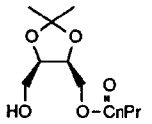
M. Pottie, J. Van der Eycken and M. Vandewalle, H. Röper

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2,* 329



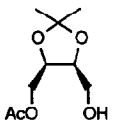
$C_{13}H_{18}O_6$

E.e. = 97 %
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -11.1 (c = 1, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : enzymatic hydrolysis
Absolute configuration : (2R, 3S)

(2R,3S)-4-butanoyloxy-2,3-O-isopropylidene-butane-1,2,3-triol

M. Pottie, J. Van der Eycken and M. Vandewalle, H. Röper

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2,* 329



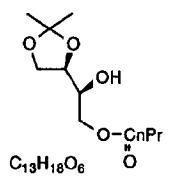
$C_9H_{16}O_5$

E.e. = 95 %
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +18.5 (c = 1.1, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : enzymatic transesterification
Absolute configuration : (2S,3R)

(2S,3R)-4-acetoxy-3,4-O-isopropylidene-butane-1,2,3-triol

M. Pottie, J. Van der Eycken and M. Vandewalle, H. Röper

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2,* 329



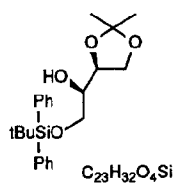
$C_{13}H_{18}O_6$

E.e. = 97 %
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -6.2 (c = 0.95, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : enzymatic hydrolysis
Absolute configuration : (2R,3S)

(2R,3S)-4-butanoyloxy-1,2-O-isopropylidene-butane-1,2,3-triol

M. Pottie, J. Van der Eycken and M. Vandewalle, H. Röper

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2,* 329



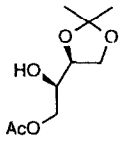
$C_{23}H_{32}O_4Si$

E.e. = 97 %
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -1.06 (c = 1.01, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : enzymatic hydrolysis
Absolute configuration . (2S,3R)

(2S,3R)-4-t.butyldiphenylsilyloxy-1,2-O-isopropylidene-butane-1,2,3-triol

M. Pottie, J. Van der Eycken and M. Vandewalle, H. Röper

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2*, 329



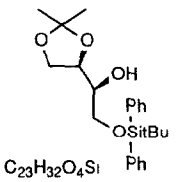
$C_9H_{16}O_5$

E e. = 95 %
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +8.03 (c = 1.3, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : enzymatic transesterification
Absolute configuration : (2S,3R)

(2S,3R)-4-acetoxy-1,2-O-isopropylidene-butane-1,2,3-triol

M Pottie, J Van der Eycken and M. Vandewalle, H Röper

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2*, 329



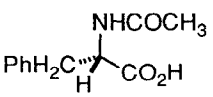
$C_{23}H_{32}O_4Si$

E.e. = 95 %
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ =+1.96 (c = 1.2, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality . enzymatic transesterification
Absolute configuration : (2R,3S)

(2R,3S)-4-t.butyldiphenylsilyloxy-1,2-O-isopropylidene-butane-1,2,3-triol

J.M. Brown, H. Brunner, W. Leitner and M. Rose

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2*, 331



$C_{11}H_{11}NO_3$
N-Acetylphenylalanine

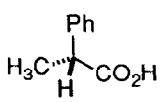
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = +26.60 (c 1.07, 95% EtOH)

ee = 56.8% (S) by comparison to lit. value

G. Gelbard, H.B. Kagan, R. Stern, *Tetrahedron*, **32** (1976) 233.

J.M. Brown, H. Brunner, W. Leitner and M. Rose

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2*, 331



Hydratropic acid

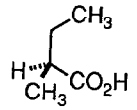
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = -10.23 (c 1.68, $CHCl_3$)

ee = 13.4% (R) by comparison to lit. value

S.P. Bakshi, E.E. Turner, *J. Chem. Soc.* (1961) 171.

J.M. Brown, H. Brunner, W. Leitner and M. Rose

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2*, 331



$C_5H_{10}O_2$

2-Methylbutyric acid

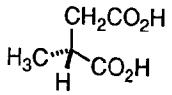
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +14.64 (c 0.92, H_2O)

ee = 61.0% (S) by comparison to lit. value

W. Poethke, *Arch. Pharm.*, **275** (1937) 571.

J.M. Brown, H. Brunner, W. Leitner and M. Rose

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2*, 331



$C_5H_8O_4$

Methylsuccinic acid

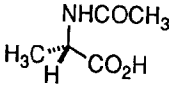
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = +14.49 (c 2.84, abs. EtOH)

ee = 93.5% (R) by comparison to lit. value

E.J. Eisenbrunn, S.M. McElvain, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **77** (1955) 3383.

J.M. Brown, H. Brunner, W. Leitner and M. Rose

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2*, 331



$C_5H_9NO_3$

N-Acetylalanine

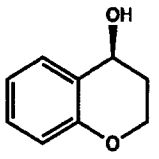
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -26.61 (c 1.82, H_2O)

ee = 40.0% (S) by comparison to lit. value

S.M. Birbaum, L. Levintov, R.B. Kingsley, J.P. Greenstein, J. Biol. Chem., 194 (1952) 455.

H.L. Holland, T.S. Manoharan and F. Schweizer

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2*, 335



$C_9H_{10}O_2$

Chroman-4-ol

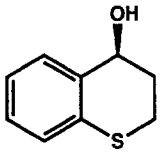
E.e >98% (nmr with $Eu(thfc)_3$)

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -67.45 (c = 0.5, EtOH)

Absolute configuration 4S by derivatization and Prelog's rule

H.L. Holland, T.S. Manoharan and F. Schweizer

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 335



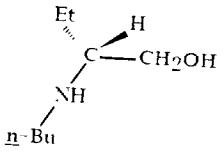
$C_9H_{10}OS$

Thiochroman-4-ol

E.e >98% (nmr with $Eu(thfc)_3$)
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -129 (c = 2.0, EtOH)
Source of chirality: biotransformation
Absolute configuration 4S

E. Brown, A. Penfornis, J. Bayma and J. Touet

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 339



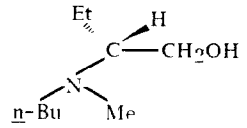
$C_8H_{19}NO$

(R)-(-)-2-(n-Butylamino)butan-1-ol

$[\alpha]_D$ -29.1 (c 5, MeOH)
Ee = 100%
Chiral source :
(R)-(-)-2-aminobutan-1-ol
Absolute configuration : R

E. Brown, A. Penfornis, J. Bayma and J. Touet

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 339



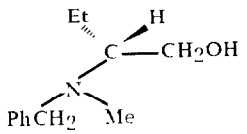
$C_9H_{21}NO$

(R)-(-)-2-(n-Butyl methylamino)butan-1-ol

$[\alpha]_D$ -4 (c 5, MeOH)
Ee = 100%
Chiral source :
(R)-(-)-2-aminobutan-1-ol
Absolute configuration : R

E. Brown, A. Penfornis, J. Bayma and J. Touet

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 339



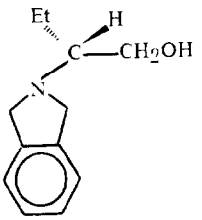
$C_{12}H_{19}NO$

(R)-(-)-2-(Benzyl methylamino)butan-1-ol

$[\alpha]_D$ -2 (c 2, MeOH)
Ee = 100%
Chiral source :
(R)-(-)-2-aminobutan-1-ol
Absolute configuration : R

E. Brown, A. Penfornis, J. Bayma and J. Touet

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, 2, 339



$C_{12}H_{17}NO$

(R)-(-)-2-[2-iso-indolinyl] butan-1-ol

mp. 57-58°C

$[\alpha]_D$ -19.8 (c 1, EtOH)

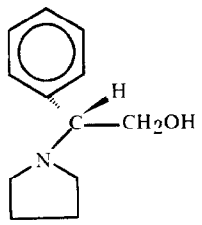
Ee = 100%

Chiral source :
(R)-(-)-2-aminobutan-1-ol

Absolute configuration : R

E. Brown, A. Penfornis, J. Bayma and J. Touet

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, 2, 339



$C_{12}H_{17}NO$

(R)-(-)-2-[1-Pyrrolidinyl]-2-phenylethan-1-ol

mp. 58°C

$[\alpha]_D$ -36 (c 1, MeOH)

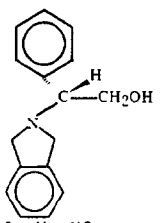
Ee = 100%

Chiral source :
(R)-(-)-2-amino-2-phenylethan-1-ol

Absolute configuration : R

E. Brown, A. Penfornis, J. Bayma and J. Touet

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, 2, 339



$C_{16}H_{17}NO$

(R)-(-)-2-[2-Iso-indolinyl]-2-phenylethan-1-ol

mp. 78°C

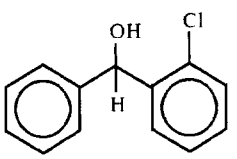
$[\alpha]_D$ -20.5 (c 5, MeOH)

Chiral source :
(R)-(-)-2-amino-2-phenylethan-1-ol

Absolute configuration : R

E. Brown, A. Penfornis, J. Bayma and J. Touet

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, 2, 339



$C_{13}H_{11}ClO$

(+)-2-Chlorobenzhydrol

$[\alpha]_D$ +21.3 (c 0.5, Me_2CO)

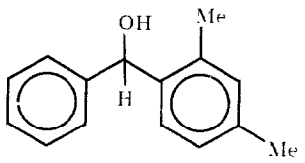
Ee = 100%

Source of chirality :
(R)-(-)-2-aminobutan-1-ol

Absolute configuration : unknown

E. Brown, A. Penfornis, J. Bayma and J. Touet

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 339



$C_{15}H_{16}O$

(+)-2,4-Dimethylbenzhydrol

$[\alpha]_D$ +6.12 (c 0.5, Me_2CO)

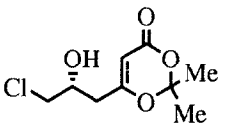
Ee = 100% [^{1}H-NMR ; shift reagent : Eu(hfc)$_3$]

Source of chirality : (R)-(-)-2-aminobutan-1-ol

Absolute configuration : unknown

J. Sakaki,* H. Sakoda, Y. Sugita, M. Sato, and C. Kaneko

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 343



$C_9H_{13}ClO_4$

(*R*)-6-(3-Chloro-2-hydroxypropyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxin-4-one

E.e.=≥98% [by HPLC analysis (Chiralcell OD)]

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$= +19.3 (*c* 1.67, $CHCl_3$)

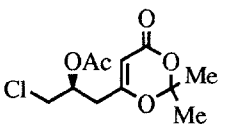
Source of chirality: kinetic resolution by lipase

Absolute configuration *R*

(assigned by conversion to the intermediate of *L*-carnitine)

J. Sakaki,* H. Sakoda, Y. Sugita, M. Sato, and C. Kaneko

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 343



$C_{11}H_{15}ClO_5$

(*S*)-6-(3-Chloro-2-acetoxypropyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxin-4-one

E.e.=≥98% [by HPLC analysis (Chiralcell OJ)]

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$= +0.12 (*c* 1.20, $CHCl_3$)

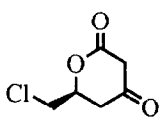
Source of chirality: Asymmetric acetylation catalyzed by lipase

Absolute configuration *S*

(assigned by conversion to the known compound)

J. Sakaki,* H. Sakoda, Y. Sugita, M. Sato, and C. Kaneko

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 343



$C_6H_7ClO_3$

(*S*)-6-Chloro-3-oxohexan-5-olide

E.e.=≥98%

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$= -83.4 (*c* 1.07, MeOH)

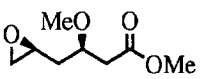
Source of chirality: from a precursor obtained by enzymatic method

Absolute configuration *S*

(assigned by conversion to the known compound)

J. Sakaki,* H. Sakoda, Y. Sugita, M. Sato, and C. Kaneko

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 343



E.e.=≥98%

$[\alpha]_D^{24}$= -19.1 (*c* 3.55, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: enzymatic method, asymmetric addition

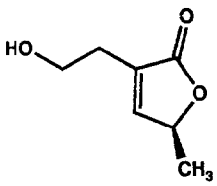
Absolute configuration 3*R*, 5*S*

$C_8H_{14}O_4$

Methyl (3*R*,5*S*)-5,6-Epoxy-3-methoxyhexanoate

Jean-Christophe Harmange, Bruno Figadère*, Reynald Hocquemiller

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 347



E.e.= 99% (measured by Mosher's method)

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = -56 (c 1.50, $CHCl_3$)

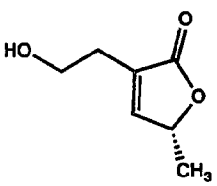
Source of chirality : natural

Absolute configuration : 4S

(S)-2-(2'-hydroxyethyl)-4-methyl-γ-butyrolactone

Jean-Christophe Harmange, Bruno Figadère*, Reynald Hocquemiller

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 347



E.e.= 99% (measured by Mosher's method)

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = +56 (c 1.50, $CHCl_3$)

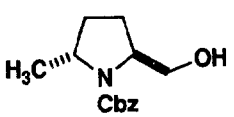
Source of chirality : natural

Absolute configuration : 4R

(R)-2-(2'-hydroxyethyl)-4-methyl-γ-butyrolactone

H. Takahata, H. Bandoh, and T. Momose

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 351



E. e.= > 99%

$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ -45.8 (c 3.895, CHCl3)

Source of chirality: D-alanine

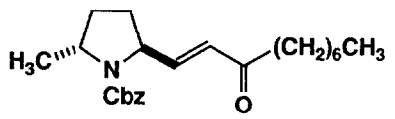
Absolute configuration: 2S, 5R

$C_{14}H_{19}NO_3$

(2*S*,5*R*)-1-benzyloxycarbonyl-2-hydroxymethyl-5-methylpyrrolidine

H. Takahata, H. Bandoh, and T. Momose

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2*, 351



E. e.= > 99% (determined by HPLC)
$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ -74.0 (c 0.94, CHCl3)
Source of chirality: D-alanine
Absolute configuration: 2S, 5R

$C_{23}H_{33}NO_3$

(2*S*,5*R*)-1-benzyloxycarbonyl-2-(3-oxo-1-decenyl)-5-methylpyrrolidine

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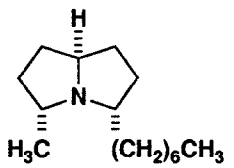
H. Takahata, H. Bandoh, and T. Momose

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2*, 351



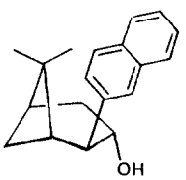
$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ +11.7 (c 0.695, CHCl3)
Source of chirality: D-alanine
Absolute configuration: 3S, 5R, 8S

$C_{15}H_{29}N$

3*S*-(3β,5β,8α)-3-heptyl-5-methylpyrrolidine

M.L. Vasconcellos, J. d'Angelo, D. Desmaele, P.R.R. Costa, D. Potin

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2*, 353



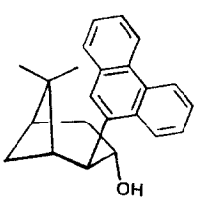
ee 92 %
$[\alpha]^{20}_D$ = +50 (c 4.5 EtOH)
source of chirality : natural (1S)-(−)-β-pinene
absolute configuration : 1S

$C_{19}H_{22}O_4$

6,6-Dimethyl-2-(2-naphthyl)-bicyclo[3.3.1]heptan-3-ol

M.L. Vasconcellos, J. d'Angelo, D. Desmaele, P.R.R. Costa, D. Potin

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2*, 353



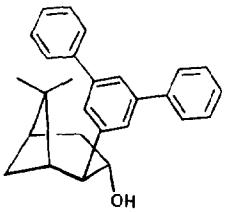
ee 92 %
$[\alpha]^{20}_D$ = +65 (c 4.4 EtOH)
source of chirality : natural (1S)-(−)-β-pinene
absolute configuration : 1S

$C_{23}H_{24}O$

6,6-Dimethyl-2-(9-phenanthryl)-bicyclo[3.3.1]heptan-3-ol

M.L. Vasconcellos, J. d'Angelo, D. Desmaele, P.R.R. Costa, D. Potin

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 353



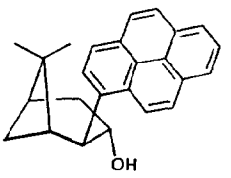
ee 92 %
$[\alpha]^{20}_D$ = +21 (c 3.8 EtOH)
source of chirality : natural (1S)-(−)-β-pinene
absolute configuration : 1S

$C_{27}H_{28}O$

6,6-Dimethyl-2-(3,5- terphenyl)-bicyclo[3.3.1]heptan-3-ol

M.L. Vasconcellos, J. d'Angelo, D. Desmaele, P.R.R. Costa, D. Potin

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 353



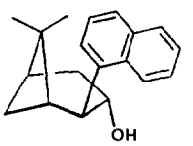
ee 92 %
$[\alpha]^{20}_D$ = +48 (c 3.7 EtOH)
source of chirality : natural (1S)-(−)-β-pinene
absolute configuration : 1S

$C_{25}H_{24}O$

6,6-Dimethyl-2-(1-pyrenyl)-bicyclo[3.3.1]heptan-3-ol

M.L. Vasconcellos, J. d'Angelo, D. Desmaele, P.R.R. Costa, D. Potin

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 353



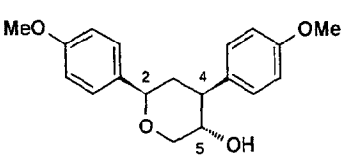
ee 92 %
$[\alpha]^{20}_D$ = +62 (c 6.0 EtOH)
source of chirality : natural (1S)-(−)-β-pinene
absolute configuration : 1S

$C_{19}H_{22}O_4$

6,6-Dimethyl-2-(1-naphthyl)-bicyclo[3.3.1]heptan-3-ol

O. Muraoka, N. Fujiwara, G. Tanabe and T. Momose

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 357

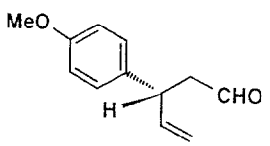


E.e.= 100% [by nmr of Mosher's ester]
$[\alpha]_D^{17}$ = -4 (c 1.0, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis
Absolute configuration: **2R,4S,5S**

$C_{19}H_{22}O_4$ (-)-2,4-Bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-hydroxytetrahydropyran

O. Muraoka, N. Fujiwara, G. Tanabe and T. Momose

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2*, 357

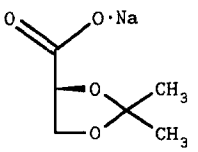


E.e. = >95% [by nmr of Mosher's ester of the corresponding alcohol]
$[\alpha]_D^{17}$ = -18 (c 1.0, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis
Absolute configuration: **R**

$C_{12}H_{14}O_2$ (-)-3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)pent-4-enal

C. H. H. Emons, B. F. M. Kuster, J. A. J. M. Vekemans, R. A. Sheldon

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2*, 359



$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = + 32.6 (c = 0.98, H_2O)

Source of chirality: natural

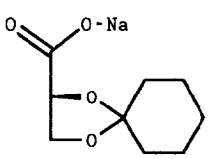
Absolute configuration: R

$C_6H_9O_4Na$

sodium 2,3–O–isopropylidene–D–glycerate

C. H. H. Emons, B. F. M. Kuster, J. A. J. M. Vekemans, R. A. Sheldon

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2*, 359



$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = + 34.5 (c = 1, H_2O)

Source of chirality: natural

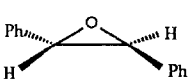
Absolute configuration: R

$C_9H_{13}O_4Na$

sodium 2,3–O–cyclohexylidene–D–glycerate

L.Breau and T. Durst*.

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991,** *2*, 367



$C_{14}H_{12}O$

trans-Stilbene Oxide

E.e. ≥ 96+ [by nmr with (+)-tris[3-(heptapluoropropylhydroxy-methylene)-camphorato] europium (III).

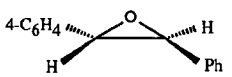
$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ = -285 (c=1, acetone)

Source of chirality: asymm. synth. (sulfur ylide)

Absolute configuration: 2S,3S

L.Breau and T. Durst*.

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 367



$C_{15}H_{14}O$

trans-2-(*p*-Toluyl)-3-phenyl oxirane

E.e. ≥ 96+ [by nmr with (+)-tris[3-(heptafluoropropylhydroxy-methylene)-camphorato] europium (III).

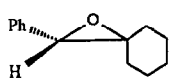
$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ = -289 (c=2, EtOH)

Source of chirality: asymm. synth. (sulfur ylide)

Absolute configuration: 2S,3S

L.Breau and T. Durst*.

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 367



$C_{13}H_{16}O$

Spiro-2-cyclohexyl-3-phenyl oxirane

E.e. ≥ 96+ [by nmr with (+)-tris[3-(heptafluoropropylhydroxy-methylene)-camphorato] europium (III).

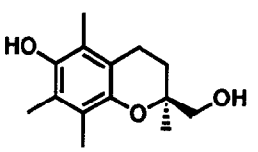
$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ = -37 (c=0.16, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: asymm. synth. (sulfur ylide)

Absolute configuration: 3S

T. Sugai, N. Watanabe and H. Ohta

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 371



$C_{14}H_{20}O_3$

6-Hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-chromanmethanol

E.e.= >99% [by NMR of the corresponding bis-MTPA ester]

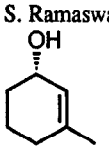
$[\alpha]_D^{27}$ -2.36 (c =1.49, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of Chirality: Kinetic Resolution by Enzymatic Hydrolysis

Absolute Configuration S

B. D. Johnston, B. Morgan, A. C. Oehlschlager and S. Ramaswamy

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 377



$C_7H_{12}O$

3-Methyl-2-cyclohexen-1-ol

(Seudenol)

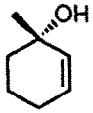
E.e. = 98.5% (by GC with acetyl-S-lactyl chloride)

Source of Chirality: Enzymatic resolution with PPL

Absolute Configuration 1S (based on rotation)

B. D. Johnston, B. Morgan, A. C. Oehlschlager and S. Ramaswamy

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, 2, 377



$C_7H_{12}O$

1-Methyl-2-cyclohexen-1-ol (MCOL)

E.e. = ≥ 95% (by chiral GC)

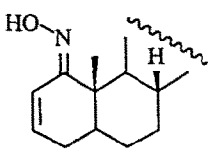
Source of Chirality: Enzymatic resolution of scudenol with PPL, followed by 1,3-allylic transposition

$[\alpha]_D^{22}$ = -79.1 (c = 1.48, Et_2O)

Absolute Configuration 1S (based on rotation)

J.Frelek, G.Snatzke, and W.J.Szczepek

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, 2, 381

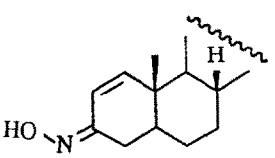


CD[($\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= -0.13(275), +22.8(227), +3(195)
(MeCN)
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.

$C_{27}H_{45}NO$
(1*E*)-1-Hydroxyimino-5α-cholest-2-ene (1)

J.Frelek, G.Snatzke, and W.J.Szczepek

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, 2, 381

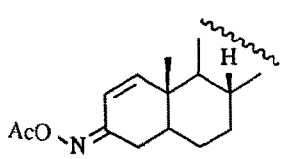


CD[($\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= +0.9(270), -3.2(237), +5(213)
(MeCN)
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$ = +29.1 ($CHCl_3$, c= 0.2)

$C_{27}H_{45}NO$
(3*Z*)-3-Hydroxyimino-5α-cholest-1-ene (2)

J.Frelek, G.Snatzke, and W.J.Szczepek

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, 2, 381

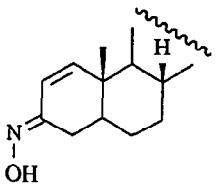


CD[($\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= +0.92(267), +4.0(227), -6(202)
(MeCN)
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.

$C_{29}H_{47}NO_2$
(3*Z*)-3-Acetoxyimino-5α-cholest-1-ene (3)

J.Frelek, G.Snatzke, and W.J.Szczepek

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 381

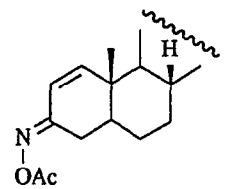


CD[($\Delta\varepsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= -6.20(249), +17.7(224), -2(199)
(MeCN)
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.

$C_{27}H_{45}NO$
(3*E*)-3-Hydroxyimino-5α-cholest-1-ene (4)

J.Frelek, G.Snatzke, and W.J.Szczepek

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 381

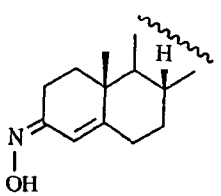


CD[($\Delta\varepsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= -5.65(254), +17.9(226), -7(199)
(MeCN)
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.

$C_{29}H_{47}NO_2$
(3*E*)-3-Acetoxyimino-5α-cholest-1-ene (5)

J.Frelek, G.Snatzke, and W.J.Szczepek

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 381

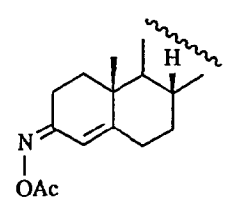


CD[($\Delta\varepsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= -0.35(280), +12.6(235), -4(211),
(MeCN) +2(193)
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$ = + 165.8($CHCl_3$, c= 0.6)

$C_{27}H_{45}NO$
(3*Z*)-3-Hydroxyimino-cholest-4-ene (6)

J.Frelek, G.Snatzke, and W.J.Szczepek

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 381

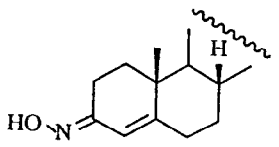


CD[($\Delta\varepsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= +0.02(333), -0.41(277), +7.(212)
(MeCN)
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$ = +165.8($CHCl_3$, c= 0.3)

$C_{29}H_{47}NO_2$
(3*Z*)-3-Acetoxyimino-cholest-4-ene (7)

J.Frelek, G.Snatzke, and W.J.Szczepek

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 381

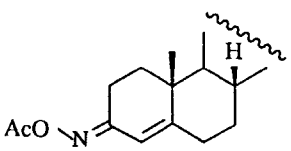


CD[($\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= +11.7(246), -6.8(221),
(MeCN) -3(197)
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$ = +76.5 ($CHCl_3$, c= 0.4)

$C_{27}H_{45}NO$
(3*E*)-3-Hydroxyimino-cholest-4-ene (8)

J.Frelek, G.Snatzke, and W.J.Szczepek

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 381

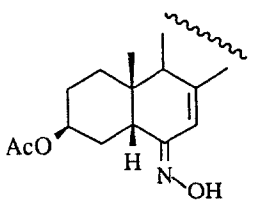


CD[($\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= -0.02(329), +14.0(250), 4.1(224),
(MeCN) -4(199)
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$ = +107.9($CHCl_3$, c= 0.9)

$C_{29}H_{47}NO_2$
(3*E*)-3-Acetoxyimino-cholest-4-ene (9)

J.Frelek, G.Snatzke, and W.J.Szczepek

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 381

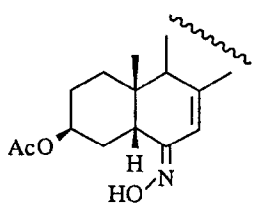


CD[($\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= +0.46(281), -19.8(234), +6(205),
(MeCN)
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.

$C_{29}H_{47}NO_3$
(6*E*)-6-Hydroxyimino-5β-cholest-7-en-3β-ol 3-acetate (10)

J.Frelek, G.Snatzke, and W.J.Szczepek

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 381

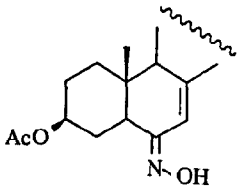


CD[($\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= -18.6(250), +10(190)
(MeCN)
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxim-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$ = -42.0($CHCl_3$, c= 0.4)

$C_{29}H_{47}NO_3$
(6*Z*)-6-Hydroxyimino-5β-cholest-7-en-3β-ol 3-acetate (11)

J.Frelek, G.Snatzke, and W.J.Szczepek

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 381

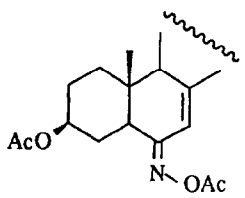


CD[($\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= -0.03(300), +0.39(279), -28.9(232),
(MeCN) +3(203)
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$ = -120.5 ($CHCl_3$, c= 0.4)

$C_{29}H_{47}NO_3$
(6*E*)-6-Hydroxyimino-5α-cholest-7-en-3β-ol 3-acetate (12)

J.Frelek, G.Snatzke, and W.J.Szczepek

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 381

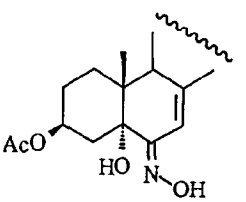


CD[($\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= -0.11(296), +0.07(280), -27.1(234),
(MeCN) +10(199)
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$ = -126.8($CHCl_3$, c= 0.8)

$C_{31}H_{49}NO_4$
(6*E*)-6-Acetoxyimino-5α-cholest-7-en-3β-ol 3-acetate (13)

J.Frelek, G.Snatzke, and W.J.Szczepek

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 381

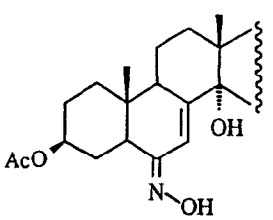


CD[($\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= +0.62(276) -24.6(237), +10(200)
(MeCN)
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$ = -132.3($CHCl_3$, c= 0.4)

$C_{29}H_{47}NO_4$
(6*E*)-6-Hydroxyimino-5α-cholest-7-en-3β,5-diol 3-acetate (14))

J.Frelek, G.Snatzke, and W.J.Szczepek

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 381

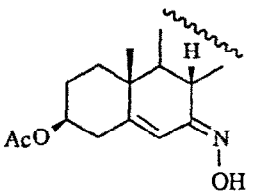


CD[($\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= +0.85(274), -10.7(235)
(MeCN)
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxim-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$ = -56.5($CHCl_3$, c= 0.4)

$C_{29}H_{47}NO_4$
(6*E*)-6-Hydroxyimino-5α-cholest-7-en-3β,14α-diol 3-acetate (15)

J.Frelek, G.Snatzke, and W.J.Szczepek

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 381

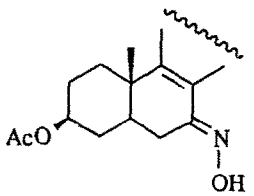


CD[($\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= +0.41(279), -19.0(234), -6(196)
(MeCN)
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.

$C_{29}H_{47}NO_3$
(7*Z*)-7-Hydroxyimino-cholest-5-en-3β-ol 3-acetate (16)

J.Frelek, G.Snatzke, and W.J.Szczepek

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 381

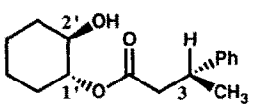


CD[($\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= +13.29(259), -25.2(231), +5(203)
(MeCN)
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$ = -51.3($CHCl_3$, c= 0.4)

$C_{29}H_{47}NO_3$
(7*E*)-7-Hydroxyimino-5α-cholest-8-en-3β-ol 3-acetate (17)

C.-L. Fang, T. Ogawa, H. Suemune and K. Sakai

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 389



$C_{16}H_{22}O_3$

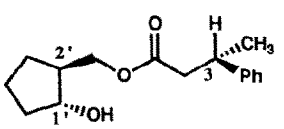
(1'*R*, 2'*R*, 3*R*)-2'-Hydroxycyclohexyl 3-Phenylbutanoate (**10**)

D.e.=88% (determined by ^{1}H-NMR)
$[\alpha]_D^{27}$ -60.2 (c=2.11, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality : (1*R*, 2*R*)-cyclohexanediol
Absolute configuration· 3*R*
(assigned by correlation of Configuration)

C.-L. Fang, T. Ogawa, H. Suemune and K. Sakai

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1991**, *2*, 389



$C_{16}H_{22}O_3$

(1'*R*, 2'*S*, 3*S*)-(1-Hydroxycyclopentan-2-yl)-methyl 3-Phenylbutanoate (**11**)

D.e.=84% (determined by ^{1}H-NMR)
$[\alpha]_D^{22}$ +1.97 (c=1.03, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality : (1*R*, 2*S*)-2-hydroxymethylcyclopentanol
Absolute configuration: 3*S*
(assigned by correlation of Configuration)