

Lewis-Acid Catalyzed α -Functionalization of Ketals for the Regioselective Synthesis of α -Carbamoyl Ketals

Philip Magnus,* and Alec J. Brozell

Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Texas at Austin, 1 University Station A5300, Austin, Texas 78712-1167, USA; email: p.magnus@mail.utexas.edu

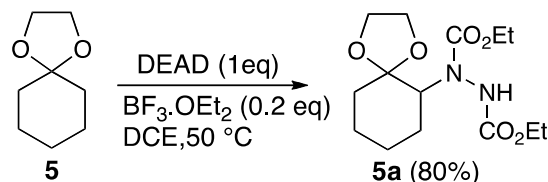
General Experimental

Melting points were measured on a Thomas-Hoover capillary tube apparatus and are uncorrected. Infrared spectra were recorded with a Nicolet FT-IR spectrophotometer as thin films on a NaCl disc unless otherwise noted. ^1H NMR spectra were recorded on a General Electric QE-300 spectrometer at 300 MHz as solutions in the indicated solvents and are reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to tetramethylsilane and referenced internally to residually protonated solvent. ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded at 75 MHz on a General Electric QE-300 NMR spectrometer, and are referenced internally to the solvent indicated. Mass spectra were obtained on either a VG ZAB2E or a Finnegan TSQ70 spectrometer, using CI unless otherwise noted.

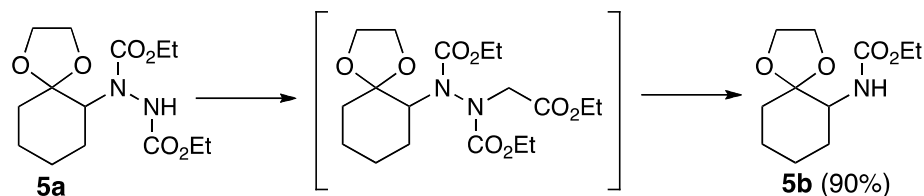
All reactions requiring anhydrous conditions were performed either in oven-dried (110 °C for greater than 5 hrs.) or flame-dried glassware under an atmosphere of dry argon. Anhydrous solvents were distilled under dry nitrogen or argon as follows: CH_2Cl_2 from CaH_2 ; THF and ethyl ether from sodium benzophenone ketyl; toluene and benzene from sodium wire; diglyme from CaH_2 ; acetone was dried over CaSO_4 and distilled. Reagents were purified in accordance with standard laboratory methods as given in Armarego and Chai.¹

Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography using commercially available aluminum-backed plates coated with silica containing a fluorescent indicator (0.2 mm, Merck 60 F₂₅₄) and were visualized using standard techniques: UV fluorescence (254 or 365 nm); basic potassium permanganate solution; or 6 N aqueous H_2SO_4 . Flash column chromatography was performed on silica gel (Kieselgel 60, 40-60 μm) using EtOAc/hexanes as eluent according to the method of Still *et al.*²

Carbamate resonance exhibited by the hydrazine adducts, even at 100 °C caused doubling of ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR signals.



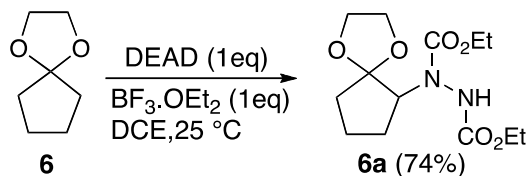
Cyclohexanone ethylene ketal **5** (40 mg, 0.282 mmol, 1 equiv) under argon was suspended in dry DCE (0.18 mL) at room temperature. To a stirring solution was added diethyl azodicarboxylate (0.05 mL, 0.282 mmol, 1 equiv) dropwise. This was followed by addition of distilled $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ (0.007 mL, 0.056 mmol, 0.2 equiv). The mixture was heated to 50 °C and stirred for 19 h at which point the starting material had been consumed, as indicated by tlc. The reaction was quenched with ethylene glycol (0.020 mL, 0.282 mmol, 1 equiv) followed 5 min later by addition of triethylamine (0.015 mL, 0.085 mmol, 0.3 equiv). The mixture was stirred for 5 min then poured over stirring NaHCO_3 (20 mL) at 0 °C, and extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 5 mL). The combined extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , and solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by column chromatography gave **5a** (68 mg, 80%) as a white crystalline solid. Mp. 132-136 °C. IR (neat) 3307, 2980, 2940, 1750, 1716 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.45-6.90 (m, 1H), 3.64-4.50 (m, 9H), 0.78-2.02 (m, 14H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.3, 110.7, 64.8, 63.9, 62.4, 61.6, 60.0, 58.4, 34.0, 26.7, 26.2, 24.3, 23.0, 21.0, 14.4. CI HRMS calcd. for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$ (M+H) 317.1713. Found 317.1713.



Sodium hydride (76 mg 60% mineral oil dispersion, 1.905 mmol, 3 equiv) was added to a dry vial under argon and dissolved in dry diglyme (0.323 mL) at room temperature. In a separate vial **5a** (200 mg, 0.64 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was partially dissolved in diglyme (0.484 mL) with

Supporting Information

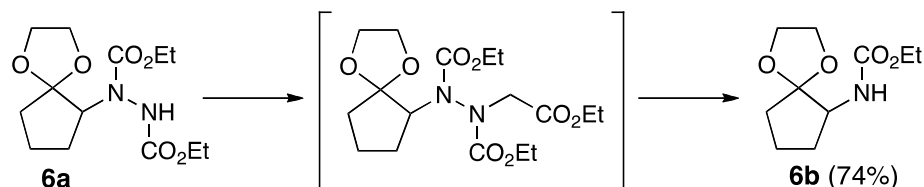
heating, and added to the original solution. Two subsequent rinses with diglyme (0.24 mL each) were used to transfer the remaining **5a** to the basic mixture. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min then it was placed in an ice bath. After 10 min at 0 °C, ethyl bromoacetate (156 mg, 0.953 mmol, 1.5 equiv) dissolved in diglyme (0.323 mL) was added dropwise. The temperature was held at 0 °C for 30 min then raised to room temperature for 2 h. The mixture was placed in an oil bath at 50 °C and stirred for 15 h, cooled to room temperature and poured over stirring NH₄Cl (20 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting solution was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5 mL). The combined extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, and solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by column chromatography yielded **5b** (131 mg, 90%) as a white crystalline solid. Mp. 50-53 °C.³ IR (neat) 3320, 2935, 1700 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.46-4.77 (m, 1H), 3.75-4.16 (m, 6H), 3.50-3.76 (m, 1H), 1.79-1.91 (m, 1H), 1.66-1.79 (m, 1H), 1.05-1.66 (m, 9H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.3, 108.9, 65.3, 64.8, 60.6, 54.2, 34.1, 31.3, 23.9, 23.1, 14.6. ESI HRMS calcd. for C₁₁H₁₉N₁O₄Na (M+Na) 252.1206. Found 252.1206.



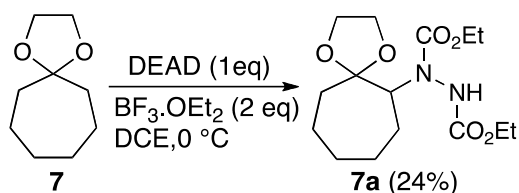
Cyclopentanone ethylene ketal **6** (200 mg, 1.563 mmol, 1 equiv) under argon was suspended in dry DCE (0.782 mL) at room temperature. To this stirred solution was added diethyl azodicarboxylate (0.246 mL, 1.563 mmol, 1 equiv). This was followed by the addition of distilled BF₃·OEt₂ (0.039 mL, 0.313 mmol, 0.2 equiv) dropwise. The mixture was stirred at room temp for 5h at which point the starting material had been consumed, as indicated by tlc. The reaction was quenched with ethylene glycol (0.087 mL, 1.563mmol, 1 equiv) followed 5min later by triethylamine (0.065 mL, 0.469 mmol, 0.3 equiv). The mixture was stirred for another 5min, after which it was poured over stirring NaHCO₃ (20 mL) at 0 °C. The solution was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 5 mL). The combined extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, and solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by column chromatography gave **6a** (329 mg, 74%) as a clear oil. IR (neat) 3297, 2980, 1751, 1714 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz,

Supporting Information

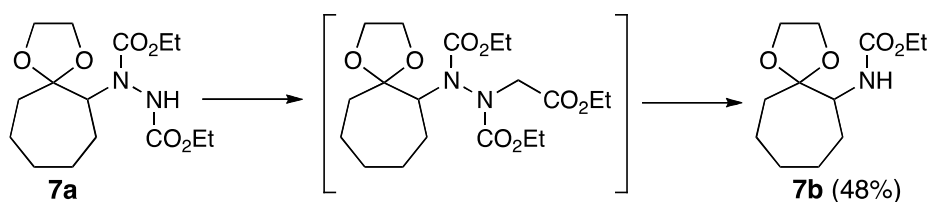
CDCl_3) δ 6.32-6.69 (m, 1H), 4.36-4.64 (m, 1H), 4.04-4.36 (m, 4H), 3.63-4.04 (m, 4H), 1.92-2.13 (m, 1H), 1.46-1.92 (m, 5H), 1.14-1.38 (m, 6H). ^{13}C -NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.7, 156.3, 116.4, 65.13, 64.1, 63.6, 62.5, 62.0, 36.0, 26.4, 20.6, 26.2, 14.5. CI HRMS calcd. for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$ (M+H) 303.1556. Found 303.1554.



Sodium hydride (40 mg 60% mineral oil dispersion, 0.997 mmol, 3 equiv) was added to a dry vial under argon and dissolved in dry diglyme (0.166 mL) at room temperature. In a separate vial **6a** (100 mg, 0.332 mmol, 1 equiv) was partially dissolved in diglyme (0.25 mL) with heating, and added to the original solution. Two subsequent rinses with diglyme (0.125 mL each) were used to transfer the remaining **6a** to the basic mixture. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30min and cooled in an ice bath. After 10min at 0 °C, ethyl bromoacetate (0.055 mL, 0.50 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in diglyme (0.166 mL) and added dropwise. The temperature was held at 0 °C for 30min then raised to room temperature for 2h. The mixture was placed in an oil bath at 50 °C and stirred for 15h, cooled to room temperature, and poured over stirring NH_4Cl (20 mL) at 0 °C. The solution was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5 mL), and combined extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , and solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by column chromatography gave **6b** (53 mg, 74%) as a clear oil. IR (neat) 3342, 2976, 2891, 1715 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.69-5.02 (m, 1H), 3.98-4.16 (q, 2H), 3.77-3.97 (m, 5H), 1.97-2.15 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.91 (m, 2H), 1.46-1.68 (m, 2H), 1.32-1.46 (m, 1H), 1.10-1.29 (t, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 155.3, 114.3, 64.0, 63.9, 59.7, 55.3, 33.1, 29.7, 17.9, 13.6. ESI HRMS calcd. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_4$ (M+H) 216.1230. Found 216.1231.



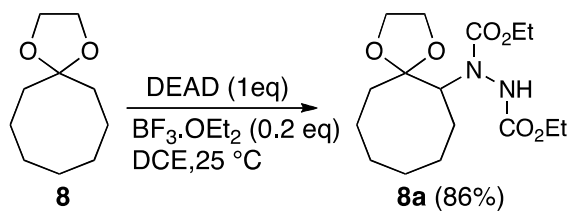
To a stirred solution of cycloheptanone ethylene ketal **7** (200 mg, 1.282 mmol, 1 equiv) in dry DCE (0.321 mL) at room temperature was added diethyl azodicarboxylate (0.202 mL, 1.282 mmol, 1 equiv). This was followed by dropwise addition of distilled $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ (0.322 mL, 2.56 mmol, 2 equiv). The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 66h at which point the starting material had been consumed, as indicated by tlc. The reaction was quenched with ethylene glycol (0.071 mL, 1.563 mmol, 1 equiv) followed after 5 min by triethylamine (0.532 mL, 3.845 mmol, 3 equiv). This mixture was stirred for another 5 min after which it was poured over stirring NaHCO_3 (20 mL) at 0 °C. The solution was extracted with DCM (3 x 5 mL), and the combined extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , and solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by column chromatography gave **7a** (97 mg, 24%) as a white crystalline solid. Mp. 56-57 °C. IR (neat) 3304, 2980, 2934, 1752, 1716 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.34-6.81 (m, 1H), 4.01-4.48 (m, 5H), 3.69-3.97 (m, 4H), 0.96-2.01 (m, 16H). ^{13}C -NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.5, 156.0, 113.6, 113.3, 113.1, 64.5, 63.9, 62.7, 62.3, 61.8, 35.7, 35.5, 29.1, 27.5, 25.8, 25.4, 21.9, 14.4. CI HRMS calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) 331.1869. Found 331.1870.



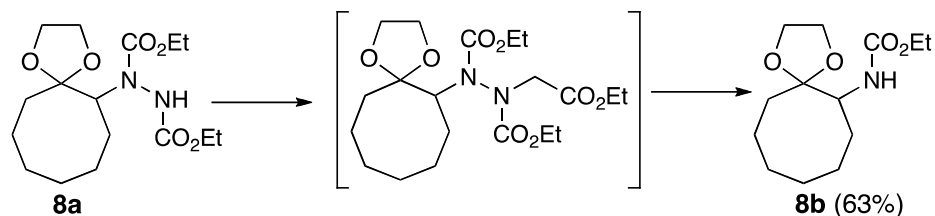
Sodium hydride (26mg 60% mineral oil dispersion, 3 equiv) was added to a dry vial under argon and dissolved in dry diglyme (0.107 mL) at room temperature. In a separate vial **7a** (71 mg, 0.215mmol, 1.0 equiv) was partially dissolved with diglyme (0.161 mL) and added to the above mixture. Two subsequent rinses with diglyme (0.080 mL each) were used to transfer the remaining **7a** to the basic mixture. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 30 min then it was placed in an ice bath. After 10 min at 0 °C, ethyl bromoacetate (0.036 mL, 0.325

Supporting Information

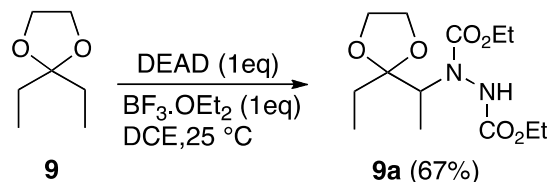
mmol, 1.5 equiv) was dissolved in diglyme (0.107 mL) and added dropwise. The temperature was held at 0 °C for 30 min, and raised to room temperature for 2h. The mixture was placed in an oil bath at 50 °C and stirred for 15 h. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature and poured over stirring NH₄Cl (20 mL) at 0 °C. The solution was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5 mL), and the combined extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, and solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by column chromatography gave **7b** (5mg, 48%) as a clear oil. IR (neat) 3453, 3348, 2932, 1717 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.75-5.05 (bd, 1H), 3.61-4.19 (m, 7H), 0.59-1.82 (m, 13H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.2, 111.9, 65.4, 64.4, 60.6, 57.5, 35.5, 31.1, 28.1, 25.3, 21.0, 14.6. ESI HRMS calcd. for C₁₂H₂₂NO₄ (M+H) 244.1543. Found 244.1542.



To a stirred solution of cyclooctanone ethylene ketal **8** (50 mg, 0.294 mmol, 1 equiv) under argon in dry DCE (0.147 mL) at room temperature was added diethyl azodicarboxylate (0.046 ml, 0.294 mmol, 1 equiv) dropwise. This was followed by addition of distilled BF₃.OEt₂ (0.039 mL, 0.313 mmol, 0.2 equiv) dropwise. After 5h at room temperature the reaction was quenched with ethylene glycol (0.016 mL, 0.294 mmol, 1 equiv) followed 5min later by triethylamine (0.012 mL, 0.088 mmol, 0.3 equiv). The mixture was stirred for another 5min after which it was poured over stirring NaHCO₃ (20 mL) at 0 °C, and extracted with DCM (3 x 5 mL). The combined extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, and solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by column chromatography gave **8a** (83mg, 86%) as a white crystalline solid. Mp. 81-84 °C. IR (neat) 3308, 2980, 2929, 1750, 1717 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.31-6.72 (m, 1H), 3.78-4.81 (m, 9H), 1.37-1.98 (m, 11H), 1.16-1.36 (m, 7H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.4, 155.0, 113.2, 112.9, 63.4, 63.0, 61.4, 60.7, 58.6, 57.3, 31.2, 26.1, 25.7, 25.0, 24.8, 24.1, 20.7, 13.4. CI HRMS calcd. for C₁₆H₂₉N₂O₆ (M+H) 345.2026. Found 345.2023.



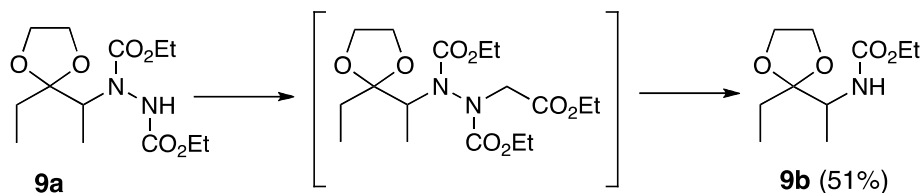
Sodium hydride (21 mg 60% mineral oil dispersion, 0.523mmol, 3 equiv) was added to a dry vial under argon and dissolved in dry diglyme (0.087 mL) at room temperature. In a separate vial **8a** (60 mg, 0.174mmol, 1 equiv) was partially dissolved with diglyme (0.131 mL) under gentle heating, and added to the original solution. Two subsequent rinses with diglyme (0.065 mL each) were used to transfer the remaining **8a** to the basic mixture. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30min then it was placed in an ice bath. After 10min at 0 °C, ethyl bromoacetate (0.029 mL, 0.262 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was dissolved in diglyme (0.087 mL) and added dropwise. The temperature was held at 0 °C for 30min then raised to room temperature for 2h. The mixture was placed in an oil bath at 50 °C and stirred for 15h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, poured over stirring NH₄Cl (20 mL) at 0 °C, and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5 mL). The combined extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, and solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by column chromatography gave **8b** (28 mg, 64%) as a clear oil. IR (neat) 3454, 3348, 2930, 1717 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.69-4.98 (m, 1H), 3.82-4.19 (m, 7H), 1.38-1.85 (m, 12H), 1.06-1.28 (t, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.4, 112.3, 65.3, 64.9, 60.6, 54.2, 32.1, 32.0, 27.1, 26.7, 24.8, 21.7, 14.7. ESI HRMS calcd. for C₁₃H₂₄NO₄ (M+H) 258.1700. Found 258.1700.



3-pentanone ethylene ketal **9** (200 mg, 1.538 mol, 1.0 equiv) under argon was suspended in dry DCE (0.385 mL) at room temperature. To a stirring solution was added diethyl azodicarboxylate (0.242 mL, 1.538 mmol, 1 equiv). This was followed by the dropwise addition

Supporting Information

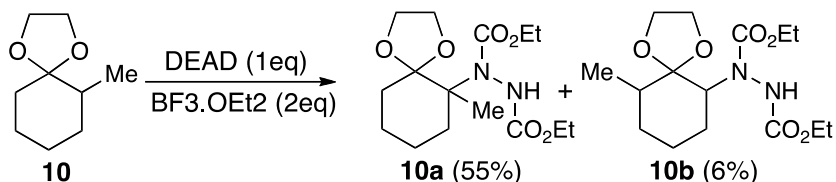
of distilled $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ (0.193 mL, 1.538 mmol, 1 equiv). The mixture was stirred at RT for 4.5h at which point the starting material had been consumed, as indicated by tlc. The reaction was quenched with ethylene glycol (0.085 mL, mmol, 1 equiv) followed 5min later by triethylamine (0.320 mL, 2.307 mmol, 1.5equiv). This mixture was stirred for another 5min after which it was poured over stirring NaHCO_3 (20 mL) at 0 °C, and extracted with DCM (3 x 5mL). The combined extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , and solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by column chromatography gave **9a** (296 mg, 67%) as a clear oil. IR (neat) 3302, 2981, 2941, 2886, 1750, 1711 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.08-6.68 (m, 1H), 3.80-4.68 (m, 9H), 0.91-1.85 (m, 11H), 0.73-0.90 (t, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.5, 156.0, 112.6, 66.0, 65.3, 62.5, 62.4, 61.8, 56.7, 55.4, 27.8, 14.4, 11.5, 10.9, 7.4. CI HRMS calcd. for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$ (M+H) 305.1713. Found 305.1714.



Sodium hydride (20 mg 60% mineral oil dispersion, 0.493 mmol, 3 equiv) was added to a dry vial under argon and dissolved with dry diglyme (0.082 mL) at room temperature. In a separate vial **9a** (50 mg, 0.164 mmol, 1 equiv) was partially dissolved in diglyme (0.123 mL) under heating, and added to the original solution. Two subsequent rinses with diglyme (0.062 mL each) were used to transfer the remaining **9a** to the basic mixture. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min then it was placed in an ice bath. After 10min at 0 °C, ethyl bromoacetate (0.028 mL, 0.246 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was dissolved in diglyme (0.082 mL) and added dropwise to the above mixture. The temperature was held at 0 °C for 30min, then raised to room temperature for 2h. The reaction was placed in an oil bath at 50 °C and stirred for 15h, cooled to room temperature and poured over stirring NH_4Cl (20 mL) at 0 °C. The solution was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5mL), and the combined extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , and solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by column chromatography gave **9b** (18 mg, 51%) as a clear oil. IR (neat) 3340, 2974, 2879, 1699 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.45-4.79 (m, 1H), 3.76-4.26 (m, 7H), 1.47-1.69 (m, 2H), 1.09-1.27 (t, 3H), 0.98-1.09 (d, 3H), 0.76-

Supporting Information

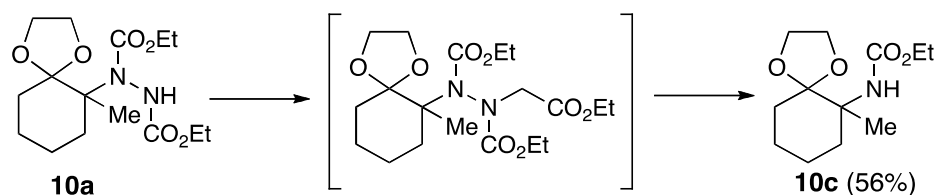
0.90 (t, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.2, 112.0, 65.9, 65.8, 60.7, 50.8, 27.7, 16.0, 14.6, 7.6. ESI HRMS calcd. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{20}\text{NO}_4$ (M+H) 218.1392. Found 218.1388.



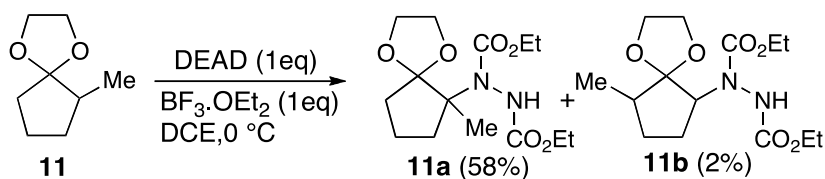
2-methylcyclohexanone ethylene ketal **10** (200 mg, 1.282 mmol, 1 equiv) under argon was suspended in dry DCE (0.321 mL) at room temperature. To the stirred mixture was added diethyl azodicarboxylate (0.202 mL, 1.282 mmol, 1 equiv). This was followed by the dropwise addition of distilled $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ (0.322 mL, 2.564 mmol, 2 equiv). The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 66h at which point the starting material had been consumed, as indicated by tlc. The reaction was quenched with ethylene glycol (0.071 mL, 1.563 mmol, 1 equiv) followed 5min later by triethylamine (0.532 mL, 3.845 mmol, 3 equiv). The mixture was stirred for another 5min after which it was poured over stirring NaHCO_3 (20 mL) at 0 °C. This solution was extracted with DCM (3 x 5 mL), and the combined extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , and solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by column chromatography gave **10a** (217mg, 55%) as a clear oil. IR (neat) 3297, 2983, 2940, 2872, 1750, 1715 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.43-7.15 (m, 1H), 3.54-4.29 (m, 8H), 2.09-2.59 (m, 1H), 0.69-2.01 (m, 16H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.6, 156.1, 113.6, 113.1, 68.0, 66.7, 64.8, 64.2, 62.0, 61.4, 36.0, 33.5, 31.5, 22.7, 21.4, 20.6, 14.3. CI HRMS calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$ (M+) 330.1791. Found 330.1790.

In the above reaction a by-product was isolated. Compound **10b** was only partially separable from its regioisomer **10a** through flash column chromatography. GCMS data was used to determine yield of **10b** (25 mg, 6%). Clear oil. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.44-7.07 (m, 1H), 3.47-4.36 (m, 9H), 0.76-2.54 (m, 16H). CI HRMS calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$ (M+) 330.1791. Found 330.1786.

Supporting Information

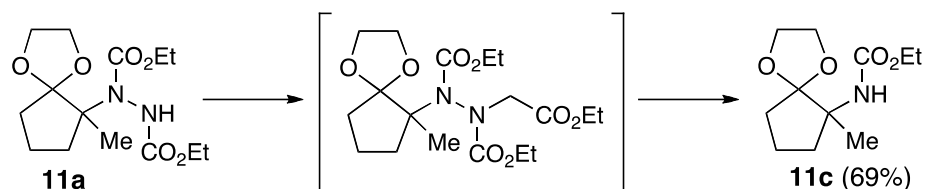


Sodium hydride (26 mg 60% mineral oil dispersion, 0.87 mmol, 3 equiv) was added to a dry vial under argon and dissolved with dry diglyme (0.145 mL) at room temperature. In a separate vial **10a** (9:1 major to minor hydrazine mixture, 96 mg, 0.290mmol, 1 equiv) was partially dissolved in diglyme (0.218 mL) under heating, and added to the original solution. Two subsequent rinses with diglyme (0.108 mL each) were used to transfer the remaining **10a** to the basic mixture. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30min then placed in an ice bath. After 10min at 0 °C, ethyl bromoacetate (0.048 mL, 0.436 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was dissolved in diglyme (0.145 mL) and added dropwise to the above mixture. The temperature was held at 0 °C for 30 min then raised to room temperature for 2h. The mixture was placed in an oil bath at 50 °C and stirred for 15h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and poured over stirring NH_4Cl (20 mL) at 0 °C, and the solution extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5mL). The combined extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , and solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by column chromatography gave **10c** (29 mg, 56%) as a clear oil. IR (neat) 3429, 2980, 2936, 2889, 1728 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.79-4.96 (s, 1H), 3.85-4.05 (m, 6H), 2.25-2.44 (m, 1H), 1.28-1.70 (m, 7H), 1.05-1.28 (m, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 155.4, 110.4, 65.4, 65.2, 60.0, 59.2, 33.3, 30.8, 23.2, 20.9, 19.7, 14.6. ESI HRMS calcd. for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{NO}_4$ (M+H) 244.1543. Found 244.1543.



To a stirred solution of 2-methylcyclopentanone ethylene ketal **11** (200 mg, 1.408mol, 1.0 equiv) under argon in dry DCE (0.352 mL) at room temperature was treated with diethyl azodicarboxylate (0.222 mL, 1.408 mmol, 1 equiv). This was followed by the dropwise addition of distilled $\text{BF}_3\cdot\text{OEt}_2$ (0.177 mL, 1.408 mmol, 1 equiv). The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 5h at

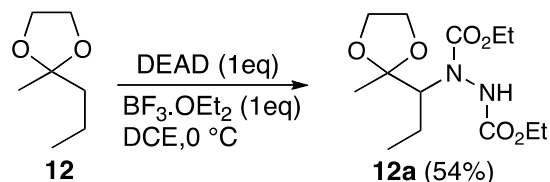
which point the starting material had been consumed, as indicated by tlc. The reaction was quenched with ethylene glycol (0.078 mL, 1.408 mmol, 1 equiv) followed by triethylamine (0.292 mL, 2.816 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and poured over stirring NaHCO₃ (20 mL) at 0 °C. The solution was then extracted with DCM (3 x 5 mL), and combined extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, and solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by column chromatography gave **11a** (0.244 g, 58%) as a clear oil. IR (neat) 3316, 2980, 2900, 1751, 1718 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.18-6.55 (m, 1H), 3.70-4.33 (m, 9H), 0.93-2.40 (m, 15H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.0, 156.5, 155.9, 118.5, 118.1, 71.1, 68.6, 64.8, 64.0, 62.0, 61.8, 61.6, 37.1, 36.5, 35.7, 33.1, 22.7, 20.5, 19.0, 17.5, 14.5, 14.4. CI HRMS calcd. for C₁₄H₂₅N₂O₆ (M+H) 317.1713. Found 317.1711. A by product with a mass relating to the minor isomer was identified in trace amounts by GCMS, corresponding to a **11b** (7 mg, 2%).



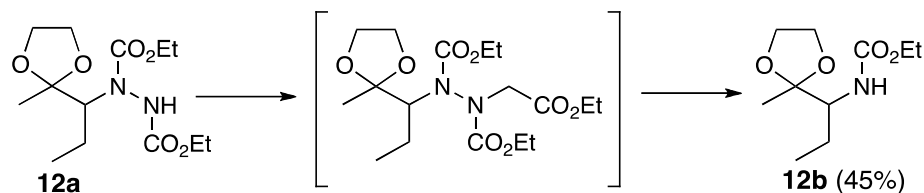
Sodium hydride (30 mg 60% mineral oil dispersion, 0.748 mmol, 3 equiv) was added to a dry vial under argon and dissolved with dry diglyme (0.126 mL) at room temperature. In a separate vial **11a** (80 mg, 0.253 mmol, 1 equiv) was partially dissolved in diglyme (0.190 mL) with heating, and added to the original solution. Two subsequent rinses with diglyme (0.095 mL each) were used to transfer the remaining **11a** to the basic mixture. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 30min then it was placed in an ice bath. After 10min at 0 °C, ethyl bromoacetate (0.042 mL, 0.380 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was dissolved in diglyme (0.126 mL) and added dropwise. The temperature was held at 0 °C for 30min then raised to room temperature for 2h. The reaction was placed in an oil bath at 50 °C and stirred for 15 hrs. The reaction was then cooled to room temperature and poured over stirring NH₄Cl (20 mL) at 0 °C. This solution was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5 mL), and the combined extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, and solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by column chromatography gave **11c** (40mg, 69%) as a clear oil. IR (neat) 3427, 2978, 2889, 1727 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.06-5.24 (s, 1H), 3.82-4.09 (m, 6H), 2.19-2.40 (m, 1H), 1.46-1.91 (m, 5H), 1.24-1.32

Supporting Information

(s, 3H), 1.10-1.21 (t, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 155.6, 117.4, 65.1, 62.4, 60.1, 34.8, 33.3, 19.3, 18.1, 14.6. ESI HRMS calcd. for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{20}\text{NO}_4$ (M+H) 230.1387. Found 230.1387.



2-pentanone ethylene ketal **12** (200 mg, 1.538 mmol, 1.0 equiv) under argon was suspended in dry DCE (0.385 mL) at room temperature. To this solution was added diethyl azodicarboxylate (0.242 mL, 1.538 mmol, 1 equiv). This was followed by the dropwise addition of distilled $\text{BF}_3\cdot\text{OEt}_2$ (0.193 mL, 1.538 mmol, 1 equiv). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4.5h at which point the starting material had been consumed, as indicated by tlc. The reaction was quenched with ethylene glycol (0.085 mL, 1 equiv) followed by triethylamine (0.320 mL, 2.307 mmol, 1.5 equiv). The mixture was stirred for another 5min after which it was poured over stirring NaHCO_3 (20 mL) at 0 °C, and the solution was extracted with DCM (3 x 5 mL). The combined extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , and solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by column chromatography gave **12a** (239 mg, 54%) as a white crystalline solid. Mp. 73-76 °C. IR (neat) 3296, 2983, 2881, 1757, 1714 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.96-6.38 (m, 1H), 3.77-4.30 (m, 9H), 0.63-1.75 (m, 14H). ^{13}C NMR (750 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 157.0, 156.8, 110.3, 67.7, 65.2, 64.4, 63.6, 62.5, 61.8, 53.4, 22.0, 18.8, 14.5, 14.1, 11.5. CI HRMS calcd. for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$ (M+H) 305.1713. Found 305.1712. A mass relating to the minor isomer was identified in trace amounts by GCMS, corresponding to a yield of less than 2%.



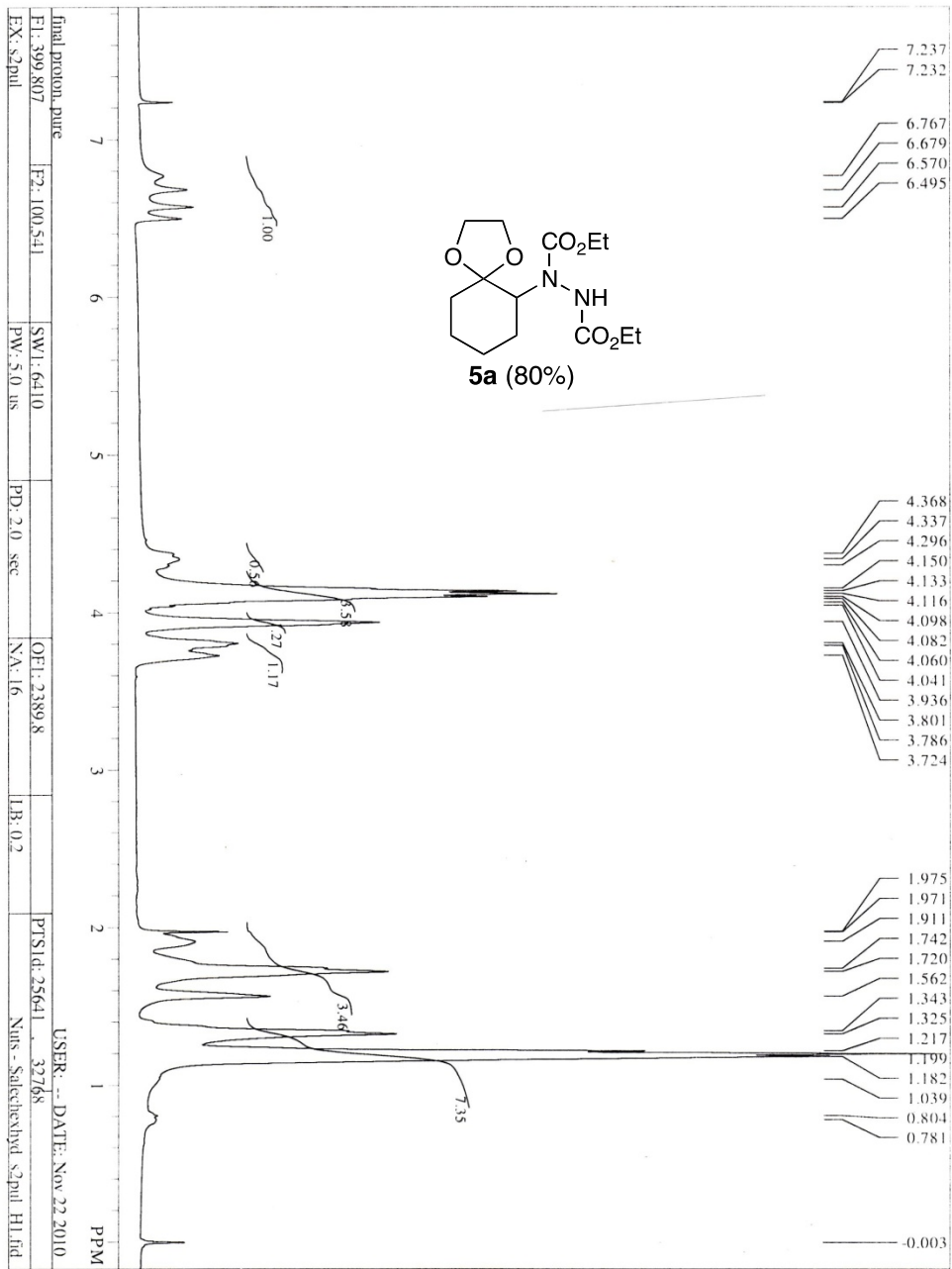
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Sodium hydride (100 mg 60% mineral oil dispersion, 0.987 mmol, 3 equiv) was added to a dry vial under argon and dissolved with dry diglyme (0.165 mL) at room temperature. In a separate vial **12a** (100 mg, 0.329 mmol, 1 equiv) was partially dissolved in diglyme (0.247 mL) under heating, and added to the original solution. Two subsequent rinses with diglyme (0.123 mL each) were used to transfer the remaining **12a** to the basic mixture. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30min, then it was placed in an ice bath. After 10min at 0 °C, ethyl bromoacetate (0.055 mL, 0.494 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was dissolved in diglyme (0.165 mL) and added dropwise. The temperature was held at 0 °C for 30min then raised to room temperature for 2h. Next the mixture was placed in an oil bath at 50 °C and stirred for 15h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and poured over stirring NH₄Cl (20 mL) at 0 °C, and the solution was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5 mL), and the combined extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, and solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. Purification of the residue by column chromatography gave **12b** (32mg, 45%) as a clear oil. IR (neat) 3340, 2974, 2878, 1722 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.30-4.63 (d, 1H), 3.98-4.14 (q, 2H), 3.79-3.98 (m, 4H), 3.49-3.71 (t, 1H), 1.57-1.77 (m, 1H), 1.09-1.28 (m, 7H), 0.82-0.93 (t, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.0, 110.3, 65.2, 65.1, 60.7, 58.4, 22.8, 21.5, 14.6, 10.6. ESI HRMS calcd. for C₁₀H₁₉NO₄(M+H) 218.1392. Found 218.1388.

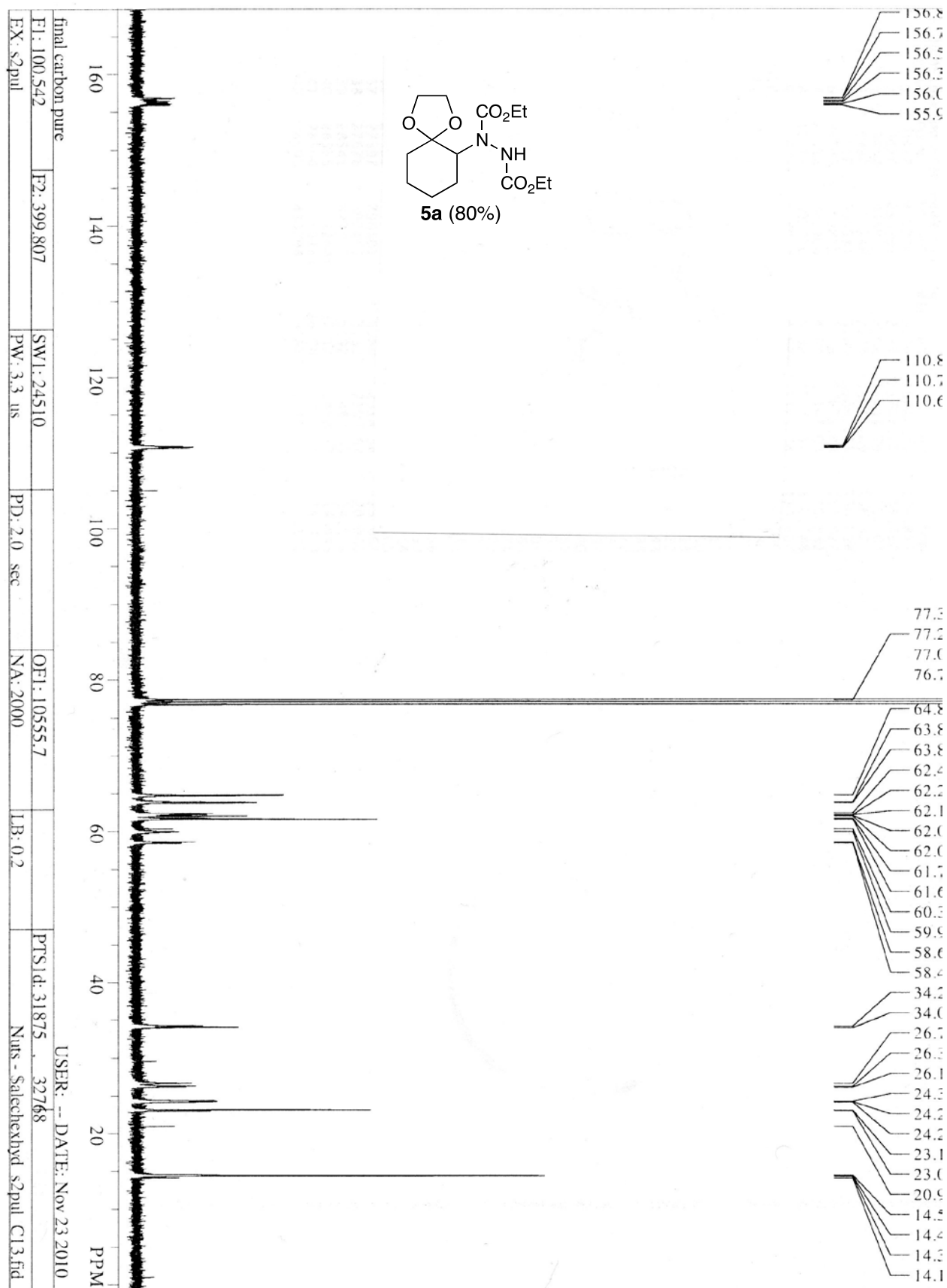
References and Footnotes.

- (1) Armarego, W. L. F.; Chai, C. L. L. Purification of Laboratory Chemicals. 5th ed., Elsevier: Oxford, **2003**.
- (2) Still, W. C.; Kahn, M.; Mitra, A. *J. Org. Chem.* **1978**, *43*, 2923-2925.
- (3) Tamejiri, H.; Shinsaki, F.; Hitosi, N. *Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan.* **1972**, *45*, 3500-3501.

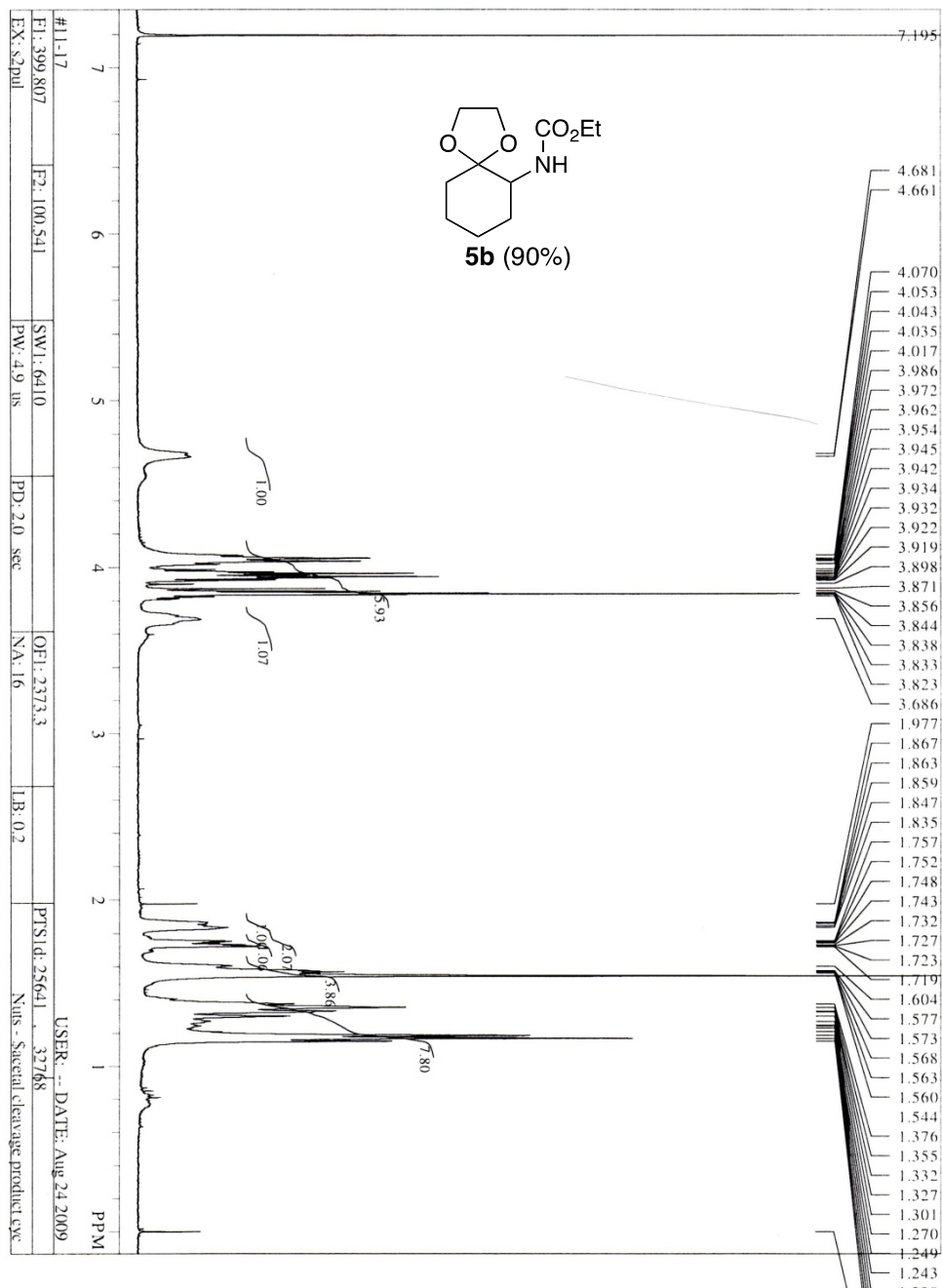
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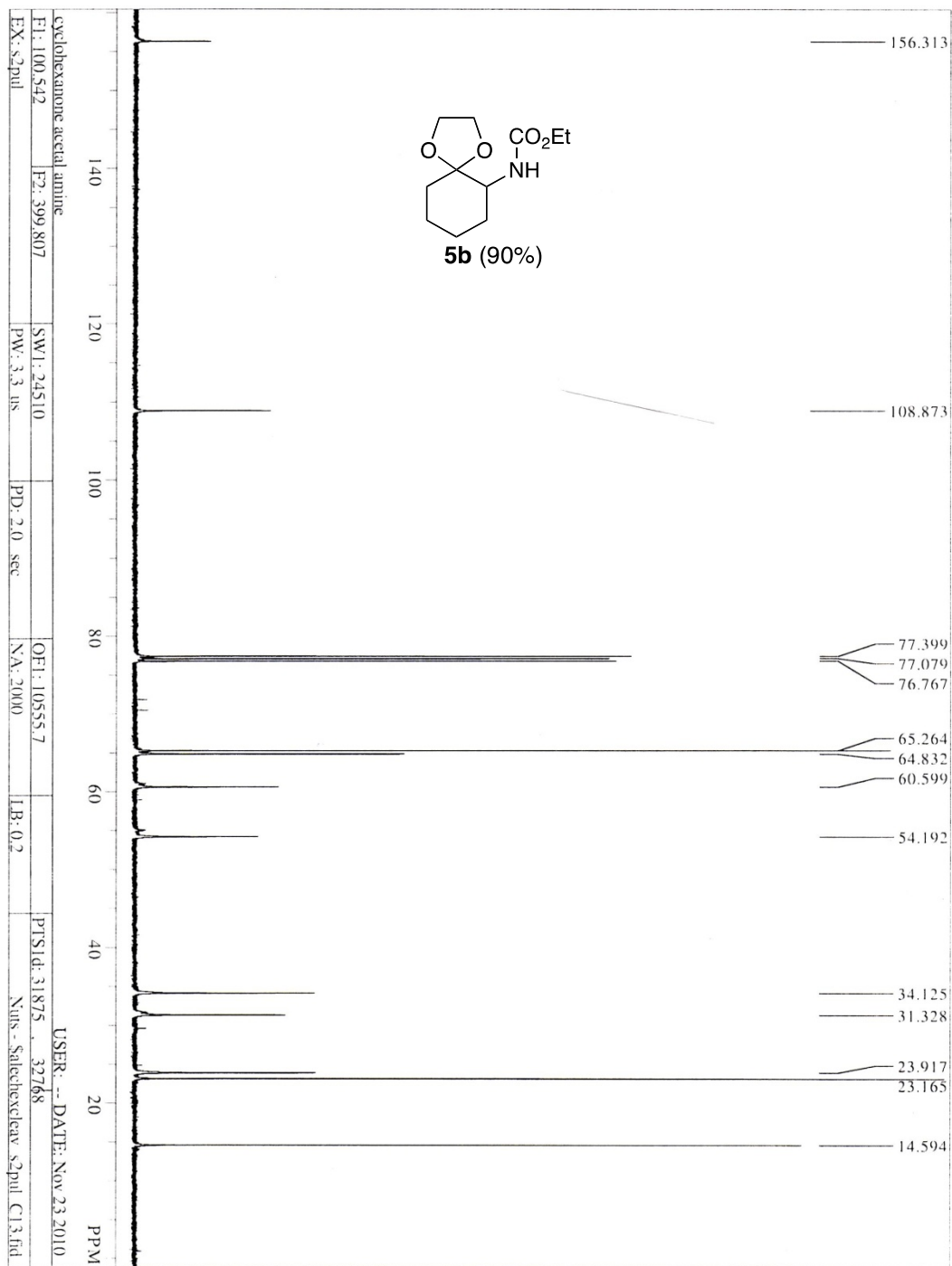
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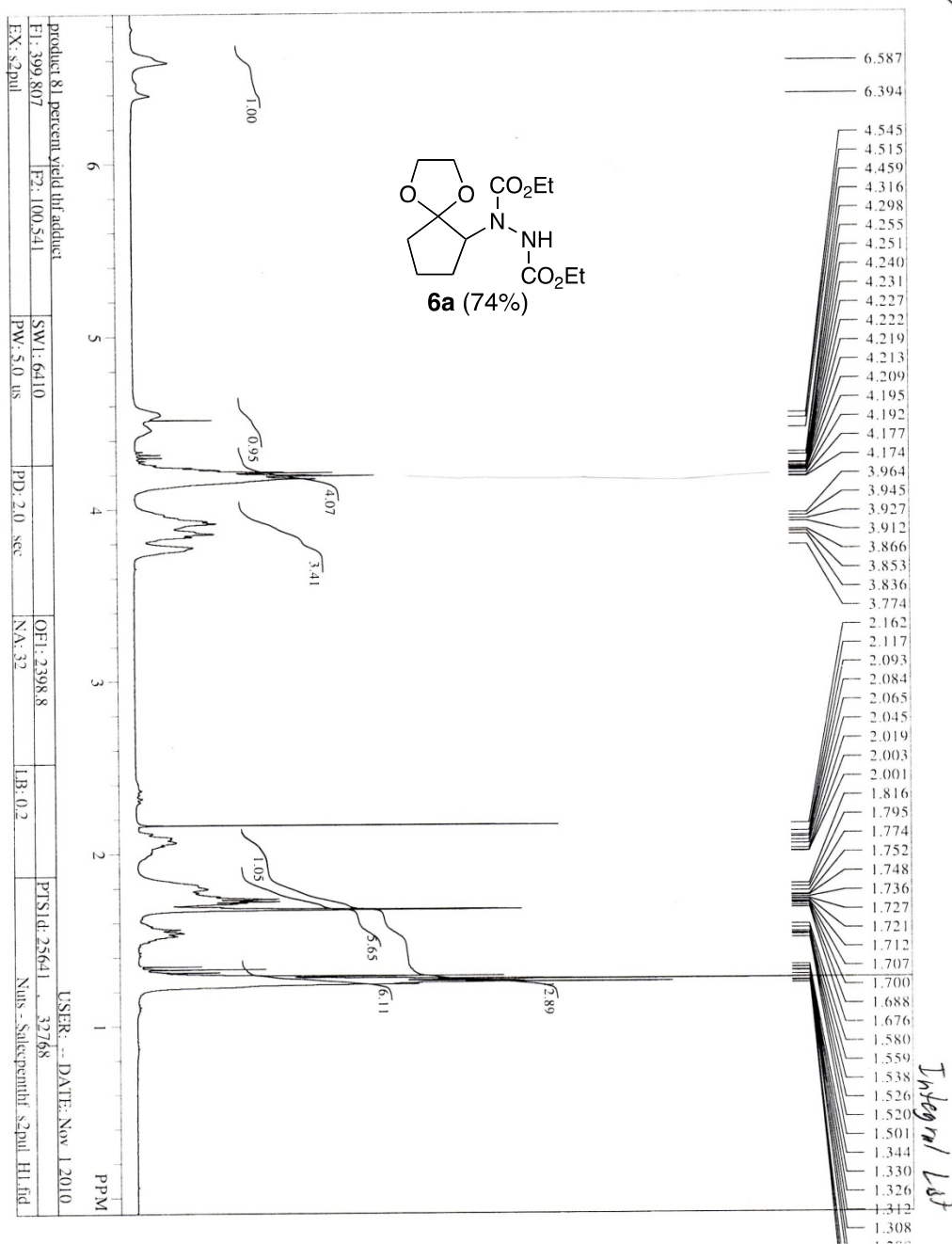
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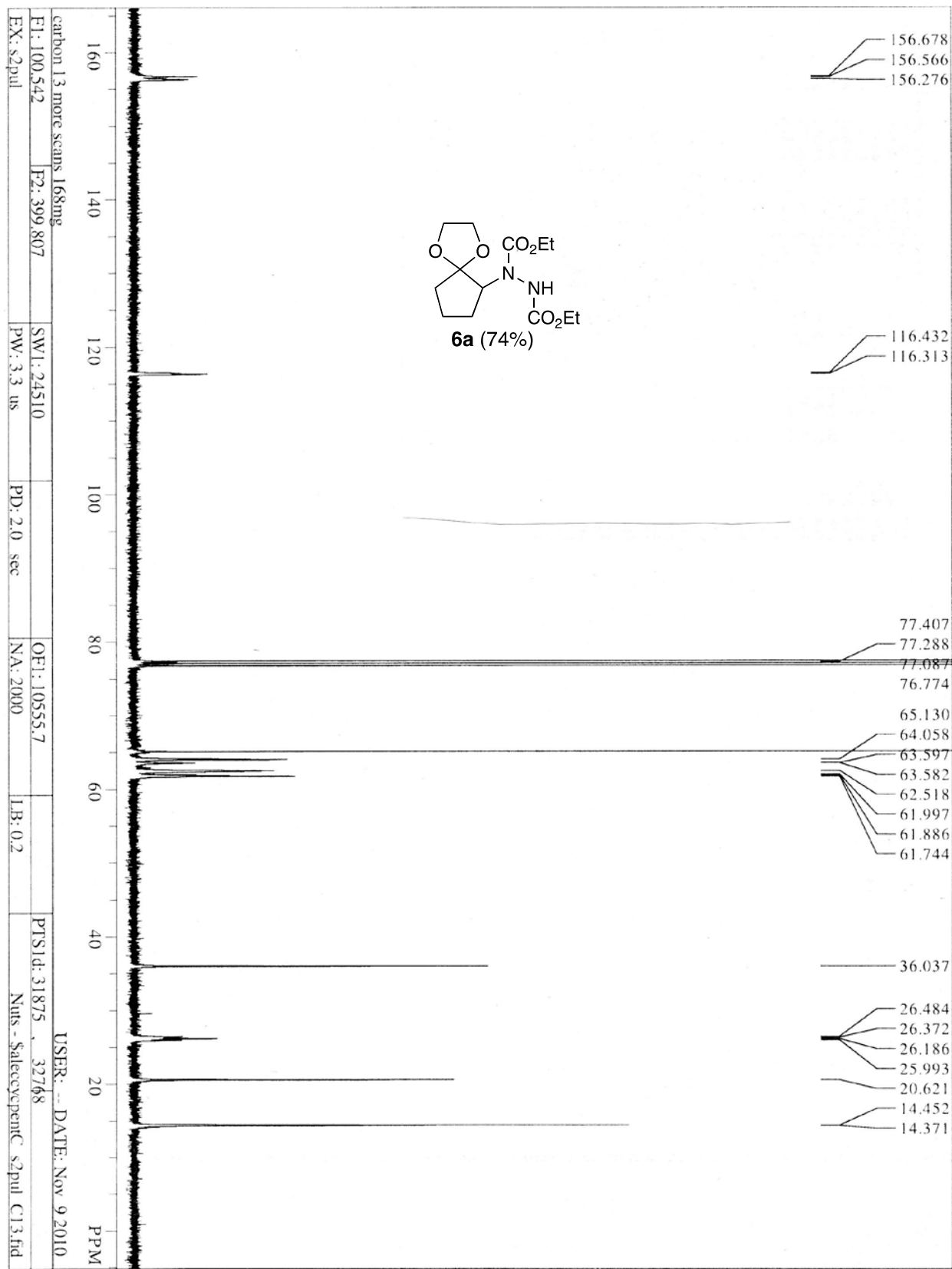
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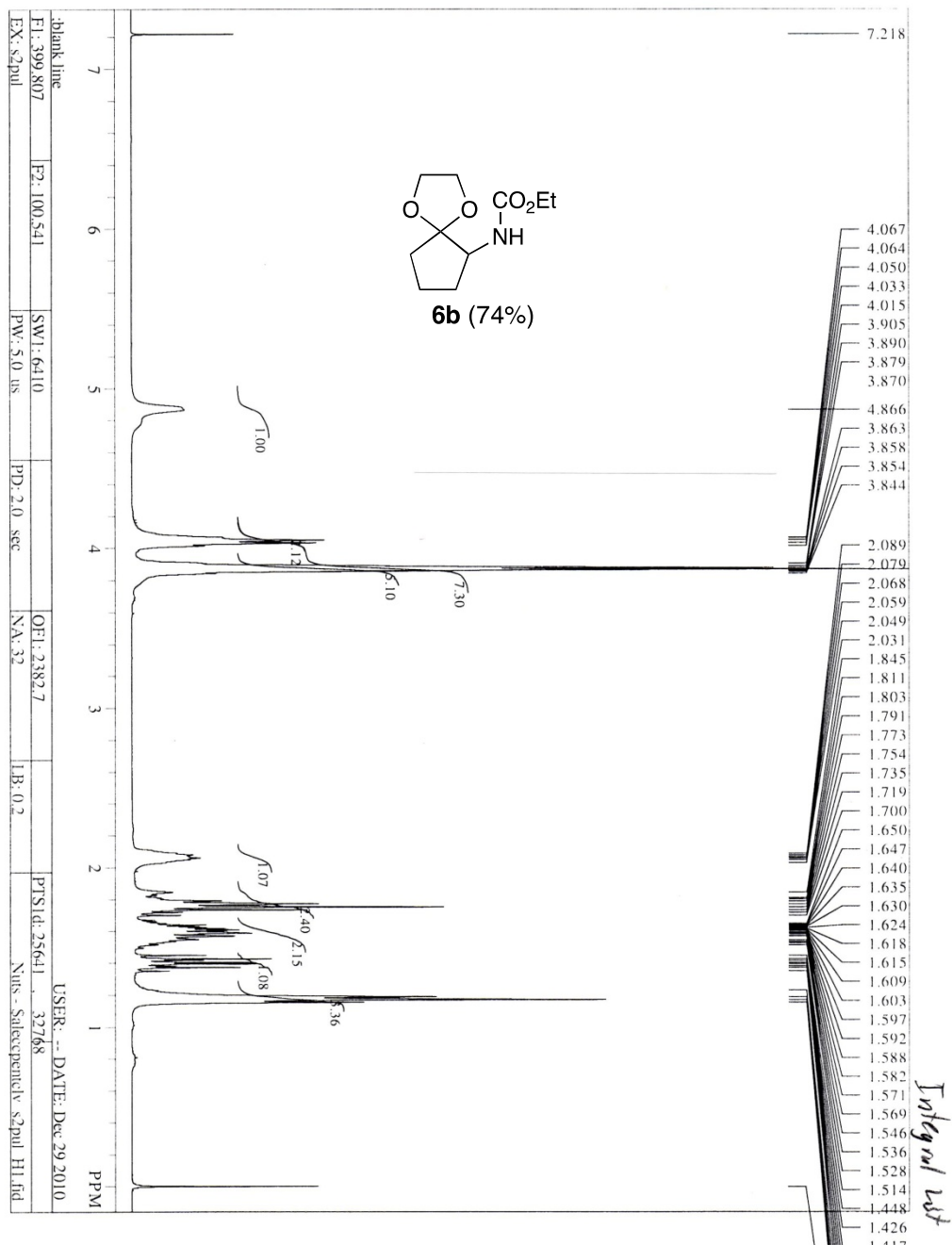
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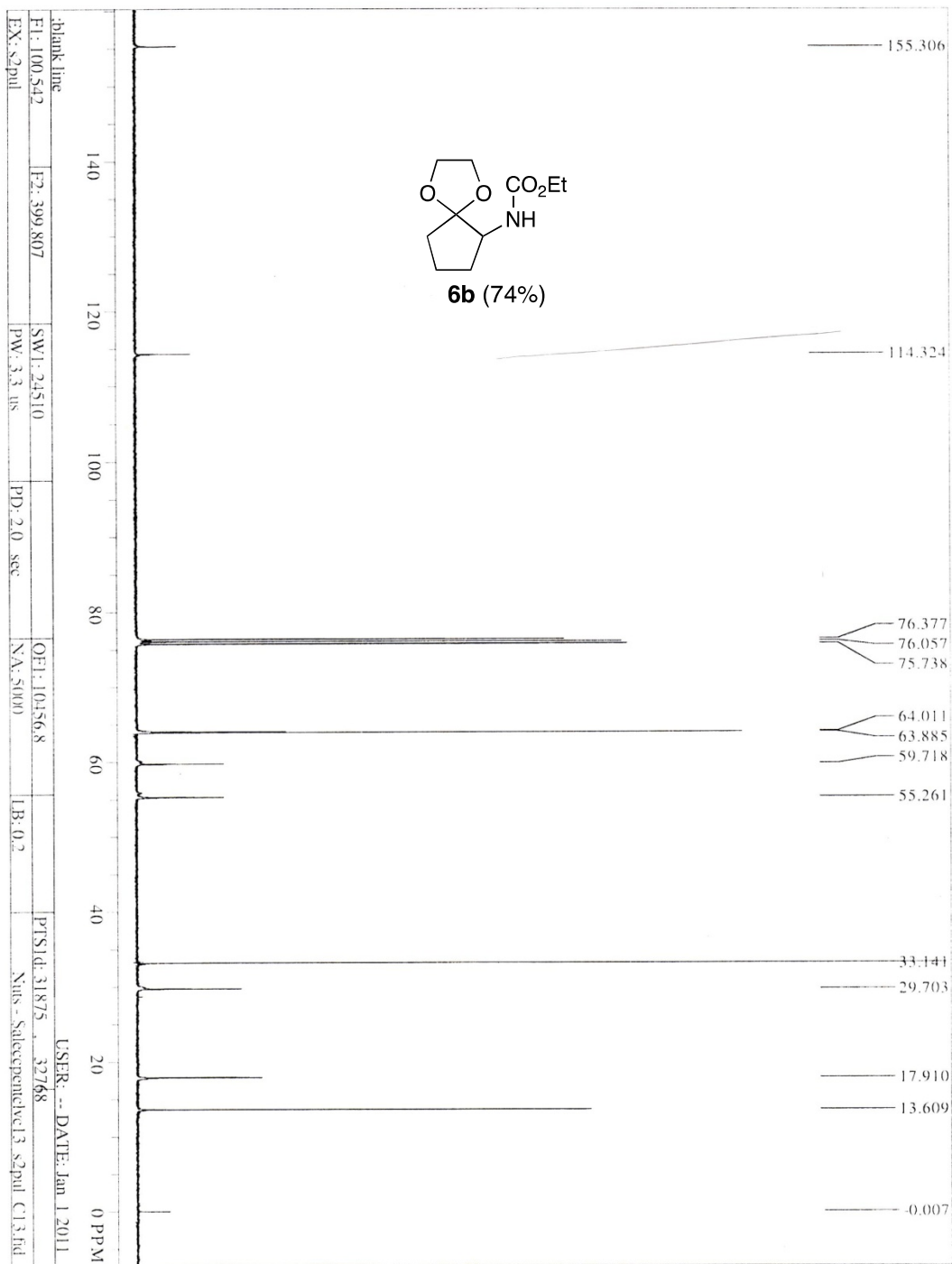
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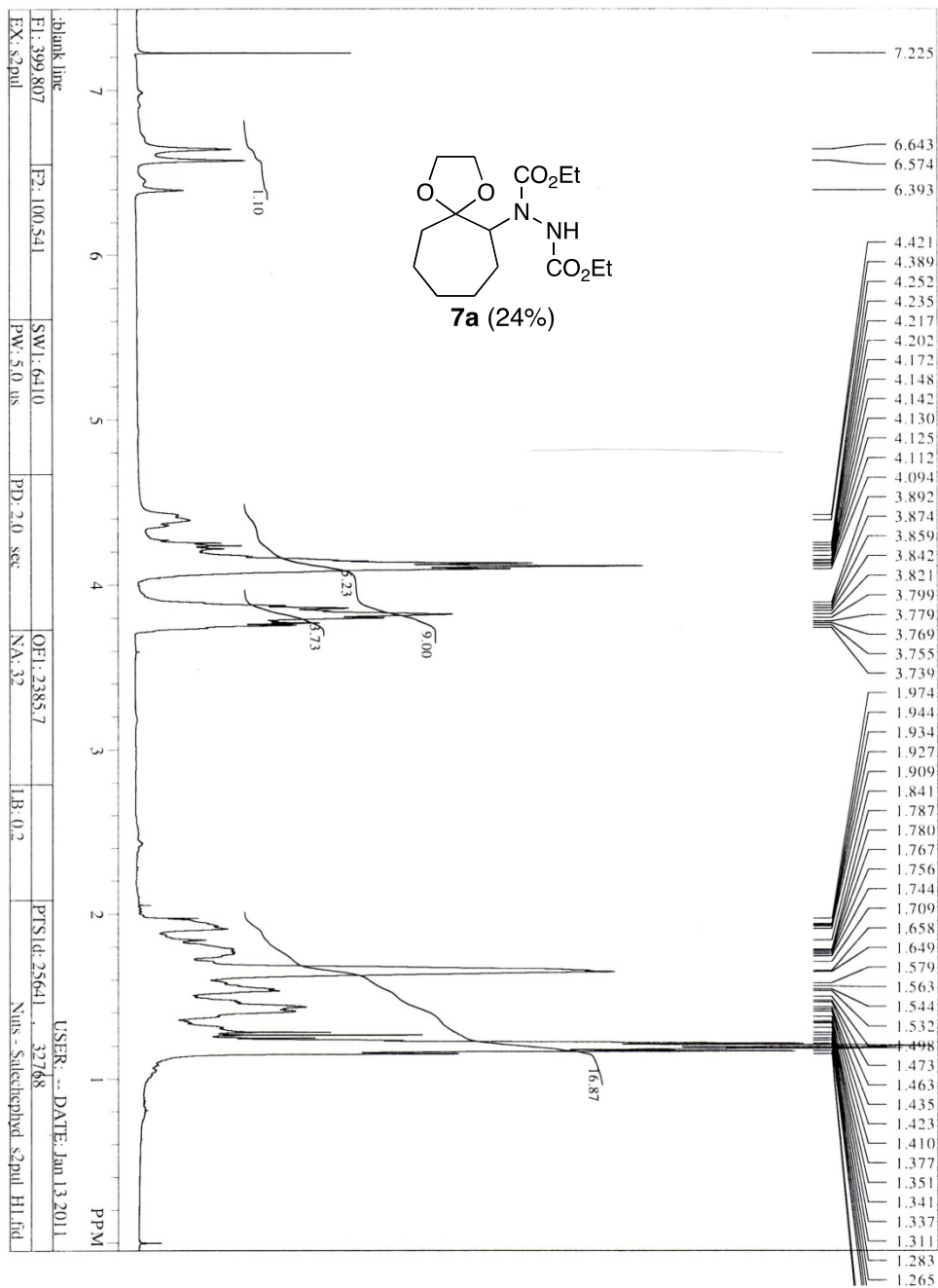
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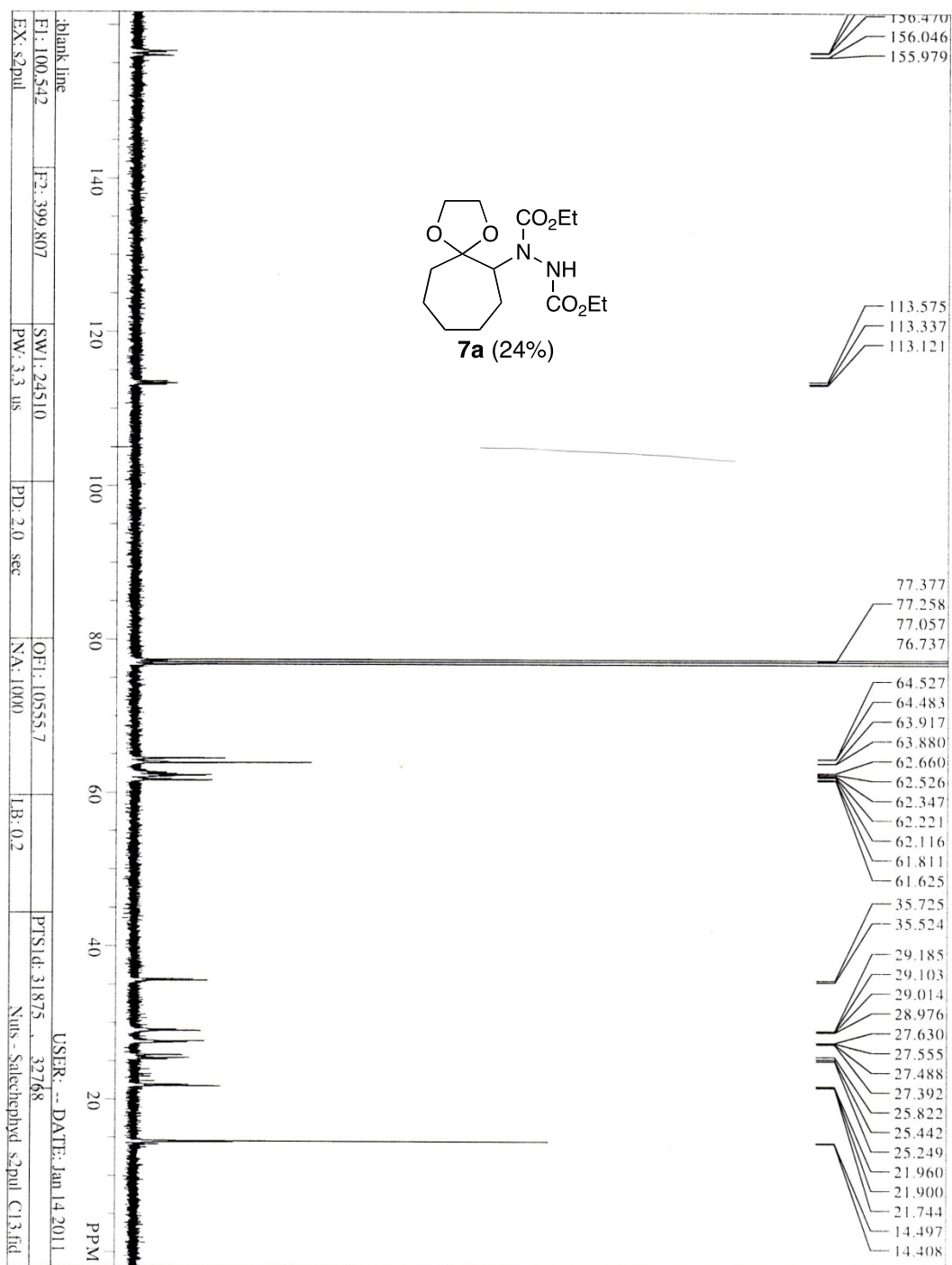
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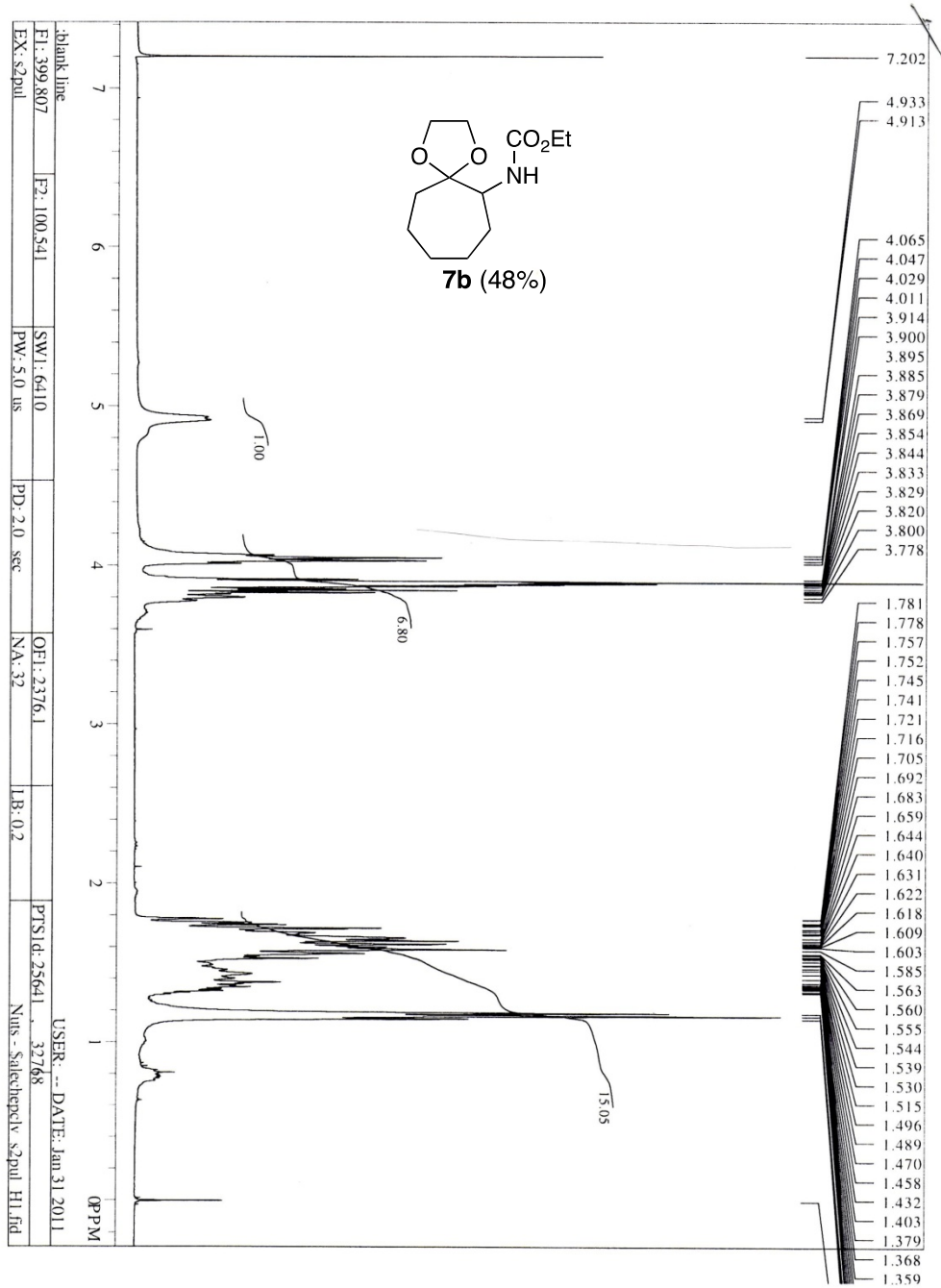
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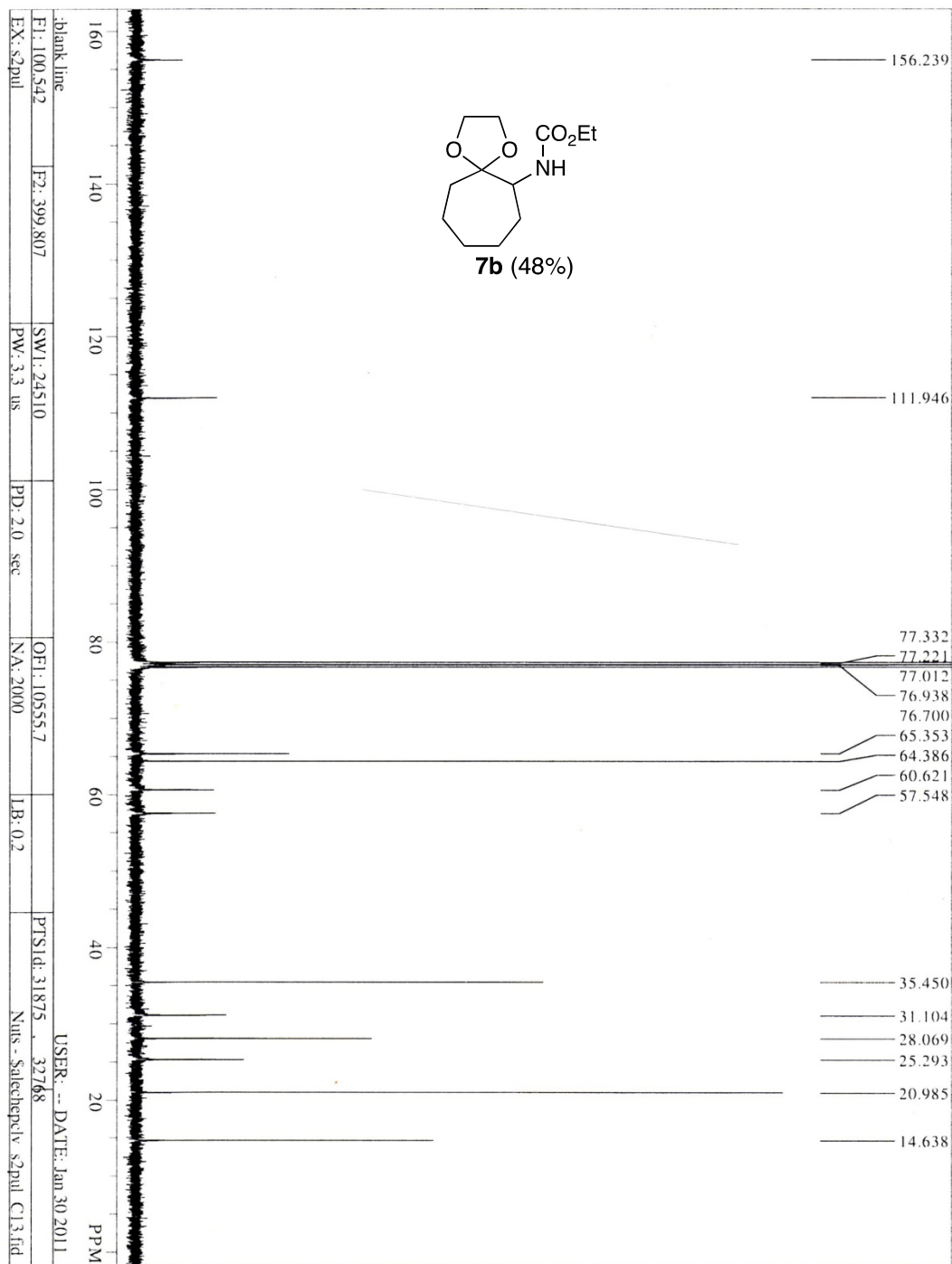
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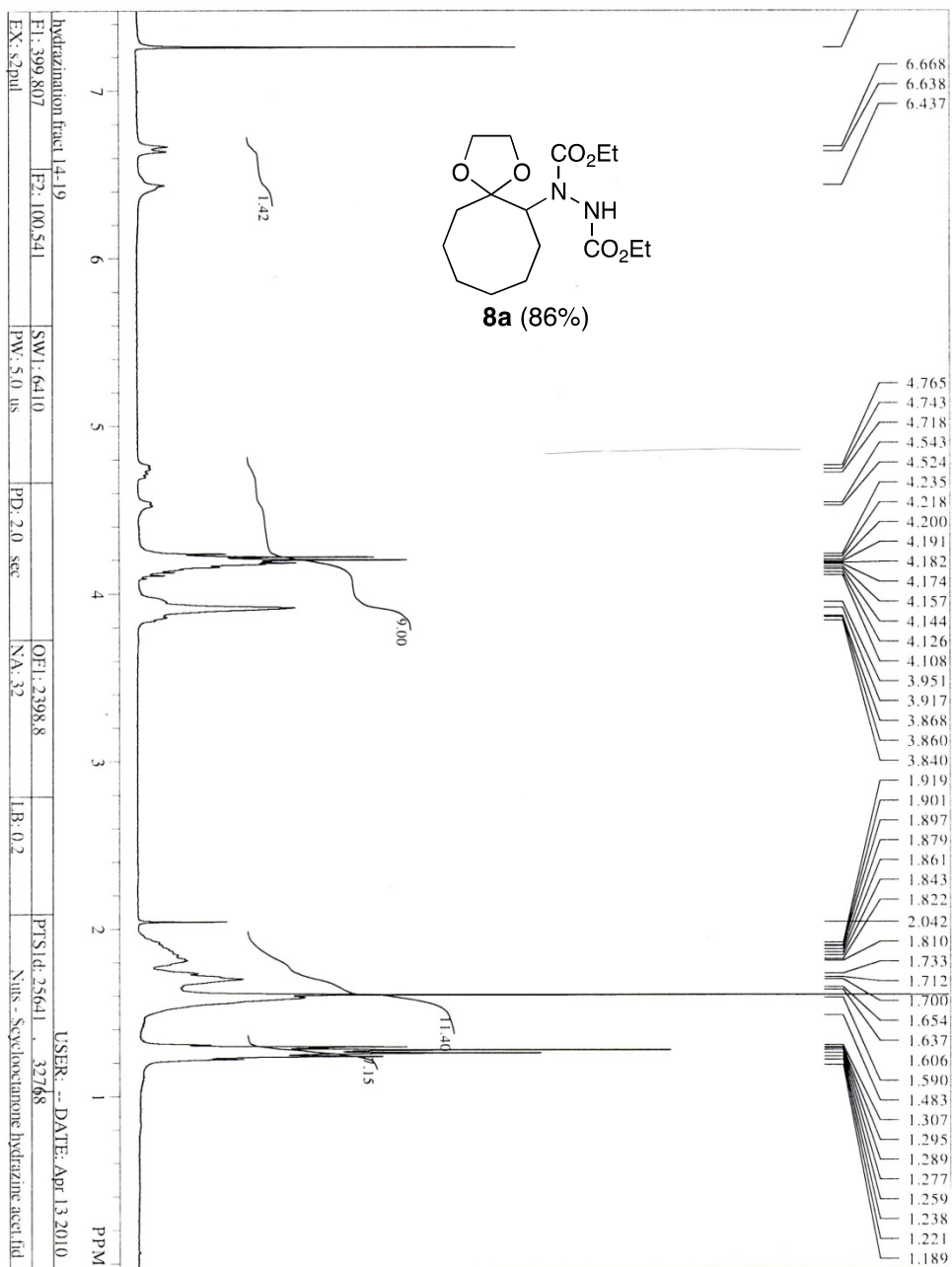
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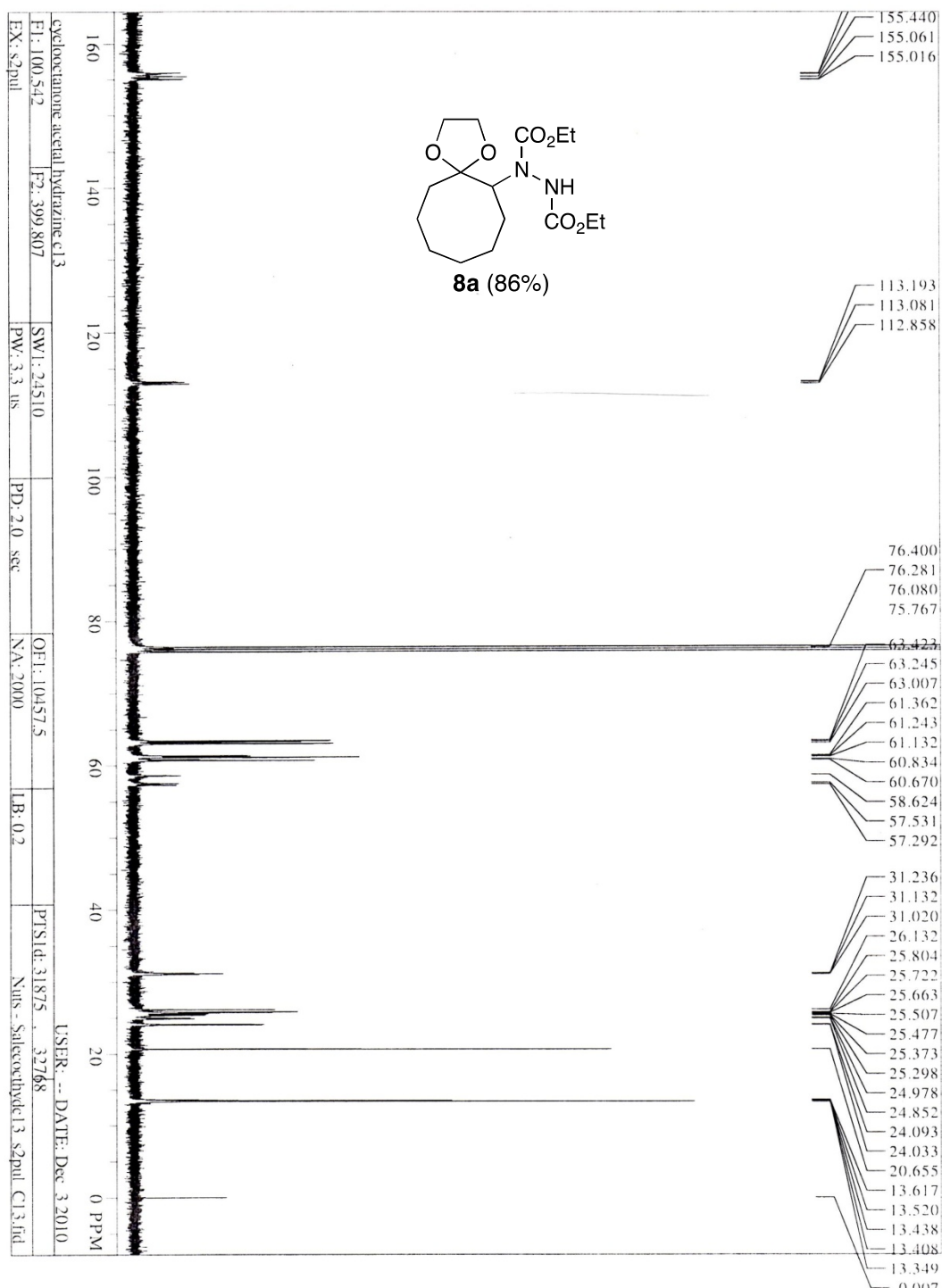
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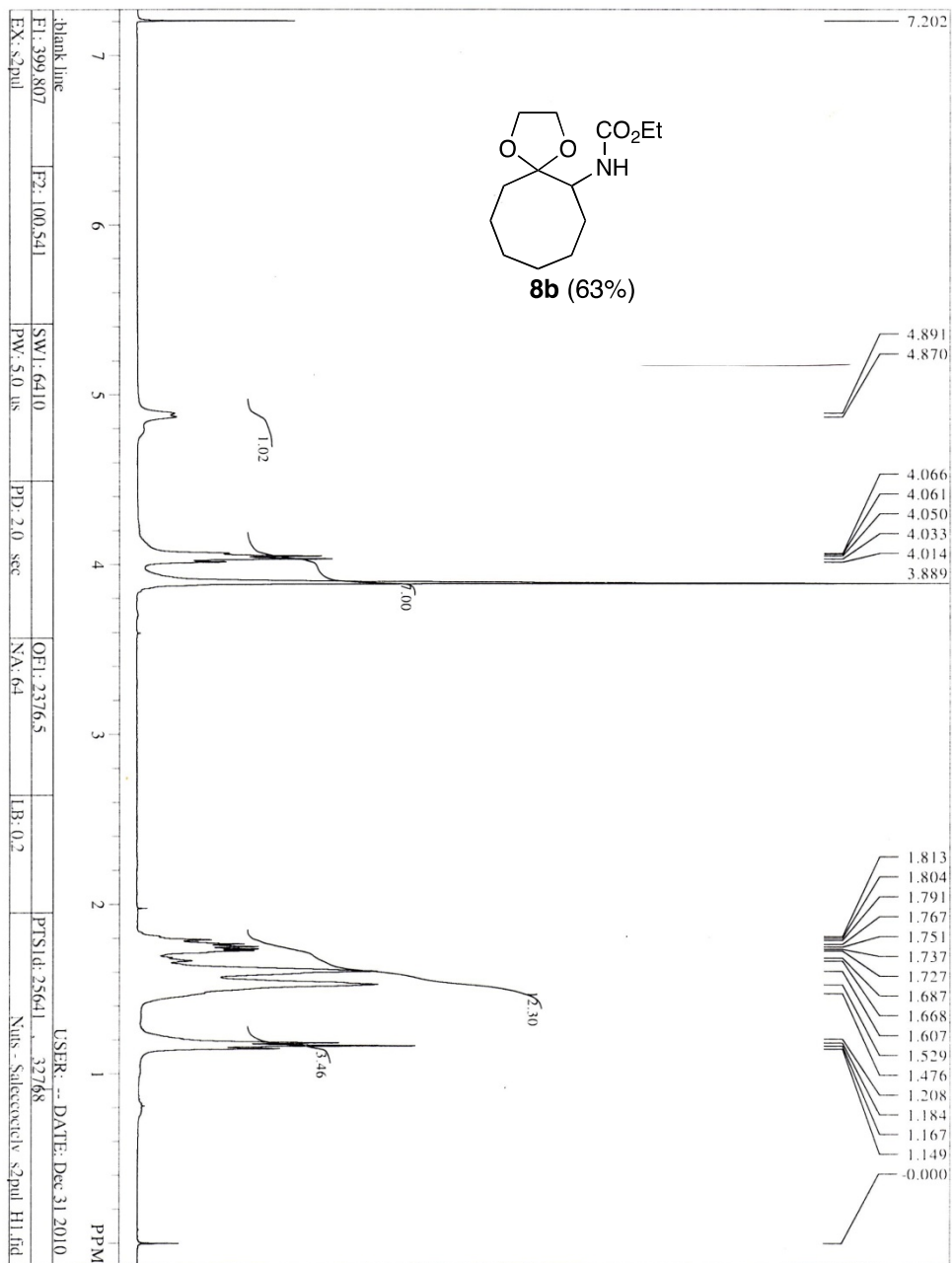
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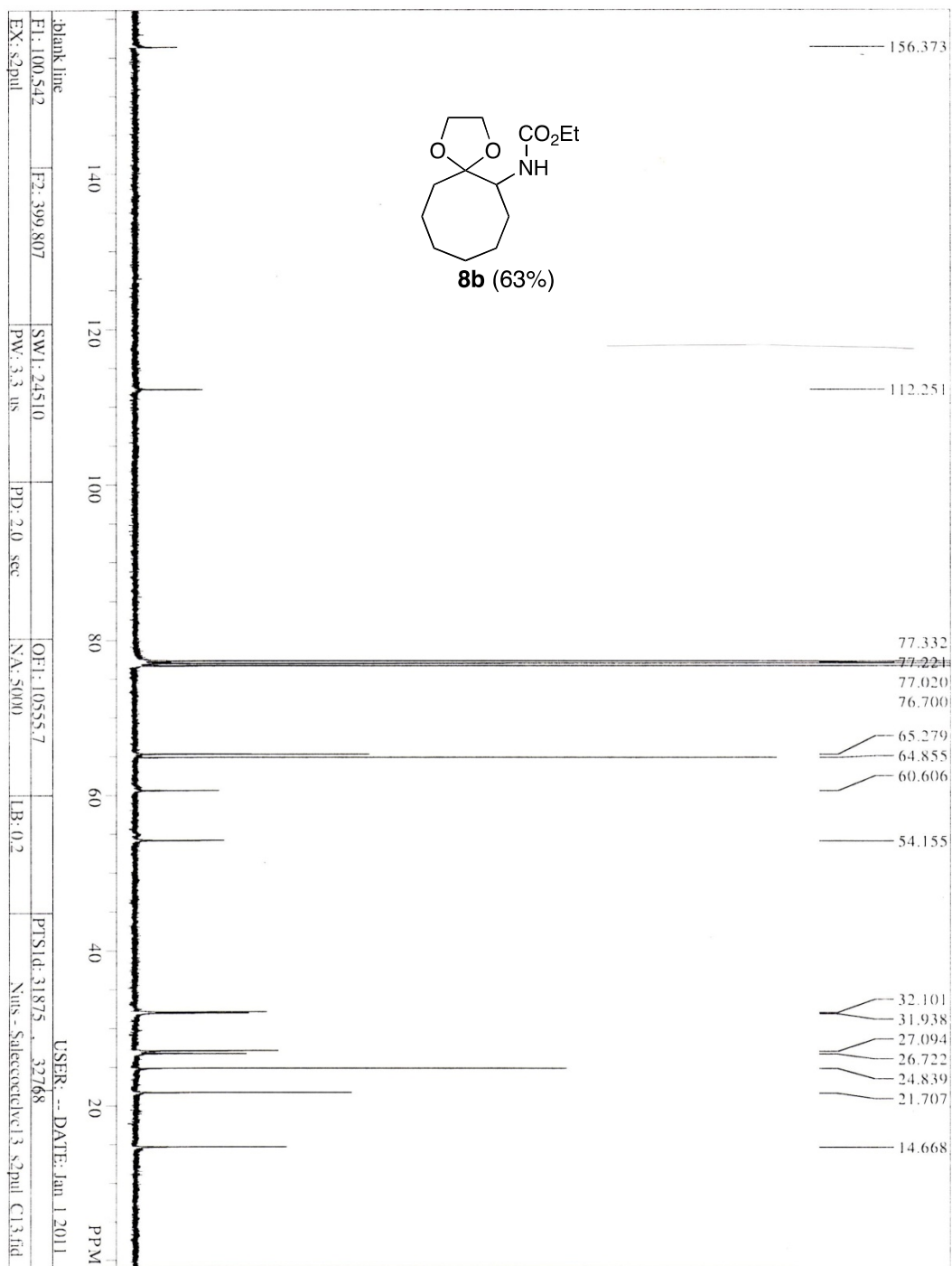
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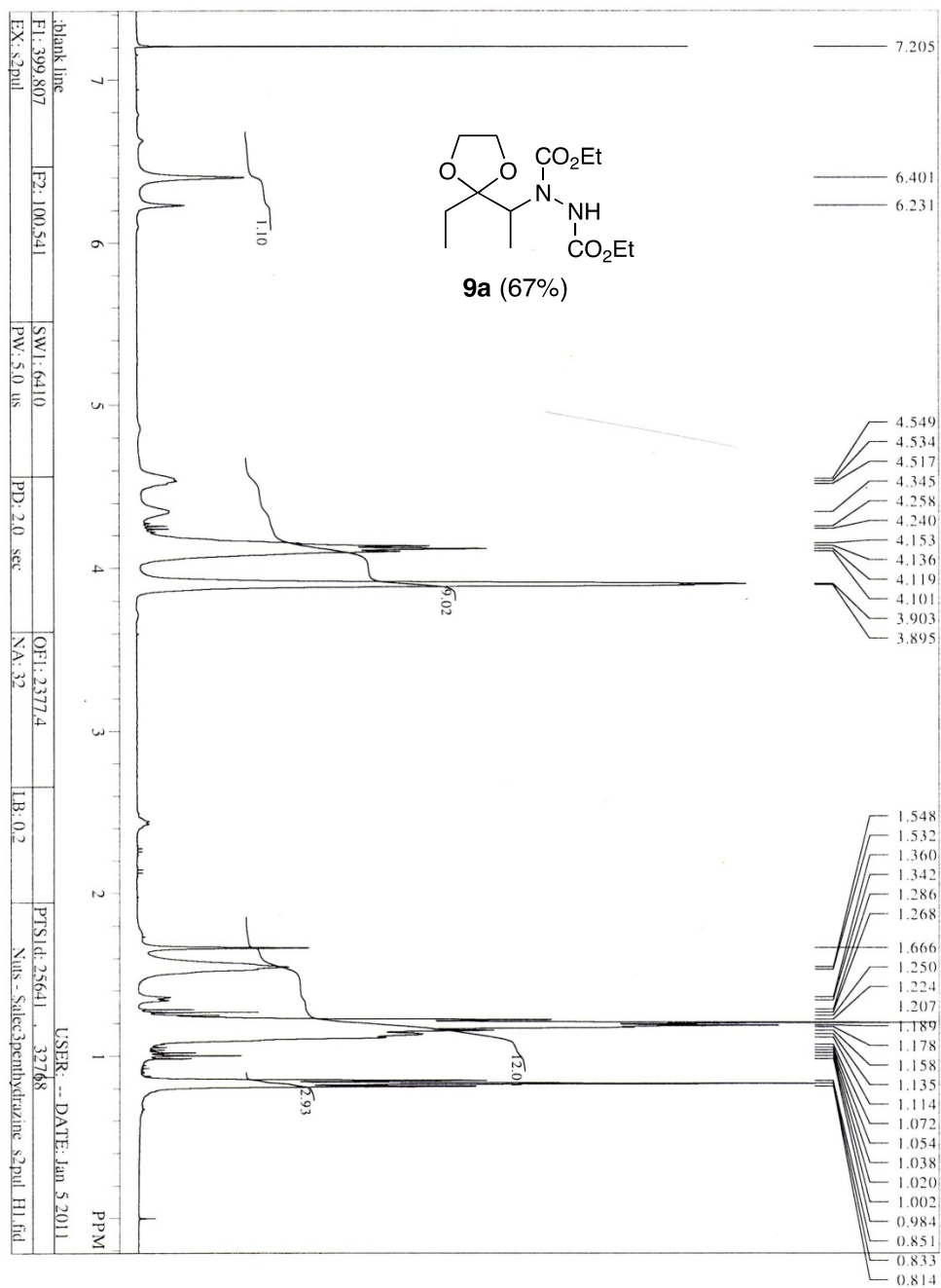
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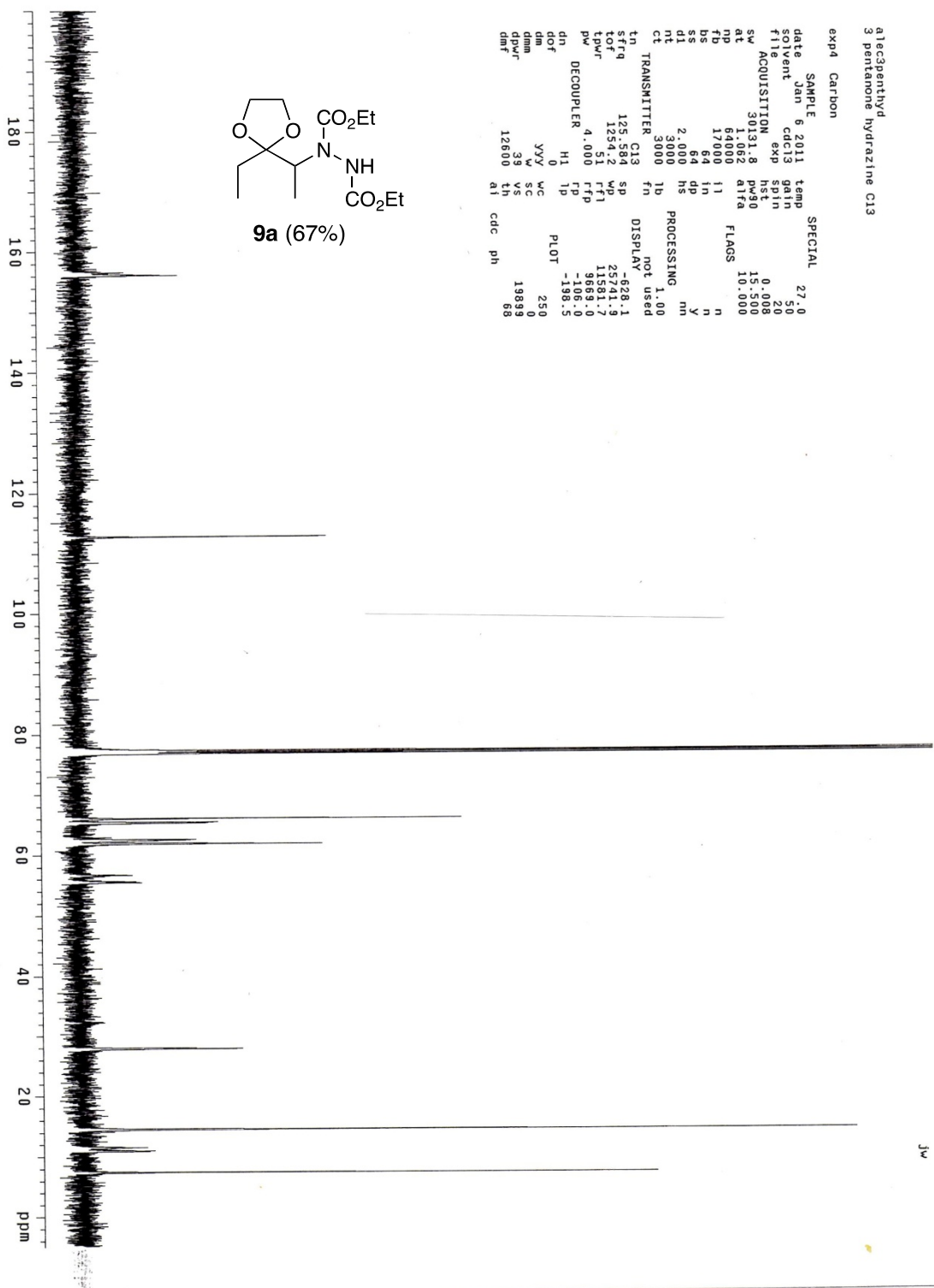
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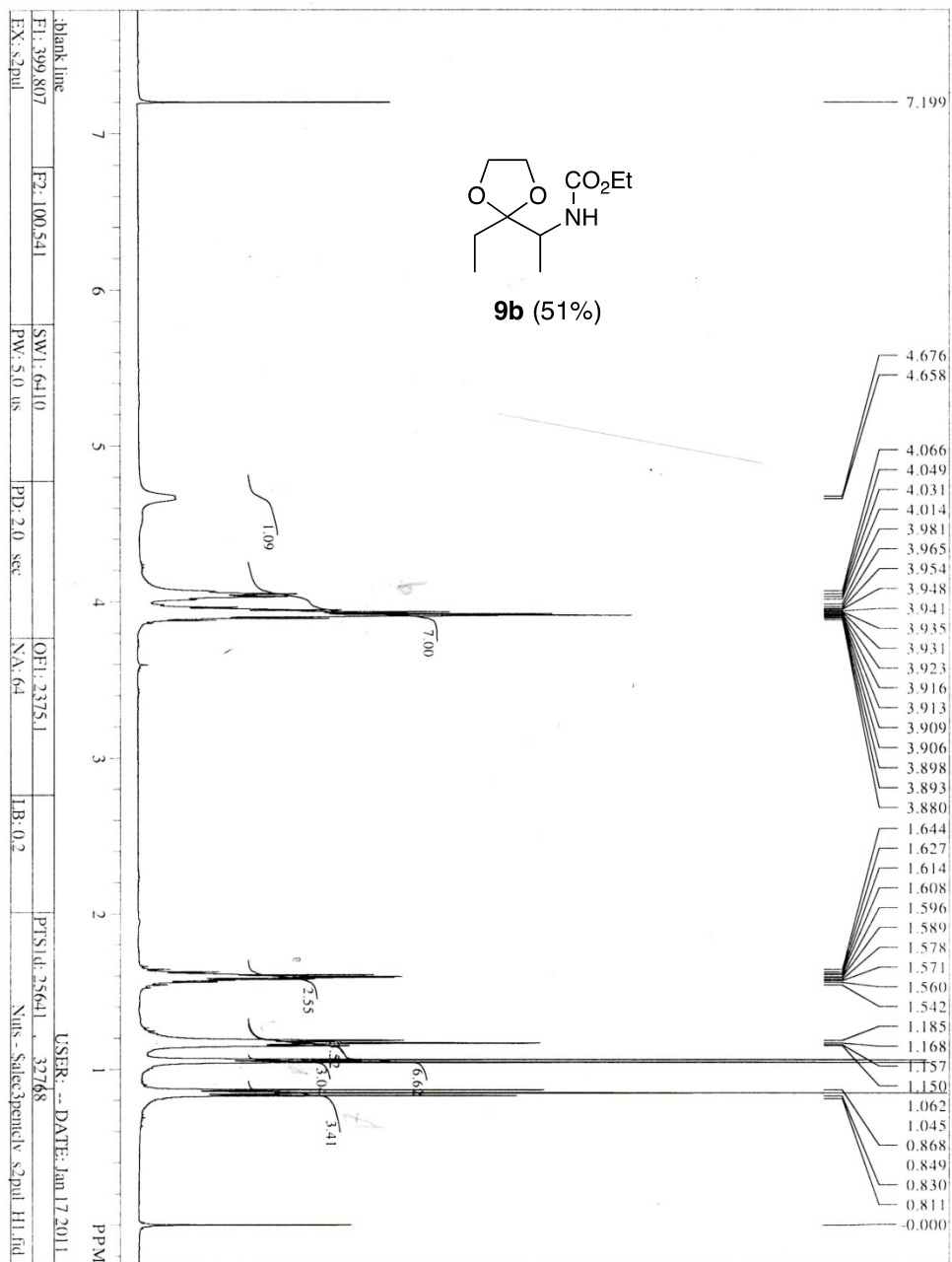
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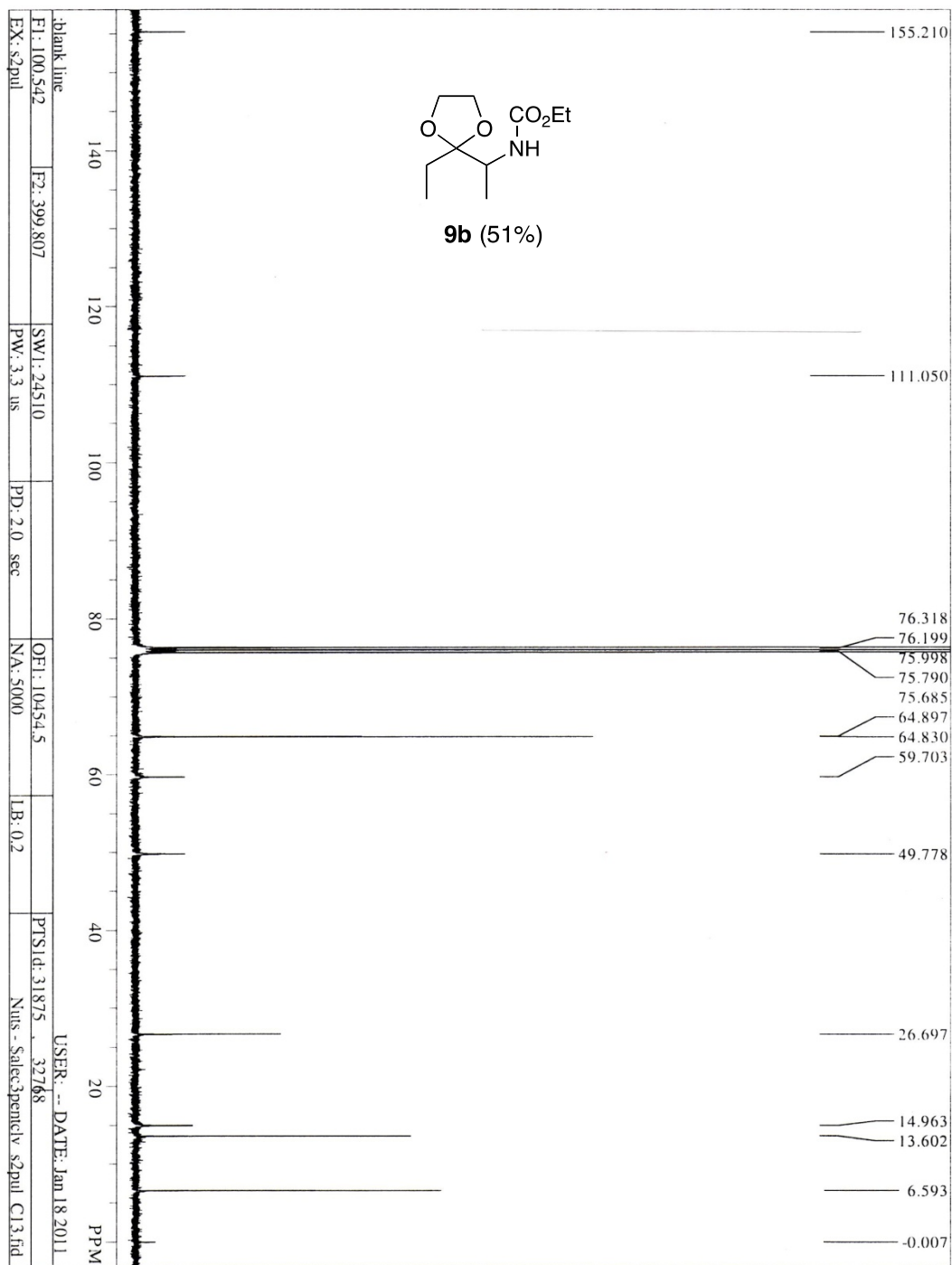
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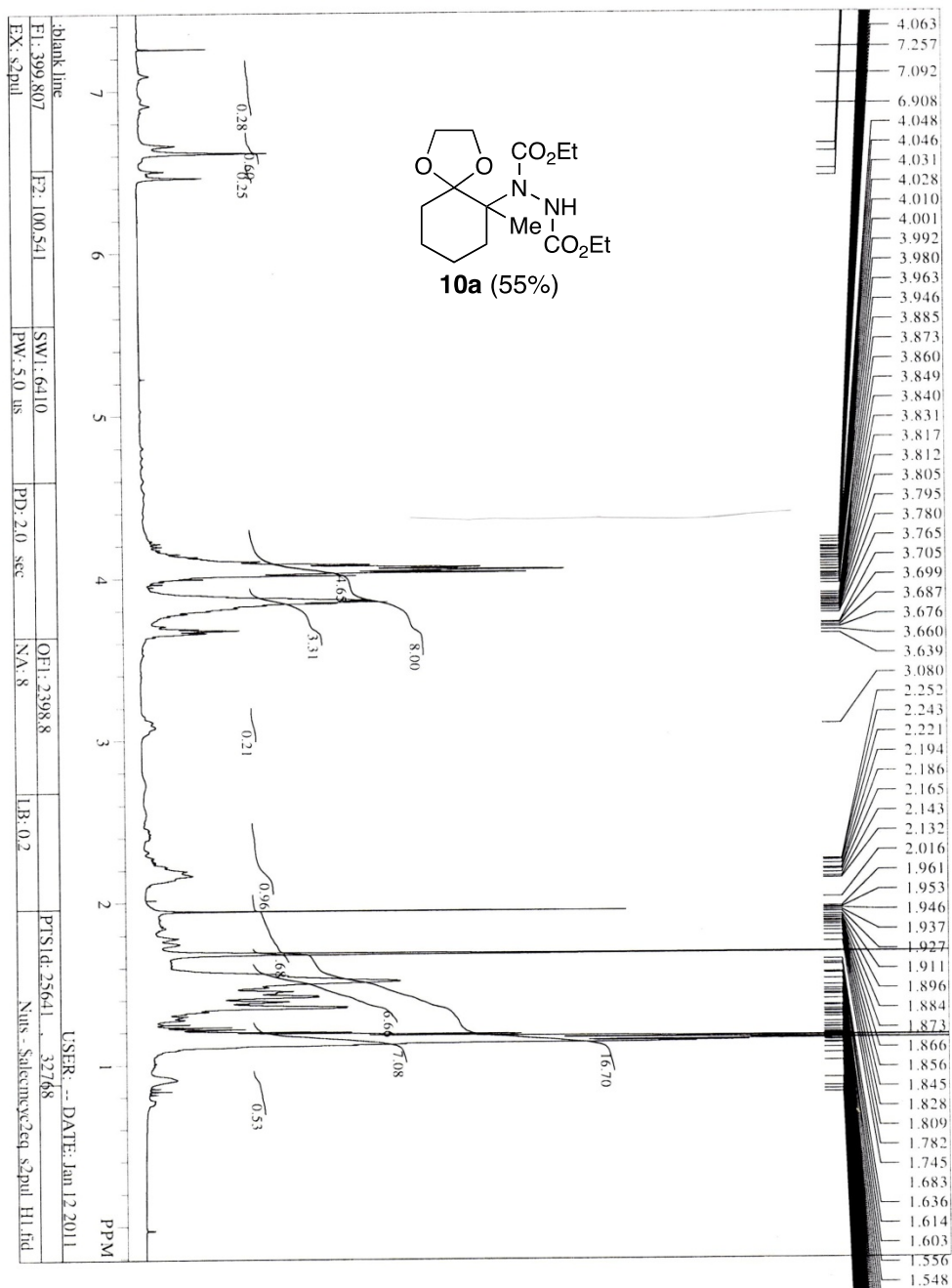
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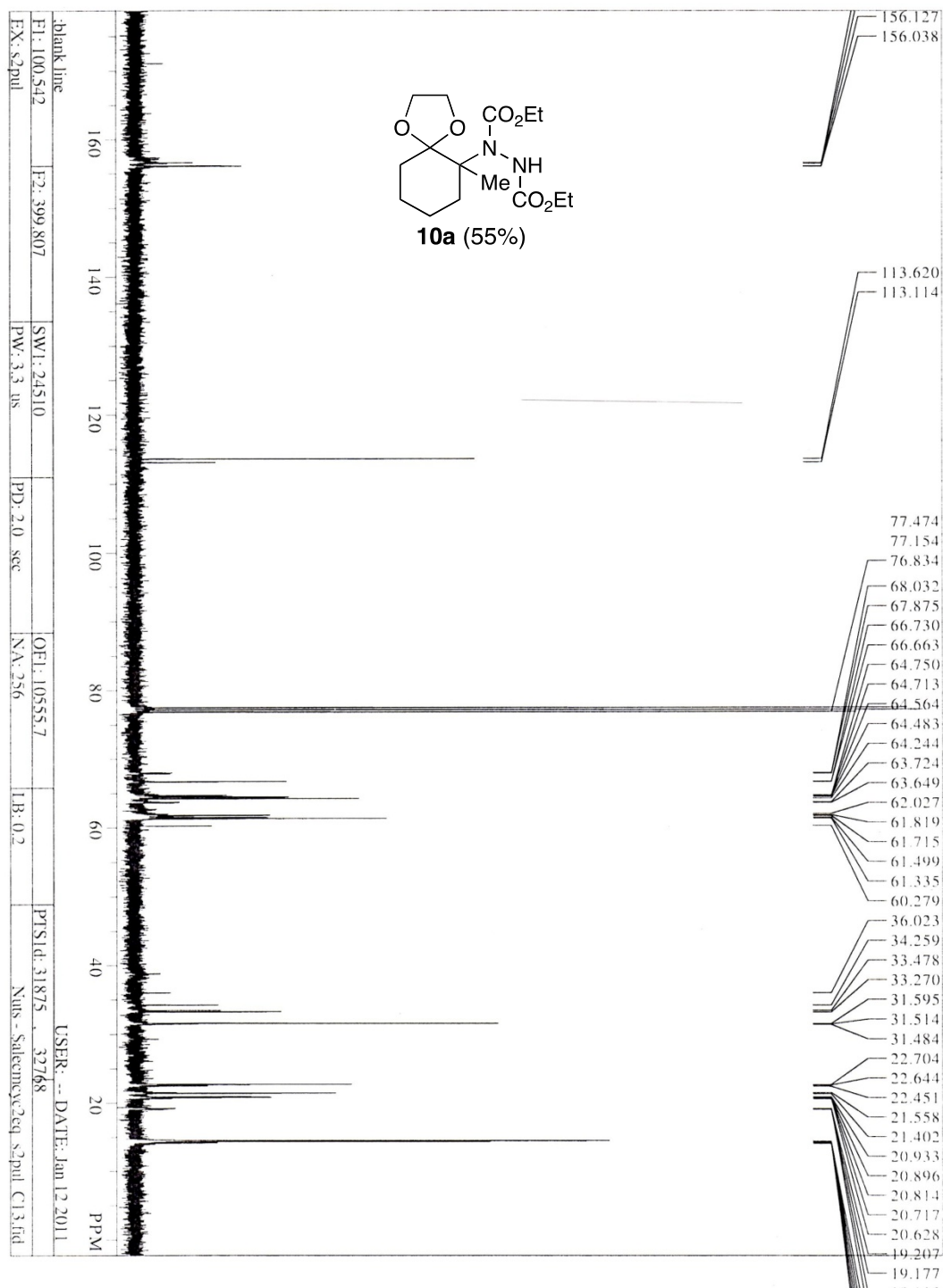
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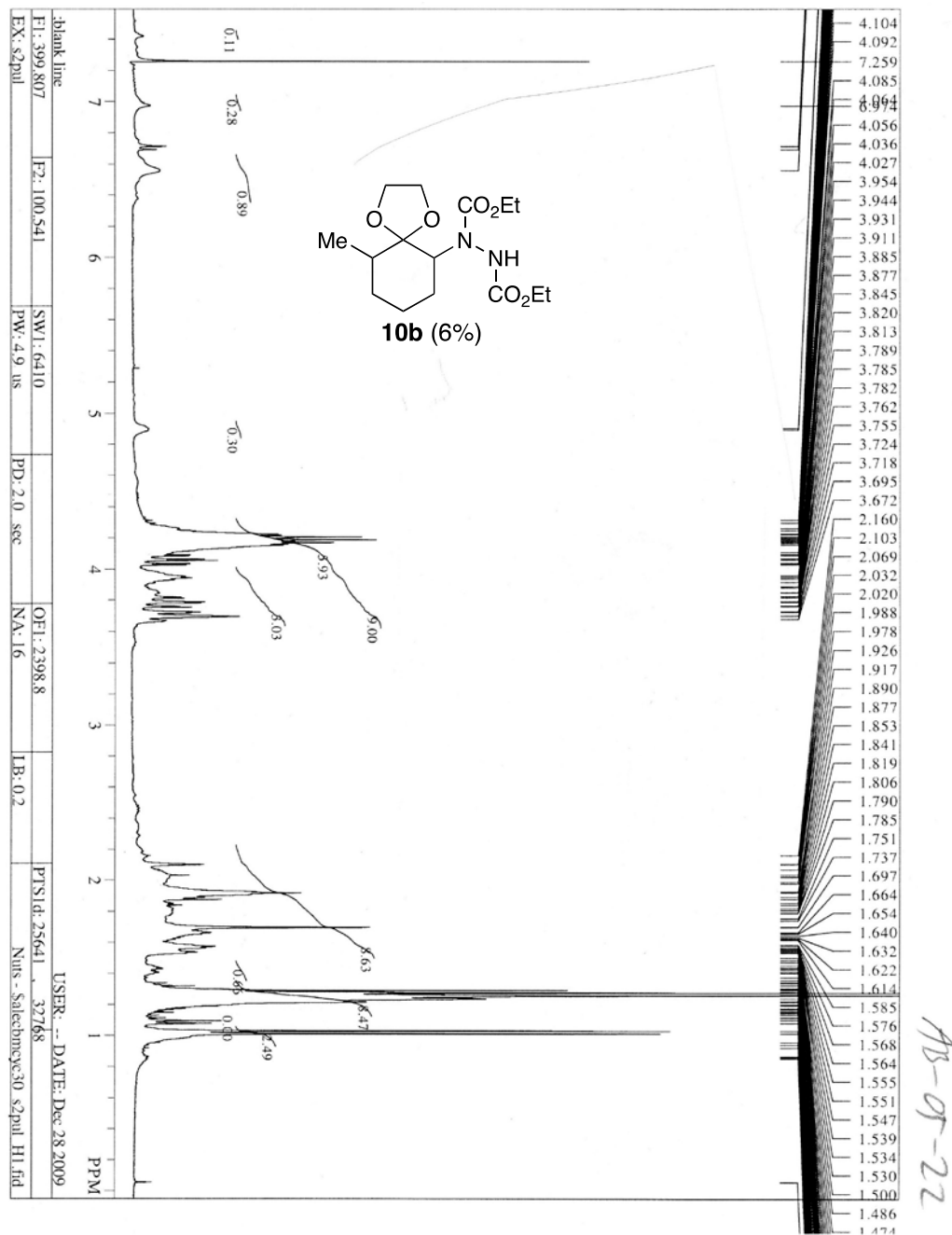
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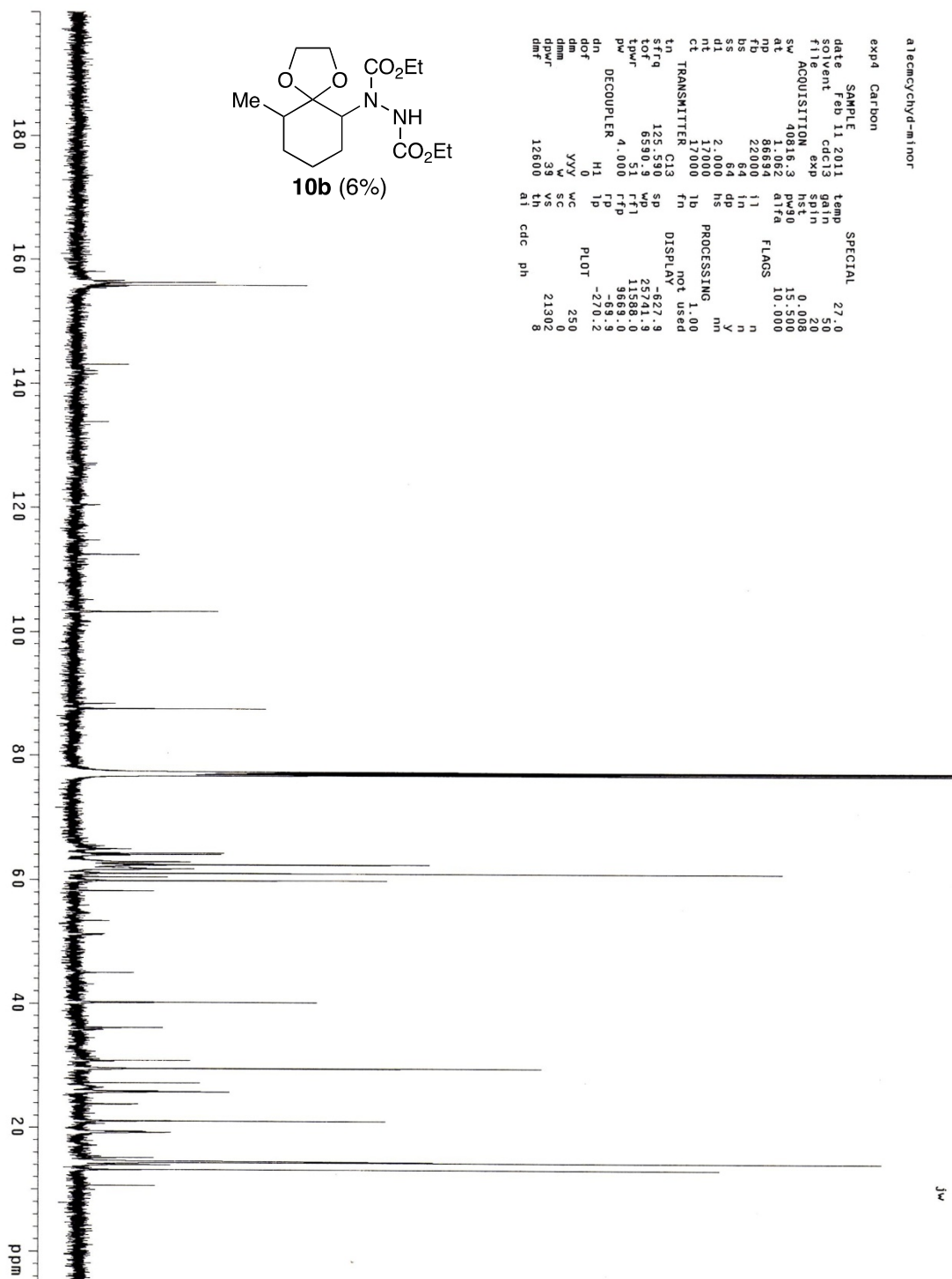
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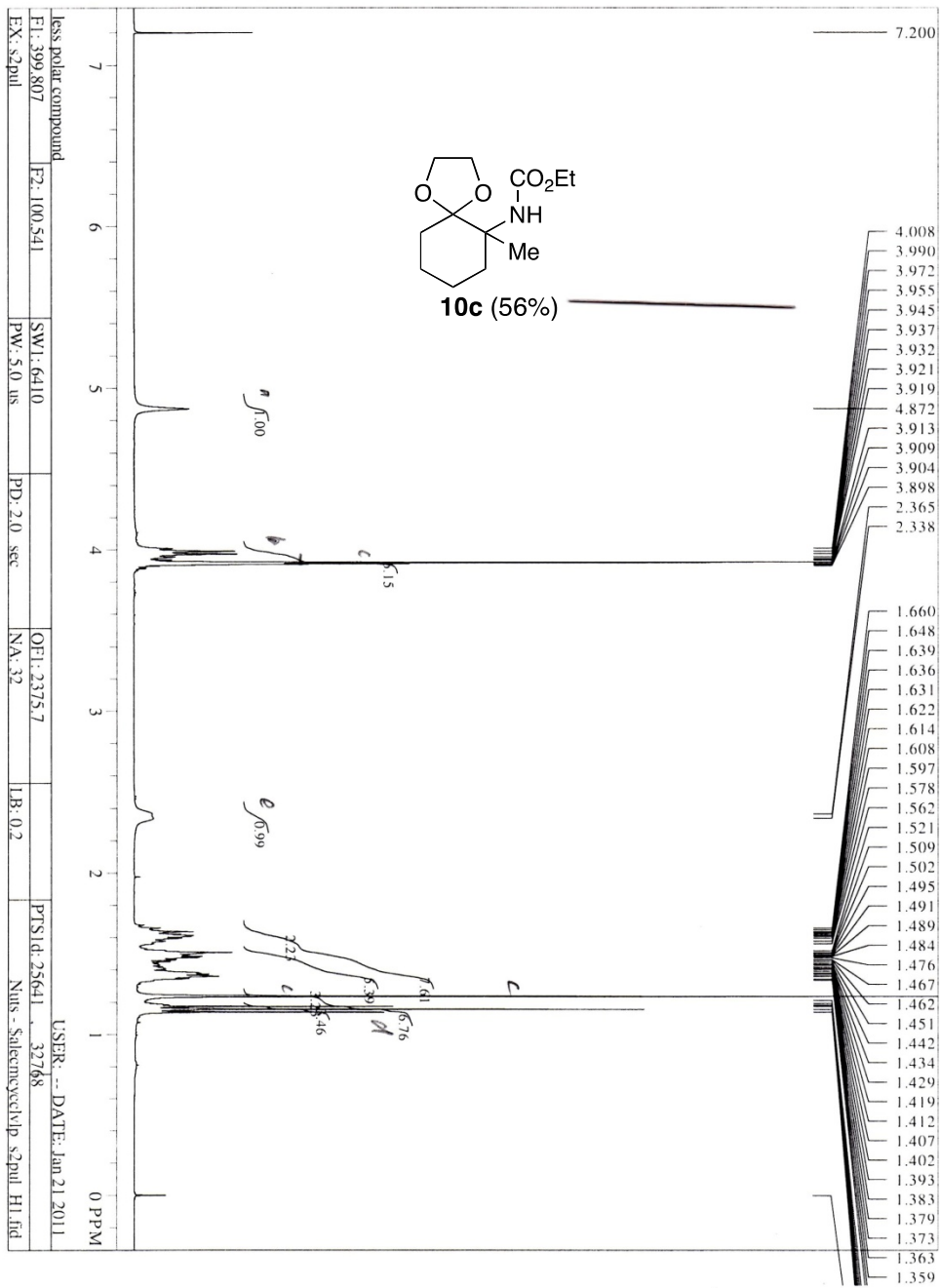
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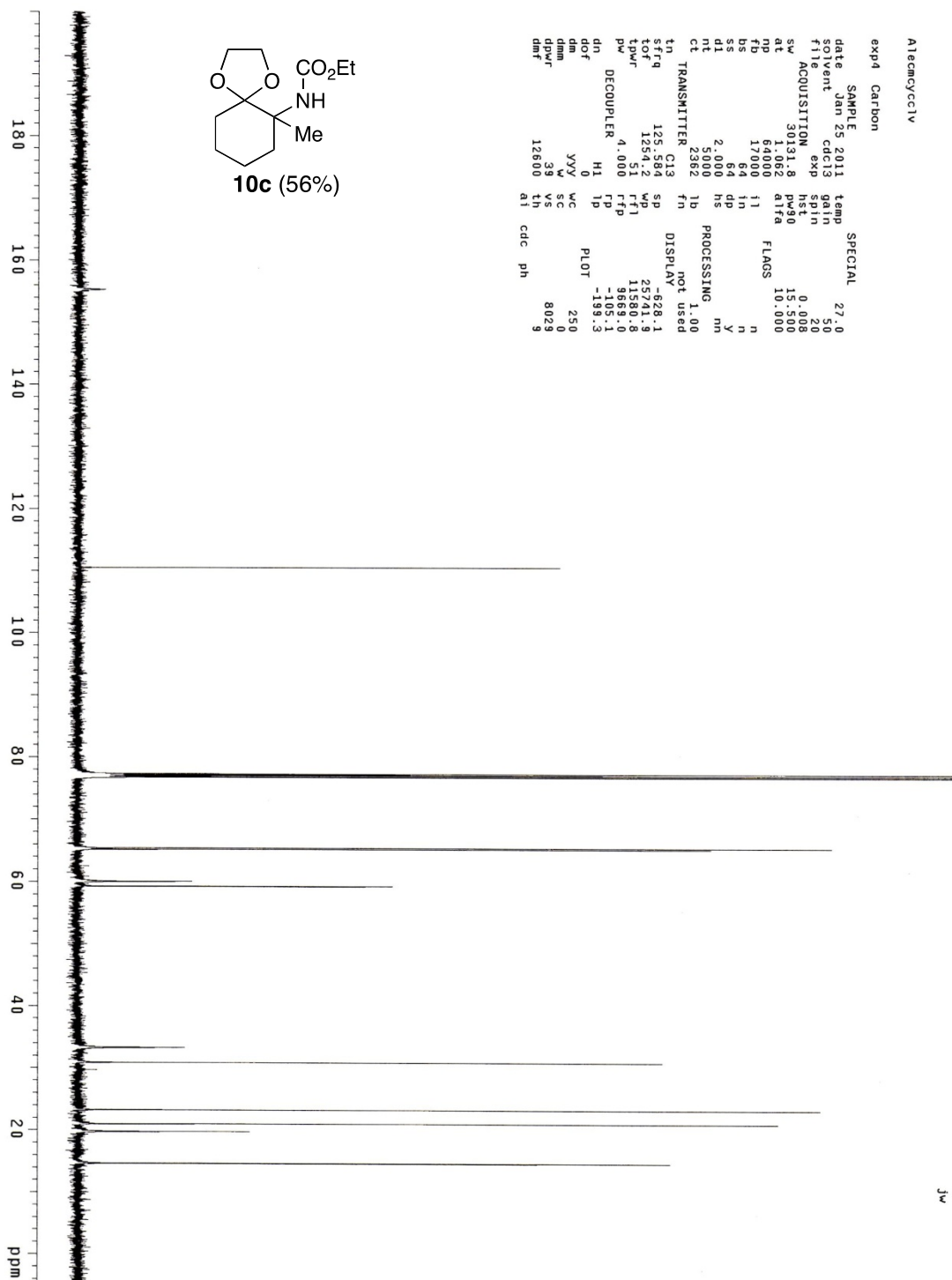
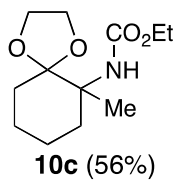


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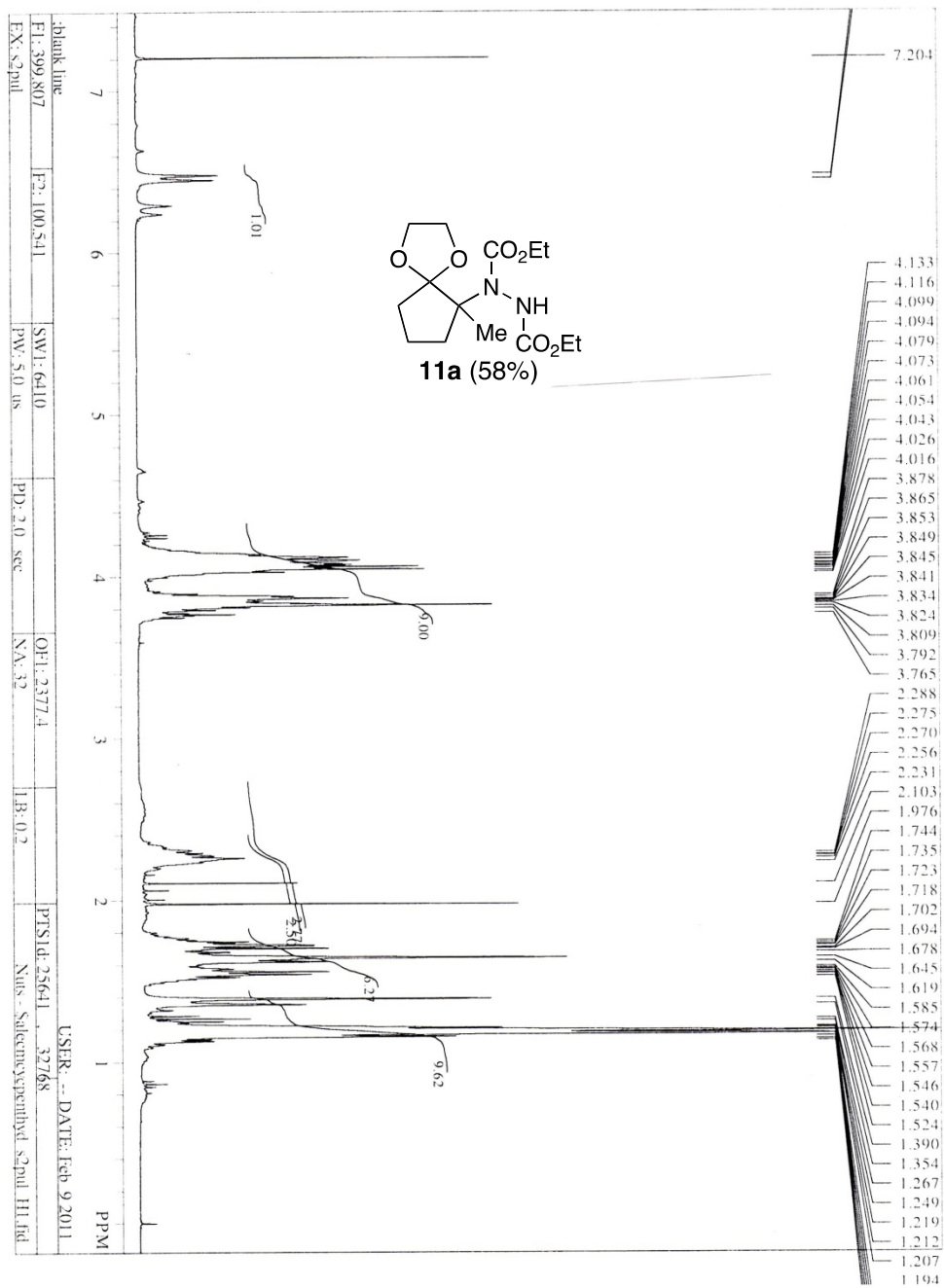
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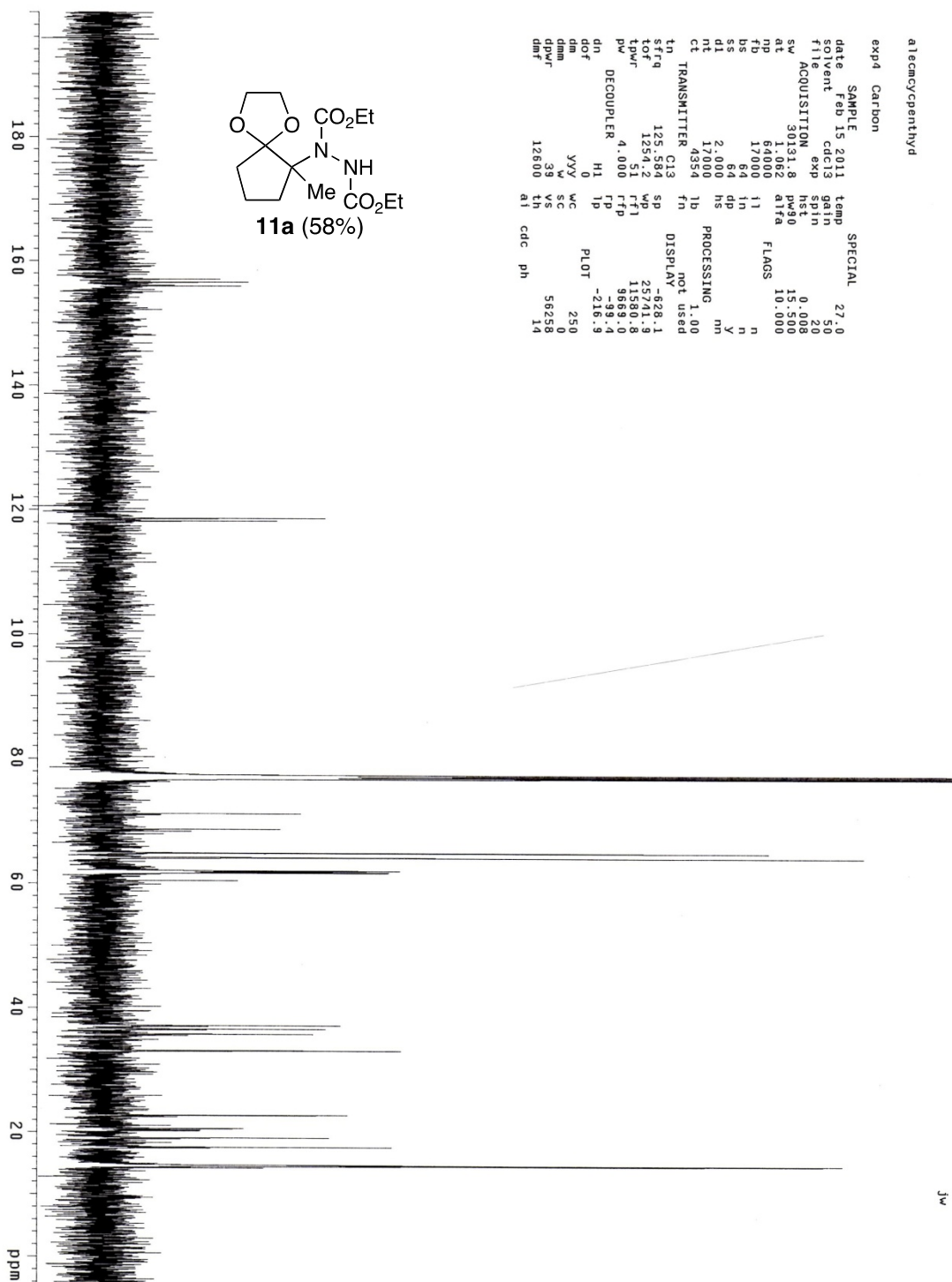
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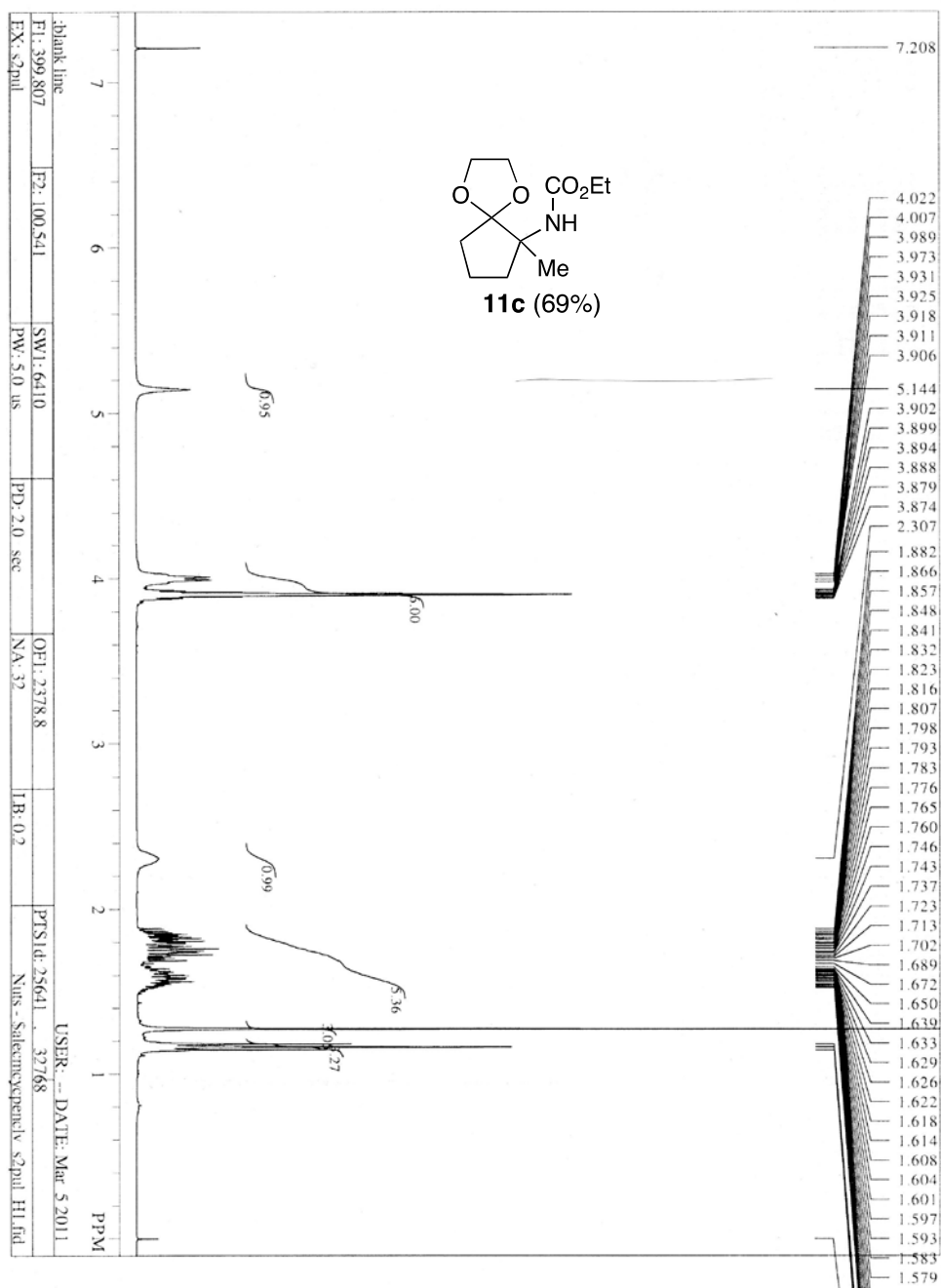
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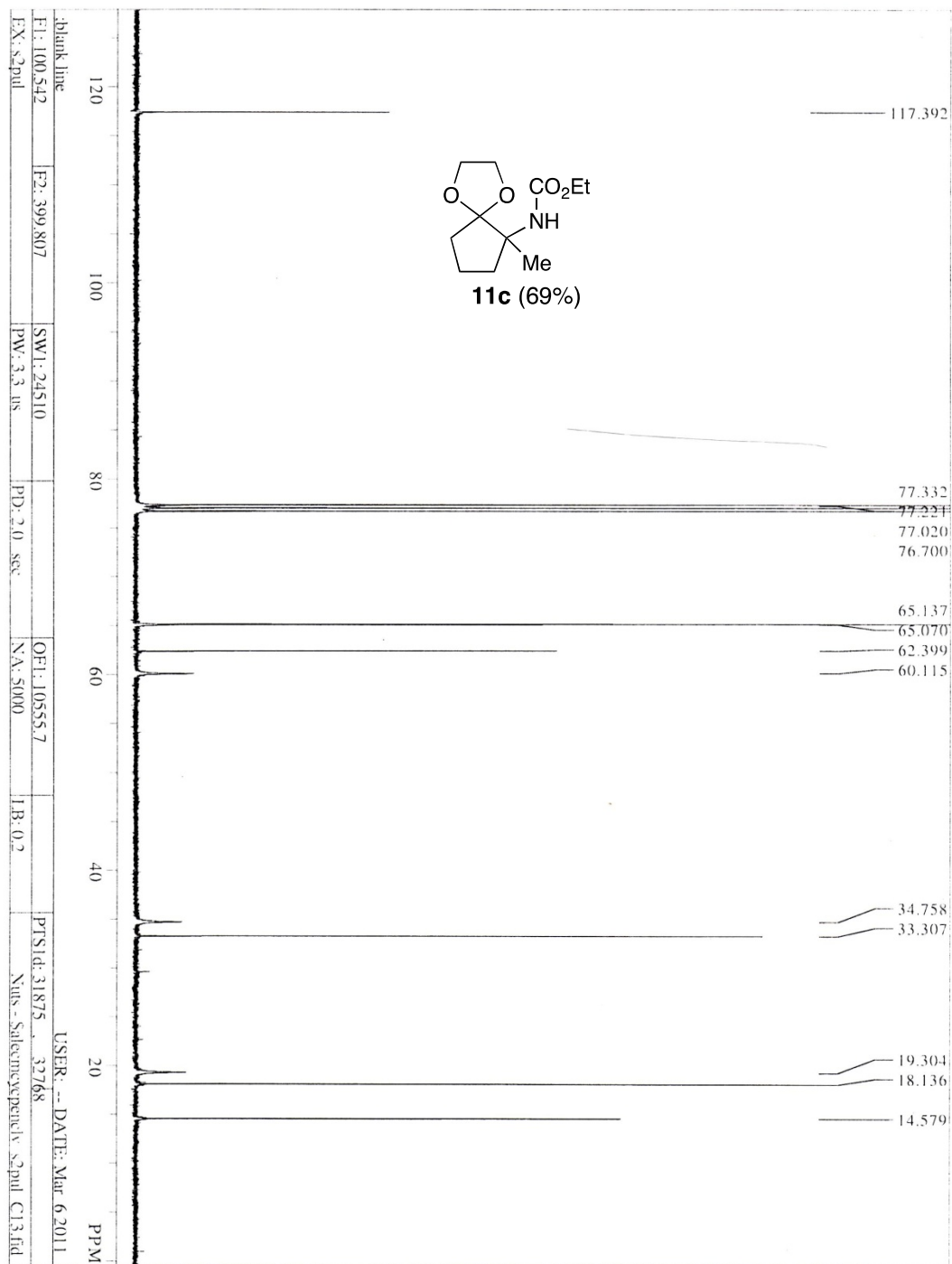
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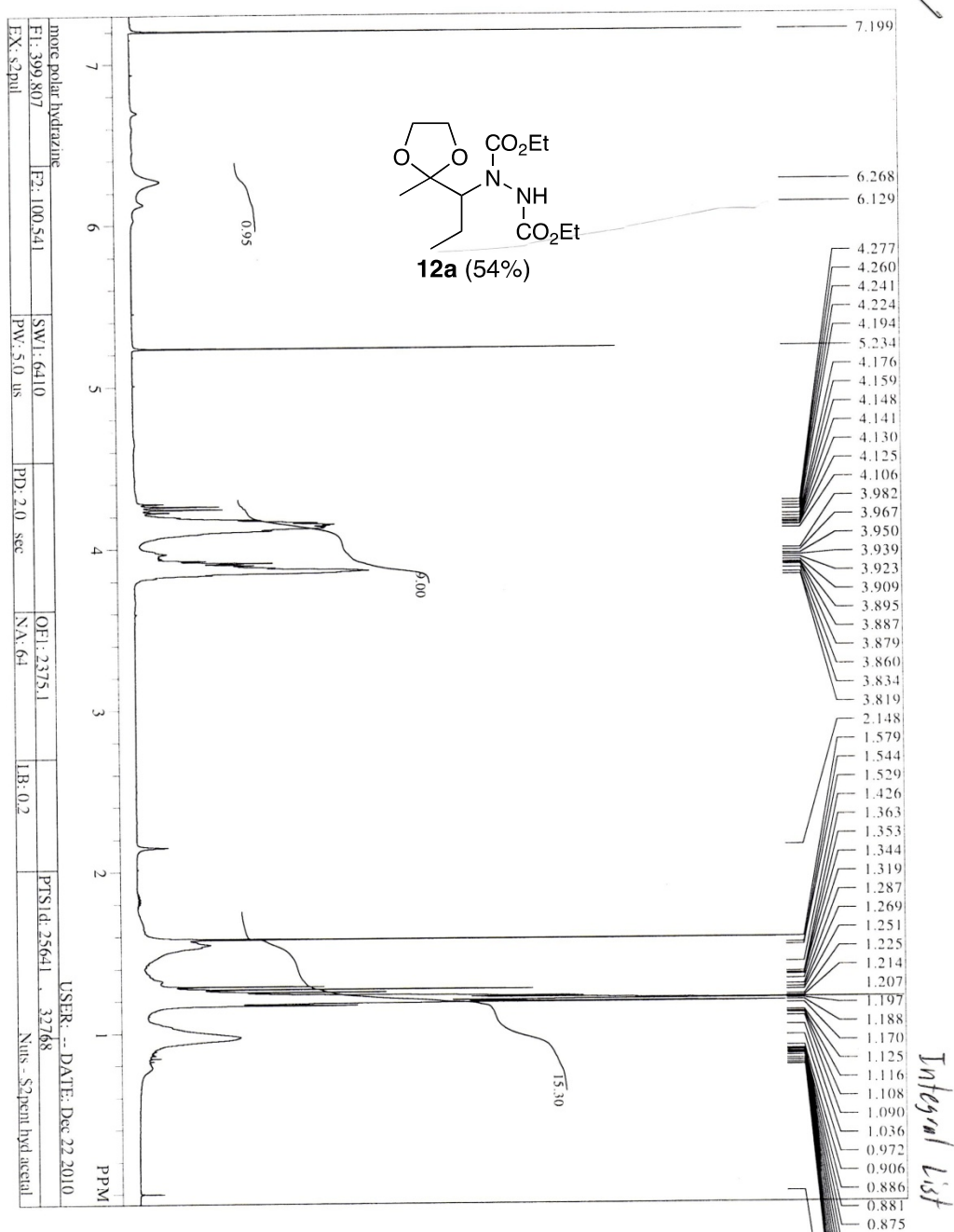
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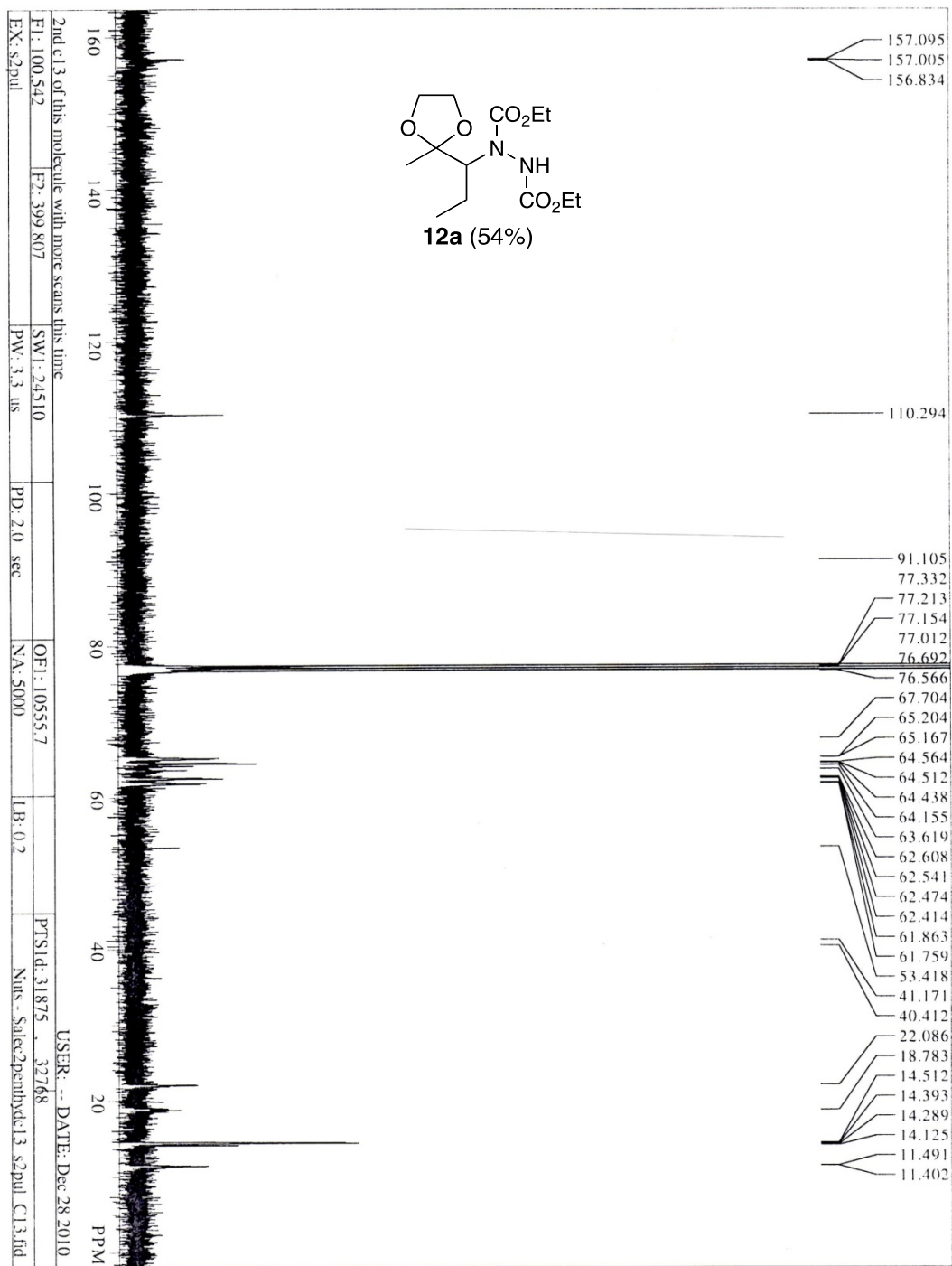
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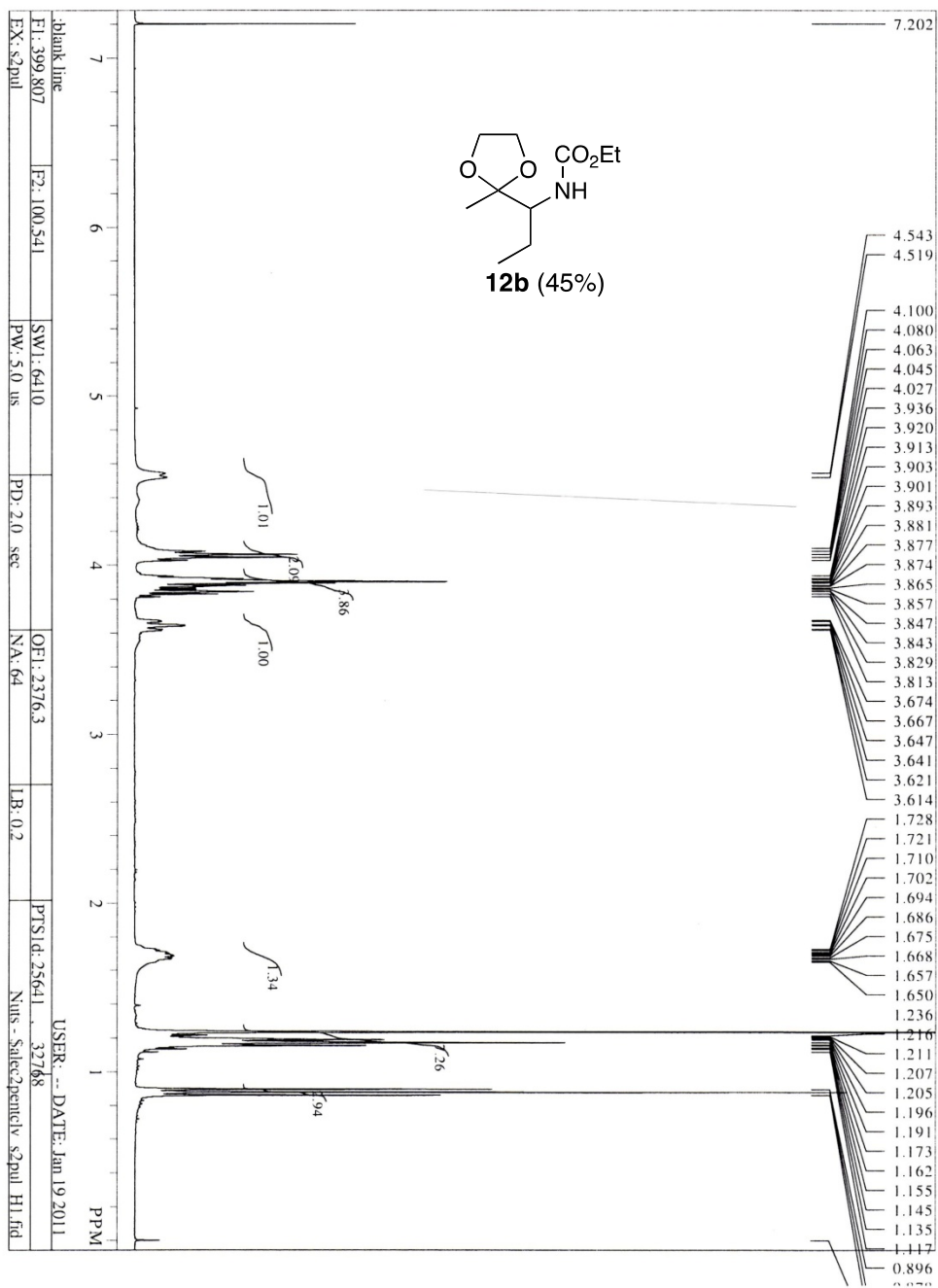
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