# Stereoselectivity of Intramolecular $S_N'$ Cyclizations of

# Alkyllithium Reagents on Methoxy Alkenes

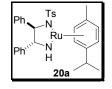
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## **Supporting information**

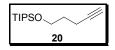
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**General Experimental.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded at 500 MHz and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded at 125 MHz. Chemical shifts of the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were referenced to residual chloroform at 7.26 ppm. Chemical shifts of <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were referenced to CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 77.0 ppm. Coupling constants (*J* values) are reported in Hz. Tetrahydrofuran (THF), Et<sub>2</sub>O, and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> were dried by filtration through alumina according to the procedure described by Grubbs.<sup>1</sup> Liquid chromatography was performed using forced flow (flash chromatography) of the indicated solvent system on silica gel. Enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC utilizing a chiralcel OD-H column. Moisture sensitive reactions were performed under an atmosphere of argon using flame or oven dried glassware, and standard syringe/septa techniques.

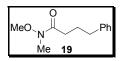
**Preparation of a stock solution of LiDBB in THF (***ca.***0.4 M).** To a two-necked roundbottom flask equipped with a glass stir-bar was added 4, 4'-di-*tert*-butylbiphenyl (DBB) (0.747 g, 2.72 mmol), THF (6.80 mL), and the solution was stirred under argon. To the stirring solution of DBB was introduced 1.0 mg of 1,10-phenanthroline, the mixture was cooled to 0 °C, and titrated with *n*-BuLi (2.5 M in hexanes, added to remove any residual trace of water) until a dark red end point persisted. Fresh lithium metal (0.226 g, 32.5 mmol) was prepared by submerging the wire in hexanes while scraping off the oxidized surface with an Exacto<sup>®</sup> knife. The shiny metal was then cut directly into the DBB solution under a stream of argon forming a dark green color within 5 minutes. The resulting mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 5 h to form the desired LiDBB solution (*ca.* 0.4 M).



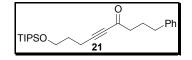
**Ru**[(*R*,*R*)-**TsDPEN**]( $\eta^6$ -*p*-cymene) (20a). The titled asymmetric hydrogen-transfer catalyst was prepared by a procedure developed by Noyori *et al.*<sup>2, 3</sup>



**1-(Triisopropylsilyl)oxy-4-pentyne (20)**. The known title compound was synthesized from commercially available 4-pentyn-1-ol using a literature procedure.<sup>4</sup>

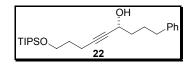


*N*-Methoxy-*N*-Methyl-4-phenylbutyramide (19). A flask was charged with 4phenylbutyric acid (9.00 g, 55.0 mmol), CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (274 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. To this suspension was added triethylamine (15.3 mL, 110 mmol), isobutyl chloroformate (7.80 mL, 60.0 mmol), then *N*,*O*-dimethylhydroxylamine (5.60 g, 58.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 20 h. The excess isobutyl chloroformate was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (50 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with ether (3 x 100 mL), and washed with brine (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a yellow oil that was purified by flash chromatography (40% EtOAc/Hexanes) to afford 10.5 g (92%) of the desired amide as a colorless oil:  $R_f = 0.36$  (40% EtOAc/Hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) & 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.19 (m, 3H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 2.68 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.5), 2.43 (t, 2H, *J* = 6.7), 1.98 (m, 2H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) & 174.0, 141.5, 128.2, 128.0, 125.4, 60.8, 35.0, 31.8, 30.8, 25.8 ppm; IR (neat) 3563, 2938, 1667, 1497, 1454, 1179, 1105 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (Cl/ammonia) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup> 207.1259; found 207.1259.



**1-Phenyl-9-triisopropylsilanyloxynon-5-yn-4-one (21)**. A solution of alkyne **20** (8.00 g, 33.0 mmol) in THF (221 mL) was cooled to 0  $^{\circ}$ C at which time *n*-butyllithium (2.5 M in

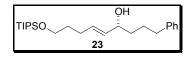
hexanes, 14.0 mL, 35.0 mmol) was added dropwise over a five min. period. The solution was stirred at 0 °C for 20 min., then a solution of *N*-methoxy-*N*-methyl-4-phenylbutyramide (**19**) (6.90 g, 33.3 mmol) in THF (56.0 mL, precooled to 0 °C) was added dropwise over a 10 min. period. The colorless solution was stirred at 0 °C for 1.5 h, the excess anion was then quenched with saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (120 mL), and the mixture was extracted with hexanes (2 x 200 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated in *vacuo*. The resulting oil was purified by silica gel chromatography (5% EtOAc/Hexanes) to afford 12.2 g (95% yield) of the title compound as a colorless oil:  $R_f = 0.39$  (5% EtOAc/Hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.28 (m, 2H), 7.19 (m, 2H), 3.78 (t, 2H, *J* = 5.9), 2.65 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.4), 2.55 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.5), 2.51 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.1), 2.00 (dt, 2H *J* = 15.2, 7.7), 1.81 (m, 2H), 1.09 (m, 21H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  187.7, 141.3, 128.4, 128.4, 125.9, 94.0, 80.2, 61.4, 44.6, 34.8, 30.9, 25.5, 17.9, 15.4, 11.9 ppm; IR (neat) 2944, 2213, 1675, 1463, 1383, 1238 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (Cl/ammonia) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>39</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Si [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 387.2719; found 387.2723.



(*R*)-1-Phenyl-9-triiopropylsilanyloxynon-5-yn-4-ol (22). A solution of 1-phenyl-9triisopropylsilanyloxynon-5-yn-4-one 21 (7.00 g, 18.1 mmol) in freshly distilled isopropanol (181 mL) was sparged with argon for 20 min. To this solution was added Ru[(*R*,*R*)-TsDPEN]( $\eta^6$ -*p*-cymene) (21a) (0.109 g, 0.181 mmol) at room temperature. The solution immediately turned purple then red and finally, after 2h, an orange color. At the end of the 2 h period another portion of the catalyst (0.109 g, 0.181 mmol) was added to the solution and the mixture was allowed to stir for another 2 h. Another portion of the catalyst was added (0.109 g

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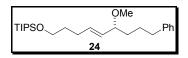
0.181 mmol) and the solution was stirred for 2 h. The resulting brown solution was concentrated and the brown residue was purified by passing it through a silica gel column (10% EtOAc/Hexanes) (three times) to give 5.72 g (81% yield, 97% *ee*) of the title compound as a slightly yellow oil:  $R_f = 0.32$  (10% EtOAc/Hexanes);  $[\alpha]_D -4.2$  (*c* 0.10, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.29 (m, 2H), 7.20 (m, 3H), 4.37 (m, 1H), 3.77 (t, 2H, *J* = 6.1), 2.67 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.6), 2.34 (dt, 2H, *J* = 7.1, 1.8), 1.75 (m, 7H), 1.08 (m, 21H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  142.1, 128.4, 128.3, 125.7, 85.3, 81.2, 62.5, 61.8, 37.6, 35.5, 31.9, 26.9, 18.0, 15.1, 11.9 ppm; IR (neat) 3350, 2942, 1604, 1463, 1384, 1248, cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (CI/ammonia) *m/z* calcd for  $C_{21}H_{33}O_2Si [M - i-Pr]^+$  345.2250; found 345.2246.



(*R*)-1-Phenyl-9-triisopropylsilanyloxynon-5-en-4-ol (23). A flask was charged with RedAl<sup>®</sup> (65% solution in toluene, 7.67 mL, 29.9 mmol) and THF (99.8 mL), and the resulting solution was cooled to 0 °C. To the cool stirring mixture was added a solution of alcohol 22 (2.91 g, 7.49 mmol) in THF (74.9 mL) dropwise over a five minute period. Once the exotherm was complete, the solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 8 h. The vigorously stirred mixture was cooled to 0 °C and an aqueous solution of potassium tartrate (2.0 M, 30 mL) and diethyl ether (30 mL) were sequentially introduced into the reaction vessel. The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 0.5 h. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (3 x 20 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting yellow residue was purified by flash chromatography (10% EtOAc/Hexanes) to give 2.63 g (90% yield) of the desired alcohol as a colorless oil: R<sub>f</sub> = 0.32 (10% EtOAc/Hexanes); [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub> -1.5 (*c* 0.20, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.29 (m, 2H),

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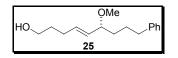
7.20 (m, 3H), 5.67 (dt, 1H, J = 15.1, 6.6), 5.49 (dd, 1H, J = 15.4, 7.1), 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.70 (t, 2H, J = 6.4), 2.65 (t, 2H, J = 7.4), 2.13 (q, 2H, J = 7.3), 1.77–1.60 (m, 5H), 1.57–1.52 (m, 2H), 1.08 (m, 21H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  142.3, 133.1, 131.7, 128.4, 128.2, 125.7, 73.0, 62.6, 36.8, 35.8, 32.4, 28.5, 27.3, 18.0, 12.0 ppm; IR (neat) 3350, 2939, 1669, 1604, 1455, 1383, 1248, 1110 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (CI/ammonia) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Si [M – *i*-Pr]<sup>+</sup> 347.2406; found 347.2411.



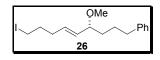
(R)-Triisopropyl-(6-methoxy-9-phenylnon-4-enyloxy)-silane (24). A solution of alcohol 23 (4.66 g, 11.9 mmol) in THF (23.6 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. Sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 2.06 g, 53.6 mmol), and methyl iodide (3.71 mL, 59.6 mmol) were sequentially added to the reaction mixture. The resulting grey mixture was allowed to stir for 15 h, cooled to 0 °C, and the excess sodium hydride was quenched with MeOH (20 mL). The mixture was poured into a separatory funnel containing 50 mL of water, the aqueous layer was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 40 mL), the combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography (5% EtOAc/Hexanes) to afford 4.59 g (95% yield) of the desired methyl ether 24 as a colorless oil:  $R_f = 0.56$  (5% EtOAc/Hexanes);  $[\alpha]_D + 2.6$  (c 0.10, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.29 (m, 2H), 7.19 (m, 3H), 5.65 (dt, 1H, *J* = 15.2, 6.7), 5.30 (dd, 1H, *J* = 15.4, 8.3), 3.73 (t, 1H, J = 6.5), 3.50 (m, 1H), 3.26 (s, 3H), 2.64 (t, 2H, J = 7.1), 2.18 (q, 2H, J = 7.1) 7.0), 1.75–1.63 (m, 5H), 1.55–1.48 (m, 1H), 1.10 (m, 21H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 142.5, 133.8, 130.7, 128.4, 128.2, 125.6, 82.4, 62.7, 55.87, 35.9, 35.3, 32.5, 28.5, 27.4, 18.0, 12.0 ppm; IR (neat) 2941, 1668, 1604, 1463, 1383, 1106 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (CI/ammonia) *m/z* calcd for  $C_{24}H_{41}O_2Si [M - MeO]^+ 373.2927$ ; found 373.2934.

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S6



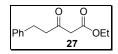
(*R*)-6-Methoxy-9-phenylnon-4-en-1-ol (25). To a solution of allyl ether 24 (3.60 g, 8.90 mmol) in THF (44.5 mL), cooled to 0 °C, was added TBAF (1.0 M solution in THF, 2.75 mL, 11.6 mmol) in one portion. The solution was warmed to room temperature, stirred for 10 h, and then brine (30 mL) was introduced into the reaction vessel. The mixture was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 40 mL), the combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. The resulting oil was purified by silica gel chromatography (40% EtOAc/Hexanes) to give 2.18 g of the desired alcohol **25** as a colorless oil in 99% yield:  $R_f = 0.51$  (40% EtOAc/Hexanes);  $[\alpha]_D$  +19 (*c* 0.19, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.29 (m, 2H), 7.18 (m, 3H), 5.64 (dt, 1H, *J* = 15.4, 6.7), 5.29 (ddt, 1H, *J* = 15.4, 8.2, 1.4), 3.63 (m, 2H), 3.49 (m, 1H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 2.62 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.2), 2.15 (m, 2H), 2.00 (s, 1H), 1.70–1.61 (m, 5H), 1.52–1.47 (m, 1H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  142.4, 133.3, 130.8, 128.3, 128.2, 125.6, 82.3, 62.0, 55.7, 35.8, 35.1, 32.0, 28.4, 27.2 ppm; IR (neat) 3392, 2934, 1667, 1603, 1496, 1453, 1364, 1094 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (Cl/ammonia) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>23</sub>O<sub>2</sub> [M – H]<sup>+</sup> 247.1698; found 247.1692.



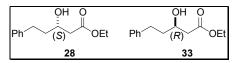
(*R*)-(9-Iodo-4-methoxynon-5-enyl)-benzene (26). To a solution of alcohol 25 (1.60 g, 6.44 mmol) in Et<sub>2</sub>O (64.4 mL) at room temperature was added PPh<sub>3</sub> (3.38 g, 12.9 mmol) and imidazole (0.875 g, 12.9 mmol). A 0.3 M solution of I<sub>2</sub> (1.43 g, 11.3 mmol) in Et<sub>2</sub>O (37.6 mL) was added dropwise over a 10 min. period. At the end of the addition of I<sub>2</sub>, TLC analysis of the reaction mixture indicated that all starting material had been consumed. At this point another portion of I<sub>2</sub> (10 mL of a 0.3 M solution in Et<sub>2</sub>O) was added to the reaction mixture, which was

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then followed by the addition of MeOH (10 mL) to remove excess PPh<sub>3</sub>. The excess I<sub>2</sub> was quenched with aqueous NaHSO<sub>3</sub> (2.0 M solution, 20 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with hexanes (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (2 x 10 mL), brine (3 x 10 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification of the resulting oil by silica gel chromatography (10% EtOAc/Hexanes) gave the title compound (iodide **26**, 2.23 g, 97% yield) as a colorless oil:  $R_f = 0.64$  (10% EtOAc/Hexanes);  $[\alpha]_D + 12$  (*c* 0.29, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.28 (m, 2H), 7.18 (m, 3H), 5.55 (dt, 1H, *J* = 15.2, 6.7), 5.36 (ddt, 1H, *J* = 15.4, 8.0, 1.3), 3.48 (m, 1H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 3.18 (t, 2H, *J* = 6.9), 2.62 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.2), 2.18 (m, 2H), 1.92 (app quintet, 2H, *J* = 7.0), 1.72–1.60 (m, 3H), 1.53–1.45 (m, 1H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  142.4, 132.1, 131.5, 128.4, 128.3, 125.7, 82.1, 55.9, 35.9, 35.2, 32.8, 32.6, 27.3, 6.2 ppm; IR (neat) 2930, 1667, 1603, 1496, 1452, 1214 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (CI/ammonia) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>23</sub>IO [M]<sup>+</sup> 358.0794; found 358.0790.

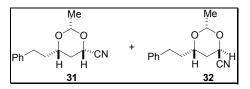


**3-Oxo-5-phenyl-pentanoic acid ethyl ester (27).** A literature procedure was used for the synthesis of  $\beta$ -keto ester 27.<sup>5</sup>



(S)- and (R)-3-Hydroxy-5-phenyl-pentanoic acid ethyl ester (28 and 33). β-Hydroxy

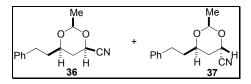
esters 28 and 33 were synthesized by using a literature procedure.<sup>6</sup>



cis- and trans- acetals 31 and 32. (S)-3-Hydroxy-5-phenyl-pentanoic acid ethyl ester (1.80 g, 8.09 mmol) and N,N-dimethyl-(trimethylsilyl)amine (1.37 mL, 8.58 mmol) were combined neat and stirred for 16 h. The reaction mixture was then passed through a silica plug, eluting with diethyl ether, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give 2.36 g of the TMS-protected product 29. Ester 29 (2.20 g, 6.79 mmol) was dissolved in 67.9 mL of anhydrous diethyl ether and the solution was cooled to -78 °C. DIBALH (1.0 M in toluene, 8.15 mL, 8.15 mmol) was added dropwise over a five minute period, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1.5 h. The excess DIBALH was quenched at -78 °C with 1 mL of ethyl formate followed by 25 mL of 10% aqueous acetic acid solution and the reaction mixture was warmed to 0 °C. The resulting layers were separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with 50 mL of water, saturated NaHCO3(aq) (3 x 50 mL), dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give 1.83 g of the desired aldehyde 30 as a colorless oil. The aldehyde 30 (1.83 g, 7.31 mmol) was cooled to 0 °C, then TMSCN (0.590 mL, 4.41 mmol) was introduced into the reaction vessel followed by 1 mg of KCN/18-crown-6 complex. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature, stirred for 1 hour 15 minutes, and then 10 mL acetaldehyde and CSA (0.170 g, 0.731 mmol) were added to the reaction vessel. The resulting pale yellow mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 20 h. Saturated NaHCO<sub>3(aq)</sub> (30 mL) was added, the layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 70 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure, and the resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O/Pentane) to give 1.32 g (78% overall yield) of cis/trans acetals **31** and **32** (1:1.1 cis/trans) (contaminated with ~3-5% of the axial epimer at C2). A small portion was further purified to give diastereomers **31** and **32**.

Cis isomer **31**:  $R_f = 0.32$  (15% Et<sub>2</sub>O/Pentane);  $[\alpha]_D -32$  (*c* 0.5, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.30 (m, 2H), 7.20 (m, 3H), 4.67 (q, 1H, *J* = 5.1), 4.50 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.9), 3.56 (m, 1H), 2.78 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 14.1, 9.1, 5.6), 2.70 (dt, 1H, *J* = 14.1, 8.0), 1.93 (m, 2H), 1.79 (m, 2H), 1.41 (d, 3H, *J* = 5.1); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  141.1, 128.5, 128.4, 126.0, 117.1, 99.3, 74.2, 64.1, 36.7, 34.3, 30.7, 20.8 ppm; IR (neat) 2930, 1602, 1496, 1412, 1333, 1137 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (CI/ammonia) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup> 231.1259 found 231.1259.

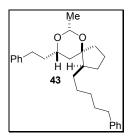
Trans isomer **32**:  $R_f = 0.39$  (15% Et<sub>2</sub>O/Pentane);  $[\alpha]_D -81$  (*c* 0.5, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.31 (m, 2H), 7.20 (m, 3H), 5.12 (q, 1H, *J* = 5.0), 4.95 (m, 1H), 3.94 (d, 1H, *J* = 4.7), 2.82 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 14.1, 9.9, 5.4), 2.68 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 13.9, 9.6, 6.8), 1.93 (m, 2H), 1.79 (m, 1H), 1.69 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 13.7, 2.1, 1.5), 1.38 (d, 3H, *J* = 5.1) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  141.2, 128.5, 128.3, 126.0, 117.4, 96.1, 72.3, 63.1, 37.0, 33.0, 30.9, 20.7; IR (neat) 2938, 1604, 1496, 1414, 1335, 1138 cm<sup>-1</sup> ppm; HRMS (CI/ammonia) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup> 231.1259 found 231.1260.



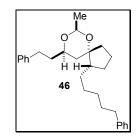
cis- and trans- acetals 36 and 37. Starting with  $\beta$ -hydroxy ester 33, and the experimental procedure employed for the synthesis of acetals 31 and 32 led to the synthesis of acetals 36 and 37 in 78% overall yield (1:1.1 cis/trans) (contaminated with ~3-5% of the C2 epimer).

Cis isomer **36**:  $[\alpha]_D$  +31 (*c* 0.5, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); R<sub>f</sub>, <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR, and IR spectra data were identical to that of acetal **31**.

Trans isomer **37**:  $[\alpha]_D$  +80 (*c* 0.5, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); R<sub>f</sub>, <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR, and IR spectra data were identical to that of acetal **32**.



Hydrogenation of alkene 41 to acetal 43. To a solution of alkene 41 (19 mg, 47 μmol) in MeOH (1 mL) was added 10% Pd/C. The resulting mixture was kept under an atmosphere of H<sub>2</sub> (1 atm of pressure) and allowed to stir at room temperature for 20 h. The solution was filtered through a plug of silica eluting with pentane, and the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was purified by flash chromatography (10% Et<sub>2</sub>O/Pentane) to give 15 mg (79% yield) of the desired product (acetal 43) as a colorless oil:  $R_f = 0.54$  (10% Et<sub>2</sub>O/Pentane); [α]<sub>D</sub> –78 (*c* 1.7, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.29 (m, 4H), 7.20 (m, 6H), 4.67 (q, 1H, *J* = 5.1), 3.72 (m, 1H), 2.80 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 14.0, 10.0, 5.7), 2.69 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 13.9, 9.7, 6.6) 2.62 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.8), 2.00 (m, 1H), 1.87 (m, 2H), 1.74–1.62 (m, 6H), 1.55–1.47 (m, 2H), 1.46–1.29 (m, 9H), 1.24–1.16 (m, 1H), 1.04–0.97 (m, 1H) ppm; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 142.8, 142.0, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 128.2, 125.8, 125.6, 95.1, 83.6, 72.5, 40.8, 40.3, 38.1, 37.6, 36.0, 31.6, 31.4, 29.6, 28.1, 27.8, 27.2, 21.4, 17.8 ppm; IR (neat) 2928, 1601, 1496, 1454, 1378, 1143 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ESI) *m/z* calcd for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>38</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Na [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 429.2769; found 429.2765.



**Hydrogenation of mixture of alkenes to acetal 46**. The mixture comprised of olefin isomers **44 and 45** (6.0 mg, 15 μmol) were hydrogenated by using same experimental protocol developed

for the hydrogenation of alkene **41.** The reduced product **46** was isolated as a single diastereomer:  $R_f = 0.54$  (10% Et<sub>2</sub>O/Pentane);  $[\alpha]_D$  +66 (*c* 1.4, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR, and IR spectra of acetal **46** were identical to the spectra of acetal **43**.

#### **References**:

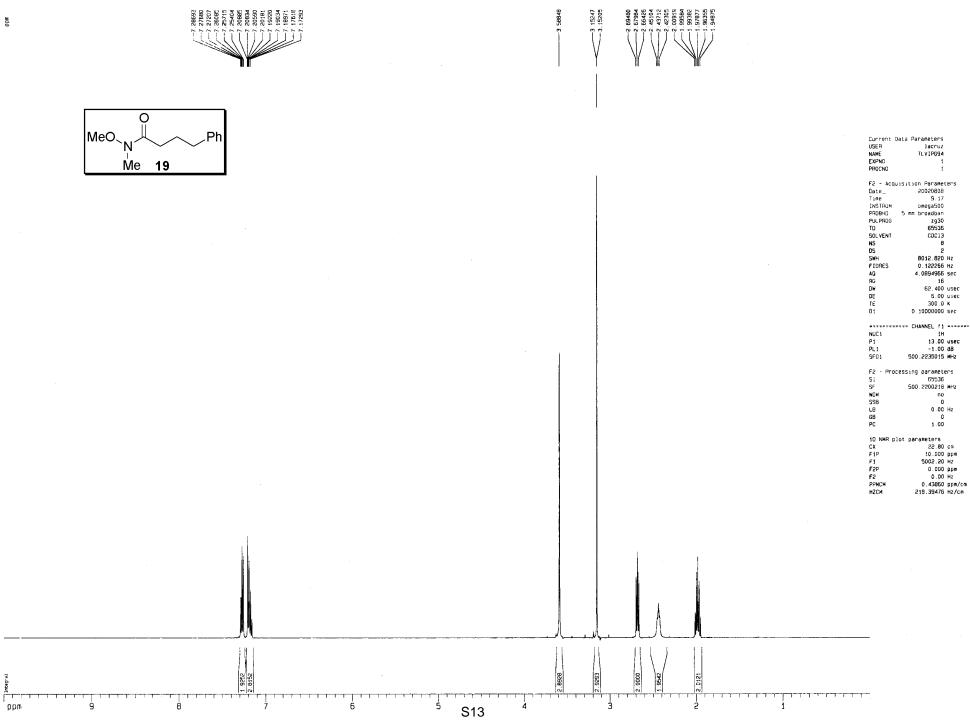
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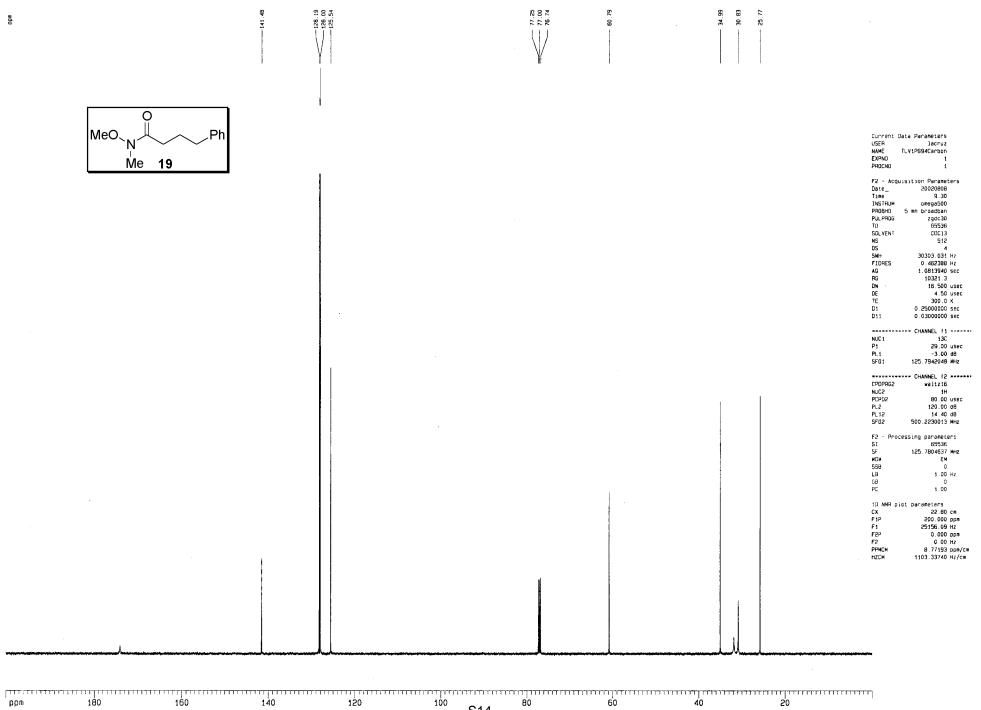
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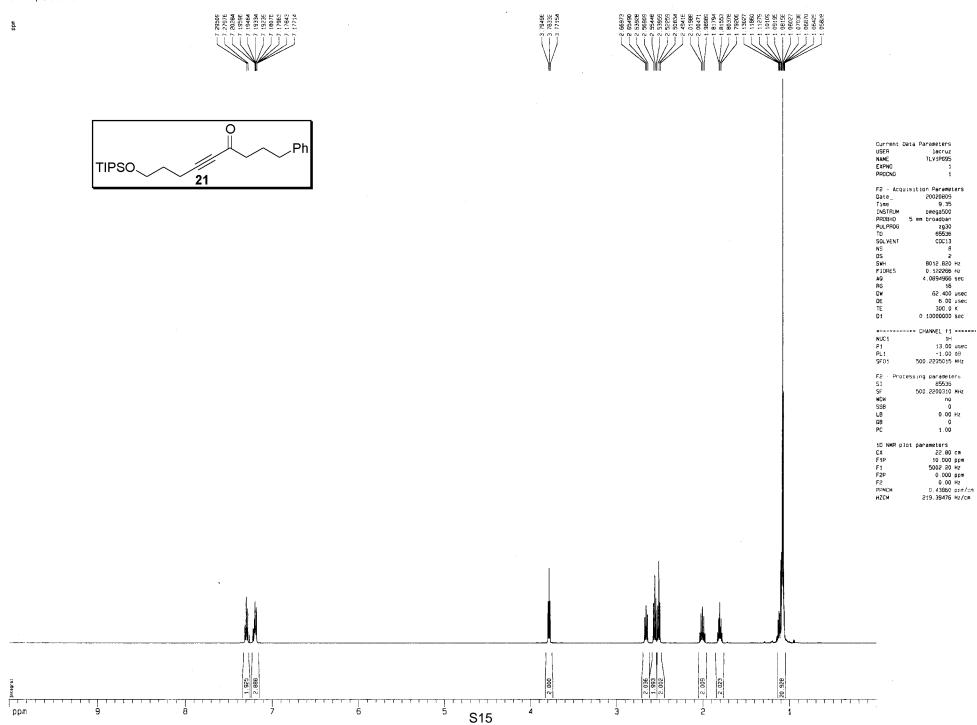
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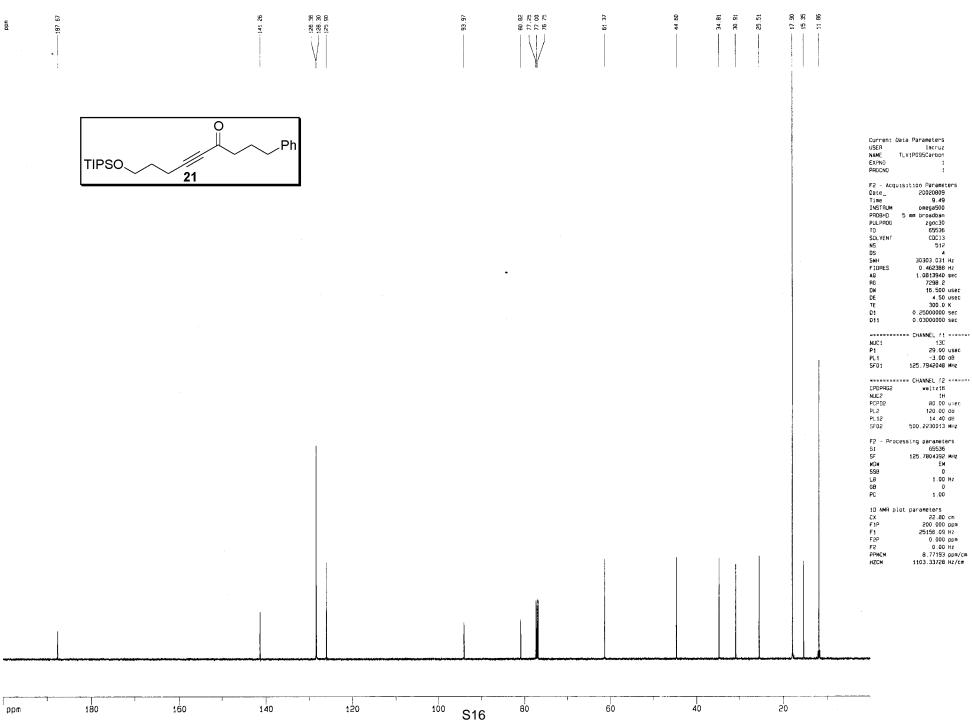


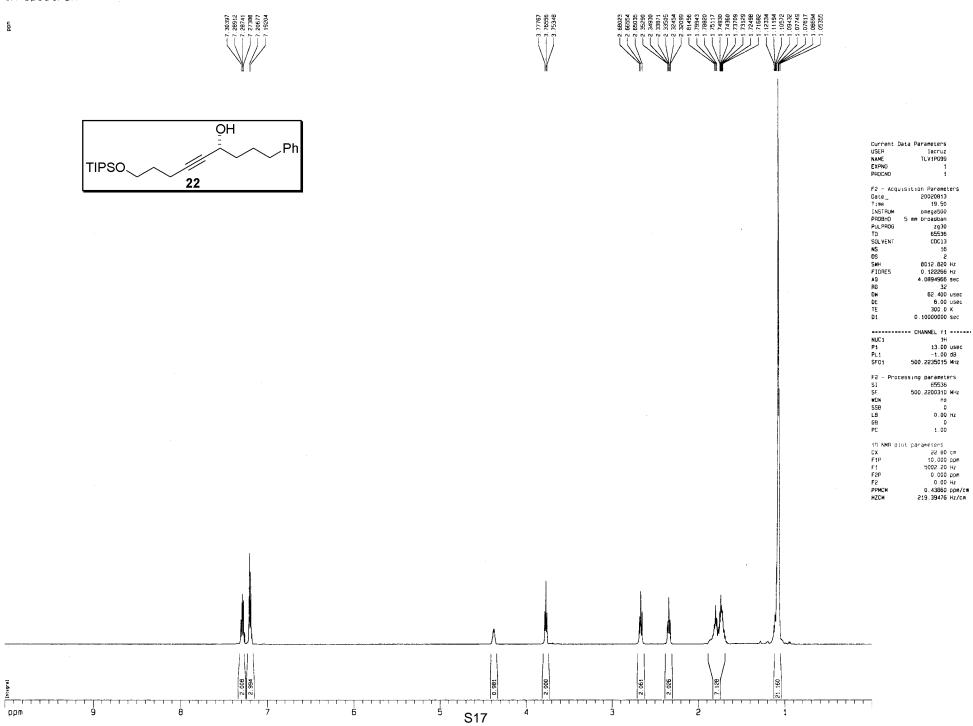
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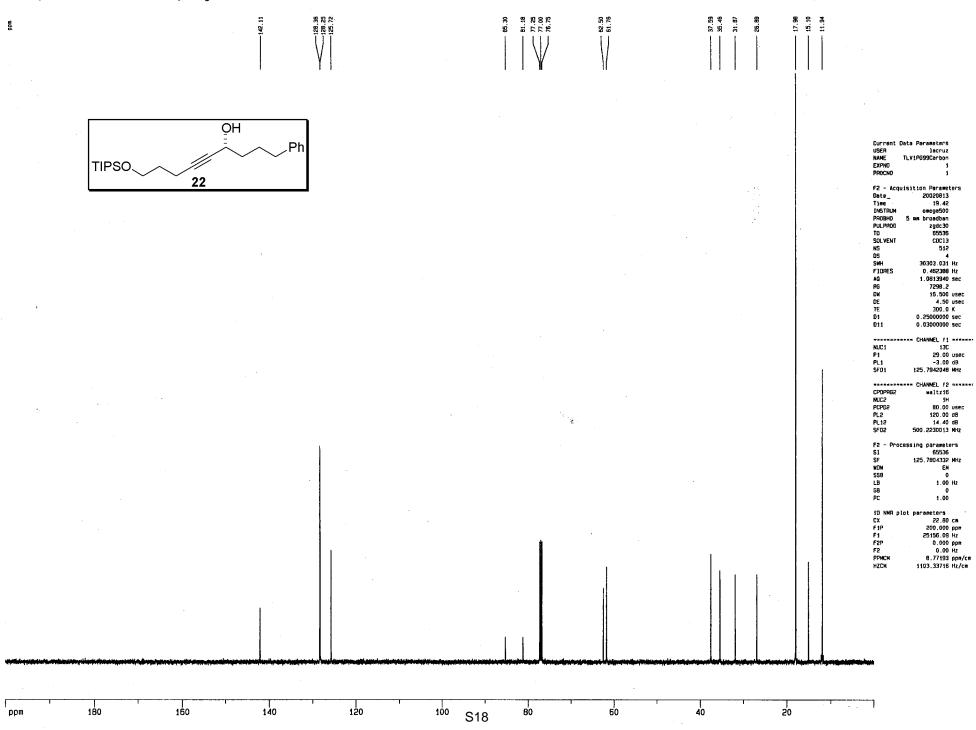
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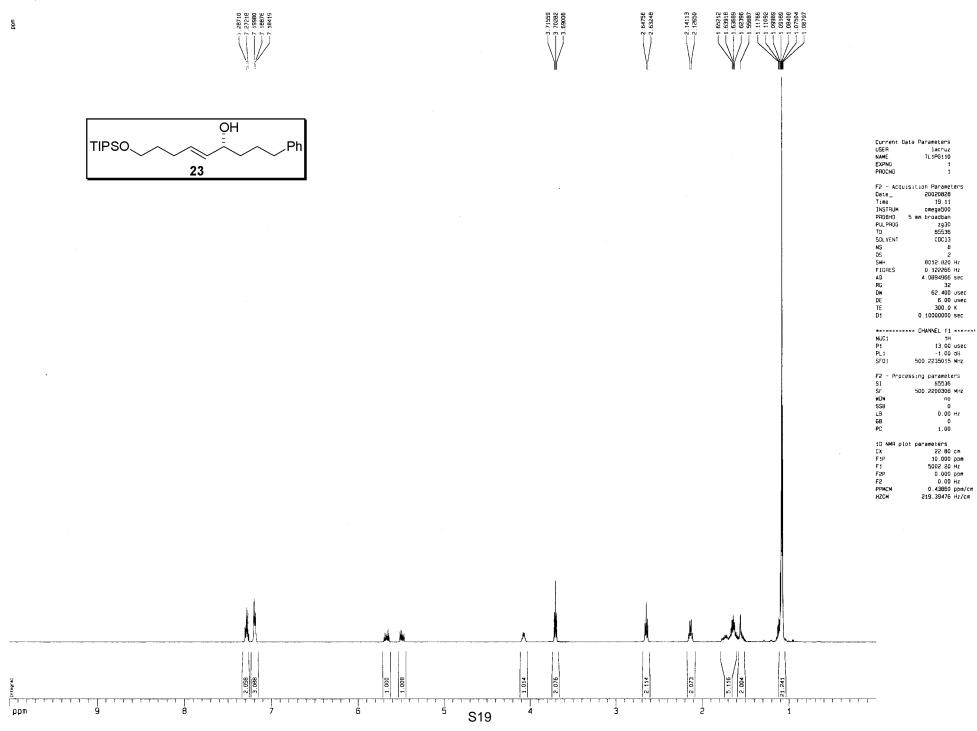
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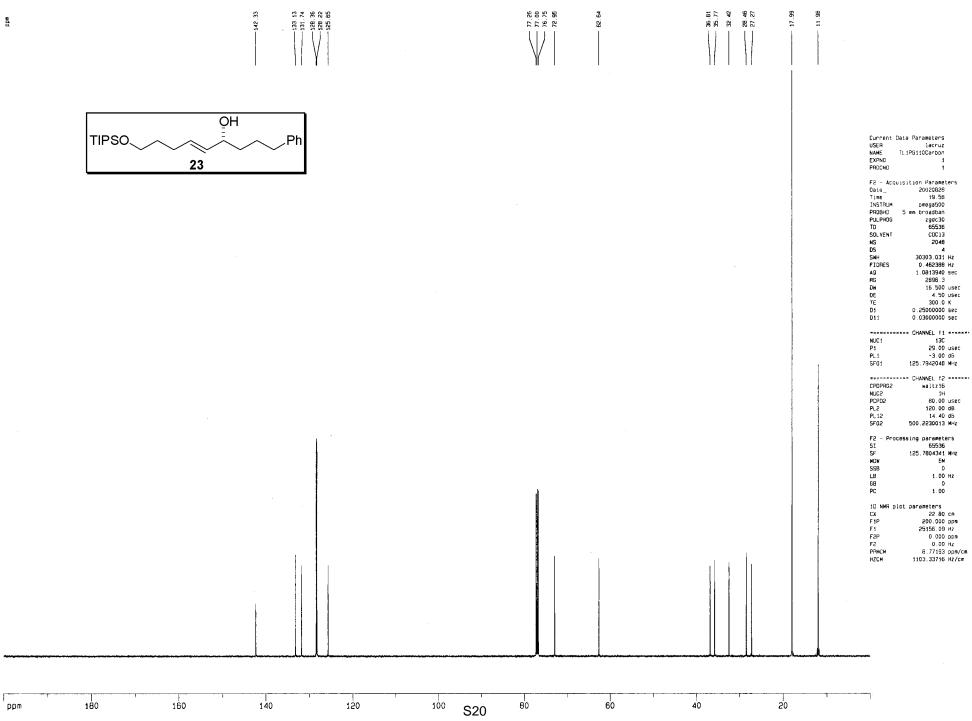
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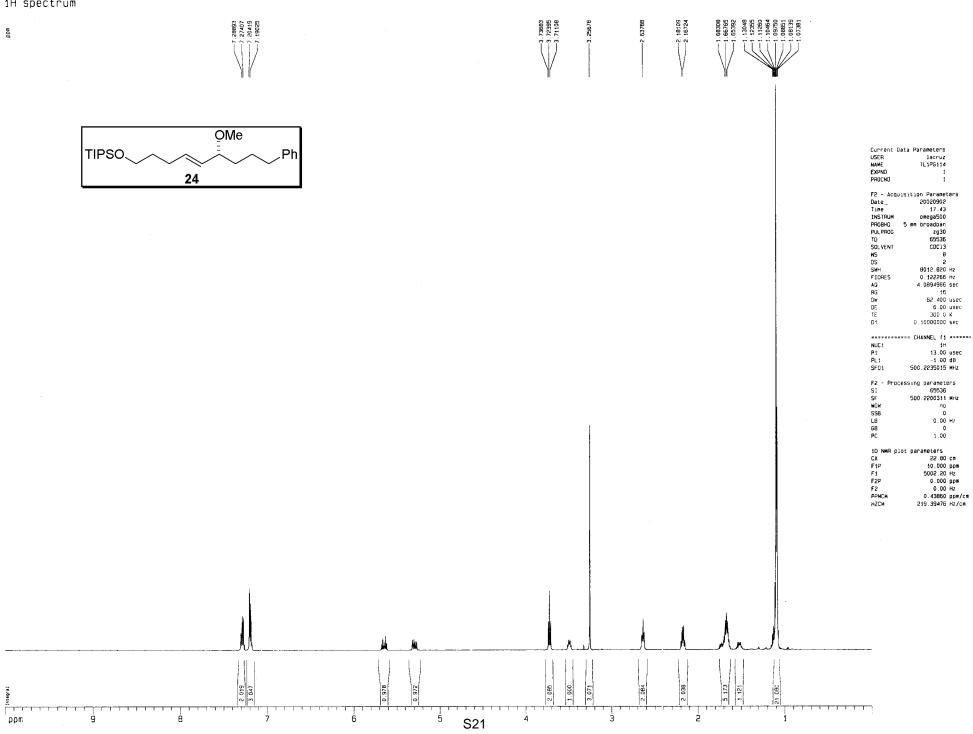
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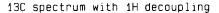


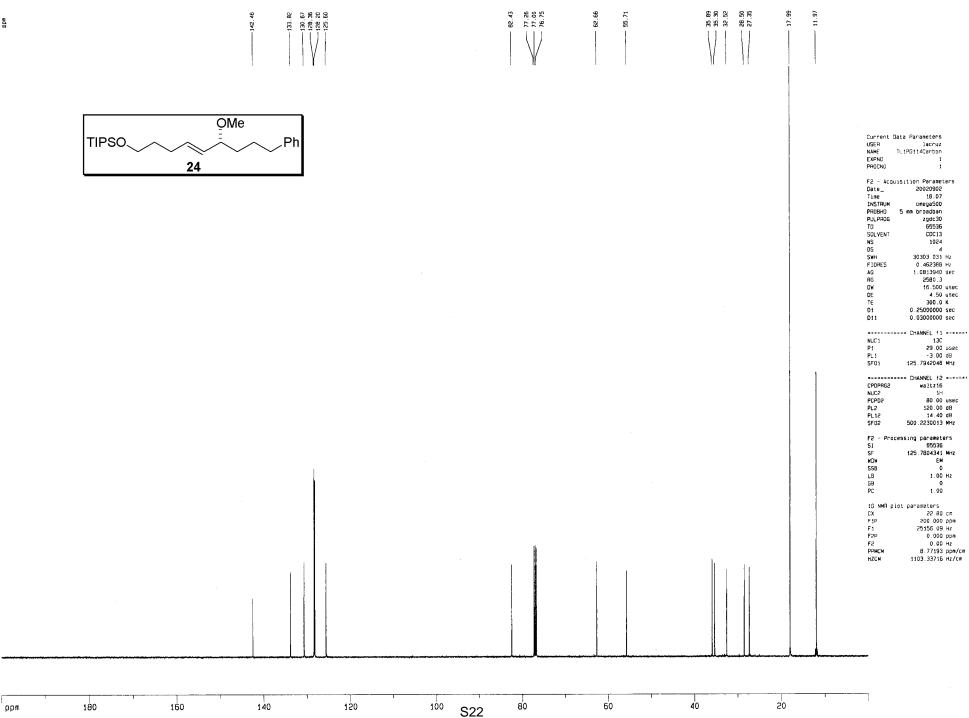




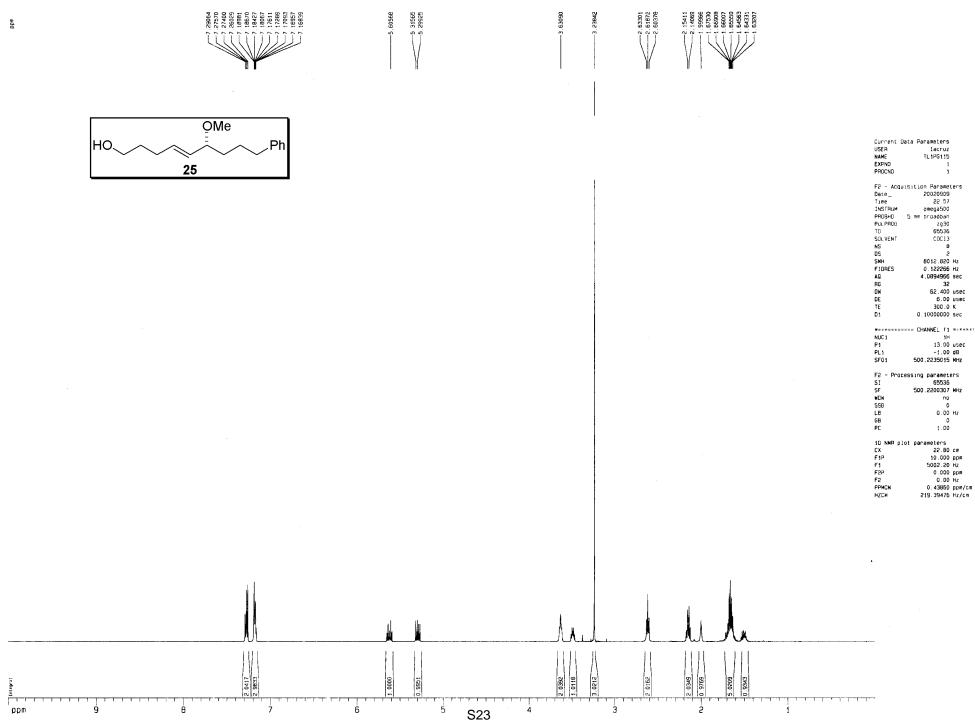




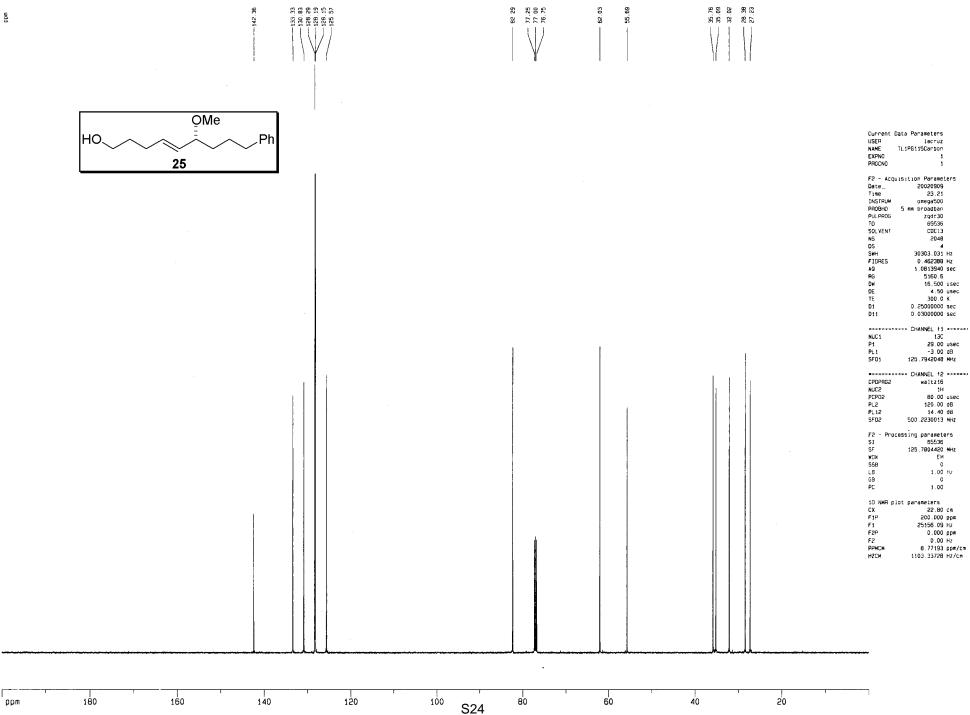


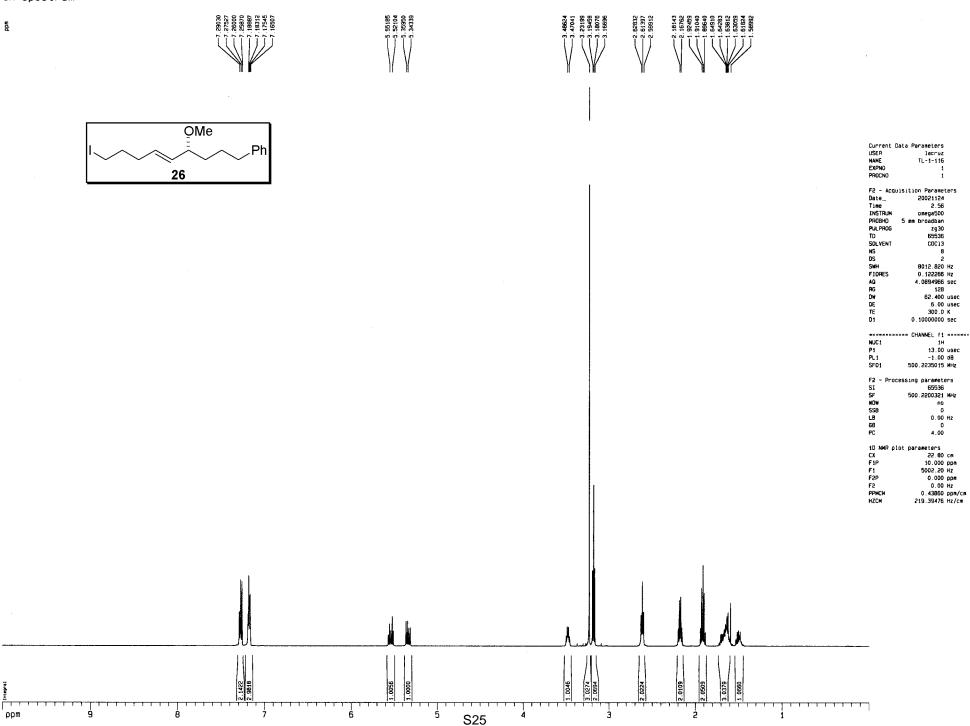


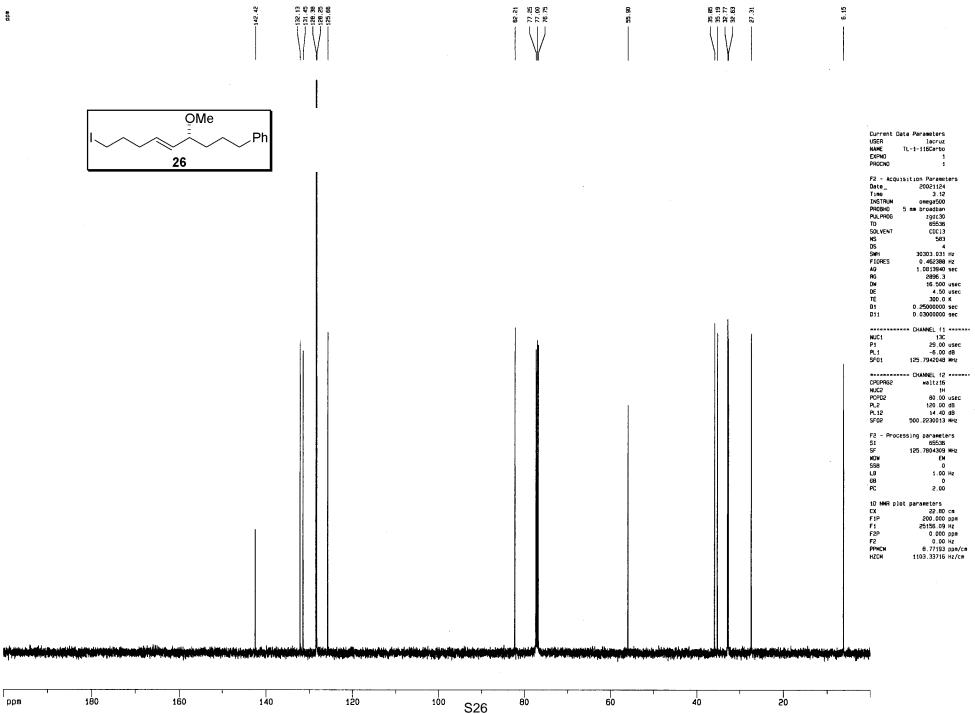
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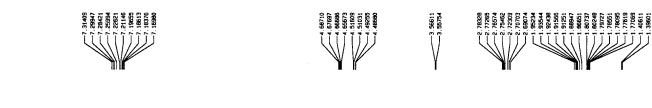
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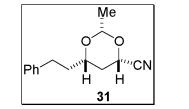
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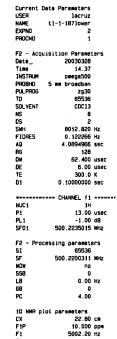
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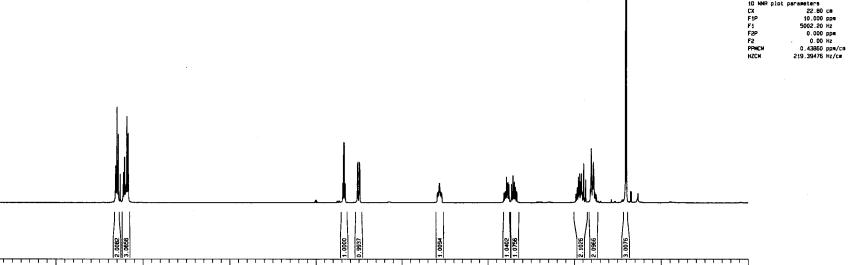
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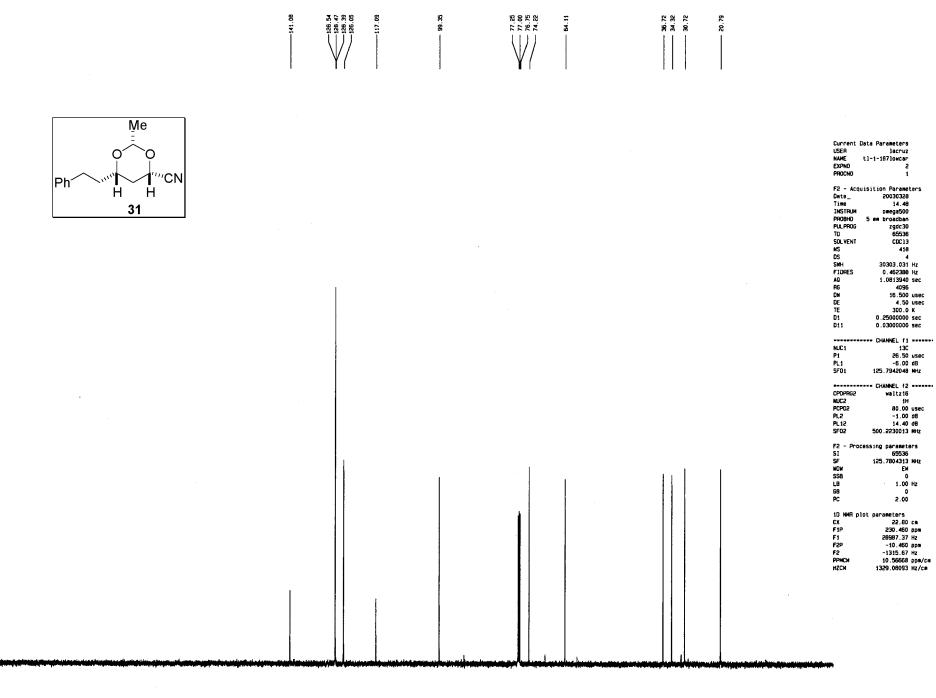
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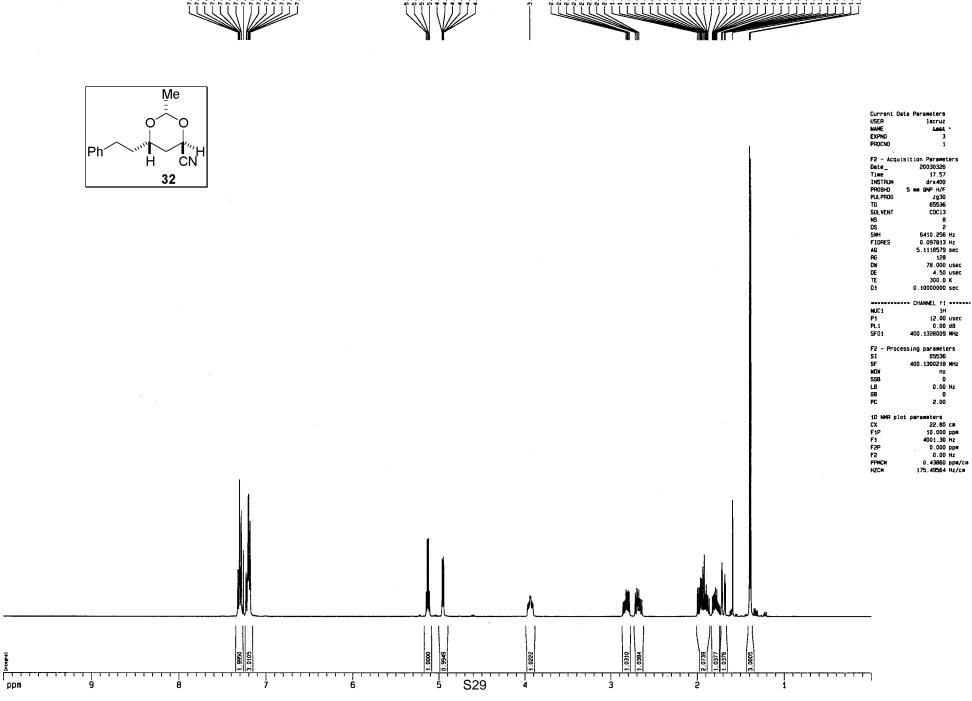
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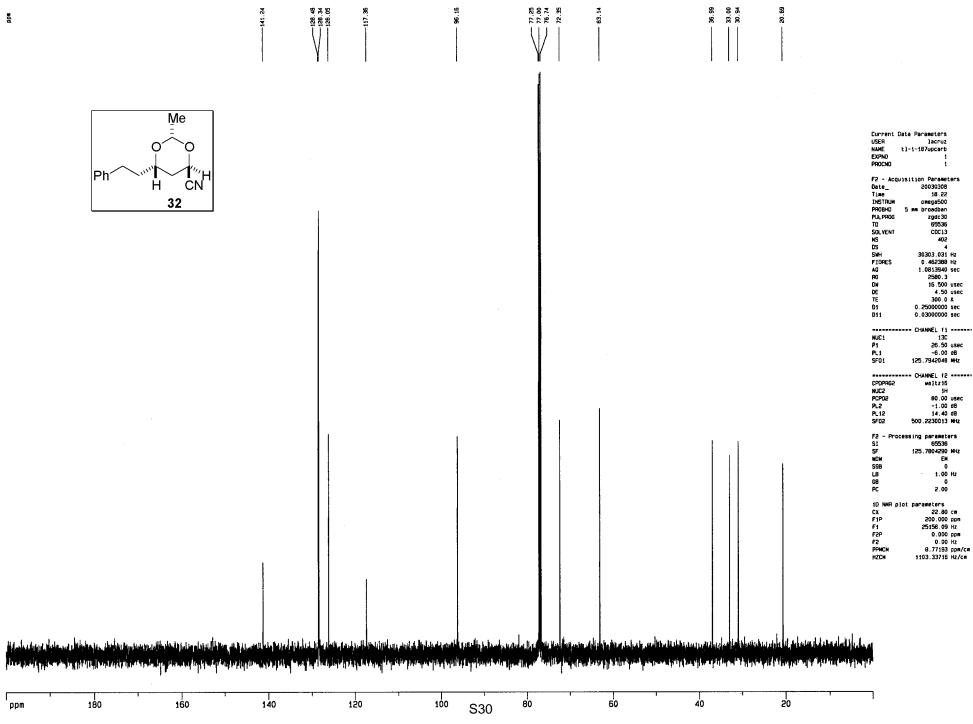
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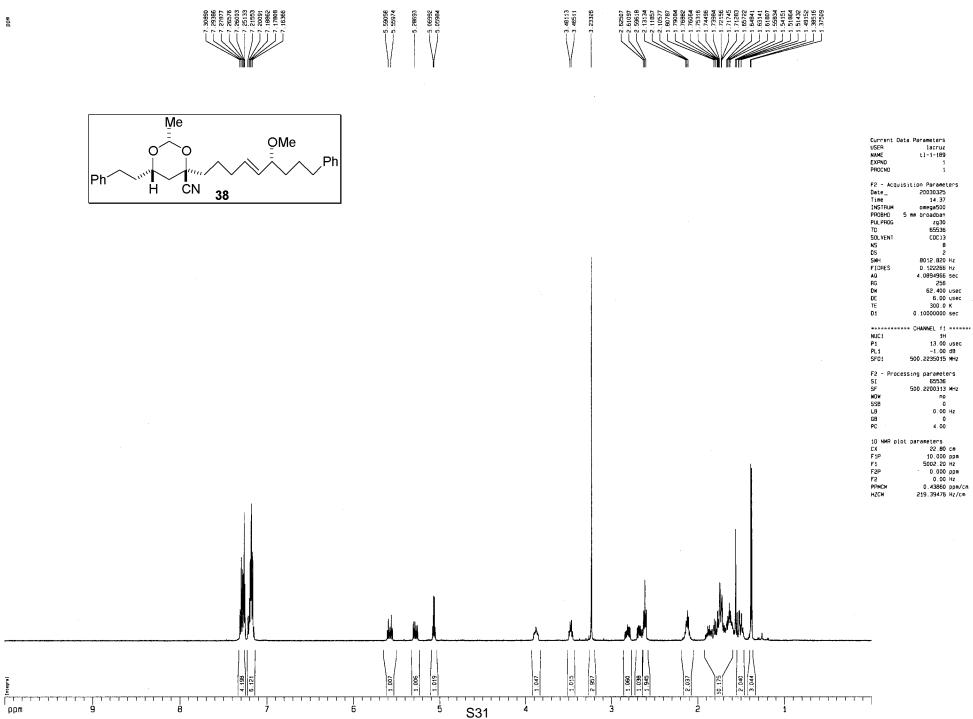
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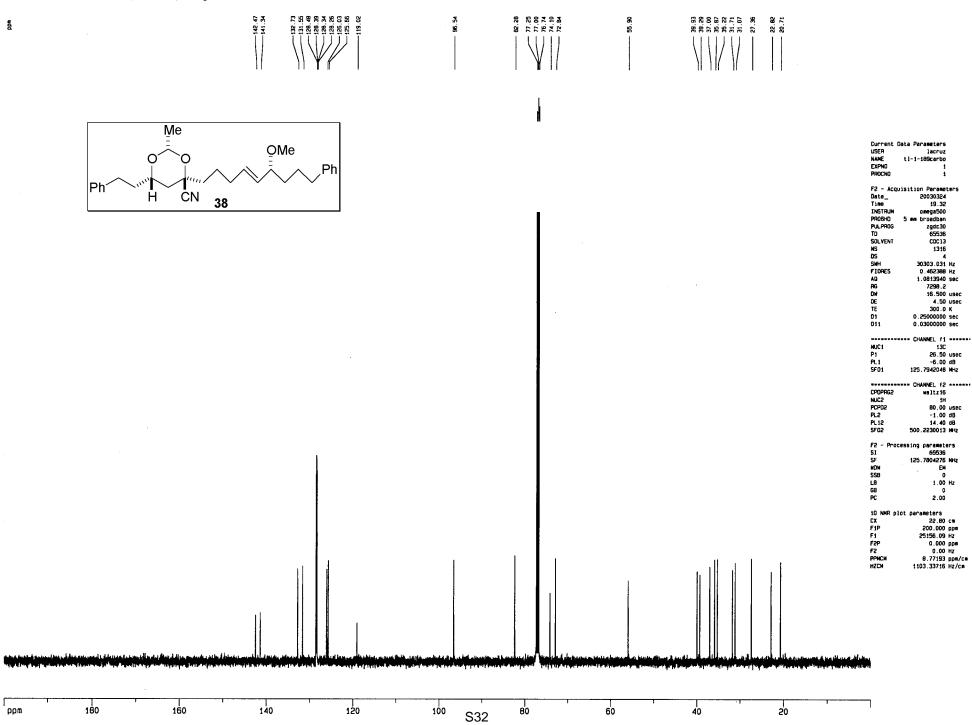
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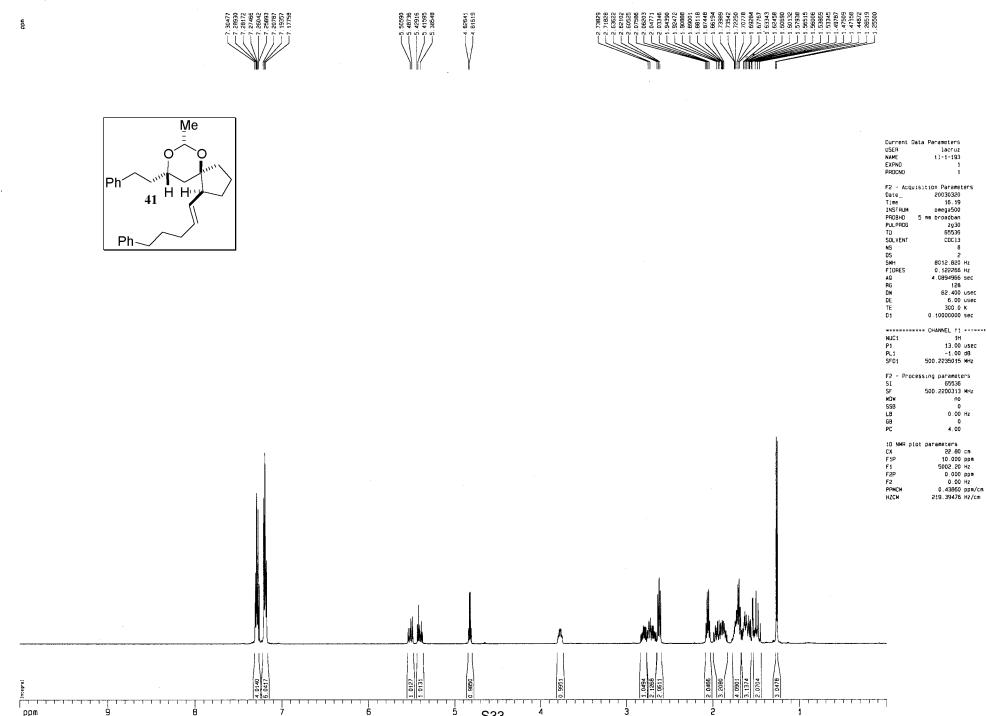


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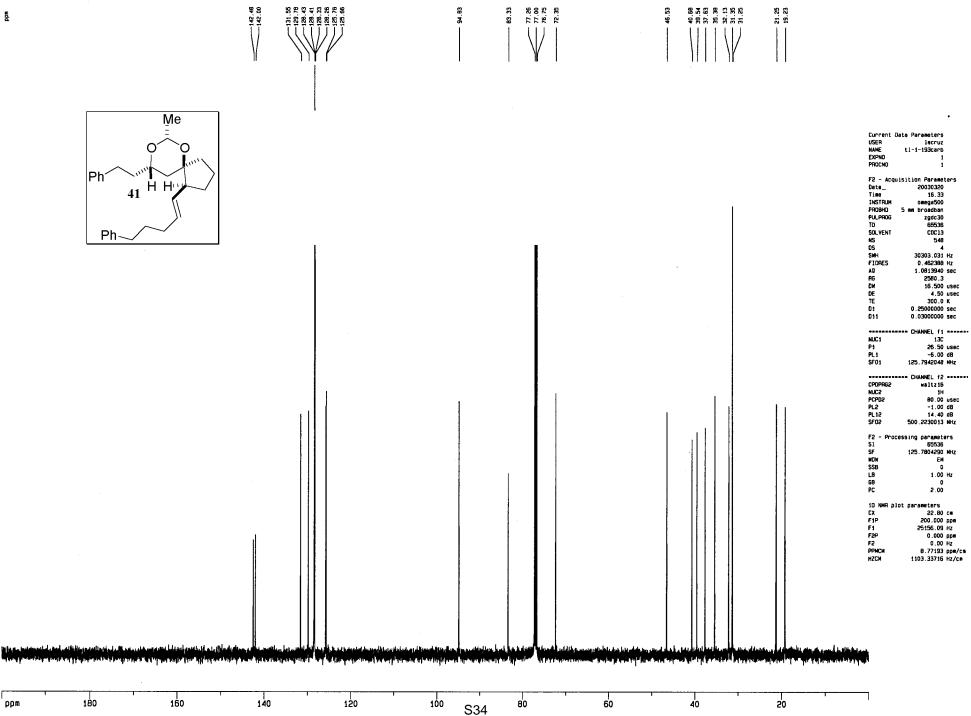
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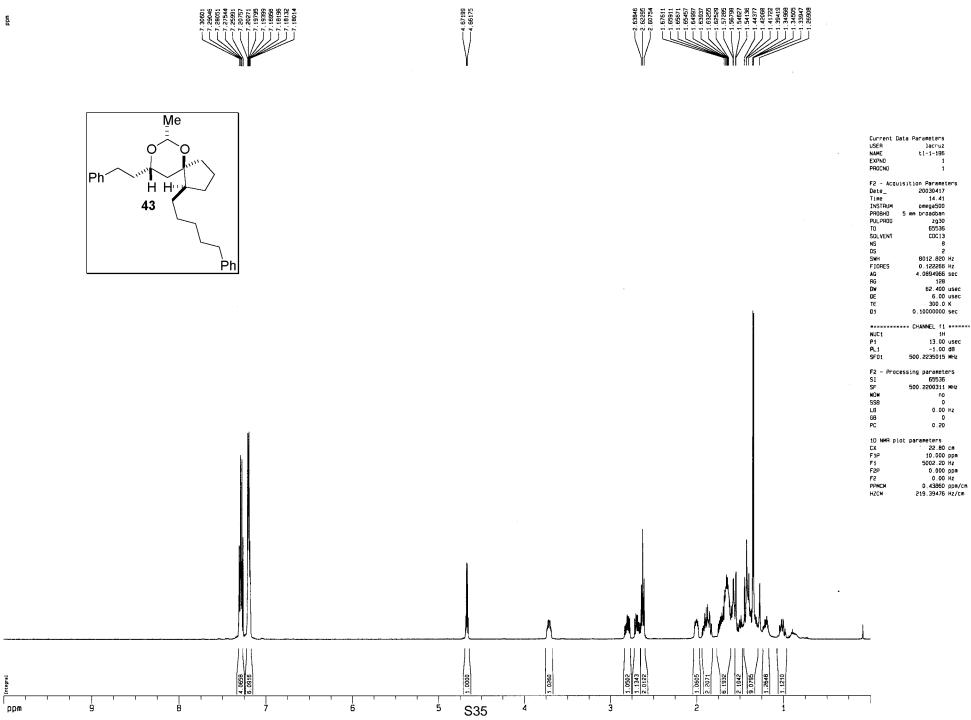
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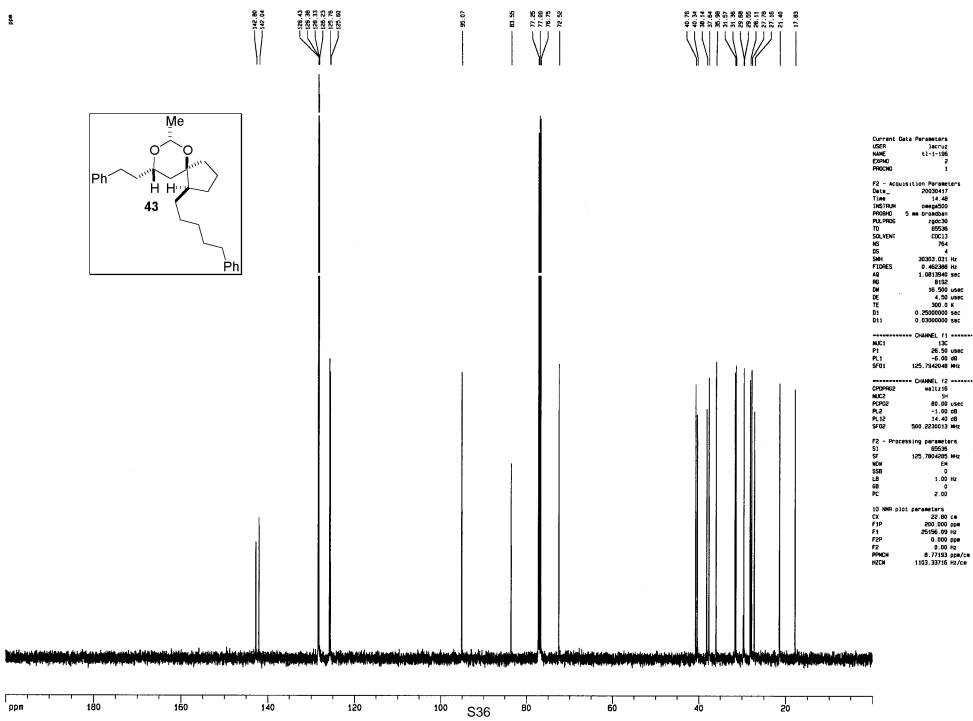
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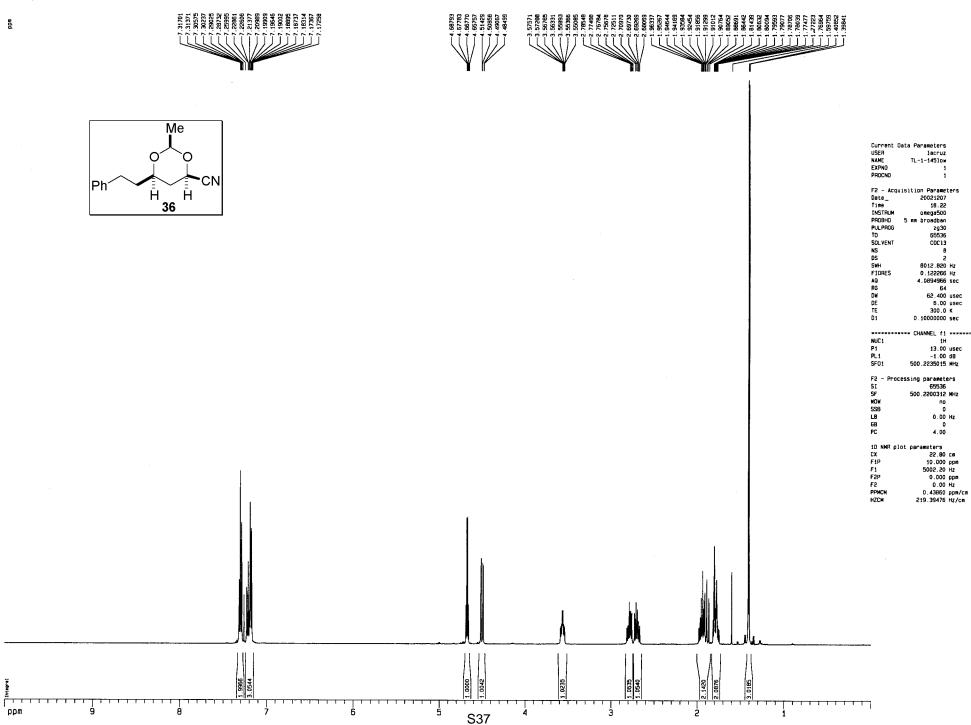




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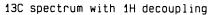


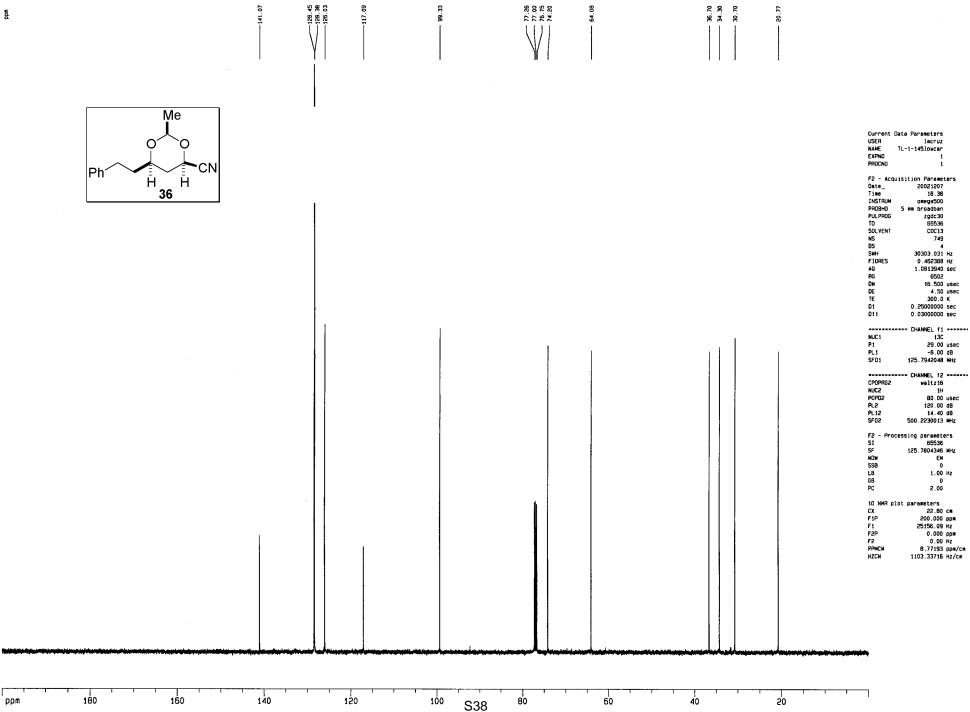




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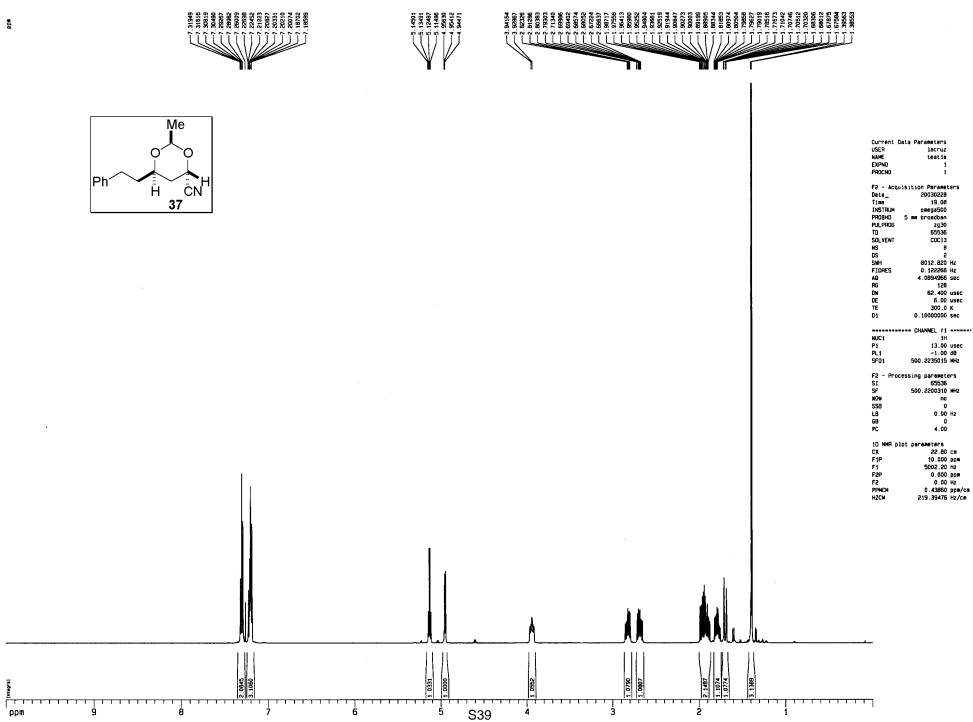
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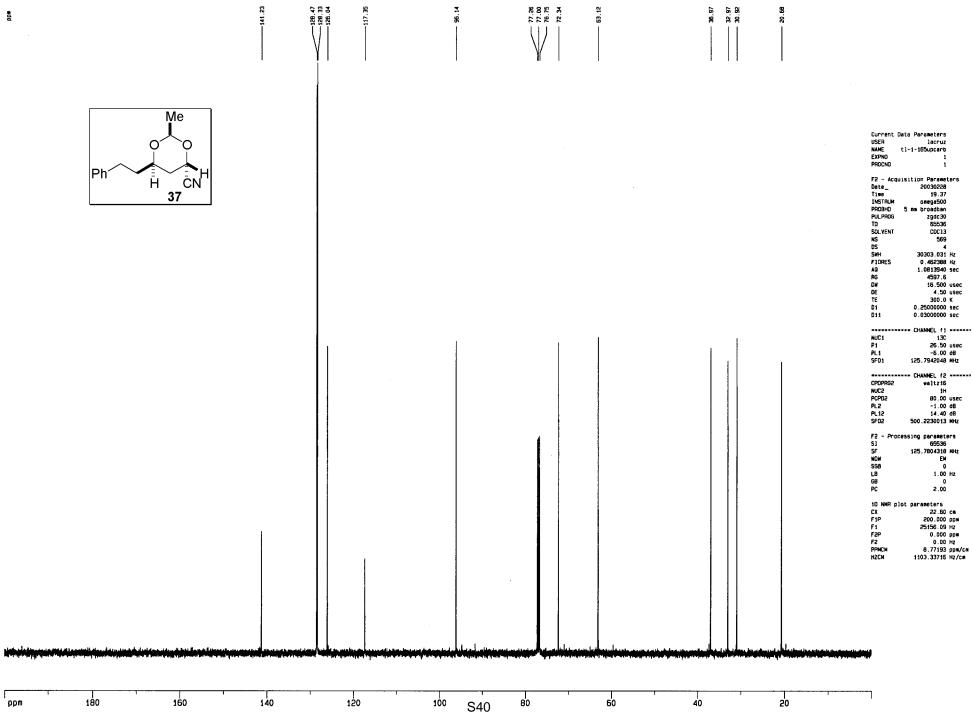
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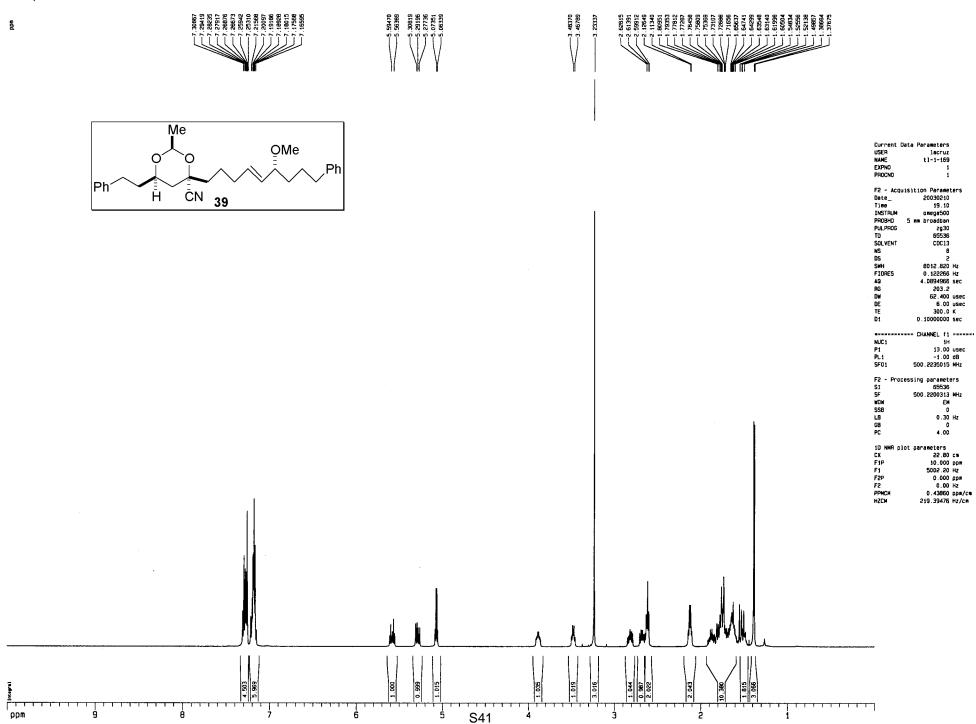
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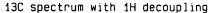


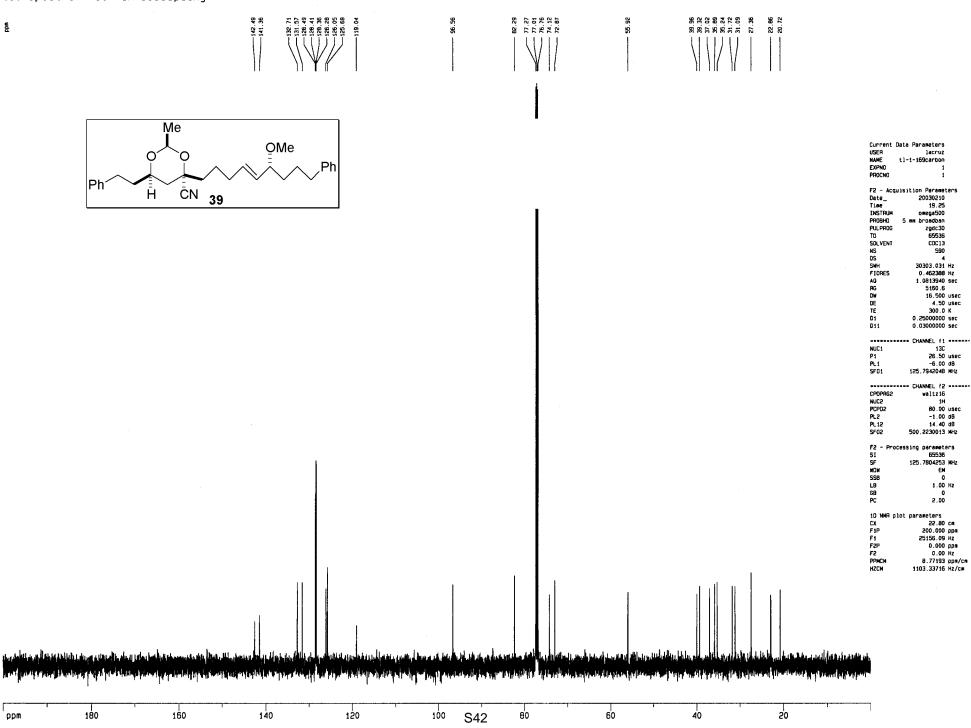
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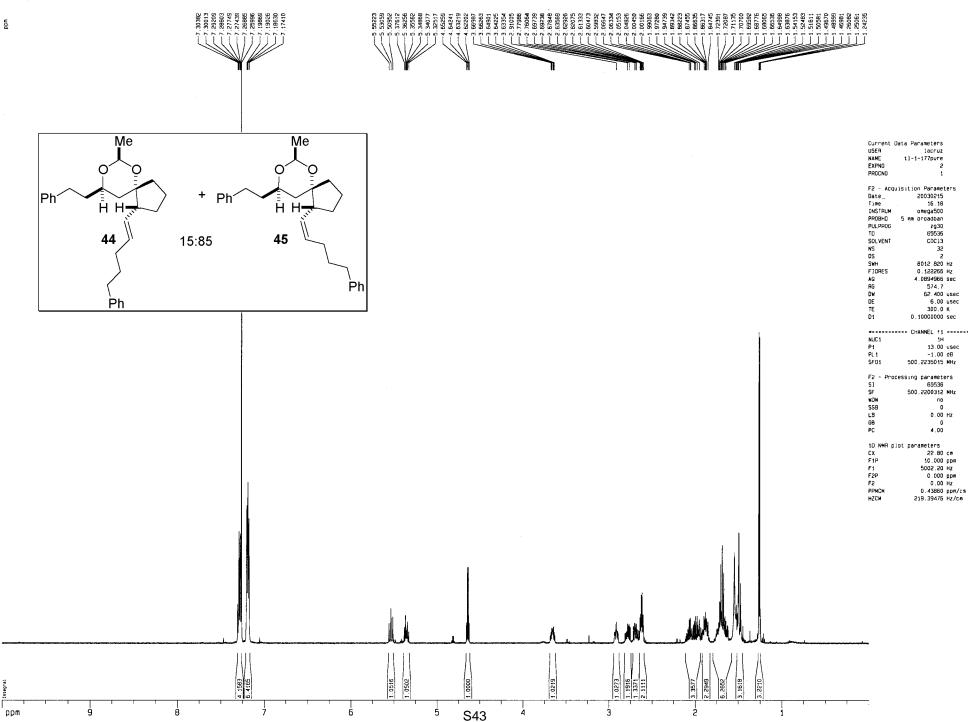
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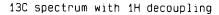


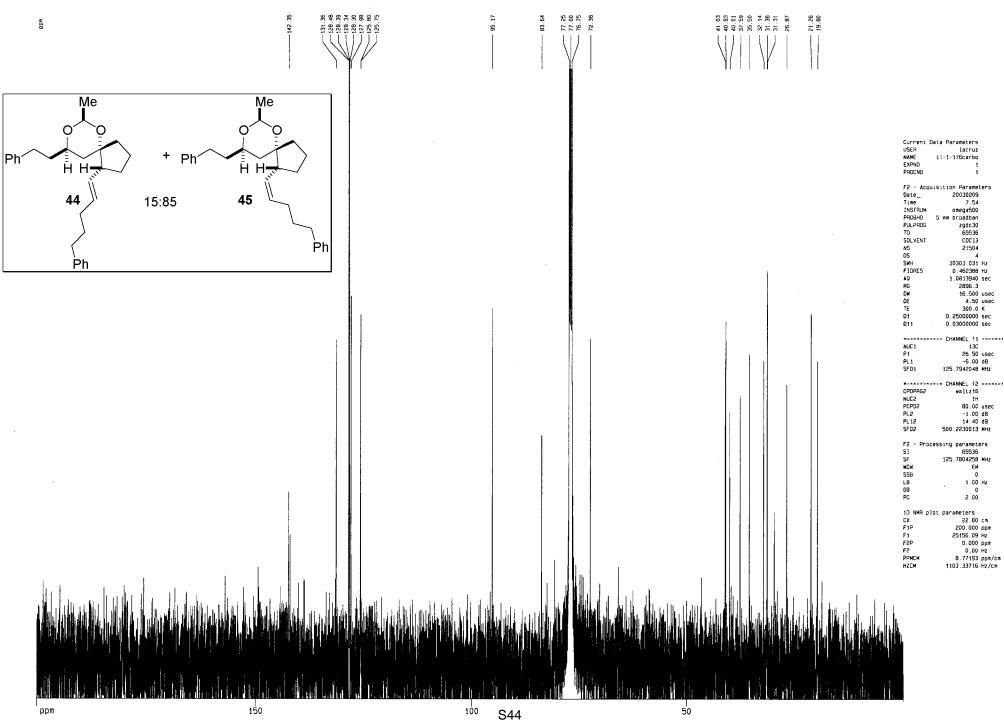




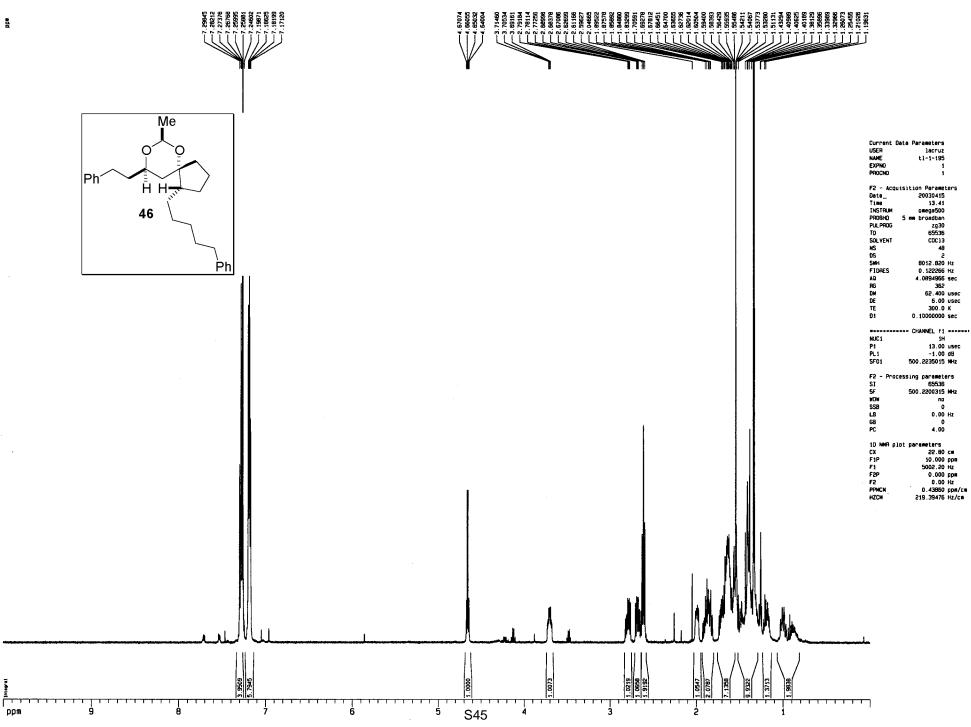












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