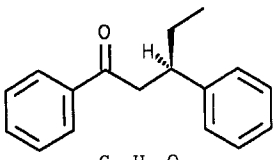
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 581

J.F.G.A. Jansen and B.L Feringa



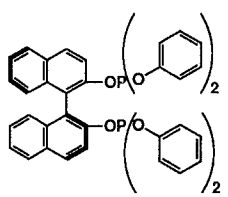
$C_{17}H_{18}O$

1,3-diphenyl-penta-1-one

e.e. ≤ 85% by HPLC analysis, chiracel OD
source of chirality: enantioselective 1,4-addition
absolute configuration 3R

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 583

N. Sakai, K. Nozaki, K. Mashima, and H. Takaya

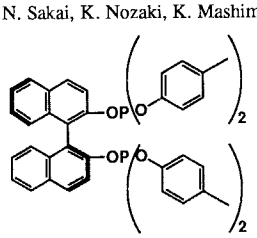


$C_{44}H_{32}O_6P_2$

E.e = >99% [by HPLC analysis]
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ =-19.33 (*c* 1.80, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: (*S*)-binaphthol
Absolute configuration: S

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 583

N. Sakai, K. Nozaki, K. Mashima, and H. Takaya

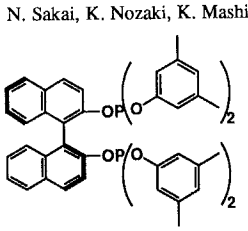


$C_{48}H_{40}O_6P_2$

E.e = >99% [by HPLC analysis]
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -30.99 (*c* 1.17, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: (*S*)-binaphthol
Absolute configuration: S

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 583

N. Sakai, K. Nozaki, K. Mashima, and H. Takaya

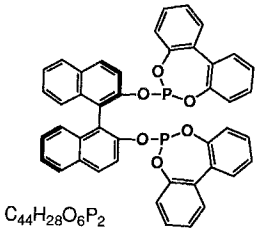


$C_{52}H_{48}O_6P_2$

E.e = >99% [by HPLC analysis]
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +20.4 (*c* 2.87, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: (*S*)-binaphthol
Absolute configuration: S

N. Sakai, K. Nozaki, K. Mashima, and H. Takaya

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 583



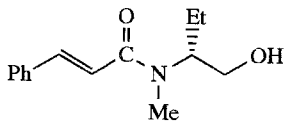
$C_{44}H_{28}O_6P_2$

E.e = >99% [by HPLC analysis]
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +43.39(*c* 1.09, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: (*R*)-binaphthol
Absolute configuration: R

$C_{44}H_{28}O_6P_2$

J. Touet, S. Baudouin and E. Brown

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 587



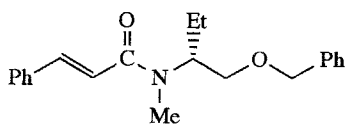
$C_{14}H_{19}NO_2$

(R)-(+)-N-(1-Hydroxybut-2-yl)
N-methylcinnamamide

mp. 75°C
$[\alpha]_D$ +23.8 (c 2, PhH)
Ee = 100%
Chiral source :
(R)-(-)-2-aminobutan-1-ol
Absolute configuration : R

J. Touet, S. Baudouin and E. Brown

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 587



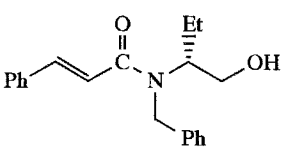
$C_{21}H_{25}NO_2$

(R)-(+)-N-(1-Benzyloxybut-2-yl)
N-methylcinnamamide

$[\alpha]_D$ +80 (c 2,8, MeOH)
Ee = 100%
Chiral source :
(R)-(-)-2-aminobutan-1-ol
Absolute configuration : R

J. Touet, S. Baudouin and E. Brown

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 587



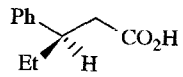
$C_{20}H_{23}NO_2$

(R)-(+)-N-Benzyl-N-(1-hydroxybut-2-yl)
cinnamamide

mp. 85.8°C
$[\alpha]_D$ +10 (c 5, MeOH)
Ee = 100%
Chiral source :
(R)-(-)-2-aminobutan-1-ol
Absolute configuration : R

J. Touet, S. Baudouin and E. Brown

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 587



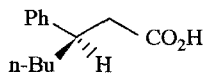
$C_{11}H_{14}O_2$

(R)-(-)-3-Phenylpentanoic acid

$[\alpha]_D$ -46 (c 4, PhH)
Ee = 92%
Chiral source :
(R)-(-)-2-aminobutan-1-ol
Absolute configuration : R

J. Touet, S. Baudouin and E. Brown

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 587



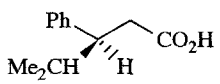
$C_{13}H_{18}O_2$

(R)-(-)-3-Phenylheptanoic acid

$[\alpha]_{578}$ -37 (c 8, PhH)
Ee = 100%
Chiral source :
(R)-(-)-2-aminobutan-1-ol
Absolute configuration : R

J. Touet, S. Baudouin and E. Brown

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 587



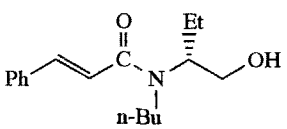
$C_{12}H_{16}O_2$

(R)-(-)-3-Phenyl-4-methylpentanoic acid

$[\alpha]_D$ -31.8 (c 3.8, PhH)
Ee = 78.5%
Chiral source :
(R)-(-)-2-aminobutan-1-ol
Absolute configuration : R

J. Touet, S. Baudouin and E. Brown

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 587



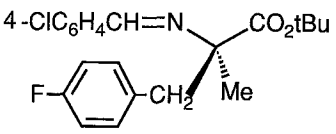
$C_{17}H_{25}NO_2$

(R)-(+)-N-Butyl-N-(1-hydroxybut-2-yl) cinnamamide

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

M.J. O'Donnell and S. Wu

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 591



$C_{21}H_{23}ClFNO_2$

1,1-Dimethylethyl 4-fluoro-N-[(4-chlorophenyl)-methylene]-α-methyl-D-phenylalaninate

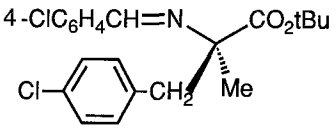
E.e.=50% (by chiral HPLC)

Source of chirality: phase-transfer catalyst derived from cinchonine

Absolute configuration: R

M.J. O'Donnell and S. Wu

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 591



$C_{21}H_{23}Cl_2NO_2$

1,1-Dimethylethyl 4-chloro-N-[(4-chlorophenyl)-methylene]-α-methyl-D-phenylalaninate

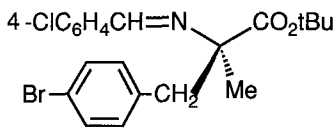
E.e.=48% (by chiral HPLC)

Source of chirality: phase-transfer catalyst derived from cinchonine

Absolute configuration: R

M.J. O'Donnell and S. Wu

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 591



$C_{21}H_{23}BrClNO_2$

1,1-Dimethylethyl 4-bromo-N-[(4-chlorophenyl)-methylene]-α-methyl-D-phenylalaninate

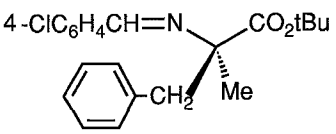
E.e.=44% (by chiral HPLC)

Source of chirality: phase-transfer catalyst derived from cinchonine

Absolute configuration: R

M.J. O'Donnell and S. Wu

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 591



$C_{21}H_{24}ClNO_2$

1,1-Dimethylethyl N-[(4-chlorophenyl)methylene]-α-methyl-D-phenylalaninate

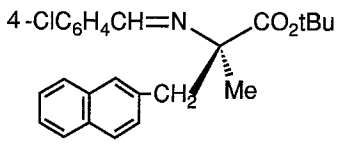
E.e.=44% (by chiral HPLC)

Source of chirality: phase-transfer catalyst derived from cinchonine

Absolute configuration: R

M.J. O'Donnell and S. Wu

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 591



$C_{25}H_{26}ClNO_2$

1,1-Dimethylethyl [((4-chlorophenyl)methylene)-amino]-α-methyl-2-naphthalene-(R)-propanoate

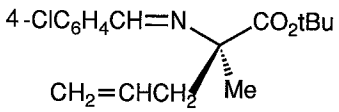
E.e.=42% (by chiral HPLC)

Source of chirality: phase-transfer catalyst derived from cinchonine

Absolute configuration: R

M.J. O'Donnell and S. Wu

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 591



$C_{17}H_{22}ClNO_2$

1,1-Dimethylethyl 2-[((4-chlorophenyl)methylene)-amino]-2-methyl-(R)-4-pentenoate

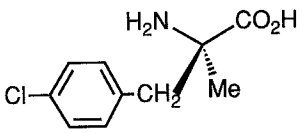
E.e.=36% (by chiral HPLC)

Source of chirality: phase-transfer catalyst derived from cinchonine

Absolute configuration: R

M.J. O'Donnell and S. Wu

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 591



$C_{10}H_{12}ClNO_2$

4-Chloro-α-methyl-D-phenylalanine

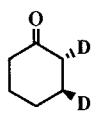
E.e.>97% (by HPLC of diastereomeric GITC derivative)

Source of chirality: phase-transfer catalyst derived from cinchonine then crystalization of racemate

Absolute configuration: R
(assigned by HPLC of GITC derivative)

G. Dauphin, J.G. Gourcy and H. Veschambre

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 595



$C_6H_8D_2O$

(+)-2,3-dideuteriocyclohexan-1-one

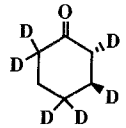
$[\alpha]^{25}_{J} = +3.2$ (c = 0.1, $CHCl_3$)

Absolute configuration : (2R, 3S) by NMR

Source of chirality : Microbiological reduction

G. Dauphin, J.G. Gourcy and H. Veschambre

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 595



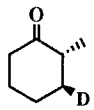
$C_6H_4D_6O$

(+)-2,3,4,4,6,6-hexadeuteriocyclohexan-1-one

$[\alpha]^{25}_J = +3.8$ (c = 0.12, $CHCl_3$)
Absolute configuration : (2R, 3S) by NMR
Source of chirality : Microbiological reduction

G. Dauphin, J.G. Gourcy and H. Veschambre

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 595



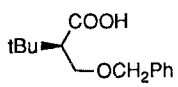
$C_7H_{11}DO$

(-)-2-methyl-3-deuteriocyclohexan-1-one

$[\alpha]^{25}_J = -8$ (c = 0.2, $CHCl_3$)
Absolute configuration : (2R, 3S) by NMR
Source of chirality : Microbiological reduction

Ivan Steels, Pierre J. De Clercq*, and J.P.Declercq

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 599

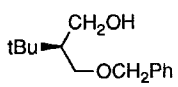


$C_{14}H_{20}O_3$
3-benzyloxy-2-t.butylpropanoic acid

E.e. = >95 % (nmr of methylester in presence of tris[3-heptafluoropropylhydroxymethylene-(+)-camphorato]europium(III))
$[\alpha]_D = -11$ (c 0.71, MeOH)
Source of chirality : resolution with S-(-)-α-methylbenzylamine (5 crystall. from EtOAc)
Absolute configuration : R (assigned by rel. X-ray of synthetic intermediate).

Ivan Steels, Pierre J. De Clercq*, and J.P.Declercq

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 599

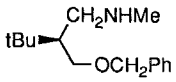


$C_{14}H_{22}O_2$
3-benzyloxy-2-t.butylpropanol

E.e. = >95 % (nmr /chiral shift reagent of synth. intermed.)
$[\alpha]_{365} = -3$ (c 0.90, MeOH)
Source of chirality : resolution of synth. intermed.
Absolute configuration : S (assigned by rel. X-ray of synthetic intermediate).

Ivan Steels, Pierre J. De Clercq*, and J.P.Declercq

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 599

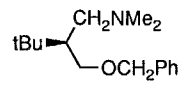


$C_{15}H_{25}NO$
N-methyl-3-benzyloxy-2-t.butylpropanamide

E.e. = >95 % (nmr /chiral shift reagent of synth. intermed.)
$[\alpha]_{365}$ = +20 (c 1.41, MeOH)
Source of chirality : resolution of synth. intermed.
Absolute configuration : S (assigned by rel. X-ray of synthetic intermediate).

Ivan Steels, Pierre J. De Clercq*, and J.P.Declercq

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 599

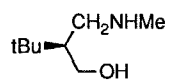


$C_{16}H_{27}NO$
N,N-dimethyl-3-benzyloxy-2-t.butylpropanamide

E.e. = >95 % (nmr /chiral shift reagent of synth. intermed.)
$[\alpha]_D$ = +40 (c 0.80, MeOH)
Source of chirality : resolution of synth. intermed.
Absolute configuration : S (assigned by rel. X-ray of synthetic intermediate).

Ivan Steels, Pierre J. De Clercq*, and J.P.Declercq

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 599

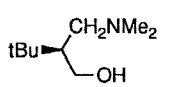


$C_8H_{19}NO$
2-t.butyl-3-(N-methylamino)propanol

E.e. = >95 % (nmr /chiral shift reagent of synth. intermed.)
$[\alpha]_D$ = +32 (c 0.92, MeOH)
Source of chirality : resolution of synth. intermed.
Absolute configuration : S (assigned by rel. X-ray of synthetic intermediate).

Ivan Steels, Pierre J. De Clercq*, and J.P.Declercq

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 599

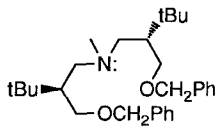


$C_9H_{21}NO$
2-t.butyl-3-(N,N-dimethylamino)propanol

E.e. = >95 % (nmr /chiral shift reagent of synth. intermed.)
$[\alpha]_D$ = +64 (c 0.75, MeOH)
Source of chirality : resolution of synth. intermed.
Absolute configuration : S (assigned by rel. X-ray of synthetic intermediate).

Ivan Steels, Pierre J. De Clercq*, and J.P.Declercq

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 599



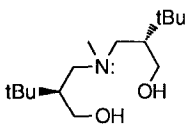
$C_{29}H_{45}NO_2$

N,N-di(-2-t.butyl-3-benzyloxypropyl)-N-methylamine

E.e. = >95 % (nmr /chiral shift reagent of synth. intermed.)
$[\alpha]_D$ = +75 (c 0.42, MeOH)
Source of chirality : resolution of synth. intermed.
Absolute configuration : S,S (assigned by rel. X-ray of synthetic intermediate).

Ivan Steels, Pierre J. De Clercq*, and J.P.Declercq

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 599



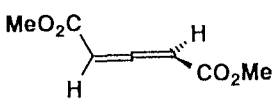
$C_{15}H_{33}NO_2$

N,N-di(-2-t.butyl-3-hydroxypropyl)-N-methylamine

E.e. = >95 % (nmr /chiral shift reagent of synth. intermed.)
$[\alpha]_D$ = +94 (c 1.37, MeOH)
Source of chirality : resolution of synth. intermed.
Absolute configuration : S,S (assigned by X-ray of corresponding ammonium S-(+)-10-camphorsulfonate salt).

Y. Naruse, H. Watanabe, and S. Inagaki

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 603



$C_7H_8O_4$

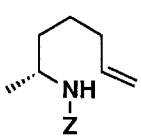
dimethyl (S)-2,3-pentadienedioate

E.e. = 82.0% [by nmr with (+)-Eu(hfc)3]

Source of chirality: by complexation with Eu(hfc)3
Absolute configuration S
(assigned by comparison with calculated optical rotation)

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

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 607



$C_{15}H_{21}NO_2$

(*R*)-6-Benzyloxycarbonylamino-1-heptene

E.e.=100%
mp.: 56-57 °C
$[\alpha]^{26}_D$ = -7.12 (*c* 1.11, CH_2Cl_2)
Source of chirality: D-alanine
Absolute configuration: *R*

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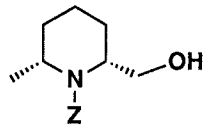
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 607



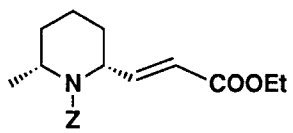
E.e.=100%
$[\alpha]^{26}_D$ = -12.9 (*c* 2.105, MeOH)
Source of chirality: D-alanine
Absolute configuration: 2*R*,6*R*

$C_{15}H_{21}NO_3$

(2*R*,6*R*)-1-Benzyloxycarbonyl-2-hydroxymethyl-6-methylpiperidine

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

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 607



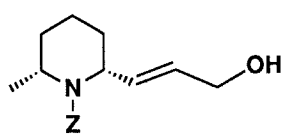
E.e.=100%
$[\alpha]^{24}_D$ = + 77.3 (*c* 1.125, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: D-alanine
Absolute configuration: 2*R*,6*R*

$C_{19}H_{25}NO_4$

Ethyl 3-[(2*R*,6*R*)-1-Benzyloxycarbonyl6-methyl-2-piperidinyl]-2-propenate

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

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 607



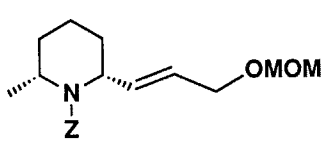
E.e.=100%
$[\alpha]^{26}_D$ = +39.4 (*c* 1.985, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: D-alanine
Absolute configuration: 2*R*,6*R*

$C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$

3-[(2*R*,6*R*)-1-Benzyloxycarbonyl-6-methyl-2-piperidinyl]-2-propen-1-ol

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

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 607



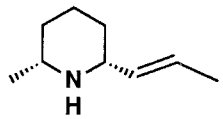
E.e.=100%
$[\alpha]^{25}_D$ = +43.4 (*c* 1.625, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: D-alanine
Absolute configuration: 2*R*,6*R*

$C_{19}H_{27}NO_4$

(2*R*,6*R*)-1-Benzyloxycarbonyl-2-{3-[(methoxymetyl)oxy]-1-propenyl}-6-methylpiperidine

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

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 607



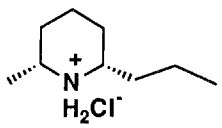
E.e.= >93%
$[\alpha]^{25}_D$ = -9.8 (*c* 1.2, EtOH)
Source of chirality: D-alanine
Absolute configuration: 2*R*,6*R*

$C_9H_{17}N$

(2*R*,6*R*)-6-methyl-2-(1-propenyl)piperidine

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

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 607



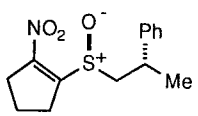
E.e.= >99%
mp.: 246-247 °C
$[\alpha]^{26}_D$ = +12.7 (*c* 1.0, EtOH)
Source of chirality: D-alanine
Absolute configuration: 2*S*,6*R*

$C_9H_{20}NCl$

(2*S*,6*R*)-6-methyl-2-propylpiperidine

K. Fuji, K. Tanaka, H. Abe, K. Matsumoto, T. Taga, and Y. Miwa

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 609



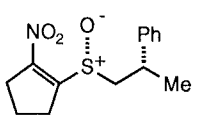
E.e. 100%
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -72.9 (*c* 1.68, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: (*S*)-Phenylpropionic acid
Absolute configuration: 2*S*, S*S*
Use: Chiral dienophile for asymmetric Diels - Alder reaction

$C_{14}H_{17}NO_3S$

(2*S*,S*S*)-1-Nitro-2-(2-phenylpropylsulfinyl)cyclopentene

K. Fuji, K. Tanaka, H. Abe, K. Matsumoto, T. Taga, and Y. Miwa

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 609



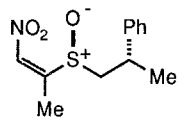
E.e. 100%
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +388.3 (*c* 0.84, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: (*S*)-Phenylpropionic acid
Absolute configuration: 2*S*, S*R*
Use: Chiral dienophile for asymmetric Diels - Alder reaction

$C_{14}H_{17}NO_3S$

(2*S*,S*R*)-1-Nitro-2-(2-phenylpropylsulfinyl)cyclopentene

K. Fuji, K. Tanaka, H. Abe, K. Matsumoto, T. Taga, and Y. Miwa

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 609



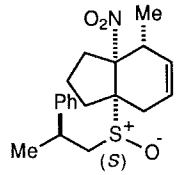
E.e. 100%
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -10.4 (*c* 0.72, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: (*S*)-Phenylpropionic acid
Absolute configuration: 2*S*, S*S*
Use: Chiral dienophile for asymmetric Diels - Alder reaction

$C_{12}H_{15}NO_3S$

(*Z*)-(2*S*,S*S*)-1-Nitro-2-(2-phenylpropylsulfinyl)-1-propene

K. Fuji, K. Tanaka, H. Abe, K. Matsumoto, T. Taga, and Y. Miwa

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 609



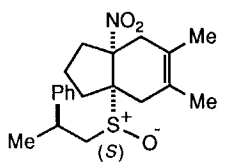
D.e. 100%
$[\alpha]_D^{22}$ -211.3 (*c* 0.43, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: Asymmetric Diels - Alder reaction under high pressure
Absolute configuration: 1*R*, 2*R*, 6*S*, 2'*S*, S*S*

$C_{19}H_{25}NO_3S$

(1*R*,2*R*,6*S*,2'*S*,S*S*)-2-Methyl-1-nitro-6-(2'-phenylpropylsulfinyl)bicyclo[4.3.0]-3-nonene

K. Fuji, K. Tanaka, H. Abe, K. Matsumoto, T. Taga, and Y. Miwa

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 609



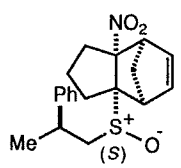
D.e. 100%
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -49.7 (*c* 1.27, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: Asymmetric Diels - Alder reaction under high pressure
Absolute configuration: 1*R*, 6*S*, 2'*S*, S*S*

$C_{20}H_{27}NO_3S$

(1*R*,6*S*,2'*S*,S*S*)-3,4-Dimethyl-1-nitro-6-(2'-phenylpropylsulfinyl)bicyclo[4.3.0]-3-nonene

K. Fuji, K. Tanaka, H. Abe, K. Matsumoto, T. Taga, and Y. Miwa

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 609



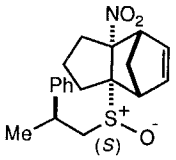
D.e. 100%
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -47.6 (*c* 0.79, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: Asymmetric Diels - Alder reaction under high pressure
Absolute configuration: 1*R*, 2*R*, 6*S*, 7*S*, 2'*S*, S*S*

$C_{19}H_{23}NO_3S$

(1*R*,2*R*,6*S*,7*S*,2'*S*,S*S*)-2-Nitro-6-(2'-phenylpropylsulfinyl)tricyclo[5.2.1.$0^{2,6}$]-8-decene

K. Fuji, K. Tanaka, H. Abe, K. Matsumoto, T. Taga, and Y. Miwa

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 609



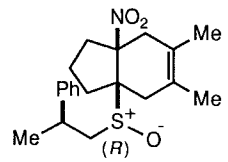
D.e. 92%
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -47.5 (*c* 0.96, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: Asymmetric Diels - Alder reaction under high pressure
Absolute configuration: 1*S*, 2*R*, 6*S*, 7*R*, 2'*S*, S*S*

$C_{19}H_{23}NO_3S$

(1*S*,2*R*,6*S*,7*R*,2'*S*,S*S*)-2-Nitro-6-(2'-phenylpropylsulfinyl)tricyclo[5.2.1.$0^{2,6}$]-8-decene

K. Fuji, K. Tanaka, H. Abe, K. Matsumoto, T. Taga, and Y. Miwa

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 609



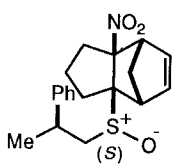
D.e. 100%
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +41.9 (*c* 0.65, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: Asymmetric Diels - Alder reaction under high pressure
Absolute configuration: 1*S*, 6*R*, 2'*S*, S*R*

$C_{20}H_{27}NO_3S$

(1*S*,6*R*,2'*S*,S*R*)-3,4-Dimethyl-1-nitro-6-(2'-phenylpropylsulfinyl)bicyclo[4.3.0]-3-nonene

K. Fuji, K. Tanaka, H. Abe, K. Matsumoto, T. Taga, and Y. Miwa

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 609



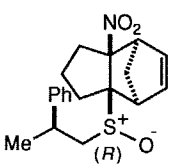
D.e. 100%
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +72.1 (*c* 0.97, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: Asymmetric Diels - Alder reaction under high pressure
Absolute configuration: 1*S*, 2*S*, 6*R*, 7*R*, 2'*S*, S*R*

$C_{19}H_{23}NO_3S$

(1*S*,2*S*,6*R*,7*R*,2'*S*,S*R*)-2-Nitro-6-(2'-phenylpropylsulfinyl)tricyclo[5.2.1.$0^{2,6}$]-8-decene

K. Fuji, K. Tanaka, H. Abe, K. Matsumoto, T. Taga, and Y. Miwa

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 609



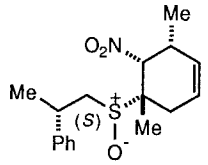
D.e. 100%
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +110.2 (*c* 0.97, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: Asymmetric Diels - Alder reaction under high pressure
Absolute configuration: 1*R*, 2*S*, 6*R*, 7*S*, 2'*S*, S*R*

$C_{19}H_{23}NO_3S$

(1*R*,2*S*,6*R*,7*S*,2'*S*,S*R*)-2-Nitro-6-(2'-phenylpropylsulfinyl)tricyclo[5.2.1.$0^{2,6}$]-8-decene

K. Fuji, K. Tanaka, H. Abe, K. Matsumoto, T. Taga, and Y. Miwa

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 609



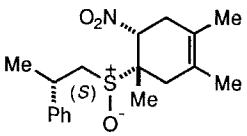
D.e. 100%
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -197.4 (*c* 0.57, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: Asymmetric Diels - Alder reaction under high pressure
Absolute configuration: 1*R*, 2*S*, 6*R*, 2'*S*, *SS*

$C_{17}H_{23}NO_3S$

(1*R*,2*S*,6*R*,2'*S*,*SS*)-2,6-Dimethyl-1-nitro-2-(2'-phenylpropylsulfinyl)-4-cyclohexene

K. Fuji, K. Tanaka, H. Abe, K. Matsumoto, T. Taga, and Y. Miwa

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 609



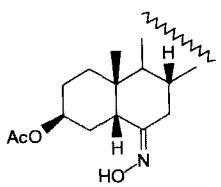
D.e. 100%
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -84.2 (*c* 1.10, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: Asymmetric Diels - Alder reaction under high pressure
Absolute configuration: 1*R*, 2*S*, 2'*S*, *SS*

$C_{18}H_{25}NO_3S$

(1*R*,2*S*,2'*S*,*SS*)-1-Nitro-2-(2'-phenylpropylsulfinyl)-2,4,5-trimethyl-4-cyclohexene

H.Duddeck, J.Frelek, C.Krüger, G.Snatzke, W.J.Szczepek, P.Wagner, and S.Werner

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 613



CD[$(\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})]$= +0.89(221)
(MeCN)

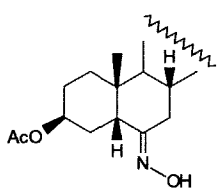
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$: +10.4($CHCl_3$, c=1.2)

$C_{29}H_{49}NO_3$

(6Z)-6-Hydroximino-5ß-cholestan-3ß-ol 3-acetate (**1**)

H.Duddeck, J.Frelek, C.Krüger, G.Snatzke, W.J.Szczepek, P.Wagner, and S.Werner

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 613



CD[$(\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})]$= -5.53(214), +3.0(196)
(MeCN)

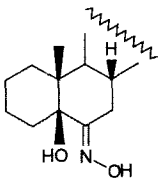
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$: -11.3($CHCl_3$, c=1.3)

$C_{29}H_{49}NO_3$

(6E)-6-Hydroximino-5ß-cholestan-3ß-ol 3-acetate (**2**)

H.Duddeck, J.Frelek, C.Krüger, G.Snatzke, W.J.Szczepek, P.Wagner, and S.Werner

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 613



CD[$(\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= -7.55(214), +12.8(196) (MeCN)

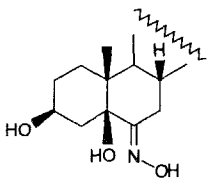
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$: +5.9($CHCl_3$, c=1.8)

$C_{27}H_{47}NO_2$

(6E)-6-Hydroximino-5ß-cholestan-5-ol (**3**)

H.Duddeck, J.Frelek, C.Krüger, G.Snatzke, W.J.Szczepek, P.Wagner, and S.Werner

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 613



CD[$(\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= -6.19(214), +13.4(195) (MeCN)

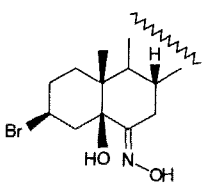
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$: +26.2($CHCl_3$, c=1.3)

$C_{27}H_{47}NO_3$

(6E)-6-Hydroximino-5ß-cholestane-3ß,5-diol (**4**)

H.Duddeck, J.Frelek, C.Krüger, G.Snatzke, W.J.Szczepek, P.Wagner, and S.Werner

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 613



CD[$(\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= -6.54(215), +15.9(196) (MeCN)

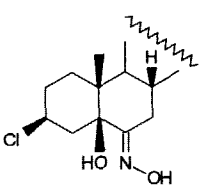
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$: +21.9($CHCl_3$,c=1.5)

$C_{27}H_{46}BrNO_2$

(6E)-6-Hydroximino-3ß-bromo-5ß-cholestan-5-ol (**5**)

H.Duddeck, J.Frelek, C.Krüger, G.Snatzke, W.J.Szczepek, P.Wagner, and S.Werner

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 613



CD[$(\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})$]= -7.74(215), +17.7(196) (MeCN)

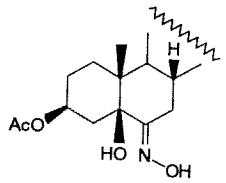
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$: +23.2($CHCl_3$,c=1.3)

$C_{27}H_{46}ClNO_2$

(6E)-6-Hydroximino-3ß-chloro-5ß-cholestan-5-ol (**6**)

H.Duddeck, J.Frelek, C.Krüger, G.Snatzke, W.J.Szczepek, P.Wagner, and S.Werner

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992**, *3*, 613



CD[$(\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})]$= -6.12(215), +11.6(196) (MeCN)

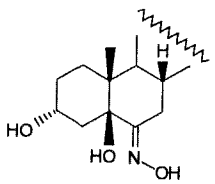
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$: +7.4($CHCl_3$, c=14.6)

$C_{29}H_{49}NO_4$

(6E)-6-Hydroximino-5ß-cholestane-3ß,5-diol 3-acetate (**7**)

H.Duddeck, J.Frelek, C.Krüger, G.Snatzke, W.J.Szczepek, P.Wagner, and S.Werner

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992**, *3*, 613



CD[$(\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})]$= -7.07(214), +11.8(196) (MeCN)

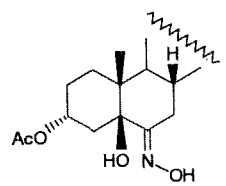
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$: +1.8($CHCl_3$, c=1.5)

$C_{27}H_{47}NO_3$

(6E)-6-Hydroximino-5ß-cholestane-3α,5-diol (**8**)

H.Duddeck, J.Frelek, C.Krüger, G.Snatzke, W.J.Szczepek, P.Wagner, and S.Werner

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992**, *3*, 613



CD[$(\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})]$= -7.92(214), +13.3(192) (MeCN)

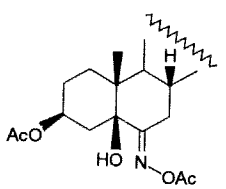
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$: +17.4($CHCl_3$, c=1.3)

$C_{29}H_{49}NO_4$

(6E)-6-Hydroximino-5ß-cholestane-3α,5-diol 3-acetate (**9**)

H.Duddeck, J.Frelek, C.Krüger, G.Snatzke, W.J.Szczepek, P.Wagner, and S.Werner

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992**, *3*, 613



CD[$(\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})]$= -6.52(219), +13.6(199) (MeCN)

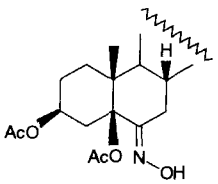
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$: -0.7($CHCl_3$, c=10.0)

$C_{31}H_{51}NO_5$

(6E)-6-Acetoximino-5ß-cholestane-3ß,5-diol 3-acetate (**10**)

H.Duddeck, J.Frelek, C.Krüger, G.Snatzke, W.J.Szczepek, P.Wagner, and S.Werner

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 613



CD[$(\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})]$= +1.30(225)
(MeCN)

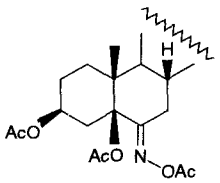
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$: -34.3($CHCl_3$, c=11.4)

$C_{31}H_{51}NO_5$

(6E)-6-Hydroximino-5ß-cholestane-3ß,5-diol 3,5-diacetate (**11**)

H.Duddeck, J.Frelek, C.Krüger, G.Snatzke, W.J.Szczepek, P.Wagner, and S.Werner

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 613



CD[$(\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})]$= +1.92(228)
(MeCN)

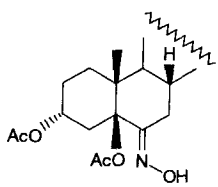
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$: -43.4($CHCl_3$, c=9.8)

$C_{33}H_{53}NO_6$

(6E)-6-Acetoximino-5ß-cholestane-3ß,5-diol 3,5-diacetate (**12**)

H.Duddeck, J.Frelek, C.Krüger, G.Snatzke, W.J.Szczepek, P.Wagner, and S.Werner

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 613



CD[$(\Delta\epsilon(\lambda_{max})]$= +1.04(230)
(MeCN)

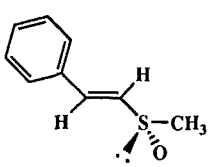
Source of chirality: from natural cholesterol.
Oxime-E/Z configuration from NMR and CD.
$[\alpha]_D$: -52.0($CHCl_3$, c=1.1)

$C_{31}H_{51}NO_5$

(6E)-6-Hydroximino-5ß-cholestane-3α,5-diol 3,5-diacetate (**13**)

C. Rossi, A. Fauve, M. Madesclaire, D. Roche, F.A. Davis, R.T. Reddy

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 629



$C_9H_{10}OS$

(*E*)-(*S*)-Methyl-(2-phenyl) vinyl sulfoxide

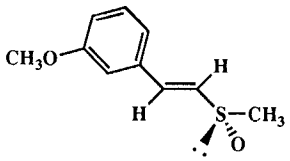
E.e ≥ 98 % (by HPLC on Chiralcel OB column)

$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = + 176 (c = 0.010, acetone)

Source of chirality : microbiological oxidation of sulfide

Absolute configuration : S
(assigned by ^{1}H-NMR with reference to X-ray data).

C. Rossi, A. Fauve, M. Madesclaire, D. Roche, F.A. Davis, R.T. Reddy | *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **1992,** *3*, 629



$C_{10}H_{12}O_2S$

(*E*)-(*S*)-Methyl-[2-phen-(3'-methoxy)-yl] vinyl sulfoxide

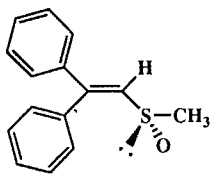
E.e ≥ 98 % (by HPLC on Chiralcel OB column)

$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = + 157 (c = 0.012, acetone)

Source of chirality : microbiological oxidation of sulfide

Absolute configuration : **S**
(assigned by ^{1}H-NMR with reference to X-ray data).

C. Rossi, A. Fauve, M. Madesclaire, D. Roche, F.A. Davis, R.T. Reddy | *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **1992,** *3*, 629



$C_{15}H_{14}OS$

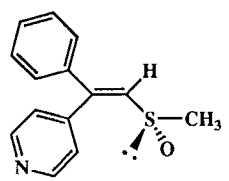
Methyl-(2,2-diphenyl) vinyl sulfoxide

E.e = 68 % (by ^{1}H-NMR with Eu(hfc)$_3$)

Source of chirality : (-)-sulfonyl oxaziridine-based oxidation of sulfide

Absolute configuration : **S**
(assigned by ^{1}H-NMR with reference to X-ray data).

C. Rossi, A. Fauve, M. Madesclaire, D. Roche, F.A. Davis, R.T. Reddy | *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **1992,** *3*, 629



$C_{14}H_{13}NOS$

(*Z*)-(*S*)-Methyl-(2-phenyl 2-pyrid-4'-yl) vinyl sulfoxide

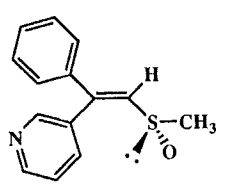
E.e ≥ 98 % (by HPLC on Chiralcel OB column)

$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = - 45 (c = 0.013, acetone)

Source of chirality : microbiological oxidation of sulfide

Absolute configuration : **S**
(assigned by ^{1}H-NMR with reference to X-ray data of *R* enantiomer).

C. Rossi, A. Fauve, M. Madesclaire, D. Roche, F.A. Davis, R.T. Reddy | *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **1992,** *3*, 629



$C_{14}H_{13}NOS$

(*Z*)-(*S*)-Methyl-(2-phenyl-2-pyrid-3'-yl) vinyl sulfoxide

E.e = 72 % (by HPLC on Chiralcel OB column)

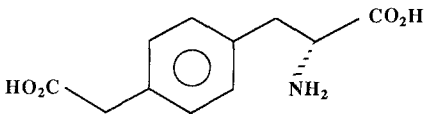
$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = - 25 (c = 0.050, acetone)

Source of chirality : (-)-diethyl tartrate/Ti(O-*i*Pr)$_4$-based oxidation of sulfide

Absolute configuration : **S**
(assigned by ^{1}H-NMR with reference to X-ray data).

C. Garbay-Jaureguiberry, I. McCort-Tranchepain, B. Barbe, D. Ficheux and B.P. Roques

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 637



$C_{11}H_{13}NO_4$

p-Carboxymethylphenylalanine

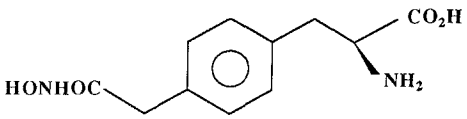
E.e. > 98% (based on chiral HPLC of a precursor)

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = + 18.7 (c1, H_2O)

Source of chirality : enantioselective enzymatic hydrolysis of a precursor. Absolute configuration 2R (D series).

C. Garbay-Jaureguiberry, I. McCort-Tranchepain, B. Barbe, D. Ficheux and B.P. Roques

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 637



$C_{11}H_{14}N_2O_4$

p-N-Hydroxycarboxamidomethylphenylalanine

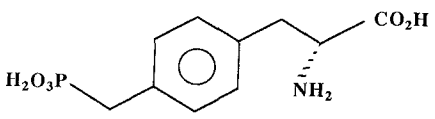
E.e. > 98% (based on chiral HPLC of a precursor)

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = - 13.8 (c1, H_2O)

Source of chirality : enantioselective enzymatic hydrolysis of a precursor. Absolute configuration 2S (L series).

C. Garbay-Jaureguiberry, I. McCort-Tranchepain, B. Barbe, D. Ficheux and B.P. Roques

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 637



$C_{10}H_{14}NO_5P$

p-Phosphonomethylphenylalanine

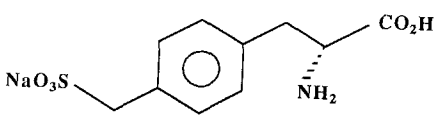
E.e. > 98% (based on chiral HPLC of a precursor)

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = + 11 (c1, HCl 1N)

Source of chirality : enantioselective enzymatic hydrolysis of a precursor. Absolute configuration 2R (D series).

C. Garbay-Jaureguiberry, I. McCort-Tranchepain, B. Barbe, D. Ficheux and B.P. Roques

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 637



$C_{10}H_{12}NNaO_5S$

p-Sulfomethylphenylalanine

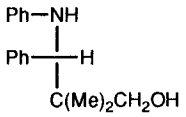
E.e. > 98% (based on chiral HPLC of a precursor)

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = + 15.8 (c1, H_2O)

Source of chirality : enantioselective enzymatic hydrolysis of a precursor. Absolute configuration 2R (D series).

N. Berova, S. Christoskova, P. Ivanov, B. Kurtev, E. Simova and G. Snatzke

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 651

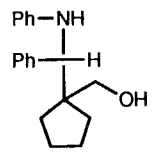


$[\alpha]_D$= +42.1(c=0.35,$CHCl_3$)
CD[λ_{max}($\Delta\varepsilon$)](MeCN): 297(+2.81), 253(+4.92), 225(-1.1)
225(-1.1), 213(+4.2), 202(-6.8)
Source of chirality: optically active precursor
Absolute configuration: S

$C_{17}H_{21}NO$
2,2-Dimethyl-3-phenyl-3-phenylamino-1-propanol

N. Berova, S. Christoskova, P. Ivanov, B. Kurtev, E. Simova and G. Snatzke

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 651

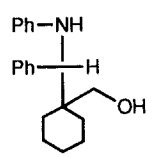


$[\alpha]_D$= +51.5(c=0.32,$CHCl_3$)
CD[λ_{max}($\Delta\varepsilon$)](MeCN): 299(+3.00),256(+5.02), 226(-1.1)
214(+6.5), 203sh(-10.5), 190(-83.7)
Source of chirality: optically active precursor
Absolute configuration: S

$C_{19}H_{23}NO$
3-Phenyl-3-phenylamino-2,2-tetramethylene-1-propanol

N. Berova, S. Christoskova, P. Ivanov, B. Kurtev, E. Simova and G. Snatzke

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 651

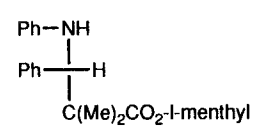


$[\alpha]_D$= +47.3(c=0.22,$CHCl_3$)
CD[λ_{max}($\Delta\varepsilon$)](MeCN): 299(+2.53), 257(-5.20), 226(-1.2)
214(+8.0), 204sh(-8.8), 192(-65)
Source of chirality: optically active precursor
Absolute configuration: S

$C_{20}H_{25}NO$
2,2-Pentamethylene-3-phenyl-3-phenylamino-1-propanol

N. Berova, S. Christoskova, P. Ivanov, B. Kurtev, E. Simova and G. Snatzke

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 651

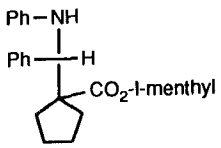


$[\alpha]_D$= -51.1(c=0.68,$CHCl_3$)
CD[λ_{max}($\Delta\varepsilon$)](MeCN):294(+3,30), 249(+5.47), 222(-2.1),
213(+4.1),202(-6.5)
Source of chirality: asymm. synthesis with natural menthol as a starting material
Absolute configuration: 3S from X-Ray

$C_{27}H_{37}NO_2$
(-)-Menthyl-2,2-dimethyl-3-phenyl-3-phenylaminopropanoate

N. Berova, S. Christoskova, P. Ivanov, B. Kurtev, E. Simova and G. Snatzke

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 651



$[\alpha]_D$= -52.1(c=0.19,$CHCl_3$)

CD [λ_{max} ($\Delta\varepsilon$)] (MeCN): 295(+2.94), 249(+5.52), 223(-2.2), 213(+4.2),201sh(-13.4), 190(-84)

Source of chirality: asymm. synthesis with natural menthol as a starting material

Absolute configuration: 3S

$C_{29}H_{39}NO_2$

(-)-Menthyl-3-phenyl-3-phenylamino-2,2-tetramethylenepropanoate

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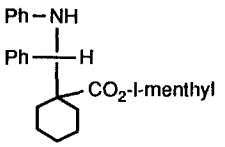
N. Berova, S. Christoskova, P. Ivanov, B. Kurtev, E. Simova and G. Snatzke

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 651



$[\alpha]_D$= -66.6(c=0.22,$CHCl_3$)

CD [λ_{max} ($\Delta\varepsilon$)] (MeCN): 296(+3,31), 269(-0.44), 250(+4.9), 224(-2.7), 215(+6.1), 202sh(-15.7), 191(-80)

Source of chirality: asymm. synthesis with natural menthol as a starting material

Absolute configuration: 3S

$C_{30}H_{41}NO_2$

(-)-Menthyl-2,2-pentamethylene-3-phenyl-3-phenylaminopropanoate

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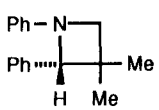
N. Berova, S. Christoskova, P. Ivanov, B. Kurtev, E. Simova and G. Snatzke

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 651



$[\alpha]_D$= +234.0(c=0.27,$CHCl_3$)

CD [λ_{max} ($\Delta\varepsilon$)] (MeCN): 295sh(+0.50), 274sh(+0.68), 252(+6.7), 217(+3.7),202(-1.2), 197(+2), negative at shorter wavelengths

Source of chirality: optically active precursor

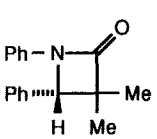
Absolute configuration: S

$C_{17}H_{19}N$

3,3-Dimethyl-1,4-diphenylazetidine

N. Berova, S. Christoskova, P. Ivanov, B. Kurtev, E. Simova and G. Snatzke

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 651



$[\alpha]_D$= +157.0(c=0.29,$CHCl_3$)

CD [λ_{max} ($\Delta\varepsilon$)] (MeCN): 290sh(+0.71), 252(+8.2), 217(+5.9), 204(-7.1), 195(+19), negative at shorter wavelengths

Source of chirality: optically active precursor

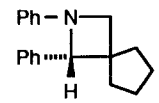
Absolute configuration: S

$C_{17}H_{17}NO$

3,3-Dimethyl-1,4-diphenyl-2-azetidinone

N. Berova, S. Christoskova, P. Ivanov, B. Kurtev, E. Simova and G. Snatzke

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 651



$[\alpha]_D$= +182.0(c=0.20,$CHCl_3$)

CD[λ_{max} ($\Delta\varepsilon$)] (MeCN):282(-0.44), 277sh(-0.28), 268sh(+1.52), 245(+9.7), 223sh(+2.9), 209(-4.9), 199(+2.0), 192(-11)

Source of chirality: optically active precursor

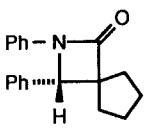
Absolute configuration: S

$C_{19}H_{21}N$

1,2-Diphenyl-2-azaspiro [3,4] octane

N. Berova, S. Christoskova, P. Ivanov, B. Kurtev, E. Simova and G. Snatzke

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 651



$[\alpha]_D$= +120.0(c=0.27,$CHCl_3$)

CD[λ_{max} ($\Delta\varepsilon$)] (MeCN):284(-0.29), 270sh(+2.68), 245(+11.5), 209(-7.1), 191(-47)

Source of chirality: optically active precursor

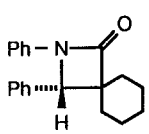
Absolute configuration: S

$C_{19}H_{19}NO$

2,3-Diphenyl-2-azaspiro [3,4] octane-1-one

N. Berova, S. Christoskova, P. Ivanov, B. Kurtev, E. Simova and G. Snatzke

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 651



$[\alpha]_D$= +119.7(c=0.15,$CHCl_3$)

CD[λ_{max} ($\Delta\varepsilon$)] (MeCN):284(-0.26), 269sh(+1.89), 245(+11.0), 210(-10.8), 192(-50)

Source of chirality: optically active precursor

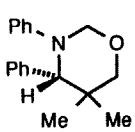
Absolute configuration: S

$C_{20}H_{21}NO$

2,3-Diphenyl-2-azaspiro [3,4] nonane-1-one

N. Berova, S. Christoskova, P. Ivanov, B. Kurtev, E. Simova and G. Snatzke

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 651



$[\alpha]_D$= -172.0(c=0.25,$CHCl_3$)

CD[λ_{max} ($\Delta\varepsilon$)] (MeCN):291(+0.17), 248(-11.9), 222(+2.9), 209sh(-13.2), 197(-30)

Source of chirality: optically active precursor

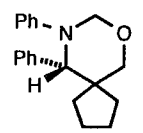
Absolute configuration: S

$C_{18}H_{21}NO$

5,5-Dimethyl-3,4-diphenyl-tetrahydro-1,3-oxazine

N. Berova, S. Christoskova, P. Ivanov, B. Kurtev, E. Simova and G. Snatzke

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 651



$[\alpha]_D$= -6.8(c=0.20,$CHCl_3$)

CD[λ_{max}($\Delta\varepsilon$)](MeCN):300sh(+2.13), 288(+3.32), 273sh(-4.90), 245(-9.9), 213sh(-24.7), 196(-117),positive at shorter wavelengths

Source of chirality: optically active precursor

Absolute configuration: S

$C_{20}H_{23}NO$

9,10-Diphenyl-7,9-oxazaspiro [4,5] decane

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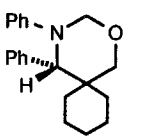
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 651



$[\alpha]_D$= -86.4(c=0.28,$CHCl_3$)

CD[λ_{max}($\Delta\varepsilon$)](MeCN):300sh(+0.32), 291(+0.36), 268sh(-2.10), 244(-9.1), 209sh(-17.5), 196(-63)

Source of chirality: optically active precursor

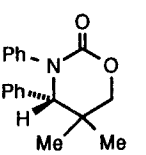
Absolute configuration: S

$C_{21}H_{25}NO$

4,5-Diphenyl-2,4-oxazaspiro [5,5] undecane

N. Berova, S. Christoskova, P. Ivanov, B. Kurtev, E. Simova and G. Snatzke

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 651



$[\alpha]_D$= +38.5(c=0.21,$CHCl_3$)

CD[λ_{max}($\Delta\varepsilon$)](MeCN):272(-0.29), 265(+0.17), 260(-0.14), 226(-8.2), 222sh(-7.8), 213(-8.1), 194(+7), negative at shorter wavelengths

Source of chirality: optically active precursor

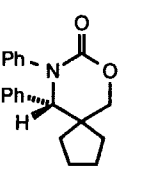
Absolute configuration: S

$C_{18}H_{19}NO_2$

5,5-Dimethyl-3,4-diphenyl-tetrahydro-1,3-oxazine-2-one

N. Berova, S. Christoskova, P. Ivanov, B. Kurtev, E. Simova and G. Snatzke

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992,** *3*, 651



$[\alpha]_D$= +6.4(c=0.15,$CHCl_3$)

CD[λ_{max}($\Delta\varepsilon$)](MeCN):273(+0.37), 265(+0.23), 261(-0.18, 227(-12.2), 214(-13.2), 192(+109), negative at shorter wavelengths

Source of chirality: optically active precursor

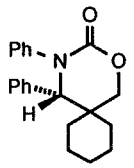
Absolute configuration: S

$C_{20}H_{21}NO_2$

9,10-Diphenyl-7,9-oxazaspiro [4,5] decane-8-one

N. Berova, S. Christoskova, P. Ivanov, B. Kurtev, E. Simova and G. Snatzke

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1992**, *3*, 651



$[\alpha]_D$= -15.1(c=0.22,$CHCl_3$)

CD[λ_{max} ($\Delta\varepsilon$)](MeCN):273(+0.34), 266(+0.22), 261(-0.15), 227(-10.8), 214(-10.6), 191(+103), negative at shorter wavelengths

Source of chirality: optically active precursor

Absolute configuration: S

$C_{21}H_{23}NO_2$

4,5-Diphenyl-2,4-oxazaspiro [5,5] undecane-3-one