Supplementary Material

β- and δ-Amino acids (2,3- and 3,4-*trans*-CHA) as catalysts in Knoevenagel condensation and asymmetric aldol reactions

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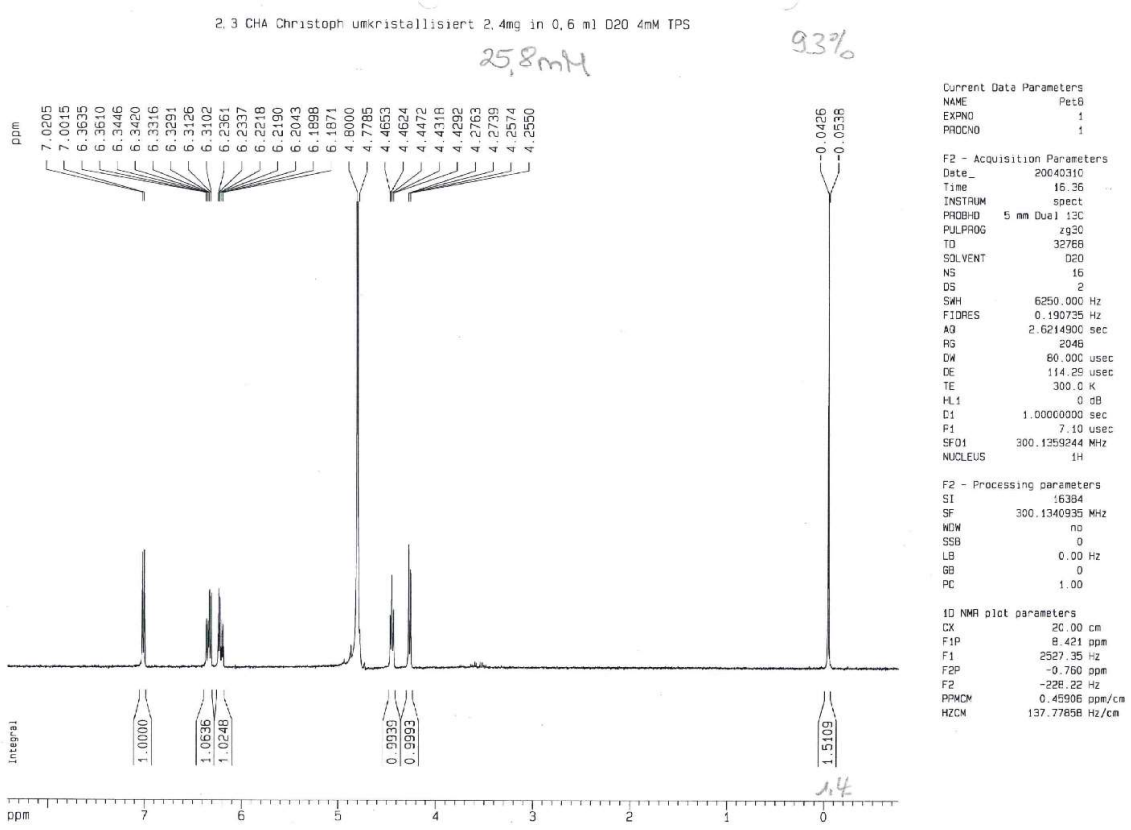

Figure 1: ^{1}H NMR spectrum of 3,4-*trans*-CHA (**2**) (300 MHz; D_2O; 4 mM TSPNa).

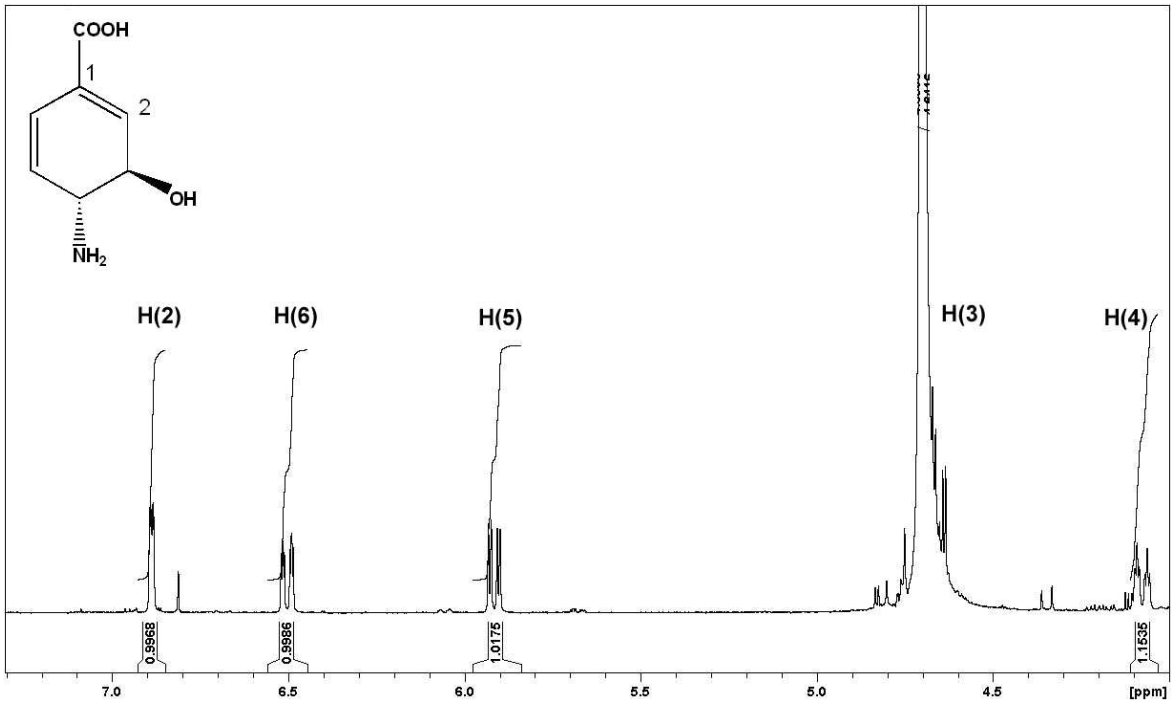

Figure 2: ^{1}H NMR spectrum of 3,4-*trans*-CHA (**4**) (400 MHz; D_2O; 4 mM TSPNa).

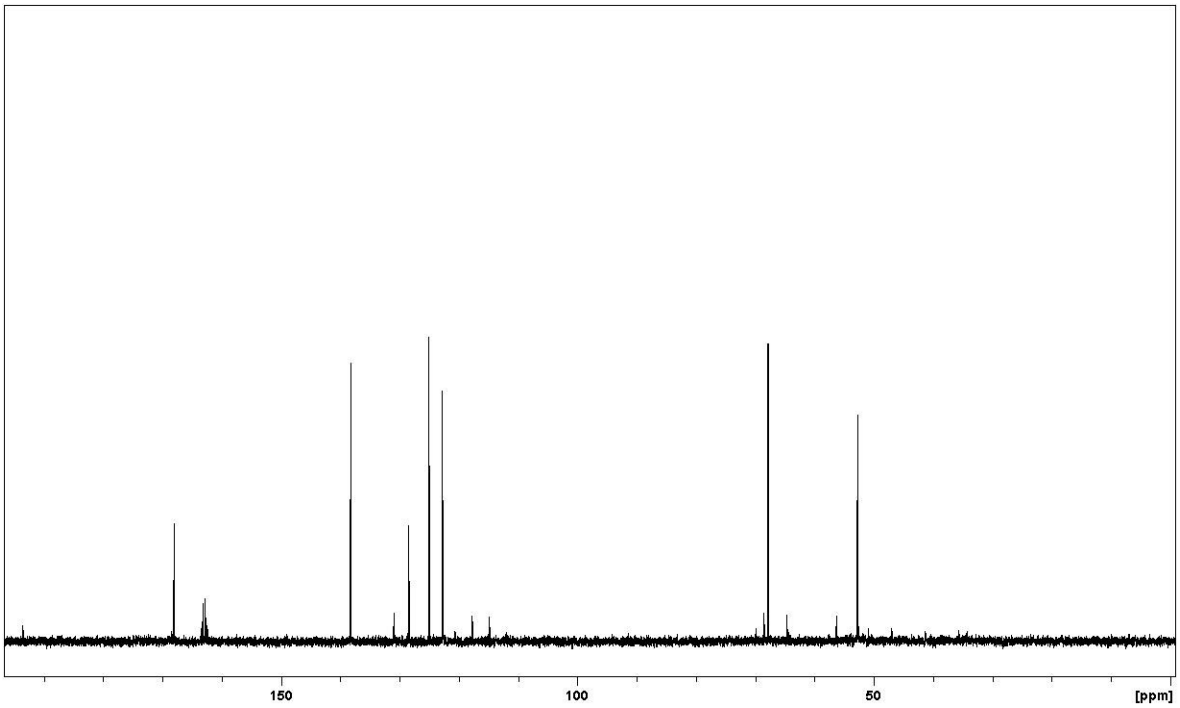

Figure 3: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 3,4-*trans*-CHA (100 MHz; D_2O; 4 mM TSPNa).

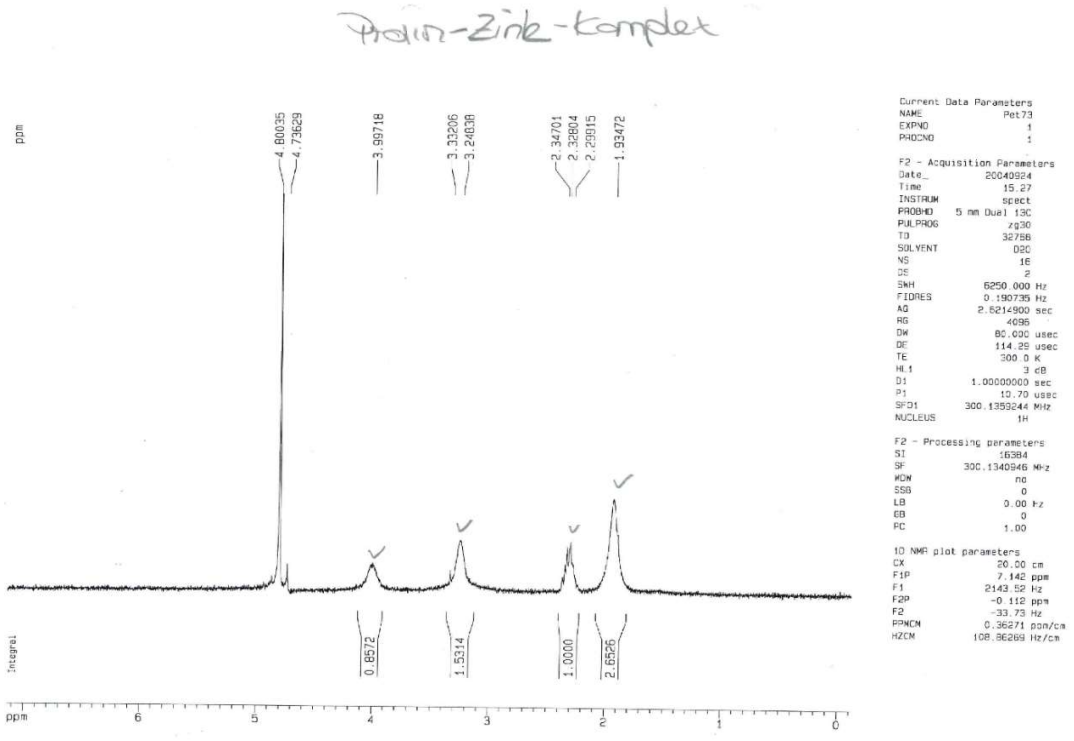

Figure 4: ^{1}H NMR spectrum of proline Zinc complex (**8**) (300 MHz; D_2O).

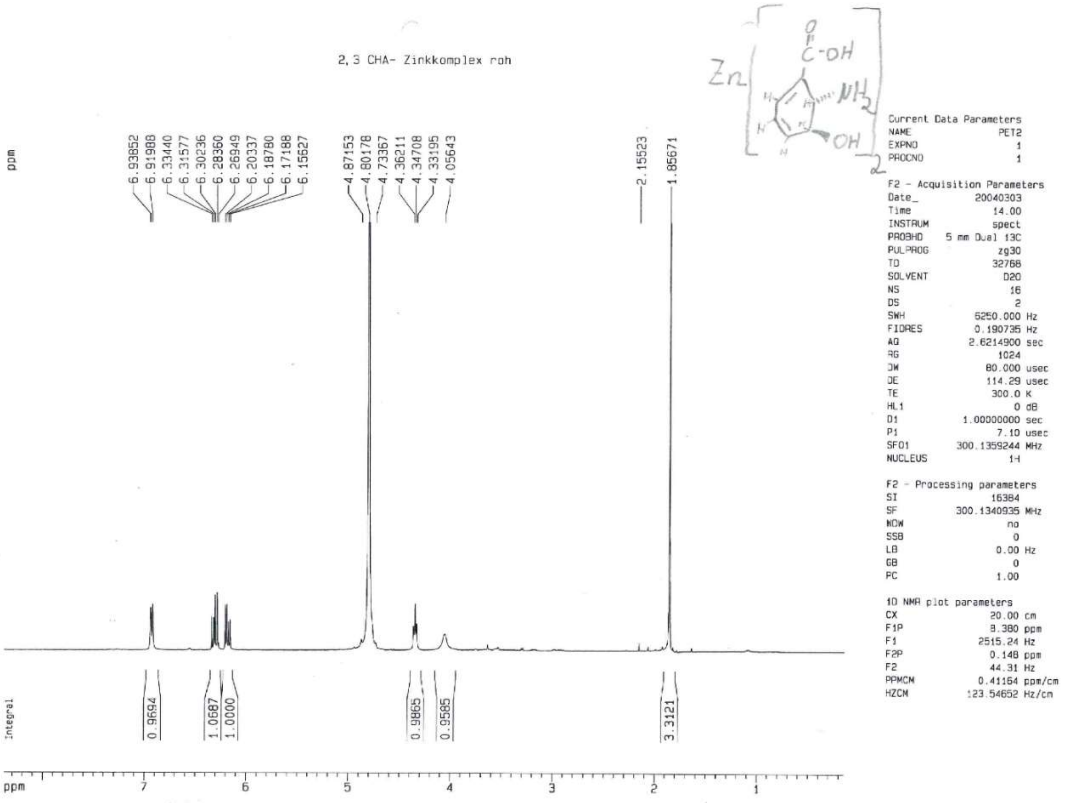

Figure 5: ^{1}H NMR spectrum of 2,3-*trans*-CHA Zinc complex (**9**) (300 MHz; D_2O).

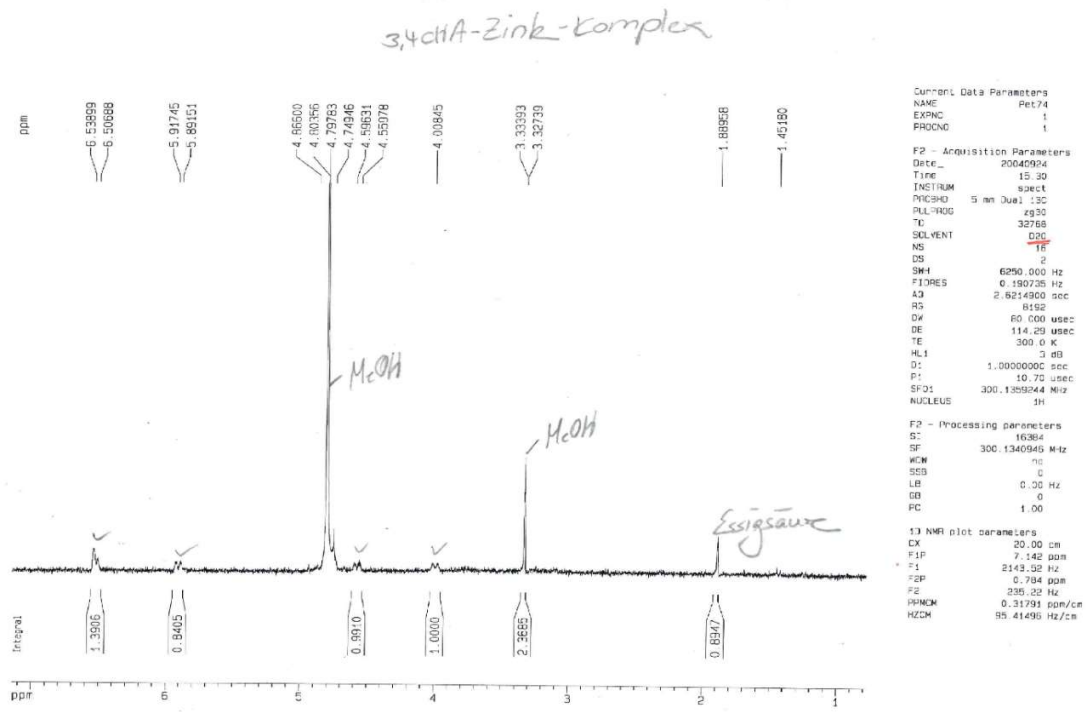

Figure 6: ^{1}H NMR spectrum of 3,4-*trans*-CHA Zinc complex (**10**) (300 MHz; D_2O).

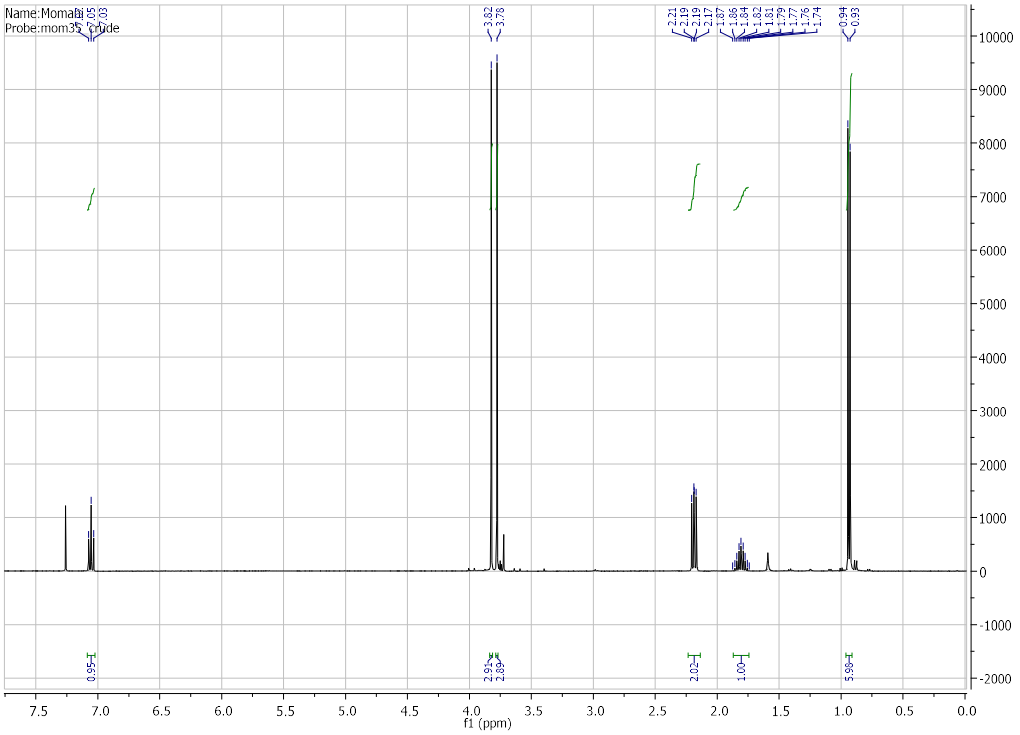

Figure 7: ^{1}H NMR spectrum of compound **13** (400 MHz; $CDCl_3$).

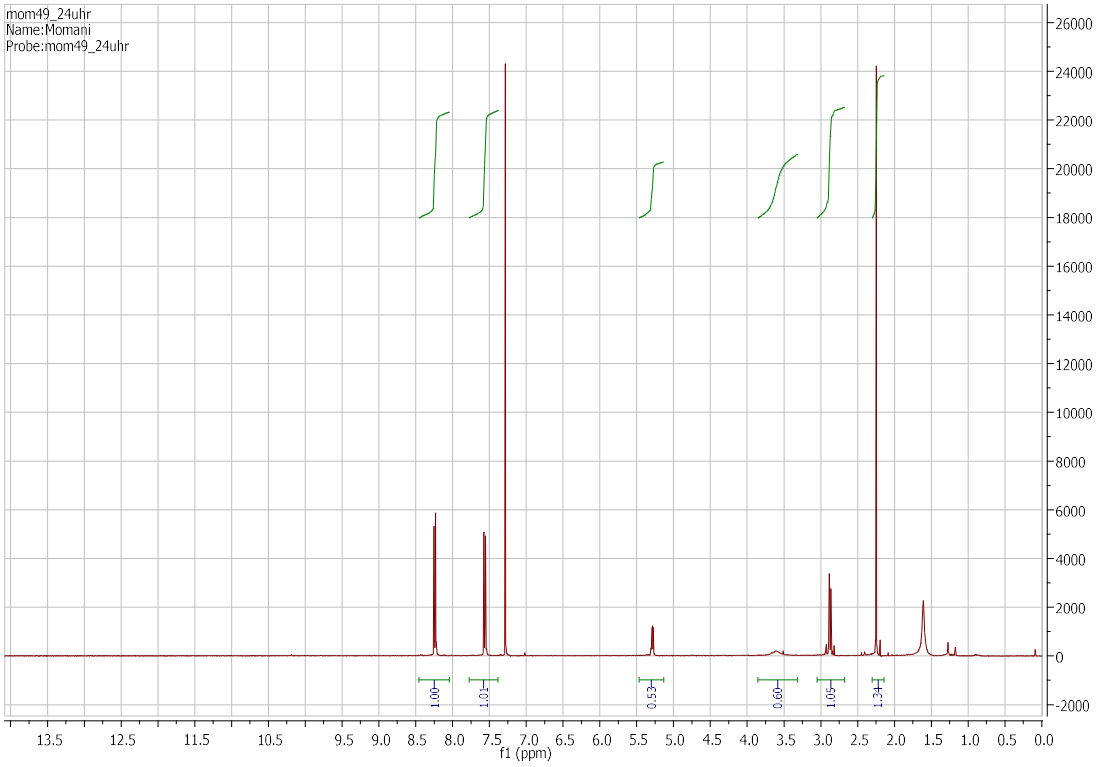

Figure 8: ^{1}H NMR spectrum of compound **16** (400 MHz; $CDCl_3$).

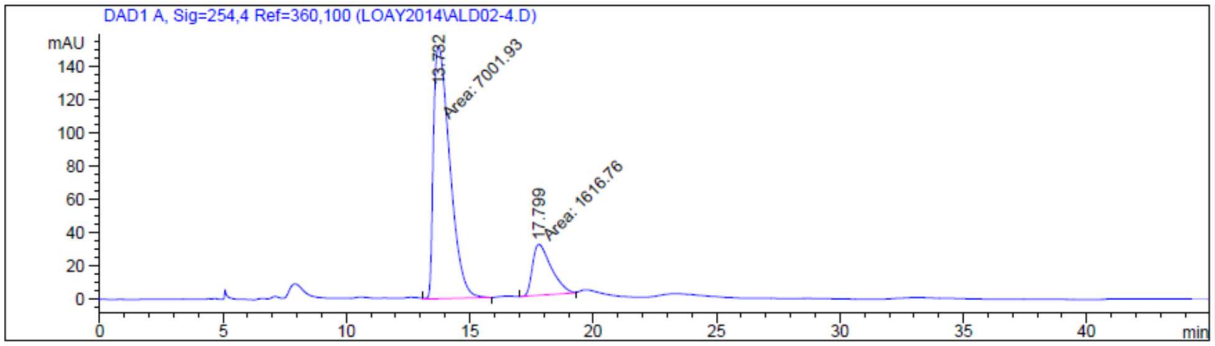

Figure 8: Chiral-phase HPLC chromatogram of compound **16** (Chiralpak AS, Daicel; eluent: 2-propanol/hexane (30:70); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min; detection: UV 254 nm).