

Enantioselective Synthesis of 2-Arylbicyclo[1.1.0]butane Carboxylates

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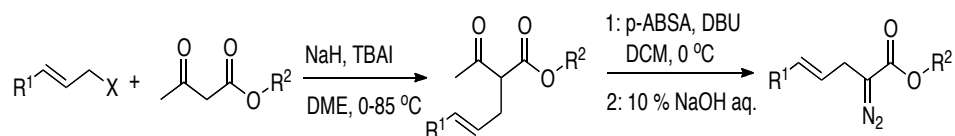
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(1) General Method

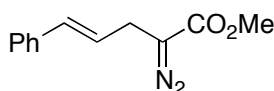
All reactions were conducted in flame-dried glassware under an inert atmosphere of dry argon. All reagents were used as received from commercial suppliers unless otherwise stated. Dichloromethane, toluene, hexane, pentane, diethyl ether solvents were obtained from drying columns (Grubbs type solvent purifier), acetone and ethyl acetate were dried over calcium hydride under reflux and kept under argon atmosphere and 4 Å molecular sieves. Flash chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 (230–400 mesh). Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on aluminium backed plates, pre-coated with silica gel (0.25 mm, 60 F₂₅₄) which were developed using standard visualizing agents: UV fluorescence (254 nm) and phosphomolybdic acid. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on Varian Nuclear Magnetic Resonance spectrometers at 600, 400 or 300 MHz. Tetramethylsilane (TMS) was used as an internal standard ($\delta = 0.00$). The NMR data are reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, qu = quintet, m = multiplet, and br = broad), integration and coupling constants in Hz. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at 150, 100 or 75 MHz using the given solvent as an internal standard (CDCl₃, $\delta = 77.0$) and ¹³C NMR spectra were obtained with complete proton decoupling. Mass spectral determinations were carried out by APCI/ESI as ionization source. Melting points are uncorrected. Infrared spectral data are reported in units of cm⁻¹. Optical rotations were measured on Jasco P-2000 polarimeters. Analytical enantioselective chromatographies were measured on Varian Prostar instrument and used isopropanol/hexane as gradient.

(2) General procedure for the synthesis of α -allyldiazoacetates



Under an argon atmosphere, a solution of acetoacetate (1.5 equiv.) in anhydrous DME was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of NaH (dry powder, 95%, 1.5 equiv.) in anhydrous DME at 0 °C in 1 hour. Then, *n*-Bu₄NI (0.1 equiv.) was added in one portion, followed by slow addition of allyl halide derivative (1.0 equiv.) in anhydrous DME at 0 °C in 1 hour. Then, the resulting mixture was heated at 85 °C overnight. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C, diluted with 1 N HCl, and extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic extracts were washed by brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. After a short flash chromatographic purification, the resulting α -allyl- β -ketoester was used directly without full characterization in the next step.

To a stirred solution of α -allyl- β -ketoester (1.0 equiv.) and *p*-acetamidobenzenesulfonyl azide (*p*-ABSA) (2.0 equiv.) in DCM, DBU (4.0 equiv.) was added dropwise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was then stirring for another 2-3 h. Then, 10% NaOH aqueous was added at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature. The crude α -allyldiazoester was extracted with DCM, washed by brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, concentrated *in vacuo*, and chromatographed to afford the corresponding α -allyldiazoacetates.



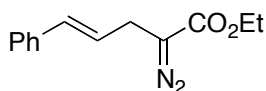
(*E*)-methyl 2-diazo-5-phenylpent-4-enoate (1)

Prepared according to general procedure for the synthesis of α -allyldiazoacetates using cinnamyl chloride (23.0 g, 151 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) dissolving in 50 mL anhydrous DME, methyl acetoacetate (26.2 g, 226 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) dissolving in 50 mL anhydrous DME, sodium hydride (dry powder, 95%, 5.5 g, 226 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) dissolving in 50 mL anhydrous DME and *n*-Bu₄NI (5.6 g, 15.1 mmol, 0.1 equiv.). After removal of all volatile compounds, the resulting α -allyl- β -ketoester derivative was obtained after a short flash chromatographic purification and used without full characterization in the next step.

The resulting α -allyl- β -ketoester derivative (2.32 g, ca. 10 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (60 mL) and *p*-acetamidobenzenesulfonyl azide (*p*-ABSA) (4.8 g, 20 mmol) was added at 0 °C under argon atmosphere. DBU (6.0 mL, 40 mmol) was added dropwise at 0 °C in 1 hour. The reaction mixture was then stirring for another 3 h. Then, 10% NaOH (20 mL) was added at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature. The crude α -allyldiazoester was extracted with DCM (20 x 3 mL), washed by brine (10 x 3 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. Flash chromatographic purification (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 100/1) afforded **1** (1.46 g, 67%, two steps) as a yellow oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36–7.29 (m, 4H), 7.24–7.21 (m, 1H), 6.81–6.79 (m, 2H), 6.49 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.19 (dt, *J* = 6.8, 16.0 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.20 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H). The NMR spectral data are consistent with published results.¹

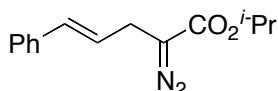
¹ Taber, D. F.; Herr, R. J.; Pack, S. K.; Geremia, J. M. *J. Org. Chem.* **1996**, *61*, 2908.



(E)-ethyl 2-diazo-5-phenylpent-4-enoate (**6a**)

Prepared according to general procedure for the synthesis of α -allyldiazoacetates using cinnamyl bromide (3.92 g, 20 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) dissolving in 20 mL anhydrous DME, ethyl acetoacetate (3.90 g, 30 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) dissolving in 20 mL anhydrous DME, sodium hydride (dry powder, 95%, 758 mg, 30 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) dissolving in 20 mL anhydrous DME and *n*-Bu₄NI (738 mg, 2.0 mmol, 0.1 equiv.). After a short flash chromatographic purification, the resulting α -allyl- β -ketoester derivative was obtained and used without full characterization. The resulting α -allyl- β -ketoester derivative (1.23 g, ca. 5 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was dissolved in DCM (40 mL), *p*-acetamidobenzenesulfonyl azide (*p*-ABSA) (2.4 g, 10 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) was added at 0 °C under argon atmosphere. DBU (3.0 mL, 20 mmol, 4.0 equiv.) was added dropwise at 0 °C in 1 hour. The reaction mixture was then stirring for another 2 h. Then, 10% NaOH (15 mL) was added at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature. The crude α -allyldiazoester was extracted with DCM (20 x 3 mL), washed by brine (10 x 3 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. Flash chromatographic purification (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) afforded **6a** (665.9 mg, 58%, two steps) as a yellow oil.

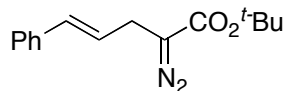
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.35-7.22 (m, 5H), 6.48 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.19 (dt, *J* = 6.4, 16.0 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (q, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 3.20 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.27 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 136.5, 132.5, 128.4, 127.4, 126.1, 123.9, 60.7, 26.6, 14.4; IR (neat): 2982, 2080, 1686, 1370, 1108; HRMS (APCI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₅O₂N₂ (*M*+H)⁺ 231.11280 found 231.11253.



(E)-isopropyl 2-diazo-5-phenylpent-4-enoate (**6b**)

Prepared according to general procedure for the synthesis of α -allyldiazoacetates using cinnamyl bromide (3.92 g, 20 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) dissolving in 20 mL anhydrous DME, isopropyl acetoacetate (4.32 g, 30 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) dissolving in 20 mL anhydrous DME, sodium hydride (dry powder, 95%, 758 mg, 30 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) dissolving in 15 mL anhydrous DME and *n*-Bu₄NI (738 mg, 2.0 mmol, 0.1 equiv.). After general work up, the resulting α -allyl- β -ketoester derivative was obtained and used without full characterization. The resulting α -allyl- β -ketoester derivative (1.3 g, ca. 5.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was dissolved in DCM (30 mL) and *p*-acetamidobenzenesulfonyl azide (*p*-ABSA) (2.4 g, 10 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) was added at 0 °C under argon atmosphere. DBU (3.0 mL, 20 mmol, 4.0 equiv.) was added dropwise at 0 °C in 1 hour. The reaction mixture was then stirring for another 2 h. Then, 10% NaOH (15 mL) was added at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature. The crude α -allyldiazoester was extracted with DCM (20 x 3 mL), washed by brine (10 x 3 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. Flash chromatographic purification (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) afforded **6b** (507.9 mg, 42%, two steps) as a yellow oil.

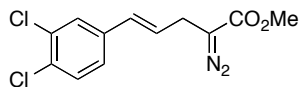
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.38-7.22 (m, 5H), 6.50 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 6.20 (dt, J = 6.9, 15.6 Hz, 1H), 5.15-5.09 (m, 1H), 3.20 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.27 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 136.4, 132.4, 128.3, 127.3, 126.0, 123.9, 68.1, 26.5, 21.8; IR (neat): 2980, 2078, 1684, 1364, 1102; HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_2\text{N}_2$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 245.12845 found 245.12819.



(E)-tert-butyl 2-diazo-5-phenylpent-4-enoate (**6c**)

Prepared according to general procedure for the synthesis of α -allyldiazoacetates using cinnamyl bromide (3.92 g, 20 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) dissolving in 20 mL anhydrous DME, isopropyl acetoacetate (4.74 g, 30 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) dissolving in 20 mL anhydrous DME, sodium hydride (dry powder, 95%, 758 mg, 30 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) dissolving in 15 mL anhydrous DME and $n\text{-Bu}_4\text{NI}$ (738 mg, 2.0 mmol, 0.1 equiv.). After general work up, the crude ester was obtained and used without full characterization. The resulting α -allyl- β -ketoester derivative (1.37 g, ca. 5.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was dissolved in DCM (30 mL) and *p*-acetamidobenzenesulfonyl azide (*p*-ABSA) (2.4 g, 10 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) was added at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ under argon atmosphere. DBU (3.0 mL, 20 mmol, 4.0 equiv.) was added dropwise at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ in 1 hour. The reaction mixture was then stirring for another 2 h. Then, 10% NaOH (15 mL) was added at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$. The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature. The crude α -allyldiazoester was extracted with DCM (20 x 3 mL), washed by brine (10 x 3 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 . Flash chromatographic purification (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) afforded **6c** (669.9 mg, 52%, two steps) as a yellow oil.

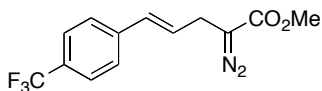
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.35-7.21 (m, 5H), 6.47 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (dt, J = 7.2, 16.0 Hz, 1H), 3.14 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.48 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 136.7, 132.5, 128.5, 127.5, 126.2, 124.2, 81.2, 28.3, 26.7; IR (neat): 2977, 2076, 1682, 1392, 1108; HRMS (APCI) calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M}-\text{N}_2+\text{H}$) $^+$ 231.13796 found 231.13762.



(E)-methyl 2-diazo-5-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)pent-4-enoate (**6d**)

Prepared according to general procedure for the synthesis of α -allyldiazoacetates using (*E*)-4-(3-bromoprop-1-en-1-yl)-1,2-dichlorobenzene (12.0 g, 45.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) dissolving in 50 mL anhydrous DME, methyl acetoacetate (7.92 g, 68.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) dissolving in 50 mL anhydrous DME, sodium hydride (dry powder, 95%, 1.73 g, 68.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) dissolving in 25 mL anhydrous DME and $n\text{-Bu}_4\text{NI}$ (1.68 g, 4.55 mmol, 0.1 equiv.). After a short flash chromatographic purification, the resulting α -allyl- β -ketoester was obtained and used directly without full characterization in the next step. The ester derivative (1.50 g, ca. 5.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was dissolved in DCM (40 mL) and *p*-acetamidobenzenesulfonyl azide (*p*-ABSA) (2.4 g, 10 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) was added at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ under argon atmosphere. DBU (3.0 mL, 20 mmol, 4.0 equiv.) was added dropwise at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ in 1 hour. The reaction mixture was then stirring for another 2 h. Then, 10% NaOH (15 mL) was added at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$. The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature. The crude α -allyldiazoester was extracted with DCM (20 x 3 mL), washed by brine (10 x 3 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 . Flash chromatographic purification (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) afforded **6d** (901.1 mg, 63%, two steps) as a yellow oil.

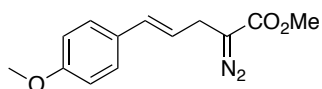
^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.43 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (dd, J = 2.0, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.20 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 166.8, 136.5, 132.2, 130.8, 130.0, 129.8, 127.6, 126.0, 125.2, 51.7, 26.5; IR (neat): 2977, 2076, 1682, 1392, 1108; HRMS (APCI) calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_2\text{N}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 285.01921 found 285.01965.



(E)-methyl 2-diazo-5-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)pent-4-enoate (**6e**)

Prepared according to general procedure for the synthesis of α -allyldiazoacetates using (*E*)-1-(3-bromoprop-1-en-1-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (6.0 g, 23.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) dissolving in 20 mL anhydrous DME, methyl acetoacetate (4.0 g, 34.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) dissolving in 25 mL anhydrous DME, sodium hydride (dry powder, 95%, 872 mg, 34.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) dissolving in 25 mL anhydrous DME and *n*-Bu₄NI (849 mg, 2.3 mmol, 0.1 equiv.). After general work up, the resulting α -allyl- β -ketoester was obtained and used directly without full characterization. The resulting α -allyl- β -ketoester derivative (1.5 g, ca. 5.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was dissolved in DCM (30 mL) and *p*-acetamidobenzenesulfonyl azide (*p*-ABSA) (2.4 g, 10 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) was added at 0 °C under argon atmosphere. DBU (3.0 mL, 20 mmol, 4.0 equiv.) was added dropwise at 0 °C in 1 hour. The reaction mixture was then stirring for another 2 h. Then, 10% NaOH (20 mL) was added at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature. The crude α -allyldiazoester was extracted with DCM (20 x 3 mL), washed by brine (10 x 3 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 . Flash chromatographic purification (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 100/1) afforded **6e** (440.2 mg, 29%, two steps) as a yellow oil.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.54 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.52 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.29 (dt, J = 6.8, 16.0 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.22 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.1, 140.0, 131.1, 129.4, 129.1, 128.7, 128.1, 126.9, 126.3, 126.1, 125.42, 125.38, 125.34, 125.30, 122.7, 120.0, 51.9, 26.7; IR (neat): 2955, 1716, 1620, 1326, 1121, 1068; HRMS (APCI) calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2\text{F}_3\text{N}_2$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 285.08454 found 285.08401.

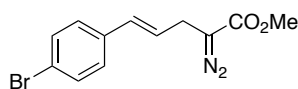


(E)-methyl 2-diazo-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)pent-4-enoate (**6f**)

Prepared according to general procedure for the synthesis of α -allyldiazoacetates using (*E*)-1-(3-bromoprop-1-en-1-yl)-4-methoxybenzene (2.2 g, 9.7 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) dissolving in 20 mL anhydrous DME, methyl acetoacetate (1.7 g, 14.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) dissolving in 16 mL anhydrous DME, sodium hydride (dry powder, 95%, 369 mg, 14.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) dissolving in 20 mL anhydrous DME and *n*-Bu₄NI (358 mg, 0.97 mmol, 0.1 equiv.). After general work up, the resulting α -allyl- β -ketoester was obtained and used directly without full full characterization. The resulting α -allyl- β -ketoester derivative (2.6 g, ca. 10.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was dissolved in DCM (50 mL) and *p*-acetamidobenzenesulfonyl azide (*p*-ABSA) (4.8 g, 20 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) was added at 0 °C under argon atmosphere. DBU (6.0 mL, 40 mmol, 4.0 equiv.) was added dropwise at 0 °C in 1 hour. The reaction mixture was then stirring for another 2 h. Then, 10% NaOH (20 mL) was added at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature. The crude α -

allyldiazoester was extracted with DCM (20 x 3 mL), washed by brine (10 x 3 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. Flash chromatographic purification (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 100/1) afforded **6f** (1.29 mg, 54%, two steps) as a sticky yellow oil.

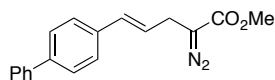
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.44 (d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 6.04 (dt, *J* = 6.8, 15.6 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.18 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.2, 132.1, 129.4, 127.4, 121.6, 113.9, 55.2, 51.9, 26.8; IR (neat): 2953, 2837, 2080, 1689, 1511, 1247; HRMS (APCI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₅O₃N₂ (M+H)⁺ 247.10772 found 247.10796.



(*E*)-methyl 5-(4-bromophenyl)-2-diazopent-4-enoate (**6g**)

Prepared according to general procedure for the synthesis of α-allyldiazoacetates using (*E*)-1-bromo-4-(3-bromoprop-1-en-1-yl)benzene (5.1 g, 18.6 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) dissolving in 20 mL anhydrous DME, methyl acetoacetate (3.2 g, 27.9 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) dissolving in 20 mL anhydrous DME, sodium hydride (dry powder, 95%, 705 mg, 27.9 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) dissolving in 20 mL anhydrous DME and *n*-Bu₄NI (686 mg, 1.86 mmol, 0.1 equiv.). After general work up, the resulting α-allyl-β-ketoester was obtained and used without full characterization. The resulting α-allyl-β-ketoester derivative (1.55 g, ca. 5.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was dissolved in DCM 50 mL and *p*-acetamidobenzenesulfonyl azide (*p*-ABSA) (2.4 g, 10.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) was added at 0 °C under argon atmosphere. DBU (3.0 mL, 20 mmol, 4.0 equiv.) was added dropwise at 0 °C in 1 hour. The reaction mixture was then stirring for another 2 h. Then, 10% NaOH (20 mL) was added at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature. The crude α-allyldiazoester was extracted with DCM (20 x 3 mL), washed by brine (10 x 3 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. Flash chromatographic purification (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) afforded **6g** (977.8 mg, 66%, two steps) as a yellow oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.44 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.20 (dt, *J* = 7.2, 16.0 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.20 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.01 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 135.5, 131.6, 131.5, 127.8, 124.9, 121.4, 52.0, 26.8; IR (neat): 2950, 2078, 1686, 1339; HRMS (APCI) calcd for C₁₂H₁₂O₂N₂Br (M+H)⁺ 295.00767 found 295.00801.

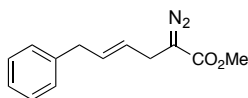


(*E*)-methyl 5-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)-2-diazopent-4-enoate (**6h**)

Prepared according to general procedure for the synthesis of α-allyldiazoacetates using (*E*)-4-(3-bromoprop-1-en-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl (5.16 g, 19.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) dissolving in 60 mL anhydrous DME (note: 15 mL DCM was also added to increase the solubility and the resulting solution was dropped within 1 hour by use of pressure constant funnel under argon), methyl acetoacetate (3.48 g, 30 mmol, 1.58 equiv.) dissolving in 20 mL anhydrous DME, sodium hydride (dry powder, 95%, 758 mg, 30 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) dissolving in 20 mL anhydrous DME and *n*-Bu₄NI (738 mg, 1.9 mmol, 0.1 equiv.). After general work up, the resulting α-allyl-β-ketoester was obtained and used without full characterization. The resulting α-allyl-β-ketoester derivative (0.8 g, ca. 2.6 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was dissolved in DCM 50 mL and *p*-acetamidobenzenesulfonyl azide (*p*-ABSA) (1.25 g, 5.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) was added at 0 °C under argon atmosphere. DBU (1.54 mL, 10.4 mmol, 4.0 equiv.) was added dropwise at 0 °C in 1 hour. The reaction mixture was then stirring

for another 2 h. Then, 10% NaOH (20 mL) was added at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature. The crude α -allyldiazoester was extracted with DCM (20 x 3 mL), washed by brine (10 x 3 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. Flash chromatographic purification (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) afforded **6h** (467.3 mg, 62%, two steps) as a yellow solid.

Mp: 71-72 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.66-7.59 (m, 4H), 7.51-7.47 (m, 4H), 7.42-7.38 (m, 1H), 6.59 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 1H), 6.29 (dt, J = 6.8, 15.6 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.27 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.4, 140.2, 135.5, 132.1, 128.6, 127.2, 127.1, 126.7, 126.6, 123.9, 51.9, 26.7; IR (neat): 3031, 2080, 1692, 1437, 1341; HRMS (APCI) calcd for C₁₈H₁₇O₂ (M-N₂+H)⁺ 265.12231 found 265.12283.

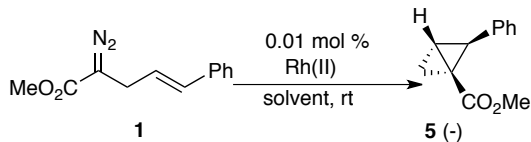


(E)-methyl 2-diazo-6-phenylhex-4-enoate (6i)

Prepared according to general procedure for the synthesis of α -allyldiazoacetates using (*E*)-(4-bromobut-2-en-1-yl)benzene (3.78 g, 18.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) dissolving in 50 mL anhydrous DME, methyl acetoacetate (3.13 g, 27 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) dissolving in 20 mL anhydrous DME, sodium hydride (dry powder, 95%, 682 mg, 27 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) dissolving in 20 mL anhydrous DME and *n*-Bu₄NI (664 mg, 1.8 mmol, 0.1 equiv.). After general work up, the resulting α -allyl- β -ketoester was obtained and used without full characterization. The resulting α -allyl- β -ketoester derivative (1.1 g, ca. 4.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was dissolved in DCM 20 mL and *p*-acetamidobenzenesulfonyl azide (*p*-ABSA) (3.24 g, 13.5 mmol, 3.0 equiv.) was added at 0 °C under argon atmosphere. DBU (4.0 mL, 27 mmol, 6.0 equiv.) was added dropwise at 0 °C in 1 hour. The reaction mixture was then stirring for another 2 h. Then, 10% NaOH (20 mL) was added at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature. The crude α -allyldiazoester was extracted with DCM (20 x 3 mL), washed by brine (10 x 3 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. Flash chromatographic purification (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) afforded **6i** (462.2 mg, 45%, two steps) as a yellow sticky oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.29-7.13 (m, 5H), 5.76-5.68 (m, 1H), 5.68-5.45 (m, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.34 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 3.01 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 139.8, 132.6, 128.3, 128.1, 125.9, 125.2, 51.7, 38.5, 25.9; IR (neat): 3027, 2952, 2079, 1689, 1339; HRMS (APCI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₄O₂N₂Na (M+Na)⁺ 253.09475 found 253.09463.

(3) General procedure for examination of catalysts and solvent effects



To a 25 mL flame-dried round-bottom flask, kept under a dry atmosphere of argon at given temperature, was added the given dry solvent (1.0 mL) and the given catalyst. The diazo compound (0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), dissolved in the given dry solvent (2 mL), was then added to the former solution drop-wise over 0.5 hour at given temperature. The mixture was allowed to stir for another 15 min

after the addition at room temperature or was allowed to warm to around 10 °C; when the diazo compound was fully consumed by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was analyzed by ¹H NMR with C₆D₆ or freshly opened CDCl₃, which was kept under potassium carbonate, as solvent, and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate) to afford the pure bicyclo[1.1.0]butane derivatives.

Prepared according to the general procedure for examination of catalysts, temperature and solvent effects using (*E*)-methyl 2-diazo-5-phenylpent-4-enoate (0.4 mmol, 86.4 mg, 1.0 equiv.), Rh₂(*R*-DOSP)₄ (0.1 mL, 0.76 mg/mL in dry dichloromethane, 0.01 mol%), dichloromethane as solvent, room temperature, 45 min. The crude residue was analyzed by ¹H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **5** as a colorless oil (49.1 mg, 65% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.32-7.23 (m, 3H), 7.17-7.15 (m, 2H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 2.75-2.74 (m, 1H), 2.39 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.14 (s, 1H); HPLC (S-250, 0% isopropanol in hexane, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, 30 min, UV 210 nm) retention times of 13.8 min and 15.3 min (minor), 0% ee.

Prepared according to the general procedure for examination of catalysts, temperature and solvent effects using (*E*)-methyl 2-diazo-5-phenylpent-4-enoate (0.4 mmol, 86.4 mg, 1.0 equiv.), Rh₂(*S*-PTAD)₄ (0.12 mL, 0.62 mg/mL in dry dichloromethane, 0.012 mol%), dichloromethane as solvent, room temperature, 45 min. The crude residue was analyzed by ¹H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **5** as a colorless oil (48.4 mg, 64% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.32-7.23 (m, 3H), 7.17-7.15 (m, 2H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 2.75-2.74 (m, 1H), 2.39 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.14 (s, 1H); HPLC (S-250, 0% isopropanol in hexane, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, 30 min, UV 210 nm) retention times of 13.3 min (minor) and 14.9 min (major), 47% ee.

Prepared according to the general procedure for examination of catalysts, temperature and solvent effects using (*E*)-methyl 2-diazo-5-phenylpent-4-enoate (0.4 mmol, 86.4 mg, 1.0 equiv.), Rh₂(*S*-PTTL)₄ (0.12 mL, 0.50 mg/mL in dry dichloromethane, 0.012 mol%), dichloromethane as solvent, room temperature, 45 min. The crude residue was analyzed by ¹H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **5** as a colorless oil (52.1 mg, 69% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.32-7.23 (m, 3H), 7.17-7.15 (m, 2H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 2.75-2.74 (m, 1H), 2.39 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.14 (s, 1H); HPLC (S-250, 0% isopropanol in hexane, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, 30 min, UV 210 nm) retention times of 14.0 min (minor) and 15.6 min (major), 52% ee.

Prepared according to the general procedure for examination of catalysts, temperature and solvent effects using (*E*)-methyl 2-diazo-5-phenylpent-4-enoate (0.4 mmol, 86.4 mg, 1.0 equiv.), Rh₂(4*S*-MEOX)₄ (0.1 mL, 0.35 mg/mL in dry dichloromethane, 0.01 mol%), dichloromethane as solvent, room temperature, 45 min. The crude residue was analyzed by ¹H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **5** as a colorless oil (31.5 mg, 42% yield).

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.32-7.23 (m, 3H), 7.17-7.15 (m, 2H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 2.75-2.74 (m, 1H), 2.39 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.14 (s, 1H); HPLC (S-250, 0% isopropanol in hexane, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, 30 min, UV 210 nm) retention times of 14.3 min (major) and 15.8 min (minor), -23% ee.

Prepared according to the general procedure for examination of catalysts, temperature and solvent effects using (*E*)-methyl 2-diazo-5-phenylpent-4-enoate (0.4 mmol, 86.4 mg, 1.0 equiv.), $\text{Rh}_2(\text{R-BTPCP})_4$ (0.1 mL, 0.70 mg/mL in dry dichloromethane, 0.01 mol%), dichloromethane as solvent, room temperature, 45 min. The crude residue was analyzed by ^1H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **5** as a colorless oil (54.2 mg, 72% yield).

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.32-7.23 (m, 3H), 7.17-7.15 (m, 2H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 2.75-2.74 (m, 1H), 2.39 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.14 (s, 1H); HPLC (S-250, 0% isopropanol in hexane, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, 30 min, UV 210 nm) retention times of 13.3 min (minor) and 14.8 min (major), 90% ee

Prepared according to the general procedure for examination of catalysts, temperature and solvent effects using (*E*)-methyl 2-diazo-5-phenylpent-4-enoate (0.4 mmol, 86.4 mg, 1.0 equiv.), $\text{Rh}_2(\text{R-BTPCP})_4$ (0.1 mL, 0.70 mg/mL in dry dichloromethane, 0.01 mol%), and the dichloromethane solvent was removed away with flushed argon gas, dry hexane as solvent, room temperature. The crude residue was analyzed by ^1H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **5** as a colorless oil (47.9 mg, 64% yield).

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.32-7.23 (m, 3H), 7.17-7.15 (m, 2H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 2.75-2.74 (m, 1H), 2.39 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.14 (s, 1H); HPLC (S-250, 0% isopropanol in hexane, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, 30 min, UV 210 nm) retention times of 15.3 min (minor) and 17.2 min (minor), 88% ee

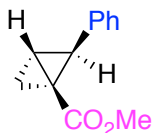
Prepared according to the general procedure for examination of catalysts, temperature and solvent effects using (*E*)-methyl 2-diazo-5-phenylpent-4-enoate (0.4 mmol, 86.4 mg, 1.0 equiv.), $\text{Rh}_2(\text{R-BTPCP})_4$ (0.1 mL, 0.70 mg/mL in dry dichloromethane, 0.01 mol%), and the dichloromethane solvent was removed away with flushed argon gas, dry acetone as solvent, room temperature. The crude residue was analyzed by ^1H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **5** as a colorless oil (45.4 mg, 60% yield).

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.32-7.23 (m, 3H), 7.17-7.15 (m, 2H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 2.75-2.74 (m, 1H), 2.39 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.14 (s, 1H); HPLC (S-250, 0% isopropanol in hexane, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, 30 min, UV 210 nm) retention times of 15.2 min (major) and 16.9 min (minor), 94% ee.

(4) General procedure for $\text{Rh}_2(\text{R-BTPCP})_4$ -catalyzed enantioselective synthesis of 2-arylbi-cyclo[1.1.0]butane carboxylate

To a 25 mL flame-dried round-bottom flask, kept under a dry atmosphere of argon, was added dry ethyl acetate (1.0 mL) and $\text{Rh}_2(\text{R-BTPCP})_4$ (0.1 mL, c = 0.70 mg/ mL in ethyl acetate, 0.0001 equiv.). The diazo compound (0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), dissolved in dry ethyl acetate (2 mL), was then added to the former solution drop-wise over 0.5 hour at room temperature. The mixture was allowed to stir for another 15 min after the addition; when the diazo compound was fully consumed by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was

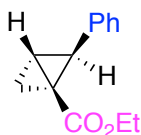
concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was analyzed by ^1H NMR with C_6D_6 or freshly opened CDCl_3 kept under potassium carbonate as solvent and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate) to afford the pure bicyclo[1.1.0]butane derivatives.



(1*S*,2*S*,3*R*)-methyl 2-phenylbicyclo[1.1.0]butane-1-carboxylate (**5**)

Prepared according to the general procedure for enantioselective synthesis of bicyclo[1.1.0]butane derivatives using (*E*)-methyl 2-diazo-5-phenylpent-4-enoate (0.4 mmol, 86.4 mg, 1.0 equiv.). The crude residue was analyzed by ^1H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **5** as a colorless oil (52.4 mg, 70% yield).

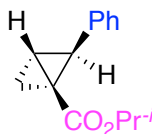
$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20}$ -38.1° (c = 1.81, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.32-7.23 (m, 3H), 7.17-7.15 (m, 2H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 2.75-2.74 (m, 1H), 2.39 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.14 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 171.7, 134.6, 127.9, 127.2, 51.5, 50.5, 31.1, 19.8, 15.1; IR (neat): 2951, 1708, 1439, 1389, 1196, 1135; HRMS (APCI) calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 189.09101 found 189.09086; HPLC (S-250, 0% isopropanol in hexane, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, 30 min, UV 210 nm) retention times of 15.7 min (minor) and 17.7 min (major), 94% ee.



(1*S*,2*S*,3*R*)-ethyl 2-phenylbicyclo[1.1.0]butane-1-carboxylate (**7a**)

Prepared according to the general procedure for enantioselective synthesis of bicyclo[1.1.0]butane derivatives using (*E*)-ethyl 2-diazo-5-phenylpent-4-enoate **9** (0.4 mmol, 92.0 mg, 1.0 equiv.). The crude residue was analyzed by ^1H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **7a** as colorless oil (59.7 mg, 74% yield).

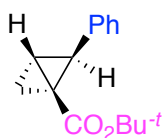
$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20}$ -35.9° (c = 5.97, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.30-7.24 (m, 3H), 7.17-7.15 (m, 2H), 4.07-3.94 (m, 2H), 2.73-2.72 (m, 1H), 2.39 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.13 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 171.3, 134.8, 127.7, 127.2, 127.1, 60.2, 50.4, 31.0, 19.4, 15.4, 13.8; IR (neat): 2982, 1723, 1454, 1202; HRMS (APCI) calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 203.10666 found 203.10640. HPLC (S-250, 0% isopropanol in hexane, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, 30 min, UV 210 nm) retention times of 11.5 min (minor) and 12.5 min (major), 94% ee.



(1*S*,2*S*,3*R*)-isopropyl 2-phenylbicyclo[1.1.0]butane-1-carboxylate (**7b**)

Prepared according to the general procedure for synthesis of bicyclo[1.1.0]butane derivatives using (*E*)-isopropyl 2-diazo-5-phenylpent-4-enoate (0.4 mmol, 97.6 mg, 1.0 equiv.). The crude residue was analyzed by ^1H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **7b** as colorless oil (55.3 mg, 64% yield).

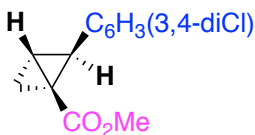
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -23.8° (c = 5.53, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.29-7.21 (m, 3H), 7.17-7.15 (m, 2H), 4.93-4.87 (m, 1H), 2.71-2.69 (m, 1H), 2.38 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 1.12 (s, 1H), 1.05 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 1.08 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 1.08 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.9, 134.9, 127.7, 127.3, 126.9, 67.6, 50.3, 31.0, 21.6, 21.2, 18.9, 15.8; IR (neat): 2979, 1703, 1404, 1208; HRMS (APCI) calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 217.12231 found 217.12202. HPLC (S-250, 0% isopropanol in hexane, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, 30 min, UV 210 nm) retention times of 9.6 min (minor) and 10.3 min (major), 93% ee.



(1S,2S,3R)-tert-butyl 2-phenylbicyclo[1.1.0]butane-1-carboxylate (**7b**)

Prepared according to the general procedure for synthesis of bicyclo[1.1.0]butane derivatives using (*E*)-tert-butyl 2-diazo-5-phenylpent-4-enoate (0.4 mmol, 103.3 mg, 1.0 equiv.). The crude residue was analyzed by ^1H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **7c** as colorless oil (41.7 mg, 45% yield).

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -16.3° (c = 4.16, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.29-7.22 (m, 3H), 7.16-7.14 (m, 2H), 2.68-2.66 (m, 1H), 2.34 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.30 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 1.18 (s, 9H), 1.07 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.6, 135.3, 127.7, 127.2, 126.9, 80.4, 50.1, 30.2, 27.6, 18.6, 16.8; IR (neat): 2976, 1699, 1394, 1221; HRMS (APCI) calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 231.13796 found 231.13770. HPLC (S, S-Whelk, 0.5% isopropanol in hexane, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, 30 min, UV 230 nm) retention times of 6.2 min (minor) and 7.2 min (major), 70% ee.

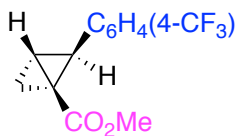


(1S,2S,3R)-methyl 2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)bicyclo[1.1.0]butane-1-carboxylate (**7d**)

Prepared according to the general procedure for synthesis of bicyclo[1.1.0]butane derivatives using (*E*)-methyl 2-diazo-5-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)pent-4-enoate (0.4 mmol, 113.6 mg, 1.0 equiv.). The crude residue was analyzed by ^1H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **7d** as colorless oil (66.3 mg, 65% yield).

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -38.2° (c = 3.73, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.33 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (dd, J = 2.1, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (s, 3H), 2.74-2.72 (m, 1H), 2.29-2.25 (m, 2H), 1.11 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 171.1, 134.9, 131.1, 129.8, 129.3, 126.6, 51.6, 48.9, 30.8, 19.7, 13.3; IR (neat): 2951, 1712, 1474, 1439, 1199, 1134; HRMS (APCI) calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_2\text{Cl}_2$

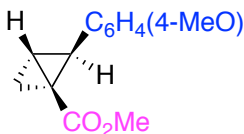
(M+H)⁺ 257.01306 found 257.01279. HPLC (S-250, 0% isopropanol in hexane, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, 30 min, UV 210 nm) retention times of 14.0 min (minor) and 18.0 min (major), 90% ee.



(1S,2S,3R)-methyl 2-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)bicyclo[1.1.0]butane-1-carboxylate (**7e**)

Prepared according to the general procedure for synthesis of bicyclo[1.1.0]butane derivatives using (*E*)-methyl 2-diazo-5-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)pent-4-enoate (0.4 mmol, 113.6 mg, 1.0 equiv.). The crude residue was analyzed by ¹H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **7e** as colorless oil (64.6 mg, 63% yield).

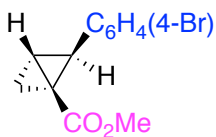
[α]_D²⁰ -11.4 ° (c = 1.10, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 7.30 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 3.19 (s, 3H), 2.20-2.18 (m, 1H), 2.11 (app. dd, *J* = 0.8, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.90 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 0.77-0.76 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 170.1, 139.2, 131.1, 128.2, 127.9, 127.7, 124.8 (q), 51.0, 49.5, 30.8, 19.4, 15.7; IR (neat): 2955, 1716, 1620, 1326, 1121, 1068; HRMS (APCI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₂O₂F₃ (M+H)⁺ 257.07839 found 257.07791. HPLC (S-250, 0% isopropanol in hexane, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, 60 min, UV 210 nm) retention times of 45.6 min (minor) and 48.3 min (major), 94% ee.



(1S,2S,3R)-methyl 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)bicyclo[1.1.0]butane-1-carboxylate (**7f**)

Prepared according to the general procedure for Rh₂(*R*-BTPCP)₄-catalyzed synthesis of bicyclo[1.1.0]butane derivatives using (*E*)-methyl 2-diazo-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)pent-4-enoate xx (0.4 mmol, 98.4 mg, 1.0 equiv.). The crude residue was analyzed by ¹H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **7f** as colorless oil (57.4 mg, 66% yield).

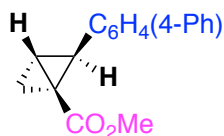
[α]_D²⁰ -30.1 ° (c = 1.10, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 7.10 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 2.69-2.68 (m, 1H), 2.38 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (app. dd, *J* = 1.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 1.29 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 171.9, 158.7, 128.2, 126.8, 113.3, 55.2, 51.5, 50.2, 30.9, 19.8, 14.8; IR (neat): 2952, 2836, 1706, 1516, 1439, 1038; HRMS (APCI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₅O₃ (M+H)⁺ 219.10157 found 219.10144; HPLC (ADH, 1.0 % isopropanol in hexane, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, 30 min, UV 230 nm) retention times of 19.8 min (minor) and 20.8 min (major), 85% ee. (-78-0 °C, 59% yield, 88% ee).



(1S,2S,3R)-methyl 2-(4-bromophenyl)bicyclo[1.1.0]butane-1-carboxylate (**7g**)

Prepared according to the general procedure for $\text{Rh}_2(\text{R-BTPCP})_4$ -catalyzed synthesis of bicyclo[1.1.0]butane derivatives using (*E*)-methyl 5-(4-bromophenyl)-2-diazopent-4-enoate (0.4 mmol, 117.6 mg, 1.0 equiv.). The crude residue was analyzed by ^1H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **7g** as colorless oil (70.4 mg, 66% yield).

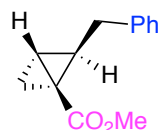
$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20}$ -30.4° ($c = 3.13$, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, C_6D_6): δ 7.42 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.05 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 2.35 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.29 (app. dd, $J = 1.2, 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.15 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 171.4, 133.7, 130.9, 128.9, 121.1, 51.6, 49.7, 30.9, 19.7, 15.2; IR (neat): 2949, 1709, 1207, 1135; HRMS (APCI) calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2\text{Br}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 267.00152 found 267.00189; HPLC (S250, 0 % isopropanol in hexane, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, 30 min, UV 230 nm) retention times of 16.3 min (minor) and 18.9 min (major), 93% ee.



(1S,2S,3R)-methyl 2-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)bicyclo[1.1.0]butane-1-carboxylate (**7h**)

Prepared according to the general procedure for synthesis of bicyclo[1.1.0]butane derivatives using (*E*)-methyl 5-(4-bromophenyl)-2-diazopent-4-enoate (0.4 mmol, 116.8 mg, 1.0 equiv.). The crude residue was analyzed by ^1H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **7h** as colorless oil (64.3 mg, 61% yield).

Mp; 99-101 °C; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20}$ -37.4° ($c = 1.17$, CH_3CN); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, C_6D_6): δ 7.60-7.58 (m, 2H), 7.53 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.45-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.33 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.25 (m, 2H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 2.80-2.79 (m, 1H), 2.45 (app. d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.32 (app. dd, $J = 1.2, 4.2$ Hz, 1H), 1.18 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 171.7, 140.8, 140.0, 133.7, 128.7, 127.7, 127.2, 126.9, 126.6, 51.6, 50.3, 31.1, 20.1, 15.2; IR (neat): 3030, 2949, 1712, 1207, 1135; HRMS (APCI) calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 265.12231 found 265.12283; HPLC (ODH, 0.5% isopropanol in hexane, 0.5 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, 60 min, UV 230 nm) retention times of 16.5 min (minor) and 41.8 min (major), 91% ee.



(1S,2S,3R)-methyl 2-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)bicyclo[1.1.0]butane-1-carboxylate (**7i**)

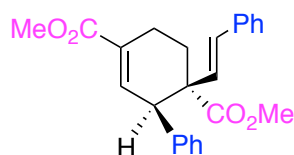
Prepared according to the general procedure for synthesis of bicyclo[1.1.0]butane derivatives using (*E*)-methyl 2-diazo-6-phenylhex-4-enoate (0.4 mmol, 92.0 mg, 1.0 equiv.). The crude residue was analyzed by ^1H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **7i** as colorless oil (59.4 mg, 74% yield).

$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20}$ -6.8° ($c = 2.43$, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, C_6D_6): δ 7.33-7.21 (m, 5H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.26 (dd, $J = 4.4, 15.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.83 (dd, $J = 8.0, 15.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.29 (s, 2H), 1.64-1.60 (m, 1H), 1.05 (s, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 173.1, 140.4, 128.3, 126.1, 51.6, 49.7, 34.0, 32.9, 21.3, 12.4; IR (neat): 2952, 1713, 1209, 1128; HRMS (APCI) calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2\text{Na}$ ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) $^+$ 225.08860 found

225.08834; HPLC (ODR, 0.25% isopropanol in hexane, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, 30 min, UV 230 nm) retention times of 5.9 min (minor) and 6.5 min (major), 51% ee.

(5) General procedure for Rh₂(TPA)₄-catalyzed synthesis of cyclohexene derivatives

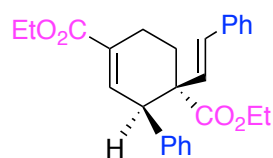
To a 25 mL flame-dried round-bottom flask, kept under a dry atmosphere of argon, was added dry and degassed hexane (1.0 mL) and Rh₂(TPA)₄ (5.4 mg, 0.01 equiv.). The diazo compound (0.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), dissolved in dry and degassed hexane (2 mL), was then added to the former solution drop-wise over 0.5 hour at room temperature. The mixture was allowed to stir for another 12-48 hours after the addition. Then, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was analyzed by ¹H NMR with C₆D₆ or freshly opened CDCl₃, which was kept under potassium carbonate, as solvent and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate) to afford the pure cyclohexene derivatives.



(1R,2R)-dimethyl 2-((E)-styryl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2,5-dicarboxylate (4)

Prepared according to the general procedure for Rh₂(TPA)₄-catalyzed synthesis of cyclohexene derivatives using (*E*)-methyl 2-diazo-4-methyl-5-phenylpent-4-enoate xx (0.4 mmol, 86.4 mg, 1.0 equiv.). The crude residue was analyzed by ¹H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **4** as a white but amorphous solid (60.1 mg, 80% yield).

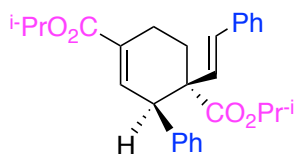
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.26-7.09 (m, 10H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (d, *J* = 16.6 Hz, 1H), 5.74 (d, *J* = 16.6 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 2.63 (dd, *J* = 5.8, 18.6 Hz, 1H), 2.50-2.46 (m, 1H), 1.89 (ddd, *J* = 6.4, 10.8, 13.6 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.6, 167.4, 139.5, 138.0, 136.8, 131.4, 130.6, 129.9, 129.5, 128.4, 127.9, 127.5, 127.3, 126.2, 52.5, 51.7, 51.3, 47.7, 24.5, 22.2; IR (neat): 3026, 2949, 1712, 1435, 1256, 1229; HRMS (APCI) calcd for C₂₄H₂₅O₄ (M+H)⁺ 377.17474 found 377.17493.



(1R,2R)-diethyl 2-((E)-styryl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2,5-dicarboxylate (8a)

Prepared according to the general procedure for Rh₂(TPA)₄-catalyzed synthesis of cyclohexene derivatives using (*E*)-ethyl 2-diazo-5-phenylpent-4-enoate xx (0.4 mmol, 92 mg, 1.0 equiv.). The crude residue was analyzed by ¹H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **8a** as a white solid (65.7 mg, 81% yield).

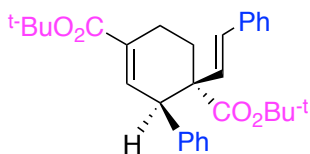
Mp: 101-103 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.24-7.06 (m, 10H), 6.21 (d, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 5.73 (d, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.24-4.16 (m, 4H), 2.64 (dd, *J* = 5.7, 18.8 Hz, 1H), 2.52-2.43 (m, 1H), 2.31 (dd, *J* = 6.4, 13.7 Hz, 1H), 1.89 (ddd, *J* = 6.4, 10.8, 13.6 Hz, 1H), 1.27 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.1, 166.9, 139.3, 138.2, 136.8, 131.7, 130.7, 130.1, 129.4, 128.4, 127.9, 127.4, 127.2, 126.2, 61.2, 60.5, 51.1, 47.6, 24.5, 22.1, 14.2; IR (neat): 3027, 2979, 1716, 1255, 1229, 1088; HRMS (APCI) calcd for C₂₆H₂₉O₄ (M+H)⁺ 405.20604 found 405.20536.



(1R,2R)-diisopropyl 2-((E)-styryl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2,5-dicarboxylate (**8b**)

Prepared according to the general procedure for $\text{Rh}_2(\text{TPA})_4$ -catalyzed synthesis of cyclohexene derivatives using (*E*)-isopropyl 2-diazo-5-phenylpent-4-enoate **xx** (0.4 mmol, 97.6 mg, 1.0 equiv.). The crude residue was analyzed by ^1H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **8b** as a white solid (39.5 mg, 46% yield).

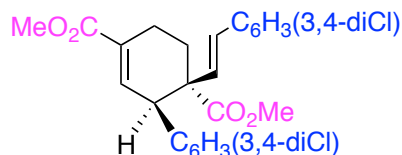
Mp: 133-135 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.28-7.10 (m, 10H), 7.04 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 6.23 (d, J = 16.6 Hz, 1H), 5.70 (d, J = 16.6 Hz, 1H), 5.14-5.06 (m, 2H), 4.40 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.63 (dd, J = 6.6, 19.2 Hz, 1H), 2.61-2.44 (m, 1H), 2.29 (dd, J = 6.6, 13.8 Hz, 1H), 1.90-1.85 (m, 1H), 1.28-1.24 (m, 12H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.5, 166.5, 139.1, 138.3, 136.9, 132.0, 130.7, 130.4, 129.4, 128.4, 127.9, 127.4, 127.2, 126.2, 68.6, 67.8, 51.1, 47.6, 24.6, 22.1, 21.9, 21.7, 21.6; IR (neat): 2979, 2936, 1710, 1452, 1106; HRMS (APCI) calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_4$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 433.23734 found 433.23679.



(1R,2R)-di-tert-butyl 2-((E)-styryl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2,5-dicarboxylate (**8c**)

Prepared according to the general procedure for $\text{Rh}_2(\text{TPA})_4$ -catalyzed synthesis of cyclohexene derivatives using (*E*)-tert-butyl 2-diazo-5-phenylpent-4-enoate **xx** (0.4 mmol, 103.3 mg, 1.0 equiv.). The crude residue was analyzed by ^1H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **8c** as a white but amorphous solid (17.6 mg, 20% yield).

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.27-7.07 (m, 10H), 6.94 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 6.23 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 5.67 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 4.30 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (dd, J = 6.2, 18.1 Hz, 1H), 2.48-2.39 (m, 1H), 2.22-2.17 (m, 1H), 1.79 (ddd, J = 6.6, 10.7, 13.6 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.2, 166.4, 138.6, 137.1, 132.4, 131.5, 130.8, 129.1, 128.4, 127.8, 127.3, 127.1, 126.2, 81.3, 80.3, 51.6, 47.4, 28.1, 27.9, 24.8, 22.2; IR (neat): 2976, 2931, 1705, 1367, 1155; HRMS (APCI) calcd for $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{35}\text{O}_4$ ($\text{M}-\text{H}$) $^+$ 459.25408 found 459.25464.

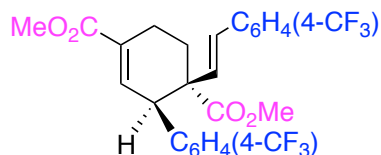


(1R,2R)-dimethyl 3',4'-dichloro-2-((E)-3,4-dichlorostyryl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2,5-dicarboxylate (**8d**)

Prepared according to the general procedure for $\text{Rh}_2(\text{TPA})_4$ -catalyzed synthesis of cyclohexene derivatives using (*E*)-methyl 2-diazo-5-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)pent-4-enoate **xx** (0.4 mmol, 113.6 mg, 1.0 equiv.). The crude residue was analyzed by ^1H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **8d** as a white and amorphous solid (87.4 mg, 85% yield).

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.30 (dd, J = 3.6, 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.18 (dd, J = 2.0, 10.4 Hz, 2H), 6.94 (app. dd, J = 2.0, 6.8 Hz, 2H), 6.91 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.11 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 5.73 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 2.63 (app.

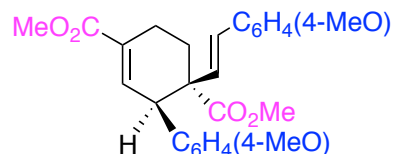
dd, $J = 6.0, 19.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.48-2.39 (m, 1H), 2.29 (app. dd, $J = 6.4, 14.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.78 (ddd, $J = 6.4, 10.4, 13.6$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.2, 166.9, 138.3, 137.8, 136.4, 132.5, 132.2, 132.1, 130.9, 130.5, 129.8, 128.2, 128.1, 125.3, 52.8, 51.9, 51.2, 46.7, 24.3, 22.0; IR (neat): 2950, 1720, 1470, 1255; HRMS (APCI) calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{21}\text{O}_4\text{Cl}_4$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 513.01885 found 513.01874.



(1R,2R)-dimethyl 4'-(trifluoromethyl)-2-((E)-4-(trifluoromethyl)styryl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2,5-dicarboxylate (**8e**)

Prepared according to the general procedure for $\text{Rh}_2(\text{TPA})_4$ -catalyzed synthesis of cyclohexene derivatives using (*E*)-methyl 2-diazo-5-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)pent-4-enoate **xx** (0.4 mmol, 113.6 mg, 1.0 equiv.). The crude residue was analyzed by ^1H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **8e** as a white and amorphous solid (91.3 mg, 89% yield).

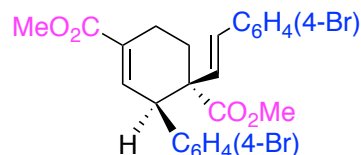
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.50 (dd, $J = 8.4, 12.4$ Hz, 4H), 7.23 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.18 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.0 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.22 (d, $J = 16.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.80 (d, $J = 16.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 2.70 (dd, $J = 5.6, 18.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.53-2.50 (m, 1H), 2.36 (dd, $J = 5.8, 13.8$ Hz, 1H), 1.89 (ddd, $J = 6.3, 12.1, 13.8$ Hz, 1H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -63.0; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.9, 167.1, 142.2, 139.8, 138.2, 133.2, 130.9, 130.8, 129.1, 126.4, 125.6, 125.5, 124.9, 52.8, 51.9, 51.3, 47.4, 24.6, 22.1; IR (neat): 2953, 1723, 1325, 1124; HRMS (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{23}\text{O}_4\text{F}_6$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 513.14951 found 513.15025.



(1R,2R)-dimethyl 4'-methoxy-2-((E)-4-methoxystyryl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2,5-dicarboxylate (**8f**)

Prepared according to the general procedure for $\text{Rh}_2(\text{TPA})_4$ -catalyzed synthesis of cyclohexene derivatives using (*E*)-methyl 2-diazo-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)pent-4-enoate (0.4 mmol, 98.4 mg, 1.0 equiv.). The crude residue was analyzed by ^1H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **8f** as a white and amorphous solid (72.6 mg, 83% yield).

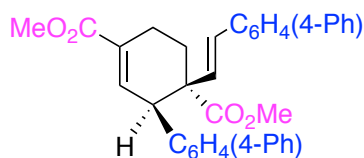
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.08-7.01 (m, 5H), 6.81-6.74 (m, 4H), 6.12 (d, $J = 16.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.60 (d, $J = 16.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.32 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.75-3.73 (m, 12H), 2.60 (app. dd, $J = 5.6, 18.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.47-2.40 (m, 1H), 2.27 (app. dd, $J = 4.8, 13.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.84 (ddd, $J = 6.4, 10.8, 13.2$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 175.1, 167.7, 159.4, 158.9, 140.2, 131.9, 130.3, 129.8, 129.7, 129.1, 127.6, 114.1, 113.5, 55.5, 55.4, 52.6, 51.9, 51.5, 47.2, 24.8, 22.4; IR (neat): 2950, 2837, 1713, 1510, 1245; HRMS (APCI) calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{29}\text{O}_6$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 437.19587 found 437.19653.



(1R,2R)-dimethyl 4'-bromo-2-((E)-4-bromostyryl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2,5-dicarboxylate (**8g**)

Prepared according to the general procedure for $\text{Rh}_2(\text{TPA})_4$ -catalyzed synthesis of cyclohexene derivatives using (*E*)-methyl 5-(4-bromophenyl)-2-diazopent-4-enoate (0.4 mmol, 117.6 mg, 1.0 equiv.). The crude residue was analyzed by ^1H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **8g** as a white and amorphous solid (86.9 mg, 82% yield).

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.40-7.37 (m, 4H), 7.01-6.98 (m, 5H), 6.13 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 5.73 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (s, 6H), 2.63 (app. dd, J = 5.6, 18.8 Hz, 1H), 2.51-2.42 (m, 1H), 2.31 (app. dd, J = 6.4, 14.0 Hz, 1H), 1.84 (ddd, J = 6.0, 10.4, 13.2 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 174.2, 167.1, 138.7, 137.0, 135.4, 132.2, 131.6, 131.1, 130.3, 128.9, 127.7, 121.5, 52.6, 51.8, 51.2, 47.1, 24.4, 22.1; IR (neat): 2949, 1716, 1487, 1258, 1229; HRMS (APCI) calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_4\text{Br}_2\text{Cl}$ ($\text{M}+\text{Cl}$) $^+$ 566.95788 found 566.95802.



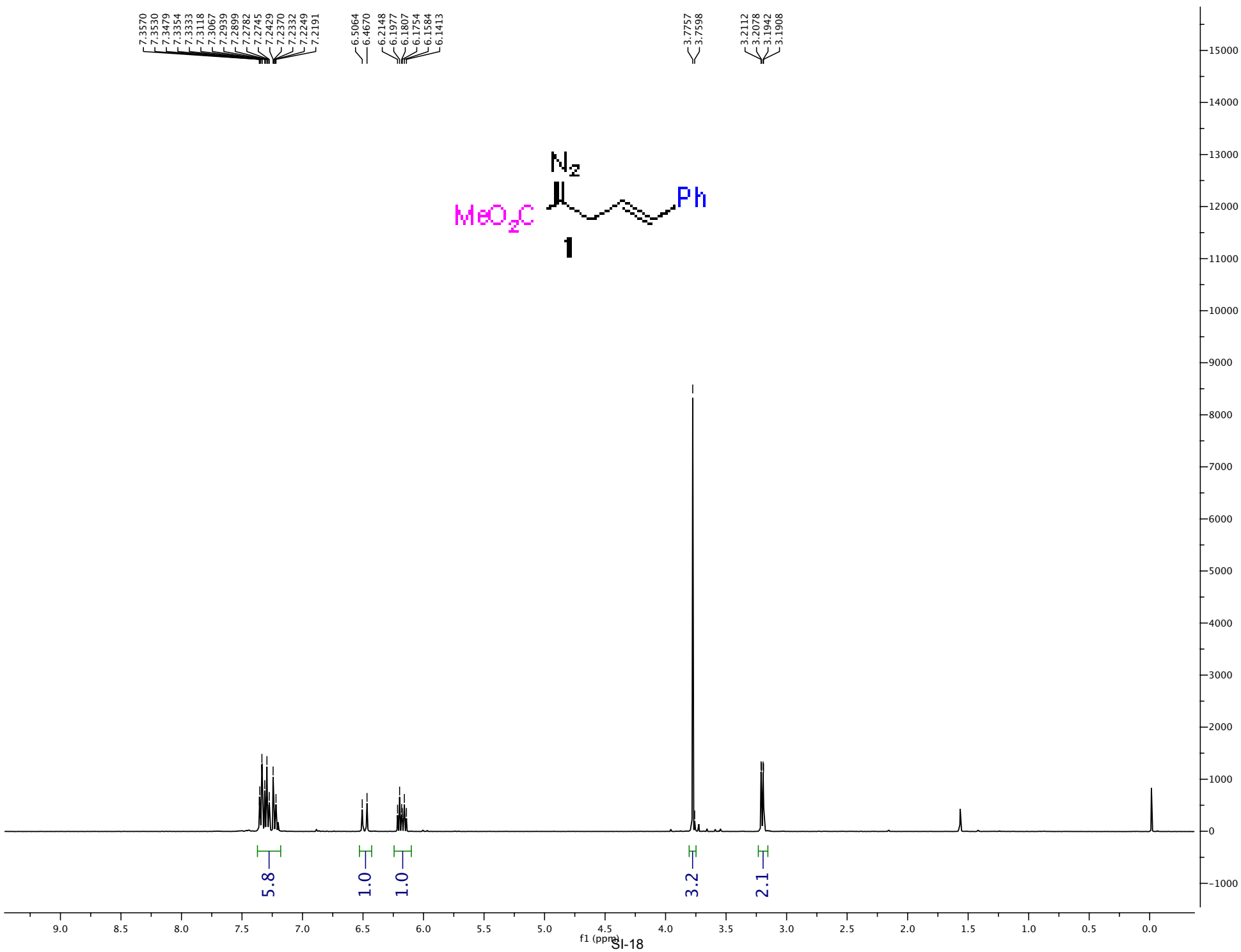
(1*R*,2*R*)-dimethyl 2-((*E*)-2-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)vinyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-[1,1':4',1''-terphenyl]-2,5-dicarboxylate (**8h**)

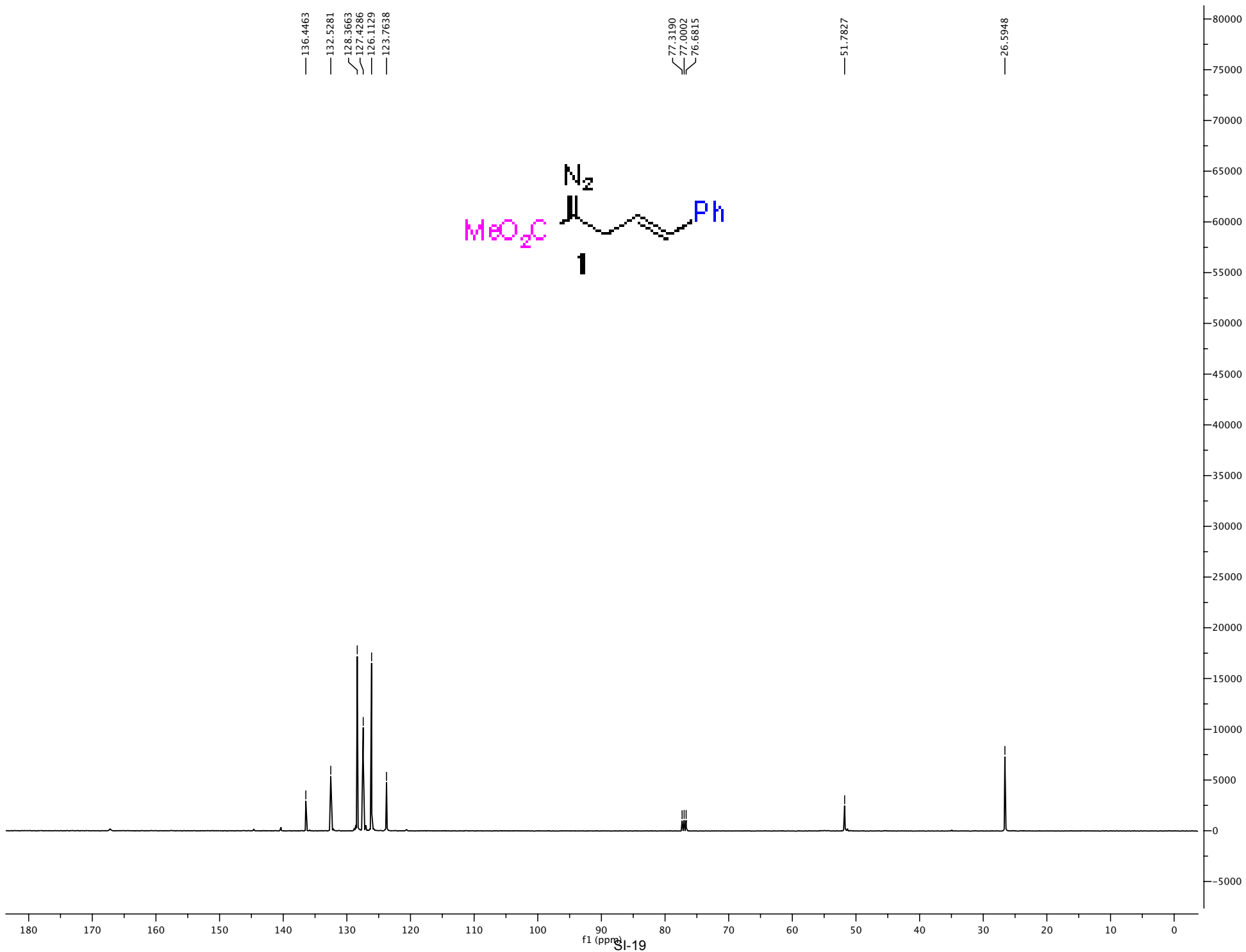
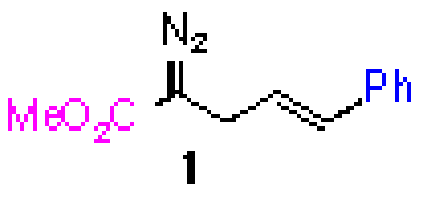
Prepared according to the general procedure for $\text{Rh}_2(\text{TPA})_4$ -catalyzed synthesis of cyclohexene derivatives using (*E*)-4-(3-bromoprop-1-en-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl (0.4 mmol, 116.8 mg, 1.0 equiv.). The crude residue was analyzed by ^1H NMR and purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to afford **8h** as a white foam solid (87.4 mg, 83% yield).

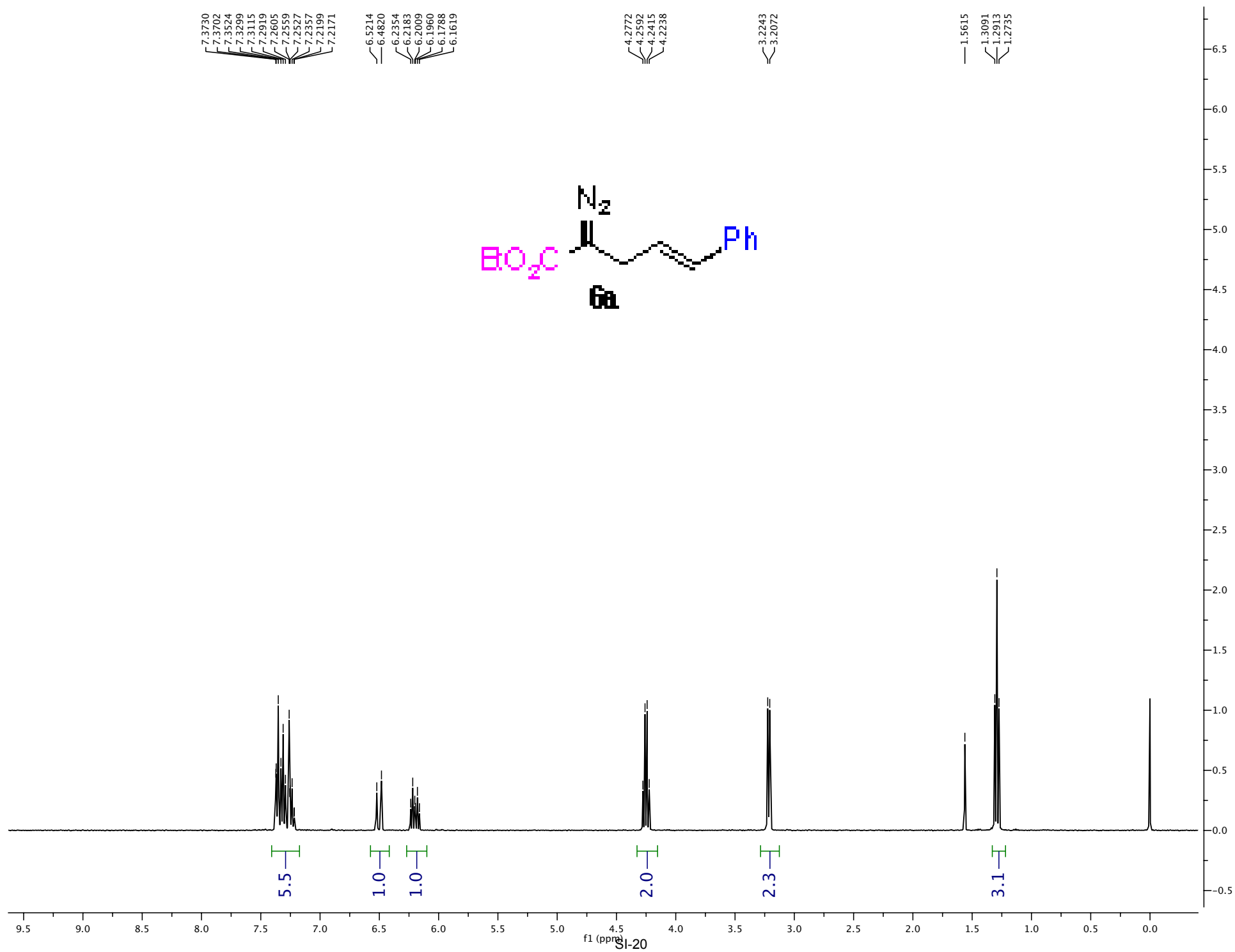
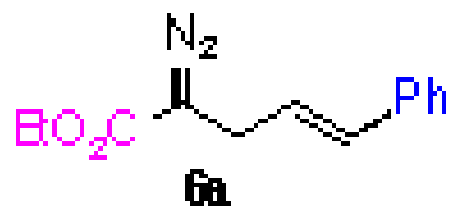
Mp: 73-75 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.49-7.39 (m, 8H), 7.36-7.32 (m, 4H), 7.27-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.17-7.13 (m, 4H), 7.02 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 6.20 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 5.78 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (s, 6H), 2.60 (app. dd, J = 4.8, 18.0 Hz, 1H), 2.47-2.38 (m, 1H), 2.28 (app. dd, J = 6.0, 13.2 Hz, 1H), 1.89 (ddd, J = 6.4, 10.8, 14.0 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 174.6, 167.4, 140.6, 140.5, 140.3, 140.1, 139.5, 137.1, 135.7, 131.4, 131.1, 130.0, 129.3, 128.7, 127.3, 127.2, 127.0, 126.9, 126.7, 126.6, 52.5, 51.8, 51.4, 47.4, 24.7, 22.2; IR (neat): 3027, 2949, 1723, 1258, 1231; HRMS (APCI) calcd for $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_4$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) $^+$ 529.23734 found 529.23773.

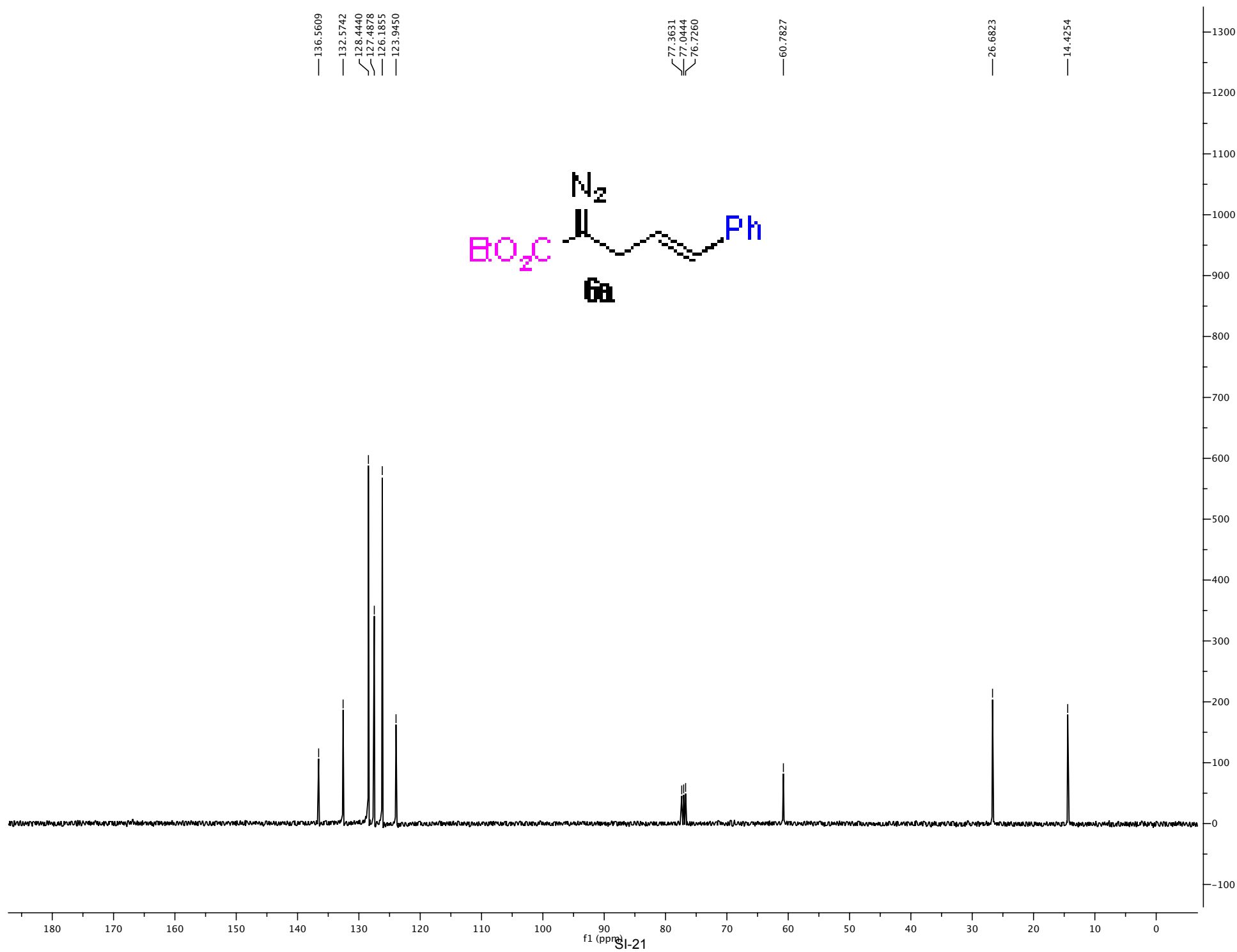
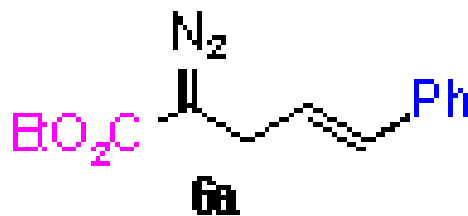
(6) Method on calculation the yield ratio of product 2,4,5 in Table 1.

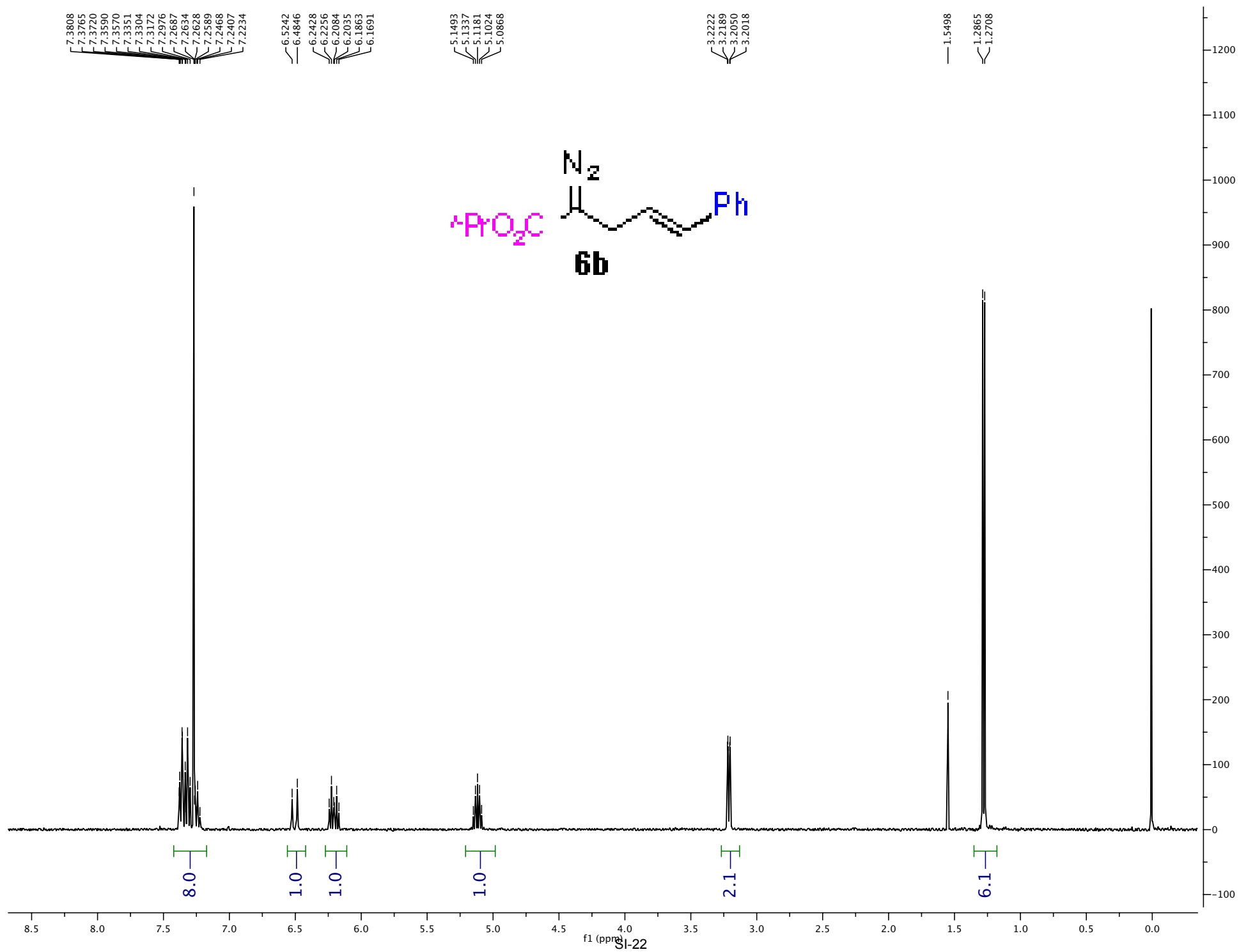
The ratio of product **2:4:5** represents the molar conversion of starting materials to the products determined in NMR. 2.0 mole of starting material **1** generates 1.0 mole of product **4**. Therefore, a value of 10:5:85 for product **2:4:5** represents around 10:10:80 molar conversion to the products.

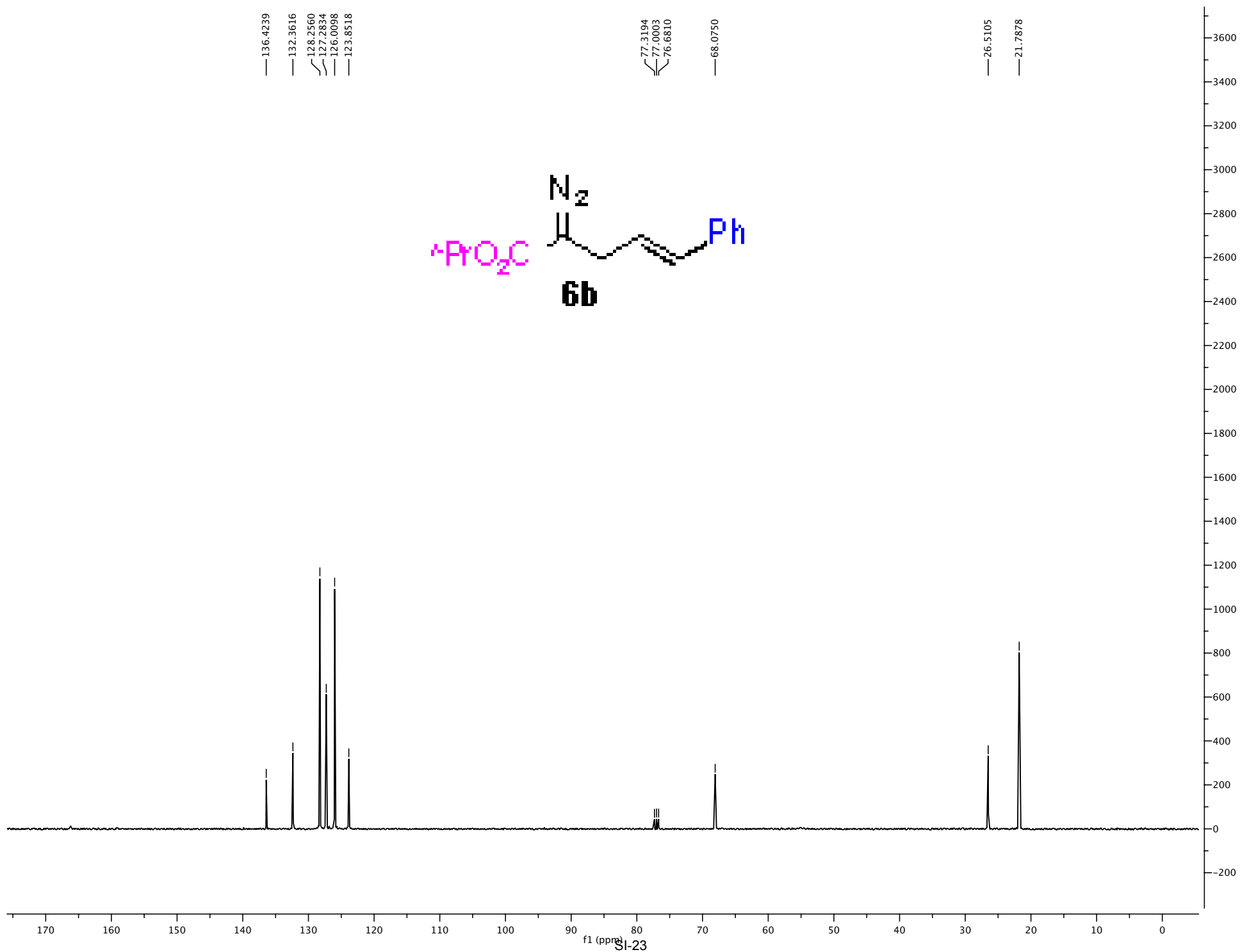


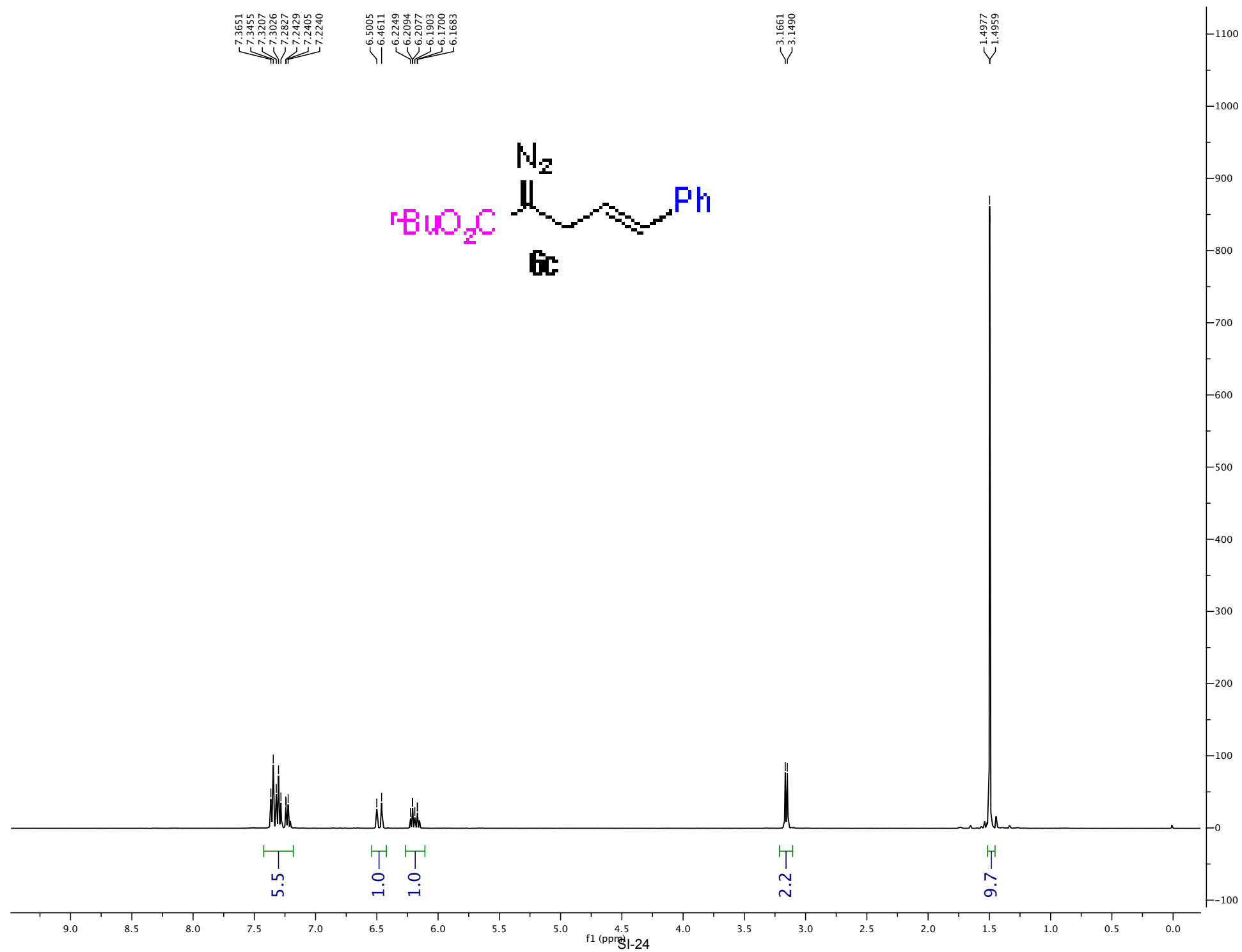


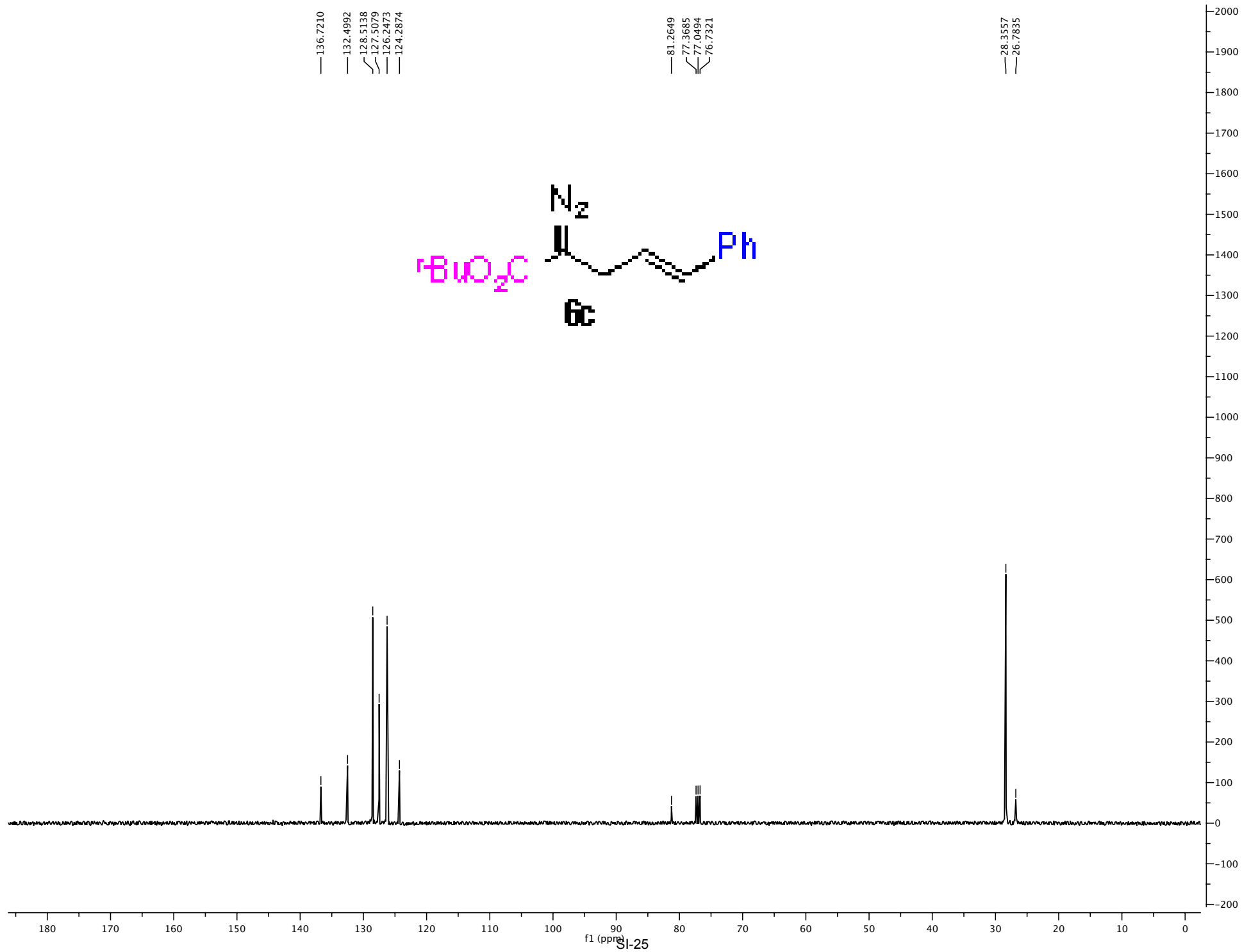


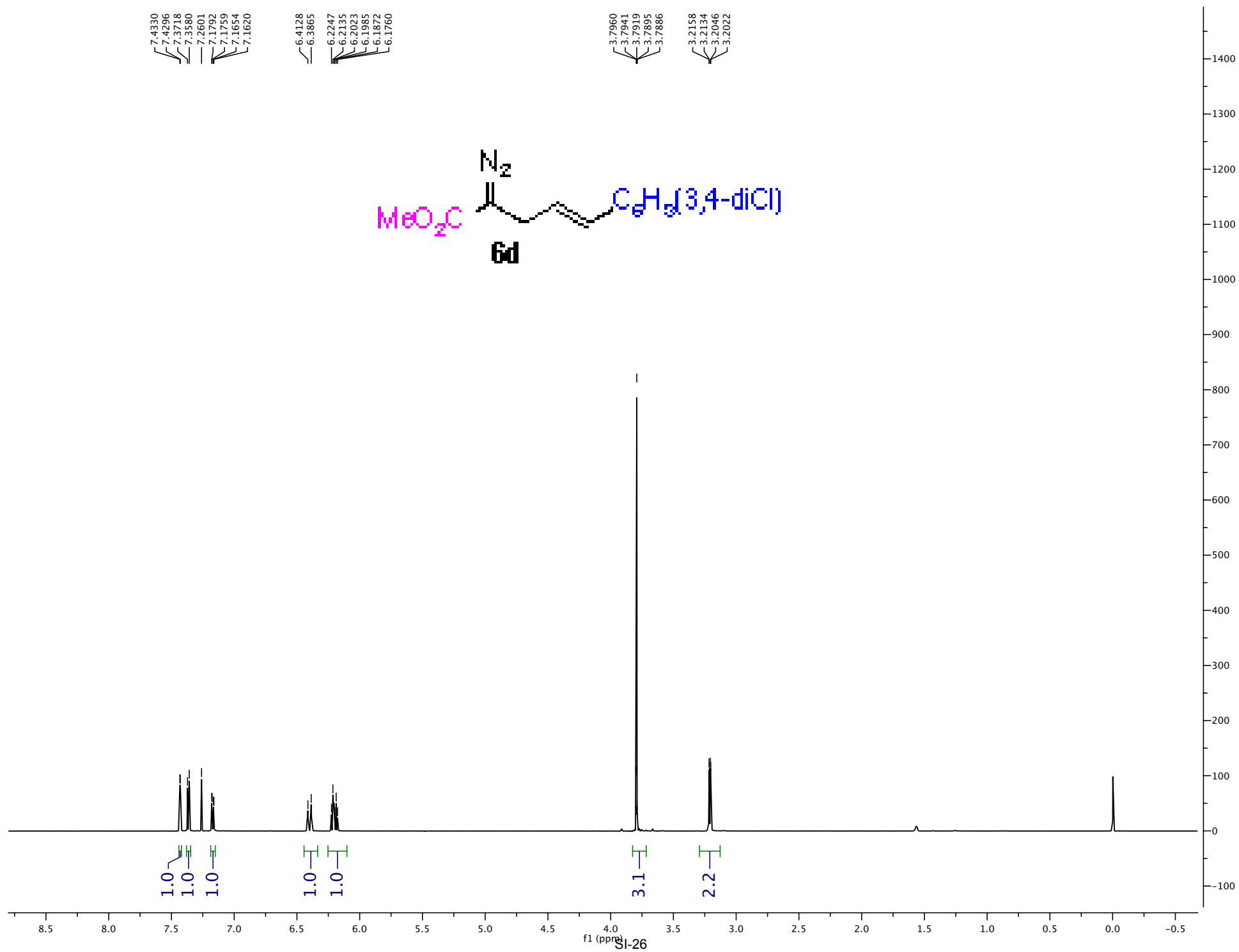
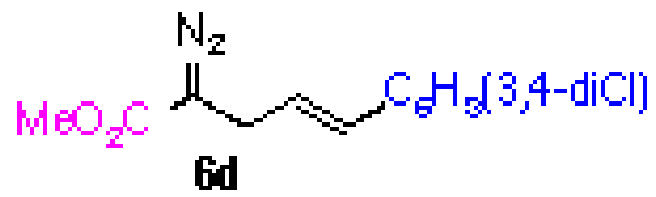


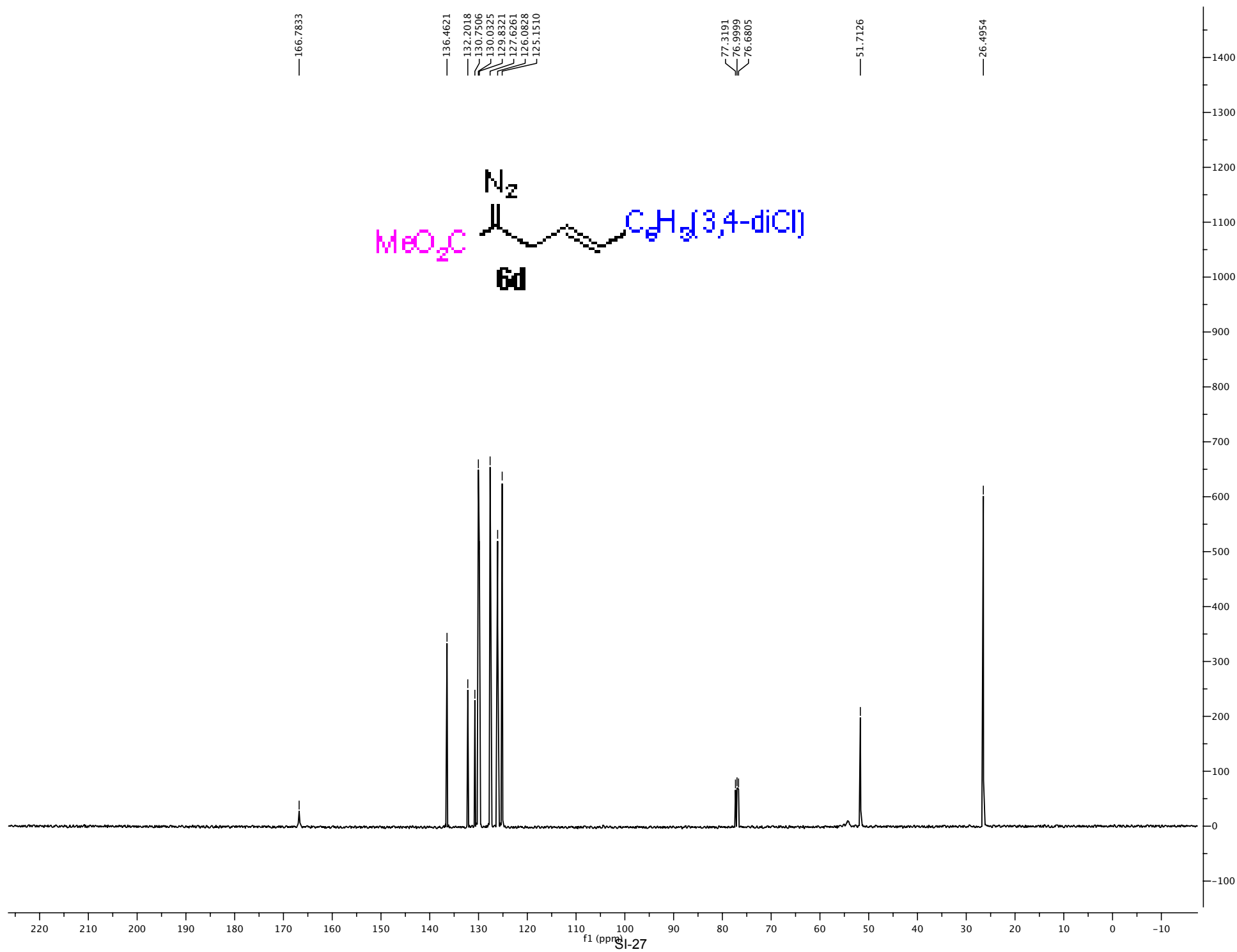
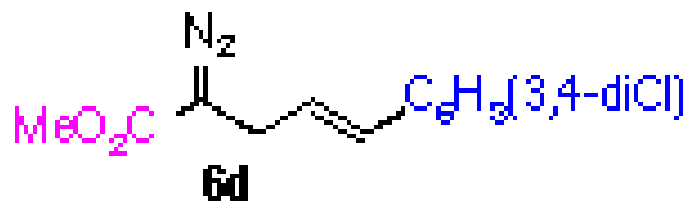


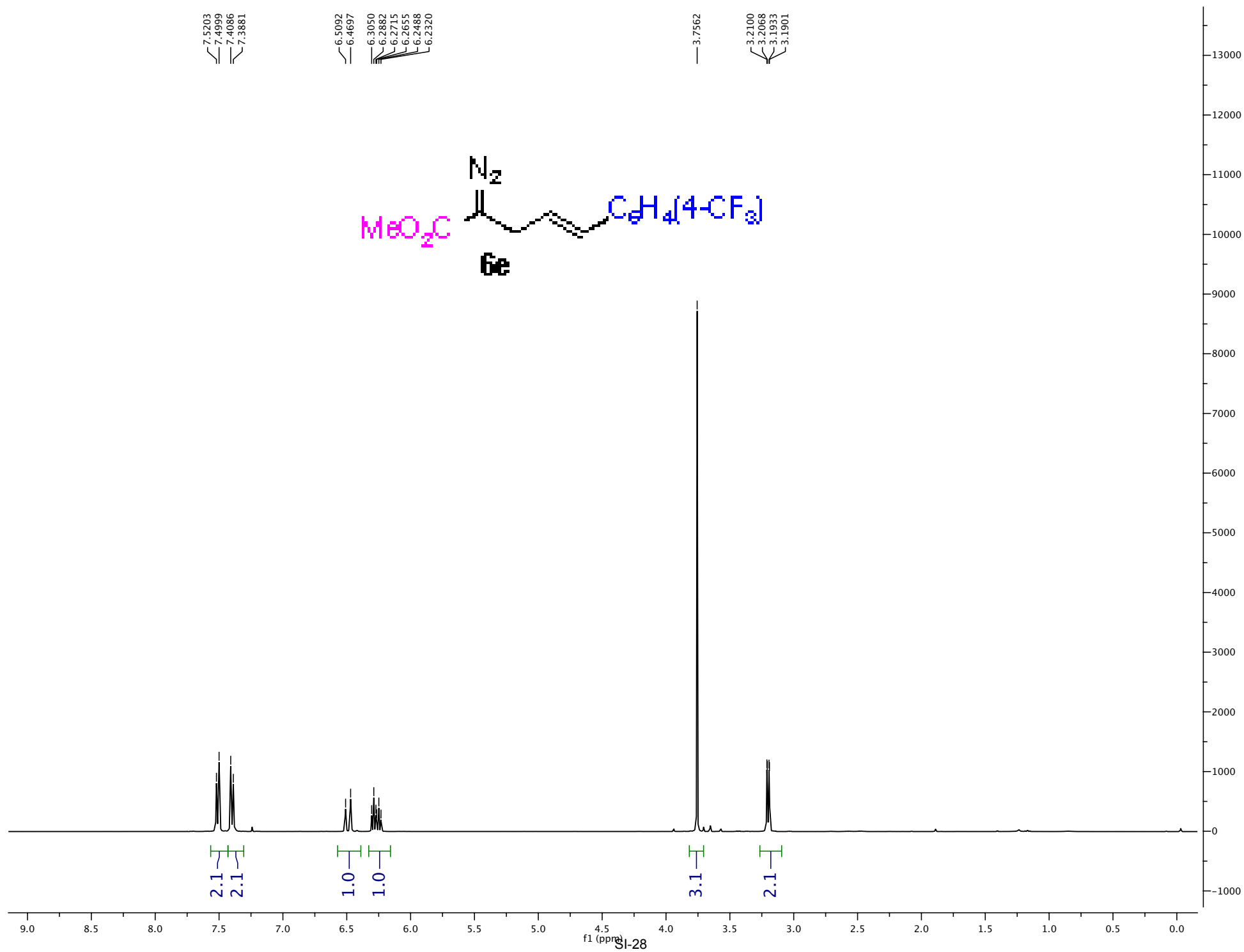


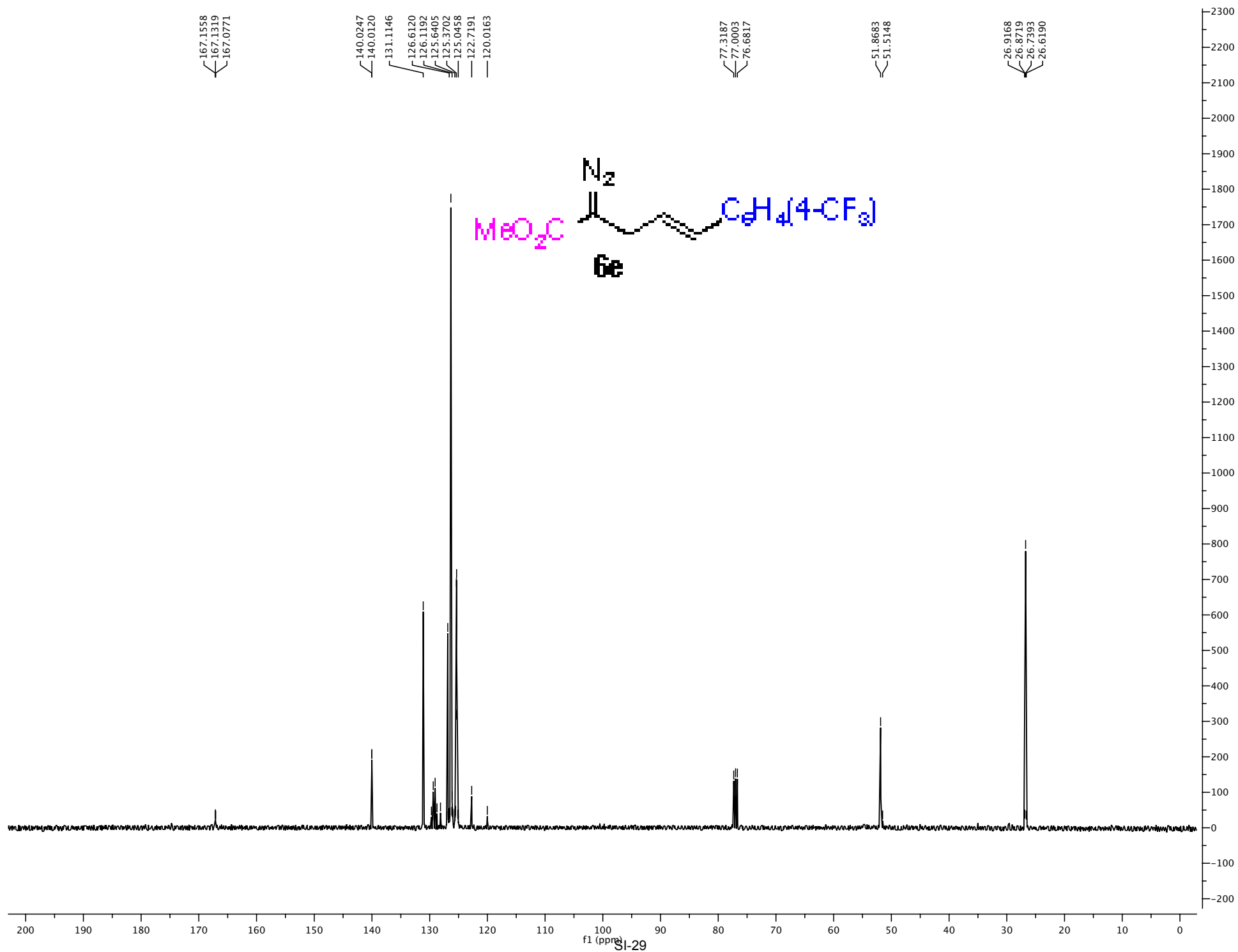


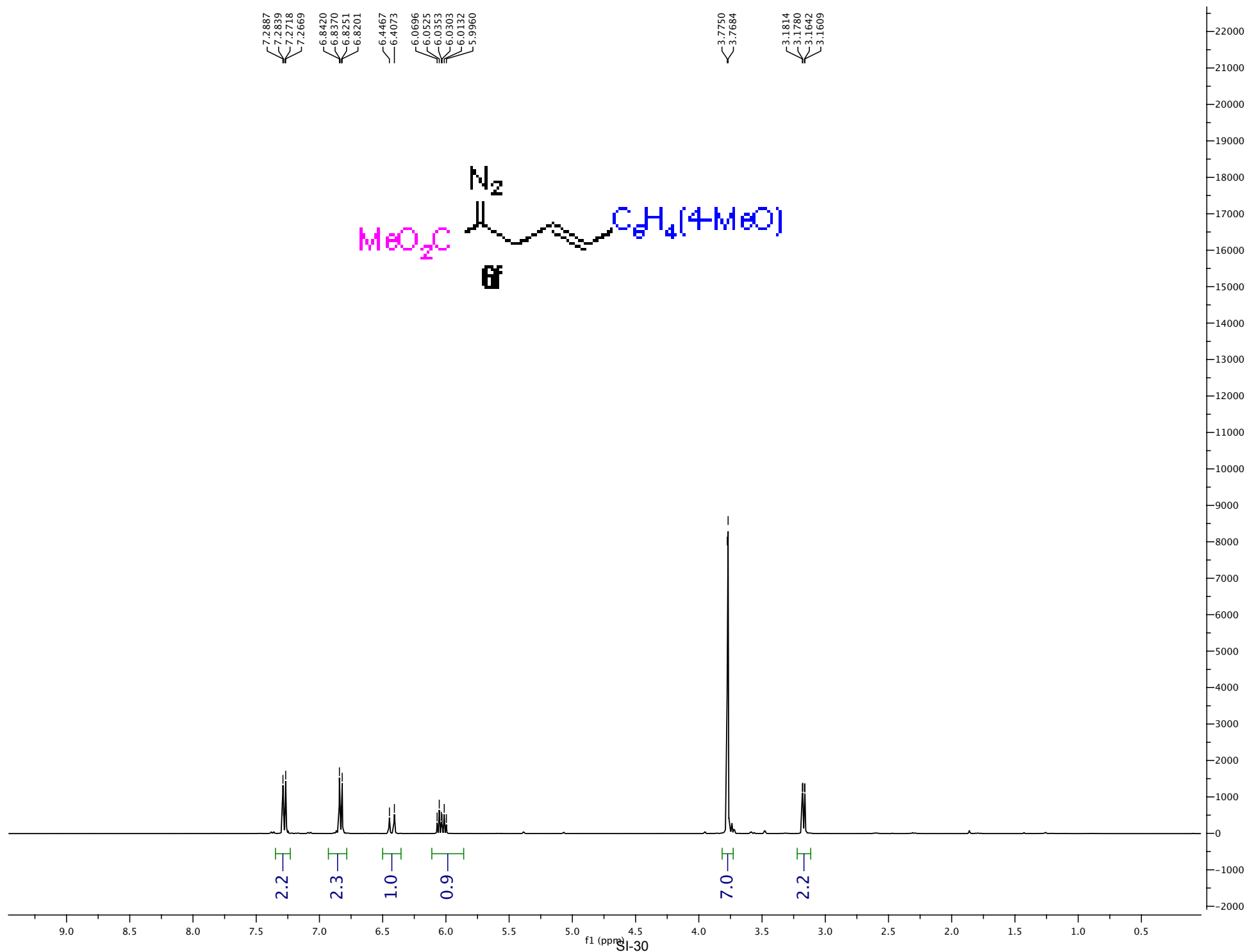


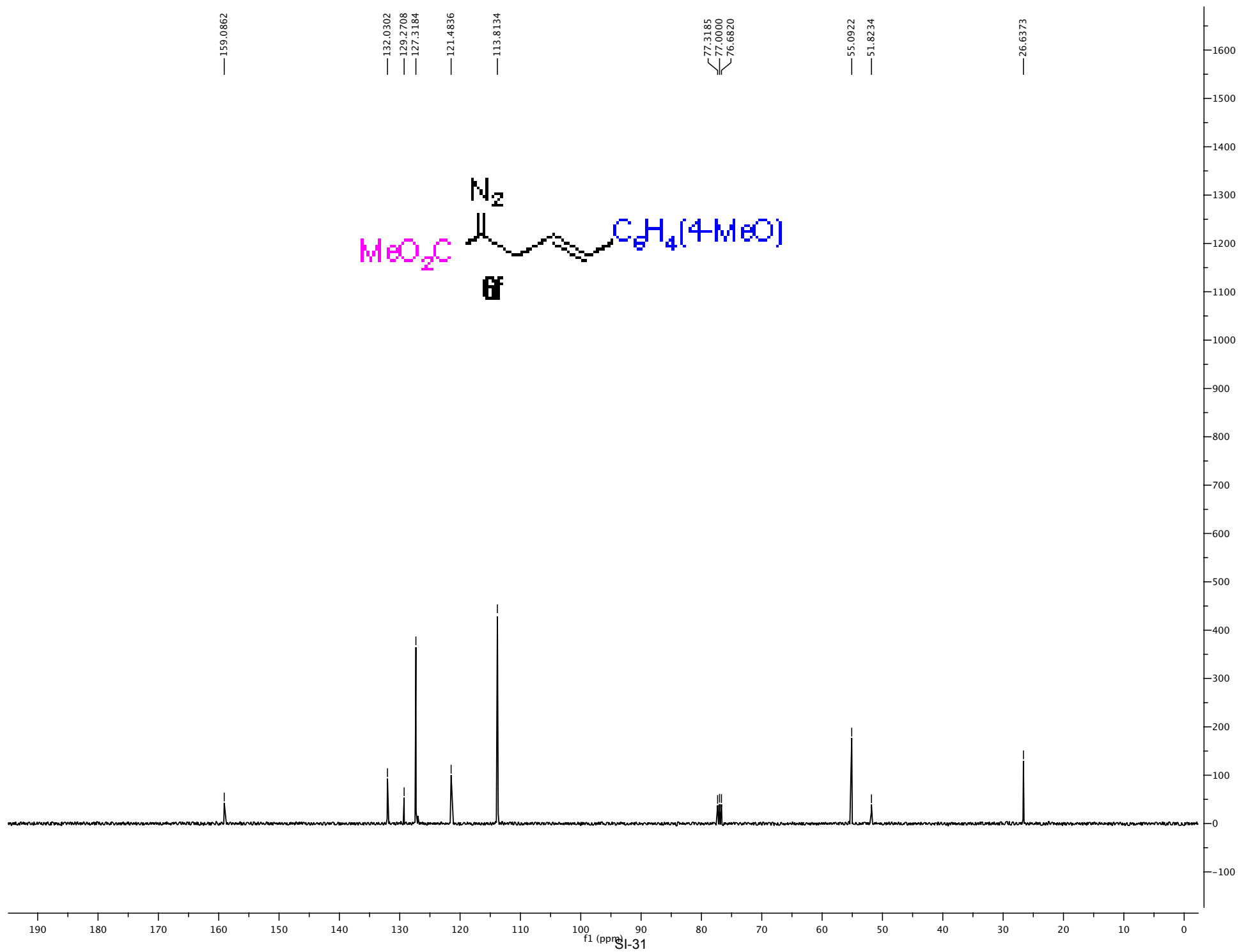


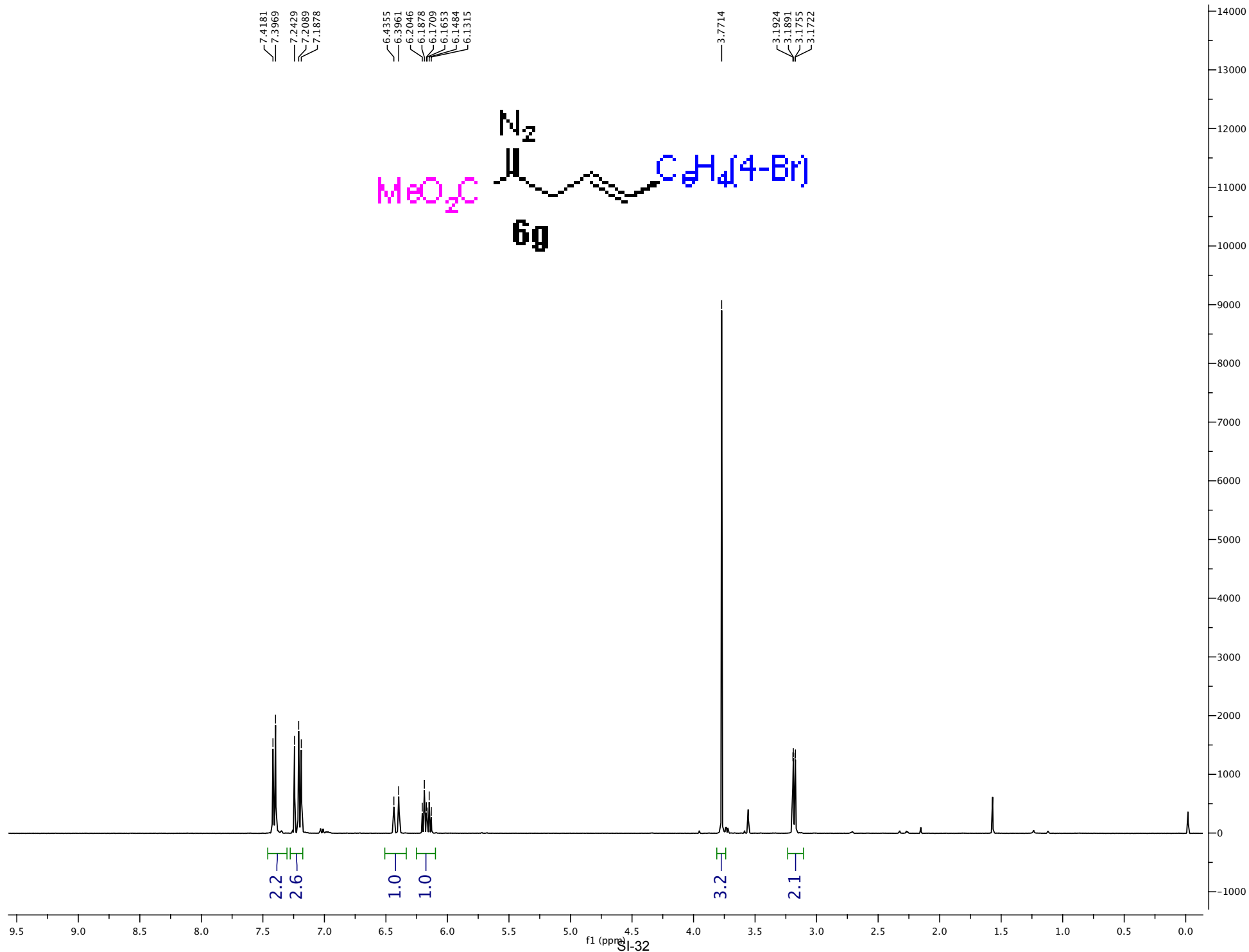
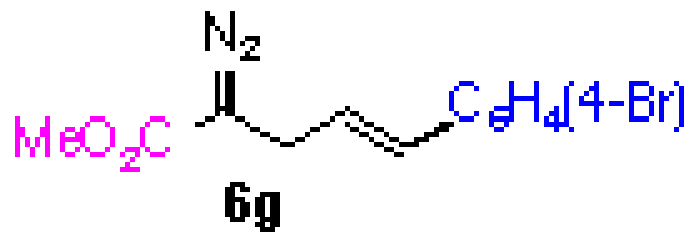


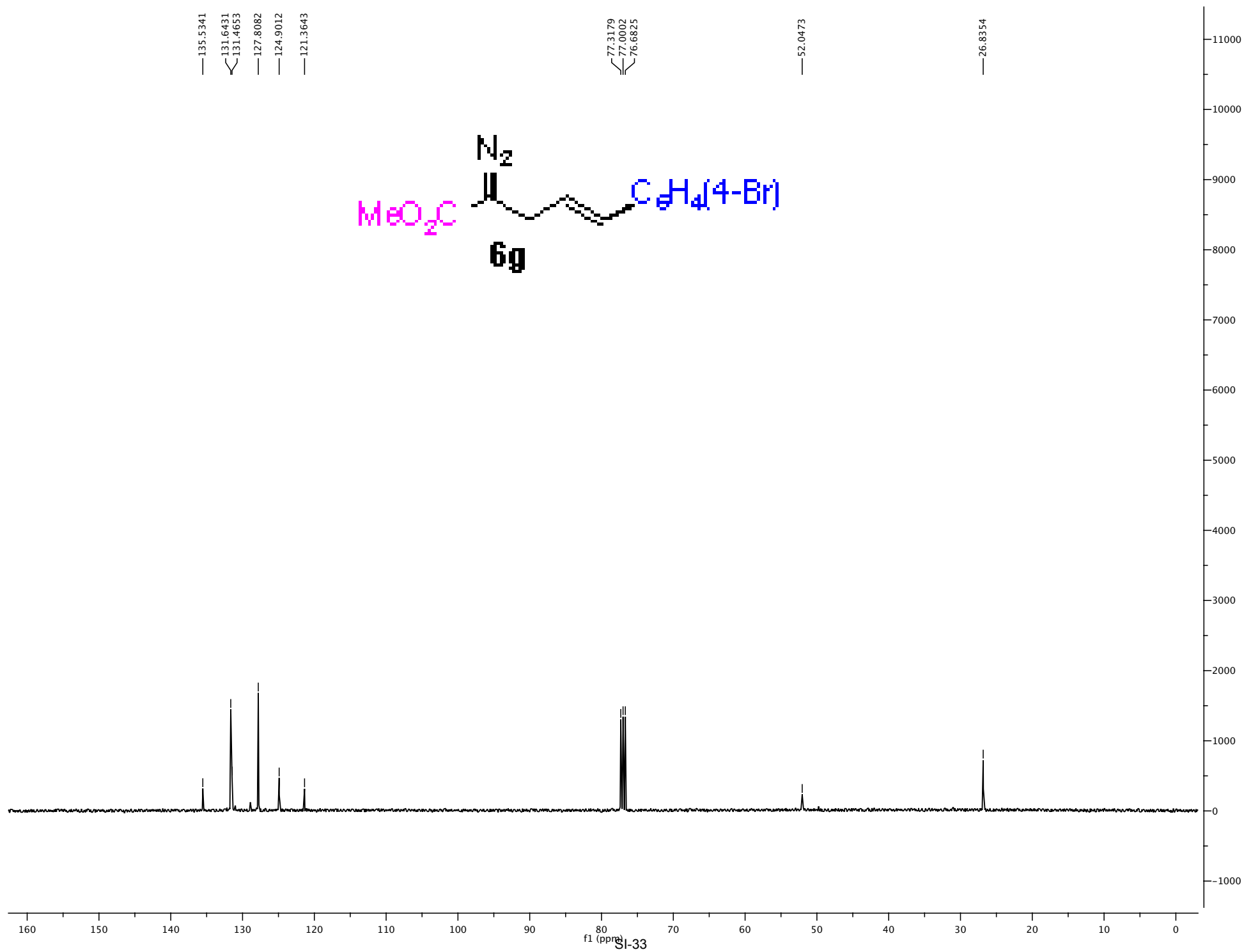


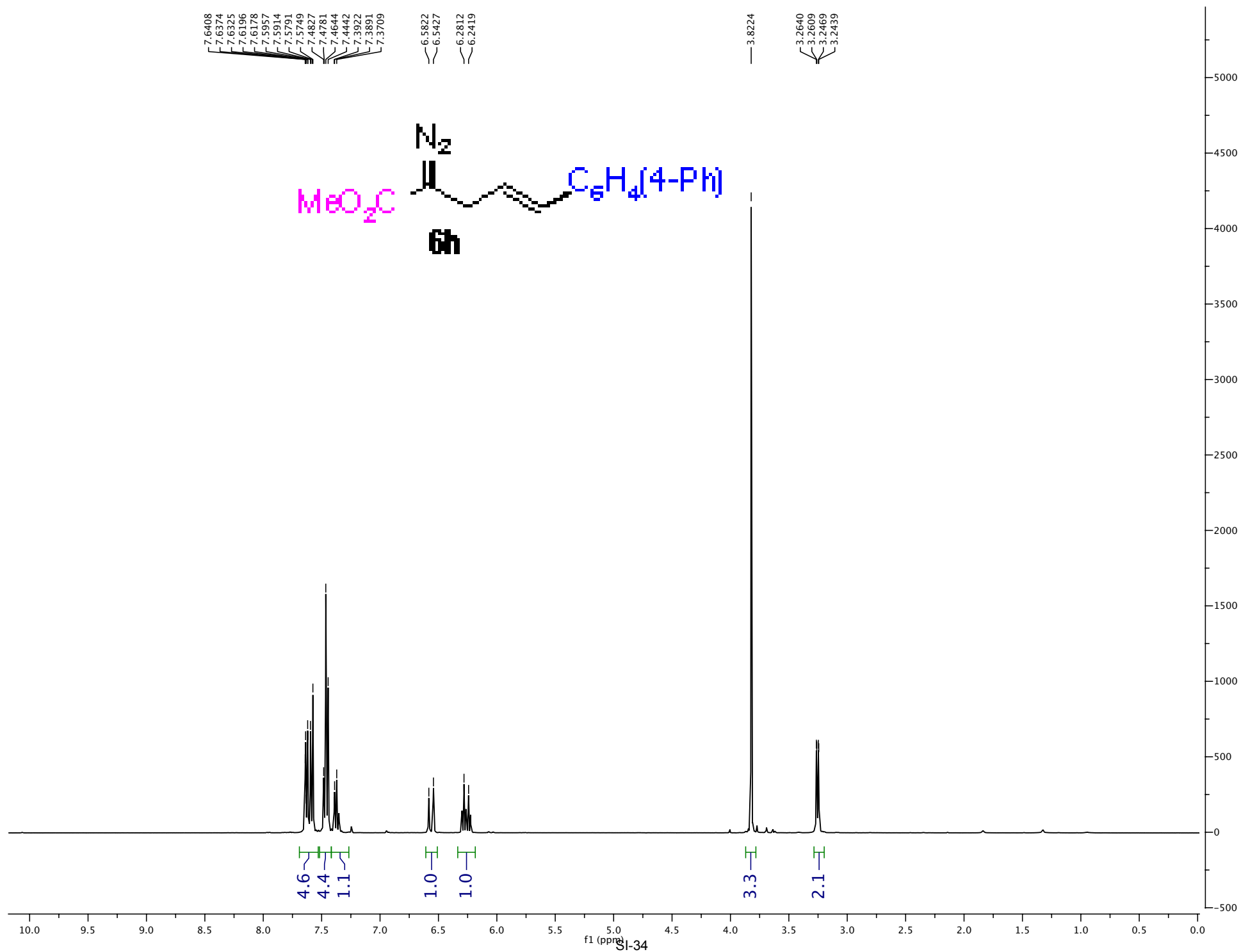


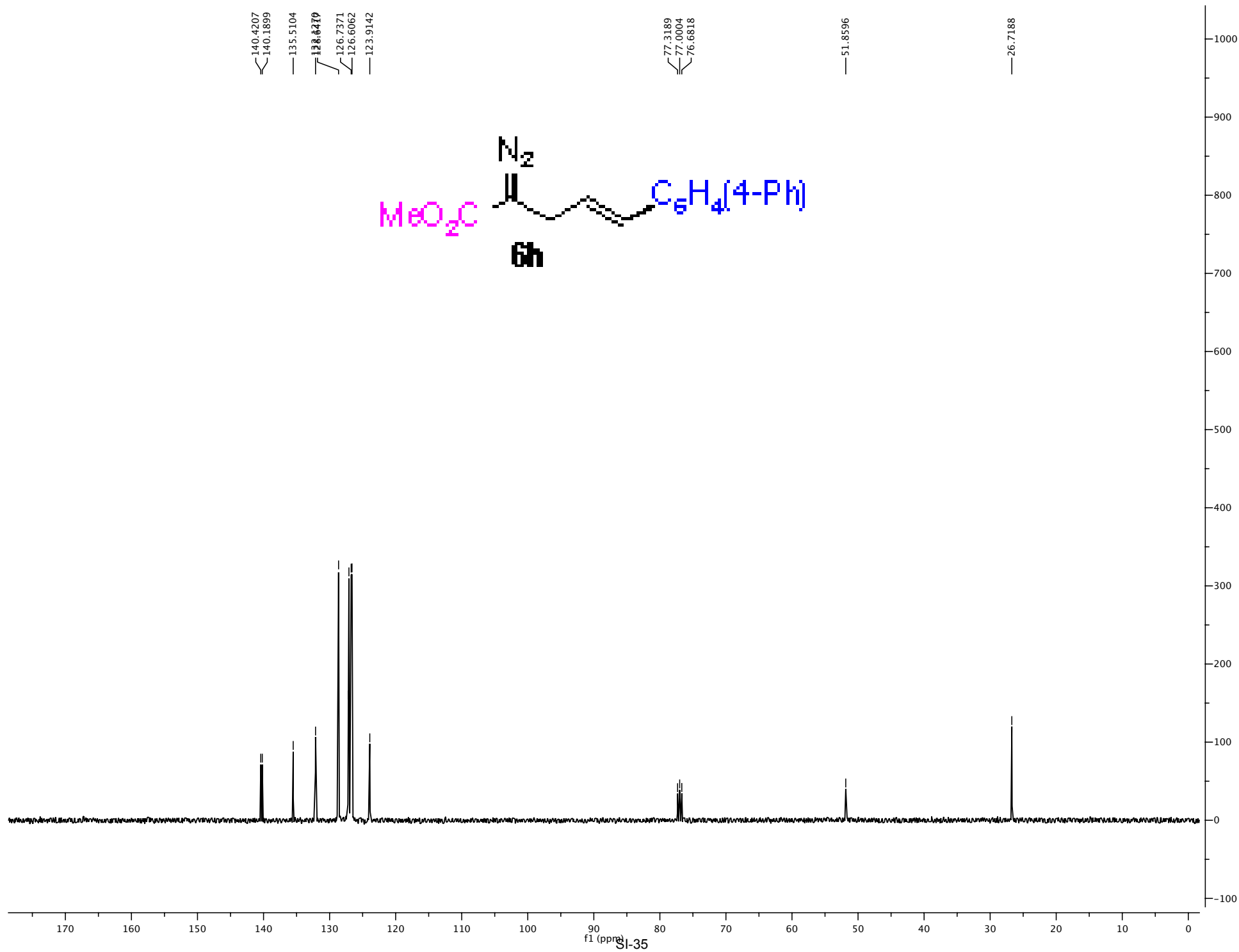
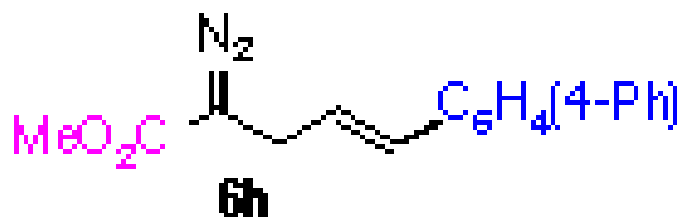


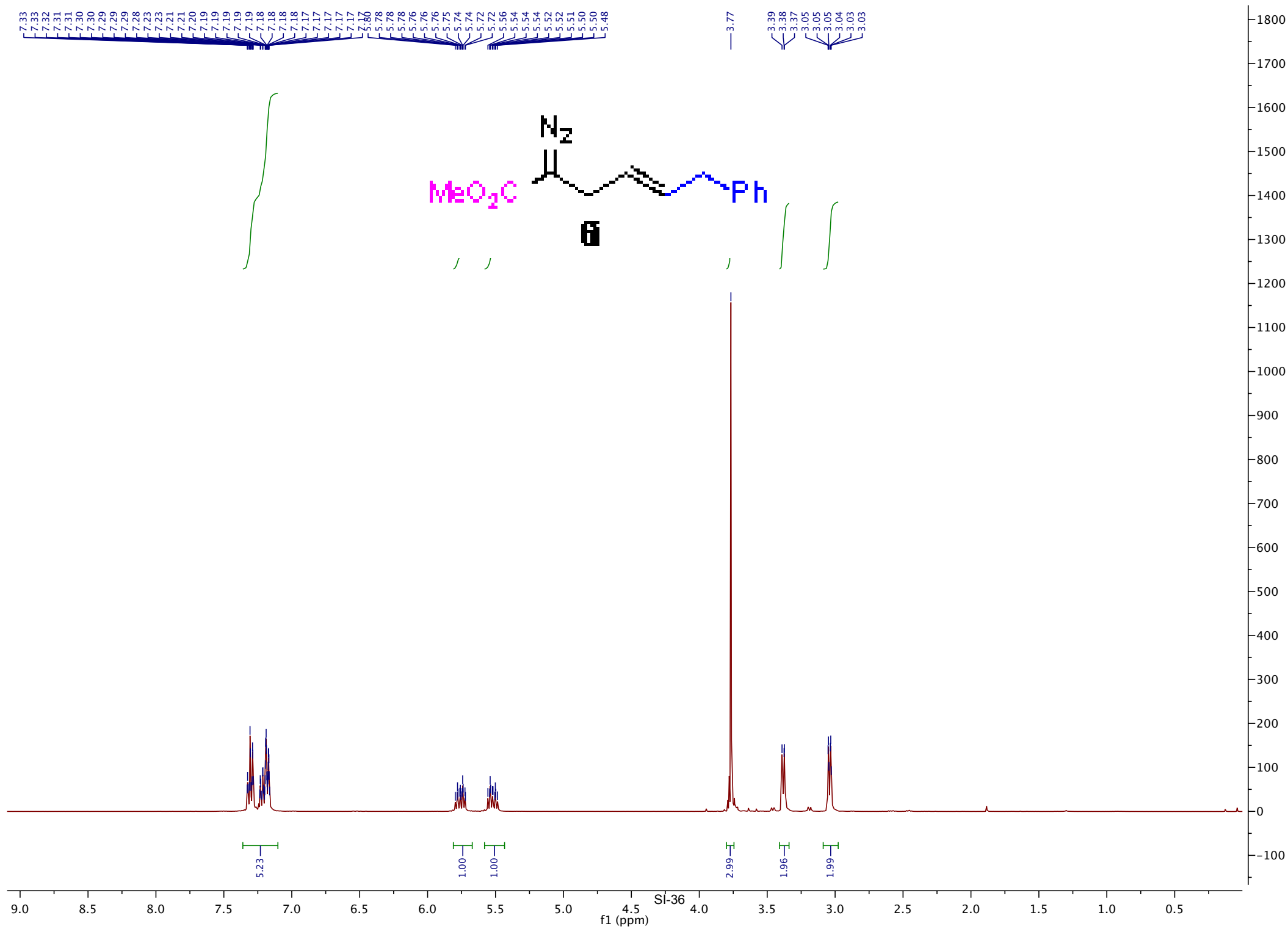


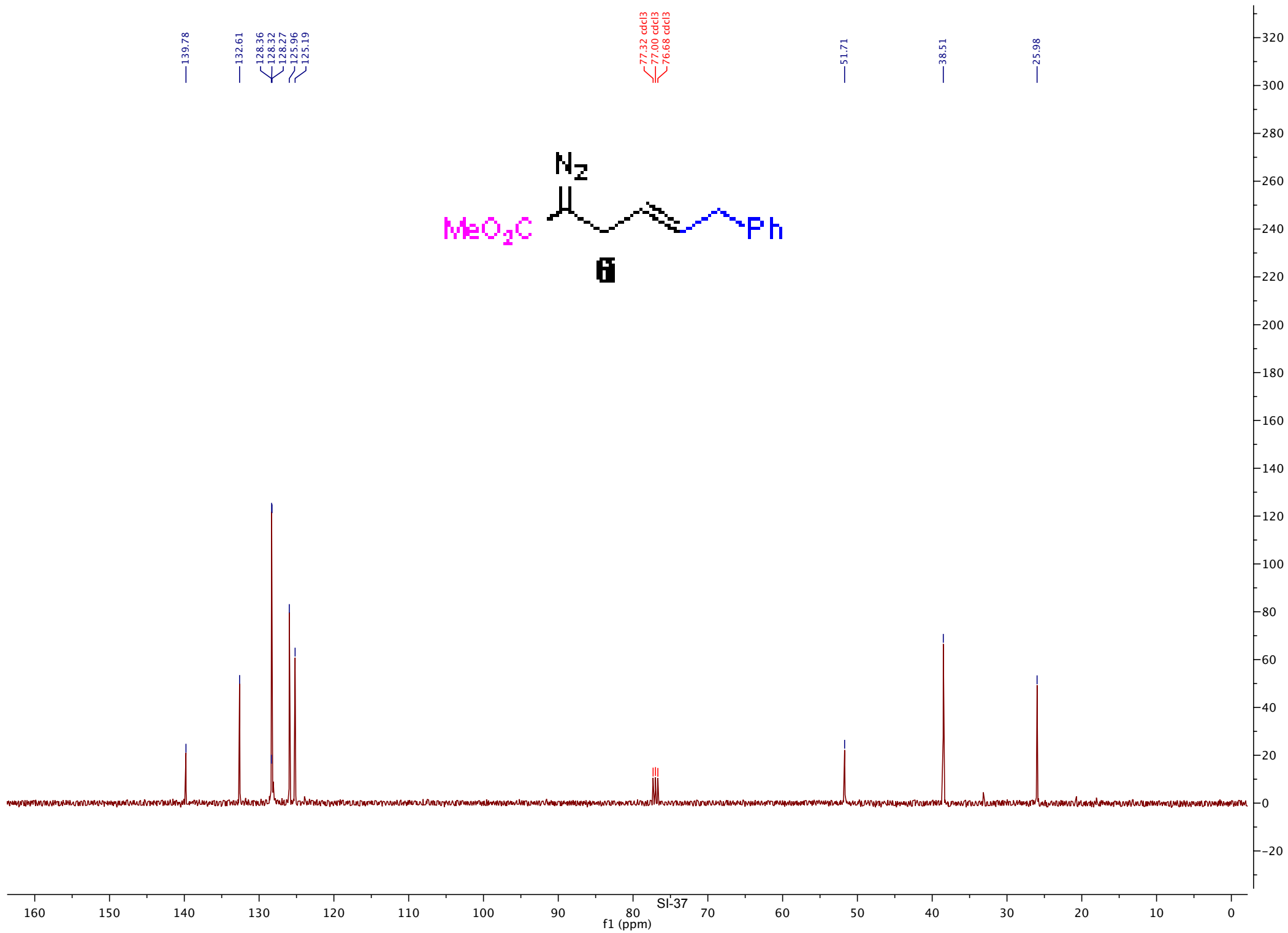


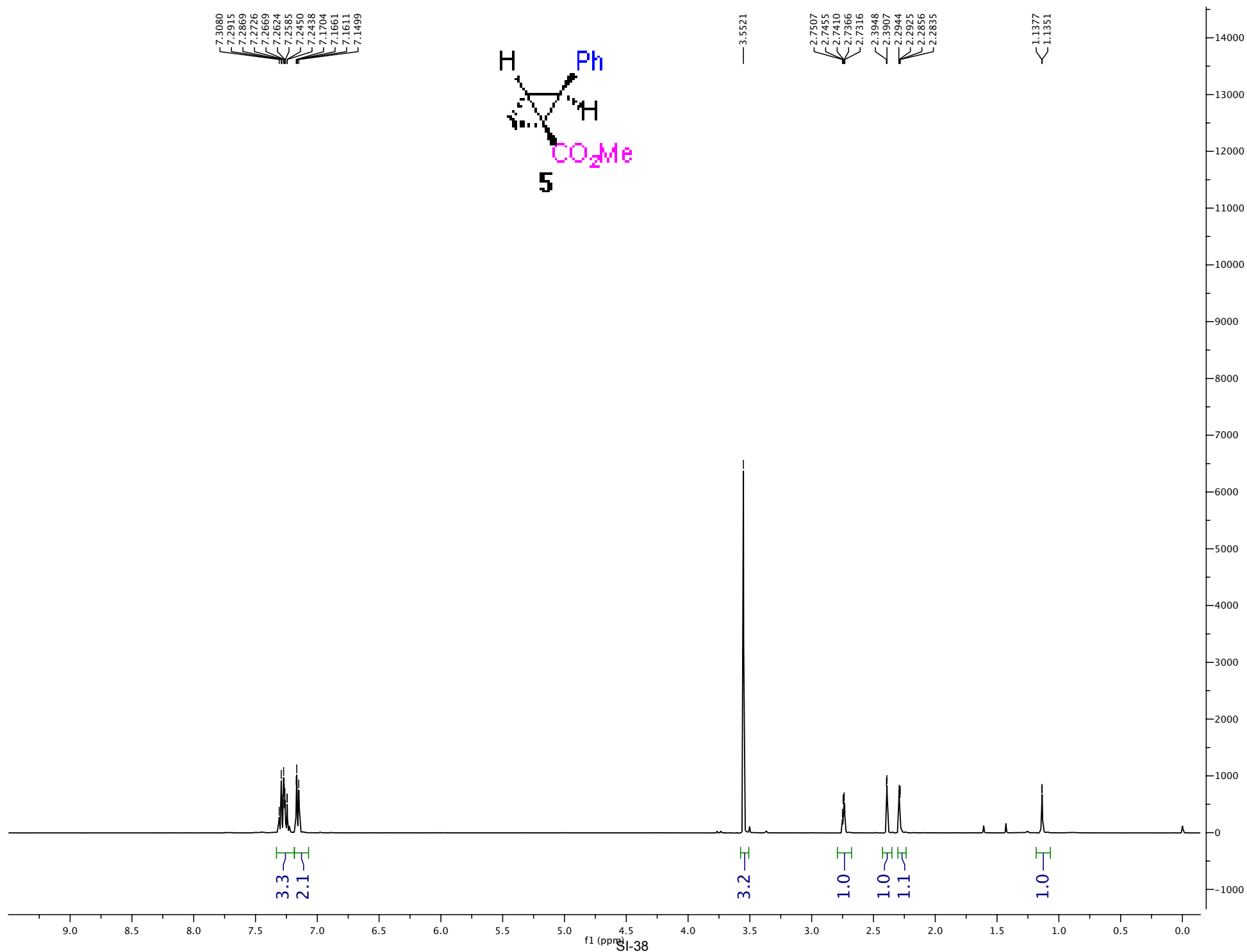


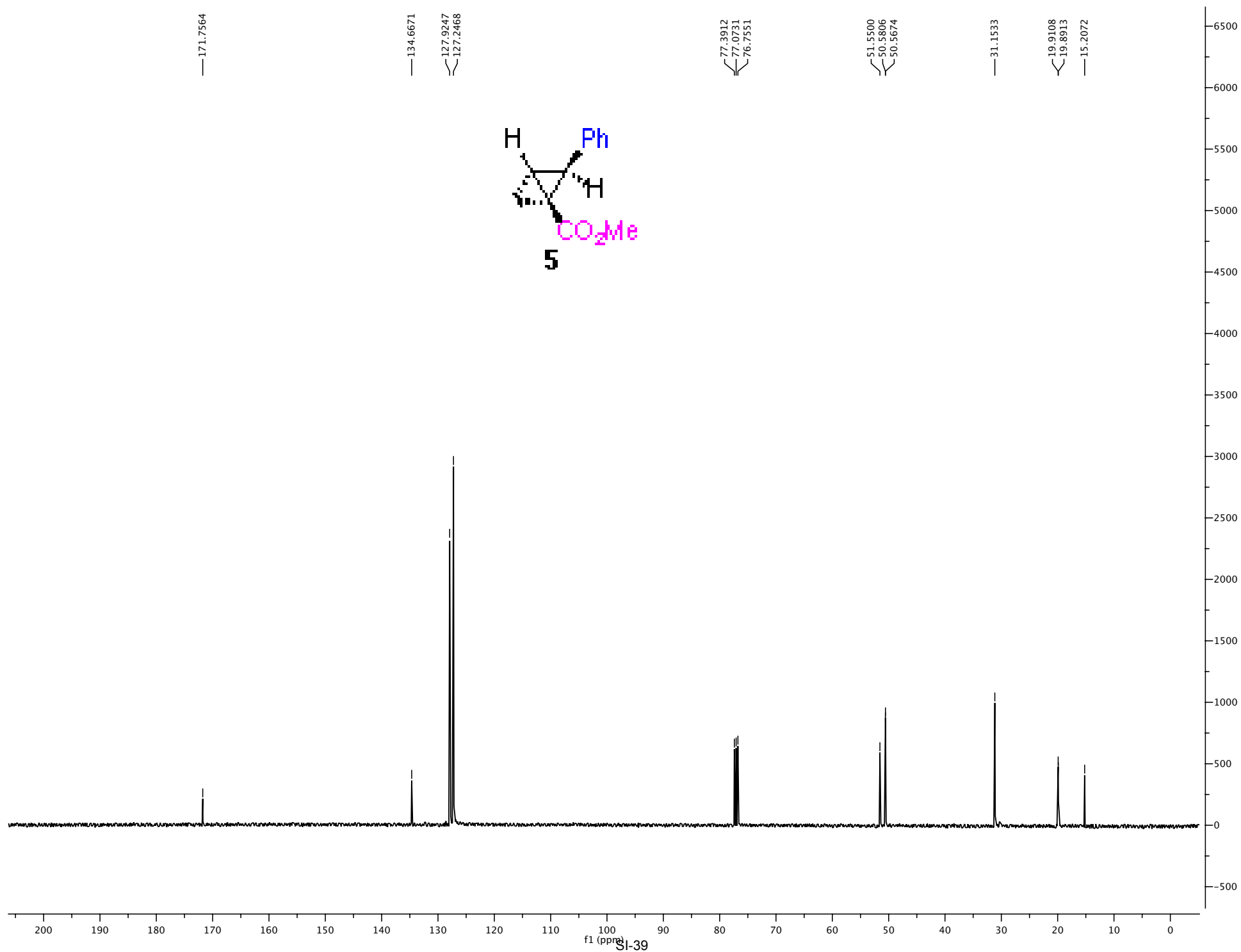


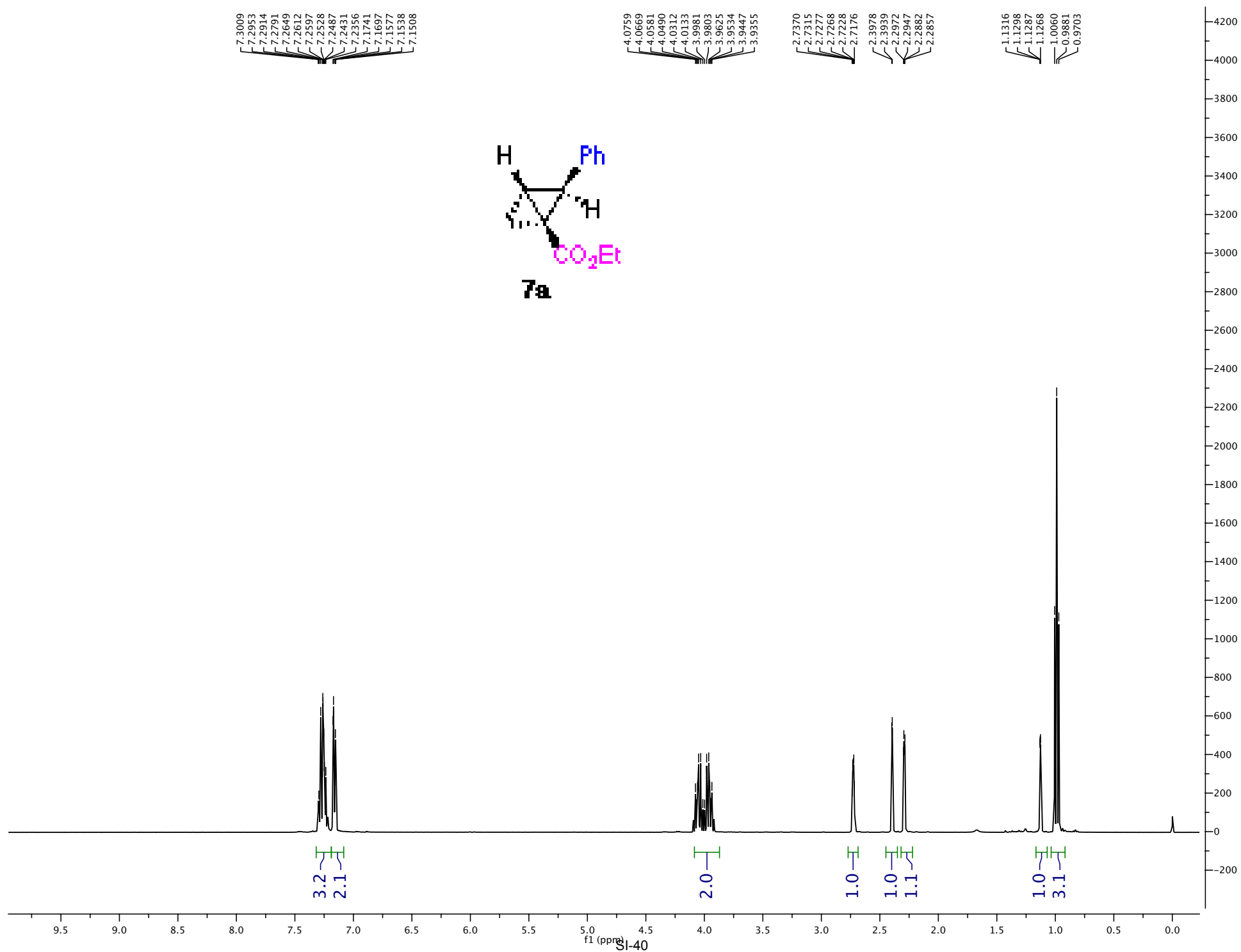


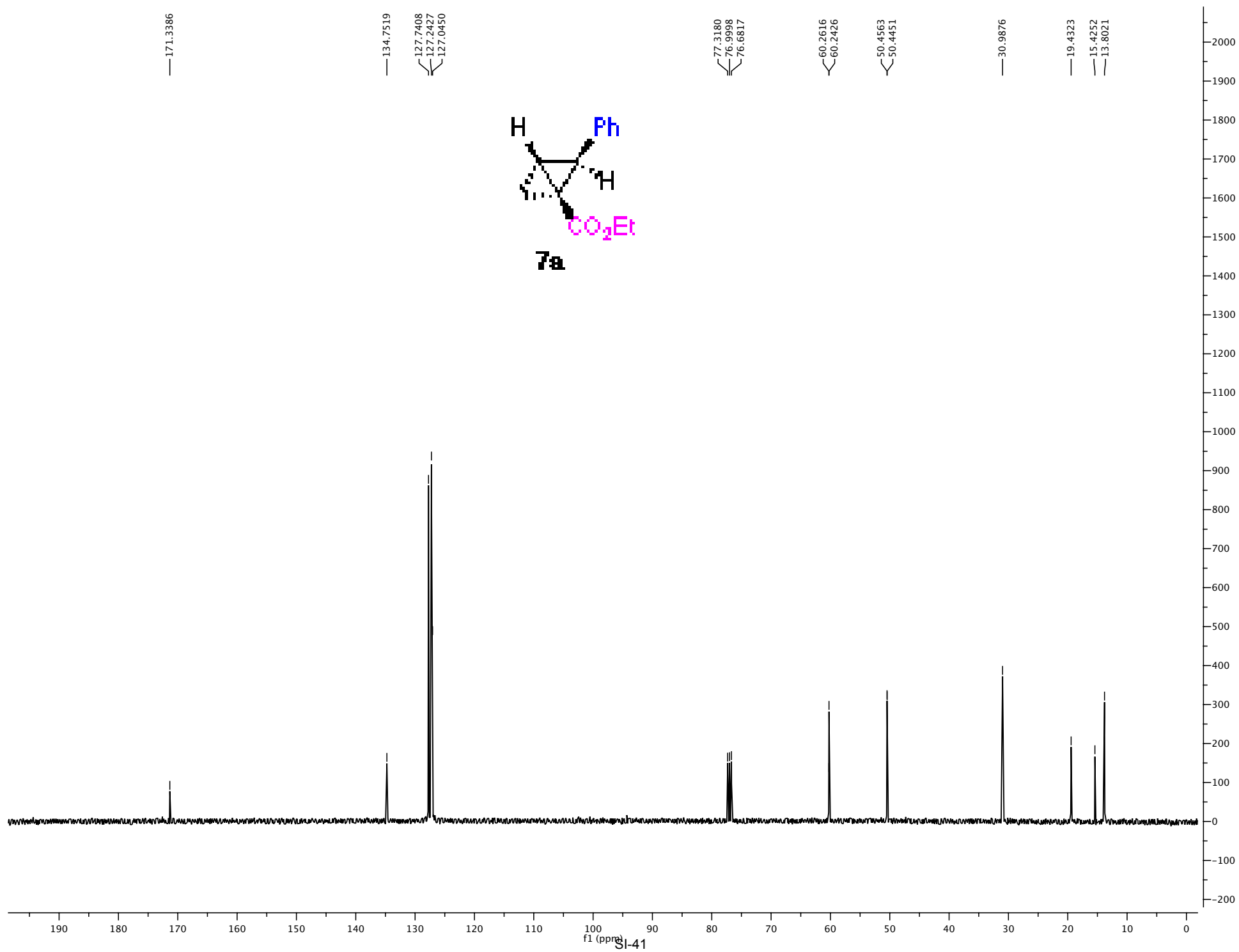


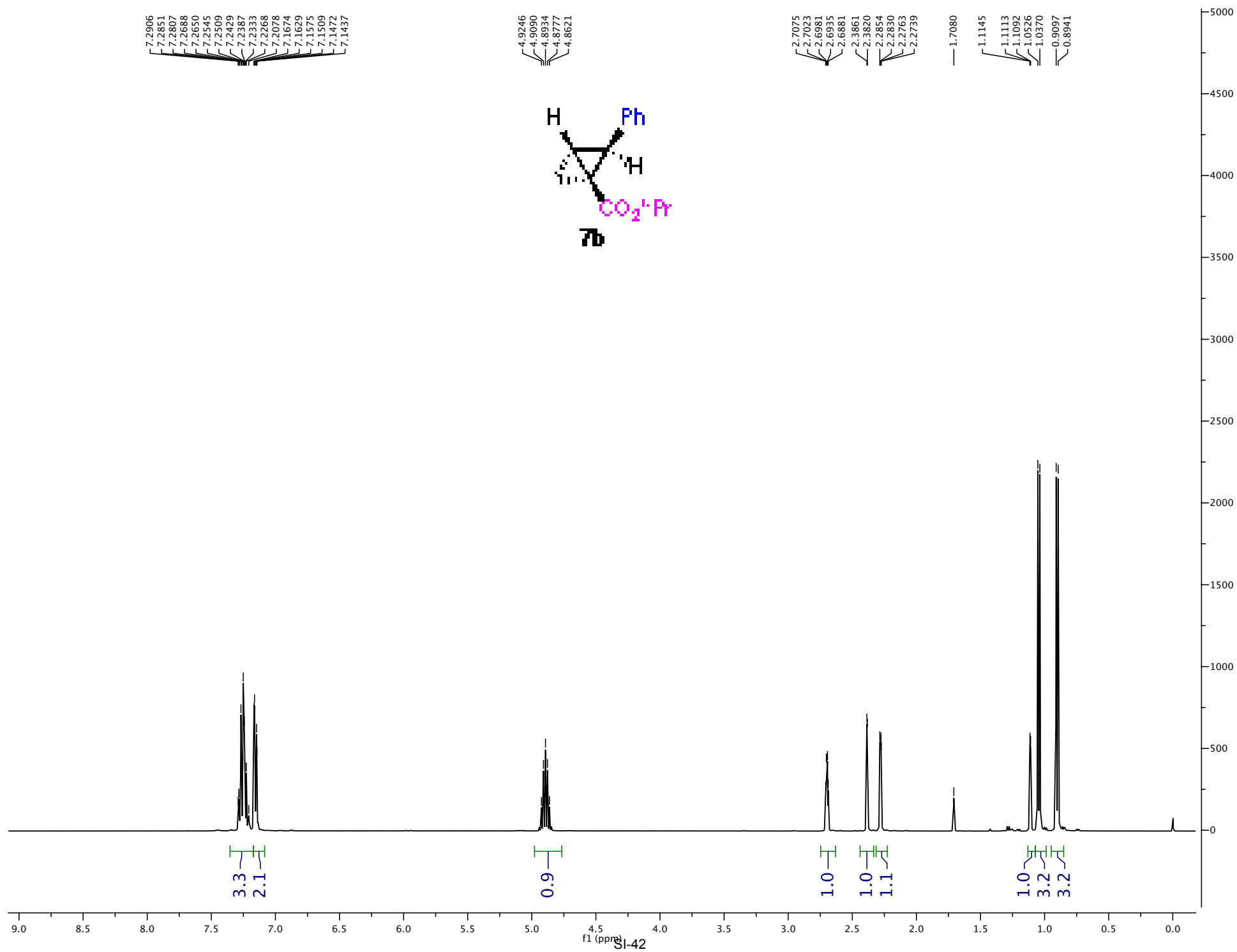


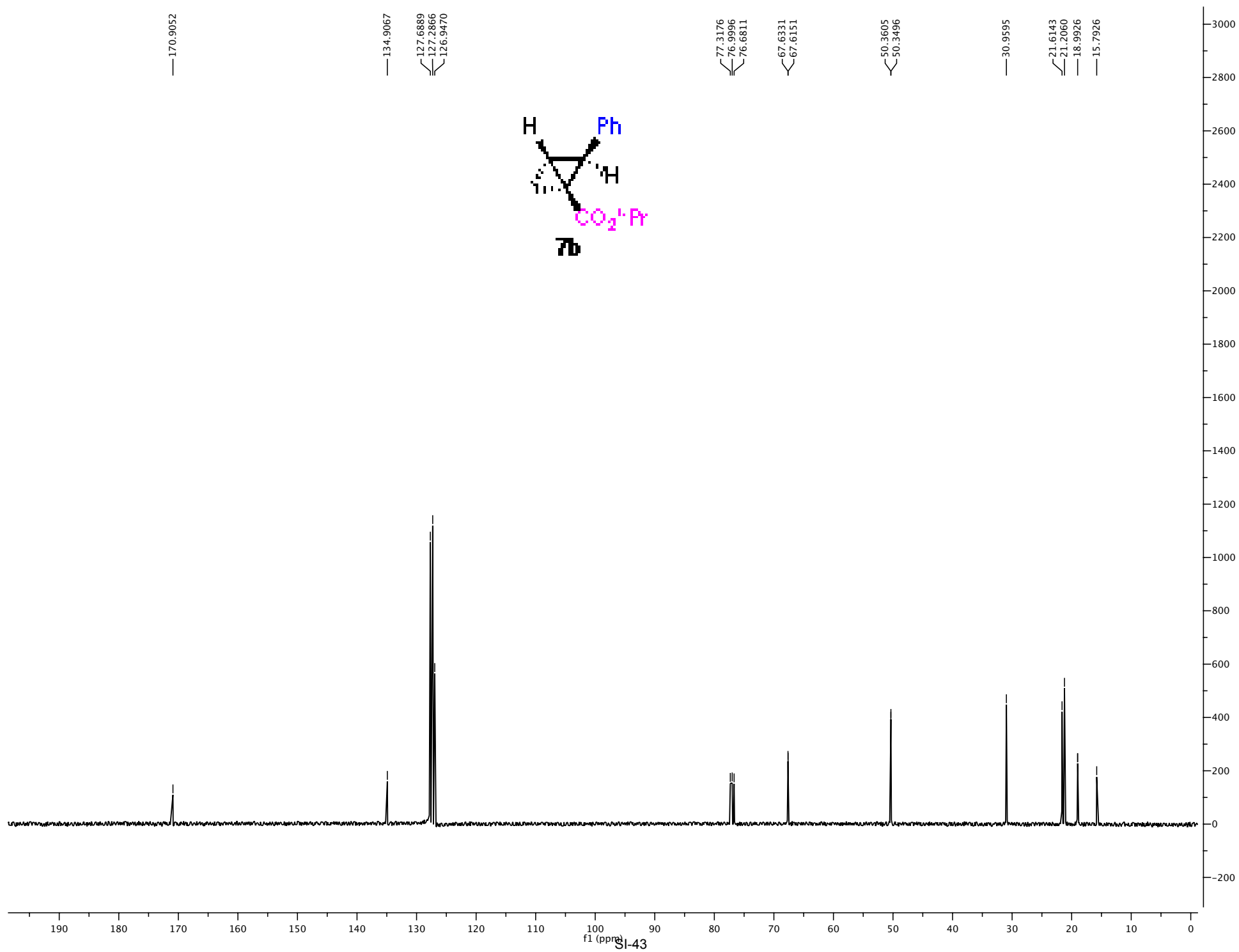


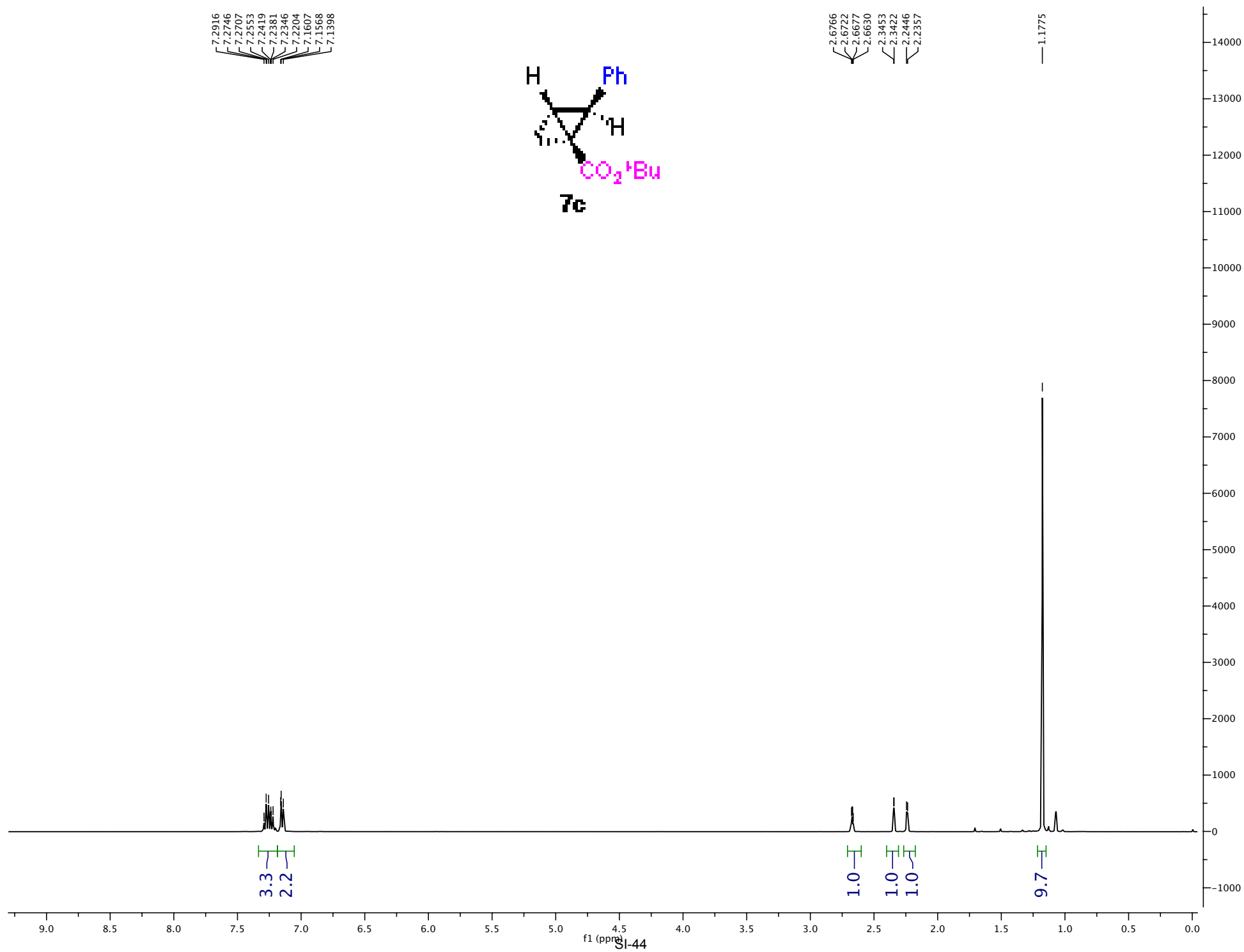


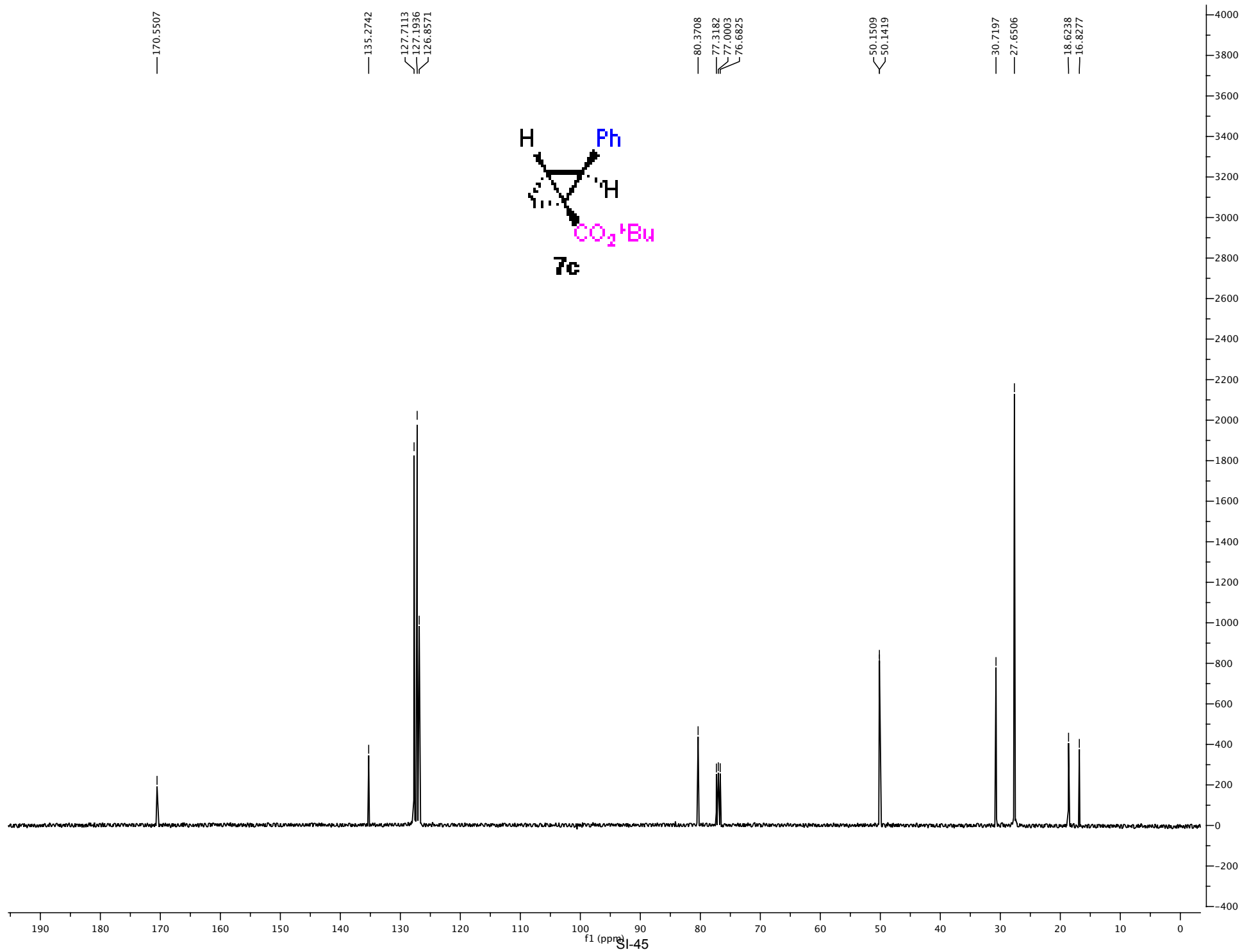


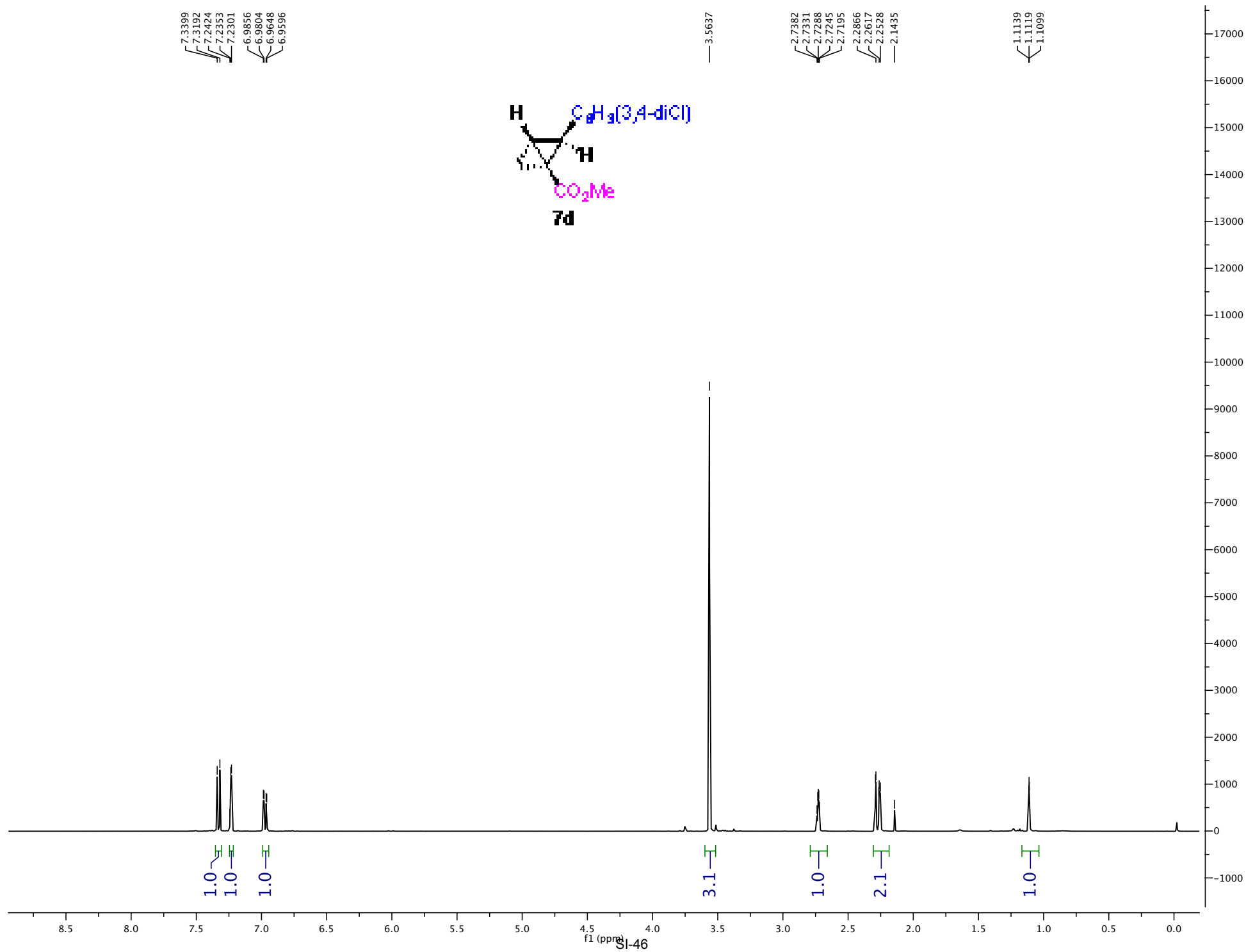


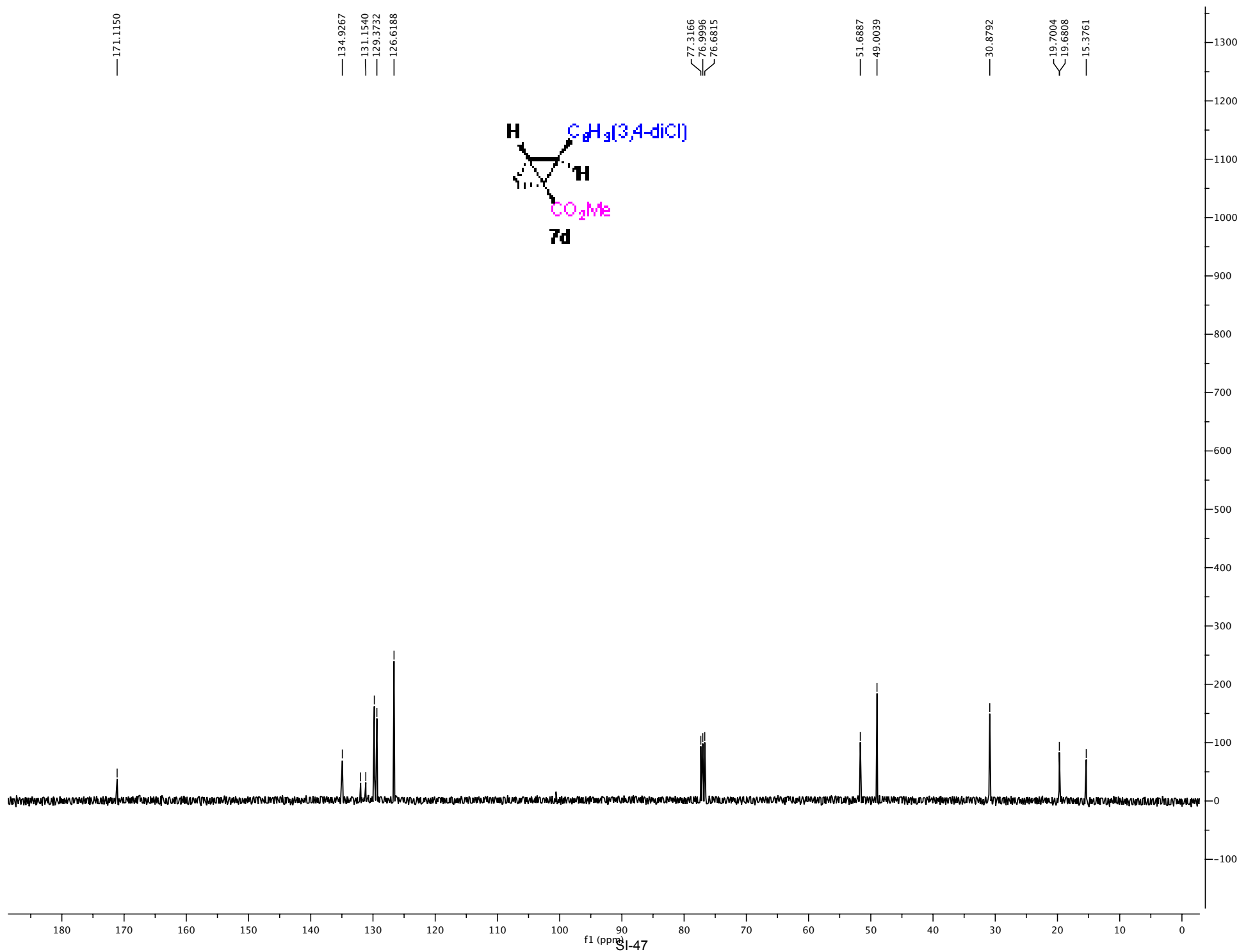


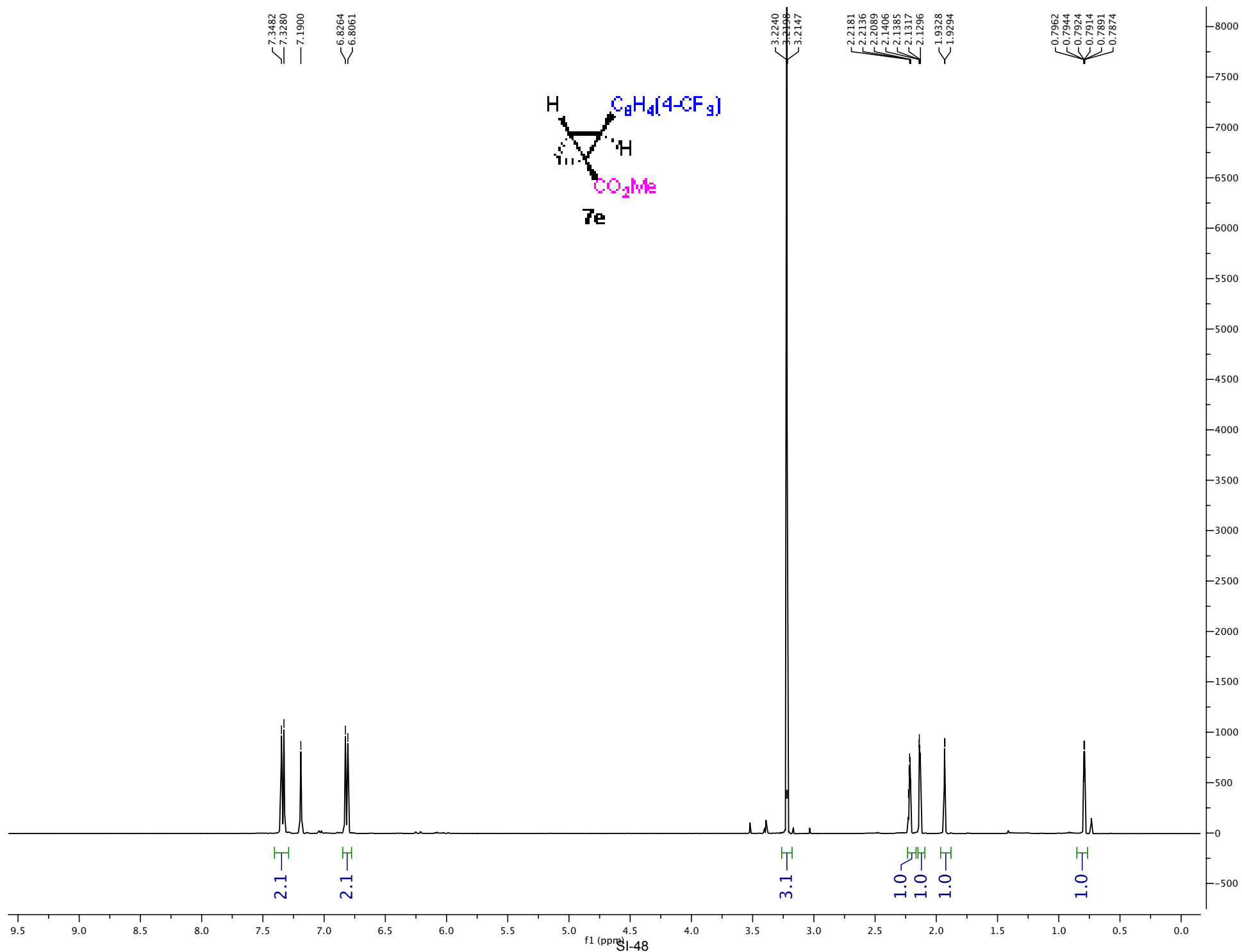


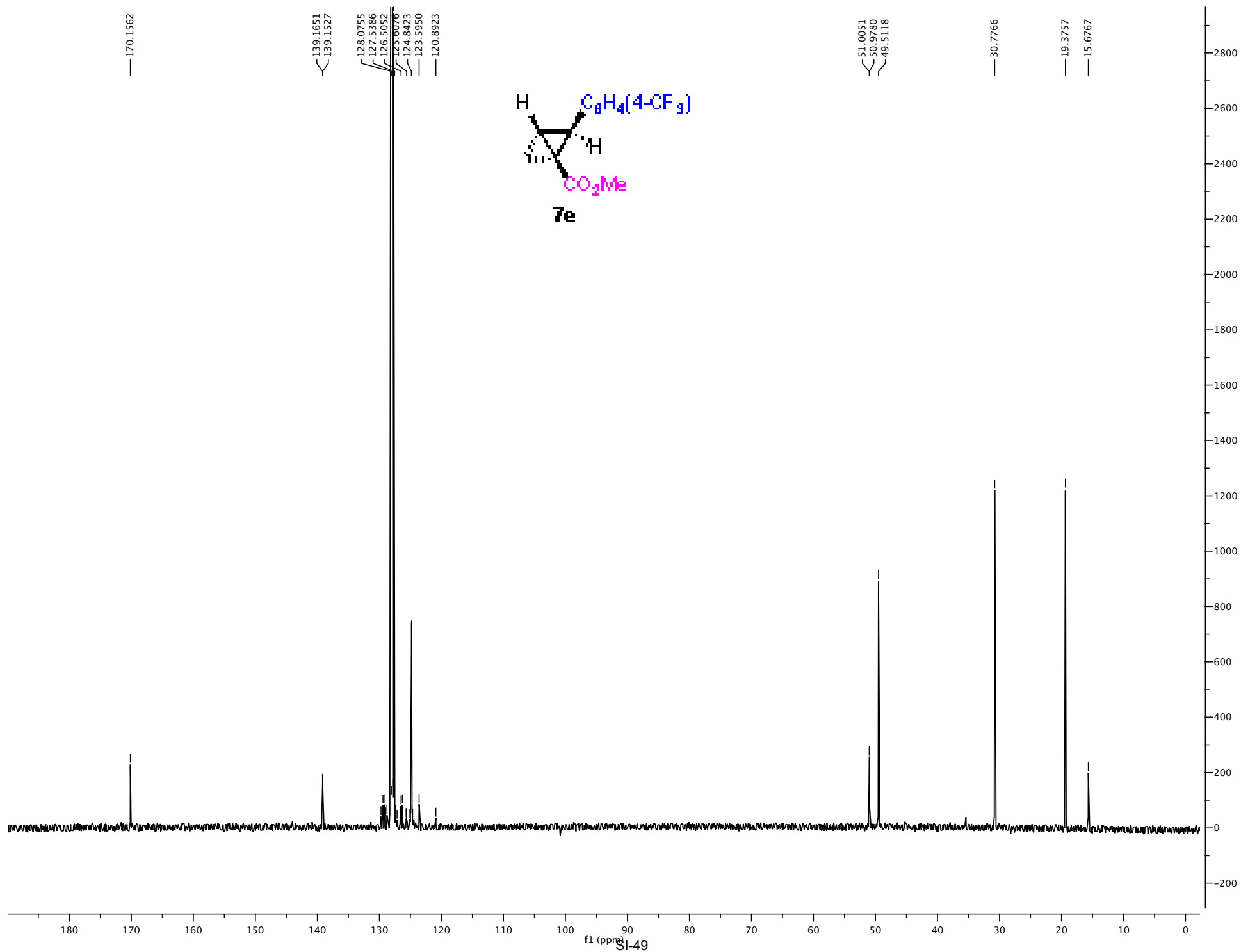


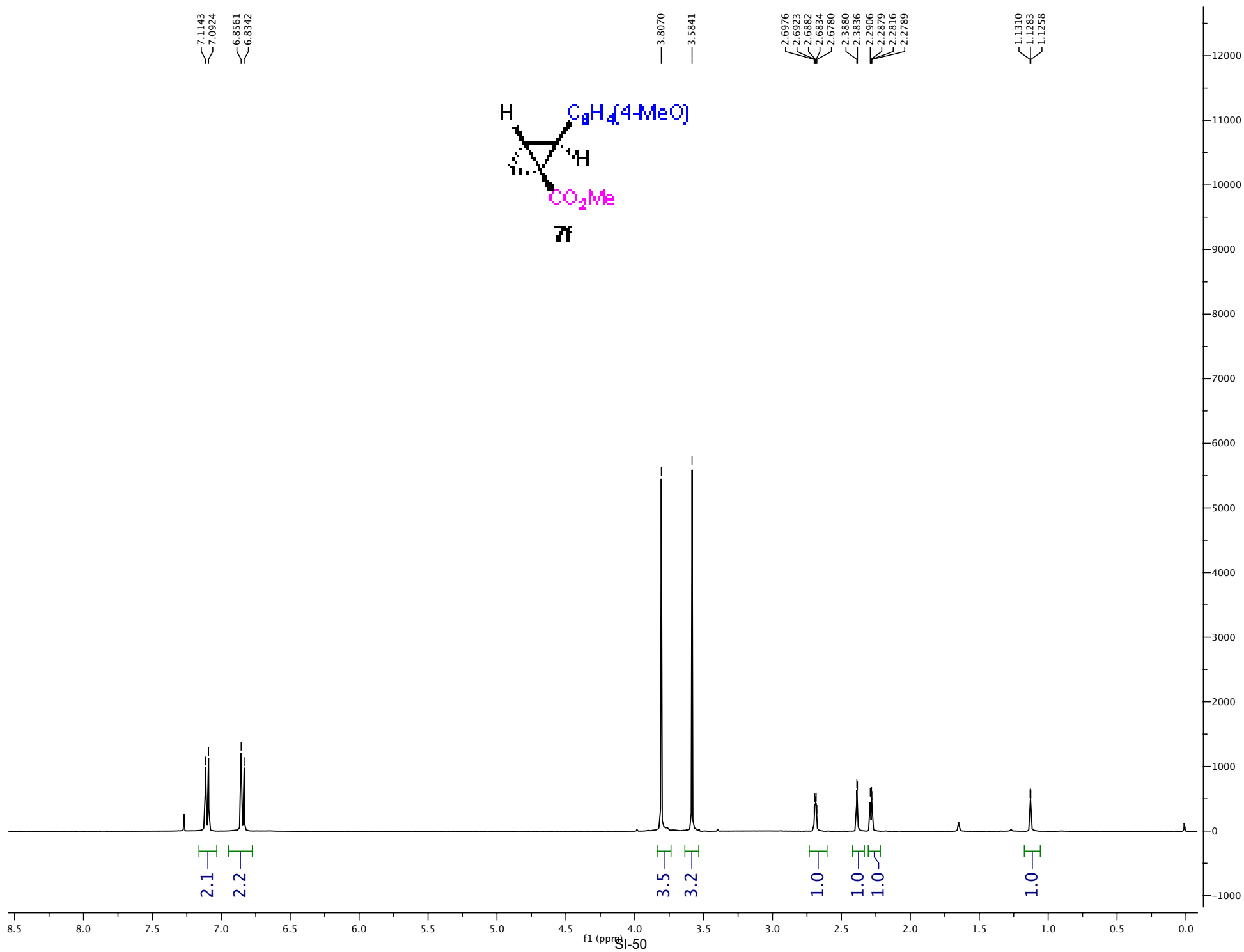


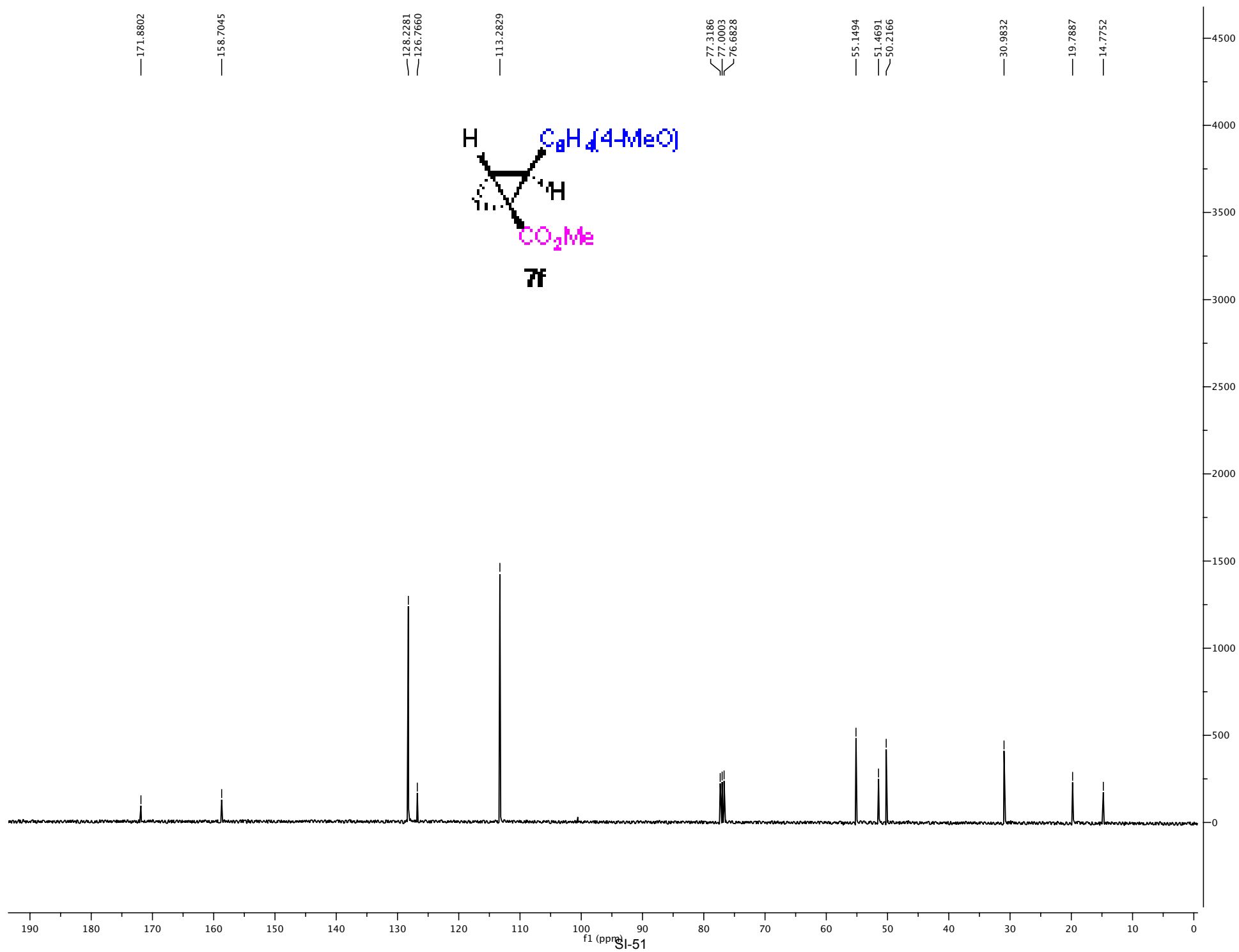


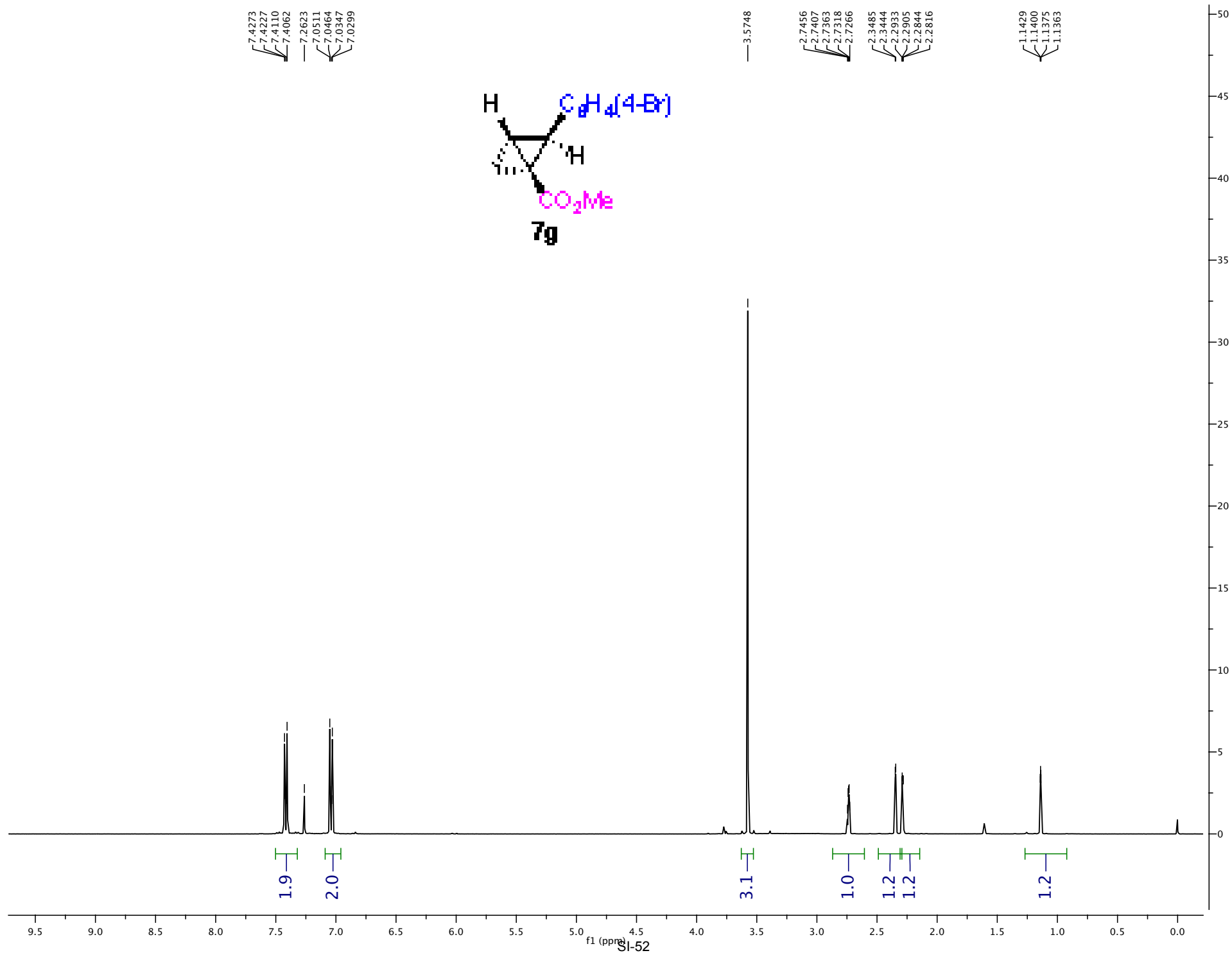


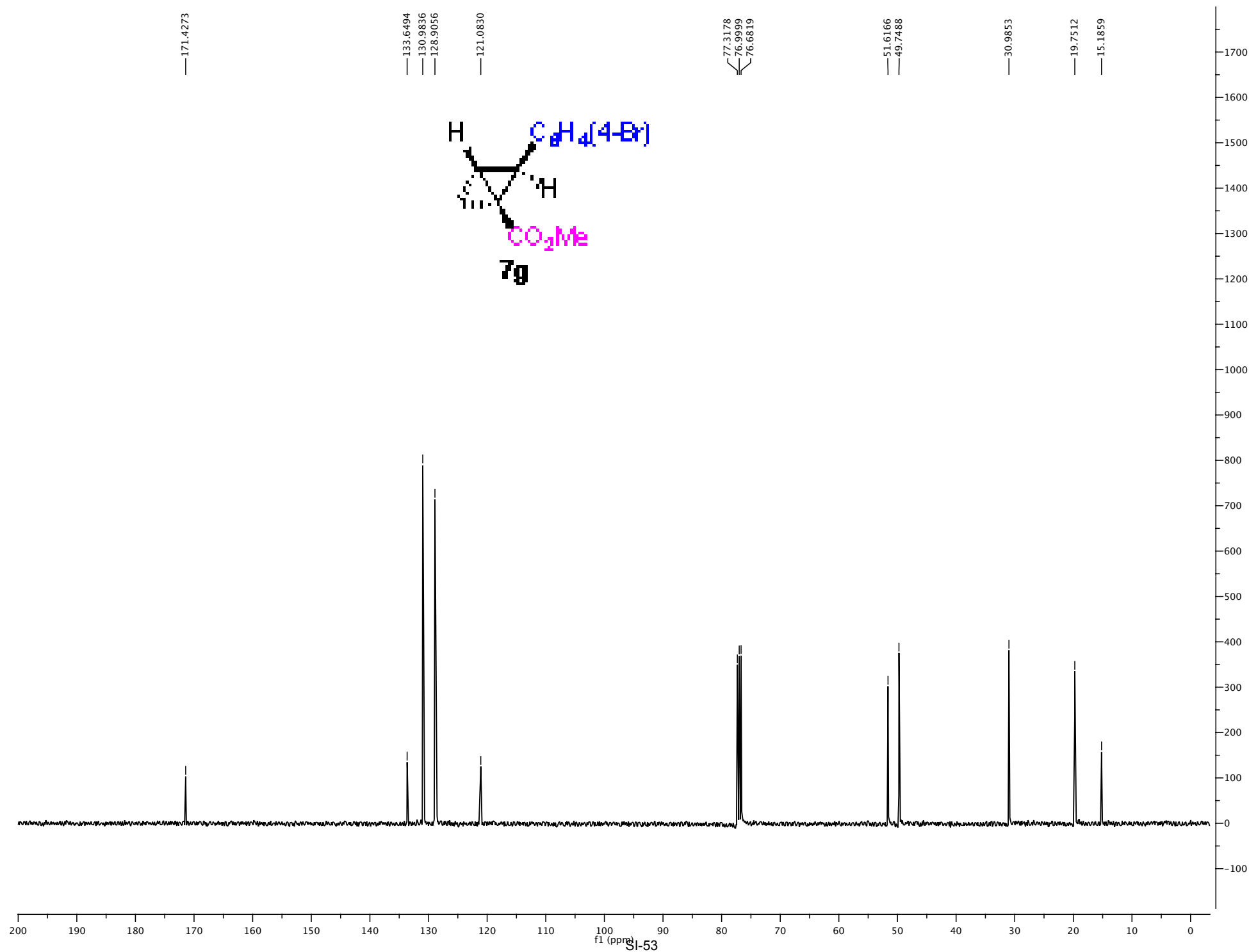


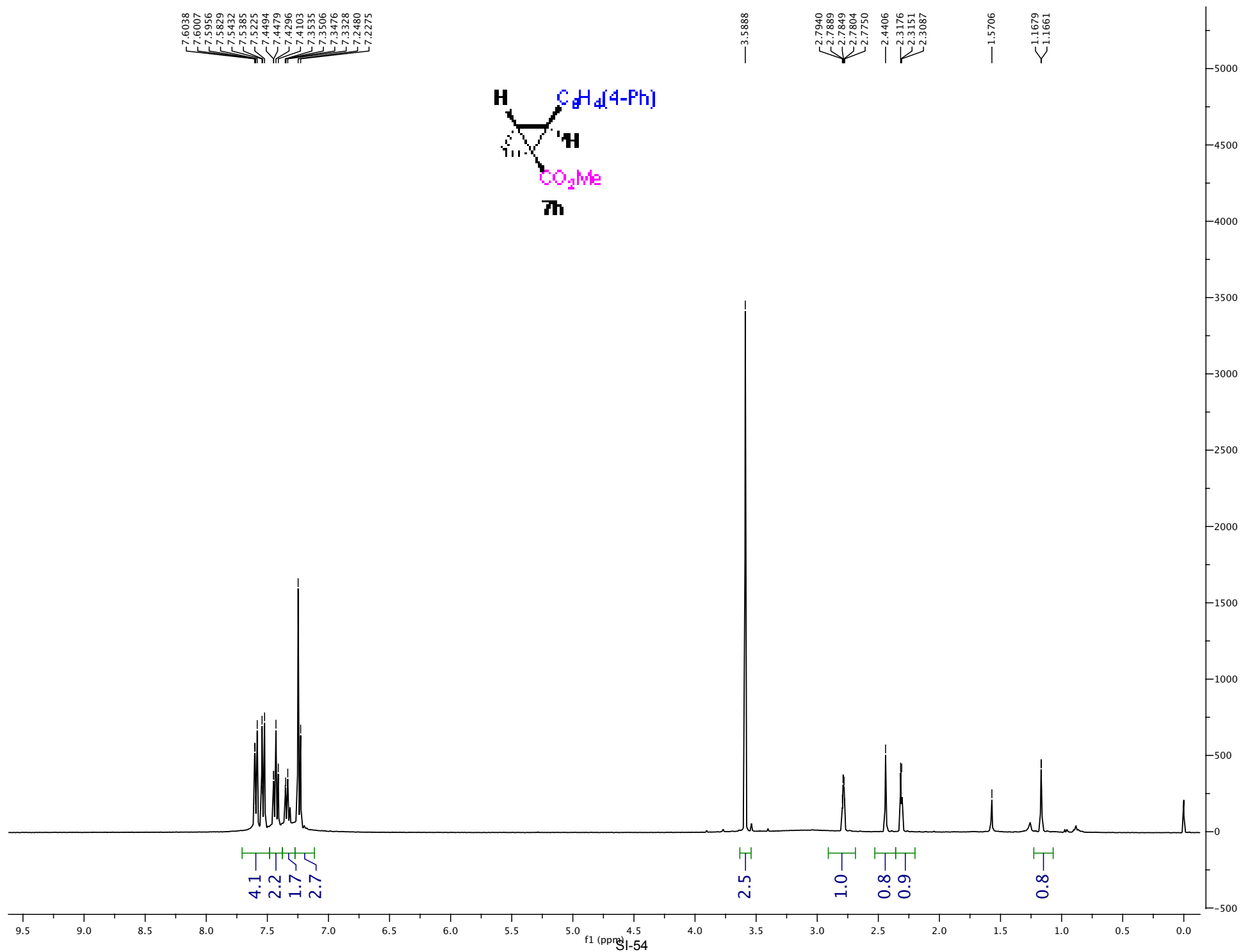


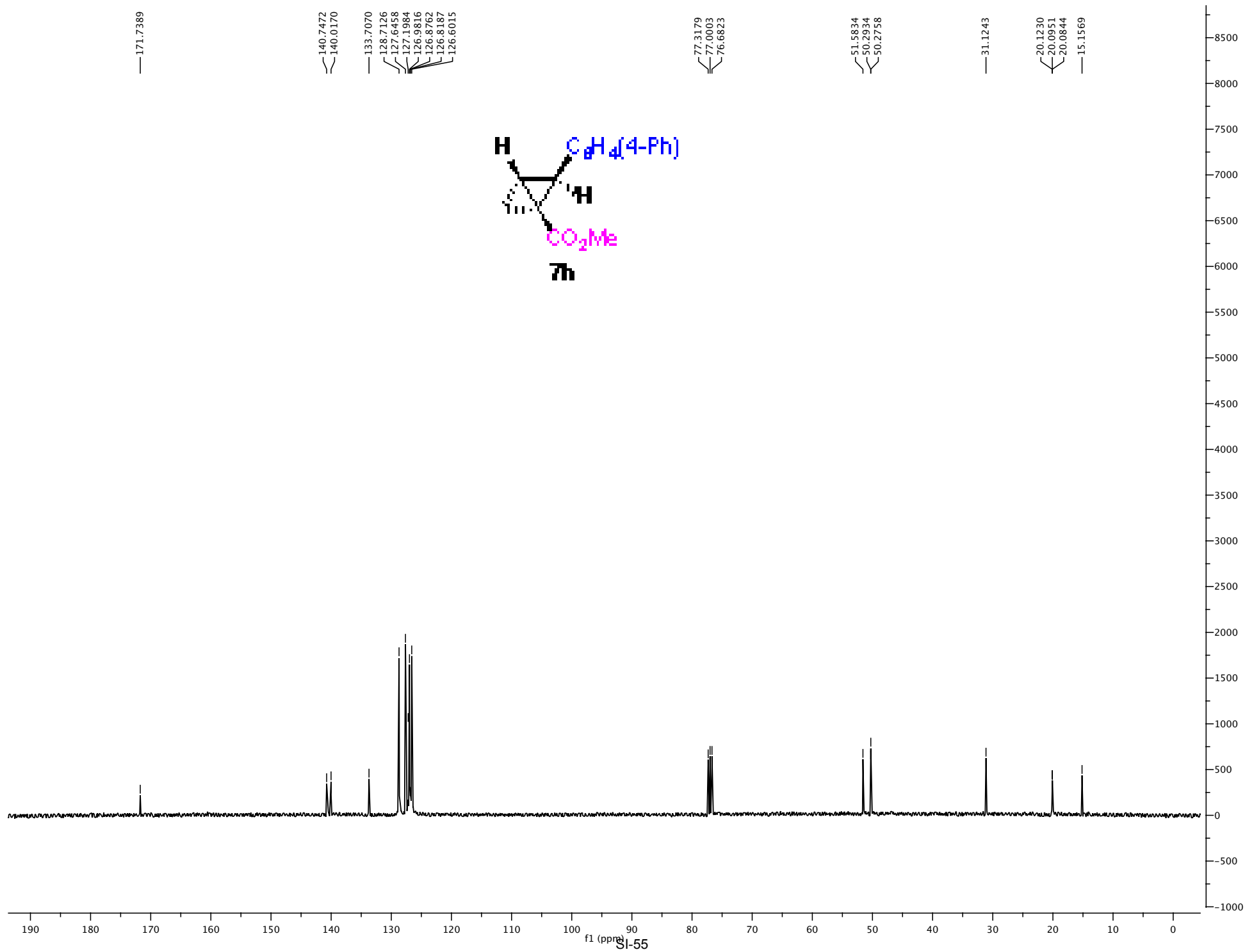


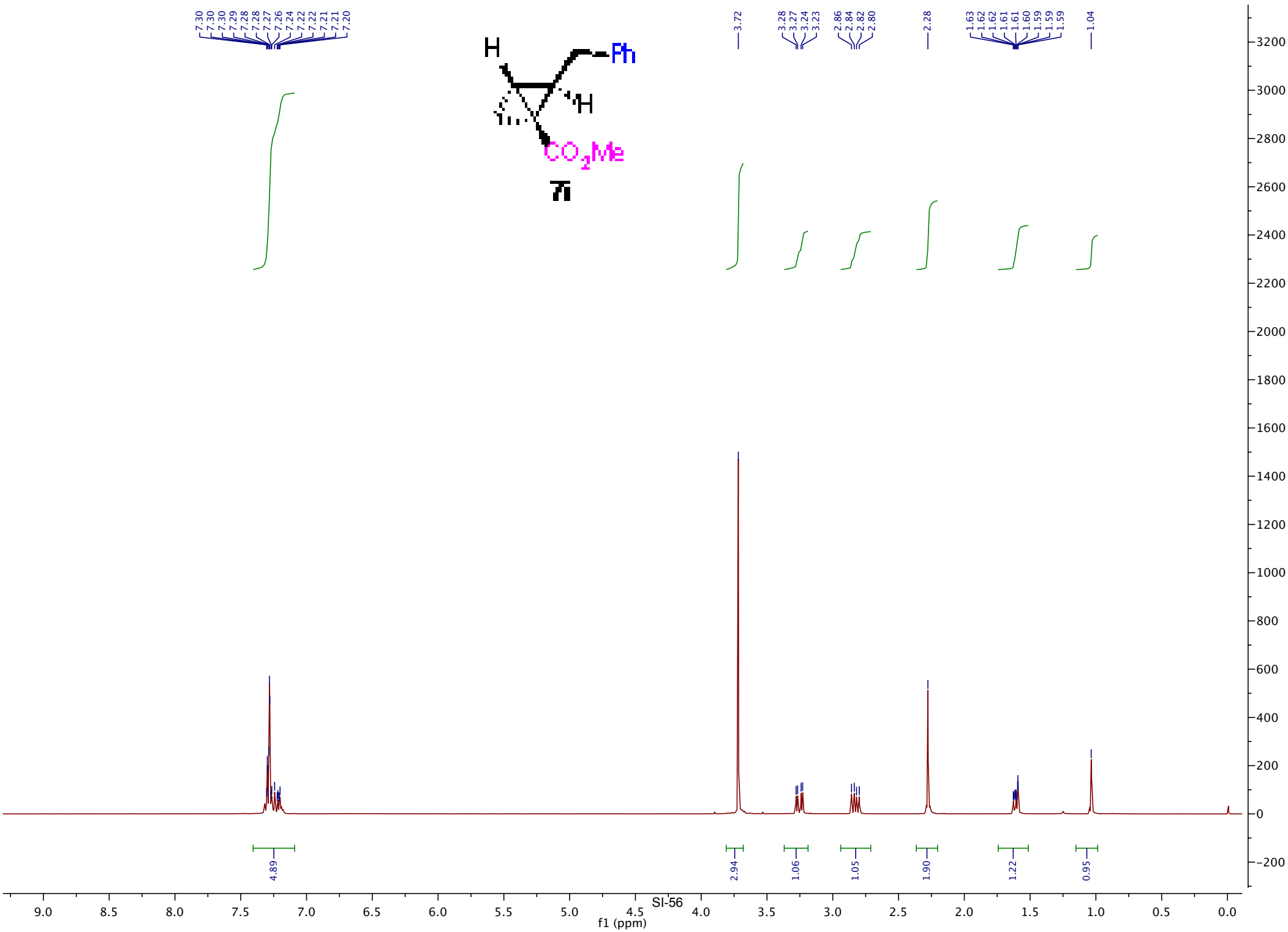


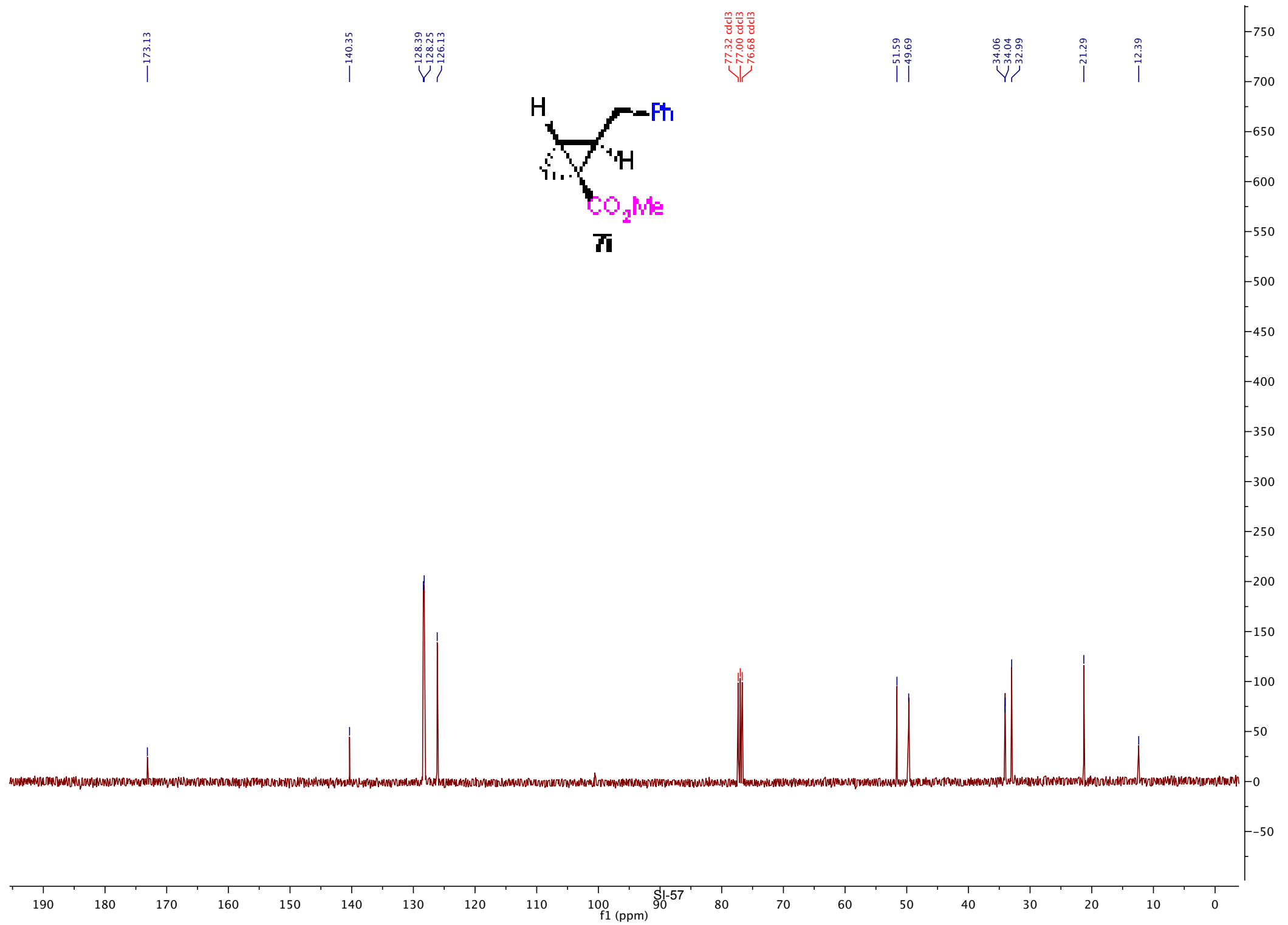


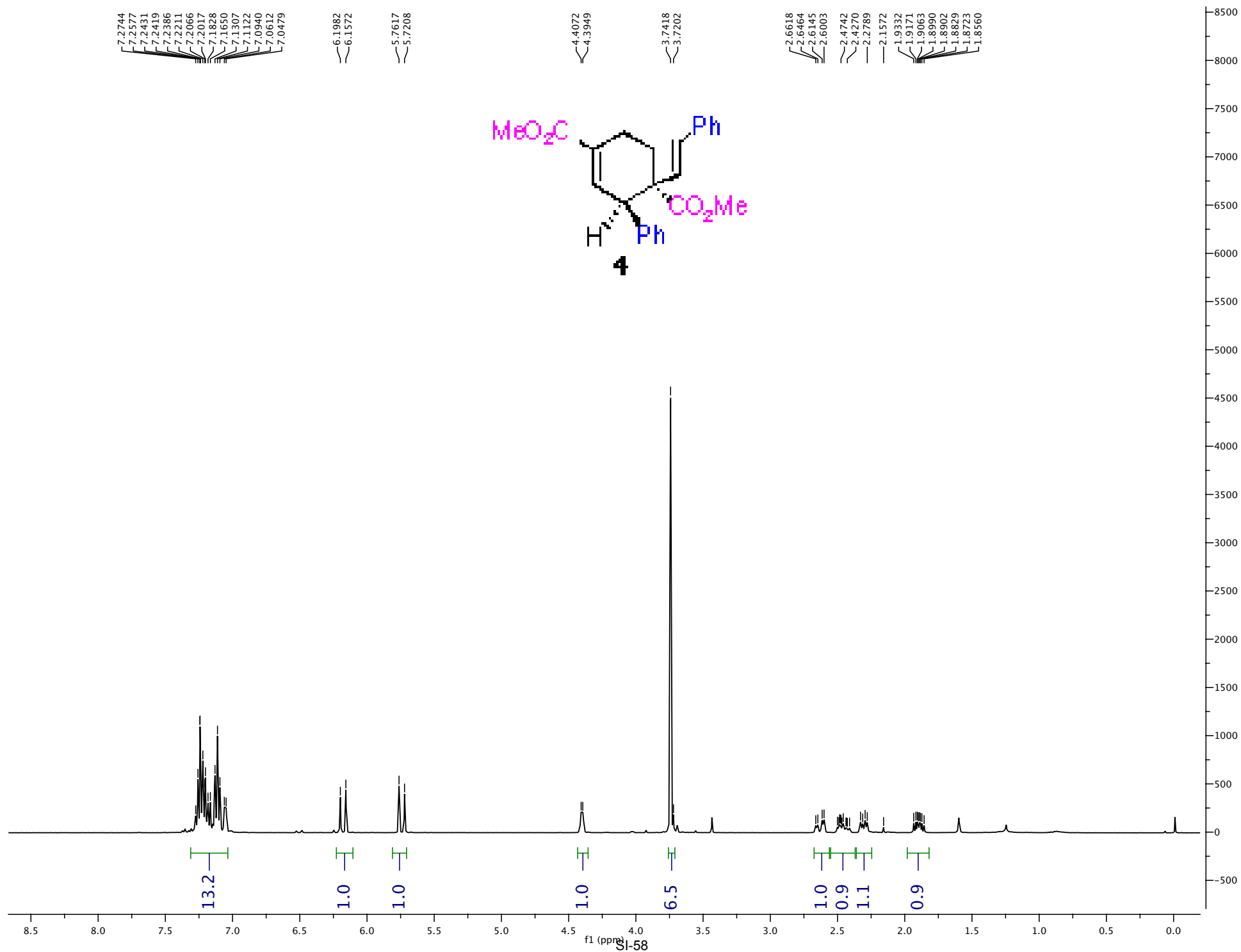


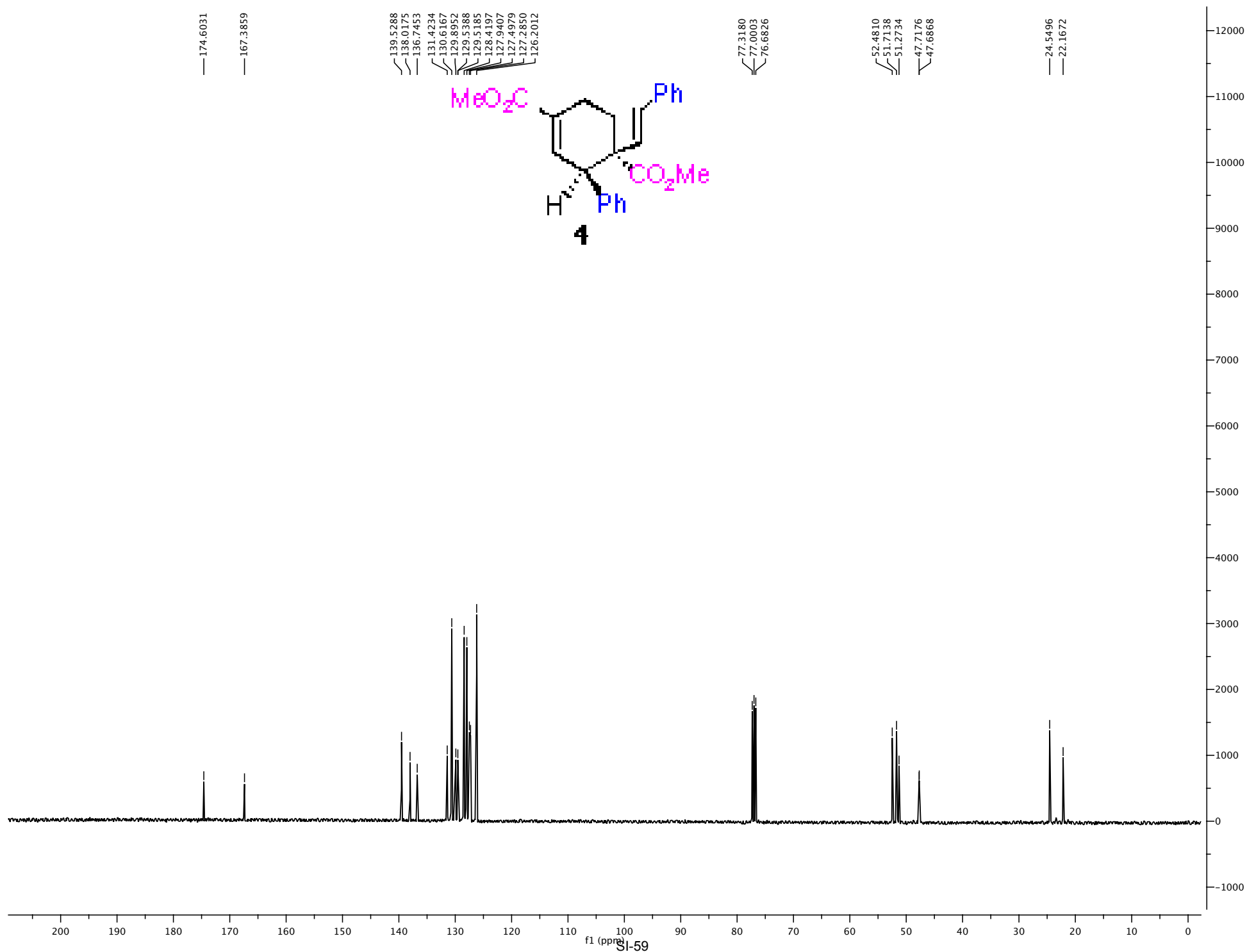


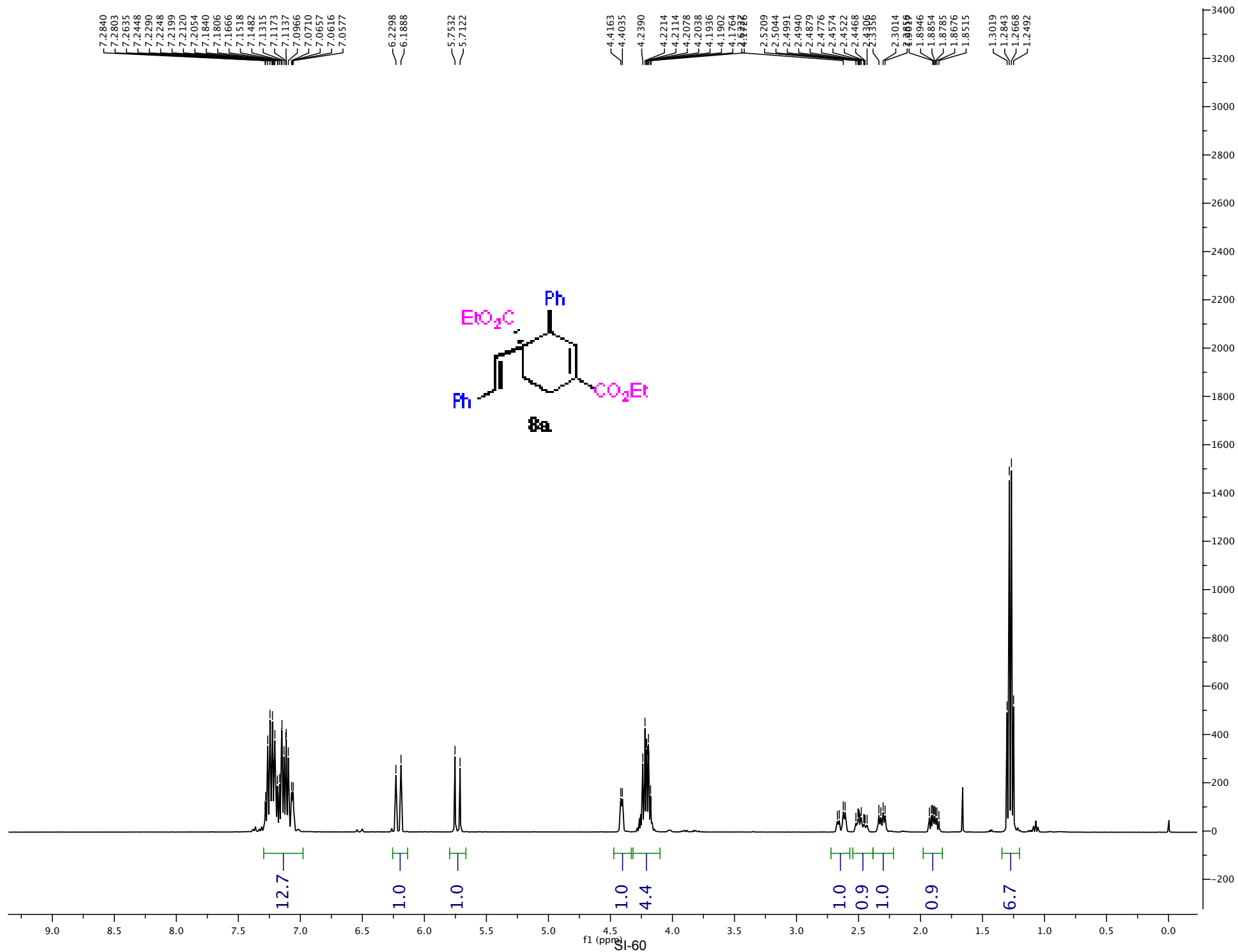


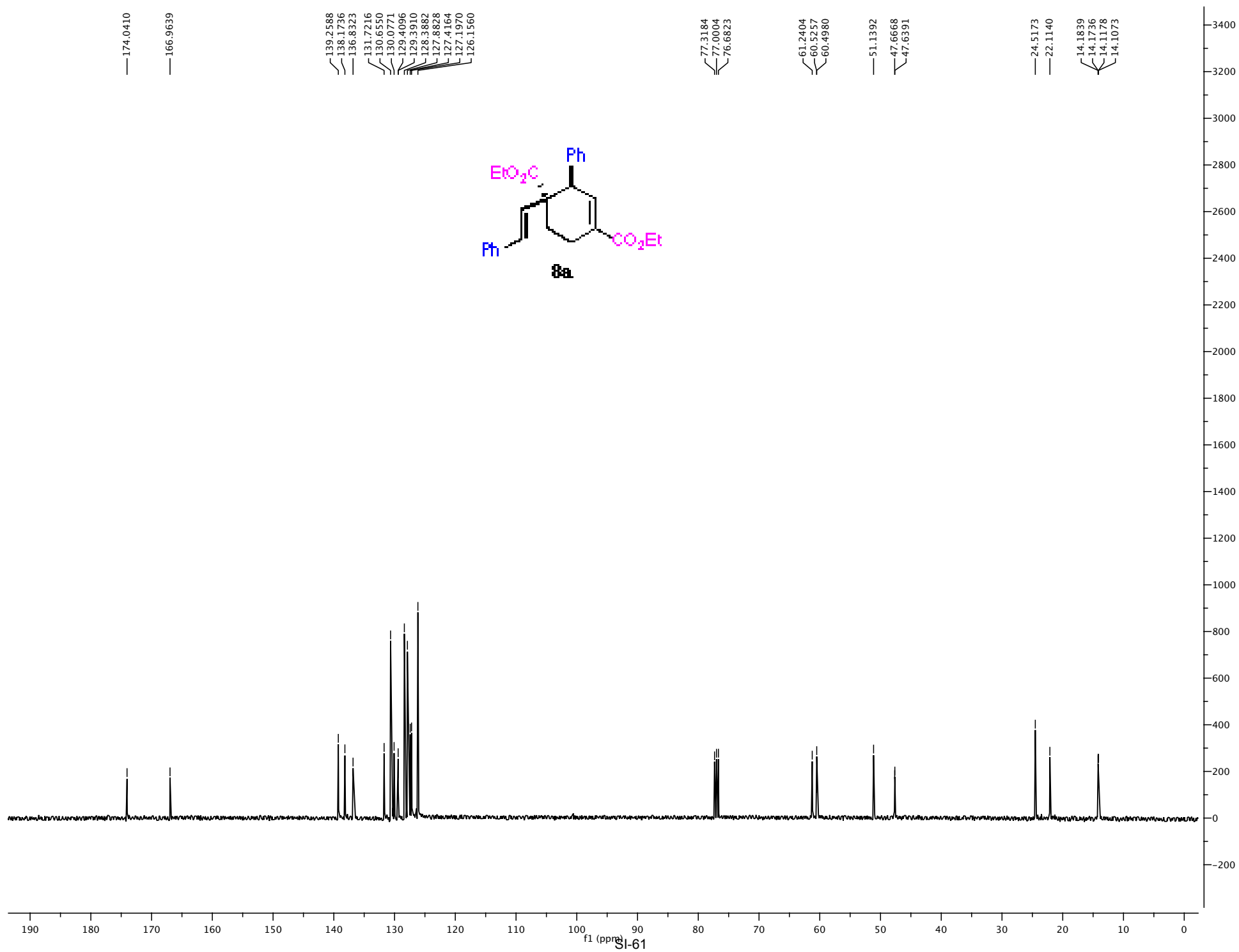


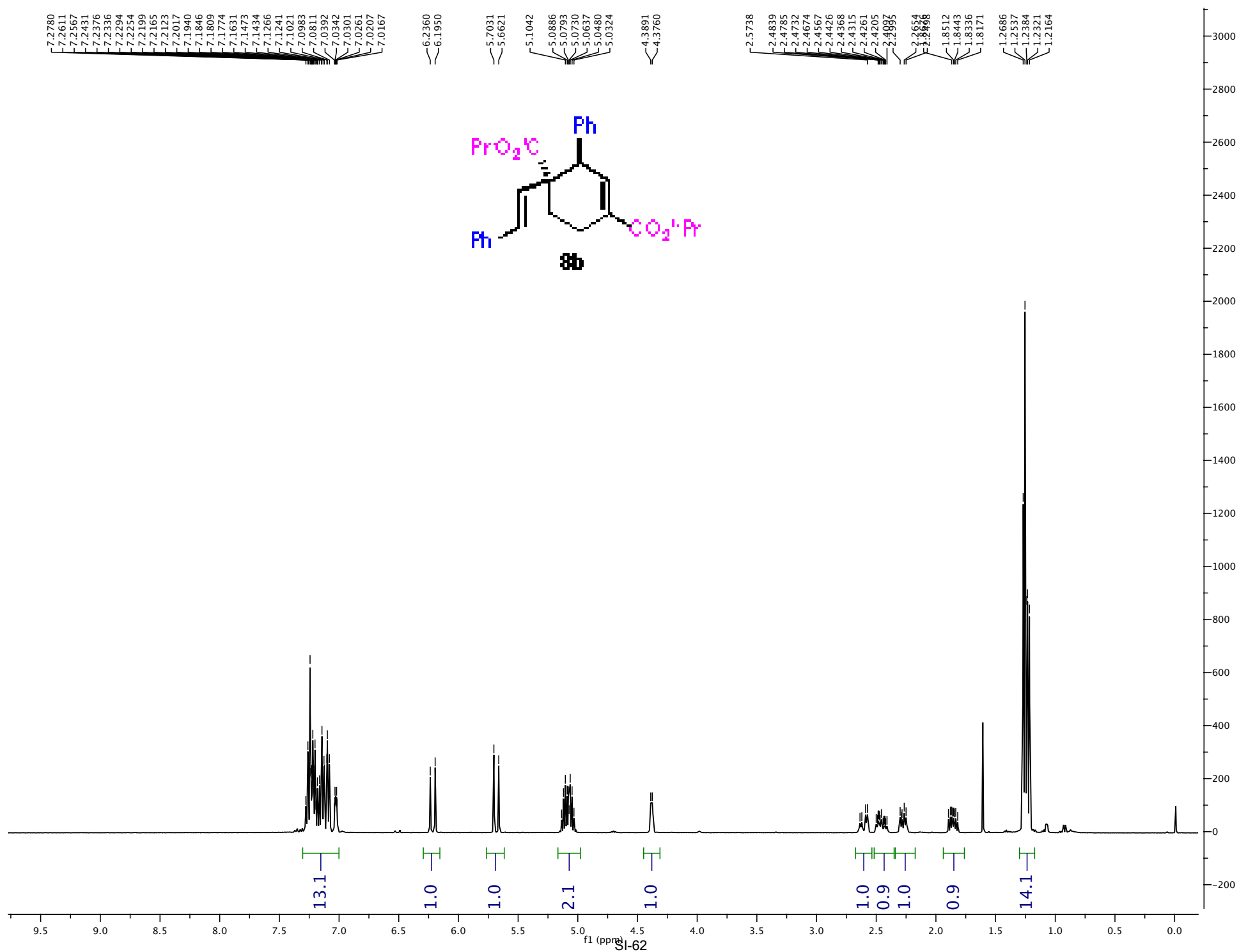


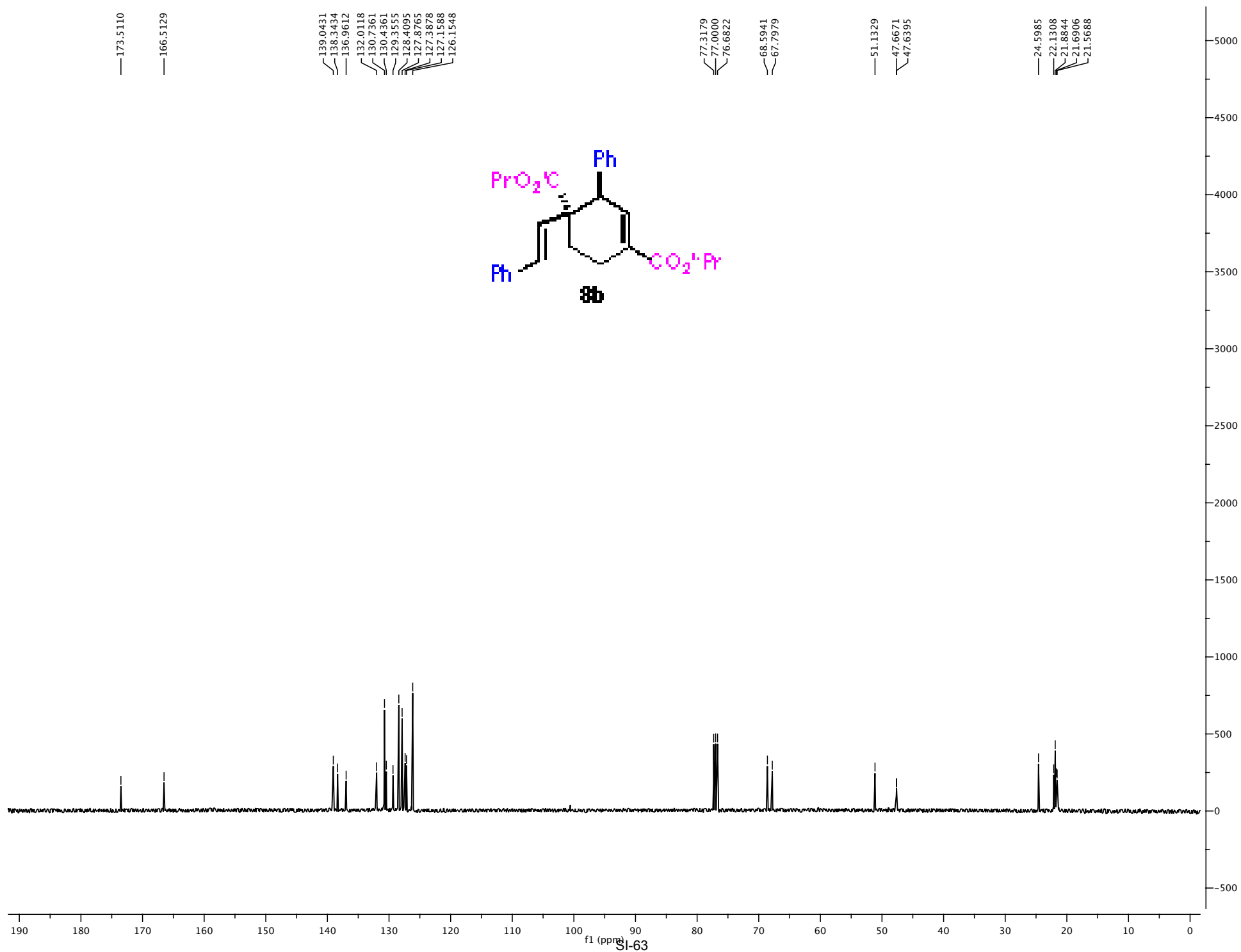


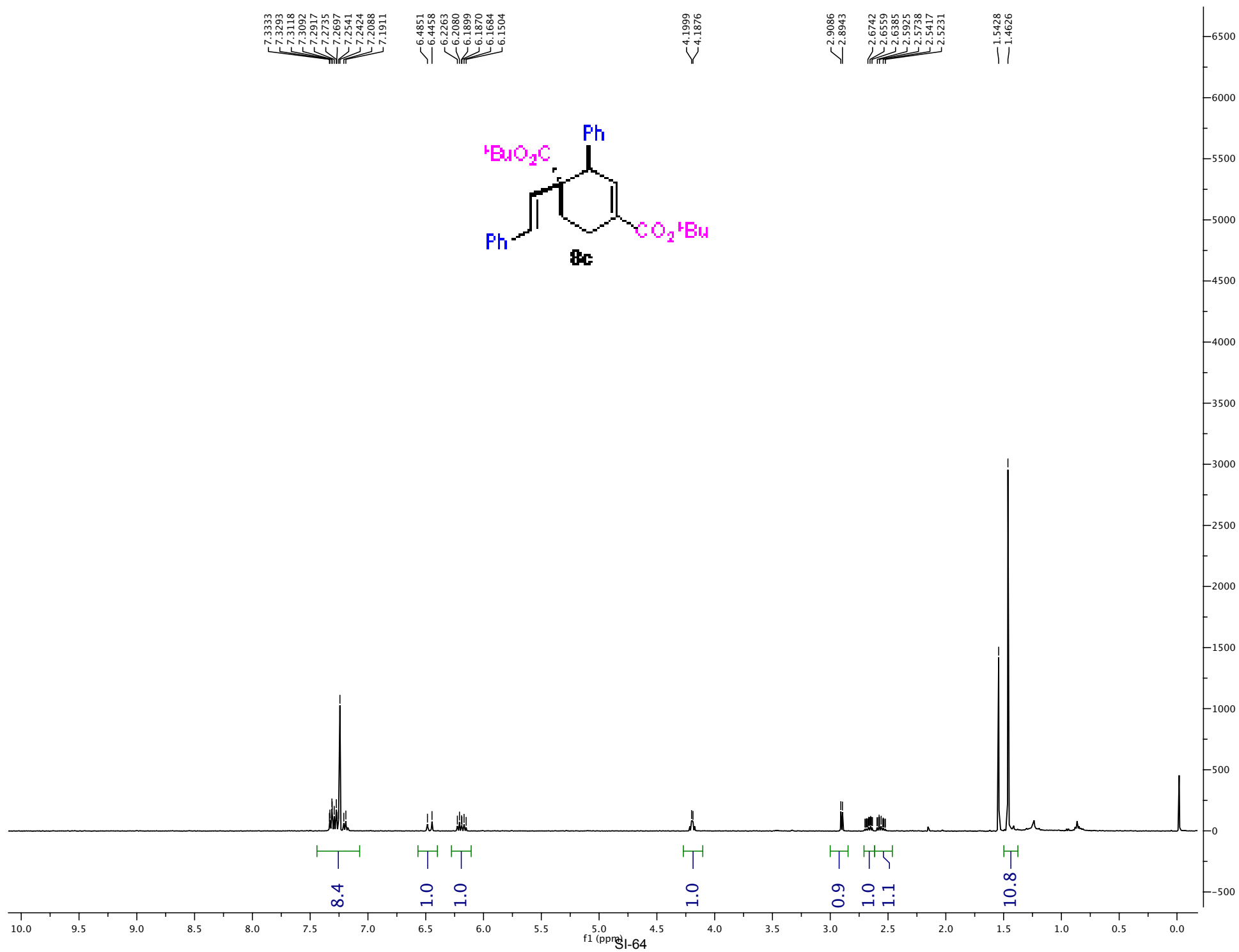


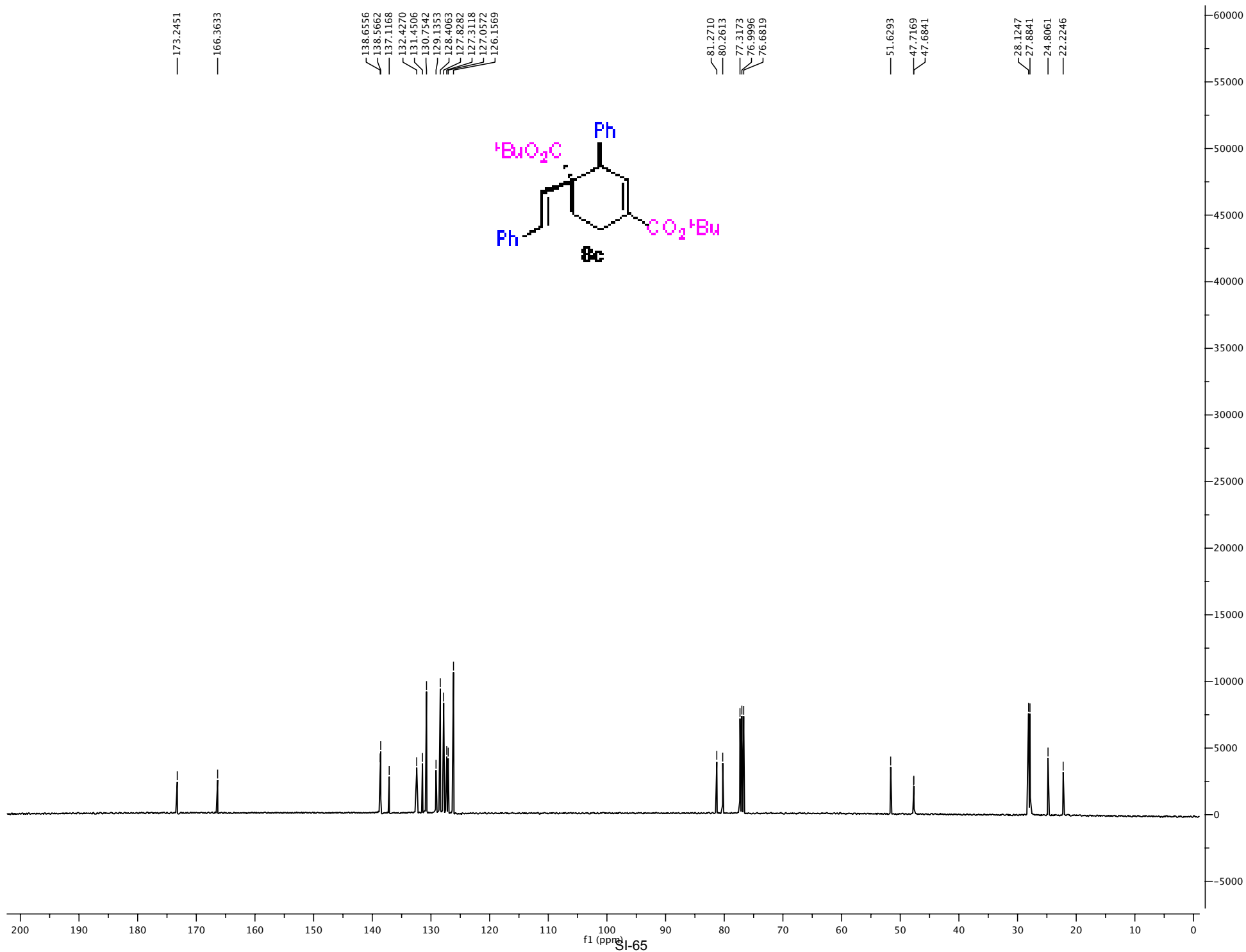
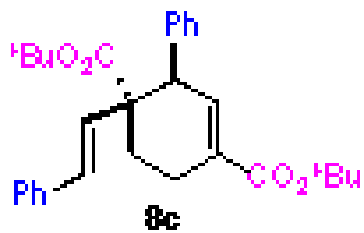


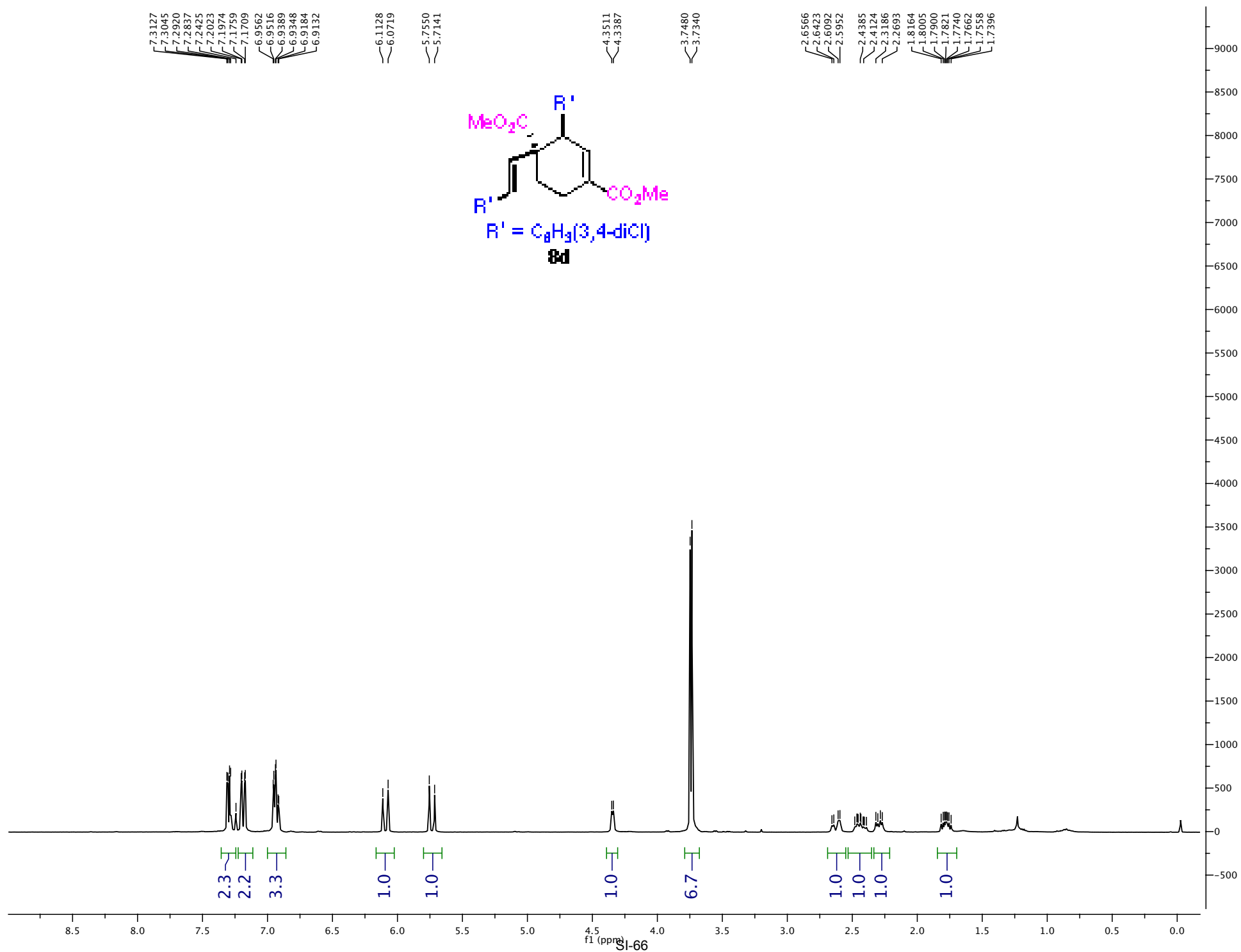


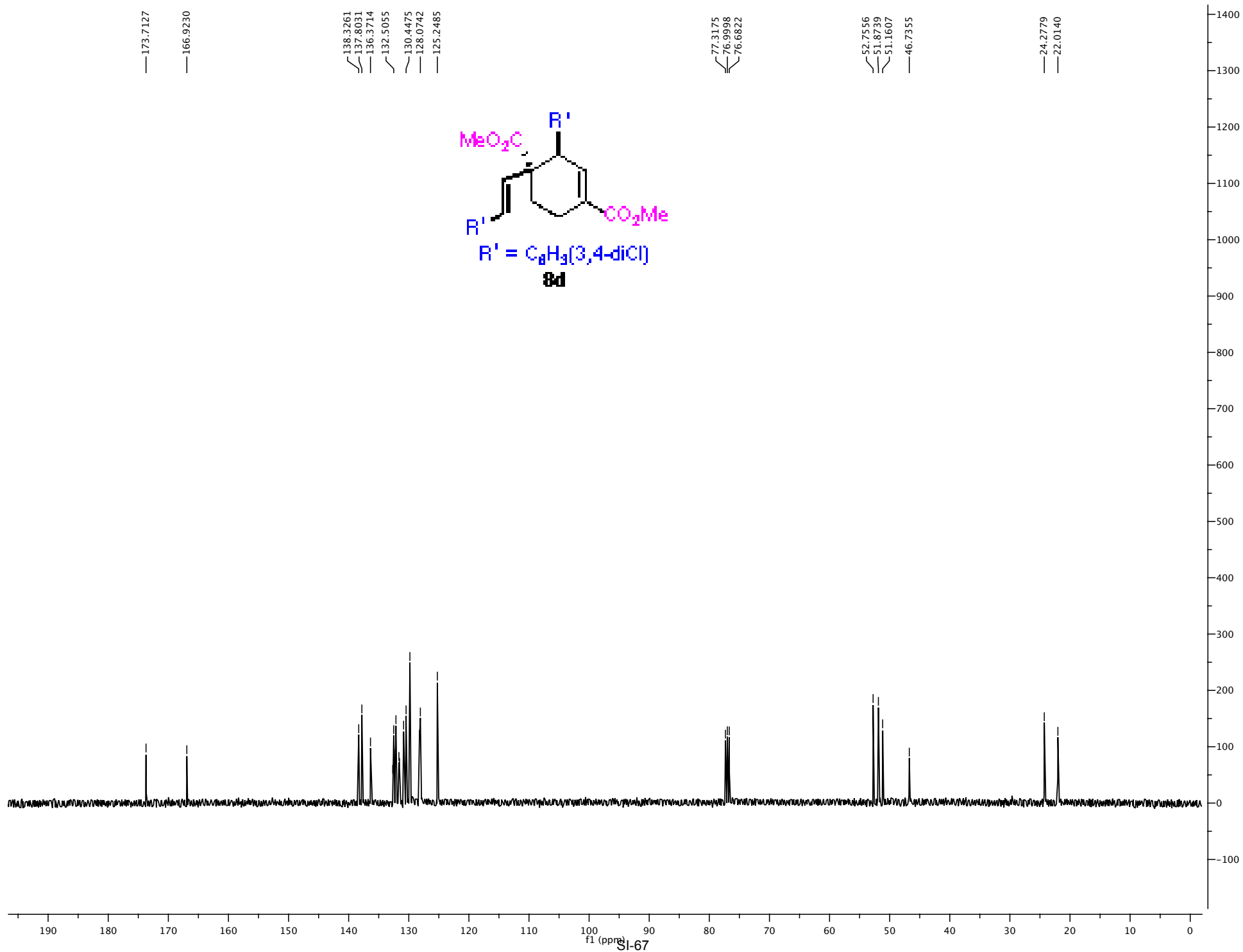


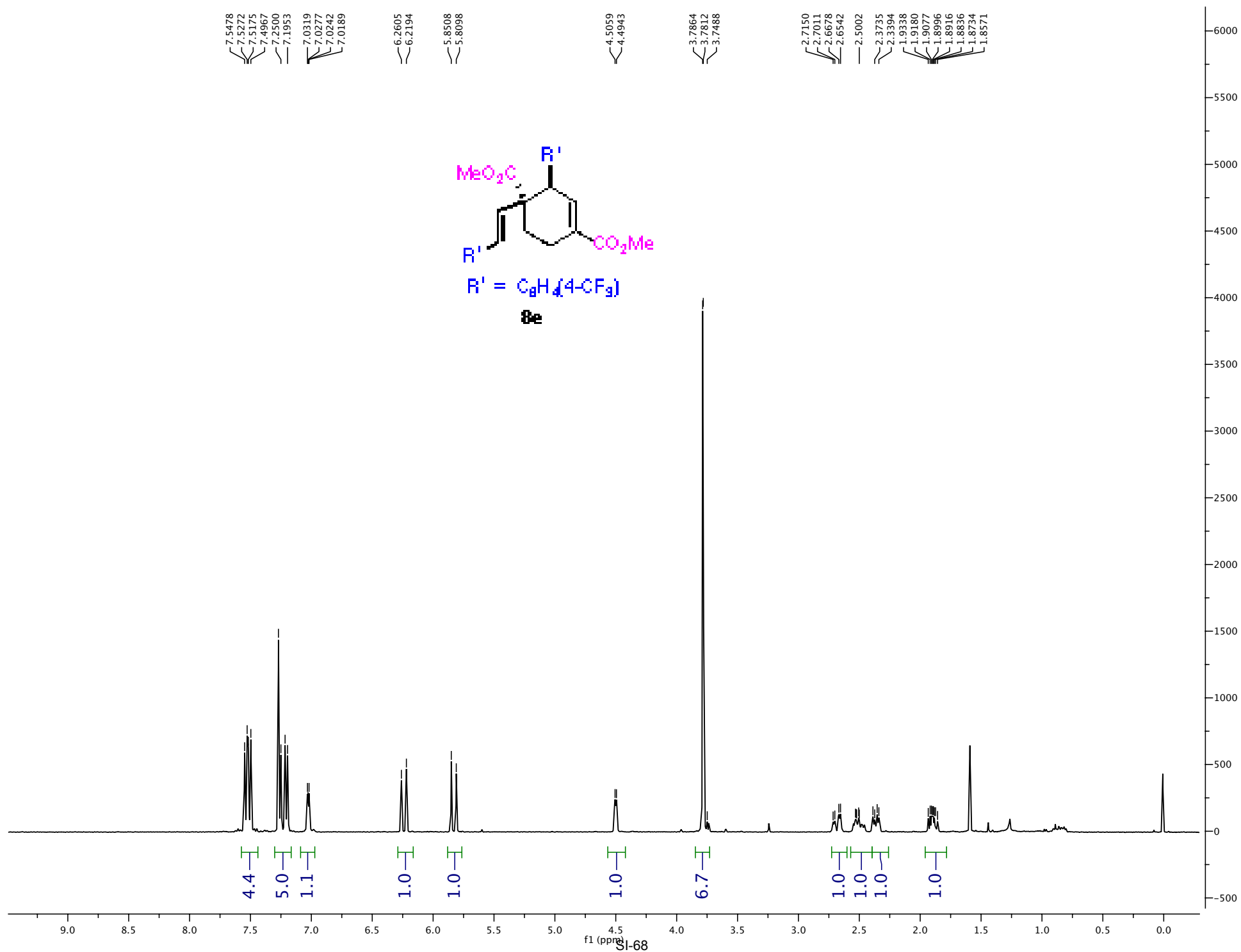


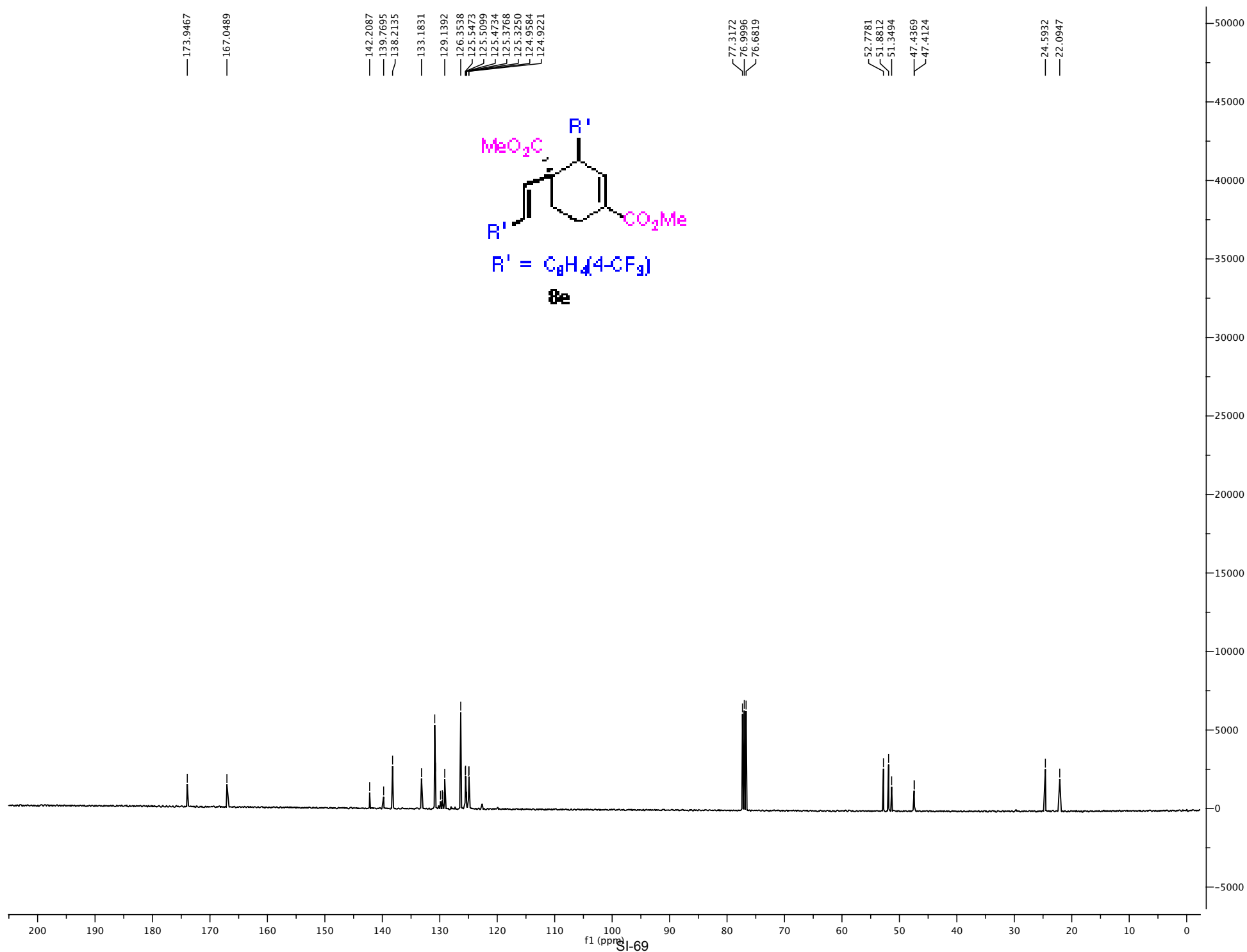


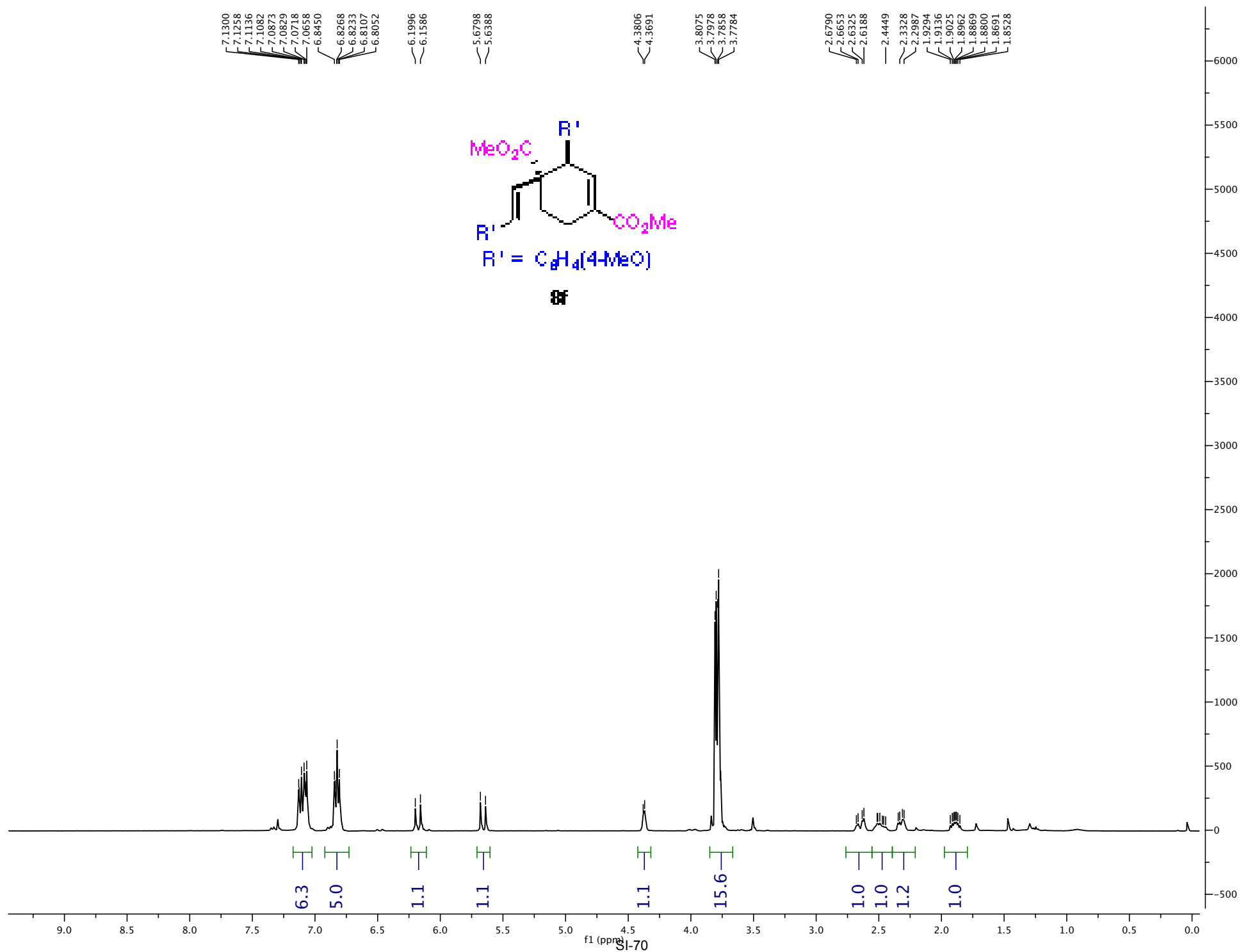


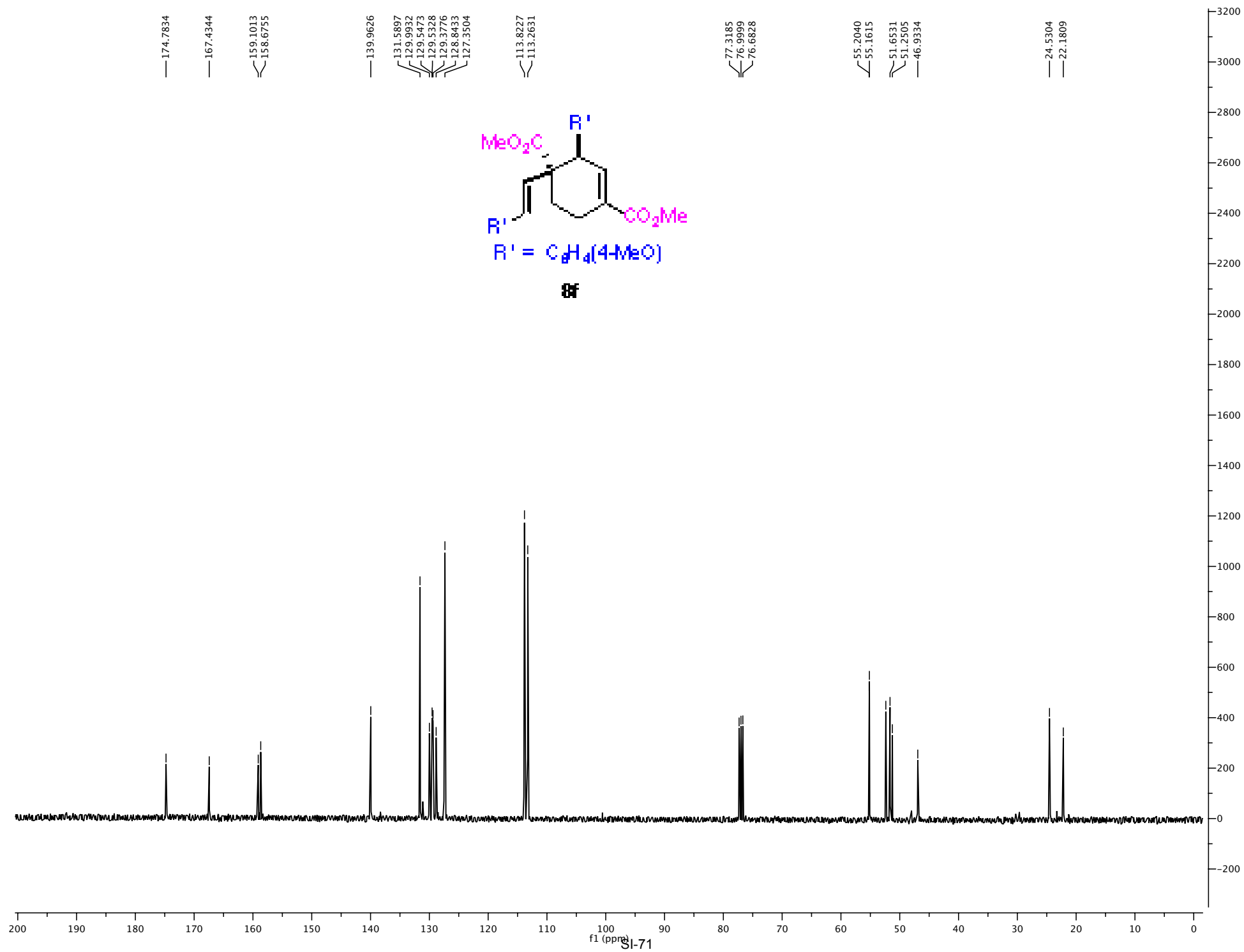


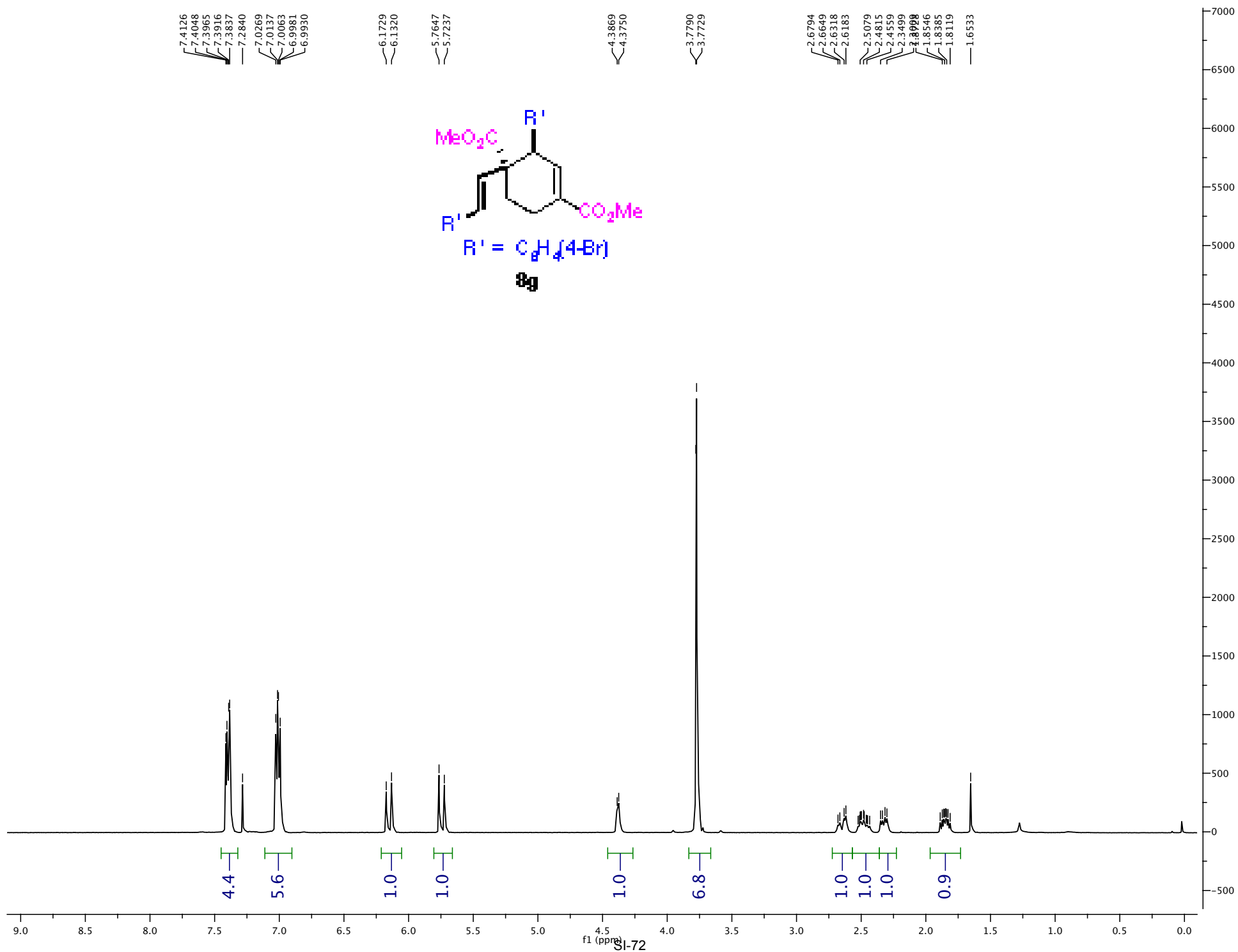


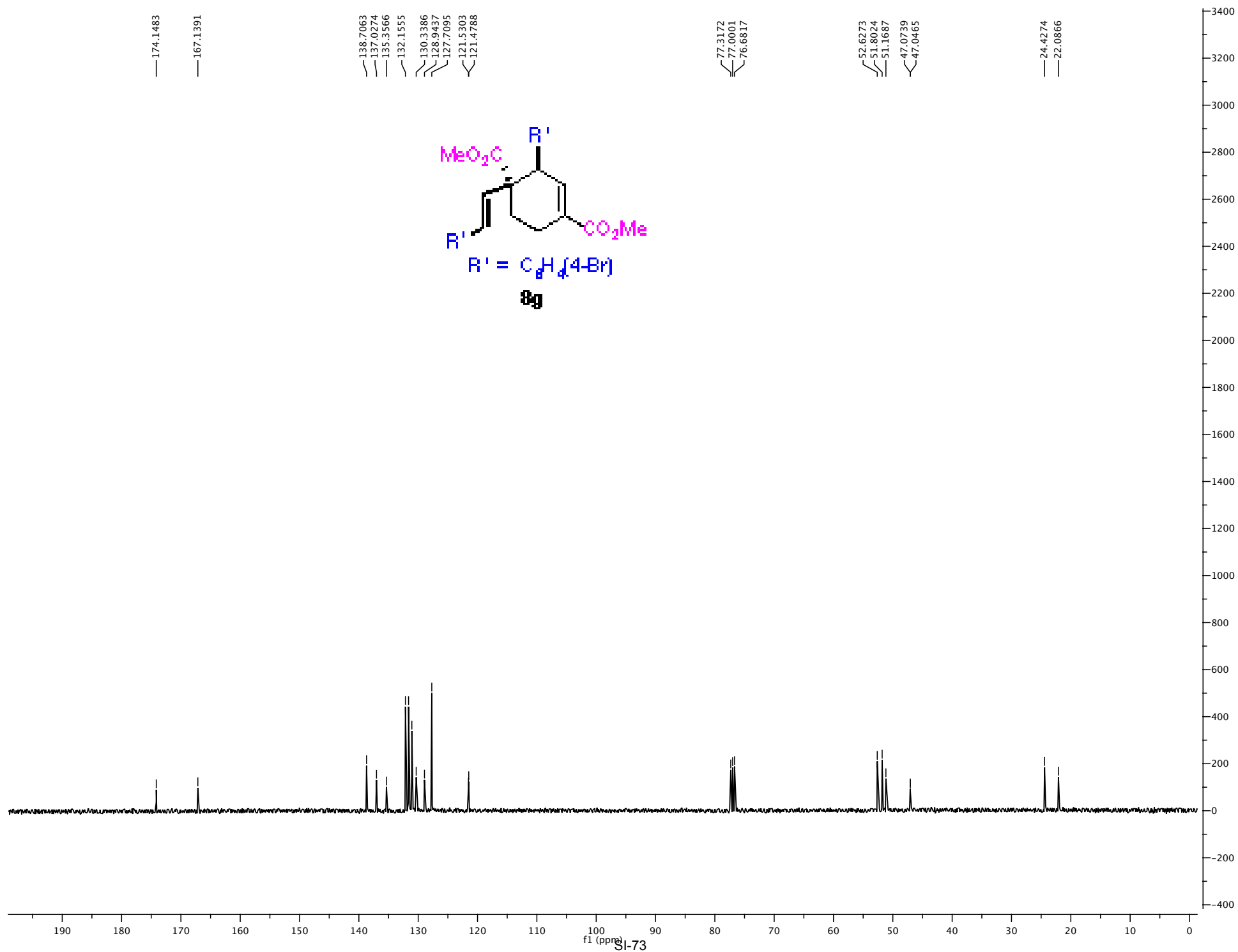


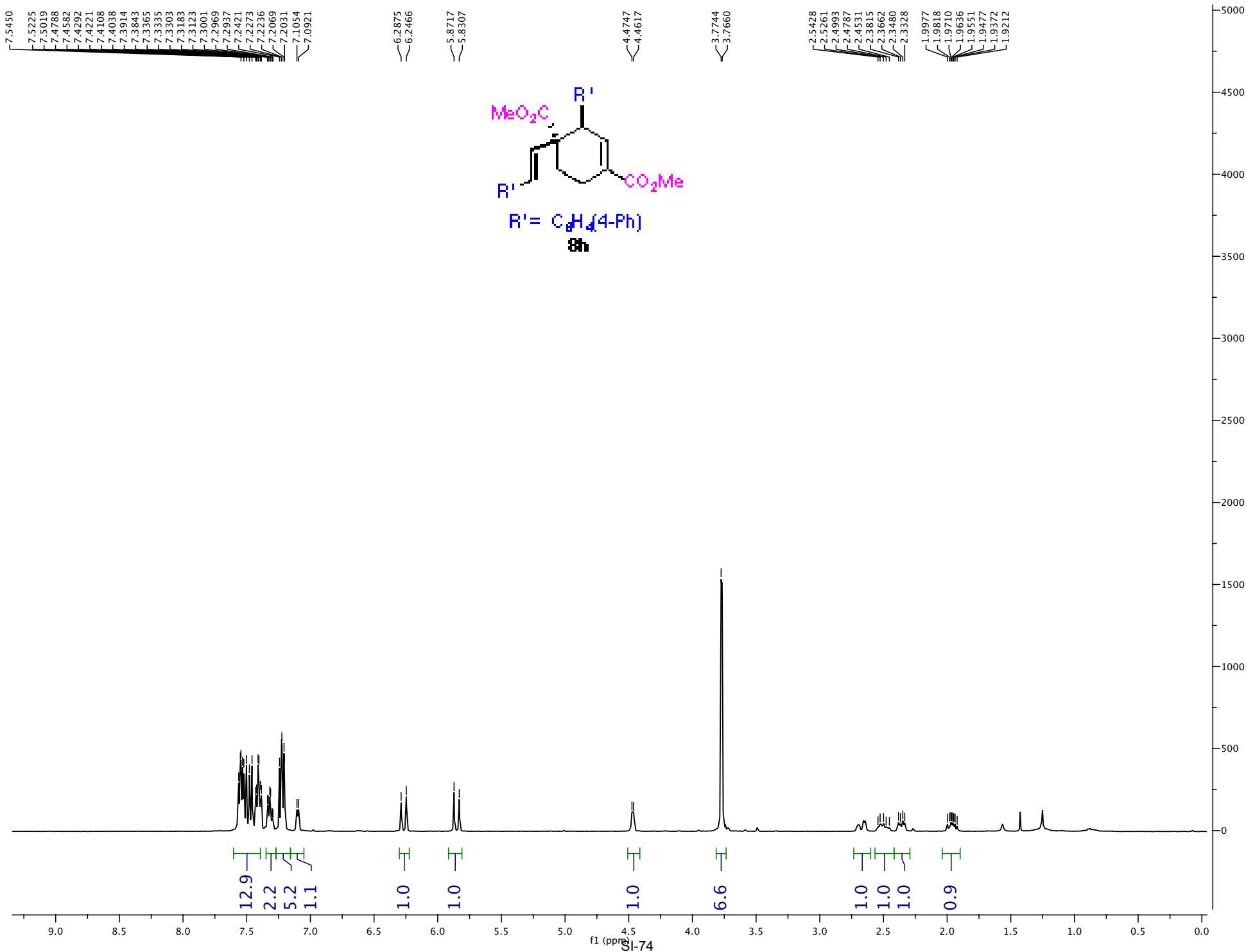


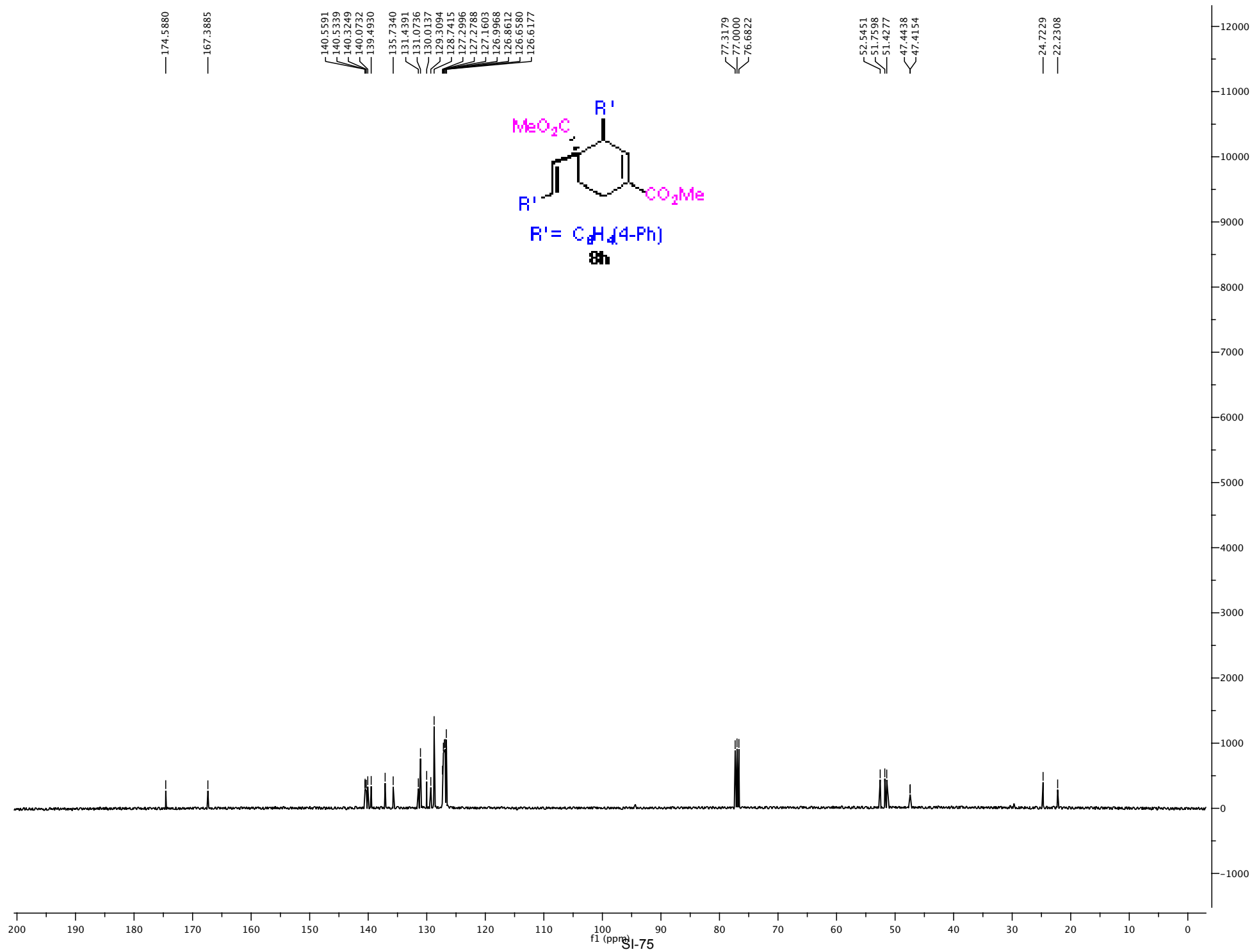


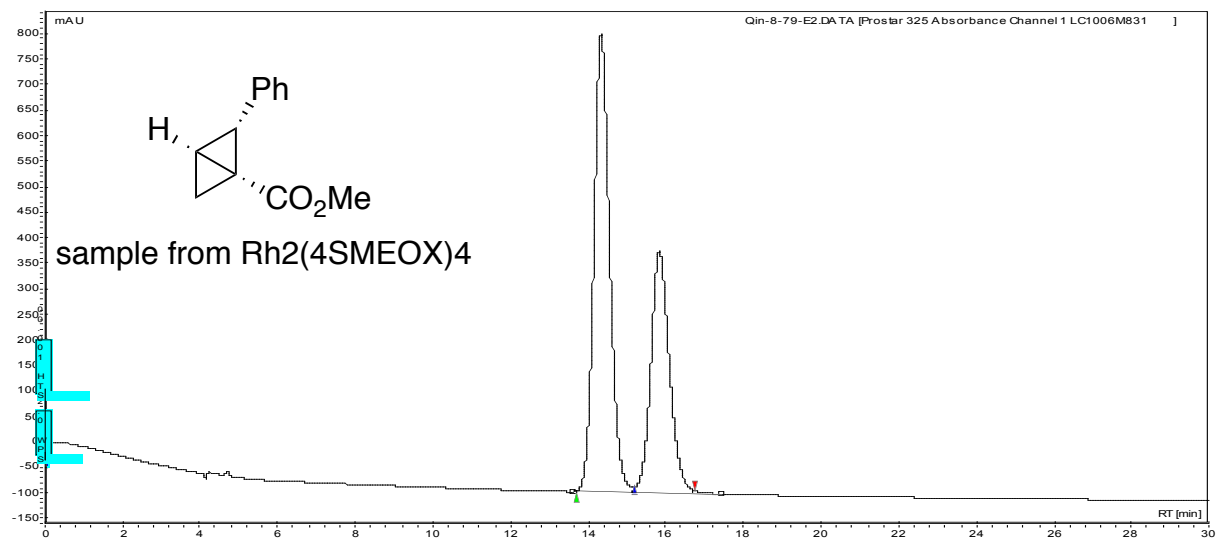
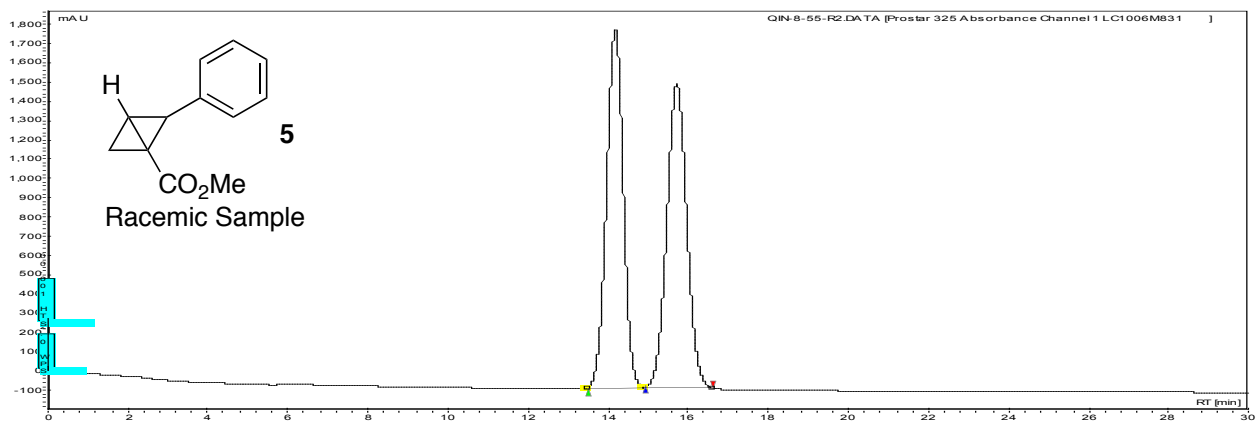




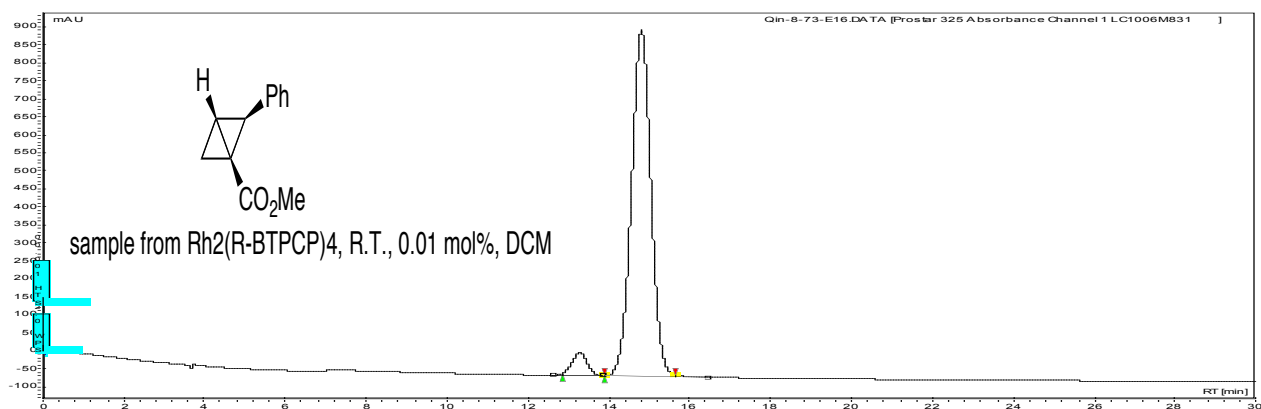




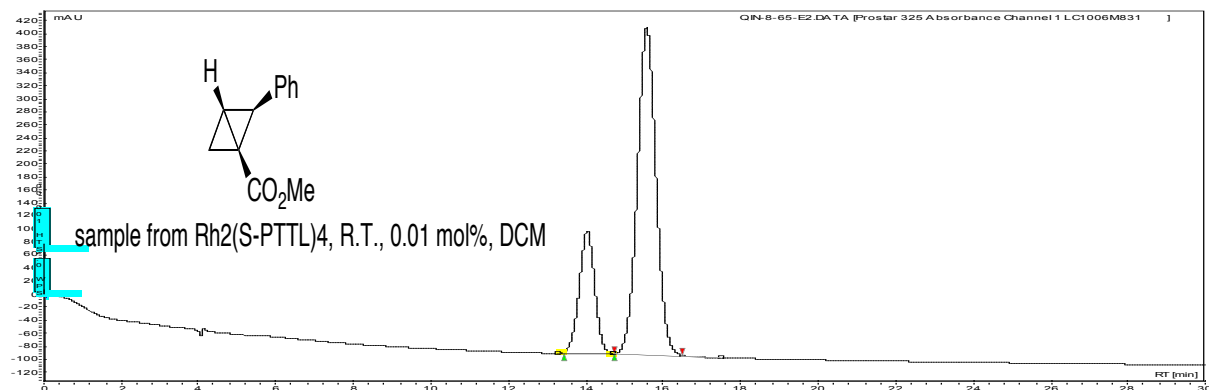




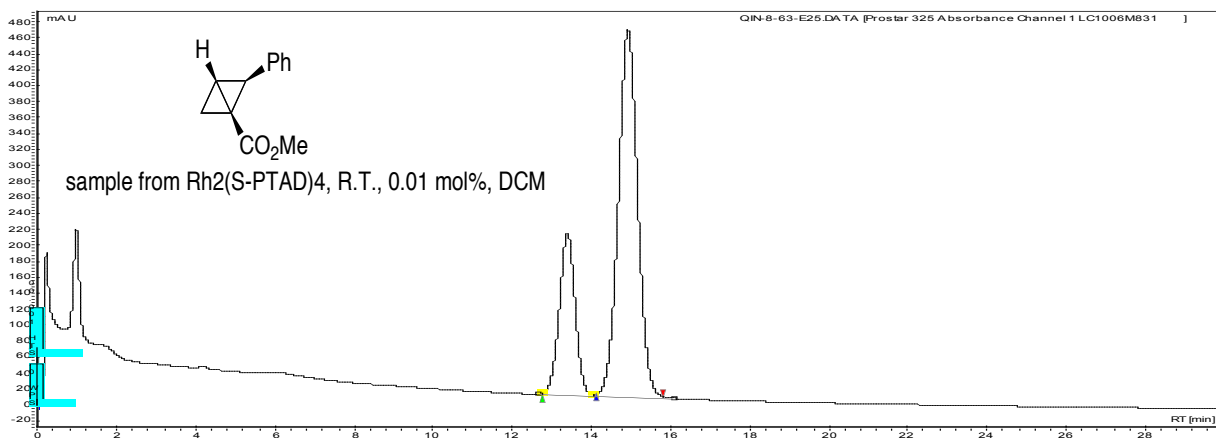
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1	UNKNOWN	14.33	61.58	896.6	423.4	61.585
2	UNKNOWN	15.83	38.42	473.9	264.1	38.415
Total			100.00	1370.6	687.5	100.000



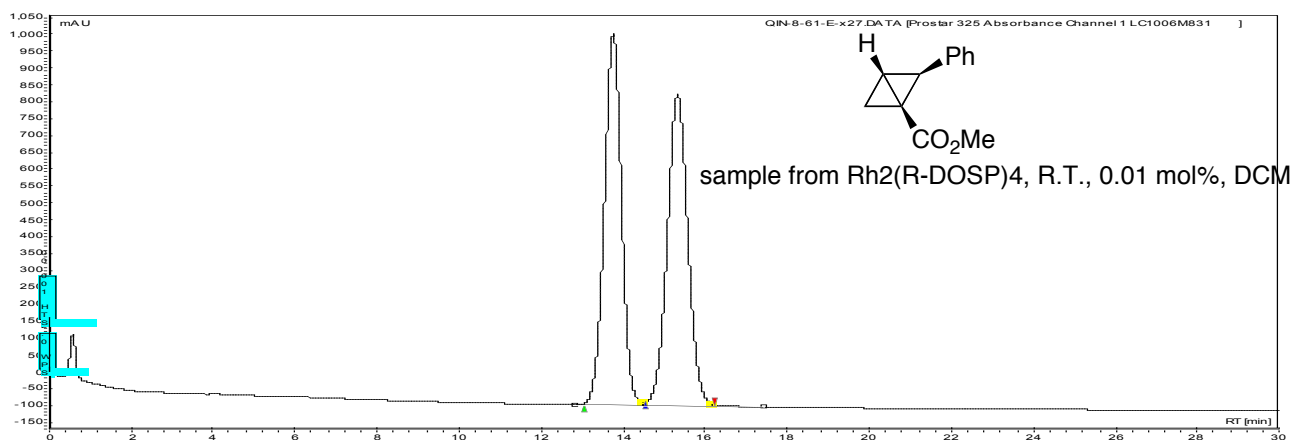
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1	UNKNOWN	13.28	4.91	63.4	27.7	4.905
2	UNKNOWN	14.80	95.09	961.2	537.2	95.095
Total			100.00	1024.6	564.9	100.000



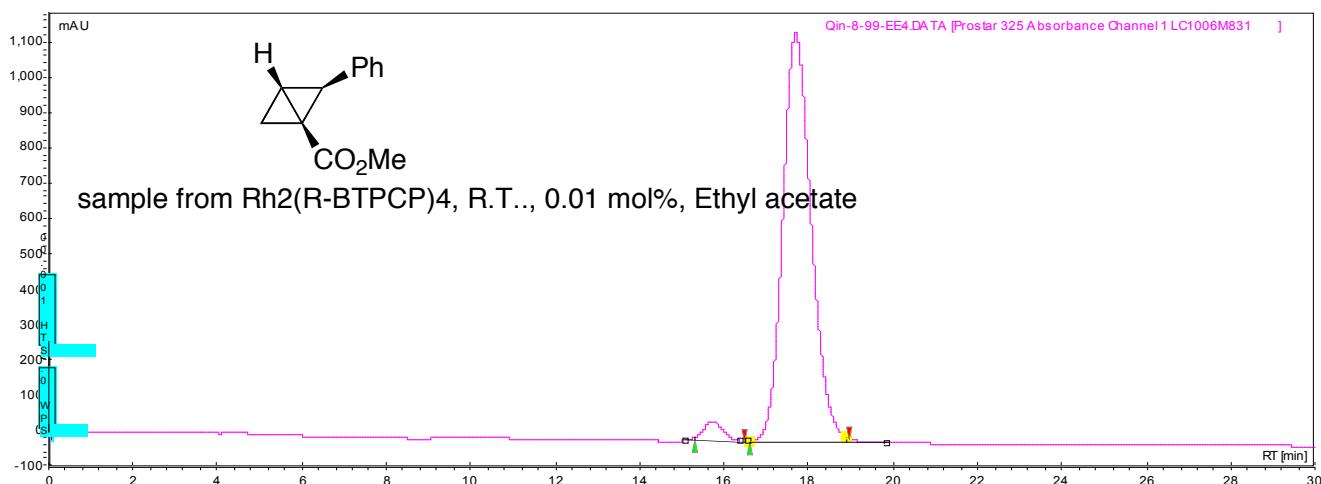
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1	UNKNOWN	14.03	23.82	188.5	87.9	23.821
2	UNKNOWN	15.57	76.18	502.4	281.0	76.179
Total			100.00	690.9	368.9	100.00



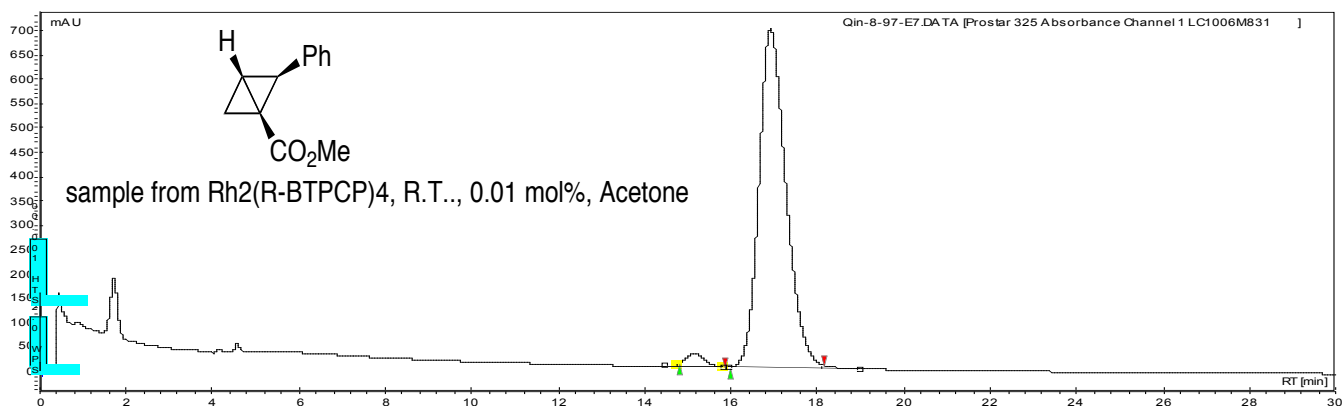
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1	UNKNOWN	13.39	26.48	202.8	94.3	26.482
2	UNKNOWN	14.92	73.52	459.7	261.8	73.518
Total			100.00	662.5	356.1	100.000



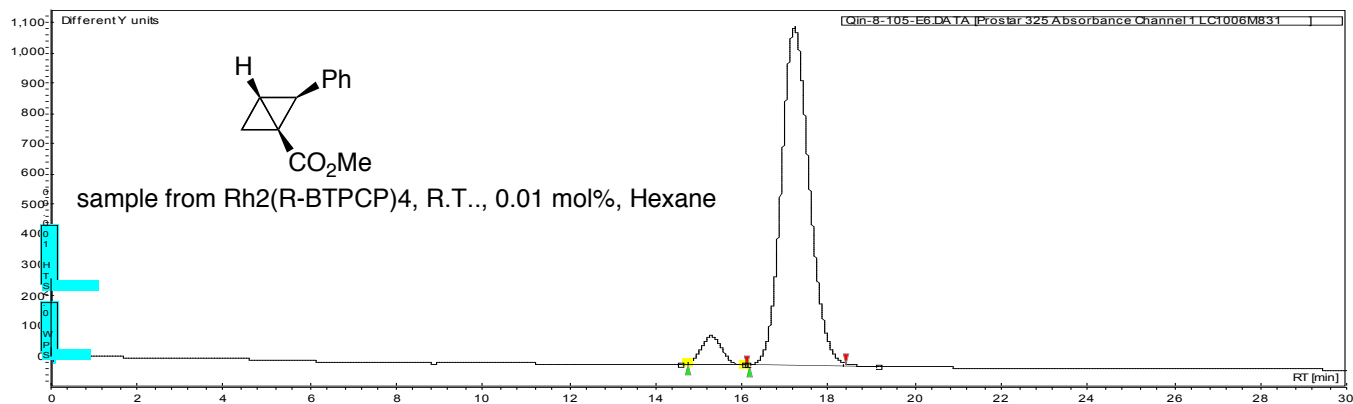
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1	UNKNOWN	13.76	49.87	1099.2	536.1	49.867
2	UNKNOWN	15.32	50.13	922.5	538.9	50.133
Total			100.00	2021.7	1075.0	100.000



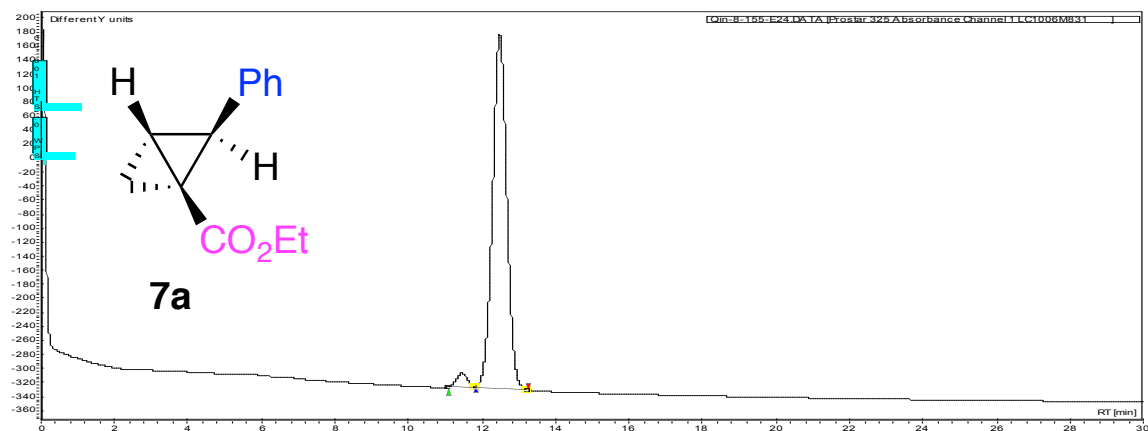
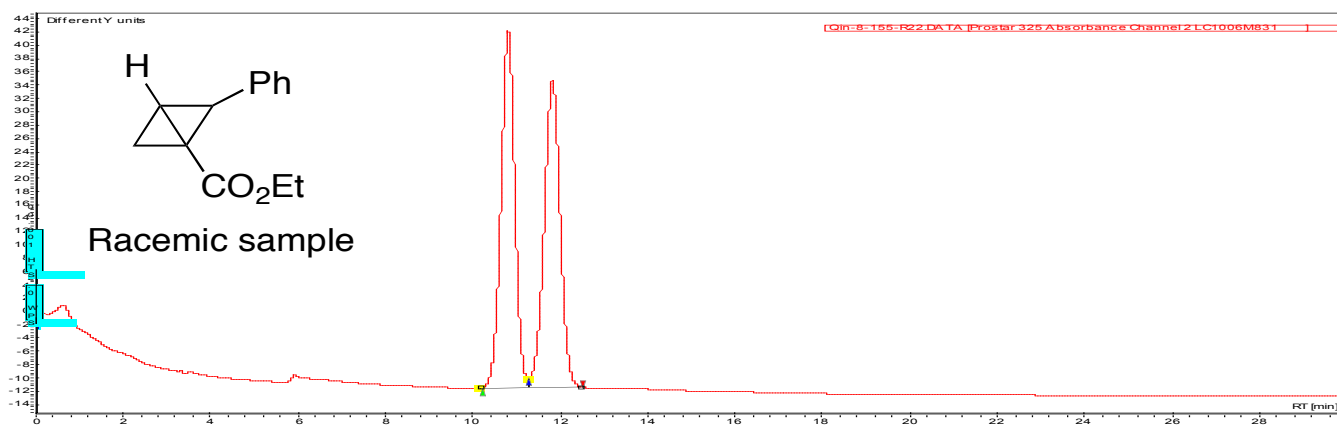
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1	UNKNOWN	15.74	3.22	54.4	30.1	3.217
2	UNKNOWN	17.69	96.78	1154.2	904.7	96.783
Total			100.00	1208.5	934.8	100.000



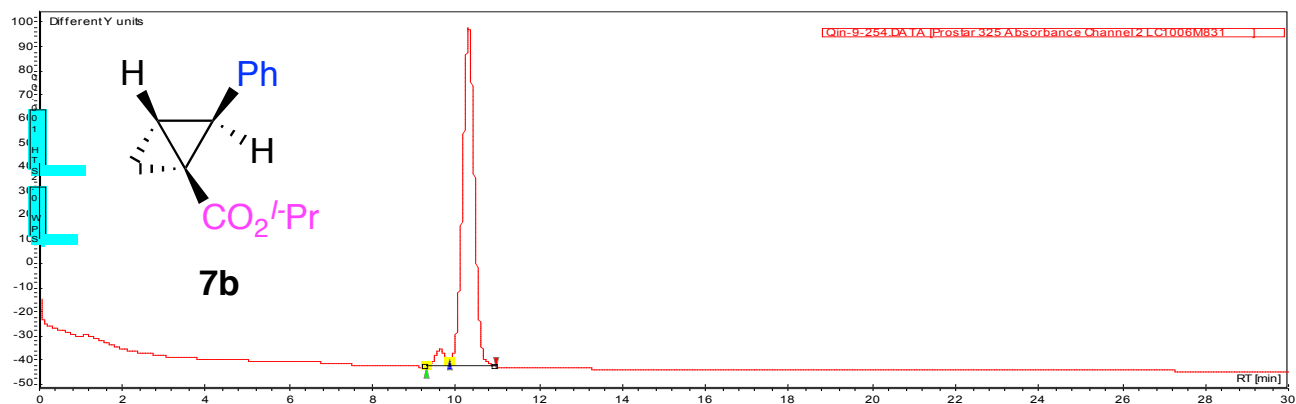
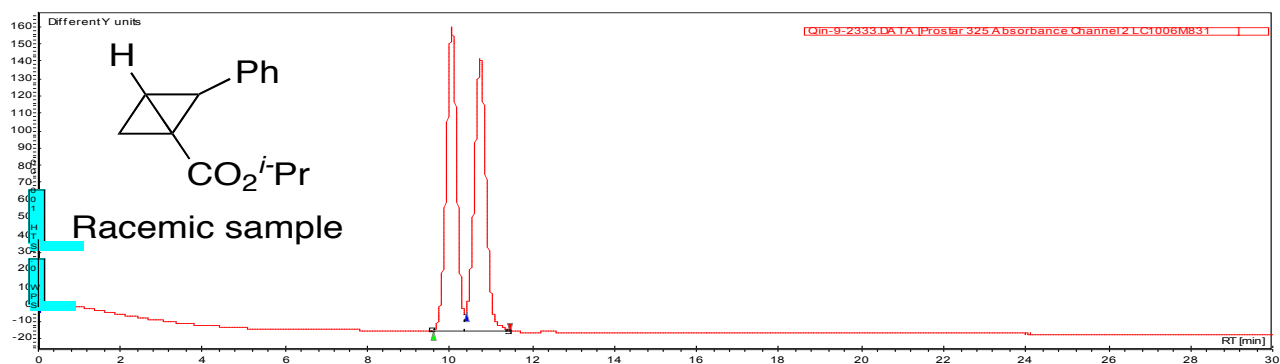
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			[%]			
1	UNKNOWN	15.15	2.76	27.0	14.4	2.762
2	UNKNOWN	16.91	97.24	694.4	505.2	97.238
Total			100.00	721.5	519.6	100.00



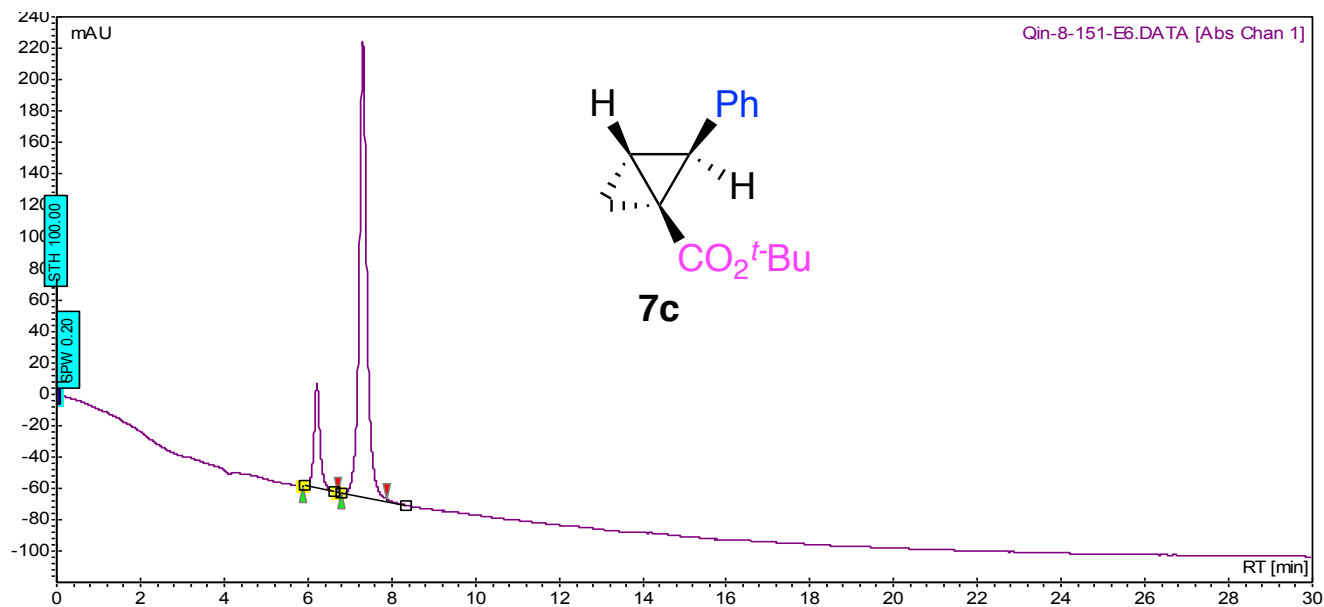
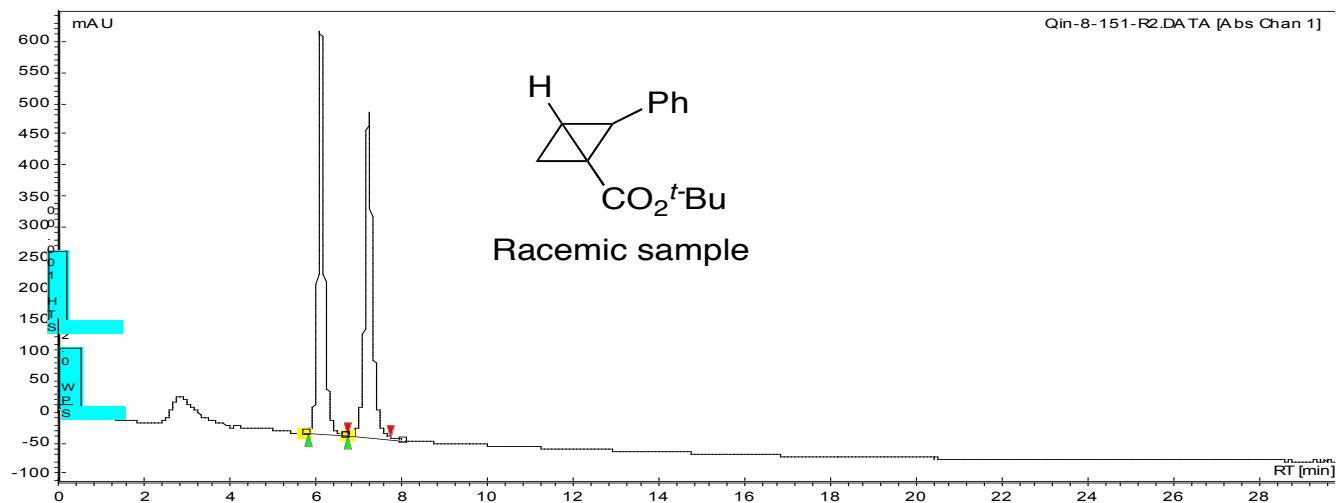
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1	UNKNOWN	15.29	6.03	96.2	53.7	6.026
2	UNKNOWN	17.21	93.97	1113.5	838.1	93.974
Total			100.00	1209.7	891.8	100.000



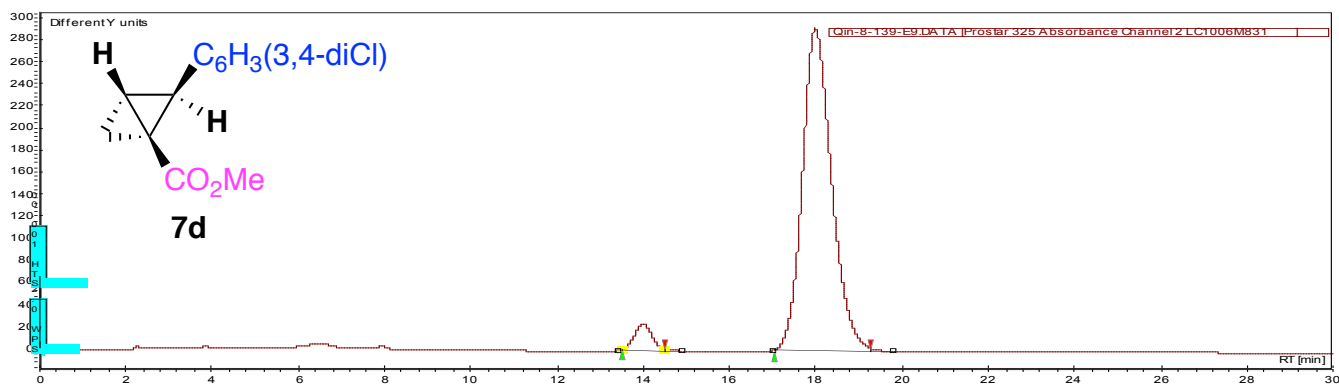
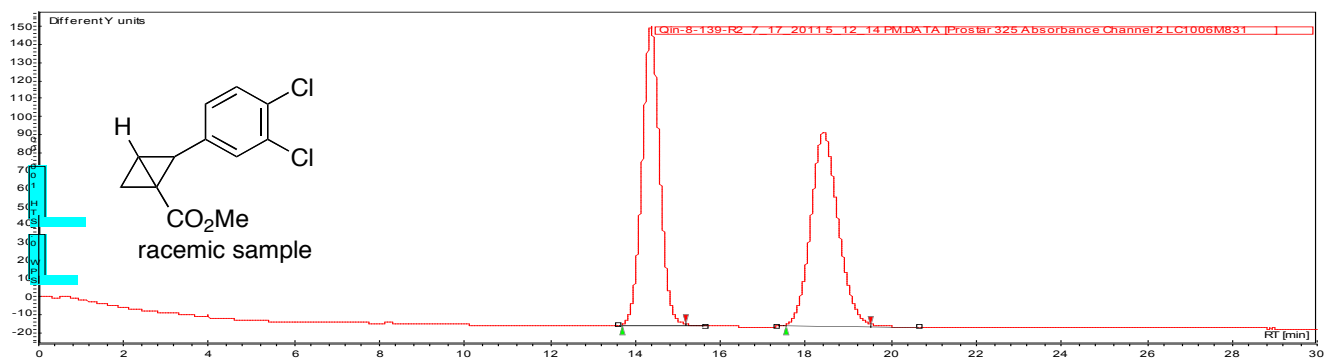
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			[%]			
1	UNKNOWN	11.46	3.07	20.4	7.2	3.069
2	UNKNOWN	12.48	96.93	505.0	227.0	96.931
Total		100.00	525.4	234.2	100.000	



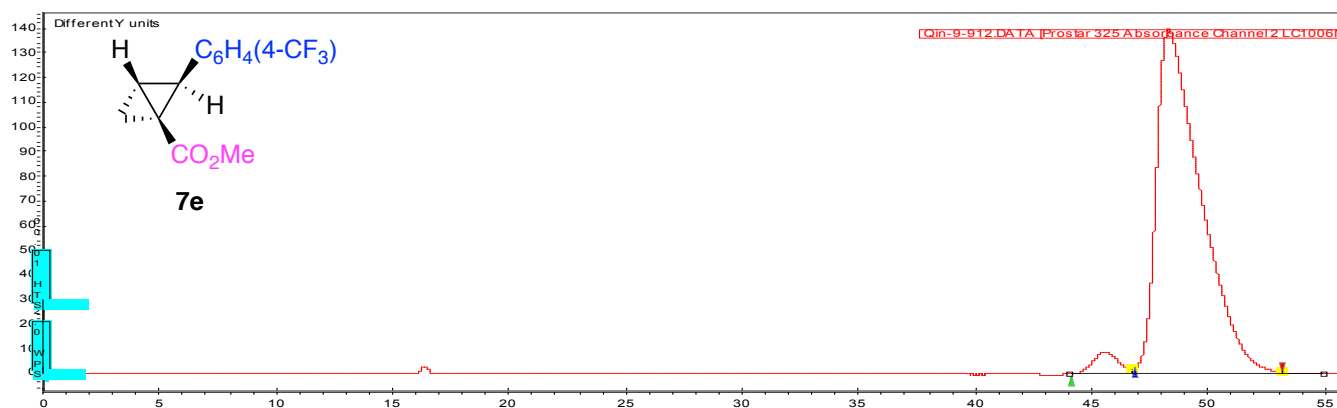
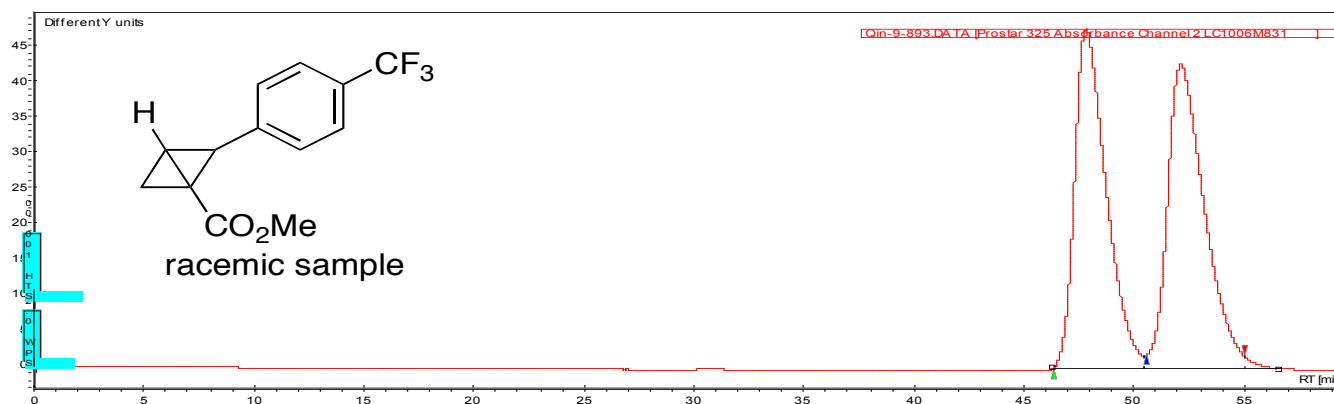
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1	UNKNOWN	9.63	4.12	7.2	2.0	4.125
2	UNKNOWN	10.31	95.88	140.1	46.4	95.875



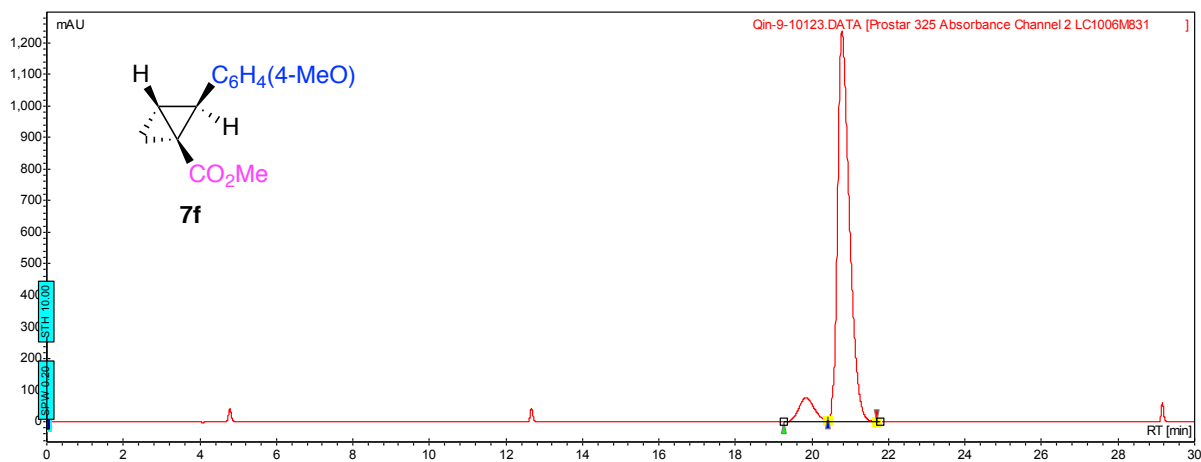
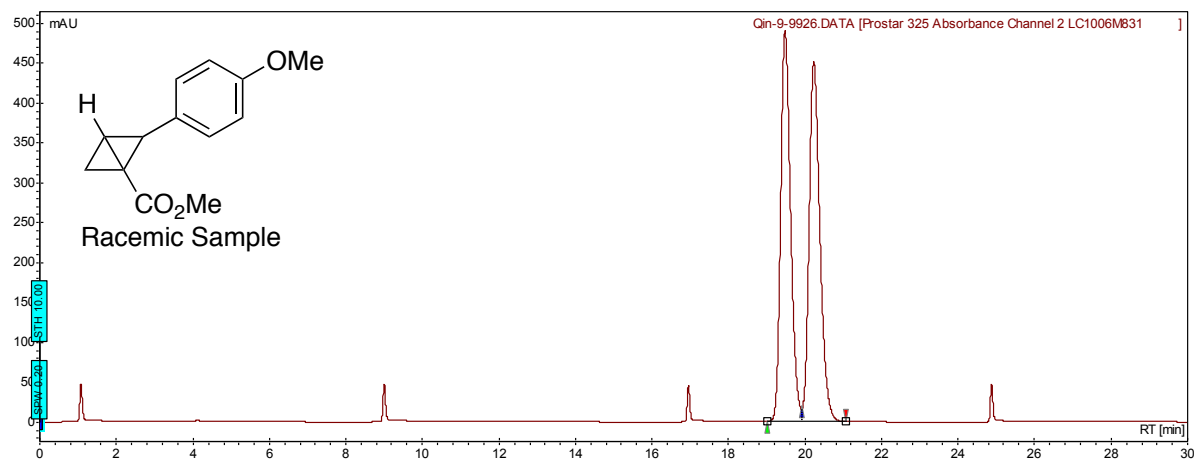
#	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area %
1	UNKNOWN	6.21	14.97	66.2	11.0	14.971
2	UNKNOWN	7.31	85.03	289.3	62.2	85.029
Total			100.00	355.5	73.2	100.000



#	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area %
1	UNKNOWN	14.00	4.83	24.6	11.6	4.829
2	UNKNOWN	17.99	95.17	291.2	229.4	95.171
Total			100.00	315.7	241.1	100.000

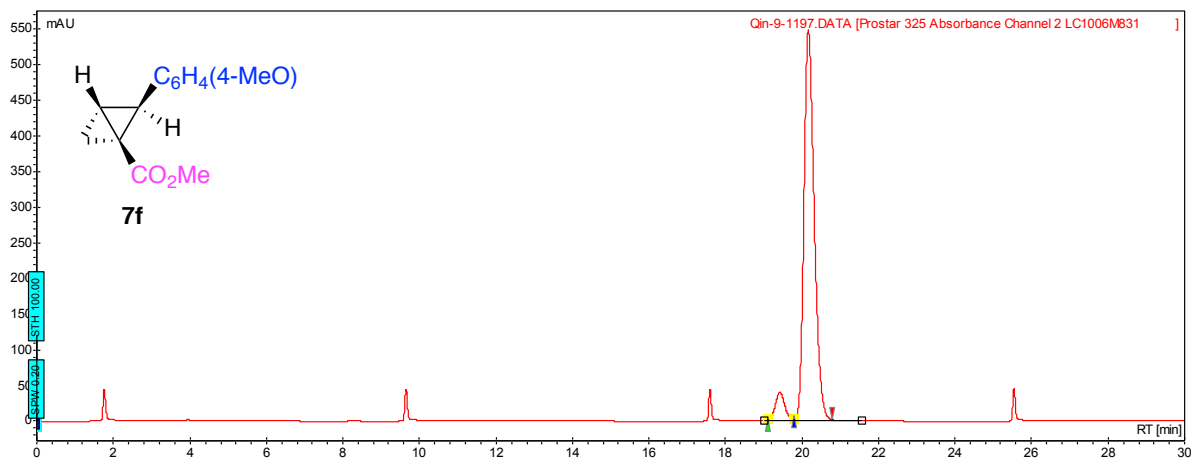


#	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area %
			[%]			
1	UNKNOWN	45.55	3.62	9.2	11.6	3.618
2	UNKNOWN	48.28	96.38	139.8	308.5	96.382
Total			100.00	149.0	320.1	100.000

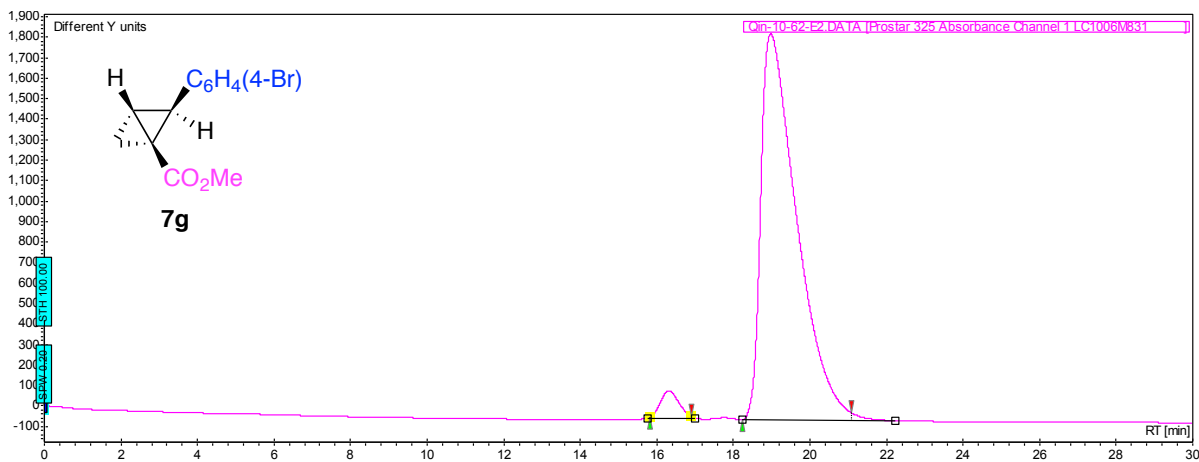
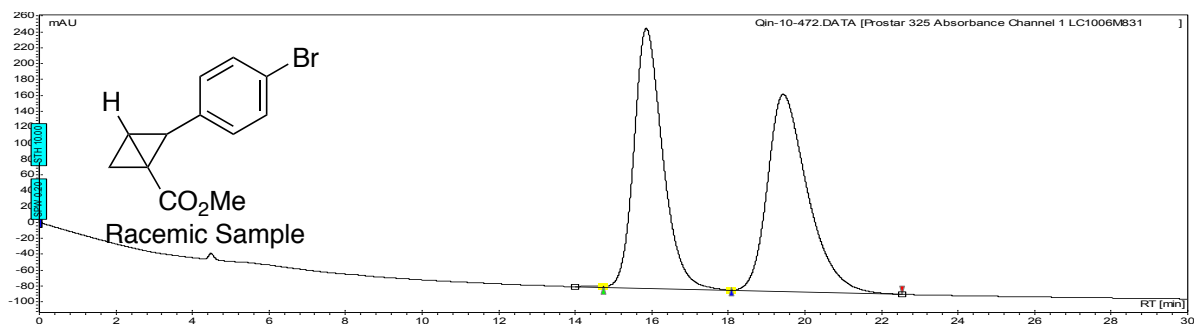


#	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area %
			[%]			
1	UNKNOWN	19.84	7.74	76.9	37.1	7.737
2	UNKNOWN	20.78	92.26	1234.6	442.1	92.263
Total		100.00	1311.5	479.1	100.000	

When reaction was run at -78 °C, the ee was increased to 88%, as follows:

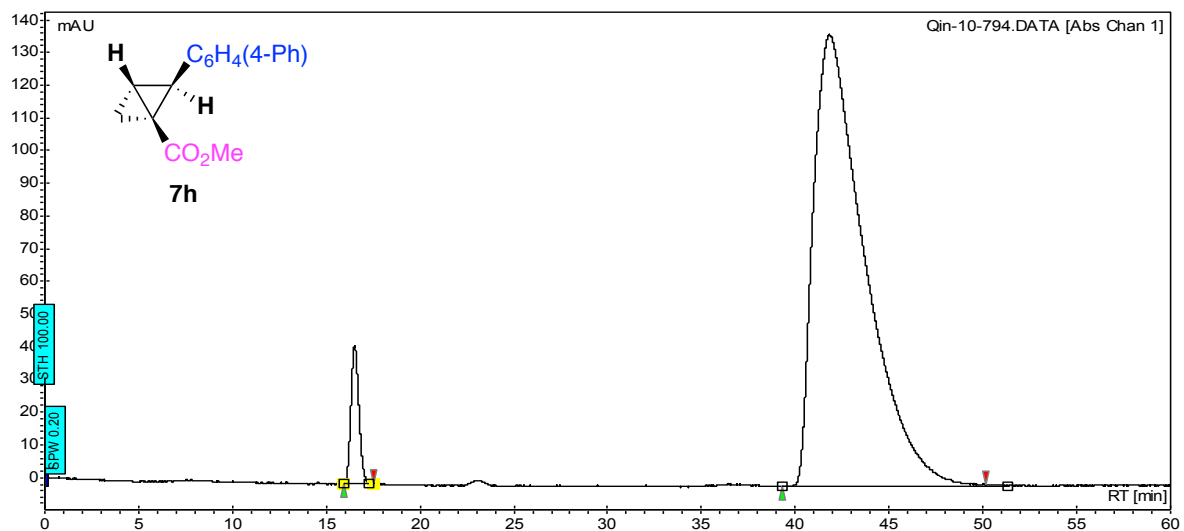
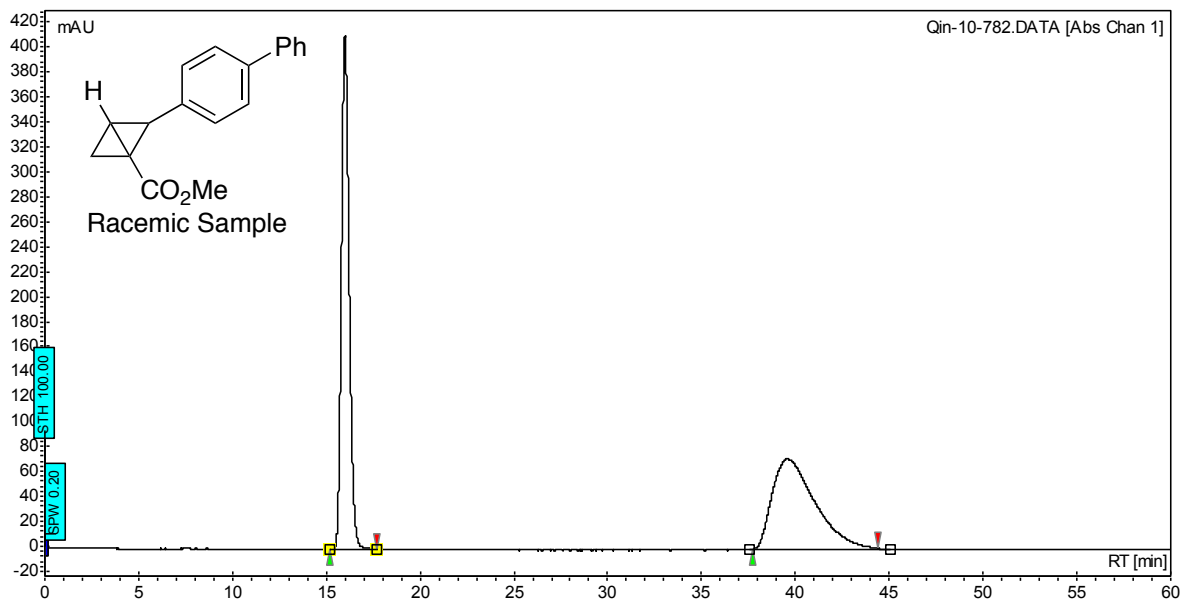


#	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area %
1	UNKNOWN	19.42	6.17	39.2	11.1	6.168
2	UNKNOWN	20.17	93.83	546.1	169.1	93.832
Total			100.00	585.3	180.2	100.000

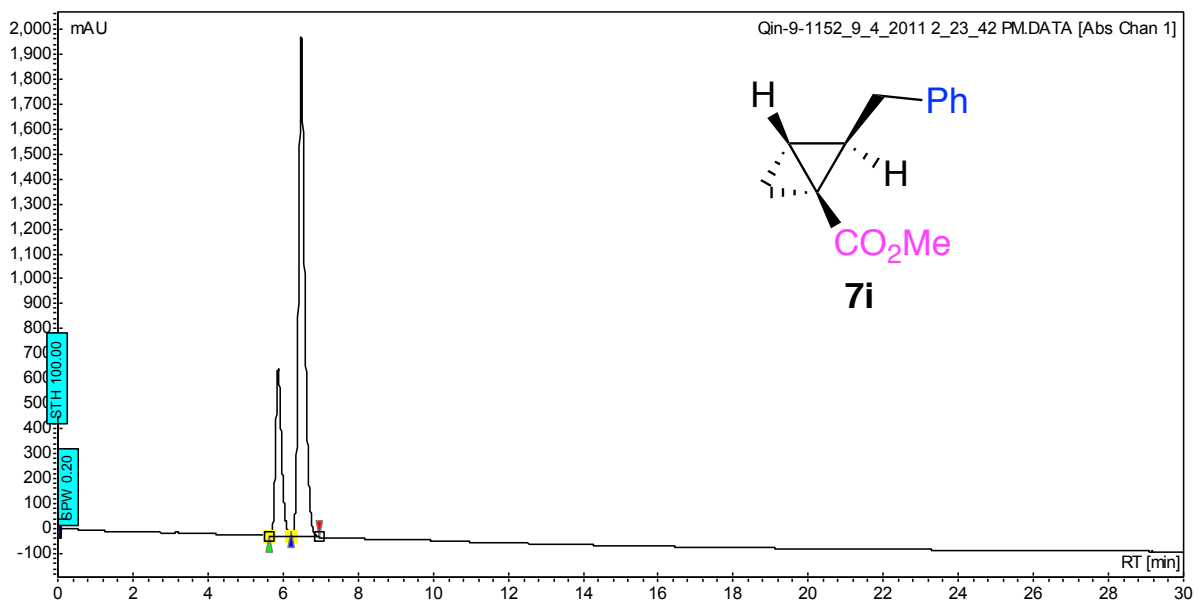
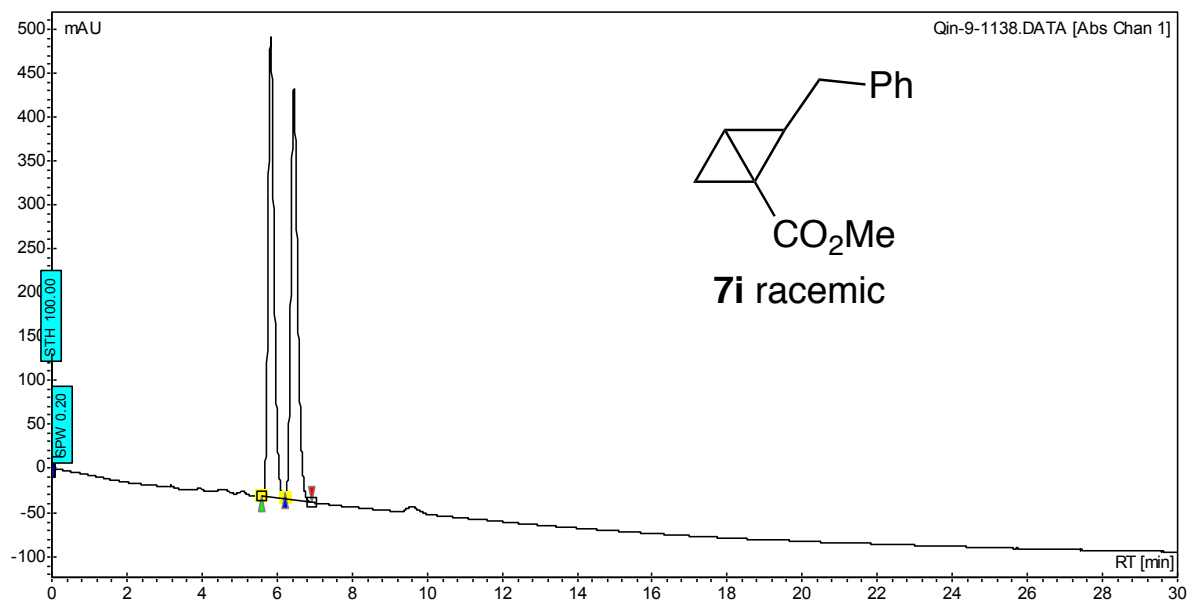


#	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area %
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1	UNKNOWN	16.31	3.52	132.6	74.7	3.518
2	UNKNOWN	18.97	96.48	1885.8	2048.6	96.482
Total		100.00	2018.4	2123.3	100.000	



#	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area %
1	UNKNOWN	16.51	4.50	42.0	20.6	4.495
2	UNKNOWN	41.83	95.50	138.2	437.7	95.505
Total		100.00	180.3	458.3	100.000	



#	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area %
1	UNKNOWN	5.87	24.60	670.8	123.5	24.603
2	UNKNOWN	6.49	75.40	2001.2	378.6	75.397
Total			100.00	2672.0	502.2	100.000

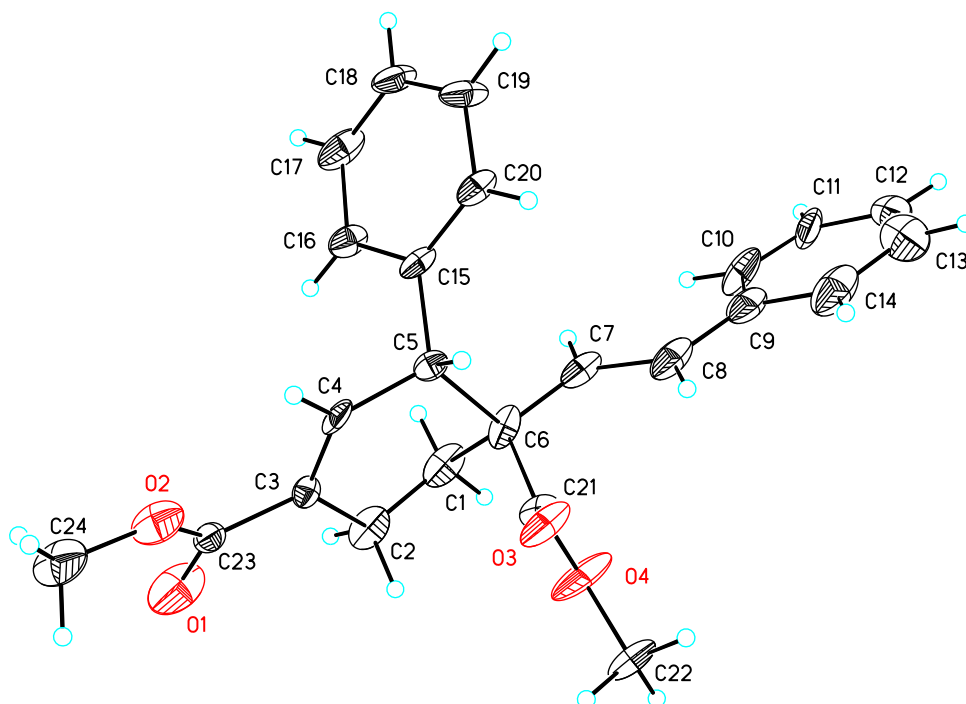


Table 1. Crystal data and structure refinement for QIN_4_133.

Identification code	qin_4_133	
Empirical formula	C ₂₄ H ₂₄ O ₄	
Formula weight	376.43	
Temperature	173(2) K	
Wavelength	1.54178 Å	
Crystal system	Triclinic	
Space group	P-1	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 9.2295(3) Å	∠ = 86.591(2)°.
	b = 10.3951(4) Å	∠ = 69.851(2)°.
	c = 11.3783(5) Å	∠ = 79.622(2)°.
Volume	1008.07(7) Å ³	
Z	2	
Density (calculated)	1.240 Mg/m ³	
Absorption coefficient	0.672 mm ⁻¹	
F(000)	400	

Crystal size	0.45 x 0.26 x 0.13 mm ³
Theta range for data collection	4.14 to 69.41°.
Index ranges	-11<=h<=11, -12<=k<=12, -13<=l<=13
Reflections collected	6798
Independent reflections	3018 [R(int) = 0.0115]
Completeness to theta = 69.41°	79.7 %
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents
Max. and min. transmission	0.9177 and 0.7518
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
Data / restraints / parameters	3018 / 0 / 253
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.009
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	R1 = 0.1114, wR2 = 0.2482
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.1686, wR2 = 0.3947
Largest diff. peak and hole	1.170 and -0.883 e.Å ⁻³

Table 2. Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for QIN_4_133. $U(\text{eq})$ is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U^{ij} tensor.

	x	y	z	$U(\text{eq})$
C(1)	11428(8)	252(7)	861(6)	25(2)
C(2)	12495(8)	1272(7)	566(6)	27(2)
C(3)	11756(7)	2460(6)	1385(6)	19(1)
C(4)	10483(7)	2491(6)	2420(6)	20(1)
C(5)	9653(7)	1358(6)	2889(6)	17(1)
C(6)	10670(8)	21(6)	2289(6)	23(2)
C(7)	9745(8)	-1050(7)	2489(7)	28(2)
C(8)	9519(8)	-1906(7)	3426(6)	29(2)
C(9)	8652(8)	-2994(7)	3598(7)	29(2)
C(10)	8123(9)	-3388(7)	2709(8)	36(2)
C(11)	7301(9)	-4426(8)	2899(9)	40(2)
C(12)	6996(9)	-5077(7)	4056(9)	43(2)
C(13)	7490(12)	-4710(9)	4909(8)	50(2)
C(14)	8358(10)	-3679(9)	4744(8)	42(2)
C(15)	8027(7)	1591(6)	2818(6)	20(1)
C(16)	7677(8)	2218(7)	1774(6)	25(1)
C(17)	6203(9)	2456(8)	1744(7)	33(2)
C(18)	4974(8)	2027(8)	2695(7)	33(2)
C(19)	5297(8)	1407(7)	3741(7)	28(2)
C(20)	6786(8)	1180(6)	3758(6)	24(1)
C(21)	11948(7)	-351(6)	2874(6)	19(1)
C(22)	14317(8)	-1792(8)	2684(7)	33(2)
C(23)	12501(7)	3647(7)	979(6)	23(1)
C(24)	12695(11)	5733(8)	1527(9)	46(2)
O(1)	11963(6)	57(5)	3830(4)	32(1)
O(2)	13094(6)	-1287(5)	2175(5)	34(1)
O(3)	13446(7)	3754(6)	-46(5)	46(2)
O(4)	12059(6)	4556(5)	1855(5)	34(1)

Table 3. Bond lengths [$\text{\AA}$] and angles [$^\circ$] for QIN_4_133.

C(1)-C(2)	1.520(10)
C(1)-C(6)	1.555(9)
C(1)-H(1A)	0.9900
C(1)-H(1B)	0.9900
C(2)-C(3)	1.502(9)
C(2)-H(2A)	0.9900
C(2)-H(2B)	0.9900
C(3)-C(4)	1.344(9)
C(3)-C(23)	1.492(9)
C(4)-C(5)	1.492(8)
C(4)-H(4A)	0.9500
C(5)-C(15)	1.506(8)
C(5)-C(6)	1.575(8)
C(5)-H(5A)	1.0000
C(6)-C(7)	1.483(10)
C(6)-C(21)	1.526(8)
C(7)-C(8)	1.331(11)
C(7)-H(7A)	0.9500
C(8)-C(9)	1.467(11)
C(8)-H(8A)	0.9500
C(9)-C(10)	1.374(11)
C(9)-C(14)	1.414(12)
C(10)-C(11)	1.393(12)
C(10)-H(10A)	0.9500
C(11)-C(12)	1.406(13)
C(11)-H(11A)	0.9500
C(12)-C(13)	1.307(14)
C(12)-H(12A)	0.9500
C(13)-C(14)	1.417(13)
C(13)-H(13A)	0.9500
C(14)-H(14A)	0.9500
C(15)-C(20)	1.385(10)
C(15)-C(16)	1.427(9)
C(16)-C(17)	1.350(10)

C(16)-H(16A)	0.9500
C(17)-C(18)	1.391(11)
C(17)-H(17A)	0.9500
C(18)-C(19)	1.416(10)
C(18)-H(18A)	0.9500
C(19)-C(20)	1.358(9)
C(19)-H(19A)	0.9500
C(20)-H(20A)	0.9500
C(21)-O(1)	1.196(8)
C(21)-O(2)	1.356(7)
C(22)-O(2)	1.444(8)
C(22)-H(22A)	0.9800
C(22)-H(22B)	0.9800
C(22)-H(22C)	0.9800
C(23)-O(3)	1.205(9)
C(23)-O(4)	1.321(8)
C(24)-O(4)	1.426(10)
C(24)-H(24A)	0.9800
C(24)-H(24B)	0.9800
C(24)-H(24C)	0.9800

C(2)-C(1)-C(6)	113.1(5)
C(2)-C(1)-H(1A)	109.0
C(6)-C(1)-H(1A)	109.0
C(2)-C(1)-H(1B)	109.0
C(6)-C(1)-H(1B)	109.0
H(1A)-C(1)-H(1B)	107.8
C(3)-C(2)-C(1)	111.7(5)
C(3)-C(2)-H(2A)	109.3
C(1)-C(2)-H(2A)	109.3
C(3)-C(2)-H(2B)	109.3
C(1)-C(2)-H(2B)	109.3
H(2A)-C(2)-H(2B)	107.9
C(4)-C(3)-C(23)	120.5(6)
C(4)-C(3)-C(2)	123.2(6)
C(23)-C(3)-C(2)	116.3(6)

C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	124.2(6)
C(3)-C(4)-H(4A)	117.9
C(5)-C(4)-H(4A)	117.9
C(4)-C(5)-C(15)	112.6(5)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	112.6(5)
C(15)-C(5)-C(6)	113.6(5)
C(4)-C(5)-H(5A)	105.7
C(15)-C(5)-H(5A)	105.7
C(6)-C(5)-H(5A)	105.7
C(7)-C(6)-C(21)	109.5(5)
C(7)-C(6)-C(1)	109.5(5)
C(21)-C(6)-C(1)	109.7(5)
C(7)-C(6)-C(5)	113.1(5)
C(21)-C(6)-C(5)	107.6(5)
C(1)-C(6)-C(5)	107.4(5)
C(8)-C(7)-C(6)	126.6(6)
C(8)-C(7)-H(7A)	116.7
C(6)-C(7)-H(7A)	116.7
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	126.5(7)
C(7)-C(8)-H(8A)	116.7
C(9)-C(8)-H(8A)	116.7
C(10)-C(9)-C(14)	118.5(8)
C(10)-C(9)-C(8)	123.9(7)
C(14)-C(9)-C(8)	117.6(7)
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	122.7(8)
C(9)-C(10)-H(10A)	118.7
C(11)-C(10)-H(10A)	118.7
C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	117.9(8)
C(10)-C(11)-H(11A)	121.1
C(12)-C(11)-H(11A)	121.1
C(13)-C(12)-C(11)	120.0(8)
C(13)-C(12)-H(12A)	120.0
C(11)-C(12)-H(12A)	120.0
C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	123.9(9)
C(12)-C(13)-H(13A)	118.1
C(14)-C(13)-H(13A)	118.1

C(9)-C(14)-C(13)	117.0(8)
C(9)-C(14)-H(14A)	121.5
C(13)-C(14)-H(14A)	121.5
C(20)-C(15)-C(16)	116.1(6)
C(20)-C(15)-C(5)	121.5(6)
C(16)-C(15)-C(5)	122.4(6)
C(17)-C(16)-C(15)	121.5(6)
C(17)-C(16)-H(16A)	119.2
C(15)-C(16)-H(16A)	119.2
C(16)-C(17)-C(18)	121.4(7)
C(16)-C(17)-H(17A)	119.3
C(18)-C(17)-H(17A)	119.3
C(17)-C(18)-C(19)	117.8(6)
C(17)-C(18)-H(18A)	121.1
C(19)-C(18)-H(18A)	121.1
C(20)-C(19)-C(18)	119.9(7)
C(20)-C(19)-H(19A)	120.0
C(18)-C(19)-H(19A)	120.0
C(19)-C(20)-C(15)	123.1(6)
C(19)-C(20)-H(20A)	118.5
C(15)-C(20)-H(20A)	118.5
O(1)-C(21)-O(2)	122.6(6)
O(1)-C(21)-C(6)	127.1(5)
O(2)-C(21)-C(6)	110.2(5)
O(2)-C(22)-H(22A)	109.5
O(2)-C(22)-H(22B)	109.5
H(22A)-C(22)-H(22B)	109.5
O(2)-C(22)-H(22C)	109.5
H(22A)-C(22)-H(22C)	109.5
H(22B)-C(22)-H(22C)	109.5
O(3)-C(23)-O(4)	123.0(7)
O(3)-C(23)-C(3)	123.0(6)
O(4)-C(23)-C(3)	114.0(6)
O(4)-C(24)-H(24A)	109.5
O(4)-C(24)-H(24B)	109.5
H(24A)-C(24)-H(24B)	109.5

O(4)-C(24)-H(24C)	109.5
H(24A)-C(24)-H(24C)	109.5
H(24B)-C(24)-H(24C)	109.5
C(21)-O(2)-C(22)	115.4(5)
C(23)-O(4)-C(24)	117.2(6)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

Table 4. Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for QIN_4_133. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2 [h^2 a^{*2} U^{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U^{12}]$

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{23}	U^{13}	U^{12}
C(1)	30(3)	26(3)	16(3)	-6(3)	-8(2)	2(3)
C(2)	29(3)	32(4)	17(3)	-7(3)	-6(3)	3(3)
C(3)	17(3)	18(3)	22(3)	1(3)	-9(2)	-2(2)
C(4)	16(3)	17(3)	24(3)	3(3)	-6(2)	0(2)
C(5)	20(3)	14(3)	18(3)	-3(2)	-6(2)	-1(2)
C(6)	29(3)	20(3)	18(3)	-10(3)	-12(3)	9(3)
C(7)	25(3)	26(3)	31(4)	-4(3)	-13(3)	6(3)
C(8)	29(4)	31(4)	23(3)	-3(3)	-7(3)	2(3)
C(9)	22(3)	26(3)	36(4)	-4(3)	-8(3)	5(3)
C(10)	42(4)	24(4)	48(5)	2(4)	-26(4)	0(3)
C(11)	33(4)	28(4)	63(5)	-3(4)	-23(4)	0(3)
C(12)	27(4)	22(4)	64(6)	1(4)	4(4)	-5(3)
C(13)	60(6)	40(5)	36(4)	6(4)	4(4)	-15(4)
C(14)	46(5)	39(4)	35(4)	-1(4)	-5(3)	-7(4)
C(15)	20(3)	21(3)	19(3)	-3(3)	-9(2)	5(2)
C(16)	25(3)	32(4)	16(3)	10(3)	-6(2)	-3(3)
C(17)	35(4)	40(4)	26(3)	6(3)	-18(3)	1(3)
C(18)	20(3)	40(4)	39(4)	7(4)	-14(3)	-1(3)
C(19)	20(3)	34(4)	30(4)	6(3)	-9(3)	-8(3)
C(20)	25(3)	22(3)	24(3)	3(3)	-9(3)	0(2)
C(21)	15(3)	18(3)	23(3)	-6(3)	-7(2)	0(2)
C(22)	25(3)	35(4)	42(4)	-13(3)	-20(3)	12(3)
C(23)	16(3)	26(3)	26(3)	2(3)	-6(2)	-1(2)
C(24)	45(5)	31(4)	50(5)	-3(4)	-2(4)	-4(3)
O(1)	31(3)	37(3)	23(2)	-6(2)	-14(2)	13(2)
O(2)	31(3)	32(3)	32(3)	-12(2)	-13(2)	19(2)
O(3)	49(3)	42(3)	32(3)	6(3)	7(2)	-12(3)
O(4)	32(3)	23(3)	40(3)	-7(2)	-4(2)	-4(2)

Table 5. Hydrogen coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^{-3}$) for QIN_4_133.

	x	y	z	U(eq)
H(1A)	12041	-585	456	30
H(1B)	10587	537	500	30
H(2A)	13494	884	687	33
H(2B)	12732	1534	-323	33
H(4A)	10085	3285	2883	24
H(5A)	9511	1288	3801	21
H(7A)	9264	-1134	1888	33
H(8A)	9965	-1801	4045	35
H(10A)	8327	-2935	1935	43
H(11A)	6957	-4686	2266	48
H(12A)	6430	-5784	4217	52
H(13A)	7254	-5161	5685	60
H(14A)	8727	-3458	5377	51
H(16A)	8501	2475	1084	30
H(17A)	6001	2925	1059	40
H(18A)	3952	2147	2644	39
H(19A)	4473	1149	4430	33
H(20A)	6985	717	4447	29
H(22A)	15089	-2456	2116	50
H(22B)	13861	-2186	3503	50
H(22C)	14830	-1077	2778	50
H(24A)	12285	6324	2251	69
H(24B)	12397	6156	832	69
H(24C)	13839	5528	1274	69

Table 6. Torsion angles [°] for QIN_4_133.

C(6)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	-45.3(7)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	13.7(9)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)-C(23)	-165.3(5)
C(23)-C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	179.4(5)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	0.4(10)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)-C(15)	-113.6(7)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	16.4(8)
C(2)-C(1)-C(6)-C(7)	-176.0(5)
C(2)-C(1)-C(6)-C(21)	-55.8(7)
C(2)-C(1)-C(6)-C(5)	60.9(7)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	-165.5(5)
C(15)-C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	-36.0(8)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)-C(21)	73.4(7)
C(15)-C(5)-C(6)-C(21)	-157.1(5)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)-C(1)	-44.6(7)
C(15)-C(5)-C(6)-C(1)	84.9(7)
C(21)-C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	27.6(9)
C(1)-C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	147.9(7)
C(5)-C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	-92.5(8)
C(6)-C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	-177.6(6)
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	9.3(11)
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)-C(14)	-171.3(7)
C(14)-C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	0.6(11)
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	-180.0(7)
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	0.7(11)
C(10)-C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	-0.6(12)
C(11)-C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	-0.8(14)
C(10)-C(9)-C(14)-C(13)	-1.8(11)
C(8)-C(9)-C(14)-C(13)	178.7(7)
C(12)-C(13)-C(14)-C(9)	2.0(14)
C(4)-C(5)-C(15)-C(20)	-140.7(6)
C(6)-C(5)-C(15)-C(20)	89.8(7)
C(4)-C(5)-C(15)-C(16)	40.8(8)
C(6)-C(5)-C(15)-C(16)	-88.7(7)

C(20)-C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	3.5(10)
C(5)-C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	-177.9(6)
C(15)-C(16)-C(17)-C(18)	-4.1(11)
C(16)-C(17)-C(18)-C(19)	4.1(12)
C(17)-C(18)-C(19)-C(20)	-3.8(11)
C(18)-C(19)-C(20)-C(15)	3.6(11)
C(16)-C(15)-C(20)-C(19)	-3.3(10)
C(5)-C(15)-C(20)-C(19)	178.1(6)
C(7)-C(6)-C(21)-O(1)	-104.4(8)
C(1)-C(6)-C(21)-O(1)	135.5(7)
C(5)-C(6)-C(21)-O(1)	18.9(10)
C(7)-C(6)-C(21)-O(2)	72.9(7)
C(1)-C(6)-C(21)-O(2)	-47.3(7)
C(5)-C(6)-C(21)-O(2)	-163.8(6)
C(4)-C(3)-C(23)-O(3)	-165.8(7)
C(2)-C(3)-C(23)-O(3)	13.3(9)
C(4)-C(3)-C(23)-O(4)	15.8(8)
C(2)-C(3)-C(23)-O(4)	-165.1(5)
O(1)-C(21)-O(2)-C(22)	1.8(10)
C(6)-C(21)-O(2)-C(22)	-175.6(6)
O(3)-C(23)-O(4)-C(24)	3.0(10)
C(3)-C(23)-O(4)-C(24)	-178.6(6)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

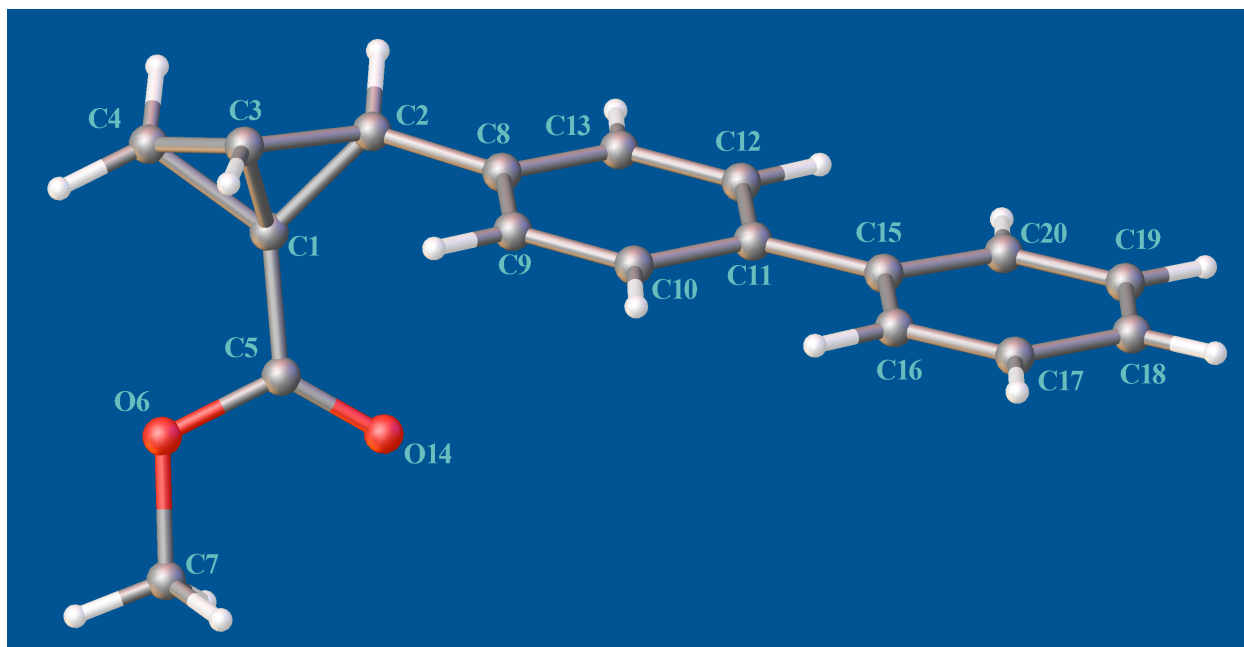


Table 2. Crystal data and structure refinement for QIN1079_fin.

Identification code	28shells	
Empirical formula	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	
Formula weight	264.31	
Temperature	173 K	
Wavelength	1.54184 Å	
Crystal system	Monoclinic	
Space group	P 2 ₁	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 10.1737(19) Å	α = 90°.
	b = 5.6370(11) Å	β = 110.394(14)°.
	c = 12.798(3) Å	γ = 90°.
Volume	687.9(2) Å ³	
Z	2	
Density (calculated)	1.276 Mg/m ³	
Absorption coefficient	0.650 mm ⁻¹	
F(000)	280	
Crystal size	0.46 x 0.13 x 0.05 mm ³	
Theta range for data collection	3.68 to 60.00°.	
Index ranges	-10 ≤ h ≤ 8, -6 ≤ k ≤ 6, -14 ≤ l ≤ 13	
Reflections collected	8441	
Independent reflections	1751 [R(int) = 0.0679]	
Completeness to theta = 60.00°	95 %	

Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents
Max. and min. transmission	0.8643 and 0.7638
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
Data / restraints / parameters	1751 / 7 / 198
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.061
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	R1 = 0.0478, wR2 = 0.1096
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0852, wR2 = 0.1355
Absolute structure parameter	0.1(6)
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.165 and -0.201 e.Å ⁻³

Table 3. Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for QIN1079_fin. $U(\text{eq})$ is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U^{ij} tensor.

	x	y	z	$U(\text{eq})$
O(6)	7910(3)	8485(6)	5536(3)	56(1)
O(14)	6572(3)	6628(7)	6352(3)	59(1)
C(1)	8777(4)	5037(9)	6520(3)	45(2)
C(2)	9194(4)	3435(9)	7530(4)	45(2)
C(3)	10213(4)	5255(10)	7420(4)	48(2)
C(4)	10088(5)	4814(10)	6248(4)	54(2)
C(5)	7631(4)	6751(9)	6149(4)	46(2)
C(7)	6787(5)	10205(11)	5097(4)	65(2)
C(8)	8555(4)	3648(9)	8411(3)	41(2)
C(9)	8806(4)	5551(8)	9138(4)	51(2)
C(10)	8231(4)	5668(8)	9958(4)	48(2)
C(11)	7389(4)	3905(8)	10128(3)	38(2)
C(12)	7132(4)	1986(8)	9386(4)	50(2)
C(13)	7699(4)	1879(9)	8553(4)	52(2)
C(15)	6811(4)	3994(8)	11039(3)	39(2)
C(16)	7108(5)	5863(9)	11789(4)	59(2)
C(17)	6603(5)	5970(10)	12654(4)	64(2)
C(18)	5748(4)	4213(9)	12797(4)	50(2)
C(19)	5410(4)	2359(9)	12056(4)	51(2)
C(20)	5923(4)	2255(9)	11190(4)	52(2)

Table 4. Bond lengths [$\text{\AA}$] and angles [$^\circ$] for QIN1079_fin.

O(6)-C(5)	1.344(6)
O(6)-C(7)	1.454(7)
O(14)-C(5)	1.195(6)
C(1)-C(2)	1.511(6)
C(1)-C(3)	1.518(6)
C(1)-C(4)	1.497(7)
C(1)-C(5)	1.460(7)
C(2)-C(3)	1.500(7)
C(2)-C(8)	1.490(6)
C(3)-C(4)	1.482(7)
C(8)-C(9)	1.384(6)
C(8)-C(13)	1.377(7)
C(9)-C(10)	1.370(7)
C(10)-C(11)	1.378(6)
C(11)-C(12)	1.403(6)
C(11)-C(15)	1.478(6)
C(12)-C(13)	1.379(7)
C(15)-C(16)	1.386(6)
C(15)-C(20)	1.392(6)
C(16)-C(17)	1.375(7)
C(17)-C(18)	1.372(7)
C(18)-C(19)	1.372(7)
C(19)-C(20)	1.381(7)
C(2)-H(2)	1.03(3)
C(3)-H(3)	1.03(4)
C(4)-H(4A)	1.03(3)
C(4)-H(4B)	1.03(5)
C(7)-H(7A)	0.9800
C(7)-H(7B)	0.9800
C(7)-H(7C)	0.9800
C(9)-H(9)	0.9500
C(10)-H(10)	0.9500
C(12)-H(12)	0.9500
C(13)-H(13)	0.9500

C(16)-H(16)	0.9500
C(17)-H(17)	0.9500
C(18)-H(18)	0.9500
C(19)-H(19)	0.9500
C(20)-H(20)	0.9500

C(5)-O(6)-C(7)	114.4(4)
C(2)-C(1)-C(3)	59.4(3)
C(2)-C(1)-C(4)	98.1(4)
C(2)-C(1)-C(5)	128.9(4)
C(3)-C(1)-C(4)	58.9(3)
C(3)-C(1)-C(5)	129.9(4)
C(4)-C(1)-C(5)	130.9(4)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	60.5(3)
C(1)-C(2)-C(8)	122.2(4)
C(3)-C(2)-C(8)	120.9(4)
C(1)-C(3)-C(2)	60.1(3)
C(1)-C(3)-C(4)	59.9(3)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	99.3(4)
C(1)-C(4)-C(3)	61.3(3)
O(6)-C(5)-O(14)	124.0(5)
O(6)-C(5)-C(1)	111.3(4)
O(14)-C(5)-C(1)	124.7(5)
C(2)-C(8)-C(9)	123.0(4)
C(2)-C(8)-C(13)	120.3(4)
C(9)-C(8)-C(13)	116.7(4)
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	121.6(4)
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	122.8(4)
C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	115.4(4)
C(10)-C(11)-C(15)	122.7(4)
C(12)-C(11)-C(15)	121.9(4)
C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	121.9(4)
C(8)-C(13)-C(12)	121.6(4)
C(11)-C(15)-C(16)	121.4(4)
C(11)-C(15)-C(20)	122.8(4)
C(16)-C(15)-C(20)	115.8(4)

C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	122.6(5)
C(16)-C(17)-C(18)	120.5(5)
C(17)-C(18)-C(19)	118.4(4)
C(18)-C(19)-C(20)	120.9(4)
C(15)-C(20)-C(19)	121.8(4)
C(1)-C(2)-H(2)	113(3)
C(3)-C(2)-H(2)	117(2)
C(8)-C(2)-H(2)	114(3)
C(1)-C(3)-H(3)	124(3)
C(2)-C(3)-H(3)	130(3)
C(4)-C(3)-H(3)	127(3)
C(1)-C(4)-H(4A)	110(2)
C(1)-C(4)-H(4B)	118(3)
C(3)-C(4)-H(4A)	116(3)
C(3)-C(4)-H(4B)	113(3)
H(4A)-C(4)-H(4B)	123(4)
O(6)-C(7)-H(7A)	109.00
O(6)-C(7)-H(7B)	110.00
O(6)-C(7)-H(7C)	110.00
H(7A)-C(7)-H(7B)	109.00
H(7A)-C(7)-H(7C)	109.00
H(7B)-C(7)-H(7C)	109.00
C(8)-C(9)-H(9)	119.00
C(10)-C(9)-H(9)	119.00
C(9)-C(10)-H(10)	119.00
C(11)-C(10)-H(10)	119.00
C(11)-C(12)-H(12)	119.00
C(13)-C(12)-H(12)	119.00
C(8)-C(13)-H(13)	119.00
C(12)-C(13)-H(13)	119.00
C(15)-C(16)-H(16)	119.00
C(17)-C(16)-H(16)	119.00
C(16)-C(17)-H(17)	120.00
C(18)-C(17)-H(17)	120.00
C(17)-C(18)-H(18)	121.00
C(19)-C(18)-H(18)	121.00

C(18)-C(19)-H(19)	120.00
C(20)-C(19)-H(19)	120.00
C(15)-C(20)-H(20)	119.00
C(19)-C(20)-H(20)	119.00

Table 5. Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for QIN1079_fin. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2 [h^2 a^{*2} U^{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U^{12}]$

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{23}	U^{13}	U^{12}
O(6)	45(2)	62(2)	64(2)	12(2)	21(1)	8(1)
O(14)	43(2)	68(2)	71(2)	17(2)	25(2)	10(1)
C(1)	30(2)	54(3)	51(3)	6(3)	14(2)	8(2)
C(2)	39(2)	45(3)	50(3)	3(3)	13(2)	6(2)
C(3)	39(2)	57(4)	49(3)	1(3)	17(2)	7(2)
C(4)	50(3)	62(4)	56(3)	-1(3)	27(2)	10(3)
C(5)	41(3)	56(3)	41(3)	-7(3)	15(2)	-9(2)
C(7)	59(3)	64(4)	66(3)	16(3)	14(2)	16(3)
C(8)	33(2)	39(3)	46(3)	1(3)	7(2)	5(2)
C(9)	47(3)	44(3)	65(3)	-1(3)	25(2)	-10(2)
C(10)	46(3)	40(3)	63(3)	-10(3)	26(2)	-10(2)
C(11)	30(2)	31(3)	46(3)	-1(2)	5(2)	2(2)
C(12)	48(3)	39(3)	67(3)	-3(3)	25(2)	-13(2)
C(13)	48(3)	41(3)	65(3)	-16(3)	19(2)	-6(2)
C(15)	30(2)	37(3)	46(3)	1(2)	8(2)	3(2)
C(16)	60(3)	52(4)	79(4)	-25(3)	41(3)	-25(2)
C(17)	66(3)	63(4)	78(4)	-22(3)	43(3)	-20(2)
C(18)	40(3)	58(4)	51(3)	7(3)	14(2)	3(2)
C(19)	47(3)	52(4)	57(3)	8(3)	21(2)	-8(2)
C(20)	48(3)	43(3)	66(4)	-9(3)	20(2)	-12(2)

Table 6. Hydrogen coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for QIN1079_fin.

	x	y	z	U(eq)
H(2)	9370(40)	1710(50)	7350(40)	58(13)
H(3)	10580(50)	6770(70)	7880(40)	91(18)
H(4A)	10210(40)	3080(50)	6040(40)	46(12)
H(4B)	10400(50)	6250(70)	5890(40)	84(17)
H(7A)	6626	11028	5716	97
H(7B)	5926	9386	4646	97
H(7C)	7050	11362	4633	97
H(9)	9391	6807	9066	60
H(10)	8421	7022	10430	57
H(12)	6550	725	9458	60
H(13)	7495	551	8066	62
H(16)	7683	7120	11702	71
H(17)	6848	7271	13157	77
H(18)	5399	4278	13395	60
H(19)	4815	1131	12140	62
H(20)	5662	961	10683	63

Table 7. Torsion angles [°] for QIN1079_fin.

C(7)-O(6)-C(5)-O(14)	-1.9(7)
C(7)-O(6)-C(5)-C(1)	177.5(4)
C(4)-C(1)-C(2)-C(8)	156.3(4)
C(3)-C(1)-C(2)-C(8)	110.0(5)
C(4)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	46.2(4)
C(2)-C(1)-C(3)-C(4)	123.4(4)
C(4)-C(1)-C(3)-C(2)	-123.4(4)
C(5)-C(1)-C(3)-C(2)	117.1(5)
C(5)-C(1)-C(3)-C(4)	-119.5(6)
C(2)-C(1)-C(4)-C(3)	-46.5(4)
C(5)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	-118.7(6)
C(5)-C(1)-C(2)-C(8)	-8.7(7)
C(2)-C(1)-C(5)-O(14)	-26.6(8)
C(3)-C(1)-C(5)-O(6)	74.4(6)
C(3)-C(1)-C(5)-O(14)	-106.3(6)
C(4)-C(1)-C(5)-O(6)	-6.0(7)
C(4)-C(1)-C(5)-O(14)	173.3(5)
C(5)-C(1)-C(4)-C(3)	117.9(6)
C(2)-C(1)-C(5)-O(6)	154.0(5)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	-47.1(4)
C(1)-C(2)-C(8)-C(9)	-69.6(6)
C(1)-C(2)-C(8)-C(13)	112.1(5)
C(3)-C(2)-C(8)-C(9)	2.9(7)
C(3)-C(2)-C(8)-C(13)	-175.4(4)
C(8)-C(2)-C(3)-C(1)	-112.0(5)
C(8)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	-159.1(4)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)-C(1)	47.2(4)
C(2)-C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	-178.3(4)
C(13)-C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	0.0(7)
C(2)-C(8)-C(13)-C(12)	177.7(4)
C(9)-C(8)-C(13)-C(12)	-0.7(7)
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	1.0(7)
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	-1.3(7)
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)-C(15)	177.7(4)

C(10)-C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	0.6(6)
C(15)-C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	-178.4(4)
C(10)-C(11)-C(15)-C(16)	-1.0(7)
C(10)-C(11)-C(15)-C(20)	177.8(4)
C(12)-C(11)-C(15)-C(16)	177.9(4)
C(12)-C(11)-C(15)-C(20)	-3.3(7)
C(11)-C(12)-C(13)-C(8)	0.4(7)
C(11)-C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	-178.9(5)
C(20)-C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	2.2(7)
C(11)-C(15)-C(20)-C(19)	179.1(4)
C(16)-C(15)-C(20)-C(19)	-2.0(7)
C(15)-C(16)-C(17)-C(18)	-1.2(8)
C(16)-C(17)-C(18)-C(19)	-0.1(8)
C(17)-C(18)-C(19)-C(20)	0.3(7)
C(18)-C(19)-C(20)-C(15)	0.8(7)
