SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Multicomponent Approach to the Synthesis of Oxidized Amides through Nitrile Hydrozirconation

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General Experimental Proton (¹H NMR) and carbon (¹³C NMR) nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were recorded on Bruker Avance 300 spectrometer at 300 MHz and 75 MHz or Bruker Avance 500 spectrometer at 500 MHz and 125 MHz if specified. The chemical shifts are given in parts per million (ppm) on the delta (δ) scale. The solvent peak was used as a reference value, for ¹H NMR: $CDCl_3 = 7.27$ ppm, $CD_3OD = 3.31$, for ¹³C NMR: $CDCl_3 = 77.23$, $CD_3OD = 49.00$. Data are reported as follows: (s = singlet; d = doublet; t = triplet; q = quartet; sept = septet; sext = sextet; dd = doublet of doublets; ddd = doublet of doublets; dt = doublet of triplets; td = triplet of doublets; dtd = doublet of triplet of doublets; br = broad). High resolution and low resolution mass spectra were recorded on a VG 7070 spectrometer. Infrared (IR) spectra were collected on a Mattson Cygnus 100 spectrometer. Samples for IR were prepared as a thin film on a NaCl plate by dissolving the compound in CH₂Cl₂ and then evaporating the CH₂Cl₂. Optical rotations were measured on a Perkin-Elmer 241 polarimeter at ambient temperature. Tetrahydrofuran and diethyl ether were distilled from sodium and benzophenone. Methylene chloride and benzene was distilled under N₂ from CaH₂. All acid chlorides were freshly distilled prior to use. Analytical TLC was performed on E. Merck pre-coated (25 mm) silica gel 60F-254 plates. Visualization was done under UV (254 nm). Flash chromatography was done using ICN SiliTech 32-63 60 Å silica gel. Reagent grade ethyl acetate, diethyl ether and hexanes (commercial mixture) were purchased from EM Science and used as is for chromatography. All reactions were performed in oven or flame-dried glassware under argon with magnetic stirring unless otherwise noted. All the reactions related to Schwartz reagent were performed under argon unless otherwise specified.

2-Methoxyoctanenitrile (3)

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.04 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 1.86-1.82 (m, 2H), 1.52-1.46 (m, 2H), 1.37-1.27 (m, 6H), 0.90 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 118.4, 70.9, 58.2, 33.6, 31.7, 28.9, 24.9, 22.7, 14.2. The ¹H NMR spectral data are consistent with those reported in the literature.¹



(\pm)-Phenyl (1 *R*,2*R*)-1,2-dimethoxyoctylcarbamate (5) and (\pm)-phenyl (1*S*,2*R*)-1,2-dimethoxyoctylcarbamate (4)

To a solution of methoxynitrile **4** (70 mg, 0.45 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (43.5 mL) was added $Cp_2Zr(H)Cl$ (140 mg, 0.541 mmol). The reaction was stirred for 15 min, then cooled to 0 °C and phenyl chloroformate (79 μ L, 0.63 mmol) was added dropwise. The cold bath was removed and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. After that time, the flask was

cooled to 0 °C and phenyl chloroformate (56 μ L, 0.45 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 min and then cooled to 0 °C. A solution of MeOH (0.36 ml, 9.0 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.6 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction was stirred for 15 min at 0 °C and then quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ (25 mL). The mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (4 x 20 mL) and the combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and

concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (6% - 20% EtOAc in hexanes containing 0.5% Et₃N) to give the desired products (77.2 mg, 55.3%) as a colorless oil in a 2.4:1.0 diastereometric ratio. Further purification by column chromatography (8% -14% EtOAc in hexanes containing 0.5% Et₃N) yielded pure samples. For the faster eluting *anti*-product: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38 (app t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.24-7.12 (m, 3H), 5.90 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 4.88 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.59-3.49 (m, 1H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 1.55-1.27 (m, 10H), 0.90 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 155.2, 151.0, 129.5, 125.6, 121.7, 85.6, 82.4, 59.7, 56.0, 31.9, 31.4, 29.5, 25.6, 22.8, 14.3; IR (neat) 3322, 2930, 2857, 1747, 1515, 1487, 1334, 1206, 1103, 1025, 952, 738; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for $C_{17}H_{77}NO_4Na$ [M⁺+Na] 332.1838, found 332.1830. For the slower eluting syn-product: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.29-7.22 (m, 3H), 5.82 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 5.00 (dd, J = 10.0, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (s, 3H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 3.18 (dt, J = 6.8, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 1.62-1.55 (m, 2H), 1.40-1.24 (m, 8H), 0.90 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.9, 151.0, 129.5, 125.7, 121.7, 82.9, 82.6, 58.4, 56.5, 31.9, 29.7, 29.0, 25.6, 22.8, 14.3; IR (neat) 3324, 2928, 2857, 1747, 1523, 1488, 1356, 1209, 1086, 954 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): m/zcalcd for C₁₇H₂₇NO₄Na (M⁺+Na) 332.1838, found 332.1841.

(*E*)-Ethyl non-2-enoate ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.97 (td, *J* = 15.6, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.81 (td, *J* = 15.7, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.20 (qd, J = 7.0, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 1.50-1.41 (m, 2H), 1.36-1.27 (m, 9H), 0.89 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) & 167.0, 149.7, 121.4, 60.3, 32.4, 31.8, 29.0, 28.2, 22.8, 14.5, 14.3.



CH (2*S*,3*R*)-Ethyl 2,3-dihydroxynonanoate To a mixture of AD-mix-β in 'BuOH/H₂O (20 mL, 1:1, v/v) at 0 °C was added $CH_3SO_2NH_2$ (0.190 g, 2.00 mmol) followed by a solution of enoate (0.368 g, 2.00 mmol) in 'BuOH (0.5 mL). The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 6 h and then at room temperature for 10 h. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and quenched with aqueous Na₂SO₃ (10%, 30 mL). After stirring at 0 °C for 1 h, the mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 30 mL). The organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (30% - 40% EtOAc in hexanes) to give the diol (0.402 g, 92.0%) as a white solid: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.29 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 4.08 (dd, J = 5.3, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (dtd, J = 8.9, 6.9, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 1.98 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 1.64-1.58 (m, 2H), 1.52-1.44 (m, 1H), 1.39-1.25 (m, 10H), 0.89 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.9, 73.2, 72.7, 62.3, 34.0, 32.0, 29.4, 25.9, 22.8, 14.4, 14.3; IR (neat) 3377, 2925, 2854, 1737, 1462, 1294, 1136, 1099, 1072 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₁H₂₂O₄Na (M⁺+Na) 241.1416, found 241.1420; $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +12.6$ (CHCl₂, c 0.98).

(2S,3R)-Ethyl 2,3-dimethoxynonanoate To a solution of the diol (170 mg, 0.779 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (4.0 mL) were added Ag₂O (271 mg, 1.17 mmol) and MeI (0.22 mL, 3.5 mmol). The reaction was stirred at reflux for 10 h, and Ag₂O (271 mg, 1.17 mmol) and MeI (0.22 mL, 3.5 mmol) were added sequentially. After 12 h, Ag₂O (271 mg, 1.17 mmol) and MeI (0.22 mL, 3.50 mmol) were added. The mixture was stirred at reflux for another 6 h, then filtered through Celite. The residue was washed with CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL), the combined filtrate was concentrated, and the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (5% -15% EtOAc in hexanes) to give the desired product (59.4 mg, 31.0%) as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) & 4.32-4.21 (m, 2H), 3.78 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (dt, J = 6.5, 4.1

Hz, 1H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 1.61-1.54 (m, 2H), 1.34-1.26 (m, 11H), 0.89 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.4, 82.7, 82.0, 61.1, 59.2, 58.6, 32.0, 30.1, 29.6, 25.8, 22.8, 14.5, 14.3; IR (neat) 2927, 1747, 1464, 1261, 1190, 1143, 1105, 1031 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₃H₂₆O₄Na (M⁺+Na) 269.1729, found 269.1713; $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -29.7$ (CHCl₃, *c* 0.63).

HO TO a solution of the ethyl ester (40 mg, 0.16 mmol) in 1,2dimethoxyethane/H₂O (2.8 mL, 4:1, v/v) was added LiOH·H₂O (14 mg, 0.33 mmol). After 3 and 4 h, LiOH \cdot H₂O (7 mg, 0.16 mmol) was added, respectively. The reaction was stirred for another 3 h, then quenched with aqueous HCl (0.5 N, \sim 1.0 mL) to pH~1.5 and extracted with Et₂O (5 x 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (30%) EtOAc in hexanes followed by 50% MeOH in EtOAc) to give the unreacted ester (7.6 mg, 19.0%) and carboxylic acid (28.1 mg, 79.4%) as a white sticky solid: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 3.66 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (dt, J = 6.7, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (s, 3H), 3.41 (s, 3H), 1.69-1.57 (m, 2H), 1.46-1.29 (m, 8H), 0.91 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 178.2, 84.9, 83.9, 59.4, 58.9, 32.9, 31.2, 30.5, 26.8, 23.7, 14.4 cm⁻¹; IR (neat) 3401, 2926, 2856, 1618, 1418, 1194, 1091; HRMS (ESI): *m*/*z* calcd for C₁₁H₂₂O₄Na (M⁺+Na) 241.1416, found 241.1407; $[\alpha]_{D} = -26.0$ (CH₃OH, *c* 0.77).

Pho $M_{\text{Pho}}^{\text{OMe}}$ Phenyl (1*S*,2*R*)-1,2-dimethoxyoctylcarbamate (4) To a stirred solution of the carboxylic acid (15 mg, 70 µmol) in benzene (2.0 mL) was added Et₃N (0.12 ml, 0.85 mmol) followed by diphenyl phosphoryl azide (61 µL, 0.28 mmol). After 2 h, diphenylphosphoryl azide (30 µL, 0.14 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred for 2 h, then quenched with water (10 mL) and extracted with Et₂O (3 x 20 mL). The organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (5% - 15% EtOAc in hexanes) to give carbamate (11.4 mg, 52.3%) as a colorless oil: $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -3.8$ (CHCl₃, c 0.52). No other diastereomer was observed.

2-Ethoxyoctanenitrile (10)

To a mixture of heptanal (4.00 g, 35.0 mmol), absolute EtOH (80 ml), (EtO)₃CH (5.8 mL, 35.0 mmol) and activated 4Å molecular sieves (4.00 g) at 0 °C was added concentrated H₂SO₄ (2.0 ml) dropwise and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. After that time, the reaction mixture was concentrated to ~30 mL and slowly poured onto a cold saturated NaHCO₃ solution (80 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was filtered through Celite. The filtrate was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 80mL) and the extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The resulting residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (70 mL), and BiBr₃ (1.57 g, 3.50 mmol) and TMSCN (5.60 ml, 42.0 mmol) were added sequentially. The reaction was stirred overnight, then quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ solution (50 mL)/water (20 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 100mL). The combined extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (2% - 5% EtOAc in hexanes) to give the ethoxy cyanide (4.51 g, 76.0%) as a colorless liquid. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.11 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (qd, J = 8.8, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (qd, J = 8.9, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.87-1.80 (m, 2H), 1.52-1.44 (m, 2H), 1.38-1.30 (m, 6H), 1.26 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 118.9, 69.0, 66.4, 33.8, 31.7, 28.9, 24.9, 22.7, 15.0, 14.2; IR (neat) 2957, 2930, 2860, 1468, 1335, 1126, 1108, 735 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₀H₁₉NO (M⁺) 169.1467, found 169.1474.



Representative procedure for the preparation of acyl aminals: (\pm)-*N*-((1*R*,2*R*)-2-Ethoxy-1-methoxyoctyl)isobutyramide (11) and (\pm)-*N*-((1*S*,2*R*)-2-ethoxy-1-methoxyoctyl)isobutyramide (12) To a solution of ethoxynitrile 11 (100.0 mg, 0.591 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (4.5 mL) was added Cp₂Zr(H)Cl (229 mg, 0.886 mmol). The reaction was stirred for 15 min, then cooled to 0 °C and isobutyroyl chloride (94 µL, 0.89 mmol) was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred for

15 min at 0 °C and MeOH (1.0 mL, 24 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction was stirred for 15 min at 0 °C and quenched with AcOH (2.0 mL)/water (20 mL). The mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 25 mL) and the combined organic extracts were washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (15 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (15% - 30% EtOAc in hexanes) to give the desired product (121 mg, 75.1%) as a white solid in a 2.3:1.0 diastereomeric ratio. Further purification (15% - 30% EtOAc in hexanes) yielded pure samples. For faster eluting *anti*-product 12: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.20 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 5.01 (dd, J = 9.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (qd, J = 9.4, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (qd, 9.4, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 3.47-3.43 (m, 1H), 3.29 (s, 3H), 2.40 (sept, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.37-1.23 (m, 10H), 1.18-1.14 (m, 9H), 0.84 (app t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) & 177.9, 82.6, 80.6, 67.3, 55.8, 36.1, 31.9, 31.8, 29.4, 25.6, 22.7, 19.8, 19.7, 15.8, 14.2; IR (neat) 3271, 2965, 2920, 1653, 1540, 1467, 1233, 1113, 1101 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI): *m/z* calcd for C₁₄H₂₈NO₂ (M⁺-CH₃O) 242.2120, found 242.2123. For slower eluting syn-product **13**: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.20 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (dd, J = 9.8, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (qd, J = 9.4, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (qd, J = 9.3, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 3.24 (dt, J = 6.8),2.9 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (sept, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.63-1.55 (m, 2H), 1.40-1.25 (m, 10H), 1.23-1.17 (m, 9H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 177.5, 81.0, 80.0, 66.1, 56.4, 36.2, 31.9, 29.8, 29.7, 25.6, 22.8, 19.9, 19.7, 15.8, 14.2; IR (neat) 3273, 2971, 2921, 1651, 1538, 1467, 1154, 1103, 1072 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₄H₂₈NO₂ (M⁺-CH₃O) 242.2120, found 242.2119.



(±)-N-((1R,2R)-2-Ethoxy-1-methoxyoctyl)-2-methoxyacetamide (13) and (±)-N-((1S,2R)-2-ethoxy-1-methoxyoctyl)-2-methoxyacetamide

The title compounds were prepared by following the representative procedure with the following amounts of reagents: ethoxynitrile (100.0 mg, 0.591 mmol), CH_2Cl_2 (4.5 mL), $Cp_2Zr(H)Cl$ (168 mg, 0.650 mmol), methoxyacetyl chloride (65 µL, 0.71 mmol) MeOH

(1.0 ml, 24 mmol). The reaction was quenched with 1 N HCl (2.0 mL)/water (15 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 25 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (15 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (20% - 40% EtOAc in hexanes) to give the desired product (112 mg, 68.7%) as a colorless oil in a 1.7:1.0 diastereomeric ratio. Further purification (20% - 40% EtOAc in hexanes) vielded pure samples. For faster eluting *anti*-product **14**: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.18 (d, *J* = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (d, *J* = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 3.76 (qd, *J* = 9.4, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (qd, *J* = 9.3, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.49-3.45 (m, 1H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 1.45-1.25 (m, 10H), 1.18 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.8, 82.4, 80.5, 72.0, 67.3, 59.4, 56.1, 31.9, 31.8, 29.4, 25.7, 22.8, 15.8, 14.2; IR (neat) 3413, 2930, 2858, 1695, 1506, 1113 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI): *m/z* calcd for C₁₃H₂₆NO₃ (M⁺-CH₃O) 244.1913, found 244.1925. For slower eluting *syn*-product: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.22 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 5.18

(dd, J = 10.1, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (d, J = 15.3 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (d, J = 15.3 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (qd, J = 9.2, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (qd, J = 9.2, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 3.36 (s, 3H), 3.26 (dt, J = 6.8, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 1.63-1.55 (m, 2H), 1.41-1.29 (m, 8H), 1.21 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.4, 81.0, 79.8, 72.0, 66.5, 59.4, 56.5, 31.9, 29.9, 29.6, 25.7, 22.8, 15.7, 14.3; IR (neat) 3417, 2928, 2858, 1686, 1510, 1112, 1078 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₃H₂₆NO₃ (M⁺-CH₃O) 244.1913, found 244.1917.



(±)-Benzyl (1 R,2R)-2-ethoxy-1-methoxyoctylcarbamate (14) and (±)-benzyl (1S,2R)-2-ethoxy-1-methoxyoctylcarbamate

The title compounds were prepared by following the representative procedure with the following amounts of reagents: ethoxynitrile (60.0 mg, 0.354 mmol), CH_2Cl_2 (3.5 mL), $Cp_2Zr(H)Cl$ (110.0 mg, 0.425 mmol). After completion of the hydrozirconation, the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C and benzyl chloroformate (71 µL, 0.500

mmol) was added dropwise. The cold bath was removed and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. After that time, the flask was cooled to 0 °C and benzyl chloroformate (50 μ L, 0.35 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min and then cooled to 0 °C. A solution of MeOH (0.28 ml, 7.1 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction was stirred for 10 min at 0 °C and then quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ (20 mL). The mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 20 mL) and the combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (5% -20% EtOAc in hexanes containing 0.5% Et_3N) to give the desired product (76.3 mg, 63.8%) as a colorless oil in a 1.5:1.0 diastereomeric ratio. Further purification (10% - 13% EtOAc in hexanes containing 0.5% Et₃N) yielded pure materials. For faster eluting *anti*-product: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39-7.30 (m, 5H), 5.66 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 5.14 (s, 2H), 4.82 (dd, J = 9.9, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (qd, J = 9.3, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (qd, J = 9.2, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.48-3.44 (m, 1H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 1.46-1.28 (m, 10H), 1.17 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.8, 136.6, 128.7, 128.4, 128.2, 85.6, 80.6, 67.4, 67.1, 55.7, 31.9, 29.5, 25.7, 22.8, 15.9, 14.3; IR (neat) 3337, 2929, 2858, 1731, 1497, 1456, 1326, 1216, 1107, 966, 735 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₉H₃₁NO₄Na (M⁺+Na) 360.2151, found 360.2148. For slower eluting syn-product: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40-7.31 (m, 5H), 5.54 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 5.15/5.14 (two s, 2H), 4.94 (dd, J = 10.1, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (qd, J = 9.2, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.48 (qd, J = 9.2, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 3.28 (dt, J = 6.8, 2.9)Hz, 1H), 1.63-1.52 (m, 2H), 1.41-1.26 (m, 8H), 1.20 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.6, 136.5, 128.8, 128.5, 128.4, 82.9, 81.1, 77.4, 67.2, 66.2, 56.3, 31.9, 29.7, 29.6, 25.7, 22.8, 15.8, 14.3; IR (neat) 3334, 2928, 2858, 1729, 1501, 1455, 1232, 1097, 737 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₉H₃₁NO₄Na (M⁺+Na) 360.2151, found 360.2149.

(±)-N-(2-Ethoxy-1-methoxyoctyl)methanesulfonamide (15)



The title compounds were prepared by following the representative procedure with the following amounts of reagents: ethoxynitrile (100.0 mg, 0.591 mmol), CH_2Cl_2 (4.5 mL), $Cp_2Zr(H)Cl$ (228 mg, 0.886 mmol). After addition of methanesulfonic anhydride (144 mg, 0.827 mmol), The mixture was stirred for 2 min at 0 °C and MeOH (1.0 mL, 23.6 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction was stirred for 10 min

at 0 °C and quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ (15 mL). The mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 20 mL) and the combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (20% - 30% EtOAc in hexanes) to give the desired product (40.8 mg, 24.5%) as a colorless oil in a 2.4:1.0

diastereomeric ratio: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.42 (d, J = 9.4 Hz, 71% of 1H), 5.22 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 29% of 1H), 4.64 (dd, J = 9.5, 3.1 Hz, 29% of 1H), 4.48 (dd, J = 9.4, 2.4 Hz, 71% of 1H), 3.72-3.52 (m, 2H), 3.45 (s, 29% of 3H), 3.46-3.42 (m, 71% of 1H), 3.40 (s, 71% of 3H), 3.32 (ddd, J = 7.2, 5.6, 3.1 Hz, 29% of 1H), 3.06 (s, 29% of 3H), 3.05 (s, 71% of 3H), 1.56-1.25 (m, 10H), 1.21 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 29% of 3H), 1.18 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 71% of 3H), 0.88 (app t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 88.1 (major), 86.0 (minor), 81.2 (minor), 79.5 (major), 67.2 (major), 66.4 (minor), 56.5, (minor), 55.7 (major), 43.3 (major), 43.2 (minor), 31.9, 31.6 (major), 29.6 (minor), 29.5 (major), 29.3 (minor), 25.8 (minor), 25.4 (major), 22.8, 15.8 (major), 15.7 (minor), 14.2; IR (neat) 3286, 2926, 2858, 1458, 1328, 1161, 1110, 978, 766 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₁H₂₄NO₃S (M⁺-CH₃O) 250.1477, found 250.1466.



(±)-*N*-((1*R*,2*R*)-2-Ethoxy-1-*tert*-butoxyoctyl)isobutyramide and (±)-*N*-((1*S*,2*R*)-2-ethoxy-1-*tert*-butoxyoctyl)isobutyramide (16)

The title compounds were prepared by following the representative procedure with the following amounts of reagents: ethoxynitrile (60.0 mg, 0.354 mmol), CH_2Cl_2 (3.5 mL), $Cp_2Zr(H)Cl$ (110 mg, 0.425 mmol). After addition of isobutyryl chloride (52 µL, 0.50 mmol), the cold bath was removed and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. After

that time, the flask was cooled to 0 °C and a solution of 'BuOH (0.67 ml, 7.08 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture over 3 min. The reaction was stirred for 10 min at 0 °C, then diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ (20 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (10% - 20% EtOAc in hexanes containing 0.5% Et₃N) to give the desired product (79.2 mg, 70.8%) as a white solid in a 1.0:2.0 diastereomeric ratio. Further purification (12% - 18% EtOAc in hexanes containing 0.5% Et₃N) yielded pure samples. For faster eluting anti-product: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 6.10 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 5.32 (dd, J = 9.4, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (qd, J = 9.6, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (qd, J = 9.6, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.30-3.26 (m, 1H), 2.33 (sept, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.38-1.27 (m, 10H), 1.22 (s, 9H), 1.19-1.12 (m, 9H), 0.87 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) & 175.8, 83.0, 75.5, 74.6, 67.6, 36.1, 32.0, 31.6, 29.5, 28.6, 25.9, 22.8, 19.7, 19.4, 15.9, 14.3; IR (neat) 3246, 2969, 2922, 2858, 1648, 1552, 1466, 1109, 1069 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₈H₃₇NO₃Na (M⁺+Na) 338.2671, found 338.2663. For slower eluting *syn*-product: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.00 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 5.39 (dd, J = 9.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.64-3.54 (m, 2H), 3.14-3.09 (m, 1H), 2.30 (sept, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.51-1.38 (m, 2H), 1.35-1.24 (m, 8H), 1.20 (s, 9H), 1.19-1.11 (m, 9H), 0.87 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 175.3, 82.1, 74.9, 74.3, 66.8, 36.1, 32.0, 30.2, 29.6, 28.5, 26.0, 22.8, 19.5, 19.4, 15.8, 14.3; IR (neat) 3254, 2960, 2920, 2856, 1646, 1544, 1459, 1365, 1193, 1109, 1072, 731 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₈H₃₇NO₃Na (M⁺+Na) 338.2671, found 338.2666.



(\pm) -*N*-((1*R*,2*R*)-2-Ethoxy-1-phenoxyoctyl)isobutyramide (17) and (\pm) -*N*-((1*S*,2*R*)-2-ethoxy-1-phenoxyoctyl)isobutyramide

The title compounds were prepared by following the representative procedure with the following amounts of reagents: ethoxynitrile (60.0 mg, 0.354 mmol), CH_2Cl_2 (3.5 mL), $Cp_2Zr(H)Cl$ (110 mg, 0.425 mmol). After addition of isobutyryl chloride (52 µL, 0.50 mmol), the

cold bath was removed and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. The mixture was cooled to $^{\circ}C$ and a solution of PhOH (333 mg, 3.54 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) was added dropwise. The

reaction was stirred at °C for 40 min, then quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ solution (20 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (4 x 15 mL). The organic extracts were washed with saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (20 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (7% - 10% EtOAc in hexanes containing 0.5% Et₃N) to give the desired product (81.7 mg, 68.7%) as a white solid in a 5.6:1.0 diastereomeric ratio. Further purification (7% - 10% EtOAc in hexanes containing 0.5% Et₃N) yielded pure samples. For faster eluting anti-product: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.03 (app td, J = 7.8, 1.0 Hz, 2H), 6.96 (app tt, J = 7.3, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 6.36 (d, J = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 5.92 (dd, J =9.9, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (qd, J = 9.4, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (qd, J = 9.5, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.68-3.64 (m, 1H), 2.37 (sept, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.47-1.37 (m, 4H), 1.33-1.24 (m, 9H), 1.15 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.08 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 177.1, 156.4, 129.7, 121.8, 116.5, 80.7, 80.0, 68.1, 36.0, 31.9, 29.4, 25.7, 22.8, 19.6, 19.5, 16.0, 14.2; IR (neat) 3290, 2964, 2929, 2859, 1657, 1595, 1534, 1495, 1222, 1107, 753 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₂₀H₃₃NO₃Na (M⁺+Na) 358.2358, found 358.2359. For slower eluting syn-product: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.07-7.04 (m, 2H), 6.97 (app tt, J = 7.3, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 6.24 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 6.02 (dd, J = 9.8, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (qd, J = 9.4, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.62 (qd, J = 9.4, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.44 (dt, J = 7.0, 3.3 Hz, 1H),2.36 (sept, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.71-1.62 (m, 2H), 1.47-1.21 (m, 11H), 1.15 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.10 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (app t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 176.5, 156.8, 129.7, 121.9, 116.2, 81.2, 77.8, 66.8, 36.0, 31.9, 30.1, 29.6, 25.7, 22.8, 19.6, 19.5, 15.9, 14.3; IR (neat) 3288, 2963, 2926, 2857, 1653, 1535, 1495, 1220, 1109, 1042, 752 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₂₀H₃₃NO₃Na (M⁺+Na) 358.2358, found 358.2328.



(±)-N-((1R,2R)-2-Ethoxy-1-(phenylthio)octyl)isobutyramide and

(±)-*N*-((1*S*,2*R*)-2-ethoxy-1-(phenylthio)octyl)isobutyramide (18) The title compounds were prepared by following the representative procedure with the following amounts of reagents: ethoxynitrile (60.0 mg, 0.354 mmol), CH_2Cl_2 (3.5 mL), $Cp_2Zr(H)Cl$ (110 mg, 0.425 mmol). After addition of isobutyryl chloride (52 µL, 0.500 mmol), the

cold bath was removed and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. The mixture was cooled to °C and a solution of PhSH (117 mg, 1.06 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.3 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction was stirred at °C for 10 min, then quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ solution (20 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (4 x 15 mL). The organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (7% - 13% EtOAc in hexanes containing 0.5% Et₃N) to give the desired product (89.4 mg, 71.7%) as a white solid in a 1.0:7.1 diastereomeric ratio. Further purification (10% - 16% EtOAc in hexanes containing 0.5% Et₃N) yielded pure samples. For faster eluting *anti*-product: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.49-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.31-7.20 (m, 3H), 6.00 (d, J = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 5.58 (dd, J =10.0, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.76-3.63 (m, 2H), 3.56 (dt, J = 6.5, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (sept, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.60-1.48 (m, 1H), 1.40-1.14 (m, 12H), 1.08 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.00 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 176.3, 133.9, 132.3, 129.1, 127.5, 81.7, 67.3, 60.0, 35.9, 32.5, 31.9, 29.4, 25.7, 22.8, 19.7, 19.6, 15.9, 14.3; IR (neat) 3302, 2962, 2928, 2859, 1652, 1497, 1440, 1379, 1223, 1098, 739 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): *m/z* calcd for $C_{20}H_{33}NO_2SNa$ (M⁺+Na) 374.2130, found 374.2130. For slower eluting syn-product: ¹H NMR $(300 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta$ 7.47-7.44 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.18 (m, 3H), 6.00 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 5.63 (dd, J = 9.7, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.69-3.49 (m, 3H), 2.25 (sept, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.73-1.66 (m, 2H),1.42-1.28 (m, 8H), 1.21 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.06 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.98 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 176.0, 133.6, 132.0, 129.1, 127.3, 82.0, 66.0, 59.8, 35.8, 31.9, 31.6, 29.5, 25.8, 22.7, 19.6, 19.5, 15.7, 14.2; IR (neat) 3293,

2962, 2927, 2858, 1650, 1526, 1223, 1100, 736 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₂₀H₃₃NO₂SNa (M⁺+Na) 374.2130, found 374.2115.

1-Cyanoheptyl benzoate (19)

NC

To s solution of 2-hydroxyoctanenitrile² (0.600 g, 4.25 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (14 mL) were added Et₃N (1.2 mL, 8.5 mmol), DMAP (5.2 mg, 42 μ mol) and benzoyl chloride (0.60 mL, 5.1 mmol). The reaction was stirred for 1 h, then quenched with water (30 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 30 mL). The organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (5%-10% Et₂O in hexanes) to give the benzoate **20** (1.04 g, 94.1%) as a colorless oil. The spectral data

were consistent with those reported in the literature.²

(±)-1-(Isobutyramido)-1-methoxyoctan-2-yl benzoate (20)

The title compound was prepared by following the representative procedure with the following amounts of reagents: benzoate 19 (100 ÓΒ7 mg, 0.408 mmol), CH₂Cl₂ (4.0 mL), Cp₂Zr(H)Cl (158 mg, 0.612 mmol), isobutyryl chloride (52 µL, 0.49 mmol), MeOH (0.7 mL, 17 mmol). After the reaction was complete, it was quenched with 1 N HCl (1.5 mL) and water (15 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 25 mL). The organic extracts were washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (15 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (15% - 30% EtOAc in hexanes) to give the product (90.4 mg, 63.5%) as a white solid in a 1.4:1.0 diastereomeric ratio. Further purification (15% - 30% EtOAc in hexanes) yielded pure materials. For the faster eluting product: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.03-8.01 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.56 (m, 1H), 7.48-7.44 (m, 2H), 5.97 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 5.24 (dd, J = 9.6, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (ddd, J = 8.6, 6.6, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 2.32 (sept, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.86-1.80 (m, 1H), 1.78-1.70 (m, 1H), 1.44-1.23 (m, 7H), 1.21-1.15 (m, 1H), 1.10 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.00 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 178.0, 167.0, 133.5, 130.0, 129.9, 128.7, 81.9, 74.5, 56.3, 36.1, 31.8, 31.3, 29.3, 25.3, 22.8, 19.6, 19.5, 14.2; IR (neat) 3295, 2959, 2929, 2858, 1721, 1663, 1529, 1452, 1273, 1113, 712 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for $C_{20}H_{31}NO_4Na$ (M⁺+Na) 372.2151, found 372.2123. For the slower eluting product: ¹H NMR $(500 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3) \delta 8.08 \text{ (app d, } J = 7.3 \text{ Hz}, 2\text{H}), 7.59 \text{ (app t, } J = 7.4 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 7.47 \text{ (app t, } J$ = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.01 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 5.33 (dd, J = 9.8, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (td, J = 8.6, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 2.40 (sept, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.82-1.73 (m, 2H), 1.44-1.26 (m, 8H), 1.18 $(d, J = 7.0 \text{ Hz}, 3\text{H}), 1.17 (d, J = 7.0 \text{ Hz}, 3\text{H}), 0.87 (t, J = 6.7 \text{ Hz}, 3\text{H}); {}^{13}\text{C} \text{ NMR} (125 \text{ MHz}, 3\text{H})$ CDCl₃) § 177.6, 166.7, 133.4, 130.1, 130.0, 128.7, 81.0, 75.8, 56.7, 36.1, 31.8, 30.6, 29.3, 25.4, 22.7, 19.8, 19.7, 14.2; IR (neat) 3299, 2929, 2858, 1722, 1661, 1527, 1453, 1273, 1113, 712 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₂₀H₃₁NO₄Na (M⁺+Na) 372.2151, found 372.2133.

1-(Isobutyramido)-1-hydroxyoctan-2-yl benzoate (21)

The title compound was prepared by following the representative procedure with the following amounts of reagents: benzoate **19** (100 mg, 0.408 mmol), CH₂Cl₂ (4.0 mL), Cp₂Zr(H)Cl (158 mg, 0.612 mmol), isobutyryl chloride (52 μ L, 0.49 mmol). The reaction was quenched with water (15 mL) and extraction of the mixture with EtOAc (3 x 25 mL). After evaporation of the solvent, the crude product was purified by column chromatography (20% - 60% EtOAc in hexanes containing 0.5% Et₃N) gave the product **22** (71.6 mg, 52.4%) as a colorless oil in a 3.0:1 diastereomeric ratio. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.10-8.07 (m, 1.5H), 8.03-7.99 (m, 0.5H), 7.61-7.56 (m, 1H), 7.48-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.11 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 0.75H), 6.74 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 0.25H), 5.53-5.36 (m, 1H), 5.22-5.17 (m, 0.25H), 5.15-5.10 (m, 0.75H), 4.74 (br s, 0.25H), 4.52 (br s, 0.75H), 2.47-2.22 (m, 1H), 1.92-1.78 (m, 2H), 1.44-1.20 (m, 8H), 1.13 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2.25H), 1.11 (d, *J* =

6.8 Hz, 2.25H), 1.04 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 0.75H), 0.99 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 0.75H), 0.85 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) (for major diastereomer) δ 178.4, 167.7, 133.6, 130.1, 128.6, 76.2, 75.0, 35.6, 31.8, 30.7, 29.2, 25.5, 22.7, 19.5, 19.3, 14.2; IR (neat) 3338, 2959, 2928, 2858, 1720, 1657, 1530, 1451, 1274, 1119, 1070, 711 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI): *m/z* calcd for C₁₉H₂₈NO₃ (M⁺-OH) 318.2069, found 318.2064.

N-(1-Methoxynonyl)isobutyramide (23)

The title compound was prepared by following the representative procedure with the following amounts of reagents: octyl cyanide (84 mg, 0.60 mmol), THF (6.0 mL), Cp₂Zr(H)Cl (194 mg, 0.754 mmol). The hydrozirconation reaction was stirred for 30 min, then cooled to 0 °C and isobutyryl chloride (95 µL, 0.90 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction was stirred for 10 min at 0 °C and MeOH (0.73 mL, 18 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 15 min, then quenched with a solution of Et₃N (0.25 mL) in water (15 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (4 x 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (15% - 25% EtOAc in hexanes containing 0.5% Et₃N) to gave the title product (91.7 mg, 62.3%) as a white solid: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 5.66 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (td, J = 9.8, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (s, 3H), 2.37 (sept, J =6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.66-1.59 (m, 1H), 1.52-1.43 (m, 1H), 1.38-1.24 (m, 12H), 1.18 (app d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.16 (app d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 177.4, 81.1, 55.9, 36.1, 35.8, 32.0, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 25.0, 22.8, 19.9, 19.7, 14.2; IR (neat) 3281, 2920, 2853, 1651, 1538, 1466, 1377, 1236, 1081, 929, 720 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI): *m/z* calcd for C₁₃H₂₆NO (M⁺- CH₃O) 212.2014 found 212.2010.

N-(1-Hydroxynonyl)isobutyramide (24) The title compound was prepared by following the representative procedure with the following amounts of reagents: octyl cyanide (84.0 mg, 0.603 mmol), CH₂Cl₂ (4.5 mL), Cp₂Zr(H)Cl (171 mg, 0.663 mmol). After hydrozirconation was complete, a solution of isobutyryl chloride (76 µL, 0.72 mmol) and Et₃N (0.25 mL, 1.8 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) was added dropwise at 0 °C. The reaction was stirred for 15 min at 0 °C and quenched with water (20 mL). The mixture was acidified by adding 1 N HCl to pH~1.0 and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 25 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (20 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (10% - 70% EtOAc in hexanes) to give acyl hemiaminal 25 (74.7 mg, 54.0%) as a white solid: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.17 (br s, 1H), 5.30 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (br s, 1H), 2.35 (sept, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.73-1.61 (m, 1H), 1.59-1.48 (m, 1H), 1.40-1.26 (m, 12H), 1.15 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.14 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 178.4, 74.5, 35.7, 35.3, 32.0, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 25.1, 22.8, 19.6, 19.4, 14.3; IR (neat) 3298, 2934, 2854, 1653, 1540, 1462, 1231, 1095 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₃H₂₆NO (M⁺-OH) 212.2014 found 212.2015.

(±)-N-(Methoxy(phenyl)methyl)isobutyramide (26)

By following the representative procedure, reaction of benzonitrile (60.0 mg, 0.582 mmol) with Cp₂Zr(H)Cl (240 mg, 0.931 mmol) in THF (5.8 mL) for 2.5 h followed by acylation with isobutyryl chloride (92 µL, 0.87 mmol) and

addition of MeOH (0.71 mL, 17 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) gave the title product (87.9 mg, 72.9%) as a white solid: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42-7.30 (m, 5H), 6.14 (d, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 6.02 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.40 (sept, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.21 (d, J = 6.9

Hz, 3H), 1.18 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 177.4, 139.6, 128.8, 128.6, 126.0, 81.3, 56.1, 36.0, 19.8, 19.6; IR (neat) 3286, 2967, 1653, 1535, 1451, 1230, 1099, 1046, 951, 746 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₁H₁₄NO₂ (M⁺-CH₃) 192.1024, found 192.1031.

4-Methoxy-3,3-dimethylhept-6-2-ene

To a solution of **27** (2.40 g, 15.4 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (15.4 mL) cooled to -10 °C was added 2,6-di-*tert*-butyl pyridine (5.12 mL, 23.0 mmol), followed by methyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (2.26 mL, 19.9 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at -10 °C for 10 minutes then subsequently warmed to room temperature. After 48 hours H₂O (10 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL). The reaction mixture was subsequently extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 10 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with satd. NaHCO₃ (aq) (15 mL) and brine (15 mL), then dried (Na₂SO₄) and filtered. After *careful* concentration under reduced pressure, the crude residue was purified via flash column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂) to afford the desired product as a colorless oil (2.12 g, 81% yield): ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.96-5.82 (m, 1H), 5.15-5.08 (m, 1H), 5.06-5.03 (m, 1H), 3.43 (dd, *J* = 6.5, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 2.21-2.25 (m, 2H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 1.09 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 212.9, 136.0, 116.4, 86.0, 59.9, 52.4, 36.7, 26.5, 10.9, 20.2; IR (neat) 2977, 2827, 1704, 1469, 1100 cm⁻¹.

4-Methoxy-5,5,6-trimethyl-2H-tetrahydropyran-2-ol



To a solution of the ketone (4.46 g, 26.2 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (262 mL) at -78 °C was slowly added dimethylaluminum chloride (65.5 mL, 1M in hexanes). After 5 minutes, tributyltin hydride (7.6 g, 28.8 mmol) was slowly added at -78 °C.

After one hour, satd. NaHCO₃ (aq) (60 mL) was added and the reaction was warmed to room temperature. The reaction mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 50 mL). The organic layers were combined, washed with brine (150 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), and filtered. After concentration under reduced pressure, the crude residue was purified via flash column chromatography (20% Et₂O in pentane) to afford the desired product containing tin impurities. The material was used without further purification.

To a solution of crude **32** in CH₂Cl₂ (50.0 mL) at -78 °C was bubbled O₃. After 20 minutes, N₂ was bubbled through the deep blue solution for 10 minutes, followed by addition of PPh₃ (6.43 g, 24.5 mmol) at -78 °C. The reaction was subsequently warmed to room temperature. After 40 minutes, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified via column chromatography (40% Et₂O in pentane) to afford the desired product as colorless solid (2.2 g, 48% yield over 2 steps): ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.36 (d, *J*=3.3 Hz, 0.70H), 4.7 (d, J=9 Hz, 0.30H), 4.26 (br s, 0.40 H), 3.87 (q, *J*=6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (br s, 1H), 3.34 (s, 3H), 3.26 (m, 0.80H), 2.85 (m, 0.20), 2.18 (m, 0.31H), 2.02 (dd, *J*=4.5, 12.9 Hz, 0.69H), 1.57 (m, 1H), 1.41 (m, 0.80H), 1.12 (d, J=6.3Hz, 0.68H), 1.05 (d, *J*=6.3 Hz, 2.32H), 0.92 (s, 2.32H), 0.89 (s, 0.68H), 0.84 (s, 0.68H), 0.82 (s, 2.32 H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ 94.6, 92.3, 83.6, 80.0, 76.5, 71.3, 57.4, 57.2, 39.0, 38.2, 34.1, 31.0, 22.6, 22.5, 14.3, 12.4, 11.55; IR (neat): 3404, 2976, 2942, 1470, 1384, 1266, 1100 cm⁻¹.

Acetic acid 4-Methoxy-5,5,6-trimethyl-2*H*-tetrahydropyran-2-yl ester To a solution of the tetrahydropyranol (1.00 g, 5.74 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (12 mL) and pyridine (24 mL) at 0 °C was added acetic anhydride (1.1 mL, 12 mmol) followed by DMAP (0.15 g, 1.2 mmol), and the reaction was warmed to room temperature. After 30 minutes, H₂O (20 ml) was added, and the reaction mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 30 mL). The organic layers were combined and washed with satd. $CuSO_4$ (aq) (5 x 30 mL) followed by brine (30 mL). The organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO4), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified via flash chromatography (30% Et₂O in pentane) to afford the desired product (0.94 g, 75% yield): ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.19 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 0.77H), 5.60 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 0.41 H), 3.66 (q, J=6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (s, 3H), 3.25-3.12 (m, 0.77H), 2.91-2.86 (m, 0.23H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 2.13-1.96 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.44 (m, 1H), 1.11 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 1.1H), 1.04 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 1.9H), 0.91 (s, 1.9H), 0.87 (s, 1.1H), 0.83 (s, 1.1H), 0.81 (s, 1.9H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₂, 75 MHz) δ 169.6, 169.2, 92.9, 92.7, 84.2, 83.2, 80.0, 77.3, 74.0, 57.2, 38.5, 38.2, 31.3, 29.4, 22.5, 22.4, 21.1, 21.0, 14.3, 14.2, 12.3, 11.6; IR (neat): 2980, 2253, 1745, 1469 cm⁻¹.



S,4R,6R)-Tetrahydro-4-methoxy-5,5,6-trimethyl-2H-pyran-2-(±)- (2 carbonitrile (29)

To a solution of the tetrahydropyranyl acetate (0.300 g, 1.39 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (9.30 mL) cooled to -78 °C was added TMSCN (0.55 mL, 4.16 mmol) followed by BF3·OEt₂ (0.21 mL, 1.67 mmol). The reaction was stirred at -78 °C for 10 minutes, and then warmed to -42 °C. After 45 minutes, the reaction mixture was poured into a 0 °C solution of pH 7 buffer and CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL, 1:1, pH 7 buffer to CH₂Cl₂) and subsequently warmed to room temperature. The reaction mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 10 mL), and the combined organic layers were washed with brine (20 mL), dried (Na_2SO_4) , and filtered. The organic extracts were concentrated under reduced pressure to afford to afford the desired product as a colorless solid (0.22 g, 85% yield).¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.90 (dd, J = 6.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 3.63 (q, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 3.17 (dd, J = 11.7, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.06 (ddd, J = 13.5, 4.5, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 1.84 (ddd, J = 13.4, 11.8, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 1.12 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (s, 3H), 0.83 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 118.0, 81.4, 78.0, 64.2, 57.8, 39.4, 29.3, 22.6, 14.6, 12.2; IR (neat) 2980, 2941, 2874, 1470, 1450, 1391, 1164, 1104, 954, 867, 718 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₀H₁₇NO₂ (M⁺) 183.1259, found 183.1255.



 (\pm) -N-((S)-((2S,4R,6R)-Tetrahydro-4-methoxy-5,5,6-trimethyl-2*H*-pyran-2-yl)(methoxy)methyl)isobutyramide (30), (±)-*N*-

((R)-((2S,4R,6R)-Tetrahydro-4-methoxy-5,5,6-

trimethyl-2H-pyran-2-

yl)(methoxy)methyl)isobutyramide (31) and (±)-*N*-(((2*S*,4*R*,6*R*)-Tetrahydro-4-methoxy-5,5,6-

trimethyl-2H-pyran-2-yl)methyl)isobutyramide To a solution of tetrahydropyranyl cyanide (50.0

mg, 0.273 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (2.7 mL) was added Schwartz reagent (84.5 mg, 0.328 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 15 min, then cooled to 0 °C and isobutyryl chloride (40 µL, 0.38 mmol) was added dropwise. The cold bath was removed and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. After that time, the flask was cooled to -78 °C and Mg(ClO₄)₂ (61 mg, 0.27 mmol) was added in one portion. After 30 min, a pre-cooled solution (-78 °C) of MeOH (0.22 ml, 5.5 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) was cannulated dropwise to the reaction mixture over 5 min. After completion of addition, the reaction was stirred at -78 °C for 15 min, then quenched with saturated NaHCO₃ solution (15 mL) and warmed to room temperature. The biphasic mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 20 mL) and the combined organic extracts were dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography (20% - 70%) EtOAc in hexanes containing 0.5% Et₃N) to give the desired products **34** and **35** (60.2 mg, 76.8%) in a 2.3:1.0 diastereomeric ratio as a colorless oil and the over-reduction product 36 (6.8 mg, 9.7%) as a colorless oil. For **33**: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.77 (br s, 1H), 4.05-3.97 (m, 1H), 3.48-3.39 (m, 3H), 3.32 (s, 3H), 3.03 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.38 (sept, J = 6.9 Hz),

1H), 1.74-1.69 (m, 2H), 1.18-1.14 (m, 9H), 0.96 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) & 177.3, 82.0, 74.5, 69.0, 57.7, 41.0, 38.6, 35.9, 27.6, 24.5, 19.9, 19.8, 15.6, 15.5; IR (neat) 3305, 2970, 2933, 2874, 1651, 1548, 1468, 1386, 1243, 1103 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): m/zcalcd for $C_{14}H_{27}NO_3Na$ (M⁺+Na) 280.1889, found 280.1899. Further purification (20% - 40%) EtOAc in hexanes containing 0.5% Et₃N) of a mixture of 31 and 32 yielded pure diastereomers. For faster eluting product **31** (major, white solid): ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₂) δ 6.01 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 5.26 (dd, J = 9.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.84-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 3.36 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 3.04 (dd, J = 8.6, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (sept, J = 6.9 Hz)1H), 1.92 (td, *J* = 13.7, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 1.66 (ddd, *J* = 13.8, 8.6, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 1.20 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.19 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.10 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) & 178.2, 82.0, 80.0, 76.2, 70.9, 57.7, 56.4, 38.2, 36.2, 26.0, 24.5, 19.9, 19.8, 16.1, 15.3; IR (neat) 3300, 2972, 2938, 1659, 1536, 1468, 1387, 1103 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₅H₂₀NO₄Na (M⁺+Na) 310.1994, found 310.1985. For slower eluting product 35 (minor, colorless oil): ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.26 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 5.16 (dd, J = 9.6, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 3.83-3.78 (m, 1H), 3.67 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 3.31 (s, 3H), 3.18 (dd, J = 7.0, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (sept, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.96 (ddd, J = 13.7, 6.6, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 1.71-1.63 (m, 1H), 1.22-1.17 (m, 9H), 1.00 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) & 177.5, 82.4, 81.7, 70.3, 57.8, 56.7, 38.0, 36.1, 26.3, 25.4, 19.9, 19.7, 17.6, 15.6; IR (neat) 3293, 2970, 2934, 1658, 1531, 1468, 1387, 1170, 1102 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₁₅H₂₉NO₄Na (M⁺+Na) 310.1994, found 310.2002.

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