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Diastereoselective C-alkylation of aldimines, derived from chiral α -carbon heteroatom-substituted aldehydes, with triethylborane. Application to the synthesis of benzyloquinolines†

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The one-pot reaction of a chiral aldehyde, *p*-methoxyaniline or *p*-fluoroaniline, and triethylborane produces the corresponding alkylated chiral amine with high yields and diastereoisomeric ratios. Stereocontrol is induced by the presence of a heteroatom in the α -position to the aldehyde. In the case of alkylation of imines derived from chiral aliphatic amines, good yields and moderate to high diastereoselectivity are obtained: yields are significantly better when the preformed imine is used in the reaction with triethyl borane, and diastereoselectivity of the reactions largely depends on the structure of the chiral aliphatic amine. The methodology is successfully applied to the synthesis of romneine, a natural benzyloquinoline.

1 Introduction

The alkylamine is a fundamental group in organic chemistry, representing a common subunit of a large variety of natural products and bioactive compounds. Particularly, chiral α -branched amines play a crucial role as biologically active materials and hence, their chemistry attracts great interest in the areas of bioorganic and medicinal chemistry, as well as in the synthesis of natural products.¹ There are numerous methods for chiral amine synthesis, such as asymmetric reductive amination of carbonyl compounds, catalytic asymmetric reduction of ketimines, enamines or enamides, catalyzed direct reductive amination of alkyl aryl ketones, or the asymmetric addition reaction of organometallic reagents to imines. Most of the strategies use activated imines bearing electron-withdrawing groups on the nitrogen, for example, oxime ethers,² hydrazones,³ and tosylamines.⁴ The 1,2-radical addition of alkyl groups to the C=N bond has also emerged as a valuable option for the preparation of a variety of both non-chiral and chiral amines.^{5,2c} Moreover, reports have shown that the control of the stereochemistry is also feasible in these reactions, even when acyclic systems are involved.⁶ For example, catalytic anionic procedures have now improved the stereocontrol during reaction,⁷ and also carbanion methods are

available for the preparation of chiral amines.⁸ On the other hand, the Petasis reaction provides an efficient, stereoselective and powerful access to α -(hetero)aryl-, vinyl-, alkynyl-, and allyl-functionalized amine derivatives.⁹

Boron derivatives are commonly used as Lewis Acid catalysts in alkylation reactions. For example, Et₃B or Et₃B/RI have been investigated over activated chiral substrates such as oxime ethers,¹⁰ nitrones,¹¹ hydrazones,¹² or glyoxylate imines.¹³ However, low yields and/or the stereoinduction level attained in these reactions, are not always satisfactory. Furthermore, in case of radical mechanisms, intermolecular additions to C=N bonds with acyclic stereocontrol are restricted to secondary and tertiary radicals, and stabilized alkyl radicals.

This paper focuses on the 1,2-addition of alkyl groups to the C=N bond as a suitable methodology for the preparation of chiral alkylamines. One of the research interests of our group is the development of new synthetic strategies to isoquinoline alkaloids, and we have previously described a one-pot alkylative amination reaction involving three components, which are an aromatic aldehyde, an aniline derivative, and a trialkylborane as alkylating agent.¹⁴ In this reaction, the trialkylborane acts both as a Lewis acid catalyst in the formation of the imine and as a chain donor to the C=N bond. The foremost advantage of this procedure is the possibility of adding a wide variety of alkyl groups (either primary or secondary) to the C=N bond by using the properly selected trialkylborane. The broad applicability of this procedure was ascertained by extending the reaction to enolizable aldehydes and aliphatic amines. We have now addressed our efforts to study the one-pot alkylative amination

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using enantiomeric substrates, particularly those with heteroatom at the α -carbonyl position. We propose here the preparation of chiral alkylamines by a one-pot process employing a chiral aldehyde and *p*-methoxyaniline or *p*-fluoroaniline as imine precursors, and Et₃B as imine alkylating catalyst. *n*Bu₃B was also tested. To the best of our knowledge, the one-pot procedure for the alkylation of non-having electron-withdrawing groups of chiral imines, employing a trialkylborane as alkylating agent, has not been described so far. Finally, we extend the methodology to the preparation of benzylisoquinoline alkaloids by using tris(3,4-dimethoxy benzyl)borane.

2 Results and discussion

We have focused our study on the reaction of a selection of cyclic aldehydes having a heteroatom in α position, as the non-chiral (\pm)-**1** and the chiral **2–4**, with *p*-methoxyaniline (**5**), to obtain the corresponding amines (**6–9**, Scheme 1).

The reaction is made with the purpose of assessing the effect that the heteroatom located at the vicinal position to the carbonyl exerts on the efficiency and stereoselectivity of the reaction. Reaction was carried out by using Et₃B as catalyst and dichloromethane as solvent (see Experimental).

The addition to (\pm)-tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxaldehyde (**1**) was firstly examined, paying particular attention to the effect of temperature on the reaction stereoselectivity. As seen in Table 1, a high level of stereoselectivity with formation of a 87:13 mixture of the two diastereomeric pairs (*R,R/S,S* and *R,S/S,R*) of ethylated amine (\pm)-**6** (Table 1, entry 1) was obtained at 20 °C. The stereoselectivity was slightly favoured at 0 °C, although

Table 1 Reaction of **1** with **5** to obtain the amine (\pm)-**6** by the one-pot reaction (Scheme 1)^a

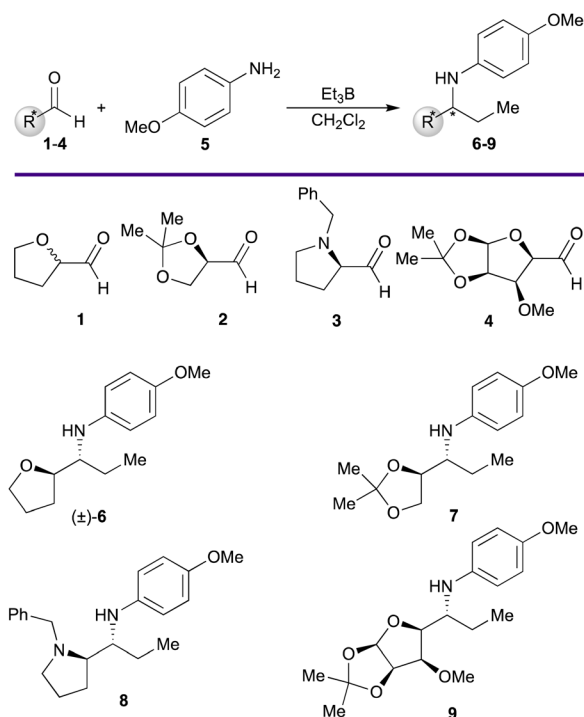
Entry	<i>T</i> (°C)	<i>t</i> (h)	Yield ^b (%)	dr ^b (%)
1	20	0.33	100	87 : 13
2	0	1	100	89 : 11
3	−10	3	80	90 : 10
4	−20	5	50	90 : 10

^a Reactions were carried out using equimolar amounts of aldehyde and amine, and 3 eq. of Et₃B. ^b Yields and diastereomeric ratios were determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy with an estimated detection limit of ~5%.

a longer period was needed to reach a complete conversion at this temperature (Table 1, entry 2). At lower temperatures the diastereomeric ratio did not increase further and conversion remained far from completion, even after 3–5 h of reaction (Table 1, entries 3 and 4).

In all cases, the major diastereomeric pair was isolated from the reaction mixture by column chromatography, whereas attempts to isolate the minor pair systematically failed. The major diastereomer configuration was determined by NOE experiments (Fig. 1). The relative configuration between C-2' and C-1 is ascertained by H,H-NOESY data. The *R,R* (or *S,S*) diastereomer in the most probable conformation (Fig. 1) exhibits intense NOE effects between H-1 and H-5'a, CH₃ and H-3'b, H-2', and H-5'b, H-5'a and H-2''. In addition, strong cross peaks are observed between H-2 and the ethyl group signals. Furthermore, a Molecular Dynamics Simulated Annealing (MDSA) study of the two diastereomers (*R,R* and *R,S*) structure corroborated the observed NOE, confirming the preferred configuration and conformation in the major isomer.

Stereoselectivity of the addition of a Grignard reagent to (1*R*)-tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxaldehyde has been previously studied by Amoroux.¹⁵ A preferential nucleophilic attack of EtMgX on the less hindered side of the chelate formed by coordination of the carbonyl oxygen, the heterocyclic oxygen, and the magnesium atom (re-attack) determined the major diastereomer obtained. However, in our case, asymmetric induction cannot be



Scheme 1 Synthesis of the amines **6–9** by three-component reaction. Data of the reactions in Tables 1 and 2.

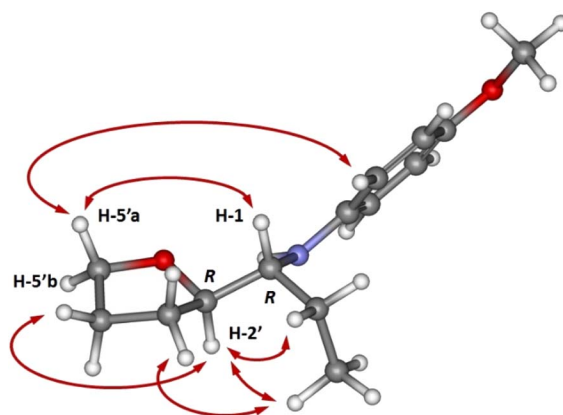


Fig. 1 3D Model structure of the most stable conformer of **6** major with indication of the observed NOE effects.



explained based on the highly ordered nature of transition structures ("closed" or "chelate" transition models), since triethylborane, as trifluoroborane, are monodentate Lewis acids. More likely, the reaction follows an "open"-transition state pathway, where the predominating diastereomer is formed by the approach of the entering group through the least hindered side of the imine double bond. This favoured conformation is reached when the rotational conformation of the C–C bond is such that the double bond is flanked by the two least bulky groups attached to the adjacent asymmetric center (Scheme 2). Consequently, as, for example, in aldol condensations, in our case the chelating ability of the Lewis acid is not relevant to the stereochemical outcome of the reaction.¹⁶

The aldehyde (\pm)-1 presents an oxygen atom at the vicinal position to the imine group. This fact would explain the observed stereoselection, based on the less-hindered open-transition state (Scheme 2). According to Scheme 2, the attack would take place preferentially on the less-hindered side of the carbon-nitrogen double bond, with generation of the (*R,R*) and (*S,S*) stereoisomeric pair, reaching the 87 : 13 diastereomeric ratio (Table 1, entry 1). Moreover, interaction of Et₃B with furane oxygen may contribute to increase the steric hindrance on the *si*-face of the imine double bond.

We next investigated this one-pot reaction with several enantiomerically pure cyclic aldehydes, namely (*R*)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane-4-carbaldehyde (2), *L*-*N*-benzyl prolinal (3) and 3-*O*-methyl-1,2-*O*-isopropylidene- α -D-xylofuranose (4), showed in Scheme 1. As can be seen in Table 2, the alkylated amines 7–9 (Scheme 1) coming from aldehydes 2–4 were obtained with good yields and diastereomeric ratios.

The mixture of *p*-methoxyaniline, (*R*)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane-4-carbaldehyde (2) and triethylborane produced amine 7 in 70% yield and with a diastereomeric ratio of 84 : 16 after 45 min of reaction at 20 °C. The configuration of the major

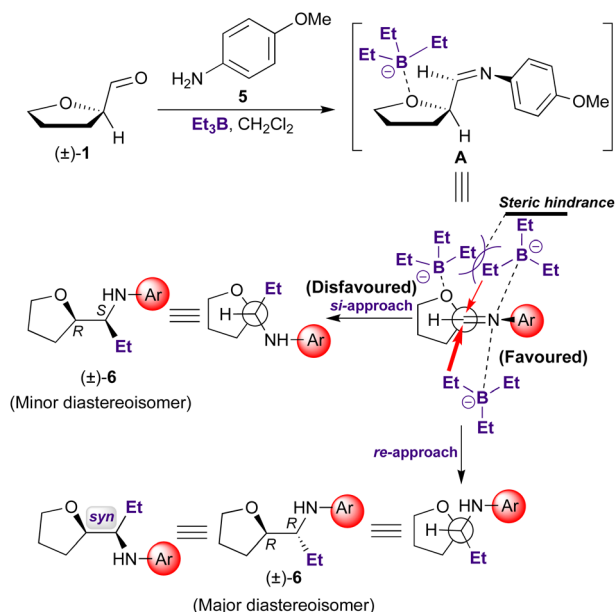
Table 2 Synthesis of amines 7–9 by the one-pot-three-component reaction of aldehydes 2–4 with 5 (Scheme 1)^a

Entry	Et ₃ B (mmol)	<i>t</i> (h)	Amine	Yield ^b (%)	dr ^c (%)
1	3	0.75	7	70	84 : 16
2	3	4	8	75	83 : 17
3	6	14	9 ^d	87	92 : 8

^a Reactions were carried out at room temperature (*T* = 20 °C) using equimolar amounts of aldehyde and amine and 3 eq. of Et₃B. ^b Yield after purification by silica gel chromatography. ^c Diastereomeric ratio determined by GC-MS and ¹H NMR of the product. ^d Six eq. of Et₃B were used in this reaction.

diastereomer could be assigned according to the results described for addition reaction to imines,¹⁷ hydrazones,¹⁸ and nitrones¹⁹ derived from aldehyde 2. The attack of the ethyl radical would take place mainly on the less hindered side (*re*-face), favouring therefore the formation of the 7 stereoisomer with *R,S* configuration (Scheme 2). The configuration of C-1 in the two 7 diastereomers was evidenced by NOE experiments. In agreement with the assigned configurations, intense H-1/H5'^b and H-1/H-4' NOE correlations (Fig. 2) were observed for the major and minor diastereomers, respectively.

The one-pot reaction between *p*-methoxyaniline, triethylborane and *N*-benzyl *L*-prolinal (3) led to amine 8 in 75% yield and with a diastereomeric ratio of 83 : 17. The assignment of the configuration of the major diastereomer was also established by assuming that the attack takes place on the less hindered side (Scheme 2), with formation of the *S,S* diastereomer as the main product. Such preferential attack has been



Scheme 2 Mechanistic proposal for the rationale of the stereocontrol during the 3C-reaction.

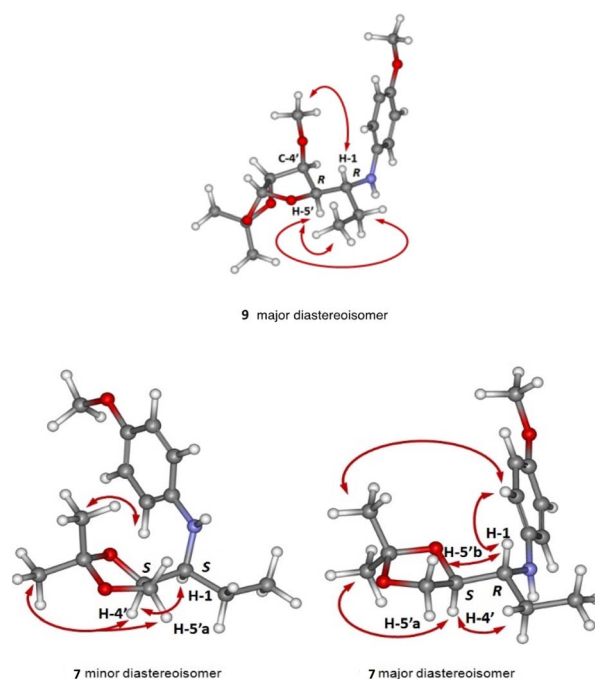


Fig. 2 NOE effects displayed by the two diastereoisomers of 7 and the major diastereoisomer of 9.



previously described in addition reactions to derivatives of L-prolinal.²⁰

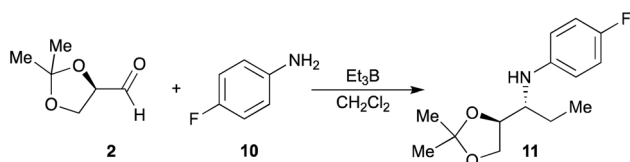
With the purpose of evaluating the effect of a more complex chiral structure on the reaction efficiency, we studied the one-pot alkylative amination of 3-*O*-methyl-1,2-*O*-isopropylidene- α -D-xylofuranose (**4**). This alkylation reaction required longer time for completion and three additional equivalents of Et₃B to produce a 92 : 8 diastereomeric mixture of the alkylated amine **9** in 87% yield, also at 20 °C. As can be seen in the mechanistic proposal for the stereocontrol showed in Scheme 2, a second interaction between a second molecule of Et₃B and the oxygen atom probably happens and may contribute to increase the steric hindrance of the less favoured face, and consequently improving the diastereomeric excess. At the same time, this fact can explain the need of longer reaction times and additional equivalents in the reaction of **4**: the presence of more oxygen atoms in the cyclic moiety of **4** if compared to **1–3** will passivate a part of the Et₃B added. On the other hand, due to the C-4' and C-5' configurations of the tetrahydrofuran ring, the attack must preferentially occur at the less hindered *re*-face of the imine group, with formation of the *R,R* diastereomer as the main product. Such preferential attack has been already described for additions to imines derived from α -D-xylofuranose.²¹ As expected for *R,R*-configuration, intense NOE correlations between H-1 and the methoxy group, as well as between H-5' and the ethyl group, were observed for **9** (Fig. 2).

Regarding the alkylation reaction over chiral aldehydes, it is worth to mention that the α chiral stereogenic center of the employed chiral aldehydes **2–4** do not epimerize during the reaction.

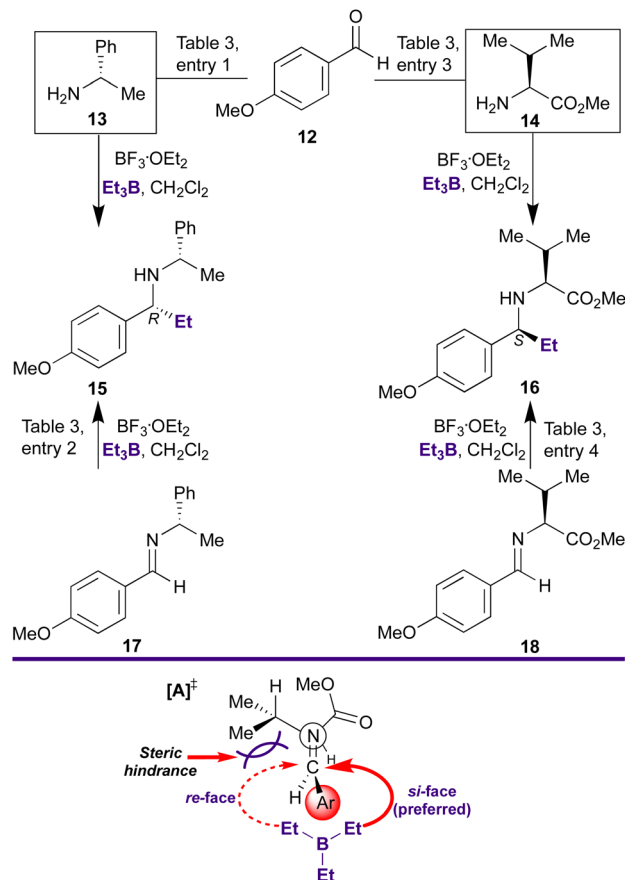
Regarding the use of other alkylating boranes, tri(*n*-butyl) borane was used in the one-pot reaction of (\pm)-**1** with **2**. However, no alkylation products were found after 2 h reaction at 20 °C.

On the other hand, to generalize the method to other anilines, we study of the one-pot alkylation reaction using *p*-fluoroaniline (**10**), which has an electron-withdrawing group in *para*-position. Aniline **10** was made to react with aldehyde **2** in presence of Et₃B in dichloromethane at 20 °C (Scheme 3), affording the amine **11** in 58% yield. The configuration of the major diastereomer could be assigned according to the results described for addition reaction to imines.

To appraise the applicability of the procedure, we extended the study of the one-pot alkylation reaction to enantiomerically pure amines. Chiral amines (1*S*)-1-phenylethanamine (**13**) and L-valine methyl ester (**14**) were made to react with *p*-anisaldehyde (**12**) and Et₃B (Scheme 4), in dichloromethane at 20 °C.



Scheme 3 One-pot alkylation of aniline **10**.



Scheme 4 General alkylation scheme for aldimines derived from chiral amines.

We found that the presence of BF₃·OEt₂ (2 eq.) was required in these one-pot alkylations due to the low reactivity of the starting amines (**13** and **14**). As can be seen in Table 3, both **15** and **16** could be prepared in modest yields, 43 and 47%, respectively, and 75 and 80%, respectively, when the reaction is carried out on the preformed imine. In the synthesis of **15** a moderate stereocontrol (60 : 40) was observed (Table 3, entry 1), even when the reaction was carried out with the corresponding preformed imine **17** (Table 3, entry 2). The low stereocontrol found in the reaction of **12** with **13** to obtain **15** can be

Table 3 Synthesis of amines **15** and **16** (*T* = 20 °C, Scheme 4)^{a,b}

Entry	<i>t</i> (min)	Starting compounds	Yield ^c (%)	dr ^d
1	60	12 + 13	15 , 43 ^a	60 : 40
2	15	17	15 , 75 ^b	60 : 40
3	60	12 + 14	16 , 47 ^a	90 : 10
4	20	18	16 , 80 ^b	90 : 10

^a One-pot reactions were carried out using equimolar amounts of aldehyde and imine, 2 eq. of BF₃·OEt₂, 3 eq. of Et₃B and 1 eq. of H₂O₂. ^b Stepwise reactions were carried out using imine, 2 eq. of BF₃·OEt₂, 3 eq. of Et₃B and 1 eq. of H₂O₂ (entries 2 and 4). ^c Yields after purification by silica gel chromatography. ^d Diastereomeric ratio determined by GC-MS and ¹H NMR of the product.



explained by the small difference in the steric hindrances between *si*-face and *re*-face in the open-transition structure to produce **15** (Scheme 4). If compared to that of **16**, **[A]**[‡] (Scheme 4, reaction of **12** with **14** and to the preformed imine **18**), the last present a bulky isopropyl group that almost avoids the approach of Et₃B though the *re*-face, thus favouring the *si*-approach to deliver the *S,S* diastereomer with high degree of stereocontrol (90 : 10, Table 3, entries 3 and 4). As it can be seen, diastereoselectivity of the reactions is largely depending on the structure of the amine.

It is worth to mention that there is not a second heteroatom involved in the open-transition structure as occurred in cyclic aldehydes **1–4**, and consequently, no interaction of a second molecule of Et₃B can be expected, decreasing the steric hindrance of the non-preferred face of the imine double bond.

Based on these results, the configuration of the major diastereomer of **15** was tentatively assigned assuming that the attack must preferentially occur at the less hindered *re*-face of the imine group, with formation of the *R,S* diastereomer as the main product (Scheme 4). Similarly, the configuration for the major diastereomer of amine **16** was assigned assuming that the attack would take place on the less hindered imine *si*-face, as proposed in the literature (Scheme 4).²² Results are in agreement with the previously described by Torii,^{22a} where the preferential attack on the less hindered side of the formed chelate could provide the *S,S* diastereomer as the main product. For amine **16** the assignment of the two diastereomers was confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy analysis. Clear differences in the chemical shifts of the proton signals arising from COOMe and NCHC = O were observed for the two diastereomers, which are in good agreement with the data previously reported for other amines derived from L-valine methyl ester.²¹ Whereas the COOMe signal appears for the *S,S* configuration at lower field than for the *R,S* configuration, 3.68 and 3.67 ppm, respectively. The opposite is observed when the NCHC = O signals are compared, 2.72 ppm for *S,S* configuration and 2.97 ppm for the *R,S* configuration.

Moreover, when we carried out the alkylation addition with the preformed imines **17** and **18**, and Et₃B in the presence of 2 eq. of BF₃·OEt₂, the yield of alkylation was increased significantly, reaching 75% for **15** and 80% for **16** (Table 3). Reactions were carried out at 20 °C in dichloromethane as solvent. As

expected, stereoselectivity of the reaction is the same to that obtained in the one-pot reaction (Scheme 4, Table 3, entries 2 and 4).

As mentioned, for many years our group has been interested in the synthesis of isoquinoline alkaloids.²³ Nevertheless, the negative results of alkylation using *n*Bu₃B, probably due to steric hindrances, and to illustrate the synthetic applicability of the developed procedure, we decided to study the reactivity of other borane derivatives with synthetic interest.

We focus on the synthesis of the benzyloisoquinoline skeleton. Benzyloisoquinolines alkaloids are a diverse class of plant secondary metabolites that exhibit a myriad of pharmacological activities, including antimicrobial, antitussive, antispasmodic, and anticancer properties.²⁴ We planned the synthesis of romneine type substitution by reaction of the imine 6,7-methylenedioxy-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline (**19**) with an appropriate borane, tris(3,4-dimethoxy benzyl)borane (**20**) (Scheme 5). Borane **20** was prepared according to ref. 25. Surprisingly, the reaction of imine **19** with borane **20** in the presence of 2 eq. of BF₃·OEt₂ in dichloromethane at 20 °C, followed by methylation of nitrogen atom,²⁶ afforded the benzyloisoquinoline (±)-romneine (**21**), in good yield (28%, two steps). As expected, no chirality was induced in the C-1 of the benzyloisoquinoline, since not heteroatom is present in the α-position of the starting imine. However, this reaction opens a new synthetic strategy to these natural alkaloids and the possibility of chiral synthesis of natural benzyloisoquinolines when substituted in ring B (Scheme 5).

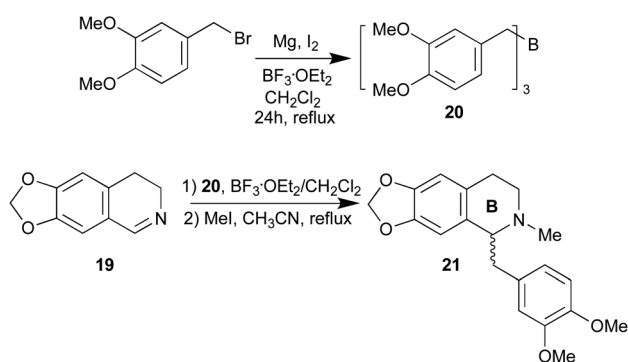
3 Conclusions

We have developed an effective procedure for the alkylation of non-activated chiral imines based on the use of triethylborane as the alkylating agent. This procedure has allowed to synthesize optically active amines in good yields and with good diastereoselectivity. The one-pot procedure is applicable to a variety of chiral aldehydes. In the case that starting amines are chiral, the yield is significantly increased when the alkylation addition is performed on the already preformed imine. The presence of a heteroatom located at the vicinal position to the carbonyl plays an important role in the efficiency and stereoselectivity of the reaction, driving the reaction higher diastereoselectivity ratios, but longer reaction times are needed. The methodology has been performed over *p*-methoxyaniline and *p*-fluoroaniline, with the trialkyl boranes *n*Bu₃B and Et₃B, and finally, successfully applied to the synthesis of the natural benzyloisoquinoline romneine.

4 Experimental

4.1. General

MS (EI) data were recorded with an HP-MS 5988A spectrometer operating at 70 eV and HRMS data with a VG Autospec spectrometer. GC were registered with a DB5 column using an initial temperature of 80 °C, a single-ramp temperature of 20 °C min⁻¹ and a final temperature of 250 °C. IR spectra were recorded with ATR accessory (MIRacle ATR, PIKE Technologies, USA) coupled



Scheme 5 Application to the synthesis of (±)-romneine (**21**).



to an FTIR spectrometer (FT/IR-4100, JASCO). ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded with a 400 MHz ARX 400 Bruker spectrometer by using the residual solvent peak in CDCl_3 (δ_{H} 7.24 ppm for ^1H and δ_{C} = 77.0 ppm for ^{13}C). TLC analyses were performed on Merck silica gel 60 F 254 plates, and column chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 (0.040–0.063 mm). Reagents were purchased from commercial sources and were used as received unless mentioned otherwise. All experiments were performed under an inert atmosphere (Ar) in oven-dried glassware, sealed with a rubber septum and using anhydrous solvents. Triethylborane, tri(*n*-butyl)borane, 3,4-dimethoxy benzyl bromide, 6,7-methylenedioxo-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline (**19**), 3-*O*-methyl-1,2-*O*-isopropylidene- α -D-xylopentodialdo-1,4-furanose (**4**) and (*R*)-(+)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane-4-carbaldehyde (**2**) were purchased from Aldrich. (\pm)-Tetrahydrofuran-2-carboxaldehyde (**1**) was obtained from (\pm)-tetrahydrofuran-2-methanol, according to the previously described procedure.²⁷ *N*-Benzyl L-prolinol (**3**) was obtained using the Swern oxidation procedure from *N*-benzyl L-prolinol.²⁸ Imine **17** was synthesized from the (*S*)-1-phenylethanamine and the *p*-anisaldehyde in Et_2O in the presence of molecular sieves according to Taguchi's protocol.²⁹ The analytical and spectroscopic data observed were in agreement with the reported in literature for the same imine.³⁰ L-Valine methyl ester was condensed with *p*-anisaldehyde in the presence of Et_3N and MgSO_4 to obtain the L-valinate **18**.³¹

4.2. General procedure for the one-pot reaction of chiral aldehyde, *p*-methoxyaniline and triethylborane. Synthesis of amines 6–9, 11

1 M Solution of triethylborane in hexane (3 mL, 3 mmol) was added to a solution of aldehyde (1 mmol) and *p*-methoxyaniline (**5**, 123 mg, 1 mmol) or *p*-fluoroaniline (**10**, 111 mg, 1 mmol) in dichloromethane and the reaction mixture was stirred at temperatures and periods showed in Tables 1 and 2 and Schemes 1 and 3. When the reaction was completed the crude reaction was concentrated to dryness under vacuum. The ^1H NMR spectra of the residue exhibited signals corresponding to the almost exclusive presence of the expected amine diastereomers. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO_2 , 10% ethyl acetate in hexane) to afford the alkylated amines **6–9** or **11** in 50–87% yields (Tables 1 and 2, Schemes 1 and 3).

4.2.1. *N*-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-*N*-[1-(tetrahydro-2-furanyl)propyl]amine (6**).** Analytical and spectroscopic data have previously been reported by us.¹⁴ (*RR/SS*)-**6** major: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C) δ 6.74 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H, 3''-H, 5''-H), 6.65 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H, 2''-H, 6''-H), 3.88 (dt, J = 7.5, 6.0 Hz, 1H, 2'-H), 3.84 (dt, J = 8.2, 6.9 Hz, 1H, 5'-a-H), 3.72 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.70–3.64 (m, 1H, 5'-b-H), 3.24 (dt, J = 7.5, 5.3 Hz, 1H, 1-H), 1.95–1.67 (m, 5H, 2 \times 3'-H, 2 \times 4'-H, CH_2 - CH_3), 1.51–1.40 (m, 1H, CH_2 - CH_3), 0.90 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H, CH_2 - CH_3) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 152.1 (4''-C), 141.9 (1''-C), 114.8 (4 \times CH_{Ar}), 81.1 (2'-C), 68.2 (5'-C), 59.6 (1-C), 55.7 (OMe), 27.9 (3'-C), 25.9 (4'-C), 24.3 (CH_2 - CH_3), 10.4 (CH_2 - CH_3) ppm. GC R_t 4.39 min.

4.2.2. (4'*S*)-*N*-[1-(2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)propyl]-*N*-(4-methoxyphenyl)amine (7**).** (*1S*)-**7** Minor: yield: 28 mg, 11%, colourless oil. Rf 0.42 (silica gel, 30% ethyl acetate in hexane). +31 (c 0.3, CH_2Cl_2). IR (neat) ν_{max} (cm^{-1}) 3392, 3020, 2933, 2982, 1617, 1509, 1459, 1229. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C) δ = 6.74 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H, 3''-H, 5''-H), 6.53 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H, 2''-H, 6''-H), 4.25 (dt, J = 6.9, 3.2 Hz, 1H, 4'-H), 3.96 (dd, J = 8.0, 6.9 Hz, 1H, 5'-a-H), 3.75 (dd, J = 8.0, 6.9 Hz, 1H, 5'-b-H), 3.72 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.19 (dt, J = 6.4, 3.2 Hz, 1H, 1-H), 1.67–1.44 (m, 2H, CH_2 - CH_3), 1.49, 1.44 (2 \times s, 3H each, CMe_2), 0.96 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H, CH_2 - CH_3) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C) δ 151.8 (C-4'), 142.2 (C-1''), 114.9 (C-3'', C-5''), 114.4 (C-2'', C-6''), 109.0 (C-2'), 76.3 (C-4'), 66.4 (C-5'), 55.6 (C-1), 55.7 (OMe), 26.4 (CMe_2), 25.3 (CH_2 - CH_3), 25.1 (CMe_2), 10.7 (CH_2 - CH_3) ppm. GC R_t 4.33 min. EI-MS m/z (%) 265 (16) [M^+], 190 (16), 164 (100). HR-MS calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_3$ 265.1678, found 265.1655.

(*1R*)-**7** Major: yield: 157 mg, 59%, colourless oil. Rf 0.35 (silica gel, 30% ethyl acetate in hexane). +6 (c 0.9, CH_2Cl_2). IR (neat) ν_{max} (cm^{-1}) 3374, 3010, 2983, 2961, 1617, 1509, 1229. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C) δ 6.74 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, 3''-H, 5'-H), 6.58 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, 2''-H, 6''-H), 4.1–4.0 (m, 2H, 4'-H, 5'-a-H), 3.82 (dd, J = 7.4, 4.6 Hz, 1H, 5'-b-H), 3.72 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.25 (dt, J = 7.0, 4.0 Hz, 1H, 1-H), 3.25 (brs, 1H, NH), 1.76 (m, 1H, CH_2 - CH_3), 1.47–1.38 (m, 1H, CH_2 - CH_3), 1.41, 1.32 (2 \times s, 3H each, CMe_2), 0.94 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H, CH_2 - CH_3) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C) δ 152.0 (C-4''), 142.1 (C-1''), 114.7 (C-2'', C-6'', C-3'', C-5''), 109.2 (C-2'), 78.0 (C-4'), 67.2 (C-5'), 58.1 (C-1), 55.7 (OMe), 26.7 (CMe_2), 25.2 (CMe_2), 24.5 (CH_2 - CH_3), 10.0 (CH_2 - CH_3) ppm. GC R_t 4.36 min. EI-MS m/z (%) 265 (16) [M^+], 190 (16), 164 (100). HR-MS calcd. for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_3$ 265.1678, found 265.1673.

4.2.3. (2'*S*)-*N*-[1-(*N*-Benzylpyrrolidin-2-yl)propyl]-*N*-(4-methoxyphenyl)amine (8**).** (*1R*)-**8** Minor: yield: 40 mg, 12%, colourless oil. Rf 0.10 (silica gel, 30% ethyl acetate in hexane). Spectroscopic data for an enriched mixture of this isomer: ^1H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C) δ 7.33–7.26 (m, 5H, CH_{Ar}), 6.75 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, 3''-H, 5''-H), 6.60 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, 2''-H, 6''-H), 3.90 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H, α -H), 3.72 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.26–3.12 (m, 1H, 1-H), 3.10 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H, α' -H), 2.96–2.85 (m, 2H, 5'-a-H, 2'-H), 2.15 (q, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, 5'-b-H), 1.94–1.37 (m, 6H, CH_2 - CH_3 , 2 \times 3'-H, 2 \times 4'-H), 0.98 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H, CH_2 - CH_3) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (50 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C) δ 151.9 (C-4''), 143.4 (C-1''), 139.4 ($\text{C}_{\text{quat,Ar}}$), 128.7, 128.1, 126.7 (5 \times CH_{Ar}), 114.9, 114.8 (C-2'', C-6'', C-3'', C-5''), 65.3 (C-2'), 61.6 (C- α), 58.5 (C-1), 55.9, 54.2 (OMe, C-5'), 27.6, 25.4, 24.9 (C-3', C-4', CH_2 - CH_3), 10.6 (CH_2 - CH_3) ppm. GC R_t 6.33 min.

(*1S*)-**8** Major: yield: 203 mg, 58%, colourless oil. Rf 0.15 (silica gel, 30% ethyl acetate in hexane). –25 (c 0.3, CH_2Cl_2). IR (neat) ν_{max} (cm^{-1}) 3343, 3026, 2957, 1617, 1508, 1453, 1408, 1373, 1230. ^1H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C) δ 7.33–7.26 (m, 5H, CH_{Ar}), 6.72 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, 3''-H, 5''-H), 6.49 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, 2''-H, 6''-H), 4.03 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H, α -H), 3.78 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.40 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H, α' -H), 3.23–3.10 (m, 1H, 1-H), 2.95–2.87 (m, 2H, 5'-a-H, 2'-H), 2.21 (q, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H, 5'-b-H), 1.92–1.74 (m, 1H, CH_2 - CH_3), 1.71–1.61 (m, 4H, 3'-H, 4'-H), 1.44–1.34 (m, 1H, CH_2 - CH_3), 0.95 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H, CH_2 - CH_3) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (50 MHz,

CDCl_3 , 25 °C) δ 151.3 (C-4''), 143.0 (C-1''), 140.3 ($\text{C}_{\text{quat,Ar}}$), 128.5, 128.2, 126.8 ($5 \times \text{CH}_{\text{Ar}}$), 114.9 (C-3'', C-5''), 113.9 (C-2'', C-6''), 65.2 (C-2'), 60.7, (C- α), 58.6 (C-1), 55.8 (OMe), 55.4 (C-5'), 27.7, 24.0 (C-3', C-4'), 24.4 ($\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$), 11.5 ($\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$) ppm. GC R_t 6.47 min. EI-MS m/z (%) 324 (4) [M^+], 160 (100), 91 (32). HR-MS calcd. for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 324.2202, found 324.2216.

4.2.4. (2'S,3'R,4'R,5'R)-N-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-N-[1-(2,3,4-trihydroxy-2,3-O-isopropylidene-4-O-methyl tetrahydro-5-furyl)propyl]amine (9). To obtain the amine **9** were necessary 3 additional mmol of 1 M solution of triethylborane in hexane.

(1S)-**9** Minor: yield: 23 mg, 7%, colourless oil. Rf 0.38 (silica gel, 30% ethyl acetate in hexane). Spectroscopic data for an enriched mixture of this isomer: ^1H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 6.72 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, 2'-H, 6''-H), 6.62 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, 3''-H, 5''-H), 5.89 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, 2'-H), 4.57 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, 3'-H), 4.08 (dd, J = 8.5, 2.4 Hz, 1H, 5'-H), 3.70 (s, 3H, OMeAr), 3.7–3.5 (m, 2H, 1-H, 4'-H), 3.37 (s, 3H, OMe), 1.81–1.64 (m, 1H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$), 1.53–1.34 (m, 1H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$), 1.47, 1.30 ($2 \times$ s, 3H each, CMe_2), 0.94 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$) ppm. GC R_t 5.26 min.

(1R)-**9** Major: yield: 270 mg, 80%, colourless oil. Rf 0.42 (silica gel, 30% ethyl acetate in hexane). +20 (c 0.8, CH_2Cl_2). IR (neat): ν_{max} (cm^{-1}) 3379, 3010, 2961, 2933, 1617, 1509, 1458, 1410, 1374, 1230. ^1H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C) δ 6.72 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, 3''-H, 5'-H), 6.60 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, 2''-H, 6''-H), 5.87 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, 2'-H), 4.51 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H, 3'-H), 3.93 (dd, J = 9.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H, 5'-H), 3.70 (s, 3H, OMeAr), 3.72–3.69 (m, 1H, 1-H), 3.60 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H, 4'-H), 3.18 (s, 3H, OMe), 1.98–1.75 (m, 1H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$), 1.55–1.37 (m, 1H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$), 1.48, 1.30 ($2 \times$ s, 3H each, CMe_2), 0.93 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (50 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C) δ 151.7 (C-4'), 142.3 (C-1''), 114.8 (C-2'', C-6''), 114.6 (C-3'', C-5''), 111.3 (CMe_2), 104.8 (C-2'), 83.5 (C-4'), 82.3 (C-5'), 81.1 (C-3'), 57.4 (OMe), 55.7 (OMeAr), 53.4 (C-1), 26.7, 26.1 (CMe_2), 25.9 ($\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$), 9.7 ($\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$) ppm. GC t_R 5.30 min. EI-MS m/z (%) 337 (12) [M^+], 164 (100). HR-MS calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_5$ 337.1889, found 337.1896.

4.2.5. (4'S)-N-[1-(2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)propyl]-N-(4-fluorophenyl)amine (11). (1R)-**11**-Major: yield: 32 mg, 58% colourless oil. Rf 0.6 (silica gel, 30% ethyl acetate in hexane) ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C) δ 6.86 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H, 3''-H, 5'-H), 6.57 (dd, J = 9.0, 4.3 Hz, 2H, 2''-H, 6''-H), 4.11–3.98 (m, 2H, 4'-H, 5'a-H), 3.83 (dd, J = 7.9, 5.1 Hz, 1H, 5'b-H), 3.35 (brs, 1H, NH), 3.30 (ddd, J = 7.7, 6.0, 4.2 Hz, 1H, 1-H), 1.83–1.70 (m, 1H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$), 1.49–1.42 (m, 1H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$), 1.42 (s, 3H CMe), 1.34 (s, 3H CMe), 0.96 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 155.7 (C-4''), 153.8 (C-4''), 143.4 (C-1''), 114.7 (C-3''), 114.6 (C-5''), 113.2 (C-2''), 113.2 (C-6''), 108.3 (C-2'), 78.2 (C-4'), 67.1 (C-5'), 58.1 (C-1), 26.8 (CMe_2) 25.3 (CMe_2), 25.7 (CH_2CH_3), 10.3 ($\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$). GC R_t 15.16 min. EI-MS m/z (%) = 254 (1), 253 (10), 238 (5), 178 (10), 153 (12), 152 (100), 124 (12). HR-MS calcd. for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{FNO}_2$ 253.1478, found 253.1480.

4.3. General procedure for the reaction of chiral imines **17** and **18**, boron trifluoride-diethyl ether and triethylborane. Synthesis of amines **15** and **16**

Boron trifluoride diethyl etherate (250 μL , 2 mmol) was added to a solution of the corresponding imine **17** or **18** (1 mmol) in dichloromethane. The reaction mixture was stirred at 20 °C for

2 h and then a 1 M solution of triethylborane in hexane (3 mL, 3 mmol) was added. Subsequently, an aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide (0.1 mL, 33%) was added and the mixture stirred. When the reaction was completed (15–20 min) the crude reaction was concentrated to dryness under vacuum. The ^1H NMR of the residue exhibited signals corresponding to the almost exclusive presence of the expected amine diastereomers. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO_2 , 10% ethyl acetate in hexane) to afford the alkylated amines **15** or **16** in 75 and 80% yield respectively.

4.3.1. N-[(4-Methoxyphenyl)propyl]-N-[1(S)-phenylethyl]amine (15). (1S)-**15** Minor: yield: 81 mg, 30%, colourless oil. Rf 0.53 (silica gel, 20% ethyl acetate in hexane). Spectroscopic data for an enriched mixture of this isomer: ^1H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C) δ 7.33–7.17 (m, 5H, CH_{Ph}), 7.07 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, 2'-H, 6'-H), 6.85 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, 3'-H, 5'-H), 3.80 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.47 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H, NCHPh), 3.13 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H, 1-H), 1.83–1.48 (m, 2H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$), 1.24 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H, CH_3CHPh), 0.71 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (50 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C) δ 158.4 (C-4'), 146.8 ($\text{C}_{\text{quat,Ar}}$), 136.3 (C-1'), 128.3, 128.1, 125.6, 125.5 (CH_{Ph} , C-2', C-6'), 113.5 (C3', C-5'), 61.0 (C-1), 55.1, 54.4 (NCHPh , OMe), 31.4 ($\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$), 25.0 (CH_3CHPh), 10.8 ($\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$) ppm. GC R_t 4.50 min.

(1R)-**15** Major: yield: 121 mg, 45%, colourless oil. Rf 0.44 (silica gel, 20% ethyl acetate in hexane). –19 (c 0.3, CH_2Cl_2). IR (neat) ν_{max} (cm^{-1}) 3400, 3019, 2971, 2925, 1611, 1513, 1407, 1367, 1224. ^1H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C) δ 7.33–7.17 (m, 5H, CH_{Ph}), 7.12 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, 2'-H, 6'-H), 6.83 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, 3'-H, 5'-H), 3.78 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.67 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H, NCHPh), 3.48 (dd, J = 8.5, 4.8 Hz, 1H, 1-H), 1.83–1.48 (m, 2H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$), 1.30 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H, CH_3CHPh), 0.73 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (50 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C) δ 158.5 (C-4'), 145.9 ($\text{C}_{\text{quat,Ar}}$), 136.0 (C-1'), 128.3, 128.2, 126.7, 126.6 (CH_{Ph} , C-2', C-6'), 113.6 (C-3', C-5'), 61.1 (C-1), 55.2 (MeO), 54.6 (NCHPh), 30.0 ($\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$), 22.3 (CH_3CHPh), 10.7 ($\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$) ppm. GC R_t 4.55 min. EI-MS m/z (%) = 241 (18), 240 (100), 136 (22). HR-MS calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{24}\text{NO}$ 270.1857, found 270.1852.

4.3.2. Methyl N-[1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propyl]-L-valinate (16). (1R)-**16** Minor: yield: 5 mg, 2%, colourless oil. Rf 0.71 (silica gel, 20% ethyl acetate in hexane). Spectroscopic data obtained from an isomer mixture: ^1H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 7.12 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, 2'-H, 6'-H), 6.80 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, 3'-H, 5'-H), 3.76 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.47 (s, 3H, COOMe), 3.32 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H, 1-H), 2.97 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H, $\text{NCHC} = \text{O}$), 1.83–1.48 (m, 3H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$, CHMe_2), 0.91 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H, CHMe_2), 0.88 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H, CHMe_2), 0.73 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (50 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 175.7 ($\text{C}=\text{O}$), 158.7 (C-4'), 135.6 (C-1'), 128.5 (C-2', C-6'), 113.5 (C-3', C-5'), 65.2, 63.6 ($\text{NCHC} = \text{O}$, C-1), 55.2, 51.2 ($2 \times$ OMe), 31.7, 29.6 ($\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$, CHMe_2), 19.0, 18.8 (CHMe_2), 10.5 ($\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$) ppm. GC R_t 4.22 min.

(1S)-**16** Major: yield: 223 mg, 78%, colourless oil. Rf 0.75 (silica gel, 20% ethyl acetate in hexane). –117 (c 0.7, CH_2Cl_2). IR (neat) ν_{max} (cm^{-1}) 3338, 3020, 2961, 2930, 1733, 1612, 1586, 1512, 1457, 1407, 1387, 1200. ^1H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C) δ 7.16 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, 2'-H, 6'-H), 6.80 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H, 3'-H, 5'-H), 3.77 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.68 (s, 3H, COOMe), 3.25 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H, 1-H), 2.72 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H, $\text{NCHC} = \text{O}$), 1.89–1.69 (m, 1H, CHMe_2), 1.68–



1.48. (m, 2H, CH₂–CH₃), 0.86 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H, CHMe₂), 0.80 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H, CHMe₂), 0.76 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H, CH₂–CH₃) ppm. ¹³C NMR (50 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C) δ 176.4 (C=O), 158.7 (C-4'), 135.6 (C-1'), 128.7 (C-2', C-6'), 113.4 (C-3', C-5'), 64.3 (NCHC = O), 62.8 (C-1), 55.1 (OMe), 51.2 (COOMe), 31.9 (CH₂–CH₃), 31.7 (CHMe₂), 19.4, 18.5 (CHMe₂), 10.6 (CH₂–CH₃) ppm. GC R_t 4.17 min. EI-MS m/z (%) = 278 (1), 251 (15), 250 (100), 190 (13), 149 (25). HR-MS calcd. for C₁₆H₂₅NO₃ 279.1834, found 279.1830.

4.4. Synthesis of (±)-romneine (21)

4.4.1. Preparation of tris(3,4-dimethoxy benzyl)borane (20). Mg turnings (0.37 g, 15.1 mmol) were placed in a 50 mL flame dry flask. Flask was left to cold under N₂. BF₃·OEt₂ (0.12 mL, 1.07 mmol), two crystals of iodine and anhydrous diethyl ether (20 mL) were introduced into the reaction flask under N₂. The reaction was initiated by a dropwise addition of 3,4-dimethoxy benzyl bromide (1.0 g, 4.8 mmol) in anhydrous diethyl ether (5 mL) while stirring the mixture. The reaction was refluxed for 24 h. After this period, reaction was filtered through SiO₂ and Celite, and filtrates concentrated to dryness to obtain **20** as a greenish solid, which was used in next reaction without purification. Yield 0.2 g, 30%. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.72–6.50 (m, 3H), 3.79 (s, 6H), 2.26 (s, 2H).

4.4.2. Reaction of 3,4-dihydroisoquinoline 19 and borane 20, and methylation of nitrogen. BF₃·OEt₂ (25.0 μ L, 0.2 mmol) was added to a solution of the corresponding imine (**19**, 19.2 mg, 0.10 mmol) in dichloromethane (3 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 20 °C for 2 h. Then borane **20** (0.125 g, 0.33 mmol) was added. Subsequently, an aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide (0.05 mL, 33%) was added and the mixture stirred at 20 °C. When the reaction was completed (1 h) the crude reaction was diluted with dichloromethane (2 mL), filtered through Celite, washed with brine (2 \times 5 mL) and concentrated to dryness under vacuum to give a brown solid (34 mg). This residue was dissolved in acetonitrile (5 mL) and iodomethane (71 mg, 0.5 mmol) was added. The mixture of reaction was refluxed for 1 h. After this period the mixture was cooled, concentrated to dryness under vacuum and purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 20% ethyl acetate in hexane) to afford (±)-romneine (**21**) in 28% yield (10 mg) as a brownish solid. R_f 0.3 (silica gel, 20% ethyl acetate in hexane) ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C) δ 6.77 (s, 1H, ArH), 6.76 (m, 1H, ArH), 6.64 (s, 1H, ArH), 6.62 (m, 1H, ArH), 5.95 (s, 2H, OCH₂O), 5.92 (m, 1H, ArH), 4.18–4.12 (m, 1H, 1-H), 3.93 (dd, J = 13.0, 3.3 Hz, 1H, CH₂Ph), 3.87 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.83 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.64–3.54 (m, 1H, CH₂Ph), 3.24 (m, 1H, CH₂), 3.09–2.97 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.83 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H, CH), 1.60 (s, 3H, NMe) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.1 (Ar), 148.4 (Ar), 148.2 (ArH), 146.7 (ArH), 143.5 (ArH), 127.5 (ArH), 122.4 (ArH), 113.1 (ArH), 111.2 (ArH), 108.5 (ArH), 108.3 (ArH), 101.5 (OCH₂O), 66.0 (C-1), 56.1 (OMe), 55.9 (OMe), 44.7 (NMe), 41.2 (CH₂), 40.5 (CH₂), 21.9 (CH₂). GC R_t 11.85 min. EI-MS m/z (%) = 341 (M⁺, 0), 324 (1), 191 (10), 190 (100). GC R_t 11.98 min.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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