

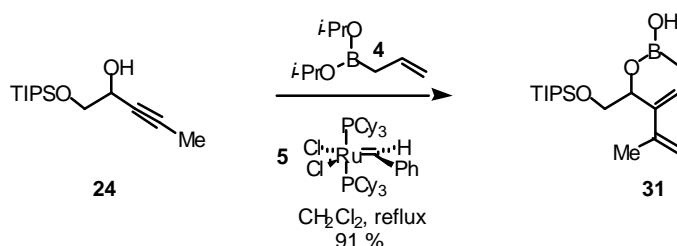
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## A Boronic Ester Annulation Strategy for Diversity-Oriented Organic Synthesis

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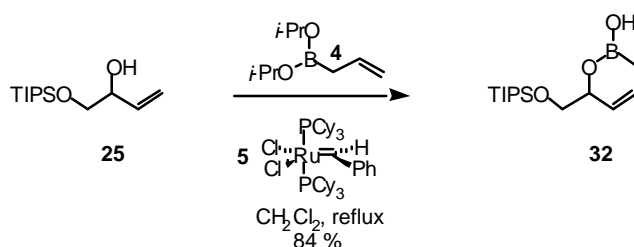
**Materials and Methods.** Except as otherwise noted, reactions were carried out under nitrogen with dry, freshly purified solvents. Solvents were purified by passage through a solvent column prior to use.<sup>1</sup> NMR spectra were recorded at either 500 MHz or 300 MHz using a Varian I-500 or a Varian M-300 instrument respectively. <sup>1</sup>H NMR chemical shifts are reported relative to residual CHCl<sub>3</sub> (7.26 ppm). <sup>13</sup>C NMR data were recorded at 125 MHz using a Varian I-500 instrument. <sup>13</sup>C chemical shifts are reported relative to the central line of CDCl<sub>3</sub> (77.0 ppm). <sup>11</sup>B NMR data were recorded at 96 MHz using a Varian M-300 instrument. Infrared spectra were recorded using a Nicolet 5PC FT-IR spectrometer (thin film). Mass spectra were obtained with JEOL AX 505, JEOL SX-102 and Micromass ESI-LCT spectrometers.



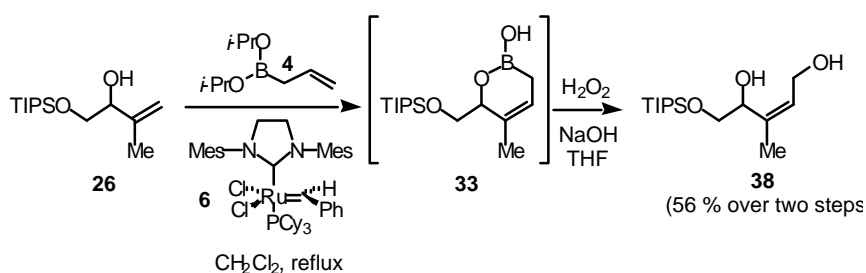
**2-Hydroxy-5-(propen-2'-yl)-6-triisopropylsilyloxyethyl-1,2-oxaborole (31):** To a rt solution of the diisopropoxyallylboronic ester **4** (1.01 g, 5.94 mmol) and the propargylic alcohol **24** (514 mg, 2.00 mmol) was added 10 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> followed by

<sup>1</sup> The solvent columns are composed of activated alumina (A-2) and supported copper redox catalyst (Q-5 reactant). See: Pangborn, A. B.; Giardello, M. A.; Grubbs, R. H.; Rosen, R. K.; Timmers, F. J. *Organometallics* **1996**, *15*, 1518.

( $\text{C}_3\text{P}$ ) $_2\text{Cl}_2\text{RuCHPh}$  (340 mg, 0.4 mmol). The solution was then heated to reflux under  $\text{N}_2$  for 24 h, after which time the solution was cooled to rt, diluted with EtOAc and washed with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (sat) containing 0.5 mL  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$ , then  $\text{KHSO}_4$  (1N) (2x), then  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (sat), and brine. The organic layer was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated to afford a crude oil which was purified by flash column chromatography [100 g  $\text{SiO}_2$ ; eluted with 18 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (1 L)] to afford 630 mg of the cyclic dienylic boronic acid **31** contaminated with 6 wt% 2-methyl-1-propanol (91% adjusted). A fraction of the impure material was repurified by flash column chromatography to obtain an enriched sample of **31**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  (3/1))  $\delta$  5.93 (dd,  $J = 5.6, 3.2$  Hz, 1 H), 4.88 (s, 1 H), 4.74 (s, 1 H), 4.67 (s, 1 H), 3.73 (dd,  $J = 10.3, 2.9$  Hz, 1 H), 3.62 (dd,  $J = 10.0, 3.2$  Hz, 1.73 (s, 3 H), 1.41-1.29 (m, 2 H), 0.92-0.82 (m, 21 H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  (3/1))  $\delta$  140.7, 135.7, 125.8, 109.9, 75.0, 66.0, 21.2, 17.44, 17.41, 11.7;  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR (96 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  (3/1))  $\delta$  31.6; IR (thin film) 3418, 3091, 2943, 2866, 1639, 1606, 1462, 1384, 1303, 1263, 1120, 1068, 1010  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .



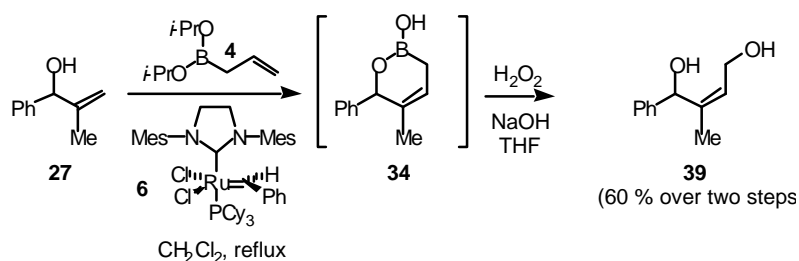
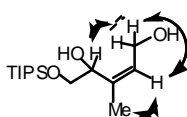
**2-Hydroxy-6-triisopropylsilyloxyethyl-1,2-oxaborole (32)**: To a rt solution of the diisopropoxyallylboronic ester **4** (250 mg, 1.47 mmol) and the allylic alcohol **25** (125mg, 0.51 mmol) was added 1.5 mL of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  followed by ( $\text{C}_3\text{P}$ ) $_2\text{Cl}_2\text{RuCHPh}$  (35mg, 0.04 mmol). The solution was then heated to reflux under  $\text{N}_2$  for 16 h, after which time the solution was cooled to rt, diluted with EtOAc and washed with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (sat) containing 0.5 mL  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$ , then  $\text{KHSO}_4$  (1N) 2x, then  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (sat), and brine. The organic layer was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated to afford a crude oil which was purified by flash column chromatography [60 g  $\text{SiO}_2$ ; eluted with 18 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (500 mL); 9 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (500 mL)] to afford 122 mg of the cyclic allylboronic acid **32** (84%):  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  (3/1))  $\delta$  5.75-5.71 (m, 1 H), 5.49 (ddd,  $J = 10.1, 4.8, 2.1$  Hz, 1 H), 4.50-4.46 (m, 1 H), 3.61-3.59 (m, 2 H), 1.22 (app dd,  $J = 7.3, 5.6$  Hz, 2 H), 0.96-0.87 (m, 21 H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  (3/1))  $\delta$  126.3, 125.9, 75.0, 66.9, 17.5, 11.7;  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR (96 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  (3/1))  $\delta$  30.9; IR (thin film) 3422, 3028, 2943, 2866, 1464, 1390, 1276, 1126, 1069, 1014  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .



**(Z)-5-triisopropylsilyloxy-3-methyl-2-ene-1,4-diol (38)**: To a rt solution of the diisopropoxyallylboronic ester **4** (340 mg, 2.00 mmol) and the allylic alcohol **26** (148 mg, 1.00 mmol) was added 5 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> followed by (Cy<sub>3</sub>P)(C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>2</sub>)Cl<sub>2</sub>RuCHPh (102 mg, 0.12 mmol). The solution was then heated to reflux under N<sub>2</sub> for 17 h, after which time the solution was cooled to rt. The reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by flash column chromatography [80 g SiO<sub>2</sub>; eluted with 1L 14 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (1 L)] to afford 205 mg of an impure oil which was used in the subsequent oxidation without further purification.

To a rt solution of the crude allylboronic acid **33** in THF (5 mL) was simultaneously added NaOH (1 mL, 1N) and 500 μL H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (30% in H<sub>2</sub>O). The solution was stirred for 5 min. at rt, then diluted with Et<sub>2</sub>O and washed with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (sat) (2x), diluted further with EtOAc and washed with brine. The organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and purified via flash column chromatography [40 g SiO<sub>2</sub>; eluted with 4 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (375 mL); 1 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (500 mL)], affording 156 mg of the allylic alcohol **38** (54% over two steps): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 5.64 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.55 (dd, *J* = 6.3, 6.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.17-4.08 (m, 2 H), 3.65 (m, 2 H), 3.2-2.6 (br s, 1 H), 2.5-2.0 (br s, 1 H), 1.75 (s, 3 H), 1.12-1.06 (m, 21 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 138.0, 127.8, 71.3, 65.5, 58.0, 19.2, 17.9, 11.8; IR (thin film) 3360, 2943, 2867, 1463, 1383, 1247, 1117, 1063, 1015 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (TOF ES) calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>33</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Si, 289.2199 *m/z* (M+H)<sup>+</sup>; observed 289.2205 *m/z*.

Observed nOe's for **38**:

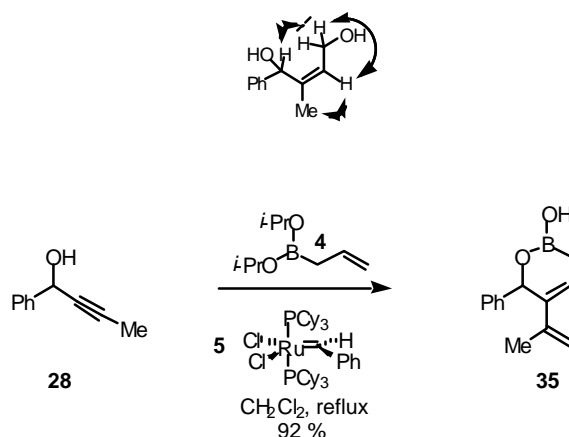


**(Z)-5-phenyl-3-methyl-2-ene-1,4-diol (39)**: To a rt solution of the diisopropoxyallylboronic ester **4** (375 mg, 2.20 mmol) and the allylic alcohol **27** (165 mg, 1.11 mmol) was added 5 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> followed by (Cy<sub>3</sub>P)(C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>2</sub>)Cl<sub>2</sub>RuCHPh (68 mg, 0.08

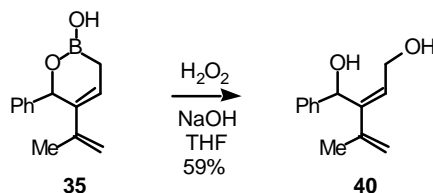
mmol). The solution was then heated to reflux under N<sub>2</sub> for 17 h, after which time the solution was cooled to rt. The reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by flash column chromatography [80 g SiO<sub>2</sub>; eluted with 9 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (1 L)] to afford 152 mg of an impure oil which was used in the subsequent oxidation without further purification.

To a rt solution of the crude allylboronic acid **34** in THF (5 mL) was simultaneously added NaOH (1 mL, 1N) and 500  $\mu$ L H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (30% in H<sub>2</sub>O). The solution was stirred for 5 min. at rt, then diluted with Et<sub>2</sub>O and washed with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (sat) then brine. The organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and purified via flash column chromatography [40 g SiO<sub>2</sub>; eluted with 4 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (375 mL); 1 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (400 mL)], affording 120 mg of the allylic alcohol **39** (60% over two steps): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.34-7.24 (m, 5 H), 5.68 (s, 1 H), 5.63 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.42 (dd, *J* = 12.2, 8.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.19 (dd, *J* 12.2, 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.45 (br s, 1 H), 2.89 (br s, 1 H), 1.61 (s, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  141.7, 141.4, 128.3, 127.2, 126.2, 125.7, 71.3, 58.1, 18.4; IR (thin film) 3342, 3028, 2921, 1665, 1603, 1494, 1450, 1377, 1323, 1245, 1173, 1084, 1009 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (CI, NH<sub>3</sub>) calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>, 196.1338 *m/z* (M+NH<sub>4</sub>)<sup>+</sup>; observed 196.1332.

Observed nOe's for **39**

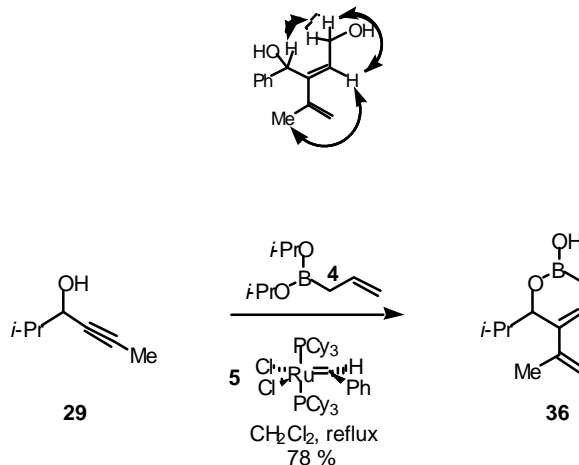


**2-Hydroxy-5-(propen-2'-yl)-6-phenyl-1,2-oxaborole (35):** To a rt solution of the diisopropoxyallylboronic ester **4** (350 mg, 2.06 mmol) and the propargylic alcohol **28** (150 mg, 1.03 mmol) was added 5 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> followed by (Cy<sub>3</sub>P)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>RuCHPh (70 mg, 0.09 mmol). The solution was then heated to reflux under N<sub>2</sub> for 38 h, after which time the solution was cooled to rt. The reaction mixture was then concentrated and purified by flash column chromatography [80 g SiO<sub>2</sub>; eluted with 9 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (1 L); 4 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (500 mL)] to afford 217 mg of the cyclic dienyl boronic acid **35** contaminated with 6 wt% 2-methyl-1-propanol (92% adjusted): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>/CD<sub>3</sub>OD (3/1))  $\delta$  7.18-7.10 (m, 5 H), 6.10 (dd, *J* = 6.1, 0.5 Hz, 1 H), 5.77 (s, 1 H), 4.66 (s, 1 H), 4.55 (s, 1 H), 1.75 (s, 3 H), 1.48 (app dd, *J* = 21.0, 6.3 Hz, 1 H), 1.35 (app d, *J* = 21.0 Hz, 1 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>/CD<sub>3</sub>OD (3/1))  $\delta$  141.7, 140.3, 138.3, 128.2, 127.6, 127.0, 124.5, 111.8, 76.6, 21.0, 17.4; <sup>11</sup>B NMR (96 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>/CD<sub>3</sub>OD (3/1))  $\delta$  31.3; IR (thin film) 3224, 2926, 1493, 1379, 1295, 1262, 1019 cm<sup>-1</sup>; LRMS (ApCI) calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>16</sub>BO<sub>2</sub>, 215.1 *m/z* (M+H)<sup>+</sup>; observed 215.0.



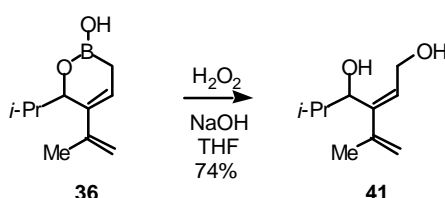
**(Z)-5-phenyl-3-(propen-2'yl)-2-ene-1,4-diol (40):** To a rt solution of the dienylic boronic acid **35** (215 mg, 1.00 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was simultaneously added NaOH (1 mL, 1N) and 500  $\mu\text{L}$   $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (30% in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). The solution was stirred for 5 min. at rt, then diluted with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  and washed with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (sat), then diluted further with  $\text{EtOAc}$  and washed with brine. The organic phase was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and purified via flash column chromatography [40 g  $\text{SiO}_2$ ; eluted with 4 : 1 hexanes :  $\text{EtOAc}$  (375 mL); 3 : 2 hexanes :  $\text{EtOAc}$  (500 mL)], affording 120 mg of the allylic alcohol **40** (59%):  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.38-7.23 (m, 5 H), 5.99 (dd,  $J = 6.6, 6.6$  Hz, 1 H), 5.78 (s, 1 H), 4.96 (app s, 2 H), 4.30-4.22 (m, 2 H), 3.70-3.30 (br s, 1 H), 3.10-2.60 (br s, 1 H), 1.87 (s, 3 H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  144.7, 142.5, 142.4, 129.0, 128.3, 127.1, 125.7, 114.9, 71.1, 58.9, 22.4; IR (thin film) 3353, 3086, 3061, 3028, 2921, 1604, 1493, 1449, 1379, 1322, 1257, 1190, 1125, 1056, 1026  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; HRMS (CI,  $\text{NH}_3$ ) calcd for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{20}\text{NO}_2$ , 222.1494  $m/z$  ( $\text{M}+\text{NH}_4$ ) $^+$ ; observed 222.1492.

Observed nOe's for **40**:



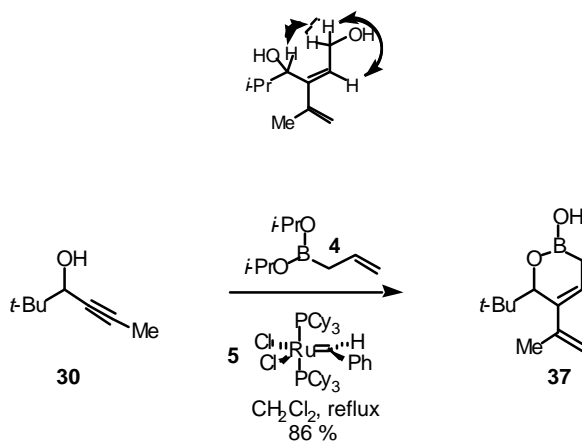
**2-Hydroxy-5-(propen-2'yl)-6-(propyl-2''yl)-1,2-oxaborole (36):** To a rt solution of the diisopropoxyallylboronic ester **4** (350 mg, 2.06 mmol) and the propargylic alcohol **29** (114 mg, 1.02 mmol) was added 5 mL of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  followed by  $(\text{Cy}_3\text{P})_2\text{Cl}_2\text{RuCHPh}$  (63 mg, 0.08 mmol). The solution was then heated to reflux under  $\text{N}_2$  for 20 h, after which time the solution was cooled to rt. The reaction mixture was then concentrated and purified by flash column chromatography [90 g  $\text{SiO}_2$ ; eluted with 9 : 1 hexanes :  $\text{EtOAc}$  (1 L)] to afford 157 mg of the cyclic dienylic boronic acid **36** contaminated with 9 wt% 2-methyl-1-propanol (78 % adjusted):  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  (3/1))  $\delta$  5.83 (m, 1 H), 4.71 (s, 1 H), 4.71-4.70 (m, 1 H), 4.67 (s, 1 H),

1.87-1.79 (m, 1 H), 1.71 (s, 3 H), 1.34-1.24 (m, 2 H), 0.89 (d,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, 3 H), 0.54 (d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 3 H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  (3/1))  $\delta$  141.4, 139.0, 123.3, 110.6, 78.9, 32.9, 21.3, 19.5, 14.3;  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR (96 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  (3/1))  $\delta$  30.9; IR (thin film) 3415, 3091, 2966, 2930, 2873, 1636, 1606, 1418, 1384, 1334, 1296, 1269, 1220, 1179, 1140, 1068, 1017  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .



**(Z)-5-methyl-3-(propen-2'yl)-2-hexene-1,4-diol (41):** To a rt solution of the dienylic boronic acid **36** (100mg, 0.56 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was simultaneously added NaOH (1 mL, 1N) and 500  $\mu\text{L}$   $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (30% in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). The solution was stirred for 5 min. at rt, then diluted with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  and washed with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (sat), then diluted further with  $\text{EtOAc}$  and washed with brine. The organic phase was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and purified via flash column chromatography [40 g  $\text{SiO}_2$ ; eluted with 4 : 1 hexanes :  $\text{EtOAc}$  (375 mL); 3 : 2 hexanes :  $\text{EtOAc}$  (500 mL)], affording 70 mg of the allylic alcohol **41** (74 %):  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  5.80 (dd,  $J = 6.8, 6.8$  Hz, 1 H), 5.09 (s, 1 H), 4.97 (m, 1 H), 4.31 (app ddd,  $J = 26.3, 13.2, 6.8$  Hz, 2 H), 4.21 (d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 1 H), 2.81 (app s, 2H), 1.99-1.91 (m, 1 H), 1.91 (s, 3 H), 1.02 (d,  $J = 6.3$  Hz, 3 H), 0.77 (d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 3 H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  145.1, 143.6, 128.5, 114.3, 76.2, 58.8, 32.8, 23.0, 19.4, 19.1; IR (thin film) 3359, 2959, 2871, 1626, 1605, 1468, 1452, 1382, 1263, 1112, 1014  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; HRMS (CI,  $\text{NH}_3$ ) calcd for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{22}\text{NO}_2$ , 188.1651  $m/z$  ( $\text{M}+\text{NH}_4$ ) $^+$ ; observed 188.1652.

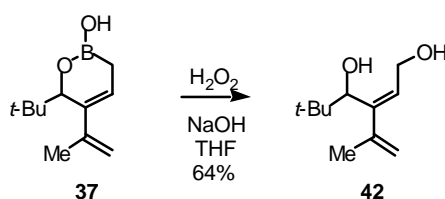
Observed nOe's for **41**:



**2-Hydroxy-5-(propen-2'-methyl-2'-yl)-6-(propyl-2''-yl)-1,2-oxaborole (37):**

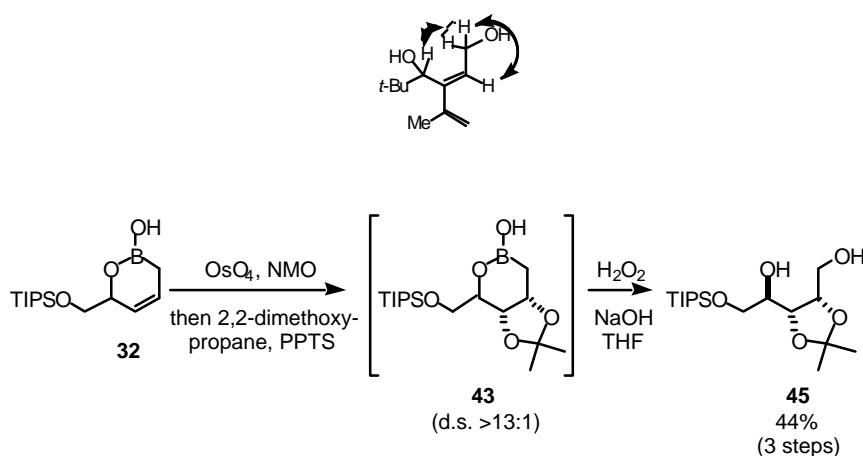
To a rt solution of the diisopropoxyallylboronic ester **4** (352 mg, 2.07 mmol) and the propargylic alcohol **30** (127 mg, 1.01 mmol) was added 5 mL of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  followed by  $(\text{C}_3\text{P})_2\text{Cl}_2\text{RuCHPh}$  (65 mg, 0.08 mmol). The solution was then heated to reflux under

N<sub>2</sub> for 19 h, after which time the solution was cooled to rt. The reaction mixture was then concentrated and purified by flash column chromatography [90 g SiO<sub>2</sub>; eluted with 9 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (1 L)] to afford 182 mg of the cyclic dienyl boronic acid **37** contaminated with 9 wt% 2-methyl-1-propanol (86 % adjusted). An enriched sample of **37** was obtained from a central fraction from the purification process: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>/CD<sub>3</sub>OD (3/1)) δ 5.85 (dd, *J* = 5.4, 3.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.76 (s, 1 H), 4.65 (s, 1 H), 4.51 (dd, *J* = 1.7, 1.7 Hz, 1 H), 1.73 (s, 3 H), 1.32-1.22 (m, 2 H), 0.72 (s, 9 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>/CD<sub>3</sub>OD (3/1)) δ 144.5, 140.2, 124.4, 110.7, 81.8, 39.2, 25.9, 21.6; <sup>11</sup>B NMR (96 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>/CD<sub>3</sub>OD (3/1)) δ 31.0; IR (thin film) 3405, 3232, 3087, 2954, 2871, 1638, 1479, 1465, 1374, 1310, 1263, 1216, 1190, 1127, 1102, 1033, 1008 cm<sup>-1</sup>.



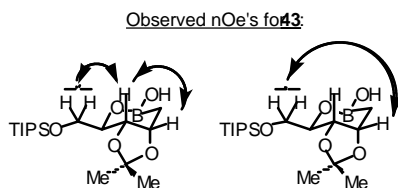
**(Z)-5,5-dimethyl-3-(propen-2'yl)-2-hexene-1,4-diol (42)**: To a rt solution of the dienyl boronic acid **37** (169 mg, 0.87 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was simultaneously added NaOH (1 mL, 1N) and 500 μL H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (30% in H<sub>2</sub>O). The solution was stirred for 5 min. at rt, then diluted with Et<sub>2</sub>O and washed with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (sat), then diluted further with EtOAc and washed with brine. The organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and purified via flash column chromatography [40 g SiO<sub>2</sub>; eluted with 4 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (375 mL); 3 : 2 hexanes : EtOAc (500 mL)], affording 102 mg of the allylic alcohol **42** (64 %): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 5.78 (dd, *J* = 7.1, 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.99 (s, 1 H), 4.86 (s, 1 H), 4.48 (app dd, *J* = 12.7, 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.36 (s, 3 H), 4.16 (app dd, *J* = 12.9, 7.1 Hz, 1 H), 3.07 (br s, 2 H), 1.92 (s, 3 H), 0.90 (s, 9 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 146.9, 144.7, 129.2, 113.7, 78.8, 59.4, 36.8, 26.5, 23.4; IR (thin film) 3388, 3082, 2955, 2871, 1610, 1481, 1465, 1392, 1363, 1301, 1236, 1218, 1185, 1126, 1066, 1006 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (CI, NH<sub>3</sub>) calcd C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>24</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> 202.1807 *m/z* (M+NH<sub>4</sub>)<sup>+</sup>; observed 202.1805.

Observed nOe's for **42**



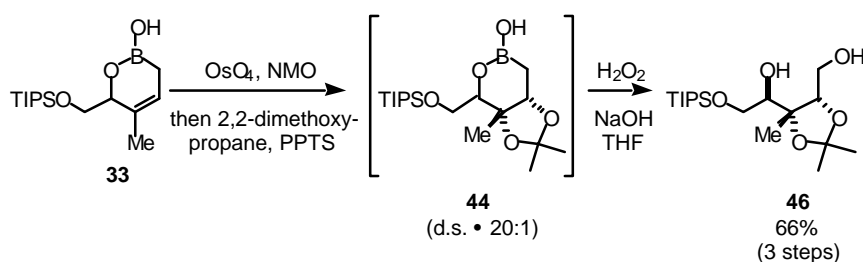
**4-Hydroxymethyl-5-(2'-triisopropylsilanyloxy-1'-hydroxy-1'-ethyl)-1,3-dioxolane (45):** To a rt solution of the cyclic allylboronic acid **32** (67 mg, 0.24 mmol) in acetone (1.5 mL) and pH 7 buffer (0.5 mL) was added OsO<sub>4</sub> (50 μL, 2.5 wt. % in 2-methyl-2-propanol) followed by *N*-methylmorpholine-*N*-oxide (50 wt. % in H<sub>2</sub>O). The solution was stirred at rt for 3 h, then 1 mL of 0.5 M Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was added, and the solution was stirred an additional 15 min. The solution was diluted with EtOAc and washed with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (sat) then brine. The organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to afford a crude oil which was used in the next step without further purification.

To a rt solution of the crude diol in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 mL) was added 2,2-dimethoxypropane (500 μL) followed by PPTS (25 mg). The solution was stirred at rt for 1 h, then diluted with EtOAc and washed with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (sat) followed by brine. The organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to afford 67 mg of the crude bicyclic boronic acid **43** (79 %; d.s. >13 : 1): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>/CD<sub>3</sub>OD (3/1)) δ 4.30 (dd, *J* = 12.7, 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.90 (dd, *J* = 6.6, 6.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.79-3.73 (m, 2 H), 3.66 (dd, *J* = 10.5, 8.3 Hz, 1 H), 1.26 (s, 3 H), 1.26-1.18 (m, 2 H), 1.15 (s, 3 H), 0.96-0.84 (m, 21 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>/CD<sub>3</sub>OD (3/1)) δ 108.0, 75.2, 74.0, 71.8, 64.3, 27.0, 24.4, 18.4, 17.5, 11.6; <sup>11</sup>B NMR (96 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>/CD<sub>3</sub>OD (3/1)) δ 31.3; IR (thin film) 3415, 2942, 2893, 2867, 1463, 1407, 1381, 1331, 1261, 1214, 1129, 1097, 1061, 1015 cm<sup>-1</sup>.



To a rt solution of the crude bicyclic boronic acid **43** (67 mg) in THF (3 mL) was simultaneously added NaOH (1 mL, 1N) and 500 μL H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (30% in H<sub>2</sub>O). The solution was stirred for 5 min. at rt, then diluted with EtOAc and washed with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (sat) then brine. The organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and purified via flash column chromatography [40 g SiO<sub>2</sub>; eluted with 4 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (500 mL)], affording 38 mg of the xylitol derivative **45** (44 % over three steps): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 4.37 (ddd, *J* = 8.1, 5.5, 5.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.09 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.94 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 2.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.91-3.86 (m, 1 H), 3.83-3.76 (m, 1 H), 3.74 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 6.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.24 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 4.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.15 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1 H), 1.39 (s, 3 H), 1.33 (s, 3 H), 1.25-1.06 (m, 21 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 108.5, 77.6, 76.5, 69.5, 64.5, 60.8, 27.8, 25.2, 17.89, 17.88, 11.8; IR (thin film) 3413, 2942, 2892, 2867, 1463, 1381, 1370, 1248, 1219, 1168, 1113, 1065 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (TOF ES) calcd C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>37</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Si 349.2410 *m/z* (M+H)<sup>+</sup>; observed 349.2390.

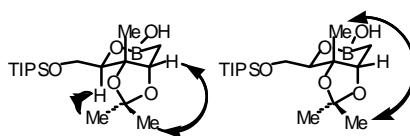




**4-Hydroxymethyl-5-(2'-triisopropylsilyloxy-1'-hydroxy-1'-ethyl)-5-methyl-1,3-dioxolane (46):** To a rt solution of the cyclic allylboronic acid **33** (61 mg, 0.21 mmol) in acetone (1.5 mL) and pH 7 buffer (0.5 mL) was added OsO<sub>4</sub> (50 μL, 2.5 wt. % in 2-methyl-2-propanol) followed by *N*-methylmorpholine-*N*-oxide (50 wt. % in H<sub>2</sub>O). The solution was stirred at rt for 3 h, then 1 mL of 0.5 M Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was added, and the solution was stirred an additional 15 min. The solution was diluted with EtOAc and washed with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (sat) then brine. The organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to afford a crude oil which was used in the next step without further purification.

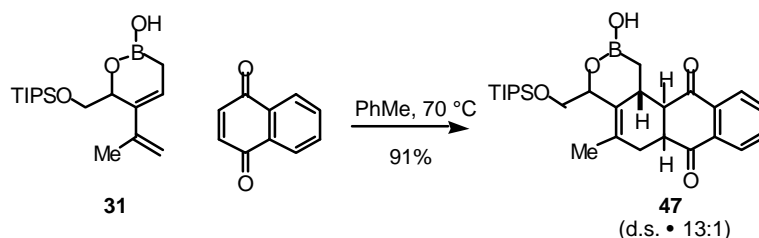
To a rt solution of the crude diol in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 mL) was added 2,2-dimethoxypropane (500 μL) followed by PPTS (25 mg). The solution was stirred at rt for 1 h, then diluted with EtOAc and washed with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (sat) followed by brine. The organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to afford 69 mg of the crude bicyclic boronic acid **44** (91 %; d.s. >20 : 1): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>/CD<sub>3</sub>OD (3/1)) δ 4.10 (d, *J* = 11.2 Hz, 1 H), 3.94 (app d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.86 (app dd, *J* = 10.3, 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.74 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 3.9 Hz, 1 H), 1.41-1.35 (m, 1 H), 1.35 (s, 3 H), 1.19 (s, 3 H), 1.08-1.02 (m, 22 H), 0.98 (s, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>/CD<sub>3</sub>OD (3/1)) δ 107.8, 80.2, 78.9, 77.3, 63.3, 27.8, 26.0, 18.1, 17.51, 17.49, 11.7; <sup>11</sup>B NMR (96 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>/CD<sub>3</sub>OD (3/1)) δ 31.7; IR (thin film) 3406, 2943, 2867, 1463, 1406, 1379, 1291, 1257, 1215, 1087, 1018 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

Observed nOe's for **44**:



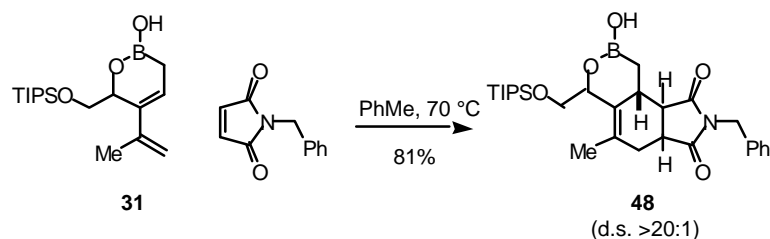
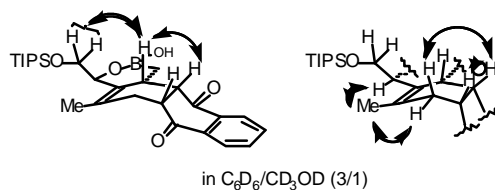
To a rt solution of the crude bicyclic boronic acid **44** (69 mg) in THF (3 mL) was simultaneously added 1N NaOH (1 mL) and 500 μL H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (30% in H<sub>2</sub>O). The solution was stirred for 5 min. at rt, then diluted with EtOAc and washed with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (sat) then brine. The organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and purified via flash column chromatography [40 g SiO<sub>2</sub>; eluted with 5.3 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (475mL); 3 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (400 mL)], affording 48 mg of the substituted xylitol derivative **46** (66 % over three steps): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 3.97-3.89 (m, 4 H), 3.85 (ddd, *J* = 8.9, 3.3, 1.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.72 (dd, *J* = 9.3, 9.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.37 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.28 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1 H), 1.37 (s, 3 H), 1.36 (s, 3 H), 1.33 (s, 3 H), 1.15-1.06 (m, 21 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 107.8, 83.5, 82.2, 71.1, 62.8, 60.6, 28.3, 26.4, 19.8, 17.9, 11.8; IR

(thin film) 3454, 2943, 2867, 1462, 1379, 1257, 1217, 1192, 1096, 1061, 1014  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; HRMS (TOF ES) calcd  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{39}\text{O}_5\text{Si}$  363.2567  $m/z$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ); observed 363.2559.



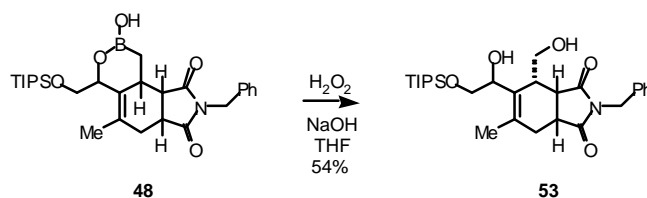
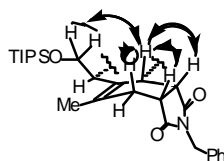
**Tetracyclic boronic acid 47:** A solution of the dienylic boronic acid **31** (55 mg, 0.17 mmol) and naphthoquinone (56 mg, 0.35 mmol) in toluene (2 mL) was heated at 70 °C for 36 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by flash column chromatography [60 g  $\text{SiO}_2$ ; eluted with 9 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (500 mL); 6 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (1 L)], affording 75 mg of the tetracyclic boronic acid **47** (91%):  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  (3/1))  $\delta$  7.92-7.88 (m, 1 H), 7.83-7.79 (m, 1 H), 7.59-7.56 (m, 2 H), 4.83 (dd,  $J = 5.6, 5.6$  Hz, 1 H), 3.66-3.59 (m, 2 H), 3.31-3.26 (m, 2 H), 2.03 (d,  $J = 18.1, 6.8$  Hz, 1 H), 1.65 (s, 3 H), 0.97-0.84 (m, 21 H), 0.26 (dd,  $J = 15.6, 4.9$  Hz, 1 H), 0.08 (dd,  $J = 15.6, 13.7$  Hz, 1 H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  (3/1))  $\delta$  199.3, 198.0, 135.9, 135.4, 134.2, 133.8, 128.6, 127.6, 126.3, 125.8, 73.9, 66.1, 50.6, 44.3, 30.9, 28.5, 18.6, 17.5, 11.6;  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR (96 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  (3/1))  $\delta$  30.5; IR (thin film) 3453, 2943, 1692, 1594, 1464, 1380, 1332, 1282, 1254, 1207, 1119, 1069  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; LRMS (APCI) calcd  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{39}\text{BO}_5\text{Si}$  482.3  $m/z$  ( $\text{M}^-$ ); observed 482.3.

Observed nOe's for **47**:

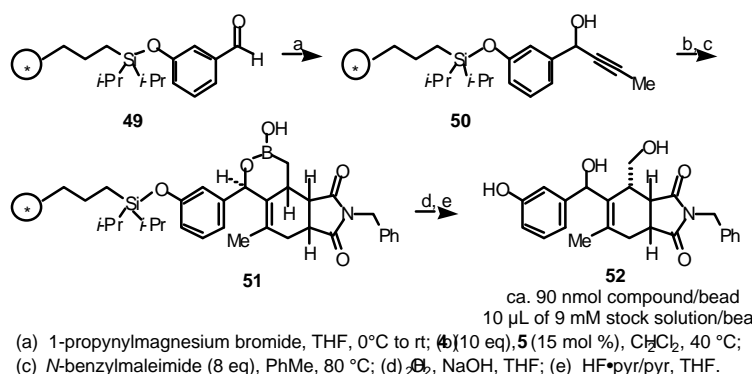


**Tricyclic boronic acid (48):** A solution of the dienylic boronic acid **31** (56 mg, 0.17 mmol) and *N*-benzylmaleimide (70 mg, 0.37 mmol) in toluene (2 mL) was heated at 70 °C for 36 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by flash column chromatography [60 g  $\text{SiO}_2$ ; eluted with 9 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (500 mL); 3 : 2 hexanes : EtOAc (500 mL); 1 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (500 mL)], affording 71 mg of the tricyclic

boronic acid **48** (81%):  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  (3/1))  $\delta$  7.13-7.07 (m, 5 H), 4.47-4.45 (m, 1 H), 4.46 (A of AB,  $J = 13.7$  Hz, 1 H), 4.30 (B of AB,  $J = 14.2$  Hz, 1 H), 3.54-3.47 (m, 2 H), 2.93-2.90 (m, 1 H), 2.82 (dd,  $J = 8.5, 5.1$  Hz, 1 H), 2.54 (m, 1 H), 2.28 (dd,  $J = 14.7, 1.5$  Hz, 1 H), 2.04 (dd,  $J = 14.7, 6.8$  Hz, 1 H), 1.23 (s, 3 H), 1.18-1.15 (m, 2 H), 0.90-0.85 (m, 21 H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  (3/1))  $\delta$  179.7, 178.9, 135.6, 130.8, 129.9, 128.1, 128.0, 127.4, 73.1, 67.0, 46.2, 41.8, 39.8, 31.9, 31.7, 18.4, 17.42, 17.39, 11.6;  $^{11}\text{B}$  NMR (96 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  (3/1))  $\delta$  31.0; IR (thin film) 3450, 3033, 2943, 2865, 1772, 1697, 1497, 1433, 1402, 1330, 1294, 1248, 1178, 1149, 1119, 1067  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

Observed nOe's for **48**

**2-Benzyl-5-methyl-6-(2'-triisopropylsilyloxy-1'-hydroxy-ethyl-1'-yl)-7-hydroxymethyl-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-isoindole-1,3-dione (53)**: To a rt solution of the tricyclic boronic acid **48** (35 mg, 0.07 mmol) in THF (3 mL) was simultaneously added 1 N NaOH (1 mL) and 500  $\mu\text{L}$   $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (30% in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). The solution was stirred for 5 min. at rt, then diluted with EtOAc and washed with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (sat) then brine. The organic phase was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and purified via flash column chromatography [40 g  $\text{SiO}_2$ ; eluted with 2.3 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (300 mL); 2 : 1 hexanes : EtOAc (300 mL)], affording 19 mg of the diol **49** (54 %):  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.40-7.38 (m, 2 H), 7.32-7.27 (m, 3 H), 4.74 (dd,  $J = 8.8, 4.4$  Hz, 1 H), 4.64 (app s, 2 H), 3.57 (dd,  $J = 9.8, 4.9$  Hz, 1 H), 3.51 (app dd,  $J = 9.3, 9.3$  Hz, 1 H), 3.39-3.37 (m, 1 H), 3.32 (s, 1 H), 3.28-3.21 (m, 2 H), 2.99 (dd,  $J = 18.8, 9.5$  Hz, 1 H), 2.91 (dd,  $J = 9.8, 6.3$  Hz, 1 H), 2.88 (br s, 1 H), 2.53-2.44 (m, 2 H), 1.82 (s, 3 H), 1.13-1.05 (m, 21 H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  179.4, 177.7, 135.6, 133.2, 131.0, 128.9, 128.6, 128.0, 70.1, 65.2, 60.9, 42.9, 42.3, 38.7, 37.0, 29.2, 19.8, 17.9, 11.8; IR (thin film) 3390, 2942, 2865, 1772, 1704, 1496, 1458, 1432, 1397, 1346, 1169, 1115, 1061  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; LRMS (TOF ES) calcd  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{44}\text{NO}_5\text{Si}$  502.3  $m/z$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ) $^+$ ; observed 502.2.



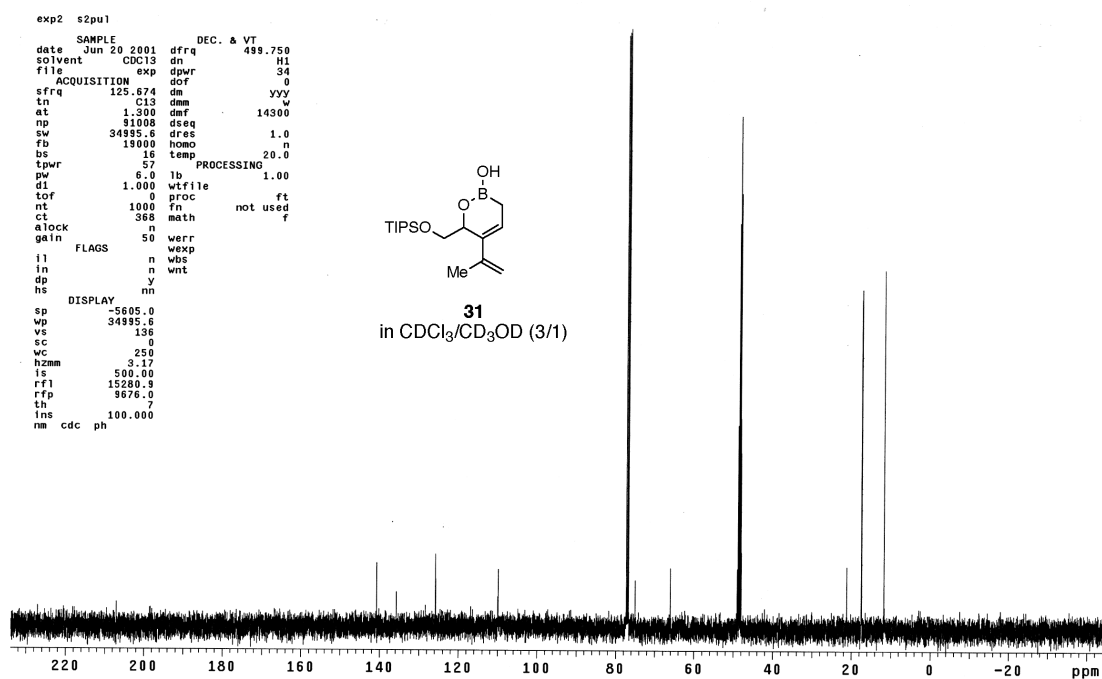
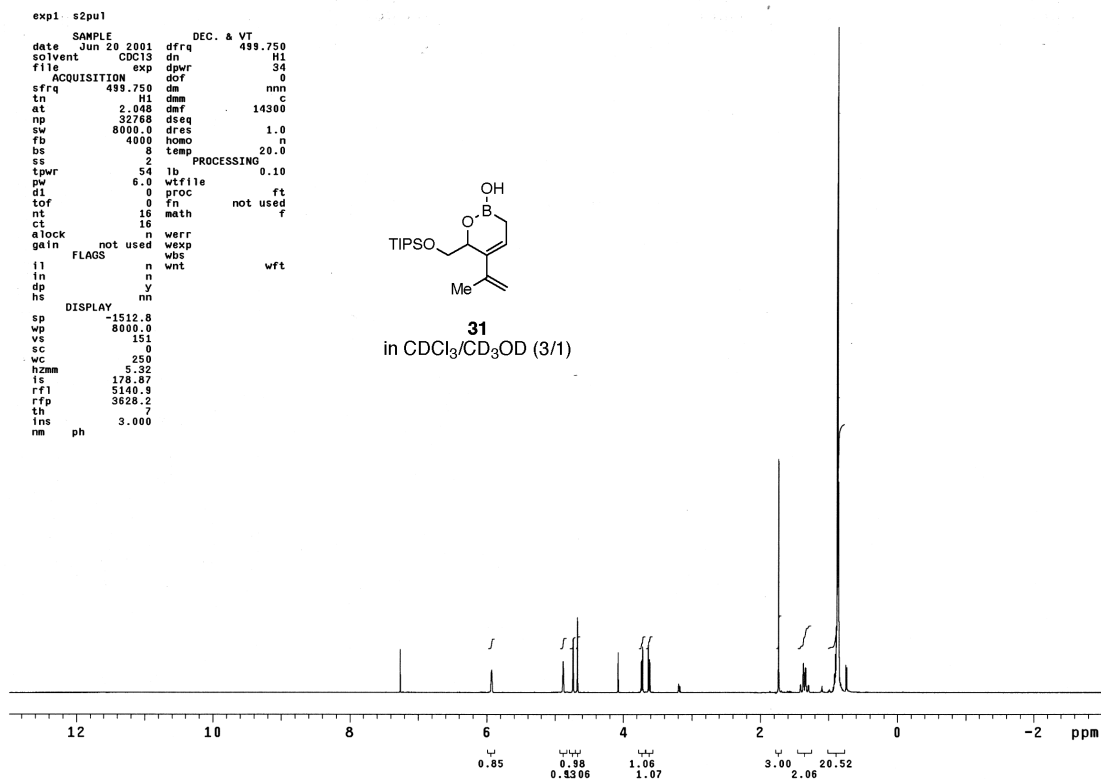
(a) To a 0 °C solution of the resin bound aldehyde **49** (400 mg @ ca. 1.4 mmol/g) in 2 mL THF was added 1-propynylmagnesium bromide (4 mL, 0.5 M solution in THF). The solution was allowed to warm to rt overnight, then remained at rt for an additional 10 h. To the rt solution was added  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  (sat), then the beads were washed successively with THF (2x), THF : *i*-PrOH (3 : 1) (1x); THF :  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (2 : 1) (1x), then THF (tumbled overnight). The solid was then dried under reduced pressure for 12 h.

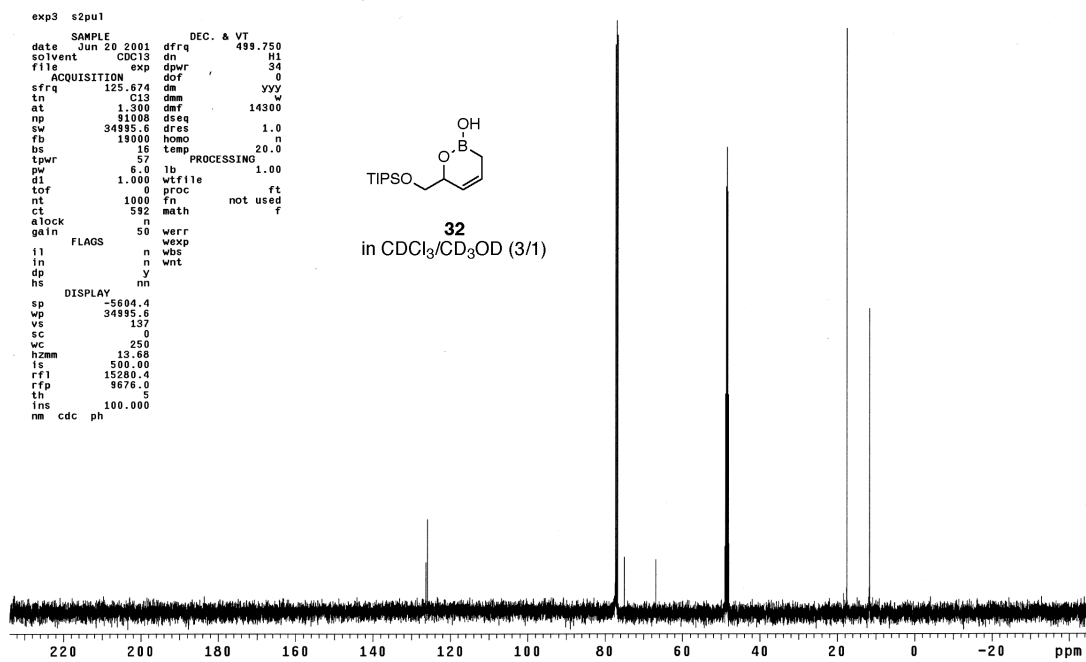
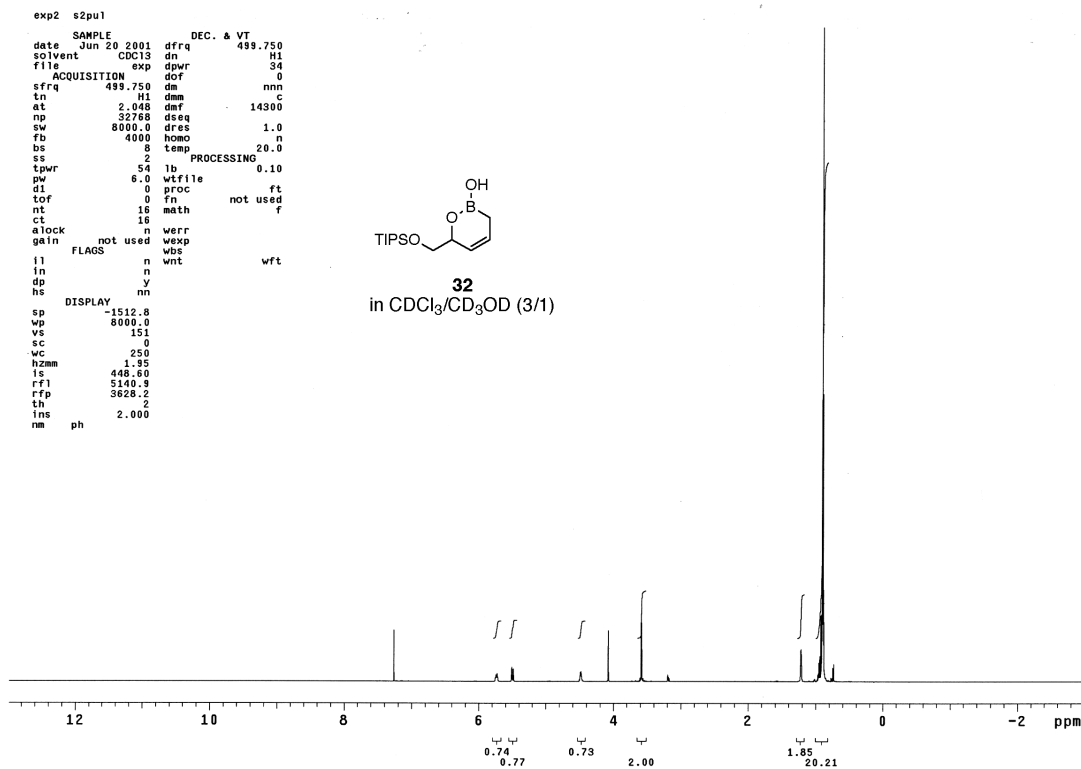
(b) The resin bound propargylic alcohol **50** (crude from (a)) was diluted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (3.5 mL). After 15 min, the diisopropoxyallylboronic ester **4** was added (1 mL) followed by  $(\text{C}_3\text{P})_2(\text{Cl})_2\text{Ru}=\text{CHPh}$  (67 mg). The reaction vessel was flushed with argon, then sealed (screw cap vial) and heated at 40 °C. After 5 min, the vial was vented and flushed with argon. The vial was then sealed again and heated at 40 °C for 19h. The vessel was cooled to rt, the beads were removed and washed successively with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (1x), THF (1x), THF : *i*-PrOH (3 : 1) (1x), THF (1x), then  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (1x). The solid was dried overnight under a stream of nitrogen, then via reduced pressure for 24 h.

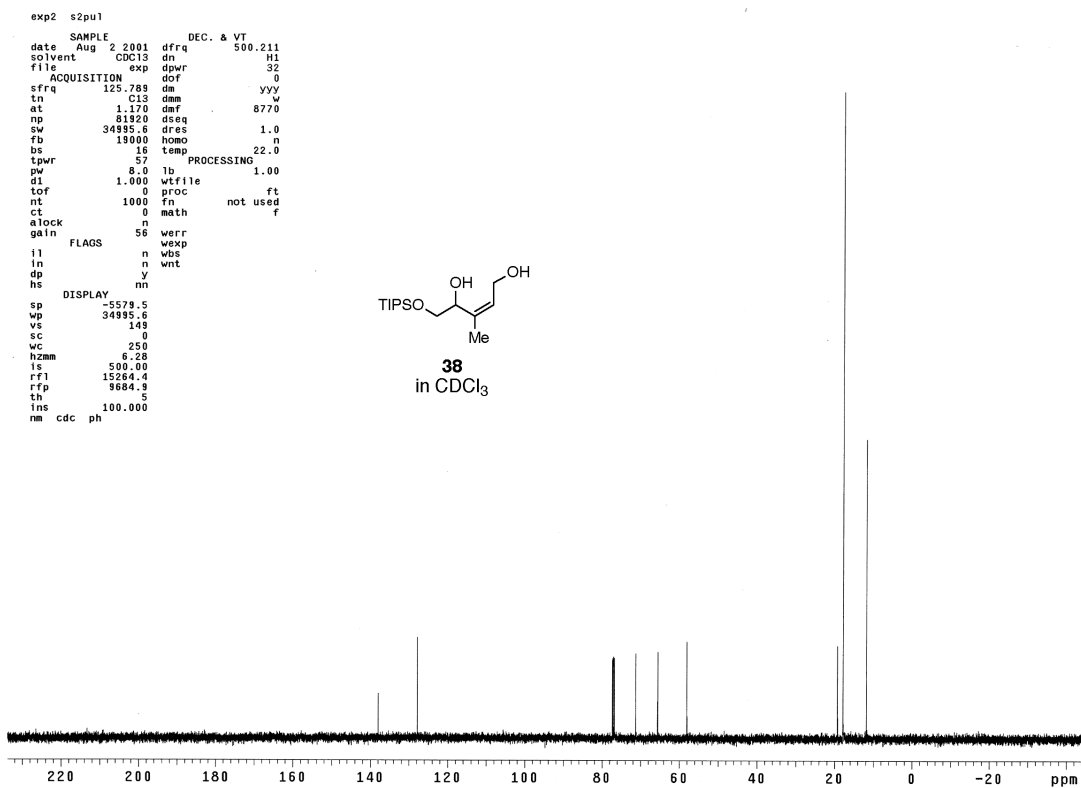
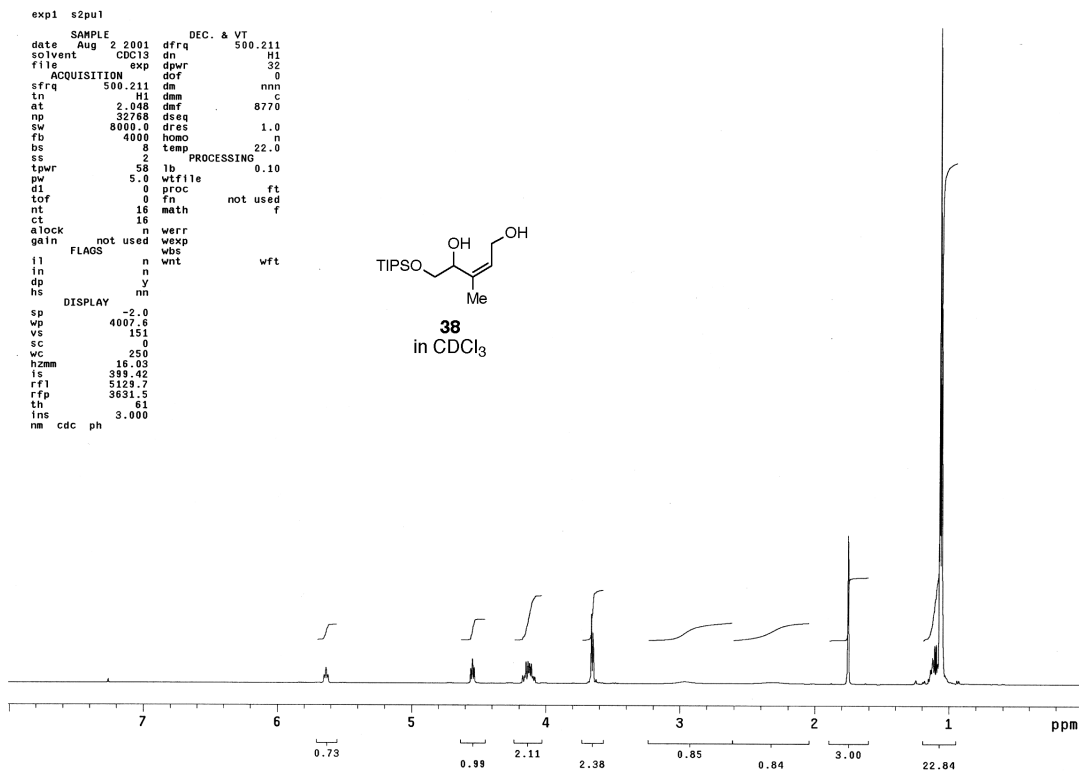
(c) A solution of the resin bound diene (via (b)) and *N*-benzylmaleimide (800 mg, 4.3 mmol) in 2.5 mL of toluene was heated at 75 °C for 63 h. The resin was then washed successively with THF (2x), THF : *i*-PrOH (3 : 1) (1x), then THF (2x). The solid was then dried overnight under a stream of  $\text{N}_2$ , then via reduced pressure for 6 h (providing 555 mg of crude **51**).

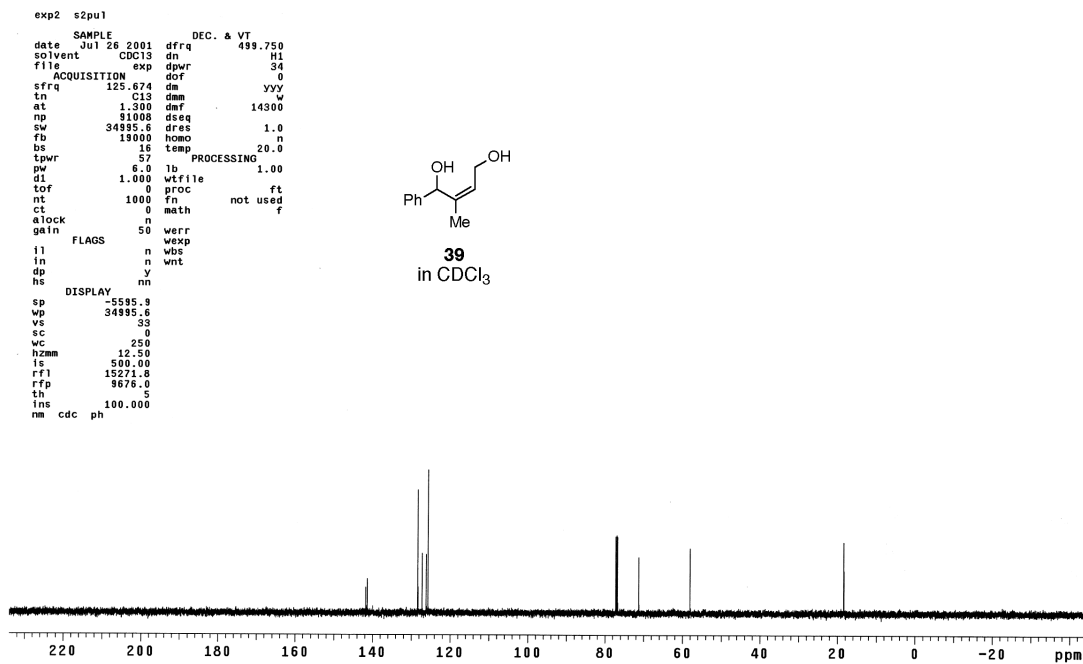
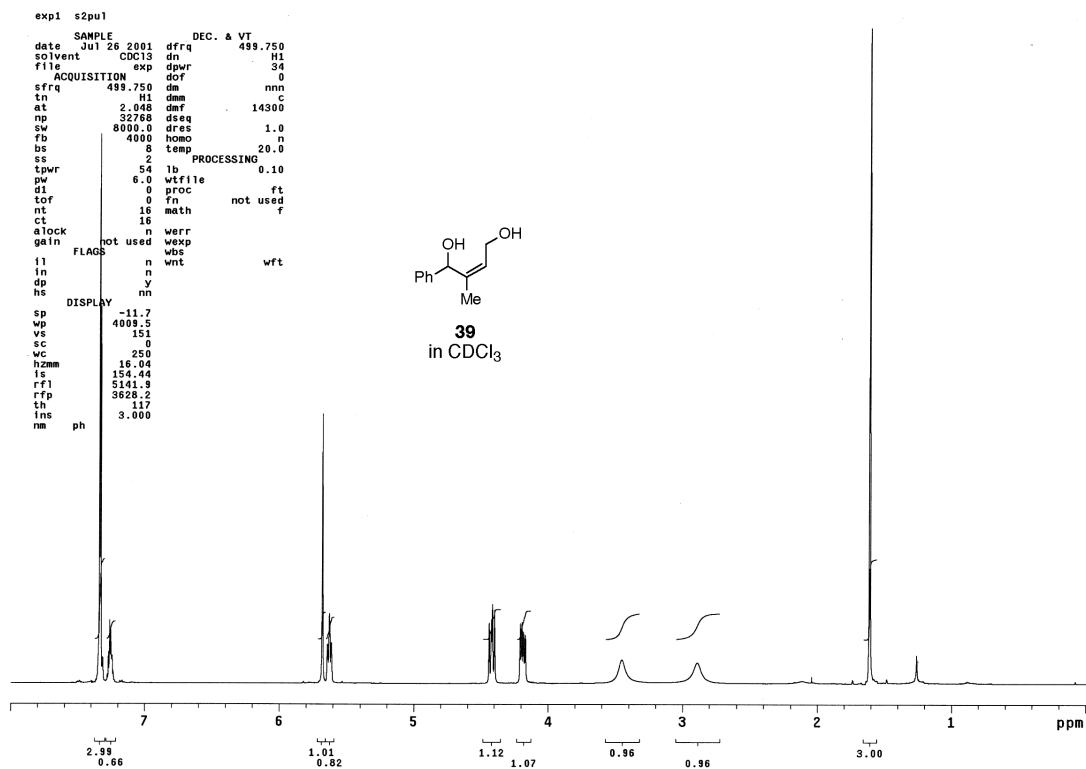
(d) To a rt solution of the resin bound tricycle **51** (52 mg) in 500  $\mu$ L of THF was added NaOH (250  $\mu$ L of a 1.0N solution) followed by  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (30 % in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). The vessel was sealed and tumbled for 30 min. The beads were then washed with THF (1x), THF :  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (3 : 1) (1x), then THF. The solid was then dried overnight under a stream of nitrogen, then under reduced pressure for 5 h.

(e) To a rt solution of the resin bound diol (100 beads) in THF was added 200  $\mu$ L HF•pyr•pyr in THF (5% HF•pyr +5% pyr). The solution was agitated via shaking for 1 h, after which time TMSOMe (200  $\mu$ L) was added. The solution was agitated via shaking for an additional 30 min, then solution was filtered through a plug of glass wool and the beads were washed successively with THF (2x), MeOH (2x), then  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (2x). The combined organics were combined and concentrated to afford 5.5 mg of **52** (>70 % pure by inspection of the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra; corresponds to ca. 90 nmol/bead).

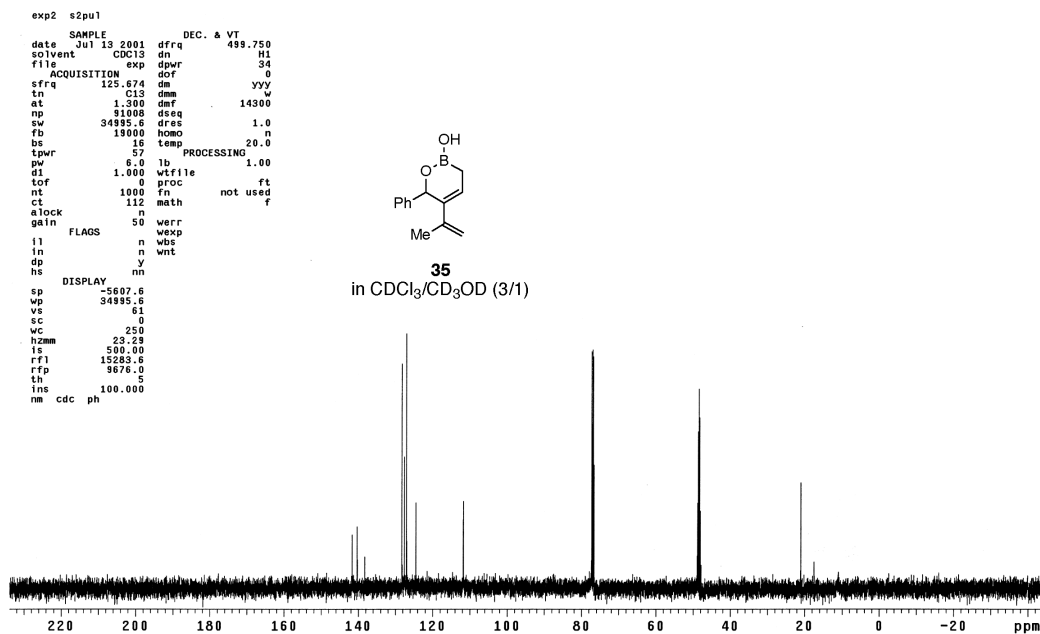
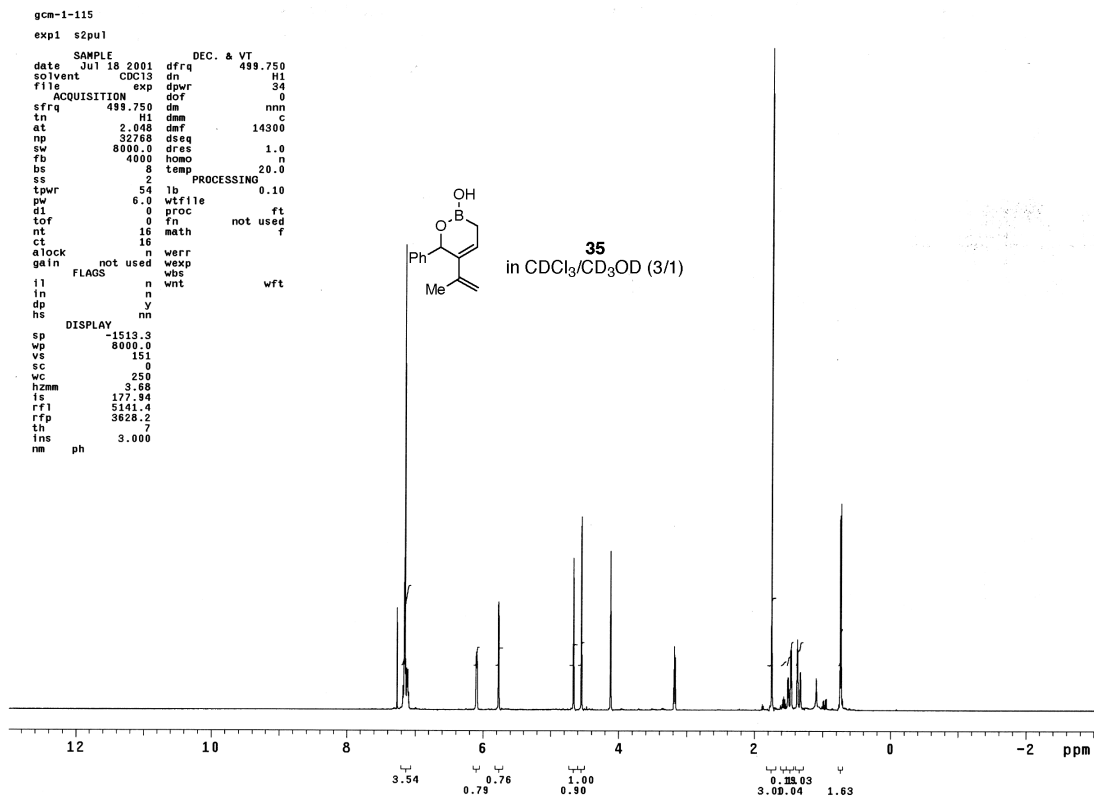


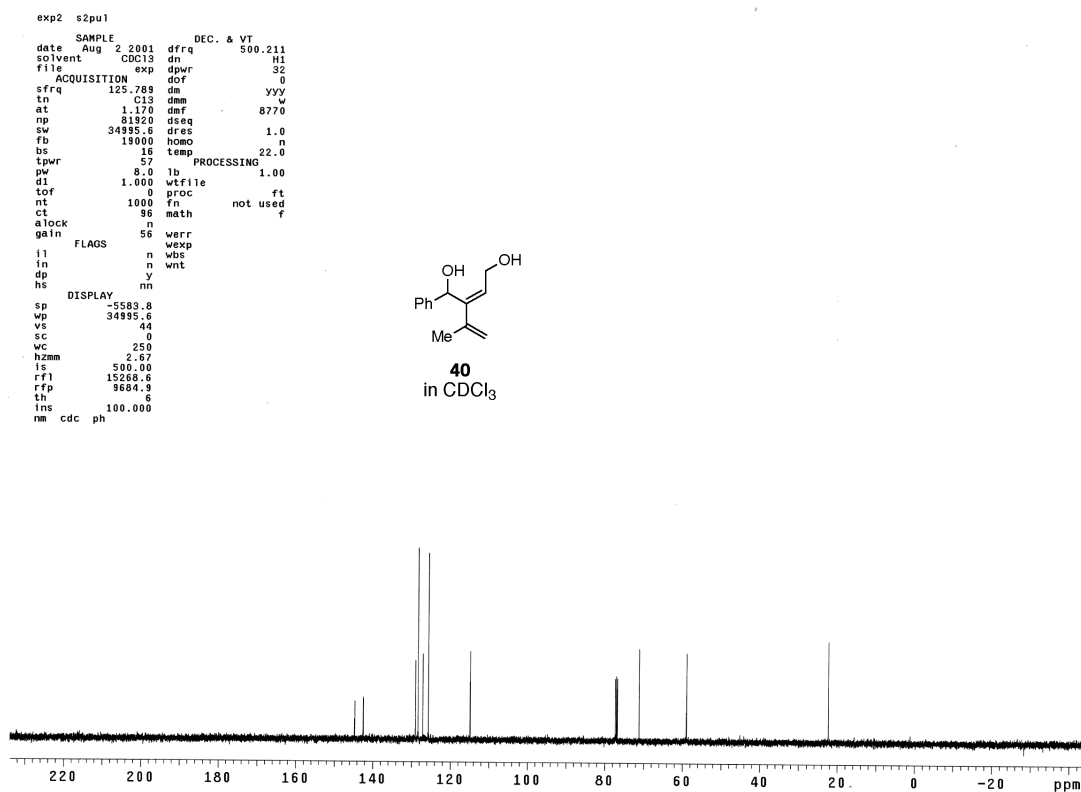
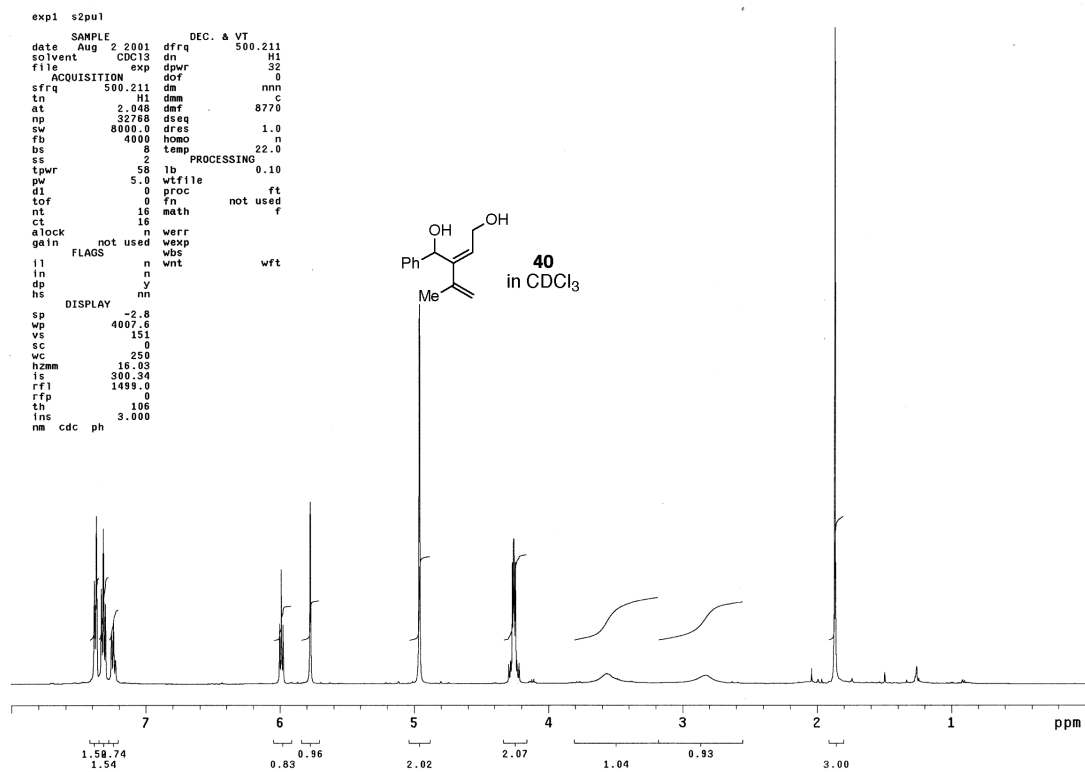


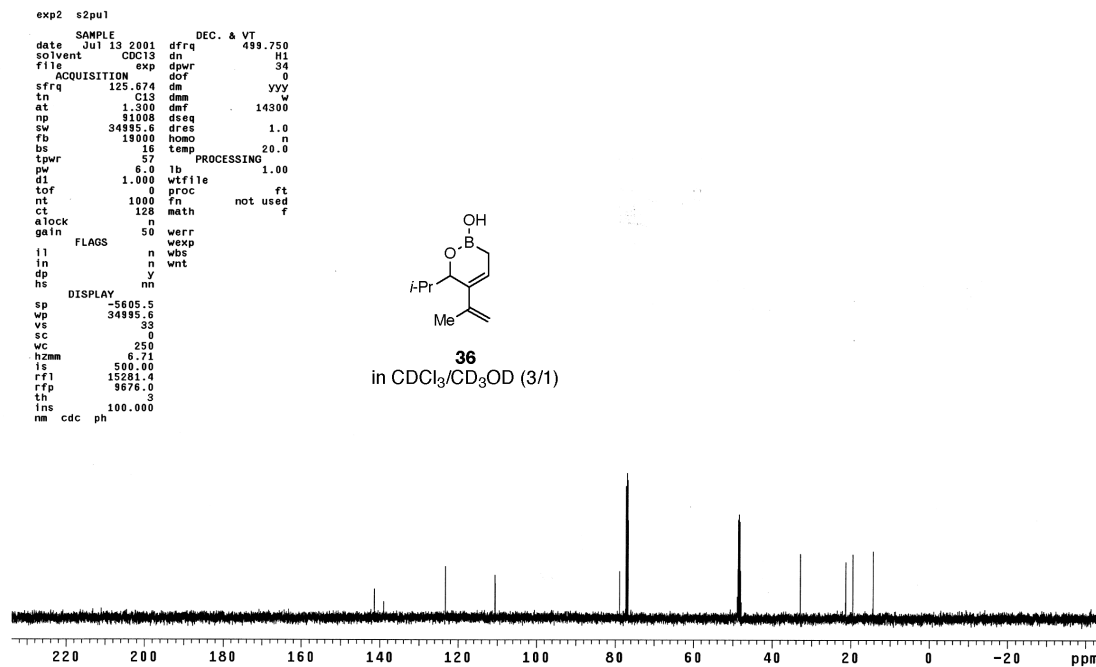
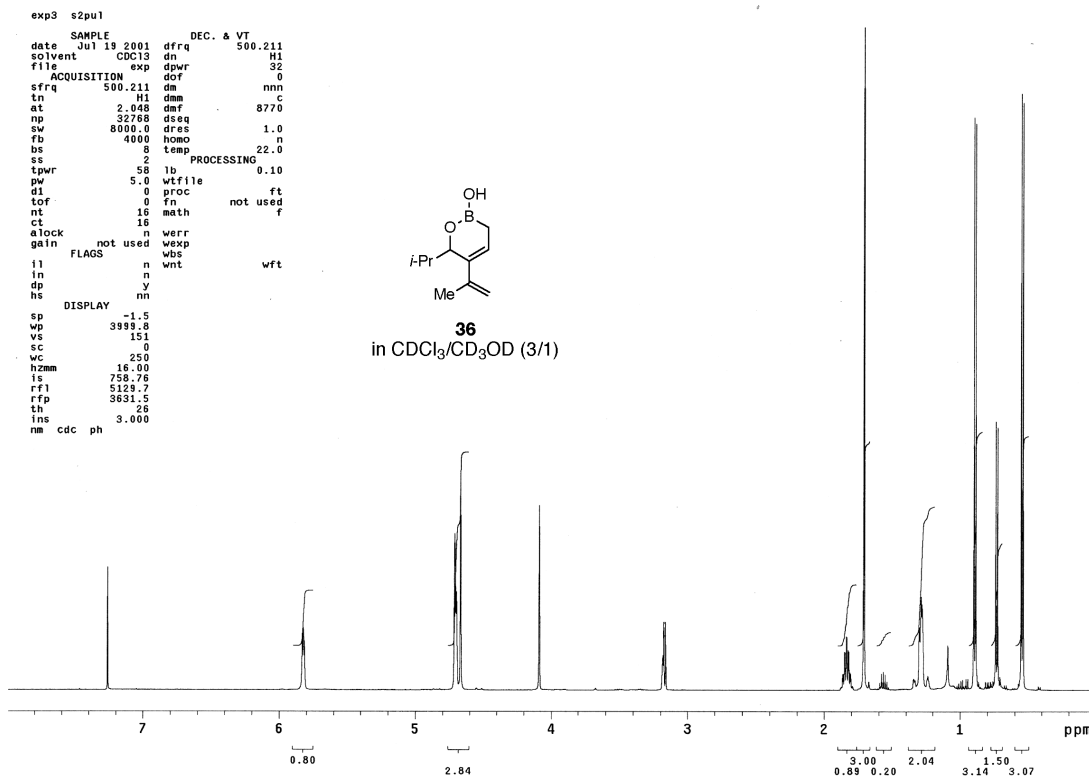


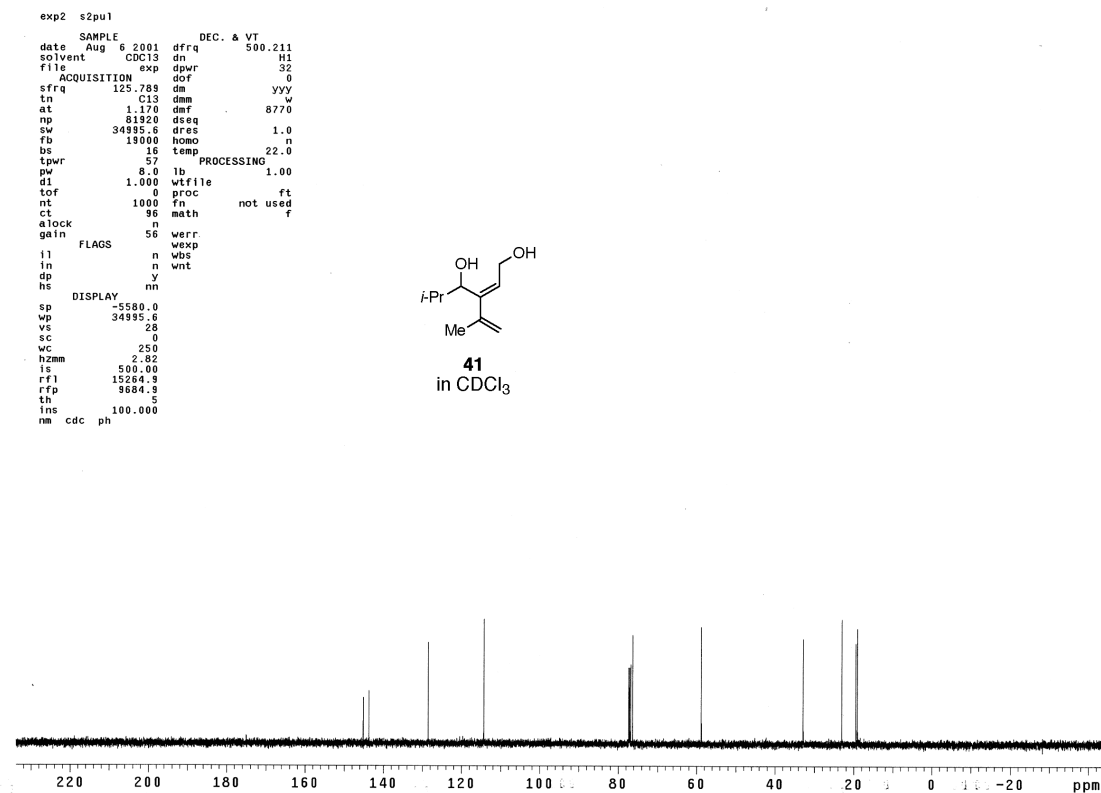
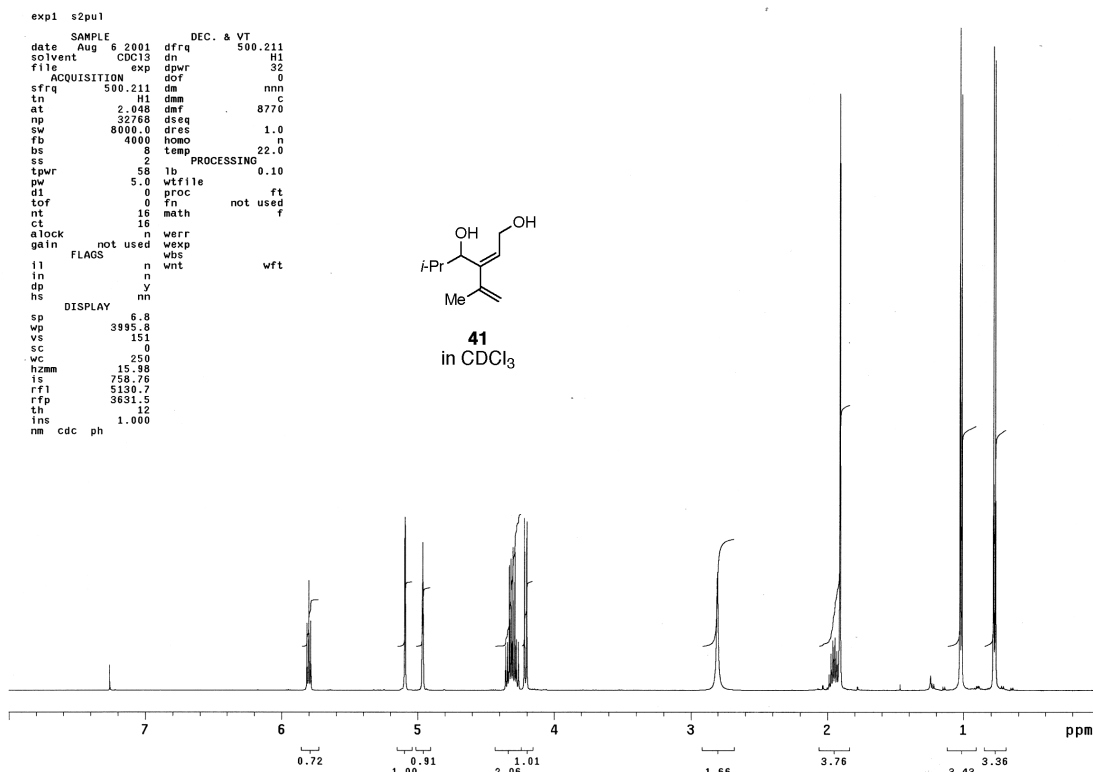


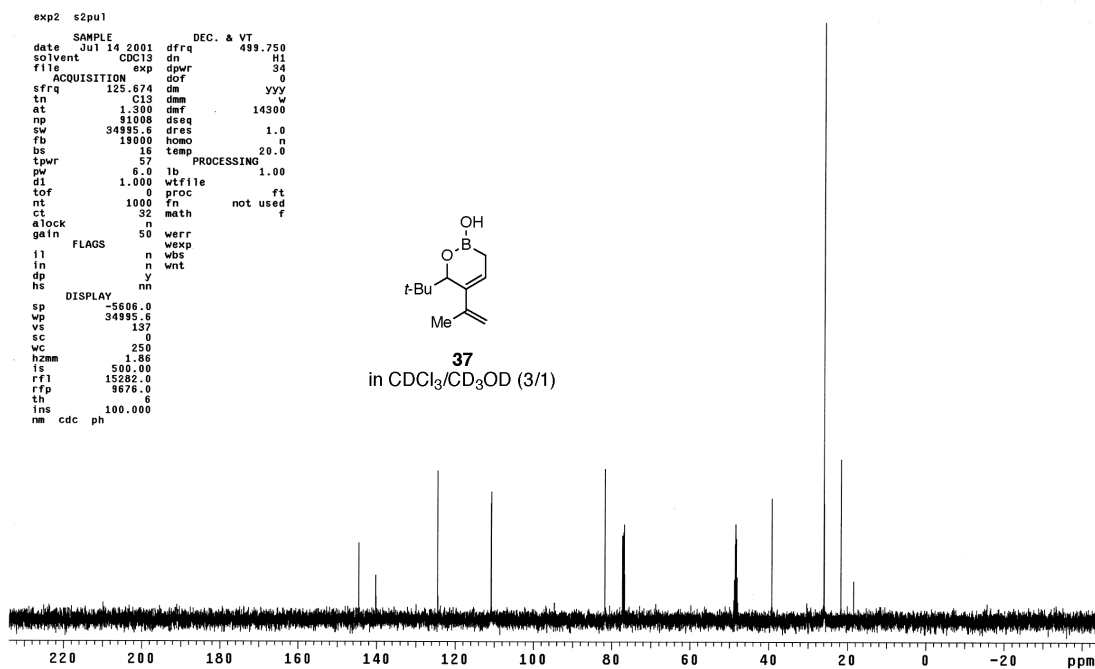
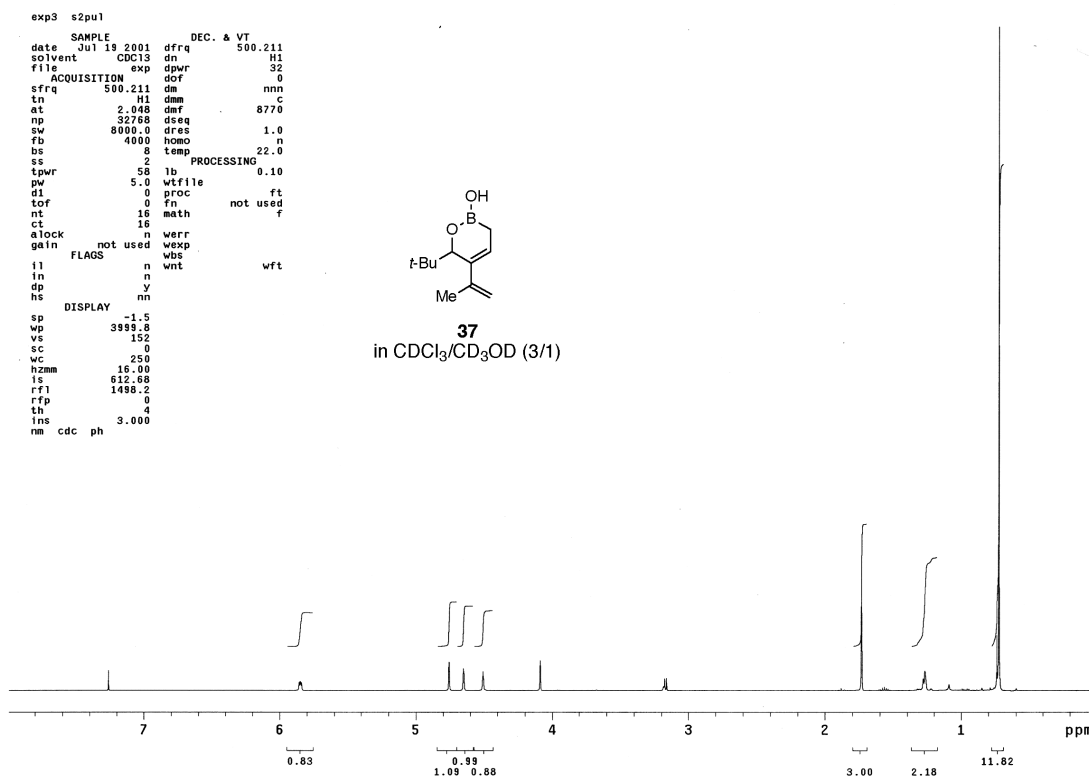


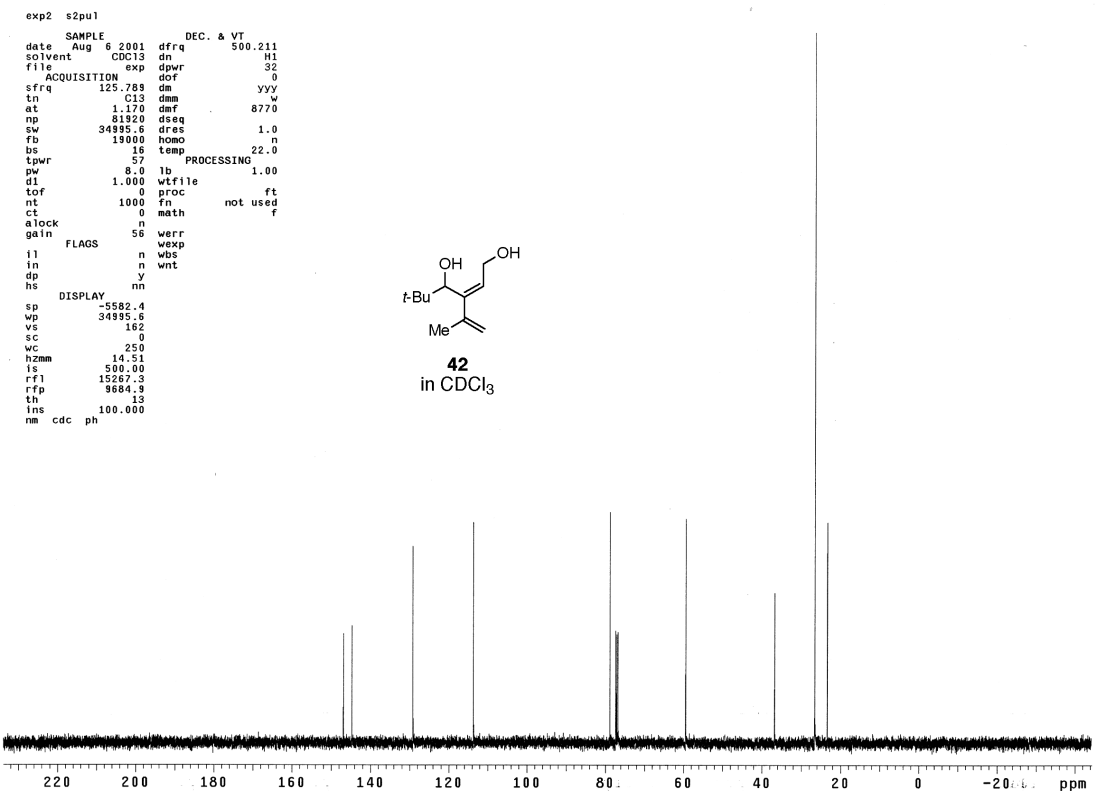
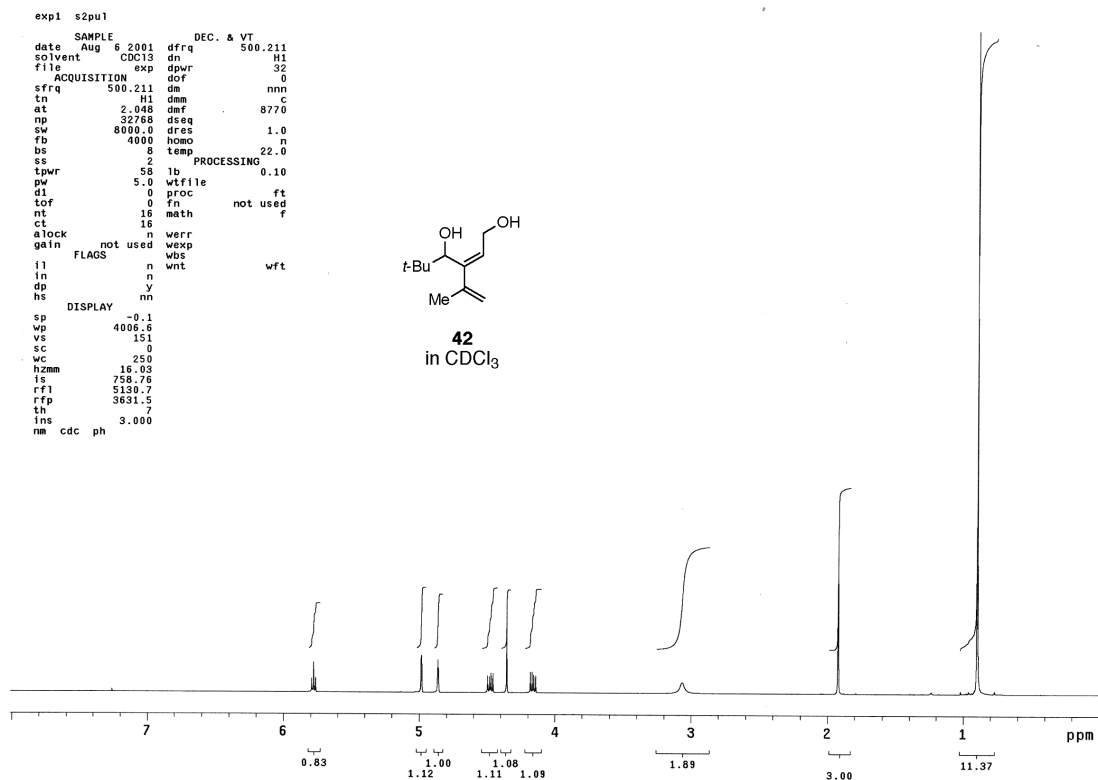






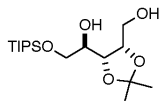




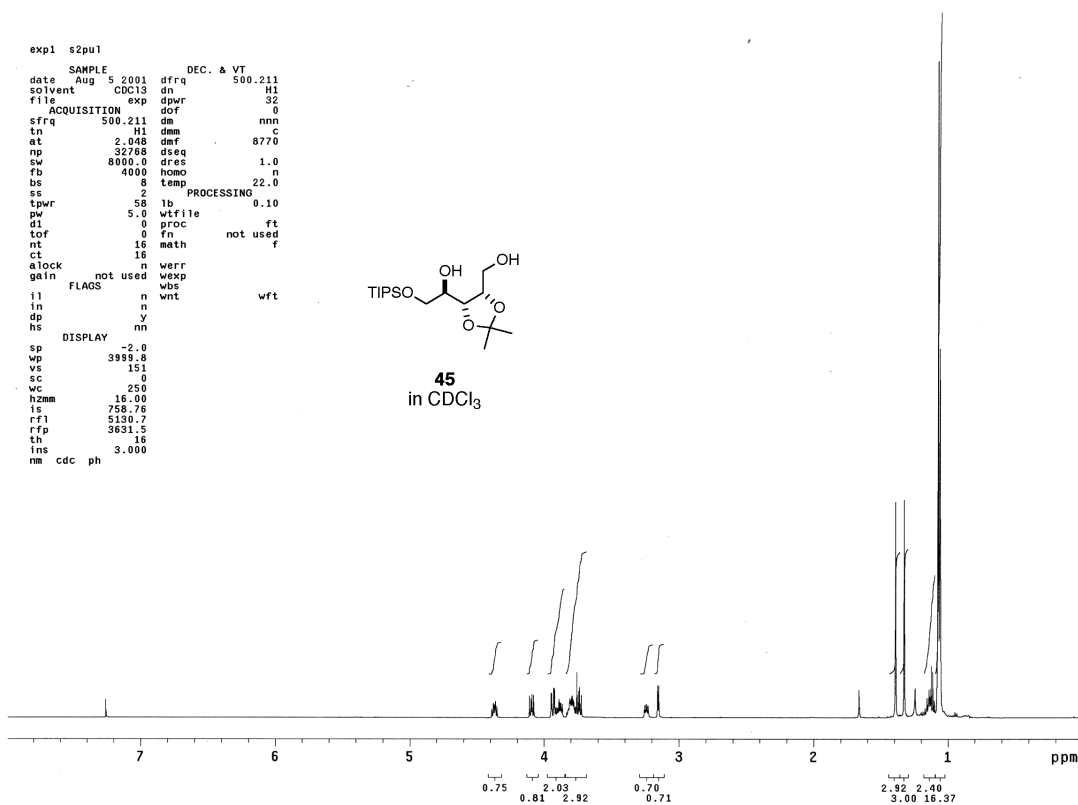


```

exp1 s2pu1
SAMPLE          DEC. & VT
date Aug 5 2001 dfrq 500.211
solvent CDC13   dn      H1
file          exp  dpr    32
ACQUISITION    dof      0
sfrq 500.211   dm       nnn
tn      H1      dmm      C
at      2.048   dmf      8770
np      32768   dseq     1.0
sw      8000.0 dres     1.0
fb      4000   homo     n
bs      8      temp    22.0
ss
tpwr 58 lb      PROCESSING 0.10
pw 5.0 wtfile
d1 0 proc
tof 0 fn      not used f
nt 16 meth
ct 16
alock gain not used werr
FLAGS n wexo wbs
il n wnt      wrt
in n
dp y
hs nn
DISPLAY -2.0
wp 3999.6
vs 151
sc 0
wc 250
hzmm 16.00
is 758.76
rf1 5130.7
rfp 3631.5
th
ins 3.000
nm cdc ph
    
```

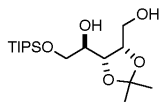


45  
in CDCl<sub>3</sub>

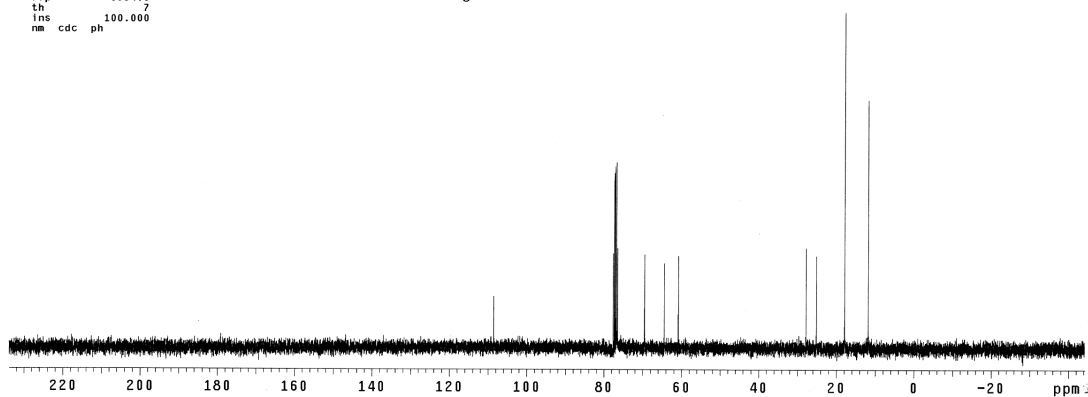


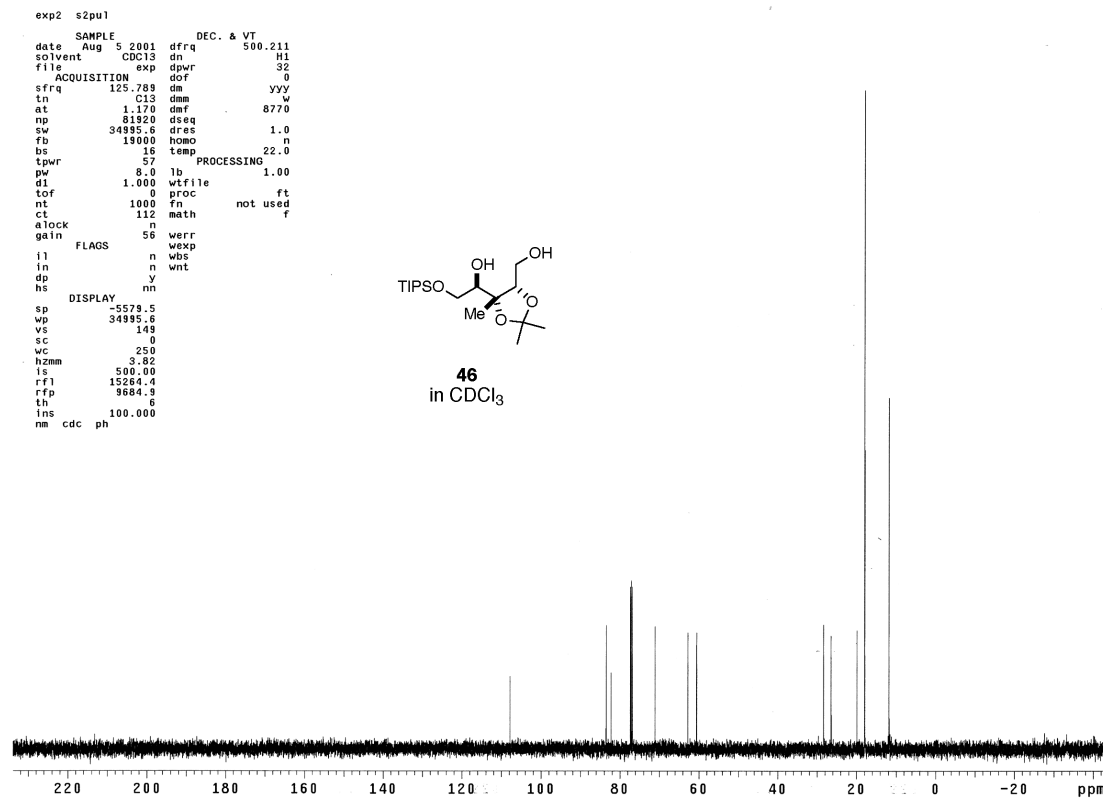
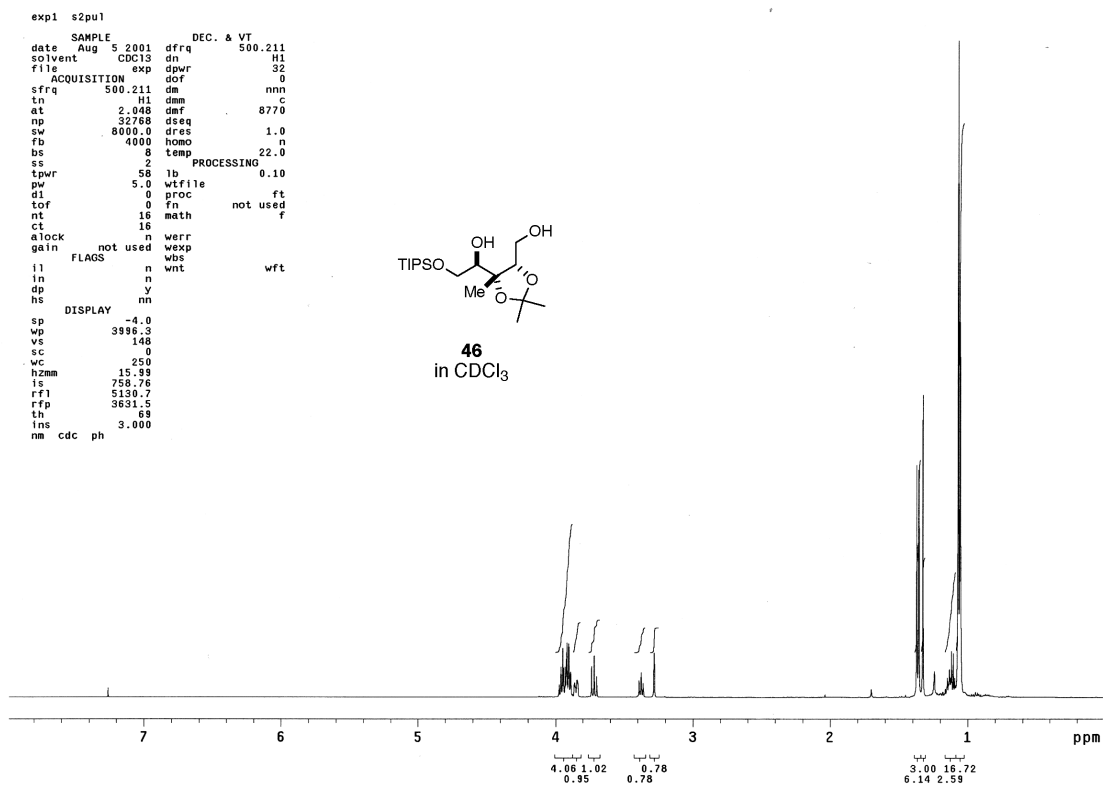
```

exp2 s2pu1
SAMPLE          DEC. & VT
date Aug 5 2001 dfrq 500.211
solvent CDC13   dn      H1
file          exp  dpr    32
ACQUISITION    dof      0
sfrq 125.788   dm       yyy
tn      C13     dmm      w
at      1.170   dmf      8770
np      81920   dseq     1.0
sw      34995.6 dres     1.0
fb      19000   homo     n
bs      16      temp    22.0
ss
tpwr 57 lb      PROCESSING 1.00
pw 8.0 wtfile
d1 0 proc
tof 0 fn      not used f
nt 144 meth
ct 144
alock gain n werr
FLAGS n wexp wbs
il n wnt
in n
dp y
hs nn
DISPLAY -5579.5
wp 34995.6
vs 77
sc 0
wc 250
hzmm 8.25
is 500.00
rf1 15264.4
rfp 9684.9
th 7
ins 100.000
nm cdc ph
    
```



45  
in CDCl<sub>3</sub>



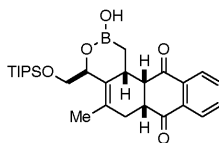




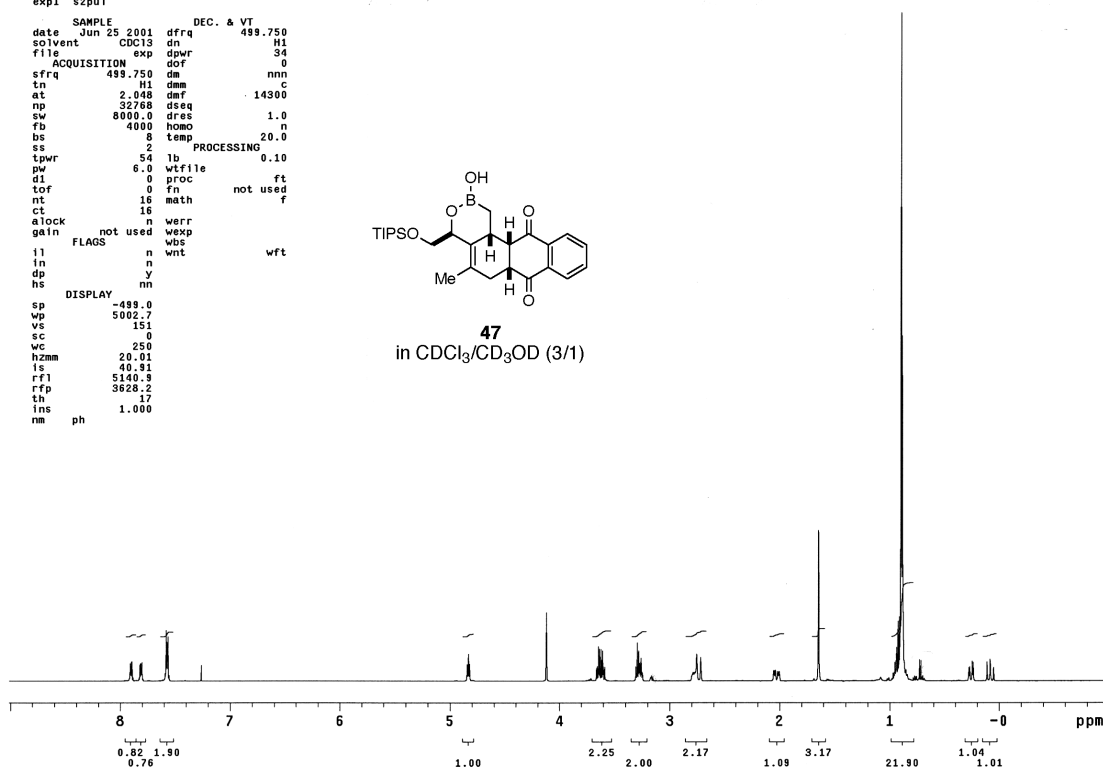
```

exp1 s2pu1
SAMPLE
date Jun 25 2001 dfrq DEC. & VT 499.750
solvent CDC13 dn H1
file exp dpwr 34
ACQUISITION dof 0
sfrq 499.750 dm nnn
tn H1 dmm C
at 2.048 dmf 14300
np 32768 dseq
sw 8000.0 dres 1.0
fb 4000 homo n
bs 8 temp 20.0
ss PROCESSING 0.10
tpwr 54 lb
pw 6.0 wtfile
d1 0 proc ft
tof 0 fn not used
nt 16 math f
ct 16
elock n werr
gain not used wexp
FLAGS n wnt wft
i1 n
in n
dp y
hs nm
DISPLAY
sp -499.0
wp 5002.7
vs 151
sc 0
wc 250
hzmm 20.01
is 40.81
rf1 5140.9
rfp 3628.2
th 17
ins 1.000
nm ph

```



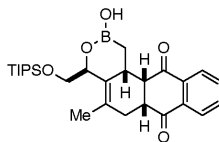
**47**  
in  $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  (3/1)



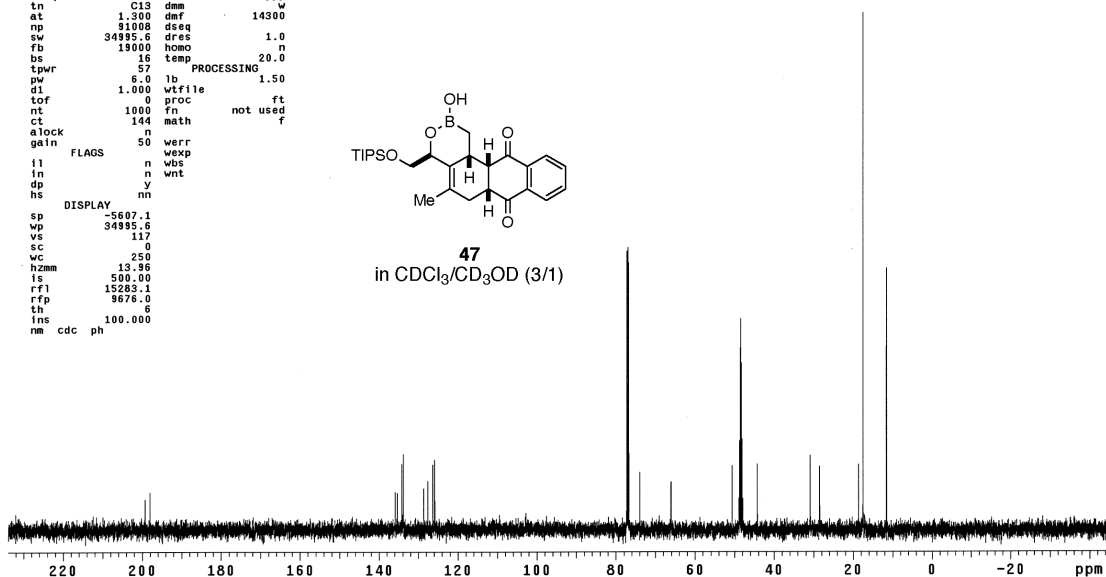
```

exp2 s2pu1
SAMPLE
date Jun 25 2001 dfrq DEC. & VT 499.750
solvent CDC13 dn H1
file exp dpwr 34
ACQUISITION dof 0
sfrq 125.674 dm yyy
tn C13 dmm w
at 1.300 dmf 14300
np 91008 dseq
sw 34995.6 dres 1.0
fb 19000 homo n
bs 16 temp 20.0
ss PROCESSING 1.50
tpwr 57 lb
pw 6.0 wtfile
d1 1.000 proc ft
tof 0 fn not used
nt 1000 math f
ct 144
elock n werr
gain 50 wexp
FLAGS n wnt
i1 n
in n
dp y
hs nm
DISPLAY
sp -5607.1
wp 34995.6
vs 117
sc 0
wc 250
hzmm 13.86
is 500.00
rf1 15283.1
rfp 9676.0
th 6
ins 100.000
nm cdc ph

```



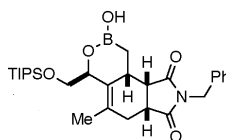
**47**  
in  $\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  (3/1)



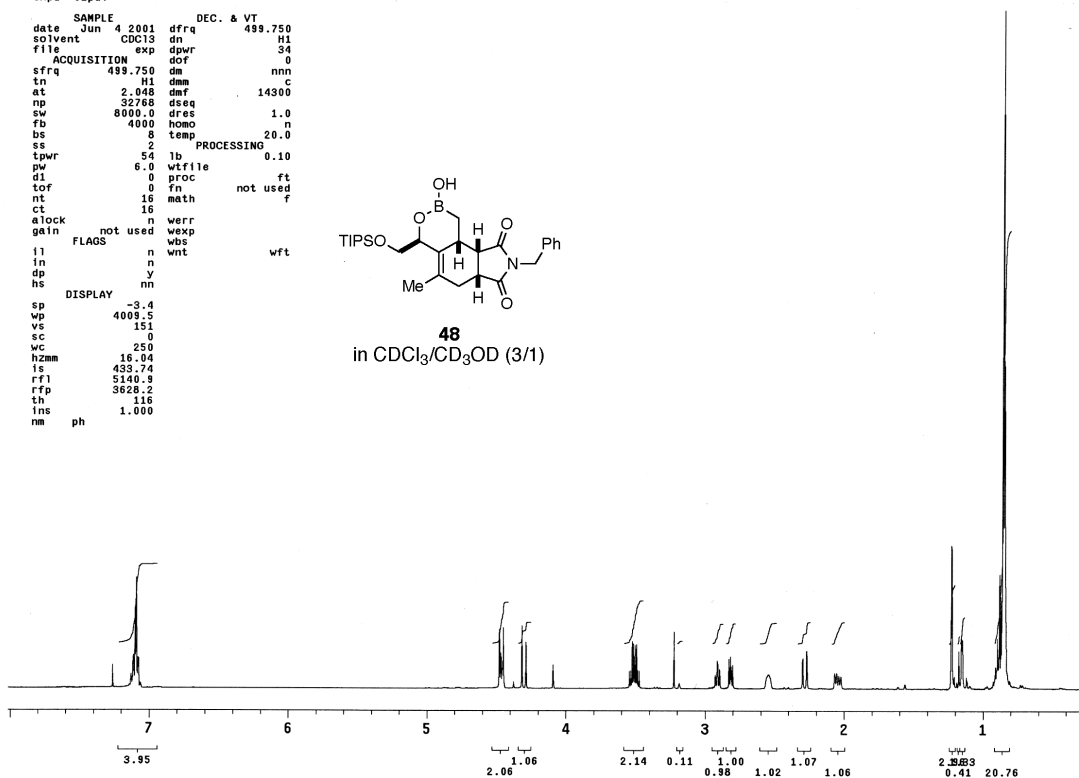
```

exp1 s2pu1
SAMPLE
date Jun 4 2001 dfrq DEC. & VT 499.750
solvent CDC13 dn H1
file exp dpwr 34
ACQUISITION dof 0
sfrq 499.750 dm nnn
tn H1 dmm C
at 2.068 dmf 14300
np 32768 dseq 1.0
sw 8000.0 dres n
fb 4000 homo n
bs 8 temp 20.0
ss 2 PROCESSING 0.10
tpwr 54 lb
pw 6.0 wtfile ft
d1 0 proc not used f
tof 0 fn
nt 16 math
ct 16
a-lock n werr
gain not used wexp
FLAGS n wbs wft
i1 n
in n
dp y
hs nm
DISPLAY
sp -3.4
wp 4009.5
vs 151
sc 0
wc 250
h2mm 16.04
is 433.74
rf1 5140.9
rfp 3628.2
th 116
ins 1.000
nm ph

```



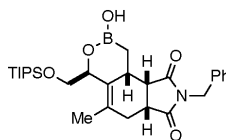
**48**  
in CDCl<sub>3</sub>/CD<sub>3</sub>OD (3/1)



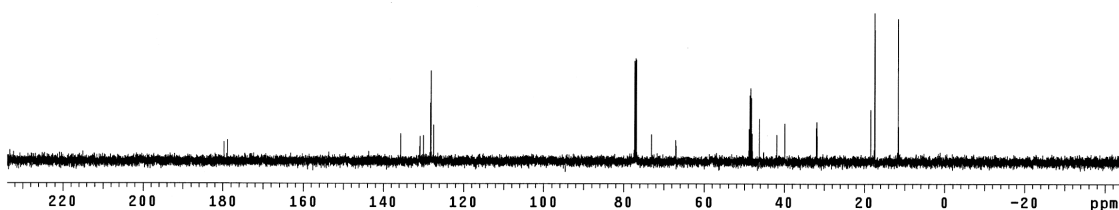
```

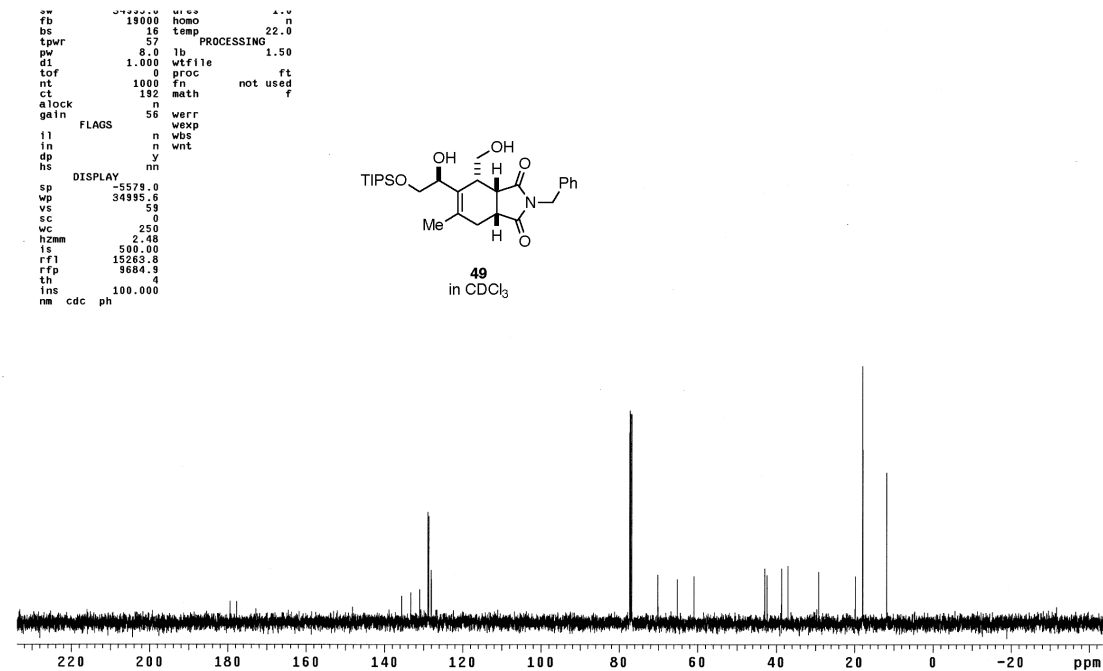
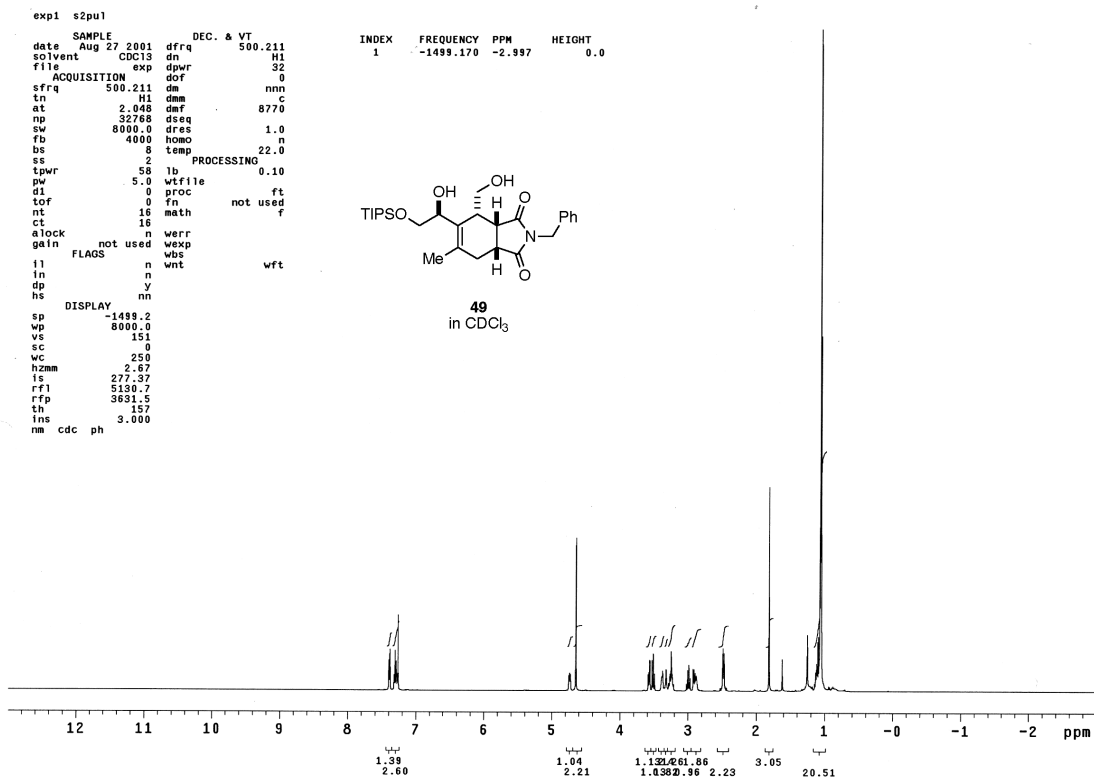
exp2 s2pu1
SAMPLE
date Jun 27 2001 dfrq DEC. & VT 499.750
solvent CDC13 dn H1
file exp dpwr 34
ACQUISITION dof 0
sfrq 125.674 dm yyy
tn C13 dmm w
at 1.300 dmf 14300
np 91008 dseq 1.0
sw 34995.6 dres n
fb 19000 homo n
bs 16 temp 20.0
tpwr 57 PROCESSING 1.00
pw 6.0 lb
d1 1.000 wtfile ft
tof 0 proc not used f
nt 1000 fn
ct 64 math
a-lock n werr
gain 50 wexp
FLAGS n wbs wft
i1 n
in n
dp y
hs nm
DISPLAY
sp -5608.2
wp 34995.6
vs 33
sc 0
wc 250
h2mm 4.49
is 500.00
rf1 15284.1
rfp 9676.0
th 4
ins 100.000
nm cdc ph

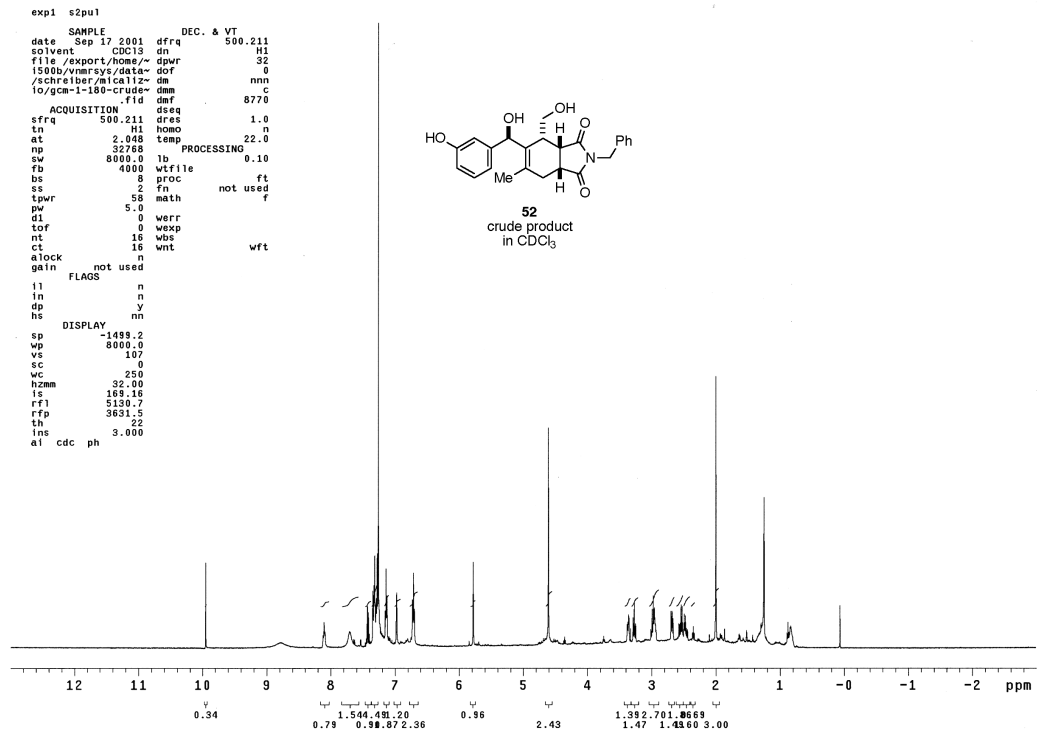
```



**48**  
in CDCl<sub>3</sub>/CD<sub>3</sub>OD (3/1)







### X-Ray Data For Compound 48

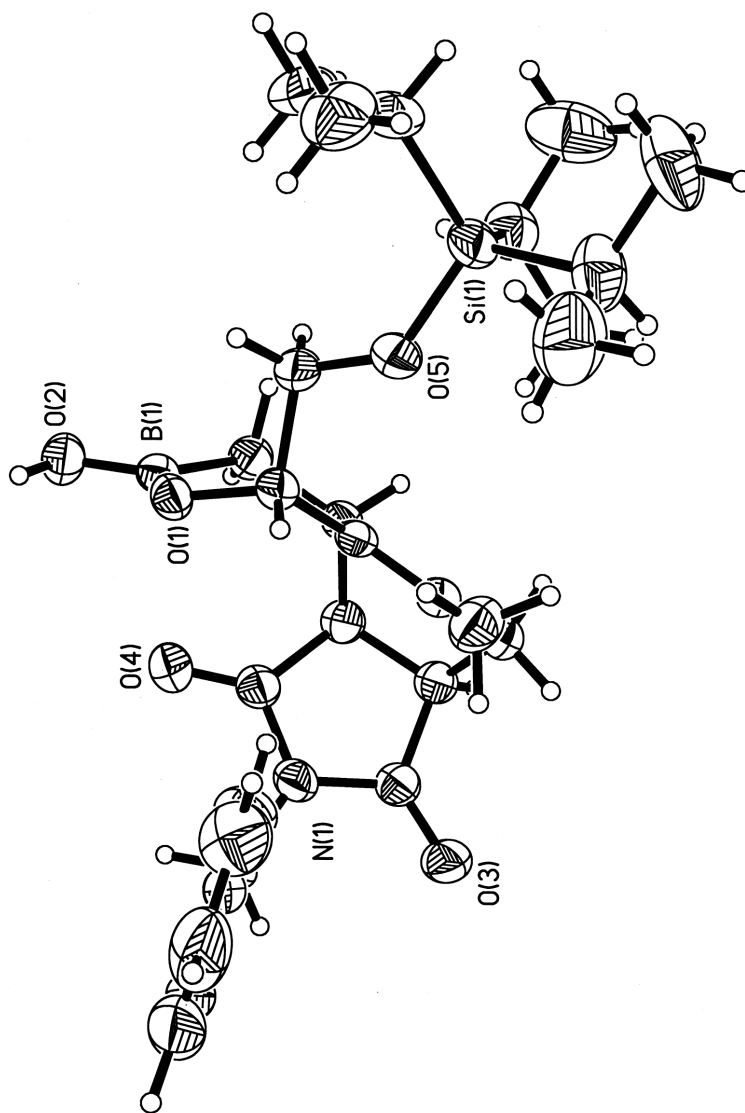
Data were collected using a Bruker APEX CCD (charge coupled device) based diffractometer equipped with an LT-3 low-temperature apparatus operating at 213 K. A suitable crystal was chosen and mounted on a glass fiber using grease. Data were measured using omega scans of 0.3 ° per frame for 30 seconds, such that a hemisphere was collected. A total of 1271 frames were collected with a maximum resolution of 0.75 Å. The first 50 frames were recollected at the end of data collection to monitor for decay. Cell parameters were retrieved using SMART<sup>1</sup> software and refined using SAINT on all observed reflections. Data reduction was performed using the SAINT software<sup>2</sup> which corrects for Lp and decay. The structures are solved by the direct method using the SHELXS-97<sup>3</sup> program and refined by least squares method on F<sup>2</sup>, SHELXL-97,<sup>4</sup> incorporated in SHELXTL V5.10.<sup>5</sup>

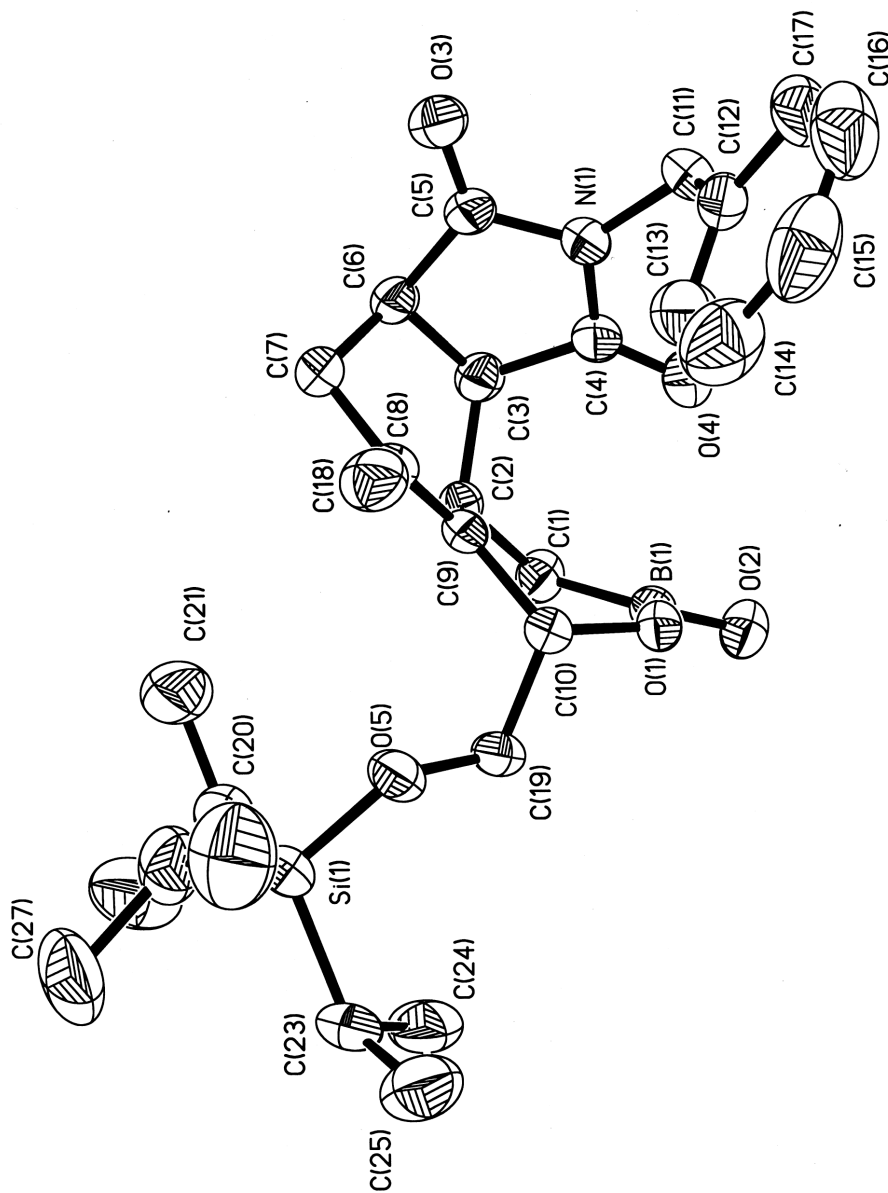
The structure was solved in the space group P2<sub>1</sub>/c (# 14) by analysis of systematic absences. All non-hydrogen atoms are refined anisotropically. Hydrogens were calculated by geometrical methods and refined as a riding model. The crystal used for the diffraction study showed no decomposition during data collection. All drawing are done at 50% ellipsoids.

**Acknowledgement.** The CCD based x-ray diffractometer at Harvard University was purchased through NIH grant (1S10RR11937-01).

### References

1. SMART V 5.054 (NT) *Software for the CCD Detector System*; Bruker Analytical X-ray Systems, Madison, WI (1998).
2. SAINT V 6.02 (NT) *Software for the CCD Detector System* Bruker Analytical X-ray Systems, Madison, WI (2000).
3. Sheldrick, G. M. SHELXS-90, *Program for the Solution of Crystal Structure*, University of Göttingen, Germany, 1990.
4. Sheldrick, G. M. SHELXL-97, *Program for the Refinement of Crystal Structure*, University of Göttingen, Germany, 1997.
5. SHELXTL 6.10 (PC/NT-Version), *Program library for Structure Solution and Molecular Graphics*; Bruker Analytical X-ray Systems, Madison, WI (2000).





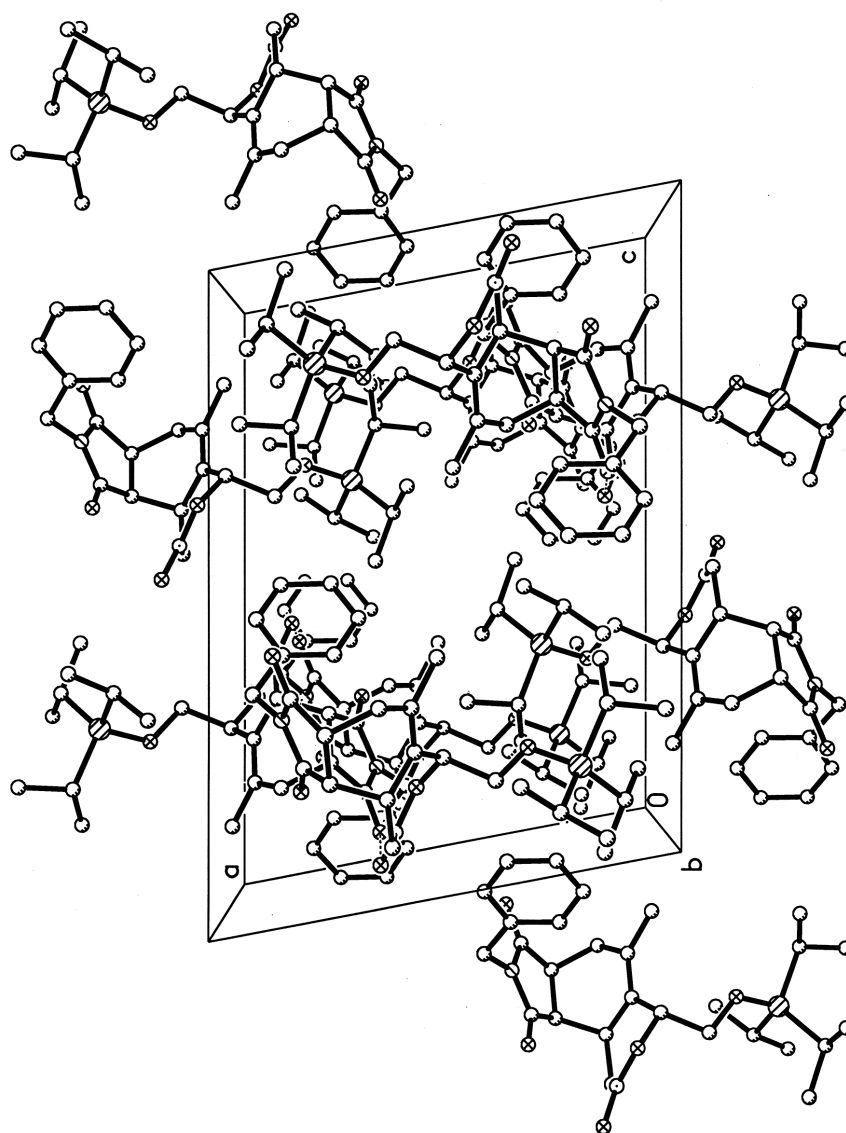




Table 1. Crystal data and structure refinement for sls62t.

Identification code	sls62t	
Empirical formula	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>42</sub> B N O <sub>5</sub> Si	
Formula weight	511.53	
Temperature	213(2) K	
Wavelength	0.71073 .	
Crystal system	Monoclinic	
Space group	P2(1)/n	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 12.6782(14) .	$\alpha = 90..$
	b = 13.0256(14) .	$\beta = 101.022(2)..$
	c = 17.613(2) .	$\gamma = 90..$
Volume	2855.0(5) . <sup>3</sup>	
Z	4	
Density (calculated)	1.190 Mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Absorption coefficient	0.119 mm <sup>-1</sup>	
F(000)	1104	
Crystal size	0.15 x 0.12 x 0.04 mm <sup>3</sup>	
Theta range for data collection	1.96 to 28.30..	
Index ranges	-16<=h<=14, -11<=k<=17, -23<=l<=23	
Reflections collected	20380	
Independent reflections	7076 [R(int) = 0.0995]	
Completeness to theta = 28.30.	99.7 %	
Absorption correction	None	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F <sup>2</sup>	
Data / restraints / parameters	7076 / 0 / 325	
Goodness-of-fit on F <sup>2</sup>	1.044	
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	R1 = 0.0538, wR2 = 0.1511	
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0647, wR2 = 0.1619	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.371 and -0.323 e. <sup>-3</sup>	

Table 2. Atomic coordinates ( $\times 10^4$ ) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\times 10^3$ ) for sls62t.  $U(\text{eq})$  is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized  $U_{ij}$  tensor.

	x	y	z	$U(\text{eq})$
Si(1)	2188(1)	1060(1)	1627(1)	41(1)
B(1)	6058(1)	-598(1)	1049(1)	35(1)
O(1)	5615(1)	-977(1)	1649(1)	34(1)
O(2)	6391(1)	-1262(1)	554(1)	44(1)
O(3)	8548(1)	1663(1)	4093(1)	49(1)
O(4)	8067(1)	-329(1)	1948(1)	52(1)
O(5)	3252(1)	369(1)	2007(1)	45(1)
N(1)	8432(1)	512(1)	3107(1)	39(1)
C(1)	6097(1)	588(1)	920(1)	39(1)
C(2)	6199(1)	1205(1)	1675(1)	35(1)
C(3)	7376(1)	1410(1)	2071(1)	37(1)
C(4)	7975(1)	425(1)	2327(1)	38(1)
C(5)	8199(1)	1427(1)	3423(1)	38(1)
C(6)	7453(1)	2042(1)	2820(1)	38(1)
C(7)	6356(1)	2173(1)	3067(1)	42(1)
C(8)	5704(1)	1195(1)	2951(1)	37(1)
C(9)	5635(1)	714(1)	2271(1)	32(1)
C(10)	5041(1)	-282(1)	2062(1)	33(1)
C(11)	9094(1)	-284(1)	3544(1)	48(1)
C(12)	8506(1)	-924(1)	4039(1)	46(1)
C(13)	7397(2)	-1004(1)	3899(1)	58(1)
C(14)	6894(2)	-1613(2)	4371(1)	75(1)
C(15)	7515(3)	-2151(2)	4978(1)	82(1)
C(16)	8613(3)	-2089(2)	5106(1)	78(1)
C(17)	9104(2)	-1478(1)	4651(1)	61(1)
C(18)	5171(1)	885(1)	3603(1)	52(1)
C(19)	3919(1)	-147(1)	1574(1)	43(1)
C(20)	2638(1)	2158(1)	1076(1)	53(1)
C(21)	3472(2)	2828(2)	1592(2)	75(1)
C(22)	1736(2)	2821(2)	636(2)	93(1)
C(23)	1203(1)	254(1)	951(1)	54(1)

C(24)	1609(2)	-22(2)	205(1)	67(1)
C(25)	866(2)	-721(2)	1317(1)	74(1)
C(26)	1653(2)	1504(1)	2495(1)	63(1)
C(27)	499(2)	1922(2)	2278(2)	90(1)
C(28)	1750(2)	685(2)	3128(2)	93(1)

---

Table 3. Bond lengths [.] and angles [.] for sls62t.

---

Si(1)–O(5)	1.6529(10)
Si(1)–C(23)	1.8739(16)
Si(1)–C(20)	1.8766(18)
Si(1)–C(26)	1.8797(18)
B(1)–O(2)	1.3524(18)
B(1)–O(1)	1.3788(18)
B(1)–C(1)	1.564(2)
O(1)–C(10)	1.4430(15)
O(3)–C(5)	1.2171(17)
O(4)–C(4)	1.2052(17)
O(5)–C(19)	1.4133(17)
N(1)–C(5)	1.3715(18)
N(1)–C(4)	1.3899(18)
N(1)–C(11)	1.4586(18)
C(1)–C(2)	1.5380(19)
C(2)–C(9)	1.5190(18)
C(2)–C(3)	1.5455(18)
C(3)–C(4)	1.5150(19)
C(3)–C(6)	1.5414(19)
C(5)–C(6)	1.5096(19)
C(6)–C(7)	1.545(2)
C(7)–C(8)	1.5109(19)
C(8)–C(9)	1.3399(18)
C(8)–C(18)	1.494(2)
C(9)–C(10)	1.5098(17)
C(10)–C(19)	1.5239(18)
C(11)–C(12)	1.503(2)
C(12)–C(13)	1.384(2)
C(12)–C(17)	1.395(2)
C(13)–C(14)	1.389(3)
C(14)–C(15)	1.391(3)
C(15)–C(16)	1.370(4)
C(16)–C(17)	1.362(3)
C(20)–C(22)	1.522(3)

C(20)–C(21)	1.529(3)
C(23)–C(25)	1.522(3)
C(23)–C(24)	1.543(3)
C(26)–C(28)	1.530(3)
C(26)–C(27)	1.540(3)
O(5)–Si(1)–C(23)	110.22(7)
O(5)–Si(1)–C(20)	108.64(7)
C(23)–Si(1)–C(20)	109.29(8)
O(5)–Si(1)–C(26)	103.34(8)
C(23)–Si(1)–C(26)	112.88(8)
C(20)–Si(1)–C(26)	112.28(8)
O(2)–B(1)–O(1)	119.27(12)
O(2)–B(1)–C(1)	121.02(13)
O(1)–B(1)–C(1)	119.59(12)
B(1)–O(1)–C(10)	118.68(10)
C(19)–O(5)–Si(1)	124.48(9)
C(5)–N(1)–C(4)	113.05(11)
C(5)–N(1)–C(11)	123.36(12)
C(4)–N(1)–C(11)	123.59(12)
C(2)–C(1)–B(1)	113.00(11)
C(9)–C(2)–C(1)	113.85(11)
C(9)–C(2)–C(3)	107.61(10)
C(1)–C(2)–C(3)	113.22(12)
C(4)–C(3)–C(6)	104.59(11)
C(4)–C(3)–C(2)	111.95(10)
C(6)–C(3)–C(2)	112.10(11)
O(4)–C(4)–N(1)	123.20(13)
O(4)–C(4)–C(3)	128.47(13)
N(1)–C(4)–C(3)	108.33(11)
O(3)–C(5)–N(1)	123.15(13)
O(3)–C(5)–C(6)	127.63(13)
N(1)–C(5)–C(6)	109.22(11)
C(5)–C(6)–C(3)	104.36(11)
C(5)–C(6)–C(7)	109.68(12)
C(3)–C(6)–C(7)	112.76(11)

C(8)–C(7)–C(6)	111.55(11)
C(9)–C(8)–C(18)	126.77(13)
C(9)–C(8)–C(7)	117.11(13)
C(18)–C(8)–C(7)	116.09(12)
C(8)–C(9)–C(10)	124.35(12)
C(8)–C(9)–C(2)	117.51(11)
C(10)–C(9)–C(2)	118.15(11)
O(1)–C(10)–C(9)	112.72(10)
O(1)–C(10)–C(19)	107.10(10)
C(9)–C(10)–C(19)	114.02(11)
N(1)–C(11)–C(12)	113.70(12)
C(13)–C(12)–C(17)	118.89(18)
C(13)–C(12)–C(11)	122.54(13)
C(17)–C(12)–C(11)	118.54(16)
C(12)–C(13)–C(14)	120.20(18)
C(15)–C(14)–C(13)	119.4(2)
C(16)–C(15)–C(14)	120.3(2)
C(17)–C(16)–C(15)	120.19(19)
C(16)–C(17)–C(12)	121.0(2)
O(5)–C(19)–C(10)	109.91(11)
C(22)–C(20)–C(21)	110.20(17)
C(22)–C(20)–Si(1)	115.01(14)
C(21)–C(20)–Si(1)	111.82(14)
C(25)–C(23)–C(24)	109.47(16)
C(25)–C(23)–Si(1)	113.95(13)
C(24)–C(23)–Si(1)	112.37(11)
C(28)–C(26)–C(27)	111.62(19)
C(28)–C(26)–Si(1)	112.80(14)
C(27)–C(26)–Si(1)	112.31(17)

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Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

Table 4. Anisotropic displacement parameters ( $\times 10^3$ ) for sls62t. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form:  $-2\pi^2 [ h^2 a^{*2}U^{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U^{12} ]$

	U <sup>11</sup>	U <sup>22</sup>	U <sup>33</sup>	U <sup>23</sup>	U <sup>13</sup>	U <sup>12</sup>
Si(1)	28(1)	45(1)	52(1)	-4(1)	8(1)	2(1)
B(1)	36(1)	32(1)	32(1)	2(1)	-2(1)	3(1)
O(1)	33(1)	28(1)	41(1)	1(1)	6(1)	2(1)
O(2)	58(1)	35(1)	38(1)	-1(1)	10(1)	3(1)
O(3)	51(1)	39(1)	49(1)	-3(1)	-9(1)	-1(1)
O(4)	47(1)	46(1)	59(1)	-11(1)	3(1)	11(1)
O(5)	30(1)	55(1)	47(1)	-9(1)	2(1)	6(1)
N(1)	32(1)	34(1)	49(1)	0(1)	-1(1)	2(1)
C(1)	51(1)	32(1)	32(1)	5(1)	1(1)	2(1)
C(2)	39(1)	25(1)	36(1)	4(1)	-2(1)	3(1)
C(3)	38(1)	31(1)	42(1)	2(1)	5(1)	-5(1)
C(4)	29(1)	36(1)	47(1)	-2(1)	4(1)	-2(1)
C(5)	33(1)	31(1)	46(1)	-2(1)	0(1)	-5(1)
C(6)	38(1)	26(1)	46(1)	-1(1)	-2(1)	-4(1)
C(7)	39(1)	35(1)	47(1)	-10(1)	-3(1)	4(1)
C(8)	29(1)	37(1)	39(1)	-4(1)	-2(1)	4(1)
C(9)	27(1)	29(1)	36(1)	1(1)	-3(1)	3(1)
C(10)	28(1)	32(1)	37(1)	-3(1)	1(1)	2(1)
C(11)	36(1)	42(1)	59(1)	-2(1)	-7(1)	9(1)
C(12)	55(1)	33(1)	44(1)	-7(1)	-6(1)	9(1)
C(13)	57(1)	45(1)	66(1)	11(1)	-3(1)	-4(1)
C(14)	87(1)	58(1)	80(1)	6(1)	15(1)	-17(1)
C(15)	143(3)	44(1)	62(1)	4(1)	29(1)	-2(1)
C(16)	126(2)	60(1)	46(1)	3(1)	7(1)	32(1)
C(17)	79(1)	54(1)	42(1)	-7(1)	-9(1)	25(1)
C(18)	49(1)	61(1)	46(1)	-12(1)	11(1)	-3(1)
C(19)	28(1)	49(1)	49(1)	-16(1)	-1(1)	3(1)
C(20)	48(1)	53(1)	59(1)	-2(1)	14(1)	-1(1)
C(21)	62(1)	52(1)	105(2)	4(1)	3(1)	-12(1)
C(22)	76(2)	93(2)	102(2)	44(1)	-6(1)	-4(1)
C(23)	28(1)	59(1)	71(1)	-3(1)	-3(1)	-3(1)

C(24)	50(1)	81(1)	62(1)	-13(1)	-9(1)	-10(1)
C(25)	64(1)	68(1)	87(1)	-6(1)	6(1)	-21(1)
C(26)	61(1)	53(1)	82(1)	-12(1)	36(1)	-2(1)
C(27)	75(1)	76(1)	134(2)	-5(1)	58(2)	20(1)
C(28)	110(2)	100(2)	78(2)	-9(1)	44(1)	7(2)

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Table 5. Hydrogen coordinates ( $\times 10^4$ ) and isotropic displacement parameters ( $\times 10^{-3}$ ) for sls62t.

	x	y	z	U(eq)
H(2A)	6372	-1856	721	65
H(1A)	6710	749	676	47
H(1B)	5442	800	565	47
H(2B)	5855	1880	1540	42
H(3A)	7748	1781	1708	45
H(6A)	7772	2723	2756	46
H(7A)	6473	2371	3614	50
H(7B)	5953	2725	2763	50
H(10A)	4960	-622	2550	40
H(11A)	9713	40	3876	57
H(11B)	9368	-736	3182	57
H(13A)	6983	-645	3483	70
H(14A)	6140	-1660	4281	90
H(15A)	7179	-2561	5302	98
H(16A)	9029	-2468	5509	94
H(17A)	9858	-1430	4750	73
H(18A)	4778	251	3471	77
H(18B)	4678	1420	3694	77
H(18C)	5712	783	4067	77
H(19A)	3963	250	1108	52
H(19B)	3612	-820	1412	52
H(20A)	3005	1850	683	63
H(21A)	3684	3386	1289	112
H(21B)	4097	2416	1802	112
H(21C)	3164	3106	2012	112
H(22A)	2039	3366	370	140
H(22B)	1331	3118	997	140
H(22C)	1263	2402	262	140
H(23A)	547	674	794	65
H(24A)	1074	-435	-127	100

H(24B)	2275	-405	336	100
H(24C)	1735	604	-64	100
H(25A)	359	-1100	935	111
H(25B)	529	-542	1749	111
H(25C)	1494	-1143	1498	111
H(26A)	2110	2086	2719	75
H(27A)	259	2147	2741	135
H(27B)	26	1385	2028	135
H(27C)	485	2497	1926	135
H(28A)	1466	953	3562	139
H(28B)	2500	503	3299	139
H(28C)	1346	81	2925	139

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