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Supporting Information for:

Synthesis of Octalactin A by a Strategic Vanadium-Catalyzed Oxidative Kinetic Resolution

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I. Materials and Methods. All commercially available reagents were purchased from suppliers and used without purification unless otherwise noted. Diethyl ether (Et₂O), methylene chloride (CH₂Cl₂), tetrahydrofuran (THF), and toluene were dried according to the method of Grubbs¹ as modified by Bergman.² Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) and pyridine were purchased from Aldrich in Sure-Seal bottles. Acetone for the vanadium-catalyzed asymmetric oxidation reactions was used as received from EMD Chemicals. Chiral ligand (S)- and (R)-1 were prepared by condensation of the corresponding aldehydes and amino alcohols in methanol.³ Iodosobenzene was prepared from PhI(OAc)₂ by basic hydrolysis.⁴ Pd/C(en) was prepared according to the method of Hirota.⁵ Diisopropenylzinc was prepared by the method described by Soai.⁶ Oxygen and nitrogen atmospheres were maintained via a Tygon gas line vented through an oil bubbler. Argon and hydrogen atmospheres were maintained via balloon pressure. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) analysis of reaction mixtures was performed using Merck silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ TLC plates. Flash column chromatography was carried out on Merck 60 silica gel (32-63 μm). ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded with Bruker AVB-400, AVQ-400, and AV-300 spectrometers and referenced to CHCl₃ (7.26 ppm) unless otherwise noted. Analytical chiral HPLC was performed with a Shimadzu VP Series Chiral HPLC with detection at 210, 254, and 280 nm using Chiralcel OJ and OD columns. Analytical GC was carried out with a Hewlett Packard HP 6850 GC equipped with an Agilent DB-WAX (30.0 m x 0.25 mm) column for achiral separation and a Chiraldex G-TA (30.0 m x 0.25 mm) column for chiral separation. $[\alpha]^{\text{T}^{\circ}\text{C}}_{D}$ (c = g/mL, in CHCl₃) were measured on Perkin-Elmer 241 polarimeter using a quartz cell (l = 10 cm), with high-pressure sodium lamp ($\lambda = 589$ nm). Mass spectral and microanalysis data were obtained from the Micro-Mass Facility operated by the College of Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley.

II. Procedures and Analytical Data

Darzens condensation. In a flame-dried, nitrogen-purged 1-L three-neck flask, benzyl chloroformate (19.0 mL; 125 mmol) and freshly distilled acetone (11.0 mL; 150 mmol) were dissolved in anhydrous THF (425 mL). The solution was cooled to -78 °C. A -78 °C solution of potassium *tert*-butoxide (15.7 g; 140 mmol) in dry THF (200 mL) was added dropwise via cannula over 1.5 h. The reaction was maintained at -78 °C for an additional 1.5 h with stirring. The reaction was quenched by the addition of 3.0 mL of acetic acid at -78 °C and warmed to room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with half-saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution, transferred to a separatory funnel and partitioned. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 100 mL), then the combined organic layers were washed with brine (250 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated. The residue was chromatographed on silica (3:1 Hex:Et₂O) to afford S1 as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.40-7.32 (m, 5H), 5.23 (d, J = 21.2 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (d, J = 21.2 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (s, 1H), 1.41 (s, 3H), 1.36 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 168.4, 135.2, 128.6, 128.5, 67.0, 60.4, 59.3, 24.3, 18.2 ppm; IR (thin film) 2968, 1749, 1726, 1186, 1118, 748, 679 cm ⁻¹; Anal. Calc'd, C: 69.88, H: 6.84; Found, C: 69.81, H: 6.74.

Acid catalyzed rearrangement. Glycidyl ester S1 (3.38 g, 16.4 mmol) and 10-camphorsulfonic acid $^{\rm BhO_2C}$ (0.76 g, 3.3 mmol) were dissolved in dry toluene (30 mL) and the mixture was heated to reflux for 2.5 h. The mixture was then cooled to 0 °C to induce crystallization of camphorsulfonic acid, then filtered over a glass frit. The filtrate was diluted with EtOAc (250 mL) and washed with sat. NaHCO_{3(aq)} (2 x 100 mL). The combined aqueous washes were back extracted with EtOAc (1 x 100 mL) and the combined organic layers were washed with brine (150 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by Kugelrohr bulb-to-bulb distillation to afford **7** as a colorless oil (2.76 g, 82 %). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.40-7.33 (m, 5H), 5.13 (app s, 2H), 5.03 (t, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (app s, 1H); 4.62 (app s, 1H), 1.71 (t, J = 1.4 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 172.7, 142.0, 135.4, 128.9, 128.8, 128.5, 115.6, 75.2, 67.9, 18.0 ppm; IR (thin film) 3503, 3035, 2949, 1734, 1190, 1082 cm ⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) calc'd for [C₁₂H₁₄O₃ + H]⁺: 207.1023; found: 207.1012.

BnO₂C Me OH OH

Hydroboration. A solution of 9-BBN (350 mL, 0.5M, 175 mmol) was added via canula to a flamedried, nitrogen-purged 1-L three-neck flask and diluted with a 200 mL portion of dry THF. To this solution, allylic alcohol **7** (16.27 g, 78.8 mmol) in dry THF (200 mL) was added dropwise via canula

over 30 min during which time gas evolution was observed. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 h, then cooled to 0 °C and a solution of mCBPA (140 g, 77% wt. reagent, 615 mmol) in 150 mL of THF was added dropwise over 1 h. The resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 20 h. A 750 mL portion of aqueous sodium potassium tartrate solution (0.5 M) was added and the mixture stirred for 3 h. The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel and partitioned. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (4 x 150 mL) and the combined organics were washed sequentially with sat. Na₂SO₃ (2 x 250 mL) and sat. NaHCO₃ (2 x 250 mL). The combined aqueous washes were back extracted with EtOAc (2 x 150 mL). The combined organic layers were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated. The residue was chromatographed (1:1 Hex:EtOAc) to yield the unstable diol S2, a colorless oil, as a 10:1 mixture of diastereomers (68 %), which was typically silylated immediately to prevent unwanted decomposition. ¹H NMR $(CDCl_3, 400 \text{ MHz}) \delta 7.40\text{-}7.32 \text{ (m, 5H)}, 5.22 \text{ (app s, 2H)}, 4.18 \text{ (dd, } J = 6.4, 2.4 \text{ Hz, 1H)}, 3.65\text{-}3.56 \text{ (m, 2H)}, 3.05 \text{ (d, } J = 6.4)$ Hz, 1H), 2.24 (m, 1H), 0.99 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H) ppm.

Silylation. Diol S2 (9.88 g, 44 mmol) was dissolved in dry methylene chloride (450 mL) and cooled to 0 °C under nitrogen atmosphere. To this solution, imidazole (6.13 g, 90 mmol) and tertbutyldimethylsilyl chloride (6.78 g, 45 mmol) were added sequentially. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature with stirring overnight. The resulting white suspension was diluted with water (200 mL), and transferred to a separatory funnel. The layers were partitioned and the aqueous phase was extracted with methylene chloride (3 x 100 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed sequentially with 0.5 M aqueous HCl solution (100 mL), saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (100 mL), and brine (100 mL), then dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (5:1 Hex:EtOAc) to yield the title compound as a colorless oil (9.17 g, 62 %), followed by the minor syn diastereomer. Characterization data for the major diastereomer: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.37-7.33 (m, 5H), 5.20 (m, 2H), 4.15 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.62-3.55 (m, 2H), 2.22 (m, 1H), 1.00 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.03 (s, 3H), 0.02 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 174.5, 135.5, 128.6, 128.5, 128.4, 73.8, 67.0, 64.8, 38.8, 25.9, 18.4, 13.9, -5.6 (2) ppm; IR (thin film) 3513, 2954, 2929, 2882, 2857, 1734, 1461, 1254, 1094, 837 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) calc'd for [C₁₈H₃₀O₄Si + H]⁺: 339.1992; found: 339.2007. Characterization for the minor diastereomer: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.37-7.33 (m, 5H), 5.2 (m, 2H), 4.48 (m, 1H), 3.62-3.55 (m, 2H), 2.17 (m, 1H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.75 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.06 (s, 6H) ppm; 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 174.9, 135.4, 128.6, 128.5, 128.4, 71.2, 67.2, 65.3, 39.0, 25.9, 18.3, 9.9, -5.5 (2) ppm; IR (thin film) 3528, 2955, 2930, 2882, 2857, 1732, 1462, 1253, 1133, 1098, 837 cm⁻¹.

Asymmetric Aerobic Oxidation with Ligand (R)-1. To a yellow solution of ligand (R)-1 (123 mg, 0.37 mmol) in acetone (25 mL) was added VO(OiPr)₃ (87 μ L, 0.37 mmol) via syringe, at which time the mixture darkened immediately. The reaction vessel was sealed with a rubber septum and fitted with an oxygen gas line vented through an oil bubbler. CAUTION: Organic solvents under oxygen atmosphere are extremely flammable. Although we have never experienced an accident, caution should always be exhibited to avoid ignition. The mixture was stirred at room temperature under oxygen for 15 min, then racemic substrate (\pm)-5 (2.49 g, 7.36 mmol) was added via syringe as a solution in acetone (5 mL, 2 x 2.5 mL washes). The resulting mixture was warmed to 35 °C with stirring for 24 h, at which time ¹H NMR analysis of an aliquot indicated roughly 50% conversion of starting material. The crude reaction mixture was concentrated by rotary evaporation, and the dark red residue was applied to a silica gel column and chromatographed (20:1 \Rightarrow 10:1 hexanes:ethyl ether) to afford to the ketone (R)-8 (1.22 g, 49 %) followed by (2S,3S)-5 (1.17 g, 47 %) as lightly colored oils. The alcohol (2S,3S)-7 thus obtained was found to have an optical rotation: [α]_D²³ = +7.4 (c = 0.6, CHCl₃); the absolute stereochemistry was assigned by analysis of the Mosher's esters as depicted in Figure S1.

OTBS MTPA-CI; TEA; DMAP
$$OTBS = OTBS = OTBS$$

Figure S1. Analysis of Mosher's Ester Derivatives of (2S,3S)-5.7

Characterization data for ketone (R)-**11**: $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -18.7$ (c = 2.1, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.41-7.34 (m, 5H), 5.27 (m, 2H), 3.83-3.75 (m, 2H), 3.50-3.45 (m, 1H), 1.11 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.82 (s, 9H), -0.01 (s, 6H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 196.8, 161.3, 134.7, 128.7, 128.6, 67.7, 64.8, 45.0, 25.8, 18.2, 12.2, -5.7 ppm + 1 carbon unresolved; IR (thin film) 2953, 2930, 2882, 2857, 1729, 1462, 1255, 1105, 1019, 837 cm ⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calc'd for $[C_{18}H_{28}O_4Si + Na]^+$: 359.1655; found: 359.1650.

p-Methoxybenzyl ether formation. To a suspension of sodium hydride (60 % wt in mineral oil, 132 mg, 3.3 mmol) in diethyl ether (65 mL) at room temperature was added dropwise via syringe *p*-methoxybenzyl alcohol (4.10 mL, 33.0 mmol). The resulting solution was stirred for 45 min, then

cooled to 0 c Trichloroacetonitrile (3.3 mL, 33.0 mmol) was then added dropwise via syringe, and the resulting yellow solution was warmed to room temperature with stirring for 4 h. The crude mixture was concentrated by rotary evaporation to an orange syrup, which was triturated with 65 mL of pentane containing 0.13 mL of methanol for 30 min. The suspension was filtered and the filtrate concentrated to yield the p-methoxybenzyl tricholoracetimidate as a colorless oil. This reagent was dried azeotropically with toluene by rotary evaporation (3 x 5 mL) and then dissolved in 40 mL of anhydrous ethyl ether. Alcohol (2S,3S)-5 (4.46 g, 13.2 mmol) was added as a solution in 40 mL of ethyl ether. The resulting solution was cooled to 0 °C, and trityl tetrafluoroborate (43 mg, 0.13 mmol) was added. The resulting suspension was warmed to room temperature with stirring over 8 hours, then concentrated by rotary evaporation. The residue was triturated with 100 mL of pentane for 2 h. After filtration over celite, the filtrate was concentrated and the residue purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 20:1→10:1 hexanes/ethyl ether) to yield the desired PMB ether S3 as a colorless oil (4.55 g, 75 %). $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -42.2 \text{ (c} = 1.0, \text{CHCl}_3); ^1\text{H NMR (CDCl}_3, 500 \text{ MHz)} \delta 7.37-7.33 \text{ (m, 5H)}, 7.21 \text{ (d, } J = 8.0 \text{ Hz, 2H)},$ 6.84 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 5.18 (m, 2H), 4.57 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.62-3.57 (m, 2H), 2.10 (m, 1H), 0.88 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.003 (s, 3H), -0.005 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR $(CDCI_3, 100 \text{ MHz})$ δ 172.4, 159.3, 135.8, 129.7, 128.6, 128.5, 128.3, 113.7, 79.3, 72.3, 66.3, 63.8, 55.3, 39.2, 26.0, 18.4, 13.3, -5.5 (2) ppm; IR (thin film) 2952, 2928, 2855, 1754, 1613, 1513, 1462, 1248, 1171, 1093, 833 cm⁻¹; HRMS (FAB) calc'd for $[C_{26}H_{38}O_5Si + Li]^+$: 465.2649; found: 465.2644.

Desilylation/Lactonization. Compound **S3** (575 mg, 1.25 mmol) was dissolved in 6.25 mL of tetrahydrofuran and the solution cooled to 0 °C. Tetrabutylammonium fluoride (1.5 mL, 1.50 mmol, 1.0 M in THF) was added dropwise via syringe over 5 min, and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min then

poured into half-saturated brine in a separatory funnel. The aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 10 mL) and the combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated. Column chromatography (3:1 hexanes:ethyl acetate) gave the lactone **S4** as a colorless oil (63 %). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.31 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.89 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 4.79 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 4.27 (dd, J = 7.4, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (m, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 2.59 (m, 1H), 1.10 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃,

100 MHz) δ 175.0, 159.5, 129.7, 129.0, 113.9, 74.6, 71.9, 71.8, 55.3, 34.6, 11.3 ppm; IR (thin film) 1775, 1611, 1513, 1246, 1124, 1055, 818, 519 cm⁻¹, Relative stereochemistry determined by NOESY, see spectral appendix.

Desilylation without lactonization. Compound **S3** (1.39 g, 3.0 mmol) was dissolved in 6 mL of tetrahydrofuran and 6 mL of water at room temperature. Acetic acid (18 mL) was then added, and the homogeneous mixture was stirred at room temperature for 14 h. The mixture was transferred to a

separatory funnel and diluted with 75 mL of water. This aqueous phases was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 30 mL) and the combine organics were washed with brine (25 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated. The residue was chromatographed (silica gel, 3:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) to yield the alcohol **S5** as a colorless oil (1.00 g, 97 %). $[\alpha]_D^{23} =$ -67.7 (c = 0.75, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.38-7.34 (m, 5H), 7.21 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 5.20 (m, 2H), 4.65 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.31 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.60-3.57 (m, 2H), 2.20 (m, 1H), 0.92 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 172.1, 159.5, 135.4, 129.8, 129.0, 128.6, 128.5, 113.8, 81.2, 72.4, 66.7, 65.1, 55.2, 38.5, 13.6, ppm; IR (thin film) 3436, 2937, 2880, 1740, 1613, 1513, 1455, 1247, 1173, 1093, 1032 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calc'd for $[C_{20}H_{24}O_5 + Na]^+$: 367.1521; found: 367.1538.

Alcohol oxidation. Alcohol **S5** (2.52 g, 7.33 mmol) was dissolved in dry methylene chloride (75 mL) at room temperature and the Dess-Martin periodinane⁸ (4.66 g, 11.0 mmol) was added in a single portion.

The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h, then quenched by the addition of half-saturated NaHCO₃ (25 mL) and half-saturated NaSO₃ (25 mL) solutions. The resulting biphasic mixture was stirred vigorously for 30 min, then transferred to a separatory funnel and partitioned. The aqueous phases was extracted with methylene chloride (3 x 25 mL) and the combined methylene chloride layers were washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution (25 mL) and brine, then dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated. Column chromatography (silica gel, 5:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) afforded the desired aldehyde **9** as a colorless oil (2.29 g, 91 %). $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -63.7$ (c = 1.5, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 9.66 (s, 1H), 7.38-7.34 (m, 5H), 7.21 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.86 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.21 (m, 2H), 4.68 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 2.82 (m, 1H), 1.06 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 201.4, 170.8, 159.6, 135.2, 130.0, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 113.9, 77.9, 72.6, 67.1, 55.3, 48.8, 10.2 ppm; IR (thin film) 2958, 2937, 1746, 1731, 1612, 1515, 1456, 1251, 1176, 1119, 1034 cm ⁻¹; Anal. Calc'd, C: 70.16, H: 6.48; Found, C: 69.82, H: 6.15.

Hydrogenolysis. Ketoester (R)-8 (5.02 g, 14.9 mmol) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (75 mL) and palladium on carbon (400 mg, 10 wt% reagent) was added. The reaction vessel was capped with a septum and the atmosphere was exchanged for H₂ by three successive evacuation/backfill cycles.

Oxidative decarboxylation. The ketoacid S6 was dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran and

The heterogeneous mixture was stirred under balloon H₂ pressure for 2 h. The mixture was filtered over celite, and the filter cake was washed with additional ethyl acetate. The filtrate was concentrated, yielding the desired ketoacid S6 as a colorless oil (3.25 g, quantitative). $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -14.9$ (c = 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 9.40-9.17 (br s, 1H), 3.94 (m, 1H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.59 (m, 1H), 1.16 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (s, 9H), 0.02 (s, 6H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 198.4, 160.6, 65.4, 43.9, 26.0, 18.4, 12.5, -5.4 (2) ppm; IR (thin film) 2954, 2930, 2858, 1724, 1471, 1253, 1007, 835 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calc'd for $[C_{11}H_{21}O_4Si + 2Li]^+$: 259.1529; found: 259.1541.

iodosobenzene was added in a single portion. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 h, at which time triethylamine was added, followed by freshly distilled ethyl chloroformate. The mixture was stirred for an addition 2 h, then diluted with pentane. The suspension was filtered over celite, and the filter cake washed with pentane. The filtrate was concentrated, and dried in vacuo for 1 h. The residue was redissolved in dry tetrahydrofuran and cooled to -78 °C under nitrogen atmosphere. In a separate flask, dimethyl methanephosphonate was dissolved in dry tetrahydrofuran and cooled to -78 °C. n-Butyllithium was added via syringe, and the resulting mixture stirred for 1 h, then transferred dropwise via cannula to the flask containing the mixed anhydride over 1 h. After an additional hour of stirring at -78 °C, the reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated ammonium chloride solution and warmed to room temperature. The resulting biphasic mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel and partitioned and the aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organics were washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 10:10:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate/methanol) to give the product as a colorless oil. ^{1}H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 3.79 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 3H), 3.76 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 3H), 3.67 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.09 (m, 1H), 3.01 (m, 1H), 1.02 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.04 (s, 3H), 0.02 (s, 3H) ppm; 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 65.8, 53.0 (2), 52.9, 49.3, 41.5 (d, J = 520 Hz), 25.8, 18.2, 12.7, -5.6 (2) ppm + 1 carbon unresolved; ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃, 161.97 MHz) δ 23.2 ppm; HRMS (FAB) calc'd for $[C_{13}H_{29}O_5SiP + H]^+$: 325.1600; found: 325.1599.

Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons reaction (Modification of Paterson's conditions).

Phosphonate **10** (2.51 mg, 7.74 mmol) was dissolved in dry diethyl ether (50 mL) and the solution was cooled to 0 °C. Barium oxide (647 mg, 4.22 mmol) was added, followed by

water (0.15 mL, 8.44 mmol)and the mixture was stirred for 15 min. Aldehyde **9** (2.40 g, 7.04 mmol) was added dropwise as a solution in ether (10 mL, then 2 x 5 mL wash), . The resulting turbid reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h, then quenched with 100 mL of 0.1M HCl solution. The mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel, partitioned, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl ether (3 x 35 mL). The combined organics were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated. Column chromatography (silica gel, 10:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) yield the desired enone **11** as a colorless oil (3.11 g, 82 %). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 7.38-7.34 (m, 5H), 7.21 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.86 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.78 (dd, J = 16.0, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.08 (dd, J = 16.0, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (m, 2H), 4.63 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 1H), 4.31 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.77 (m, 1H), 3.55 (m, 1H), 2.97 (m, 1H), 2.80 (m, 1H), 1.06 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.02 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 202.7, 171.2, 159.5, 146.6, 135.4, 130.1, 129.9, 129.1, 128.7, 128.6 (2), 113.8, 80.8, 72.3, 66.7, 65.4, 55.3, 46.2, 39.9, 25.9, 18.3, 15.8, 13.7, -5.4 (2) ppm; IR (thin film) 2954, 2931, 2856, 1747, 1515, 1456, 1249, 1097, 835 cm ⁻¹; Anal. Calc'd, C: 68.85, H: 8.20; Found, C: 68.77, H: 8.57; HRMS (ESI) calc'd for [C₃₁H₄₄O₆Si + Na]*: 563.2805; found: 563.2820; HRMS (FAB) calc'd for [C₃₁H₄₄O₆Si + H]*: 541.2985; found: 541.2985.

DIP-Cl reduction. In an inert atmosphere glovebox, (+)-DIP-Cl (2.03 g, 6.33 mmol) added to a 25 mL round bottom flask. The charged flask was stoppered with a rubber septum and removed from the box and cooled to -20 °C. Enone **11** (3.10 g, 5.75 mmol) was added

dropwise as a solution in dry diethyl ether (3.0 mL, then 2 x 1.5 mL washes) and the reaction was stirred at -20 °C for 18 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition acetaldehyde and stirred to room temperature for 1 h. The mixture was diluted with 50 mL of diethyl ether and 50 mL of sat. NaHCO₃, transferred to a separatory funnel and partitioned. The aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 30 mL), and the combined aqueous layers were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated. The crude residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 5:1 hexanes:ethyl acetate) to give an inseparable mixture of diastereomers (2.50 g, 80%). 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.38-7.34 (m, 5H), 7.21 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.83 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 5.60 (m, 1H), 5.40 (m, 1H), 5.15 (m, 2H), 4.62 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.30 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (m, 1H), 3.82 (m, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.73 (m, 1H), 3.53 (m, 2H), 2.67 (m, 1H), 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.03 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.73 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.07 (s, 6H) ppm; 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ

171.7, 159.2, 135.6, 132.9, 132.7, 129.7, 129.5, 128.5 (2), 128.3, 113.6, 81.7, 78.1, 72.2, 68.2, 66.4, 55.2, 40.2, 39.8, 25.8, 18.0, 17.0, 13.4, -5.6, -5.7 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc'd for [C₃₁H₄₆O₆Si + Na]⁺: 565.2961; found: 565.2967. The configuration of the major diastereomer was confirmed by analysis of the Mosher's ester derivatives as depicted in Figure S2.

Figure S2. Analysis of Mosher's Ester Derivatives of Alcohol 12.

Catalytic Hydrogenation. Allylic alcohol **12** (2.50 g, 4.61 mmol) was dissolved in 45 mL of methanol and 250 mg of palladium on carbon-ethylenediamine complex⁵ was added. The reaction vessel was capped with a rubber septum and the atmosphere was exchanged for H₂

by three successive evacuation/backfill cycles. The heterogeneous reaction mixture was stirred under balloon H₂ pressure for 2 h, then filtered over celite and the cake washed with methanol. The filtrate was concentrated to give a quantitative yield of a diastereomeric mixture. The diastereomeric products thus formed were separated by column chromatography (silica gel, 100:1 -> 20:1 methylene chloride/acetic acid) to afford essentially pure hydroxy acid **13** as a colorless oil (1.52 g, 73 %). [α]_D²³ = -38.3 (c = 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (MeOH- d_4 , 500 MHz) δ 7.28 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 4.60 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 4.29 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.73 (m, 1H), 3.67 (m, 1H), 3.57 (m, 1H), 3.46 (m, 1H), 1.90 (m, 1H), 1.68 (m, 1H), 1.46 (m, 3H), 0.94 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 3H), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.86 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 3H), 0.05 (s, 6H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 174.2, 136.6, 129.6, 129.5, 113.2, 82.0, 73.2, 71.7, 65.5, 54.2, 41.0, 36.2, 30.8, 27.9, 24.9, 17.6, 15.0, 12.0, -7.8 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc'd for [$C_{24}H_{42}O_6Si$ + Na][†]: 477.2648; found: 477.2632.

TES protection. The hydroxy acid **13** (1.52 mg, 3.35 mmol) was dissolved in dry methylene chloride (35 mL) at room temperature. Triethylamine (1.60 mL, 11.73 mmol), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (40 mg, 0.34 mmol) and chlorotriethylsilane (1.40 mL, 8.37).

mmol) were then added sequentially and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. Methanol (5 mL) was then added and the mixture was stirred for an additional hour. The mixture was then diluted with saturated NaHSO₄ and the biphasic mixture transferred to a separatory funnel and partitioned. The aqueous layer was extracted with methylene chloride (3 x 25 mL) and the combined methylene chloride layers were washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 1:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) to give the silyl

ether **S7** (1.60 mg, 84 %). [α]_D²³ = -16.4 (c = 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.27 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 4.64 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.70 (m, 1H), 3.51 (m, 1H), 3.42 (m, 1H), 1.94 (m, 1H), 1.78 (m, 1H), 1.51-1.25 (m, 6H), 0.96 (m, 12H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.83 (d, J = 12.5 Hz, 3H), 0.58 (m, 6H), 0.02 (s, 6H) ppm, ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 174.2, 159.5, 129.8, 129.7, 129.0, 113.8, 82.0, 73.1, 72.7, 65.2, 55.2, 41.2, 36.6, 30.0, 27.5, 25.9, 18.2, 15.6, 12.1, 7.0, 5.2, -5.4 (2) ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc'd for [C₃₀H₅₆O₆Si₂-H⁺]⁻ (negative mode): 567.3537; found: 567.3510.

Diazoketone formation. The substrate (1.60 g, 2.81 mmol) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (15 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Triethylamine (0.47 mL, 3.37 mmol) was added, followed by dropwise addition of freshly distilled ethyl chloroformate (0.30 mL, 3.10 mmol). The

resulting mixture was stirred at $0 \, ^{\circ}$ C for 30 min, then the mixture was dilute with pentane (15 mL) and filtered over celite. The filtrate was concentrated to a colorless oil and dried in vacuo for 1 h. The residue thus obtained was treated with an ethereal solution of excess diazomethane and the yellow solution was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with acetic acid and the volatile components were removed by rotary evaporation. The residue was then chromatographed (silica gel, 10:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) to give the desired diazoketone **S8** as a light yellow oil (1.23 g, 74%). 1 H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.25 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 5.72 (s, 1H), 4.55 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.69 (m, 1H), 3.59 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (m, 1H), 3.41 (m, 1H), 1.77 (m, 2H), 1.54-1.25 (m, 3H), 0.93 (m, 9H), 0.90 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.81 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.58 (m, 6H), 0.02 (s, 3H), 0.02 (s, 3H) ppm; 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 197.5, 159.3, 129.4, 113.8, 88.2, 73.2, 72.6, 65.2, 55.2, 52.9, 41.3, 37.1, 29.8, 27.4, 25.9, 18.2, 15.6, 12.1, 7.0, 5.2, -5.4, -5.5 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc'd for [C₃₁H₅₆N₂O₅Si₂ + Na]⁺: 615.3625; found: 615.3617.

Desilylation. Silyl ether S8 (1.23 g, 2.08 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (20 mL) and acetic acid (0.5 mL) was added. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 16 h, at which time TLC analysis indicated that the reaction had completed. The reaction mixture was concentrated by rotary evaopration and the residue chromatographed (silica gel, 4:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) to give the desired compound 14 as a light yellow oil (870 mg, 87 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.25 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 5.75 (s, 1H), 4.53 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.77 (m, 1H), 3.63 (m, 1H), 3.55 (m, 1H), 3.48 (m, 1H), 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.67-1.41 (m, 4H), 0.92 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (s, 9H), 0.81 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.06 (s, 6H) ppm; ¹³C

NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 197.6, 159.3, 129.5, 113.8, 88.1, 76.7, 72.7, 68.5, 55.2, 53.1, 39.5, 37.0, 32.5, 27.6, 25.8, 20.5, 18.0, 15.7, 13.6, -5.7 (2) ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc'd for $[C_{25}H_{42}N_2O_5Si + Na]^+$: 501.2761; found: 501.2707.

Photolytic Wolff rearrangement. Diazoketone 14 (680 mg, 1.42 mmol) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (5.8 mL) and water (1.4 mL). The solution was sparged with argon for 10 min, then photolyzed for 5 h at 254 nm. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (20 mL) and brine (20 mL), and transferred to a separatory funnel and partitioned. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate (4 x 10 mL) and the combined organics were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated. The residue was loaded onto a silica gel column and chromatographed (1:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate \rightarrow 100% ethyl acetate) to give the hydroxy acid S9. This material was taken directly on to the ensuing lactonization.

Lactonization. The desired lactone was prepared by a slight modification of the literature procedure. Hydroxy acid **S9** from above was dissolved in dry methylene chloride (550 mL), and benzoic acid (480 mg, 2.13 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminpyridine (607 mg, 4.97 mmol) were

added via syringe as a solution in dry methylene chloride (20 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h, then concentrated by rotary evaporation. The residue was applied to a silica gel column and chromatographed (10:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) to yield lactone **15**. 1 H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.86 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.83 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 4.43 (m, 1H), 4.39 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.77 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (m, 2H), 3.01 (m, 1H), 2.68 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 1.90-1.50 (m 5H), 1.05 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.01 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (s, 9H), 0.03 (s, 3H), 0.01 (s, 3H) ppm; 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 171.9, 159.1, 130.5, 129.7, 78.1, 77.8, 70.4, 64.2, 55.27, 40.2, 37.9, 34.8, 31.7, 25.9, 24.0, 21.9, 18.3, 13.5, -5.4, -5.5 ppm; IR (thin film) 2956, 2929, 2860, 1730, 1514, 1251, 1084, 846 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calc'd for [C₂₅H₄₂O₃Si + Na]⁺: 473.2699; found: 473.2707.

Desilylation. Lactone **15** (5 mg, 0.01 mmol) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (0.1 mL) at room temperature. Acetic acid (3.0 μ L, 0.05 mmol) and tetrabutylammonium fluoride (30 μ l, 0.03 mmol, 1.0M in THF) were added sequentially. The resulting mixture was stirred at room

temperature for 8 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue applied to a silica gel column. Chromatography (1:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) affords the product **S10** which exhibits spectroscopic characteristics that match literature reported values. ¹⁰ ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.86 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.83 (d, J = 11.2 Hz,

2H), 4.43 (m, 1H), 4.39 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.77 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (m, 2H), 3.01 (m, 1H), 2.68 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 1.90-1.50 (m 5H), 1.05 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.01 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 172.3, 159.1, 130.3, 129.6, 113.6, 79.2, 78.1, 70.4, 64.2, 55.2, 39.9, 37.5, 34.9, 31.8, 24.1, 13.5 ppm; HRMS (ESI) calc'd for $[C_{19}H_{28}O_5 + Na]^+$: 359.1834; found: 359.1826.

Alcohol oxidation to aldehyde. Primary alcohol S10 (13.6 mg, 0.0404 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous methylene chloride (3 mL). To the stirred solution was added Dess-Martin periodinane (37.7 mg, 0.0889 mmol) in a single portion. The mixture was stirred for 30 min at rt and then concentrated. The resulting oil was immediately purified by column chromatography (55:45 hexanes/ethyl acetate) to afford a quantitative yield of the desired aldehyde (13.5 mg) which was promptly used in the Nozaki-Hiyama-Kishi coupling described below. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 9.40 (s, H), 7.40 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.92 (d, J = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 4.35–4.27 (m, 2H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 3.35–3.31 (m, 1H), 3.25 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.89 (dd, J = 13.4, 6.6, Hz, 1H), 2.33 (d, J = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 2.24–2.20 (m, 1H), 2.09–2.04 (m, 1H), 1.22 (m, 3H), 1.06 (d, J = 13.8 Hz, 3H), 0.67 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H).

Dyotropic rearrangement. Alcohol 17 was prepared by a slight modification of the literature procedure. ¹¹ 2,3-Dihydrofuran (1.7 mL, 20 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) at -78 °C and *tert*-butyllithium (14 mL, 1.7 M in pentane, 24 mmol) was added dropwise over 15 min. The resulting mixture was warmed to 0 °C and stirred for 1 h. During this time, in a separate flask copper(I) cyanide (1.8 g, 20 mmol) was suspended in ethyl ether (40 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (24 mL) at –40 °C. *n*-Butyllithium (16 mL, 40 mmol, 2.5 M in hexanes) was added dropwise via syringe over 10 min, and the mixture was warmed to -10 °C with stirring for 15 min. The mixture was then recooled to –40 °C and tri-*n*-butylstannane (11 mL, 40 mmol) was added dropwise. To this mixture, the prepared 2-lithiodihydrofuran (see above) at –40 °C was added dropwise via cannula. The resulting mixture was warmed to 0 °C for 1.5 h, then cooled to –40 °C and iodomethane (8.8 mL, 140 mmol) was added via syringe, and the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature with stirring for 3 h. The reaction was quenched with a 4:1 mixture of sat. NH₄Cl/sat. NH₄OH solution (150 mL) and stirred for 1 h. The resulting blue biphasic mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel, partitioned and the aqueous phase extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (100 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated. Column chromatography (silica gel, 5:1 hexanes/ethyl ether + 1 % triethylamine) gave the title compound as a colorless oil (5.16 g, 69 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.51 (m,

1H), 3.65 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.42 (q, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 1.87 (m, 3H), 1.58-1.41 (m, 6H), 1.38-1.25 (m, 6H), 0.96-0.79 (m, 15H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 142.5, 135.7, 62.3, 31.7, 29.2, 27.4, 19.4, 13.7, 9.12 ppm; IR (thin film) 2957, 2921, 2872, 2850, 2020, 1930, 1463, 1048 cm ⁻¹; HRMS (EI) calc'd for $[C_{17}H_{36}O^{119}Sn]^+$: 375.1799; found: 375.1705.

Iododestannylation. Stannane 17 (4.2 g, 11.20) was dissolved in anhydrous ethyl ether (80 mL) at 0 °C and iodine (3.4 g, 13.44 mmol) was added dropwise as a solution in ether (20 mL) until a light yellow color persisted in solution. The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for an addition 30 min, then was diluted with 20 mL of acetone. Potassium fluoride (2.11 g, 22.4 mmol) was added as a solution in 20 mL of water and the resulting biphasic mixture was stirred vigorously for 3 h. After filtration over celite, the filtrate was transferred to a separatory funnel and partitioned. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl ether (3 x 30 mL) and the combined organic layers were washed with sat. sodium thiosulfate solution (30 mL), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated. The residue was chromatographed (silica gel:potassium fluoride, methylene chloride)¹² to give the vinyl iodide 18 as a colorless oil (2.28 g, 97 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.18 (td, J = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 2.40 (t, J = 0.8 Hz, 3H), 2.29 (m, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 137.4, 96.5, 61.7, 34.2, 28.0 ppm; IR (thin film) 3345, 2958, 2914, 2877, 1428, 1055 cm⁻¹.

Alcohol oxidation. Vinyl iodide 18 (1.0 g, 4.72 mmol) was dissolved in methylene chloride (100 mL) and the Dess-Martin periodinane⁸ (3.0 g, 7.07 mmol) was added in a single portion. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 2.5 h, then quenched by the addition of a solution of NaS₂O₃ and NaHCO₃. The resulting biphasic mixture was stirred vigorously for 30 min, then transferred to a separatory funnel and partitioned. The aqueous phase was extracted with methylene chloride (2 x 25 mL) and the combined methylene chloride layers were washed with sat. NaHCO₃ (25 mL) and brine (25 mL), then dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated. The resulting unstable aldehyde was found to be > 95 % pure and suitable for direct use in subsequent reactions (931 mg, 94 %). Spectral data consistent with literature values.¹³

Asymmetric isopropenylation. Diisopropenylation⁶ (30 mg, 0.20 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (0.3 mL), and diethylzinc (0.2 mL, 0.20 mmol, 1.0M in hexanes) followed by ligand 21^{14} (7.3 mg, 0.02 mmol) in 0.2 mL of toluene were added. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min, then cooled to -40 °C. To this solution, aldehyde 19 (20 mg, 0.10 mmol) was added as a solution in toluene (0.5 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at -40 °C for 4 h, then quenched with half-saturated ammonium chloride solution (2.0 mL). The biphasic mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel and partitioned. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl ether (3 x 3 mL) and the combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated. Column chromatography gave the product S11 as a light yellow oil (17 mg, 68 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.17 (td, J = 6.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (s, 1H), 4.89 (s, 1H), 4.11 (t J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (t, J = 0.8 Hz, 3H), 2.31 (m, 2H), 1.74 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 146.3, 136.7, 111.6, 95.9, 74.4, 36.2, 27.8, 17.9 ppm. The product ee was determined to be 83% by chiral GC analysis of the trifluoroacetate derivative (Chiraldex G-TA; 90 °C hold 0 min, then 0.5 °C/min to 100 °C; 2.0 mL/min He carrier gas), t_R 15.61 min (minor), 15.89 min (major).

Alkene Hydrogenation. Substrate S11 (100 mg, 0.40 mmol) was dissolved in 4 mL of toluene and loaded into a stainless steel Parr pressure vessel. Wilkinson's complex (37 mg, 0.04 mmol) was added and the vessel sealed and pressurized with hydrogen (500 psi). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h, then concentrated. The residue was chromatographed (silica gel, 5:1 hexanes/diethyl ether) to give the product S12 as a colorless oil (75%). [α]_D²³ –24.1° (c 0.66, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.25 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (dt, J = 7.5, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.17 (m, 2H), 1.69 (m, 1H), 0.93 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.92 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 137.7, 95.7, 75.6, 35.4, 33.0, 27.8, 18.8, 17.3 ppm.

PMB protection of vinyl iodide. A stirred suspension of NaH (3.3 mg, 0.14 mmol) in dry Et₂O (3 mL) was cooled to 0 °C under an N₂ atmosphere. A solution of *p*-methoxybenzyl alcohol (191 mg, 1.39 mmol) in anhydrous ether (3 mL) was added dropwise to the stirred solution. After stirring for 30 min at 0 °C, trichloroacetonitrile (200 mg, 1.39 mmol) was added to the reaction. The solution was gradually warmed to rt over a period of 2 h. The reaction was then quenched with 5 drops of methanol and diluted with hexanes (5 mL). The resulting suspension was filtered through Celite and the filtrate was then concentrated to afford the *p*-methoxybenzyl trichloroacetimidate. The PMB trichloroacetimidate was then redissolved in anhydrous methylene chloride (3 mL).

Camphorsulfonic acid (25 mg, 0.11 mmol) was added to the stirred solution, followed by homoallylic alcohol **S12** (176 mg, 0.693 mmol) as a solution in CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL). The reaction was stirred under N₂ for 14 h, then quenched with aqueous saturated NaHCO₃ (5 mL). The suspension was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (4 x 5 mL), and the combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. Purification of the crude material (silica gel; 60:40 benzene/hexanes) afforded the title compound **20** as a colorless oil (181 mg, 70% yield). [α]_D²³ –19.2° (c 1.19, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.18 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.80 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.13 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.39–4.33 (m, 2H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.06 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.13 (dd, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.76 (septet, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 0.84 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 0.79 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 159.1, 138.1, 130.8, 129.3, 113.7, 94.6, 82.7, 71.8, 55.2, 31.9, 31.1, 27.7, 18.3, 18.2 ppm.

PMBO, H OPMB
Me Me Me Me

anhydrous DMSO (1.3 mL) and according to the more of the more of

Nozaki-Hiyama-Kishi coupling. The pure aldehyde **16** (13.5 mg, 0.0404 mmol) was mixed with vinyl iodide **20** (60.4 mg, 0.162 mmol) and the compounds were dried azeotropically with benzene (2 x 2 mL). The compounds were then dissolved in

anhydrous DMSO (1.3 mL) and added to a mixture of 1% (w/w) NiCl₂ in CrCl₂ (49.6 mg) under N₂. The mixture was stirred with the exclusion of light for 13 h at rt, then diluted with aqueous saturated NH₄Cl (5 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (6 x 5 mL) and the combined organic layers were then washed once with aq. sat. NH₄Cl (5 mL), dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (70:30 hexanes/ethyl acetate). The desired diastereomer (major: R_f 0.21, 70:30 hexanes/ethyl acetate) was isolated as a white solid (8.4 mg, 36% yield), while the minor diastereomer (R_f 0.12, 70:30 hexanes/ethyl acetate) was recovered as a colorless oil (8.0 mg, 34% yield). Major diastereomer (α -22): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.32 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.27–7.25 (m, 2H+CHCl₃), 6.88 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 5.48 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.86 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.49–4.43 (m, 2H), 4.39 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (s, 1H), 3.81 (s, 6H), 3.61 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.19 (q, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (dd, J = 13.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.75 (d, J = 13.0 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (m, 2H), 2.01–1.80 (m, 3H), 1.74–1.62 (m, 3H), 1.57 (s, 3H), 1.42 (m, 1H), 1.26 (s, 1H), 1.19 (d, J = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 1.06 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.95 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.92 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 0.76 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 17.22, 159.1. 159.0, 137.1, 131.2, 130.4, 129.6, 129.3, 120.7,

113.6 (d), 83.8, 79.2, 74.1, 71.5, 70.4, 55.3, 55.2, 40.1, 37.7, 34.8, 32.5, 31.0, 29.7, 28.8, 24.2, 21.5, 18.6, 18.1, 14.0, 8.9 ppm.

Directed epoxidation. To a stirred solution of the allylic alcohol α -**22** (8.4 mg, 0.014 mmol) in benzene (1.5 mL) was added VO(acac)₂ (1.0 mg, 0.0039 mmol). *t*-BuOOH (5.5 M in decane) was syringed into the solution (7.9 μ L,

0.043 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The crude reaction solution was concentrated and the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (70:30 hexanes/ethyl acetate). The desired epoxide (7.2 mg, 84% yield) was isolated as a single diastereomer as observed by 1 H and 13 C NMR spectroscopy. 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.32 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.28–7.27 (m, 2H + CHCl₃), 7.87 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 4H), 4.87 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.49–4.38 (m, 3H), 4.06 (s, 1H), 3.81 (s, 6H), 3.61 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.33–3.29 (m, 2H), 3.04 (dd, J = 13.3, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.77 (d, J = 13 Hz, 1H), 2.05–1.96 (m, 3H), 1.80–1.76 (m, 3H), 1.26–1.18 (m, 4H), 1.06 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.94 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.82 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H) ppm. 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 172.0, 159.1 (d), 130.8, 130.4 129.7, 129.2, 113.7, 113.6, 82.1, 78.5, 77.6, 71.0, 70.3, 70.2, 61.3, 56.2, 55.3, 55.2, 39.3, 37.8, 34.6, 32.7, 30.6, 28.8, 24.0, 18.6, 17.9, 14.7, 9.4 ppm.

Alcohol oxidation to ketone. Epoxide **S13** (6.5 mg, 0.011 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous $\mathrm{CH_2Cl_2}$ (1.2 mL). To the stirred mixture was added Dess-Martin periodinane (10.1 mg, 0.024 mmol). After stirring for 1 h at rt, the reaction solution was concentrated and the resulting white residue was

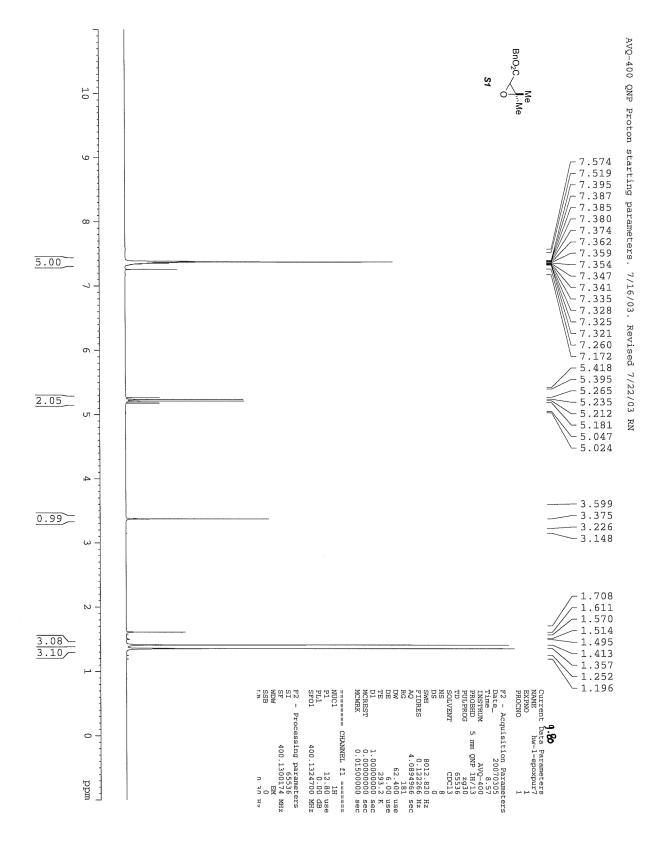
purified by column chromatography (4:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate). The epoxy ketone **S14** was isolated as a colorless residue (4.5 mg, 69% yield). 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 7.34 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.86 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.85 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 4.56–4.48 (m, 2H), 4.35 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (d, 6H), 3.62 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (m, 1H), 3.27–3.25 (m, 1H), 3.03 (dd, J = 13.8, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.99–1.88 (m, 2H), 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.72–1.69 (m, 3H), 1.44–1.39 (m, 4H), 1.28–1.26 (m, 4H), 1.07 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.01 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.94 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.93 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H) ppm. 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 212.2, 170.9, 159.1, 159.0, 130.9, 130.4, 129.7, 129.6,

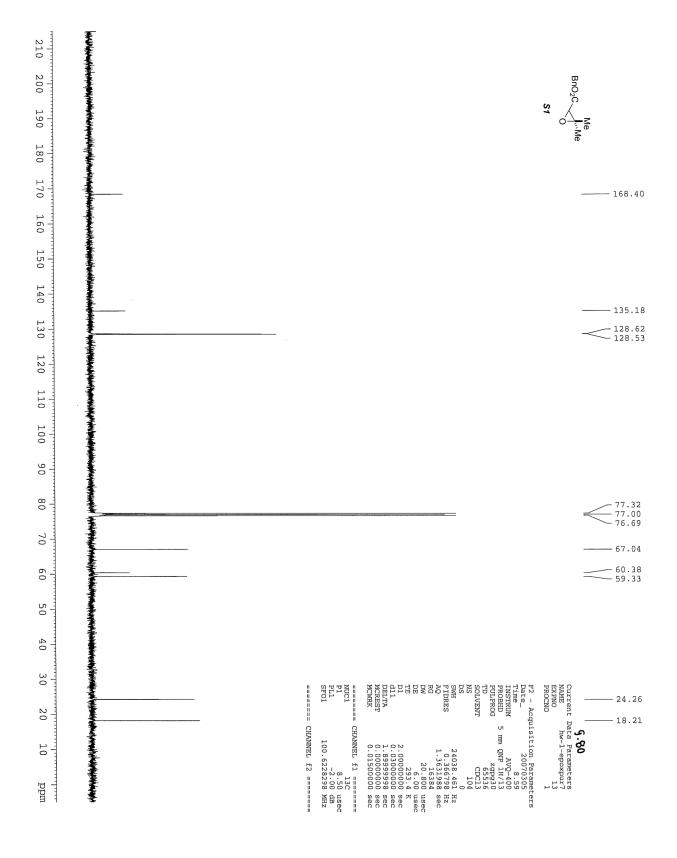
113.7, 113.6, 81.7, 77.6, 77.5, 71.4, 70.4, 62.3, 58.2, 55.2, 43.3, 37.8, 34.6, 31.6, 31.0, 29.4, 23.4, 22.2, 18.4, 17.9, 17.8, 13.5, 13.1 ppm.

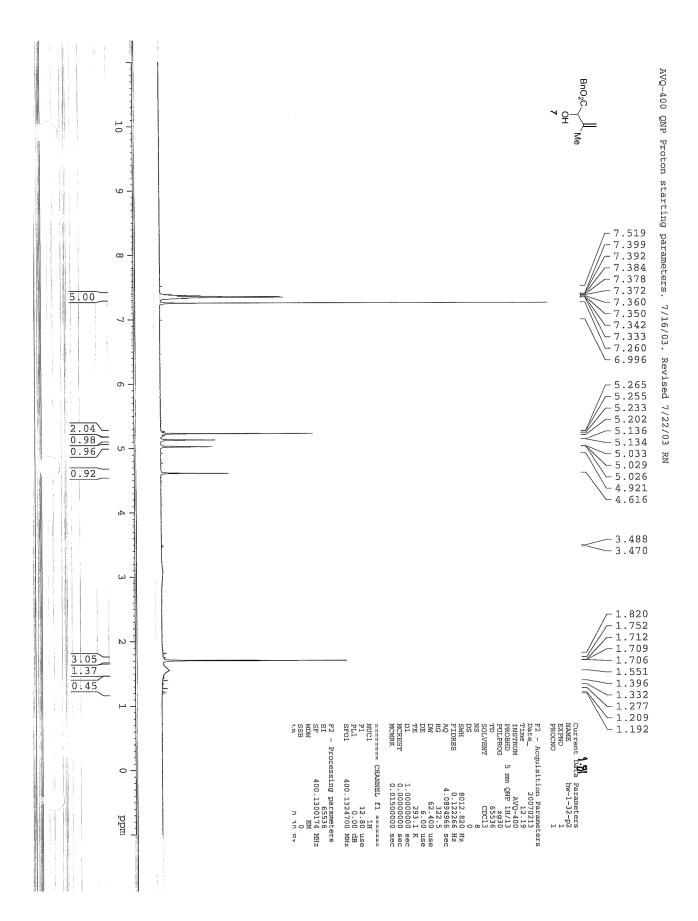
PMB deprotection. To a vigorously stirred solution of epoxy ketone **S14** (3.9 mg, 0.0065 mmol) in aqueous methylene chloride (9:1 CH₂Cl₂:H₂O, 0.75 mL) was added 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-*p*-benzoquinone (5.9 mg, 0.026 mmol) in a single portion. The

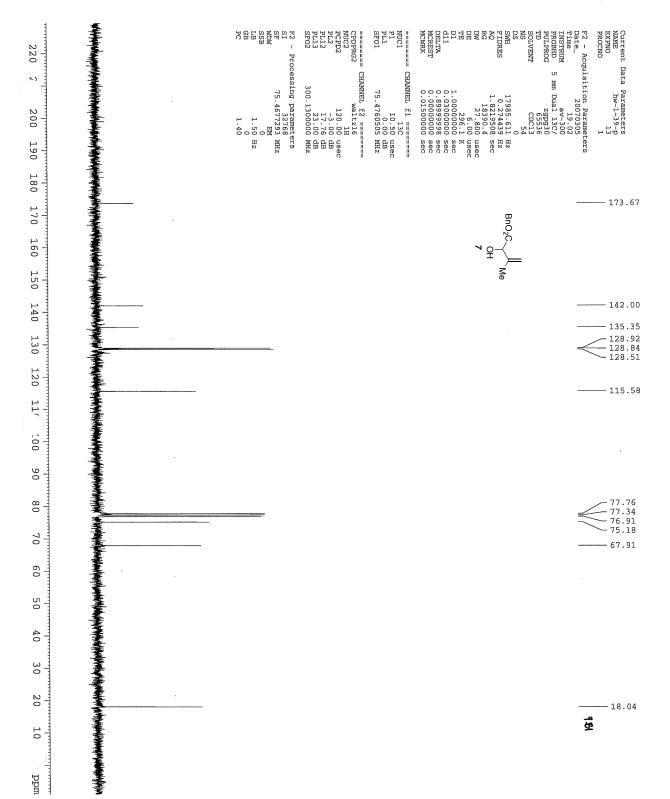
mixture was stirred for 45 min at room temperature. The suspension was diluted with H_2O (2 mL) and then extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (5 x 3 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (1:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) to furnish 2.3 mg (quantitative yield) of octalactin A (2). $[\alpha]_D^{23}$ –147.4° (c 0.19, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ 4.60 (t, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.03 (br s, 1H), 3.55 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (br m, 1H), 2.99–2.85 (m, 2H), 2.75 (br s, 1H, OH), 2.73 (dd, J = 13.3, 6.3 Hz, 1H). 1.96 (br s, 1H, OH), 1.79–1.63 (m, 8H), 1.44 (s, 3H), 1.21–1.19 (m, 1H), 1.13 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.00 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 0.94 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.92 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ 212.5, 172.5, 79.3, 74.5, 71.2, 62.4, 58.9, 42.4, 39.2, 37.9, 34.0, 32.1, 31.9, 22.4, 22.1, 18.4, 17.6, 13.5, 12.6 ppm.

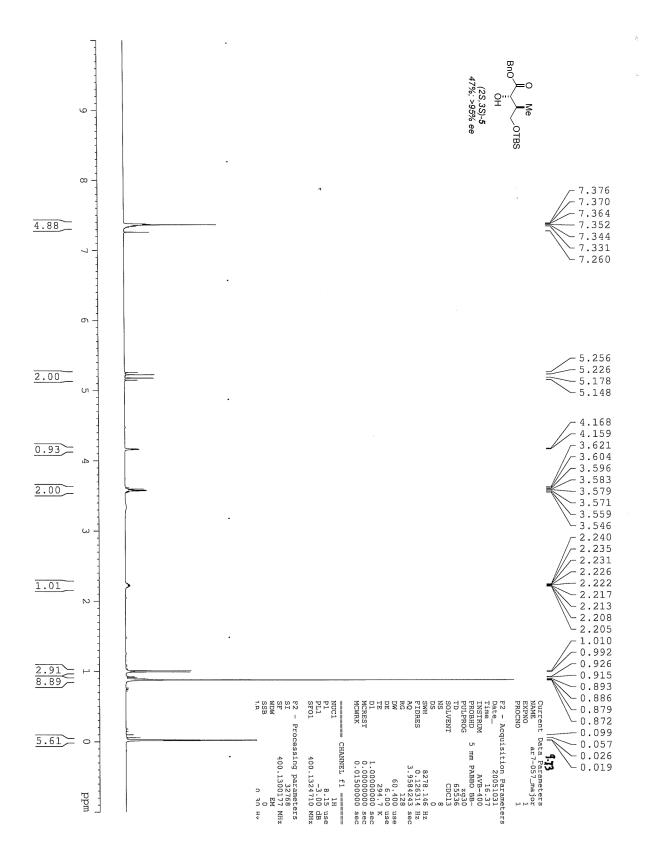
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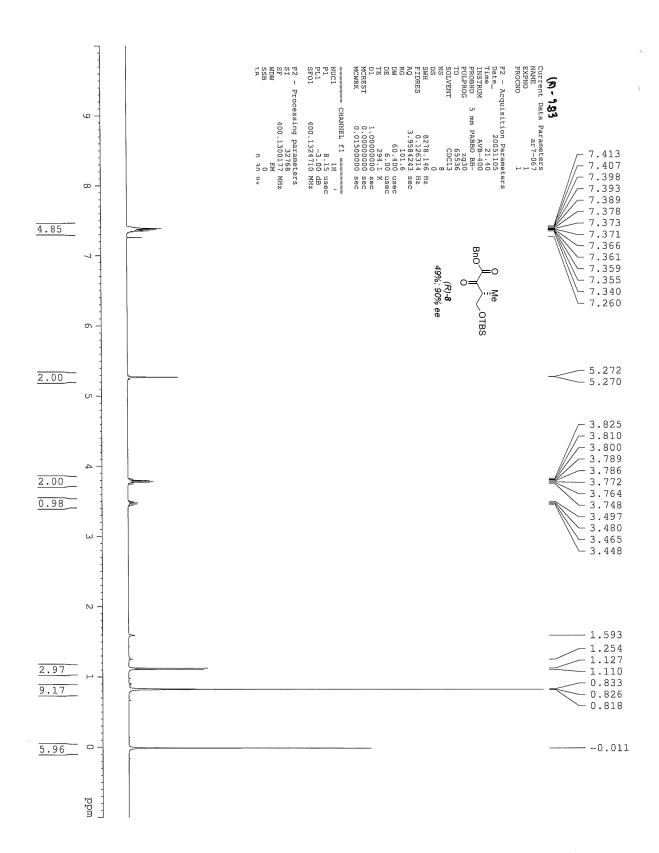


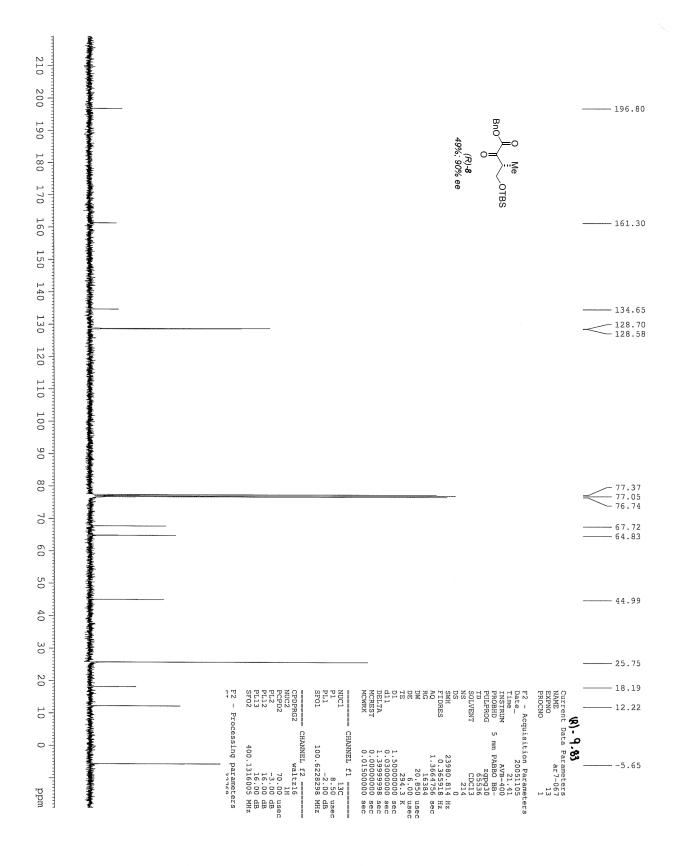


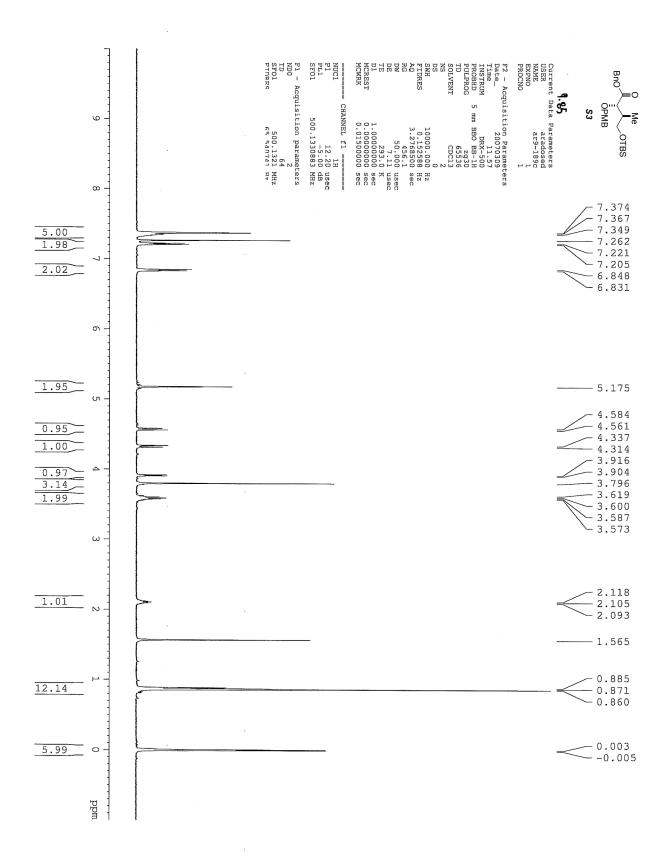


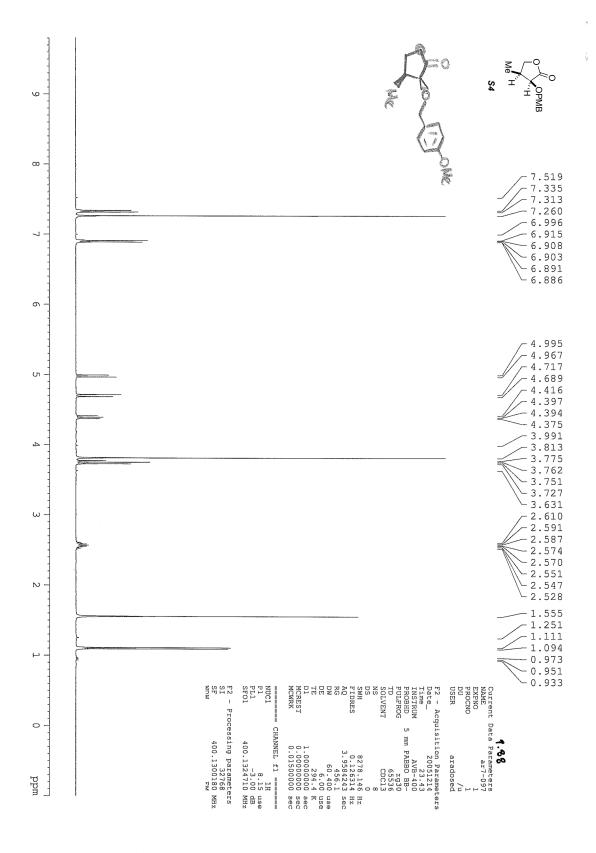


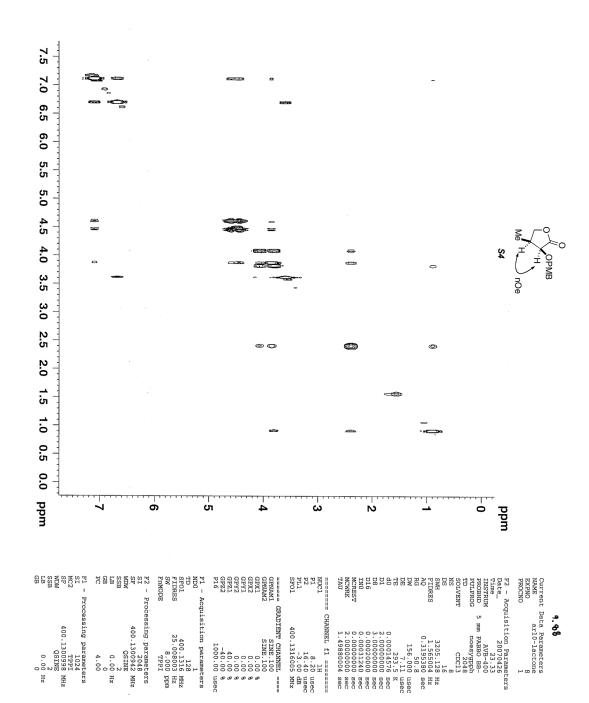


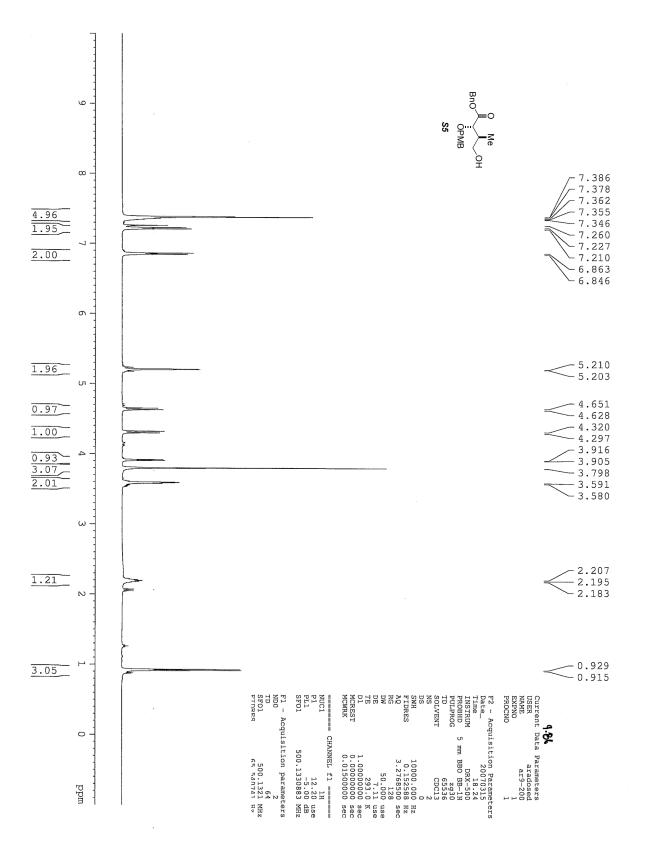


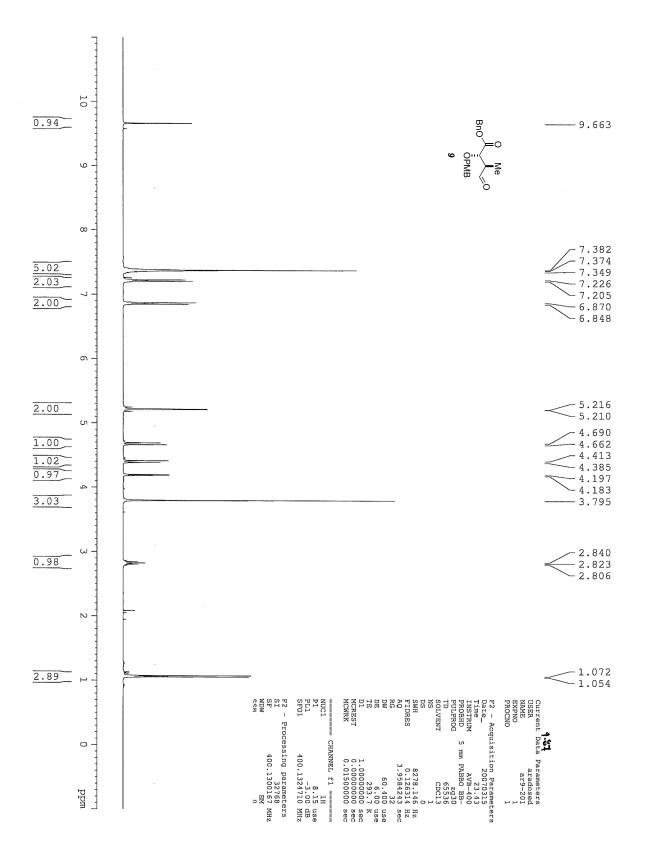


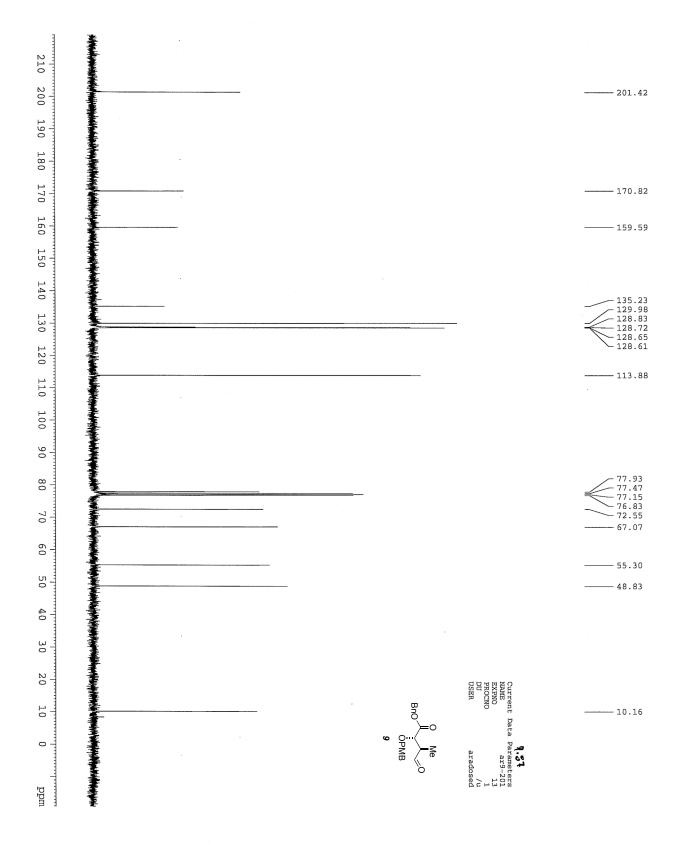


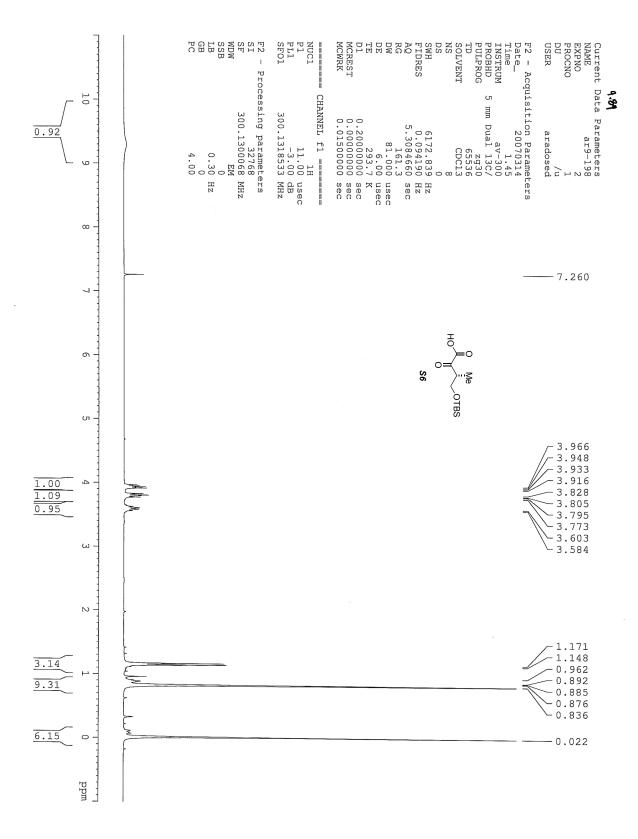


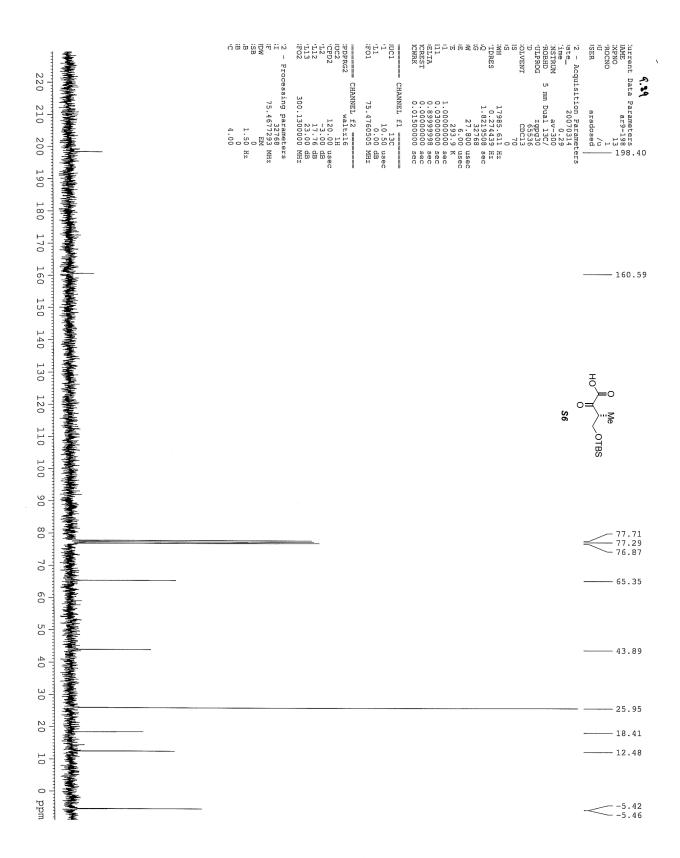


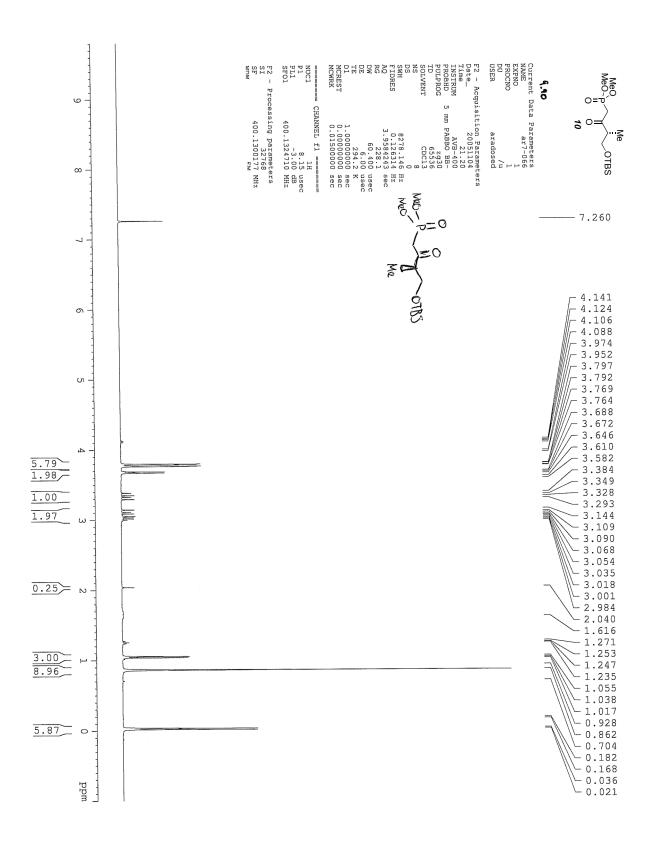


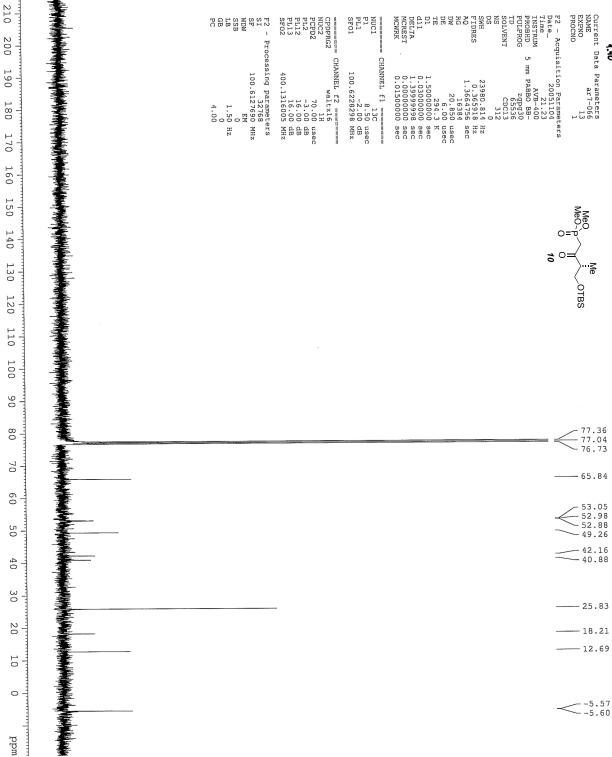












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10	0=	OTBS	Me

0= 10 O=	Me O-p Me OTB
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F7 = Acministrion	Current Data USER NAME EXPNO PROCNO	
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NUC1 P1 PL1 PL1 SFO1	F2 - Acq Date Time INSTRUM PROBHD PULPROG TD PULPROG TD PULPROG TD SOLVENT NS SOLVENT NS WH FIDRES AQ RG RG BDW DB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB	Current I USER NAME EXPNO PROCNO
CHANNEL f1 ====== 31P 7.70 usec -2.00 dB 161.9674750 MHz	cquisition Parameters Cquisition Parameters Copision M AVQ-400 A VQ-400 A VQ-900 S mm QNP 1H/13 C C6D6 T C6B6 T C6B6 T C7B930 C6B724 918 Hz 0.987624 Hz 0.5063156 sec 8192 7.725 usec 6.00 usec 2.00000000 sec 0.030000000 sec 0.0015000000 sec 0.0015000000 sec 0.0015000000 sec	Data Parameters aradosed ar7-066 31

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F2 - Processing parameters
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SF 161.9755989 Mtz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 1.00 Hz
PC 4.00

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80

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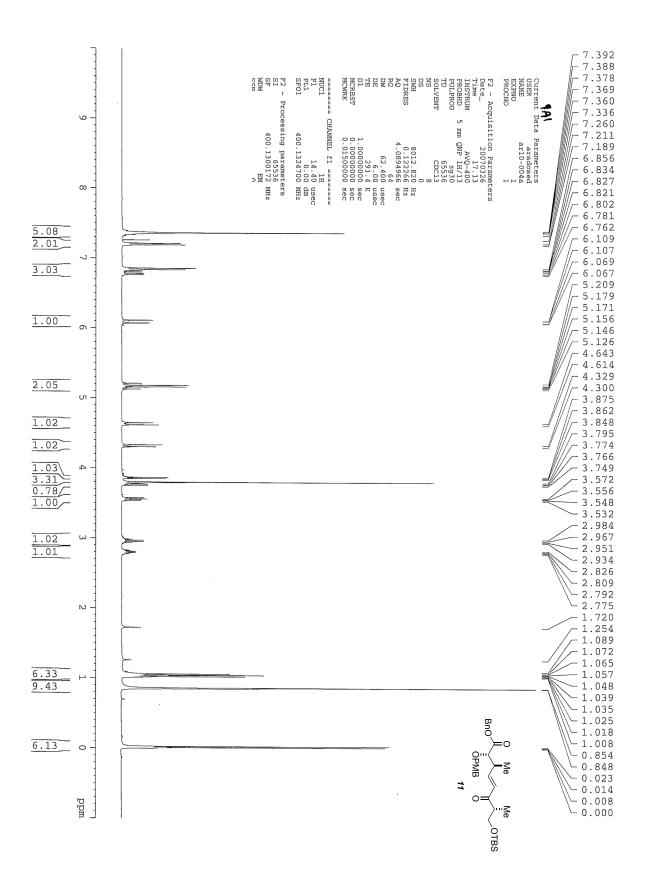
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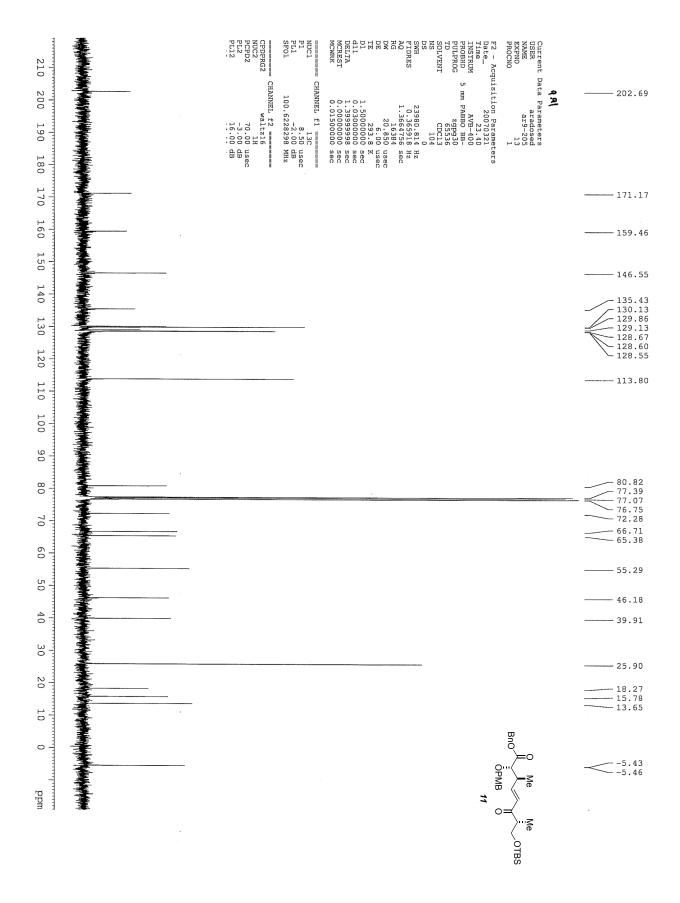
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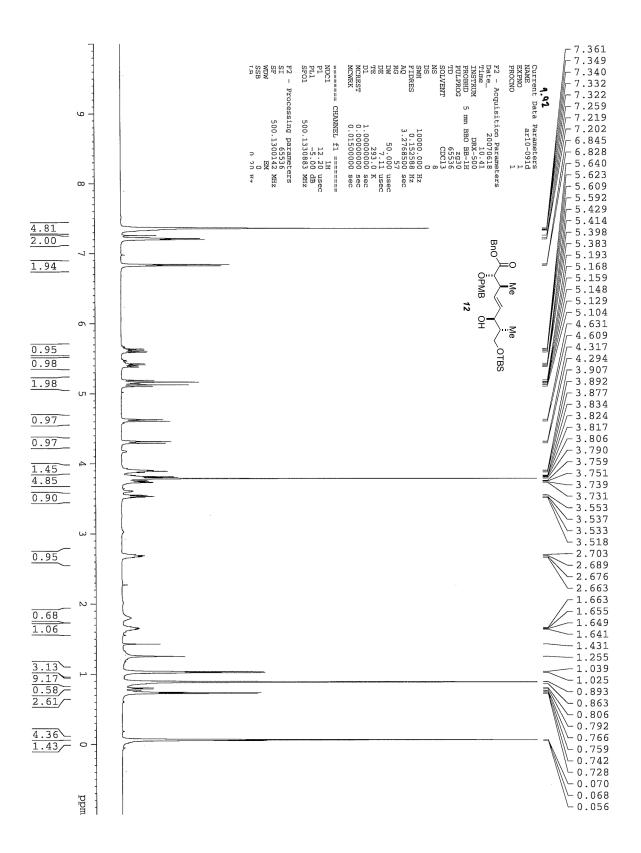
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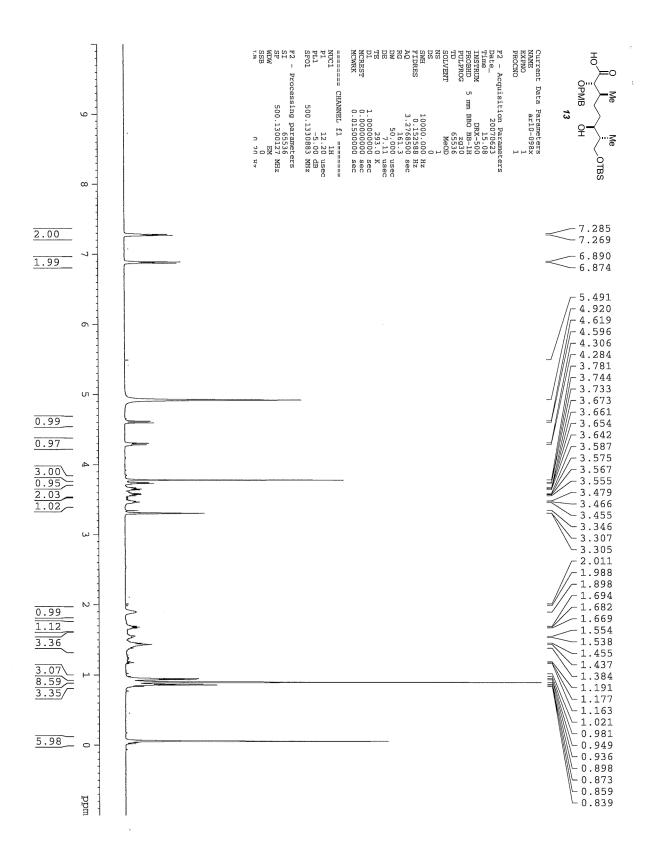
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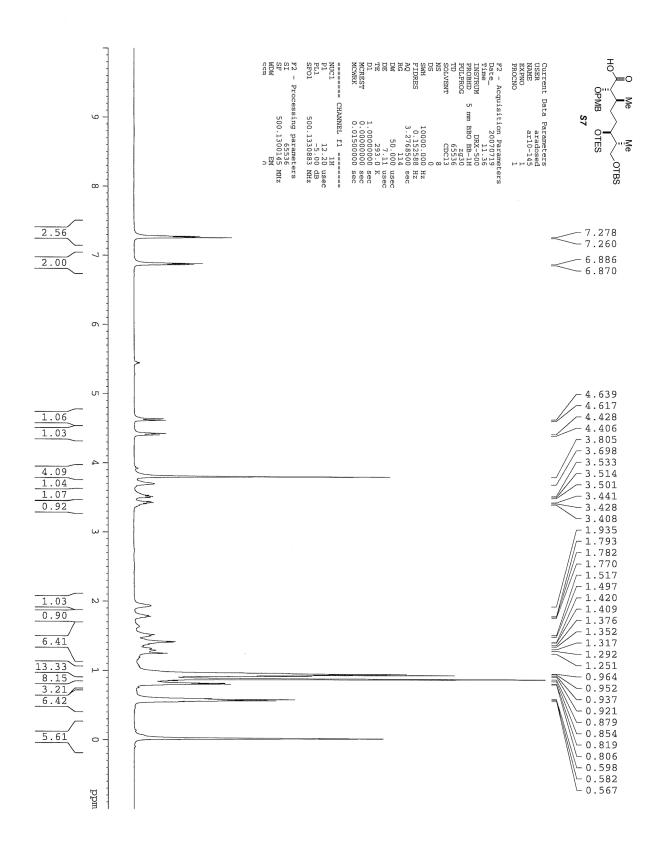
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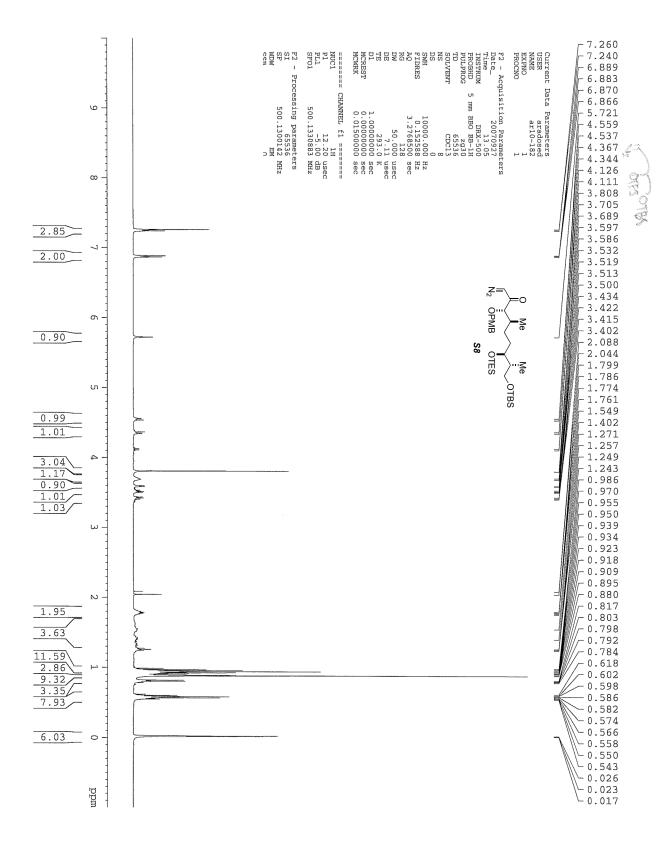


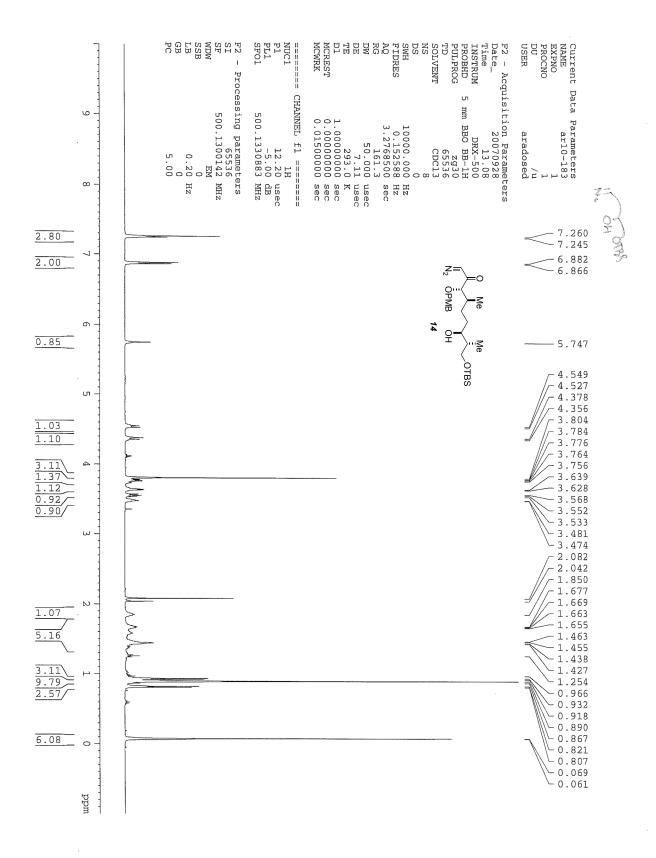


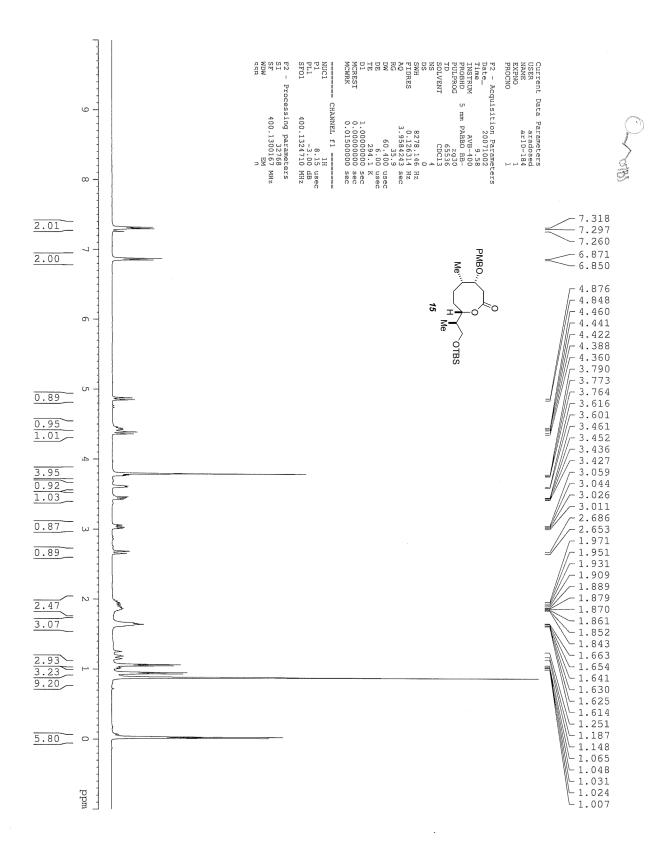


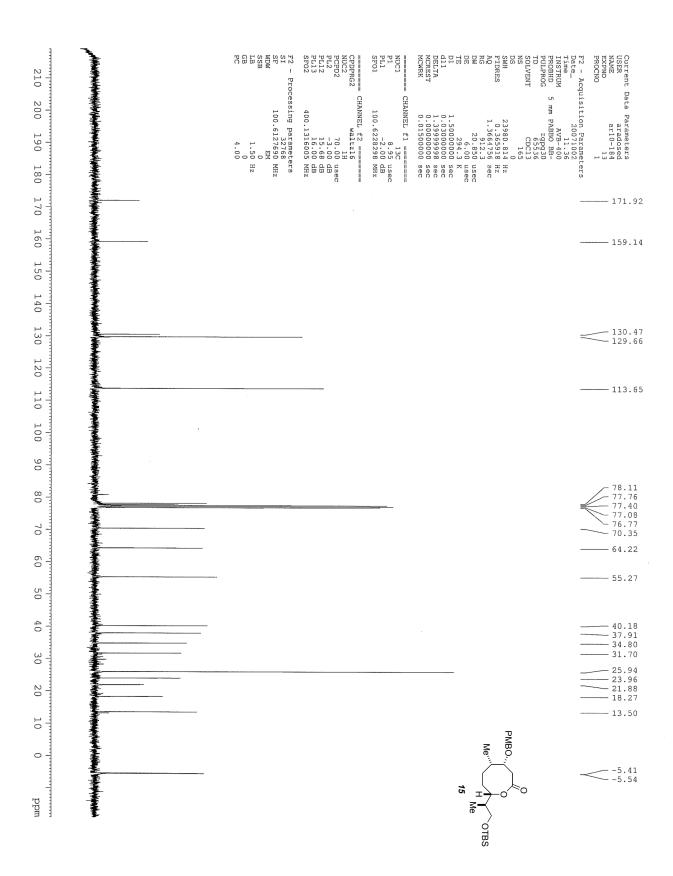


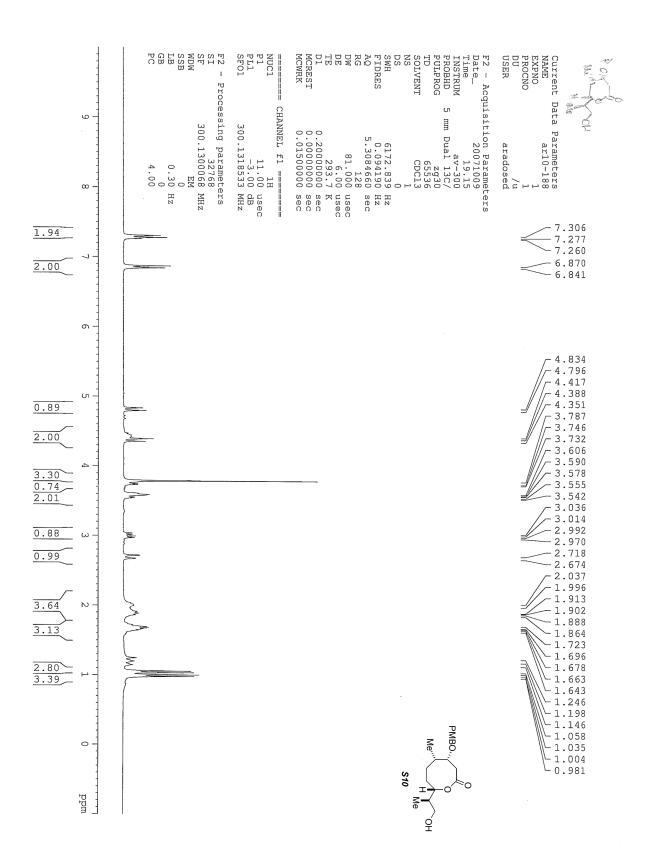


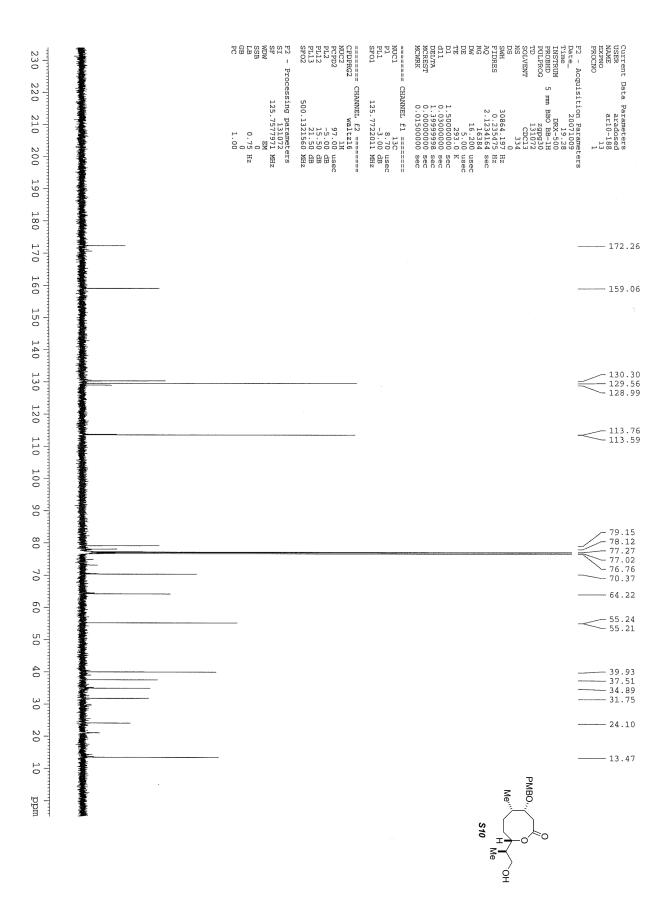


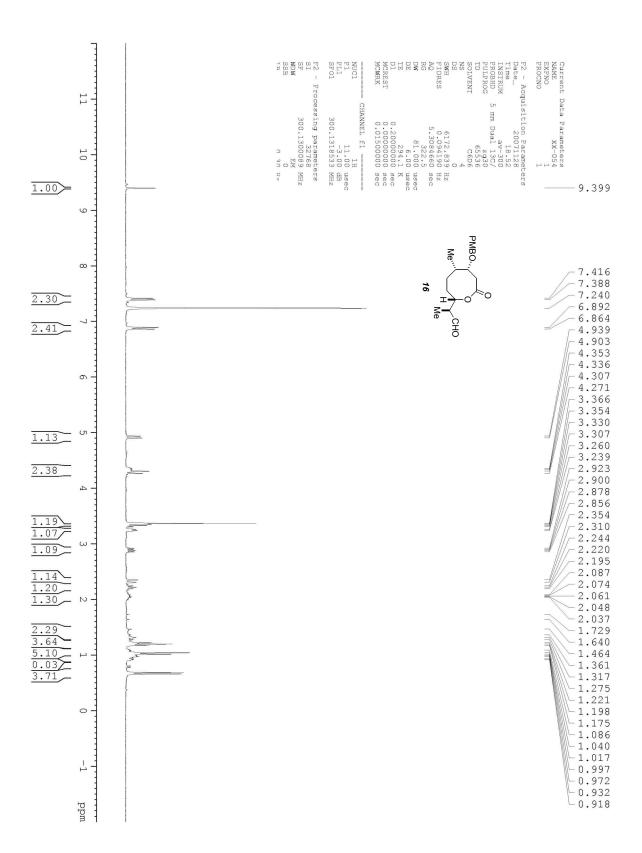


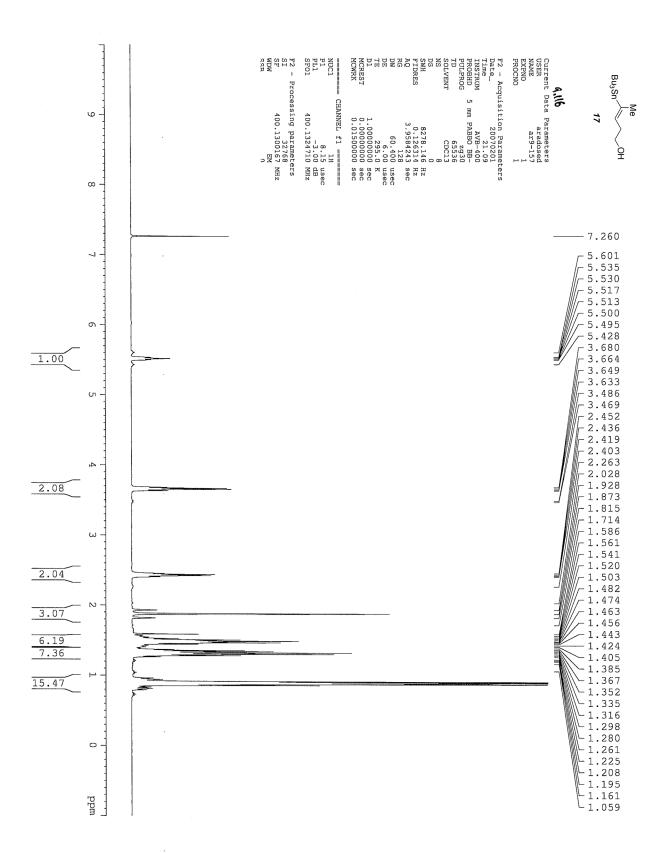


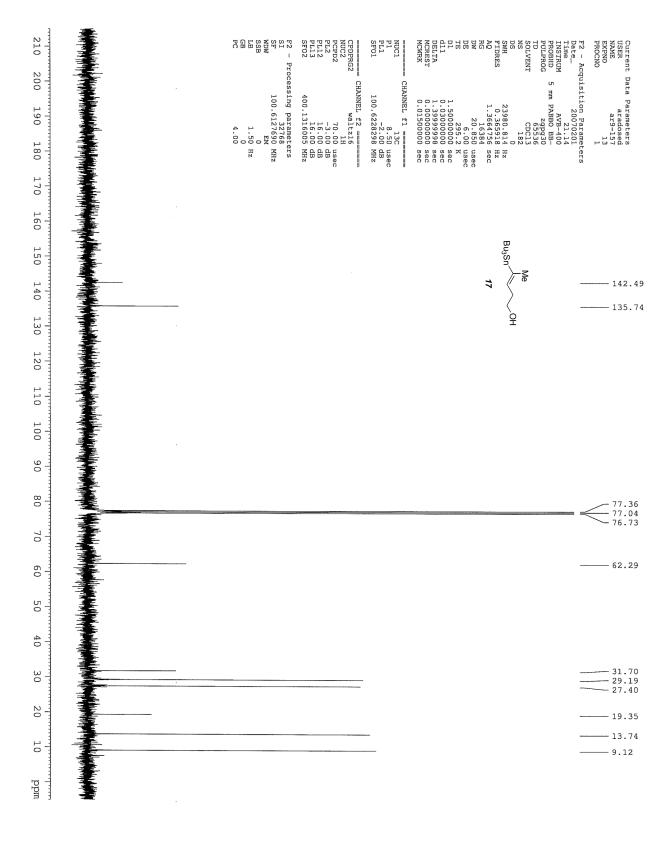


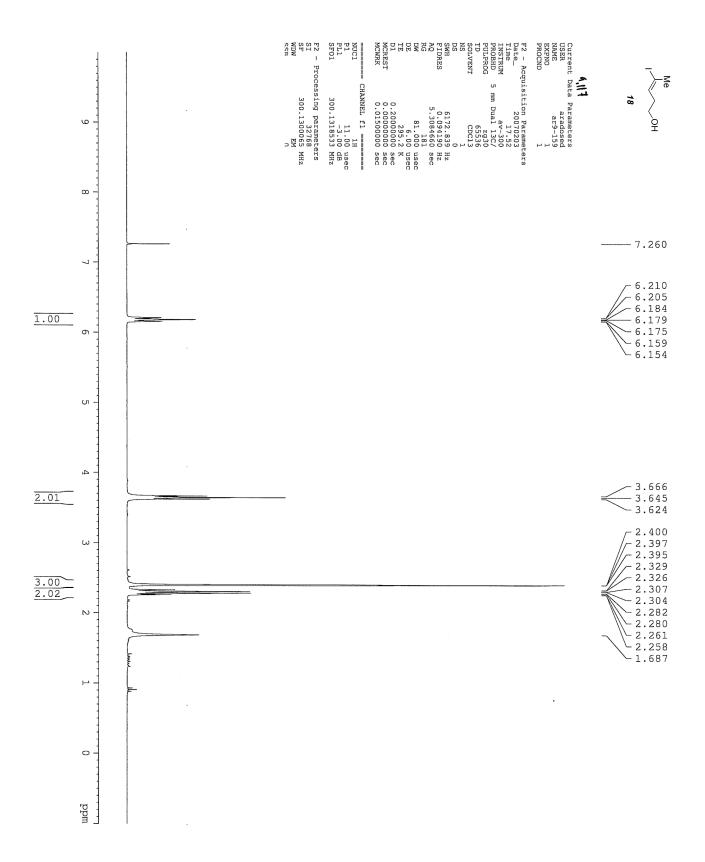


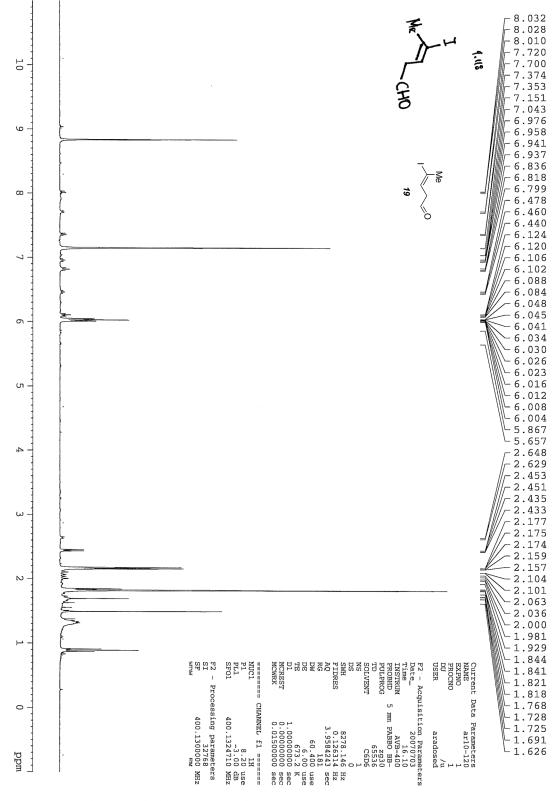


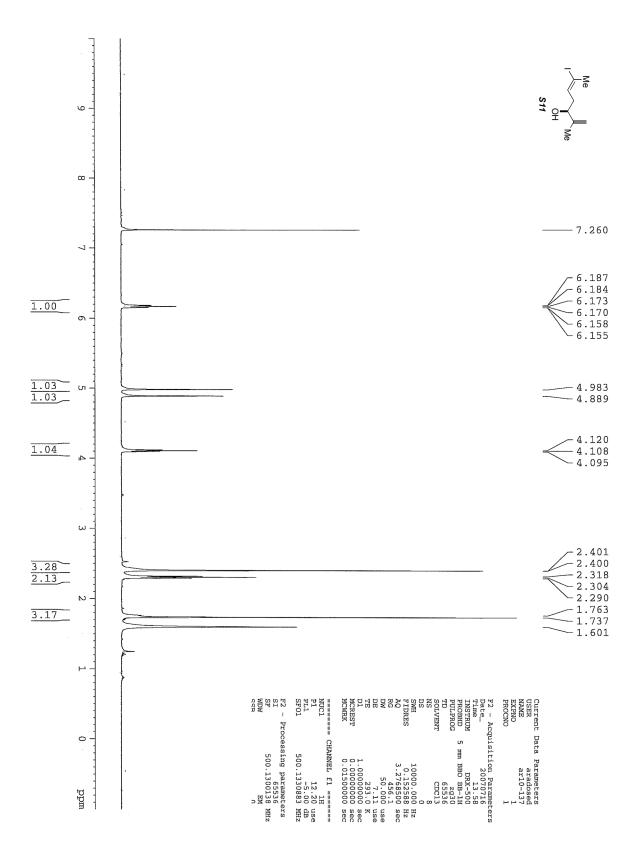










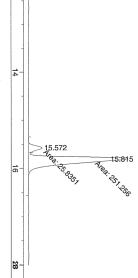


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ОТFA **S11-TFA**



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Area Percent Report

Sorted By Multiplier Dilution Signal 1.0000 1.0000

Signal 1: FID1 A,

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Totals:

Results obtained with enhanced integrator!

*** End of Report ***

Page 1 of 1

Instrument 1 8/17/07 4:11:05 AM Cole

