

PAPER

[View Article Online](#)
[View Journal](#) | [View Issue](#)

Cite this: *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2023, **21**, 6180

α -Amido sulphones as useful intermediates in the preparation of C-chiral α -aminophosphonates and α -aminophosphonic acids†

Joseph D. Gbubele,^a Tomasz Misiaszek,^a Miłosz Siczek^b and Tomasz K. Olszewski^{*,a}

α -Amido sulphones have been used as useful starting materials in the preparation of C-chiral α -aminophosphonates and α -aminophosphonic acids. The developed methodology is based on a one-pot, base-catalysed *in situ* generation of an imine intermediate followed by addition of a phosphorus nucleophile. The presented protocol is simple and effective and can be applied to a variety of structurally diverse α -amido sulphones and phosphorus nucleophiles, leading to the desired pure products after simple crystallization in very good yields. Importantly, the use of *H*-phosphonate bearing a chiral auxiliary allows the reaction to be performed with high diastereoselectivity (a single diastereoisomer is generated and isolated) and the possibility of precise control of the configuration at the newly generated C-chiral centre.

Received 11th June 2023,
Accepted 7th July 2023

DOI: 10.1039/d3ob00924f

rsc.li/obc

Introduction

α -Amido sulfones are considered very useful and stable precursors of *N*-acylimines and therefore they have found many applications in modern organic synthesis, including asymmetric synthesis.^{1–3} Their utility stems from two aspects: the first one is their high stability and ease of preparation *via* simple acid-promoted three-component reactions of various aldehydes, sulfinates and carbamates,² and the second one is their very simple transformation into reactive *N*-acylimine derivatives under either acidic or basic conditions (Scheme 1a). Selected protocols where α -amido sulfones have been used as substrates include reactions with organometallic reagents leading to the generation the *N*-acylimines required for the subsequent nucleophilic addition,^{4–7} reactions with allylating reagents leading to the synthesis of homoallylamino derivatives,^{8,9} reactions with cyanide ions providing α -amido nitriles,^{10–12} reactions with malonates and related derivatives,^{13–15} reactions with enolates from simple carbonyl

derivatives,^{16–18} and finally reactions with nitronate anions leading to 2-nitroamine derivatives.^{19–21}

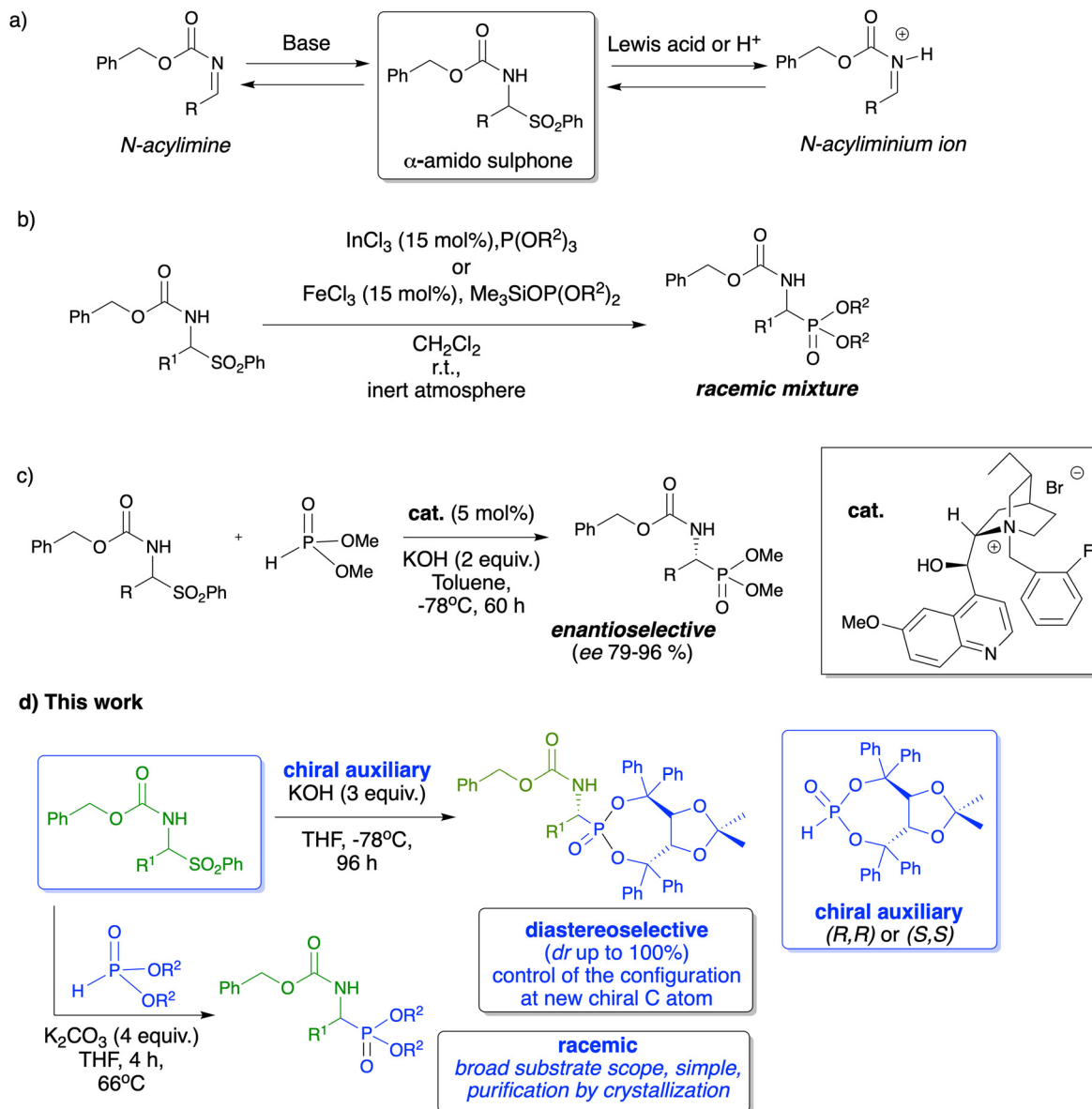
Surprisingly, despite the extensive utility of α -amido sulfones in the preparation of structurally diverse compounds, their utility as imine precursors in the preparation of α -substituted aminophosphonates and aminophosphonic acids, important classes of compounds endowed with very interesting biological activities,^{22–26} including excellent enzyme inhibitors,^{27,28} drug candidates for antibiotics,^{29,30} and antibacterial and antifungal agents,³¹ is scarcely described in the literature.³²

The only known applications include the reaction of α -amido sulfones with triethyl phosphite in the presence of indium(III) chloride³³ or dialkyl trimethylsilyl phosphites in the presence of iron(III) chloride. Both reactions proceed through an *N*-acylimium ion, as the reaction intermediate, and lead to α -aminophosphonic acid esters as racemic mixtures with acceptable yields (Scheme 1b).³⁴ These methods, however, require the presence of metallic Lewis acid catalysts, malodorous or not easily available phosphorus nucleophiles, and dry conditions, under an inert atmosphere in a chlorinated solvent and the purification of the final products is tedious *via* column chromatography. In turn, the only known asymmetric preparation of optically active α -aminophosphonic acid derivatives with the use of α -amido sulfones is based on the reaction of dimethyl *H*-phosphonate under basic conditions in the presence of a chiral quaternary ammonium salt catalyst under phase-transfer catalytic conditions (Scheme 1c).³⁵ This protocol is based on the formation of an *N*-acylimine and its further reaction with dimethyl

^aDepartment of Physical and Quantum Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, Wrocław University of Science and Technology, ul. Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego 27, 50-370 Wrocław, Poland. E-mail: tomasz.olszewski@pwr.edu.pl

^bDepartment of Chemistry, University of Wrocław, F. Joliot-Curie 14, Wrocław, Poland

†Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. CCDC 2248672 and 2248673. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d3ob00924f>



Scheme 1 Application of α -amido sulphones for the preparation of aminophosphonates. (a) Transformation of α -amido sulphones into reactive *N*-acylimines and *N*-acyliminium ions; (b) known protocols employing α -amido sulphones in the preparation of α -aminophosphonates; (c) known asymmetric synthesis of α -aminophosphonates with the use of α -amido sulphones; (d) this work.

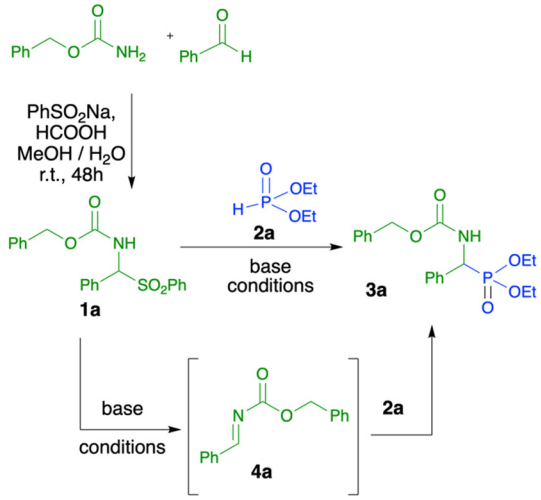
H-phosphonate, leading to the desired optically active α -aminophosphonic acids and their methyl esters, albeit with moderate enantioselectivity.

Our interest in the preparation of new α -aminophosphonic acids and their esters^{36–40} prompted us to investigate the utility of α -amido sulphones as stable imine surrogates and practical intermediates in the preparation of these compounds. Herein we present the results of our research on the preparation of α -aminophosphonic acids and their esters not only as racemic mixtures but also in a highly diastereoselective fashion using a one-pot, effective and simple methodology based on the *in situ* generation of *N*-acylimines and their reaction with phosphorus nucleophiles (Scheme 1d).

Results and discussion

The starting *N*-benzyloxycarbonylamino sulfones were conveniently prepared *via* a formic acid promoted three-component reaction of aldehydes, benzenesulfinic acid sodium salt and benzyl carbamate.^{41,42} α -Amido sulphones were conveniently obtained in pure form after simple crystallization. Subsequently, we selected α -amido sulfone **1a** and diethyl *H*-phosphonate (**2a**) as model substrates to perform the hydrophosphonylation of *N*-benzyloxycarbonylamino sulfones under basic conditions (Table 1). During the optimization of the reaction conditions, we quickly realized that the generated *N*-acylimine **4a** is highly unstable when removed from the reac-



Table 1 Optimization of the reaction conditions for hydrophosphonylation of α -amido sulphones^a


Entry	Conditions	Conv. ^b (%)
1	No base, r.t., 24 h, THF	0
2	K ₂ CO ₃ (4 equiv.), r.t., 24 h, THF	30%
3	K ₂ CO ₃ (4 equiv.), 66 °C, 4 h, THF	99% ^b [95%] ^c
4	Pyridine (4 equiv.), 66 °C, 4 h, THF	0
5	Cs ₂ CO ₃ (4 equiv.), 66 °C, 4 h, THF	74
6	Et ₃ N (4 equiv.), 66 °C, 4 h, THF	0
7	NaOH (4 equiv.), 66 °C, 4 h, THF	81
8	Diisopropylamine (4 equiv.), 66 °C, 4 h, THF	5
9	L-Proline (4 equiv.), 66 °C, 4 h, THF	0
10	K ₂ CO ₃ (4 equiv.), 64 °C, 4 h, MeOH	0
11	K ₂ CO ₃ (4 equiv.), 77 °C, 4 h, ethyl acetate	42 (56) ^d
12	K ₂ CO ₃ (4 equiv.), 80 °C, 4 h, 2-methyl THF	66 (89) ^d
13	K ₂ CO ₃ (4 equiv.), 82 °C, 4 h, acetonitrile	50 (94) ^d
14	K ₂ CO ₃ (4 equiv.), 101 °C, 4 h, 1,4-dioxane	54 (80) ^d
15	K ₂ CO ₃ (2 equiv.), 66 °C, 4 h, THF	60
16	K ₂ CO ₃ (6 equiv.), 66 °C, 4 h, THF	97

^a General reaction conditions (unless otherwise stated): α -amido sulfone **1a** (2.4 mmol), *H*-phosphonate **2a** (2.4 mmol), and base (9.6 mmol, 4 equiv.). ^b Conversion based on the ³¹P NMR spectra of the crude reaction mixture. ^c Isolated yield in square brackets. ^d Reaction time: 8 h.

tion mixture and undergoes decomposition to the starting benzaldehyde (to circumvent this, strictly anhydrous conditions and a protective atmosphere of argon should be used). Since we were interested in developing a simple and robust protocol, we decided to generate the imine *in situ* and therefore all reactions were performed in one pot by mixing α -amido sulfone **1a**, diethyl *H*-phosphonate **2a** and an appropriate base and solvent under different conditions.

The nature of the base was important, and we discovered that its presence is crucial for the reaction to occur (Table 1, entry 1). The best results were obtained with solid inorganic bases (Table 1, entries 2, 3, 5, and 7) rather than with organic bases (Table 1, entries 4, 6, 8, and 9). The best results were obtained with K₂CO₃ (4 equiv.) after 4 h in THF at 66 °C (Table 1, entry 3), and the desired product **3a** was isolated in 95% yield after simple crystallization from diethyl ether. Using a greater amount of K₂CO₃ (6 equiv.) (Table 1, entry 16) did

not improve the conversion and using a smaller amount of a base (2 equiv.) (Table 1, entry 15) lowered the reaction conversion. Furthermore, we also tested different solvents, and we selected THF for the examination of the substrate scope; however, quite good results were also obtained with acetonitrile (Table 1, entry 13), 2-methyl THF (Table 1, entry 12) and 1,4-dioxane (Table 1, entry 14), as representatives of “green solvents”, but the reactions required a longer time.

Having established the optimized reaction conditions, we decided to examine the substrate scope of the developed protocol (Table 2). It was satisfying to see that our methodology worked well when we replaced diethyl *H*-phosphonate with other structurally variable phosphonates such as *n*-butyl *H*-phosphonate, *i*-propyl *H*-phosphonate or bulkier benzyl *H*-phosphonate (compounds **3b–d**, **3f–h**, **3k**, **3l**, **3m** and **3q**). Likewise, the reaction worked very well with other substituted benzaldehyde derived α -amido sulphones, including those with electron withdrawing or electron donating groups, and also with heteroaromatic 2-pyridine derived α -amido sulfone **3n** (Table 2). In all cases, the desired aromatic α -amino phosphonates were obtained in pure form in good to excellent isolated yields (74–95%) as white, bench-stable, non-hygroscopic solids, after simple crystallization from diethyl ether. Our methodology was also found to be suitable for the synthesis of aliphatic α -amino phosphonates **3o–r** prepared from suitable aliphatic α -amido sulphones, although the yields of the final products were slightly lower (58–77%) than in the case of the aromatic derivatives. Additionally, the aliphatic α -amino phosphonates **3o–r** were oils, but they were conveniently purified by simple filtration using a pad of silica gel.

Subsequently we became interested in performing the hydrophosphonylation of α -amido sulphones in an asymmetric fashion. To do that, we used the *H*-phosphonate (*R,R*)-**5**, derived from (*R,R*)-TADDOL, as the chiral auxiliary and phosphorus nucleophile in the reaction with α -amido sulphones. Such a chiral *H*-phosphonate is a bench-stable reagent that can be conveniently prepared on a multigram-scale *via* the reaction of the easily available (*R,R*)-TADDOL and PCl₃.⁴³ In our preliminary attempts to perform the diastereoselective hydrophosphonylation of the model α -amido sulfone **1a** with (*R,R*)-**5**, we applied the standard conditions used for the preparation of racemic α -amino phosphonates **3** with the hope that the presence of the chiral phosphorus nucleophile (*R,R*)-**5** will favour the formation of the desired product **6** in a diastereoselective fashion (Table 3, entry 1). Unfortunately, the dr observed in product **6** was only moderate (dr 35:65) and hence we tried to verify the influence of the base on the diastereoselectivity of the reaction by testing different inorganic and organic bases under similar reaction conditions (Table 3, entries 2–6), but the results were again disappointing. We also tested the effect of the solvent in the case when Cs₂CO₃ was used as the base, but there was no improvement in the dr (Table 3, entries 7–9).

We then decided to evaluate the possibility of performing the reaction under milder reaction conditions. To do so, we used the literature methodology for diastereoselective C–P



Table 2 Substrate scope of hydrophosphonylation of α -amido sulphones^{a,b}

Entry	α -Amido sulphone 1	H-Phosphonate 2	α -Aminophosphonate 3	Yield ^a (%)
1	1a R ¹ = Ph	2a R ² = Et	3a R ¹ = Ph; R ² = Et	95
2	1a R ¹ = Ph	2b R ² = <i>n</i> Bu	3b R ¹ = Ph; R ² = <i>n</i> Bu	87
3	1a R ¹ = Ph	2c R ² = <i>i</i> Pr	3c R ¹ = Ph; R ² = <i>i</i> Pr	94
4	1a R ¹ = Ph	2d R ² = Bn	3d R ¹ = Ph; R ² = Bn	91
5	1b R ¹ = 4-Cl-Ph	2a R ² = Et	3e R ¹ = 4-Cl-Ph; R ² = Et	95
6	1b R ¹ = 4-Cl-Ph	2b R ² = <i>n</i> Bu	3f R ¹ = 4-Cl-Ph; R ² = <i>n</i> Bu	82
7	1b R ¹ = 4-Cl-Ph	2c R ² = <i>i</i> Pr	3g R ¹ = 4-Cl-Ph; R ² = <i>i</i> Pr	95
8	1b R ¹ = 4-Cl-Ph	2d R ² = Bn	3h R ¹ = 4-Cl-Ph; R ² = Bn	95
9	1c R ¹ = 4-F-Ph	2a R ² = Et	3i R ¹ = 4-F-Ph; R ² = Et	82
10	1d R ¹ = 4-Me-Ph	2a R ² = Et	3j R ¹ = 4-Me-Ph; R ² = Et	82
11	1d R ¹ = 4-Me-Ph	2b R ² = <i>n</i> Bu	3k R ¹ = 4-Me-Ph; R ² = <i>n</i> Bu	74
12	1d R ¹ = 4-Me-Ph	2c R ² = <i>i</i> Pr	3l R ¹ = 4-Me-Ph; R ² = <i>i</i> Pr	77
13	1d R ¹ = 4-Me-Ph	2d R ² = Bn	3m R ¹ = 4-Me-Ph; R ² = Bn	91
14	1e R ¹ = 2-Pyridyl	2a R ² = Et	3n R ¹ = 2-Pyridyl; R ² = Et	87
15	1f R ¹ = Et	2a R ² = Et	3o R ¹ = Et; R ² = Et	62
16	1g R ¹ = <i>i</i> Pr	2a R ² = Et	3p R ¹ = <i>i</i> Pr; R ² = Et	77
17	1g R ¹ = <i>i</i> Pr	2d R ² = Bn	3q R ¹ = <i>i</i> Pr; R ² = Bn	62
18	1h R ¹ = <i>i</i> Bu	2a R ² = Et	3r R ¹ = <i>i</i> Bu; R ² = Et	58

^aYields are given for the purified, isolated products. ^bGeneral procedure for the hydrophosphonylation of α -amido sulphones **1**: In a 50 mL flask, a suitable amount of H-phosphonate **2** (2.4 mmol, 1 equiv.) was added to a solution of α -amido sulphone **1** (2.4 mmol, 1 equiv.) and K₂CO₃ (9.6 mmol, 4 equiv.) in THF (15 mL). The mixture was heated at 66 °C for 4 h and then cooled and filtered. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure using a rotatory evaporator. The crude product was crystallized from diethyl ether in the case of solids and oily products were purified by column chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethyl acetate = 5 : 1 to 3 : 1) to obtain pure products **3a–r**.

bond formation based on the use of a weak inorganic base in combination with a solid metal oxide.⁴⁴

Such heterogeneous reactions have been found to be performed under mild conditions as the metal oxides can activate P(O)H groups so that deprotonation of the P–H bond occurs in the presence of weaker bases. In our case, however, different combinations of simple bases (KOH, K₂CO₃ or NaOH) with different metal oxides (Fe₂O₃, Al₂O₃, ZnO and MgO) led to good conversions at room temperature, but the diastereoselectivity was only moderate (Table 3, entries 10–15).

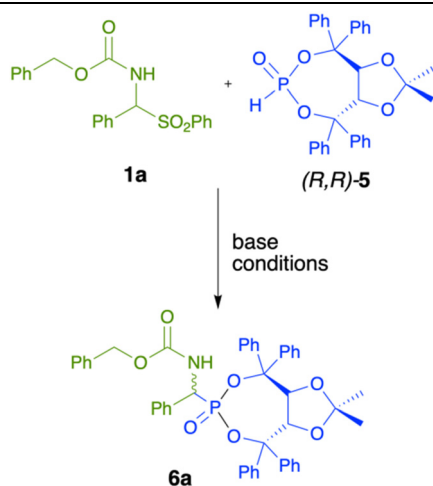
Next, we turned our attention towards the modification of the reaction conditions, and more specifically the reaction temperature, and we decided to lower the temperature as much as possible in order to favour the diastereoselective formation of one of the diastereoisomers (Table 3, entries 16–19). The preliminary attempts that we have performed required the generation of the imine from α -amido sulphone **1a** (K₂CO₃ [2 equiv.], 66 °C, 4 h, THF) and after the filtration of the base, the filtrate containing the crude imine was transferred to a separate flask and cooled to –78 °C, followed by the addition of a base and (*R,R*)-**5**. Such a reaction when performed with *n*-Buli or LDA (Table 3, entries 16 and 17) did not produce the desired product; however, the use of ZnEt₂/(TMEDA)^{45,46} resulted in the formation of a single diastereoisomer of **6a**, albeit with a low conversion (74%). Inspired by this result, we decided to perform the reaction directly at –78 °C but with the use of KOH (3 equiv.) as a simple, solid inorganic base (useful

also in the synthesis of racemic α -aminophosphonates, Table 1) and α -amido sulfone **1a** in the presence of (*R,R*)-**5** (Table 3, entry 19). To our great satisfaction, during this reaction, the imine was generated *in situ* and reacted directly with (*R,R*)-**5**, producing the desired α -aminophosphonate **6a** as a single diastereoisomer after 4 days at –78 °C. Subsequently, the optimized reaction conditions were used in order to verify the substrate scope of this reaction (Table 4). We were pleased to see that aromatic α -amido sulphones **1a–f** reacted very well under such reaction conditions, producing the desired α -aminophosphonates **6a–f** as single diastereoisomers in good, isolated yields (85–95%). Importantly, neither the presence of electron-donating (**6d**) or electron-withdrawing (**6b** and **6c**) groups nor the place of substitution on the aromatic ring (**6e**) or the size of the aromatic substituent (**6f**) affected the diastereoselectivity of the reaction, and in each case, a single diastereoisomer of the desired α -aminophosphonates **6a–f** was formed. In the case of aliphatic α -amido sulfone **1k** and **1h**, presumably due to their lower reactivity, the yields were lower (65–75%) and the dr was up to 9 : 1. The absolute configuration of the newly formed asymmetric carbon in α -aminophosphonates (*R,R,R*)-**6a–h** was found to be (*R*), as determined by X-ray analysis of the crystals of compound (*R,R,R*)-**6a** (Fig. 1).⁴⁷

Interestingly, when we used the opposite enantiomer of the chiral phosphorus auxiliary (*R,R*)-**5**, namely (*S,S*)-**5**, under similar reaction conditions, the absolute configuration at the



Table 3 Asymmetric hydrophosphonylation of α -amido sulphone **1a** with chiral TADDOL derived *H*-phosphonate (*R,R*)-**5** – optimization of the reaction conditions^a



Entry	Conditions	dr ^b (%) / Conv. ^b [%]
1	K ₂ CO ₃ (4 equiv.), 66 °C, 4 h, THF	35 : 65 [80]
2	Cs ₂ CO ₃ (4 equiv.), 66 °C, 4 h, THF	33 : 67 [97]
3	NaOH (4 equiv.), 66 °C, 4 h, THF	36 : 64 [87]
4	KOH (4 equiv.), 66 °C, 4 h, THF	34 : 66 [90]
5	Pyridine (4 equiv.), 66 °C, 4 h, THF	—
6	Et ₃ N (4 equiv.), 66 °C, 4 h, THF	—
7	Cs ₂ CO ₃ (4 equiv.), 80 °C, 4 h, 2-methyl THF	36 : 64 [89]
8	Cs ₂ CO ₃ (4 equiv.), 110 °C, 4 h, toluene	65 : 35 [97]
9	Cs ₂ CO ₃ (4 equiv.), 82 °C, 4 h, acetonitrile	45 : 55 [84]
10	KOH (2.5 equiv.), Fe ₂ O ₃ , r.t., 5 days, DCM	60 : 40 [80] ^c
11	KOH (2.5 equiv.), Al ₂ O ₃ , r.t., 5 days, DCM	25 : 75 [89] ^c
12	KOH (2.5 equiv.), ZnO, r.t., 5 days, DCM	30 : 70 [76] ^c
13	KOH (2.5 equiv.), MgO, r.t., 5 days, DCM	35 : 65 [74] ^c
14	K ₂ CO ₃ (2.5 equiv.), Al ₂ O ₃ , r.t., 5 days, DCM	22 : 78 [98] ^c
15	NaOH (2.5 equiv.), Al ₂ O ₃ , r.t., 5 days, DCM	40 : 60 [98] ^c
16	<i>n</i> -BuLi (1 equiv.), 12 h, −78 °C, THF	— ^d
17	LDA (1 equiv.), 12 h, −78 °C, THF	— ^d
18	ZnEt ₂ /(TMEDA) (1 equiv.), 12 h, −78 °C, THF	100 [74] ^d
19	KOH (3 equiv.), −78 °C, 4 days, THF	100 [95]

^a General reaction conditions (unless otherwise stated): α -amido sulphone **1a** (2.4 mmol), *H*-phosphonate (*R,R*)-**5** (2.4 mmol), and base (9.6 mmol, 4 equiv.). ^b Diastereoselectivity and conversion based on the ³¹P NMR spectra of the crude reaction mixture. — no reaction. ^c 6.5 g of metal oxide for 6 mmol of base. ^d The imine was first generated by reacting **1a** with K₂CO₃ (2 equiv.) at 66 °C for 4 h in THF and after filtration, the filtrate containing the imine was transferred to a separate flask and cooled to −78 °C followed by the addition of an appropriate base and (*R,R*)-**5**.

newly generated asymmetric α -carbon atom changed to (*S*). This was unambiguously confirmed by the X-ray analysis of the crystals of compound (*S,S,S*)-**6d** (Fig. 1).⁴⁷ Additionally, circular dichroism (CD) spectroscopy measurements performed for the solutions of compounds (*R,R,R*)-**6d** and (*S,S,S*)-**6d** revealed that the two compounds are enantiomers as their CD spectra were mirror images of each other.⁴⁷ The possibility of selective preparation of both enantiomers of α -aminophosphonates by simple use of either of the two easily

available enantiomers of the chiral auxiliary (*R,R*)-**5** or (*S,S*)-**5** represents a real advantage of the developed methodology and clearly shows the influence of the chiral auxiliary on the diastereoselectivity of the hydrophosphonylation of α -amido sulphones.

Finally, to demonstrate the synthetic utility of the obtained α -aminophosphonates, we have shown that the model compounds **3a** and **3n** and the pure diastereoisomers of (*R,R,R*)-**6a**, **b** can be selectively and easily deprotected (Scheme 2).

The acid hydrolysis of **3a** afforded free α -aminophosphonic acid **7a** (89% yield). In turn, hydrogenation of acid labile heteroaromatic **3n** or benzaldehyde derived **3a** α -aminophosphonates in the presence of Pd/C led to α -aminophosphonate **8n** (92% yield) or **8a** (89% yield), phosphonic analogue of 2-phenylglycine, with a free amino group suitable for subsequent incorporation into the peptide sequence.

In the case of pure diastereoisomers of (*R,R,R*)-**6a,b**, acid hydrolysis led to pure enantiomers of free α -aminophosphonic acids (*R*)-**7a** (90% yield) and (*R*)-**7b** (87% yield) without racemisation.

Conclusions

We have demonstrated that α -amido sulphones are easily available, bench-stable surrogates of imines and useful starting materials for the preparation of structurally diverse α -aminophosphonates and α -aminophosphonic acids. The developed methodology is based on the *in situ* generation of an imine during a three-component reaction of α -amido sulphones, *H*-phosphonates and a base under suitable conditions. The *in situ* generated imine undergoes hydrophosphonylation with various *H*-phosphonates in just 4 h in boiling THF, leading to α -aminophosphonates in high yields. In turn, when hydrophosphonylation is performed at −78 °C in the presence of a chiral *H*-phosphonate derived from easily available TADDOL, the desired α -aminophosphonates are obtained in a diastereoselective fashion (*dr* up to 100%). The asymmetric synthesis can be performed with precise control of the chirality at the newly generated α -carbon atom and selectively either (*R*)- or (*S*)-diastereoisomers can be produced. The developed methodology is operationally simple, and the products are obtained, in a majority of cases, in pure form after simple crystallization. The obtained α -aminophosphonates can be easily deprotected leading to α -aminophosphonic acids (also in enantiomerically pure form) that can find further application as useful building blocks in organic synthesis or medicinal chemistry.

Experimental

Materials and methods

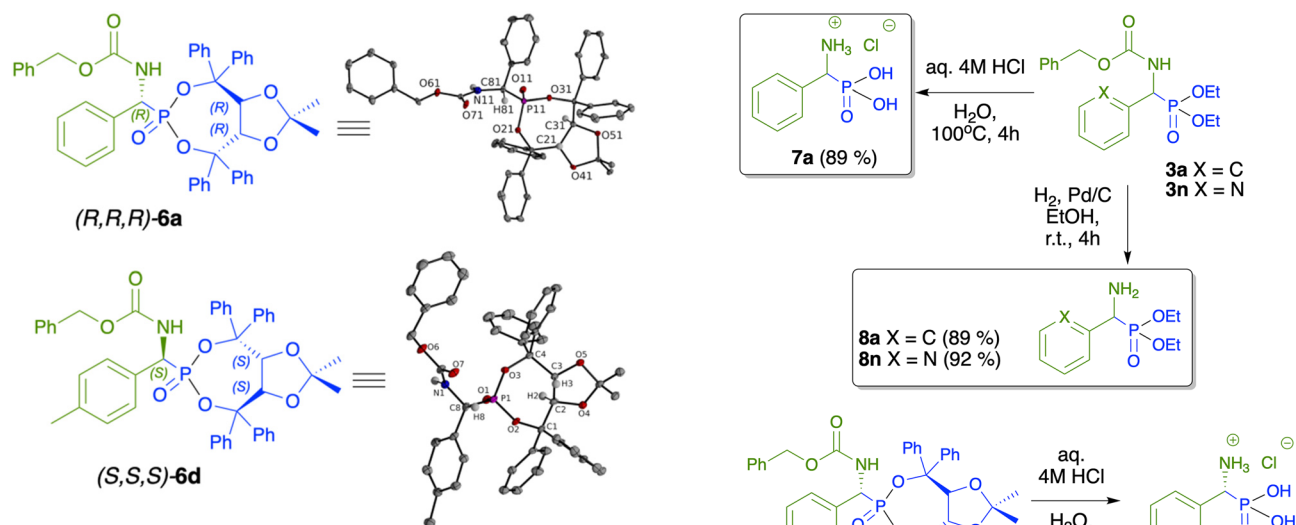
All the substrates and solvents were of analytical grade purchased from Polish suppliers (Sigma-Aldrich and POCh) and



Table 4 Asymmetric hydrophosphonylation of α -amido sulphones **1** with TADDOL *H*-phosphonate **5** – substrate scope^{a,b}

Entry	α -Amido sulphone 1	<i>H</i> -Phosphonate 5	α -Aminophosphonate 6	Diastereomeric ratio (dr)	Yield ^a (%)
1	1a R ¹ = Ph	(<i>R,R</i>)- 5	(<i>R,R,R</i>)- 6a R ¹ = Ph	Single dia.	85
2	1c R ¹ = 4-F-Ph	(<i>R,R</i>)- 5	(<i>R,R,R</i>)- 6b R ¹ = 4-F-Ph	Single dia.	93
3	1b R ¹ = 4-Cl-Ph	(<i>R,R</i>)- 5	(<i>R,R,R</i>)- 6c R ¹ = 4-Cl-Ph	Single dia.	95
4	1d R ¹ = 4-Me-Ph	(<i>R,R</i>)- 5	(<i>R,R,R</i>)- 6d R ¹ = 4-Me-Ph	Single dia.	91
5	1i R ¹ = 2,4-MeO-Ph	(<i>R,R</i>)- 5	(<i>R,R,R</i>)- 6e R ¹ = 2,4-MeO-Ph	Single dia.	89
6	1j R ¹ = 2-naphthyl	(<i>R,R</i>)- 5	(<i>R,R,R</i>)- 6f R ¹ = 2-naphthyl	Single dia.	90
7	1k R ¹ = Me	(<i>R,R</i>)- 5	6g R ¹ = Me	9 : 1	65
8	1h R ¹ = <i>i</i> Bu	(<i>R,R</i>)- 5	6h R ¹ = <i>i</i> Bu	9 : 1	75
9	1a R ¹ = Ph	(<i>S,S</i>)- 5	(<i>S,S,S</i>)- 6a R ¹ = Ph	Single dia.	88
10	1c R ¹ = 4-F-Ph	(<i>S,S</i>)- 5	(<i>S,S,S</i>)- 6b R ¹ = 4-F-Ph	Single dia.	91
11	1d R ¹ = 4-Me-Ph	(<i>S,S</i>)- 5	(<i>S,S,S</i>)- 6d R ¹ = 4-Me-Ph	Single dia.	93

^a Yields are given for the purified, isolated products. ^b General procedure for the asymmetric hydrophosphonylation of α -amido sulphones **1**: In a 50 mL flask, a suitable amount of TADDOL derived *H*-phosphonate **5** (1 equiv.) was added to a solution of the appropriate α -amido sulphone **1** (1 equiv.) in THF (15 mL). After the resulting mixture was cooled to -78°C , finely ground KOH (3 equiv.) was added to one portion to the mixture. The reaction mixture was stirred vigorously at the same temperature without any precaution to exclude air or moisture. After 4 days, saturated aq. NH₄Cl (ca. 15 mL) was added, and then the mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted three times with toluene (3 \times 15 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to give the crude product. The concentrated crude product was then purified by column chromatography using CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 97 : 3 to afford the desired pure products **6a-h**.

**Fig. 1** Determination of the absolute configuration in compounds (*R,R,R*)-**6a** and (*S,S,S*)-**6d** by X-ray analysis.

used without further purification. Unless otherwise specified solvents were removed using a rotary evaporator. The ¹H, ¹³C and ³¹P NMR spectra were collected on a Jeol 400yh instrument (400 MHz for ¹H NMR, 162 MHz for ³¹P NMR and 101 MHz for ¹³C NMR) and were processed using dedicated software (Delta 5.0.5). Samples of the product were diluted with CDCl₃, DMSO-*d*₆ or D₂O with reference to the respective

Scheme 2 Further transformations of the obtained α -aminophosphonates.

residual ¹H or ¹³C signals of the solvents. Coupling constant are reported in hertz (Hz). Multiplicities are reported with the abbreviations: s (singlet), brs (broad singlet), d (doublet),



t (triplet), and m (multiplet) and the reported J values are those observed from the splitting patterns in the spectrum and may not reflect the true coupling constant values. Analytical thin layer chromatography was performed on SIL G/UV254 plates and visualization was accomplished using UV light (254 nm). Column chromatography (FC) was performed using Sigma-Aldrich® silica gel high purity-grade (SiO₂ 70–230 mesh). The optical rotations were measured on a Bellingham + Stanley ADP440 + polarimeter and $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ values are given in deg cm³ g^{−1} dm^{−1}; concentrations, c , are listed in 0.05 g/5 mL^{−1}. Mass spectra were recorded using a Waters LCT Premier XE mass spectrometer (electrospray ionization, ESI) (Waters, Milford, MA, USA) and melting points were determined using SRS melting point apparatus OptiMelt MPA 100 (Stanford Research System, Sunnyvale, CA, USA) and are reported at the Faculty of Chemistry, Wrocław University of Science and Technology. CCDC 2248672 for (*R,R,R*)-**6a** and 2248673† for (*S,S,S*)-**6d** contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper.

General procedure for hydrophosphonylation of α -amido sulphones 1. In a 50 mL flask, a suitable amount of *H*-phosphonate **2** (2.4 mmol, 1 equiv.) was added to a solution of α -amido sulphone **1** (2.4 mmol, 1 equiv.) and K₂CO₃ (9.6 mmol, 4 equiv.) in THF (15 mL). The mixture was heated at 66 °C for 4 h and then cooled and filtered. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure using a rotatory evaporator. The crude products were crystallized from diethyl ether in the case of solids and oily products were purified by column chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethyl acetate = 5 : 1 to 3 : 1) to obtain the pure products **3a–r**.

Benzyl ((diethoxyphosphoryl)(phenyl)methyl)carbamate (3a). White solid, 860 mg, 95% yield; mp: 112–114 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 8.43 (d, J = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.34–7.22 (m, 8H), 5.11–4.96 (m, 3H), 4.02–3.71 (m, 4H), 1.10 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.03 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 156.48 (d, J = 8.6 Hz), 137.38, 136.24, 128.86, 128.74, 128.69, 128.64, 128.40, 128.31, 128.13, 126.01, 66.38, 62.99 (d, J = 7.1 Hz), 62.77 (d, J = 6.8 Hz), 52.72 (d, J = 153.6 Hz), 16.72 (d, J = 5.4 Hz), 16.58 (d, J = 5.6 Hz); ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 21.97. HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₉H₂₄NO₅PNa [M + Na]⁺: 400.1290 found 400.1289.

Benzyl ((dibutoxyphosphoryl)(phenyl)methyl)carbamate (3b). White solid, 905 mg, 87% yield; mp: 104–106 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.41 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.37–7.23 (m, 8H), 5.89 (s, 1H, NH), 5.20–5.00 (m, 3H), 4.07–3.93 (m, 2H), 3.90–3.80 (m, 1H), 3.67–3.57 (m, 1H), 1.63–1.51 (m, 2H), 1.44–1.27 (m, 4H), 1.24–1.13 (m, 2H), 0.88 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.80 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 155.74 (d, J = 12.1 Hz), 136.19, 135.41, 128.70 (d, J = 2.0 Hz), 128.59, 128.33–128.14 (m), 127.97 (d, J = 5.8 Hz), 67.35, 67.05 (d, J = 7.1 Hz), 66.85 (d, J = 7.3 Hz), 52.51 (d, J = 153.3 Hz), 32.56 (d, J = 5.8 Hz), 32.35 (d, J = 5.9 Hz), 18.62 (d, J = 13.1 Hz), 13.61 (d, J = 7.7 Hz); ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 21.94. HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₃H₃₂NO₅PNa [M + Na]⁺: 456.1916 found 456.1819.

Benzyl ((diisopropoxyphosphoryl)(phenyl)methyl)carbamate (3c). White solid, 919 mg, 94% yield; mp: 102–103 °C. ¹H NMR

(400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.41 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.35–7.24 (m, 8H), 5.85 (s, 1H, NH), 5.17–4.99 (m, 3H), 4.70–4.59 (m, 1H), 4.47–4.37 (m, 1H), 1.28 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 1.21 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 1.18 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 155.80 (d, J = 9.5 Hz), 128.27 (d, J = 3.8 Hz), 128.18–128.05 (m), 72.31 (d, J = 7.2 Hz), 71.87 (d, J = 7.4 Hz), 67.31, 53.12 (d, J = 154.1 Hz), 24.28 (d, J = 3.1 Hz), 24.19 (d, J = 3.5 Hz), 23.79 (d, J = 5.2 Hz), 23.21 (d, J = 5.7 Hz); ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 20.18. HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₁H₂₈NO₅PNa [M + Na]⁺: 428.1603 found 428.1613.

Benzyl ((bis(benzyloxy)phosphoryl)(phenyl)methyl)carbamate (3d). White solid, 1101 mg, 91% yield; mp: 124–125 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.49–7.20 (m, 18H), 7.09 (dd, J = 6.3, 2.8 Hz, 2H), 6.02 (s, 1H, NH), 5.27 (dd, J = 21.8, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 5.12–4.92 (m, 4H), 4.83 (dd, J = 11.7, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.60 (dd, J = 11.6, 8.5 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 155.73 (d, J = 11.3 Hz), 136.14, 135.78, 135.03, 128.81 (d, J = 2.1 Hz), 128.68–128.00 (m), 127.95, 68.67 (d, J = 6.7 Hz), 68.52 (d, J = 7.1 Hz), 67.40, 52.77 (d, J = 154.1 Hz); ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 22.89. HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₉H₂₈NO₅PNa [M + Na]⁺: 524.1603 found 524.1605.

Benzyl ((4-chlorophenyl)(diethoxyphosphoryl)methyl)carbamate (3e). White solid, 938 mg, 95% yield; mp: 116–117 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.39–7.24 (m, 9H), 5.98 (s, 1H, NH), 5.17–4.99 (m, 3H), 4.13–3.98 (m, 2H), 3.98–3.88 (m, 1H), 3.82–3.70 (m, 1H), 1.24 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.11 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 155.82 (d, J = 12.9 Hz), 136.09, 134.19 (d, J = 3.3 Hz), 134.01, 129.25 (d, J = 2.0 Hz), 128.56, 128.24, 128.02 (d, J = 6.0), 129.57–127.99 (m), 67.46 (s), 63.54 (d, J = 6.9 Hz), 63.35 (d, J = 7.2 Hz), 52.02 (d, J = 156.0 Hz), 16.44 (d, J = 5.7 Hz), 16.27 (d, J = 5.7 Hz); ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 21.38 (s); HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₁₉H₂₃ClNO₅PNa [M + Na]⁺: 434.0900 found 434.0899.

Benzyl ((4-chlorophenyl)(dibutoxyphosphoryl)methyl)carbamate (3f). White solid, 921 mg; 82% yield; mp: 95–96 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.39–7.23 (m, 9H), 5.89 (brs, 1H), 5.16–5.01 (m, 3H), 4.06–3.94 (m, 2H), 3.92–3.83 (m, 1H), 3.73–3.64 (m, 1H), 1.61–1.52 (m, 2H), 1.47–1.39 (m, 2H), 1.37–1.27 (m, 2H), 1.26–1.16 (m, 2H), 0.88 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.82 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 155.74 (d, J = 12.4 Hz), 136.06, 134.20, 129.32, 128.87, 128.62, 128.37, 128.22, 67.48, 67.13 (d, J = 7.1 Hz), 67.03 (d, J = 7.5 Hz), 51.98 (d, J = 156.2 Hz), 32.54 (d, J = 5.8 Hz), 32.37 (d, J = 5.8 Hz), 18.68, 18.58, 13.63, 13.56; ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 21.35. HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₃H₃₁ClNO₅PNa [M + Na]⁺: 490.1526 found 490.1534.

Benzyl ((4-chlorophenyl)(diisopropoxyphosphoryl)methyl)carbamate (3g). White solid, 938 mg; 95% yield; mp: 132–134 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.45–7.14 (m, 9H), 5.91 (brs, 1H), 5.16–4.97 (m, 3H, CHP and CH₂Ph), 4.69–4.59 (m, 1H), 4.52–4.42 (m, 1H), 1.28 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 1.23 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 1.18 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 155.83 (d, J = 9.6 Hz), 136.15, 134.46, 134.02, 129.47, 128.71, 128.60, 128.35, 128.27, 72.39 (d, J = 7.2 Hz), 72.12 (d, J = 7.4 Hz), 67.42, 52.58 (d, J = 157.0 Hz), 24.21 (d, J = 3.3 Hz), 24.16 (d, J = 3.5 Hz), 23.78 (d, J



= 5.2 Hz), 23.36 (d, J = 5.6 Hz). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 19.47; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{27}\text{ClNO}_5\text{PNa}$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] $^+$: 462.1213 found 462.1208.

Benzyl ((bis(benzyloxy)phosphoryl)(4-chlorophenyl)methyl) carbamate (3h). White solid, 1.221 mg; 95% yield; mp: 148–150 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.35–7.20 (m, 17H), 7.10 (dd, J = 7.3, 1.9 Hz, 2H), 5.94 (brs, 1H), 5.18 (dd, J = 22.2, 9.4 Hz, 1H), 5.09–4.91 (m, 4H), 4.83 (dd, J = 11.7, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (dd, J = 11.6, 9.1 Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO), δ : 156.48 (d, J = 8.5 Hz), 137.21, 136.78 (d, J = 14.4 Hz), 135.08, 133.10, 130.65, 129.13–127.82 (m, aromatic carbon atoms), 68.17 (d, J = 6.9 Hz), 67.91 (d, J = 6.6 Hz), 66.56, 52.23 (d, J = 154.0 Hz); ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 22.38. HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{27}\text{ClNO}_5\text{PNa}$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] $^+$: 558.1213 found 538.1221.

Benzyl ((diethoxyphosphoryl)(4-fluorophenyl)methyl) carbamate (3i). White solid, 808 mg; 82% yield; mp: 124–126 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.40 (brs, 2H), 7.31 (brs, 5H), 7.01 (t, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.05 (brs, 1H), 5.17–5.01 (m, 3H), 4.14–3.99 (m, 2H), 3.98–3.87 (m, 1H), 3.79–3.68 (m, 1H), 1.24 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.09 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 155.82 (d, J = 11.1 Hz), 136.13, 131.30, 129.77, 128.59, 128.33, 128.22, 115.74 (d, J = 2.0 Hz), 115.53 (d, J = 2.0 Hz), 67.42, 63.48 (d, J = 6.9 Hz), 63.26 (d, J = 7.1 Hz), 51.90 (d, J = 155.6 Hz), 16.43 (d, J = 5.7 Hz), 16.25 (d, J = 5.7 Hz); ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 21.66. HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{23}\text{FNO}_5\text{PNa}$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] $^+$: 418.1196 found 418.1190.

Benzyl ((diethoxyphosphoryl)(*p*-tolyl)methyl) carbamate (3j). White solid, 771 mg, 83% yield; mp: 115–117 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.36–7.24 (m, 7H), 7.14 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 5.74 (brs, 1H), 5.16–5.00 (m, 3H), 4.13–4.00 (m, 2H), 3.97–3.87 (m, 1H), 3.78–3.65 (m, 1H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 1.25 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.10 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 155.75 (d, J = 11.0 Hz), 138.08, 136.22, 132.20, 129.43, 128.58, 128.28, 127.89, 67.33, 63.45 (d, J = 6.9 Hz), 63.16 (d, J = 7.1 Hz), 52.25 (d, J = 154.7 Hz), 21.25 (s), 16.45 (d, J = 5.8 Hz), 16.26 (d, J = 5.8 Hz); ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 22.14. HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{26}\text{NO}_5\text{PNa}$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] $^+$: 414.1446 found 414.1448.

Benzyl ((dibutoxyphosphoryl)(*p*-tolyl)methyl) carbamate (3k). White solid, 835 mg; 74% yield; mp: 108–110 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.38–7.22 (m, 7H), 7.14 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 5.77 (brs, 1H), 5.20–4.96 (m, 3H), 4.06–3.95 (m, 2H), 3.86 (1H), 3.69–3.58 (m, 1H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 1.64–1.53 (m, 2H), 1.46–1.28 (m, 4H), 1.26–1.14 (m, 2H), 0.88 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.80 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 155.70 (d, J = 10.7 Hz), 138.03, 136.23, 132.33, 129.97–127.77 (m), 67.31, 67.04 (d, J = 7.1 Hz), 66.81 (d, J = 7.4 Hz), 52.20 (d, J = 154.7 Hz), 32.57 (d, J = 5.8 Hz), 32.37 (d, J = 5.8 Hz), 21.22, 18.64 (d, J = 11.8 Hz), 13.62 (d, J = 7.7 Hz); ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 22.13. HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{34}\text{NO}_5\text{PNa}$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] $^+$: 470.2072 found 470.2079.

Benzyl ((diisopropoxyphosphoryl)(*p*-tolyl)methyl) carbamate (3l). White solid; 812 mg; 77% yield; mp: 126–128 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.37–7.22 (m, 7H), 7.12 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 5.77 (brs, 1H), 5.20–4.95 (m, 3H), 4.71–4.59 (m, 1H), 4.51–4.36 (m, 1H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 1.28 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 1.22 (d, J = 6.2

Hz, 3H), 1.19 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 0.92 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 155.78 (d, J = 11.0 Hz), 137.85, 136.30, 132.68, 130.19–127.62 (m), 72.21 (d, J = 7.2 Hz), 71.80 (d, J = 7.5 Hz), 67.24, 52.82 (d, J = 156.8 Hz), 24.29 (d, J = 3.1 Hz), 24.19 (d, J = 3.4 Hz), 23.80 (d, J = 5.3 Hz), 23.27 (d, J = 5.7 Hz), 21.23; ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 20.35. HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{30}\text{NO}_5\text{PNa}$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] $^+$: 442.1759 found 442.1758.

Benzyl ((bis(benzyloxy)phosphoryl)(*p*-tolyl)methyl) carbamate (3m). White solid, 1115 mg; 91% yield; mp: 128–138 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.35–7.22 (m, 15H), 7.15–7.07 (m, 4H), 5.84 (brs, 1H), 5.21 (dd, J = 21.5, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 5.11–4.92 (m, 4H), 4.83 (dd, J = 11.7, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (dd, J = 11.7, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 2.33 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 155.75 (d, J = 10.8 Hz), 138.15, 136.33–135.70 (m), 132.00, 129.52, 128.84–127.69 (m, aromatic carbon atom), 68.64 (d, J = 6.9 Hz), 68.47 (d, J = 7.2 Hz), 52.50 (d, J = 155.7 Hz), 21.27; ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 23.08. HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{30}\text{NO}_5\text{PNa}$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] $^+$: 538.1759 found 538.1765.

Benzyl ((diethoxyphosphoryl)(pyridin-2-yl)methyl) carbamate (3n). white solid, 790 mg, 87% yield, mp: 110–112 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 8.48 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.37–7.24 (m, 5H), 5.25 (dd, J = 21.7, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 5.10–4.98 (m, 2H), 4.02–3.79 (m, 4H), 1.12 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.06 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 170.86, 167.53, 156.42 (d, J = 8.0 Hz), 155.71, 149.18, 137.33, 132.26, 128.85, 128.39, 128.28, 123.47 (d, J = 2.4 Hz), 123.33 (d, J = 3.9 Hz), 66.48, 63.07 (d, J = 6.8 Hz), 62.91 (d, J = 6.7 Hz), 54.91 (d, J = 148.0 Hz), 16.69 (d, J = 5.5 Hz), 16.56 (d, J = 5.6 Hz); ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 20.97. HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{24}\text{NO}_5\text{PNa}$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] $^+$: 401.1294 found 401.1291.

Benzyl (1-(diethoxyphosphoryl)propyl) carbamate (3o). Colourless oil, 585 mg, 62% yield. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.65–7.06 (m, 5H), 5.17–5.02 (m, 3H), 4.14–3.91 (m, 4H), 1.94–1.84 (m, 1H), 1.63–1.51 (m, 1H), 1.25 (dt, J = 17.9, 7.1 Hz, 6H), 0.99 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 156.29 (d, J = 6.2 Hz), 136.41 (s), 128.64–128.10 (m), 67.16 (s), 62.67 (d, J = 7.1 Hz), 62.49 (d, J = 6.7 Hz), 49.11 (d, J = 155.8 Hz), 23.35 (s), 16.41 (s), 10.49 (s); ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 25.41 (s). HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{24}\text{NO}_5\text{PNa}$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] $^+$: 352.1290 found 352.1286.

Benzyl (1-(diethoxyphosphoryl)-2-methylpropyl) carbamate (3p). Yellowish oil, 588 mg, 77% yield. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.35–7.24 (m, 5H), 5.19–5.04 (m, 3H), 4.13–3.94 (m, 4H), 2.23–2.13 (m, 1H), 1.32–1.19 (m, 6H), 1.02–0.95 (m, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 156.46 (d, J = 6.5 Hz), 136.39 (s), 129.44–127.29 (m), 67.23 (s), 62.42 (m), 52.68 (d, J = 152.9 Hz), 29.03 (d, J = 4.5 Hz), 20.51 (d, J = 12.7 Hz), 17.78 (d, J = 4.2 Hz), 16.42 (d, J = 6.0 Hz); ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 24.83 (s). HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{26}\text{NO}_5\text{PNa}$ [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$] $^+$: 366.1446 found 366.1450.

Benzyl (1-(bis(benzyloxy)phosphoryl)-2-methylpropyl) carbamate (3q). White solid; 728 mg, 62% yield; mp: 82–84 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.37–7.21 (m, 15H), 5.13–5.03 (m, 3H), 5.02–4.92 (m, 4H), 4.19–4.06 (m, 1H), 2.26–2.15 (m, 1H),



1.04–0.93 (m, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 156.40 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz), 136.35–136.05 (m), 128.74–128.02 (m), 67.85 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 67.29, 53.00 (d, $J = 152.4$ Hz), 29.07 (d, $J = 4.6$ Hz), 20.51 (d, $J = 12.8$ Hz), 17.87 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz); ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 25.77. HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{30}\text{NO}_5\text{PNa}$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 490.1759 found 490.1760.

Benzyl (1-(diethoxyphosphoryl)-3-methylbutyl)carbamate (3r). White solid, 497 mg, 58% yield; 88–90 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.34–7.24 (m, 5H), 5.17–4.93 (m, 3H), 4.17–3.99 (m, 4H), 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.58–1.51 (m, 2H), 1.24 (dt, $J = 19.6, 7.1$ Hz, 6H), 0.91 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.04 (d, $J = 5.0$ Hz), 136.43 (s), 128.56 (s), 128.24 (s), 128.14 (s), 62.67 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 62.49 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz), 46.00 (d, $J = 156.4$ Hz), 38.61 (s), 24.47 (d, $J = 13.3$ Hz), 23.40 (s), 21.20 (s), 16.45 (dd, $J = 5.8, 3.7$ Hz); ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 26.00 (s). HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{28}\text{NO}_5\text{PNa}$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 380.1603 found 380.1603.

General procedure of the asymmetric hydrophosphonylation of α -amido sulphones. In a 50 mL flask, a suitable amount of TADDOL derived *H*-phosphonate **5** (1 equiv.) was added to a solution of the appropriate α -amido sulphone **1** (1 equiv.) in THF (15 mL). After the resulting mixture was cooled to –78 °C, finely ground KOH (3 equiv.) was added in one portion to the mixture. The reaction mixture was stirred vigorously at the same temperature without any precaution to exclude air or moisture. After 4 days, saturated aq. NH_4Cl (ca. 15 mL) was added, and then the mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted three times with toluene (3 \times 15 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated to give the crude product. The concentrated crude product was then purified by column chromatography using CH_2Cl_2 (100%) to $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ 97:3 to afford the desired pure products **6a–h**.

Benzyl (((3aR,8aR)-2,2-dimethyl-6-oxido-4,4,8,8-tetraphenyltetrahydro-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-*e*][1,3,2] dioxaphosphepin-6-yl)-(phenyl)methyl)carbamate (R,R,R)-6a. White solid; 187 mg, 85% yield; mp: 123–125 °C; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -145.8$ ($c = 1.0$, CH_2Cl_2); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.58–7.53 (m, 2H), 7.52–7.47 (m, 2H), 7.42–7.15 (m, 24H), 7.02–6.97 (m, 2H), 5.73 (br, s, 1H), 5.51 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.36–4.96 (m, 4H) 0.81 (s, 3H), 0.53 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 155.70 (d, $J_{\text{CO}} = 14.0$ Hz), 144.14, 143.31, 139.33 (d, $J = 9.9$ Hz), 135.15, 129.82, 129.62, 128.63, 128.57, 128.54, 128.24, 128.12, 127.97, 127.91, 127.78, 127.40, 127.30, 126.62, 114.10, 90.93 (d, $J = 12.6$ Hz), 87.39 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 79.94, 79.08, 67.40, 53.91 (d, $J_{\text{CP}} = 161.2$ Hz), 27.02, 26.53; ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 15.07; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{46}\text{H}_{42}\text{NO}_7\text{PNa}$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 774.2596 found 774.2600.

Benzyl (((3aS,8aS)-2,2-dimethyl-6-oxido-4,4,8,8-tetraphenyltetrahydro-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-*e*][1,3,2] dioxaphosphepin-6-yl)-(phenyl)methyl)carbamate (S,S,S)-6a. White solid, 194 mg, 88% yield; mp: 124–126 °C; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = +171.0$ ($c = 1.0$, CH_2Cl_2); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.58–7.53 (m, 2H), 7.52–7.44 (m, 2H), 7.42–7.13 (m, 24H), 7.03–6.96 (m, 2H), 5.70 (br, s, 1H), 5.51 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz), 5.36–4.96 (m, 4H), 0.80 (s, 3H), 0.53 (s,

3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 155.69 (d, $J_{\text{CO}} = 12.6$ Hz), 144.22, 143.31, 139.34 (d, $J_{\text{CP}} = 9.9$ Hz), 135.17, 129.63, 128.64, 128.62, 128.56, 128.54, 128.23, 128.12, 128.09, 127.90, 127.77, 127.39, 127.29, 126.61, 114.10, 90.94 (d, $J_{\text{CP}} = 13.0$ Hz), 87.37 (d, $J_{\text{CP}} = 9.7$ Hz), 79.91, 79.05, 67.39, 53.92 (d, $J_{\text{CP}} = 161.9$ Hz), 27.01, 26.54; ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 15.05. HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{46}\text{H}_{42}\text{NO}_7\text{PNa}$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 774.2596 found 774.2594.

Benzyl(((3aR,8aR)-2,2-dimethyl-6-oxido-4,4,8,8-tetra-phenyltetrahydro-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-*e*][1,3,2]dioxaphosphepin-6-yl)(4-fluorophenyl)methyl)carbamate (R,R,R)-6b. White solid, 210 mg, 93% yield; mp: 174–176 °C; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -139.2$ ($c = 1.0$, CH_2Cl_2); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.54–7.48 (m, 2H), 7.47–7.41 (m, 2H), 7.38–7.12 (m, 21H), 7.03–6.88 (m, 4H), 5.64 (br, s, 1H), 5.49 (d, $J = 7.6$), 5.33–4.89 (m, 4H), 0.76 (s, 3H), 0.50 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 163.87 (d, $J_{\text{CF}} = 3.1$ Hz), 161.41 (d, $J_{\text{CO}} = 3.3$ Hz), 144.05 (d, $J_{\text{CP}} = 6.2$ Hz), 143.14, 139.21 (d, $J_{\text{CF}} = 9.9$ Hz), 131.11, 129.78, 129.57, 128.68, 128.64, 128.56, 128.48, 128.36, 128.26, 128.17, 127.95, 127.87, 127.39, 127.30, 127.25, 126.60, 115.51 (d, $J_{\text{CF}} = 21.7$ Hz), 114.22, 91.14 (d, $J_{\text{CP}} = 11.7$ Hz), 87.57 (d, $J_{\text{CP}} = 10.4$ Hz), 79.68, 78.93, 67.45, 53.21 (d, $J_{\text{CP}} = 161.4$ Hz), 26.96, 26.52; ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 14.69; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{46}\text{H}_{41}\text{FNO}_7\text{PNa}$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 792.2502 found 792.2498.

Benzyl (((3aS,8aS)-2,2-dimethyl-6-oxido-4,4,8,8-tetraphenyltetrahydro-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-*e*][1,3,2] dioxaphosphepin-6-yl)(4-fluorophenyl)methyl)carbamate (S,S,S)-6b. White solid, 205 mg, 91% yield; mp: 208–210 °C; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = +169.2$ ($c = 1.0$, CH_2Cl_2); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.56–7.51 (m, 2H), 7.49–7.43 (m, 2H), 7.41–7.15 (m, 21H), 7.01–6.91 (m, 2H), 5.70 (br, s, 1H), 5.49 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.31–4.94 (m, 4H), 78, 0.52; ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 163.87 (d, $J_{\text{CF}} = 3.1$ Hz), 161.42 (d, $J_{\text{CO}} = 3.1$ Hz), 155.68, 144.10 (d, $J_{\text{CP}} = 6.2$ Hz), 143.16, 139.25 (d, $J_{\text{CF}} = 9.9$ Hz), 131.12, 129.59, 128.68, 128.64, 128.57, 128.50, 128.36, 128.25, 127.94, 127.88, 127.40, 127.31, 127.26, 126.62, 115.50 (d, $J_{\text{CF}} = 19.5$ Hz), 114.22, 91.15 (d, $J_{\text{CP}} = 13.5$ Hz), 87.54 (d, $J_{\text{CP}} = 9.0$ Hz), 79.77, 78.95, 67.45, 53.24 (d, $J_{\text{CP}} = 167.8$ Hz), 26.98, 26.54; ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 14.65; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{46}\text{H}_{42}\text{NO}_7\text{PNa}$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 792.2502 found 792.2498.

Benzyl((4-chlorophenyl)((3aR,8aR)-2,2-dimethyl-6-oxido-4,4,8,8-tetraphenyltetrahydro [1,3]dioxolo[4,5-*e*][1,3,2] dioxaphosphepin-6-yl)methyl)carbamate (R,R,R)-6c. White solid 219 mg, 95% yield; mp: 236–238 °C; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -135.5$ ($c = 1.0$, CH_2Cl_2); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.56–7.49 (m, 2H), 7.49–7.43 (m, 2H), 7.41–7.14 (m, 23H), 6.94–6.89 (m, 2H), 5.70 (s, br, 1H), 5.48 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.29–4.94 (m, 4H), 0.77 (s, 3H), 0.52 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 155.71 (d, $J_{\text{CO}} = 14.1$ Hz), 144.06 (d, $J_{\text{CCl}} = 6.2$ Hz), 143.11, 139.19 (d, $J_{\text{CCl}} = 9.9$ Hz), 136.08, 134.03 (d, $J_{\text{CP}} = 3.6$ Hz), 129.84, 129.62, 129.13, 128.73, 128.59, 128.50, 128.40, 128.28, 127.93 (d, $J_{\text{CP}} = 6.2$ Hz), 127.40, 127.32, 126.61, 114.26, 92.02 (d, $J_{\text{CP}} = 13.5$ Hz), 91.33 (d, $J_{\text{CP}} = 12.7$ Hz), 79.66, 78.90, 67.49, 53.46 (d, $J_{\text{CP}} = 161.5$ Hz), 26.98, 26.55; ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 14.51; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{46}\text{H}_{41}\text{ClNO}_7\text{PNa}$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 808.2207 found 808.2220.



Benzyl (((3aR,8aR)-2,2-dimethyl-6-oxido-4,4,8,8-tetraphenyltetrahydro-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-e][1,3,2] dioxaphosphepin-6-yl)(p-tolyl)methyl)carbamate (R,R,R)-6d. White solid; yield = 91%; mp: 128–130 °C; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -122.7$ ($c = 1.0$, CH_2Cl_2); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.58–7.52 (m, 2H), 7.50–7.45 (m, 2H), 7.40–7.14 (m, 21H), 7.09 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.01 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 5.65 (br, s, 1H), 5.50 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.37–4.97 (m, 4H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 0.80 (s, 3H), 0.53 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 155.62 (d, $^1J_{\text{CO}} = 12.3$ Hz), 144.18, 143.36, 139.38 (d, $J = 9.9$ Hz), 137.80, 132.12, 129.62, 129.31, 128.59, 128.51, 128.21, 127.88, 127.75, 127.37, 127.27 (d, $^3J_{\text{CP}} = 4.5$ Hz), 126.63, 114.06, 90.80 (d, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 14.2$ Hz), 87.29 (d, $^3J_{\text{CP}} = 9.2$ Hz), 79.96, 79.09, 67.33, 53.64 (d, $^1J_{\text{CP}} = 165.6$ Hz), 27.01, 26.53, 21.28; ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 15.23; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{47}\text{H}_{44}\text{NO}_7\text{PNa}$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 788.2753 found 788.2749.

Benzyl (((3aS,8aS)-2,2-dimethyl-6-oxido-4,4,8,8-tetraphenyltetrahydro-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-e][1,3,2] dioxaphosphepin-6-yl)(p-tolyl)methyl)carbamate (S,S,S)-6d. White solid, 208 mg, 93% yield; mp: 154–156 °C; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = +142.2$ ($c = 1.0$, CH_2Cl_2); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.57–7.51 (m, 2H), 7.50–7.45 (m, 2H), 7.40–7.12 (m, 21H), 7.09 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 6.99 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 5.61 (br, s, 1H), 5.48 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.50–4.99 (m, 4H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 0.79 (s, 3H), 0.52 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 155.62 (d, $^1J_{\text{CO}} = 12.4$ Hz), 144.16, 143.38, 139.37 (d, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 9.9$ Hz), 137.85, 132.11, 129.62, 129.28, 128.58, 128.50, 128.21, 127.87, 127.73, 127.36, 127.26, 127.24, 126.61, 114.05, 90.82 (d, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 9.9$ Hz), 87.27 (d, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 7.9$ Hz), 79.93, 79.07, 67.33, 53.61 (d, $^1J_{\text{CP}} = 162.8$ Hz), 27.00, 26.52, 21.26; ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 15.21; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{47}\text{H}_{44}\text{NO}_7\text{PNa}$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 788.2753 found 788.2757.

Benzyl ((2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)((3aR,8aR)-2,2-dimethyl-6-oxido-4,4,8,8-tetraphenyltetrahydro-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-e][1,3,2] dioxaphosphepin-6-yl)methyl)carbamate (R,R,R)-6e. White solid, 212 mg, 89% yield; mp: 120–122 °C $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -133.5$ ($c = 1.0$, CH_2Cl_2); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.57–7.52 (m, 2H), 7.50–7.46 (m, 2H), 7.38–7.15 (m, 19H), 7.07–7.03 (m, 2H), 6.95–6.84 (m, 2H), 6.79 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.68–5.58 (br, s, 1H), 5.51 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 5.30–4.93 (m, 4H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 0.82 (s, 3H), 0.52 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 155.63 (d, $^1J_{\text{CO}} = 13.6$ Hz), 149.09 (d, $^3J_{\text{CP}} = 2.0$ Hz), 149.03 (d, $^3J_{\text{CP}} = 2.7$ Hz), 129.47, 128.63, 128.53, 128.47, 128.17, 127.90, 127.82, 127.42, 127.29, 127.14, 126.61, 120.57 (d, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 7.2$ Hz), 113.92, 111.08, 90.60 (d, $^1J_{\text{CP}} = 11.7$ Hz), 87.21 (d, $^1J_{\text{CP}} = 11.5$ Hz), 80.35, 79.09, 67.39, 56.01, 55.90, 53.50 (d, $^1J_{\text{CP}} = 164.1$ Hz), 26.99, 26.47; ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 15.29; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{46}\text{NO}_9\text{PNa}$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 834.2808 found 834.2809.

Benzyl (((3aR,8aR)-2,2-dimethyl-6-oxido-4,4,8,8-tetraphenyltetrahydro-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-e][1,3,2] dioxaphosphepin-6-yl)-(naphthalen-2-yl)methyl)carbamate (R,R,R)-6f. White solid; 211 mg, 90% yield; mp: 126–128 °C; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -119.0$ ($c = 1.0$, CH_2Cl_2); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.83 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.71–7.60 (m, 2H), 7.58–7.07 (m, 24H), 7.06–6.91 (m, 2H), 6.82 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2H), 5.77 (s, br, 1H), 5.49 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.41–4.94 (m, 4H), 0.77 (s, 3H), 0.49 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 155.76 (d, $^1J_{\text{CO}} = 14.0$ Hz),

144.18, 143.23, 139.25, 133.20 (d, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 10.6$ Hz), 129.65, 128.61, 128.47, 128.24, 127.92, 127.70, 127.39, 127.16, 126.83, 126.60, 126.32, 125.58, 114.14, 91.15 (d, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 13.6$ Hz), 87.43 (d, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 8.9$ Hz), 79.77, 78.98, 67.46, 54.21 (d, $^1J_{\text{CP}} = 162.9$ Hz), 26.98, 26.54; ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 15.05; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{50}\text{H}_{44}\text{NO}_7\text{PNa}$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 824.2753 found 824.2769.

Benzyl (1-((3aR,8aR)-2,2-dimethyl-6-oxido-4,4,8,8-tetraphenyltetrahydro-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-e] [1,3,2]dioxaphosphepin-6-yl) ethyl)carbamate (6g). White solid; 131 mg, 65% yield; mp: 156–158 °C; dr = 9 : 1; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -163.7$ ($c = 1.0$, CH_2Cl_2); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.60–7.46 (m, 4H), 7.45–7.13 (m, 21H), 5.54 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.35–4.93 (m, 4H), 4.34–4.18 (m, 1H), 1.38 (dd, $J = 17.7$, 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.77 (s, 3H), 0.58 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 155.64 (d, $^1J_{\text{CO}} = 6.4$ Hz), *155.41 (d, $^1J_{\text{CO}} = 8.8$ Hz), 144.44, 143.73, 143.38, 139.55, 136.24, 129.75, 128.84, 128.76, 128.64, 128.58, 128.39, 128.36, 128.28, 128.22, 128.12, 127.92, 127.83, 127.39, 127.33, 127.20, 127.08, 126.87, 126.65, *114.4, 114.12, 90.87 (d, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 13.5$ Hz), 86.87 (d, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 8.8$ Hz), 79.68, 78.99, 67.19, *67.02, 45.04 (d, $^1J_{\text{CP}} = 167.66$ Hz), *44.44 (d, $^1J_{\text{CP}} = 166.65$ Hz), 26.94 (d, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 6.3$ Hz), *26.66 (d, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 7.9$ Hz), 16.20, 15.71; ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 19.38, *18.88; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{40}\text{NO}_7\text{PNa}$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 712.2440 found 721.2435.

Benzyl (1-((3aR,8aR)-2,2-dimethyl-6-oxido-4,4,8,8-tetraphenyltetrahydro-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-e] [1,3,2] dioxaphosphepin-6-yl)-3-methylbutyl)carbamate (6h). White solid; 161 mg, 75% yield; mp: 114–116 °C; dr = 1 : 9; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} = -153.8$ ($c = 1.0$, CH_2Cl_2); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.61–7.48 (m, 4H), 7.42–7.06 (m, 21H), 5.54 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 5.27–5.07 (m, 2H), 5.01 (d, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.94 (d, $J = 12.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.30–4.16 (m, 1H), 1.77–1.56 (m, 2H), 0.90 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H), 0.80 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 3H), 0.74 (s, 3H), 0.60 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 156.03 (d, $^1J_{\text{CO}} = 4.3$ Hz), *155.73 (d, $^1J_{\text{CO}} = 5.1$ Hz), 144.69 (d, $^3J_{\text{CP}} = 7.2$ Hz), *144.52 (d, $^3J_{\text{CP}} = 5.8$ Hz), 143.78, 139.56, 136.26, 129.82, 128.94, 128.73, 128.65, 128.60, 128.54, 128.44, 128.39, 128.35, 128.26, 128.17, 128.06, 127.77, 127.36, 127.32, 127.23, 126.95, 126.67, *114.33, 114.16, 91.10 (d, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 13.8$ Hz), *90.61 (d, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 14.1$ Hz), *87.07 (d, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 9.1$ Hz), 86.80 (d, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 8.9$ Hz), *80.21, 79.79, *79.49, 78.93, 67.23, *67.06, 47.97 (d, $^1J_{\text{CP}} = 165.64$ Hz), *47.31 (d, $^1J_{\text{CP}} = 165.64$ Hz), *38.36 (d, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 4.1$ Hz), 37.82 (d, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 3.4$ Hz), 26.94, *26.72, 24.63, *24.46, *24.32, *23.52, 23.48, *21.27, 21.18; ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : *19.21, 18.90; HRMS (ESI) calculated for $\text{C}_{44}\text{H}_{46}\text{NO}_7\text{PNa}$ $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$: 754.2910 found 754.2913.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

References

- 1 E. Marcantoni, A. Palmieri and M. Petrini, Recent synthetic applications of α -amido sulfones as precursors of



- N-acylimino derivatives, *Org. Chem. Front.*, 2019, **6**, 2142–2182.
- 2 M. Petrini, α -Amido Sulfones as Stable Precursors of Reactive N-Acylimino Derivatives, *Chem. Rev.*, 2005, **105**, 3949–3977.
 - 3 B. Yin, Y. Zhang and Li-W. Xu, Recent Applications of α -Amido Sulfones as in situ Equivalents of Activated Imines for Asymmetric Catalytic Nucleophilic Addition Reactions, *Synthesis*, 2010, (21), 3583–3595.
 - 4 M. G. Moloney, T. Panchal and R. Pike, Trans-2,5-Disubstituted pyrrolidines: rapid stereocontrolled access from sulfones, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2006, **4**, 3894–3897.
 - 5 X. Guinchard and J.-N. Denis, Reactions of In Situ Generated N-Boc Nitrones with Aromatic and Heteroaromatic Grignard Reagents: Application to the Synthesis of Zileuton, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2008, **73**, 2028–2031.
 - 6 H. Nakagawa, J. C. Rech, R. W. Sindelar and J. A. Ellmann, Catalytic Enantioselective Addition of Arylboronic Acids to N-Boc Imines Generated in Situ, *Org. Lett.*, 2007, **9**, 5155–5157.
 - 7 Z. Liu and M. Shi, Catalytic asymmetric addition of arylboronic acids to N-Boc imines generated in situ using C_2 -symmetric cationic N-heterocyclic carbenes (NHCs) Pd^{2+} diaquo complexes, *Tetrahedron*, 2011, **66**, 2619–2623.
 - 8 M. Lombardo, E. Mosconi, F. Pasi, M. Petrini and C. Trombini, An Efficient Diastereoselective Route to Differentially Protected *anti*-4-Amino-1-alken-3-ols, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2007, **72**, 1834–1837.
 - 9 Z.-F. Xie, Z. Chai, G. Zhao and J.-D. Wang, A Convenient Route to Synthesize N-Protected α,α -Difluorohomoallylic Amines by gem-Difluoroallylation of α -Amido Sulfones, *Synthesis*, 2008, 3805–3809.
 - 10 H. Yan, J. S. Oh, J.-W. Lee and C. E. Song, Scalable organocatalytic asymmetric Strecker reactions catalysed by a chiral cyanide generator, *Nat. Commun.*, 2012, **3**, 1212.
 - 11 T. Ooi, Y. Uematsu, J. Fujimoto, K. Fukumoto and K. Maruoka, Advantage of in situ generation of N-arylsulfonyl imines from α -amide sulfones in the phase-transfer-catalyzed asymmetric Strecker reaction, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2007, **48**, 1337–1340.
 - 12 T. Ooi, Y. Uematsu and K. Maruoka, Asymmetric Strecker Reaction of Aldimines Using Aqueous Potassium Cyanide by Phase-Transfer Catalysis of Chiral Quaternary Ammonium Salts with a Tetranaphthyl Backbone, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2006, **128**, 2548–2549.
 - 13 S. Lou, P. Dai and S. E. Schaus, Asymmetric Mannich Reaction of Dicarboxyl Compounds with α -Amido Sulfones Catalyzed by Cinchona Alkaloids and Synthesis of Chiral Dihydropyrimidones, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2007, **72**, 9998–10008.
 - 14 H. Zhu, X. Jiang, X. Li, C. Hou, Y. Jiang, K. Hou, R. Wang and Y. Li, Highly Enantioselective Synthesis of N-Protected β -Amino Malonates Catalyzed by Magnetically Separable Heterogeneous Rosin-Derived Amino Thiourea Catalysts: A Stereocontrolled Approach to β -Amino Acids, *ChemCatChem*, 2013, **5**, 2187–2190.
 - 15 D. Li, Y. Tan, P. Peng, S. Li, N. Zhang, Y. Liu and H. Yan, Asymmetric Mannich Reaction and Construction of Axially Chiral Sulfone-Containing Styrenes in One Pot from α -Amido Sulfones Based on the Waste-Reuse Strategy, *Org. Lett.*, 2018, **20**, 4959–4963.
 - 16 Y. Hayashi, D. Sakamoto, H. Shomura and D. Hashizume, Asymmetric Mannich Reaction of α -Keto Imines Catalyzed by Diarylprolinol Silyl Ether, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2013, **19**, 7678–7681.
 - 17 H. Wu, H. An, S. Mo and T. Kodadek, Asymmetric synthesis of vinylogous β -amino acids and their incorporation into mixed backbone oligomers, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2017, **15**, 3255–3264.
 - 18 X.-S. Hua, Y. Dub, J.-S. Yu, F.-M. Liao, P.-G. Ding and J. Zhou, A Highly Efficient Gold(I)-Catalyzed Mukaiyama–Mannich Reaction of α -Amino Sulfones with Fluorinated Silyl Enol Ethers To Give β -Amino α -Fluorinated Ketones, *Synlett*, 2017, **28**, 2194–2198.
 - 19 Y. Wei, W. He, Y. Liu, P. Liu and S. Zhang, Highly Enantioselective Nitro-Mannich Reaction Catalyzed by Cinchona Alkaloids and N-Benzotriazole Derived Ammonium Salts, *Org. Lett.*, 2012, **14**, 704–707.
 - 20 K. M. Johnson, M. S. Rattley, F. Sladojevich, D. M. Barber, M. G. Nuñez, A. M. Goldys and D. J. Dixon, A New Family of Cinchona-Derived Bifunctional Asymmetric Phase-Transfer Catalysts: Application to the Enantio- and Diastereoselective Nitro-Mannich Reaction of Amidosulfones, *Org. Lett.*, 2012, **14**, 2492–2495.
 - 21 B. Wang, Y. Liu, C. Sun, Z. Wei, J. Cao, D. Liang, Y. Lin and H. Duan, Asymmetric Phase-Transfer Catalysts Bearing Multiple Hydrogen-Bonding Donors: Highly Efficient Catalysts for Enantio- and Diastereoselective Nitro-Mannich Reaction of Amidosulfones, *Org. Lett.*, 2014, **16**, 6432–6435.
 - 22 M. M. Abdou, Synopsis of recent synthetic methods and biological applications of phosphinic acid derivatives, *Tetrahedron*, 2020, **76**, 131251.
 - 23 J. B. Rodriguez and C. Gallo-Rodriguez, The Role of the Phosphorus Atom in Drug Design, *ChemMedChem*, 2019, **14**, 190.
 - 24 G. P. Horsman and D. L. Zechel, Phosphonate Biochemistry, *Chem. Rev.*, 2017, **117**, 5704.
 - 25 Ch. M. Sevrain, M. Berchel, H. Couthon and P.-A. Jaffres, Phosphonic acid: preparation and applications, *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.*, 2017, **13**, 2186.
 - 26 A. Mucha, P. Kafarski and L. Berlicki, Remarkable Potential of the α -Aminophosphonate/Phosphinate Structural Motif in Medicinal Chemistry, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2011, **54**(17), 5955–5980.
 - 27 D. V. Patel, K. Rielly-Gauvin, D. E. Ryono, C. A. Free, W. L. Rogers, S. A. Smith, J. M. DeForrest, R. S. Oehl and E. W. Petrillo, α -Hydroxy Phosphinyl-Based Inhibitors of Human Renin, *J. Med. Chem.*, 1995, **38**, 4557–4569.
 - 28 P. P. Giannousis and P. A. Bartlett, Phosphorus amino acid analogs as inhibitors of leucine aminopeptidase, *J. Med. Chem.*, 1987, **30**, 1603.
 - 29 K.-K. A. Wang, T. L. Ng, P. Wang, Z. Huang, E. P. Balskus and W. A. van der Donk, Glutamic acid is a carrier for



- hydrazine during the biosyntheses of fosfazinomycin and kinamycin, *Nat. Commun.*, 2018, **9**, 1.
- 30 J. Wang, M. F. Ansari, J.-M. Lin and C.-He. Zho, Design and Synthesis of Sulfanilamide Aminophosphonates as Novel Antibacterial Agents towards *Escherichia coli*, *Chin. J. Chem.*, 2021, **39**, 2251–2263.
 - 31 E. C. L. Marrs, L. Varadi, A. F. Bedernjak, K. M. Day, M. Gray, A. L. Jones, S. P. Cummings, R. J. Anderson and J. D. Perry, Phosphonopeptides Revisited, in an Era of Increasing Antimicrobial Resistance, *Molecules*, 2020, **25**, 1445.
 - 32 F. Orsini, G. Sello and M. Sisti, Aminophosphonic acids and derivatives. Synthesis and biological applications, *Curr. Med. Chem.*, 2010, **17**, 264–289.
 - 33 B. Das, K. Damodar and N. Bhunia, A Simple and Efficient Access to α -Amino Phosphonates from N-Benzoyloxycarbonylamino Sulfones Using Indium(III) Chloride, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2009, **74**, 5607–5609.
 - 34 V. Boyapati and B. Das, Improved facile synthesis of α -amino phosphonates by the reaction of α -amido sulfones with dialkyl trimethyl silyl phosphites catalyzed by Fe(III) chloride, *Synth. Commun.*, 2017, **47**, 449–456.
 - 35 F. Fini, G. Micheletti, L. Bernardi, D. Peterson, M. Fochi and A. Ricci, An easy entry to optically active α -amino phosphonic acid derivatives using phase-transfer catalysis (PTC), *Chem. Commun.*, 2008, 4345–4347.
 - 36 J. D. Gbubele and T. K. Olszewski, Asymmetric synthesis of organophosphorus compounds using H–P reagents derived from chiral alcohols, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2021, **19**, 2823–2846.
 - 37 A. Brol and T. K. Olszewski, Synthesis and stability of 1-aminoalkylphosphonic acid quaternary ammonium salts, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2021, **19**, 6422–6430.
 - 38 A. Brol and T. K. Olszewski, Deamination of 1-Aminoalkylphosphonic Acids: Reaction Intermediates and Selectivity, *Molecules*, 2022, **27**, 8849.
 - 39 E. Proniewicz and T. K. Olszewski, SERS/TERS Characterization of New Potential Therapeutics: The Influence of Positional Isomerism, Interface Type, Oxidation State of Copper, and Incubation Time on Adsorption on the Surface of Copper(I) and (II) Oxide Nanoparticles, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2022, **65**(5), 4387–4400.
 - 40 P. Cybulska, Y.-M. Legrand, A. Babst-Kostecka, S. Diliberto, A. Leśniewicz, E. Oliviero, V. Bert, C. Boulanger, C. Grison and T. K. Olszewski, Green and Effective Preparation of α -Hydroxyphosphonates by Ecocatalysis, *Molecules*, 2022, **27**, 3075.
 - 41 A. Louise Tillman, J. Ye and D. J. Dixon, Direct enantio- and diastereoselective Mannich reactions of malonate and β -keto esters with N-Boc and N-Cbz aldimines catalysed by a bifunctional cinchonine derivative, *Chem. Commun.*, 2006, 1191–1193.
 - 42 We have deliberately selected benzyl carbamate as this group can be conveniently removed by hydrogenation under neutral conditions, without affecting the phosphonate moiety and the obtained free amine could be further attached to the peptide fragment or further modified.
 - 43 For a recent example of the synthesis of TADDOL H-phosphonate **5**, see: (a) Y.-X. Wang, S.-L. Qi, Yu.-X. Luan, X.-W. Han, S. Wang and H. Chen, Mengchun Ye Enantioselective Ni–Al Bimetallic Catalyzed exo-Selective C–H Cyclization of Imidazoles with Alkenes, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2018, **140**(16), 5360–5364. For the preparation of P-stereogenic phosphonates, use of P-chiral H-phosphinates can be recommended, see: (b) T. Chen and Li.-B. Han, Optically active H-phosphinates and their stereospecific transformations into optically active P-stereogenic organophosphoryl compounds, *Synlett*, 2015, **26**, 1153–1163; (c) Q. Li, T. Chen, Q. Xu and L.-B. Han, Rhodium- and Iridium-catalyzed asymmetric addition of optically pure P-chiral H-phosphinates to aldehydes leading to optically active α -hydroxyphosphinates, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2016, **22**, 6213–6217; (d) J. Yang, T. Chen, Y. Zhou, S.-F. Yin and Li.-B. Han, Mechanistic studies on the palladium-catalyzed cross dehydrogenative coupling of P(O)–H compounds with terminal alkynes: Stereochemistry and reactive intermediates, *Organometallics*, 2015, **34**(20), 5095–5098; (e) Z. S. Han, N. Goyal, M. A. Herbage, J. D. Sieber, Bo Qu, Y. Xu, Z. Li, J. T. Reeves, J.-N. Desrosiers, S. Ma, N. Grinberg, H. Lee, H. P. R. Mangunuru, Y. Zhang, D. Krishnamurthy, B. Z. Lu, J. J. Song, G. Wang and C. H. Senanayake, Efficient asymmetric synthesis of P-chiral phosphine oxides via properly designed and activated benzoxazaphosphinine-2-oxide agents, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013, **135**(7), 2474–2477.
 - 44 L. Tedeschi and D. Enders, Asymmetric Synthesis of β -Phosphono Malonates via Fe₂O₃-Mediated Phospha-Michael Addition to Knoevenagel Acceptors, *Org. Lett.*, 2001, **3**, 3515–3517.
 - 45 F. Palacios, T. K. Olszewski and J. Vicario, Diastereoselective hydrophosphonylation of imines using (R,R)-TADDOL phosphite. Asymmetric synthesis of α -aminophosphonic acid derivatives, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2010, **8**, 4255–4258.
 - 46 D. Enders, L. Tedeschi and J. W. Bats, Asymmetric Synthesis of α -Substituted β -Nitrophosphonic Acids by Phospha-Analogous Michael Addition to Aromatic Nitroalkenes, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2000, **39**, 4605.
 - 47 See the ESI† for more details.

