

**Practical Asymmetric Synthesis of Bioactive
Aminotetralins from a Racemic Precursor using
Regiodivergent Resolution**

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General Experimental Remarks

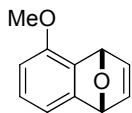
Melting points were recorded using a Fisher-Johns melting point apparatus. NMR spectra were recorded as dilute solutions in deuterated solvent on a BrukerAvance III 400 MHz, Varian Mercury 400MHz or Varian Mercury 300 MHz spectrometer using the deuterated solvent as the internal deuterium lock. ^1H chemical shift data are given in units δ relative to the residual protic solvent where $\delta(\text{CDCl}_3) = 7.26$ ppm, s. ^{13}C chemical shift data were recorded with broadband proton decoupling and are given in units δ relative to the solvent where $\delta(\text{CDCl}_3) = 77.0$ ppm, t. IR spectra were recorded as thin films on NaCl plates using a Shimadzu FTIR-8400S spectrometer, selected frequencies (ν_{max}) are reported. High resolution mass spectra were recorded using a Micromass 70S-250 spectrometer (EI) or an ABI/SciexQstar mass spectrometer (ESI). Optical rotation was measured using a Rudolph Research Analytical Autopol IV spectrometer, a concentration of $c = 1.0$ represents 10 mg per mL of solvent. Enantiomeric excess was determined using an Agilent 1200 series HPLC using a Diode Array Detector. Where appropriate, reactions were performed in oven-dried glassware under an argon atmosphere. Purification was performed using Silicycle Ultra-Pure 230-400 mesh silica gel. Toluene, dioxane and tetrahydrofuran (THF) were distilled under nitrogen from Na/benzophenone immediately prior to use. Triethylamine was distilled from KOH immediately before use. Dichloromethane was passed through a column of activated alumina under nitrogen. All reagents were used as received from Sigma-Aldrich, all metal catalysts were used as received from Strem Chemicals. We thank Solvias AG for the generous gift of Josiphos ligands: (R,S_p) -**2** and (S,R_p) -**2**.

Many of the products indicated were isolated as a white solid / colourless oil but became significantly darker upon standing at ambient conditions either neat or in solution. Analysis of the darker compounds revealed significant decomposition.

The NMR spectra of these compounds are included in a separate data file.

Application of the Regiodivergent Reaction to the Synthesis of Biologically Active Products

1,4-Epoxy-5-methoxy-1,4-dihydronaphthalene ($\pm$ 1)



($\pm$)-1

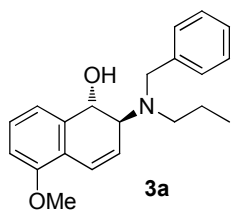
A solution of 3-chloro-methoxybenzene (25.2 g, 177 mmol), diisopropylamine (2.5 mL, 6.2 mmol) and furan (70 mL) in THF (600 mL) was cooled to -10°C and a solution of *n*-BuLi (74 mL, 65 mmol, 2.5M in hexanes) was added by syringe pump over a period of four hours. After the addition was complete, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride and extracted with diethyl ether (3×200 mL). The organic layers were separated, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated to afford crude ($\pm$)-1. The crude product was filtered over a short pad of silica gel, eluting with 10% ethyl acetate in pentane. The semi-purified product was concentrated and recrystallized from pentane/diethyl ether to yield the title compound (13.7 g, 46%) as a white solid. The analytical data were in agreement with those reported previously. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ = 7.08 (dd, 1H, J = 1.7, 5.5 Hz), 7.03 (dd, 1H, J = 1.8, 5.5 Hz), 6.96 (m, 2H), 6.59 (dd, 1H, J = 1.3, 7.7 Hz), 5.96 (s, 1H), 5.70 (s, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H) ppm; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): δ = 143.0, 142.8, 126.9, 113.6, 110.3, 82.5, 80.0, 55.7.

General Procedure 1

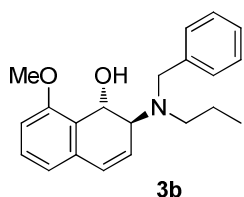
A solution of rhodium(I) salt, ligand and additive in THF was stirred at ambient temperature for 10 minutes. A solution of the nucleophile and bicyclic alkene in THF was added and the resulting mixture was stirred at the stated temperature for the stated time. After the reaction was deemed complete (TLC analysis) the reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature, concentrated and purified directly by flash column chromatography.

trans-2-(Benzyl(propyl)amino)-5-methoxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-1-ol (3a) and *trans*-2-(benzyl(propyl)amino)-8-methoxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-1-ol (3b)

Prepared according to **General Procedure 1** using $[\text{Rh}(\text{cod})_2\text{OTf}]$ (1 mol%), (*S,R*)-PPF-Pt-Bu₂ (1.5 mol%), NH_4BF_4 (1.0 equiv.), *N*-propyl-benzylamine (1.5 equiv.) and ($\pm$)-1 (5.0 g, 1 equiv.) in THF (20 mL) at 60°C for 5 days. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (gradient from 3 to 15% ethyl acetate in pentane) to give **3a** (4.64 g, 50% yield, 93% ee) as an oil that solidified on standing and **3b** (4.08 g, 44% yield, 98% ee) as a white solid.

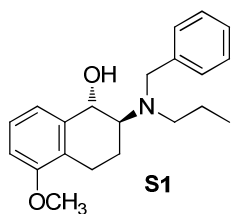


M.P. (ethyl acetate) = 99-100 °C; **¹H-NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.31 (m, 4H), 7.21 (m, 3H), 6.91 (dd, 1H, J = 2.7, 10.2 Hz), 6.77 (d, 1H, J = 7.5 Hz), 6.10 (dd, 1H, J = 2.1, 10.2 Hz), 4.86 (d, 1H, J = 12.7 Hz), 3.99 (d, 1H, J = 13.8 Hz), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.63 (m, 1H) overlapping 3.58 (d, 1H, J = 13.9 Hz), 3.44 (s, 1H), 2.69 (m, 1H), 2.59 (ddd, 1H, J = 4.7, 8.4, 13.0 Hz), 1.54 (m, 2H), 0.88 (t, 3H) ppm; **¹³C-NMR** (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 154.59, 139.56, 138.52, 128.79, 128.62, 128.43, 127.09, 125.01, 123.44, 120.42, 116.81, 109.61, 69.11, 63.38, 55.56, 55.43, 52.85, 21.61, 11.72 ppm; **IR** (neat): ν_{max} = 3472 (broad), 3028, 2959, 1574, 1474, 1261, 1045 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** m/z (ESI): 324.1970 (calculated for $M + H^+$: 324.1958); $[\alpha]_D^{28}$ = +203 (c = 1.1, CHCl₃, 93% ee); **HPLC** (AD-H Chiralpak, 1 mL/min, 3% isopropanol/hexane) retention times: 11.9 min (major enantiomer), 15.4 min (minor enantiomer).



M.P. (ethyl acetate) = 64-65 °C; **¹H-NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.26 (m, 6H), 6.83 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 6.78 (d, 1H, J = 7.5 Hz), 6.65 (d, 1H, J = 9.6 Hz), 6.02 (dd, 1H, J = 4.8, 9.6 Hz), 5.34 (s, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.70 (s, 1H), 3.57 (d, 1H, J = 14.0 Hz), 3.40 (d, 1H, J = 13.8 Hz), 2.42 (m, 2H), 2.25 (s, 1H), 1.47 (m, 2H), 0.81 (t, 3H, J = 7.3 Hz) ppm; **¹³C-NMR** (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 156.89, 140.91, 133.15, 129.16, 128.48, 128.16, 127.99, 127.55, 126.50, 123.59, 119.18, 110.15, 62.76, 60.11, 55.53, 54.16, 52.02, 21.53, 11.64 ppm; **IR** (neat): ν_{max} = 3441 (broad), 3028, 2959, 2870, 1578, 1466, 1370, 1076 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** m/z (ESI): 324.1970 (calculated for $M + H^+$: 324.1958); $[\alpha]_D^{28}$ = +336 (c = 1.2, CHCl₃, 98% ee); **HPLC** (AD-H Chiralpak, 1 mL/min, 10% isopropanol/hexane) retention times: 7.6 min (minor enantiomer), 11.0 min (major enantiomer).

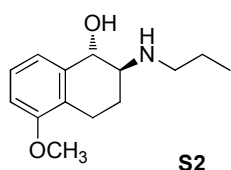
(1S,2S)-2-(Benzyl(propyl)amino)-5-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-ol (**S1**)



To a solution of **3a** (3.95 g, 12.2 mmol) and toluenesulfonylhydrazide (11.4 g, 61.1 mmol) in THF (160 mL) was added H₂O (160 mL) followed by NaOAc (10.0 g, 122.2 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred vigorously at 80 °C (external) in a flask fitted with a reflux condenser open to the atmosphere. After the reaction was complete, saturated aqueous K₂CO₃ (10 mL) was added, the organic layer was separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 50 mL). The combined organics were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated to give crude **S1**. The crude product was filtered through a plug of silica gel (eluting with 10% ethyl acetate in pentane) to give the title compound (3.97 g, quant.) as an oil that solidified in the freezer.

M.P. (ethyl acetate) = 110-111 °C; **¹H-NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.34 (m, 4H), 7.24 (m, 3H), 6.73 (dd, 1H, J = 2.2, 7.0 Hz), 4.67 (d, 1H, J = 9.9 Hz), 3.95 (d, 1H, J = 13.6 Hz), 3.88 (s, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.46 (d, 1H, J = 13.6 Hz), 3.02 (ddd, 1H, J = 1.4, 5.8, 17.7 Hz), 2.79 (ddd, 1H, J = 2.6, 10.0, 12.6 Hz), 2.54 (m, 3H), 2.15 (tdd, 1H, J = 2.0, 6.0, 10.5 Hz), 1.58 (m, 3H), 0.89 (t, 3H, J = 7.4 Hz) ppm; **¹³C-NMR** (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 156.56, 139.81, 139.70, 128.76, 128.40, 127.02, 126.79, 123.69, 118.70, 107.93, 68.23, 62.21, 55.22, 54.05, 51.31, 23.66, 21.64, 18.84, 11.72 ppm; **IR** (neat): ν_{max} = 3457, 2932, 2835, 1586, 1474, 1262, 1045 cm⁻¹; **[α]_D²⁸** = +54 (c = 0.9, CHCl₃); **HRMS** m/z (ESI): calculated for M + H⁺: 326.2114, found: 326.2118.

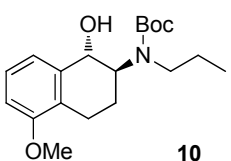
(1S,2S)-5-Methoxy-2-(propylamino)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-ol (S2)



To a solution of **S1** (2.0 g, 6.15 mmol) in ethyl acetate (20 mL), purged with Ar, was added 10% palladium on carbon (300 mg). The reaction was fitted with a balloon containing H₂ and backfilled three times with H₂/aspirator vacuum. When the reaction was deemed complete (TLC, 6 hours), the reaction vessel was evacuated using aspirator pressure for 10 minutes, and the suspension was filtered over a pad of Celite, washing liberally with ethyl acetate. Concentration of the collected solvent afforded the title compound (1.34 g, 93%) as a white solid which was analytically pure without further purification.

M.P. (ethyl acetate) = 125-126 °C; **¹H-NMR** (CD₃OD, 400 MHz): δ = 7.16 (t, 1H, J = 7.9 Hz), 7.10 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 6.77 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz), 4.40 (d, 1H, J = 8.4 Hz), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.76 (m, 3H), 2.54 (m, 2H), 2.16 (m, 1H), 1.53 (m, 3H), 0.96 (t, 3H, J = 7.4 Hz) ppm; **¹³C-NMR** (CD₃OD, 100 MHz): δ = 158.04, 140.79, 127.81, 126.00, 120.52, 109.37, 73.49, 61.41, 55.81, 49.86, 25.92, 23.86, 22.82, 12.08 ppm; **IR** (neat): ν_{max} = 3275, 3187 (broad), 2951, 2932, 1586, 1466, 1258, 1042 cm⁻¹; **[α]_D²⁸** = -2.2 (c = 0.8, CH₃OH); **HRMS** m/z (ESI): 236.1645 (calculated for M + H⁺: 236.1645).

***tert*-Butyl [(1S,2S)-1-hydroxy-5-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl]-propyl-carbamate (10)**

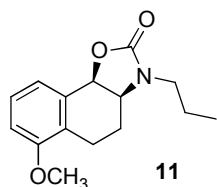


A solution of di-*tert*-butyl-dicarbonate (983 mg, 4.51 mmol) in THF (4 mL) was added to a room temperature solution of **S2** (1.95 g) in THF (20 mL). The resulting mixture was heated to 70 °C overnight then concentrated to give the title compound **10** (1.44 g, quant.) as a colourless oil which was analytically pure without further purification.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz, line broadening observed due to hindered rotation of *tert*-butyl carbamate): δ = 7.23 (m, 2H), 6.73 (d, 1H, J = 1.5, 7.2 Hz), 4.80 (br. s, 1H), 4.15 (br. s, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.17 (m, 2H),

2.98 (m, 1H), 2.66 (m, 1H), 2.44 (br. s, 1H), 1.98 (m, 2H), 1.64 (m, 2H), 1.48 (s, 9H), 0.90 (t, 3H, $J = 7.4$ Hz) ppm; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): $\delta = 157.5, 156.5, 140.5, 126.9, 124.2, 119.1, 108.2, 79.9, 71.3, 58.9, 55.3, 45.7, 28.5, 26.2, 24.1, 23.7, 11.5$ ppm; IR (neat): $\nu_{\text{max}} = 3426$ (broad), 2967, 2932, 1670, 1586, 1470, 1367, 1261 cm^{-1} ; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{28} = -44$ ($c = 0.2$, CHCl_3); HRMS m/z (ESI): 358.1992 (calculated for $\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$: 358.1988).

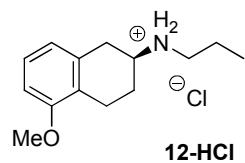
(3aS,9bR)-6-Methoxy-3-propyl-3,3a,4,5-tetrahydronaphtho[2,1-d]oxazol-2(9bH)-one (11)



Compound **10** (780 mg, 2.33 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in DCM (20 mL) and $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (189 mg, 0.70 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature until the reaction was deemed complete (TLC) then quenched with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (5 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (3×20 mL). The organic layers were dried (Na_2SO_4), concentrated *in vacuo* and filtered through a silica gel plug (eluting 50% ethyl acetate in pentane). Concentration of the eluent gave the title compound **11** (600 mg, 99%) as a colourless oil.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): $\delta = 7.23$ (dd, 1H, $J = 8.0/8.0$ Hz), 7.06 (d, 1H, $J = 7.7$ Hz), 6.82 (d, 1H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 5.43 (d, 1H, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 4.10 (m, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.48 (ddd, 1H, $J = 7.3, 8.8, 14.0$ Hz), 3.06 (ddd, 1H, $J = 5.2, 8.6, 13.9$ Hz), 2.74 (ddd, 1H, $J = 4.2, 8.4, 16.8$ Hz), 2.59 (ddd, 1H, $J = 4.3, 7.6, 16.9$ Hz), 1.97 (tdd, 1H, $J = 4.2, 8.4, 16.9$ Hz), 1.83 (dtd, 1H, $J = 4.3, 7.3, 11.5$ Hz), 1.65 (m, 2H), 0.97 (t, 3H, $J = 7.4$ Hz) ppm; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): $\delta = 157.9, 156.2, 132.4, 132.4, 127.3, 126.6, 122.3, 110.0, 72.5, 55.5, 54.1, 43.5, 24.1, 20.8, 17.7, 11.2$ ppm; IR (neat): $\nu_{\text{max}} = 2963, 2932, 1740, 1589, 1474, 1265$ cm^{-1} ; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{28} = +158$ ($c = 0.8$, CHCl_3); HRMS m/z (ESI): 262.1428 (calculated for $\text{M} + \text{H}^+$: 262.1437).

(S)-5-Methoxy-N-propyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-amine hydrochloride salt (12-HCl)

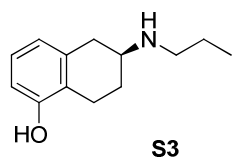


A mixture of **11** (147 mg, 0.6 mmol), 10% palladium on carbon (30 mg), 2N HCl (0.3 mL) in EtOH (6 mL) was hydrogenated at 35 psi overnight. After filtration and evaporation of the solvent, then recrystallization from diethyl ether/ethanol, the product **12-HCl** was obtained as a white solid (140 mg, 97%).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 400 MHz): $\delta = 7.12$ (dd, 1H, $J = 8.0, 8.0$ Hz), 6.77 (d, 1H, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 6.73 (d, 1H, $J = 7.8$ Hz), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.47 (ddt, 1H, $J = 3.1, 5.0, 11.1$ Hz), 3.23 (ddd, 1H, $J = 1.6, 4.9, 15.9$ Hz), 3.09 (m, 2H), 3.00 (ddd, 1H, $J = 3.4, 5.8, 17.8$ Hz), 2.87 (dd, 1H, $J = 10.6, 15.7$ Hz), 2.64 (m, 1H), 2.46 (m, 1H), 1.78 (m, 3H), 1.06 (t, 3H, $J = 6.5$ Hz) ppm; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 100 MHz): $\delta = 158.6, 134.4, 128.2, 124.7, 122.3, 109.1,$

55.8, 55.7, 47.9, 33.2, 26.7, 22.7, 21.0, 11.4 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{30} = -65$ ($c = 1.1$, CH_3OH); **HRMS** m/z (ESI): 220.1690 (calculated for M^+ : 220.1695).

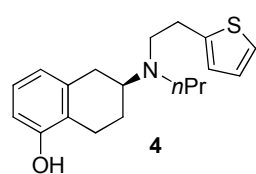
(S)-5-Hydroxy-N-propyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-amine(**S3**)



To a solution of **12** (free-base, 109 mg, 0.50 mmol) in DCM (5 mL) at -40°C was added BBr_3 (1.2 mL, 1.2 mmol, 1.0M in DCM) dropwise via syringe. The reaction was stirred for 2 h at this temperature, and warmed to room temperature stirring overnight. After careful quenching with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, the mixture was extracted with DCM (3 $\times$), dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate, filtered and concentrated to give the title compound **S3** (99 mg, 97%) as a yellow film.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 400 MHz): $\delta = 6.95$ (dd, 1H, $J = 7.8/7.8$ Hz), 6.61 (d, 1H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), .45 (m, 1H), 3.20 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.5, 15.8$ Hz), 3.08 (m, 2H), 2.99 (ddd, 1H, $J = 3.4, 5.7, 17.7$ Hz), 2.86 (dd, 1H, $J = 10.4, 15.7$ Hz), 2.64 (ddd, 1H, $J = 6.2, 11.2, 17.5$ Hz), 2.34 (m, 1H), 1.79 (m, 3H), 1.05 (t, 3H, $J = 7.4$ Hz) ppm; **$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$** (CD_3OD , 100 MHz): $\delta = 156.2, 134.4, 128.0, 123.1, 121.2, 113.5, 55.9, 47.9, 33.2, 26.8, 22.7, 21.0, 11.4$ ppm; **HRMS** m/z (EI): 206.1542 (calculated for $\text{M} + \text{H}^+$: 206.1545).

Rotigotine (**4**)

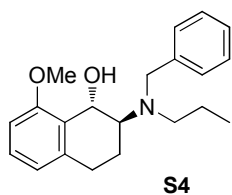


A mixture of amine **S3** (90 mg, 0.44 mmol), 2-(thiophen-2-yl)ethyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (618 mg, 2.19 mmol), Na_2CO_3 (anhydrous, 28 mg, 0.26 mmol) and xylenes (5 mL) was heated to 140°C for 24 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, diluted with diethyl ether and extracted with 0.5N HCl (3 $\times$ 20 mL). The aqueous layer was neutralized with solid sodium bicarbonate, then extracted with ether (1 $\times$) and DCM (3 $\times$). The organics were dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and then filtered. Concentration of the organics gave a brown oil that was filtered over a plug of silica (eluting with 20% ethyl acetate in pentane) to give the product **4** as a colourless oil (128 mg, 92%). Alternatively, the crude product could be purified by conversion to the HCl salt followed by recrystallization.

4 (free base): **$^1\text{H-NMR}$** (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): $\delta = 7.13$ (dd, 1H, $J = 1.1, 5.1$ Hz), 6.99 (dd, 1H, $J = 7.8/7.8$ Hz), 6.93 (dd, 1H, $J = 3.4, 5.1$ Hz), 6.83 (d, 1H, $J = 2.7$ Hz), 6.68 (d, 1H, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 6.61 (d, 1H, $J = 7.8$ Hz), 5.03 (br. s. 1H), 3.01 (br. s. 3H), 2.91 (m, 3H), 2.77 (m, 1H), 2.57 (m, 3H), 2.13 (m, 1H), 1.62 (m, 3H), 0.92 (t, 3H, $J = 7.3$ Hz) ppm.

4-HCl (HCl salt): $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 400 MHz): δ = 7.32 (ddd, 1H, J = 1.1, 2.3, 5.0 Hz), 7.04 (d, 1H, J = 3.4 Hz), 6.98 (m, 2H), 6.63 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9, 11.8 Hz), 3.78 (m, 1H), 3.60 (m, 1H), 3.48 (m, 1H), 3.37 (m, 3H), 3.24 (m, 1H), 3.10 (m, 3H), 2.64 (m, 1H), 2.35 (m, 1H), 1.86 (m, 3H), 1.05 (t, 3H, J = 7.3 Hz) ppm; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 100 MHz): δ = 156.2, 139., 134.7, 128.4, 128.1, 127.6, 126.0, 123.1, 121.3, 113.5, 62.2 (app. d, J = 4.3 Hz), 54.0 (app. d, J = 21.8 Hz), 53.5 (app. d, J = 23.9 Hz), 30.8 (app. d, J = 8.5 Hz), 26.5 (app. d, J = 15.2 Hz), 24.9 (app. d, J = 14.0 Hz), 23.7, 19.9 (app. d, J = 14.0 Hz), 11.3 (app. d, J = 1.8 Hz) ppm. The aliphatic carbon signals appear to be doublets aliphatic signals appear as doublets, presumably due to the central chirality of the quarternized nitrogen atom; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{30}$ = -53 (c = 1.0, CH_3OH , HCl salt), lit. $^{\#}[\alpha]_{578}^{25}$ = -55.79 (c = 0.99, CH_3OH , HCl salt, >99% ee); **HRMS** m/z (EI): 314.1570 (calculated for $\text{M}^+ - \text{H}$: 314.1579).

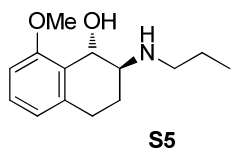
(1S,2S)-2-(N-Benzyl-N-propylamino)-8-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-ol (S4)



Prepared in a similar manner to **S1** with **3b** (3.50 g, 10.8 mmol), toluenesulfonylhydrazide (10.08 g, 54.2 mmol), NaOAc (8.89 g, 108.4 mmol), THF (160 mL) and H_2O (160 mL). Filtration of the crude product over a plug of silica gel (20% ethyl acetate in pentane) gave the title compound (3.52 g, quant.) as a colourless oil.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ = 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.30 (m, 7.4), 7.21 (m, 1H), 7.14 (m, 1H), 6.72 (m, 2H), 5.06 (d, 1H, J = 8.2 Hz), 3.96 (d, 1H, J = 14.2 Hz), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.62 (m, 2H), 3.02 (m, 1H), 2.81 (m, 2H), 2.64 (td, 1H, J = 7.6, 12.9 Hz), 2.54 (m, 1H), 2.03 (qd, 1H, J = 3.4, 12.3 Hz), 1.63 (ddd, 1H, 1H J = 6.3, 12.5, 18.7 Hz), 1.52 (m, 2H), 0.87 (t, 3H, J = 7.4 Hz) ppm; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): δ = 158.6, 141.1, 139.2, 128.5, 128.1, 129.0, 127.2, 126.6, 121.1, 108.1, 67.5, 63.6, 55.4, 55.1, 52.7, 30.1, 22.8, 21.8, 11.8 ppm; **IR** (neat): ν_{max} = 3565 (broad), 3063, 3024, 2932, 1586, 1474, 1458, 1250, 1076 cm^{-1} ; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{28}$ = -51 (c = 0.9, CHCl_3); **HRMS** m/z (EI): 326.2129 (calculated for $\text{M} + \text{H}^+$: 326.2114).

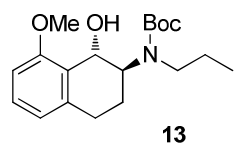
(1S,2S)-8-Methoxy-2-(propylamino)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-ol (S5)



Prepared in a similar manner to **S2** with **S4** (2.6 g, 7.98 mmol) and 10% palladium on carbon (350 mg) in ethyl acetate (20 mL). Evaporation of the organics after filtration gave the title compound (1.80 g, 96%) as a white solid which was analytically pure without further purification.

M.P. (ethyl acetate) = 82-83 °C; **¹H-NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.14 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9/7.9 Hz), 6.72 (m, 2H), 4.80 (d, 1H, J = 6.8 Hz), 3.86 (s, 3H), 2.95 (ddd, 1H, J = 3.1, 6.8, 9.9 Hz), 2.76 (m, 3H), 2.62 (ddd, 1H, J = 6.4, 8.1, 11.2 Hz), 2.09 (dtd, 1H, J = 3.1, 5.2, 13.3 Hz), 1.57 (m, 3H), 0.94 (t, 3H, J = 7.4 Hz) ppm; **¹³C-NMR** (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 158.31, 138.65, 128.00, 126.26, 121.46, 107.88, 70.00, 59.76, 55.39, 49.38, 27.46, 25.19, 23.42, 11.81 ppm; **IR** (neat): ν_{max} = 3333 (broad), 2932, 2835, 1636, 1586, 1466, 1254, 1018 cm⁻¹; **$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{28}$** = +13 (c = 1.0, CH₃OH); **HRMS** m/z (ESI): 236.1654 (calculated for M + H⁺:236.1645).

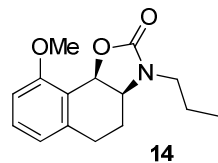
***tert*-Butyl [(1*S*,2*S*)-1-hydroxy-8-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl]-propyl-carbamate(**13**)**



Prepared in a similar manner to **10** using **S5** (1.65 g, 7.01 mmol) and di-*tert*-butyl-dicarbonate (1.61 g, 7.36 mmol) in THF (40 mL). The title compound (2.35 g, quant.) was isolated as a colourless oil which was analytically pure without further purification.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz, line broadening observed due to hindered rotation of *tert*-butyl carbamate): δ = 7.14 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9/7.9 Hz), 6.72 (m, 2H), 5.22 (d, 1H, J = 6.6 Hz), 3.90 (br. m, 2H), overlapping 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.22 (br. s, 2H), 2.93 (m, 1H), 2.75 (m, 1H), 2.09 (br. s, 1H), 1.87 (tdd, 1H, J = 3.2, 4.4, 12.5 Hz) 1.64 (m, 2H), 1.47 (s, 9H), 0.89 (t, 3H, J = 7.4 Hz) ppm; **¹³C-NMR** (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 158.2, 155.8, 138.4, 128.0, 127.1, 121.2, 108.0, 79.1, 68.2, 61.0, 55.3, 48.0, 30.1, 28.5, 27.4, 23.4, 11.4 ppm; **IR** (neat): ν_{max} = 3572 (broad), 2967, 2932, 2874, 1678, 1586, 1474, 1366, 1250 cm⁻¹; **$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{28}$** = -51 (c = 0.7, CHCl₃); **HRMS** m/z (EI): 317.1991 (calculated for M⁺ - H₂O: 317.1991).

(3*aS*,9*bR*)-9-Methoxy-3-propyl-3,3*a*,4,5-tetrahydronaphtho[2,1-*d*]oxazol-2(9*bH*)-one (14**)**

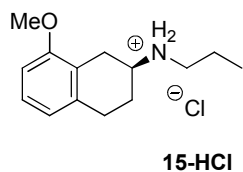


Prepared in a similar manner to **11** with **13** (1.00 g, 2.98 mmol) and FeCl₃·6H₂O (80 mg, 0.29 mmol) in DCM (30 mL). The reaction was finished in 30 minutes at room temperature. Aqueous work-up with sodium bicarbonate gave the title compound (782 mg, quant.) as a colourless oil which was analytically pure without the need for further purification.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.22 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9/7.9 Hz), 6.73 (m, 2H), 5.8 (d, 1H, J = 8.3 Hz), 4.13 (td, 1H, J = 4.4, 8.4 Hz), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.49 (td, 1H, J = 8.0, 14.2 Hz), 3.02 (ddd, 1H, J = 5.1, 8.5, 13.8 Hz), 2.78 (m, 1H), 2.55 (m, 1H), 1.98 (ddd, 1H, J = 5.3, 9.4, 14.4 Hz), 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.61 (m, 2H), 0.95 (t, 3H, J = 7.4 Hz) ppm; **¹³C-NMR** (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 159.10, 158.33, 139.74, 129.80, 120.34, 119.93, 108.60, 68.38, 55.56, 53.48, 43.28, 27.28, 24.42, 24.38, 20.55, 11.11 ppm; **IR** (neat): ν_{max} = 2963, 2936, 1740, 1589,

1474, 1420, 1265 cm^{-1} ; $[\alpha]_D^{28} = +309$ ($c = 0.5$, CHCl_3); **HRMS** m/z (EI): 261.1365 (calculated for M^+ : 261.1365).

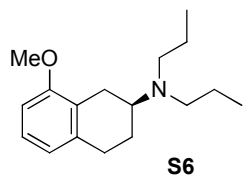
(S)-8-Methoxy-*N*-propyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-amine hydrochloride salt (15-HCl)



Prepared in a similar manner to **12-HCl** with **14** (670 mg, 2.56 mmol), 10% palladium on carbon (140 mg), 2M HCl (1.4 mL) in EtOH (30 mL). The mixture was hydrogenated at 35 psig overnight. After filtration and evaporation of the solvent, and recrystallization from diethyl ether/ethanol, the product was obtained as a white solid (650 mg, 98%).

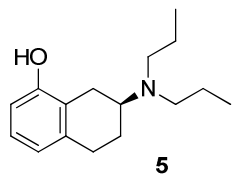
M.P. (ethanol) = 203-205 °C; **$^1\text{H-NMR}$** (CD_3OD 400 MHz): $\delta = 7.12$ (dd, 1H, $J = 7.9/7.9$ Hz), 6.76 (d, 1H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 6.72 (d, 1H, $J = 7.7$ Hz), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.47 (m, 1H), 3.09 (m, 2H), 2.92 (m, 2H), 2.56 (dd, 1H, $J = 10.3, 16.7$ Hz), 2.30 (d, 1H, $J = 14.0$ Hz), 1.78 (m, 3H), 1.06 (t, 3H, $J = 7.4$ Hz) ppm; **$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$** (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): $\delta = 158.7, 137.3, 128.4, 121.8, 108.6, 55.1, 55.9, 47.9, 28.6, 27.5, 26.8, 21.1, 11.4$ ppm; **HRMS** m/z (EI): 219.1629 (calculated for M^+ : 219.1693).

(S)-*N,N*-Dipropyl-8-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-amine (S6)



Compound **15-HCl** (600 mg, 2.3 mmol) was suspended in 1,2-DCE (20 mL) and Et_3N (0.7 mL) was added, followed by propionaldehyde (270 mg, 4.7 mmol) and $\text{NaBH}(\text{OAc})_3$ (1.0 g, 4.7 mmol). The reaction stirred at room temperature overnight and was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NH_4Cl . The mixture was extracted (DCM) and the organic layer was dried (sodium sulphate), filtered and concentrated to give the title compound **S6** (606 mg, 99%) as a viscous yellow oil.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): $\delta = 7.08$ (dd, 1H, $J = 7.9/7.9$ Hz), 6.71 (d, 1H, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 6.66 (d, 1H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 3.82 (s, 3H), 2.93 (m, 2H), 2.84 (m, 2H), 2.46 (m, 5H), 1.98 (d, 1H, $J = 11.1$ Hz), 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.47 (m, 4H), 0.89 (t, 3H, $J = 7.3$ Hz) ppm; **$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$** (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): $\delta = 157.5, 137.7, 126.0, 125.0, 120.8, 106.8, 57.1, 55.2, 52.5, 30.1, 25.8, 25.0, 21.7, 11.9$ ppm; **HRMS** m/z (EI): 261.2088 (calculated for M^+ : 261.2093).

(S)-8-Hydroxy-*N,N*-dipropyl-2-aminotetralin [(S)-8-OH-DPAT](5)

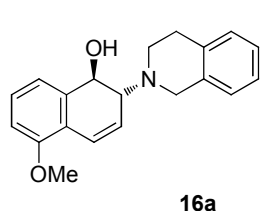
Prepared in a similar manner to **4** with **S6** (535 mg, 2.05 mmol). To a solution of **S6** in DCM (6 mL) at -40°C was added BBr_3 (4.5 mL, 4.5 mmol, 1.0 M in DCM) dropwise via syringe. The reaction was stirred for 2 h at this temperature, and warmed to room temperature stirring overnight. After careful quenching with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, the mixture was extracted with DCM (3 $\times$), dried (sodium sulphate), filtered and concentrated to give the title compound (505 mg, 99%) as a viscous yellow oil.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ = 7.08 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9/7.9 Hz), 6.71 (d, 1H, J = 7.6 Hz), 6.66 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz), 3.82 (s, 3H), 2.93 (m, 2H), 2.84 (m, 2H), 2.46 (m, 5H), 1.98 (d, 1H, J = 11.1 Hz), 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.47 (m, 4H), 0.89 (t, 3H, J = 7.3 Hz) ppm; **$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$** (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): δ = 157.5, 137.7, 126.0, 125.0, 120.8, 106.8, 57.1, 55.2, 52.5, 30.1, 25.8, 25.0, 21.7, 11.9 ppm; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{28}$ = -67 (freebase, c = 0.6, CHCl_3); **HRMS** m/z (EI): 247.1933 (calculated for $\text{M}^+ \text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}$: 247.1936).

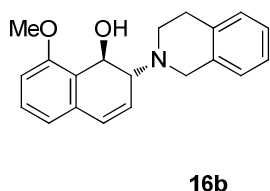
Regiodivergent Asymmetric Ring Opening Reaction: Scope

trans-2-(3,4-Dihydroisoquinolin-2(1*H*)-yl)-5-methoxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-1-ol (**16a**) and *trans*-2-(3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1*H*)-yl)-8-methoxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-1-ol (**16b**)

Prepared according to **General Procedure 1** using [Rh(cod)₂OTf] (5 mol%), (*R,S*)-PPF-Pt-Bu₂ (6 mol%), NH₄BF₄ (1.0 equiv.), tetrahydroisoquinoline (1.3 equiv.) and (±)-**1** (80 mg, 1 equiv.) in THF (3.3 mL) at 60 °C for 3 hrs. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (50% ethyl acetate in pentane) to give **16a** (57 mg, 40% yield, 94% ee) as a colourless oil; followed by **16b** (60 mg, 43% yield, 97% ee) as a white solid.



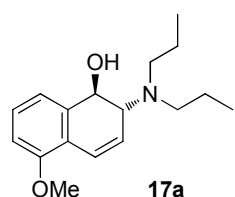
¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.30–7.24 (2 H, m), 7.21–7.13 (3 H, m), 7.09–7.05 (1 H, m), 6.99 (1 H, dd, *J* = 10.2, 2.6 Hz), 6.83 (1 H, dd, *J* = 7.2, 1.9 Hz), 6.16 (1 H, dd, *J* = 10.2, 2.5 Hz), 4.98 (1 H, d, *J* = 12.2 Hz), 4.04 (1 H, d, *J* = 14.9 Hz), 3.87 (3 H, s), 3.83 (1 H, d, *J* = 14.9 Hz), 3.65 (1 H, ddd, *J* = 12.2, 2.6, 2.5 Hz), 3.20–3.12 (1 H, m), 3.02–2.89 (2 H, m), 2.86–2.78 (1 H, m) ppm; **¹³C-NMR** (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 154.70, 138.60, 134.80, 134.40, 128.70, 128.70, 126.60, 126.10, 125.60, 123.50, 123.20, 120.40, 116.90, 109.70, 68.20, 67.20, 55.50, 51.90, 46.80, 29.90 ppm; **IR** ν_{max} 3425 (O-H), 3065 (C-H), 2932 (C-H), 2838 (C-H), 1600, 1575, 1496, 1473, 1439, 1307, 1264, 1191, 1104, 1045 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** *m/z* (ESI) 308.1649 (M⁺ + H. C₂₀H₂₂NO₂ requires 308.1651); **HPLC** (AD-H Chiralpak, 1 mL/min, 30% isopropanol/hexane, 262 nm) retention times: 7.0 min (minor enantiomer), 8.2 min (major enantiomer).



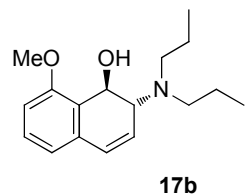
¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.29 (1 H, dd, *J* = 8.1, 7.7 Hz), 7.10–7.03 (3 H, m), 6.95–6.91 (1 H, m), 6.87–6.82 (2 H, m), 6.72 (1 H, dd, *J* = 9.8, 1.3 Hz), 6.05 (1 H, dd, *J* = 9.8, 1.3 Hz), 5.39 (1 H, br), 3.92 (1 H, d, *J* = 14.9 Hz), 3.88 (3 H, s), 3.75 (1 H, dt, *J* = 4.9, 1.6 Hz), 3.64 (1 H, d, *J* = 14.9 Hz), 2.93–2.78 (3 H, m), 2.67–2.59 (1 H, m) ppm; **¹³C-NMR** (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 156.70, 135.10, 134.20, 132.90, 129.30, 128.90, 128.70, 126.60, 125.80, 125.70, 125.30, 123.60, 120.00, 110.30, 64.20, 61.40, 55.50, 50.90, 46.20, 29.80 ppm; **IR** ν_{max} 3425 (O-H), 3065 (C-H), 3033 (C-H), 2930 (C-H), 2839 (C-H), 1600, 1575, 1496, 1470, 1458, 1343, 1301, 1262, 1190, 1151, 1099, 1079, 1054 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** *m/z* (ESI) 308.1643 (M⁺ + H. C₂₀H₂₂NO₂ requires 308.1651); **HPLC** (OD-H Chiralpak, 1 mL/min, 30% isopropanol/hexane, 262 nm) retention times: 6.2 min (major enantiomer), 11.1 min (minor enantiomer).

***trans*-2-(Di-*n*-propylamino)-5-methoxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-1-ol (17a) and *trans*-2-(di-*n*-propylamino)-8-methoxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-1-ol (17b)**

Prepared according to **General Procedure 1** using [Rh(cod)₂OTf] (5 mol%), (*R,S*)-PPF-Pt-Bu₂ (6 mol%), NH₄BF₄ (1.0 equiv.), di-*n*-propylamine (1.3 equiv.) and (±)-**1** (80 mg, 1 equiv.) in THF (3.3 mL) at 60 °C for 3 hrs. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (gradient from 10 to 40% ethyl acetate in pentane) to give **17a** (57 mg, 45% yield, 97% ee) as a colourless oil; followed by **17b** (42 mg, 33% yield, >98% ee) as a white solid.



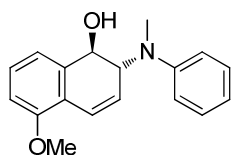
17a ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.25–7.20 (2 H, m), 6.86 (1 H, dd, *J* = 10.2, 2.7 Hz), 6.80–6.76 (1 H, m), 6.05 (1 H, dd, *J* = 10.2, 2.7 Hz), 4.76 (1 H, d, *J* = 13.1 Hz), 3.82 (3 H, s), 3.55 (1 H, ddd, *J* = 13.1, 2.7, 2.7 Hz), 2.65 (2 H, ddd, *J* = 13.0, 8.6, 7.5 Hz), 2.52 (2 H, ddd, *J* = 13.0, 8.4, 4.8 Hz), 1.61–1.38 (4 H, m), 0.91 (6 H, t, *J* = 7.4 Hz) ppm; ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 154.55, 138.68, 128.55, 125.88, 123.24, 120.44, 116.56, 109.55, 69.19, 64.41, 55.53, 53.41 (2 x C), 21.99 (2 x C), 11.74 (2 x C) ppm; IR_{max} 3472 (O-H), 2959 (C-H), 2933 (C-H), 2872 (C-H), 2836 (C-H), 1620, 1597, 1574, 1473, 1378, 1263, 1227, 1162, 1093, 1048 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* (ESI) 276.1947 (M⁺ + H. C₁₇H₂₆NO₂ requires 276.1964); [α]_D²⁸ = -214 (c = 1.9, CHCl₃, 97% ee); HPLC (AD-H Chiralpak, 1 mL/min, 10% isopropanol/hexane, 262 nm) retention times: 4.3 min (minor enantiomer), 5.6 min (major enantiomer).



17b M.P. (EtOAc) = 82–83 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.23 (1 H, dd, *J* = 8.2, 7.7 Hz), 6.82 (1 H, dd, *J* = 8.3, 0.7 Hz), 6.77 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 6.59 (1 H, dd, *J* = 9.8, 1.6 Hz), 5.97 (1 H, ddd, *J* = 9.8, 4.8, 0.7 Hz), 5.23 (1 H, br d, *J* = 1.9 Hz), 3.89 (3 H, s), 3.64 (1 H, ddd, *J* = 4.6, 2.0, 2.0 Hz), 2.35–2.29 (4 H, m), 1.48–1.38 (4 H, m), 0.81 (6 H, t, *J* = 7.4 Hz) ppm; ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 156.89, 133.24, 129.04, 127.92, 127.88, 123.72, 119.92, 110.08, 63.07, 61.24, 55.54, 52.44 (2 x C), 22.01 (2 x C), 11.69 (2 x C) ppm; IR_{max} 3441 (O-H), 3034 (C-H), 2958 (C-H), 2932 (C-H), 2871 (C-H), 1597, 1576, 1469, 1377, 1259, 1187, 1099, 1080 cm⁻¹; HRMS *m/z* (ESI) 276.1962 (M⁺ + H. C₁₇H₂₆NO₂ requires 276.1964); [α]_D²⁸ = -363 (c = 0.1, CHCl₃, >98% ee); HPLC (AD-H Chiralpak, 1 mL/min, 10% isopropanol/hexane, 262 nm) retention times: 4.5 min (minor enantiomer), 8.1 min (major enantiomer).

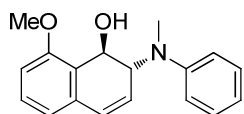
trans-5-Methoxy-2-(methyl(phenyl)amino)-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-1-ol (18a) and trans-8-methoxy-2-(methyl(phenyl)amino)-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-1-ol (18b)

Prepared according to **General Procedure 1** using $[\text{Rh}(\text{cod})_2\text{OTf}]$ (5 mol%), (*R,S*)-PPF- Pt-Bu_2 (6 mol%), NH_4BF_4 (1.0 equiv.), *N*-methyl-aniline (1.3 equiv.) and ($\pm$)-**1** (80 mg, 1 equiv.) in THF (3.3 mL) at 60 °C for 3 hrs. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (gradient from 10 to 40% ethyl acetate in pentane) to give **18a** (37g, 29% yield, 96% ee) as a colourless oil; followed by **18b** (34 mg, 26% yield, >98% ee) as a white solid.

**18a**

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ = 7.26–7.21 (3 H, m), 7.15 (1 H, d, J = 7.5 Hz), 6.98 (1 H, dd, J = 10.0, 2.5 Hz), 6.94 (2 H, d, J = 8.1 Hz), 6.82 (1 H, d, J = 8.3 Hz), 6.78 (1 H, t, J = 7.3 Hz), 5.90 (1 H, dd, J = 10.0, 3.0 Hz), 5.03 (1 H, d, J = 9.8 Hz), 4.70 (1 H, ddd, J = 9.8, 3.0, 2.5 Hz), 3.83 (3 H, s), 2.82 (3 H, s), 2.36 (1 H, br) ppm; **$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$** (CDCl_3 ,

100 MHz): δ = 154.84, 150.25, 137.98, 129.19 (2 x C), 128.87, 126.36, 123.58, 120.61, 117.95, 117.90, 114.56 (2 x C), 110.21, 70.13, 62.96, 55.59, 33.24 ppm; **IR_{max}** 3426 (O-H), 3060 (C-H), 3001 (C-H), 2934 (C-H), 2836 (C-H), 1597, 1575, 1503, 1473, 1366, 1306, 1265, 1211, 1105, 1041 cm^{-1} ; **$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{28}$** = -15 (c = 1.9, CHCl_3 , 96% ee); **HRMS** m/z (EI) 281.1411 (M^+ , $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_2$ requires 281.1416); **HPLC** (AD-H Chiralpak, 1 mL/min, 3% isopropanol/hexane, 262 nm) retention times: 26.8 min (major enantiomer), 31.7 min (minor enantiomer).

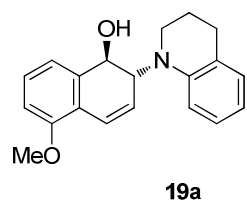
**18b**

M.P. (EtOAc) = 111–113 °C; **$^1\text{H-NMR}$** (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ = 7.30–7.24 (3 H, m), 6.97 (2 H, d, J = 8.2 Hz), 6.86–6.81 (2 H, m), 6.77 (1 H, t, J = 7.3 Hz), 6.73 (1 H, dd, J = 9.8, 1.5 Hz), 5.96 (1 H, dd, J = 9.7, 5.1 Hz), 5.19 (1 H, unresolved), 4.72–4.69 (1 H, m), 3.83 (3 H, s), 2.54 (3 H, s), 2.42 (1 H, br) ppm; **$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$** (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz):

δ = 157.01, 149.30, 132.79, 129.48, 129.24, 129.23 (2 x C), 126.11, 123.33, 120.15, 117.19, 113.76 (2 x C), 110.45, 64.67, 59.10, 55.47, 32.62 ppm; **IR_{max}** 3426 (O-H), 3035 (C-H), 2932 (C-H), 2838 (C-H), 1597, 1575, 1504, 1472, 1361, 1263, 1207, 1100, 1077, 1033 cm^{-1} ; **HRMS** m/z (EI) 281.1413 (M^+ , $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_2$ requires 281.1416); **$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{28}$** = -229 (c = 1.8, CHCl_3 , >98% ee); **HPLC** (AD-H Chiralpak, 1 mL/min, 3% isopropanol/hexane, 262 nm) retention times: 37.2 min (major enantiomer), 41.4 min (minor enantiomer).

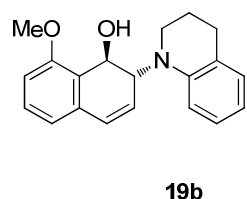
***trans*-2-(3,4-Dihydroquinolin-1(2H)-yl)-5-methoxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-1-ol (19a) and *trans*-2-(3,4-dihydroquinolin-1(2H)-yl)-8-methoxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-1-ol (19b)**

Prepared according to **General Procedure 1** using [Rh(cod)₂OTf] (5 mol%), (*R,S*)-PPF-Pt-Bu₂ (6 mol%), NH₄BF₄ (1.0 equiv.), tetrahydroquinoline (1.3 equiv.) and (±)-**1** (80 mg, 1 equiv.) in THF (3.3 mL) at 60 °C for 3 hrs. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (gradient from 10 to 20% ethyl acetate in pentane) to give **19a** (66 mg, 47% yield, 97% ee) as a colourless oil; followed by **19b** (68 mg, 48% yield, 95% ee) as a white solid.



¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.23 (1 H, t, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.12 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 7.07–7.00 (2 H, m), 6.99 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 6.90 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 6.83 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 6.63 (1 H, t, *J* = 7.3 Hz), 5.91 (1 H, dd, *J* = 10.0, 3.3 Hz), 5.04 (1 H, 8.9), 4.72 (1 H, ddd, *J* = 8.9, 3.3, 2.8 Hz), 3.85 (3 H, s), 3.26 (1 H, ddd, *J* = 11.2, 5.5,

5.5 Hz), 3.08 (1 H, ddd, *J* = 11.2, 5.9, 5.9 Hz), 2.82–2.70 (2 H, m), 2.76 (1 H, br), 1.93–1.85 (2 H, m) ppm; **¹³C-NMR** (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 154.90, 145.20, 138.00, 129.50, 128.80, 127.00, 126.50, 124.00, 123.70, 120.60, 118.20, 116.70, 112.10, 110.20, 69.60, 55.60, 43.90, 28.10, 22.50 ppm; **IR**_{max} 3445 (O-H), 2929 (C-H), 2836 (C-H), 1597, 1575, 1473, 1263, 1102, 1046 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** *m/z* (ESI) 306.1487 (*M*⁺ + *H* – *H*₂, C₂₀H₂₀NO₂ requires 306.1494); **HPLC** (AD-H Chiralpak, 1 mL/min, 10% isopropanol/hexane, 262 nm) retention times: 11.9 (minor enantiomer), 14.4 min (major enantiomer).

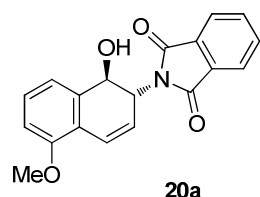


¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.27 (1 H, t, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.11 (1 H, td, *J* = 7.7, 1.1 Hz), 7.04 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 6.97 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 6.84–6.80 (2 H, m), 6.74 (1 H, dd, *J* = 9.6, 1.5 Hz), 6.63 (1 H, t, *J* = 6.7 Hz), 5.94 (1 H, dd, *J* = 9.6, 5.1 Hz), 5.22 (1 H, br), 4.70 (1 H, d, *J* = 5.1 Hz), 3.82 (3 H, s), 3.10 (1 H, ddd, *J* = 11.1, 6.3, 4.3 Hz), 2.72–2.62 (3 H, m), 2.40 (1 H, br), 1.79–1.67 (2 H, m) ppm; **¹³C-NMR** (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ

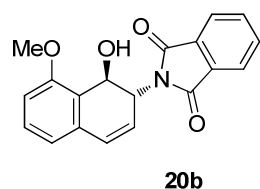
= 156.90, 144.82, 132.87, 129.44, 129.41, 129.39, 127.07, 125.79, 123.73, 123.38, 120.07, 116.37, 111.63, 110.33, 64.29, 57.41, 55.41, 42.95, 28.11, 22.51 ppm; **IR**_{max} 3441 (O-H), 3034 (C-H), 2931 (C-H), 2839 (C-H), 1600, 1575, 1496, 1470, 1457, 1343, 1261, 1190, 1151, 1098, 1079 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** *m/z* (ESI) 290.1538 (*M*⁺ + *H* – *H*₂O, C₂₀H₂₀NO requires 290.1545); **HPLC** (AD-H Chiralpak, 1 mL/min, 10% isopropanol/hexane, 220 nm) retention times: 12.4 min (major enantiomer), 13.2 min (minor enantiomer).

2-(*trans*-1-Hydroxy-5-methoxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-2-yl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (20a) and 2-(*trans*-1-hydroxy-8-methoxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-2-yl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (20b)

Prepared according to **General Procedure 1** using [Rh(cod)₂OTf] (5 mol%), (*R,S*)-PPF-Pt-Bu₂ (6 mol%), *n*Bu₄l(0.2 equiv.), phthalimide(0.99 equiv.) and (±)-**1**(80 mg, 1 equiv.) in THF (0.5 mL) and DMF (1 mL) at 95 °C for 3 hrs. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (gradient from 10 to 30% ethyl acetate in pentane) to give **20a** (67 mg, 45% yield, >98% ee) as a white solid; followed by **20b** (62 mg, 42% yield, 98% ee) as a white solid.



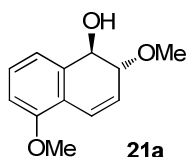
M.P. (EtOAc) = 192–193 °C; **¹H-NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.88–7.85 (2 H, m), 7.75–7.72 (2 H, m), 7.26 (1 H, dd, *J* = 8.2, 7.6 Hz), 7.20 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 6.95 (1 H, dd, *J* = 10.0, 3.1 Hz), 6.84 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 5.88 (1 H, dd, *J* = 10.0, 2.3 Hz), 5.47 (1 H, dd, *J* = 12.9, 9.5 Hz), 5.16 (1 H, ddd, *J* = 12.9, 3.1, 2.3 Hz), 3.85 (3 H, s), 2.08 (1 H, d, *J* = 9.5 Hz) ppm; **¹³C-NMR** (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 168.4, 154.8, 138.6, 134.0, 131.9, 128.9, 125.4, 123.3, 122.6, 121.1, 116.3, 110.3, 71.0, 55.6, 54.8 ppm; **IR**_{max} 3465 (O-H), 3065 (C-H), 2933 (C-H), 2839 (C-H), 1716 (C=O), 1709 (C=O), 1701 (C=O), 1577, 1473, 1388, 1264 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** *m/z* (ESI) 344.0893 (*M*⁺ + Na. C₁₉H₁₅NNaO₄ requires 344.0899); [**α**]_D²⁵ –61.5 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃, >98% ee); **HPLC** (OD-H Chiralcel, 1.5 mL/min, 20% isopropanol/hexane, 210 nm) retention times: 9.2 min (major enantiomer), 11.9 min (minor enantiomer).



M.P. (EtOAc) = 165–166 °C; **¹H-NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.86–7.83 (2 H, m), 7.73–7.70 (2 H, m), 7.30–7.26 (1 H, m), 6.87 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 6.84 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 6.60 (1 H, dd, *J* = 9.7, 2.6 Hz), 5.83 (1 H, dd, *J* = 9.7, 3.4 Hz), 5.60 (1 H, dd, *J* = 7.6, 2.0 Hz), 5.33 (1 H, ddd, *J* = 7.6, 3.4, 2.6 Hz), 3.91 (1 H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz), 3.87 (3 H, s) ppm; **¹³C-NMR** (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 167.8 (2 x C), 157.0, 134.0 (2 x C), 133.1, 132.0 (2 x C), 129.2, 128.9, 124.6, 123.3 (2 x C), 123.1, 120.6, 111.0, 68.7, 55.7, 52.7 ppm; **IR**_{max} 3511 (O-H), 2932 (C-H), 1716 (C=O), 1710 (C=O), 1472, 1385, 1258, 1081 and 1009 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** *m/z* (ESI) 344.0893 (*M*⁺ + Na. C₁₉H₁₅NNaO₄ requires 344.0899); [**α**]_D²⁸ = –201.4 (*c* = 0.35, CHCl₃, 98% ee); **HPLC** (AD-H Chiralpak, 1.5 mL/min, 20% isopropanol/hexane, 262 nm) retention times: 13.3 min (minor enantiomer), 17.5 min (major enantiomer).

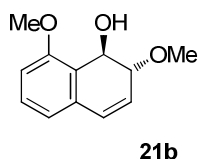
trans-2,5-Dimethoxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-1-ol (21a) and trans-2,8-dimethoxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-1-ol (21b)

Prepared according to **General Procedure 1** using [Rh(cod)₂OTf] (5 mol%), (*R,S*)-PPF-Pt-Bu₂ (6 mol%), NH₄BF₄ (1.0 equiv.), methanol (0.3 mL, 1:10 THF, 16 equiv.) and (±)-**1** (80 mg, 1 equiv.) in THF (3.0 mL) at 60 °C for 24 hrs. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (gradient from 20 to 50% ethyl acetate in pentane) to give **21a** (45 mg, 47% yield, 83% ee) as a white solid; followed by **21b** (42 mg, 44% yield, 93% ee – measured following reduction) as a white solid.



M.P. (ethyl acetate) = 67–69 °C; **¹H-NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.26–7.18 (2 H, m), 6.86 (1 H, dd, *J* = 10.1, 2.1 Hz), 6.81 (1 H, dd, *J* = 7.5, 0.8 Hz), 6.03 (1 H, dd, *J* = 10.1, 2.3 Hz), 4.85 (1 H, dd, *J* = 10.4, 3.6 Hz), 4.08 (1 H, ddd, *J* = 10.4, 2.3, 2.1 Hz), 3.83 (3 H, s), 3.50 (3 H, s), 2.60 (1 H, d, *J* = 3.6 Hz) ppm; **¹³C-NMR** (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 154.80,

137.30, 128.70, 125.40, 122.30, 120.50, 117.30, 110.10, 81.80, 72.50, 56.60, 55.50 ppm; **IR**_{vmax} 3419 (O-H), 2933 (C-H), 2835 (C-H), 1577, 1473, 1387, 1265, 1188, 1108, 1048 cm⁻¹; **[α]_D²⁸** = –188 (*c* = 2.1, CHCl₃, 83% ee); **HRMS** *m/z* (EI) 206.0940 (M⁺. C₁₂H₁₄O₃ requires 206.0943); **HPLC** (AD-H Chiralpak, 1 mL/min, 10% isopropanol/hexane, 262 nm) retention times: 9.8 min (minor enantiomer), 12.6 min (major enantiomer).

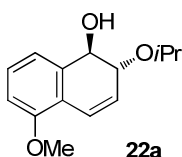


M.P. (EtOAc) = 116–118 °C; **¹H-NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.25 (1 H, dd, *J* = 8.3, 7.5 Hz), 6.84 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 6.80 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz), 6.61 (1 H, d, *J* = 9.7 Hz), 6.12 (1 H, dd, *J* = 9.7, 4.8 Hz), 5.22 (1 H, unresolved), 4.07 (1 H, dd, *J* = 4.8, 3.0 Hz), 3.88 (3 H, s), 3.45 (3 H, s), 2.46 (1 H, br) ppm; **¹³C-NMR** (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 157.40,

132.40, 129.60, 129.40, 125.10, 122.60, 120.20, 110.70, 77.40, 64.70, 56.40, 55.50 ppm; **IR**_{vmax} 3301 (O-H), 2934 (C-H), 2821 (C-H), 1575, 1472, 1433, 1395, 1342, 1269, 1185, 1083, 1021 cm⁻¹; **[α]_D²⁸** –301 (*c* 1.5, CHCl₃, 93%); **HRMS** *m/z* (EI) 206.0941 (M⁺. C₁₂H₁₄O₃ requires 206.0943); **HPLC** The enantiomers proved inseparable by chiral phase HPLC so the compound was reduced to 2,5-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-ol using *p*-toluenesulfonylhydrazine (5 equiv.) and sodium acetate (10 equiv.) in refluxing THF / water (1:1) for 16 hrs in quantitative yield. For the reduced product the ee was 93%: (AD-H Chiralpak, 1 mL/min, 10% isopropanol/hexane, 220 nm) retention times: 9.9 min (minor enantiomer), 10.9 min (major enantiomer).

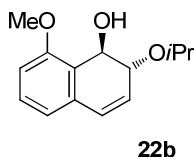
***trans*-2-isopropoxy-5-methoxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-1-ol (22a) and *trans*-2-isopropoxy-8-methoxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-1-ol (22b)**

Prepared according to **General Procedure 1** using [Rh(cod)₂OTf] (5 mol%), (*R,S*)-PPF-Pt-Bu₂ (6 mol%), NH₄BF₄ (1.0 equiv.), isopropanol (0.3 mL, 1:10 THF, 9 equiv.) and (±)-**1** (80 mg, 1 equiv.) in THF (3.0 mL) at 60 °C for 24 hrs. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (gradient from 20 to 50% ethyl acetate in pentane) to give **22a** (51 mg, 47% yield, 95% ee) as a colourless oil; followed by **22b** (42 mg, 39% yield, >98% ee) as a white solid.



¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.26–7.20 (2 H, m), 6.82–6.77 (2 H, m), 5.95 (1 H, dd, J = 10.1, 2.1 Hz), 4.81 (1 H, dd, J = 11.1, 2.8 Hz), 4.23 (1 H, ddd, J = 11.1, 2.2, 2.1 Hz), 3.85 (1 H, septet, J = 6.1 Hz), 3.82 (3 H, s), 2.68 (1 H, br), 1.26 (3 H, d, J = 6.1 Hz), 1.22 (3 H, d, J = 6.1 Hz) ppm; **¹³C-NMR** (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 154.68, 137.51, 128.59,

128.24, 121.67, 120.75, 117.02, 109.99, 78.45, 72.98, 70.80, 55.55, 23.32, 22.15 ppm; **IR** ν_{max} 3456 (O-H), 2971 (C-H), 2933 (C-H), 2838 (C-H), 1578, 1474, 1440, 1381, 1292, 1265, 1142, 1100, 1072, 1048 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** m/z (EI) 234.1262 (M⁺. C₁₄H₁₈O₃ requires 234.1256); [α]_D²⁸ = -199 (c = 2.0, CHCl₃, 95% ee); **HPLC** (AD-H Chiralpak, 1 mL/min, 10% isopropanol/hexane, 262 nm) retention times: 6.3 min (minor enantiomer), 9.7 min (major enantiomer).

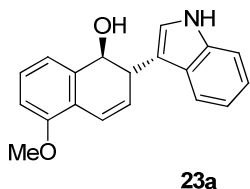


M.P. (ethyl acetate) = 53–55 °C; **¹H-NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.23 (1 H, t, J = 7.9 Hz), 6.83 (1 H, d, J = 8.3 Hz), 6.78 (1 H, d, J = 7.5 Hz), 6.55 (1 H, d, J = 9.7 Hz), 6.04 (1 H, dd, J = 9.7, 4.8 Hz), 5.15 (1 H, unresolved), 4.20 (1 H, dd, J = 4.3, 3.2 Hz), 3.93 (1 H, septet, J = 6.1 Hz), 3.88 (3 H, s), 2.47 (1 H, br), 1.20 (6 H, d, J = 6.1 Hz) ppm;

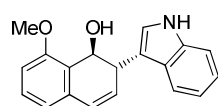
¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 157.51, 132.56, 129.29, 128.65, 126.55, 122.80, 120.27, 110.59, 74.11, 70.29, 66.24, 55.57, 23.01, 22.53 ppm; **IR** ν_{max} 3348 (O-H), 2964 (C-H), 2934 (C-H), 1577, 1473, 1381, 1265, 1098, 1046, 1018 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** m/z (EI) 234.1255 (M⁺. C₁₄H₁₈O₃ requires 234.1256); [α]_D²⁸ = -321 (c = 1.8, CHCl₃, >98% ee); **HPLC** (AD-H Chiralpak, 1 mL/min, 10% isopropanol/hexane, 215 nm) retention times: 9.1 min (major enantiomer), 10.1 min (minor enantiomer).

trans-2-(1H-Indol-2-yl)-5-methoxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-1-ol (23a)

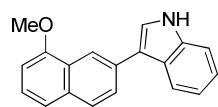
Prepared according to **General Procedure 1** using [Rh(cod)₂OTf] (5 mol%), (*R,S*)-PPF-Pt-Bu₂ (6 mol%), NH₄BF₄ (1.0 equiv.), indole (3.0 equiv.) and (±)-**8** (80 mg, 1 equiv.) in THF (3.3 mL) at 60 °C for 3 hrs. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography (gradient from 5 to 30% ethyl acetate in pentane) to give unreacted indole, followed by the full aromatic compound and finally **23a** (60 mg, 44% yield, 88% ee) as a colourless oil.



¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 8.03 (1 H, br), 7.78 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.36 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.25–7.19 (2 H, m), 7.15 (1 H, dd, *J* = 7.2, 7.2 Hz), 7.09–7.03 (2 H, m), 6.96 (1 H, d, *J* = 2.3 Hz), 6.86 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 6.18 (1 H, dd, *J* = 9.8, 3.9 Hz), 5.00 (1 H, dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.8 Hz), 4.08 (1 H, ddd, *J* = 8.0, 3.6, 2.2 Hz), 3.89 (3 H, s), 2.10 (1 H, d, *J* = 3.8 Hz) ppm; **¹³C-NMR** (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 154.7, 137.4, 136.6, 128.9, 128.4, 126.6, 122.5, 122.2, 121.2, 120.9, 119.4, 119.4, 118.9, 114.3, 111.3, 110.3, 72.9, 55.6, 40.7 ppm; **HRMS** *m/z* (ESI) 314.1136 (*M*⁺ + Na. C₁₉H₁₇NNaO₂ requires 314.1157); **HPLC** (AD-H Chiralpak, 1.0 mL/min, 30% isopropanol/hexane, 262 nm) retention times: 11.9 min (minor enantiomer), 14.5 min (major enantiomer).



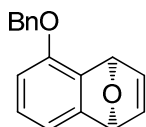
Only a trace of the other regioisomer was detected. **¹H-NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.84 (1 H, br), 7.76 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 7.31–7.12 (4 H, m), 6.83 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 6.75 (1 H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 6.71 (1 H, d, *J* = 2.3 Hz), 6.66 (1 H, d, *J* = 9.5 Hz), 6.23 (1 H, dd, *J* = 9.5, 5.3 Hz), 5.38 (1 H, br), 4.28 (1 H, d, *J* = 5.3 Hz), 3.71 (3 H, s), 2.28 (1 H, br) ppm.



The majority decomposed to the fully aromatic compound: **¹H-NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 8.56 (1 H, s), 8.21 (1 H, br s), 7.87–7.80 (2 H, m), 7.46–7.39 (3 H, m), 7.39 (1 H, t, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.29–7.20 (2 H, m), 6.83 (1 H, d, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 4.01 (3 H, s) ppm.

Regiodivergent Reactions with an Optically Pure Substrate

(1*S*,4*R*)-5-Benzyloxy-1,4-epoxy-1,4-dihydronaphthalene (**24**)³



A sample of this compound was generously provided by Solvias AG.

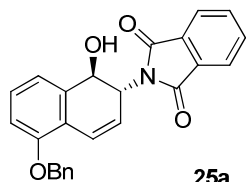
Prepared in a similar manner to **1** using 3-chloro-benzyloxybenzene (8.38 g, 38.3 mmol), diisopropylamine (0.54 mL, 3.83 mmol), furan (14 mL), *n*-BuLi (26.3 mL, 42.1 mmol, 1.6 M in hexanes) and THF (190 mL). The product was purified using flash chromatography (gradient from 5 to 10% ethyl acetate in pentane; required two purifications to be obtained sufficiently pure) to yield the title compound (4.20 g, 44%) as a colourless oil.

Racemic 1,4-epoxy-5-benzyloxy-1,4-dihydronaphthalene was purified to give 237 mg of **24** in >99.5% ee by preparative HPLC (retention time: 18.1 min, 250 x 20 mm CHIRALPAK IA 5 micron, 10% CH₂Cl₂ in heptane, 20 ml/min, 230 nm, 25 °C, other enantiomer: 13.9 min, 200 mg).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.39 (m, 5H), 7.02 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.7, 5.5 Hz), 7.00 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.8, 5.5 Hz), 6.95 (m, 2H), 6.65 (m, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 5.71 (dd, 1H, *J* = 1.0, 1.5 Hz), 5.10 (s, 2H) ppm; ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 152.1, 151.6, 143.0, 142.8, 137.0, 135.7, 128.6, 128.0, 127.4, 126.9, 114.0, 112.0, 82.5, 80.1, 70.7 ppm; IR (neat): ν_{max} = 3027, 2925, 1614, 1596, 1474, 1454, 1279, 1179 cm⁻¹; HRMS(EI): 250.0991 (calculated for C₁₇H₁₄O₂ (M⁺) 250.0994).

2-[(*trans*)-8-(Benzyloxy)-1-hydroxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-2-yl]isoindoline-1,3-dione (**25a**) and 2-

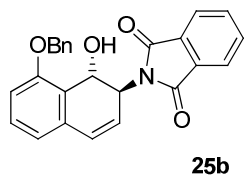
A solution of the Rh(I) complex was prepared by addition of Bu₄NI (5.9 mg, 0.0016 mmol) to a solution of Rh(cod)₂OTf (0.9 mg, 0.002 mmol) and (*R,S*)-**2** (2.2 mg, 0.004 mmol) in THF (0.07 mL). After 5 minutes at RT, the solution was transferred by syringe to a solution of **24** (20 mg, 0.08 mmol) and phthalimide (12 mg, 0.08 mmol) in DMF (0.13 mL) and the resulting solution was heated to 95 °C for 6 h. After cooling to RT, the reaction mixture was diluted with water (20 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The residue was purified by column chromatography (gradient from 10 to 20% EtOAc in hexane) to give **25a** (27.5 mg, 87%, >99%ee) as a white solid; followed by **25b** (236 mg, 44%, 98%ee) as a white solid.



M.P. 212-215 °C; **¹H-NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.87-7.83 (m, 2H), 7.75-7.70 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.31 (m, 5H), 7.26-7.22 (m, 2H), 7.02 (dd, J = 10, 3 Hz, 1 H), 6.89 (dd, J = 7.5, 2 Hz, 1 H), 5.87 (dd, J = 10, 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 5.84 (dd, J = 13, 9.5 Hz, 1 H), 5.13 (ddd, J = 13, 3, 2 Hz, 1 H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 2.02 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1 H); **¹³C-NMR** (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 168.4, 154.1, 138.8, 136.9, 134.1, 132.0, 128.9, 128.6, 127.9, 127.3, 125.6, 123.4, 122.8, 121.6, 116.7, 111.9, 71.1, 70.4, 54.9; **IR**_v_{max} 3440br, 3018, 1770, 1715, 1470, 1389; **HRMS** m/z (EI) 397.1314 (calculated for C₂₅H₁₉NO₄ (M⁺) 397.1314); **[α]_D²⁶** = -63 (c = 2.5, CHCl₃, 98% ee); **HPLC** (OD Chiralpak, 1.5 mL/min, 10% *i*PrOH in hexane) retention times: 25.1 min (minor enantiomer) and 39.2 min (major enantiomer).

[(*trans*)-5-(benzyloxy)-1-hydroxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalen-2-yl]isoindoline-1,3-dione (**25b**)

A solution of the Rh(I) complex was prepared by addition of Bu₄NI (5.9 mg, 0.0016 mmol) to a solution of Rh(cod)₂OTf (0.9 mg, 0.002 mmol) and (*S,R*)-**2** (2.2 mg, 0.004 mmol) in THF (0.07 mL). After 5 minutes at RT, the solution was transferred by syringe to a solution of **24** (20 mg, 0.08 mmol) and phthalimide (12 mg, 0.08 mmol) in DMF (0.13 mL) and the resulting solution was heated to 95 °C for 6 h. After cooling to RT, the reaction mixture was diluted with water (20 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄) and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The residue was purified by column chromatography (gradient from 10 to 20% EtOAc in hexane) to give **25b** (25.5 mg, 80%, >99% ee) as a white solid; accompanied by **25a** (1.3 mg, 4%)..

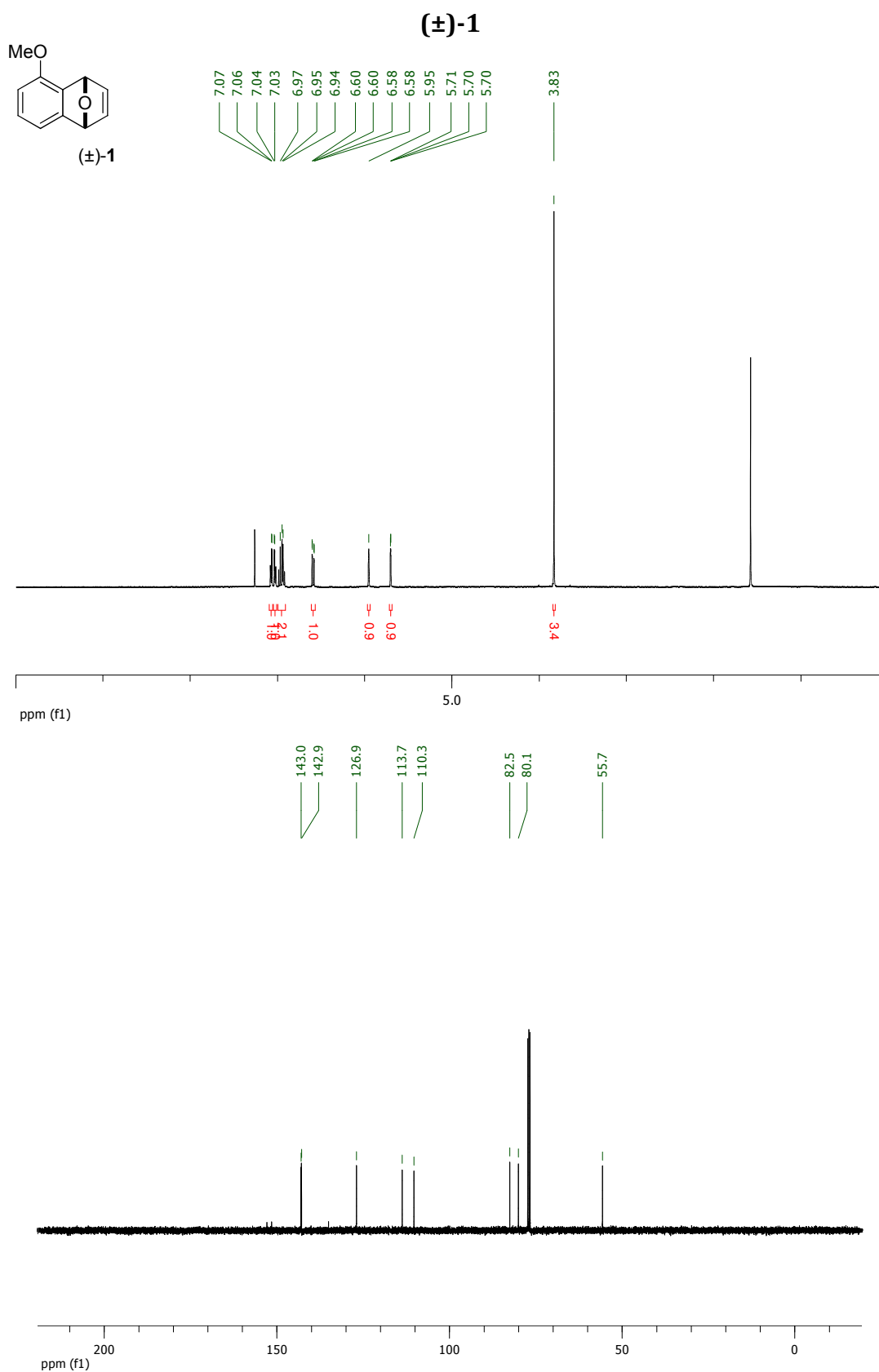


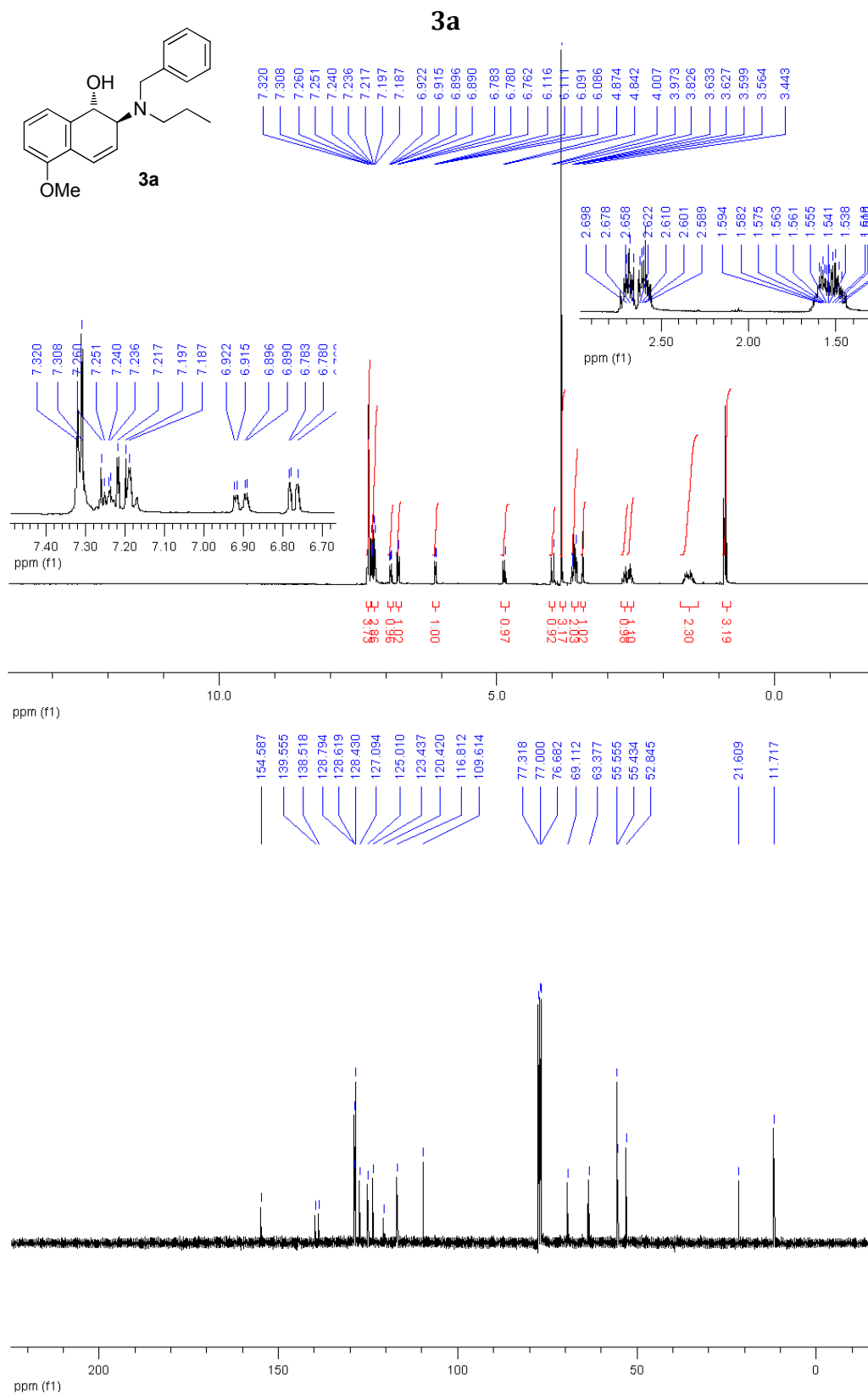
M.P. 130-132 °C; **¹H-NMR** (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ = 7.84-7.80 (m, 2H), 7.72-7.67 (m, 2H), 7.39-7.23 (m, 6H), 6.94 (dd, J = 8.0, 0.5 Hz, 1 H), 6.85 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 6.58 (dd, J = 10.0, 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 5.82 (dd, J = 10.0, 3.5 Hz, 1 H), 5.64 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 5.33 (ddd, J = 8.0, 3.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 5.12 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1 H), 5.08 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.95 (d, J = 1.5, 1 H); **¹³C-NMR** (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ = 167.8, 156.3, 136.0, 133.9, 133.2, 132.0, 129.1, 128.8, 128.7, 128.3, 127.7, 124.9, 123.5, 123.3, 120.8, 112.2, 70.7, 68.9, 52.8; **IR**_v_{max} 3531br, 3017, 1772, 1717, 1387 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** m/z (ESI) 420.1203 (calculated for C₂₅H₁₉NONa (M+Na⁺) 420.1206); **[α]_D²⁴** = -230 (c = 2.0, CHCl₃, >98% ee); **HPLC** (AD Chiralpak, 1.5 mL/min, 8% *i*PrOH in hexane) retention times: 49.0 min (minor enantiomer) and 52.9 min (major enantiomer).

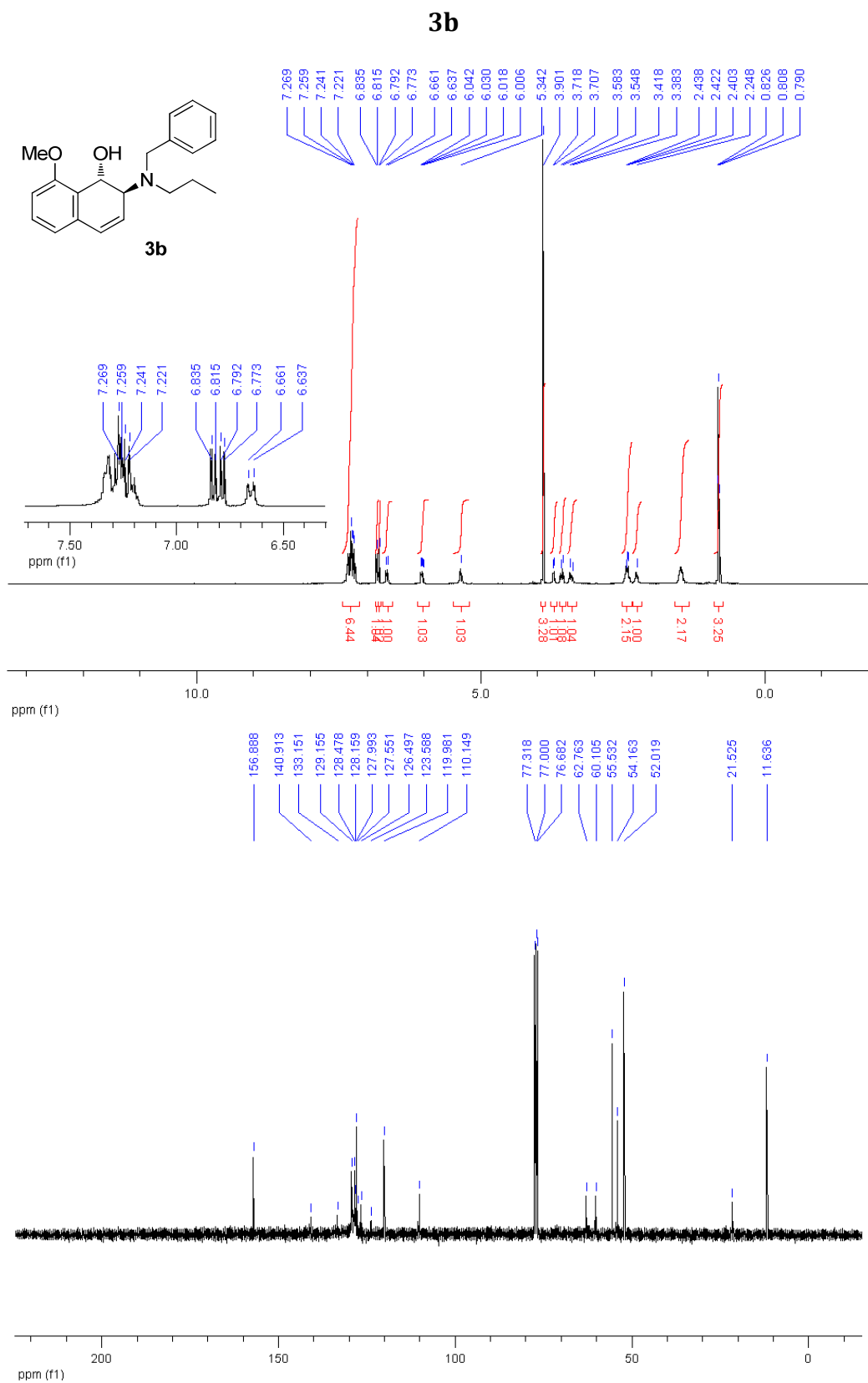
References

1. M. Lautens; G. A. Schmid; A. Chau. *J Org Chem* **2002**, 67, 8043-8053.
2. F. Gavina; S. V. Luis; A. M. Costero; P. Gil. *Tetrahedron* **1986**, 42, 155-166.
3. M. J. Fleming; M. Lautens; M. Thommen; D. Spielvogel (Solvias AG) WO2009/109648, **2009**.

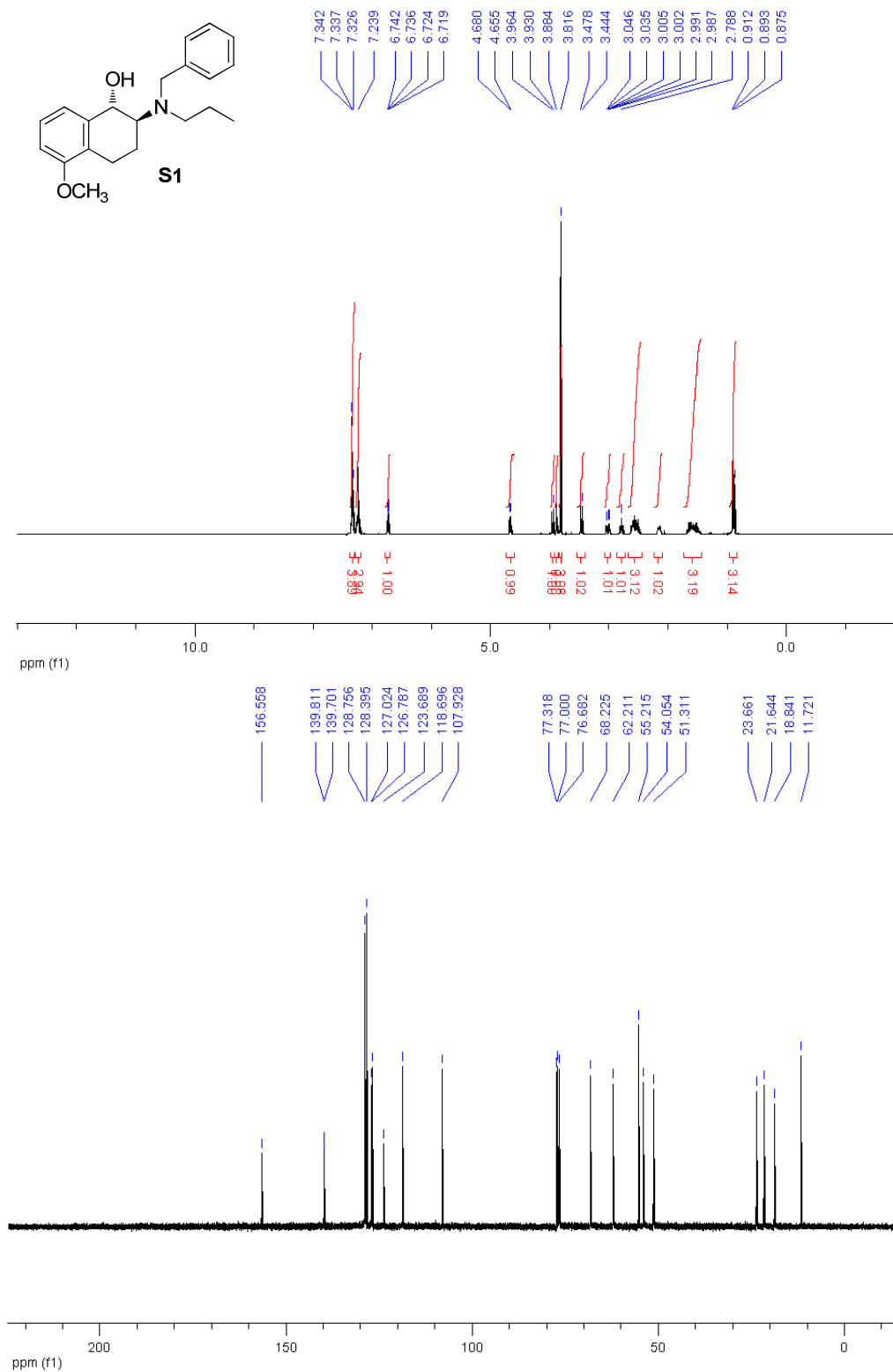
SUPPORTING SPECTRA



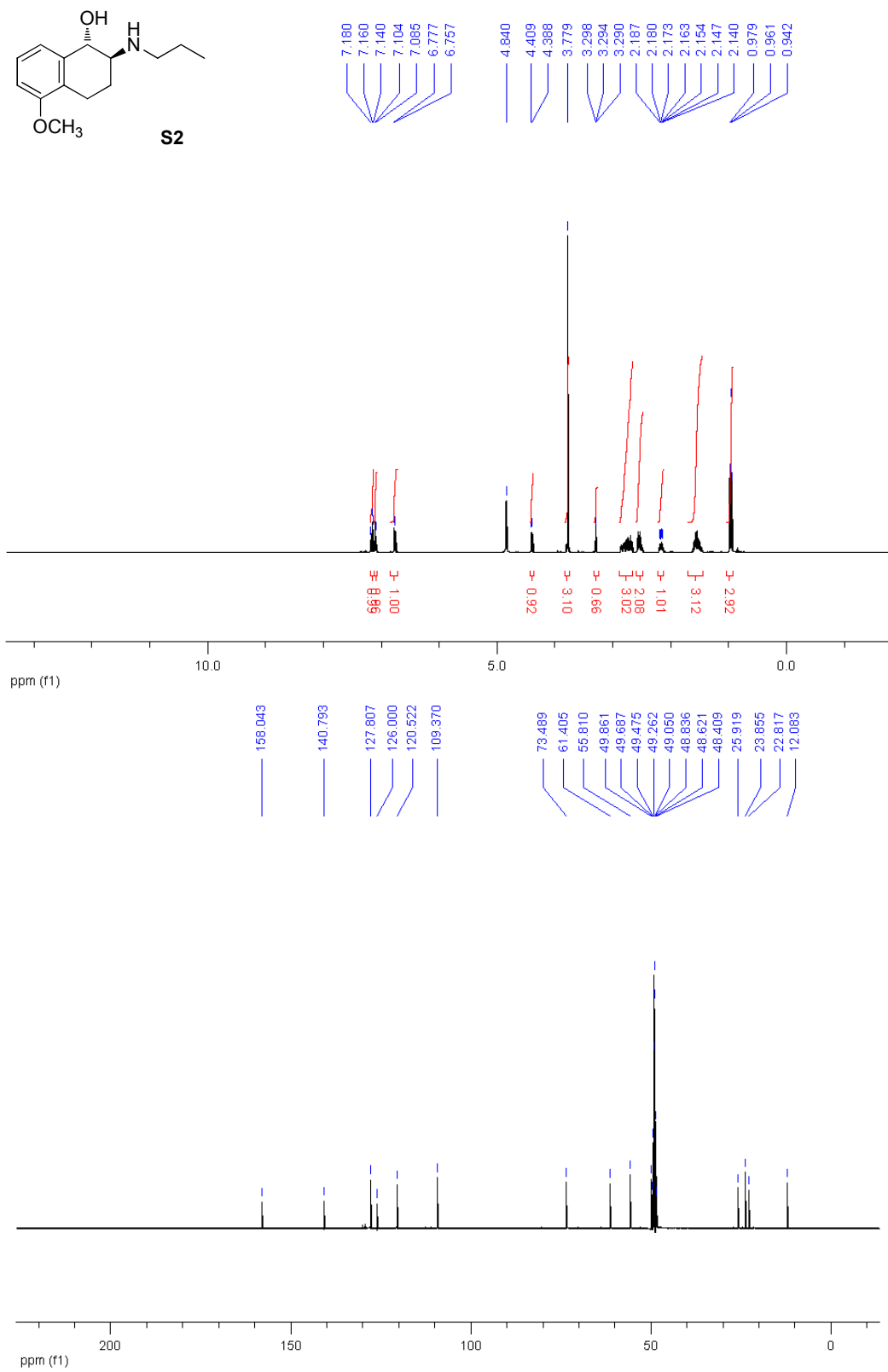


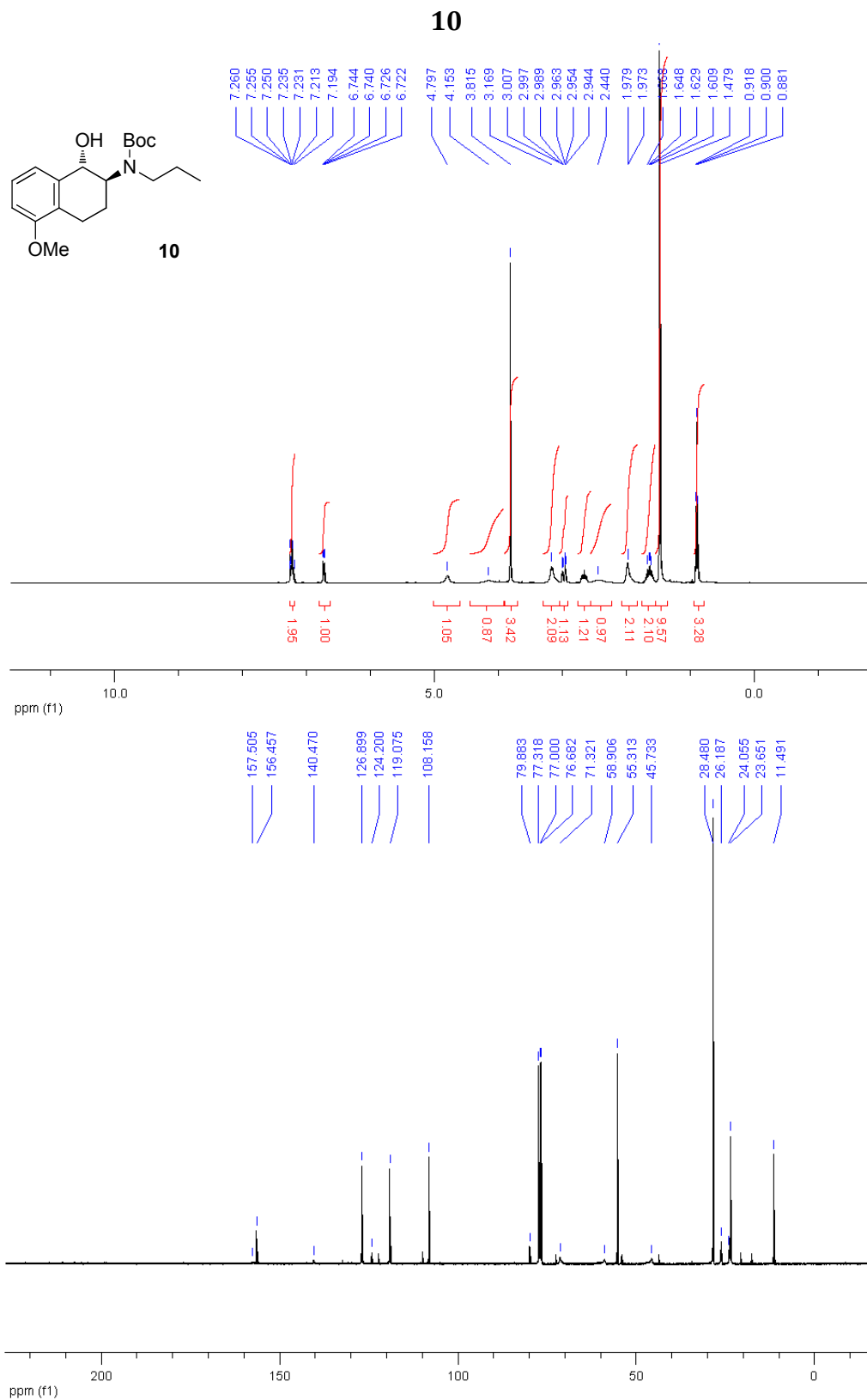


S1

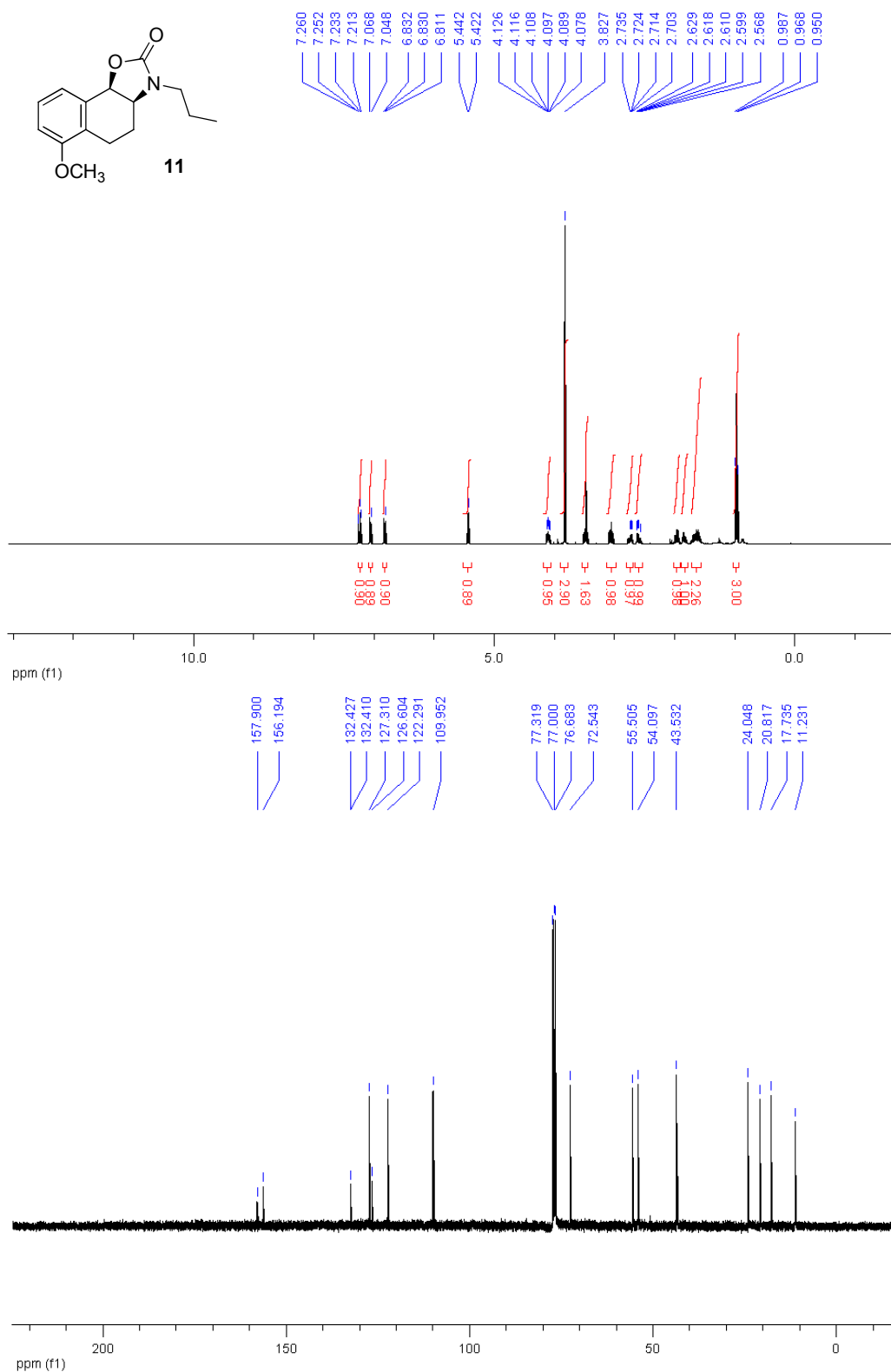


S2

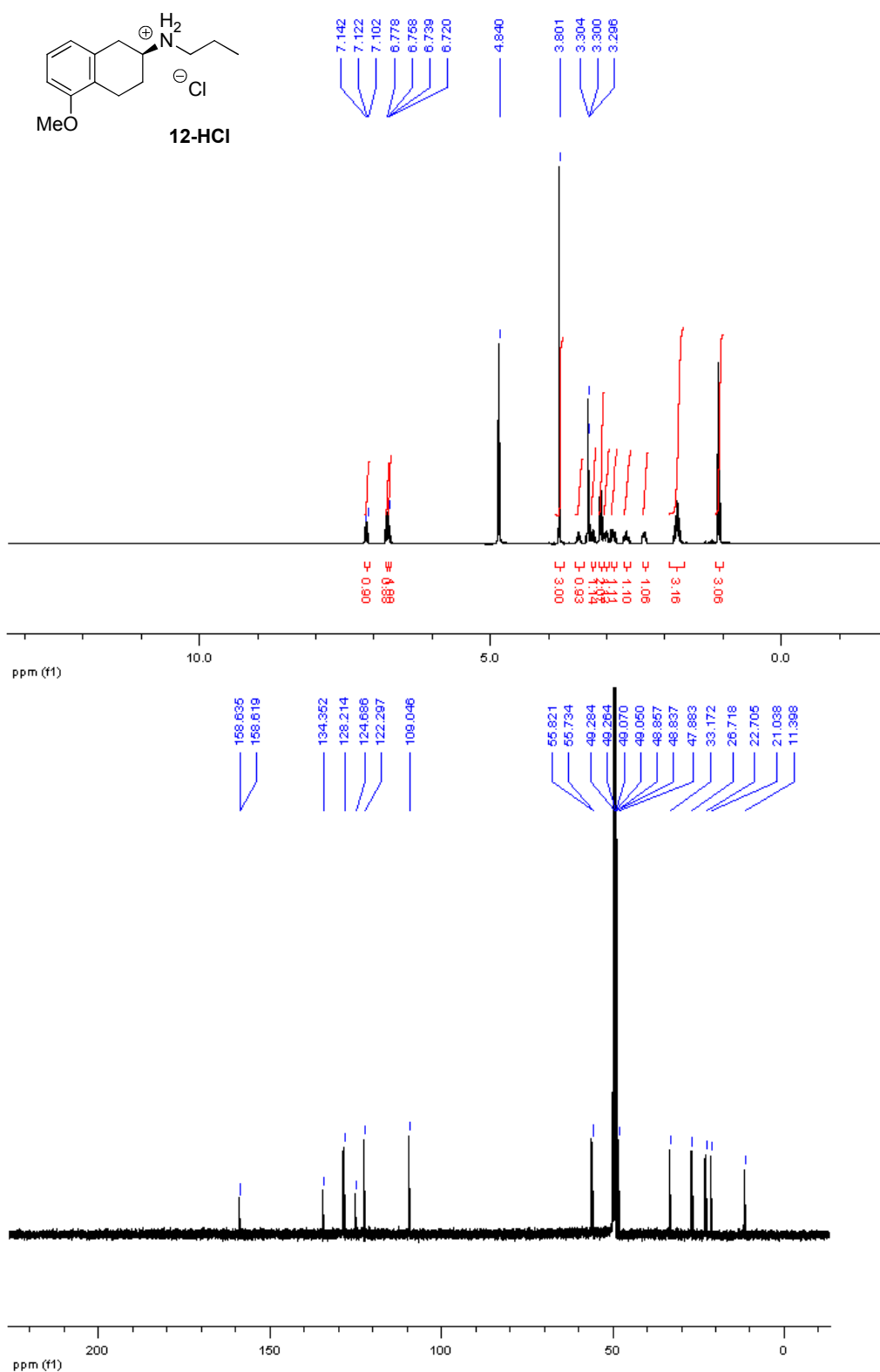




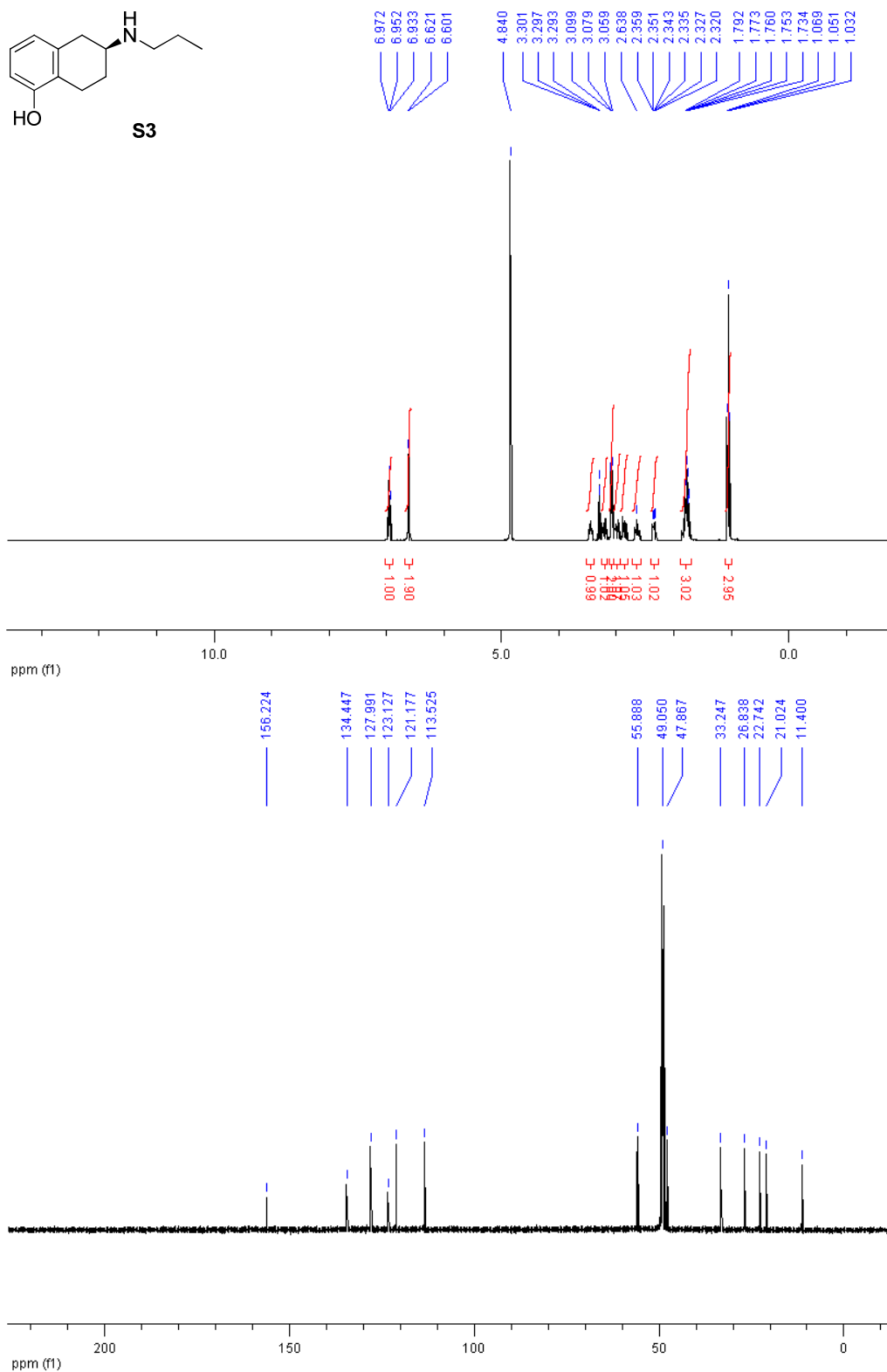
11



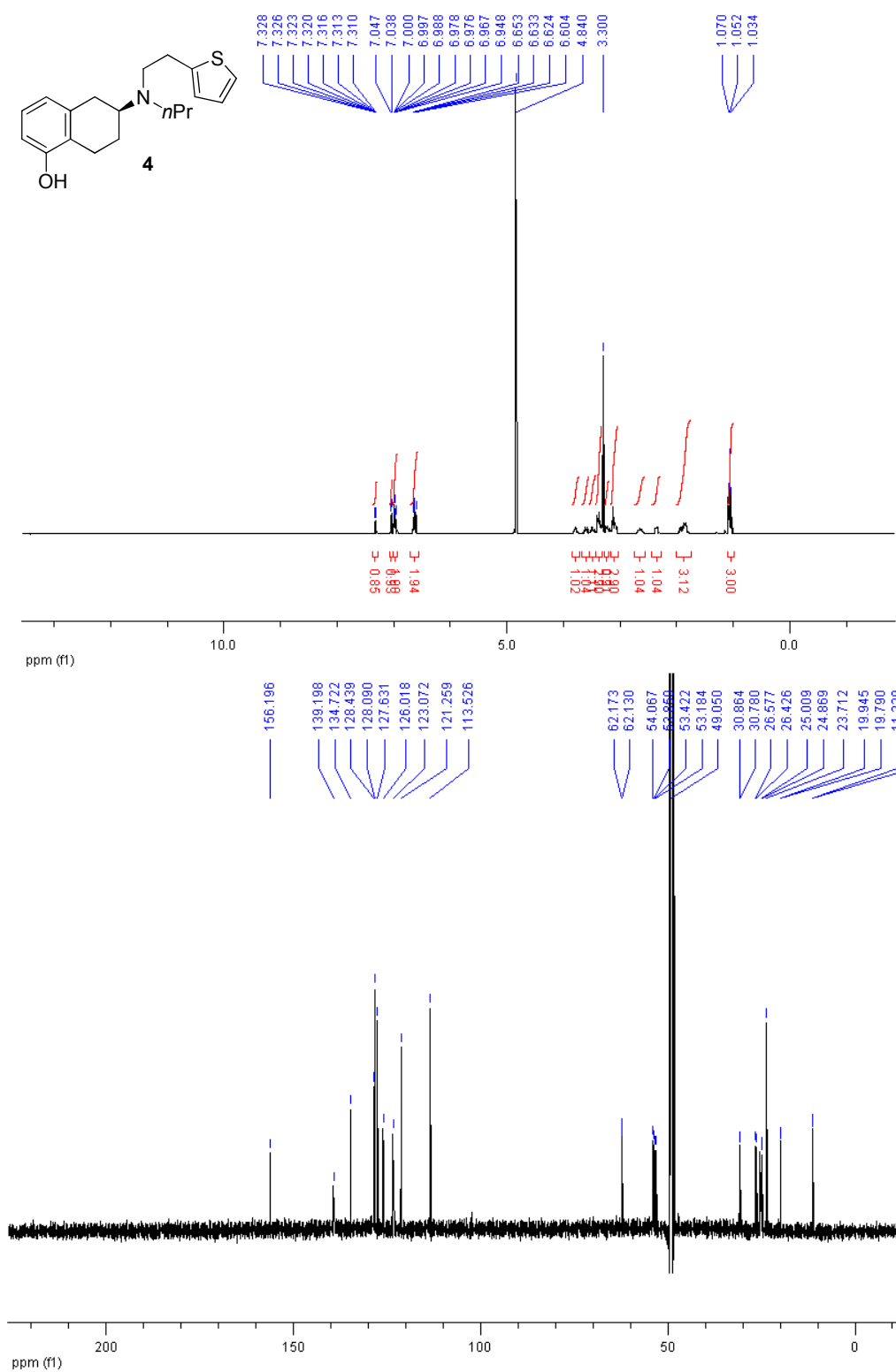
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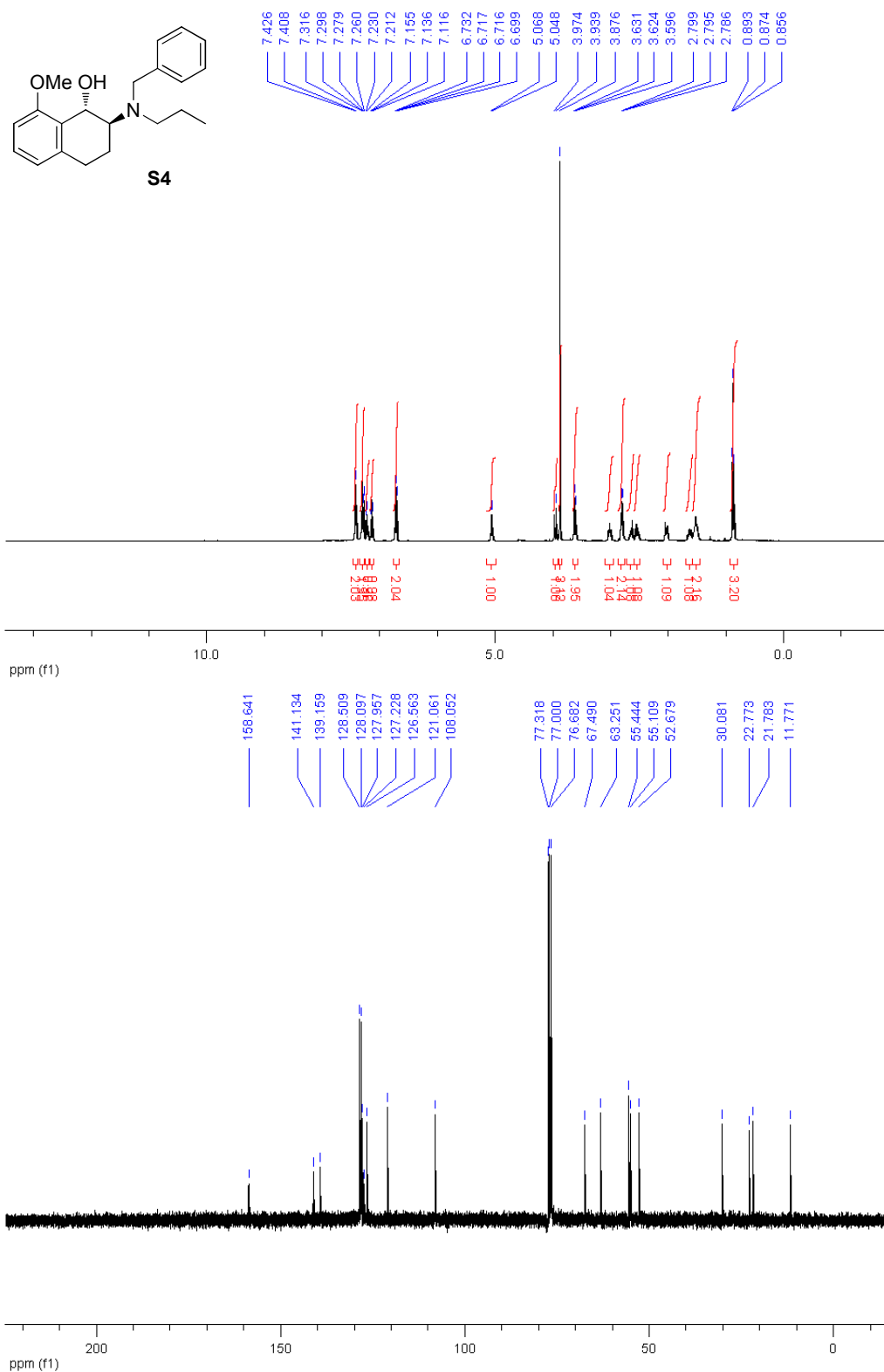
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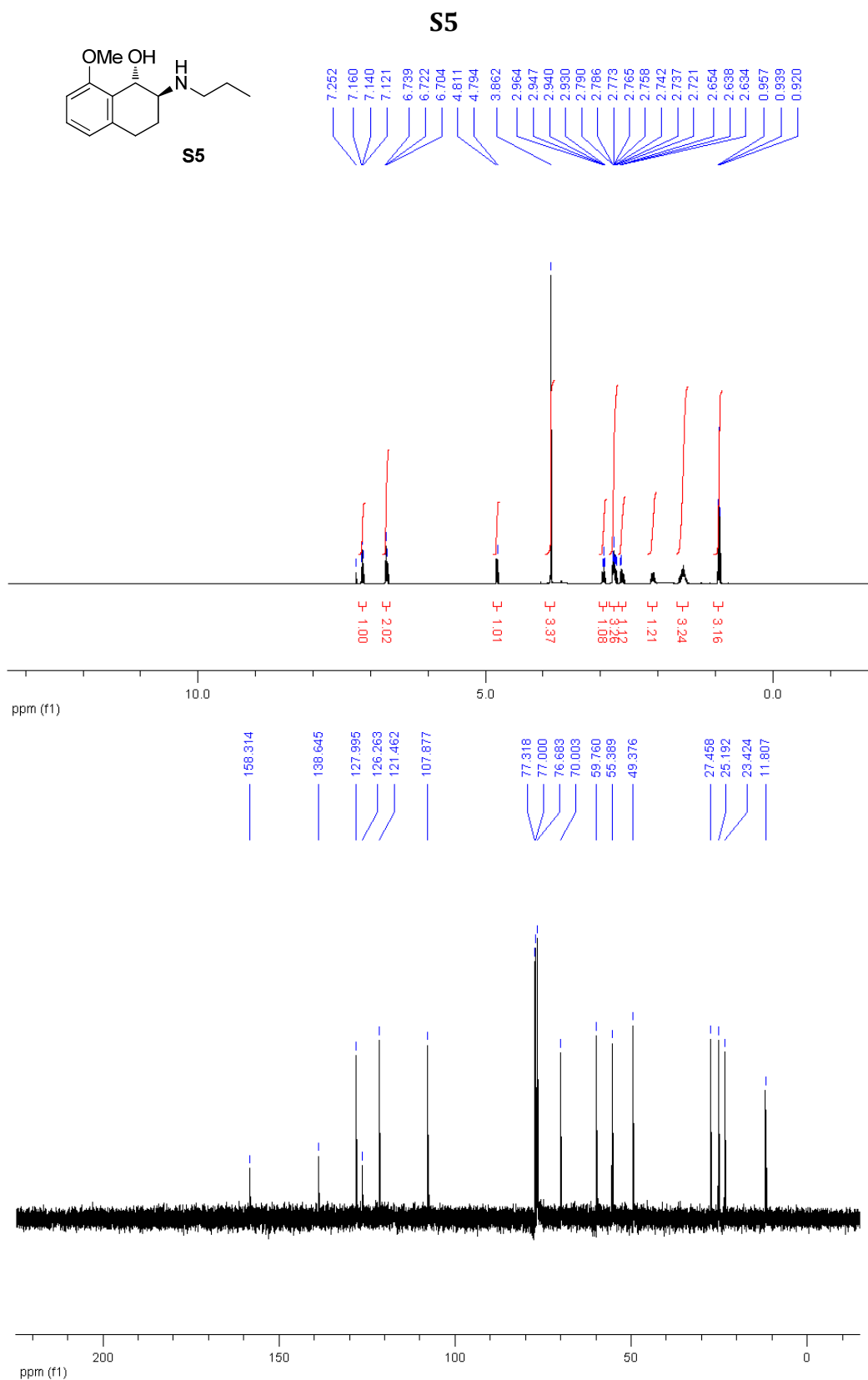


4 (HCl Salt)

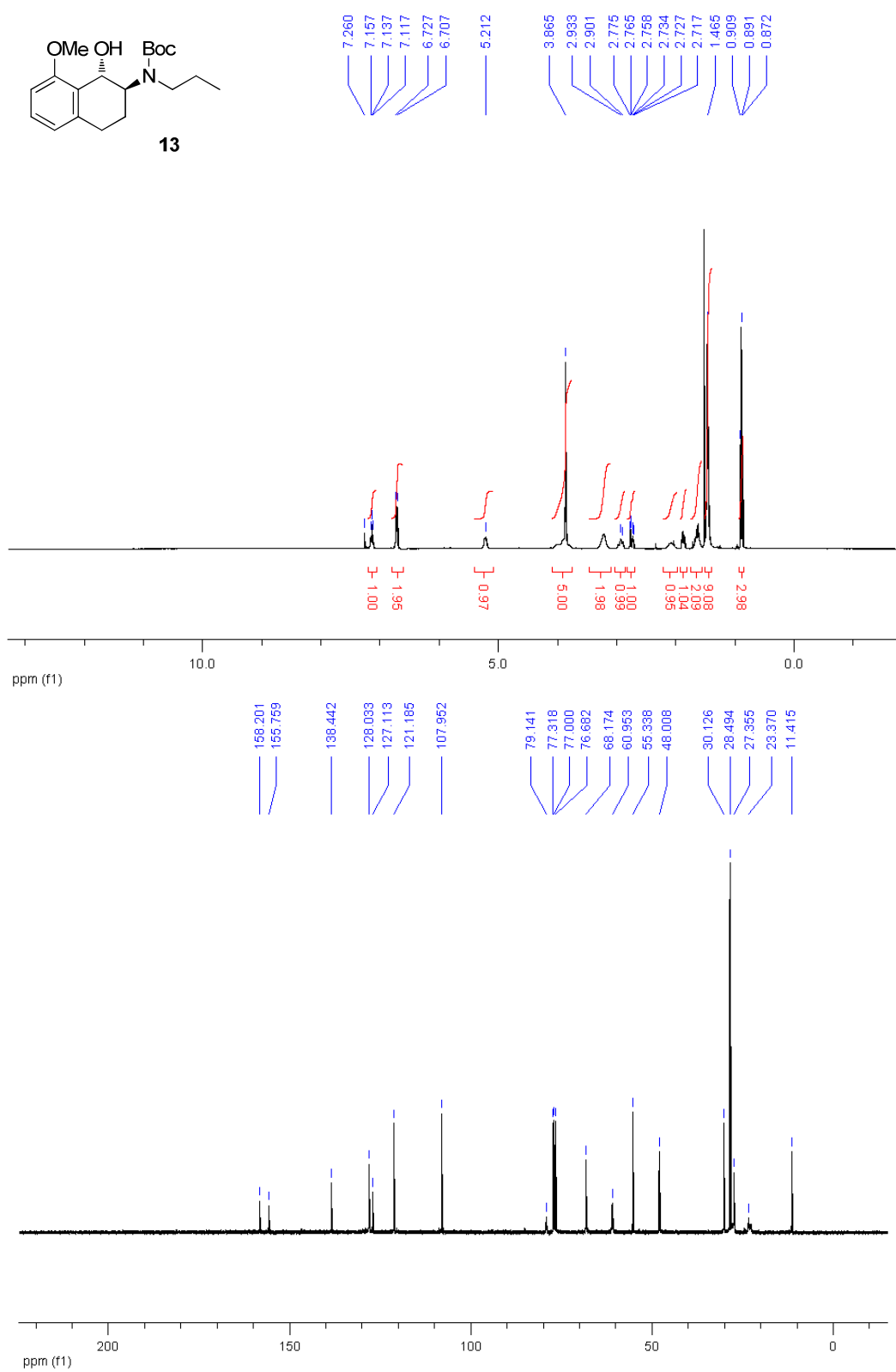


S4

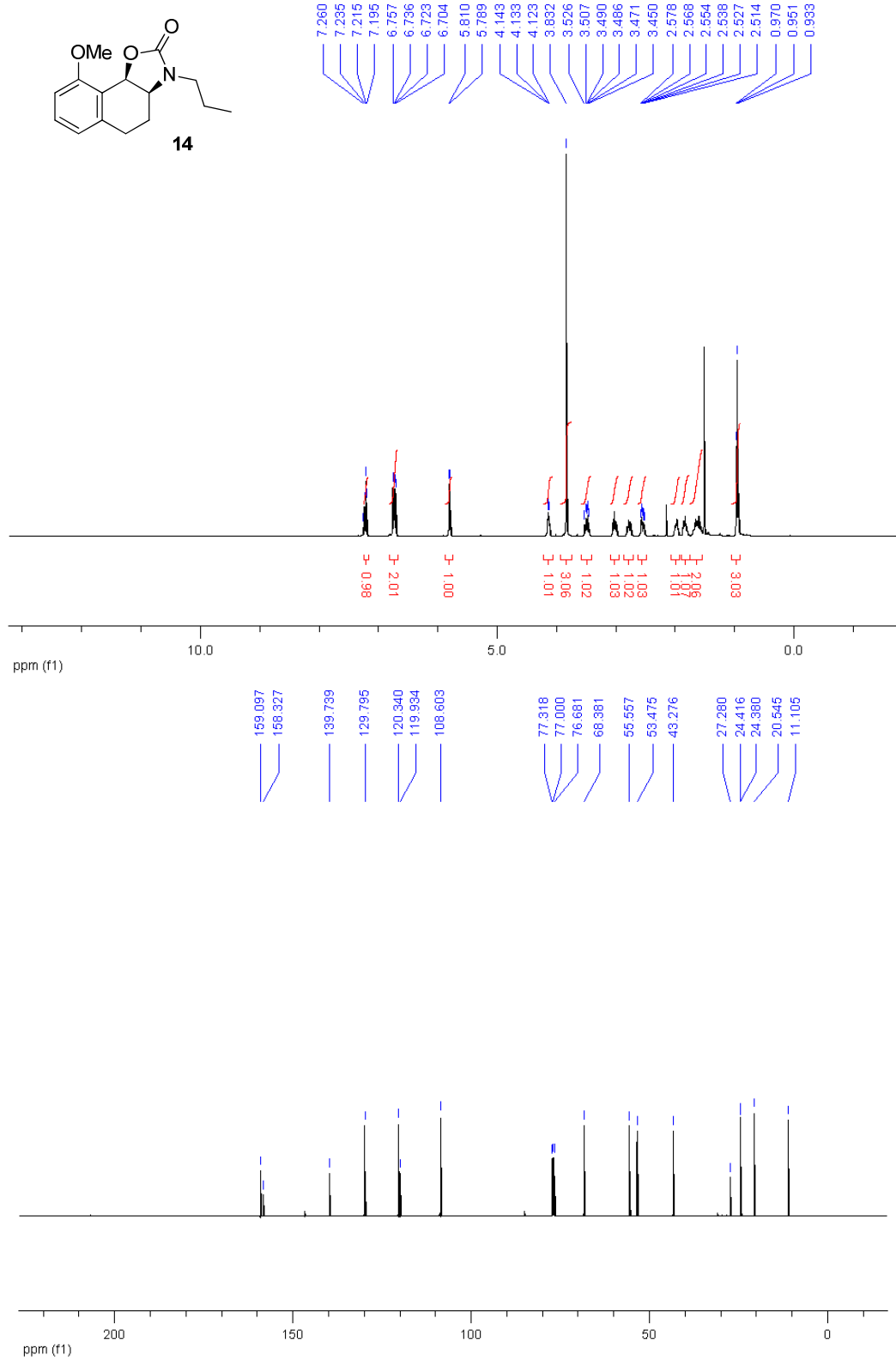




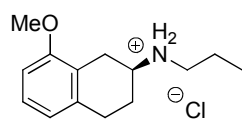
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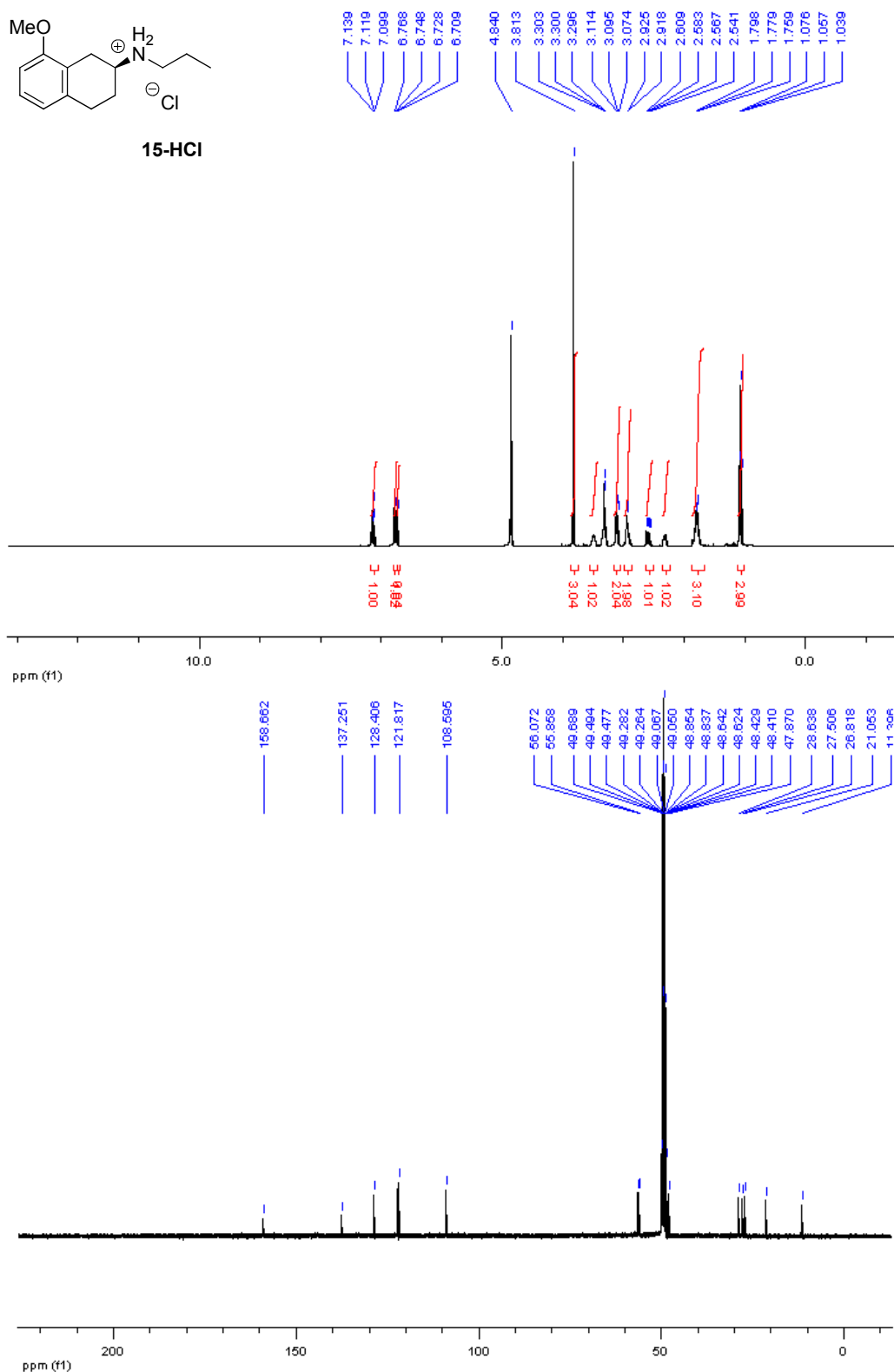
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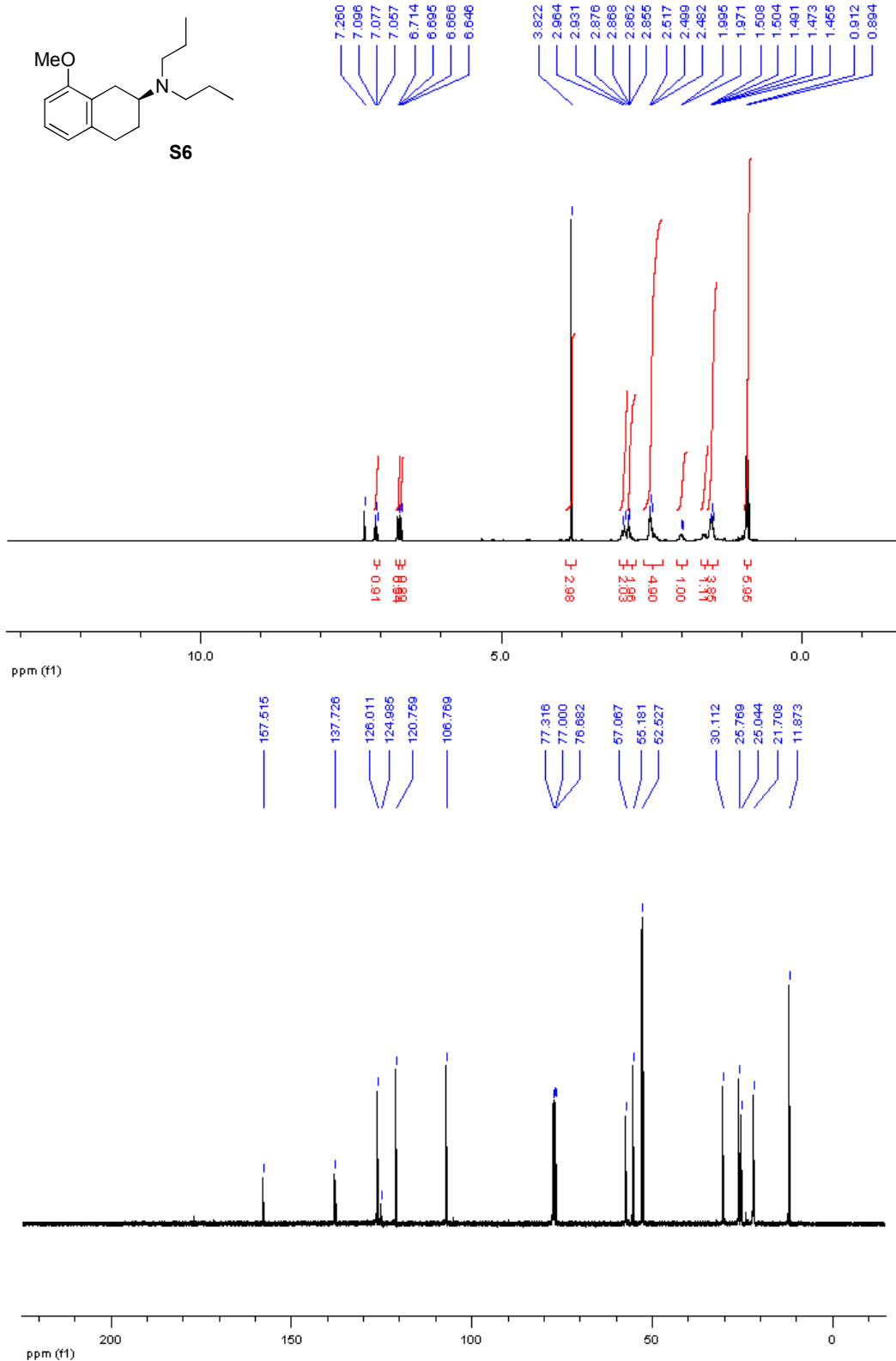
15 (HCl Salt)

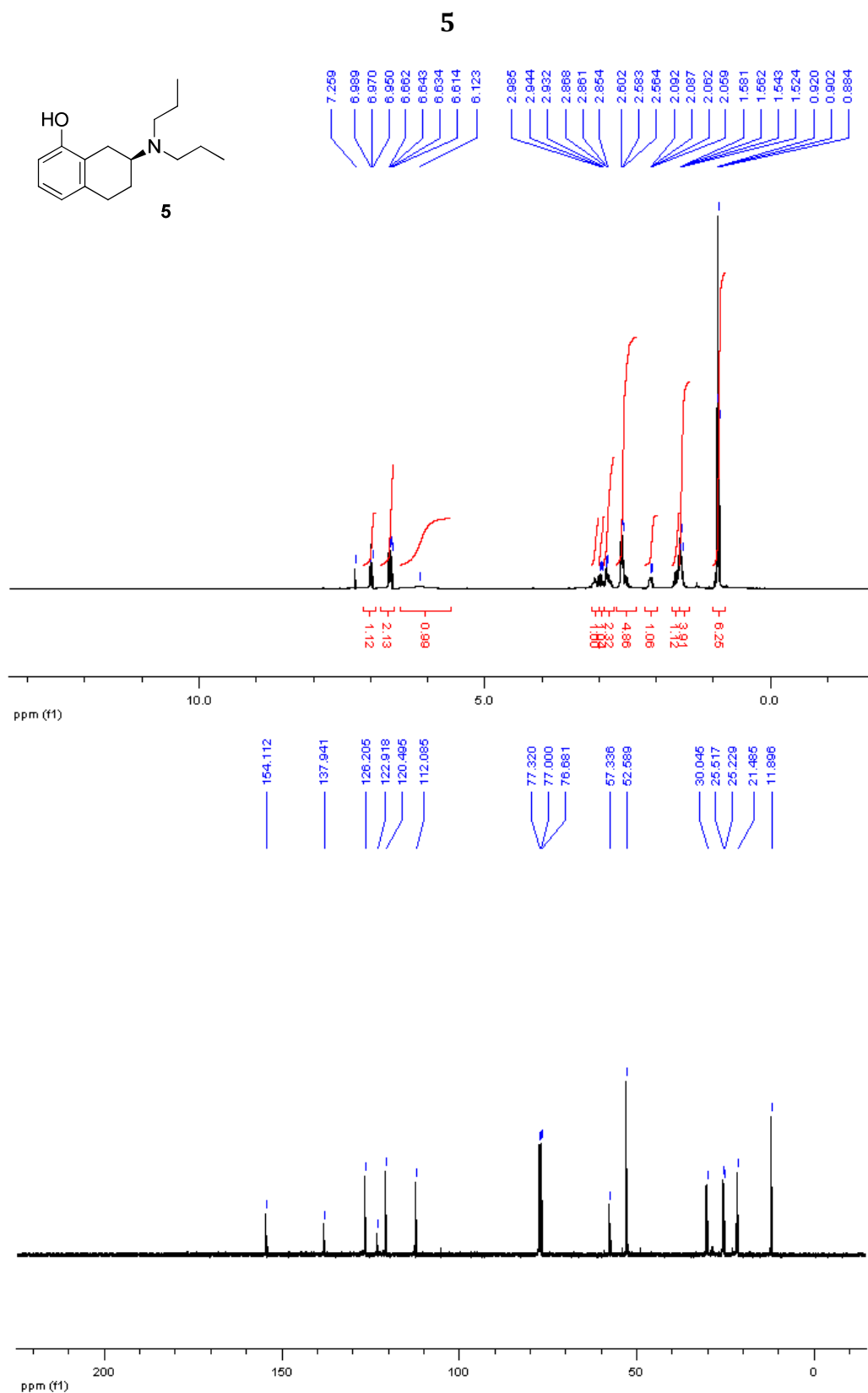


15-HCl

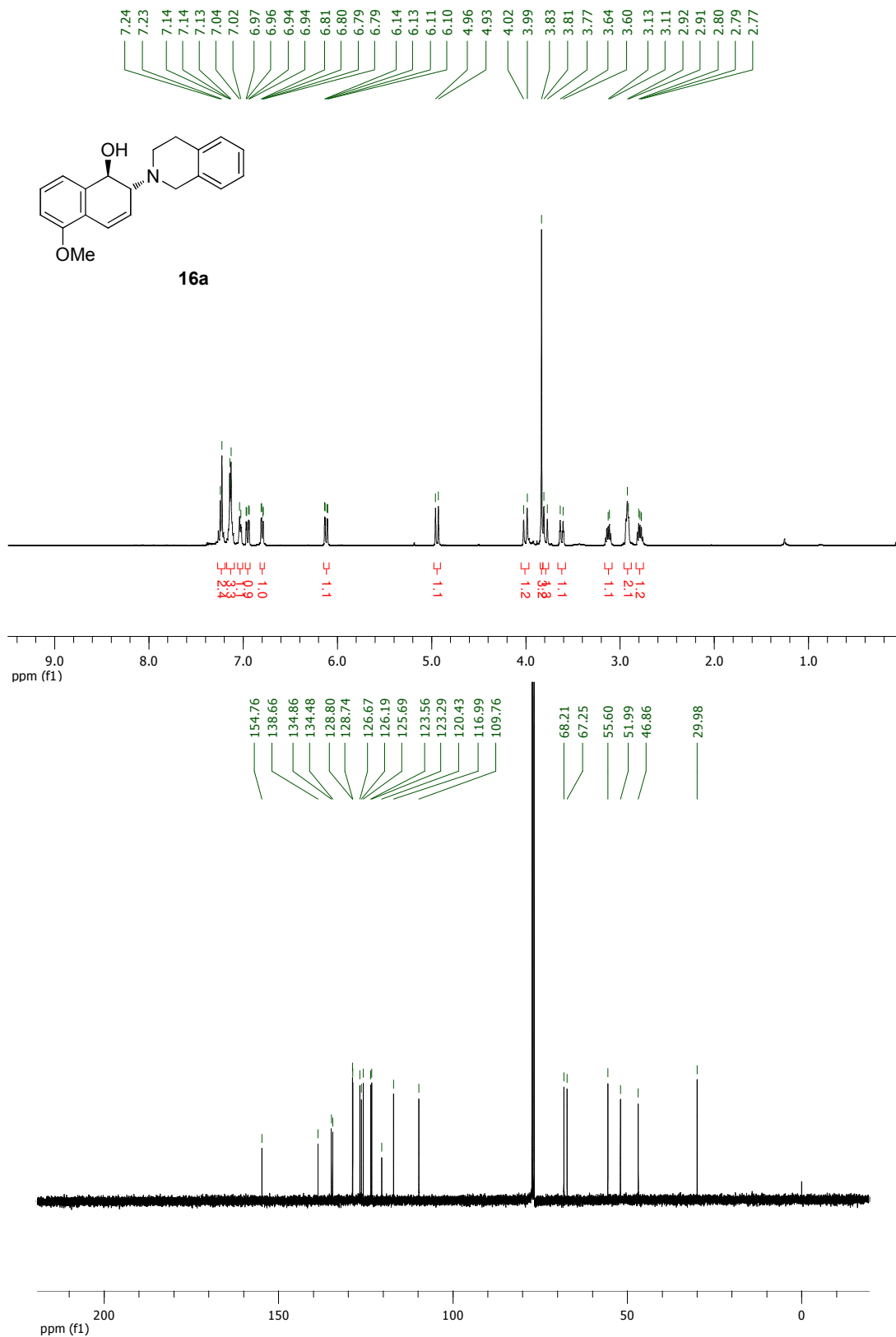


S6

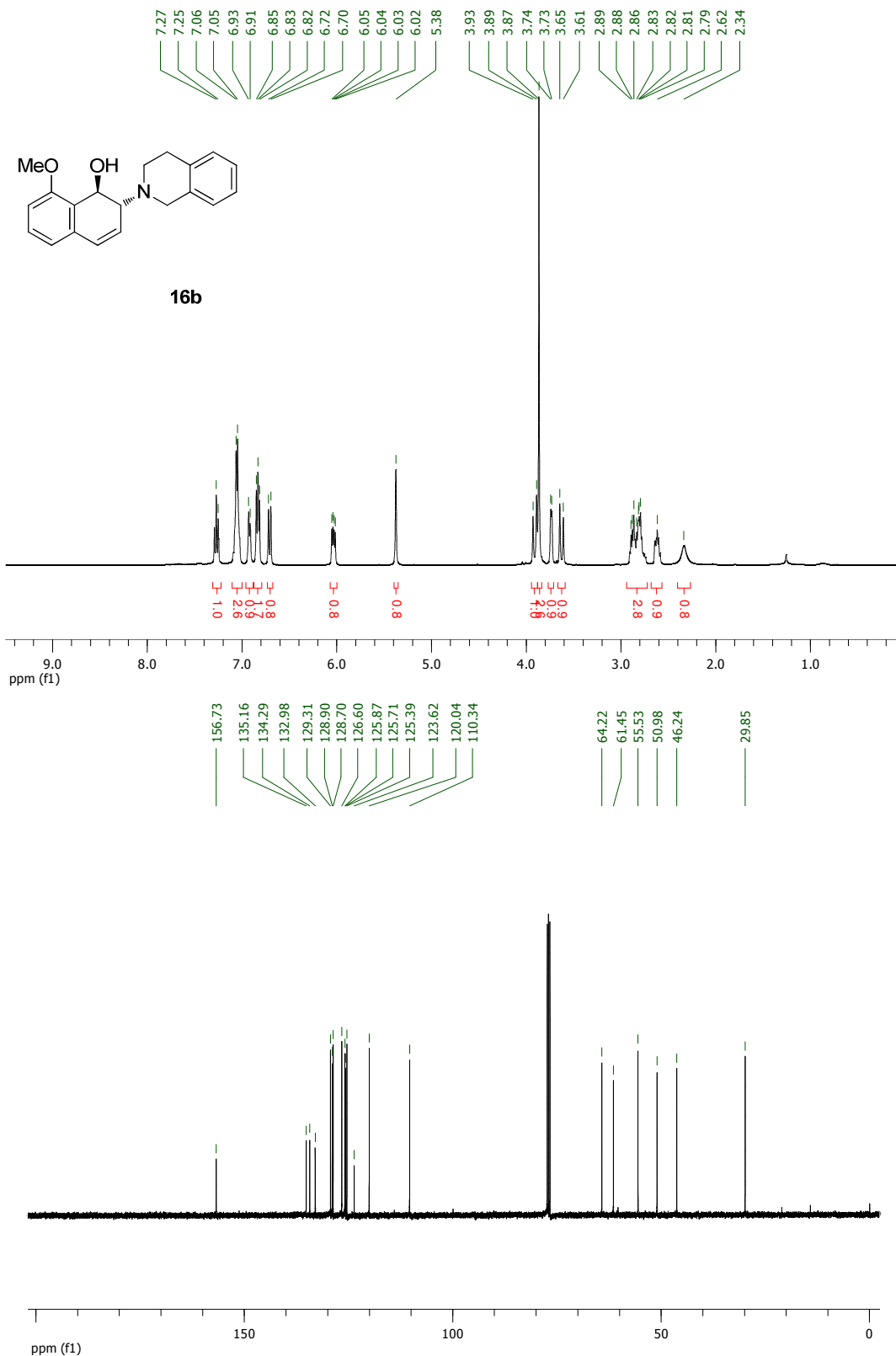




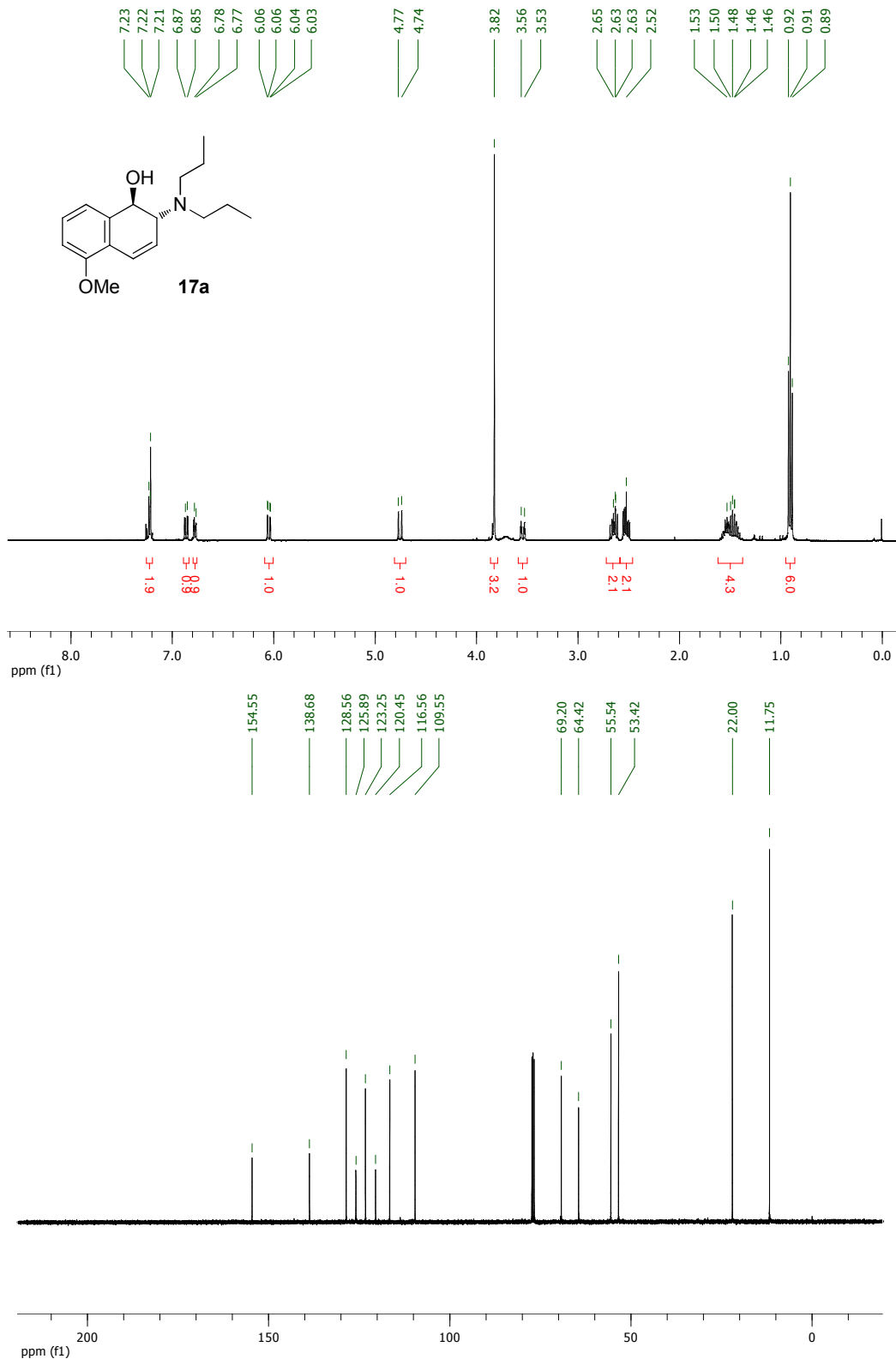
16a



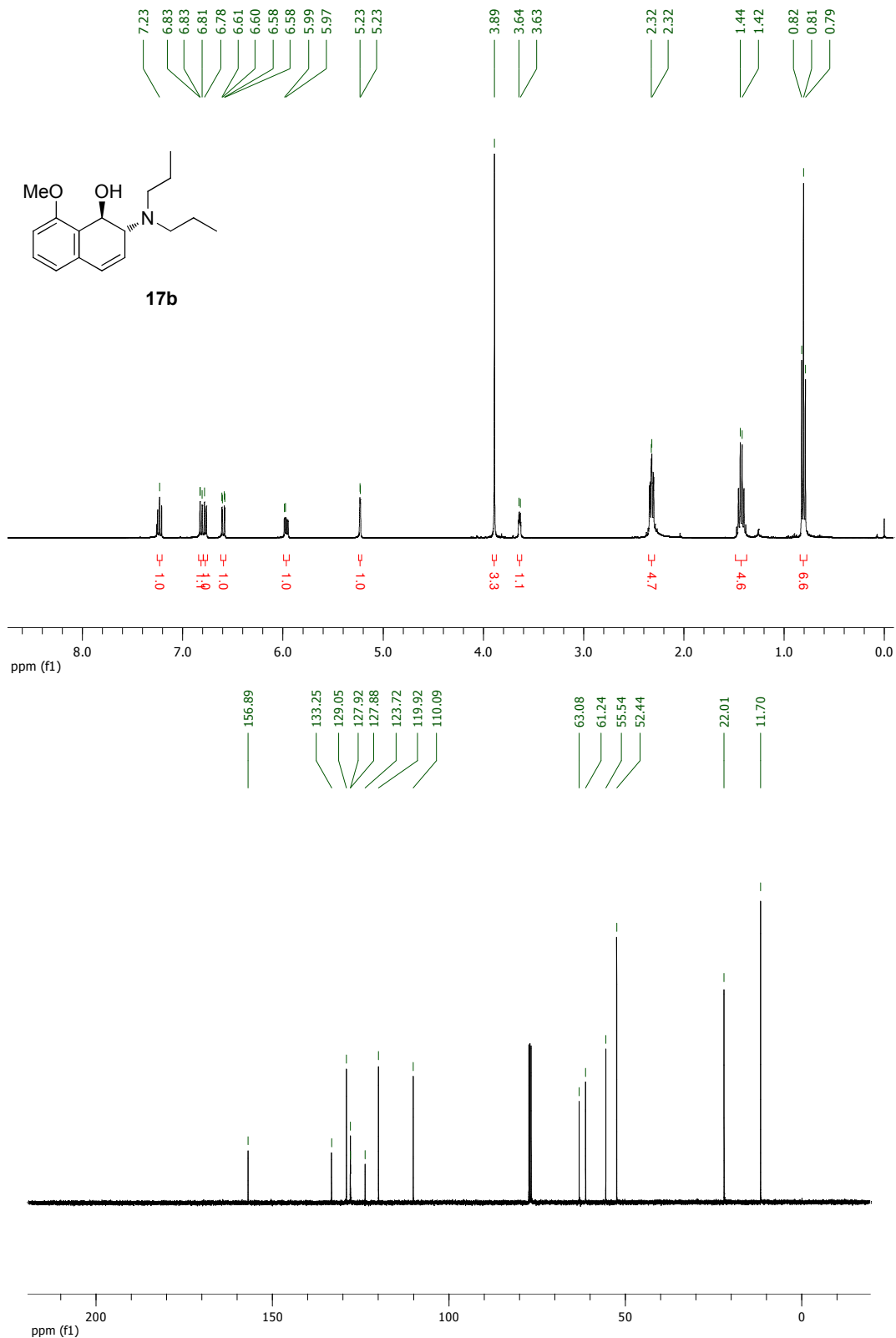
16b



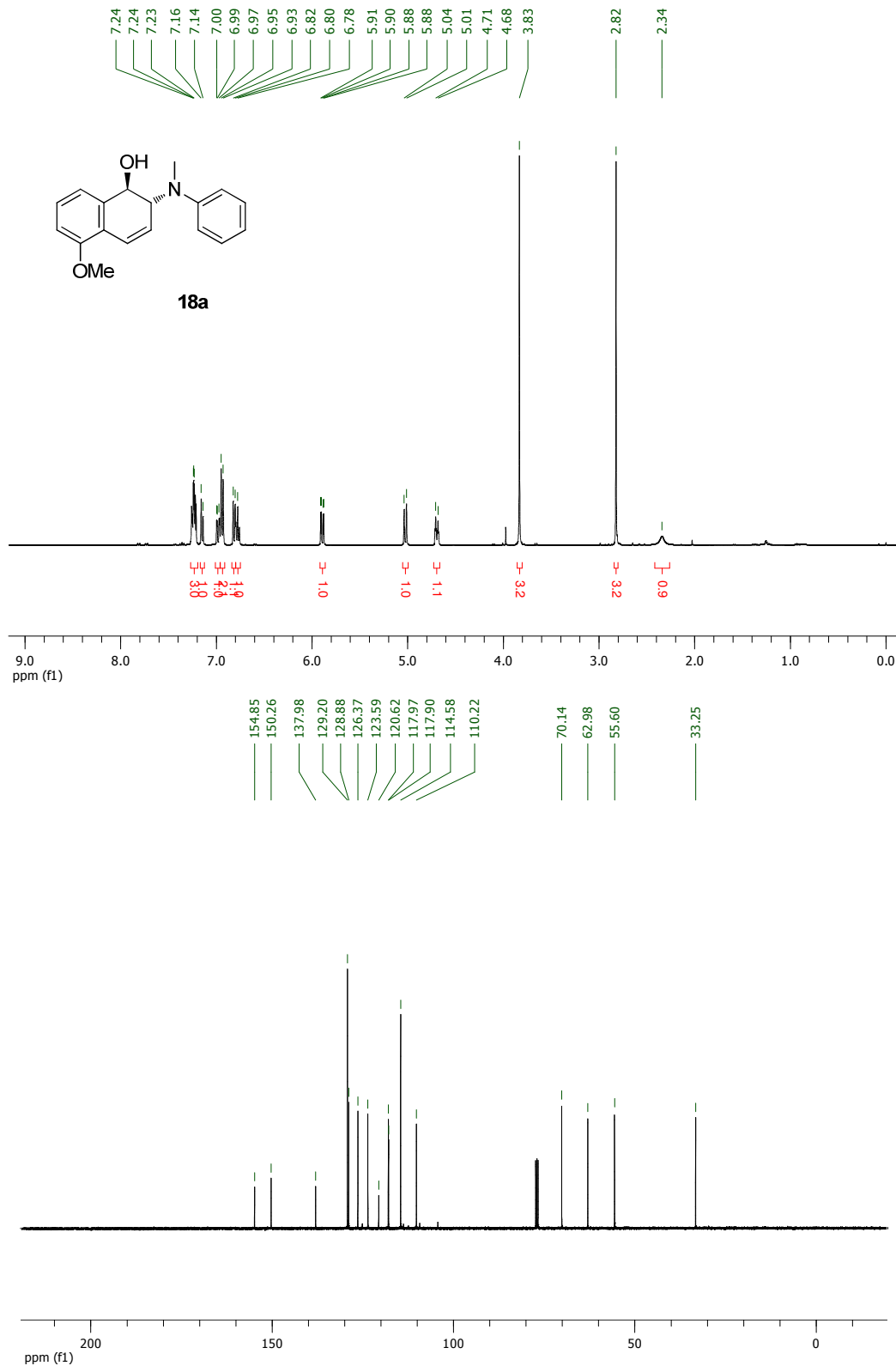
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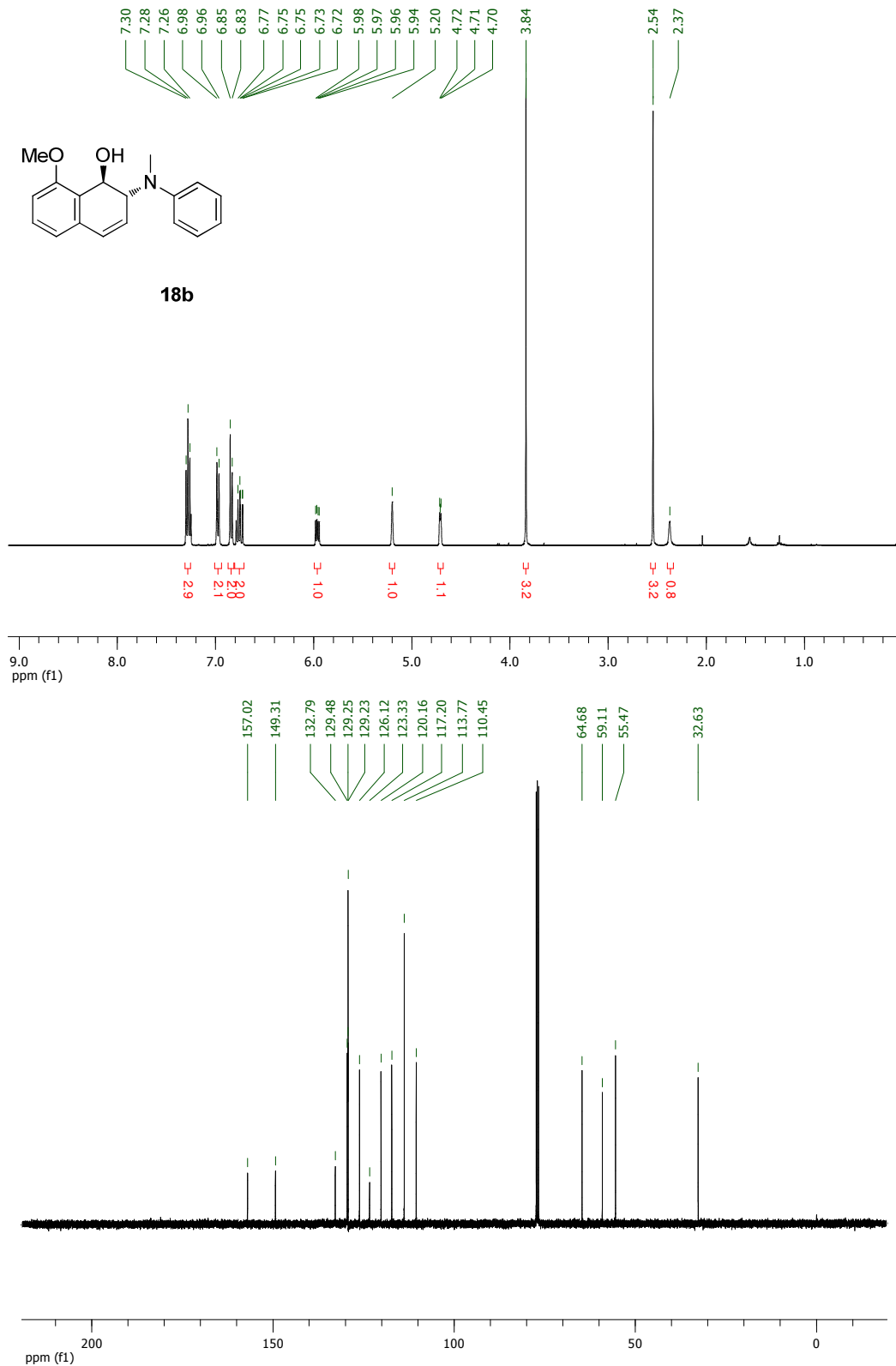
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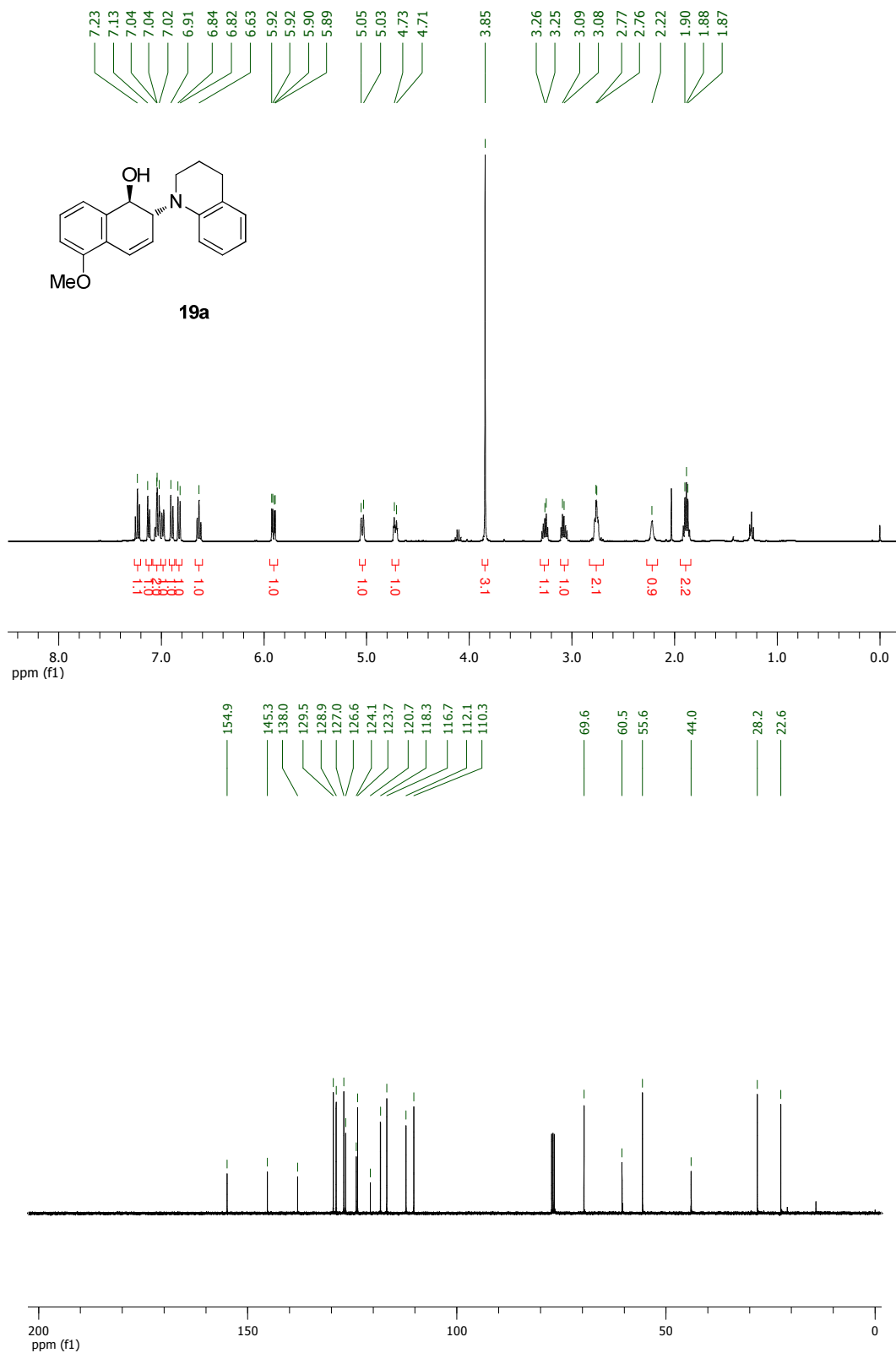
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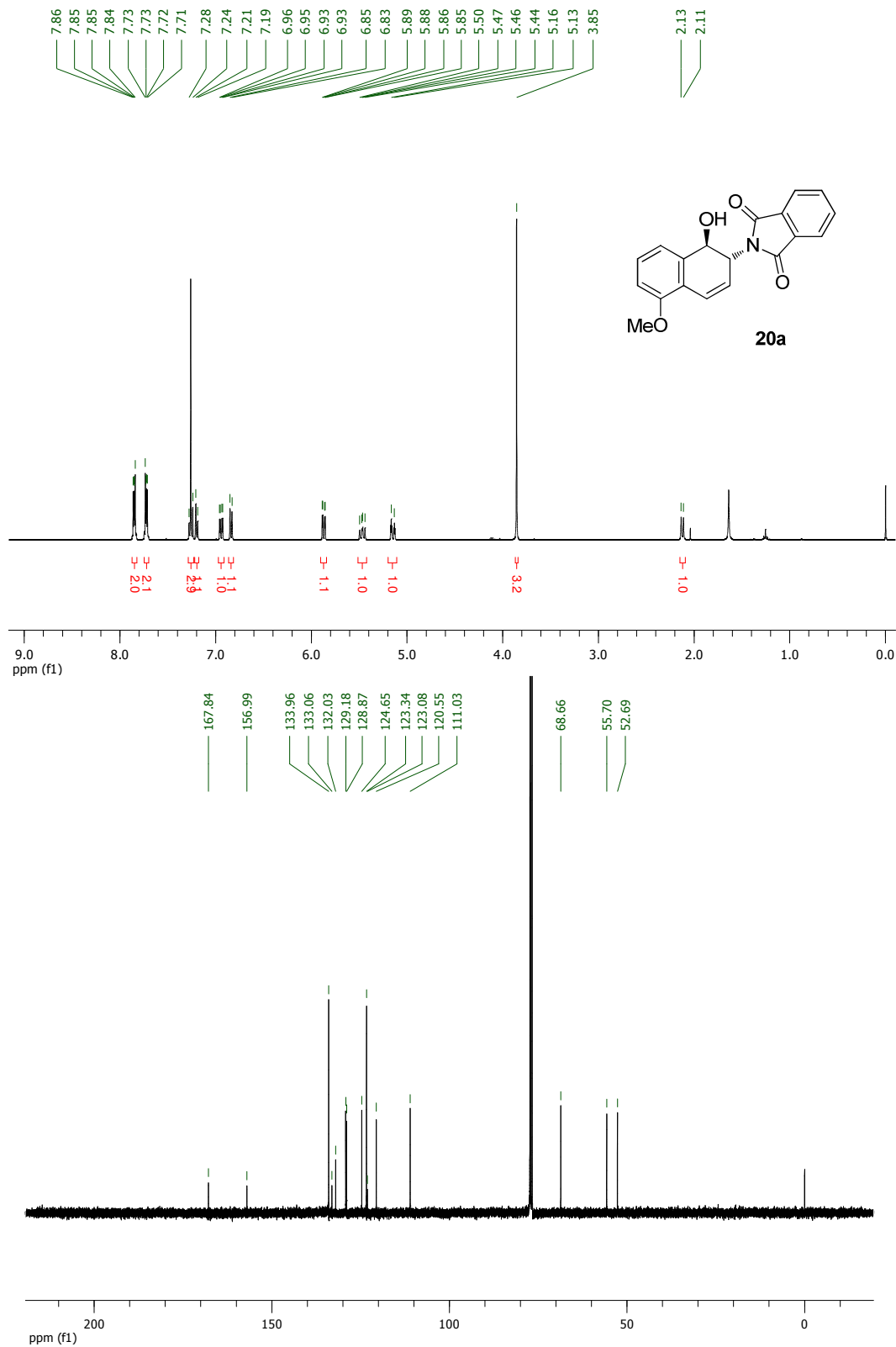
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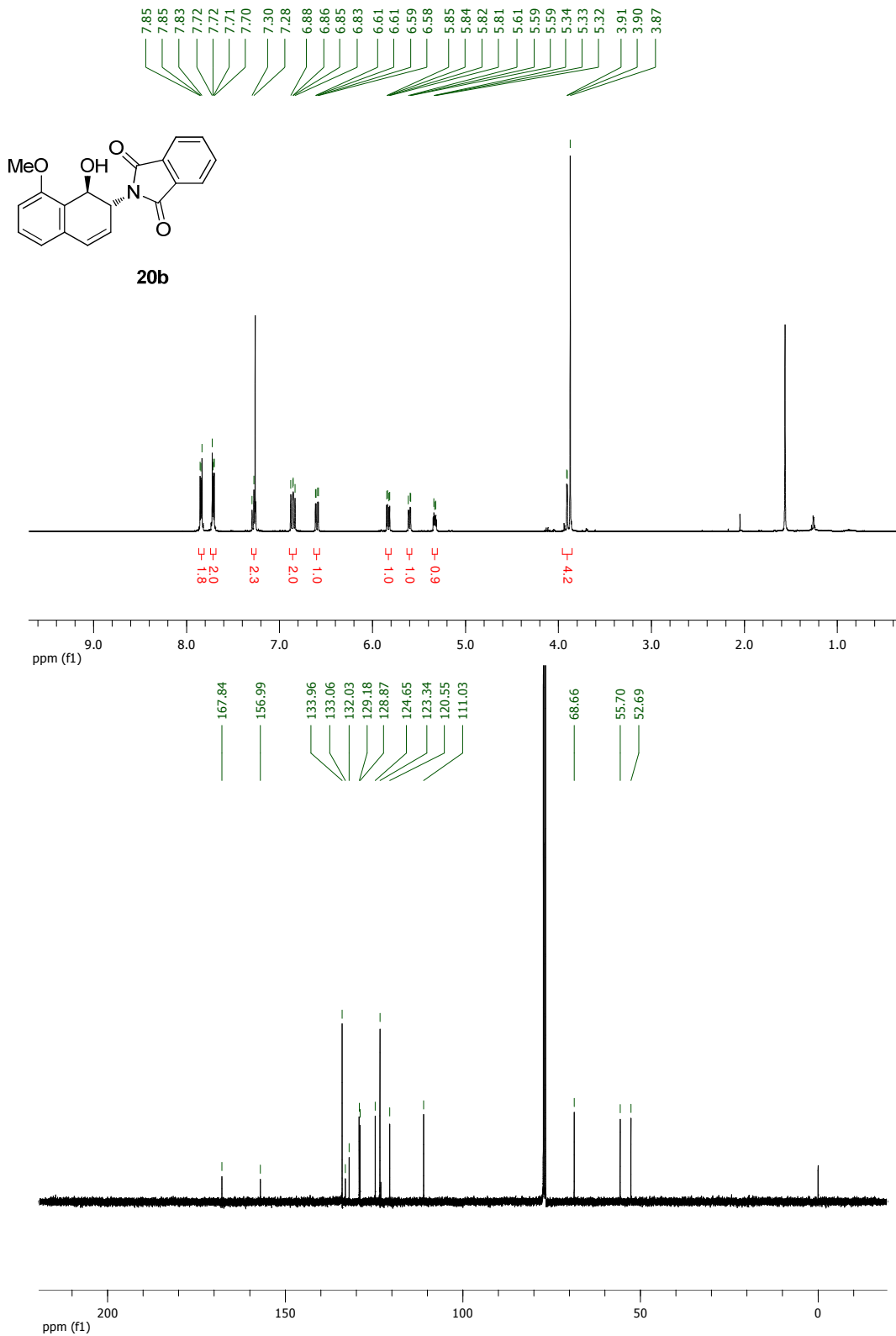
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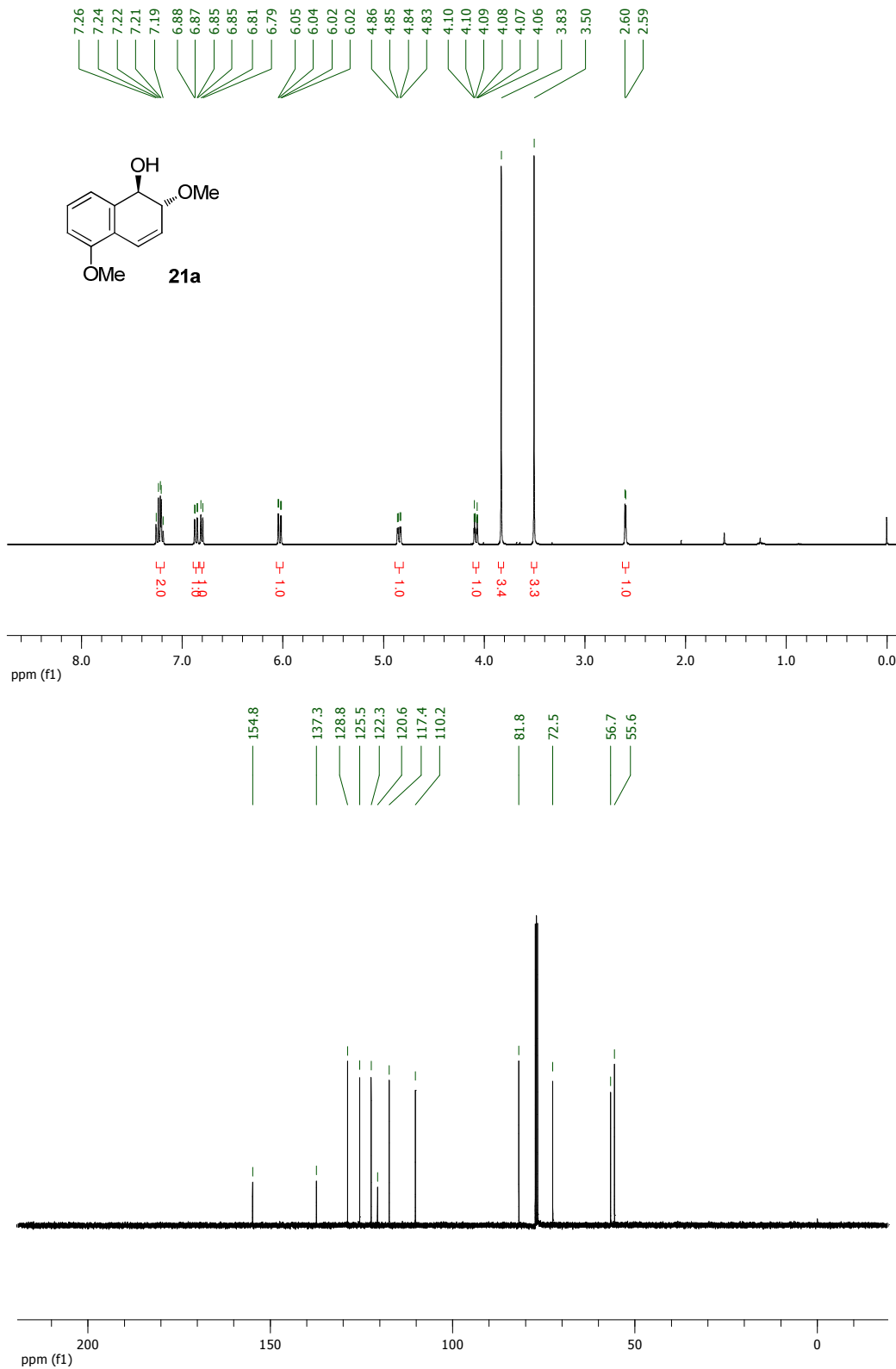
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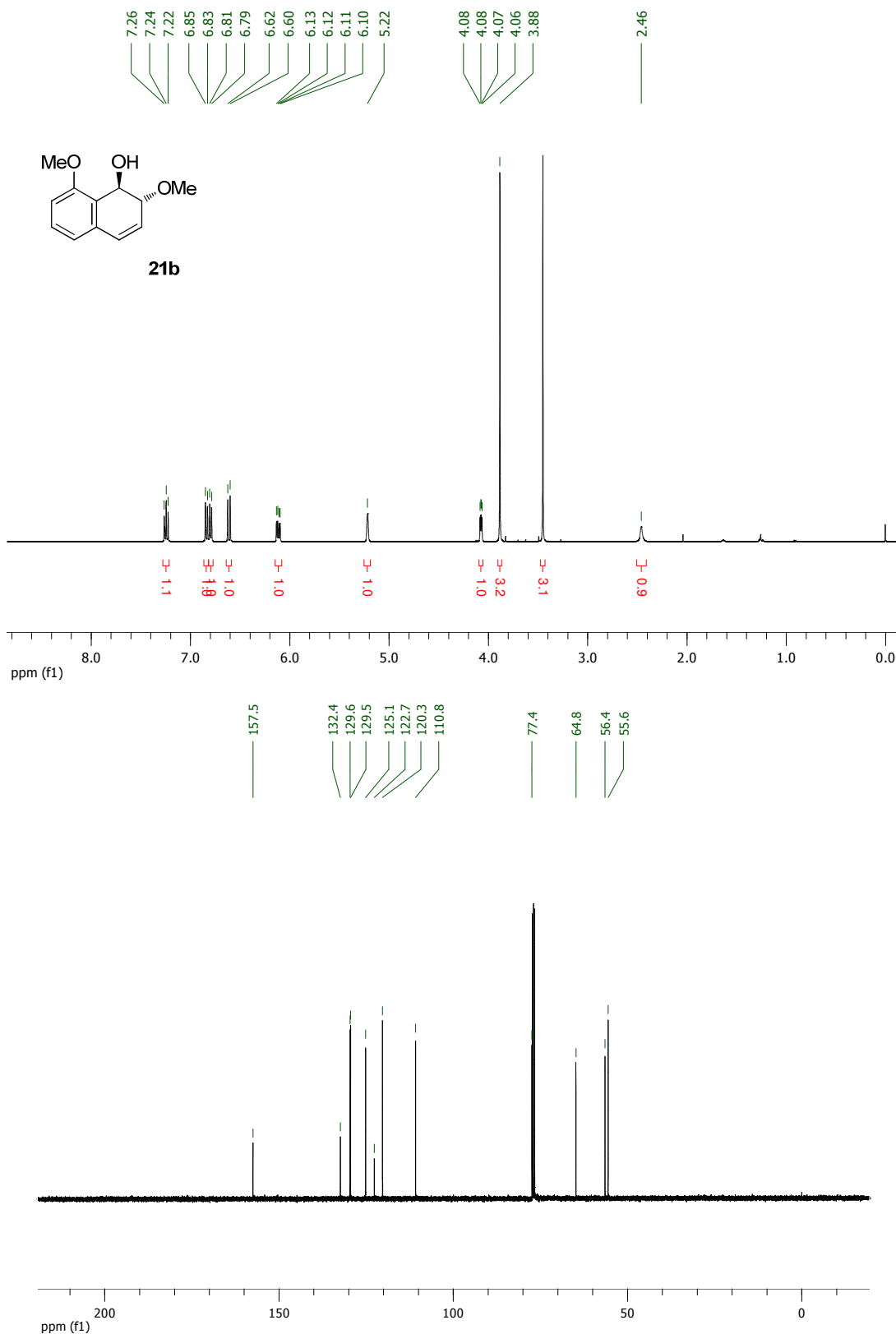
20b



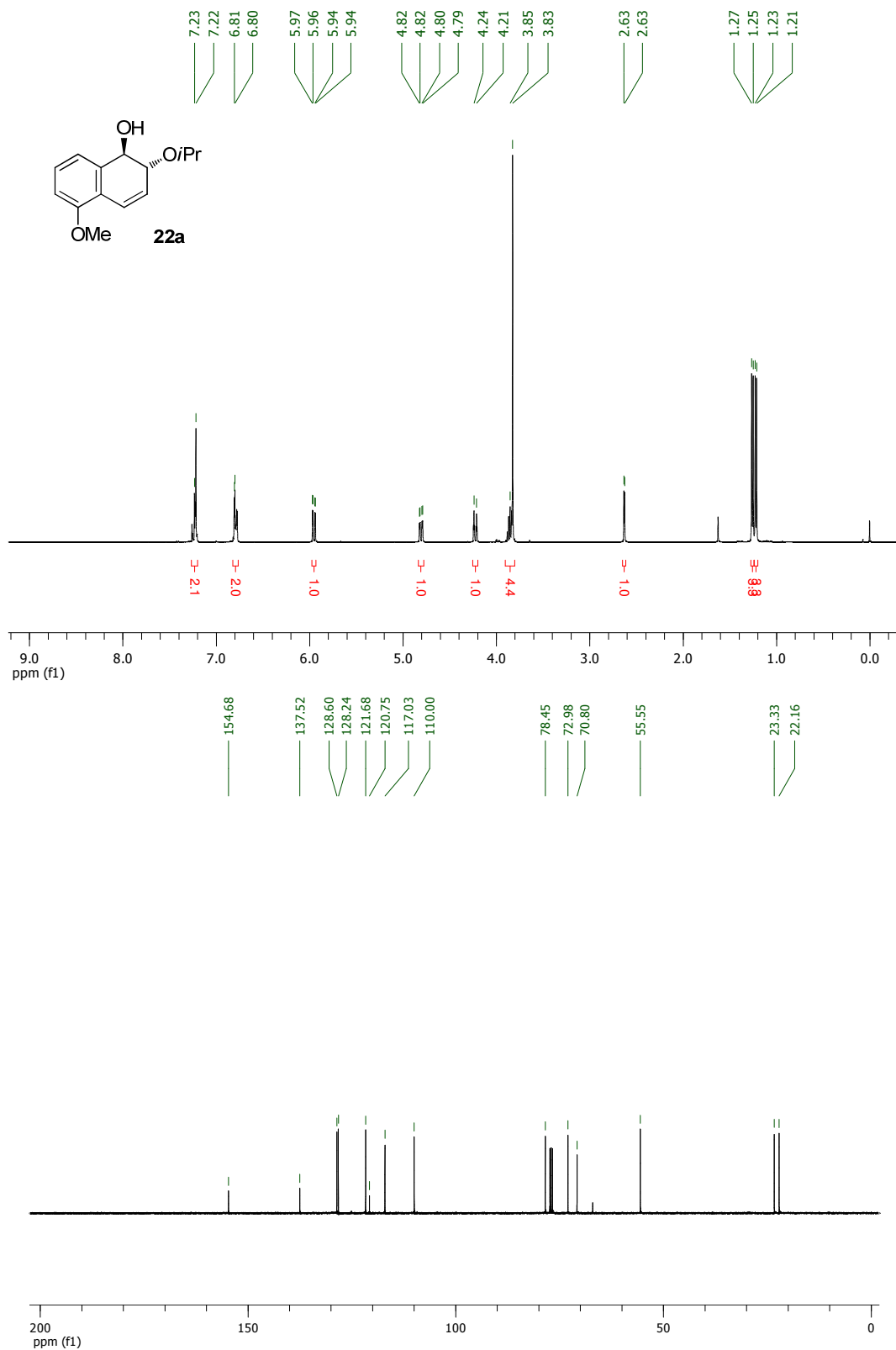
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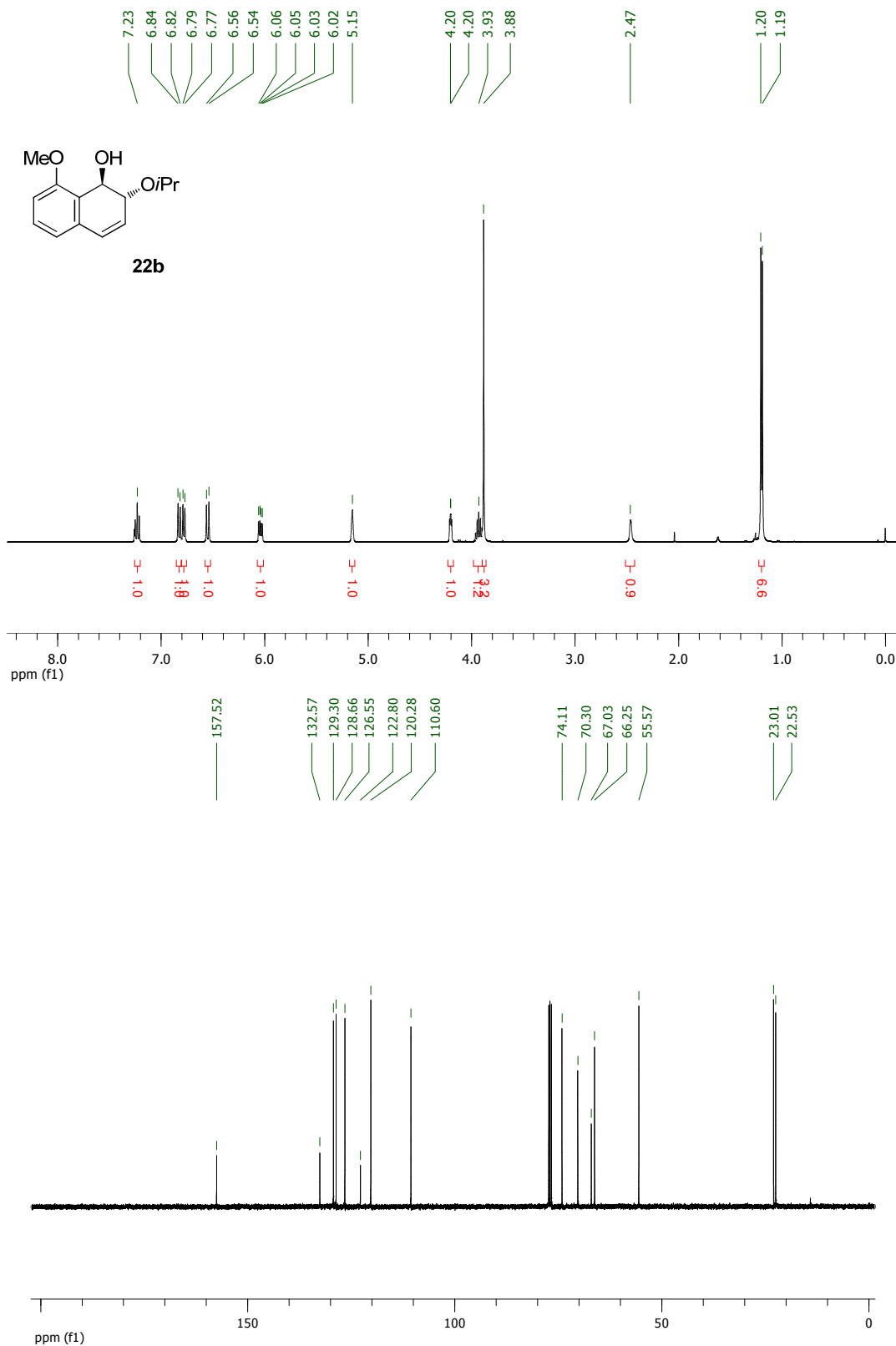
21b



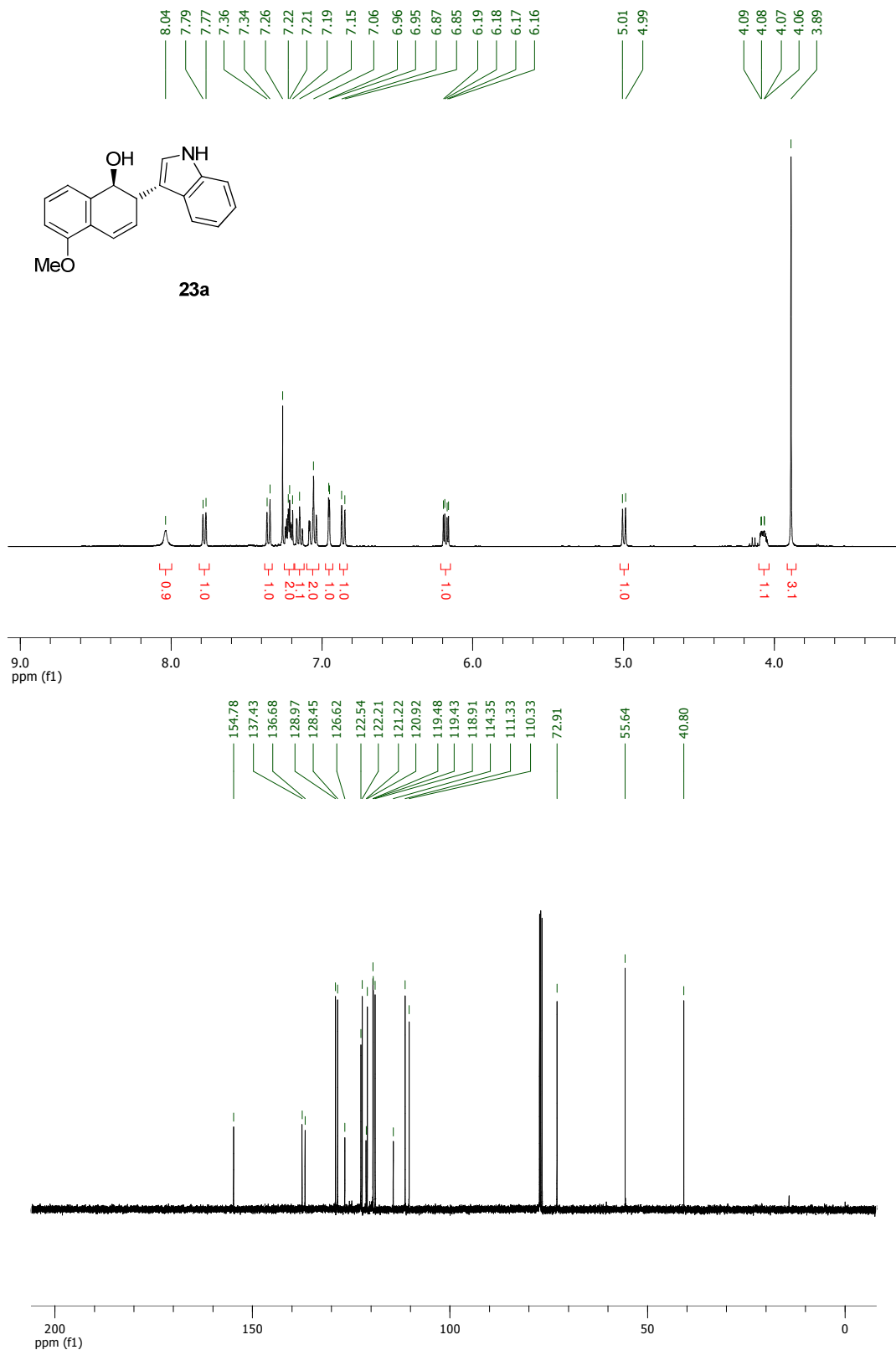
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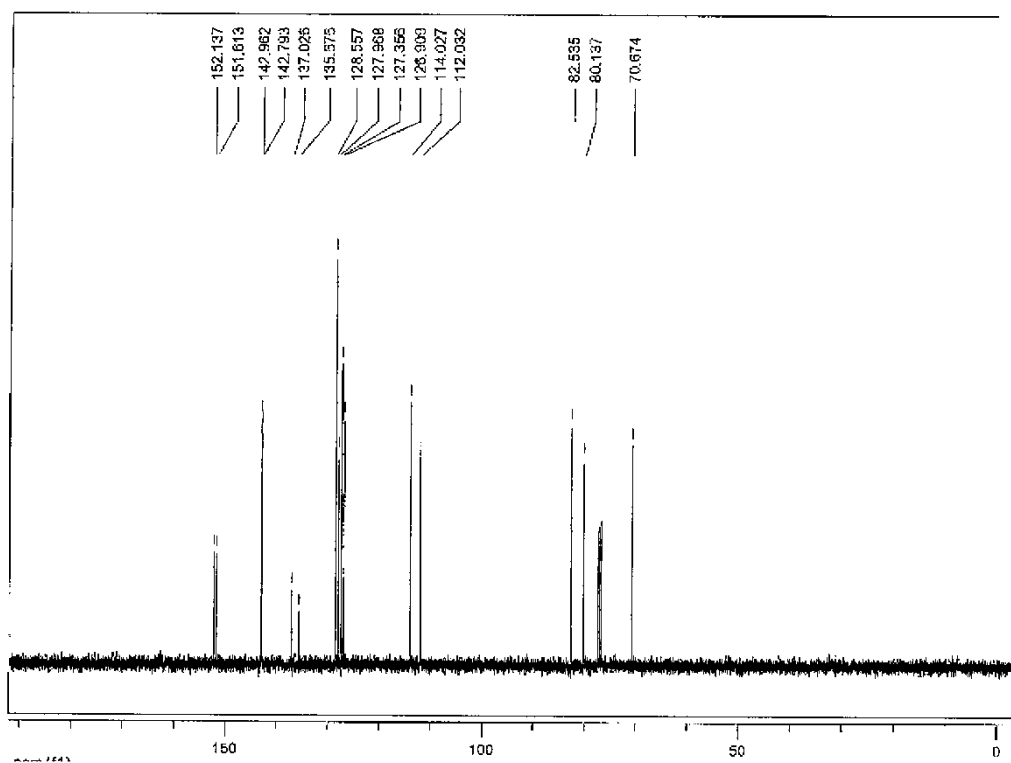
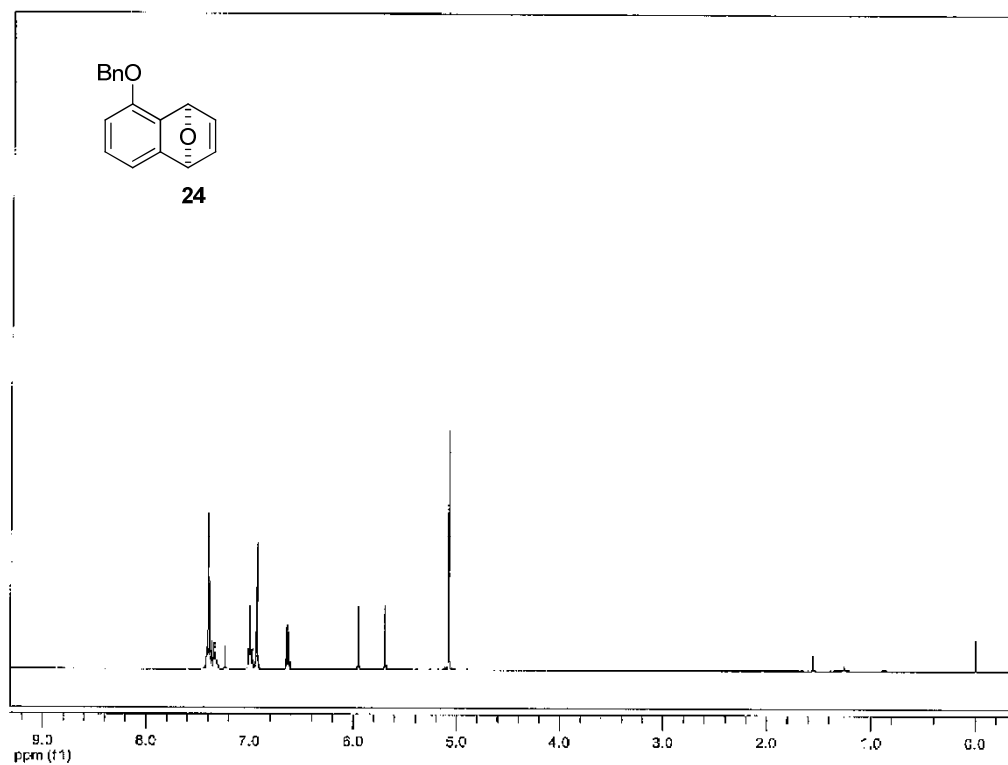
22b



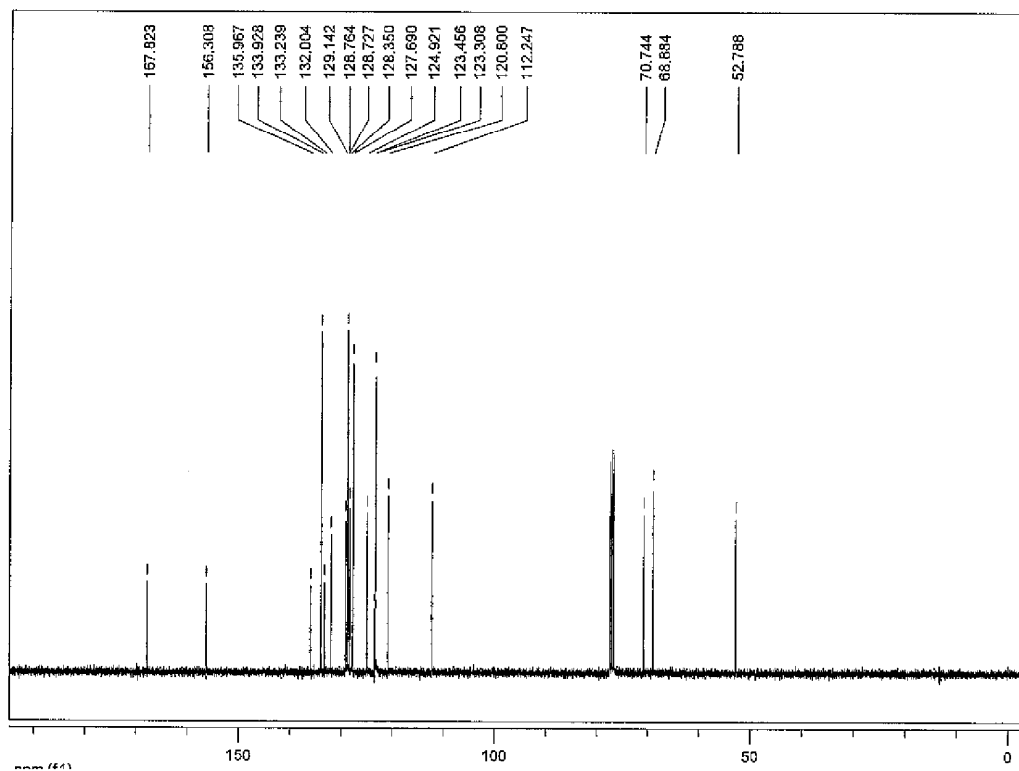
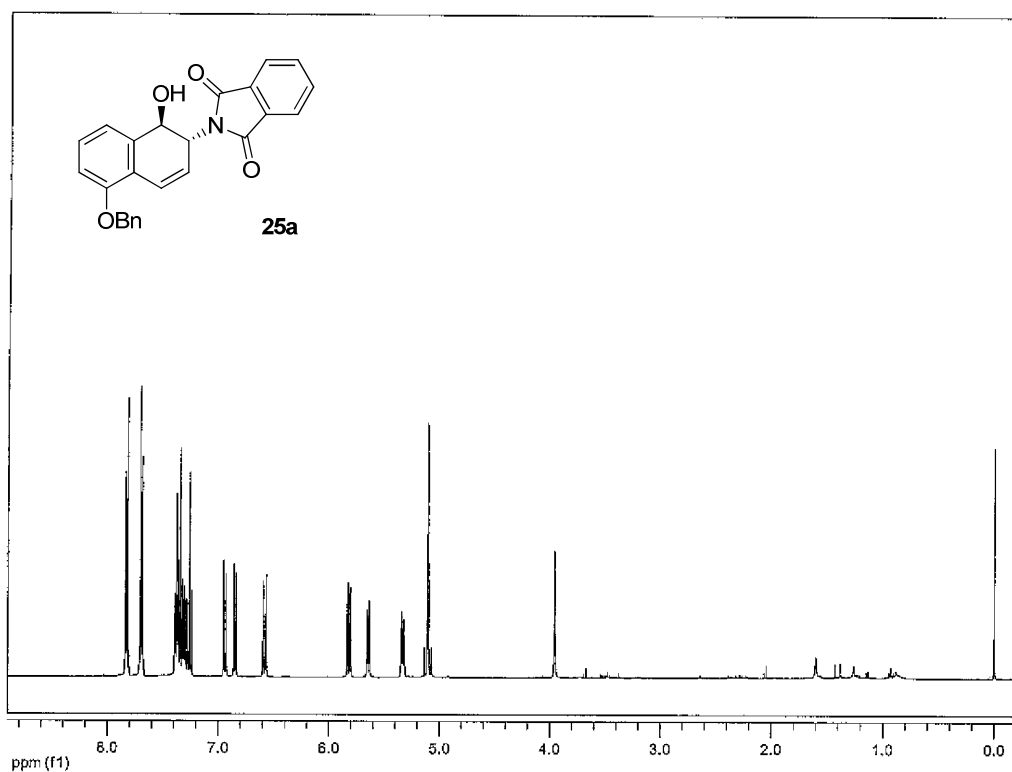
23a



(±)-24



25a



25b

