Supporting Information

Aminoboranes as "Compatible" Iminium Ion Generators in Aminative C-C Bond Formations

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All reactions were performed in a drybox or using Schlenk technique under a nitrogen atmosphere with magnetic stirring. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Mercury-400 (400 MHz) or Varian GEMINI-2000 (300 MHz) spectrometer using CDCl₃ or C₆D₆ as a solvent. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian GEMINI-2000 spectrometer at 75 MHz with CDCl₃ as solvent. Chemical shifts of the ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded relative to CDCl₃ (77.0 ppm). ¹¹B NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian GEMINI-2000 spectrometer at 1288 MHz with C₆D₆ as solvent. Chemical shifts of the ¹¹B NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian GEMINI-2000 spectrometer at 1288 MHz with C₆D₆ as solvent. Chemical shifts of the ¹¹B NMR spectra were recorded relative to BF₃•Et₂O (0 ppm). High resolution mass (FAB) spectra were recorded on a JEOL JMS-700 spectrometer.

Anhydrous solvents were purchased from Kanto Chemical Co., aldehydes and ketones dried over CaH₂ prior to distillation. Bis(diamino)chloroboranes were synthesized

according to the literature.¹

Preparation of amino boranes

N,*N*-*bis*(diethylamino)(isopropoxy)borane (2)

n-Butyllithium (1.6 M of in hexane, 84 mmol) was added at 0 °C to diisopropylamine (12 mL, 84 mmol) in THF (100 mL). After stirring for 15 min, the reaction was cooled to –78 °C and isopropanol (6.4 mL, 84 mmol) was added. Stirring was continued for 30 min, then bis(diethylamino)chloroborane (12 g, 84 mmol) was added and the mixture allowed to warm up to room temperature. The solvent was removed in vacuo, the residue extracted with pentane (100 mL) and the desired compound purified by distillation (30-35 °C, 0.5 mbar). Yield: 15.3 g (83 %) colorless oil. ¹H NMR (C₆D₆) δ 0.97 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 12H), 1.14 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 6H), 2.90 (q, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 8H), 4.08 (h, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (C₆D₆) δ 15.1 (4C), 25.3 (2C), 40.3 (4C), 65.3. ¹¹B NMR (C₆D₆) δ 24.89.

N,*N*-diisopropyl-4H-benzo[d][1,3,2]dioxaborinin-2-amine (6)



Saligenin (1.45 g, 11.7 mmol) was dried by azeotropic distillation of toluene (15 ml). Cyclohexane (20 mL) was added, the mixture cooled in an ice bath and chlorobis(diisopropylamino)borane (2.88g, 11.7 mmol) was added. The mixture was allowed to warm up to room temperature and subsequently heated to 120 °C overnight. Removal of the formed lithium chloride by filtration followed by evaporation of the solvent in vacuo and Kugelrohr distillation of the remaining oil (90°C, 1 mbar) yielded 2.0 g of colorless product (73 %). ¹H NMR (C₆D₆) δ 1.16 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 6H), 3.58 (h, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 6.47 (dd, *J* = 8.8 Hz, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dt, *J* = 8.8 Hz, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (m, 2H) 7.77 (dd, *J* = 7.2 Hz, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (C₆D₆) δ 19.84.

Three-Component Mannich Reactions Using Aldehyde, Silyl Ketene Acetal, and Amino Boranes

General procedure A Including Extractive Workup with Acid-Treatment

¹Chavant, P. Y.; Vaultier M.; J. Organomet. Chem. **1993**; 455; 37-46; Gerrard, W.; Lappert, M. F.; Pearce, C.A. J.Chem Soc. **1957**; 381-386

To a solution of aminoborane (1–6, 0.125 mmol) in *N*-methylpyrrolidinone (0.25 mL) were added 2-piperidinone (10% w/w solution in NMP, 25 mg, 0.025 mmol), aldehyde (0.25 mmol), and silyl ketene acetal (0.125 mmol) at room temperature with stirring. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. To the reaction mixture were added ice water and *tert*-butyl methyl ether (15 mL) with stirring. Basic material was extracted from the organic phase three times with 5 ml 0.5 N hydrochloric acid. The combined acid layers were kept at 0 °C, washed with 10 ml *tert*-butyl methyl ether and the pH brought to 8 by addition of conc. ammonia solution. Organic materials were extracted with *tert*-butyl methyl ether three times and the combined organic layer was washed with 10 ml water. Evaporation left the crude products that showed purities of > 90% and were purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexane). The reaction scale could be increased at least to a 4.4 mmol scale for the reaction shown as entry 5 in Table 2.

General procedure B: Non-Acidic Workup

Reactions were performed according to the procedure same as the general procedure A shown above. The reaction mixture was then diluted with ether (15 mL) and washed with ice-water three times. The organic layer was dried over K_2CO_3 and evaporated under vacuum. The crude material was purified by chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate/hexane mixture as an eluent.

The product shown as entries 1-6 in Table 1 and entry 1 in Table3 has been reported in the literature. (e.g., Saidi et al. *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 1* **1997**, 1983.) CAS registry No.: 193820-05-2.

Methyl 3-(diethylamino)-hexanoate (Table 2, entry 1)

 $\langle \rangle$ $\sim \int CO_2 Me$

General Procedure A. Yield (0.125 mmol scale): 24 mg (96%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0,86 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H), 1.12-1.50 (m, 4H), 2.14-2.21 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.48 (m, 5H), 3.10 (quintet, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 14.1, 14.6, 20.1,

33.3, 36.0, 43.3, 51.4, 56.6, 173.7; IR (neat) 2965, 1740 cm⁻¹. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{11}H_{23}NO_2$: C, 65.63; H, 11.52; N, 6.96. Found: C, 65.54; H, 11.34; N, 6.76.

Methyl 3-(diethylamino)-8-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)octanoate (Table 2, entry 2; Table 3, entry 7)



General Procedure B. Yield (0.125 mmol scale): 40 mg (Table 2, 98%) and 30 mg (Table 3, 73%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.96 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H), 1.19-1.82 (m, 9H), 2.15 (dd, J = 14.1 Hz, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.26-2.46 (m, 5H), 3.08 (quin, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.31-3.38 (m, 1H), 3.43-3.50 (m, 1H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 3.65-3.73 (m, 1H), 3.80-3.87 (m, 1H), 4.54 (brs, 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 14.9 (2C), 19.9, 25.7, 26.6, 27.1, 30.0, 31.0, 31.3, 36.2, 43.5 (2C), 51.6, 57.1, 62.5, 67.8, 99.0, 173.9; IR (neat) 2939, 1740 cm⁻¹. Anal. Calcd. for C₁₈H₃₅NO₄: C, 65.62; H, 10.71; N, 4,25. Found: C, 65.51; H, 10.39; N, 3.76.

Methyl 5-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-3-(diethylamino)pentanoate (Table 2, entry 3)



General Procedure B. Yield (0.125 mmol scale): 24 mg (64%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.03 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 6H), 1.40 (s, 9H), 1.44-1.50 (m, 2H), 1.60-1.69 (m, 2H), 2.12 (dd, *J* = 17.7 Hz, *J* = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 2.20-2.31 (m, 2H), 2.48-2.60 (m, 3H), 3.01-3.10 (m, 1H), 3.12-3.23 (m, 1H), 3.26-3.39 (m, 1H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 5.76, (s (br), 1H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 14.4 (2C), 28.7 (3C), 31.2, 34.3, 39.8, 43.4 (2C), 51.9, 56.8, 156.2, 173.5; IR (neat) 3368, 2974, 1720 cm⁻¹. Anal. Calcd. for C₁₅H₃₀N₂O₄: C, 59.57; H, 10.00; N, 9.26. Found: C, 59.27; H, 9.75; N, 9.21.

Methyl 3-(4-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)phenyl)-3-(diethylamino)propanoate (Table 2, entry 4; Table 3, entry 8)



General Procedure B. Yield (0.125 mmol scale): 41 mg (Table 2, 64%) and 43 mg (Table 3, 98%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.98 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H), 1.49 (s, 9H), 2.20-2.31 (m, 2H), 2.46-2.53 (m, 2H), 2.63 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 2.90 (dd, J = 14.4 Hz, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H),

4.23 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.45 (s (br), 1H), 7.17 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.27 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 13.6 (2C), 28.6 (3C), 37.7, 43.4 (2C), 51.8, 60.0, 118.3 (2C), 129.0 (2C), 134.6, 137.5, 152.9, 172.7; IR (neat) 3343, 2974, 1732 cm⁻¹. HRMS (FAB) Calcd. for C₁₉H₃₀N₂O₄•H⁺ (MH⁺): 351.2278. Found: 351.2283.

Methyl 3-(diethylamino)-2,2-dimethyl-3-phenylpropanoate (Table 2, entry 5)



General Procedure A. Yield (4.4 mmol scale): 0.93 g (81%); (0.125 mmol scale): 29 mg (88%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.94 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H), 1.04 (s, 3H), 1.32 (s, 3H), 2.34 (dq, J = 13.2 Hz, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.64 (dq, J = 13.2 Hz, J = 4.2 Hz, 2H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 4.02 (s, 1H), 7.23-7.30 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 13.2 (2C), 21.9, 25.8, 44.9 (2C), 47.5, 51.6, 70.9, 126.9, 127.5 (2C), 130.4 (2C), 138.1, 178.4; IR (neat) 2970, 1740 cm⁻¹. HRMS for C₁₆H₂₅O₂N•H⁺: Calcd.:264.1964. Found: 264.1964.

The product shown as entry 6 in Table 2 has been reported in the literature. See for example, Suginome, Lars, Murakami *Org. Lett.* **2004**, *6*, 1167. CAS registry No.: 83188-04-9

Methyl (*E*)-5-(diethylamino)-5-phenylpent-2-enoate (eq 2)



General Procedure A. Yield (0.125 mmol scale): 32 mg (98%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.99 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H), 2.34 (dq, J = 12.9 Hz, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.54-2.66 (m, 2H), 3.45 (m, 3H), 2.72-2.83 (m, 1H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 3.80 (dd, J = 11.2 Hz, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.77 (dt, J = 15.6 Hz, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (dt, J = 15.6 Hz, J = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 7.24-7.32 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 13.1 (2C), 5.6, 43.3 (2C), 51.6, 63.6, 122.3, 127.3, 128.3 (2C), 128.6 (2C), 140.5, 147.5, 167.0; IR (neat) 2971, 1725, 1655 cm⁻¹. Anal. Calcd. for C₁₆H₂₃NO₂: C, 73.53; H, 8.87; N, 5.36. Found: C, 73.41; H, 8.73; N, 5.41.

Three-Component Mannich Reactions Using Aldehyde, *sec*-Amine, Silyl Ketene Acetal with Amino Boranes

General procedure A Including Extractive Workup with Acid-Treatment

To a solution of diisopyopylaminoborane (11 or 12, 0.125 mmol) in NMP (0.25 ml)were

added 2-piperidinone (0.025 mmol), aldehyde (0.19 mmol), and *sec*-amine (0.125 mmol). To the mixture was added the nucleophile (0.13 mmol); the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1–3 h. To the reaction mixture were added ice water and *tert*-butyl methyl ether (15 mL) with stirring. Basic material was extracted from the organic phase three times with 5 ml 0.5 N hydrochloric acid. The combined acid layers were kept at 0 °C, washed with 10 ml *tert*-butyl methyl ether and the pH brought to 8 by addition of conc. ammonia solution. Organic materials were extracted with *tert*-butyl methyl ether three times and the combined organic layer was washed with 10 ml water. Evaporation left the crude products that showed purities of > 90% and were purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: ethyl acetate/hexane).

General procedure B: Non-Acidic Workup

Reactions were performed according to the procedure same as the general procedure A shown above. The reaction mixture was then diluted with ether (15 mL) and washed with ice-water three times. The organic layer was dried over K_2CO_3 and evaporated under vacuum. The crude material was purified by chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate/hexane mixture as an eluent.

Methyl 3-[(4-methoxybenzyl)(methyl)amino]-3-phenylpropanoate (Table 3, entry 2)



General Procedure A. Yield (0.125 mmol scale): 28 mg (71%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.07 (σ , 3H), 2.72 (dd, J = 14.7 Hz, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.06 (dd, J = 14.7 Hz, J = 8.1 Hz, 21H), 3.24 (d, J = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 3.47 (d, J = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 4.42 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (dd, J = 6.3 Hz, J = 1.8 Hz, 2H), 7.17 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.25-7.37 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) $\delta = 37.6, 37.8, 51.9, 55.5, 58.0, 64.4, 113.8$ (2C), 127.6, 128,3 (2C), 128,6 (2C), 130.0 (2C), 131.7, 138.4, 158.8, 172.6; IR (neat) 2951, 1740, 1512, 1246 cm⁻¹. Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₂₃NO₃: C, 72.82; H, 7.40; N, 4.47. Found: C, 72.76; H, 7.47; N, 4.53.

Methyl 3-(1,4-Dioxa-8-azaspiro[4,5]dec-8-yl)-3-phenylpropanoate (Table 3, entry 3)



General Procedure B. Yield (0.125 mmol scale): 32 mg (84%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.66 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, 4H), 2.40-2.47 (m, 2H), 2.48-2.58 (m, 2H), 2.68 (dd, J = 19.6, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (dd, J = 19.6, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 4H), 4.06 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.20-7.33 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 35.5 (2C), 38.3, 47.9 (2C), 51.8, 64.4 (2C), 65.7, 107.4, 127.6, 128.4 (4C), 138.8, 172.5; IR (neat) 2953, 1740 cm⁻¹. Anal. Calcd. for C₁₇H₂₃NO₄: C, 66.86; H, 7.59; N, 4.59. Found: C, 66.66; H, 7.66; N, 4.51.

The product shown as entry 4 in Table 3 has been reported in the literature. See for example, Pacheco et al. *Bull. Chim. Soc. Fr.* **1962**, 1379. CAS registry No.: 7032-65-7.

Methyl 3-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)hexanoate (Table 3, entry 5)



GeneralProcedure A. Yield (0.125 mmol scale): 23 mg (94%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.87 (dt, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.28-1.52 (m, 4H), 1.67-1.74 (m, 4H), 2.32 (dd, J = 14.7 Hz, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.49-2.56 (m, 4H), 3.64 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 14.5, 19.2, 23,7 (2C), 35.4, 36.7, 49.8 (2C), 51.7, 59.0, 173.7; IR (neat) 2959, 1740, 1458, 1437 cm⁻¹. Anal. Calcd. for C₁₁H₂₁NO₂: C, 66.29; H, 10.62; N, 7.03. Found: C, 66.29; H, 10.37; N, 7.00.

Methyl 3-((S)-2-methoxymethylpyrolidino)-3-phenylpropanoate (Table 3, entry 6)



General Procedure A. Yield (0.40 mmol scale): 105 mg (88%). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -42.2$ (c 0.832, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.60-0.80 (m, 4H), 2.45-2.55 (m, 1H), 2.75-3.02 (m, 6H), 3.15 (s, 3H), 3.51 (s, 3H), 4.20 (dd, J = 9.0, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 7.19-7.36 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 23.6, 28.6, 37.6, 50.8, 51.5, 58.8, 59.7, 63.1, 76.1, 127.3, 128.1, 128.2, 141.5, 172.3; IR (neat) 2951, 1735 cm⁻¹. HRMS Calcd. for C₁₆H₂₃NO₃•H⁺ (MH⁺): 278.1751.

Found: 278.1759.

Reaction of Aminoborane 5 and Benzaldehyde in DMF-d7.

Aminoborane 5 (24 mg, 0.125 mmol) and benzaldehyde (13 mg, 0.125 mmol) were dissolved in freshly distilled DMF- d_7 (0.70 mL) at room temperature. The mixture was subjected to ¹H NMR analyses after 10 min (55% conv.), 3 h (64% conv.), and 14 h (64% conv.). The ¹H and ¹³C NMR charts (after 14 h) are shown at the end of the Supporting Information.















