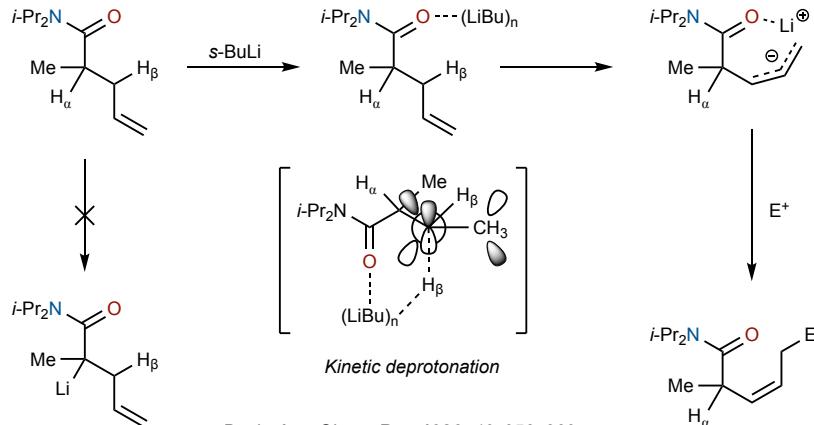
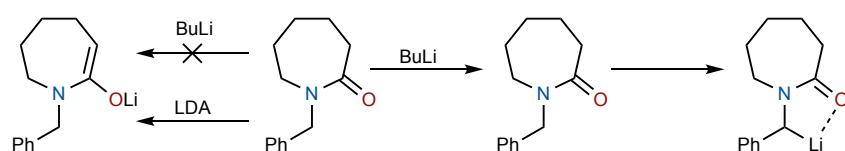


Complex induced proximity effects (CIPE)

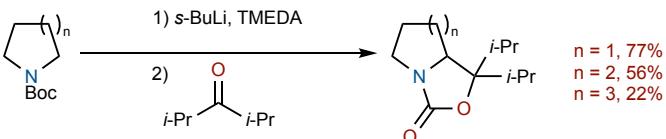


Beak, *Acc. Chem. Res.* **1986**, *19*, 356–363



Choice of base is crucial; lithium amide bases often (though not always) display entirely different solvation and aggregation behavior than alkylolithium bases

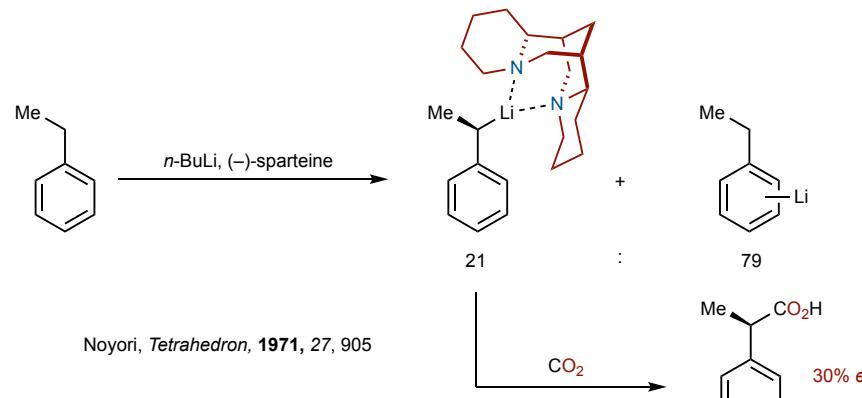
Beak, *Acc. Chem. Res.* **1986**, *19*, 356–363



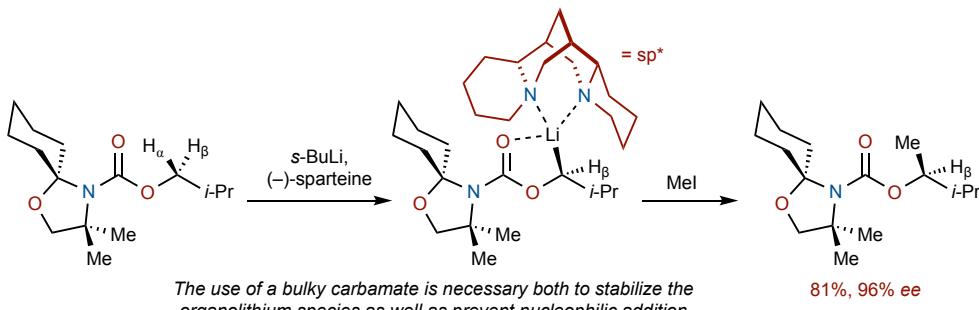
Efficiency of lithiation depends strongly on geometric alignment in complex

Beak, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, *23*, 315–321

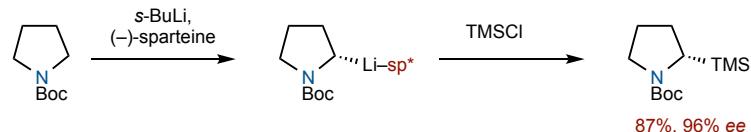
Enantioinduction with lithium-(-)-sparteine complexes



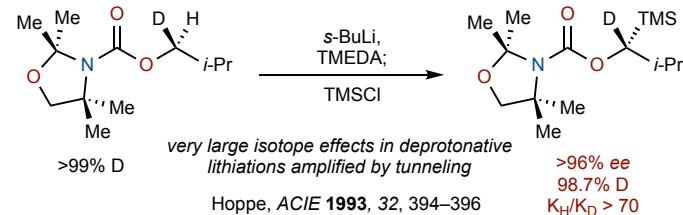
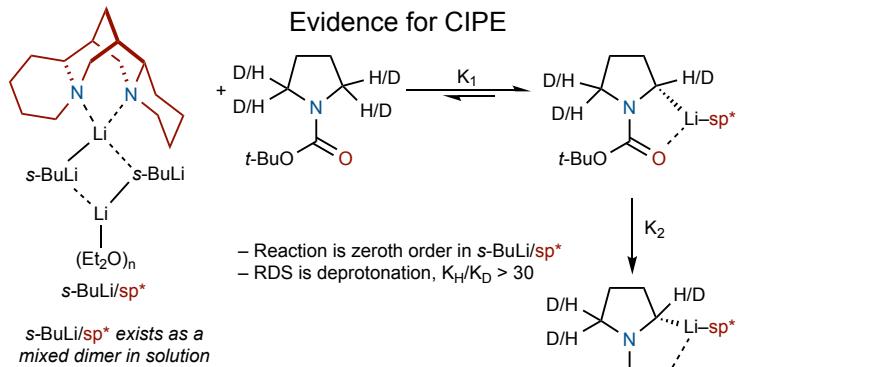
Putting the two together



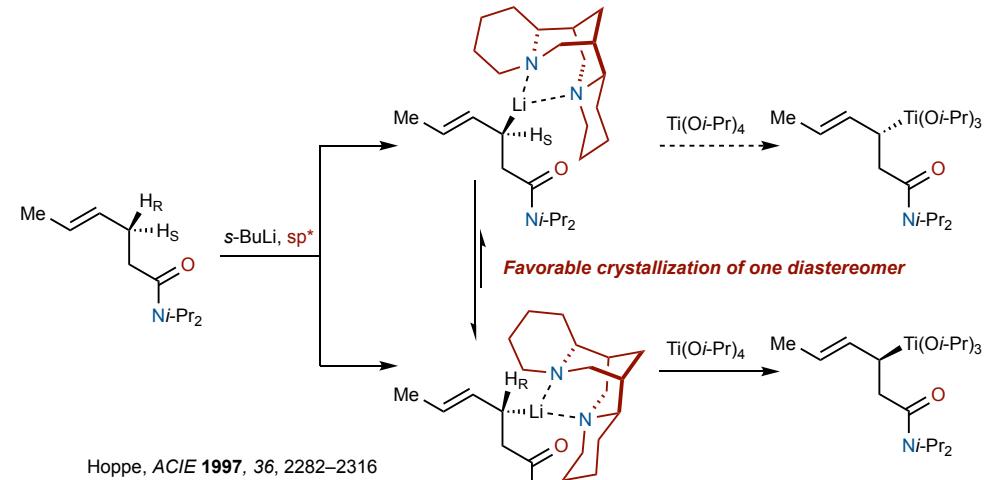
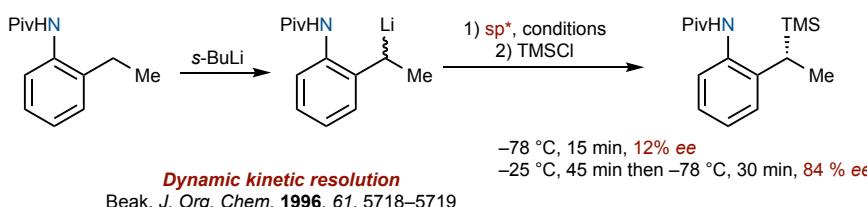
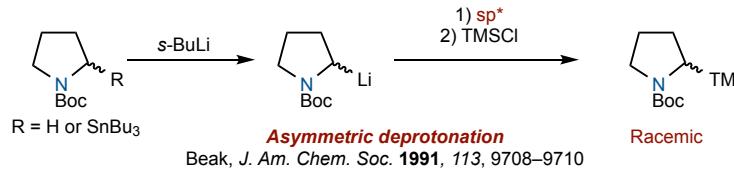
Hoppe, *ACIE* **1990**, *29*, 1422–1424



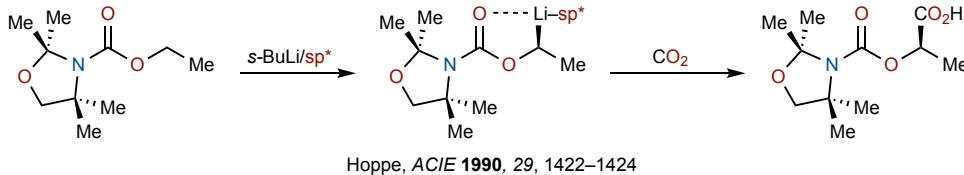
Beak, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1994**, *116*, 3231–3239



Mechanisms for enantioinduction



Accessing the other enantiomer
 S_E2 process may be invertive or retentive depending on both the lithiated species as well as the electrophile



Non-resonance stabilized carbanions usually proceed through retentive pathway

