

# Supplementary information for

## Synthesis of Portimines Reveals the Basis of Their Anti-cancer Activity

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Materials and Methods

Synthetic Procedures

Supplementary Tables 1 to 9 (7 to 9: Excel)

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NMR spectra

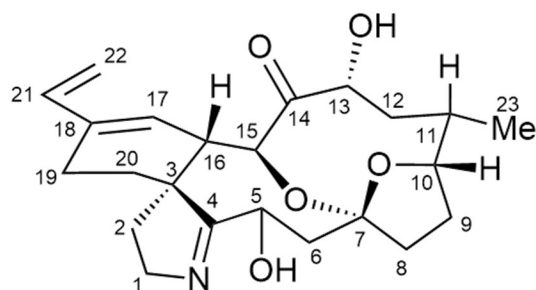
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# Overview of Synthesis

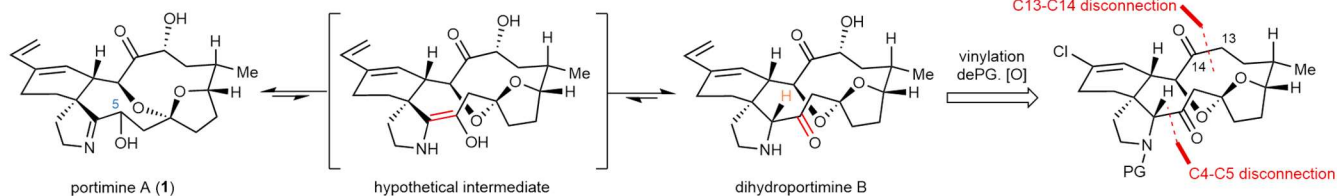
## Skeletal numbering system of portimine A (1)



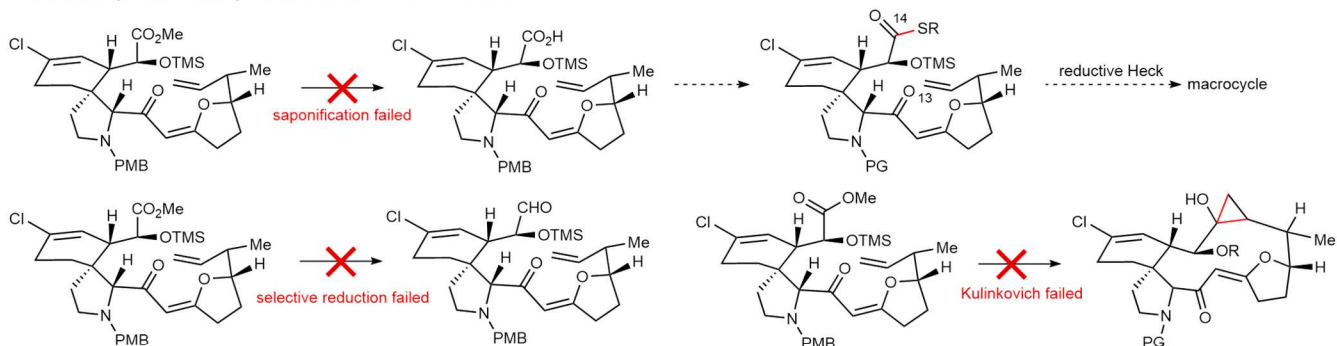
portimine A (1)

## Summary of failed approaches to macrocyclization.

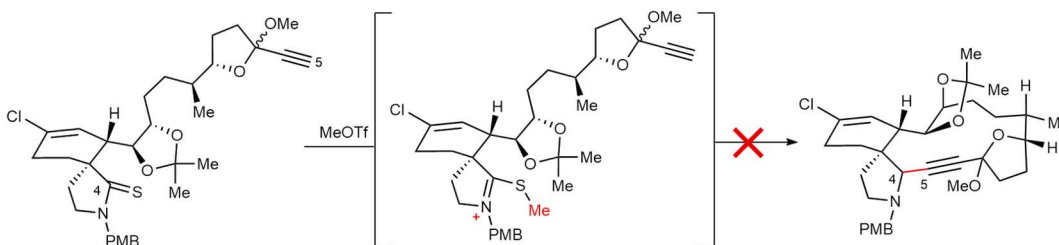
### Retrosynthesis based on late-stage keto-amine tautomerization



### Failed macrocyclization attempts based on C13-C14 disconnection



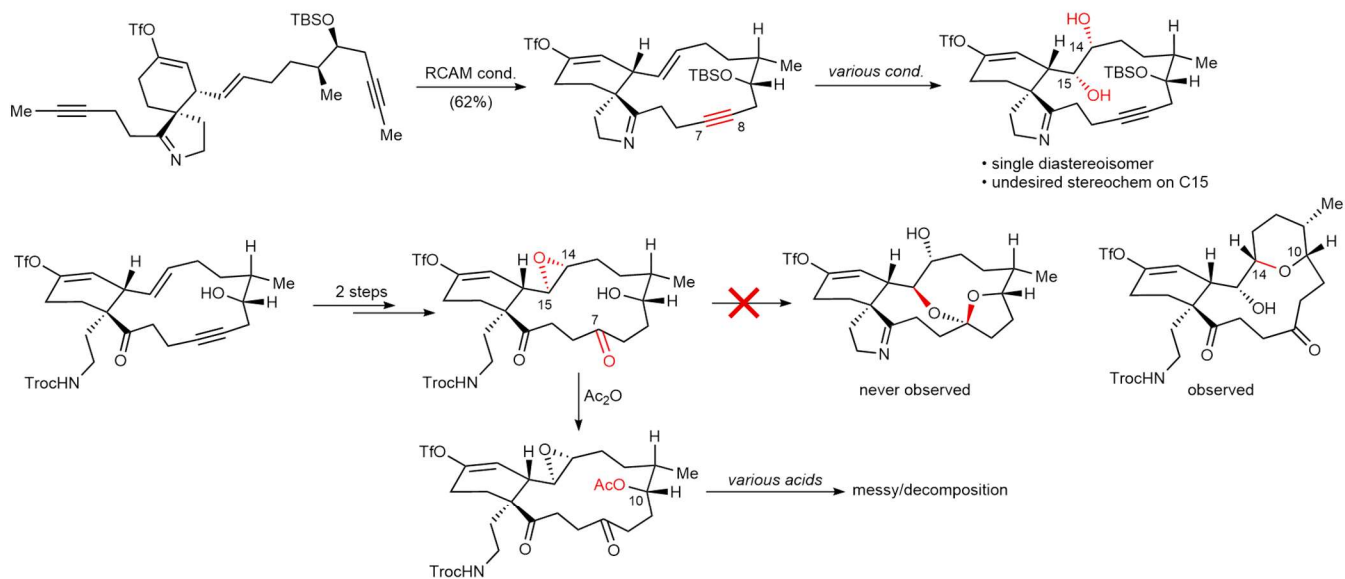
### Failed macrocyclization attempts based on C4-C5 disconnection



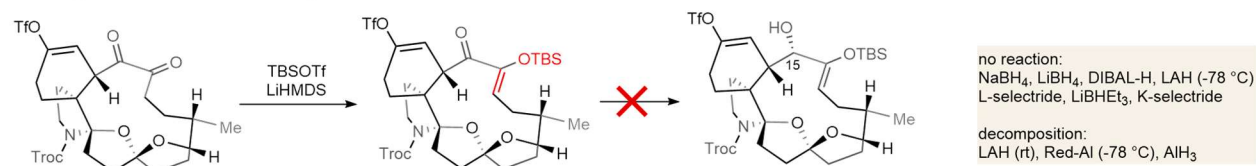


## Summary of failed approaches to ketalization.

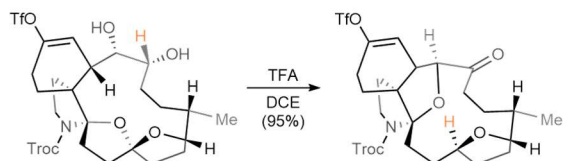
### Undesired stereochem outcome from direct oxidation of C-14/C-15 olefin



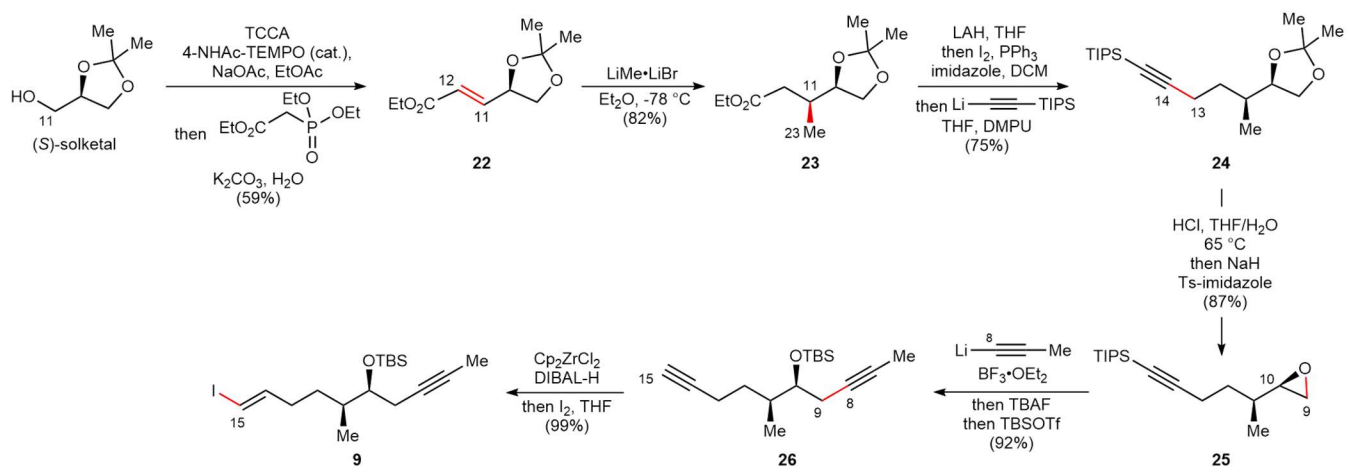
### Failed approach to reduce C-15 carbonyl



### An observed undesired hydride shift



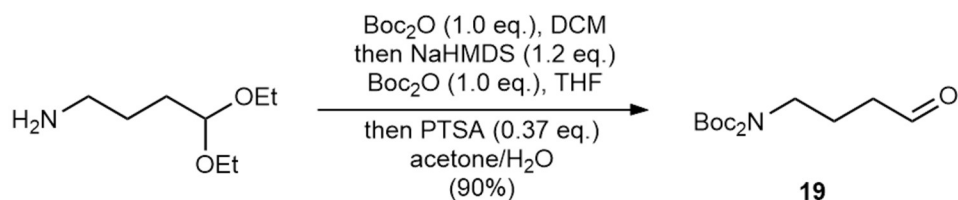
## Detailed route to compound 9.



## General Experimental

All reactions were carried out under an inert argon atmosphere with dry solvents under anhydrous conditions unless otherwise stated. Dry acetonitrile (MeCN), dichloromethane (DCM), diethyl ether (Et<sub>2</sub>O), tetrahydrofuran (THF), toluene (PhMe), dimethylformamide (DMF), benzene, and triethylamine (TEA) were obtained by passing the previously degassed solvents through activated alumina columns. Reagents were purchased at the highest commercial quality and used without further purification, unless otherwise stated. Yields refer to chromatographically homogeneous material, unless otherwise stated. Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) carried out on 0.25 mm E. Merck silica plates (60F254). Silica gel chromatography was performed using E. Merck silica gel (60, particle size 0.043 – 0.063 mm). NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker DRX600 and AMX-400 instruments and were calibrated using residual undeuterated solvent as an internal reference (chloroform-*d*: <sup>1</sup>H NMR δ = 7.26 ppm, <sup>13</sup>C NMR δ = 77.2 ppm, acetonitrile-*d*<sub>3</sub>: <sup>1</sup>H NMR δ = 1.94 ppm, <sup>13</sup>C NMR δ = 118.3, 1.3 ppm, methanol-*d*<sub>4</sub>: <sup>1</sup>H NMR δ = 3.31 ppm, <sup>13</sup>C NMR δ = 49.0 ppm, benzene-*d*<sub>6</sub>: <sup>1</sup>H NMR δ = 7.16 ppm, <sup>13</sup>C NMR δ = 128.1 ppm). The following abbreviations were used to explain NMR peak multiplicities: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, qt = quint, m = multiplet, br = broad. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on an Agilent LC/MSD TOF mass spectrometer by electrospray ionization time-of-flight (ESI-TOF) reflectron experiments.

## Compound 19



To a solution of 4-aminobutyraldehyde diethyl acetal (32.2 g, 200 mmol) in DCM (200 mL), was added Boc<sub>2</sub>O (43.8 g, 201 mmol) dropwise at rt. The reaction was monitored by TLC (stain: 1% ninhydrin in ethanol). Upon completion, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was dissolved in THF (200 mL) at 0 °C under argon. To this solution, NaHMDS (0.6 M in toluene, 400 mL, 240 mmol) was added dropwise with vigorous stirring. The resulting solution was kept stirring at the same temperature, followed by a slow addition of Boc<sub>2</sub>O (43.8 g, 201 mmol). After completion, sat. aq. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (500 mL) was added and stirred overnight. The organic layer was separated, while the aqueous layer was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3x 300 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, followed by concentration to give the crude Boc-imide as product.

The crude carbamate obtained above was dissolved in acetone/H<sub>2</sub>O (4:1, 500 mL). PTSA monohydrate (14.0 g, 73.6 mmol) was added and stirred at rt for 16 h. The mixture was neutralized with sat. aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (500 mL) and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3x 300 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (5% EtOAc in hexanes to 15% EtOAc in hexanes) to afford compound **19** (51.7 g, 90%) as colorless oil.

**Physical state:** colorless oil

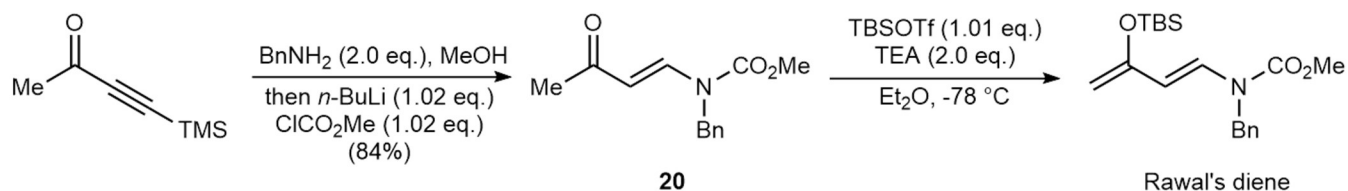
**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.41 (25% EtOAc in hexanes, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  9.74 (t,  $J$  = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (t,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.43 (t,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.86 (qt,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.47 (s, 18H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  201.6, 152.7 (2C), 82.6 (2C), 45.5, 41.1, 28.1 (6C), 21.6

**All spectral data meet with that previously reported.**<sup>1</sup>

Compound **20** and Rawal's diene



To a solution of  $\text{BnNH}_2$  (30.6 g, 286 mmol) in MeOH (200 mL) at  $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  was added 4-(trimethylsilyl)-3-butyn-2-one (21.6 mL, 143 mmol) dropwise. After stirring for 1.0 h at rt, the solvent was removed in vacuo. The crude product was suspended in EtOAc (200 ml) and rinsed by aq. sat.  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$  (200 ml) to remove benzylamine. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3x 200 ml). The combined organic layer was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude enamine<sup>2</sup>, which was directly used for next step.

The crude enamine obtained above was dissolved in THF (10 ml/g), and  $n\text{-BuLi}$  (2.5 M, 60 ml, 150 mmol) was added at  $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  under argon over 30 min. After 10 min,  $\text{ClCO}_2\text{Me}$  (11.6 ml, 14.2 g, 150 mmol) was added slowly, and the solution was stirred for 2 h. Upon completion, the mixture was poured into  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (500 ml). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3x 200 ml) and dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . Compound **20** (27.9 g, 120 mmol, 84%) can be obtained by chromatography (0-40% EtOAc in hexanes).

**Physical state:** pale yellow oil

**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.28 (30% EtOAc in hexanes, UV active,  $\text{KMnO}_4$  staining)

**$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**  $\delta$  8.17 (d,  $J$  = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 7.36 – 7.03 (m, 5H), 5.50 (d,  $J$  = 14.4 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (s, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 2.13 (s, 3H)

**$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**  $\delta$  197.3, 154.6, 142.0, 135.4, 129.0 (2C), 127.3 (2C), 126.6, 110.0, 54.6, 48.4, 27.7

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_3$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : 234.1125, found: 234.1126

The pure compound **20** (52 g, 223 mmol) was dissolved in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  (650 ml) under argon. To this solution, TEA (45.5 g, 450 mmol) was added in one portion at  $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . TBSOTf (59.5 g, 225 mmol) was dropped into this solution slowly. A cloudy mixture was generated during addition. After stirring at  $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for 30 min, the flask was gradually warmed to  $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for another 30 min. The reaction was quenched by a mixture of hexanes (200 ml) and sat. aq.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (500 ml), followed by extraction with hexanes (3x 400 ml). The organic phase was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , and concentrated to give Rawal's diene (purity was determined by NMR, used directly for next step).

**Physical state:** pale yellow solid

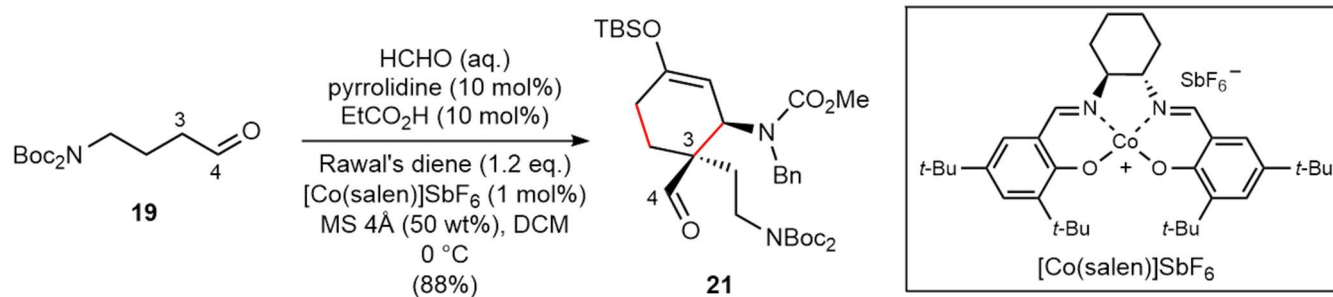
**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.43 (hexanes+1% TEA, UV active,  $\text{KMnO}_4$  staining)

**$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**  $\delta$  7.72 – 7.42 (m, 1H), 7.32 (t,  $J$  = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.27 – 7.13 (m, 3H), 5.36 (d,  $J$  = 14.1 Hz, 2H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 4.13 (s, 1H), 4.07 (s, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 9H), 0.18 (s, 6H)

**$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**  $\delta$  155.1, 154.5, 136.9, 128.8 (2C), 127.3 (2C), 126.7, 126.3, 108.4, 93.0, 53.8, 48.2, 25.9 (3C), 18.4, -4.5 (2C)

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{29}\text{NO}_3\text{Si}$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : 348.1990, found: 348.1986

## Compound 21



To a mixture of aqueous formaldehyde solution (13 ml, 37% formaldehyde in water) and compound **19** (46.8 g, 162.9 mmol) in *i*-PrOH (95 mL) were added propionic acid (1.20 g, 16.2 mmol, 0.1 eq.) and pyrrolidine (1.15 g, 16.2 mmol, 0.1 equiv.). The reaction mixture was stirred at 55 °C for 1.0 h. Upon completion, sat. aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (20 ml) and brine (100 ml) was added, and the mixture was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3x 100 ml). The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo to remove all volatiles. The crude acrolein (compound **4**) obtained was directly used for Diels-Alder cycloaddition.

Compound **4** was dissolved in DCM (200 mL), followed by adding MS4Å (25 g, dried in oven overnight, 110 °C) and Rawal's diene (70.5 g, 10.7 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) under argon. After stirring the mixture at 0 °C for 15 min, [Co(salen)]SbF<sub>6</sub> (984 mg, 1.63 mmol, 0.01 equiv.) was added in one portion. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C and allowed to warm up to rt overnight. Upon completion, silica gel (ca. 150 g) was added. After concentration in vacuo, the crude was purified with chromatography (dry loading, 0-20% EtOAc in hexanes) to afford compound **21** (92.7 g, 143.3 mmol, 88%).

**Physical state:** white powder

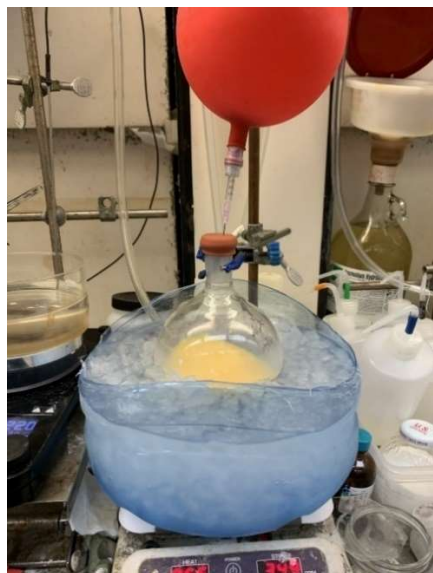
**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.35 (20% EtOAc in hexanes, UV active, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

$[\alpha]^{25}_D$ : -55.4 ( $c$  = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

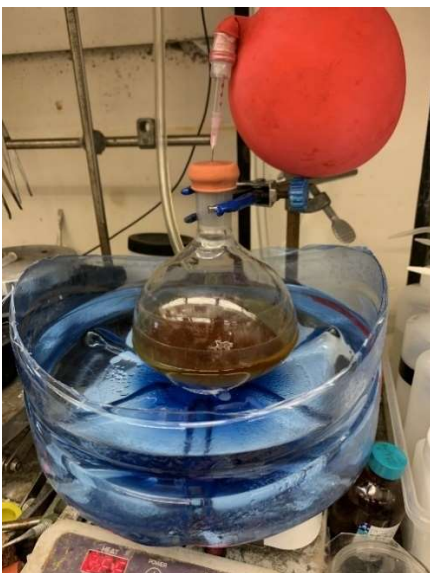
**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  9.89-9.59 (m, 1H), 7.28 – 7.24 (m, 2H), 7.21 – 7.14 (m, 1H), 7.14 – 6.98 (m, 2H), 5.12 – 4.75 (m, 1H), 4.59 (d,  $J$  = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (d,  $J$  = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (d,  $J$  = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 3.79 – 3.47 (m, 4H), 3.40 – 3.30 (m, 1H), 2.23 – 2.02 (m, 3H), 2.01 – 1.83 (m, 2H), 1.63 – 1.56 (m, 1H), 1.51 (s, 18H), 0.83 (s, 9H), -0.04 (s, 3H), -0.13 (s, 3H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  204.8, 158.2, 155.7, 152.2, 152.1, 139.5, 128.3 (2C), 126.7, 126.2, 126.1, 99.4, 82.8, 57.4, 53.0, 48.1, 42.2, 30.9, 29.8, 28.3 (6C), 25.8, 25.6 (3C), 22.8, 20.3, 18.0, -4.7 (2C)

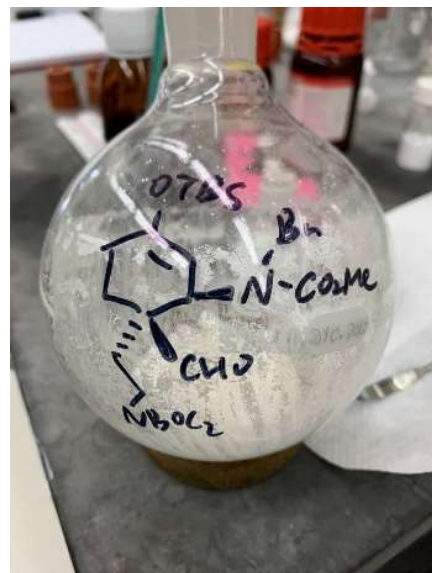
**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>54</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>Si [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 647.3728, found: 647.3736



before adding [Co] catalyst

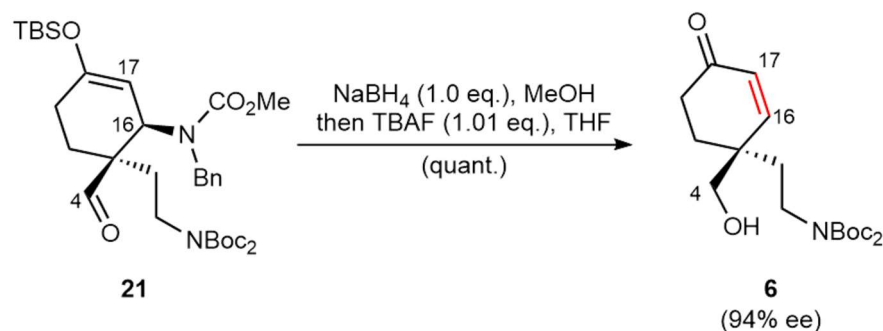


after completion



product after purification

## Compound 6



### Reduction

To a solution of compound **21** (81.4 g, 126 mmol) in a mixture of MeOH (400 ml) and DCM (100 ml) was added NaBH<sub>4</sub> (4.7 g, 124 mmol) portionwise at 0 °C. The reaction was kept stirring for 1 h, and was quenched by sat. aq. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (300 ml). The mixture was extracted with DCM (3x 400 ml) and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The organic phase was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the crude product, which was directly used for next step.

### Etcb

The crude product was dissolved in THF (500 ml), and added TBAF (130 ml, 1.0 M in THF). The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min, and quenched by sat. aq. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (200 ml). The mixture was extracted with DCM (3x 300 ml) and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The organic phase was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography (30% EtOAc in hexanes to 80% EtOAc in hexanes) to yield compound **6** (46 g, 126 mmol, quantitative yield).

*\*Note: Compound 6 is bench-stable.*

**Physical state:** pale yellow oil

**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.25 (30% EtOAc in hexanes, UV active, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

**[ $\alpha$ ]<sup>25</sup><sub>D</sub>:** +37.8 ( $c$  = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  6.82 (d,  $J$  = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 6.01 (d,  $J$  = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 3.71 – 3.61 (m, 3H), 3.56 (d,  $J$  = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (t,  $J$  = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.55 – 2.38 (m, 2H), 1.95 – 1.76 (m, 4H), 1.51 (s, 18H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  199.3, 154.3, 152.8 (2C), 129.5, 83.2 (2C), 66.8, 42.0, 40.3, 33.9, 33.1, 28.4, 28.2 (6C)

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>31</sub>NO<sub>6</sub> [M-Boc+2H]<sup>+</sup>: 270.1705, found: 270.1704



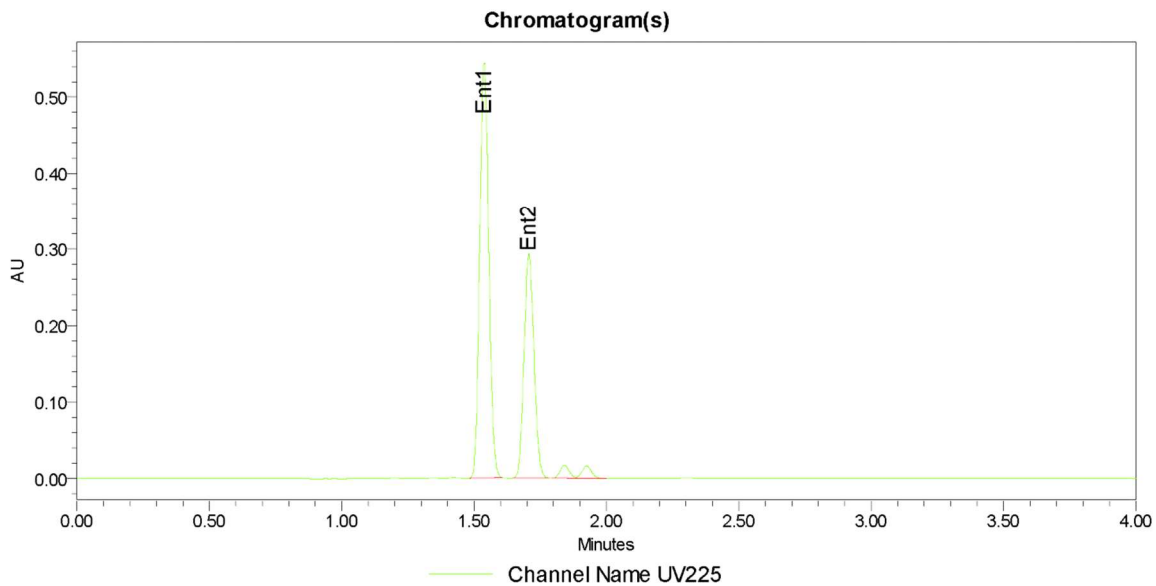
CHIRAL REPORT	
Sample Set Name: TANG_BARAN	Acq. Method Set: J1_BAR0447 Processing Method: J1_BAR0447
Date Acquired: 8/25/2022 5:13:43 PM PDT, 8/25/2022 5:18:39 PM PDT	
Date Processed: 8/25/2022 5:17:48 PM PDT, 8/25/2022 5:22:42 PM PDT	

Peak Areas Summary  
Area Summarized by Name

	SampleName	Vial	Date Acquired	ent1	ent2	ee	Ent1 ( $\mu V \cdot sec$ )	Ent2 ( $\mu V \cdot sec$ )
1	JT-SI-RACEMIC	2:E,2	8/25/2022 5:13:43 PM PDT	62.84	37.16	25.68	1295499	766160
2	JT-SI-CHIRAL	2:E,3	8/25/2022 5:18:39 PM PDT	3.03	96.97	-93.95	47822	1532828

## CHIRAL REPORT

Sample Name: JT-SI-RACEMIC	Acq. Method Set: J1_BAR0447	
Vial: 2:E,2	Processing Method: J1_BAR0447	
Date Acquired: 8/25/2022 5:13:43 PM PDT		
Date Processed: 8/25/2022 5:17:48 PM PDT		



Peak Info

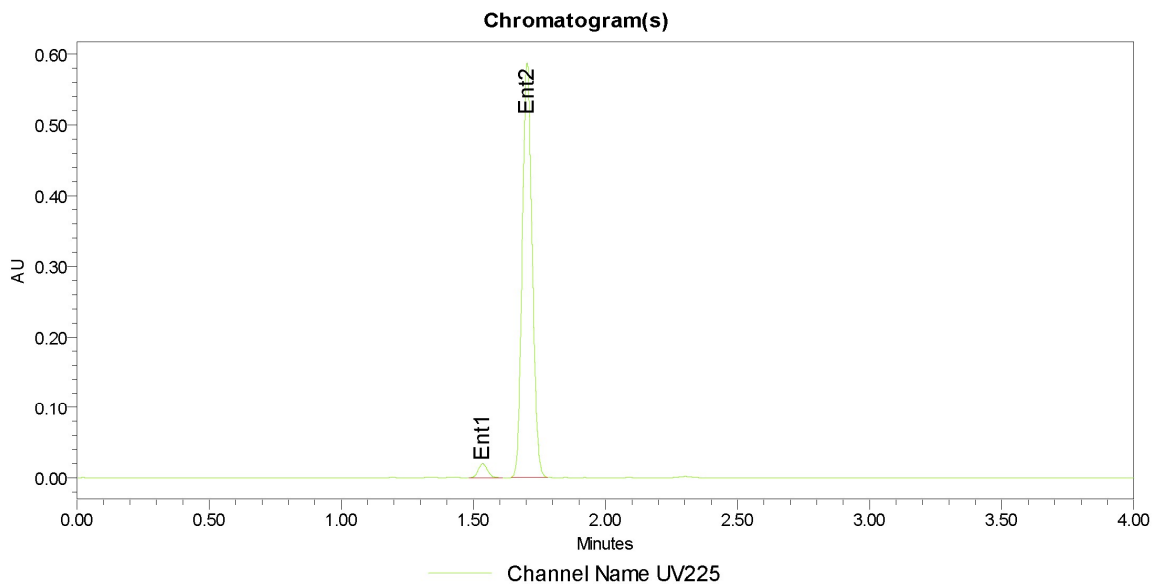
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1	UV225	Ent1	1.54	1295499	545071	62.84	37.16	25.68
2	UV225	Ent2	1.71	766160	293514	62.84	37.16	25.68
3	UV225		1.84	40470	16874	62.84	37.16	25.68
4	UV225		1.93	41110	16300	62.84	37.16	25.68

Reported by User: System  
 Report Method: C1\_Chiral\_Areas  
 Report Method ID: 23401  
 Page: 2 of 3

Project Name: 2022\_Q1\_Lenovo  
 Date Printed:  
 8/25/2022  
 5:24:00 PM US/Pacific

## CHIRAL REPORT

Sample Name: JT-SI-CHIRAL	Acq. Method Set: J1_BAR0447	
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Date Processed: 8/25/2022 5:22:42 PM PDT		



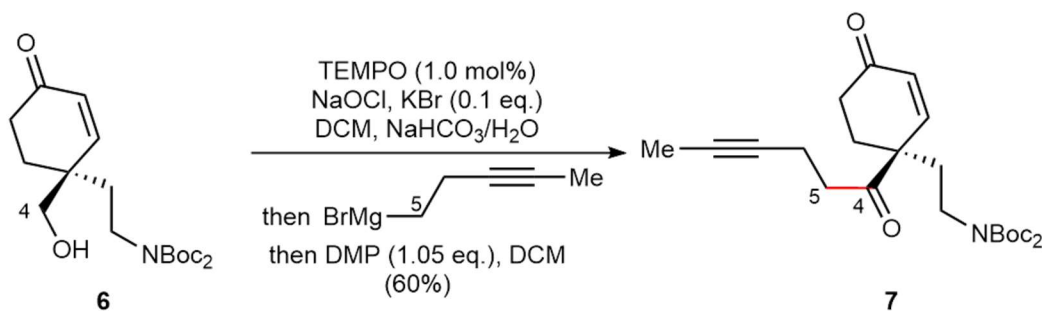
Peak Info

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2	UV225	Ent2	1.70	1532828	587756	3.03	96.97	-93.95

Reported by User: System  
 Report Method: C1\_Chiral\_Areas  
 Report Method ID: 23401  
 Page: 3 of 3

Project Name: 2022\_Q1\_Lenovo  
 Date Printed: 8/25/2022  
 5:24:00 PM US/Pacific

## Compound 7



### Alcohol oxidation

To a solution of compound **6** (16.1 g, 43.6 mmol) in DCM (60 ml) was added NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (15 g) and water (50 ml). The resulting mixture was added KBr (539 mg, 4.5 mmol) and TEMPO (68 mg, 0.44 mmol) at rt (open air). The reaction was cooled to 0 °C, and a solution of NaOCl (6 wt%, 105 ml) was added slowly at the same temperature. The reaction mixture turned red immediately, and the ice bath was removed. The reaction mixture was quenched by sat. aq. Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (100 ml), and extracted with DCM (3x 200 ml). The organic phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. The product (ca. 16 g) was used directly to next step without purification.

### Grignard reagent preparation<sup>3</sup>

To a suspension of Mg powder (3.1 g, 129 mmol) and LiCl (6.0 g, 141 mmol) in THF (29 ml), DIBAL-H (1.3 ml, 1.0 M in toluene) was added dropwise under argon at 0 °C.

Meanwhile, a solution of 3-pentynyl bromide (19.0 g, 129 mmol, in 72.8 ml THF) was prepared at rt. A small portion of this stock solution (8.7 ml) was added to the above suspension at 0 °C to initiate the Grignard reaction. After 15 min, the rest of the stock solution was added slowly. The residual bromide was rinsed by THF (3x 10 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred vigorously at 0 °C for 30 min and warmed up to rt for an extra 30 min. The Grignard reagent was obtained as 0.54 M (theo. 0.95 M) indicated by titration with I<sub>2</sub> in THF.

### Grignard addition

To a solution of the freshly-made aldehyde (16 g, 43.6 mmol, in 320 ml THF) at -78 °C was added the freshly-prepared Grignard reagent (110 ml, 59.4 mmol) dropwise in 1 h (under argon). The reaction mixture was kept stirring at the same temperature for an extra hour, and AcOH (10 ml) was added to quench the reaction. The resulting solution was warmed up to rt gradually, followed by adding brine (250 ml) and sat. aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (50 ml). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (4x 400 ml) and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The obtained organic phase was concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain the crude product, which was used in next step without purification.

### Alcohol oxidation

The crude product obtained from Grignard addition was dissolved in DCM (100 ml, open air), and cooled to 0 °C. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (10 g) was added to the solution, followed by adding Dess-martin periodinane (19.0 g, 44.8 mmol). The reaction mixture was warmed to rt. After 1 h, the reaction mixture was diluted

with DCM (ca. 50 ml), and was quenched by sat. aq.  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  (90 ml) and sat. aq.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (150 ml). The resulting mixture was kept stirring for 45 min. The mixture was extracted with DCM (3x 100 ml) and dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . The organic phase was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography (5% EtOAc in hexanes to 20% EtOAc in hexanes) to yield compound **7** (11.3 g, 26.1 mmol, 60%).

*\*Note: Compound 7 is bench-stable.*

**Physical state:** light yellow oil

**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.60 (30% EtOAc in hexanes, UV active,  $\text{KMnO}_4$  staining)

**$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ :** -32.2 ( $c$  = 1.0,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ )

**$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**  $\delta$  7.01 (d,  $J$  = 10.3 Hz, 1H), 6.09 (d,  $J$  = 10.3 Hz, 1H), 3.60 – 3.45 (m, 2H), 2.81 – 2.68 (m, 2H), 2.54 – 2.35 (m, 5H), 2.06 – 1.93 (m, 3H), 1.72, (s, 3H), 1.50 (s, 18H)

**$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**  $\delta$  207.5, 198.3, 152.4 (2C), 150.1, 130.6, 83.0 (2C), 77.6, 76.6, 52.4, 42.1, 38.8, 36.5, 34.8, 29.8, 28.3 (6C), 13.6, 3.6

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{35}\text{NO}_6$   $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ : 456.2362, found: 456.2350

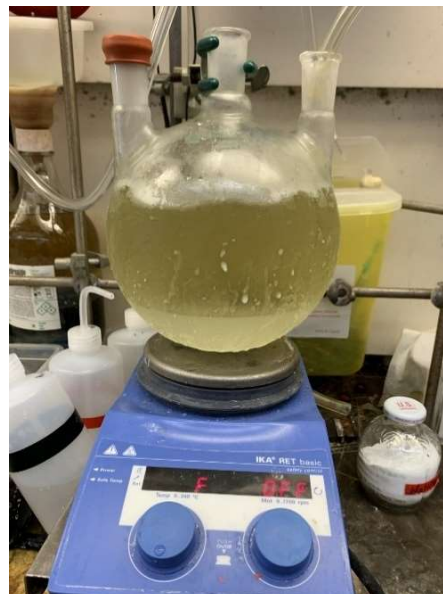
*Pictures were based on 60 g scale*



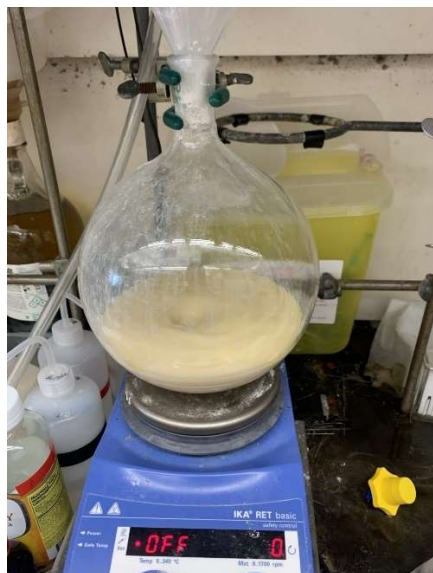
dropping bleach into **6**



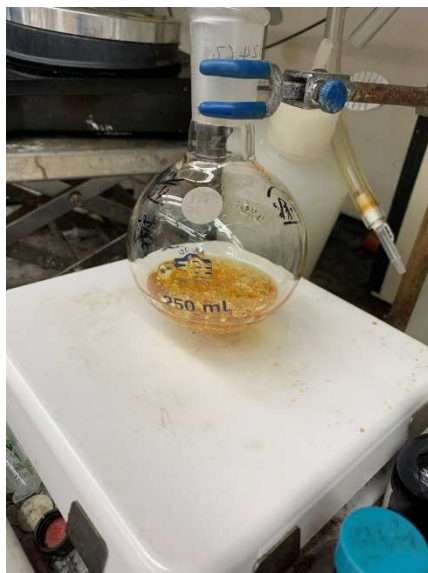
adding Grignard reagent



after quenching

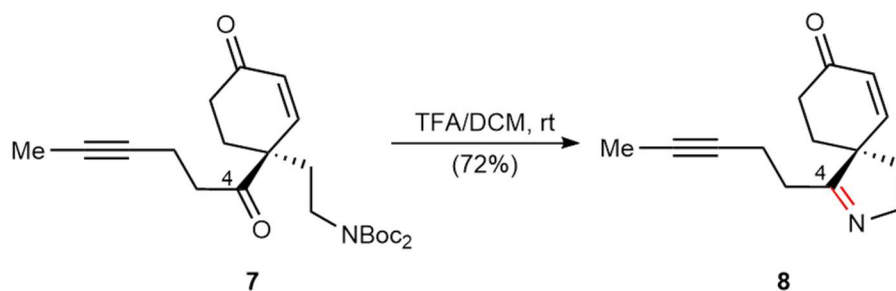


DMP oxidation



pure product

## Compound 8



To a solution of compound **7** (8.8 g, 20.3 mmol) in DCM (62.8 ml) was added TFA (31.4 ml) at rt. The resulting red solution was stirred for 1.5 h at the same temperature. The reaction mixture was added carefully (via dropping funnel) to a mixture of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (64 g, in 120 ml H<sub>2</sub>O) and 4 M NaOH (24 ml), then stirred vigorously for 36 h. The mixture was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (for the first time, 100 ml) and DCM (5x 50 ml). The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography (Et<sub>2</sub>O to 5% MeOH +1% TEA in Et<sub>2</sub>O) to yield compound **8** (3.14 g, 14.6 mmol, 72%).

*\*Note: Compound 8 is unstable for long-term storage (partial decomposition even took place after 1 week at -20 °C), should be used as soon as possible.*

**Physical state:** sticky orange oil

**TLC:** *R<sub>f</sub>* = 0.37 (pure EtOAc, highly UV active, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

**[α]<sup>25</sup><sub>D</sub>:** -155.8 (*c* = 0.5, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 6.62 (dd, *J* = 10.1, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.05 (d, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (dddt, *J* = 16.0, 8.6, 3.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (dtt, *J* = 15.6, 7.6, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.58 – 2.48 (m, 4H), 2.48 – 2.34 (m, 2H), 2.20 – 2.09 (m, 2H), 1.96 (dddd, *J* = 13.0, 8.7, 7.7, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 1.86 (dtd, *J* = 13.5, 4.9, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 1.75 (t, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 3H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 198.3, 178.0, 152.0, 129.7, 78.4, 76.2, 58.3, 55.7, 35.4, 35.2, 30.1, 29.3, 16.0, 3.7

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 216.1388, found: 216.1382





reaction mixture



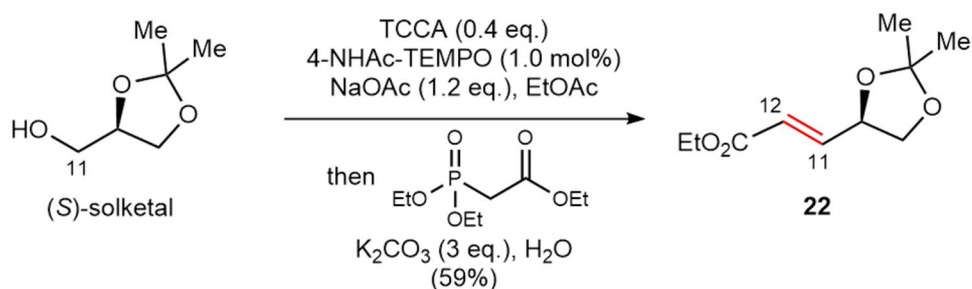
work up



purified compound 8



## Compound 22



To a solution of (*S*)-solketal (50.0 g, 378 mmol) in EtOAc (500 ml) was added NaOAc (37 g, 451 mmol) and 4-NHAc-TEMPO (0.81 g, 3.8 mmol) under argon. TCCA (35 g, 151 mmol) was added by portions at 0 °C. The mixture was stirring at the same temperature for 1.5 h, then filtered through a Büchner funnel. The residue was rinsed with EtOAc, and the resulting filtrate was added water (190 ml),  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (157 g, 1.14 mol), and triethyl phosphonoacetate (81.5 ml, 92.1 g, 411 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at rt, and a mixture of  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  (200 ml) and water (100 ml) was added. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  (3x 200 ml). The combined organic layer was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and concentrated under reduced pressure (100 mbar, 25 °C). The residue was purified by chromatography (20%  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  in pentane) to yield compound **22** (44.8 g, 224 mmol, 59%).

**Physical state:** colorless oil

**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.40 (10% EtOAc in hexanes, UV active,  $\text{KMnO}_4$  staining)

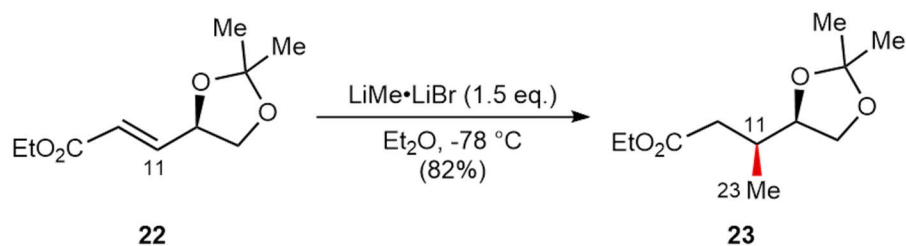
**$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ :** -36.4 ( $c$  = 1.0,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ )

**$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**  $\delta$  6.88 (dd,  $J$  = 15.6, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 6.10 (dd,  $J$  = 15.6, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (tdd,  $J$  = 7.0, 5.6, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 4.26 – 4.14 (m, 3H), 3.68 (dd,  $J$  = 8.3, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.48 – 1.43 (m, 3H), 1.41 (d,  $J$  = 0.8 Hz, 3H), 1.29 (t,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 3H)

**$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**  $\delta$  166.3, 144.8, 122.7, 110.4, 75.1, 69.0, 60.8, 26.6, 25.9, 14.4

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4$   $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ : 223.0941, found: 223.0942

Compound **23** (Ref. 4)



To a solution of compound **22** (21.0 g, 104 mmol) in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  (550 ml) was added  $\text{MeLi}\cdot\text{LiBr}$  (1.6 M in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , 71.5 ml, 157 mmol) dropwise via syringe pump (or dropping funnel) under  $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  over 2.5 h. Upon completion, the solution was quenched by  $\text{MeOH}$  (10 ml) and sat. aq.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (200 ml) at  $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , then warmed to rt slowly. The resulting mixture was extracted with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  (3x 200 ml) and dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . The solvents were removed under reduced pressure, and the crude product was purified by chromatography (0% to 20%  $\text{EtOAc}$  in hexanes) to obtain compound **23** (18.5 g, 85.5 mmol, 82%).

**Physical state:** colorless oil

**TLC:**  $R_f = 0.47$  (20%  $\text{EtOAc}$  in hexanes)

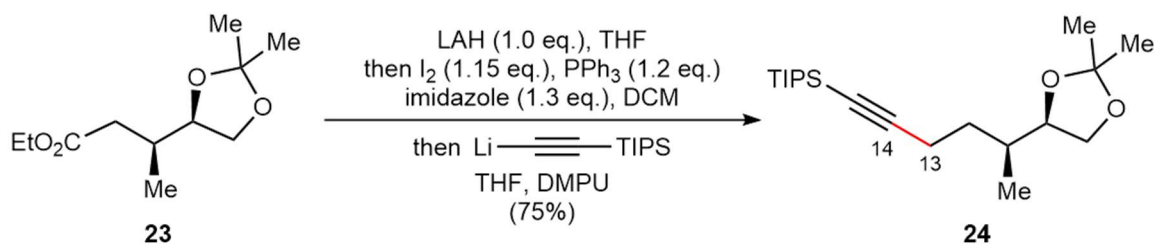
**$[\alpha]^{25}_{\text{D}}$ :**  $-9.60$  ( $c = 1.0$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ )

**$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**  $\delta$  4.14 (q,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 2H), 4.05 – 3.96 (m, 2H), 3.66 – 3.61 (m, 1H), 2.40 (dd,  $J = 14.9, 5.0$  Hz, 1H), 2.24 – 2.17 (m, 1H), 2.13 (dd,  $J = 14.9, 8.8$  Hz, 1H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 1.22 (s, 3H), 1.26 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 3H), 1.00 (d,  $J = 6.8$ , 3H)

**$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**  $\delta$  172.8, 109.1, 79.0, 67.0, 60.6, 37.8, 33.2, 26.6, 25.4, 15.6, 14.4

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_4$   $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ : 239.1259, found: 239.1254

## Compound 24



To a solution of compound **23** (10.4 g, 48.1 mmol) in THF (90 ml) was added LAH (1.83 mg, 48.2 mmol) by portions at 0 °C. The ice bath was removed, then the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 2 h. Upon completion, EtOAc (100 ml) was added slowly, then water (2 ml) was added to quench the remaining LAH. After stirring for 30 min, sat. aq. Rochelle's salt (200 mL) was added to this mixture and stirred overnight. After separating the organic layer, the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3x 100 ml). The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the crude alcohol.

The alcohol obtained from above was dissolved in DCM (50 ml) under argon, imidazole (4.25 g, 62.5 mmol) and PPh<sub>3</sub> (15.1 g, 57.7 mmol) was added. To this mixture, I<sub>2</sub> (14.0 g, 55.3 mmol) was added slowly. The red color faded since all I<sub>2</sub> was consumed. Upon completion (indicated by TLC), methanol was added to quench the excess iodine, followed by blowing air over the solution to quench the excess PPh<sub>3</sub> (normally takes 30 min). The volatiles were then removed by reduced pressure, and pentane (150 ml) was added and stirred vigorously (sonication if necessary). After 1 h, the solids were removed by filtration through a Büchner funnel, and the residue was washed with pentane (2x 150 ml). Subsequently, the filtrate was collected, and the pentane was removed under reduced pressure to give the crude iodide (contained ~6% TPPO).

In another flame-dried round bottom flask, TIPS acetylene (9.65 g, 52.9 mmol) was dissolved in THF (86 ml), and *n*-BuLi (2.5 M in hexanes, 19.2 ml, 48.1 mmol) was added dropwise under argon. The mixture was then stirred at 0 °C for 30 min and cooled to -78 °C. DMPU (12 ml) was added to this solution in one portion. Subsequently, a solution of the freshly prepared iodide (in 20 ml THF) was added dropwise to the freshly prepared lithium acetylide. The mixture was stirred at rt overnight and quenched with water. The aqueous phase was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3x 100 ml) and combined. The combined organic phase was rinsed with water (3x 100 ml) to remove the residual DMPU and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of the solvents, the residue was purified with chromatography (hexanes to 5% EtOAc in hexanes) to give compound **24** (12.2 g, 36.1 mmol, 75%).

**Physical state:** colorless oil

**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.21 (30% DCM in hexanes, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

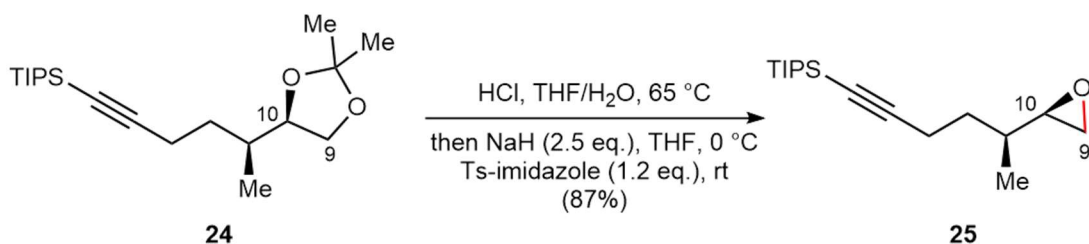
$[\alpha]^{25}_D$ : -16.5 ( $c$  = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  4.02 (dd,  $J$  = 7.6, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (q,  $J$  = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (t,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (ddd,  $J$  = 17.0, 7.5, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 2.27 (ddd,  $J$  = 17.0, 8.2, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 1.87 – 1.75 (m, 1H), 1.61 – 1.54 (m, 1H), 1.39 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 3H), 1.36 – 1.29 (m, 1H), 1.10 – 1.00 (m, 21H), 0.99 (d,  $J$  = 6.6 Hz, 3H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 108.9, 108.6, 80.8, 79.9, 67.9, 35.6, 32.2, 26.7, 25.7, 18.8 (6C), 17.8, 15.0, 11.5 (3C)

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>38</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Si [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 339.2719, found: 339.2711

## Compound 25



A solution of compound **24** (18.5 g, 54.5 mmol) in a mixture of HCl (3 M, 50 ml) and THF (100 ml) was heated at 75 °C for 12 h. The mixture was then cooled down to rt, and sat. aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (100 ml) was slowly added to neutralize the HCl. The mixture was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3x 100 ml) and the organic phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The crude was obtained from concentrating under reduced pressure and used directly.

NaH (5.4 g, 60 wt% in mineral oil, 135 mmol) was suspended in THF (100 ml) under argon atmosphere. This mixture was then cooled to 0 °C. To this solution, the crude product obtained above (dissolved in 20 ml THF) was added dropwise. Upon completion, ice bath was removed to allow the mixture to warm up. The mixture was then stirred under rt for 1.5 h, and Ts-imidazole (14.4 g, 65 mmol) was added by portion. The resulting mixture was stirred vigorously at the same temperature for 45 min. Upon completion, H<sub>2</sub>O (100 mL) was added in and the mixture was stirred for 15 min. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3x 100 ml). The combined organic phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (hexanes to 30% DCM in hexanes) to yield epoxide **25** (13.3 g, 47.4 mmol, 87%).

**Physical state:** colorless oil

**TLC:** *R<sub>f</sub>* = 0.33 (40% DCM in hexanes, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

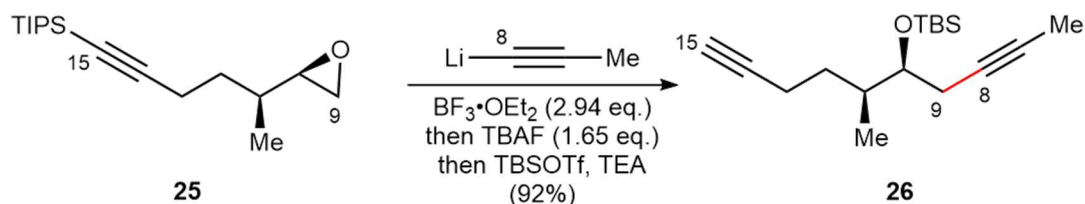
**[α]<sup>25</sup><sub>D</sub>:** +13.3 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 2.77 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.70 (dt, *J* = 6.8, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.39 – 2.26 (m, 2H), 1.64 (tt, *J* = 11.3, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 1.56 – 1.47 (m, 2H), 1.13 – 0.96 (m, 24H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 108.4, 80.9, 56.7, 47.1, 35.3, 32.8, 18.8 (6C), 17.9, 16.9, 11.4 (3C)

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>32</sub>OSi [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 281.2301, found: 281.2296

## Compound 26



A solution of *n*-BuLi (73.0 ml, 182 mmol in hexanes) in THF (300 ml) was cooled to -78 °C under argon. To this solution, a balloon of propyne was added via needle, and the solution began to absorb the gas. Upon completion (the solution turned cloudy), the balloon was removed. The generated mixture was allowed to stir at -78 °C for 30 min.

To this freshly prepared propynyllithium, a solution of compound **25** (17.0 g, 60.6 mmol) in THF (30 ml) was added slowly at the same temperature. BF<sub>3</sub> etherate (22.0 ml, 178 mmol) was added subsequently, and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at -78 °C for 1 h. The reaction was quenched with sat. aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (100 mL) and diluted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (50 mL), then stirred for 1 h. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3x 150 ml) and the organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The solvents were removed in vacuo and the crude product was directly used for next transformation.

The crude product obtained from above was added TBAF (100 ml, 1.0 M in THF, 100 mmol) under argon. The resulting mixture was stirred at 45 °C overnight. Upon completion, sat. aq. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (80 mL) and EtOAc (50 mL) was added. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3x 100 ml) and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. After removing solvents under reduced pressure, the crude was dissolved in DCM (120 ml), then added TEA (18.2 g, 25.1 ml, 180 mmol). To this solution, TBSOTf (31.7 g, 27.6 ml, 120 mmol) was slowly added under rt. The mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 30 min, then heated to reflux for 1 h. Upon completion, sat. aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (120 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with DCM (3x 100 ml). The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. The crude was purified by chromatography (0-5% EtOAc in hexanes) to yield compound **26** (15.5 g, 55.7 mmol, 92%).

**Physical state:** colorless oil

**TLC:** *R<sub>f</sub>* = 0.50 (5% EtOAc in hexanes, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

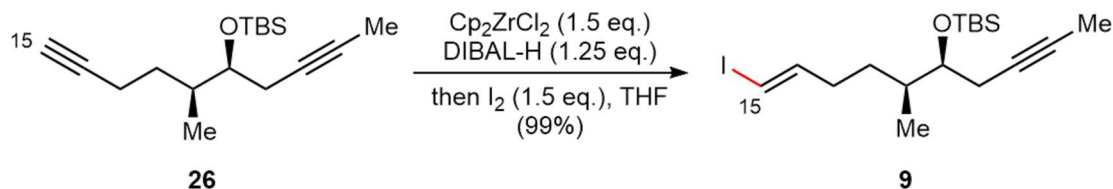
**[α]<sup>25</sup><sub>D</sub>:** -10.5 (*c* = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 3.71 (td, *J* = 6.7, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.30 – 2.22 (m, 2H), 2.18 (dtd, *J* = 16.9, 7.8, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.93 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.92 – 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.77 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 3H), 1.67 (dtd, *J* = 13.3, 7.9, 5.3 Hz, 1H), 1.38 (dtd, *J* = 13.3, 8.4, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.85 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.08 (s, 3H), 0.06 (s, 3H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 84.8, 77.2, 76.8, 74.5, 68.3, 36.4, 32.3, 26.0 (3C), 25.0, 18.3, 16.7, 13.0, 3.70, -4.1, -4.6

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>30</sub>OSi [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 279.2139, found: 279.2142

Compound **9**



To a solution of  $\text{Cp}_2\text{ZrCl}_2$  (13.6 g, 46.5 mmol) in THF (100 ml) was added DIBAL-H (38.6 ml, 38.6 mmol, 1.0 M in hexanes) dropwise at 0 °C. A white precipitation was formed. The mixture was allowed to stir for 1 h, and a solution of compound **26** (8.58 g, 30.8 mmol) in THF (10 ml) was added slowly. The reaction mixture (cloudy) was warmed up to rt slowly, and kept stirring overnight. A solution of  $\text{I}_2$  (12.0 g, 47.2 mmol) in THF (20 ml) was added at 0 °C, the resulting dark solution was stirred for 1 h at the same temperature. The reaction was quenched with sat. aq.  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  (150 mL), and filtered to remove undissolved impurities (if needed). The obtained mixture was extracted with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  (3x 100 ml), and the organic phase was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product. Pure compound **9** (12.4 g, 30.4 mmol, 99%) was obtained by chromatography (2% EtOAc in hexanes).

*\*Note: Compound **9** is highly stable and can be stored as neat (at 5 °C) for a couple of months.*

**Physical state:** pale yellow oil

**TLC:**  $R_f = 0.44$  (3% EtOAc in hexanes, UV active,  $\text{KMnO}_4$  staining)

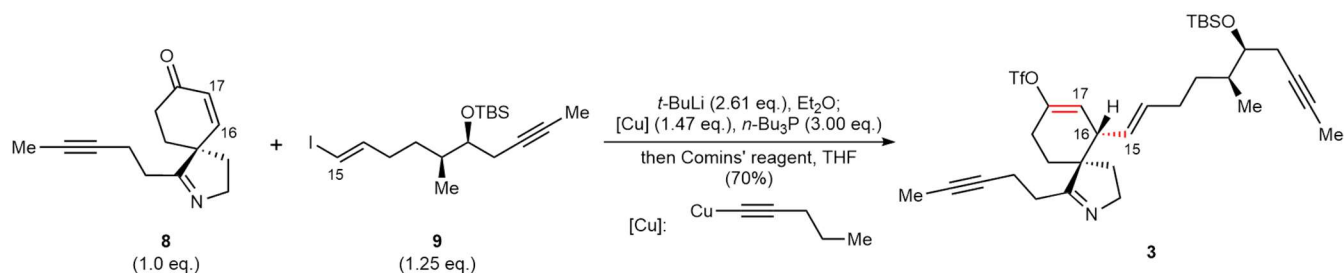
$[\alpha]^{25}_{\text{D}}$ : -13.6 ( $c = 1.0$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ )

**$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**  $\delta$  6.51 (dt,  $J = 14.3, 7.2$  Hz, 1H), 5.99 (dd,  $J = 14.3, 1.5$  Hz, 1H), 3.68 (td,  $J = 6.8, 2.8$  Hz, 1H), 2.29 – 2.18 (m, 2H), 2.17 – 1.99 (m, 2H), 1.78 (t,  $J = 2.6$  Hz, 3H), 1.77 – 1.70 (m, 1H), 1.55 – 1.46 (m, 1H), 1.28 – 1.18 (m, 1H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.83 (d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.04 (s, 3H)

**$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**  $\delta$  146.8, 77.3, 76.7, 74.6, 74.4, 36.4, 34.1, 32.0, 26.0 (3C), 25.0, 18.3, 13.3, 3.8, -4.1, -4.5

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{31}\text{IOSi}$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : 407.1267, found: 407.1260

## Compound 3



### *Lithium-halogen exchange*

To a solution of compound **9** (7.42 g, 18.3 mmol, in 46 ml  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ ) at  $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $t\text{-BuLi}$  (23.8 ml, 1.6 M in pentane, 38.1 mmol) was added dropwise. A bright yellow solution was formed immediately, followed by a formation of precipitation. Reaction was kept stirring under  $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for at least 2.5 h to give the solution of vinylolithium.

### *Preparation of [Cu]*<sup>5</sup>

To a 1L round-bottom flask charged  $\text{CuI}$  (38.0 g, 200 mmol), an aqueous ammonia solution (28-30 %, 500 ml) was added under argon. A blue solution was generated (indicating the oxidation of  $\text{Cu}$  (I)) and the dissolution of  $\text{CuI}$  took place. To reduce the amount of  $\text{Cu}$  (II) as much as possible, solid hydroxylammonium chloride was added (ca. 7 g) portionwise until the color of the solution did not fade.

Subsequently, ethanol (300 ml) was added to the solution, followed by the addition of 1-pentyne (14 ml, 142 mmol) in one portion. The solution turned dark quickly and was stirred vigorously overnight. The yellow slurry was collected by a Büchner funnel, followed by washing with water, methanol, and finally ether. After drying in vacuo for 24 h,  $[\text{Cu}]$  was obtained as a light, yellow powder (12.1 g, 93 mmol, 47% based on  $\text{CuI}$ , 65% based on 1-pentyne).

### *Copper (I)-phosphine complex preparation*<sup>5</sup>

Meanwhile,  $[\text{Cu}]$  (2.86 g, 21.5 mmol) was suspended in THF (16 ml) under argon. To this suspension,  $n\text{-Bu}_3\text{P}$  (10.9 ml, 8.82 g, 43.6 mmol) was added dropwise. Dissolution of the yellow precipitate took place and completed in 15-30 min.

### *Transmetalation and conjugate addition*

To the generated vinylolithium solution at  $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , the prepared  $\text{Cu}$  (I)-phosphine complex was added dropwise in 5 min. After addition, the orange mixture was stirred for 1 h at  $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .

A solution of compound **8** (3.14 g, 14.6 mmol, in 10 ml THF) was added to the above solution dropwise at  $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . The resulting mixture was kept stirring at the same temperature for 40 min. Then a solution of Comins' reagent (8.59 g, 21.9 mmol, in 20 ml THF) was added and the resulting solution was warmed to  $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ . The reaction mixture was stirred at  $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for 1 h, and quenched by 5% aq.  $\text{NH}_3$  (100 ml),  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  (10 g), and blew with air for 1 h. The resulting mixture was stirred vigorously for 45 min, and extracted with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  (3x 150 ml). The organic layer was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was purified by gradient chromatography (20%  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  in hexanes to 40%  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  + 1% TEA in hexanes) to yield compound **3** (6.41 g, 10.2 mmol, 70%).



*\*Note: Compound 3 gradually decomposed in crude, it is therefore preferable to purify the crude product as soon as possible (in the same day). The RCAM step will not work if any impurities are present.*

**Physical state:** pale yellow oil

**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.58 (50% Et<sub>2</sub>O in hexanes, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

**[ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup>:** -53.1 ( $c$  = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  5.68 (d,  $J$  = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (dt,  $J$  = 14.3, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (ddt,  $J$  = 14.3, 7.44, 1.49 Hz, 1H), 3.85 – 3.77 (m, 1H), 3.67 (td,  $J$  = 6.96, 2.80 Hz, 1H), 3.52 (tdd,  $J$  = 10.3, 8.3, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.17 – 3.06 (m, 1H), 2.56 – 2.51 (m, 2H), 2.50 – 2.34 (m, 4H), 2.28 – 2.18 (m, 2H), 2.10 – 1.93 (m, 3H), 1.93 – 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.71 – 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.81 – 1.73 (m, 6H), 1.65 – 1.53 (m, 2H), 1.46 – 1.39 (m, 1H), 1.21 – 1.12 (m, 1H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.81 (d,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.04 (s, 3H)

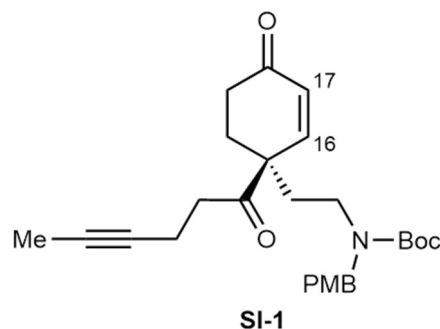
**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  177.8, 148.9, 134.4, 126.3, 120.6, 118.7 (q,  $J_{C-F}$  = 316 Hz), 78.9, 77.1, 76.9, 75.9, 74.7, 58.7, 56.7, 43.1, 37.0, 33.1, 31.5, 30.9, 30.0, 29.0, 26.0 (3C), 25.5, 25.1, 18.3, 15.9, 13.2, 3.7 (2C), -4.0, -4.5

**<sup>1</sup>H-COSY, <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>13</sup>C-HSQC, <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>13</sup>C-HMBC, NOESY spectra are available**

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>48</sub>F<sub>3</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>SSi [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 628.3104, found: 628.3093

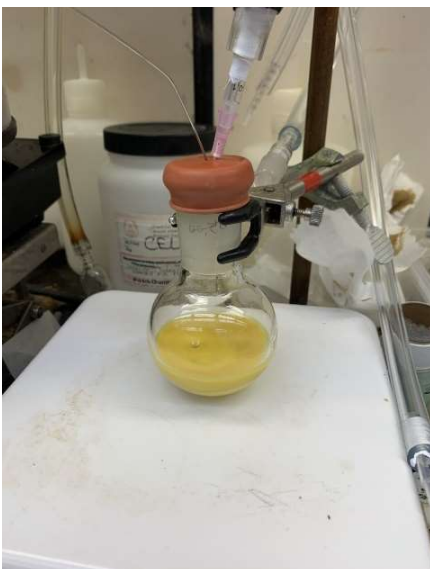
### Supplementary Table 1. Screened conditions for conjugate addition

entry	enone	RLi precursor	condition	result ( $dr$ = desired:undesired)
1	SI-1	vinylMgBr	CuI	low yield
2	SI-1	vinylMgBr	CuBr	no reaction
3	SI-1	vinylSnBu <sub>3</sub>	CuCN, LiMe, Comins' reagent	81%, $dr$ = 1:7
4	8	vinylSnBu <sub>3</sub>	CuCN, LiMe	messy
5	8	(vinyl) <sub>4</sub> Sn	PhLi, CuI, Me <sub>2</sub> S	30-54%, $dr$ > 20:1
6	8	(vinyl) <sub>4</sub> Sn	PhLi, CuI, <i>n</i> -Bu <sub>3</sub> P, Comins' reagent	80%, $dr$ > 20:1
7	8	26	HZrCp <sub>2</sub> Cl, CuCN, LiMe	decomposed
8	8	9	<i>n</i> -BuLi, CuI, <i>n</i> -Bu <sub>3</sub> P	no reaction
9	8	9	<i>n</i> -BuLi, [Cu], <i>n</i> -Bu <sub>3</sub> P, PhNTf <sub>2</sub>	25%, $dr$ > 20:1
10	8	9	<i>n</i> -BuLi, [Cu], P(NMe <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> , PhNTf <sub>2</sub>	<20% conv.
11	8	9	<i>t</i> -BuLi, [Cu], <i>n</i> -Bu <sub>3</sub> P, PhNTf <sub>2</sub>	54-70%, $dr$ > 20:1
12	8	9	<i>t</i> -BuLi, [Cu], <i>n</i> -Bu <sub>3</sub> P, Comins' reagent	70-83%, $dr$ > 20:1





after adding *t*-BuLi



[Cu] in THF



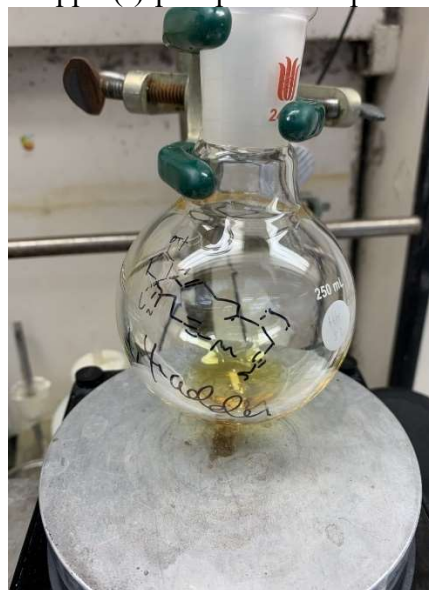
copper(I)-phosphine complex



transmetalation

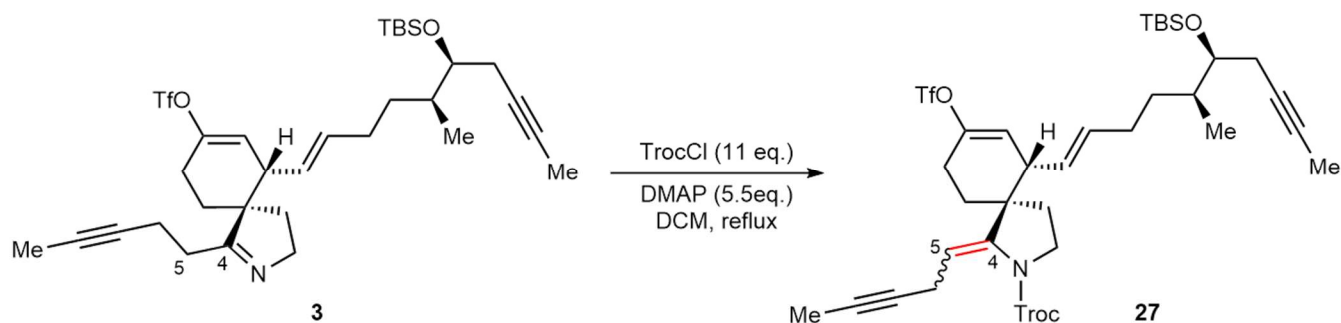


adding Comins' reagent



pure compound 3

## Compound 27



To a solution of freshly prepared compound **3** (3.33 g, 5.31 mmol) in DCM (34.0 ml) was added DMAP (3.54 g, 29.0 mmol) and heat to reflux. Subsequently, TrocCl (8.1 ml, 12.5 g, 58.8 mmol) was added dropwise, and the resulting solution was allowed to stir at the same temperature for 30 min. Upon completion, the reaction mixture (might be slurry) was added to a vigorously stirred sat. aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (100 mL). The mixture was then stirred at rt for 1.5 h, and extracted with hexanes (3x 50 ml), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. Pure compound **27** (4.09 g, 5.11 mmol, 96%) was obtained by chromatography (pentane to 40% DCM in pentane).

**Physical state:** colorless oil

**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.44 (50% DCM in hexanes, UV active, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

**[ $\alpha$ ]<sup>25</sup><sub>D</sub>:** +82.1 ( $c$  = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  5.71 (d,  $J$  = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 5.54 (dt,  $J$  = 15.4, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 5.33 (dd,  $J$  = 15.4, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.00 (s, 1H), 5.20 – 4.41 (br s, 2H), 3.73 – 3.64 (m, 2H), 3.62 – 3.50 (m, 1H), 3.01 – 2.87 (m, 2H), 2.87 – 2.70 (m, 1H), 2.43 – 2.29 (m, 1H), 2.29 – 2.18 (m, 3H), 2.08 (ddt,  $J$  = 15.5, 10.9, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.04 – 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.81 (dt,  $J$  = 13.3, 9.7 Hz, 1H), 1.77 (t,  $J$  = 2.6 Hz, 3H), 1.76 (t,  $J$  = 2.6 Hz, 3H), 1.74 – 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.63 – 1.50 (m, 3H), 1.45 (ddt,  $J$  = 12.8, 9.5, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 1.24 – 1.16 (m, 1H), 0.87 (s, 9H), 0.82 (d,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.07 (s, 3H), 0.03 (s, 3H).

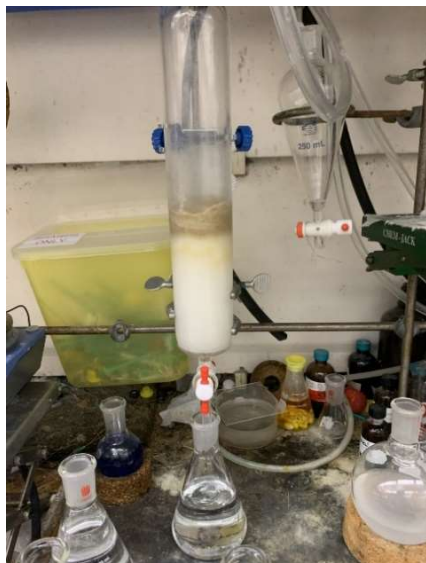
**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  148.8, 141.0, 135.1, 127.5, 121.8, 120.3, 118.7 (q,  $J_{C-F}$  = 320.4 Hz), 95.6, 77.1, 76.9, 75.1, 74.5, 66.0, 45.7, 45.5, 45.0, 36.9, 33.3, 31.5, 30.7, 26.0, 25.1, 19.4, 18.3, 13.1, 3.7 (2C), -4.0, -4.6

*(a few carbons are missing in <sup>13</sup>C-NMR; geometry of the double bond is not assigned due to rotamers)*

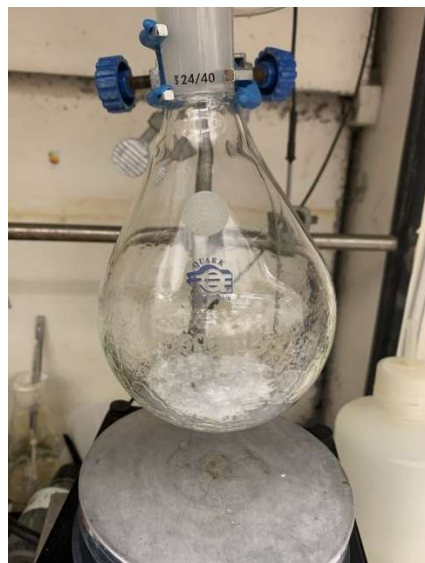
**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>49</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>F<sub>3</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>SSi [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 802.2140, found: 802.2124



reaction mixture

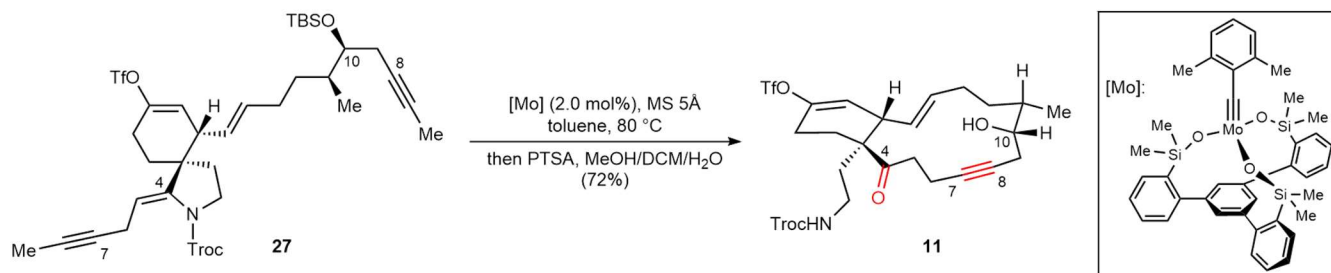


chromatography



product after purification

## Compound 11



A 250 ml round bottom flask charged freshly prepared compound **27** (2.35 g, 2.93 mmol) was added MS 5Å (7.01 g, 250 wt% to SM, dried at >200 °C under high vacuum overnight) and cat. (43 mg, 0.058 mmol) in glovebox. Then the flask was taken out from glovebox, and toluene (140 ml) was added under argon. The mixture was pre-stirred for 5 min, and heated to 80 °C. After 45 min, TLC (60% DCM in hexanes) indicated the full conversion. The reaction mixture was allowed to filter over a Celite<sup>®</sup> plug to remove the molecular sieves, and rinsed with DCM. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and gave a pale-yellow foam as crude product.

The crude product was dissolved in a mixture of DCM (2.4 ml), MeOH (24 ml) and H<sub>2</sub>O (1.2 ml). To this solution, PTSA (1.0 g, 5.3 mmol) was added, and the solution was heated to 50 °C and stirred overnight. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was quenched with sat. aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (30 mL) and brine (20 mL), and was extracted with DCM (3x 50 ml). The resulting organic phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography (DCM to 20% Et<sub>2</sub>O in DCM) to yield compound **11** (1.38 g, 2.11 mmol, 72%).

*\*Note: Compound 11 is bench-stable.*

**Physical state:** white solid

**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.45 (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O in hexanes, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

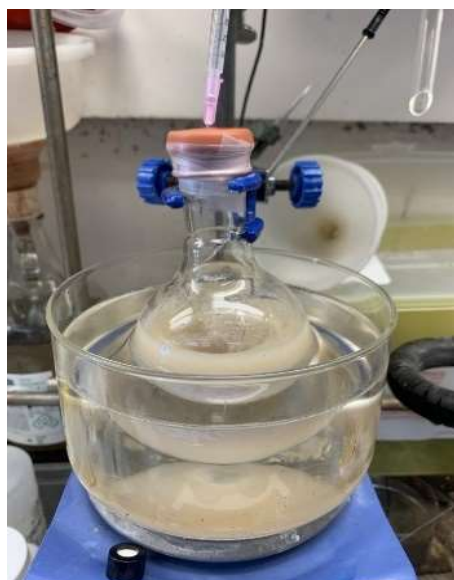
$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -41.4 ( $c$  = 0.5, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  5.65 (ddd,  $J$  = 15.3, 9.7, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 5.60 (d,  $J$  = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.27 (dd,  $J$  = 15.3, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (t,  $J$  = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (d,  $J$  = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (d,  $J$  = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.56 – 3.50 (m, 1H), 3.45 (s, 1H), 3.34 – 3.27 (m, 1H), 3.26 – 3.20 (m, 1H), 2.80 (ddd,  $J$  = 18.8, 11.2, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.64 – 2.46 (m, 4H), 2.46 – 2.28 (m, 3H), 2.20 – 2.01 (m, 4H), 1.95 (dd,  $J$  = 14.0, 5.8 Hz, 1H), 1.85 (dq,  $J$  = 9.4, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 1.64 (ddd,  $J$  = 14.0, 9.4, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 1.50 – 1.39 (m, 2H), 1.23 – 1.15 (m, 1H), 0.93 (d,  $J$  = 6.6 Hz, 3H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  209.9, 154.7, 147.6, 133.9, 126.5, 120.5, 118.6 (q,  $J_{C-F}$  = 320 Hz), 95.7, 81.5, 75.8, 74.7, 73.0, 52.0, 46.2, 37.7, 35.7, 33.0, 32.3, 28.3, 28.0, 27.2, 25.6, 24.9, 13.6, 13.1

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>31</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>F<sub>3</sub>NO<sub>7</sub>S [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 652.0917, found: 652.0919





reaction mixture



TLC (left: reaction)



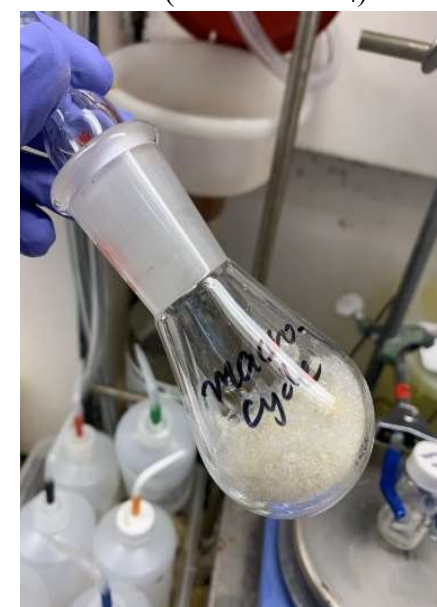
TLC (under  $\text{KMnO}_4$ )



hydrolysis

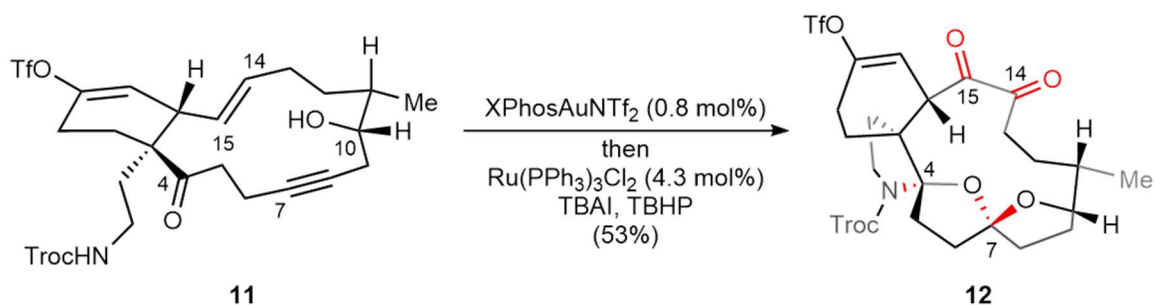


TLC (after hydrolysis)



pure compound **11**

## Compound 12



To a solution of compound **11** (3.02 g, 4.62 mmol, azeotroped with benzene to remove residual H<sub>2</sub>O) in DCM (30 ml) was added XPhosAuNTf<sub>2</sub> (30.2 mg, 0.032 mmol) under argon. The mixture was refluxed for 2 h. Upon completion (indicated by TLC, 20% Et<sub>2</sub>O in DCM), it was cooled to rt, and TEA (0.05 ml) was added to quench the gold catalyst. Subsequently, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give a white foam.

The resulting polycyclic compound was dissolved in MeCN/PhMe/H<sub>2</sub>O (5:5:1, 112 ml), and TBAI (808 mg, 2.19 mmol) was added in one portion to give a clear solution. Ru(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (191 mg, 0.2 mmol) was added to this solution subsequently. A gray-green mixture was generated. Subsequently, TBHP (5-6 M in decane, 10.9 ml) was added dropwise. The yellow green solution turned dark (ca. 15 min, protected from light with foil). The reaction was allowed to stir at rt for 1.5 h (open air, water bath to maintain a constant temperature). Upon completion, the reaction was diluted by Et<sub>2</sub>O (50 ml), and quenched by a mixture of water (100 ml), NaHSO<sub>3</sub> (12 g) and NaCl (30 g). The resulting cloudy mixture was stirred for 1 h to give a good phase separation. After collecting the organic phase, the aqueous phase was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (4x 100 ml). The combined organic phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography (DCM to 5% Et<sub>2</sub>O in DCM) to yield compound **12** (1.67 g, 2.44 mmol, 53%).

*\*Note: Compound 12 is light-sensitive and very unstable in solvents (CHCl<sub>3</sub>, benzene, etc.). It is necessary to remove the solvents for storage.*

**Physical state:** yellow foam

**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.45 (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O in hexanes, yellow under light, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

**[ $\alpha$ ]<sup>25</sup><sub>D</sub>:** +40.4 ( $c$  = 1.0, MeOH)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)**  $\delta$  5.57 (m, 1H), 4.82 (d,  $J$  = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 4.70 (d,  $J$  = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (dt,  $J$  = 4.9, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (ddd,  $J$  = 10.1, 6.1, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.68 – 3.53 (m, 1H), 3.47 (td,  $J$  = 11.1, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 3.15 – 3.06 (m, 1H), 2.77 (dt,  $J$  = 12.6, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 2.68 (dddd,  $J$  = 13.6, 11.5, 9.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 2.63 – 2.54 (m, 1H), 2.38 (ddt,  $J$  = 18.3, 5.3, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 2.32 – 2.20 (m, 3H), 2.02 (ddd,  $J$  = 13.6, 8.6, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 1.96 – 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.88 (dd,  $J$  = 13.2, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.81 – 1.73 (m, 1H), 1.72 – 1.64 (m, 3H), 1.63 – 1.53 (m, 2H), 0.83 (d,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 3H)

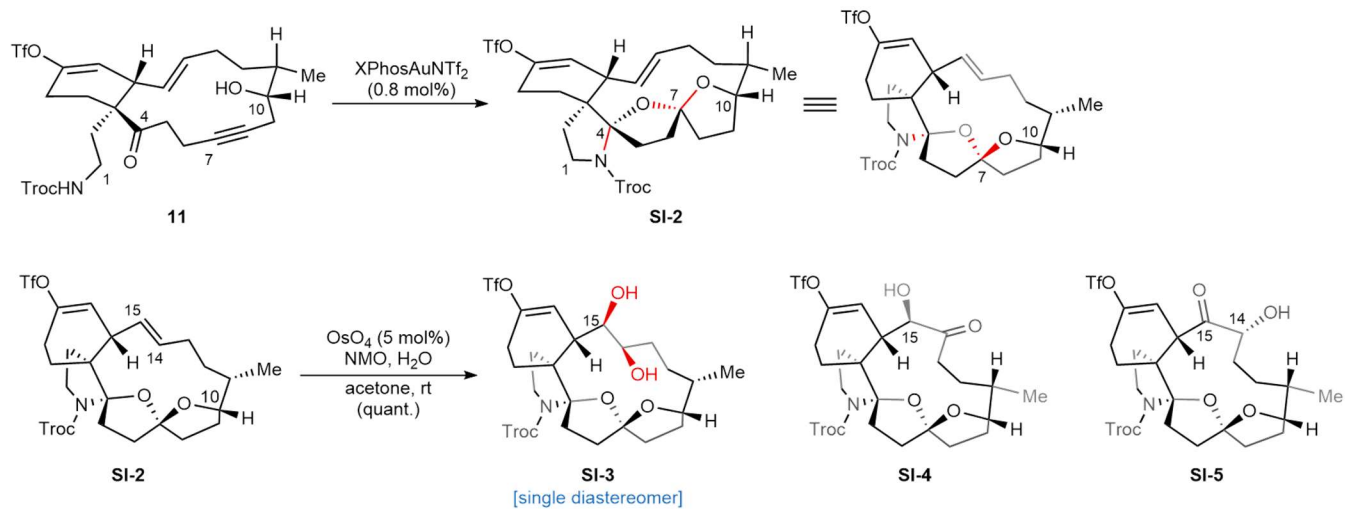
**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)**  $\delta$  199.8, 199.0, 152.7, 150.6, 119.7 (q,  $J_{C-F}$  = 320 Hz), 119.0, 117.9, 105.5, 96.9, 84.3, 75.0, 52.4, 45.2, 40.4, 37.6, 37.4, 37.0, 32.9, 29.1, 27.4, 25.4, 25.4, 24.1, 23.8, 18.9

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>29</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>F<sub>3</sub>NO<sub>9</sub>S [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 682.0659, found: 682.0668

**Supplementary Table 2. Screened conditions for 1,2-diketone formation. (From compound SI-2)**

entry	condition	result (based on <b>16</b> )
1	NMO, OsO <sub>4</sub> , <i>then</i> DMSO, (COCl) <sub>2</sub> (>10 eq.), TEA	<b>SI-4 as product (83%)</b>
2	NMO, OsO <sub>4</sub> , <i>then</i> DMSO, TFAA (10 eq.)	trace <b>12</b>
3	NMO, OsO <sub>4</sub> , <i>then</i> DMSO, TFAA (>45 eq.)	20% + messy byproducts
4	NMO, OsO <sub>4</sub> , <i>then</i> CrO <sub>3</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	decomposed
5	NMO, OsO <sub>4</sub> , <i>then</i> DMP, DCE, 60 °C	<b>SI-4 + SI-5 + trace 12</b>
6	NMO, OsO <sub>4</sub> , <i>then</i> DMP, Py, DCE, 40 °C	no <b>12</b> observed, messy
7	NMO, OsO <sub>4</sub> , <i>then</i> IBX, DMSO, rt	no <b>12</b> observed, SM
8	NaBrO <sub>3</sub> (excess), RuCl <sub>3</sub> (10 mol%), buffer (pH = 8)	trace <b>12</b>
9	TBHP, [Ru(cymene)Cl <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> (8 mol%), TBAI, MeCN/PhMe/H <sub>2</sub> O	35-55%
10	TBHP, RuCl <sub>3</sub> (8 mol%), TBAI, MeCN/PhMe/H <sub>2</sub> O	trace <b>12</b> + decomposed
11	TBHP, Ru(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (8 mol%), TBAI, MeCN/PhMe/H <sub>2</sub> O	<b>50–65%</b>
12	TBHP, Ru(BINAP)Cl <sub>2</sub> (8 mol%), TBAI, MeCN/PhMe/H <sub>2</sub> O	50%
13	TBHP, Ru <sub>3</sub> (CO) <sub>12</sub> (8 mol%), TBAI, MeCN/PhMe/H <sub>2</sub> O	35%
14	TBHP, Ru(DMSO) <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (8 mol%), TBAI, MeCN/PhMe/H <sub>2</sub> O	30%
15	TBHP, Ru(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (8 mol%), TBAI, MeNO <sub>2</sub> /PhMe/H <sub>2</sub> O	sluggish, messy
16	TBHP, Ru(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (8 mol%), TBAI, MeCN/PhMe (dry)	sluggish, low conv.
17	TBHP, Ru(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (8 mol%), TMAI, MeCN/PhMe/H <sub>2</sub> O	no <b>12</b> observed, SM
18	TBHP, Ru(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (8 mol%), MeCN/PhMe/H <sub>2</sub> O	no <b>12</b> observed, SM
19	<i>m</i> -CPBA, Ru(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (8 mol%), TBAI, MeCN/PhMe/H <sub>2</sub> O	no <b>12</b> observed, SM
20	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> , Ru(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (8 mol%), TBAI, MeCN/PhMe/H <sub>2</sub> O	no <b>12</b> observed, SM
21	NaBrO <sub>3</sub> , Ru(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (8 mol%), TBAI, MeCN/PhMe/H <sub>2</sub> O	no <b>12</b> observed, SM
22	K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> , Ru(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (8 mol%), TBAI, MeCN/PhMe/H <sub>2</sub> O	no <b>12</b> observed, SM
23	cymene hydroperoxide, Ru(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (8 mol%), TBAI, MeCN/PhMe/H <sub>2</sub> O	no <b>12</b> observed, SM
24	TBHP, Ru(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (8 mol%), TBAI, MeCN/PhMe/H <sub>2</sub> O, NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	sluggish, low conv.
25	TBHP, Ru(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (8 mol%), TBAI, MeCN/PhMe/H <sub>2</sub> O, NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	sluggish, low conv.





NMR spectra of **SI-2** (crude  $^1\text{H}$  NMR from [Au] step), **SI-3** ( $^1\text{H}$  NMR,  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR, HSQC, HMBC), **SI-4** ( $^1\text{H}$  NMR, COSY, NOESY), and **SI-5** ( $^1\text{H}$  NMR,  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR, HSQC, HMBC, NOESY) are available.



reaction mixture (w/ Au)



crude olefin



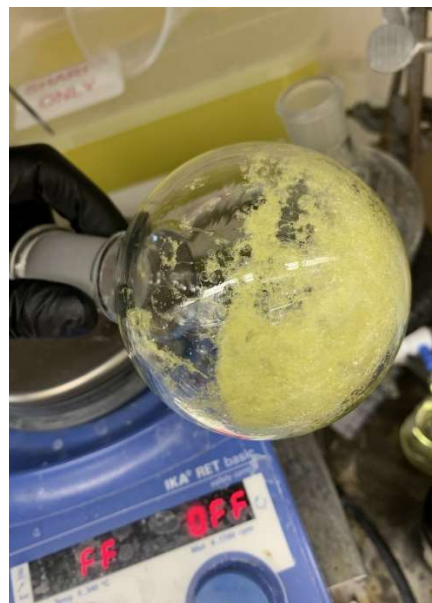
dropping TBHP into reaction



dark solution indicates completion

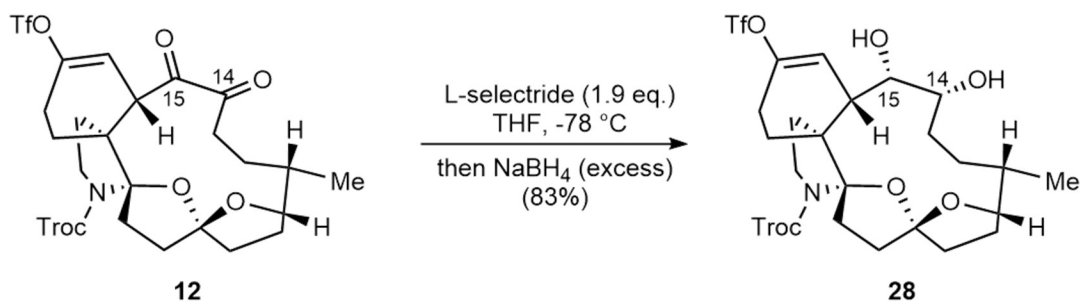


chromatography



pure compound 12

## Compound 28



To a solution of compound **12** (2.43 g, 3.53 mmol) in THF (135 ml) was added L-selectride (1.0 M in THF, 6.7 ml) at -78 °C under argon. The yellow solution turned to colorless as completion (usually takes 30 min). The reaction was quenched according to the following procedure:

- i. Adding MeOH (3.8 ml) to the mixture at -78 °C and stirred at this temperature for 5 min.
- ii. The cooling bath was removed, and a mixture of water (50 ml), EtOAc (10 ml) and Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (3.0 g) was added subsequently. The resulting mixture was allowed to stir for 5 min.
- iii. A solution of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (50 wt% in H<sub>2</sub>O, 2 ml) was added dropwise, and the mixture was stirred for 60 min at rt.

After work up, the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3x 50 ml), and the combined organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. After concentrating under reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in MeOH (100 ml) and cooled to 0 °C. NaBH<sub>4</sub> (large excess, around 500 mg) was added portionwise at this temperature. The reaction was stirred for 1 h. Upon completion (indicated by TLC), sat. aq. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (50 ml) and water (100 ml) was added, and the mixture was extracted with DCM (3x 150 ml). The combined organic phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated, the crude product was purified by chromatography (5% EtOAc in DCM to 15% EtOAc in DCM) to yield compound **28** (2.03 g, 83%).

**Physical state:** white foam

**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.23 (30% EtOAc in hexanes, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

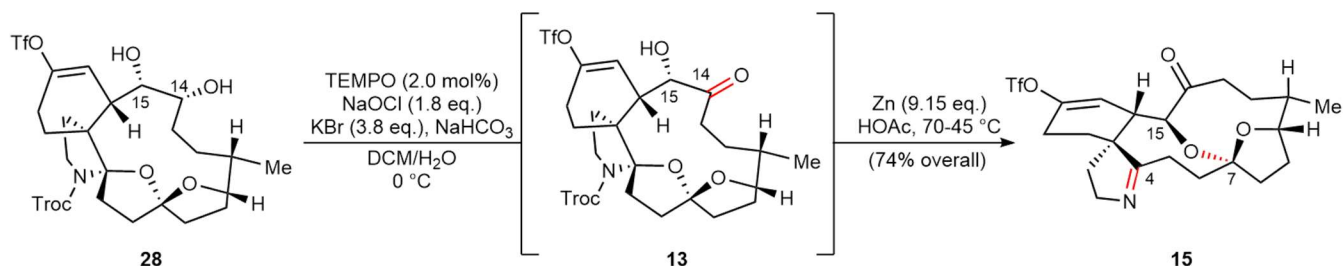
**[ $\alpha$ ]<sup>25</sup><sub>D</sub>:** +17.9 ( $c$  = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  5.86 (s, 1H), 4.81 (d,  $J$  = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (d,  $J$  = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (td,  $J$  = 8.9, 8.3, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.92 – 3.82 (m, 1H), 3.60 (t,  $J$  = 10.4 Hz, 1H), 3.56 – 3.10 (m, 3H), 3.03 – 2.81 (m, 1H), 2.57 – 2.22 (m, 5H), 2.11 – 1.74 (m, 10H), 1.73 – 1.52 (m, 4H), 0.86 (d,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 3H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  152.3, 149.3, 124.0, 118.7 (q,  $J_{C-F}$  = 320 Hz), 116.2, 106.5, 96.0, 86.2, 81.4, 75.0, 74.6, 66.0, 49.7, 44.8, 38.0, 36.4, 35.8, 34.5, 29.9 (2C), 28.7, 26.6, 25.1, 24.1, 18.1

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>33</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>F<sub>3</sub>NO<sub>9</sub>S [M-OH]<sup>+</sup>: 668.0866, found: 668.0869

## Compound 15



To a solution of compound **28** (1.95 g, 2.84 mmol) in DCM (37 ml) was added TEMPO (55.5 mg, 0.059 mmol), KBr (1.3 g, 10.9 mmol) and sat.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  aq. (9.3 ml), then cooled to  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . The mixture was then stirred for 5 min and a solution of NaOCl (6%, ca. 0.8 M, 5.1 ml) was added dropwise. The resulting red biphasic solution was stirred at the same temperature for 3.5 h, then quenched by adding sat. aq.  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  (10 ml). The yellow mixture turned colorless in a few seconds, followed by extraction with DCM for couple of times. The combined organic layer was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a white foam (C-14 oxidized product **13**).

The crude compound **13** obtained above was mixed with zinc powder (1.7 g, 26 mmol), then dissolved in a mixture of AcOH (70 ml) and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (23 ml), heated at  $70^\circ\text{C}$  under argon. The mixture was stirred for 3 h at the same temperature, then cooled down to  $45^\circ\text{C}$ . After stirring at  $45^\circ\text{C}$  for 2 h, the mixture was cooled down to rt, and dropped into a solution of  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (70 g in 100 ml  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). After quenching the acetic acid, the biphasic mixture was extracted with DCM (4x 50 ml), and dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . After removal of the solvents, the crude product was purified with chromatography (EtOAc to 10% MeOH + 1% TEA in EtOAc) to give compound **15** (1.03 g, 2.10 mmol, 74%).

*\*Note: Imine 15 is bench-stable.*

**Physical state:** pale yellow powder

**TLC:**  $R_f = 0.23$  (3% MeOH in EtOAc,  $\text{KMnO}_4$  staining)

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ :  $-35.6$  ( $c = 0.5$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ )

**$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**  $\delta$  5.09 (q,  $J = 1.7$  Hz, 1H), 4.29 (dt,  $J = 10.3, 6.2$  Hz, 1H), 4.04 (d,  $J = 12.0$  Hz, 1H), 4.00 – 3.94 (m, 1H), 3.89 – 3.81 (m, 1H), 3.65 – 3.58 (dt,  $J = 17.2, 6.9, 3.6$  Hz, 1H), 2.74 – 2.56 (m, 3H), 2.55 – 2.43 (m, 4H), 2.38 – 2.28 (m, 1H), 2.19 – 2.07 (m, 2H), 2.00 – 1.80 (m, 4H), 1.79 – 1.68 (m, 3H), 1.49 (dt,  $J = 12.6, 6.3$  Hz, 1H), 1.43 (dd,  $J = 14.6, 8.1$  Hz, 1H), 0.83 (d,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 3H)

**$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**  $\delta$  206.5, 182.0, 148.4, 119.1, 118.6 (q,  $J_{\text{C-F}} = 320$  Hz), 110.7, 84.6, 75.9, 56.0, 53.6, 48.7, 40.4, 37.2, 36.5, 34.1, 28.6, 28.3, 27.0, 26.3, 24.8, 24.4, 17.7

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{28}\text{F}_3\text{NO}_6\text{S}$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : 492.1668, found: 492.1663



**Supplementary Table 3. Screened conditions for selective C-14 oxidation from compound 28.**

entry	condition	result
1	DMP, DCM, 0 °C	C-15 oxidized only (SI-5)
2	DMP, DCM, rt	SI-5 + 12
3	Collins reagent	messy
4	Jones' reagent	decomposed
5	PCC, DCM, 0 °C	messy
6	Fetizon's reagent, benzene, reflux	no reaction
7	DMSO, (COCl) <sub>2</sub> , TEA, -78 °C to 0 °C	SM + 13 + SI-5 + 12 + SI-4
8	DMSO, (COCl) <sub>2</sub> , TEA, -78 °C	SM + SI-5:17 (1:1) + 12
9	DMSO, (COCl) <sub>2</sub> , DIPEA, -78 °C to rt	SI-5 + 13 + 12
10	DMSO, DCC, Py, TFA, benzene, rt	no reaction
11	Py·SO <sub>3</sub> , DIPEA, DCM:DMSO = 1:1	no reaction
12	Ac <sub>2</sub> O, DMSO, rt	12 (major)
13	NCS, Me <sub>2</sub> S, benzene	messy
14	DMSO, TFAA, TEA, -78 °C	12 as major product
15	DMSO, TFAA, DIPEA, -78 °C	SI-5 + 13
16	DMSO, TFAA, morpholine, -78 °C to -50 °C	SI-5 + 13
17	DMSO, (COCl) <sub>2</sub> , DIPEA, -78 °C to -50 °C	SI-5 + 13
18	DMSO, (COCl) <sub>2</sub> , morpholine, -78 °C to -50 °C	SI-5 (major) + 13
19	TBSOTf, 2,6-lutidine, DCM	C-14 silylated only
20	DMDO, acetone, 0 °C	decomposed
21	NMO, TPAP, MS 4Å, DCM	12 (major)
22	TEMPO, NaOCl (large excess), KBr, DCM, NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	13 (major) + 12
23	TEMPO, NaOCl (ca. 2.0 eq.), KBr, DCM, NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	13 (93-99%)



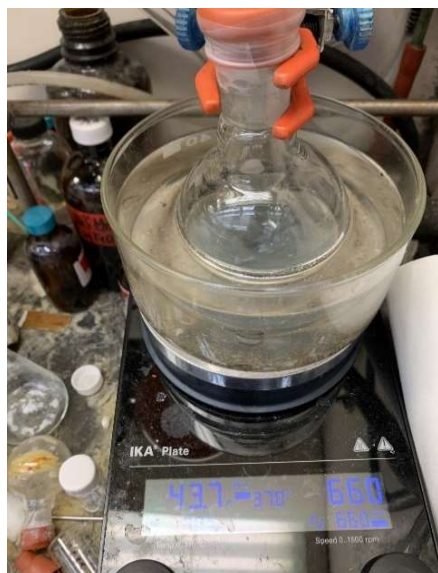
oxidation step



TLC after completion (oxidation)



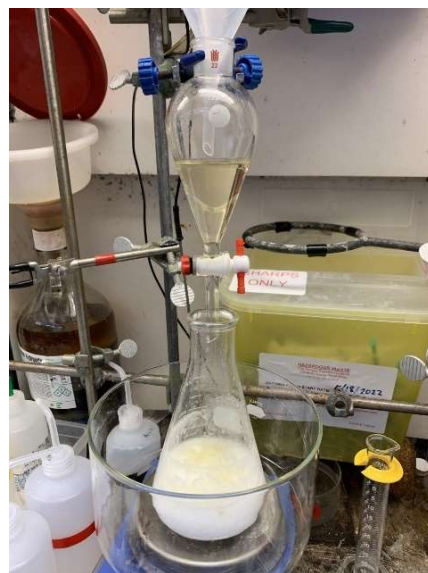
crude hydroxyl ketone



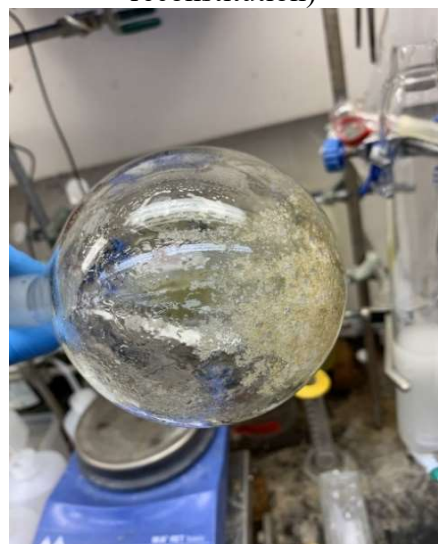
reaction mixture (ring reconstitution)



TLC of reaction (5% MeOH/EA)



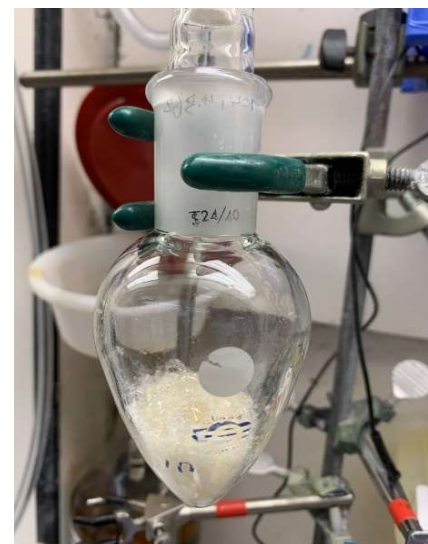
quench by  $K_2CO_3$



crude product

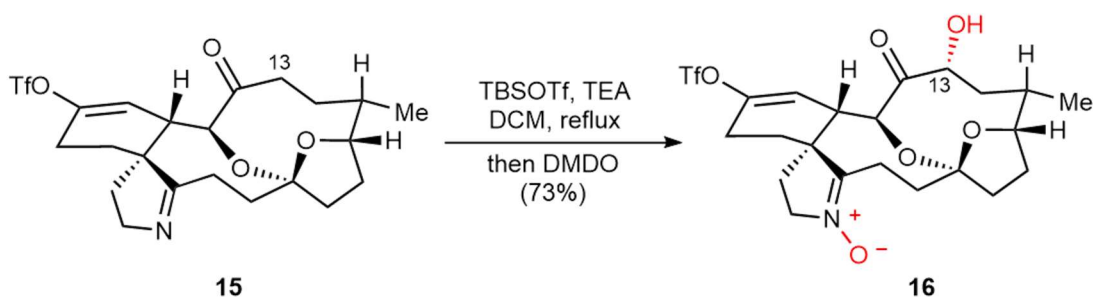


chromatography



pure compound 15

## Compound 16



### Silylation

To a solution of compound **15** (505 mg, 1.03 mmol) in refluxing DCM (5.0 ml) was added TEA (1.07 ml, 777 mg, 7.68 mmol) and TBSOTf (0.75 ml, 862 mg, 3.26 mmol). The reaction mixture was then allowed to stir for 45 min. Upon completion, the mixture was rinsed with sat. aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (5 ml), followed by extraction with DCM (3x 10 ml). The organic phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to give crude silyl enol ether as product.

### DMDO oxidation

The crude product from above was dissolved in DCM (3 ml), and added DMDO solution (freshly prepared, ca. 0.08 M in acetone, 50 ml) at 0 °C dropwise. After stirring at 0 °C for 1 h, the solvent was removed in vacuo. The residual was redissolved in acetone/H<sub>2</sub>O (v/v = 1:1, 20 ml) and added NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solid. Oxone<sup>®</sup> (550 mg) was added to this mixture, and the reaction was stirred at rt for 1 h. Upon completion, a mixture of brine (10 ml) and DCM (5 ml) was added. The aqueous phase was extracted with DCM (4x 10 ml), and the organic layer was dried and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography (EtOAc to 10% MeOH in EtOAc) to give compound **16** (387.1 mg, 0.74 mmol, 73%).

*\*Note: Nitron **16** is stable for long-term storage under -20 °C.*

**Physical state:** white powder

**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.30 (10% MeOH in EtOAc, UV active, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

$[\alpha]^{25}_D$ : +49.0 ( $c$  = 0.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  5.23 (s, 1H), 4.78 (br s, 1H), 4.59 (d,  $J$  = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (dt,  $J$  = 11.2, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.09 – 4.02 (m, 1H), 4.00 (dd,  $J$  = 11.3, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.95 – 3.86 (dt,  $J$  = 13.4, 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.45 (td,  $J$  = 14.3, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.60 – 2.43 (m, 3H), 2.30 (dt,  $J$  = 14.1, 11.0 Hz, 1H), 2.26 – 2.18 (m, 2H), 2.14 – 2.04 (m, 2H), 2.04 – 1.92 (m, 2H), 1.92 – 1.84 (m, 2H), 1.82 (dd,  $J$  = 15.2, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.73 (dt,  $J$  = 12.7, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.59 (dt,  $J$  = 12.7, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.54 (dd,  $J$  = 14.1, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 0.88 (d,  $J$  = 6.9 Hz, 3H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  204.2, 153.4, 147.8, 118.6 (q,  $J_{C-F}$  = 320 Hz), 118.0, 110.7, 84.9, 78.7, 70.9, 59.5, 49.3, 40.2, 37.7, 34.3, 33.9, 33.6, 29.0, 25.6, 24.4, 22.7, 18.4, 17.6

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for: C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>28</sub>F<sub>3</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>S [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 524.1561, found: 524.1561





charge SM in flask



silylation



TLC (5% MeOH in EA, right: SM)



silyl enol ether with DMDO

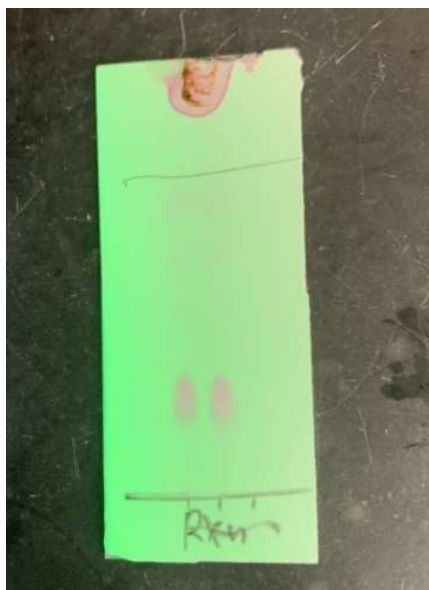


removal of acetone



treated with Oxone<sup>®</sup>





TLC (under UV, 10% MeOH in EA)



TLC (upon KMnO<sub>4</sub>)

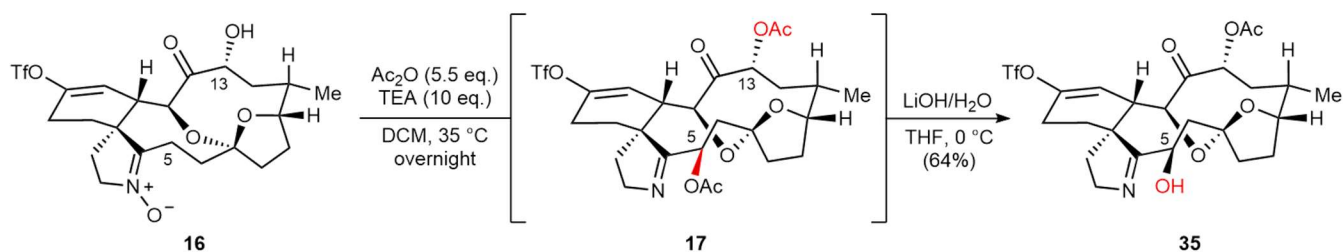


chromatography



pure nitrene **16**

## Compound 17 and 35



Compound **16** (339 mg, 0.65 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (6.0 ml), and TEA (0.9 ml, 660 mg, 6.5 mmol) was added. The mixture was then heated to 35 °C, and Ac<sub>2</sub>O (0.34 ml, 365 mg, 3.58 mmol) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred overnight (monitored with TLC using 5% MeOH in DCM). Upon completion, the reaction was quenched with sat. aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (2.0 ml) at rt. The mixture was extracted with DCM (3x 10 ml), and the combined organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give crude compound **17** (purity determined by NMR of crude product).

**Physical state:** white solid

**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.42 (5% MeOH in DCM, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

$[\alpha]^{25}_D$ : +5.30 ( $c$  = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  5.78 (dd,  $J$  = 10.9, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (dd,  $J$  = 11.1, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (q,  $J$  = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d,  $J$  = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.25 (dt,  $J$  = 10.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.18 – 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.92 (dd,  $J$  = 16.2, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (ddd, 16.2, 10.2, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 2.64 – 2.41 (m, 3H), 2.41 – 2.26 (m, 3H), 2.23–2.13 (m, 1H), 2.12 – 1.95 (m, 2H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.93–1.73 (m, 4H), 1.60 (td,  $J$  = 12.5, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 1.52 (dd,  $J$  = 13.2, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 0.88 (d,  $J$  = 6.5 Hz, 3H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  199.8, 177.2, 169.3, 169.0, 148.8, 118.6 (q,  $J_{C-F}$  = 320 Hz), 117.8, 108.1, 84.0, 79.9, 73.0, 72.1, 56.4, 53.7, 40.4, 39.1, 36.7, 34.0, 31.6, 29.4, 28.7, 26.5, 24.5, 21.3, 20.9, 17.4

**<sup>1</sup>H-<sup>13</sup>C-HSQC, <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>13</sup>C-HMBC spectra are available**

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>32</sub>F<sub>3</sub>NO<sub>10</sub>S [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 608.1777, found: 608.1776

The crude **17** obtained above was dissolved in THF (8.1 ml) and H<sub>2</sub>O (0.95 ml), and a solution of LiOH (1.4 M in H<sub>2</sub>O, 1.0 ml) was added dropwise at 0 °C. The resulting solution was then stirred at 0 °C, and carefully monitored by TLC (5% MeOH in DCM). The reaction was quenched by a mixture of sat. aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (10 ml) and DCM (10 ml), followed by extraction with DCM (3x 10 ml). The organic layer was combined and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of the solvents, the crude product was purified by chromatography (pure DCM to 5% MeOH in DCM) to afford compound **35** (226 mg, 0.41 mmol, 64%).

*\*Note: Compound 35 was made since it was the start point to all portimine-related analogs described below.*

**Physical state:** white powder

**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.25 (5% MeOH in DCM, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

$[\alpha]^{25}_D$ : +14.0 ( $c$  = 0.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  5.19 (dd,  $J$  = 11.4, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (q,  $J$  = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (dd,  $J$  =

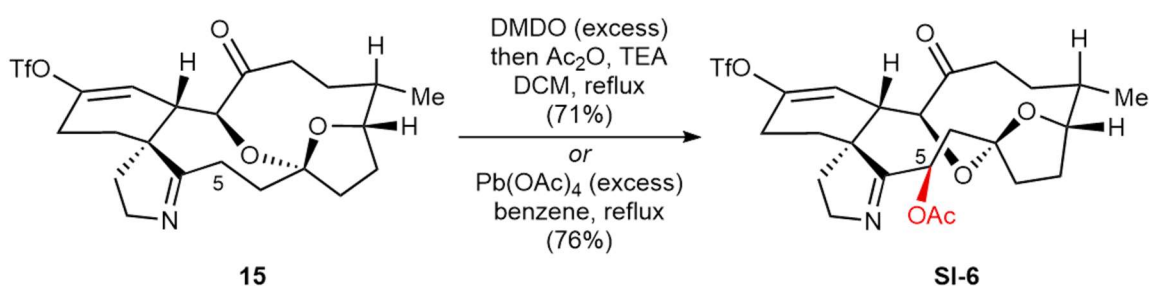
11.1, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (d,  $J = 12.2$  Hz, 1H), 4.29 – 4.20 (m, 2H), 3.81 (dd,  $J = 15.7, 8.9$  Hz, 1H), 3.61 (ddt,  $J = 16.2, 10.5, 5.8$  Hz, 1H), 2.72 (dd,  $J = 14.9, 11.2$  Hz, 1H), 2.57 – 2.25 (m, 5H), 2.19 (dd,  $J = 15.0, 7.6$  Hz, 1H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.03 – 1.98 (m, 1H), 1.98 – 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.91 – 1.81 (m, 2H), 1.77 (dt,  $J = 12.1, 7.1$  Hz, 1H), 1.70 – 1.67 (m, 1H), 1.58 (dd,  $J = 12.6, 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 1.52 (dd,  $J = 13.6, 2.8$  Hz, 1H), 0.88 (d,  $J = 6.9$  Hz, 3H)

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  199.6, 183.2, 169.1, 148.6, 118.7 (q,  $J_{\text{C-F}} = 319$  Hz), 118.0, 108.4, 84.0, 80.0, 72.9, 70.3, 55.4, 53.5, 42.7, 38.9, 37.0, 34.0, 31.5, 29.5, 29.1, 26.5, 24.4, 21.0, 17.5

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{30}\text{F}_3\text{NO}_9\text{S}$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : 566.1666, found: 566.1658

For stereochemistry assignment of compound **35**, see spectra data of compound **SI-6**.

### Synthesis of compound **SI-6**



#### **Procedure I (DMSO oxidation followed by acetylation)**

To a solution of compound **15** (3.7 mg, 0.0075 mmol) in DCM (0.1 ml) was added DMSO solution (freshly prepared, ca. 0.08 M in acetone, 0.25 ml) at 0 °C in one portion. After stirring at 0 °C for 1 h, the volatiles were removed in vacuo. The residual was redissolved in DCM (0.2 ml) and added  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  (ca. 0.05 ml) and TEA (ca. 0.05 ml), followed by heating to reflux overnight. The mixture was quenched with sat. aq.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (1.0 ml) at rt and extracted with DCM (3x 1 ml). The combined organic layer was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Pure compound **SI-6** (2.9 mg, 0.0053 mmol, 71%) was obtained by PTLC (10% MeOH in DCM)

#### **Procedure II (Lead (IV) acetate oxidation)**

To a solution of compound **15** (20.1 mg, 0.041 mmol) in benzene (1.0 ml) was added  $\text{Pb}(\text{OAc})_4$  (25 mg, contains AcOH as stabilizer, white crystals) under argon at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then heated to reflux and stirred for 1 h. The yellow solution was then quenched by adding sat. aq.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (2 ml) and extracted with DCM (3x 2 ml). The combined organic layer was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Pure compound **SI-6** (17.3 mg, 0.031 mmol, 76%) was obtained by PTLC described above.

**Physical state:** white powder

**TLC:**  $R_f = 0.35$  (5% MeOH in DCM,  $\text{KMnO}_4$  staining)

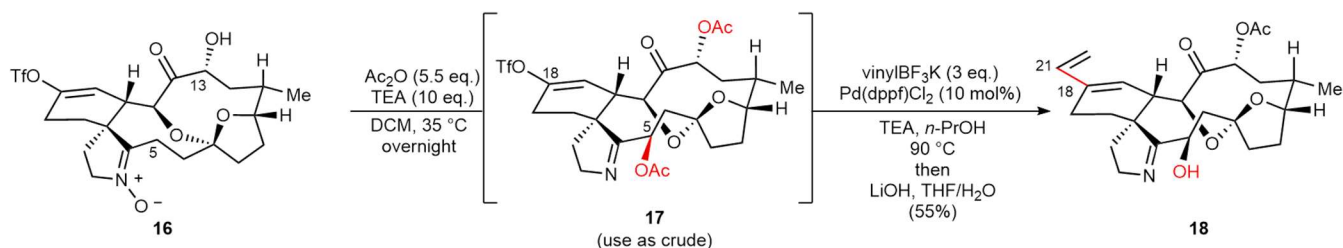
$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  5.79 (dd,  $J = 10.9, 8.1$  Hz, 1H), 5.10 (t,  $J = 1.7$  Hz, 1H), 4.29 (dt,  $J = 10.2, 6.2$  Hz, 1H), 4.15 (d,  $J = 10.9$  Hz, 1H), 4.06 (d,  $J = 12.0$  Hz, 1H), 3.96 – 3.88 (m, 1H), 3.76 (ddd,  $J = 16.4, 10.3, 6.8$  Hz, 1H), 2.68 – 2.58 (m, 2H), 2.49 (dddd,  $J = 23.0, 14.7, 11.1, 6.0$  Hz, 3H), 2.37 – 2.26 (m, 2H),

2.24 – 2.14 (m, 1H), 2.14 – 2.09 (m, 1H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.07 – 2.04 (m, 1H), 1.99 – 1.90 (m, 2H), 1.87 (dd,  $J = 12.6, 6.7$  Hz, 1H), 1.78 (dtd,  $J = 11.6, 6.9, 6.2, 2.7$  Hz, 2H), 1.57 (td,  $J = 12.6, 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 1.45 (dd,  $J = 14.9, 7.8$  Hz, 1H), 0.84 (d,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 3H)

**$^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**  $\delta$  206.1, 177.6, 169.4, 148.6, 118.8, 118.4 (q,  $J_{\text{C-F}} = 320$  Hz), 108.1, 84.6, 76.0, 72.1, 56.3, 53.7, 48.7, 40.4, 39.6, 37.1, 36.6, 29.4, 28.7, 26.4, 24.8, 24.6, 21.3, 17.7

**$^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HSQC,  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$ -HMBC, NOESY spectra are available**

## Compound 18



To a solution of crude compound **17** (39.3 mg, 0.065 mol, synthesized by the aforementioned procedure) in *n*-PrOH (2.0 ml) was added vinylBF<sub>3</sub>K (30 mg, 0.22 mol) and Pd(dppf)Cl<sub>2</sub>·DCM (5.1 mg, 0.007 mol) at rt. The mixture was then heated to 90 °C, and TEA (0.05 ml) was added dropwise. The resulting red solution became yellow gradually, ended a brown solution. The reaction was monitored by TLC (40% acetone in hexanes). Upon completion, the volatiles were removed by reduced pressure, and the residue was redissolved in a mixture of THF/H<sub>2</sub>O (v/v = 8:1, 1 ml), and added LiOH (1.4 M in H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.1 ml) at 0 °C. The reaction was carefully monitored by TLC (5% MeOH in DCM). Upon completion, the reaction was quenched by a mixture of sat. aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (1 ml) and DCM (1 ml), followed by extraction with DCM (3x 1 ml). The organic layer was combined and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of the solvents, the crude product was purified by PTLC (5% MeOH in DCM) to afford compound **18** (15.4 mg, 55%).

**Physical state:** white solid

**TLC:** *R<sub>f</sub>* = 0.43 (40% acetone in hexanes, UV active, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

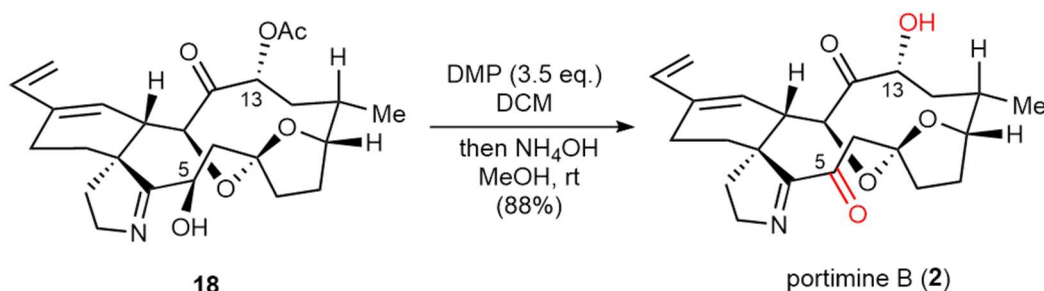
**[α]<sup>25</sup><sub>D</sub>:** +18.0 (*c* = 0.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 6.18 (dd, *J* = 17.5, 10.7 Hz, 1H), 5.24 – 5.19 (m, 1H), 5.10 (d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 4.91 – 4.99 (m, 2H), 4.75 (dd, *J* = 11.2, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.31 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 4.26 (dt, *J* = 10.7, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (d, *J* = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (dd, *J* = 16.2, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.61 (ddd, *J* = 16.2, 10.4, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 11.3 Hz, 1H), 2.42 – 2.22 (m, 5H), 2.19 – 2.14 (m, 1H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.03 (dd, *J* = 12.3, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.91 – 1.71 (m, 4H), 1.71 – 1.63 (m, 1H), 1.57 (td, *J* = 12.5, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 1.53 – 1.46 (m, 1H), 0.87 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 200.1, 184.0, 168.9, 139.0, 135.4, 127.7, 111.6, 108.2, 83.7, 80.1, 73.7, 70.8, 55.4, 54.2, 42.5, 39.8, 36.9, 34.0, 31.6, 29.6, 29.2, 24.3, 22.7, 21.1, 17.4

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>33</sub>NO<sub>6</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 444.2381, found: 444.2377

## Compound 2 (portimine B)



To a solution of compound **18** (16.7 mg, 0.038 mol) in DCM (0.3 ml) was added DMP (55.1 mg, 0.13 mmol) and NaHCO<sub>3</sub> powder (25 mg). The resulting mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 1 h. Upon completion, sat. aq. K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.2 ml) and sat. aq. Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (0.2 ml) was added, followed by dilution with DCM (2 ml) and water (2 ml). The biphasic mixture was stirred vigorously for 30 min, and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with DCM (3x 2 ml), and the combined DCM phase was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and filter. After concentration, the residue was dissolved in MeOH (0.2 ml) and added aq. NH<sub>3</sub> (37%, 0.1 ml). The progress of hydrolysis can be monitored by TLC (5% MeOH in DCM). After completion, the mixture was added brine to facilitate phase separation. DCM was chosen to extract the solution (3x 2 ml), and the combined DCM layer was dried and concentrated. Portimine B (**2**) (13.3 mg, mmol, 88%) was obtained by chromatography (pure DCM to 5% MeOH in DCM).

**Physical state:** white solid

**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.22 (3% MeOH in DCM, UV active, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

$[\alpha]^{25}_D$ : +42.9 ( $c$  = 0.08, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

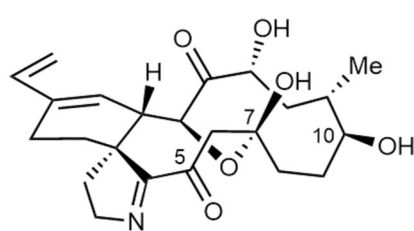
**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  6.21 (dd,  $J$  = 17.4, 10.8 Hz, 1H), 5.11 (d,  $J$  = 17.4 Hz, 1H), 5.07 (d,  $J$  = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (d,  $J$  = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (d,  $J$  = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 4.281 (dt,  $J$  = 10.1, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (d,  $J$  = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (dd,  $J$  = 16.2, 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (ddd,  $J$  = 16.6, 10.4, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (d,  $J$  = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (d,  $J$  = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 2.79 (d,  $J$  = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 2.50 (s, 1H), 2.42 – 2.24 (m, 4H), 2.12 (dd,  $J$  = 12.5, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 2.03 – 1.90 (m, 2H), 1.87 (dd,  $J$  = 12.5, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 1.78 (dt,  $J$  = 12.4, 6.4 Hz, 2H), 1.73 – 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.63 – 1.53 (m, 1H), 0.91 (d,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 3H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  204.4, 200.9, 182.5, 138.6, 136.0, 126.7, 112.4, 107.1, 84.7, 78.9, 72.2, 58.1, 54.7, 53.0, 40.9, 38.2, 34.3, 34.1, 28.7, 28.6, 24.4, 22.6, 17.7

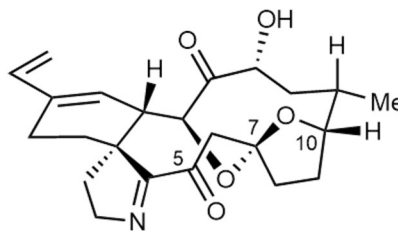
**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>29</sub>NO<sub>5</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 400.2119, found: 400.2117

**Supplementary Table 4. Comparison of  $^{13}\text{C}$  shift in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  and chemical structure between synthetic 2 and previously reported 2 (Ref. 6).**

position	chemical shift in reported 2	chemical shift in synthetic 2
C1	58.1	58.4
C2	28.7	28.8
C3	54.7	55.1
C4	182.5	182.9
C5	200.9	201.4
C6	53.0	53.2
C7	107.1	107.2
C8	38.2	38.5
C9	24.4	24.6
C10	84.7	85.0
C11	34.3	34.7
C12	34.1	34.3
C13	78.9	79.1
C14	204.4	204.8
C15	72.2	72.4
C16	40.9	41.2
C17	126.7	126.9
C18	136.0	135.8
C19	22.6	22.8
C20	28.6	28.8
C21	138.6	138.8
C22	112.4	112.5
C23	17.7	18.0



portimine B (2)  
reported structure



portimine B (2)  
revised structure

Compound 1 (portimine A)



To a solution of crude compound **2** (ca. 20 mg, 0.05 mmol) in MeOH (0.5 ml) was added NaBH<sub>3</sub>CN (10 mg, 0.16 mol) and AcOH (0.025 ml) at rt. The resulting mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1.5 h, and quenched with sat. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> aq. The mixture was extracted with DCM (4x), and the organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. The crude product was purified with chromatography (DCM to 10% MeOH in DCM) to obtain compound **1** (19.2 mg, 0.048 mol, 95%).

*\*Note: Portimine A can be auto-oxidized to portimine B under air.*

**Physical state:** white solid

**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.54 (10% MeOH in DCM, UV active, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

$[\alpha]^{25}_D$ : +5.8 ( $c$  = 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  6.21 (dd,  $J$  = 17.6, 10.8 Hz, 1H), 5.17 – 5.01 (m, 2H), 4.93 (d,  $J$  = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 4.71 (br s, 1H), 4.52 (s, 1H), 4.47 (d,  $J$  = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (dt,  $J$  = 11.2, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (dd,  $J$  = 11.2, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (dd,  $J$  = 15.2, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (dd,  $J$  = 15.9, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.43 – 2.19 (m, 4H), 2.09 (d,  $J$  = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 2.01 – 1.92 (m, 2H), 1.93 – 1.79 (m, 2H), 1.79 – 1.61 (m, 5H), 1.50 (dd,  $J$  = 13.7, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 0.88 (d,  $J$  = 6.9 Hz, 3H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  204.6, 185.0, 138.8, 135.2, 127.8, 111.7, 109.1, 83.2, 79.3, 71.6, 65.6, 54.9, 52.7, 43.1, 40.6, 37.6, 34.3, 33.8, 29.6, 29.0, 24.6, 22.6, 17.6

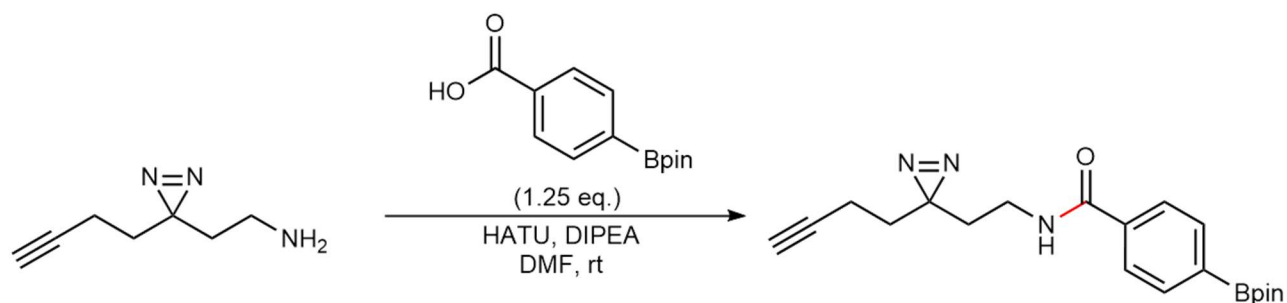
**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>31</sub>NO<sub>5</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 402.2275, found: 402.2265



**Supplementary Table 5. Comparison of  $^{13}\text{C}$  shift in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  and chemical structure between synthetic 1 and previously reported 1.**

position	chemical shift in authentic 1	chemical shift in synthetic 1
C1	54.9	54.9
C2	29.4	29.6
C3	52.7	52.7
C4	185.0	185.0
C5	65.6	65.6
C6	43.1	43.1
C7	109.1	109.1
C8	37.6	37.6
C9	24.6	24.6
C10	83.2	83.2
C11	34.3	34.3
C12	33.8	33.8
C13	79.3	79.3
C14	204.6	204.6
C15	71.6	71.6
C16	40.7	40.6
C17	127.8	127.8
C18	135.2	135.2
C19	22.6	22.6
C20	29.1	29.0
C21	138.8	138.8
C22	111.7	111.7
C23	17.6	17.6

## Compound 29-1



To a solution of amine (16 mg, 0.12 mmol) in DMF (0.2 ml) was added HATU (44 mg, 0.12 mmol) and acid (38 mg, 0.15 mmol). The mixture was stirred at rt, followed by an addition of DIPEA (10 drops). The resulting yellow solution was stirred under argon for 16 h, and diluted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (1 ml). Sat. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> aq. (1 ml) was added to this mixture to quench the excess benzoic acid. The resulting biphasic mixture was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3x 1 ml), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Pure compound **29-1** (32 mg, 0.087 mmol, 73%) was obtained by PTLC (12% Et<sub>2</sub>O in DCM).

**Physical state:** colorless oil

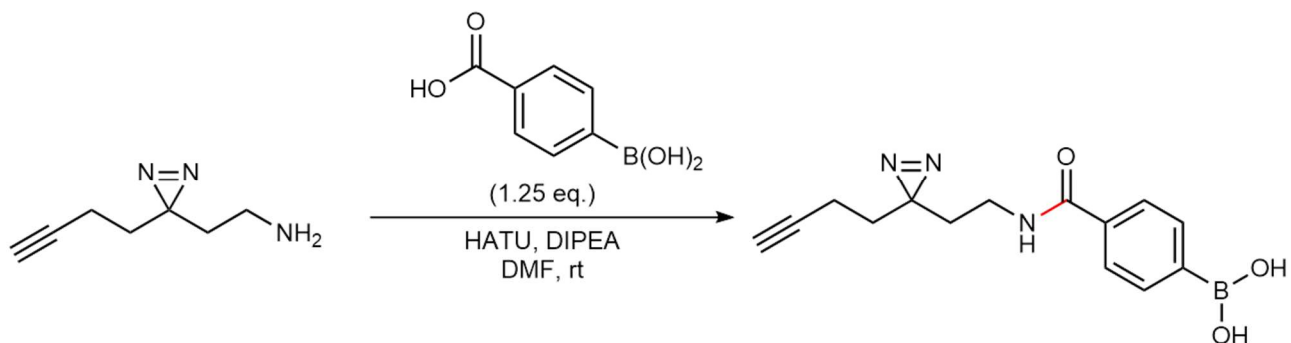
**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.55 (30% EtOAc in hexanes, UV active, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  7.87 (d,  $J$  = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.77 (d,  $J$  = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.35 (t,  $J$  = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (q,  $J$  = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.03 (td,  $J$  = 7.2, 2.6 Hz, 2H), 1.98 (t,  $J$  = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.82 (t,  $J$  = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.68 (t,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.35 (s, 12H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  167.7, 136.7, 135.2 (2C), 126.2 (2C), 84.3 (2C), 82.9, 69.6, 35.1, 32.7, 32.3, 29.9, 27.1, 25.0 (4C), 13.4

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>26</sub>BN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 368.2140, found: 368.2136

## Compound 29-2



To a solution of amine (10.0 mg, 0.12 mmol) in DMF (0.2 ml) was added HATU (36 mg, 0.12 mmol) and acid (16 mg, 0.15 mmol). The mixture was stirred at rt, followed by an addition of DIPEA (0.05 ml). The resulting yellow solution was stirred under argon for 16 h, followed by adding H<sub>2</sub>O (1 ml). The resulting biphasic mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3x 1 ml), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Pure compound **29-2** (17.2 mg, 0.087 mmol, 73%) was obtained by PTLC (60% EtOAc in hexanes).

**Physical state:** white solid

**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.65 (60% EtOAc in hexanes, UV active, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

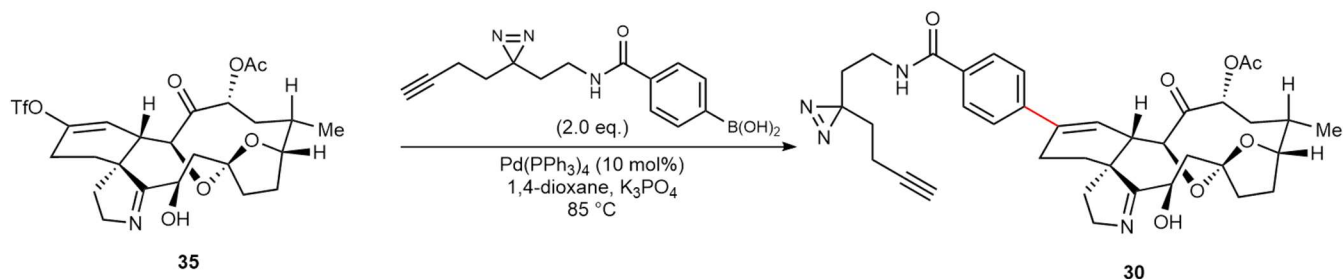
**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)**  $\delta$  7.79 (d,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (d,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.27 (t,  $J$  = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 2.05 (td,  $J$  = 7.4, 2.7 Hz, 2H), 1.75 (t,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.68 (t,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 2H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (126 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)**  $\delta$  169.0, 133.5 (2C), 125.8 (2C), 82.2, 69.0, 37.5, 34.6, 32.1, 31.8, 26.6, 12.5

*(1 aromatic carbon was missing in <sup>13</sup>C NMR)*

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>16</sub>BN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 286.1363, found: 286.1354

## Compound 30



To a solution of compound **35** (5.0 mg, 0.0088 mmol) and compound **29-2** (5.1 mg, 0.018 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (0.35 ml) was added  $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$  (0.7 mg, 0.00091 mmol) and  $\text{K}_3\text{PO}_4$  (3 mg). The resulting yellow solution was heated to 85 °C. Upon completion (normally 2 h),  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (0.2 mL) was added to the mixture followed by extraction with DCM (3x 1 ml). The pure compound **30** (4.5 mg, 0.0069 mmol, 78%) was obtained by PTLC (45% acetone in hexanes).

**Physical state:** white solid

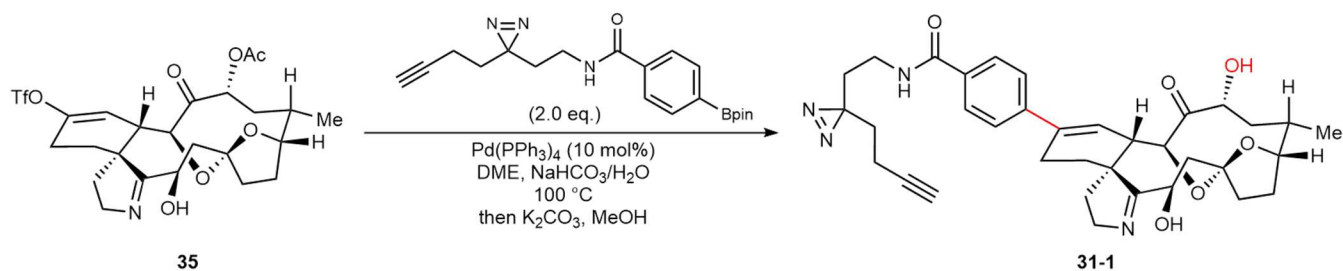
**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.25 (10% MeOH in DCM, UV active,  $\text{KMnO}_4$  staining)

**$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**  $\delta$  7.70 (d,  $J$  = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (d,  $J$  = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.29 (t,  $J$  = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 5.41 (s, 1H), 5.25 – 5.20 (m, 1H), 4.80 (dd,  $J$  = 11.1, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (d,  $J$  = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 4.29 – 4.20 (m, 2H), 3.82 (dd,  $J$  = 15.6, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (ddd,  $J$  = 16.0, 10.1, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (q,  $J$  = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.84 (dd,  $J$  = 14.8, 11.2 Hz, 1H), 2.64 – 2.52 (m, 2H), 2.47 – 2.32 (m, 3H), 2.21 (dd,  $J$  = 14.9, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.04 – 2.02 (m, 2H), 1.98 (t,  $J$  = 2.6 Hz, 2H), 1.98 – 1.84 (m, 3H), 1.82 (t,  $J$  = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.81 – 1.74 (m, 3H), 1.68 (t,  $J$  = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.59 (td,  $J$  = 12.6, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 1.53 (dd,  $J$  = 13.1, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 0.89 (d,  $J$  = 6.2 Hz, 3H)

**$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**  $\delta$  200.3, 184.5, 169.1, 167.3, 144.1, 135.6, 133.1 (2C), 127.2, 125.1, 124.9, 108.4, 83.9, 82.9, 80.3, 73.8, 70.8, 69.7, 55.4, 53.8, 42.7, 40.1, 37.0, 35.1, 34.2, 32.7, 32.3, 31.7, 30.1, 29.9, 29.3, 27.1, 26.0, 24.5, 21.3, 17.6, 13.4

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for  $\text{C}_{37}\text{H}_{44}\text{N}_4\text{O}_7$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : 657.3283, found: 657.3291

Compound **31-1** (ePA-DA)



To a solution of compound **35** (5.1 mg, 0.0091 mmol) and compound **29-1** (6.6 mg, 0.018 mmol) in DME (0.2 ml) was added Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (1.0 mg, 0.00091 mmol). The resulting yellow solution was added sat. aq. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (0.05 ml) while stirring, followed by heating to 100 °C. Upon completion (normally 2 h), water (0.5 ml) was added and the mixture was extracted with DCM (3x 1ml). The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in MeOH (0.1 ml) and treated with K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (10 mg). After vigorous stirring at rt for 30 min, the mixture was extracted with DCM (3x 1 ml) and purified by PTLC (8% MeOH in DCM) to afford compound **31-1** (4.4 mg, 0.0072 mmol, 79%) as product.

*\*Note: Hydrolysis of the acetate was occasionally observed under Suzuki condition described here, directly delivered compound **31-1**.*

**Physical state:** white solid

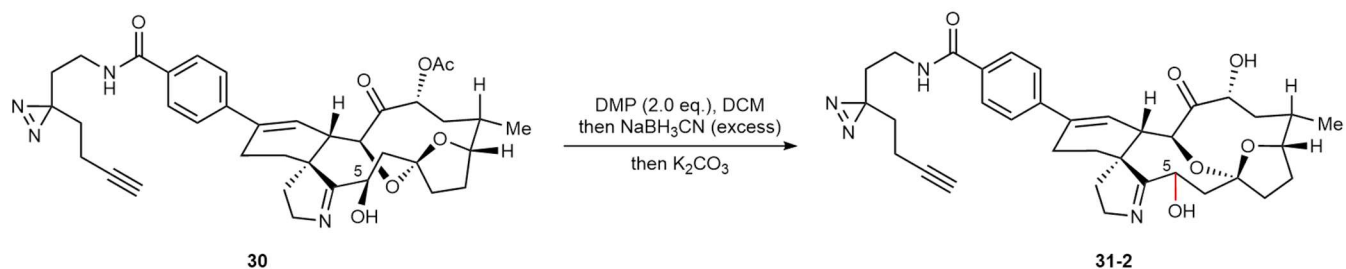
**TLC:** *R<sub>f</sub>* = 0.21 (10% MeOH in DCM, UV active, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 7.78 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.12 (br s, 1H), 5.63 (s, 1H), 4.74 (t, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (d, *J* = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 4.31 (s, 1H), 4.14 – 4.03 (m, 1H), 3.92 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.54 – 3.45 (m, 1H), 3.42 – 3.30 (m, 1H), 2.96 (q, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 2.85 (t, *J* = 12.9 Hz, 1H), 2.43 – 2.29 (m, 2H), 2.29 – 2.20 (m, 2H), 2.18 – 2.09 (m, 1H), 2.05 – 1.87 (m, 6H), 1.86 – 1.70 (m, 4H), 1.68 (td, *J* = 7.2, 4.5 Hz, 2H), 1.65 – 1.55 (m, 3H), 1.54 – 1.44 (m, 1H), 0.95 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 207.8, 185.1, 167.7, 142.3, 133.8, 132.9 (2C), 127.4, 124.7, 124.4, 108.1, 84.3, 82.9, 79.6, 71.5, 70.8, 69.6, 54.7, 53.8, 42.4, 40.3, 37.1, 34.9, 34.6, 33.0, 32.8, 32.3, 29.9, 29.7, 28.9, 27.2, 25.1, 24.4, 17.8, 13.5

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>42</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 615.3177, found: 615.3170

Compound **31-2** (PA-DA)



To a solution of compound **30** (4.5 mg, 0.0069 mmol) in DCM (0.8 ml) was added DMP (5.9 mg, 0.014 mmol) and  $NaHCO_3$  (10 mg) at rt. The mixture was then stirred for 2 h, followed by quenching with sat. aq.  $Na_2S_2O_3$  (0.5 ml) and solid  $Na_2CO_3$  (10 mg). The mixture was then stirred for 30 min to give a clear biphasic liquid. The DCM layer was collected and the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (3x 1 ml). The organic phase was dried over  $MgSO_4$  and concentrated to give the crude product, which was dissolved in MeOH (0.15 ml) and treated with AcOH (5 drops). The solution was cooled to 0 °C, and  $NaBH_3CN$  (ca. 5 mg, large excess) was added in one portion. The colorless solution was stirred at the same temperature for 1.5 h. Upon completion,  $K_2CO_3$  (100 mg) and  $H_2O$  (0.1 ml) was added subsequently, which gave a slightly yellow mixture. The hydrolysis was carried out at rt for 1 h, and the mixture was extracted with DCM (4x 1 ml). The combined organic layer was dried over  $MgSO_4$  and concentrated. Pure compound **31-2** (2.1 mg, 0.0034, 49%) was obtained by PTLC (10% MeOH in DCM).

**Physical state:** white solid

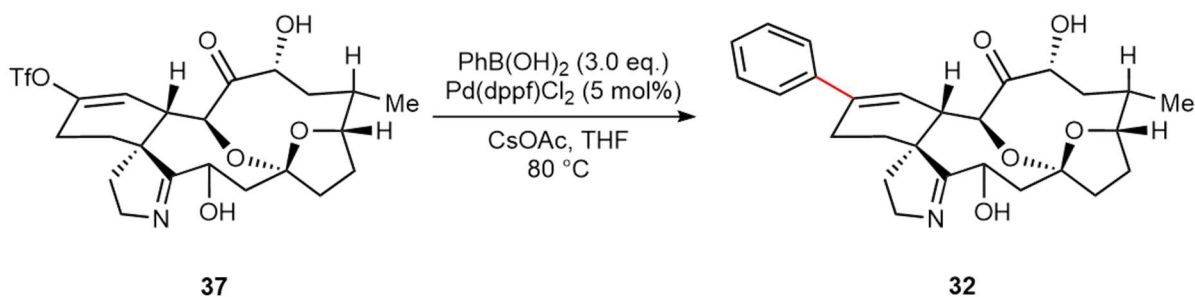
**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.23 (10% MeOH in DCM, UV active,  $KMnO_4$  staining)

**$^1H$ -NMR (600 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )**  $\delta$  7.69 (d,  $J$  = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d,  $J$  = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.31 (s, 1H), 5.54 (d,  $J$  = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 4.56 (d,  $J$  = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (s, 1H), 4.21 (dt,  $J$  = 11.2, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.10 (dd,  $J$  = 11.3, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.90 – 3.83 (m, 1H), 3.72 – 3.62 (m, 2H), 3.30 (q,  $J$  = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 2.80 (dd,  $J$  = 15.9, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.54 (d,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.39 – 2.32 (m, 1H), 2.31 – 2.25 (m, 1H), 2.13 (d,  $J$  = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 2.07 – 1.96 (m, 5H), 1.92 (dd,  $J$  = 12.6, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 1.89 – 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.81 (t,  $J$  = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.75 (td,  $J$  = 12.3, 5.1 Hz, 2H), 1.72 – 1.63 (m, 3H), 1.61 – 1.51 (m, 2H), 0.90 (d,  $J$  = 6.9 Hz, 3H)

**$^{13}C$ -NMR (150 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )**  $\delta$  205.5, 185.2, 167.3, 143.7, 135.0, 133.0 (2C), 127.1, 125.4, 109.2, 83.5, 82.9, 79.4, 71.6, 69.7, 65.7, 55.0, 52.1, 43.2, 40.8, 37.8, 35.1, 34.5, 33.8, 32.6, 32.3, 29.9, 29.5, 29.3, 27.2, 25.7, 24.8, 17.8, 13.4

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for  $C_{35}H_{42}N_4O_6$   $[M+H]^+$ : 615.3177, found: 615.3193

Compound **32** (PhPA)



To a mixture of compound **37** (2.3 mg, 0.0044 mmol), PhB(OH)<sub>2</sub> (1.6 mg, 0.013 mmol), CsOAc (5 mg), and Pd(dppf)Cl<sub>2</sub>·DCM (0.18 mg, 0.0002 mmol) was added THF (0.3 ml) and heated to reflux. After 20 h, TLC indicated the full completion (monitored by 40% acetone in hexanes), and a mixture of sat. aq. Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.5 ml) and DCM (1 ml) was added. The mixture was extracted with DCM (4x 1ml), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated. Pure compound **32** (1.7 mg, 0.0037 mmol, 84%) was obtained by PTLC (10% MeOH in DCM).

**Physical state:** white powder

**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.46 (10% MeOH in DCM, UV active, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  7.39 (d,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (t,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (t,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.47 (s, 1H), 4.53 (d,  $J$  = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (s, 1H), 4.21 (dt,  $J$  = 11.2, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (dd,  $J$  = 11.2, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (dd,  $J$  = 15.3, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.71 – 3.61 (m, 1H), 3.55 (d,  $J$  = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (dd,  $J$  = 15.9, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.58 – 2.41 (m, 2H), 2.39 – 2.24 (m, 2H), 2.11 (d,  $J$  = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 2.01 – 1.93 (m, 2H), 1.93 – 1.81 (m, 2H), 1.76 – 1.70 (m, 1H), 1.71 – 1.63 (m, 3H), 1.55 (dd,  $J$  = 14.1, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 0.91 (d,  $J$  = 6.9 Hz, 3H)

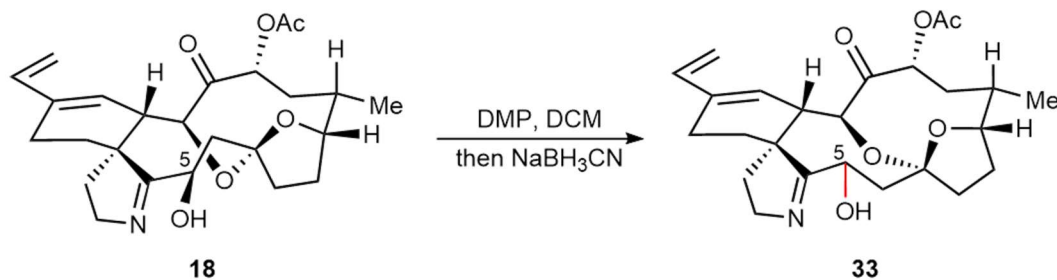
**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  206.1, 140.4, 135.4, 128.5, 127.6, 125.2, 123.4, 109.2, 83.4, 79.6, 71.7, 65.7, 54.8, 52.1, 43.1, 40.5, 37.7, 34.5, 33.5, 29.9, 29.4, 29.1, 25.6, 24.8, 17.8

*(1 carbon (C=N) was missing in <sup>13</sup>C NMR)*

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>33</sub>NO<sub>5</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 452.2432, found: 452.2435



## Compound 33



Compound **33** (6.3 mg, 0.014 mmol) was prepared from compound **18** (9.0 mg, 0.020 mmol) by oxidation with DMP (excess, ca. 10 mg) and reduction with NaBH<sub>3</sub>CN (same as the synthesis of **1**). Purified by PTLC (5% *i*-PrOH in DCM).

**Physical state:** white powder

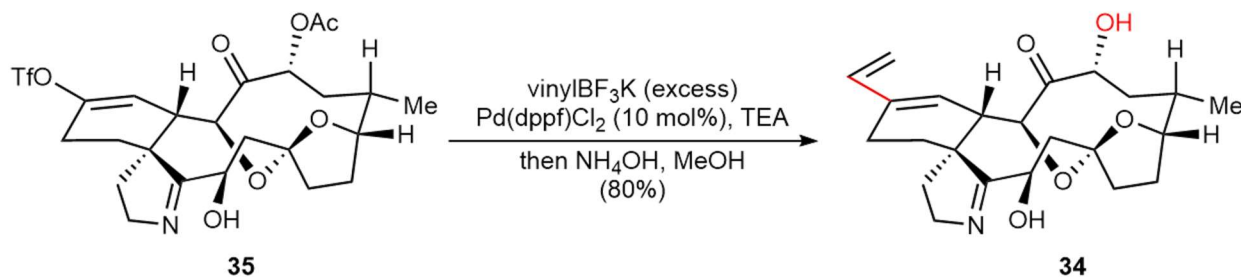
**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.58 (10% MeOH in DCM, UV active, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  6.16 (dd,  $J$  = 17.5, 10.8 Hz, 1H), 5.21 – 5.16 (m, 1H), 5.10 (d,  $J$  = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (d,  $J$  = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 4.90 (s, 1H), 4.52 (t,  $J$  = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (d,  $J$  = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (dt,  $J$  = 10.8, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (dd,  $J$  = 15.3, 8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (d,  $J$  = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (ddd,  $J$  = 14.7, 7.1, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (dd,  $J$  = 16.0, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.45 – 2.26 (m, 4H), 2.11 (dd,  $J$  = 16.1, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 1.99 (dd,  $J$  = 12.2, 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.93 (dd,  $J$  = 12.5, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.88 – 1.63 (m, 5H), 1.49 (dd,  $J$  = 12.9, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 0.87 (d,  $J$  = 6.6 Hz, 3H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  200.5, 185.8, 169.0, 138.8, 135.6, 127.3, 112.2, 109.4, 83.3, 80.2, 73.6, 65.7, 54.8, 52.8, 43.3, 40.7, 37.8, 34.1, 31.6, 29.5, 29.0, 24.7, 22.7, 21.3, 17.6

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>33</sub>NO<sub>6</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 444.2381, found: 444.2379

Compound **34** (ePA)



Compound **35** (2.2 mg, 0.005 mmol) was dissolved in *n*-PrOH (0.1 ml), followed by addition of vinylBF<sub>3</sub>K (1.5 mg, 0.011 mmol) and Pd(dppf)Cl<sub>2</sub> (0.4 mg, 0.0005 mmol) under argon. TEA (1 drop) was added to this solution. Subsequently, the reaction was heated to 80 °C for 1 h. Upon completion (monitored by TLC), the solvent was removed under vacuo, and the residue was dissolved in MeOH (0.1 ml). Aq. NH<sub>3</sub> (37%, 0.1 ml) was added to this solution. The resulting solution was stirred for 2 h, and concentrated. The residue was purified by PTLC (10% *i*-PrOH in DCM) to give compound **34** (*epi*-portimine A) (1.8 mg, 0.004 mmol, ca. 80%) as single product.

**Physical state:** white solid

**TLC:** *R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.44 (10% MeOH in DCM, UV active, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

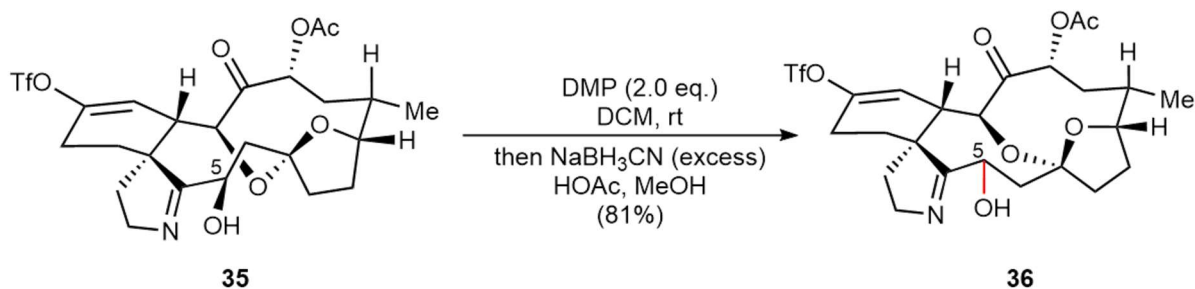
**[α]<sup>25</sup><sub>D</sub>:** -8.0 (*c* = 0.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 6.21 (dd, *J* = 17.5, 10.8 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 1H), 5.04 (s, 1H), 4.93 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 4.78 (dd, *J* = 11.1, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (dt, *J* = 10.4, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (dd, *J* = 11.2, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.63 (ddd, *J* = 16.0, 10.3, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 2.80 (dd, *J* = 14.6, 11.1 Hz, 1H), 2.40 – 2.21 (m, 5H), 2.15 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.01 (dd, *J* = 12.1, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 1.92 – 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.79 (dd, *J* = 12.5, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 1.76 – 1.66 (m, 2H), 1.58 – 1.49 (m, 2H), 0.88 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 204.7, 184.8, 139.1, 135.3, 128.2, 111.6, 108.2, 83.9, 79.3, 71.9, 70.7, 55.3, 54.5, 42.5, 40.1, 37.0, 34.6, 33.9, 29.8, 29.2, 24.5, 22.8, 17.7

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>31</sub>NO<sub>5</sub> [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 402.2275, found: 402.2266

## Compound 36



Compound **35** (15.4 mg, 0.027 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (0.15 ml), followed by addition of Dess-Martin periodinane (27.2 mg, mmol). After stirring under rt for 1.5 h, the mixture was added DCM and sat. Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> aq., and solid Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>. The heterogenous, cloudy mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 30 min to give a clear biphasic mixture. The DCM layer was collected, and the aqueous phase was extracted with DCM (3x 1 ml). After concentration, the crude product was dissolved in MeOH (0.3 ml), followed by adding AcOH (0.05 ml) at rt. NaBH<sub>3</sub>CN (ca. 10 mg) was added to this solution in one portion, and the resulting clear solution was stirred at the same temperature for 1 h. Upon completion (indicated by TLC, 5% MeOH in DCM), K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (55 mg) was added in one portion to give a slightly yellow mixture. The mixture was stirred for 30 min, then quenched by adding water (0.3 mL). The mixture was extracted with DCM (3x 1 ml) and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. Pure compound **36** (11.1 mg, 0.021 mmol, 78%) was obtained by PTLC (6% *i*-PrOH in DCM).

**Physical state:** white solid

**TLC:**  $R_f$  = 0.53 (10% MeOH in DCM, KMnO<sub>4</sub> staining)

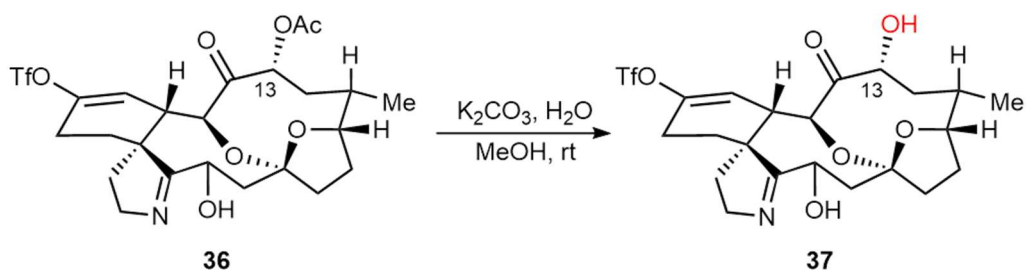
**<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  5.18 (dd,  $J$  = 11.3, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 5.04 (s, 1H), 4.66 (br s, 1H), 4.48 (s, 1H), 4.34 (d,  $J$  = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (dt,  $J$  = 11.1, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (dd,  $J$  = 15.5, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (d,  $J$  = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 3.79 – 3.70 (m, 1H), 2.74 (dd,  $J$  = 16.2, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.60 – 2.46 (m, 2H), 2.38 – 2.25 (m, 2H), 2.18 – 2.05 (m, 3H), 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.01 (dt,  $J$  = 12.4, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.88 – 1.78 (m, 3H), 1.78 – 1.66 (m, 2H), 1.52 (dd,  $J$  = 13.6, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 0.88 (d,  $J$  = 6.7 Hz, 3H)

**<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**  $\delta$  200.0, 169.1, 148.5, 117.9, 109.5, 83.6, 80.0, 72.8, 65.6, 55.0, 52.0, 43.4, 39.6, 37.8, 34.0, 31.5, 29.6, 28.8, 26.4, 24.7, 21.0, 17.6

*(2 carbons (C=N and CF<sub>3</sub>) were missing in <sup>13</sup>C NMR but shown in compound 37)*

**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>30</sub>F<sub>3</sub>NO<sub>9</sub>S [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 566.1666, found: 566.1641

## Compound 37



Compound **36** (15.5 mg, 0.027 mmol) was with MeOH (1.0 ml) and  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (58 mg) in a test tube. Upon completion, DCM (1 ml) was added, and the aqueous phase was extracted by DCM (3x 1 ml). The combined organic phase was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , followed by the removal of the solvents *in vacuo*. Pure compound **37** (11.1 mg, 0.021 mmol, 78%) was obtained by PTLC (8% MeOH in DCM).

**Physical state:** white solid

**TLC:**  $R_f = 0.50$  (10% MeOH in DCM,  $\text{KMnO}_4$  staining)

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ :  $-15.0$  ( $c = 0.1$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ )

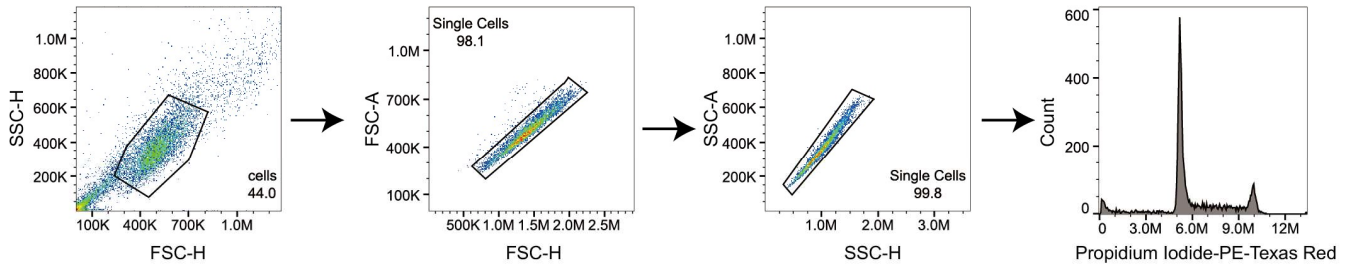
**$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**  $\delta$  5.16 (s, 1H), 4.52 (d,  $J = 12.0$  Hz, 1H), 4.48 (s, 1H), 4.19 (dt,  $J = 11.1, 5.8$  Hz, 1H), 4.08 – 4.00 (m, 1H), 3.92 (dd,  $J = 15.5, 9.0$  Hz, 1H), 3.81 (d,  $J = 12.0$  Hz, 1H), 3.78 – 3.68 (m, 1H), 2.71 (dd,  $J = 16.1, 5.1$  Hz, 1H), 2.63 – 2.52 (m, 1H), 2.50 – 2.42 (m, 1H), 2.32 – 2.20 (m, 2H), 2.15 – 2.04 (m, 2H), 2.04 – 1.93 (m, 2H), 1.84 (dq,  $J = 13.1, 8.9, 6.2$  Hz, 3H), 1.73 (dt,  $J = 12.2, 6.9$  Hz, 1H), 1.66 (td,  $J = 12.7, 7.6$  Hz, 1H), 1.52 (dd,  $J = 13.2, 2.7$  Hz, 1H), 0.89 (d,  $J = 6.5$  Hz, 3H)

**$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**  $\delta$  204.8, 148.3, 118.7, 118.6 (q,  $J_{\text{C-F}} = 320$  Hz), 109.3, 83.6, 79.0, 70.6, 65.6, 54.8, 52.0, 43.2, 39.7, 37.7, 34.2, 33.4, 29.9, 29.4, 28.7, 26.2, 24.7, 17.7

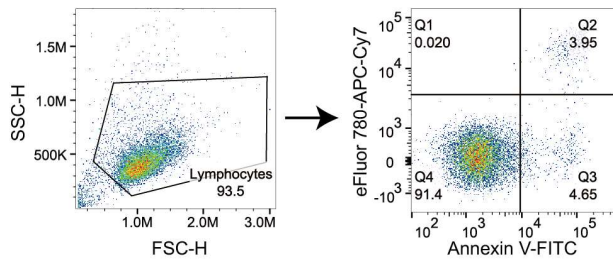
**HRMS (ESI-TOF):** calc'd for  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{28}\text{F}_3\text{NO}_8\text{S}$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ : 524.1561, found: 524.1547

Gating Strategies:

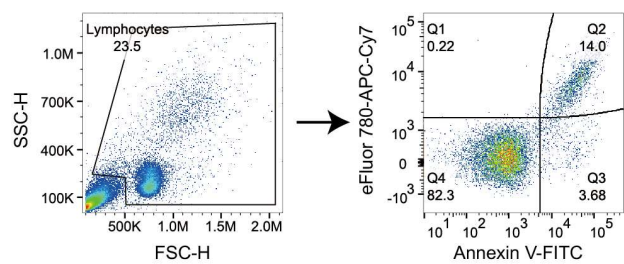
Gating strategy for Jurkat cell cycle (Figure 3f):



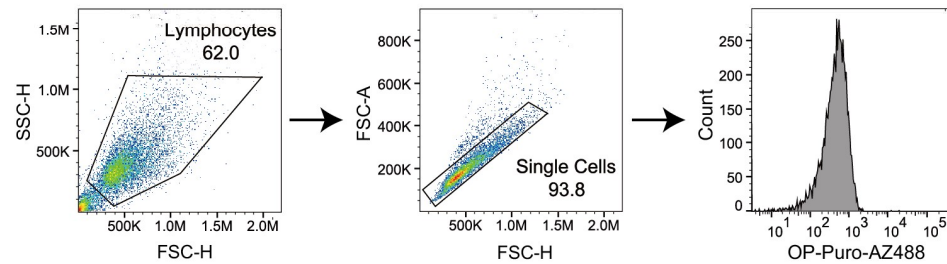
Gating strategy for Jurkat apoptosis assay (Figure 3d):



Gating strategy for PBMC apoptosis assay (Extended figure 3c):



Gating strategy for Jurkat protein synthesis (Figure 4j):



**Supplementary Fig. 1. Gating strategy for flow cytometry experiments.**

Fig. 3e

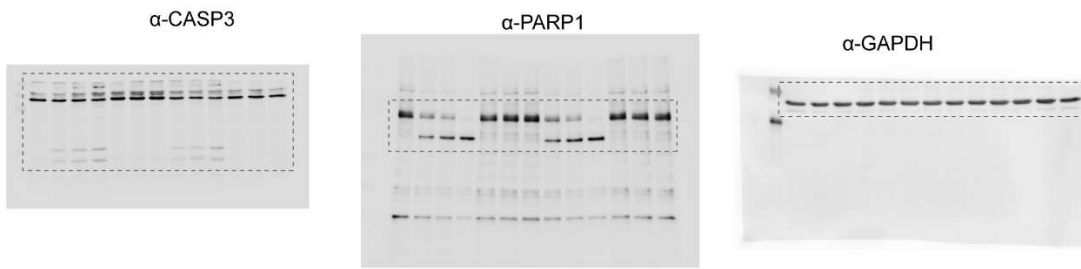


Fig. 4c

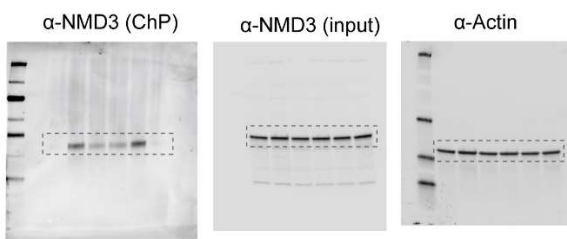


Fig. 4f

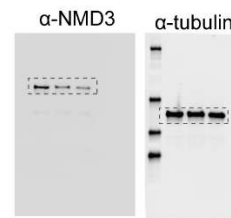


Fig. 4d

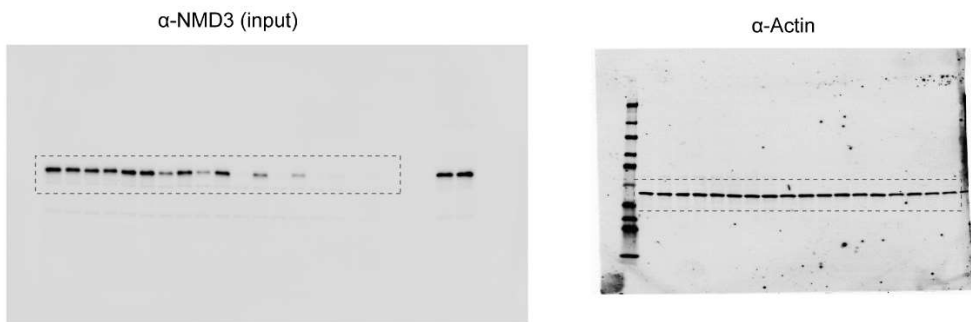


Fig. 4h

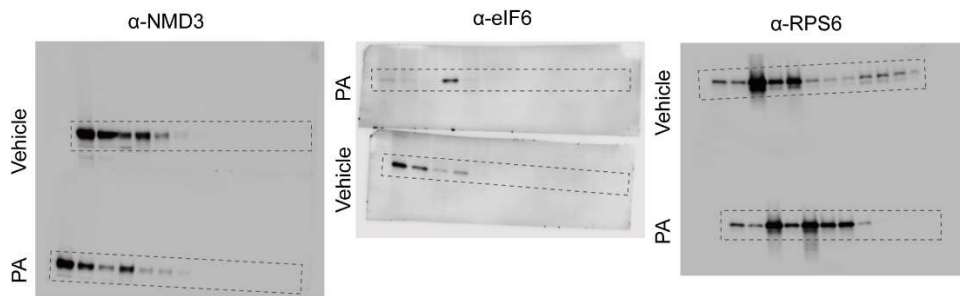
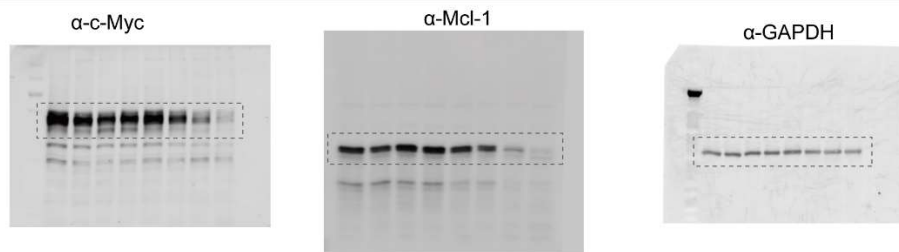
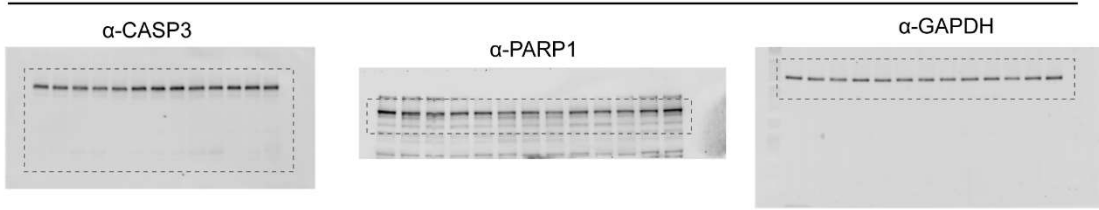


Fig. 4h

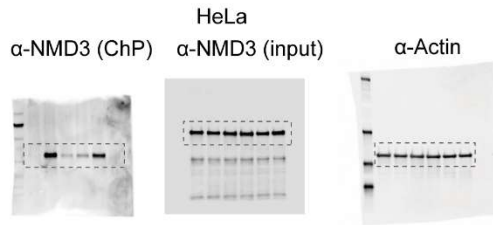


Supplementary Fig. 2. Uncropped western blot images in Fig. 3 and 4.

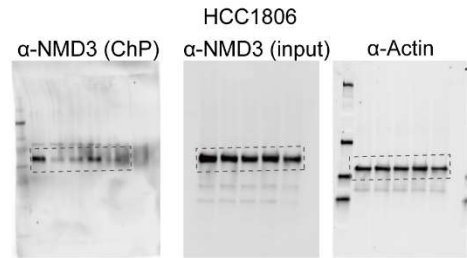
Extended Data Fig. 3c



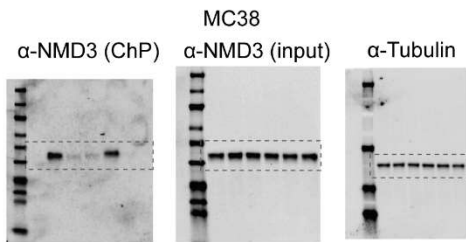
Extended Data Fig. 5b



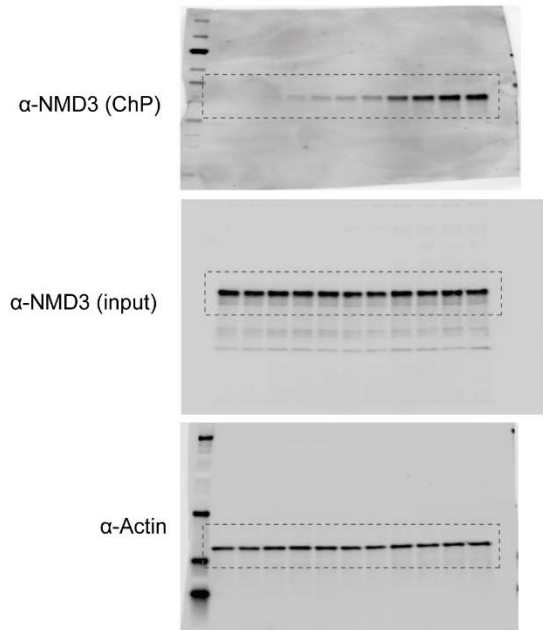
Extended Data Fig. 5c



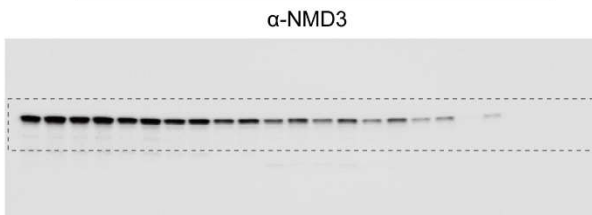
Extended Data Fig. 5d



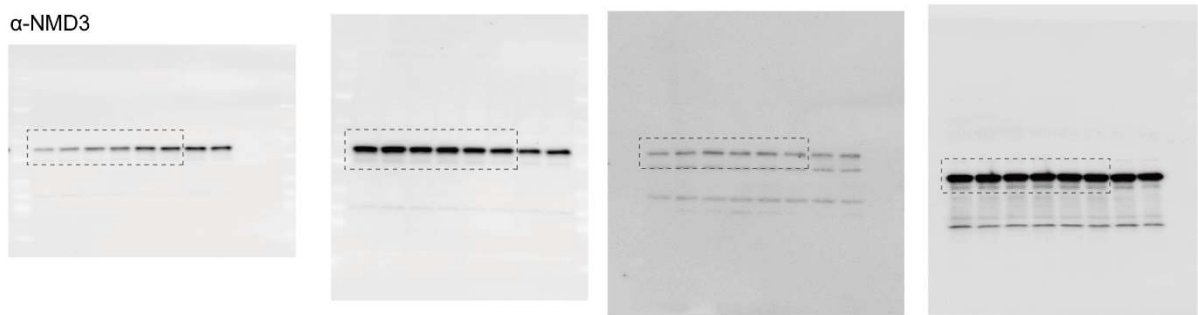
Extended Data Fig. 5e



Extended Data Fig. 5f



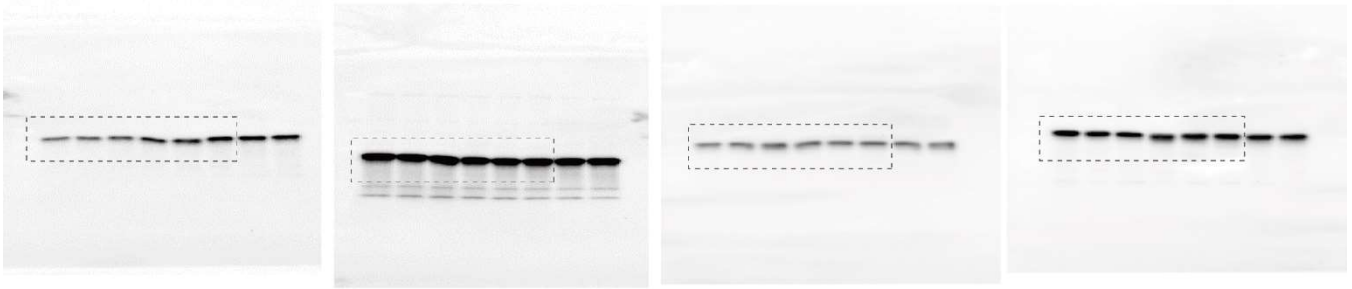
Extended Data Fig. 5h





Extended Data Fig. 5j

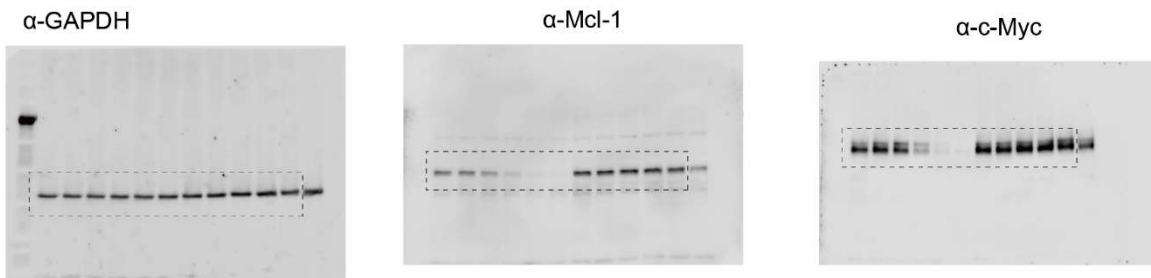
$\alpha$ -NMD3



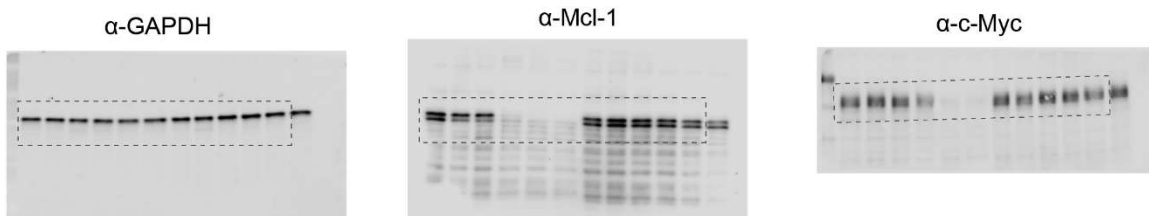
Extended Data Fig. 6a



Extended Data Fig. 6g



Extended Data Fig. 6h



Supplementary Fig. 3. Uncropped western blot images in Extended Data Fig. 3, 5, 6.

**Supplementary Table 6. Pharmacokinetic (PK) evaluation of portimine A in mice.<sup>a</sup>**

Parameter	i.p. 1 mg kg <sup>-1</sup>	p.o. 5 mg kg <sup>-1</sup>
AUC <sub>0-last</sub> (ng.h/mL)	42.30 ± 2.60	5.85 ± 2.14
AUC <sub>0-inf</sub> (ng.h/mL)	45.50 ± 2.70	9.35 ± 2.09
t <sub>½</sub> (h)	0.57 ± 0.06	0.59 ± 0.15
t <sub>max</sub> (h)	0.08	0.25
t <sub>last</sub> (h)	2.00	1.00
C <sub>max</sub> (ng/mL)	118.37 ± 21.33	12.40 ± 4.86

<sup>a</sup>The value of mice represented the results (mean ± s.d.) from three independent experiments.

**Supplementary Table 7. Chemical proteomics data in Jurkat cells**

Proteomics data of PA-DA, PA, ePA, and ePA-DA engagement in Jurkat cells corresponding to Figures 4a. *P*-values for the abundance ratios were calculated using two-tailed *t*-test.

**Supplementary Table 8. Chemical proteomics data in MC38 cells**

Proteomics data of PA-DA, PA, ePA, and ePA-DA engagement in Jurkat cells corresponding to Figures 4b. *P*-values for the abundance ratios were calculated using two-tailed *t*-test.

**Supplementary Table 9. Chemical proteomics data in HCC1806 cells**

Proteomics data of PA-DA, PA, ePA, and ePA-DA engagement in Jurkat cells corresponding to Extended Figure 5a. *P*-values for the abundance ratios were calculated using two-tailed *t*-test.

## Reagent or Resource summary

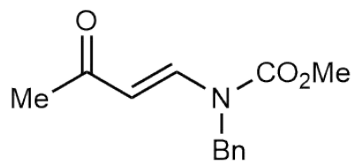
Reagent or resource	Source	Catalog number
<b>Antibodies</b>		
Anti-NMD3 antibody (1:5000)	ProteinTech	#16060-1-AP
Anti-EIF6 antibody (1:1000)	ProteinTech	#10291-1-AP
Anti-PARP1 antibody (1:2000)	ProteinTech	#66520-1-Ig
Anti-CASP3 antibody (1:1000)	Cell Signaling Technology	# 9662
Anti-Mcl-1 antibody (1:1000)	Cell Signaling Technology	# 5453
Anti-c-Myc antibody (1:1000)	Cell Signaling Technology	# 9402
Anti-RPS6 antibody (1:2000)	Cell Signaling Technology	#2217
Anti-GAPDH hFAB (1:10000)	Bio-Rad	#12004168
Anti-Actin hFAB (1:10000)	Bio-Rad	#12004164
Anti-Tubulin hFAB (1:10000)	Bio-Rad	#12004165
Goat anti-Mouse IgG, HRP	Abcam	ab6789
Goat anti-Rabbit IgG, HRP	Abcam	ab6721
<b>Cell Lines</b>		
Jurkat	ATCC	CRL-3216
HCC1806	ATCC	CCL-185
HeLa	ATCC	CCL-2
MC38	Derived and provided by the laboratory of Dr. Jeff Schlom, NCI	
Lenti-X™ 293T cells	Takara Bio	632180
RD	ATCC	CCL-136
HT-1080	ATCC	CCL-121
A673	ATCC	CRL-1598
MCF-7	ATCC	HTB-22
MDA-MB-231	ATCC	CRM-HTB-26
SUM159	Laboratory of Dr. Sendurai Mani, Brown University	
HepG2	ATCC	HB-8065
B16-F10	ATCC	CRL-6475
LNCaP	ATCC	CRL-1740
786-O	ATCC	CRL-1932
4T1	ATCC	CRL-2539
GBM-A	Laboratory of Dr. Stephen Skirboll, Stanford Medical Center	
GBM-F	Laboratory of Dr. Stephen Skirboll, Stanford Medical Center	
U87EGFRvIII	Laboratory of Dr. Paul Mischel, Stanford University. Derived by	

	retroviral transduction of U87 cell line with pLPCX construct that contains human EGFRvIII cDNA.	
LN229	ATCC	CRL-2611
U118MG	ATCC	HTB-15
<b>Critical commercial assays</b>		
Trans-Blot Turbo RTA transfer Kit, LF, PVDF	BioRad	#1704275
CellTiter-Glo Luminescent Cell Viability Assay	Promega	G7570
<b>Reagents</b>		
Biotin-PEG <sub>3</sub> -Azide	Click Chemistry Tools	AZ104
o-propargyl puromycin	Click Chemistry Tools	1407
AZDye 488 Azide	Click Chemistry Tools	1275
tris(3-hydroxypropyltriazolymethyl)amine; THPTA	Click Chemistry Tools	1010
Rhodamine-azide	Synthesized in lab	-
Pierce Streptavidin Agarose	Thermo Fisher Scientific	20353
Pierce High pH Reversed-Phase Fractionation Kit	Thermo Fisher Scientific	84868
PEI MAX	Polysciences Inc.	24765-1
Sequencing Grade Modified Trypsin	Promega	V5111
TMT10plex™ Isobaric Label Reagent Set	Thermo Fisher Scientific	90406
TMTpro™ 16plex Label Reagent Set	Thermo Fisher Scientific	A44520
Halt Protease Inhibitor	Thermo Fisher Scientific	78438
RNaseA	Thermo Fisher Scientific	R1253
Cycloheximide	RPI Corp.	C81040
Tris	Fisher	BP152-5
NaCl	Sigma	S7653
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	Sigma	M8266
DTT	Sigma	D0632
RiboLock RNase Inhibitor	Thermo Fisher Scientific	EO0381
polybrene	Sigma	TR-1003-G
SuperSignal™ West Femto Maximum Sensitivity Substrate	Thermo Fisher Scientific	34095
<b>Recombinant DNA</b>		
scrambled shRNA	Addgene	#1864
<b>Software and Algorithms</b>		

Proteome Discoverer	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Opton
GraphPad 9.0	Dotmatics	-
FlowJo™ v10	FlowJo	-
Phoenix WinNonlin 6.3	Certara	-
BD FACS Diva 6.0	BD Biosciences	-
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ImageJ v1.53r17	NIH	-

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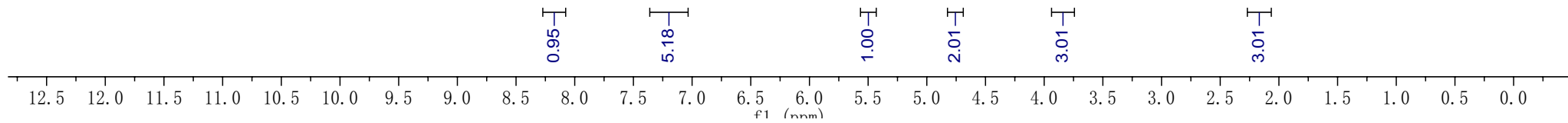
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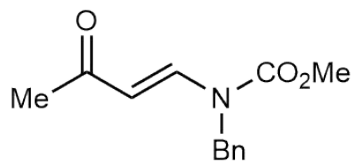
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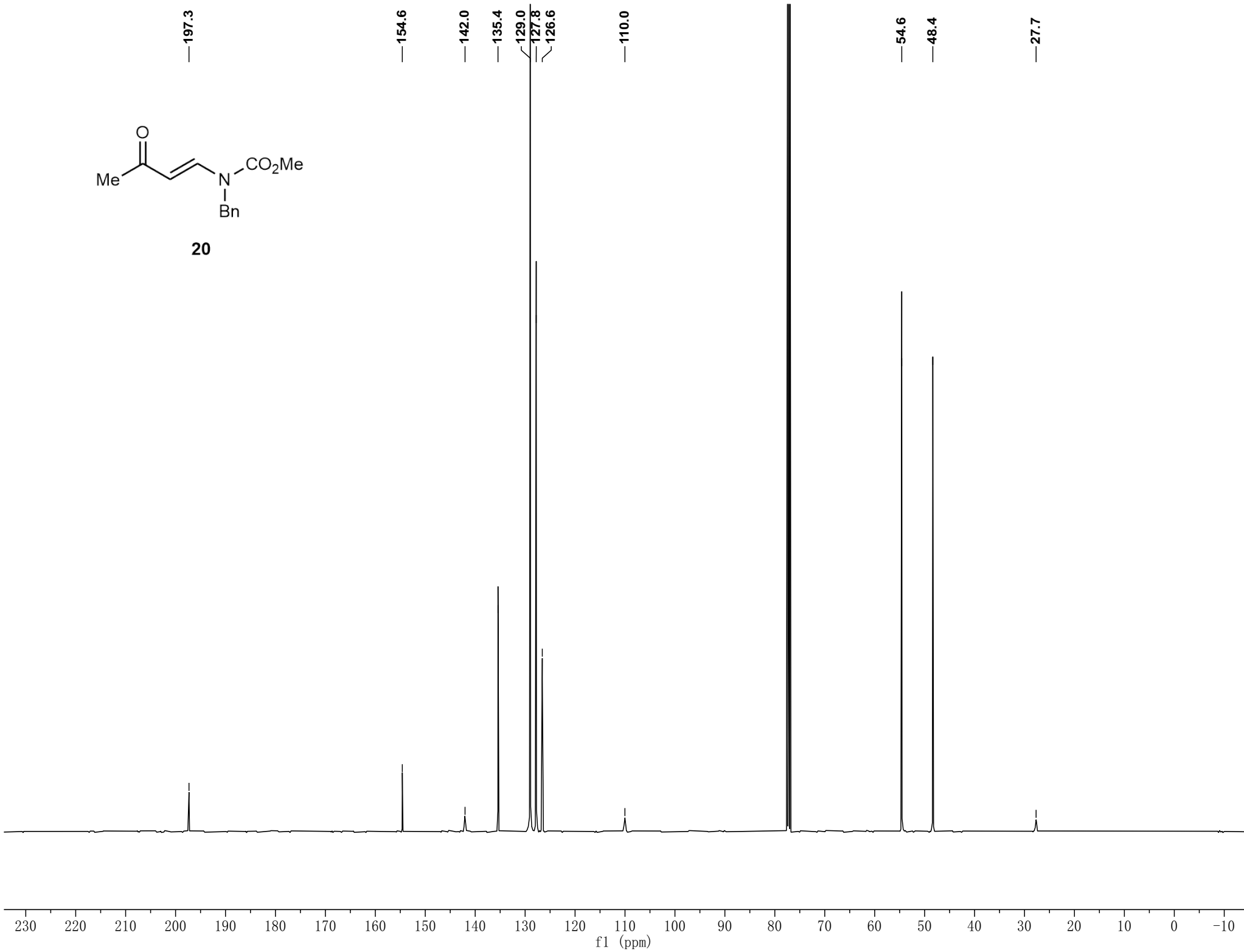
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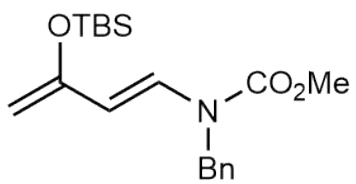
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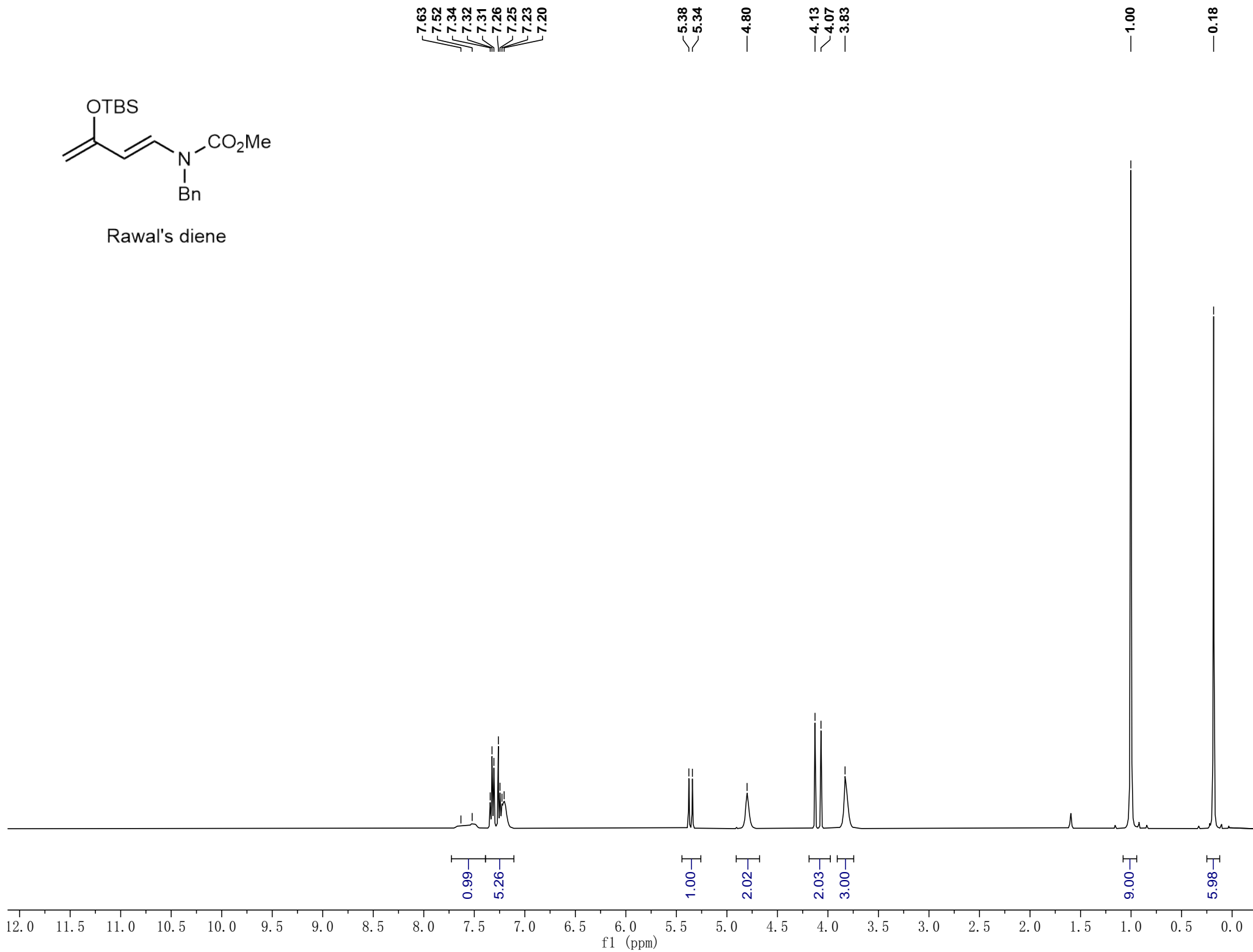


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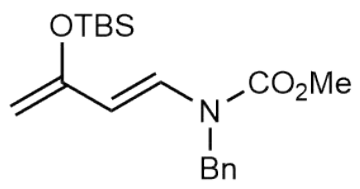




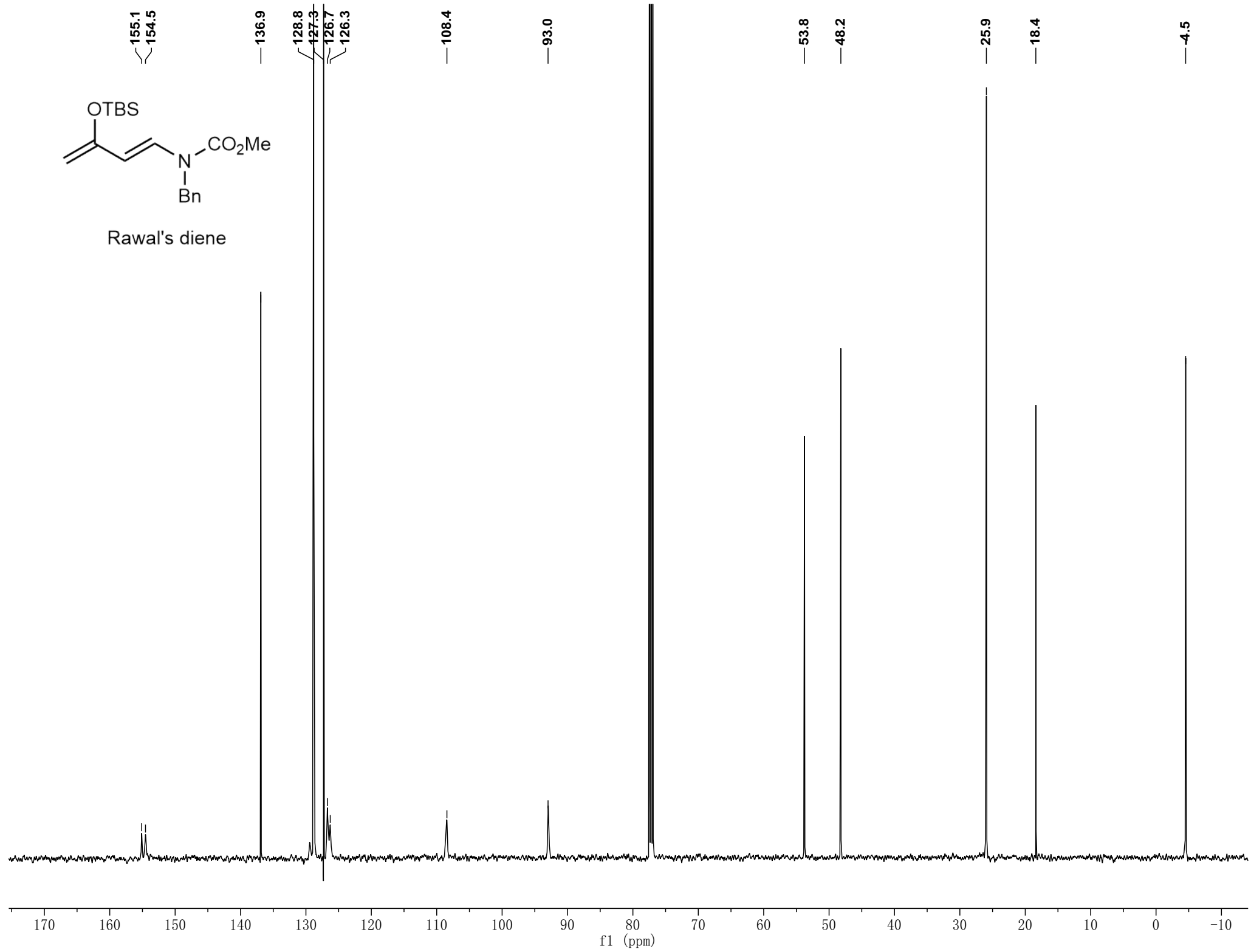
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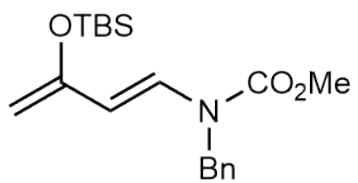




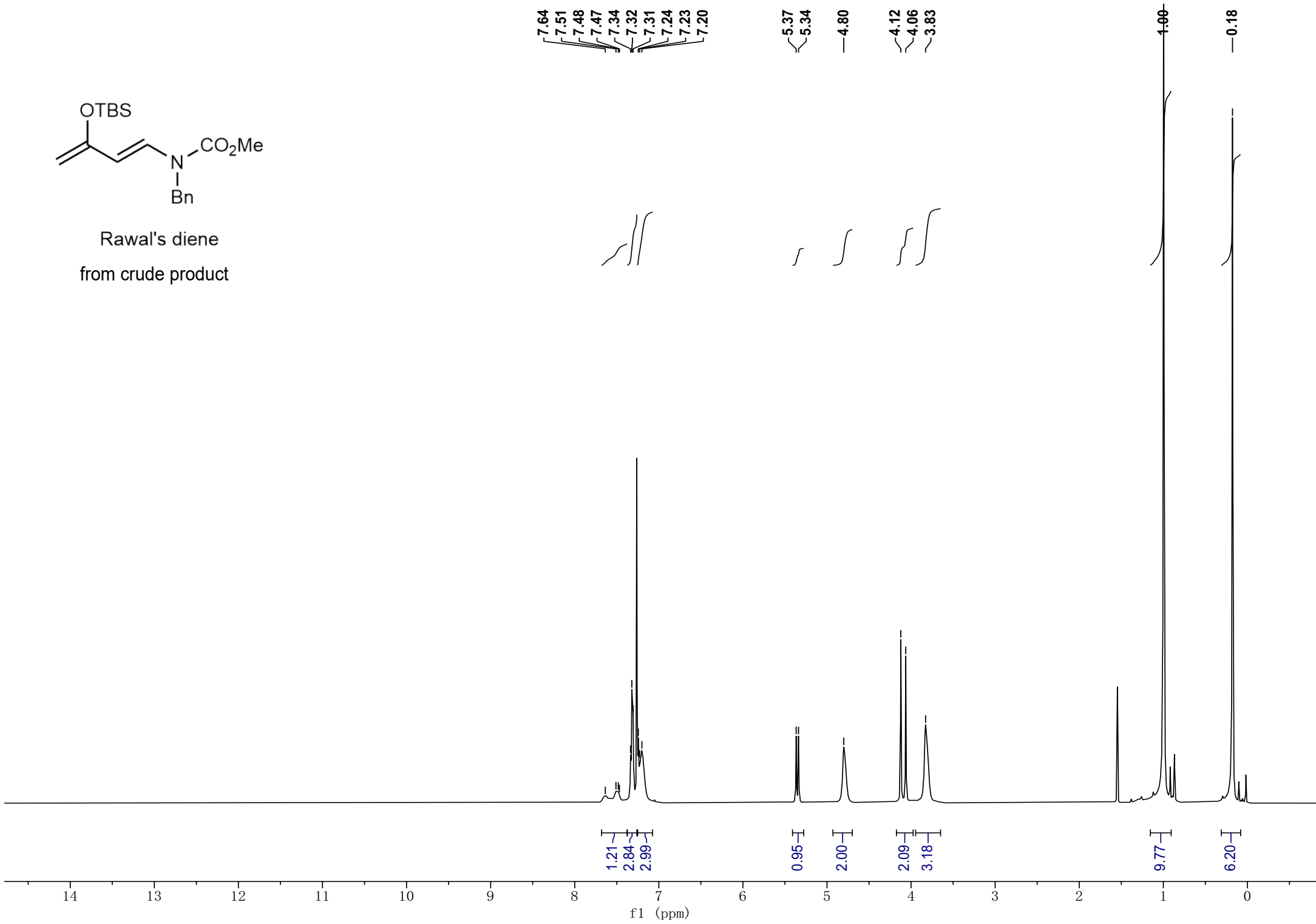


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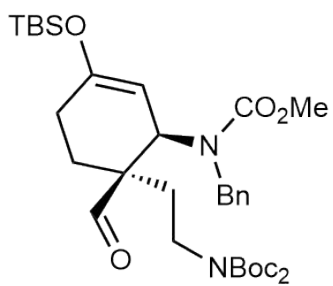




Rawal's diene  
from crude product







21

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152.1

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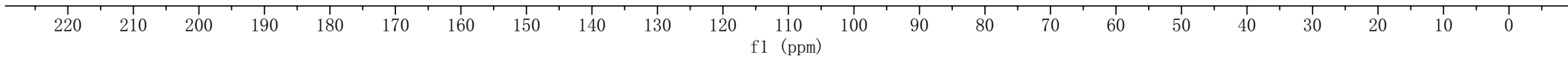
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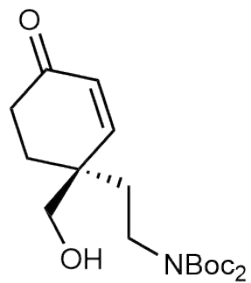
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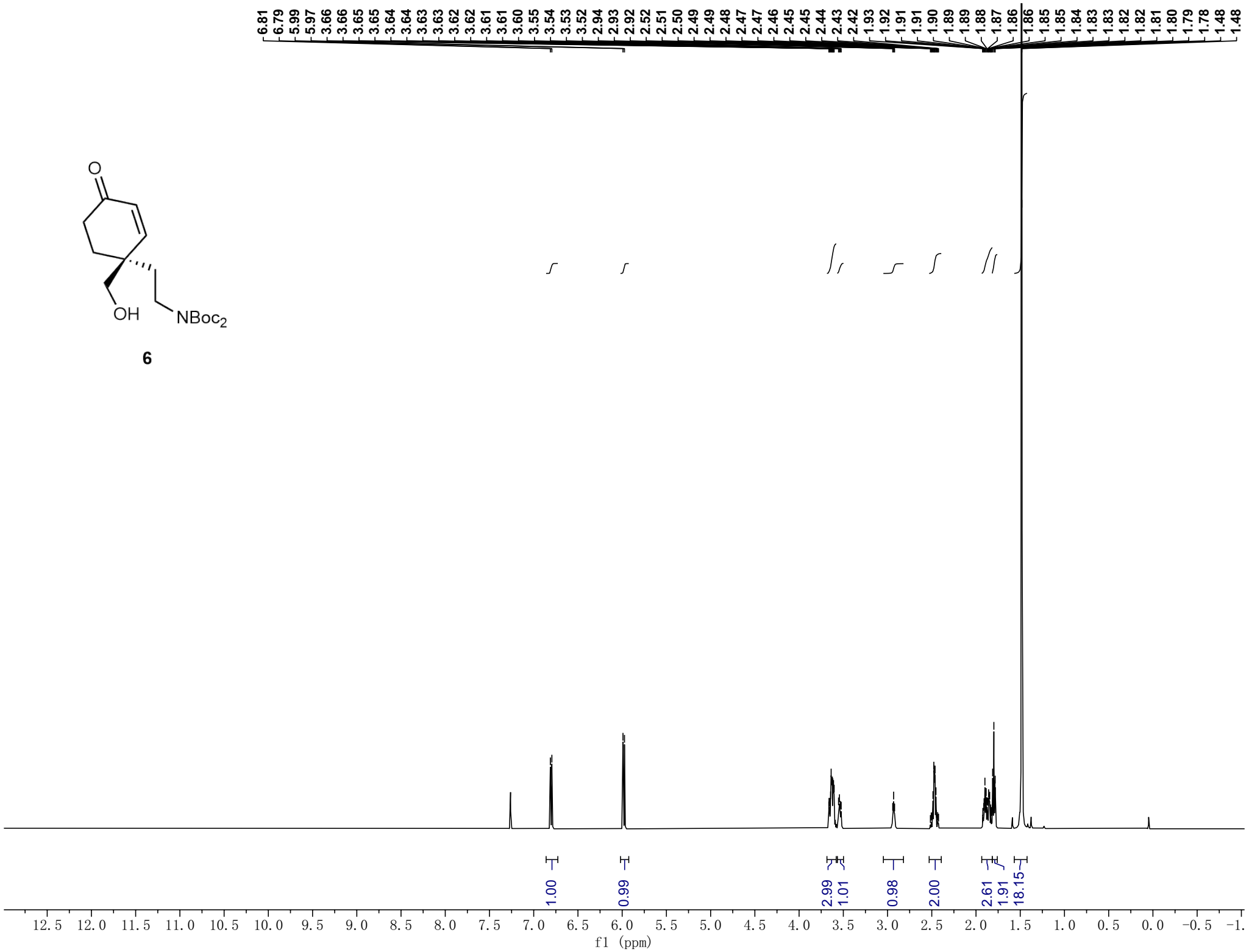
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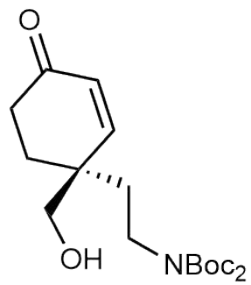
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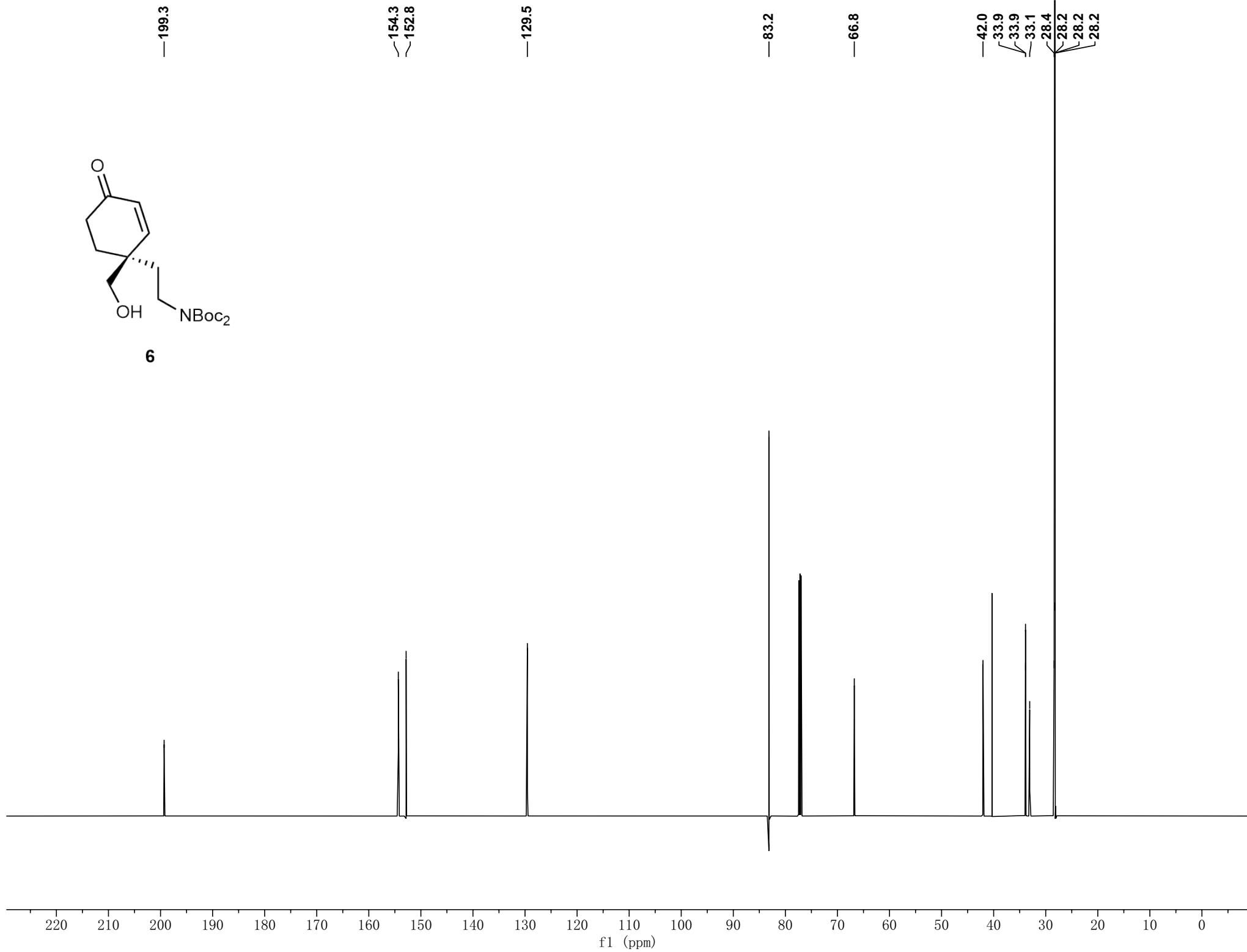


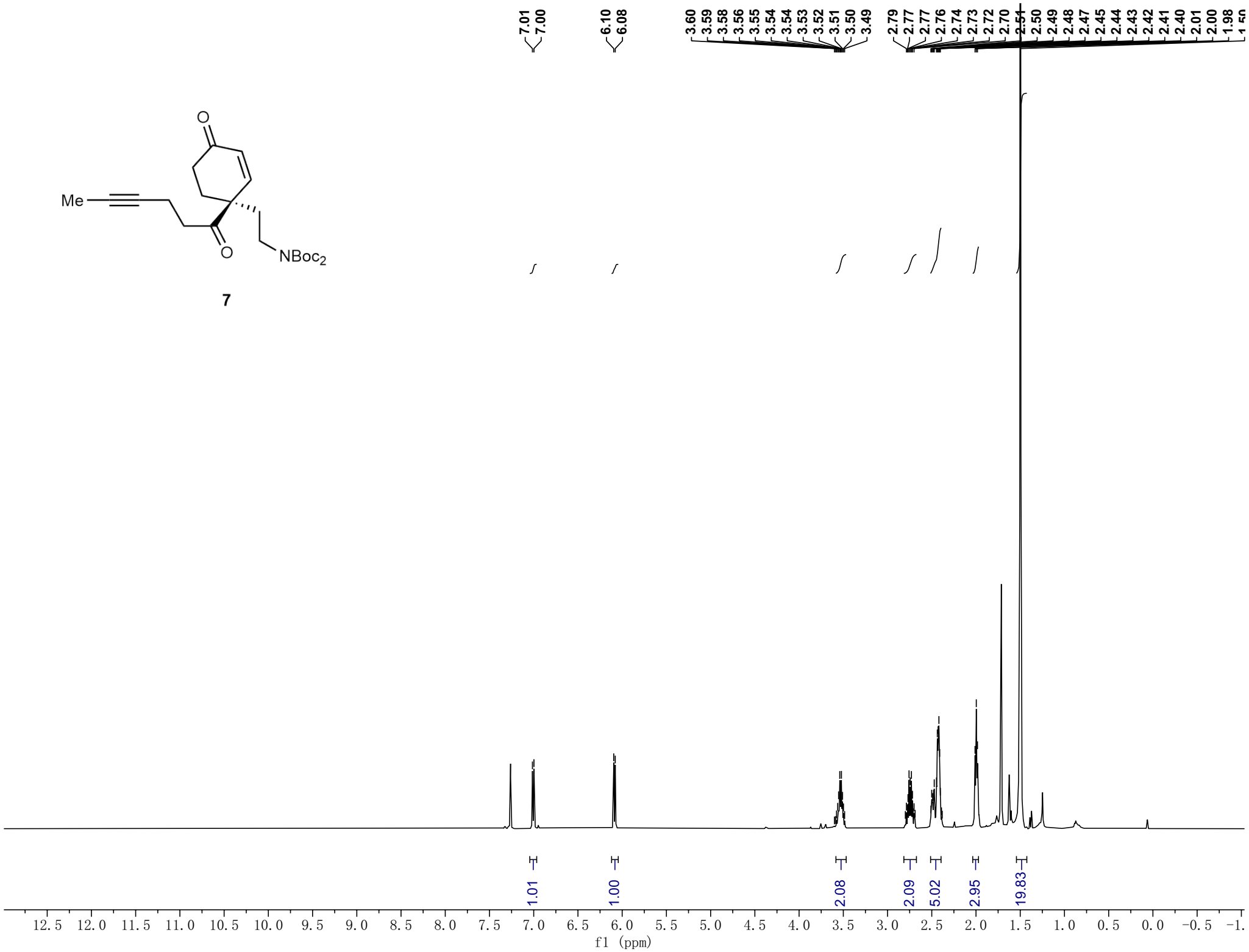
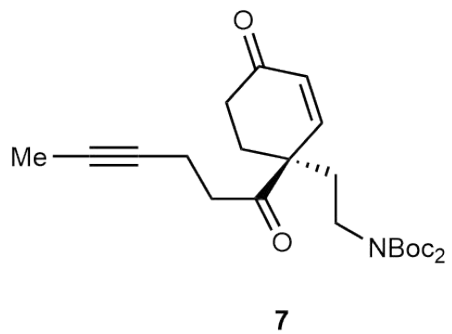
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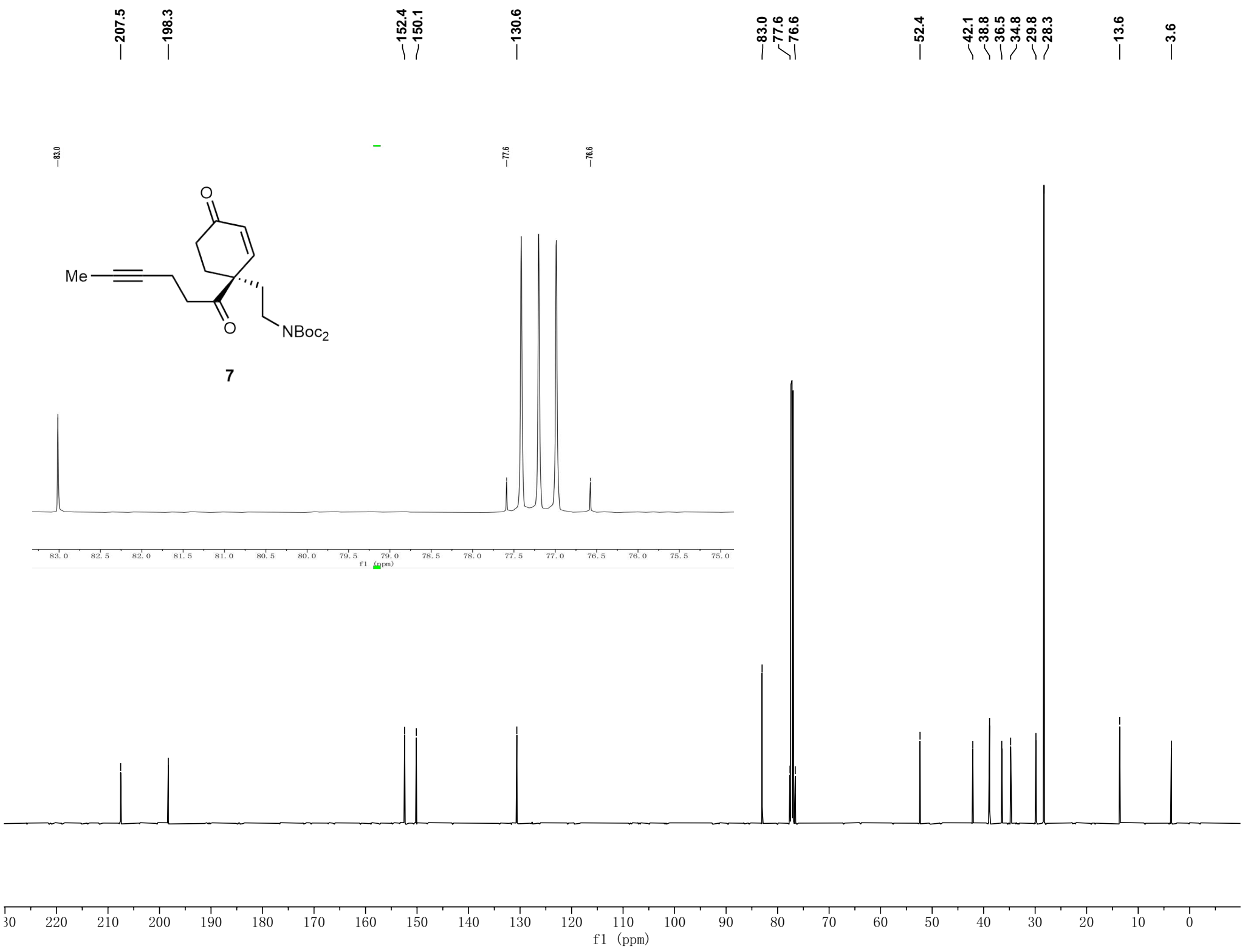




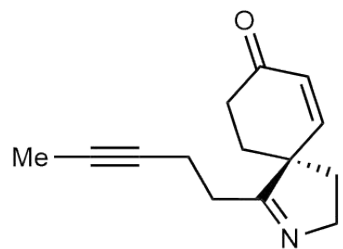
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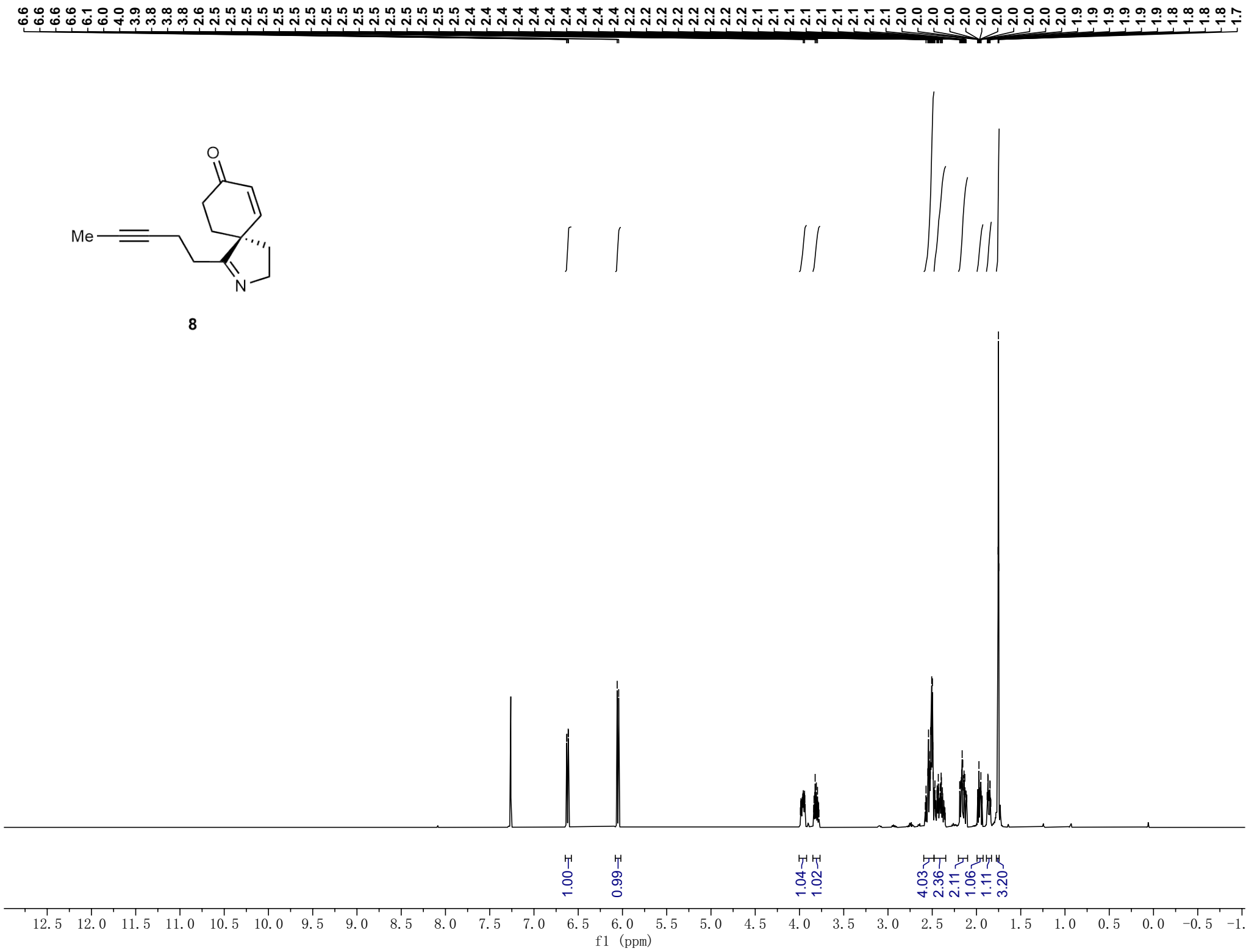


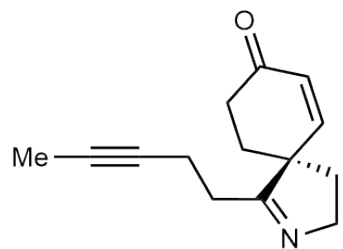




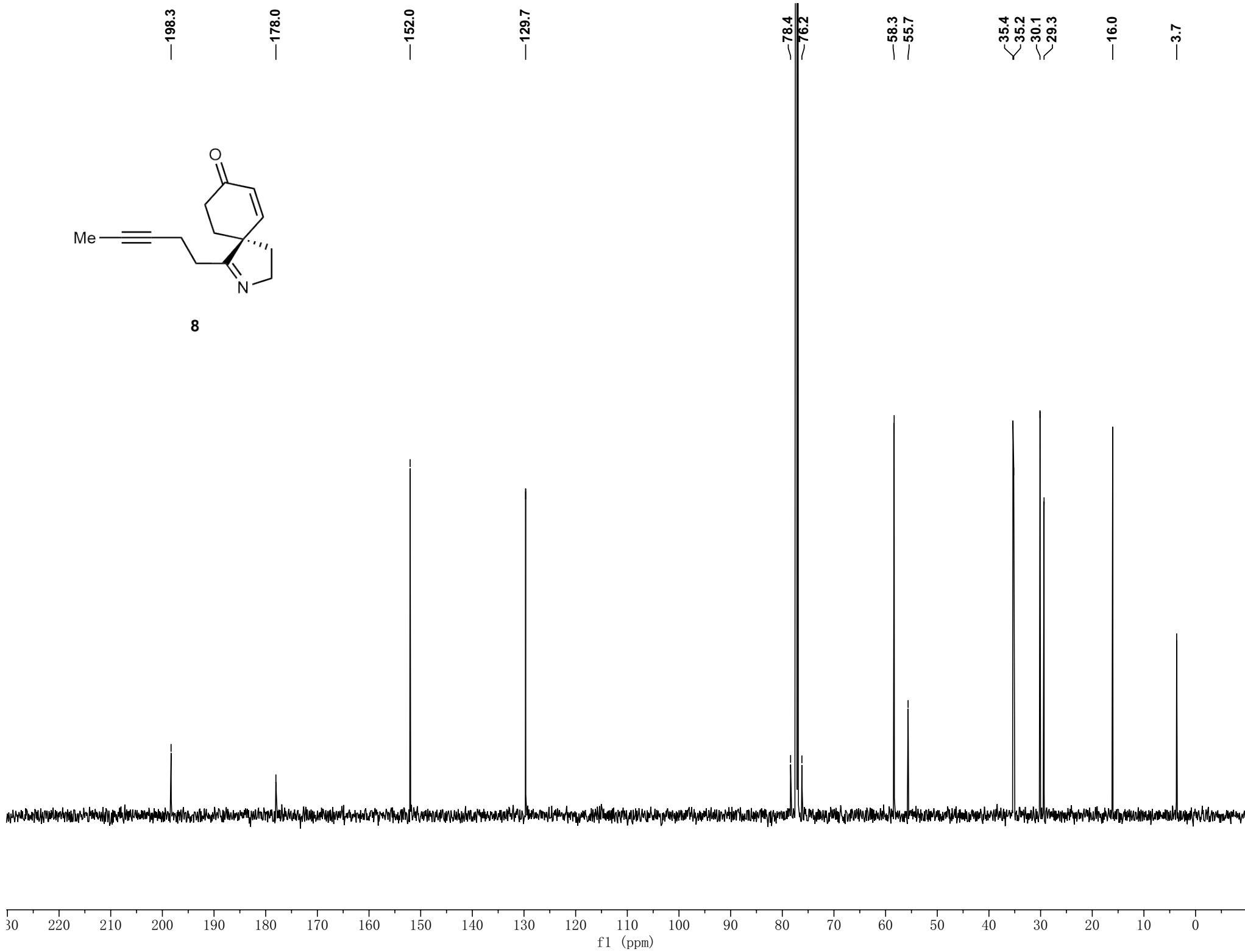


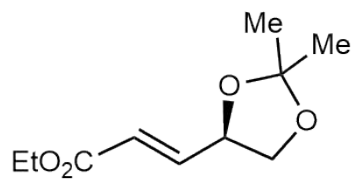
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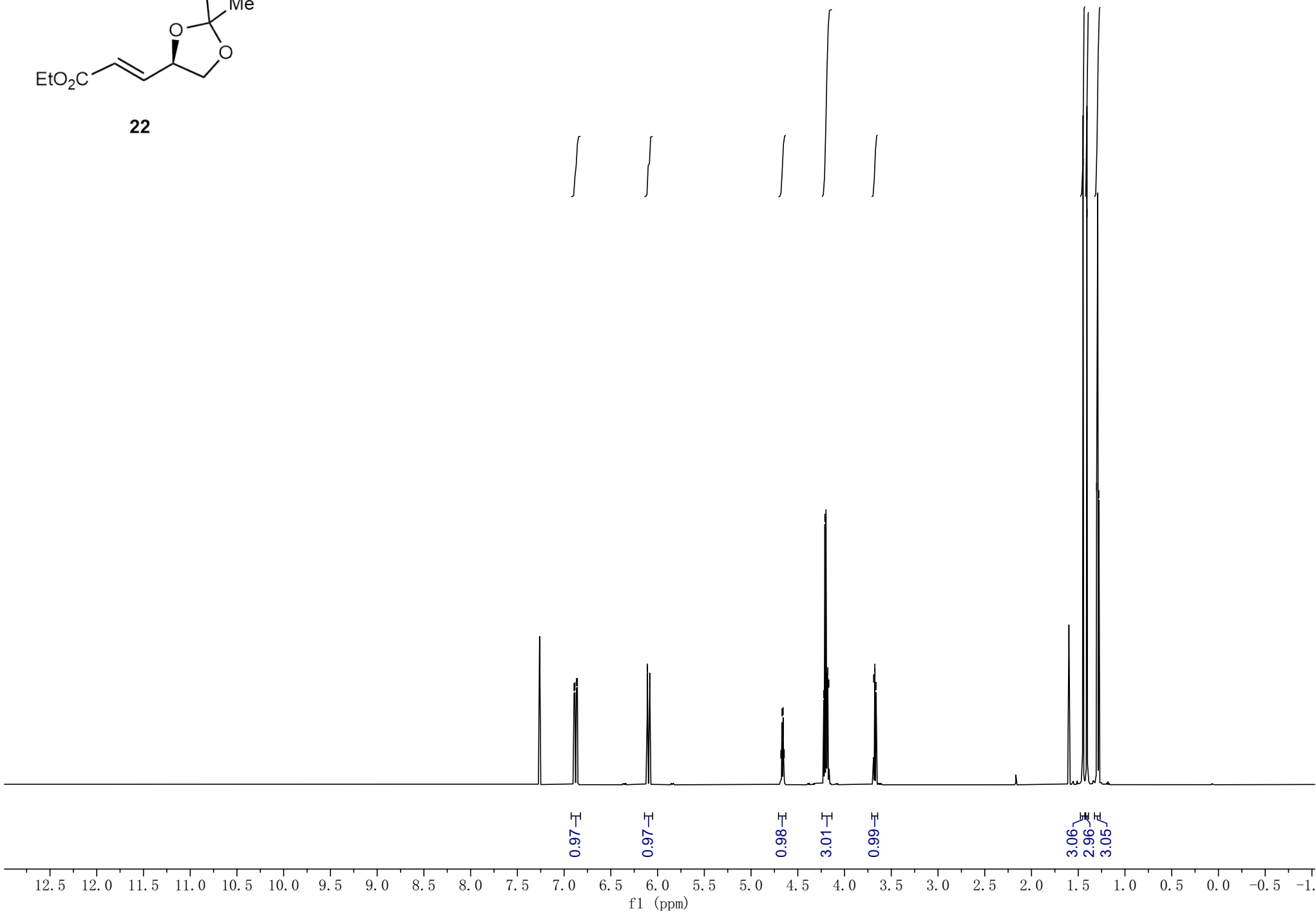
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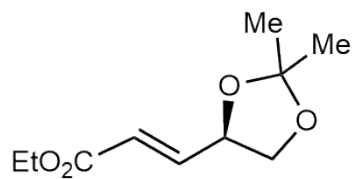




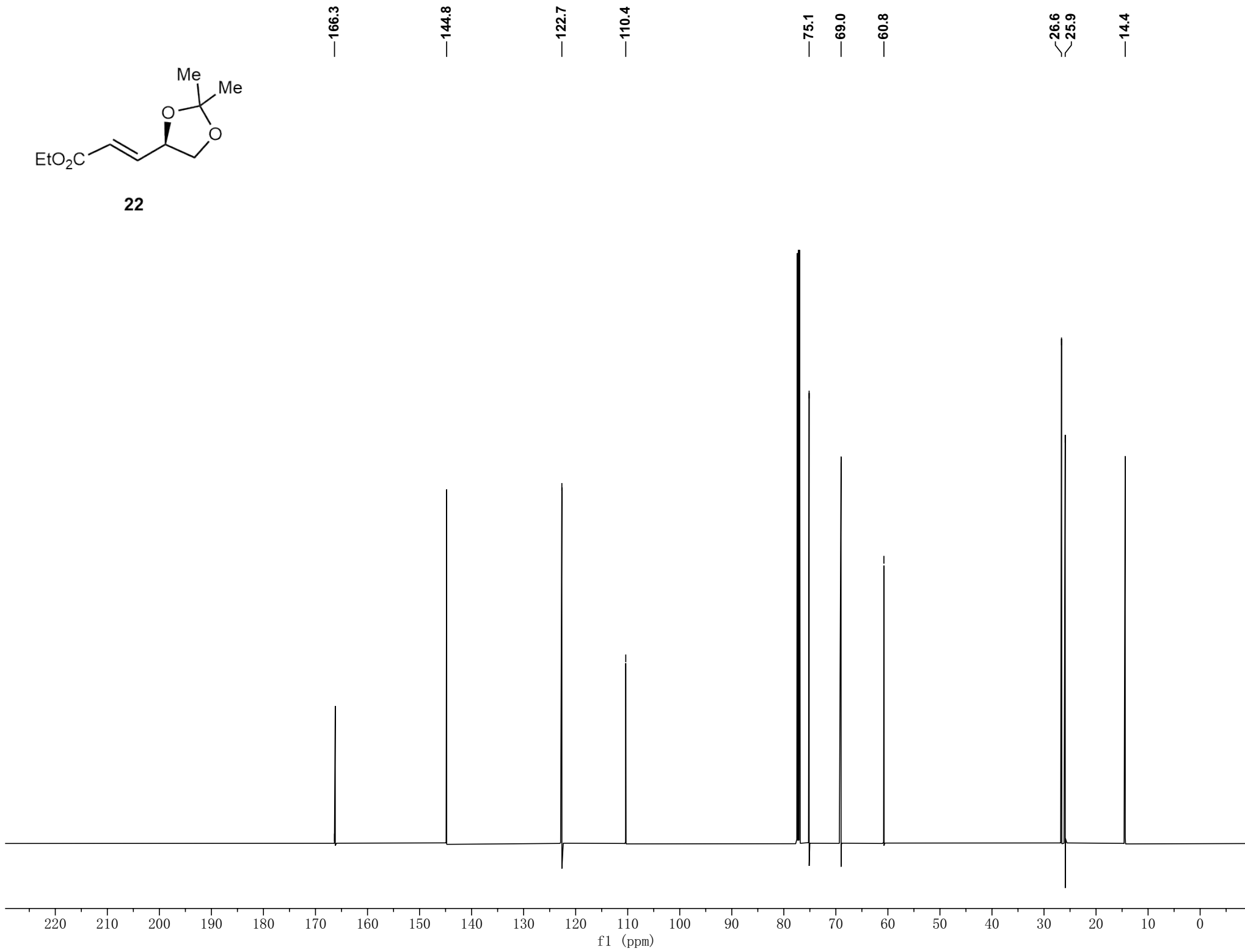
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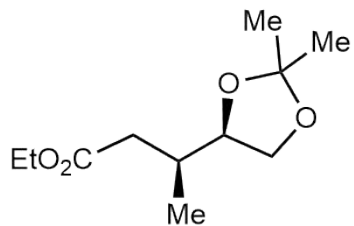
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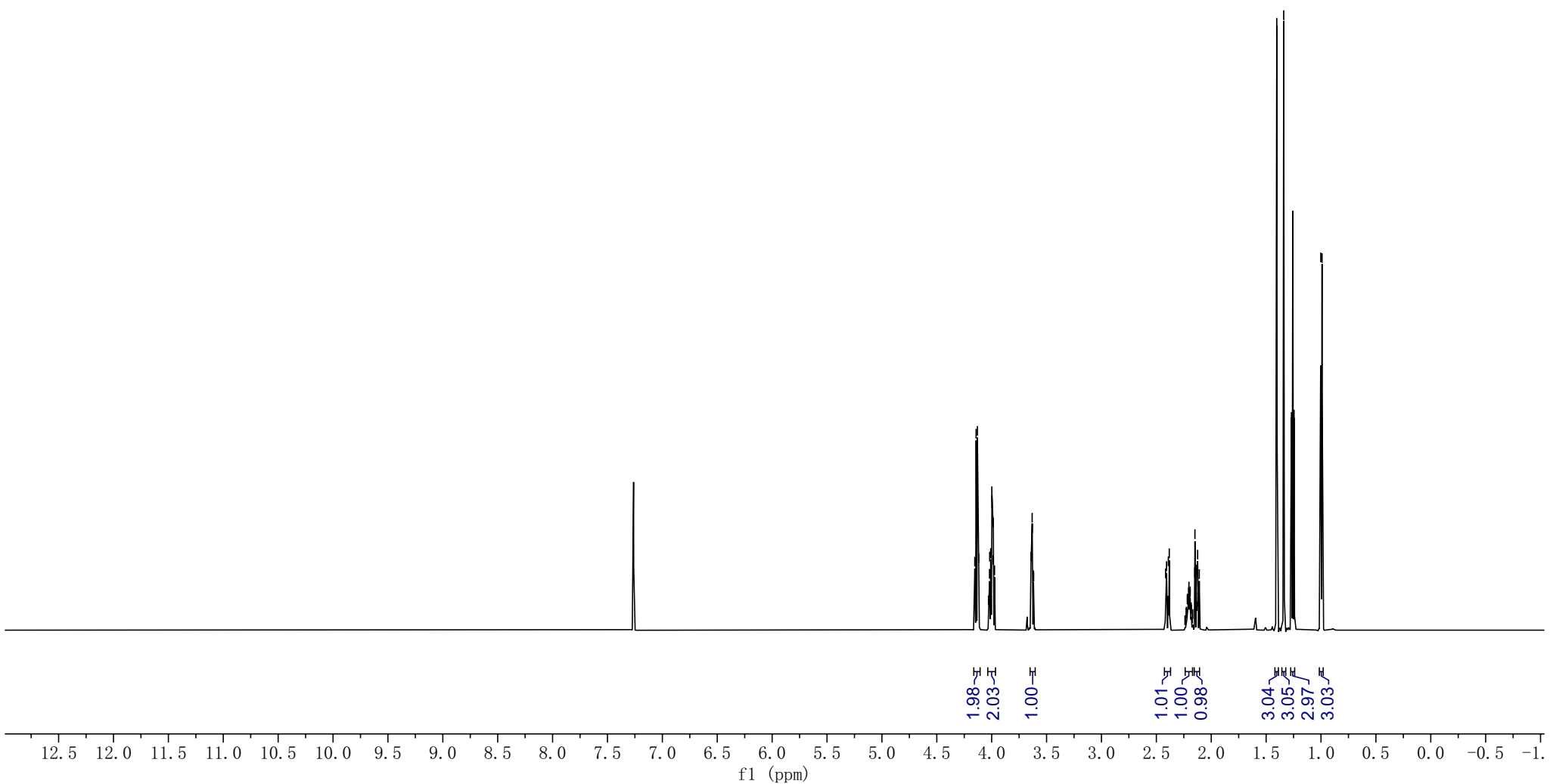
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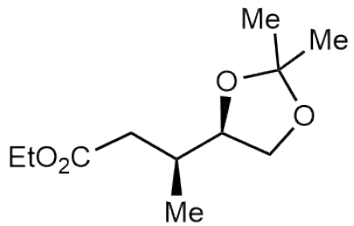




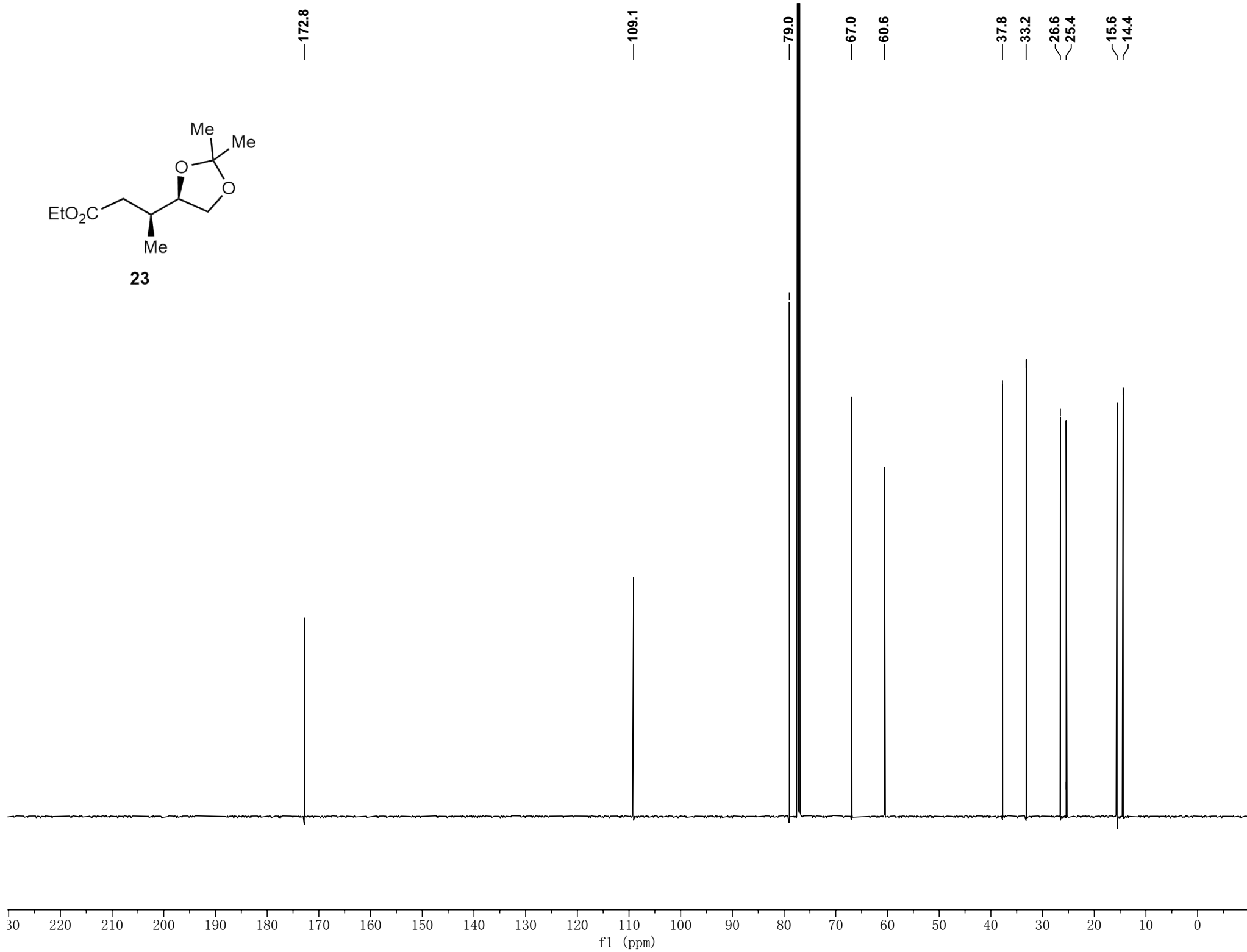
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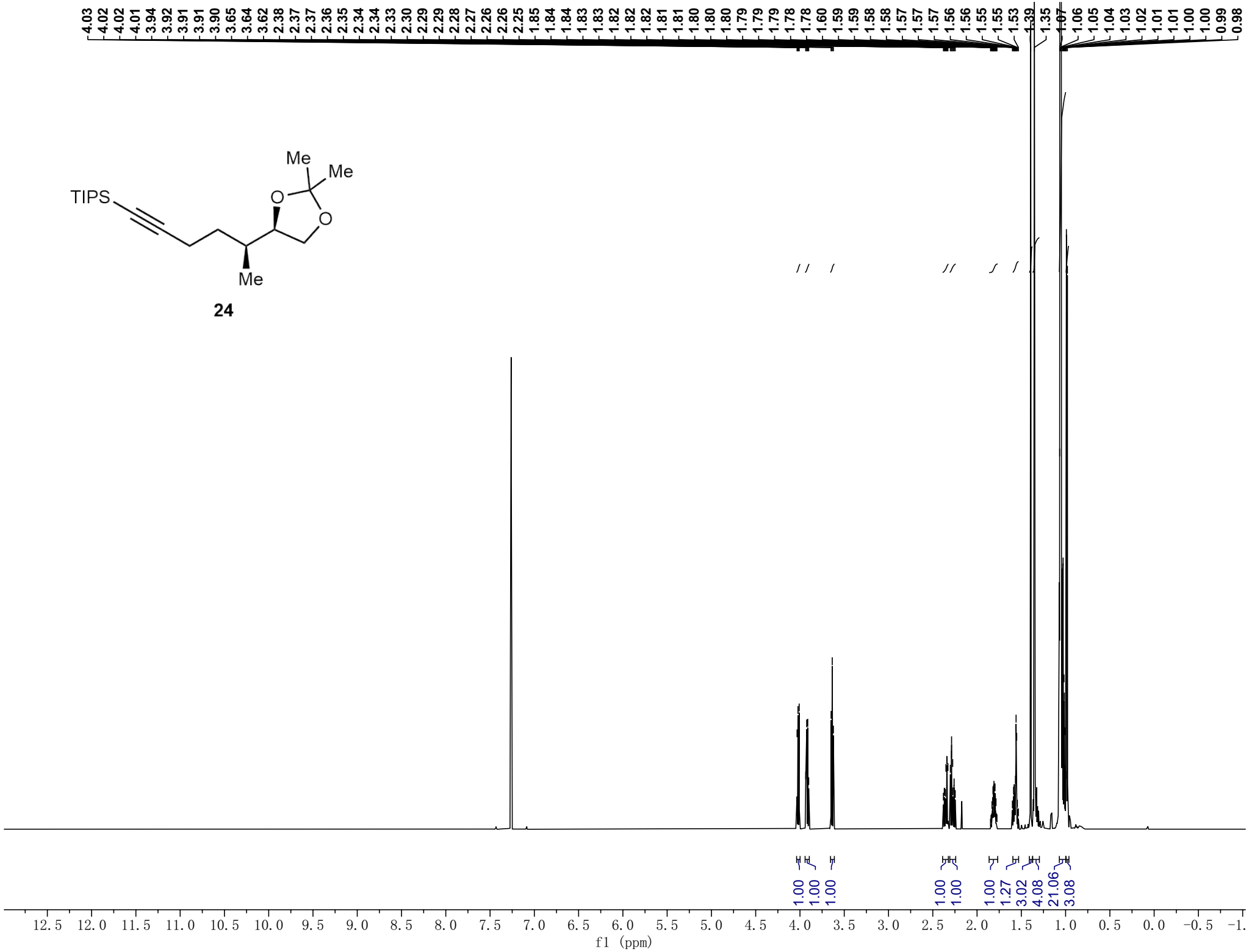
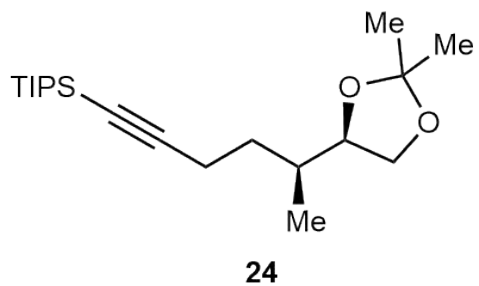
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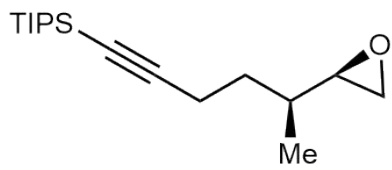


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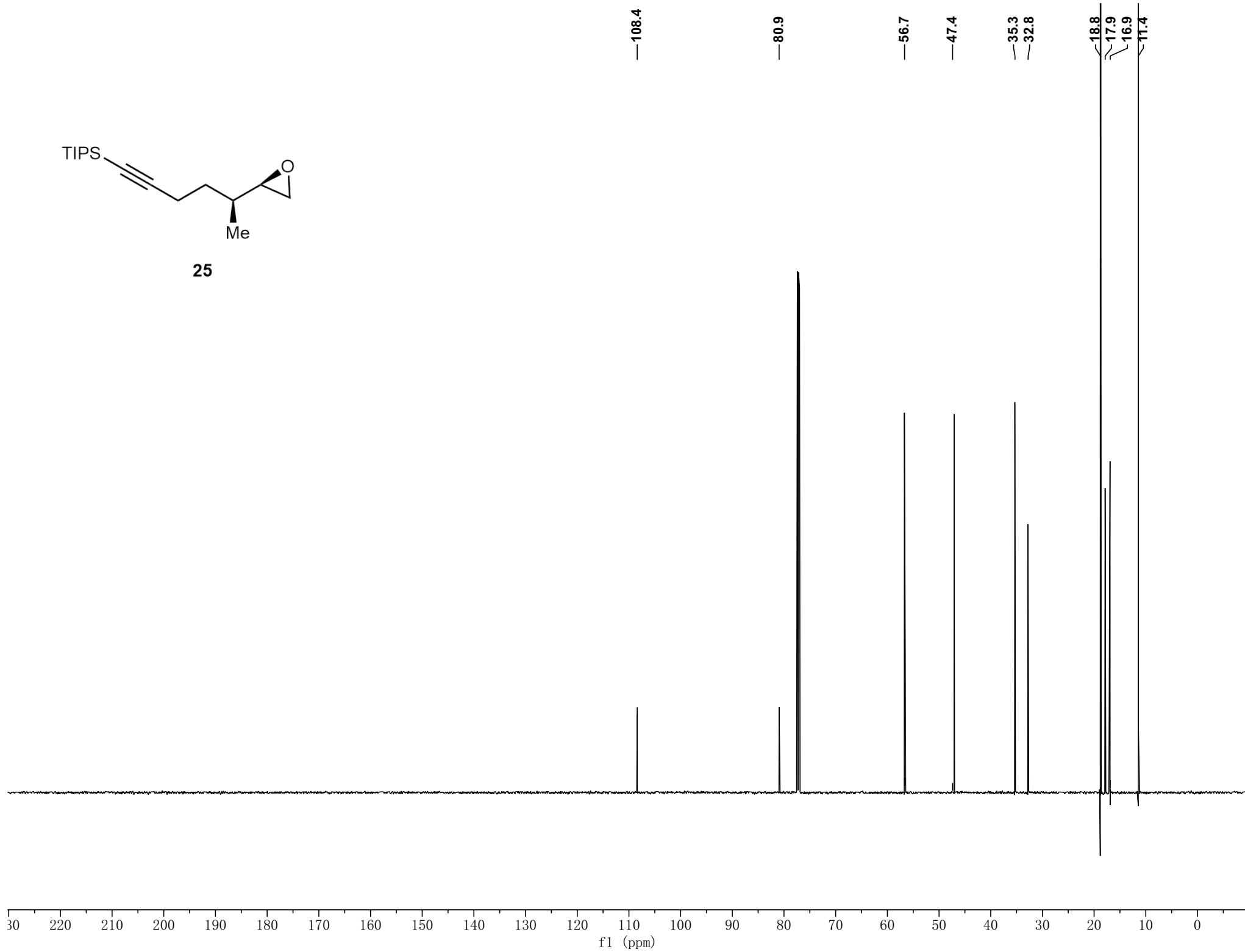


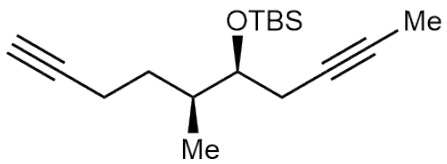




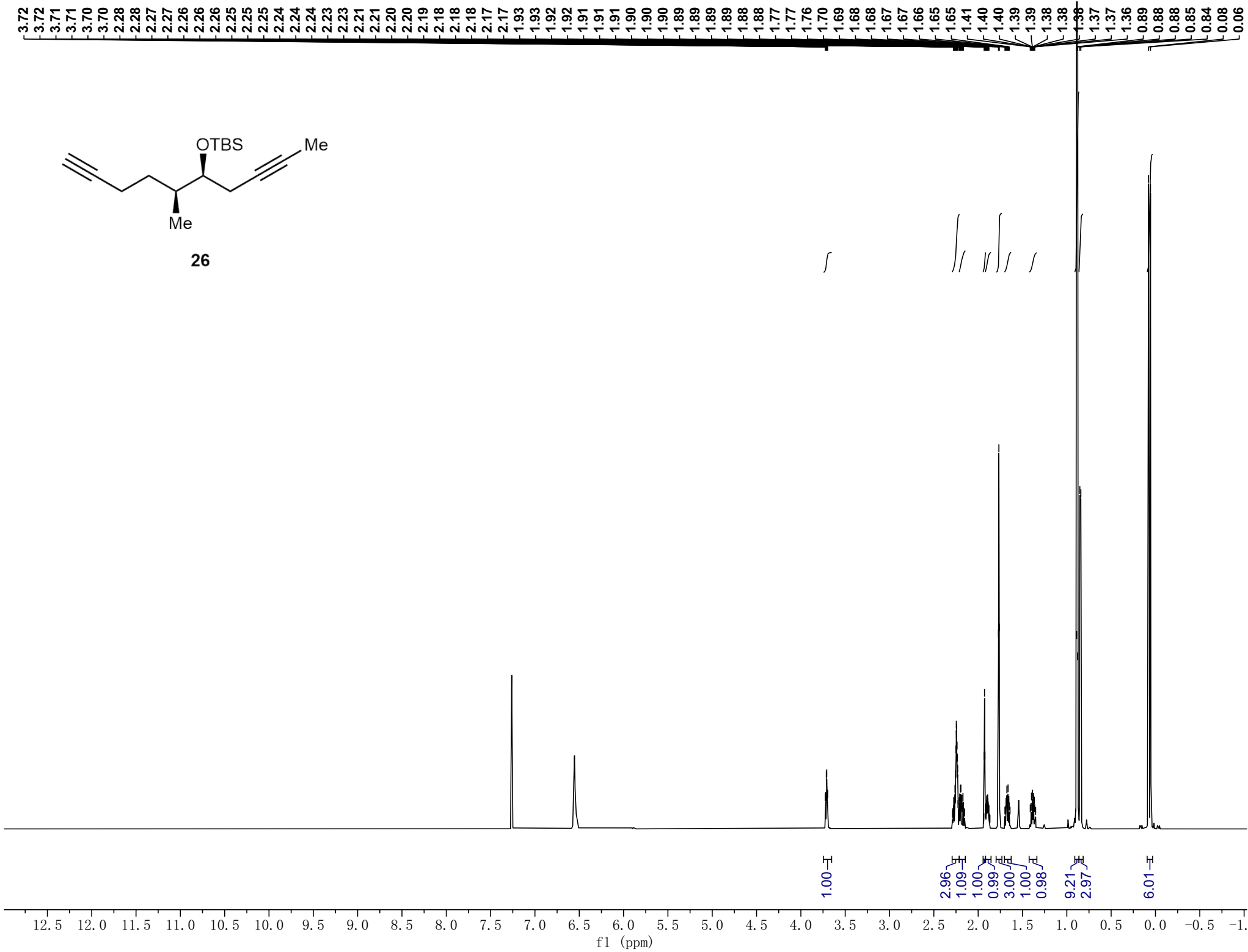


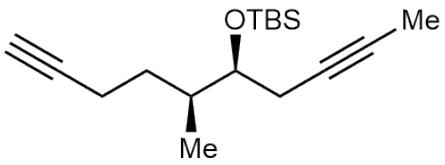
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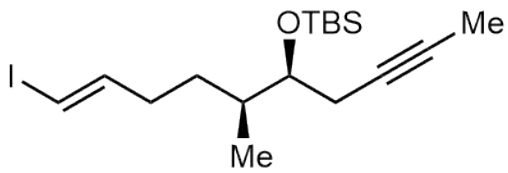
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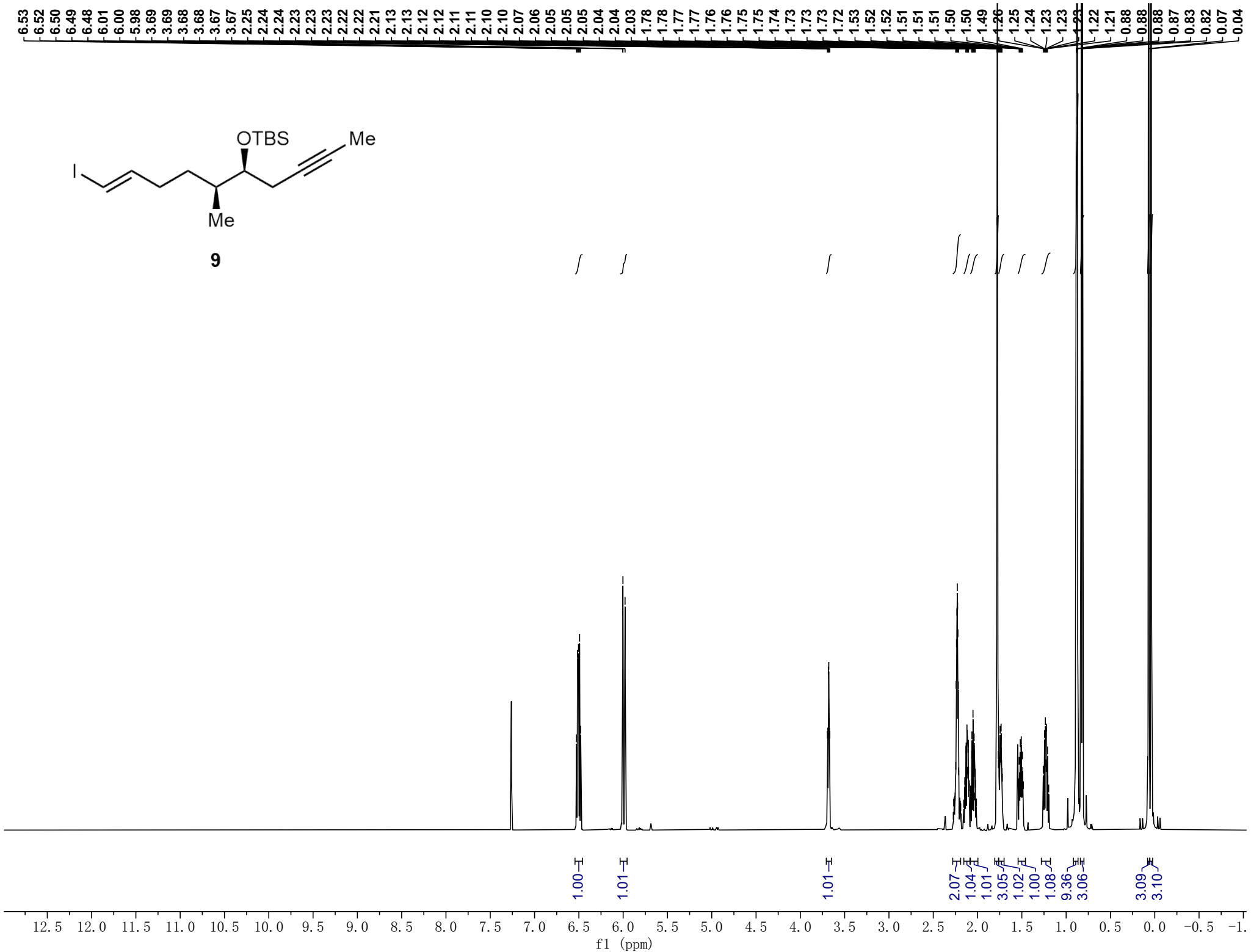


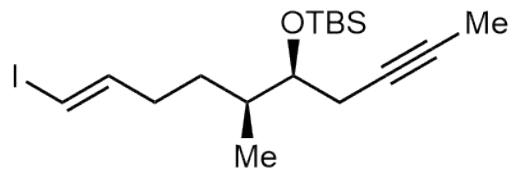
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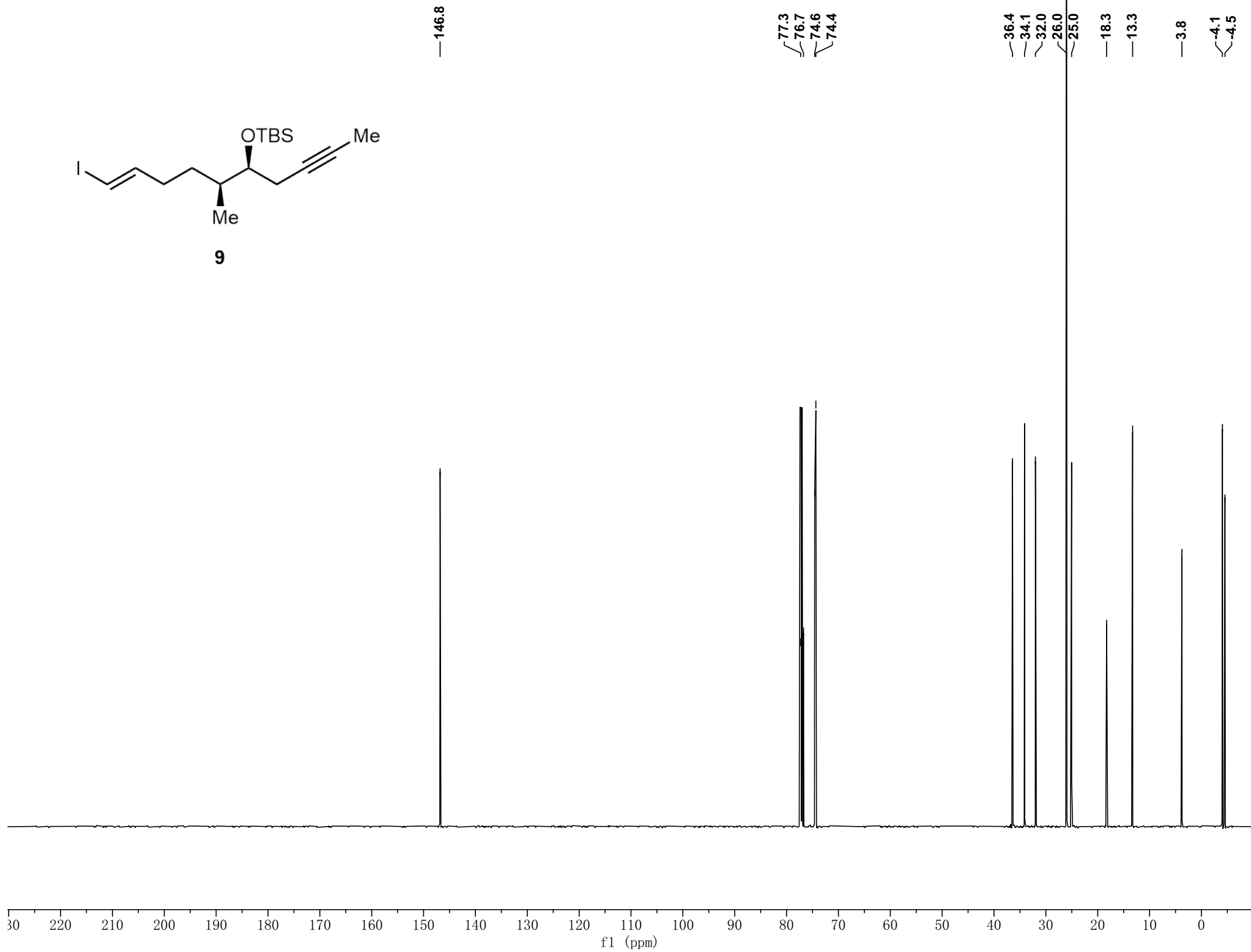


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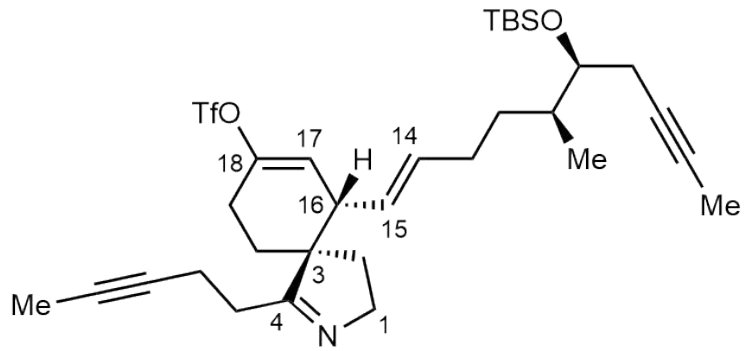


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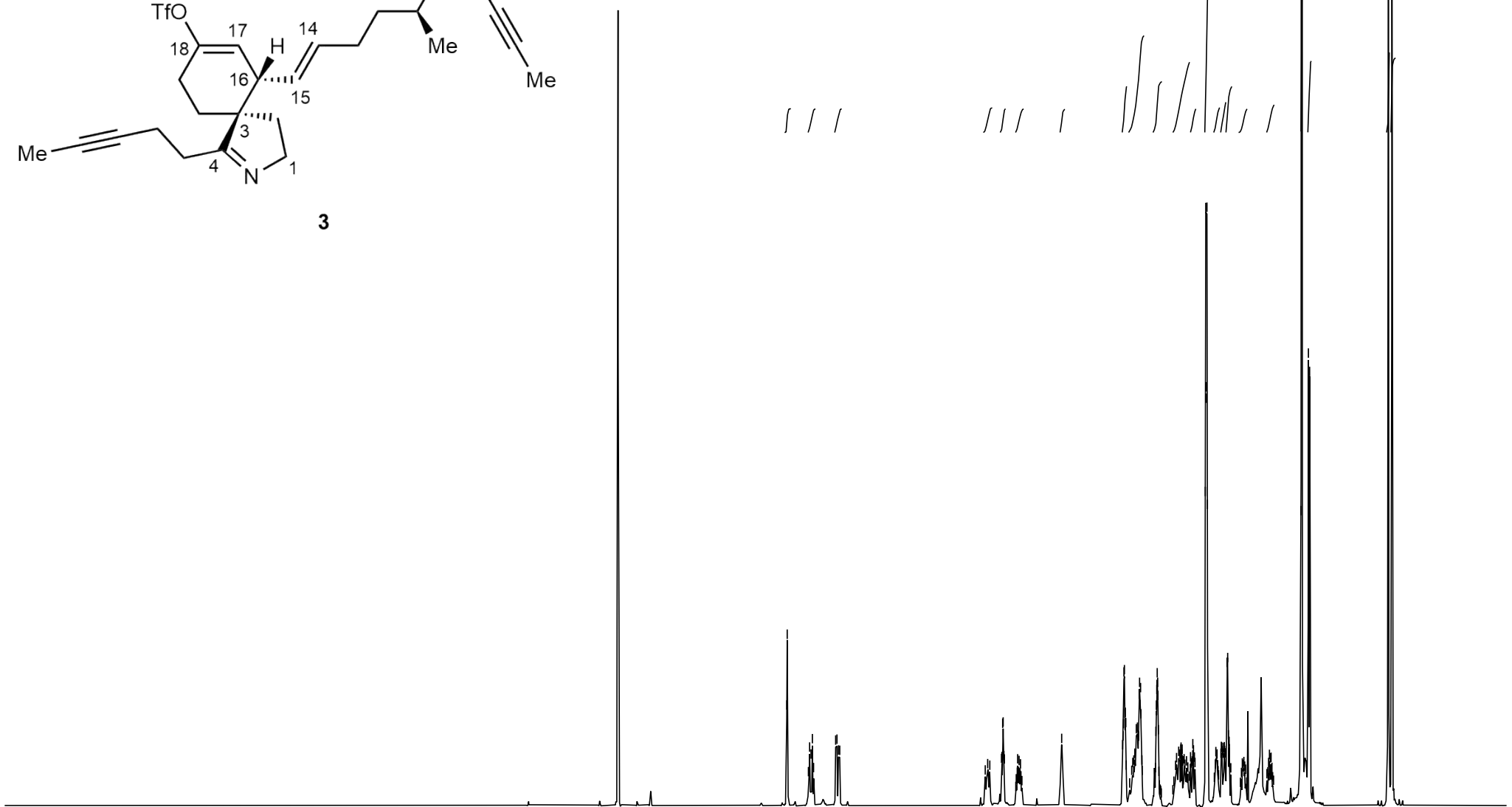




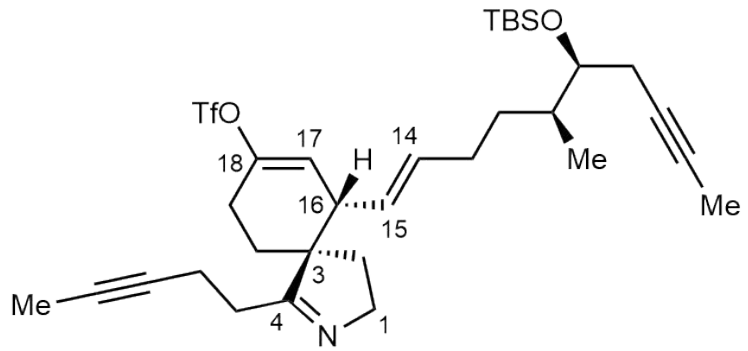
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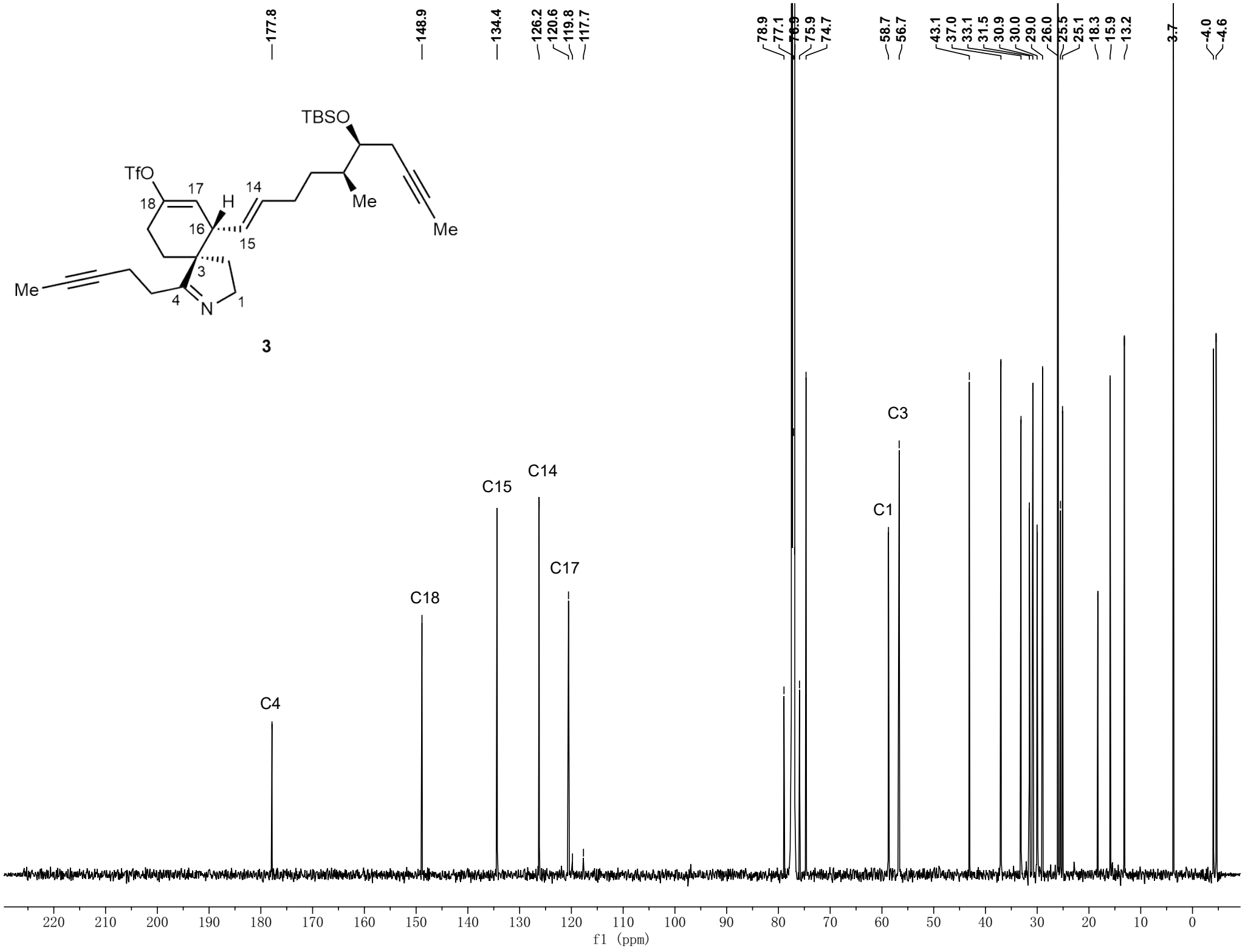
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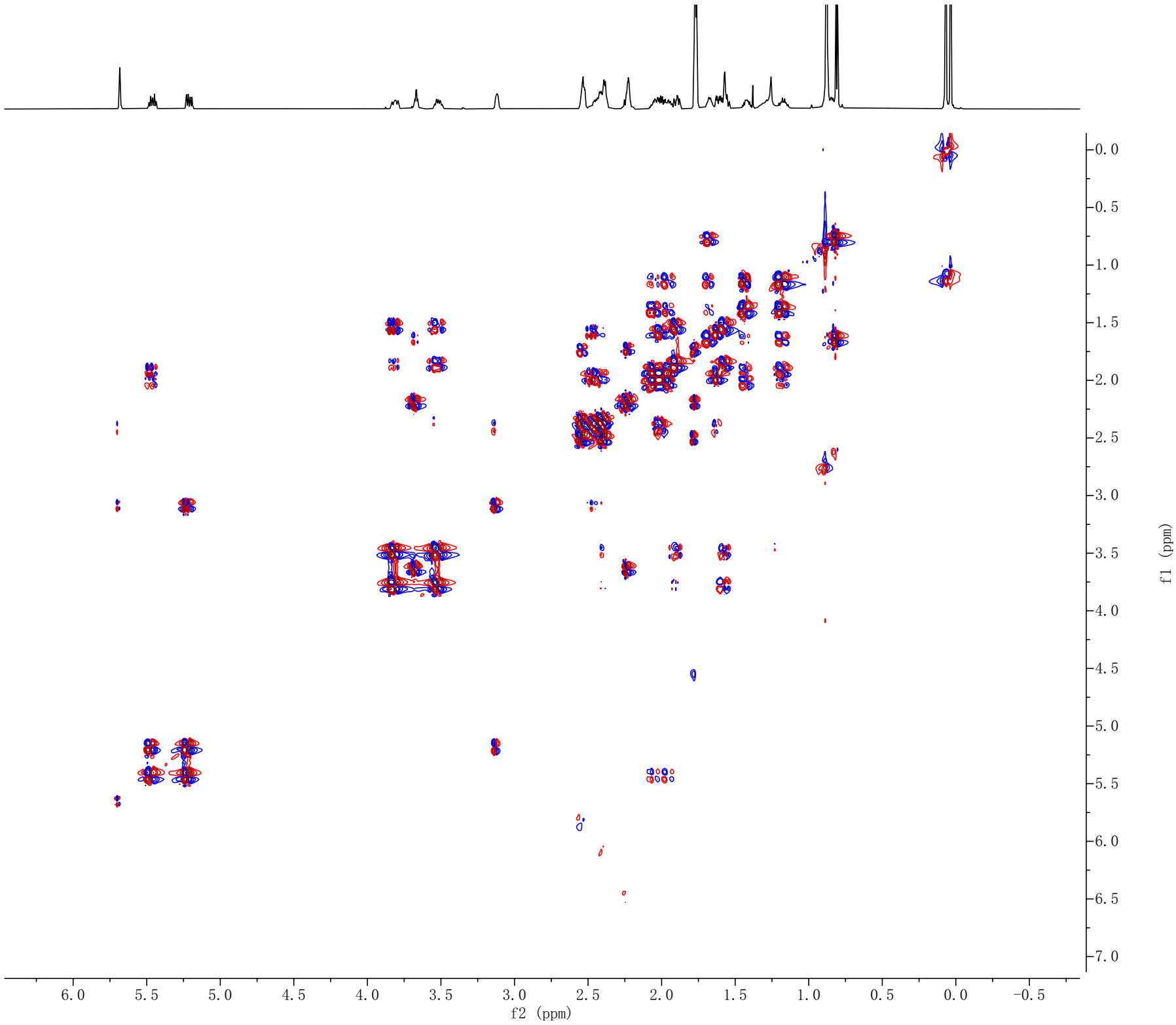
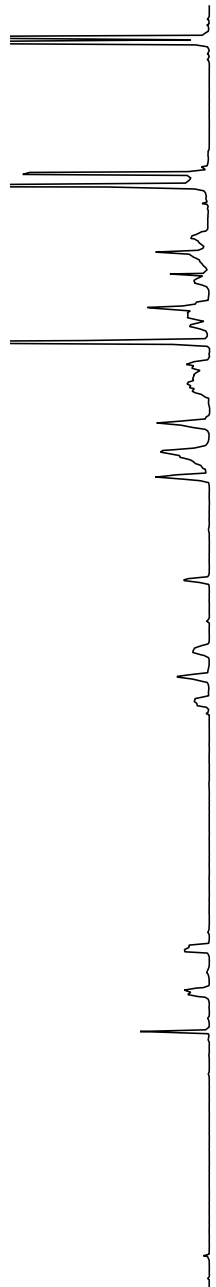


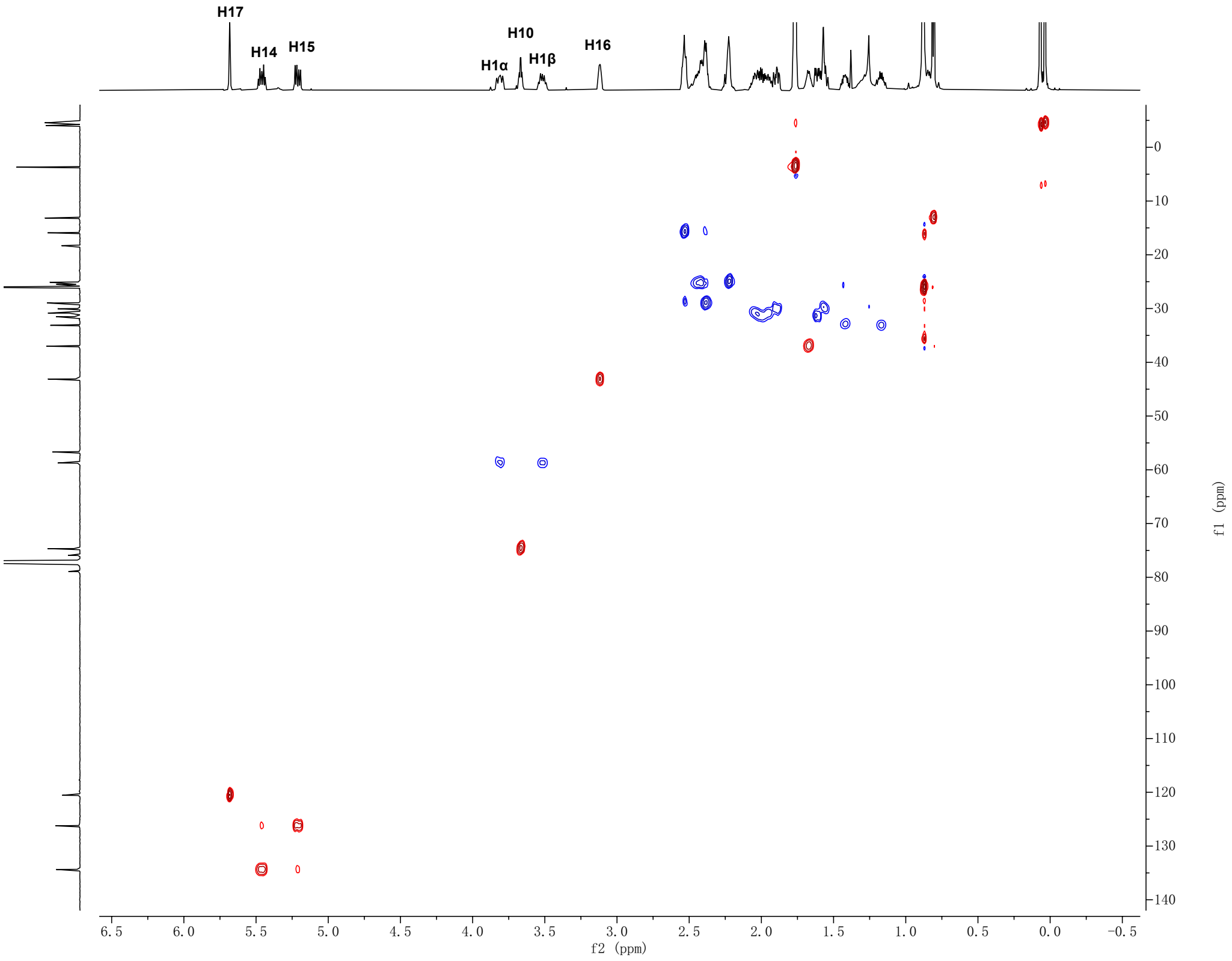
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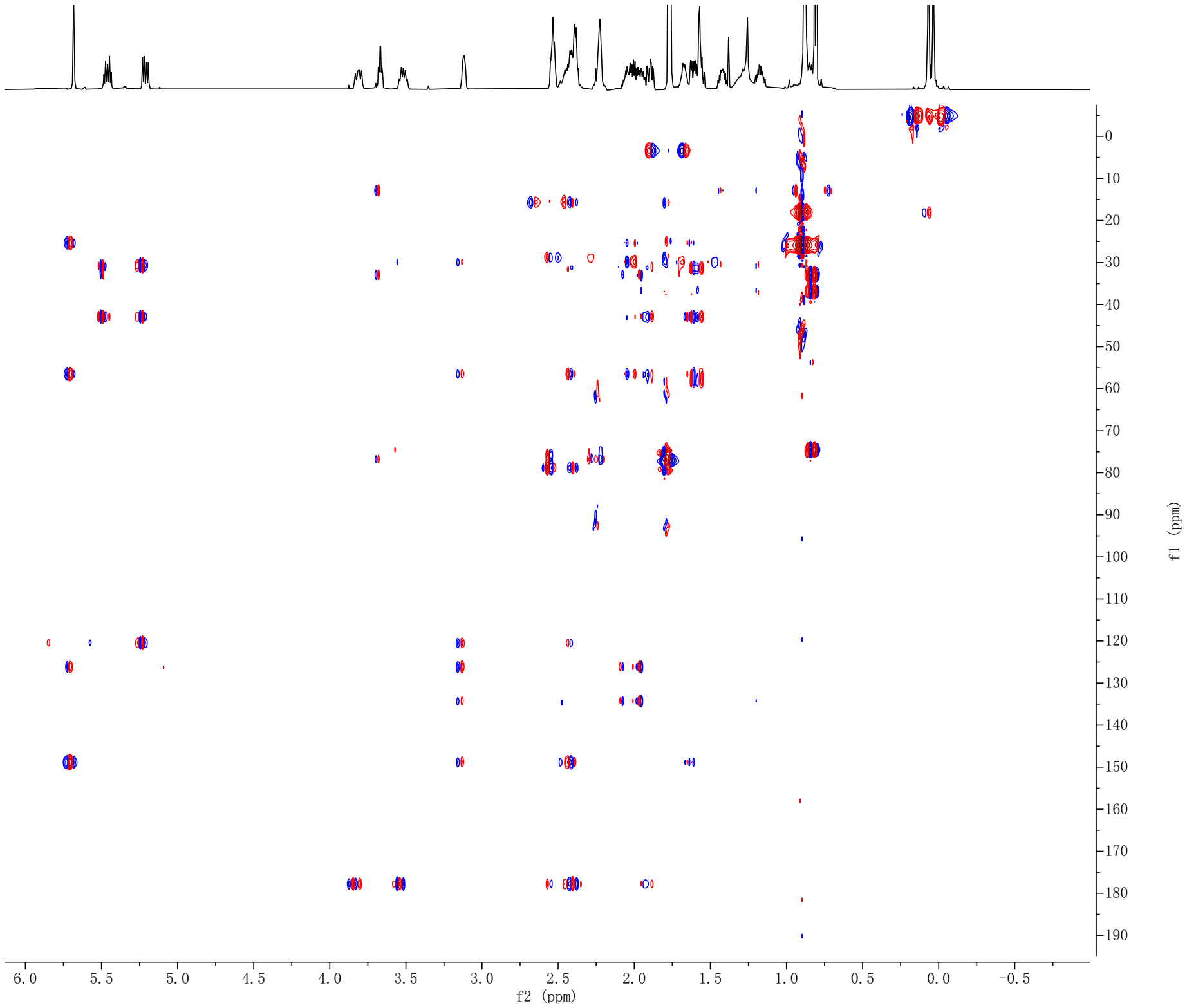
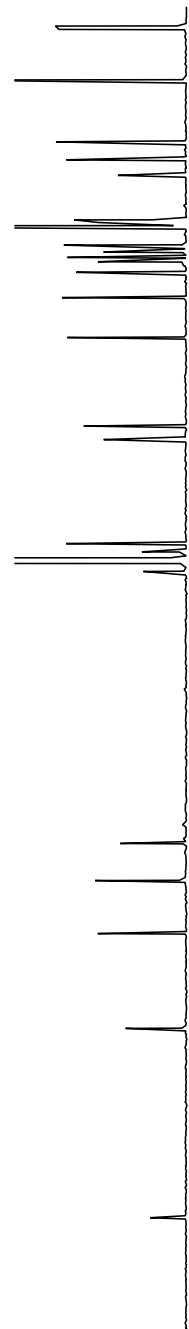


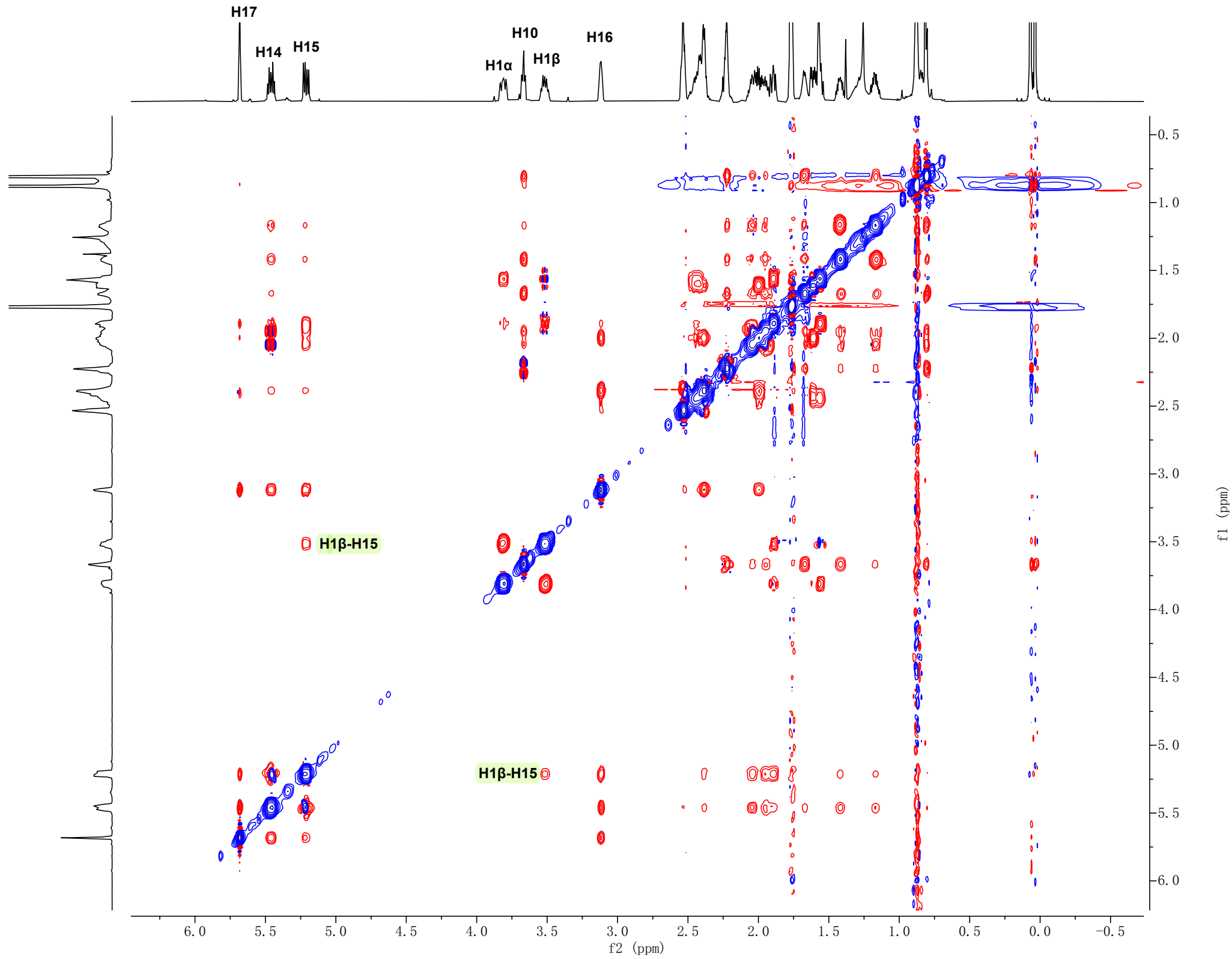
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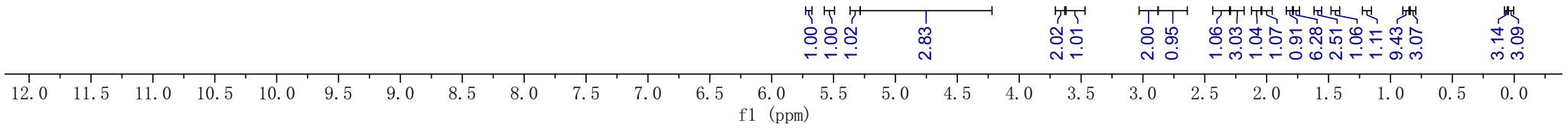
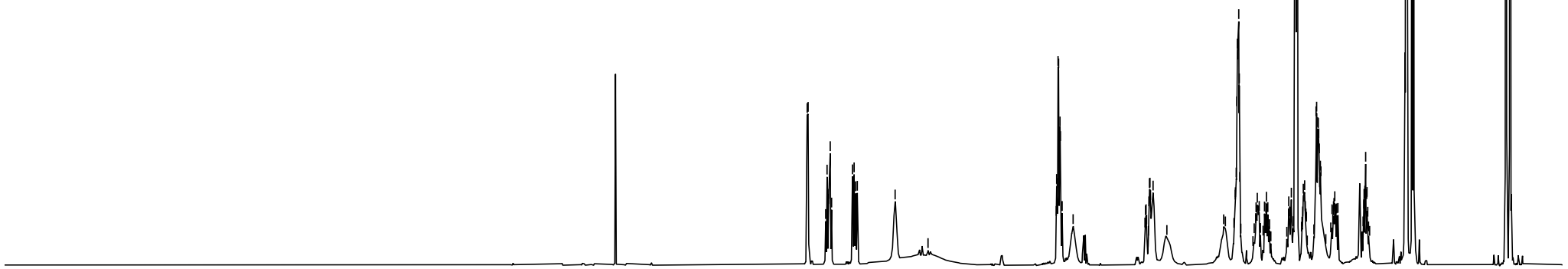
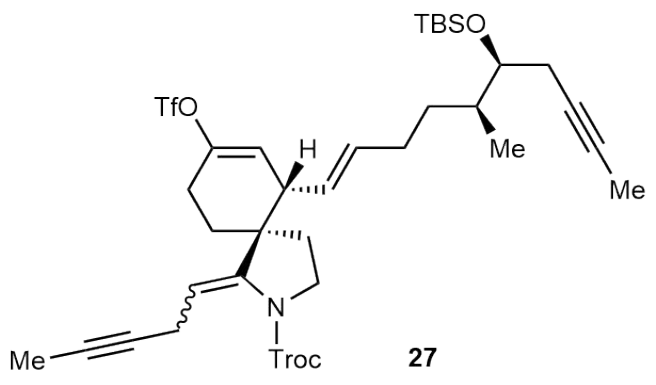




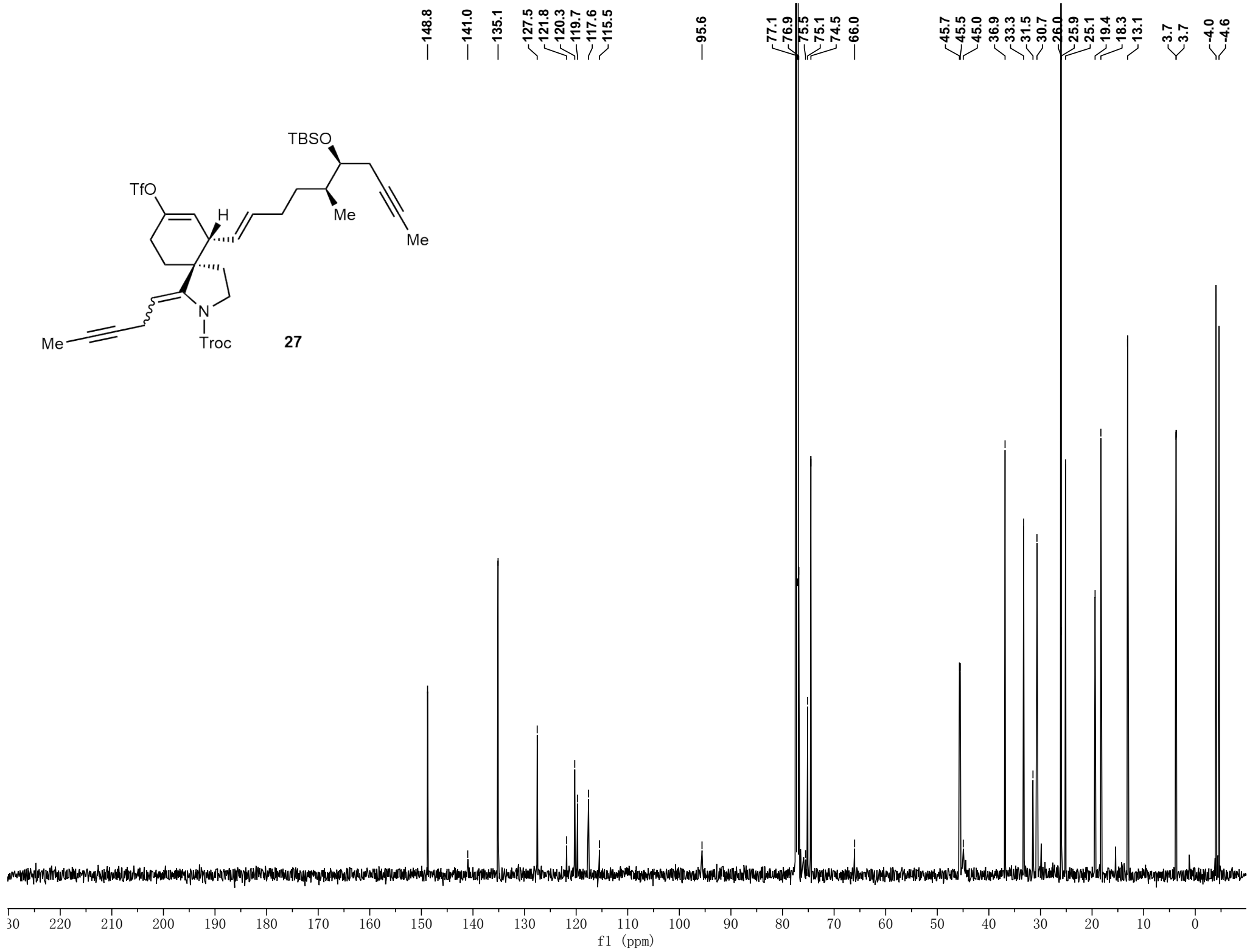
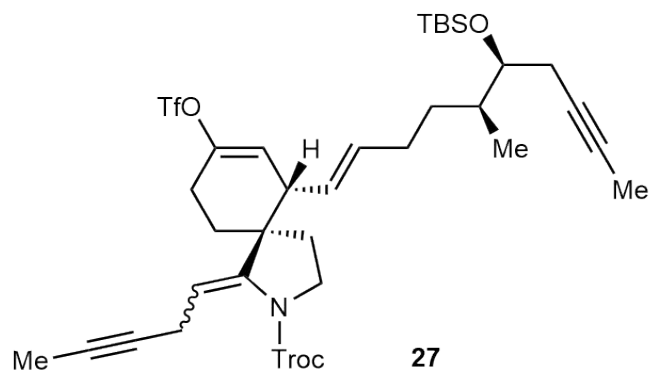


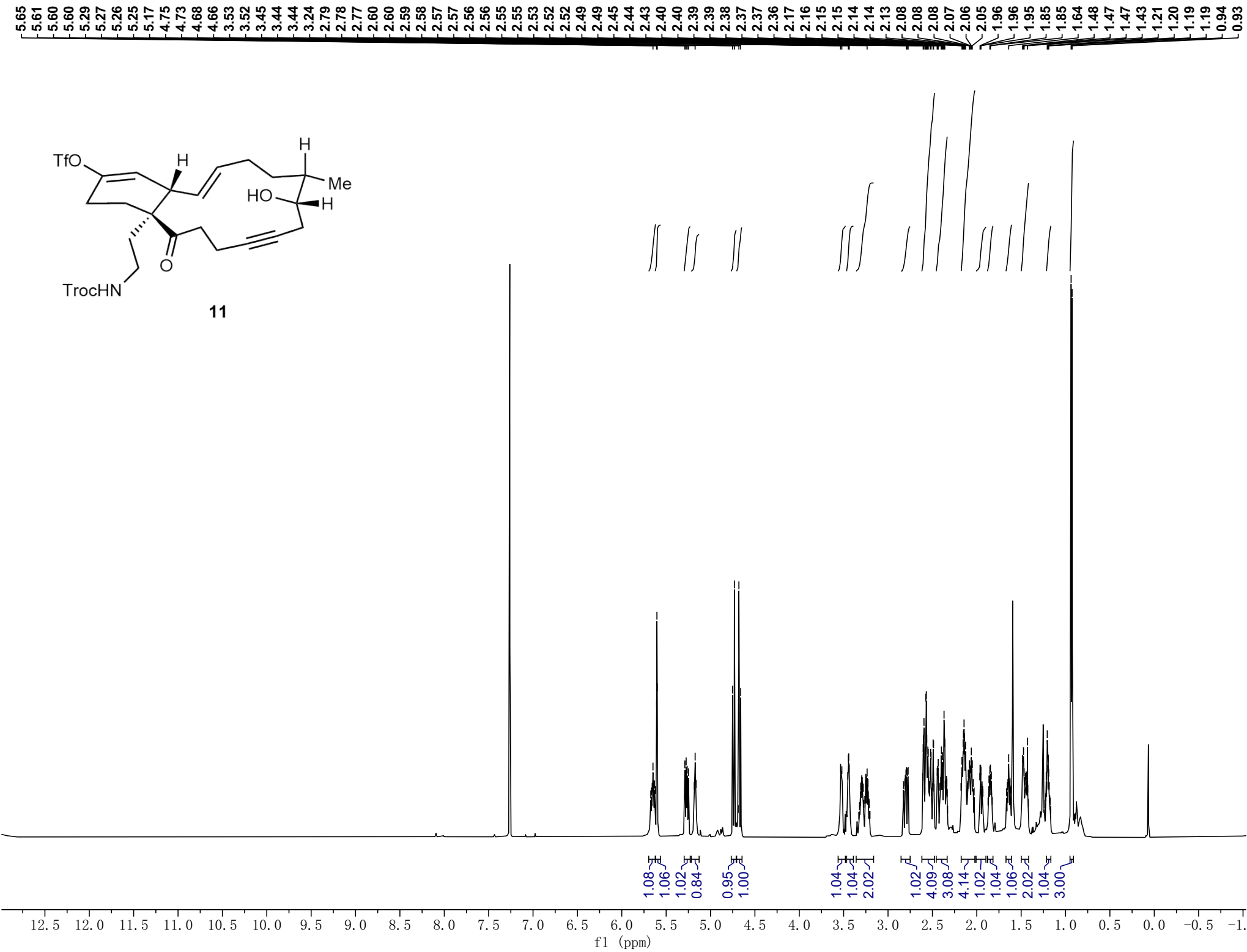
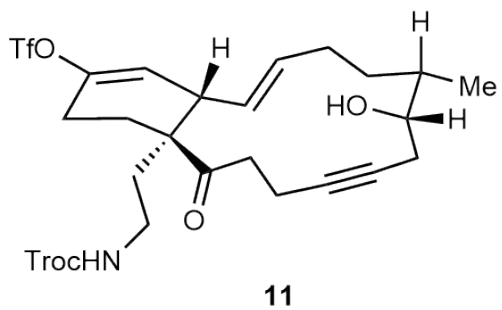


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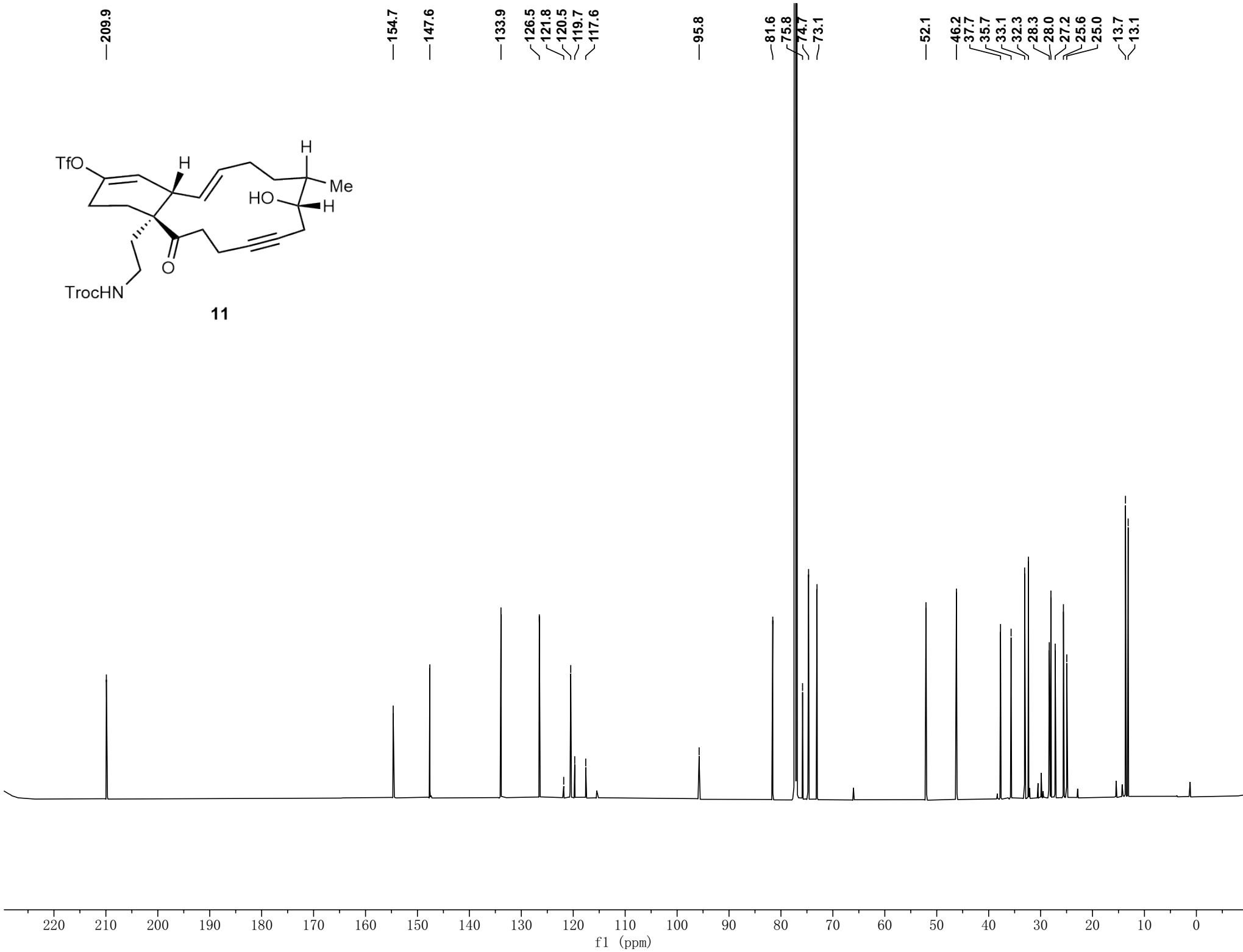
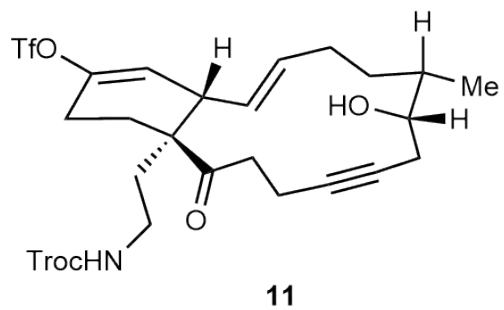




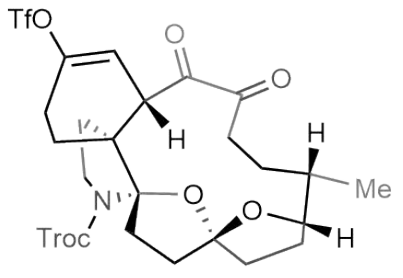




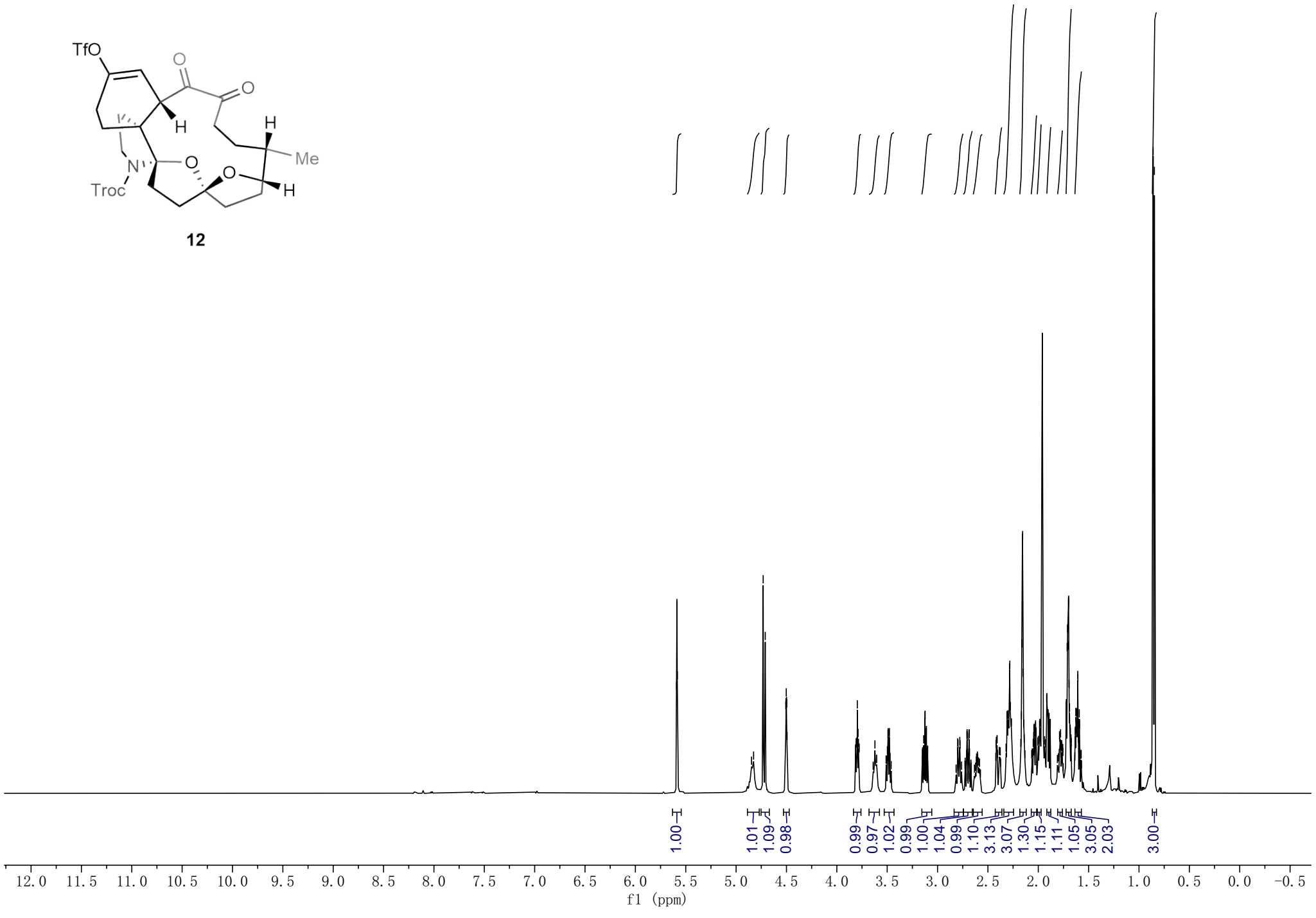
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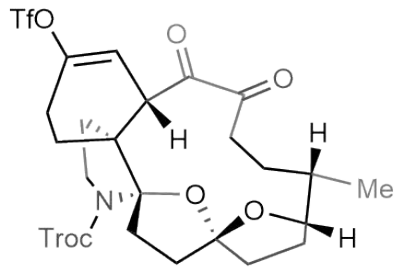


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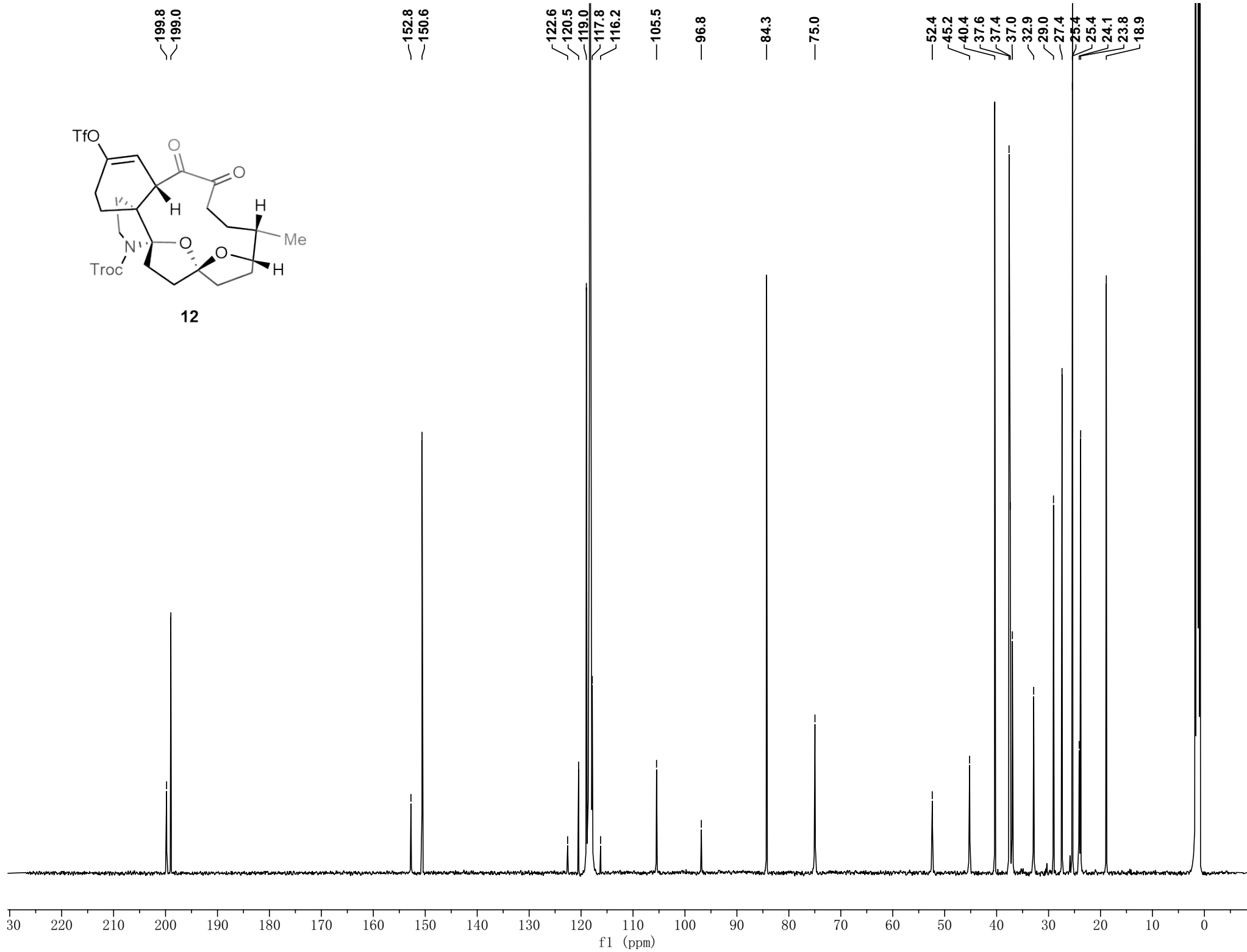


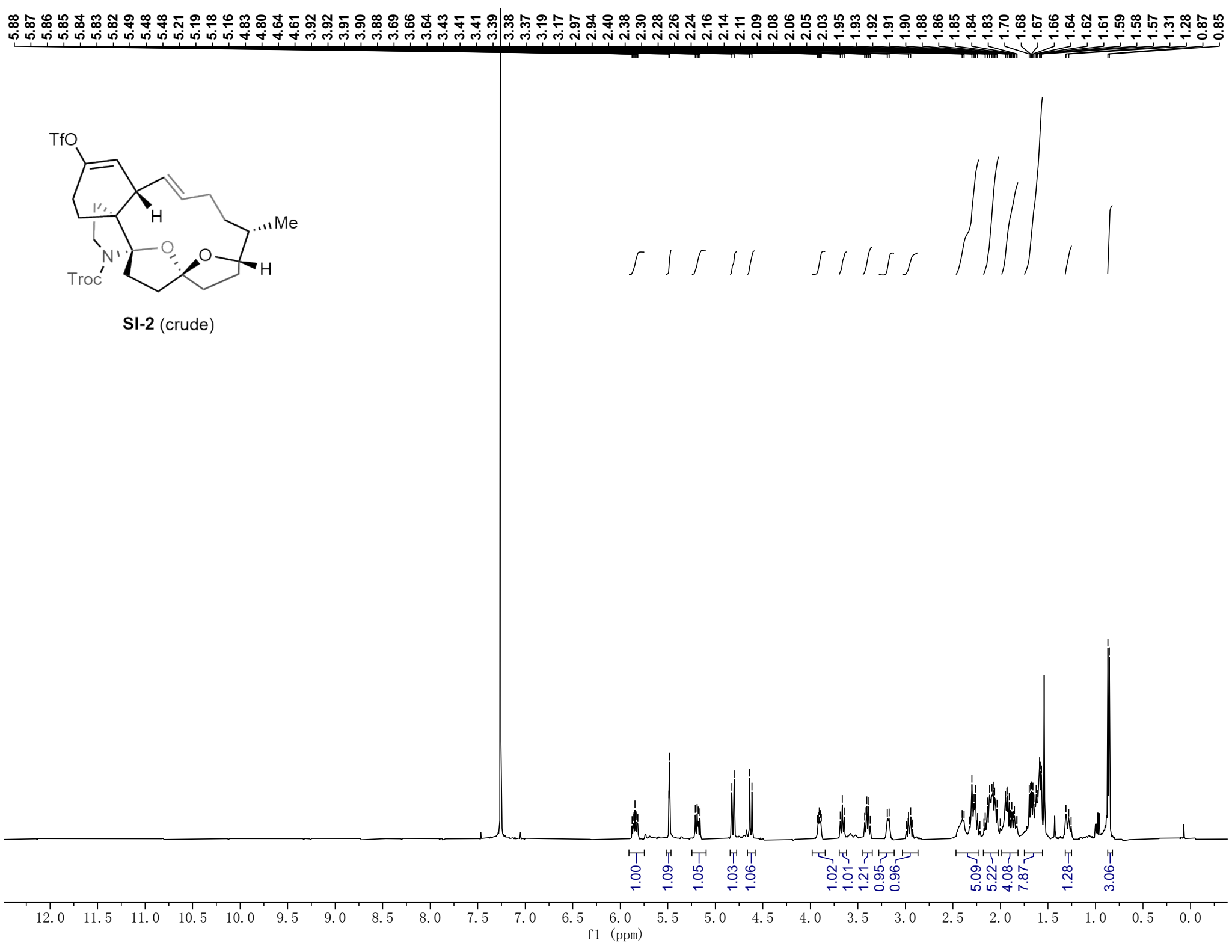
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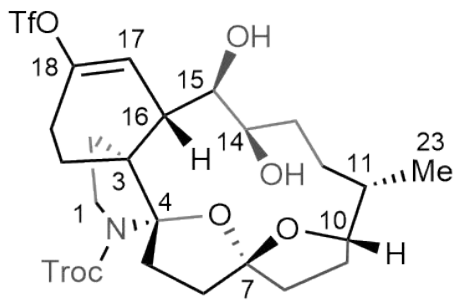


12

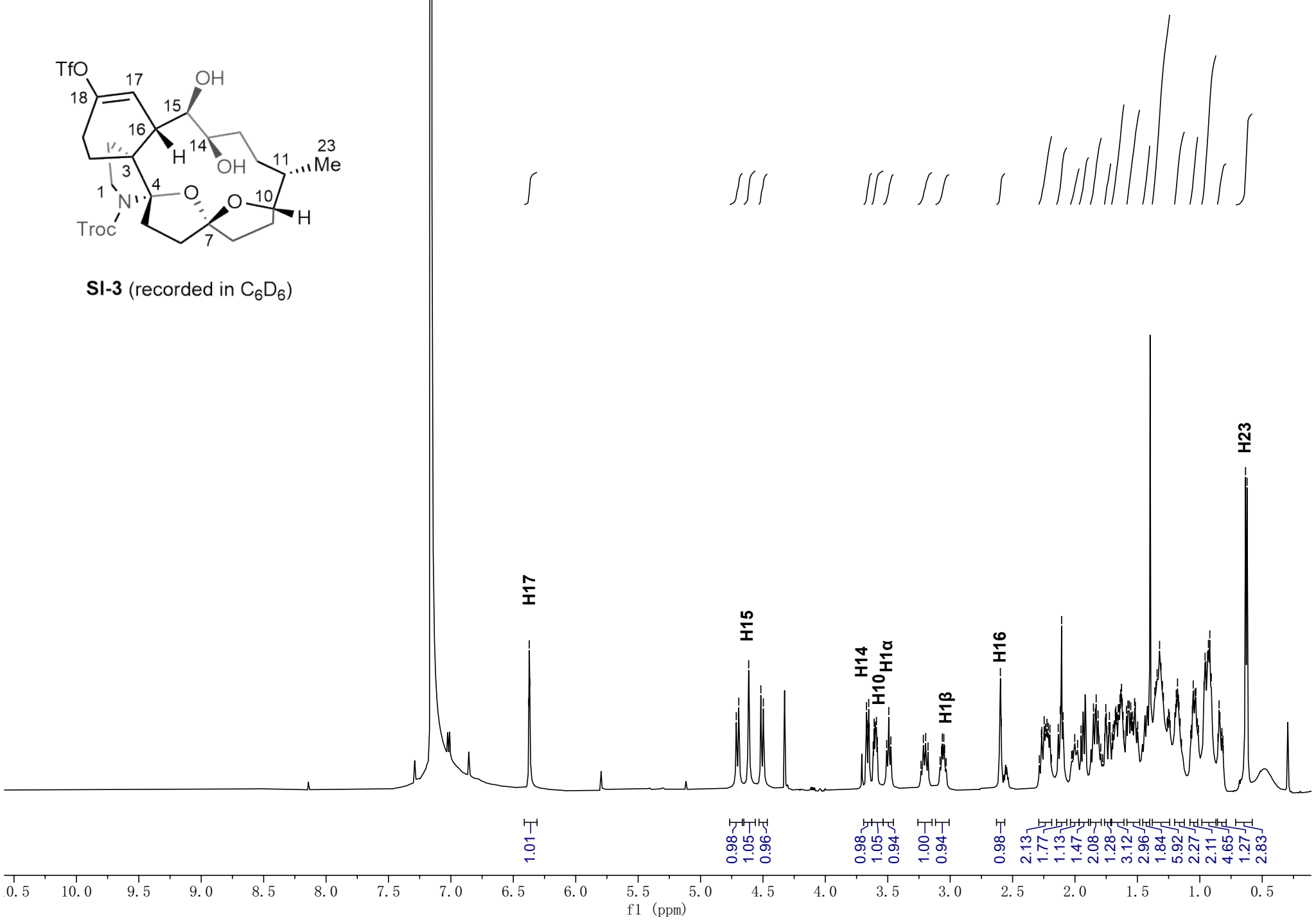


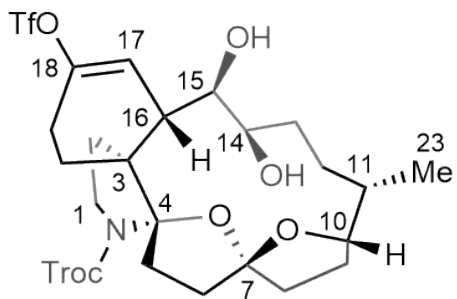


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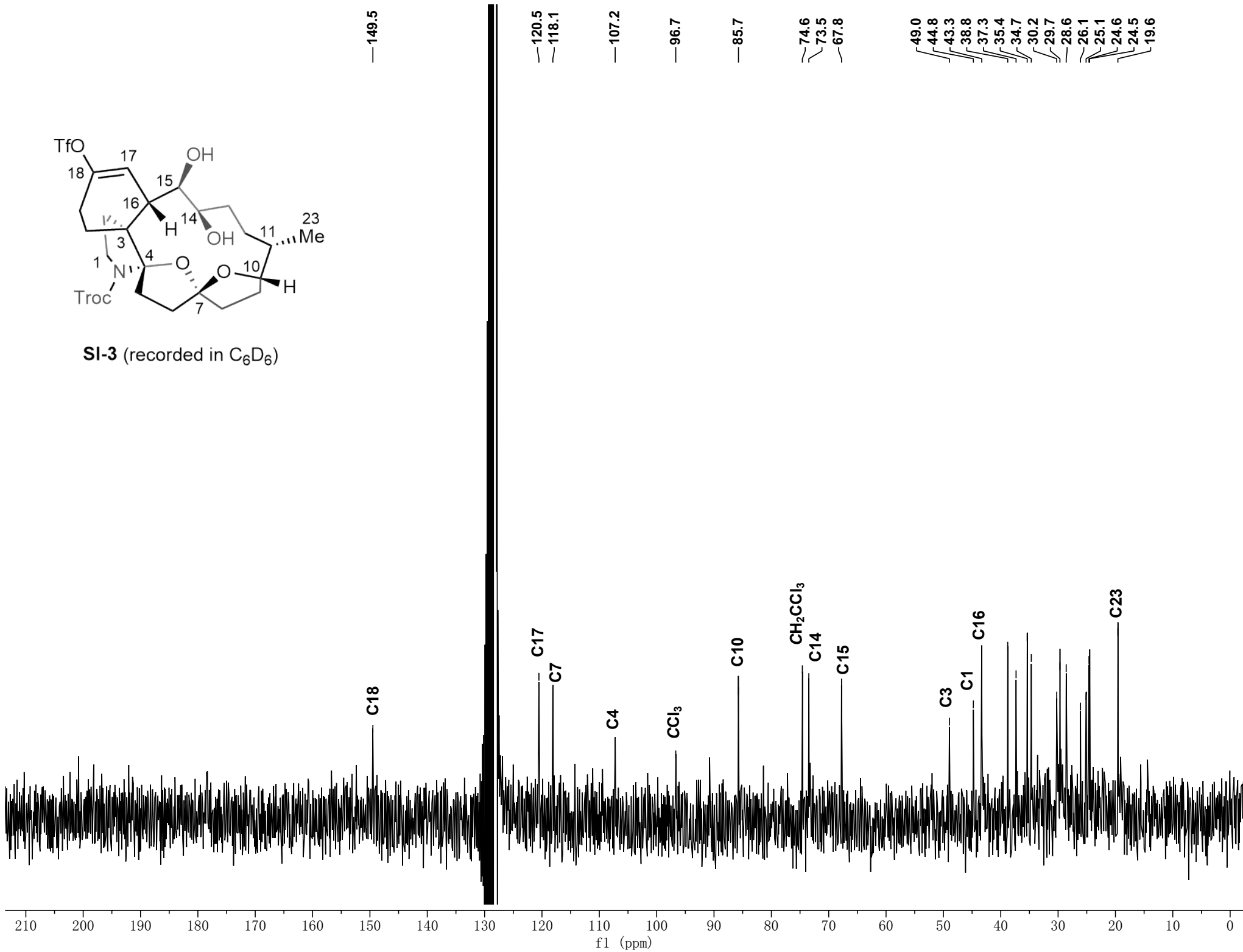


SI-3 (recorded in C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)

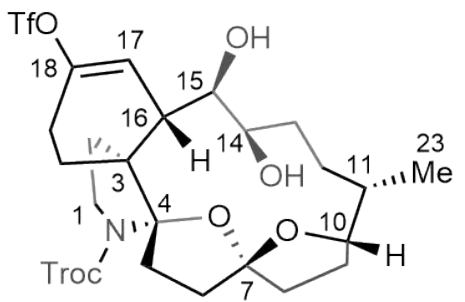
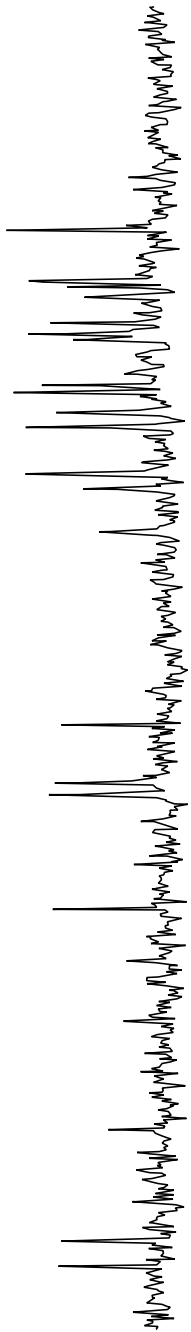
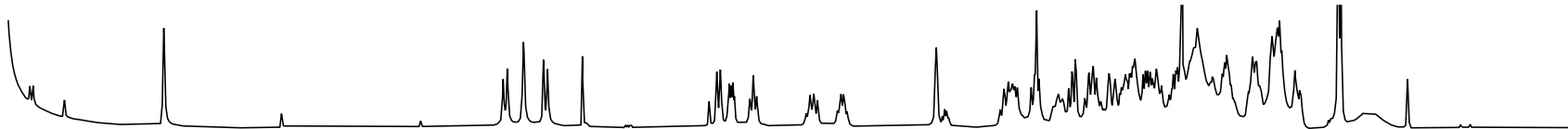




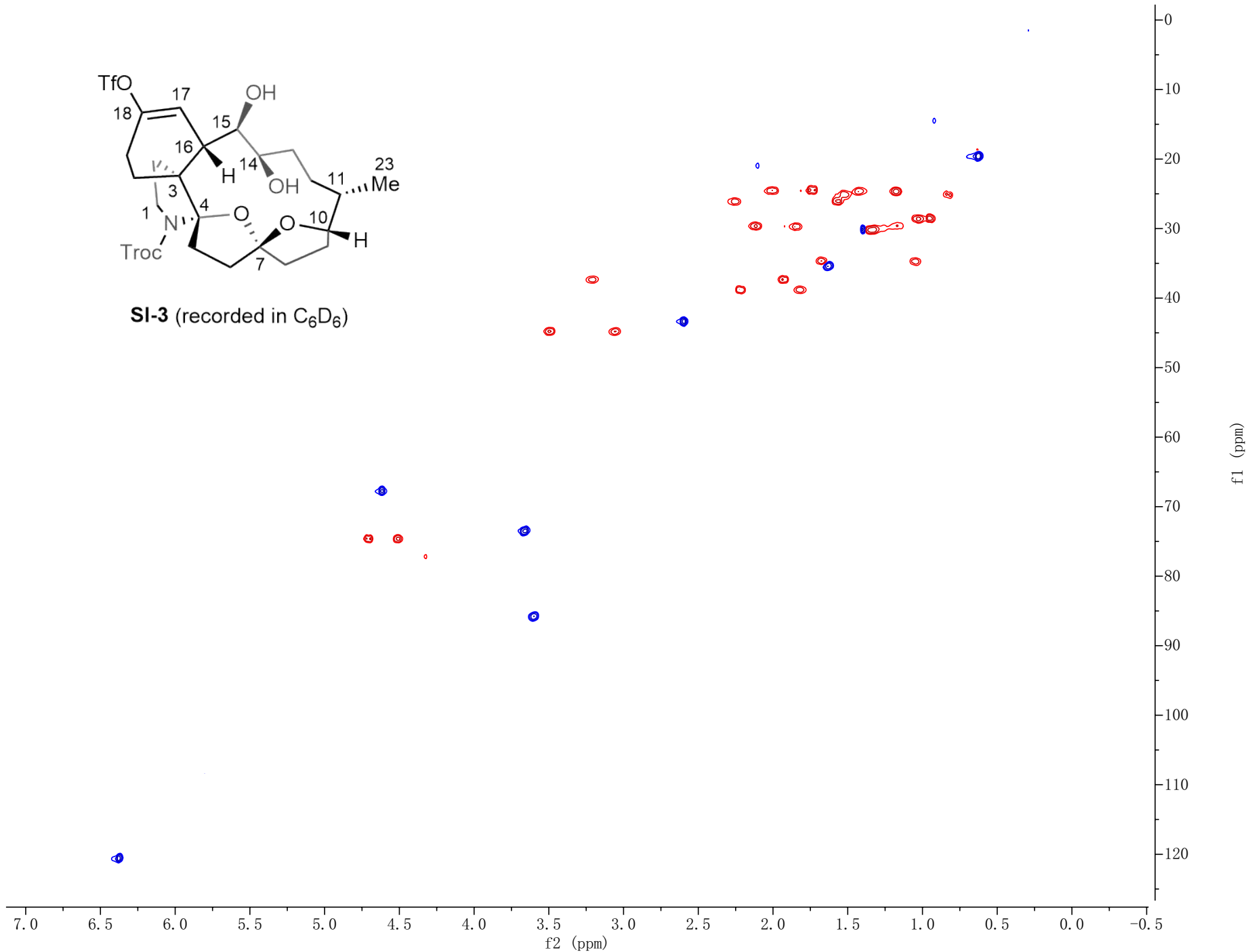
SI-3 (recorded in  $C_6D_6$ )

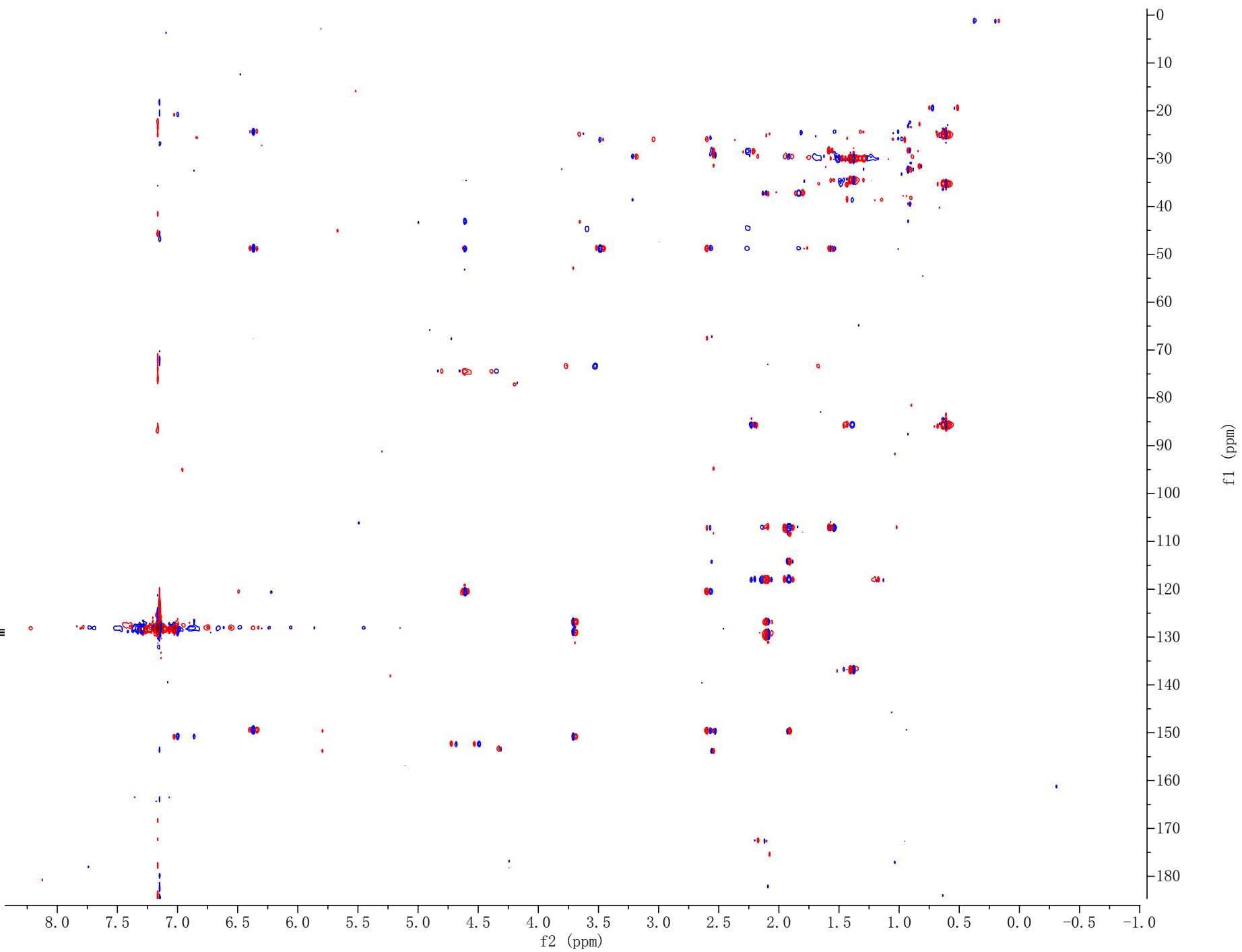
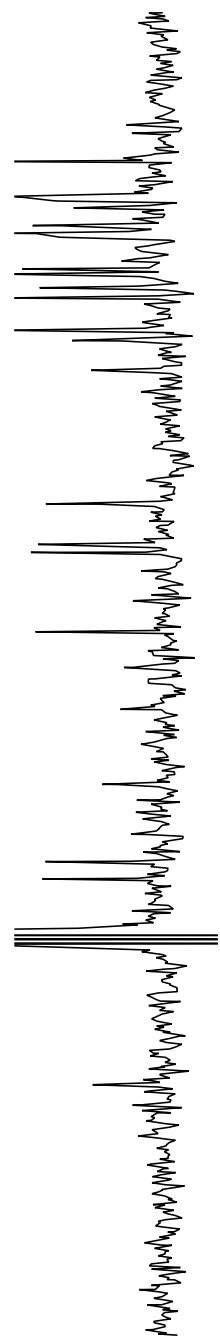


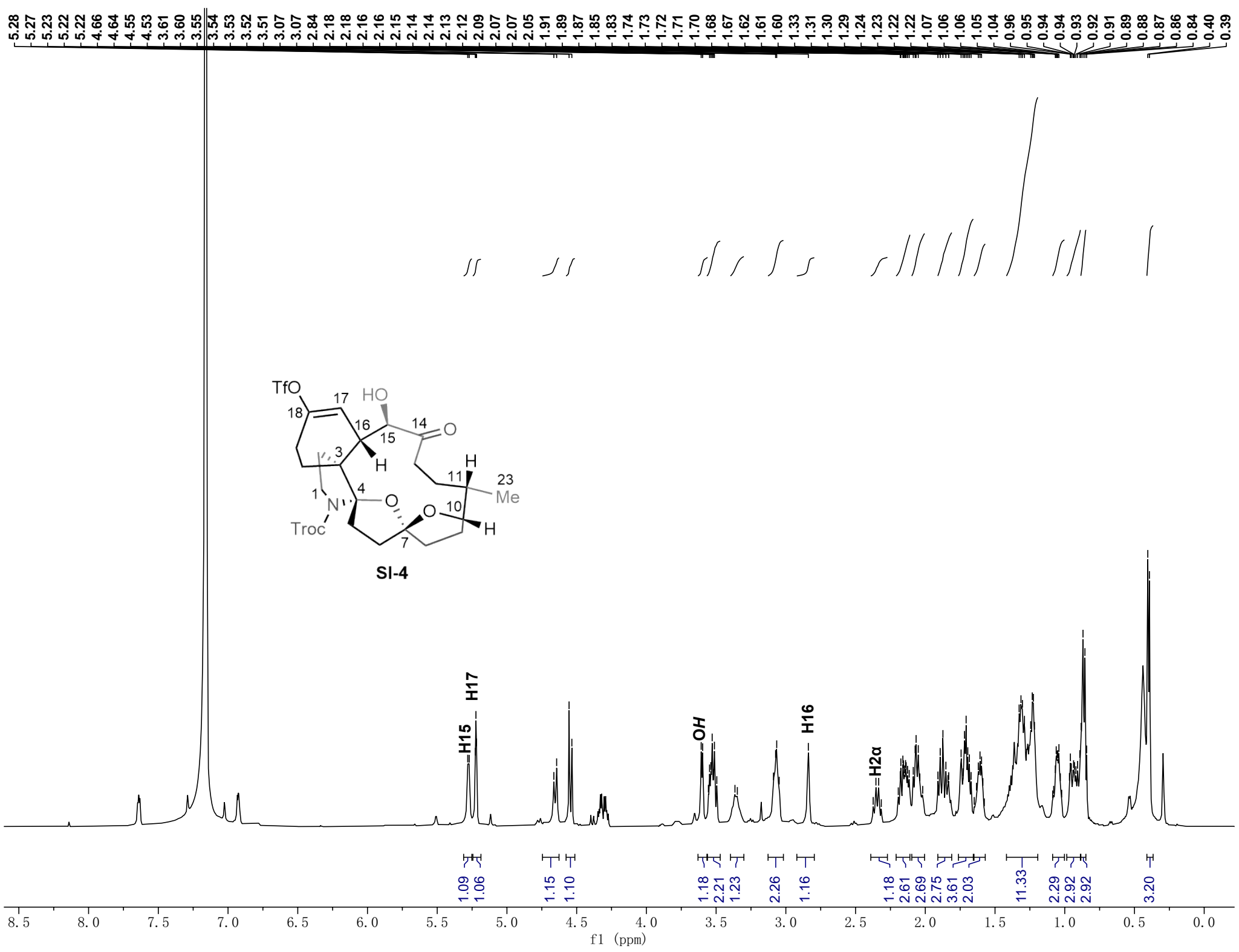




SI-3 (recorded in C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)



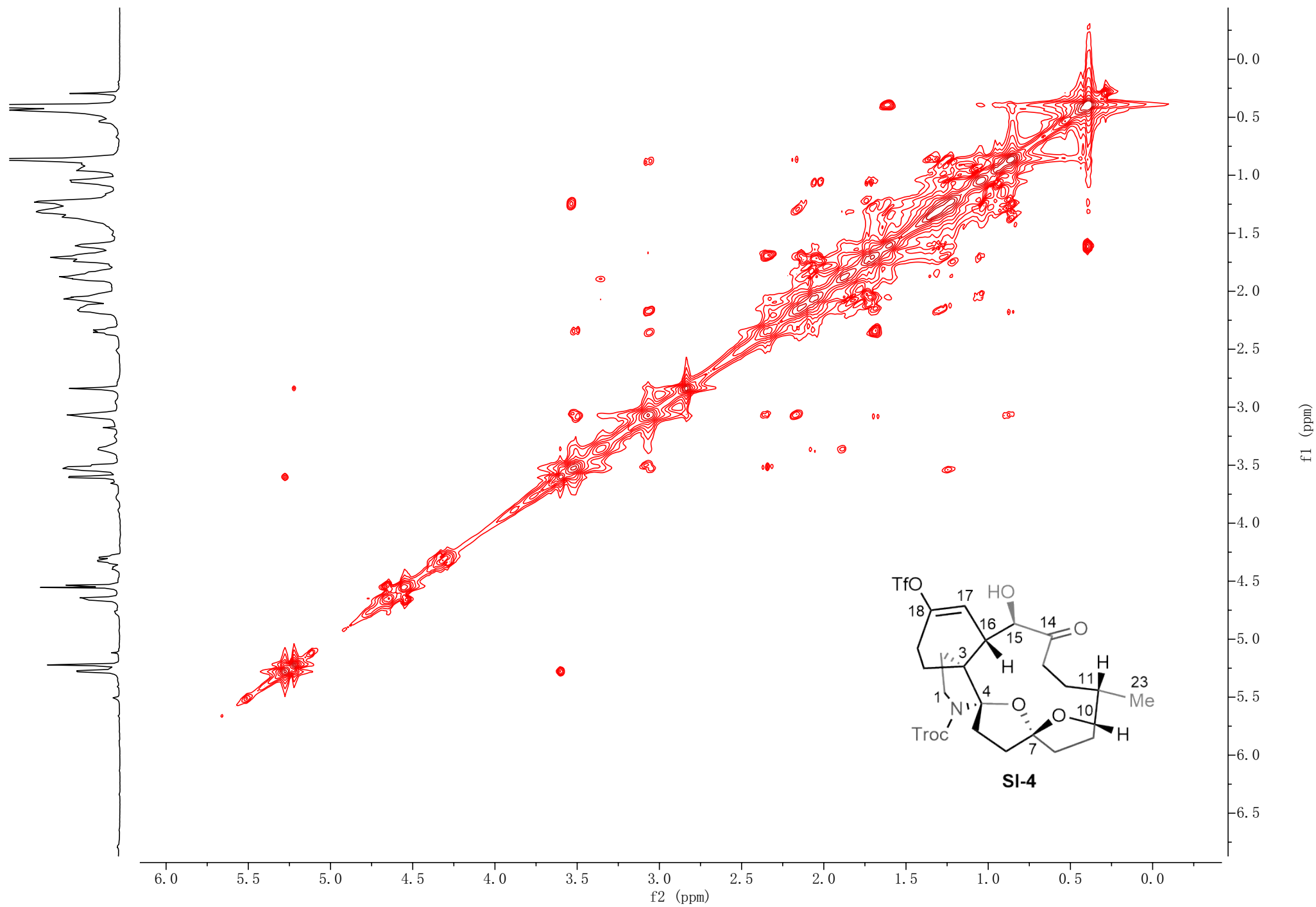


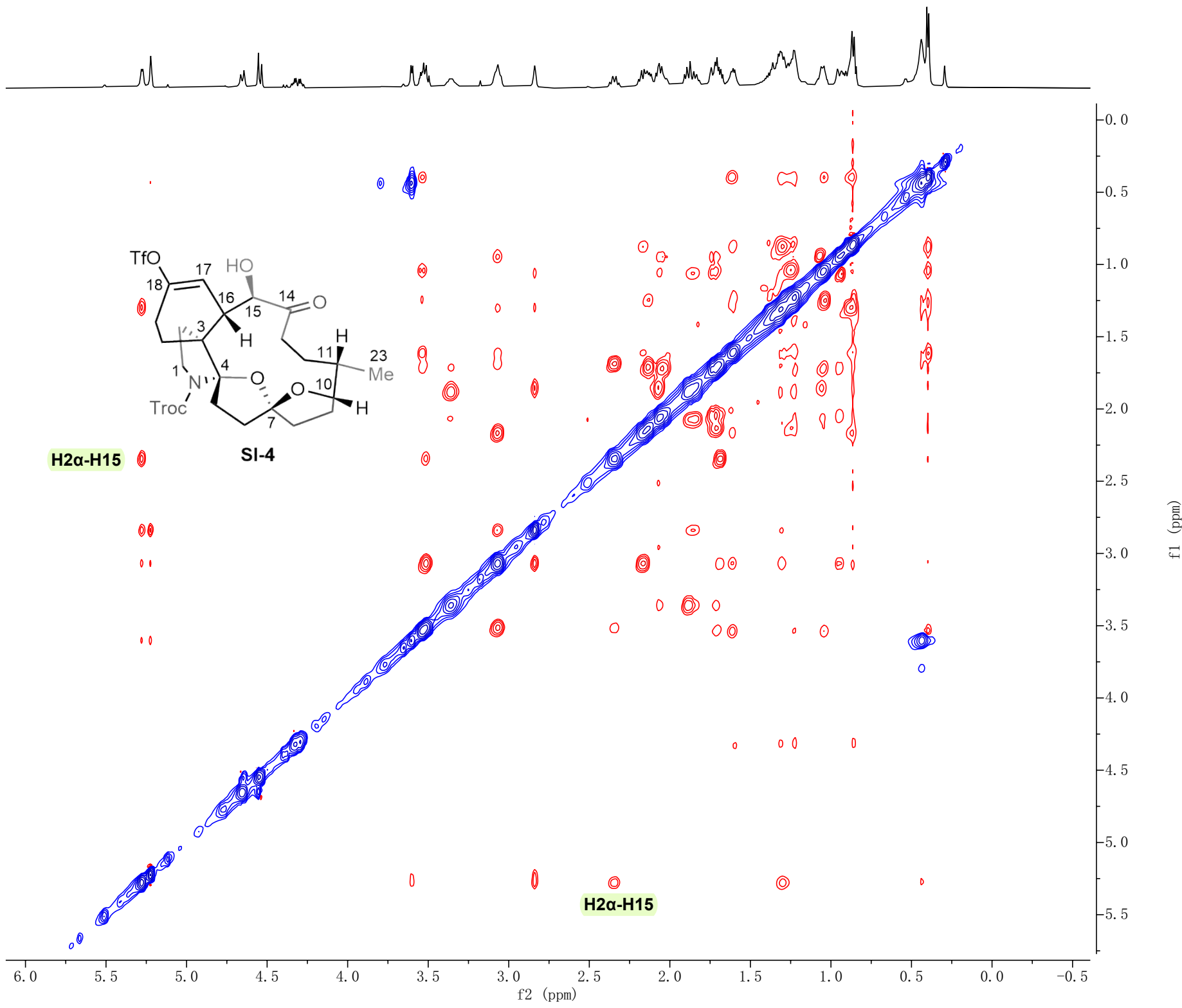


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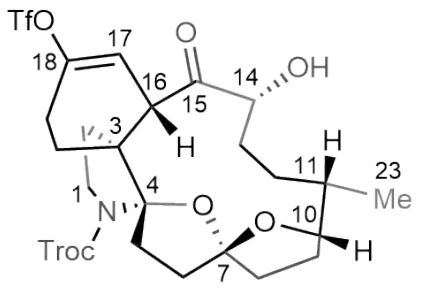
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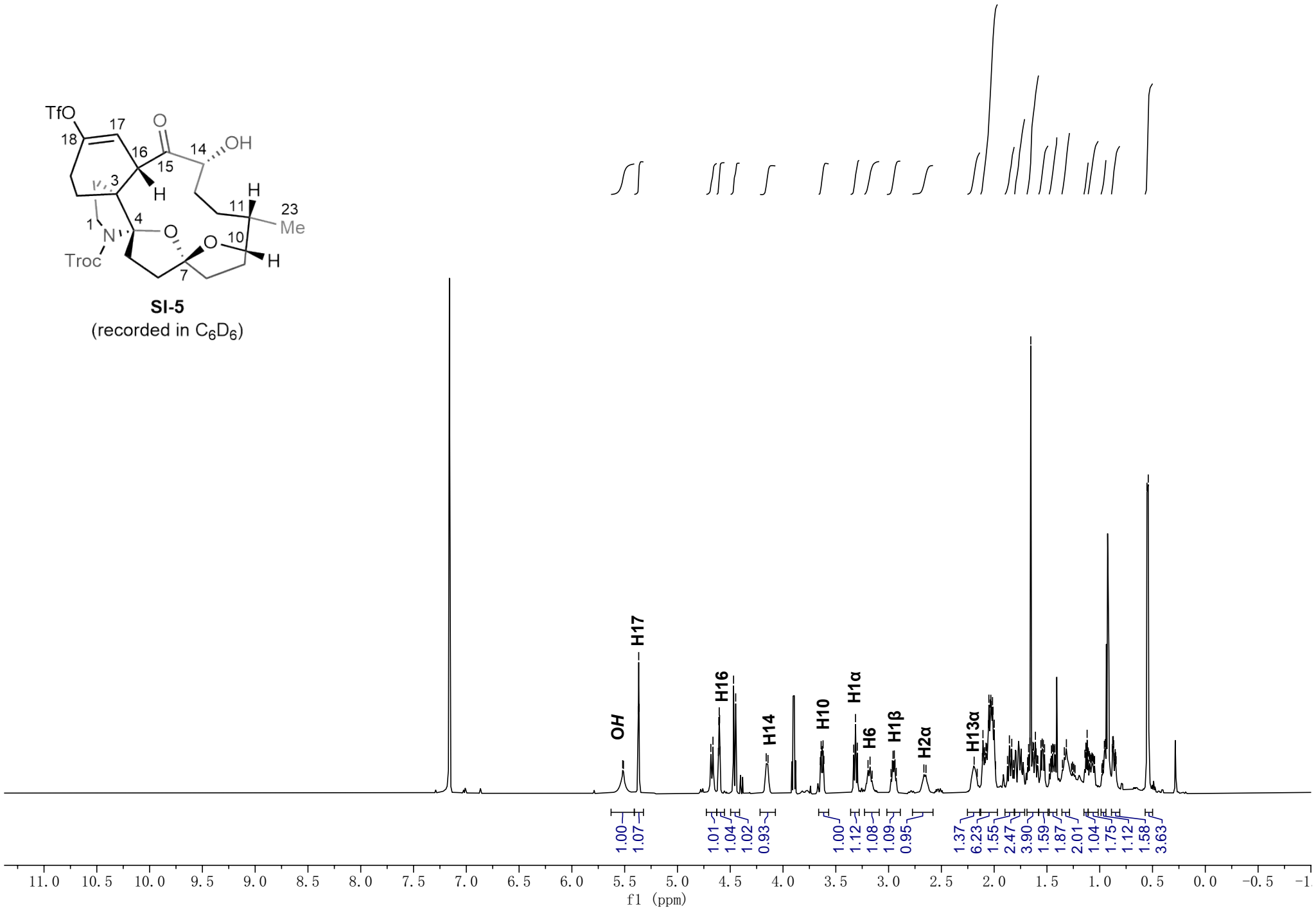




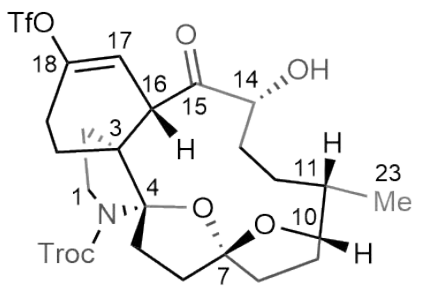
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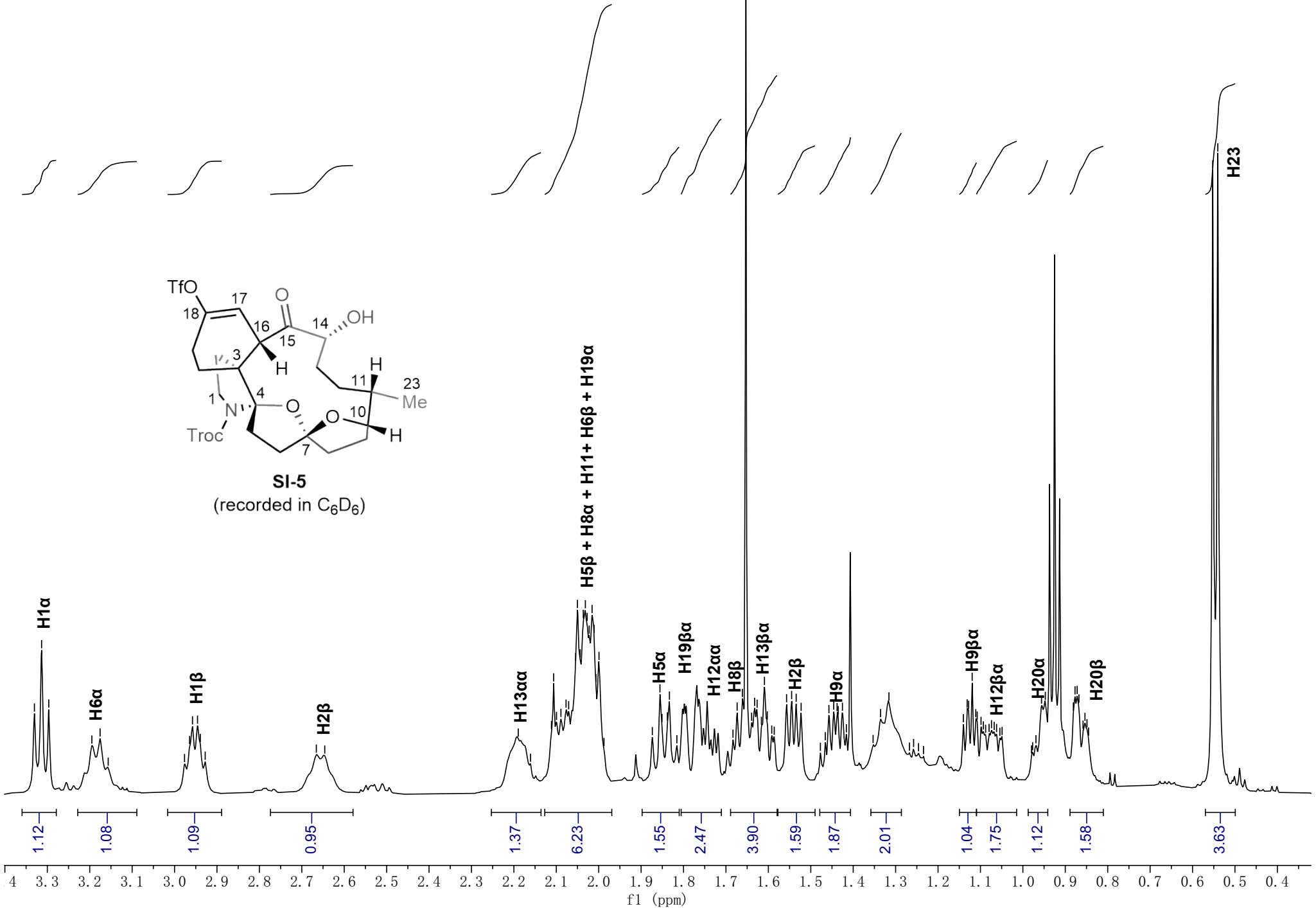
**SI-5**  
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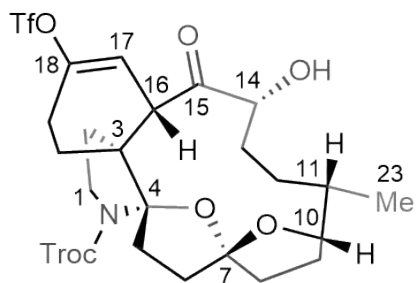


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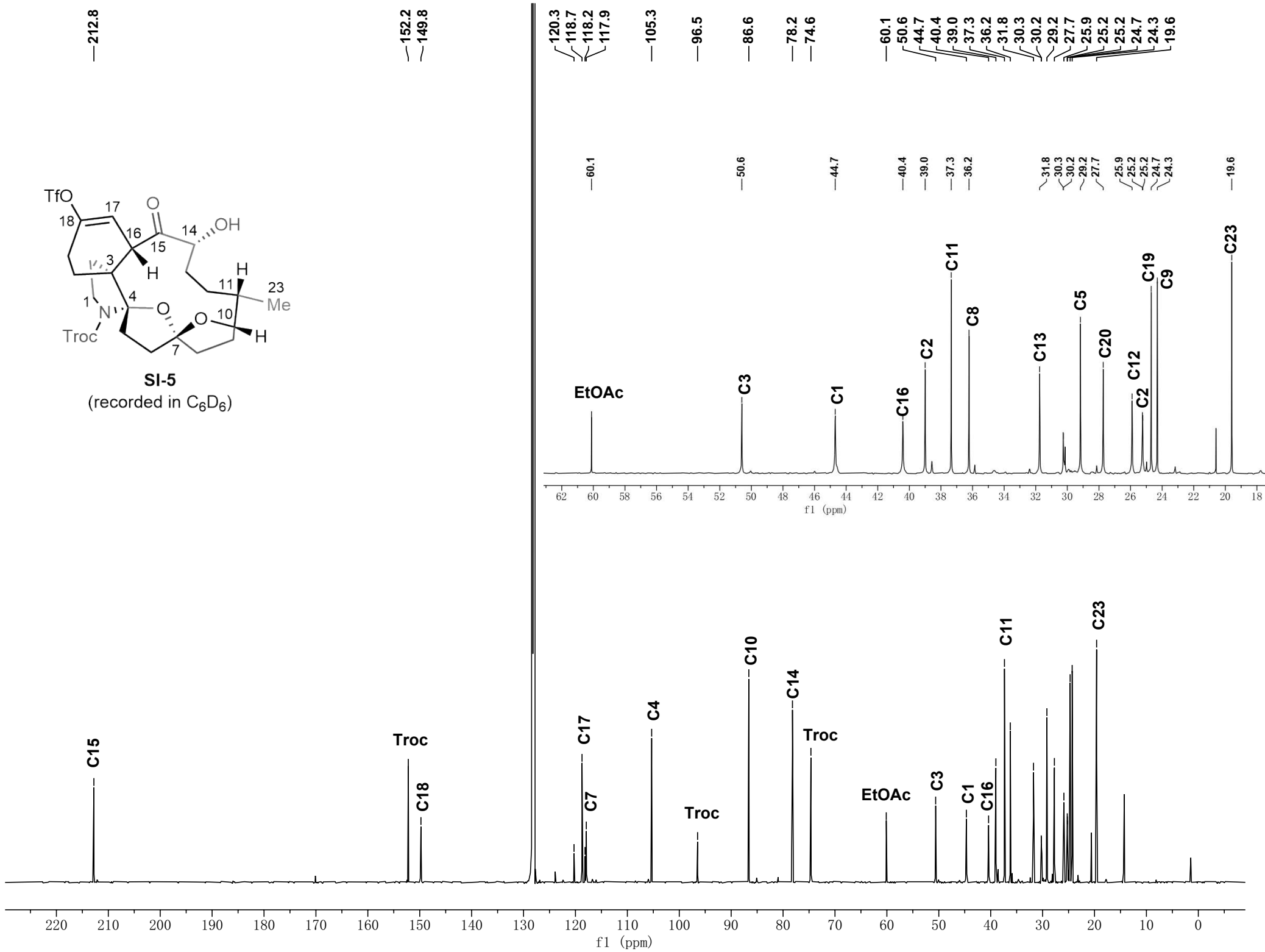


**SI-5**  
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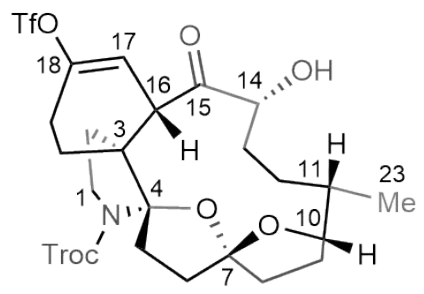
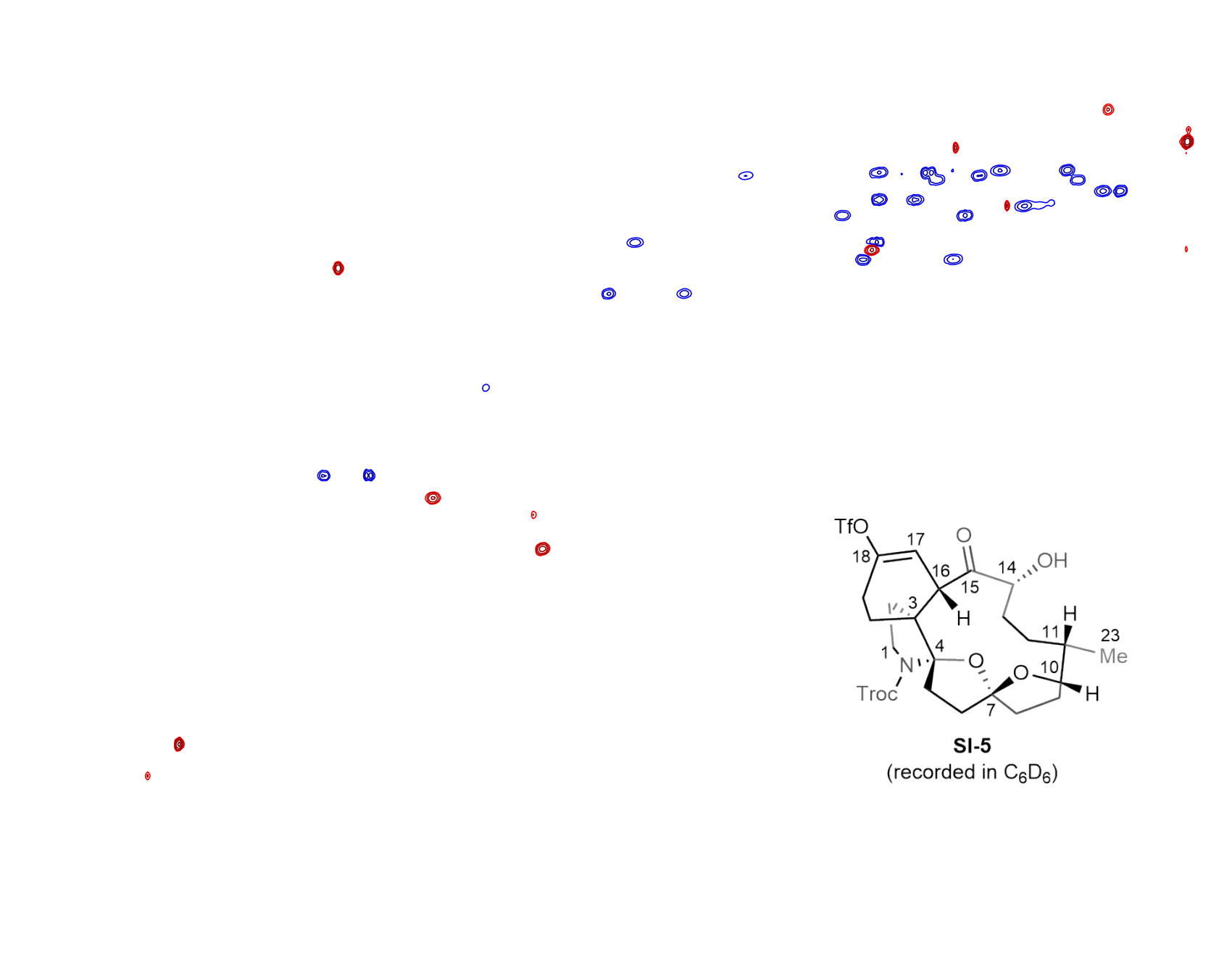
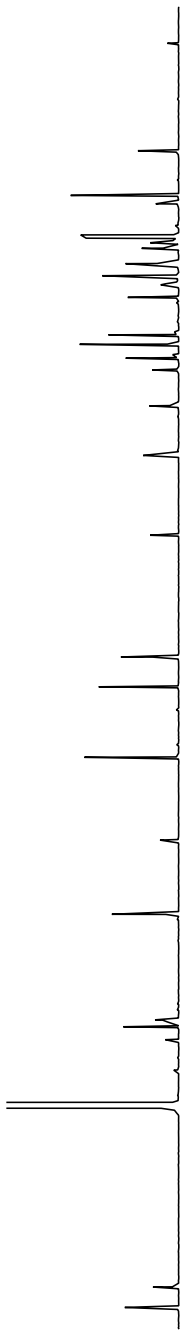
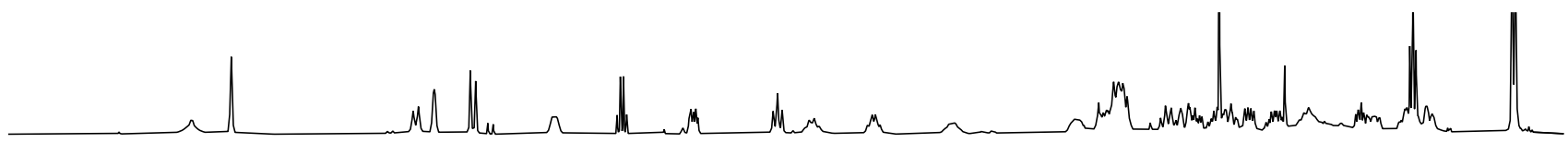




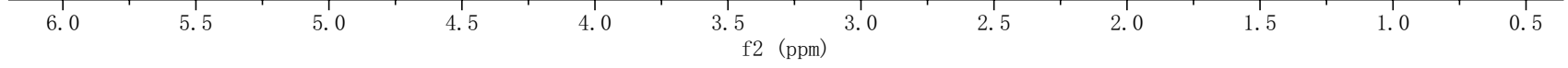
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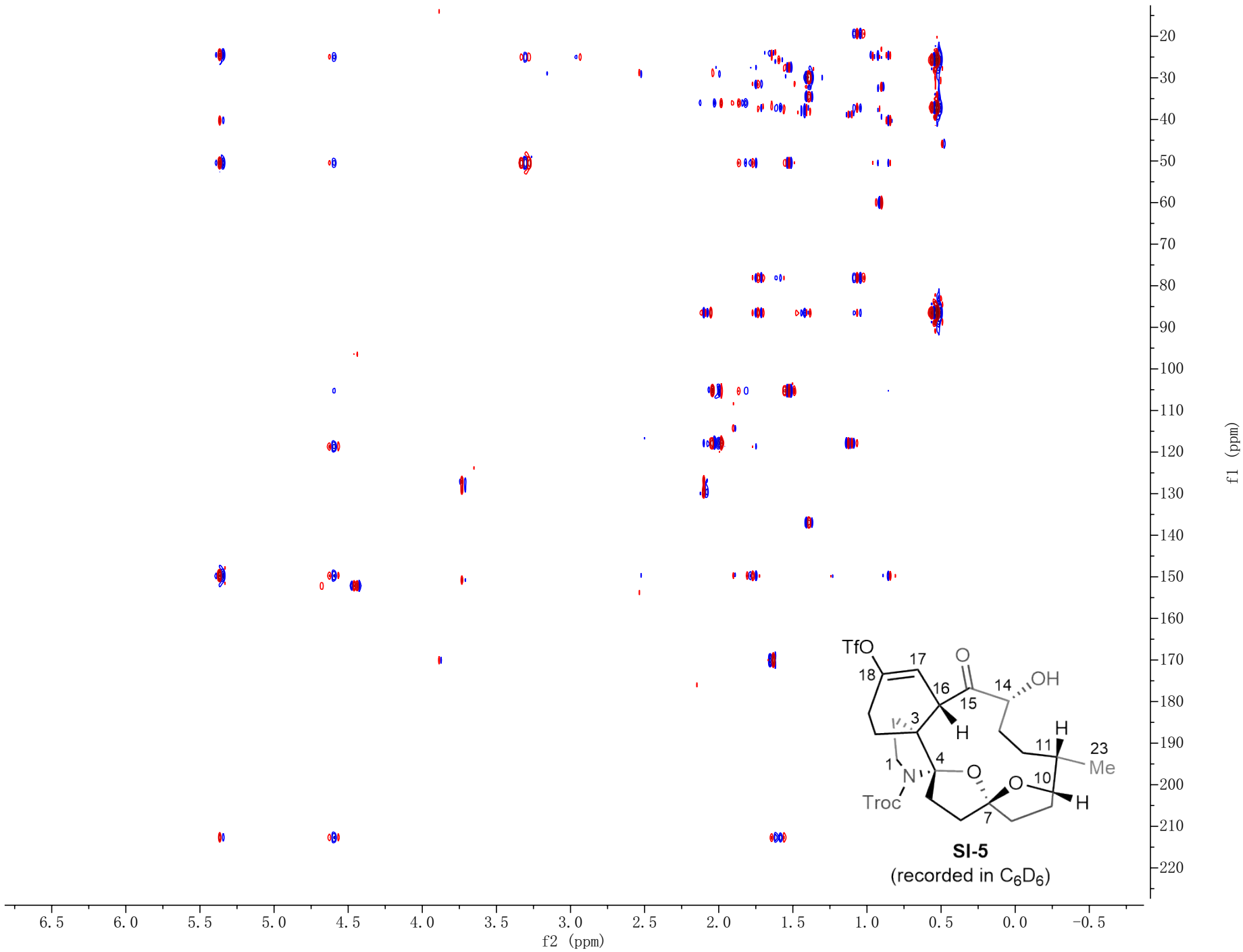
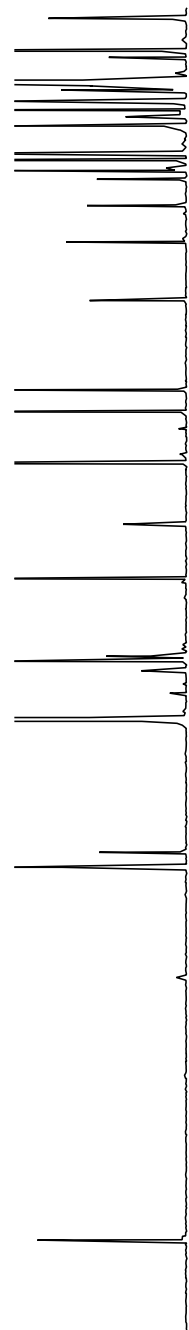


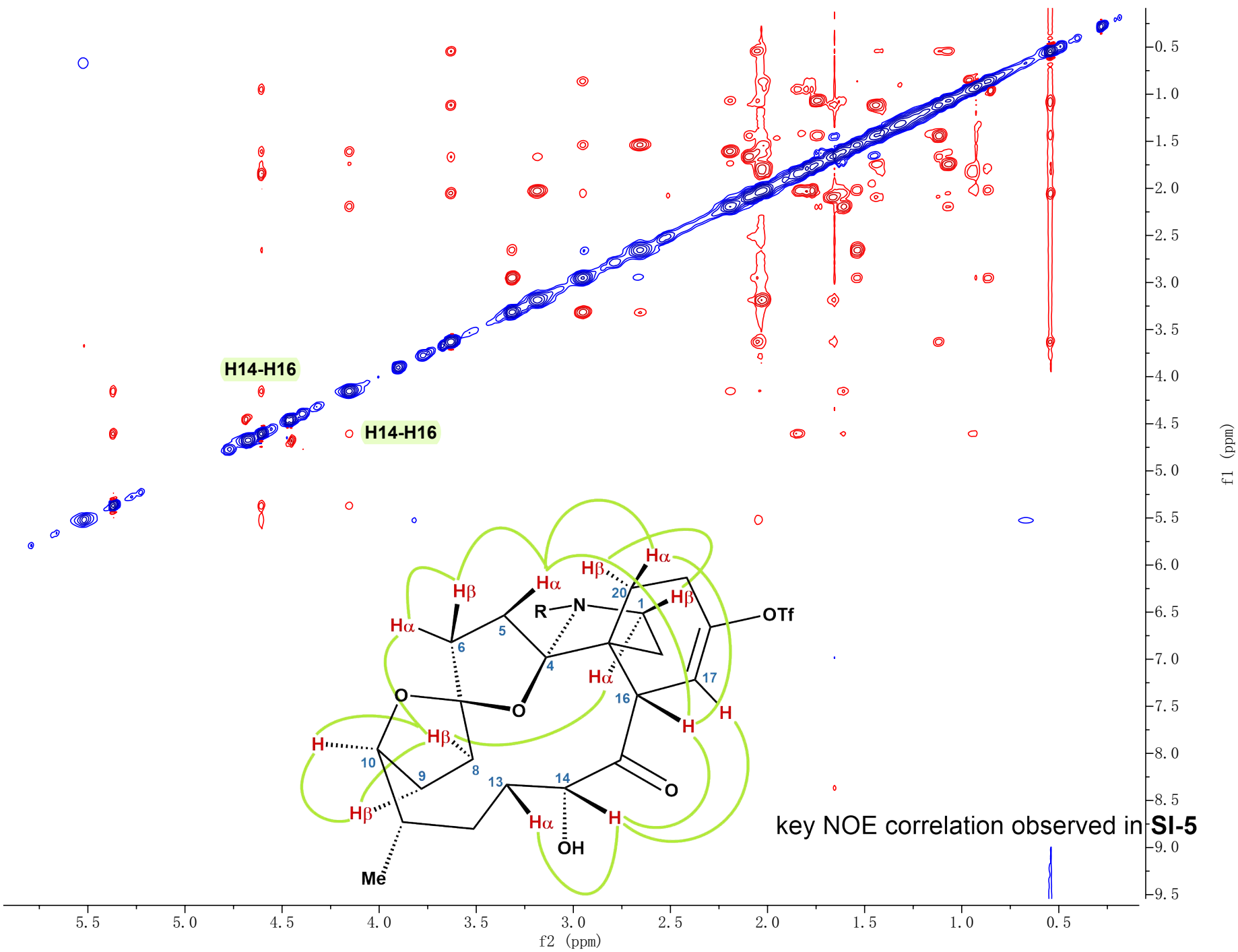
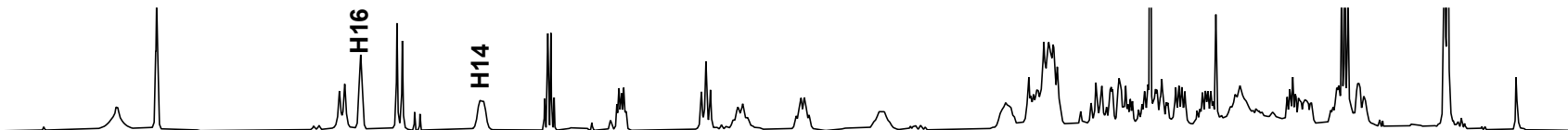
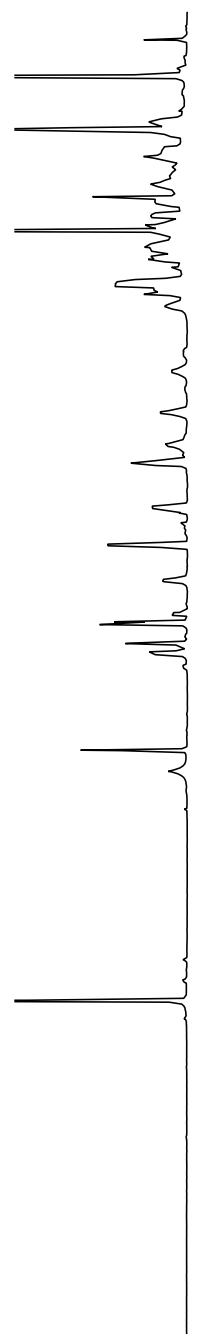


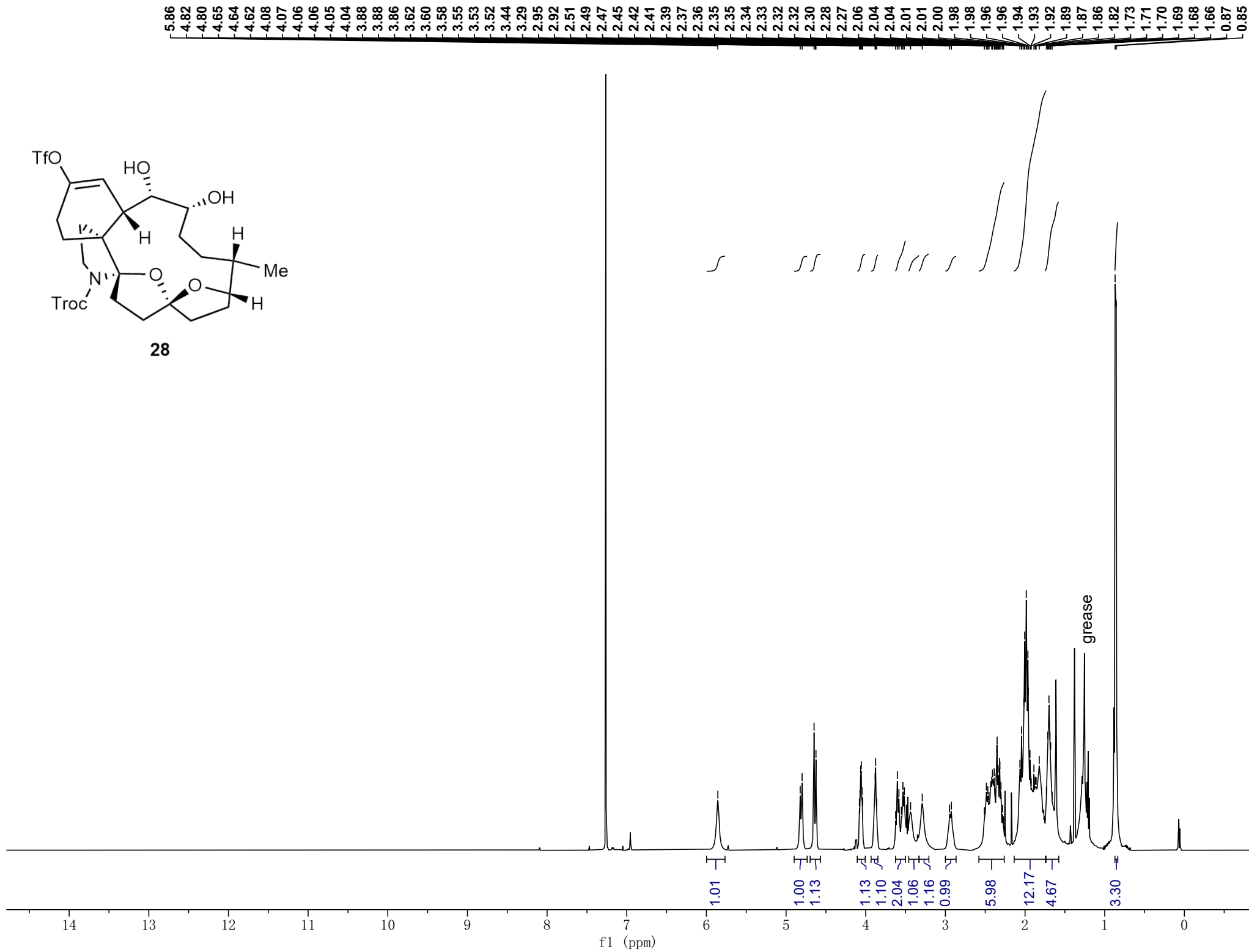
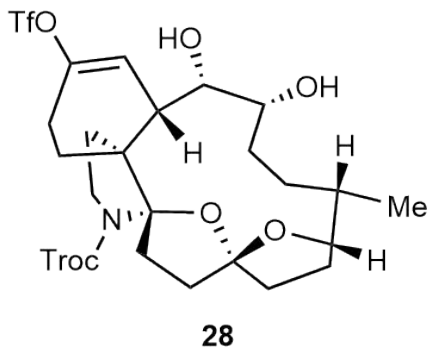


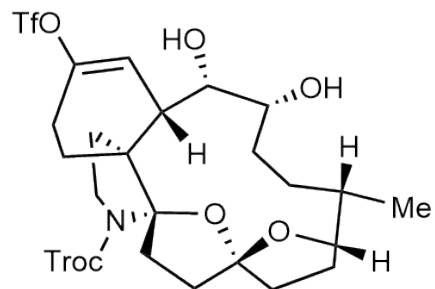
**SI-5**  
(recorded in C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)



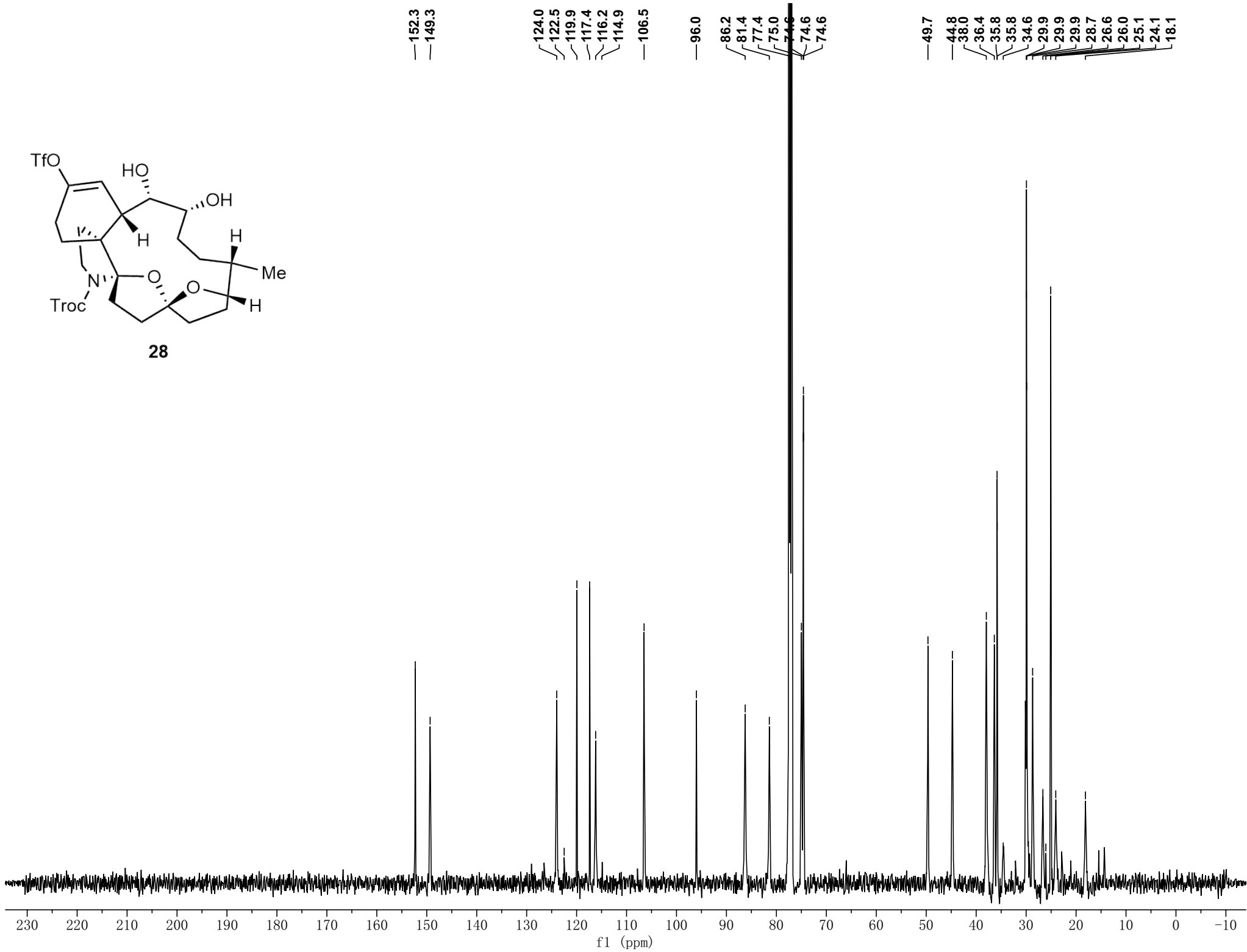


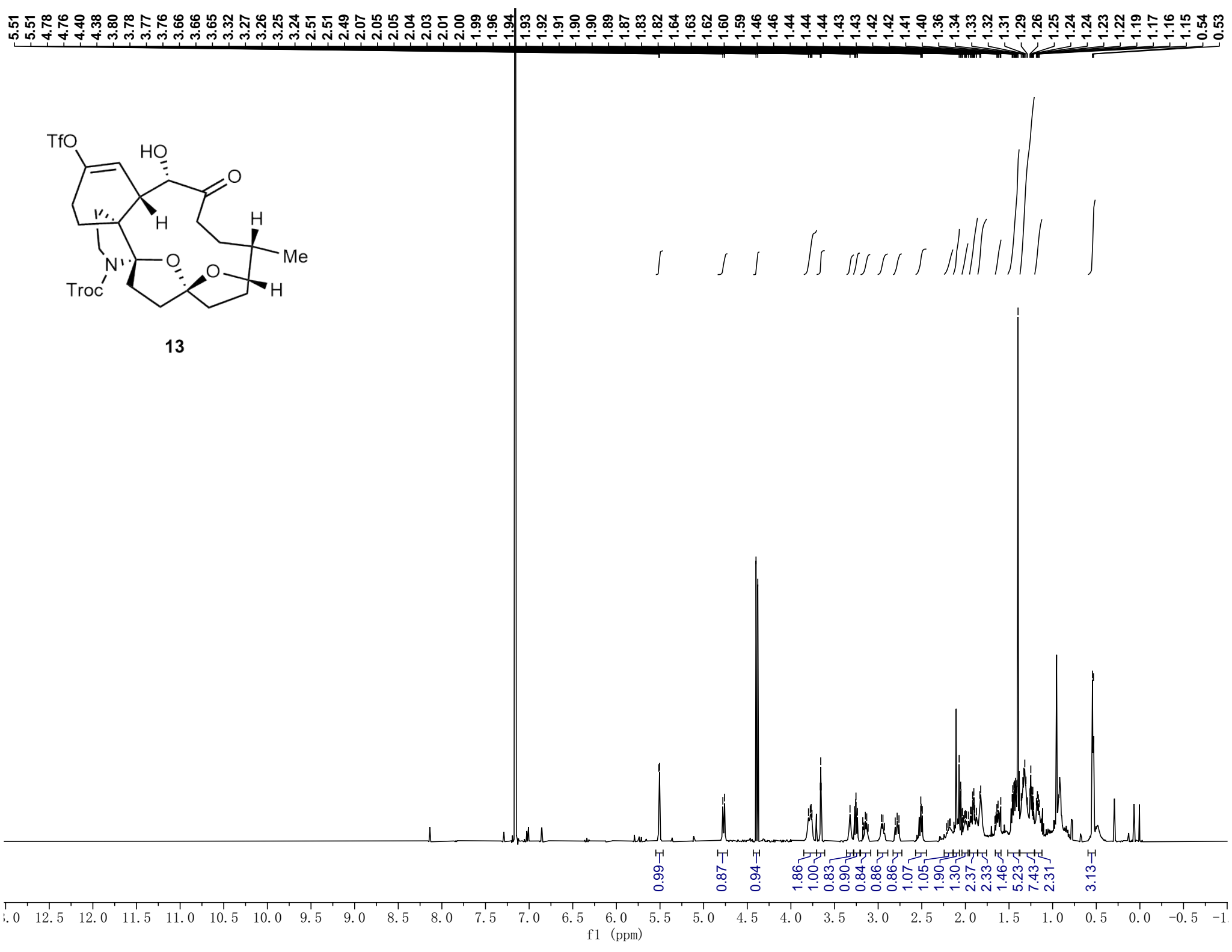




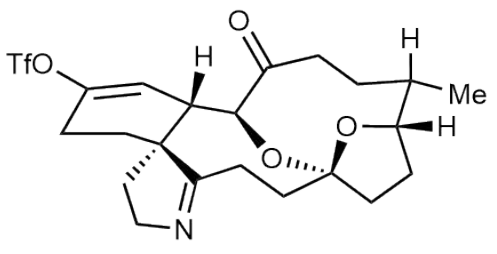


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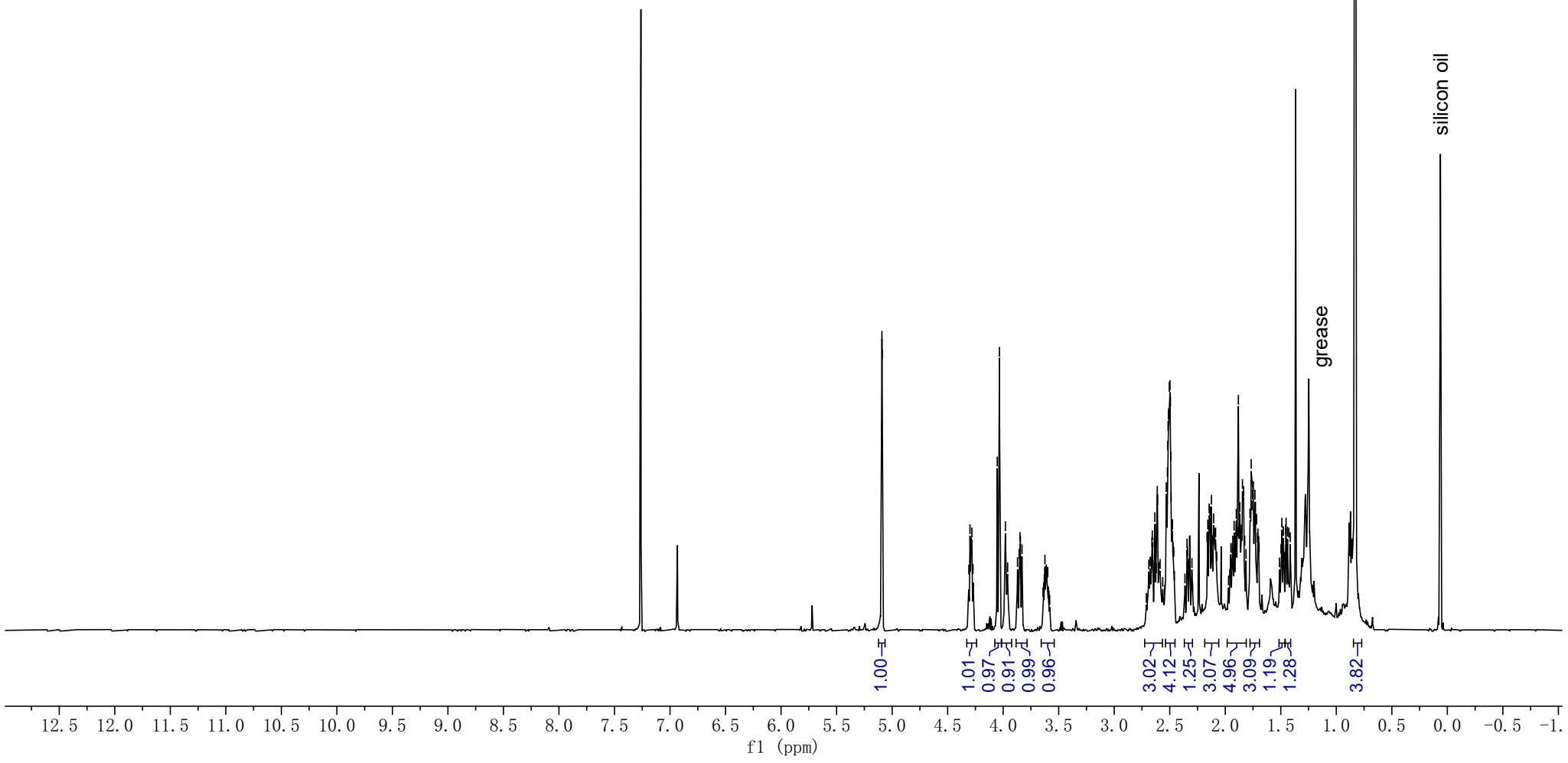


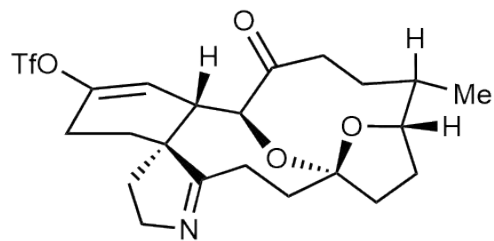


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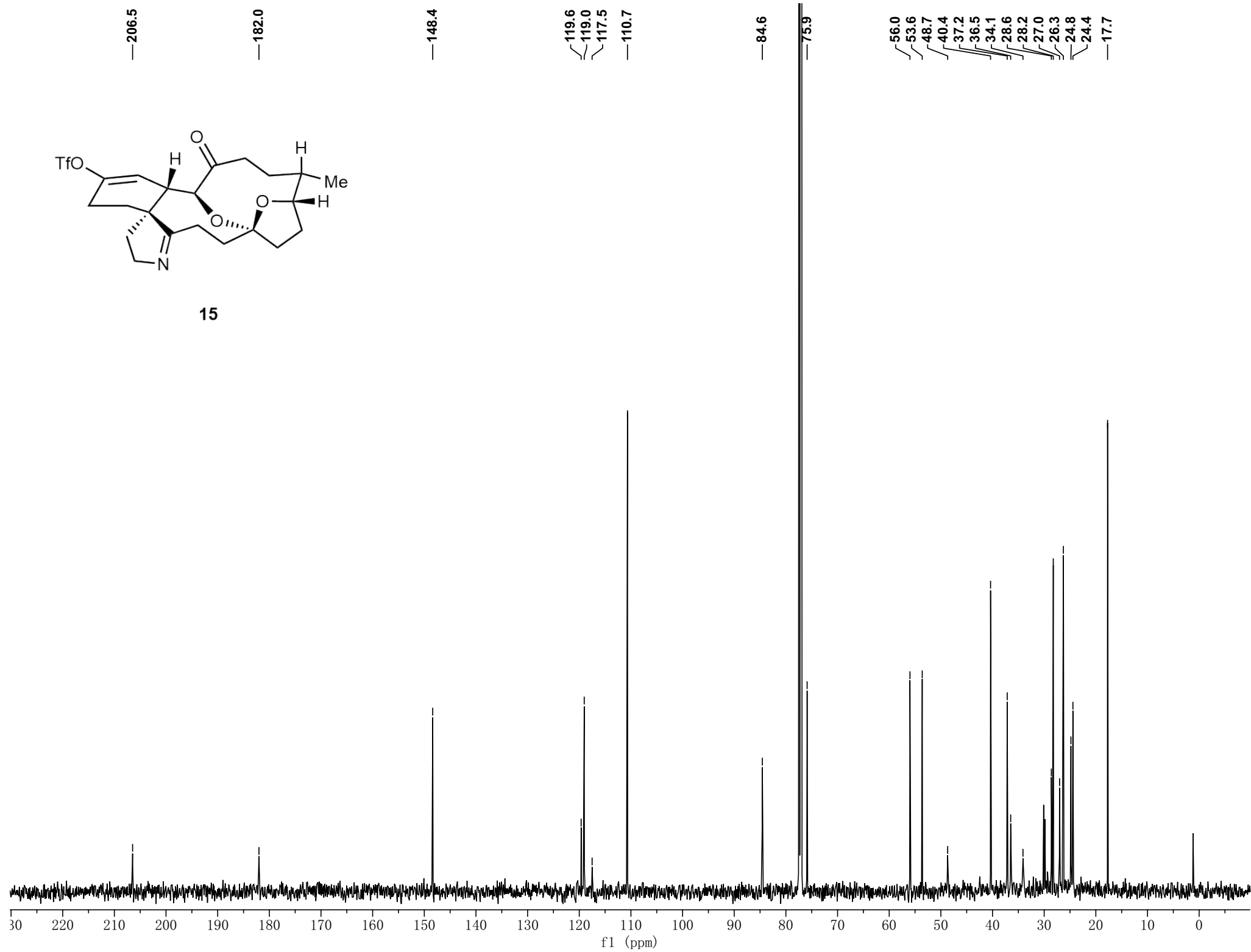


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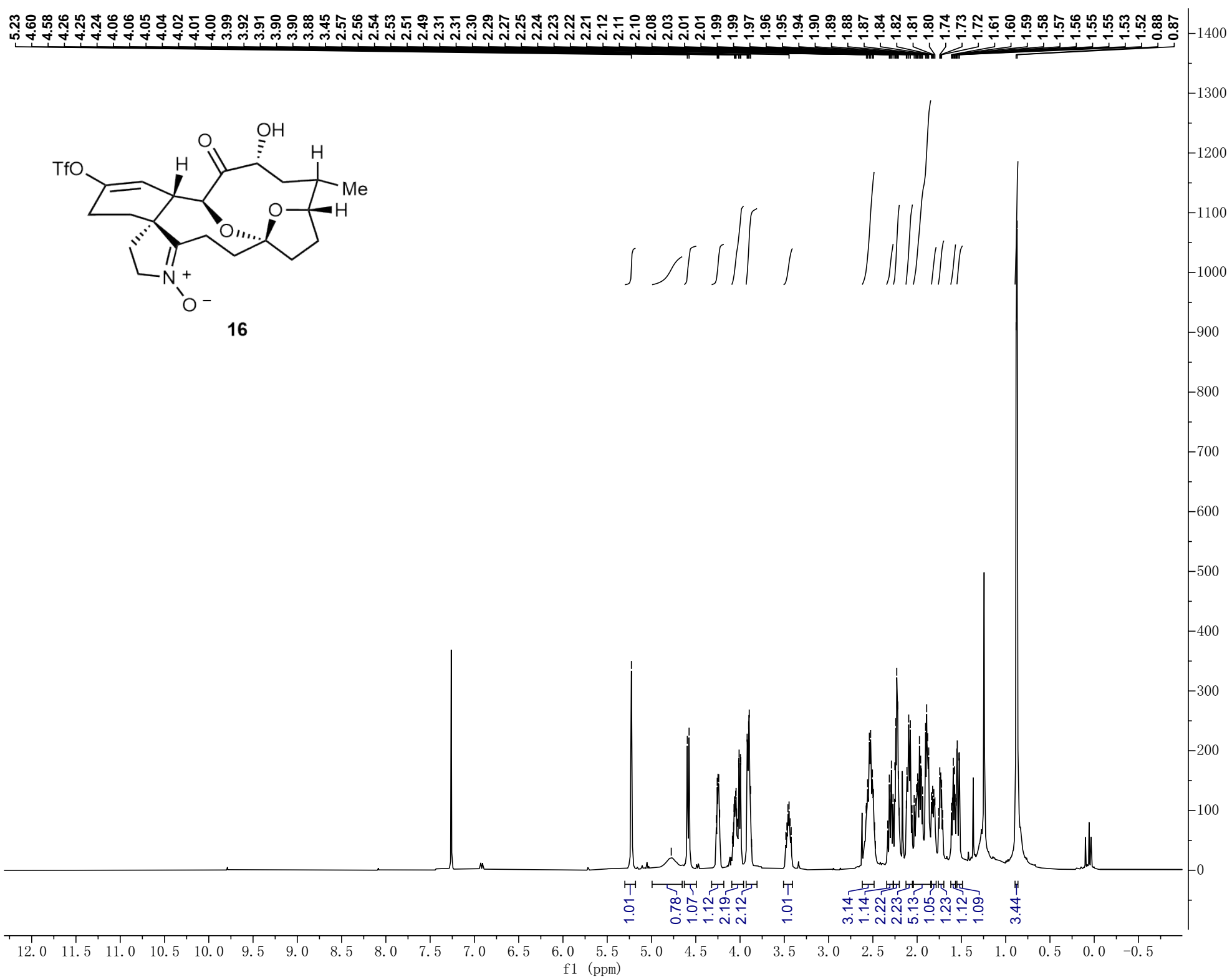


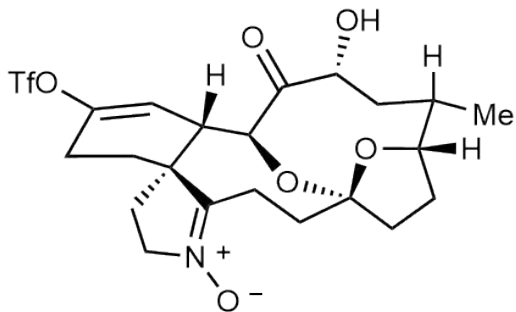


15

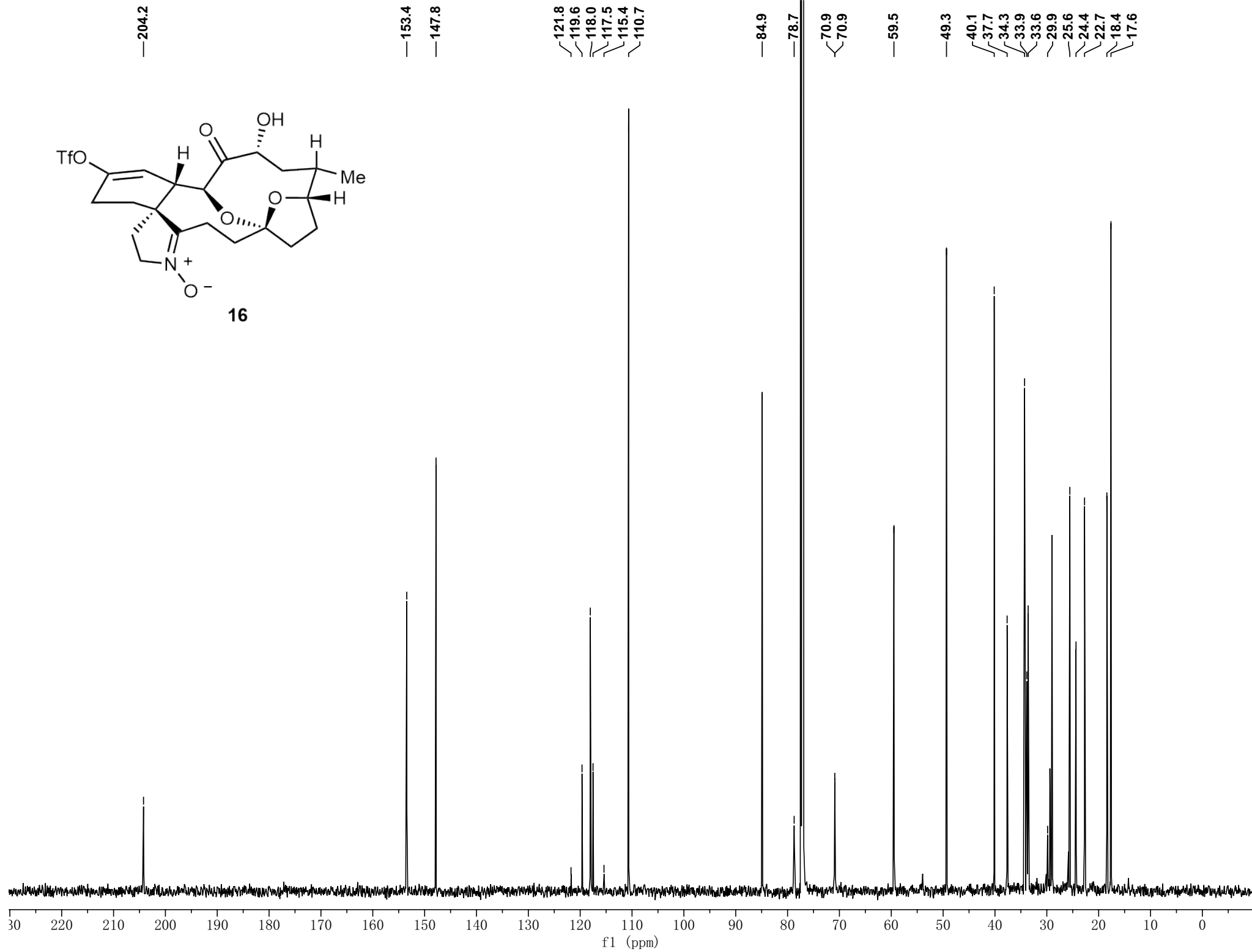




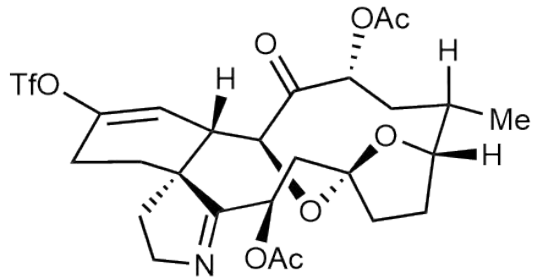




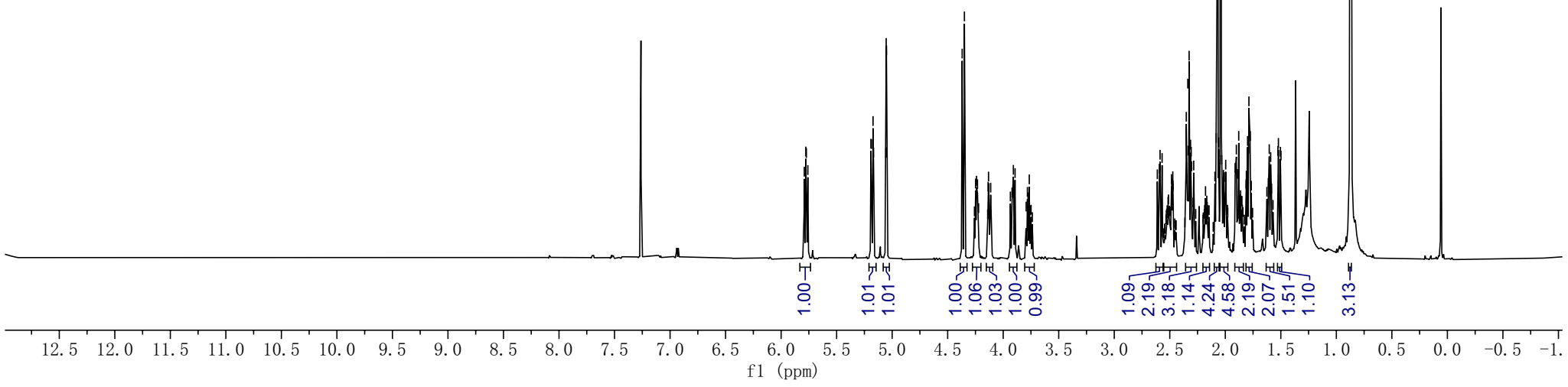
**16**

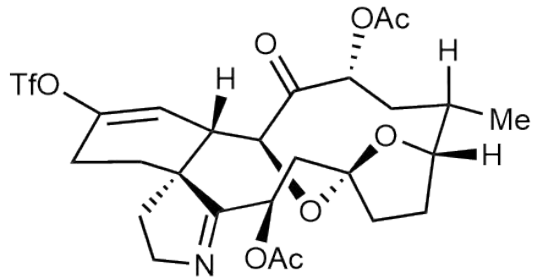


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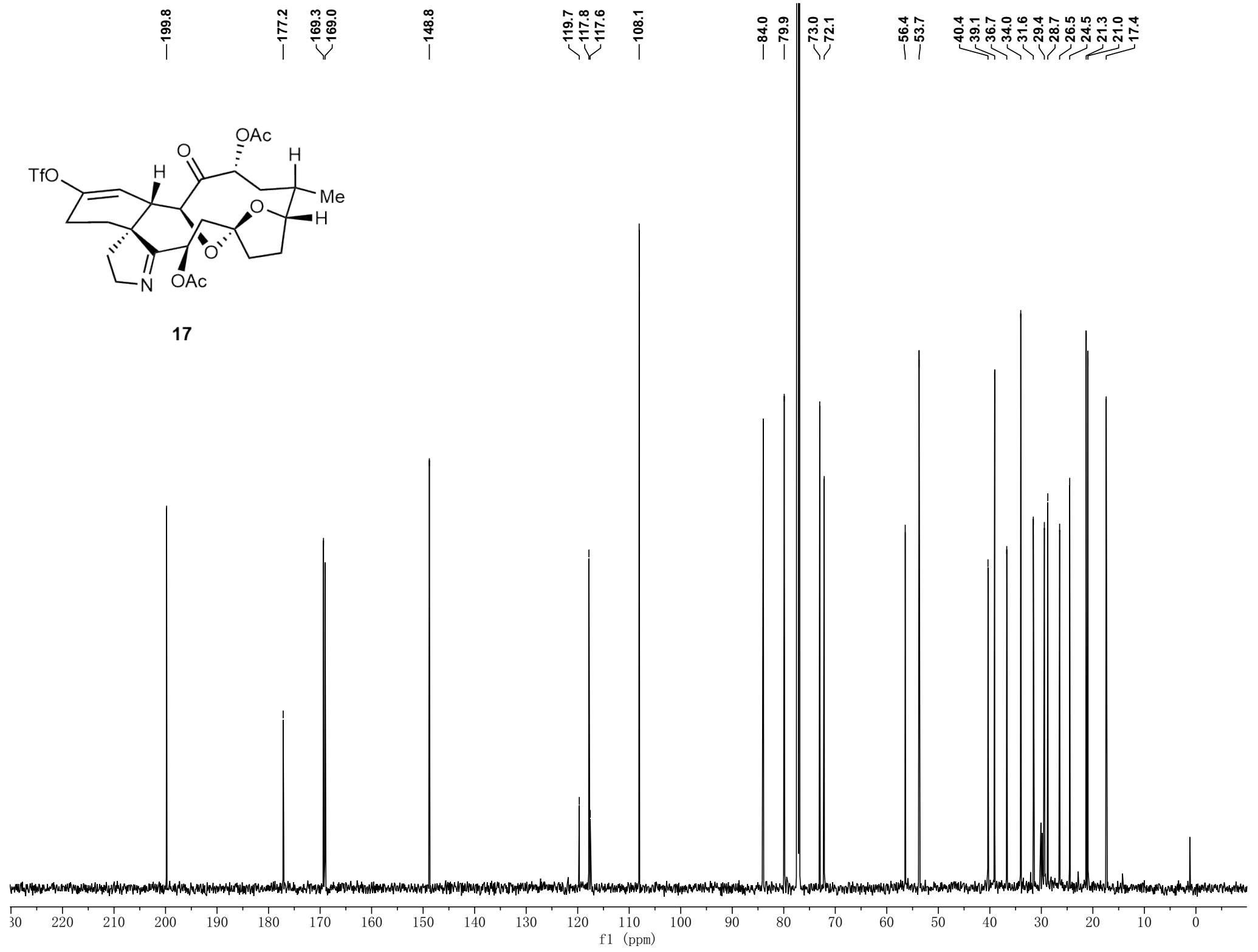


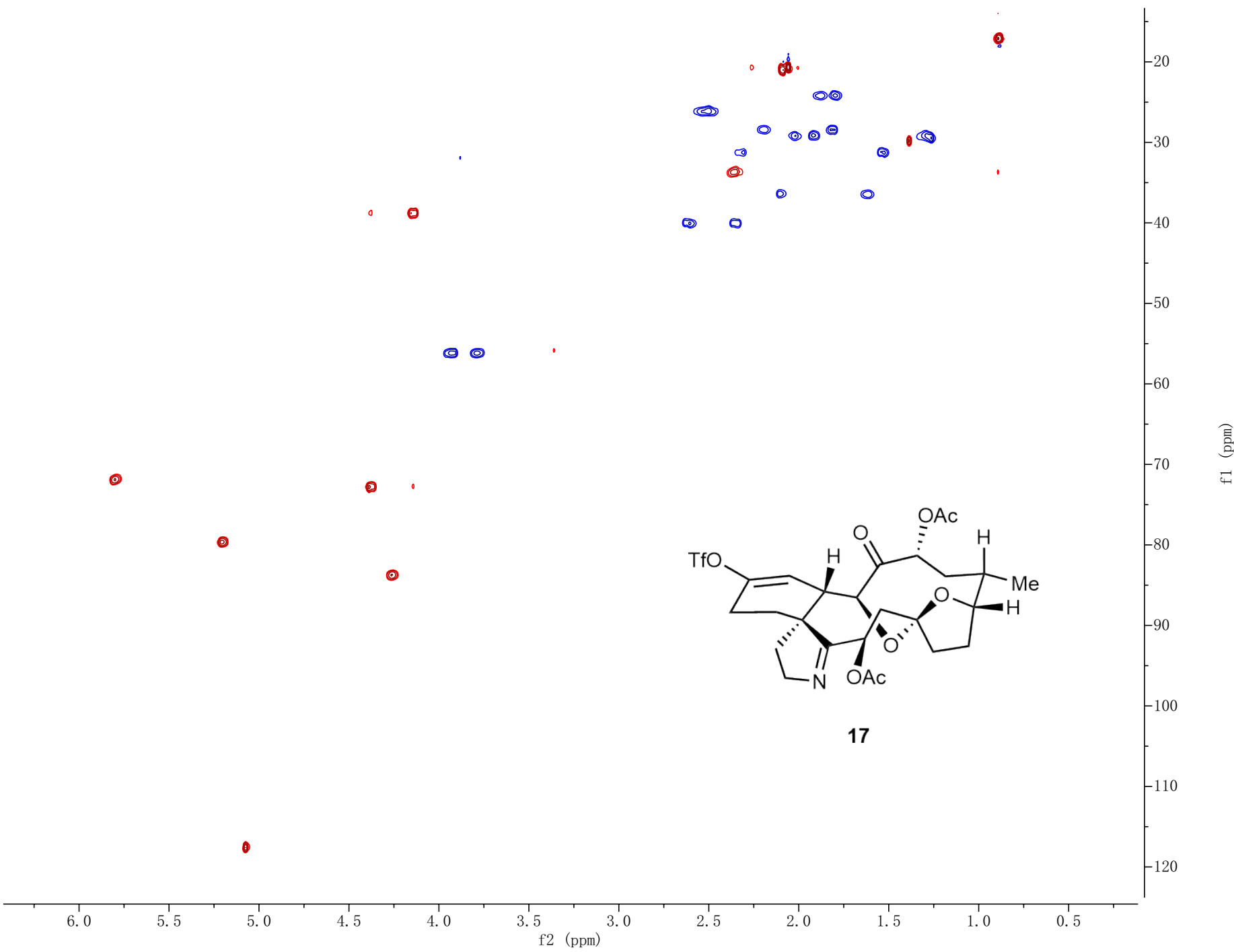
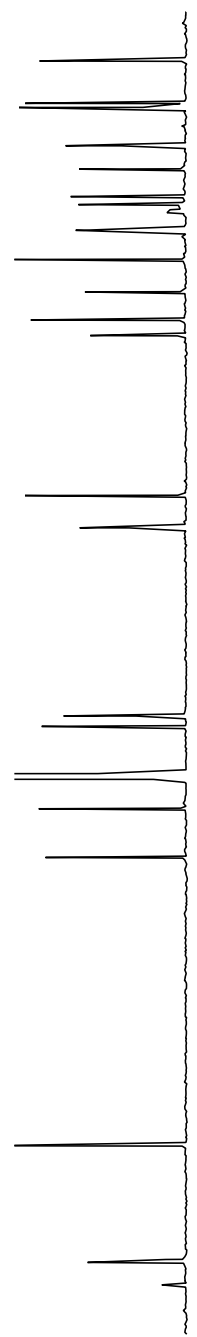
17



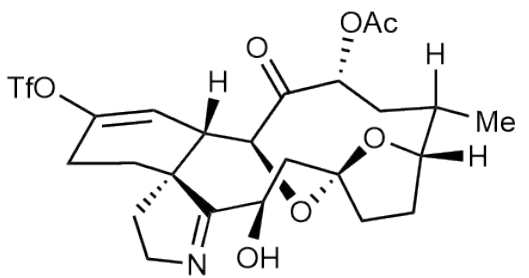


17

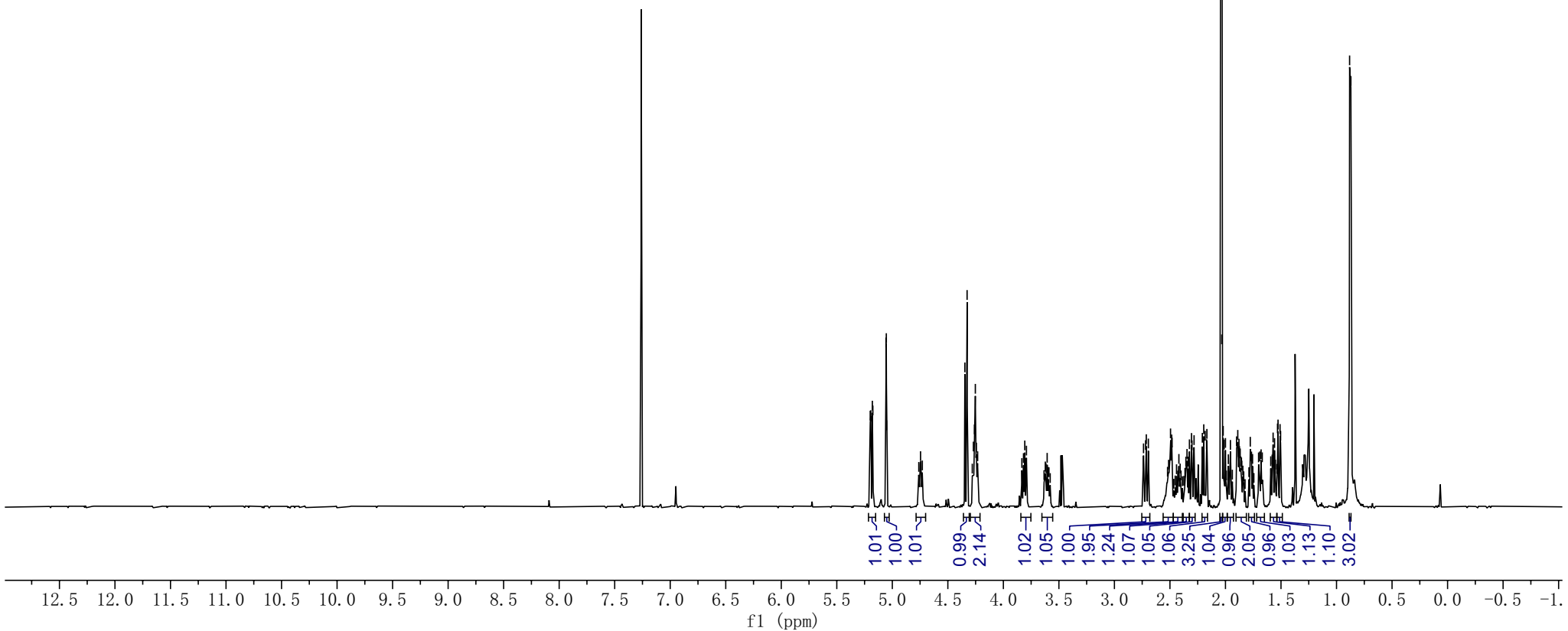


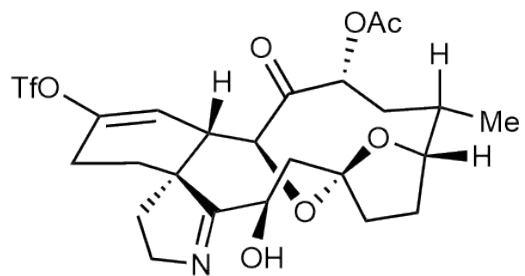


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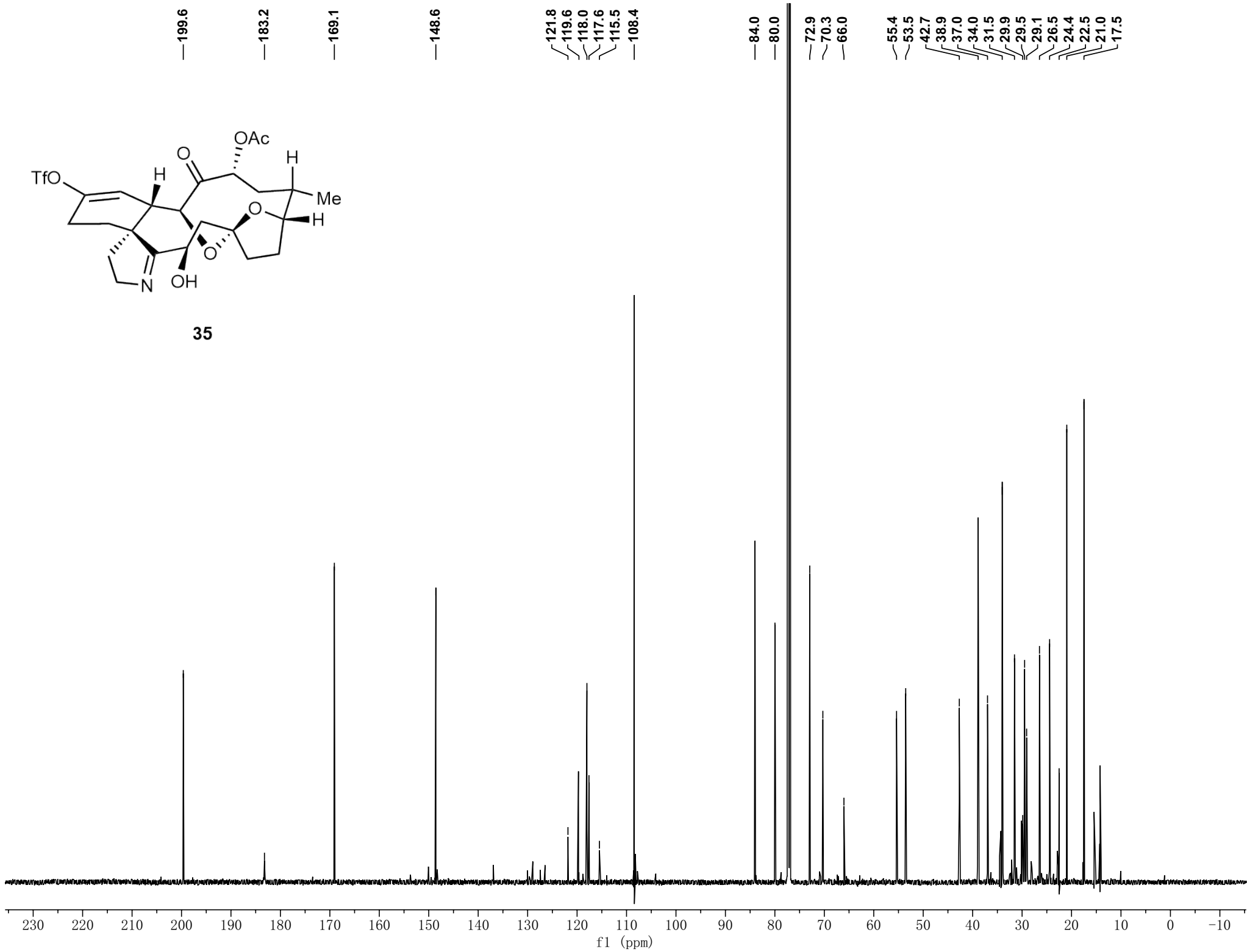


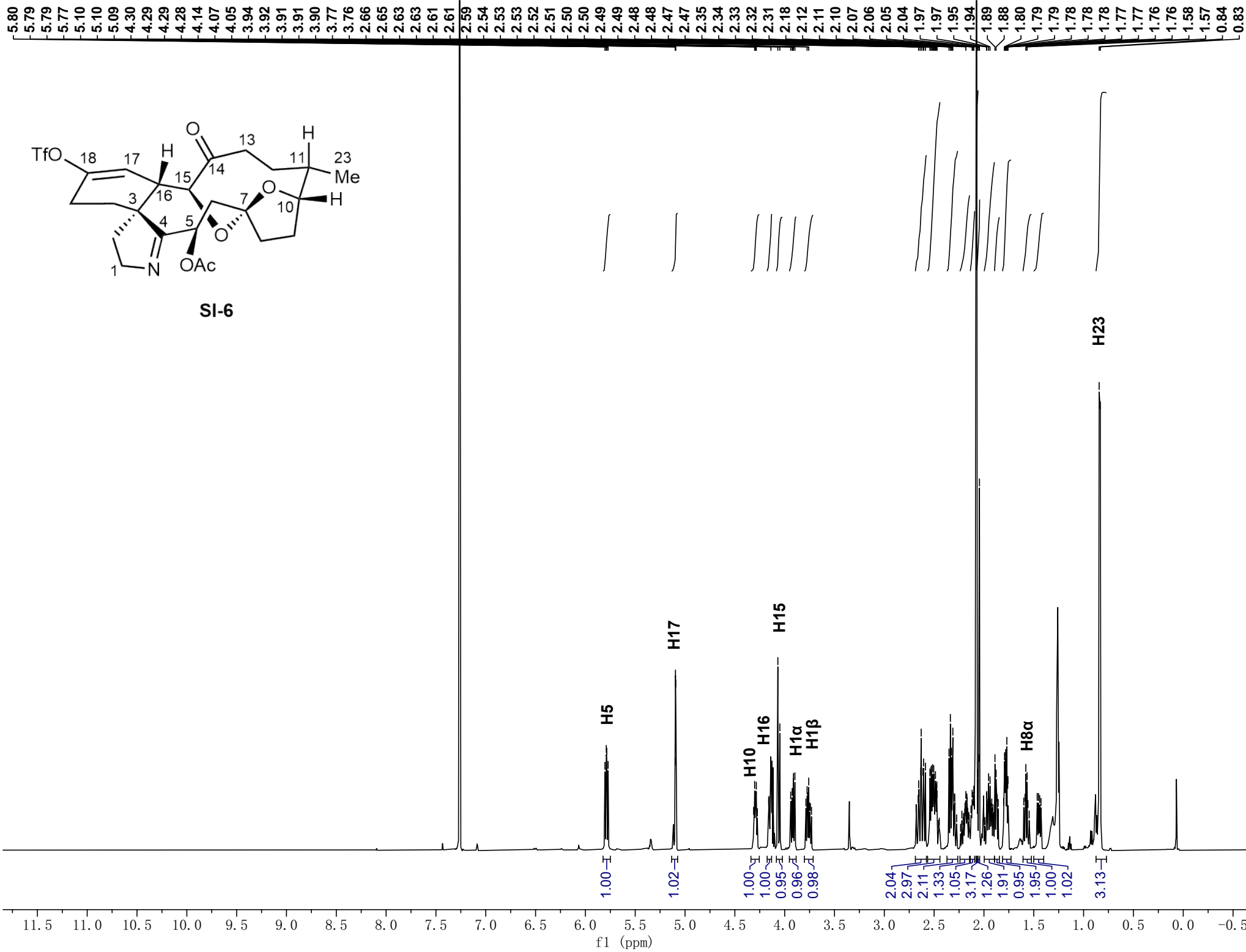
35



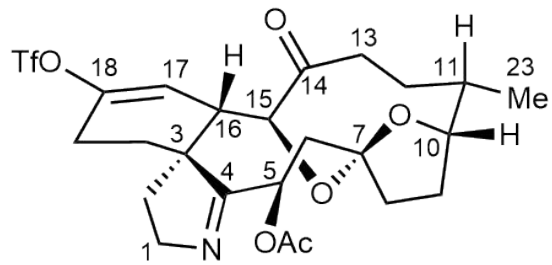


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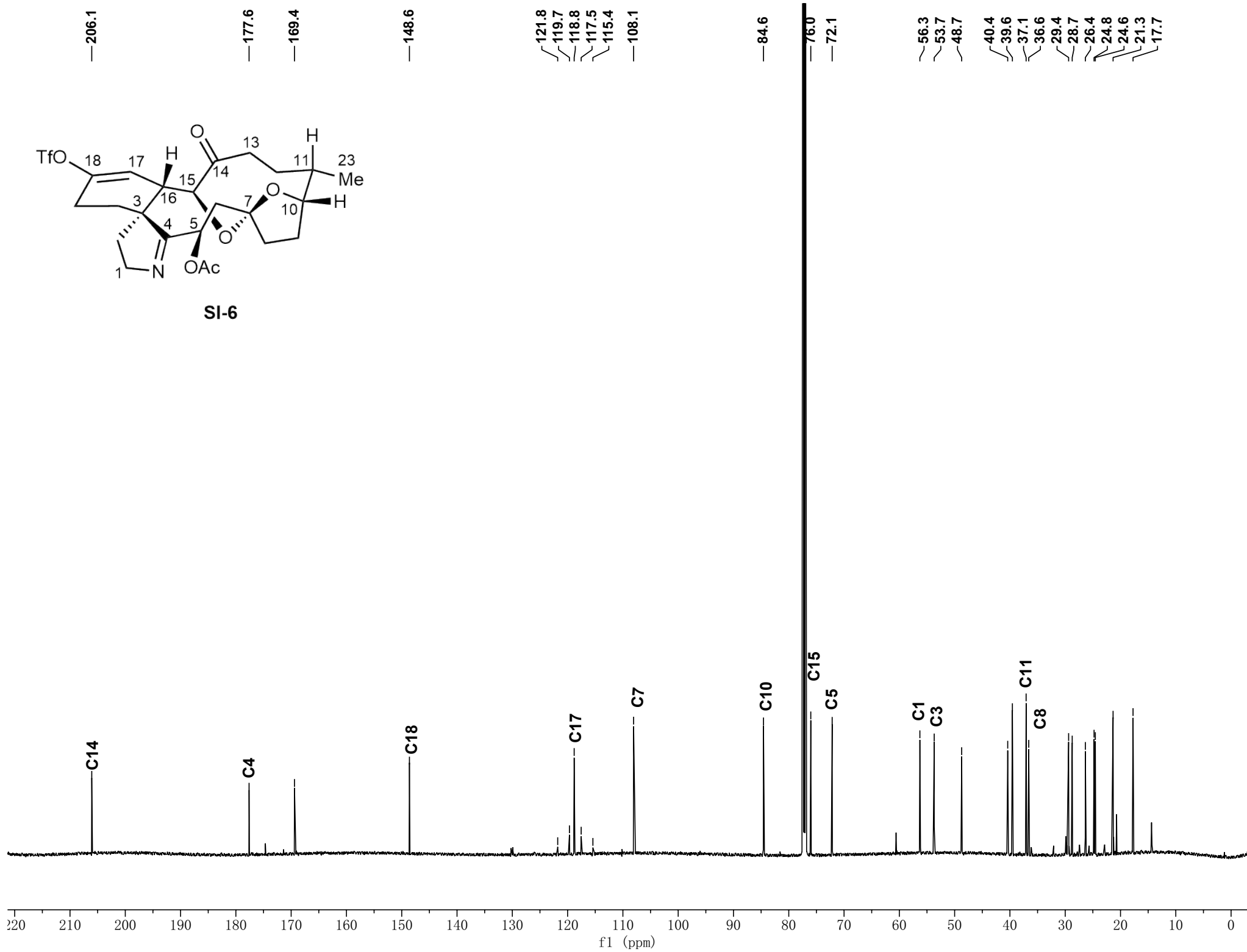


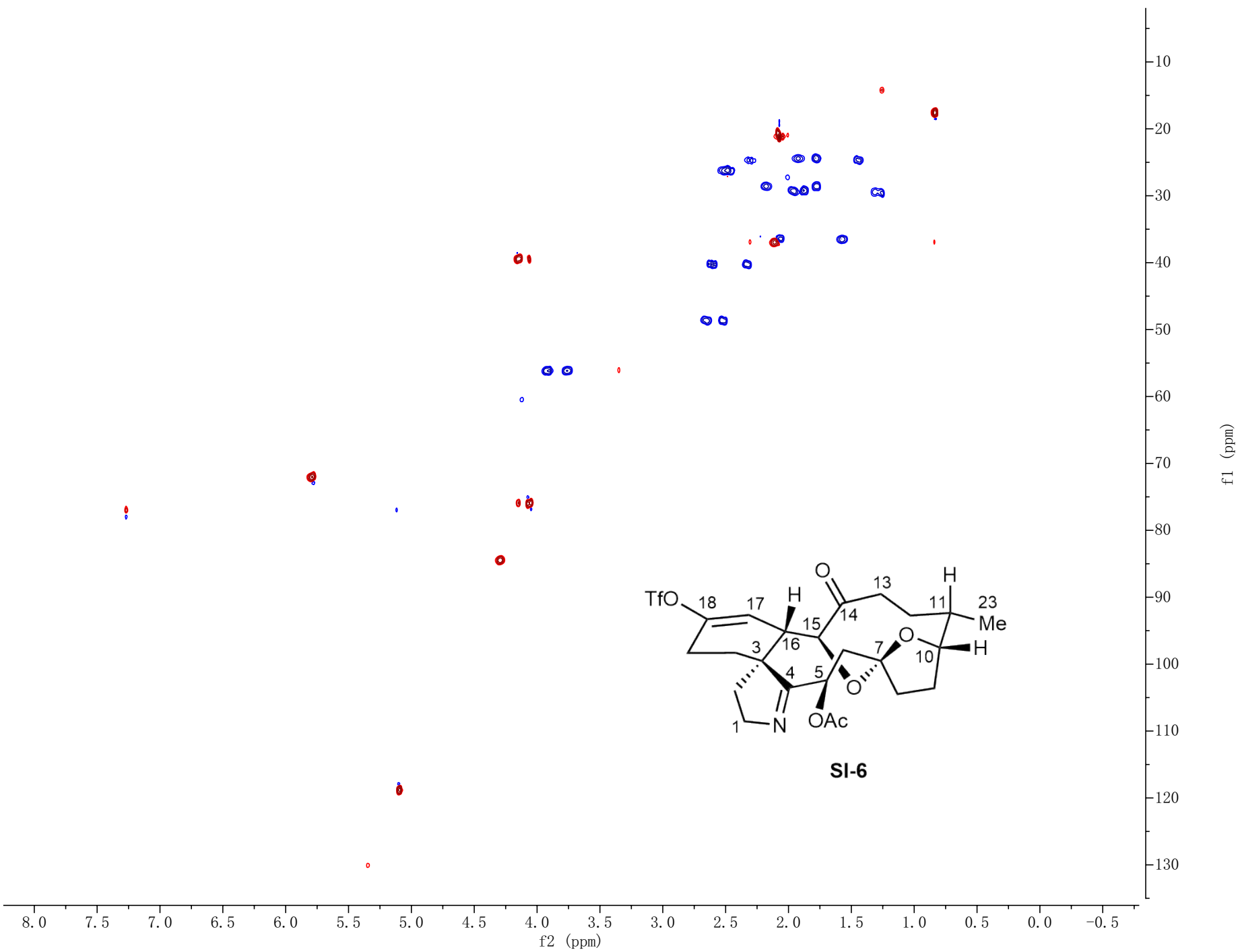
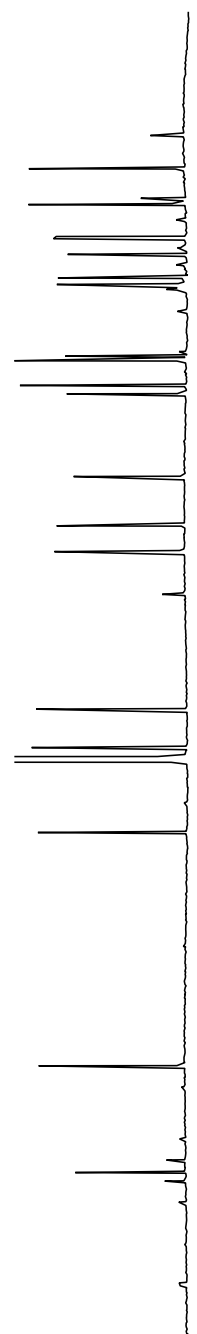


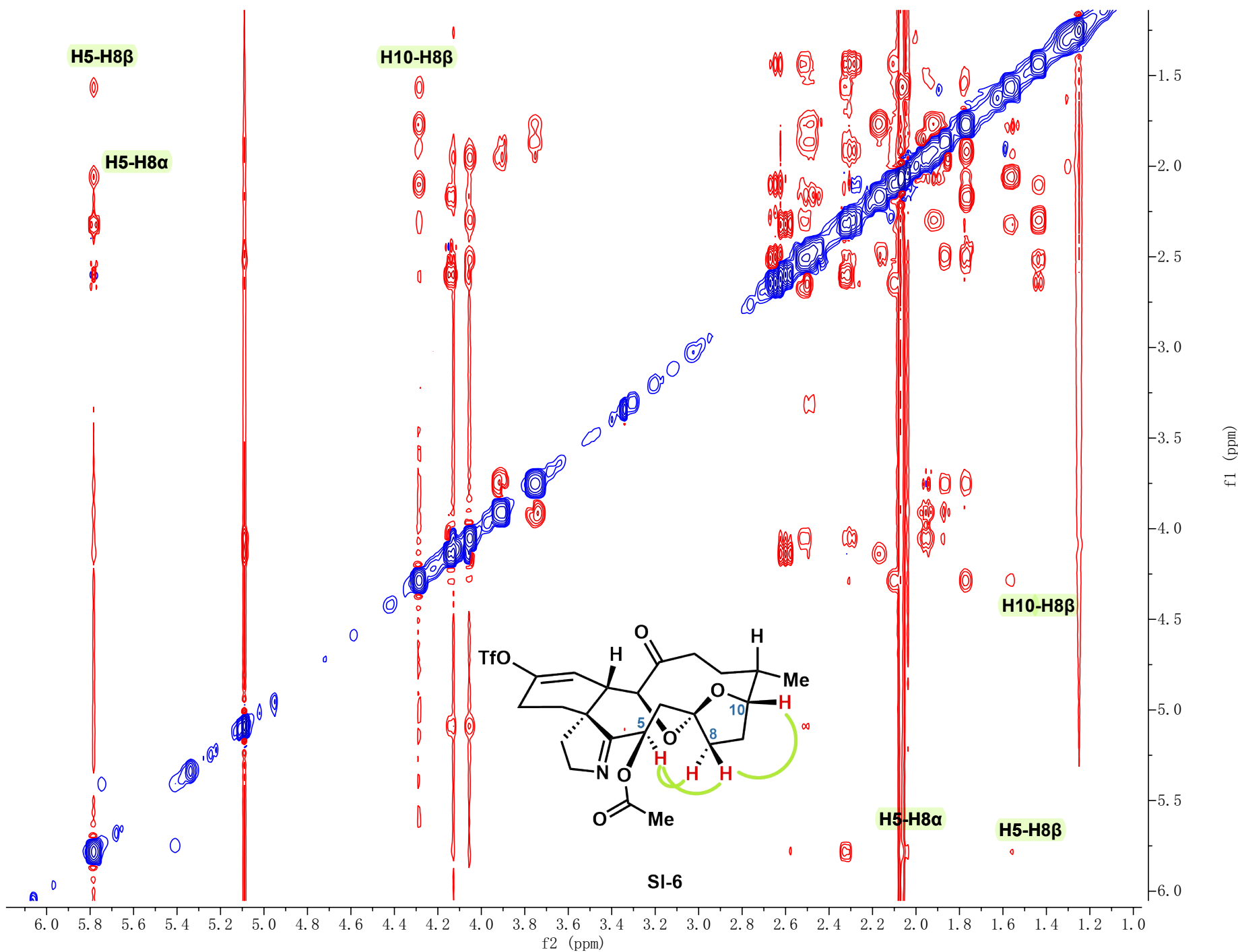
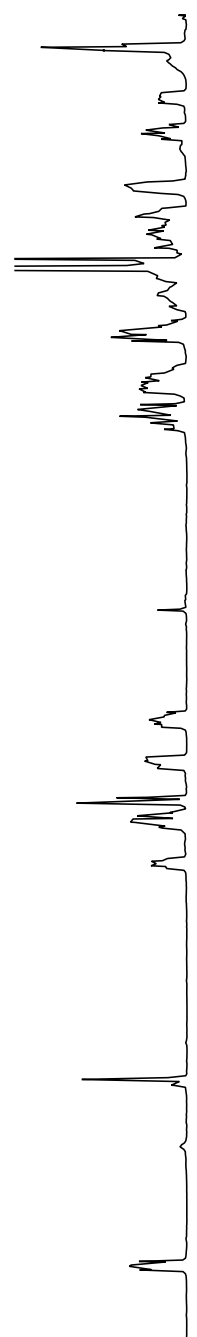




SI-6







H5-H8 $\beta$

H5-H8 $\alpha$

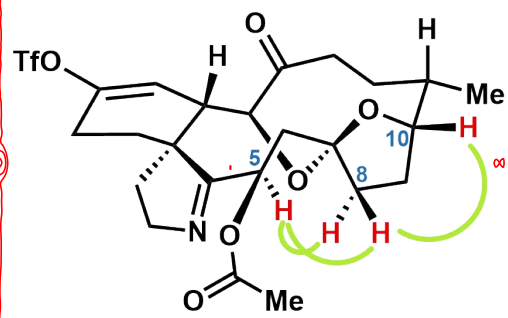
H10-H8 $\beta$

H10-H8 $\beta$

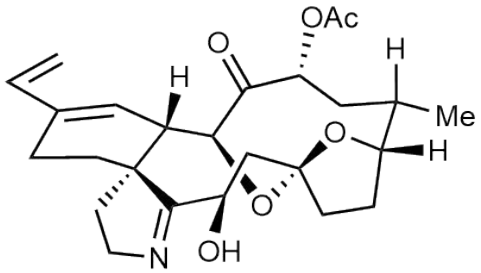
H5-H8 $\alpha$

H5-H8 $\beta$

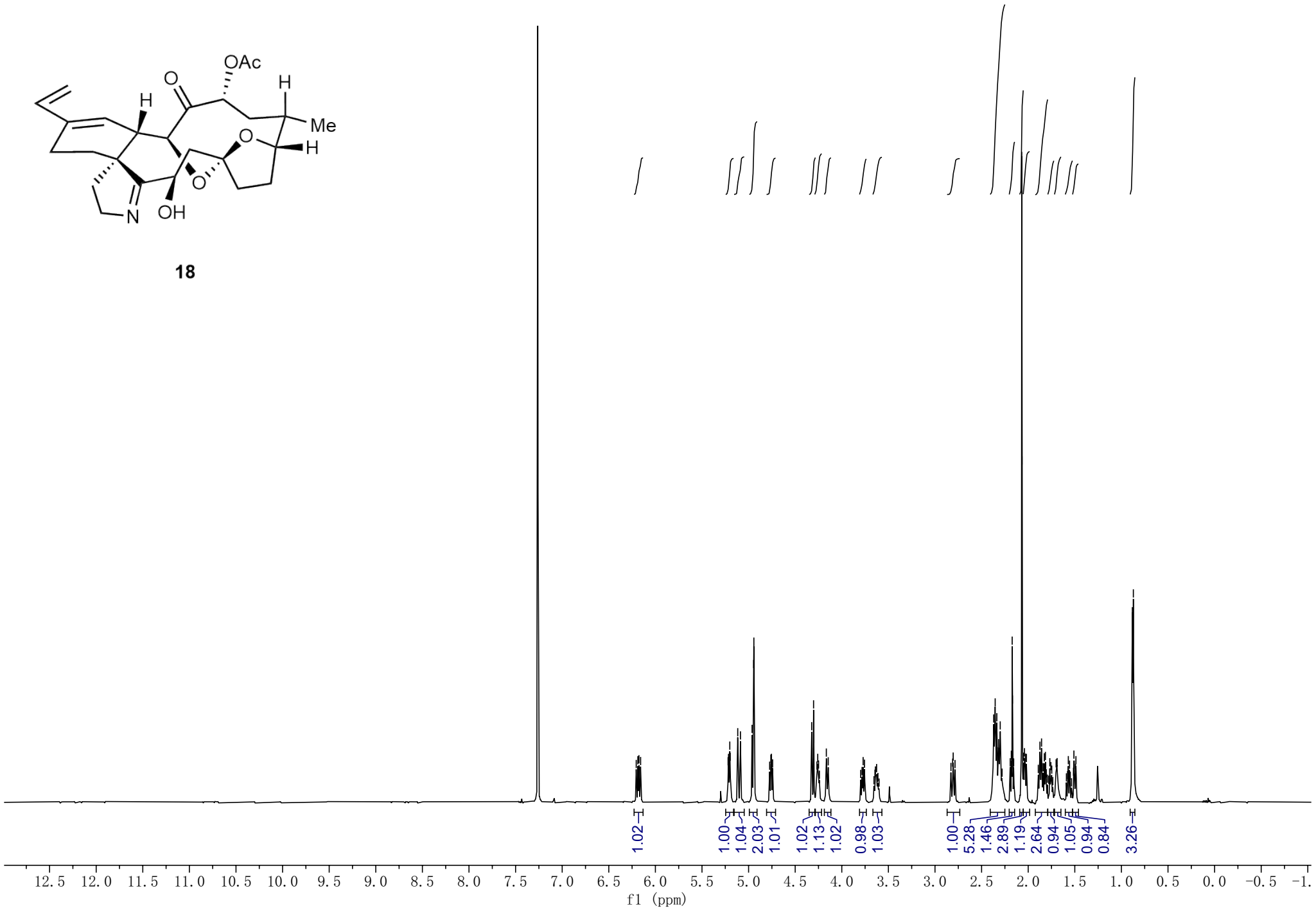
SI-6

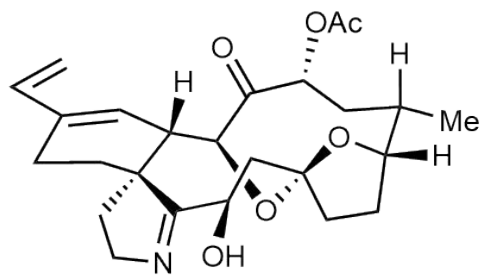


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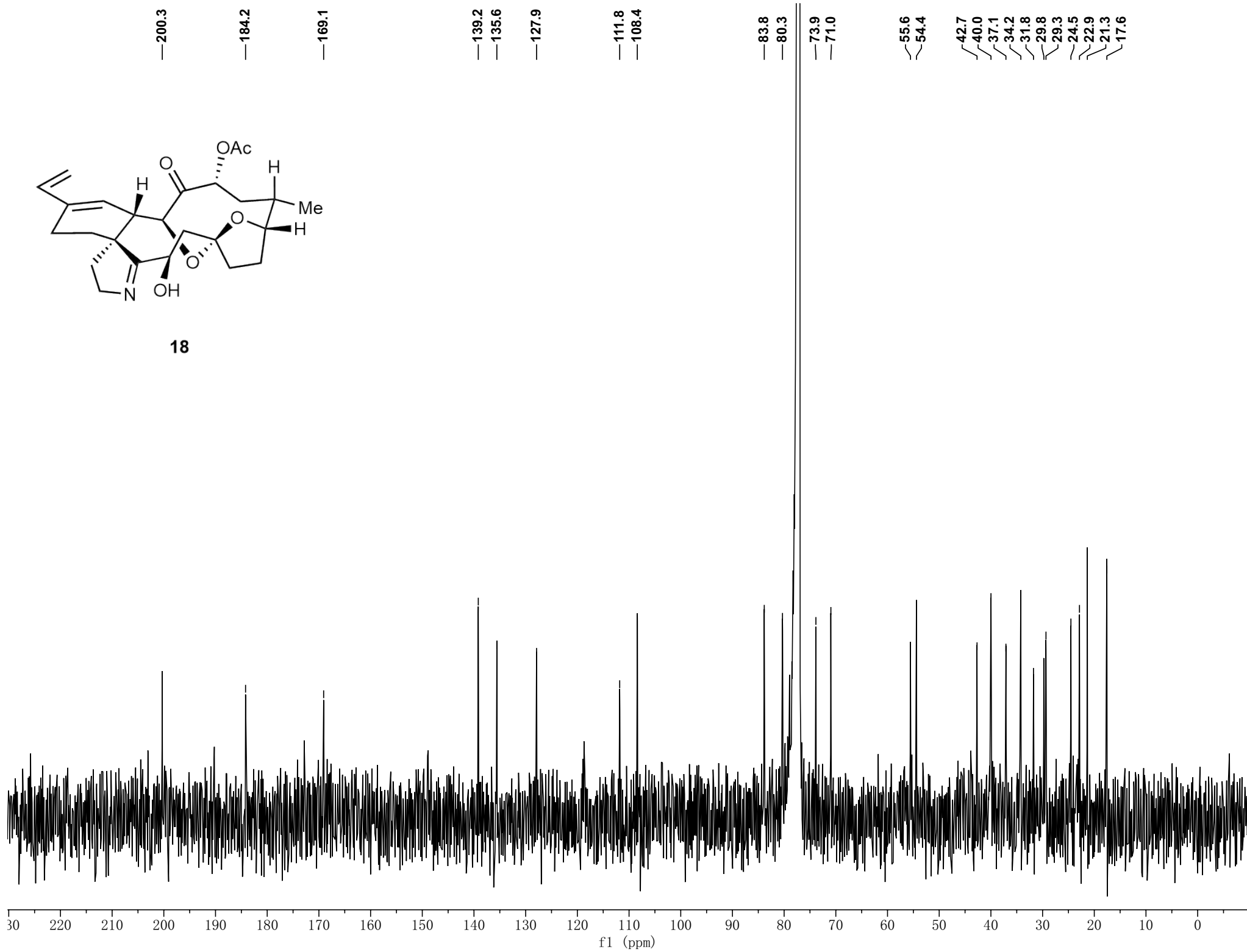


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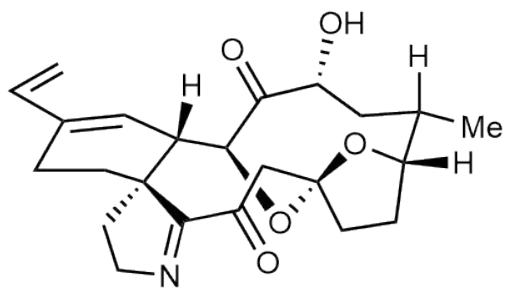




18







portimine B (2)

— 204.4  
— 200.9

— 182.5

— 138.6  
— 136.0

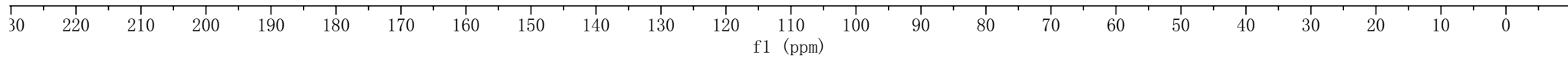
— 126.7

— 112.4  
— 107.1

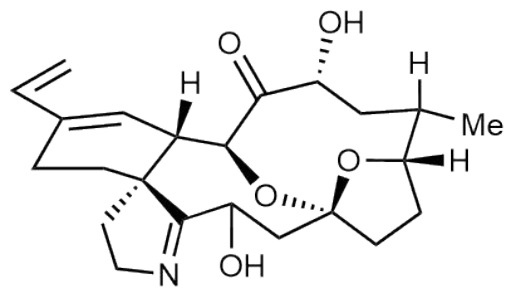
— 84.7  
— 78.9  
— 72.2

— 58.1  
— 54.7  
— 53.0

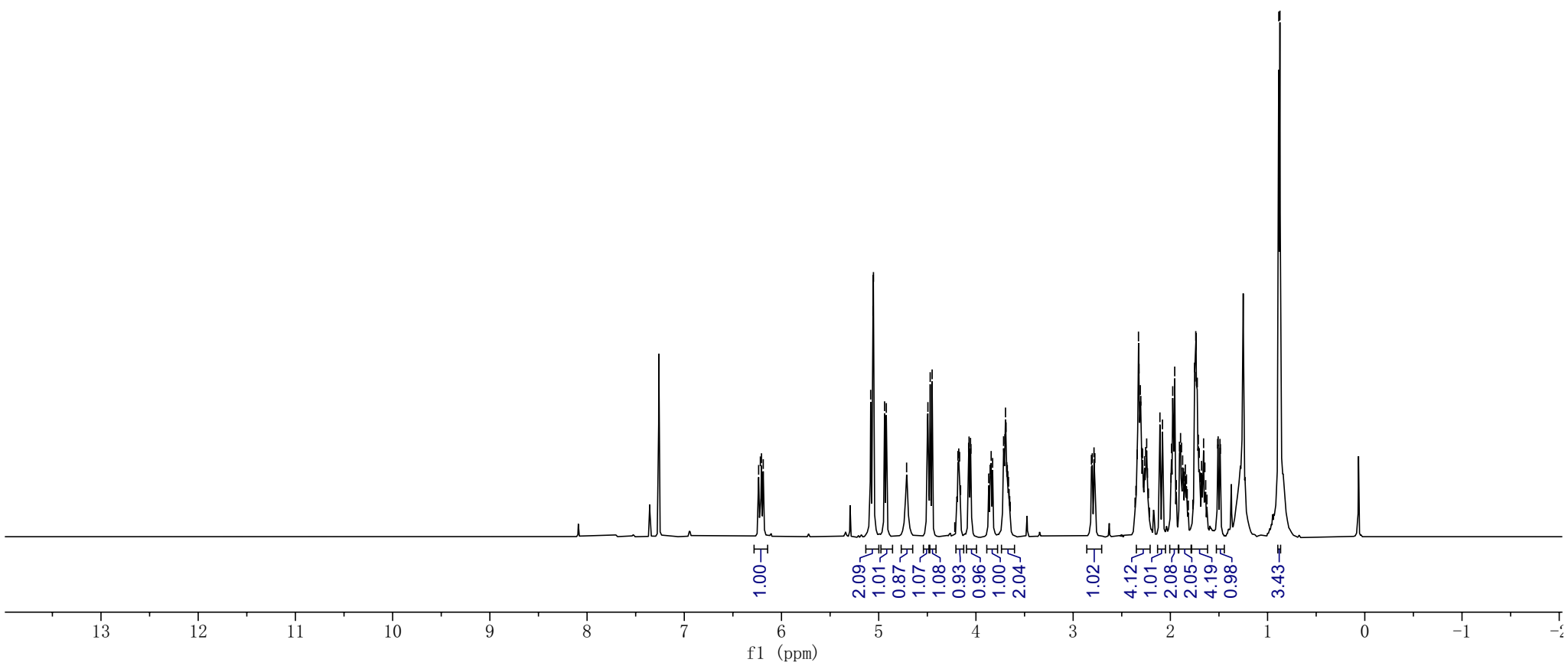
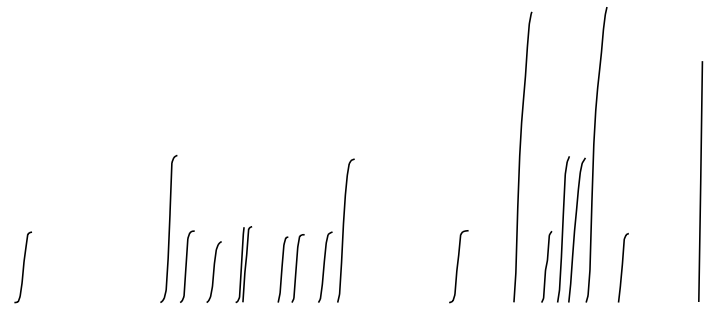
— 40.9  
— 38.2  
— 34.3  
— 34.1  
— 28.7  
— 28.6  
— 24.4  
— 22.6  
— 17.7



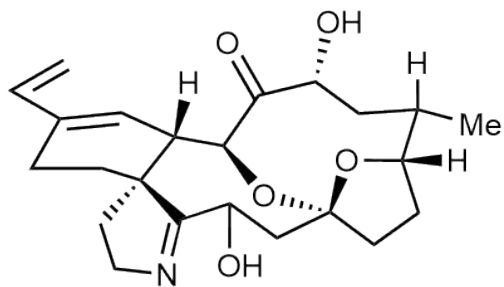
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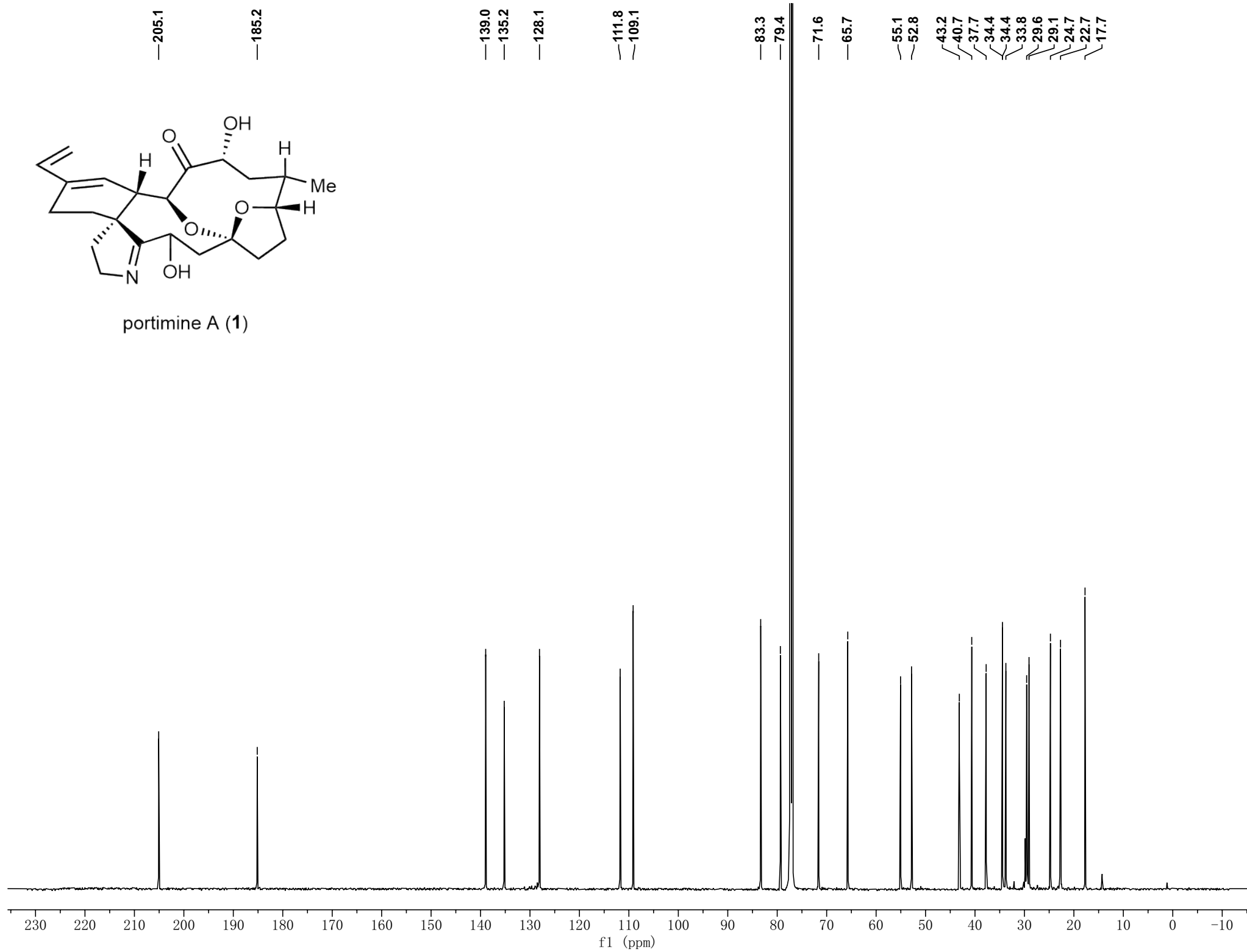
portimine A (1)



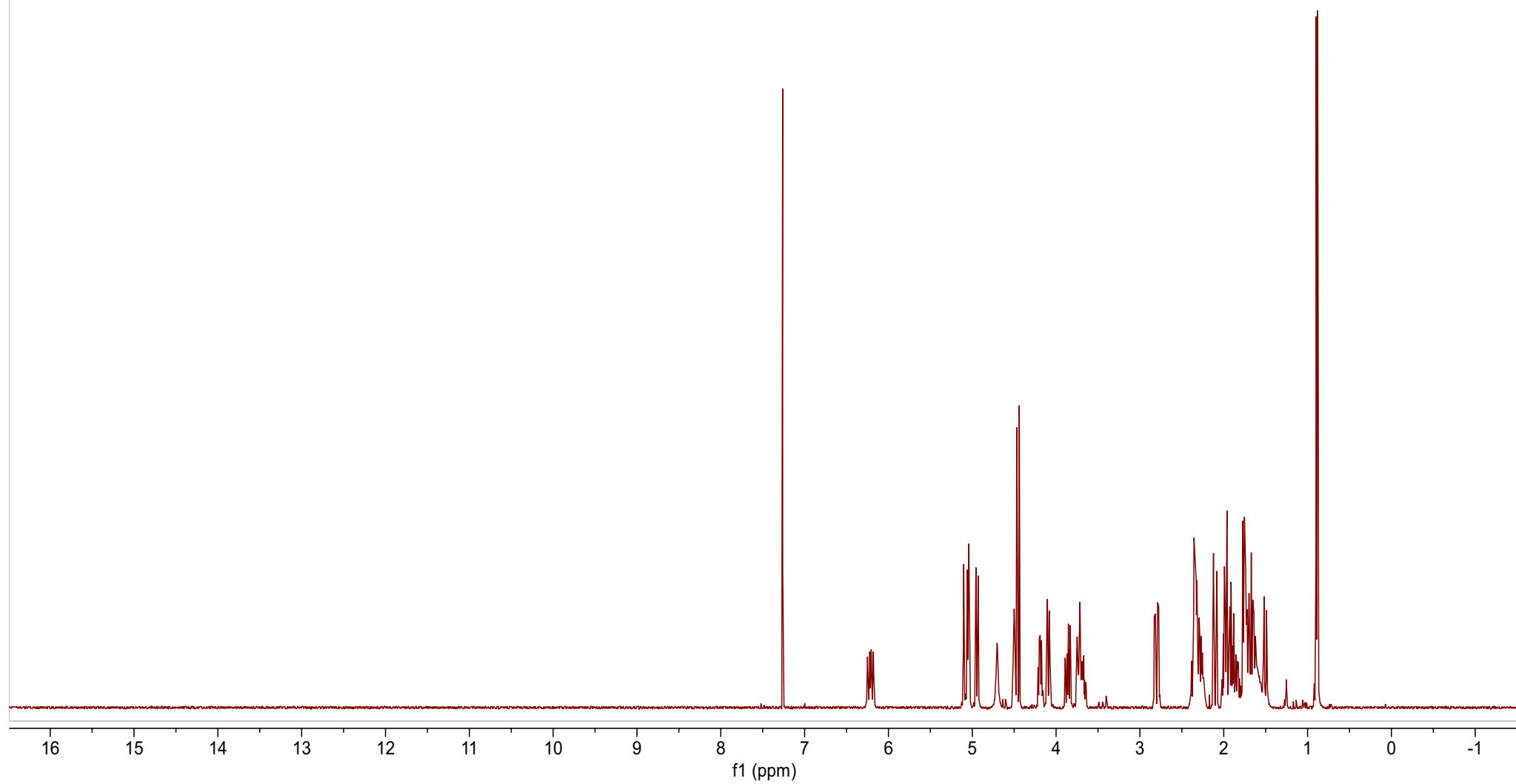




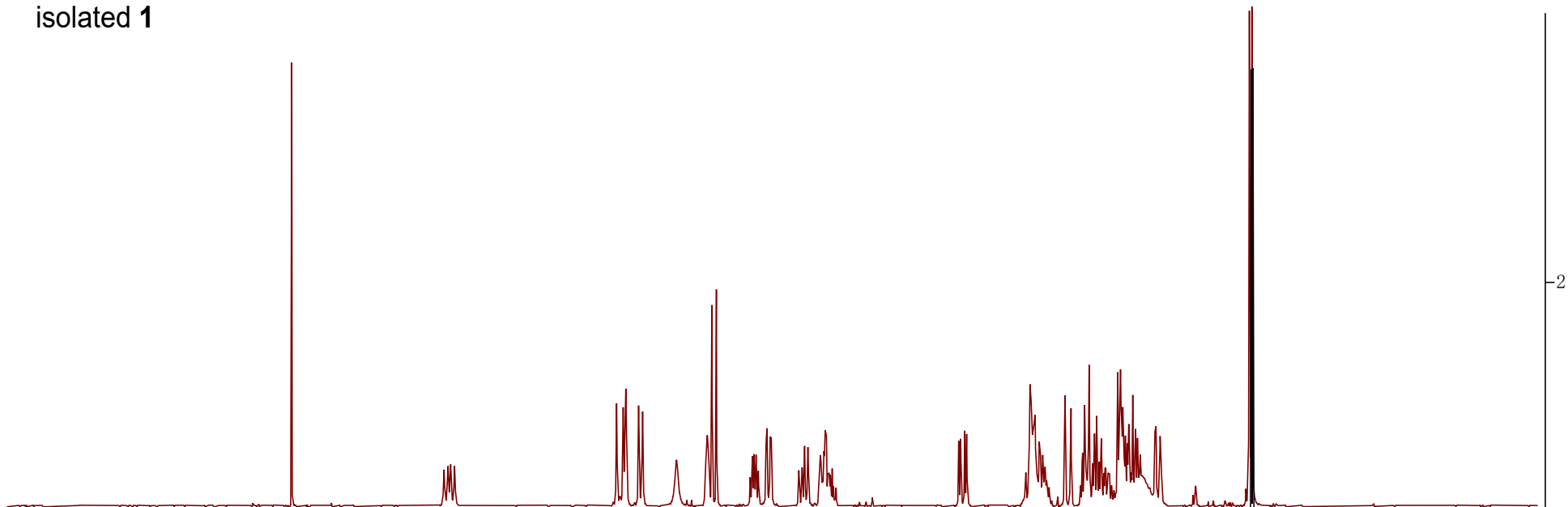
portimine A (1)



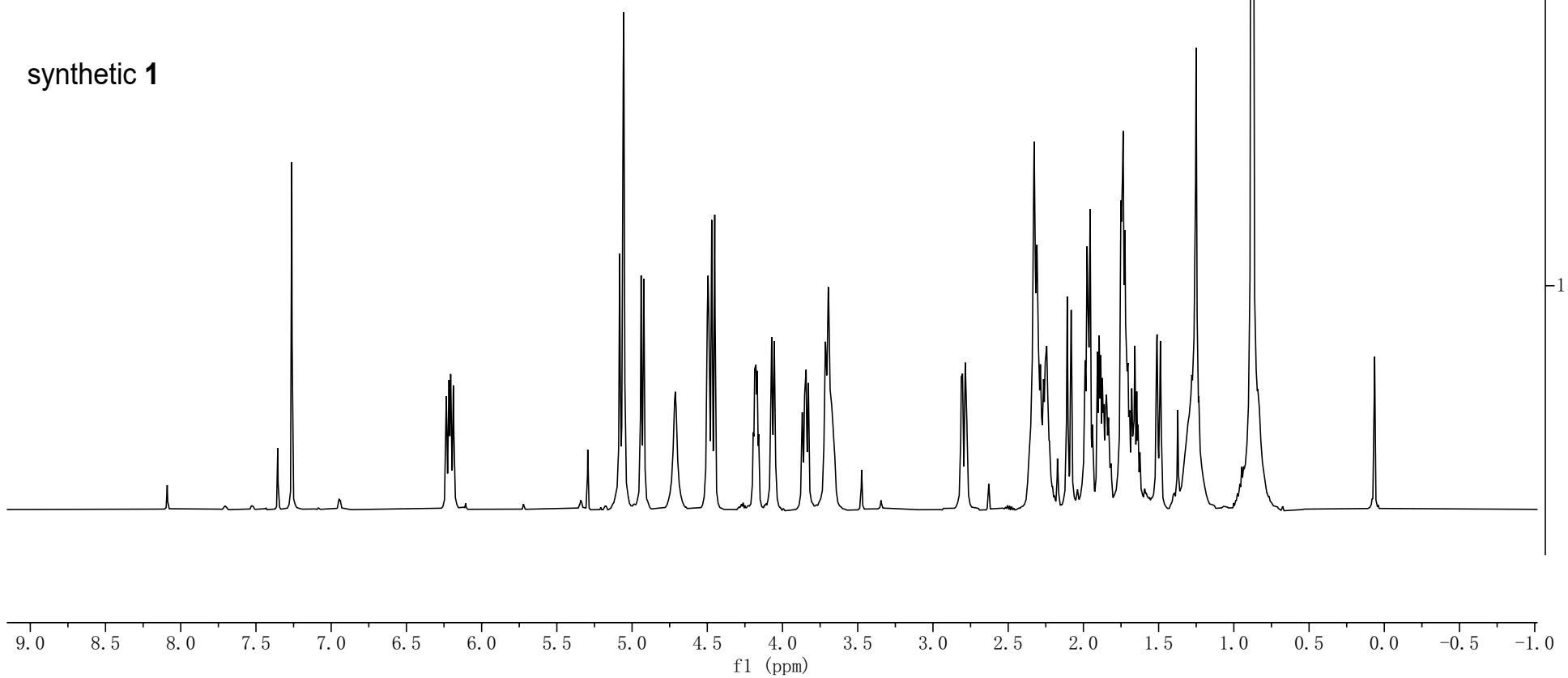
isolated 1



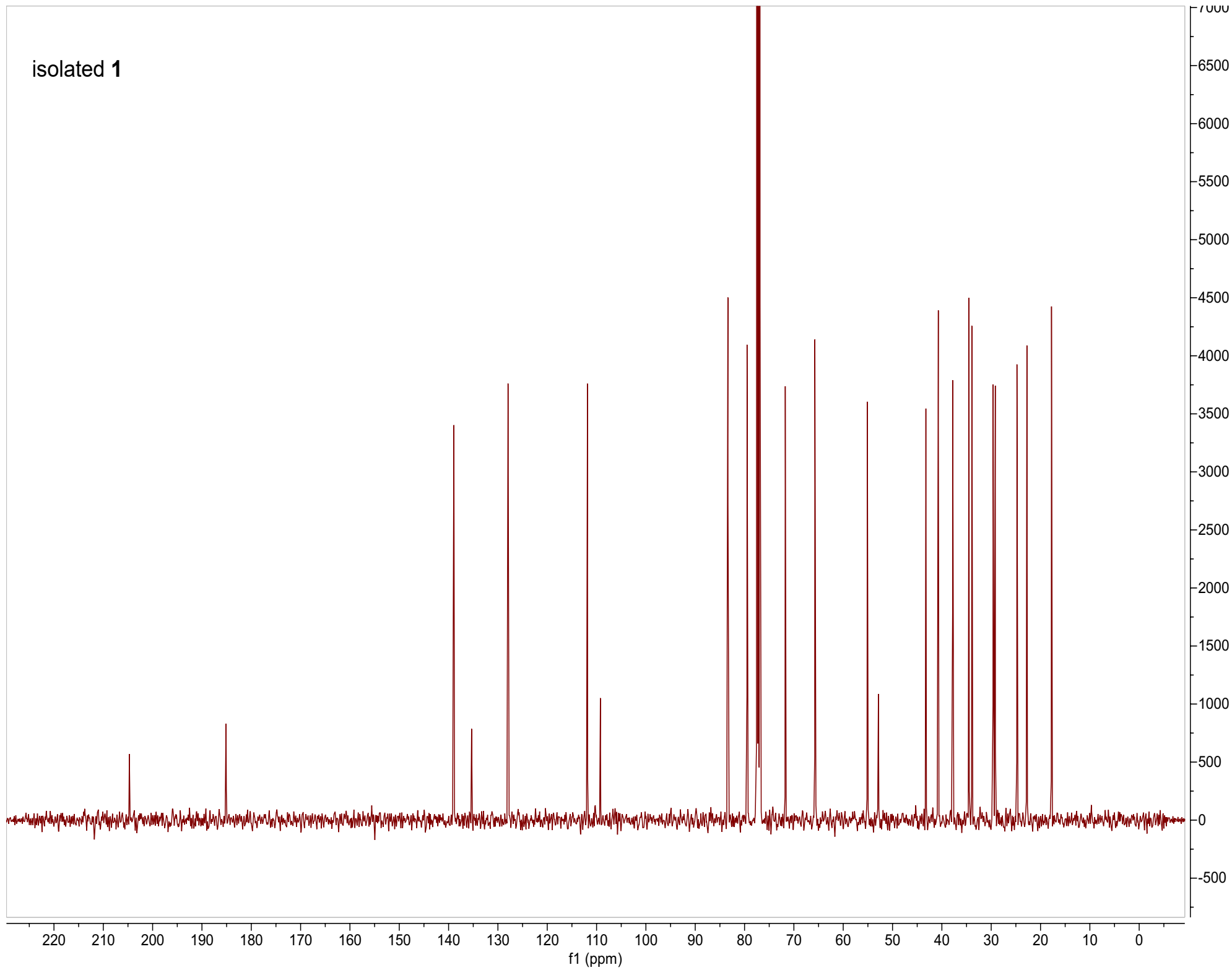
isolated 1



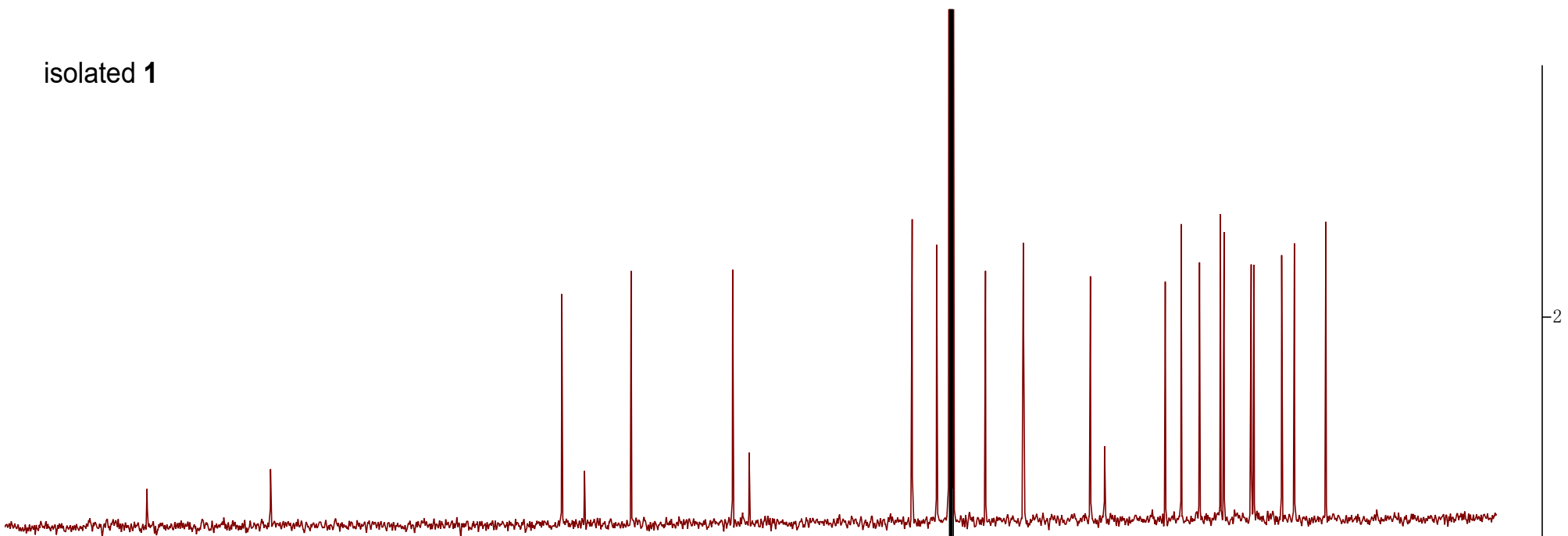
synthetic 1



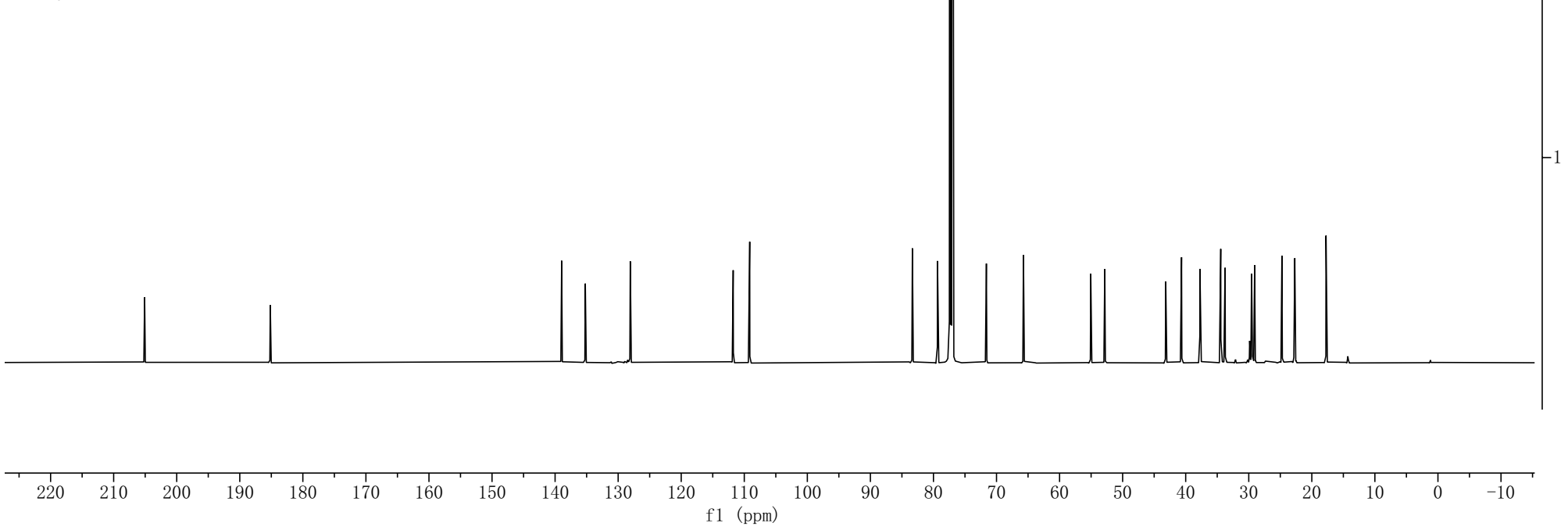
isolated 1

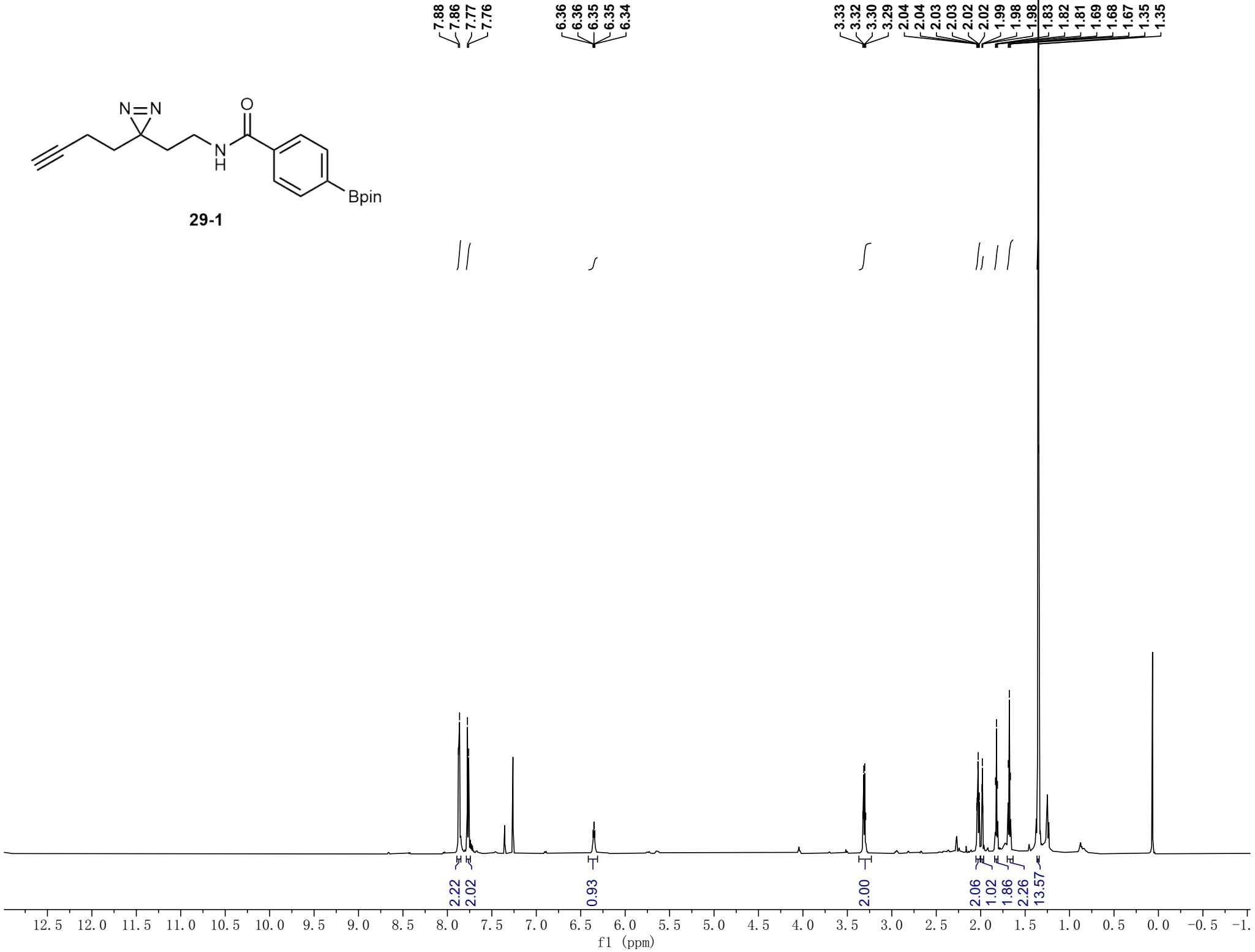
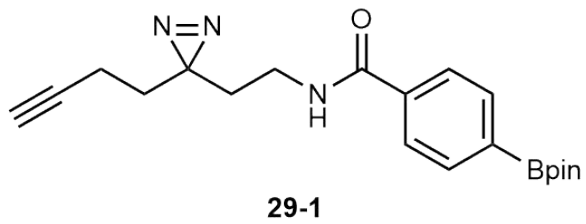


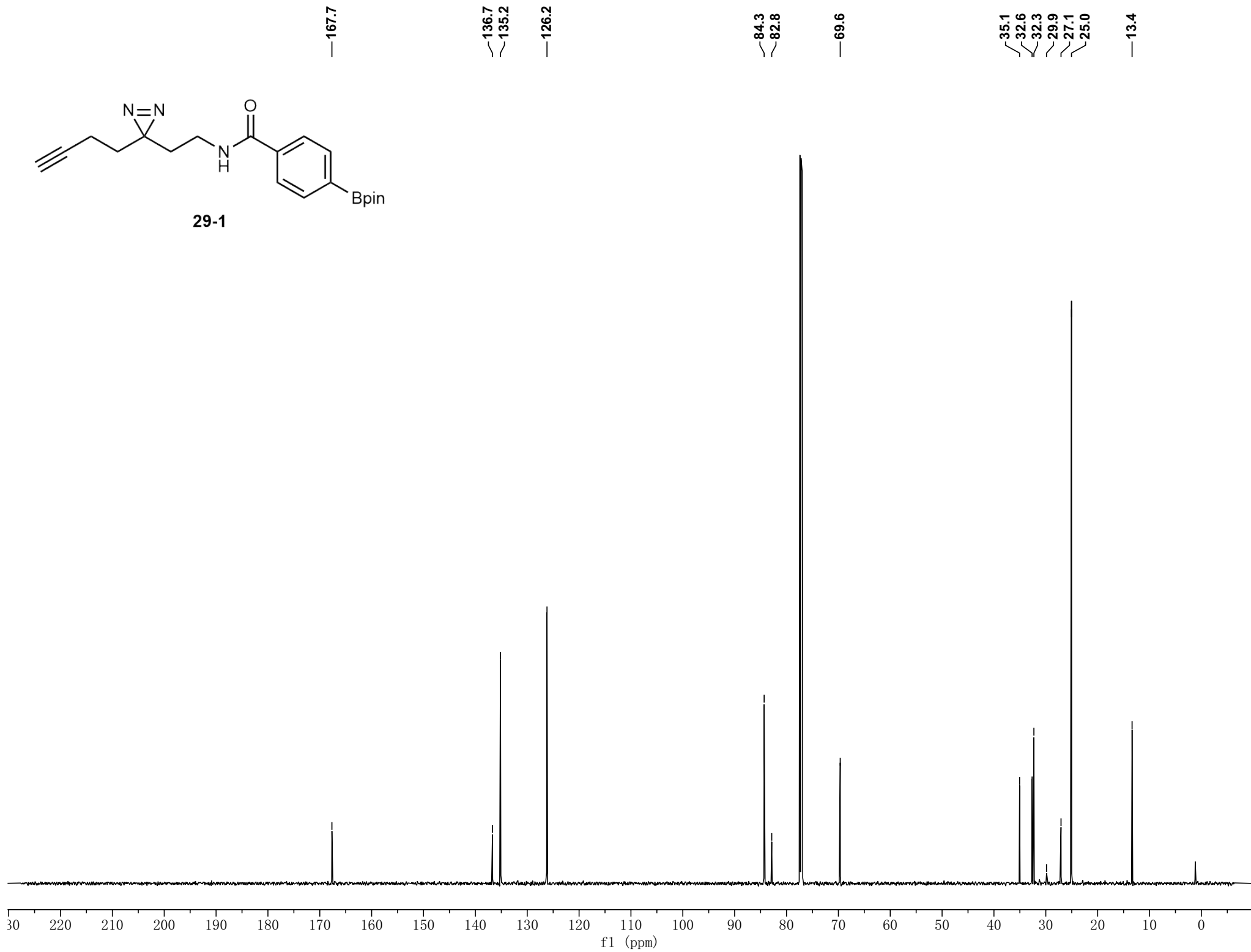
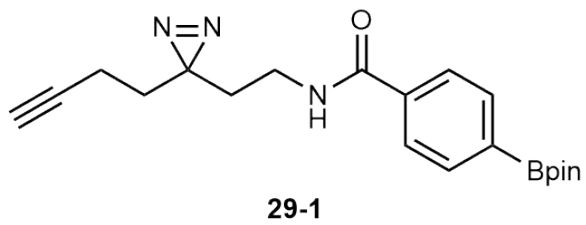
isolated 1

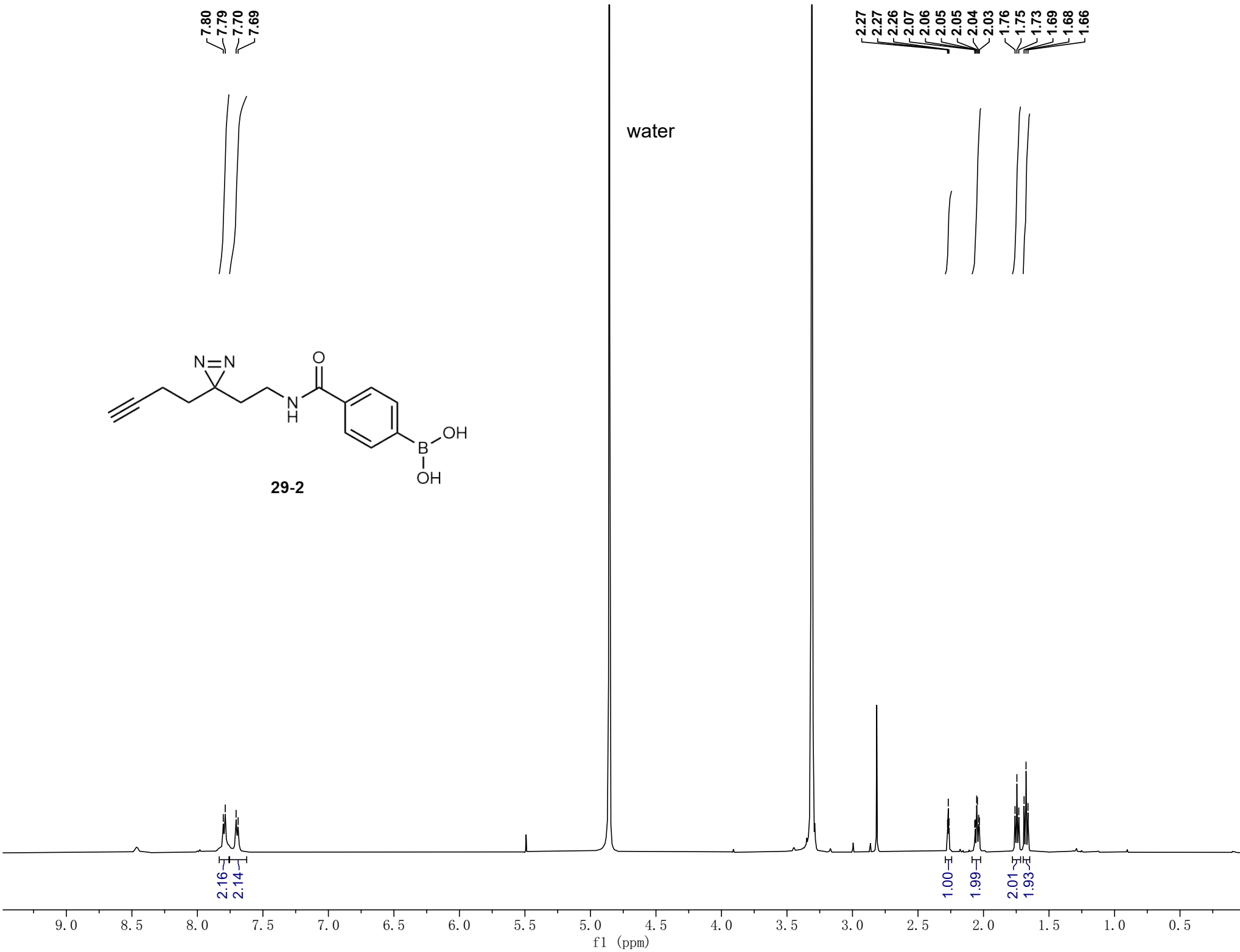
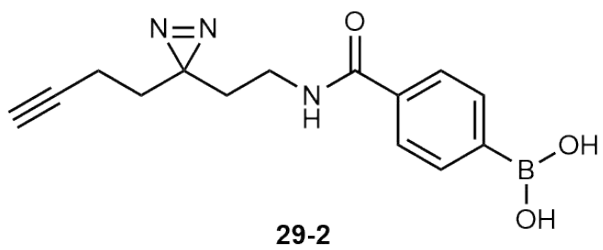


synthetic 1

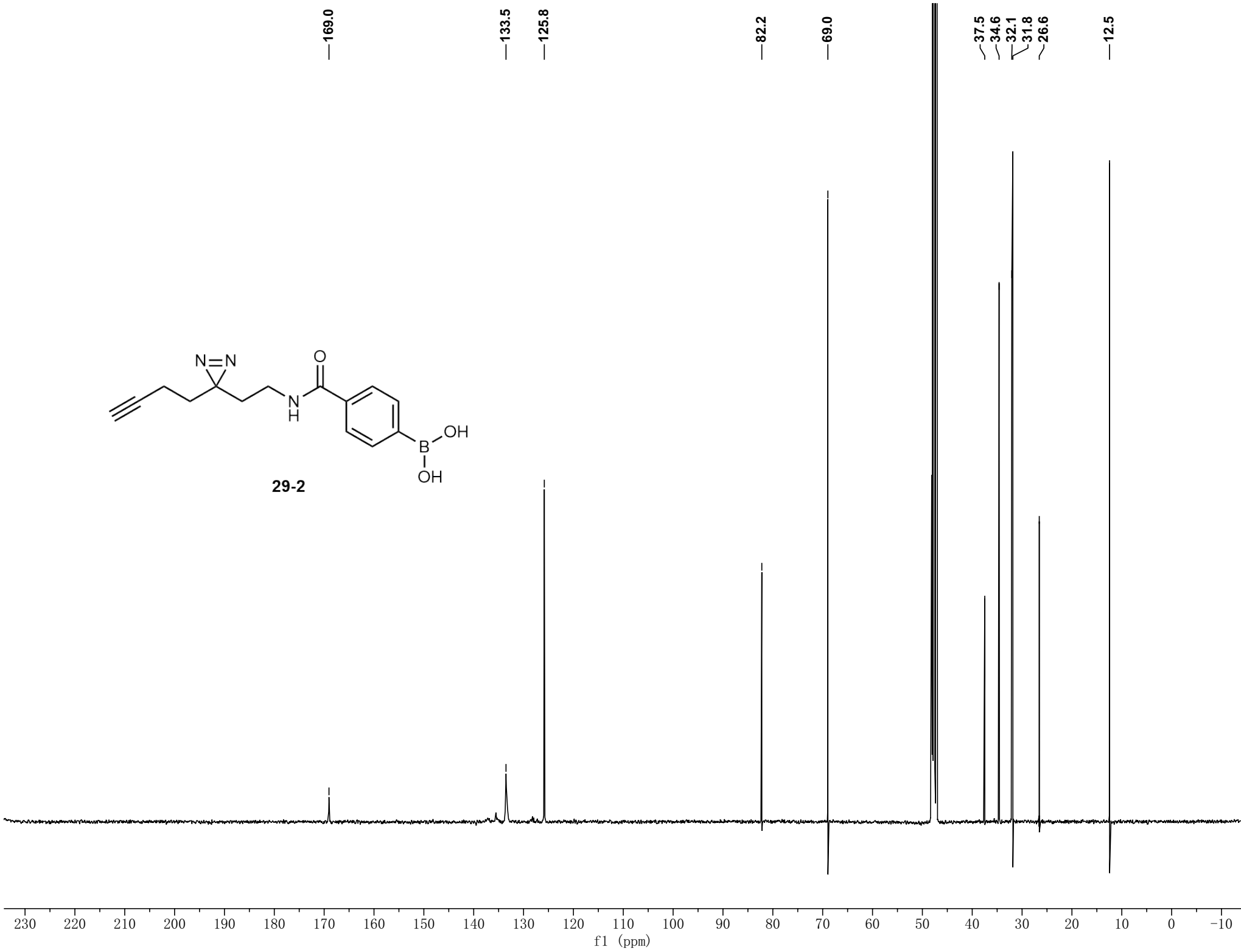
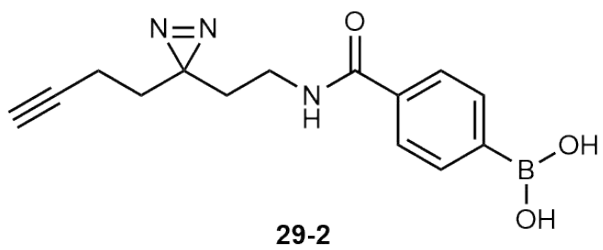




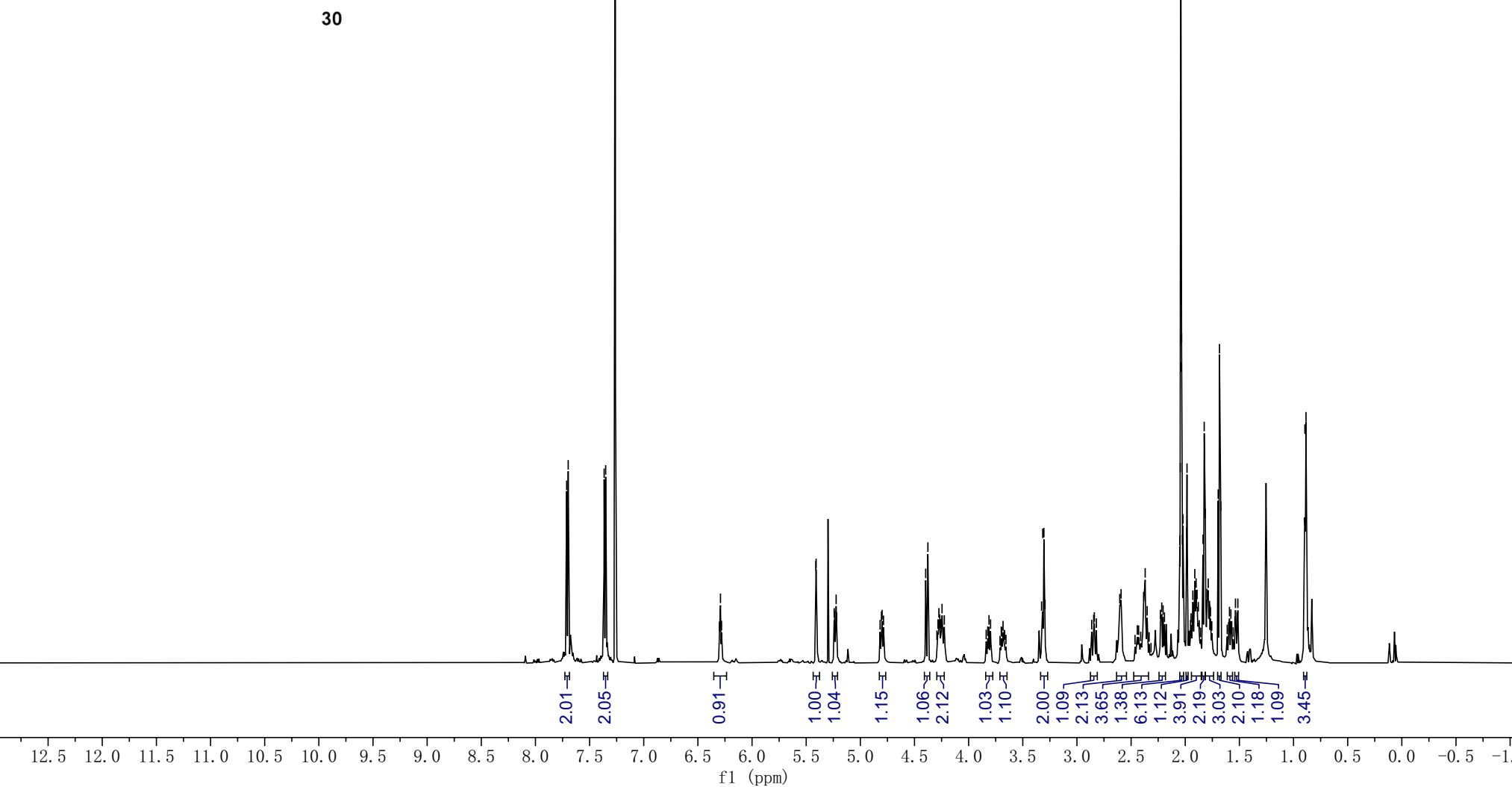
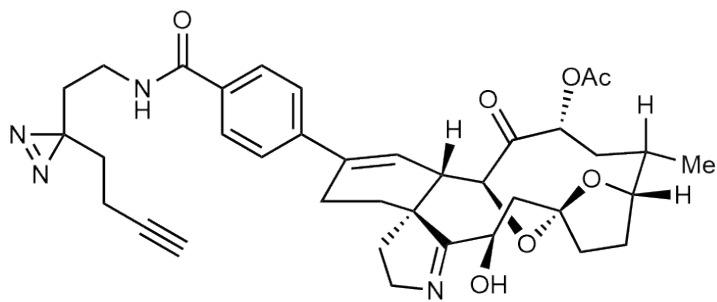


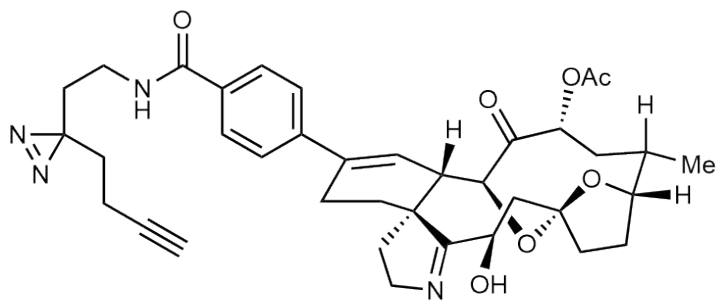






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—200.3

—184.5

—169.1

—167.3

—144.1

—135.6

—133.1

—127.2

—125.2

—124.9

—108.4

—83.9

—82.9

—80.3

—73.8

—70.8

—69.7

—69.6

—55.4

—53.8

—42.7

—40.1

—37.0

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—31.7

—30.1

—29.9

—29.3

—27.1

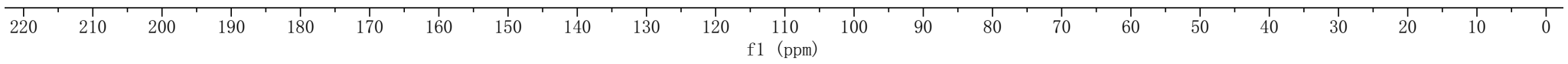
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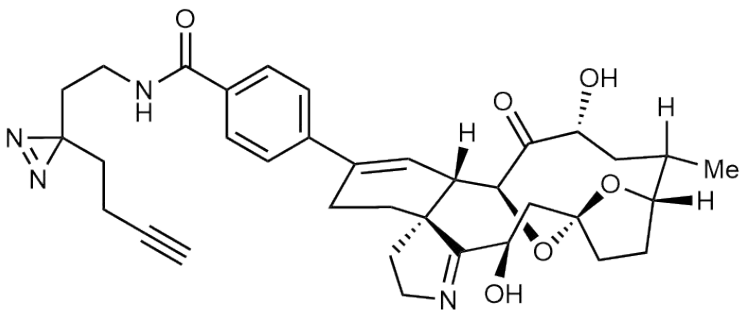
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—21.3

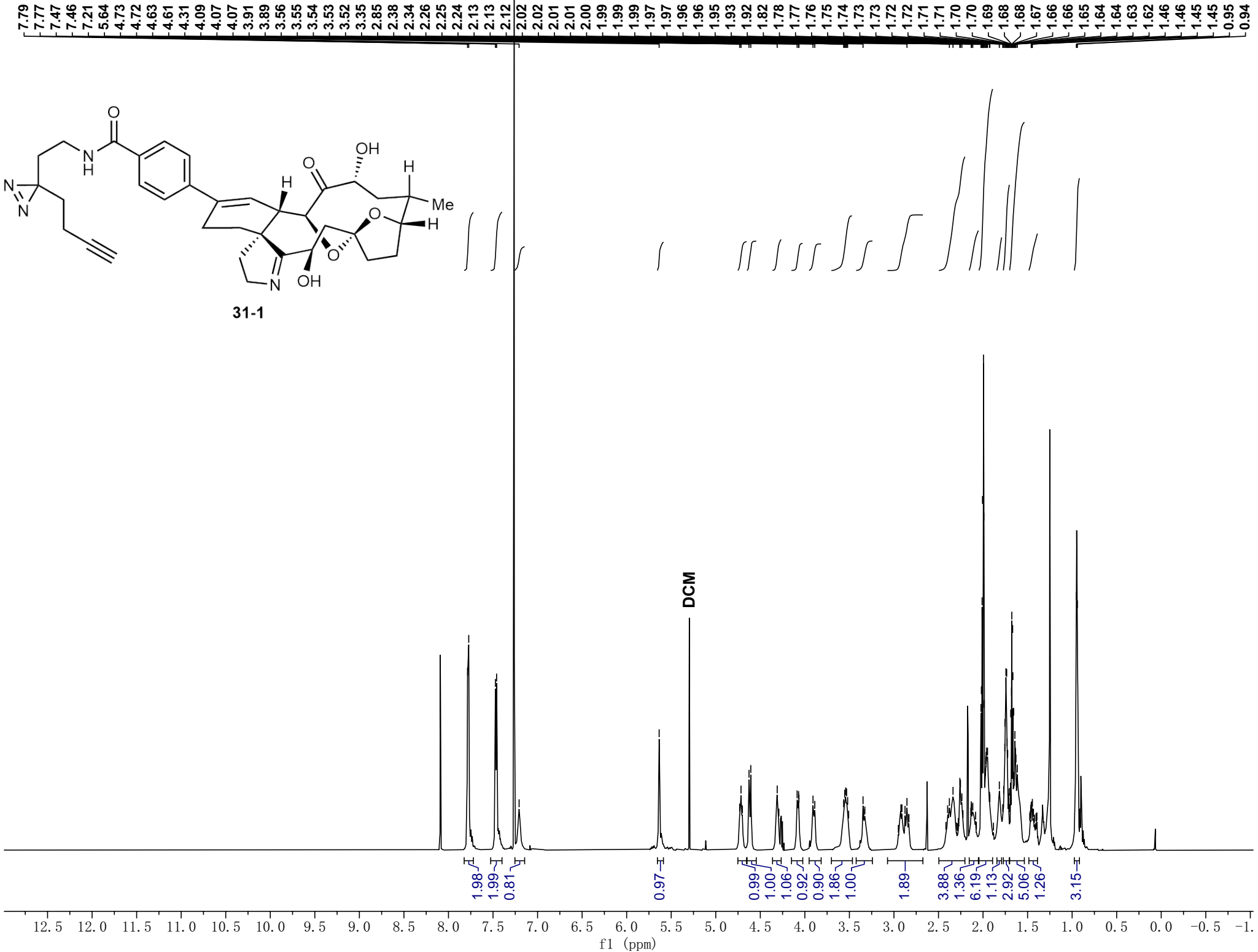
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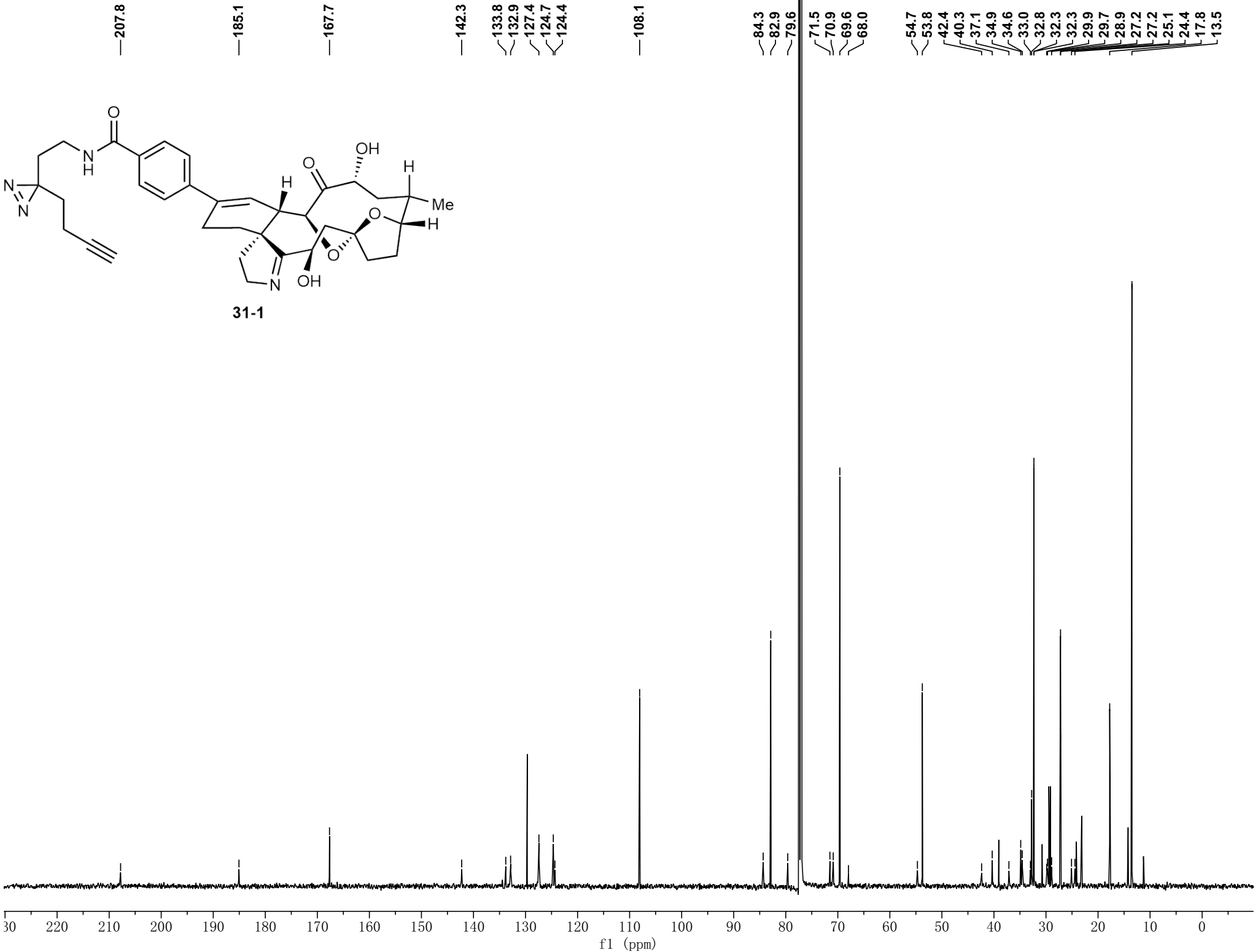
—13.4



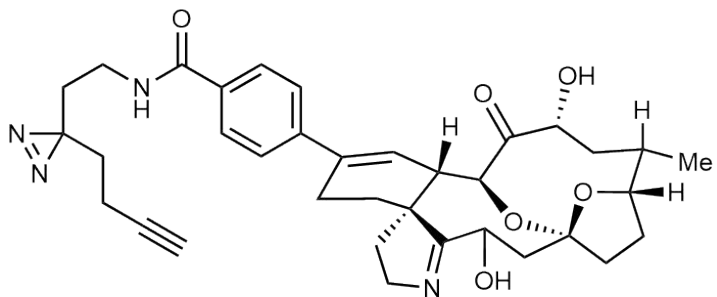


31-1

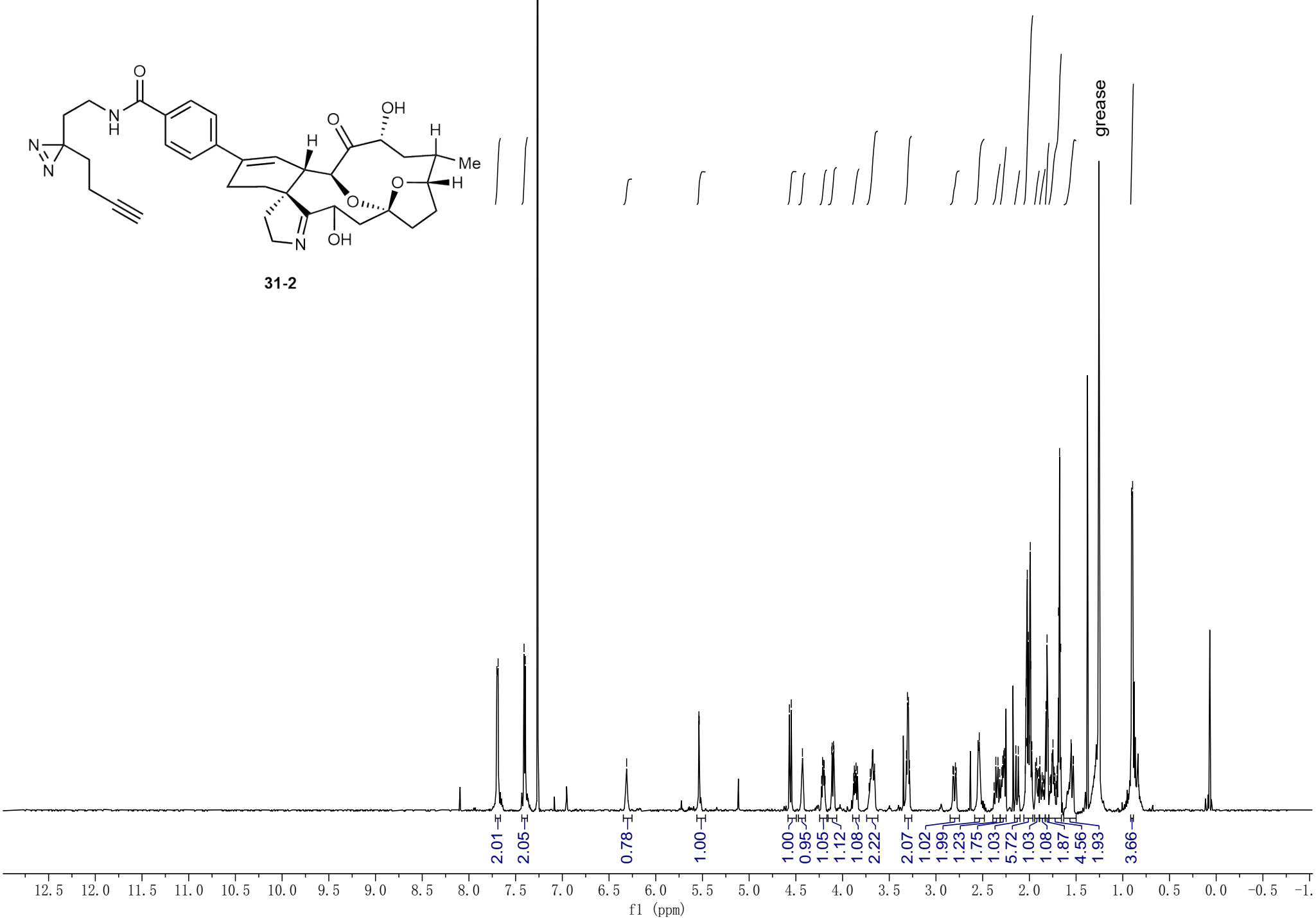




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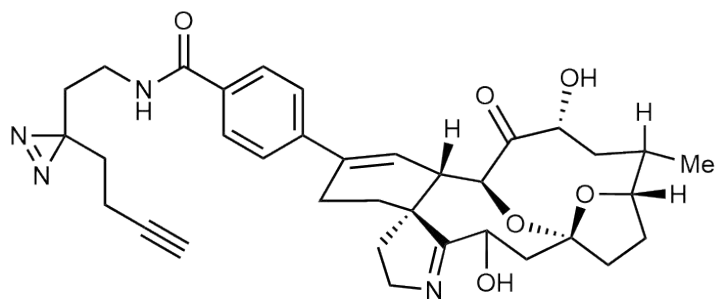


31-2

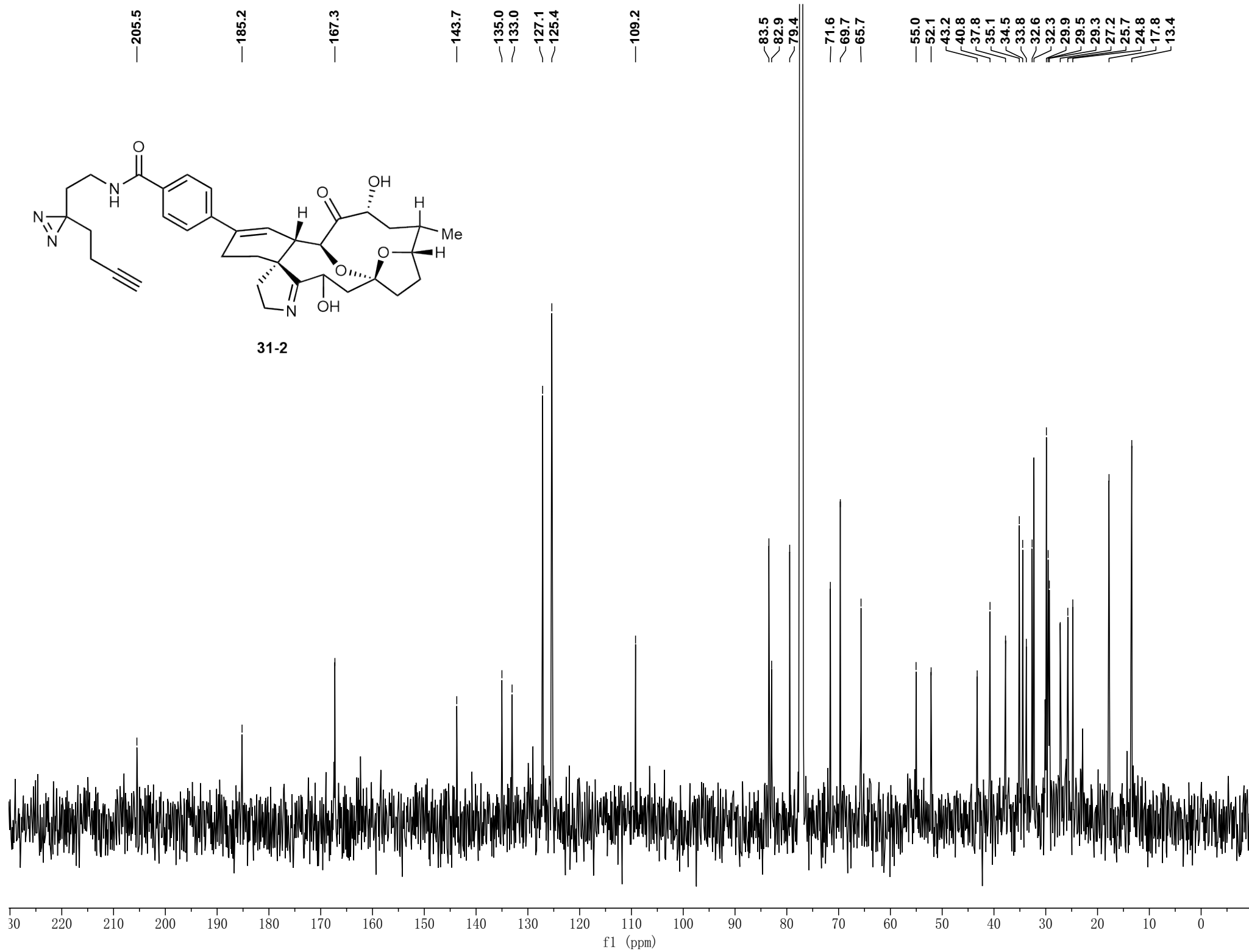


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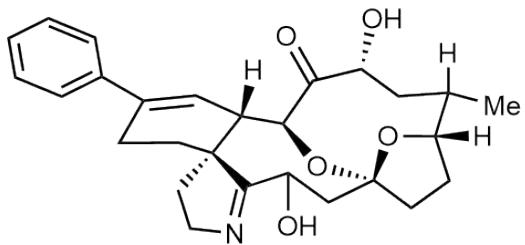
f1 (ppm)



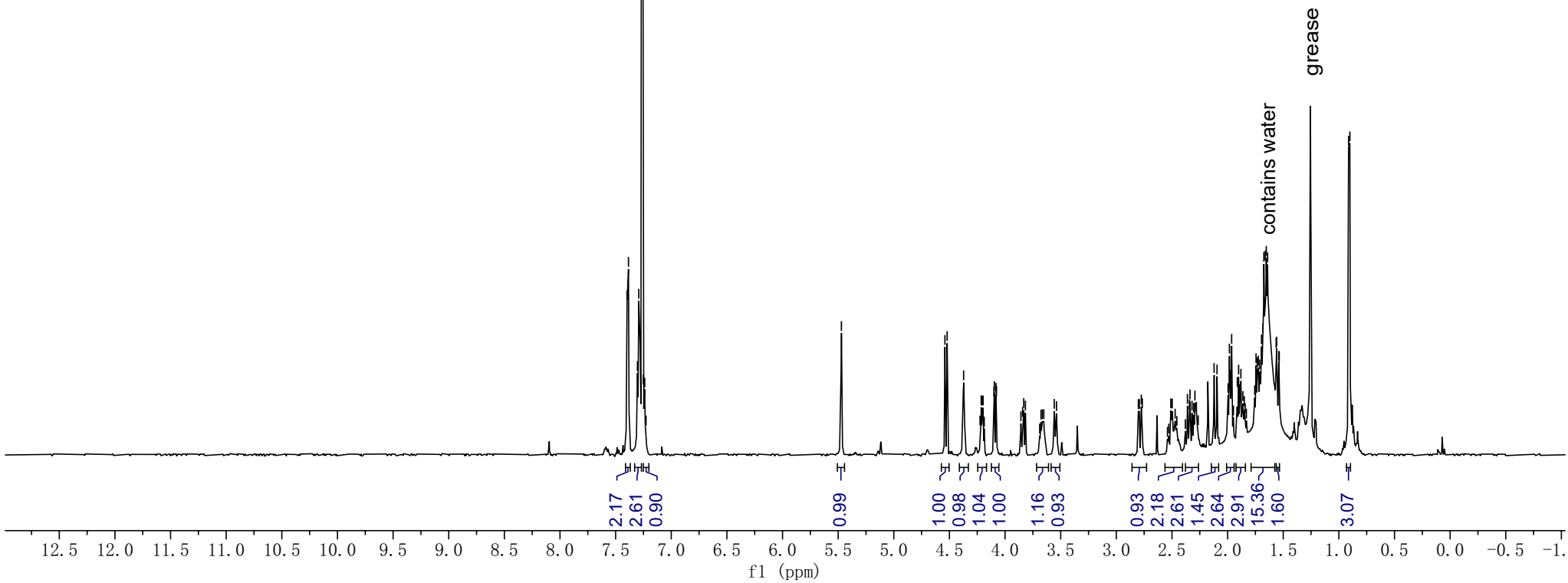
31-2



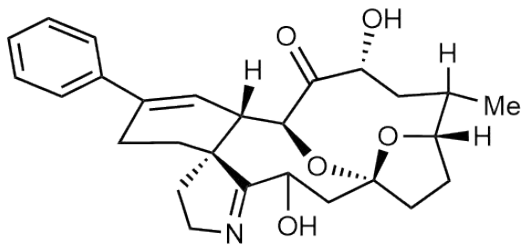
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32







32

—206.1

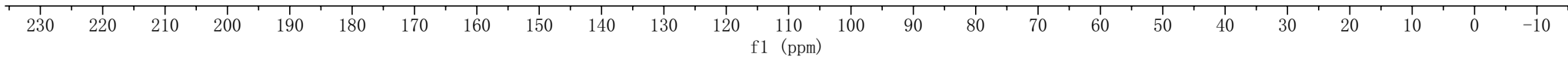
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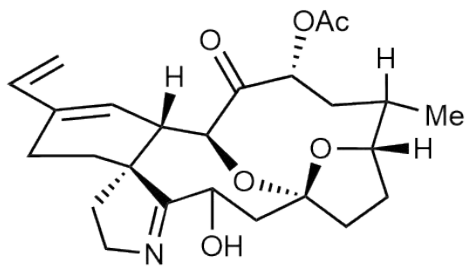
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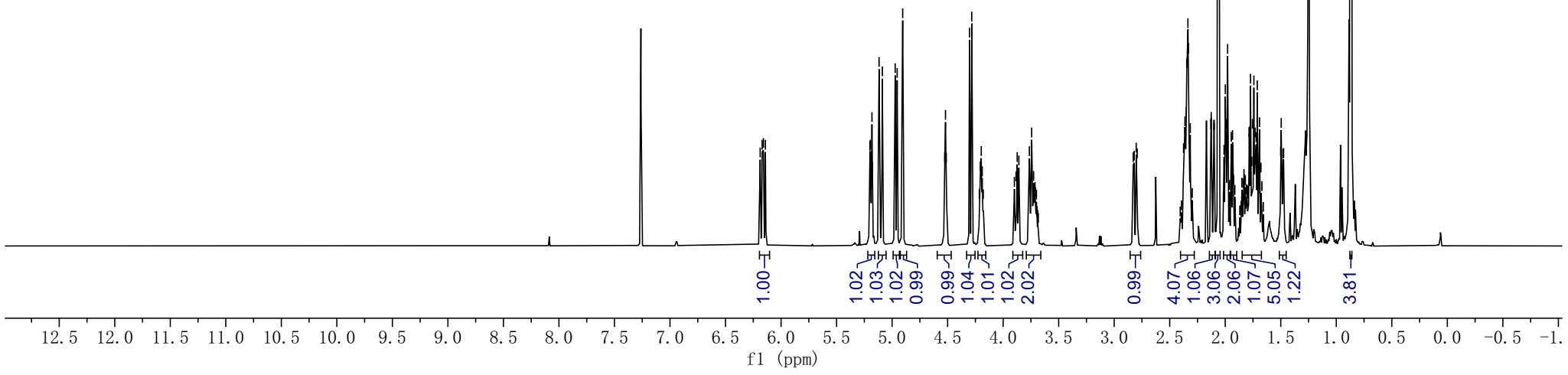
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—29.1  
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—17.8

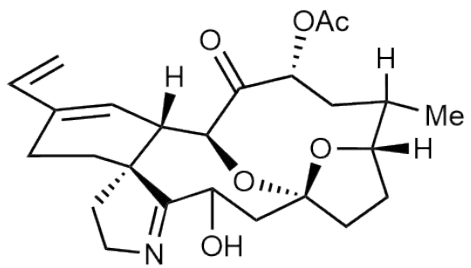


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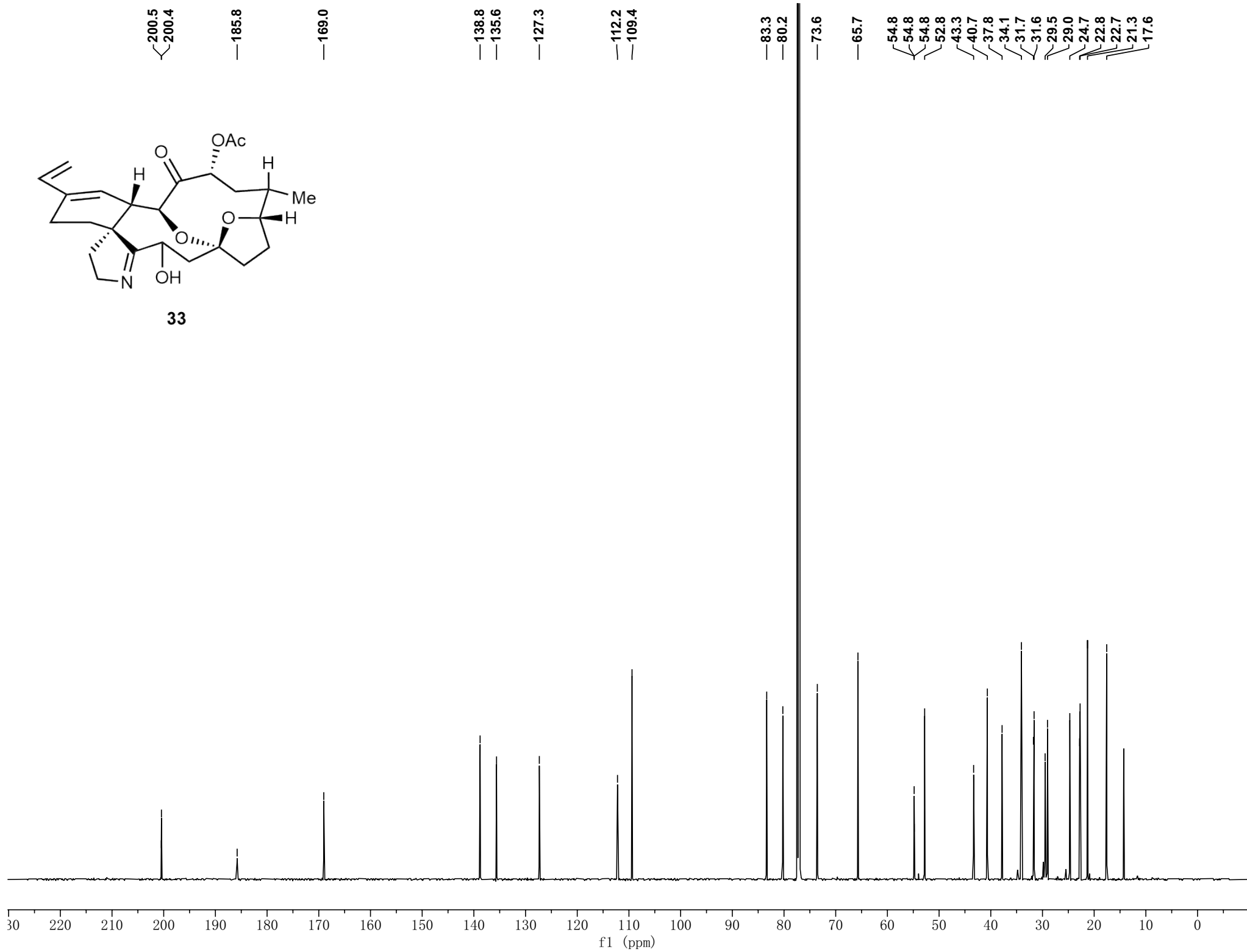


33

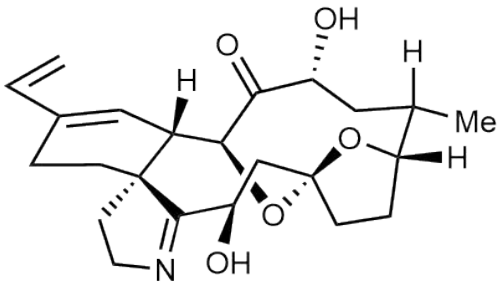




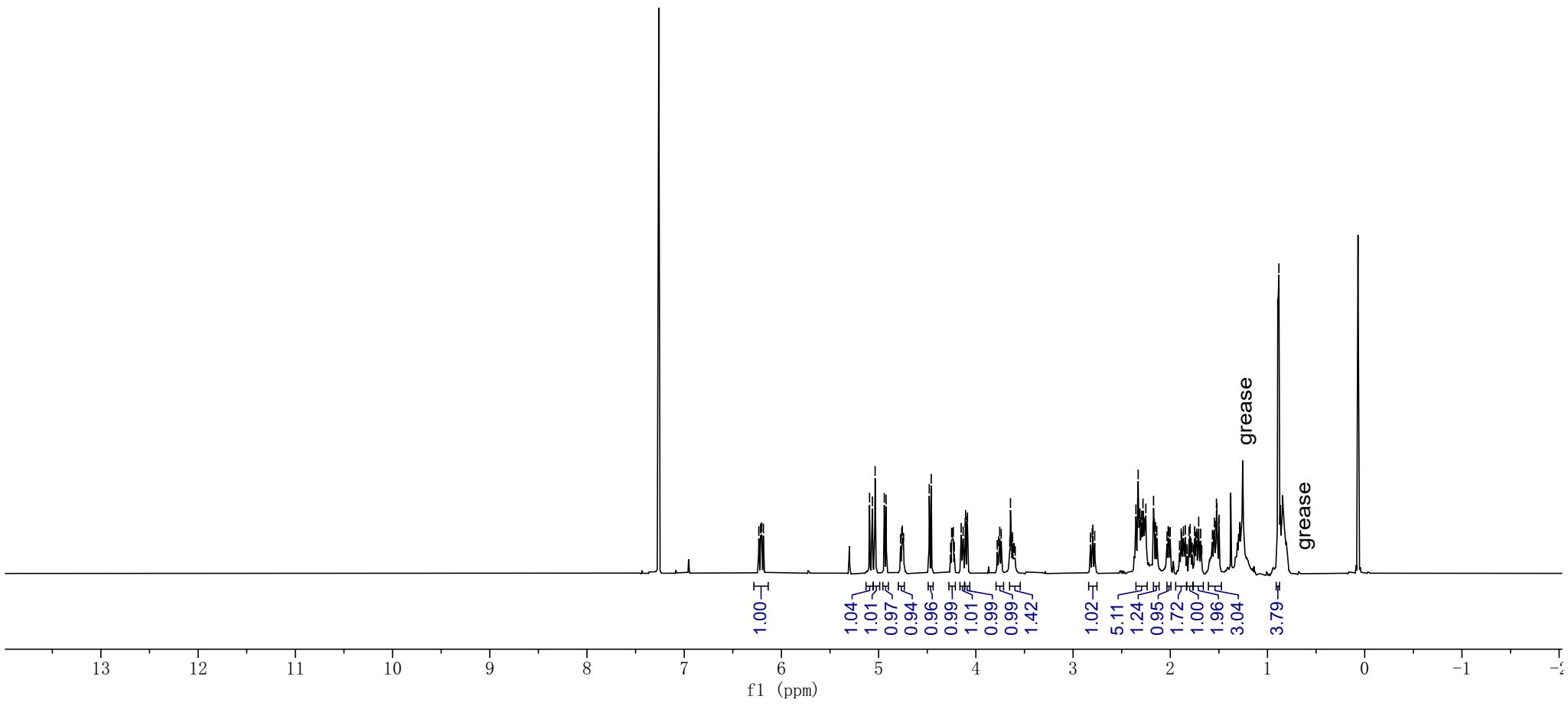
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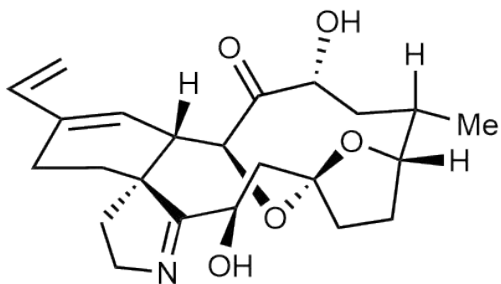


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0.88



34





34

—204.7

—184.8

—139.1

—135.3

—128.2

—111.6

—108.2

—83.9

—79.3

—71.9

—70.7

—55.3

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—33.9

—29.8

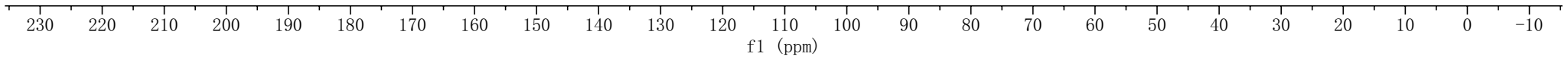
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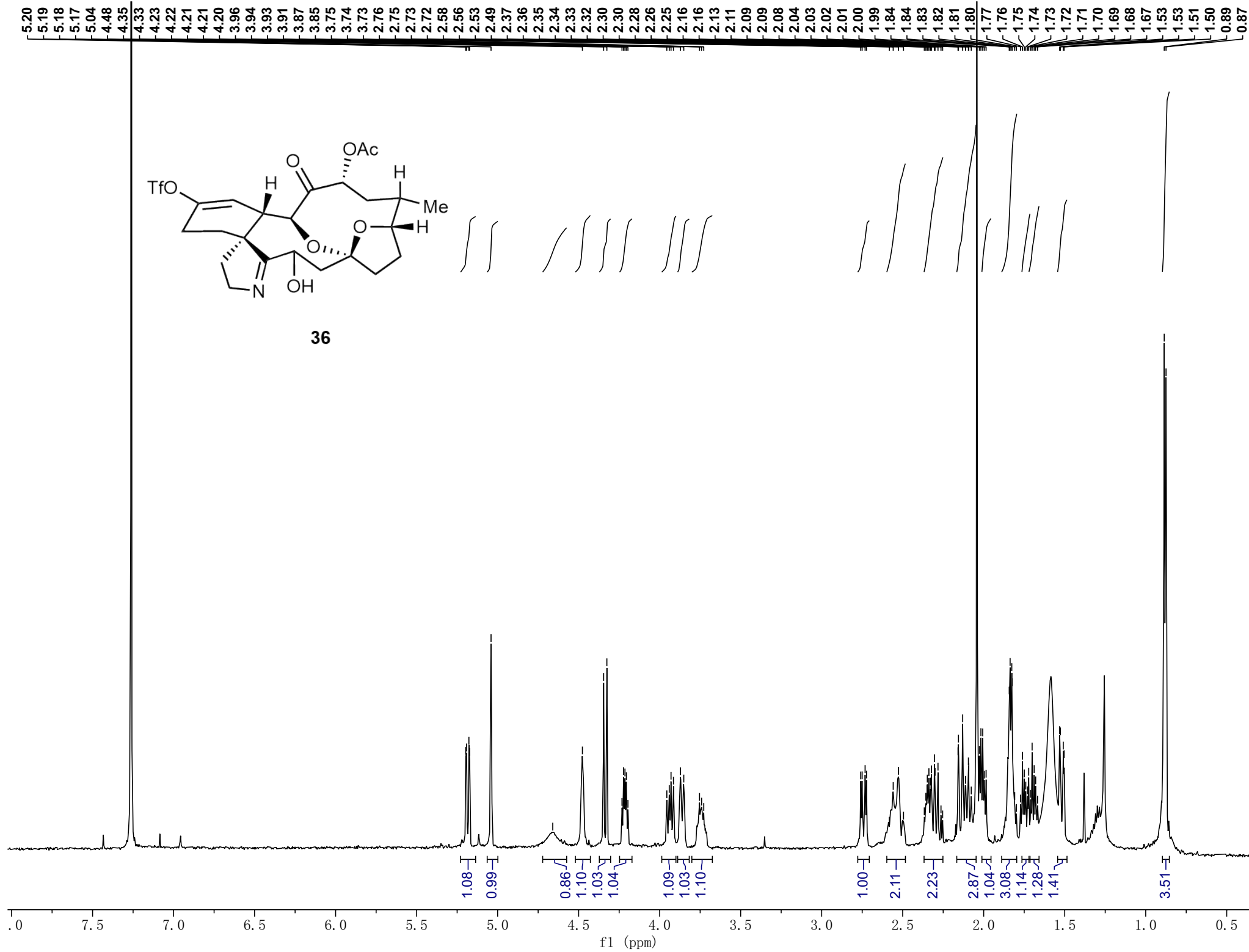
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—22.8

—17.7

silicon oil





—200.0

—169.1

—148.5

—117.9

—109.5

—83.6

—80.0

—72.8

—65.6

—55.0

—52.0

43.4

39.6

37.8

34.0

31.5

29.6

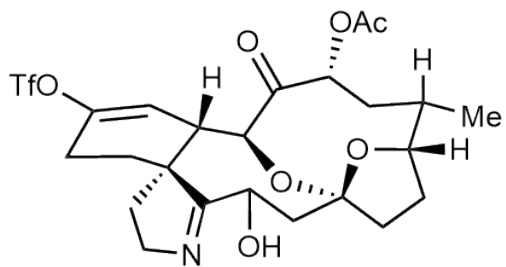
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26.4

24.7

21.0

17.6



36

