



Supporting Information

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Supporting Information

From Olefins to Ketones Through a 2-Rhodaoxetane Compound

M. Pilar del Río, Miguel A. Ciriano, Cristina Tejel*

Pages S1-S6

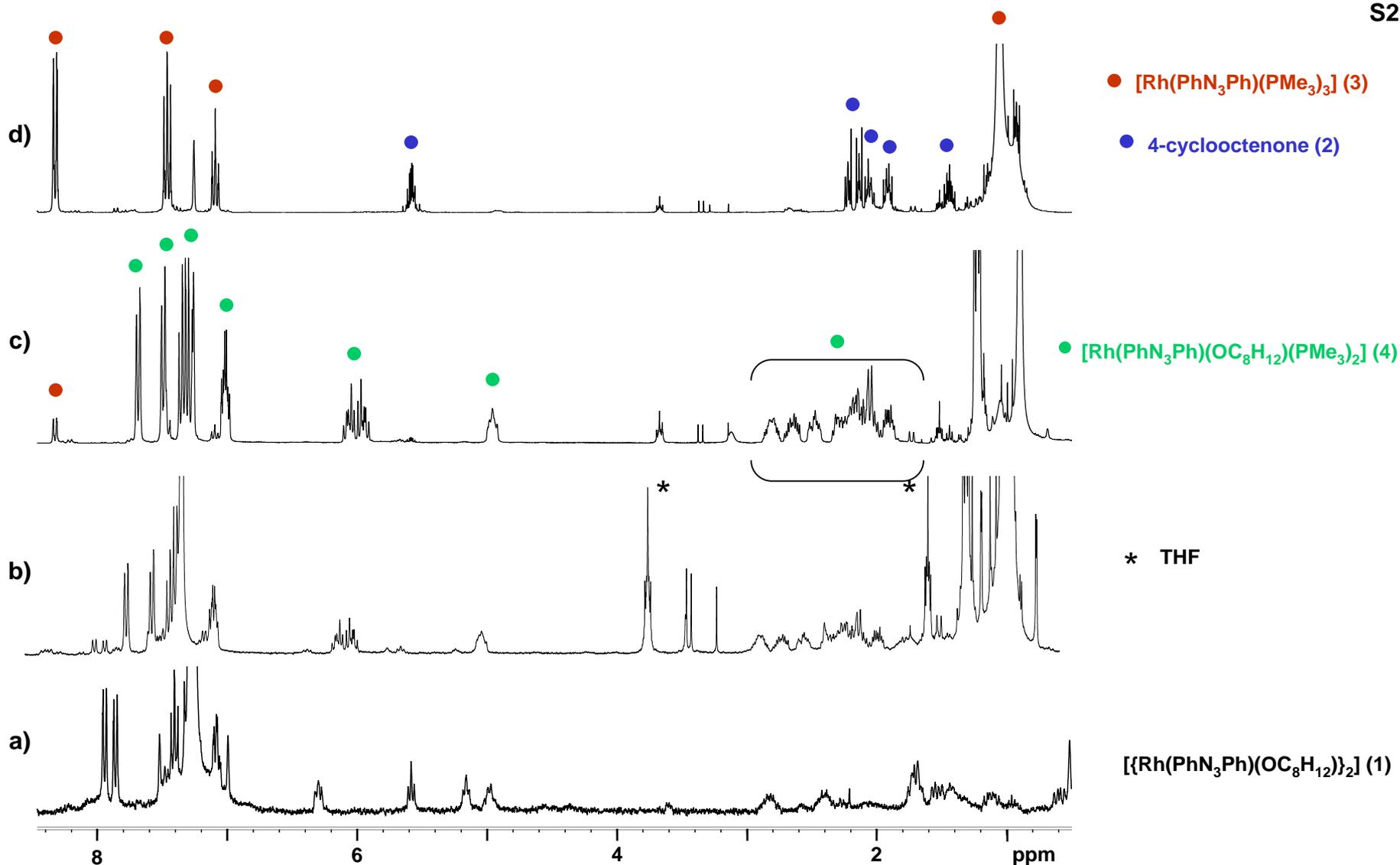


Figure S1. Monitoring the reaction of **1** with PMe_3 at 20°C by ^1H NMR spectroscopy. a) Spectrum of an orange suspension of complex **1** in C_6D_6 ; b) just after the addition of PMe_3 ; c) spectrum of the red solution obtained when **1** is completely dissolved, showing the intermediate complex **4**; d) spectrum at the end of the reaction showing the products, complex **3** and 4-cyclooctenone (**2**) (see main text). THF comes from the phosphane batch.

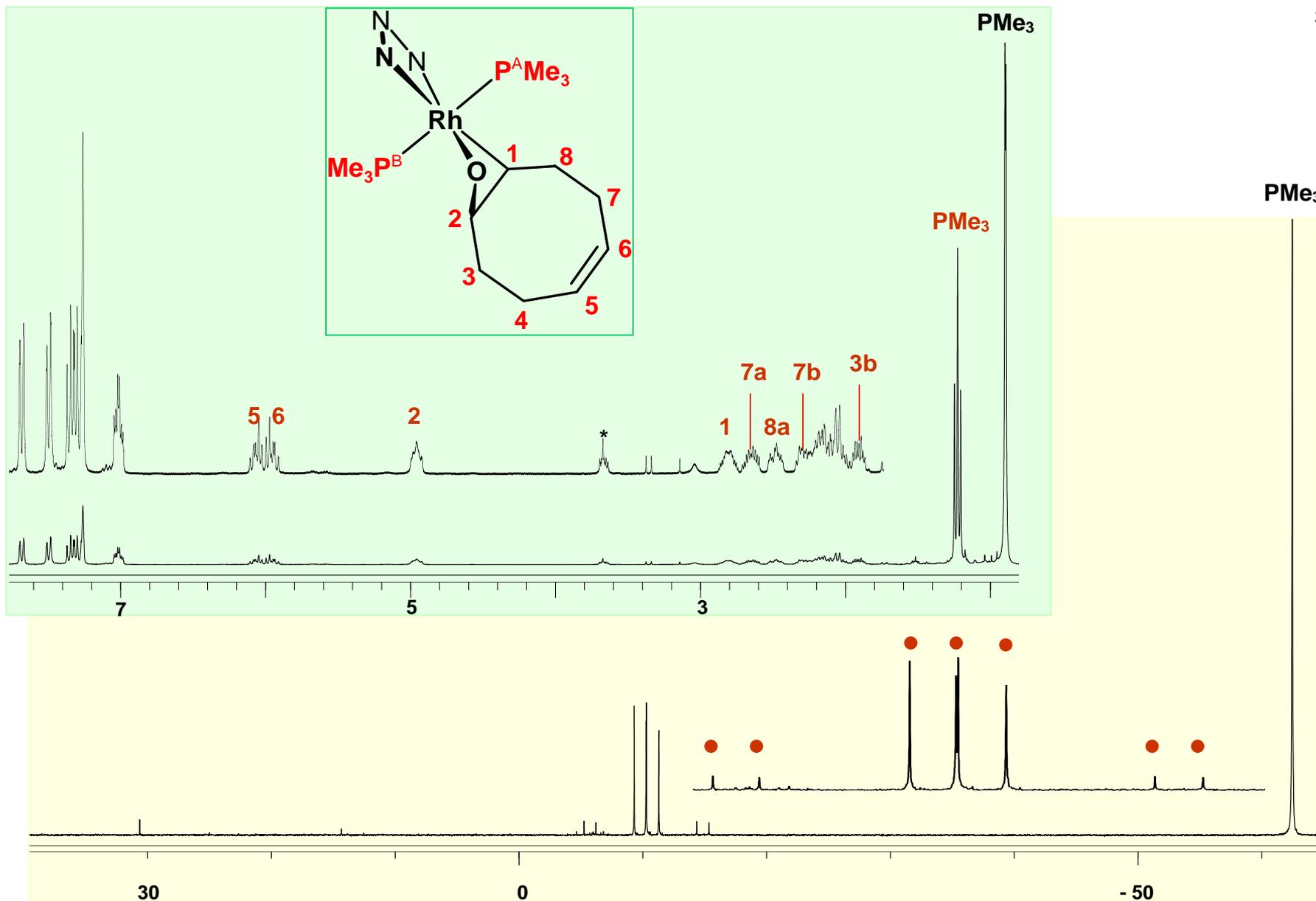


Figure S2. ^1H NMR (on green background) and $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (on yellow background) spectra of complex 4. Free PMe_3 is labeled in black

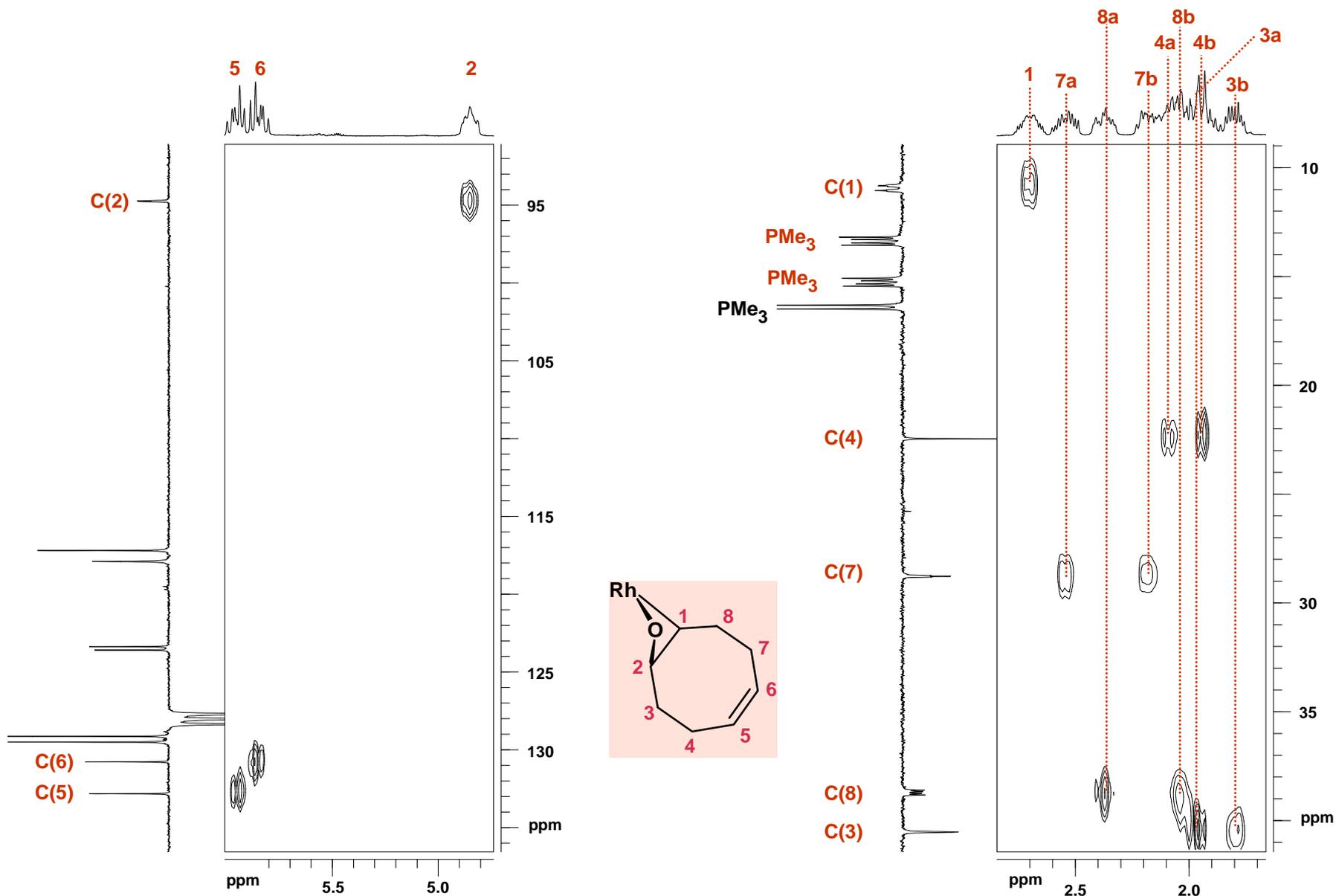


Figure S3. Selected regions of the $^1\text{H}/^{13}\text{C}$ -hsqc NMR spectrum of complex **4**. The signal of free PMe_3 is labeled in black

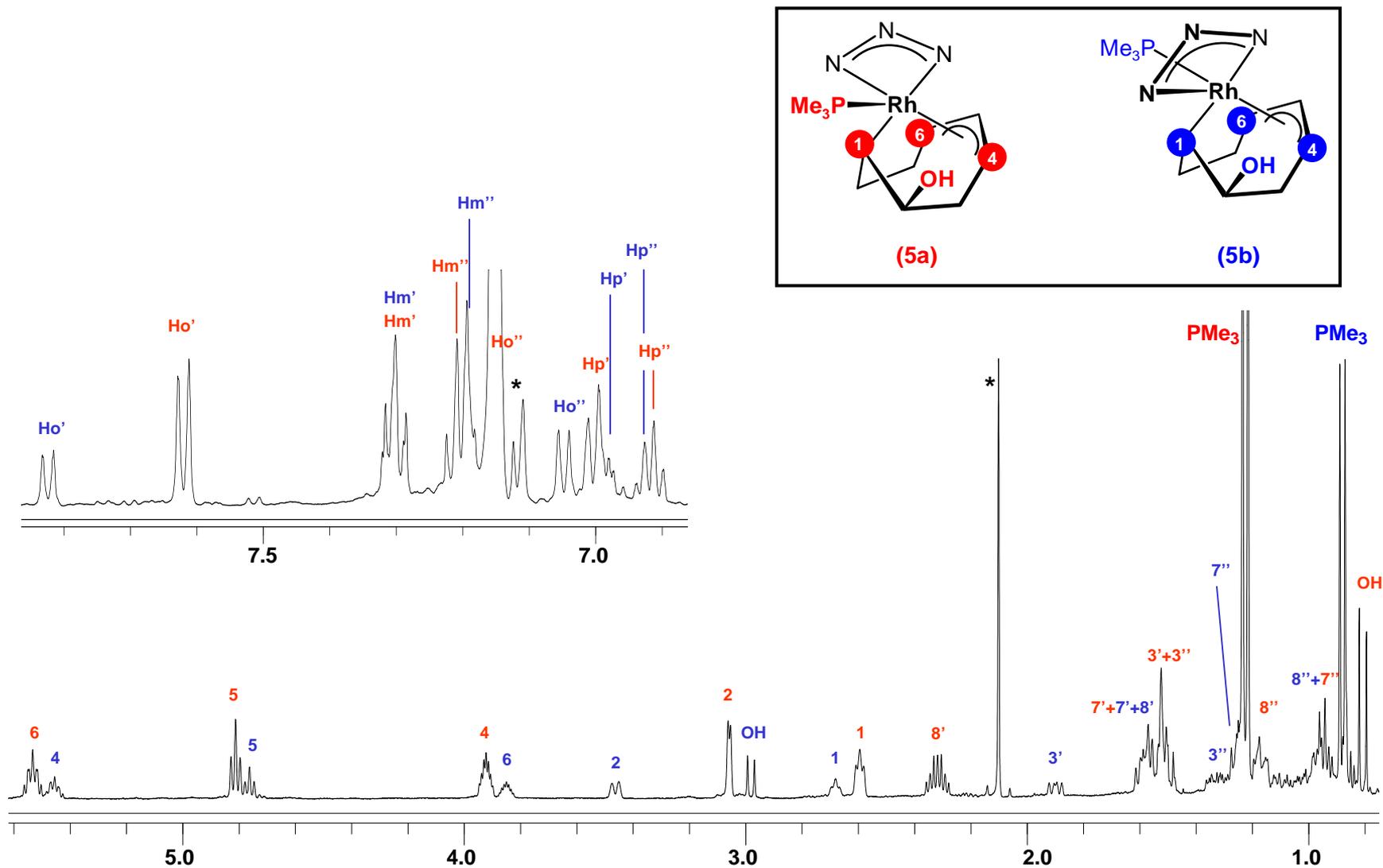


Figure S4. ^1H NMR spectrum of the mixture containing the isomers **5a** (red) and **5b** (blue); * toluene.

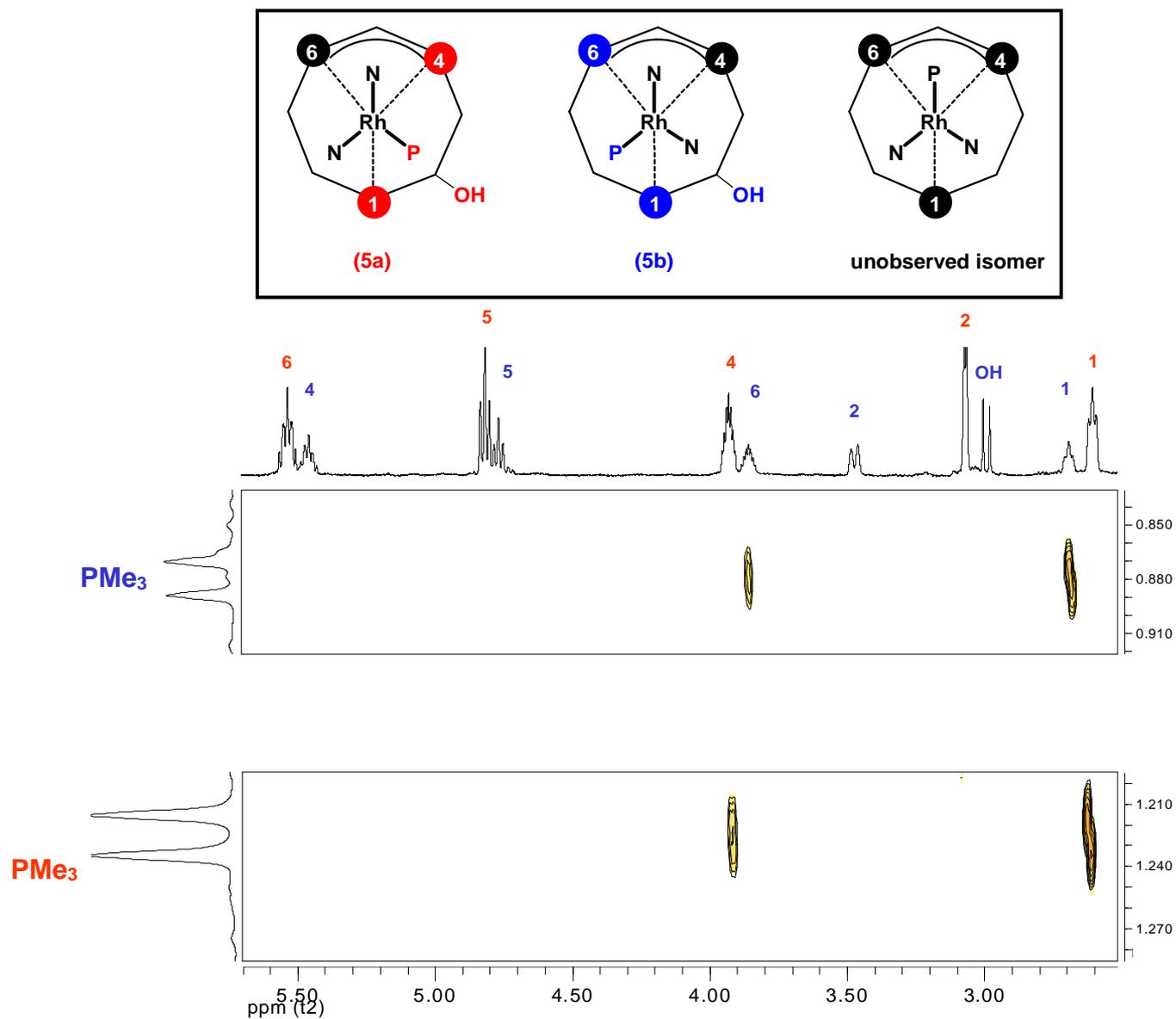


Figure S5. Selected regions of the ^1H , ^1H -noesy NMR spectrum of **5a** (red) and **5b** (blue) showing the strong nOe cross-peaks between the PMe_3 protons and the **H(4)/H(1)** and **H(6)/H(1)** protons of the allyl alcohol, respectively.