

Article

An *N*-Linked Bidentate Phosphoramidite Ligand (*N*-Me-BIPAM) for Rhodium-Catalyzed Asymmetric 1,4-Addition of Arylboronic Acids to α,β -Unsaturated Ketones

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Abstract: A new bidentate phosphoramidite (*N*-Me-BIPAM) based on Shibasaki's *N*-linked BINOL was synthesized. This ligand appears to be highly effective for rhodium-catalyzed asymmetric conjugated addition of arylboronic acids to α,β -unsaturated enones. The reaction of *ortho*-substituted arylboronic acid with acyclic and cyclic enones provides the corresponding products in good yields and enantioselectivities.

Keywords: asymmetric conjugate addition; rhodium catalyst; bidentate phosphoramidite ligand

1. Introduction

Metal-catalyzed conjugated addition reactions of carbon nucleophiles to α,β -unsaturated compounds are the most widely used reactions for asymmetric carbon-carbon bond formation [1–3]. Much interest has recently been shown in rhodium-catalyzed conjugate addition of arylboronic acids to α,β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds [1–8] using various ligands [9–21] such as biaryl bisphosphines [4–8], phosphoramidites [22–28], diphosphonite [29], amidomonophosphines [30,31], *N*-heterocyclic carbenes [32,33], P-chiral phosphine [34], and dienes [35–43]. Although many chiral ligands give adducts with good selectivity for cyclic enones, there are few ligands that give good results for both acyclic and cyclic enones. In addition, though conjugate addition of *ortho*-substituted arylboronic acids to α,β -unsaturated cyclic enones has been achieved in high enantioselectivities [9–21,44–50], there have been few reports on this reaction for acyclic enones [38,51,52]. On the other hand, we have already reported that a new bidentate phosphoramidite ligand (Me-BIPAM) based on *O*-linked-BINOL

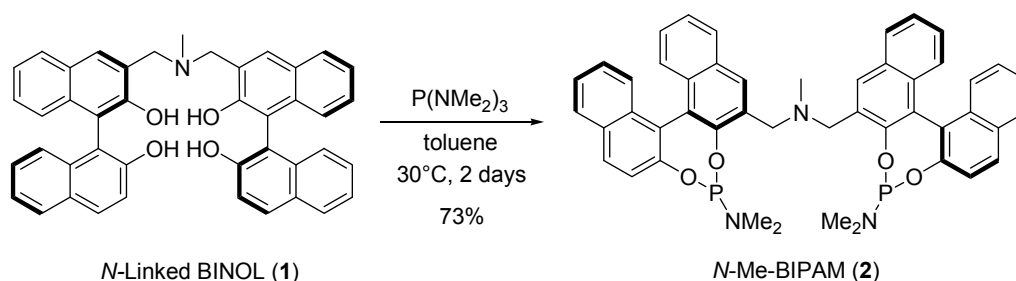
was synthesized and that a rhodium/Me-BIPAM complex was a better catalyst than several monodentate phosphoramidites for conjugate addition of arylboronic acids to α,β -unsaturated cyclic and acyclic carbonyl compounds [53,54]. However, we were not satisfied with the enantioselectivities for acyclic enones such as (*E*)-3-nonene-2-one using Me-BIPAM. Therefore, we reported that the bidentate phosphoramidite *N*-Me-BIPAM, which was newly synthesized on the basis of *N*-linked-BINOL [55], was highly efficient for rhodium-catalyzed asymmetric arylation of *N*-sulfonyl aldimine with arylboronic acids [56].

Herein we report that rhodium/*N*-Me-BIPAM catalyzed 1,4-addition of arylboronic acids to α,β -unsaturated enones. *N*-Me-BIPAM was found to be highly effective for rhodium-catalyzed conjugate addition of arylboronic acids to α,β -unsaturated acyclic and cyclic enones. Furthermore, the use of *N*-Me-BIPAM was necessary to achieve high enantioselectivity for the reaction of *ortho*-substituted arylboronic acids to acyclic and cyclic enones.

2. Results and Discussion

N-linked bidentate phosphoramidite was easily synthesized from Shibasaki's *N*-linked BINOL and $P(NMe_2)_3$ in good yield (Scheme 1). ^{31}P -NMR of the mixture of $Rh(acac)(C_2H_4)_2$ and *N*-Me-BIPAM exhibited a single signal at 160.0 ppm (d, $J_{Rh-P} = 292.3$ Hz), suggesting the intramolecular complexation of two phosphorous atoms to a rhodium metal center. The formation of a 1:1 complex was also confirmed by mass spectroscopy (ESI), which showed a molecular weight of 976.2152 (M+H).

Scheme 1. Synthesis of bisphosphoramidite (*N*-Me-BIPAM).



The efficiency of *N*-Me-BIPAM was investigated in rhodium-catalyzed conjugate addition of arylboronic acids to enones. We first examined the addition of phenylboronic acid to (*E*)-3-nonene-2-one in an aqueous solvent (Table 1). Preparation of the rhodium catalyst from $[Rh(coe)_2Cl]_2$, *N*-Me-BIPAM and a base in 1,4-dioxane or in DME resulted in low selectivity (entries 1–5). Among the representative inorganic bases employed, K_2CO_3 was found to be the best, giving 87% *ee* (entry 4). However, the use of triethylamine for a combination of $[Rh(nbd)_2]BF_4$ and *N*-Me-BIPAM resulted in a quantitative yield with 92% *ee* (entry 7).

Table 1. Optimization of the reaction conditions.

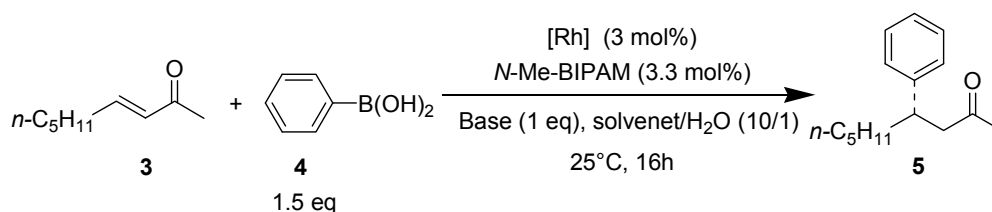
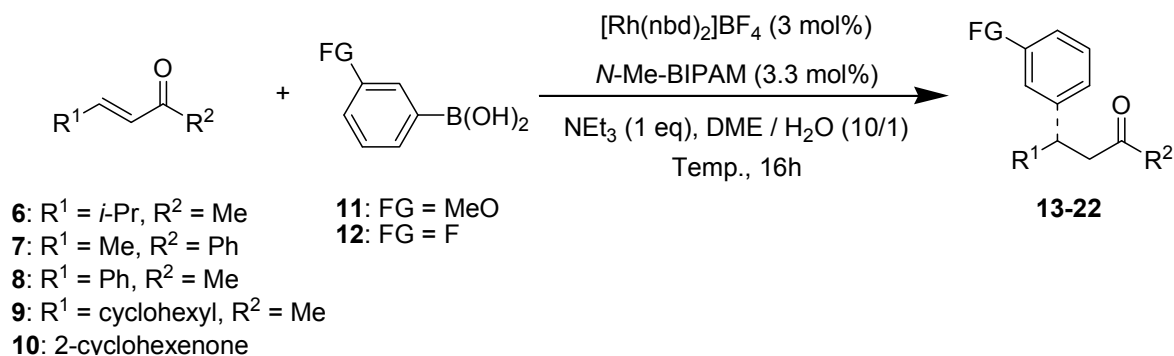


Table 1. Cont.

Entry	[Rh]	Solvent	Base	Yield (%) ^a	ee (%) ^b
1	[Rh(coe) ₂ Cl] ₂	dioxane	KOH	96	78
2	[Rh(coe) ₂ Cl] ₂	DME	KOH	99	81
3	[Rh(coe) ₂ Cl] ₂	DME	K ₃ PO ₄	59	73
4	[Rh(coe) ₂ Cl] ₂	DME	K ₂ CO ₃	94	87
5	[Rh(coe) ₂ Cl] ₂	DME	NEt ₃	trace	-
6	[Rh(nbd) ₂]BF ₄	DME	K ₂ CO ₃	57	87
7	[Rh(nbd) ₂]BF ₄	DME	NEt ₃	99	92

^a Isolated yield; ^b Determined by HPLC.

With these optimized conditions, 1,4-addition of arylboronic acids to representative α,β -unsaturated acyclic and cyclic enones was carried out in the presence of a [Rh(nbd)₂]BF₄/*N*-Me-BIPAM catalyst (Table 2). *N*-Me-BIPAM achieved high enantioselectivities in the range of 92–95% *ee* for (*E*)-3-nonen-2-one (entries 1–3). The selectivities were in the range of 82–90% *ee* for (*E*)-5-methyl-3-hexen-2-one (entries 4–6). However, this ligand was not effective for substrates having a phenyl group at the carbonyl carbon or the β -carbon due to steric hindrance of the aryl ring (entries 7 and 8).

Table 2. Asymmetric conjugated addition of arylboronic acids to α,β -unsaturated enones.

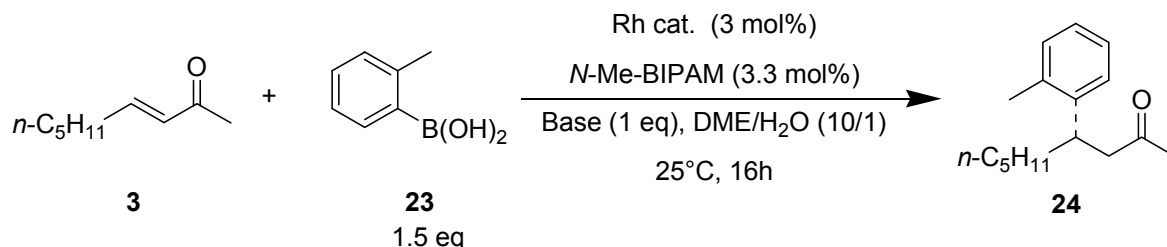
Entry	Enones	FG	Temp. (°C)	Product	Yield (%) ^a	ee (%) ^b
1	(<i>E</i>)-C ₅ H ₁₁ CH=CHCOCH ₃	H	25	13	99	92 (<i>S</i>)
2 ^c	(<i>E</i>)-C ₅ H ₁₁ CH=CHCOCH ₃	MeO	25	14	96	94 (<i>S</i>)
3	(<i>E</i>)-C ₅ H ₁₁ CH=CHCOCH ₃	F	50	15	83	95 (+)
4	(<i>E</i>)-(CH ₃) ₂ CHCH=CHCOCH ₃	H	50	16	83	87 (<i>R</i>)
5	(<i>E</i>)-(CH ₃) ₂ CHCH=CHCOCH ₃	MeO	25	17	60	90 (<i>R</i>)
6	(<i>E</i>)-(CH ₃) ₂ CHCH=CHCOCH ₃	F	50	18	42	82 (+)
7	(<i>E</i>)-CH ₃ CH=CHCOPh	MeO	50	19	87	77 (+)
8	(<i>E</i>)-PhCH=CHCOCH ₃	MeO	50	20	99	77 (+)
9 ^c	(<i>E</i>)-cyclo-C ₆ H ₁₁ CH=CHCOCH ₃	MeO	50	21	94	88 (+)
10 ^c	2-Cyclohexenone	H	50	22	99	99 (<i>R</i>)

^a Isolated yield; ^b Determined by HPLC; ^c Used [Rh(coe)₂Cl]₂, KOH and dioxane/H₂O instead of optimized condition.

The steric hindrance of an *ortho*-substituent on the arylboronic acids slows down the reaction rate significantly and decreases the enantioselectivity. It was interesting that *N*-Me-BIPAM exhibited good performance for such boronic acids. The results of 1,4-addition of 2-tolylboronic acid to (*E*)-3-nonen-2-one

are shown in Scheme 2. The use of neutral $[\text{Rh}(\text{coe})_2\text{Cl}]_2$ and K_2CO_3 for *N*-Me-BIPAM resulted in a quantitative yield and the best selectivity (94% *ee*).

Scheme 2. Asymmetric 1,4-addition of 2-tolylboronic acids to 3-nonen-2-one.



$[\text{Rh}(\text{nbd})_2\text{BF}_4, \text{NEt}_3, 99\%, 87\%ee (S)$; $[\text{Rh}(\text{coe})_2\text{Cl}]_2, \text{KOH}, 88\%, 89\%ee (S)$; $[\text{Rh}(\text{coe})_2\text{Cl}]_2, \text{K}_2\text{CO}_3, 99\%, 94\%ee (S)$.

Table 3 shows the results of 1,4-addition of arylboronic acids possessing a methyl, fluoro or methoxy group at the *ortho*-carbon or 1-naphthylboronic acid to the representative acyclic and cyclic enones. The use of a series of arylboronic acids for (*E*)-3-nonen-2-one showed enantioselectivities decreasing in the order of $\text{F} > \text{Me} > 1\text{-naphthyl} > \text{MeO}$ (entries 1–5). On the other hand, the effect of substituents was $\text{F} > \text{MeO} > 1\text{-naphthyl} > \text{Me}$ for (*E*)- $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCOPh}$ (entries 6–9). Thus, the selectivities were greatly dependent on the bulkiness and electronic property of substituted arylboronic acids and enone substrates. Among them, 1,4-addition of *ortho*-tolylboronic acid to (*E*)-3-nonen-2-one resulted in 92% yield and 97% *ee* with 0.1 mol% catalyst loading (entry 2). When benzylideneacetone which have the bulky substitution on the β -position was used as a substrate, the product was obtained in good enantioselectivity, but reactivity was lower (entry 10). There was no difficulty in achieving high enantioselectivities for 5- and 6- and 7-membered enones at room temperature (entries 11–16). Most of the reactions resulted in more than 94% *ee* for these cyclic substrates.

The good performance of *N*-Me-BIPAM for *ortho*-substituted arylboronic acids was applied to the synthesis of optically active 4-alkyl-4H-chromenes (Scheme 3). Under conditions optimized in Scheme 3 using K_2CO_3 as the base, 1,4-addition of 2-hydroxyphenylboronic acid resulted in very low yield due to hydrolytic B-C bond cleavage with water. However, the use of 3 equivalents of boronic acid and KHCO_3 at 80 °C afforded an 1,4-adduct in quantitative yield. The 1,4-adduct thus obtained was a 1:1 mixture of ketone and hemiacetal. It was then treated with $\text{TsOH}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and MS 4A in toluene at 100 °C [57] to give optically active 2-methyl-4-pentyl-4H-chromene in 78% yield with 98% *ee* [58].

Table 3. Asymmetric conjugated addition of *o*-substituted arylboronic acids to α,β -unsaturated enones.

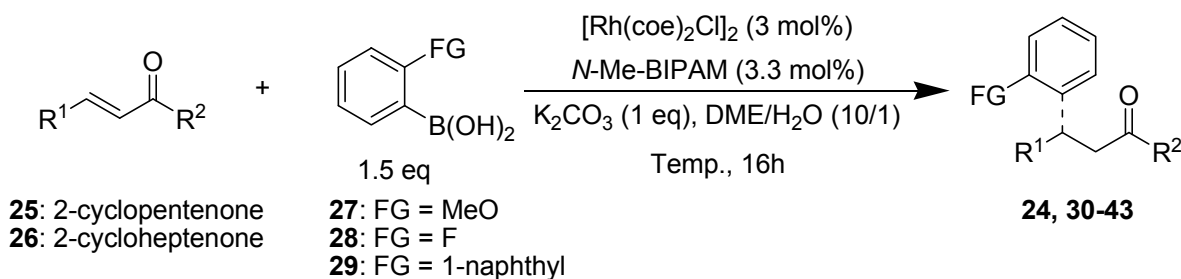
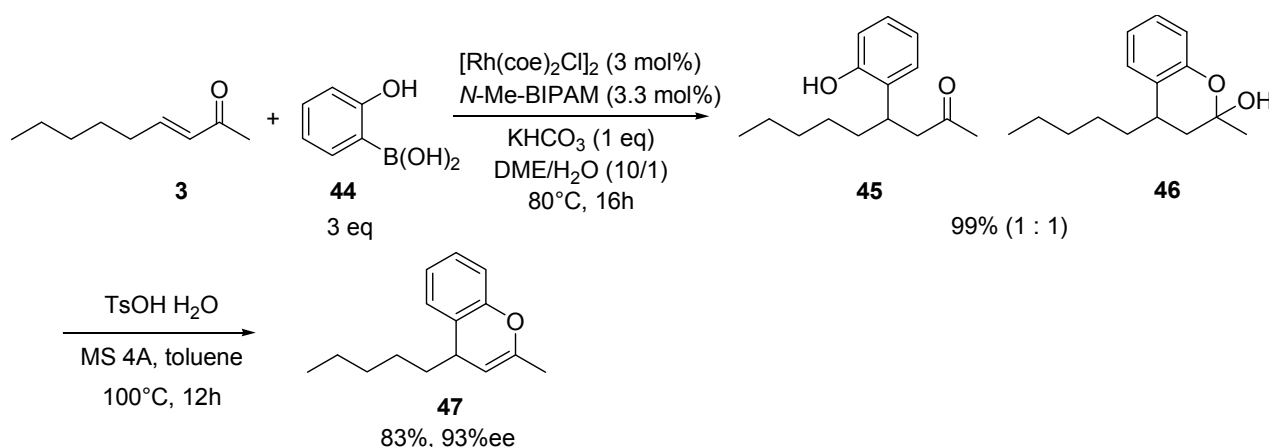


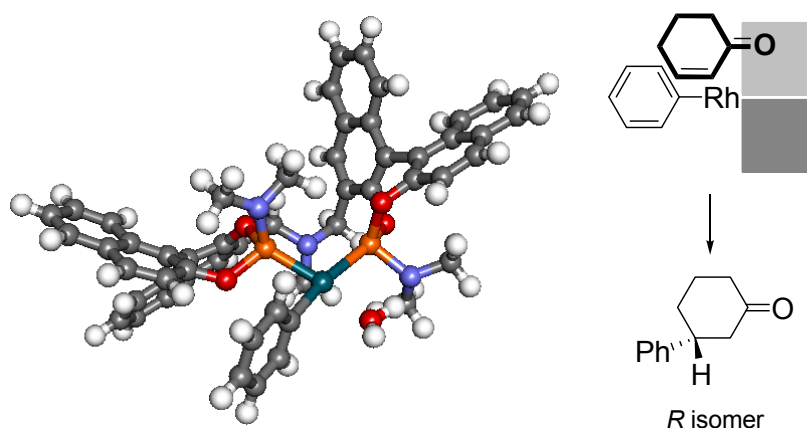
Table 3. Cont.

Entry	Enones	FG	Temp. (°C)	Product	Yield (%) ^a	ee (%) ^b
1	(<i>E</i>)- <i>n</i> -C ₅ H ₁₁ CH=CHCOCH ₃	Me	25	24	99	94 (<i>S</i>)
2	(<i>E</i>)- <i>n</i> -C ₅ H ₁₁ CH=CHCOCH ₃	Me	50	24	92	97 ^c (<i>S</i>)
3	(<i>E</i>)- <i>n</i> -C ₅ H ₁₁ CH=CHCOCH ₃	MeO	50	30	86	80 (+)
4	(<i>E</i>)- <i>n</i> -C ₅ H ₁₁ CH=CHCOCH ₃	F	50	31	90	99 (+)
5	(<i>E</i>)- <i>n</i> -C ₅ H ₁₁ CH=CHCOCH ₃	1-naphtyl	80	32	77	86 (+)
6	(<i>E</i>)-CH ₃ CH=CHCOPh	Me	50	33	80	81 (–)
7	(<i>E</i>)-CH ₃ CH=CHCOPh	MeO	50	34	88	92 (+)
8	(<i>E</i>)-CH ₃ CH=CHCOPh	F	50	35	86	99 (–)
9	(<i>E</i>)-CH ₃ CH=CHCOPh	1-naphtyl	50	36	87	83 (–)
10	(<i>E</i>)-PhCH=CHCOCH ₃	Me	50	37	49	90 (<i>R</i>)
11	2-Cyclopentenone	Me	25	38	90	97 (<i>R</i>)
12	2-Cyclopentenone	MeO	25	39	67	94 (<i>R</i>)
13	2-Cyclopentenone	F	25	40	32	97 (<i>R</i>)
14	2-Cyclopentenone	1-naphtyl	25	41	77	99 (<i>R</i>)
15	2-Cyclopentenone	Me	25	42	94	87 (<i>R</i>)
16	2-Cycloheptenone	Me	25	43	92	97 (<i>R</i>)

^a Isolated yield; ^b Determined by HPLC; ^c Used 0.1 mol% of rhodium catalyst.

Scheme 3. Synthesis of 2-methyl-4-pentyl-4*H*-chromene.

Finally, a stable conformation of the [Rh(Ph)(H₂O)((*R,R*)-*N*-Me-BIPAM)] intermediate generated by transmetalation of phenylboronic acid to [Rh(OH)(H₂O)((*R,R*)-*N*-Me-BIPAM)] was calculated on the basis of a theoretical method (B3LYP/6-31G++(d)/B3LYP/LANL2DZ level). There is a completely planar coordination space in the upper and lower left areas consisting of a phenyl group on a rhodium atom. A naphthoxy group in the upper right area occupies a pseudo-axial position and an NMe₂ group in the lower right area occupies a pseudo-equatorial position, thus suggesting that the space is accessible to reactants in the upper right quadrant and two quadrants in the left area. On the basis of this calculation, a mode of coordination of an enone to the phenyl rhodium(I) intermediate is proposed in Figure 1. The *re*-coordination of a substrate can be preferred without significant steric interaction for giving the experimentally observed *R* enantiomer by parallel coordination of the C-O double bond to the Ph-Rh bond for the next insertion process. On the other hand, the coordination of an enone from its opposite *si* face is blocked by the equatorial NMe₂ group.

Figure 1. Optimized structure of $[\text{Rh}(\text{Ph})(\text{H}_2\text{O})((R,R)\text{-}N\text{-Me-BIPAM})]$.

3. Experimental

3.1. General

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectra were recorded on a JEOL ECX-400 (400 MHz) in CDCl_3 with tetramethylsilane as an internal standard. Chemical shifts are reported in part per million (ppm), and signals are expressed as singlet (s), doublet (d), triplet (t), quartet (q), multiplet (m), and broad (br). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectra were recorded on a JEOL ECX-400 (100 MHz) in CDCl_3 ($\delta_{\text{C}} = 77.0$) with tetramethylsilane as an internal standard. Chemical shifts are reported in part per million (ppm). HPLC analysis was directly performed with chiral stationary phase column, Chiralpak AD-H, IB or Chiralcel OD-H, OB-H purchased from DAICEL Co., Ltd. (Osaka, Japan). High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on a JEOL JMS 700TZ mass spectrometer at the Center for Instrumental Analysis, Hokkaido University, Japan. Optical rotations were measured on a HORIBA SEPA-300 digital polarimeter. Kanto Chemical silica gel 60N (particle size 0.063–0.210 mm) was used for flash column chromatography.

3.2. Synthesis of *N-Me-BIPAM* (**2**)

(R,R) -3,3'-[Methyliminobis(methylene)]bis(1,1'-binaphthylene-2,2'-diol) (**1**, 2.4 mmol) and $\text{P}(\text{NMe}_2)_3$ (6 mmol) in dry toluene were stirred for 2 days at 30 °C under nitrogen. The crude solid obtained by evaporation of the solvent was purified by column chromatography to give *N-Me-BIPAM* (**2**) as a white solid (73%). $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{22} = -578.3$ (c 0.56, CHCl_3), $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) $\delta = 8.32$ (s, 2H), 7.93 (q, $J = 9.1$ Hz, 6H), 7.36–7.41 (m, 4H), 7.18–7.29 (m, 8H), 4.09 (d, $J = 15.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.76 (d, $J = 15.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.58 (s, 3H), 2.32 (s, 6H), 2.30 (s, 6H), $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CD_2Cl_2) $\delta = 149.5, 149.4, 148.6, 132.9, 131.5, 130.9, 129.8, 129.3, 128.2, 127.6, 127.3, 126.9, 126.4, 125.5, 124.8, 124.0, 122.7, 122.6, 121.1, 57.3, 44.5, 36.1, 34.8$ $^{31}\text{P-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CD_2Cl_2) 149.5 HRMS (FAB) calcd for $\text{C}_{47}\text{H}_{42}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4\text{P}_2$ (M+H) 774.2651, Found 774.2667.

3.3. General Procedure for Asymmetric 1,4-Addition

A flask charged with rhodium catalyst (0.015 mmol) and *N-Me-BIPAM* (0.033 mmol) was flushed with nitrogen. Solvent (3 mL) was then added. After being stirred for 1 h at room temperature, aryl boronic acid (1.5 mmol), enone (1 mmol), base (1 mmol) and water (0.3 mL) were added. The resulting

mixture was stirred for 16 h at 25 °C, 50 °C or 80 °C. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, washed with brine, and dried over MgSO₄. After concentration, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with hexane/ethyl acetate to give the product as a clear liquid.

The spectral data of compounds **13** [59], **14** [59], **15** [54], **16** [59], **17** [59], **18** [54], **20** [54], **21** [54], **22** [59], **24** [38], **38** [29], **39** [44], **40** [25], **41** [45], **42** [47], **43** [32] was previously reported. The specific rotations of these compounds were (*S*)-**13** ($[\alpha]_D^{23} = +15.2$ (c 0.11, CHCl₃)), (*S*)-**14** ($[\alpha]_D^{23} = +4.83$ (c 0.30, CHCl₃)), **15** ($[\alpha]_D^{23} = +12.6$ (c 0.70, CHCl₃)), (*R*)-**16** ($[\alpha]_D^{23} = +27.4$ (c 0.55, CHCl₃)), (*R*)-**17** ($[\alpha]_D^{23} = +24.7$ (c 0.33, CHCl₃)), **18** ($[\alpha]_D^{23} = +20.1$ (c 0.53, CHCl₃)), **20** ($[\alpha]_D^{23} = +1.04$ (c 0.60, CHCl₃)), **21** ($[\alpha]_D^{23} = +26.8$ (c 0.41, CHCl₃)), (*R*)-**22** ($[\alpha]_D^{23} = +17.9$ (c 0.78, CHCl₃)), (*S*)-**24** ($[\alpha]_D^{22} = +12.2$ (c 0.51, CHCl₃)), (*R*)-**38** ($[\alpha]_D^{23} = +39.4$ (c 0.48, CHCl₃)), (*R*)-**39** ($[\alpha]_D^{23} = +13.8$ (c 0.38, CHCl₃)), (*R*)-**40** ($[\alpha]_D^{23} = +11.5$ (c 0.31, CHCl₃)), (*R*)-**41** ($[\alpha]_D^{23} = +8.70$ (c 0.25, CHCl₃)), (*R*)-**42** ($[\alpha]_D^{23} = +19.4$ (c 0.26, CHCl₃)), (*R*)-**43** ($[\alpha]_D^{23} = +20.6$ (c 0.30, CHCl₃)).

3-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-1-phenylbutan-1-one (19). $[\alpha]_D^{24} = +0.41$ (c 0.48, CHCl₃), 77% *ee* [HPLC conditions: Chiralcel OD-H column, hexane/ethanol = 9:1, flow = 0.5 mL/min, wavelength = 254 nm, tR = 29.4 min and 32.8 min]; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 1.33 (d, *J* = 7.25 Hz, 3H), 3.18 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 16.8 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (dd, *J* = 5.4, 16.8 Hz, 1H), 3.45–3.54 (m, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 6.74–6.76 (m, 1H), 6.84 (t, *J* = 1.81 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.42–7.46 (m, 2H), 7.53–7.56 (m, 1H), 7.94 (dd, *J* = 1.36, 7.25 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 21.9, 35.7, 47.0, 55.3, 112.1, 112.2, 119.3, 127.4, 127.9, 129.0, 129.5, 130.4, 133.1, 137.2, 148.4, 159.8, 199.1; exact mass calcd for C₁₇H₁₈O₂: 254.1307; Found 254.1290.

4-(2-Methoxyphenyl)nonan-2-one (30). $[\alpha]_D^{24} = +3.13$ (c 0.40, CHCl₃), 80% *ee* [HPLC conditions: Chiralcel OJ-H column, hexane/2-propanol = 100:1, flow = 0.3 mL/min, wavelength = 254 nm, tR = 20.5 min and 23.0 min]; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 0.80–0.84 (m, 3H), 1.10–1.25 (m, 6H), 1.53–1.64 (m, 2H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.64–2.75 (m, 2H), 3.52–3.59 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 6.83–6.89 (m, 2H), 7.10–7.16 (m, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 13.9, 22.4, 27.0, 30.0, 31.7, 34.6, 34.8, 49.8, 55.2, 110.5, 120.5, 127.0, 127.7, 132.4, 157.1, 208.5; exact mass calcd for C₁₅H₂₄O₂: 248.1776; Found 248.1786.

4-(2-Fluorophenyl)nonan-2-one (31). $[\alpha]_D^{22} = -3.32$ (c 0.56, CHCl₃), 99% *ee* [HPLC conditions: Chiralpak IA column, hexane/2-propanol = 200:1, flow = 0.8 mL/min, wavelength = 254 nm, tR = 21.7 min and 24.7 min]; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 0.82 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.08–1.32 (m, 6H), 1.57–1.62 (m, 2H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.76 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 3.37–3.44 (m, 1H), 6.95–7.17 (m, 4H); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 14.1, 22.6, 27.2, 30.4, 31.7, 35.2, 49.5, 115.6, 124.2, 127.0, 128.6, 130.0, 131.2, 207.8, 161.5; exact mass calcd for C₁₅H₂₁FO: 236.1576; Found 236.1576.

4-Naphthalen-1-yl-nonan-2-one (32). $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +18.6$ (c 0.54, CHCl₃), 81% *ee* [HPLC conditions: Chiralpak IB column, hexane/2-propanol = 100:1, flow = 0.5 mL/min, wavelength = 254 nm, tR = 17.7 min and 18.9 min]; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 0.80 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 1.10–1.30 (m, 6H), 1.70–1.83 (m, 2H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.84 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 4.02–4.17 (m, 1H), 7.35 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.41–7.53 (m, 3H), 7.71 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 14.1, 22.6, 27.2, 30.7, 32.1, 36.2, 50.9, 123.3, 125.6, 126.1, 126.9, 129.1, 132.0, 134.2, 141.1, 208.1; exact mass calcd for C₁₉H₂₄O: 268.1827; Found 268.1836.

*1-Phenyl-3-*o*-tolylbutan-1-one (33)*. $[\alpha]_D^{24} = -20.1$ (c 0.42, CHCl₃), 81% *ee* [HPLC conditions: Chiralpak IB column, hexane/2-propanol = 99.8:0.2, flow = 0.5 mL/min, wavelength = 254 nm, tR = 22.4 min and 24.2 min]; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 1.31 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 3.21 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 16.7 Hz, 1H), 3.30 (dd, *J* = 5.4, 16.7 Hz, 1H), 3.74–3.82 (m, 1H), 7.10–7.29 (m, 3H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.53–7.58 (m, 1H), 7.96 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 19.7, 21.5, 30.5, 46.4, 125.3, 125.4, 127.1, 127.9, 128.2, 129.5, 130.6, 132.3, 133.9, 135.4, 137.3, 144.9, 199.3; exact mass calcd for C₁₇H₁₈O: 238.1358; Found 238.1358.

3-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-1-phenylbutan-1-one (34). $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +6.73$ (c 0.54, CHCl₃), 92% *ee* [HPLC conditions: Chiralpak IB column, hexane/2-propanol = 99.8:0.2, flow = 0.5 mL/min, wavelength = 254 nm, tR = 30.4 min and 58.1 min]; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 1.32 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 3.03–3.09 (m, 1H), 3.37 (dd, *J* = 4.5, 15.9 Hz, 1H), 3.80–3.90 (m, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.26–7.18 (m, 2H), 7.45 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 19.9, 29.7, 46.1, 55.4, 110.6, 120.7, 127.3, 127.5, 127.8, 128.1, 129.1, 129.4, 132.2, 133.8, 134.5, 137.3, 156.9, 199.8; exact mass calcd for C₁₇H₁₈O₂: 254.1307; Found 254.1317.

3-(2-Fluorophenyl)-1-phenylbutan-1-one (35). $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -2.91$ (c 0.53, CHCl₃), 95% *ee* [HPLC conditions: Chiralpak IB column, hexane/2-propanol = 99.8:2, flow = 0.5 mL/min, wavelength = 254 nm, tR = 22.2 min and 24.2 min]; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 1.35 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 3.21 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 16.8 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (dd, *J* = 5.9, 16.8 Hz, 1H), 3.71–3.80 (m, 1H), 6.98–7.09 (m, 2H), 7.14–7.20 (m, 1H), 7.27 (ddt, *J* = 1.36, 1.81, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (dd, *J* = 1.4, 7.3 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 20.7, 29.9, 45.4, 115.7, 123.5, 125.5, 127.0, 127.4, 127.9, 129.0, 129.5, 132.3, 134.0, 137.1, 160.9, 198.9; exact mass calcd for C₁₆H₁₅FO: 242.1107; Found 242.1119.

3-Naphthalen-1-yl-1-phenylbutan-1-one (36). $[\alpha]_D^{22} = -56.3$ (c 0.51, CHCl₃), 83% *ee* [HPLC conditions: Chiralpak IB column, hexane/2-propanol = 99.8:0.2, flow = 0.5 mL/min, wavelength = 254 nm, tR = 47.3 min and 63.0 min]; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 1.50 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 3.32–3.45 (m, 2H), 4.39–4.48 (m, 1H), 7.44–7.59 (m, 7H), 7.75 (dd, *J* = 4.5, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 8.22 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 21.2, 29.7, 46.8, 122.6, 123.3, 125.2, 125.7, 126.2, 127.1, 127.4, 128.2, 128.7, 129.0, 129.9, 131.2, 132.4, 134.0, 137.3, 142.7, 199.5; exact mass calcd for C₂₀H₁₈O: 274.1358; Found 274.1358.

*(R)-4-Phenyl-4-*o*-tolylbutan-2-one (37)*. $[\alpha]_D^{24} = -66.6$ (c 0.52, CHCl₃), 90% *ee* [HPLC conditions: Chiralcel OD-H column, hexane/ethanol = 9:1, flow = 0.5 mL/min, wavelength = 254 nm, tR = 14.8 min and 16.8 min]; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 3.15 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 4.78 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.09–7.13 (m, 2H), 7.13–7.20 (m, 4H), 7.20–7.24 (m, 3H); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 19.8, 30.7, 41.9, 50.0, 126.0, 126.3, 126.3, 126.4, 127.9, 128.5, 130.8, 136.4, 141.5, 143.5, 206.9; exact mass calcd for C₁₇H₁₈O: 238.1358; Found 238.1373.

2-Methyl-4-pentyl-4H-chromene (47). $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +282.1$ (c 0.70, THF), 98% *ee* [HPLC conditions: Chiralcel OD-H column, hexane/ethanol = 100:1, flow = 0.5 mL/min, wavelength = 254 nm, tR = 7.5 min and 8.6 min]; ¹H-NMR (CD₂Cl₂) δ = 0.84 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.17–1.33 (m, 6H), 1.51–1.59 (m, 2H), 1.87

(s, 3H), 3.38 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.70 (d, $J = 4.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.81–6.83 (m, 1H), 6.94–6.99 (m, 1H), 7.07–7.11 (m, 1H); ^{13}C -NMR (CD_2Cl_2) $\delta = 13.9, 19.1, 23.9, 31.4, 33.9, 39.5, 99.9, 115.8, 122.8, 124.6, 126.9, 128.4, 147.5, 151.9$; exact mass calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}$: 216.1514; found 216.1517.

4. Conclusions

We have synthesized a new bidentate phosphoramidite, *N*-Me-BIPAM, based on Shibasaki's *N*-linked BINOL. This ligand was found to be an excellent ligand for both cyclic and acyclic enones. Due to its low electron-donating property, the reactions were completed in a shorter time at room temperature than that of traditional BINAP complexes. Furthermore, *N*-Me-BIPAM allowed the 1,4-addition of *ortho*-substituted arylboronic acid to acyclic and cyclic enones with high enantioselectivities.

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Sample Availability: Samples of the bidentate phosphoramidite are available from the authors.

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