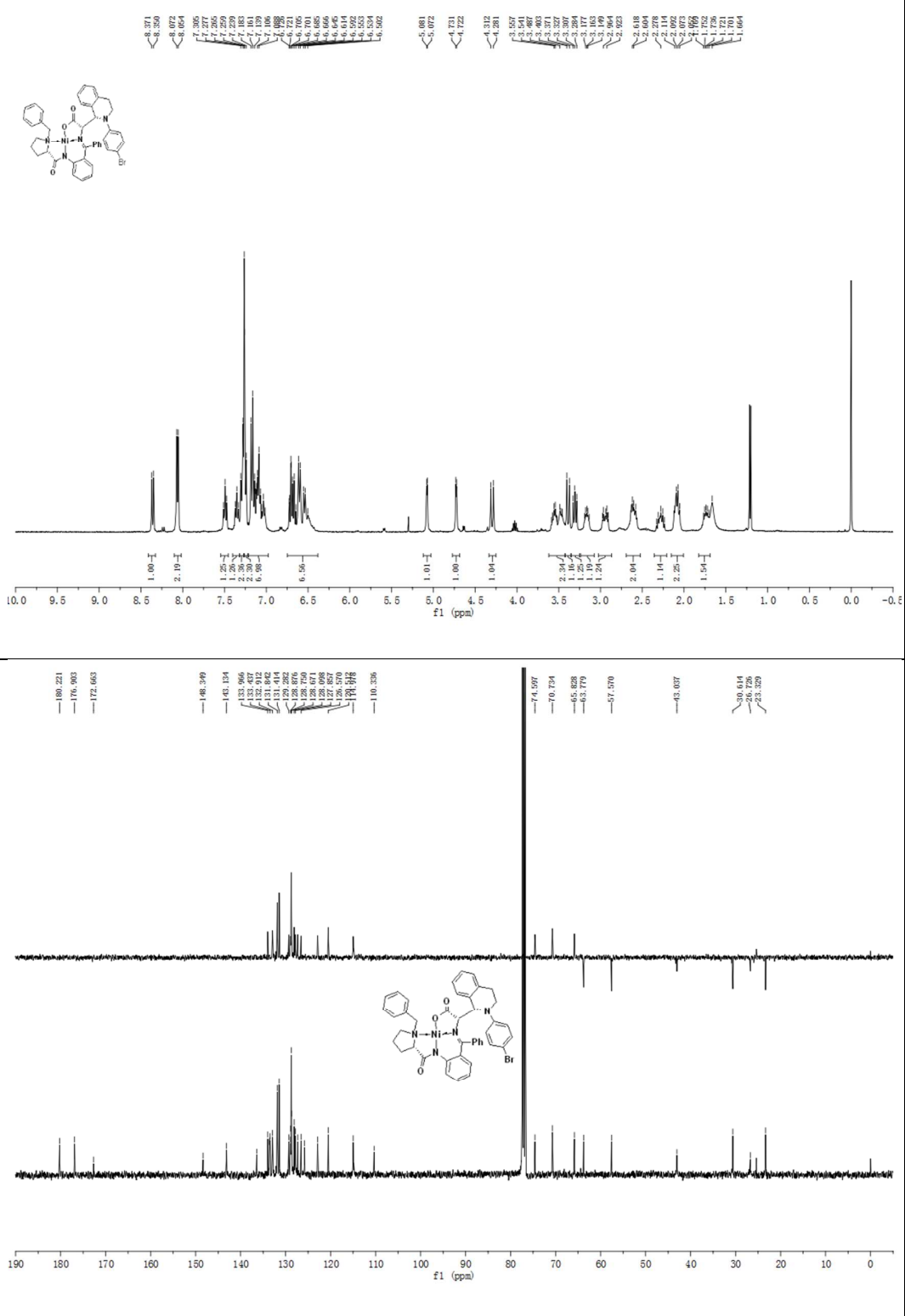
Nickel(II)-(S)-BPB/2-Amino-2-(2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl) acetic acid Schiff Base Complex 3i



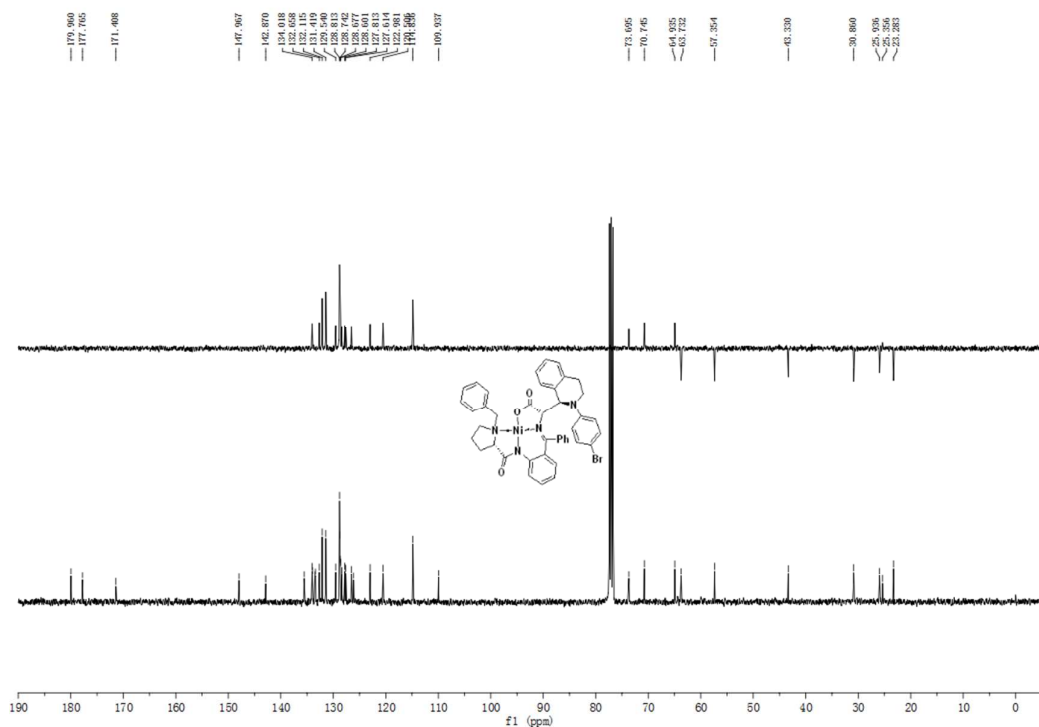
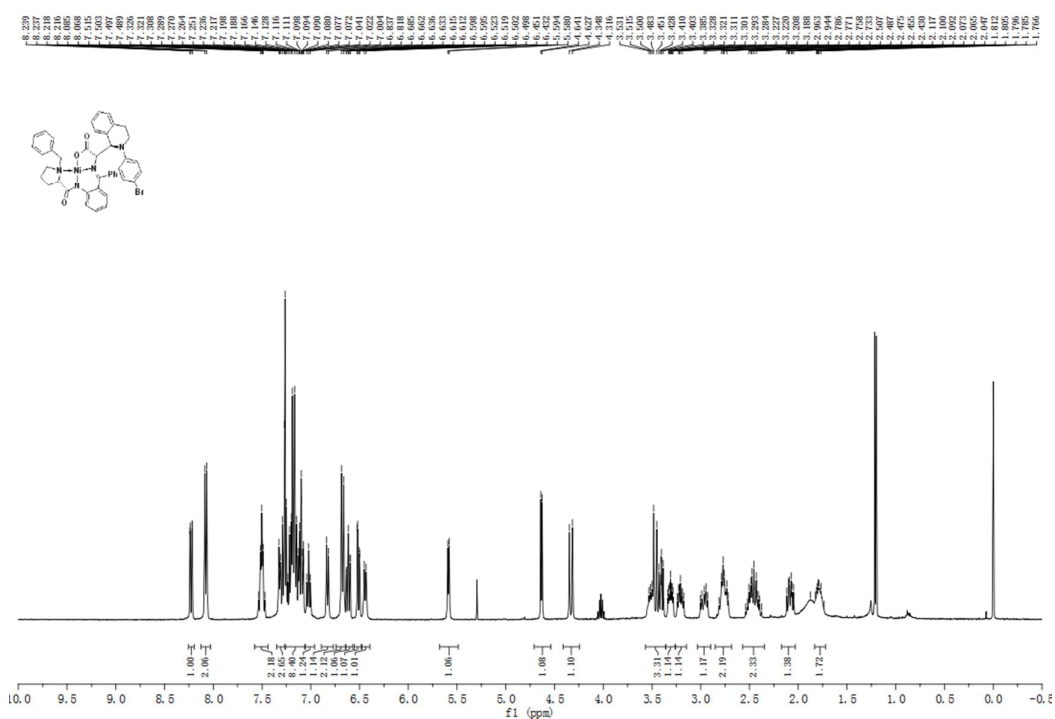
Nickel(II)-(S)-BPB/2-Amino-2-(2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl) acetic acid Schiff Base Complex 3j



**Nickel(II)-(S)-BPB/(S)-2-Amino-2-((S)-2-(4-bromophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl)
) acetic acid Schiff Base Complex 3k-syn**



**Nickel(II)-(S)-BPB/(S)2-Amino-2-((R)-2-(4-bromophenyl))-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl
) acetic acid Schiff Base Complex 3k-anti**



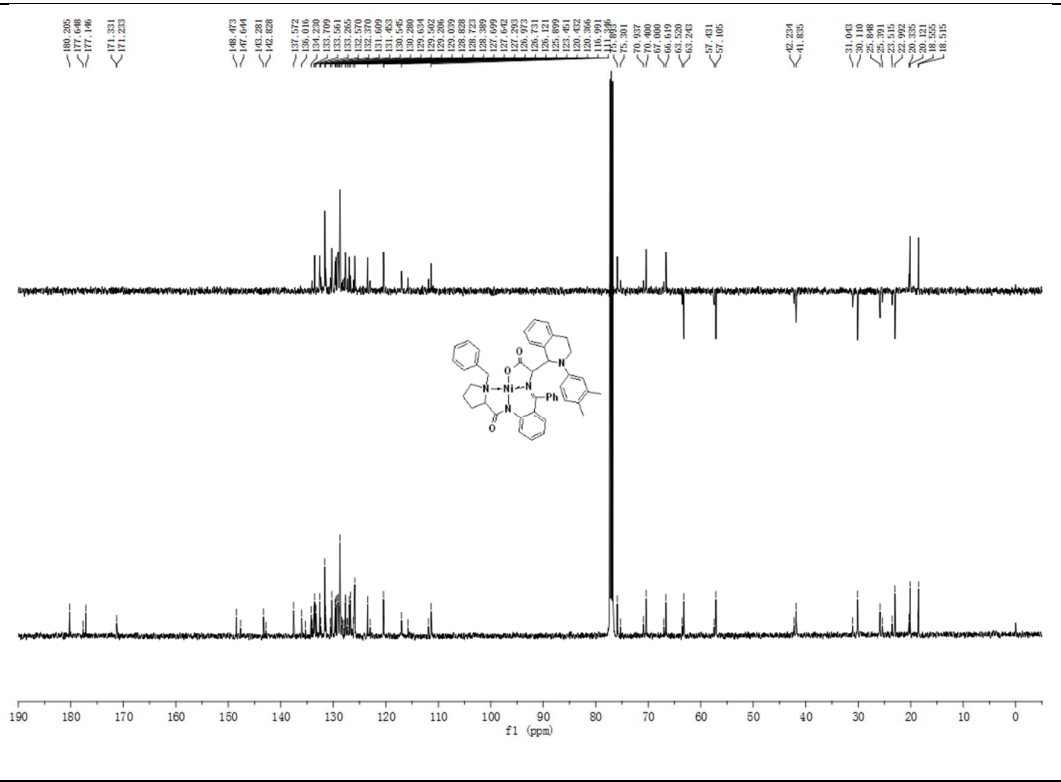
Chemical structure of compound 10: Cc1ccc(cc1)N2C(=O)N(C(=O)N(c3ccccc3)C2=O)c4ccccc4

¹H NMR spectrum (CDCl₃) of compound 10. The x-axis represents the chemical shift in ppm (δ), ranging from 0.0 to 8.5. The spectrum shows several multiplets and singlets. Integration values are indicated below the baseline for specific peak groups.

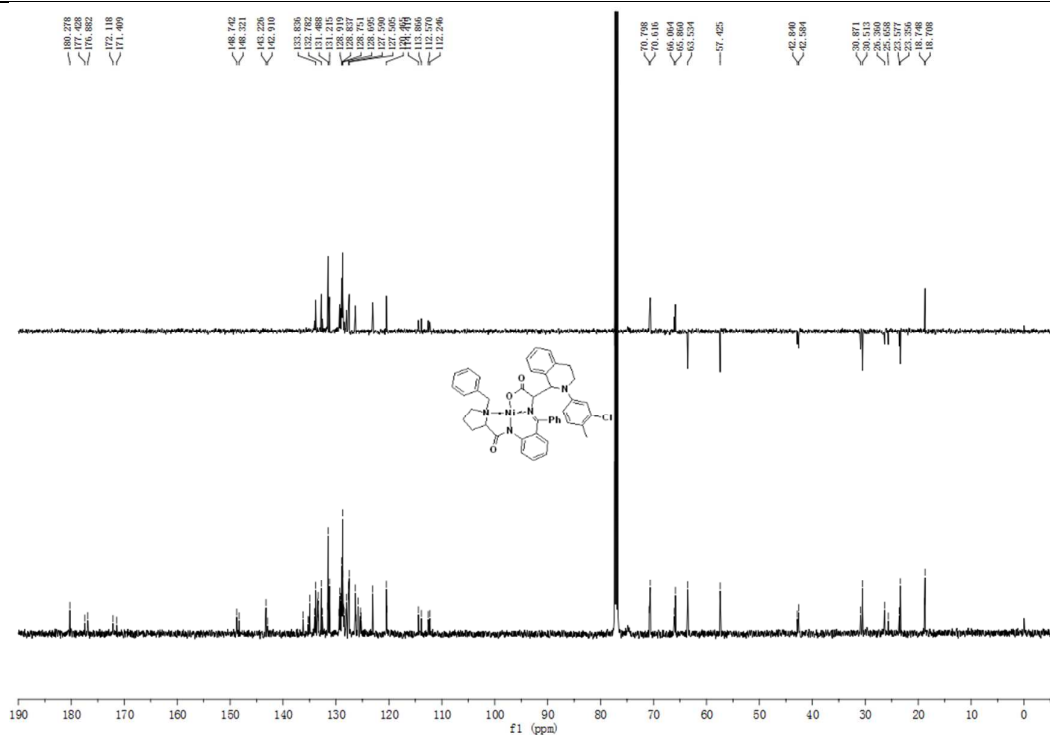
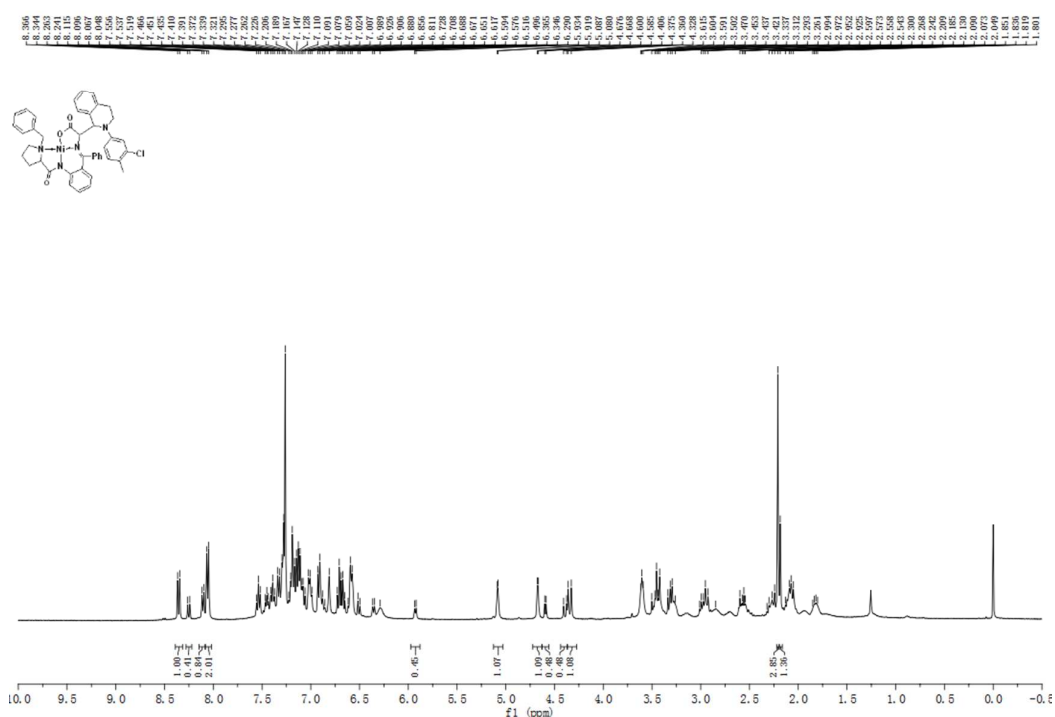
Chemical shifts (ppm) listed at the top of the spectrum:

- 8.351, 8.272, 8.259, 8.115, 8.052, 8.003, 7.415, 7.394, 7.395, 7.147, 7.075, 6.925, 6.899, 6.885, 6.756, 6.698, 6.669, 6.047, 4.997, 4.624, 4.604, 4.599, 4.577, 4.387, 3.853, 3.762, 3.735, 3.515, 3.484, 3.395, 3.371, 3.351, 3.277, 3.268, 3.262, 3.254, 3.244, 3.229, 3.214, 3.209, 3.199, 3.189, 3.179, 3.169, 3.159, 3.149, 3.139, 3.129, 3.119, 3.109, 3.099, 3.089, 3.079, 3.069, 3.059, 3.049, 3.039, 3.029, 3.019, 3.009, 2.999, 2.989, 2.979, 2.969, 2.959, 2.949, 2.939, 2.929, 2.919, 2.909, 2.899, 2.889, 2.879, 2.869, 2.859, 2.849, 2.839, 2.829, 2.819, 2.809, 2.799, 2.789, 2.779, 2.769, 2.759, 2.749, 2.739, 2.729, 2.719, 2.709, 2.699, 2.689, 2.679, 2.669, 2.659, 2.649, 2.639, 2.629, 2.619, 2.609, 2.599, 2.589, 2.579, 2.569, 2.559, 2.549, 2.539, 2.529, 2.519, 2.509, 2.499, 2.489, 2.479, 2.469, 2.459, 2.449, 2.439, 2.429, 2.419, 2.409, 2.399, 2.389, 2.379, 2.369, 2.359, 2.349, 2.339, 2.329, 2.319, 2.309, 2.299, 2.289, 2.279, 2.269, 2.259, 2.249, 2.239, 2.229, 2.219, 2.209, 2.199, 2.189, 2.179, 2.169, 2.159, 2.149, 2.139, 2.129, 2.119, 2.109, 2.099, 2.089, 2.079, 2.069, 2.059, 2.049, 2.039, 2.029, 2.019, 2.009, 1.999, 1.989, 1.979, 1.969, 1.959, 1.949, 1.939, 1.929, 1.919, 1.909, 1.899, 1.889, 1.879, 1.869, 1.859, 1.849, 1.839, 1.829, 1.819, 1.809, 1.799, 1.789, 1.779, 1.769, 1.759, 1.749, 1.739, 1.729, 1.719, 1.709, 1.699, 1.689, 1.679, 1.669, 1.659, 1.649, 1.639, 1.629, 1.619, 1.609, 1.599, 1.589, 1.579, 1.569, 1.559, 1.549, 1.539, 1.529, 1.519, 1.509, 1.499, 1.489, 1.479, 1.469, 1.459, 1.449, 1.439, 1.429, 1.419, 1.409, 1.399, 1.389, 1.379, 1.369, 1.359, 1.349, 1.339, 1.329, 1.319, 1.309, 1.299, 1.289, 1.279, 1.269, 1.259, 1.249, 1.239, 1.229, 1.219, 1.209, 1.199, 1.189, 1.179, 1.169, 1.159, 1.149, 1.139, 1.129, 1.119, 1.109, 1.099, 1.089, 1.079, 1.069, 1.059, 1.049, 1.039, 1.029, 1.019, 1.009, 0.999, 0.989, 0.979, 0.969, 0.959, 0.949, 0.939, 0.929, 0.919, 0.909, 0.899, 0.889, 0.879, 0.869, 0.859, 0.849, 0.839, 0.829, 0.819, 0.809, 0.799, 0.789, 0.779, 0.769, 0.759, 0.749, 0.739, 0.729, 0.719, 0.709, 0.699, 0.689, 0.679, 0.669, 0.659, 0.649, 0.639, 0.629, 0.619, 0.609, 0.599, 0.589, 0.579, 0.569, 0.559, 0.549, 0.539, 0.529, 0.519, 0.509, 0.499, 0.489, 0.479, 0.469, 0.459, 0.449, 0.439, 0.429, 0.419, 0.409, 0.399, 0.389, 0.379, 0.369, 0.359, 0.349, 0.339, 0.329, 0.319, 0.309, 0.299, 0.289, 0.279, 0.269, 0.259, 0.249, 0.239, 0.229, 0.219, 0.209, 0.199, 0.189, 0.179, 0.169, 0.159, 0.149, 0.139, 0.129, 0.119, 0.109, 0.099, 0.089, 0.079, 0.069, 0.059, 0.049, 0.039, 0.029, 0.019, 0.009, 0.000.

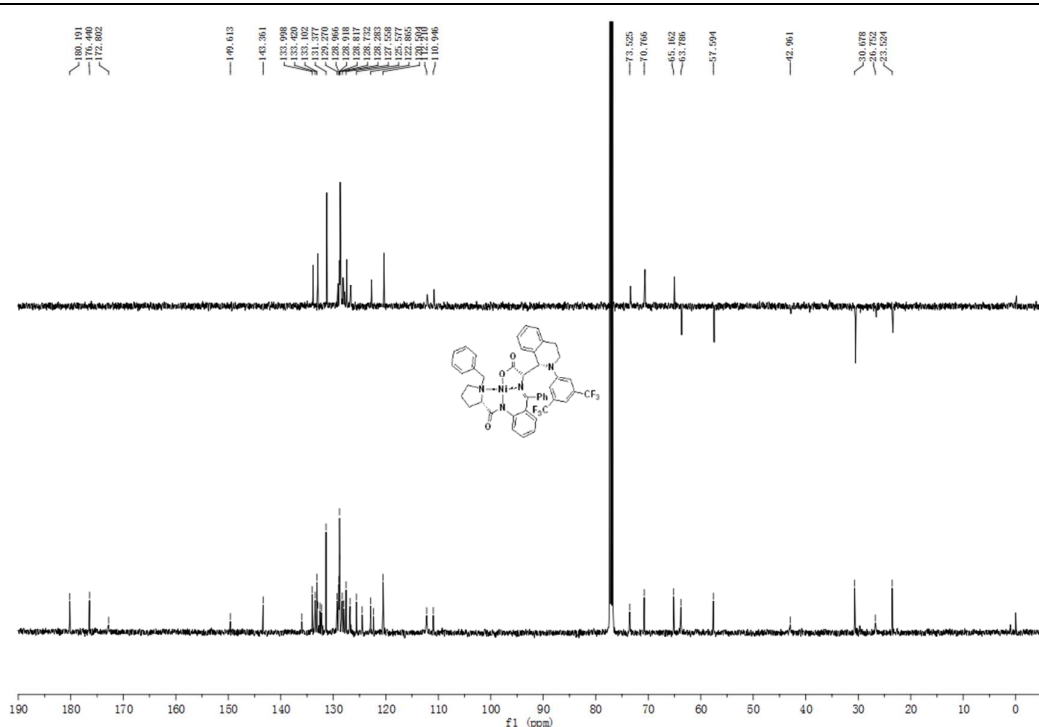
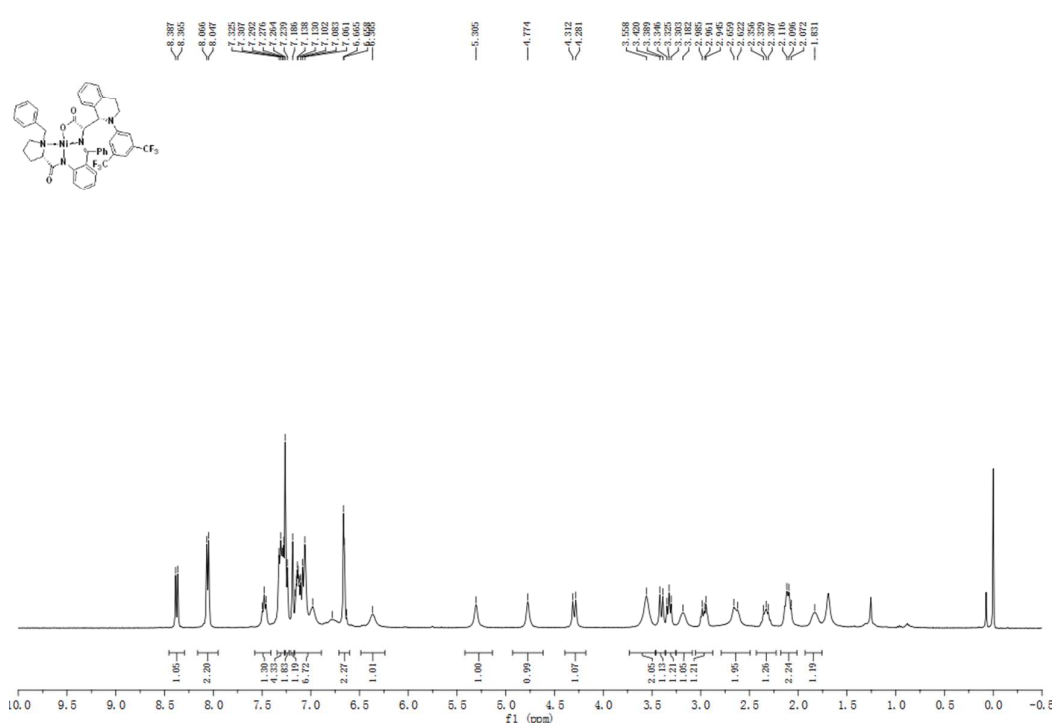
Integration values (from left to right): 1.09, 0.21, 2.04, 0.25, 1.03, 0.99, 0.24, 1.34, 0.96, 3.77, 3.01.



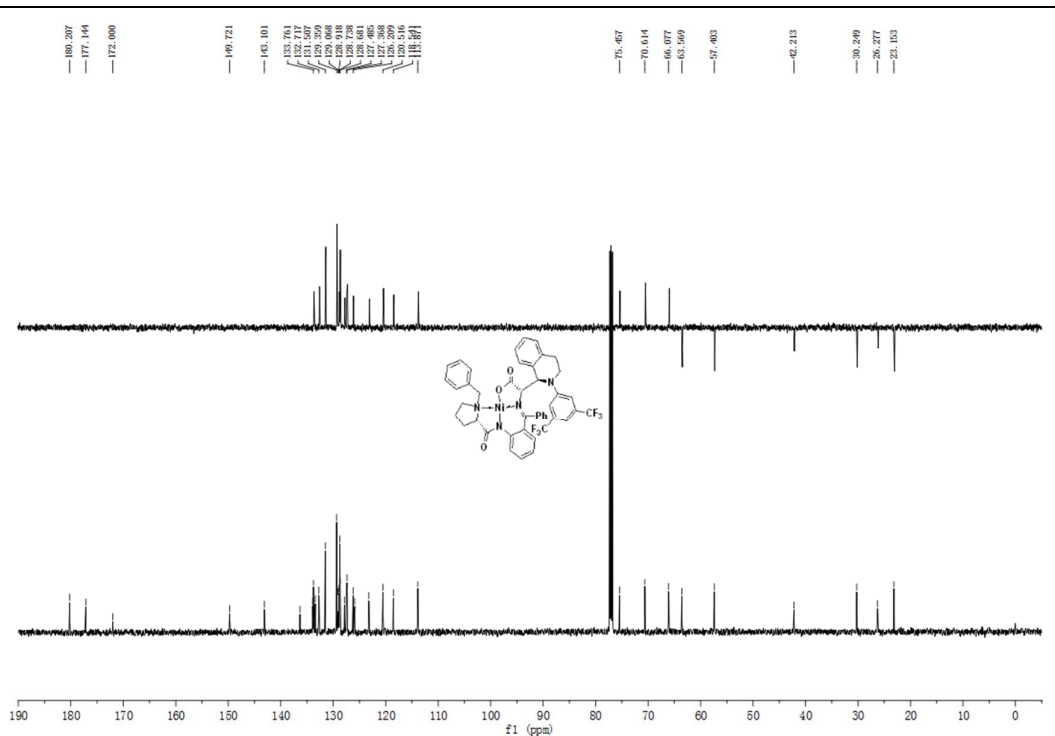
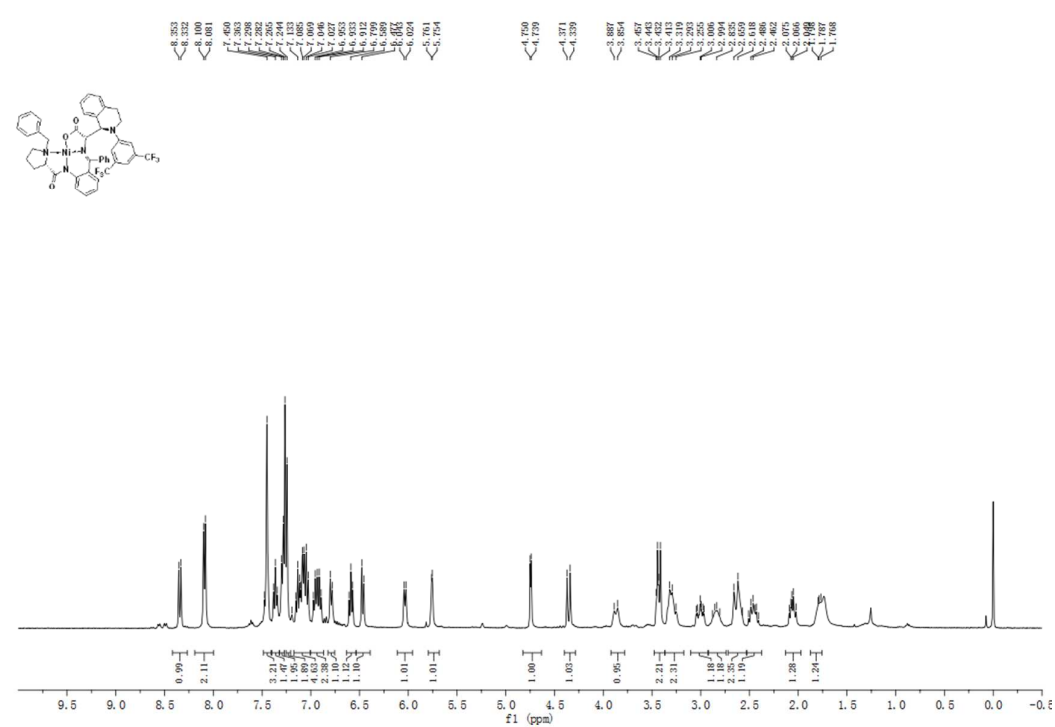
Nickel(II)-(S)-BPB/2-Amino-2-(2-(3-chloro-4-methylphenyl))-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl) acetic acid Schiff Base Complex 3m

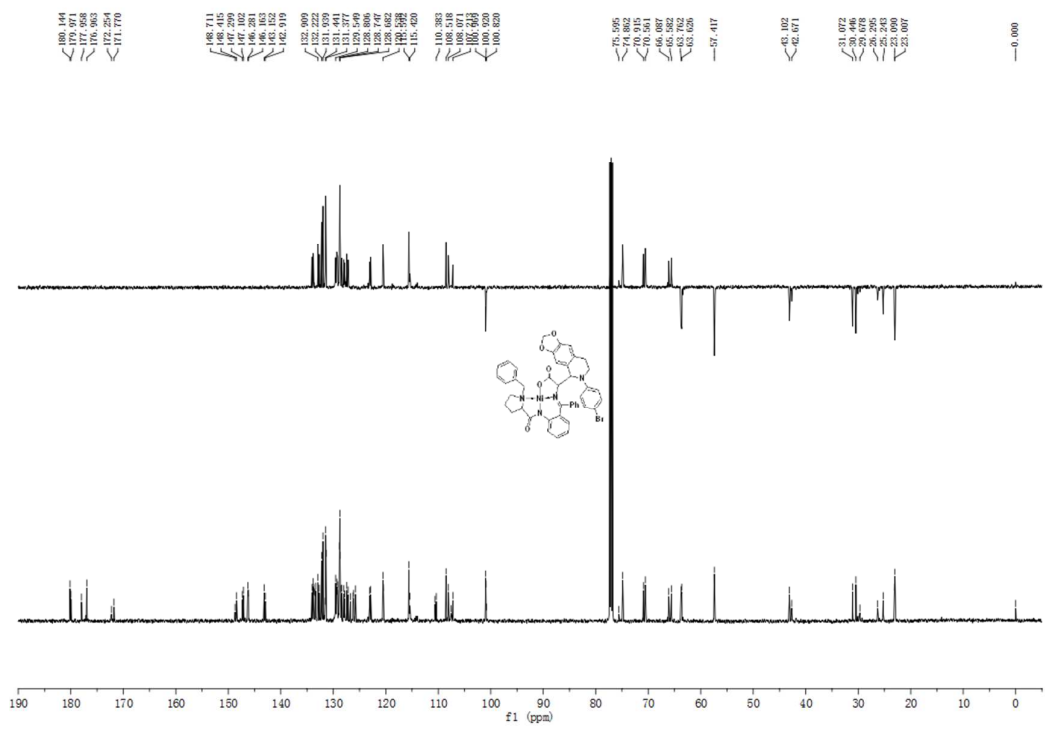


Nickel(II)-(S)-BPB/(S)-2-Amino-2-((S)-2-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl) acetic acid Schiff Base Complex 3n-syn

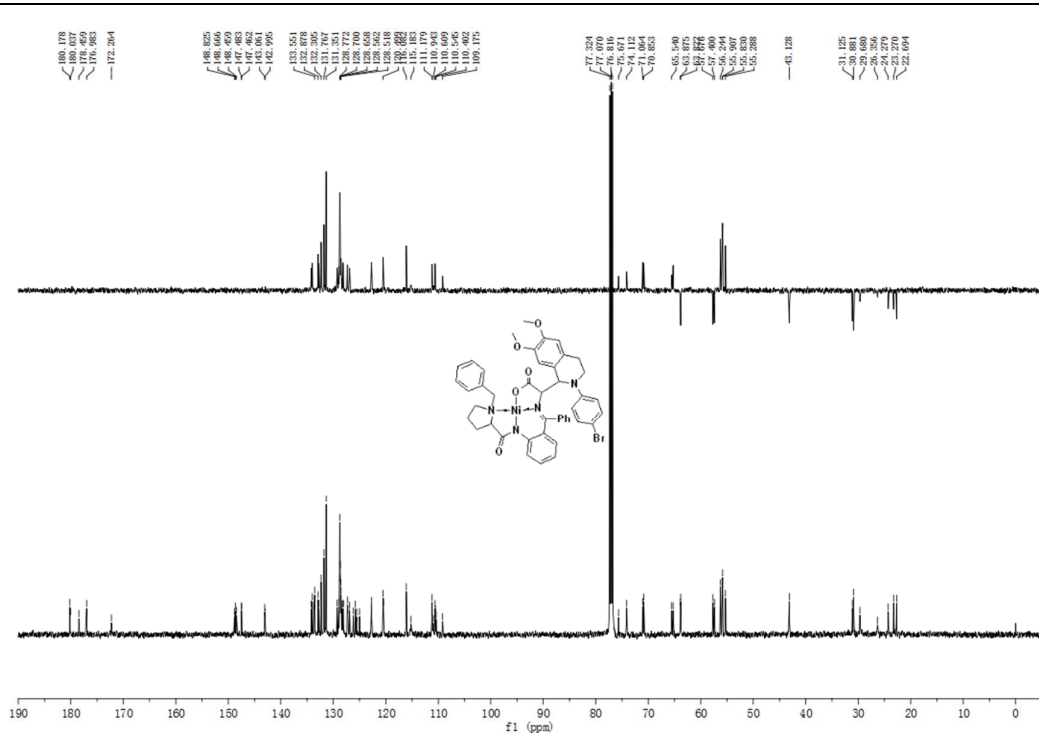
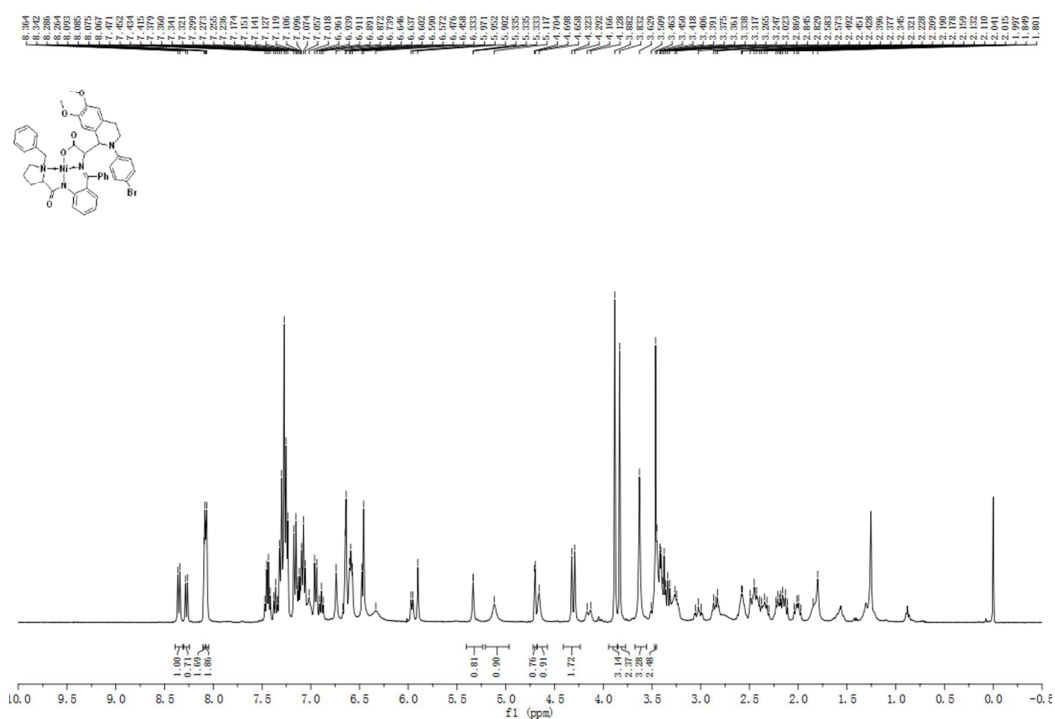


Nickel(II)-(S)-BPB/(S)-2-Amino-2-((R)-2-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl) acetic acid Schiff Base Complex 3n-anti



[illegible]

Nickel(II)-(S)-BPB/2-amino-2-(2-(4-bromophenyl)-6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl) acetic acid Schiff Base Complex 3p

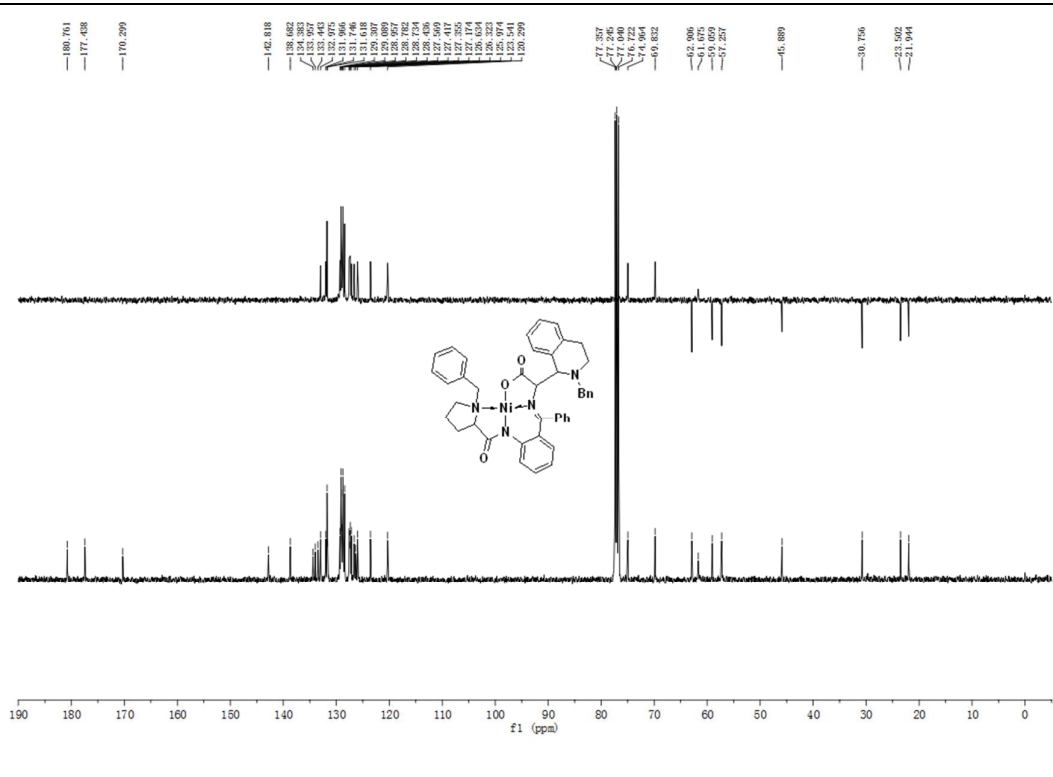


Chemical structure of compound 10 is shown above the spectrum. The spectrum displays peaks corresponding to the structure, with integration values provided below the baseline and peak lists with their corresponding integrations at the top.

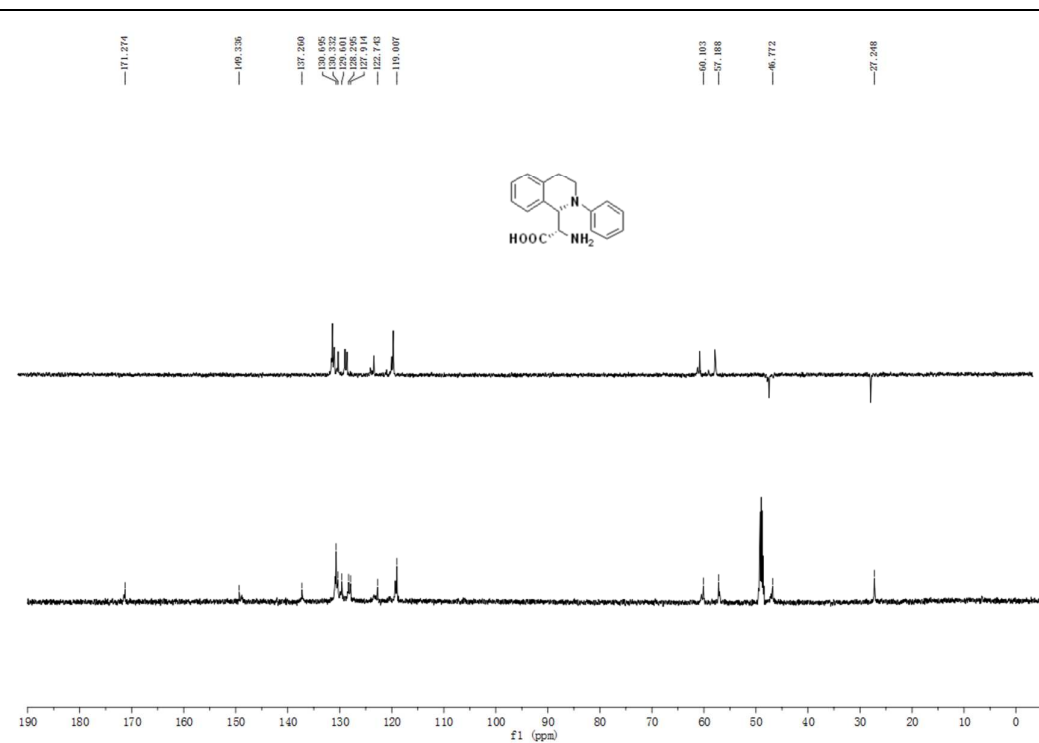
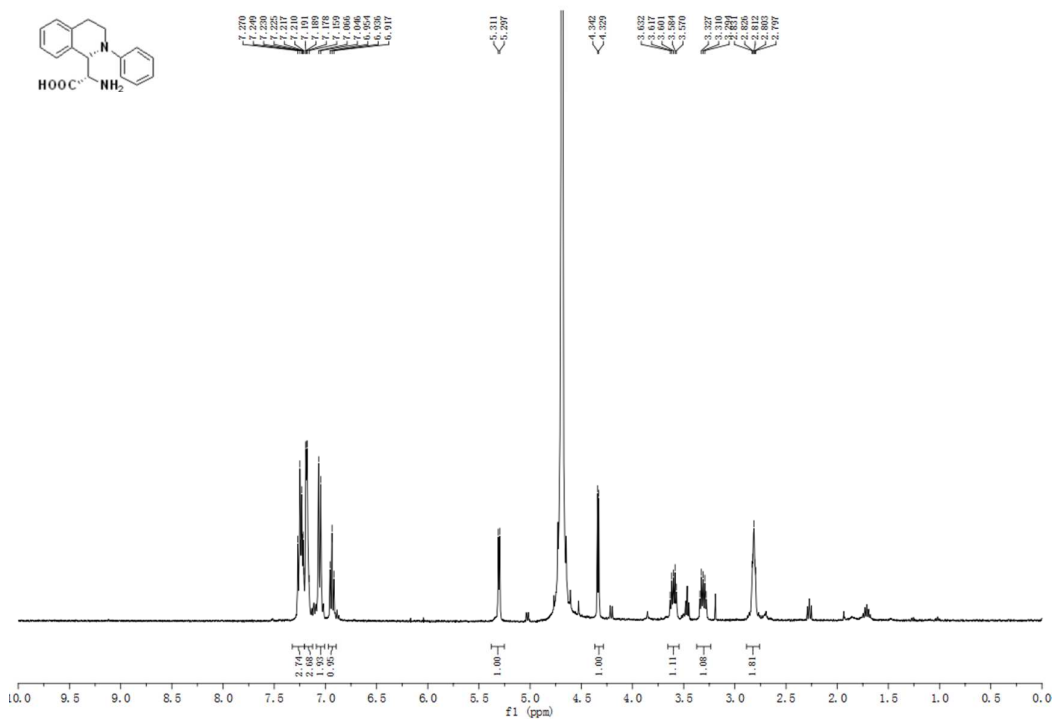
Integration values (from left to right): 0.87, 1.77, 1.92, 2.68, 2.15, 7.28, 4.06, 1.01, 1.00, 1.00, 0.99, 1.17, 1.06, 1.65, 1.47, 0.94, 1.00, 1.18, 1.17, 1.12, 2.10, 2.22.

Peak lists (from left to right):

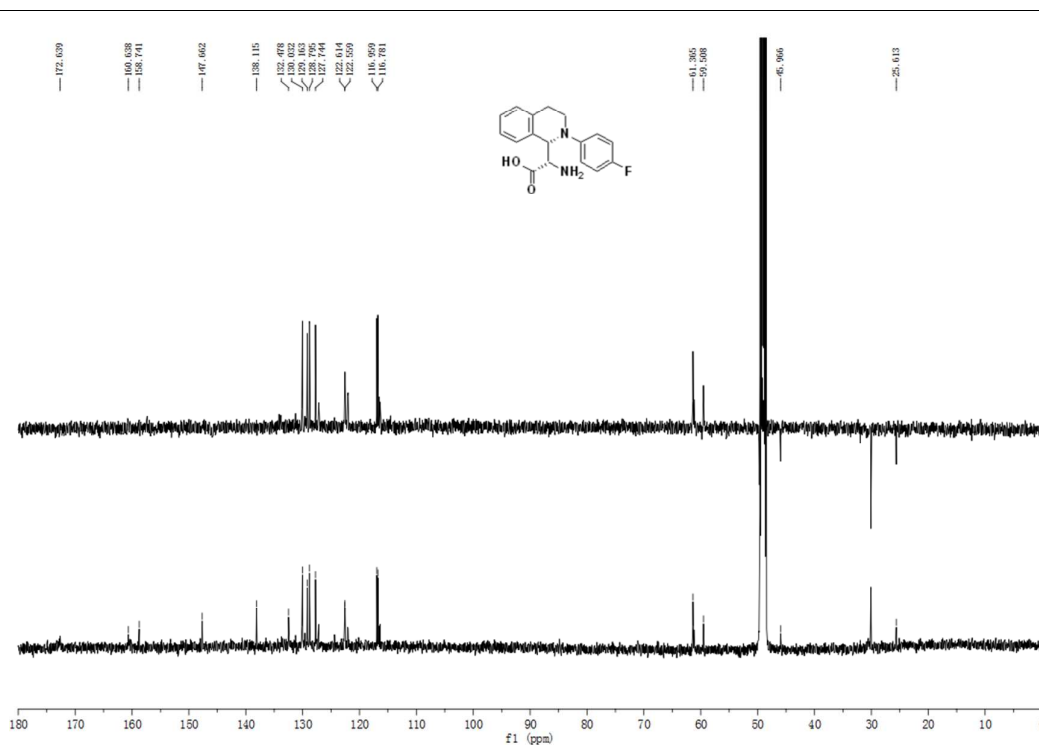
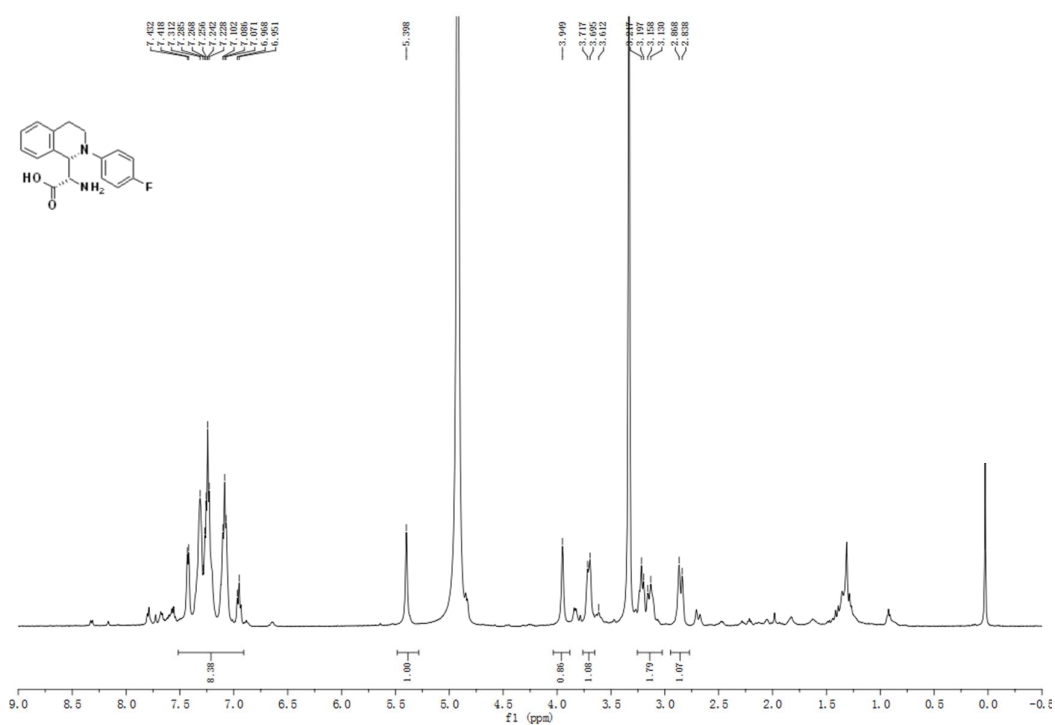
- 8.355, 8.352, 8.351, 8.157, 8.139, 7.772, 7.766, 7.526, 7.510, 7.470, 7.384, 7.346, 7.257, 7.225, 7.191, 7.171, 7.152, 7.131, 7.113, 7.089, 6.880, 6.822, 6.628, 6.607, 6.424, 6.407, 5.113, 5.013, 4.573, 4.545, 4.525, 4.432, 4.074, 3.725, 3.692, 3.633, 3.617, 3.603, 3.597, 3.555, 3.471, 3.151, 3.111, 2.888, 2.886, 2.789, 2.755, 2.756, 2.566, 2.557, 2.537, 2.531, 2.505, 2.209, 2.231, 2.222, 2.177, 2.163, 2.150, 2.137, 1.23.



(S)-2-amino-2-((S)-2-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl)acetic acid 4a



(S)-2-amino-2-((S)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl)acetic acid 4i



(G) References

- (1) For recent reviews on CDC, see: (a) Li, C. J.; Li, Z. P. *Pure Appl. Chem.* **2006**, 78, 935-945.
(b) Li, C. J. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2009**, 42, 335-344. (c) Scheuermann, C. J. *Chem. Asian J.* **2010**, 5, 436-451. (d) Cho, S. H.; Kim, J. Y.; Kwak, J.; Chang, S. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2011**, 40, 5068-5083. (e) Wendlandt, A. E.; Suess, A. M.; Stahl, S. S. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2011**, 50, 11062-11087. (f) Yeung, C. S.; Dong, V. M. *Chem. Rev.* **2011**, 111, 1215-1292.
- (2) Zhang, G.; Zhang, Y.; Wang, R. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2011**, 50, 10429-10432.
- (3) Zhang, J.; Tiwari, B.; Xing, C.; Chen, X.; Chi, Y. R. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012**, 51, 3649-3652.
- (4) Soloshonok, V. A.; Avilov, D. V.; Kukhar, V. P.; VanMeervelt, L.; Mischenko, N. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1997**, 38, 4671-4674.
- (5) Wang, J.; Shi, T.; Deng, G. H.; Jiang, H. L.; Liu, H. *J. Org. Chem.* **2008**, 73, 8563-8570.
- (6) Lin, D. Z.; Wang, J.; Zhang, X.; Zhou, S. B.; Lian, J.; Jiang, H. L.; Liu, H. *Chem. Commun.* **2013**, 49, 2575-2577.