The already huge research area of catalytic asymmetric synthesis has grown faster than ever before in the last twelve years, particularly fueled by the appearance of the new field of organocatalysis. In recent years, and as part of this exciting development, organocatalytic domino reactions have come into focus for many research groups with the aim of designing efficient and highly stereoselective one-pot syntheses of functionalized more complex molecules. Secondary amines like proline and its derivatives are suitable nucleophiles for the asymmetric vinylogous Michael addition. In 2010, Chen et al. published a direct vinylogous addition of N-substituted γ-butyrolactams to α,β-unsaturated aldehydes with excellent yields and diastereo- and enantioselectivities employing a secondary amine catalyst. 

The asymmetric organocatalytic aza-Michael addition represents one possible strategy for the synthesis of chiral nitrogen-containing compounds. Substrates bearing both a nucleophilic nitrogen atom and an electrophilic center were designed in order to achieve the synthesis of heterocycles via domino reactions. For example, we have recently found out that both the nucleophilicity and electrophilicity of α-ketoamides could successfully be exploited in the asymmetric synthesis of densely substituted pyrrolidin-2-ones by an aza-Michael/aldol domino reaction with α,β-unsaturated aldehydes. Herein we report the development of a new three-component quadruple domino reaction of α-ketoamides 1 with two equivalents of α,β-unsaturated aldehydes 2 yielding tetraaryl-substituted 2-azabicyclo[3.3.0]octadienones 4 with high diastereo- and enantioselectivities and proceeding via an aza-Michael addition/aldol condensation/vinylogous Michael addition/aldol condensation reaction sequence (Scheme 1).

Scheme 1  Asymmetric synthesis of tetraaryl-substituted 2-azabicyclo[3.3.0]octadienones via an organocatalytic quadruple cascade

The quadruple cascade is initiated by the asymmetric aza-Michael addition of α-ketoamides 1 to different iminium-activated α,β-unsaturated aldehydes 2 leading to enamines of intermediates 5 that undergo intramolecular aldol condensation to form lactams 6. Under the reaction conditions these pyrrolones 6 may easily tautomerize to aromatic 2-hydroxy pyrroles 7, the 5-position of which can react as a nucleophile with a second α,β-unsaturated aldehyde via iminium activation. Vinylogous 1,4-addition leads to enamines of intermediates 8 that undergo a second intramolecular aldol condensation yielding bicyclic products 4 after hydrolytic return of the catalyst. In addition, 2-hydroxypyrrroles 7 can also act as nucleophiles at the 3-position with a second iminium-activated α,β-unsaturated aldehyde providing enamines of intermediates 9 that undergo an intramolecular aldol condensation to yield tetraaryl-substituted bicyclic compounds 10 after return of the catalyst. Yet the second catalytic pathway remains minor and derivatives 10 are generally obtained as minor side products of the reaction. Only traces were observed under the optimum reaction conditions, which were sepa-
rated from the products 4 in the purification process (Scheme 2).

![Scheme 2](image.png)

We initially studied the reaction between the 2-oxo-N₂,N₂-diphenylacetamide (1a) and cinnamaldehyde (2a) at room temperature for three days in the presence of 20 mol% of various secondary amine catalysts 3 using dichloromethane as the solvent. The (S)-diphenylprolinol TMS ether 3e gave satisfactory results, while all the other tested catalysts were inefficient for the desired transformation (Table 1, entries 1–4). After increasing the reaction time to five days at room temperature in dichloromethane, propan-2-ol, or ethanol (entries 6–8), the reaction was also carried out under reflux for two days in ethanol or propan-2-ol with the result that the enantioselectivity of the reaction dropped dramatically (entries 9 and 10). The use of basic additives was also examined; performing the reaction in the presence of 20 mol% potassium or sodium carbonate did not lead to any significant improvement, the use of sodium acetate enhanced both the yield and enantioselectivity (entries 11–13). The reaction was also conducted with excess 2-oxo-N₂,N₂-diphenylacetamide (1a) as well as with excess cinnamaldehyde (2a) (entries 14 and 15), however without any increase in the yield. Lower catalyst loading led to a significant decrease in the yields while higher amounts did not give any remarkable improvement. Finally, we performed the cascade for three days in dichloromethane in the presence of 20 mol% of sodium acetate and obtained a remarkable decrease in the yield of the isolated product (entry 16), indicating that a reaction time of five days was, indeed, required.

![Table 1](image.png)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Catalyst</th>
<th>Solvent</th>
<th>Time (d)</th>
<th>Additive</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
<th>ee (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3a</td>
<td>CH₂Cl₂</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3b</td>
<td>CH₂Cl₂</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3c</td>
<td>CH₂Cl₂</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3d</td>
<td>CH₂Cl₂</td>
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<td>–</td>
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<td>n.d.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>CH₂Cl₂</td>
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<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>CH₂Cl₂</td>
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<td>–</td>
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<td>i-PrOH</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>49</td>
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<td>3e</td>
<td>EtOHe</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>47</td>
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<td>3e</td>
<td>CH₂Cl₂</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NaOAc</td>
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<td>K₂CO₃</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Na₂CO₃</td>
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<td>NaOAc</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>NaOAc</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>93</td>
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</table>

a Reaction conditions: 0.3-mmol scale using 1a (1 equiv), 2a (2 equiv), catalyst 3a–e (20 mol%), solvent (1 mL), r.t. Only one diastereomer was observed.

b 20 mol% of the additive was used.

c Yield of the isolated product 4a after flash column chromatography.

d Determined by HPLC on a chiral stationary phase; n.d. = not detected.

e The reaction was heated to reflux for 2 d.
f A ratio 1.6:2 of 1a/2a was used.
g A ratio 1:2.5 of 1a/2a was used.
Having optimized the reaction conditions, we evaluated the scope of the quadruple cascade. Firstly, different aromatic α,β-unsaturated aldehydes were examined in the reaction and the products 4a–d were obtained as single diastereomers in moderate to good yields while the enantioselectivity of the reaction remained very good (Table 2). However, neither heteroaromatic nor aliphatic α,β-unsaturated aldehydes led to satisfactory results. Next we studied extension of the scope regarding both aromatic rings (R1, R2) of the α-ketoamide substrate and performed the cascade reactions using the optimum conditions and the products 4e–i were obtained as single diastereomers with very good yields and enantioselectivities. Other α-ketoamide derivatives bearing non-aromatic residues were also used as substrates in the reaction, but these did not react in the desired fashion.

Interestingly, α,β-unsaturated aldehydes bearing strong electron-donor groups such as 2-methoxyphenyl or 3,4,5-tris(benzyloxy)phenyl group as well as 3-[1-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)-1H-indol-2-yl]acrylaldehyde reacted in the quadruple cascade, although only by the second postulated catalytic pathway leading to the isomeric 3-azabicyclo[3.3.0]octadienones 10a–c as single diastereomers in medium to good yields, but lower enantioselectivities as compared to the main catalytic pathway (Figure 1).

The relative and absolute configuration of the products 4 given is based on an X-ray crystal structure analysis of 4a and the proposed transition state (Figure 2). As intermediates 7 are planar, there is a facial selectivity in the vinyloxyous Michael addition step of the cascade. The second iminium-activated α,β-unsaturated aldehyde is attacked on its Re face by the dienolate generating two new stereocenters and placing the two R3 rings in a trans orientation (Figure 2). A different face selectivity concerning the hy-

Table 2 Reaction of α-Ketoamides 1 with α,β-Unsaturated Aldehydes 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>R1</th>
<th>R2</th>
<th>R3</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
<th>ee (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4a</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4b</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>4-MeOC₆H₄</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>89 (91)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4c</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>4-ClC₆H₄</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>85 (95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4d</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>2,3-(OCH₂O)C₆H₄</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>84 (87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4e</td>
<td>4-MeOC₆H₄</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>92 (91)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4f</td>
<td>3-CIC₆H₄</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>91 (95)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4g</td>
<td>4-O₂NC₆H₄</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>95</td>
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<tr>
<td>4h</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>2-MeC₆H₄</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td>4i</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>4-ClC₆H₄</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Reaction conditions: 0.3-mmol scale using α-ketoamide 1 (1 equiv), α,β-unsaturated aldehyde 2 (2 equiv), NaOAc (20 mol%), CH₂Cl₂, r.t., 5 d. All the products were obtained as a single diastereomer.

* Yield of isolated 4a–i.

* Determined by HPLC on a chiral stationary phase.

* Values in brackets correspond to the results obtained with the catalyst (R)-3e. For HPLC determination of the enantiomeric excess, the products 4b–i were transformed into the corresponding α,β-unsaturated ethyl ester.
droxyppyrole nucleophile 7 is proposed for the Michael addition step with enals bearing electron-donor groups to form the isomeric trans products 10a–c. This is in accordance with the X-ray structure of ent-10a obtained with catalyst (R)-3e (Figure 3).

Figure 2 Proposed transition state for the vinylogous Michael addition and X-ray crystal structure of 4a

In conclusion, we have developed a new asymmetric organocatalytic quadruple cascade of various α-ketoamides with aromatic α,β-unsaturated aldehydes yielding tetraaryl-substituted 2-azabicyclo[3.3.0]octadienones in good yields, excellent diastereore- and enantioselectivities via an aza-Michael/aldol condensation/vinylogous Michael addition/aldol condensation reaction sequence. In the case of electron-rich enals isomeric 3-azabicyclo[3.3.0]octadienones are formed.

Unless otherwise noted, all commercially available compounds were used without further purification. Preparative column chromatography SIL G-25 UV252 from Macherey & Nagel, particle size 0.040–0.063 mm (230–240 mesh, flash). Visualization of the developed TLC plates was performed with UV irradiation (254 nm) and by staining with vanillin stain. Optical rotations were measured on a Perkin-Elmer 241 polarimeter. MS spectra were recorded on a Finnigan SSQ7000 (EI 70 eV) spectrometer and HRMS on a Thermo Fisher Scientific Orbitrap XL spectrometer. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer FT-IR Spectrum 100 using ATR-Unit. 1H and 13C NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3) spectra were recorded at r.t. on Varian Mercury 600 or Inova 400 instruments with TMS as an internal standard. IR spectra were recorded on a Finnigan SSQ7000 (EI 70 eV) spectrometer and HRMS on a Thermal Fisher Scientific Orbitrap XL spectrometer. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer FT-IR Spectrum 100 using ATR-Unit.

Figure 3 Proposed transition state for the Michael addition and X-ray crystal structure of ent-10a

Domino Reaction; General Procedure

A solution of α-ketoamide 1 (0.3 mmol, 1 equiv), α,β-unsaturated aldehyde 2 (0.6 mmol, 2 equiv), NaOAc (5 mg, 0.06 mmol, 0.2 equiv), and (S)-TMS-diphenylprolinol catalyst 3e (21 mg, 0.06 mmol, 0.2 equiv) in CH2Cl2 (1.5 mL) was stirred at r.t. for 5 d. The crude mixture was directly purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, n-pentane–Et2O, 2:1).

N-(3-Chlorophenyl)-2-oxo-2-phenylacetamide (1f)

Following the previously described general procedure10 using 3-chloroaniline (446 mg, 3.5 mmol, 1.4 equiv) and phenylglyoxylic acid (375 mg, 2.5 mmol, 1 equiv). The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (n-pentane–Et2O, 0.1) to afford 1f (621 mg, 96%) as a yellow solid; mp 110–112 °C; Rf = 0.35 (n-pentane–Et2O, 6:1).

IR (ATR): 3345, 1657, 1585, 1536, 1482, 1409, 1275, 1109, 1092, 997, 862, 775, 736, 671 cm–1.

IR (ATR): 3334, 1657, 1585, 1536, 1482, 1409, 1275, 1109, 1092, 997, 862, 775, 736, 671 cm–1.

1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 7.17 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1 H, CHAr), 7.32 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H, CHAr), 7.52 (m, 3 H, CHAr), 7.67 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1 H, CHAr), 7.86 (t, J = 1.8 Hz, 1 H, CHAr), 8.41 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H, CHAr), 8.98 (br s, 1 H, NH).

13C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 117.9 (CHAr), 120.0 (CHAr), 125.3 (CHAr), 128.6 (2 C, CHAr), 130.2 (CHAr), 131.5 (2 C, CHAr), 132.8 (C), 134.8 (CHAr), 134.9 (C), 137.7 (C), 158.8 (NCO), 186.8 (CO).

MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 261 (11), 259 (33, M+), 105 (100), 77 (39), 51 (16).

Anal. Calcd for C16H13NO2Cl: C, 64.75; H, 3.88; N, 5.39. Found: C, 64.68; H, 3.61; N, 5.41.

N-(4-Nitrophenyl)-2-oxo-2-phenylacetamide (1g)

Following the previously described general procedure10 using 4-nitroaniline (1.5 g, 10.8 mmol, 1.4 equiv) and phenylglyoxylic acid (1.16 g, 7.75 mmol, 1 equiv). The crude product was purified by recrystallization (Et2O) to afford 1g (1.067 g, 51%) as a yellow solid; mp 215 °C; Rf = 0.5 (n-pentane–Et2O, 1:1).


1H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-<em>d</em>6): δ = 7.61 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H, CHAr), 7.76 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1 H, CHAr), 7.99 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2 H, CHAr), 8.06 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H, CHAr), 8.28 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2 H, CHAr), 11.52 (s, 1 H, NH).

13C NMR (151 MHz, DMSO-<em>d</em>6): δ = 120.5 (2 C, CHAr), 125.4 (2 C, CHAr), 129.5 (2 C, CHAr), 130.5 (2 C, CHAr), 132.7 (C), 133.5 (CHAr), 143.7 (C), 144.2 (C), 164.0 (NCO), 189.0 (CO).

MS (EI, 70 eV): m/z (%) = 270 (20, M+), 105 (100), 77 (34), 51 (11).

HRMS: m/z [M + Na]+ calcd for C16H12N2O4Na: 293.0533; found: 293.0533.

2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-oxo-2-phenylacetamide (1h)

Following the previously described general procedure10 using aniline (0.7 mL, 7.6 mmol, 1.4 equiv) and 4-chlorophenylglyoxylic acid (1.0 g, 5.4 mmol, 1 equiv). The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (n-pentane–Et2O, 8:1) to afford 1h (1.11 g, 79%) as a yellow solid, mp 118–120 °C; Rf = 0.46 (n-pentane–Et2O, 8:1).

IR (ATR): 3334, 3058, 1934, 1653, 1586, 1527, 1491, 1399, 1274, 1162, 1090, 988, 875, 790, 740, 693 cm–1.

1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl3): δ = 7.20 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1 H, CHAr), 7.39 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H, CHAr), 7.47 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2 H, CHAr), 7.67 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2 H, CHAr), 8.40 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H, CHAr), 8.95 (br s, 1 H, NH).
(6R,6aS)-2-Oxo-1,3,6,6a-tetrahydro-1,2,6,6a-tetrahydropyrido[2,1-f]pyrrole-5-carboxaldehyde (4a)

Flash chromatography (n-pentane–EtO₂, 2:1) gave 4a as a yellow solid; yield: 85 mg (63%); mp 191–193 °C; 97% ee [HPLC (Daicel AS)]; [α]D₂⁰ = 8.4 (c 0.45, CHCl₃).

IR (ATR): 3054, 2951, 2882, 2325, 2105, 1674, 1597, 1492, 1448, 1313, 1178, 1084, 1019, 974, 740, 690 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI, 70 eV): /z/ = 5.03 (s, 1 H, CHO), 6.74 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H, CH₂), 6.98–7.01 (m, 4 H, CH₂), 7.06–7.10 (m, 2 H, CH₂), 7.25–7.32 (m, 5 H, CH), 7.47–7.54 (m, 3 H, CH₃), 7.65 (s, 1 H, CH=C=CH₂), 7.94 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 2 H, CH₂), 9.89 (s, 1 H, CHO).

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 6.82 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H, CH₂), 6.98–7.01 (m, 4 H, CH₂), 7.06–7.10 (m, 2 H, CH₂), 7.25–7.32 (m, 5 H, CH), 7.47–7.54 (m, 3 H, CH₃), 7.65 (s, 1 H, CH=C=CH₂), 7.94 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 2 H, CH₂), 9.89 (s, 1 H, CHO).

HRMS: /z/ = 520.2054 (C₂₆H₂₂NO₂Cl₂: 520.2056; found: 520.2054, CHCl₃).

13C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 127.9 (CH₂), 128.2 (2 C, CH₂), 128.4 (2 C, CH₂), 129.1 (2 C, CH₂), 129.5 (2 C, CH₂), 130.9 (13 C, CH₁), 131.8 (13 C, CH₁), 137.5 (CH=C=CH₂), 156.7 (C), 159.5 (C), 161.4 (C), 170.6 (NCO), 187.9 (CHO).

MS (EI, 70 eV): /z/ = 524 (17, 73), 523 (34), 521 (100), 494 (19), 493 (17), 492 (24), 216 (18), 215 (48), 214 (46), 213 (26), 77 (23).


(6R,6aS)-6,6a-Bis-(5-chloro-2-oxo-1,3-diphenyl-1,2,6,6a-tetrahydrocyclopenta[b]pyrrole-5-carboxaldehyde (4d)

Flash chromatography (n-pentane–EtO₂, 2:1) gave 4d as a yellow solid; yield: 89 mg (56%); mp 119–121 °C; 84% ee [HPLC (Daicel AS)]; [α]D₂⁰ = 0.14 (n-pentane–EtO₂, 2:1); /z/ = 117.8 (c 0.5, CHCl₃).

IR (ATR): 2893, 1676, 1598, 1491, 1441, 1371, 1311, 1190, 1099, 1035, 928, 855, 812, 778, 748, 691 cm⁻¹.

1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 10.91 (s, 1 H, CHO), 15.50 (s, 1 H, CHO), 15.80 (s, 1 H, CHO), 15.90 (s, 1 H, CHO), 16.70 (s, 1 H, CHO), 16.80 (s, 1 H, CHO), 16.90 (s, 1 H, CHO), 17.00 (s, 1 H, CHO), 17.10 (s, 1 H, CHO).

MS (EI, 70 eV): /z/ = 526.2082 (C₂₆H₂₂NO₂Cl₂: 526.2082; found: 526.2082, CHCl₃).

HRMS: /z/ [M + H⁺]⁺ calcd for C₂₆H₂₂NO₂Cl₂: 542.1598; found: 542.1593.
**Flash chromatography (n-pentane–Et$_2$O, 2:1)** gave 4f as a yellow solid; yield: 104 mg (71%); mp 102–104 °C; 95% ee [HPLC (Daicel AS)]; $R_f$ = 0.39 (n-pentane–Et$_2$O, 2:1); $[\alpha]_D$ $^b$ +169.3 (c 0.44, CHCl$_3$).

**MS (EI, 70 eV):** $m/z$ (%) = 468 (40), 467 (100, M$^+$), 439 (20), 438 (30), 410 (15), 438 (11), 335 (11); 307 (11), 215 (11), 180 (23), 77 (28).

HRMS: $m/z$ [M + H]$^+$ cale for C$_{33}$H$_{26}$NO$_3$: 468.1958; found: 468.1954.

**Flash chromatography (n-pentane–Et$_2$O, 2:1)** gave 4a as a yellow solid; yield: 104 mg (71%); mp 102–104 °C; 95% ee [HPLC (Daicel AS)]; $R_f$ = 0.42 (n-pentane–Et$_2$O, 2:1); $[\alpha]_D$ $^b$ +26.7 (c 0.52, CHCl$_3$).

**IR (ATR):** 1675, 1594, 1555, 1491, 1450, 1401, 1357, 1315, 1179, 1138, 1090, 1033, 871, 837, 748, 694 cm$^{-1}$.

**HRMS:** $m/z$ [M + Na]$^+$ cale for C$_{33}$H$_{26}$NO$_3$Na$: 510.1231; found: 510.1237.

**Flash chromatography (n-pentane–Et$_2$O, 2:1)** gave 10a as a yellow solid; yield: 53 mg (34%); mp 92–94 °C; 71% ee [HPLC (Daicel AS)]; $R_f$ = 0.39 (n-pentane–Et$_2$O, 2:1); $[\alpha]_D$ $^b$ +169.3 (c 0.44, CHCl$_3$).

**IR (ATR):** 1729, 1667, 1627, 1595, 1547, 1491, 1540, 1340, 1246, 1154, 1017, 1025, 834, 735, 695 cm$^{-1}$.

**HRMS:** $m/z$ [M + Na]$^+$ cale for C$_{33}$H$_{26}$NO$_3$Na$: 510.1231; found: 510.1237.

**Flash chromatography (n-pentane–Et$_2$O, 2:1)** gave 10a as a yellow solid; yield: 53 mg (34%); mp 92–94 °C; 71% ee [HPLC (Daicel AS)]; $R_f$ = 0.39 (n-pentane–Et$_2$O, 2:1); $[\alpha]_D$ $^b$ +169.3 (c 0.44, CHCl$_3$).

**IR (ATR):** 1729, 1667, 1627, 1595, 1547, 1491, 1540, 1340, 1246, 1154, 1017, 1025, 834, 735, 695 cm$^{-1}$.

**HRMS:** $m/z$ [M + Na]$^+$ cale for C$_{33}$H$_{26}$NO$_3$Na$: 510.1231; found: 510.1237.

**Flash chromatography (n-pentane–Et$_2$O, 2:1)** gave 10a as a yellow solid; yield: 53 mg (34%); mp 92–94 °C; 71% ee [HPLC (Daicel AS)]; $R_f$ = 0.39 (n-pentane–Et$_2$O, 2:1); $[\alpha]_D$ $^b$ +169.3 (c 0.44, CHCl$_3$).

**IR (ATR):** 1729, 1667, 1627, 1595, 1547, 1491, 1540, 1340, 1246, 1154, 1017, 1025, 834, 735, 695 cm$^{-1}$.

**HRMS:** $m/z$ [M + Na]$^+$ cale for C$_{33}$H$_{26}$NO$_3$Na$: 510.1231; found: 510.1237.

**Flash chromatography (n-pentane–Et$_2$O, 2:1)** gave 10a as a yellow solid; yield: 53 mg (34%); mp 92–94 °C; 71% ee [HPLC (Daicel AS)]; $R_f$ = 0.39 (n-pentane–Et$_2$O, 2:1); $[\alpha]_D$ $^b$ +169.3 (c 0.44, CHCl$_3$).

**IR (ATR):** 1729, 1667, 1627, 1595, 1547, 1491, 1540, 1340, 1246, 1154, 1017, 1025, 834, 735, 695 cm$^{-1}$.

**HRMS:** $m/z$ [M + Na]$^+$ cale for C$_{33}$H$_{26}$NO$_3$Na$: 510.1231; found: 510.1237.
HRMS: m/z [M + Na]⁺ calculated for C₅₈H₇₂N₂O₂Na: 536.1832; found: 536.1832.

(6R,6aS)-1-Oxo-2,6a-diphenyl-3,6-bis[3,4,5-tris(benzyloxy)phenyl]-1,2,6,6a-tetrahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrole-2-carbaldehyde (10b).
Flash chromatography (n-pentane–Et₂O, 2:1) gave 10b as a yellow solid; yield: 232 mg (71%); mp 62–64 °C; 32% ee [HPLC (Daicel AS)]: Rₛ = 0.44 (n-pentane–Et₂O, 1:1; [α]Ｄ² —36.7 (c 0.52, CHCl₃)).
IR (ATR): 3400, 2322, 2191, 2095, 1768, 1586, 1495, 1438, 1315, 1219, 1100, 933, 837, 733 cm⁻¹.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 4.44 (d, J = 11.4 Hz, 2 H, OCH₂Ph), 4.71 (m, 3 H, OCH₂Ph, CH), 4.91 (s, 2 H, OCH₂Ph), 4.99 (2 C, CH₂O), 128.6 (2 C, CHAr), 129.0 (2 C, CHAr), 129.7 (3 C), 129.8 (2 C, CHAr), 121.3 (2 C, CH₂O), 122.7 (2 C, CH₂O), 123.2 (2 C, CH₂O), 123.4 (2 C, CH₂O), 123.5 (4 C, CH₂O), 127.7 (2 C, CH₂O), 127.8 (2 C, CH₂O), 127.9 (2 C, CH₂O), 128.1 (2 C, CH₂O), 128.2 (2 C, CH₂O), 128.4 (4 C, CH₂O), 128.5 (4 C, CH₂O), 130.9 (1 C), 131.0 (1 C), 131.9 (1 C), 134.1 (1 C), 136.6 (2 C, CH), 137.0 (2 C, C), 137.6 (C), 137.7 (C), 137.8 (CH=CH₂O), 137.9 (C), 138.5 (C), 152.2 (5 C, CH₂), 152.8 (2 C, C), 153.0 (1 C), 155.8 (C), 160.9 (C), 170.3 (NCO), 187.4 (CHO).

IR (ATR): 3040, 2322, 2191, 2095, 1678, 1586, 1495, 1438, 1315, 1219, 1100, 933, 837, 733 cm⁻¹.

HRMS: m/z [M + H⁺] calculated for C₅₈H₇₂N₂O₂: 536.1830; found: 536.1830.

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Supporting Information
For this article is available online at http://www.thieme-connect.com/ejournals/toc/synthesis.

References


(4) For examples of asymmetric secondary-amine-catalyzed simple domino reactions, see: (a) Alexakis, A.; Lefranc, A.;