Supplementary Materials

Preparation of catalyst [(S,S)-(+)N,N'-bis(3,5-di-tert-butylsalicylidene)-1,2-cyclohexanediaminato (2-)] cobalt(II)

The catalyst was prepared from the commercially available ligand [(S,S)-(+)N,N'-bis(3,5-di-tert-butylsalicylidene)-1,2-cyclohexanediamine: a solution of cobalt(II) acetate (98.78 mg, 0.56 mmol) in EtOH (4.5 mL) was added to a solution of ligand (301.9 mg, 0.55 mmol) in toluene (4.5 mL). A brick-red solid began to precipitate before addition was complete. The mixture was refluxed for 1.5 h. Precipitated solid was isolated by vacuum filtration and recrystallized from CHCl₃/n-hexane. This compound was identified by ESI-MS.

The Co(II) complex is catalytically inactive, however, and it must be subjected to one-electron oxidation to produce a (salen)Co(III)X complex (X anionic ligand) prior to the HKR. This may be done conveniently by aerobic oxidation in the presence of a mild Brønsted acid. Water alone was found not to mediate the oxidation reaction, but a screen of additives revealed that acetic acid was effective and that the corresponding Co(III) precatalyst is convenient for use in HKR reactions both in terms of its preparation and reactivity [1-3].



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- 2. Larrow, J.F.; Jacobsen, E.N. Asymmetric Processes Catalyzed by Chiral (Salen)Metal Complexes. *Top. Organomet. Chem.* **2004**, *6*, 123–152.
- Nielsen, L.P.C.; Stevenson, C.P.; Blackmond, D.G.; Jacobsen, E.N. Mechanistic Investigation Leads to a Synthetic Improvement in the Hydrolytic Kinetic Resolution of Terminal Epoxides. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2004, 126, 1360–1362.

NMR Spectra

Figure S1. ¹H-NMR spectrum of 8 in CDCl₃.





Figure S3. gCOSY spectrum of 8 in CDCl₃.

Figure S4. NOESY spectrum of 8 in CDCl₃.





Figure S5. HSQC spectrum of 8 in CDCl₃.

Figure S6. ¹H-NMR spectrum of 9 in CDCl₃.





Figure S8. gCOSY spectrum of 9 in CDCl₃.





Figure S9. NOESY spectrum of 9 in CDCl₃.







Figure S11. HSQC spectrum of 9 in CDCl₃.

Figure S12. ¹H-NMR spectrum of 10 in CDCl₃.





Figure S13. APT spectrum of 10 in CDCl₃.



Figure S15. NOESY spectrum of 10 in CDCl₃.



Figure S17. HSQC spectrum of 10 in CDCl₃.







Figure S19. gCOSY spectrum of 11 in CDCl₃.











Figure S23. NOESY spectrum of 12 in CDCl₃.

Figure S24. ¹H-NMR spectrum of 13 in CDCl₃.





Figure S24b. Detail of ¹H-NMR spectrum of 13 in CDCl₃.





Figure S26. NOESY spectrum of 13 in CDCl₃.

Figure S27. ¹H-NMR spectrum of 14 in CDCl₃.





Figure S28. gCOSY spectrum of 14 in CDCl₃.

Figure S29. NOESY spectrum of 14 in CDCl₃.









Figure S32. NOESY spectrum of 15 in CDCl₃.

Figure S33. ¹H-NMR spectrum of 16 in CDCl₃.





Figure S34. gCOSY spectrum of 16 in CDCl₃.











Figure S38. gCOSY spectrum of 17 in CDCl₃.







Figure S42. gCOSY spectrum of 18 in CDCl₃.











Figure S46. NOESY spectrum of 19 in CDCl₃.

Figure S47. ¹H-NMR spectrum of 20 in CDCl₃.









Figure S50. NOESY spectrum of 20 in CDCl₃.

Figure S51. ¹H-NMR spectrum of 21 in CDCl₃.









Figure S54. NOESY spectrum of 21 in CDCl₃.





8.0 7.5 7.0 4.5 4.0 0.5 6.0 5.0 3.5 2.5 6.5 3.0 1.0 0.0 5.5 1.5 2.0

Figure S56. ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 22 in CDCl₃.





Figure S58. NOESY spectrum of 22 in CDCl₃.







Figure S60. ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 23 in CDCl₃.

Mass Spectra



Figure S62. Mass spectrum of 9.















Figure S66. Mass spectrum of 19.







