

Kinetic Resolution and Double Stereodifferentiation in Catalytic Asymmetric C–H Activation of 2-Substituted Pyrrolidines

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Supporting Information

General Information: ^1H NMR spectra were recorded at either 400 or 500 MHz Varian spectrometers and ^{13}C NMR at 125 MHz in CDCl_3 unless otherwise noted. Mass spectral determination were carried out at 70 eV. FTIR spectra were recorded using a Nicolet Impact spectrometer. Optical rotations were measured using a Jasco DIP-370 digital polarimeter. Glassware was flame dried prior to use. All reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of argon. Elemental analysis was performed by Atlantic Microlab Inc., Norcross Georgia. Column chromatography was carried out on silica gel 60 (230–400) mesh. Commercially available reagents were used without additional purification unless noted. Degassing was carried out by bubbling Ar gas through the solution for 10–15 min.

(2*R*, 5*R*)-5-[(*S*)-(Methoxycarbonyl(4-bromophenyl)methyl]proline methyl ester (3):

Methyl 4-bromo phenyldiazoacetate (222 mg, 0.87 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (10 mL) was added dropwise over 4 h using a syringe pump to a refluxing solution of $\text{Rh}_2(\text{S-DOSP})_4$ (17 mg, 0.01 mmol) and 1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-(*R*)-proline methyl ester¹ (100 mg, 0.44 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (10 mL). After the addition, the resulting solution was cooled to 23° C. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was reconstituted in CH_2Cl_2 (8 mL) and TFA (0.84 mL) and stirred for 4 h at 23° C. The

solution was concentrated in *vacuo*, and the residue was dissolved in Et₂O (20 mL), extracted with 10% HCl (4 x 15 mL). The combined aqueous layers were basified (NaHCO₃, 1M NaOH to pH 8-9) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (1 x 20 mL), brine (1 x 20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to give the free amine in >94% de (by ¹H NMR). The product was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/Pentane/NEt₃= 49:49:2) to give the title compound (106 mg, 0.29 mmol, 68% yield). [α]_D²⁵ = +6.9° (c 1.1, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.91 (m, 1 H), 3.78 (dd, *J* = 6.0, 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (s, 3 H), 3.65 (s, 3 H), 3.42 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.24 - 2.18 (m, 1 H), 2.08 - 2.02 (m, 1 H), 1.94 - 1.88 (m, 1 H), 1.58 - 1.51 (m, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 175.73 (C), 172.52 (C), 136.13 (C), 131.63 (CH), 130.14 (CH), 121.46 (C), 60.1 (CH), 58.65 (CH), 57.18 (CH), 51.94 (CH₃), 51.87 (CH₃), 29.54 (CH₂), 29.0 (CH₂); IR (neat): 3352, 2951, 2874, 1732, 1489, 1202, 1126, 1011 cm⁻¹; Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₁₉NBrClO₄: C, 45.88; H, 4.88; N, 3.57. Found: C, 45.88; H, 4.96; N, 3.58.

(2*S*, 5*S*)-5-[(*R*)-(Methoxycarbonyl(4-bromophenyl)methyl] prolinemethylester (ent-3) and (2*S*, 5*S*)-5-[(*S*)-(Methoxycarbonyl(4-bromophenyl)methyl]prolinemethyl ester (4): Methyl 4-bromo phenyldiazoacetate (1.23 g, 4.86 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (25 mL) was added dropwise over 7 h using a additional funnel to a refluxing solution of Rh₂(*S*-DOSP)₄ (90 mg, 0.01mmol) and 1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-(*S*)-prolinemethylester¹ (550 mg, 2.40 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (20 mL). After the addition, the resulting solution was cooled to 23° C. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was reconstituted in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) and TFA (4.8 mL) and stirred for 4 h at 23°

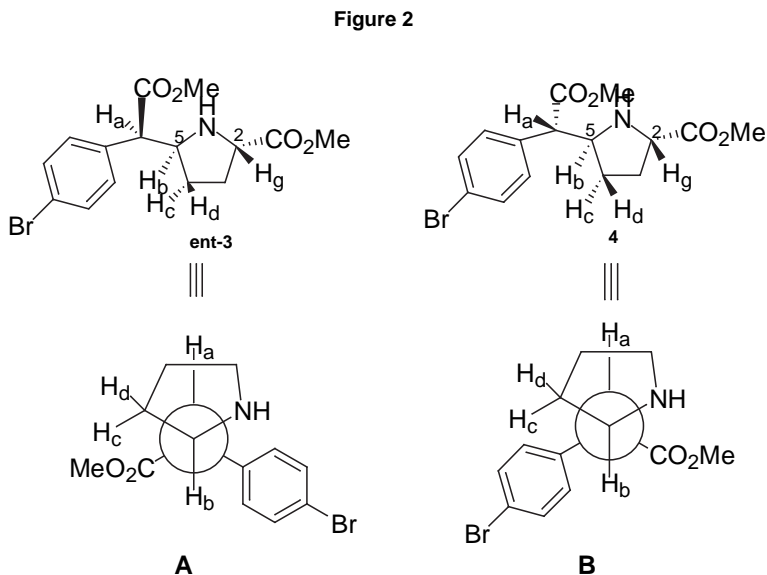
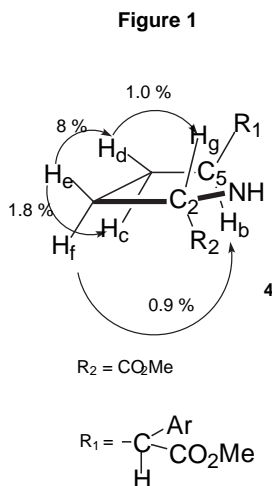
C. The solution was concentrated in *vacuo*, and the residue was dissolved in Et₂O (40 mL), extracted with 10% HCl (4 x 25 mL). The combined aqueous layers were basified (NaHCO₃, 1M NaOH to pH 8–9) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (1 x 30 mL) and brine (1 x 30 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give the title diastereomers (d:r = 2.5:1). The two diastereomers were separated by preparative TLC (SiO₂, Et₂O/Pentane/NEt₃= 40:58:2).

Major diastereomer: (2*S*, 5*S*)-5-[(*R*)-(Methoxycarbonyl(4-bromophenyl)methyl)prolinemethyl ester (ent-3): (260 mg, 0.73 mmol, 31% yield); $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -7.1^\circ$ (c 5.3, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.48 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2 H), 3.91 (m, 1 H), 3.78 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 9.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.68 (s, 3 H), 3.65 (s, 3 H), 3.42 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.24 - 2.18 (m, 1 H), 2.08 - 2.02 (m, 1 H), 1.94 - 1.88 (m, 1 H), 1.58 - 1.51 (m, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 176.1 (C), 172.9 (C), 136.1 (C), 132.0 (CH), 130.5 (CH), 121.8 (C), 60.4 (CH), 59.0 (CH), 57.5 (CH), 52.3 (CH₃), 52.2 (CH₃), 29.9 (CH₂), 29.3 (CH₂); IR (neat): 3353, 2951, 2874, 1734, 1489, 1201, 1163, 1011 cm⁻¹; Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₁₉NBrClO₄: C, 45.88; H, 4.88; N, 3.57. Found: C, 45.88; H, 4.86; N, 3.27. The signal from the proton attached to nitrogen is not observed in the ¹H NMR spectrum.

Minor diastereomer: (2*S*, 5*S*)-5-[(*S*)-(Methoxycarbonyl(4-bromophenyl)methyl)proline methyl ester (4): (120 mg, 0.34 mmol, 14% yield); $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -46.1^\circ$ (c 1.9, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.19 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 3.94 - 3.90 (m, 1 H), 3.89 - 3.80 (dd, *J* = 6.0, 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.73 (s, 3 H), 3.67 (s, 3 H), 3.39 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.8 (br, 1 H), 2.20 - 2.10 (m, 1 H), 1.84 - 1.77 (m, 1 H),

1.62 - 1.55 (m, 1 H), 1.38 - 1.31 (m, 1 H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) 175.6 (C), 173.2 (C), 135.9 (C), 131.8 (CH), 129.8 (CH), 121.5 (C), 60.7 (CH), 59.7 (CH), 58.6 (CH), 52.1 (CH_3), 52.0 (CH_3), 29.5 (CH_2), 29.1 (CH_2); IR (neat): 3353, 2951, 1734, 1488, 1434, 1201, 1164, 1011, 1073 cm^{-1} ; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{19}\text{NBrClO}_4$: C, 45.88; H, 4.88; N, 3.57. Found: C, 45.71; H, 4.94; N, 3.48. The stereochemical assignment for the minor diastereomer **4** was based on the distinctive coupling constants and NOE enhancement studies. The stereochemistry at the C2 position for **4** was assigned to be *S*, assuming it was unchanged from **L-1a**. A 2D correlation COSY experiment allowed assignment of the ^1H resonances. The configuration at the C5 position was based on distinctive NOE enhancement. A large enhancement (8%) was observed between the cis protons H_e and H_d while smaller enhancement (1.8%) was observed between the trans protons H_c and H_e . Enhancement of H_b (0.9%) was observed on irradiation of H_f , but no enhancement of H_b was observed on irradiation H_c . Similarly enhancement of H_g (1.0%) was observed on irradiation of H_d , and no enhancement of H_g was observed on irradiation H_c . Additionally, no enhancement of H_b was observed on irradiation of H_g , suggesting that H_b and H_g are anti to each other (Figure 1). Based on this, the configuration at C5 position for **4** was assigned to be *R*. Based on the same argument, the diastereomers **ent-3** and **4** have the same configuration at C2 and C5 position. The configuration at the α position for the minor diastereomer **4** has to be *S*, because it is known that the stereocenter for the major diastereomer **ent-3** is *R*. This is consistent with the model proposed by Davies and Ren.² The large coupling constant value between H_a and H_b ($J = 11$ Hz) indicates that the protons preferentially exist in an antiperiplanar conformation (**A**, Figure 2). Furthermore the NMR signals for the H_c and H_d protons of **4** are shifted to δ 1.73 and δ 1.63 ppm

respectively, in comparison to **B**, from the major diastereomer **ent-3** ($H_c = \delta$ 2.28 and $H_d = \delta$ 1.92 ppm respectively). This clearly shows the shielding effect of the aromatic ring on H_c and H_d protons in **4** as shown in the Figure 2. Based on the above explanation, the configuration at the α position for the minor diastereomer **4** was assigned to be *S*.



1-(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)-2*R*-acetoxymethylpyrrolidine (1c**):** To a solution of 1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl) prolin-2*R*-ol³ (1.24 g, 6.2 mmol), pyridine (1 mL, 12.4 mmol) and acetic anhydride (0.73 mL, 7.7 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) was added dimethylaminopyridine (152 mg, 20%). The reaction mixture was stirred at 23° C for 2 h and diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) and washed with water (2 x 30 mL) and brine (3 x 25 mL). The organic layer was dried in Na_2SO_4 and removed in *vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO_2 , Et_2O /Pentane = 10:90) to give the title compound (1.38 g, 5.67 mmol, 91% yield). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +48.9^\circ$ (c 1.7, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (500MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.15 - 4.10 (m, 2 H), 4.07 - 3.85 (m, 3 H), 2.06 (s, 3 H), 2.01 - 1.82 (m, 4 H), 1.46 (s, 9 H); IR

(neat): 2975, 2877, 1741, 1692, 1457, 1395, 1239, 1173, 1106 cm^{-1} ; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4$: C, 59.24; H, 8.70; N, 5.76. Found: C, 59.28; H, 8.76; N, 5.59.

1-(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)-2*R*-[*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl]oxymethyl]pyrrolidine (1d): To a solution of 1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl) prolin-2*R*-ol³ (1.6 g, 8.1 mmol) and imidazole (1.1 g, 16.1 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) at 0 °C under Ar was added *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl chloride (2.6 mL, 10.1 mmol). The ice bath was removed after 15 min, and the mixture was stirred at 23 °C. After 16 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with Et_2O (40 mL) and washed with water (3 x 30 mL) and brine (1 x 30 mL). Ether layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 and removed in *vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO_2 , EtOAc/hexane = 10:90) to give the title compound (3.36 g, 7.64 mmol, 95% yield). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +30.2^\circ$ (c 1.2, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (500MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.72 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2 H), 7.65 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 3 H), 7.39 (m, 5 H), 3.96 - 3.71 (m, 2 H), 3.52 - 3.34 (m, 3 H), 2.2 - 1.79 (m, 4 H), 1.33 (s, 9 H), 1.97 (s, 9 H); IR (neat): 3070, 3049, 2930, 2857, 1695, 1671, 1473, 1427, 1393, 1169, 1112 cm^{-1} ; MS (EI) m/z 366 $[\text{M}-\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{O}]^+$, 326, 280, 199; HRMS (EI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{28}\text{NO}_2\text{Si}$ $[\text{M}-\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{O}]^+$ 366.1889, Found 366.1886.

(2*R*, 5*R*)-1-(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)-5-[(*S*)-(methoxycarbonyl(4-bromophenyl)methyl]proline methyl ester (5a): Methyl 4-bromo phenyldiazoacetate (222 mg, 0.87 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (10 mL) was added dropwise over 4 h using a syringe pump to a refluxing solution of $\text{Rh}_2(\text{S-DOSP})_4$ (17 mg, 0.01mmol) and 1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-(*R*)-prolinemethylester¹ (100 mg, 0.44 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (10 mL). After the addition, the resulting solution was cooled to 23° C. The solvent was removed under

reduced pressure to give **5a** in >94% de (by ^1H NMR). The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2 , $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{Pentane} = 50:50$, then $\text{Et}_2\text{O}/\text{Pentane} = 30:70$) to give the title compound (330 mg, 0.72 mmol, 83% yield). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +7.0^\circ$ (c 1.1, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (500MHz, CDCl_3 , rotomers 1:0.5) δ 7.44 (m, 2 H), 7.28 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2 H, major), 7.23 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2 H, minor), 4.52 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1 H, major), 4.39 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1 H, minor), 4.34 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1 H, minor), 4.21 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1 H, major), 4.15 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1 H, major), 4.0 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1 H, minor), 3.69 (m, 6H), 2.28 - 1.79 (m, 4 H), 1.34 (s, 9 H); IR (neat): 2975, 2952, 1738, 1701, 1489, 1436, 1366, 1167, 1125 cm^{-1} ; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{26}\text{NBrO}_6$: C, 52.64; H, 5.74; N, 3.07. Found: C, 52.51; H, 5.77; N, 2.94.

(2R, 5R)-1-(tert-Butoxycarbonyl)-5-[(S)-(4-bromophenyl)methyl]proline-tert-butyl ester (5b): Methyl 4-bromo phenyldiazoacetate (188 mg, 0.74 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (8 mL) was added dropwise over 3 h using a syringe pump to a refluxing solution of $\text{Rh}_2(\text{S-DOSP})_4$ (28 mg, 0.02mmol) and 1-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-(R)-proline-tert-butylester⁴ (100 mg, 0.37 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (10 mL). After the addition, the resulting solution was cooled to 23° C. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give **5b** in >94% de (by ^1H NMR). The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2 , $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{Pentane} = 50:50$, then $\text{Et}_2\text{O}/\text{Pentane} = 20:80$) to give the title compound (157 mg, 0.32 mmol, 85% yield). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +21.2^\circ$ (c 1.38, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (500MHz, CDCl_3 , rotomers 1.8:1.0) δ 7.42 (m, 2 H), 7.28 (d, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 2 H, major), 7.21 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 2 H, minor), 4.48 (m, 1 H, major), 4.36 (m, 1 H, minor), 4.16 (m, 1 H), 3.93 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1 H, major), 3.92 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1 H, minor), 3.69 (m, 3 H), 2.30 - 1.70 (m, 4 H), 1.43 (m, 9 H), 1.37 (s, 9 H, major), 1.32 (s, 9 H, minor);

IR (neat): 2976, 1736, 1702, 1485, 1371, 1161, 1074, 1011 cm^{-1} ; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{32}\text{NBrO}_6$: C, 55.43; H, 6.47; N, 2.81. Found: C, 55.55; H, 6.52; N, 2.80.

(2*R*, 5*R*)-1-(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)-5-[(*S*)-(methoxycarbonyl(4-bromophenyl)methyl]-

2-acetoxypyrrolidine (5c): Methyl 4-bromo phenyldiazoacetate (629 mg, 2.47 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (25 mL) was added dropwise over 2 h using a additional funnel to a refluxing solution of $\text{Rh}_2(\text{S-DOSP})_4$ (93 mg, 0.02mmol) and 1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-2*R*-acetoxymethylpyrrolidine (303 mg, 1.23 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (25 mL). After the addition, the resulting solution was cooled to 23° C. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give **5c** in >94% de (by ^1H NMR). The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2 , Et_2O /Pentane = 20:80) to give the title compound (493 mg, 1.05 mmol, 85% yield). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +40.2^\circ$ (c 3.85, CHCl_3); ^1H NMR (500MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.45 (m, 2 H), 7.33 (m, 2 H), 4.38 - 3.80 (m, 5 H), 3.69 (s, 3 H), 2.02 (s, 3 H), 1.99 - 1.95 (m, 2 H), 1.89 - 1.83 (m, 1 H), 1.75 - 1.69 (m, 1 H), 1.45 (m, 9 H); IR (neat): 2974, 1740, 1694, 1489, 1389, 1229, 1170, 1124 cm^{-1} ; Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{28}\text{NBrO}_6$: C, 53.62; H, 6.00; N, 2.98. Found: C, 53.85; H, 5.91; N, 3.04.

(2*R*, 5*R*)-1-(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)-5-[(*S*)-(methoxycarbonyl(4-bromophenyl)methyl]-

2-[*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyloxymethyl]pyrrolidine (5d):

Methyl 4-bromo phenyldiazoacetate (202 mg, 0.79 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (10 mL) was added dropwise over 3 h using a syringe pump to a refluxing solution of $\text{Rh}_2(\text{S-DOSP})_4$ (30 mg, 0.02mmol) and 1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-2*R*-[*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyloxy methyl]pyrrolidine (139 mg, 0.32 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (10 mL). After the

addition, the resulting solution was cooled to 23° C. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give **5d** in >94% de (by ¹H NMR). The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, CH₂Cl₂/Pentane = 60:40, then Et₂O/Pentane = 10:90) to give the title compound (181 mg, 0.27 mmol, 85% yield). $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +28.5^\circ$ (c 2.26, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.60 (m, 4 H), 7.36 (m, 10 H), 4.36 - 4.16 (m, 2 H), 3.98 - 3.77 (m, 1 H), 3.69 (s, 3 H), 3.66 - 3.46 (m, 2 H), 2.1 - 1.94 (m, 4 H), 1.27 (s, 9 H), 1.01 (s, 9 H); IR (neat): 3070, 3049, 2959, 2857, 1736, 1693, 1390, 1170, 1112, 1012 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) *m/z* 608 [M-C₄H₉]⁺, 338, 338, 280; HRMS (EI) *m/z* calcd for C₃₁H₃₅NO₅SiBr [M-C₄H₉]⁺ 608.1468, Found 608.1488.

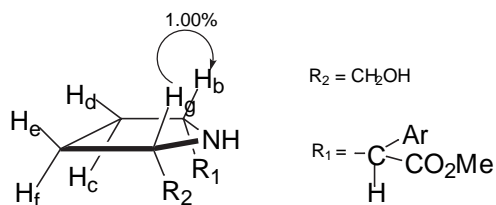
(2*S*, 5*R*)-1-(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)-5-[(*S*)-(methoxycarbonyl(4-bromophenyl)methyl)-2-acetoxypyrrolidine (6): Methyl 4-bromo phenyldiazoacetate (629 mg, 2.47 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (25 mL) was added dropwise over 2 h using a additional funnel to a refluxing solution of Rh₂(*S*-DOSP)₄ (93 mg, 0.02mmol) and 1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-2*S*-acetoxymethylpyrrolidine (303 mg, 1.23 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (25 mL). After the addition, the resulting solution was cooled to 23° C and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude was then purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/Pentane = 20:80) to give the title compound as a mixture of inseparable diastereomers (114 mg, 0.24 mmol, 20% yield).

To a solution of the mixture of diastereomers (50 mg, 0.106 mmol) from above in methanol (3 mL), was added 0.05N NaOH (2.4 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 23° C for 3 h, then was concentrated, dissolved in EtOAc (5 mL). The EtOAc layer was washed with water (5 mL) and brine (5 mL), and dried over Na₂SO₄. The evaporation of

the solvent gave the crude alcohol that was used without further purification for the next step.

Crude alcohol was dissolved in 1M HCl in dioxane (2 mL) and stirred at 23° C. After 10 min the reaction mixture was diluted with Et₂O (15 mL) and stirred at 23° C. After 30 min the mixture was concentrated, dissolved in water (10 mL). The aqueous phase was basified with NaHCO₃, and 1M NaOH to pH 7–8, and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (5 mL) and brine (5 mL), and dried over Na₂SO₄. The product was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/Pentane/NEt₃ = 40:60:10) to give the major diastereomer, **(2*S*,5*R*)-5-[(*S*)-(Methoxycarbonyl(4-bromophenyl)methyl)-2-hydroxymethylpyrrolidine]**. $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -68.7^\circ$ (c 0.99, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (free amine, 500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.49 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 3.78 - 3.74 (m, 1 H), 3.67 (s, 3 H), 3.47 - 3.45 (dd, *J* = 3.5, 7.5 Hz), 3.43 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.32 (m, 1H), 3.27 - 3.22 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 10.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.02 - 1.98 (m, 1 H), 1.92 - 1.82 (m, 2 H), 1.65 (m, 1 H), 1.5 (m, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 172.87 (C), 136.36 (C), 131.67 (CH), 130.23 (CH), 121.57 (C), 64.86 (CH₂), 61.08 (CH), 57.98 (CH), 57.43 (CH), 52.0 (CH₃), 29.82 (CH₂), 26.87 (CH₂); IR (neat): 3322, 2950, 2870, 1733, 1489, 1158, 1073, 1011 cm⁻¹; Anal. Calcd for C₁₄H₁₈NBrO₃: C, 50.68; H, 5.59; N, 4.22. Found: C, 50.77; H, 5.69; N, 4.14. The stereochemical assignment at C5 position was based on distinctive NOE enhancement, as summarized in Figure 3. Presaturation of the H_b resonance resulted in the enhancement of the signal of the H_g (1.00%) proton which suggested that they are on the same side. Based on this, configuration at C5 position was assigned as *R*.

Figure 3



The configuration at α position was once again assigned on the basis of the model.² The large coupling constant value between the two hydrogens at the newly formed stereogenic centers, indicates antiperiplanar arrangement. Since the proton NMR signals for the methylene group did not shift downfield, indicates the lack of shielding due to the aromatic ring. Based on this argument the configuration at α position was assigned as *S*.

(2*R*, 5*R*)-5-[(*S*)-(Methoxycarbonyl(4-bromophenyl)methyl)proline methyl ester (5a):

Methyl 4-bromo phenyldiazoacetate (100 mg, 0.39 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (5 mL) was added dropwise over 4 h using a syringe pump to a refluxing solution of $\text{Rh}_2(\text{S-DOSP})_4$ (15 mg, 0.02mmol) and 1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-(\pm)-prolinemethylester (180 mg, 0.78 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (10 mL). After the addition, the resulting solution was cooled to 23° C. The solvent and excess of 1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)prolinemethyl ester was removed on a rotary evaporator and by Kugelrohr distillation. The crude was then purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2 , CH_2Cl_2 /Pentane = 50:50, then Et_2O /Pentane = 25:75) to give the title compound (228 mg, 0.50 mmol, 64% yield). ¹H NMR (500MHz, CDCl_3 , rotomers 1:0.5) δ 7.44 (m, 2 H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2 H, major), 7.23 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2 H, minor), 4.52 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1 H, major), 4.39 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1 H, minor), 4.34 (d, *J* = 9 Hz, 1 H, minor), 4.21 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1 H, major), 4.15 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1 H, major), 4.0 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1 H, minor), 3.69 (m, 6H), 2.28 - 1.79 (m, 4 H), 1.34

(s, 9 H). The mixture was then dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) and treated with TFA (1.5 mL) and stirred for 4 h at 23° C. The solution was concentrated in *vacuo*, and the residue was dissolved in Et₂O (20 mL), extracted with 10% HCl (4 x 15 mL). The combined aqueous layers were basified (NaHCO₃, 1M NaOH to pH 8–9) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (1 x 20 mL) and brine (1 x 20 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give free amine **3** in 86% de (by ¹H NMR). To measure the enantiomeric excess of the above compound, it was converted to its trifluoroacetamide. Trifluoroacetamide of **3**: Acylation of a small sample of the free amine from above with TFAA and CH₂Cl₂ followed by flash chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/Pet.ether = 20:80) gave the amide in 77% ee (HPLC, Chiracel-OD column, 1% 2-PrOH in hexanes, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, T_R = 13.75 and 16.84 min, UV 254 nm); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.74 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 9.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.69 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.51 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.73 (s, 3 H), 3.69 (s, 3 H), 2.39 - 2.30 (m, 1 H), 2.18 - 2.13 (m, 1 H), 2.07 - 2.03 (m, 1 H), 1.95 - 1.86 (m, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) 171.83 (C), 171.69 (C), 156.93 (C), 134.21 (CH), 131.78 (CH), 130.57 (CH), 121.94 (C), 114.71 (C), 63.31 (CH), 60.87 (CH), 52.94 (CH), 52.14 (CH₃), 49.63 (CH₃), 29.63 (CH₂), 24.05 (CH₂); IR (neat): 2955, 1740, 1696, 1490, 1437, 1205, 1167, 1011 cm⁻¹; Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₇NF₃BrO₅: C, 45.15; H, 3.79; N, 3.10. Found: C, 45.15; H, 3.80; N, 3.06.

(2*R*, 5*R*)-5-[(*S*)-Methoxycarbonyl(4-bromophenyl)methyl]proline-*tert*-butyl ester (5b): Methyl 4-bromo phenyldiazoacetate (50 mg, 0.196 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (2

mL) was added dropwise over 2 h using a syringe pump to a refluxing solution of $\text{Rh}_2(\text{S-DOSP})_4$ (8 mg, 0.02 mmol) and 1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-(\pm)-proline-*tert*-butylester (106 mg, 0.392 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (10 mL). After the addition, the resulting solution was cooled to 23° C. The solvent and excess of and 1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-proline-*tert*-butylester was removed on a rotary evaporator and by Kugelrohr distillation to give **5b** in >94% de (by ^1H NMR). The crude was then purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2 , CH_2Cl_2 /Pentane = 50:50, then Et_2O /Pentane = 20:80) to give the title compound (58 mg, 0.12 mmol, 58% yield). 83% ee (HPLC, Whelk (R,R) column, 1% 2-PrOH in hexanes, 0.75 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, T_R = 16.84 and 21.43 min, UV 254 nm); ^1H NMR (500MHz, CDCl_3 , rotomers 1.8:1.0) δ 7.42 (m, 2 H), 7.28 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 2 H, major), 7.21 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 2 H, minor), 4.48 (m, 1 H, major), 4.36 (m, 1 H, minor), 4.16 (m, 1 H), 3.93 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1 H, major), 3.92 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1 H, minor), 3.69 (m, 3 H), 2.30 - 1.70 (m, 4 H), 1.43 (m, 9 H), 1.37 (s, 9 H, major), 1.32 (s, 9 H, minor).

(2*R*, 5*R*)-1-(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)-5-[(*S*)-(methoxycarbonyl(4-bromophenyl)methyl]-2-acetoxypyrrolidine (5c): Methyl 4-bromo phenyldiazoacetate (50 mg, 0.196 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (2 mL) was added dropwise over 2 h using a syringe pump to a refluxing solution of $\text{Rh}_2(\text{S-DOSP})_4$ (8 mg, 0.02 mmol) and 1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-2-(\pm)-acetoxymethylpyrrolidine (191 mg, 0.784 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (15 mL). After the addition, the resulting solution was cooled to 23° C. The solvent and excess of and 1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-2-acetoxymethylpyrrolidine was removed on a rotary evaporator and by Kugelrohr distillation. The diastereomeric ratio could not be determined here due to the rotomers. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO_2 ,

CH₂Cl₂/Pentane = 50:50, then Et₂O/Pentane = 20:80) to give the title compound (55 mg, 0.12 mmol, 62% yield). ¹H NMR (500MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45 (m, 2 H), 7.33 (m, 2 H), 4.38 - 3.80 (m, 5 H), 3.69 (s, 3 H), 2.02 (s, 3 H), 1.99 - 1.95 (m, 2 H), 1.89 - 1.83 (m, 1 H), 1.75 - 1.69 (m, 1 H), 1.45 (m, 9 H). The enantiomeric excess was determined by the hydrolysis of the acetate group from above with 0.05N NaOH in methanol to give the alcohol, purified through a plug of silica gel and subjected to HPLC analysis to give 94% ee (Whelk (R,R) column, 3% 2-PrOH in hexanes, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, T_R = 24.10 and 32.25 min, UV 254 nm). ¹H NMR (500MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.48 - 4.22 (m, 2 H), 3.98 - 3.94 (m, 1 H), 3.70 (s, 3 H), 3.7 - 3.55 (m, 2 H), 2.1 - 1.97 (m, 2 H), 1.84 - 1.79 (m, 2 H), 1.42 (s, 9 H); IR (neat): 3436, 2974, 2952, 1735, 1690, 1489, 1392, 1367, 1168, 1123 cm⁻¹; MS (EI) *m/z* 428, 372, 328, 296; HRMS (EI) *m/z* calcd for C₁₉H₂₆NO₅Br 428.1072, Found 428.1042. The diastereomeric excess of the C–H insertion reaction was found to be 78% from ¹H NMR after removal of the BOC group in the above alcohol with 1M HCl in dioxane.

(2*R*, 5*R*)-1-(*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)-5-[(*S*)-(methoxycarbonyl(4-bromophenyl)methyl)-2-[*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyloxymethyl]pyrrolidine (5d):

Methyl 4-bromo phenyldiazoacetate (50 mg, 0.196 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (2 mL) was added dropwise over 2 h using a syringe pump to a refluxing solution of Rh₂(*S*-DOSP)₄ (8 mg, 0.02mmol) and 1-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)-2-(±)-[*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyloxy methyl]pyrrolidine (172 mg, 0.392 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (10 mL). After the addition, the resulting solution was cooled to 23° C. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂,

CH₂Cl₂/pentane = 60:40, then Et₂O/pentane = 10:90) to give the title compound (111 mg, 0.17 mmol, 85% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃,) δ 7.60 (m, 4 H), 7.36 (m, 10 H), 4.36 - 4.16 (m, 2 H), 3.98 - 3.77 (m, 1 H), 3.69 (s, 3 H), 3.66 - 3.46 (m, 2 H), 2.1 - 1.94 (m, 4 H), 1.27 (s, 9 H), 1.01 (s, 9 H). The enantiomeric excess of the above was determined by the removal of the -OTBDPS group with HF.Py in acetonitrile, purified through a plug of silica gel and subjected to HPLC analysis to give 98% ee (Whelk (R,R) column, 3% 2-PrOH in hexanes, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, T_R = 24.92 and 32.04 min, UV 254 nm). The diastereomeric excess of the C-H insertion reaction was found to be >94% from ¹H NMR after removal of the BOC group from the above alcohol to free amine with 1M HCl in dioxane.

(2 R , 5R)-2,5-Bis[(S)-Methoxycarbonyl(phenyl)methyl] pyrrolidine (9): Methyl phenyldiazoacetate (59 mg, 0.33 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (4 mL) was added dropwise over 4 h using a syringe pump to a refluxing solution of Rh₂(S-DOSP)₄ (7 mg, 0.01mmol) and (±)-1-(tert-Butoxycarbonyl)-2-(methoxycarbonyl(phenyl)methyl]-pyrrolidine⁵ (215 mg, 0.67 mmol) in 2,2-dimethylbutane (5 mL). After the addition, the resulting solution was cooled to 23° C. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was reconstituted in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and TFA (1.0 mL) and stirred for 2 h at 23° C. The solution was concentrated in *vacuo*, and the residue was dissolved in Et₂O (15 mL), extracted with 10% HCl (3 x 15 mL). The combined aqueous layers were basified (NaHCO₃, 1M NaOH to pH 8–9) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (1 x 20 mL), brine (1 x 20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to give the free amine **9** in >94% de (by ¹H NMR). The

product was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/Pentane/NEt₃= 50:49:1) to give the title compound (55 mg, 0.15 mmol, 45% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.23 (m, 10 H), 3.75 - 3.72 (m, 2 H), 3.63 (s, 6 H), 3.43 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 2 H), 2.2 - 2.1 (m, 2 H), 1.6 - 1.5 (m, 3 H). The spectroscopic data are consistent with previously reported data.⁵ Trifluoroacetamide of **9**: A small sample of the free amine **9** was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂, treated with TFAA, purified through a plug of silica gel and subjected to HPLC analysis to give 91% ee (Whelk (R,R) column, 2% 2-PrOH in hexanes, 1.0 mL/min, 1 mg/mL, T_R = 13.46 and 18.92 min, UV 254 nm).

Determination of relative stereochemistry of 5a, 5b, 5c and 5d:

The relative stereochemistry of **5a** was determined by converting **5a** into **3** by deprotection of the BOC group with TFA in CH₂Cl₂.

(2 *R* , 5 *R*) - 2 - (hydroxymethyl)-5-[(1*S*)-(4-bromophenyl)-2-(hydroxyethyl)]pyrrolidine: To a solution of **3** (105 mg, 0.29 mmol) in toluene (4 mL) at 0° C under Ar was added DIBAL-H in toluene (1.8 mL, 1M). The ice bath was removed after 15 min, and the mixture was stirred at 23° C. After 3 h, anhydrous methanol (2 mL) was added and when the evolution of gas was complete, aqueous 1N NaOH (15 mL) was added. The organic layer was extracted with EtOAc, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude was then purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/methanol/NEt₃ = 90:5:5) to give diol as thick oil (54 mg, 0.18 mmol, 61% yield). ¹H NMR (free amine, 500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2 H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.05 - 4.01 (dd, *J* = 7.0, 11.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.81 - 3.78 (dd, *J* = 6.0, 11.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.49 - 3.45 (m, 2 H), 3.33 - 3.29 (m, 2 H), 2.97 - 2.93 (dd, *J* = 6.5, 13.0 Hz, 1 H), 1.97 - 1.86 (m, 2 H), 1.66 - 1.62 (m, 1 H), 1.47 - 1.42 (m, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃)

139.28, 131.76, 130.09, 120.89, 64.54, 64.52, 60.09, 58.58, 50.64, 28.8, 27.22; IR (neat) 3320, 2963, 2926, 2872, 1487, 1407, 1070, 1042, 1009 cm^{-1} ; MS (EI) m/z 298, 268, 237; HRMS (EI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_2\text{Br}$: 298.0442, Found 298.0433.

The relative stereochemistry of **5b** was determined by reduction of the diester group with LiAlH_4 followed by the deprotection of the BOC group to the same diastereomer of the diol above. The relative stereochemistry of **5c** was determined by the removal of the acetate group to alcohol, followed by the deprotection of the BOC group with 1M HCl which was then reduced by DIBAL-H to the same diastereomer of the diol above. The relative stereochemistry of **5d** was determined by the removal of the BOC group and TBDPS group with TFA in CH_2Cl_2 followed by the reduction of the ester group with DIBAL-H to the same diastereomer of the diol above.

References:

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Table 1. X-ray crystallographic data for 3.

Identification code	SP007
Empirical formula	C ₁₅ H ₁₉ Br Cl N O ₄
Formula weight	392.67
Temperature	90(1) K
Wavelength	0.71073 Å
Crystal system	Triclinic
Space group	P1
Unit cell dimensions	a = 11.1214(14) Å α = 104.506(2)°. b = 14.1305(18) Å β = 100.221(2)°. c = 16.934(2) Å γ = 99.042(3)°.
Volume	2478.0(5) Å ³
Z	6
Density (calculated)	1.579 Mg/m ³
Absorption coefficient	2.666 mm ⁻¹
F(000)	1200
Crystal size	0.3 x 0.2 x 0.05 mm ³
Theta range for data collection	1.90 to 28.61°.
Index ranges	-13 ≤ h ≤ 14, -18 ≤ k ≤ 18, -22 ≤ l ≤ 22
Reflections collected	13637
Independent reflections	13520 [R(int) = 0.0387]
Completeness to theta = 28.61°	77.3 %
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
Data / restraints / parameters	13520 / 3 / 1185
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	0.875
Final R indices [I > 2sigma(I)]	R ₁ = 0.0550, wR ₂ = 0.1158
R indices (all data)	R ₁ = 0.0937, wR ₂ = 0.1271
Absolute structure parameter	0.015(9)
Extinction coefficient	0.00214(18)
Largest diff. peak and hole	1.380 and -1.140 e.Å ⁻³

Table 2. Atomic coordinates (x 104) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for SP007. U(eq) is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U_{ij} tensor.

	x	y	z	U(eq)
C(1)	482(10)	2746(7)	4540(6)	20(2)
C(2)	5598(11)	924(7)	7950(6)	26(3)
O(1)	9027(6)	2437(4)	8658(4)	20(2)
Br(1)	1449(1)	3392(1)	3281(1)	31(1)
Br(2)	-1073(1)	7842(1)	-1659(1)	39(1)
Br(3)	6026(1)	4461(1)	-1879(1)	38(1)
Br(4)	7708(1)	664(1)	3322(1)	35(1)
Br(5)	2578(1)	576(1)	-1484(1)	27(1)
Br(6)	4266(1)	6996(1)	3399(1)	39(1)
Cl(6)	2958(3)	1989(2)	1927(2)	19(1)
O(2)	4317(7)	1845(5)	6582(4)	22(2)
O(3)	1021(6)	10433(4)	4283(4)	21(2)
O(4)	21(7)	7058(5)	6211(5)	26(2)
O(5)	1276(7)	8574(5)	6822(4)	25(2)
O(6)	9686(7)	1356(5)	9304(4)	25(2)
O(7)	-1910(7)	5296(5)	6550(4)	25(2)
O(8)	4593(7)	8206(5)	1719(4)	29(2)
O(9)	3176(7)	3555(5)	8385(5)	28(2)
O(10)	2910(7)	4871(5)	9377(4)	28(2)
O(11)	5554(7)	9009(5)	8741(4)	24(2)
C(3)	-23(9)	4591(7)	5311(6)	17(2)
C(4)	7096(10)	646(7)	4303(5)	21(2)
O(12)	11249(7)	4796(5)	1464(4)	23(2)
O(13)	5296(7)	2629(5)	3765(4)	29(2)
C(5)	4209(11)	863(7)	6182(6)	16(2)
O(14)	7243(8)	7502(6)	3382(5)	33(2)
O(15)	4666(7)	4019(5)	4365(4)	25(2)
N(1)	905(7)	3845(5)	7366(4)	14(2)
C(6)	10147(9)	6087(6)	1378(6)	18(2)
N(6)	5574(7)	3427(5)	2431(4)	15(2)
N(10)	4321(8)	7257(5)	7466(4)	15(2)
C(7)	180(10)	9007(7)	6694(7)	26(3)
C(8)	6223(10)	1094(7)	7245(6)	19(2)
O(16)	8396(7)	7221(5)	4493(4)	28(2)
C(9)	8896(10)	1618(7)	8765(6)	18(2)
C(10)	-971(10)	3880(6)	6337(6)	18(2)
O(17)	3270(7)	339(5)	5728(5)	28(2)
C(11)	3348(9)	9368(6)	1431(6)	17(2)
O(18)	12149(8)	6039(5)	1019(5)	33(2)

C(12)	1594(9)	9873(7)	3779(6)	14(2)
O(19)	6468(6)	8065(4)	9453(4)	20(2)
C(13)	3208(10)	7750(6)	7415(6)	18(2)
O(20)	-3017(8)	3885(5)	5652(5)	38(2)
C(14)	6665(10)	2909(7)	2382(6)	18(2)
C(15)	3362(10)	7933(8)	4797(6)	29(3)
C(16)	2748(10)	7147(7)	5816(6)	17(2)
O(21)	8201(7)	1648(5)	1753(4)	21(2)
C(17)	6436(9)	1487(7)	5476(6)	16(2)
C(18)	6255(11)	-295(7)	5136(7)	23(3)
N(5)	8882(8)	6704(5)	2403(4)	16(2)
C(19)	2925(10)	7983(7)	5519(6)	24(3)
C(20)	5553(11)	7671(9)	1579(8)	38(3)
C(21)	3081(10)	6272(7)	5405(7)	21(3)
C(22)	4148(14)	9855(11)	3030(8)	61(5)
C(23)	551(9)	4478(6)	4603(6)	18(2)
C(24)	6965(9)	2832(6)	1524(5)	16(2)
C(25)	2262(11)	8990(7)	706(6)	19(3)
C(26)	10791(10)	6252(8)	2968(6)	25(3)
C(27)	7314(10)	8960(7)	10020(7)	28(3)
C(28)	3660(10)	7069(8)	4397(6)	26(3)
N(3)	7399(7)	676(5)	7428(4)	13(2)
O(22)	8809(8)	2637(6)	998(5)	43(2)
C(29)	12321(11)	4357(8)	1410(7)	29(3)
C(30)	1690(10)	9629(8)	364(6)	19(3)
C(31)	1148(11)	3952(8)	8309(6)	20(3)
C(32)	6923(10)	1514(7)	4794(6)	21(2)
C(33)	11297(11)	5655(7)	1264(6)	19(3)
N(4)	2121(8)	10013(5)	2429(4)	19(2)
C(34)	7769(10)	826(7)	8358(6)	17(3)
C(35)	8641(10)	4658(7)	244(6)	24(3)
C(36)	792(10)	7643(7)	-350(6)	19(2)
C(37)	3060(11)	9373(7)	2283(6)	26(3)
C(38)	5890(10)	2285(7)	808(6)	19(2)
C(39)	9756(9)	5994(6)	2185(5)	15(2)
C(40)	319(13)	9937(9)	4766(8)	46(4)
C(41)	3917(10)	1281(7)	-544(6)	18(2)
C(42)	9273(11)	7153(8)	3349(6)	21(3)
C(43)	5752(12)	4083(8)	3302(6)	23(3)
C(44)	1054(12)	7562(7)	6518(6)	23(3)
C(45)	4334(10)	2277(7)	-398(6)	20(2)
C(46)	2509(11)	4108(7)	8665(6)	24(3)
C(47)	6072(10)	590(7)	5677(6)	15(2)
C(48)	5415(10)	538(6)	6360(5)	16(2)
C(49)	2256(9)	7188(6)	6601(5)	15(2)
C(50)	-61(9)	4444(6)	7168(5)	15(2)

C(51)	7669(11)	3505(8)	3155(6)	24(3)
C(52)	-2956(12)	5761(7)	6392(7)	36(3)
C(53)	-621(10)	4648(7)	7949(5)	20(2)
C(54)	7449(12)	7343(9)	4971(7)	42(3)
C(55)	4416(10)	752(7)	-32(6)	19(2)
C(56)	5405(10)	1260(6)	646(6)	20(2)
C(57)	-89(10)	2875(8)	5226(6)	22(3)
C(58)	7650(10)	5969(7)	-496(7)	24(3)
C(59)	-343(10)	3773(7)	5620(6)	14(2)
C(60)	-2080(11)	4331(7)	6135(6)	21(3)
C(61)	283(11)	8287(8)	-679(6)	29(3)
C(62)	7741(11)	4301(7)	-468(7)	27(3)
C(63)	4387(11)	8799(7)	1248(7)	21(3)
C(64)	7250(10)	4940(8)	-852(6)	26(3)
C(65)	1768(10)	7946(7)	329(6)	18(2)
C(66)	4161(11)	5067(8)	9837(7)	35(3)
C(67)	5333(11)	2775(8)	254(6)	21(3)
O(23)	4921(8)	8895(6)	700(5)	40(2)
C(68)	5228(10)	3475(8)	3827(6)	23(2)
C(69)	8570(11)	6315(8)	215(7)	21(3)
C(70)	693(10)	9304(7)	-338(6)	22(3)
C(71)	7175(10)	4409(7)	3579(6)	24(3)
C(72)	3187(10)	2217(7)	6433(7)	25(3)
C(73)	4768(11)	7244(7)	8354(6)	15(2)
C(74)	4150(11)	3543(8)	4935(7)	33(3)
C(75)	10754(11)	2133(8)	9800(7)	32(3)
C(76)	5625(9)	8201(7)	8853(6)	16(2)
C(77)	9178(11)	1139(8)	1593(7)	30(3)
C(78)	531(10)	4802(8)	8647(6)	26(3)
C(79)	2347(12)	10507(7)	3377(6)	22(3)
C(80)	8168(11)	7311(8)	3711(7)	23(2)
C(81)	3542(10)	6213(7)	4676(6)	24(3)
C(82)	746(9)	3575(7)	4240(6)	20(2)
C(83)	10105(10)	6540(8)	3676(6)	24(3)
C(84)	3701(11)	10539(9)	3678(7)	35(3)
Cl(1)	6281(3)	5255(2)	1784(2)	24(1)
Cl(2)	9467(3)	8661(2)	1895(2)	22(1)
Cl(3)	3199(3)	4956(2)	6931(2)	21(1)
Cl(4)	9683(3)	1557(2)	6805(2)	20(1)
Cl(5)	6445(2)	8341(2)	6836(2)	20(1)
O(24)	1571(7)	8987(5)	3688(4)	22(2)
C(85)	6743(9)	-277(7)	4448(6)	19(2)
C(86)	3528(11)	7125(7)	8660(6)	26(3)
C(87)	2774(12)	7737(8)	8227(7)	30(3)
C(88)	9117(11)	5685(7)	598(6)	17(2)
C(89)	8091(10)	2381(7)	1401(7)	20(3)

C(90)

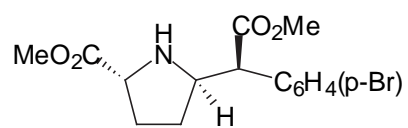
6657(10)

1135(8)

8707(6)

22(3)

Ortep drawing of structure 3



3

