Polymer supported N-trityl-aziridinyl(diphenyl)methanol as an effective catalyst in the

enantioselective addition of diethylzinc to aldehydes

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Supporting information

Experimental procedures for polymer bound catalyst **2**. FT-IR spectrum of **2**. General procedure for the enantioselective addition of diethylzinc to aldehydes catalyzed by **2**. Chiral GC spectrum of racemic and enantiomeric 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-propanol. ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of Mosher's ester of racemic and enantiomeric 1-cyclohexyl-1-propanol.

Polymer bound ligand 2

To a suspension of polymer bound triphenylchloromethane **4** (4.0 g, 4.4 mmol) in dichloromethane (50mL) were added aziridinylmethanol **3** (2.0 g, 8.9 mmol) and triethylamine (3.0 mL, 22.0 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for three days under argon atmosphere. The resin was successively washed with dichloromethane (25 mL), water (25 mL), methanol (25 mL) and diethyl ether (25 mL) and dried *in vacuo* at 70°C for 3 h. The loading of the resin was determined to be 0.68 mmol/g (70%) by gravimetrical analysis.

Capping of the unreacted chloride moieties with methoxy groups

Dichloromethane (50 mL), methanol (50 mL) and triethylamine (3.0 mL, 22.0 mmol) were added to a sample of **2** (4 g), and the mixture was stirred for 15 min. The resin was washed with dichloromethane (25 mL), water (25 mL), methanol (25 mL) and diethyl ether (25 mL) successively, and dried *in vacuo* at 70°C for 3 h. FT-IR (KBr): v 3455 (OH), 3052 (aryl-H), 2917 (alkyl C-H) cm⁻¹.

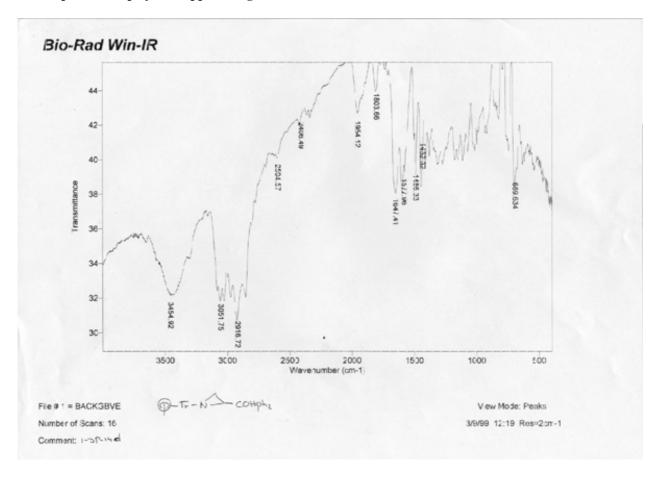
General procedure for the addition of diethylzinc to aldehydes catalyzed by polymer bound ligand 2

To a cooled (0°C) suspension of polymer bound ligand **2** (0.28 g, 0.2 mmol) in a mixture of dichloromethane and toluene (1/1, v/v, 16 mL) were added aldehyde (2.0 mmol) and diethylzinc (4.1 mL of a 1 M solution of diethylzinc in *n*-hexane), and the mixture was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. A saturated, aqueous solution of ammonium chloride (25 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred for 15 min. The resin was removed by filtration, washed with dichloromethane (5 x 5 mL) and the organic layer was dried (MgSO₄), concentrated under reduced pressure and the product was purified by column chromatography. Enantiomeric excesses of the alcohols were determined using chiral GC (Beta-DEXTM), ¹⁹F NMR of the Mosher's ester or optical rotation measurements.

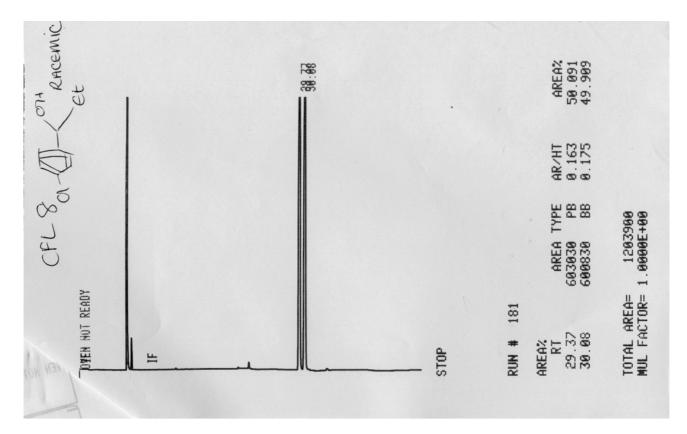
Recycling of polymer bound ligand 2

The resin (2) was washed successively with a saturated, aqueous solution of ammonium chloride (5 x 5 mL), water (5 x 5 mL), dichloromethane (3 x 5 mL), methanol (3 x 5 mL) and diethyl ether (3 x 5 mL) to yield polymer supported ligand **2**. FT-IR spectrometry revealed an absorption pattern identical with that of freshly prepared catalyst **2**.

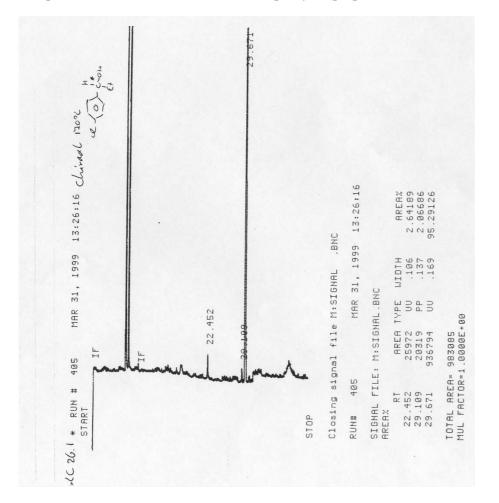
FT-IR spectrum of polymer supported ligand 2



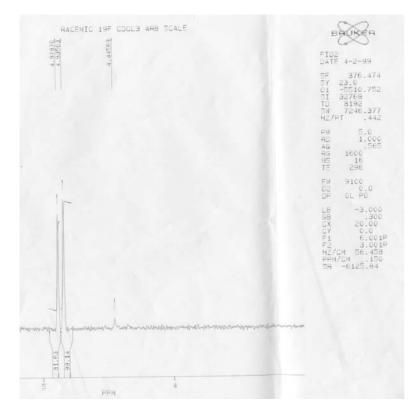
GC spectrum of racemic 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-propanol (Beta-DEXTM, 170°C, isotherm)



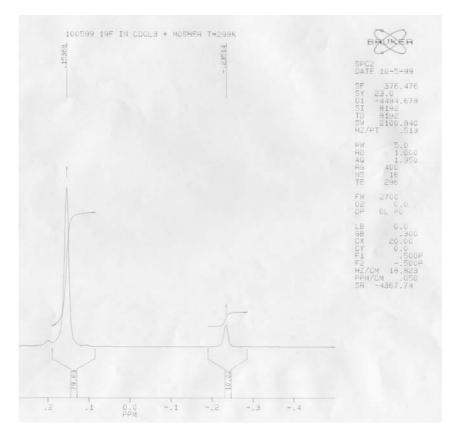
GC spectrum of enantiomeric (S)-1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-propanol (Beta-DEXTM, 170°C, isotherm), ee 96%

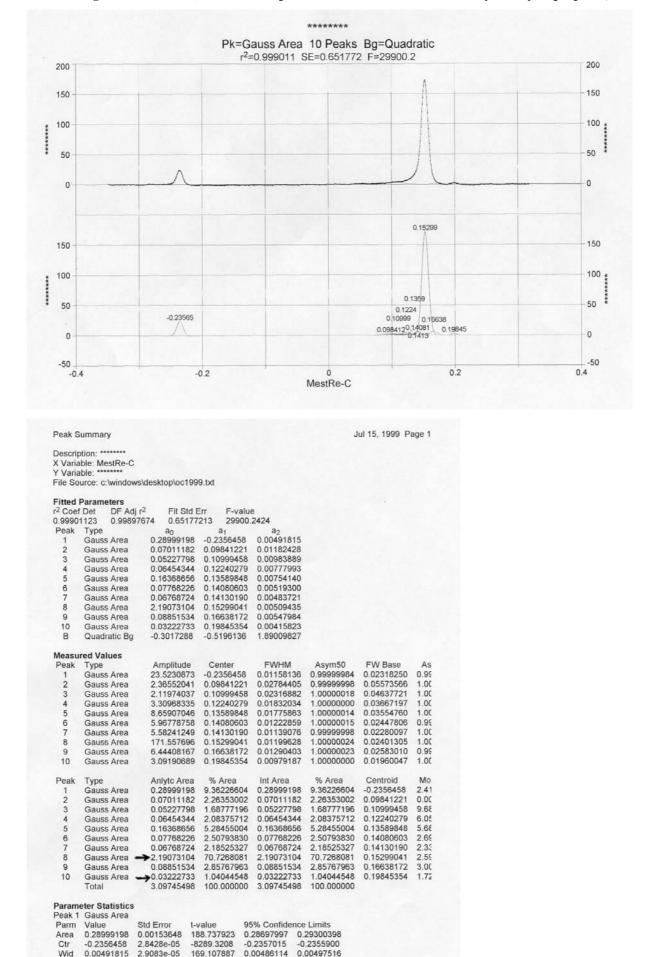


¹⁹F NMR spectrum of Mosher's ester of racemic 1-cyclohexyl-1-propanol



¹⁹F NMR spectrum of Mosher's ester of enantiomeric (S)-1-cyclohexyl-1-propanol





Curve fitting (Jandel Peak Fit) of ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of Mosher's ester of (S)-1-cyclohexyl-1-propanol, ee 97%

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