# Asymmetric Protonation of Cumulenolates: Synthesis of Allenyl Aldehydes Facilitated by an Organomanganese Auxiliary

Animesh Roy,<sup>†</sup> Bilal A. Bhat,<sup>†‡</sup> and Salvatore D. Lepore<sup>†\*</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Department of Chemistry, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL 33431-0991 and <sup>‡</sup>CSIR-Medicinal Chemistry Division, Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine, Sanatnagar, Srinagar-190005.

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**General Information**. Reactions were carried out under an argon atmosphere (unless otherwise stated) in ovendried glassware with magnetic stirring. Purification of reaction products was performed using flash silica gel 40 – 63 µm. Analytical thin-layer chromatography was performed on 200 µm silica gel 60 F-254 plates. Visualization of TLC plates was accomplished with UV light, followed by staining with vanillin or potassium permanganate and drying with a heat gun.<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded on a 400 MHz spectrometer and are reported in ppm (parts per million) using solvent as an internal standard (CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 7.26 ppm). <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on a 100 MHz spectrometer. High-resolution mass spectra were recorded using an ESI-TOF MS spectrometer. Geranyl bromide and cinchonine was purchased and were used without further purification. Catalyst **1d**, **2**, **3** were purchased; the rest were prepared following previously reported procedures.

**Synthesis of catalyst Q8a**: This compound was prepared adapting a reported method.<sup>1</sup> Cinchona alkaloid and alkylating agent (1.2 equiv) were dissolved in MeCN (0.1 M) in a flame-dried flask followed by purging with argon. The reaction mixture was heated to 35 °C and allowed to proceed until judged to be complete (usually 16 h) by TLC-analysis (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> /MeOH, 9:1) and then cooled to room temperature. Acetonitrile was removed and a minimum amount of methanol was added to dissolve the solid product. It was then transferred dropwise to ethyl ether with stirring. The resulting suspension was stirred for 1 h and the precipitated solids were isolated by filtration. The solid was dried under vacuum and used without any further purification to give a yellowish powder (87% yield): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  8.93 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1H) 8.12 - 8.09 (m, 2H), 7.91 - 7.90 (m, 1H), 7.86

- 7.82 (m, 1H), 7.76 - 7.71 (m, 1H), 6.34 (m, 1H), 6.10 - 6.01 (m, 1H), 5.78 - 5.74 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.32 - 5.27 (m, 2H), 4.60 (s, 1H), 4.45 - 4.30 (m, 4H), 3.88 - 3.74 (m, 2H), 3.58 - 3.42 (m, 3H), 2.82 - 2.75 (m, 1H), 2.42 - 2.27 (m, 6H), 1.99 - 1.96 (m, 2H), 1.92 (s, 3H), 1.87 - 1.81 (m, 1H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.65 (s, 3H), 1.02 - 0.93 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  176.1, 149.7, 149.6, 147.3, 146.0, 136.2, 132.0, 129.7, 128.9, 127.5, 124.7, 123.2, 122.5, 119.7, 116.5, 111.4, 65.6, 65.2, 57.8, 56.5, 56.3, 39.8, 38.0, 25.7, 24.5, 23.4, 20.5, 16.5, 15.8; [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 68.0 (c 0.35 g/100 mL, MeOH); HRMS (ESI) calc. for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>39</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sup>+</sup>: 431.3057, found 431.3071.



Mn(CO)<sub>2</sub>

-CHO

**General procedure for complexing MMD to conjugated alkynal aldehyde:** Tricarbonyl (2-methylcyclopentadienyl) manganese (MMT; CAS-12108-13-3) (3.80 mL, 24.2 mmol) and alkynyl aldehyde (2.00 mL, 16.1 mmol) were dissolved in THF (0.1 M in alkynal) in an oven dried glass reactor (see schematic on page S8). The reactor was covered with aluminum foil and the solution was irradiated with ultraviolet light (365 nm) at

ambient temperature for 20 h with stirring under constant flow of argon to produce complex **1**. Solvent was removed and the resulting oil was then purified over silica (1-5% hexanes/ethyl acetate, blue color on vanillin TLC strain). MMD-alkyne complex **1** was dissolved in toluene, purged with argon, and stored at 8 °C (or cooler).

**General procedure for catalytic enantioselective allene synthesis**: Catalyst **Q8a** (4.0 mg, 0.0080 mmol, 10 mol %) and ethanol (0.0010 mL, 0.01 mmol, 12 mol %) were added to a vial equipped with a stir bar; a toluene solution of MMD complex alkyne aldehyde **1** (30.0 mg, 0.084 mmol) was then added and the resulting mixture was cooled to -5 °C. After 15 min, solid K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (30.0 mg, 0.30 mmol, 3.0 eq) was added and the reaction was

stirred overnight. After complete conversion was noticed, confirmed by TLC (vanillin strain, blue color), the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of silica gel. Solvent was removed and enantioselectivity was measured by HPLC equipped with a chiral column ((R,R)-Whelk-O-1) with a flow rate of 2.0 mL/min using hexanes/isopropanol (90:10) as eluent.

 $\begin{array}{c|c} & \text{PTC } \mathbf{Q8a} \\ & \text{Mn(CO)}_2 & (10 \text{ mol}\%) \\ \hline \mathbf{R}^2 & - \text{CHO} & \frac{\text{EtOH}(12 \text{ mol}\%)}{\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3, 0^{\circ}\text{C},} \\ \hline \mathbf{R}^1 & \mathbf{1} & \text{Toluene/CHCI}_3 & \mathbf{2} \\ & 900 \text{ rpm} \end{array}$ 

MMT/THF

rt, hv (365nm)

 $\begin{array}{c} \eta^{2}\text{-}MMD\text{-}(R)\text{-}undeca\text{-}2, 3\text{-}dienal (2a)}: \text{ Yellow oil } (84\% \text{ yield}, 83\% \text{ ee}); $ [\alpha]_{D}^{20}\text{-}344.3 \text{ (c} 0.42 \\ g/100\text{ml}, \text{DCM}); $ ^{1}\text{H} \text{ NMR } (400 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCI}_3) $ ^{5}\text{7.90 } (d, J = 8.0 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 6.19 - 6.15 (dt, J = 8.0 \\ \text{Hz}, 4.0\text{Hz} 1\text{H}), 4.73 - 4.68 (m, 2\text{H}), 4.54 (m, 1\text{H}), 2.87 - 2.85 (d, J = 8.0 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 2.42 - 2.37 (m, 2\text{H}), 1.87 (s, 3\text{H}), 1.46 - 1.39 (m, 2\text{H}), 1.31 - 1.26 (m, 9\text{H}), 0.87 (t, J = 7.2 \text{ Hz}, 3\text{H}). ^{13}\text{CNMR } (100 \\ \text{MHz}, \text{CDCI}_3) $ ^{5}\text{197.1}, 159.9, 129.0, 127.0, 103.2, 87.5, 86.4, 85.6, 84.9, 37.8, 32.0, 30.2, 29.25, 29.20, 27.9, 22.8, 14.2, 12.9. \text{ IR } (\text{ATR}) 1638 \text{ nm}^{-1} (\text{aldehyde carbonyl}), 1908 \text{ nm}^{-1} (\text{MMD CO}), 1976 \text{ nm}^{-1} (\text{NMD CO}), 1976 \text{ nm}^{-1} (\text{NM CO}), 1976 \text{ nm}^{-1} (\text{NM CO})$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> E. Denmark, S.; C. Weintraub, R. *Heterocycles* **2010**, *8*2, 1527.



 $\eta^2$ -MMD-(R)-octa-2, 3-dienal (2b): Yellow oil (82% yield, 79% ee);  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -398.8 (c 0.42g/100ml, DCM); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.19 - 6.15 (dt, J = 8.0 Hz, 4.0Hz 1H), 4.73 - 4.68 (m, 2H), 4.54 (m, 1H), 2.87 - 2.85 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.42 - 2.37 (m, 2H), 1.87 (s, 3H), 1.49 - 1.24 (m, 6H), 0.91, 0.90 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 197.1, 159.9, 129.0, 127.0, 103.2, 87.5, 86.4, 85.6, 84.9, 37.4, 32.2, 27.8, 22.2, 14.0, 12.8. IR (ATR) 1638 nm<sup>-1</sup> (aldehyde carbonyl), 1908 nm<sup>-1</sup> (MMD CO), 1976 nm<sup>-1</sup> (MMD CO). HPLC analysis: (R, R)-Whelk-O 1 column (250 × 4.6 mm) (254 nm), rt. method: *n*-Hex: IPA = 90:10, flow 2.0 ml/min, t(*R*-exo) = 10.4 min (90%).  $t(S-exo) = 11.9 \min(10\%).$ 



n<sup>2</sup>-MMD-(R)-5-phenylpenta-2, 3-dienal (2c): Yellow oil (86% yield, 66% ee); [a]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup>-179.2 (c 0.30 g/100ml, DCM); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.88(d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.33 - 7.28 (m 2H), 7.23 - 7.15 (m, 3H), 6.35 - 6.31(dt, J = 8.0 Hz, 4.0Hz 1H), 4.73 - 4.71 (m, 1H), 4.69 - 4.68 (m, 1H), 4.54 (t, J = 4.0Hz, 2H), 3.73 - 3.71 (m, 2H), 2.84 - 2.82 (m, 1H), 1.85 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 196.6, 162.1, 140.5, 128.7, 128.6, 127.3, 126.4, 87.4, 86.6, 85.7, 85.1, 43.9, 28.0, 12.8. IR (ATR) 1638 nm<sup>-1</sup> (aldehyde carbonyl), 1908 nm<sup>-1</sup> (MMD CO), 1976 nm<sup>-1</sup> (MMD

CO). HPLC analysis: (R, R)-Whelk-O 1 column (250 × 4.6 mm) (254 nm), rt, method: n-Hex: IPA = 90:10, flow 2.0 ml/min, t(*R*-exo) = 20.0 min (83.2%), t(*S*-exo) = 22.7 min (16.8%).



 $\eta^2$ -MMD-(R)-4-isopropyl-buta-2,3-dienal (2d): Yellow oil (92% yield, 83% ee);  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -434.6 (c 0.30 g/100ml, DCM); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 7.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.17 - 6.15 (dt, J = 8.0 Hz, 4.0Hz 1H), 4.74 - 4.67 (m, 2H), 4.53 - 4.50 (m, 2H), 2.94 - 2.92 (m, 1H), 2.65 -2.56 (m, 1H), 1.82 (s, 3H), 1.08 - 1.06 (dd, J= 8.0Hz, 4.0Hz, 6H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 196.9, 157.7, 135.6, 87.6, 86.6, 85.6, 84.6, 36.0, 29.0, 23.5, 23.2, 12.7. IR (ATR) 1638 nm<sup>-</sup>

<sup>1</sup> (aldehyde carbonyl), 1908 nm<sup>-1</sup> (MMD CO), 1976 nm<sup>-1</sup> (MMD CO). HPLC conditions: HPLC analysis: (R, R)-Whelk-O 1 column (250 × 4.6 mm) 254 nm), rt, method: *n*-Hex: IPA = 90:10, flow 2.0 ml/min, t(*R*-exo) = 11.0 min (91.5%), t(S-exo) = 12.4 min (8.5%). HRMS (ESI) calc. for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>17</sub> MnO<sub>3</sub>, [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 301.0636. Found: 301.0634.



 $n^2$ -MMD-(R)-4-cylohexyl-buta-2.3-dienal (2e): Yellow oil (91% yield, 75% ee);  $[\alpha]_{D^{20}}$ -414.2 (c 0.35 g/100ml, DCM); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.85 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.16 - 6.14 (dt, J = 8.0 Hz, 4.0Hz 1H), 4.74 - 4.73 (m, 1H), 4.68 - 4.66 (m, 1H), 4.52 - 4.49 (m, 2H), 2.92 -CHO 2.90 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.28 - 2.25 (m, 1H), 1.81 (s, 3H), 1.75 - 1.62 (m, 5H), 1.30 - 1.13 (m, 5H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 196.9, 158.3, 134.5, 103.3, 87.6, 86.6, 85.6, 84.5, 45.36, 34.0, 33.7, 29.0, 26.2, 26.2, 26.2, 12.7, IR (ATR) 1638 nm<sup>-1</sup> (aldehyde carbonyl), 1908 nm<sup>-1</sup>

(MMD CO), 1976 nm<sup>-1</sup> (MMD CO). HPLC analysis: (R, R)-Whelk-O 1 column (250 × 4.6 mm) (254 nm), rt, method: n-Hex: IPA = 90:10, flow 2.0 ml/min, t(R-exo) = 12.7 min (87.6%), t(S-exo) = 16.2 min (12.4%). HRMS (ESI) calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>21</sub>MnO<sub>3</sub>, [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 341.0949. Found: 341.0944.



 $\eta^2$ -MMD-(R)-6-(benzyloxy)hexa-2,3-dienal (2f): Yellow oil (77% yield, 58% ee);  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -328.2 (c 0.44 g/100ml, DCM); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.91(d, J= 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.89,  $= \frac{1}{2f} CHO = 4Hz, 2H), 2.87 - 2.84 (m, 1H), 2.72-2.66 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>CNMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) <math>\delta$  197.0, 138.5, 128.5, 127.8, 127.7, 125.2, 110.1, 87.5, 86.6, 85.7, 85.2, 73.0, 70.0, 37.8, 34.1, 27.8,

12.8. IR (ATR) 1638 nm<sup>-1</sup> (aldehyde carbonyl), 1908 nm<sup>-1</sup> (MMD CO), 1976 nm<sup>-1</sup> (MMD CO). HPLC analysis: (R, R)-Whelk-O 1 column (250 × 4.6 mm) (254 nm), rt, method: n-Hex: IPA = 90:10, flow 2.0 ml/min, t(R-exo) = 26.2 min (79.3%), t(S-exo) = 29.1 min (20.7%). HRMS (ESI) calc. for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>21</sub> MnO<sub>4</sub>, [M+H] <sup>+</sup>: 393.0899. Found: 393.0897.



n<sup>2</sup>-MMD-(R)-4-((tert-butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)buta-2,3-dienal (2g): Yellow oil (65% yield,  $\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & &$ 

13.0; IR (ATR) 1638 nm<sup>-1</sup> (aldehyde carbonyl), 1908 nm<sup>-1</sup> (MMD CO), 1976 nm<sup>-1</sup> (MMD CO); HPLC analysis: (R, R)-Whelk-O 1 column (250 × 4.6 mm) (254 nm), rt, method: n-Hex: IPA = 90:10, flow 2.0 ml/min, t(R-exo) = 13.3 min (78.6%), t(S-exo) = 15.5 min (21.4%). This compound was too unstable for MS analysis.



 $\eta^2$ -MMD-(R)-4-methylhexa-2,3-dienal (2h): Yellow oil (55% yield, 54% ee);  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -520.9 (c 0.10 g/100ml, DCM); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.83(m, 1H), 4.69 - 4.56 (m, 4H), 2.43 - 2.41(m, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.25 - 1.23(m, 3H),1.07 (t, J = 7.6Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 197.8, 150.5, 135.0, 85.5, 85.5, 85.1, 84.9, 36.8, 28.6, 21.7, 14.0; HPLC analysis: (R, R)-Whelk-O 1 column (250 × 4.6 mm) (254 nm), rt, method: n-Hex: IPA = 90:10, flow 2.0 ml/min, t(R-exo)

= 14.2 min (77.0%). t(S-exo) = 14.9 min (23.0%). HRMS (ESI) calc. for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>17</sub>MnO<sub>3</sub>. [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 301.0636. Found: 301.0640.



(3R, 5R)-3-hydroxydeca-4,5-dienenitrile (5): Prepared according to a previously MMD-complexed allenyl aldehyde 2b (0.50 g, 1.3 mmol) at -78 °C. In this mixture, the

concentration of Mg and ICH<sub>2</sub>CN were 0.11 M and 0.05 M respectively. Allenyl aldehyde was fully consumed after 20 min as confirmed by TLC whereupon saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (10 mL) was added. The aqueous layer was then extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was dissolved again in dry acetone (10 mL) under an argon atmosphere and treated with PhI(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (650 mg, 2.03 mmol). After 2 h (completion of reaction as determined by TLC), the solvent was evaporated. The crude product (now decomplexed) was purified by flash chromatography using 10% EtOAc/hexanes to afford 0.08 g (60% yield) of pure product as a liquid;  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -44.6 (c 0.83 mg/mL, DCM); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 5.47 - 5.42 (m, 1H), 5.33 - 5.28(m, 1H), 4.48 - 4.45 (m, 1H), 2.69 - 2.56 (m, 2H), 2.08 - 2.05 (m, 2H), 1.40 - 1.33 (m, 4H), 0.91(t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 202.5, 117.3, 96.5, 93.2, 65.9, 31.2, 28.3, 26.2, 22.3, 14.0.; HRMS calc. for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 166.1232, [M+NH<sub>4</sub>]<sup>+</sup>:183.1492 Found:166.1232.



(3aR, 5R, 6aR)-5-butyltetrahydrofuro[3,2-b]furan-2(3H)-one (6): To a solution of allenol 5 (50 mg, 0.30 mmol) in acetone/water (3:2, v/v, 2.0 mL) was added AgNO<sub>3</sub> (10 mg, 0.06 mmol). 0.2 eq) and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for about 24 h. After the reaction was compete (as confirmed by TLC), the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude reaction mixture was subjected to column chromatography using

hexanes/EtOAc to give pure 6, 43 mg (86% yield). Colorless oil: [a]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup>-151.4 (c 0.7 mg/ml, DCM); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 5.14 - 5.12 (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 4.83 - 4.80 (dt, J = 6.7, 5.1, 1H), 4.11 - 4.04 (m, 1H), 2.74 (dd, J = 18.8, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.6 (d, J = 18.8 Hz, 1H), 2.41 - 2.36 (dd, J = 14.0, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 1.71 - 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.56 - 1.47 (m, 1H), 1.41 - 1.27 (m, 4H), 0.90 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 176.2, 85.1, 78.4, 77.5, 38.9, 36.8, 34.5, 28.3, 22.8, 14.1. HRMS calc. for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, [M+NH4]<sup>+</sup>: 202.1438. Found: 202.1436



((2R, 5R)-5-butyl-2,5-dihydrofuran-2-yl)acetic acid (7): A solution of 6 (30 mg, 0.18 mmol) dissolved in an acetic acid/HCl mixture (4:1, v/v, 2 mL) was heated at 100 °C for 6 hours. After the reaction was completed (as monitored by TLC), the reaction mixture was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate (3 × 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure

and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using hexane/EtOAc to give pure 7, 25 mg (75% yield); [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup>-81.0 (c 0.1 mg/ml, DCM); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 5.89 - 5.84 (m, 2H), 5.23 - 5.18 (m, 1H), 4.94 - 4.90 (m, 1H), 2.65 - 2.54 (m, 2H), 1.59 - 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.34 - 1.32 (m, 4H), 0.90 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 175.8, 131.4, 128.5, 86.3, 81.7, 41.0, 35.6, 27.3, 22.9, 14.2. HRMS calc. for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, [M-H]<sup>-</sup>:183.1027, found: 183.1036



(3aR, 5R, 6aR)-5-butyltetrahydrofuro[3,2-b]furan-2(3H)-one (Hagen's Gland lactone 8): To a solution of 7 (20 mg, 0.11 mmol) in MeCN (2 mL) was added sequentially NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (28 mg, 0.33 mmol, 3.0 eq) and iodine (42 mg, 0.33 mmol, 3.0 eq) at 0 °C and the reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 2 to 3 h. The reaction was guenched with agueous Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 20 mL). The combined organic layers were

washed with water and brine and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The latter was passed through a short celite pad and solvent evaporated under reduced pressure to give crude iodolactone product which was used for the next reaction without further purification. To a stirred solution of iodolactone (25 mg, 0.080 mmol) in benzene (5.0 mL) was added n-Bu<sub>3</sub>SnH (44 mg, 0.16 mmol, 2.0 eg) and AIBN (10 mg, 0.064 mmol, 0.40 equiv). The reaction was refluxed for 6 h, cooled to room temperature and volatiles were evaporated. The residue was purified through silica gel chromatography using hexane/EtOAc to give pure 8 (12 mg, 60 %, over two steps) as a colorless oil:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> P. Knochel, Z. Zhang, F. F. Fleming, Org. Lett., 2004, 6, 501

[α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup>-24.5 (c 0.2 mg/mL, DCM); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 5.14 - 5.12 (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 4.83 - 4.80 (dt, J = 6.7, 5.1,1H), 4.11 - 4.04 (m, 1H), 2.74 (dd, J = 18.8, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.6 (d, J = 18.8 Hz, 1H), 2.41 - 2.36 (dd, J = 14.0, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 1.71 - 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.56 - 1.47 (m, 1H), 1.41 - 1.27 (m, 4H), 0.90 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 176.2, 85.1, 78.4, 77.5, 38.9, 36.8, 34.5, 28.3, 22.8, 14.1. HRMS calc. for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, [M+NH<sub>4</sub>] \*: 202.1438. Found: 202.1436

		Mn(CO) <sub>2</sub> CHO R 1a R	PTC (10 mol%) toluene/ additive base, rt $c = CH_3(CH_2)_6$	Mn(CO) <sub>2</sub> + exo 2a + CHO +	Mn(CO) <sub>2</sub> R H endo CHO 3a	
				% yield <b>2a</b> (reaction time	5	
entry	cat.	base	additivea	in h)	, 2a:3a	ee (%) <sup>b</sup> of <b>2a</b>
1	Q1a	1 M KOH		62 (16)	4:1	-58
2	Q1c	1 M KOH		61 (16)	4:1	+55
3	Q1d	0.1 M KOH	Et <sub>2</sub> O	77 (16)	4:1	-79
4	Q1e	10 M KOH	Et <sub>2</sub> O	75 (10)	4:1	-80
5	Q1f	0.1 M KOH	Et <sub>2</sub> O	62 (16)	5:1	-64
6	Q1g	0.1 M KOH	Et <sub>2</sub> O	66 (16)	5:1	-79
7	Q1h	0.1 M KOH	Et <sub>2</sub> O	58 (14)	3:1	-79
8	Q1b	0.1 M KOH	Et <sub>2</sub> O	52 (16)	2:1	rac
9	Q2	1 M KOH		48 (10)	2:1	-40
10	Q3	1 M KOH		46 (16)	4:1	rac
11	Q4	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>		69 (10)	5:1	-78
12	Q6a	0.1 M KOH	Et <sub>2</sub> O	66 (16)	6.5:1	-70
13	Q6b	10 M KOH	Et <sub>2</sub> O	60 (16)	5:1	-71
14	Q6c	10 M KOH	Et <sub>2</sub> O	65 (16)	7:1	-69
15	Q6d	10 M KOH	Et <sub>2</sub> O	60 (16)	7:1	-65
16	Q7	10 M KOH	Et <sub>2</sub> O	48 (16)	4:1	rac
17	Q8a	0.1 M KOH	Et <sub>2</sub> O	76 (12)	6.4:1	-77
18	Q8a	aq K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>		81 (16)	7:1	-80
19	Q8a	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>			-	-
20 <sup>c</sup>	Q8a	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	CHCl₃/EtOH	85 (16)	7:1	-83
21	Q5	10 M KOH	Et <sub>2</sub> O	64 (16)	7:1	-72

#### Table 1 - expanded. Optimization of isomerization conditions (including yields)

<sup>a</sup>Reactions were performed with base (3 eq) in toluene/additive (3:1) (0.10 M with respect to substrate) at rt (unless indicated otherwise). <sup>b</sup>The enantiomeric excess was determined by chiral HPLC analysis of MMD-allene **2a**. <sup>c</sup>Reaction conducted at -5 <sup>o</sup>C in toluene/CHCl<sub>3</sub> (3:1) with EtOH (0.12 eq).

# Table A. Isomerization reaction with various other catalysts



catalyst	condition	dr	
Q9	0.1M KOH/ToI-CHCl <sub>3</sub> (3:1)	69	5:1
Q10	0.1M KOH/ToI-CHCl₃(3:1)	80	4:1
Q11	0.1M KOH/ToI-CHCl₃(3:1)	79	4:1
Q12	0.1M KOH/ToI-CHCl₃(3:1)	74	4:1
Q13	0.1M KOH/ToI-CHCl₃(3:1)	73	4:1
Q14	0.1M KOH/ToI-CHCl₃(3:1)	77.7	3:1
Q15	0.1M KOH/ToI-CHCl <sub>3</sub> (3:1)	52	5:1
Q16	0.1M KOH/ToI-CHCl₃(3:1)	50	5:1
Q17	0.1M KOH/ToI-CHCl₃(3:1)	72.6	6:1
Q18	1.0 M KOH/Tol-CHCl <sub>3</sub> (3:1)	65	6:1
Q19	1M KOH/ToI-CHCl <sub>3</sub> (3:1)	70	5:1
Q20	aq K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> /Tol	74	6:1
Q8b	aq K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> /Tol	81.6	5:1
Q8c	aq K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> /Tol	79	6:1
Q8d	1.0 M KOH/Tol-CHCl <sub>3</sub> (3:1)	72	5.6:1
Q8a	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> /tol/CHCl <sub>3</sub> /EtOH/-5°C	83	7:1

Changing counter ion, substitution on cinchonidine vinyl group, or the presence of a methoxy group on **Q8a** did not improve ee.

### Table B. Comparison of different isomerization condition for allene 2e



entry	condition	ee (%)		comment
1	Solid K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> / EtOH /Tol-CHCl <sub>3</sub> / rt	71		
2	Solid K2CO3 / EtOH/ Tol-CHCl3/-5.0 °C	75	Exo only	
3	Solid K2CO3 / EtOH /Tol-CHCl3/-5.0 °C	74		counter ion sulfonate/ <b>Q8b</b>
4	aq 100% K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> /Tol	72		
5	1M KOH/ Tol-CHCl₃/-5.0 °C	40		

Condition 1 and 4 produces similar ee. Reducing temp to -5.0 °C increases ee slightly. Changing counter ion (Q8b) to sulfonate did not improve ee.

Table C. Other alcohol screened for isomerization reaction to 2a



entry	alcohol	ee (%)	dr	comment
1	2-methoxyethanol			no conv
2	neopentyl alchol			no conv
3	4-Bromobenzyl alcohol			no conv
4	(2-benzyloxy) ethanol	80	6.4:1	
5	2-mercaptoethanol			poor conv
6	SDS			poor conv
7	tetraethylene glycol	49	5:1	
8	1-phenyl 1,2 ethane diol	70	7:1	
9	propargyl alcohol	33	11:1	
10	5-hexyne-1-ol			no conv
11	1-hetadecanol			no conv
12	1-hexanol	75	5.5	
13	cyclopentanol	80	6:1	
14	trans-2-methylcyclohexanol			poor conversion
15	trans-3-methylcyclohexanol			poor conversion
16	trans-4-methylcyclohexanol			poor conversion
17	EtOH	82	7:1	
18	CF <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	30	20:1	
19	EtOH /Tol: CHCl₃ (3:1)	82	8:1	
20	EtOH / Tol: CHCl <sub>3</sub> (3:1) (-50°C)			no conv
21	2-benzyloxyethanol/ Tol: CHCl <sub>3</sub> (-50°C)			no conv





























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#### Calibrating enantiomeric excess measurement via chiral shift reagent study:

Compound **2b** (68% ee) was reacted with Grignard reagent to prepare **9** (66% ee). It was decomplexed and enantiomeric excess was determined via chiral shit reagent study (see pages S46 and S47).





## NMR experiment with shift reagent to determine enantiomeric excess of allenol 10:

Dry CDCl<sub>3</sub> solution of shift reagent (europium tris[3-(heptafluoropropylhydroxymethylene)-(+)-camphorate]) was added dropwise to a dry CDCl<sub>3</sub> solution of allenol **10** and NMR spectra were recorded until hydroxyl peak at 2.15 ppm were resolved (see page S46). When 20 drops of shift reagent was added, carbinol peak was mostly resolved. Integration is in the range of 60-70% ee

