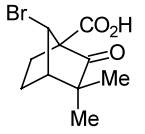
Antonio García Martínez,* Enrique Teso Vilar, Amelia García Fraile, Santiago de la Moya Cerero* and Beatriz Lora Maroto

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1837*



$C_{10}H_{13}BrO_3$

7-Bromo-3,3-dimethyl-2-oxonorbornane-1-carboxylic acid

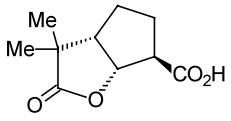
$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -58.6$ (*c* 3.2, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: natural (1*S*)-3-*endo*-bromocamphor and enantiospecific synthesis

Absolute configuration: 1*R*,7S

Antonio García Martínez,* Enrique Teso Vilar, Amelia García Fraile, Santiago de la Moya Cerero* and Beatriz Lora Maroto

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1837*



$C_{10}H_{14}O_4$

4,4-Dimethyl-2-oxa-3-oxobicyclo[3.3.0]octane-8-carboxylic acid

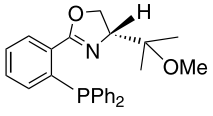
$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -109$ (*c* 0.7, MeOH)

Source of chirality: natural (1*S*)-3-*endo*-bromocamphor and stereocontrolled synthesis

Absolute configuration: 1*R*,5*S*,8*R*

Kunio Hiroi* and Kazuhiro Watanabe

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1841*



$C_{25}H_{26}NO_2P$

(*R*)-2-Diphenylphosphino-4-(methoxy-*iso*-propyl)-1,3-oxazoline

E.e. = 99%

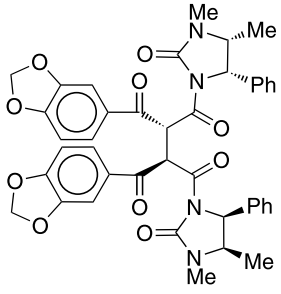
$[\alpha]_D = +32.3$ (*c* 1.28, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: D-serine methyl ester hydrochloride

Absolute configuration: *R*

Naoki Kise,* Azumi Fujimoto and Nasuo Ueda

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1845*



$C_{42}H_{38}N_4O_{10}$

(2*R*,3*R*)-2,3-Bis(2*H*-benzo[3,4-*d*]1,3-dioxolan-5-ylcarbonyl)-1,4-bis((4*R*,5*S*)-3,4-dimethyl-2-oxo-5-phenylimidazolidinyl)butane-1,4-dione

Ee >99%

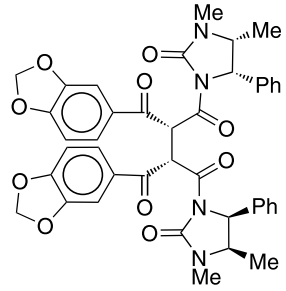
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ −174 (*c* 1.08, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: (4*R*,5*S*)-3,4-dimethyl-5-phenyl-2-imidazolidinone

Absolute configuration: 2*R*,3*R*

Naoki Kise,* Azumi Fujimoto and Nasuo Ueda

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1845*



$C_{42}H_{38}N_4O_{10}$

Ee >99%

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +236 (*c* 1.02, $CHCl_3$)

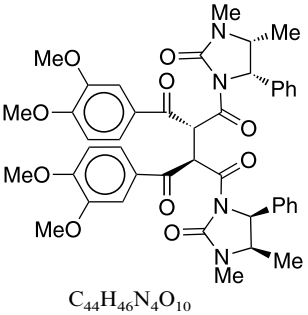
Source of chirality: (4*R*,5*S*)-3,4-dimethyl-5-phenyl-2-imidazolidinone

Absolute configuration: 2*R*,3*S*

(2*R*,3*S*)-2,3-Bis(2*H*-benzo[3,4-*d*]1,3-dioxolan-5-ylcarbonyl)-1,4-bis((4*R*,5*S*)-3,4-dimethyl-2-oxo-5-phenylimidazolidinyl)butane-1,4-dione

Naoki Kise,* Azumi Fujimoto and Nasuo Ueda

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1845*



$C_{44}H_{46}N_4O_{10}$

Ee >99%

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ −175 (*c* 1.04, $CHCl_3$)

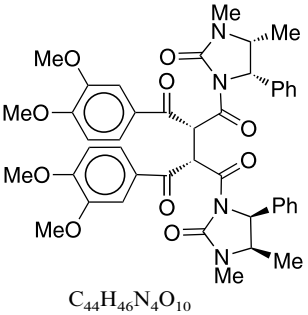
Source of chirality: (4*R*,5*S*)-3,4-dimethyl-5-phenyl-2-imidazolidinone

Absolute configuration: 2*R*,3*R*

(2*R*,3*R*)-1,4-Bis((4*R*,5*S*)-3,4-dimethyl-2-oxo-5-phenylimidazolidinyl)-2,3-bis[(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)carbonyl]butane-1,4-dione

Naoki Kise,* Azumi Fujimoto and Nasuo Ueda

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1845*



$C_{44}H_{46}N_4O_{10}$

Ee >99%

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +179 (*c* 1.06, $CHCl_3$)

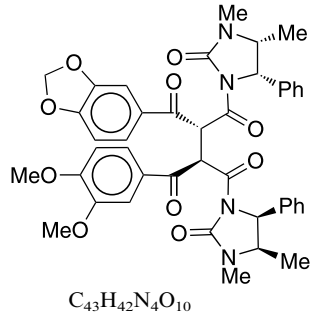
Source of chirality: (4*R*,5*S*)-3,4-dimethyl-5-phenyl-2-imidazolidinone

Absolute configuration: 2*R*,3*S*

(2*R*,3*S*)-1,4-Bis((4*R*,5*S*)-3,4-dimethyl-2-oxo-5-phenylimidazolidinyl)-2,3-bis[(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)carbonyl]butane-1,4-dione

Naoki Kise,* Azumi Fujimoto and Nasuo Ueda

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1845*



$C_{43}H_{42}N_4O_{10}$

Ee >99%

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ −142 (*c* 1.05, $CHCl_3$)

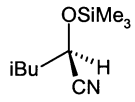
Source of chirality: (4*R*,5*S*)-3,4-dimethyl-5-phenyl-2-imidazolidinone

Absolute configuration: 2*R*,3*R*

(2*R*,3*R*)-2-(2*H*-benzo[3,4-*d*]1,3-dioxolan-5-ylcarbonyl)-1,4-bis((5*S*,4*R*)-3,4-dimethyl-2-oxo-5-phenylimidazolidinyl)-3-[(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)carbonyl]butane-1,4-dione

Jürgen Roos and Franz Effenberger*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1855*



$C_9H_{19}NOSi$

(*R*)-4-Methyl-2-trimethylsilyloxypentanenitrile

Ee = 94%

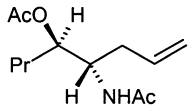
$[\alpha]_D^{20} = +60.5$ (*c* 1.1, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: enzyme-catalyzed reaction

Absolute configuration: 2*R*

Jürgen Roos and Franz Effenberger*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1855*



$C_{12}H_{21}NO_3$

(4*S*,5*R*)-4-Acetamido-5-acetoxy-1-octene

Ee ⩾ 90%

De = 94%

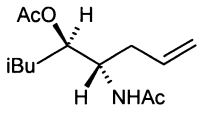
$[\alpha]_D^{20} = +27.4$ (*c* 1.0, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: Grignard reaction of (*R*)-cyanohydrins

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

Jürgen Roos and Franz Effenberger*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1855*



$C_{13}H_{21}NO_3$

(4*S*,5*R*)-4-Acetamido-5-acetoxy-7-methyl-1-octene

Ee ⩾ 94%

De = 96%

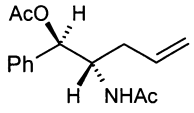
$[\alpha]_D^{20} = +14.0$ (*c* 1.67, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: Grignard reaction of (*R*)-cyanohydrins

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

Jürgen Roos and Franz Effenberger*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1855*



$C_{15}H_{19}NO_3$

(4*S*,5*R*)-4-Acetamido-5-acetoxy-5-phenyl-1-octene

Ee ⩾ 99%

De = 99%

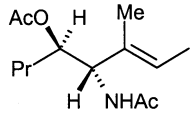
$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -49.6$ (*c* 0.5, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: Grignard reaction of (*R*)-cyanohydrins

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

Jürgen Roos and Franz Effenberger*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1855*



$C_{13}H_{23}NO_3$

(4*S*,5*R*)-4-Acetamido-5-acetoxy-3-methyl-2-octene

Ee ⩾90%

De >99%

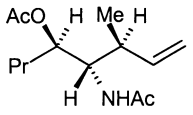
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +29.5 (*c* 0.6, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: Grignard reaction of (*R*)-cyanohydrins

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

Jürgen Roos and Franz Effenberger*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1855*



$C_{13}H_{23}NO_3$

(3*S*,4*S*,5*R*)-4-Acetamido-5-acetoxy-3-methyl-1-octene

Ee ⩾90%

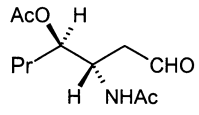
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +16.4 (*c* 2.3, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: Grignard reaction of (*R*)-cyanohydrins

Absolute configuration: 3*S*,4*S*,5*R*

Jürgen Roos and Franz Effenberger*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1855*



$C_{11}H_{19}NO_4$

(3*S*,4*R*)-3-Acetamido-4-acetoxyheptanal

Ee ⩾90%

De = 94%

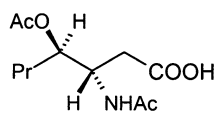
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +42.6 (*c* 1.0, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: ozonolysis of acetamido acetoxyalkene

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

Jürgen Roos and Franz Effenberger*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1855*



$C_{11}H_{19}NO_5$

(3*S*,4*R*)-3-Acetamido-4-acetoxyheptanoic acid

Ee ⩾90%

De = 95%

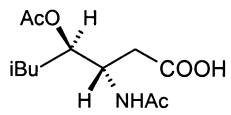
$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = +11.1 (*c* 0.36, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: oxidation of chiral aldehydes

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

Jürgen Roos and Franz Effenberger*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1855*



$C_{12}H_{21}NO_5$

(3*S*,4*R*)-3-Acetamido-4-acetoxy-6-methylheptanoic acid

Ee ⩾94%

De=75%

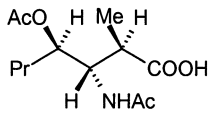
$[\alpha]_D^{20}=+15.0$ (*c* 0.5, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: oxidation of chiral aldehydes

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

Jürgen Roos and Franz Effenberger*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1855*



$C_{12}H_{21}NO_5$

(2*R*,3*S*,4*R*)-3-Acetamido-4-acetoxy-2-methylheptanoic acid

Ee ⩾90%

De >95%

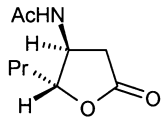
$[\alpha]_D^{20}=-7.25$ (*c* 0.4, MeOH)

Source of chirality: oxidation of chiral aldehydes

Absolute configuration: 2*R*,3*S*,4*R*

Jürgen Roos and Franz Effenberger*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1855*



$C_9H_{15}NO_3$

(4*S*,5*R*)-4-Acetamido-5-propyltetrahydro-2-furanone

Ee ⩾90%

De >95%

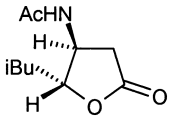
$[\alpha]_D^{20}=-14.4$ (*c* 0.93, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: cyclization of the corresponding chiral acid

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

Jürgen Roos and Franz Effenberger*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1855*



$C_{10}H_{17}NO_3$

(4*S*,5*R*)-4-Acetamido-5-(2-methylpropyl)tetrahydro-2-furanone

Ee ⩾94%

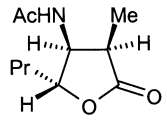
De=75%

Source of chirality: cyclization of the corresponding chiral acid

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

Jürgen Roos and Franz Effenberger*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1855*



$C_{10}H_{17}NO_3$

(3*R*,4*S*,5*R*)-4-Acetamido-3-methyl-5-propyltetrahydro-2-furanone

Ee $\geqslant 90\%$

De >95%

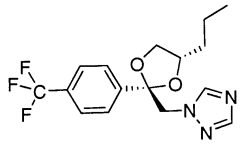
$[\alpha]_D^{20} = +31.5$ (*c* 0.4, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: cyclization of the corresponding chiral acid

Absolute configuration: 3*R*,4*S*,5*R*

Katsuhiko Sekimata, Jun Uzawa, Sun-Young Han, Koichi Yoneyama, Yasutomo Takeuchi, Shigeo Yoshida and Tadao Asami*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1875*



$C_{16}H_{18}F_3N_3O_2$

2*R*,4*S*-1-[4-*n*-Propyl-2-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-[1,3]dioxolan-2-ylmethyl]-1*H*-[1,2,4]triazole

Ee >99% (by chiral HPLC)

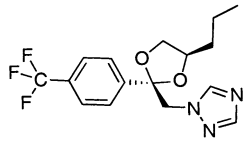
$[\alpha]_D^{27} = -3.1$ (*c* 0.32, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: synthesis

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

Katsuhiko Sekimata, Jun Uzawa, Sun-Young Han, Koichi Yoneyama, Yasutomo Takeuchi, Shigeo Yoshida and Tadao Asami*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1875*



$C_{16}H_{18}F_3N_3O_2$

2*S*,4*R*-1-[4-*n*-Propyl-2-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-[1,3]dioxolan-2-ylmethyl]-1*H*-[1,2,4]triazole

Ee >99% (by chiral HPLC)

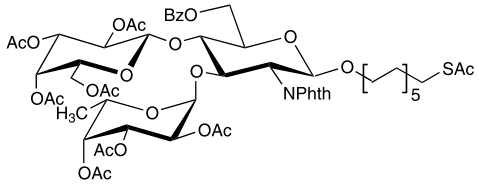
$[\alpha]_D^{27} = -8.9$ (*c* 0.32, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: synthesis

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

Jesús M. de la Fuente and Soledad Penadés*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1879*



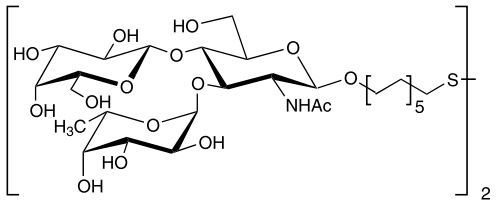
$C_{60}H_{77}NO_{25}S$

11-Thioacetyl-undecyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl-β-D-galactopyranosyl-(1→4)-(2,3,4-tri-*O*-acetyl-α-L-fucopyranosyl)-(1→3)-6-*O*-benzoyl-2-deoxy-2-phtalimido-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside

$[\alpha]_D^{23} = -16.6$ (*c* = 1, CH_2Cl_2)

Jesús M. de la Fuente and Soledad Penadés*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1879*



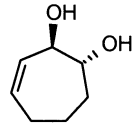
$[\alpha]_D^{23} = -65.4$ ($c = 1$, MeOH)

$C_{62}H_{112}N_2O_{30}S_2$

11,11′-Dithio bis[undecyl β-galactopyranosyl-(1→4)-α-L-fucopyranosyl-(1→3)-2-acetamido-2-deoxy-β-D-glucopyranoside]

Claudia Sanfilippo* and Giovanni Nicolosi

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1889*



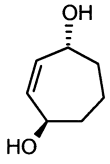
Ee = 79% (by GC on chiral column)
$[\alpha]_D = -32.3$ (c 0.04, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: enzymatic oxidation
Absolute configuration: 1*R*,2*R*

$C_7H_{12}O_2$

(1*R*,2*R*)-Cyclohept-3-ene-1,2-diol

Claudia Sanfilippo* and Giovanni Nicolosi

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1889*



Ee = 79% (by GC on chiral column)
$[\alpha]_D = +54.8$ (c 0.3, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: enzymatic oxidation
Absolute configuration: 1*R*,4*R*

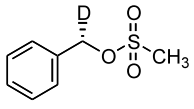
$C_7H_{12}O_2$

(1*R*,4*R*)-Cyclohept-2-ene-1,4-diol

Derek W. Barnett, Michael J. Panigot and Robert W. Curley, Jr.*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1893*

$[\alpha]_D^{21}$ +0.5 (c 12.8, ethyl acetate)

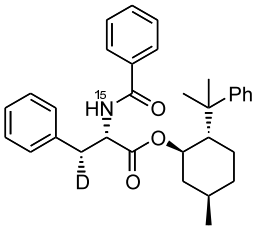


$C_8H_9DO_3S$

(*S*)-(+)-Benzyl-α-*d* mesylate

Derek W. Barnett, Michael J. Panigot and Robert W. Curley, Jr.*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1893*



$[\alpha]_D^{21} = -12.1$ (*c* 4.1, ethyl acetate)

$C_{32}H_{36}D^{15}NO_3$

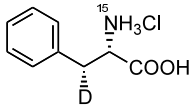
(2*S*,3*R*)-*N*-Benzoyl-[3-^{2}H,^{15}N]-phenylalanine-(−)-8-phenylmenthyl ester

Derek W. Barnett, Michael J. Panigot and Robert W. Curley, Jr.*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1893*

Mp 190–200°C dec.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ −10.75 (*c* 5.0, H_2O)



$C_9H_{11}D^{15}NO_2Cl$

(2*S*,3*R*)-[3-^{2}H,^{15}N]-Phenylalanine hydrochloride

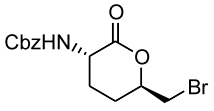
Pietro Allevi,* Matteo Galligani and Mario Anastasia

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1901*

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = +5.4$ (*c* 1, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: natural L-lysine

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



$C_{14}H_{16}BrNO_4$

(2*S*,5*R*)-2-Benzyloxycarbonylamino-5-bromomethyl-δ-valerolactone

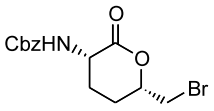
Pietro Allevi,* Matteo Galligani and Mario Anastasia

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1901*

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = +58.2$ (*c* 1, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: natural L-lysine

Absolute configuration: 2*S*,5*S*



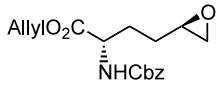
$C_{14}H_{16}BrNO_4$

(2*S*,5*S*)-2-Benzyloxycarbonylamino-5-bromomethyl-δ-valerolactone

Pietro Allevi,* Matteo Galligani and Mario Anastasia

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1901*

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = +10.8$ (c 1, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: natural L-lysine
Absolute configuration: 2*S*,5*R*



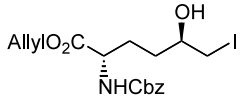
$C_{17}H_{21}NO_5$

Allyl (2*S*,5*R*)-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-4-(2-oxiranyl)butanoate

Pietro Allevi,* Matteo Galligani and Mario Anastasia

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1901*

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = +6.9$ (c 1, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: natural L-lysine
Absolute configuration: 2*S*,5*R*



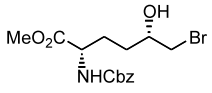
$C_{17}H_{22}INO_5$

Allyl (2*S*,5*R*)-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-5-hydroxy-6-iodohexanoate

Pietro Allevi,* Matteo Galligani and Mario Anastasia

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1901*

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = +7.6$ (c 1, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: natural L-lysine
Absolute configuration: 2*S*,5*S*

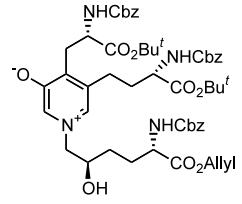


$C_{15}H_{20}BrNO_5$

Methyl (2*S*,5*S*)-2-benzyloxycarbonylamino-6-bromo-5-hydroxyhexanoate

Pietro Allevi,* Matteo Galligani and Mario Anastasia

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1901*



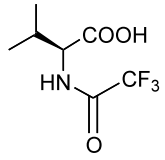
$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -2.3$ (c 0.6, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: natural L-lysine
Absolute configuration: 4(2)*S*,5(3)*S*,1(2)*R*,1(5)*S*

$C_{53}H_{66}N_4O_{14}$

4-[(*S*)-2-Benzyloxycarbonylamino-2-(*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)ethyl]-5-[(*S*)-3-benzyloxy carbonylamino-3-(*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl)propyl]-1-[(2*R*,5*S*)-5-benzyloxycarbonylamino-5-(allyloxycarbonyl)-2-hydroxypentyl]-3-pyridiniumolate

Victor P. Krasnov,* Galina L. Levit, Iraida M. Bukrina,
Alexander M. Demin, Oleg N. Chupakhin and Ji Uk Yoo

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1911*



$C_7H_{10}F_3NO_3$

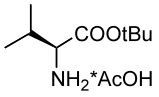
N-Trifluoroacetyl-(*S*)-valine

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ −15 (*c* 2, H_2O)

Source of chirality: from (*S*)-valine

Victor P. Krasnov,* Galina L. Levit, Iraida M. Bukrina,
Alexander M. Demin, Oleg N. Chupakhin and Ji Uk Yoo

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1911*



$C_{11}H_{23}NO_4$

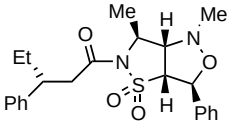
(*S*)-Valine *tert*-butyl acetate

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +20.2 (*c* 2, EtOH)

Source of chirality: from (*S*)-valine

Ugo Chiacchio,* Antonino Corsaro, Giovanni Gambera,
Antonio Rescifina, Anna Piperno, Roberto Romeo and Giovanni Romeo*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1915*



$C_{23}H_{28}N_2O_4S$

(−)-(3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*)-1,6-Dimethyl-3-phenyl-5-[(3*R*)-3-phenylpentanoyl]hexahydroisothiazolo[4,5-*c*]isoxazole 4,4-dioxide

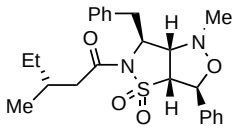
$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -2.0$ (*c* 1.26, $CHCl_3$)

Source of chirality: L-alanine

Absolute configuration: 3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*,(3*R*)

Ugo Chiacchio,* Antonino Corsaro, Giovanni Gambera,
Antonio Rescifina, Anna Piperno, Roberto Romeo and Giovanni Romeo*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1915*



$C_{24}H_{30}N_2O_4S$

(+)-(3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*)-6-Benzyl-1-methyl-5-[(3*R*)-3-methylpentanoyl]-3-phenylhexahydroisothiazolo[4,5-*c*]isoxazole 4,4-dioxide

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = +41.1$ (*c* 0.56, $CHCl_3$)

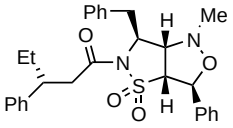
Source of chirality: L-phenylalanine

Absolute configuration: 3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*,(3*R*)

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1915*

Ugo Chiacchio,* Antonino Corsaro, Giovanni Gambera,
Antonio Rescifina, Anna Piperno, Roberto Romeo and Giovanni Romeo*

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = +25.4$ (c 0.66, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: L-phenylalanine
Absolute configuration: 3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*,(3*R*)



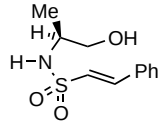
$C_{29}H_{32}N_2O_4S$

(+)-(3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*)-6-Benzyl-1-methyl-3-phenyl-5-[(3*R*)-3-phenylpentanoyl]hexahydroisothiazolo[4,5-*c*]isoxazole 4,4-dioxide

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1915*

Ugo Chiacchio,* Antonino Corsaro, Giovanni Gambera,
Antonio Rescifina, Anna Piperno, Roberto Romeo and Giovanni Romeo*

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -2.7$ (c 0.74, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: L-alanine
Absolute configuration: 1*S*



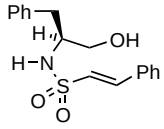
$C_{11}H_{15}NO_3S$

(*E*)-(−)-*N*-[(1*S*)-2-Hydroxy-1-methylethyl]-2-phenylethylenesulfonamide

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1915*

Ugo Chiacchio,* Antonino Corsaro, Giovanni Gambera,
Antonio Rescifina, Anna Piperno, Roberto Romeo and Giovanni Romeo*

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = +4.1$ (c 0.98, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: L-phenylalanine
Absolute configuration: 1*S*



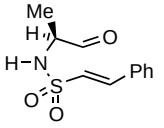
$C_{17}H_{19}NO_3S$

(*E*)-(+)-*N*-[(1*S*)-1-Benzyl-2-hydroxyethyl]-2-phenylethylenesulfonamide

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1915*

Ugo Chiacchio,* Antonino Corsaro, Giovanni Gambera,
Antonio Rescifina, Anna Piperno, Roberto Romeo and Giovanni Romeo*

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = +15.3$ (c 0.71, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: L-alanine
Absolute configuration: 1*S*



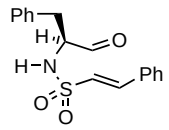
$C_{11}H_{13}NO_3S$

(*E*)-(+)-*N*-[(1*S*)-1-Methyl-2-oxoethyl]-2-phenylethylenesulfonamide

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1915*

Ugo Chiacchio,* Antonino Corsaro, Giovanni Gambera,
Antonio Rescifina, Anna Piperno, Roberto Romeo and Giovanni Romeo*

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -19.7$ (c 0.92, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: L-phenylalanine
Absolute configuration: 1*S*



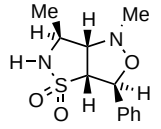
$C_{17}H_{17}NO_3S$

(*E*)-(−)-*N*-[(1*S*)-1-Benzyl-2-oxoethyl]-2-phenylethylenesulfonamide

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1915*

Ugo Chiacchio,* Antonino Corsaro, Giovanni Gambera,
Antonio Rescifina, Anna Piperno, Roberto Romeo and Giovanni Romeo*

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = +12.4$ (c 0.81, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: L-alanine
Absolute configuration: 3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*



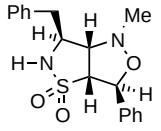
$C_{12}H_{16}N_2O_3S$

(+)-(3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*)-1,6-Dimethyl-3-phenylhexahydroisothiazolo[4,5-*c*]isoxazole 4,4-dioxide

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1915*

Ugo Chiacchio,* Antonino Corsaro, Giovanni Gambera,
Antonio Rescifina, Anna Piperno, Roberto Romeo and Giovanni Romeo*

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = +25.9$ (c 0.81, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: L-phenylalanine
Absolute configuration: 3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*



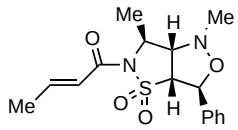
$C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_3S$

(+)-(3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*)-6-Benzyl-1-methyl-3-phenylhexahydroisothiazolo[4,5-*c*]isoxazole 4,4-dioxide

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1915*

Ugo Chiacchio,* Antonino Corsaro, Giovanni Gambera,
Antonio Rescifina, Anna Piperno, Roberto Romeo and Giovanni Romeo*

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -23.2$ (c 0.73, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: L-alanine
Absolute configuration: 3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*



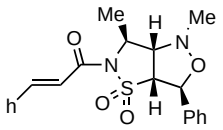
$C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_4S$

(−)-(3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*)-5-[(2*E*)-But-2-enoyl]-1,6-dimethyl-3-phenylhexahydroisothiazolo[4,5-*c*]isoxazole 4,4-dioxide

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1915*

Ugo Chiacchio,* Antonino Corsaro, Giovanni Gambera,
Antonio Rescifina, Anna Piperno, Roberto Romeo and Giovanni Romeo*

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -37.8$ (c 0.78, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: L-alanine
Absolute configuration: 3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*



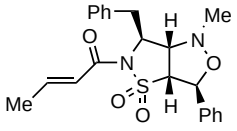
$C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_4S$

(−)-(3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*)-1,6-Dimethyl-3-phenyl-5-[(2*E*)-3-phenylprop-2-enoyl]hexahydroisothiazolo[4,5-*c*]isoxazole 4,4-dioxide

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1915*

Ugo Chiacchio,* Antonino Corsaro, Giovanni Gambera,
Antonio Rescifina, Anna Piperno, Roberto Romeo and Giovanni Romeo*

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = +17.7$ (c 0.56, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: L-phenylalanine
Absolute configuration: 3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*



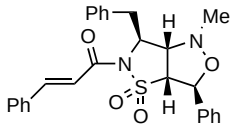
$C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_4S$

(+)-(3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*)-6-Benzyl-5-[(2*E*)-but-2-enoyl]-1-methyl-3-phenylhexahydroisothiazolo[4,5-*c*]isoxazole 4,4-dioxide

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1915*

Ugo Chiacchio,* Antonino Corsaro, Giovanni Gambera,
Antonio Rescifina, Anna Piperno, Roberto Romeo and Giovanni Romeo*

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -33.5$ (c 0.87, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: L-phenylalanine
Absolute configuration: 3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*



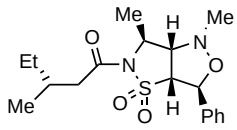
$C_{27}H_{26}N_2O_4S$

(−)-(3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*)-6-Benzyl-1-methyl-3-phenyl-5-[(2*E*)-3-phenylprop-2-enoyl]hexahydroisothiazolo[4,5-*c*]isoxazole 4,4-dioxide

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1915*

Ugo Chiacchio,* Antonino Corsaro, Giovanni Gambera,
Antonio Rescifina, Anna Piperno, Roberto Romeo and Giovanni Romeo*

$[\alpha]_D^{25} = -11.5$ (c 0.91, $CHCl_3$)
Source of chirality: L-alanine
Absolute configuration: 3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*,(3*R*)

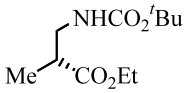


$C_{18}H_{26}N_2O_4S$

(−)-(3*S*,3a*R*,6*S*,6a*S*)-1,6-Dimethyl-5-[(3*R*)-3-methylpentanoyl]-3-phenylhexahydroisothiazolo[4,5-*c*]isoxazole 4,4-dioxide

Magdolna Solymár, Arto Liljeblad, László Lázár, Ferenc Fülöp and Liisa T. Kanerva*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1923*



$C_{11}H_{21}NO_4$

Ethyl (*R*)-3-(*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino-2-methylpropionate

Ee = 97% by GC on CP-Chirasil-Dex CB column

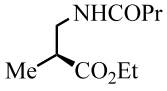
$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -26.6$ (*c* 1.00, MeOH)

Source of chirality: kinetic resolution catalysed by CAL-A

Absolute configuration: *R*

Magdolna Solymár, Arto Liljeblad, László Lázár, Ferenc Fülöp and Liisa T. Kanerva*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1923*



$C_{10}H_{19}NO_3$

Ethyl (*S*)-3-butyrylamino-2-methylpropionate

Ee = 96% by GC on CP-Chirasil-Dex CB column

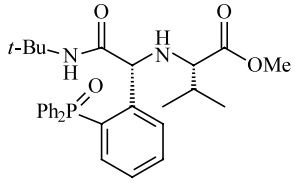
$[\alpha]_D^{20} = +36.4$ (*c* 1.00, MeOH)

Source of chirality: Sequential resolution with CAL-A and CALA-B

Absolute configuration: *S*

Gerald Dyker,* Klaus Breitenstein and Gerald Henkel

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1929*



$C_{30}H_{37}N_2O_3P$

(2*S*,1′*R*)-2-[*N*-(1′-*N*-*tert*-Butylcarbamoyl)-(*o*-diphenylphosphinoyl)-benzyl)]amino-3-methylbutanoic acid methyl ester

E.e. = 100%

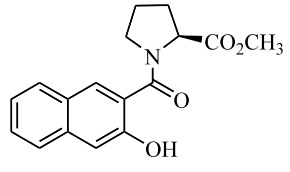
D.e. = 100%

Source of chirality: asymmetric synthesis

Absolute configuration: 2*S*,1′*R*

Zhuo-qun Xin, Chao-shan Da, Shou-liang Dong, Da-xue Liu, Jie Wei and Rui Wang*

Tetrahedron: Asymmetry *13 (2002) 1937*



$C_{17}H_{17}NO_4$

(*S*)-1-(3-Hydroxy-2-naphthylcarbonyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

Mp 138–142°C

$[\alpha]_D^{18} = -58.7$ (*c* 0.476, EtOAc)

Absolute configuration: *S*

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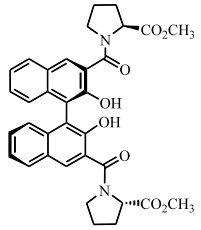

$C_{34}H_{32}N_2O_8$

(*S*,*S*,*R*)-2,2′-Dihydroxy-3,3′-bis(2-methoxycarbonyl-1-pyrrolidinylcarbonyl)-1,1′-binapthalene

Mp 135–138°C

D.e. 97%

$[\alpha]_D^{20} = -10$ (*c* 1.12, CH_3OH)

Absolute configuration: *S*,*S*,*R*