## Cu-Catalyzed Asymmetric Conjugate Additions of Dialkyl- and Diarylzinc Reagents to Acyclic β-Silyl-α,β-Unsaturated Ketones. Synthesis of Allylsilanes in High Diastereo- and Enantiomeric Purity

## Monica A. Kacprzynski, Stephanie A. Kazane, Tricia L. May and Amir H. Hoveyda\*

Department of Chemistry, Merkert Chemistry Center, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts 02467

### SUPPORTING INFORMATION

**GENERAL.** Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a Nicolet 210 spectrophotometer,  $v_{max}$  in cm<sup>-1</sup>. Bands are characterized as broad (br), strong (s), medium (m), or weak (w). <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Unity INOVA 400 (400 MHz) spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm from tetramethylsilane with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CDCl<sub>3</sub>:  $\delta$  7.26 ppm). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, integration, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, br = broad and m = multiplet), coupling constants (Hz), and assignment. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Unity INOVA 400 (100 MHz) spectrometer with complete proton decoupling. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm from tetramethylsilane with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CDCl<sub>3</sub>:  $\delta$  77.16). Enantiomer ratios are determined by chiral GLC analysis (Supleco Betadex 120 column (30 m x 0.25 mm) or Alltech Associated Chiraldex GTA column (30 m x 0.25 mm)) or by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiral Technologies Chiralpak AS (4.6 x 250 mm), Chiral Technologies Chiralcel OD (4.6 x 250 mm) or Chiral Technologies Chiralpak AD (4.6 x 250 mm)) in comparison with Elemental analysis was performed by Robertson Microlit authentic racemic materials. Laboratories (Madison, New Jersey). High resolution mass spectrometry was performed by the University of Illinois Mass Spectrometry Laboratories (Urbana, Illinois) or by the Boston College Mass Spectrometry Laboratories. Optical rotation values were recorded on a Rudolph Research Analytical Autopol IV Polarimeter.

**MATERIALS.** Unless otherwise stated, all reactions were conducted in oven (135 °C) and flame-dried glassware under an inert atmosphere of nitrogen. All work-up and purification procedures were carried out with reagent solvents in air. All reagent solvents were purchased from Doe and Ingalls.

**Benzene:** Purified by being passed through Cu and alumina columns under a positive pressure of dry argon by a modified Advanced ChemTech purification system.

Chloroform: Purchased from Aldrich and used as received.

**Dichloromethane:** Purified through two alumina columns under a positive pressure of dry argon by a modified Advanced ChemTech purification system.

**Diethyl ether:** Purified through two alumina columns under a positive pressure of dry argon by a modified Advanced ChemTech purification system.

**Dimethoxyethane:** Purified by distillation from sodium benzophenone ketal immediately prior to use.

**Benzaldehyde:** Purchased from Aldrich and distilled over CaCl<sub>2</sub> prior to use.

*n*-Butyl lithium (1.6 M solution in hexane): Purchased from Strem and used without further purification.

Chlorodimethylphenylsilane: Purchased from Aldrich and used as received.

Chlorotrimethylsilane: Purchased from Aldrich and used as received.

**3-Chloroperbenzoic acid:** Purchased from Aldrich and washed with phosphate buffer (pH 7.5), extracted with benzene, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated prior to use.

**Chlorosulfonyl isocyanate (CSI):** Purchased from Aldrich and distilled over  $K_2CO_3$  prior to use.

Copper (I) iodide: Purchased from Strem and used without further purification.

Copper (I) triflate (benzene complex, 2:1): Prepared according to known methods.<sup>1</sup>

Copper (I) triflate (toluene complex, 2:1): Purchased from Aldrich and used without further purification.

Dess-Martin Periodinane: Purchased from Atlantic Scientific Company and used as received.

Dibutylzinc (1 M solution in heptane): Purchased from Fluka and used as received.

Diethylzinc: Purchased from Aldrich and used as received.

**Di-4-acetoxybutylzinc:** Prepared according to known literature procedure.<sup>2</sup>

**Di-4-methoxyphenylzinc:** Prepared from commercially available starting materials by a known literature procedure.<sup>3</sup>

Dimethylzinc: Purchased from Strem and used as received.

**Diphenylzinc:** Purchased from Strem and used as received.<sup>4</sup>

**Di-4-trifluoromethylphenylzinc:** Prepared from commercially available starting materials by a known literature procedure.<sup>5</sup>

Palladium (II) acetate: Purchased from Aldrich and used without further purification.

Phenylboronic acid: Purchased from Aldrich and recrystallized from hot H<sub>2</sub>O prior to use.

**Sodium bis(2-methoxyethoxy) aluminum hydride (Red-Al, 3.33 M solution in toluene):** Purchased from Aldrich and used without further purification.

<sup>(1) (</sup>a) Salomon, R. G.; Kochi. J. K. J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1973**, 95, 1889-1897. (b) Salomon, R. G.; Kochi. J. K. J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1973**, 95, 3300-3310.

<sup>(2)</sup> Knochel, P.; Singer, R. Chem. Rev. 1993, 93, 2177-2188 and references cited therein.

<sup>(3)</sup> Lee, K-s; Brown, M.K.; Hird, A. W.; Hoveyda, A. H. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2006, 128, 7182-7184.

<sup>(4)</sup> It is critical that fresh and high quality  $Ph_2Zn$  is used.

<sup>(5)</sup> Chisholm, M. H.; Galluci, J. C.; Yin, H.; Zhen, H. Inorg. Chem. 2005, 44, 4777-4785.

Tetrabutyl ammonium fluoride (1 M solution in THF): Purchased from Acros and used as received.

**Tetrahydrofuran:** Purified by distillation from sodium benzophenone ketal immediately prior to use.

Titanium (IV) chloride: Purchased from Aldrich and used without further purification.

**Toluene:** Purified by being passed through Cu and alumina columns under a positive pressure of dry argon by a modified Advanced ChemTech purification system.

Trifluoroacetic anhydride: Purchased from Aldrich and distilled over P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> prior to use.

**Triphenylphosphine:** Purchased from Aldrich and recrystallized from hot hexanes prior to use. **Zinc (II) chloride, ultra dry:** Purchased from Strem and used without further purification.

### Representative experimental procedures for synthesis of $\alpha$ , $\beta$ -unsaturated ketones:



**4-(Trimethylsilyl)-but-3-yn-2-ol (B)**.<sup>6</sup> To a solution of propargyl alcohol **A** (1.50 mL, 19.1 mmol) in THF (95.5 mL) was added *n*-BuLi (26.4 mL of a 1.52 M solution in hexanes, 40.1 mmol) through a syringe at -78 °C (dry ice/actone bath). After addition was complete, the solution was allowed to warm to 22 °C. After 1.5 h at 22 °C, the mixture was allowed to cool to -78 °C (dry ice/acetone bath) and chlorotrimethylsilane (4.82 mL, 38.2 mmol) was added dropwise through a syringe. The solution was allowed to slowly warm to 22 °C over 12 h, and the reaction was quenched by the addition of an aqueous solution of HCl (200 mL, 1.00 M) and diluted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (100 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with a saturated solution of NaCl (100 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The yellow oil was purified by silica gel chromatography (6:1 hexanes:EtOAc,  $R_f = 0.5$ ) to afford the desired product **B** as a pale yellow oil (1.87 g, 13.1 mmol, 69%). This spectral data is in accordance with the reported literature data.

(*E*)-4-(Trimethylsilyl)-3-buten-2-ol (C).<sup>7</sup> To a solution of **B** (1.87 g, 13.1 mmol) in Et<sub>2</sub>O (29.1 mL) was slowly added Red-Al (7.88 mL of a 3.33 M solution in toluene, 26.2 mmol) as a solution in Et<sub>2</sub>O (6.99 mL) at 0 °C (ice bath). The mixture was allowed to warm to 22 °C over 2 h and then quenched by the addition of H<sub>2</sub>O (1 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (2.0 mL, 3.6 M) at 0 °C. The resulting solution was diluted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (100 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (100 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 100 mL). The combined organic

<sup>(6)</sup> Jung, M. E.; Piizzi, G. J. Org. Chem. 2002, 67, 3911-3914.

<sup>(7)</sup> Hwu, J. R.; Furth, P. S. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1989, 111, 8834-8841.

layers were washed with a saturated solution of NaCl (100 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated in vacuo to afford desired product C without purification as a pale yellow oil (1.84 g, 12.8 mmol, 13:1 E:Z, 97%). This spectral data is in accordance with reported literature data.<sup>7</sup>

(*E*)-4-(Trimethylsilyl)-3-buten-2-one (1).<sup>8</sup> To a solution of C (1.84 g, 12.8 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (128 mL) was added Dess-Martin periodinate (DMP) in three equal portions (8.10 g, 19.1 mmol) at 30 minute intervals at 22 °C. The mixture was allowed to stir for 30 min after the final addition of DMP. The mixture was diluted with 15% aqueous solution of NaOH (50 mL) and Et<sub>2</sub>O (50 mL) and allowed to stir for 10 min. At this time, the layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with a saturated solution of NaC1 (100 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The remaining yellow oil was purified by silica gel chromatography (25:1 hexanes:Et<sub>2</sub>O,  $R_f = 0.3$ ) to afford the desired product **1** as a pale yellow oil (1.06 g, 7.44 mmol, 59%).IR (neat): 3005 (w), 2968 (m), 2899 (w), 1678 (s), 1363 (m), 1256 (s), 1218 (m), 1193 (m), 992 (m), 866 (s), 856 (s) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.01 (1H, d, J = 19.6 Hz, CH=CH), 6.43 (1H, d, J = 19.6 Hz, CH=CH), 2.26 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 0.13 (9H, s, Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  198.8, 147.8, 143.2, 26.4, -1.7. Anal Calcd. for C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>14</sub>OSi: C, 59.09; H, 9.92. Found: C, 59.34; H, 10.14.

(*E*)-4-(Dimethylphenylsilyl)-3-buten-2-one (15). IR (neat): 3068 (s), 3050 (s), 3006 (m), 2955 (m), 2904 (s), 1684 (s), 1590 (s), 1432 (m), 1363 (m), 1250 (s), 1225 (m), 1193 (m), 1117 (m), 998 (s), 834 (s), 734 (m), 702 (m) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.51-7.36 (5H, m, ArH), 7.11 (1H, d, *J* = 19.2 Hz, CH=CH), 6.48 (1H, d, *J* = 19.2 Hz, CH=CH), 2.27 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 0.42 (6H, s, Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  198.7, 145.7, 144.3, 136.5, 134.0, 129.7, 128.2, 26.5, -3.1. HRMS Calcd. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>15</sub>OSi (M-H<sup>+</sup>): 203.0892. Found: 203.0895.

(*E*)-2-Methyl-5-(trimethylsilyl)-4-penten-3-one (D). IR (neat): 2968 (s), 2905 (w), 1715 (s), 1671 (s), 1470 (m), 1250 (s), 1212 (m), 1061 (m), 1011 (m), 878 (s), 865 (s), 759 (w) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.11 (1H, d, *J* = 19.2 Hz, CH=CH), 6.55 (1H, d, *J* = 19.2 Hz, CH=CH), 2.95 (1H, dq, *J* = 6.8, 6.8 Hz, CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>), 1.12 (6H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>), 0.15 (9H, s, Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  201.2, 146.7, 140.7, 37.9, 18.6, -1.6. HRMS Calcd. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>18</sub>OSi: 170.1127. Found: 170.1124.

(*E*)-1-Phenyl-3-(trimethylsilyl)-prop-2-enone (E). IR (neat): 3062 (w), 3031 (w), 2955 (m), 2892 (w), 1665 (s), 1608 (m), 1576 (m), 1451 (m), 1243 (s), 1180 (m), 1010 (m), 872 (s), 853 (s), 749 (m), 690 (m) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.93-7.91 (2H, m, ArH), 7.57-7.44 (3H, m, ArH), 7.32-7.21 (2H, m, CH=CH and CH=CH), 0.18 (9H, s, Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR

<sup>(8)</sup> Dess, D. B.; Martin, J. C. J. Org. Chem. 1983, 48, 4155-4156.

(100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  201.1, 149.9, 138.2, 137.7, 132.9, 129.0, 128.7, -1.6. Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>16</sub>OSi: C, 70.53; H, 7.89. Found: C, 70.49; H, 7.65.

## Representative procedure for Cu-catalyzed enantioselective conjugate addition of dialkylzinc reagents to (E)-4-(dimethylphenylsilyl)-3-buten-2-one (15):

(S)-(+)-4-(Dimethylphenylsilyl)-2-pentanone (7). In a N<sub>2</sub> filled glove box, a 13 x 100 mm test tube was charged with  $(CuOTf)_2 \cdot C_6H_6$  (2.41 mg, 4.80 x 10<sup>-3</sup>mmol) and Schiff base 4 (5.33 mg.  $1.20 \times 10^{-2}$  mmol), sealed with a septum, wrapped with parafilm and Telfon tape and removed from the glovebox. A solution of enone 15 (98.1 mg, 0.480 mmol) in toluene (4.80 mL) was added through a syringe at 22 °C, followed by the addition of Me<sub>2</sub>Zn (99.0 µL, 1.44 mmol) (CAUTION: Me<sub>2</sub>Zn is pyrophoric! Use extreme caution). The mixture was allowed to stir for 3 h at 22 °C, at which time the reaction was quenched with the addition of a saturated solution of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (2.0 mL) and diluted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (1.0 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 2.0 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (25:1 petroleum ether: EtOAc,  $R_f = 0.5$ ) to afford the desired product 7 (98.0 mg, 0.421 mmol, 93%) as a colorless oil. IR (neat): 3075 (m), 3018 (w), 2968 (s), 2905 (m), 2867 (m), 1722 (s), 1445 (s), 1357 (s), 1250 (s), 1202 (m), 1124 (s), 815 (s), 771 (s), 734 (s), 696 (s) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.51-7.35 (5H, m, Ar**H**), 2.42 (1H, dd, J = 16.0, 3.6 Hz, C(O)CHH), 2.18 (1H, dd, J = 16.0, 11.2 Hz, COCHH), 2.07 (3H, s,  $C(O)CH_3$ ), 1.49 (1H, dq, J =11.2, 3.6 Hz, CH<sub>3</sub>CH), 0.93 (3H, d, J = 7.2 Hz, CHCH<sub>3</sub>), 0.28 (3H, s, SiCH<sub>3</sub>), 0.28 (3H, s, SiCH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 209.4, 137.6, 134.0, 129.2, 127.9, 46.0, 30.0, 15.3, 14.6, -4.7, -5.2. Anal. Calcd. for  $C_{13}H_{20}OSi: C, 70.85; H, 9.15$ . Found: C, 70.97; H, 8.86.  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +22.5 (*c* = 1.84, CHCl<sub>3</sub>).

Enantiomeric purity was determined by chiral GLC analysis (Chiraldex-GTA, 100 °C, 15 psi) of the derived alcohol, obtained by protodesilylation and oxidation under the reaction conditions reported by Fleming.<sup>9</sup>

(*S*)-(+)-4-Hydroxy-2-pentanone (F). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  4.24-4.20 (1H, m, CHOH), 3.02 (1H, br s, OH), 2.63 (1H, dd, *J* = 14.4, 2.4 Hz, CH<sub>3</sub>C(O)CHH), 2.54 (1H, dd, *J* = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, CH<sub>3</sub>C(O)CHH), 2.17 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>C(O)), 1.19 (3H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, CH(OH)CH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  210.0, 63.9, 51.5, 30.8, 22.4. Spectral data is in accordance with literature data. <sup>10</sup> [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> +63.4 (*c* = 0.347, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for a 96% ee sample, indicating the *S*-isomer.<sup>11</sup> The corresponding chromatograms are illustrated below:

<sup>(13)</sup> Fleming, I.; Henning, R.; Parker, D. C.; Plaut, H. E.; Sanderson, P. E. J. J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 1 1995, 317-337.

<sup>(14)</sup> Fauve, A.; Veschambre, H. J. Org. Chem. 1988, 53, 5213-5219.

<sup>(15)</sup> Bolte, J.; Gourcy, J-G.; Veschambre, H. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1986**, 27, 565-568. Reported values:  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  +55 (c = 0.050, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for (S)-4-hydroxy-2-pentanone.



(*S*)-(+)-4-(Trimethylsilyl)-2-hexanone (2). IR (neat): 2967 (s), 2905 (m), 2880 (w), 1728 (s), 1363 (m), 1256 (s), 1193 (m), 847 (s), 759 (w), 702 (w) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  2.40-2.33 (2H, m, C(O)CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.15 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>C(O)), 1.55-1.13 (3H, m, aliphatic CH), 0.88 (3H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), -0.02 (9H, s, Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  209.8, 44.2, 30.0, 23.3, 22.8, 13.8, -2.3. HRMS Calcd. for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>19</sub>OSi (M-H<sup>+</sup>): 171.1205. Found: 171.1207. [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> +27.6 (*c* = 1.17, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for a 96% ee sample.

Enantiomeric purity was determined by chiral GLC analysis (Chiraldex-GTA, 50 °C, 15 psi); chromatograms are illustrated below:



(*S*)-(+)-4-(**Dimethylphenylsilyl**)-2-hexanone (5). IR (neat): 3075 (m), 2955 (s), 2911 (m), 2873 (m), 1715 (s), 1439 (s), 1369 (s), 1256 (s), 1187 (m), 1124 (s), 834 (s), 809 (s), 790 (s), 740 (s), 715 (s) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.51-7.33 (5H, m, ArH), 2.44-2.30 (2H, m, C(O)CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.04 (3H, s, C(O)CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.58-1.23 (3H, m, aliphatic CH), 0.84 (3H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 0.29 (3H, s, SiCH<sub>3</sub>), 0.28 (3H, s, SiCH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  209.3, 138.3, 134.0, 129.1, 127.9, 44.2, 30.0, 23.4, 22.3, 13.9, -3.7, -4.2. HRMS Calcd. for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>22</sub>OSi: 234.1440. Found: 234.1436. [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> +24.3 (*c* = 2.13, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for a 96% ee sample.

Enantiomeric purity was determined by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiral Technologies



Chiralpak AS, 220 nm, 99.5% hexanes:0.5% *i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min); chromatograms are illustrated below:

(*S*)-(+)-4-(Trimethylsilyl)-2-pentanone (6). IR (neat): 2967 (s), 2911 (m), 2867 (m), 1728 (s), 1369 (m), 1262 (s), 1193 (m), 853 (s), 752 (m), 690 (m) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  2.44 (1H, dd, *J* = 16.0, 3.6 Hz, C(O)CHH), 2.21-2.13 (4H, m, COCHH and C(O)CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.21 (1H, dq, *J* = 11.2, 3.6 Hz), 0.90 (3H, d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, CHCH<sub>3</sub>), -0.03 (9H, s, Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  209.8, 46.1, 30.0, 15.8, 14.5, -3.39. HRMS Calcd. for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>18</sub>OSi (M-H<sup>+</sup>): 157.1055. Found: 157.1049. [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> +24.9 (*c* = 0.667, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for a 95% ee sample.

Enantiomeric purity was determined by chiral GLC analysis ( $\beta$ -dex, 60 °C, 15 psi); chromatograms are illustrated below:



(*S*)-(+)-2-Methyl-5-(trimethylsilyl)-3-heptanone (8). IR (neat): 2968 (s), 2899 (m), 2873 (w), 1715 (s), 1470 (m), 1382 (w), 1250 (s), 1048 (m), 834 (s), 752 (m), 683 (w) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  2.62 (1H, dq, *J* = 7.0, 7.0 Hz, C(O)CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>), 2.42-2.40 (2H, m, C(O)CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.52-1.16 (3H, m, aliphatic CH), 1.09 (6H, dd, *J* = 7.0, 1.6 Hz, CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>), 0.87 (3H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), -0.02 (9H, s, Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  215.2, 40.9,

40.8, 23.5, 22.3, 18.7, 18.5, 13.8, -2.2. Anal. Calcd. for  $C_{11}H_{24}OSi: C, 65.93; H, 12.07.$  Found: C, 65.95; H, 12.29.  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  +9.23 (c = 0.953, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for a 95% ee sample.

Enantiomeric purity was determined by chiral GLC analysis ( $\beta$ -dex, 50 °C, 15 psi); chromatograms are illustrated below:



(*S*)-(+)-1-Phenyl-3-(trimethylsilyl)-1-pentanone (9). IR (neat): 3056 (w), 2955 (m), 2899 (m), 2892 (m), 1696 (s), 1602 (m), 1451 (m), 1250 (s), 1231 (m), 1017 (w), 954 (m), 853 (s), 759 (s), 696 (s) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.97-7.44 (5H, m, ArH), 3.00-2.87 (2H, m C(O)CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.50-1.30 (3H, m, aliphatic CH) 0.91 (3H, t, J = 7.2 Hz, CHCH<sub>3</sub>), 0.03 (9H, s, Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 201.2, 137.5, 132.9, 128.7, 128.2, 38.9, 23.4, 23.2, 13.9, -2.17. HRMS Calcd. for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>22</sub>OSi (M-H<sup>+</sup>): 233.1368. Found: 233.1361. [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> +7.72 (c = 0.933, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for a 89% ee sample.

Enantiomeric purity was determined by chiral GLC analysis ( $\beta$ -dex, 85 °C, 15 psi); chromatograms are illustrated below:



(S)-(+)-1-Phenyl-3-(trimethylsilyl)-butan-1-one (10). IR (neat): 3100 (w), 3075 (m), 3037 (w), 2961 (s), 2905 (m), 2873 (m), 1703 (s), 1596 (m), 1577 (m), 1451 (s), 1350 (m), 1256 (s), 1231 (s), 985 (m), 841 (s), 746 (s), 683 (s) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.94 (2H,

d, J = 7.2 Hz, Ar**H**), 7.52 (1H, d, J = 7.2 Hz, Ar**H**), 7.46 (2H, t, J = 7.2 Hz, Ar**H**), 3.03 (1H, dd, J = 16.0, 3.6 Hz, COC**H**H), 2.69 (1H, dd, J = 16.0, 10.8 Hz, COC**H**H), 1.41-1-32 (1H, m, C**H**CH<sub>3</sub>), 0.95 (3H, d, J = 7.2 Hz, CHC**H**<sub>3</sub>), 0.03 (9H, s, Si(C**H**<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  201.0, 137.5, 132.9, 128.7, 128.2, 40.9, 16.3, 14.6, -3.2. HRMS Calcd. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>20</sub>OSi (M-H<sup>+</sup>): 219.1198. Found: 219.1192. [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> –4.28 (c = 1.73, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for a 93% ee sample.

Enantiomeric purity was determined by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiral Technologies Chiralpak OD, 220 nm, 100% hexanes, 1.0 mL/min); chromatograms are illustrated below:



# Representative procedure for Cu-catalyzed enantioselective conjugate addition of diarylzinc reagents to (E)-4-(dimethylphenylsilyl)-3-buten-2-one (15):

(R)-(+)-4-(Dimethylphenylsilyl)-4-phenyl-2-butanone (12). In a N<sub>2</sub>-filled glove box, a 13 x 100 mm test tube was charged with  $(CuOTf)_2 \cdot C_6 H_6$  (0.800 mg, 1.60 x 10<sup>-3</sup> mmol), Schiff-based ligand 4 (1.8 mg, 4.0 x  $10^{-4}$  mmol), and Ph<sub>2</sub>Zn (52.3 mg, 2.40 x  $10^{-4}$  mmol), sealed with a septum, and removed from the glovebox. The mixture was allowed to cool to 0 °C in a ice bath before a solution of 15 (33.6 mg, 1.60 x 10<sup>-1</sup> mmol) in DME (0.800 mL) was added. The resulting solution was allowed to stir for 8 h at 0 °C (ice bath), at which time the reaction was quenched with the addition of a saturated solution of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (2.0 mL) and the mixture was diluted with  $Et_2O$ . The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with  $Et_2O$  (3 x 2.0 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The pale yellow oil was purified by silica gel chromatography (20:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate,  $R_f = 0.4$ ) to afford the desired product **12** (35.9 mg, 1.27 x 10<sup>-1</sup> mmol, 79.0%) as a colorless oil. IR (neat): 3075 (m), 3024 (m), 2962 (m), 2892 (m), 1722 (s), 1621 (m), 1489 (m), 1438 (s), 1357 (s), 1243 (s), 1111 (s), 841 (s), 809 (s), 740 (s), 721 (s) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.42-6.94 (10H, m, ArH), 2.96-2.86 (2H, m, aliphatic CH), 2.65 (1H, dd, J = 22.8, 10.8 Hz, C(O)CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.95 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>C(O)), 0.25 (3H, s, SiCH<sub>3</sub>), 0.22 (3H, s, SiCH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 208.3, 142.1, 136.7, 134.3, 129.4, 128.3, 127.9, 127.7, 125.9, 44.1, 31.5,

30.2, -3.9, -5.3. Anal. Calcd. for  $C_{18}H_{22}OSi: C$ , 76.56; H, 7.85. Found: C, 76.32; H, 7.55.  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  +14.0 (*c* = 1.97, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for a 94% ee sample, indicating the prevalence of the *R* isomer.<sup>12</sup>

Enantiomeric purity was determined by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiral Technologies Chiralpak AS, 220 nm, 99.5% hexanes:0.5% *i*-PrOH, 0.6 mL/min); chromatograms are illustrated below:



(*R*)-(-)-4-(Trimethylsilyl)-4-phenyl-2-butanone (11). IR (neat): 3068 (m), 3018 (m), 2955 (s), 2899 (m), 1741 (s), 1596 (m), 1495 (m), 1463 (m), 1438 (m), 1237 (s), 1174 (s), 853 (s), 721 (s) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.24-7.05 (5H, m, ArH), 2.97 (1H, ddd, *J* = 16.0, 10.4, 0.4 Hz, aliphatic CH), 2.73-2.63 (2H, m, aliphatic CH), 2.03 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>C(O)), -0.05 (9H, s, Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  208.6, 142.8, 128.4, 127.5, 124.9, 44.2, 31.9, 30.1, -2.9. HRMS Calcd. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>20</sub>OSi: 220.1291. Found: 220.1283. [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> –1.5 (*c* = 1.2, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for a 92% ee sample.

Enantiomeric purity was determined by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiral Technologies Chiralpak OD, 220 nm, 99.0% hexanes:1.0% *i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min); chromatograms are illustrated below:



(12) Matsumoto, Y.; Hayashi, T.; Ito, Y. *Tetrahedron* **1994**, *50*, 335-346; Reported:  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  +9.2 (c = 1.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for (R)-(+)-4-(dimethylphenylsilyl)-4-phenyl-2-butanone.

(*R*)-(+)-4-(Dimethylphenylsilyl)-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-butanone (13). IR (neat): 3068 (m), 3012 (m), 2973 (m), 2842 (m), 1721 (s), 1614 (m), 1507 (s), 1432 (m), 1350 (m), 1255 (s), 1111 (s), 1048 (m), 827(m), 770 (m), 739 (m) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.41-7.32 (5H, m, ArH), 6.85 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, ArH), 6.75 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, ArH), 3.76 (3H, s, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 2.89-2.77 (2H, m, aliphatic CH), 2.65-2.55 (1H, m, aliphatic CH), 1.94 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>C(O)), 0.23 (3H, s, SiCH<sub>3</sub>), 0.21 (3H, s, SiCH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  208.6, 157.2, 136.9, 134.3, 133.9, 129.4, 128.6, 127.9, 113.8, 55.3, 44.3, 30.5, 30.1, -3.9, -5.2. HRMS Calc for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>24</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Si: 312.1554. Found: 312.1546. [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> +0.635 (*c* = 1.26, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for a 87% ee sample.

Enantiomeric purity was determined by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiral Technologies Chiralpak AS, 220 nm, 99.0% hexanes:1.0% *i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min); chromatograms are illustrated below:



(*R*)-(+)-4-(Dimethylphenylsilyl)-4-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-2-butanone (14). IR (neat): 3075 (m), 3050 (m), 3020 (w), 2962 (m), 2912 (m), 1734 (s), 1621 (s), 1432 (m), 1325 (s), 1250 (m), 1174 (s), 1124 (s), 1079 (s), 1017 (m), 853 (m), 834 (m), 809 (m), 746 (m), 702 (m) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.43 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, ArH), 7.41-7.32 (5H, m, ArH), 7.1 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, ArH), 3.01-2.89 (2H, m, aliphatic CH), 2.68 (1H, dd, *J* = 15.6, 2.4 Hz, aliphatic CH), 1.97 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>C(O)), 0.24 (3H, s, SiCH<sub>3</sub>), 0.23 (3H, s, SiCH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  207.4, 146.9, 135.9, 134.2, 129.7, 128.3, 127.7, 127.3 (q, *J* = 32.1 Hz), 125.2 (q, *J* = 3.8 Hz), 124.1 (q, *J* = 270.2 Hz), 43.8, 31.7, 30.1, -4.1, -5.2. HRMS Calcd. for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>21</sub>F<sub>3</sub>OSi: 350.1314. Found: 350.1307. [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> +7.58 (*c* = 1.24, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for a 85% ee sample.

Enantiomeric purity was determined by chiral GLC analysis (Chiraldex-GTA, 110 °C, 25 psi); chromatograms are illustrated below:



(S)-4-(Dimethylphenylsilyl)-2-(trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy)-2-hexene (16). In a N<sub>2</sub> filled glove box, a flame-dried 10-mL flask was charged with (CuOTf)<sub>2</sub>·C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> (7.04 mg, 1.40 x  $10^{-2}$  mmol) and Schiff base 4 (16.2 mg, 3.60 x  $10^{-2}$  mmol), sealed with a septum, wrapped with parafilm and Telfon tape and removed from the glovebox. A solution of enone 15 (294 mg, 1.44 mmol) in toluene (14.4 mL) was added through a syringe at 22 °C, followed by the addition of Et<sub>2</sub>Zn (450 µL, 4.32 mmol) (CAUTION: Et<sub>2</sub>Zn is pyrophoric! Use extreme caution). The mixture was allowed to stir for 1 h at 22 °C, at which time it was cooled to 0 °C with an ice bath. Triflic anhydride (1.12 mg, 6.62 mmol) was added dropwise to the mixture, which was allowed to warm to 22 °C and stir for 12 h at 22 °C. At this time, the solution was cooled to 0 °C and the reaction was quenched through the addition of a saturated solution of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (15 mL) and the resulting mixture was diluted with EtOAc (15 mL). The resulting layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated in vacuo to furnish a yellow oil. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (100:1 hexanes:Et<sub>2</sub>O,  $R_f = 0.5$ ) to afford the desired product 16 (491 mg, 1.34 mmol, 6.6:1 E:Z ratio, 93%) as a colorless oil. IR (neat): 3068 (w), 3050 (w), 2962 (m), 2930 (m), 2873 (m), 1413 (s), 1250 (m), 1212 (s), 1143 (s), 1086 (m), 972 (s), 887 (s), 885 (s), 834 (s), 778 (m) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR only *E*-isomer reported (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.50-7.35 (5H, m, ArH), 5.29 (1H, d, J = 12.0 Hz, C=CH), 1.83 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.67-1.20 (3H, m, aliphatic CH), 0.86 (3H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 0.34 (3H, s, SiCH<sub>3</sub>), 0.32 (3H, s, SiCH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR both *E*- and *Z*-olefin isomers reported (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 144.6, 144.3, 136.6, 134.1, 129.5, 129.4, 128.0, 127.9, 124.5, 123.8, 120.3, 117.1, 30.8, 29.6, 22.9, 22.9, 19.7, 16.3, 14.6, -4.1, -4.6, -5.1, -5.1. Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>21</sub>F<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>SSi: C, 49.16; H, 5.78. Found: C, 49.44; H, 5.57.

(S)-4-(Dimethylphenylsilyl)-2-phenyl-2-hexene (17).<sup>13</sup> In a  $N_2$  filled glove box, a flame-dried 25-mL flask was charged with Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (22.4 mg, 0.100 mmol), PPh<sub>3</sub> (57.6 mg, 0.220 mmol), and PhB(OH)<sub>2</sub> (153 mg, 1.25 mmol), wrapped with parafilm and Telfon tape and removed from the glovebox. A solution of 16 (366 mg, 1.00 mmol) in THF (2.0 mL) was added at 22 °C to the flask. After 10 min, an aqueous solution of KOH (0.50M, 2.0 mL) was added to the mixture. After allowing the solution to stir for 45 min, distilled H<sub>2</sub>O (2.0 mL) was added and the mixture was washed with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub> and the volatiles were concentrated in vacuo to furnish a yellow oil, which was purified by silica gel chromatography (150:1 petroleum ether:Et<sub>2</sub>O) to afford 17 as a colorless oil (198 mg, 0.672 mmol, 67%, 81% based on conversion of E-olefin isomer). IR (neat): 3069 (m), 3018 (m), 2962 (s), 2917 (m), 2870 (m), 1640 (w), 1596 (m), 1495 (s), 1432 (s), 1381 (m), 1250 (s), 1111 (s), 1079 (m), 1030 (m), 834 (s), 759 (s), 696 (s) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.55-7.20 (10H, m, ArH), 5.57 (1H, dd, J = 11.2, 1.2 Hz, C=CH), 2.03 (1H, dt, J = 11.2, 3.2 Hz, aliphatic CH), 1.86 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.70-1.34 (2H, m, aliphatic CH), 0.89  $(3H, t, J = 7.2 \text{ Hz}, CH_2CH_3), 0.35 (3H, s, SiCH_3), 0.32 (3H, s, SiCH_3).$  <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 8 144.6, 138.2, 134.2, 133.3, 130.8, 129.1, 128.2, 127.8, 126.2, 125.6, 32.6, 23.5, 16.4, 14.9, -4.1, -4.8. Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>21</sub>F<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>SSi: C, 49.16; H, 5.78. Found: C, 49.44; H, 5.57.

(2S,3R,4S)-4-(Dimethylphenylsilyl)-2,3-oxiranyl-2-phenyl-hexane (G).<sup>14</sup> To a solution of 17 (20.0 mg, 6.80 x  $10^{-2}$  mmol) and NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (6.80 mg, 8.10 x  $10^{-2}$  mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (230 µL) at -78 °C (dry ice/acetone bath) was added a solution of *m*-CPBA (15.2 mg, 8.80 x  $10^{-2}$  mmol) in  $CH_2Cl_2$  (440  $\mu L$ ) through cannula. The resulting solution was allowed to warm to 0  $^{\circ}C$  and allowed to stir for 2 h, at which time the reaction was quenched by the addition of Et<sub>2</sub>O (2 mL) and a saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution (2 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 2 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with a saturated aqueous NaCl solution (2 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and the volatiles were concentrated in vacuo to furnish a colorless oil, which was purified by silica gel chromatography (50:1 petroleum ether: Et<sub>2</sub>O) to afford **G** as a colorless oil (21.0 mg, 6.80 x  $10^{-2}$  mmol, 24:1 dr, >98%). IR (neat): 3069 (m), 2968 (s), 2924 (m), 2873 (m), 1608 (w), 1500 (s), 1451 (s), 1432 (s), 1382 (s), 1250 (s), 1111 (s), 1067 (s), 841 (s), 702 (s) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.45 (2H, d, J = 7.6 Hz, ArH), 7.36-7.26 (6H, m, ArH), 7.15 (2H, d, J = 7.6 Hz), 2.78 (1H, d, J =11.2 Hz, OCH), 1.77-1.61 (2H, m, aliphatic CH), 1.34 (3H, s, CCH<sub>3</sub>), 1.09 (3H, t, J = 7.6 Hz,  $CH_2CH_3$ , 1.00 (1H, ddd, J = 10.8, 8.0, 5.2 Hz, aliphatic CH), 0.36 (3H, s, SiCH<sub>3</sub>), 0.34 (3H, s, SiCH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 143.5, 137.7, 134.1, 129.4, 128.3, 128.0, 127.1, 125.1, 70.4, 60.4, 29.3, 23.0, 18.6, 15.1, -3.7, -3.9. HRMS Calcd. for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>26</sub>OSi: 310.1753. Found: 310.1751.

<sup>(13)</sup> Willis, M. C.; Claverie, C. K. Tetrahedron Lett. 2001, 42, 5105-5107.

<sup>(14)</sup> For a review on substrate directed reactions, see: Hoveyda, A. H.; Evans, D. A.; Fu, G. C. *Chem. Rev.* **1993**, *93*, 1307-1370.

(*S*)-(+)-2-Phenyl-3-hexen-2-ol (18). To a solution of **G** (10 mg, 3.2 x 10<sup>-2</sup> mmol) in THF (65 μL) at 23 °C was added TBAF (65 μL, 1.0 M). The mixture was allowed to stir for 0.5 h at which time it was filtered through a pad of silica gel with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The silica gel pad was washed with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 5 mL) and the volatiles were concentrated in vacuo to furnish a colorless oil, which was purified by silica gel chromatography (25:1 petroleum ether:EtOAc) to afford **18** as a colorless oil (5.3 mg, 3.0 x 10<sup>-2</sup> mmol, 94%). IR (neat): 3456 (br), 3031 (w), 2961 (m), 2924 (m), 2867 (m), 1464 (s), 1376 (m), 1029 (m), 979 (m), 708 (s) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.48-7.24 (5H, m, ArH), 5.80-5.72 (2H, m, CH=CH and CH=CH), 2.08 (2H, m, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.83 (1H, s, OH), 1.64 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.01 (3H, t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 147.4, 136.0, 130.8, 128.3, 126.9, 125.3, 74.5, 30.1, 25.4, 13.7. HRMS Calc for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O: 176.1201. Found: 176.1204. [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> +4.53 (*c* = 0.352, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for a 96% ee sample.

Enantiomeric purity was determined by chiral GLC analysis ( $\beta$ -dex, 85 °C, 15 psi); chromatograms are illustrated below:



peak #	time	area	height	width	area %	peak #	time	area	height	width	area %
1	21.061	458127	46794.8	0.1632	49.79672	1	20.926	1552950	146975	0.1761	98.1716
2	21.428	461867	41107.3	0.1873	50.20328	2	21.438	28923.4	2687.18	0.1794	1.82842

(*S*)-3-(Dimethylphenylsilyl)-5-methyl-4-nonene (19).<sup>15</sup> In a N<sub>2</sub> filled glove box, a flame-dried 25-mL flask was charged with CuI (477 mg, 2.50 mmol), wrapped with parafilm and Telfon tape and removed from the glovebox. Tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) was added to the flask, and the mixture was allowed to cool to -15 °C with a dry ice/acetone bath. To the cooled solution was added *n*-BuLi (2.3 mL, 3.6 mmol) in a dropwise fashion, followed by the addition of 16 (270 mg, 0.74 mmol) in a solution of THF (1.7 mL). After allowing to stir for 16 h, the mixture was diluted with petroleum ether (20 mL) and filtered through a pad of celite, which was then washed with petroleum ether (3 x 20 mL). The volatiles were concentrated in vacuo to furnish a colorless oil. The oil was purified by silica gel chromatography (100% petroleum ether) to afford 19 as a colorless oil (169 mg, 0.616 mmol, 83%). IR (neat): 3081 (w), 2975 (s), 2930 (s), 2886 (m), 1464 (m), 1432 (m), 1256 (s), 1117 (s), 834 (s), 809 (m), 740 (m), 702 (s) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H

<sup>(15)</sup> McMurry, J. E.; Scott, W. J. Tetrahedron Lett. 1980, 21, 4313-4316.

NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.51-7.33 (5H, m, Ar**H**), 5.57 (1H, dd, J = 11.2, 1.2 Hz, C=C**H**), 2.01-1.98 (2H, m, aliphatic C**H**), 1.77 (1H, dt, J = 11.2, 3.2 Hz, aliphatic C**H**), 1.58-1.47 (1H, m, aliphatic C**H**), 1.45 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.41-1.13 (5H, m, aliphatic C**H**), 0.90 (3H, t, J = 6.8 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>C**H**<sub>3</sub>), 0.81 (3H, t, J = 7.6 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>C**H**<sub>3</sub>) 0.26 (3H, s, SiC**H**<sub>3</sub>), 0.24 (3H, s, SiC**H**<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  138.6, 134.0, 133.9, 128.7, 127.5, 125.6, 40.0, 30.8, 30.7, 23.5, 22.6, 16.6, 14.7, 14.3, -3.9, -4.8. Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>30</sub>Si: C, 78.75; H, 11.02. Found: C, 78.73; H, 10.90. HRMS Calc for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>30</sub>Si: 274.2117. Found: 274.2110.

### (3R,4S,5R)-3-Butyl-1-chlorosulfonyl-4-(dimethylphenylsilyl)-5-ethyl-3-

**methylpyrrolidin-2-one** (**H**).<sup>16</sup> A solution of **19** (10 mg, 3.6 x  $10^{-2}$  mmol) in toluene (360 μL) was allowed to cool to 0 °C with an ice bath. To this mixture was added CSI (15.5 μL, 18.0 x  $10^{-2}$  mmol) and the reaction was allowed to warm to 22 °C. After 3 h, the reaction was quenched by the addition of a saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution (2 mL) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 2 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and the volatiles were concentrated in vacuo to furnish a colorless oil. The oil was purified by silica gel chromatography (25:1 petroleum ether:Et<sub>2</sub>O) to afford **20** as a colorless oil (11.6 mg, 2.89 x  $10^{-2}$  mmol, 97:3 dr, 80%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.52-7.39 (5H, m, Ar**H**), 4.28 (1H, ddd, *J* = 9.2, 6.0, 2.0, NC**H**), 2.17 (1H, dddd, *J* = 14.8, 13.2, 7.2, 7.2 Hz, aliphatic C**H**), 1.84 (1H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, aliphatic C**H**), 1.72-1.07 (8H, m, aliphatic C**H**), 1.20 (3H, s, C**H**<sub>3</sub>), 0.90 (3H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>C**H**<sub>3</sub>), 0.71 (3H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>C**H**<sub>3</sub>), 0.49 (3H, s, SiC**H**<sub>3</sub>), 0.48 (3H, s, SiC**H**<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 178.0, 136.9, 133.6, 129.9, 128.3, 62.6, 48.8, 37.3, 29.3, 27.2, 25.2, 23.1, 23.1, 14.2, 7.1, -1.5, -2.0. Anal Calcd. for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>30</sub>CINO<sub>3</sub>SSi: C, 54.85; H, 7.27. Found: C, 54.55; H, 7.27.

### (3R,4S,5R)-(+)-3-Butyl-4-(dimethylphenylsilyl)-5-ethyl-3-methyl-pyrrolidin-2-one

(20). To a solution of **H** (10.0 mg, 2.50 x  $10^{-2}$  mmol) in THF (250 µL) was added a saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution (100 µL) and a saturated aqueous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> solution (100 µL). The mixture was allowed to heat to 50 °C for 0.5 h at which time the solution was allowed to cool to 22 °C and EtOAc (2 mL) was added and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was washed with EtOAc (3 x 2 mL) and the organic layers were combined, dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and the volatiles removed *in vacuo* to furnish a colorless oil. The oil was purified by silica gel chromatography (1:1 petroleum ether:Et<sub>2</sub>O) to afford **20** as a colorless oil (6.60 mg, 2.20 x  $10^{-2}$  mmol, 87%). IR (neat): 3194 (s), 3081 (s), 2961 (s), 2936 (s), 2880 (m), 1697 (s), 1470 (s), 1426 (m), 1388 (m), 1331 (m), 1262 (s), 1111 (s), 840 (s), 822 (s), 746 (w), 702 (m) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.52-7.36 (5H, m, ArH), 5.78 (1H, br s, NH), 3.51 (1H, dt, J = 9.2, 2.4 Hz, NCH), 1.61-1.10 (9H, m, aliphatic CH), 1.13 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 0.88 (3H, t, J = 7.2 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 0.81 (3H, t, J = 7.6 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 0.43 (3H, s, Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)), 0.42 (3H, s, Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)).

<sup>(16)</sup> For a recent example of [3+2] cycloaddition of an allylsilane and CSI, see: Woerpel, K. A.; Romero, A. *Org. Lett.* **2006**, *8*, 2127-2130 and references therein.

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 182.2, 138.3, 133.7, 129.3, 127.9, 54.6, 48.2, 37.4, 35.4, 29.2, 27.5, 23.8, 23.4, 14.3, 10.4, -1.5, -1.7. HRMS Calc for  $C_{19}H_{32}NOSi$  (M+H<sup>+</sup>): 318.2253. Found: 318.2259. [a]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> +31.8 (*c* = 0.440, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for a 94% ee sample.

Enantiomeric purity was determined by chiral HPLC analysis (Chiral Technologies OD(B), 220 nm, 95.0% hexanes:5.0% *i*-PrOH, 1.0 mL/min) of product **20**; chromatograms are illustrated below:



(15,2S)-(+)-2-Butyl-2-methyl-1-phenyl-3E-hexen-1-ol (21). To a solution of 19 (15.0 mg, 5.50 x  $10^{-2}$  mmol) and benzaldehyde (8.60 µL, 8.30 x  $10^{-2}$  mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (270 µL) at -50 <sup>o</sup>C was added a solution of TiCl<sub>4</sub> (9.00  $\mu$ L, 8.30 x 10<sup>-2</sup> mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (270  $\mu$ L). The mixture was allowed to stir for 5 h at -50 °C (dry ice/acetone bath), after which the reaction was quenched by the addition of a saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution (2 mL) and allowed to warm to 22 °C. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with EtOAc (3 x 2 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub> and volatiles were concentrated in vacuo to furnish a colorless oil. The resulting oil was purified by silica gel chromatography (20:1 petroleum ether: EtOAc) to afford **21** as a colorless oil (10.2 mg,  $4.1 \times 10^{-2}$  mmol, 87:13 dr, 76%). IR (neat): 3465 (br), 3031 (w), 2962 (s), 2923 (s), 2867 (m), 1464 (s), 1376 (m), 1029 (s), 979 (m), 708 (s) cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR of the major diastereomer (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.31-7.22 (5H, m, ArH), 5.41 (1H, dt, J = 16.0, 6.0 Hz, CH=CH), 5.31 (1H, dt, J = 16.0, 1.2 Hz, CH=CH), 4.40 (1H, d, J = 4.4 Hz, CHOH), 2.09-2.03 (2H, m, aliphatic CH), 1.31-1.11 (6H, m, aliphatic CH), 1.03 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 0.98 (3H, t, J = 7.2 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 0.85 (3H, t, J = 7.2 Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR of both diastereomers (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 141.7, 140.8, 134.7, 133.7, 133.4, 132.9, 128.3, 128.0, 127.5, 127.5, 127.4, 127.4, 81.1, 80.4, 45.1, 44.4, 38.0, 36.8, 26.5, 26.5, 26.2, 26.1, 23.7, 23.6, 20.0, 17.2, 14.3, 14.3, 14.2. HRMS Calc for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>27</sub>O (M+H<sup>+</sup>): 247.2063. Found: 247.2058.  $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$  +18.9 (c = 0.666, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for 95% ee (major) and 50% ee (minor) samples.

Enantiomeric purity was determined by chiral GLC analysis ( $\beta$ -dex, 140 °C, 15 psi); chromatograms are illustrated below:



peak #	time	area	height	width	area %	
1	139.917	64469.6	1013.39	1.060	41.9709	
2	141.837	12937.7	207.923	1.037	8.42272	
3	146.064	12113.5	188.714	1.070	7.88612	
4	151.352	6.4084.5	922.580	0.8144	41.7202	

peak #	time	area	height	width	area %	
1	138.514	3537.28	69.0850	0.8534	2.06623	
2	150.397	14427.2	233.619	1.029	8.42735	
3	144.506	4744.46	83.1967	0.9504	2.77136	
4	149.576	148486	2063.48	1.199	86.7350	

## <sup>1</sup>H NMR SPECTRA









Kacprzynski, Kazane, May & Hoveyda, Page S21

ဂူ Ęt Me<sub>3</sub>Si









mdd

-

9.03

3.26

1.00

1.12 3.05

m

4

ŝ

1.91 2.80

~

6









Ęt Q



Ęt Q Me<sub>3</sub>Si



























