# **Supporting Information**

# Convenient Asymmetric Synthesis of

# Fmoc-(S)-6,6,6-trifluoro-Norleucine

Haibo Mei, Zizhen Yin, Toshio Miwa, Hiroki Moriwaki,\* Hidenori Abe, Jianlin Han,\* and Vadim A. Soloshonok\*

1. General Methods. All reagents and solvents were used as received. Reactions were magnetically stirred and monitored by thin layer chromatography on Merck silica gel 60-F254 coated 0.25 mm plates, detected by UV. Flash chromatography was performed with the indicated solvents on silica gel (particle size 0.064-0.210 mm). Yields reported are for isolated, spectroscopically pure compounds. HPLC was performed on a SHIMADZU LC-2010CHT chromatograph with a CLASS-VP<sup>TM</sup> analysis data system using the Inertsil<sup>TM</sup> ODS-3 column (particle size 3 µm, 150 x 4.6 mm i.d.) operated at 1.0 mL/min, 30 °C and monitored at wavelength of 254 nm with a linear gradient of 10 mM aqueous ammonium formate containing 0.1% formic acid (eluent A) and acetonitrile (eluent B) from A: B = 95:5 to 20:80 (0 to 15 min) and 20:80 (15 min to 25 min), unless otherwise stated. <sup>1</sup>H-, <sup>19</sup>F- and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectra were recorded on Brüker AVANCE III-400 spectrometer. Chemical shifts are given in ppm (d), referenced to tetramethylsilane (TMS) for <sup>1</sup>H-NMR and the <sup>13</sup>C-resonances of CDCl<sub>3</sub> (d = 77.0 ppm) for <sup>13</sup>C-NMR as internal standards. The letters s, d, t, q, m, and br stand for singlet, doublet, triplet, quartet, multiplet, and broad, respectively. Optical rotations were recorded on a DIP-370 polarimeter (Jasco, Inc.). Melting points were recorded on a Mettler Toledo MP70 Melting Point System and are not corrected. IR spectra were recorded on a JASCO FT/IR-4100 spectrometer. All physicochemical data reported for

the Ni(II) complexes are due to the single diastereomers after purification by chromatography or crystallization.

Alkylation of Glycine Complex (*S*)-4 with ICH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>. To a solution of the Ni-Glycine complex (*S*)-4 (20.0 g, 33.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and 1,1,1-trifluoro-4-iodobutane (7.90 g, 33.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in deoxygenated *N*,*N*-dimethyl-formamide (DMF) (140 mL, 7 v/w) was added 10 % KOH methanol solution (18.6 mL, 33.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) at room temperature under an argon atmosphere. The mixture was stirred at same temperature for 2 h, and then was poured water (46 mL) at same temperature to give precipitate. After 0.5 h, the mixture was added water (24 mL), and was stirred for 15 h. After that, the precipitate was filtered, washed with DMF-H<sub>2</sub>O (36 mL, 2:1 v/v), washed with water (40 mL) and dried *in vacuo* at 60 °C for 7 h to afford crude Ni complex (20.8 g, 87.9%, a red solid) as a mixture of (*S*,*2S*)-6 and (*S*,*2R*)-7, the diastereomeric ratio of which was determined to be (98.7 %*de*) by HPLC analysis in which the major (*S*,*2S*)-6 was eluted at a retention time (*t<sub>R</sub>*) of 20.3 min and the minor (*S*,*2R*)-7 at 21.5 min under the conditions described in the general methods.

(*S*,2*S*)-**6 (major isomer)**: M.p. 229-231 °C. [α]<sup>25</sup><sub>D</sub>= +2616 (c = 0.2, CH<sub>3</sub>OH). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 8.89 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (dd, *J* = 1.7, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.49-7.58 (m, 3H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.29-7.30 (m, 1H), 7.11 (dd, J = 2.4, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.59 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (d, J = 12.6 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (dd, J = 8.0, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.51-3.57 (m, 2H), 3.35-3.39 (m, 1H), 3.21 (d, J = 12.6 Hz, 1H), 2.59-2.71 (m, 2H), 2.35-2.37 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.25 (m, 1H), 1.84-2.08 (m, 3H), 1.82-1.84 (m, 2H), 1.60-1.66 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 18.0$ , 23.5, 30.8 32.6 (J = 29.0 Hz, q), 34.1, 58.3, 63.0, 69.7, 71.3, 124.1, 125.3 (J = 276.6 Hz, q), 125.7, 127.0, 127.1, 127.2, 129.3, 129.4, 129.8, 130.3, 132.1, 132.4, 132.7, 133.3, 133.5, 133.6, 134.8, 140.5, 170.4, 178.3, 179.9. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = -66.8$  (CF<sub>3</sub>). IR (KBr):  $\nu = 2977$ , 1674, 1650, 1535, 1463, 1398, 1251, 1188, 1077, 826 cm<sup>-1</sup>. MS (ESI): m/z = 710.1 [M + H]<sup>+</sup>.

The additional minor products were isolated by preparative thin layer chromatography on Merck silica gel 60-F<sub>254</sub> coated 1 mm plates.

(*S*,2*R*)-7 (minor isomer): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 8.50 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (dd, *J* = 2.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.03-7.23 (m, 4H), 7.20-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.00-7.03 (m, 1H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 2.4, 1H), 4.24-4.30 (m, 2H), 3.71 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.55 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.35-3.38 (m, 1H), 2.62-2.67 (m, 2H), 2.25-2.30 (m, 2H), 1.80-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.64-1.79 (m, 3H), 1.25-1.35 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 18.3, 23.1, 30.3 32.2 (*J* = 29.0 Hz, q), 35.1, 59.5, 60.5, 69.2, 69.7, 125.0, 125.4 (*J* = 276.6 Hz, q), 125.7, 126.6, 126.7, 127.6, 129.1, 129.5, 130.2, 130.5, 132.3, 132.5, 133.2, 133.3, 133.4, 133.8, 133.9, 141.3, 170.9, 178.9, 181.5. <sup>19</sup>F NMR

(376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = -66.6 (CF<sub>3</sub>). IR (KBr): v = 2945, 1676, 1644, 1584, 1464, 1395, 1247, 1135, 1029, 823 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

**Preparation of Fmoc**-(*S*)-2-amino-6,6,6-trifluorohexanoic acid (*S*)-9. To a solution of Ni complex (*S*,2*S*)-6 (20.0 g, 28.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in dimethoxyethane (DME) (100 mL, 5 v/w) was added HCl (3 N, 46.8 mL, 5.0 equiv.), and the resulting mixture was heated at 50-60 °C for 2 h. Then, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, and the the reaction mixture was evaporated to remove DME. Water (400 mL) was added, and white precipitate (HCl salt) appeared. The precipitate was filtered, washed with water (20 mL  $\times$  2). The filtrate was total 80 mL.

L-6,6,6-trifluoro-Norleucine To the above HCl solution added green were ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid disodium salt hydrate (10.5 g, 1.0 equiv) and acetonitrile (60 mL) and the mixture was stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. 48% NaOH (9.5 g, 4.1 equiv) was added. Then, sodium carbonate (3.87 g, 1.3 equiv) and Fmoc-OSu (9.48 g, 1.0 equiv.) were added to the resulting mixture. The mixture was stirred for 3 h at room temperature, and then was concentrated. To the residue was added ethyl acetate (100 mL) and HCl (6N, 20.0 mL), and the phases were separated. Water layer was washed with ethyl acetate (40 mL) and the combined organic layer was

washed with water (40 mL) and 10 % brine (40 mL). The combined organic solution was dried with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and then the filtrate was concentrated to dryness and dried *in vacuo* at 50 °C to afford (*S*)-**9** (11.45 g, a white powder).

Fmoc amino acid (S)-9 (11.45 g) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (100 mL) and toluene (200 mL). The solution was concentrated. Toluene (100 mL) was added to the solution and then concentrated. The solution was adjusted to 200 mL and left to stand for overnight. The precipitate was filtered, washed with toluene (60 mL) and dried *in vacuo* at 50 °C to afford (S)-9 (10.7 g, 93.7 %, a white powder, 99.0% ee).

(*S*)-9: M.p. 152-154 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD):  $\delta = 7.77-7.79$  (m, 2H), 7.64-7.69 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.30 (m, 2H), 4.36-4.37 (m, 2H), 4.18-4.24 (m, 2H), 2.18-2.23 (m, 2H), 1.92-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.64-1.77 (m, 2H). <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = -67.6$  (CF<sub>3</sub>). IR (KBr): v = 3265, 3067, 2926, 2858, 1654, 1476, 1445, 1049 cm<sup>-1</sup>. MS (ESI): m/z = 431.1 [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>.

# 2. Synthesis of Fmoc-L-6,6,6-trifluoro-Norleucine 9 (> 5 g)

# 2.1. Preparation of (S,S)-6

Alkylation of **4** with 1,1,1-trifluoro-4-iodobutane



Entry	Scale	Conditions	Yield	HPLC results	
1	20.0 g	1,1,1-Trifluoro-4-iodobutane (1.0 eq., 7.90 g) DMF (7 v/w, 140 mL)	20.8 g, 87.9%	98.44% purity 98.7% <i>de</i>	
		10%KOH/MeOH*(1.0 eq., 18.6 mL) r.t. 2h	yield		

HPLC Analyses of alkylation of (S)-4

sample	18.1 min	20.3 min	21.5 min	27.3 min
	( <i>S</i> )-4	( <i>S</i> , <i>S</i> )-6	( <i>S</i> , <i>R</i> )-7	( <i>S</i> )-8
Reaction 5 min	1.56	92.33	3.43	0.09
Reaction 1 h	1.06	93.29	3.41	0.10
Reaction 2 h	0.84	92.67	3.36	0.09
dry	0.62	98.44	0.56	0.02

# 2.2. Disassembly of (S,S)-6

Disassembly of (*S*,*S*)-6

	$CI$ $CI$ $CI$ $CF_3$ $CF_3$ $CF_3$ $CF_3$ $CF_3$ $CF_3$	3 N HCl aq ( DME (5 v/w)	(5.0 equiv) , 50 to 60 °C, 5h	filtration (S)-8 HCl salt	aq HO Ni <sup>2+</sup> H₂N L-6,6,6-trifluoro	ueous layer , (S) HCI Norleucine HCI salt
Entry	( <i>S,S</i> )-6		Conditions		Results	
1	20.0 g		3 N HCl (5.0 e DME (5 v, 100	quiv, 46.8 mL), ) mL)	Starting	material
	98.44% purity		50 to 60 °C, 2	h	completely	converted to

90.170 de	TM though TM was not
	detected by HPLC
-	

### HPLC Analyses of Disassembly of (S,S)-6

sample	( <i>S</i> )-4	( <i>S</i> , <i>S</i> )-6	( <i>S</i> , <i>R</i> )-7	( <i>S</i> )-8
Reaction 1 h	n.d.	0.17	n.d.	99.64
Reaction 2 h	n.d.	0.01	n.d.	99.86

#### 2.3. Fmoc-protection of L-6,6,6-trifluoro-Norleucine 9

Fmoc-protection of L-6,6,6-trifluoro-Norleucine 9



Fmoc-L-6,6,6-trifluoro-Norleucine AcOEt solution (theoretical yield 11.45 g)

#### 2.4. Crystallization of Fmoc-L-6,6,6-trifluoro-Norleucine 9

Exp. # 1371-109 Crystallization of Fmoc-L-6,6,6-trifluoro-Norleucine 9



recrystallization

Fmoc-L-6,6,6-trifluoro-Norleucine

Entry	Scale	Conditions	Yield	Results
1	11.45 g	Toluene (300 mL)	93.7%	98.79% purity
			(from (S,S)-6)	99.0% ee

Fmoc-L-6,6,6-trifluoro-Norleucine (10.73 g, 93.7% yield)

#### 3. HPLC analysis data

#### 3-1. General conditions for HPLC analysis of Ni(II) complexes

<HPLC conditions : for the Ni(II) complex>

Insturument: SHIMADZU LC-2010CHT chromatography system and a CLASS-VP<sup>TM</sup> analysis data system (SHIMADZU CORPORATION, Kyoto, Japan).

Column: Inertsil ODS-3, S-3 µm, \$4.6 mm×150 mm

Eluent:  $A = 0.01 \text{ M HCOONH}_4$  in 0.1% HCOOH aq

B = acetonitrile

Gradient:

Time(min)	0.0	15.00	20.00	23.00	30.00	30.01	37.00
A (%)	95	20	20	0	0	95	95
B (%)	5	80	80	100	100	5	5

Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min.

Column temperature: 30 °C

Detector: UV 254 nm

#### 3-2. General conditions for Chiral HPLC analysis of Fmoc amino acid

#### General conditions for Chiral HPLC analysis of Fmoc amino acid

<Chiral HPLC conditions : for Fmoc amino acid>

Insturument: SHIMADZU LC-2010CHT chromatography system and a CLASS-VP<sup>TM</sup> analysis data system (SHIMADZU CORPORATION, Kyoto, Japan). Column: CHIRALPAK IC (DAICEL CHEMICAL), S-5  $\mu$ m,  $\varphi$  4.6 mm×150 mm Eluent: A = 0.1% H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> in H<sub>2</sub>O B = 0.1% H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> in H<sub>2</sub>O Flow rate: 0.5 mL/min. Gradient: Isocratic (A : B = 6 : 4) Column temperature: 30 °C

Detector: UV 254 nm

#### **Major** isomer



#### **Minor isomer**





#### Chiral HPLC chart of mixture of (S)- and (R)-Fmoc-amino acid





### 4. Copies of <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C and <sup>19</sup>F-NMR spectra

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) of (*S*,2*S*)-Ni-complex 6 (major isomer)



<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) of (*S*,2*S*)-Ni-complex 6 (major isomer)





# <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) of (*S*,2*S*)-**Ni-complex 6**

# <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) of (*S*,2*R*)-Ni-complex 7 (minor isomer)



<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) of (*S*,2*R*)-Ni-complex 7 (minor isomer)





# <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) of (*S*,2*R*)-Ni-complex 7 (minor isomer)



### <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) of (S)-Fmoc-amino acid 9

<sup>19</sup>F-NMR (376 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) of (S)-Fmoc-amino acid 9

