Enantioselective Syntheses of Wickerols A and B

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Supporting Information

Table of Contents:

I. Supplementary Results and Discussion	
II. Experimental Information	
Materials and Methods	S2
Method for Predicting ¹³ C Chemical Shifts	S2
Experimental Procedures and Characterization Data	S3
III. References	S35
IV. Experimental Data	
SFC Traces	
X-ray Data	
Predicted ¹³ C Chemical Shifts and Comparisons of Spectral Data	S62
1D and 2D NMR Spectra	S75

I. Supplementary Results and Discussion

Conjugate butenylation

TBSO 43	Б —	rMg ✓ T <u>conditions</u> THF, −40 °C TB	MSO SO H 44: desired	TMSO TBSO	45
		cond	ditions		
	Entry	Cu(l) source	Additive	dr (44:45)	
	1	Cul	_	33:67	
	2	CuBr	-	45:55	
	3	CuCl	-	48:52	
	4	CuBr∙DMS	HMPA	70:30	
	5	CuCl	DMS	47:53	
	6	CuCl	HMPA	4:96	
	7	CuCl·2LiCl	-	4:96	
	8	CuCN	HMPA	6:94	
	9	CuCN·2LiCl	HMPA	4:96	
	10	CuCN·2LiCl	-	4:96	

Figure S1. Selected results from an extensive screen of conditions for conjugate butenylation of hydrindenone 43.





Scheme S1. Plausible divergent mechanistic pathways for the formation of byproducts during ketyl radical cyclization.

We expect that two distinct mechanisms are operative, especially considering the mutually exclusive formation of **55** and **56**. Firstly, **50** can take delivery of an electron from Sm(II) at the ketone, generating ketyl radical anion **S1** that could then undergo intramolecular 6-*exo* Giese addition to give the desired **51**. The observed diastereoselectivity is rationalized by electrostatic repulsion between the ketyl alkoxide and the enoate ester.¹ Compared with the model system, it is conceivable that some steric strain from the

axial methyl group must be overcome, possibly driving ketyl radical anion **S1** down non-productive pathways such as 1,5-HAT to stereoselectively generate **55** or premature reduction to the alcohol **S2**. That hypothesis is also consistent with the observation of 7-*endo* product **54**, which was not observed in the model system.

Our observation that **55** and **56** formation were mutually exclusive suggests that, depending upon the reduction potential of the Sm(II) complex utilized, **50** can accept an electron at the unsaturated ester. Indeed, this anionic reaction pathway for bond formation has been proposed by Proctor and co-workers.^{2,3} The presumed dianion **S3** could undergo intramolecular homoaldol addition to generate the desired product **51**, while quenching could lead to generation of **56**. It is clear that modulations in redox potential and additives can have a large impact on the operative reaction pathways.

Prins cyclization



Entry	Conditions	Result
1	HCl _(aq) , THF, 0 °C	29% 77 , 49% 78 , 22% 80
2	TFA, CH ₂ Cl ₂ , rt	>95% 80
3	THF, CH ₂ Cl ₂ , -40 °C	>95% 80
4	THF, CH ₂ Cl ₂ , -78 °C	no reaction
5	AcOH, CH ₂ Cl ₂ , 40 °C	no reaction
6	MsOH, CH ₂ Cl ₂ , 0 °C	decomposition
7	MsOH, THF, 0 °C	no reaction
8	MsOH, dioxane, 0 °C	20% 73 , 35% 77 , 45% 80
9	HBF ₄ •OEt ₂ , CH ₂ Cl ₂ , 0 °C	decomposition
10	HBF₄●OEt₂, THF, 0 °C	no reaction
11	HBF ₄ •OEt ₂ , dioxane, 0 °C	decomposition
12	HFIP, 50 °C, 24 hr	56% 73 , 44% 80
13	Dowex 50WX8-400, CH ₂ Cl ₂ , rt	17% 73 , 9% 77 , 74% 80
14	Dowex 50WX8-400, THF, rt	31% 73 , 24% 77 , 45% 80
15	SiO ₂ •NaHSO ₄ , CH ₂ Cl ₂ , rt	decomposition
16	SiO ₂ , CH ₂ Cl ₂ , rt	no reaction
17	SiO ₂ , THF, rt	no reaction
18	SiO ₂ , MeOH, rt	no reaction
19	MK-10 clay, CH ₂ Cl ₂ , rt	decomposition
20	MK-10 clay, THF, 40 °C	no reaction
21	TMSCl, MeOH, -40 °C	decomposition, MeOH incorporation
22	HCl _(dioxane) , 0 °C	>95% 79
23	HCl _(ether) , 0 °C	8% 77 , 22% 80 , 70% 81
24	HCl _(dioxane) ; DBU	75% 73 , 25% 79
25	HCl _(dioxane) ; NaHCO _{3(aq)}	52% 73 , 15% 77 , 24% 78 , 9% 81
26	HCl _(ether) ; NaHCO _{3(aq)}	42% 73 , 9% 77 , 12% 79 , 12% 80 , 25% 81
27	HCl _(dioxane) ; NH ₄ Cl _(aq)	65% 73 , 14% 77 , 8% 80 , 13% 81

28	HCl _(dioxane) ; SiO ₂ , dioxane, rt	4% 73 , 43% 77 , 8% 79 , 23% 80 , 19% 81
29	HCl _(dioxane) ; <i>i</i> -PrOH, 0 °C	21% 77 , 24% 79 , 2% 80 , 53% 81
30	HCl _(dioxane) ; <i>i</i> -PrOH, rt	2% 73 , 48% 77 , 7% 79 , 7% 80 , 37% 81
31	HCl _(dioxane) ; HFIP, 0 °C	decomposition
32	HCl _(dioxane) ; HFIP/THF, °C	decomposition
33	HCl _(dioxane) ; HFIP/CH ₂ Cl ₂ , °C	decomposition
34	HCl _(dioxane) ; HFIP/Et ₂ O, °C	3% 73 , 37% 77 , 44% 80 , 16% 81
35	HCl _(dioxane) ; HFIP/dioxane, 0 °C	58% 77 , 31% 80 , 11% 81

Figure S2. Selected results from an extensive screen of conditions for Prins cyclization of aldehyde 73.

II. Experimental Information

Materials and Methods

All reactions were carried out in flame-dried glassware under an atmosphere of argon with dry solvents unless otherwise noted. Microwave reactions were performed in a CEM Discover Microwave. Reaction solvents including tetrahydrofuran (THF), diethyl ether (Et₂O), dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂), toluene, benzene (C₆H₆), acetonitrile (MeCN) and dimethylformamide (DMF) were dried by percolation through a column packed with neutral alumina and a column packed with Q5 reactant (a supported copper catalyst for scavenging oxygen) under a positive pressure of Ar. Diisopropylamine (*i*-Pr₂NH), diisopropylethylamine (*i*-Pr₂NEt), triethylamine (NEt₃), pyridine (py), Trimethylsilyl chloride (TMSCl), 1,3-dimethyltetrahydropyrimidin-2(1H)-one (DMPU), and hexamethylphosphoramide (HMPA) were purified by distillation from CaH₂. *N*-Bromosuccinimide (NBS) was purified by crystallization from water. Methyl vinyl ketone (MVK) was purified by distillation. Thionyl chloride (SOCl₂) was purified by distillation. Copper iodide was purified by extracting impurities with THF *via* Soxlet and dried in vacuo at 100 °C. 2,6-lutidine was passed over a plug of basic alumina immediately prior to use. Carbon disulfide was purified by distillation immediately prior to use. Tributyltin hydride (Bu₃SnH) was purified by distillation. All other commercially available solvents and reagents were used as received, unless otherwise indicated.

Solvents for workup and chromatography were: hexanes (Fisher or EMD, ACS Grade), pentane (Fisher, ACS Grade), EtOAc (Fisher, ACS Grade), chloroform (CHCl₃, Fisher, ACS Grade), dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂, Fisher, ACS Grade), and diethyl ether (Et₂O, Fisher, ACS Grade). Analytical thin layer chromatography was performed on 0.25 mm EMD glass-backed TLC plates impregnated with a fluorescent dye and visualized with UV light (254 or 210 nm) and KMnO₄ in K₂CO₃/NaOH/H₂O, *p*-anisaldehyde in ethanol/aqueous H₂SO₄/AcOH, or phosphomolybdic acid (PMA) staining solutions. Forced flow (flash) chromatography was performed on EMD Silica 60, mesh 0.04-0.063 silica gel. Yields refer to chromatographically and spectroscopically homogeneous materials, unless otherwise stated.

NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker 500 MHz and Bruker 600 MHz instruments, obtained at 298 K unless otherwise noted and referenced to residual chloroform (7.26 ppm, ¹H) or to CDCl₃ (77.16 ppm, ¹³C). Chemical shifts are reported in ppm with the following abbreviations to explain multiplicities: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quin = quintuplet, bs = broad singlet, m = multiplet. All coupling constants are apparent *J* values measured at the indicated field strengths and reported in Hertz (Hz). FT-IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer spectrum RX1 spectrometer. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on a Waters LCT Premier spectrometer using ESI-TOF (electrospray ionization-time of flight) or a Waters GCT Premier Micromass GC-MS (chemical ionization), and data are reported in the form of (m/z). Melting points were measured on a MEL-TEMP II capillary apparatus and stand uncorrected.

Method for Predicting ¹³C Chemical shifts

All calculations on structures **78**, **79**, **80**, and **81** were performed using Spartan 18 in the gas phase. First, a distribution of conformers was calculated with Molecular Mechanics MMFF. All conformers exceeding 13 kcal/mol were discarded. The remaining conformers were subjected to an equilibrium geometry calculation using HF/3-21G and then assigned an alignment score. Any duplicates (conformers that shared an align score and relative energy) were discarded as well as any conformers exceeding 5 kcal/mol. All remaining conformers were refined using a single point energy calculation with ω B97X-D/6-31G* and all conformers exceeding 3 kcal/mol were discarded. Remaining conformers were subject to final energy refinement with ω B97XD/6-311+G(2df,2p)[6-311G*]

with NMR prediction using ω B97X-D/6-31G^{*}. Each of the conformers were assigned a Boltzmann weight and the Boltzmann averaged ¹³C shifts are reported.

Experimental Procedures and Characterization Data



To a 3 L round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added benzene (1.20 L), butenone (100 mL, 1.20 mol), and HBr_(aq) (48% w/v, 404 mL, 2.40 mol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir vigorously at room temperature for 2 hours, then transferred to a separatory funnel and washed with saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)} (3 x 750 mL) and brine (1 x 750 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄ and filtered into a 3 L round bottom flask equipped with stir bar. Neat ethylene glycol (70.5 mL, 1.26 mol) and *p*-TsOH (5.70 g, 30.0 mmol) were added to the reaction vessel, which was then equipped with a Dean–Stark apparatus and heated to reflux *via* oil bath. After stirring at reflux for two hours, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, then quenched with saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)} (750 mL), diluted with pentane (1 L), and partitioned. The organic extracts were washed with water (7 x 600 mL) and brine (2 x 600 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and gently concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by distillation under reduced pressure (10 torr, 62 °C) affording **bromoketal S4** (46.8 g, 20%) as a colorless liquid. The characterization data obtained are in good agreement with those previously reported.⁴

bromoketal S4

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.98-3.83 (m, 4H), 3.42-3.31 (m, 2H), 2.29-2.17 (m, 2H), 1.29 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 109.1, 64.9, 42.8, 27.0, 24.1 ppm; HRMS (CI) calculated for C₆H₁₁BrO₂ [M+H]⁺ 195.0021 found 195.0023.



To a 3-necked 500 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar, an addition funnel, and an internal thermometer was added magnesium powder (20-230 mesh, 8.81 g, 362 mmol). The flask was then flame-dried under high vacuum while stirring and allowed to cool to room temperature under an atmosphere of argon. THF (120 mL) and dibromoethane (0.6 mL) were added. The resultant slurry was sonicated for one minute, heated slightly with a heat gun, then stirred vigorously at room temperature until a gray precipitate was observed (ca. 30 min). The reaction vessel was placed in a room temperature water bath. A solution of **bromoketal S4** (24.0 g, 123 mmol) and dibromoethane (1.8 mL) in THF (36 mL) was added dropwise *via* addition funnel at a rate sufficient to maintain an internal temperature of 20 °C. Ice was added to the bath as necessary to maintain the internal temperature at 20 °C throughout the course of the addition. The reaction mixture was then allowed to stir for 30 minutes at an internal temperature of 20 °C. Stirring was halted, and the precipitate was allowed to settle (ca. 15 min). The supernatant containing **Grignard reagent 15** was transferred *via* cannula into a flame dried 2-necked 50 mL round bottom flask equipped with stir bar, rinsing with THF (2 x 5 mL). The solution was then cooled to -30 °C (internal temperature) *via* MeOH/H₂O/CO_{2(s)} bath and freshly purified CuI (229 mg, 1.20 mmol) was added in one portion. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 30 minutes at -30 °C (internal temperature) *via* Me₂CO/CO_{2(s)} bath. A solution of **cyclohexanone 14** (7.02 mL, 72.5 mmol) in THF (24 mL)

was added dropwise *via* addition funnel at a rate sufficient to maintain an internal temperature below –60 °C. A color change from white to yellow to orange was observed over the course of the addition. Upon completion of the addition, the reaction vessel was then allowed to stir while slowly warming to 0 °C over a period of 1 hour. During this period, a color change from orange to black was observed. After 1 hour, the reaction was quenched at 0 °C by the addition of 4:1 NH₄Cl_(aq):1 M NaOH_(aq) (300 mL) then allowed to warm to room temperature. The mixture was diluted with water until precipitated salts were dissolved, and extracted with Et₂O (480 mL, then 120 mL). The organic extracts were washed with water (2 x 180 mL). The water layers were back extracted with Et₂O (120 mL). The organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Crude **keto dioxolane S5** was carried forward without further purification.

To a 2 L round bottom flask equipped with stir bar containing crude **keto dioxolane S5** was added THF (362 mL) followed by 2 M HCl_(aq) (362 mL). The reaction vessel was heated to 75 °C *via* oil bath and allowed to stir at 75 °C for 11 hours. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction vessel was allowed to cool to room temperature. The phases were partitioned, and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (540 mL) and EtOAc (180 mL). The organic extracts were washed with saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)} (240 mL) and brine (180 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 5% to 10% Et₂O in hexanes, stepped gradient) affording **hydrindenone 16** (9.59 g, 88% overall) as a colorless oil.

hydrindenone 16

¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.81–2.70 (m, 1H), 2.53–2.39 (m, 2H), 2.30-2.18 (m, 2H), 2.18-2.10 (m, 1H), 2.10-2.05 (s, 3H), 2.05-2.00 (m, 1H), 2.00-1.93, (m, 1H), 1.80-1.69 (m, 1H), 1.46 (quint, 1H, *J* = 10.6 Hz), 1.22 (qd, 1H, *J* = 20.7, 3.0) ppm; ¹³**C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 200.8, 153.1, 135.9, 47.3, 41.5, 38.7, 32.4, 31.5, 24.4, 16.4 ppm; **IR** (thin film) ν_{max} 2926, 2859, 1677, 1619, 1260 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (ESI+) calculated for C₁₀H₁₄O [M+H]⁺ 151.1123 found 151.1117.



To a 25 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added magnesium powder (20-230 mesh, 255 mg, 105 mmol). The flask was then flame dried under high vacuum and allowed to cool to room temperature under an atmosphere of argon. THF (5 mL) and dibromoethane (20 µL) were added. The resultant slurry was sonicated for one minute, then stirred vigorously until a gray precipitate was observed (ca. 30 min). Neat 4-bromobutene (3.55 mL, 350 mmol) was added slowly until an exotherm was observed indicating formation of the desired Grignard reagent. THF (30 mL) was then added, followed by dropwise addition of the remaining 4bromobutene. The flask was then submerged in a 10–15 °C water/ice bath to cool the exotherm. Upon completion of the addition, the slurry was stirred for a further 1 hour at room temperature. Stirring was halted, and the precipitate was allowed to settle (ca. 15 min). The resulting solution of 4-butenylmagnesium bromide was titrated, and a concentration of 0.75 M was observed. To a 25 mL round bottom flask equipped with stir bar was added THF (5.3 mL) and 4-butenylmagnesium bromide (0.75 M, 2.7 mL, 2.0 mmol). The reaction vessel was cooled to -30 °C via Me₂CO/CO_{2(s)} bath. Freshly purified Cul (190 mg, 1.0 mmol) was added to the reaction vessel. The reaction was allowed to stir at -30 °C for 30 minutes. The reaction vessel was then cooled to -78 °C via Me₂CO/CO_{2(s)} bath. Neat TMSCI (0.20 mL, 1.6 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe to the reaction vessel. A solution of hydrindenone 16 (100 mg, 0.667 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was then added dropwise via syringe to the reaction vessel. The reaction vessel was allowed to warm to -30 °C and allowed to stir at -30 °C for 5 hours. The vessel was then allowed to warm to 0 °C by submersion in an ice bath and the reaction was quenched at 0 °C by the dropwise addition of 2:1 NH₄Cl_(aq):1 M NaOH_(aq) (12 mL). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, stirring open to air until a clear solution was observed (ca. 15 minutes). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (10 mL). The organic extracts were washed with 2:1 NH₄Cl_(aq):1 M NaOH_(aq) (3 mL), water (3 mL), and brine (3 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude material was filtered through a plug of NEt₃ treated Florisil®, rinsing with hexanes/NEt₃ (99:1 v/v ratio). The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, affording crude **enoxysilane 17** (145 mg, 78%) as a mixture of diastereomers (8:1 *dr*). The crude material was carried forward without further purification.

To a 10 mL round bottom flask equipped with stir bar was added crude **enoxysilane 17** (140 mg, 0.50 mmol) and 0.13 M NaOH_(MeOH) (5 mL, 0.65 mmol). The flask was equipped with a reflux condenser then heated to 80 °C *via* oil bath. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 80 °C for 5 hours then allowed to cool to room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was dissolved in EtOAc (10 mL) and 1:1 NH₄Cl_(aq):water (5 mL) and the layers were partitioned. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (5 mL). The organic extracts were washed with brine (3 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 1% Et₂O in hexanes) affording *trans*-hydrindanone 18 (54 mg, 51%, >20:1 dr) as a colorless oil and *cis*-hydrindanone S6 (30 mg, 29%, 2:1 dr) as a colorless oil.

trans-hydrindanone 18

¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃ at 7.27 ppm) δ 5.80 (ddt, 1H, *J* = 17.1, 10.3, 6.6), 4.98 (dq, 1H, *J* = 17.1, 1.7), 4.90 (d, 1H, *J* = 10.3), 2.26 (d, 1H, *J* = 14.4 Hz), 2.22-2.13 (m, 1H), 2.13-1.95 (m, 5H), 1.91-1.82 (m, 2H), 1.74 (td, 1H, *J* = 18.8, 5.0 Hz), 1.71-1.60 (m, 1H), 1.57-1.50 (m, 1H), 1.41-1.20 (m, 4H), 1.09 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³**C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 210.9, 139.8, 113.9, 64.9, 45.0, 42.6, 42.3, 41.8, 37.8, 31.9, 29.9, 29.2, 27.1, 22.2 ppm; **IR** (thin film) ν_{max} 3076, 2932, 2865, 1711, 1640 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (ESI+) calculated for C₁₄H₂₂O [M+NH₄]⁺ 224.2014 found 224.2010.



To a 100 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added a solution of *trans*-hydrindanone **18** (847 mg, 4.11 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (41 mL). The reaction vessel was cooled to -78 °C *via* Me₂CO/CO_{2(s)} bath. Ozone gas was then bubbled through the solution until saturation. A color change to blue was observed. O₂ was then bubbled through the solution until the blue color dissipated. Triphenylphosphine (1.18 g, 4.52 mmol) was added to the reaction vessel. The vessel was then allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 16 hours, then passed through a plug of SiO₂ rinsing with Et₂O. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 30% Et₂O in hexanes) affording **keto aldehyde 19** (787 mg, 92%) as a colorless oil.

keto aldehyde 19

¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.75 (t, 1H, *J* = 1.7 Hz), 2.55 (dddd, 1H, *J* = 17.2, 10.3, 5.4, 1.7 Hz), 2.42 (dddd, 1H, *J* = 17.2, 10.3, 5.4, 1.7 Hz), 2.30-2.23 (m, 1H), 2.17 (tdd, 1H, *J* = 13.3, 6.2, 1.0), 2.10-2.00 (m, 3H), 1.95 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 13.8, 10.3, 5.8), 1.87 (dt, 1H, *J* = 12.1, 8.0), 1.70-1.57 (m, 2H), 1.53-1.46 (m, 1H), 1.43-1.29 (m, 3H), 1.03 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 211.1, 203.4, 65.1, 45.5, 42.8, 42.1, 41.0, 38.5, 34.7, 32.0, 29.1, 27.3, 22.0 ppm; **IR** (thin film) ν_{max} 3175, 2937, 2866, 2719, 1708 cm⁻¹ (aldehyde and ketone are overlapping); **HRMS** (ESI+) calculated for C₁₃H₂₀O₂Na [M+Na]⁺ 231.1361 found 231.1365.



To a 3-necked 500 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar and a reflux condenser was added Rovis's precatalyst **20**⁵ (182 mg, 0.500 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (160 mg, 0.500 mmol), and DCE (83 mL). The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 30 minutes. A color change from yellow to orange was observed. A solution of **keto aldehyde 19** (348 mg, 1.67 mmol) in DCE (42 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux *via* oil bath. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir while heated for 24 hours. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, then quenched by the addition of NH₄Cl_(s). The quenched reaction mixture was filtered through SiO₂, rinsing with Et₂O. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 20% to 30% Et₂O in hexanes, stepped gradient) affording **hydroxyketone 21** (240 mg, 69%) as a white solid. **Hydroxyketone 21** was crystallized ***conditions to afford X-ray quality crystals.

In some cases, an inseparable impurity co-elutes with the product. If this is the case, the impurity can be removed *via* trituration with cold hexanes to afford pure **hydroxyketone 21**.

hydroxyketone 21

¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃), δ 3.0 (dd, 1H, *J* = 15.0, 14.0, 6.1 Hz), 2.20 (dq, 1H, *J* = 15.0, 2.1 Hz), 2.11-1.92 (m, 4H), 1.73-1.64 (m, 2H), 1.64-1.51 (m, 3H), 1.45-1.37 (m, 1H) ppm; ¹³**C NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 211.1, 76.8, 70.0, 39.8, 39.6, 35.2, 33.5, 32.9, 32.7, 28.7, 22.0, 20.0 ppm; **IR** (thin film) ν_{max} 3452, 2931, 2862, 1708 cm⁻¹; **m.p.** = 84–85 °C; **HRMS** (–ESI) calculated for C₁₃H₁₉O₂ [M–H]⁻ 207.1385 found [M-H]⁻ = 207.1379.



To a 50 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added a solution of **hydroxyketone 21** (191 mg, 0.92 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (9.2 mL). The reaction vessel was cooled to -78 °C *via* Me₂CO/CO_{2(s)} bath. 2,6-lutidine (540 µL, 4.59 mmol) and TMSOTf (420 µL, 2.29 mmol) were added to the reaction vessel at -78 °C. the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at -78 °C for 1 hour. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of NEt₃ in MeOH (20 v/v%, 1 mL) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature then diluted with saturated NH₄Cl (10 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL). The layers were partitioned, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 2% Et₂O in hexanes) affording **TMS-protected alcohol S7** (245 mg, 95%) as a colorless oil.

TMS-protected alcohol S7

¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃), δ 2.99 (td, 1H, *J* = 21.0, 6.0 Hz), 2.15 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 14.1, 4.2, 2.4 Hz), 2.10-2.004 (m, 1H), 1.98-1.87 (m, 3H), 1.78 (dt, 1H, *J* = 14.1, 2.9), 1.66-1.46 (m, 3H), 1.42-1.31 (m, 2H), 1.30-1.17 (m, 2H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 0.88 (qd, 1H, *J* = 21.0, 3.7 Hz), 0.85 (d, 1H, 12.4 Hz), 0.07 (s, 9H) ppm; ¹³**C NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 213.8, 79.8, 63.0, 40.6, 39.7, 39.2, 35.6, 33.5, 33.0, 31.7, 28.8, 22.2, 20.0,

1.7 ppm; **IR** (thin film) ν_{max} 2933, 2864, 1746 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (ESI+) calculated for C₁₆H₂₈O₂SiNa [M+Na]⁺ 303.1756 found [M+H]⁺ = 303.1747.



To a 100 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added a solution of **TMS-protected alcohol S7** (245 mg, 0.875 mmol) and PhNTf₂ (626 mg, 1.75 mmol) in THF (20.2 mL). The reaction vessel was cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath. KHMDS (0.44 M in PhMe, 2.97 mL, 1.31 mmol) was added dropwise *via* syringe to the reaction vessel. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 1 hour. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)} (20 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 40 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes) affording **alkenyl triflate S8** (336 mg, 93%) as a colorless oil.

alkenyl triflate S8

¹**H** NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.77 (dd, 1H, *J* = 5.6, 2.4 Hz), 2.28 (dd, 1H, *J* = 17.6, 5.6 Hz), 2.15 (dd, 1H, *J* = 17.6, 2.0 Hz), 2.07-1.88 (m, 4H), 1.69-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.55 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 12.8, 9.2, 3.6 Hz), 1.42 (td, 1H, *J* = 12.8, 6.1 Hz), 1.31-1.23 (m, 2H), 1.16 (d, 1H, 12.8 Hz), 1.06-0.97 (m, 1H), 0.96 (s, 3H), 0.12 (s, 9H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.8, 120.8, 118.6 (q, *J* = 318 Hz), 73.2, 60.7, 40.3, 39.8, 37.5, 34.4, 37.5, 33.2, 33.2, 29.0, 22.1, 21.7, 1.6 ppm; IR (thin film) ν_{max} 3456, 3404, 2955, 2937, 2867, 1651, 1456, 1417, 1341, 1249, 1144; HRMS (ESI+) calculated for C₁₇H₂₇F₃O₄SSiNa [M+Na]⁺ 435.1249 found [M+Na]⁺ 435.1252.



To a 100 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added **alkenyl triflate S8** (815 mg, 1.98 mmol) and degassed THF (9.9 mL). The reaction vessel was cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath. A solution of Pd(PPh₃)₄ in degassed THF (9.9 mL) was added to the reaction mixture at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 5 minutes, then AlMe₃ (2.0 M in heptane, 4.94 mL, 9.88 mmol) was added dropwise *via* syringe at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 5 minutes, then AlMe₃ (2.0 M in heptane, 4.94 mL, 9.88 mmol) was added dropwise *via* syringe at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 5 minutes, then allowed to warm to room temperature. Upon warming to room temperature, the reaction vessel was equipped with a reflux condenser. The reaction vessel was then heated to 70 °C *via* oil bath. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 70 °C for 2 hours. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction vessel was cooled to 0 °C. The reaction was quenched at 0 °C by the dropwise addition of saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)} (25 mL). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, and saturated Rochelle's salt (25 mL) was added. The mixture was allowed to stir vigorously at room temperature for 2 hours, then extracted with Et₂O (3 x 100 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes) affording **alkene S9** (479 mg, 87%) as a colorless oil.

alkene S9

¹**H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃), δ 5.36 (tq, 1H, *J* = 3.6, 1.4 Hz), 2.10 (ddq, 1H, *J* = 17.2, 5.1, 1.4 Hz), 2.00-1.80 (m, 5H), 1.75 (quint, 1H, *J* = 1.4 Hz), 1.66 (qt, 1H, *J* = 13.0, 3.9 Hz), 1.58 (dtt, 1H, *J* = 13.3, 2.3, 4.5 Hz), 1.49 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 12.5, 9.0, 3.6 Hz), 1.34 (td, 1H, *J* = 12.5, 6.0 Hz), 1.16 (tdd, 1H, *J* = 12.5, 8.0, 3.6 Hz), 1.03 (td, 1H, 13.3, 4.5), 0.95 (qd, 1H, *J* = 12.5, 4.5 Hz), 0.89 (s, 3H), 0.09 (s, 9H) ppm; ¹³**C NMR** (150

MHz, CDCl₃), δ 136.8, 125.9, 74.1, 59.8, 42.7, 40.8, 37.6, 36.1, 33.8, 33.7, 28.6, 22.8, 22.1, 18.0, 2.4 ppm; **IR** (thin film) ν_{max} 3405 (br), 3010, 2945, 2863, 2671, 2359, 2339, 2091, 1644 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (CI) calculated for C₁₇H₃₀OSi [M]⁺ 278.2066 found [M]⁺ 278.2060.



To a 50 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added a solution of **alkene S9** (479 mg, 1.72 mmol) in THF (8.6 mL) followed by TBAF (1.0 M in THF, 8.6 mL, 8.6 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux *via* oil bath. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir while at reflux for 12 hours. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction vessel was cooled to room temperature. The reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of SiO₂, rinsing with Et₂O. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 6% Et₂O in hexanes) affording **allylic alcohol 22** (356 mg, 99%) as a colorless oil.

allylic alcohol 22

¹**H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃), δ 5.38 (tq, 1H, *J* = 3.6, 1.4 Hz), 2.12 (ddq, 1H, *J* = 17.0, 5.5, 1.2 Hz), 2.04-1.87 (m, 4H), 1.84 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 13.2, 3.7, 3.0 Hz), 1.74 (quint, 3H, *J* = 1.3 Hz), 1.69 (dtd, 1H, *J* = 12.7, 3.7, 1.0), 1.66 (dtt, 1H, *J* = 13.8, 2.8, 4.7 Hz), 1.54 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 12.7, 9.1, 3.7), 1.40 (td, 1H, *J* = 12.7, 6.1), 1.22 (tdd, 1H, *J* = 12.7, 8.0, 3.7 Hz) ppm; ¹³**C NMR** (150 MHz, CDCl₃), δ 138.1, 124.7, 71.6, 58.7, 42.2, 40.6, 37.6, 36.0, 33.8, 33.7, 28.5, 22.6, 21.6, 16.5 ppm; **IR** (thin film) ν_{max} 3625, 3499 (br), 3009, 2933, 2862, 1714, 1642 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (ESI+) calculated for C₁₄H₂₁ [M–OH]⁺ 189.1643 found [M–OH]⁺ 189.1637.



To a 2-dram vial equipped with a stir bar was added KH (30 wt % in mineral oil, 40 mg, 0.296 mmol). The solids were slurried in hexanes (1 mL) then allowed to settle to the bottom of the vessel and the supernatant was removed *via* syringe. This process was repeated three times to ensure the removal of mineral oil from the reaction vessel. THF (1 mL) was added to the reaction vessel and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature until a suspension was formed. The reaction vessel was cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath. A solution of **allylic alcohol 22** (30.5 mg, 0.148 mmol) in THF (250 μ L) was added to the reaction vessel dropwise *via* syringe at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. 18-crown-6 (46.9 mg, 0.178 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture at room temperature, and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature to stir at room temperature for 1 hour. A solution of Bu₃SnCH₂I (63.8 mg, 0.148 mmol) in THF (250 μ L) was added dropwise *via* syringe to the reaction wessel, and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 30 minutes. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction was quenched at room temperature by the addition of saturated NH₄Cl_(aq) (3 mL). The mixture was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 6 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes) affording **stannylmethyl ether 23** (67.1 mg, 89%) as a colorless oil.

stannylmethyl ether 23

¹**H** NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃), δ 5.46 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 4.5, 2.5, 1.5), 3.67 (td, 1H, *J* = 11.9, 8.9 Hz), 3.58 (q, 1H, *J* = 8.9 Hz), 2.31 (dt, 1H, *J* = 13.8, 3.9 Hz), 2.10 (ddq, 1H, *J* = 17.4, 4.5, 1.5), 2.04-1.96 (m, 1H), 1.96-1.88 (m, 2H), 1.86 (quint, 3H, *J* = 1.0 Hz), 1.85-1.80 (m, 1H), 1.59-1.40 (m, 8H), 1.35-1.24 (m, 6H), 1.13 (tdd, 1H, *J* = 12.5, 8.0, 4.0), 1.05-0.69 (m, 15H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 136.1, 127.7, 75.9, 59.9, 52.9, 43.1, 40.8, 37.5, 33.8, 29.9, 29.4, 28.7, 27.6, 23.2, 22.8, 20.9, 13.9, 8.9 ppm; **IR** (thin film) ν_{max} 2954, 2925, 2869, 2853, 1457 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (Cl+) calculated for C₂₃H₄₁OSn [M–Bu]⁺ 453.2184 found [M–Bu]⁺ 453.2168.



To a 1-dram vial equipped with a stir bar was added a solution of **stannylmethyl ether 23** (23.5 mg, 0.046 mmol) in THF (300 μ L). The solution was cooled to -78 °C *via* Me₂CO/CO₂₍₅₎ bath. *n*-BuLi (2.5 M in hexane, 22 μ L, 0.055 mmol) was added dropwise *via* syringe to the reaction vessel at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm slowly to 0 °C while stirring for 3 hours. The reaction was then quenched by the addition of saturated NH₄Cl_(aq) (1 mL). The resultant slurry was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 2 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 0% to 4% Et₂O in hexanes, stepped gradient) affording **alcohol 26** (2.1 mg 21%) as a white solid.

alcohol 26

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.34-5.31 (m, 1H), 3.91 (d, 1H, *J* = 11.0 Hz), 3.83 (d, 1H, *J* = 11 Hz), 2.20 (dt, 1H, *J* = 12.9, 3.3 Hz), 2.10-1.98 (m, 2H), 1.93-1.81 (m, 2H), 1.77 (dt, 3H, *J* = 2.5, 1.4 Hz), 1.70-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.60-1.50 (m, 2H)*, 1.45 (qt, 1H, *J* = 13.5, 3.8 Hz), 1.40-1.33 (m, 1H), 1.32-1.15 (m, 2H)* 1.04-0.87 (m, 3H), 0.85 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.3, 123.3, 64.9, 59.8, 43.0, 42.5, 41.9, 37.8, 34.6, 33.9, 33.6, 29.9, 28.9, 23.2, 23.0, 19.5, 14.3 ppm; **IR** (thin film) ν_{max} 3369, 2923, 2862 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (ESI+) calculated for C₁₅H₂₄ONa [M+Na]* 243.1725 found [M+Na]* 243.1716.

*Due to the small amount of material available, integration of multiplets in these regions were difficult to determine.



To a 25 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added a solution of ethoxyacetylene (183 μ L, 2.09 mmol) in THF (5.3 mL). The solution was cooled to $-78 \,^{\circ}$ C *via* Me₂CO/CO_{2(s)} bath. *n*-BuLi (2.6 M in hexane, 540 μ L, 1.40 mmol) was added dropwise *via* syringe at $-78 \,^{\circ}$ C to the reaction vessel. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at $-78 \,^{\circ}$ C for 30 minutes, then allowed to warm to 0 $^{\circ}$ C by submersion in an ice bath. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 $^{\circ}$ C for 30 minutes, then cooled to $-78 \,^{\circ}$ C. Anhydrous CeCl₃ (413 mg, 1.67 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture in a single portion under a stream of argon. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at $-78 \,^{\circ}$ C for 30 minutes. A solution of *trans*-hydrindanone 18 (57.6 mg, 0.279 mmol) in THF (200 μ L) was added dropwise *via* syringe to the reaction vessel at $-78 \,^{\circ}$ C, rinsing with THF (100 μ L). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at $-78 \,^{\circ}$ C, then warmed slowly to 0 $^{\circ}$ C while stirring over the course of 3 hours. A color change from white to light brown was observed. After 3 hours, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 30 minutes, then quenched at room temperature by the addition of NH₄Cl_(s). The resultant slurry was allowed to stir vigorously at room temperature for 15 minutes, then diluted with hexanes (10 mL) and filtered through a plug of SiO₂, rinsing with Et₂O. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 15% to 20% Et₂O in hexanes, stepped gradient) affording **alkynyl ether 29** (265 mg, 96%) as a colorless oil (inconsequential 1.6:1 mixture of diastereomers).

Note: individual diastereomers were isolated for characterization purposes only. Otherwise, the diastereomeric mixture was isolated together and taken onto the next step.

major diastereomer of alkynyl ether 29

¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.84 (ddt, 1H, *J* = 17.0, 10.3, 6.6 Hz), 5.02 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 17.0, 3.1, 1.4 Hz), 4.90 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 10.3, 1.7, 1.0 Hz), 4.06 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 2.08 (dt, 2H, *J* = 8.6, 7.4 Hz), 1.93-1.84 (m, 3H), 1.71 (dddd, 1H, *J* = 12.2, 8.7, 6.2, 2.4 Hz), 1.67-1.49 (m, 5H), 1.35 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 1.27-1.19 (m, 2H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 1.11 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.1 Hz), 1.05-0.91 (m, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.1, 113.7, 93.2, 74.3, 68.3, 60.1, 44.0, 43.3, 42.8, 38.1, 38.1, 32.8, 30.0, 29.8, 25.2, 21.6, 14.6 ppm; IR (thin film) ν_{max} 3478, 3075, 2974, 2933, 2860, 2260, 1722, 1639 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI+) calculated for C₁₈H₂₇O [M–OH]⁺ 259.2062 found 259.2059, calculated for C₁₈H₂₉O₂ [M+H]⁺ 277.2168 found 277.2163.

minor diastereomer of alkynyl ether 29

¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.83 (ddt, 1H, *J* = 17.0, 10.3, 6.6 Hz), 4.99 (dq, 1H, *J* = 17.0, 1.5 Hz), 4.89 (d, 1H, *J* = 10.3), 4.07 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 2.11 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 18.8, 13.0, 6.0 Hz), 2.04 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 18.8, 13.0, 6.0 Hz), 1.88-1.71 (m, 5H), 1.71-1.64 (m, 1H), 1.64-1.54 (m, 2H), 1.46 (td, 1H, *J* = 12.3, 4.0 Hz), 1.42 (td, 1H, *J* = 12.7, 4.8 Hz), 1.36 (t, 3H, 7.1 Hz), 1.27 (dt, 1H, *J* = 13.3, 8.3 Hz), 1.20 (s, 3H), 1.15 (d, 1H, 11.6 Hz), 1.15-1.04 (m, 1H), 0.92 (qd, 1H, *J* = 12.6, 4.3 Hz) ppm; ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.2, 113.7, 96.3, 74.3, 72.7, 62.5, 45.7, 44.1, 41.7, 41.4, 38.4, 32.7, 29.9, 29.8, 24.8, 24.0, 14.7 ppm; **IR** (thin film) 3478, 3074, 2972, 2932, 2859, 2258, 1640 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (ESI+) calculated for C₁₈H₂₈O₂Na [M+Na]⁺ 299.1987 found 299.1986.



To a 50 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added **alkynyl ether 29** (246.7 mg, 0.892 mmol), CH_2Cl_2 (14.9 mL), EtOH (0.52 mL, 8.92 mmol), and $Sc(OTf)_3$ (43.9 mg, 0.0892 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 4 hours, then diluted with hexanes (20 mL) and filtered through a plug of pH 7 SiO₂, rinsing with Et₂O. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 2% Et₂O in hexanes) affording **enoate ester 30** (231 mg, 94%) as a colorless oil (inconsequential 2:1 mixture of diastereomers).

Note: individual diastereomers were isolated for characterization purposes only. Otherwise, the diastereomeric mixture was isolated together and taken onto the next step.

major diastereomer of enoate ester 30

¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.82 (ddt, 1H, *J* = 17.0, 10.2, 6.5 Hz), 5.78 (t, 1H, *J* = 1.5 Hz), 4.99 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 17.0, 1.7, 1.4 Hz), 4.89 (d, 1H, *J* = 10.2 Hz), 4.14 (dq, 1H, *J* = 10.9, 7.1 Hz), 4.06 (dq, 1H, *J* = 10.9, 7.1 Hz), 2.76 (dt, 1H, *J* = 12.5, 1.4 Hz), 2.41 (tdd, 1H, *J* = 12.2, 8.0, 1.4 Hz), 2.14 (dddd, 1H, *J* = 25.1, 12.5, 5.8, 3.3 Hz), 2.08-1.96 (m, 3H), 1.95-1.85 (m, 1H), 1.78 (q, 2H, *J* = 12.6 Hz), 1.66 - 1.59 (m, 2H), 1.49-1.41 (m, 2H), 1.26 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 1.18-1.07 (m, 2H), 0.87 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.5, 160.7, 140.1, 116.6, 113.7, 59.8, 56.0, 45.6, 42.5, 40.4, 37.9, 34.9, 29.9, 28.3, 24.8, 24.1, 23.0, 14.4 ppm; IR (thin film) ν_{max} 3075, 2928, 2862, 1720, 1639 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI+) calculated for C₁₈H₂₉O₂ [M+H]⁺ 277.2168 found 277.2172.

minor diastereomer of enoate ester 30

¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.83 (ddt, 1H, *J* = 17.0, 10.2, 6.5 Hz), 5.69 (s, 1H), 5.01 (d, 1H, *J* = 17.0 Hz), 4.92 (d, 1H, *J* = 10.2 Hz), 4.14 (q, 2H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 3.92 (dt, 1H, *J* = 13.7, 2.8 Hz), 2.18-2.08 (m, 1H), 2.08-1.94 (m, 2H), 1.93 -1.76 (m, 4H), 1.71-1.61 (m, 2H), 1.55 - 1.50 (m, 1H), 1.47-1.33 (m, 3H), 1.28 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 1.26-1.16 (m, 2H), 1.06 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.2, 162.2, 139.6,

114.0, 111.9, 59.7, 59.6, 44.2, 41.2, 43.1, 39.0, 33.5, 30.4, 29.4, 27.8, 27.2, 20.9, 14.4 ppm; **IR** (thin film) ν_{max} 3075, 2929, 2863, 1717, 1641 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (ESI+) calculated for C₁₈H₂₉O₂ [M+H]⁺ 277.2168 found 277.2169



To a 50 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added **enoate ester 30** (209.4 mg, 0.752 mmol), a mixture of DMF/H₂O (10:1, 7.52 mL), CuCl (112 mg, 1.13 mmol), and PdCl₂ (33.3 mg, 0.188 mmol). The reaction mixture was sparged with $O_{2(g)}$ while stirring at room temperature for 30 minutes, then allowed to stir at room temperature under an atmosphere of $O_{2(g)}$ for 12 hours. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was filtered through Celite, rinsing with Et₂O (30 mL). The filtrate was washed with 1:1 brine:water (3 x 10 mL), brine (1 x 10 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 20% Et₂O in hexanes) affording **keto ester 31** (202 mg, 92%) as a colorless oil (inconsequential 2:1 mixture of diastereomers).

major diastereomer of keto ester 31

¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.78 (t, 1H, *J* = 1.8 Hz), 4.09 (tq, 2H, *J* = 10.8, 3.7 Hz, this is more likely 2 dq's, one for each methylene hydrogen of the ethyl ester which is split by 10.8 Hz), 2.78 (dt, 1H, *J* = 12.5, 1.3 Hz), 2.61 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 16.3, 8.6, 7.6 Hz), 2.45-2.31 (m, 2H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.14-2.07 (m, 1H), 1.99 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 12.7, 6.5, 1.5 Hz), 1.94-1.85 (m, 1H), 1.80 (tdd, 1H, *J* = 10.8, 3.0, 1.7 Hz), 1.72-1.56 (m, 4H), 1.43 (dt, 1H, *J* = 13.3, 8.7 Hz), 1.26 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 1.23-1.03 (m, 2H), 0.87 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³**C NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 210.1, 167.5, 160.8, 116.7, 59.9, 54.6, 44.8, 40.7, 40.0, 37.8, 36.3, 34.8, 30.0, 28.8, 24.7, 24.2, 23.9, 14.3 ppm; **IR** (thin film) ν_{max} 2944, 2864, 1716, 1638 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (ESI+) calculated for C₁₈H₂₉O₃ [M+H]⁺ 293.2117 found 293.2130.

Note: The ¹H NMR spectra of this compound is contaminated with ~2% of an aldehyde tentatively assigned from anti-Markovnikov oxidation.

minor diastereomer of keto ester 31

¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.67 (t, 1H, *J* = 1.5 Hz), 4.131 (q, 1H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 4.128 (q, 1H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 3.93 (td, 1H, *J* = 14.0, 3.0 Hz), 2.52 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 16.7, 11.8, 4.9 Hz), 2.38 (dddd, 1H, *J* = 16.7, 11.8, 4.9 Hz), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.04-1.94 (m, 2H), 1.91-1.77 (m, 2H), 1.69-1.53 (m, 3H), 1.51-1.32 (m, 2H), 1.27 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 1.28-1.67 (m, 2H), 1.05 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 209.4, 167.2, 161.8, 112.1, 59.8, 59.7, 44.3, 42.6, 39.8, 39.0, 34.6, 33.5, 30.4, 30.1, 27.8, 27.2, 20.9, 14.5 ppm; IR (thin film) ν_{max} 2931, 2864, 2359, 2339, 1714, 1643 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI+) calculated for C₁₈H₂₈O₃Na [M+Na]⁺ 315.1936 found 315.1929.



To a 2-dram vial equipped with a stir bar in a glove box was added anhydrous LiCl (40.0 mg, 0.944 mmol). The vessel was removed from the glovebox and placed under an atmosphere of argon. Sml_2^6 (0.1 M in THF, 1.89 mL, 0.189 mmol) was added to the reaction vessel. The mixture was allowed to stir vigorously for 30 minutes at room temperature. A color change to dark green was observed.

The reaction mixture was then cooled to -78 °C *via* Me₂CO/CO_{2(s)} bath. A solution of **keto ester 31** (18.4 mg, 0.0629 mmol) and *t*-BuOH (6.6 µL, 0.0692 mmol) in degassed THF (1.79 mL) was added dropwise *via* syringe to the reaction mixture at -78 °C, rinsing with degassed THF (0.2 mL). The reaction vessel was allowed to warm to room temperature, then allowed to stir at room temperature for 12 hours. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction was quenched at room temperature by the addition of 1:1 saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)}:brine (3 mL). The resultant slurry was allowed to stir vigorously at room temperature for 20 minutes, then extracted with Et₂O (3 x 6 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 30% Et₂O in hexanes) affording **hydroxyester 32** (15.6 mg, 84%) as a colorless oil.

hydroxyester 32

¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 3.96 (qd, 1H, *J* = 10.8, 7.1 Hz), 3.95 (qd, 1H, *J* = 10.8, 7.1 Hz), 2.45 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.5 Hz), 2.29 (dt, 1H, *J* = 12.7, 3.0 Hz), 2.26 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.5 Hz), 1.91 (dq, 1H, *J* = 12.1, 3.4 Hz), 1.82-1.45 (m, 7H), 1.40 (d, 1H, *J* = 13.0 Hz), 1.37 (dt, 1H, *J* = 12.1, 3.4 Hz), 1.31-1.19 (m, 3H), 1.23 (s, 3H), 1.18-1.10 (m, 1H), 0.99 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 0.97-0.91 (m, 1H), 0.67 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 172.3, 73.5, 59.8, 54.5, 45.2, 41.9, 40.0, 35.5, 35.2, 34.6, 34.4, 34.1, 28.4, 27.6, 26.0, 23.6, 20.8, 14.2 ppm; **IR** (thin film) 3527, 2977, 2935, 2864, 1735, 1714 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (ESI+) calculated for C₁₈H₃₀O₃Na [M+Na]⁺ 317.2093 found 317.2094.



To a 2-dram vial equipped with a stir bar was added **hydroxyester 32** (26.1 mg, 0.0893 mmol), pyridine (72.0 μ L, 0.893 mmol), and CH₂Cl₂ (0.72 mL). The mixture was cooled to -15 °C *via* MeOH/H₂O/CO₂₍₅₎ bath. A solution of SOCl₂ (7.8 μ L, 0.107 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.1 mL) was added dropwise *via* syringe to the reaction vessel at -15 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at -15 °C for 30 minutes. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction was quenched at -15 °C by the addition of saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)} (1 mL). The layers were partitioned, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 2 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*, affording crude **alkene 33** (2.8:1 mixture of *endo:exo*). The crude mixture was carried forward without further purification.

To a 2-dram vial equipped with stir bar was added the crude mixture of **alkenes 33**, Co(salen^{tBu,tBu})Cl (1.47 mg, 2.31 µmol), degassed benzene (0.67 mL), and a solution of PhSiH₃ (0.57 µL, 4.63 µmol) in degassed benzene (0.1 mL). The vial was sealed under a stream of argon, then heated to 60 °C *via* oil bath. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 60 °C for 16 hours, then allowed to cool to room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The resultant residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 2% Et₂O in hexanes) affording **alkene 33** (17.7 mg, 71%) as a colorless oil.

Note: The α -ester methylene and ethyl ester methylene protons are distinct owing to slow equilibration of rotamers.

alkene 33

¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.28-5.25 (m, 1H), 4.13 (dq, 1H, *J* = 10.8, 7.1 Hz), 4.07 (dq, 1H, *J* = 10.8, 7.1 Hz), 4.03 (dt, 1H, *J* = 10.8, 7.1 Hz, rotamer), 3.96 (dt, 1H, *J* = 10.8, 7.1 Hz, rotamer), 2.71 (d, 1H, *J* = 13.4 Hz, rotamer), 2.70 (d, 1H, *J* = 13.4 Hz), 2.44 (dd, 1H, *J* = 13.4, 0.7 Hz, rotamer), 2.43 (dd, 1H, *J* = 13.4, 0.7 Hz), 2.26 (dt, 1H, *J* = 13.0, 3.2 Hz), 2.08 (ddq, 1H, *J* = 17.5, 4.8, 1.5 Hz), 2.05-1.96 (m, 2H), 1.91 (dtd, 1H, *J* = 13.0, 9.3, 7.2 Hz), 1.87-1.77 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.60 (m, 3H), 1.53 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 12.5, 9.2, 3.3 Hz), 1.37 (td, 1H, *J* = 12.0, 7.3 Hz), 1.25 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 1.24-1.17 (m, 1H), 1.18 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.8 Hz), 1.05-0.91 (m, 2H), 0.89 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) 173.7, 141.1, 122.9, 60.9, 60.2, 42.6, 42.2, 41.0, 38.0, 37.4, 34.7, 33.8, 28.8, 23.3, 23.0, 18.7, 14.3 ppm; IR (thin film) ν_{max} 2936, 2865, 2831, 1731 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI+) calculated for C₁₈H₂₈O₂Na [M+Na]⁺ 299.1987 found 299.1994.



To a 2-dram vial equipped with a stir bar was added THF (1 mL) and LiAlH₄ (15.8 mg, 0.417 mmol). The slurry was cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath. A solution of **alkene 33** (38.4 mg, 0.139 mmol) in THF (0.2 mL) was added dropwise *via* syringe at 0 °C to the reaction vessel, rinsing with THF (0.2 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 30 minutes, warmed to room temperature, and allowed to stir at room temperature for 30 minutes. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C. H₂O (16 μ L), of 15 w/v% NaOH_(aq) (16 μ L) and H₂O (48 μ L) were added to the reaction mixture at 0 °C. The resultant slurry was allowed to warm to room temperature then allowed to stir at room temperature for 20 minutes. MgSO₄ was added to the mixture, and the resultant slurry was filtered through MgSO₄, rinsing with Et₂O. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, affording crude **alcohol S10**, which was carried forward without further purification.

To a 2-dram vial equiped with stir bar was added crude **alcohol S10** (0.139 mmol), CH₂Cl₂ (1.4 mL) which had been previously shaken with distilled H₂O, and Dess-Martin periodinane (83.9 mg, 0.198 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1.5 hours. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was diluted with pentane (1.4 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 3% Et₂O in hexanes) affording **aldehyde 34** (27.4 mg, 85%) as a colorless oil.

aldehyde 34

¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.95 (t, 1H, *J* = 3.3 Hz), 5.32 (s, 1H), 2.67 (dd, 1H, *J* = 15.2, 3.2 Hz), 2.50 (dd, 1H, *J* = 15.2, 3.2 Hz), 2.12-1.97 (m, 4H), 1.97-1.79 (m, 2H), 1.70 (s, 3H), 1.69-1.62 (m, 1H), 1.58-1.46 (m, 2H), 1.39 (td, 1H, *J* = 12.2, 7.1 Hz), 1.27-1.18 (m, 1H), 1.16 (d, 12.7 Hz), 1.09 (td, 1H, *J* = 13.2, 4.0 Hz), 1.01 (td, 1H, *J* = 12.2, 4.0 Hz), 0.83 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 204.7, 139.7, 123.8, 60.7, 469., 42.5, 41.8, 40.9, 38.1, 36.0, 34.4, 33.8, 28.8, 22.9, 22.6, 19.0 ppm; **IR** (thin film) ν_{max} 3007, 2930, 2865, 2831, 2736, 1716 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (ESI+) calculated for C₁₆H₂₄ONa [M+Na]⁺ 255.1725 found 255.1728.



To a 1-dram vial equipped with a stir bar was added Ph_3PCH_2OMeCl (20.1 mg, 58.7 µmol) and Et_2O (0.17 mL). The mixture was cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath. *t*-BuLi (31.4 µL, 53.4 µmol, 1.7 M in pentane) was added dropwise *via* syringe at 0 °C to the reaction mixture. A color change to red was observed. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and allowed to stir at room temperature for 15 minutes. The reaction mixture was then cooled to 0 °C. **Aldehyde 34** (6.2 mg, 26.7 µmol) was added dropwise *via* syringe at 0 °C to the reaction vessel. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 30 minutes. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction was quenched at 0 °C by the addition of saturated $NH_4Cl_{(aq)}$ (1 mL) then allowed to warm to room temperature. The resultant slurry was extracted with Et_2O (3 x 2 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*, affording crude **methyl alkenyl ether S11** (1:1 E:Z) as a yellow oil. The crude product was carried forward without further purification.

To a 1-dram vial equipped with a stir bar was added crude **methyl alkenyl ether S11**, THF (0.2 mL), and 10% (w/v%) $HCl_{(aq)}$ (0.2 mL). The mixture was heated to 40 °C via oil bath and allowed to stir at 40 °C for 45 minutes. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction vessel was cooled to 0 °C via ice bath. The reaction was quenched at 0 °C by the addition of saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)} (1 mL), then allowed to warm to room temperature. The resultant slurry was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 2 mL). The

organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 2% Et₂O in hexanes) affording **aldehyde 35** (5.2 mg, 72%) as a colorless oil.

aldehyde 35

¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.76 (t, 1H, *J* = 1.5 Hz), 5.24 (s, 1H), 2.60 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 17.0, 12.2, 5.0, 1.7 Hz), 2.52 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 17.0, 12.2, 5.0, 1.7 Hz), 2.52 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 17.0, 12.2, 5.0, 1.7 Hz), 2.10-1.95 (m, 4H), 1.95-1.83 (m, 3H), 1.79 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 16.6, 11.8, 5.0 Hz), 1.70 (s, 3H, coupling constants too small to determine), 1.63 (dquint, 1H, *J* = 14.1, 3.5 Hz), 1.56-1.50 (m, 1H), 1.41-1.29 (m, 2H), 1.26-1.13 (m, 1H), 1.17 (d, 1H, *J* = 12.5 Hz), 1.03-0.91 (m, 2H), 0.90 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³**C NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 203.0, 141.4, 123.1, 60.9, 42.7, 42.2, 41.2, 39.6, 38.2, 34.48, 34.46, 33.9, 28.8, 24.3, 23.6, 23.0, 19.9 ppm; **IR** (thin film) 2926, 2864, 2804, 2713, 1758 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (ESI+) calculated for C₁₇H₂₆ONa [M+Na]⁺ 269.1881 found 269.1888.



To a 25 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added **aldehyde 35** (6.4 mg, 0.026 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (5.5 mL). The vessel was cooled to -78 °C *via* Me₂CO/CO_{2(s)} bath, and MeAlCl₂ (1 M in hexane) (40 µL, 0.040 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at -78 °C for 1.5 hours. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction was quenched at 78 °C by the dropwise addition of citric acid (2.5 mL), then allowed to warm to room temperature. The phases were partitioned, and the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (2 x 5 mL). The organic extracts were dried over Mg₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 7.5% to 15% to 30% Et₂O in hexanes, stepped gradient) affording an inseparable 3:1 mixture of hydrocarbon alcohols (3.4 mg). The spectral data for the minor component of this mixture are consistent with those expected for the desired Prins cyclization product **13**.



To a 3-necked 2 L round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar and internal thermometer was added $[Rh(COD)Cl]_2$ (1.63 g, 3.30 mmol), (*R*)-BINAP (4.93 g, 7.92 mmol), and THF (700 mL). The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1 hour, then a solution of AgBF₄ (2.18 g, 11.2 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added, rinsing with THF (2 x 1 mL). A color change from red to orange was observed. Neat **cyclohexenone 14** (48.1 g, 500 mmol) was then added to the reaction vessel. The mixture was cooled to 5 °C (internal temperature) *via* ice bath, and neat AlMe₃ (57.5 mL, 600 mmol) was added at a rate sufficient to maintain the internal temperature below 10 °C (*ca.* 45 minutes). A color change from orange to brown was observed. Following completion of the addition, the mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 30 minutes, then allowed to warm to room temperature. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis (*ca.* 1 hour), the reaction mixture was decanted into a 4 L beaker equipped with stir bar containing pentane (1 L) (pre-cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath). After vigorous stirring at 0 °C for 10 minutes, the mixture was allowed to stir vigorously for 5 minutes, then filtered through a plug of Celite[®], rinsing with pentane (3 x 200 mL). The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to afford crude **alcohol 40** (46.7 g, 83%) as a colorless liquid. Crude **alcohol 40** was carried forward without further purification. The characterization data obtained are in good agreement with those previously reported.⁷

alcohol 40

¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.62 (dt, *J* = 10.0, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 5.52 (appar. d, *J* = 12 Hz, 1H) 2.19 (bs, 1H), 1.97-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.82 (dddd, J = 17.3, 7.8, 5.5, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.69-1.58 (m, 2H), 1.56-1.48 (m, 2H), 1.18 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³**C** NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 133.89, 128.47, 67.76, 37.75, 29.26, 24.95, 19.43 ppm; [α]_D^{22.4} = -69.8 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); **FTIR** (film) ν_{max} 3341 (br), 3019, 2933, 2872 cm⁻¹; **SFC** analysis (Chiracel AD, 0.1% *i*-PrOH, 3 mL/min, 210 nm) indicated >99% ee: t_R (desired enantiomer) = 4.0 minutes, t_R (undesired enantiomer) = 4.6 minutes.



To a 500 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added TBSCI (62.7 g, 416 mmol). The vessel was evacuated and backfilled with argon three times. *N*-Methylimidazole (60 mL, 820 mmol) was added, followed by neat crude **alcohol 40** (46.7 g, 416 mmol), rinsing with additional *N*-methylimidazole (3 x 5 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir vigorously at room temperature for 5 days. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel and the phases were partitioned. The organic phase was washed with water (4 x 25 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford crude **silyl ether S12** (78.3 g, 83%) as a colorless liquid. The crude product was carried forward without further purification.

silyl ether S12

¹**H** NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.66 (dt, *J* = 10.0, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 5.61 (appar. d, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 2.04-1.96 (m, 1H), 1.90 (dddd, *J* = 18.7, 8.2, 5.3, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 1.81-1.72 (m, 2H), 1.60-1.48 (m, 2H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 134.8, 127.9, 70.4, 39.0, 30.9, 26.0, 25.3, 19.7, -1.9, -2.1 ppm; [α]_D^{22.4} = -84.4 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); **FTIR** (film) ν_{max} 3021, 2930, 2857 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (Cl) calculated for C₁₃H₂₆OSi [M-H₂+H]⁺ 225.1675 found 225.1664.



To a 1 L round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added CH_2Cl_2 (280 mL) and **silyl ether S12** (17.2 g, 75.8 mmol). The mixture was stirred until dissolved, followed by the addition of ignited K_2CO_3 (5.24 g, 37.9 mmol) and freshly prepared $Rh_2(cap)_4(MeCN)_2^8$ (558 mg, 0.758 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated to 40 °C *via* oil bath, and TBHP (69 mL, 5.5 M in nonane) was added over 30 seconds. Gas evolution was observed. After 1.5 hours, the reaction mixture was charged with additional $Rh_2(cap)_4$ (279 mg, 0.379 mmol) and TBHP (69 mL, 5.5 M in nonane) over 30 seconds. At 3 hours, the addition of $Rh_2(cap)_4$ (279 mg, 0.379 mmol) and TBHP (69 mL, 5.5 M in nonane) over 30 seconds. At 3 hours, the addition of $Rh_2(cap)_4$ (279 mg, 0.379 mmol) and TBHP (69 mL, 5.5 M in nonane) over 30 seconds. At 3 hours, the addition of $Rh_2(cap)_4$ (279 mg, 0.379 mmol) and TBHP (69 mL, 5.5 M in nonane) over 30 seconds. At 3 hours, the addition of $Rh_2(cap)_4$ (279 mg, 0.379 mmol) and TBHP (69 mL, 5.5 M in nonane) over 30 seconds. At 3 hours, the addition of $Rh_2(cap)_4$ (279 mg, 0.379 mmol) and TBHP (69 mL, 5.5 M in nonane) over 30 seconds. At 3 hours, the addition of $Rh_2(cap)_4$ (279 mg, 0.379 mmol) and TBHP (69 mL, 5.5 M in nonane) was repeated. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis (*ca*. 18 hours), the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo* leaving a crude slurry in nonane, which was then partitioned between Et_2O (400 mL) and water (200 mL). The organic extracts were washed with H_2O (2 x 200 mL), and brine (100 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* yielding a solution of crude product in nonane. The crude solution was then purified by column chromatography (SiO_2, 0% to 6% Et_2O in pentane, stepped gradient) to afford **enone 41** (13.38 g, 76%) as a colorless oil.

enone 41

¹**H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.74 (d, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 5.83 (d, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 2.63 (ddd, *J* = 17.1, 7.7, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (ddd, *J* = 17.1, 9.1, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 2.16 (ddd, *J* = 13.4, 9.1, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 2.03 (ddd, *J* = 13.4, 7.7, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 1.43 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.11 (s, 3H), 0.09 (s, 9H), 0.11 (s, 9H),

3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 199.5, 155.6, 127.5, 70.6, 38.3, 35.1, 28.4, 25.8, 18.1, -1.9, -2.0 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{21.6} = -82.8$ (*c* 2.28, CH₂Cl₂); FTIR (film) ν_{max} 2955, 2929, 2857, 1686 cm⁻¹; HRMS (Cl) calculated for C₁₃H₂₄O₂Si [M+H]⁺ 241.1624 found 241.1615.



To a 3-necked 500 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar and internal thermometer was added magnesium powder (20-230 mesh, 6.95 g, 286 mmol). The flask was then flame dried under high vacuum and allowed to cool to room temperature under an atmosphere of argon. THF (150 mL) and dibromoethane (220 µL) were added. The resultant slurry was sonicated for one minute, then stirred vigorously until a gray precipitate was observed (ca. 30 min). The reaction mixture was cooled to 10 °C (internal temperature) via ice bath, and a solution of bromoketal S4 (22.3 g, 114 mmol) in THF (80 mL) was added dropwise at a rate sufficient to maintain an internal temperature of 10–20 °C. The flask containing the bromide solution was then rinsed with THF (2 x 35 mL) and transferred to the reaction mixture, ensuring quantitative transfer. The reaction mixture was then stirred for 30 minutes at an internal temperature of 15 °C. Stirring was halted, and the precipitate was allowed to settle (ca. 15 min). The supernatant containing Grignard reagent 15 was transferred via cannula into a flame dried 3-necked 500 mL round bottom flask equipped with stir bar, rinsing with THF (2 x 35 mL). The solution was then cooled to -60 °C (internal temperature) via Me₂CO/CO_{2(s)} bath and freshly prepared CuBr·DMS⁹ (11.8 g, 57.2 mmol) was added in one portion. The reaction mixture was warmed to -40 °C (internal temperature) via MeCN/CO_{2(s)} bath and allowed to stir for 30 minutes, during which time a color change from gray to brown was observed. The reaction mixture was then cooled to -78 °C (internal temperature) via Me₂CO/CO_{2(s)} bath. HMPA (19.9 mL, 114 mol) and TMSCI (14.5 mL, 114 mmol) were added dropwise to the reaction mixture. A solution of enone 41 (13.8 g, 57.2 mmol) in THF (40 mL) was then added dropwise via cannula, rinsing with THF (2 x 25 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at -78 °C (internal temperature) for an additional 1.5 hours, then guenched with 4:1 NH₄Cl_(ao):1 M NaOH (350 mL) at -78 °C and allowed to warm to room temperature. The mixture was diluted with water until precipitated salts were dissolved, and extracted with Et₂O (3 x 600 mL). The organic extracts were washed with water (2 x 300 mL), 4:1 NH₄Cl_(aq):1 M NaOH (300 mL), and brine (150 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude enoxysilane 42 was carried forward without further purification.

To a 1 L round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added crude **enoxysilane 42** and Me₂CO (380 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature until dissolved, then cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath. Hydrochloric acid in 1,4-dioxane (38 mL, 4 M) was added and the resulting mixture was allowed to sit in a freezer (ca. -20 °C) for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)} (300 mL) at 0 °C, allowed to warm to room temperature, and extracted with hexanes (3 x 600 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resultant crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 3% Et₂O in hexanes). Unreacted **diketone S13** (2.38 g) was recovered by eluting with 30% EtOAc in hexanes and resubjected to the reaction conditions (76.3 mL Me₂CO, 7.63 mL 4 M HCl in 1,4-dioxane). **Hydrindenone 43** (12.1 g, 72% overall) was obtained as a yellow oil.

hydrindenone 43

¹**H** NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.08 (t, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 2.48-2.37 (m, 2H), 2.34-2.25 (m, 2H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.02-1.88 (m, 3 H), 1.7 (dq, *J* = 12.9, 9.5 Hz, 1H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.08 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³**C** NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 199.3, 155.8, 133.5, 74.7, 58.1, 39.7, 38.8, 38.7, 25.9, 24.4, 21.7, 18.2, 16.4, -1.80, -1.83 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{22.4} = -3.7$ (*c* 1.22, CH₂Cl₂); **FTIR** (film) ν_{max} 2955, 2929, 2856, 1681, 1618 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (CI) calculated for C₁₇H₃₀O₂Si [M+H]⁺ 295.2093 found 295.2094.



To a 1 L round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added magnesium powder (20-230 mesh, 25.5 g, 1.05 mol). The flask was then flame dried under high vacuum and allowed to cool to room temperature under an atmosphere of argon. THF (50 mL) and dibromoethane (150 µL) were added. The resultant slurry was sonicated for one minute, then stirred vigorously until a gray precipitate was observed (ca. 30 min). Neat 4-bromobutene (35.5 mL, 0.35 mol) was added slowly until an exotherm was observed indicating formation of the desired Grignard reagent. THF (300 mL) was then added, followed by dropwise addition of the remaining 4bromobutene. The flask was then submerged in a 10–15 °C water/ice bath to cool the exotherm. Upon completion of the addition, the slurry was stirred for a further 1 hour at room temperature. Stirring was halted, and the precipitate was allowed to settle (ca. 15 min). The resulting solution of 4-butenylmagnesium bromide was titrated, and a concentration of 1.0 M was observed. To a separate 1 L round bottom flask was added previously refused ZnCl₂ (15.4 g, 113 mmol). The flask was then flame dried under high vacuum until melting of the ZnCl₂ was observed then allowed to cool to room temperature under an atmosphere of argon. THF (320 mL) was added, and the mixture was sonicated at room temperature until dissolved. The resulting solution was cooled to -78 °C via Me₂CO/CO_{2(s)} bath, and freshly prepared 4-butenylmagnesium bromide (1.0 M in THF, 221 mL, 221 mmol) was added dropwise via cannula. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, then allowed to stir at room temperature for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was then cooled to -78 °C via Me₂CO/CO_{2(s)} bath. CuCN (10.2 g, 114 mmol) and LiCl (9.82 g, 232 mmol) were added, and the resulting slurry was allowed to stir at -78 °C for 1 hour. HMPA (37.6 mL, 216 mmol) and TMSCI (20.1 mL, 158 mmol) were added dropwise, and the reaction mixture was then allowed to stir at -78 °C for 30 minutes. A solution of enone 43 (15.5 g, 52.7 mmol) in THF (85 mL) was then added dropwise to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at -78 °C for 18 hours. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was quenched at -78 °C with a 4:1 NH₄Cl_(aq):1 M NaOH solution (500 mL), allowed to warm to room temperature, and extracted with hexanes (3 x 250 mL). The organic extracts were washed with 4:1 NH₄Cl_(ac):1 M NaOH (250 mL), water (250 mL), and brine (150 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Crude enoxysilane 44 (93:7 dr by crude ¹H-NMR integration) was carried forward without further purification.

To a 1 L round bottom flask containing crude **enoxysilane 44** (23.0 g, 52.7 mmol) and equipped with a stir bar was added MeOH (298 mL) and KOH (1 M in MeOH, 132 mL). The reaction mixture was heated to 50 °C *via* oil bath and allowed to stir for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*, yielding a crude yellow residue. The residue was partitioned between Et₂O (500 mL) and sat. aqueous NH₄Cl (500 mL). The aqueous layer was then extracted with Et₂O (2 x 500 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude hydrindanone (1:3 *dr* by ¹H NMR integration of the unpurified sample) was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 1% Et₂O in hexanes) to afford *cis*-hydrindanone **S14** and *trans*-hydrindanone **47**. The *cis*-hydrindanone **S14** was resubject to the above conditions 9 times, affording *trans*-hydrindanone **47** (14.5 g, 79% overall) as a colorless oil.

trans-hydrindanone 47

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.79 (ddt, *J* = 17.0, 10.2, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (d, *J* = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (d, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 2.36-2.17 (m, 3H), 2.14-2.03 (m, 1H), 2.02-1.82 (m, 4H), 1.82-1.64 (m, 2H), 1.53-1.42 (m, 2H), 1.41-1.29 (m, 2H), 1.35 (s, 3H), 1.06 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C DEPTQ (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 209.8, 139.6, 114.0, 74.9, 59.7, 53.0, 42.5, 41.8, 41.6, 40.5, 37.3, 29.8, 25.9, 21.5, 20.1, -1.81, -1,84 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{22.4}$ = +22.4 (*c* 1.99, CH₂Cl₂); FTIR (film) ν_{max} 3076, 2955, 2930, 2856, 1716, 1641 cm⁻¹; HRMS (CI) calculated for C₂₁H₃₈O₂Si [M–(*t*-Bu)+H]⁺ 293.1937 found 293.1927.

cis-hydrindanone S14

¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.75 (ddt, *J* = 17.0, 10.3, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (dq, *J* = 17.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.88 (d, *J* = 10.3, 1H), 2.57-2.43 (m, 3H), 2.12-1.99 (m, 3H), 1.98-1.89 (m, 1H), 1.88-1.78 (m, 1H), 1.78-1.66 (m, 2H), 1.49-1.32 (m, 3H), 1.30-1.18 (m, 1H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.07 (s, 3H), 0.81 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 6H); ¹³**C DEPTQ** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 214.0, 139.4, 114.2, 114.0, 74.4, 60.7, 53.1, 47.1, 37.7, 36.9, 36.2, 32.9, 27.9, 27.0, 25.9, 18.4, -1.9, -2.1 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{22.5} = -15.4$ (*c* 2.02, CH₂Cl₂); **FTIR** (film) ν_{max} 3075, 2953, 2929, 2856, 1694, 1641 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (CI) calculated for C₂₁H₃₈O₂Si [M+H]⁺ 351.2719 found 351.2734.



To a 3-necked 1 L round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added added THF (220 mL) and *i*-Pr₂NH (22.6 mL, 161 mmol). The solution was cooled to $-78 \,^{\circ}$ C *via* Me₂CO/CO₂₍₅₎ bath, and *n*-BuLi (2.75 M, 57.6 mL, 158 mmol) was added dropwise *via* addition funnel. The mixture was allowed to warm to 0 $^{\circ}$ C in an ice bath, then allowed to stir for 30 minutes. The mixture was then cooled to $-78 \,^{\circ}$ C *via* Me₂CO/CO₂₍₅₎ bath, and 1-bromo-2-ethoxyethene (8.59 mL, 80.7 mmol) was added dropwise *via* addition funnel. The mixture was allowed to warm to 0 $^{\circ}$ C in an ice bath, then allowed to stir for 2.5 hours. The mixture was then cooled to $-78 \,^{\circ}$ C *via* Me₂CO/CO₂₍₅₎ bath, and anhydrous CeCl₃ (21.5 g, 87.1 mmol) was added in one portion. The resulting slurry was allowed to stir at $-78 \,^{\circ}$ C for 30 minutes. **Hydrindanone 47** (11.1 g, 31.7 mmol) was then added as a solution in THF (20 mL) at $-78 \,^{\circ}$ C, rinsing with THF (10 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, then allowed to stir for 16 hours. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was quenched at $-78 \,^{\circ}$ C with solid NH₄Cl. The resulting slurry was allowed to warm to room temperature, stirring vigorously for 15 minutes. The mixture was then filtered through a pad of silica, rinsing with Et₂O, and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude material was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 5% Et₂O in hexanes) to afford **alkynyl ether 48** (10.8 g, 84%) as a colorless oil (inconsequential mixture of diastereomers).

Note: individual diastereomers were isolated for characterization purposes only. Otherwise, the diastereomeric mixture was isolated together and taken onto the next step.

less polar diastereomer of alkynyl ether 48

¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.83 (ddt, *J* = 17.0, 10.3, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 5.00 (dq, *J* = 17.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (dquin, *J* = 10.3, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.19 (ddd, *J* = 13.2, 10.3, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 2.14-2.00 (m, 2H), 1.19-1.80 (m, 3H), 1.70-1.47 (m, 6H), 1.35 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.28-1.20 (m, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 0.84 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.06 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.0, 113.8, 93.4, 75.9, 74.3, 67.6, 56.4, 48.5, 43.6, 42.9, 42.5, 42.4, 38.1, 37.8, 29.7, 26.0, 24.5, 22.9, 20.3, 18.3, 14.7, -1.71, -1.75 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{22.7}$ = +32.2 (*c* 1.28, CH₂Cl₂); FTIR (film) ν_{max} 3505 (br), 2954, 2929, 2856, 2260, 1640 cm⁻¹ HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₅H₄₄O₃Si [M+Na]⁺ 443.2957 found 443.2944.

more polar diastereomer of alkynyl ether 48

¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.82 (ddt, *J* = 17.1, 10.3, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (dq, *J* = 17.1, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (dquin, *J* = 10.3, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.17-1.97 (m, 3H), 1.88 (td, *J* = 13.5, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 1.78 (s, 1H), 1.77-1.59 (m, 5H), 1.49 (ddd, *J* = 12.4, 9.5, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 1.43-1.24 (m, 5H), 1.39 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.21 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³**C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.1, 113.8, 96.5, 75.9, 74.3, 72.9, 57.9, 51.5, 44.5, 43.81, 43.76, 41.0, 40.7, 38.6, 31.7, 25.9, 23.1, 22.9, 22.8, 21.1, 18.2, 14.7, 14.3, -1.7, -1.8 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{22.4} = -11.2$ (*c* 2.41, CH₂Cl₂); **FTIR** (film) ν_{max} 3451 (br), 2952, 2928, 2856, 2257, 1640 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (ESI) calculated for C₂₅H₄₄O₃Si [M+Na]⁺ 443.2957 found 443.2953.



To a 500 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added **alkynyl ether 48** (12.0 g, 29.4 mmol), and a 30:1 mixture of $CH_2Cl_2/EtOH$ (200 mL). The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature until dissolved, then cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath. Sc(OTf)₃ (290 mg, 0.589 mmol) was added, and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for 30 minutes. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was diluted with hexanes (300 mL) and filtered through a plug of silica, rinsing with Et₂O. The filtrate was then concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 2% to 5% Et₂O in hexanes, stepped gradient) affording a mixture of *E*-enoate ester 49 and *Z*-enoate ester S15 (10.2 g, 85%) as a colorless oil (inconsequential 2:1 mixture of diastereomers).

Note: individual diastereomers were isolated for characterization purposes only. Otherwise, the diastereomeric mixture was isolated together and taken onto the next step.

Z-enoate ester S15

¹**H** NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.81 (ddt, *J* = 16.8, 10.3, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 5.77 (bs, 1H), 4.99 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (d, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (dq, *J* = 10.9, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.05 (dq, *J* = 10.9, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, 1H), 2.71-2.61 (m, 1H), 2.42 (td, *J* = 12.8, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.11-1.96 (m, 4H), 1.76 (appar. t, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 1.69-1.59 (m, 2H), 1.50-1.37 (m, 3H), 1.32-1.23 (m, 1H), 1.26 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H) 1.12 (s, 3H), 0.89 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 3H), 0.06 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.3, 159.7, 140.0, 116.6, 113.8, 74.4, 59.8, 51.1, 51.0, 45.8, 43.8, 42.6, 30.7, 35.5, 29.8, 26.0, 24.8, 23.2, 23.0, 18.2, 14.4, -1.8, -1.9 ppm; [α]_D^{22.4} = +74.9 (c 1.00, CHCl₃); FTIR (film) v_{max} 2956, 2930, 2856, 1720, 1641 cm⁻¹; HRMS (CI) calculated for C₂₅H₄₄O₃Si [M]⁺ 420.3060 found 420.3047.

E-enoate ester 49

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.86-5.78 (m, 1H), 5.69 (bs, 1H), 5.01 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (q, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 3.90-3.84 (m, 1H), 2.16-2.06 (m, 2H), 2.00 (tt, *J* = 12.6, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.87-1.75 (m, 4H), 1.72-1.56 (m, 2H), 1.54-1.48 (m, 1H), 1.45-1.39 (m, 2H), 1.36 (td, *J* = 12.6, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 1.29 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.06 (s, 3H), 0.83 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 3H) 0.05 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.2, 160.9, 139.6, 114.2, 112.6, 75.5, 59.9, 55.5, 53.4, 43.5, 42.9, 40.6, 39.3, 29.9, 29.5, 28.1, 25.9, 21.2, 20.3, 20.1, 18.2, 14.5, -1.78, -1.80 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{22.4} = -30.2$ (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); FTIR (film) ν_{max} 2955, 2928, 2855, 1717, 1644 cm⁻¹; HRMS (CI) calculated for C₂₅H₄₄O₃Si [M]⁺ 420.3060 found 420.3062.



To a 250 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added a mixture of *E*-enoate ester 49 and *Z*-enoate ester S15 (3.23 g, 7.68 mmol), DMA (70 mL), and water (7 mL). The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature until dissolved, then freshly purified CuCl (3.19 g, 32.2 mmol) and PdCl₂ (1.02 g, 5.76 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was sparged with O₂ for 15 min, then allowed

to stir under an atmosphere of O₂ for 48 hours. The reaction mixture was then filtered through Celite[®], rinsing with Et₂O (400 mL). The filtrate was washed with H₂O (5 x 100 mL) and brine (100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 10% Et₂O in hexanes) affording *E*-ketoester **50** and *Z*-ketoester **S16** (2.88 g, 86%) as a yellow oil (inconsequential 2:1 mixture of diastereomers).

Note: individual diastereomers were isolated for characterization purposes only. Otherwise, the diastereomeric mixture was isolated together and taken onto the next step.

Z-ketoester S16

¹**H** NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.78 (bs, 1H), 4.18-4.03 (m, 2H), 2.93 (d, *J* = 13.4 Hz, 1H), 2.71-2.55 (m, 2H), 2.46-2.31 (m, 2H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.07 (dd, *J* = 13.7, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.00 (dd, *J* = 12.7, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 1.72-1.54 (m, 5H), 1.44 (dt, *J* = 13.2, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 1.31-1.20 (m, 1H), 1.26 (s, 3H), 1.12 (s, 3H), 0.89 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 3H), 0.06 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 209.9, 167.2, 159.7, 116.8, 74.2, 59.9, 51.3, 49.6, 45.0, 43.7, 40.0, 36.9, 36.4, 35.5, 30.0, 26.0, 24.8, 24.4, 23.4, 18.2, 14.3, -1.8, -1.9 ppm; [α]_D^{22.5} = +27.2 (*c* 1.23, CH₂Cl₂); **FTIR** (film) ν_{max} 2955, 2929, 2856, 1716, 1643 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (ESI) calculated for C₂₅H₄₄O₄Si [M+Na]⁺ 459.2906 found 459.2919.

E-ketoester 50

¹**H** NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.67 (bs, 1H), 4.13 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.91-3.84 (m, 1H), 2.50 (ddd, *J* = 16.6, 11.7, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.38 (ddd, *J* = 16.6, 11.6, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.13-2.06 (m, 1H), 2.01 (ddd, *J* = 14.0, 11.8, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 1.87-1.74 (m, 3H), 1.66 (dq, *J* = 13.8, 8.9 Hz, 1H), 1.59-1.47 (m, 3H), 1.45-1.30 (m, 2H), 1.27 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.05 (s, 3H), 0.82 (s, 9H), 0.06 (s, 3H), 0.05 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 209.2, 167.0, 160.4, 112.7, 75.5, 59.9, 55.6, 53.5, 42.9, 42.8, 39.7, 39.2, 34.8, 30.1, 28.0, 25.9, 21.1, 20.3, 19.8, 18.2, 14.5, -1.79, -1.81 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{22.7} = -91.5$ (*c* 1.94, CH₂Cl₂); FTIR (film) ν_{max} 2955, 2929, 2856, 1714, 1645 cm⁻¹; HRMS (CI) calculated for C₂₅H₄₄O₄Si [M]⁺ 436.3009 found 436.2993.



To a 500 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added freshly synthesized Sml_2^6 (0.0975 M in THF, 106 mL, 10.3 mmol) and HMPA (28.8 mL, 165 mmol). The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 30 minutes. THF (61 mL) was added, and the mixture was cooled to $-40 \,^{\circ}C$ via MeCN/CO_{2(s)} bath. A solution of **ketoesters 50**, **S16** (1.80 g, 4.13 mmol) and *t*-BuOH (830 µL, 8.68 mmol) in THF (25 mL) was added dropwise, rinsing with THF (10 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at $-40 \,^{\circ}C$ for 1.5 hours, then quenched at $-40 \,^{\circ}C$ with a solution of 1:1 NaHCO_{3(aq)} : Na₂S₂O_{3(aq)} (100 mL) and allowed to warm to room temperature. The resulting mixture was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 75 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting solution of crude product with HMPA was dissolved in Et₂O (200 mL), then washed with water (5 x 100 mL) and brine (75 mL). The organic extract was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 6% EtOAc in hexanes) affording **hydroxyester 51** (1.59 g, 88%) as a colorless oil.

hydroxyester 51

¹**H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.14 (dq, *J* = 10.8, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (dq, *J* = 10.8, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.79 (d, *J* = 13.5 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (d, *J* = 13.5 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (dt, *J* = 13.5, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.11-2.04 (m, 2H), 1.96 (dt, *J* = 17.6, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 1.87 (td, *J* = 13.5, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 1.78-1.71 (m, 1H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.65 (dt, *J* = 13.5, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 1.64-1.60 (m, 1H), 1.56 (ddd, *J* = 12.2, 8.8, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 1.28 (d, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 1.25 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.3 Hz), 1.21 (q, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 1.01 (td, *J* = 13.5, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 0.89 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.08 (s, 3H) ppm; 1³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.5, 141.1, 122.7, 77.1, 60.3, 56.6, 44.9, 43.0, 42.3, 40.7, 39.8, 38.4, 37.2, 33.3, 25.9, 22.3, 22.2, 21.3,

19.0, 18.2, 14.3, -1.7, -1.8 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{22.4}$ = +14.1 (c 1.68, CH₂Cl₂); **FTIR** (film) ν_{max} 3536 (br), 2953, 2929, 2856, 1722 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (CI) calculated for C₂₅H₄₆O₄Si [M+H]⁺ 439.3244 found 439.3266.



PhH, 60 °C, 8 hr

To a 250 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added **hydroxyester 51** (1.37 g, 3.13 mmol), pyridine (31 mL), and CH₂Cl₂ (31 mL). The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature until dissolved, then cooled to $-40 \,^{\circ}$ C *via* MeCN/CO₂₍₅₎ bath. SOCl₂ (250 µL, 3.44 mmol) was added dropwise, and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at $-40 \,^{\circ}$ C for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was the quenched at $-40 \,^{\circ}$ C with saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)} (100 mL) and allowed to warm to room temperature. The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (4 x 200 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 0.5% to 2% Et₂O in hexanes, stepped gradient) affording **endocyclic alkene 52** (963 mg, 73%) and **exocyclic alkene S17** (124 mg, 9%) as colorless oils.

The exocyclic alkene isomer can be isomerized to the endo isomer with the following procedure:

To a 25 mL round bottom flask equipped with stir bar was added **exocyclic alkene S17** (327 mg, 0.775 mmol) and Co(salen^{tBu}, t^{Bu})Cl (14.7 mg, 0.0231 mmol). The reaction vessel was evacuated and backfilled with argon three times. Degassed PhH (7.8 mL) was added, followed by PhSiH₃ (5.7 μ L, 0.0465 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated to 60 °C *via* oil bath, and allowed to stir for 8 hours. The reaction mixture was then allowed to cool to room temperature, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue (5.4:1 *endocyclic:exocyclic*, based on ¹H NMR integration of the crude sample) was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 0.5% to 2% Et₂O in hexanes, stepped gradient) affording **endocyclic alkene 52** (241 mg, 74%) and **exocyclic alkene S17** (72.5 mg, 22%) as colorless oils.

endocyclic alkene 52

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.25 (s, 1H), 4.15 (dq, *J* = 10.8, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (dq, *J* = 10.8, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (dt, *J* = 13.6, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 2.11-2.04 (m, 2H), 1.97 (dt, *J* = 17.7, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 1.87 (td, *J* = 13.6, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 1.74 (dq, *J* = 14.0, 9.4 Hz, 1H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.65 (dt, *J* = 13.6, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 1.64-1.60 (m, 1H), 1.57 (dd, *J* = 12.2, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 1.29 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 1.26 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 1.21 (q, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 1.02 (td, *J* = 13.6, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 0.89 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.08 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.5, 141.1, 122.8, 77.1, 60.3, 56.6, 44.9, 43.0, 42.3, 40.7, 39.9, 38.5, 37.2, 33.3, 26.0, 22.3, 22.2, 21.3, 19.0, 18.2, 14.3, -1.7, -1.8 ppm; [α]_D^{22.6} = +48.1 (*c* 1.19, CH₂Cl₂); FTIR (film) ν_{max} 2954, 2928, 2900, 2857 cm⁻¹; HRMS (CI) calculated for C₂₅H₄₄O₃Si [M+H]⁺ 421.3138 found 421.3124.

exocyclic alkene S17

¹**H** NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.81 (s, 1H), 4.58 (s, 1H), 4.04 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.61-2.51 (m, 3H), 2.17 (dt, *J* = 14.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.01 (dt, *J* = 14.5, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 1.98 (ddd, *J* = 14.5, 10.8, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.84-1.76 (m, 2H), 1.73 (dq, *J* = 14.5, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 1.67 (dt, *J* = 13.5, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 1.61-1.57 (m, 1H), 1.40 (dd, *J* = 11.7, 9.2, 1H), 1.29 (dd, *J* = 14.5, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 1.24 (dd, *J* = 14.5, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 1.20 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 1.06 (q, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.94 (d, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.08 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.2, 154.4, 108.5, 76.8, 60.0, 58.1, 44.7, 42.6, 42.4, 41.1, 40.6, 39.4, 34.8, 32.9, 30.5, 26.0, 22.2, 21.1, 20.0, 18.2, 14.4, -1.69, -1.72 ppm; [α]^{22.5} = -16.4 (*c* 1.24, CH₂Cl₂); FTIR (film) ν_{max} 3081, 2955, 2929, 2855, 1734, 1640 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₅H₄₄O₃Si [M+Na]⁺ 443.2957 found 443.2959.



To a 100 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added **endocyclic alkene 52** (1.04 g, 2.48 mmol) and PhMe (25 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature until dissolved, then cooled to $-78 \,^{\circ}$ C *via* Me₂CO/CO_{2(s)} bath. Neat DIBAL-H (486 µL, 2.73 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at $-78 \,^{\circ}$ C for 1 hour, then quenched at $-78 \,^{\circ}$ C by dropwise addition of MeOH (200 µL). The quenched reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, then saturated Rochelle's salt (30 mL) and Et₂O (15 mL) were added. The resulting slurry was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1 hour. The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with Et₂O (4 x 15 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 2% to 20% Et₂O in hexanes, stepped gradient) affording **aldehyde 62** (794 mg, 85%) and overreduced **alcohol S18** (113 mg, 12%) as colorless oils.

The alcohol can be oxidized to the desired aldehyde via Parikh–Doering oxidation:

To a 15 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added **alcohol S18** (140 mg, 0.370 mmol), NEt₃ (260 μ L, 1.85 mmol), DMSO (930 μ L) and CH₂Cl₂ (3.70 mL). The mixture was allowed to stir until dissolved at room temperature, then cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath. SO₃·py (176 mg, 1.10 mmol) was added, and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for 1.5 hours. Water (5 mL) was added, and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 10 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 2% Et₂O in hexanes) affording **aldehyde 62** (135 mg, 97%) as a colorless oil.

aldehyde 62

¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.95 (s, 1H), 5.32 (s, 1H), 2.71 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 2.52 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 2.12-2.04 (m, 2H), 1.99 (s, 1H), 1.96 (s, 1H), 1.81-1.61 (m, 4H), 1.70 (s, 3H), 1.27 (d, *J* = 14.1 Hz, 1H), 1.23 (q, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.14 (dd, *J* = 13.1, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.84 (s, 3H), 0.08 (s, 6H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 204.1, 139.5, 123.9, 77.0, 56.3, 46.2, 45.1, 42.6, 42.2, 40.7, 39.5, 38.5, 34.7, 25.9, 22.3, 21.9, 21.2, 19.2, 18.2, -1.71, -1.74 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{22.4} = +76.0$ (*c* 1.68, CH₂Cl₂); **FTIR** (film) ν_{max} 2953, 2928, 2856, 1717 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (CI) calculated for C₂₃H₄₀O₂Si [M+H]⁺ 377.2876 found 377.2877.

alcohol S18

¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.21 (ddq, *J* = 3.8, 2.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (ddd, *J* = 11.4, 10.4, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (ddd, *J* = 11.4, 10.4, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 2.15 (tdd, *J* = 13.3, 11.4, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.06 (ddd, *J* = 17.7, 4.5, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 1.96 (dt, *J* = 17.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 1.80-1.70 (m, 3H), 1.70 (s, 3H), 1.66-1.54 (m, 5H), 1.22-1.18 (m, 2H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 1.01-0.94 (m, 1H), 0.92 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 6H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 141.6, 122.7, 77.0, 61.1, 56.8, 45.0, 43.0, 42.5, 40.2, 39.5, 38.6, 35.5, 33.2, 26.0, 22.5, 22.4, 21.1, 20.0, 18.2, -1.67, - 1.69 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{22.6}$ = +52.7 (*c* 1.83, CH₂Cl₂); FTIR (film) ν_{max} 3324 (br), 2953, 2927, 2856 cm⁻¹; HRMS (CI) calculated for C₂₃H₄₂O₂Si [M+H]⁺ 379.3032 found 379.3033.



To a 100 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 400 mg, 10.0 mmol). The solids were slurried in hexanes (10 mL) then allowed to settle to the bottom of the vessel and the supernatant was removed *via* syringe. This process was repeated three times to ensure the removal of mineral oil from the reaction vessel. THF (9.5 mL) was added to the reaction vessel and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature until a suspension was formed. A solution of **aldehyde 62** (754 mg, 2.00 mmol) in THF (7.5 mL) was added to the reaction vessel at room temperature, rinsing with THF (3 x 1 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 5.5 hours. Neat allyl bromide (518 μ L, 6.00 mmol) was added to the reaction vessel, and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 18 hours. The reaction mixture was then cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath and quenched with saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)} (40 mL). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and extracted with Et₂O (3 x 120 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes) affording *E*-alkenyl ether 68 (681 mg, 82%) and *Z*-alkenyl ether S19 (19 mg, 2%) as colorless oils.

E-alkenyl ether 68

¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.09 (d, *J* = 12.9 Hz, 1H), 5.94 (ddt, *J* = 16.6, 10.7, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.34-5.31 (m, 1H), 5.30 (d, *J* = 0.7 Hz, 1H), 5.22 (dd, *J* = 10.5, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 5.14 (d, *J* = 12.9 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (dd, *J* = 13.3, 5.4 Hz, 1H) 4.20 (dd, *J* = 13.6, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.15-2.03 (m, 2H), 1.95 (appar d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 1.85 (td, *J* = 13.7, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 1.77-1.67 (m, 2H), 1.66 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 3H), 1.64-1.56 (m, 2H), 1.26-1.17 (m, 1H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 6H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.9, 138.5, 134.0, 123.7, 117.4, 105.8, 77.4, 70.4, 55.8, 44.7, 42.8, 42.2, 41.4, 39.5, 38.9, 35.7, 25.9, 22.5, 21.7, 21.2, 18.2, 18.1, -1.8, -1.9 ppm; [α]_D^{22.4} = +109.7 (c 1.00, CHCl₃); FTIR (film) ν_{max} 2953, 2928, 2857, 1643 cm⁻¹; HRMS (CI) calculated for C₂₆H₄₄O₂Si [M-(*t*-Bu)]⁺ 359.2406 found 359.2402.

Z-alkenyl ether S19

¹**H** NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.95-5.82 (m, 2H), 5.30 (d, *J* = 17.2 Hz, 1H), 5.18 (d, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 5.18 (s, 1H), 4.38 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.24 (dd, *J* = 13.5, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (dd, *J* = 13.5, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 2.63 (dt, *J* = 12.8, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 2.09 (ddd, *J* = 13.7, 10.7, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.03 (dd, *J* = 17.0, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 1.92 (appar. d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 1.81 (td, *J* = 13.4, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 1.76-1.67 (m, 1H), 1.73 (bs, 3H), 1.66-1.55 (m, 3H), 1.21-1.12 (m, 2H), 1.15 (s, 3H), 0.98-0.90 (m, 1H), 0.94 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 6H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.3, 140.5, 134.2, 121.5, 117.0, 105.6, 77.3, 73.0, 56.4, 45.4, 43.8, 42.7, 40.6, 38.9, 34.1, 26.0, 22.5, 21.4, 21.3, 18.8, 18.2, -1.7, -1.8 ppm; [α]^{22.4} = +192.6 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); FTIR (film) ν_{max} 2954, 2930, 2856, 2827, 1639 cm⁻¹; HRMS (CI) calculated for C₂₆H₄₄O₂Si [M]⁺ 416.3111 found 416.3091.



To a 250 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added *E*-alkenyl ether 68 (681 mg, 1.63 mmol) and ethylene glycol (33 mL). The mixture was sparged with argon under sonication for 30 minutes, then degassed *i*-Pr₂NEt (854 μL, 4.90 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was heated to 190 °C *via* oil bath and allowed to stir at 190 °C for 2 hours. Upon consumption of starting material

as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, diluted with brine (150 mL), and partitioned. The aqueous layer was extracted with hexanes (4 x 300 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 10% CH₂Cl₂ in hexanes) affording *R***-allyl** aldehyde 70 (239 mg, 26%) and *S***-allyl aldehyde 69** (473 mg, 69%) as colorless oils.

S-allyl aldehyde 69 can be epimerized according to the following protocol:

To a 1-dram vial equipped with a stir bar was added NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 10 mg, 0.25 mmol). The solids were slurried in hexanes (1 mL) then allowed to settle to the bottom of the vessel and the supernatant was removed *via* syringe. This process was repeated three times to ensure the removal of mineral oil from the reaction vessel. A solution of *S*-allyl-aldehyde 69 (5 mg, 0.0120 mmol) in THF (120 μ L) was added in one portion. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 5 hours. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was cooled to $-50 \text{ °C } via \text{ MeCN/Me}_2\text{CO/CO}_{2(s)}$ bath and quenched by dropwise addition of MeOH (30 μ L). The quenched reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, diluted with water (0.5 mL), and extracted with Et₂O (3 x 2 mL). The organic extracts were purified via column chromatography (SiO₂, 10% CH₂Cl₂ in hexanes) to afford *R*-allyl aldehyde 70 (2.1 mg, 43%) and *S*-allyl aldehyde 69 (0.7 mg, 13%) as colorless oils.

R-allyl-aldehyde 70

¹**H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.73 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 5.58 (dddd, *J* = 17.6, 9.8, 7.6, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 5.43 (ddq, *J* = 4.1, 2.8, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (d, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (s, 1H), 2.69 (ddd, *J* = 11.3, 5.9, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 2.60 (ddd, *J* = 15.8, 5.9, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 2.28 (ddd, *J* = 15.8, 11.3, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.16-2.09 (m, 2H), 2.06 (dt, *J* = 18.9, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 1.96 (dt, *J* = 14.5, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 1.81-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.75, (s, 3H), 1.68 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 1.66-1.62 (m, 1H), 1.61-1.56 (m, 2H), 1.52 (dt, *J* = 13.6, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 1.35 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.16-1.09 (m, 2H), 0.92 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.08 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³**C NMR** (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 203.3, 138.0, 135.8, 126.0, 116.8, 76.7, 57.9, 51.0, 44.7, 44.1, 43.5, 41.6, 39.1, 37.8, 33.4, 32.8, 25.9, 22.4, 21.7, 21.1, 20.5, 18.2, -1.7, -1.8 ppm; [α]^{22.4} = +61.0 (*c* 1.48, CH₂Cl₂); **FTIR** (film) ν_{max} 2953, 2927, 2876, 2856, 2707, 1723, 1641 cm⁻¹ **HRMS** (ESI) calculated for C₂₆H₄₄O₂Si [M+Na]⁺ 439.3008 found 439.2994.

S-allyl-aldehyde 69

¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.50 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 5.65 (dddd, *J* = 17.9, 10.8, 8.8, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (ddq, *J* = 4.2, 2.8, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 5.03 (s, 1H), 5.00 (dq, *J* = 7.0, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 2.63 (ddd, *J* = 11.6, 4.7, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 2.58 (ddq, *J* = 14.3, 6.5, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 2.33 (ddd, *J* = 14.3, 11.6, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.18-2.09 (m, 2H), 2.05 (ddq, *J* = 18.0, 4.2, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 1.99 (dquin, *J* = 18.0, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 1.77 (q, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 3H), 1.75-1.54 (m, 6H), 1.43 (d, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 1.20 (s, 3H), 1.16 (q, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 1.06 (td, *J* = 14.2, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.81 (s, 3H), 0.08 (s, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 204.3, 137.5, 136.0, 126.1, 117.0, 76.8, 57.5, 51.2, 44.6, 44.2, 41.83, 41.76, 40.3, 37.8, 34.5, 32.5, 25.9, 22.54, 22.53, 21.1, 20.6, 18.2, -1.67, -1.72 ppm; [α]^{22.5}_D = +125.2 (c 1.80, CH₂Cl₂); **FTIR** (film) ν_{max} 2953, 2928, 2882, 1717, 1640 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (CI) calculated for C₂₆H₄₄O₂Si [M+H]⁺ 417.3189 found 417.3191.



To a 25 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added a solution of *R*-allyl-aldehyde 70 (356 mg, 0.856 mmol) in THF (7.6 mL). The vessel was cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath. LiAlH₄ (145 mg, 3.83 mmol) was added portionwise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for 2 hours. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath and quenched with saturated Rochelle's salt (20 mL). Et₂O (20 mL) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred vigorously for 1 hour, then partitioned. The aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (2 x 20 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford crude **alcohol S20** which was used without further purification.

alcohol S20

¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.81 (dtd, *J* = 17.0, 9.7, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (bs, 1H), 5.09 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1H), 5.00 (d, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 3.93-3.81 (m, 2H), 2.61 (d, *J* = 15.3 Hz, 1H), 2.18-1.98 (m, 5H), 1.93-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.80-1.61 (m, 8H), 1.56 (dd, *J* = 11.5, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 1.40 (d, *J* = 13.7 Hz, 1H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.16-1.00 (m, 2H), 0.96 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.06 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.8, 140.2, 124.5, 115.7, 77.1, 63.7, 57.9, 45.0, 44.7, 43.1, 41.9, 41.4, 38.1, 37.8, 35.9, 33.9, 26.0, 22.8, 21.8, 20.8, 20.4, 18.2, -1.67, -1.70 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{22.6}$ = +82.4 (*c* 0.41, CH₂Cl₂); **FTIR** (film) ν_{max} 3406 (br), 2952, 2928, 2894, 2856, 1638 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (CI) calculated for C₂₆H₄₆O₂Si [M+H]⁺ 419.3345 found 419.3336.



To a 25 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added NEt₃ (600 μ L, 4.29 mmol) and a solution of crude **alcohol S20** in CH₂Cl₂ (8.6 mL). The mixture was cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath, and MsCl (166 μ L, 2.14 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for 1 hour. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath and quenched with saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)} (10 mL). The resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and partitioned. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 10 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 5% Et₂O in hexanes) affording **mesylate S21** (420 mg, 99% over two steps) as a colorless oil.

mesylate S21

¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.71 (dddd, *J* = 17.4, 10.7, 8.5, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 5.33 (s, 1H), 5.09 (d, *J* = 10.7, 1H), 5.07 (quin, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (dt, *J* = 10.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (dd, *J* = 10.1, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.00 (s, 3H), 2.6 (d, *J* = 14.8 Hz, 1H), 2.13-2.02 (m, 5H), 1.96 (ddd, *J* = 14.0, 10.1, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 1.77 (dt, *J* = 13.6, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 1.79-1.71 (m, 1H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.69-1.63 (m, 1H), 1.61-1.52 (m, 3H), 1.44 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 1.19-1.09 (m, 2H), 0.97 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 139.7, 137.8, 125.5, 117.3, 76.9, 69.5, 57.7, 44.9, 44.8, 42.7, 41.8, 41.2, 37.8, 37.4, 36.1, 34.5, 33.8, 26.0, 22.8, 21.7, 20.6, 20.2, 18.2, -1.6 ppm; [α]^{22.6}_D = +65.5 (*c* 1.04, CH₂Cl₂); **FTIR** (film) ν_{max} 2952, 2923, 2892, 2856, 1639 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (ESI) calculated for C₂₇H₄₈O₄SSi [M+Na]⁺ 519.2940 found 519.2948.



To a 50 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added **mesylate S21** (394 mg, 0.794 mmol) and LiB(Et)₃H (1.0 M in THF, 15.9 mL, 15.9 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1 hour. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath and quenched by dropwise addition of methanol (0.5 mL). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, diluted with water (20 mL) and hexanes (20 mL), and partitioned. The aqueous layer was extracted with hexanes (2 x 20 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes) affording **diene 71** (275 mg, 86%) as a colorless oil.

diene 71

¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.74 (dtd, *J* = 18.2, 8.9, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 5.26 (ddt, *J* = 4.5, 2.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (s, 1H), 2.69 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.12-2.03 (m, 4H), 1.84-1.51 (m, 10H), 1.39 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 1.09 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.03-0.97 (m, 1H), 0.96 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.08 (s, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 141.0, 139.8, 123.8, 115.3, 77.0, 57.8, 45.2, 44.6, 42.9, 41.5, 41.4, 41.3, 37.7, 34.2, 30.2, 26.0, 22.7, 22.0, 21.0, 20.8, 18.2, 18.1, -1.67, -1.71 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{22.6}$ = +87.0 (*c* 1.02, CH₂Cl₂); FTIR (film) ν_{max} 3076, 2955, 2928, 2895, 2856, 1639 cm⁻¹; HRMS (CI) calculated for C₂₆H₄₆OSi [M]⁺ 402.3318 found 402.3305.



To a 5 mL microwave tube equipped with stir bar was added crude **alcohol S20** (10.0 mg, 23.9 μ mol) and TBAF (1.0 M in THF, 1.20 mL, 1.20 mmol). The mixture was sparged with argon under sonication for 30 minutes, then subject to microwave irradiation with stirring at 110 °C for 6 hours. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, diluted with saturated NH₄Cl_(aq) (3 mL), and extracted with Et₂O (3 x 3 mL). The organic extracts were washed with brine (1 x 3 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 30% to 50% EtOAc in hexanes, stepped gradient) affording **diol S22** (5.2 mg, 85%) as a white solid. **Diol S22** was dissolved in a mixture of Et₂O and hexanes, then crystallized by slow evaporation to afford X-ray quality crystals.

diol S22

¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.79 (dtd, *J* = 17.4, 9.9, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 5.32-5.29 (m, 1H), 5.09 (dt, *J* = 17.4, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (dt, *J* = 9.9, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (dd, *J* = 11.4, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (dd, *J* = 11.4, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.62 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 2.18-2.08 (m, 4H), 2.05 (ddd, *J* = 15.3, 10.8, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 1.94-1.89 (m, 1H), 1.84-1.65 (m, 7H), 1.62 (dd, *J* = 11.6, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 1.44 (d, *J* = 13.5 Hz, 1H), 1.22 (s, 3H), 1.16 (q, *J* = 10.7 Hz, 1H), 1.10 (td, *J* = 14.0, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 0.98 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.6, 140.1, 124.5, 115.8, 74.5, 63.9, 58.4, 45.1, 44.1, 43.1, 41.5, 41.2, 38.0, 37.8, 35.9, 33.9, 22.2, 21.8, 20.5, 20.3 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{22.7}$ = +96.6 (*c* 0.50, CH₂Cl₂); FTIR (film) ν_{max} 3362 (br), 3072, 2945, 2873, 2829, 1647 cm⁻¹; m.p. = 149 °C; HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₀H₃₂O₂ [M+Na]⁺ 327.2300 found 327.2290.



To a 1-dram vial equipped with a stir bar was added a 3:1 mixture of 1,4-dioxane/water (2.0 mL), **diene 71** (43.1 mg, 0.107 mmol), NalO₄ (69 mg, 0.324 mmol), 2,6-lutidine (87 μ L, 0.751 mmol), and OsO₄ (2.5 wt% in *t*-BuOH, 110 μ L, 8.56 μ mol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 18 hours. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath and quenched with saturated Na₂S₂O_{3(aq)} (10 mL). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and extracted with pentane (3 x 20 mL). The organic extracts were washed with brine (1 x 20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 3% EtOAc in hexanes) affording **aldehyde 72** (42 mg, 97%) as a colorless oil.

aldehyde 72

¹**H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.72 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.29 (bs, 1H), 3.10 (d, *J* = 18.4 Hz, 1H), 2.66-2.49 (m, 1H), 2.23-2.09 (m, 2H), 2.07 (bs, 3H), 1.78 – 1.69 (m, 1H), 1.69-1.62 (m, 3H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.56 (dd, *J* = 11.5, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 1.40 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.15-1.08 (m, 1H), 1.10 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.07-0.98 (m, 1H), 0.86 (s, 9H), 0.86 (s, 3H), 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.08 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 203.4, 140.9, 124.3, 76.8, 57.4, 52.3, 45.1, 44.5, 42.5, 41.5, 41.4, 37.6, 33.8, 26.0, 24.3, 22.6, 22.4, 20.8, 20.6, 20.3, 18.2, – 1.68, –1.69 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{22.4}$ = +66.5 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); FTIR (film) ν_{max} 2953, 2857, 1725, 1462, 1379, 1254, 1148, 1116, 1053, 1033 cm⁻¹; HRMS (CI) calculated for C₂₅H₄₄O₂Si [M–(*t*-Bu)]⁺ 347.2406 found 347.2398.



To a 5 mL microwave tube equipped with a stir bar was added a solution of **diene 71** (50 mg, 0.124 mmol) in THF (400 μ L), and TBAF (1.0 M in THF, 4.00 mL, 4.00 mmol). The mixture was sparged with argon under sonication for 30 minutes, then subject to microwave irradiation with stirring at 110 °C for 2.5 hours. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, diluted with saturated NH₄Cl_(aq) (20 mL), and extracted with Et₂O (3 x 40 mL). The organic extracts were washed with brine (1 x 40 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 6% EtOAc in hexanes) affording **alcohol S23** (31 mg, 92%) as a colorless oil.

alcohol S23

¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.76 – 5.63 (m, 1H), 5.27 (dd, *J* = 4.9, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 5.00-4.97 (m, 1H), 4.97-4.93 (m, 1H), 2.67 (dd, *J* = 15.1, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 2.14 (dt, *J* = 13.9, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 2.12-2.01 (m, 3H), 1.86-1.72 (m, 2H), 1.72-1.52 (m, 8H), 1.43 (s, 1H), 1.40 (bs, 1H), 1.21 (s, 3H), 1.14 (q, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 1.08 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.03 (td, *J* = 13.4, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 0.97 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.8, 139.6, 115.4, 74.4, 58.2, 45.2, 44.0, 42.9, 41.23, 41.15, 41.15, 37.6, 34.3, 30.1, 22.1, 21.9, 20.8, 20.6, 18.1 ppm; [α]^{22.4}_D = +67.2 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); FTIR (film) ν_{max} 3348 (br), 3074, 2957, 2938, 2874, 2828, 1639 cm⁻¹; HRMS (CI) calculated for C₂₀H₃₂O [M]⁺ 288.2453 found 288.2459.



To a 25 mL round bottom flask equipped with a stir bar was added a 3:1 mixture of 1,4-dioxane/water (2.2 mL), **alcohol S23** (31 mg, 0.108 mmol), NalO₄ (69 mg, 0.324 mmol), 2,6-lutidine (88 μ L, 0.756 mmol), and OsO₄ (2.5 wgt% in *t*-BuOH, 111 μ L, 8.64 μ mol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 3 hours. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath and quenched with saturated Na₂S₂O_{3(aq)} (10 mL). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and extracted with pentane (3 x 20 mL). The organic extracts were washed with brine (1 x 20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 15% EtOAc in hexanes) affording **aldehyde 73** (28 mg, 89%) as a colorless oil.

aldehyde 73

¹**H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.71 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.31 (appar. d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (d, *J* = 18.6 Hz, 1H), 2.60 (tt, *J* = 14.0, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.19 (ddd, *J* = 18.7, 10.3, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.16-2.07 (m, 4H), 1.79 (dtd, *J* = 14.0, 10.9, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 1.74-1.67 (m, 2H), 1.67-1.59 (m, 5H),

1.43 (d, J = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 1.21 (s, 3H), 1.16 (q, J = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 1.10 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.07 (td, J = 14.0, 3.8 Hz), 0.85 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³**C NMR** (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 203.2, 140.7, 124.3, 74.3, 58.0, 52.3, 45.1, 44.0, 42.5, 41.3, 41.1, 37.5, 33.9, 24.2, 22.3, 22.0, 20.6, 20.43, 20.40 ppm; $[\alpha]_{D}^{22.4} = +84.4$ (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); **FTIR** (film) ν_{max} 3388 (br), 2938, 2876, 2827, 2711, 1722 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (CI) calculated for C₁₉H₃₀O₂ [M]⁺ 290.2246 found 290.2244.



To a 1-dram vial equipped with stir bar was added **aldehyde 72** (3.6 mg, 8.9 μ mol) and CH₂Cl₂ (100 μ L). The reaction vessel was cooled to -78 °C *via* Me₂CO/CO₂₍₅₎ bath. SnCl₄ (1 M in hexane) (2.2 μ L, 2.2 μ mol) was added to the reaction vessel. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at -78 °C for 1 hour. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was quenched at -78 °C with saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)} (1 mL). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and extracted with Et₂O (3x2 mL). The oganic extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Analysis of the crude reaction mixture revealed the presence of rearranged **tetrasubstituted alkene 74**.

tetrasubstituted alkene 74

¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.16 (td, *J* = 9.9, 5.6 Hz, 1 H), 2.60 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 2.16-1.99 (m, 3H), 1.96 (appar. d, *J* = 14.1 Hz, 1H), 1.89-1.74 (m, 2H), 1.74-1.57 (m, 5H), 1.42 (dd, *J* = 14.2, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 1.20 (appar. q, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 1.08 (s, 3H), 1.04 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 1.01-0.97 (m, 1H), 0.96 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.06 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.5, 131.0, 88.6, 74.9, 73.4, 56.2, 48.5, 43.8, 43.6, 42.9, 40.6, 39.0, 38.2, 33.8, 25.9, 24.2, 22.4, 22.3, 20.0, 18.3, 17.6, -1.7, -1.8 ppm.



To a 10 mL microwave vial equipped with a stir bar was added **aldehyde 72** (2.9 mg, 7.4 µmol) and PhCl (1 mL). The reaction vessel was sealed and subject to microwave irradiation at 200 °C with stirring for 2 hours. The reaction vessel was then allowed to cool to room temperature, and the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. Analysis of the crude residue revealed the presence of **carbonyl ene product 75**.

carbonyl ene product 75

¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.06 (d, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (d, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (d, *J* = 10.4, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.27 (quin.d, *J* = 7.2, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.20-2.10 (m, 1H), 2.10-2.03 (m, 1H), 1.97 (ddd, *J* = 14.3, 10.3, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 1.84-1.72 (m, 3H), 1.70-1.60 (m, 4 H), 1.36 (dd, *J* = 11.3, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.08 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.03 (s, 3H), 0.98 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.08-0.05 (m, 6H) ppm; ¹³**C NMR** (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.7, 131.2, 79.3, 76.4, 52.5, 51.8, 45.3, 44.2, 42.4, 42.2, 41.1, 39.6, 30.4, 29.6, 26.0, 22.3, 21.2, 20.8, 20.3, 19.7, 18.3, -1.6, -1.7 ppm.



To a 1-dram vial equipped with a stir bar was added **aldehyde 72** (2.9 mg, 7.2 μ mol) and CH₂Cl₂ (400 μ L). The reaction vessel was cooled to -78 °C *via* Me₂CO/CO_{2(s)} bath. Concentrated HCl_(aq) (10 μ L) was added to the reaction vessel. The cooling bath was removed, and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, stirring for 20 minutes. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction mixture was cooled to -78 °C and quenched with saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)} (1 mL). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x2 mL). The organic extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. NMR spectra of the crude product are consistent with the presence of small quantities of expected **Prins product 76**.



To a 2-dram vial equipped with a stir bar was added **aldehyde 73** (9 mg, 31 µmol), THF (900 µL), and concentrated HCl_(aq) (900 µL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir vigorously at room temperature for 3 minutes. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction was quenched by addition of saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)} (1.5 mL) followed by NaHCO_{3(s)} until the evolution of gas subsided. The mixture was extracted with Et₂O (3x3 mL). The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 15% to 20% EtOAc in hexanes, stepped gradient; SiO₂, 15% EtOAc in 1:1 hexanes:CH₂Cl₂) affording **tetrasubstituted alkene 80** as a white solid, desired **diol 77** as a white solid, and **triol 78** as a white solid. Characterization data obtained for the desired **diol 77** are in good agreement with those previously reported.¹⁰ **Tetrasubstituted alkene 80** was dissolved in a mixture of MeOH/hexanes then crystallized by slow evaporation to produce X-ray quality crystals.

tetrasubstituted alkene 80

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.16 (td, *J* = 10.0, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 2.60 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 2.15 (ddt, *J* = 17.6, 6.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 2.11-2.03 (m, 2H), 1.99 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 1.91-1.80 (m, 2H), 1.74-1.64 (m, 3H), 1.64-1.57 (m, 2H), 1.44 (dd, *J* = 14.1, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 1.22-1.17 (m, 1H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 1.05 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.04-0.99 (m, 1H) 0.98 (s, 6H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.2, 131.4, 73.3, 72.3, 56.1, 47.9, 43.8, 43.6, 42.9, 40.6, 38.9, 38.1, 33.7, 25.8, 24.1, 22.4, 21.9, 19.5, 17.6 ppm; HRMS (CI) calculated for C₁₉H₃₀O₂ [M]⁺ 290.2246 found 290.2251.

diol 77

¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.77 (s, 1H), 4.63 (s, 1H), 4.26 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (dd, *J* = 4.9, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 2.23-2.11 (m, 2H), 2.04 (dd, *J* = 13.1, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.00-1.93 (m, 1H), 1.93-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.86-1.78 (m, 1H), 1.72 (dt, *J* = 12.9, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 1.63-1.59 (m, 1H), 1.54-1.39 (m, 4H), 1.33-1.27 (m, 2H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 1.03 (s, 3H), 1.01-0.96 (m, 1H), 0.94 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 0.91-0.86 (m, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.7, 106.0, 73.9, 73.4, 59.5, 52.1, 45.8, 44.5, 43.3, 43.1, 41.5, 41.3, 39.9, 30.4, 27.8, 21.7, 20.8, 20.52, 20.46 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{22.4} = -3.1$ (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃); **FTIR** (film) ν_{max} 3350 (br), 2926, 2852, 1640 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (CI) calculated for C₁₉H₃₀O₂ [M]⁺ 290.2246 found 290.2241.

triol 78

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.26 (dd, *J* = 9.7, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.52 (dt, *J* = 16.0, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 2.14-2.07 (m, 1H), 1.93-1.72 (m, 3H), 1.71-1.40 (m, 9H), 1.37 (s, 3H), 1.28-1.23 (m, 1H), 1.22 (s, 3H), 1.11-1.07 (m, 1H), 1.05 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 73.9, 73.8, 72.2, 52.3, 50.2, 43.4, 41.2, 41.1, 40.8, 40.7, 38.9, 27.1, 25.8, 24.8, 21.9, 21.6, 20.6, 19.8 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{22.4}$ = +1.8 (*c* 0.50, CHCl₃); FTIR (film) ν_{max} 3393 (br), 2927, 1463, 1383, 1099 cm⁻¹; HRMS (CI) calculated for C₁₉H₃₂O₃Na [M+Na]⁺ 331.2249 found 331.2250.



To a 2-dram vial equipped with stir bar was added **aldehyde 73** (14.6 mg, 50 µmol). The reaction vessel was cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath, and HCl (4 M in 1,4-dioxane, 600 µL, 2.4 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 2 hours, then allowed to warm to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*. Analysis of the concentrated reaction mixture revealed the presence of **chlorinated intermediate 79**. The resulting residue was cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath, and a 1:1 mixture of HFIP/1,4-dioxane (1.2 mL) was added streamwise down the sides of the reaction vessel. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm slowly to room temperature, stirring for 18 hours, then concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 8% EtOAc in 1:1 hexanes/DCM followed by 15% EtOAc in hexanes) affording **diol 77** (6.8 mg, 48%) as a white solid, **chloride 81** as a colorless oil (1.5 mg, 9%), and **tetrasubstituted alkene 80** (4.1 mg, 28%) as a white solid.

chlorinated intermediate 79

¹**H** NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.34 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (dt, *J* = 16.1, 9.7 Hz, 1 H), 2.22-2.13 (m, 2H), 2.11-2.08 (m, 1H), 1.83 (s, 3H), 1.82-1.55 (m, 8H), 1.48-1.40 (m, 2H), 1.31 (ddd, *J* = 15.4, 9.2, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 1.23 (s, 3H), 1.15-1.11 (m, 1H), 1.09 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.93 (s, 3H). ¹³**C** NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 86.2, 73.9, 72.5, 54.7, 52.0, 44.2, 43.3, 42.5, 42.0, 41.0, 40.6, 38.9, 28.5, 27.8, 27.0, 22.2, 21.6, 20.6, 19.5 ppm; HRMS (CI) calculated for C₁₉H₃₁ClO₂ [M]⁺ 326.2013 found 326.2010.

chloride 81

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.21-4.09 (m, 2H), 2.57-2.41 (m, 2H), 2.19-2.06 (m, 2H), 1.88-1.68 (m, 4H), 1.68-1.58 (m, 2H), 1.52-1.31 (m, 3H), 1.18 (m, 8H), 1.06 (s, 3H), 1.05 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 75.3, 74.2, 66.2, 57.5, 51.2, 49.4, 46.6, 44.5, 43.3, 42.8, 42.0, 40.8, 35.9, 27.8, 21.5, 20.8, 20.3, 19.8, 9.3 ppm; HRMS (CI) calculated for C₂₉H₃₁ClO₂ [M]⁺ 326.2013 found 326.2020.



To a 2-dram vial equipped with a stir bar was added CH_2Cl_2 (150 µL) and Et_2Zn (1.0 M in hexanes, 103 µL, 103 µmol). The solution was cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath. A solution of TFA (3.9 µL, 52 µmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (150 µL) was added dropwise to the reaction vessel, and the mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 10 minutes. A solution of CH_2l_2 (4.1 µL, 52 µmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (150 µL) was added dropwise to the rection vessel, and the mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 20 minutes. A solution of **diol 77** (3.0 mg, 103 µmol) was added dropwise to the reaction vessel. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for 3 hours. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath, quenched with saturated NaHCO_{3(aq)} (1 mL), allowed to warm to room temperature, and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 2 mL). The organic extracts were washed with brine (1 x 1 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 20% EtOAc in hexanes) affording **cyclopropane S24** (2.2 mg, 70%) as a white solid. The characterization data obtained are in good agreement with those previously reported.¹⁰

cyclopropane S24

¹**H** NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.25 (appar t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.19 (dt, *J* = 13.8, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.15-2.06 (m, 1H), 1.90-1.73 (m, 3H), 1.63-1.57 (m, 2H), 1.54-1.37 (m, 6H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.07-1.01 (m, 2H), 1.00 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 0.97 (s, 3H), 0.66 (td, *J* = 14.0, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 0.64-0.60 (m, 1H), 0.56 (dt, *J* = 9.3, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 0.38 (dt, *J* = 9.5, 4.9 Hz, 1H), -0.16 (ddd, *J* = 9.3, 5.9, 5.0 Hz, 1H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 73.8, 72.2, 57.5, 52.4, 44.6, 43.6, 43.5, 42.4, 41.3, 40.4, 36.4, 27.5, 26.5, 25.7, 21.5, 21.3, 20.7, 20.5, 8.2, 4.3 ppm; [α]^{22.4} = +4.5 (*c* 0.50, CHCl₃); FTIR (film) ν_{max} 3347 (br), 2952, 2924 cm⁻¹; HRMS (Cl) calculated for C₂₀H₃₂O₂ [M-H₂O]⁺ 286.2297 found 286.2288.



To a 2-dram vial equipped with a stir bar was added **cyclopropane S24** (2.2 mg, 7.2 μ mol), PtO₂•H₂O (3.3 mg, 250 wgt%), and AcOH (1 mL). The reaction vessel was placed in a pressure reactor, which was then sealed, flushed with H₂ three times, and pressurized to 50 atm H₂. The reactor was heated to 60 °C (bath temperature) *via* oil bath. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 60 °C for 40 hours, allowed to cool to room temperature, then filtered through a pad of Celite rinsing with EtOAc (5 x 2 mL). The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 50% CHCl₃ in hexanes) affording **wickerol B (2**, 1.0 mg, 45%) as a white solid, and **8-O-acetyl wickerol B (85**, 0.4 mg, 18%) as a colorless oil. The characterization data obtained are in good agreement with those previously reported.¹⁰

wickerol B (2)

¹**H** NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.18 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.62 (dt, *J* = 16.1, 9.8 Hz, 1H), 2.07-1.97 (m, 1H), 1.90-1.70 (m, 4H), 1.67-1.58 (m, 3H), 1.49-1.37 (m, 4H), 1.29 (d, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 1H), 1.25-1.20 (m, 1H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.14 (s, 3H), 1.08 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 0.98 (s, 3H), 0.92 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³**C** NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 73.91, 72.8, 52.6, 52.0, 44.3, 43.6, 41.9, 41.2, 41.1, 39.4, 39.3, 39.0, 26.6, 26.2, 26.1, 25.1, 22.5, 21.6, 20.6, 19.8 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{22.0}$ = +17.6 (*c* 0.10, MeOH); **FTIR** (film) ν_{max} 3328 (br), 2957, 2926, 2881, 1463, 1383, 1103, 1014 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (CI) calculated for C₂₀H₃₄O₂ [M]⁺ 306.2559 found 306.2567.

8-O-acetyl wickerol B (85)

¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.13 (dd, *J* = 10.2, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 2.65 – 2.55 (m, 1H), 2.04 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.01 (s, 2H), 1.88 – 1.66 (m, 4H), 1.61 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 9.6 Hz, 2H), 1.50 – 1.38 (m, 3H), 1.38 – 1.27 (m, 3H), 1.18 (s, 2H), 1.08 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 5H), 1.03 (dd, *J* = 18.7, 9.7 Hz, 1H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 4H) ppm; ¹³**C NMR** (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.9, 76.1, 73.9, 52.0, 48.8, 44.3, 43.6, 41.0, 40.6, 39.3, 39.0, 38.9, 37.9, 26.3, 26.2, 25.8, 24.9, 22.5, 21.8, 21.6, 20.6, 19.8 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{22.4} = +20.6$ (*c* 0.10, CHCl₃); **FTIR** (film) ν_{max} 2918, 2851, 1731 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (CI) calculated for C₂₂H₃₆O₃ [M–AcOH]⁺ 288.2453 found 288.2446.



To a 1-dram vial equipped with a stir bar was added **8-O-acetyl wickerol B** (**85**, 1.7 mg, 4.8 μ mol) and THF (200 μ L). The solution was cooled to $-78 \,^{\circ}$ C *via* Me₂CO/CO_{2(s)} bath. Neat DIBAL-H (20 μ L, 0.11 mmol) was added dropwise to the reaction vessel. The cooling bath was removed, and the reaction allowed to stir warming to room temperature over 30 minutes. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction was quenched at $-78 \,^{\circ}$ C by dropwise addition of MeOH (50 μ L). The quenched reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, then saturated Rochelle's salt (1 mL) and EtOAc (1 mL) were added. The resulting slurry was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1 hour. The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 1 mL). The organic extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 25% EtOAc in hexanes) affording **wickerol B** (**2**, 1.0 mg, 59%) as a white residue.



To a 1-dram vial equipped with a stir bar was added dry NaH (1.0 mg, 0.042 mmol) followed by THF (50 μ L) The mixture was allowed to stir vigorously at room temperature until formation of a suspension, then cooled to 0 °C *via* ice bath. **Wickerol B (2**, 1.3 mg, 4.2 μ mol) was added to the reaction vessel as a solution in THF (50 μ L), rinsing with THF (2 x 50 μ L). The mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 30 minutes. Carbon disulfide (neat) (5.1 μ L, 0.085 mmol) was added to the reaction vessel. The mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 30 minutes. Methyl iodide (neat) (5.3 μ L, 0.085 mmol) was added to the reaction vessel. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, then allowed to stir at room temperature for 2.5 hours. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction was quenched at room temperature by dropwise addition of saturated NH₄Cl_(aq) (0.5 mL). The quenched reaction mixture was diluted with water (0.5 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 2 mL). The organic extracts were washed with brine (1 x 2 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 20% EtOAc in hexanes) affording **xanthate ester S25** (0.7 mg, 42%) as a colorless residue.

xanthate ester S25

¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.92 (dd, *J* = 10.3, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (dt, *J* = 16.6, 10.1 Hz, 1H), 2.53 (s, 3H), 2.11-2.05 (m, 1H), 1.92 (dd, *J* = 13.7, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 1.88-1.69 (m, 4H), 1.69-1.58 (m, 4H), 1.50-1.42 (m, 2H), 1.31 (d, *J* = 12.9 Hz, 1H), 1.24-1.20 (m, 1H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 1.12 (s, 3H), 1.11 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.09-1.02 (m, 1H), 0.98 (s, 3H), 0.97 (s, 3H) ppm.

This material was prepared only once and was not characterized beyond ¹H NMR spectroscopy.



To a 1-dram vial equipped with a stir bar was added **xanthate ester S25** (1.8 mg, 4.5 μ mol) and toluene (350 μ L). AIBN (0.75 μ g, 0.45 μ mol) was added as a stock solution in toluene (50 μ L). Bu₃SnH (2.0 mg, 6.8 μ mol) was added as a stock solution in toluene (50 μ L). The reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C *via* oil bath and allowed to stir for 2.5 hours. Upon consumption of starting material as indicated by TLC analysis, the reaction vessel was allowed to cool to room temperature, then filtered through a plug of K₂CO₃/SiO₂ (10 w/w%), rinsing with DCM.¹¹ The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 10% to 15% to 25% EtOAc in hexanes, stepped gradient) affording **wickerol A** (1) as a white solid (0.87 mg, 67%). The characterization data obtained are in good agreement with those previously reported.¹⁰

wickerol A (1)

¹**H NMR** (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.16-2.05 (m, 2H), 2.05-1.96 (m, 1H), 1.90-1.83 (m, 1H), 1.83-1.74 (m, 1H), 1.72-1.65 (m, 2H), 1.65-1.56 (m, 3H), 1.52-1.43 (m, 4H), 1.41 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 1.27 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, H), 1.24-1.18 (m, 1H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.052 (s, 3H), 1.048 (s, 3H), 1.02 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.01-0.97 (m, 1H), 0.94 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³**C NMR** (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 74.1, 52.2, 44.5, 44.1, 43.1, 41.2, 41.0, 39.4, 38.9, 38.8, 29.0, 26.8, 26.5, 25.84, 25.76, 24.8, 23.1, 21.7, 20.6, 20.0 ppm; $[\alpha]_D^{22.4}$ = +10.7 (*c* 0.23, CHCl₃); **FTIR** (film) ν_{max} 3347, 2955, 2923, 2878, 1457, 1381, 1098 cm⁻¹.

III. References

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IV. Experimental Data







Peak R	etTime	Туре	Width	Area	Height	Area
#	[min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	010
-						
1	4.032	MM	0.1371	87.88737	10.68692	49.0829
2	4.622	MM	0.1749	91.17184	8.68892	50.9171
Totals	•			179.05921	19.37584	

Compound 40



Please note that the difference in retention times between the racemic and enantioenriched samples is due to a six-month interval between data collection.
X-ray Diffraction Data

X-ray Data Collection, Structure Solution and Refinement for **21**.

A colorless crystal of approximate dimensions 0.108 x 0.347 x 0.405 mm was mounted on a glass fiber and transferred to a Bruker SMART APEX II diffractometer system. The APEX2¹ program package was used to determine the unit-cell parameters and for data collection (20 sec/frame scan time). The raw frame data was processed using SAINT² and SADABS³ to yield the reflection data file. Subsequent calculations were carried out using the SHELXTL⁴ program package. The diffraction symmetry was 2/*m* and the systematic absences were consistent with the monoclinic space groups $P2_1$ and $P2_1/m$. It was later determined that space group $P2_1$ was correct.

The structure was solved by direct methods and refined on F^2 by full-matrix least-squares techniques. The analytical scattering factors⁵ for neutral atoms were used throughout the analysis. Hydrogen atom H(1) was located from a difference-Fourier map and refined (x,y,z and U_{iso}). The remaining hydrogen atoms were included using a riding model. The complex was refined as a two-component twin.

Least-squares analysis yielded wR2 = 0.0683 and Goof = 1.047 for 142 variables refined against 2866 data (0.74 Å), R1 = 0.0282 for those 2813 data with I > 2.0σ (I). The absolute structure was assigned according to the synthetic method employed. Refinement of the Flack⁶ parameter was ambiguous due to the lack of an atom heavier than oxygen and the radiation (Mo) used.

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Definitions:

wR2 = $[\Sigma[w(F_o^2-F_c^2)^2] / \Sigma[w(F_o^2)^2]]^{1/2}$

 $\mathsf{R1} = \Sigma ||\mathsf{F}_{\mathsf{o}}| - |\mathsf{F}_{\mathsf{c}}|| / \Sigma |\mathsf{F}_{\mathsf{o}}|$

Goof = S = $[\Sigma[w(F_o^2-F_c^2)^2] / (n-p)]^{1/2}$ where n is the number of reflections and p is the total number of parameters refined.

The thermal ellipsoid plot is shown at the 50% probability level.



Table 1. Crystal data and structure refinement for **21**.

Identification code	cdv41 (Jonathan Chung)	
Empirical formula	$C_{13} H_{20} O_2$	
Formula weight	208.29	
Temperature	93(2) K	
Wavelength	0.71073 Å	
Crystal system	Monoclinic	
Space group	P2 ₁	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 8.4288(10) Å	= 90°.
	b = 5.9423(7) Å	= 90.0207(15)°.
	c = 11.5281(13) Å	= 90°.
Volume	577.40(12) Å ³	
Z	2	
Density (calculated)	1.198 Mg/m ³	
Absorption coefficient	0.079 mm ⁻¹	
F(000)	228	
Crystal color	colorless	
Crystal size	0.405 x 0.347 x 0.108 mm ³	
Theta range for data collection	1.766 to 28.953°	
Index ranges	-11 ≤ h ≤ 11, -8 ≤ k ≤ 8, -15 ≤ l ≤	15
Reflections collected	12947	
Independent reflections	2866 [R(int) = 0.0237]	
Completeness to theta = 25.242°	100.0 %	
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalent	S
Max. and min. transmission	0.8621 and 0.8359	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²	
Data / restraints / parameters	2866 / 1 / 142	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.047	
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I) = 2813 data]	R1 = 0.0282, wR2 = 0.0675	
R indices (all data, 0.74 Å)	R1 = 0.0291, wR2 = 0.0683	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.176 and -0.141 e.Å ⁻³	

	х	У	Z	U(eq)
O(1)	5839(2)	3236(2)	3435(1)	18(1)
O(2)	6941(2)	7081(2)	5370(1)	23(1)
C(1)	6217(2)	5587(3)	3475(2)	15(1)
C(2)	7315(2)	5974(3)	4529(2)	16(1)
C(3)	8935(2)	4873(3)	4445(2)	19(1)
C(4)	9843(2)	5560(3)	3333(2)	19(1)
C(5)	8831(2)	5076(3)	2252(2)	16(1)
C(6)	9313(2)	6292(3)	1114(2)	20(1)
C(7)	7739(2)	6629(3)	413(2)	24(1)
C(8)	6364(2)	6082(3)	1260(2)	20(1)
C(9)	4905(3)	7588(4)	1263(2)	28(1)
C(10)	3846(2)	6956(4)	2299(2)	27(1)
C(11)	4727(2)	7075(3)	3468(2)	19(1)
C(12)	7214(2)	6213(3)	2423(2)	14(1)
C(13)	8773(3)	2521(3)	2021(2)	24(1)

Table 2. Atomic coordinates (x 10^4) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å² x 10^3) for cdv41. U(eq) is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U^{ij} tensor.

Table 3. Bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for cdv41.

O(1)-C(1)	1.4340(19)
O(1)-H(1)	0.82(3)
O(2)-C(2)	1.213(2)
C(1)-C(12)	1.521(2)
C(1)-C(11)	1.536(2)
C(1)-C(2)	1.544(3)
C(2)-C(3)	1.518(2)
C(3)-C(4)	1.548(2)
C(3)-H(3A)	0.9900
С(3)-Н(ЗВ)	0.9900
C(4)-C(5)	1.537(3)
C(4)-H(4A)	0.9900
C(4)-H(4B)	0.9900
C(5)-C(12)	1.534(3)
C(5)-C(13)	1.542(2)
C(5)-C(6)	1.552(3)
C(6)-C(7)	1.566(3)
C(6)-H(6A)	0.9900
С(6)-Н(6В)	0.9900
C(7)-C(8)	1.550(3)
C(7)-H(7A)	0.9900
С(7)-Н(7В)	0.9900
C(8)-C(9)	1.521(3)
C(8)-C(12)	1.522(3)
C(8)-H(8A)	1.0000
C(9)-C(10)	1.537(3)
C(9)-H(9A)	0.9900
С(9)-Н(9В)	0.9900
C(10)-C(11)	1.540(3)
C(10)-H(10A)	0.9900
C(10)-H(10B)	0.9900
C(11)-H(11A)	0.9900
C(11)-H(11B)	0.9900
C(12)-H(12A)	1.0000
C(13)-H(13A)	0.9800
C(13)-H(13B)	0.9800

C(13)-H(13C)	0.9800
C(1)-O(1)-H(1)	107.1(16)
O(1)-C(1)-C(12)	109.59(14)
O(1)-C(1)-C(11)	112.25(14)
C(12)-C(1)-C(11)	107.90(15)
O(1)-C(1)-C(2)	107.66(14)
C(12)-C(1)-C(2)	105.07(14)
C(11)-C(1)-C(2)	114.09(15)
O(2)-C(2)-C(3)	121.22(18)
O(2)-C(2)-C(1)	123.64(17)
C(3)-C(2)-C(1)	115.15(15)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	112.58(15)
C(2)-C(3)-H(3A)	109.1
C(4)-C(3)-H(3A)	109.1
C(2)-C(3)-H(3B)	109.1
C(4)-C(3)-H(3B)	109.1
H(3A)-C(3)-H(3B)	107.8
C(5)-C(4)-C(3)	110.34(15)
C(5)-C(4)-H(4A)	109.6
C(3)-C(4)-H(4A)	109.6
C(5)-C(4)-H(4B)	109.6
C(3)-C(4)-H(4B)	109.6
H(4A)-C(4)-H(4B)	108.1
C(12)-C(5)-C(4)	107.84(13)
C(12)-C(5)-C(13)	115.32(16)
C(4)-C(5)-C(13)	110.00(16)
C(12)-C(5)-C(6)	97.85(15)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	116.90(15)
C(13)-C(5)-C(6)	108.70(15)
C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	105.88(15)
C(5)-C(6)-H(6A)	110.6
C(7)-C(6)-H(6A)	110.6
C(5)-C(6)-H(6B)	110.6
C(7)-C(6)-H(6B)	110.6
H(6A)-C(6)-H(6B)	108.7
C(8)-C(7)-C(6)	106.34(15)
C(8)-C(7)-H(7A)	110.5

C(6)-C(7)-H(7A)	110.5
C(8)-C(7)-H(7B)	110.5
С(6)-С(7)-Н(7В)	110.5
H(7A)-C(7)-H(7B)	108.7
C(9)-C(8)-C(12)	110.37(16)
C(9)-C(8)-C(7)	118.90(16)
C(12)-C(8)-C(7)	101.11(15)
C(9)-C(8)-H(8A)	108.7
C(12)-C(8)-H(8A)	108.7
C(7)-C(8)-H(8A)	108.7
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	109.15(17)
C(8)-C(9)-H(9A)	109.9
C(10)-C(9)-H(9A)	109.9
С(8)-С(9)-Н(9В)	109.9
C(10)-C(9)-H(9B)	109.9
H(9A)-C(9)-H(9B)	108.3
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	112.87(17)
C(9)-C(10)-H(10A)	109.0
C(11)-C(10)-H(10A)	109.0
C(9)-C(10)-H(10B)	109.0
C(11)-C(10)-H(10B)	109.0
H(10A)-C(10)-H(10B)	107.8
C(1)-C(11)-C(10)	111.86(16)
C(1)-C(11)-H(11A)	109.2
C(10)-C(11)-H(11A)	109.2
C(1)-C(11)-H(11B)	109.2
C(10)-C(11)-H(11B)	109.2
H(11A)-C(11)-H(11B)	107.9
C(1)-C(12)-C(8)	115.46(15)
C(1)-C(12)-C(5)	119.06(15)
C(8)-C(12)-C(5)	106.40(15)
C(1)-C(12)-H(12A)	104.8
C(8)-C(12)-H(12A)	104.8
C(5)-C(12)-H(12A)	104.8
C(5)-C(13)-H(13A)	109.5
C(5)-C(13)-H(13B)	109.5
H(13A)-C(13)-H(13B)	109.5
C(5)-C(13)-H(13C)	109.5

H(13A)-C(13)-H(13C)	109.5
H(13B)-C(13)-H(13C)	109.5

	U ¹¹	U ²²	U ³³	U ²³	U ¹³	U ¹²
O(1)	21(1)	14(1)	20(1)	0(1)	9(1)	-5(1)
O(2)	23(1)	27(1)	18(1)	-7(1)	4(1)	-1(1)
C(1)	15(1)	13(1)	16(1)	-1(1)	4(1)	-1(1)
C(2)	16(1)	15(1)	17(1)	2(1)	4(1)	-2(1)
C(3)	17(1)	22(1)	17(1)	2(1)	1(1)	2(1)
C(4)	14(1)	20(1)	22(1)	-1(1)	4(1)	1(1)
C(5)	17(1)	12(1)	19(1)	-2(1)	8(1)	0(1)
C(6)	21(1)	20(1)	20(1)	-1(1)	10(1)	-4(1)
C(7)	25(1)	33(1)	15(1)	1(1)	5(1)	-9(1)
C(8)	20(1)	26(1)	14(1)	1(1)	2(1)	-7(1)
C(9)	22(1)	43(1)	21(1)	12(1)	0(1)	0(1)
C(10)	15(1)	40(1)	26(1)	9(1)	3(1)	2(1)
C(11)	13(1)	21(1)	22(1)	1(1)	5(1)	3(1)
C(12)	14(1)	13(1)	14(1)	0(1)	4(1)	-2(1)
C(13)	28(1)	14(1)	30(1)	-5(1)	12(1)	1(1)

Table 4. Anisotropic displacement parameters (Å² x 10³) for cdv41. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: -2 2 [h² a^{*2}U¹¹ + ... + 2 h k a^{*} b^{*} U¹²]

Table 5. Hydrogen coordinates (x 10^4) and isotropic displacement parameters (Å² x 10^3) for cdv41.

	х	У	Z	U(eq)
H(1)	5110(30)	3030(40)	3890(20)	22(6)
H(3A)	8804	3218	4455	22
H(3B)	9573	5300	5132	22
H(4A)	10102	7184	3365	22
H(4B)	10850	4709	3285	22
H(6A)	10074	5365	667	24
H(6B)	9812	7762	1288	24
H(7A)	7655	8199	133	29
H(7B)	7709	5605	-264	29
H(8A)	6018	4493	1127	24
H(9A)	4308	7393	530	34
H(9B)	5230	9184	1325	34
H(10A)	3438	5410	2185	32
H(10B)	2924	7988	2322	32
H(11A)	5036	8653	3625	22
H(11B)	4005	6583	4095	22
H(12A)	7464	7845	2529	16
H(13A)	9849	1962	1878	36
H(13B)	8108	2224	1341	36
H(13C)	8324	1752	2698	36

O(1)-C(1)-C(2)-O(2)	-114.43(18)
C(12)-C(1)-C(2)-O(2)	128.82(19)
C(11)-C(1)-C(2)-O(2)	10.9(2)
O(1)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	66.01(18)
C(12)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	-50.74(17)
C(11)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	-168.71(14)
O(2)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	-124.6(2)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	54.98(19)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	-54.7(2)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)-C(12)	53.10(18)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)-C(13)	-73.44(18)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	162.01(16)
C(12)-C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	-35.06(17)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	-149.69(16)
C(13)-C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	85.1(2)
C(5)-C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	11.88(19)
C(6)-C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	137.84(19)
C(6)-C(7)-C(8)-C(12)	16.94(19)
C(12)-C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	-54.6(2)
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	-170.70(18)
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	55.9(2)
O(1)-C(1)-C(11)-C(10)	-68.1(2)
C(12)-C(1)-C(11)-C(10)	52.78(19)
C(2)-C(1)-C(11)-C(10)	169.11(15)
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)-C(1)	-56.3(2)
O(1)-C(1)-C(12)-C(8)	67.4(2)
C(11)-C(1)-C(12)-C(8)	-55.1(2)
C(2)-C(1)-C(12)-C(8)	-177.15(16)
O(1)-C(1)-C(12)-C(5)	-61.1(2)
C(11)-C(1)-C(12)-C(5)	176.45(15)
C(2)-C(1)-C(12)-C(5)	54.37(19)
C(9)-C(8)-C(12)-C(1)	57.5(2)
C(7)-C(8)-C(12)-C(1)	-175.77(15)
C(9)-C(8)-C(12)-C(5)	-168.02(14)
C(7)-C(8)-C(12)-C(5)	-41.28(18)
C(4)-C(5)-C(12)-C(1)	-57.88(19)

65.5(2)
-179.49(16)
169.58(15)
-67.1(2)
47.97(17)

Table 7. Hydrogen bonds for cdv41 [Å and °].

D-HA	d(D-H)	d(HA)	d(DA)	<(DHA)
O(1)-H(1)O(2)#1	0.82(3)	2.01(3)	2.804(2)	165(2)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

#1 -x+1,y-1/2,-z+1

X-ray Data Collection, Structure Solution and Refinement for **80**.

A colorless crystal of approximate dimensions $0.051 \times 0.052 \times 0.192$ mm was mounted in a cryoloop and transferred to a Bruker SMART APEX II diffractometer system. The APEX3¹ program package was used to determine the unit-cell parameters and for data collection (4-10 sec/frame scan time). The raw frame data was processed using SAINT² and SADABS³ to yield the reflection data file. Subsequent calculations were carried out using the SHELXTL⁴ program package. Thee systematic absences were consistent with the hexagonal space groups *R*3 and $R^{\overline{3}}$. The chiral space group *R*3 was assigned and later determined to be correct.

The structure was solved by direct methods and refined on F² by full-matrix least-squares techniques. The analytical scattering factors⁵ for neutral atoms were used throughout the analysis. Hydrogen atoms were located from a difference-Fourier map and refined (x,y,z and U_{iso})

Least-squares analysis yielded wR2 = 0.0658 and Goof = 1.050 for 310 variables refined against 4016 data (0.83 Å), R1 = 0.0255 for those 3931 data with I > 2.0σ (I). The absolute structure was assigned by refinement of the Flack⁶ parameter.

There were high residuals present in the final difference-Fourier map. It was not possible to determine the nature of the residuals although it was probable that acetonitrile solvent was present. The SQUEEZE^{7a} routine in the PLATON^{7b} program package was used to account for the electrons in the solvent accessible voids.

References.

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- 10. Sheldrick, G. M. SHELXTL, Version 2014/7, Bruker AXS, Inc.; Madison, WI 2014.
- 11. International Tables for Crystallography 1992, Vol. C., Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- 12. Parsons, S., Flack, H. D., Wagner, T. Acta Cryst. B69, 249-259, 2013. (Check CIF for correct reference)
- 13. (a) Spek, A.L. SQUEEZE, Acta Cryst. 2015, C71, 9-19., (b) Spek, A. L. PLATON, Acta. Cryst. 2009, D65, 148-155

Definitions:

wR2 = $[\Sigma[w(F_o^2-F_c^2)^2] / \Sigma[w(F_o^2)^2]]^{1/2}$

 $\mathsf{R1} = \Sigma ||\mathsf{F}_{\mathsf{o}}| - |\mathsf{F}_{\mathsf{c}}|| / \Sigma |\mathsf{F}_{\mathsf{o}}|$

Goof = S = $[\Sigma[w(F_o^2-F_c^2)^2] / (n-p)]^{1/2}$ where n is the number of reflections and p is the total number of parameters refined.

The thermal ellipsoid plot is shown at the 50% probability level.



Table 1. Crystal data and structure refinement for 80.

Identification code	cdv89 (Joseph Capani Jr.)	
Empirical formula	$C_{19} H_{30} O_2$	
Formula weight	290.43	
Temperature	93(2) К	
Wavelength	1.54178 Å	
Crystal system	Trigonal	
Space group	R3	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 29.9115(19) Å	= 90°.
	b = 29.9115(19) Å	= 90°.
	c = 6.2915(4) Å	= 120°.
Volume	4874.8(7) Å ³	
Z	9	
Density (calculated)	0.890 Mg/m ³	
Absorption coefficient	0.431 mm ⁻¹	
F(000)	1440	
Crystal color	colorless	
Crystal size	0.192 x 0.052 x 0.051 mm ³	
Theta range for data collection	2.955 to 68.957°	
Index ranges	-35 ≤ h ≤ 36, -36 ≤ k ≤ 36, -7 ≤ l ≤	≤7
Reflections collected	25740	
Independent reflections	4016 [R(int) = 0.0406]	
Completeness to theta = 67.679°	100.0 %	
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalent	S
Max. and min. transmission	0.8643 and 0.7908	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²	
Data / restraints / parameters	4016 / 1 / 310	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.050	
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I) = 3931 data]	R1 = 0.0255, wR2 = 0.0653	
R indices (all data, ? Å)	R1 = 0.0262, wR2 = 0.0658	
Absolute structure parameter	-0.02(8)	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.103 and -0.123 e.Å ⁻³	

	x	У	Z	U(eq)
O(1)	6380(1)	6760(1)	5204(2)	25(1)
O(2)	6626(1)	9672(1)	5997(2)	32(1)
C(1)	6179(1)	7108(1)	4996(2)	23(1)
C(2)	5863(1)	7069(1)	6961(2)	24(1)
C(3)	5606(1)	7403(1)	6754(3)	25(1)
C(4)	5946(1)	7921(1)	5730(2)	20(1)
C(5)	5715(1)	8272(1)	5480(2)	21(1)
C(6)	5565(1)	8396(1)	7740(2)	24(1)
C(7)	5854(1)	8987(1)	7891(2)	28(1)
C(8)	6336(1)	9141(1)	6581(3)	25(1)
C(9)	6114(1)	8809(1)	4605(2)	22(1)
C(10)	6489(1)	8806(1)	2964(2)	24(1)
C(11)	6765(1)	8516(1)	3674(2)	24(1)
C(12)	6894(1)	8262(1)	1811(3)	30(1)
C(13)	6962(1)	7832(1)	2845(3)	29(1)
C(14)	6619(1)	7670(1)	4874(2)	23(1)
C(15)	6410(1)	8041(1)	4953(2)	20(1)
C(16)	5843(1)	6927(1)	3009(3)	28(1)
C(17)	5252(1)	8015(1)	3942(3)	27(1)
C(18)	4991(1)	8154(1)	8223(3)	37(1)
C(19)	7267(1)	8870(1)	4902(3)	33(1)

Table 2. Atomic coordinates (x 10^4) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å² x 10^3) for cdv89. U(eq) is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U^{ij} tensor.

Table 3. Bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for cdv89.

O(1)-C(1)	1.4430(17)
O(1)-H(1)	0.90(2)
O(2)-C(8)	1.4242(19)
O(2)-H(2)	0.76(3)
C(1)-C(16)	1.524(2)
C(1)-C(2)	1.526(2)
C(1)-C(14)	1.533(2)
C(2)-C(3)	1.539(2)
C(2)-H(2A)	0.97(2)
С(2)-Н(2В)	1.00(2)
C(3)-C(4)	1.507(2)
C(3)-H(3A)	0.99(2)
С(3)-Н(ЗВ)	0.99(2)
C(4)-C(15)	1.341(2)
C(4)-C(5)	1.5264(19)
C(5)-C(17)	1.544(2)
C(5)-C(9)	1.546(2)
C(5)-C(6)	1.590(2)
C(6)-C(18)	1.524(2)
C(6)-C(7)	1.533(2)
C(6)-H(6A)	1.010(19)
C(7)-C(8)	1.520(2)
C(7)-H(7A)	1.02(2)
С(7)-Н(7В)	0.99(2)
C(8)-C(9)	1.521(2)
C(8)-H(8A)	1.00(2)
C(9)-C(10)	1.528(2)
C(9)-H(9A)	0.986(18)
C(10)-C(11)	1.533(2)
C(10)-H(10A)	1.00(2)
C(10)-H(10B)	1.02(2)
C(11)-C(15)	1.512(2)
C(11)-C(19)	1.544(2)
C(11)-C(12)	1.546(2)
C(12)-C(13)	1.543(2)
C(12)-H(12A)	1.01(2)

C(12)-H(12B)	0.97(2)
C(13)-C(14)	1.556(2)
C(13)-H(13A)	0.95(2)
C(13)-H(13B)	0.97(2)
C(14)-C(15)	1.521(2)
C(14)-H(14A)	1.02(2)
C(16)-H(16A)	1.01(2)
C(16)-H(16B)	0.95(2)
C(16)-H(16C)	0.94(2)
C(17)-H(17A)	0.98(2)
C(17)-H(17B)	0.96(2)
C(17)-H(17C)	1.00(3)
C(18)-H(18A)	0.99(2)
C(18)-H(18B)	0.98(3)
C(18)-H(18C)	0.99(2)
C(19)-H(19A)	0.93(3)
C(19)-H(19B)	0.96(3)
C(19)-H(19C)	1.00(2)
C(1)-O(1)-H(1)	108.7(12)
C(8)-O(2)-H(2)	104.7(17)
O(1)-C(1)-C(16)	104.93(12)
O(1)-C(1)-C(2)	109.77(11)
C(16)-C(1)-C(2)	111.28(13)
O(1)-C(1)-C(14)	110.90(12)
C(16)-C(1)-C(14)	113.56(13)
C(2)-C(1)-C(14)	106.44(12)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	111.98(12)
C(1)-C(2)-H(2A)	109.1(13)
C(3)-C(2)-H(2A)	110.6(12)
C(1)-C(2)-H(2B)	108.1(11)
C(3)-C(2)-H(2B)	110.1(12)
H(2A)-C(2)-H(2B)	106.8(17)
C(4)-C(3)-C(2)	113.80(13)
С(4)-С(3)-Н(ЗА)	109.5(11)
С(2)-С(3)-Н(ЗА)	108.9(11)
С(4)-С(3)-Н(ЗВ)	109.3(12)
C(2)-C(3)-H(3B)	107.7(12)

H(3A)-C(3)-H(3B)	107.4(16)
C(15)-C(4)-C(3)	120.46(13)
C(15)-C(4)-C(5)	122.81(13)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	116.55(13)
C(4)-C(5)-C(17)	108.84(12)
C(4)-C(5)-C(9)	111.93(12)
C(17)-C(5)-C(9)	109.17(12)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	110.23(12)
C(17)-C(5)-C(6)	112.91(13)
C(9)-C(5)-C(6)	103.73(12)
C(18)-C(6)-C(7)	112.77(14)
C(18)-C(6)-C(5)	116.74(13)
C(7)-C(6)-C(5)	105.18(12)
C(18)-C(6)-H(6A)	107.6(10)
C(7)-C(6)-H(6A)	107.1(10)
C(5)-C(6)-H(6A)	107.0(10)
C(8)-C(7)-C(6)	102.66(12)
C(8)-C(7)-H(7A)	110.1(12)
С(6)-С(7)-Н(7А)	110.6(12)
C(8)-C(7)-H(7B)	113.6(11)
С(6)-С(7)-Н(7В)	110.8(11)
H(7A)-C(7)-H(7B)	109.0(16)
O(2)-C(8)-C(7)	115.84(13)
O(2)-C(8)-C(9)	109.90(13)
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	101.86(13)
O(2)-C(8)-H(8A)	108.3(12)
C(7)-C(8)-H(8A)	107.9(12)
C(9)-C(8)-H(8A)	113.1(11)
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	118.25(13)
C(8)-C(9)-C(5)	104.23(12)
C(10)-C(9)-C(5)	114.91(12)
C(8)-C(9)-H(9A)	103.2(10)
C(10)-C(9)-H(9A)	107.0(10)
C(5)-C(9)-H(9A)	108.3(10)
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	114.27(12)
C(9)-C(10)-H(10A)	112.0(12)
C(11)-C(10)-H(10A)	108.9(12)
C(9)-C(10)-H(10B)	106.1(11)

C(11)-C(10)-H(10B)	108.5(11)
H(10A)-C(10)-H(10B)	106.7(16)
C(15)-C(11)-C(10)	111.35(12)
C(15)-C(11)-C(19)	111.35(13)
C(10)-C(11)-C(19)	111.78(13)
C(15)-C(11)-C(12)	99.92(12)
C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	113.17(13)
C(19)-C(11)-C(12)	108.70(14)
C(13)-C(12)-C(11)	104.98(13)
C(13)-C(12)-H(12A)	111.5(12)
C(11)-C(12)-H(12A)	106.3(13)
С(13)-С(12)-Н(12В)	113.0(13)
С(11)-С(12)-Н(12В)	111.6(13)
H(12A)-C(12)-H(12B)	109.3(17)
C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	105.35(12)
C(12)-C(13)-H(13A)	110.3(13)
C(14)-C(13)-H(13A)	108.9(12)
С(12)-С(13)-Н(13В)	113.5(13)
C(14)-C(13)-H(13B)	111.1(13)
H(13A)-C(13)-H(13B)	107.7(18)
C(15)-C(14)-C(1)	110.98(12)
C(15)-C(14)-C(13)	104.27(12)
C(1)-C(14)-C(13)	116.98(13)
C(15)-C(14)-H(14A)	107.8(11)
C(1)-C(14)-H(14A)	107.5(11)
C(13)-C(14)-H(14A)	108.9(11)
C(4)-C(15)-C(11)	126.31(13)
C(4)-C(15)-C(14)	124.37(13)
C(11)-C(15)-C(14)	108.46(12)
C(1)-C(16)-H(16A)	110.8(13)
C(1)-C(16)-H(16B)	110.7(14)
H(16A)-C(16)-H(16B)	111.6(19)
C(1)-C(16)-H(16C)	111.9(13)
H(16A)-C(16)-H(16C)	109.1(19)
H(16B)-C(16)-H(16C)	102.3(19)
C(5)-C(17)-H(17A)	110.2(12)
С(5)-С(17)-Н(17В)	112.2(13)
H(17A)-C(17)-H(17B)	107.7(18)

C(5)-C(17)-H(17C)	107.7(14)
H(17A)-C(17)-H(17C)	108.8(19)
H(17B)-C(17)-H(17C)	110(2)
C(6)-C(18)-H(18A)	112.5(14)
C(6)-C(18)-H(18B)	110.9(15)
H(18A)-C(18)-H(18B)	108(2)
C(6)-C(18)-H(18C)	106.7(14)
H(18A)-C(18)-H(18C)	111(2)
H(18B)-C(18)-H(18C)	108(2)
C(11)-C(19)-H(19A)	105.5(16)
C(11)-C(19)-H(19B)	111.7(14)
H(19A)-C(19)-H(19B)	110(2)
C(11)-C(19)-H(19C)	111.1(13)
H(19A)-C(19)-H(19C)	112(2)
H(19B)-C(19)-H(19C)	107.2(19)

	U ¹¹	U ²²	U ³³	U ²³	U ¹³	U ¹²
O(1)	36(1)	26(1)	22(1)	-2(1)	-5(1)	22(1)
O(2)	49(1)	19(1)	27(1)	-4(1)	-11(1)	15(1)
C(1)	31(1)	23(1)	21(1)	1(1)	-2(1)	18(1)
C(2)	28(1)	22(1)	22(1)	5(1)	1(1)	14(1)
C(3)	28(1)	23(1)	26(1)	4(1)	7(1)	13(1)
C(4)	24(1)	20(1)	16(1)	-2(1)	-2(1)	12(1)
C(5)	23(1)	25(1)	16(1)	0(1)	-1(1)	14(1)
C(6)	30(1)	28(1)	21(1)	-2(1)	-1(1)	19(1)
C(7)	40(1)	30(1)	22(1)	-4(1)	-6(1)	24(1)
C(8)	34(1)	23(1)	23(1)	-1(1)	-8(1)	17(1)
C(9)	28(1)	20(1)	20(1)	0(1)	-5(1)	14(1)
C(10)	28(1)	20(1)	22(1)	4(1)	0(1)	12(1)
C(11)	24(1)	23(1)	25(1)	5(1)	3(1)	11(1)
C(12)	34(1)	34(1)	26(1)	8(1)	11(1)	20(1)
C(13)	33(1)	32(1)	29(1)	5(1)	10(1)	20(1)
C(14)	26(1)	25(1)	22(1)	1(1)	1(1)	16(1)
C(15)	26(1)	20(1)	16(1)	0(1)	-1(1)	13(1)
C(16)	37(1)	26(1)	25(1)	-3(1)	-6(1)	20(1)
C(17)	25(1)	30(1)	25(1)	-1(1)	-4(1)	14(1)
C(18)	35(1)	51(1)	31(1)	-4(1)	3(1)	27(1)
C(19)	25(1)	28(1)	42(1)	4(1)	-1(1)	10(1)

Table 4. Anisotropic displacement parameters (Å² x 10³) for cdv89. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: -2 2 [h² a^{*2}U¹¹ + ... + 2 h k a^{*} b^{*} U¹²]

Table 5. Hydrogen coordinates (x 10^4) and isotropic displacement parameters (Å² x 10^3) for cdv89.

	х	У	Z	U(eq)
H(1)	6607(8)	6869(7)	6290(30)	23(4)
H(2)	6722(9)	9815(9)	7040(40)	34(6)
H(2A)	6085(9)	7170(8)	8210(40)	32(5)
H(2B)	5594(8)	6700(8)	7160(30)	29(5)
H(3A)	5282(8)	7209(8)	5920(30)	23(4)
H(3B)	5509(8)	7455(8)	8200(30)	29(5)
H(6A)	5719(7)	8268(7)	8850(30)	17(4)
H(7A)	5642(8)	9131(8)	7220(30)	30(5)
H(7B)	5927(7)	9100(7)	9390(30)	26(5)
H(8A)	6566(8)	9054(7)	7420(30)	26(5)
H(9A)	5925(7)	8961(7)	3910(30)	17(4)
H(10A)	6752(9)	9162(9)	2520(30)	32(5)
H(10B)	6274(8)	8628(8)	1650(30)	28(5)
H(12A)	6585(9)	8115(8)	830(40)	34(5)
H(12B)	7197(9)	8512(8)	1040(30)	32(5)
H(13A)	7312(9)	7964(8)	3260(30)	29(5)
H(13B)	6866(8)	7540(8)	1920(40)	32(5)
H(14A)	6847(7)	7738(7)	6170(30)	21(4)
H(16A)	5719(9)	7174(9)	2630(40)	40(6)
H(16B)	5564(9)	6585(10)	3190(40)	40(6)
H(16C)	6019(9)	6892(8)	1840(40)	33(5)
H(17A)	5111(8)	8244(8)	3690(30)	28(5)
H(17B)	4978(9)	7694(9)	4490(30)	37(5)
H(17C)	5380(10)	7956(10)	2570(40)	44(6)
H(18A)	4808(9)	7772(10)	8160(40)	39(5)
H(18B)	4824(10)	8277(10)	7220(40)	48(6)
H(18C)	4963(9)	8270(10)	9660(40)	44(6)
H(19A)	7482(11)	9121(11)	3930(40)	49(7)
H(19B)	7431(9)	8684(9)	5410(40)	42(6)
H(19C)	7196(8)	9026(8)	6160(40)	33(5)

O(1)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	-175.85(13)
C(16)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	-60.15(17)
C(14)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	64.06(16)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	-40.08(18)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)-C(15)	4.9(2)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	-179.85(13)
C(15)-C(4)-C(5)-C(17)	110.70(16)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)-C(17)	-64.48(16)
C(15)-C(4)-C(5)-C(9)	-10.1(2)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)-C(9)	174.77(12)
C(15)-C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	-124.96(15)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	59.86(17)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)-C(18)	-109.94(15)
C(17)-C(5)-C(6)-C(18)	12.03(19)
C(9)-C(5)-C(6)-C(18)	130.07(15)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	124.21(13)
C(17)-C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	-113.82(14)
C(9)-C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	4.23(15)
C(18)-C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	-159.23(13)
C(5)-C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	-30.96(15)
C(6)-C(7)-C(8)-O(2)	165.63(13)
C(6)-C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	46.42(14)
O(2)-C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	63.57(17)
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	-173.09(12)
O(2)-C(8)-C(9)-C(5)	-167.41(12)
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)-C(5)	-44.07(13)
C(4)-C(5)-C(9)-C(8)	-94.67(14)
C(17)-C(5)-C(9)-C(8)	144.77(12)
C(6)-C(5)-C(9)-C(8)	24.16(14)
C(4)-C(5)-C(9)-C(10)	36.34(17)
C(17)-C(5)-C(9)-C(10)	-84.22(15)
C(6)-C(5)-C(9)-C(10)	155.17(12)
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	72.12(17)
C(5)-C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	-51.75(17)
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)-C(15)	37.25(18)
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)-C(19)	-88.00(16)

C(9)-C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	148.87(13)
C(15)-C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	-39.98(16)
C(10)-C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	-158.46(14)
C(19)-C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	76.73(16)
C(11)-C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	27.72(17)
O(1)-C(1)-C(14)-C(15)	-172.42(12)
C(16)-C(1)-C(14)-C(15)	69.72(16)
C(2)-C(1)-C(14)-C(15)	-53.07(15)
O(1)-C(1)-C(14)-C(13)	68.15(16)
C(16)-C(1)-C(14)-C(13)	-49.71(18)
C(2)-C(1)-C(14)-C(13)	-172.50(13)
C(12)-C(13)-C(14)-C(15)	-3.95(17)
C(12)-C(13)-C(14)-C(1)	119.00(15)
C(3)-C(4)-C(15)-C(11)	172.65(14)
C(5)-C(4)-C(15)-C(11)	-2.3(2)
C(3)-C(4)-C(15)-C(14)	4.6(2)
C(5)-C(4)-C(15)-C(14)	-170.44(13)
C(10)-C(11)-C(15)-C(4)	-11.3(2)
C(19)-C(11)-C(15)-C(4)	114.19(17)
C(12)-C(11)-C(15)-C(4)	-131.11(16)
C(10)-C(11)-C(15)-C(14)	158.37(12)
C(19)-C(11)-C(15)-C(14)	-76.15(16)
C(12)-C(11)-C(15)-C(14)	38.55(15)
C(1)-C(14)-C(15)-C(4)	21.0(2)
C(13)-C(14)-C(15)-C(4)	147.80(15)
C(1)-C(14)-C(15)-C(11)	-148.89(12)
C(13)-C(14)-C(15)-C(11)	-22.11(16)

Table 7. Hydrogen bonds for cdv89 [Å and °].

D-HA	d(D-H)	d(HA)	d(DA)	<(DHA)
O(1)-H(1)O(1)#1	0.90(2)	1.86(2)	2.7494(12)	168.3(18)
O(2)-H(2)O(2)#2	0.76(3)	1.89(3)	2.6416(12)	169(2)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

#1-x+y+2/3,-x+4/3,z+1/3 #2-y+5/3,x-y+4/3,z+1/3

Cartesian coordinates for lowest	energy conformer of 78 ontimized at HE/3-21G
curtesiun coorunates jor lowest	

С	0.712290	0.212055	-0.256925
С	-0.430796	-0.695766	1.942692
С	1.982721	-0.185822	1.971342
С	0.702918	-0.185510	2.829970
С	1.873739	0.656141	0.677644
С	-0.520378	0.137606	0.666366
С	-1.898414	-0.190947	0.067627
С	-2.754855	0.013231	1.349082
С	-1.892920	-0.627454	2.497805
С	0.462168	1.183020	3.478896
С	0.990237	-1.137926	-1.008791
С	0.431448	-1.213117	-2.470140
С	-0.702250	-0.255346	-2.920166
С	-0.924058	0.967986	-2.021420
С	-2.139493	0.823204	-1.062616
С	0.366908	1.347867	-1.267926
С	2.483367	-1.537394	-1.116979
С	1.502404	1.736241	-2.227987
С	-2.138628	-1.648858	-0.382662
н	-0.179842	-1.725937	1.726173
н	-0.638927	1.158236	0.998329
0	0.837797	-1.184877	3.876632
0	0.091022	2.532264	-0.458463
0	-0.352539	0.296263	-4.225334
н	2.197956	-1.221449	1.742517
н	2.811823	0.191463	2.566628
Н	2.823325	0.624669	0.160738
н	1.686684	1.687650	0.936970
Н	-3.736030	-0.440109	1.275241
Н	-2.881067	1.074296	1.533130
Н	-2.249449	-1.618779	2.741577
Н	-1.952922	-0.032498	3.396363
Н	-0.357445	1.121326	4.181148
Н	0.248440	1.950483	2.749870
Н	1.349835	1.483174	4.029672
Н	0.511142	-1.913426	-0.430219
Н	0.136822	-2.240612	-2.660430
Н	1.252626	-1.007101	-3.142088
Н	-1.635058	-0.792854	-3.019427
Н	-1.156632	1.770562	-2.713036
Н	-2.306950	1.794407	-0.614894
Н	-3.020785	0.568746	-1.644917
н	2.559908	-2.473947	-1.661443
Н	3.050091	-0.790061	-1.658974
н	2.942273	-1.684729	-0.150929
н	1.792925	0.935398	-2.882292

Н	1.168811	2.553379	-2.860031	
Н	2.357370	2.073443	-1.657428	
Н	-3.178339	-1.748698	-0.680977	
Н	-1.528661	-1.954373	-1.213295	
Н	-1.964470	-2.341090	0.431327	
Н	1.535531	-0.928336	4.495387	
Н	-0.045996	3.296446	-1.034274	
Н	-0.275679	-0.412540	-4.879062	
wB97X-D/6-3	311+G(2DF,2P)	[6-311G*] =	-968.0016618	hartrees

Cartesian coordinates for lowest energy conformer of **79** optimized at HF/3-21G

-			
С	-0.303169	0.699692	-0.305893
С	0.476866	-0.370139	1.979281
С	-0.122397	2.020105	1.916426
С	-0.145246	0.757571	2.799546
С	-0.865284	1.855748	0.569110
С	-0.232833	-0.519327	0.633992
С	0.240343	-1.879674	0.090400
С	-0.045043	-2.736423	1.356300
С	0.418117	-1.825313	2.552399
С	-1.548678	0.474952	3.348868
С	-1.280993	0.298910	-1.458689
С	-0.769601	-0.998332	-2.121028
С	-0.626401	-2.197462	-1.138588
С	1.105421	1.047548	-0.928825
С	1.402649	0.444611	-2.343092
С	0.532822	-0.705789	-2.897949
С	-1.569783	1.406745	-2.483965
Cl	-2.987877	-0.096861	-0.788575
С	1.419864	2.560541	-1.051145
С	1.749758	-2.036813	-0.198573
0	0.218820	-0.268465	-4.251303
0	0.766811	0.948923	3.913923
Н	1.511070	-0.082736	1.846259
Н	-1.265971	-0.708814	0.893238
Н	-1.507588	-1.290665	-2.860329
Н	0.919120	2.266915	1.759784
Н	-0.571237	2.846961	2.462291
Н	-1.904654	1.645331	0.775551
Н	-0.837768	2.794266	0.033865
Н	0.474895	-3.686385	1.344090
Н	-1.109101	-2.930087	1.431588
Н	1.390393	-2.126394	2.916633
Н	-0.275089	-1.901620	3.376046
Н	-1.930358	1.364137	3.843523
Н	-2.248794	0.201341	2.573298
Н	-1.504941	-0.318479	4.081777
Н	-1.619210	-2.467666	-0.803068
Н	-0.229060	-3.045691	-1.689376

	Н	1.832372	0.644260	-0.239852		
	Н	2.445334	0.150982	-2.370505		
	Н	1.302566	1.227527	-3.078842		
	Н	1.107447	-1.620469	-2.959087		
	Н	-0.685230	1.677801	-3.030248		
	Н	-1.976659	2.276359	-1.987420		
	Н	-2.298765	1.052303	-3.199586		
	Н	1.432439	3.062069	-0.095476		
	Н	0.708523	3.059876	-1.696702		
	Н	2.405476	2.675348	-1.491604		
	Н	2.341784	-1.812734	0.679252		
	Н	2.105586	-1.423847	-1.005606		
	Н	1.937968	-3.073263	-0.462946		
	Н	-0.218872	-0.975215	-4.744823		
	Н	0.434158	1.637840	4.505659		
wB97X-D/6-311+G(2DF,2P) [6-311G*] = -1353.3907037 hartrees						

Cartesian coordinates for lowest energy conformer of **80** optimized at HF/3-21G

ico j	or lowest end	ingy conjoinin	
С	-0.721238	-0.092673	0.041788
С	0.020449	0.981721	2.205998
С	-2.386543	0.694578	1.830536
С	-1.268315	0.454157	2.844791
С	-2.168072	-0.108818	0.536749
С	0.231982	0.391465	0.816076
С	1.720335	0.318785	0.553560
С	2.245272	-0.089022	1.956065
С	1.363171	0.705305	2.959819
С	-0.450354	-0.766277	-1.312957
С	1.062911	-0.720011	-1.713996
С	2.029090	-0.735920	-0.517012
С	2.278897	1.719962	0.213861
С	-1.152256	0.051963	-2.452122
С	-0.126489	1.167309	-2.739810
С	1.233927	0.454817	-2.708699
С	-0.918723	-2.237861	-1.232921
С	-1.444910	-0.760472	-3.728736
С	-1.200042	-1.015369	3.272849
0	-1.631831	1.275824	3.983065
0	1.545349	-0.163980	-3.989598
Н	-0.121295	2.053496	2.124754
Н	-2.410497	1.756542	1.618351
Н	-3.333766	0.429110	2.284172
Н	-2.833142	0.274694	-0.226820
Н	-2.460326	-1.138904	0.709639
Н	3.301945	0.117857	2.077401
Н	2.082853	-1.151538	2.097406
н	1.838731	1.639265	3.228561
н	1.216504	0.141647	3.871400
Н	1.273492	-1.597448	-2.309323

Н	3.049327	-0.631283	-0.873838
Н	1.952667	-1.713822	-0.052041
Н	1.781343	2.151246	-0.641850
Н	3.342543	1.657359	0.005335
Н	2.140461	2.397371	1.047319
Н	-2.081839	0.474623	-2.099160
Н	-0.161554	1.901772	-1.944851
Н	-0.306990	1.670701	-3.683025
Н	2.042944	1.116286	-2.438604
Н	-1.991460	-2.312481	-1.106193
Н	-0.440772	-2.729035	-0.391853
Н	-0.650234	-2.772245	-2.134487
Н	-1.893196	-0.105528	-4.470612
Н	-0.531483	-1.158241	-4.142144
Н	-2.145003	-1.564634	-3.538495
Н	-0.497135	-1.150953	4.087005
Н	-0.894509	-1.648558	2.452603
Н	-2.176116	-1.328126	3.624244
Н	-0.973727	1.186321	4.685800
Н	1.617623	0.509025	-4.679999
c 24		[()11()*] -	002 204010

wB97X-D/6-311+G(2DF,2P) [6-311G*] = -892.2940182 hartrees

Cartesian coordinates for lowest energy conformer of **81** optimized at HF/3-21G

С	0.657626	0.200745	-0.377015
С	-0.421871	-0.701693	1.817323
С	1.686787	0.611416	1.986348
С	0.374327	0.248952	2.716505
С	1.513606	1.129147	0.532682
С	-0.608869	-0.048906	0.447397
С	-1.862685	-0.686112	-0.178845
С	-2.792368	-0.617313	1.066944
С	-1.879927	-1.055800	2.257801
С	-0.378197	1.510421	3.161757
С	-1.759101	-2.171036	-0.592050
С	-2.317367	0.186728	-1.382864
С	-1.306649	1.293303	-1.788875
С	0.195506	0.914303	-1.726268
С	1.416523	-1.110083	-0.857345
С	1.656021	-0.912402	-2.369020
С	0.406978	-0.172851	-2.822906
С	2.729292	-1.525750	-0.167524
0	0.696607	-0.540185	3.892940
0	0.421238	0.346848	-4.160293
Cl	-1.684217	2.834168	-0.830181
С	1.049836	2.136501	-2.115848
Н	-0.959027	0.946941	0.673688
Н	0.167246	-1.607059	1.749408
Н	2.300501	-0.273192	2.008777
Н	2.208921	1.376237	2.557396

Н	1.022651	2.092359	0.578428
Н	2.495528	1.296465	0.107744
Н	-3.668165	-1.247164	0.966448
Н	-3.120723	0.405852	1.210864
Н	-1.965662	-2.120989	2.425089
Н	-2.160755	-0.564100	3.176308
Н	0.271776	2.105180	3.798007
Н	-1.252756	1.246409	3.739346
н	-0.678437	2.129758	2.329591
Н	-2.756422	-2.543355	-0.806595
Н	-1.343122	-2.777269	0.202681
Н	-1.163405	-2.319105	-1.480943
Н	-2.469887	-0.438646	-2.254868
Н	-3.266872	0.661730	-1.176078
Н	-1.507208	1.592436	-2.805608
Н	0.730277	-1.933863	-0.745904
Н	1.789826	-1.853430	-2.888237
Н	2.540895	-0.303898	-2.531999
Н	-0.418127	-0.862606	-2.815511
Н	3.176587	-2.335269	-0.736693
Н	2.566243	-1.890993	0.835987
Н	3.443694	-0.713041	-0.134662
Н	1.171682	-0.000964	4.540122
Н	1.276976	0.742365	-4.368070
Н	0.713590	2.515855	-3.071836
Н	0.964196	2.933296	-1.396162
Н	2.096888	1.869660	-2.197382

wB97X-D/6-311+G(2DF,2P) [6-311G*] = -1353.0854026 hartrees



 Table S1. Isolated experimental and calculated ¹³C chemical shifts for 78. Carbons are numbered according to structural assignment performed via 2D-NMR analysis.

Carbon	Isolated Exp.	ωB97X-D/6-31G*	Δ	Δ
1	73.9	76.4	2.5	2.5
2	73.8	78.5	4.7	4.7
3	72.2	74.8	2.6	2.6
4	52.3	50.0	-2.3	2.3
5	50.2	48.3	-1.9	1.9
6	43.4	43.3	-0.1	0.1
7	41.2	42.1	0.9	0.9
8	41.1	41.6	0.5	0.5
9	41.1	39.2	-1.9	1.9
10	40.8	39.7	-1.1	1.1
11	40.7	37.9	-2.8	2.8
12	38.9	39.2	0.3	0.3
13	27.1	27.7	0.6	0.6
14	25.8	24.5	-1.3	1.3
15	24.8	25.1	0.3	0.3
16	21.9	20.7	-1.2	1.2
17	21.6	22.9	1.3	1.3
18	20.6	19.1	-1.5	1.5
19	19.8	18.0	-1.8	1.8

 AVERAGE |Δ|:
 1.6

 MAX |Δ|:
 4.7



 Table S2. Isolated experimental and calculated ¹³C chemical shifts for 79. Carbons are numbered according to decreasing chemical shift.

Carbon	Isolated Exp.	ωB97X-D/6-31G*	Δ	Δ
1	86.2	92.8	6.6	6.6
2	73.9	76.1	2.2	2.2
3	72.5	75.7	3.2	3.2
4	54.7	52.4	-2.3	2.3
5	52.0	50.2	-1.8	1.8
6	44.2	43.5	-0.7	0.7
7	43.3	43.4	0.1	0.1
8	42.5	41.9	-0.6	0.6
9	42.0	39.3	-2.7	2.7
10	41.0	39.2	-1.8	1.8
11	40.6	39.0	-1.6	1.6
12	38.9	38.9	0.0	0.0
13	28.5	29.0	0.5	0.5
14	27.8	27.8	0.0	0.0
15	27.0	26.8	-0.2	0.2
16	22.2	22.8	0.6	0.6
17	21.6	20.7	-0.9	0.9
18	20.6	19.1	-1.5	1.5
19	19.5	18.1	-1.4	1.4

AVERAGE	Δ	:	1.5
MAX	Δ	:	6.6



 Table S3. Isolated experimental and calculated ¹³C chemical shifts for 80. Carbons are numbered according to structural assignment performed via 2D-NMR analysis.

Carbon	Isolated Exp.	ωB97X-D/6-31G*	Δ	[Δ]
1	138.2	140.9	2.7	2.7
2	131.4	128.8	-2.6	2.6
3	73.3	80.8	7.5	7.5
4	72.3	74.2	1.9	1.9
5	56.1	55.0	-1.1	1.1
6	47.9	48.2	0.3	0.3
7	43.8	39.6	-4.2	4.2
8	43.6	41.1	-2.5	2.5
9	42.9	47.5	4.6	4.6
10	40.6	41.2	0.6	0.6
11	38.8	37.1	-1.7	1.7
12	38.1	41.0	2.9	2.9
13	33.7	35.1	1.4	1.4
14	25.8	25.0	-0.8	0.8
15	24.1	23.3	-0.8	0.8
16	22.4	22.9	0.5	0.5
17	21.9	25.3	3.5	3.5
18	19.5	19.3	-0.2	0.2
19	17.6	16.0	-1.6	1.6

AVERAGE |Δ|: 2.2 MAX |Δ|: 7.5



 Table S4. Isolated experimental and calculated ¹³C chemical shifts for 81. Carbons are numbered according to structural assignment performed via 2D-NMR analysis.

Carbon	Isolated Exp.	ωB97X-D/6-31G*	Δ	[Δ]
1	75.3	76.0	0.7	0.7
2	74.2	77.2	3.0	3.0
3	66.2	71.6	5.4	5.4
4	57.5	54.5	-3.0	3.0
5	51.2	48.6	-2.6	2.6
6	49.4	45.2	-4.2	4.2
7	46.6	40.4	-6.2	6.2
8	44.5	42.6	-1.9	1.9
9	43.3	43.7	0.4	0.4
10	42.8	39.7	-3.1	3.1
11	42.0	38.5	-3.5	3.5
12	40.8	38.6	-2.2	2.2
13	35.9	32.8	-3.1	3.1
14	27.8	30.4	2.6	2.6
15	21.5	23.2	1.7	1.7
16	20.8	22.9	2.1	2.1
17	20.3	19.6	-0.7	0.7
18	19.8	17.4	-2.4	2.4
19	9.3	15.6	6.3	6.3

AVERAGE |Δ|: 2.9 MAX |Δ|: 6.3


Figure S3. Linear correlation plot for 78 based on data from Table S1.



Figure S4. Linear correlation plot for 79 based on data from Table S2.



Figure S5. Linear correlation plot for 80 based on data from Table S3.



Figure S6. Linear correlation plot for 81 based on data from Table S4.







Current Dat NAME JO EXPNO PROCNO F2 - Acquis Date_ Time	ta Parameters C 1-259 hydrinenone 2 1 sition Parameters 20160819					ש אר ר ר	2 5 5 7 1 4								47.31		32.37	24.43			
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S84



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$\begin{array}{c} \mbox{Current Data Parameters} \\ \mbox{NAME} & \mbox{JC} 3-188 \mbox{Rh col3 PUB} \\ \mbox{EXPNO} & 2 \\ \mbox{ProcNo} & 1 \\ \mbox{F2} - \mbox{Acquisition Parameters} \\ \mbox{Date} & 20201010 \\ \mbox{Time} & 2.41 \\ \mbox{InSTRVM} & \mbox{av600} \\ \mbox{PrOBHD} 5 \mbox{mm CPBD BB} \\ \mbox{PrOBHD} 5 \mbox{mm CPBD BB} \\ \mbox{PULPROG} & 23d230 \\ \mbox{TD} & 65536 \\ \mbox{souvernt} & CDC13 \\ \mbox{NS} & 85 \\ \mbox{DS} & 4 \\ \mbox{SWH} & 36231.883 \mbox{Hz} \\ \mbox{FIDRES} & 0.552855 \mbox{Hz} \\ \mbox{Aq} & 2050 \\ \mbox{DW} & 13.800 \mbox{usec} \\ \mbox{DE} & 19.65 \mbox{usec} \\ \mbox{TE} & 298.0 \mbox{K} \\ \mbox{D1} & 0.40000001 \mbox{sec} \\ \mbox{D1} & 0.3000000 \mbox{sec} \\ \mbox{TD0} & 1 \\ \end{array}$	TBSO 41				
CHANNEL f1 SF01 150.9194075 MHz NUC1 13C P1 10.00 usec PLW1 65.0000000 W					
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Current Data Parameters NAME JC 3-225 top col EXPNO 2 PROCNO 1 F2 - Acquisition Parameters Date_ 20201023 Time 4.09 INSTRUM av600 PROBHD 5 mm CPEBO EB- PULPROG zgdc30 TD 65536 SOLVENT CDC13 NS 127 DS 4 SWH 36231.883 Hz FIDRES 0.552855 Hz AQ 0.9043968 sec RG 2050 DW 13.800 usec DE 19.65 usec TE 298.0 K D1 0.40000001 sec							
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Current Data Parameters NAME JC 5-069 superH EXPNO 2 PROCNO 1 F2 - Acquisition Parameters			0.991 9.828 1.828		5.347	006	757 225 900 472	284 286 237 237	9994 994 2454 245	105 675 719
Date_ 20210630 Time 18.32 INSTRUM cryo500 PROBHD 5 mm CPTCI 1H- PULPROG SpinEchopg30gp2.prd DS G5536 SOLVENT CDC13 DS 16 DS 16 SW 16 SW 16.500 DW 16.500 usec DE 6.00 usec DE 0.03000000 sec d11 0.03000000 sec d12 0.00019600 sec d17 0.000000 sec MCREST 0 sec MCREK 0.25000000 sec MCREST 0 sec MCREST 0 sec	H H H	TOTBS		. 12		· L L	57.57.7.45.	24 41 37 34 30	120.02	
CHANNEL fl NUC1 13C Pl 18.85 U2 2000.00 U3 120.00 U4 120.00 U5 120.00 U4 120.00 U5 120.00 U5 120.00 U5 120.00 SP01 125.7942548 SP2 1.55 SP4 1.55 SPNAM[2] Crp60.000p.4 SPOFP2 0 Hz SPOFP2 0 Hz										
CHANNEL f2 CPDPRG[2 waltz16 NUC2 1H PCPD2 100.00 usec PL2 1.60 dB PL12 22.00 dB SFO2 500.2225011 MHz						l				
GRADIENT CHANNEL GPNAM[1] SINE.100 GPX1 0 % GPX2 0 % GPY2 0 % GP22 50.00 % GP22 500.00 wasc pl6 1000.00 wasc										
F2 - Processing parameters SI 65536 SF 125.7804050 MHz WDW EM SSB 0 LB 1.00 Hz GB 0 PC 2.00										
a partille de la secona de la pertensión de constantes de la secona de la secona de la secona de la secona de A la facel per estas per se versión de col plan y alterna de plan 1971	y kali ya jika ku din din di njerih pilikani ka di da di 14 mang polika kali pangana kapali kangan kangan 14 mangan polika kangana kangan kangan kangan	un faith an a Baine dd a newn a fan ffan Haan Ia fland fan Haine gan ^{an co} marf a gan a Anna a	la parte de la constante de la La constante de la constante de	haal of all (share) (heal (shift) oo (s	a literation and a the start of the light of the second so the literation of the site of which is a site of the site of the second second so the site of the site of the site of the site of the site of which is a site of the site of the second second second so the site of the site o	ande ale souther all and the souther all and the souther all and the souther all all and the souther all all and the souther all all all all all all all all all al	yadan di katan bakatan perintah katan perintah katan perintah katan perintah katan perintah perintah perintah p Pentara Perapakan perintah pentah perintah perintah perintah perintah perintah perintah perintah perintah perint	y ¹ polycenycelle dy ¹ by a source of the second s	digitada baya generaliya jishiran didaha da digit ^{ara} n Daga japakin a Printana mengela	da hikin ayang pilan Katiwa Ing Katiwa A
200	180	160	140	120	100 8	0	60	40	20	0 ppm





























Current Data Parameters NAME JSCV-237V-2 EXPNO 3 PROCNO 1	НО	73.90	52.25 50.17 43.42 41.07 40.84 40.74 38.94	27.07 25.82 21.88 21.64 20.59 19.76
F2 - Acquisition Farameters Date_ 20220923 Time 18.38 INSTRUM av600 PROBHD 5 mm CFTCI 1H- PULPROG deptqgpsp TD 65536 SOLVENT CDC13 NS 228 DS 8 SWH 36231.883 FIDRES 0.552855 DW 13.800 DE 18.00 DE 18.00 DE 298.0 K CNST2 145.000000 D1 2.0000000 D2 0.00344828 D2 0.0002000 D2 0.0002000 D16 0.0002000 TD0 1	78 , side product obtained in small quantity			
===== CHANNEL fl ===== SF01 150.9194080 MHz NUC1 13C P1 18.75 usec P13 2000.00 usec PLW0 0 W PLW1 164.00000000 W SPNAM[5] Crp60comp.4 Month al (11, 11) 14.00000000 W	sey for bland to gran follower and held and the follower to bland to be the follower and follower and follower bland to be and follower bland to be and follower bland to be an an and follower bland to be an an an and follower bland to be an an an and follower bland to be an an and follower bland to be an a	han a subject of a conversion of a subject of a day, we will dive be a full for a subject on a subject of a s	kan national landa bergin dentation kati lake ana denta	se of her dig to be define a providence of the second second second second second second second second second s
Provide the second state Provide the second state ====== CHANNEL f2 ====== SF02 600.1330010 MHz NUC2 1H CPDPRG[2 waltzl6 P0 12.00 usec P3 8.00 usec P4 16.00 usec PCPD2 80.00 usec PLW2 6.16599389 W PLW12 0.04466800 W	ىلىمىڭ يەرىيىلىيە يەرىيە يەرىيە بەرلىلىيە بەرلىكى بەرلىكى بەرلىكى بىمەك بايا بەريىلى بەريىلىكى بەريىكى بەريىكى ب	e da faka anu ikudan zut kada kada ka iku anu da na uku na uku adan na da kada bu da bu da da na da da na da da	Land Albert and Albe	, кай и лама (по нама конскити в строной и в чило и проблем и конскити. Скай и лама (по нама конскити в строной и в чило и проблем и конскити.
===== GRADIENT CHANNEL ===== GPNAM[1] SMSQ10.100 GPNAM[2] SMSQ10.100 GPZ1 31.00 % GPZ2 31.00 % GPZ3 31.00 % P16 1000.00 usec				
F2 - Processing parameters SI 65536 SF 150.9027935 WDW EM SSB 0 LB 1.00 GB 0 PC 1.00				
190 180 170	160 150 140 130 120 110 10		50 40	30 20 10 ppm































		5.31	6.15	7.53 9.39 6.60 5.31 1.98 5.33 5.88 5.88 5.88 5.88	7 83 1 48 0 84 9 84 9 84	.30
Current Data Parameters NAME JSCV-146-f27-39-2 EXENO 2 PROCNO 1			6			۵
F2 - Acquisition Parameters Date_ 20220617 Time 18.24 INSTRUM av600 PROBHD 5 mm PULPROG zgdc30 TD 65536 SOLVENT CDC13 NS 367 DS 4 SWH 36231.883 FIDRES 0.552855 AQ 0.9043968 RG 2050 NU 12000	но- сі 81, side product obtained in small quantity					
DW 13.800 usec DE 19.63 usec TE 298.0 K D1 0.4000001 sec D11 0.0300000 sec TD0 1 1						
CHANNEL fl SFO1 150.9194080 MHz NUC1 13C P1 10.10 usec PLW1 64.00000000 W						
CHANNEL f2 f2 SFO2 600.1330010 MHz NUC2 1H CPDPRG[2 waltz16 PCPD2 80.00 usec PLW2 30.0000000 W PLW12 0.37154001 W						
F2 - Processing parameters SI 65536 SF 150.9027931 MHz WDW FM		1				
NDW Left SSB 0 LB 1.00 Hz GB 0 PC 1.00						
e of the second seco The second se	passiferent dalam na antimata panina panina panina pana ang antara tang dalam na panina mang nakamina na panang Nang ang mang tang ang antara panina pang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang	na na falan 23. Ma ba sa fa fa na na sa	ad bika shi ajiri Milaka shi ajiri	al a dala di se parte della basa da se della della se della della della della della della della della della del Med 1979 della d	la la calendaria da la la particularia. Na manganga tanàna mina da mandritra dia mandritra dia mandritra dia mandritra dia mandritra dia mandritra dia m	
220 210 200 190	180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 1	100 90 80 70	6	0 50 40 3	30 20	10 ppm

ppm










S217

Current Data Parameters NAME JSCV-128-f6-17 EXPNO 2 PROCNO 1 F2 - Acquisition Parameters Date_ Date_ 20220415 Time 16.23 INSTRUM av600 PROBHD 5 mm CPEBO EB- PULPROG zgdc30 TD 65536 SOLVENT CDC13 NS 451 DS 4 SWH 36231.883 Hz FIDRES 0.552855 Hz AQ 0.9043968 sec RG 2050 DW 13.800 usec DE 19.63 usec TE 288.0 K	HO Addon S24		- 73 . 84	22.27	57.48 52.38 43.64	43.47 42.38 40.42 40.42 40.42 52.36	26.47 25.67 21.53 21.53 20.70 20.46	
D1 0.4000001 sec D1 0.0300000 sec TD0 1 CHANNEL f1 SF01 150.9194080 MHz NUC1 13C P1 10.10 usec FLW1 64.0000000 W CHANNEL f2 SF02 600.1330010 MHz NUC2 1H CPDPRS[2 waltz16 PCPD2 80.00 usec FLW2 30.0000000 W								
F2 - Processing parameters SI 65536 SF 150.9027927 MHz WDW EM SSB 0 LB 1.00 Hz GB 0 PC 1.00	mategina de la da	nsen for desen kan geben dan ang kan dan katalan na sari fan akti ya sari kan katalan kan katalan katalan katal Napa Chaya man Daga naga na sari na sari na sari fan geri geri geri geri dan da na katalan geri geri geri geri g	angenstöre med ska hör hör är dan börg stör att Magen töre verge sterilla föra gen sterigt ska p	na mysian wy dag tany isa a ga a ha g na amerikan a ga a my a ga g	કે કરો કે	phill a day, cel blassbar, cel	he are a state procession of the procession of t	tera bas ha ka ka ka ka ka sa

ppm

220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90



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SF WDW SSB LB GB PC	150.9027931 MHz EM 0 1.00 Hz 0 1.00															
SPNAM[1]	Winstein Parameters	Andredink performation of the providence of the	a ka din ka din ka na sa	11.994 4.8 ⁴ 9 9.94 14 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	dender af de	Dalarasi Najimada Kalang Kulyansing	n tang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang	Ala da ana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana	, ad jih kai kisi di p Ni padarina ji ja	an a	daadadayaandadda Madagayyaandadda		Aulay, Aluy Al • Auly - Aluy Al		n († 1964 gefeldelen) Meteologie Manellogie	an da ban da ban A teo Maderia da
====== SF02 NUC2 CPDPRG[2 PCPD2 PLW2 PLW12 F===== GR	CHANNEL f2 ====== 600.1330010 MHz 1H waltz16 80.00 usec 6.1659989 W 0.04466800 W RADIENT CHANNEL =====												↓ 	•	hexane	
SPNAM[5] SPOFI55 SPOFF55 SPW5 SPNAM[8] SPOAL8 SPOFF58 SPW8	Crp60Comp.4 0.500 92.25700378 W Crp60,0.5,20.1 0.500 0 Hz 92.25700378 W															
SF01 NUC1 P1 P13 P26 PLW0 PLW1 SPNAM[5]	CHANNEL fl ======= 150.9194080 MHz 13C 18.75 usec 2000.00 usec 500.00 usec 0 W 164.0000000 W CTRE0cemp 4											Ь	ovano			
FIDRES AQ RG DW DE TE D1 D11 D16 D17 F2 TD0	0.333345 Hz 1.4999496 sec 2050 13.800 usec 18.44 usec 298.1 K 4.00000000 sec 0.03000000 sec 0.00020000 sec 0.00019600 sec 37.50 usec 1	ے wicke	егоl В (2)													
F2 - Acqu Date_ Time INSTRUM PROBHD PULPROG TD SOLVENT NS DS SWH	iisition Farameters 2022129 17.25 av600 5 mm CPTCI 1H- SpinEchopg30gp2.prdts 108692 CDC13 168 16 36231.883 Hz	HO														
Current D NAME EXPNO PROCNO	Data Parameters JSCV-289B-f45-54 2 1								72.8		52.6 51.9 44.3 43.6	41.0	26.05	22.5	×19.8	







S223



	30 18) 1	70	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	 	60	50	40		20	 10	maa
SSB LB GB PC	atilitation (at 100 v 101 at 10	1.00 H: 0 1.00 H: 0 1.00	n a fut puta. z	1 North & 1 Control of the last of the las	lan barne alla anna an A		lijan verberger	a a fa a fa fa a fa fa a fa fa fa fa fa	t wie waard te wee	ייז אין איז	II. ⁹⁴⁴ (TUPA) (TATATATA	un dan gent an a bran da be	allina, pina di bai bai bai bai	an a na mana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana	ALLA VAN PARTA	an a	ANTIN'NY GENERALA	ionyne piternen	liti vet p ^{re} tteret et state pr
M. F.S. C. PHER	asada bar	meter		di, diliji salimi	والمريغة الأريانية المالية	the plant to prove the second	angler dettalet,		h territik di partici k	all the dealer was	والمعاملة والكال					aid and the light	Apt Albert	المبدان وألاران	munitingtheter
===== GF GPNAM[1] GPNAM[2] GPZ1 GPZ2 P15 P16	RADIENT CHA SMSQl0 SMSQl0 3 50 50 100	NNEL == .100 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 u: 0.00 u:	==== 3eC 3eC																
CPDPRG[2 PCPD2 PLW2 PLW12	wal 8 6.1659 0.0446	tz16 0.00 u: 9989 W 6800 W	sec																
SF02 NUC2	CHANNEL f2 600.133	0010 M 1H	=== 1z																
SPNAM[8] SPOAL8 SPOFFS8 SPW8	Crp60,0.5, 0 92.2570	20.1 .500 0 H: 0378 W	z																silicone grease
PLW1 SPNAM[5] SPOAL5 SPOFFS5 SPW5	164.0000 Crp60cc 0 92.2570	0000 W mp.4 .500 0 H: 0378 W	z																
P1 P13 P26 PLW0	1 200 50	8.75 u 0.00 u 0.00 u 0.00 w	sec sec sec																
======= SFO1 NUC1	CHANNEL fl 150.919	4080 MI 13C	=== 1z																
TE D1 D11 D16 D17 P2 TD0	2 5.0000 0.0300 0.0002 0.0001 3	97.7 K 0000 s 0000 s 0000 s 9600 s 7.50 u	9C 9C 9C 9C 9C 36C																
FIDRES AQ RG DW DE	0.50 0.999 13 1	0026 H: 9480 se 2050 .800 u: 8.44 u:	z ec sec sec																
TD SOLVENT NS DS SWH	/ C 36231	2460 DC13 6144 16 .883 H:	z	L	vickerol	 A (1)													
Date_ Time INSTRUM PROBHD PULPROG	2022 2 a 5 mm CPTCI SpinEchopg	1216 0.46 v600 1H- 30gp2.p	ordts	-	Æ	ZOH													
EXPNO PROCNO F2 - Acqu	isition Pa	2 1 ramete:	rs		\triangleleft	I													
Current D NAME	Data Parame JSCVI-005-	ters f12-23										74.11		52.16 14.53 14.09 13.11	41.19 40.97 89.37 88.95	28.99 26.78 26.52 26.52	25.76 24.81 23.09 21.74	20.64 20.01	

Comparison of Spectra Data – wickerol A (1)













Comparison of Spectral Data – 8-O-acetyl wickerol B (85)



