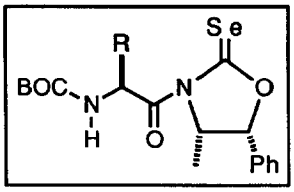
Jie Peng, Jerome D. Odom, R. Bruce Dunlap, and Louis A. Silks III.

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1627

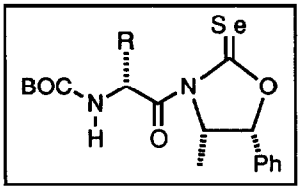


Absolute configuration of parent amino acid can be assessed using ^{77}Se NMR, TLC, UV, and CD.

R= CH_3-, $(CH_3)_2CH$-, $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2$-, $CH_3CH_2(CH_3)CH$-, $CH_3S(CH_2)_2$-, $C_6H_5CH_2$-, $CH_2CH_2CH_2$-

Jie Peng, Jerome D. Odom, R. Bruce Dunlap, and Louis A. Silks III.

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1627



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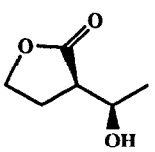
R= CH_3-, $(CH_3)_2CH$-, $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2$-, $CH_3CH_2(CH_3)CH$-, $CH_3S(CH_2)_2$-, $C_6H_5CH_2$-, and $CH_2CH_2CH_2$-.

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1631

G.Fantin, M. Fogagnolo, P. Giovannini, A. Medici, E. Pagnotta, P. Pedrini, A. Trincone



$C_6H_9O_3$

ee = 100% [by GLC analysis on a 25 m dimethyl-n-pentyl-β-cyclodextrine in OV 1701]

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = - 40.6 (c 1.8, $CHCl_3$)

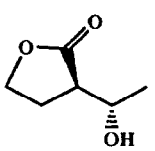
Source of chirality: microbial reduction

Absolute configuration: 3R,1'R

syn-α-(hydroxyethyl)-γ-butyrolactone

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1631

G.Fantin, M. Fogagnolo, P. Giovannini, A. Medici, E. Pagnotta, P. Pedrini, A. Trincone



$C_6H_9O_3$

ee = 100% [by GLC analysis on a 25 m dimethyl-n-pentyl-β-cyclodextrine in OV 1701]

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = 16.8 (c 1.7, $CHCl_3$)

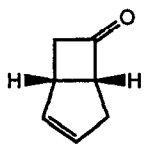
Source of chirality: microbial reduction

Absolute configuration: 3R,1'S

anti-α-(hydroxyethyl)-γ-butyrolactone

G. Fantin, M. Fogagnolo, A. Medici, P. Pedrini, G. Rosini

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1635



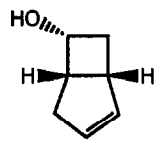
C_7H_8O

ee = 99% [by GLC analysis on a 25 m dimethyl-n-pentyl-β-cyclodextrine in OV 1701]
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = - 63 (c 1.2, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: kinetic resolution *via* oxidation
Absolute configuration: 1S,5R

bicyclo[3.2.0]hept-2-en-6-one

G. Fantin, M. Fogagnolo, A. Medici, P. Pedrini, G. Rosini

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1635



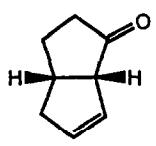
$C_7H_{10}O$

ee = 100% [by GLC analysis on a 25 m dimethyl-n-pentyl-β-cyclodextrine in OV 1701]
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = - 68 (c 1.1, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: kinetic resolution *via* oxidation
Absolute configuration: 1R,5S,6R

6-*endo*-bicyclo[3.2.0]hept-2-en-6-ol

G. Fantin, M. Fogagnolo, A. Medici, P. Pedrini, G. Rosini

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1635



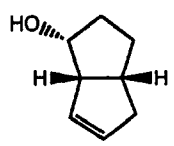
$C_8H_{10}O$

ee = 100% [by GLC analysis on a 25 m dimethyl-n-pentyl-β-cyclodextrine in OV 1701]
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = - 502.1 (c 1.3, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: kinetic resolution *via* oxidation
Absolute configuration: 1S,5S

bicyclo[3.3.0]oct-7-en-2-one

G. Fantin, M. Fogagnolo, A. Medici, P. Pedrini, G. Rosini

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1635



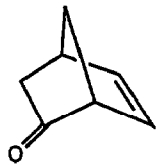
$C_8H_{12}O$

ee = 100% [by GLC analysis on a 25 m dimethyl-n-pentyl-β-cyclodextrine in OV 1701]
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = 151 (c 1.5, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: kinetic resolution *via* oxidation
Absolute configuration: 1R,2R,5R

2-*endo*-bicyclo[3.3.0]oct-7-en-2-ol

G. Fantin, M. Fogagnolo, A. Medici, P. Pedrini, G. Rosini

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1635



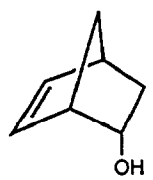
C_7H_8O

norborn-5-en-2-one

ee = 82% [by GLC analysis on a 25 m dimethyl-n-pentyl-β-cyclodextrine in OV 1701]
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = -930 (c 1.1, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: kinetic resolution *via* oxidation
Absolute configuration: 1S,4S

G. Fantin, M. Fogagnolo, A. Medici, P. Pedrini, G. Rosini

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1635



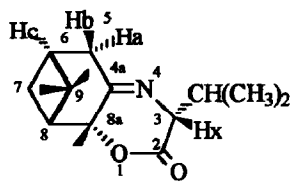
$C_7H_{10}O$

2-*endo*-norborn-5-en-2-ol

ee = 97% [by GLC analysis on a 25 m dimethyl-n-pentyl-β-cyclodextrine in OV 1701]
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = 160 (c 0.5, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: kinetic resolution *via* oxidation
Absolute configuration: 1R,2R,4R

Diastereoselective Cyclisation of 2-Hydroxypinan-3-onyl Amino Esters
M. Calmes, J. Daunis, F. Escale, R. Jacquier, M.L. Roumestant

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1643



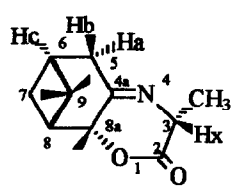
de > 98% (using H_x NMR signal)
mp=42-43°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20°C}$ +215 (c=2, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality : (+) (1R,2R,5R) 2-hydroxypinan-3-one

Absolute configuration 3R,6R,8R,8aR

Diastereoselective Cyclisation of 2-Hydroxypinan-3-onyl Amino Esters
M. Calmes, J. Daunis, F. Escale, R. Jacquier, M.L. Roumestant

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1643



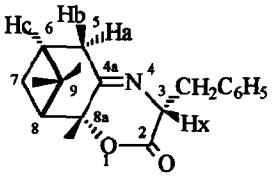
de > 98% (using H_x NMR signal)
mp=67-68°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20°C}$ +214 (c=2, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality : (+) (1R,2R,5R) 2-hydroxypinan-3-one

Absolute configuration 3R,6R,8R,8aR

Diastereoselective Cyclisation of 2-Hydroxypinan-3-onyl Amino Esters
M. Calmes, J. Daunis, F. Escale, R. Jacquier, M.L. Roumestant

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1643



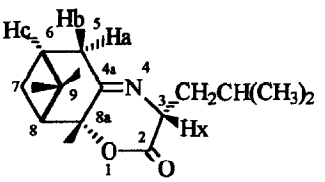
de > 98% (using H_x NMR signal)
mp=41-42°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20°C}$ +205 (c=2, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality : (+) (1R,2R,5R) 2-hydroxypinan-3-one

Absolute configuration 3R,6R,8R,8aR

Diastereoselective Cyclisation of 2-Hydroxypinan-3-onyl Amino Esters
M. Calmes, J. Daunis, F. Escale, R. Jacquier, M.L. Roumestant

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1643



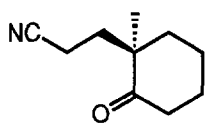
de > 98% (using H_x NMR signal)
oil, $[\alpha]_D^{20°C}$ +175 (c=2, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality : (+) (1R,2R,5R) 2-hydroxypinan-3-one

Absolute configuration 3R,6R,8R,8aR

Didier Desmaële, Fatima Zouhiri, Jean d'Angelo

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1645

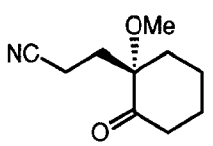


E.e. ≥ 95 % (by chemical correlation)
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -7.0 (c = 26, EtOH)
Source of chirality: asymmetric Michael addition
Absolute configuration: (*R*)
(assigned by chemical correlation)

$C_{10}H_{15}NO$
(1-Methyl-2-oxo-cyclohexan-1-yl)-propionitrile

Didier Desmaële, Fatima Zouhiri, Jean d'Angelo

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1645

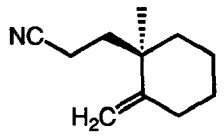


E.e. = 90 % (by ^{1}H-NMR with $Eu(hfc)_3$)
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -29.0 (c = 42, EtOH)
Source of chirality: asymmetric Michael addition
Absolute configuration: (*S*)
(assignment based on the reaction mechanism)

$C_{10}H_{15}NO_2$
(1-Methoxy-2-oxo-cyclohexan-1-yl)-propionitrile

Didier Desmaële, Fatima Zouhiri, Jean d'Angelo

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1645

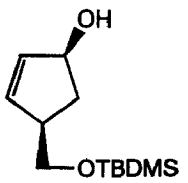


E.e. ≥ 95 % (by ^{1}H-NMR with Eu(hfc)$_3$)
$[\alpha]_D^{20} = +80.1$ (c = 42, EtOH)
Source of chirality: asymmetric Michael addition
Absolute configuration: (*R*)
(from method of synthesis)

$C_{10}H_{15}N$
(1-Methyl-2-methylene-1-cyclohexanyl)-propionitrile

M. Asami,* J. Takahashi, S. Inoue

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1649



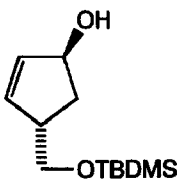
E.e.= 72% (by ^{1}H-NMR of the MTPA ester)

$[\alpha]_D^{23}$ +33.2 (*c* 0.78, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: enantioselective deprotonation
Absolute configuration: unknown

$C_{12}H_{24}O_2Si$
cis-4-*t*-butyldimethylsiloxymethyl-2-cyclopenten-1-ol

M. Asami,* J. Takahashi, S. Inoue

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1649



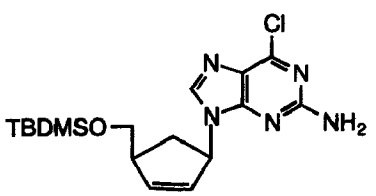
E.e.= 83% (by ^{1}H-NMR of the MTPA ester)

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ –134.8 (*c* 2.02, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: enantioselective deprotonation
Absolute configuration: 1*S*,4*S*

$C_{12}H_{24}O_2Si$
trans-4-*t*-butyldimethylsiloxymethyl-2-cyclopenten-1-ol

M. Asami,* J. Takahashi, S. Inoue

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1649

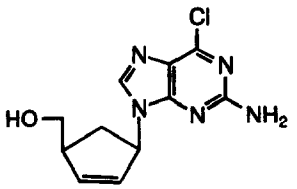


E.e.= 83%
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ –77.0 (*c* 1.01, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: from precursor obtained by enantioselective deprotonation
Absolute configuration: 1'*R*,4'*S*

$C_{17}H_{26}ClN_5OSi$
cis-2-amino-6-chloro-9-[4'-(*t*-butyldimethylsiloxymethyl)-2'-cyclopenten-1'-yl]purine

M. Asami,* J. Takahashi, S. Inoue

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1649



E.e.= 83%

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ –83.8 (*c* 0.41, CH_3OH)

Source of chirality: from precursor obtained by enantioselective deprotonation

Absolute configuration: 1'*R*,4'*S*

$C_{11}H_{12}ClN_5O$

cis-2-amino-6-chloro-9-[4'-(hydroxymethyl)-2'-cyclopenten-1'-yl]purine

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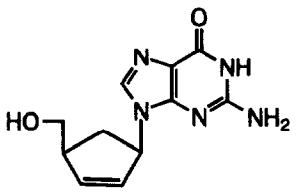
M. Asami,* J. Takahashi, S. Inoue

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1649



E.e.= 83%

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ –54.6 (*c* 0.22, CH_3OH)

Source of chirality: from precursor obtained by enantioselective deprotonation

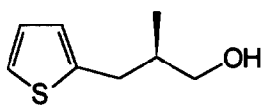
Absolute configuration: 1'*R*,4'*S*

$C_{11}H_{13}N_5O_2$

(–)-Carbovir

F. Bracher, T. Papke

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1653



$C_8H_{12}OS$

2-Methyl-3-(2-thiophene)-1-propanol

E.e. = 96 % [by glc of (R)- phenyl ethylamide]

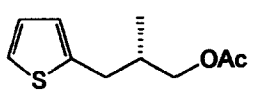
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = + 10.6 (c 1.2, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: kinetic resolution *via* transesterification with lipase from *Pseudomonas*

Absolute configuration: R (assigned by correlation to the known (S)-enantiomer)

F. Bracher, T. Papke

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1653



$C_{10}H_{14}O_2S$

2-Methyl-3-(2-thiophene)-1-propylacetate

E.e. = 75 % [by glc of (R)- phenyl ethylamide]

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = + 1.85 (c 1.2, $CHCl_3$)

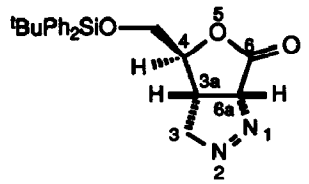
Source of chirality: kinetic resolution *via* transesterification with lipase from *Pseudomonas*

Absolute configuration: S

(assigned by comparision of $[\alpha]_D$ with literature)

Neuh Hanafi, Rosa M. Ortuño

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1657



$[\alpha]_D$ = -182 (c 1.20, $CHCl_3$), -202 (c 1.70, acetone)

Source of chirality: D-mannitol, stereoselective 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition

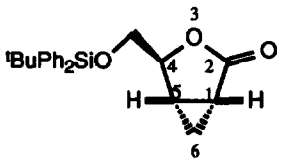
Absolute configuration: 3a*S*, 4*S*, 6a*R*

$C_{22}H_{26}O_3N_2Si$

4-*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyloxymethyl-3a,4,6,6a-tetrahydro-3*H*-furo[3,4-c]pyrazol-6-one

Neuh Hanafi, Rosa M. Ortuño

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1657



$[\alpha]_D$ = -163.0 (c 3.20, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: D-mannitol, stereoselective 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition

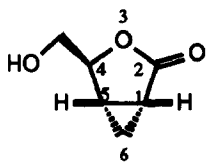
Absolute configuration: 1*R*, 4*S*, 5*S*

$C_{22}H_{26}O_3Si$

4-*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyloxymethyl-3-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Neuh Hanafi, Rosa M. Ortuño

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1657



$[\alpha]_D$ = +63.4 (c 1.45, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: D-mannitol, stereoselective 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition

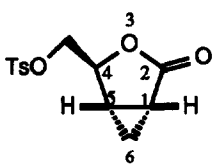
Absolute configuration: 1*R*, 4*S*, 5*S*

$C_6H_8O_3$

4-Hydroxymethyl-3-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Neuh Hanafi, Rosa M. Ortuño

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1657



$[\alpha]_D$ = +98.2 (c 2.04, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: D-mannitol, stereoselective 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition

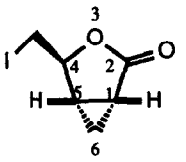
Absolute configuration: 1*R*, 4*S*, 5*S*

$C_{13}H_{14}O_5S$

4-*p*-Toluenesulfonyloxymethyl-3-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Neuh Hanafi, Rosa M. Ortuño

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1657



$[\alpha]_D$ = +86.1 (c 1.80, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: D-mannitol, stereoselective 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition

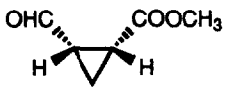
Absolute configuration: 1*R*, 4*S*, 5*S*

$C_6H_7O_2I$

4-Iodomethyl-3-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one

Neuh Hanafi, Rosa M. Ortuño

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1657



$[\alpha]_D$ = +94.2 (c 2.80, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: D-mannitol, stereoselective 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition

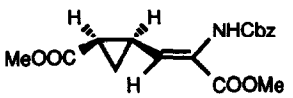
Absolute configuration: 1*R*, 2*S*

$C_6H_8O_3$

2-Formyl-1-methoxycarbonylcyclopropane

Neuh Hanafi, Rosa M. Ortuño

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1657



$[\alpha]_D$ = -72.9 (c 3.60, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: D-mannitol, stereoselective 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition

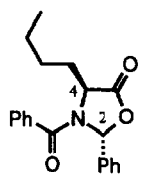
Absolute configuration: 4*S*, 5*R*

$C_{17}H_{19}NO_6$

(*Z*)-2-Benzyloxycarbonylamino-4,5-cyclopropyl-2-hexenodioic acid dimethyl ester

Raymond C F Jones *, Alan K Crockett, David C Rees and Ian H Gilbert

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1661



100 % d.e. from n.m.r. spectroscopy

Source of chirality: *S*-norleucine (commercial)

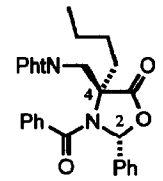
$[\alpha]_D^{23}$ +201.4 (*c* 1.02, $CHCl_3$)

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

$C_{20}H_{21}NO_3$
3-Benzoyl-4-butyl-2-phenylimidazolidin-5-one

Raymond C F Jones *, Alan K Crockett, David C Rees and Ian H Gilbert

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1661



(Pht = N-phthaloyl)

100 % d.e. from n.m.r. spectroscopy

Source of chirality: *S*-norleucine (commercial)

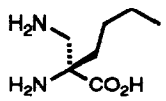
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +174.9 (*c* 0.55, $CHCl_3$)

$C_{29}H_{26}N_2O_5$
3-Benzoyl-4-butyl-2-phenyl-4-phthalimidomethylimidazolidin-5-one

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

Raymond C F Jones *, Alan K Crockett, David C Rees and Ian H Gilbert

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1661



Source of chirality: *R*-norleucine (commercial)

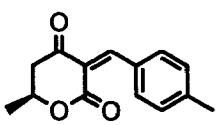
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +5.9 (*c* 1.01, H_2O)

Absolute configuration: 2*R*

$C_7H_{16}N_2O_2$
2-Amino-2-aminomethylhexanoic acid

M. Sato, S. Sunami, C. Kaneko, S. Satoh and T. Furuya

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1665



E.e.=100%

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$= -68.0 (*c* 1.23, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric reduction with baker's yeast

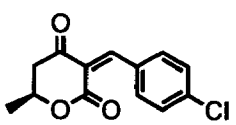
Absolute configuration: *S*

$C_{14}H_{14}O_3$

(*S*)-(*Z*)-3-(4-Methylbenzylidene)-5,6-dihydropyran-2,4-dione

M. Sato, S. Sunami, C. Kaneko, S. Satoh and T. Furuya

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1665



E.e.=100%

$[\alpha]_D^{19}$= -151.5 (*c* 1.03, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: asymmetric reduction with baker's yeast

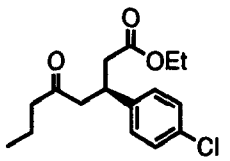
Absolute configuration: *S*

$C_{13}H_{11}ClO_3$

(*S*)-(*Z*)-3-(4-Chlorobenzylidene)-5,6-dihydropyran-2,4-dione

M. Sato, S. Sunami, C. Kaneko, S. Satoh and T. Furuya

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1665



E.e.= >90%

$[\alpha]_D^{23}$= -7.5 (*c* 0.51, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: diastereoselective hetero Diels-Alder reaction

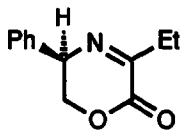
Absolute configuration: *S*

$C_{16}H_{21}ClO_3$

Ethyl (*S*)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-oxooctanoate

Geoffrey G. Cox and Laurence M.Harwood

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1669



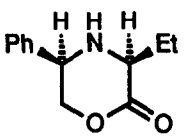
$[\alpha]_D^{23}$ –32.4 (c 1.82, $CHCl_3$)

(5*R*)–3–ethyl–5–phenyl–3,4–dehydromorpholin–2–one

[*ent.* +29.5 (c 1.12, $CHCl_3$)]

Geoffrey G. Cox and Laurence M.Harwood

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1669



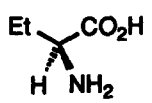
$[\alpha]_D^{23}$ –243 (c 1.04, $CHCl_3$)

(3*S*,5*R*)–3–ethyl–5–phenylmorpholin–2–one

[*ent.* +233 (c 1.07, $CHCl_3$)]

Geoffrey G. Cox and Laurence M.Harwood

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1669



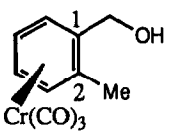
$[\alpha]_D^{23}$ +7.82 (c 1.10, H_2O)

(2*S*)–2–aminobutanoic acid

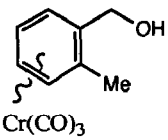
[*ent.* –7.84 (c 1.11, D_2O)]

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1673

M. Uemura, H. Nishimura, S. Yamada, Y. Hayashi,
K. Nakamura, K. Ishihara, and A. Ohno



E.e. = >99 % (^{1}H-NMR with Pr(hfc)$_3$)
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ –5.2 (*c* 0.56, chloroform)
Absolute Configuration: (1*R*,2*S*)
Source of chirality: resolution of racemic compound by lipase

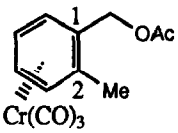


$C_{11}H_{10}O_4Cr$

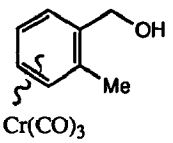
(1*R*,2*S*)-Tricarbonyl(2-methylbenzyl alcohol)chromium

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1673

M. Uemura, H. Nishimura, S. Yamada, Y. Hayashi,
K. Nakamura, K. Ishihara, and A. Ohno



E.e. = 98 % (^{1}H-NMR with Pr(hfc)$_3$)
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +38.9 (*c* 0.61, chloroform)
Absolute Configuration: (1*S*,2*R*)
Source of chirality: resolution of racemic compound by lipase

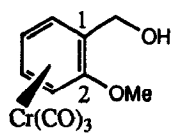


$C_{13}H_{12}O_5Cr$

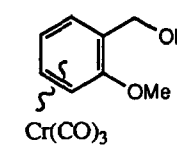
(1*S*,2*R*)-Tricarbonyl(2-methylbenzyl acetate)chromium

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1673

M. Uemura, H. Nishimura, S. Yamada, Y. Hayashi,
K. Nakamura, K. Ishihara, and A. Ohno



E.e. = 93 % (HPLC with Chiralcel OF)
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ –137 (*c* 1.08, chloroform)
Absolute Configuration: (1*R*,2*S*)
Source of chirality: resolution of racemic compound by lipase

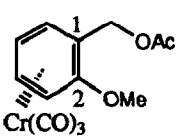


$C_{11}H_{10}O_5Cr$

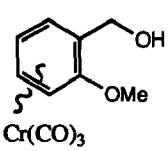
(1*R*,2*S*)-Tricarbonyl(2-methoxybenzyl alcohol)chromium

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1673

M. Uemura, H. Nishimura, S. Yamada, Y. Hayashi,
K. Nakamura, K. Ishihara, and A. Ohno



E.e. = 96 % (HPLC with Chiralcel OF)
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +241 (*c* 0.86, chloroform)
Absolute Configuration: (1*S*,2*R*)
Source of chirality: resolution of racemic compound by lipase

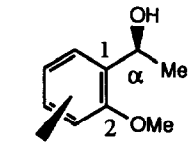


$C_{13}H_{12}O_6Cr$

(1*S*,2*R*)-Tricarbonyl(2-methoxylbenzyl acetate)chromium

M. Uemura, H. Nishimura, S. Yamada, Y. Hayashi, K. Nakamura, K. Ishihara, and A. Ohno

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1673



$C_{12}H_{12}O_5Cr$

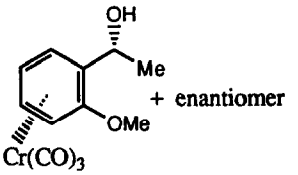
E.e. = 99 % (HPLC with Chiralcel OF)

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +117.5 (*c* 0.59, ethanol)

Absolute Configuration: (1*R*,2*S*,α*S*)

mp 68 °C

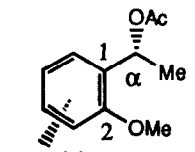
Source of chirality: resolution of racemic compound by lipase



(1*R*,2*S*,α*S*)-Tricarbonyl[α-(2-methoxyphenyl)ethylalcohol]chromium

M. Uemura, H. Nishimura, S. Yamada, Y. Hayashi, K. Nakamura, K. Ishihara, and A. Ohno

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1673



$C_{14}H_{14}O_6Cr$

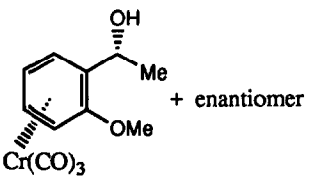
E.e. = 99 % (HPLC with Chiralcel OF)

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ −104.5 (*c* 0.53, ethanol)

Absolute Configuration: (1*S*,2*R*,α*R*)

mp 75 °C

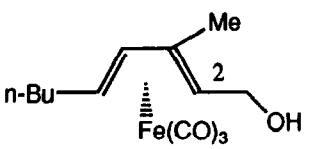
Source of chirality: resolution of racemic compound by lipase



(1*S*,2*R*,α*R*)-Tricarbonyl[α-(2-methoxyphenyl)-ethylacetate]chromium

M. Uemura, H. Nishimura, S. Yamada, Y. Hayashi, K. Nakamura, K. Ishihara, and A. Ohno

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1673



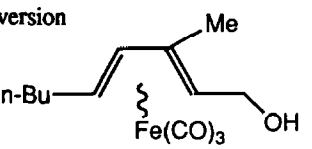
$C_{13}H_{18}O_4Fe$

E.e. = 92 % (HPLC with Chiralcel OJ after conversion to the corresponding benzoate complex)

$[\alpha]_D^{19}$ −2.0 (*c* 0.59, Methanol)

Absolute Configuration: (1*R*,2*S*)

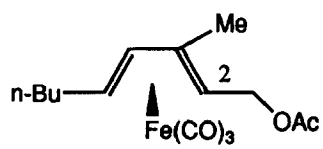
Source of chirality: resolution of racemic compound by lipase



(2*S*)-Tricarbonyl(3-methyl-2,4-nonadiene-1-ol)iron

M. Uemura, H. Nishimura, S. Yamada, Y. Hayashi, K. Nakamura, K. Ishihara, and A. Ohno

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1673



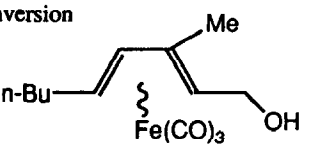
$C_{15}H_{20}O_5Fe$

E.e. = 90 % (HPLC with Chiralcel OJ after conversion to the corresponding benzoate complex)

$[\alpha]_D^{19}$ +2.7 (*c* 1.0, Methanol)

Absolute Configuration: (1*S*,2*R*)

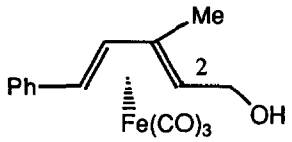
Source of chirality: resolution of racemic compound by lipase



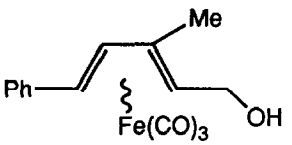
(2*R*)-Tricarbonyl(3-methyl-2,4-nonadienyl-1-acetate)iron

M. Uemura, H. Nishimura, S. Yamada, Y. Hayashi, K. Nakamura, K. Ishihara, and A. Ohno

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1673



E.e. = 99 % (HPLC with Chiralcel OJ)
$[\alpha]_D^{23}$ –268.6 (*c* 0.73, ethanol)
Absolute Configuration: (2*S*)
Source of chirality: resolution of racemic compound by lipase

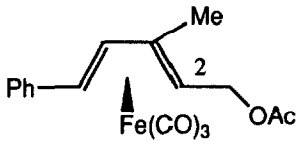


$C_{15}H_{14}O_4Fe$

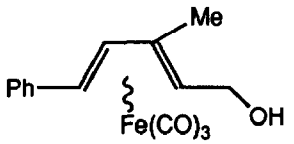
(2*S*)-Tricarbonyl(3-methyl-5-phenyl-2,4-pentadiene-1-ol)iron

M. Uemura, H. Nishimura, S. Yamada, Y. Hayashi, K. Nakamura, K. Ishihara, and A. Ohno

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1673



E.e. = 93 % (HPLC with Chiralcel OJ)
$[\alpha]_D^{19}$ +196.9 (*c* 1.0, Ethanol)
Absolute Configuration: 2*R*)
Source of chirality: resolution of racemic compound by lipase

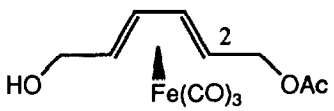


$C_{17}H_{16}O_5Fe$

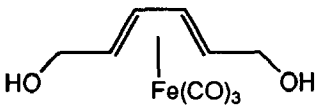
(2*R*)-Tricarbonyl(3-methyl-5-phenyl-2,4-pentadienyl-1-acetate)iron

M. Uemura, H. Nishimura, S. Yamada, Y. Hayashi, K. Nakamura, K. Ishihara, and A. Ohno

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1673



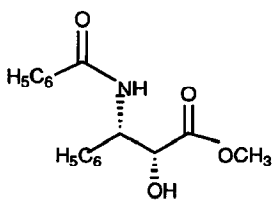
E.e. = 91 % (HPLC with Chiralcel OD after conversion of hydroxyl to the corresponding benzoate)
$[\alpha]_D^{22}$ +5.2 (*c* 0.59, MeCN)
Absolute Configuration: (2*R*)
Source of chirality: asymmetric acylation of *meso* compound by lipase



(2*R*)-Tricarbonyl6-hydroxy-2,4-hexadienyl-1-acetate)iron

Ranjan P. Srivastava, Jordan K. Zjawiony, John R. Peterson and James D. McChesney

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1683



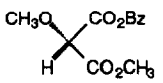
E.e. >95% [by 300 MHz ^{1}H NMR with Eu(hfc)$_3$]
$[\alpha]^{25}_D$ = –49.1 (c 0.92, CH_3OH)
Source of Chirality: Resolution by Entrainment
Absolute Configuration: 2*R*,3*S*

$C_{17}H_{17}NO_4$

***N*-Nenzoyl-(2*R*,3*S*)-3-phenylisoserine methyl ester**

Michal Shapira and Arie L. Gutman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1689



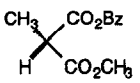
$C_{12}H_{14}O_5$

benzyl,methyl 2-methoxymalonate

ee = 98% (by HPLC with chiral column)
$[\alpha]_D^{28}$ = -17.4 (c 1.43, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: enzymatic transesterification
Absolute configuration: S

Michal Shapira and Arie L. Gutman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1689



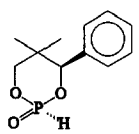
$C_{12}H_{14}O_4$

benzyl,methyl 2-methylmalonate

$[\alpha]_D^{28}$ = -6.1 (c 1.08, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: enzymatic transesterification
Absolute configuration: S

R. Hulst, R.W.J. Zijlstra, N.K. de Vries and B.L. Feringa*.

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1701

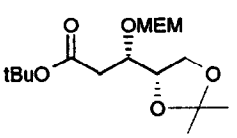


e.e. > 99 % by ^1H and ^{31}P NMR.
Source of chirality, (*R*)-1-Phenyl-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol.
Absolute configuration 2S, 4R.

$C_{11}H_{15}O_3P$
(S)-2H-2-Oxo-5,5-dimethyl-4(R)-phenyl-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinane

Guy Solladié*, Antonio Almario

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1717



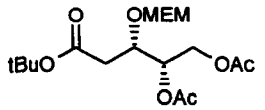
$C_{16}H_{30}O_7$

t-butyl 3-(2-methoxyethoxymethoxy)-4.5-(isopropylidenedioxy) pentanoate.

$[\alpha]_D$ +6 (c=0.8, $CHCl_3$).
ee>95%
Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis
Absolute configuration: [3(S), 4(S)]

Guy Solladié*, Antonio Almario

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1717



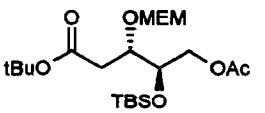
$[\alpha]_D$ + 3 (c=1, $CHCl_3$).
ee>95%
Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis
Absolute configuration: [3(S), 4(S)]

$C_{17}H_{30}O_9$

t-butyl 3-(2-methoxyethoxymethoxy)-4.5-diacetoxypentanoate.

Guy Solladié*, Antonio Almario

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1717



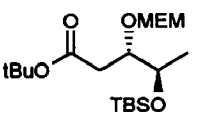
$[\alpha]_{D=}$ -6 (c=1, $CHCl_3$).
ee>95%
Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis
Absolute configuration: [3(S), 4(R)]

$C_{21}H_{42}O_8Si$

t-butyl 3-(2-methoxyethoxymethoxy)-4-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-5-acetoxy pentanoate.

Guy Solladié*, Antonio Almario

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1717



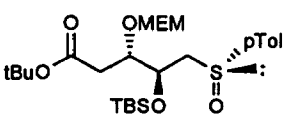
$[\alpha]_D$ -24 (c=1.5, $CHCl_3$).
ee>95%
Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis
Absolute configuration: [3(S), 4(R)]

$C_{19}H_{40}O_6Si$

t-butyl 3-(2-methoxyethoxymethoxy)-4-(t-butyldimethylsilyloxy) pentanoate.

Guy Solladié*, Antonio Almario

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1717



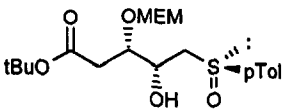
$[\alpha]_D$ +98 (c=1.1, $CHCl_3$).
ee>95%
Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis
Absolute configuration: [3(S), 4(S), S(R)]

$C_{26}H_{46}O_7SSi$

t-butyl 3-(2-methoxyethoxymethoxy)-4-(t-butyldimethyl silyloxy)-5-(p-tolyl sulfinyl) pentanoate.

Guy Solladié*, Antonio Almario

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1717



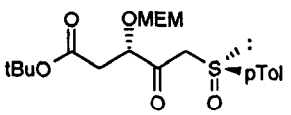
$[\alpha]_D$ -132 (c=1.8, $CHCl_3$).
ee>95%
Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis
Absolute configuration: [3(S), 4(R), S(S)]

$C_{20}H_{32}O_7S$

t-butyl 3-(2-methoxyethoxymethoxy)-4-hydroxy-5-(p-tolylsulfinyl) pentanoate.

Guy Solladié*, Antonio Almario

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1717



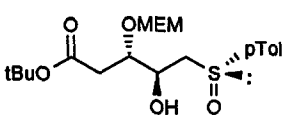
$[\alpha]_D$ -149 (c=1.5, $CHCl_3$).
ee>95%
Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis
Absolute configuration: [3(S), S(S)]

$C_{20}H_{30}O_7S$

t-butyl 3-(2-methoxyethoxymethoxy)-4-oxo-5-(p-tolylsulfinyl)pentanoate

Guy Solladié*, Antonio Almario

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1717



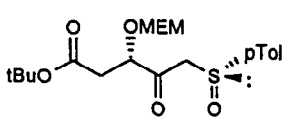
$[\alpha]_D$ + 150 (C=0.6, $CHCl_3$).
ee>95%
Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis
Absolute configuration: [3(S), 4(S), S(R)]

$C_{20}H_{32}O_7S$

t-butyl 3-(2-methoxyethoxymethoxy)-4-hydroxy-5-(p-tolylsulfinyl) pentanoate.

Guy Solladié*, Antonio Almario

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1717



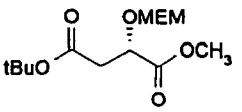
$[\alpha]_D$ +91 (c=0.7, $CHCl_3$).
ee>95%
Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis
Absolute configuration: [3(S), S(R)]

$C_{20}H_{30}O_7S$

t-butyl 3-(2-methoxyethoxymethoxy)-4-oxo-5-(p-tolylsulfinyl) pentanoate.

Guy Solladié*, Antonio Almario

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1717



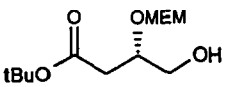
$[\alpha]_D$ -35 (c=1.2, $CHCl_3$).
ee>95%
Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis
Absolute configuration: 2(S)

$C_{13}H_{24}O_7$

Methyl 2-(2-methoxyethoxymethoxy) 3-(t-butoxycarbonyl) propanoate

Guy Solladié*, Antonio Almario

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1717



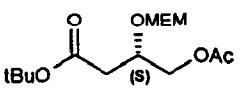
$[\alpha]_D$ +50 (c=1.5, $CHCl_3$).
ee>95%
Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis
Absolute configuration: 3(S)

$C_{12}H_{24}O_6$

t-butyl 3-(2-methoxyethoxymethoxy)-4-hydroxybutyrate.

Guy Solladié*, Antonio Almario

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1717



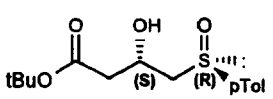
$[\alpha]_D$ +10 (c=2, $CHCl_3$).
ee>95%
Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis
Absolute configuration: 3(S)

$C_{14}H_{26}O_7$

t-butyl 3-(2-methoxyethoxymethoxy)-4-acetoxybutyrate.

Guy Solladié*, Antonio Almario

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1717



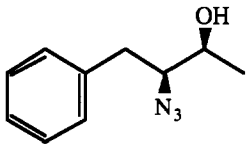
$[\alpha]_D$ +191 (c=0.8, $CHCl_3$)
ee>95%
Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis
Absolute configuration: [3(S), S(R)].

$C_{15}H_{22}O_4S$

t-butyl 3-hydroxy-4-(p-tolylsulfinyl)butyrate.

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

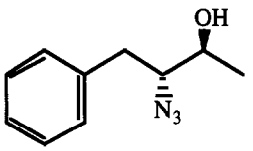


$C_{10}H_{13}N_3O$
(2S,3S)-3-azido-4-phenyl-2-butanol

E.e. ≥ 98 % (by GC analysis of esters obtained with (-)-(S)-O-acetyllactic acid chloride)
$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = + 4 (c = 0.02, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : Microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 2S, 3S
(assigned by chemical correlation)

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

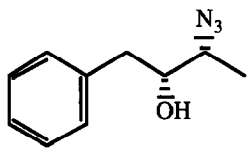


$C_{10}H_{13}N_3O$
(2S,3R)-3-azido-4-phenyl-2-butanol

E.e. ≥ 98 % (by GC analysis of esters obtained with (-)-(S)-O-acetyllactic acid chloride)
$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = + 16 (c = 0.03, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : Microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 2S, 3R
(assigned by chemical correlation)

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

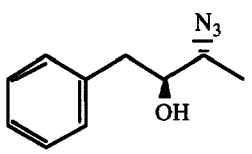


$C_{10}H_{13}N_3O$
(2R,3R)-2-azido-4-phenyl-3-butanol

E.e. ≥ 98 % (by GC analysis of esters obtained with (-)-(S)-O-acetyllactic acid chloride)
$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = - 45 (c = 0.04, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : from a precursor obtained by microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 2R, 3R
(assigned based on the reaction mechanism)

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

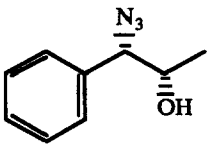


$C_{10}H_{13}N_3O$
(2R,3S)-2-azido-4-phenyl-3-butanol

E.e. ≥ 98 % (by GC analysis of esters obtained with (-)-(S)-O-acetyllactic acid chloride)
$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = - 61 (c = 0.03, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : from a precursor obtained by microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 2R, 3S
(assigned based on the reaction mechanism)

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

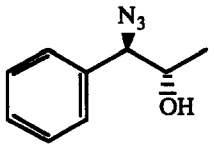


$C_9H_{11}N_3O$
(1S,2S)-1-azido-1-phenyl-2-propanol

E.e. ≥ 98 % (by GC analysis with chiral column : Lipodex E)
$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = + 250 (c = 0.04, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : Microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 1S,2S
(assigned by chemical reduction)

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

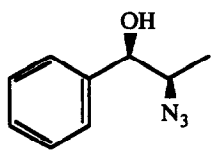


$C_9H_{11}N_3O$
(1R,2S)-1-azido-1-phenyl-2-propanol

E.e. ≥ 98 % (by GC analysis with chiral column : Lipodex E)
$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = - 206 (c = 0.04, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : Microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 1R,2S
(assigned by chemical reduction)

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

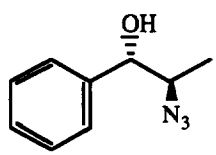


$C_9H_{11}N_3O$
(1R,2R)-2-azido-1-phenyl-1-propanol

E.e. ≥ 98 % (by GC analysis with chiral column : Lipodex E)
$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = - 140 (c = 0.03, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : from a precursor obtained by microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 1R,2R
(assigned based on the reaction mechanism)

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

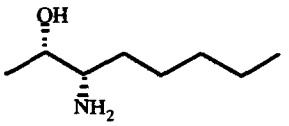


$C_9H_{11}N_3O$
(1S,2R)-2-azido-1-phenyl-1-propanol

E.e. ≥ 98 % (by GC analysis with chiral column : Lipodex E)
$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = - 50 (c = 0.01, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : from a precursor obtained by microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 1S,2R
(assigned based on the reaction mechanism)

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

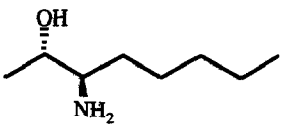


$C_8H_{19}NO$
(2S,3S)-3-amino-2-octanol

E.e. = 97 %
$[\alpha]_J^{25} \approx -11$ (c = 0.03, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : from a precursor obtained by microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 2S,3S
(assigned based on the reaction mechanism)

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

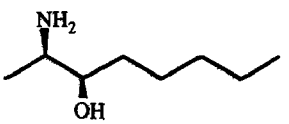


$C_8H_{19}NO$
(2S,3R)-3-amino-2-octanol

E.e. ≥ 98 %
$[\alpha]_J^{25} \approx +3$ (c = 0.03, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : from a precursor obtained by microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 2S,3R
(assigned based on the reaction mechanism)

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

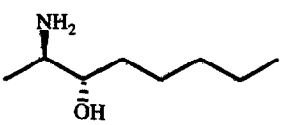


$C_8H_{19}NO$
(2R,3R)-2-amino-3-octanol

E.e. ≥ 98 %
$[\alpha]_J^{25} \approx +14$ (c = 0.04, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : from a precursor obtained by microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 2R,3R
(assigned based on the reaction mechanism)

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

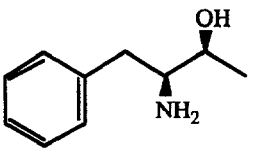


$C_8H_{19}NO$
(2R,3S)-2-amino-3-octanol

E.e. ≥ 98 %
$[\alpha]_J^{25} \approx -146$ (c = 0.05, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : from a precursor obtained by microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 2R,3S
(assigned based on the reaction mechanism)

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

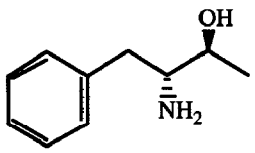


$C_{10}H_{15}NO$
(2S,3S)-3-amino-4-phenyl-2-butanol

E.e. ≥ 98 %
$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = - 27 (c = 0.03, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : from a precursor obtained by microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 2S,3S
(assigned based on the reaction mechanism)

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

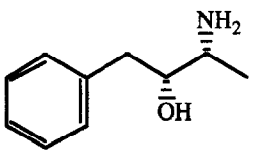


$C_{10}H_{15}NO$
(2S,3R)-3-amino-4-phenyl-2-butanol

E.e. ≥ 98 %
$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = + 35 (c = 0.03, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : from a precursor obtained by microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 2S,3R
(assigned based on the reaction mechanism)

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

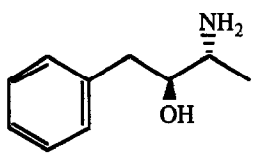


$C_{10}H_{15}NO$
(2R,3R)-2-amino-4-phenyl-3-butanol

E.e. ≥ 98 %
$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = + 27 (c = 0.03, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : from a precursor obtained by microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 2R,3R
(assigned based on the reaction mechanism)

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

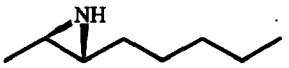


$C_{10}H_{15}NO$
(2R,3S)-2-amino-4-phenyl-3-butanol

E.e. ≥ 98 %
$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = - 31 (c = 0.03, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality : from a precursor obtained by microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 2R,3S
(assigned based on the reaction mechanism)

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

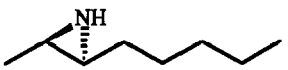


$C_8H_{17}N$
(2R,3S)-2-methyl-3-*n*-pentylaziridine

E.e. = 97 % (by GC analysis with chiral column : Lipodex E)
$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = + 1 (c = 0.03, Pentane)
Source of chirality : from a precursor obtained by microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 2R,3S
(assigned based on the reaction mechanism)

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

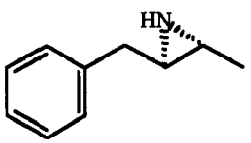


$C_8H_{17}N$
(2R,3R)-2-methyl-3-*n*-pentylaziridine

E.e. ≥ 98 % (by GC analysis with chiral column : Lipodex E)
$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = + 57 (c = 0.03, Pentane)
Source of chirality : from a precursor obtained by microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 2R,3R
(assigned based on the reaction mechanism)

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

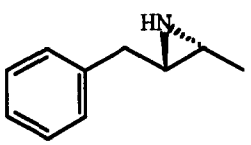


$C_{10}H_{15}N$
(2R,3S)-2-methyl-3-benzylaziridine

E.e. ≥ 98 %
$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = - 18 (c = 0.03, Pentane)
Source of chirality : from a precursor obtained by microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 2R,3S
(assigned based on the reaction mechanism)

P. Besse, H. Veschambre, R. Chênevert and M. Dickman

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1727

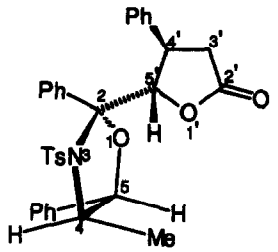


$C_{10}H_{15}N$
(2R,3R)-2-methyl-3-benzylaziridine

E.e. ≥ 98 %
$[\alpha]_J^{25}$ = + 64 (c = 0.04, Pentane)
Source of chirality : from a precursor obtained by microbiological reduction
Absolute configuration : 2R,3R
(assigned based on the reaction mechanism)

A. Pelter, R. S. Ward and A. K. Sirit

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1745



D.e. 100% by n.m.r.

Source of chirality : synthesis from (-)-norpseudoephedrine

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

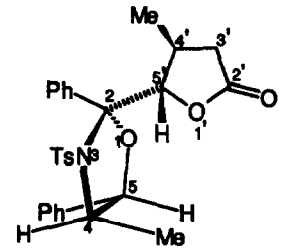
(assignment based on n.m.r.data and structure of precursor)

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +19.53 (c = 0.998, $CHCl_3$)

$C_{33}H_{31}O_5NS$

A. Pelter, R. S. Ward and A. K. Sirit

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1745



D.e. 100% by n.m.r.

Source of chirality : synthesis from (-)-norpseudoephedrine

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

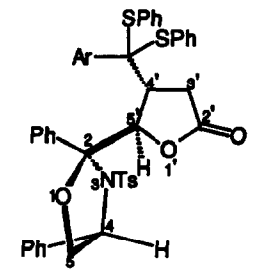
(assignment based on n.m.r.data and structure of precursor)

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -5.41 (c = 0.998, $CHCl_3$)

$C_{28}H_{29}O_5NS$

A. Pelter, R. S. Ward and A. K. Sirit

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1745



D.e. 100% by n.m.r.

Source of chirality : synthesis from (-)-phenylglycinol

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

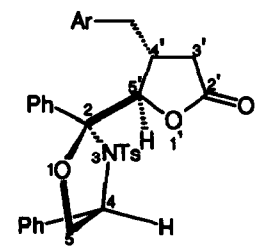
(assignment based on n.m.r.data and structure of precursor)

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -6.45 (c = 0.604, $CHCl_3$)

$C_{47}H_{43}O_7NS_3$ (Ar = 3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)

A. Pelter, R. S. Ward and A. K. Sirit

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1745



D.e. 100% by n.m.r.

Source of chirality : synthesis from (-)-phenylglycinol

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

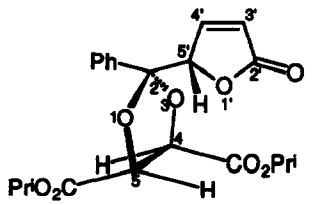
(assignment based on n.m.r.data and structure of precursor)

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -13.62 (c = 0.756, $CHCl_3$)

$C_{35}H_{35}O_7NS$ (Ar = 3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)

A. Peiter, R. S. Ward and A. K. Sirit

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1745



D.e. 100% by n.m.r.

Source of chirality : synthesis from L-diisopropyl tartrate

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

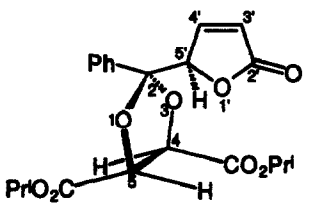
(assignment based on n.m.r.data and NOe measurements)

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -63.4 (c = 0.858, $CHCl_3$)

$C_{21}H_{24}O_8$

A. Peiter, R. S. Ward and A. K. Sirit

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1745



D.e. 100% by n.m.r.

Source of chirality : synthesis from L-diisopropyl tartrate

Absolute configuration : 4*R*,5*R*,5'*R*

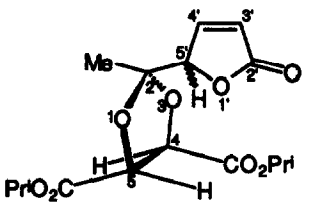
(assignment based on n.m.r.data and NOe measurements)

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +55.8 (c = 0.634, $CHCl_3$)

$C_{21}H_{24}O_8$

A. Peiter, R. S. Ward and A. K. Sirit

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1745



D.e. 14% by n.m.r.

Source of chirality : synthesis from L-diisopropyl tartrate

Absolute configuration : 4*R*,5*R*,5'*RS*

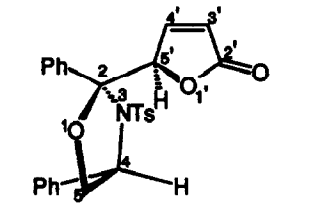
(assignment based on n.m.r.data and structure of precursor)

M.p. 68-70°C

$C_{16}H_{22}O_8$

A. Peiter, R. S. Ward and A. K. Sirit

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1745



D.e. 100% by n.m.r.

Source of chirality : synthesis from (-)-phenylglycinol

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

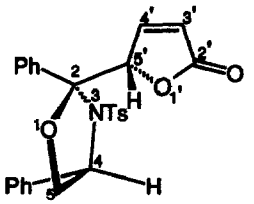
(assignment based on n.m.r. and X-ray data)

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -12.7 (c = 1.018, $CHCl_3$)

$C_{26}H_{23}O_5NS$

A. Pelter, R. S. Ward and A. K. Sirit

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1745



D.e. 100% by n.m.r.

Source of chirality : synthesis from (-)-phenylglycinol

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

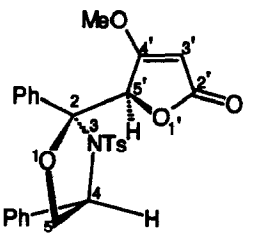
(assignment based on n.m.r.data and NOe measurements)

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -102.9 (c = 1.02, $CHCl_3$)

$C_{26}H_{23}O_5NS$

A. Pelter, R. S. Ward and A. K. Sirit

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1745



D.e. 100% by n.m.r.

Source of chirality : synthesis from (-)-phenylglycinol

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

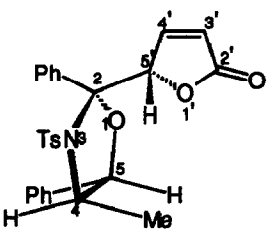
(assignment based on n.m.r.data and NOe measurements)

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -23.95 (c = 1.002, $CHCl_3$)

$C_{27}H_{25}O_6NS$

A. Pelter, R. S. Ward and A. K. Sirit

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1745



D.e. 100% by n.m.r.

Source of chirality : synthesis from (-)-norpseudoephedrine

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

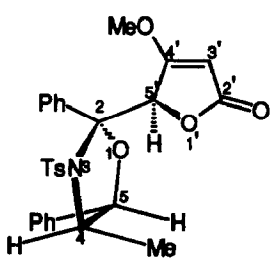
(assignment based on n.m.r. and X-ray data)

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -129.3 (c = 1.03, $CHCl_3$)

$C_{27}H_{25}O_5NS$

A. Pelter, R. S. Ward and A. K. Sirit

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1745



D.e. 100% by n.m.r.

Source of chirality : synthesis from (-)-norpseudoephedrine

Absolute configuration : 2*R*,4*R*,5*R*,5'*R*

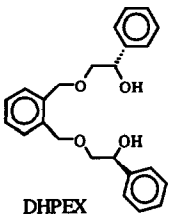
(assignment based on n.m.r.data and NOe measurements)

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = -93.62 (c = 0.998, $CHCl_3$)

$C_{28}H_{27}O_6NS$

Seiji Takeuchi,* Akiko Ohira, Norikazu Miyoshi, Hajime Mashio, and Yoshiaki Ohgo

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1763

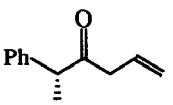


DHPEX

M.p. 58.0-59.0 °C
$[\alpha]_D^{22}$ -87.0 (c 1.06, $CHCl_3$)
E.e.=100% (by HPLC using CHIRALCEL OJ column)
Source of chirality: (S)-mandelic acid
Absolute configuration: (S,S)

Seiji Takeuchi,* Akiko Ohira, Norikazu Miyoshi, Hajime Mashio, and Yoshiaki Ohgo

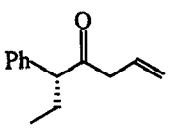
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1763



$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -283 (c 0.57, toluene)
E.e.=91% (by HPLC using CHIRALCEL OB' column)
Source of chirality: enantioselective protonation
Absolute configuration: R (already reported)

Seiji Takeuchi,* Akiko Ohira, Norikazu Miyoshi, Hajime Mashio, and Yoshiaki Ohgo

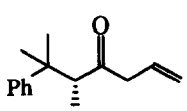
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1763



$[\alpha]_D^{17}$ -287 (c 0.35, toluene)
E.e.=84% (by HPLC using CHIRALCEL OB' column)
Source of chirality: enantioselective protonation
Absolute configuration: R (already reported)

Seiji Takeuchi,* Akiko Ohira, Norikazu Miyoshi, Hajime Mashio, and Yoshiaki Ohgo

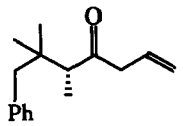
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1763



$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -194 (c 0.76, toluene)
E.e.=97% (by HPLC using CHIRALCEL OD column)
Source of chirality: enantioselective protonation
Absolute configuration: R (determined by modified Mosher method)

Seiji Takeuchi,* Akiko Ohira, Norikazu Miyoshi, Hajime Mashio, and Yoshiaki Ohgo

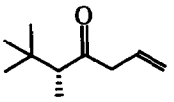
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1763



$[\alpha]_D^{19}$ -107 (c 0.57, toluene)
E.e.=94% (by HPLC using CHIRALCEL OD column)
Source of chirality: enantioselective protonation
Absolute configuration: R (deduced from specific rotation, CD spectrum and ^{1}H NMR spectrum using Eu(hfc)$_3$)

Seiji Takeuchi,* Akiko Ohira, Norikazu Miyoshi, Hajime Mashio, and Yoshiaki Ohgo

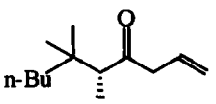
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1763



$[\alpha]_D^{23}$ -386 (c 1.35, toluene)
E.e.=93% (by ^{1}H NMR using Eu(hfc)$_3$)
Source of chirality: enantioselective protonation
Absolute configuration: R (deduced from specific rotation, CD spectrum and ^{1}H NMR spectrum using Eu(hfc)$_3$)

Seiji Takeuchi,* Akiko Ohira, Norikazu Miyoshi, Hajime Mashio, and Yoshiaki Ohgo

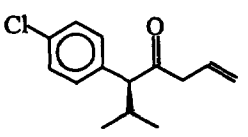
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1763



$[\alpha]_D^{19}$ -118 (c 0.83, toluene)
E.e.=91% (by ^{1}H NMR using Eu(hfc)$_3$)
Source of chirality: enantioselective protonation
Absolute configuration: R (determined by modified Mosher method)

Seiji Takeuchi,* Akiko Ohira, Norikazu Miyoshi, Hajime Mashio, and Yoshiaki Ohgo

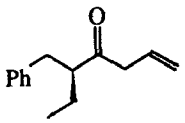
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1763



$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ +210 (c 0.51, toluene)
E.e.=85% (by ^{1}H NMR using Eu(hfc)$_3$)
Source of chirality: enantioselective protonation
Absolute configuration: S (deduced from specific rotation, CD spectrum and ^{1}H NMR spectrum using Eu(hfc)$_3$)

Seiji Takeuchi,* Akiko Ohira, Norikazu Miyoshi, Hajime Mashio, and Yoshiaki Ohgo

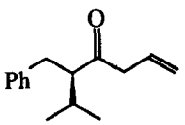
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1763



$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ +23.0 (c 0.61, toluene)
E.e.=29% (by HPLC using CHIRALCEL OB' column)
Source of chirality: enantioselective protonation
Absolute configuration: S (deduced from specific rotation, CD spectrum and ^{1}H NMR spectrum using Eu(hfc)$_3$)

Seiji Takeuchi,* Akiko Ohira, Norikazu Miyoshi, Hajime Mashio, and Yoshiaki Ohgo

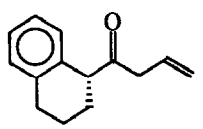
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1763



$[\alpha]_D^{23}$ +46.5 (c 1.22, toluene)
E.e.=68% (by ^{1}H NMR using Eu(hfc)$_3$)
Source of chirality: enantioselective protonation
Absolute configuration: S (deduced from specific rotation, and ^{1}H NMR spectrum using Eu(hfc)$_3$)

Seiji Takeuchi,* Akiko Ohira, Norikazu Miyoshi, Hajime Mashio, and Yoshiaki Ohgo

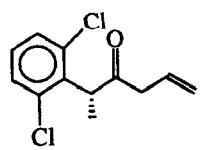
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1763



$[\alpha]_D^{15}$ -31.0 (c 1.67, toluene)
E.e.=48% (by HPLC using CHIRALCEL OD column)
Source of chirality: enantioselective protonation
Absolute configuration: R (deduced from specific rotation, CD spectrum and ^{1}H NMR spectrum using Eu(hfc)$_3$)

Seiji Takeuchi,* Akiko Ohira, Norikazu Miyoshi, Hajime Mashio, and Yoshiaki Ohgo

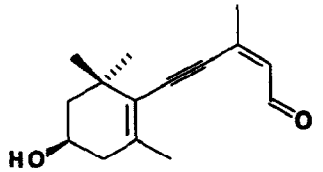
Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1763



$[\alpha]_D^{19}$ -111 (c 0.80, toluene)
E.e.=62% (by HPLC using CHIRALCEL OB' column)
Source of chirality: enantioselective protonation
Absolute configuration: R (deduced from specific rotation, CD spectrum and ^{1}H NMR spectrum using Eu(hfc)$_3$)

J.A. Haugan and S. Liaaen-Jensen

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1781



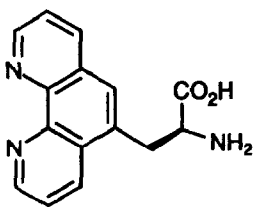
$C_{15}H_{20}O_2$

$[\alpha]^{29}_D$=88.4 (c=0.0172, MeOH)
UV, IR, MS, ^{1}H NMR
Source of chirality: Synthesis from chiral synthon

2-*Z*-5-((4′*R*)-4′-hydroxy-2′,6′,6′-trimethylcyclohex-1′-enyl)-3-methyl-2-penten-4-yn-1-al.

G. Y. Krippner and M. M. Harding

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1793

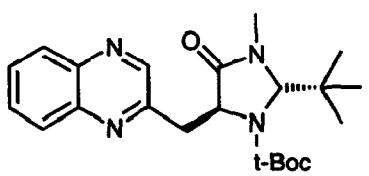


$C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_2$
2-Amino-3-(5'-(1',10'-phenanthrolyl))propionic acid

E.e = 98%
(^{1}H nmr of (*R*)-*O*-acetylmandelic amide)
$[\alpha]_D^{22}$ = +13 (*c* 0.5, 1N HCl)
Source of chirality: asymm. synth.
Absolute configuration 2S

G. Y. Krippner and M. M. Harding

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1793

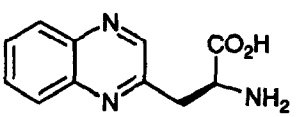


$C_{22}H_{30}N_4O_3$
5-(2'-quinoxolylmethyl)-2-*t*-butyl-1-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl-3-methyl-4-imidazolidinone

E.e = 98%
$[\alpha]_D^{22}$ = +72 (*c* 1, CH_2Cl_2)
Source of chirality: asymm. synth.
Absolute configuration 2S,5S

G. Y. Krippner and M. M. Harding

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1793

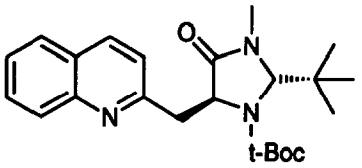


$C_{11}H_{11}N_3O_2$
2-Amino-3-(2'-quinoxolyl)propionic acid

E.e = 98%
(^{1}H nmr of (*R*)-*O*-acetylmandelic amide)
$[\alpha]_D^{22}$ = +14 (*c* 0.5, 0.1N NH_3)
Source of chirality: asymm. synth.
Absolute configuration 2S

G. Y. Krippner and M. M. Harding

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1793



E.e = 98%

$[\alpha]_D^{22}$ = +84 (*c* 1, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: asymm. synth.

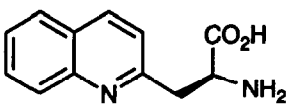
Absolute configuration 2S,5S

$C_{23}H_{31}N_3O_3$

5-(2'-quinolylmethyl)-2-*t*-butyl-1-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl-3-methyl-4-imidazolidinone

G. Y. Krippner and M. M. Harding

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1793



E.e = 98%

(^{1}H nmr of (*R*)-*O*-acetylmandelic amide)

$[\alpha]_D^{22}$ = +40 (*c* 1, 1N HCl)

Source of chirality: asymm. synth.

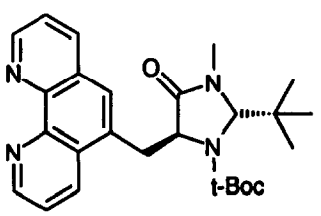
Absolute configuration 2S,5S

$C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_2$

2-Amino-3-(2'-quinolyl)propionic acid

G. Y. Krippner and M. M. Harding

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1793



E.e = 98%

$[\alpha]_D^{22}$ = -16 (*c* 1, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: asymm. synth.

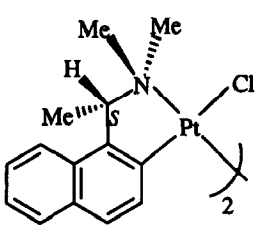
Absolute configuration 2S,5S

$C_{26}H_{32}N_4O_3$

5-(5'-1'10'-phenanthrolylmethyl)-2-*t*-butyl-1-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl-3-methyl-4-imidazolidinone

Simon Y.M. Chooi, John D. Ranford, Pak-Hing Leung and K.F. Mok

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1805



$C_{28}H_{32}Cl_2N_2Pt_2$

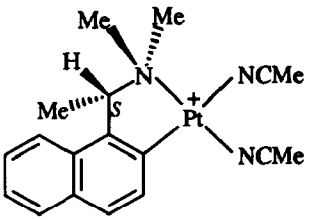
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = +61.5 (*c* 1.0, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: (*S*)-(-)-1-(1-naphthyl)ethylamine

Absolute configuration: *S*

Bis(*μ*-chloro)bis[(*S*)-1-[1-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-2-naphthalenyl-*C,N*]diplatinum(II)

Simon Y.M. Chooi, John D. Ranford, Pak-Hing Leung and K.F. Mok | *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **1994**, *5*, 1805



$C_{18}H_{22}ClN_3O_4Pt$

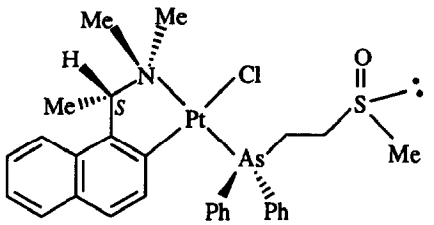
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = +32.6 (*c* 1.0, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: (*S*)-(-)-1-(1-naphthyl)ethylamine

Absolute configuration: *S*

Bis(acetonitrile)[1-[1-[dimethylamino)ethyl]-2-naphthalenyl-*C*,*N*]platinum(II) perchlorate

Simon Y.M. Chooi, John D. Ranford, Pak-Hing Leung and K.F. Mok | *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **1994**, *5*, 1805



$C_{29}H_{33}AsClNOPtS$

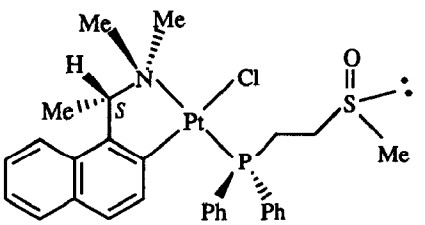
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = -13.3 (*c* 1.0, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: (*S*)-(-)-1-(1-naphthyl)ethylamine

Absolute configuration: S_C,R_S and S_C,S_S

Chloro[1-[1-[dimethylamino)ethyl]-2-naphthalenyl-*C*,*N*][[2-(methylsulfinyl)ethyl]diphenylarsine-*As*]platinum(II)

Simon Y.M. Chooi, John D. Ranford, Pak-Hing Leung and K.F. Mok | *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **1994**, *5*, 1805



$C_{29}H_{33}ClNOPPtS$

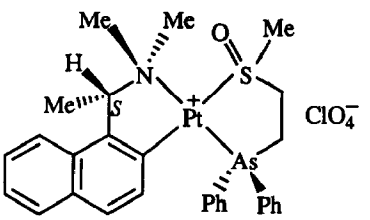
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = -31.6 (*c* 1.0, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: (*S*)-(-)-1-(1-naphthyl)ethylamine

Absolute configuration: S_C,R_S and S_C,S_S

Chloro[1-[1-[dimethylamino)ethyl]-2-naphthalenyl-*C*,*N*][[2-(methylsulfinyl)ethyl]diphenylphosphine-*P*]platinum(II)

Simon Y.M. Chooi, John D. Ranford, Pak-Hing Leung and K.F. Mok | *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **1994**, *5*, 1805



$C_{29}H_{33}AsClNO_5PtS$

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = +16.5 (*c* 1.0, CH_2Cl_2)

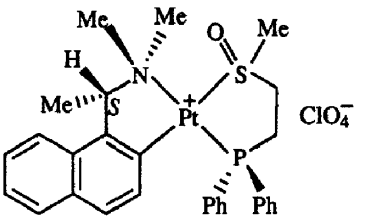
Source of chirality: (*S*)-(-)-1-(1-naphthyl)ethylamine

Absolute configuration: S_C,R_S and S_C,S_S

[1-[1-(Dimethylamino)ethyl]-2-naphthalenyl-*C*,*N*][[2-(methylsulfinyl)ethyl]diphenylarsine-*As*,*S*]platinum(II) perchlorate

Simon Y.M. Chooi, John D. Ranford, Pak-Hing Leung and K.F. Mok

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1805



$C_{29}H_{33}ClNO_5PPtS$

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = +15.2 (*c* 1.0, CH_2Cl_2)

Source of chirality: (*S*)-(-)-1-(1-naphthyl)ethylamine

Absolute configuration: S_C,R_S and S_C,S_S

[1-[1-(Dimethylamino)ethyl]-2-naphthalenyl-*C*,*N*][[2-(methylsulfinyl)ethyl]diphenylphosphine-*P*,*S*]platinum(II) perchlorate

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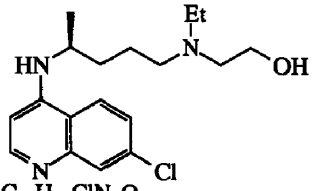
P.M. Blaney, S.J. Byard, G. Carr, G.J. Ellames, J.M. Herbert, J.E. Peace, D.I. Smith, W.F. Michne and M.S. Sanner

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1815



$C_{18}H_{26}ClN_3O$

Hydroxychloroquine

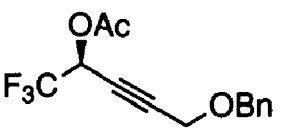
e.e. > 98% by chiral HPLC

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +86.5 (c 0.95, H_2O)
as bis(dihydrogenphosphate)

Absolute Configuration: S

T. Yamazaki, H. Iwatsubo, and T. Kitazume

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1823



E.e. = 97% [by ^1H NMR analysis of its MTPA ester after hydrolysis]

$[\alpha]_D^{17}$ +89.47 (*c* 1.12, $CHCl_3$)

Absolute configuration : *S* [chemical correlation to the material independently prepared from the reported optically active compound]

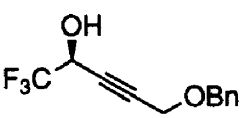
Source of Chirality : Enzymatic optical resolution

$C_{14}H_{13}F_3O_3$

(2*S*)-2-Acetoxy-5-benzyloxy-1,1,1-trifluoropent-3-yne

T. Yamazaki, H. Iwatsubo, and T. Kitazume

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1823



E.e. = 97%

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -4.27 (*c* 1.30, $CHCl_3$)

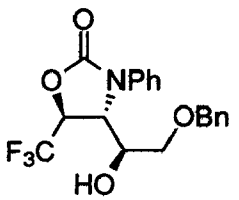
Absolute configuration : *S* [hydrolyzed material of the acetate obtained by enzymatic optical resolution]

$C_{12}H_{11}F_3O_2$

(2*S*)-5-Benzyloxy-1,1,1-trifluoropent-3-yn-2-ol

T. Yamazaki, H. Iwatsubo, and T. Kitazume

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1823



E.e. = 97%

$[\alpha]_D^{16}$ -17.56 (*c* 0.68, $CHCl_3$)

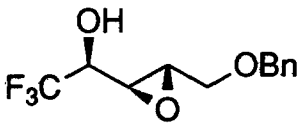
Absolute configuration : 1'*S*,4*R*,5*S* [deduced from ^1H NMR coupling constants as well as MM2 calculation]

$C_{19}H_{18}F_3NO_4$

(1'*S*,4*R*,5*S*)-4-[2'-(benzyloxy)-1'-hydroxyethyl]-5-trifluoromethyl-3-phenyloxazolidin-2-one

T. Yamazaki, H. Iwatsubo, and T. Kitazume

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1823



E.e. = 97%

$[\alpha]_D^{17}$ -27.38 (*c* 1.58, $CHCl_3$)

Absolute configuration : 2*S*,3*S*,4*R* [from mechanistic consideration]

$C_{12}H_{13}F_3O_3$

(2*S*,3*S*,4*R*)-5-benzyloxy-3,4-epoxy-1,1,1-trifluoropentan-2-ol

Pierre Riviere, Antony Mauvais and Ekkehard Winterfeldt*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1831

Ee>98% by nmr with $Eu(hfc)_3$

$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ = +30.6 (c=0.162, toluene)

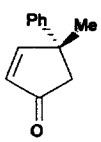
Source of chirality: Diene 1

Absolute configuration: 4R

(4R)-4-butyl-4-methyl-2- cyclopenten-1-one

Pierre Riviere, Antony Mauvais and Ekkehard Winterfeldt*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1831



Ee>98% by nmr with $Eu(hfc)_3$

$[\alpha]_D^{24}$ = +72.5 (c=0.180, toluene)

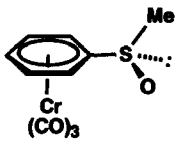
Source of chirality: Diene 1

Absolute configuration: 4R

(4R)-4-methyl-4-phenyl-2- cyclopenten-1-one

S.L. Griffiths, S. Perrio and S.E. Thomas*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1847



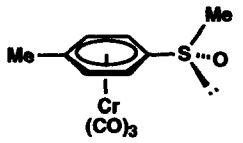
E.e. = ≥95%
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = -208 (c 1, acetone)
Source of chirality: asymmetric oxidation [diethyl L-(+)-tartrate]
Absolute configuration: *R*

$C_{10}H_8CrO_4S$

tricarbonyl[η^6-(methylsulfinyl)benzene]chromium(0)

S.L. Griffiths, S. Perrio and S.E. Thomas*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1847



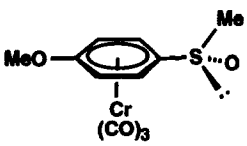
E.e. = ≥95%
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = +179 (c 1, acetone)
Source of chirality: asymmetric oxidation [diethyl D-(-)-tartrate]
Absolute configuration: *S*

$C_{11}H_{10}CrO_4S$

tricarbonyl[η^6-1-methyl-4-(methylsulfinyl)benzene]chromium(0)

S.L. Griffiths, S. Perrio and S.E. Thomas*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1847



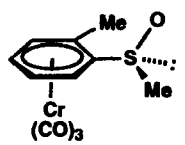
E.e. = ≥95%
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = +147 (c 1, acetone)
Source of chirality: asymmetric oxidation [diethyl D-(-)-tartrate]
Absolute configuration: *S*

$C_{11}H_{10}CrO_5S$

tricarbonyl[η^6-1-methoxy-4-(methylsulfinyl)benzene]chromium(0)

S.L. Griffiths, S. Perrio and S.E. Thomas*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994,** *5,* 1847



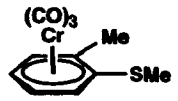
E.e. = 60%
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = -175 (c 0.095, absolute EtOH)
Source of chirality: asymmetric oxidation [diethyl L-(+)-tartrate]
Absolute configuration: 1*S*, S*S*

$C_{11}H_{10}CrO_4S$

tricarbonyl[η^6-1-methyl-2-(methylsulfinyl)benzene]chromium(0)

S.L. Griffiths, S. Perrio and S.E. Thomas*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1994**, *5*, 1847



E.e. = 59%

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ = +150 (c 0.09, absolute EtOH)

Source of chirality: asymmetric oxidation [diethyl L-(+)-tartrate]

Absolute configuration: 1*R*

$C_{11}H_{10}CrO_3S$

tricarbonyl[η^6-1-methyl-2-(methylthio)benzene]chromium(0)