Supplemental Materials for:

The Palladium-Catalyzed Oxidative Kinetic Resolution of Secondary Alcohols with Molecular Oxygen

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Additional References:

Footnote 16: Sparteine has been used as a ligand for palladium-catalyzed allylic substitution reactions and olefin polymerization reactions. (a) Trost, B. M.; Dietsch, T. J. J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 1973, 95, 8200. (b) Togni, A.; Rihs, G.; Pregosin, P. S.; Ammann, C. Helv. Chim. Acta 1990, 73, 723. (c) Togni, A. Tetrahedron: Asymmetry 1991, 2, 683. (d) Pregosin, P. S.; Ruegger, H. Magn. Reson. Chem. 1994, 32, 297. (e) Dani, P.; Dupont, J.; Monteiro, A. L. J. Braz. Chem. Soc. 1996, 7, 15. (f) Rush, S.; Reinmuth, A.; Risse, W. Macromolecules 1997, 30, 7375. (g) Mathews, N.; Hager, H.; Rush, S.; Risse, W. Polym. Mater. Sci. Eng. 1999, 80, 435.

For a recent account describing the use of (–)-sparteine for dynamic thermodynamic resolutions, see: Beak, P.; Anderson, D. R.; Curtis, M. D.; Laumer, J. M.; Pippel, D. J.; Weisenburger, G. A. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2000**, *33*, 715.

Material and Methods. Unless stated otherwise, reactions were performed in flame-dried glassware under a nitrogen or an argon atmosphere, using freshly distilled solvents. All other commercially obtained reagents were used as received. Reaction temperatures were controlled by an IKAmag temperature modulator. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using E. Merck silica gel 60 F254 precoated plates (0.25 mm). ICN Silica gel (particle size 0.032-0.063 mm) was used for flash chromatography. Analytical chiral HPLC was performed on a Chiralcel OJ, AS, or OD-H column (each is 4.6 mm x 25 cm) obtained from Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd. Analytical achiral GC was performed using an Agilent DB-WAX (30.0 m x 0.25 m) column. Analytical chiral GC was carried out using a Chiraldex B-DM column (30.0 m x 0.25 mm) purchased from Bodman Industries. Commercially available racemic alcohols in Table 3 (entries 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, and 9) were purchased from the Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Company, Milwaukee, WI. Non-commercially available racemic alcohols used in Table 3 (corresponding to entries 4, 6, and 10) were prepared as previously described.¹ Commercially available samples of enantiopure alcohols for analytical comparison purposes (entries 1, 4, 7, 8, and 9) were purchased from the Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Company, Milwaukee, WI. Non-commercially available samples of enantiopure alcohols for analytical comparison purposes (entries 1, 4, 7, 8, and 9) were purchased from the Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Company, Milwaukee, WI. Non-commercially available enantiopure alcohols prepared

¹ (a) Ruble, J. C.; Latham, H. A.; Fu, G. C. J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1997**, 119, 1492. (b) Ruble, J. C., Tweddell, J.; Fu, G. C. J. Org. Chem. **1998**, 63, 2794.

by palladium-catalyzed oxidative kinetic resolution (Table 3 entries $2^{2}_{,,3}$ $5^{4}_{,,5}$ $6^{5}_{,,5}$ and $10^{6,1}$) were compared by optical rotation to known values.



General Procedure for the Oxidative Kinetic Resolution of Secondary Alcohols. Ligand and Palladium Source Screening Trials. A 25 mL Schlenk flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with powdered molecular sieves (MS3Å, 0.25 g) and flame-dried under vacuum. After cooling under dry N₂, Pd complex (0.025 mmol, 0.05 equiv)⁷ was added followed by toluene (5.0 mL), and an appropriate ligand (0.10 mmol, 0.20 equiv). ⁸ The flask was vacuum evacuated and filled with O₂ (3x, balloon), and the reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C for 10 min. The alcohol (0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was introduced and the reaction monitored by standard analytical techniques (TLC, GC, ¹H-NMR, and HPLC) for % conversion and enantiomeric excess values. Aliquots of the reaction mixture (0.2 mL) were collected after 24 h, 40 h, 72 h, 96 h, 120 h, and 144 h depending on the course of the reaction (typically three aliquots per run). Each aliquot was filtered through a small plug of silica gel (EtOAc eluent), evaporated and analyzed.⁹



² Nakamura, K.; Inoue, Y.; Matsuda, T.; Misawa, I. J. Chem. Soc., Perkin. Trans. 1 1999, 2397.

³ Nieduzak, T. R.; Margolin, A. L. *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **1991**, *2*, 113.

⁴ Bakker, M.; Spruijt, A. S.; van Rantwijk, F.; Sheldon, R. A. Tetrahedron: Asymmetry 2000, 11, 1801.

⁵ Nakamura, K.; Matsuda, T. J. Org. Chem. **1998**, 63, 8957.

⁶ Argus, C. L.; Cort, L. A.; Howard, T. J.; Loc, L. B. J. Chem. Soc. 1960, 1195.

⁷ For experiments that probed the effect of palladium source, the appropriate Pd complex was used in the same general procedure.

⁸ For experiments which probed the effect of chiral ligand, the appropriate ligand was used in the same general procedure with $Pd(OAc)_2$. The structures of all chiral ligands tested are provided in Figure SM1.

⁹ Percent conversions were measured by GC integration of the alcohol and the ketone peaks, correcting for response factors (for conditions see SM Table 2).



General Procedure for the Oxidative Kinetic Resolution of Secondary Alcohols. Preparative Runs (6.0 mmol) in Table 3. A 200 mL flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with powdered molecular sieves (MS3Å, 3.0 g) and flame-dried under vacuum. After cooling under dry N₂, Pd(nbd)Cl₂ (80.8 mg, 0.30 mmol, 0.05 equiv) was added followed by toluene (60.0 mL), and (–)-sparteine (276 μ L, 1.20 mmol, 0.20 equiv). The flask was vacuum evacuated and filled with O₂ (3x, balloon), and the reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C for 10 min. The racemic alcohol (6.00 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was introduced and the reaction monitored by standard analytical techniques (TLC, GC, ¹H-NMR, and HPLC) for % conversion and enantiomeric excess values. Aliquots of the reaction mixture (0.2 mL) were collected after 24 h, 40 h, 72 h, 96 h, 120 h, and 144 h depending on the course of the reaction (typically three aliquots per run). Each aliquot was filtered through a small plug of silica gel (EtOAc eluent), evaporated and analyzed. Upon completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of SiO₂ (EtOAc eluent) and purified by column chromatography on SiO₂ (see below for details).

General Procedure for the Oxidative Kinetic Resolution of Secondary Alcohols. Preparative Runs (8.0 mmol) in Table 3. A 200 mL flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with powdered molecular sieves (MS3Å, 4.0 g) and flame-dried under vacuum. After cooling under dry N_2 , Pd(nbd)Cl₂ (108 mg, 0.40 mmol, 0.05 equiv) was added followed by toluene (80.0 mL), and (–)-sparteine (368 μ L, 1.60 mmol, 0.20 equiv). The flask was vacuum evacuated and filled with O₂ (3x, balloon), and the reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C for 10 min. The alcohol (8.00 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was introduced and the reaction monitored by standard analytical techniques (TLC, GC, ¹H-NMR, and HPLC) for % conversion and enantiomeric excess values. Aliquots of the reaction mixture (0.2 mL) were collected after 24 h, 40 h, 72 h, 96 h, 120 h, and 144 h depending on the course of the reaction (typically three aliquots per run). Each aliquot was filtered through a small plug of silica gel (EtOAc eluent), evaporated and analyzed. Upon completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of SiO₂ (EtOAc eluent) and purified by column chromatography on SiO₂ (see below for details).

						Pd(nbd)Cl ₂ ^a (-)-sparteine MS3Å, O ₂ PhCH ₃ , 80 °C	'R' ⁺ R [^]	он Ц _R ,			
entry	racem	ic alcohol	amount	time	conversion	chromatography eluent	isolated yield of ketone	unreacted alcohol, major enantiomer	isolated yield ROH	ee ROH ^b	s ^{c,d}
1.		R = H	0.977 g (8.00 mmol)	96 h	59.9%	6:1→3:1 hexane/EtOAc	0.535 g (56%)	OH R = H	0.366 g (37%)	98.7%	23.1
2.		CH ₃ R = OMe	1.22 g (8.00 mmol)	96 h	66.6%	6:1→3:1 hexane/EtOAc	0.773 g (64%)	CH ₃ R = OMe	0.392 g (32%)	98.1%	12.3
3.	R	R = F	1.12 g (8.00 mmol)	54 h	63.3%	6:1→3:1 hexane/EtOAc	0.623 g (56%)	R = F	0.361 g (32%)	97.4%	14.4
4.	он	Ar = 1-Naphthyl	1.03 g (6.00 mmol)	192 h	55.9%	6:1→3:1 hexane/EtOAc	0.555 g (54%)	Ar = 1-Naphthyl	0.443 g (43%)	78.4%	9.8
5.		Ar = 2-Naphthyl	5.00 g (29.00 mmol)	112 h	55.2%	6:1→3:1 hexane/EtOAc	2.75 g (55%)	$Ar \leftarrow CH_3$ Ar = 2-Naphthyl	2.20 g (44%)	99.0%	47.1
6.		Ar = o-tolyl	1.09 g (8.00 mmol)	144 h	48.4%	6:1→3:1 hexane/EtOAc	0.492 g (46%)	Ar = o-tolyl	0.533 g (49%)	68.7%	13.1
7.	он Рһ СН	₂ CH ₃	1.09 g (8.00 mmol)	192 h	59.3%	6:1→4:1 hexane/EtOAc	0.625 g (58%)	Ph CH ₂ CH ₃	0.435 g (40%)	93.1%	14.8
8.		OH n = 1	1.07 g (8.00 mmol)	54 h ^e	67.5%	6:1→3:1 hexane/EtOAc	0.662 g (63%)	OH n = 1	0.323 g (30%)	93.4%	8.3
9.	C,	n = 2	(8.00 mmol) (8.00 mmol)	40 h	68.6%	9:1→4:1 hexane/EtOAc	0.796 g (68%)	n = 2	0.370 g (31%)	99.8%	15.8
		он						он			
10.	Ph	└ _{СН₃}	0.973 g (6.00 mmol)	120 h	70.4%	6:1→3:1 hexane/EtOAc	0.671 g (70%)	Ph CH ₃	0.286 g (29%)	91.8%	6.6

 a5 mol% Pd(nbd)Cl₂, 20 mol% (-)-sparteine, 1 atm O₂. ^bThe degree of enantioselectivity was measured directly by chiral HPLC or GC of the recovered alcohols.¹⁰ ^cSelectivity (s) values represent an average of at least two experiments, while conversion and ee values are for specific cases. ^dFor each entry, comparable selectivities are observed throughout the course of the run. ^eExperiment performed at 60 °C.

¹⁰ Enantiomeric excess was measured by chiral HPLC analysis using either a Chiralcel OJ, AS or OD-H column or by chiral GC using a Bodman Chiraldex B-DM column. Conversion was measured by GC using a DB-WAX column.



Scale-up Procedure for the Two Cycle Oxidative Kinetic Resolution of α -methyl-2naphthalenemethanol 3. 1st cycle: A 500 mL round bottom flask was charged with powdered molecular sieves (MS3Å, 14.5 g) and a magnetic stir bar and flame-dried under vacuum. After cooling under dry N₂, Pd(nbd)Cl₂ (0.391 g, 1.45 mmol, 0.05 equiv) was added followed by toluene (290 mL), and (–)-sparteine (1.34 mL, 5.81 mmol, 0.20 equiv). The flask was vacuum evacuated and filled with O₂ (3x, balloon), and the reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C for 10 min. Alcohol (±)-3 (5.00 g, 29.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was introduced and the reaction mixture heated at 80 °C for 112 h. Progress of the reaction was monitored by standard analytical techniques (TLC, GC, ¹H-NMR, and HPLC) for % conversion and enantiomeric excess values by the removal of small aliquots of the reaction mixture (0.2 mL) which were filtered through silica gel (EtOAc eluent), evaporated and analyzed. After the reaction rate had significantly slowed (112 h, 55% conversion), and aliquot analysis showed high levels of enantiocontrol for the remaining alcohol (–)-3 (99.0% ee), the entire reaction mixture was filtered through a small column of silica gel (5 x 6 cm, EtOAc eluent). The filtrate was evaporated and purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (6:1–3:1 hexanes/EtOAc eluent) to provide ketone 4 (R_F = 0.56, 2.75 g, 55% yield) and alcohol (–)-3 (R_F = 0.44, 2.20 g, 44% yield, 99.0% ee) as white solids.

Regeneration of alcohol (±)-3. A cooled (0 °C) solution of ketone 4 (2.75 g, 16.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in 1:1 CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (16.2 mL) was treated with NaBH₄ (733 mg, 19.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in four portions over 10 min. The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 15 min, and treated with 1 N HCl solution (30 mL) slowly over 15 min. After the evolution of gas was complete, the layers were separated, and the aqueous layer extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, evaporated, and purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (3:1 hexanes/EtOAc eluent) to provide alcohol (±)-3 (2.76 g, 99% yield) as a white solid, which was used in cycle two.

2nd cycle: A 500 mL round bottom flask was charged with Molecular Sieves (MS3Å, 8.0 g) and flamedried under vacuum. After cooling under dry N₂, Pd(nbd)Cl₂ (0.216 g, 0.800 mmol, 0.05 equiv) was added followed by toluene (160 mL), and (–)-sparteine (0.735 mL, 3.20 mmol, 0.20 equiv). The flask was vacuum evacuated and filled with O₂ (3x, balloon), and the reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C for 10 min. Alcohol (±)-3 (2.76 g, 16.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) prepared above was introduced and the reaction mixture heated at 80 °C for 96 h. Progress of the reaction was monitored by standard analytical techniques (TLC, GC, ¹H-NMR, and HPLC) for % conversion and enantiomeric excess values by the removal of small aliquots (0.2 mL) which were filtered through silica gel (EtOAc eluent), evaporated and analyzed. After the reaction rate had significantly slowed (81 h, 55% conversion), and aliquot analysis showed high levels of enantiocontrol for the remaining alcohol (–)-3 (99.0% ee), the entire reaction mixture was filtered through a small column of silica gel (5 x 6 cm, EtOAc eluent). The filtrate was evaporated and purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (6:1 \rightarrow 3:1 hexanes/EtOAc eluent) to provide ketone 4 (1.43 g, 54% yield) and alcohol (–)-3 (1.20 g, 44% yield, 99.0% ee) as white solids. The combination of both cycles provided alcohol (–)-3 (3.39 g, 68% yield, 99.0% ee).



Oxidative Desymmetrization of Meso Diol i. A 50 mL Schlenk flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with Molecular Sieves (MS3Å, 625 mg) and flame-dried under vacuum. After cooling under dry N₂, Pd(nbd)Cl₂ (16.8 mg, 0.0625 mmol, 0.05 equiv) was added followed by toluene (12.5 mL), and (–)-sparteine (57 μ L, 0.25 mmol, 0.20 equiv). The flask was vacuum evacuated and filled with O₂ (3x, balloon), and the reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C for 10 min. Diol **i**¹¹ (205 mg, 1.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was introduced and the reaction monitored by standard analytical techniques (TLC, GC, ¹H-NMR, and HPLC) for % conversion and enantiomeric excess values. Upon completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of SiO₂ (EtOAc eluent) and purified by column chromatography on SiO₂ (3:1 \rightarrow 1:1 hexane/EtOAc eluent) to provide hydroxyketone (+)-**ii** as an oil (145 mg, 72% yield, 95% ee); $[\alpha]_D^{23}$ +19.6 (*c* 1.0, MeOH).¹² See Table SM1 for details regarding the ee assay.

¹¹ Diol **i** was prepared according to the procedure of Yamada, see: Yamada, S.; Katsumata, H. J. Org. Chem. **1999**, *64*, 9365.

¹² The assignment of absolute stereochemistry is based on analogy to the results in Table 3.

entry	Substrate	ee Assay	Conditions	Retention Time of (<i>R</i>) isomer (min)	Retention Time of (S) isomer (min)
1.	CH3	HPLC Chiralcel OD-H	3% EtOH/hexane 1.0 mL/min	10.69	13.37
2.	MeO OH CH ₃	HPLC Chiralcel OD-H	3% EtOH/hexane 1.0 mL/min	14.60	16.52
3.	OAc ^a CH ₃	GC Chiraldex B-DM	50 °C, 0 min 5 °C/min to 200 °C 1.0 mL/min carrier gas flow	16.41	15.78
4.	HO	HPLC Chiralcel OD-H	3% EtOH/hexane 1.0 mL/min	31.99	18.96
5.	OH CH ₃	HPLC Chiralcel OJ	4% 2-propanol/hexane 1.0 mL/min	38.69	31.32
6.	OAc ^a	GC Chiraldex B-DM	85 °C, 45 min 1.0 mL/min carrier gas flow	42.17	40.71
7.	ОН	HPLC Chiralcel OD-H	3% EtOH/hexane 1.0 mL/min	11.15	13.23

Table SM 1. Methods utilized for the determination of enantiomeric excess.

a. Prepared by reaction of the alcohol with $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Ac}_2\mathsf{O}}$ and pyridine.

entry	Substrate	ee Assay	Conditions	Retention Time of (<i>R</i>) isomer (min)	Retention Time of (S) isomer (min)
8.	ОН	HPLC Chiralcel OJ	3% EtOH/hexane 1.0 mL/min	17.35	14.76
9.	ОН	HPLC Chiralcel AS	2% EtOH/hexane 1.0 mL/min	15.55	12.68
10.	OH Ph CH ₃	HPLC Chiralcel OD-H	4% 2-propanol/hexane 1.0 mL/min	13.44	15.44
ii.	OH OH O	HPLC Chiralcel AS	6% 2-propanol/hexane 1.0 mL/min	37.97	30.44

Table SM 1 (continued).

Table SM 2. Selected Experimental Data for the Determination of Conversion, Enantiomeric Excess, and Selectivity (s).

entry	Substrate	time (h)	% Conversion	Measured %ee, unreacted ROH	S
1.	CH3	19 40 96 96	35.7 47.4 59.9 57.1	48.6 75.7 98.7 96.6	24.3 26.1 23.1 24.8
2.	MeO CH ₃	40 96 96 96 120	50.8 64.8 66.6 65.8 66.0	72.5 97.6 98.1 98.3 98.9	12.2 13.1 12.3 13.3 14.3
3.	CH ₃	48 54 60 72	63.9 63.3 65.7 65.2	96.1 97.4 96.9 97.9	12.3 14.4 11.6 13.2
4.	HO	40 144 144 168 192	26.5 47.4 47.4 54.5 55.9	27.3 62.2 61.8 76.6 78.4	9.4 10.2 10.0 10.2 9.8
5.	OH CH ₃	81 112	55.1 55.2	99.0 99.0	48.0 47.1
6.	ОН	96 96 144 144	34.2 40.5 39.5 48.4	41.6 52.0 48.7 68.7	13.5 12.5 11.1 13.1
7.	ОН	40 48 96 96 192	30.3 41.6 57.2 55.7 59.3	34.4 55.0 89.0 86.8 93.1	12.0 13.4 14.4 15.0 14.8

Table SM 2 (continued).

entry	Substrate	time (h)	% Conversion	Measured %ee, unreacted ROH	S
8.	ОН	48 54 96	65.2 67.5 68.0	92.5 93.4 90.0	9.1 8.3 6.9
9.	ОН	40 40 48 96 96	68.6 59.9 67.6 68.7 69.3	99.8 95.2 99.7 99.9 99.9	15.8 16.1 15.9 17.2 16.6
10.	Ph CH ₃	40 96 120 144	46.0 66.2 70.4 68.4	54.5 85.9 91.8 90.7	7.7 6.6 6.6 7.0

entry	alcohol	ketone	GC Conditions ^a	Retention Time of alcohol (min)	Retention Time of ketone (min)
1.	CH3	CH3	70 °C, 15 min; 7.0 °C/min to 220 °C 1.0 mL/min carrier gas flow	29.03	26.02
2.	OH CH ₃ MeO	MeO CH ₃	70 °C, 15 min; 7.0 °C/min to 220 °C 1.0 mL/min carrier gas flow	34.82	33.90
3.	CH3	F CH3	70 °C, 15 min; 7.0 °C/min to 220 °C 1.0 mL/min carrier gas flow	29.82	25.93
4.	HO		70 °C, 0 min; 3.0 °C/min to 270 °C 1.0 mL/min carrier gas flow	50.74	44.91
5.	CH3	CH3	70 °C, 0 min; 3.0 °C/min to 270 °C 1.0 mL/min carrier gas flow	36.17	35.96
6.	он		70 °C, 15 min; 7.0 °C/min to 220 °C 1.0 mL/min carrier gas flow	31.01	26.68
7.	OH		70 °C, 15 min; 7.0 °C/min to 220 °C 1.0 mL/min carrier gas flow	30.06	27.43

Table SM 3. Methods utilized for the determination of % conversion.

^aAll assays performed on Agilent DB-WAX column.

Table SM 3 (continued).

entry	alcohol	ketone	GC Conditions ^a	Retention Time of alcohol	Retention Time of ketone
8.	ОН		70 °C, 15 min; 7.0 °C/min to 220 °C 1.0 mL/min carrier gas flow	33.12	32.20
9.	ОН		70 °C, 15 min; 7.0 °C/min to 220 °C 1.0 mL/min carrier gas flow	34.90	33.39
10.	Ph CH ₃	Ph CH ₃	70 °C, 15 min; 5.0 °C/min to 220 °C 1.0 mL/min carrier gas flow	25.37	23.04

^aAll assays performed on Agilent DB-WAX column.

Selected HPLC traces for the data in Table 3 using the conditions outlined in Table SM3.

Table 3, entry 1 (racemic):



Table 3, entry 1 (resolved):

Sample Name: emf-ee-A Data File D:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\EMF\EFEEA.D Seq. Line : 14 Vial : 31 Injection Date : 5/29/01 14:39:31 PM Sample Name : emf-ee-A Acq. Operator : eric Inj : 1 Inj Volume : 5 µl Acq. Method : D:\HPCHEM\2\METHODS\3-EOH30.M Last changed : 9/5/00 16:36:56 PM by sean Analysis Method : D:\HPCHEM\2\METHODS\4-IPA100.M Last changed : 6/10/01 08:42:35 PM by Joel (modified after loading) general method for racemic assay for any column VWD1 A, Wavelength=254 nm (EMFVEFEEA.D) 512.964 13.287 mAU 20 15 10 5 3.3921 10.672 0 14 12 13 min 11 10 Area Percent Report Sorted By Signal : Multiplier 1.0000 : Dilution : 1.0000 Signal 1: VWD1 A, Wavelength=254 nm Peak RetTime Type Width Height Area Area mAU *s of0 [mAU] [min] # [min] ---- [------ | ----- | ------ | -----------0.2552 1 10.672 MM 3.39274 2.21545e-1 0.6571 2 13.287 MM 26.33393 99.3429 512,96387 0.3247 516.35661 26.55547 Totals : Results obtained with enhanced integrator! *** End of Report ***

Instrument 1 6/10/01 08:43:08 PM Joel

Table 3, entry 2 (racemic):

Data File D:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\EMF\EFASSAYB.D

Sample Name: emi-assay-B



Table 3, entry 2 (resolved):



Instrument 1 6/10/01 08:44:48 PM Joel

Table 3, entry 3 (racemic):



Table 3, entry 3 (resolved):

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Sample Name: emf-I-ee
Data File C:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\EMF\EFIEE.D
    Injection Date : 6/2/01 12:46:45 AM
                                                   Seq. Line :
                                                                 1
                  : emf-I-ee
: eric
                                                        Vial : 104
   Sample Name
   Acq. Operator
                                                         Inj :
                                                                 1
                                                  Inj Volume : 1 µl
   Acq. Instrument : Prof. Plum (6890)
   Acq. Instrumente : FLOI. FIGM. (0050)
Acq. Method : C:\HPCHEM\1\METHODS\50R5F.M
Last changed : 5/30/01 9:29:15 AM by Alan
Analysis Method : C:\HPCHEM\4\METHODS\JP170ISO.M
Last changed : 6/10/01 8:15:58 AM by ALAN
(modified after loading)
   170 isotherm
FID1 A, (C:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\EMF\EFIEE.D)
                                              100.00
                                           15:775
        pA
                                            102.
        50
        40
        30
        20
                                                                      16.444
96969
96969
        10
                    15.25
                               15.5
                                         15.75
                                                    16
                                                              16.25
                                                                        16.5
                                                                                   16.75
                                                                                             min
   Area Percent Report
   Sorted By
                                Signal
   Multiplier
Dilution
                                1.0000
                         2
                                1.0000
                         :
   Signal 1: FID1 A,
   Peak RetTime Type Width
                                         Height
                                Area
                                                    Area
                              [pA*s]
                                                     8
                                         [pA]
     #
         [min]
                      [min]
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                                                -- | ---
                     ------
                              ------
                                      - -
                                         ----
         15.775 MM
                      0.0455
                             150.15273
                                         55.01765 98.69036
      1
      2
        16.444 MM
                      0.0485
                               1.99256 6.84783e-1 1.30964
   Totals :
                              152.14528
                                        55.70243
    Results obtained with enhanced integrator!
   _____
                             *** End of Report ***
```

Miss Scarlet 6/10/01 8:18:05 AM ALAN

Table 3, entry 4 (racemic):



Instrument 1 6/10/01 08:46:06 PM Joel

Table 3, entry 4 (resolved):



Table 3, entry 5 (racemic):



Instrument 1 6/10/01 08:57:39 PM Joel

Table 3, entry 5 (resolved):

Data File D:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\EMF\EFEEH.D

Sample Name: emf-H-ee



Instrument 1 6/10/01 08:58:34 PM Joel

Table 3, entry 6 (racemic):



Table 3, entry 6 (resolved):



Table 3, entry 7 (racemic):



Instrument 1 6/10/01 08:38:30 PM Joel

Table 3, entry 7 (resolved):



Instrument 1 6/10/01 08:37:11 PM Joel

Table 3, entry 8 (racemic):



Table 3, entry 8 (resolved):



Instrument 1 6/10/01 08:49:54 PM Joel

Table 3, entry 9 (racemic):



Table 3, entry 9 (resolved):



Instrument 1 6/10/01 08:55:53 PM Joel

Table 3, entry 10 (racemic):



Instrument 1 6/11/01 08:16:39 PM Joel

Table 3, entry 10 (resolved):



Ketoalcohol (±)-ii:

Data File D:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\JFA\EFASSADI.D Sample Name: emf-assay-diol ----------Injection Date : 5/31/01 13:59:40 PM Seq. Line : 8 Sample Name : emf-assay-diol Acq. Operator : Joel Vial : 46 Inj : 1 Inj Volume : 5 µl Acq. Method : D:\HPCHEM\2\METHODS\6-IPA60.M Last changed : 1/8/01 18:23:47 PM by JFA Analysis Method : D:\HPCHEM\2\METHODS\4-IPA100.M Last changed : 6/10/01 08:59:35 PM by Joel (modified after loading) general method for racemic assay for any column VWD1 A, Wavelength=254 nm (JFA\EFASSADI.D) .2416.50 30.442 mAU 596.75 A 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 40 42 38 min 28 30 32 34 36 Area Percent Report Signal 1.0000 Sorted By : Multiplier 5 1.0000 Dilution . Signal 1: VWD1 A, Wavelength=254 nm Peak RetTime Type Width Area Height Area [min] mAU *s [mAU] 8 # [min] 35.95950 49.9382 1 30.442 MM 1.1200 2416.55933 2 37.965 MM 1.3666 2422.54297 29.54392 50.0618 4839.10229 65.50342 Totals : Results obtained with enhanced integrator! -----*** End of Report ***

Instrument 1 6/10/01 09:00:30 PM Joel

Ketoalcohol (+)-ii:



Instrument 1 6/10/01 09:01:41 PM Joel