A Simple and General Chiral Silicon Lewis Acid for Asymmetric Synthesis: Highly Enantioselective [3+2] Acylhydrazone-Enol Ether Cycloadditions

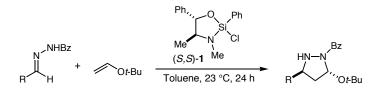
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Supporting Information

General Information. All reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of nitrogen in flame- or oven-dried glassware with magnetic stirring unless otherwise indicated. Degassed solvents were purified by passage through an activated alumina column. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker DPX-300 (300 MHz) spectrometer and are reported in ppm from CDCl₃ internal standard (7.26 ppm). Data are reported as follows: (s = singlet, br s = broad singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quin = quintet, sep = septet, m = multiplet, dd = doublet of doublets, td = triplet of doublets, tt = triplet of triplets, dq = doublet of quartets, ddt = doublet of doublet of triplets; coupling constant(s) in Hz; integration; assignment). Proton decoupled ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker DPX-300 (75 MHz) and are reported in ppm from CDCl₃ internal standard (77.0 ppm). Infrared spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer Paragon 1000 FT-IR spectrometer. Optical rotations were recorded on a Jasco DIP-1000 digital polarimeter.

Preparation of reagent (S,S)-1: A detailed procedure for the preparation of (S,S)-1 has been previously described.¹ See the supporting information files.

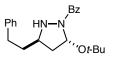


General procedure for the enantioselective [3+2] cycloaddition of benzoylhydrazones with *tert*butyl vinyl ether promoted by (S,S)-1: To a solution of the benzoylhydrazone (0.200 mmol) and (S,S)-1

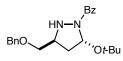
^{(1) (}a) Berger, R.; Duff, K.; Leighton, J. L. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2004, 126, 5686-5687. (b) Shirakawa,
S.; Berger, R.; Leighton, J. L. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2005, 127, 2858-2859.

(91.2 mg, 0.300 mmol) in toluene (2 mL) is added *tert*-butyl vinyl ether (78.9 μ l, 0.600 mmol) and the resulting mixture is stirred at 23 °C for 24 h. The reaction is quenched by the addition of H₂O (5 mL) and the resulting mixture is stirred for 15 min, and then diluted with EtOAc (5 mL). The phases are separated, and the aqueous layer is extracted with EtOAc (5 mL x 2). The combined organic layers are dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel affords the products.

Characterization data for the cycloaddition products from Table 1 and Scheme 4:

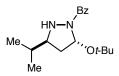


(*3R*,*5R*)-1-(Benzoyl)-5-(*tert*-butoxy)-3-(phenethyl)pyrazolidine: $[α]^{26}_{D} = +99.9^{\circ}$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.67 (dd, 2H, *J* = 1.5, 8.0 Hz, Ar-H), 7.33-7.44 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.10-7.22 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.00 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.9 Hz, Ar-H), 6.18 (br d, 1H, *J* = 4.0 Hz, NH), 4.05 (br d, 1H, *J* = 11.6 Hz, CHO*t*-Bu), 2.77-2.91 (br m, 1H, NHCH), 2.60 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.6 Hz, PhCH₂), 2.48 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 6.8, 7.7, 13.2 Hz, CHCH₂CH), 1.71-1.95 (m, 2H, PhCH₂CH₂), 1.60 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 2.9, 8.5, 13.2 Hz, CHCH₂CH), 1.30 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.7, 141.0, 135.1, 130.4, 129.2, 128.34, 128.30, 127.4, 125.9, 81.9, 74.8, 60.0, 42.7, 34.5, 33.0, 28.5; IR (thin film) 3238, 2978, 2937, 1643, 1627, 1389, 1368, 1057, 1026, 699 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB+) calcd for C₂₂H₂₉N₂O₂: 353 ([M+H]⁺), found 353 ([M+H]⁺).



(3*S*,5*R*)-1-(Benzoyl)-3-(benzyloxymethyl)-5-(*tert*-butoxy)pyrazolidine: $[α]^{24}_{D} = +63.4^{\circ}$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.66-7.69 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.24-7.43 (m, 8H, Ar-H), 6.20 (br d, 1H, *J* = 4.6 Hz, NH), 4.61 (br d, 1H, *J* = 11.1 Hz, CHO*t*-Bu), 4.54 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.1 Hz, PhCH₂), 4.49 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.1 Hz, PhCH₂), 3.62 (dd, 1H, *J* = 3.9, 10.0 Hz, OCH₂CH), 3.53 (dd, 1H, *J* = 4.7, 10.0 Hz, OCH₂CH), 3.15-3.27 (br m, 1H, NHCH), 2.37 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 6.5, 8.5, 13.1 Hz, CHCH₂CH), 1.69 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 2.6, 8.6, 13.1 Hz, CHCH₂CH), 1.29 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.6, 137.9, 135.1, 130.5, 129.1, 128.4, 127.7, 127.4, 81.5, 74.7, 73.0, 68.8, 59.8, 38.6, 28.5; IR (thin film) 3258, 2975, 2932,

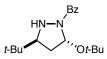
2866, 1643, 1474, 1367, 1100, 1059, 1028, 697 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB+) calcd for $C_{22}H_{29}N_2O_3$: 369 ([M+H]⁺), found 369 ([M+H]⁺).



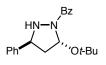
(3*S*,5*R*)-1-(Benzoyl)-5-(*tert*-butoxy)-3-(isopropyl)pyrazolidine: $[\alpha]^{24}{}_{D}$ = +100.9° (*c* 0.65, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.74 (dd, 2H, *J* = 1.4, 8.1 Hz, Ar-H), 7.33-7.44 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 6.18 (br s, 1H, NH), 4.10 (br d, 1H, *J* = 11.0 Hz, CHO*t*-Bu), 2.65 (br quin, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, NHCH), 2.44 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 6.8, 7.9, 13.2 Hz, CHCH₂CH), 1.58-1.71 (m, 1H + 1H, CHCH₂CH + (CH₃)₂CH), 1.30 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 0.92 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.7 Hz, (CH₃)₂CH), 0.90 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.7 Hz, (CH₃)₂CH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.3, 135.0, 130.3, 129.2, 127.3, 82.0, 74.7, 67.1, 40.9, 31.1, 28.5, 20.5, 19.2; IR (thin film) 3227, 2968, 2947, 2875, 1618, 1509, 1389, 1363, 1052, 694 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB+) calcd for C₁₇H₂₇N₂O₂: 291 ([M+H]⁺), found 291 ([M+H]⁺).



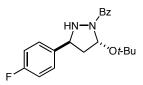
(3*S*,5*R*)-1-(Benzoyl)-5-(*tert*-butoxy)-3-(cyclohexyl)pyrazolidine: $[α]^{25}{}_{D} = +82.7^{\circ}$ (*c* 1.2, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.71 (dd, 2H, *J* = 1.4, 8.0 Hz, Ar-H), 7.30-7.41 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 6.16 (br s, 1H, NH), 4.06 (br d, 1H, *J* = 11.0 Hz, CHO*t*-Bu), 2.59-2.71 (br m, 1H, NHCH), 2.43 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 6.8, 7.6, 13.2 Hz, CHCH₂CH), 1.58-1.79 (m, 4H + 1H + 1H, CH₂CH₂ + CHCH₂CH + CH₂CHCH₂), 1.29 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 1.08-1.41 (m, 4H, CH₂CH₂), 0.85-1.02 (m, 2H, CH₂CH₂); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.3, 135.0, 130.3, 129.2, 127.3, 81.8, 74.7, 66.1, 41.0, 40.9, 31.0, 29.6, 28.5, 26.3, 25.8, 25.7; IR (thin film) 3238, 2974, 2923, 2856, 1646, 1473, 1447, 1392, 1363, 1054, 1029, 695 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB+) calcd for C₂₀H₃₁N₂O₂: 331 ([M+H]⁺), found 331 ([M+H]⁺).



(3*S*,5*R*)-1-(Benzoyl)-5-(*tert*-butoxy)-3-(*tert*-butyl)pyrazolidine: $[α]_D^{25} = +108.8^{\circ}$ (*c* 0.73, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.73 (dd, 2H, *J* = 1.5, 8.0 Hz, Ar-H), 7.30-7.42 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 6.15 (br s, 1H, NH), 4.16 (br d, 1H, *J* = 11.0 Hz, CHO*t*-Bu), 2.68-2.79 (br m, 1H, NHCH), 2.28 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 6.6, 8.3, 13.2 Hz, CHCH₂CH), 1.69 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 2.6, 9.0, 13.2 Hz, CHCH₂CH), 1.28 (s, 9H, OC(CH₃)₃), 0.91 (s, 9H, CHC(CH₃)₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.1, 135.1, 130.3, 129.3, 127.3, 81.8, 74.6, 69.8, 38.2, 31.3, 28.5, 26.5; IR (thin film) 3248, 2968, 2875, 1618, 1374, 1057, 793, 715, 694 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB+) calcd for C₁₈H₂₉N₂O₂: 305 ([M+H]⁺), found 305 ([M+H]⁺).

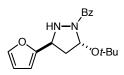


(3*S*,5*R*)-1-(Benzoyl)-5-(*tert*-butoxy)-3-(phenyl)pyrazolidine: $[α]^{24}_{D} = +40.3^{\circ}$ (*c* 0.80, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.73 (dd, 2H, *J* = 1.3, 8.0 Hz, Ar-H), 7.23-7.43 (m, 8H, Ar-H), 6.38 (br d, 1H, *J* = 5.0 Hz, NH), 4.40 (d, 1H, *J* = 11.4 Hz, CHO*t*-Bu), 4.01-4.10 (m, 1H, NHCH), 2.75 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 6.4, 9.1, 13.5 Hz, CHCH₂CH), 2.12 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 2.1, 7.4, 13.5 Hz, CHCH₂CH), 1.36 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.3, 139.0, 134.8, 130.6, 129.3, 128.7, 128.1, 127.7, 127.4, 81.6, 75.1, 64.1, 43.4, 28.6; IR (thin film) 3248, 2978, 2926, 1643, 1472, 1368, 1052, 1026, 761, 699 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB+) calcd for C₂₀H₂₅N₂O₂: 325 ([M+H]⁺), found 325 ([M+H]⁺).

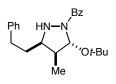


(3S,5R)-1-(Benzoyl)-5-(*tert*-butoxy)-3-(4-fluoro-phenyl)pyrazolidine: $[\alpha]_{D}^{26} = +41.0^{\circ}$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70-7.74 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.32-7.44 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 6.99-7.04 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.37 (br d, 1H, J = 4.9 Hz, NH), 4.33 (d, 1H, J = 11.3 Hz, CHO*t*-Bu), 4.00-4.09 (m, 1H, NHCH), 2.74 (ddd, 1H, J = 6.3, 9.2, 13.5 Hz, CHCH₂CH), 2.07 (ddd, 1H, J = 2.0, 7.2, 13.5 Hz, CHCH₂CH), 1.36 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.2, 164.1, 160.8, 134.91, 134.87,

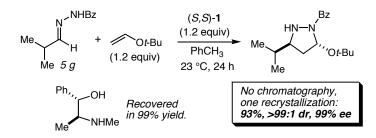
134.7, 130.6, 129.6, 129.5, 129.3, 127.5, 115.7, 115.4, 81.5, 75.2, 63.3, 43.3, 28.5; IR (thin film) 3244, 2976, 1645, 1514, 1472, 1368, 1227, 1052, 836, 697 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB+) calcd for $C_{20}H_{24}FN_2O_2$: 343 ([M+H]⁺), found 343 ([M+H]⁺).



(3*S*,5*R*)-1-(Benzoyl)-5-(*tert*-butoxy)-3-(furan-2-yl)pyrazolidine: $[α]^{23}_{D} = +42.3^{\circ}$ (*c* 1.3, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 (dd, 2H, *J* = 1.5, 8.2 Hz, Ar-H), 7.31-7.44 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 6.27-6.35 (m, 1H + 2H, NH + Ar-H), 4.53 (d, 1H, *J* = 11.6 Hz, CHO*t*-Bu), 4.02-4.11 (m, 1H, NHCH), 2.69 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 6.6, 8.6, 13.4 Hz, CHCH₂CH), 2.21 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 2.7, 8.5, 13.4 Hz, CHCH₂CH), 1.33 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.7, 151.3, 142.4, 134.8, 130.7, 129.3, 127.5, 110.4, 108.1, 81.6, 75.0, 57.6, 41.7, 28.5; IR (thin film) 3239, 2974, 2933, 1646, 1473, 1366, 1188, 1050, 1025, 696 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB+) calcd for C₁₈H₂₃N₂O₃: 315 ([M+H]⁺), found 315 ([M+H]⁺).



(*3R*,4*S*,5*R*)-1-(Benzoyl)-5-(*tert*-butoxy)-4-(methyl)-3-(phenethyl)pyrazolidine: $[α]^{26}_{D} = +115.6^{\circ}$ (*c* 1.1, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.68 (d, 2H, *J* = 6.6 Hz, Ar-H), 7.34-7.45 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.12-7.23 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.04 (d, 2H, *J* = 6.7 Hz, Ar-H), 5.99 (d, 1H, *J* = 5.6 Hz, NH), 4.11 (br d, 1H, *J* = 9.5 Hz, CHO*t*-Bu), 2.98-3.09 (br m, 1H, NHCH), 2.50-2.70 (m, 2H, PhCH₂), 2.38 (m, 1H, *J* = 7.3 Hz, CHCH₃), 1.62-1.83 (m, 2H, PhCH₂CH₂), 1.29 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 0.96 (d, 3H, *J* = 7.3 Hz, CHCH₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.2, 141.3, 135.1, 130.4, 129.2, 128.5, 128.3, 127.4, 125.9, 82.5, 74.7, 60.9, 40.6, 33.3, 31.9, 28.3, 8.9; IR (thin film) 3237, 2971, 2936, 1630, 1497, 1388, 1368, 1195, 1104 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB+) calcd for C₂₃H₃₁N₂O₂: 367 ([M+H]⁺), found 367 ([M+H]⁺).



Procedure for the diastereo- and enantioselective [3+2] cycoaddition of benzoic acid isobutylidene-hydrazide with *tert*-butyl vinyl ether on a 5.0 g scale: To a solution of (*S*,*S*)-1 (9.60 g, 31.6 mmol) in toluene (200 mL) was added benzoic acid isobutylidene-hydrazide (5.00 g, 26.3 mmol). After 10 min, *tert*-butyl vinyl ether (4.15 mL, 31.6 mmol) was added. After 24 h, the reaction was quenched by the addition of H₂O (150 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min, and the phases were then separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (100 mL x 2). The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O (100 mL), and then dried (MgSO₄) and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to a volume of ~50 mL, and then hexane (50 mL) was gradually added. The resulting solution was placed in a refrigerator for 3 h and the resulting crystalline solid was filtered and dried to yield 1-(benzoyl)-5-(*tert*-butoxy)-3-(isopropyl)pyrazolidine as a white crystalline solid (7.08 g, 24.4 mmol, 93% yield). $[\alpha]^{22}_{D} = +108.0^{\circ}$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃). The enantiomeric excess of this material was determined to be 99% by chiral HPLC analysis (see below for the details of the assay).

The pseudoephedrine was recovered by the following procedure: the combined aqueous extracts from the above workup were basified with 1*N* aqueous NaOH (150 ml) and the cloudy suspension was extracted with EtOAc (100 mL x 3). The combined organic layers were washed with H₂O (50 ml) and brine (100 mL), and then dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated to yield pure (*S*,*S*)-pseudoephedrine as a white solid (5.22 g, 31.6 mmol, >99% recovery).



(3*R*,5*R*)-2-(Acetyl)-1-(benzoyl)-5-(*tert*-butoxy)-3-(phenethyl)pyrazolidine: To a cooled (0 °C) solution of 1-(benzoyl)-5-(*tert*-butoxy)-3-(phenethyl)pyrazolidine (1.06 g, 3.00 mmol), 4- (dimethylamino)pyridine (73.3 mg, 0.600 mmol), and pyridine (2.43 mL, 30.0 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL)

was added acetyl chloride (2.13 mL, 30.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to ambient temperature and stirred for 2 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20 mL) and the phases were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL x 2), and the combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄), filtered, concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc gradient 2/1 to 1/1) to yield 2-(acetyl)-1-(benzoyl)-5-(*tert*-butoxy)-3-(phenethyl)pyrazolidine as a slightly yellow oil (1.17 g, 2.96 mmol, 99% yield). $[\alpha]^{27}{}_{D}$ = -25.7° (*c* 1.7, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.65-7.68 (br m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.38-7.48 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.15-7.26 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 5.54 (br d, 1H, *J* = 4.2 Hz, CHO*t*-Bu), 4.25 and 4.73 (br, 1H, NAcCH), 2.62-3.03 (m, 2H, PhCH₂), 1.76-2.39 (m, 2H + 2H + 3H, PhCH₂CH₂, CHCH₂CH, C=OCH₃), 0.73 and 1.24 (br, 9H, C(CH₃)₃); IR (thin film) 3062, 3027, 2975, 2936, 2864, 1679, 1664, 1449, 1393, 1379, 1319, 1102, 1056, 911, 732, 700 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB+) calcd for C₂₄H₃₀N₂O₃: 394 (M⁺), found 394 (M⁺).

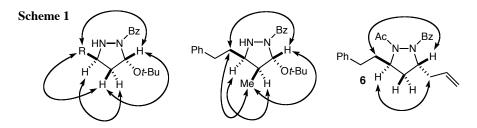


(*3R*,*5R*)-2-(Acetyl)-5-(allyl)-1-(benzoyl)-3-(phenethyl)pyrazolidine: To a cooled (-15 °C) solution of 2-(acetyl)-1-(benzoyl)-5-(*tert*-butoxy)-3-(phenethyl)pyrazolidine (0.370 g, 0.938 mmol) and allyltrimethylsilane (0.745 mL, 4.69 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was added trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (204 µL, 1.13 mmol). After 24 h, the reaction was quenched by the addition of H₂O (15 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL x 2). The combined organic layers were dried (MgSO₄), filtered, concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc gradient 20/1 to 15/1) to yield 2-(acetyl)-5-(allyl)-1-(benzoyl)-3-(phenethyl)pyrazolidine as a white solid (222 mg, 0.612 mmol, 65% yield). [α]²⁷_D = -44.6° (*c* 0.75, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.64 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz, Ar-H), 7.50 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.2 Hz, Ar-H), 7.42 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz, Ar-H), 7.13-7.28 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 5.65-5.78 (m, 1H, CH=CH₂), 5.09-5.17 (m, 2H, CH=CH₂), 4.41-4.58 (br m, 1H, NAcCH), 4.12-4.31 (br m, 1H, NBzCH), 2.61-2.80 (m, 2H, PhCH₂), 2.39-2.49 (m, 1H, CH₂CH=CH₂), 2.16-2.28 (m, 1H + 2H + 3H, CH₂CH=CH₂ + CHCH₂CH, COCH₃), 1.65-1.78 (m, 2H, PhCH₂CH₂); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.9, 172.7, 141.5, 134.0, 133.1, 131.6, 128.6, 128.4, 128.3, 127.9, 125.8, 119.0, 61.0, 55.8, 37.8, 37.3, 36.3, 32.6, 21.3; IR (thin film) 3083, 3025, 2980, 2929, 2852, 1671, 1447, 1402, 1351, 1319, 921, 703 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB+) calcd for $C_{23}H_{27}N_2O_2$: 363 ([M+H]⁺), found 363 ([M+H]⁺).

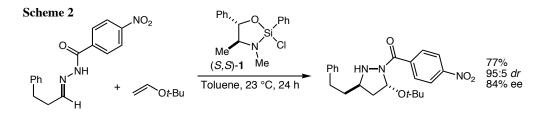


(4*R*,6*R*)-6-(Acetylamino)-4-(benzoylamino)-8-phenyl-1-octene: To a degassed solution of 2-(acetyl)-5-(allyl)-1-(benzoyl)-3-(phenethyl)pyrazolidine (72.5 mg, 0.200 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) was added SmI₂ (6.00 mL, 0.600 mmol, 0.1 M in THF). After 30 min, the reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (CH₂Cl₂/Acetone gradient 5/1 to 1/1) to give 6-(acetylamino)-4-(benzoylamino)-8-phenyl-1-octene as a slightly yellow solid (63.4 mg, 0.174 mmol, 87% yield). [α]²⁶_D = -3.2° (*c* 0.37, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.72 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz, Ar-H), 7.47 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.2 Hz, Ar-H), 7.40 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz, Ar-H), 7.20-7.25 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.11-7.15 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 6.41 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.3, NH), 5.71-5.85 (m, 1H + 1H, NH + CH=CH₂), 5.08-5.15 (m, 2H, CH=CH₂), 4.04-4.16 (m, 1H, NCH), 3.88-4.00 (m, 1H, NCH), 2.57-2.73 (m, 2H, PhCH₂), 2.33-2.54 (m, 2H, CH₂CH=CH₂), 1.75-2.03 (m, 2H + 2H + 3H, PhCH₂CH₂, CHCH₂CH, C=OCH₃); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.3, 167.3, 141.4, 134.4, 134.3, 131.5, 128.6, 128.4, 128.3, 126.8, 126.0, 118.3, 46.9, 46.8, 39.2, 38.8, 36.4, 32.6, 23.5; IR (thin film) 3287, 3064, 3028, 2953, 2925, 2856, 1636, 1539, 1491, 1440, 1373, 1313, 1265, 1093, 1029, 916, 802, 752, 699 cm⁻¹; LRMS (FAB+) calcd for C₂₃H₂₉N₂O₂: 365 ([M+H]⁺), found 365 ([M+H]⁺).

Proof of relative stereochemistry of the cycloaddition products and 6: The relative stereochemistry of the cycloaddition products and compound **6** was determined by selective 1D NOESY experiments as illustrated in Scheme 1:

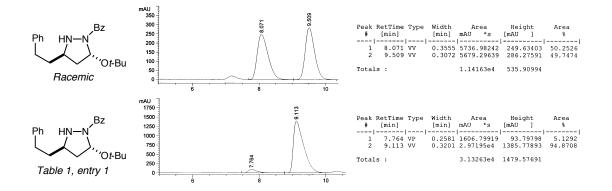


Proof of absolute configuration of the cycloaddition products: The *p*-nitrobenzoylhydrazone of dihydrocinnamaldehyde was prepared and subjected to the cycloaddition reaction with *tert*-butyl vinyl ether (Scheme 2). The product is a known compound previously prepared by Kobayashi and coworkers.² Comparison of the chiral HPLC traces (DAICEL Chiralpak AD-H, hexane/*i*-PrOH = 97.5/2.5, 0.8 mL/min, retention time = 25.6 (minor) and 33.5 (major) min) allowed the assignment of absolute stereochemistry for this cycloaddition product. The absolute configurations of all other cycloaddition products were assigned by analogy.



Determination of ee of the cycloaddition products by chiral HPLC analysis:

 Table 1, entry 1: DAICEL Chiralpak AD-H, hexane/EtOH = 97/3, 1.0 mL/min.



⁽²⁾ Yamashita, Y.; Kobayashi, S. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2004, 126, 11279-11282.

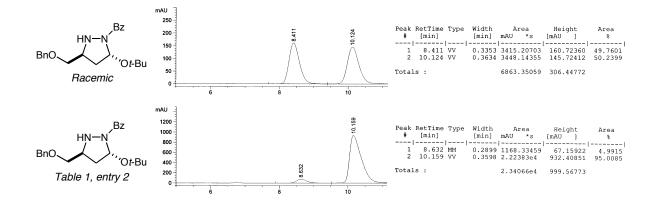


 Table 1, entry 2: DAICEL Chiralpak AD-H, hexane/EtOH = 95/5, 1.0 mL/min.

Table 1, entry 3: DAICEL Chiralcel OD, hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, 0.7 mL/min.

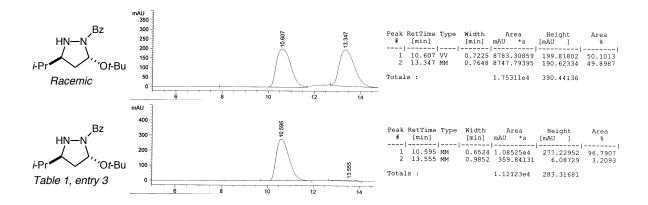
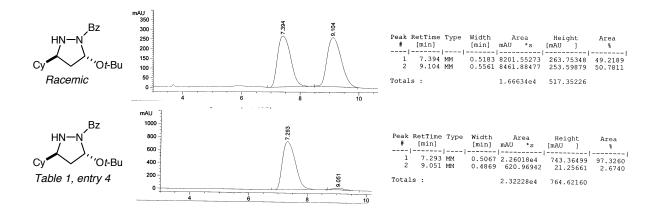


Table 1, entry 4: DAICEL Chiralcel OD, hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, 1.0 mL/min.



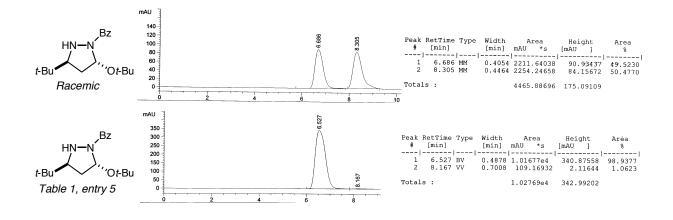


Table 1, entry 5: DAICEL Chiralcel OD, hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, 1.0 mL/min.

Table 1, entry 6: DAICEL Chiralcel OD, hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, 1.0 mL/min.

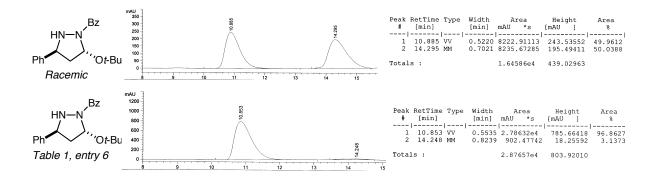
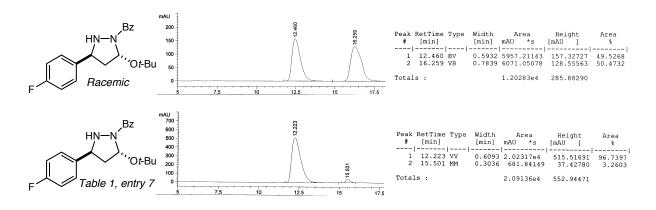


Table 1, entry 7: DAICEL Chiralcel OD, hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, 1.0 mL/min



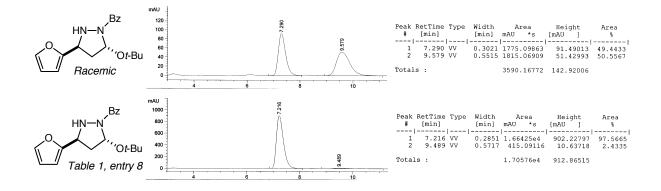
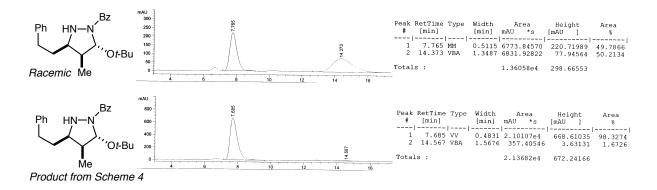


Table 1, entry 8: DAICEL Chiralcel OD, hexane/*i*-PrOH = 97/3, 1.0 mL/min

Product from Scheme 4: DAICEL Chiralcel OJ-H, hexane/EtOH = 93/7, 1.0 mL/min.



¹H NMR Spectra of the cycloaddition products and compounds 6 and 7 from Scheme 6:

