

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
DIRECCIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

2020
Bogotá, D.C.,

Abogada
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SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO



No. 09-056803- -00006-0000

Fecha: 2012-10-10 10:51:12 Dep. 2020 DIR.NUEVASCR
Tra. 11 PATENTEIYII Eve: 379 FASENACIONALII
Act. 519 TRASLADOINFORME Folios: 13

ASUNTO	Radicación	09 056 803
	Trámite	011
	Evento	379
	Actuación	519
	Oficio	13 - 18293
	Folios	13

Patente de Invención



Patente de Modelo de Utilidad

Vía Nacional

Vía PCT (Fase Nacional)



Capítulo I

Capítulo II



No. Solicitud Internacional

PCT/US2007/026263

Fecha de Presentación Internacional

21/Diciembre/2007

Como resultado del examen de fondo realizado, con fundamento en el Artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se comunica:

1. Documentos estudiados

Descripción:	Folios 20 a 211	02/Junio/2009
Reivindicaciones:	Folios 212 a 227	02/Junio/2009
	Folios 232 a 244	26/Junio/2009
	Folios 316 a 328	19/Noviembre/2009
Prioridad:	US 60 876 288	21/Diciembre/2006
	US 60 876 318	21/Diciembre/2006

2. Análisis de la prioridad

Se acepta la reivindicación de prioridad porque esta solicitud fue presentada dentro del plazo establecido (Art. 9 D 486) y su contenido técnico corresponde con el de la prioridad reivindicada.

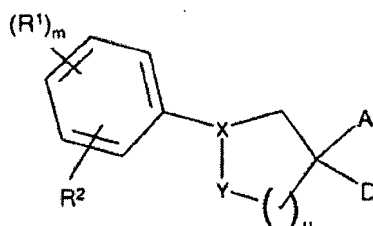
3. Objeto de la invención

Título de la solicitud: "Compuestos agonistas y antagonistas del receptor esfingosina-1- fosfato".

Expediente 09 056 803 1er Art 45

El problema planteado en esta solicitud consiste en la necesidad de agentes novedosos, potentes y selectivos que sean agonistas o antagonistas de los receptores individuales de la familia de receptores de la E1P para tratar necesidades médicas insatisfechas asociadas con agonismo o antagonismo de los receptores individuales de la familia de receptores de la E1P.

Para resolver este problema técnico la solicitud en estudio proporciona un compuesto de la fórmula (I) y composiciones que lo contienen.



Formula I

El objeto de la presente solicitud se relaciona con la clasificación internacional de patentes (CIP): A01N43/50; A61K31/415.

4. De la Solicitud de Patente

Reivindicaciones (Art 30 D 486, Art 22 PCT)

El capítulo reivindicatorio presentado carece de claridad y concisión por cuánto:

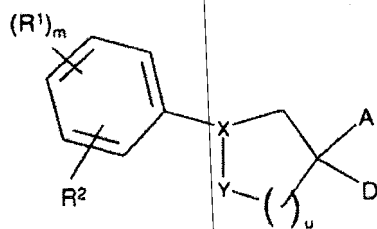
Deben eliminarse de las reivindicaciones los términos: “sal”, “solvato”, hidrato, “metabolito”, “enantiómero”, “sales farmacéuticamente aceptables”, “isómeros” “ésteres” “estereoismero” “profármaco” ya que no se encuentra soporte para dichos derivados.

Las reivindicaciones en general no son concisas porque contienen términos como, “opcionalmente sustituido”, “cantidad terapéuticamente efectiva” los cuales son muy generales y no permiten determinar el alcance de la invención.

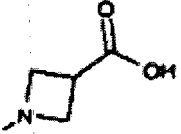
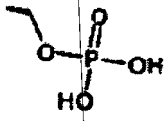
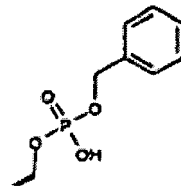
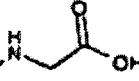
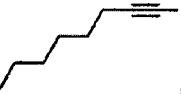
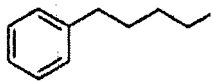
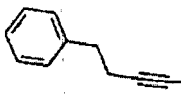
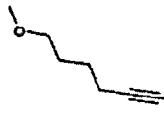
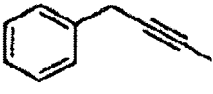
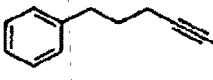
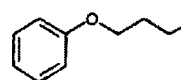
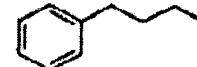
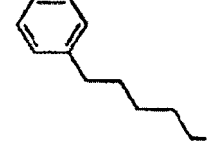
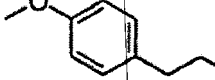
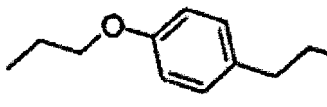
Se sugiere cambiar el término “un farmacéutico” por composición, medicamento o kit, según corresponda.

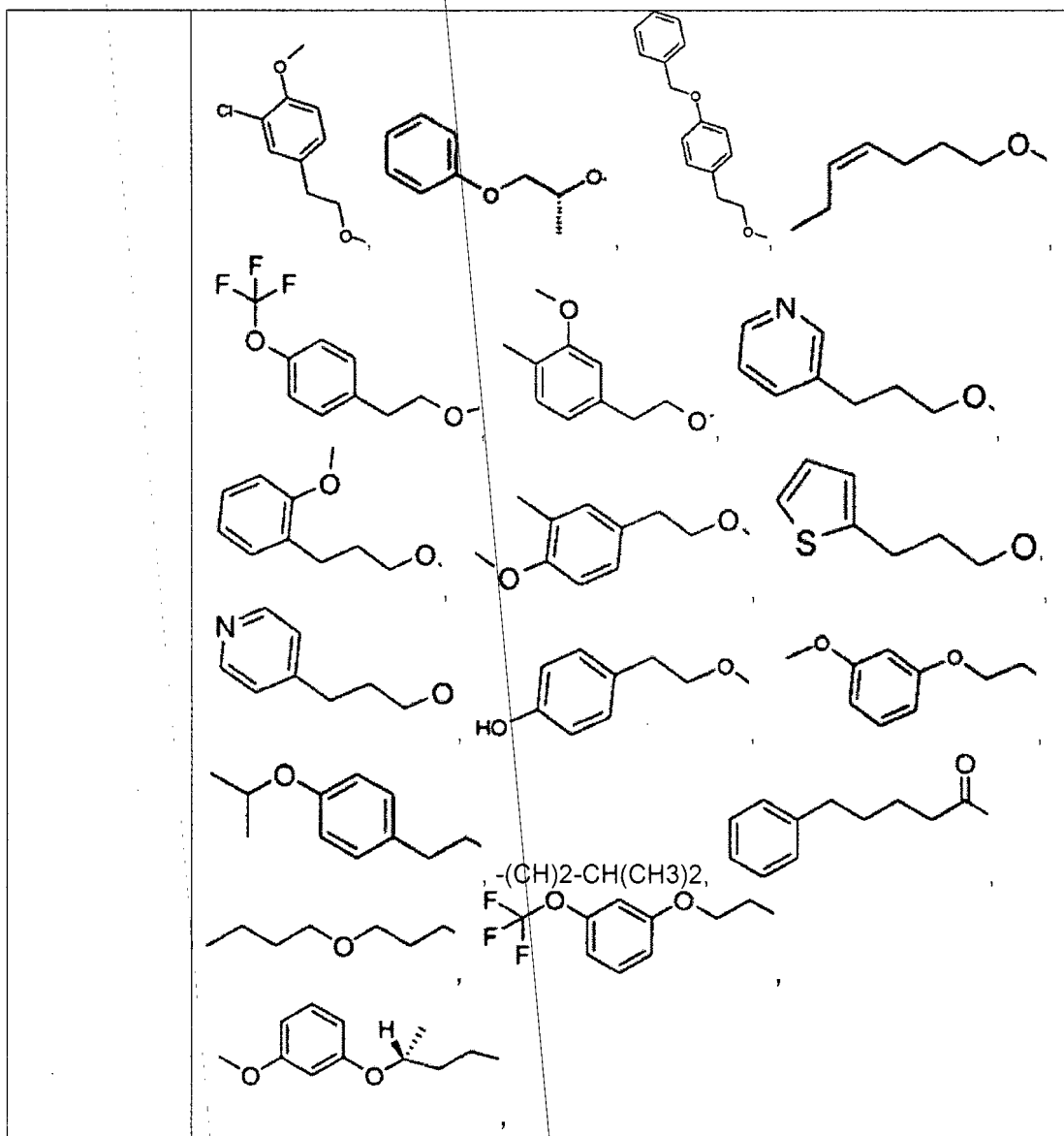
Las reivindicaciones 1-18 no están debidamente sustentadas en la descripción porque de las definiciones de R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , R^8 , A , D , X , Y , n , m , t , y u se obtiene un gran número de compuestos, muchos de los cuales no están ilustrados en la forma de ejemplos de la invención dentro del capítulo descriptivo. Los compuestos en donde X , Y y u pueden dar lugar a anillos de 4, 5, y hasta 6 miembros no tienen soporte en la descripción.

Por lo tanto, se sugiere al solicitante restringir y definir con precisión la materia a proteger, ya que los ejemplos mencionan compuestos específicos en los cuales:



Formula I

RADICAL	COMPUESTOS
X	-CH2-
Y	-CH2-, O
A	H, -CH2-OH, -C(=O)-OH, , -C(=O)-OCH3 , , CH3-O-
D	H, -NH2,  , 
m	1
u	1
R1 y R2	H, Br, CH3, , -CH2-CH3, , -(CH2)9-CH3, -(CH2)8-CH3, -(CH2)7-CH3, -(CH2)6-CH3, -(CH2)6-O-CH3, , -(CH2)6-O-CH3, -(CH2)6-O-CH-(CH3)2, , , , , , , , , , (CH2)4-O-CH2-CH3, -(CH2)5-CH3, -(CH2)7-O-CH3, -(CH2)6-O-CH2- CH3, -(CH2)5-O-CH2-CH3, , , , 



5. Unidad de invención (Art 25 D 486)

La solicitud no cumple con el requisito de unidad de invención porque se refiere a 2 grupos inventivos, definidos por las siguientes características esenciales:

1° Compuestos de fórmula I (Reivindicaciones 1 a 11 y 13 a 18).

2° Compuestos individuales basados en cicloalcanos o alcanos fenil o naftil sustituidos que tienen sustituyentes amino y/o hidroxialquilo.

Ninguno de los compuestos de la reivindicación 12 están incluidos dentro del alcance de la reivindicación 1, es por esto que no hay características estructurales comunes entre estos dos grupos inventivos.

Se sugiere presentar las solicitudes divisionales que considere necesarias, según los grupos mencionados o los considerados por el solicitante, ó limitar la solicitud inicial a una sola invención, eliminando de ella las otras invenciones.

El presente examen se llevará a cabo sobre el primer grupo inventivo.

Expediente 09 056 803 1er Art 45

6. Determinación del Estado de la Técnica

El estado de la técnica se determinó con base en la fecha de presentación de la solicitud de prioridad: diciembre 21 de 2006, y se encontraron los siguientes documentos que anticipan el objeto de esta solicitud:

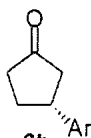
Ítem	Documento	Título	Fecha de Publicación
D1	WO2006088944A1	Sphingosine 1- phosphate agonists comprising cycloalkanes and 5 -membered heterocycles substituted by amino and phenyl groups	24/Agosto/2006
D2	The Journal of Organic Chemistry, vol. 70, pag.2503-2508.	Preparation of C2-Symmetric Bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene Ligands and Their Use for Rhodium-Catalyzed Asymmetric 1,4-Addition of Arylboronic Acids	2005

D1

http://worldwide.espacenet.com/publicationDetails/biblio?DB=EPODOC&II=0&ND=3&adjacent=true&locale=en_EP&FT=D&date=20060824&CC=WO&NR=2006088944A1&KC=A1

Divulga compuestos análogos de la esfingosina-1-fosfato que son potentes agonistas selectivos en uno o más receptores de S1P, específicamente el tipo receptor S1P1.

D2



Divulga compuestos de fórmula **6b** donde Ar= MeC₆H₄.

7. Examen de Patentabilidad (Art 14 D486)

Novedad (Art 16 D486)

La reivindicación 13 consiste en una composición farmacéutica con las siguientes características técnicas:

Comparación de las características técnicas **esenciales**, con las del Estado de la Técnica:

Características esenciales	D1
Composición farmacéutica que comprende un compuesto de la fórmula I:	Compuesto de fórmula:
	I
En donde:	En donde:
R1 y R2= H, halógeno, CF ₃ , alquilo C 1 a 20,	R1= H, halógeno, CF ₃ , alquilo C1 a C10, alcoxi

alcoxi C1 a C20, CN, alquenil C1-20 opcionalmente sustituido, alquinil C1-20 opcionalmente sustituido, arilo, alquilo sustituido por arilo, además puede ser reemplazados por O que no es de peróxido, azufre o NR8 donde R8 es H o un grupo alquilo C1-20.	C1 a C10, CN R2= alquilo C1 a C20, alquenil C1-20 opcionalmente sustituido, alquinil C1-20 opcionalmente sustituido, arilo, alquilo sustituido por arilo, además puede ser reemplazados por O que no es de peróxido, azufre o NR8 donde R8 es H o un grupo alquilo C1-10. (Reiv. 1)
A= H, -CH2-OH,	X= Hidroxilo, fosfato, fosfonato, fosfonato sustituido.
D= N(R5)2 donde R5= H	NH2
X= CH o N	R4 y R7= CH o CH2 R5= C, CH o N R6= CH o CH2, O, S o NR3 R3 es H o alquilo C1-10
Y= CH2, N, O o S	
u= 1	

Las características **esenciales** de la composición de la reivindicación 13 habían sido divulgadas previamente en D1, el cual revela un compuesto de fórmula I que tiene las características técnicas que se muestran en la tabla anterior, las cuales se traslapan con las de la invención.

En consecuencia, la reivindicación 13 no es nueva según lo divulgado en el documento D1.

El documento D1 hace referencia a un empaque o kit que comprende uno o más envases que a su vez contienen uno o mas de los compuestos de formula I (Pág. 35, líneas 15 a 26) lo cual afecta la novedad de las reivindicaciones 14 y 15 que hacen referencia a un kit del compuesto de formula I.

La reivindicación 17 consiste en compuestos con las siguientes características técnicas:

Comparación de las características técnicas **esenciales**, con las del Estado de la Técnica:

Características esenciales	D2
Un compuesto de las siguientes fórmulas:	Compuesto de fórmula:
 Formula 5 Formula 6 Formula 7 Formula 8 Formula 9 Formula 10	 6b Donde Ar= MeC6H4

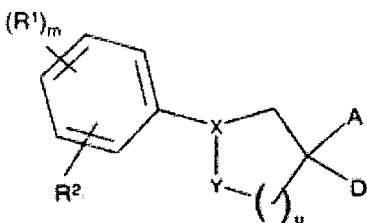
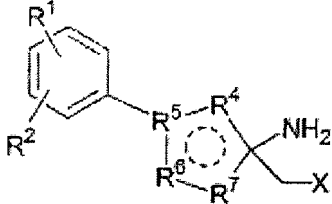
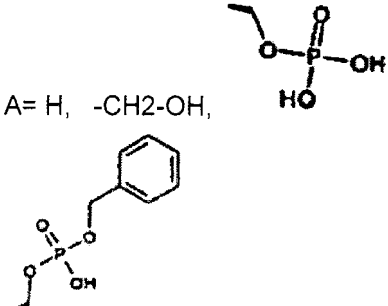
Las características **esenciales** del compuesto de la reivindicación 17 habían sido divulgadas previamente en D2, el cual revela un compuesto de fórmula 6b que tiene las características técnicas que se muestran en la tabla anterior, las cuales se traslapan con las de la invención.

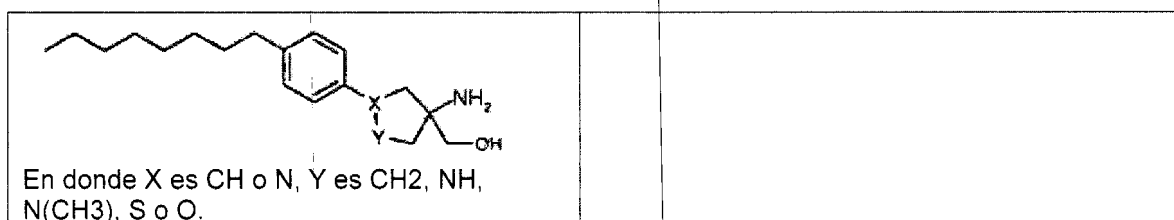
En consecuencia, la reivindicación 17 no es nueva según lo divulgado en el documento D2.

Nivel Inventivo (Art18 D486)

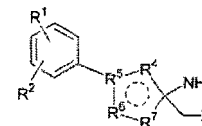
La reivindicación 1 consiste en un compuesto con las siguientes características técnicas:

Comparación de las características técnicas **esenciales**, con las del Estado de la Técnica:

Características esenciales	D1
Compuesto de fórmula I caracterizado por:	Compuesto de fórmula:
	 I
En donde:	En donde:
R1 y R2= H, halógeno, CF3, alquilo C 1 a 20, alcoxi C1 a C20, CN, alquenil C1-20 opcionalmente sustituido, alquinil C1-20 opcionalmente sustituido, arilo, alquilo sustituido por arilo, además puede ser remplazados por O que no es de peróxido, azufre o NR8 donde R8 es H o un grupo alquilo C1-20.	R1= H, halógeno, CF3, alquilo C1 a C10, alcoxi C1 a C10, CN R2= alquilo C1 a C20, alquenil C1-20 opcionalmente sustituido, alquinil C1-20 opcionalmente sustituido, arilo, alquilo sustituido por arilo, además puede ser remplazados por O que no es de peróxido, azufre o NR8 donde R8 es H o un grupo alquilo C1-10. (Reiv. 1)
A= H, -CH2-OH, 	X= Hidroxilo, fosfato, fosfonato, fosfonato sustituido.
D= N(R5)2 donde R5= H	NH2
X= CH o N	R4 y R7= CH o CH2 R5= C, CH o N R6= CH o CH2, O, S o NR3 R3 es H o alquilo C1-10
Y= CH2, N, O o S	
u= 1	-
Siempre que A y D no sean ambos H al mismo tiempo, y siempre que el compuesto no sea	No menciona

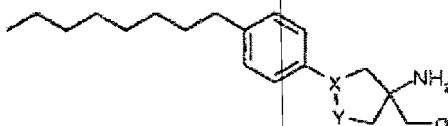


El documento D1 se considera el estado de la técnica cercano a la invención definida



en la reivindicación 1 porque divulga un compuesto de formula  cuyas características técnicas se traslapan con las del compuesto de la reivindicación 1.

La diferencia entre el compuesto definido en la reivindicación 1 y el de D1 consiste en el disclaimer que menciona que A y D no sean ambos H al mismo tiempo, y que el



compuesto no puede ser , en donde X es CH o N, Y es CH₂, NH, N(CH₃), S o O.

No se observa un efecto sorprendente e inesperado al realiza dicha restricción, ya que los compuestos de la presente invención no demuestran una superioridad en la actividad sobre el receptor de esfingosina S1P1.

Por lo tanto, el problema técnico objetivo que pretende resolver esta invención se puede formular así: "cómo modificar los compuestos conocidos en D1 para obtener compuestos alternativos para el tratamiento de enfermedades que involucren el receptor de esfingosina S1P1".

Además, en el mismo documento D1 se observa que la sustitución del ciclopentano con heteroátomos ya se había considerado (página 26).

En consecuencia, la persona del oficio normalmente versada en la materia, al conocer los compuestos de D1 estaría motivada a realizar pequeñas sustituciones estructurales con la expectativa de obtener compuestos que también tengan actividad sobre el receptor de esfingosina S1P1, para llegar así al objeto de la reivindicación 1 de la solicitud. Por lo cual se considera obvia.

Conclusión:

La reivindicación 1 no cumple con el requisito de nivel inventivo (Art. 18). Las reivindicaciones 2 a 11 no tienen características técnicas adicionales, por lo tanto tampoco se consideran inventivas.

8. Conclusión

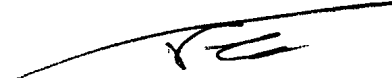
Los requisitos de patentabilidad de la presente solicitud están afectados así:

Ítem	Documento	Reivindicaciones afectadas	Requisito que afecta
D1	WO2006088944A1	13 a 15	Novedad
		1 a 11	Nivel Inventivo
D2	Preparation of C2-Symmetric Bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene Ligands and Their Use for Rhodium-Catalyzed Asymmetric 1,4-Addition of Arylboronic Acids	17	Novedad

En cumplimiento del artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se le indica que debe dar respuesta dentro del término de sesenta (60) días contados a partir de la fecha de notificación de la presente comunicación. En caso de no dar respuesta al presente requerimiento, o si a pesar de la respuesta subsistieran los impedimentos para la concesión, se denegará la patente.

Se invita al solicitante se sirva indicar, si así lo considera, su renuncia al término faltante de sesenta (60) días para dar respuesta a este requerimiento y presentarla por escrito.

Notifíquese el presente oficio conforme a lo dispuesto en el numeral 5.2, literal e), del capítulo quinto del título primero de la Circular Única No. 10 de 2001.


JOSÉ LUIS SALAZAR LÓPEZ
Director de Nuevas Creaciones (C)

El ~~ante~~ ^{19 de oct. 2012} requerimiento fue notificado por fijación en lista, de fecha _____

Realizado por: Ximena Andrade. 
Revisado por: Consuelo Leguizamón. 
Aprobado por: José Luis Salazar López.

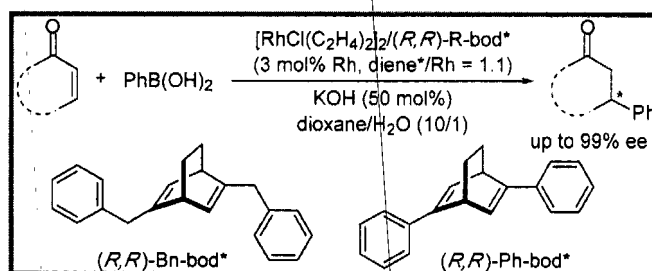
Preparation of C_2 -Symmetric Bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene Ligands and Their Use for Rhodium-Catalyzed Asymmetric 1,4-Addition of Arylboronic Acids

Yusuke Otomaru, Kazuhiro Okamoto, Ryo Shintani, and Tamio Hayashi*

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Received December 9, 2004



C_2 -Symmetric bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-dienes containing benzyl, phenyl, and substituted phenyl groups at 2 and 5 positions were prepared enantiomerically pure by way of bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-2,5-dione as a key intermediate. These chiral diene ligands were successfully applied to rhodium-catalyzed asymmetric 1,4-addition of arylboronic acids to α,β -unsaturated ketones. High enantioselectivity (up to 99% ee) as well as high catalytic activity was observed in the addition to both cyclic and linear substrates.

Introduction

Successful use of chiral dienes as a new type of chiral ligand is one of the most significant developments in the research field of asymmetric catalysis. They have been demonstrated to be highly effective for some of the asymmetric reactions catalyzed by late transition metal complexes.¹ In 2003, we prepared, as a first example of the chiral diene ligand, (1*R*,4*R*)-2,5-dibenzylbicyclo[2.2.1]hepta-2,5-diene (Bn-nbd*)² using palladium-catalyzed asymmetric hydrosilylation of norbornadiene as a key step. This C_2 -symmetric diene ligand showed high enantioselectivity in rhodium-catalyzed asymmetric addition of organoboronic acids to α,β -unsaturated ketones² and fumaric and maleic compounds.³ Next year Carreira reported C_1 -symmetric bicyclo[2.2.2]octadienes and their successful use for iridium-catalyzed kinetic resolution of allyl carbonates⁴ and the rhodium-catalyzed asymmetric

1,4-addition.⁵ The bicyclo[2.2.1]heptadiene skeleton, on which our chiral diene Bn-nbd* is based, was found to have a drawback in that the dienes substituted with aryl groups at 2 and 5 positions are not stable enough to be handled in the air under light. Very recently, we reported⁶ (1*R*,4*R*)-2,5-diphenylbicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene (Ph-bod*) and its dibenzyl-substituted analogue (Bn-bod*) as a new family of C_2 -symmetric chiral diene ligands and their application to two types of rhodium-catalyzed asymmetric addition of arylboron reagents: one is asymmetric arylation of *N*-tosylarylimines giving diarylmethylamines⁶ and the other is asymmetric arylative cyclization of alkynals.⁷ Here we wish to report a full description of the preparation of enantiomerically pure 2,5-disubstituted bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-dienes (R-bod*) and their use for the rhodium-catalyzed asymmetric 1,4-addition of arylboronic acids to α,β -unsaturated ketones.⁸

* To whom correspondence should be addressed. Phone: 81-75-753-3983. Fax: 81-75-753-3988.

(1) For a short review: Glorius, F. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2004**, *43*, 3364.

(2) Hayashi, T.; Ueyama, K.; Tokunaga, N.; Yoshida, K. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2003**, *125*, 11508.

(3) Shintani, R.; Ueyama, K.; Yamada, I.; Hayashi, T. *Org. Lett.* **2004**, *6*, 3425.

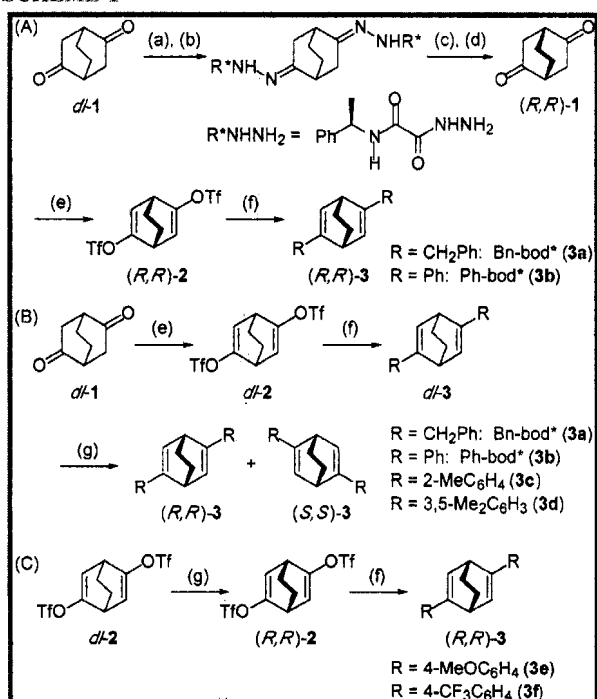
(4) Fischer, C.; Defieber, C.; Suzuki, T.; Carreira, E. M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, *126*, 1628.

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SCHEME 1^a

^a Reagents and conditions: (a) R^*NHNH_2 , cat. NaOAc, cat. AcOH, EtOH, reflux. (b) resolution by recrystallization from MeOH. (c) 20% H_2SO_4 , reflux. (d) Recrystallization from EtOH. (e) (i) LDA, THF; (ii) Tf_3NPy-2 . (f) $RMgBr$, $PdCl_2(dppf)$ (1 mol %), Et_2O , reflux. (g) Resolution by HPLC with Chiralcel OJ (hexane/2-propanol).

Results and Discussion

The synthetic routes to the C_2 -symmetric chiral dienes, 2,5-disubstituted bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-dienes, are shown in Scheme 1. The key compound in this reaction scheme is racemic bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-2,5-dione (*dl*-1), which was readily obtained by Diels–Alder cycloaddition of 2-acetoxypropenenitrile with a trimethylsilyl enol ether derived from 2-cyclohexenone according to the reported procedures.⁹ The diketone **1** was treated with excess lithium diisopropylamide (LDA) and *N*-(2-pyridyl)-triflimide to give 70% yield of di(alkenyl triflate) **2**, which was subjected to the cross-coupling with the Grignard reagents ($RMgBr$) catalyzed by $PdCl_2(dppf)$ ¹⁰ leading to the corresponding 2,5-disubstituted bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-dienes **3** in high yields.

The enantiomerically pure dienes **3** were obtained through optical resolution of either diketone **1** (route A), dienes **3** themselves (route B), or ditriflate **2** (route C). In route A, racemic diketone *dl*-1 was converted into a diastereomeric mixture of dihydrazones by condensation with (*R*)-5-(1-phenylethyl)semioxamizide¹¹ and fractional recrystallization of the dihydrazone from methanol gave one of the diastereomeric isomers with high selectivity. Acidic hydrolysis of this dihydrazone gave diketone (*R,R*)-

(-)-**1**, whose enantiomeric purity was determined to be 97.5% ee by an HPLC analysis with a chiral stationary phase column. Its recrystallization from ethanol provided the enantiomerically pure (>99% ee) diketone (*R,R*)-**1**. The absolute configuration (*R,R*) was assigned by comparison of its optical rotation with the literature value.¹² Ditriflate formation followed by palladium-catalyzed cross-coupling of (*R,R*)-ditriflate **2** with $PhCH_2MgBr$ and $PhMgBr$ gave (1*R*,4*R*)-(+)-2,5-dibenzylbicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene ((*R,R*)-Bn-bod* (**3a**)) and (1*R*,4*R*)-(-)-2,5-diphenylbicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene ((*R,R*)-Ph-bod* (**3b**)), respectively. It is remarkable that bicyclo[2.2.2]octadiene ditriflate **2** can be isolated as a stable compound and can be used for the subsequent cross-coupling reaction while its norbornadiene analogue, bicyclo[2.2.2]heptadiene ditriflate, readily undergoes decomposition during the workup.⁴

Some of the chiral dienes **3** were found to be optically resolved by use of a chiral stationary phase column (Chiralcel OJ) of a preparative size (route B). Both enantiomers of **3a** and **3b** were obtained in an enantiomerically pure form. The enantiomers of C_2 -symmetric chiral dienes substituted with 2-methylphenyl (**3c**) and 3,5-dimethylphenyl (**3d**) groups were also separated efficiently by the chiral HPLC technique. Route C shows the preparation route by way of optical resolution of ditriflate **2**. This route is particularly useful for the diaryl-substituted dienes whose enantiomers are not separable using the chiral HPLC columns. Enantiomerically pure (*R,R*)-dienes containing 4-methoxyphenyl (**3e**) and 4-trifluoromethylphenyl (**3f**) were obtained through this route. Considering that the optical resolution of diketone **1** by recrystallization of the diastereomeric dihydrazone shown in route A is not very efficient, route B or C is more practically useful than route A.

Treatment of (*S,S*)-Ph-bod* (**3b**) with $[RhCl(C_2H_4)_2]_2$ in CH_2Cl_2 at room temperature for 30 min gave diene–rhodium complex $[RhCl((S,S)\text{-Ph-bod}^*(\mathbf{3b}))_2]$, whose X-ray crystal structure is shown in Figure 1. The steric difference between a bulky phenyl group and a small hydrogen on the ligand is effectively dissecting the space in a C_2 -fashion, thereby creating a very good chiral environment around the rhodium.

The C_2 -symmetric bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-dienes **3** containing substituents at 2 and 5 positions were examined as chiral ligands for the rhodium-catalyzed asymmetric 1,4-addition of arylboronic acids **5** to α,β -unsaturated ketones **4** (Scheme 2).^{5,13–15} As a general procedure, to a solution containing an arylboronic acid **5** (0.60 mmol) and

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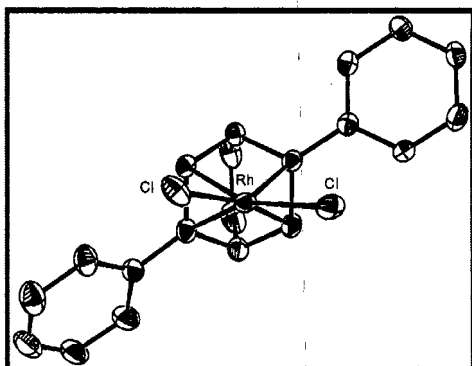
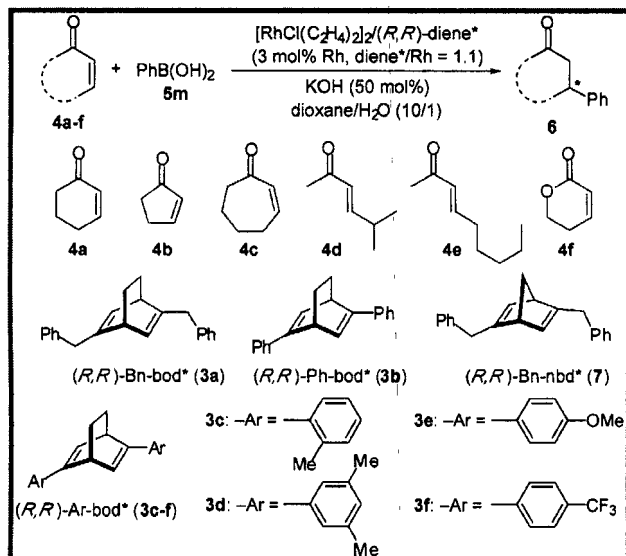


FIGURE 1. ORTEP illustration of $[\text{RhCl}((S,S)\text{-Ph-bod}^*(\mathbf{3b}))_2]_2$ with thermal ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level (shown as a monomer for clarity). The ORTEP for the whole dimeric molecule is shown in the Supporting Information.

SCHEME 2



a chiral diene–rhodium catalyst¹⁶ (3 mol %) generated from $[\text{RhCl}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_2]_2$ and a chiral diene ligand (*R,R*)-**3** in dioxane (1.0 mL) was added enone **4** (0.30 mmol) and 1.5 M aqueous KOH (0.1 mL), and the mixture was stirred at 30 °C for 1 h. The 1,4-addition product **6** was isolated by silica gel chromatography after the filtration through a pad of silica gel. Table 1 summarizes the results obtained for the addition of phenylboronic acid (**5m**) to 2-cyclohexenone (**4a**) and 5-methyl-3-hexene-2-one (**4d**),

TABLE 1. Asymmetric 1,4-Addition of Phenylboronic Acid (**5m**) to Enones **4a** and **4d** Catalyzed by $[\text{RhCl}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_2]_2/\text{Dienes } (\mathbf{3})^a$

entry	ligand	[yield (%)] ^b % ee ^c (config)	
		6am	6dm
1	3a	[97] 95 (<i>R</i>)	[97] 94 (<i>R</i>)
2	3b	[97] 96 (<i>R</i>)	[95] 85 (<i>R</i>)
3	3c	[97] 83 (<i>R</i>)	[89] 78 (<i>R</i>)
4	3d	[99] 81 (<i>R</i>)	[88] 87 (<i>R</i>)
5	3e	[99] 95 (<i>R</i>)	[91] 78 (<i>R</i>)
6	3f	[96] 94 (<i>R</i>)	[90] 92 (<i>R</i>)

^a The reaction was carried out with enone **4a** or **4d** (0.30 mmol), phenylboronic acid (**5m**, 0.60 mmol), $[\text{RhCl}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_2]_2$ (3 mol % Rh), diene (**3**, diene/Rh = 1.1/1.0), and 1.5 M aq KOH (0.10 mL) in dioxane (1.0 mL) at 30 °C for 1 h. ^b Isolated yield after silica gel chromatography. ^c Determined by HPLC analysis with a chiral stationary phase column (Chiralcel OD-H: hexane/2-propanol = 98/2).

which were chosen as a typical cyclic enone and a typical acyclic enone, respectively. The addition to 2-cyclohexenone (**4a**) proceeded smoothly at 30 °C with all of the diene ligands to give high yields (>96%) of 3-phenylcyclohexanone (**6am**) whose absolute configuration is *R*. Highest enantioselectivity (96% ee) was observed with Ph-bod* (**3b**). Bn-bod* (**3a**) and diaryl-dienes containing para substituents **3e** and **3f** also exhibited high enantioselectivities (94–95% ee) while diaryl-dienes substituted at ortho or meta positions **3c** and **3d** were less enantioselective ligands. For the acyclic enone **4d**, Bn-bod* (**3a**) was more enantioselective than diaryl-substituted dienes including Ph-bod* (**3b**), giving **6dm** of 94% ee. Of the diaryl-substituted dienes, that substituted with 4-trifluoromethylphenyl groups (**3f**) was better than the others. It is important that the 1,4-addition was completed at 30 °C within 1 h. It follows that the catalytic activity of the diene–rhodium complexes is higher than that of rhodium complexes coordinated with chiral phosphorus ligands, typically binap.¹⁴

The dienes Bn-bod* (**3a**) and Ph-bod* (**3b**), which showed the highest enantioselectivity in the asymmetric 1,4-addition to linear enone **4d** and cyclic enone **4a**, respectively, were examined for their ability in the addition to some other linear and cyclic enones and a cyclic α,β-unsaturated ester. The results are summarized in Table 2, which also contains the data reported using Bn-nbd* (**7**)² for comparison. In general, the results obtained with Bn-bod* (**3a**) are almost the same as those obtained with Bn-nbd* (**7**), indicating that the chiral environments constructed around the rhodium center by two benzyl groups on the diene ligands are almost the same irrespective of their diene backbone, bicyclo[2.2.2]-octadiene (bod) or bicyclo[2.2.1]heptadiene (nbd). Both of these dibenzyl-substituted dienes **3a** and **7** showed high enantioselectivity for linear enones **4d** and **4e** (entries 4 and 5), while their enantioselectivity for cyclic enones was not particularly high. The superiority of Ph-bod* (**3b**) to the dibenzyl-substituted dienes was observed for all the cyclic enones and cyclic enoate examined (entries 1–3 and 6). In particular, cyclopentenone (**4b**) gave the phenylation product **6bm** with 99% enantioselectivity.

The enantioselectivity was kept high for several types of arylboronic acids in the 1,4-addition to cyclopentenone (**4b**) and 3-nonen-2-one (**4e**) catalyzed by rhodium complexes coordinated with Ph-bod* (**3b**) and Bn-bod* (**3a**),

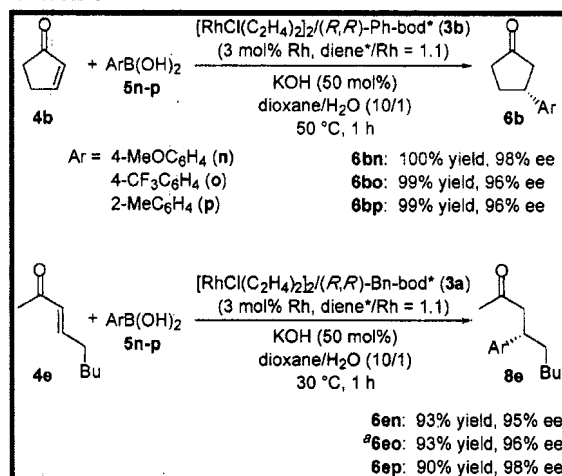
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(16) We presume the formation of $[\text{Rh}(\text{OH})(\mathbf{3})]_2$ as an active catalyst.

TABLE 2. Asymmetric 1,4-Addition of Phenylboronic Acid (**5m**) to Enones **4** Catalyzed by $[\text{RhCl}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_2]_2/(\text{R,R})$ -dienes (**3a**, **3b**, and **7**)^a

entry	product 6	[yield (%)] ^b % ee ^c (config)		
		Bn-bod* (3a)	Ph-bod* (3b)	Bn-nbd* (7)
1	6am	[97] 95 (<i>R</i>)	[97] 96 (<i>R</i>)	[94] 96 (<i>R</i>) ^d
2 ^c	6bm	[94] 86 (<i>R</i>)	[97] 99 (<i>R</i>)	[88] 88 (<i>R</i>) ^d
3 ^c	6cm	[91] 91 (<i>R</i>)	[95] 92 (<i>R</i>)	[81] 90 (<i>R</i>) ^d
4 ^f	6dm	[97] 94 (<i>R</i>)	[95] 85 (<i>R</i>)	[81] 97 (<i>R</i>) ^d
5	6em	[94] 98 (<i>S</i>)	[90] 83 (<i>S</i>)	[84] 95 (<i>S</i>)
6 ^f	6fm	[79] 65 (<i>R</i>)	[75] 95 (<i>R</i>)	[44] 89 (<i>R</i>)

^a The reaction was carried out with enone **4a–f** (0.30 mmol), phenylboronic acid (**5m**, 0.60 mmol), $[\text{RhCl}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_2]_2$ (3 mol % Rh), diene (**3a**, **3b**, and **7**, diene/Rh = 1.1/1.0), and 1.5 M aq KOH (0.10 mL) in dioxane (1.0 mL) at 30 °C for 1 h. ^b Isolated yield after silica gel chromatography. ^c Determined by HPLC analysis with chiral stationary phase columns: Chiralcel OD-H for **6am**, **6cm**, **6dm**, and **6em**; OB-H for **6bm**; OG for **6fm**. ^d Reported in ref 2. ^e At 50 °C. ^f For 3 h.

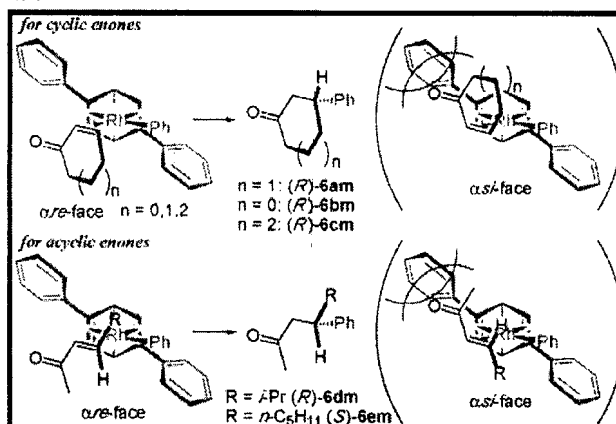
SCHEME 3^a

^a The reaction was carried out for 3 h.

respectively (Scheme 3). The addition of arylboronic acids substituted with methoxy (**5n**) or trifluoromethyl group (**5o**) at the para position and methyl group at the ortho position (**5p**) all gave the corresponding 1,4-addition products with over 95% enantioselectivity for both **4b** and **4e**.

The rhodium complex coordinated with the chiral bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-dienes **3** of (*R,R*) absolute configuration constructs an effective *C*₂-symmetric environment with the benzyl or aryl substituents located at upper left and lower right positions (Scheme 4). At the addition of a phenylrhodium species to enones in the catalytic cycle,¹⁷ the olefinic double bond of enones coordinates to the rhodium in a manner avoiding the steric repulsions between the substituent on the diene ligand and a carbonyl moiety of the enones. The alkyl substituent at the β-position is not a decisive factor on controlling the enantioface of olefin coordination. Thus, both cyclic enones and linear enones undergo the phenylrhodation from their *are*-face giving the 1,4-arylation products of the observed absolute configuration.

(17) We have established the catalytic cycle of the rhodium-catalyzed 1,4-addition reactions: see ref 14.

SCHEME 4

Conclusions

We described the preparation of enantiomerically pure *C*₂-symmetric bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-dienes which bear benzyl, phenyl, and substituted phenyl groups at 2 and 5 positions. These chiral diene ligands showed high enantioselectivity (up to 99% ee) in the rhodium-catalyzed asymmetric 1,4-addition of arylboronic acids to α,β-unsaturated ketones. We are currently applying these chiral diene ligands to a variety of catalytic asymmetric reactions, especially to those where the chiral diene ligands are more suitable than other types of ligands in catalytic activity. The rhodium-catalyzed addition reactions to fumaric/maleic compounds,³ *N*-sulfonylimines,⁶ and alkynals⁷ are some of the examples.

Experimental Section

Preparation of 2,5-Disubstituted Bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-dienes **3.** The enantiomerically pure dienes were obtained by optical resolution of racemic compounds, diketone **1** (route A), diene **3** (route B), or ditriflate **2** (route C).

(A) Resolution of Racemic Bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-2,5-dione (1**).** To a mixture of bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-2,5-dione (*dl*-**1**) (7.43 g, 53.8 mmol) and (*R*)-5-1-phenylethylsemioxam-azide¹¹ (22.3 g, 107.6 mmol) in 250 mL of ethanol was added a small amount of sodium acetate and acetic acid, and the mixture was heated to reflux for 3 h. After it was cooled to room temperature, the precipitates formed were collected on a filter and washed with ethanol. The solid product was recrystallized three times from methanol to give 3.34 g (12% yield) of the dihydrazone. For hydrolysis of the dihydrazone, a suspension of the dihydrazone in 100 mL of 20% sulfuric acid was heated to reflux for 4 h. The reaction mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ four times. The combined organic layers were washed with 0.2 N NaOH twice and then dried over magnesium sulfate. Removal of the solvent gave the crude diketone **1**, which is 97.5% ee by HPLC analysis with chiral stationary phase column. Chiralcel OJ (hexane/2-PrOH = 1/1). The crude diketone was purified by recrystallization from ethanol to give 335 mg (4.5% yield) of (*1R,4R*)-bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-2,5-dione (*(R,R)*-**1**) as a white solid which is >99% ee by HPLC analysis. $[\alpha]_D^{20} -55$ (c 1.22, CHCl₃) (lit.^{12d} $[\alpha]_D^{20} +50$ (c 0.55, CHCl₃) for (*S,S*)-**1**).

(1*R*,4*R*)-2,5-Bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy)bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene (*(R,R)*-2**).** Lithium diisopropylamide (LDA) was generated by dropwise addition of a 1.59 M solution of *n*-BuLi (692 μL, 1.10 mmol) in hexane to a −78 °C solution of diisopropylamine (154 μL, 1.10 mmol) in 0.50 mL of THF. This solution was stirred for an additional 20 min before a solution of (*1R,4R*)-bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-2,5-dione (*(R,R)*-**1**) (50.0

mg, 0.362 mmol) in 1.0 mL of THF was slowly added at -78°C . The resulting mixture was stirred at -78°C for an additional 1 h, before a solution of *N*-(2-pyridyl)triflimide (394 mg, 1.10 mmol) in 1.0 mL of THF was slowly added at -78°C . This mixture was warmed to room temperature while being stirred for 2 days. Ice water was added to quench the reaction and the organic solvent was removed in vacuo. The aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O three times. The combined organic layers were washed with 10% NaOH and then dried over magnesium sulfate. Removal of the solvent gave the crude product, which was purified by chromatography on silica gel column (hexane/diethyl ether = 10/1) to give 102 mg (70% yield) of (1*R*,4*R*)-2,5-bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy)bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene ((*R,R*)-**2**) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.56–1.64 (m, 2H), 1.82–1.90 (m, 2H), 3.69–3.73 (m, 2H), 6.16 (dd, *J* = 7.2 and 2.9 Hz, 2H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃) δ 24.7, 40.2, 118.6 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 320 Hz), 119.4, 155.1. Anal. Calcd for C₁₀H₈F₆O₆S₂: C, 29.86; H, 2.00. Found: C, 29.99; H, 2.13.

(1*R*,4*R*)-2,5-Dibenzylbicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene ((*R,R*)-Bn-bod* (3a**)).** To a mixture of (1*R*,4*R*)-2,5-bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy)bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene ((*R,R*)-**2**) (78.9 mg, 0.20 mmol) and PdCl₂(dppf) (1.4 mg, 2.0 μ mol) in 1.5 mL of Et₂O was added benzylmagnesium bromide (3.33 mL, 0.36 M, 1.2 mmol) in Et₂O at room temperature, and the reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 24 h. After being cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was quenched with water and extracted with Et₂O. The combined organic layers were dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by preparative TLC (silica gel, hexane/ethyl acetate = 10/1) and GPC to give 33.8 mg (59% yield) of (1*R*,4*R*)-2,5-dibenzylbicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene ((*R,R*)-**3a**) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.07–1.15 (m, 2H), 1.18–1.26 (m, 2H), 3.22–3.28 (m, 2H), 3.43 (s, 4H), 5.82 (dd, *J* = 6.1 and 1.2 Hz, 2H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 4H), 7.17 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.26 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 4H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃) δ 26.1, 40.1, 41.1, 125.9, 128.15, 128.24, 129.0, 139.7, 147.2. Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₂₂: C, 92.26; H, 7.74. Found: C, 92.17; H, 7.85. $[\alpha]_D^{20} +86$ (c 0.71, CHCl₃).

(1*R*,4*R*)-2,5-Diphenylbicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene ((*R,R*)-Ph-bod* (3b**)).** Grignard cross-coupling of (*R,R*)-**2** (78.9 mg, 0.20 mmol) with phenylmagnesium bromide (1.0 mL, 1.2 M, 1.2 mmol) and PdCl₂(dppf) (1.4 mg, 2.0 μ mol) in Et₂O was carried out at reflux for 8 h in a manner similar to the preparation of (*R,R*)-**3a**. The crude product was purified by preparative TLC (silica gel, hexane/benzene = 10/1) to give 39.5 mg (78% yield) of (1*R*,4*R*)-2,5-diphenylbicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene ((*R,R*)-**3b**) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.56 (s, 4H), 4.23 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 6.63 (dd, *J* = 6.3 and 2.0 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 4H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 4H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃) δ 25.8, 40.0, 124.7, 126.8, 128.5, 129.1, 138.2, 146.8. Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₁₆: C, 92.98; H, 7.02. Found: C, 93.03; H, 7.14. $[\alpha]_D^{20} -30$ (c 0.72, CHCl₃).

(B) Resolution of Racemic 2,5-Disubstituted Bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-dienes. Racemic 2,5-bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy)bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene (*dl*-**2**) and dienes *dl*-**3a** and *dl*-**3b** were prepared in a same manner as described above. Enantiomerically pure samples of dienes **3a** and **3b** were obtained by separation of the racemic dienes on Chiralcel OJ column with hexane/2-propanol = 200/1, flow = 5 mL/min, wavelength = 254 nm, and hexane/2-propanol = 98/2, flow = 8 mL/min, wavelength = 254 nm, respectively.

(1*R*,4*R*)-2,5-Di(2-methylphenyl)bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene ((*R,R*)-2-MeC₆H₄-bod* (3c**)).** In a manner similar to the preparation of (*R,R*)-**3a**, cross-coupling of *dl*-**2** (402 mg, 1.0 mmol) with 2-methylphenylmagnesium bromide (6.5 mL, 0.93 M, 6.0 mmol) and PdCl₂(dppf) (7.3 mg, 10 μ mol) in Et₂O for 24 h gave 207 mg (72% yield) of racemic 2,5-di(2-methylphenyl)bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene (*dl*-**3c**) as a colorless oil. Enantiomerically pure diene (*R,R*)-**3c** was obtained by separation of the racemic diene on Chiralcel OJ column with

hexane/2-propanol = 90/10, flow = 10 mL/min, wavelength = 254 nm. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.52–1.64 (m, 4H), 2.30 (s, 6H), 3.83 (dd, *J* = 6.2 and 1.9 Hz, 2H), 6.34 (dd, *J* = 6.2 and 1.9 Hz, 2H), 7.11–7.20 (m, 8H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃) δ 20.7, 25.5, 43.0, 125.6, 126.7, 128.1, 130.2, 131.1, 135.6, 140.3, 148.4. Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₂₂: C, 92.26; H, 7.74. Found: C, 92.40; H, 7.81. $[\alpha]_D^{20} +178$ (c 0.65, CHCl₃).

(1*R*,4*R*)-2,5-Bis(3,5-dimethylphenyl)bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene ((*R,R*)-3,5-Me₂C₆H₃-bod* (3d**)).** Similarly, the reaction of *dl*-**2** (402 mg, 1.0 mmol) with 3,5-dimethylphenylmagnesium bromide (5.31 mL, 1.13 M, 6.0 mmol) and PdCl₂(dppf) (7.3 mg, 10 μ mol) in Et₂O gave 257 mg (82% yield) of racemic 2,5-bis(3,5-dimethylphenyl)bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene (*dl*-**3d**) as a white solid. Enantiomerically pure diene (*R,R*)-**3d** was obtained by separation of the racemic diene on Chiralcel OJ column with hexane/2-propanol = 90/10, flow = 10 mL/min, wavelength = 254 nm. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.53 (s, 4H), 2.31 (s, 12H), 4.18 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 6.58 (dd, *J* = 6.3 and 1.7 Hz, 2H), 6.86 (s, 2H), 7.05 (s, 4H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃) δ 21.4, 25.8, 40.2, 122.7, 128.4, 128.9, 137.9, 138.3, 146.9. Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₂₆: C, 91.67; H, 8.33. Found: C, 91.39; H, 8.42. $[\alpha]_D^{20} -13$ (c 0.66, CHCl₃).

(C) Resolution of Racemic 2,5-Bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy)bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene (2**).** Racemic 2,5-bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy)bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene (*dl*-**2**) was prepared in the same manner as described above. Enantiomerically pure ditriflate (*R,R*)-**2** was obtained by separation of the racemic ditriflate on Chiralcel OJ column with hexane/2-propanol = 98/2, flow = 5 mL/min, wavelength = 210 nm.

(1*R*,4*R*)-2,5-Di(4-methoxyphenyl)bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene ((*R,R*)-4-MeOC₆H₄-bod* (3e**)).** Grignard cross-coupling of (*R,R*)-**2** (121 mg, 0.30 mmol) with 4-methoxyphenylmagnesium bromide (2.0 mL, 1.2 mmol) and PdCl₂(dppf) (2.2 mg, 3.0 μ mol) in Et₂O for 6 h, followed by aqueous workup and GPC purification, gave 60.9 mg (64% yield) of (1*R*,4*R*)-2,5-di(4-methoxyphenyl)bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene ((*R,R*)-**3e**) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.53 (s, 4H), 3.80 (s, 6H), 4.15 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 6.51 (dd, *J* = 6.4 and 2.1 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 4H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 4H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃) δ 25.9, 40.0, 55.4, 113.9, 125.9, 127.1, 131.0, 146.5, 158.7. Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₂₂O₂: C, 82.99; H, 6.96. Found: C, 82.73; H, 7.08. $[\alpha]_D^{20} -5.0$ (c 0.55, CHCl₃).

(1*R*,4*R*)-2,5-Bis(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene ((*R,R*)-4-CF₃C₆H₄-bod* (3f**)).** Grignard cross-coupling of (*R,R*)-**2** (121 mg, 0.30 mmol) with 4-trifluoromethylphenylmagnesium bromide (2.0 mL, 1.2 mmol) and PdCl₂(dppf) (2.2 mg, 3.0 μ mol) in Et₂O for 6 h, followed by aqueous workup and purification by preparative TLC (silica gel, hexane/benzene = 20/1), gave 82.9 mg (70% yield) of (1*R*,4*R*)-2,5-bis(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)bicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene ((*R,R*)-**3f**) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1.58 (s, 4H), 4.26 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 6.75 (dd, *J* = 6.4 and 2.0 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 4H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 4H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃) δ 25.5, 40.1, 124.3 (q, *J* = 271 Hz), 125.0, 125.5 (q, *J* = 3.8 Hz), 129.0 (q, *J* = 32 Hz), 131.4, 141.4, 145.8. Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₁₆F₆: C, 67.01; H, 4.09. Found: C, 67.08; H, 4.18. $[\alpha]_D^{20} -12$ (c 0.84, CHCl₃).

Rhodium-Catalyzed Asymmetric 1,4-Addition of Arylboronic Acids to Enones. The reaction conditions and results are summarized in Tables 1 and 2, and Scheme 3. A typical experimental procedure (entry 2 in Table 1) is shown below: A solution of [RhCl(C₂H₄)₂]₂ (1.8 mg, 9.0 μ mol Rh), (1*R*,4*R*)-2,5-diphenylbicyclo[2.2.2]octa-2,5-diene ((*R,R*)-**3b**) (2.6 mg, 9.9 μ mol), and phenylboronic acid (**5m**) (73.2 mg, 0.60 mmol) in 1 mL of dioxane was stirred at room temperature for 5 min. To this mixture was added 2-cyclohexenone (**4a**) (28.8 mg, 0.30 mmol) and aqueous KOH (0.1 mL, 1.5 M, 0.15 mmol). After being stirred at 30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1 h, the mixture was passed through a short silica gel column (eluent: diethyl ether). Evaporation of the solvent followed by preparative TLC (silica gel, hexane/ethyl acetate = 3/1) gave 50.8 mg (97% yield)

of (*R*)-**6am**, which is 96% ee. The products **6** obtained by the rhodium-catalyzed asymmetric 1,4-addition were fully characterized by comparison of their spectral and analytical data with those reported in the literature: ref 13a for **6am**, **6bm**, **6cm**, **6dm**, and **6em**; ref 13c for **6fm**, and ref 13d for **6bn** and **6bo**.

3-(2-Methylphenyl)cyclopentanone (6bp): The ee was determined on a Chiralcel OD-H column with hexane/2-propanol = 98/2, flow = 0.3 mL/min. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 1.97–2.06 (m, 1H), 2.25–2.42 (m, 3H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 2.44–2.51 (m, 1H), 2.63 (dd, J = 18.3 and 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.57–3.65 (m, 1H), 7.13–7.23 (m, 4H). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CDCl_3) δ 19.6, 30.0, 38.3, 38.5, 45.3, 124.7, 126.4, 126.5, 130.6, 135.9, 141.0, 218.6. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}$: C, 82.72; H, 8.10. Found: C, 82.43; H, 8.29. $[\alpha]_D^{20} +59$ (c 1.00, CHCl_3) for the *R* isomer of 96% ee.

4-(4-Methoxyphenyl)nonan-2-one (6en): The ee was determined on a Chiralcel OJ-H column with hexane/2-propanol = 100/1, flow = 0.5 mL/min. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 0.82 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.08–1.27 (m, 6H), 1.47–1.62 (m, 2H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 2.65 (dd, J = 15.9 and 7.1 Hz, 1H), 2.68 (dd, J = 15.9 and 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.05 (dtd, J = 9.5, 7.3 and 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 6.82 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.08 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CDCl_3) δ 14.0, 22.5, 27.0, 30.6, 31.7, 36.6, 40.6, 51.2, 55.2, 113.8, 128.3, 136.6, 158.0, 208.2. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_2$: C, 77.38; H, 9.74. Found: C, 77.64; H, 9.91. $[\alpha]_D^{20} +18$ (c 1.02, CHCl_3) for the *S* isomer of 95% ee.

4-(4-Trifluoromethylphenyl)nonan-2-one (6eo): The ee was determined on a Chiralcel AS column with hexane/2-propanol = 500/1, flow = 0.3 mL/min. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 0.83 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.03–1.30 (m, 6H), 1.50–1.67 (m, 2H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.73 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.20 (broad quint, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CDCl_3) δ 14.0, 22.4, 27.0, 30.6, 31.7, 36.2, 40.9, 50.5, 124.3 (q, J = 271 Hz), 125.4 (q, J = 3.8 Hz), 127.9, 128.6 (q, J = 32 Hz), 149.0 (q, J = 1.5 Hz), 207.1. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{21}\text{OF}_3$: C, 67.12; H, 7.39. Found: C, 67.04; H, 7.41. $[\alpha]_D^{20} +8.5$ (c 0.93, CHCl_3) for the *S* isomer of 97% ee.

4-(2-Methylphenyl)nonan-2-one (6ep): The ee was determined on a Chiralcel OJ-H column with hexane/2-propanol = 100/1, flow = 0.3 mL/min. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 0.82 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.06–1.27 (m, 6H), 1.50–1.63 (m, 2H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.68 (dd, J = 12.3 and 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.72 (dd, J = 12.3 and 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.44 (broad quint, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.05–7.18 (m, 4H). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CDCl_3) δ 14.0, 19.8, 22.5, 26.9, 30.6, 31.9, 35.7, 36.5, 50.6, 125.5, 125.8, 126.2, 130.4, 136.0, 143.1, 208.1. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}$: C, 82.70; H, 10.41. Found: C, 82.56; H, 10.51. $[\alpha]_D^{20} +17$ (c 0.96, CHCl_3) for the *S* isomer of 98% ee.

X-ray Crystal Structure of $[\text{RhCl}((S,S)\text{-3b})_2]$. A red dichloromethane solution of $[\text{RhCl}((S,S)\text{-3b})_2]$ was prepared. Crystals suitable for X-ray structural analysis were obtained by layering with hexane at room temperature. A red prism of dimensions $0.50 \times 0.40 \times 0.30 \text{ mm}^3$ was mounted on a glass fiber. All measurements were made on a Rigaku RAXIS RAPID imaging plate area detector with graphite monochromated Mo K α radiation. Indexing was performed from 3° oscillations that were exposed for 30 s. The crystal-to-detector distance was 127.40 mm.

Cell constants and an orientation matrix for data collection corresponded to a primitive monoclinic cell with dimensions $a = 13.45(1) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 19.80(1) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 18.97(1) \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 90^\circ$, $\beta = 93.82(3)^\circ$, $\gamma = 90^\circ$, $V = 5039.6(6) \text{ \AA}^3$. For $Z = 6$ and $\text{fw} = 793.44$, and the calculated density is 1.57 g/cm^3 . Based on the systematic absences of $0k0$ ($k \neq 2n$), packing considerations, a statistical analysis of intensity distribution, and the successful solution and refinement of the structure, the space group was determined to be $P2_1$ (no. 4).

The data were collected at a temperature of $-150 \pm 1^\circ \text{C}$ to a maximum 2θ value of 55.0° . A total of 74 oscillation images were collected. A sweep of data was done using ω scans from 130.0° to 190.0° in 3.0° steps, at $\chi = 45.0^\circ$ and $\phi = 0.0^\circ$. The exposure rate was 90.0 s/deg . A second sweep was performed using ω scans from 0.0° to 162.0° in 3.0° steps, at $\chi = 45.0^\circ$ and $\phi = 180.0^\circ$. The exposure rate was 90.0 s/deg . The crystal-to-detector distance was 127.40 mm. Readout was performed in the 0.100 mm pixel mode.

Of the 48 571 reflections that were collected, 11 826 were unique ($R_{\text{int}} = 0.021$); equivalent reflections were merged. The linear absorption coefficient, μ , for Mo K α radiation is 11.7 cm^{-1} . The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects.

The structure was solved by direct methods and expanded using Fourier techniques. The non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. Hydrogen atoms were refined using the riding model. The final cycle of full-matrix least-squares refinement on F was based on 10 449 observed reflections ($I > 3.00\sigma(I)$) and 1298 variable parameters and converged (largest parameter shift was 0.00 times its esd) with unweighted and weighted agreement factors of $R = \sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o| = 0.029$, $R_w = [\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w F_o^2]^{1/2} = 0.043$.

The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight was 2.12. Unit weights were used. Plots of $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ versus $|F_o|$, reflection order in data collection, $\sin \theta/\lambda$, and various classes of indices showed no unusual trends. The maximum and minimum peaks on the final difference Fourier map corresponded to 5.30 and $-3.18 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$, respectively.

All calculations were performed using the CrystalStructure crystallographic software package and Tables S1–S12 in the Supporting Information provide the full crystallographic data for the X-ray structure.

Acknowledgment. This work has been supported in part by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan (21 COE on Kyoto University Alliance for Chemistry).

Supporting Information Available: Tables of complete X-ray crystallographic data for $[\text{RhCl}((S,S)\text{-3b})_2]$ and the corresponding CIF file. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

JO047831Y