Supporting Information

Reactivity and Enantioselectivity in the Reactions of Scalemic Stereogenic α-(N-carbamoyl)alkylcuprates

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Expanded Tables:

entry	E+	Cu(l) equiv ^a	temperature Cu °C (min) ^b	solvent ^C	temperature Rxn, °C (h) ^d	Product ^e	cpd No.	% yield ^f	% er ^g
1	1	0.5	-78 to -60 (60)	A	-60 to 25 (12)		14	85-90	50:50
2	î	0.5	-78 to -60 (60)	В	-60 to 25 (12)		14	85-98	90:10-93:7
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	ĩ	1.0	-78 to -60 (105)	B	-60 to 25 (12)	Ŋ Ph	14	70	89:11
4	1	0.5	-78 to -40 (120)	B	-60 to 25 (12)	Boc	14	86	73:27
5	1	0.5 ^h	-78 (45) 25 (15)	С	-60 to 25 (12)	Dec	14	70	51:49-55:45
6	2a	0.5	-78 (60)	В	-78 to 25 (12)		15a	69	85:15
7	2a	0.5	-78 (60)	B 1:1 ⁱ	-78 to 25 (12)		15a	66	88:12
8	2a	0.5	-78 (60)	B 2:1 ⁱ	-78 to 25 (12)	N T	15a	68	72.9:27.1
9	2a	0.5	-78 (60)	B 4:1 ⁱ	-78 to 25 (12)	Boc X	15a	59	71.5:28.5
10	2a	1.0	-78 (60)	B 1:1.3 ⁱ	-78 to 25 (12)		15a	60	72.5:27.5
11	2b	1.0	-78 (60)	Α	-78 to 25 (12)	a X=H	15b	77	50:50
12	2b	0.5	-78 (60)	В	-78 to 25 (12)		15b	96	65.5:34.5
13	2b	0.5	-78 (60)	В	-60 (10)	b $X = SiMe_3$	15b	90	90:10
14	2c	1.0	-78 (60)	А	-78 to 25 (12)	\square	16	76	-
15	2c	1.0	-78 (60)	B 1:1.3	-78 to 25 (12	N TI	16	70-83	97:3-92:7
16	2c	1.0 ^j	-78 (60)	B 1:1.3	-78 to 25 (12	Boc	16	63-82	86.5:13.5-82:18
17	2c	0.5	-78 (60)	В	-78 to 25 (12)		16	66	95.4:4.6
18	2d	0.5	-78 (60)	В	-78 to 25 (12)		17	79	94:6
19	2d	0.5	-78 (60)	В	-78 to 25 (3-4)	N Si ^t BuMe ₂ Boc O	17	84 ⁱ	94:6
20	3a	0.5	-78 (60)	B 1:1.3 ⁱ	-78 to 25 (12)	N Boc	18	58	90.7:9.3
21	4 a	0.5	-78 to -50 (60)	В	-50 to 25 (4)	CO ₂ Et	19a	63	93:7
22	4 a	0.5	-78 (60)	B	-78 to 25 (12)		19a	89	95:5-96:4
23	4a	0.5	-78 (60)	В	-78 to 25 (12)	Ņ	19a	84	93.5:6.5
24	4 a	0.5 ^k	-78 (60)	В	-78 to 25 (12)	Boc R	19a	53	93.5:6.5
25	4a	0.5	-78 (60)	В	-78 to 25 (12)	BOCIN	19a	80	90:10
26	4a	1.0 ¹	-78 (60)	В	-78 to 25 (12)	a R=H	19a	88	86.5:13.5
27	4b	0.5	-78 (60)	В	-78 to -35 (3)	b R = <i>n</i> -Bu	19b	53 ^m	91:9
28	60	1.0	-78 (60)	р	-78 to 25 (12)	\square			
28 29	6a 6a	0.5	-78 (60) -78 (60)	B B	-78 to 25 (12)		20	80	50:50
29 30	oa 6a	0.5	-78 (60)	в В	-78 to 25 (12) -40 (8)	N TF F	20	79	65:35
.50	va	0.5	-78 (00)	D	-40 (0)	Boc 🗸	20	79	80:20

Table 1. Reactions of scalemic α -(*N*-carbamoyl)alkylcuprates, prepared from scalemic α -lithio *N*-Boc pyrrolidine, with a variety of electrophiles.

^a CuCN 2LiCl was employed and reactions run on a 1.0 mmole (**12**) scale unless otherwise noted. ^b Temperature and time at which cuprate formation was achieved. ^c A = THF. B = THF/Et₂O solvent ratio (1:1, v/v, unless otherwise noted) arose by deprotonation of carbamate in Et₂O followed by addition of a THF solution of CuCN 2LiCl. C = Et₂O. ^d Temperature and time at which the cuprate/electrophile reaction was allowed to proceed. ^e Transmetallation and cuprate reactions assumed to proceed with retention of configuration¹⁻³ from scalemic *N*-Boc-α-lithiopyrrolidine.⁴ Confirmed for **14**. ^fBased on products purified and isolated by flash column chromatography. ^g Enantioselectivity (% er) was measured by chiral stationary phase HPLC on a CHIRALCELTM OD column [cellulose tris(3,5-dimethylphenylcarbamate) on silica gel. ^hSolid CuCN was used. ⁱ 2.0 mmol scale. ^j CuCl 2LiCl was employed. ^k 6.0 mmol scale. ¹ 10 mmol scale. ^m TMSCl (5.0 equiv) was employed.

		Cu(I)	temperature,		temperature,		cpd.	%	
entry	E^+ (LG)	equiv ^a	Cu [°] C (min) ^b	solvent ^C	Rxn, °C (h) ^d	Product ^e	Ńо.	yield ¹	% er ^g
1	8a Br	1.0	-78 (60)	А	-78 to 25 (12)	\square .	23	74	50:50
2	8a Br	0.5	-78 (60)	В	-78 to 25 (12)		23	48	75:25
3	8a Br	0.5	-78 (60)	В	-78 to 25 (12)	N	23 23	71	66.7:33.3
4	8b OMs	1.0	-78 (60)	В	-78 to 25 (12)	Dee	23	76	58.4:41.6
5	8b OMs	0.5	-78 (60)	В	-78 to 25 (12)	Boc	23	58	74.4:25.6
						\square .			
6	8c OMs	1.0	-78 (60)	А	-78 to 25 (12)		24	86	50:50
7	8c OMs	1.0	-78 (60)	В	-50 (10)	N MIL	24	79	50:50
8	8c OMs	0.5	-78 (60)	В	-78 (5)			57	90:10
					()	BOC Ph	24		
9	8d OMs	1.0	79 +- 50 (20)	р	79 += 25 (12)	\square	25	57	65:35
		1.0	-78 to -50 (30)	B	-78 to 25 (12)	L June C	25 25		
10	8d OMs	1.0	-78 to -50 (60)	В	-78 (5)	N Y		40-56	68:32-77:23
11	8d OMs	0.5	-78 (60)	В	-78 to 25 (12)	Boc Ph	25	33	69:31
		1.0	79 ((0))			\square	26	70	
12	9 Br	1.0	-78 (60)	A	-78 to 25 (12)		26 26		-
13	9 Br	0.5	-78 (60)	В	-78 to 25 (12)	N · · ·	26	100	89:11
						Boc			

Table 3. Reactions of scalemic α -(*N*-carbamoyl)alkylcuprates, prepared from scalemic α -lithio *N*-Boc pyrrolidine, with propargyl and allylic substrates.

^a CuCN·2LiCl was employed unless otherwise noted. ^b Temperature and time at which cuprate formation was achieved. ^c A = THF. B = THF/Et₂O solvent ratio (1:1, v/v) arose by deprotonation of carbamate in Et₂O followed by addition of a THF solution of CuCN·2LiCl. ^d Temperature and time at which the cuprate/electrophile reaction was allowed to proceed. ^e Transmetallation and cuprate reactions assumed to proceed with retention of configuration¹⁻³ from scalemic *N*-Boc- α -lithiopyrrolidine.⁴ f Based on products purified and isolated by flash column chromatography. ^g Enantioselectivity (% er) was measured by chiral stationary phase HPLC on a CHIRALCELTM OD column [cellulose tris(3,5-dimethylphenylcarbamate) on silica gel.

Table 4. Reactions of scalemic α -(*N*-carbamoyl)alkylcuprates, prepared from scalemic α -lithio *N*-Boc pyrrolidine with α , β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds.

entry	E ⁺	Cu(I) equiv ^a	temperature Cu °C (min) ^b	solvent ^c	temperature Rxn, °C (h) ^d	Product ^e	cpd No.	vield ^f	% er ^g
entry	Ľ	cquiv	Cu C (IIIII)	Sorvent			110.	yield	70 01
1	10	1.0	-78 (60)	В	-78 to 35 (3)		27	56 ^h	72:28 ^h
						Boc			
2	11a	1.0	-78 (60)	А	-78 (30), 25 (12)	COX	28a	75	-
3	11a	1.0	-78 (60)	В	-78 (30), 25 (12)		28a	54	97.6:2.4
4	11a	1.0 ⁱ	-78 (60)	В	-78 (30), 25 (12)		28a	55	98:2
5	11a	0.5	-78 (60)	В	-78 (30), 25 (12)	Ņ ⁷	28a	53	97:3
6	11a	0.5	-78 (60)	В	-78 (30), 25 (12)	Boc	28a	91	90:10
7	11b	1.0	-78 (60)	В	-78 to 25 (12)	a X = Me	28b	95	50:50
8	11b	1.0	-78 (60)	В	-50 (10)		28b	39	50:50
9	11b	0.5	-78 (60)	В	-78 to 25 (12)	b X = OCH ₂ Ph	28b	60	50:50
10	11c	1.0	-78 (60)	А	-55 to 25 (12)	c X = OMe	28c	60	-
11	11c	1.0	-78 (60)	В	-55 to 25 (12)		28c	72	50:50
12	11c	0.5	-78 (60)	В	-55 to 25 (12)		28c	88	60:40 ^j

^a CuCN 2LiCl was employed unless otherwise noted. ^b Temperature and time at which cuprate formation was achieved. ^c A = THF. B = THF/Et₂O, solvent ratio (1:1, v/v) arose by deprotonation of carbamate in Et₂O followed by addition of a THF solution of CuCN 2LiCl. ^d Temperature and time at which the cuprate/electrophile reaction was allowed to proceed. TMSCl (5.0 equiv) was employed as an additive. ^e Transmetallation and cuprate reactions assumed to proceed with retention of configuration¹⁻³ from scalemic *N*-Boc- α -lithiopyrrolidine.⁴ ^f Based on products purified and isolated by chromatography. ^g Enantioselectivity (% er) was measured by chiral stationary phase HPLC on a CHIRALCELTM OD column [cellulose tris(3,5-dimethylphenylcarbamate) on silica gel. ^h *E*:*Z* = 59:41, 72:28 er for each diastereomer. ^I ⁿBu₃P (2.0 equiv) was added to solubilize CuCN. ^j HMPA/TMSCl (2.0 equiv) was added along with the methyl acrylate.

Table 5. Reactions of scalemic α -(*N*-carbamoyl)alkylcuprates, prepared from scalemic α -lithio *N*-Boc-*N*-ethylbenzylamine (30b) with methyl vinyl ketone.

F	Ph NBoc <u>s-BuLi</u> R (-)-spartein		3. methyl Ph vinyl ketone	COMe NBoc R	
	29a R = Me b R = Et	30	3 1		
	temperature	tenna i ter	temperature	%	% er ^{e.r}
entry	s-BuLi°C (h) ^a	solvent	Rxn, $^{\circ}C(h)^{b}$	yield ^{c,d}	(R) : $(S)^{g}$
1	-78 (2)	Et ₂ O	-60 (4) to 25 (12)	57	50:50
2	-78 (3)	Et_2O	-78 to 25 (12)	53	50:50
3	-78 (2)	Ēt ₂ O	$-70(0.5), 25(12)^{h}$	54	30.5:69.5
4	-78 (2)	Ēt ₂ O	$-60(0.5), 25(12)^{h}$	55	28.9:79.1
5	-60 (1)	Et ₂ O	-60 (0.5), 25 (12)	53	32:68
6	-60 (3)	$\tilde{Et_2O}$	-60 (0.5), 25 (12)	48	35.7:66.3
7	-78 (3)	Et_2O	-78 (0.5), 25 (12)	51	28.3:71.7
8	-78 (5)	Et ₂ O	-78 (0.5), 25 (12	59	31:69
9	-78 (2)	THF	-60 (4) to 25 (12)	63	53.3:46.7
10	-78 (2), -60 (1)	THF	-60 (0.5), 25 (12)	79	59.5:40.5
11	$-78(2.5)^{i}$	THF	-78 to 25 (12)	50	53.5:46.5

^a Temperature and time at which deprotonation was effected. Cuprate formation was achieved at -78 °C for 30 min. R₂CuLiLiCN was employed unless noted. ^b Temperature and time at which the cuprate/electrophile reaction was allowed to proceed. TMSCl (2.5 equiv) was employed as an additive. ^c Based on products purified and isolated by chromatography. ^d Transmetallation and cuprate reactions assumed to proceed with retention of configuration¹⁻³ from the scalemic lithium reagent (S)-30 in Et₂O.^{5a-c} ^e Enantioselectivity (% er) was measured by chiral stationary phase HPLC on a CHIRALCELTM OD column [cellulose tris(3,5-dimethylphenylcarbamate) on silica gel. ^t Major isomer reported in order of elution time (i.e., first in THF and last in Et₂O. ^g Configuration assigned in accord with the assumptions and assignments reported for **29a**.^{5a-c} ^h These reactions were performed side-by side at the same time. ⁱ CuCN 2LiCl (1.0 equiv) was employed to afford RCuCNLi.

Experimental

General. NMR spectra were recorded as CDCl₃ solutions on a Bruker AC-300 or JEOL 500 MHz instrument. The ¹H NMR chemical shifts are reported as δ values in parts per million (ppm) relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS) or CHCl₃ (δ = 7.26 ppm) as internal standard. The ¹³C NMR chemical shifts are reported as δ values in parts per million (ppm) downfield from TMS and referenced with respect to the CDCl₃ signal (triplet, centerline δ = 77.0 ppm). Infrared spectra (IR) were recorded on a Nicolet Magna 550 FT-IR spectrometer as neat samples (liquid films on NaCl plates) unless otherwise noted. Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry measurements were performed on a Hewlett-Packard 5890A GC coupled to a 5970B mass selective detector at 70 eV. Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Scientific Adsorbents Inc. silica gel plates, 200 µ mesh with F-254 indicator. Visualization was accomplished by UV light (254 nm), 4% ethanol solution of phosphomolybdic acid, 5% *p*-anisaldehyde, or 5% H₂SO₄-90% EtOH solution. Flash column chromatography was performed with 200-400 µ mesh silica gel.

THF and Et₂O were dried over sodium/benzophenone ketyl and LiCl was flame dried under vacuum in a round bottom flask before use. CuCN was used directly from the bottle as purchased from ACROS. *sec*-Butyllithium was either obtained from FMC corporation or prepared⁶ from *sec*-butyl chloride and FMC's Stabi-Li-ze lithium powder. Enantiomeric ratios were determined on a Chiral Technologies, Inc. CHIRALCEL OD [cellulose tris(3,5dimethylphenylcarbamate) on a 10 μ m silica-gel substrate] chiral stationary phase HPLC column (250 x 4.0 mm, L x D).

The benzyl carbamate derived from the methyl ester of proline displays a barrier to rotation [$\Delta G^{\ddagger} = 17.1-17.4$ Kcal/mole] that is relatively insensitive to solvent.⁷ A $\Delta G^{\ddagger} = 17.4$ Kcal/mole corresponds to a coalescence temperature of 87.3 °C while a value of $\Delta G^{\ddagger} = 16.7$ corresponds to 61.4 °C for coalescence.⁸ Compounds containing the *N*-Boc carbamate functionality generally display absorptions in the ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra attributable to rotomers arising from restricted rotation about the C-N bond. Additional absorptions due to rotomers are indicated within parentheses.

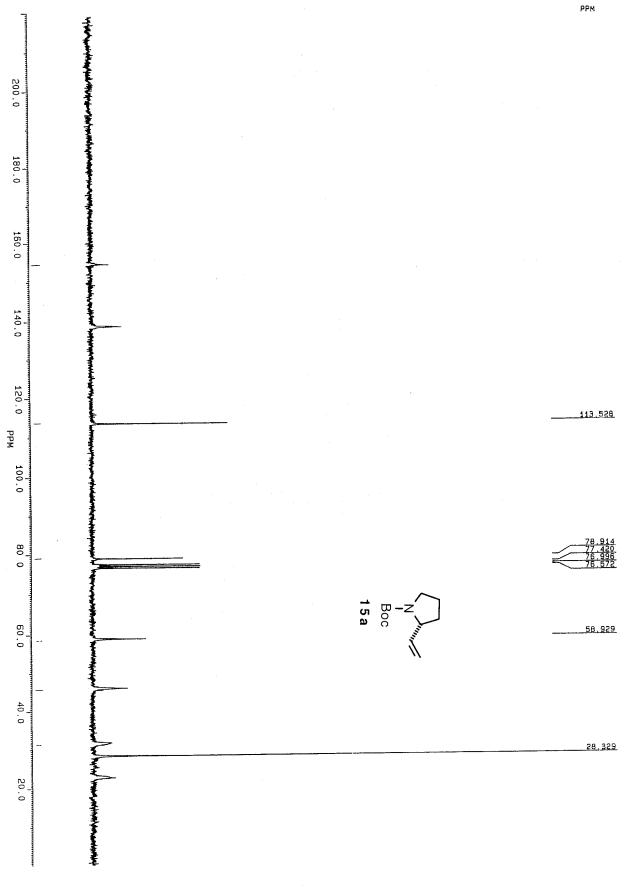
Materials: Hydroboration^{9a} or hydroalumination^{9b} of commercially available phenyl acetylene followed by iodination of the carbon-metal bond gave (*E*)-1-iodo-2-phenylethene (**1**). Vinyl bromide (**2a**) and 1-bromo-1-trimethylsilylethene (**2b**) were commercially available (Aldrich) while Markovnikov addition of in situ generated HI¹⁰ to the appropriate commercially available 1-alkynes afforded 2-iodo-1-alkenes **2c** and **2d** (after silylation with 'BuMe₂SiCl) in good yields. Addition of HI (LiI/AcOH)¹¹ to commercially available ethyl propiolate (**10**) or to ethyl 2heptynonate (for preparation of the methyl ester see reference 23b) stereoselectively gave (*Z*)- β iodoenoates **4a-b**, respectively. Vinyl iodide **6a**,¹² triflates **3b**,¹³ **7a**¹³ and **7b**¹⁴ and nonaflate **3c**¹⁵ were prepared by established methods. Triflate **3b** could be converted into 1-iodocyclohexene **3a**.¹⁶ Triflate **6b** was prepared by a literature procedures.¹⁷

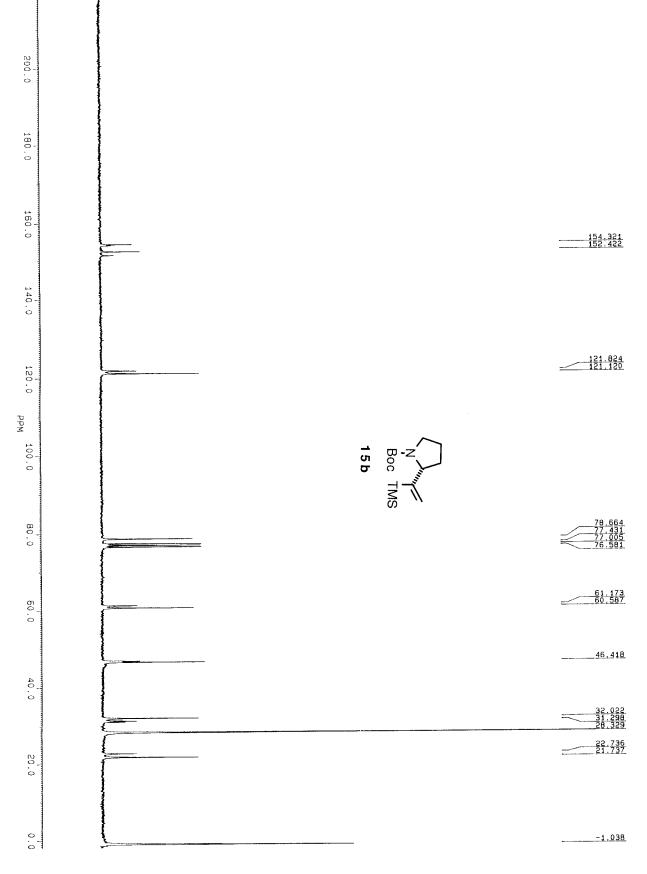
Propargyl mesylate **8b** was prepared from propargyl alcohol^{18a} while propargyl mesylates **8c-d** were prepared by lithiation of the commercially available 1-alkynes followed by hydroxymethylation with paraformaldehyde¹⁹ and mesylation.¹⁸ Propargyl bromide **8a**, allyl bromide **9**, ethyl priopiolate **10**, methyl vinyl ketone **11a** and methyl acrylate **11c** are commercially available. Data reduction for compounds **14**,^{21,22a} **15a**,^{22a} **19a-b**,²⁰ **26**,^{22b} **27**,²¹ **28a**^{23a} and **28c**^{23b} has been reported.

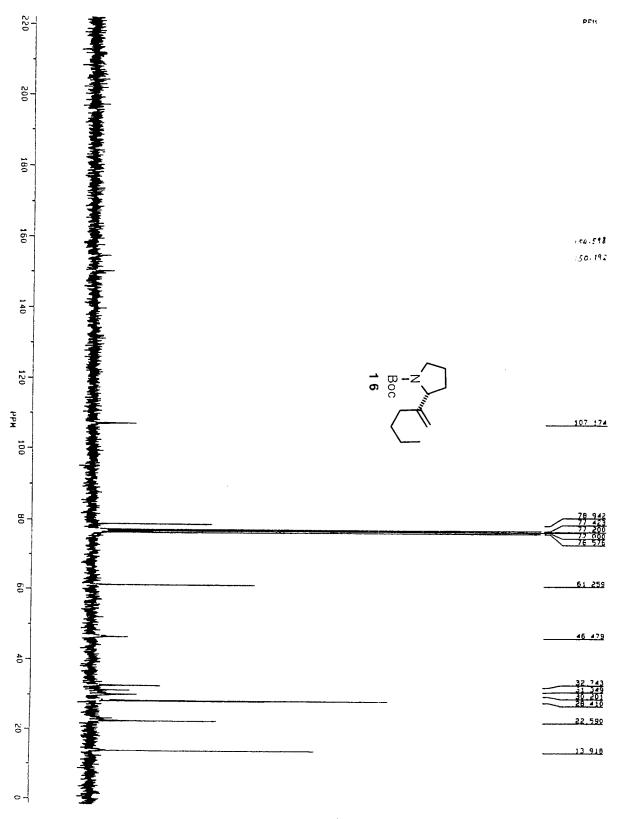
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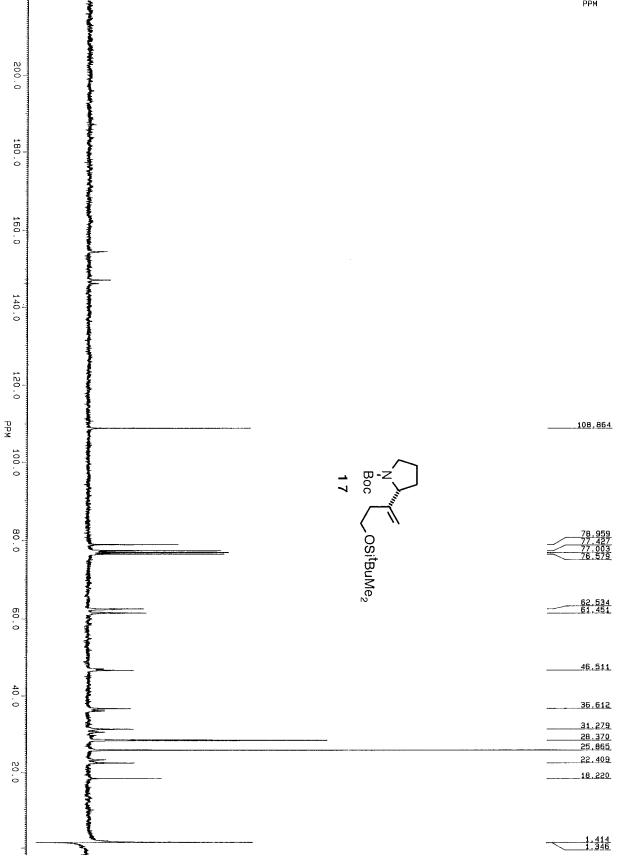
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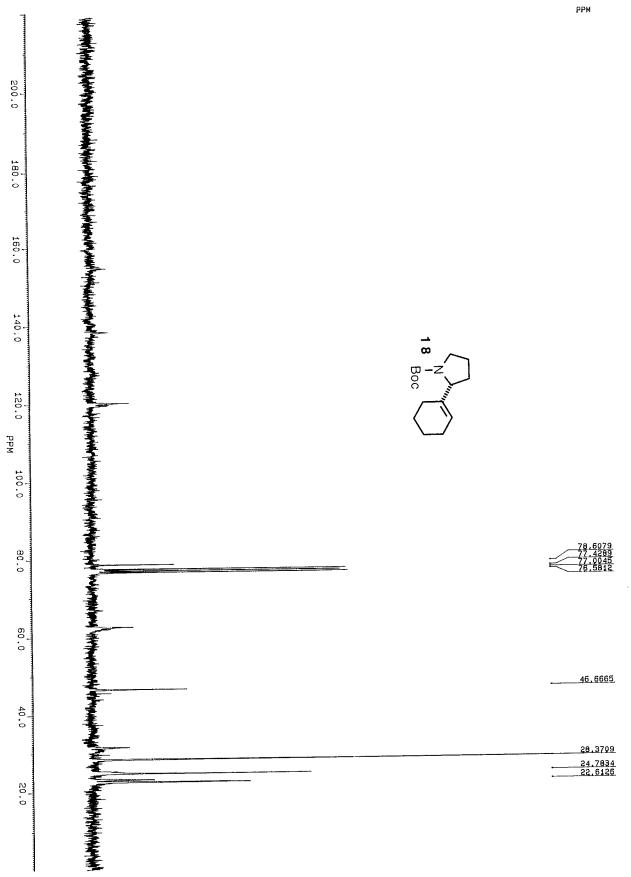
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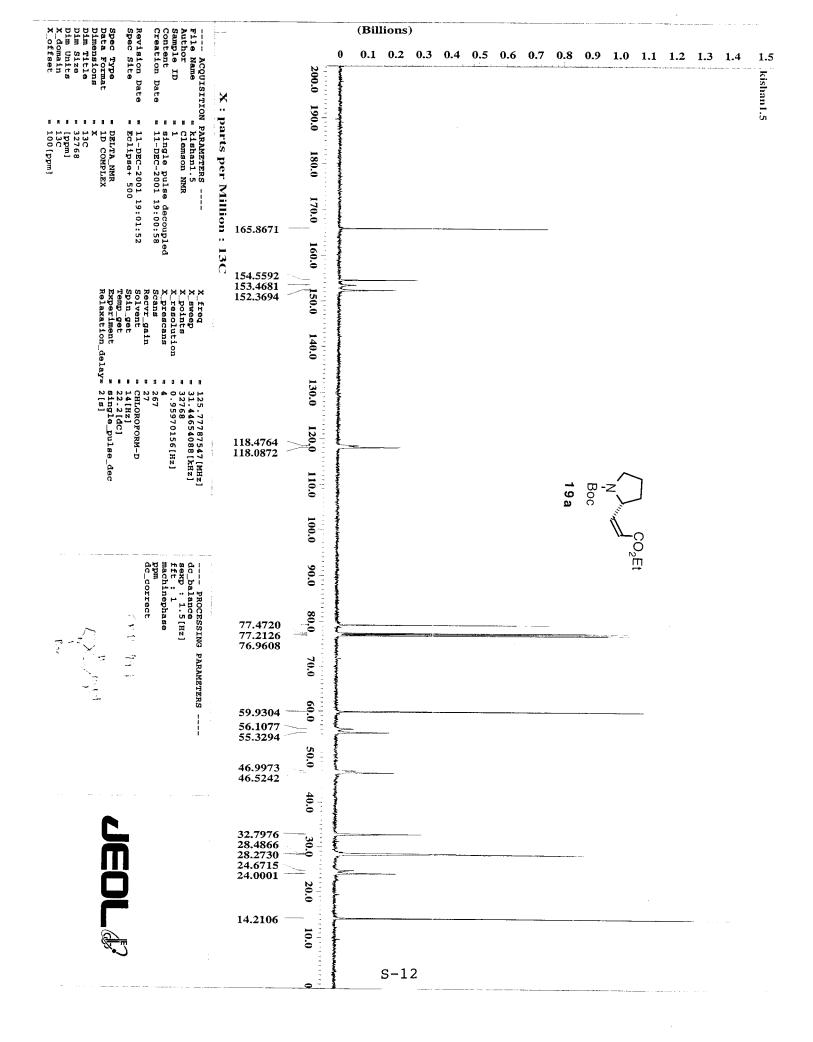


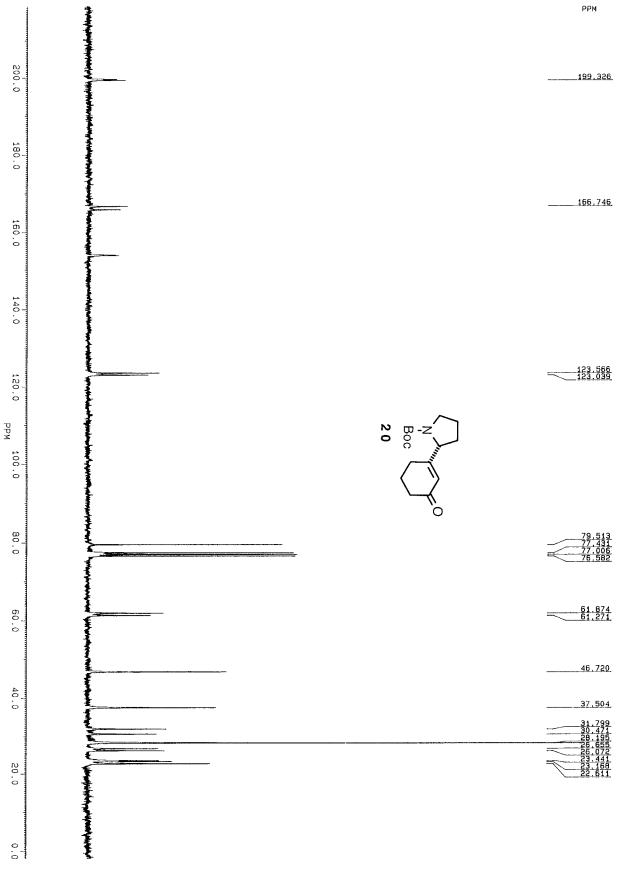


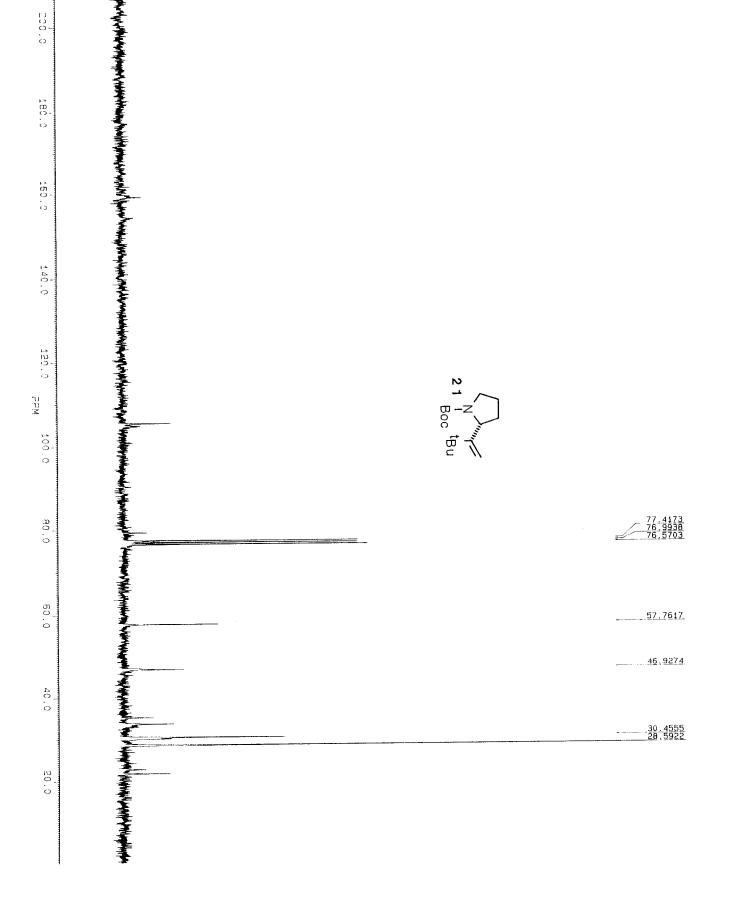


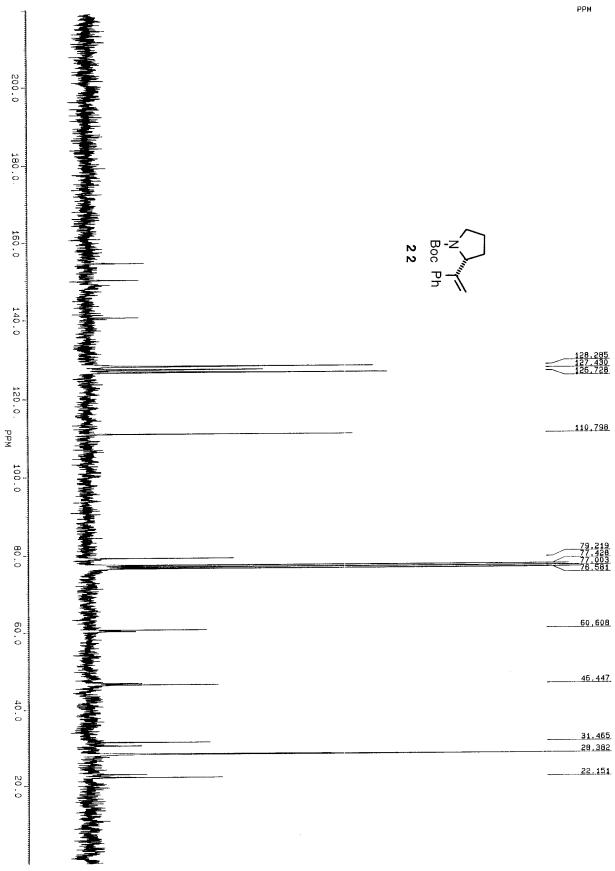


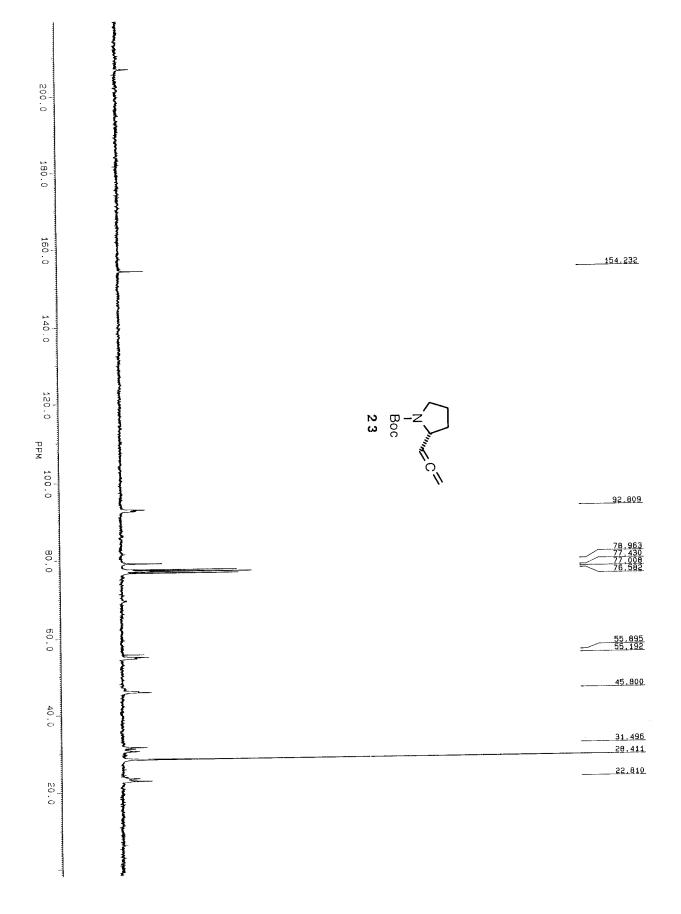


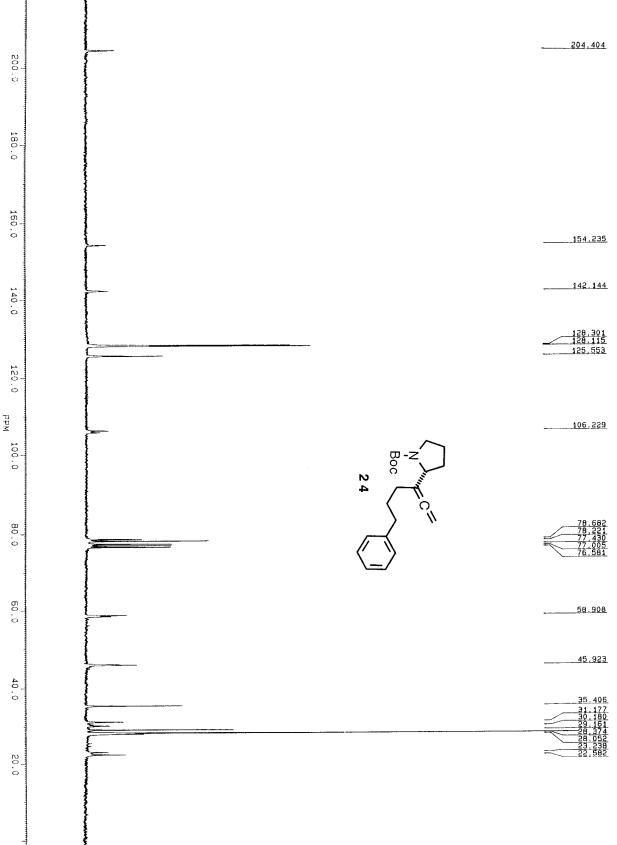


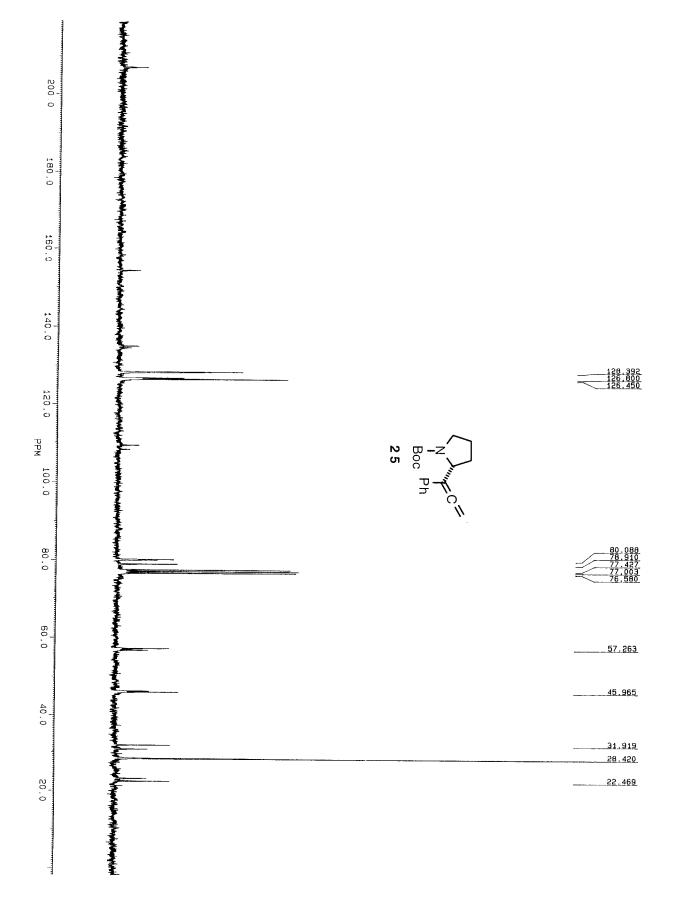


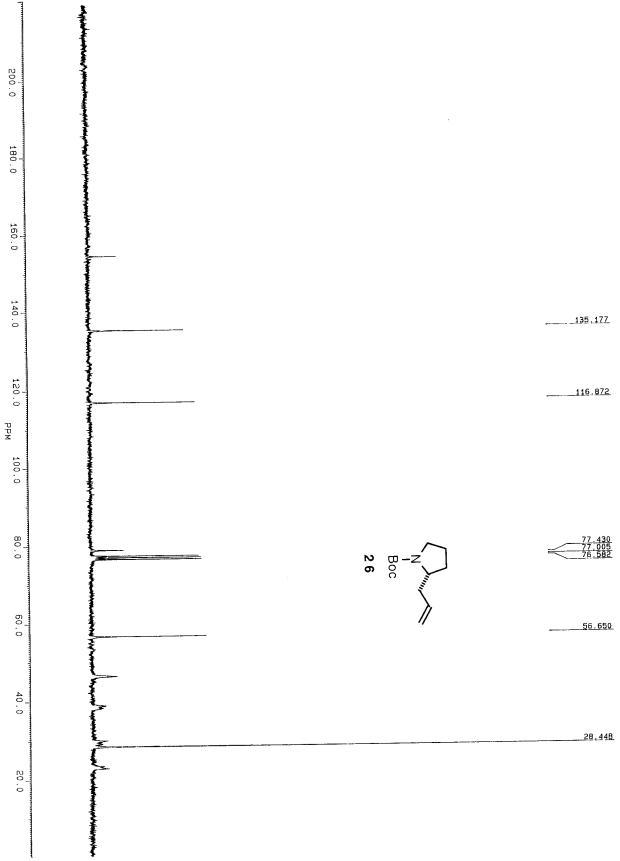


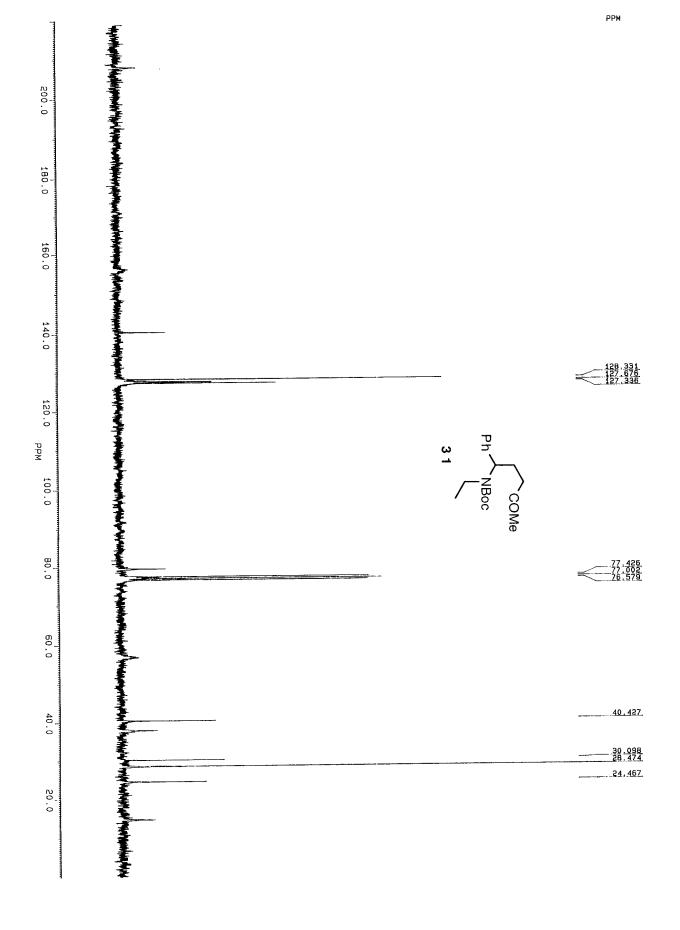


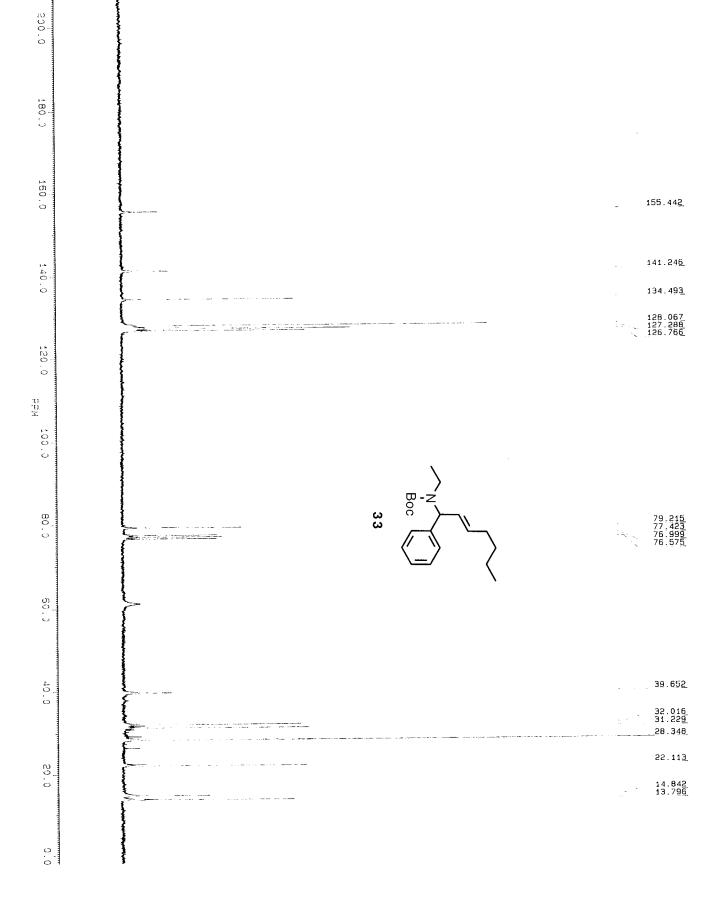


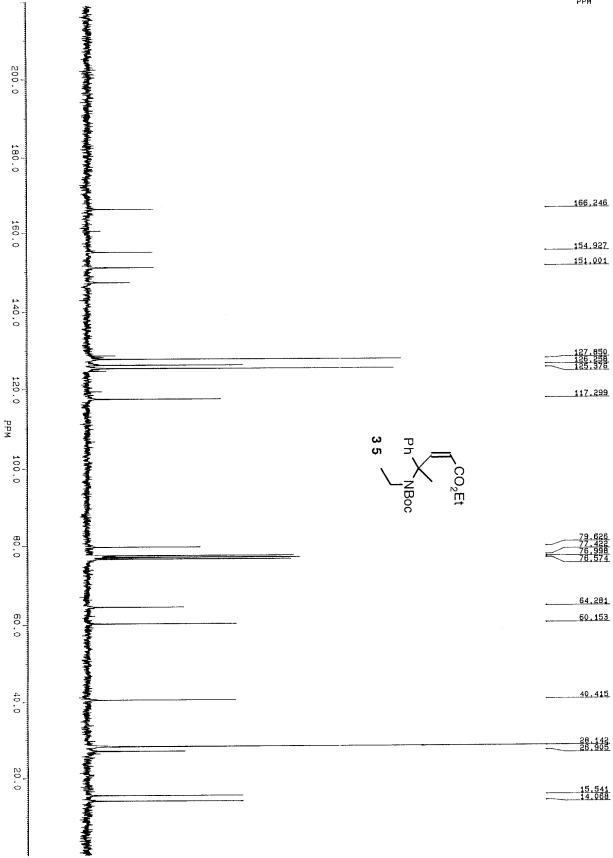


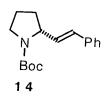


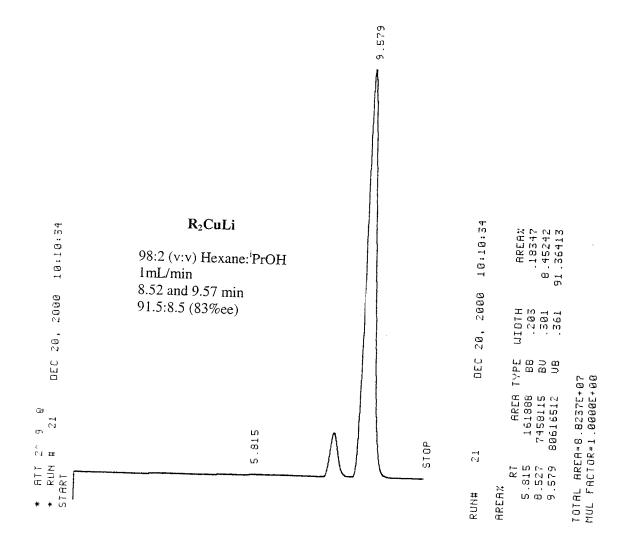


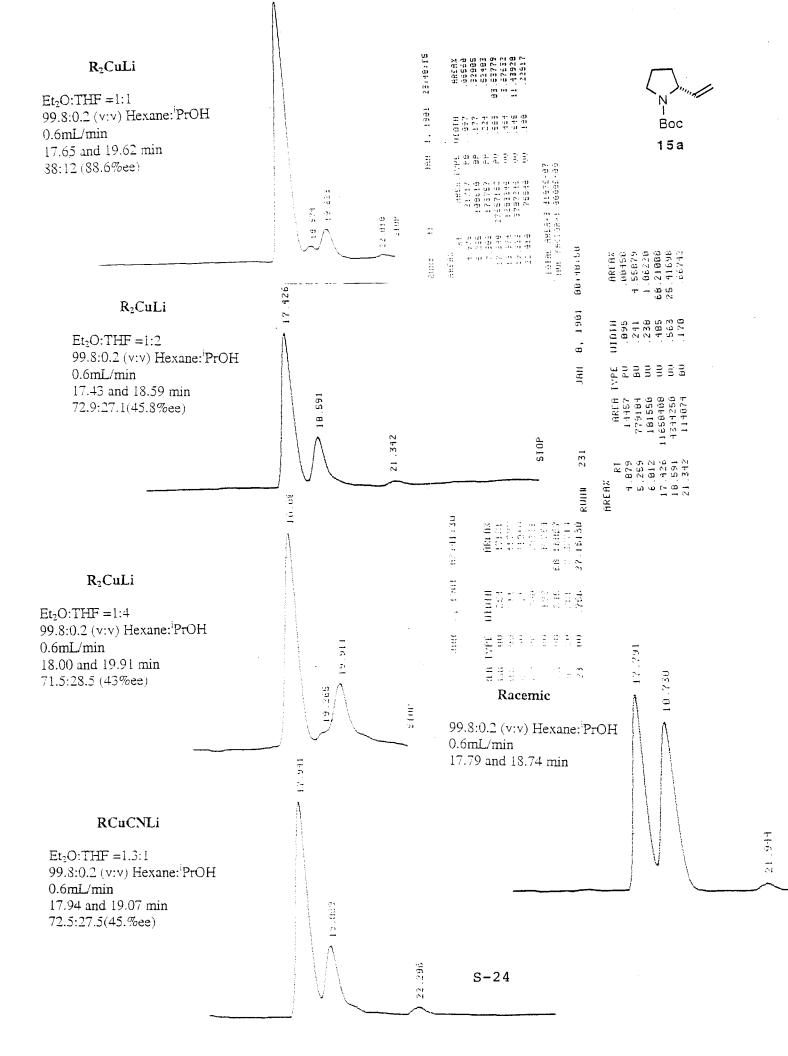


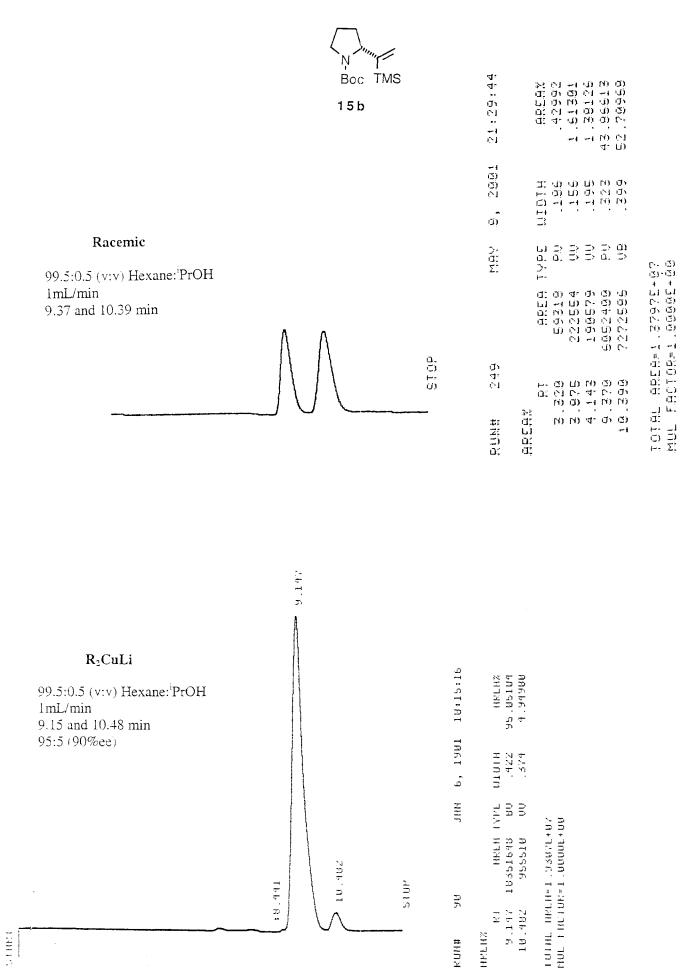


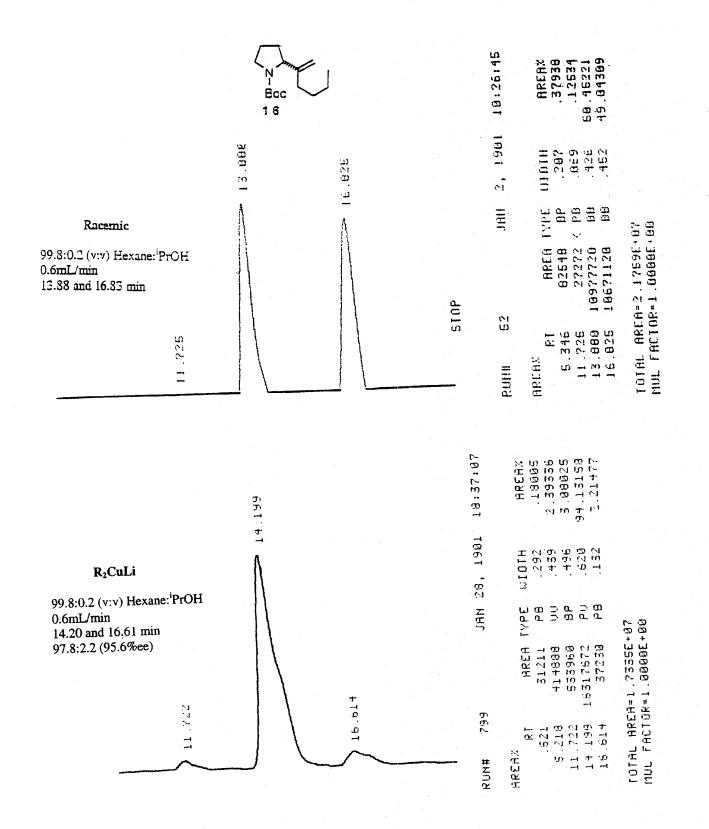


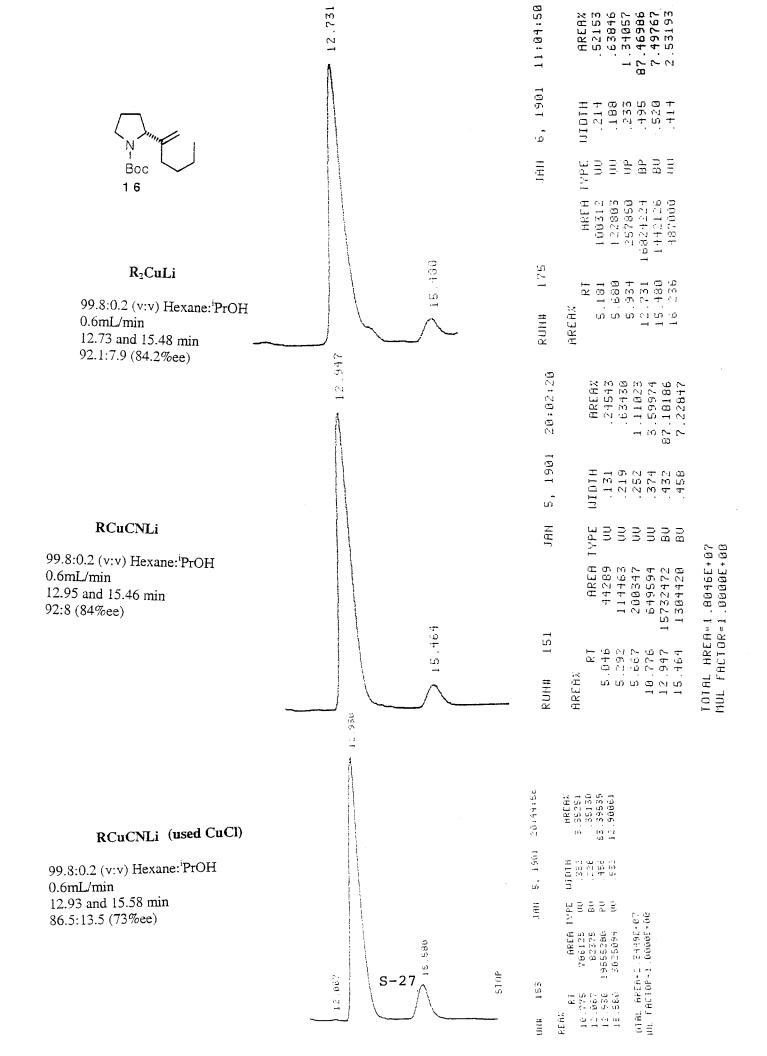


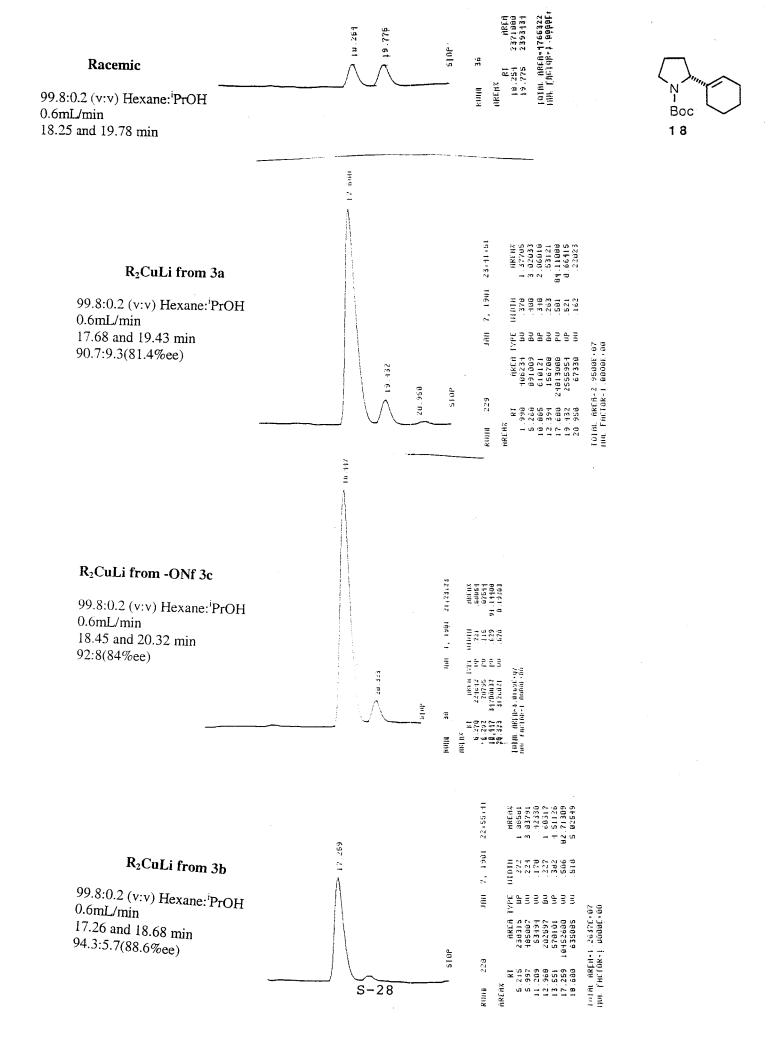


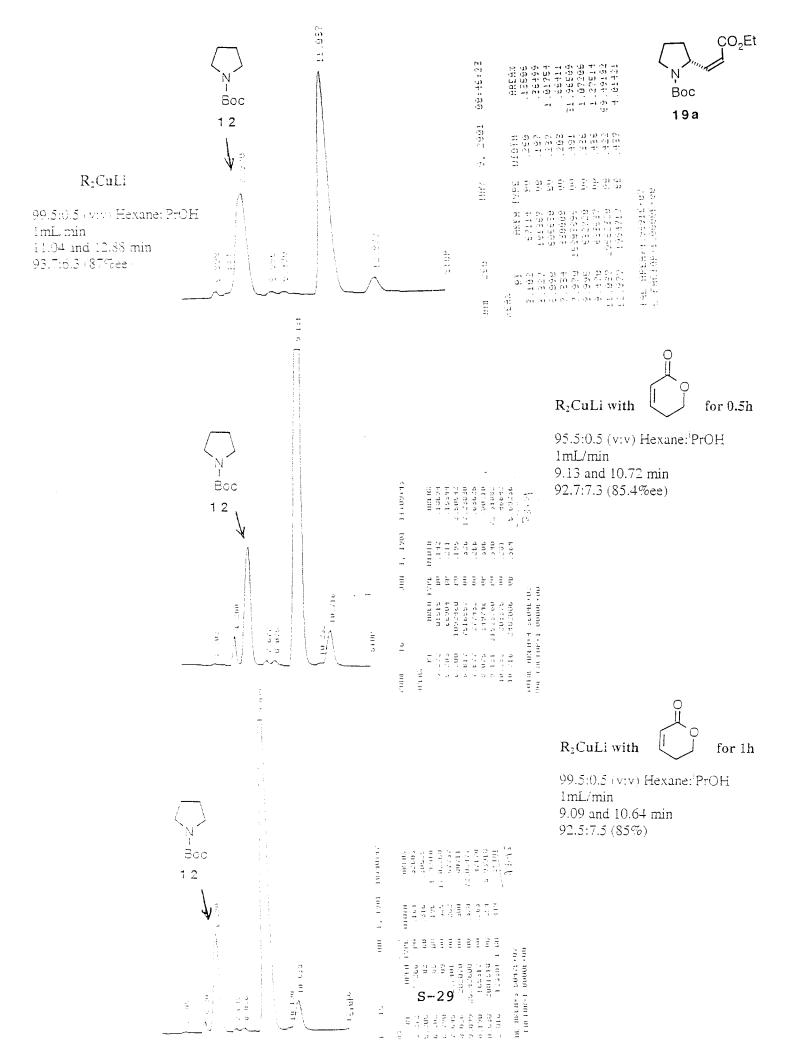


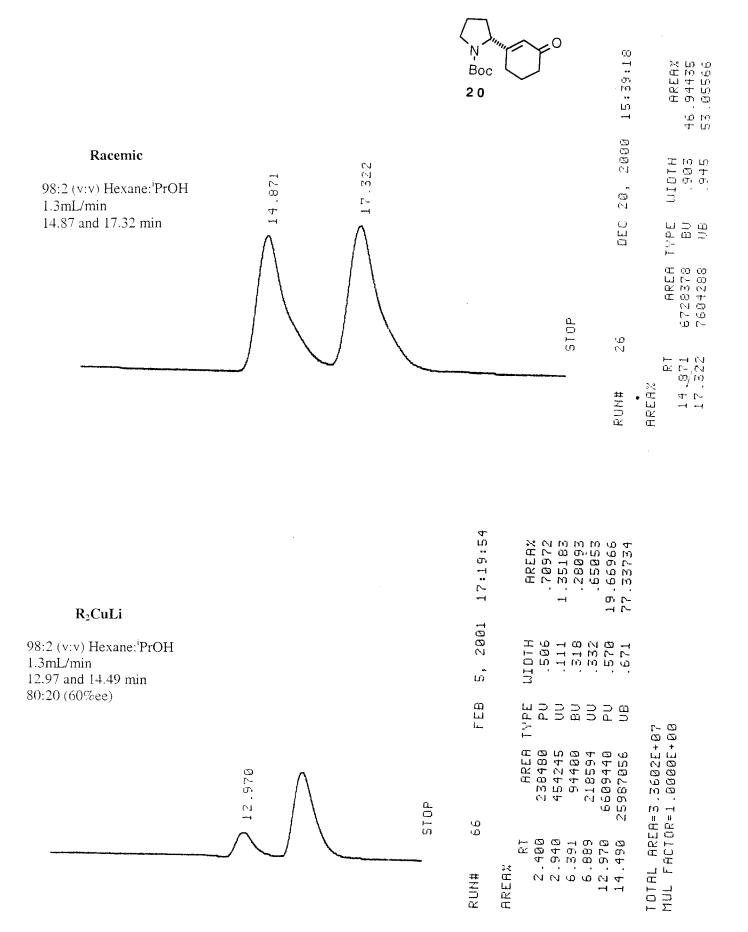


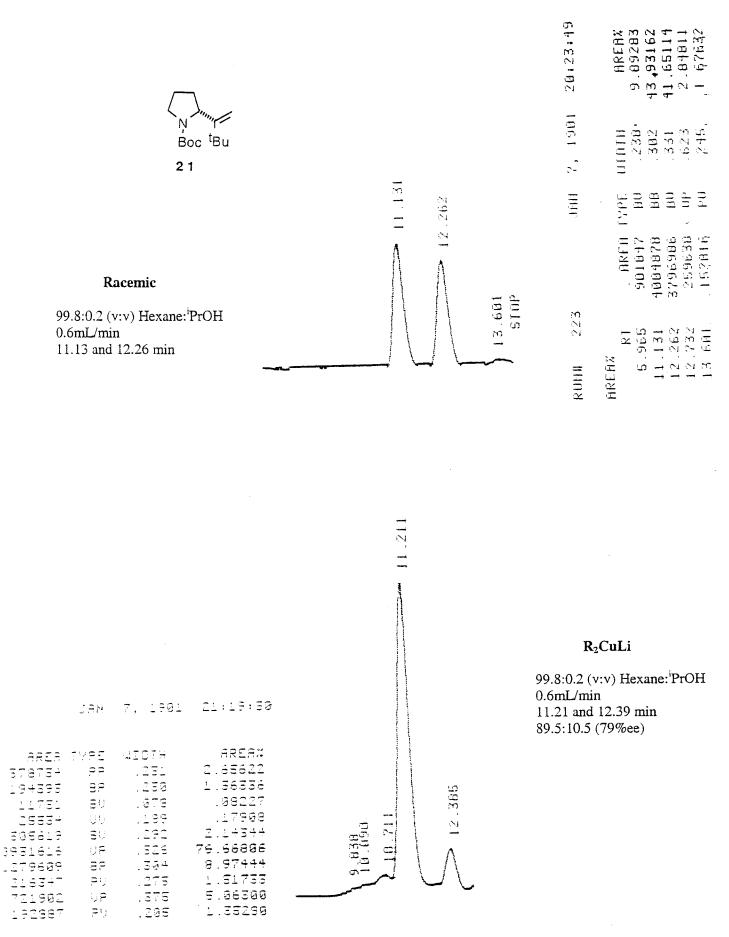




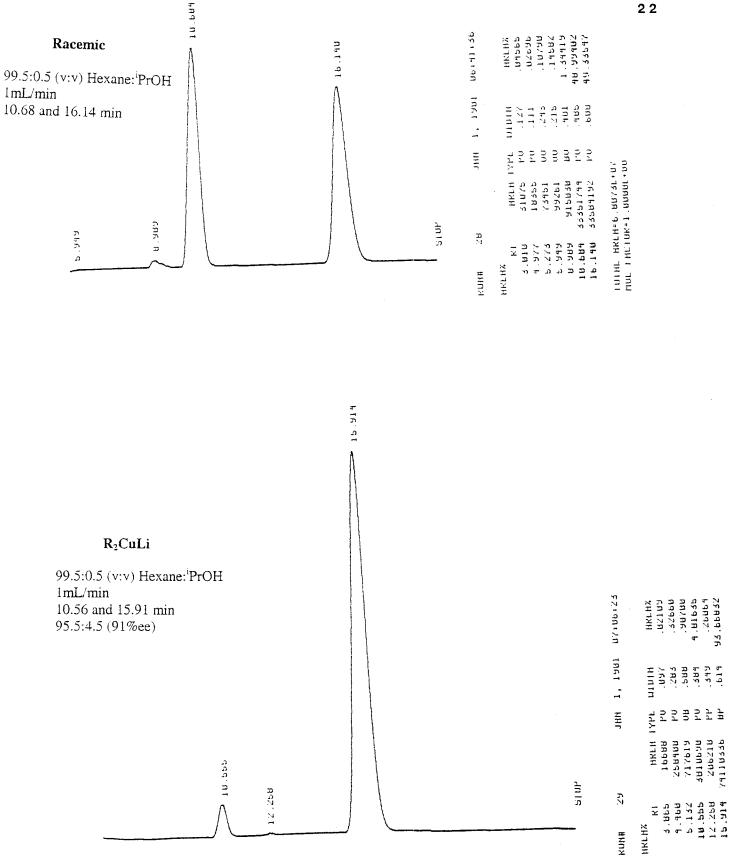




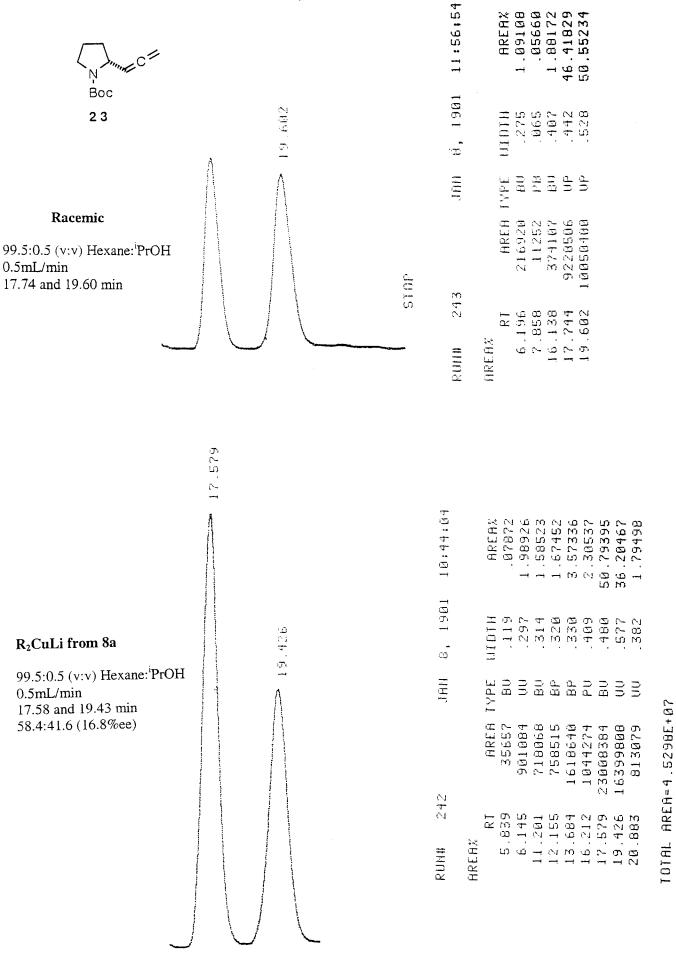






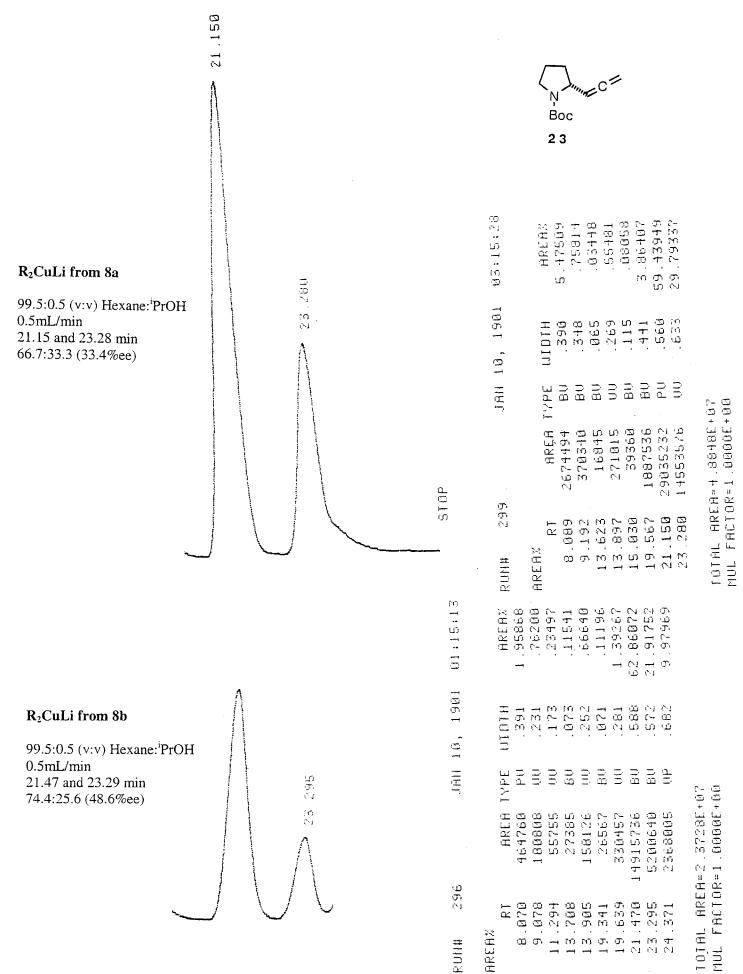


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