Supporting Information

Cobalt-Catalyzed Enantioselective Reductive Addition of Ketimine with Cyclopropyl Chloride to Construct the Chiral Amino Esters Bearing Cyclopropyl Fragments

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General Information

All reactions were carried out in dried glassware under nitrogen atmosphere and anhydrous conditions unless otherwise indicated. All manipulations of air-sensitive or moisture-sensitive compounds were performed in a glovebox under an atmosphere of nitrogen. Solvents such as toluene and THF were distilled from sodium/benzophenone, while DCM was distilled over CaH₂. CoI₂ was purchased from Adamas. Indium was purchased from Leyan; Zinc powder (Adamas, 200 mesh) was activated with hydrochloric acid before it was used; Manganese powder (325 mesh) was purchased from Alfa Aesar; MeCN was purchased from Meryer (99.9%, SuperDry, with molecular sieves, Water \leq 50 ppm (by K.F.)

Reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) carried out on 0.20 mm Huanghai silica gel plates (HSGF 254) using UV light as the visualizing agent, KMnO₄ and PMA with heat as the developing agents. All new compounds were characterized by means of ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and HRMS. NMR spectra were recorded using a Bruker AVANCE III 400 MHz NMR spectrometer and can be found at the end of the paper. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on Q-Exactive plus mass spectrometer (Thermo Fisher, USA). HPLC was performed on SHIMADZU LC-2030 Plus. Optical rotations were recorded on digital automatic polarimeter (WZZ-2S). All ¹H NMR data are reported in δ units, parts per million (ppm), and were calibrated relative to the signals for residual chloroform (7.26 ppm) in deuterochloroform (CDCl₃). All ¹³C NMR data are reported in ppm relative to CDCl₃ (77.16 ppm). The following abbreviations or combinations thereof were used to explain the multiplicities: s = singlet, bs = broad singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quint = quintet, sept = septet, m = multiplet.

Conditions Screening

Table S1. Investigation of reductant

N ^{_PMP} ∬	+ X	10 mol% C 12 mol% I 2.0 equiv redu	ol ₂ _1 ictant,	
Ph CO ₂ Et	CI Pł	۱ 1.0 equiv E	tOH	\triangle
1a	2a	MeCN (0.2 M), 3	5°C, 20 h	3a
Entry	reductant	Conversion of 1a (%)	yield of 3a (%)	ee (%)
1	Mn	100	43	99
2	Zn	85	30	99
3	In	42	24	99
4 ^a	Mn	100	16	99

Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.1 mmol), **2a** (0.15 mmol, 1.5 equiv), CoI_2 (0.01 mmol, 10 mol %), **L1** (0.012 mmol, 12 mol %), EtOH (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv), reductant (0.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv), MeCN (0.5 mL, 0.2 M) under 35 °C for 20 hours. The yields were determined by ¹H NMR using CH_2Br_2 as an internal standard, and ee values were determined by chiral HPLC analysis on a chiral stationary phase. ^{*a*} without EtOH.

Table S2. Investigation of other parameters

N N ∐	+ X _	10 mol% Col ₂ 12 mol% L1 2.0 equiv In			
Ph ́ CO₂Et 1a	Cl´Ph 2a	1.0 equiv EtOH MeCN (0.2 M), 35°C, 20 h	3a		
Entry	Variation	yield of 3a (%)	ee (%)		
1	none	24	99		
2	48 h	29	99		
3	50 °C	80	99		
4	2.0 equiv 2a	24	99		
5	MeCN (0.4 M)	31	99		

Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.1 mmol), **2a** (0.15 mmol, 1.5 equiv), CoI_2 (0.01 mmol, 10 mol %), **L1** (0.012 mmol, 12 mol %), EtOH (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv), In (0.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv), MeCN (0.5mL, 0.2 M) under 35 °C for 20 hours. The yields were determined by ¹H NMR using CH₂Br₂ as an internal standard, and ee values were determined by chiral HPLC analysis on a chiral stationary phase.

Table S3. Investigation of Temperature



Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.1 mmol), **2a** (0.15 mmol, 1.5 equiv), CoI_2 (0.01 mmol, 10 mol %), **L1** (0.012 mmol, 12 mol %), EtOH (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv), In (0.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv), MeCN (0.5 mL, 0.2 M) for 20 hours. The yields were determined by ¹H NMR using CH_2Br_2 as an internal standard, and ee values were determined by chiral HPLC analysis on a chiral stationary phase.

Table S4. Investigation of ligand



Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.1 mmol), **2a** (0.15 mmol, 1.5 equiv), CoI_2 (0.01 mmol, 10 mol %), **Ligand** (0.012 mmol, 12 mol %), EtOH (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv), In (0.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv), MeCN (0.5 mL, 0.2 M) under 50 °C for 20 hours. The yields were determined by ¹H NMR using CH_2Br_2 as an internal standard, and ee values were determined by chiral HPLC analysis on a chiral stationary phase.

Experimental Procedures and Characterization Data for Substrates



Compounds $2a^1$ and $2d^2$ were synthesized according to the literature.

General procedure A for cyclopropyl chloride compounds synthesis



A round bottomed flask was charged with phenyl acetic acid (1.0 equiv), potassium carbonate (1.0 equiv), MeI (2.0 equiv) and acetone (0.5 M) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was heated at 60 $^{\circ}$ C and stirred for 12 h. After a complete conversion, the mixture was concentrated under reduce pressure and the residue was diluted in water, extracted by DCM. The combined organic solution was then dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude product **S1** was used without further purification.

The above crude product **S1** (1.0 equiv) was dissolved in dry THF (0.2 M) and cooled to -78 $^{\circ}$ C under nitrogen atmosphere. A solution of LDA (1.0 M in THF, 1.5 equiv) was added slowly and allowed to stir at -78 $^{\circ}$ C for 30 min. The resulting mixture was warmed to 0 $^{\circ}$ C and HMPA (2.0 equiv) was added slowly. After stirring for 30 min at 0 $^{\circ}$ C, 1,2-dibromoethane (1.5 equiv) was added dropwise to the solution, stirred for 30 min at 0 $^{\circ}$ C and then stirred for 30 min at room temperature. After a complete conversion (monitored by TLC), the reaction was quenched with

saturated aqueous NH₄Cl, extracted with EtOAc, dried with Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography to afford the product **S2**.

To a solution of **S2** (1.0 equiv) in THF/H₂O (v/v = 10/1, 0.5 M) was added LiOH (4.0 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. After completion, the reaction was diluted with water and acidified with 2M HCl to pH = 1. The aqueous was extracted with EtOAc, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting acid **S3** was used without further purification.

To a solution of **S3** (1.0 equiv) in benzene (0.33 M) was added LiCl (1.05 equiv) and Pb(OAc)₄ (1.1 equiv) under nitrogen atmosphere, and then the mixture was stirred at room temperature until it became nearly homogeneous. Next, the resulting reaction was stirred for 12 h at 100 °C. After completion, the mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, filtered and the the filter cake was washed with EtOAc. The aqueous was extracted with EtOAc, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified via silica gel column chromatography to give cyclopropyl chloride **2**.

Characterization data for cyclopropyl chloride substrates:

1-(Tert-butyl)-4-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)benzene (2b)



General procedure A was followed on 2.5 mmol scale and purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE) to afforded **2b** as a colorless oil (188 mg, 36%). **R**_f = 0.83 (PE);

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36–7.29 (m, 4H), 1.41–1.37 (m, 2H), 1.26 (s,

9H), 1.23–1.20 (m, 2H);

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 150.9, 139.2, 127.5, 125.5, 43.4, 34.7, 31.4, 17.5; HRMS (ESI): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₁₃H₁₈Cl⁺: 209.1092; found: 209.1095.

4-(1-Chlorocyclopropyl)-1,1'-biphenyl (2c) HJT-4-137



General procedure A was followed on 1.5 mmol scale and purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE) to afforded **2c** as a white solid (155 mg, 45%). $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.65$ (PE);

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.62–7.55 (m, 6H), 7.47 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.56–1.52 (m, 2H), 1.38–1.35 (m, 2H);

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 141.2, 140.8, 140.7, 128.9, 128.1, 127.6, 127.3, 127.2, 43.3, 17.8; HRMS (ESI): [M+K]⁺ Calcd for C₁₅H₁₃ClK⁺: 267.0337; found: 267.0329.

1-(Benzyloxy)-4-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)benzene (2e)

/	\searrow
BnO	

General procedure A was followed on 2.4 mmol scale and purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE) to afforded **2e** as a white solid (175 mg, 28%). $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.35$ (PE);

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.46–7.38 (m, 6H), 7.37–7.33 (m, 1H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 5.07 (s, 2H), 1.46–1.43 (m, 2H), 1.26–1.23 (m, 2H);

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.5, 137.0, 134.8, 129.5, 128.7, 128.1, 127.6, 114.8, 70.2, 43.5, 17.3;

HRMS (**ESI**): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₁₆H₁₆ClO⁺: 259.0884; found: 259.0884.

2-(1-Bhlorocyclopropyl)naphthalene (2f)



General procedure A was followed on 2.5 mmol scale and purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE) to afforded 2f as a white solid (195 mg, 38%). $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.77$ (PE);

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.91 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.85–7.82 (m, 3H), 7.61 (dd, J = 8.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.53-7.47 (m, 2H), 1.58-1.55 (m, 2H), 1.43-1.40 (m, 2H), 1.42H):

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.4, 133.2, 132.9, 128.5, 128.2, 127.7, 126.5, 126.4, 126.3, 126.0, 43.8, 17.6;

HRMS (ESI): $[M+H]^+$ Calcd for $C_{13}H_{12}Cl^+$: 203.0622; found: 203.0624.

1-Chloro-4-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)benzene (2g)



General procedure A was followed on 2.5 mmol scale and purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE) to afforded 2g as a colourless oil (207 mg, 44%). $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.83$ (PE);

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 1.50–1.47 (m, 2H), 1.29–1.25 (m, 2H);

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 140.7, 133.7, 129.2, 128.7, 42.7, 17.8;

HRMS (**ESI**): $[M+H]^+$ Calcd for C₉H₉Cl₂⁺: 187.0076; found: 187.0082.

1-Chloro-2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)benzene (2h)



General procedure A was followed on 2.5 mmol scale and purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE) to afforded 2h as a colourless oil (302 mg, 57%). $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.68$ (PE);

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.21 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.00–6.97 (m, 2H), 6.77 (ddd, J = 8.4, 2.8, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (sept, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.45-1.42 (m, 2H), 1.33

(d, J = 6.0 Hz, 6H), 1.29-1.25 (m, 2H);

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.0, 143.7, 129.6, 119.6, 115.6, 114.9, 69.9, 43.4, 22.1, 17.8; **HRMS (ESI)**: $[M+H]^+$ Calcd for $C_{12}H_{16}ClO^+$: 211.0884; found: 211.0882.

1-Chloro-2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)benzene (2i)



General procedure A was followed on 1.5 mmol scale and purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE) to afforded 2i as a colourless oil (111 mg, 40%). $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.63$ (PE);

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.52–7.48 (m, 1H), 7.44–7.39 (m, 1H), 7.30–7.23 (m, 2H), 1.56–1.53 (m, 2H), 1.32–1.29 (m, 2H);

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 139.2, 136.2, 131.2, 130.3, 129.8, 127.0, 42.0, 17.3;

HRMS (**ESI**): $[M+H]^+$ Calcd for C₉H₉Cl₂⁺: 187.0076; found: 187.0079.

2-(1-Chlorocyclopropyl)thiophene (2j)



General procedure A was followed on 2.5 mmol scale and purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE) to afforded 2j as a colorless oil (265 mg, 67%). $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.79$ (PE);

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.21 (dd, *J* = 5.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (dd, *J* = 3.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (dd, J = 5.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 1.78 (q, J = 4.4 Hz, 2H), 1.41 (q, J = 4.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): 142.4, 127.2, 126.5, 125.4, 23.5, 20.3;

HRMS (ESI): [M+Na]⁺ Calcd for C₇H₇ClSNa⁺: 180.9849; found: 180.9842.

Experimental Procedures of Synthetic Method and Characterization Data for Products

<u>General procedure B for Cobalt-Catalyzed Enantioselective Reductive Addition of Ketimine</u> with Cyclopropyl Chloride to Construct the Chiral Amino Acids Bearing Cyclopropyl <u>Fragments</u>



To an oven-dried 8 mL vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar were added ligand L2 (12 mol%), In (2.0 equiv) and imine 1 (1.0 equiv). Then the vial was transferred into the glovebox, CoI₂ (10 mol%), MeCN (0.2 M), cyclopropyl chloride compounds 2 (1.5 equiv) and R²OH (1.0 equiv) were added in sequence (To avoid transesterification between imine 1 and alcohol, the type of alcohol should be the same as that of protecting group of α -imino ester). The reaction vial was capped and stirred at 50 °C for 20 hours. After completion, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of silica gel and the filter cake was washed with EtOAc. The resulted filtrate was then concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product, which was purified by silica gel flash column chromatography to afford products **3**.

Characterization data for products:

Ethyl (*R*)-2-((4-methoxyphenyl)amino)-2-phenyl-2-(1-phenylcyclopropyl)acetate (3a)

Ph_NHPMP CO₂Et General procedure B was followed using 2a as an electrophile on 0.2 mmol scale. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = $20/1 \sim 10/1$) to afford 3a as a white solid (62.2 mg, 78%); $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.69$ (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.79–7.76 (m, 2H), 7.24–7.26 (m, 3H), 7.19–7.13 (m, 5H), 6.55 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.21 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 4.58 (bs, 1H), 4.03 (dq, *J* = 10.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (dq, *J* = 10.4, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 1.27–1.24 (m, 1H), 1.03–1.00 (m, 1H), 0.90 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.86–0.79 (m, 2H);

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.7, 152.2, 142.2, 140.5, 137.5, 131.8, 129.8, 127.8, 127.42, 127.39, 127.3, 116.6, 114.0, 70.2, 61.0, 55.7, 35.7, 13.8, 10.9, 10.5.

HRMS (ESI): $[M+H]^+$ Calcd for C₂₆H₂₈NO₃⁺: 402.2064; found: 402.2064;

HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 254 nm, t_{R1} = 13.520 min (minor), t_{R2} = 20.607 min (major); 99% ee; [α]_D^{33.5} = 105.45 (c = 0.27, CH₂Cl₂).





Ph_NHPMP CO₂MeGeneral procedure B was followed using **2a** as an electrophile on 0.2 mmol scale. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = $20/1 \sim 10/1$) to afford **3a** as a white solid (62.7 mg, 81%); **R**_f = 0.60 (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.80–7.77 (m, 2H), 7.27–7.25 (m, 3H), 7.22–7.16 (m, 5H), 6.56 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.21 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.61 (bs, 1H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 1.23 (dt, *J* = 9.6, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.00 (dt, *J* =10.0, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 0.87–0.80 (m, 2H);

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 173.4, 152.1, 142.1, 140.1, 137.1, 131.7, 129.7, 127.9, 127.48, 127.46, 127.4, 116.5, 114.0, 70.2, 55.6, 51.9, 35.7, 10.8, 10.5;

HRMS (**ESI**): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₂₅H₂₆NO₃⁺: 388.1907; found: 388.1907;

Ph

HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 254 nm, t_{R1} = 13.033 min (minor), t_{R2} = 15.279 min (major); 99% ee; [α]_D^{33.5} = 109.09 (c = 0.15, CH₂Cl₂).



Ethyl (*R*)-2-((4-methoxyphenyl)amino)-2-(naphthalen-2-yl)-2-(1-phenylcyclopropyl)acetate (3c)



General procedure B was followed using **2a** as an electrophile on 0.2 mmol scale. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = $20/1 \sim 15/1$) to afford **3c** as a white solid (70.5 mg, 78%); **R**_f = 0.69 (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.38 (s, 1H), 7.92 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.83–7.79 (m, 2H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.50–7.43 (m, 2H), 7.21–7.17

(m, 5H), 6.52 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.24 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.67 (bs, 1H), 4.07 (dq, J = 10.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (dq, J = 10.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 1.31–1.28 (m, 1H), 1.05–1.02 (m, 1H), 0.92 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.88–0.82 (m, 2H);

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.8, 152.2, 142.1, 140.5, 135.1, 132.9, 132.7, 131.8, 129.1, 128.9, 127.90, 127.85, 127.4, 127.3, 126.7, 126.2, 125.7, 116.7, 114.0, 70.2, 61.0, 55.6, 35.6, 13.8, 11.0, 10.4;

HRMS (**ESI**): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₃₀H₃₀NO₃⁺: 452.2220; found: 452.2220;

HPLC (Chiralpak IA): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 245 nm, t_{R1} = 8.518 min (minor), t_{R2} = 13.514 min (major); 99% ee; [α]_D^{33.5} = 105.45 (c = 0.15, CH₂Cl₂).







General procedure B was followed using **2a** as an electrophile on 0.2 mmol scale. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = $20/1 \sim 10/1$) to afford **3d** as a white solid (76.4 mg, 86%); **R**_f = 0.68 (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

Pn CO₂Et ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.41 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (dd, J = 8.8, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.22–7.17 (m, 5H), 6.67 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.23 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 5.93 (abq, J = 4.8, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 4.56 (bs, 1H), 4.01 (dq, J = 10.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (dq, J = 10.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 1.25–1.22 (m, 1H), 1.02–0.98 (m, 1H), 0.88

(t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.83-0.81 (m, 2H);

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.8, 152.2, 147.1, 146.7, 142.2, 140.5, 131.8, 131.2, 127.9, 127.3, 123.4, 116.6, 114.0, 110.6, 107.1, 101.0, 69.9, 61.0, 55.7, 36.8, 13.7, 10.8, 10.4;

HRMS (ESI): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₂₇H₂₈NO₅⁺: 446.1962; found: 446.1960;

HPLC (Chiralpak IBN): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 254 nm, t_{R1} = 13.369 min (major), t_{R2} = 19.766 min (minor); 99% ee; [α]_D^{33.5} = 63.75 (c = 0.11, CH₂Cl₂).



Ethyl (*R*)-2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-((4-methoxyphenyl)amino)-2-(1-phenylcyclopropyl)acetate (3e)



General procedure B was followed using **2a** as an electrophile on 0.1 mmol scale. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = 20/1) to afford **3e** as a colorless oil (29.3 mg, 62%); $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.49$ (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.93 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (dd, J = 8.4, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.21–7.15 (m, 3H), 7.08–7.05 (m, 2H),

6.57 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.20 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 4.53 (bs, 1H), 4.02 (dq, J = 10.4, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (dq, J = 10.8, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 1.30–1.26 (m, 1H), 1.07–1.02 (m, 1H), 0.90 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.93–0.83 (m, 2H);

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.1, 152.6, 141.4, 139.7, 138.5, 131.9, 131.8, 131.5, 131.4, 129.3, 129.2, 127.9, 127.6, 116.5, 114.2, 69.6, 61.4, 55.7, 35.9, 13.8, 11.2, 10.4;

HRMS (ESI): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₂₆H₂₆Cl₂NO₃⁺: 470.1284; found: 470.1284;

HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 254 nm, t_{R1} = 10.735 min (minor), t_{R2} = 13.475 min (major); 99% ee; [α]_D^{33.5} = 276.67 (c = 0.06, CH₂Cl₂).



Ethyl (S)-2-(2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)-2-((4-methoxyphenyl)amino)-2-(1-phenylcyclopropyl)acetate (3f)



General procedure B was followed using **2a** as an electrophile on 0.1 mmol scale. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = 20/1) to afford **3f** as a colorless oil (30.5 mg, 68%); $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.50$ (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.23–7.20 (m, 2H), 7.11 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.06–7.04 (m, 3H), 6.61 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.55 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 2.4 Hz, 1H),

6.44 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.33 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (bs, 1H), 3.96 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 1.78–1.73 (m, 1H), 1.32–1.26 (m, 1H), 1.18–1.13 (m, 1H), 0.97 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.88–0.83 (m, 1H);

¹³**C** NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.4, 161.5 (d, $J_{C-F} = 246.5$ Hz), 160.4 (d, $J_{C-F} = 11.5$ Hz), 152.9, 143.2, 140.2, 131.28 (d, $J_{C-F} = 7.8$ Hz), 131.25, 127.4, 126.7, 118.6 (d, $J_{C-F} = 12.7$ Hz), 117.3, 114.1, 108.2 (d, $J_{C-F} = 2.5$ Hz), 102.0 (d, $J_{C-F} = 27.6$ Hz), 71.1 (d, $J_{C-F} = 4.2$ Hz), 61.3, 55.7, 55.6, 34.5, 13.9, 13.5 (d, $J_{C-F} = 6.5$ Hz), 10.3;

¹⁹**F** NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -100.6; **HRMS (ESI)**: $[M+H]^+$ Calcd for C₂₇H₂₉FNO₄⁺: 450.2075; found: 450.2074; **HPLC** (Chiralpak IA): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 245 nm, t_{R1} = 16.045 min (minor), t_{R2} = 17.726 min (major); 98% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{33.5} = 25.11$ (c = 0.31, CH₂Cl₂).



Isopropyl yl)acetate (3g)



(*R*)-2-((4-methoxyphenyl)amino)-2-(1-phenylcyclopropyl)-2-(thiophen-2-

General procedure B was followed using **2a** as an electrophile on 0.2 mmol scale. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = 20/1) to afford **3g** as a white solid (46.0 mg, 55%); $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.54$ (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

 $\Delta = {}^{1}\text{H NMR} (400 \text{ MHz, CDCl}_3): \delta 7.26-7.19 (m, 6H), 7.14 (dd, J = 4.0, 1.6 \text{ Hz}, 1H), 6.88 (dd, J = 5.2, 3.6 \text{ Hz}, 1H), 6.56 (d, J = 8.8 \text{ Hz}, 2H), 6.26 (d, J = 9.2 \text{ Hz}, 2H), 4.86 (sept, J = 6.4 \text{ Hz}, 1H), 4.64 (bs, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 1.31-1.26 (m, 1H), 1.13-1.08 (m, 1H), 1.01 (d, J = 6.4 \text{ Hz}, 3H), 0.82 (d, J = 6.4 \text{ Hz}, 3H), 0.90-0.76 (m, 5H);$

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.9, 152.5, 142.0, 141.8, 140.2, 131.9, 128.4, 128.0, 127.6, 126.3, 126.0, 116.6, 114.0, 69.6, 69.1, 55.7, 35.8, 21.6, 21.2, 11.1, 11.0;

HRMS (**ESI**): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₂₅H₂₈NO₃S⁺: 422.1784; found: 422.1781;

HPLC (Chiralpak IBN): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 254 nm, t_{R1} = 8.486 min (minor), t_{R2} = 9.004 min (major); 99% ee; [α]_D^{33.5} = 47.78 (c = 0.12, CH₂Cl₂).



Isopropyl (*R*)-2-(benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-ylamino)-2-phenyl-2-(1-phenylcyclopropyl)acetate (3h)

General procedure B was followed using **2a** as an electrophile on 0.2 mmol scale. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = 20/1) to afford **3h** as a white solid (77.9 mg, 91%); $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.53$ (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.73–7.71 (m, 2H), 7.22–7.16 (m, 3H), 7.13–7.07 (m, 5H), 6.39 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 5.91 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.71 (s, 2H), 5.66 (dd, J = 8.4, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.85 (sept, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (bs, 1H), 1.29–1.25 (m, 1H), 1.03–1.00 (m, 4H), 0.82–0.78 (m, 5H);

¹³**C** NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.8, 147.5, 142.3, 142.2, 139.7, 137.6, 131.9, 129.7, 127.7, 127.37, 127.35, 127.2, 107.9, 107.5, 100.5, 98.4, 70.3, 69.1, 35.9, 21.7, 21.3, 11.0, 10.5; HRMS (ESI): $[M+H]^+$ Calcd for C₂₇H₂₈NO₄⁺: 430.2013; found: 430.2012;

HPLC (Chiralpak IA): *n*-Hexane/EtOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 245 nm, t_{R1} = 5.940 min (minor), t_{R2} = 6.972 min (major); 98% ee; [α]_D^{33.5} = 84.58 (c = 0.16, CH₂Cl₂).

Esopropyl (R)-2-((3-(benzyloxy)phenyl)amino)-2-phenyl-2-(1-phenylcyclopropyl)acetate (3i)

General procedure B was followed using **2a** as an electrophile on 0.2 mmol scale. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = 20/1) to afford **3i** as a colorless oil (84.3 mg, 86%); $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.63$ (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.70–7.68 (m, 2H), 7.25–7.20 (m, 5H), 7.18–7.13 (m, 3H), 7.08–7.02 (m, 5H), 6.74 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.85 (t, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.79 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.75–4.68 (m, 4H),1.22–1.19 (m, 1H), 0.96–0.93 (m, 1H), 0.90 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.77–0.70

(m, 2H), 0.64 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H);

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.7, 159.2, 148.2, 142.1, 137.5, 137.4, 131.9, 129.7, 129.1, 128.5, 127.8, 127.8, 127.5, 127.40, 127.36, 127.2, 108.9, 104.5, 102.6, 70.0, 69.7, 69.1, 35.7, 21.6, 21.1, 10.9, 10.6;

HRMS (**ESI**): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₃₃H₃₄NO₃⁺: 492.2533; found: 492.2533;

HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 254 nm, t_{R1} = 17.652 min (major), t_{R2} = 27.416 min (minor); 98% ee; [α]_D^{33.5} = 313.04 (c = 0.15, CH₂Cl₂).

Methyl (R)-2-((4-methoxyphenyl)amino)-2-(1-phenylcyclopropyl)propanoate (3j)

Me_NHPMP Ph____CO₂Me General procedure B was followed using **2a** as an electrophile on 0.2 mmol scale. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = 20/1) to afford **3j** as a white solid (31.2 mg, 46%); $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.67$ (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.37–7.34 (m, 2H), 7.29–7.21 (m, 3H), 6.74–6.69 (m, 4H), 3.94 (bs, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.61 (s, 3H), 1.32 (s, 3H), 1.29–1.26 (m, 1H), 1.21–1.18 (m, 1H), 0.88–0.80 (m, 2H);

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.8, 154.7, 142.8, 138.6, 131.9, 127.9, 127.2, 122.8, 114.2, 64.8, 55.6, 52.0, 33.9, 20.0, 10.2, 9.9;

HRMS (**ESI**): $[M+H]^+$ Calcd for C₂₀H₂₄NO₃⁺: 326.1751; found: 326.1751;

HPLC (Chiralpak IBN): *n*-Hexane/EtOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 220 nm, t_{R1} = 8.638 min (minor), t_{R2} = 12.947 min (major); 99% ee; [α]_D^{33.5} = -37.62 it! (c = 0.14, CH₂Cl₂).

Isopropyl (*R*)-2-((4-methoxyphenyl)amino)-2-phenyl-2-(1-phenylcyclopropyl)acetate (3k)

Ph NHPMP CO₂^{*i*}Pr
General procedure B was followed using **2a** as an electrophile on 0.2 mmol scale. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = $20/1 \sim 10/1$) to afford **3k** as a white solid (74.8 mg, 90%); **R**_f = 0.70 (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.78–7.76 (m, 2H), 7.24–7.20 (m, 3H), 7.18–7.11 (m, 5H), 6.56 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.25 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 486 (sept, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (bs, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 1.35–1.32 (m, 1H), 1.11–1.06 (m, 1H), 1.04 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.87–0.82 (m, 2H), 0.77 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H);

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.0, 152.2, 142.3, 140.8, 137.9, 131.9, 129.7, 127.7, 127.32, 127.25, 127.1, 116.6, 114.0, 70.2, 69.0, 55.7, 35.9, 21.6, 21.2, 11.1, 10.4;

HRMS (**ESI**): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₂₇H₃₀NO₃⁺: 416.2220; found: 416.2220;

Ph

HPLC (Chiralpak IA): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 245 nm, t_{R1} = 5.622 min (minor), t_{R2} = 7.057 min (major); 99% ee; [α]_D^{33.5} = 62.25 (c = 0.27, CH₂Cl₂).

General procedure B was followed using **2b** as an electrophile on 0.1 mmol scale. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = 20/1) to afford **3l** as a white solid (40.2 mg, 85%); $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.67$ (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.81–7.78 (m, 2H), 7.23–7.21 (m, 3H), 7.18 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.08 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.54 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.20 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.80 (sept, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (bs, 1H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 1.27 (s, 9H), 1.21–1.18 (m, 1H), 0.97–0.94 (m, 1H), 0.93 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.80–0.77 (m, 2H), 0.75 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H);

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.2, 152.1, 150.1, 140.9, 139.2, 137.6, 131.4, 129.8, 127.34, 127.27, 124.7, 116.6, 113.9, 70.2, 68.8, 55.8, 35.2, 34.5, 31.4, 21.6, 21.2, 10.6, 10.5;

HRMS (ESI): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₃₁H₃₈NO₃⁺: 472.2846; found: 472.2846;

HPLC (Chiralpak IA): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 245 nm, t_{R1} = 4.900 min (minor), t_{R2} = 6.497 min (major); 99% ee; [α]_D^{33.5} = 118.00 (c = 0.1, CH₂Cl₂).

General procedure B was followed using 2c as an electrophile on 0.2 mmol scale. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = 20/1) to afford **3m** as a white solid (91.8 mg, 93%); $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.75$ (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.80–7.78 (m, 2H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.44–7.38 (m, 4H), 7.33 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.25–7.23 (m,

3H), 7.18 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.57 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.26 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.87 (sept, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.61 (bs, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 1.37–1.34 (m, 1H), 1.13–1.08 (m, 1H), 1.05 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.91–0.84 (m, 2H), 0.78 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H);

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.1, 152.3, 141.4, 140.80, 140.79, 139.9, 137.9, 132.3, 129.8, 128.9, 127.4, 127.3, 127.1, 126.4, 116.7, 114.0, 70.2, 69.1, 55.7, 35.6, 21.7, 21.2, 11.1, 10.6;

HRMS (**ESI**): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₃₃H₃₄NO₃⁺: 492.2533; found: 492.2533;

HPLC (Chiralpak IBN): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 254 nm, t_{R1} = 10.233 min (minor), t_{R2} = 11.995 min (major); 99% ee; [α]_D^{33.5} = 111.82 (c = 0.37, CH₂Cl₂).

General procedure B was followed using **2d** as an electrophile on 0.1 mmol scale. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = $20/1 \sim 10/1$) to afford **3n** as a white solid (38.8 mg, 87%); **R**_f = 0.56 (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.74–7.72 (m, 2H), 7.23–7.21 (m, 3H), 7.00 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.67 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.54 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.22 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.85 (sept, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (bs, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 1.30–1.26 (m, 1H), 1.10–1.03 (m, 4H), 0.81–0.74 (m, 5H);

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.2, 158.6, 152.2, 140.9, 138.0, 134.3, 132.9, 129.7, 127.3, 127.2, 116.6, 114.0, 113.0, 70.2, 69.0, 55.7, 55.3, 35.1, 21.7, 21.2, 11.3, 10.6;

HRMS (**ESI**): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₂₈H₃₂NO₄⁺: 446.2326; found: 446.2326;

HPLC (Chiralpak IA): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 245 nm, t_{R1} = 8.666 min (minor), t_{R2} = 11.702 min (major); 99% ee; [α]_D^{33.5} = 93.89 (c = 0.12, CH₂Cl₂).

General procedure B was followed using **2e** as an electrophile on 0.1 mmol scale. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = 20/1) to afford **3o** as a white solid (46.3 mg, 89%); $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.56$ (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.75–7.72 (m, 2H), 7.42–7.32 (m, 5H), 7.23–7.21 (m, 3H), 7.00 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.75 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.55 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.22 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 5.00 (s, 2H), 4.84 (sept, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (bs, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 1.30–1.27 (m, 1H), 1.07–1.00 (m, 4H), 0.81–0.78 (m, 2H), 0.77 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H);

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.1, 157.8, 152.2, 140.9, 138.0, 137.1, 134.6, 132.9, 129.7, 128.7, 128.1, 127.6, 127.4, 127.2, 116.7, 114.00, 113.98, 70.2, 70.1, 69.0, 55.7, 35.1, 21.7, 21.2, 11.3, 10.6;

HRMS (**ESI**): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₃₄H₃₆NO₄⁺: 522.2639; found: 522.2639;

HPLC (Chiralpak IA): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 40 °C, λ = 245 nm, t_{R1} = 12.837 min (minor), t_{R2} = 18.753 min (major); 99% ee; [α]_D^{33.5} = 107.55 (c = 0.33, CH₂Cl₂).

Isopropyl (*R*)-2-((4-methoxyphenyl)amino)-2-(1-(naphthalen-2-yl)cyclopropyl)-2phenylacetate (3p)

General procedure B was followed using **2f** as an electrophile on 0.1 mmol scale. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = 20/1) to afford **3p** as a white solid (41.3 mg, 89%); $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.67$ (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.81–7.74 (m, 3H), 7.72–7.70 (m, 1H), 7.63–7.60 (m, 2H), 7.47–7.42 (m, 2H), 7.24–7.19 (m, 4H), 6.55 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.24 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.88 (sept, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (bs, 1H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 1.43–1.40 (m, 1H), 1.15 (dt, *J* = 9.6, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 0.99 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.94–0.92 (m, 2H), 0.77 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H);

¹³**C** NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.1, 152.2, 140.7, 139.8, 137.9, 132.9, 132.5, 131.1, 129.8, 129.7, 127.9, 127.6, 127.41, 127.35, 127.1, 126.0, 116.7, 114.0, 70.2, 69.1, 55.7, 35.9, 21.6, 21.2, 11.3, 10.6;

HRMS (**ESI**): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₃₁H₃₂NO₃⁺: 466.2377; found: 466.2377;

HPLC (Chiralpak IA): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 245 nm, t_{R1} = 7.112 min (minor), t_{R2} = 8.693 min (major); 99% ee; [α]_D^{33.5} = 82.35 (c = 0.11, CH₂Cl₂).

Isopropyl phenylacetate (3q)

(*R*)-2-(1-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclopropyl)-2-((4-methoxyphenyl)amino)-2-

General procedure B was followed using 2g as an electrophile on 0.1 mmol scale. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = 20/1) to afford 3q as a white solid (36.0 mg, 80%); $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.65$ (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.68–7.66 (m, 2H), 7.22–7.18 (m, 3H), 7.07 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.95 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.56 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.26 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.85 (sept, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (bs, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 1.42–1.38 (m, 1H), 1.67–1.12 (m, 1H), 1.08 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.86–0.79 (m, 2H), 0.77 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H);

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.8, 152.5, 140.9, 140.6, 137.9, 133.2, 132.9, 129.6, 127.7, 127.41, 127.37, 116.8, 114.1, 70.2, 69.2, 55.7, 35.6, 21.7, 21.2, 11.4, 10.6;

HRMS (**ESI**): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₂₇H₂₉Cl₁N₁O₃⁺: 450.1830; found: 450.1830;

HPLC (Chiralpak IA): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 245 nm, t_{R1} = 7.245 min (minor), t_{R2} = 10.526 min (major); 98% ee; [α]_D^{33.5} = 122.67 (c = 0.2, CH₂Cl₂).

O'Pr Ph_NHPMP CO2'Pr General procedure B was followed using **2h** as an electrophile on 0.1 mmol scale. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = $20/1 \sim 10/1$) to afford **3r** as a white solid (32.8 mg, 69%); $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.56$ (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.78–7.76 (m, 2H), 7.24–7.21 (m, 3H), 7.05 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.4 Hz, 1H),

6.61 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.21 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.84 (sept, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (bs, 1H), 4.36 (sept, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 1.30–1.25 (m, 7H), 1.02 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 1.00–0.97 (m, 1H), 0.84–0.80 (m, 2H), 0.75 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H);

¹³**C** NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 172.1, 157.3, 152.1, 143.7, 140.9, 137.8, 129.8, 128.6, 127.4, 127.3, 124.2, 119.7, 116.6, 115.0, 114.0, 70.1, 70.0, 69.0, 55.7, 35.8, 22.2, 21.7, 21.2, 11.1, 10.6; **HRMS (ESI)**: $[M+H]^+$ Calcd for C₃₀H₃₆NO₄⁺: 474.2639; found: 474.2636;

HPLC (Chiralcel AD-H): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 254 nm, t_{R1} = 10.320 min (minor), t_{R2} = 16.449 min (major); 99% ee; [α]_D^{33.5} = 228.64 (c = 0.15, CH₂Cl₂).

Isopropyl phenylacetate (3s)

Ph_NHPMP CO₂^{*i*}Pr (*R*)-2-(1-(2-chlorophenyl)cyclopropyl)-2-((4-methoxyphenyl)amino)-2-

General procedure B was followed using **2i** as an electrophile on 0.2 mmol scale for 40 hours. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = 20/1) to afford **3s** as a white solid (52.3 mg, 58%); $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.67$ (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 7.83–7.56 (m, 2H), 7.31 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.23–7.84 (m, 6H),6.55 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.21 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 5.62 (bs, 1H), 4.66 (sept, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (s, 3H), 1.23–1.18 (m, 1H), 0.93–0.84 (m, 6H), 0.63 (s, 3H); ¹³**C** NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ 171.0, 151.6, 140.4, 139.5, 137.8, 135.7, 135.0, 129.7, 129.4, 128.7, 127.3, 127.0, 126.3, 115.9, 113.8, 70.8, 68.5, 55.2, 32.9, 21.2, 20.7, 13.1;

HRMS (**ESI**): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₂₇H₂₉ClNO₃⁺: 450.1830; found: 450.1828;

HPLC (Chiralpak IA): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 220 nm, t_{R1} = 6.875 min (minor), t_{R2} = 10.298 min (major); 98% ee; [α]_D^{33.5} = 119.41 (c = 0.11, CH₂Cl₂).

Isopropyl

(R)-2-((4-methoxyphenyl)amino)-2-phenyl-2-(1-(thiophen-2-

yl)cyclopropyl)acetate (3t)

Ph_NHPMP $\mathbf{CO_2}^{\prime}\mathbf{Pr}$ General procedure B was followed using **2j** as an electrophile on 0.1 mmol scale. The reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = 20/1) to afford **3t** as a white solid (32.7 mg, 78%); \mathbf{R}_f = 0.57 (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.74–7.70 (m, 2H), 7.26–7.22 (m, 3H), 7.06 (dd, J = 4.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (dd, J = 5.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (dd, J = 3.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.28 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.90 (sept, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (bs, 1H), 3.66 (s 3H), 3.70–3.66 (m, 4H), 1.42–1.36 (m, 1H), 1.17–1.12 (m, 1H), 1.09 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 1.04–0.95 (m, 2H), 0.85 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H);

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ171.7, 152.3, 146.5, 140.7, 137.7, 129.6, 128.6, 127.5, 125.9, 125.1, 116.7, 114.0, 70.6, 69.3, 55.7, 30.8, 21.7, 21.2, 13.2, 12.7.

HRMS (**ESI**): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₂₅H₂₈NO₃S⁺: 422.1784; found: 422.1783;

HPLC (Chiralpak IA): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 220 nm, t_{R1} = 7.319 min (minor), t_{R2} = 9.320 min (major); 98% ee; [α]_D^{33.5} = 188.08 (c = 0.17, CH₂Cl₂).

Synthetic Applications

(A) Gram-scale reaction

To an oven-dried 100 mL Schlenk tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar were added ligand L2 (0.36 mmol, 12 mol%), In (6.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and imine **1a** (3.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv). Then the vial was transferred into the glovebox, CoI_2 (0.3 mmol, 10 mol%), MeCN (0.2 M), cyclopropyl chloride compounds **2a** (4.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and ^{*i*}PrOH (3.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) were added in sequence. The reaction vial was capped and stirred at 50 °C for 20 hours. After completion, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of silica gel and the filter cake was washed with EtOAc. The resulted filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product, which was purified by silica gel flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = 20/1~10/1) to afford **3a** as a white solid (1.07 g, 86%, 99% ee)

(B) Derivatization of products

Isopropyl (R)-2-amino-2-phenyl-2-(1-phenylcyclopropyl)acetate (4)

To a solution of **3b** (0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in MeCN (5.0 mL) was added CAN (2.0 mmol, 4.0 equiv) in H₂O (2.5 mL) dropwise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 10 min. After completion, the reaction mixture was diluted with H₂O and extracted with DCM for 3 times. The combined organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product, which was purified by silica gel flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = $10/1 \sim 5/1$) to afford **4** as a dark red oil (134 mg, 95%, 99% ee), **R**_f = 0.48 (PE/EtOAc = 8/1);

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.73 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.35–7.29 (m, 3H), 7.25–7.19 (m, 3H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 1.89 (bs, 2H), 0.97–0.90 (m, 1H), 0.88–0.83 (m, 1H), 0.69–0.62 (m, 2H);

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.2, 142.8, 139.2, 132.3, 128.0, 127.82, 127.79, 127.2, 67.9, 52.3, 33.0, 10.7, 9.0;

HRMS (**ESI**): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₁₈H₂₀NO₂⁺: 282.1489; found: 282.1487;

HPLC (Chiralpak IA): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99/1, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 220 nm, tR1 = 5.472 min (major), tR2 = 6.715 min (minor); 99% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{33.5}$ = -21.36 (c = 0.29, CH₂Cl₂).

(R)-2-amino-2-phenyl-2-(1-phenylcyclopropyl)acetic acid (5)

To a solution of 4 (0.036 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in mixed solvent (THF/MeOH/H₂O = 2/1/1, 0.025 M) was added LiOH (0.144 mmol, 4.0 equiv). The resulting mixture was stirred at 60 °C overnight. After completion, the reaction was diluted with H₂O and then acidified with 1M HCl to pH = 1. The aqueous was washed with EtOAc for 3 times and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in MeOH, filtered, and the filter cake was washed with MeOH. The resulting filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to afford a white solid 5 (9.2 mg, 96%).

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 7.75 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.53–7.46 (m, 5H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.33–7.29 (m, 2H), 1.13–1.07 (m, 1H), 1.02–0.86 (m, 3H);

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 170.4, 140.5, 136.2, 133.1, 130.8, 130.3, 129.5, 129.4, 129.1, 128.4, 128.0, 126.0, 68.9, 31.6, 11.8, 10.6; HRMS (ESI): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₁₇H₁₈NO₂⁺: 268.1332; found: 268.1330;

(R)-2-((4-methoxyphenyl)amino)-2-phenyl-2-(1-phenylcyclopropyl)ethan-1-ol (6)

To a solution of **3k** (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in Et₂O (1.0 mL, 0.1 M) was added LiAlH₄ (0.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv) at 0 °C, and then the resulting mixture was slowly warmed to room temperature. After stirring for 12 h at room temperature, the reaction was quenched with 1M HCl, extracted with EtOAc for 3 times. The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄ and then filtered. After removal of the solvent, the residue was purified by silica gel flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = 5/1) to afford colorless oil **6** (33.9mg, 94%, 99% ee). $R_f = 0.43$ (PE/EtOAc = 5/1);

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.30–7.24 (m, 3H), 7.22–7.13 (m, 5H), 7.08–7.02 (m, 2H), 6.58 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.34 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.28–4.19 (m, 2H), 4.08 (bs, 1H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 1.94 (bs, 1H), 1.36–1.22 (m, 2H), 0.87–0.77 (m, 2H);

¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 152.7, 143.0, 141.8, 139.1, 132.3, 127.9, 127.8, 127.7, 127.1, 127.0, 117.6, 114.6, 63.6, 62.9, 55.7, 34.6, 10.6, 9.0;

HRMS (ESI): $[M+H]^+$ Calcd for C₂₄H₂₆NO₂⁺: 360.1958; found: 360.1958;

HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H): n-Hexane/i-PrOH = 95/5, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, λ = 254 nm, t_{R1} = 14.865 min (minor), t_{R2} = 17.170 min (major); 99% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{33.5}$ = 85.38 (c = 0.16, CH₂Cl₂).

(R)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-phenyl-2-(1-phenylcyclopropyl)aziridine (7)

To a solution of **6** (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in THF (1.0 mL, 0.1 M) was added PPh₃ (0.105 mmol, 1.05 equiv) and DIAD (2.0 M in toluene, 2.0 equiv) at 0 °C under nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. After completion, the reaction was quenched with H₂O, filtered through a pad of diatomite and the filter cake was washed with EtOAc. The resulting mixture was extracted with EA for three times and the combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product, which was purified by silica gel flash column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = 20/1) to afford white solid 7(26.4mg, 77%, 95% ee). $R_f = 0.80$ (PE/EtOAc = 10/1);

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.18–7.11 (m, 6H), 7.07–6.99 (m, 4H), 6.62–6.56 (m, 4H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 2.96 (s, 1H), 2.73 (s, 1H), 1.51–1.47 (m, 1H), 1.44–1.39 (m, 2H), 0.57–0.53 (m, 1H); ¹³**C NMR** (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.7, 143.8, 142.3, 136.2, 129.8, 128.7, 128.0, 127.6, 127.1, 125.8, 122.1, 113.8, 55.5, 51.3, 36.6, 29.5, 13.2, 11.3.

HRMS (**ESI**): [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₂₄H₂₄NO₁⁺: 342.1852; found: 342.1852;

HPLC (Chiralpak IBN): *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99.5/0.5, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, T = 30 °C, $\lambda = 254$ nm, t_{R1} = 13.803 min (major), t_{R2} = 15.994 min (minor); 95% ee; $[\alpha]_D^{33.5} = -66.55$ (c = 0.37, CH₂Cl₂).

<Chromatogram>

检测器A Ch2 254nm						
Peak#	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Conc.	Unit	Mark
1	13.803	2494646	104656	97.672		M
2	15.994	59457	2663	2.328		M
总计		2554103	107319			

Crystallographic Data

Fig S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for 3k (CCDC 2355497)

Identification code	240507cyf
Empirical formula	C27 H29 N O3
Formula weight	415.51
Temperature	170.00 K
Wavelength	1.34139 Å
Crystal system	Orthorhombic
Space group	P212121
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 11.3423(2) \text{ Å} \qquad \alpha = 90 ^{\circ}.$
	$b = 13.4728(2) \text{ Å} \qquad \beta = 90 ^{\circ}.$
	$c = 14.6164(2) \text{ Å} \qquad \gamma = 90 ^{\circ}.$
Volume	2233.57(6) Å3
Z	4
Density (calculated)	1.236 Mg/m3
Absorption coefficient	0.403 mm-1
F(000)	888
Crystal size	0.17 x 0.17 x 0.05 mm3
Theta range for data collection	3.882 to 54.890 °.
Index ranges	-13<=h<=13, -15<=k<=16, -16<=l<=17
Reflections collected	28341
Independent reflections	4228 [R(int) = 0.0429]
Completeness to theta = 53.594°	99.2 %
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents
Max. and min. transmission	0.7508 and 0.6486
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F2
Data / restraints / parameters	4228 / 0 / 283
Goodness-of-fit on F2	1.046
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	R1 = 0.0295, wR2 = 0.0790
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0299, wR2 = 0.0794
Absolute structure parameter	0.05(5)
Extinction coefficient	n/a
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.306 and -0.353 e.Å-3

References

1. C. A. Ogle, P. A. Riley, J. J. Dorchak and J. L. Hubbard, *The Journal of Organic Chemistry*, 1988, **53**, 4409-4412.

2. J. R. Van der Vecht, H. Steinberg and T. J. De Boer, *Recueil des Travaux Chimiques des Pays-Bas*, 1976, **95**, 149-152.

NMR Spectrum

¹H NMR-spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of **2b**

¹H NMR-spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of **3a**

¹H NMR-spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of 3c

 1H NMR-spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of 3d

¹H NMR-spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of **3e**

¹H NMR-spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of **3f**

¹⁹F NMR-spectrum (376 MHz, CDCl₃) of 3a

¹³C NMR-spectrum (100 MHz, CDCl₃) of **30**

¹³C NMR-spectrum (100 MHz, CDCl₃) of **3p**

¹H NMR-spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of **3**t

¹H NMR-spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of 4

