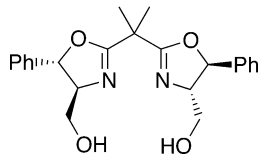
Marina Schinnerl, Claudius Böhm, Michael Seitz and Oliver Reiser*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 765*



$C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$

2,2-Bis[(4,5)-4-hydroxymethyl-5-phenyl-1,3-oxazolin-2-yl]propane

E.e. = 99%

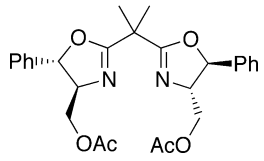
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ −86.0 (*c* 1.00, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: (1*S*,2*S*)-(+)-2-amino-1-phenyl-propane-1,3-diol

Absolute configuration: 4*S*,5*S*

Marina Schinnerl, Claudius Böhm, Michael Seitz and Oliver Reiser*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 765*



$C_{27}H_{30}N_2O_6$

Acetic acid 2-[1-((4)-acetoxymethyl-(5)-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazol-2-yl)-1-methyl-ethyl]-(5)-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazol-(4)-ylmethyl ester

E.e. = 99%

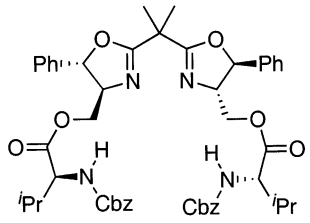
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ −22.1 (*c* 1.00, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: (1*S*,2*S*)-(+)-2-amino-1-phenyl-propane-1,3-diol

Absolute configuration: 4*S*,5*S*

Marina Schinnerl, Claudius Böhm, Michael Seitz and Oliver Reiser*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 765*



$C_{49}H_{56}N_4O_{10}$

2-Benzyloxycarbonylamino-3-methyl-butyric acid 2-{1-[(4)-(2-benzyloxycarbonyl-amino-3-methyl-butyryloxymethyl)-5-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazol-2-yl]-1-methyl-ethyl}-5-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazol-4-ylmethyl ester

E.e. = 99%

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ −36.5 (*c* 1.00, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: (1*S*,2*S*)-(+)-2-amino-1-phenyl-propane-1,3-diol

L-valine

Absolute configuration: 2*S*,4S,5*S*

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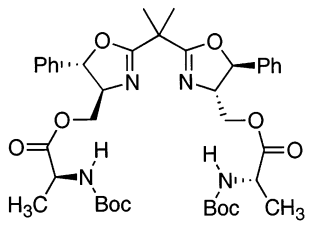
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 765*



$C_{39}H_{52}N_4O_{10}$

2-*tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-propionic acid 2-{1-[4-(2-*tert*-butoxycarbonylaminopropionyloxymethyl)-5-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazol-2-yl]-1-methyl-ethyl}-5-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazol-4*S*-ylmethyl ester

E.e. = 99%

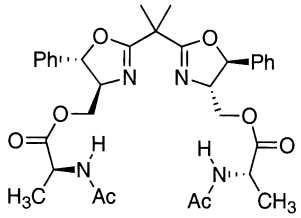
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ −48.8 (*c* 1.00, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: (1*S*,2*S*)-(+)-2-amino-1-phenyl-propane-1,3-diol and *L*-alanine

Absolute configuration: 2*S*,4S,5*S*

Marina Schinnerl, Claudius Böhm, Michael Seitz and Oliver Reiser*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 765*



$C_{33}H_{40}N_4O_8$

E.e. = 99%

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ −32.6 (*c* 1.07, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: (1*S*,2*S*)-(+)-2-amino-1-phenyl-propane-1,3-diol

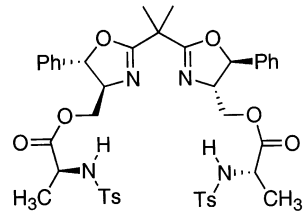
L-alanine

Absolute configuration: 2*S*,4S,5*S*

2-Acetylamino-propionic acid 2-{1-[4-(2-acetylamino-propionyloxymethyl)-5-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazol-2-yl]-1-methyl-ethyl}-5-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazol-4-ylmethyl ester

Marina Schinnerl, Claudius Böhm, Michael Seitz and Oliver Reiser*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 765*



$C_{43}H_{48}N_4O_{10}S_2$

E.e. = 99%

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ −31.6 (*c* 1.03, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: (1*S*,2*S*)-(+)-2-amino-1-phenyl-propane-1,3-diol

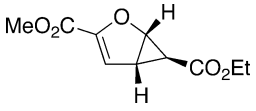
L-alanine

Absolute configuration: 2*S*,4*S*,5*S*

(2*S*,4*S*,5*S*)-2-Tosylamino-propionic acid 2-{1-[4-(2-tosylaminopropionyloxymethyl)-5-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazol-2-yl]-1-methyl-ethyl}-5-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazol-4-ylmethyl ester

Marina Schinnerl, Claudius Böhm, Michael Seitz and Oliver Reiser*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 765*



$C_{10}H_{12}O_5$

E.e. = 99%

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ −272 (*c* 1.07, CH_2Cl_2)

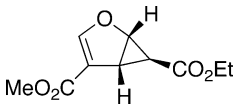
Source of chirality: asymmetric cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: 1*S*,5*S*,6*S*

2-Oxa-bicyclo[3.1.0]hex-3-ene-3,6-dicarboxylic acid 6-ethyl ester 3-methyl ester

Marina Schinnerl, Claudius Böhm, Michael Seitz and Oliver Reiser*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 765*



$C_{10}H_{12}O_5$

E.e. = 68%

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ −27.3 (*c* 0.91, CH_2Cl_2)

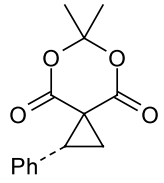
Source of chirality: asymmetric cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: 1*S*,5*R*,6*S*

(1*S*,5*R*,6*S*)-2-Oxa-bicyclo[3.1.0]hex-3-ene-4,6-dicarboxylic acid 6-ethyl ester-3-methyl ester

Paul Müller,* Yves Allenbach and Estelle Robert

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 779*



$C_{14}H_{14}O_4$

(1*R*)-6,6-Dimethyl-1-phenyl-5,7-dioxaspiro[2.5]octane-4,8-dione

Ee = 26%

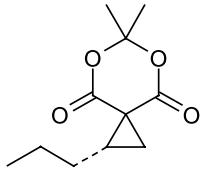
$[\alpha]_D^{23}$ +44.5 (*c* 1.1, PhH)

Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis

Absolute configuration: (1*R*)

Paul Müller,* Yves Allenbach and Estelle Robert

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 779*



$C_9H_{16}O_4$

(1*S*)-6,6-Dimethyl-1-propyl-5,7-dioxaspiro[2.5]octane-4,8-dione

Ee = 59%

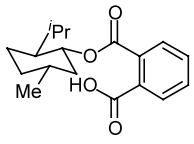
$[\alpha]_D^{23}$ +5.9 (*c* 1.20, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis

Absolute configuration: (1*S*)

Richard T. Buck, Diane M. Coe, Martin J. Drysdale, Leigh Ferris, David Haigh, Christopher J. Moody,* Neil D. Pearson and J. Bobby Sanghera

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 791*



$Rh_2(OCOR)_4$ where RCO_2H =

$C_{72}H_{92}O_{16}Rh_2$

Dirhodum(II) tetrakis((1*R*,2*S*,5*R*)-(−)-menthyl (2-carboxy)benzoate)

Ee = 100%

$[\alpha]_D^{22} = -90.0$ (*c* 0.1, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: (−)-menthol

Absolute configuration: 1*R*,2*S*,5*R*

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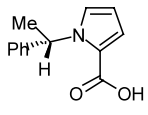
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 791*



$Rh_2(OCOR)_4$ where RCO_2H =

$C_{52}H_{48}N_4O_8Rh_2$

Dirhodium(II) tetrakis((*S*)-1-(1-phenylethyl)pyrrole-2-carboxylate)

Ee = 100%

$[\alpha]_D^{21} = -70.0$ (*c* 0.1, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: (*S*)-(−)-1-phenylethylamine

Absolute configuration: *S*

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Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 791*

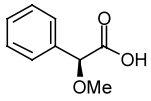
Ee = 100%

$[\alpha]_D^{23} = +60.0$ (*c* 0.1, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: (*S*)-(+)-α-methoxyphenylacetic acid

Absolute configuration: *S*

$Rh_2(OCOR)_4$ where RCO_2H =



$C_{36}H_{36}O_{12}Rh_2$

Dirhodium(II) tetrakis((*S*)-(+)-α-methoxyphenylacetate)

Richard T. Buck, Diane M. Coe, Martin J. Drysdale, Leigh Ferris, David Haigh, Christopher J. Moody,* Neil D. Pearson and J. Bobby Sanghera

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 791*

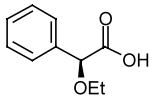
Ee = 100%

$[\alpha]_D^{24} = +40.0$ (*c* 0.1, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: (*S*)-(+)-mandelic acid

Absolute configuration: *S*

$Rh_2(OCOR)_4$ where RCO_2H =



$C_{40}H_{44}O_{12}Rh_2$

Dirhodium(II) tetrakis((*S*)-(+)-α-ethoxyphenylacetate)

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Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 791*

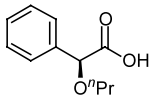
Ee = 100%

$[\alpha]_D^{23} = +50.0$ (*c* 0.1, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: (*S*)-(+)-mandelic acid

Absolute configuration: *S*

$Rh_2(OCOR)_4$ where RCO_2H =



$C_{44}H_{52}O_{12}Rh_2$

Dirhodium(II) tetrakis((*S*)-(+)-α-^{n}propoxyphenylacetate)

Richard T. Buck, Diane M. Coe, Martin J. Drysdale, Leigh Ferris, David Haigh, Christopher J. Moody,* Neil D. Pearson and J. Bobby Sanghera

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 791*

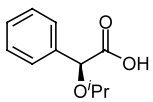
Ee = 100%

$[\alpha]_D^{24} = +60.0$ (*c* 0.1, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: (*S*)-(+)-mandelic acid

Absolute configuration: *S*

$Rh_2(OCOR)_4$ where RCO_2H =



$C_{44}H_{52}O_{12}Rh_2$

Dirhodium(II) tetrakis((*S*)-(+)-α-isopropoxyphenylacetate)

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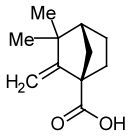
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 791*

Ee = 100%
$[\alpha]_D^{24} = +107.6$ (*c* 0.20, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: (+)-camphene-1-carboxylic acid
Absolute configuration: *R*

$Rh_2(OCOR)_4$ where RCO_2H =



$C_{44}H_{60}O_8Rh_2$

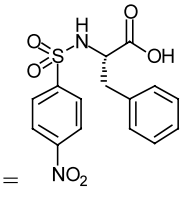
Dirhodium tetrakis((*R*)-(+)-camphene-1-carboxylate)

Richard T. Buck, Diane M. Coe, Martin J. Drysdale, Leigh Ferris, David Haigh, Christopher J. Moody,* Neil D. Pearson and J. Bobby Sanghera

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 791*

Ee = 100%
$[\alpha]_D^{24} = -110.0$ (*c* 0.1, MeOH)
Source of chirality: (*S*)-phenylalanine
Absolute configuration: *S*

$Rh_2(OCOR)_4$ where RCO_2H =



$C_{60}H_{52}N_8O_{16}Rh_2S_4$

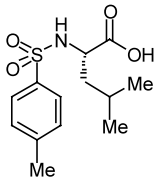
Dirhodium(II) tetrakis(*N*-(4-nitrophenylsulfonyl)-(*S*)-phenylalaninate)

Richard T. Buck, Diane M. Coe, Martin J. Drysdale, Leigh Ferris, David Haigh, Christopher J. Moody,* Neil D. Pearson and J. Bobby Sanghera

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 791*

Ee = 100%
$[\alpha]_D^{24} = -90.0$ (*c* 0.1, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: (*S*)-leucine
Absolute configuration: *S*

$Rh_2(OCOR)_4$ where RCO_2H =



$C_{52}H_{72}N_4O_{16}Rh_2S_4$

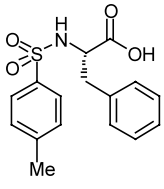
Dirhodium(II) tetrakis(*N*-(4-toluenesulfonyl)-(*S*)-leucinate)

Richard T. Buck, Diane M. Coe, Martin J. Drysdale, Leigh Ferris, David Haigh, Christopher J. Moody,* Neil D. Pearson and J. Bobby Sanghera

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 791*

Ee = 100%
$[\alpha]_D^{24} = -80.0$ (*c* 0.1, MeOH)
Source of chirality: (*S*)-phenylalanine
Absolute configuration: *S*

$Rh_2(OCOR)_4$ where RCO_2H =



$C_{64}H_{64}N_4O_{16}Rh_2S_4$

Dirhodium(II) tetrakis(*N*-(4-toluenesulfonyl)-(*S*)-phenylalaninate)

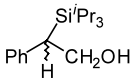
Richard T. Buck, Diane M. Coe, Martin J. Drysdale, Leigh Ferris, David Haigh, Christopher J. Moody,* Neil D. Pearson and J. Bobby Sanghera

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 791*

Ee = 76%

$[\alpha]_D^{22} = +15.0$ (*c* 1.0, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis



$C_{17}H_{30}OSi$

2-(Tri-isopropylsilyl)-2-phenylethanol

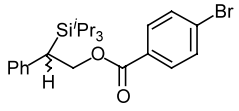
Richard T. Buck, Diane M. Coe, Martin J. Drysdale, Leigh Ferris, David Haigh, Christopher J. Moody,* Neil D. Pearson and J. Bobby Sanghera

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 791*

Ee = 94%

$[\alpha]_D^{23} = -18.0$ (*c* 1.0, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis



$C_{24}H_{33}BrO_2Si$

(2-Phenyl-2-tri-isopropylsilyl)ethyl 4-bromobenzoate

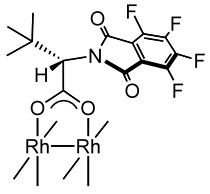
Hideyuki Tsutsui, Yukiko Yamaguchi, Shinji Kitagaki, Seiichi Nakamura, Masahiro Anada and Shunichi Hashimoto*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 817*

$[\alpha]_D^{22} = +291.6$ (*c* 0.049, C_6H_6)

Source of chirality: (*S*)-*tert*-leucine

Absolute configuration: *S*



$C_{56}H_{40}F_{16}N_4O_{16}Rh_2 \cdot 2EtOAc$

Dirhodium(II) tetrakis[*N*-tetrafluorophthaloyl-(*S*)-*tert*-leucinate], bis(ethyl acetate) adduct

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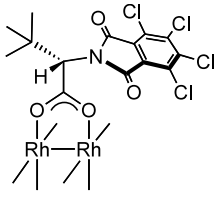
Hideyuki Tsutsui, Yukiko Yamaguchi, Shinji Kitagaki, Seiichi Nakamura, Masahiro Anada and Shunichi Hashimoto*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 817*

$[\alpha]_D^{22} = +328.6$ (*c* 0.054, C_6H_6)

Source of chirality: (*S*)-*tert*-leucine

Absolute configuration: *S*

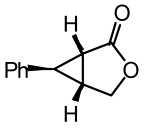


$C_{56}H_{40}Cl_{16}N_4O_{16}Rh_2 \cdot 2EtOAc$

Dirhodium(II) tetrakis[*N*-tetrachlorophthaloyl-(*S*)-*tert*-leucinate], bis(ethyl acetate) adduct

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_{11}H_{10}O_2$

(1*S*,5*R*,6*R*)-6-Phenyl-3-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 97%

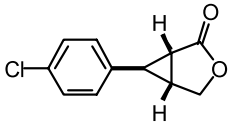
$[\alpha]_D^{22} = -127$ (*c* 0.25, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: (1*S*,5*R*,6*R*)

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_{11}H_9ClO_2$

6-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 98%

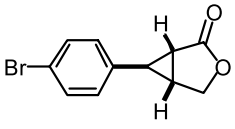
$[\alpha]_D^{22} = -118$ (*c* 0.25, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_{11}H_9BrO_2$

6-(4-Bromophenyl)-3-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 97%

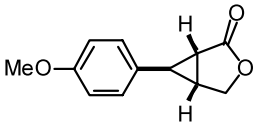
$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -102$ (*c* 0.16, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_{12}H_{12}O_3$

6-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 98%

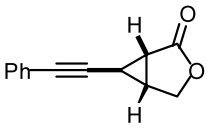
$[\alpha]_D^{22} = -118$ (*c* 0.25, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_{13}H_{10}O_2$

6-(2-Phenylethynyl)-3-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 93%

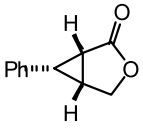
$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -130$ (*c* 0.175, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_{11}H_{10}O_2$

6-Phenyl-3-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 74%

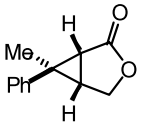
$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -168$ (*c* 0.16, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_{12}H_{12}O_2$

Methyl-6-phenyl-3-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 90%

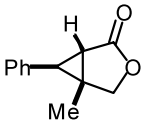
$[\alpha]_D^{22} = -92$ (*c* 0.25, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_{12}H_{12}O_2$

5-Methyl-6-phenyl-3-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 38%

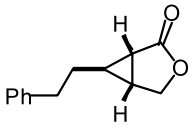
$[\alpha]_D^{23} = -61$ (*c* 0.14, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_{13}H_{14}O_2$

6-(2-Phenylethyl)-3-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 79%

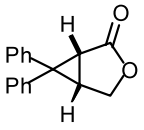
$[\alpha]_D^{24} = -10$ (*c* 0.70, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_{17}H_{14}O_2$

6,6-Diphenyl-3-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 81%

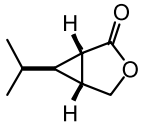
$[\alpha]_D^{23} = +34$ (*c* 0.50, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_8H_{12}O_2$

6-(1-Methylethyl)-3-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 75%

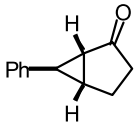
$[\alpha]_D^{23} = -17$ (*c* 0.175, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_{12}H_{12}O$

6-Phenylbicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 94%

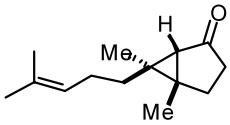
$[\alpha]_D^{22} = -95$ (*c* 0.275, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_{14}H_{22}O$

6-Methyl-6-(4-methyl-3-penten-1-yl)bicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 93%

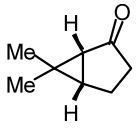
$[\alpha]_D^{24} = +27$ (c 0.46, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_6H_{12}O$

(1*R*,5*S*)-6,6-Dimethylbicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 87%

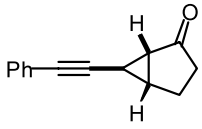
$[\alpha]_D^{24} = +45$ (c 0.20, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: (1*R*,5*S*)

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_{14}H_{12}O$

6-(2-Phenylethynyl)bicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 84%

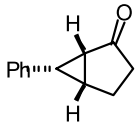
$[\alpha]_D^{22} = -121$ (c 0.27, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_{12}H_{12}O$

6-Phenylbicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 79%

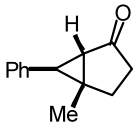
$[\alpha]_D^{22} = +36$ (c 0.28, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_{13}H_{14}O$

5-Methyl-6-phenylbicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 12%

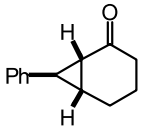
$[\alpha]_D^{24} = +3$ (*c* 0.22, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_{13}H_{14}O$

7-Phenylbicyclo[4.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 88%

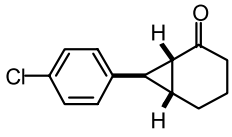
$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -87$ (*c* 0.19, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_{13}H_{13}ClO$

7-(4-Chlorophenyl)bicyclo[4.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 89%

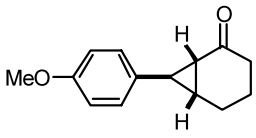
$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -83$ (*c* 0.10, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_{14}H_{16}O_2$

7-(4-Methoxyphenyl)bicyclo[4.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 77%

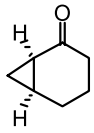
$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -93$ (*c* 0.28, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_7H_{10}O$

(1*R*,6*S*)-Bicyclo[4.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 33%

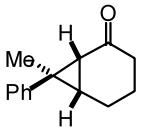
$[\alpha]_D^{23} = +5$ (*c* 0.20, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: (1*R*,6*S*)

Biswajit Saha, Tatsuya Uchida and Tsutomu Katsuki*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 823*



$C_{14}H_{16}O$

7-Methyl-7-phenylbicyclo[4.1.0]hexan-2-one

Ee = 5%

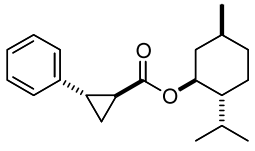
$[\alpha]_D^{24} = +10$ (*c* 0.10, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric intramolecular cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Seiji Iwasa,* Shinji Tsushima, Kohei Nishiyama, Yasunori Tsuchiya, Futoshi Takezawa and Hisao Nishiyama*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 855*



$C_{20}H_{28}O_2$

(1*S*,2*S*)-2-Phenyl-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid *d*-menthyl ester

96% ee

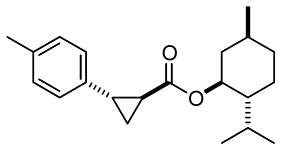
$[\alpha]_D^{24} = +227.0$ (*c* 1.00, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: asymmetric cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: (1*S*,2*S*)

Seiji Iwasa,* Shinji Tsushima, Kohei Nishiyama, Yasunori Tsuchiya, Futoshi Takezawa and Hisao Nishiyama*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 855*



$C_{21}H_{30}O_2$

2-*p*-Tolyl-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid *d*-menthyl ester

96% ee

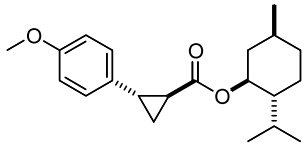
$[\alpha]_D^{24} = +221.9$ (*c* 1.00, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: asymmetric cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Seiji Iwasa,* Shinji Tsushima, Kohei Nishiyama, Yasunori Tsuchiya, Futoshi Takezawa and Hisao Nishiyama*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 855*



$C_{21}H_{30}O_3$

2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid *d*-menthyl ester

93% ee

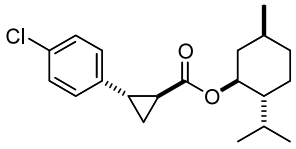
$[\alpha]_D^{24} = +236.2$ (*c* 1.00, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: asymmetric cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Seiji Iwasa,* Shinji Tsushima, Kohei Nishiyama, Yasunori Tsuchiya, Futoshi Takezawa and Hisao Nishiyama*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 855*



$C_{20}H_{27}ClO_2$

2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid *d*-menthyl ester

93% ee

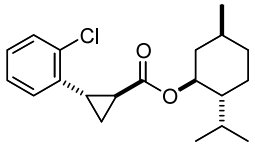
$[\alpha]_D^{25} = +211.6$ (*c* 1.00, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: asymmetric cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Seiji Iwasa,* Shinji Tsushima, Kohei Nishiyama, Yasunori Tsuchiya, Futoshi Takezawa and Hisao Nishiyama*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 855*



$C_{20}H_{27}ClO_2$

2-(2-Chlorophenyl)-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid *d*-menthyl ester

93% ee

trans/*cis* ratio = 97:3

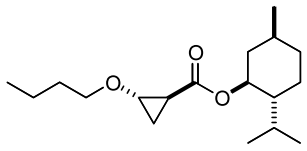
$[\alpha]_D^{24} = +126.0$ (*c* 1.00, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: asymmetric cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Seiji Iwasa,* Shinji Tsushima, Kohei Nishiyama, Yasunori Tsuchiya, Futoshi Takezawa and Hisao Nishiyama*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 855*



$C_{18}H_{32}O_3$

2-Butoxy-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid *d*-menthyl ester

95% ee

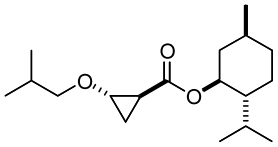
$[\alpha]_D^{21} = +85.3$ (*c* 1.00, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: asymmetric cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Seiji Iwasa,* Shinji Tsushima, Kohei Nishiyama, Yasunori Tsuchiya, Futoshi Takezawa and Hisao Nishiyama*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 855*



$C_{18}H_{32}O_3$

2-Isobutoxy-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid *d*-menthyl ester

94% ee

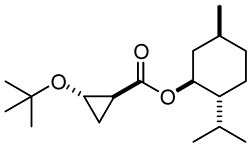
$[\alpha]_D^{22} = +81.6$ (*c* 1.00, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: asymmetric cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Seiji Iwasa,* Shinji Tsushima, Kohei Nishiyama, Yasunori Tsuchiya, Futoshi Takezawa and Hisao Nishiyama*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 855*



$C_{18}H_{32}O_3$

2-Isobutoxy-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid *d*-menthyl ester

91% ee

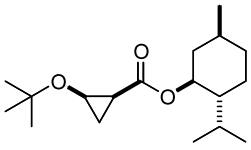
$[\alpha]_D^{23} = +84.5$ (*c* 1.00, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: asymmetric cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Seiji Iwasa,* Shinji Tsushima, Kohei Nishiyama, Yasunori Tsuchiya, Futoshi Takezawa and Hisao Nishiyama*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 855*



$C_{18}H_{32}O_3$

2-Isobutoxy-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid *d*-menthyl ester

81% ee

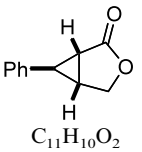
$[\alpha]_D^{25} = +87.0$ (*c* 1.00, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: asymmetric cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: unknown

Seiji Iwasa,* Shinji Tsushima, Kohei Nishiyama, Yasunori Tsuchiya, Futoshi Takezawa and Hisao Nishiyama*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 855*



$C_{11}H_{10}O_2$

(1*S*,5*S*,6*R*)-6-Phenyl-3-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

77% ee

$[\alpha]_D^{26} = -100.7$ (*c* 1.00, $CHCl_3$)

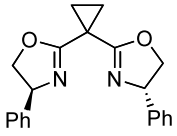
Source of chirality: asymmetric cyclopropanation

Absolute configuration: (1*S*,5*S*,6*R*)

André B. Charette,* Marc K. Janes and Hélène Lebel*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 867*

$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -50.2$ (c 0.62, $CHCl_3$)



$C_{21}H_{20}N_2O_2$

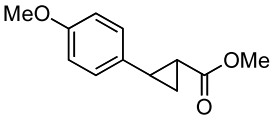
(4*S*)-4-Phenyl-2-{1-[(4*S*)-4-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-1,3-oxazol-2-yl]cyclopropyl}-4,5-dihydro-1,3-oxazole

André B. Charette,* Marc K. Janes and Hélène Lebel*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 867*

E.e. = 55%

$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -159.1$ (c 1.15, $CHCl_3$)



$C_{12}H_{14}O_3$

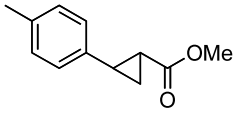
Methyl 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate

André B. Charette,* Marc K. Janes and Hélène Lebel*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 867*

E.e. = 60%

$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -203.2$ (c 0.43, $CHCl_3$)



$C_{12}H_{14}O_2$

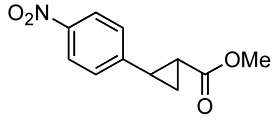
Methyl 2-(4-methylphenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate

André B. Charette,* Marc K. Janes and Hélène Lebel*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 867*

E.e. = 80%

$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -131.4$ (c 0.35, $CHCl_3$)



$C_{11}H_{11}NO_4$

Methyl 2-(4-nitrophenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate

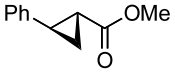
André B. Charette,* Marc K. Janes and Hélène Lebel*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 867*

E.e. = 72%

$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -238.1$ (*c* 1.24, $CHCl_3$)

Absolute configuration: 1*S*,2*S*



$C_{11}H_{12}O_2$

Methyl (1*S*,2*S*)-2-phenylcyclopropanecarboxylate

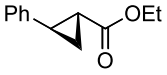
André B. Charette,* Marc K. Janes and Hélène Lebel*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 867*

E.e. = 73%

$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -227.5$ (*c* 2.7, $CHCl_3$)

Absolute configuration: 1*S*,2*S*



$C_{12}H_{14}O_2$

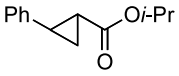
Ethyl (1*S*,2*S*)-2-phenylcyclopropanecarboxylate

André B. Charette,* Marc K. Janes and Hélène Lebel*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 867*

E.e. = 69%

$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -175.1$ (*c* 1.32, $CHCl_3$)



$C_{13}H_{16}O_2$

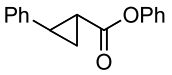
Isopropyl 2-phenylcyclopropanecarboxylate

André B. Charette,* Marc K. Janes and Hélène Lebel*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 867*

E.e. = 74%

$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -240.0$ (*c* 0.74, $CHCl_3$)



$C_{16}H_{14}O_2$

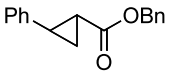
Phenyl 2-phenylcyclopropanecarboxylate

André B. Charette,* Marc K. Janes and Hélène Lebel*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 867*

E.e. = 75%

$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -146.5$ ($c = 1.14$, $CHCl_3$)

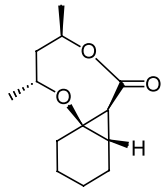


$C_{17}H_{16}O_2$

Benzyl 2-phenylcyclopropanecarboxylate

Takashi Sugimura,* Atsushi Mori, Akira Tai, Takahiro Tei, Yasuhiro Sakamoto and Tadashi Okuyama

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 881*



$[\alpha]_D^{20} = +35.3$ (c 1.0, MeOH)

Source of chirality: chiral tethered reaction

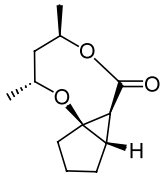
Absolute configuration: 1*R*,8*S*,9*S*

$C_{13}H_{20}O_3$

3,5-Dimethyl-2,6-dioxatricyclo[6.5.0.0^{1,9}]tridecan-7-one

Takashi Sugimura,* Atsushi Mori, Akira Tai, Takahiro Tei, Yasuhiro Sakamoto and Tadashi Okuyama

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 881*



$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -58.7$ (c 0.95, MeOH)

Source of chirality: chiral tethered reaction

Absolute configuration: 3a*S*,3b*S*,9a*R*

$C_{12}H_{18}O_3$

6,8-Dimethylhexahydro-5,9-dioxacyclopenta[1,3]cyclopropa[1,2]cycloocten-4-one

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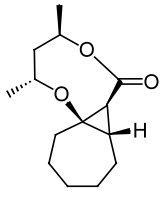
Takashi Sugimura,* Atsushi Mori, Akira Tai, Takahiro Tei, Yasuhiro Sakamoto and Tadashi Okuyama

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 881*



$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -14.6$ (c 0.96, MeOH)

Source of chirality: chiral tethered reaction

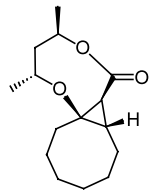
Absolute configuration: 1*R*,7*S*,8*S*

$C_{14}H_{22}O_3$

11,13-Dimethyl-10,14-dioxatricyclo[6.6.0.0^{1,7}]tetradecan-9-one

Takashi Sugimura,* Atsushi Mori, Akira Tai, Takahiro Tei, Yasuhiro Sakamoto and Tadashi Okuyama

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 881*



$C_{15}H_{24}O_3$

3,5-Dimethyl-2,6-dioxatricyclo[7.6.0.0^{1,8}]pentadecan-7-one

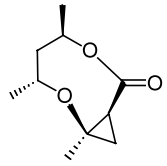
$[\alpha]_D^{20} = +12.6$ (c 0.97, MeOH)

Source of chirality: chiral tethered reaction

Absolute configuration: 1*R*,8*S*,9*S*

Takashi Sugimura,* Atsushi Mori, Akira Tai, Takahiro Tei, Yasuhiro Sakamoto and Tadashi Okuyama

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 881*



$C_{10}H_{16}O_3$

3,5-Dimethyl-1-methyl-2,6-dioxabicyclo[6.1.0]nonan-7-one

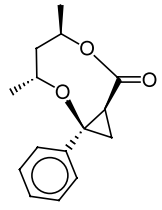
$[\alpha]_D^{20} = +19.1$ (c 0.69, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: chiral tethered reaction

Absolute configuration: 1*R*,8*S*

Takashi Sugimura,* Atsushi Mori, Akira Tai, Takahiro Tei, Yasuhiro Sakamoto and Tadashi Okuyama

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 881*



$C_{15}H_{18}O_3$

3,5-Dimethyl-1-phenyl-2,6-dioxabicyclo[6.1.0]nonan-7-one

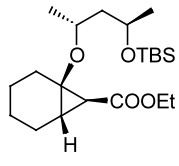
$[\alpha]_D^{20} = +96.2$ (c 0.95, MeOH)

Source of chirality: chiral tethered reaction

Absolute configuration: 1*R*,8*S*

Takashi Sugimura,* Atsushi Mori, Akira Tai, Takahiro Tei, Yasuhiro Sakamoto and Tadashi Okuyama

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 881*



$C_{21}H_{40}O_4Si$

1-[3-(*tert*-Butyldimethylsilanyloxy)-1-methylbutoxy]bicyclo[4.1.0]heptane-7-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

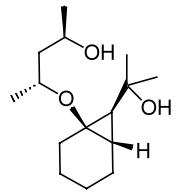
$[\alpha]_D^{20} = +10.9$ (c 0.7, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: chiral tethered reaction

Absolute configuration: 1*R*,6*S*,7*S*

Takashi Sugimura,* Atsushi Mori, Akira Tai, Takahiro Tei, Yasuhiro Sakamoto and Tadashi Okuyama

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 881*



$C_{15}H_{28}O_3$

4-[7-(1-Hydroxy-1-methylethyl)bicyclo[4.1.0]hept-1-yloxy]pentan-2-olname

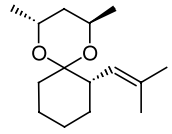
$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -38.8$ (c 1.0, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: chiral tethered reaction

Absolute configuration: 1*R*,6*S*,7*R*

Takashi Sugimura,* Atsushi Mori, Akira Tai, Takahiro Tei, Yasuhiro Sakamoto and Tadashi Okuyama

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 881*



$C_{15}H_{26}O_2$

2,4-Dimethyl-7-(2-methylpropenyl)-1,5-dioxaspiro[5.5]undecane

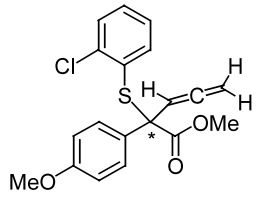
$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -24.6$ (c 1.10, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: chiral tethered reaction

Absolute configuration: 7*S*

Xiaomei Zhang, Ming Ma and Jianbo Wang*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 891*



$C_{19}H_{17}ClO_3S$

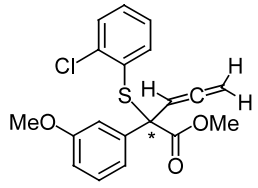
Methyl 2-(*p*-methoxyl)phenyl-2-thio(2-chlorophenyl)-3,4-pentadienoate

Ee = 80%

$[\alpha]_D = -49.6$ (c 0.89, $CHCl_3$)

Xiaomei Zhang, Ming Ma and Jianbo Wang*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 891*



$C_{19}H_{17}ClO_3S$

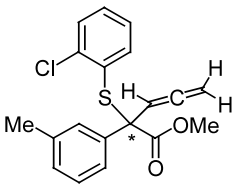
Methyl 2-(*m*-methoxyl)phenyl-2-thio(2-chlorophenyl)-3,4-pentadienoate

Ee = 75%

$[\alpha]_D = -43.8$ (c 1.0, $CHCl_3$)

Xiaomei Zhang, Ming Ma and Jianbo Wang*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 891*



Ee = 81%

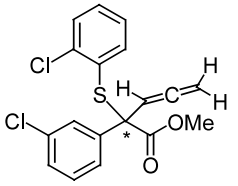
$[\alpha]_D = -38.5$ (c 0.88, $CHCl_3$))

$C_{19}H_{17}ClO_2S$

Methyl 2-(*m*-methyl)phenyl-2-thio(2-chlorophenyl)-3,4-pentadienoate

Xiaomei Zhang, Ming Ma and Jianbo Wang*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 891*



Ee = 75%

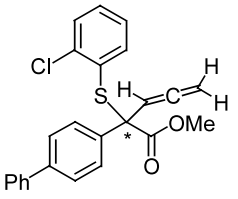
$[\alpha]_D = -40.9$ (c 0.66, $CHCl_3$)

$C_{18}H_{14}Cl_2O_2S$

Methyl 2-(*m*-chloro)phenyl-2-thio(2-chlorophenyl)-3,4-pentadienoate

Xiaomei Zhang, Ming Ma and Jianbo Wang*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 891*



Ee = 74%

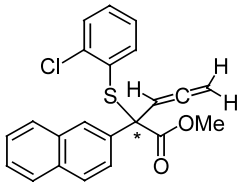
$[\alpha]_D = -48.7$ (c 1.1, $CHCl_3$)

$C_{24}H_{19}ClO_2S$

Methyl 2-(*p*-phenyl)phenyl-2-thio(2-chlorophenyl)-3,4-pentadienoate

Xiaomei Zhang, Ming Ma and Jianbo Wang*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 891*



Ee = 68%

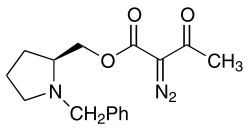
$[\alpha]_D = -69.0$ (c 0.63, $CHCl_3$)

$C_{22}H_{17}ClO_2S$

Methyl 2-naphthyl-2-thio(2-chlorophenyl)-3,4-pentadienoate

Kevin W. Glaeske, B. N. Naidu and F. G. West*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 917*



$C_{16}H_{19}N_3O_3$

(*S*)-1-Benzyl-pyrrolidin-2-ylmethyl 2′-diazo-3-oxo-butanoate

E.e. = >98%

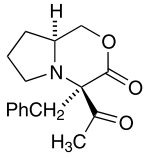
$[\alpha]_D^{22} = -43.4$ (*c* 0.47, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: chiral pool and asymmetric rearrangement

Absolute configuration: *S*

Kevin W. Glaeske, B. N. Naidu and F. G. West*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 917*



$C_{16}H_{20}NO_3$

(4*R*,8a*S*)-4-Acetyl-4-benzyltetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-*c*][1,4]oxazin-3(4*H*)-one

E.e. = >98%

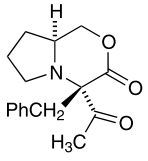
$[\alpha]_D^{22} = +62.8$ (*c* 0.05, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: chiral pool and asymmetric rearrangement

Absolute configuration: (4*R*,8a*S*)

Kevin W. Glaeske, B. N. Naidu and F. G. West*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 917*



$C_{16}H_{20}NO_3$

(4*S*,8a*S*)-4-Acetyl-4-benzyltetrahydro-1*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-*c*][1,4]oxazin-3(4*H*)-one

E.e. = >98%

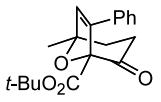
$[\alpha]_D^{22} = -100.8$ (*c* 0.03, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: chiral pool and asymmetric rearrangement

Absolute configuration: (4*S*,8a*S*)

David M. Hodgson,* Agnès H. Labande, Rebecca Glen and Alison J. Redgrave

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 921*



$C_{19}H_{22}O_4$

1-*tert*-Butyloxycarbonyl-5-methyl-7-phenyl-8-oxabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-6-en-2-one

Ee = 61% (by chiral HPLC)

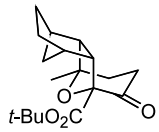
$[\alpha]_D^{24} = -171.0$ (*c* 1.0, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: Rh (*R*)-BINOL-derived catalyst

Absolute configuration: unknown

David M. Hodgson,* Agnès H. Labande, Rebecca Glen and Alison J. Redgrave

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 921*



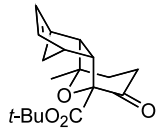
Ee = 92% (by chiral GC)
$[\alpha]_D^{27} = +58.9$ (*c* 1.0, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: Rh (*R*)-BINOL-derived catalyst
Absolute configuration: unknown

$C_{18}H_{26}O_4$

(1α,4α,4aβ,5α,9α,9aβ)-Decahydro-5-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl-9-methyl-5,9-epoxy-1,4-methano-6*H*-benzocyclohepten-6-one

David M. Hodgson,* Agnès H. Labande, Rebecca Glen and Alison J. Redgrave

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 921*



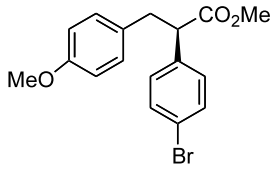
Ee = 83% (by chiral GC)
$[\alpha]_D^{27} = +76.2$ (*c* 1.0, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: Rh (*R*)-BINOL-derived catalyst
Absolute configuration: unknown

$C_{18}H_{24}O_4$

(1α,4α,4aβ,5α,9α,9aβ)-1,4,4a,5,7,8,9,9a-Octahydro-5-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl-9-methyl-5,9-epoxy-1,4-methano-6*H*-benzocyclohepten-6-one

Huw M. L. Davies* and Qihui Jin

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 941*



83% ee (by HPLC)
$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -106.3$ (*c* 2.20, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: asymmetric C–H insertion
Absolute configuration: *R*

$C_{17}H_{17}BrO_3$

(*R*)-Methyl 2-(4-bromophenyl)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)propionate

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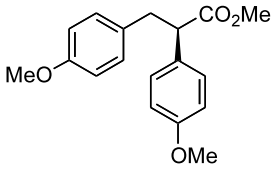
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 941*



67% ee (by HPLC)
$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -73.3$ (*c* 2.10, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: asymmetric C–H insertion
Absolute configuration: *R*

$C_{18}H_{20}O_4$

(*R*)-Methyl 2,3-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)propionate

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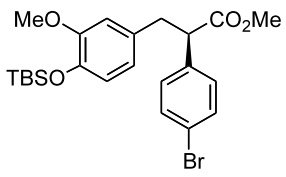
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 941*



77% ee (by HPLC)
$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -74.8$ (*c* 8.60, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: asymmetric C–H insertion
Absolute configuration: *R*

$C_{23}H_{31}BrO_4Si$
(*R*)-Methyl 2-(4-bromophenyl)-3-(4-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy-3-methoxyphenyl)propionate

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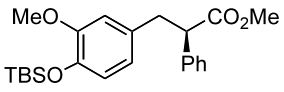
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 941*



75% ee (by HPLC)
$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -58.4$ (*c* 1.38, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: asymmetric C–H insertion
Absolute configuration: *R*

$C_{23}H_{32}O_4Si$
(*R*)-Methyl 3-(4-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-phenylpropionate

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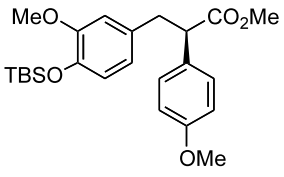
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 941*



67% ee (by HPLC)
$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -59.0$ (*c* 1.70, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: asymmetric C–H insertion
Absolute configuration: *R*

$C_{23}H_{32}O_4Si$
(*R*)-Methyl 3-(4-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)propionate

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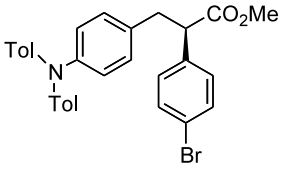
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 941*



81% ee (by HPLC)
$[\alpha] = -105.1$ (*c* 5.90, $CHCl_3$)
Source of Chirality: asymmetric C–H insertion
Absolute configuration: *R*

$C_{30}H_{28}BrNO_2$
(*R*)-Methyl 2-(4-bromophenyl)-3-(4-di-*p*-tolylaminophenyl)propionate

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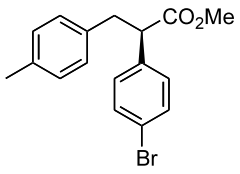
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 941*



$C_{17}H_{17}BrO_2$

(*R*)-Methyl 2-(4-bromophenyl)-3-(4-methylphenyl)propionate

74% ee (by HPLC)
[α]=−99.0 (*c* 5.00, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: asymmetric C–H insertion
Absolute configuration: *R*

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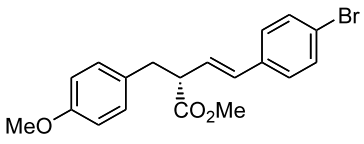
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 941*



$C_{19}H_{19}BrO_3$

(*R*)-(*E*)-Methyl 4-(4-bromophenyl)-2-(4-methoxybenzyl)but-3-enoate

94% ee (by HPLC)
[α]=−130.6 (*c* 1.60, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: asymmetric C–H insertion
Absolute configuration: *R*

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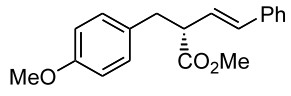
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 941*



$C_{19}H_{20}O_3$

(*R*)-(*E*)-Methyl 2-(4-methoxybenzyl)-4-phenylbut-3-enoate

92% ee (by HPLC)
[α]=−141.5 (*c* 0.90, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: asymmetric C–H insertion
Absolute configuration: *R*

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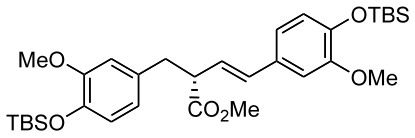
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 941*



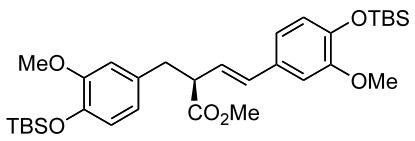
$C_{32}H_{50}O_6Si_2$

(*R*)-(*E*)-Methyl 2-(4-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyoxy-3-methoxybenzyl)-3-(4-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy-3-methoxyphenyl)but-3-enoate

92% ee (by HPLC)
[α]=−85.1 (*c* 6.50, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: asymmetric C–H insertion
Absolute configuration: *R*

Huw M. L. Davies* and Qihui Jin

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *14 (2003) 941*



91% ee (by HPLC)
$[\alpha]=+91.0$ (*c* 6.35, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: asymmetric C–H insertion
Absolute configuration: *S*

$C_{32}H_{50}O_6Si_2$

(*S*)-(*E*)-Methyl 2-(4-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy-3-methoxybenzyl)-3-(4-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy-3-methoxyphenyl)but-3-enoate